

部分空间相干部分光谱相干双曲余弦-高斯脉冲 电磁光束在自由空间的传输特性

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摘要 基于非稳态场的相干理论, 推导了部分空间相干部分光谱相干双曲余弦-高斯脉冲电磁光束在自由空间传输时交叉谱密度矩阵的解析公式。结果表明, 双曲余弦-高斯脉冲电磁光束的光谱密度、偏振度和相干度与离心参数、光束的空间相关长度、时间相干长度和场点位置等因素有关。部分空间相干部分光谱相干高斯-谢尔模型脉冲电磁光束、完全光谱相干高斯脉冲电磁光束和完全空间相干高斯脉冲电磁光束可作为特例给出。

关键词 相干光学; 双曲余弦-高斯脉冲电磁光束; 传输特性; 离心参数; 空间相关长度; 时间相干长度

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Propagation Properties of Spatially and Spectrally Partially Coherent Electromagnetic Cosh-Gaussian Pulsed Beams in Free Space

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Abstract Based on the coherence theory of non-stationary fields, the closed-form expression for the cross-spectral density matrix of spatially and spectrally partially coherent electromagnetic cosh-Gaussian pulsed beams propagating in free space is derived. It is shown that the spectral density, the spectral degree of polarization and the spectral degree of coherence of electromagnetic cosh-Gaussian pulsed beams depend on the position of the field point and the beam parameters, such as the decentered parameter, spatial correlation length and temporal coherence length. Spatially and spectrally partially coherent electromagnetic Gaussian-Schell-model pulsed beams, spectrally fully coherent electromagnetic pulsed Gaussian beams and spatially fully coherent electromagnetic Gaussian pulsed beams can be treated as special cases of our results.

Key words coherence optics; electromagnetic cosh-Gaussian pulsed beams; propagation property; decentered parameter; spatial correlation length; temporal coherence length

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1 引 言

2003 年, Wolf^[1] 提出了用二阶交叉谱密度矩阵处理稳态随机电磁光束的相干、偏振、光谱及它们之间内在关系的统一理论, 研究对象是较为普遍的部分空间相干和部分偏振的稳态随机电磁光束, 研究结果在光纤通信、激光雷达成像、医学诊断等领域有实际应用价值^[2]。目前, 相关领域的研究非常活

跃^[3~12], 然而多数研究局限在稳态光束, 很少涉及超短脉冲情况^[13]。2002 年, Pääkkönen 等^[14] 考虑了单频成分之间的相干性, 提出了部分相干脉冲光束的标量模型。Lajunen 等^[15] 提出了部分空间相干部分光谱相干脉冲光束的相干模表示, 并研究了部分空间相干部分光谱相干高斯-谢尔模型脉冲(GSMP)光束的光谱特性。最近, Ding 等^[16,17] 将部

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分空间相干部分光谱相干 GSMP 光束模型推广至矢量场,研究了部分空间相干部分光谱 GSMP 电磁光束在自由空间中的传输特性。另一方面,双曲余弦-高斯电磁光束在实际应用中经常碰到,它在优化激光放大效率方面有重要作用^[18],同时它在光束合成、平顶光束产生等方面也引起了人们广泛的研究兴趣^[19,20]。本文基于非稳态场的相干理论^[21,22],得到了部分空间相干部分光谱相干双曲余弦-高斯脉冲电磁光束在自由空间传输时交叉谱密度矩阵的解

析表达式,重点分析了离心参数、光束的空间相关长度和时间相干长度对脉冲电磁光束的光谱密度、偏振度和相干度的影响。

2 理论模型

在空间-时间域中,部分空间相干部分光谱相干双曲余弦-高斯脉冲电磁光束的互相关函数在 $z=0$ 平面可用一个 2×2 的矩阵表示^[17]

$$\mathbf{I}^0(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{10}, \boldsymbol{\rho}_{20}, t_1, t_2) = [\Gamma_{ij}^0(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{10}, \boldsymbol{\rho}_{20}, t_1, t_2)] = [\langle E_i^*(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{10}, t_1) E_j(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{20}, t_2) \rangle], (i = x, y; j = x, y) \quad (1)$$

