

# 具有三个二次曲面反射镜的 光学系统研究

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## 提 要

本文从三级像差理论导出了三镜系统消 $S_I, S_{II}, S_{III}, S_{IV}$ 的代数解。以第二及第三镜的遮拦比和放大率,以及三个镜面的面形系数为独立参数,给出消像差条件公式。用国外发表的几个三镜系统验证这些公式,得到很好的吻合。

关键词: 二次曲面反射镜;天文照相机三镜系统。

由两个二次曲面反射镜组成的光学系统很早就不断地被人们研究过,这种系统在天文望远镜、红外光学及其它方面得到广泛应用。七十年代及更早的一些大型望远镜,差不多都是两镜系统。三镜系统虽然很早就有人研究过<sup>[1]</sup>,但几乎未见应用。随着科学的需要及技术的进步,在天文光学上开始考虑采用三镜系统。欧洲几个国家正在进行的大型太阳望远镜计划就准备采用三反射镜系统<sup>[2]</sup>, R. V. Willstrop 提出了用作大视场、大相对口径的天文照相机三镜系统<sup>[3,4]</sup>,可以取代传统的施密特系统。D. Korsch 曾对多镜面系统作了一般研究<sup>[5]</sup>,给出了消像差解的关系式,但是他的方法相当繁杂,使用这些公式很不方便。我们在过去的工作<sup>[6]</sup>基础上,导出了三镜系统消像差公式,由于参数的光学意义重要而明确,这些公式使用起来十分方便。

三级像差理论给出单色像差的表示式为:

$$S_I = \sum hP + \sum h^4 K,$$

$$S_{II} = \sum yP - J \sum W + \sum h^2 y K,$$

$$S_{III} = \sum \frac{y^3}{h} P - 2J \sum \frac{y}{h} W + J^2 \sum \phi + \sum h^2 y^3 K,$$

$$S_{IV} = \sum \frac{H}{h},$$

$$S_V = \sum \frac{y^3}{h^2} P - 3J \sum \frac{y^3}{h^2} W + J^2 \sum \frac{y}{h} \left( 3\phi + \frac{H}{h} \right) - J^3 \sum \frac{1}{h^2} \Delta \frac{1}{n^2} + \sum h y^3 K,$$

其中  $P = \left( \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta \frac{1}{n}} \right)^2 \Delta \frac{u}{n}$ ,  $W = \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta \frac{1}{n}} \Delta \frac{u}{n}$ ,  $H = \frac{\Delta n u}{n n'}$ ,  $\phi = \frac{1}{h} \Delta \frac{u}{n}$ ,  $K = -\frac{\sigma^2}{R_0^2} \Delta n$  ( $\sigma$  为二次曲面的偏心率,  $R_0$  为顶点曲率半径)。

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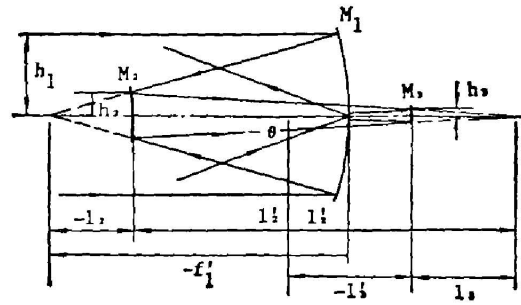


Fig.

今假定:

1. 物体位于无穷远, 即  $l_1 = \infty, u_1 = 0$ ,

2. 入瞳位于主镜上, 即  $x_1 = y_1 = 0$ 。

引入新参数(参见图):

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{l_2}{f_1} \approx \frac{h_2}{h_1}, \quad \beta_1 = \frac{l'_2}{l_2} = \frac{u_2}{u'_2},$$

$$\alpha_2 = \frac{l_3}{l_2} \approx \frac{h_3}{h_2}, \quad \beta_2 = \frac{l'_3}{l_3} = \frac{u_3}{u'_3}.$$

$\alpha$  反映了镜面的遮拦比,  $\beta$  反映了放大率。对于反射系统,  $n_1 = n'_2 = n_3 = 1, n'_1 = n_2 = n'_3 = -1$ , 令  $h_1 = 1, f' = 1$ , 及  $\theta = -1$ , 可得:

$$y_1 = 0, \quad y_2 = \frac{(\alpha_1 - 1)}{\beta_1 \beta_2}, \quad y_3 = \frac{\alpha_2 (\alpha_1 - 1) + \beta_1 (1 - \alpha_2)}{\beta_1 \beta_2}.$$

$$R_{01} = \frac{2}{\beta_1 \beta_2}, \quad R_{02} = \frac{2\alpha_1}{\beta_2 (1 + \beta_1)}, \quad R_{03} = \frac{2\alpha_1 \alpha_2}{1 + \beta_2}.$$

$$K_1 = \frac{\sigma_1^2}{4} \beta_1^3 \beta_2^3, \quad K_2 = -\frac{\sigma_2^2}{4} \frac{(1 + \beta_1)^3 \beta_2^3}{\alpha_1^3}, \quad K_3 = \frac{\sigma_3^2}{4} \frac{(1 + \beta_2)^3}{\alpha_1^3 \alpha_2^3}.$$

