文章编号: 0258-7025(2009)09-2332-05

基于广义 Stokes 参量的随机电磁光束 偏振态传输特性

朱映彬 杜新悦 赵道木

(浙江大学物理系,浙江杭州 310027)

摘要 偏振光学中被广泛应用的 Stokes 参量已由单点函数扩展到两点函数,并用于研究随机电磁光束的偏振度和 相干度问题。广义 Stokes 参量成为部分相干光学研究的一个新的热点,正逐步成为与交叉光谱密度矩阵等价的研 究方法。基于广义衍射积分公式,导出了广义 Stokes 参量通过轴对称或非对称光学系统的传输方程,并应用 Stokes 参量研究随机电磁光束中完全偏振部分的偏振态(包括偏振度、偏振椭圆的方位角、椭率角)变化问题。分 析了随机电磁高斯-谢尔模型光束通过双焦系统的偏振态变化规律。

关键词 相干光学;偏振态;张量方法;随机电磁光束 中图分类号 O436.3 **文献标识码** A **doi**: 10.3788/CJL20093609.2332

Generalized Stokes Parameters for Polarization Properties of Stochastic Electromagnetic Beams on Propagation

Zhu Yingbin Du Xinyue Zhao Daomu

(Department of Physics, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310027, China)

Abstract Recently, the widely used Stokes parameters are generalized from one-point quantities into two-point counterparts, and used to determine the degree of polarization and degree of coherence of stochastic electromagnetic beams. On the basis of the generalized diffraction integral formula for an *ABCD* optical system in spatial domain, we derive a propagation law for the generalized Stokes parameters of a stochastic electromagnetic beam passing through an *ABCD* optical system, and use the Stokes parameters to investigate properties of the state of polarization of stochastic electromagnetic beams. As an example, we study the changes in the state of polarization of a stochastic electromagnetic Gaussian Schell-model beam propagating through a dual-focus system.

Key words coherence optics; state of polarization; tensor method; stochastic electromagnetic beams

1 引

言

Stokes 参量被广泛应用于研究矢量光束的偏振特性变化。最近,Stokes 参量从单点函数被推广到两点函数,其自由空间传输特性被深入研究^[1]。利用角谱分析,随机电磁光束的 Stokes 守恒定律已被推导^[2]。有趣的是,两个具有相同 Stokes 参量的平面源可以产生不同偏振特性的电磁光束^[3]。文献 [4,5]研究了杨氏实验中的 Stokes 参量。许多工作研究了随机电磁光束的偏振特性,人们发现,各向同 性或各向异性的随机电磁光束,其偏振度随着传输 而变化^[6~10]。而文献[11]集中研究了随机电磁光 束的完全偏振部分的偏振态传输变化特性。

本文利用张量方法,推导广义 Stokes 参量经过 非对称光学系统的传输方程,并利用 Stokes 参量研 究随机电磁光束的偏振态变化。

2 理论模型

考虑一束由位于 z=0 平面的随机二次平面光源

收稿日期: 2008-10-07; 收到修改稿日期: 2008-11-12

基金项目:国家自然科学基金(10874150)和教育部新世纪人才(NCET-07-0760)资助项目。

作者简介:朱映彬(1984-),男,硕士研究生,主要从事部分相干光学方面的研究。E-mail: zhuyingbin1984@163.com 导师简介:赵道木(1968-),男,博士,教授,主要从事光束传输和变换等方面的研究。E-mail: zhaodaomu@yahoo.com (通信联系人)







图 1 符号的图解说明 Fig. 1 Illustrating the notation

广义 Stokes 参量定义为^[1]

$$S_0(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, \boldsymbol{\omega}) = \langle E_x^*(\mathbf{r}_1, \boldsymbol{\omega}) E_x(\mathbf{r}_2, \boldsymbol{\omega}) \rangle + \langle E_y^*(\mathbf{r}_1, \boldsymbol{\omega}) E_y(\mathbf{r}_2, \boldsymbol{\omega}) \rangle,$$
 (1a)

$$S_{1}(\mathbf{r}_{1},\mathbf{r}_{2},\boldsymbol{\omega}) = \langle E_{x}^{*}(\mathbf{r}_{1},\boldsymbol{\omega})E_{x}(\mathbf{r}_{2},\boldsymbol{\omega})\rangle - \langle E_{y}^{*}(\mathbf{r}_{1},\boldsymbol{\omega})E_{y}(\mathbf{r}_{2},\boldsymbol{\omega})\rangle, \qquad (1b)$$

