会聚高斯光束的超光速传播

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摘要 研究了经无像差透镜聚焦的高斯光束在焦平面附近的群速度与相速度,阐明了由于衍射导致相位变化从而 产生的超光速传播现象。给出了透镜几何焦点与光束束腰间距的微小变化对相速度与群速度的影响。 关键词 物理光学;超光速传播;会聚高斯光束;相位异常

中图分类号 O431.1 文献标识码 A doi: 10.3788/LOP50.062602

Superluminal Propagation of Focused Gaussian Beams

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Abstract The phase velocity and the group velocity of focused pulsed light beams are studied in the vicinity of the focus of an aberration-free lens analytically and numerically. The phase anomaly caused by the diffraction leading to superluminal pulsed beam propagation is illustrated. The effect of the small shift in position between the geometrical focus and the beam waist of the focused beam on the group velocity and the phase velocity is given.

Key words physical optics; superluminal propagation; focused Gaussian beam; phase anomaly

OCIS codes 260.0260; 350.0350; 350.5500

1 引 言

异常散射领域内的群速度研究在很长时间里都是人们感兴趣的课题^[1,2]。群速度的超光速现象已经在 很多物理过程中被发现^[3,4],例如光的被动吸收^[5]、被动反射^[6]和主动吸收的透明介质^[7]。最近,各种关于光 传播速度的有趣现象陆续被报道,包括把光速减低至声速^[8]、让光静止^[9]、实现负光速^[10]以及光在超光速与 亚光速间的调控及其应用^[11~13]。Han 等^[14]报道了四能级三角型系统中的超光速光孤子,当吸收区出现窄 的透明窗和陡峭倾斜度的折射率时,这些现象在电磁感应透明中是可能发生的^[15]。同样,高斯光束的传播 速度在某些情形下也可能超过光速^[16]。由于群速度与相速度不等同于信号速度,所以该现象并未违反爱因 斯坦狭义相对论原理。反常相位区的相速度不同于理想会聚球面波的相速度 *c*。随着激光技术的飞速发 展,越来越细的激光束相继出现。在直接的光电子散射中,聚焦领域物理模型的重要性得到深刻的体现^[17], 几乎任何强激光实验中都必须建立高度精确的物理模型^[18]。然而,对于会聚细高斯光束群速度与相速度的 研究至今仍是空白,因此,本文研究了经无像差透镜聚焦的高斯光束的超光速传播,分别讨论了其相相速度 和群速度。

收稿日期: 2013-03-10; 收到修改稿日期: 2013-04-07; 网络出版日期: 2013-05-22

基金项目:国家自然科学基金(10904041)资助课题。

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2 聚焦高斯光束在焦平面附近的相位异常

如图 1 所示,通过镶嵌在孔径为 a 的不透明光屏上的透镜会聚的单色光束,在 P 点的场强为^[19]

$$\Psi(r,z',\omega) = \frac{w_0}{w} \exp\left(-\frac{r^2}{w^2}\right) \exp(-i\Phi), \qquad (1)$$

式中 w_0 是入射高斯光束的束腰、 $w^2 = w_f^2 [1 + 4z'^2 c^2 / (\omega^2 w_f^4)]$ 是 P 点处光束半径的平方, w 为入射光的频率, $w_f^2 = w_0^2 / (1 + z_R^2 / f^2)$ 是在平面B处的光束半径的平方, $z_R = kw_0^2 / 2$ 为瑞利半径, $r^2 = x^2 + y^2$ 为坐标半径的平方, $k = \omega / c$ 为波数, $z' = z - d + f_0$ 为P 点与平面B在Z方向的距离, $d = f [1 - 1 / (1 + z_R^2 / f^2)]$ 为平面B 与透镜的间距, f_0 为相对于中心频率 ω_0 时的透镜焦距, f 为透镜焦距,





 $\Phi(r,z') = kr^2/(2R) + kz' - \arctan(z'/z_f),$

(2)

