

激光与光电子学进展

基于光纤马赫-曾德尔任意偏振高斯光束干涉研究

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摘要 光的干涉图样携带了光波的振幅、频率、相位和偏振等重要信息,而两束任意偏振态高斯光束干涉尚未被详细研究,因此研究高斯光束的偏振态与干涉图样之间存在的关联很有必要。本文利用光纤马赫-曾德尔干涉仪,对任意偏振态高斯光束空间干涉场进行了研究,得到了任意偏振态高斯光束干涉光强空间分布理论公式,并通过实验进行了验证。研究表明:两束偏振态完全相同高斯光束干涉,可以得到对比度为1的清晰干涉条纹图样;两束正交偏振态高斯光束无干涉现象,对比度为0;其他偏振条件下高斯光束干涉图样对比度介于0和1之间。本文理论和实验结果对于理解和应用偏振光干涉具有重要的意义。

关键词 物理光学; 偏振光干涉; 条纹对比度; 椭圆偏振; 圆偏振; 光纤马赫-曾德尔干涉仪

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Interference of Two Gaussian Beam with Arbitrary Polarization Based on Fiber Mach-Zehnder Interferometer

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Abstract Important information such as amplitude, frequency, phase and polarization was encoded in the interference pattern. One important phenomenon that has not been studied in detail is the interference of two Gaussian beams with any polarization state. It is necessary to find a relation between polarization of light and interference pattern. In this paper, a fiber Mach-Zehnder interferometer was used to produce light with spatially varying polarization. A general expression for the light intensity distribution is derived for interference of two Gaussian beams with arbitrary polarization. The theory is validated by experiment. The research shows that various interference patterns can be generated as the polarization is changed. Two Gaussian beams with the same polarization states can interfere and clear interference fringes were observed. Two Gaussian beams with orthogonal polarizations can not interfere and no interference fringes are observed. In other cases, the fringe contrast varies between 0 and 1. This study is very helpful in understanding and applying the interference of polarized light.

Key words physical optics; interference with polarized light; fringe contrast; elliptical polarization; circular polarization; fiber Mach-Zehnder interferometer

1 引言

干涉现象是光波的重要性质,光波的振幅、频率、相位和偏振等重要信息被隐藏在干涉条纹的密度、方向及对比度上,干涉图样是干涉法的基础,从偏振光医

学成像到结构工程,从光子本质揭示到引力波探测,无不以干涉图样为基础^[1]。近年来,随着科技发展,人们实现了对光的时空等多维度更好地操控,更进一步推进了偏振光干涉在生物医学成像^[2-3]、传感测量^[4-6]、激光干涉光刻^[7-8]、通信^[9-10]、量子信息处理^[11]等领域的应用。

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1804年,托马斯·杨通过杨氏双缝实验观察到光的干涉现象证实了光的波动性^[12],1819年菲涅耳和阿拉果研究了光的偏振态对干涉现象的影响^[13],1938年Zernike^[14]提出了用光形成干涉条纹的能力来定义光的相干性,1960年激光器的诞生极大促进了偏振光干涉的研究,1970年Hunt等^[15]利用He-Ne激光器研究了线偏振光杨氏双缝干涉,1972年Pescetti^[16]在Hunt实验基础上进行了改进,利用椭圆偏振光束完成杨氏双缝干涉实验,1974年Mishina等^[17]研究了非共面线偏振高斯光束干涉,1990年Mellen^[18]利用迈克耳孙干涉仪研究了圆偏振光干涉,2005年Roychowdhury等^[19]理论分析了随机电磁波的杨氏双缝干涉,并预言相干性和偏振之间存在关联,2006年Gori等^[20]通过杨氏双缝实验对Roychowdhury预言进行了验证。2009年Arain和Mueller^[21]提出了两束q参数不同的高斯光束经过干涉的ABCD矩阵,2014年Wanner和Heinzel^[22]推导了任意干涉高斯光束相位和对比度的解析方程。关于偏振光干涉的研究很多,但大多集中在均匀平面

线偏振光波干涉,本文用光纤代替传统马赫-曾德尔干涉仪的光路,理论和实验研究了两任意偏振高斯光束干涉,得到任意偏振态高斯光束干涉光强空间分布理论公式,并通过实验进行了验证。

2 基本原理

光纤马赫-曾德尔干涉仪前端为一个2×2的3 dB耦合器,输出端将两根光纤的末端去掉涂覆层,平行放置于匹配的玻璃毛细管中。干涉仪两干涉臂通过偏振控制器(PC)控制出射端3和出射端4光束的偏振态,压电陶瓷(PZT)用来控制输出端4光束的相位,如图1所示。光纤中传输光场近似为高斯光束,设入射光从端口1输入,其光场为 E_1 ,输出端口3和4光场分别为 E_3 、 E_4 ,出射端如图2所示,沿光纤出射端轴向为z轴坐标方向,出射端光场 E_3 、 E_4 表达式为

$$E_3 = \hat{x}E_{3x} + \hat{y}E_{3y}, \quad (1)$$

$$E_4 = \hat{x}E_{4x} + \hat{y}E_{4y}. \quad (2)$$

各分量表达式^[23-27]分别为

$$E_{3x} = \frac{A_{3x}w_0}{w(z)} \exp\left[-\frac{x^2+(y-l)^2}{w^2(z)}\right] \exp\left\{j\left\{k_0\left[z + \frac{x^2+(y-l)^2}{2R(z)}\right] - \varphi + \delta_{3x} + \phi_1(z) - \omega t\right\}\right\}, \quad (3)$$

$$E_{3y} = \frac{A_{3y}w_0}{w(z)} \exp\left[-\frac{x^2+(y-l)^2}{w^2(z)}\right] \exp\left\{j\left\{k_0\left[z + \frac{x^2+(y-l)^2}{2R(z)}\right] - \varphi + \delta_{3y} + \phi_1(z) - \omega t\right\}\right\}, \quad (4)$$

$$E_{4x} = \frac{A_{4x}w_0}{w(z)} \exp\left[-\frac{x^2+(y+l)^2}{w^2(z)}\right] \exp\left\{j\left\{k_0\left[z + \frac{x^2+(y+l)^2}{2R(z)}\right] - \varphi + \delta_{4x} + \phi_2(z) - \omega t\right\}\right\}, \quad (5)$$

$$E_{4y} = \frac{A_{4y}w_0}{w(z)} \exp\left[-\frac{x^2+(y+l)^2}{w^2(z)}\right] \exp\left\{j\left\{k_0\left[z + \frac{x^2+(y+l)^2}{2R(z)}\right] - \varphi + \delta_{4y} + \phi_2(z) - \omega t\right\}\right\}, \quad (6)$$

