

傍轴光束传输的动力学分析

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提 要

本文运用电磁场的梯度矢势分析了一般情况下傍轴光束的衍射传输问题。

文献[1]已经指出,对于自由电磁场的稳态传输过程,可用我们建立的电磁场的梯度矢势来描述和处理。文献[2]讨论了这种描述的具体方法,并指出了它的优缺点。本文将进一步对用梯度矢势描述任意傍轴光束传输的正确性进行普遍的验证。

根据电磁场的波动方程,任一沿 z 轴稳态传输的傍轴光束可表示为:

$$\Phi = \Phi_0 e^{ikL}. \quad (1)$$

这里,“傍轴”是指 $\nabla L \cdot \mathbf{e}_3 \doteq 1$, \mathbf{e}_3 是沿 z 轴的单位矢量。在傍轴条件下, Φ_0^2 代表时间平均的场能量密度; L 是准程函; $k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$ 。为了简化讨论起见,先假定光束是一维的,即 Φ_0 及 L 只是坐标 (x, z) 的函数。根据文献[1],光束沿 z 轴向前衍射传输,可以表示为由梯度矢势导出的体应力作用于场流体的结果。即往前传输 dz 距离,场流体动量密度矢量的角偏转 $d\beta$ 应等于:

$$d\beta = \frac{\left(\frac{\partial P_x}{\partial z}\right)}{|P|} dz, \quad (2)$$

式中 P, P_x 分别代表场流体动量密度矢量及其沿 x 轴的分量, $\frac{\partial P_x}{\partial z}$ 是实体微商^[4]。

$$\left(\frac{\partial P_x}{\partial z}\right) dz = (\mathbf{T}_0)_x dt = \frac{(\mathbf{T}_0)_x}{c} dz,$$

这里, $(\mathbf{T}_0)_x$ 是场流体体应力密度矢量沿 x 轴的分量, c 是光速。在傍轴条件下:

$$|P| \doteq \frac{\Phi_0^2}{c}, \quad (3)$$

$$\therefore d\beta = \frac{(\mathbf{T}_0)_x}{\Phi_0^2} dz, \quad (4)$$

其中^[4]

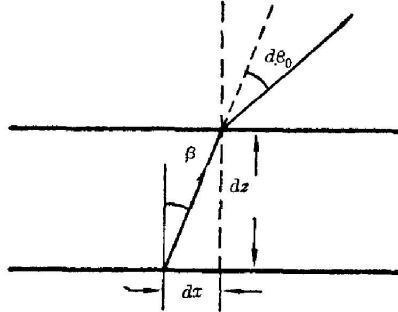
$$(\mathbf{T}_0)_x = T_1 + T_2,$$

$$T_1 = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\Phi_0^2 \frac{\partial \varphi_x}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{1}{2k^2} \left(\Phi_0 \frac{\partial^3 \Phi_0}{\partial x^3} - \frac{\partial^2 \Phi_0}{\partial x^2} \cdot \frac{\partial \Phi_0}{\partial x} \right),$$

$$T_2 = -\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\Phi_0^2 \frac{\partial \varphi_x}{\partial z} \right) = \frac{1}{2k^2} \left(\Phi_0 \frac{\partial^3 \Phi_0}{\partial z^2 \partial x} - \frac{\partial^2 \Phi_0}{\partial z^2} \cdot \frac{\partial \Phi_0}{\partial x} \right).$$

以上是由梯度矢势导出的结果。

另一方面, 光束往前传输 dz 距离, 由(1)式可得出衍射光线的角偏转 $d\beta_0$ 应等于(见图):



光路图

$$d\beta_0 = \frac{\partial(\nabla L)_x}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial(\nabla L)_x}{\partial z} dz,$$

$$\text{式中} \quad dx = \beta dz,$$

$$\therefore d\beta_0 = \left[\beta \frac{\partial(\nabla L)_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(\nabla L)_x}{\partial z} \right] dz. \quad (5)$$

这是由电磁场波动方程的解直接得出的结果。

本文所指的验证, 就是指对于任意的傍轴光束, 都可证明:

$$d\beta = d\beta_0. \quad (6)$$

验证分三步进行: 首先证明, 对单个厄米高斯模,

(6)式成立; 其次证明, 在一个正交、完备厄米高斯模系中, 任意两个厄米高斯模迭加后的传输, (6)式也成立; 最后, 推广到多个模迭加后的传输, (6)式都成立。这样, 根据模系的正交、完备性质, 任何傍轴光束也都可以展开为这个模系的线性, 从而验证了任何傍轴光束的传输都可以用梯度势来描写。

