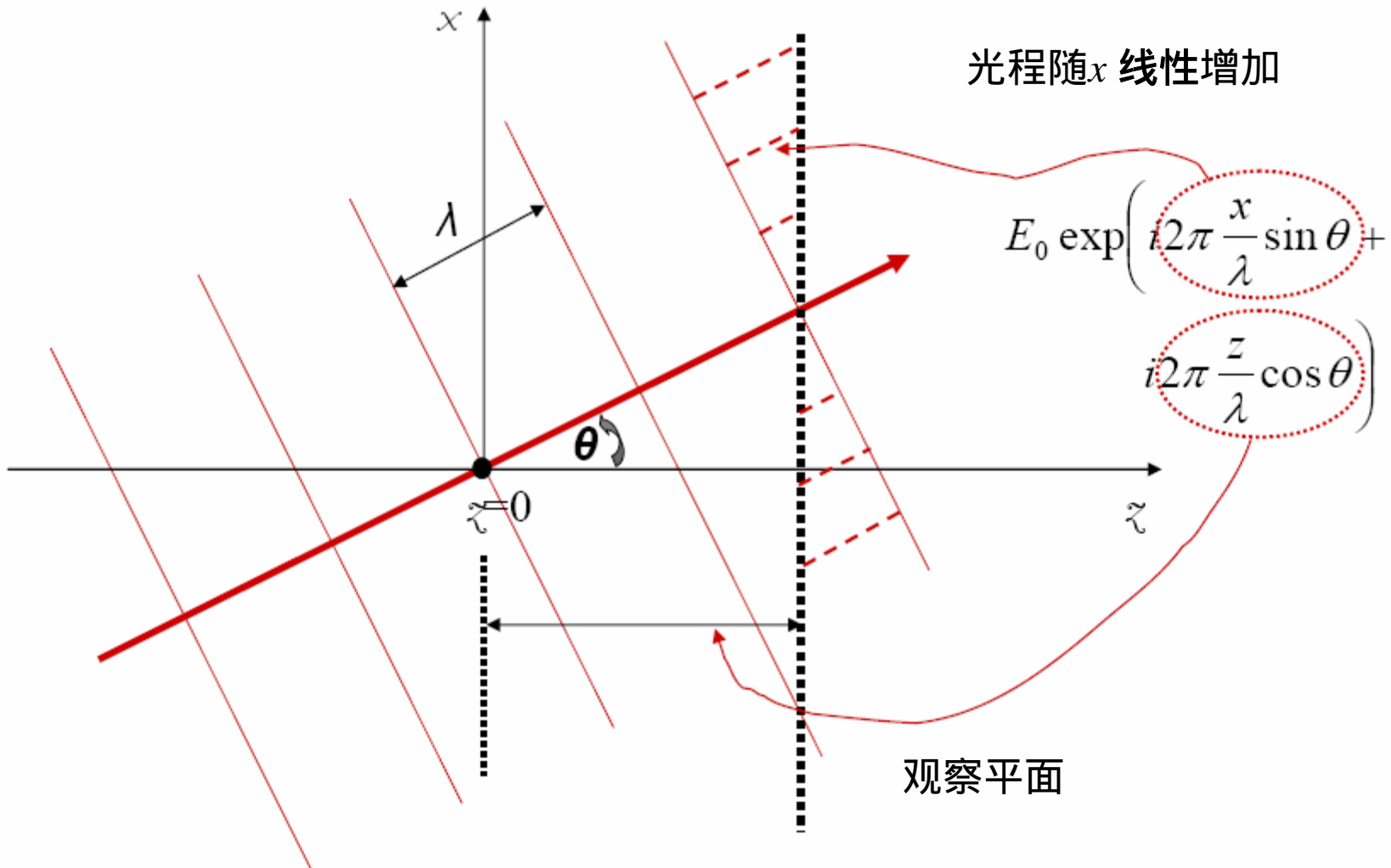
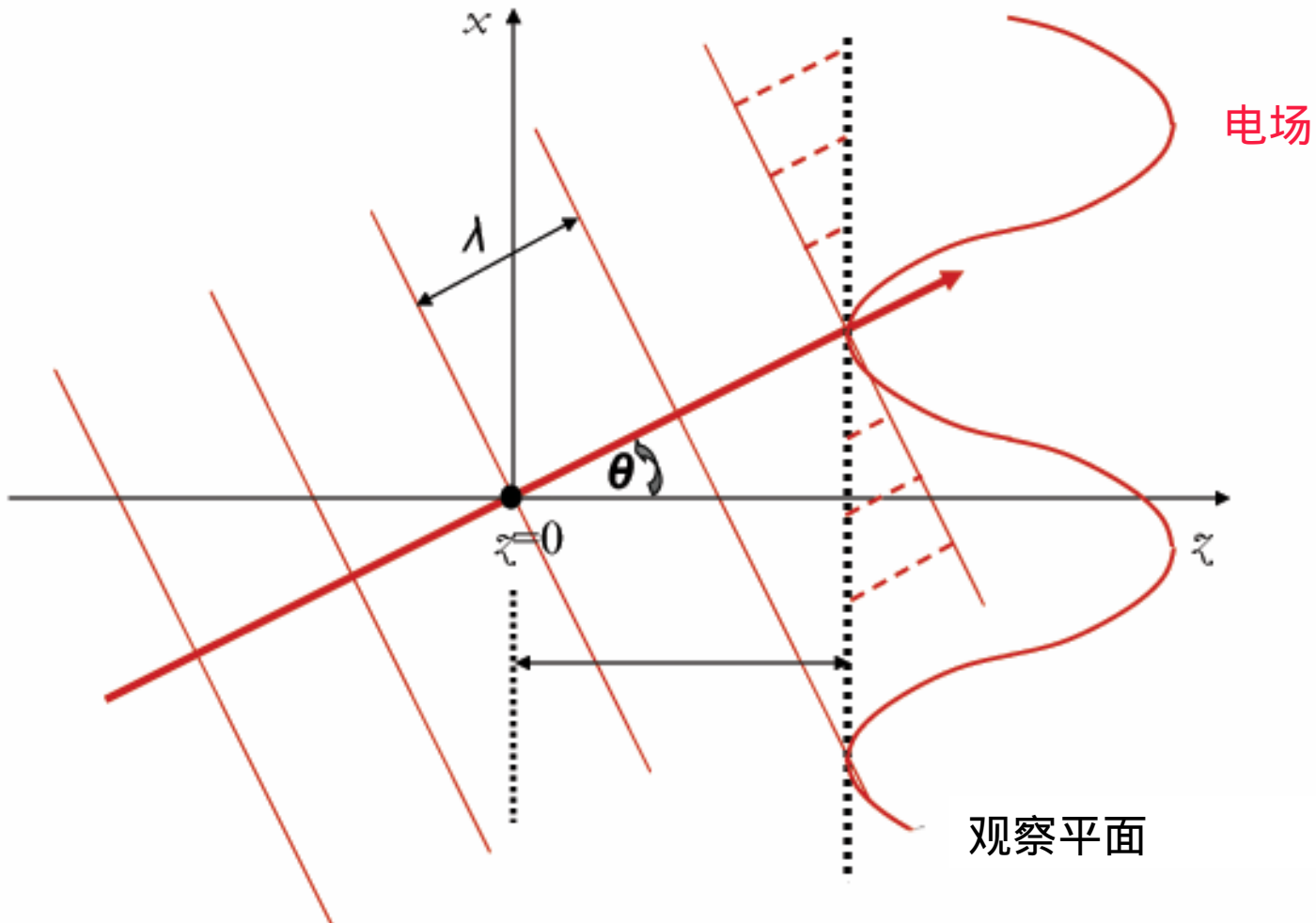