式中： $A_{3x} = \frac{\sqrt{2}A_0}{2} \cos \alpha$ ； $A_{3y} = \frac{\sqrt{2}A_0}{2} \sin \alpha$ ； $A_{4x} = \frac{\sqrt{2}A_0}{2} \cos \beta$ ； $A_{4y} = \frac{\sqrt{2}A_0}{2} \sin \beta$ ； $\phi_1(z) = nk_0L_1$ ； $\phi_2(z) = nk_0L_2$ ； $w^2(z) = w_0^2 \left[1 + \left(\frac{\lambda_0 z}{\pi w_0^2}\right)^2\right]$ ； $R(z) = z + \left(\frac{\pi w_0^2 n}{\lambda_0 z}\right)^2$ ；

$\varphi = \arctan\left(\frac{\lambda_0 z}{\pi w_0^2}\right)$ ； A_0 为光纤干涉仪入射端口1线偏振高斯光束中心电场振幅，入射光经耦合器分光后线偏振高斯光束中心电场振幅变为 $\frac{\sqrt{2}A_0}{2}$ ； α 和 β 分别为端口3、端口4对应高斯光束中心振幅 $\frac{\sqrt{2}A_0}{2}$ 在x、y轴方

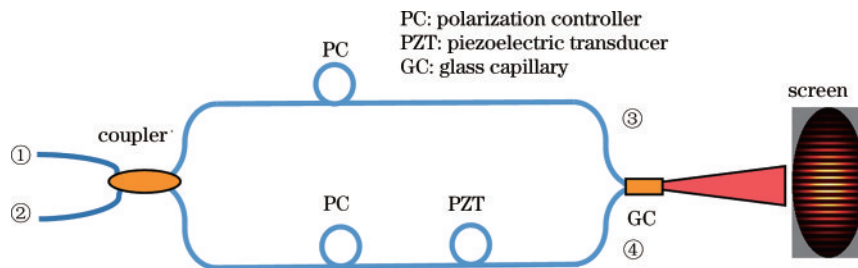


图1 光纤马赫-曾德尔干涉仪结构示意图

Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of fiber Mach-Zehnder interferometer

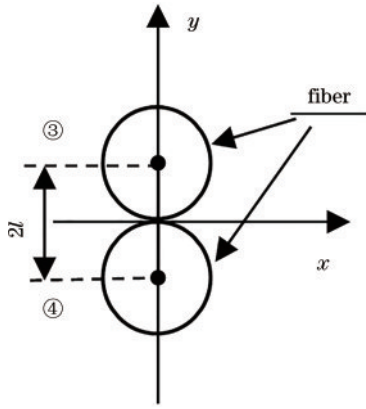


图 2 干涉仪出射端示意图

Fig. 2 Schematic diagram of the output end of interferometer

向振幅投影角; w_0 为高斯光束腰斑半径; $w(z)$ 为出射高斯光束模场半径; x, y 为出射端面坐标, z 为沿光纤出射端轴向坐标; $R(z)$ 为高斯光束沿轴向在 z 处等相面曲率半径; φ 为高斯光束行进到空间距离 z 处相对几何相移 $k_0 z$ 的附加相位超前; l 为光纤半径, $2l$ 是出射端的两个高斯光场的中心距; $k_0 = 2\pi/\lambda_0$ 为真空中的波数; n 为光纤纤芯折射率; L_1 和 L_2 分别为光纤马赫-曾德尔干涉仪两干涉臂长度; $\delta_{3x}, \delta_{3y}, \delta_{4x}$ 和 δ_{4y} 分别为偏振控制器引入 E_3, E_4 在 xy 方向相位变化; ω 为光场角频率。

光纤出射端 3 和 4 输出高斯光束 E_3, E_4 , 在空间叠加, 合成场表达式为

$$\mathbf{E} = \hat{x}(E_{3x} + E_{4x}) + \hat{y}(E_{3y} + E_{4y}) \quad (7)$$

取式(3)~(6)中 E_{3x}, E_{4x} 复数表达式的实数部分, 为简化表达式, 记为

$$B_{3x} = \frac{A_{3x} w_0}{w(z)} \exp\left[-\frac{x^2 + (y-l)^2}{w^2(z)}\right], \quad (8)$$

$$B_{4x} = \frac{A_{4x} w_0}{w(z)} \exp\left[-\frac{x^2 + (y-l)^2}{w^2(z)}\right], \quad (9)$$

$$\Phi_{3x} = \left\{ k_0 \left[z + \frac{x^2 + (y-l)^2}{2R(z)} \right] - \varphi + \delta_{3x} + \phi_1(z) \right\}, \quad (10)$$

$$\Phi_{4x} = \left\{ k_0 \left[z + \frac{x^2 + (y-l)^2}{2R(z)} \right] - \varphi + \delta_{4x} + \phi_2(z) \right\}, \quad (11)$$

得到 E_{3x}, E_{4x} [28] 表示为

$$E_{3x} = B_{3x} \cos(\omega t + \Phi_{3x}), \quad (12)$$

$$E_{4x} = B_{4x} \cos(\omega t + \Phi_{4x}). \quad (13)$$

叠加后合电场 E_x 为

$$E_x = E_{3x} + E_{4x} = A \cos(\omega t + \Phi), \quad (14)$$

式中: A 和 Φ 为合电场 E_x 振幅和相位, 其表达式分别为

$$A^2 = B_{3x}^2 + B_{4x}^2 + 2B_{3x}B_{4x} \cos(\Phi_{4x} - \Phi_{3x}), \quad (15)$$

$$\tan \Phi = \frac{B_{3x} \sin \Phi_{3x} + B_{4x} \sin \Phi_{4x}}{B_{3x} \cos \Phi_{3x} + B_{4x} \cos \Phi_{4x}}. \quad (16)$$

