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部分相干电磁涡旋光束的聚焦特性

刘晓云 唐宏亮 李 倩 徐送宁

(沈阳理工大学理学院,辽宁沈阳 110168)

摘要 基于广义的惠更斯-菲涅耳原理得到的部分相干电磁涡旋光束经光阑透镜聚焦后的传输方程,研究了聚焦 场几何焦平面附近的光强分布和相干度分布。结果表明,部分相干电磁涡旋光束的拓扑荷数、截断参数、归一化相 干长度均会影响聚焦场的涡旋暗区域的大小和相干度分布,可以通过选择合适的参数值获得所需的涡旋暗区:涡 旋暗区域的大小随着拓扑荷数和归一化相干长度的增大而增大,其涡旋亮环的最大强度的位置随着归一化相干长 度和截断参数的减小而向光阑处移动。此外,聚焦场的有效相干长度随着归一化相干长度和拓扑荷数的增加而减 小;并且随着传输距离的增大,有效相干长度越大。

关键词 物理光学;部分相干;涡旋;聚焦

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Focusing Characteristics of Partially Coherent Electromagnetic Vortex Beams

Liu Xiaoyun Tang Hongliang Li Qian Xu Songning

(College of Science, Shenyang Ligong University, Shenyang, Liaoning 110168, China)

Abstract Based on the extended Huygens-Fresnel principle, the propagation formulas for focusing of partially coherent electromagnetic vortex beams by an aperture lens have been derived. Based on these formulas, the intensity distribution and the degree of coherence near the geometrical focus are investigated. It is found that the topological charges, normalized coherence lengths and the truncated parameter play an important role in controlling the size of the partially coherence vortex dark core and the distribution of coherence in the focal region. The size of the vortex dark core increases with increasing the topological charge and the normalized coherent length. Moreover, the intensity of the vortex bright ring moves to the aperture with decreasing the normalized coherent length and the perceptive parameter. The effective coherent length in the focal region decreases with increasing the normalized coherent length increasing the propagating distance. Therefore, the desired vortex dark core near the geometrical focus can be achieved by choosing appropriate values of parameters.

Key words physical optics; partially coherent; vortex, focus

1 引

言

所谓光波的相位奇点,就是指一单色光场的某些点的光强存在零值,并且这些点的相位是不确定的。众所周知,光波场在相位奇点附近具有很多独特的性质,例如,位错、光学涡旋^[1~3]。涡旋光束是指具有连续螺旋状相位波前且涡旋中心光强为零的奇异光束^[2]。涡旋光束在粒子囚禁等领域存在着广泛的应用,逐渐成为近几年学术界的热门研究对象^[4,5]。近年来,一些研究者已经在理论上和实验上研究部分相干涡旋光束的特性^[6~11]。对光学涡

旋光束的研究不仅具有理论意义,而且具有十分重要的科学意义。在涡旋光束的实际应用中,对这种 光束的聚焦与变换是必须考虑的问题。

本文引入了随机电磁光束的相干偏振统一理 论^[12]来研究部分相干电磁涡旋光束的聚焦特性。 该理论很好地将光束的两个重要特性-相干性和偏 振性统一起来,在研究光束的传输特性中得到了非 常广泛的应用。在该理论的基础上,研究者对光束 传输中的光谱、相干度和偏振度进行了相关的研 究^[13]。Wolf 对随机电磁光束传输中,由于相关诱

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作者简介:刘晓云 (1980-),女,硕士,讲师,主要从事激光和光电子等方面的研究。E-mail: xiaoyunliu0420@163.com

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导所引起的偏振度,相干度以及光谱的变化进行了 深入的研究。Li等对杨氏双缝干涉实验中的光束 传输特性进行了研究,发现双缝干涉场中的偏振度 同源平面的相干度有关。本文把相干偏振矩阵理论 应用于涡旋光束,研究部分相干电磁光束的聚焦 特性。

2 随机电磁涡旋光束经过聚焦透镜的 传输方程

首先考虑一单色波长入射到光阑透镜处,如图 1 所示。图中, *f* 是透镜的焦距, *a* 是光阑的半径。 随机电磁涡旋光束电场的 *i* 分量可表示为

$$E_i(\boldsymbol{r}, \boldsymbol{\omega}, \boldsymbol{z} = 0) = A_i(\boldsymbol{r}, \boldsymbol{\omega}, \boldsymbol{z} = 0) \exp(i\boldsymbol{m}_i \boldsymbol{\varphi}),$$

$$i = \boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{y}$$
(1)



