

半圆形金属光栅的矢量模态理论

林维德 朱文勇 高 景 蒋秀明 陈 晖 严 瑗

(上海交通大学应用物理系, 上海 200030)

庄松林

(上海光学仪器研究所, 上海 200093)

摘 要 采用了 Hansen 矢量波函数理论研究半圆形金属光栅的衍射效率问题。该方法适用于任意入射方向, 任意偏振态入射场衍射问题的研究。结果表明, 当入射光为 p 或 s 型偏振光时, 其结果与文献[1]的结果相同。

关键词 光栅, 矢量模态理论。

1 引 言

为了研究红外隐身元件的表面结构问题, 作者曾采用 Hansen 矢量波函数理论建立了矩形槽金属光栅^[2], 对称型闪耀光栅^[3], 任意槽形金属光栅^[4], 矩形槽介质光栅^[5]的矢量模态理论。有关的数值计算结果^[6, 7]也已陆续发表。这种方法有别于国内外过去所采用的按 TE、TM 偏振态分别求解的方法, 是严格的“完全矢量法”。采用 Hansen 矢量波函数理论建立起来的光栅矢量模态理论适合于直接处理光栅对任意入射方向, 任意偏振态入射光的衍射问题。而过去所建立起来的光栅“矢量”模态理论仅适合于处理线偏振态入射光在光栅主截面入射的衍射问题。在本文中作者将采用 Hansen 矢量波函数理论建立半圆形金属光栅的矢量模态理论。其基本思想可参阅文献[4]。

2 矢量基矢函数的建立和场的展升

如图 1 所示。将半圆形光栅划分为以 $Y = 0$ 为分界线的 I, II 两个区域。光栅系良导体材料, 对外场无吸收。光栅在 X 和 Z 方向都是无限长。 d 为光栅周期, a 是刻槽横切面半径。由于光栅衍射问题属于无源问题, 故 $\mathbf{L} = 0$ 。

(I) 区域: 在(I)区域的场是入射场和衍射场。采用直角坐标系。根据 Morse-Feshbach 判据^[8]: 在直角坐标系中, 可取坐标轴单位矢量中任一单位矢量为领示矢量, 均可构成标准直角矢量波函数。现取 \mathbf{Z}_0 为领示矢量。

对入射波场来讲可取入射平面波函数为生成函数。

$$\Psi_i^1 = \exp [i(k_x x - k_y y + k_z z)] \quad (1)$$

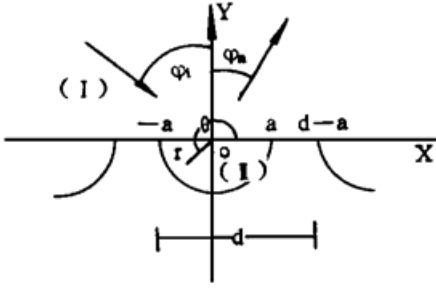


Fig. 1 Geometry for the semicircular groove grating

其中 $k^2 = (2\pi/\lambda)^2 = k_x^2 + k_y^2 + k_z^2 = (k')^2 + k_z^2$
 $k_x = k' \sin \varphi, \quad k_y = k' \cos \varphi$
 λ 是入射波长, φ 是波矢 k 在 XY 平面的投影 k' 与 Y 轴的夹角。

入射波场的基矢波函数为

$$\mathbf{M}_i^1 = \nabla \Psi_i^1 \times \mathbf{z}_0 = -i(k')^{-1}(k_y \mathbf{x}_0 + k_x \mathbf{y}_0) \times \exp [i(k_x x - k_y y + k_z z)] \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{N}_i^1 &= \frac{1}{k} \nabla \times \mathbf{M}_i^1 \\ &= (kk')^{-1}[-k_x k_z \mathbf{x}_0 + k_y k_z \mathbf{y}_0 + (k^2 - k_x^2) \mathbf{z}_0] \\ &\quad \times \exp [i(k_x x - k_y y + k_z z)] \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