式中 $\boldsymbol{\rho}_{10}, \boldsymbol{\rho}_{20}$ 为位置矢量, t_1 和 t_2 表示时间, E_i, E_j 为 $z=0$ 平面电场 $\mathbf{E}(\boldsymbol{\rho}, t)$ 的两个正交分量, $*$ 表示共轭量, $\langle \cdot \rangle$ 表示系综平均。则部分空间相干部分光谱相干双曲余弦-高斯脉冲电磁光束的互相关函数可写成^[23]

$$\Gamma_{ij}^0(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{10}, \boldsymbol{\rho}_{20}, t_1, t_2) = \sqrt{A_i A_j} B_{ij} \exp\left(-\frac{\boldsymbol{\rho}_{10}^2}{\sigma_i^2}\right) \exp\left(-\frac{\boldsymbol{\rho}_{20}^2}{\sigma_j^2}\right) \cosh(\Omega_0 x_{10}) \cosh(\Omega_0 y_{10}) \cosh(\Omega_0 x_{20}) \times \cosh(\Omega_0 y_{20}) \exp\left[-\frac{(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{10} - \boldsymbol{\rho}_{20})^2}{2\delta_{ij}^2}\right] \exp\left(-\frac{t_1^2 + t_2^2}{2T_0^2}\right) \exp\left[-\frac{(t_1 - t_2)^2}{2T_{cij}^2} + i\omega_0(t_2 - t_1)\right], \quad (2)$$

式中 A_i 为与脉冲电磁光束初始偏振度有关的常数, σ_i 是光束束腰宽度, δ_{ij} 为光束的空间相关长度,描述脉冲电磁光束的空间相干性, T_{cij} 是时间相干长度,描述脉冲电磁光束的时间相干性, Ω_0 是双曲余弦部分相关的参数, ω_0 是载波频率, T_0 是脉冲宽度, A_i, B_{ij}, σ_i 和 δ_{ij} 与位置无关,但与频率有关。

经傅里叶变换

$$W_{ij}^0(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{10}, \boldsymbol{\rho}_{20}, \omega_1, \omega_2) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{-\infty-\infty}^{+\infty+\infty} \Gamma_{ij}^0(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{10}, \boldsymbol{\rho}_{20}, t_1, t_2) \exp[-i(\omega_1 t_1 - \omega_2 t_2)] dt_1 dt_2, \quad (3)$$

得交叉谱密度函数矩阵

$$\mathbf{W}^0(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{10}, \boldsymbol{\rho}_{20}, \omega_1, \omega_2) = [\langle W_{ij}^0(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{10}, \boldsymbol{\rho}_{20}, \omega_1, \omega_2) \rangle], \quad (4)$$

式中

$$W_{ij}^0(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{10}, \boldsymbol{\rho}_{20}, \omega_1, \omega_2) = \frac{\sqrt{A_i A_j} B_{ij} T_0}{2\pi G_{0i}} \exp\left(-\frac{\boldsymbol{\rho}_{10}^2}{\sigma_i^2} - \frac{\boldsymbol{\rho}_{20}^2}{\sigma_j^2}\right) \exp\left[-\frac{(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{10} - \boldsymbol{\rho}_{20})^2}{2\delta_{ij}^2}\right] \cosh(\Omega_0 x_{10}) \times \cosh(\Omega_0 y_{10}) \cosh(\Omega_0 x_{20}) \cosh(\Omega_0 y_{20}) \exp\left[-\frac{(\omega_2 - \omega_0)^2 + (\omega_1 - \omega_0)^2}{2G_{0i}^2} - \frac{(\omega_1 - \omega_2)^2}{2G_{ci}^2}\right], \quad (5)$$

式中

$$G_{0i} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T_0^2} + \frac{2}{T_{ci}^2}}, \quad (6)$$

$$G_{ci} = \frac{T_{ci}}{T_0} G_{0i}. \quad (7)$$

上式给出了脉冲光谱宽度 G_{0i} 、光谱相干宽度 G_{ci} 与脉冲宽度 T_0 、时间相干长度 T_{ci} 之间的关系。脉冲光谱相干宽度 G_{ci} 描述脉冲不同频率元素之间的相干性。设参数:

$$\begin{cases} B_{ij} = 1 & (i = j) \\ B_{ij} = 0 & (i \neq j), \\ \sigma_x = \sigma_y = \sigma \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