一、单个厄米高斯光束的传输

一个第 m 阶的一维厄米高斯光束可表示为:

$$\phi_m = \phi_{0m} e^{ikL_m}, \quad (7)$$

$$\text{式中} \quad \phi_{0m} = a_m H_m \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}x}{\sigma} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{\sigma^2}} \right), \quad L_m = \frac{x^2}{2R} + \frac{\gamma_m}{k};$$

$$\text{而} \quad \sigma = \frac{\sqrt{k^2 \sigma_0^4 + 4z^2}}{k\sigma_0}, \quad R = \frac{k^2 \sigma_0^4 + 4z^2}{4z},$$

$$\gamma_m = \left(m + \frac{1}{2} \right) \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{k\sigma_0^2}{2z} \right) + kz, \quad \sigma_0 \text{ 为公共高斯因子的光腰半径。}$$

将(7)式代入(5)式得:

$$d\beta_0 = \frac{4x}{k^2 \sigma^4} dz. \quad (8)$$

注意到这个结果与阶数 m 无关, 表明每一阶的厄米高斯光束都具有相同的衍射光线。

现在, 运用梯度矢势, 依照(4)式, 计算 $d\beta$, 第 m 阶模的傍轴条件可表示为 $\frac{m+1/2}{k\sigma_0} \ll 1$ 。在这种条件下, 在 ϕ_{0m} 有意义的区域内, $\frac{1}{k} \cdot \frac{\partial \phi_{0m}}{\partial x}$ 是一级小量, $\frac{1}{k} \cdot \frac{\partial \phi_{0m}}{\partial z}$ 是二级小量, $\frac{T_1}{k}$ 是三级小量, $\frac{T_2}{k}$ 是五级小量。因此, 与 T_1 相比, T_2 可略去, 这样

$$(\mathbf{T}_0)_x \doteq T_1. \quad (9)$$

将(7)式代入(4)式, 得:

$$\begin{aligned} T_1 = & \frac{a_m^2 G^2}{2k^2} \left[\frac{8x}{\sigma^4} H_m^2 - \frac{4H_m}{\sigma^2} \frac{\partial H_m}{\partial x} + \frac{4x}{\sigma^2} \left(\frac{\partial H_m}{\partial x} \right)^2 \right. \\ & \left. - \left(\frac{\partial H_m}{\partial x} + \frac{4xH_m}{\sigma^2} \right) \frac{\partial^2 H_m}{\partial x^2} + H_m \frac{\partial^3 H_m}{\partial x^3} \right], \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

其中: $G = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{\sigma^2}}$; $H_m \equiv H_m\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}x}{\sigma}\right)$ 。

注意到:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial H_m}{\partial x} &= \frac{2\sqrt{2}m}{\sigma} H_{m-1}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 H_m}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{8\sqrt{2}mx}{\sigma^3} H_{m-1} - \frac{4m}{\sigma^2} H_m, \\ \frac{\partial^3 H_m}{\partial x^3} &= \frac{8\sqrt{2}m}{\sigma^3} \left(\frac{4x^2}{\sigma^2} - m + 1 \right) H_{m-1} - \frac{16mx}{\sigma^4} H_m, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (11)$$

将(11)式代入(10)式,得:

$$T_1 = \frac{4x}{k^2\sigma^4} a_m^2 H_m^2 G^2 - \frac{4x}{k^2\sigma^4} \phi_{0m}^2 \quad (12)$$

将(7)、(9)和(12)式代入(4)式,得:

$$d\beta = \frac{4x}{k^2\sigma^4} dz_0 \quad (13)$$

从(8)、(13)两式得到相同的结果表明: 任何一个厄米高斯光束的衍射传输均可用梯度矢量来描写。

二、两个厄米高斯光束迭加后的传输

在一个正交、完备的厄米高斯模系中, 任意两个阶数分别为 m 与 n 的模的迭加可表示为:

$$\Phi = \phi_m + \phi_n, \quad (14)$$

式中 $\phi_m = \phi_{0m} e^{ikL_m}$, $\phi_n = \phi_{0n} e^{ikL_n}$ 。

这里的傍轴条件是:

$$\frac{m+1/2}{k\sigma_0} \ll 1; \quad \frac{n+1/2}{k\sigma_0} \ll 1。$$

现在考虑从 $z = z_0$ 截面到 $z = z_0 + dz$ 截面的传输。 z_0 的选择是任意的, 目的只是为了推导的简化。这样, L_m , L_n 可分别表示为:

$$L_m = L_0 + \frac{\gamma_{m0}}{k} + \frac{\gamma'_m}{k}; \quad L_n = L_0 + \frac{\gamma_{n0}}{k} + \frac{\gamma'_n}{k}, \quad (15)$$