入射矢量平面波 $\mathbf{E}_i^1, \mathbf{H}_i^1$ 可以 $\{\mathbf{M}_i^1, \mathbf{N}_i^1\}$ 为矢量基

矢展开。

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{E}_i^1 = - (A_i \mathbf{M}_i^1 + B_i \mathbf{N}_i^1) \\ \mathbf{H}_i^1 = - i \sqrt{\epsilon/\mu} (A_i \mathbf{N}_i^1 + B_i \mathbf{M}_i^1) \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

A_i, B_i 分别为展开系数。

同理, 第 n 级衍射波的生成函数取为

$$\Psi_n^1 = \exp [i(k_x, n x + k_y, n y + k_z z)] \quad (5)$$

其中 $k_{x, n} = k_x + 2n\pi/d, \quad k_{y, n}^2 = k^2 - k_z^2 - k_{x, n}^2, \quad n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2 \dots$

若 $k_{y, n}$ 取正实数时, 衍射场是传播场, 若 $k_{y, n}$ 取虚数时, 衍射场是瞬衰场。

衍射场的基矢波函数为

$$\mathbf{M}_n^1 = \nabla \Psi_n^1 \times \mathbf{z}_0 = i(k')^{-1}(k_y, n \mathbf{x}_0 - k_x, n \mathbf{y}_0) \exp [i(k_x, n x + k_y, n y + k_z z)] \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{N}_n^1 &= \frac{1}{k} \nabla \times \mathbf{M}_n^1 = (kk')^{-1}[-k_x, n k_z \mathbf{x}_0 - k_y, n k_z \mathbf{y}_0 + (k^2 - k_x^2) \mathbf{z}_0] \\ &\quad \times \exp [i(k_x, n x + k_y, n y + k_z z)] \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

衍射矢量波场 $\mathbf{E}_N^1, \mathbf{H}_N^1$ 可以 $\{\mathbf{M}_n^1, \mathbf{N}_n^1\}$ 为矢量基矢展开

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{E}_N^1 = - \sum_n (A_n \mathbf{M}_n^1 + B_n \mathbf{N}_n^1) \\ \mathbf{H}_N^1 = - i \sqrt{\epsilon/\mu} \sum_n (A_n \mathbf{N}_n^1 + B_n \mathbf{M}_n^1) \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

A_n, B_n 分别为展开系数。

(I) 区总场应是入射场、衍射场的叠加

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{E}^1 = \mathbf{E}_i^1 + \mathbf{E}_N^1 \\ \mathbf{H}^1 = \mathbf{H}_i^1 + \mathbf{H}_N^1 \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

(II) 区域: 采用柱坐标系。根据 Morse-Feshbach 判据: 在柱坐标系中只有取 \mathbf{z}_0 为领示矢量才能构成标准圆柱矢量波函数。

生成函数选为

$$\begin{cases} u_m^{(1)}(r, \theta, z) = u_m^{(1)}(r, \theta) \exp (ik_z z) = \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(1)} J_p(k'r) \exp (ip \theta) \exp (ik_z z) \\ u_m^{(2)}(r, \theta, z) = u_m^{(2)}(r, \theta) \exp (ik_z z) = \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(2)} J_p(k'r) \exp (ip \theta) \exp (ik_z z) \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

$g_{mp}^{(1)}$, $g_{mp}^{(2)}$ 为展开系数, $p = -\infty \cdots -1, 0, 1, \cdots \infty$ 。

$u_{m(r, \theta, z)}^{(1)}$, $u_{m(r, \theta, z)}^{(2)}$ 满足下列四个条件。

1) $u_{m(r, \theta, z)}^{(1)}$, $u_{m(r, \theta, z)}^{(2)}$ 满足均匀亥姆霍兹方程。

2) 在 $y = 0$, $-a \leq x \leq a$ 区域, $u_{m(r, \theta, z)}^{(1)}$, $u_{m(r, \theta, z)}^{(2)}$ 满足表面阻抗条件

$$\left. \frac{\partial u_{m(x, y, z)}^{(1, 2)}}{\partial y} \right|_{y=0} = \lambda_m^{(1, 2)} u_{m(x, 0, z)}^{(1, 2)} \quad (11)$$