则

$$W_{ii}^0(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{10}, \boldsymbol{\rho}_{20}, \omega_1, \omega_2) = \frac{A_i T_0}{2\pi G_{0i}} \exp\left(-\frac{\boldsymbol{\rho}_{10}^2 + \boldsymbol{\rho}_{20}^2}{\sigma^2}\right) \exp\left[-\frac{(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{10} - \boldsymbol{\rho}_{20})^2}{2\delta_{ii}^2}\right] \cosh(\Omega_0 x_{10}) \cosh(\Omega_0 y_{10}) \times \cosh(\Omega_0 x_{20}) \cosh(\Omega_0 y_{20}) \exp\left[-\frac{(\omega_2 - \omega_0)^2 + (\omega_1 - \omega_0)^2}{2G_{0i}^2} - \frac{(\omega_1 - \omega_2)^2}{2G_{ci}^2}\right], \quad (9)$$

$$W_{xy}^0(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{10}, \boldsymbol{\rho}_{20}, \omega_1, \omega_2) = W_{yx}^0(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{10}, \boldsymbol{\rho}_{20}, \omega_1, \omega_2) = 0. \quad (10)$$

所以, 源平面处部分空间相干部分光谱相干双曲余弦-高斯脉冲电磁光束的光谱密度、偏振度和相干度分别为^[1]

$$S^{(0)}(\boldsymbol{\rho}_0, \omega) = \text{tr}[W^0(\boldsymbol{\rho}_0, \boldsymbol{\rho}_0, \omega, \omega)] = \frac{T_0}{2\pi} \left\{ \frac{A_x}{G_{0x}} \exp\left[-\frac{(\omega - \omega_0)^2}{G_{0x}^2}\right] + \frac{A_y}{G_{0y}} \exp\left[-\frac{(\omega - \omega_0)^2}{G_{0y}^2}\right] \right\} \exp\left(-\frac{\boldsymbol{\rho}_0^2}{\sigma^2}\right) \cosh^2(\Omega_0 x_0) \cosh^2(\Omega_0 y_0), \quad (11)$$

$$P^0(\boldsymbol{\rho}_0, \omega) = \sqrt{1 - \frac{4\det[W^0(\boldsymbol{\rho}_0, \boldsymbol{\rho}_0, \omega, \omega)]}{\{\text{tr}[W^0(\boldsymbol{\rho}_0, \boldsymbol{\rho}_0, \omega, \omega)]\}^2}} = \left| \frac{\frac{A_x}{G_{0x}} \exp\left[-\frac{(\omega - \omega_0)^2}{G_{0x}^2}\right] - \frac{A_y}{G_{0y}} \exp\left[-\frac{(\omega - \omega_0)^2}{G_{0y}^2}\right]}{\frac{A_x}{G_{0x}} \exp\left[-\frac{(\omega - \omega_0)^2}{G_{0x}^2}\right] + \frac{A_y}{G_{0y}} \exp\left[-\frac{(\omega - \omega_0)^2}{G_{0y}^2}\right]} \right|, \quad (12)$$

$$\eta^0(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{10}, \boldsymbol{\rho}_{20}, \omega_1, \omega_2) = \frac{\text{tr}[W^0(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{10}, \boldsymbol{\rho}_{20}, \omega, \omega)]}{\sqrt{S^0(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{10}, \omega_1)} \sqrt{S^0(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{20}, \omega_2)}}. \quad (13)$$

根据交叉谱密度函数在自由空间中的传输公式^[1],

$$W_{ij}(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, z, \omega_1, \omega_2) = \frac{\omega_1 \omega_2}{4\pi^2 c^2 z^2} \exp[i(\omega_2 - \omega_1)z/c] \iint W_{ij}^0(\boldsymbol{\rho}_1, \boldsymbol{\rho}_2, \omega_1, \omega_2) \times \exp\left\{\frac{i}{2cz} [\omega_2(\mathbf{r}_2 - \boldsymbol{\rho}_{20})^2 - \omega_1(\mathbf{r}_1 - \boldsymbol{\rho}_{10})^2]\right\} d^2\boldsymbol{\rho}_{10} d^2\boldsymbol{\rho}_{20}. \quad (14)$$