$$S_{2}(\mathbf{r}_{1},\mathbf{r}_{2},\boldsymbol{\omega}) = \langle E_{x}^{*}(\mathbf{r}_{1},\boldsymbol{\omega})E_{y}(\mathbf{r}_{2},\boldsymbol{\omega})\rangle + \langle E_{y}(\mathbf{r}_{2},\boldsymbol{\omega})\rangle + \langle$$

$$\langle E_{y}^{*}(\mathbf{r}_{1},\omega)E_{x}(\mathbf{r}_{2},\omega)\rangle,$$
 (1c)

$$S_{3}(\mathbf{r}_{1},\mathbf{r}_{2},\omega) = i\lfloor \langle E_{y}^{*}(\mathbf{r}_{1},\omega)E_{x}(\mathbf{r}_{2},\omega)\rangle - \langle E_{x}^{*}(\mathbf{r}_{1},\omega)E_{y}(\mathbf{r}_{2},\omega)\rangle \rfloor, \qquad (1d)$$

其中 * 代表复共轭, < ··· > 表示对所有具有相同频率 的单色光场的系综平均, x 和 y 分别代表垂直于 z 轴的两个电场方向。在傍轴近似下, 光束经过非对 称光学系统的衍射积分式可写为^[12]

$$E_{i}(\boldsymbol{\rho}) = \frac{\mathrm{i}}{\lambda} \left[\det(\boldsymbol{B}) \right]^{-1/2} \iint E_{i}(\boldsymbol{\rho}') \exp(-\mathrm{i}kl) \,\mathrm{d}^{2} \boldsymbol{\rho}',$$
(2)

其中 λ 是波长, $k=2\pi/\lambda$ 是波数, ρ' 和 ρ 分别代表输 入面和输出面上的二维矢量, l 表示从输入面到输 出面的程函, 由(2)式可得

$$\langle E_i^* (\boldsymbol{\rho}_1, \boldsymbol{z}, \boldsymbol{\omega}) E_j(\boldsymbol{\rho}_2, \boldsymbol{z}, \boldsymbol{\omega}) \rangle = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \left[\det(\boldsymbol{\overline{B}}) \right]^{-1/2} \iiint \langle E_i^* (\boldsymbol{\rho}_1', 0, \boldsymbol{\omega}) E_j(\boldsymbol{\rho}_2', 0, \boldsymbol{\omega}) \rangle \exp(-ikL) d^2 \boldsymbol{\rho}_1' d^2 \boldsymbol{\rho}_2', \quad (3)$$
$$i, j = x, y$$

其中 L=l2-l1。采用类似于文献[13]中的方法,可得到广义 Stokes 参量通过 ABCD 系统的传输方程

$$S_{\alpha}(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{1},\boldsymbol{\rho}_{2},\boldsymbol{z},\boldsymbol{\omega}) = \frac{1}{\lambda^{2}} \left[\det(\boldsymbol{\overline{B}}) \right]^{-1/2} \iiint S_{\alpha}(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{1}',\boldsymbol{\rho}_{2}',0,\boldsymbol{\omega}) \exp(-\mathrm{i}kL) d^{2} \boldsymbol{\rho}_{1}' d^{2} \boldsymbol{\rho}_{2}', \qquad (4)$$

$$\alpha = 0,1,2,3$$

其中

$$L = l_2 - l_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\boldsymbol{\rho}}'_{12} \\ \bar{\boldsymbol{\rho}}_{12} \end{pmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}} \begin{bmatrix} \overline{\boldsymbol{B}}^{-1} \overline{\boldsymbol{A}} & -\overline{\boldsymbol{B}}^{-1} \\ \overline{\boldsymbol{C}} - \overline{\boldsymbol{D}} \overline{\boldsymbol{B}}^{-1} \overline{\boldsymbol{A}} & \overline{\boldsymbol{D}} \overline{\boldsymbol{B}}^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\boldsymbol{\rho}}'_{12} \\ \bar{\boldsymbol{\rho}}_{12} \end{pmatrix},$$
(5)

式中 $\bar{\boldsymbol{\rho}}_{12}^{\mathrm{T}} = (\boldsymbol{\rho}_{1}^{\mathrm{T}}, \boldsymbol{\rho}_{2}^{\mathrm{T}}) = (x_{1}, y_{1}, x_{2}, y_{2}),$

