

# 有振幅调制和位相畸变光束的聚焦特性\*

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**提要** 用广义惠更斯-菲涅耳衍射积分和统计光学方法对有振幅调制和位相畸变光束的聚焦特性作了详细研究,并对有位相畸变光束的光束质量  $M^2$  因子作了分析。

**关键词** 振幅调制,位相畸变,聚焦特性,光束质量  $M^2$  因子

## 1 引 言

通常,在研究激光传输变换特性时,假设光场为高斯分布,但实际情况并非都是这样的。例如,在高功率激光惯性约束聚变驱动器中,由于工作介质的增益饱和效应、增益非均匀性和非线性光学效应的影响,使激光具有振幅调制和位相畸变<sup>[1]</sup>,这种畸变具有随机性,应该用统计光学的方法进行处理。本文从广义惠更斯-菲涅耳衍射积分出发,对有振幅调制和位相畸变光束通过有光阑透镜的聚焦特性作了详细研究,并对有位相畸变光束的光束质量作了分析。

## 2 理论分析

### 2.1 聚焦场光强分布

为简单起见,且不失一般性,本文研究二维情况。在准单色场近似和高斯型随机位相畸变假设下(即随机位相可认为是各态历经,空间各向同性,而且其平均值为零),有振幅调制和位相畸变光束的场分布可由互强度描述<sup>[1]</sup>

$$J_1(x'_1, x'_2, z=0) = \left\{ I + \sigma_A^2 \exp \left[ - \frac{(x'_1 - x'_2)^2}{L_A^2} \right] \right\} \exp \left[ - \left| 1 - \sigma_p^2 \exp \left[ - \frac{(x'_1 - x'_2)^2}{L_p^2} \right] \right| \right] \quad (1)$$

通常情况下 
$$\exp \left[ - \frac{(x'_1 - x'_2)^2}{L_p^2} \right] \approx 1 - \frac{(x'_1 - x'_2)^2}{L_p^2} \quad (2)$$

于是, (1) 式简化为

$$J_1(x'_1, x'_2, z=0) = I \exp \left[ - \frac{(x'_1 - x'_2)^2 \sigma_p^2}{L_p^2} \right] + \sigma_A^2 \exp \left[ - \left[ \frac{1}{L_A^2} + \frac{\sigma_p^2}{L_p^2} \right] (x'_1 - x'_2)^2 \right] \quad (3)$$

式中,  $x'_1, x'_2$  表示在  $x'$  轴上二点坐标,  $L_A$  和  $L_p$  分别表示振幅调制和位相畸变的尺度,  $\sigma_A^2$  为光强调制强度,  $\sigma_p^2$  为位相误差幅度。通常,  $I$  远大于噪声光强  $\sigma_A^2$ 。本文计算中设在  $z=0$  处  $I$  具有高斯分布

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$$I = \exp\left[-\left|\frac{(x_1'^2 + x_2'^2)}{w_0^2}\right|\right] \quad (4)$$

式中,  $w_0$  为光束的束腰半径。

互强度通过 ABCD 光学系统的传输由广义惠更斯-菲涅耳衍射积分公式描述<sup>[2]</sup>

$$J_2(x_1, x_2, z) = \frac{k}{2\pi B} \iint J_1(x_1', x_2', z=0) \times \exp\left[-\frac{ik}{2B}[A(x_1'^2 - x_2'^2) - 2(x_1x_1' - x_2x_2') + D(x_1^2 - x_2^2)]\right] dx_1' dx_2' \quad (5)$$

式中,  $k = 2\pi/\lambda$  为波数,  $\lambda$  为波长。

假设半径为  $a$ , 焦距为  $f$  的透镜置于  $z = 0$  处, 于是, 传输矩阵可写为

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\Delta z & f(1 + \Delta z) \\ -1/f & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (6)$$

式中,  $\Delta z = (z - f)/f$ 。

将(3), (4)和(6)式代入(5)式, 并令  $x_1 = x_2 = x$ , 可得到有振幅调制和位相畸变光束通过透镜聚焦后聚焦场光强分布

$$I_2(x, \Delta z) = \frac{N}{1 + \Delta z} \int_{a/w_0}^{a/w_0} \int_{a/w_0}^{a/w_0} \left\{ \exp[-(x_1'^2 + x_2'^2)] \exp\left[-\frac{\sigma_p^2(x_1'' - x_2'')^2}{(L_p/w_0)^2}\right] + \sigma_A^2 \exp\left[-\left[\frac{\sigma_p^2}{(L_p/w_0)^2} + \frac{1}{(L_A/w_0)^2}\right](x_1'' - x_2'')^2\right] \right\} \times \exp\left[\frac{i\pi N}{1 + \Delta z}[\Delta z(x_1'^2 - x_2'^2) + 2\frac{x}{w_0}(x_1'' - x_2'')]\right] dx_1'' dx_2'' \quad (7)$$