将式(3)~(6)代入(15)式, 得:

$$\begin{aligned} |E_{3x} + E_{4x}|^2 &= \frac{A_0^2 w_0^2}{2w^2(z)} \exp\left[-\frac{2(x^2 + y^2 + l^2)}{w^2(z)}\right] \left\{ \cos^2 \alpha \exp\left[-\frac{4yl}{w^2(z)}\right] + \cos^2 \beta \exp\left[\frac{4yl}{w^2(z)}\right] + \right. \\ &\quad \left. 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \left\{ \frac{2k_0 ly}{R(z)} + [\phi_2(z) + \delta_{4x}] - [\phi_1(z) + \delta_{3x}] \right\} \right\}. \quad (17) \end{aligned}$$

同理可得:

$$\begin{aligned} |E_{3y} + E_{4y}|^2 &= \frac{A_0^2 w_0^2}{2w^2(z)} \exp\left[-\frac{2(x^2 + y^2 + l^2)}{w^2(z)}\right] \left\{ \sin^2 \alpha \exp\left[-\frac{4yl}{w^2(z)}\right] + \sin^2 \beta \exp\left[\frac{4yl}{w^2(z)}\right] + \right. \\ &\quad \left. 2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta \cos \left\{ \frac{2k_0 ly}{R(z)} + [\phi_2(z) + \delta_{4y}] - [\phi_1(z) + \delta_{3y}] \right\} \right\}. \quad (18) \end{aligned}$$

两光束叠加后合场强为

$$|\mathbf{E}|^2 = |E_{3x} + E_{4x}|^2 + |E_{3y} + E_{4y}|^2. \quad (19)$$

合场强 $|\mathbf{E}|^2$ 为

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathbf{E}|^2 &= \frac{A_0^2 w_0^2}{2w^2(z)} \exp\left[-\frac{2(x^2 + y^2 + l^2)}{w^2(z)}\right] \left\{ \exp\left[-\frac{4yl}{w^2(z)}\right] + \exp\left[\frac{4yl}{w^2(z)}\right] + \right. \\ &\quad \left. 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \left\{ \frac{2k_0 ly}{R(z)} + [\phi_2(z) + \delta_{4x}] - [\phi_1(z) + \delta_{3x}] \right\} + 2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta \cos \left\{ \frac{2k_0 ly}{R(z)} + [\phi_2(z) + \delta_{4y}] - [\phi_1(z) + \delta_{3y}] \right\} \right\}. \quad (20) \end{aligned}$$

2.1 线偏振高斯光束干涉

当 $\delta_{3x}=\delta_{3y}, \delta_{4x}=\delta_{4y}$ 时, $\mathbf{E}_3, \mathbf{E}_4$ 为线偏振高斯光, 电场表达式为

$$E_{3x} = \frac{\sqrt{2} A_0 \omega_0 \cos \alpha}{2w(z)} \exp\left[-\frac{x^2 + (y-l)^2}{w^2(z)}\right] \exp\left\{j\left[k_0\left[z + \frac{x^2 + (y-l)^2}{2R(z)}\right] - \varphi + \delta_{3x} + \phi_1(z) - \omega t\right]\right\}, \quad (21)$$

$$E_{3y} = \frac{\sqrt{2} A_0 \omega_0 \sin \alpha}{2w(z)} \exp\left[-\frac{x^2 + (y-l)^2}{w^2(z)}\right] \exp\left\{j\left[k_0\left[z + \frac{x^2 + (y-l)^2}{2R(z)}\right] - \varphi + \delta_{3x} + \phi_1(z) - \omega t\right]\right\}, \quad (22)$$

$$E_{4x} = \frac{\sqrt{2} A_0 \omega_0 \cos \beta}{2w(z)} \exp\left[-\frac{x^2 + (y+l)^2}{w^2(z)}\right] \exp\left\{j\left[k_0\left[z + \frac{x^2 + (y+l)^2}{2R(z)}\right] - \varphi + \delta_{4x} + \phi_2(z) - \omega t\right]\right\}, \quad (23)$$

$$E_{4y} = \frac{\sqrt{2} A_0 \omega_0 \sin \beta}{2w(z)} \exp\left[-\frac{x^2 + (y+l)^2}{w^2(z)}\right] \exp\left\{j\left[k_0\left[z + \frac{x^2 + (y+l)^2}{2R(z)}\right] - \varphi + \delta_{4x} + \phi_2(z) - \omega t\right]\right\}. \quad (24)$$

则式(20)可以改写为

$$|E|^2 = \frac{A_0^2 \omega_0^2}{2w^2(z)} \exp\left[-\frac{2(x^2 + y^2 + l^2)}{w^2(z)}\right] \left\{ \exp\left[-\frac{4yl}{w^2(z)}\right] + \exp\left[\frac{4yl}{w^2(z)}\right] + 2\cos(\alpha - \beta) \cos\left\{\frac{2k_0 ly}{R(z)} + [\phi_2(z) + \delta_{4x}] - [\phi_1(z) + \delta_{3x}]\right\} \right\}. \quad (25)$$

2.1.1 \mathbf{E}_3 和 \mathbf{E}_4 为同向振动线偏振高斯光

当 $\delta_{3x}=\delta_{3y}, \delta_{4x}=\delta_{4y}$, 且 $\alpha = \beta$ 时, $\mathbf{E}_3, \mathbf{E}_4$ 为同向振动

线偏振高斯光, 此时两束高斯光的偏振态完全相同, 由式(25)可得

$$|E|^2 = \frac{A_0^2 \omega_0^2}{2w^2(z)} \exp\left[-\frac{2(x^2 + y^2 + l^2)}{w^2(z)}\right] \left\{ \exp\left[-\frac{4yl}{w^2(z)}\right] + \exp\left[\frac{4yl}{w^2(z)}\right] + 2\cos\left\{\frac{2k_0 ly}{R(z)} + [\phi_2(z) + \delta_{4x}] - [\phi_1(z) + \delta_{3x}]\right\} \right\}, \quad (26)$$