为相位, $R = z' [1 + (z_f/z')^2]$ 为波前的曲率半径, $z_f = k w_f^2/2 = \pi w_f^2/\lambda$ 为会聚光束的瑞利半径, arctan(z'/z_f) = arctan[$z'\lambda/(\pi w_f^2)$] 为高斯光束在光轴上的异常相位变化。为了研究纯相位变化效应, 假定透镜为无相差透镜, 即 $f = f_0$ 。但是, 当光束非常细时, z_R^2/f^2 项变得非常小。此时, 焦平面与束腰平面 B 之间的距离 $s = f_0 - d = f/(1 + z_R^2/f^2)$ 将不能忽略。对于给定透镜, 光束越细, 则 s 越大, 例如 $w_0 = 0.5$ mm, 0.33 mm, $\lambda_0 = 0.8 \ \mu$ m, $f_0 = 100$ mm 时, 相应的 z_R^2/f_0^2 为 96.3 和 19.0, 可以看出 s 不能忽略。

3 相速度

相速度即等位面的传播速度,定义为 $v_{p} = \omega / |\nabla \Phi|^{[20]}$ 。若 Φ 具有轴对称性,则

$$v_{\rm p} = \omega / \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z}\right)^2}.$$
(3)

由(2)式和(3)式,可以得到 P 点的相速度为:

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$$\begin{split} \rho_{\rm p}(\rho,\zeta) &= 2c \left[\theta^4 \,\zeta^2 + (1+\zeta/F)^2 \right]^2 \left\{ 4\rho^2 \left[\theta^4 \,\zeta + (1+\zeta/F)/F \right]^2 + \\ &\left\{ \theta^8 \,\zeta^2 (2\zeta^2 - \rho^2) + (1+\zeta/F)^2 \left[-\theta^2 + 2(1+\zeta/F)^2 - \rho^2/F^2 \right] + \\ &\theta^4 \,\zeta^2 \left[4(1+\zeta/F)^2 - \theta^2 \right] + \theta^4 \rho^2 (1-2\zeta/F - 2\zeta^2/F^2) \right\}^2 \right\}^{-1/2}, \end{split}$$

$$(4)$$

式中 $\rho = \pi \frac{r}{\lambda} = \frac{\omega r}{2c}$ 和 $\zeta = \pi \frac{z}{\lambda} = \frac{\omega z}{2c}$ 为无量纲变量, $F = \pi \frac{f_0}{\lambda} = \frac{\omega f_0}{2c}$ 为无量纲焦距, $\theta = \frac{w_0}{f_0}$ 为光束发散角。 当 $\rho = 0$ (光轴上)时, (4)式简化为

$$p_{\rm p}(\rho = 0, \zeta) = c \, \frac{\theta^4 \, \zeta^2 + (1 + \zeta/F)^2}{\theta^4 \, \zeta^2 + (1 + \zeta/F)^2 - \theta^2/2}.$$
(5)

由(5)式可以看出光轴上的光速大于 *c*,并且可得到其最大值 *v*_{p,max} = *c*/(1 - $\theta^2/2$) ≈ *c*/cos θ,最大速度 随着 θ 的增大而增大。波前处在光轴上某位置的时刻 *t* 由 *t* = Φ(0,*z*)/ω = *z*/*c* + *f*₀/[*c*(1 + *z*_R²/*f*₀²)]arctan{[*z* + *f*₀/(1 + *z*_R²/*f*₀²)]/*z*_{*f*}}/ω 决定。当 |*z* + *f*₀/(1 + *z*_R²/*f*₀²)| ≫ *z*_{*f*} 时,可以得到: *z* = *ct f*₀/(1 + *z*_R²/*f*₀²)+λsign(*z*)/4, 由此可知: 当 *z* < 0 时, 波前落后完全平面波相应波前距离 λ/4 + *f*₀/(1 + *z*_R²/*f*₀²); 而当*z*>0 时,却超前λ/4 - *f*₀/(1 + *z*_R²/*f*₀²) 的距离,这也正是相速度超光速的原因所在。图 2 显示了光轴上的光速分布情况,其中实线和虚线对应*s* ≠ 0,点线和点划线对应*s* = 0;各线的θ和*F* 值在图 中给出。从中可以看出焦平面与束腰间距*s* 对相速度的影响随着θ 和*F* 的减小而增大。