式中,  $x_i'' = x_i'/w_0$  ( $i = 1, 2$ ),  $N = w_0^2/\lambda f$  为与光束有关的菲涅耳数。只有位相畸变时( $\sigma_A^2 = 0$ ), 互强度为

$$J_1(x_1', x_2', z=0) = \exp\left[-\left[\left|\frac{x_1'^2 + x_2'^2}{w_0^2}\right| + \frac{(x_1' - x_2')^2 \sigma_p^2}{L_p^2}\right]\right] \quad (8)$$

对应的光强分布为

$$I_2(x, \Delta z) = \frac{N}{1 + \Delta z} \int_{a/w_0}^{a/w_0} \int_{a/w_0}^{a/w_0} \left\{ \exp[-(x_1'^2 + x_2'^2)] \exp\left[-\frac{\sigma_p^2(x_1'' - x_2'')^2}{(L_p/w_0)^2}\right] \right\} \times \exp\left[\frac{i\pi N}{1 + \Delta z}[\Delta z(x_1'^2 - x_2'^2) + 2\frac{x}{w_0}(x_1'' - x_2'')]\right] dx_1'' dx_2'' \quad (9)$$

只有振幅调制时( $\sigma_p = 0$ ), 互强度为

$$J_1(x_1', x_2', z=0) = \exp\left[-\left|\frac{x_1'^2 + x_2'^2}{w_0^2}\right|\right] + \sigma_A^2 \exp\left[-\frac{(x_1' - x_2')^2}{L_A^2}\right] \quad (10)$$

对应的光强分布为

$$I_2(x, \Delta z) = \frac{N}{1 + \Delta z} \int_{a/w_0}^{a/w_0} \int_{a/w_0}^{a/w_0} \left\{ \exp[-(x_1'^2 + x_2'^2)] + \sigma_A^2 \exp\left[-\frac{(x_1' - x_2')^2}{(L_A/w_0)^2}\right] \right\} \times \exp\left[\frac{i\pi N}{1 + \Delta z}[\Delta z(x_1'^2 - x_2'^2) + 2\frac{x}{w_0}(x_1'' - x_2'')]\right] dx_1'' dx_2'' \quad (11)$$

## 2.2 光束质量 $M^2$ 因子

对于有位相畸变光束, 令(8)式中  $x_1' = x + \frac{1}{2}x'$ ,  $x_2' = x - \frac{1}{2}x'$ , 则对应的 Wigner 分布函数为<sup>[3]</sup>

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(x, u) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} J_1(x', x', z=0) \exp(-iux') dx' = \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} J_1\left[x + \frac{1}{2}x', x - \frac{1}{2}x', z=0\right] \exp(-iux') dx' = \\
 &= \left[\frac{\pi}{\sigma_p^2/L_p^2 + 1/2w_0^2}\right]^{1/2} \exp\left[-\frac{2x^2}{w_0^2} - \frac{u^2}{4(\sigma_p^2/L_p^2 + 1/2w_0^2)}\right]
 \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

由二阶矩定义, 可求得

$$m_x^2 = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 F(x, u) dx du}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(x, u) dx du} = \frac{w_0^2}{2} \quad (13)$$

$$m_u^2 = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u^2 F(x, u) dx du}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(x, u) dx du} = \frac{1}{w_0^2} + \frac{2\sigma_p^2}{L_p^2} \quad (14)$$

于是, 有位相畸变光束的光束质量  $M^2$  因子为

$$M^2 = (2m_x^2 m_u^2)^{1/2} = \left[1 + 2\left[\frac{\sigma_p}{L_p/w_0}\right]^2\right]^{1/2} \quad (15)$$