式中: $\phi_1(z) + \delta_{3x}$ 为干涉臂长 L_1 和偏振控制器产生的相位变化; $\phi_2(z) + \delta_{4x}$ 干涉臂长 L_2 和偏振控制器产生的相位变化。实验中用半导体激光器做光源 $\lambda_0 = 650 \text{ nm}$, 光纤直径为 $125 \mu\text{m}$, 单模光纤纤芯半径为 $1.5 \mu\text{m}$, 故取 $w_0 = 1.5 \mu\text{m}$, 取接收距离 $z = 1 \text{ m}$ 处, 得到光强 $|E|^2$ 空间分布如图 3 所示。由图 3(a) 可知, 光

强 $|E|^2$ 在 y 方向分布有极大和极小变化, 在极小处光强为零, 光强 $|E|^2$ 各级极大形成的包络满足高斯分布。干涉图样条纹清晰度可以用干涉条纹对比度 $V^{[16]}$ 来描述,

$$V = \frac{I_{\max} - I_{\min}}{I_{\max} + I_{\min}}, \quad (27)$$

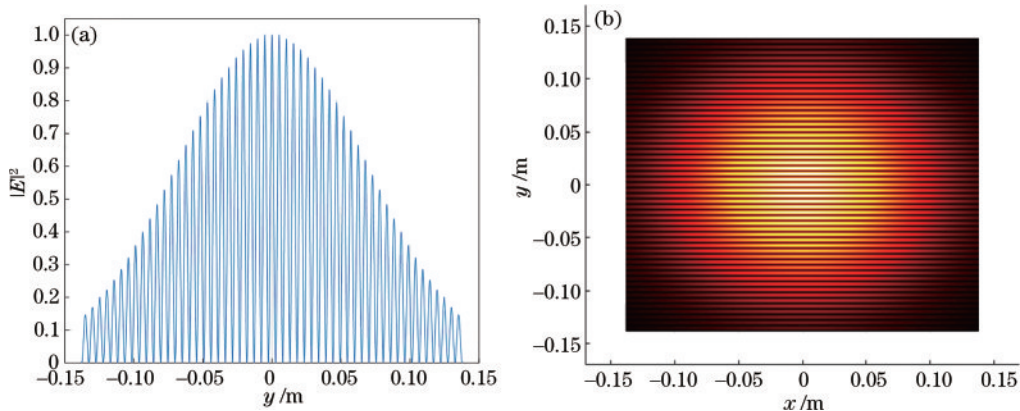


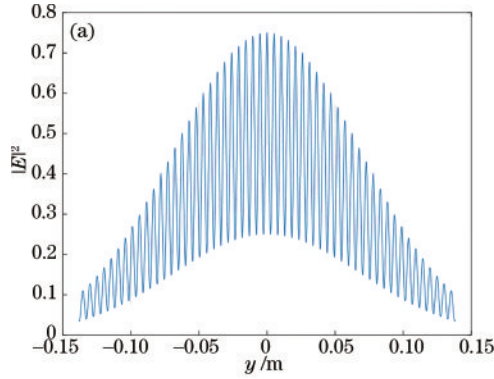
图 3 同方向线偏振高斯光束干涉。(a)光强在 y 方向的分布($x=0$);(b)光强在 xy 方向的二维分布

Fig. 3 Interference of linearly polarized Gaussian beams in the same direction. (a) Distribution of light intensity in y direction ($x=0$); (b) two-dimensional distribution of light intensity in xy direction

式中: I_{\max} 和 I_{\min} 分别为干涉区域光强极大值和极小值。由式(26)和式(27)可得,干涉图样中心位置处 $V=1$, 此时干涉场条纹最清晰。

2.1.2 E_3 和 E_4 为线偏振高斯光, 振动方向夹角 $|\alpha - \beta|$

当 $\delta_{3x} = \delta_{3y}, \delta_{4x} = \delta_{4y}, \alpha \neq \beta$ 时, E_3 和 E_4 为线偏振高斯光, 振动方向间夹角为 $|\alpha - \beta|$, 干涉场分布为一般条件下线偏振高斯光干涉, 光强分布见式(25)。令



$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}, \beta = \frac{\pi}{6}$, 由式(25)得到光强空间分布如图4所示,干涉图样中心条纹对比度 $V=0.49$ 。可以看出,当 E_3 和 E_4 为线偏振高斯光, 振动方向间夹角为 $0 < |\alpha - \beta| < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, 光强 $|E|^2$ 在 y 方向分布有极大和极小变化, 在极小处光强不为零, 光强 $|E|^2$ 各级极大形成的包络满足高斯分布, 与图3相比中心光强极大值变小。

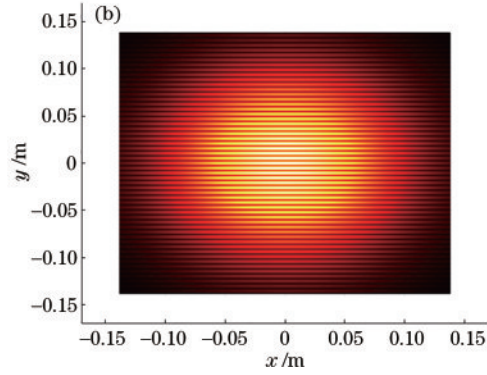


图4 两线偏振高斯光束干涉($\alpha - \beta = \pi/3$)光强分布图。(a)光强在 y 方向的分布($x=0$);(b)光强在 xy 方向的二维分布
Fig. 4 Light intensity distribution of interference of two linearly polarized Gaussian beams ($\alpha - \beta = \pi/3$). (a) Distribution of light intensity in y direction ($x=0$); (b) two-dimensional distribution of light intensity in xy direction

2.1.3 E_3 和 E_4 为线偏振高斯光, 振动方向垂直

当 $\delta_{3x} = \delta_{3y}, \delta_{4x} = \delta_{4y}, |\alpha - \beta| = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, E_3 和 E_4 为线偏振高斯光, 振动方向垂直, 由式(25)可得

$$|E|^2 = \frac{A_0^2 w_0^2}{2w^2(z)} \exp\left[-\frac{2(x^2 + y^2 + l^2)}{w^2(z)}\right] \left\{ \exp\left[-\frac{4yl}{w^2(z)}\right] + \exp\left[\frac{4yl}{w^2(z)}\right] \right\}. \quad (28)$$