将(9)式和(10)式代入(14)式, 经过复杂的积分运算, 可以得到 z 平面交叉谱密度矩阵矩阵元的表达式为

$$W_{ii}(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, z, \omega_1, \omega_2) = \frac{A_i T_0 \delta_{ii}^4 \omega_1 \omega_2}{8\pi G_{0i} c^2 z^2 (4\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \delta_{ii}^4 - 1)} \exp[i(\omega_2 - \omega_1)z/c] \exp\left[\frac{i}{2cz} (\omega_2 r_2^2 - \omega_1 r_1^2)\right] \times \exp\left[-\frac{(\omega_2 - \omega_0)^2 + (\omega_1 - \omega_0)^2}{2G_{0i}^2}\right] \exp\left[-\frac{\delta_{ii}^4 (\alpha_2 \omega_1^2 r_1^2 + \alpha_1 \omega_2^2 r_2^2) - \delta_{ii}^2 \omega_1 \omega_2 (x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2)}{c^2 z^2 (4\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \delta_{ii}^4 - 1)}\right] \times \exp\left[-\frac{(\omega_2 - \omega_1)^2}{2G_{ei}^2}\right] \exp\left[\frac{2(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) \delta_{ii}^4 g^2}{\sigma^2 (4\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \delta_{ii}^4 - 1)}\right] \exp\left\{-\frac{icz \delta_{ii}^2 [\omega_1 (x_1 + y_1) + 2\alpha_1 \omega_2 \delta_{ii}^2 (x_2 + y_2)]}{c^2 z^2 (4\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \delta_{ii}^4 - 1)}\right\} \times (\exp M_x \cosh T_{x1} + \exp N_x \cosh T_{x2}) (\exp M_y \cosh T_{y1} + \exp N_y \cosh T_{y2}), \quad (15)$$

$$W_{xy}^0(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, z, \omega_1, \omega_2) = W_{yx}^0(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, z, \omega_1, \omega_2) = 0, \quad (16)$$

式中

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{2\delta_{ii}^2} + \frac{i\omega_1}{2cz}, \quad \alpha_2 = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{2\delta_{ii}^2} - \frac{i\omega_2}{2cz}, \quad g = \alpha \Omega_0, \quad (17)$$

$$M_\beta = \frac{2i\delta_{ii}^2 g \omega_1 \beta_1}{cz\sigma(4\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \delta_{ii}^4 - 1)}, \quad N_\beta = \frac{4i\alpha_1 \delta_{ii}^4 g \omega_2 \beta_2}{cz\sigma(4\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \delta_{ii}^4 - 1)}, \quad (18)$$

$$T_{\beta m} = \frac{g\delta_{ii}^2 [czg + (-1)^{m+1} 2i\alpha_2 \sigma \delta_{ii}^2 \omega_1 \beta_1 + (-1)^m i\omega_2 \sigma \beta_2]}{cz\sigma^2 (4\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \delta_{ii}^4 - 1)}, \quad (\beta = x, y, m = 1, 2) \quad (19)$$

部分空间相干部分光谱相干双曲余弦-高斯脉冲电磁光束在场点 (x, y, z) 处的光谱密度为

$$S(\mathbf{r}, z, \omega) = \text{tr}[W(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}, z, \omega, \omega)] = \frac{T_0}{8\pi} \left\{ \frac{A_x Q_{xx}}{G_{0x}} \exp\left[-\frac{(\omega - \omega_0)^2}{G_{0x}^2}\right] + \frac{A_y Q_{yy}}{G_{0y}} \exp\left[-\frac{(\omega - \omega_0)^2}{G_{0y}^2}\right] \right\}, \quad (20)$$

式中

$$B_{ii} = 4c^2 z^2 (\delta_{ii}^2 + \sigma^2) + \delta_{ii}^2 \sigma^4 \omega^2, \quad D_{\beta i} = \cos\left(\frac{4c\beta z \delta_{ii}^2 \sigma^2 \omega g}{\sigma B_{ii}}\right), \quad (21)$$

$$E_{\beta i} = \exp\left(\frac{2c^2 z^2 \sigma^2 g^2}{B_{ii}}\right) \cosh\left(\frac{2\beta \delta_{ii}^2 \sigma^3 \omega^2 g}{\sigma B_{ii}}\right), \quad (22)$$

$$Q_{ii} = \frac{\delta_{ii}^2 \sigma^4 \omega^2}{B_{ii}} \exp\left(\frac{4c^2 z^2 \delta_{ii}^2 g^2}{B_{ii}}\right) \exp\left(-\frac{2r^2 \delta_{ii}^2 \sigma^2 \omega^2}{B_{ii}}\right) (D_{xii} + E_{xii}) (D_{yii} + E_{yii}), \quad (23)$$