ε

$$\overline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & A \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overline{B} = \begin{pmatrix} -B & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overline{C} = \begin{pmatrix} -C & 0 \\ 0 & C \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overline{D} = \begin{pmatrix} D & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{pmatrix}, \quad (6)$$

A,B,C,D为描述光学系统的2×2矩阵元,其形式为

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a_x & 0\\ 0 & a_y \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} b_x & 0\\ 0 & b_y \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{C} = \begin{bmatrix} c_x & 0\\ 0 & c_y \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{D} = \begin{bmatrix} d_x & 0\\ 0 & d_y \end{bmatrix}, \tag{7}$$

其中 a_x , b_x , c_x , d_x 为xOz平面的光线传输矩阵元; a_y , b_y , c_y , d_y 为yOz平面的光线传输矩阵元。

取 $\rho_1 = \rho_2 = \rho$, 广义 Stokes 参量 $S_a(\rho_1, \rho_2, z, \omega)$ 变为传统的 Stokes 参量 $S_a(\rho, z, \omega)$, 同时光束的偏振态 可由 $S_a(\rho, z, \omega)$ 计算。类似于文献[14]中的推导, 偏振度 $P(\rho, z, \omega)$, 偏振椭圆方位角 $\theta(\rho, z, \omega)$, 椭率角 ε (ρ, z, ω) (定义为 ε =arctan(A_{minor}/A_{major}), 其中 A_{minor} 和 A_{major} 是偏振椭圆的半短轴和半长轴)分别为^[14]

$$P(\boldsymbol{\rho}, z, \omega) = \frac{\sqrt{S_1^2(\boldsymbol{\rho}, z, \omega) + S_2^2(\boldsymbol{\rho}, z, \omega) + S_3^2(\boldsymbol{\rho}, z, \omega)}}{S_0(\boldsymbol{\rho}, z, \omega)},$$
(8)

$$\theta(\boldsymbol{\rho}, \boldsymbol{z}, \boldsymbol{\omega}) = \frac{1}{2} \arctan\left[\frac{S_2(\boldsymbol{\rho}, \boldsymbol{z}, \boldsymbol{\omega})}{S_1(\boldsymbol{\rho}, \boldsymbol{z}, \boldsymbol{\omega})}\right],\tag{9}$$

$$(\boldsymbol{\rho}, \boldsymbol{z}, \boldsymbol{\omega}) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arcsin} \left[\frac{S_3(\boldsymbol{\rho}, \boldsymbol{z}, \boldsymbol{\omega})}{\sqrt{S_1^2(\boldsymbol{\rho}, \boldsymbol{z}, \boldsymbol{\omega}) + S_2^2(\boldsymbol{\rho}, \boldsymbol{z}, \boldsymbol{\omega}) + S_3^2(\boldsymbol{\rho}, \boldsymbol{z}, \boldsymbol{\omega})}} \right],$$
(10)

3 例 子

考虑一束随机电磁高斯-谢尔模型光束的传输特性。为了进行数值计算,将源平面的广义 Stokes 参量 描述为^[1]

$$S_{0}^{(0)}(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{1}^{\prime},\boldsymbol{\rho}_{2}^{\prime},\omega) = W_{xx}^{(0)}(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{1}^{\prime},\boldsymbol{\rho}_{2}^{\prime},\omega) + W_{yy}^{(0)}(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{1}^{\prime},\boldsymbol{\rho}_{2}^{\prime},\omega), \qquad (11a)$$

$$S_{1}^{(0)}(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{1}',\boldsymbol{\rho}_{2}',\omega) = W_{xx}^{(0)}(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{1}',\boldsymbol{\rho}_{2}',\omega) - W_{yy}^{(0)}(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{1}',\boldsymbol{\rho}_{2}',\omega), \qquad (11b)$$

$$S_{2}^{(0)}(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{1}^{\prime},\boldsymbol{\rho}_{2}^{\prime},\omega) = W_{xy}^{(0)}(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{1}^{\prime},\boldsymbol{\rho}_{2}^{\prime},\omega) + W_{yx}^{(0)}(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{1}^{\prime},\boldsymbol{\rho}_{2}^{\prime},\omega), \qquad (11c)$$

$$S_{3}^{(0)}(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{1}^{\prime},\boldsymbol{\rho}_{2}^{\prime},\omega) = \mathrm{i} \left[W_{yx}^{(0)}(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{1}^{\prime},\boldsymbol{\rho}_{2}^{\prime},\omega) - W_{xy}^{(0)}(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{1}^{\prime},\boldsymbol{\rho}_{2}^{\prime},\omega) \right],$$
(11d)

