半导体激光器的矢量光场分析

徐强刘洋张玮

(西安电子科技大学理学院,陕西西安 710071)

摘要 半导体激光器光束由于其波导结构,出射光束发散角很大,属于非傍轴光束,使得用傍轴理论处理精度不高。为了精确地描述光场分布,需用更精确的非傍轴矢量理论进行分析。针对半导体激光器光束传输特性,运用 光波矢量传播理论进行分析,由半导体激光器出射面光场给定边界条件,并运用瑞利矢量衍射积分公式,可以得到 光场的半空间表示式,进而用稳相法进行计算,得到半导体激光器的远场矢量表示式。分析结果表明,在非傍轴 区,光场传输方向分量不能忽略,矢量理论分析更为精确。

关键词 激光器;半导体激光器;瑞利矢量衍射积分;稳相法;光场分布 中图分类号 TN248.4; TN256 **文献标识码** A **doi**: 10.3788/CJL201138.s102007

Vectorial Field Propagation of Semiconductor Laser Beam

Xu Qiang Liu Yang Zhang Wei

(School of Science, Xidian University, Xi'an, Shaanxi 710071, China)

Abstract For the beam of a laser diode, the source size is very small and the light beam has a large divergence angle. In addition, in the nonparaxial region the optical field distribution is considerably different from that given by scalar theory. The nonparaxial theory of vector beams should be used to describe these fields. A mathematical model to describe the far-field distribution of the nonparaxial laser diode beam is presented. The laser diode beam propagation is studied by the vector Rayleigh diffraction integrals, and the stationary-phase method is employed to find the asymptotic expansion of the diffraction integral. The propagation expression for nonparaxial laser diode beam is given. The calculated results show the vectorial theory model is more precise in the nonparaxial region.

Key words lasers; semiconductor laser; vector Rayleigh diffraction integrals; method of stationary phase; field distribution

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1 引 言

半导体激光器以其转换效率高、体积小、重量 轻、可靠性高、能直接调制以及与其他半导体器件集 成的能力强等特点而成为信息技术的关键器件,在 光通信、测距、信息处理与存储等领域有着重要应 用。早期研究半导体激光传输问题主要使用傍轴近 似理论,但是由于半导体激光器为波导结构,使得出 射光束发散角很大,因此用傍轴理论处理误差较大, 为了精确地描述光场分布,必须用更精确的非傍轴 矢量理论进行分析^[1~12]。

2 半导体激光器的矢量光场

假设一个半导体激光器光束在 *x* 方向是线偏振的,则其出射光场可以表示为^[13,14]

$$E_{x}(x,y) = E_{0} \exp(-p \mid x \mid -qy^{2}),$$
(1)

$$E_{y}(x,y) = 0,$$

式中 p 和 q 是与激光二极管波导结构有关的参数, E_0 是常量。

运用瑞利矢量衍射积分公式,可以得到光场的 半空间表示式(z>0),边界条件给定后(z=0),光场 表示为

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作者简介: 徐 强(1973—),男,博士,副教授,主要从事激光光学、光信息处理、光学方法检测分析等方面的研究。 E-mail: qxu@xidian. edu. cn

$$E_{x}(\mathbf{r}) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int E_{x}(\mathbf{r}_{0}) \frac{\partial G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}_{0})}{\partial z} ds, \quad E_{y}(\mathbf{r}) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int E_{y}(\mathbf{r}_{0}) \frac{\partial G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}_{0})}{\partial z} ds,$$
$$E_{x}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int \left[E_{x}(\mathbf{r}_{0}) \frac{\partial G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}_{0})}{\partial x} + E_{y}(\mathbf{r}_{0}) \frac{\partial G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}_{0})}{\partial y} \right] ds, \qquad (2)$$

式中 $r_0 = x_0 i + y_0 j$, $r = xi + yj + z\kappa$, $i, j, \kappa \in x$, y, z 方向的单位矢量

$$G(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r}_0) = \frac{\exp(ik | \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0 |)}{| \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0 |}, \qquad (3)$$

k 是波矢,波数 $k = |k| = 2\pi/\lambda$,将(3)式代入(2)式,可得

$$E_{x}(x,y,z) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty-\infty}^{+\infty+\infty} E_{x}(x_{0},y_{0}) z \frac{ik | \mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}_{0} | -1}{| \mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}_{0} |^{3}} \exp(ik | \mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}_{0} |) dx_{0} dy_{0},$$

$$E_{y}(x,y,z) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty-\infty}^{+\infty+\infty} E_{y}(x_{0},y_{0}) z \frac{ik | \mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}_{0} | -1}{| \mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}_{0} |^{3}} \exp(ik | \mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}_{0} |) dx_{0} dy_{0},$$

$$E_{z}(x,y,z) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty-\infty}^{+\infty+\infty} \left[E_{x}(x_{0},y_{0})(x-x_{0}) \frac{ik | \mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}_{0} | -1}{| \mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}_{0} |^{3}} \exp(ik | \mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}_{0} |) + E_{y}(x_{0},y_{0})(y-y_{0}) \frac{ik | \mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}_{0} | -1}{| \mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}_{0} |^{3}} \exp(ik | \mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}_{0} |) \right] dx_{0} dy_{0},$$
(4)