偏振度为

$$P(\mathbf{r}, z, \omega) = \sqrt{1 - \frac{4\det[W(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}, z, \omega, \omega)]}{\{\text{tr}[W(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}, z, \omega, \omega)]\}^2}} = \left| \frac{\frac{A_x Q_{xx}}{G_{0x}} \exp\left[-\frac{(\omega - \omega_0)^2}{G_{0x}^2}\right] - \frac{A_y Q_{yy}}{G_{0y}} \exp\left[-\frac{(\omega - \omega_0)^2}{G_{0y}^2}\right]}{\frac{A_x Q_{xx}}{G_{0x}} \exp\left[-\frac{(\omega - \omega_0)^2}{G_{0x}^2}\right] + \frac{A_y Q_{yy}}{G_{0y}} \exp\left[-\frac{(\omega - \omega_0)^2}{G_{0y}^2}\right]} \right|. \quad (24)$$

相干度

$$\eta(r_1, r_2, z, \omega_1, \omega_2) = \frac{\text{tr}[\mathbf{W}(r_1, r_2, z, \omega_1, \omega_2)]}{\sqrt{S(r_1, \omega_1)} \sqrt{S(r_2, \omega_2)}} \quad (25)$$

从(19)~(22)式可以看出,部分空间相干部分光谱相干双曲余弦-高斯脉冲电磁光束场点处的光谱密度、偏振度和相干度与光束的空间相关长度 δ_{ii} 、时间相干长度 T_{ci} 、脉冲宽度 T_0 、离心参数 g 和场点位置 (x, y, z) 等因素有关。

特例:

1) 部分空间相干部分光谱相干 GSMP 电磁光束

若 $g=0$, 则

$$P(\mathbf{r}, z, \omega) = \left| \frac{\frac{A_x \delta_{xx}^2}{G_{0x} B_{xx}} \exp\left(-\frac{2r^2 \delta_{xx}^2 \sigma^2 \omega^2}{B_{xx}}\right) \exp\left[-\frac{(\omega - \omega_0)^2}{G_{0x}^2}\right] - \frac{A_y \delta_{yy}^2}{G_{0y} B_{yy}} \exp\left(-\frac{2r^2 \delta_{yy}^2 \sigma^2 \omega^2}{B_{yy}}\right) \exp\left[-\frac{(\omega - \omega_0)^2}{G_{0y}^2}\right]}{\frac{A_x \delta_{xx}^2}{G_{0x} B_{xx}} \exp\left(-\frac{2r^2 \delta_{xx}^2 \sigma^2 \omega^2}{B_{xx}}\right) \exp\left[-\frac{(\omega - \omega_0)^2}{G_{0x}^2}\right] - \frac{A_y \delta_{yy}^2}{G_{0y} B_{yy}} \exp\left(-\frac{2r^2 \delta_{yy}^2 \sigma^2 \omega^2}{B_{yy}}\right) \exp\left[-\frac{(\omega - \omega_0)^2}{G_{0y}^2}\right]} \right| \quad (26)$$

2) 完全光谱相干高斯脉冲电磁光束

若 $g=0, T_{ci} \rightarrow \infty, G_{0x} = G_{0y} = 1/T_0$,

$$P(\mathbf{r}, z, \omega) = \left| \frac{\frac{A_x \delta_{xx}^2}{B_{xx}} \exp\left(-\frac{2r^2 \delta_{xx}^2 \sigma^2 \omega^2}{B_{xx}}\right) - \frac{A_y \delta_{yy}^2}{B_{yy}} \exp\left(-\frac{2r^2 \delta_{yy}^2 \sigma^2 \omega^2}{B_{yy}}\right)}{\frac{A_x \delta_{xx}^2}{B_{xx}} \exp\left(-\frac{2r^2 \delta_{xx}^2 \sigma^2 \omega^2}{B_{xx}}\right) - \frac{A_y \delta_{yy}^2}{B_{yy}} \exp\left(-\frac{2r^2 \delta_{yy}^2 \sigma^2 \omega^2}{B_{yy}}\right)} \right| \quad (27)$$

