

对称型闪耀光栅的矢量模态理论

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提 要

本文将满足均匀矢量亥姆霍兹方程的标准矢量波函数作为基矢对对称型闪耀光栅槽内、外的电磁场分别进行矢量模式和矢量平面波展开。然后通过在槽内外分界面上的场耦合条件得到一组振幅系数方程组。从方程组中求解出相应的振幅系数, 就可研究光栅的衍射场分布。该方法适用于对称型闪耀光栅, 对任意入射方向、任意偏振态入射场衍射问题的研究。在 $K_z=0$ 入射情况下, 其振幅方程组与已发表的文献[6]相同。

关键词: 光栅, 矢量模态理论。

一、前 言

金属闪耀光栅是常用的光学器件, 过去研究其衍射问题的模式理论一般采用标量模式理论^[1~8], 即分别考虑 p -偏振和 s -偏振两种平面入射情况。这样就无法直接处理光栅对任意入射方向, 任意偏振态入射场的衍射问题。

Hansen^[9] 曾提出一种解均匀矢量亥姆霍兹方程的方法, 可以先解出相应的标量亥姆霍兹方程的解 ψ , 以 ψ 作为生成函数, 然后任意选择一个常矢量 a 作为领示矢量, 就可以构成一组矢量波函数 L, M, N 。其中 $L = \nabla\phi$, $M = \nabla \times (a\psi)$, $N = K^{-1}\nabla \times M$ 。易证这些矢量波函数 L, M, N 都满足均匀矢量亥姆霍兹方程。根据 Morse-Feshback 判据, 在不同的坐标系中只有选取某些适当的坐标轴单位矢量作为领示矢量, 才可构成标准矢量波函数^[10]。于是, 根据标量亥姆霍兹方程及具体的边界条件, 若能得到一组标量基函数 $\{\psi_n\}$ 再根据“判据”选择适当的坐标轴单位矢量作为领示矢量, 就可构成一组标准矢量基函数 $\{L_n, M_n$ 和 $N_n\}$, 矢量亥姆霍兹方程的解就可以该组标准矢量基函数为基矢展开。对无源问题 $\{L_n\}=0$, 仅以 $\{M_n, N_n\}$ 作为矢量基函数即可。

本文针对具体的光栅槽型寻找出一组标准矢量基函数, 对光栅槽内场进行模式展开; 对槽外区域的入射场和衍射场也分别进行矢量平面波和矢量准平面波展开。再通过在槽内、外分界面上的场匹配耦合得出一组振幅系数方程。求解出相应的振幅系数, 就可了解光栅槽内、外的场分布情况, 衍射效率及“反常”现象。

二、矢量基矢的建立

如图 1 所示, 建立三组坐标系 (X, Y, Z) , (X', Y', Z) , (r, φ, Z) 。 d 为光栅周期, β

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$=\pi-2\alpha$ 。设光栅在 X' 和 Z 方向都是无限长, 对外场无吸收是完善导体金属光栅。

将光栅划分为(I)、(II)两个区域。因为光栅衍射问题是无源问题, $\mathbf{L}=0$ 。

(I) 区域

显然生成函数是标量入射平面波函数。

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \psi^I &= \exp[i(K_x x - K_y y + K_z z)], \\ K^2 &= \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}\right)^2 = K_x^2 + K_y^2 + K_z^2 = (K')^2 + (K_s)^2, \\ K_x &= K \sin \theta, \quad K_y = K \cos \theta, \end{aligned} \right\}$$

(1)

式中 λ 为入射波波长。据 Morse-Feshback 判据, 在直角坐标系中任取坐标轴单位矢量中某一矢量为领示矢量, 都可构成一组标准直角矢量波函数。现取 \mathbf{z}_0 为领示矢量。则

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mathbf{M}_i^I &= \nabla \psi^I \times \mathbf{z}_0 = -i K'^{-1} (K_x \mathbf{x}_0 + K_z \mathbf{z}_0) \exp[i(K_x x - K_y y + K_z z)], \\ \mathbf{N}_i^I &= K^{-1} \nabla \times \mathbf{M}_i^I = (K' K)^{-1} [-K_x K_z \mathbf{x}_0 + K_y K_z \mathbf{y}_0 + (K^2 - K_z^2) \mathbf{z}_0] \exp[i(K_x x - K_y y + K_z z)], \end{aligned} \right\}$$

(2)