在柱坐标中表示成

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_{m(r, \theta, z)}^{(1, 2)}}{\partial \theta} = \begin{cases} \lambda_m^{(1, 2)} u_{m(r, \theta, z)}^{(1, 2)}, & (\theta = 0) \\ -\lambda_m^{(1, 2)} u_{m(r, \theta, z)}^{(1, 2)}, & (\theta = \pi) \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

3) $u_{m(x, y, z)}^{(1, 2)}$ 在 $y = 0$, $-a \leq x \leq a$ 区域正交

$$\int_{-a}^a u_{m(x, 0, z)}^{(1, 2)} \overline{u_{l(x, 0, z)}^{(1, 2)}} dx = 0, \quad \lambda_m^{(1, 2)} \neq \lambda_l^{(1, 2)}, \quad m \neq l \quad (13)$$

4) 由于槽形的对称性应有生成函数的对称性

$$u_{m(r, \theta)}^{(1, 2)e} = u_{m(r, \pi - \theta)}^{(1, 2)e}, \quad u_{m(r, \theta)}^{(1, 2)o} = -u_{m(r, \pi - \theta)}^{(1, 2)o} \quad (14)$$

(II) 区内电场基矢为

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{M}_{m(r, \theta, z)}^{(1)} &= \nabla u_{m(r, \theta, z)}^{(1)} \times \mathbf{z}_0 = \frac{k'}{2} \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(1)} \exp(ik_z z) \{ i[J_{p+1}(k'r) \exp[i(p+1)\theta] \\ &+ J_{p-1}(k'r) \exp[i(p-1)\theta]] \mathbf{x}_0 + [J_{p+1}(k'r) \exp[i(p+1)\theta] \\ &- J_{p-1}(k'r) \exp[i(p-1)\theta]] \mathbf{y}_0 \} \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{N}_{m(r, \theta, z)}^{(2)} &= \frac{1}{k} \nabla \times \mathbf{M}_{m(r, \theta, z)}^{(2)} = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(2)} \exp(ik_z z) \left(\left(-\frac{ik_z k'}{2} \right) \right. \\ &\times \{ J_{p+1}(k'r) \exp[i(p+1)\theta] - J_{p-1}(k'r) \exp[i(p-1)\theta] \} \mathbf{x}_0 \\ &- \left(\frac{k_z k'}{2} \right) \{ J_{p+1}(k'r) \exp[i(p+1)\theta] \\ &+ J_{p-1}(k'r) \exp[i(p-1)\theta] \} \mathbf{y}_0 + (k')^2 J_p(k'r) \exp(ip\theta) \mathbf{z}_0 \left. \right) \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

磁场基矢为

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{N}_{m(r, \theta, z)}^{(1)} &= \frac{1}{k} \nabla \times \mathbf{M}_{m(r, \theta, z)}^{(1)} = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(1)} \exp(ik_z z) \left(\left(-\frac{ik_z k'}{2} \right) \right. \\ &\times \{ J_{p+1}(k'r) \exp[i(p+1)\theta] - J_{p-1}(k'r) \exp[i(p-1)\theta] \} \mathbf{x}_0 \\ &- \left(\frac{k_z k'}{2} \right) \{ J_{p+1}(k'r) \exp[i(p+1)\theta] + J_{p-1}(k'r) \exp[i(p-1)\theta] \} \mathbf{y}_0 \\ &+ (k')^2 J_p(k'r) \exp(ip\theta) \mathbf{z}_0 \left. \right) \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{M}_{m(r, \theta, z)}^{(2)} &= \nabla u_{m(r, \theta, z)}^{(2)} \times \mathbf{z}_0 = \frac{k'}{2} \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(2)} \exp(ik_z z) \\ &\times \left(i\{ J_{p+1}(k'r) \exp[i(p+1)\theta] + J_{p-1}(k'r) \exp[i(p-1)\theta] \} \mathbf{x}_0 \right. \\ &+ \{ J_{p+1}(k'r) \exp[i(p+1)\theta] - J_{p-1}(k'r) \exp[i(p-1)\theta] \} \mathbf{y}_0 \left. \right) \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