# 空间频域

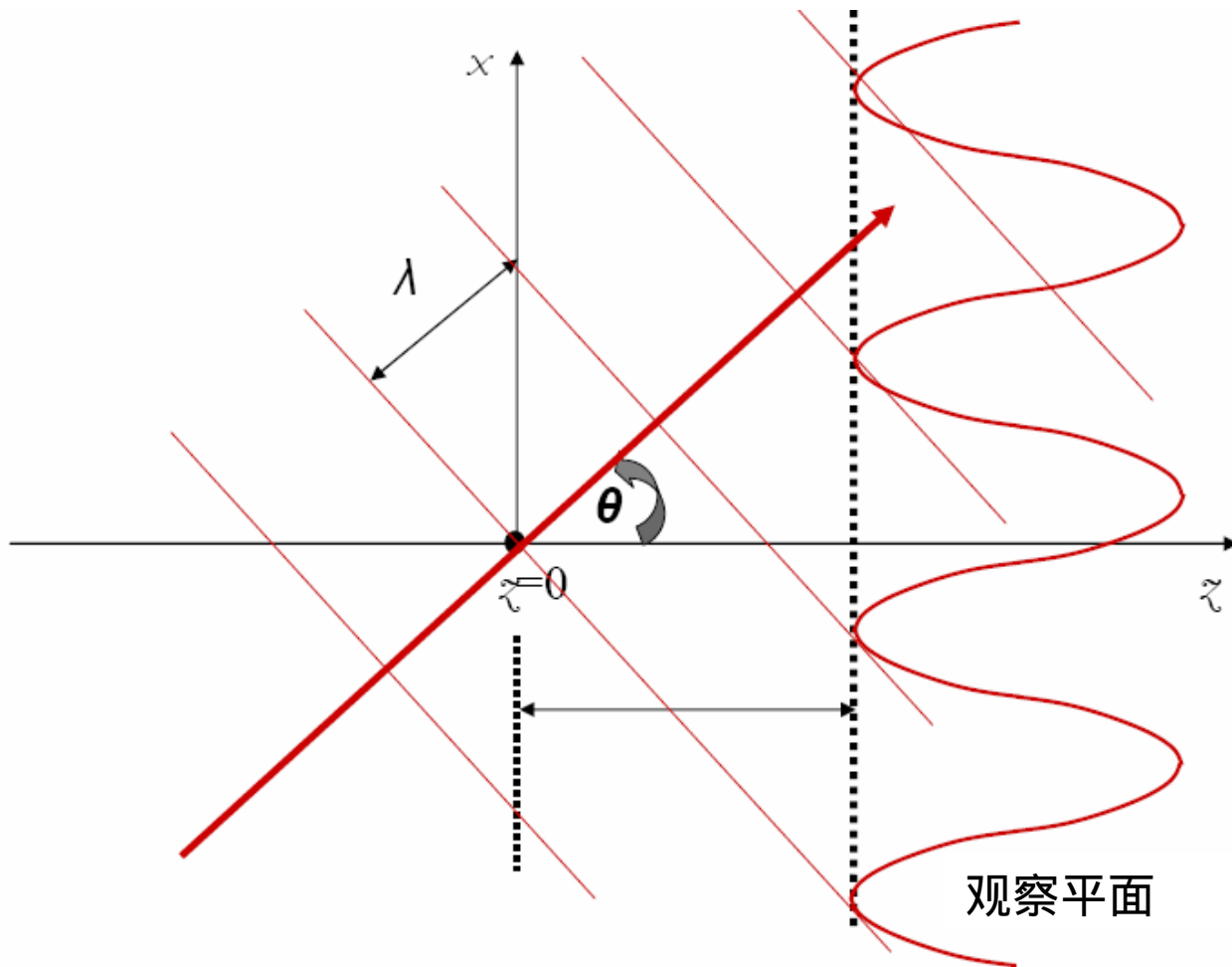
# 复习：平面波传播



# 空间频率 $\Leftrightarrow$ 传播角？



# 空间频率 $\Leftrightarrow$ 传播角?



# 空间频率 $\Leftrightarrow$ 传播角？

光场沿光轴方向的横截面为正弦波：

$$E_0 \exp\left(i2\pi \frac{\sin \theta}{\lambda} x + \phi_0\right)$$

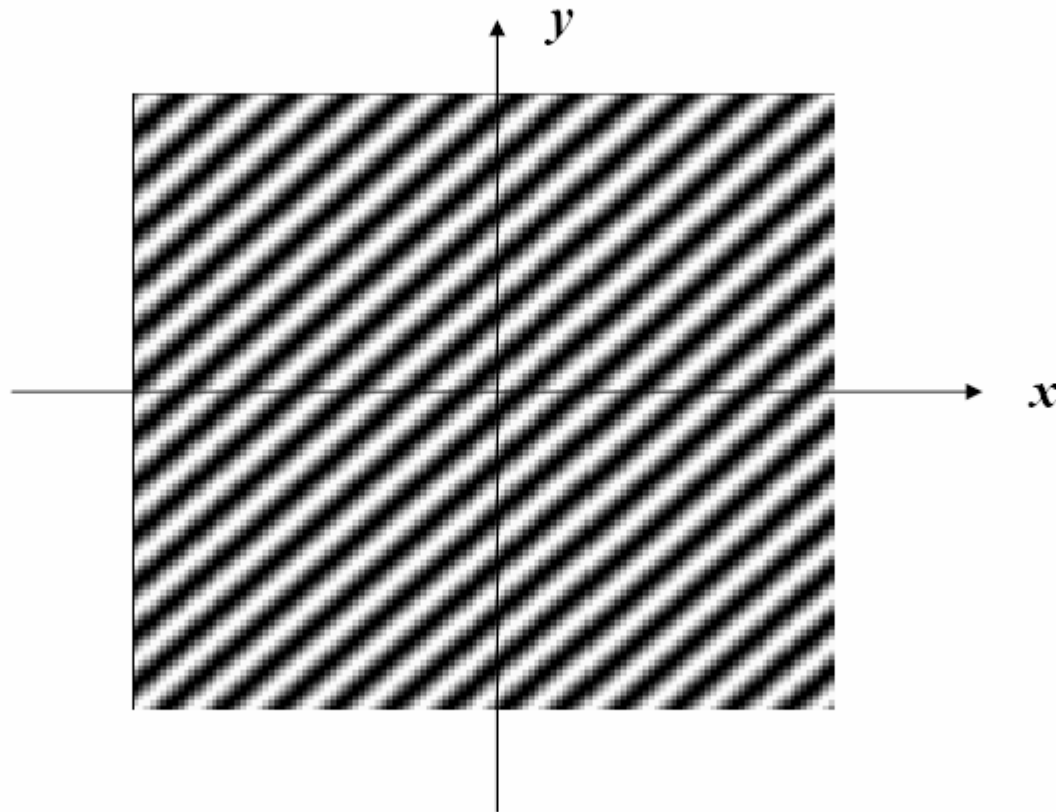
即：

$$E_0 \exp(i2\pi u x + \phi_0) \quad \text{其中} \quad u \equiv \frac{\sin \theta}{\lambda}$$

称为 **空间频率**

# 二维正弦函数

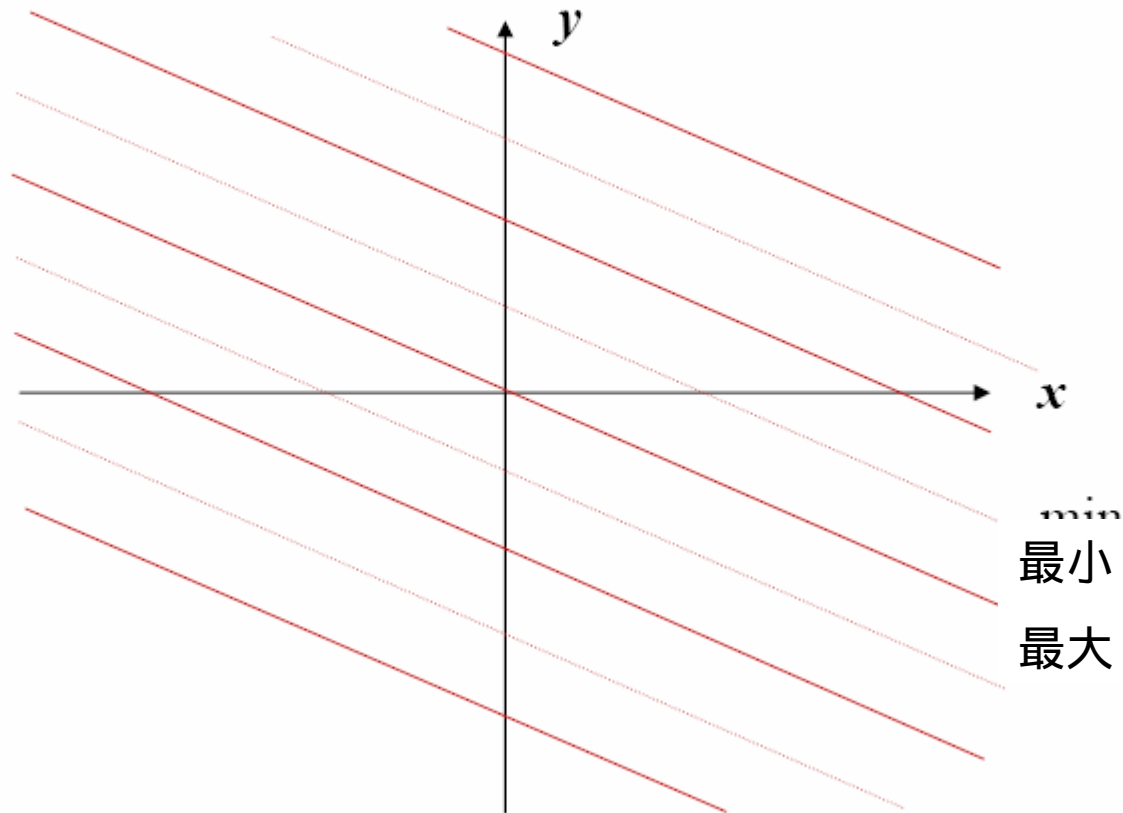
$$E_0 \cos[2\pi(ux + vy)] \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{相应的相位复矢量} \\ E_0 \exp[i2\pi(ux + vy)] \end{array} \right)$$



