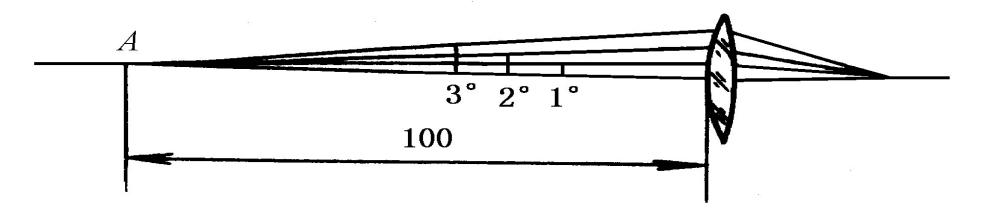


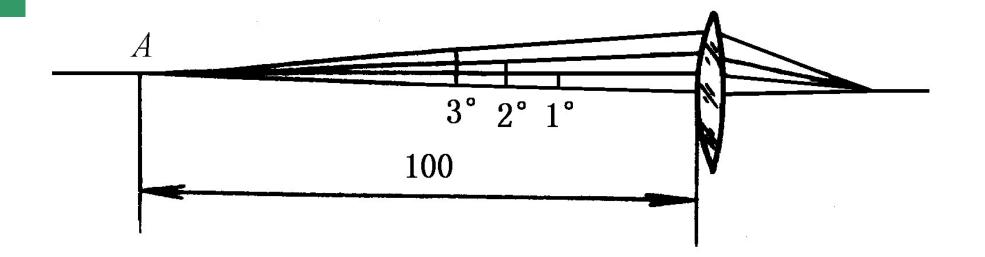
第3讲 球面近轴范围内成像性质和近轴光路计算公式



例: 计算通过一个透镜的三条光线。

表面序号	表面半径	厚度	材料
1	r1=10	d1=5	K9 (n'=1.5163)
2	R2=-50		







A距第一面顶点的距离为100,由A点发出的三根光线坐标分别为:

$$L_1 = -100; U_1 = -1^{\circ}$$

$$L_2 = -100; U_2 = -2^{\circ}$$

$$L_3 = -100; U_3 = -3^{\circ}$$



$$\frac{L-r}{\sin I} = \frac{r}{\sin U}$$

$$\sin I' = \frac{n}{n'} \sin I$$

$$U'=I-I'+U$$

$$L' = r + \frac{r \sin I'}{\sin U'}$$

$$U_2 = U_1'$$
 $L_2 = L_1' - d_1$

Ul	-1°	-2°	-3°	U2	-1°	-2°	-3°
	第1面				第2面		
Ll	-100	-100	-100	L2	30.9689	29.59107	27.22736
-rl	-10	-10	-10	-r2	50	50	50
Ll-rl	-110	-110	-110	L2-r2	80.9689	79.59107	77.22736
÷rl	10	10	10	÷r2	-50	-50	-50
× sinUl	-0.01745	-0.0349	-0.05234	× sinU2	0.04875	0.102956	0.17081
sinIl	0.19198	0.38389	0.57569	SinI2	-0.07895	-0.16389	-0.26383
×n1/n'1	1/1.5163	1/1.5163	1/1.5163	× n2/n'2	1.5163/1	1.5163/1	1.5163/1
SinI'1	0.12661	0.25318	0.37697	SinI'2	-0.11971	-0.24850	-0.40004
×rl	10	10	10	×r2	-50	-50	-50
÷sinu'l	0.04875	0.102965	0.17081	÷ sinu'2	0.089621	0.18851	0.31098
L'1-r1	25.9689	24.59107	22.22736	L'2-r2	66.7868	65.9121	64.31856
+rl	10	10	10	+r2	-50	-50	-50
L'1	35.9689	34.59107	32.22736	L'2	16.7868	15.9121	14.31856
-dl	-5	-5	-5			200000000000000000000000000000000000000	
L2	30.9689	29.59107	27.22736		18.		
11	11.06815	22.5751	35.14835	12	-4.52827	-9.4326	-15.29727
-I'1	-7.27365	-14.66568	-22.31332	-I'2	6.87556	14.3889	23.58074
+U1	-1	-2	-3	+U2	2.7945	5.90942	9.83503
U'1	2.7945	5.90942	9.83503	U'2	5.14179	10.86576	18.1185

sinI

sinI'

L₁'-

L1'