光强空间分布如图5所示。由式(28)可知, 当 E_3

和 E_4 为振动方向相互垂直的线偏振高斯光时, 干涉场光强分布为高斯光斑, 无干涉条纹, 干涉图样的条纹对比度 $V=0$, 此时 E_3 和 E_4 偏振态为正交偏振态。

2.2 E_3 和 E_4 为圆偏振高斯光

由式(3)~(6)可知, 当 $\alpha = \beta = \frac{\pi}{4}, \delta_{3y} - \delta_{3x} = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}, \delta_{4y} - \delta_{4x} = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, E_3 和 E_4 为圆偏振高斯光, 电场表达式为

$$E_{3x} = \frac{A_0 w_0}{2w(z)} \exp\left[-\frac{x^2 + (y-l)^2}{w^2(z)}\right] \exp\left\{j\left[k_0\left[z + \frac{x^2 + (y-l)^2}{2R(z)}\right] - \varphi + \delta_{3x} + \phi_1(z) - \omega t\right]\right\}, \quad (29)$$

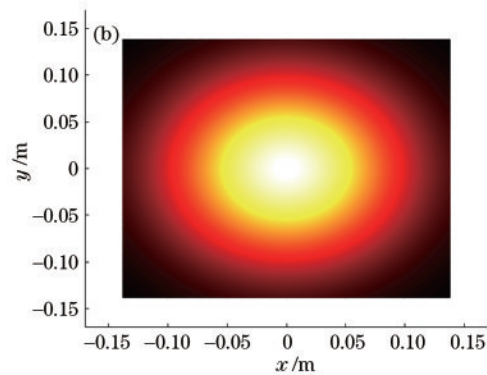
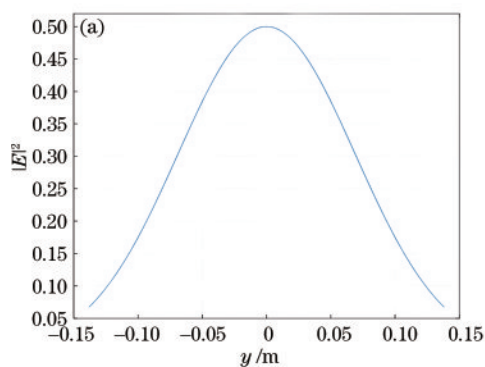


图5 两线偏振高斯光束干涉($\alpha - \beta = \pi/2$)光强分布图。(a)光强在 y 方向的分布($x=0$);(b)光强在 xy 方向的二维分布;
Fig. 5 Light intensity distribution of interference of two linearly polarized Gaussian beams ($\alpha - \beta = \pi/2$). (a) Distribution of light intensity in y direction ($x=0$); (b) two-dimensional distribution of light intensity in xy direction

$$E_{3y} = \frac{A_0 \omega_0}{2w(z)} \exp\left[-\frac{x^2 + (y-l)^2}{w^2(z)}\right] \exp\left\{j\left[k_0\left[z + \frac{x^2 + (y-l)^2}{2R(z)}\right] - \varphi + \delta_{3r} \pm \frac{\pi}{2} + \phi_1(z) - \omega t\right]\right\}, \quad (30)$$

$$E_{4r} = \frac{A_0 \omega_0}{2w(z)} \exp\left[-\frac{x^2 + (y+l)^2}{w^2(z)}\right] \exp\left\{j\left[k_0\left[z + \frac{x^2 + (y+l)^2}{2R(z)}\right] - \varphi + \delta_{4r} + \phi_2(z) - \omega t\right]\right\}, \quad (31)$$

$$E_{4y} = \frac{A_0 \omega_0}{2w(z)} \exp\left[-\frac{x^2 + (y+l)^2}{w^2(z)}\right] \exp\left\{j\left[k_0\left[z + \frac{x^2 + (y+l)^2}{2R(z)}\right] - \varphi + \delta_{4r} \pm \frac{\pi}{2} + \phi_2(z) - \omega t\right]\right\}, \quad (32)$$

式中:正负号分别代表逆时针和顺时针旋转的圆偏振高斯光。当 $\delta_{3y} - \delta_{3r} = +\frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, E_{3r} 落后于 E_{3y} , \mathbf{E}_3 是逆时针波^[23], 称为左旋波(CCW), 此时式(30)中取 $+\frac{\pi}{2}$ 。

反之, $\delta_{3y} - \delta_{3r} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, E_{3r} 领先于 E_{3y} , 是顺时针波, 称为右旋波(CW), 此时式(30)中取 $-\frac{\pi}{2}$ 。 \mathbf{E}_4 与 \mathbf{E}_3 标记方法相同。由式(20)可得:

$$|\mathbf{E}|^2 = \frac{A_0^2 \omega_0^2}{2w^2(z)} \exp\left[-\frac{2(x^2 + y^2 + l^2)}{w^2(z)}\right] \left\{ \exp\left[-\frac{4yl}{w^2(z)}\right] + \exp\left[\frac{4yl}{w^2(z)}\right] + \cos\left\{\frac{2k_0 ly}{R(z)} + [\phi_2(z) + \delta_{4r}] - [\phi_1(z) + \delta_{3r}]\right\} + \cos\left\{\frac{2k_0 ly}{R(z)} + [\phi_2(z) + \delta_{4y} \pm \frac{\pi}{2}] - [\phi_1(z) + \delta_{3y} \pm \frac{\pi}{2}]\right\} \right\}. \quad (33)$$

当 \mathbf{E}_3 和 \mathbf{E}_4 两圆偏振高斯光旋转方向相同时, 两束高斯光偏振态完全相同, 式(33)变为式(26), 可见同向旋转圆偏振高斯光干涉与同振动方向线偏振高斯光干涉结果相同, 干涉场分布如图3所示, 干涉图样的条纹对比度 $V=1$ 。

当 \mathbf{E}_3 和 \mathbf{E}_4 两圆偏振高斯光旋转方向相反时, 式(33)变为式(28), 可见两反向旋转圆偏振高斯光干涉与两垂直振动方向线偏振高斯光干涉结果相同, 两反向旋转圆偏振高斯光为正交偏振态, 干涉场光强分布为高斯光斑, 如图4所示, 无干涉条纹, 干涉图样的

