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部分相干光经多个圆孔衍射后的偏振度变化

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摘要 基于随机电磁光束的相干偏振统一理论和部分相干光的传输定律,研究了部分相干光源所发出的光经过多个圆孔衍射后的偏振度变化情况。以高斯-谢尔(Gauss-Schell)模型光束为例,研究了多个圆孔衍射后的轴上偏振度变化。发现随着圆孔数量的增加,偏振度将出现相应的变化,并且经过足够长的传输距离之后,偏振度将趋于一个定值。以三个圆孔为例,重点研究了圆孔大小、圆孔间距、源平面处的相干长度以及源平面的偏振度取值等参量对轴上观察点的偏振度影响。

关键词 物理光学;偏振;部分相干;衍射;多圆孔

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Changes in the Degree of Polarization of Partially Coherent Lights Diffracted by Multiple Circular Apertures

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Abstract Based on the unified theory of coherence and polarization of random electromagnetic beams and the propagation law of partially coherent light, the change in the degree of polarization of beams which is generated from a partially coherent source after passing through a series of circular apertures was investigated. Gaussian Schell-model beam was taken as an example to study the change in the degree of polarization for on-axial points. It is found that, with the increase of the number of circular apertures, the degree of polarization for on-axial points will change. It is shown that for a sufficiently long propagation distance, the degree of polarization for on-axial points will tend to a certain value. And three circular apertures are chosen as a typical multiple circular apertures system for investigating change in the degree of polarization. It is shown that, the change in the degree of polarization depends on the size of circular apertures, the distance between circular apertures, the correlation length in the source plane and the degree of polarization in the source plane.

Key words physical optics; polarization; partially coherent; diffraction; multi-circular apertures

1 引言

部分相干光源的偏振度在自由空间中传输时将发生变化^[1]。偏振相干统一理论在研究光束传输中的光谱、相干度和偏振度变化中有着广泛的应用^[2]。大量的文章研究了部分相干光传输过程中的光谱、相干度及偏振度变化^[3~7]。如 Korotkova 等^[3]研究了部分相干光在大气湍流传输时的偏振变化发现,经过足够长的传输距离之后,大气中传输的偏振度将保持同源平面大小一样的偏振度。

激光在通过复杂光学系统时,通常会遇到多个硬边光阑^[8]。光在激光谐振腔中来回振荡也可等效为光经过多光阑的传输,因此,研究光经过硬边光阑后的传输特性的变化具有很重要的意义^[8~16]。厄米-高斯光束经过多个硬边光阑复杂光学系统时,光强分布同光阑透镜系统的数量有着很大的关系^[8]。本文研究多个圆孔的衍射对在其中传输的部分相干光偏振度变化的影响。

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2 理论分析

图 1 为多圆孔光学系统的示意图。假设第一个孔所在平面为 $z = 0$ 平面, 第一个圆孔的半径为 a_1 , 第二个孔半径为 a_2 , 第一个孔和第二个孔之间的距离为 z_1 , 以此类推, 第 n 个孔的半径为 a_n , 第 n 个孔和第 $n+1$ 个孔的距离为 z_n 。

一束沿 z 方向传输的电磁波在第一个圆孔所在的平面 ($z = 0$) 的交叉谱密度矩阵可以表示为^[2]

$$\vec{W}^{(0)}(\boldsymbol{\rho}'_1, \boldsymbol{\rho}'_2, \omega) = \begin{bmatrix} W_{xx}^{(0)}(\boldsymbol{\rho}'_1, \boldsymbol{\rho}'_2, \omega) & W_{xy}^{(0)}(\boldsymbol{\rho}'_1, \boldsymbol{\rho}'_2, \omega) \\ W_{yx}^{(0)}(\boldsymbol{\rho}'_1, \boldsymbol{\rho}'_2, \omega) & W_{yy}^{(0)}(\boldsymbol{\rho}'_1, \boldsymbol{\rho}'_2, \omega) \end{bmatrix}. \quad (1)$$

