随机电磁光束通过像散光学系统后的偏振恒定性

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摘要 基于高斯-谢尔模型光源模型及柯林斯衍射积分公式,通过近似求解得到了随机电磁光束通过像散光学系 统传输后其偏振度保持恒定的充分条件。解析结果及数值模拟仿真结果均显示,当光学系统像散系数足够大且与 光源参数存在一定的制约关系时,光束传输后参考平面处偏振度保持恒定并且与光源处初始偏振度相同。该充分 条件的成立性不受光学系统元素及传输距离等其他因素的制约,因此具有一定的独立性。该充分条件对于光学系 统偏振成像及光路偏振探测等实际应用工程具有潜在的理论参考价值。

关键词 物理光学;偏振恒定;像散光学系统;随机电磁光束;偏振成像

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Invariant Polarization of Stochastic Electromagnetic Beams through Astigmatic Optical Systems

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Abstract Based on the theory of Gaussian-Schell model source and Collins diffraction integral formula, the sufficient condition for invariant polarization of stochastic electromagnetic beams through astigmatic optical systems is derived. Both analytical and simulated results indicate that, when the astigmatic coefficient of optical systems is large enough and it satisfies certain restrictive condition with source parameters, degree of polarization of beams will keep invariant in propagation. As a result, the propagating degree of polarization is as the same as its initial value in the source plane. This sufficient condition is sole, and it is independent of optical systems' elements and propagation distance, etc. The results may provide potential merits and applications in polarization imaging and detecting in optical systems.

Key words physical optics; invariant polarization; astigmatic optical system; stochastic electromagnetic beam; polarization imaging

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1 引

近些年来,激光束通过各种光学系统后的成像 及在其中的传输特性越来越受到重视。在这众多研 究方向中主要体现在光学相干层析成像(OCT)^[1] 及鬼像^[2]等最新研究工作中。除此之外,在光学系 统设计及加工中,由于透镜及棱镜的像散偏差对于 实际光学成像质量与探测精度有较大影响,因此有 必要对光学系统中的像散偏差进行分析和计算并设 法加以消除。对此学者们提出了很多有效抑制和消 除像散的实验方法^[3]。在理论研究方面,国内外学 者针对光学系统像散作用对随机电磁光束的传输特 性影响进行了分析研究,得出了一些重要的结 论^[4,5]。在自由空间光通信方面,另一部分学者分 析了光束在自由空间及大气湍流中其像散偏差对偏

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言

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振特性的影响,并且得到了光束保持偏振恒定的解 析的充分条件^[6,7]。而且,对大数值孔径透镜光束 的偏振调制作用^[8,9]及特殊偏振光束的传输问 题^[10,11]同样受到国内外学者的广泛关注。以上工 作和成果都是有重大理论及现实意义的。然而,结 合参考文献[5,7],可以提出以下两个问题:1)文献 [7]中通过推导得到的湍流大气情况下保持偏振恒 定的充分条件是否可以拓展到包含任意矩阵元素的 光学系统中;2)在文献[5]中已经针对随机电磁光束 在像散光学系统中的偏振度进行了仿真研究,然而 却并未进一步得出保持偏振度恒定对像散系数的制 约条件。基于前述研究工作背景及上面提出的两个 问题,在本文中,基于柯林斯衍射积分公式及高斯-谢 尔模型光源模型理论,在近轴传输条件下得到了随机 电磁光束通过像散光学系统后其偏振度保持恒定的 充分条件。解析结果显示,当光学系统像散系数足够 大且与光源参数存在一定制约关系时,光束通过光学 系统后的偏振度保持恒定不变,并且与光源处的初始 偏振度相同。该结果同样表明,光学系统的矩阵元素 形式及传输距离变化对该充分条件成立性无影响。

2 理论分析

假设一束随机电磁光束位于初始平面 z=0,并 且由高斯-谢尔模型光源所激发,沿 z 轴方向传输, 其互谱强度矩阵可以表示为^[5~7]

$$W_{ij}^{0}(x_{1}',y_{1}',x_{2}',y_{2}';0) = A_{i}A_{j}B_{ij}\exp\left(-\frac{x_{1}^{2}+y_{1}^{2}}{\sigma^{2}}\right)\exp\left[-\frac{x_{2}^{2}+y_{2}^{2}}{\sigma^{2}}-\frac{(x_{1}'-x_{2}')^{2}+(y_{1}'-y_{2}')^{2}}{2\delta_{ij}^{2}}\right], \quad (1)$$

