

# 部分相干信息处理系统的噪声演绩 (II)——时间部分相干照明

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## 提 要

本文研究了时间相干性对光学信息处理系统噪声演绩的影响。以输出信噪比作为信息处理系统噪声演绩的度量,系统中任意平面上的颗粒噪声及相位噪声作为主要的噪声源。结果表明,时间部分相干照明可以提高系统的输出信噪比,对系统的装置噪声有明显的抑制作用。

关键词: 时间部分相干, 信息处理, 噪声演绩。

## 一、前 言

由于严格的实验环境要求以及不可避免的相干噪声的影响限制了相干光学信息处理技术的发展及应用,从而发展了既能象相干系统那样处理复振幅信号,又能象非相干系统那样抑制相干噪声<sup>[1]</sup>的部分相干信息处理系统(又称白光信息处理系统)。本文定量地研究了部分相干信息处理系统的噪声演绩,通过公式推导,分析了从输入面到输出面之间任意平面上颗粒噪声及相位起伏对输出信噪比的影响,并着重讨论了系统装置噪声,傅里叶变换透镜平面的情况。从所得到的结果亦可推出输入面与傅里叶频谱面的情况,取得与文献[2]相同的结论。

本文的噪声演绩以输出信噪比为度量,其它基本规定仍如文献[2]。系统的输出信噪比与照明光源的时间、空间相干性密切相关,本文仅讨论时间相干性的作用,有关空间相干性的问题将另文详述。

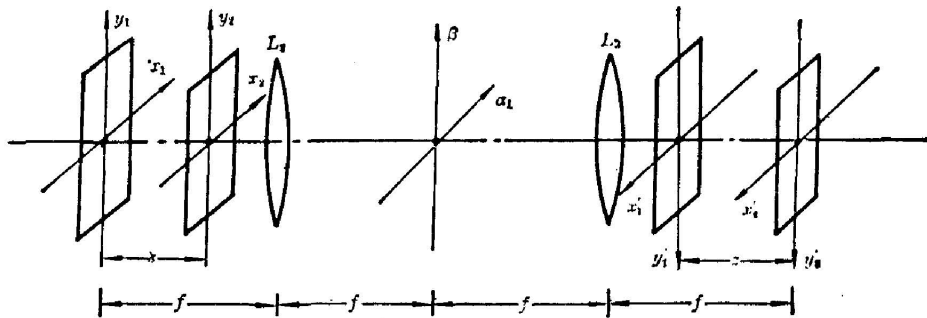


Fig. 1 The noise plane is on the left of the lens 2

## 二、关于相位噪声的分析

设噪声平面到输入平面的距离为  $z$  (图 1), 该平面上的光振幅分布可由菲涅耳衍射积分求出\*

$$\begin{aligned} U(x_2, y_2) &= \exp\left[i\frac{k}{2z}(x_2^2 + y_2^2)\right] \iint_{-\infty}^{\infty} (1 + \cos 2\pi\nu y_1) \exp\left[i\frac{k}{2z}(x_1^2 + y_1^2)\right] \\ &\quad \times \exp\left[-i\frac{k}{z}(x_1x_2 + y_1y_2)\right] dx_1 dy_1 \\ &= 1 + \exp\left[-i\frac{(\pi\nu)^2}{(k/2z)}\right] \cos 2\pi\nu y_2. \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

由成像关系, 可以容易地求出  $(x'_2, y'_2)$  平面上的复振幅分布, 再经过逆向菲涅耳积分, 则可求出输出面  $(x'_1, y'_1)$  上的复振幅分布

$$\begin{aligned} U(x'_1, y'_1) &= \exp\left[-i\frac{k}{2z}(x_1'^2 + y_1'^2)\right] \iint_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp(i\phi) \left\{1 + e\left[-i\frac{(\pi\nu)^2}{(k/2z)}\right] \cos 2\pi\nu y'_2\right\} \\ &\quad \times \exp\left[-i\frac{k}{2z}(x_2'^2 + y_2'^2)\right] \exp\left[i\frac{k}{z}(x_1'x_2' + y_1'y_2')\right] dx_2' dy_2'. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

考虑频谱面上滤波函数对不同波长光谱的限制作用, 得到输出面上的实际复振幅分布为

$$U'(x'_1, y'_1) = U(x'_1, y'_1) \otimes \left(\frac{\sin 2\pi\nu_0 y'_1}{\pi y'_1}\right), \quad (3)$$