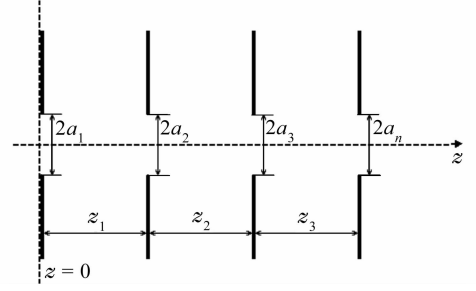


图 1 多圆孔光学系统

Fig. 1 Optical system with multiple circular apertures

高斯-谢尔(Gauss-Schell)模型的电磁波束的非对角线矩阵元为零, 则各矩阵元表示为

$$\begin{aligned} W_{xx}^{(0)}(\boldsymbol{\rho}'_1, \boldsymbol{\rho}'_2, \omega) &= s(\omega) \exp\left(-\frac{\boldsymbol{\rho}'_1{}^2 + \boldsymbol{\rho}'_2{}^2}{4\sigma^2}\right) \exp\left[-\frac{(\boldsymbol{\rho}'_2 - \boldsymbol{\rho}'_1)^2}{2\delta_{xx}^2}\right], \\ W_{yy}^{(0)}(\boldsymbol{\rho}'_1, \boldsymbol{\rho}'_2, \omega) &= s(\omega) B \exp\left(-\frac{\boldsymbol{\rho}'_1{}^2 + \boldsymbol{\rho}'_2{}^2}{4\sigma^2}\right) \exp\left[-\frac{(\boldsymbol{\rho}'_2 - \boldsymbol{\rho}'_1)^2}{2\delta_{yy}^2}\right], \\ W_{xy}^{(0)}(\boldsymbol{\rho}'_1, \boldsymbol{\rho}'_2, \omega) &= W_{yx}^{(0)}(\boldsymbol{\rho}'_1, \boldsymbol{\rho}'_2, \omega) = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

为简单起见, 将(2)式合写成一个方程, 即

$$\begin{aligned} W_{pq}^{(0)}(\boldsymbol{\rho}'_1, \boldsymbol{\rho}'_2, \omega) &= s(\omega) B_{pq} \exp\left(-\frac{\boldsymbol{\rho}'_1{}^2 + \boldsymbol{\rho}'_2{}^2}{4\sigma^2}\right) \exp\left[-\frac{(\boldsymbol{\rho}'_2 - \boldsymbol{\rho}'_1)^2}{2\delta_{pq}^2}\right], \\ B_{pq} &= 1 \quad (p = q = x), \quad B_{pq} = B \quad (p = q = y), \quad B_{pq} = 0 \quad (p \neq q), \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

式中 $\boldsymbol{\rho}'_1$ 和 $\boldsymbol{\rho}'_2$ 为 $z = 0$ 平面内的位置矢量, 均与 z 轴垂直。 $s(\omega)$ 表示源平面处的光谱密度。参数 B, σ, δ_{xx} 和 δ_{yy} 均与位置无关, 但可能与频率 ω 有关。电磁波束的偏振度由一般公式给出^[2]

$$P(\boldsymbol{\rho}', \omega) = \sqrt{1 - \frac{4\text{Det}\vec{W}(\boldsymbol{\rho}', \boldsymbol{\rho}', \omega)}{[\text{Tr}\vec{W}(\boldsymbol{\rho}', \boldsymbol{\rho}', \omega)]^2}}, \quad (4)$$

式中 Det 表示矩阵的行列式, Tr 表示矩阵的迹。将(1)和(2)式代入(4)式后很快可以得到在第一个圆孔(源平面)处的电磁波束的偏振度

$$P^{(0)} = \left| \frac{1-B}{1+B} \right|. \quad (5)$$

高斯-谢尔模型光束经第一个圆孔衍射后, 在平面 $z = z_1$ 内两点 $(\boldsymbol{\rho}_1, \boldsymbol{\rho}_2)$ 的交叉谱密度矩阵元为^[17]

$$W_{pq}^{(1)}(\boldsymbol{\rho}_1, \boldsymbol{\rho}_2, \omega) = \left(\frac{k}{2\pi z_1}\right)^2 \iint d^2\boldsymbol{\rho}'_1 \iint d^2\boldsymbol{\rho}'_2 W_{pq}^{(0)}(\boldsymbol{\rho}'_1, \boldsymbol{\rho}'_2, \omega) \exp\left[-ik \frac{(\boldsymbol{\rho}'_1 - \boldsymbol{\rho}_1)^2 - (\boldsymbol{\rho}'_2 - \boldsymbol{\rho}_2)^2}{2z_1}\right], \quad (6)$$