入射矢量平面波可以 $\{\mathbf{M}_i^I, \mathbf{N}_i^I\}$ 为矢量基矢展开。

同理, 第 n 级衍射波可以 $\{\mathbf{M}_n, \mathbf{N}_n\}$ 为矢量基矢展开。

设生成函数

$$\psi_n^I = \exp[i(K_{x,n} x + K_{y,n} y + K_{z,n} z)], \quad (3)$$

其矢量基矢:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mathbf{M}_n^I &= i K'^{-1} (K_{y,n} \mathbf{x}_0 - K_{x,n} \mathbf{y}_0) \exp[i(K_{x,n} x + K_{y,n} y + K_{z,n} z)], \\ \mathbf{N}_n^I &= (K' K)^{-1} [-K_{x,n} K_z \mathbf{x}_0 - K_{y,n} K_z \mathbf{y}_0 + (K^2 - K_{z,n}^2) \mathbf{z}_0] \exp[i(K_{x,n} x + K_{y,n} y + K_{z,n} z)], \\ K_{x,n} &= K_x + (2n\pi/d), \quad K_{y,n}^2 = K^2 - K_{x,n}^2 - K_z^2, \quad n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots \end{aligned} \right\}$$

(4)

若 $K_{y,n}$ 取正实数, 衍射场是使播场; 若 $K_{y,n}$ 取虚数, 衍射场是消逝场。

(II) 区域

在柱坐标情况下, 由判据可知, 只有取 \mathbf{z}_0 为领示矢量才能建立标准矢量波函数集。电场矢量基函数应满足 Dirichlet 边界条件。

$$\mathbf{n} \times \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{M}^{II} \\ \mathbf{N}^{II} \end{array} \right\}_s = 0. \quad (5)$$

磁场矢量基函数应满足 Neumann 边界条件。

$$\mathbf{n} \times \nabla \times \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{M}^{II} \\ \mathbf{N}^{II} \end{array} \right\}_s = 0 \quad (6)$$

式中 \mathbf{n} 是边界法线单位矢量, s 是边界区域。

据槽形选择满足(5)式、(6)式边界条件的标量生成函数为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \psi_p^o &= J_{\frac{p\pi}{\beta}} (K' r) \cos[(p\pi/\beta)(\varphi - \alpha)] \exp(i K_z z), \\ \psi_p^s &= J_{\frac{p\pi}{\beta}} (K' r) \sin[(p\pi/\beta)(\varphi - \alpha)] \exp(i K_z z), \end{aligned} \right\}$$

(7)

式中 $p=0, 1, 2 \dots$ 。设 $m=(p\pi/\beta)$ 。在对称型闪耀光栅情况下(5)式、(6)式应写成

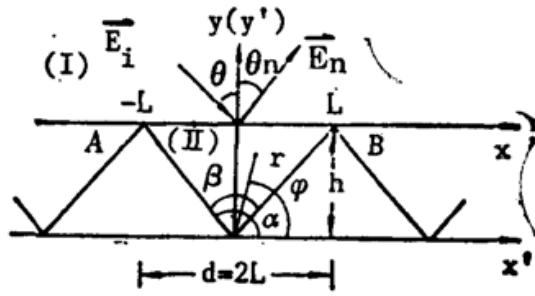


Fig. 1 Atypical pattern for the symmetric echelle grating

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \boldsymbol{\varphi}_0 \times \begin{cases} \mathbf{M}_p^e \\ \mathbf{N}_p^0 \end{cases} = 0, \\ & \boldsymbol{\varphi}_0 \times \nabla \times \begin{cases} \mathbf{N}_p^e \\ \mathbf{M}_p^0 \end{cases} = 0_0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (8)$$

于是电场基矢为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mathbf{M}_p^e &= - (K'/2) \{ J_{m+1}(K'r) \sin[(m+1)\varphi - m\alpha] + J_{m-1}(K'r) \sin[(m-1)\varphi - m\alpha] \} \\ &\quad \cdot \exp(ik_z z) \mathbf{x}_0 + (K'/2) \{ J_{m+1}(K'r) \cos[(m+1)\varphi - m\alpha] \\ &\quad - J_{m-1}(K'r) \cos[(m-1)\varphi - m\alpha] \} \exp(iK_z z) \mathbf{y}_0, \\ \mathbf{N}_p^e &= - (iK_z K'/2K) \{ J_{m+1}(K'r) \sin[(m+1)\varphi - m\alpha] - J_{m-1}(K'r) \sin[(m-1)\varphi - m\alpha] \} \\ &\quad \cdot \exp(iK_z z) \mathbf{x}_0 + \frac{iK_z K'}{2K} \{ J_{m+1}(K'r) \cos[(m+1)\varphi - m\alpha] + J_{m-1}(K'r) \cos[(m-1)\varphi \\ &\quad - m\alpha] \} \exp(iK_z z) \mathbf{y}_0 + (K'^2/K) J_m(K'r) \sin[m(\varphi - \alpha)] \exp(iK_z z) \mathbf{z}_0, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (9)$$