$\nu_0$  表示系统的截止频率。而光强的系综平均值则为

$$\begin{aligned} E[I(x'_1, y'_1)] &= E\left[\int_{\lambda_1}^{\lambda_2} U'(x'_1, y'_1) U'^*(x'_1, y'_1) d\lambda\right] \\ &= \int_{\lambda_1}^{\lambda_2} \iiint_{-\infty}^{\infty} \iiint_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{1 + \exp\left[-i\frac{(\pi\nu)^2}{(k/2z)}\right] \cos 2\pi\nu y'_2\right\} \left\{1 + \exp\left[i\frac{(\pi\nu)^2}{(k/2z)}\right] \cos 2\pi\nu \bar{y}'_1\right\} \\ &\quad \times E\left\{\exp[i\phi(y'_2)] \exp[-i\phi(\bar{y}'_1)] \exp\left[-i\frac{k}{2z}(x_2'^2 + y_2'^2 - \bar{x}_2'^2 - \bar{y}_2'^2)\right]\right. \\ &\quad \times \exp\left[i\frac{k}{z}(x_1'x_2' - \bar{x}_1'\bar{x}_2' + y_1'y_2' - \bar{y}_1'\bar{y}_2')\right] \\ &\quad \times \frac{\sin 2\pi\nu_0(y'_1 - y_1)}{\pi(y'_1 - y_1)} \frac{\sin 2\pi\nu_0(\bar{y}'_1 - \bar{y}_1)}{\pi(\bar{y}'_1 - \bar{y}_1)} \cdot dx_2' dy_2' d\bar{x}_2' d\bar{y}_2' dy_1 d\bar{y}_1 d\lambda\right\}. \end{aligned}$$

根据泰勒展开式并忽略高阶项, 有

$$E\{\exp[i\phi(y'_2)] \exp[-i\phi(\bar{y}'_1)]\} = 1 - k^2\sigma^2 + k^2\sigma^2 \exp(-|y'_2 - \bar{y}'_1|/d), \quad (4)$$

再通过广义积分, 即可得到

$$E[I(x'_1, y'_1)] = \Delta\lambda I_0^2 - \frac{4\pi^2\sigma^2\Delta\lambda}{\lambda_n\lambda_1} (I_0^2 - I_1) + 4\pi^2\sigma^2 \left(\frac{\nu z}{d}\right)^2 \Delta\lambda \left[k\left(\frac{\nu z}{d}\right) I_2 + k\left(\frac{2\nu z}{d}\right) I_3\right], \quad (5)$$

\* 为方便起见, 文中公式推导均略去常数因子。

$$k(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2x^{2n}}{(2n+1)(2n+2)!} \sum_{l=0}^{2n} \lambda_h^{2n-l} \lambda_l^l, \quad (6)$$

$$I_0 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (1 + \cos 2\pi\nu y_1) \frac{\sin 2\pi\nu_c(y'_1 - y_1)}{\pi(y'_1 - y_1)} dy_1,$$

$$I_1 = \left. \begin{aligned} & \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left[-\frac{|y_1 - \bar{y}_1|}{d}\right] (1 + \cos 2\pi\nu y_1) (1 + \cos 2\pi\nu \bar{y}_1) \\ & \times \frac{\sin 2\pi\nu_c(y'_1 - y_1)}{\pi(y'_1 - y_1)} \frac{\sin 2\pi\nu_c(y'_1 - \bar{y}_1)}{\pi(y'_1 - \bar{y}_1)} dy_1 d\bar{y}_1, \\ I_2 = & \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left[-\frac{|y_1 - \bar{y}_1|}{d}\right] \cos 2\pi\nu y_1 \frac{\sin 2\pi\nu_c(y'_1 - y_1)}{\pi(y'_1 - y_1)} \frac{\sin 2\pi\nu_c(y'_1 - \bar{y}_1)}{\pi(y'_1 - \bar{y}_1)} dy_1 d\bar{y}_1, \\ I_3 = & \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left[-\frac{|y_1 - \bar{y}_1|}{d}\right] \cos 2\pi\nu(y_1 - \bar{y}_1) \frac{\sin 2\pi\nu_c(y'_1 - y_1)}{\pi(y'_1 - y_1)} \frac{\sin 2\pi\nu_c(y'_1 - \bar{y}_1)}{\pi(y'_1 - \bar{y}_1)} dy_1 d\bar{y}_1. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (7)$$

同样亦可求出光强的平方的系综平均值为

$$E[I^2(x', y'_1)] = \Delta\lambda^2 I_0^2 - \frac{8\pi^2\sigma^2\Delta\lambda^2 I_0}{\lambda_h\lambda_e} [I_0^2 - I_1] + 8\pi^2\sigma^2\Delta\lambda^2 \left(\frac{\nu z}{d}\right)^2 I_0^2 \\ \times \left[ K\left(\frac{\nu z}{d}\right) I_2 + K\left(\frac{2\nu z}{d}\right) I_3 \right]. \quad (8)$$

按照文献[6]的定义, 部分相干照明下输出信噪比  $\text{SNR}(y'_1)_{\text{pcoh}}$  为

$$\text{SNR}(y'_1)_{\text{pcoh}} = \frac{E[I(y'_1)]}{\{E[I^2(y'_1)] - E^2[I(y'_1)]\}^{1/2}} \\ = \frac{\frac{\lambda_h}{\lambda_e} I_0^2 - \frac{4\pi^2\sigma^2}{\lambda_e^2} [I_0^2 - I_1] + 4\pi^2\sigma^2 \frac{\lambda_h}{\lambda_e} \left(\frac{\nu z}{d}\right)^2 \left[ K\left(\frac{\nu z}{d}\right) I_2 + K\left(\frac{2\nu z}{d}\right) I_3 \right]}{\left| 4\pi^2\sigma^2 \frac{\lambda_h}{\lambda_e} \left(\frac{\nu z}{d}\right)^2 \left[ K\left(\frac{\nu z}{d}\right) I_2 + K\left(\frac{2\nu z}{d}\right) I_3 \right] - \frac{4\pi^2\sigma^2}{\lambda_e^2} [I_0^2 - I_1] \right|}, \quad (9)$$