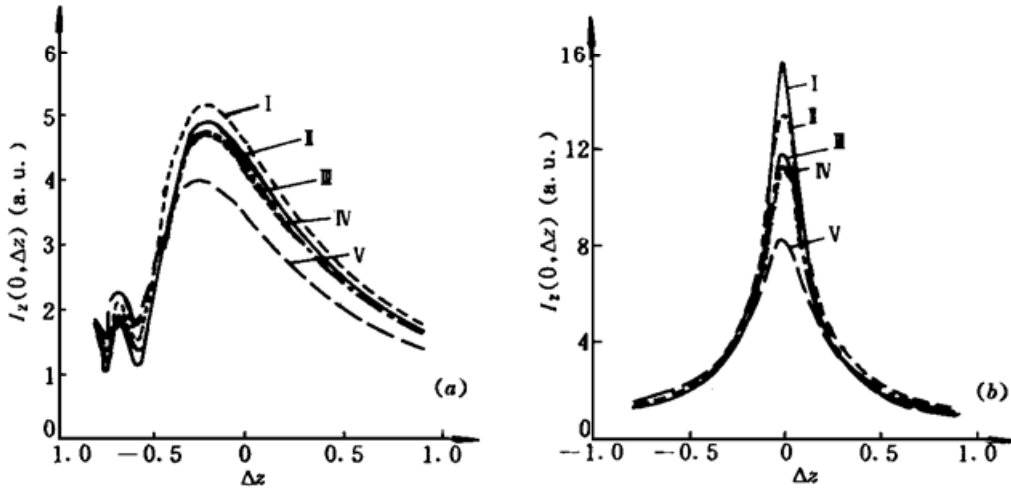


图1 有振幅调制和位相畸变光束通过透镜聚焦的轴上光强分布

$$I_z(0, \Delta z) \text{ (a. u.)}, N = 5, \text{ (a) } a/w_0 = 0.5; \text{ (b) } a/w_0 = 2$$

Fig. 1 The axial intensity distributions  $I_z(0, \Delta z)$  (arbitrary units) of the beam with phase fluctuations and amplitude modulations passing through a focusing lens,  $N = 5$ , (a)  $a/w_0 = 0.5$ ; (b)  $a/w_0 = 2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(a): } & \overline{\left[\frac{\sigma_p}{L_p/w_0}\right]^2} = 1, \sigma_\lambda^2 = 0.2, \left[\frac{L_\lambda}{w_0}\right]^2 = 1, \Delta z_f = -0.24; \quad \overline{\sigma_p^2} = \sigma_\lambda^2 = 0, \Delta z_f = -0.23; \\
 & \overline{\left[\frac{\sigma_p}{L_p/w_0}\right]^2} = 1, \sigma_\lambda^2 = 0.1, \left[\frac{L_\lambda}{w_0}\right]^2 = 5, \Delta z_f = -0.24; \quad \overline{\left[\frac{\sigma_p}{L_p/w_0}\right]^2} = 1, \sigma_\lambda^2 = 0.1, \left[\frac{L_\lambda}{w_0}\right]^2 = 1, \Delta z_f = -0.24; \\
 & \overline{\left[\frac{\sigma_p}{L_p/w_0}\right]^2} = 4, \sigma_\lambda^2 = 0.2, \left[\frac{L_\lambda}{w_0}\right]^2 = 1, \Delta z_f = -0.28 \\
 \text{(b): } & \overline{\sigma_p^2} = \sigma_\lambda^2 = 0, \Delta z_f = -0.01; \quad \overline{\left[\frac{\sigma_p}{L_p/w_0}\right]^2} = 1, \sigma_\lambda^2 = 0.2, \left[\frac{L_\lambda}{w_0}\right]^2 = 1, \Delta z_f = -0.02; \\
 & \overline{\left[\frac{\sigma_p}{L_p/w_0}\right]^2} = 1, \sigma_\lambda^2 = 0.1, \left[\frac{L_\lambda}{w_0}\right]^2 = 5, \Delta z_f = -0.02; \quad \overline{\left[\frac{\sigma_p}{L_p/w_0}\right]^2} = 1, \sigma_\lambda^2 = 0.1, \left[\frac{L_\lambda}{w_0}\right]^2 = 1, \Delta z_f = -0.02; \\
 & \overline{\left[\frac{\sigma_p}{L_p/w_0}\right]^2} = 4, \sigma_\lambda^2 = 0.2, \left[\frac{L_\lambda}{w_0}\right]^2 = 1, \Delta z_f = -0.04
 \end{aligned}$$