其中: $\gamma_{m0} = \left(m + \frac{1}{2}\right) \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{k\sigma_0^2}{2z_0}\right) + kz_0$, $\gamma_{n0} = \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{k\sigma_0^2}{2z_0}\right) + kz_0$,

$$\gamma'_m = \gamma_m - \gamma_{m0}, \quad \gamma'_n = \gamma_n - \gamma_{n0}, \quad L_0 = \frac{x^2}{2R}。$$

将(15)式代入(14)式,得:

$$\Phi = \Phi_a + \Phi_b, \quad (16)$$

式中 $\Phi_a = (a_m \cos \gamma_{m0} H_m e^{i\gamma'_m} + a_n \cos \gamma_{n0} H_n e^{i\gamma'_n}) G e^{ikL_0}$,

$$\Phi_b = (a_m \sin \gamma_{m0} H_m e^{i\gamma'_m} + a_n \sin \gamma_{n0} H_n e^{i\gamma'_n}) G e^{i(kL_0 + \frac{\pi}{2})}。$$

虽然 Φ_a , Φ_b 式右边括弧内仍包含虚部, 但当 $z \rightarrow z_0$, 虚部 $\rightarrow 0$ 。因此, 在 $z = z_0$ 截面上, Φ_a ,

Φ_0 的位相只差 $\frac{\pi}{2}$, 即两部分只是强度迭加, 不产生干涉; 而且, 往后 T_1 的计算只涉及 Φ_a , Φ_0 及其对 x 的微商。因此, 可分解为两个部分分别证明。先讨论 Φ_a , 它可表示为:

$$\Phi_a = \Phi_{0a} e^{ikL_a}, \quad (17)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{0a} &= [(a_m \cos \gamma_{m0} \cos \gamma'_m H_m + a_n \cos \gamma_{n0} \cos \gamma'_n H_n)^2 \\ &\quad + (a_m \cos \gamma_{m0} \sin \gamma'_m H_m + a_n \cos \gamma_{n0} \sin \gamma'_n H_n)^2]^{1/2} \cdot G, \\ L_a &= L_0 + \Theta, \\ \Theta &= \frac{1}{k} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{a_m \cos \gamma_{m0} \sin \gamma'_m H_m + a_n \cos \gamma_{n0} \sin \gamma'_n H_n}{a_m \cos \gamma_{m0} \cos \gamma'_m H_m + a_n \cos \gamma_{n0} \cos \gamma'_n H_n} \right). \end{aligned}$$

将(17)式代入(5)式, 得:

$$(d\beta_{0a})_{z=z_0} = \left[\beta_a \frac{\partial(\nabla L_a)_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(\nabla L_a)_x}{\partial z} \right]_{z=z_0} dz, \quad (18)$$

加脚标“0a”表示 Φ_a 的 $d\beta_0$, 考虑到当 $z = z_0$, $\Theta = 0$, 故在 $z = z_0$ 截面上, β_a 与单个厄米高斯模的 β 相同。这样, (18)式可分解为两个部分:

$$(d\beta_{0a})_{z=z_0} = (d\beta_G)_{z=z_0} + \left(\beta_a \frac{\partial^2 \Theta}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \Theta}{\partial z \partial x} \right)_{z=z_0} dx, \quad (19)$$

其中: $d\beta_G = \left(\frac{4x}{k^2 \sigma^4} \right) dz$, 即单个厄米高斯模的衍射光线的角偏转。

注意到 $\left(\frac{\partial^2 \Theta}{\partial x^2} \right)_{z=z_0} = 0$,

$$\therefore (d\beta_{0a})_{z=z_0} = (d\beta_G)_{z=z_0} + \left(\frac{\partial^2 \Theta}{\partial z \partial x} \right)_{z=z_0} dz, \quad (20)$$

将(17)式代入(20)式, 经运算后得:

$$\begin{aligned} (d\beta_{0a})_{z=z_0} &= (d\beta_G)_{z=z_0} \\ &\quad + \left\{ \frac{4\sqrt{2} a_m a_n \cos \gamma_{m0} \cos \gamma_{n0} [n(m-n)H_m H_{n-1} + m(n-m)H_n H_{m-1}]}{k^2 \sigma^3 (a_m \cos \gamma_{m0} H_m + a_n \cos \gamma_{n0} H_n)^2} \right\}_{z=z_0} dz. \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

另一方面, 运用梯度矢势, 依照(4)式, 计算 $d\beta_a$, 脚标“a”的意义同前。 T_2 与 T_1 相比可略去, 理由同前。这样, 类似(10)式, 可得到:

$$\begin{aligned} (T_0)_x \doteq T_1 &= \frac{1}{2k^2} \left[\left(\frac{8x}{\sigma^4} \right) \Phi_{0a}^2 - \frac{4\Phi_{0a}}{\sigma^2} \cdot \frac{\partial \Phi_{0a}}{\partial x} + \frac{4x}{\sigma^2} \left(\frac{\partial \Phi_{0a}}{\partial x} \right)^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \left(\frac{\partial \Phi_{0a}}{\partial x} + \frac{4x}{\sigma^2} \right) \frac{\partial^2 \Phi_{0a}}{\partial x^2} + \Phi_{0a} \frac{\partial^3 \Phi_{0a}}{\partial x^3} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