图 1 部分相干电磁涡旋光束经光阑透镜聚焦的示意图 Fig. 1 Illustration of a partially coherent vortex beam focusing by an aperture lens

随机电磁光束的二阶相干偏振特性可由如下所 示的 2×2 交叉谱密度矩阵来表示^[12]

$$\boldsymbol{W}^{(0)}(\boldsymbol{r}_{1},\boldsymbol{r}_{2},\boldsymbol{\omega}) = \begin{bmatrix} W^{0}_{xx}(\boldsymbol{r}_{1},\boldsymbol{r}_{2},\boldsymbol{\omega}) & W^{0}_{xy}(\boldsymbol{r}_{1},\boldsymbol{r}_{2},\boldsymbol{\omega}) \\ W^{0}_{yx}(\boldsymbol{r}_{1},\boldsymbol{r}_{2},\boldsymbol{\omega}) & W^{0}_{yy}(\boldsymbol{r}_{1},\boldsymbol{r}_{2},\boldsymbol{\omega}) \end{bmatrix},$$
(2)

其中,矩阵的矩阵元定义为

 $W_{ij}^{0}(\mathbf{r}_{1},\mathbf{r}_{2},\omega) = \langle E_{i}^{*}(\mathbf{r}_{1},\omega) \cdot E_{j}(\mathbf{r}_{2},\omega) \rangle, \quad i = x, y; j = x, y$ (3) 式中 $E_{i}(\mathbf{r},\omega)$ 和 $E_{j}(\mathbf{r},\omega)$ 表示位置矢量为 \mathbf{r} ,频率为 ω 的复电场矢量的直角坐标系下的分量,星号表示复共 轭,角括号表示系综平均。

把(1)式代入(3)式

$$W_{ij}(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, z = 0) = \langle A_i(\mathbf{r}_1, z = 0) \cdot A_j^*(\mathbf{r}_2, z = 0) \rangle \cdot \exp[-i(m_i\varphi_1 - m_j\varphi_2)], \qquad (4)$$

$$i = x, y; \ j = x, y$$

运用柯林斯公式[14]

$$W_{ij}(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{1},\boldsymbol{\rho}_{2},\theta_{1},\theta_{2},z) = \left(\frac{k}{2\pi B}\right)^{2} \cdot \iiint W_{ij}(\boldsymbol{r}_{1},\boldsymbol{r}_{2},\varphi_{1},\varphi_{2},z=0) \times \exp\left\{-\frac{ik}{2B}\left[A(\boldsymbol{r}_{1}^{2}-\boldsymbol{r}_{2})+D(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{1}^{2}-\boldsymbol{\rho}_{2}^{2})-2\boldsymbol{\rho}_{1}\boldsymbol{r}_{1}+2\boldsymbol{\rho}_{2}\boldsymbol{r}_{2}\right]\right\}r_{1}r_{2}\,\mathrm{d}r_{1}\,\mathrm{d}r_{2}\,\mathrm{d}\varphi_{1}\,\mathrm{d}\varphi_{2},$$

即

$$W_{ij}\left(oldsymbol{
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ight)^{2}ullet ext{ } \iiint W_{ij}\left(oldsymbol{r}_{1}oldsymbol{,r}_{2},arphi_{1}oldsymbol{,arphi}_{2}oldsymbol{z}=0
ight) imes$$

$$\exp\left\{-\frac{ik}{2B}\left[A(r_1^2 - r_2^2) + D(\rho_1^2 - \rho_2^2) - 2\rho_1 r_1 \cos(\theta_1 - \varphi_1) + 2\rho_2 r_2 \cos(\theta_2 - \varphi_2)\right]\right\} r_1 r_2 dr_1 dr_2 d\varphi_1 d\varphi_2, \quad (5)$$

则在聚焦场的光强分布 I(r),相干度 $\mu(r_1, r_2)$ 可分 别表示为^[12]

$$I(\mathbf{r}) = T_{\rm r} \mathbf{W}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}), \qquad (6)$$

$$\mu(\mathbf{r}_{1},\mathbf{r}_{2}) = \frac{T_{r}\mathbf{W}(\mathbf{r}_{1},\mathbf{r}_{2})}{\sqrt{T_{r}\mathbf{W}(\mathbf{r}_{1},\mathbf{r}_{1})}\sqrt{T_{r}\mathbf{W}(\mathbf{r}_{2},\mathbf{r}_{2})}} = \frac{T_{r}\mathbf{W}(\mathbf{r}_{1},\mathbf{r}_{2})}{\sqrt{S(\mathbf{r}_{1})}\sqrt{S(\mathbf{r}_{2})}},$$
(7)