# 二维正弦函数

$$E_0 \cos[2\pi(ux + vy)]$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{相应的相位复矢量} \\ E_0 \exp[i2\pi(ux + vy)] \end{array} \right)$$

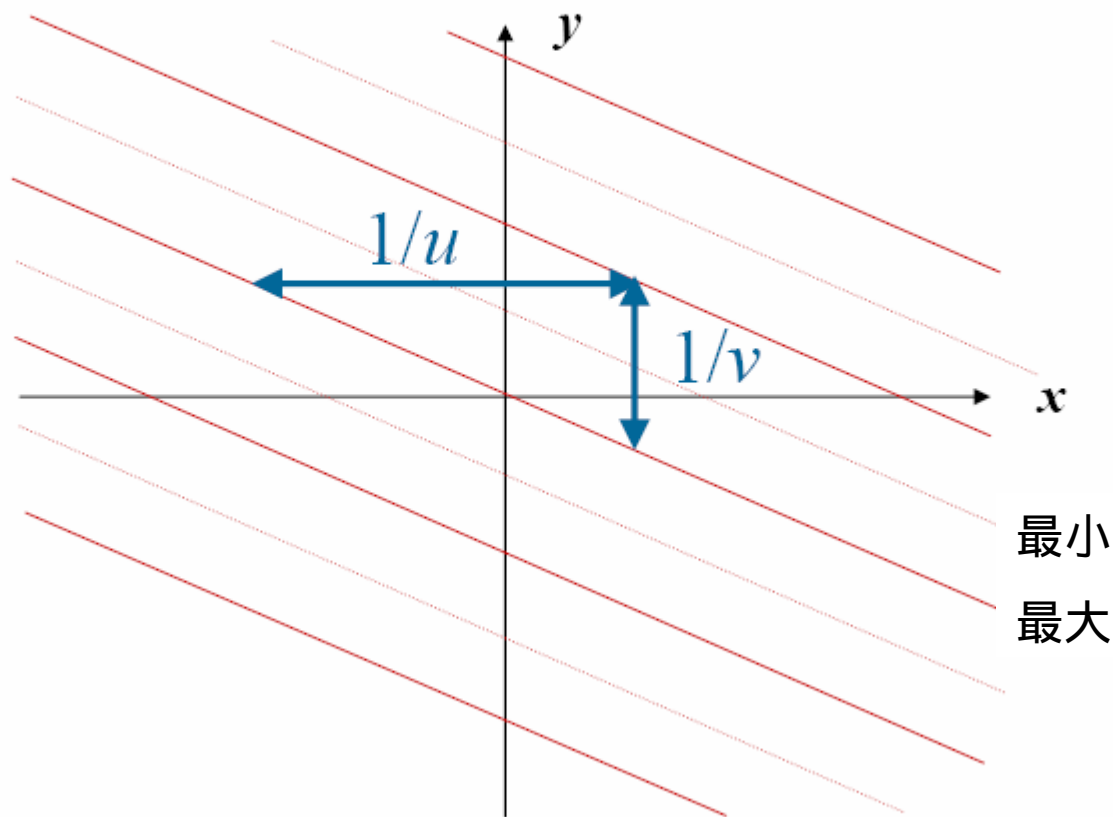


# 二维正弦函数

$$E_0 \cos[2\pi(ux + vy)]$$

相应的相位复矢量

$$\left( E_0 \exp[i2\pi(ux + vy)] \right)$$



# 二维正弦函数

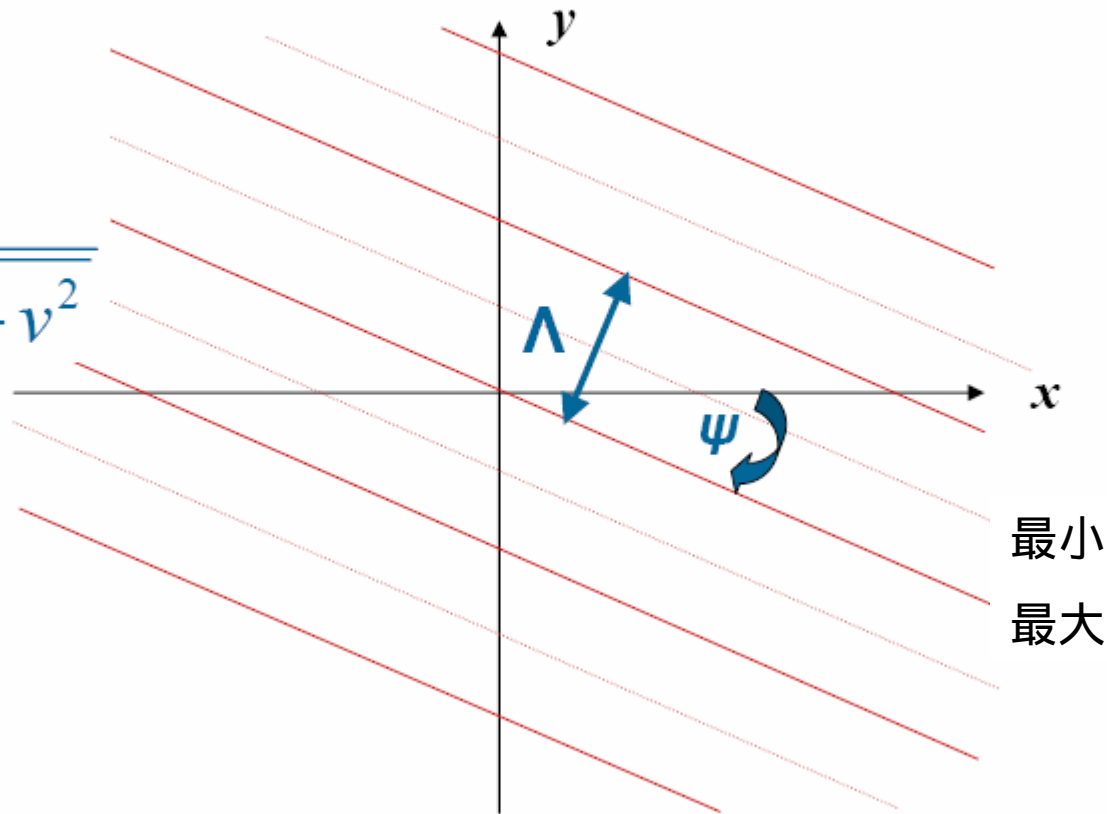
$$E_0 \cos[2\pi(ux + vy)]$$

相应的相位复矢量

$$E_0 \exp[i2\pi(ux + vy)]$$

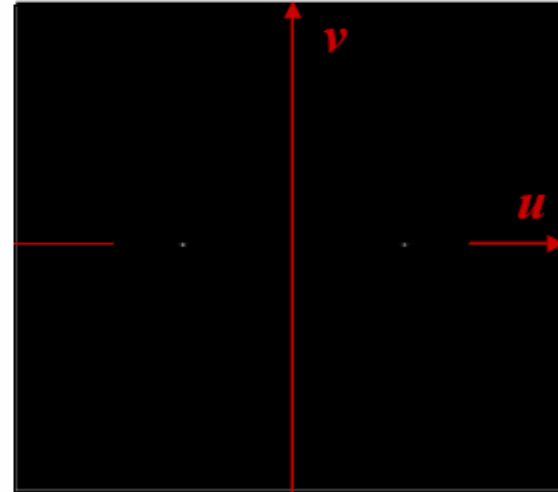