注意到当 $z = z_0$

$$(\Phi_{0a})_{z=z_0} = (D \cdot G)_{z=z_0},$$

其中: $D = a_m \cos \gamma_{m0} \cos \gamma'_m H_m + a_n \cos \gamma_{n0} \cos \gamma'_n H_n$

将上式代入(22)式, 得:

$$\begin{aligned} (T_1)_{z=z_0} &= \left\{ \left(\frac{4x}{k^2 \sigma^4} \right) D^2 G^2 + \frac{D^2 G^2}{2k^2 D^2} \left[-\frac{4D}{\sigma^2} \cdot \frac{\partial D}{\partial x} + \frac{4x}{\sigma^2} \left(\frac{\partial D}{\partial x} \right)^2 \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. - \left(\frac{\partial D}{\partial x} + \frac{4xD}{\sigma^2} \right) \frac{\partial^2 D}{\partial x^2} + D \frac{\partial^3 D}{\partial x^3} \right] \right\}_{z=z_0}, \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

将(23), (22), (17)式代入(4)式, 并引用(11)式, 经运算后得:

$$(d\beta_a)_{z=z_0} = (d\beta_G)_{z=z_0} + \left\{ \frac{4\sqrt{2} a_m a_n \cos \gamma_{m0} \cos \gamma_{n0} [n(m-n) H_m H_{n-1} + m(n-m) H_n H_{m-1}]}{k^2 \sigma^3 (a_m \cos \gamma_{m0} H_m + a_n \cos \gamma_{n0} H_n)^2} \right\}_{z=z_0} dz \quad (24)$$

考虑到 z_0 是任意选择的, 故在结果中可去掉脚标 $z = z_0$, 并由(21)式和(24)式相等的事实, 最后得到:

$$d\beta_a = d\beta_{0a} = d\beta_G + \left\{ \frac{4\sqrt{2} a_m a_n \cos \gamma_m \cos \gamma_n [n(m-n) H_m H_{n-1} + m(n-m) H_n H_{m-1}]}{k^2 \sigma^3 (a_m \cos \gamma_m H_m + a_n \cos \gamma_n H_n)^2} \right\} dz, \quad (25)$$

用同样的步骤, 可推导出:

$$d\beta_b = d\beta_{0b} = d\beta_G + \left\{ \frac{4\sqrt{2} a_m a_n \sin \gamma_m \sin \gamma_n [n(m-n) H_m H_{n-1} + m(n-m) H_n H_{m-1}]}{k^2 \sigma^3 (a_m \sin \gamma_m H_m + a_n \sin \gamma_n H_n)^2} \right\} dz. \quad (26)$$

到此, 我们验证了两个厄米高斯模迭加后的衍射传输仍可用梯度矢势来描述。当然, 以上的验证是分解为两个部分进行的。在本文附录中, 我们导出了迭加后整个光束(不分解)的衍射光线的角偏转, 并同样证明了 $d\beta = d\beta_0$, 其结果是:

$$d\beta = d\beta_0 = \frac{1}{k^2 \sigma^3} \left(A + \frac{B}{\Phi_0^2} + \frac{C}{\Phi_0^4} + \frac{D}{\Phi_0^6} \right) dz, \quad (27)$$

其中: $A = \frac{4x}{\sigma}$,

$$B = 4\sqrt{2} a_m a_n \cos(\gamma_m - \gamma_n) [m(n-m) H_n H_{m-1} + n(m-n) H_m H_{n-1}],$$

$$C = 16\sqrt{2} a_m^2 a_n^2 \sin^2(\gamma_m - \gamma_n) [(n-m)(m H_n H_{m-1} - n H_m H_{n-1}) H_m H_n]$$

$$+ 32 a_m^2 a_n^2 \sin^2(\gamma_m - \gamma_n) \left[\frac{x}{\sigma} (m H_n H_{m-1} - n H_m H_{n-1})^2 \right],$$

$$D = 64\sqrt{2} a_m^2 a_n^2 \sin^2(\gamma_m - \gamma_n) [mn(m a_m^2 H_m H_{m-1} + n a_n^2 H_n H_{n-1}) H_m H_{m-1} H_n H_{n-1}]$$

$$+ 32\sqrt{2} a_m^3 a_n^3 \sin^2(\gamma_m - \gamma_n) \cos(\gamma_m - \gamma_n)$$