将(3)式代入(6)式, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} W_{pq}^{(1)}(\boldsymbol{\rho}_1, \boldsymbol{\rho}_2, \omega) &= \left(\frac{k}{2\pi z_1}\right)^2 s(\omega) B_{pq} \exp\left[-\frac{ik}{2z_1}(\rho_1^2 - \rho_2^2)\right] \int_0^{a_1} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{a_2} \int_0^{2\pi} \exp\left[-(\rho_1'^2 + \rho_2'^2) \left(\frac{1}{4\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{2\delta_{pq}^2}\right)\right] \times \\ &\exp\left[-\frac{ik}{2z_1}(\rho_1'^2 - \rho_2'^2)\right] \exp\left[\frac{ik}{z_1} \rho_1' \rho_1 \cos(\phi_1 - \phi_1')\right] \exp\left[-\frac{ik}{z_1} \rho_2' \rho_2 \cos(\phi_2 - \phi_2')\right] \times \\ &\exp\left[\frac{\rho_1' \rho_2'}{\delta_{pq}^2} \cos(\phi_1' - \phi_2')\right] \rho_1' \rho_2' d\rho_1' d\phi_1' d\rho_2' d\phi_2', \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

利用公式^[18]

$$\exp\left[\frac{ik\rho'\rho}{z} \cos(\phi - \phi')\right] = \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} i^l J_l\left(\frac{k\rho'\rho}{z}\right) \exp[il(\phi - \phi')], \quad (8)$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \exp(im\phi) d\phi = 2\pi \quad m = 0,$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \exp(im\phi) d\phi = 0 \quad m \neq 0, \quad (9)$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \exp\left[\frac{\rho'_1 \rho'_2}{\delta_{\rho_l}^2} \cos(\phi'_1 - \phi'_2) + i l(\phi'_1 - \phi'_2)\right] d\phi'_1 = 2\pi I_l\left(\frac{\rho'_1 \rho'_2}{\delta_{\rho_l}^2}\right), \quad (10)$$

得到在 $z = z_1$ 平面内两点 (ρ_1, ρ_2) 的交叉谱密度矩阵元的解析表达式为

$$W_{pq}^{(1)}(\rho_1, \rho_2, \phi_1, \phi_2, \omega) = \left(\frac{k}{z_1}\right)^2 s(\omega) B_{pq} \exp\left[-\frac{ik}{2z_1}(\rho_1^2 - \rho_2^2)\right] \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} I_{pq1}^l(\rho_1, \rho_2, \omega) \exp[-il(\phi_1 - \phi_2)], \quad (11)$$

其中

$$I_{pq1}^l(\rho_1, \rho_2, \omega) = \int_0^{a_1} \int_0^{a_1} \exp\left[-(\rho_1'^2 + \rho_2'^2)\left(\frac{1}{4\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{2\delta_{\rho_l}^2}\right)\right] \exp\left[-\frac{ik}{2z_1}(\rho_1' - \rho_2')\right] \times \\ J_l\left(\frac{k\rho_1'\rho_1}{z_1}\right) J_l\left(\frac{k\rho_2'\rho_2}{z_1}\right) I_l\left(\frac{\rho_1'\rho_2'}{\delta_{\rho_l}^2}\right) \rho_1'\rho_2' d\rho_1' d\rho_2', \quad (12)$$