令上式中  $\lambda_h = \lambda_e = \lambda$ ,  $\Delta\lambda = 0$ , 则可求出相干照明下的输出信噪比  $\text{SNR}(y'_1)_{\text{coh}}$  为

$$\text{SNR}(y'_1)_{\text{coh}} = \frac{I_0^2 - \frac{4\pi^2\sigma^2}{\lambda^2} [I_0^2 - I_1] + 4\pi^2\sigma^2 \left(\frac{\nu z}{d}\right)^2 \left[ K\left(\frac{\nu z}{d}\right) I_2 + K'\left(\frac{2\nu z}{d}\right) I_3 \right]}{\left| 4\pi^2\sigma^2 \left(\frac{\nu z}{d}\right)^2 \left[ K'\left(\frac{\nu z}{d}\right) I_2 + K'\left(\frac{2\nu z}{d}\right) I_3 \right] - \frac{4\pi^2\sigma^2}{\lambda^2} [I_0^2 - I_1] \right|}, \quad (10)$$

$$K'(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2x^{2n}\lambda^{2n}}{(2n+2)!}. \quad (11)$$

整个输出平面上平均的归一化输出信噪比是

$$\overline{\text{SNR}}^{(1)} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=1}^M \frac{\text{SNR}(y'_1)_{\text{pcoh}}}{\text{SNR}(y'_1)_{\text{coh}}} \\ = \frac{[1 + (\Delta\lambda/\lambda)] I_0^2 - (4\pi^2\sigma^2/\lambda^2) (I_0^2 - I_1) + 4\pi^2\sigma^2(\nu z/d) [1 + (\Delta\lambda/\lambda)] \\ \times [K(\nu z/d) I_2 + K(2\nu z/d) I_3]}{I_0^2 - (4\pi^2\sigma^2/\lambda^2) [I_0^2 - I_1] + 4\pi^2\sigma^2(\nu z/d) [K'(\nu z/d) I_2 \\ + K'(2\nu z/d) I_3]} \\ = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=1}^M \frac{[1 + (\Delta\lambda/\lambda)] [K(\nu z/d) I_2 + K(2\nu z/d) I_3] - [I_0^2 - I_1]}{\left| \frac{(\nu z/d)^2 \lambda^2 [1 + (\Delta\lambda/\lambda)] [K(\nu z/d) I_2 + K(2\nu z/d) I_3] - [I_0^2 - I_1]}{(\nu z/d)^2 \lambda^2 [K'(\nu z/d) I_2 + K'(2\nu z/d) I_3] - [I_0^2 - I_1]} \right|}. \quad (12)$$

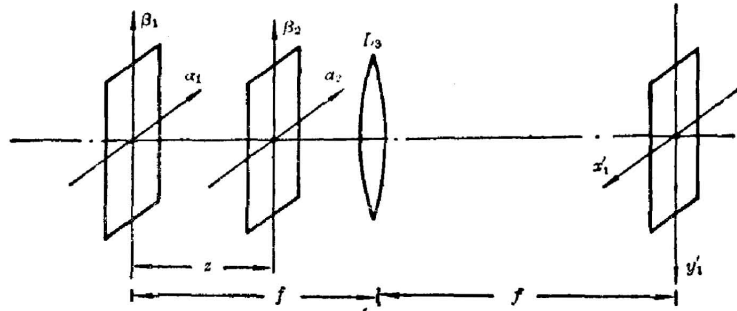


Fig. 2 The noise plane is on the right of the lens 2

可以想到,同样的噪声分布对透镜  $L_2$  两侧的光信号的影响是不一样的,因为  $L_2$  已使通过它的光信号发生了改变。因此下面从傅里叶频谱面出发来推导噪声平面位于透镜  $L_2$  右侧的输出信噪比公式。设噪声平面到傅里叶频谱面的距离为  $z$ (图 2),在  $(\alpha_2, \beta_2)$  平面上的光振幅分布为

$$\begin{aligned}
 U(\alpha_2, \beta_2) &= \iint_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[ \delta(\alpha_1, \beta_1) + \frac{1}{2} \delta(\alpha_1, \beta_1 - \nu f \lambda) + \frac{1}{2} \delta(\alpha_1, \beta_1 + \nu f \lambda) \right] \\
 &\quad \times \exp \left\{ i \frac{K}{2z} [(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)^2 + (\beta_1 - \beta_2)^2] \right\} d\alpha_1 d\beta_1 \\
 &= \exp \left[ i \frac{K}{2z} (\alpha_2^2 + \beta_2^2) \right] \left\{ 1 + \exp \left[ i \frac{K}{2z} (\nu f \lambda)^2 \right] \cos 2\pi \nu \frac{f}{z} \beta_2 \right\}. \quad (13)
 \end{aligned}$$