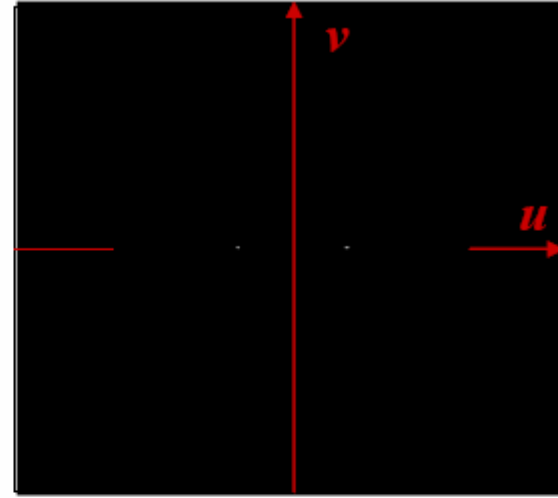
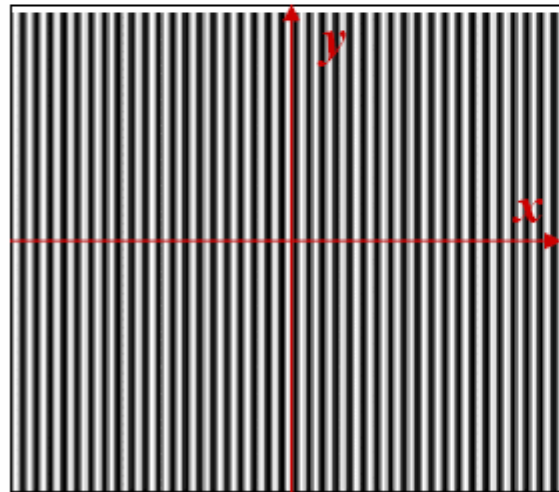
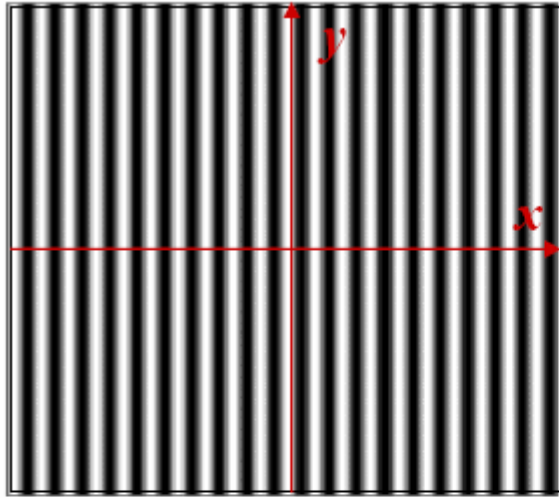
$$\tan \psi = \frac{u}{v}$$

$$\Lambda = \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}}$$



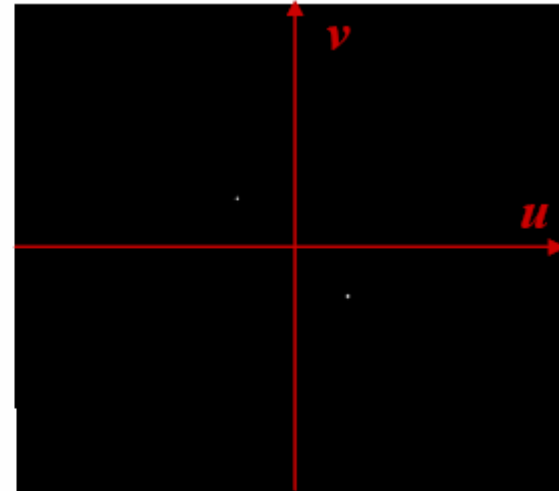
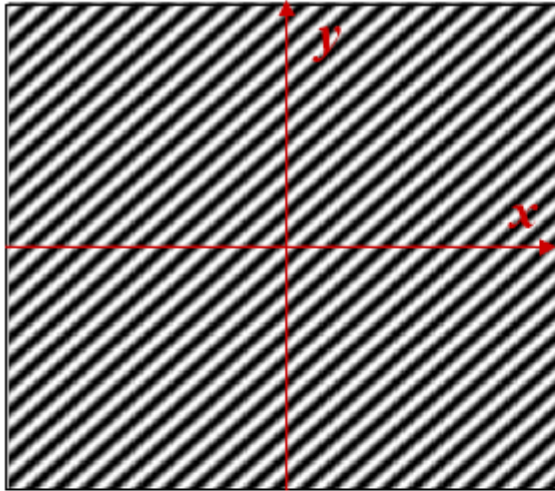
# 周期结构光栅/1：垂直的

空域



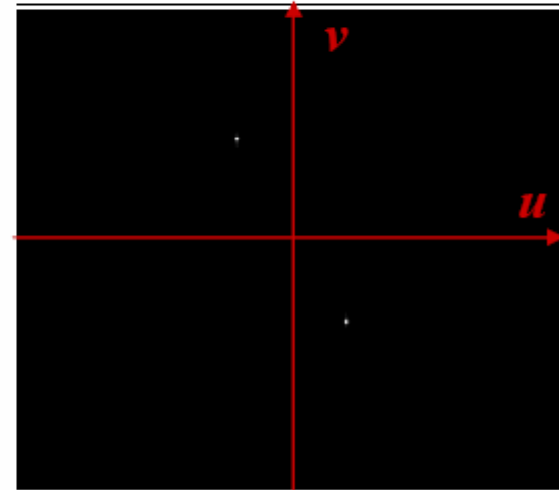
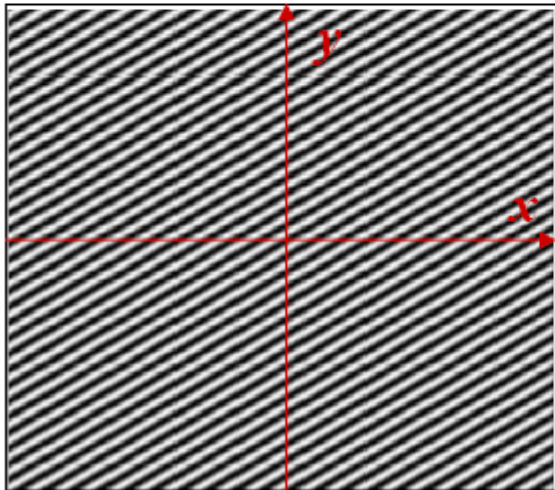
频域  
(傅里叶域)