将|r-r₀|展开成级数形式

$$\exp(ik \mid \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_{0} \mid) \approx \exp\left[ikr - ik\frac{xx_{0} + yy_{0}}{r} + ik\frac{(y^{2} + z^{2})x_{0}^{2} + (x^{2} + z^{2})y_{0}^{2} - 2xyx_{0}y_{0}}{2r^{3}}\right], \quad (5)$$
It is the set of the set of

$$r=\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2},$$

将 $|r-r_0|$ 的展开式代入(5)式,其余部分中 $|r-r_0|$ 用 r 替代可得

$$E_{z}(x,y,z) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{ikr - 1}{r^{3}} \exp(ikr) \int_{-\infty-\infty}^{+\infty+\infty} \left[E_{x}(x_{0},y_{0})(x - x_{0}) + E_{y}(x_{0},y_{0})(y - y_{0}) \right] \times \exp\left[-ik \frac{xx_{0} + yy_{0}}{r} + ik \frac{(y^{2} + z^{2})x_{0}^{2} + (x^{2} + z^{2})y_{0}^{2} - 2xyx_{0}y_{0}}{2r^{3}} \right] dx_{0} dy_{0}.$$
(6)

3 稳相法进行积分运算

因为波数 $k(10^4 \text{ mm}^{-1})$ 非常大,积分式中 $\exp\left[-ik\frac{xx_0 + yy_0}{r} + ik\frac{(y^2 + x^2)x_0^2 + (x^2 + z^2)y_0^2 - 2xyx_0y_0}{2r^3}\right]$ 迅速震荡,除了稳相点附近,在整个区间的积分结果都趋近于 0,所以可以运用稳相法进行积分运算^[15]。 相应积分结果可以写成

$$U(x,y,z) = \iint_{D} f(x_{0},y_{0}) \exp[\mathrm{i}kg(x_{0},y_{0})] \mathrm{d}x_{0} \mathrm{d}y_{0} \approx \frac{2\pi\sigma}{k\sqrt{|H|}} f(x_{s},y_{s}) \exp[\mathrm{i}kg(x_{s},y_{s})], \qquad (7)$$

式中

$$H = \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x_0^2} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y_0^2} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x_0 \partial y_0}\right)^2,\tag{8}$$

$$\sigma = \begin{cases} 1, (H < 0) \\ i, \left(H > 0, \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x_0^2} \Big|_{x_s, y_s} > 0\right) \\ -i, \left(H > 0, \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x_0^2} \Big|_{x_s, y_s} < 0\right) \end{cases}$$
(9)

 x_s, y_s 是稳相点,

$$g(x_0, y_0) = -\frac{xx_0 + yy_0}{r} + \frac{(y^2 + z^2)x_0^2 + (x^2 + z^2)y_0^2 - 2xyx_0y_0}{2r^3},$$
(10)

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$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x_0} = 0, \frac{\partial g}{\partial y_0} = 0, \tag{11}$$

可以找到稳相点

$$x_{\rm s} = \frac{r^2}{z^2} x, y_{\rm s} = \frac{r^2}{z^2} y,$$
 (12)

$$g(x_{s}, y_{s}) = \frac{-r}{2z^{2}}(x^{2} + y^{2}), \qquad (13)$$

同时

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x_0^2} = \frac{y^2 + z^2}{r^3}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y_0^2} = \frac{x^2 + z^2}{r^3} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x_0 \partial y_0} = \frac{xy}{r^3}, \quad H = \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x_0^2} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y_0^2} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x_0 \partial y_0}\right)^2 = \frac{z^2}{r^4}, \quad (14)$$

$$H > 0, \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x_0^2} \Big|_{x_s, y_s} > 0, \sigma = i,$$
(15)

将(13)、(14)式代入(7)式可得

$$E_{x}(x,y,z) = i \frac{ikr-1}{kr} E_{0} \exp\left[-p \frac{r^{2}}{z^{2}} \mid x \mid -q\left(\frac{r^{2}}{z^{2}}y\right)^{2}\right] \cdot \exp\left[ik \frac{-r}{2z^{2}}\left(\frac{x^{2}+y^{2}}{z^{2}}\right)\right] \exp(ikr), \ E_{y}(x,y,z) = 0,$$

$$E_{z}(x,y,z) = i \frac{ikr-1}{kr} \cdot \frac{x}{z} \left(\frac{x^{2}+y^{2}}{z^{2}}\right) E_{0} \times \exp\left[-p \frac{r^{2}}{z^{2}} \mid x \mid -q\left(\frac{r^{2}}{z^{2}}y\right)^{2}\right] \exp\left[ik \frac{-r}{2z^{2}}(x^{2}+y^{2})\right] \exp(ikr).$$
(16)