利用傅氏变换公式,得到输出面上光振幅分布

$$\begin{aligned}
 U(x_1, y_1) &= \exp \left[ -i \frac{Kz}{2f^2} (x_1^2 + y_1^2) \right] \iint_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp [i\phi(\beta_2)] \\
 &\quad \times \left\{ 1 + \exp \left[ -i \frac{K}{2z} (\nu f \lambda)^2 \right] \cos 2\pi \nu \frac{f}{z} \beta_2 \right\} \\
 &\quad \times \exp \left[ -i \frac{K}{2z} (\alpha_2^2 + \beta_2^2) \right] \exp \left[ i \frac{K}{f} (x_1 \alpha_2 + y_1 \beta_2) \right] d\alpha_2 d\beta_2. \quad (14)
 \end{aligned}$$

光强的系综平均值则为

$$\begin{aligned}
 E [I(x_1, y_1)] &= \int_{\lambda_1}^{\lambda_2} \iiint_{-\infty}^{\infty} \iiint_{-\infty}^{\infty} E \left\{ e^{i\phi(\beta_2)} \right\} \left[ 1 + e^{-i \frac{K}{2z} (\nu f \lambda)^2} \cos 2\pi \nu \frac{f}{z} \beta_2 \right] \\
 &\quad \times \left[ 1 + e^{i \frac{K}{2z} (\nu f \lambda)^2} \cos 2\pi \nu \frac{f}{z} \beta_2 \right] e^{-i \frac{K}{2z} (\alpha_2^2 + \beta_2^2 - \bar{\alpha}_2^2 - \bar{\beta}_2^2)} \\
 &\quad \times e^{i \frac{K}{f} (x_1 \alpha_2 + y_1 \beta_2 - x_1 \bar{\alpha}_2 - y_1 \bar{\beta}_2)} \frac{\sin 2\pi \nu_0 (y_1 - \bar{y}_1)}{\pi (y_1 - \bar{y}_1)} \\
 &\quad \times \frac{\sin 2\pi \nu_0 (y_1 - \bar{y}_1)}{\pi (y_1 - \bar{y}_1)} d\alpha_2 d\beta_2 d\bar{\alpha}_2 d\bar{\beta}_2 dy_1 d\bar{y}_1 d\lambda \\
 &= 4\lambda I_0^2 - \frac{4\pi^2 \sigma^2 \Delta \lambda}{\lambda_h \lambda_i} [I_0^2 - I_6] \\
 &\quad + 4\pi^2 \sigma^2 \left( \frac{\nu f}{d} \right)^2 4\lambda \left[ K \left( \frac{\nu f}{d} \right) I_6 + K \left( \frac{2\nu f}{d} \right) I_7 \right], \quad (15)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_5 &= \left. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp \left| \frac{z}{df} (y_1 - \bar{y}_1) \right| (1 + \cos 2\pi\nu y_1) (1 + \cos 2\pi\nu \bar{y}_1) \right. \\
 &\quad \times \frac{\sin 2\pi\nu_c (y_1' - y_1)}{\pi (y_1' - y_1)} \frac{\sin 2\pi\nu_c (y_1' - \bar{y}_1)}{\pi (y_1' - \bar{y}_1)} dy_1 d\bar{y}_1, \\
 I_6 &= \left. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp \left| \frac{z}{df} (y_1 - \bar{y}_1) \right| \cos 2\pi\nu y_1 \frac{\sin 2\pi\nu_c (y_1' - y_1)}{\pi (y_1' - y_1)} \frac{\sin 2\pi\nu_c (y_1' - \bar{y}_1)}{\pi (y_1' - \bar{y}_1)} dy_1 d\bar{y}_1, \right. \\
 I_7 &= \left. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp \left| \frac{z}{df} (y_1 - \bar{y}_1) \right| \cos 2\pi\nu (y_1 - \bar{y}_1) \frac{\sin 2\pi\nu_c (y_1' - y_1)}{\pi (y_1' - y_1)} \frac{\sin 2\pi\nu_c (y_1' - \bar{y}_1)}{\pi (y_1' - \bar{y}_1)} dy_1 d\bar{y}_1. \right.
 \end{aligned} \tag{16}$$

同样, 经过冗长的运算可以求得光强平方的系综平均值为

$$\begin{aligned}
 E[I^2(x_1', y_1')] &= \Delta\lambda^2 I_0^4 - \frac{8\pi^2\sigma^2\Delta\lambda^2 I_0^2}{\lambda_b\lambda_s} [I_0^2 - I_5] \\
 &\quad + 8\pi^2\sigma^2\Delta\lambda^2 \left(\frac{f\nu}{d}\right)^2 I_0^2 \left[ K\left(\frac{f\nu}{d}\right) I_6 + K\left(\frac{2f\nu}{d}\right) I_7 \right].
 \end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

