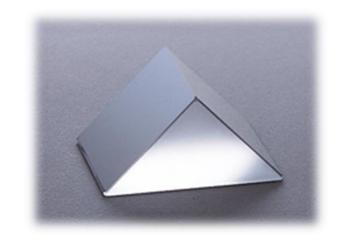
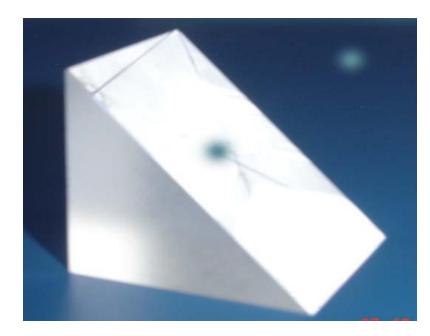


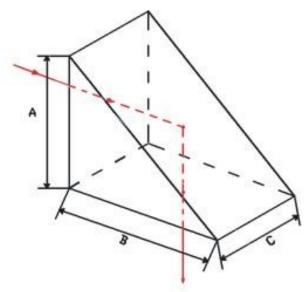
第5讲 典型棱镜的展开方法



一、直角棱镜









◆在平行光路中使用

在平行光路中只需满足棱镜展 开第一个条件:

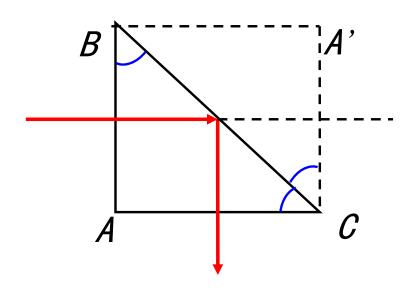
平行玻璃板 AB//AC'

即 $\angle ABC = \angle A'CB$

而 $\angle A'CB$ 是 $\angle ACB$ 折过去的,

 $\therefore \angle ABC = \angle ACB$

等腰棱镜





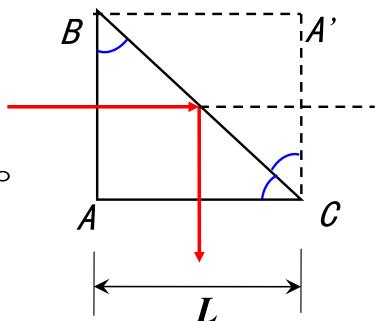
◆在会聚光路中使用:除第一个条件外,还需满足第二个条件:入射出射表面与光轴垂直

转90度:

$$\angle A = 90^{\circ}$$

$$\angle ABC = \angle ACB = 45^{\circ}$$

展开长度: L=D

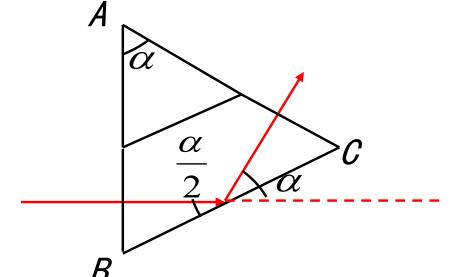




<u>转任意角度</u> α

要求光线偏转 α ,则反射面转 $\frac{\alpha}{2}$

$$\angle B = \angle C = 90^{\circ} - \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