$$\times [mn(m H_{m-1} H_n + n H_{n-1} H_m) H_m H_{m-1} H_n H_{n-1}]$$

$$- (m^3 H_{m-1}^3 H_n^3 + n^3 H_{n-1}^3 H_m^3)]$$

$$- 32\sqrt{2} a_m^2 a_n^2 \sin^2(\gamma_m - \gamma_n) [mn(m a_m^2 H_{m-1} H_n^3 + n a_n^2 H_{n-1} H_m^3) H_{m-1} H_{n-1}]$$

$$+ (m^3 a_m^2 H_{m-1}^3 H_n + n^3 a_n^2 H_{n-1}^3 H_m) H_m H_n],$$

$$\Phi_0^2 = [a_m^2 H_m^2 + a_n^2 H_n^2 + 2a_m a_n H_m H_n \cos(\gamma_m - \gamma_n)] G^2.$$

注意到(27)式右边第一项反映了单个厄米高斯模的衍射光线角偏转 $d\beta_0$, 第二、三、四项反映了两个迭加模之间的相互作用。此外, 从场流体观点来看^{[1], [3]}, 对于分解后的 Φ_a 和 Φ_b , 偏离单个模传输所增加的那部分横向动量 dP_a , dP_b 分别等于:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} dP_a &= (d\beta_a - d\beta_0) (\Phi_{0a}^2/c), \\ dP_b &= (d\beta_b - d\beta_0) (\Phi_{0b}^2/c). \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (28)$$

故两部分所增加的横向动量之和 dP 等于:

$$dP = dP_a + dP_b \\ = \frac{4\sqrt{2} a_m a_n \cos(\gamma_m - \gamma_n) [n(m-n) H_m H_{n-1} + m(n-m) H_n H_{m-1}] G^2}{ck^2 \sigma^3} dz. \quad (29)$$

这对应于光束(不分解)有一个衍射光线角偏转 $d\beta'$

$$d\beta' = \frac{dP}{(\Phi_0^2/c)} \\ = \frac{4\sqrt{2} a_m a_n \cos(\gamma_m - \gamma_n) [n(m-n) H_m H_{n-1} + m(n-m) H_n H_{m-1}]}{k^2 \sigma^3 \Phi_0^2} dz \\ = \frac{B}{k^2 \sigma^3 \Phi_0^2}, \quad (30)$$

这已经反映在(27)式右边第二项之中。

三、多个厄米高斯光束迭加后的传输

从(27)式的形式容易看出,对两个模迭加后传输的验证,很容易推广到多个模迭加后的传输,如果模的阶数从0到 N , 衍射光线角偏转 $d\beta$ 的表示式应写成:

$$d\beta = d\beta_0 = \left[\frac{A}{k^2 \sigma^3} + \frac{1}{2\Phi_0^2} \sum_{m=0}^N \sum_{n=0}^N B + \frac{1}{2\Phi_0^4} \sum_{m=0}^N \sum_{n=0}^N C + \frac{1}{2\Phi_0^6} \sum_{m=0}^N \sum_{n=0}^N D \right] dz,$$

其中:

$$\Phi_0^2 = G^2 \sum_{m=0}^N \sum_{n=0}^N [a_m^2 H_m^2 + a_n^2 H_n^2 + 2a_m a_n H_m H_n \cos(\gamma_m - \gamma_n)]. \quad (31)$$

最后必须指出,文献[2]建立的描写傍轴光束传输的计算机程序,是引用了梯度矢势来计算衍射光线的走向。在傍轴条件下,这样来引用梯度矢势的正确性,在本文中得到了普遍证明。另一方面,程序引用了连续性方程来计算传输过程中光束强度分布的变化。而对于引用电磁场的连续性方程,则无验证的必要。此外,对于二维傍轴光束的传输,用完全相同的步骤,同样可证明用梯度矢势描述的正确性。

附 录

§1 证明两个厄米高斯模迭加后(不分解)的体应力密度矢量沿 x 轴的分量 $(\mathbf{T}_0)_x$ 等于:

$$(\mathbf{T}_0)_x = T_{RI} + 2\Phi_0^2 \left(\frac{\partial L'}{\partial x} \right) \left(\frac{\partial^2 L'}{\partial x^2} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial L'}{\partial x} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\partial \Phi_0^2}{\partial x} \right), \quad (A1)$$