式中 σ 为光源平面处光束束腰宽度, δ_{ij} 为光束相干长度。光源参数 A_i , A_j , B_{ij} , σ 与参考点位置无关,但可能与频率有关,且上述这些光源参量必须满足一定的制约关系^[12]。

在近轴近似条件下^[5~7],为了研究激光束互谱强度矩阵在像散光学系统中的传输变化特性,这里采用柯 林斯衍射积分公式^[4,5]

$$W_{ij}(x_{1}, y_{1}, x_{2}, y_{2}; z) = \left(\frac{k}{2\pi B}\right)^{2} \iiint W_{ij}^{0}(x_{1}', y_{1}', x_{2}', y_{2}'; 0) \exp\left(-\frac{ik}{2B^{*}}A^{*}x_{1}'^{2}\right) \times \exp\left[-\frac{ik}{2B^{*}}(-2B^{*}C_{6}x_{1}'^{2}-2x_{1}'x_{1}+D^{*}x_{1}^{2})\right] \exp\left[-\frac{ik}{2B^{*}}(A^{*}y_{1}'^{2}+2B^{*}C_{6}y_{1}'^{2}-2y_{1}'y_{1}+D^{*}y_{1}^{2})\right] \times \exp\left[\frac{ik}{2B}(Ax_{2}'^{2}-2BC_{6}x_{2}'^{2}-2x_{2}'x_{2}+Dx_{2}^{2})\right] \exp\left[\frac{ik}{2B}(Ay_{2}'^{2}+2BC_{6}y_{2}'^{2}-2y_{2}'y_{2}+Dy_{2}^{2})\right] \times dx_{1}'dx_{2}'dy_{1}'dy_{2}',$$
(2)

式中 $k = \omega/c$ 为波数, c为真空中的光速。A, B, C, D为光学系统的矩阵元素, *代表取复共轭运算, C₆为光 学系统的像散系数。假设由光学系统引起的其余相位偏差均忽略不计。

将(1)式代入到(2)式中,通过冗长复杂的积分运算和数学处理,可以得到随机电磁光束通过像散光学系 统后的互谱强度矩阵表达式为^[5]

$$W_{ij}(x_{1}, y_{1}, x_{2}, y_{2}; z) = \frac{A_{i}A_{j}B_{ij}}{\sqrt{\partial_{1ij}\partial_{2ij}}} \exp\left(-\frac{x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2}}{\sigma^{2}\partial_{1ij}}\right) \exp\left[-\frac{y_{1}^{2} + y_{2}^{2}}{\sigma^{2}\partial_{2ij}} - \frac{(x_{1} - x_{2})^{2}}{2\delta_{ij}^{2}\partial_{1ij}} - \frac{(y_{1} - y_{2})^{2}}{2\delta_{ij}^{2}\partial_{2ij}}\right] \times \exp\left[-\frac{ik(x_{1}^{2} - x_{2}^{2})}{2d_{x}} - \frac{ik(y_{1}^{2} - y_{2}^{2})}{2d_{y}}\right],$$
(3)

式中

$$\partial_{1ij} = (A - 2BC_6)^2 + \frac{B^2}{4k^2\sigma^4} \left(1 + \frac{4\sigma^2}{\delta_{ij}^2}\right), \quad \partial_{2ij} = (A + 2BC_6)^2 + \frac{B^2}{4k^2\sigma^4} \left(1 + \frac{4\sigma^2}{\delta_{ij}^2}\right), \tag{4}$$

$$d_x = \frac{B\partial_{1ij}}{D\partial_{1ij} - A + 2BC_6}, \quad d_y = \frac{B\partial_{1ij}}{D\partial_{2ij} - A - 2BC_6}.$$
(5)

基于(3)~(5)式,文献[5]分析了像散系数对随机电磁光束通过光学系统后的光谱、相干及偏振特性的 影响。在该文献基础上继续推导并加以分析,得到偏振度保持恒定对于像散系数制约的充分条件。