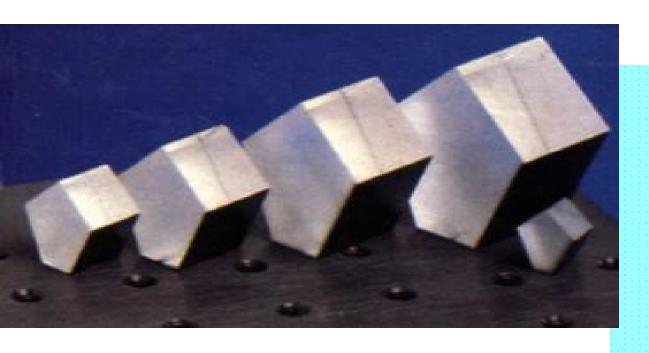


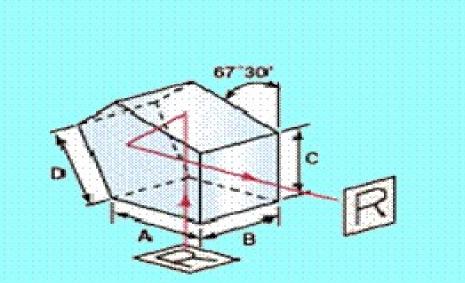
例如要使光轴转 45°,则

$$\angle B = \angle C = 90^{\circ} - \frac{45^{\circ}}{2} = 67.5^{\circ}$$

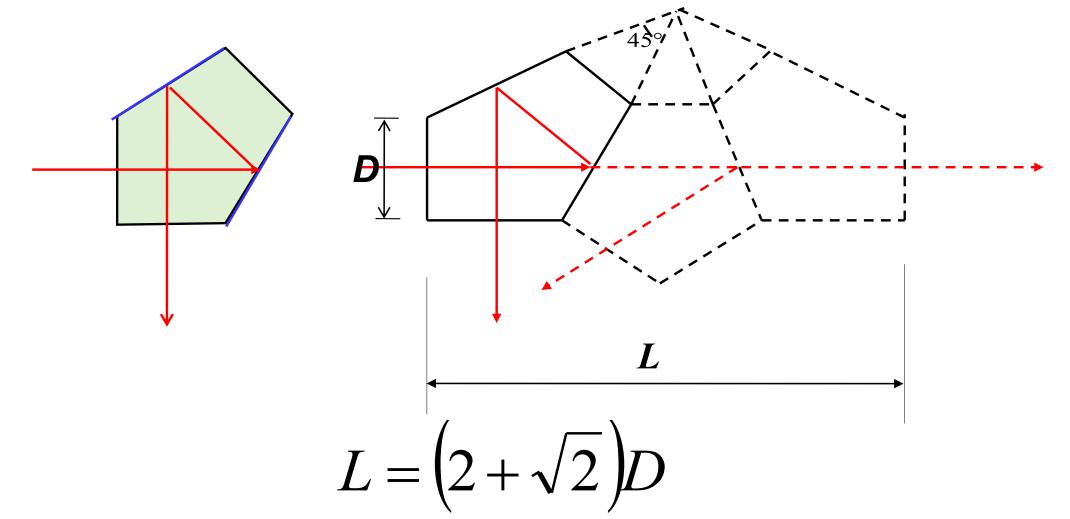


二、五角棱镜



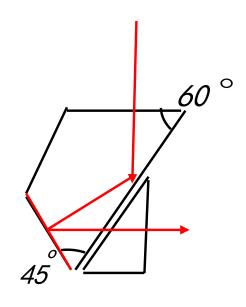


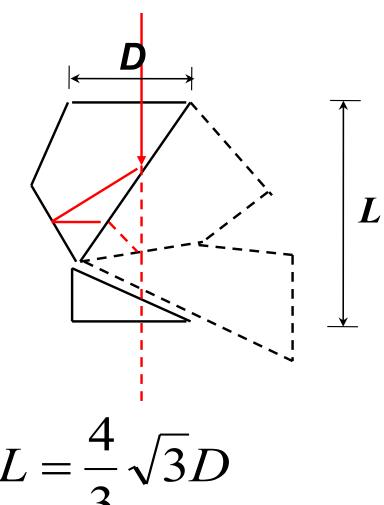






三、靴型棱镜

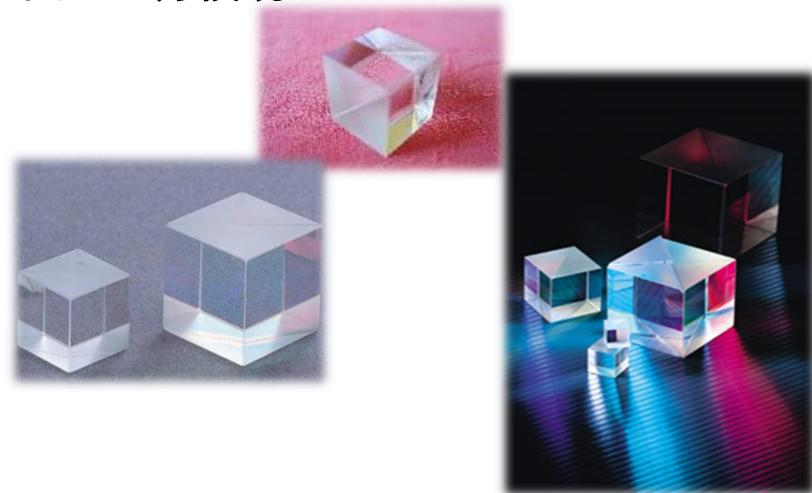


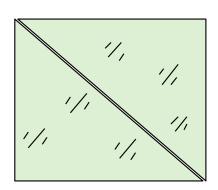


$$L = \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{3}D$$



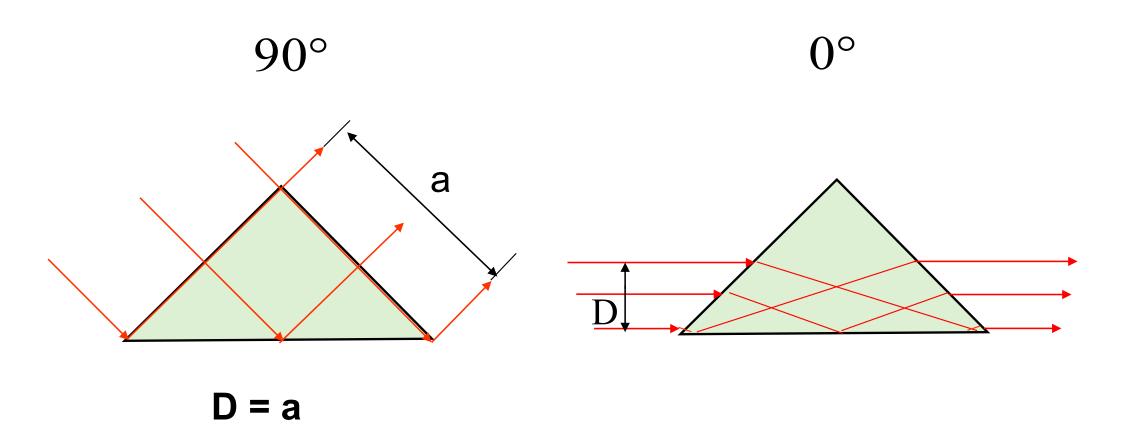
四、立方棱镜







◆ 直角棱镜在不同光轴转角时的比较

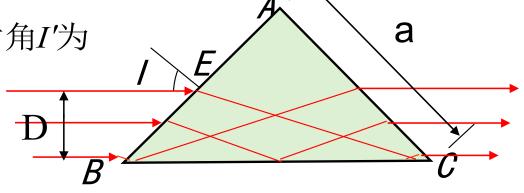




若折射率为n,入射角为I = 45°,折射角I′为