# 周期结构光栅/1：倾斜的

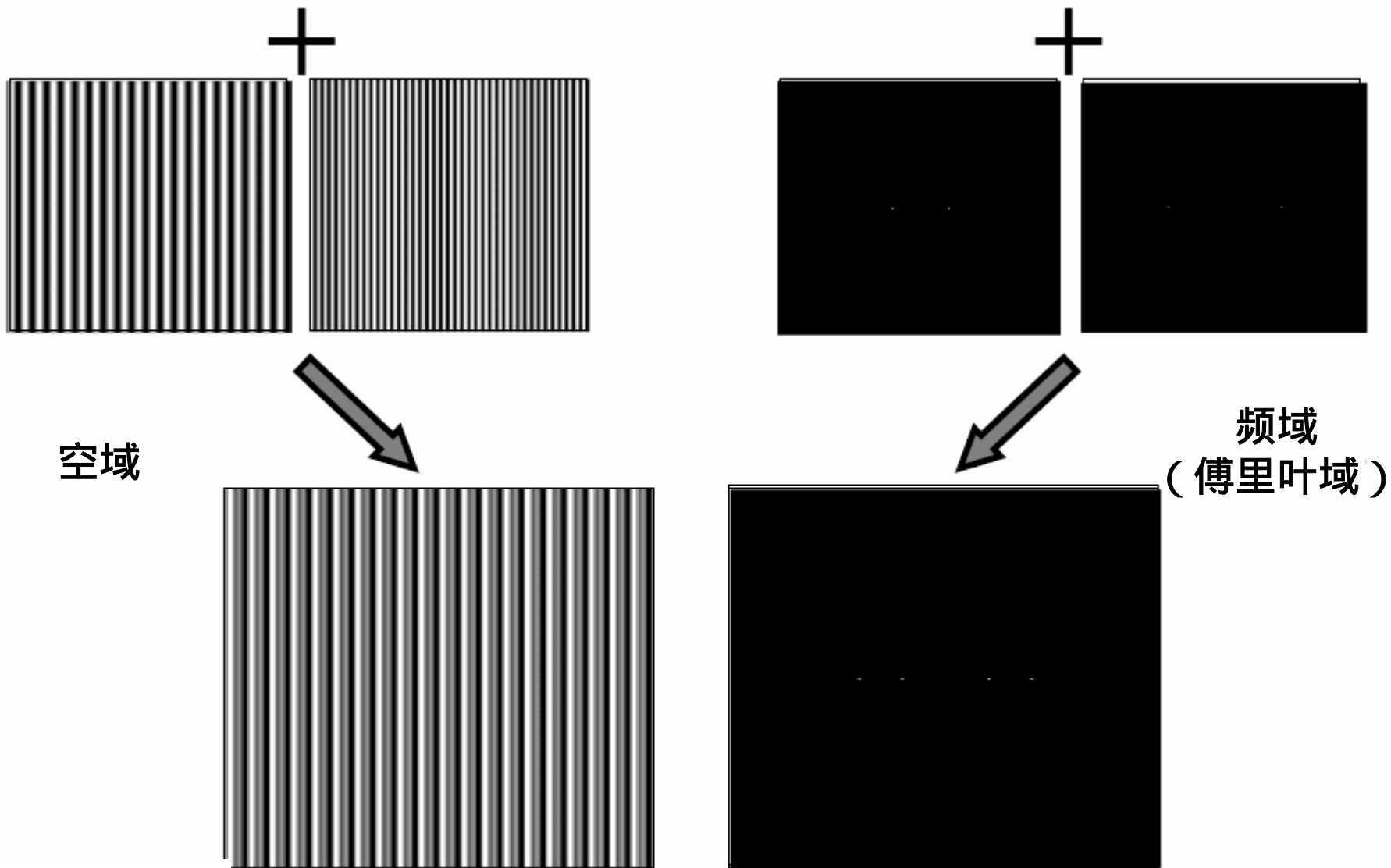


空域

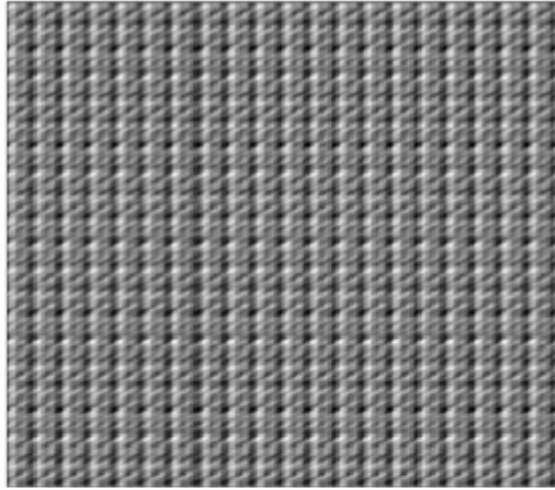
频域  
(傅里叶域)



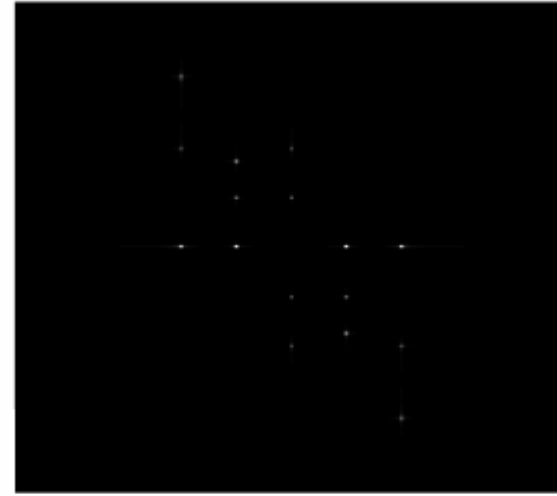
# 叠加：多个光栅



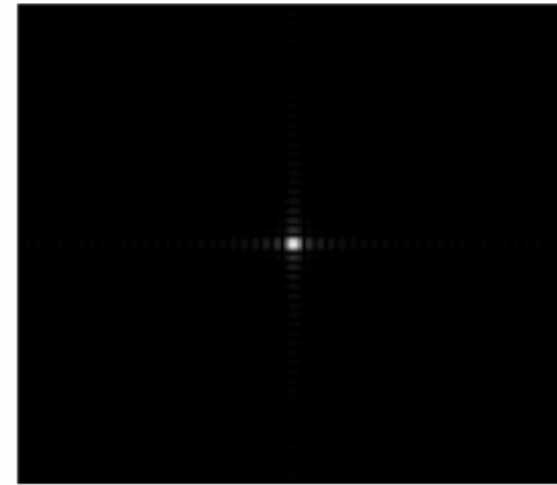
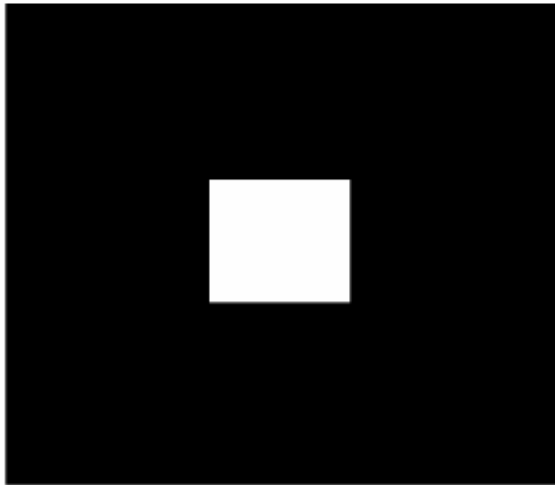
# 更多的叠加



空域

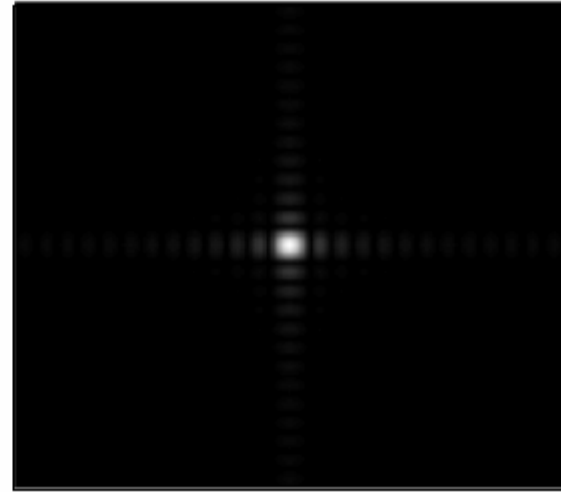
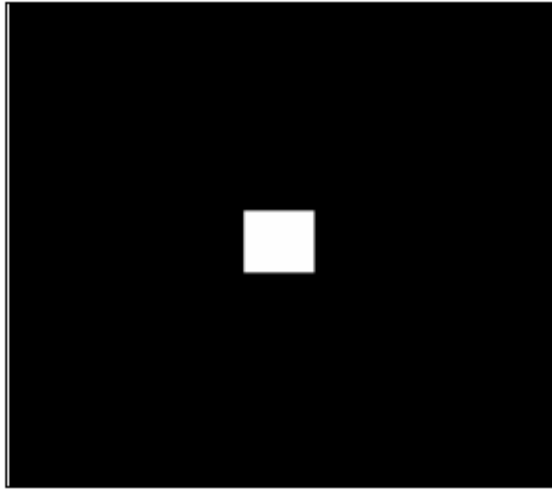


频域  
(傅里叶域)