一束单色电磁波在空间某点(x,y)的光谱偏振度可以由解析公式表示[5~7.13]

$$P(x,y;z) = \sqrt{1 - \frac{4 \operatorname{Det} W(x,y;z)}{\left[\operatorname{Tr} W(x,y;z)\right]^2}},$$
(6)

式中 Det 表示求矩阵的行列式值, Tr 表示求矩阵的迹。

将(3)式代入(6)式,可以得到随机电磁光束通过像散光学系统传输的偏振度分布为

$$P(x,y;z) = \sqrt{1 - 4\frac{\varepsilon_{1}}{\varepsilon_{2}}},$$

$$\varepsilon_{1} = \frac{A_{x}^{2}A_{y}^{2}}{\sqrt{\partial_{1xx}\partial_{2xx}\partial_{1yy}\partial_{2yy}}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}}\left(\frac{x^{2}}{\partial_{1xx}} + \frac{y^{2}}{\partial_{1yy}}\right)\right] \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}}\left(\frac{x^{2}}{\partial_{2xx}} + \frac{y^{2}}{\partial_{2yy}}\right)\right] - \frac{A_{x}^{2}A_{y}^{2}|B|^{2}}{\partial_{1xy}\partial_{2xy}} \times \exp\left[-\frac{1}{\sigma^{2}}\left(\frac{x^{2}}{\partial_{1xy}} + \frac{y^{2}}{\partial_{2xy}}\right)\right],$$

$$\varepsilon_{2} = \frac{A_{x}^{4}}{\partial_{1xx}\partial_{2xx}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{\sigma^{2}}\left(\frac{x^{2}}{\partial_{1xx}} + \frac{y^{2}}{\partial_{2xx}}\right)\right] + \frac{A_{y}^{4}}{\partial_{1yy}\partial_{2yy}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{\sigma^{2}}\left(\frac{x^{2}}{\partial_{1yy}} + \frac{y^{2}}{\partial_{2yy}}\right)\right] + \frac{2A_{x}^{2}A_{y}^{2}}{\sqrt{\partial_{1xx}\partial_{2xx}\partial_{1yy}\partial_{2yy}}} \times \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}}\left(\frac{x^{2}}{\partial_{1xx}} + \frac{y^{2}}{\partial_{2xx}} + \frac{y^{2}}{\partial_{1yy}} + \frac{y^{2}}{\partial_{2yy}}\right)\right],$$
(8)

假设所采用的随机电磁光束为高斯-谢尔模型光源所激发,因此在光源平面 z=0 处其偏振度分布是均匀的。 不妨假设光源参数满足条件^[14]

$$A_{x} = \alpha A_{y},$$

$$B_{ij} \equiv 1, \quad (\text{when } i = j)$$

$$|B_{ij}| = \beta \leqslant 1, \quad (\text{when } i \neq j)$$

$$B_{ii} = B_{ij}^{*}$$
(9)

式中α,β均为正常数,它们的物理意义详见文献[14]的定义。

将(9)式代入(8)式并进行化简整理可得到

$$\varepsilon_{1} = \alpha^{2} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\partial_{1xx}} + \frac{1}{\partial_{1yy}}\right)x^{2} - \frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\partial_{2xx}} + \frac{1}{\partial_{2yy}}\right)y^{2}\right] - \sqrt{\frac{\partial_{1xx}\partial_{2xx}\partial_{1yy}\partial_{2yy}}{\partial_{1xy}^{2}\partial_{2xy}^{2}}}\alpha^{2}\beta^{2} \times \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\partial_{1xy}} + \frac{1}{\partial_{1yy}}\right)x^{2}\right]\exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\partial_{2xy}} + \frac{1}{\partial_{2xy}}\right)y^{2}\right],$$