磁场基矢为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mathbf{M}_p^o &= (K'/2) \{ J_{m+1}(K'r) \cos[(m+1)\varphi - m\alpha] + J_{m-1}(K'r) \cos[(m-1)\varphi - m\alpha] \} \\ &\quad \cdot \exp(iK_z z) \mathbf{x}_0 + (K'/2) \{ J_{m+1}(K'r) \sin[(m+1)\varphi - m\alpha] \\ &\quad - J_{m-1}(K'r) \sin[(m-1)\varphi - m\alpha] \} \exp(iK_z z) \mathbf{y}_0, \\ \mathbf{N}_p^o &= (iK_z K'/2K) \{ -J_{m+1}(K'r) \cos[(m+1)\varphi - m\alpha] + J_{m-1}(K'r) \cos[(m-1)\varphi - m\alpha] \} \\ &\quad \cdot \exp(iK_z z) \mathbf{x}_0 - (iK_z K'/2K) \{ J_{m+1}(K'r) \sin[(m+1)\varphi - m\alpha] + J_{m-1}(K'r) \sin[(m \\ &\quad - 1)\varphi - m\alpha] \} \exp(iK_z z) \mathbf{y}_0 + (K'^2/K) J_m(K'r) \cos[m(\varphi - \alpha)] \exp(iK_z z) \mathbf{z}_0. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (10)$$

三、场的矢量展开式

设入射波是矢量平面波，其电矢量为

$$\mathbf{E}_i = \mathbf{E} \exp[i(K_x x + K_y y + K_z z)], \quad (11)$$

式中 K_x, K_y, K_z 场为正实数。用(I)区基矢波函数 $\{\mathbf{M}_i^I, \mathbf{N}_i^I\}$ 展开

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mathbf{E}_i &= A_i \mathbf{M}_i^I + iB_i \mathbf{N}_i^I, \\ A_i &= \mathbf{E}_i \cdot \mathbf{M}_i^{I*}, \quad iB_i = \mathbf{E}_i \cdot \mathbf{N}_i^{I*}, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (12)$$

(I)区总场应是入射场与各级衍射场的叠加：

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{E}^I \\ \mathbf{H}^I \end{array} \right] = A_i \left[\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{M}_i^I \\ -i\sqrt{(\varepsilon/\mu)} \mathbf{N}_i^I \end{array} \right] + B_i \left[\begin{array}{c} i\mathbf{N}_i^I \\ \sqrt{(\varepsilon/\mu)} \mathbf{M}_i^I \end{array} \right] + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{ A_n \left[\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{M}_n^I \\ -i\sqrt{(\varepsilon/\mu)} \mathbf{N}_n^I \end{array} \right] + B_n \left[\begin{array}{c} i\mathbf{N}_n^I \\ \sqrt{(\varepsilon/\mu)} \mathbf{M}_n^I \end{array} \right] \right\}, \quad (13)$$

(II)区总场采用模式展开：

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{E}^{II} \\ \mathbf{H}^{II} \end{array} \right] = \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \left\{ a_p \left[\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{M}_p^e \\ -i\sqrt{(\varepsilon/\mu)} \mathbf{N}_p^e \end{array} \right] + b_p \left[\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{N}_p^0 \\ -i\sqrt{(\varepsilon/\mu)} \mathbf{M}_p^0 \end{array} \right] \right\}, \quad b_0 = 0_0 \quad (14)$$

四、场的耦合

在光栅平面($y=0$)上,(I)区的场和(II)区的场应满足分界面连续性条件。

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{E}^I = \mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{E}^{II}, \quad -L \leq x \leq L \\ \mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{H}^I = \mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{H}^{II}, \quad y=0 \end{array} \right\} \quad (15)$$

于是得到一个方程组。然后将 $(2L)^{-1} \exp(-ik_{x,n}x)$ 乘以该方程组中各个方程式的等号两边, 并在 $[-L, L]$ 区域内积分, 整理后得到

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} B_n = -B_i \delta_{n,0} - ik' \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} b_p a_{m,n}^0, \\ A_n = -A_i \delta_{n,0} + K' \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} a_p a_{m,n}^e, \end{array} \right\} \quad (16)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} a_p \left[ik_{y,n} a_{m,n}^e + \frac{K'}{2} a_{m+1,n}^0 + \frac{K'}{2} (a_{m+1,n}^0 + a_{m-1,n}^0) \right] \\ & - \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} b_p \left[\frac{K_{x,n} K_z}{K} a_{m,n}^0 - \frac{ik_z K'}{2K} (a_{m+1,n}^0 - a_{m-1,n}^0) \right] = \frac{2i B_i K_y}{K'} \delta_{n,0} \\ & \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} a_p \left[\frac{ik_{x,n} K_z}{K} a_{m,n}^e + \frac{K' K_z}{2K} (a_{m+1,n}^e - a_{m-1,n}^e) \right] + \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} b_p \left[K_{y,n} a_{m,n}^0 + \frac{ik' K'}{2} (a_{m+1,n}^e + a_{m-1,n}^e) \right] \\ & = \frac{2i B_i K_y}{K'} \delta_{n,0}, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (17)$$