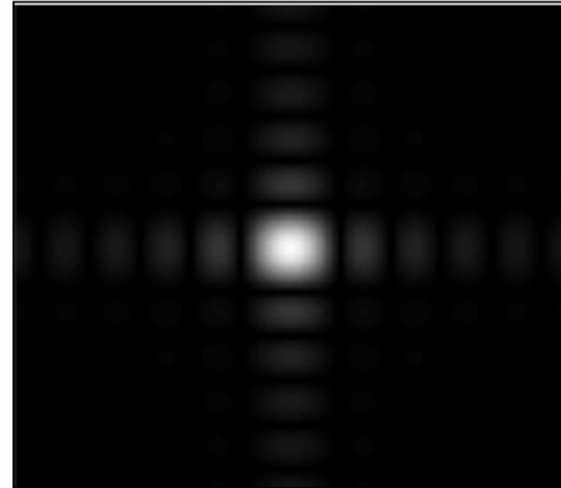
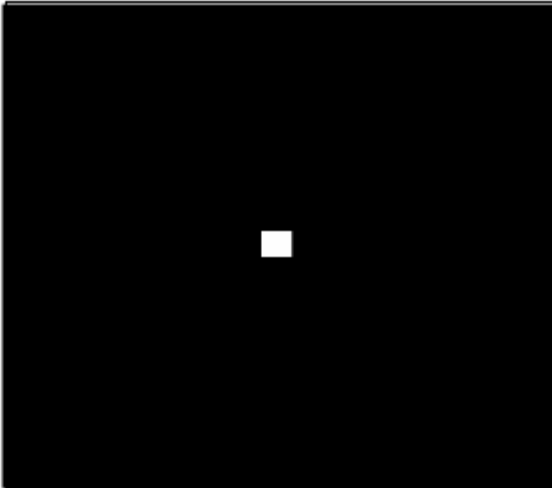


# 物大小与频率成分

空域

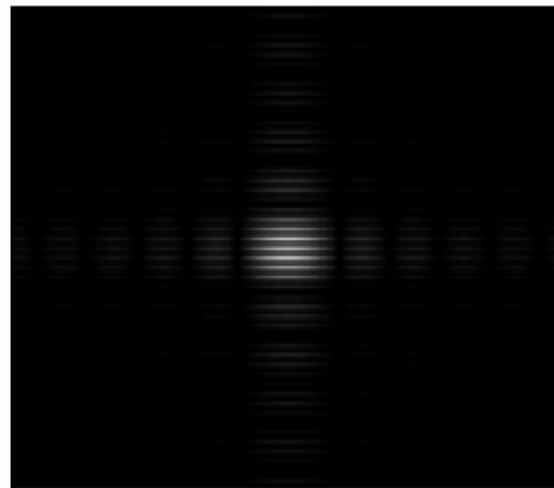
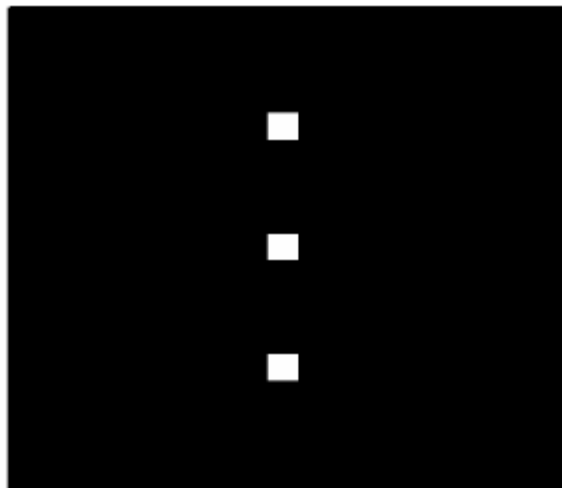


频域  
(傅里叶域)

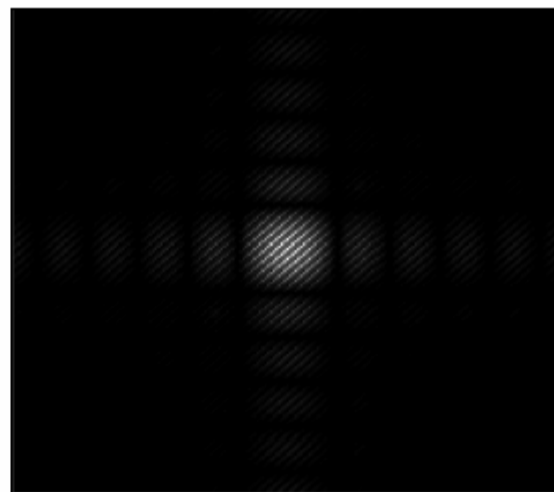
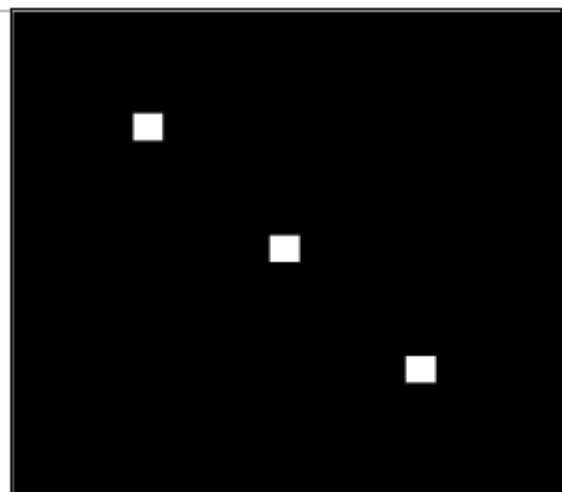


# 平移物的叠加

空域

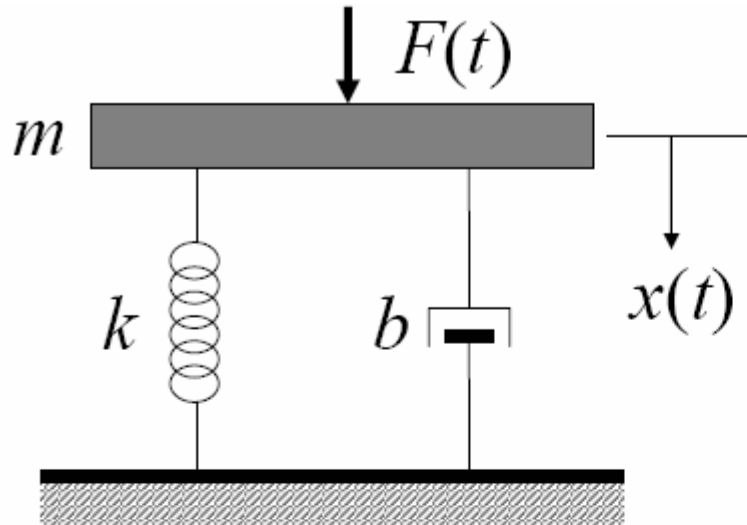


频域  
(傅里叶域)



# 时域中的线性平移不变系统

# 线性平移不变系统

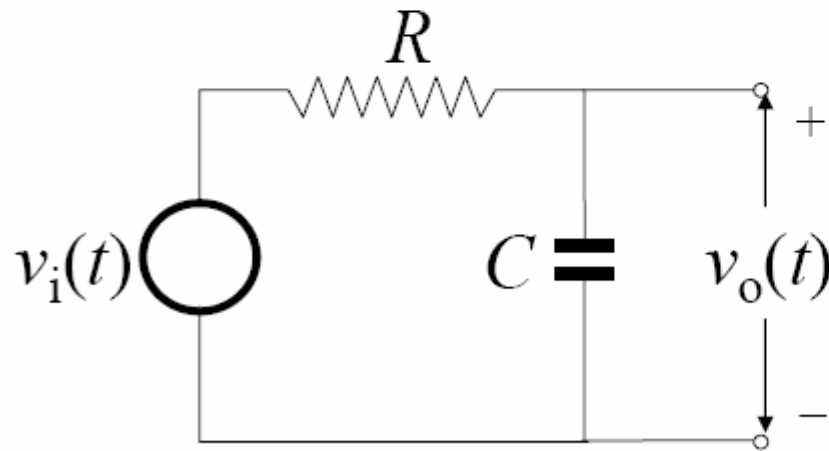


$$m\ddot{x} + b\dot{x} + kx = F(t)$$

$$H(\omega) = \frac{1}{-\omega^2 m - i\omega b + k}$$

$$|H(\omega)|^2 = \frac{1}{m^2} \frac{1}{(\omega^2 - \omega_r^2)^2 + 4\zeta^2 \omega_r^2 \omega^2}$$

$$\omega_r = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \quad \zeta = \frac{b}{2\sqrt{km}}$$