$$\varepsilon_{2} = \alpha^{4} \sqrt{\frac{\partial_{1xx}\partial_{2xx}\partial_{1yy}\partial_{2yy}}{\partial_{1xx}^{2}\partial_{2xx}^{2}}}\exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\partial_{1xx}} + \frac{1}{\partial_{1xx}}\right)x^{2}\right]\exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\partial_{2yy}} + \frac{1}{\partial_{2yy}}\right)y^{2}\right] + \sqrt{\frac{\partial_{1xx}\partial_{2xx}\partial_{1yy}\partial_{2yy}}{\partial_{2yy}^{2}}}\times \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\partial_{1yy}} + \frac{1}{\partial_{1yy}}\right)x^{2} - \frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\partial_{2yy}} + \frac{1}{\partial_{2yy}}\right)y^{2}\right] + 2\alpha^{2}\exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\partial_{1xx}} + \frac{1}{\partial_{1yy}}\right)x^{2}\right]\times \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\partial_{2xx}} + \frac{1}{\partial_{2yy}}\right)y^{2}\right],$$

$$(10)$$

(10)式可经过进一步整理改写为

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_{1} &= \alpha^{2} - \sqrt{\frac{\partial_{1xx} \partial_{2xx} \partial_{1yy} \partial_{2yy}}{\partial_{1xy}^{2} \partial_{2xy}^{2}}} \alpha^{2} \beta^{2} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\partial_{1xy}} - \frac{1}{\partial_{1xy}}\right) x^{2} - \frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\partial_{1xy}} - \frac{1}{\partial_{1yy}}\right) x^{2}\right] \times \\ & \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\partial_{2xy}} - \frac{1}{\partial_{2xx}}\right) y^{2} - \frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\partial_{2xy}} - \frac{1}{\partial_{2yy}}\right) y^{2}\right], \\ \varepsilon_{2} &= 2\alpha^{2} + \alpha^{4} \sqrt{\frac{\partial_{1yy} \partial_{2yy}}{\partial_{1xx} \partial_{2xx}}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\partial_{1xx}} - \frac{1}{\partial_{1yy}}\right) x^{2} - \frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\partial_{2xy}} - \frac{1}{\partial_{2yy}}\right) y^{2}\right] + \\ & \sqrt{\frac{\partial_{1xx} \partial_{2xx}}{\partial_{1yy} \partial_{2yy}}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\partial_{1xy}} - \frac{1}{\partial_{1xx}}\right) x^{2}\right] \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\partial_{2yy}} - \frac{1}{\partial_{2xx}}\right) y^{2}\right]. \end{aligned}$$

$$(11)$$

3 保持偏振恒定的充分条件

通过观察(4)式,可以将其改写为

$$\partial_{1ij} = \left[4C_6^2 + \frac{1}{4k^2\sigma^4} \left(1 + \frac{4\sigma^2}{\delta_{ij}^2} \right) \right] B^2 - 4ABC_6 + A^2,$$

$$\partial_{2ij} = \left[4C_6^2 + \frac{1}{4k^2\sigma^4} \left(1 + \frac{4\sigma^2}{\delta_{ij}^2} \right) \right] B^2 + 4ABC_6 + A^2.$$
(12)

通过观察(11),(12)式,分析得到,随机电磁光 束通过像散光学系统后,要保持偏振度恒定不变,则 ϵ_1/ϵ_2 必须为一常数。继续观察(12)式,可以发现, 当 $4C_6^2 \gg \frac{1}{k^2 \sigma^2} \left(\frac{1}{4\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{\delta_{ij}^2} \right)$ 成立时,(12)式可以进一 步近似处理为

$$\partial_{1ii} \cong 4C_6^2 B^2 - 4ABC_6 + A^2 = \partial_1$$
,

 $\partial_{2ij} \cong 4C_6^2 B^2 + 4ABC_6 + A^2 = \partial_2,$ (13) 将(13)式代入(11)式,可得

 $\epsilon_1 = \alpha^2 - \alpha^2 \beta^2, \epsilon_2 = \alpha^4 + 2\alpha^2 + 1,$ (14) (14) 式表明 ϵ_1, ϵ_2 仅仅与光源参数有关,而与光学系 统元素及传输距离等参量无关。将(14)式代入(6) 式,可得到传输后距离为 *z* 处参考平面的偏振度为

$$P(x,y;z) = \frac{\sqrt{(\alpha^2 - 1)^2 + 4\alpha^2 \beta^2}}{\alpha^2 + 1} = P^0(x,y;0),$$
(15)