当 ζ=0(焦平面上)时,相速度表达式为

$$\nu_{\rm p}(\rho,\zeta=0) = \frac{2c}{\sqrt{4\rho^2/F^2 + (2-\theta^2 - \rho^2/F^2 + \theta^4\rho^2)^2}}.$$
(6)

可得到其最大值仍为 $v_{p,max} = c/(1-\theta^2/2) \approx c/\cos\theta$,可以看出最大速度随着 θ 的增大而增大。



图 2 光轴上的相速度分布 Fig. 2 Phase velocity on the optical axis

由(6) 式可知:当 $\rho < \Theta$ 时 $v_p > c$,当 $\rho = \Theta$ 时 $v_p = c$,而当 $\rho > \Theta$ 时 $v_p < c$,其中 $\Theta = \sqrt{-(2\theta^4 + \theta^2/F^2 - \theta^6) + 2\sqrt{\theta^8 + \theta^2/F^4 - \theta^6/F^2}}/|1/F^2 - \theta^4|$ 。图3显示了相速度在焦平面上的分布情况,其中实线和虚线对应 $s \neq 0$,点线和点划线对应s = 0;各线的 θ 和F值在图中给出。从中可以看到焦平面与束腰间距 s 对焦平面上的相速度的影响非常小,用肉眼分辨不出,故其影响可以忽略不计。



图 3 焦平面上的相速度分布 Fig. 3 Phase velocity in the focal plane

4 群速度

群速度即最大振幅的传播速度,定义为[20]

$$v_{\rm g} = 1 / \left| \nabla \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \omega} \right|_{\omega_0},$$
 (7)

式中ω。为入射光的中心频率。从(2)式和(7)可以得到 P 点的群速度表达式为

$$v_{g}(\rho_{0}, \zeta_{0}) = 2c \left[\theta^{4} \zeta_{0}^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2}\right]^{3} \left\{4 \left[\theta^{4} \zeta_{0}^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2}\right]^{2} \times \left\{\left[\theta^{4} \zeta_{0}^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2}\right]^{2} + \theta^{2} \left[\theta^{4} \zeta_{0}^{2} - (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2}\right]^{2}\right\}^{2} + 2\theta^{2} \left[\theta^{4} \zeta_{0}^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2}\right] \left\{-\theta^{14} (2 + \theta^{2}) \zeta_{0}^{6} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{6}/F^{2} + \theta^{2} (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{4} \left[6 - 3\theta^{2} + 6(2 + \theta^{2}) \zeta_{0}/F + 2(3 + \theta^{2}) \zeta_{0}^{2}/F^{2}\right] + \theta^{10} \zeta_{0}^{4} (10 + 20 \zeta_{0}/F - 6\theta^{2} \zeta_{0}/F - 2\theta^{2} \zeta_{0}^{2}/F^{2} - 5\theta^{2} + 10 \zeta_{0}^{2}/F^{2}) + \theta^{6} \zeta_{0}^{2} (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2} (18 + 36 \zeta_{0}/F + 2\theta^{2} \zeta_{0}/F + 9\theta^{2} + 18 \zeta_{0}^{2}/F^{2}) \right\} \rho_{0}^{2} + \left[\theta^{12} \zeta_{0}^{4} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{4}/F^{2} - 3\theta^{4} (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2} (1 - 2\zeta_{0}/F - \zeta_{0}^{-2}/F^{2}) + \theta^{8} \zeta_{0}^{2} (6 + 8 \zeta_{0}/F + 3\zeta_{0}^{2}/F^{2}) \right]^{2} \rho_{0}^{4} \right\}^{-1/2},$$