3) 完全空间相干高斯脉冲电磁光束

若 $g=0, \delta_{ii} \rightarrow \infty, Q_{xx} = Q_{yy}$,

$$P(\mathbf{r}, z, \omega) = \left| \frac{\frac{A_x}{G_{0x}} \exp\left[-\frac{(\omega - \omega_0)^2}{G_{0x}^2}\right] - \frac{A_y}{G_{0y}} \exp\left[-\frac{(\omega - \omega_0)^2}{G_{0y}^2}\right]}{\frac{A_x}{G_{0x}} \exp\left[-\frac{(\omega - \omega_0)^2}{G_{0x}^2}\right] + \frac{A_y}{G_{0y}} \exp\left[-\frac{(\omega - \omega_0)^2}{G_{0y}^2}\right]} \right| \quad (28)$$

3 数值计算结果和分析

利用(19)~(22)式对部分空间相干部分光谱相干双曲余弦-高斯脉冲电磁光束在自由空间中传输时光谱密度、偏振度和相干度的变化做了数值计算和分析,重点讨论了离心参数 g 、空间相关长度 δ_{ii} 和时间相干长度 T_{ci} 对光谱密度、偏振度和相干度的影响。图 1 为不同离心参数下双曲余弦-高斯脉冲电

磁光束在 x 轴方向的归一化光谱密度分布。计算参数为 $\sigma = 2 \text{ mm}, \omega_0 = 2.36 \text{ rad/fs}, \delta_{yy} = 2\delta_{xx}, T_0 = 5 \text{ fs}, T_{cx} = 5 \text{ fs}, T_{cy} = 2T_{cx}, A_y/A_x = 1/2, \omega = \omega_0, z = 3 \text{ m}, y = 0$, (a) $\delta_{xx} = 1 \text{ mm}$, (b) $\delta_{xx} = 2 \text{ mm}$ 。由图 1 可知,随着离心参数 g 的增大,光谱密度分布出现了凹陷,由单峰变为双峰,离心参数越大,凹陷程度越大,两个峰值间的间距越大。在相同的条件

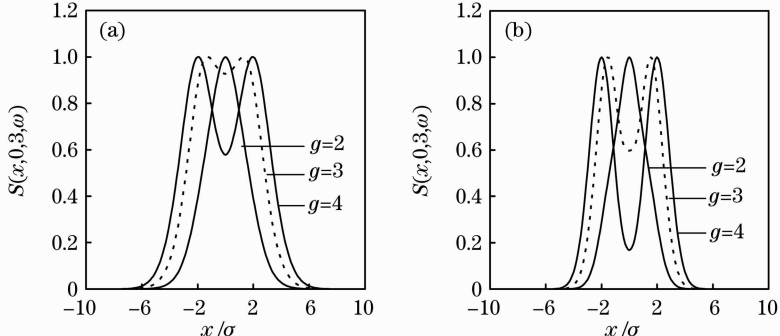


图 1 双曲余弦-高斯脉冲光束在 x 轴方向的归一化光谱密度分布

Fig. 1 Normalized spectral density in the x direction of cosh-Gaussian pulsed beams

下,空间相关长度越大,凹陷程度越大。

图 2 为双曲余弦-高斯脉冲光束的偏振度随传输距离、离心参数和离轴距离的变化曲线, $\delta_{xx} = 1 \text{ mm}$,其他参数同图 1。由图 2(a)可知,轴上点偏振度 P 的最大值随离心参数的增大而增大;轴上点偏振度 $P=0$ 的位置随离心参数的增大而增大。初始偏振度等于 0.1716,与离心参数无关。当 $g = 2,$