条纹对比度 $V=0$ 。

2.3 \mathbf{E}_3 和 \mathbf{E}_4 为椭圆偏振高斯光

一般情况下, 式(3)~(6)表征的是椭圆偏振高斯光。当 $\delta_{3y} - \delta_{3r} = \pm\frac{\pi}{2}$, $\delta_{4y} - \delta_{4r} = \pm\frac{\pi}{2}$, \mathbf{E}_3 和 \mathbf{E}_4 为正椭圆偏振高斯光; 当 \mathbf{E}_3 在 $-\frac{\pi}{2} < \delta_{3y} - \delta_{3r} < 0$, 或 $0 < \delta_{3y} - \delta_{3r} < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 情况下, \mathbf{E}_3 为斜椭圆偏振高斯光。 \mathbf{E}_4 与 \mathbf{E}_3 同理。椭圆偏振高斯光电场表达式为

$$E_{3r} = \frac{\sqrt{2} A_0 \omega_0 \cos\alpha}{2w(z)} \exp\left[-\frac{x^2 + (y-l)^2}{w^2(z)}\right] \exp\left\{j\left[k_0\left[z + \frac{x^2 + (y-l)^2}{2R(z)}\right] - \varphi + \delta_{3r} + \phi_1(z) - \omega t\right]\right\}, \quad (34)$$

$$E_{3y} = \frac{\sqrt{2} A_0 \omega_0 \sin\alpha}{2w(z)} \exp\left[-\frac{x^2 + (y-l)^2}{w^2(z)}\right] \exp\left\{j\left[k_0\left[z + \frac{x^2 + (y-l)^2}{2R(z)}\right] - \varphi + \delta_{3y} + \phi_1(z) - \omega t\right]\right\}, \quad (35)$$

$$E_{4r} = \frac{\sqrt{2} A_0 \omega_0 \cos\beta}{2w(z)} \exp\left[-\frac{x^2 + (y+l)^2}{w^2(z)}\right] \exp\left\{j\left[k_0\left[z + \frac{x^2 + (y+l)^2}{2R(z)}\right] - \varphi + \delta_{4r} + \phi_2(z) - \omega t\right]\right\}, \quad (36)$$

$$E_{4y} = \frac{\sqrt{2} A_0 \omega_0 \sin\beta}{2w(z)} \exp\left[-\frac{x^2 + (y+l)^2}{w^2(z)}\right] \exp\left\{j\left[k_0\left[z + \frac{x^2 + (y+l)^2}{2R(z)}\right] - \varphi + \delta_{4y} + \phi_2(z) - \omega t\right]\right\}. \quad (37)$$

2.3.1 \mathbf{E}_3 和 \mathbf{E}_4 椭圆偏振高斯光的长轴、短轴、椭圆取向角和场矢量 \mathbf{E} 轨迹旋转方向完全相同

当 $\alpha = \beta$, $\delta_{3y} - \delta_{3r} = \delta_{4y} - \delta_{4r}$ 时, \mathbf{E}_3 和 \mathbf{E}_4 椭圆偏振高斯光的长轴、短轴、椭圆取向角和场矢量 \mathbf{E} 轨迹旋转方向完全相同, 此时两束椭圆偏振高斯光偏振态完

全相同, 两束高斯光叠加后光强分布由式(20)变为式(26), 光强 $|\mathbf{E}|^2$ 空间分布如图3所示。可见偏振态完全相同两束椭圆偏振高斯光干涉图样, 与两同向旋转圆偏振高斯光干涉图样和两同振动方向线偏振高斯光干涉图样相同, 干涉图样的条纹对比度 $V=1$ 。

2.3.2 E_3 和 E_4 椭圆偏振高斯光的长轴、短轴、椭圆取向角完全相同, 场矢量 E 轨迹旋转方向相反

当 $\alpha = \beta, \delta_{3y} - \delta_{3x} = -(\delta_{4y} - \delta_{4x}) = \Delta$, 此时 E_3 和

E_4 椭圆偏振高斯光的长轴、短轴、椭圆取向角完全相同和电场矢量 E 轨迹旋转方向相反, 干涉场光强分布

式(20)变为

$$|E|^2 = \frac{A_0^2 \omega_0^2}{2w^2(z)} \exp\left[-\frac{2(x^2 + y^2 + l^2)}{w^2(z)}\right] \left\{ \exp\left[-\frac{4yl}{w^2(z)}\right] + \exp\left[\frac{4yl}{w^2(z)}\right] + 2\cos^2\alpha \cos\left\{\frac{2k_0 ly}{R(z)} + [\phi_2(z) + \delta_{4x}] - [\phi_1(z) + \delta_{3x}]\right\} + 2\sin^2\alpha \cos\left\{\frac{2k_0 ly}{R(z)} + [\phi_2(z) + \delta_{4y}] - [\phi_1(z) + \delta_{3y}] - 2\Delta\right\} \right\}. \quad (38)$$

当 $\Delta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, E_3 和 E_4 为正椭圆偏振高斯光, 式(38)变为

$$|E|^2 = \frac{A_0^2 \omega_0^2}{2w^2(z)} \exp\left[-\frac{2(x^2 + y^2 + l^2)}{w^2(z)}\right] \left\{ \exp\left[-\frac{4yl}{w^2(z)}\right] + \exp\left[\frac{4yl}{w^2(z)}\right] + 2\cos(2\alpha) \cos\left\{\frac{2k_0 ly}{R(z)} + [\phi_2(z) + \delta_{4x}] - [\phi_1(z) + \delta_{3x}]\right\} \right\}. \quad (39)$$

由式(39)可知: 当 $\cos(2\alpha) = 1$ 时, 式(39)变为式(26), 此时 $\alpha = \beta = 0$, 电场 E_3 和 E_4 对应于 x 方向振动线偏振高斯光, 干涉场光强的空间分布波动最大, 干涉现象最明显, 干涉图样的条纹对比度 $V = 1$, 如图3所示; 当 $\cos(2\alpha) = 0$ 时, 式(39)变为式(28), 此时 $\alpha = \beta = \frac{\pi}{4}$, 椭圆偏振高斯光长短轴相等变成圆偏振高斯光, E_3 和 E_4 的电场矢量 E 轨迹旋转方向相反, E_3 和 E_4