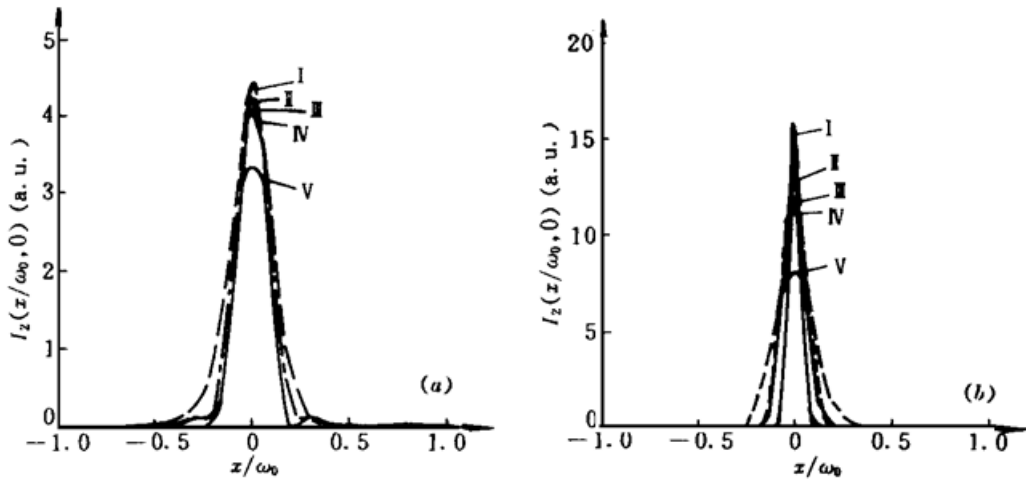


图 2 有振幅调制和位相畸变光束通过透镜聚焦的焦面横向光强分布

$$I_2(x/w_0, 0) \text{ (a. u.)}, N = 5, \text{ (a) } a/w_0 = 0.5; \text{ (b) } a/w_0 = 2$$

Fig. 2 The transverse intensity distributions  $I_2(x/w_0, 0)$  (a. u.) on the focal plane of the beam with phase fluctuations and amplitude modulations passing through a focusing lens,  $N = 5$ , (a)  $a/w_0 = 0.5$ ; (b)  $a/w_0 = 2$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a): } & \overline{\left[ \frac{\sigma_p}{L_p/w_0} \right]^2} = 1, \sigma_\lambda^2 = 0.2, \left[ \frac{L_A}{w_0} \right]^2 = 1; \overline{\sigma_p^2} = \sigma_\lambda^2 = 0; \overline{\left[ \frac{\sigma_p}{L_p/w_0} \right]^2} = 1, \sigma_\lambda^2 = 0.1, \left[ \frac{L_A}{w_0} \right]^2 = 5; \\ & \overline{\left[ \frac{\sigma_p}{L_p/w_0} \right]^2} = 1, \sigma_\lambda^2 = 0.1, \left[ \frac{L_A}{w_0} \right]^2 = 1; \overline{\left[ \frac{\sigma_p}{L_p/w_0} \right]^2} = 4, \sigma_\lambda^2 = 0.2, \left[ \frac{L_A}{w_0} \right]^2 = 1 \\ \text{(b): } & \overline{\sigma_p^2} = \sigma_\lambda^2 = 0; \overline{\left[ \frac{\sigma_p}{L_p/w_0} \right]^2} = 1, \sigma_\lambda^2 = 0.2, \left[ \frac{L_A}{w_0} \right]^2 = 1; \overline{\left[ \frac{\sigma_p}{L_p/w_0} \right]^2} = 1, \sigma_\lambda^2 = 0.1, \left[ \frac{L_A}{w_0} \right]^2 = 5; \\ & \overline{\left[ \frac{\sigma_p}{L_p/w_0} \right]^2} = 1, \sigma_\lambda^2 = 0.1, \left[ \frac{L_A}{w_0} \right]^2 = 1; \overline{\left[ \frac{\sigma_p}{L_p/w_0} \right]^2} = 4, \sigma_\lambda^2 = 0.2, \left[ \frac{L_A}{w_0} \right]^2 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