槽内电磁场展开式为

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{E}_M^{\parallel} = - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (a_m \mathbf{M}_m^{(1)} + b_m \mathbf{N}_m^{(2)}) \\ \mathbf{H}_M^{\parallel} = - i \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon}{\mu}} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (a_m \mathbf{N}_m^{(1)} + b_m \mathbf{M}_m^{(2)}) \end{cases} \quad (19)$$

槽内电场必须满足边界条件 $\mathbf{r}_0 \times \mathbf{E}_M^{\parallel} \Big|_{r=a, \pi \leq \theta \leq 2\pi} = 0$, 由此得

$$\sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(1)} \exp(ip\theta) \frac{\partial J_{p(k'r)}}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial u_{m(r, \theta)}^{(1)}}{\partial r} = 0 \quad (r = a, \pi \leq \theta \leq 2\pi) \quad (20)$$

$$\sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(2)} \exp(ip\theta) J_{p(k'r)} = u_{m(r, \theta)}^{(2)} = 0 \quad (21)$$

对 $\frac{\partial u_{m(r, \theta)}^{(1)}}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=a}, u_{m(a, \theta)}^{(2)}$ 进行傅里叶展开

$$\frac{\partial u_{m(r, \theta)}^{(1)}}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=a} = \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} c_{ml}^{(1)} \exp(i2l\theta) \quad (22)$$

$$u_{m(a, \theta)}^{(2)} = \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} c_{ml}^{(2)} \exp(i2l\theta) \quad (23)$$

将(22)、(23)式中 θ 从(0 ~ 2 π) 积分得

$$g_{mp}^{(1)} = \frac{1}{2\pi k' J'_{p(k'a)}} \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} c_{ml}^{(1)} \int_0^{\pi} \exp[i(2l - p)\theta] d\theta \quad (24)$$

$$g_{mp}^{(2)} = \frac{1}{2\pi J_{p(k'a)}} \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} c_{ml}^{(2)} \int_0^{\pi} \exp[i(2l - p)\theta] d\theta \quad (25)$$

其中 $J'_{p(k'a)} = \frac{\partial J_{p(k'r)}}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=a}$

参照文献[1]并利用条件(2)、(4), 最终可得

$$g_{mp}^{(1)} \begin{bmatrix} e \\ o \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \frac{c_{mp}^{(1)} \begin{bmatrix} e \\ o \end{bmatrix}}{2k' J'_{p(k'a)}}, & (p = 0, \text{偶数}) \\ \frac{i}{k' \pi J'_{p(k'a)}} \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{c_{ml}^{(1)} \begin{bmatrix} e \\ o \end{bmatrix}}{2l - p}, & (p \text{ 为奇数}) \end{cases} \quad (26)$$

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} c_{ml}^{(1),e} \left[\frac{J'_{0(k'a)}}{J'_{1(k'a)}} \frac{4}{4l^2 - 1} \right] - 2c_{m0}^{(1),e} \frac{J'_{0(k'a)}}{J'_{1(k'a)}} = - \frac{\pi \lambda_m^{(1)}}{k'} c_{m0}^{(1),e}, & (p = 0) \\ \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} c_{ml}^{(1),e} \left[\frac{1}{J'_{2p+1(k'a)}} \frac{2(2p+1)}{4l^2 - (2p+1)^2} + \frac{1}{J'_{2p-1(k'a)}} \frac{2(2p-1)}{4l^2 - (2p-1)^2} \right] J'_{2p(k'a)} \\ - c_{m0}^{(1),e} \left[\frac{1}{J'_{2p+1(k'a)}} \frac{1}{2p+1} + \frac{1}{J'_{2p-1(k'a)}} \frac{1}{2p-1} \right] J'_{2p(k'a)} = - \frac{\pi \lambda_m^{(1)}}{k'} c_{mp}^{(1),e}, & (p \geq 1) \end{cases} \quad (27)$$