其中:

$$L' = L - L_0, \quad L_0 = \frac{x^2}{2R},$$

$$\Phi = \phi_m + \phi_n = \Phi_0 e^{ik(L'+L_0)},$$

$$T_{RI} = - \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\Phi_{0R}^2 \frac{\partial \phi_{xI}}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\Phi_{0I}^2 \frac{\partial \phi_{xI}}{\partial x} \right) \right],$$

$$\Phi_{0R} = \Phi_0 \cos kL'; \quad \Phi_{0I} = \Phi_0 \sin kL'.$$

现推导如下,由(A1)式得:

$$\Phi = \Phi_0 e^{ik(L'+L_0)} = (\Phi_{0R} + i\Phi_{0I}) e^{ikL_0}, \quad (A2)$$

$$\Phi_0^2 = \Phi^* \Phi = \Phi_{0R}^2 + \Phi_{0I}^2, \quad (\text{A3})$$

$$\frac{\Phi_{0I}}{\Phi_{0R}} = \tan kL'; \quad L' = \frac{1}{k} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\Phi_{0I}}{\Phi_{0R}} \right), \quad (\text{A4})$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Phi_{0R} &= (a_m H_m \cos \gamma_m + a_n H_n \cos \gamma_n) G \\ \Phi_{0I} &= (a_m H_m \sin \gamma_m + a_n H_n \sin \gamma_n) G \end{aligned} \right\}. \quad (\text{A5})$$

这里, $\Phi_{0R} e^{ikL_0}$ 、 $\Phi_{0I} e^{ikL_0}$ 分别满足达朗贝尔方程。

由(4)式知道:

$$\varphi_{xR} = -\frac{1}{2k^2} \left(\frac{1}{\Phi_{0R}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Phi_{0R} \right) = \frac{1}{2k} \left(\frac{\partial L'}{\partial x} \right) (\tan kL') + \varphi_x, \quad (\text{A6})$$

其中:

$$\varphi_x = -\frac{1}{2k^2} \left(\frac{1}{\Phi_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Phi_0 \right),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\Phi_{0R}^2 \frac{\partial \varphi_{xR}}{\partial x} \right] &= -\Phi_0^2 \left(\frac{\partial L'}{\partial x} \right) \left(\frac{\partial^2 L'}{\partial x^2} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial L'}{\partial x} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\partial \Phi_0^2}{\partial x} \right)^2 \\ &+ \left[-\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\Phi_0^2 \frac{\partial \varphi_x}{\partial x} \right) \right] \cos^2 kL' + \left(\Phi_0^2 \frac{\partial \varphi_x}{\partial x} \right) (k \sin 2kL') \left(\frac{\partial L'}{\partial x} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A7})$$

同理

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\Phi_{0I}^2 \frac{\partial \varphi_{xI}}{\partial x} \right] &= -\Phi_0^2 \left(\frac{\partial L'}{\partial x} \right) \left(\frac{\partial^2 L'}{\partial x^2} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial L'}{\partial x} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\partial \Phi_0^2}{\partial x} \right)^2 \\ &+ \left[-\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\Phi_0^2 \frac{\partial \varphi_x}{\partial x} \right) \right] \sin^2 kL' - \left(\Phi_0^2 \frac{\partial \varphi_x}{\partial x} \right) (k \sin 2kL') \left(\frac{\partial L'}{\partial x} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A8})$$

两式相加

$$T_{RI} = -2\Phi_0^2 \left(\frac{\partial L'}{\partial x} \right) \left(\frac{\partial^2 L'}{\partial x^2} \right) - \left(\frac{\partial L'}{\partial x} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\partial \Phi_0^2}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left[-\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\Phi_0^2 \frac{\partial \varphi_x}{\partial x} \right) \right]. \quad (\text{A9})$$

又从(4)式给出,在傍轴条件下:

$$(\mathbf{T}_0)_x = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\Phi_0^2 \frac{\partial \varphi_x}{\partial x} \right). \quad (\text{A10})$$

代入(A9)式,得:

$$(\mathbf{T}_0)_x = T_{RI} + 2\Phi_0^2 \left(\frac{\partial L'}{\partial x} \right) \left(\frac{\partial^2 L'}{\partial x^2} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial L'}{\partial x} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\partial \Phi_0^2}{\partial x} \right)^2,$$

这就是(A1)式。

§2 利用(A1)式计算 $d\beta$

$$d\beta = \frac{(\mathbf{T}_0)_x}{\Phi_0^2} dz = \left[\frac{T_{RI}}{\Phi_0^2} + 2 \left(\frac{\partial L'}{\partial x} \right) \left(\frac{\partial^2 L'}{\partial x^2} \right) + \frac{1}{\Phi_0^2} \left(\frac{\partial L'}{\partial x} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\partial \Phi_0^2}{\partial x} \right)^2 \right] dz. \quad (\text{A11})$$

由(A3)式得:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \Phi_0^2}{\partial x} &= -\frac{4x}{\sigma^2} \Phi_0^2 + \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{\sigma} [ma_m^2 H_m H_{m-1} + na_n^2 H_n H_{n-1} \\ &+ a_m a_n \cos(\gamma_m - \gamma_n) (nH_m H_{n-1} + mH_n H_{m-1})] G^2. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A12})$$