同理, 高斯 - 谢尔模型光束经第二个圆孔衍射后, 在平面 $z = z_1 + z_2$ 内 (r_1, r_2) 两点的交叉谱密度矩阵元为

$$W_{pq}^{(2)}(r_1, r_2, \omega) = \left(\frac{k}{2\pi z_2}\right)^2 \iint d^2\boldsymbol{\rho}_1 \iint d^2\boldsymbol{\rho}_2 W_{pq}^{(1)}(\boldsymbol{\rho}_1, \boldsymbol{\rho}_2, \omega) \exp\left[-ik \frac{(\mathbf{r}_1 - \boldsymbol{\rho}_1)^2 - (\mathbf{r}_2 - \boldsymbol{\rho}_2)^2}{2z_2}\right] = \\ \left(\frac{k}{2\pi z_2}\right)^2 \left(\frac{k}{z_1}\right)^2 s(\omega) B_{pq} \exp\left[-\frac{ik}{2z_2}(r_1^2 - r_2^2)\right] \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_0^{a_1} \int_0^{a_1} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \exp\left[-\frac{ik}{2z_1}(\rho_1^2 - \rho_2^2)\right] \times \\ I_{pq1}^l(\rho_1, \rho_2, \omega) \exp[-il(\phi_1 - \phi_2)] \exp\left[-\frac{ik}{2z_2}(\rho_1^2 - \rho_2^2)\right] \exp\left[\frac{ik}{z_2}(r_1 \rho_1 \cos(\phi_1 - \theta_1))\right] \times \\ \exp\left[-\frac{ik}{z_2}(r_2 \rho_2 \cos(\phi_2 - \theta_2))\right] \rho_1 \rho_2 d\rho_1 d\rho_2 d\phi_1 d\phi_2, \quad (13)$$

再次利用(8)和(9)式, 得

$$W_{pq}^{(2)}(r_1, r_2, \theta_1, \theta_2, \omega) = \left(\frac{k}{z_2}\right)^2 \left(\frac{k}{z_1}\right)^2 s(\omega) B_{pq} \exp\left[-\frac{ik}{2z_2}(r_1^2 - r_2^2)\right] \times \\ \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} I_{pq2}^l(r_1, r_2, \omega) \exp[-il(\theta_1 - \theta_2)], \quad (14)$$

式中

$$I_{pq2}^l(r_1, r_2, \omega) = \int_0^{a_2} \int_0^{a_2} \exp\left[-\frac{ik}{2}\left(\frac{1}{z_1} + \frac{1}{z_2}\right)(\rho_1^2 - \rho_2^2)\right] I_{pq1}^l(\rho_1, \rho_2, \omega) J_l\left(\frac{\omega \rho_1 r_1}{cz_2}\right) J_l\left(\frac{\omega \rho_2 r_2}{cz_2}\right) \rho_1 \rho_2 d\rho_1 d\rho_2, \quad (15)$$

依此类推, 可以得到高斯 - 谢尔模型光束通过 n 个圆孔后交叉谱密度矩阵元的递推公式

$$W_{pq}^{(n)}(r_1, r_2, \omega) = \left(\prod_{j=1}^n \frac{\omega}{cz_j}\right)^2 s(\omega) B_{pq} \exp\left[-\frac{i\omega}{2cz_n}(r_1^2 - r_2^2)\right] \times \\ \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} I_{pqn}^l(r_1, r_2, \omega) \exp[-il(\theta_1 - \theta_2)], \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots) \quad (16)$$

式中

$$I_{pqn}^l(r_1, r_2, \omega) = \int_0^{a_n} \int_0^{a_n} \exp\left[-\frac{i\omega}{2c}\left(\frac{1}{z_{n-1}} + \frac{1}{z_n}\right)(\rho_1^2 - \rho_2^2)\right] I_{pq(n-1)}^l(\rho_1, \rho_2, \omega) \times \\ J_l\left(\frac{\omega \rho_1 r_1}{cz_n}\right) J_l\left(\frac{\omega \rho_2 r_2}{cz_n}\right) \rho_1 \rho_2 d\rho_1 d\rho_2, \quad (n = 2, 3, 4, \dots), \quad (17)$$