$$\begin{cases} c_{m0}^{(1),0} = 0 \\ c_{m,2p}^{(1),0} \frac{J'_{2p+1(k'a)}}{J'_{2p(k'a)}} + c_{m,2p+2}^{(1),0} \frac{J'_{2p+1(k'a)}}{J'_{2p+2(k'a)}} = \frac{4\lambda_m^{(1)}}{k' \pi} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{4l}{4l^2 - (2p+1)^2} c_{ml}^{(1),0}, & (p \geq 1) \end{cases} \quad (28)$$

$$g_{mp}^{(2)} \begin{bmatrix} e \\ o \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \frac{c_{mp}^{(2)} \begin{bmatrix} e \\ o \end{bmatrix}}{2J_{p(k'a)}}, & (p = 0, \text{偶数}) \\ \frac{i}{\pi J_{p(k'a)}} \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{c_{ml}^{(2)} \begin{bmatrix} e \\ o \end{bmatrix}}{2l - p}, & (p \text{ 是奇数}) \end{cases} \quad (29)$$

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} c_{ml}^{(2),e} \left[\frac{J_{0(k'a)}}{J_{1(k'a)}} \frac{4}{4l^2 - 1} \right] - 2c_{m0}^{(2),e} \frac{J_{0(k'a)}}{J_{1(k'a)}} = - \frac{\pi \lambda_m^{(2)}}{k'} c_{m0}^{(2),e}, & (p = 0) \\ \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} c_{ml}^{(2),e} \left[\frac{1}{J_{2p+1(k'a)}} \frac{2(2p+1)}{4l^2 - (2p+1)^2} + \frac{1}{J_{2p-1(k'a)}} \frac{2(2p-1)}{4l^2 - (2p-1)^2} \right] J_{2p(k'a)} \\ - c_{m0}^{(2),e} \left[\frac{1}{J_{2p+1(k'a)}} \frac{1}{2p+1} + \frac{1}{J_{2p-1(k'a)}} \frac{1}{2p-1} \right] J_{2p(k'a)} = - \frac{\pi \lambda_m^{(2)}}{k'} c_{m0}^{(2),e}, & (p \geq 1) \end{cases} \quad (30)$$

$$\begin{cases} c_{m0}^{(2),0} = 0 \\ c_{m,2p}^{(2),0} \frac{J_{2p+1(k'a)}}{J_{2p(k'a)}} + c_{m,2p+2}^{(2),0} \frac{J_{2p+1(k'a)}}{J_{2p+2(k'a)}} = \frac{4\lambda_m^{(2)}}{k'\pi} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{4l}{14l^2 - (2p+1)^2} c_{ml}^{(2),0}, & (p \geq 1) \end{cases} \quad (31)$$

当 p 是偶数时, $g_{mp}^{(1,2),e}$ 是实数, $g_{mp}^{(1,2),0}$ 是虚数。当 p 是奇数时, $g_{mp}^{(1,2),e}$ 是虚数, $g_{mp}^{(1,2),0}$ 是实数。

将(27)、(28)、(30)、(31)式适当截断可求出 $\lambda_m^{(1)}$, $\lambda_m^{(2)}$, $c_{ml}^{(1),e}$, $c_{ml}^{(1),0}$, $c_{ml}^{(2),e}$, $c_{ml}^{(2),0}$, 代入(26)、(29)式求出 $g_{mp}^{(1),e}$, $g_{mp}^{(1),0}$, $g_{mp}^{(2),e}$, $g_{mp}^{(2),0}$ 。

3 分界面 ($y = 0$) 上场的匹配耦合

在 ($y = 0$) 边界面上, 槽内外场之间须满足场匹配耦合条件

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{y}_0 \times \mathbf{E}^I = \begin{cases} \mathbf{v}_0 \times \mathbf{E}_M^{\parallel}, & -a \leq x \leq a \\ 0 & a \leq x \leq d-a \end{cases} & y = 0 \\ \mathbf{y}_0 \times \mathbf{H}^I = \mathbf{y}_0 \times \mathbf{H}_M^{\parallel}, & -a \leq x \leq a, & y = 0 \end{cases} \quad (32)$$