(16)式为半导体激光器非傍轴光束光场表示式,傍轴理论仅考虑x,y方向分量,不考虑z方向分量。

4 光强分布

各方向光强分布可以表示为

$$I_{x}(x,y,z) = \frac{1+k^{2}r^{2}}{k^{2}r^{2}}E_{0}^{2}\exp\left[-2p\frac{r^{2}}{z^{2}} \mid x \mid -2q\left(\frac{r^{2}}{z^{2}}y\right)^{2}\right], \quad I_{y}(x,y,z) = 0,$$

$$I_{z}(x,y,z) = \frac{1+k^{2}r^{2}}{k^{2}r^{2}} \cdot \frac{x^{2}}{z^{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2}+y^{2}}{z^{2}}\right)^{2}E_{0}^{2} \cdot \exp\left[-2p\frac{r^{2}}{z^{2}} \mid x \mid -2q\left(\frac{r^{2}}{z^{2}}y\right)^{2}\right], \quad (17)$$

总光强可以表示为

$$I(x,y,z) = I_x(x,y,z) + I_z(x,y,z) = \frac{1+k^2r^2}{k^2r^2} \Big[1 + \frac{x^2}{z^2} \Big(\frac{x^2+y^2}{z^2} \Big)^2 \Big] E_0^2 \exp\left[-2p\frac{r^2}{z^2} \mid x \mid -2q\Big(\frac{r^2}{z^2}y\Big)^2 \right].$$
(18)

当波矢 k 在 y-z 平面内时,如图 1(即波矢在平 行于半导体激光器结平面, $k_x=0$)所示,则有垂直于 y-z 平面,并有 $E_z=0, E=E_x$ 。

光强分布可以写成

$$I_z(0,y,z) = 0,$$

 $I(0,y,z) = I_x(0,y,z) =$

$$\frac{1+k^2r^2}{k^2r^2}E_0^2\exp\left[-2q\left(\frac{r^2}{z^2}y\right)^2\right],$$
 (19)

(19)式表明当波矢 k 在平面 y-z 内时,傍轴理论结果和矢量理论结果是一致的。

当波矢在平面 x-z 内时,如图 2 所示, $E = E_x + E_z$ 。



图 1 波矢在 yz 平面内的情况



图 2 波矢在 x-z 平面内的情况

Fig. 2 Wave vector **k** in the *x*-z plane 光强表示为

$$\begin{split} I_{x}(x,0,z) &= \frac{1+k^{2}r^{2}}{k^{2}r^{2}}E_{0}^{2}\exp\left(-2p\frac{r^{2}}{z^{2}} \mid x \mid\right),\\ I_{z}(x,0,z) &= \\ \frac{1+k^{2}r^{2}}{k^{2}r^{2}} \cdot \frac{x^{6}}{z^{6}} \cdot E_{0}^{2} \cdot \exp\left(-2p\frac{r^{2}}{z^{2}} \mid x \mid\right), \quad (20) \end{split}$$

总光强表示为

$$I(x,0,z) = I_x(x,0,z) + I_z(x,0,z) = \frac{1+k^2r^2}{k^2r^2} \left(1+\frac{x^6}{z^6}\right) E_0^2 \exp\left(-2p\frac{r^2}{z^2} \mid x \mid\right), (21)$$

式中 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + z^2}$,即傍轴理论计算结果不同于矢 量理论结果。

通常情况下, k 不在平面 y-z 内($E_z \neq 0$), 傍轴 理论计算结果不同于矢量理论结果。

对于波矢 k 在 x-z 平面内,设激光波长 λ= 0.78 μm,z=100λ, p=0.01,q=0.6,图 3 是(20)和 (21)式的结果,从图中可以看出,当|x|很小时, I(x,0,z)和 $I_x(x,0,z)$ 差别不大,然而,随着|x|增 大,两者之间差别也相应增大,在非傍轴区,光场传 输方向分量 $I_z(x,0,z)$ 不能忽略,但是傍轴理论只 计算 $I_x(x,0,z)$,不包含 $I_z(x,0,z)$ 分量,而矢量理 论同时包含 $I_x(x,0,z)$ 和 $I_z(x,0,z)$,所以矢量理论 结果更为精确。

5 结 论

基于瑞利矢量衍射积分公式,分析了半导体激



图 3 I(x,0,z) 和 $I_x(x,0,z)$ 的光强分布

Fig. 3 Intensity profiles of *I*(*x*,0,*z*) and *I_x*(*x*,0,*z*) 光器大发散角光束的光场传输分布特性,同时比较了傍轴理论和矢量理论的计算结果,在非傍轴区域,运用矢量理论进行分析计算半导体激光器光束,其结果更为精确。

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