为正交偏振态, 干涉场光强分布为高斯光斑, 无干涉现象, 干涉图样的条纹对比度 $V = 0$, 如图5所示。

由式(39)可知, 当 $0 < \cos(2\alpha) < 1$ 时, 两椭圆偏振高斯光束的长轴、短轴、椭圆取向角完全相同, 仅电场矢量 E 轨迹旋转方向相反, 光强分布有大小变化, 但最小位置处光强不为零, 干涉图样的条纹对比度 $0 < V < 1$ 。

取 $\alpha = \beta = \frac{\pi}{3}, \delta_{3y} - \delta_{3x} = -(\delta_{4y} - \delta_{4x}) = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 由式(39)得到干涉场光强空间分布如图6所示。

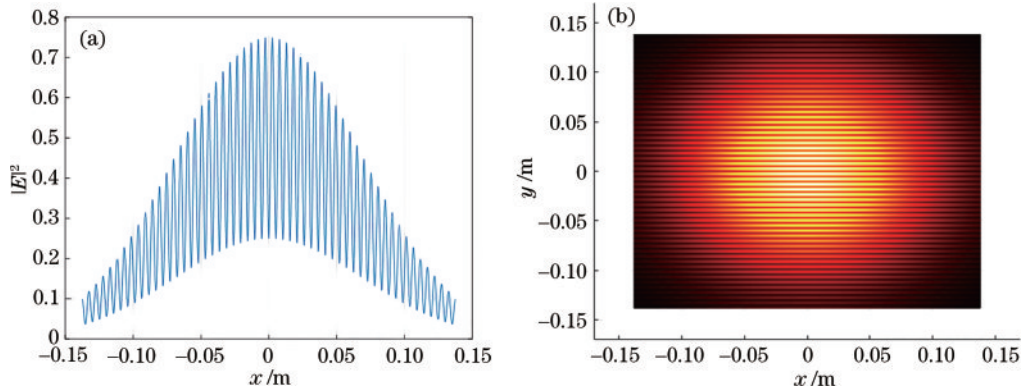


图6 两椭圆偏振高斯光的长轴、短轴、椭圆取向角相同和旋转方向相反。(a)光强在 y 方向的分布 ($x=0$); (b)光强在 xy 方向的二维分布
Fig. 6 Two elliptically polarized Gaussian beams with same major axis, minor axis, and ellipse orientation angle, and opposite rotation direction. (a) Distribution of light intensity in y direction ($x=0$); (b) two-dimensional distribution of light intensity in xy direction

2.3.3 E_3 和 E_4 椭圆偏振高斯光的长轴和短轴相同, 椭圆取向角相差 90° , 场矢量 E 轨迹旋转方向相反

当 $\beta = \frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha, \delta_{3y} - \delta_{3x} = -(\delta_{4y} - \delta_{4x}) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, E_3 和 E_4 为正椭圆偏振高斯光, 椭圆长轴和短轴相同, 椭圆取向角差 $\frac{\pi}{2}$, 式(20)变为式(28), 此时 E_3 和 E_4 为正交偏振态, 干涉场光强分布为高斯光斑, 无干涉条纹, 如图5所示, 干涉图样的条纹对比度 $V = 0$ 。

2.3.4 E_3 和 E_4 椭圆偏振高斯光的长轴、短轴、椭圆取向角均不相同, 场矢量 E 轨迹旋转方向相同或相反

由式(20)可知, 两椭圆偏振高斯光束的长轴、短轴、椭圆取向角均不相同, 无论场矢量 E 轨迹旋转方向相同或相反, 光强分布有大小变化, 但最小位置处光强不为零, 干涉图样的条纹对比度 $0 < V < 1$ 。取 $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}, \beta = \frac{\pi}{6}, \delta_{3y} - \delta_{3x} = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 当 $\delta_{4y} - \delta_{4x} = \frac{\pi}{4}$

振高斯光束为同向旋转椭圆偏振光,干涉光强分布如图 7(a)、(b)所示;当 $\delta_{4y} - \delta_{4x} = -\frac{\pi}{4}$ 时,两椭圆偏振高

