

④ 物距 u

④ 像距 v

$$\frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{f} \quad (1)$$

④ 成像公式

④ 人眼的最小分辨距离

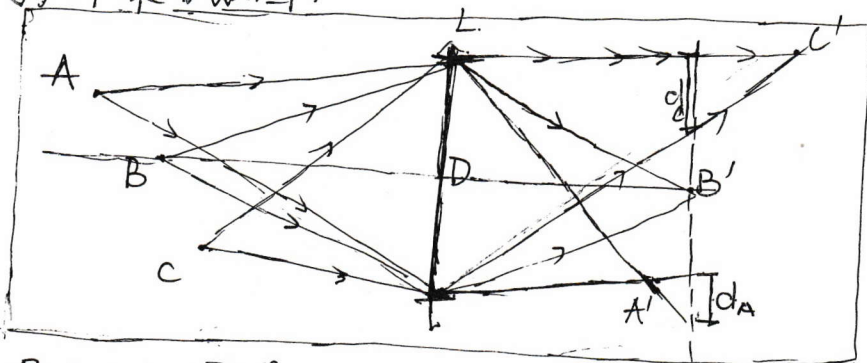
$$\Delta y = 0.61 \frac{\lambda R}{R}$$

其中, λ 为波长, R 为观察者
瞳孔半径, S 为距离

④ 瑞利判据

$$d \leq \Delta y$$

④ 景深示意图



景深公式推导

$u_A \uparrow \rightarrow v_A \downarrow \rightarrow d_A \uparrow$ 当 Δy 时, u_{∞} 景深远界限

$u_C \downarrow \rightarrow v_C \uparrow \rightarrow d_C \uparrow$ 当 Δy 时, u_{∞} 景深近界限

这里 $u_A = u_{\infty}$

$$v_A = v_B - \Delta v \quad (5)$$

设圆光孔的直径为 D , 允许的模糊直径为 d

$$\frac{d}{\Delta v} = \frac{D}{v_A} \quad (6) \quad (5) \rightarrow (6)$$

$$\Delta v = \frac{v_B d}{D + d} \quad (7) \quad \text{代入 (5)}$$

$$\frac{1}{u_A} + \frac{1}{v_A} = \frac{1}{f} \rightarrow \frac{1}{u_{\infty}} + \frac{1}{v_B - \frac{v_B d}{D + d}} = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$\frac{1}{u_{\infty}} = \frac{1}{f} - \frac{1}{v} \left(\frac{D + d}{D} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{f} - \left(\frac{1}{f} - \frac{1}{u} \right) \left(\frac{D + d}{D} \right)$$

$$= \frac{Df + df - uD}{f u D}, \text{ 设 } F = \frac{f}{D}, \text{ 光圈系数}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_{\infty} &= \frac{2f^2 u_B \cdot \dots}{[f^2 + (u-f)Fd][f^2 - (u-f)Fd]} \\ &= \frac{2f^4 u}{f^4 - (u-f)^2 D^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{u} - \frac{(u-f)^2 D^2}{2f^4 u}$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{u} \left(1 - \frac{(u-f)^2 D^2}{2f^4 u} \right)$$

景深变小, $\Delta \downarrow$

$D \uparrow \rightarrow$ 光圈增大

$f \uparrow \rightarrow$ 焦距增大

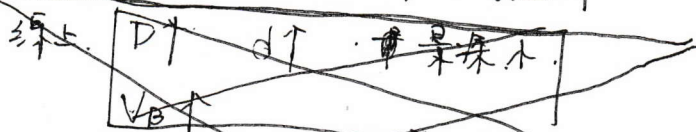
$u \downarrow \rightarrow$ 靠近物体

$$u_{\infty} = \frac{f^2 n_s}{f^2 - (u-f)Fd}$$

$$\text{同理得 } u_C = \frac{f^2 n_s}{f^2 + (u-f)Fd}$$

光圈 = D 像距 = v_B

焦距 = f 物距 $u \sim$ 像距 f



$\frac{d}{\Delta v} \downarrow$ 景深越大 $\rightarrow \frac{D}{v} \downarrow$ 景深 \uparrow

$D \uparrow$ 景深 \downarrow

$v_B \downarrow$ 景深 $\downarrow \approx f \uparrow$

右上方见