其中 $W_{ij}^{(0)}(\boldsymbol{\rho}_1',\boldsymbol{\rho}_2',\boldsymbol{\omega})(i=x,y;j=x,y)$ 是交叉谱密度矩阵的矩阵元,其形式为^[15,16]

$$W_{ij}^{(0)}(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{1}',\boldsymbol{\rho}_{2}',\omega) = \sqrt{S_{i}^{(0)}(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{1}',\omega)} \sqrt{S_{i}^{(0)}(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{2}',\omega)} \mu_{ij}^{(0)}(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{2}'-\boldsymbol{\rho}_{1}',\omega), \qquad (12)$$

 $S_i^{(0)}$ 和 $S_j^{(0)}$ 分别代表源平面上光场*i* 分量和*j* 分量的光谱强度, $\mu_{ij}^{(0)}$ 是 E_i 和 E_j 之间的相干度。假设 $S_i^{(0)}$, $S_j^{(0)}$ 和 $\mu_{ij}^{(0)}$ 具有高斯分布,其形式为

$$W_{ij}^{(0)}(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{1}',\boldsymbol{\rho}_{2}',\omega) = A_{i}A_{j}B_{ij}\exp\left(-\frac{\boldsymbol{\rho}_{1}'^{2}}{4\sigma_{i}^{2}}\right)\exp\left(-\frac{\boldsymbol{\rho}_{2}'^{2}}{4\sigma_{j}^{2}}\right)\exp\left(-\frac{\mid\boldsymbol{\rho}_{2}'-\boldsymbol{\rho}_{1}'\mid^{2}}{2\delta_{ij}^{2}}\right),$$
(13)

其中参数 A_i , A_j , B_{ij} 和变量 σ_i , σ_j , δ_{ij} 与位置无关但可能由频率决定。为进行矢量积分,将(13)式写为张量 形式^[8,9]

$$W_{ij}^{(0)}(\boldsymbol{\rho}'_{12},\boldsymbol{\omega}) = A_i A_j B_{ij} \exp\left(-\frac{\mathrm{i}k}{2} \boldsymbol{\rho}'_{12}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{M}'_{ij}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\rho}'_{12}\right), \qquad (14)$$

其中 $\boldsymbol{\rho}_{12}^{'T} = (\boldsymbol{\rho}_{1}^{'T}, \boldsymbol{\rho}_{2}^{'T}), M_{ij}^{'-1}$ 是一个4×4矩阵,具有形式

$$\boldsymbol{M}_{ij}^{\prime-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2k}\sigma_{i}^{-2} - \frac{1}{k}\delta_{ij}^{-2} & 0 & \frac{1}{k}\delta_{ij}^{-2} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2k}\sigma_{i}^{-2} - \frac{1}{k}\delta_{ij}^{-2} & 0 & \frac{1}{k}\delta_{ij}^{-2} \\ \frac{1}{k}\delta_{ij}^{-2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2k}\sigma_{j}^{-2} - \frac{1}{k}\delta_{ij}^{-2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{k}\delta_{ij}^{-2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2k}\sigma_{j}^{-2} - \frac{1}{k}\delta_{ij}^{-2} \end{bmatrix}.$$
(15)

将(14)式代入(4)式,可得广义 Stokes 参量经过 ABCD 光学系统的传输表达式为

$$S_{0}(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{12},\boldsymbol{z},\boldsymbol{\omega}) = A_{x}^{2}G_{xx}\exp\left(-\frac{\mathrm{i}k}{2}\boldsymbol{\rho}_{12}^{T}\boldsymbol{M}_{xx}^{-1}\boldsymbol{\rho}_{12}\right) + A_{y}^{2}G_{yy}\exp\left(-\frac{\mathrm{i}k}{2}\boldsymbol{\rho}_{12}^{T}\boldsymbol{M}_{yy}^{-1}\boldsymbol{\rho}_{12}\right), \qquad (16a)$$

$$S_1(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{12},\boldsymbol{z},\boldsymbol{\omega}) = A_x^2 G_{xx} \exp\left(-\frac{\mathrm{i}k}{2} \boldsymbol{\rho}_{12}^T \boldsymbol{M}_{yy}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\rho}_{12}\right) - A_y^2 G_{yy} \exp\left(-\frac{\mathrm{i}k}{2} \boldsymbol{\rho}_{12}^T \boldsymbol{M}_{xx}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\rho}_{12}\right), \tag{16b}$$