此外可以算出:

$$h_1 = 1, \quad h_2 = \alpha_1, \quad h_3 = \alpha_1 \alpha_2.$$

$$(\Delta u)_1 = \beta_2 \beta_2, \quad (\Delta u)_2 = \beta_2 (1 - \beta_1), \quad (\Delta u)_3 = 1 - \beta_2.$$

$$\left(\Delta \frac{u}{n}\right)_1 = -\beta_1 \beta_2, \quad \left(\Delta \frac{u}{n}\right)_2 = \beta_2 (1 + \beta_1), \quad \left(\Delta \frac{u}{n}\right)_3 = -(1 + \beta_2).$$

$$\left(\Delta \frac{1}{n}\right)_1 = -2, \quad \left(\Delta \frac{1}{n}\right)_2 = 2, \quad \left(\Delta \frac{1}{n}\right)_3 = -2.$$

$$u_1 = 0, \quad u_2 = \beta_1 \beta_2, \quad u_3 = \beta_2, \quad u'_1 = \beta_1 \beta_2, \quad u'_2 = \beta_2, \quad u'_3 = 1.$$

$$(\Delta nu)_1 = -\beta_1 \beta_2, \quad (\Delta nu)_2 = \beta_2 (1 + \beta_1), \quad (\Delta nu)_3 = -(1 + \beta_2).$$

$$n_1 n'_1 = -1, \quad n_2 n'_2 = -1, \quad n_3 n'_3 = -1.$$

从而求得:

$$P_1 = -\frac{\beta_1^3 \beta_2^3}{4}, \quad P_2 = \frac{\beta_2^3 (1 - \beta_1) (1 - \beta_1)^2}{4}, \quad P_3 = -\frac{(1 + \beta_2) (1 - \beta_2)^2}{4}.$$

$$W_1 = \frac{\beta_1^2 \beta_2^2}{2}, \quad W_2 = \frac{\beta_2^2 (1 - \beta_1) (1 + \beta_1)}{2}, \quad W_3 = \frac{(1 - \beta_2) (1 + \beta_2)}{2}.$$

$$H_1 = \beta_1 \beta_2, \quad H_2 = -\beta_2 (1 + \beta_1), \quad H_3 = (1 + \beta_2).$$

$$\phi_1 = -\beta_1\beta_2, \quad \phi_2 = \frac{\beta_2(1+\beta_1)}{\alpha_1}, \quad \phi_3 = -\frac{(1+\beta_2)}{\alpha_1\alpha_2}.$$

因而得:

$$\begin{aligned} S_I &= \frac{1}{4} [(e_1^2 - 1)\beta_1^3\beta_2^3 - e_2^2\alpha_1\beta_2^3(1+\beta_1)^3 + e_3^2\alpha_1\alpha_2(1+\beta_2)^3 \\ &\quad + \alpha_1\beta_2^3(1+\beta_1)(1-\beta_1)^2 - \alpha_1\alpha_2(1+\beta_2)(1-\beta_2)^2], \\ S_{II} &= -e_2^2 \frac{(\alpha_1-1)\beta_2^3(1+\beta_1)^3}{4\beta_1\beta_2} + e_3^2 \frac{[\alpha_2(\alpha_1-1) + \beta_1(1-\alpha_2)](1+\beta_2)^3}{4\beta_1\beta_2} \\ &\quad + \frac{(\alpha_1-1)\beta_2^3(1+\beta_1)(1-\beta_1)^2}{4\beta_1\beta_2} - \frac{[\alpha_2(\alpha_1-1) + \beta_1(1-\alpha_2)](1+\beta_2)(1-\beta_2)^2}{4\beta_1\beta_2} \\ &\quad - \frac{[2\beta_1^3\beta_2^3 + 2\beta_1\beta_2^3(1-\beta_1)(1+\beta_1) + 2\beta_1\beta_2(1-\beta_2)(1+\beta_2)]}{4\beta_1\beta_2}, \\ S_{III} &= -e_2^2 \frac{\beta_2(\alpha_1-1)^2(1+\beta_1)^3}{4\alpha_1\beta_1^2} + e_3^2 \frac{[\alpha_2(\alpha_1-1) + \beta_1(1-\alpha_2)]^2(1+\beta_2)^3}{4\alpha_1\alpha_2\beta_1^2\beta_2^2} \\ &\quad + \frac{\beta_2(\alpha_1-1)^2(1+\beta_1)(1-\beta_1)^2}{4\alpha_1\beta_1^2} - \frac{[\alpha_2(\alpha_1-1) + \beta_1(1-\alpha_2)]^2(1+\beta_2)(1-\beta_2)^2}{4\alpha_1\alpha_2\beta_1^2\beta_2^2} \\ &\quad - \frac{\beta_2(\alpha_1-1)(1-\beta_1)(1+\beta_1)}{\alpha_1\beta_1} - \frac{[\alpha_2(\alpha_1-1) + \beta_1(1-\alpha_2)](1-\beta_2)(1+\beta_2)}{\alpha_1\alpha_2\beta_1\beta_2} \\ &\quad - \beta_1\beta_2 + \frac{\beta_2(1+\beta_1)}{\alpha_1} - \frac{1+\beta_2}{\alpha_1\alpha_2}, \\ S_{IV} &= \beta_1\beta_2 - \frac{\beta_2(1+\beta_1)}{\alpha_1} + \frac{1+\beta_2}{\alpha_1\alpha_2}. \end{aligned}$$