$$\sin I' = \frac{\sin 45^{\circ}}{n} = \frac{1}{n\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\cos I' = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 I'} = \frac{1}{n\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{2n^2 - 1}$$



$$\overrightarrow{III}D = EB\sin 45^\circ = \frac{EB}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{AB - AE}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{a(1 - \sin I' / \cos I')}{\sqrt{2}}$$

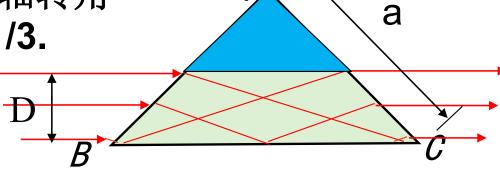
将以上 $\sin I'$, $\cos I'$ 代入,得到

$$D = 0.7071a \frac{\sqrt{2n^2 - 1} - 1}{\sqrt{2n^2 - 1}}$$

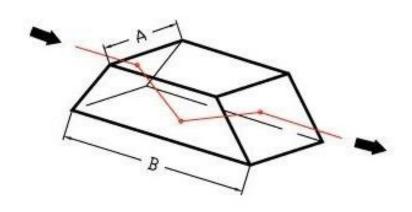
若采用K9玻璃,n = 1.5163, D = 0.334a



采用同样大小的直角棱镜,当光轴转角为 0°时,通光口径仅有边长的1/3.