由(A1)式得:

$$\frac{\partial L'}{\partial x} = \frac{2\sqrt{2} a_m a_n \sin(\gamma_m - \gamma_n)}{k\sigma\Phi_0^2} (mH_{m-1}H_n - nH_m H_{n-1}) G^2. \quad (\text{A13})$$

注意到厄米多项式的递推公式:

$$2(m-1)H_{m-2} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sigma} x H_{m-1} - H_m,$$

得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 L'}{\partial x^2} = & \frac{8a_m a_n \sin(\gamma_m - \gamma_n)}{k\sigma^2 \Phi_0^2} \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}x}{\sigma} (mH_{m-1}H_n - nH_mH_{n-1}) \right] G^2 \\ & + \frac{16a_m a_n \sin(\gamma_m - \gamma_n)}{k\sigma^2 \Phi_0^4} [H_m H_n (n^2 a_n^2 H_{n-1}^2 - m^2 a_m^2 H_{m-1}^2) \\ & + mnH_{m-1}H_{n-1}(a_m^2 H_m^2 - a_n^2 H_n^2) \\ & + a_m a_n \cos(\gamma_m - \gamma_n)(n^2 H_m^2 H_{n-1}^2 - m^2 H_{m-1}^2 H_n^2)] G^4. \end{aligned} \quad (A14)$$

此外, 在计算 T_{RI} 时考虑到当 $z=z_0$, 附录的 Φ_{0R} , Φ_{0I} 与 Φ_{0a} , Φ_{0b} 相同。所以 T_{RI} 等于在分解为两部分运算所得的体应力密度之和 [见(23)式], 故从(12), (29)式得到:

$$T_{RI} = \frac{4x}{k^2 \sigma^4} \Phi_0^2 + \frac{4\sqrt{2}a_m a_n \cos(\gamma_m - \gamma_n) [n(m-n)H_m H_{n-1} + m(n-m)H_n H_{m-1}] G^2}{k^2 \sigma^3}. \quad (A15)$$

将(A12), (A13), (A14), (A15)式代入(A11), (4)式, 即得(27)式。

§ 3 利用电磁场波动方程的解所给出的准程函直接计算 $d\beta_0$

由(5)式得:

$$d\beta_0 = \left[\beta \frac{\partial(\nabla L)_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(\nabla L)_x}{\partial z} \right] dz = \left[\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} \right) \left(\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x^2} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial z \partial x} \right] dz. \quad (A16)$$

(A1)和 Φ 可表示如下:

$$\Phi = (\phi_{0r} + i\phi_{0i}) G e^{ikL_0}, \quad (A17)$$

其中:

$$\phi_{0r} = a_m H_m \cos \gamma_m + a_n H_n \cos \gamma_n,$$

$$\phi_{0i} = a_n H_m \sin \gamma_m + a_n H_n \sin \gamma_n,$$

$$\phi_0^2 \equiv \phi_{0r}^2 + \phi_{0i}^2,$$

$$L = L_0 + \theta; \quad L_0 = z + \frac{x^2}{2R}; \quad \theta = \frac{1}{k} \tan^{-1} \frac{\phi_{0i}}{\phi_{0r}}. \quad (A17')$$

代入(A16)式, 得:

$$\begin{aligned} d\beta_0 = & \left[\left(\frac{\partial L_0'}{\partial x} \right) \left(\frac{\partial^2 L_0'}{\partial x^2} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 L_0'}{\partial z \partial x} \right] dz \\ & + \left[\left(\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} \right) \left(\frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial x^2} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} \right) \left(\frac{\partial^2 L_0'}{\partial x^2} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial x^2} \right) \left(\frac{\partial L_0'}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial z \partial x} \right] dz, \end{aligned} \quad (A18)$$

其中: $\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{k\phi_0^2} \left(\phi_{0r} \frac{\partial \phi_{0i}}{\partial x} - \phi_{0i} \frac{\partial \phi_{0r}}{\partial x} \right),$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{k\phi_0^2} \left(\phi_{0r} \frac{\partial^2 \phi_{0i}}{\partial x^2} - \phi_{0i} \frac{\partial^2 \phi_{0r}}{\partial x^2} \right)$$