式中 T_r 表示交叉谱密度矩阵的迹,假设源平面场振幅是拉盖尔-高斯型^[15]

$$A_{i}(r, z = 0) = E_{i0} \cdot \left(\frac{r}{\sigma_{i0}}\right)^{m_{i}} \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-r^{2}}{\sigma_{i0}^{2}}\right) \times \exp(i\beta_{i}), \qquad (8)$$

式中 E_{i0} 和 σ_{i0} 分别是场振幅和光斑半径, β_i 是随机相位。

为了计算方便并不失其普遍性,假设源平面 z = 0 处相位的统计分布为高斯-谢尔相干因子

$$\mu_{ij}^{(0)}(\boldsymbol{r}_1,\boldsymbol{r}_2) = B_{ij} \cdot \exp\left[-\frac{(\boldsymbol{r}_1 - \boldsymbol{r}_2)^2}{\delta_{ij}}\right], \quad (9)$$

式中 δ_{ij} 是一个表示相干长度的常数,参数 B_{ij} 具有如下性质

的非对角元为零,即 $W_{xy}(r_1, r_2, z = 0) = W_{yx}(r_1, r_2, z = 0) = 0$ 。考虑了上述假设条件之后,该随机电磁涡旋光束的交叉谱密度矩阵可以表示为

在此处假设源平面处光束的交叉谱密度矩阵

$$W_{ij}(r_{1}, r_{2}, \varphi_{1}, \varphi_{2}, z = 0) = I_{i0}^{2} \cdot \left(\frac{r_{1}}{\sigma_{i0}}\right)^{m_{i}} \cdot \left(\frac{r_{2}}{\sigma_{i0}}\right)^{m_{j}} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{r_{1}^{2} + r_{2}^{2}}{\sigma_{i0}^{2}}\right) \times \exp\left[-im_{i}(\varphi_{1} - \varphi_{2})\right] \cdot \exp\left[-\frac{r_{1}^{2} + r_{2}^{2} - 2r_{1}r_{2}\cos(\varphi_{1} - \varphi_{2})}{\delta_{\delta ij}^{2}}\right],$$
(11)

式中 $I_{i0} = E_{i0}^2$ 。用下面的公式化简^[16]

$$\exp\left[\frac{ik\rho r}{z}\cos(\theta-\varphi)\right] = \sum_{l=-\infty}^{+\infty} i^{l} \cdot J_{l}\left(\frac{k\rho r}{z}\right) \cdot \exp\left[il\left(\theta-\varphi\right)\right],\tag{12}$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \exp\left[-im\varphi_{1} + \frac{2r_{1}r_{2}}{\delta^{2}}\cos(\varphi_{1} - \varphi_{2})\right] \mathrm{d}\varphi_{1} = 2\pi \cdot \exp(-im\varphi_{2}) \cdot I_{m}\left(\frac{2r_{1}r_{2}}{\delta^{2}}\right), \tag{13}$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \exp(im\varphi) d\varphi = \begin{cases} 2\pi, & m = 0\\ 0, & m \neq 0 \end{cases}$$
(14)

经过复杂的积分运算之后,最终可以得到远场处的交叉谱密度矩阵的矩阵元表达式为

$$W_{xx}(\boldsymbol{\rho},\theta,z) = \left(\frac{k}{z}\right)^{2} E_{i0}^{2} \exp(il\,\pi) \sum_{l=-\infty}^{+\infty} \iint (-1)^{l} J_{l}\left(\frac{k\rho r_{1}}{z}\right) J_{l}\left(\frac{k\rho r_{2}}{z}\right) I_{l+m_{i}}\left(\frac{2r_{1}r_{2}}{\delta_{xx}^{2}}\right) \left(\frac{r_{1}}{\delta_{i0}}\right)^{m_{x}} \left(\frac{r_{2}}{\delta_{i0}}\right)^{m_{x}} \times \exp\left(-\frac{r_{1}^{2}+r_{2}^{2}}{\sigma_{i0}^{2}}\right) \exp\left(-\frac{r_{1}^{2}+r_{2}^{2}}{\delta_{xx}^{2}}\right) \exp\left[-\frac{ik(1-z/f)}{2z}(r_{1}^{2}-r_{2}^{2})\right] r_{1}r_{2} dr_{1} dr_{2},$$