L2

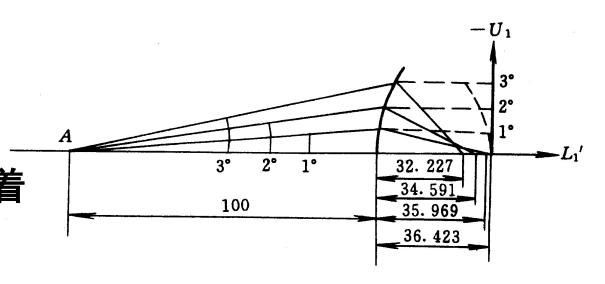
U1°

=U2

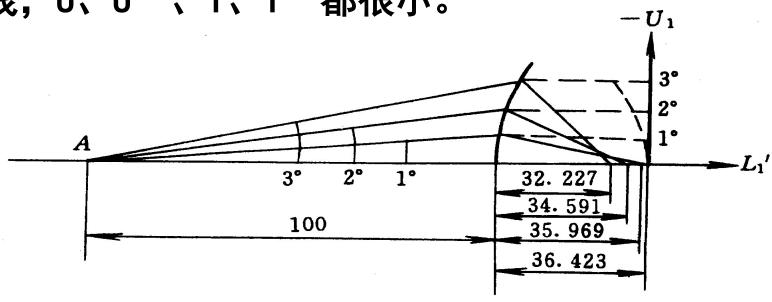


U1	-1°	-2°	-3°	U2	-1°	-2°	-3°
L'1	35.9689	34.59107	32.22736	L'2	16.7868	15.9121	14.31856

- ◆ 由同一物点A发出的光线, 经球面折射后,不交于一点。 球面成像不理想。
- ◆ 三条光线对应的距离L₁'随着 U₁(绝对值)的增大而逐渐减 小。



- ◆U₁越小,L₁'变化越慢。当U₁相当小时,L₁'几乎不变。靠 近光轴的光线聚交得较好。
- ◆ 靠近光轴的区域称为近轴区域,这一区域的光线称为近轴光线,U、U、'、I、I'都很小。 ...





$$\sin I = \frac{L - r}{r} \sin U \qquad i = \frac{l - r}{r} u$$

$$\sin I' = \frac{n}{n'} \sin I \qquad i' = \frac{n}{n'} i$$

$$U' = U + I - I' \qquad u' = u + i - i'$$

$$L' = r + \frac{\sin I'}{\sin U'} r \qquad l' = r + \frac{i'}{u} r$$

转面公式:

$$L_2=L_2$$
'- d $U_2=U_1$ ''

$$l_2 = l_1 ' - d_1$$
 $u_2 = u_1 '$



$$i = \frac{l-r}{r}u$$

$$i' = \frac{n}{n'}i \qquad l_2 = l_1' - d_1$$

$$u' = u + i - i' \qquad u_2 = u_1'$$

$$l' = r + \frac{i'}{r}r$$

- ◆近轴光路计算公式
- ◆近轴光路计算公式有误差

二、近轴光线的成像性质

1. 轴上点

$$i_{1} = \frac{l - r}{r} u_{1} \qquad i_{2} = \frac{l - r}{r} u_{2} = \frac{l - r}{r} k u_{1} = k i_{1}$$

$$i_{1}' = \frac{n}{n'} i_{1} \qquad i_{2}' = \frac{n}{n'} i_{2} = k i_{1}'$$

$$u'_{1} = u_{1} + i_{1} - i_{1}' \qquad u_{2}' = u_{2} + i_{2} - i_{2}' = k u_{1}'$$

$$l_{1}' = r + \frac{i_{1}'}{u_{1}} r \qquad l_{2}' = r + \frac{k i_{1}'}{k u_{1}} r = l_{1}'$$

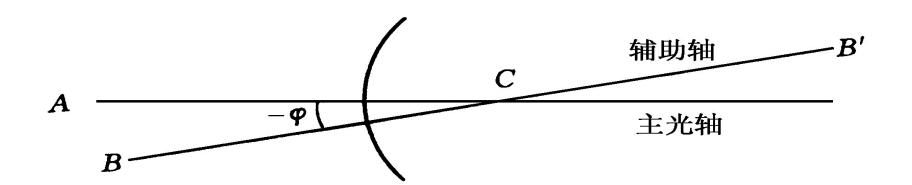
由轴上同一物点发出的近轴光线,经过球面折射以后聚交于轴上同一点

轴上物点用近轴光线成像时,符合理想



2、轴外点

假设B点位在近轴区,当用近轴光线成像时,也符合理想,像点B'位在B点和球心的连线上(辅助轴上)



<u>结论:位于近轴区域内的物点,利用近轴光线成像时,</u> 符合点对应点的理想成像关系。