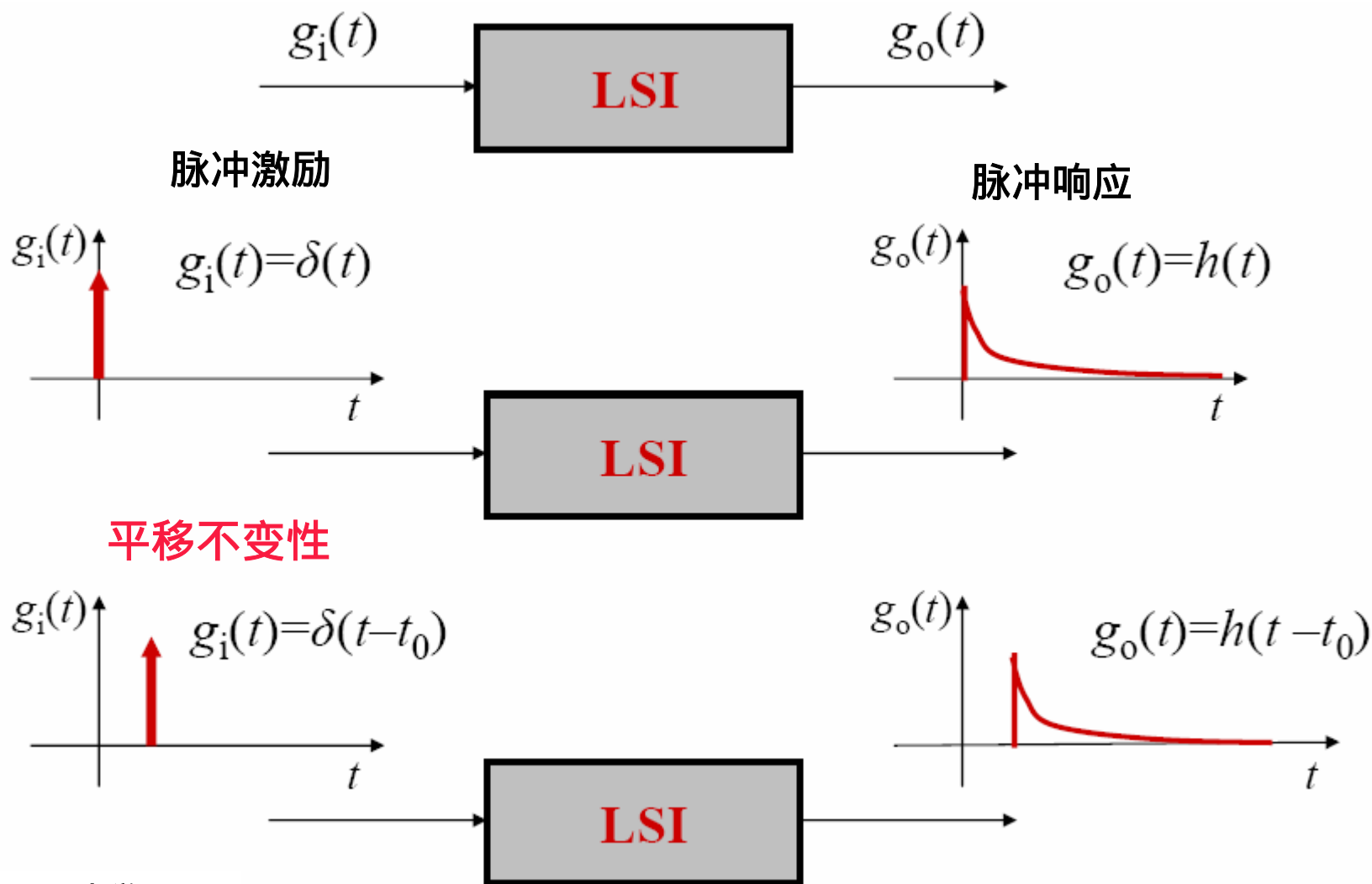
$$RC\dot{v}_o + v_o = v_i(t)$$

$$H(\omega) = \frac{1}{-i\omega\tau + 1}$$

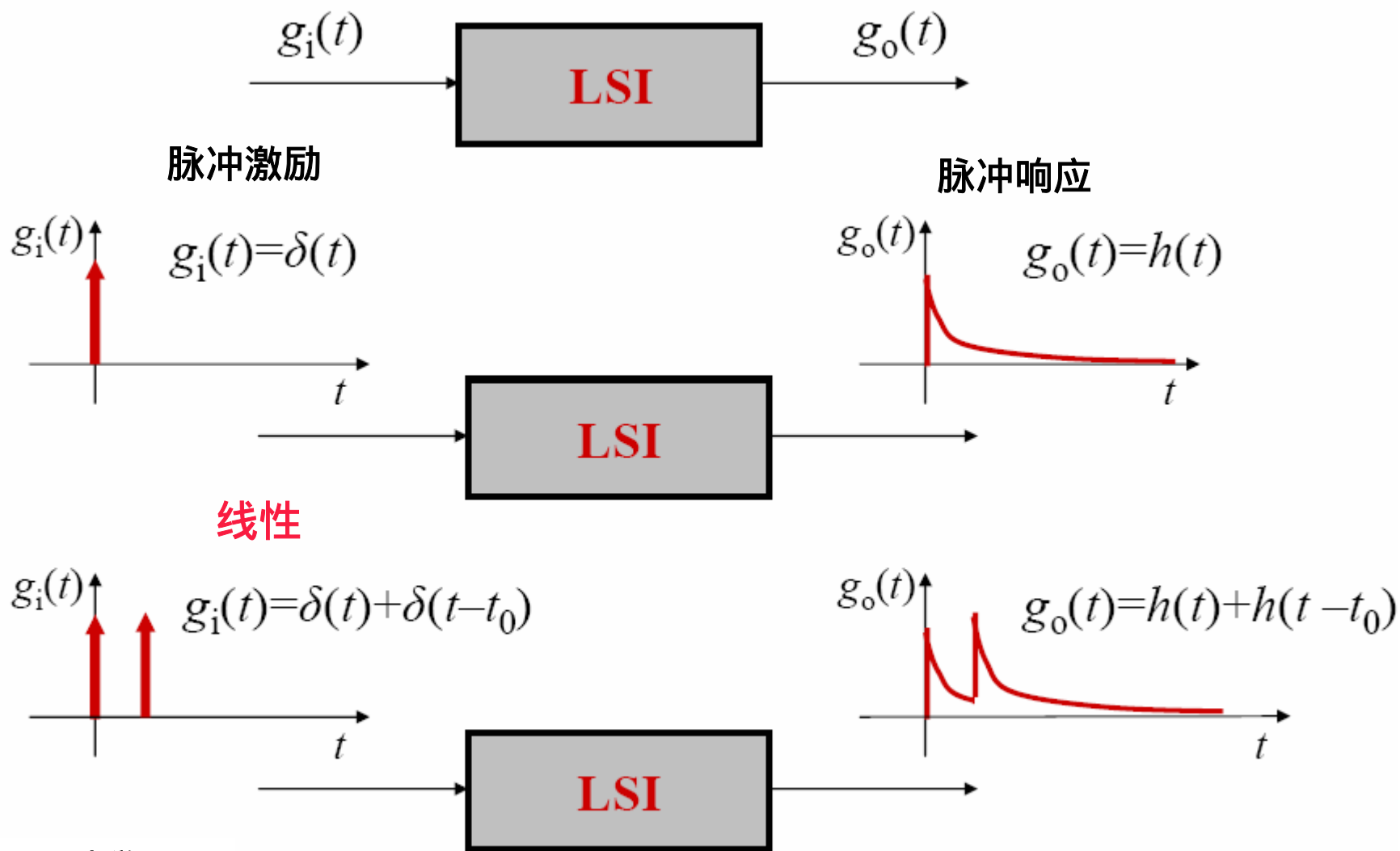
$$|H(\omega)|^2 = \frac{1}{(\omega\tau)^2 + 1}$$