$I_{pq1}(\rho_1, \rho_2, \omega)$ 由(12)式给出。

令 $r_1 = r_2 = r, \theta_1 = \theta_2 = \theta$, 得到高斯 - 谢尔模型光束通过 $n (\geq 1)$ 个圆孔(半径为 a_n)后, 交叉谱密度的各矩阵元分别为

$$W_{xx}^{(n)}(r, z, \omega) = \left(\prod_{j=1}^n \frac{\omega}{cz_j}\right)^2 s(\omega) B_{xx} \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} I_{xxn}^l(r, \omega), \\ W_{yy}^{(n)}(r, z, \omega) = \left(\prod_{j=1}^n \frac{\omega}{cz_j}\right)^2 s(\omega) B_{yy} \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} I_{yy n}^l(r, \omega), \\ W_{xy}^{(n)}(r, z, \omega) = W_{yx}^{(n)}(r, z, \omega) = 0, \quad (18)$$

高斯谢尔模型光束通过 $n(\geq 1)$ 个圆孔后在点 (r, θ, z) 的偏振度为^[2]

$$P^{(n)}(r, z, \omega) = \left| \frac{W_{xx}^{(n)}(r, z, \omega) - W_{yy}^{(n)}(r, z, \omega)}{W_{xx}^{(n)}(r, z, \omega) + W_{yy}^{(n)}(r, z, \omega)} \right|, \quad (19)$$

为了计算(19)式,将积分写成求和形式。为简单起见,设各个圆孔的半径均为 a ,并将积分区间 $(0, a)$ 分成 $m(\rightarrow \infty)$ 个相等的小区间,每个小区间的长度 $h = a/m$ 。

在(12)式中,设 $\rho'_1 = j_1 h, \rho'_2 = j'_1 h, \rho_1 = j_2 h, \rho_2 = j'_2 h$,则(12)式表示为

$$I_{pq1}^l(j_2, j'_2) = h^4 \sum_{j_1=1}^m \sum_{j'_1=1}^m j_1 j'_1 \exp \left[-h^2 \left(\frac{1}{4\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{2\delta_{pq}^2} + \frac{i\omega}{2cz_1} \right) j_1^2 \right] \times \\ \exp \left[-h^2 \left(\frac{1}{4\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{2\delta_{pq}^2} - \frac{i\omega}{2cz_1} \right) j'_1{}^2 \right] J_l \left(\frac{h^2 \omega j_2}{cz_1} j_1 \right) J_l \left(\frac{h^2 \omega j'_2}{cz_1} j'_1 \right) I_l \left(\frac{h^2}{\delta_{pq}^2} j_1 j'_1 \right), \quad (20)$$

而(17)式可表示为

$$I_{pqn}^l(r) = h^4 \sum_{j_n=1}^m \sum_{j'_n=1}^m j_n j'_n \exp \left[-\frac{i\omega h^2}{2c} \left(\frac{1}{z_n} + \frac{1}{z_{n-1}} \right) (j_n^2 - j'_n{}^2) \right] I_{pq(n-1)}^l J_l \left(\frac{h\omega r}{cz_n} j_n \right) J_l \left(\frac{h\omega r}{cz_n} j'_n \right). \quad (21)$$

3 数值模拟

假设所有圆孔的大小均相等,取为 a 。取源平面的偏振度为 $P^{(0)} = 0$,根据(5)式,即 $B = 1$ 。其他参量取为 $\omega = 3 \times 10^{15} \text{ s}^{-1}$, $\delta_{xx} = a, \sigma = 2a$ 。

圆孔大小均为 1 mm,且圆孔之间的距离取值为 0.5 m时,圆孔的数量对轴上观察点偏振度的影响如图 2 所示。图中的实线、虚线和点线分别对应于一个圆孔、两个圆孔和三个圆孔的情形。图 2(a)和(b)分别对应于源平面的相干长度取值为 $\delta_{yy} = 0.2a$ 和 $\delta_{yy} = 0.5a$ 。从图中可以看出,不管圆孔的数目是多少,当传输距离达到一定数值后,偏振度将趋