最后得到平均的归一化输出信噪比为

$$\begin{aligned}
 \overline{\text{SNR}}^{(2)} &= \frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=1}^M \frac{I_0^2 - \frac{4\pi^2\sigma^2}{\lambda^2} [I_0^2 - I_5] + 4\pi^2\sigma^2 \left(\frac{f\nu}{d}\right)^2 \left[ K\left(\frac{f\nu}{d}\right) I_6 + K\left(\frac{2f\nu}{d}\right) I_7 \right]}{\left| \frac{\left(\frac{f\nu}{d}\right)^2 \lambda^2 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta\lambda}{\lambda}\right) \left[ K\left(\frac{f\nu}{d}\right) I_6 - K\left(\frac{2f\nu}{d}\right) I_7 \right] - [I_0^2 - I_5]}{\left(\frac{f\nu}{d}\right)^2 \lambda^2 \left[ K\left(\frac{f\nu}{d}\right) I_6 + K\left(\frac{2f\nu}{d}\right) I_7 \right] - [I_0^2 - I_5]} \right|}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

显见, 在傅里叶变换透镜的两侧, 噪声的影响是不一样的。当令(12)式中  $z=f$  的时候, 则(12)式、(18)式两个表达式完全相同, 也就是说, 在傅里叶变换透镜平面两个表达式相衔接。当令两个表达式中  $z=0$  时, 即可得到输入面及傅里叶频谱面存在相位噪声时的输出信噪比。

### 三、关于颗粒噪声的分析

与分析相位噪声时的方法相同, 先推导噪声平面位于傅里叶变换透镜  $L_2$  左边的情况。有

$$\begin{aligned}
 E[I(x_1', y_1')] &= \Delta\lambda \left\{ [(1 + O_A)^2 I_0^2 + O_A^2 (e^{2.3D} - 1) I_1] + O_A^2 (e^{2.3D} - 1) \right. \\
 &\quad \times \left[ \frac{4dI_2}{\nu z \Delta\lambda} \text{sh} \frac{\nu z}{2d} \Delta\lambda \cdot \text{ch} \frac{\nu z}{d} \left( \lambda_b - \frac{\Delta\lambda}{2} \right) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. + \frac{dI_3}{4\nu z \Delta\lambda} \text{sh} \frac{\nu z}{d} \Delta\lambda \text{ch} \frac{2\nu z}{d} \left( \lambda_b - \frac{\Delta\lambda}{2} \right) + \frac{I_4}{2} \right] \right\},
 \end{aligned} \tag{19}$$

$$E[I^2(x'_1, y'_1)] = \Delta\lambda^2 \left\{ (1 + 4C_A + 6C_A^2) I_0^4 + 6C_A^2 (e^{2.3D} - 1) I_0^2 \right. \\ \times \left[ I_1 + \frac{4dI_2}{\nu z \Delta\lambda} \operatorname{sh} \frac{\nu z}{2d} \Delta\lambda \cdot \operatorname{ch} \frac{\nu z}{d} \left( \lambda_h - \frac{\Delta\lambda}{2} \right) \right. \\ \left. \left. + \frac{dI_3}{4\nu z \Delta\lambda} \operatorname{sh} \frac{\nu z}{d} \Delta\lambda \operatorname{ch} \frac{2\nu z}{d} \left( \lambda_h - \frac{\Delta\lambda}{2} \right) + \frac{I_4}{2} \right] \right\}, \quad (20)$$

$$I_4 = \iint_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp[-|y_1 - \bar{y}_1|/d] \cos 2\pi\nu(y_1 + \bar{y}_1) \\ \times \frac{\sin 2\pi\nu(y'_1 - y_1)}{\pi(y'_1 - y_1)} \frac{\sin 2\pi\nu(y'_1 - \bar{y}_1)}{\pi(y'_1 - \bar{y}_1)} dy_1 d\bar{y}_1. \quad (21)$$

$$\text{SNR}(y'_1)_{\text{pecoh}}^{(3)} = \left\{ (1 + C_A)^2 I_0^2 + C_A^2 (e^{2.3D} - 1) \left[ I_1 + \frac{4dI_2}{\nu z \Delta\lambda} \operatorname{sh} \frac{\nu z}{2d} \Delta\lambda \operatorname{ch} \frac{\nu z}{d} \left( \lambda_h - \frac{\Delta\lambda}{2} \right) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \frac{dI_3}{4\nu z \Delta\lambda} \operatorname{sh} \frac{\nu z}{d} \Delta\lambda \operatorname{ch} \frac{2\nu z}{d} \left( \lambda_h - \frac{\Delta\lambda}{2} \right) + \frac{I_4}{2} \right] \right\} / C_A \left\{ 4I_0^4 + 4I_0^2 (e^{2.3D} - 1) \right. \\ \times \left[ I_1 + \frac{4dI_2}{\nu z \Delta\lambda} \operatorname{sh} \frac{\nu z}{2d} \Delta\lambda \operatorname{ch} \frac{\nu z}{d} \left( \lambda_h - \frac{\Delta\lambda}{2} \right) \right. \\ \left. \left. + \frac{dI_3}{4\nu z \Delta\lambda} \operatorname{sh} \frac{\nu z}{d} \Delta\lambda \operatorname{ch} \frac{2\nu z}{d} \left( \lambda_h - \frac{\Delta\lambda}{2} \right) + \frac{I_4}{2} \right] \right. \\ \left. - \left[ (2 + C_A) I_0^2 + C_A (e^{2.3D} - 1) \left( I_1 + \frac{4d}{\nu z \Delta\lambda} \operatorname{sh} \frac{\nu z}{2d} \Delta\lambda \operatorname{ch} \frac{\nu z}{d} \left( \lambda_h - \frac{\Delta\lambda}{2} \right) \right) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \frac{dI_3}{4\nu z \Delta\lambda} \operatorname{sh} \frac{\nu z}{d} \Delta\lambda \operatorname{ch} \frac{2\nu z}{d} \left( \lambda_h - \frac{\Delta\lambda}{2} \right) + \frac{I_4}{2} \right]^2 \right\}^{1/2}, \quad (22)$$