$$(15)$$

$$W_{yy}(\boldsymbol{\rho},\theta,z) = \left(\frac{k}{z}\right)^{2} \cdot E_{i_{0}}^{2} \exp(il\,\pi) \sum_{l=-\infty}^{+\infty} \iint (-1)^{l} J_{l}\left(\frac{k\rho r_{1}}{z}\right) J_{l}\left(\frac{k\rho r_{2}}{z}\right) I_{l+m_{i}}\left(\frac{2r_{1}r_{2}}{\delta_{yy}^{2}}\right) \left(\frac{r_{1}}{\delta_{i_{0}}}\right)^{m_{y}} \left(\frac{r_{2}}{\delta_{i_{0}}}\right)^{m_{y}} \times \exp\left(-\frac{r_{1}^{2}+r_{2}^{2}}{\sigma_{x}^{2}}\right) \exp\left(-\frac{r_{1}^{2}+r_{2}^{2}}{\delta^{2}}\right) \exp\left[-\frac{ik\left(1-z/f\right)}{2z}\left(r_{1}^{2}-r_{2}^{2}\right)\right] r_{1}r_{2} dr_{1} dr_{2}, \quad (16)$$

最终可以得到远场处的光强表达式为

$$I(\rho,\theta,z) = W_{xx}(\rho,\rho,\theta,\theta,z) + W_{yy}(\rho,\rho,\theta,\theta,z), \qquad (17)$$

相干度表达式为:
$$\mu(\mathbf{r}_1,\mathbf{r}_2) = \frac{\Gamma_r W(\mathbf{r}_1,\mathbf{r}_2)}{\sqrt{T_r W(\mathbf{r}_1,\mathbf{r}_1)} \sqrt{T_r W(\mathbf{r}_2,\mathbf{r}_2)}} = \frac{\Gamma_r W(\mathbf{r}_1,\mathbf{r}_2)}{\sqrt{S(\mathbf{r}_1)} \sqrt{S(\mathbf{r}_2)}}.$$
 (18)

此外,本文考虑聚焦场 *z* 平面处的相干度。为 了简单起见,定义 *z* 平面上两个位置(0,0,*z*)和 (*ρ*,0,*z*)之间的相干度为

$$|\mu(0,0,z;\rho,0,z)| = \frac{T_{\mathbf{r}} \boldsymbol{W}(0,0,z;\rho,0,z)}{\sqrt{T_{\mathbf{r}} \boldsymbol{W}(0,z)} \sqrt{T_{\mathbf{r}} \boldsymbol{W}(\rho,z)}},$$
(19)

基于(17)式和(18)式,可以对聚焦场的光强分布和 相干度分布进行数值模拟。下面,将相关参量对光 强分布和相干度分布的影响进行研究。

3 部分相干电磁涡旋光束的聚焦特性

图 2 给出了聚焦场焦平面处的相干度的绝对值 曲线,对应不同的相干长度σ与拓扑荷数m。为了比 较方便,假设在不同方向上的相干长度和拓扑荷数 相等,即 $\delta_{xx} = \delta_{yy}, m_x = m_y$ 。其中,(a) $\delta_{xx} = \delta_{yy} = \sigma$; (b) $\delta_{xx} = \delta_{yy} = 2\sigma$;(c) $\delta_{xx} = \delta_{yy} = 5\sigma$;这里, $m_x = m_y = 0, 1, 2, 5$ 。当拓扑荷数m = 0(即无涡旋情况), 聚焦平面处的有效相干长度随着归一化相干长度的 增加而增大。然而,当拓扑荷数 $m \ge 1$ 时,聚焦平面 处的有效相干长度随着归一化相干长度和拓扑荷数 的增加而减小。

下面主要讨论了聚焦场几何焦平面附近的相干 度变化图,如图 3 和图 4 所示。图 3 为几何焦平面 附近相干度的三维光强分布(灰度图),很明显有零 值点出现,即相干度的相位奇点。在这些点处,光场 是非相干的。图 4 为聚焦场不同 z 平面上的相干度 的绝对值曲线。随着传输距离的增加,有效相干长 度增大。当传输距离较近时,验证了图 3 的现象,出