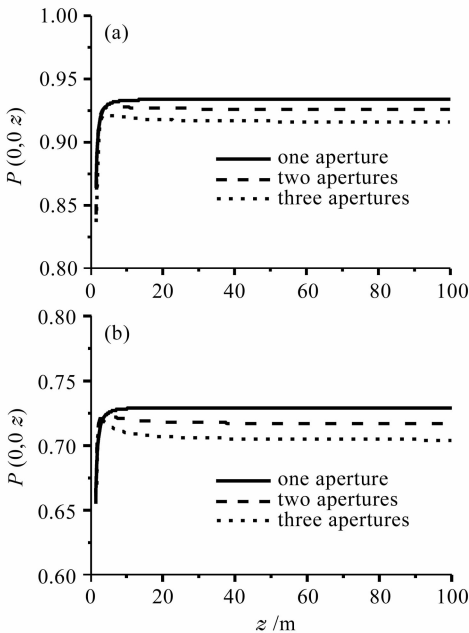


图 2 轴上偏振度的变化情况

Fig. 2 Change in the degree of polarization for on-axial points. (a) $\delta_{yy} = 0.2a$; (b) $\delta_{yy} = 0.5a$

于一个定值,并保持不变。并且对于图中所取参数,一定传输距离后的偏振度将随着圆孔数量的增加而减小。圆孔的数量越多,其最终所趋向的偏振度数值越小。

当传输距离较大时,轴上点的偏振度将趋于一个定值。以 $z = 100 \text{ m}$ 处为例,较长传输距离处的偏振度随着光阑数的变化情况如图 3 所示。随着光阑数的增加,偏振度将先减小后增大,最后趋于平稳。并且 δ_{xx} 和 δ_{yy} 的差别越小,变化的幅度也越小。

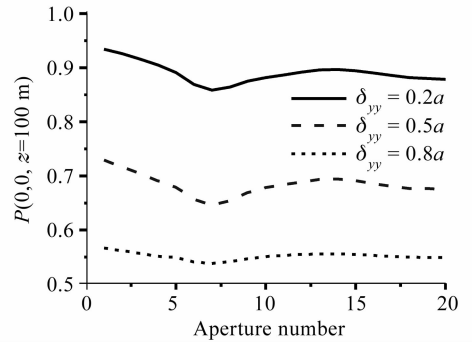


图 3 $z = 100 \text{ m}$ 处轴上点偏振度随光阑数的变化

Fig. 3 Change in the degree of polarization varies with number of apertures at $z = 100 \text{ m}$

相关参量对轴上观察点偏振度的影响如图 4 所示。图 4(a), (b) 中 $z_1 = z_2 = 0.5 \text{ m}$ 。当圆孔比较小的时候,在经过不长的一段传输距离之后,轴上观察点的偏振度基本上保持不变。但是对于较大的圆孔大小,在较长的一段传输距离内,偏振度都将出现变化,并且较长传输距离的偏振度将随着圆孔大小的增加而变大,如图 4(a), (b) 所示。

图 4(c), (d) 的圆孔大小分别选择为 0.5 mm 和 1 mm。经过一定的传输距离之后,随着 δ_{yy} 的增加(与 δ_{xx} 差别的减小),轴上偏振度将减小。

图 4(e), (f) 中, 达到一定的传输距离之后, 随着传输距离的增加, 圆孔之间的间距越大, 则对应的偏振度越小。无论对于 $\delta_{yy} = 0.5a$ 还是 $\delta_{yy} = 0.8a$, 都可以得到同样的结论。