令  $\lambda_1 = \lambda$ ,  $\Delta\lambda = 0$  有

$$\text{SNR}(y'_1)_{\text{coh}}^{(3)} = \left\{ (1 + C_A)^2 I_0^2 + C_A^2 (e^{2.3D} - 1) \left[ I_1 + 2I_2 \operatorname{ch} \frac{\nu z \lambda}{d} + \frac{I_3}{4} \operatorname{ch} \frac{2\nu z}{d} \lambda + \frac{I_4}{2} \right] \right\} / \\ C_A \left\{ 4I_0^4 + 4I_0^2 (e^{2.3D} - 1) \left[ I_1 + 2I_2 \operatorname{ch} \frac{\nu z \lambda}{d} + \frac{I_3}{4} \operatorname{ch} \frac{2\nu z}{d} \lambda + \frac{I_4}{2} \right] \right. \\ \left. + \left[ (2 + C_A) I_0^2 + C_A (e^{2.3D} - 1) \left( I_1 + 2I_2 \operatorname{ch} \frac{\nu z \lambda}{d} + \frac{I_3}{4} \operatorname{ch} \frac{2\nu z}{d} \lambda + \frac{I_4}{2} \right) \right]^2 \right\}^{1/2}. \quad (23)$$

平均的归一化输出信噪比就是

$$\overline{\text{SNR}}^{(3)} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=1}^M \frac{\text{SNR}(y'_1)_{\text{pecoh}}^{(3)}}{\text{SNR}(y'_1)_{\text{coh}}^{(3)}}.$$

这个结果冗长复杂, 如果考虑  $C_A \ll 1$ , 则可得到简化, 于是得到

$$\overline{\text{SNR}}^{(3)} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=1}^M \left\{ \frac{I_1 + 2I_2 \operatorname{ch} \frac{\nu z \lambda}{d} + \frac{I_3}{4} \operatorname{ch} \frac{2\nu z}{d} \lambda + \frac{I_4}{2}}{I_1 + \frac{4dI_2}{\nu z \Delta\lambda} \operatorname{sh} \frac{\nu z}{2d} \Delta\lambda \operatorname{ch} \frac{\nu z}{d} \left( \lambda - \frac{\Delta\lambda}{2} \right) + \frac{dI_3}{4\nu z \Delta\lambda} \operatorname{sh} \frac{\nu z}{d} \Delta\lambda \operatorname{ch} \frac{2\nu z}{d} \left( \lambda - \frac{\Delta\lambda}{2} \right) + \frac{I_4}{2}} \right\}^{1/2}. \quad (24)$$

用同样方法可以求  $L_2$  右侧的归一化输出信噪比, 且  $C_A \ll 1$  时有

$$\overline{\text{SNR}}^{(4)} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=1}^M \left\{ \frac{I_5 + 2I_6 \operatorname{ch} \frac{\nu f \lambda}{d} + \frac{I_7}{4} \operatorname{ch} \frac{2\nu f \lambda}{d} + \frac{I_8}{2}}{I_5 + \frac{4dI_6}{\nu z \Delta \lambda} \operatorname{sh} \frac{\nu z}{2d} \Delta \lambda \operatorname{ch} \frac{\nu z}{d} \left( \lambda - \frac{\Delta \lambda}{2} \right)} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{dI_7}{4\nu z \Delta \lambda} \operatorname{sh} \frac{\nu z}{d} \Delta \lambda \operatorname{ch} \frac{2\nu z}{d} \left( \lambda - \frac{\Delta \lambda}{2} \right) + \frac{I_8}{2} \right\}, \quad (25)$$

式中

$$I_8 = \iint_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left(-\left|\frac{z}{df}(y_1 - \bar{y}_1)\right| \cos 2\pi\nu(y_1 + \bar{y}_1)\right) \\ \times \frac{\sin 2\pi\nu_c(y'_1 - y_1)}{\pi(y'_1 - y_1)} \frac{\sin 2\pi\nu(y'_1 - \bar{y}_1)}{\pi(y'_1 - \bar{y}_1)} dy_1 d\bar{y}_1. \quad (26)$$

可见在  $z=f$  时, 两个表达式亦完全相同, 并且可以容易地证明, 在透镜  $L_2$  及  $L_3$  之间 (25) 式及 (18) 式均是适用的, 只要把噪声平面到傅里叶频谱面的距离代入  $z$  即可。而在  $L_2$  左侧与  $L_3$  右侧, (24) 及 (12) 式亦均适用, 这时应将噪声平面到输入面或输出面的距离代入  $z$  进行计算。