$$(8)$$

式中 $ho_0=
ho(\omega_0)$, $\zeta_0=\zeta(\omega_0)$ 。

当ρ₀=0(光轴上)时,(8)式可以简化为

$$v_{g}(\rho_{0} = 0, \zeta_{0}) = c \left[\theta^{4} \zeta_{0}^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2}\right]^{2} \left\{ \left[\theta^{4} \zeta_{0}^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2}\right]^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2}\right]^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2} \left[\xi^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2}\right]^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2} \left[\xi^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2}\right]^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2} \left[\xi^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2}\right]^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2} \left[\xi^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2}\right]^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2} \left[\xi^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2}\right]^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2} \left[\xi^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2}\right]^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2} \left[\xi^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2}\right]^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2} \left[\xi^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2}\right]^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2} \left[\xi^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2}\right]^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2} \left[\xi^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2}\right]^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2} \left[\xi^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2}\right]^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2} \left[\xi^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2}\right]^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2} \left[\xi^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2}\right]^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2} \left[\xi^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2}\right]^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2} \left[\xi^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2}\right]^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2} \left[\xi^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2}\right]^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2} \left[\xi^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2}\right]^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2} \left[\xi^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2}\right]^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2} \left[\xi^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2}\right]^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2} \left[\xi^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2}\right]^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2} \left[\xi^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2}\right]^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2} \left[\xi^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2}\right]^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2} \left[\xi^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2}\right]^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2} \left[\xi^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2}\right]^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2} \left[\xi^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2}\right]^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2} \left[\xi^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2}\right]^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2} \left[\xi^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2}\right]^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2} \left[\xi^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2}\right]^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2} \left[\xi^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2}\right]^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2} \left[\xi^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2}\right]^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2} \left[\xi^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2}\right]^{2} + (1 + \zeta_{0}/F)^{2} + (1$$

(9)

 $\theta^2 \left[\theta^4 \zeta_0^2 - (1 + \zeta_0 / F)^2 \right] / 2 \}^{-1}.$

(9) 式表明当 $-1/(\theta^2 + 1/F) < \zeta_0 < 1/(\theta^2 - 1/F)$ 时 $v_g > c$; 当 $\zeta_0 = -1/(\theta^2 + 1/F)$ 或 $1/(\theta^2 - 1/F)$ 时, $v_g = c$; 而当 $\zeta_0 < -1/(\theta^2 + 1/F)$ 或 $\zeta_0 > 1/(\theta^2 - 1/F)$ 时, $v_g < c$ 。图 4显示了光轴上的群速度分布情况,其 中实线和虚线对应 $s \neq 0$, 点线和点划线对应 $s \neq 0$; 各线的 θ 和F 值在图中给出。从中可以看出焦平面与束腰 间距 s 对群速度的影响也随着 θ 和F的减小而增大。



图 4 光轴上的群速度分布

Fig. 4 Group velocity on the optical axis

当ζ=0(焦平面上)时,由(8)式得

 $v_{g}(\rho_{0}, \zeta_{0} = 0) = 2c \left\{ (2 - \theta^{2})^{2} + 2\theta^{2} \left[1/F^{2} + \theta^{2} (6 - 3\theta^{2}) \right] \rho_{0}^{2} + (1/F^{2} - 3\theta^{4})^{2} \rho_{0}^{4} \right\}^{-1/2}.$ (10) 从(10)式可知:当 $\rho < \Theta$ 时, $v_{g} > c$;当 $\rho = \Theta$ 时, $v_{g} = c$;而当 $\rho > \Theta$ 时, $v_{g} < c$,其中 $\Theta = \left[-\theta^{2} (1/F^{2} + 6\theta^{2} - 3\theta^{4}) + 2\theta^{2} \sqrt{9\theta^{4} + 1/F^{4} - 3\theta^{2}/F^{2}} \right]^{1/2} / |1/F^{2} - 3\theta^{4}|$ 。图5显示了焦平面上群速度的分布情况,其中实线和虚线对应 $s \neq 0$,点线和点划线对应s = 0;各线的 θ 和F值在图中给出。从中可以看到焦平面与束腰间距s对焦平面上的群速度的影响也非常小,用肉眼分辨不出,也可以忽略不计。





5 结 论

研究了经无像差透镜聚焦的高斯光束在焦平面附近的群速度与相速度及其超光速传播现象。研究结果 表明,越靠近焦平面中心,相位异常越强;反之,越趋近于球面波。束腰与焦平面间的微小间距 s 对光轴上相 速度与群速度的影响随着 θ 与 F 的减小而增大,而对焦平面上的相速度与群速度的影响却可以忽略不计。

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