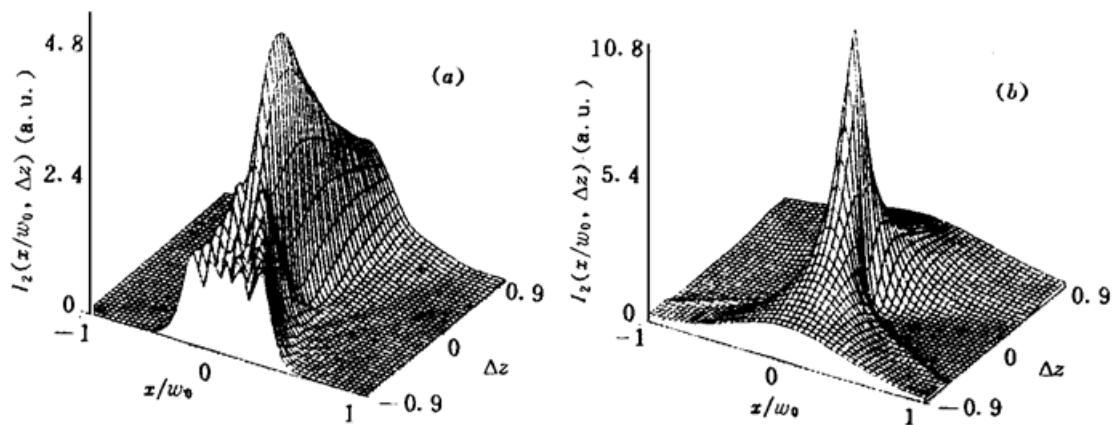


图 3 有振幅调制和位相畸变光束通过透镜聚焦的三维光强分布

$$I_2(x/w_0, \Delta z) \text{ (a. u.)}, N = 5, \left[ \frac{\sigma_p}{L_p/w_0} \right]^2 = 1, \sigma_\lambda^2 = 0.1, \left[ \frac{L_A}{w_0} \right]^2 = 1, \text{ (a) } a/w_0 = 0.5; \text{ (b) } a/w_0 = 2$$

Fig. 3 The intensity distributions  $I_2(x/w_0, \Delta z)$  (a. u.) of the beam with phase fluctuations and amplitude modulations passing through a focusing lens as a function of  $x/w_0$  and  $\Delta z$ ,  $N = 5$ ,  $\left[ \frac{\sigma_p}{L_p/w_0} \right]^2 = 1$ ,  $\sigma_\lambda^2 = 0.1$ , and  $\left[ \frac{L_A}{w_0} \right]^2 = 1$ , (a)  $a/w_0 = 0.5$ ; (b)  $a/w_0 = 2$

### 3 数值计算结果

数值计算分别用(7)式对有振幅调制和位相畸变光束和(15)式对有位相畸变光束进行, 典

型例示于图 1~ 4。为简单起见, 设  $\left[\frac{\sigma_p}{L_p/w_0}\right]^2$ ,  $\sigma_A^2$  和  $\left[\frac{L_A}{w_0}\right]^2$  均为常数。图 1 给出有振幅调制和位相畸变光束通过透镜聚焦的聚焦场轴上光强分布  $I_2(0, \Delta z)$  (a. u.),  $N = 5$ , (a)  $a/w_0 = 0.5$ ; (b)  $a/w_0 = 2$ 。图 2 给出有振幅调制和位相畸变光束通过透镜聚焦的聚焦场焦面横向光强分布  $I_2(x/w_0, 0)$  (a. u.),  $N = 5$ , (a)  $a/w_0 = 0.5$ ; (b)  $a/w_0 = 2$ 。图 3 给出有振幅调制和位相畸变光束通过透镜聚焦的聚焦场的三维光强分布  $I_2(x/w_0, \Delta z)$  (a. u.),  $N = 5$ ,  $\left[\frac{\sigma_p}{L_p/w_0}\right]^2 = 1$ ,  $\sigma_A^2 = 0.1$ ,  $\left[\frac{L_A}{w_0}\right]^2 = 1$ , (a)  $a/w_0 = 0.5$ ; (b)  $a/w_0 = 2$ 。图 4 给出有位相畸变光束的光束质量  $M^2$  因子随位相畸变参数  $\left[\frac{\sigma_p}{L_p/w_0}\right]^2$  的变化曲线。为讨论方便, 图 1, 2 中同时还给出了无畸变光束的计算结果。