#### 四、讨 论

输入面和傅里叶频谱面的噪声主要是记录介质的颗粒度以及膜厚度和折射率的不均匀所致, 文献 [2] 已对此进行了详细的讨论。令本文中 (12)、(18)、(24) 及 (25) 式中  $z=0$ , 即可得到输入面及傅里叶频谱面上相位噪声和颗粒噪声的相应输出信噪比公式。

光信息处理系统的噪声还有很重要一部分来自装置噪声, 它们主要取决于光学元件表面的反射及散射。在一般的加工条件和使用环境下, 这些噪声的影响不能忽视。这里着重讨论傅里叶变换透镜平面上的噪声演绩, 令 (12) 及 (24) 式中  $z=f$ , 得到傅里叶变换透镜  $L_2$  及  $L_3$  平面上存在相位噪声及颗粒噪声时的输出信噪比。

$$\overline{\text{SNR}}_L^{(1)} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=1}^M \frac{\left(1 + \frac{\Delta \lambda}{\lambda}\right) I_0^2 - \frac{4\pi^2 \sigma^2}{\lambda^2} [I_0^2 - I_1] + 4\pi^2 \sigma^2 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta \lambda}{\lambda}\right) \frac{\nu f}{d} \\ \times \left[ K \left(\frac{\nu f}{d}\right) I_2 + K \left(\frac{2\nu f}{d}\right) I_3 \right]}{\left[ \left(1 + \frac{\Delta \lambda}{\lambda}\right) \lambda^2 \left(\frac{\nu f}{d}\right)^2 \left[ K \left(\frac{\nu f}{d}\right) I_2 + K \left(\frac{2\nu f}{d}\right) I_3 \right] - [I_0^2 - I_1] \right]} \\ \times \frac{I_0^2 - \frac{4\pi^2 \sigma^2}{\lambda^2} [I_0^2 - I_1] + 4\pi^2 \sigma^2 \left(\frac{\nu f}{d}\right) \left[ K' \left(\frac{\nu f}{d}\right) I_2 + K' \left(\frac{2\nu f}{d}\right) I_3 \right]}{\left[ \lambda^2 \left(\frac{\nu f}{d}\right)^2 \left[ K' \left(\frac{\nu f}{d}\right) I_2 + K' \left(\frac{2\nu f}{d}\right) I_3 \right] - [I_0^2 - I_1] \right]}, \quad (27)$$

$$\overline{\text{SNR}}_L^{(2)} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=1}^M \left\{ \frac{I_1 + 2I_2 \operatorname{ch} \left(\frac{\nu f \lambda}{d}\right) + \frac{I_3}{4} \operatorname{ch} \left(\frac{2\nu f \lambda}{d}\right) + \frac{I_4}{2}}{I_1 + \frac{4dI_2}{\nu f \Delta \lambda} \operatorname{sh} \left(\frac{\nu f \Delta \lambda}{2d}\right) \operatorname{ch} \left[\frac{\nu f}{d} \left(\lambda - \frac{\Delta \lambda}{2}\right)\right]} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{dI_3}{4\nu f \Delta \lambda} \operatorname{sh} \left(\frac{\nu f \Delta \lambda}{d}\right) \operatorname{ch} \left[\frac{2\nu f}{d} \left(\lambda - \frac{\Delta \lambda}{2}\right)\right] + \frac{I_4}{2} \right\}. \quad (28)$$

在相位起伏的方差  $\sigma$  很小的情况下, (27) 式还可以进一步简化为

$$\overline{\text{SNR}}_L^{(1)} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=1}^M \left\{ \left( 1 + \frac{\Delta\lambda}{\lambda} \right) \left| \frac{\left( \frac{\nu f}{d} \right)^2 \lambda^2 \left[ K' \left( \frac{\nu f}{d} \right) I_2 + K' \left( \frac{2\nu f}{d} \right) I_3 \right] - [I_0^2 - I_1]}{\left( \frac{\nu f}{d} \right)^2 \lambda^2 \left( 1 + \frac{\Delta\lambda}{\lambda} \right) \left[ K \left( \frac{\nu f}{d} \right) I_2 + K \left( \frac{2\nu f}{d} \right) I_3 \right] - [I_0^2 - I_1]} \right| \right\}. \quad (29)$$

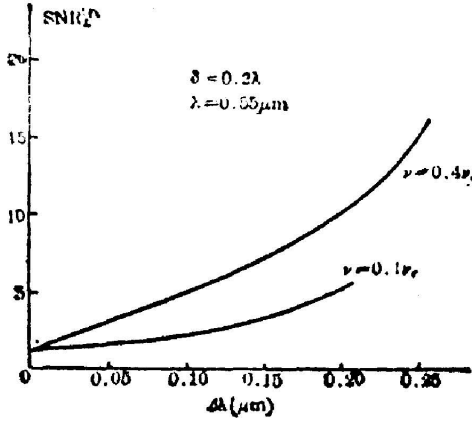


Fig. 3 Plots of  $\overline{\text{SNR}}_L^{(1)}$  due to phase noise at lens plane as a function of  $\Delta\lambda$  for various  $\nu$