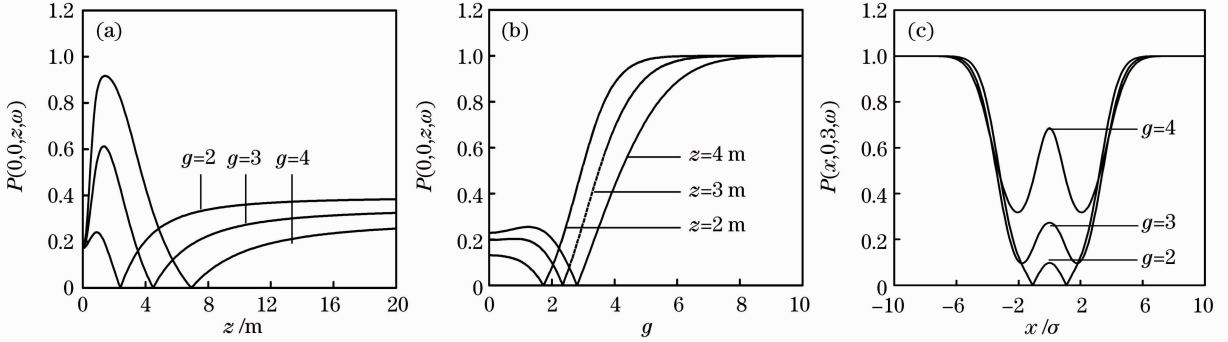


图 2 轴上点偏振度 P 随(a)传输距离 z 和(b)离心参数 g 的变化;(c)偏振度 P 随离轴距离 x 的变化

Fig. 2 On-axis spectral degree of polarization versus (a) the propagation distance z and (b) the decentered parameter g ; (c) spectral degree of polarization versus the transverse coordinate x

图 3 为双曲余弦-高斯脉冲光束的轴上点偏振度随空间相关长度和时间相干长度的变化曲线,(a) $T_{cr} = 5 \text{ fs}$, (b) $\delta_{xx} = 1 \text{ mm}$,其他参数同图 1。由图 3(a)可见,当空间相关长度 $\delta_{xx} \rightarrow 0$ 时,轴上点偏振度 P 趋近于 0.478,当空间相关长度 $\delta_{xx} \rightarrow \infty$ 时,

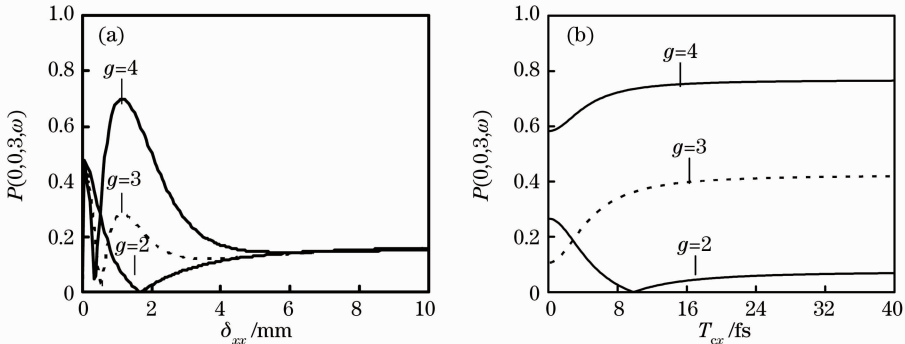


图 3 轴上点偏振度 P 随(a)空间相关长度 δ_{xx} 和(b)时间相干长度 T_{cr} 的变化

Fig. 3 On-axis spectral degree of polarization P versus (a) the spatial correlation length δ_{xx} and (b) the temporal coherence length T_{cr}

图 4 为双曲余弦-高斯脉冲光束相干度的模随传输距离和离轴距离的变化曲线, $x_1 = -x_2 = x,$ $y_1 = y_2 = 0, \omega_1 = 1.2\omega_0, \omega_2 = 0.8\omega_0,$ (a) $x/\sigma = 1,$ (b) $z = 3 \text{ m}$ 。当离心参数 $g = 0$ 时,部分空间相干部分光谱相干双曲余弦-高斯电磁脉冲光束变为部分空间相干部分光谱相干 GSMP 电磁光束,由图 4 可见,相干度随传输距离的增大而增大,随离轴距离的增大而减小。而当离心参数较大时,相干度随传输

3,4 时,随着传输距离的增大,轴上点偏振度 P 分别达到极限值 0.392,0.344,0.293,并且,此极限值随离心参数的增大而减小。由图 2(b)可知,随着离心参数的增大,轴上点偏振度 P 趋于 1。传输距离越近,偏振度 $P=0$ 对应的离心参数越小。由图 2(c)可知,偏振度 P 关于 x 轴对称,偏振度的最小值随着离心参数的增大而增大。

轴上点偏振度 P 趋近于光源偏振度 0.172。由图 3(b)可见,离心参数越大,轴上点偏振度随时间相干长度的变化越缓慢,偏振度的值也越大。离心参数较大时,不论空间相关长度和时间相干长度取何值,偏振度皆大于零。