其中

$$\delta_{n,0} = \begin{cases} 1, & n=0 \\ 0, & n \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$a_{m+1,n}^0 = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^L e^{-ik_{x,n}x} J_{m+1}(K' \sqrt{x^2 + h^2}) \sin[(m+1) \arctan(h/x) - m\alpha] dx,$$

$$a_{m+1,n}^e = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^L e^{-ik_{x,n}x} J_{m+1}(K' \sqrt{x^2 + h^2}) \cos[(m+1) \arctan(h/x) - m\alpha] dx,$$

$$a_{m-1,n}^0 = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^L e^{-ik_{x,n}x} J_{m-1}(K' \sqrt{x^2 + h^2}) \sin[(m-1) \arctan(h/x) - m\alpha] dx,$$

$$a_{m-1,n}^e = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^L e^{-ik_{x,n}x} J_{m-1}(K' \sqrt{x^2 + h^2}) \cos[(m-1) \arctan(h/x) - m\alpha] dx,$$

$$a_{m,n}^0 = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^L e^{-ik_{x,n}x} J_m(K' \sqrt{x^2 + h^2}) \sin[m \arctan(h/x) - m\alpha] dx,$$

$$a_{m,n}^e = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^L e^{-ik_{x,n}x} J_m(K' \sqrt{x^2 + h^2}) \cos[m \arctan(h/x) - m\alpha] dx.$$

(18)式实际上是槽内模式场与槽外场之间相互作用的耦合系数。(16)式、(17)式是解决对称型闪耀光栅衍射问题的基本方程组。只要将(17)式适当截断, 采用数值积分和数值运算就可得到模式场振幅系数 a_p 和 b_p , 再代入(16)式就可得到衍射场振幅系数 A_n 和 B_n 。当 $K_z=0$ 时, (16)式、(17)式简化成

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} B_n = -B_i \delta_{n,0} - ik' \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} b_p a_{m,n}^0, \\ \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} b_p [K_{y,n} a_{m,n}^0 + (ik'/2)(a_{m+1,n}^e + a_{m-1,n}^e)] = \frac{2i B_i K_y}{K'} \delta_{n,0}, \end{array} \right\} \quad (19)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A_n &= -A_i \delta_{n,0} + K' \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} a_p a_{m,n}^e, \\ \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} a_p [iK_{y,n} a_{m,n}^e + (K'/2)(a_{m+1,n}^0 + a_{m-1,n}^0)] &= -\frac{2iA_i K_y}{K'} \delta_{n,0}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (20)$$

此时 $K' = K = (2\pi/\lambda)$, 入射和衍射方向都在 xy 平面内, (19) 式对应入射波是 p -偏振的衍射方程组, (20) 式对应入射波是 s -偏振的衍射方程组。显然, 当 $K_s = 0$ 时方程组与文献[6]中(5)式、(9)式是一样的。

A_n 和 B_n 一般情况下是复数, $A_n = |A_n| \exp(i\tau_n)$, $B_n = |B_n| \exp(i\omega_n)$, 记 $\delta_n = \tau_n - \omega_n$ 决定衍射场的偏振态。当 $K_{y,n}$ 是实数时, 第 n 级衍射波是实传播场, 衍射效率为

$$\eta_{(n)} = \frac{A_n A_n^* + B_n B_n^*}{A_i A_i^* + B_i B_i^*} \frac{K_{y,n}}{K_y}. \quad (21)$$

五、结 论

根据 Morse-Feshback 判据和光栅槽形, 采用相应的标准圆柱矢量波函数作为矢量基矢, 对光栅槽内场进行模式展开; 对槽外场也分别进行了展开, 然后通过界面上的场耦合条件, 得到解决衍射问题的振幅系数方程组。前述理论推导说明国外采用的标量模式理论, 仅仅是在 $K_s = 0$, 入射光为线偏振光情况下的特殊简化理论。矢量模态理论也可推广到研究双周期衍射光栅和三维周期性物体的衍射问题。

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A vector model theory for perfectly conducting symmetric echelle grating

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Abstract

Using the normal vector wave functions, which satisfies the vector homogeneous helmholtz equation, as the basis vectors, the fields inside the grooves of the grating are expanded by the vector modes, while the fields outside of the grooves are expanded by the vector pseudoplane wave functions. Applying field coupling conditions, diffraction equation for the amplitudes are derived. The method can be used to study the diffraction of optical plane waves with arbitrary incident direction and polarization direction. The results for the special cases of P-and S-polarization are well consistent with that given by ref. [6].

Key words: grating, vector model theory.