$$S_{2}(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{12},\boldsymbol{z},\boldsymbol{\omega}) = 2\operatorname{Re}\left[A_{x}A_{y}B_{xy}G_{xy}\exp\left(-\frac{\mathrm{i}k}{2}\boldsymbol{\rho}_{12}^{T}\boldsymbol{M}_{xy}^{-1}\boldsymbol{\rho}_{12}\right)\right], \qquad (16c)$$

$$S_{3}(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{12},\boldsymbol{z},\boldsymbol{\omega}) = 2\mathrm{Im}\bigg[A_{x}A_{y}B_{xy}G_{xy}\exp\bigg(-\frac{\mathrm{i}k}{2}\boldsymbol{\rho}_{12}^{T}\boldsymbol{M}_{xy}^{-1}\boldsymbol{\rho}_{12}\bigg)\bigg], \qquad (16\mathrm{d})$$

式中 $G_{ij} = [\det(\overline{A} + \overline{B}M'_{ij}^{(-1)})]^{-1/2}, M_{ij}^{-1} = (\overline{C} + \overline{D}M'_{ij}^{(-1)})(\overline{A} + \overline{B}M'_{ij}^{(-1)})^{-1}, 可称为随机电磁光束传输的张量$ $ABCD 定律。\overline{A}, \overline{B}, \overline{C}, \overline{D}$ 由(6)式给出, $M'_{ij}^{(-1)}$ 为(15)式。

4 数值计算

考虑一个非对称双焦系统,其矩阵元分别为

$$\boldsymbol{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \boldsymbol{z}/f_x & 0\\ 0 & 1 - \boldsymbol{z}/f_y \end{bmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{B} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{z} & 0\\ 0 & \boldsymbol{z} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{C} = \begin{bmatrix} -1/f_x & 0\\ 0 & -1/f_y \end{bmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{D} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0\\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (17)$$



图 2 随机电磁高斯-谢尔模型光束的 Stokes 参量(a)和归一化 Stokes 参量(b)经过双焦系统的传输变化。高斯-谢尔源 的参量为: $A_x = 1$, $A_y = 1$, $B_{xy} = 0.2 \exp(i\pi/3)$, $B_{yx} = 0.2 \exp(-i\pi/3)$, $\sigma_x = 1$ cm, $\sigma_y = 2$ cm, $\delta_{xx} = 0.6$ mm, $\delta_{yy} = 1.0$ mm 和 $\delta_{xy} = \delta_{yx} = 1.2$ mm, $\lambda = 632.8$ nm, $f_x = 0.9$ m, $f_y = 1.1$ m

Fig. 2 Changes in the Stokes parameters (a) and the normalized Stokes parameters (b) of a stochastic electromagnetic Gaussian Schell-model beam on propagation through a dual-focus system



图 3 随机电磁高斯-谢尔模型光束经过双焦透镜后轴上点的偏振特性变化。(a)偏振度;(b)偏振椭圆方位角; (c)偏振椭圆椭率角。计算参量同图 2

Fig. 3 Changes in the polarization properties associated with a stochastic electromagnetic Gaussian Schell-model beam on propagation through a dual-focus system with the same values of the parameters used in Fig. 2. (a) the spectral degree of polarization; (b) the orientation angle θ; (c) the ellipticity angle ε



- 图 4 随机电磁高斯-谢尔模型光束经过双焦系统后轴上 点的偏振椭圆变化。计算参量同图 2
- Fig. 4 The changes in the polarization ellipse associated with a stochastic electromagnetic Gaussian Schellmodel beam on propagation through a dual-focus system with the same values of the parameters as used in Fig. 2

将(17)式代入(16)式,则可得到一束随机电磁 高斯-谢尔模型光束通过一个非对称系统后 Stokes 参量的变化。

图 2 给出 Stokes 参量和归一化的 Stokes 参量 经过双焦透镜的传输变化曲线。可以看到 4 个 Stokes 参量在焦点位置均具有峰值。S₀ 代表光强, 可以看到在两个焦点位置光强具有不同大小。同时 其他 Stokes 参量也具有不同数值,这是由于传输引 起的变化。