距离、离轴距离非线性变化。

图 5 为不同空间相关长度和时间相干长度下脉冲电磁光束相干度的模随传输距离的变化曲线, $g=1,$ (a) $T_{cr} = 5 \text{ fs},$ (b) $\delta_{xx} = 1 \text{ mm}$,其他参数同图 4。由图 5 可见,离心参数较小时,相干度随传输距离线性变化,在同一传输距离处,空间相关长度越大,时间相干长度越大,相干度越大。

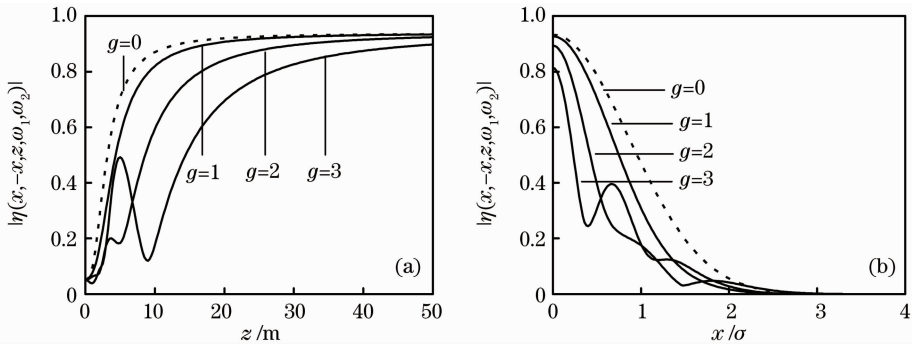


图 4 相干度 $|\eta|$ 随(a)传输距离 z 和(b)离轴距离 x 的变化

Fig. 4 Modulus of spectral degree of coherence η as a function of (a) the propagation distance z and (b) the transverse coordinate x

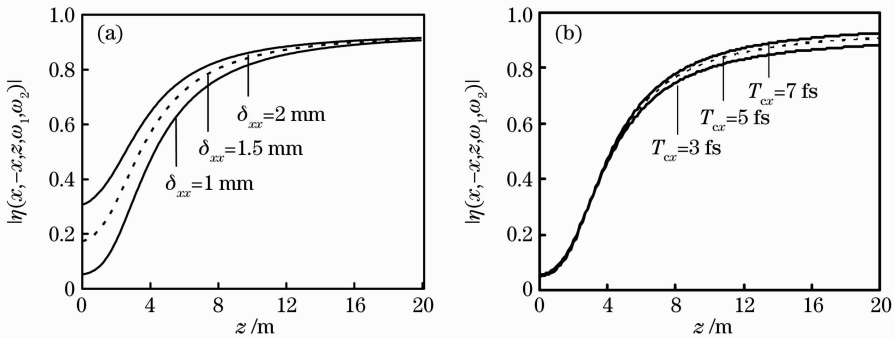


图 5 相干度 $|\eta|$ 随传输距离 z 的变化

Fig. 5 Modulus of spectral degree of coherence η as a function of the propagation distance z

4 结 论

基于非稳态场的相干理论,本文推导出了部分空间相干部分光谱相干双曲余弦-高斯脉冲电磁光束在自由空间中传输时交叉谱密度矩阵的解析公式,并用以表示脉冲电磁光束在 z 平面处的光谱密度、偏振度和相干度。重点分析了离心参数 g 、光束的空间相关长度 δ_{ii} 和时间相干长度 T_{ci} 对脉冲电磁光束的光谱密度、偏振度和相干度的影响。研究表明,随着离心参数 g 的增大,光强分布由单峰变为双峰,离心参数越大,凹陷程度越大。在相同的条件下,空间相关长度越大,凹陷程度越大。轴上点偏振度 P 的最大值随离心参数的增大而增大;离心参数越大,轴上点偏振度随时间相干长度的变化越缓慢,偏振度的值也越大。离心参数较小时,相干度随传输距离的增大而增大,随离轴距离的增大而减小;在同一传输距离处,空间相关长度越大,时间相干长度越大,相干度越大。部分空间相干部分光谱相干 GSMP 电磁光束、完全光谱相干高斯脉冲电磁光束和完全空间相干高斯脉冲电磁光束在自由空间中的传输可作为本文所得结果的特例给出。

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