对应于不同的源平面偏振度取值如图 4(g) 所示。经过较长的传输距离之后, 偏振度将保持不变, 并且源平面的偏振度取值越大, 则较远距离处的偏振度取值越大。

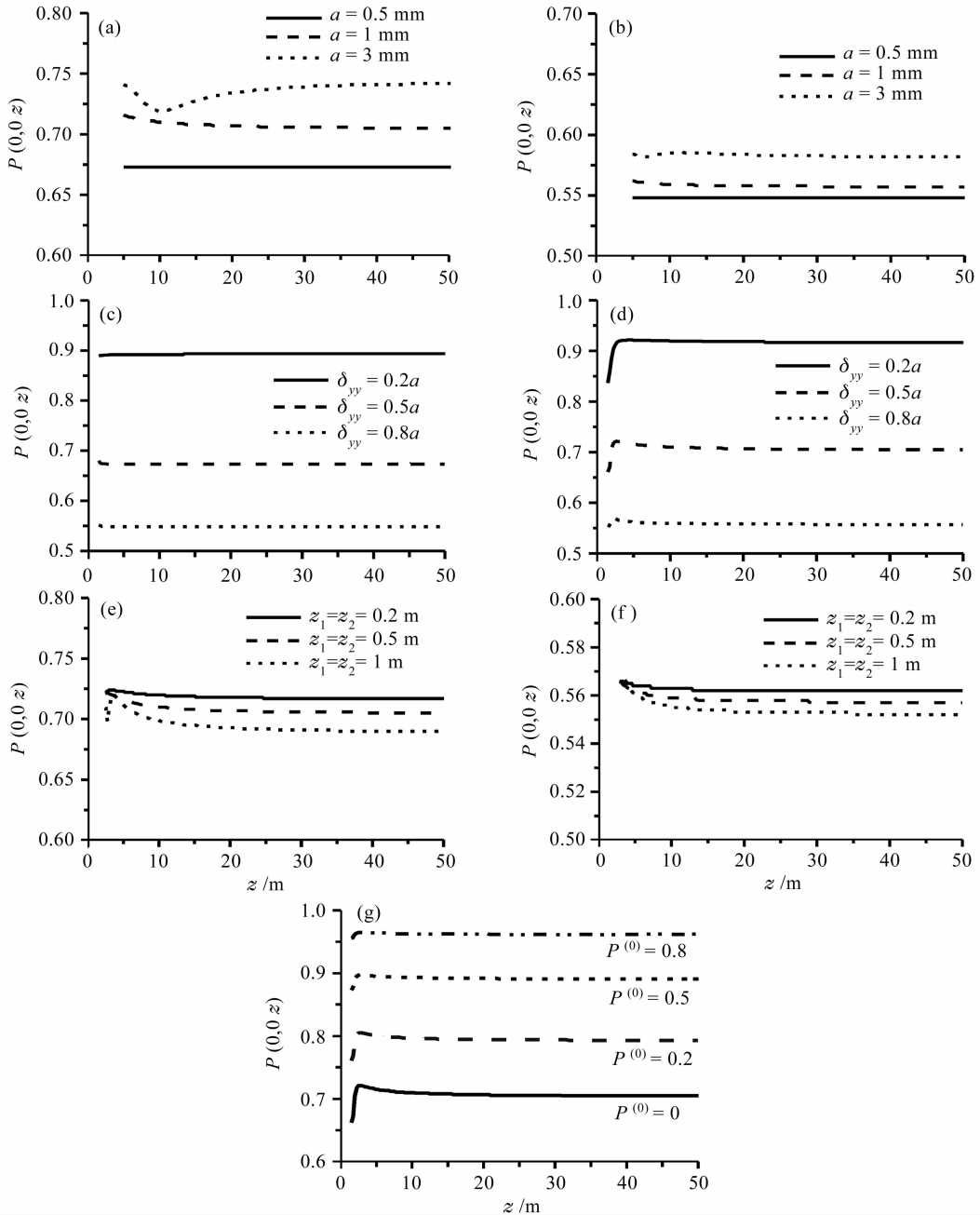


图 4 经过三个圆孔衍射后轴上观察点的偏振度变化情况

Fig. 4 Change in the degree of polarization for on-axis points. (a) $\delta_{yy} = 0.5a$; (b) $\delta_{yy} = 0.8a$; (c) $a = 0.5$ mm; (d) $a = 1$ mm; (e) $\delta_{yy} = 0.5a$, $a = 1$ mm; (f) $\delta_{yy} = 0.8a$, $a = 1$ mm; (g) $\delta_{yy} = 0.5a$, $a = 1$ mm

4 结 论

研究了部分相干光经过多个圆孔衍射之后的偏振度变化情况。结果表明, 当经过足够长的传输距离之后, 轴上点的偏振度大小将趋于一个定值, 并以

三个圆孔为例, 详细研究了多个圆孔的衍射对轴上点偏振度的影响。发现随着相关参量(如圆孔大小、圆孔之间的间距, 源平面的相干长度大小和源平面的偏振度大小等)的变化, 轴上偏振度都将出现相应

的变化。

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