根据(2~4), (6~9), (15~16), (17~19), (32)式可得振幅方程组。采用矩量法, 经过繁复的运算和整理后最终可得

$$\begin{aligned} A_n &= A_i \delta_{n,0} + \frac{k'}{k_{y,n}} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m^e \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(1),e} p b_{np}^e + \frac{k'}{k_{y,n}} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m^0 \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(1),0} p b_{np}^0 \\ &- \frac{k'k_z}{kk_{y,n}} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} b_m^e \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(2),e} (ik_{x,n} a_{np}^e - k'f_{np}^e) \\ &- \frac{k'k_z}{kk_{y,n}} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} b_m^0 \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(2),0} (ik_{x,n} a_{np}^0 - k'f_{np}^0) \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

$$B_n = -B_i \delta_{n,0} + k' \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} b_m^e \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(2),e} a_{np}^e + k' \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} b_m^0 \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(2),0} a_{np}^0 \quad (34)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\left[\frac{k_z}{k} \right] \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m^e \left[\sum_n \frac{k_{x,n}}{k_{y,n}} \overline{a_{nq}^e} \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(1),e} p b_{np}^e + \left[\frac{ik'}{d} \right] \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(1),e} h_{pq} \right] \\ &+ \left[\frac{k_z}{k} \right] \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m^0 \sum_n \frac{k_{x,n}}{k_{y,n}} \overline{a_{nq}^e} \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(1),0} p b_{np}^0 - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} b_m^e \left[\left[\frac{k_z}{k} \right]^2 \sum_n \frac{k_{x,n}}{k_{y,n}} \overline{a_{nq}^e} \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(2),e} \right. \\ &\times (ik_{x,n} a_{np}^e - k'f_{np}^e) + \sum_n (ik_{y,n}) \overline{a_{nq}^e} \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(2),e} a_{np}^e - \frac{1}{d} \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(2),e} (ip) c_{pq} \left. \right] \\ &- \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} b_m^0 \left[\left[\frac{k_z}{k} \right]^2 \sum_n \frac{k_{x,n}}{k_{y,n}} \overline{a_{nq}^e} \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(2),0} (ik_{x,n} a_{np}^0 - k'f_{np}^0) + \sum_n (ik_{y,n}) \overline{a_{nq}^e} \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(2),0} a_{np}^0 \right] \\ &= -2A_i \left[\frac{k_x k_z}{kk'} \right] \overline{a_{0q}^e} - 2B_i \left[\frac{ik_y}{k'} \right] \overline{a_{0q}^e} \\ &\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m^e \left[\sum_n \frac{1}{k_{y,n}} \overline{b_{nq}^e} \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(1),e} p b_{np}^e - \frac{1}{d} \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(1),e} c_{pq} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

$$+ \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m^0 \sum_n \frac{1}{k_{y,n}} \overline{b_{nq}^e} \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(1),0} p b_{np}^0 - \left[\frac{k_z}{k} \right] \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} b_m^e \sum_n \frac{1}{k_{y,n}} \overline{b_{nq}^e} \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(2),e}$$

$$\times (ik_{x,n} a_{np}^e - k' f_{np}^e) - \left[\frac{k_z}{k} \right] \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} b_m^0 \sum_n \frac{1}{k_{y,n}} \overline{b_{nq}^0} \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(2),e} (ik_{x,n} a_{np}^0 - k' f_{np}^0) = - \frac{2A_i}{k'} \overline{b_{0q}^e} \quad (36)$$

$$\left[\frac{k_z}{k} \right] \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m^e \sum_n \frac{k_{x,n}}{k_{y,n}} \overline{a_{nq}^0} \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(1),e} p b_{np}^e + \left[\frac{k_z}{k} \right] \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m^0$$