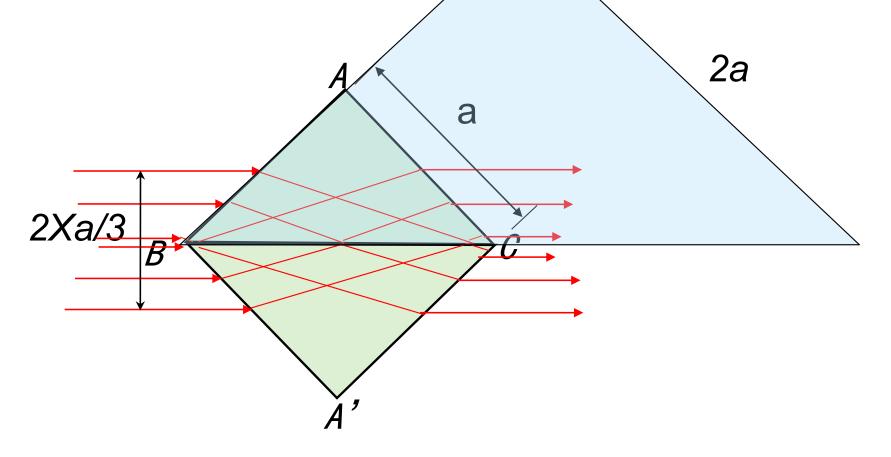
<u>道威棱镜</u>







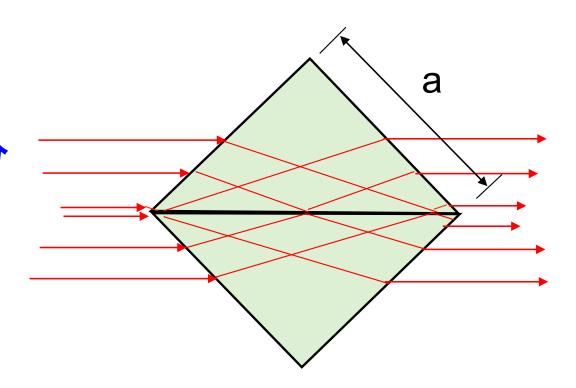
◆ 为了增大通光口径,或者保证一定的通光口径下减小棱镜尺寸 ,可将两个直角棱镜 沿着斜面粘接在一起,组成立方棱镜。





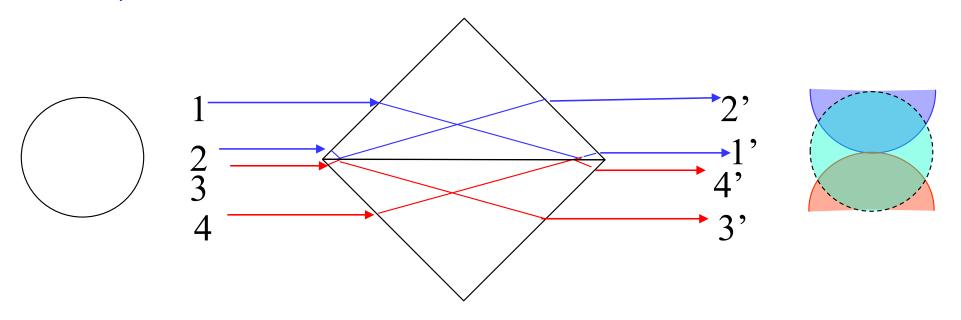
注意:

1、立方棱镜中,光束是分两束分别通过两个棱镜进 两束分别通过两个棱镜进入系统,过了棱镜又合成一束,原来角度一致的平 行光通过系统后还应该角度一致,要求两个棱镜反射面严格平行;





2、入射圆形光束时,出射为两个半圆;不能在圆形光束中工作;



3、入射面与光轴不垂直,只能使用在平行光路中。