现相位奇点。



图 2 聚焦场焦平面处相干度的绝对值曲线,对应不同的相干长度 σ 与拓扑荷数 m,其中(a) $\delta_{xx} = \delta_{yy} = \sigma$; (b) $\delta_{xx} = \delta_{yy} = 2\sigma$; (c) $\delta_{xx} = \delta_{yy} = 5\sigma$;这里, $m_x = m_y = 0, 1, 2, 5, \lambda = 632.8 \text{ nm}, N_w = 2, f = 1000 \text{ nm}$

Fig. 2 Modulus of the degree of coherence in the focal plane for different values of normalized coherence length σ and the topological charge m. (a) $\delta_{xx} = \delta_{yy} = \sigma$; (b) $\delta_{xx} = \delta_{yy} = 2\sigma$; (c) $\delta_{xx} = \delta_{yy} = 5\sigma$, here $m_x = m_y = 0, 1, 2, 5$, and $\lambda = 632.8$ nm, $N_w = 2$, f = 1000 mm



图 3 聚焦场焦平面附近的相干度分布对应不同的归一化相干长度,其中(a) $\delta_{xx} = \delta_{yy} = 2\sigma$; (b) $\delta_{xx} = \delta_{yy} = 0.5\sigma$ 。拓扑荷数 $m_x = m_y = 1$,其他参数同图 2

Fig. 3 Modulus of the degree of coherence in the focal plane for different values of normalized coherent length. (a) $\delta_{xx} = \delta_{yy} = 2\sigma$; (b) $\delta_{xx} = \delta_{yy} = 0.5\sigma$. Here $m_x = m_y = 1$ and the other parameters are the same as those in Fig. 2



图 4 聚焦场不同的 z 平面上的相干度的绝对值曲线,这里 $m_x = m_y = 1, \delta_{xx} = \delta_{yy} = 1, z = 0.6f, 0.8f, f, 1.2f, 1.4f,$ 其他参数同图 2

Fig. 4 Modulus of the degree of coherence at the different constant z planes. Here, $m_x = m_y = 1$, $\delta_{xx} = \delta_{yy} = 2\sigma$, z=0.6f, 0.8f, f, 1.2f, 1.4f. The other parameters are the same as those in Fig. 2

何数的增加,涡旋啃核的区域变大。 出: 图 6 是聚焦场焦平面附近的光强分布,对应的

是不同的归一化相干长度。从图中可以看出,涡旋 光束光环最亮处暗核区域越小;当拓扑荷数一定时, 随着归一化相干长度的减小,涡旋暗核的区域减小, 并且其亮环最大处向光阑处移动,即出现焦移。当 归一化相干长度较小时,涡旋暗核区域靠近光阑处 出现光强对称式分布。



图 5 光强分布对应不同的拓扑荷数 m,其中(a) $m_x = m_y = 0$; (b) $m_x = m_y = 1$; (c) $m_x = m_y = 2$ 。相干长度取 $\delta_{xx} = \delta_{yy} = 2\sigma$,其他参数同图 2

Fig. 5 Intensity distribution for different values of topological charge m. (a) $m_x = m_y = 0$; (b) $m_x = m_y = 1$; (c) $m_x = m_y = 2$, $\delta_{xx} = \delta_{yy} = 2\sigma$. The other parameters are the same as those in Fig. 2





Fig. 6 Intensity distribution for different values of normalized coherence length. (a) $\delta_{xx} = \delta_{yy} = 0.5\sigma$; (b) $\delta_{xx} = \delta_{yy} = 2\sigma$; (c) $\delta_{xx} = \delta_{yy} = 5\sigma$, $m_x = m_y = 1$. The other parameters are the same as those in Fig. 2

4 结 论

利用相干偏振统一理论,研究了部分相干电磁 涡旋光束的聚焦特性,并对相干长度和涡旋光束的 拓扑荷数对传输中的光强分布和相干度分布的影响 作了分析。研究表明,当拓扑荷数 *m*=0(即无涡旋 情况)时,聚焦平面处的有效相干长度随着归一化相 干长度的增加而增大。当拓扑荷数 *m*≥1 时,聚焦 平面处的有效相干长度随着归一化相干长度和拓扑 荷数的增加而减小。随着传输距离的增加,有效相 干长度增大。此外,涡旋暗核区域由大变小,在几何 焦平面处最小,之后随着传输距离的增加,涡旋暗核 区域由小变大。随着拓扑荷数的增加,涡旋暗核的 区域变大。当拓扑荷数一定,随着归一化相干长度 的减小,涡旋暗核的区域减小,并且其亮环最大处向 光阑处移动,即出现焦移。

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