令  $S_I = 0$  得:

$$\begin{aligned} e_1^2 &= 1 + \frac{1}{\beta_1^3\beta_2^3} [\alpha_1\alpha_2(1+\beta_2)(1-\beta_2)^2 - \alpha_1\beta_2^3(1+\beta_1)(1-\beta_1)^2 \\ &\quad + e_2^2\alpha_1\beta_2^3(1+\beta_1)^3 - e_3^2\alpha_1\alpha_2(1+\beta_2)^3] \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

令  $S_{II} = 0$  得:

$$\begin{aligned} e_2^2(\alpha_1-1)\beta_2^3(1+\beta_1)^3 - e_3^2[\alpha_2(\alpha_1-1) + \beta_1(1-\alpha_2)](1+\beta_2)^3 \\ = (\alpha_1-1)\beta_2^3(1+\beta_1)(1-\beta_1)^2 - [\alpha_2(\alpha_1-1) + \beta_1(1-\alpha_2)](1+\beta_2)(1-\beta_2)^2 - 2\beta_1\beta_2 \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

令  $S_{III} = 0$  得:

$$\begin{aligned} e_2^2 \frac{\beta_2(\alpha_1-1)^2(1+\beta_1)^3}{4\alpha_1\beta_1^2} - e_3^2 \frac{[\alpha_2(\alpha_1-1) + \beta_1(1-\alpha_2)]^2(1+\beta_2)^3}{4\alpha_1\alpha_2\beta_1^2\beta_2^2} \\ - \frac{\beta_2(\alpha_1-1)^2(1+\beta_1)(1-\beta_1)^2}{4\alpha_1\beta_1^2} - \frac{[\alpha_2(\alpha_1-1) + \beta_1(1-\alpha_2)]^2(1+\beta_2)(1-\beta_2)^2}{4\alpha_1\alpha_2\beta_1^2\beta_2^2} \\ - \frac{\beta_2(\alpha_1-1)(1-\beta_1)(1+\beta_1)}{\alpha_1\beta_1} - \frac{[\alpha_2(\alpha_1-1) + \beta_1(1-\alpha_2)](1-\beta_2)(1+\beta_2)}{\alpha_1\alpha_2\beta_1\beta_2} \\ - \beta_1\beta_2 + \frac{\beta_2(1+\beta_1)}{\alpha_1} - \frac{1+\beta_2}{\alpha_1\alpha_2}. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

对一般光学系统及天文望远镜来说,最重要的是成像的锐度,即必须使  $S_I = S_{II} = S_{III} = 0$ ,如能做到平像面,即  $S_{IV} = 0$  则更好。三反射镜系统的自由变量共 7 个,即  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2$  及  $e_1^2, e_2^2, e_3^2$ ,而我们要消的主要像差只有 4 个,所以还有充分的余地可以安排系统的轮廓尺寸。具体讲,如果对面形不作限定的话,则  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2$  四个变量中有三个是可以根据轮