$$- \frac{2}{k\phi_0^4} \left(\phi_{0r} \frac{\partial \phi_{0i}}{\partial x} - \phi_{0i} \frac{\partial \phi_{0r}}{\partial x} \right) \left(\phi_{0r} \frac{\partial \phi_{0r}}{\partial x} + \phi_{0i} \frac{\partial \phi_{0i}}{\partial x} \right),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial z \partial x} = \frac{1}{k\phi_0^2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial \phi_{0i}}{\partial x} \right) \left(\frac{\partial \phi_{0r}}{\partial z} \right) - \left(\frac{\partial \phi_{0r}}{\partial x} \right) \left(\frac{\partial \phi_{0i}}{\partial z} \right) + \phi_{0r} \frac{\partial^2 \phi_{0i}}{\partial z \partial x} - \phi_{0i} \frac{\partial^2 \phi_{0r}}{\partial z \partial x} \right]$$

$$- \frac{2}{k\phi_0^4} \left(\phi_{0r} \frac{\partial \phi_{0i}}{\partial x} - \phi_{0i} \frac{\partial \phi_{0r}}{\partial x} \right) \left(\phi_{0r} \frac{\partial \phi_{0r}}{\partial z} + \phi_{0i} \frac{\partial \phi_{0i}}{\partial z} \right).$$

将(A17')式代入(A18)式,得:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial \phi_{or}}{\partial x} &= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sigma} (ma_m H_{m-1} \cos \gamma_m + na_n H_{n-1} \cos \gamma_n), \\
 \frac{\partial \phi_{oi}}{\partial x} &= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sigma} (ma_m H_{m-1} \sin \gamma_m + na_n H_{n-1} \sin \gamma_n), \\
 \frac{\partial \phi_{or}}{\partial z} &= \frac{2m+1}{k\sigma^2} a_m H_m \sin \gamma_m + \frac{2n+1}{k\sigma^2} a_n H_n \sin \gamma_n \\
 &\quad - \frac{8\sqrt{2}xz}{k^2\sigma_0^2\sigma^3} (ma_m H_{m-1} \cos \gamma_m + na_n H_{n-1} \cos \gamma_n), \\
 \frac{\partial \phi_{oi}}{\partial z} &= -\frac{2m+1}{k\sigma^2} a_m H_m \cos \gamma_m - \frac{2n+1}{k\sigma^2} a_n H_n \cos \gamma_n \\
 &\quad - \frac{8\sqrt{2}xz}{k^2\sigma_0^2\sigma^3} (ma_m H_{m-1} \sin \gamma_m + na_n H_{n-1} \sin \gamma_n), \\
 \frac{\partial^2 \phi_{or}}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{8}{\sigma^2} [m(m-1)a_m H_{m-2} \cos \gamma_m + n(n-1)a_n H_{n-2} \cos \gamma_n], \\
 \frac{\partial^2 \phi_{oi}}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{8}{\sigma^2} [m(m-1)a_m H_{m-2} \sin \gamma_m + n(n-1)a_n H_{n-2} \sin \gamma_n], \\
 \frac{\partial^2 \phi_{or}}{\partial z \partial x} &= \frac{2\sqrt{2}m(2m+1)}{k\sigma^3} a_m H_{m-1} \sin \gamma_m + \frac{2\sqrt{2}n(2n+1)}{k\sigma^3} a_n H_{n-1} \sin \gamma_n \\
 &\quad - \frac{8\sqrt{2}z}{k^2\sigma_0^2\sigma^3} (ma_m H_{m-1} \cos \gamma_m + na_n H_{n-1} \cos \gamma_n) \\
 &\quad - \frac{32xz}{k^2\sigma_0^2\sigma^4} [m(m-1)a_m H_{m-2} \cos \gamma_m + n(n-1)a_n H_{n-2} \cos \gamma_n], \\
 \frac{\partial^2 \phi_{oi}}{\partial z \partial x} &= -\frac{2\sqrt{2}m(2m+1)}{k\sigma^3} a_m H_{m-1} \cos \gamma_m - \frac{2\sqrt{2}n(2n+1)}{k\sigma^3} a_n H_{n-1} \cos \gamma_n \\
 &\quad - \frac{8\sqrt{2}z}{k^2\sigma_0^2\sigma^3} (ma_m H_{m-1} \sin \gamma_m + na_n H_{n-1} \sin \gamma_n) \\
 &\quad - \frac{32xz}{k^2\sigma_0^2\sigma^4} [m(m-1)a_m H_{m-2} \sin \gamma_m + n(n-1)a_n H_{n-2} \sin \gamma_n]. \quad (A19)
 \end{aligned}$$

注意到(A18)式中 $d\beta_0$ 表示式右边第一项就是单个厄米高斯模衍射光线的角偏转 $d\beta_n$, 将(A19)式的 8 个等式连同厄米多项式的递推公式代入 $d\beta_0$ 表示式右边第二项,最后得到的 $d\beta_0$ 就是(27)式,这就再次验证了梯度矢势的适用性。

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Dynamic analysis on transmissions of paraxial light beams

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Abstract

In this paper the transmission of paraxial light beams was analyzed based on the gradient vector potential of electromagnetic field.