斯光束为反向旋转椭圆偏振光,干涉光强分布如图 7(c)、(d)所示。

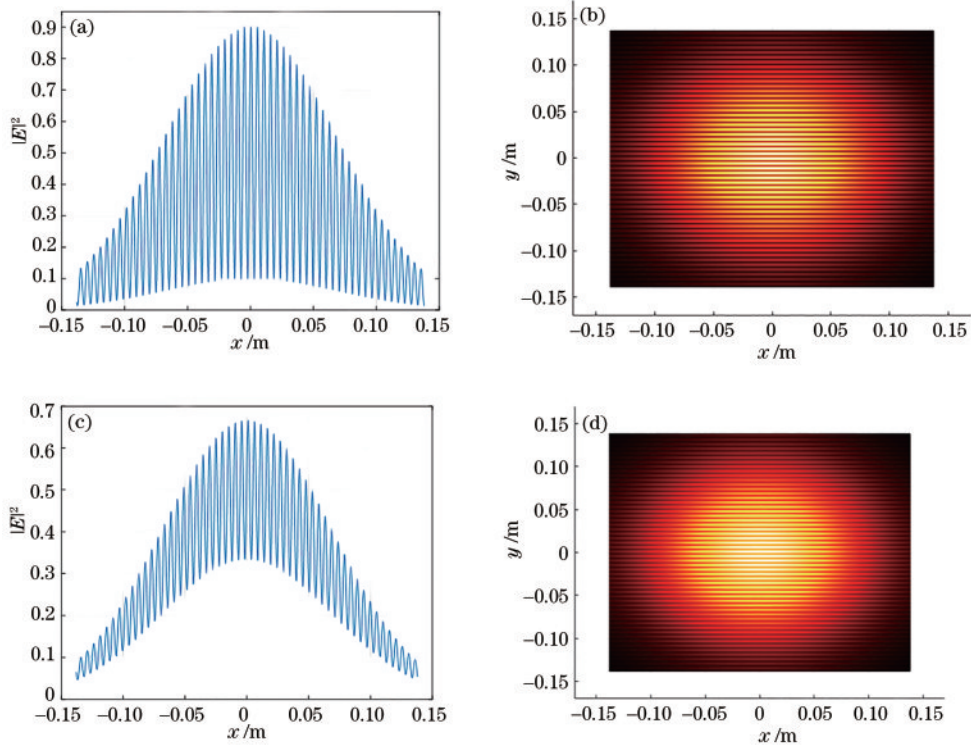


图 7 两椭圆偏振高斯光的长轴、短轴、椭圆取向角不相同。(a)旋转方向相同,光强在 y 方向的分布($x=0$);(b)旋转方向相同,光强在 xy 方向的二维分布;(c)旋转方向相反,光强在 y 方向的分布($x=0$);(d)旋转方向相反,光强在 xy 方向的二维分布
Fig. 7 Two elliptically polarized Gaussian beams with different major axis, minor axis, and ellipse orientation angle. (a) Distribution of light intensity in y direction ($x=0$) with same rotation direction; (b) two-dimensional distribution of light intensity in xy direction with same rotation direction; (c) distribution of light intensity in y direction ($x=0$) with opposite rotation direction; (d) two-dimensional distribution of light intensity in xy direction with opposite rotation direction

3 实验与分析

实验系统如图 8 所示,实验光源为波长 650 nm 的半导体激光器,相干长度大于 2 cm。实验使用的 650 nm 单模光纤,光纤去掉涂覆层后外径尺寸为 125 μm ,纤芯直径为 3 μm 。为提高耦合效率,在光源和光纤干涉仪入射端之间加入自准直透镜。每个干涉臂各有一个偏振控制器,用来控制干涉仪出射端光的偏振态。光纤干涉仪一个干涉臂上绕有一个圆筒状压电陶瓷,通过加电压

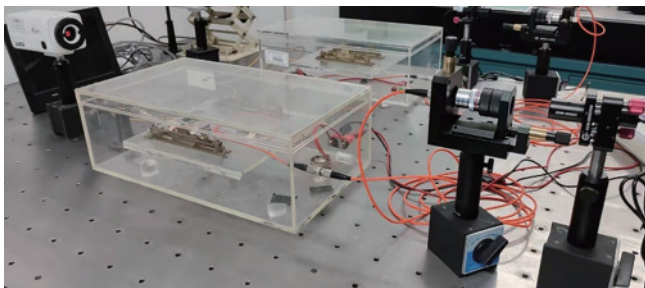


图 8 实验系统

Fig. 8 Experiment system

控制输出光相位。出射端将光纤放入直径为 250 μm 毛细玻璃管中,干涉条纹可以用白屏或 CCD 来观察。因为光纤纤芯直径 3 μm 远小于外径 125 μm ,故接收距离 $z > 0.45 \text{ mm}$ 之后,两高斯光斑才相交,实验中接收距离 $z \approx 1 \text{ m}$,两高斯光束完全叠加在一起。

通过实验系统对不同偏振态高斯光束干涉进行了研究,通过干涉臂得到光纤通道(FC)接头控制输出端 3 和输出端 4 的光输出,用偏振控制器 2 个 $\lambda/4$ 波片和 1 个 $\lambda/2$ 波片来控制高斯光的偏振态,用偏振控制器的第二个 $\lambda/4$ 波片控制圆偏振和椭圆偏振光矢量的旋转方向,在出射端利用偏振片和功率计来测量和标定偏振态。同偏振态高斯光束干涉如图 9(a)所示,接收距离 $z \approx 1 \text{ m}$,近似可得 $w(z) \approx \frac{\lambda_0 z}{\pi w_0}$, $R(z) \approx z$ 。由式(26)条纹

间距 $\Delta y \approx \frac{\pi z}{k_0 l}$ 可知,理论干涉条纹数 $m = \frac{2w(z)}{\Delta y} \approx$

$\frac{4l}{\pi w_0} = 53$,实验中在暗室 $z = 1 \text{ m}$ 用白屏观察干涉条纹,

肉眼可见条纹约 30 多条。正交偏振态高斯光束干涉如

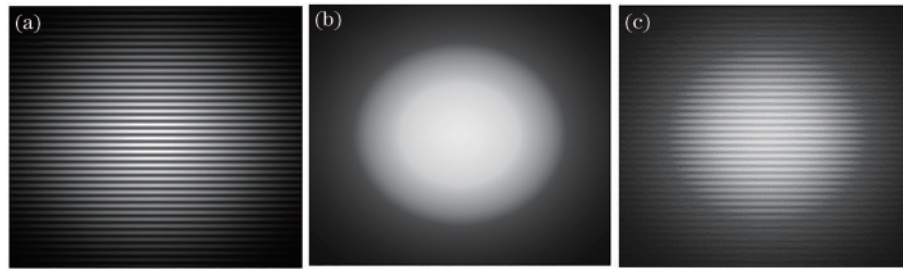


图9 干涉条纹。(a)同偏振态高斯光束干涉结果;(b)正交偏振态高斯光束干涉结果;(c)两椭圆偏振高斯光干涉结果

Fig. 9 Interferometry fringe. (a) Interference results of Gaussian beams of same polarization state; (b) interference results of Gaussian beams of orthogonal polarization states; (c) interference results of two elliptically polarized Gaussian beams

图9(b)所示,干涉图样为一圆斑,无干涉条纹。其他偏振态高斯光束干涉如图9(c)所示,图9(c)为两椭圆偏振高斯光干涉结果。

4 结 论

本文研究了不同偏振态空间高斯光束干涉,通过理论分析得到两任意偏振态空间高斯光束干涉光强空间分布,并通过实验进行验证。研究结果表明:两束偏振态完全相同高斯光束干涉,可以得到对比度为1的清晰干涉条纹图样;两束正交偏振态高斯光束无干涉现象,对比度为0;其他偏振条件下高斯光束干涉图样对比度介于0和1之间。本文研究结果有助于形象直观地了解多偏振态高斯光束干涉,有助于偏振高斯光束干涉的应用和研究。

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Sun F Y, Wu S L, Xie H T, et al. Mach-Zehnder-based spatial-phase-shift double-imaging system with large field of view[J]. Chinese Journal of Lasers, 2021, 48(7): 0704001.
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