廓尺寸的需要而选定的。而在两镜系统中,同时消四种像差的结构是唯一的,没有变化的余地<sup>[6]</sup>。

为了验证(1)至(3)式的正确性,我们从 LEST(欧洲大型太阳望远镜)的光学系统结构中<sup>[2]</sup>求出:  $\alpha_1 = -0.2717391$ ,  $\alpha_2 = -0.7270916$ ,  $\beta_1 = 3.3466667$ ,  $\beta_2 = 9.7260274$ , 代入(1)~(3)式得:

$$e_1^2 = 1.004264137, e_2^2 = 0.283051106, e_3^2 = 0.767459371.$$

LEST 的结果:

$$e_1^2 = 1.00425769, e_2^2 = 0.283195117, e_3^2 = 0.767668334.$$

可见吻合得足够好。

从 Willstrop 算出的第一例<sup>[3]</sup>中求出:

$$\alpha_1 = 0.5, \alpha_2 = 1, \beta_1 = \infty, \beta_2 = 0.$$

代入(1)~(3)式时注意

$$\beta_1 \beta_2 = \frac{l'_2}{l_2} \cdot \frac{l'_3}{l_3} = \frac{l'_3}{l_2} = 1, \beta_1 + 1 = \beta_1, \beta_1(1 - \alpha_2) = \frac{l'_2}{l_2} \left(1 - \frac{l_3}{l'_2}\right) = \frac{l'_2(l'_2 - l_3)}{l_2 l'_2} = \frac{d_2}{l_2} = -2,$$

可算得:  $e_1^2 = 1, e_2^2 = 0, e_3^2 = 0.$

Willstrop 给出的三个反射镜的面形是加高次项优化后的结果,其面形方程为:

$$x_1 = -3.125 \times 10^{-5} r^2 - 5.8428 \times 10^{-23} r^6 - 6.355 \times 10^{-31} r^8$$

$$x_2 = 6.25 \times 10^{-5} r^2 + 2.44237 \times 10^{-13} r^4 + 1.34267 \times 10^{-20} r^6 + 6.136 \times 10^{-28} r^8$$

$$x_3 = -6.25 \times 10^{-5} r^2 - 2.44141 \times 10^{-13} r^4 - 2.20914 \times 10^{-21} r^6 - 2.921 \times 10^{-29} r^8$$

分析方程式的系数不难看出,第一镜非常接近于抛物面,第二、三镜则很接近于球面。所以我们解出的结果完全可以作为加高次项优化的初始解。

从 Willstrop 算出的第二例<sup>[4]</sup>中求出:

$$\alpha_1 = 0.38005375, \alpha_2 = 0.999934856;$$

$$\beta_1 = -49925.95896, \beta_2 = -0.000032572;$$

代入(1)~(3)式得:

$$e_1^2 = 0.99992624, e_2^2 = 0.767501571, e_3^2 = 0.000021795.$$

Willstrop 给出的加高次项优化后的镜面方程为:

$$x_1 = -3.125 \times 10^{-5} r^2 + 4.37 \times 10^{-17} r^4 - 7.357 \times 10^{-24} r^6 - 3.74 \times 10^{-32} r^8$$

$$x_2 = 8.2223565 \times 10^{-5} r^2 + 1.2707 \times 10^{-13} r^4 + 7.922 \times 10^{-21} r^6 + 2.08 \times 10^{-28} r^8$$

$$x_3 = -5.0563561 \times 10^{-5} r^2 - 1.291345 \times 10^{-13} r^4 - 7.66 \times 10^{-22} r^6 - 6.5 \times 10^{-30} r^8$$

如果按我们解得的  $e^2$  计算二次曲面展开式第二项的系数  $\frac{1-e^2}{8R^3}$ , 可得:

$$M_1: -2.250976562 \times 10^{-18}, M_2: -1.292435638 \times 10^{-18}, M_3: -1.292717109 \times 10^{-18}.$$

可见用本文公式解出的  $e^2$  值也完全可以作为初始结构的。另外, Willstrop 的第二例是平像场结构, 以  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2$  代入  $S_{IV}$  公式得:  $S_{IV} = -0.0285442$ 。而 LEST 系统中:  $S_{IV} = 242.412$ 。Willstrop 第一例中:  $S_{IV} = 1$ 。

\* 按一般光学设计规则, Willstrop 第二镜是凸的, 曲率半径应为负值, 但该文作者取正值, 可能是不同的定义方法或计算规则所致。

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## A study of the optical system with three mirrors of second order surface

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### Abstract

In this paper the algebraic solutions for elimination  $S_I$ ,  $S_{II}$ ,  $S_{III}$  and  $S_{IV}$  by the theory of third order aberrations are derived. Equations for elimination aberrations are given in terms of the ratios of obscuration and magnifications of the secondary and tertiary and of the conic constants of the three mirrors. Checks of the equations by the data of some three mirror systems published in foreign papers give good coincidence.

**Key words:** mirrors of second order surface; optical system with three mirrors of astronomical camera.