分析图 1~ 3 可知, 随着  $a/w_0$  的增加, 由透镜的有限尺寸所引起的衍射效应将减小。随着位相畸变参数  $\left[\frac{\sigma_p}{L_p/w_0}\right]^2$  的增大, 焦面的横向光强分布变平滑, 焦斑尺寸变大, 且轴上光强最大值变小, 这是由于随着  $\left[\frac{\sigma_p}{L_p/w_0}\right]^2$  的增大, 光束的空间相干性变差的缘故。光强极大值位置与透镜焦面并不重合, 而是更靠近透镜出射面, 文献中称“焦移”。焦移量  $|\Delta z_f| = |(z_{\max} - f)/f|$  随着  $a/w_0$  和  $N$  的增加以及  $\left[\frac{\sigma_p}{L_p/w_0}\right]^2$  的减小而减小, 但基本上不随振幅调制参数  $\sigma_A^2$  和  $L_A^2$  而变。值得注意的是, 由于按[1]引入的统计光学模型中入射光场的总能量没有归一, 因此, 有振幅调制和位相畸变光束的聚焦场光强值可能大于无畸变光束的光强值。由图 4 可知, 有位相畸变光束的光束质量  $M^2$  因子随位相畸变参数  $\left[\frac{\sigma_p}{L_p/w_0}\right]^2$  的增大而增大, 相应的光束质量变差, 因此, 光束的位相畸变越大, 光束质量越差。

## 4 结束语

本文用广义惠更斯-菲涅尔衍射积分和统计光学方法对有振幅调制和位相畸变光束的聚焦特性作了详细研究, 并对有位相畸变光束的光束质量  $M^2$  因子作了分析。研究表明, 当  $I$  远大于  $\sigma_A^2$  时, 位相畸变参数对聚焦特性的影响比振幅调制参数的影响更大。从本质上说, 位相畸变与光束的相干性有关。令

$$\left[\frac{\sigma_p}{L_p}\right]^2 = \frac{1}{2\sigma_0^2} \quad (16)$$

于是, 有位相畸变光束的互强度(8)式可写成

$$J_1(x'_1, x'_2, z = 0) = \exp\left[-\left[\frac{(x'_1 + x'_2)^2}{w_0^2} + \frac{(x'_1 - x'_2)^2}{2\sigma_0^2}\right]\right] \quad (17)$$

可以看出, (17)式是在准单色近似下, 描述部分相干光的高斯-谢尔模型光束的互强度。因此,

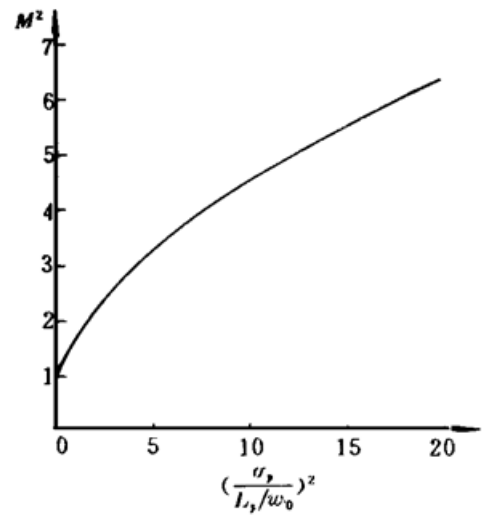


图 4 有位相畸变光束的光束质量  $M^2$  因子随位相畸变参数  $\left[\frac{\sigma_p}{L_p/w_0}\right]^2$  的变化曲线

Fig. 4 The beam quality  $M^2$  factor of the beam with phase fluctuations varies as a function of  $\left[\frac{\sigma_p}{L_p/w_0}\right]^2$

已有的对高斯-谢尔光束的传输和聚焦特性的研究结果<sup>4-6</sup>均可用于  $I$  为高斯分布的仅有位相畸变光束。本文虽然对二维情况进行了详细研究,但所用方法和所得结果可直接推广用于三维情况。另外,本文所用方法还可推广用于研究  $I$  为其他类型分布的有振幅调制和位相畸变光束的传输和聚焦特性,有关结果将另文发表。

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## Focusing Properties of Laser Beams of Amplitude Modulations and Phase Fluctuations

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**Abstract** In this paper, using the generalized Huygens-Fresnel diffraction integral and statistical-optics method, the focusing properties of laser beams with amplitude modulations and phase fluctuations have been studied in detail. The beam quality factor ( $M^2$ -factor) of laser beams with phase fluctuations has been analyzed.

**Key words** laser beams with amplitude modulations and phase fluctuations, focusing properties, beam quality factor ( $M^2$ -factor)