式中 P[°]为光源平面处偏振度数值。(15)式表明, 当光学系统像散系数 C₆ 足够大且光源参数满足充 分条件

$$C_{6} \gg \frac{1}{2} (S_{ij})^{1/2},$$

$$S_{ij} = \frac{1}{k^{2} \sigma^{2}} \left(\frac{1}{4\sigma^{2}} + \frac{1}{\delta_{ij}^{2}} \right)$$
(16)

时,随机电磁光束通过像散光学系统传输后其偏振 度保持不变,并且和光源处偏振度分布相同。

4 数值模拟结果

为了验证(16)式作为充分条件成立的正确,进行了一些具体数值模拟。假设光学系统由一位于初始平面 z=0 处的像散透镜构成,其焦距为 f。则在离透镜距离 z 处观察平面的光学系统矩阵元素可以表示为^[5]

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - z/f & z \\ -1/f & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$
(17)

将(17)式代入(12)式,并利用(11)式,通过数值仿真 可以得到随机电磁光束通过像散光学系统后的偏振 度分布,结果如图 1,2 所示。

在图 1,2 的数值模拟中,选取一组电场矢量相 关的随机电磁光束^[15]作为参考光源,在该条件下 (1)式中的非对角矩阵元素为非零。利用(6),(11) 式进行数值模拟,并且选取适当光源参数 $\alpha = 2, \beta =$ 0.5, $\sigma = 1 \text{ mm}, \delta_{xx} = 0.6 \text{ mm}, \delta_{yy} = 0.2 \text{ mm}, \delta_{xy} =$ $\delta_{yx} = 0.8 \text{ mm}, \lambda = 632.8 \text{ nm}, 透镜焦距 f = 400 \text{ mm}.$ 通过图 1,2 可以发现,当光学系统像散系数为 0 时,





Fig. 1 On-axis degree of polarization (x = y = 0) of stochastic electromagnetic beams propagating through aberrant lens with different astigmatic coefficients



图 2 随机电磁光束通过不同像散系数透镜后离轴 点(x=σ,y=3σ)偏振度随传输距离的变化

Fig. 2 Off-axis degree of polarization $(x = \sigma, y = 3\sigma)$ of stochastic electromagnetic beams propagating through aberrant lens with different astigmatic coefficients

随机电磁光束通过非像散透镜传输后偏振度是呈振 荡变化的。然而,当透镜像散系数为0.5 m⁻¹时,在 传输距离100 mm 附近其偏振度呈剧烈振荡变化, 在其余传输距离处其偏振度均为0.7211[该数值可 参考(11)式及文献[7]],并且和光源初始参考平面 处的偏振度相同[可参考(15)式]。当像散系数进一 步增大至1.0 m⁻¹时,光束通过光学系统传输后偏 振度保持不变(P=0.7211),并且和光源处偏振度 数值相同。仿真结果同样显示,此时偏振度恒定特 性与光源其余参数及透镜焦距均无关。图1,2 的模 拟结果与(16)式得到的解析结论相吻合,表明当光 学系统像散系数足够大时,随机电磁光束通过像散 光学系统传输后偏振度保持恒定,故(16)式的解析 结果作为其充分条件是成立的。

5 结 论

基于高斯-谢尔模型光源的理论及柯林斯衍射 积分公式,得到了随机电磁光束通过像散光学系统 传输后保持其偏振度恒定的充分条件。解析结果显 示,当光学系统的像散系数足够大且与光源参数存 在一定的制约关系时,光束通过光学系统后的偏振 度保持不变,并且和光源初始偏振度数值相同。该 解析充分条件可以拓展到偏振状态恒定不变的讨 论,即偏振椭圆度及椭圆旋向角均保持传输不变的 证明,具体推导过程可以参照文献[7],除此之外,需 注意本文所得到的结论的前提,即光学系统像散很 大时,虽然光束偏振度保持不变,但是光斑质量将会 产生严重的畸变,因此偏振度和光束质量的联系值 得继续进行探讨研究。该结果对于光学系统偏振成 像及光路偏振探测等实际应用工程具有一定的理论 参考价值,但有待于实验数据进一步的验证。

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