图 3 给出随机电磁高斯-谢尔模型光束经过双 焦系统后轴上点的偏振特性变化曲线。可以看到, 偏振度、偏振椭圆方位角和椭率角随着光束传输而 变化,在两个焦点位置具有相同的极值,这与 Stoke 参量的变化有些区别。

图 4 给出轴上点偏振椭圆的传输变化曲线。从 图中可以看到偏振椭圆的旋转变化。 中

36 卷

5 结 论

利用张量方法,推导了广义 Stokes 参量通过轴 对称或非对称光学系统的传输方程。利用 Stokes 参量,可以方便研究随机电磁光束的偏振度特性,以 及完全偏振部分的偏振态(包括偏振度、偏振椭圆的 方位角、椭率角)变化问题。作为一个例子,利用广 义 Stokes 参量计算了随机电磁高斯-谢尔模型光束 经过一个双焦系统的偏振态变化。从数值计算中可 以看到偏振态随着传输而改变,而在两个焦点上,光 束的 Stokes 参量具有不同的数值,但有着相同的偏 振态特性。

参考文献

- Korotkova, E. Wolf. Generalized Stokes parameters of random electromagnetic beams[J]. Opt. Lett., 2005, 30(2): 198~200
- 2 O. Korotkova. Conservation laws for stochastic electromagnetic free fields[J]. J. Opt. A., 2008, 10(2): 025003
- 3 M. Salem, O. Korotkova, E. Wolf. Can two planar sources with the same sets of Stokes parameters generate beams with different degrees of polarization[J]. Opt. Lett., 2006, 31(20): 3025~3027
- 4 T. Setälä, J. Tervo, A. T. Friberg. Stokes parameters and polarization contrasts in Young's interference experiment [J]. *Opt. Lett.*, 2006, **31**(14): 2208~2210
- 5 T. Setälä, J. Tervo, A. T. Friberg. Contrasts of Stokes parameters in Young's interference experiment and electromagnetic degree of coherence[J]. Opt. Lett., 2006, 31 (18): 2669~2671
- 6 D. F. V. James. Change of polarization of light beams on propagation in free space[J]. J. Opt. Soc. Am. A, 1994, 11

(5): 1641~1643

- 7 H. Roychowdhury, S. A. Ponomarenko, E. Wolf. Change in the polarization of partially coherent electromagnetic beams propagating through the turbulent atmosphere [J]. J. Mod. Opt., 2005, 52(11): 1611~1618
- 8 X. Du, D. Zhao. Propagation of random electromagnetic beams through axially nonsymmetrical optical systems [J]. Opt. Commun., 2008, 281(10): 2711~2715
- 9 X. Du, D. Zhao, O. Korotkova. Changes in the statistical properties of stochastic anisotropic electromagnetic beams on propagation in the turbulent atmosphere [J]. Opt. Express, 2007, 15(25): 16909~16915
- 10 H. Roychowdhury, G. P. Agrawal, E. Wolf. Changes in the spectrum, in the spectral degree of polarization, and in the spectral degree of coherence of a partially coherent beam propagating through a gradient-index fiber[J] J. Opt. Soc. Am. A, 2006, 23(4): 940~948
- O. Korotkova, E. Wolf. Changes in the state of polarization of a random electromagnetic beam on propagation [J]. Opt. Commun., 2005, 246(1~3): 35~43
- 12 Lin Qiang, Lu Xuanhui, Wang Shaomin. ABCD law for nonsymmetric optical systems[J]. Acta Optica Sinica, 1988, 8 (7): 658~662
 林 强,陆旋辉,王绍民.非对称光学系统的 ABCD 定律[J]. 光 学学报, 1988, 8(7): 658~662
- 13 Cai Yangjian, Lin Qiang. Tensor ABCD law for partially coherent beams[J]. Acta Optica Sinica, 2002, 22(5): 542~547 蔡阳健,林 强. 部分相干光的张量 ABCD 定律[J]. 光学学报, 2002, 22(5): 542~547
- 14 M. Born, E. Wolf. Principles of Optics [M]. 7th ed., Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999. 630~632
- 15 O. Korotkova, M. Salem, E. Wolf. Beam conditions for radiation generated by an electromagnetic Gaussian Schell-model source[J]. Opt. Lett., 2004, 29(11): 1173~1175
- 16 E. Wolf. Unified theory of coherence and polarization of random electromagnetic beams[J]. Phys. Lett. A, 2003, 312(5~6): 263~267