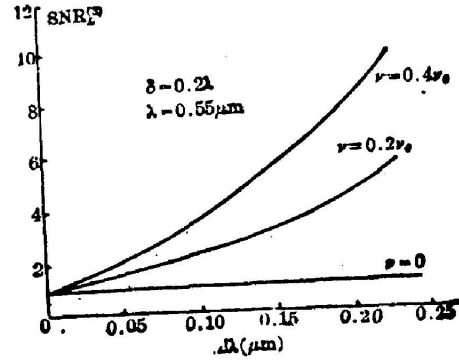


Fig. 4 Plots of  $\overline{\text{SNR}}_L^{(2)}$  due to grain noise at lens plane as a function of  $\Delta\lambda$  for various  $\nu$

采用时间部分相干照明在傅里叶变换透镜平面上可对相位噪声及颗粒噪声取得很好的抑制效果。可以看出,  $\overline{\text{SNR}}_L^{(1)}$  和  $\overline{\text{SNR}}_L^{(2)}$  均随着照明光谱宽度  $\Delta\lambda$  以及输入信号空间频率  $\nu$  的增大而增大(图 3 和图 4)。对于不同波长的照射光来说, 该平面上某一点的相位起伏亦是不一样的, 因此各种波长的光通过这一点后会使得相位起伏导致的噪声影响相对平滑化。此外由于相位光栅的作用, 不同波长的光通过物面后已弥散开来, 因此在透镜平面它们遇到的相位起伏及颗粒度差异亦是各不相同的, 而综合效果将使相位噪声及颗粒噪声对系统输出信噪比的影响变小。如果令(28)及(29)式中  $f$

趋向无穷大, 则有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{f \rightarrow \infty} \overline{\text{SNR}}_L^{(1)} &= \infty, \\ \lim_{f \rightarrow \infty} \overline{\text{SNR}}_L^{(2)} &= \infty. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (30)$$

这说明在系统光谱宽度  $\Delta\lambda$  保持不变的情况下, 增加傅里叶变换透镜的焦距  $f$  可以收到更好的效果。在长焦距系统中光场分布更加广泛, 由于平滑化的效应, 使得对相位噪声及颗粒噪声有了更明显的抑制作用, 从而提高系统的输出信噪比。

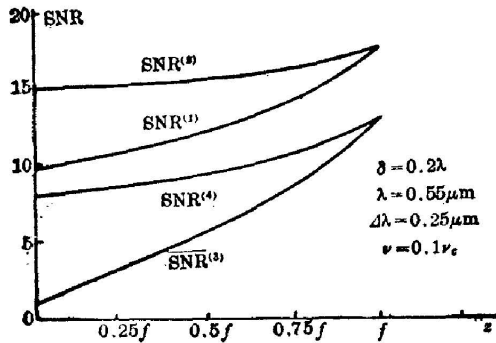


Fig. 5 Plots of  $\overline{\text{SNR}}$  due to phase and grain noise at any plane in the system as a function of distance  $z$

图 5 示出时间部分相干照明对不同平面上相位噪声及颗粒噪声的抑制情况。可以看出, 对傅氏变换透镜平面的相位噪声及颗粒噪声有最好的抑制效果, 对傅氏频谱面上的相位噪声及颗粒噪声的抑制效果略次之, 对输入面的相位噪声的抑制效果还要次之, 而对输入面的颗粒噪声并无任何抑制。当傅氏变换透镜的焦距足够长时, 对透镜平面及频谱面上的噪声的抑制效果几乎一致, 也就是说, 对于透镜面



上出现的噪声,这时可以看作是等效地出现在频谱面上。

## 五、结 束 语

采用时间部分相干照明能够改善信息处理系统的输出信噪比,本文对这种系统的噪声性质进行了定量地研究。通过理论推导和实际计算,对系统中不同平面上的相位噪声和颗粒噪声加以分析,并着重讨论了系统装置噪声,傅氏变换透镜平面的噪声演绩。得到时间部分相干照明与输出信噪比之间的关系如下:

(1) 宽带时间部分相干照明能提高系统的输出信噪比,对相位噪声及颗粒噪声有抑制作用(输入面颗粒噪声除外);

(2) 规格化输出信噪比随输入信号空间频率的增加而提高。在系统光谱宽度一定的情况下,傅氏变换透镜焦距越长效果越好(输入面除外);

(3) 时间部分相干照明对装置噪声有抑制作用,对相位噪声及颗粒噪声的抑制均比频谱面和输入面更好些。但当傅氏变换透镜焦距较长时,抑制效果与前者接近一致;

(4) 颗粒度均值  $C_A$  及相位起伏方差  $\sigma$  是重要参数。 $\sigma$  小则部分相干照明对系统输出信噪比增益高, $C_A$  增大则相干照明与部分相干照明条件下的系统输出信噪比均很快下降。

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## Noise performance of a white light optical signal processor: Part II—Temporally partial coherent illumination

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### Abstract

The effect of temporally partial coherent on noise performance of a white light optical signal processor is presented. The output signal-to-noise rate (SNR) is used as a means of measuring noise performance of the proposed whitelight processing system. The noise sources considered are the grain-noise and phase-noise at any plane in the system. The result shows that the set-up noise can be restrained and the output SNR can be improved considerably by using broad band temporally partial coherent illumination.

**Key Words:** temporally partial coherent; information processing; noise performance.