$$\tau = RC$$

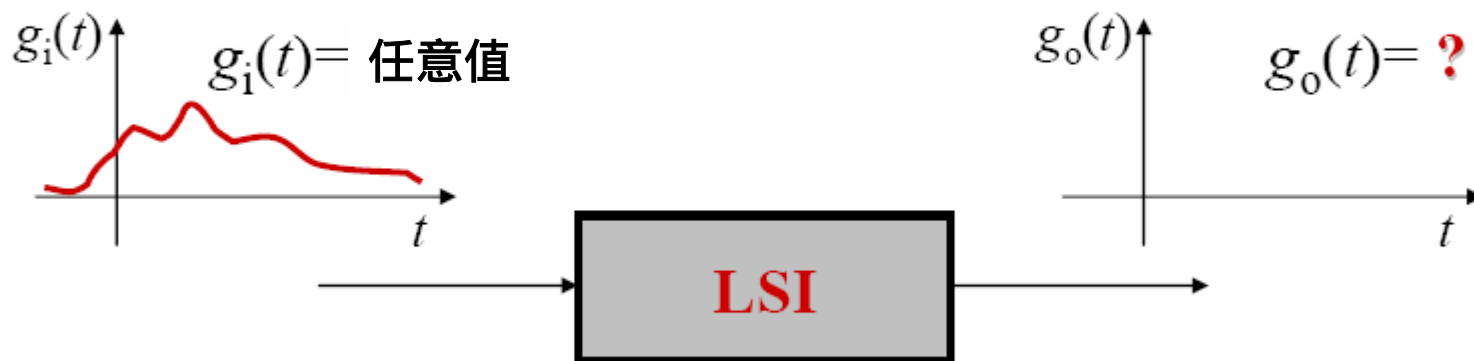
# 线性平移不变系统



# 线性平移不变系统



# 线性平移不变系统



$$g_i(t) = \int g_i(t_0) \delta(t - t_0) dt_0$$

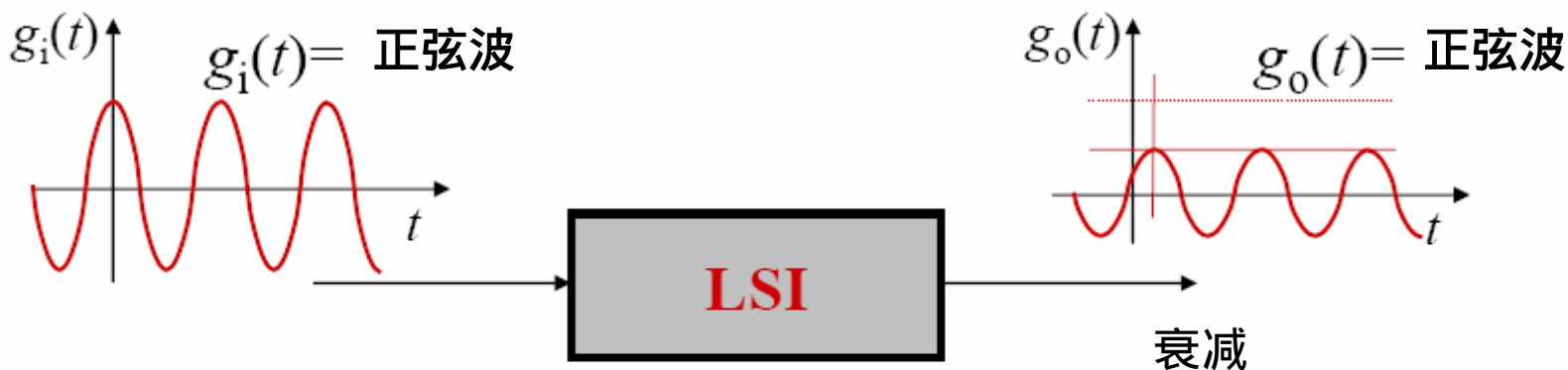
函数的平移特性



$$g_o(t) = \int g_i(t_0) h(t - t_0) dt_0$$

卷积积分

# 线性平移不变系统



衰减  
相位延迟

$$g_i(t) = a_0 \cos(\omega_0 t) \Rightarrow g_o(t) = a_0 |H(\omega_0)| \cos(\omega_0 t - \phi(\omega_0))$$

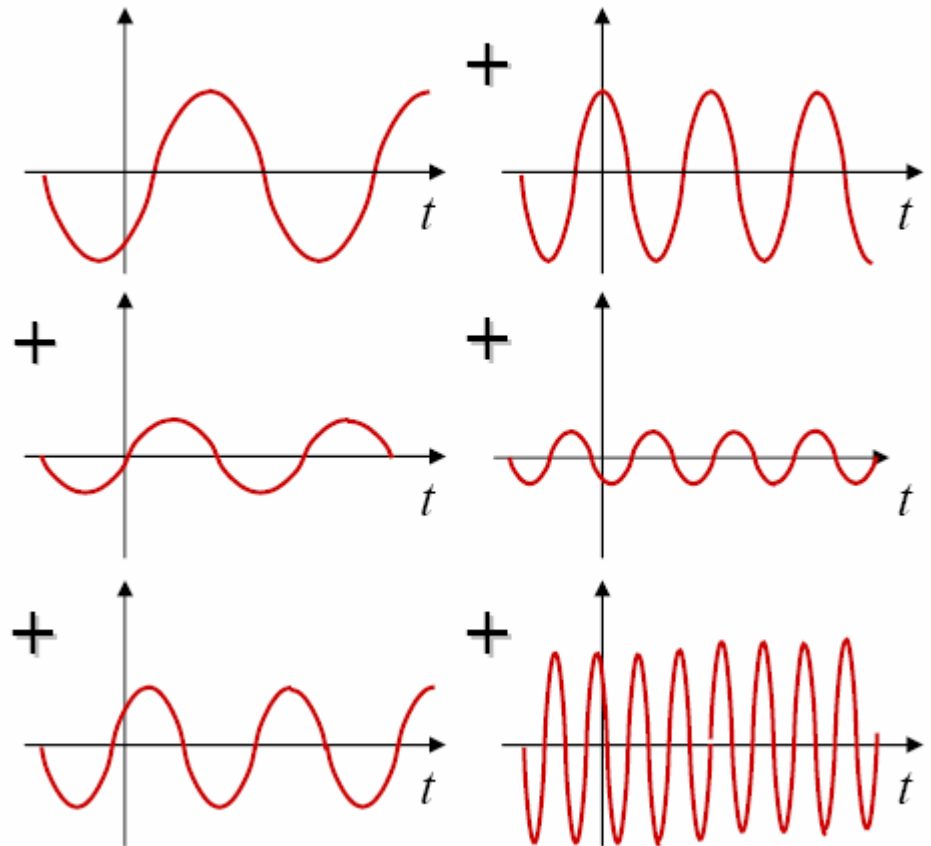
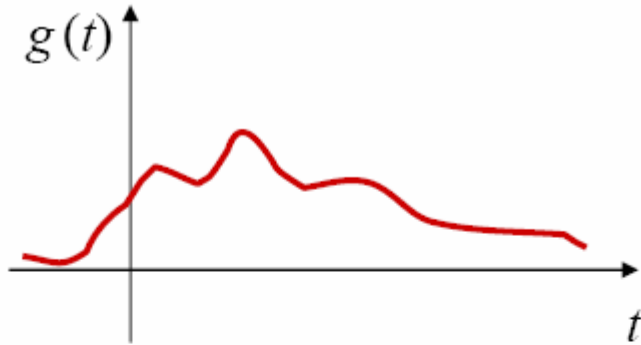
where  $H(\omega) = |H(\omega)| \exp[i\phi(\omega)]$

传递函数

相同频率

# 从时域到频域：傅里叶分析

能否用正弦波的叠加来表述任意函数  $g(t)$



# 傅里叶积分

(即逆傅里叶变换)

$$g(t) = \int G(\nu) e^{+i2\pi\nu t} d\nu$$

叠加

复权重

正弦波

表示叠加的正弦波的  
相对振幅

(强度和相位)

# 傅里叶变换

复权重系数  $G(\nu)$ ,  
即  $g(t)$  的傅里叶变换  
由以下积分计算

$$G(\nu) = \int g(t) e^{-i2\pi\nu t} dt$$

$$\text{Re}[G(\nu)] = \int \text{Re}[g(t) e^{-i2\pi\nu t}] dt$$

# 傅里叶变换对

$$g(t) = \delta(t) \quad \leftrightarrow \quad G(\nu) = 1$$

$$g(t) = \exp(i2\pi\nu_0 t) \quad \leftrightarrow \quad G(\nu) = \delta(\nu - \nu_0)$$

$$g(t) = \cos(2\pi\nu_0 t) \quad \leftrightarrow \quad G(\nu) = \frac{1}{2} [\delta(\nu + \nu_0) + \delta(\nu - \nu_0)]$$

$$g(t) = \sin(2\pi\nu_0 t) \quad \leftrightarrow \quad G(\nu) = \frac{1}{2i} [-\delta(\nu + \nu_0) + \delta(\nu - \nu_0)]$$

$$g(t) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) \quad \leftrightarrow \quad G(\nu) = T \text{sinc}(T\nu)$$

$$g(t) = \exp\left(-\frac{t^2}{2T^2}\right) \quad \leftrightarrow \quad G(\nu) = T \exp(-2T^2\nu^2)$$

# 二维傅里叶变换对

由于版权原因，图像被删除。

( 出自 Goodman ,  
*Introduction to  
Fourier Optics* ,  
P14 )