$$\times \left[\sum_n \frac{k_{x,n}}{k_{y,n}} \overline{a_{nq}^0} \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(1),0} p b_{np}^0 + \left[\frac{ik'}{d} \right] \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(1),0} h_{pq} \right]$$

$$- \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} b_m^e \left[\left[\frac{k_z}{k} \right]^2 \sum_n \frac{k_{x,n}}{k_{y,n}} \overline{a_{nq}^0} \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(2),e} (ik_{x,n} a_{np}^e - k' f_{np}^e) + \sum_n (ik_{y,n}) \overline{a_{nq}^0} \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(2),e} a_{np}^e \right]$$

$$- \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} b_m^0 \left[\left[\frac{k_z}{k} \right]^2 \sum_n \frac{k_{x,n}}{k_{y,n}} \overline{a_{nq}^0} \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(2),0} (ik_{x,n} a_{np}^0 - k' f_{np}^0) \right]$$

$$+ \sum_n (ik_{y,n}) \overline{a_{nq}^0} \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(2),0} a_{np}^0 - \frac{1}{d} \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(2),0} (ip) c_{pq}]$$

$$= - 2A_i \left[\frac{k_x k_z}{k k'} \right] \overline{a_{0q}^0} - 2B_i \left[\frac{ik_y}{k'} \right] \overline{a_{0q}^0} \quad (37)$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m^e \sum_n \frac{1}{k_{y,n}} \overline{b_{nq}^0} \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(1),e} p b_{np}^e + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m^0 \left[\sum_n \frac{1}{k_{y,n}} \overline{b_{nq}^0} \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(1),0} p b_{np}^0 \right.$$

$$\left. - \frac{1}{d} \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(1),0} c_{pq} \right] - \left[\frac{k_z}{k} \right] \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} b_m^e \sum_n \frac{1}{k_{y,n}} \overline{b_{nq}^0} \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(2),e} (ik_{y,n} a_{np}^e - k' f_{np}^e)$$

$$- \left[\frac{k_z}{k} \right] \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} b_m^0 \sum_n \frac{1}{k_{y,n}} \overline{b_{nq}^0} \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(2),0} (ik_{x,n} a_{np}^0 - k' f_{np}^0)$$

$$= - \frac{2A_i}{k'} \overline{b_{0q}^0} \quad (38)$$

将(35)~(38)式适当截断,可解出 $a_m^e, b_m^e, a_m^0, b_m^0$, 代入(33), (34)式可得 A_n, B_n 。

$$\text{上述方程组中, } \delta_{n,0} = \begin{cases} 1, & n = 0 \\ 0, & n \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$a_{np}^e = \frac{2}{d} \int_0^a J_{p(k'x)} \cos k_{x,n} x dx, \quad a_{np}^0 = - \frac{2i}{d} \int_0^a J_{p(k'x)} \sin k_{x,n} x dx$$

$$b_{np}^e = \frac{2}{d} \int_0^a \frac{J_{p(k'x)}}{x} \cos k_{x,n} x dx, \quad b_{np}^0 = - \frac{2i}{d} \int_0^a \frac{J_{p(k'x)}}{x} \sin k_{x,n} x dx$$

$$c_{pq} = 2 \int_0^a \frac{J_{p(k'x)} J_{q(k'x)}}{x} dx, \quad h_{pq} = 2 \int_0^a \frac{\partial J_{p(k'x)}}{\partial (k'x)} J_{q(k'x)} dx$$

$$f_{np}^e = \frac{2}{d} \int_0^a \frac{\partial J_{p(k'x)}}{\partial (k'x)} \cos k_{x,n} x dx, \quad f_{np}^0 = - \frac{2i}{d} \int_0^a \frac{\partial J_{p(k'x)}}{\partial (k'x)} \sin k_{x,n} x dx,$$

当 $k_z = 0$, (33~38)式简化成

$$A_n = A_i \delta_{n,0} + \frac{k'}{k_{y,n}} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m^e \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(1),e} b_{np}^e + \frac{k'}{k_{y,n}} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m^0 \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(1),0} b_{np}^0 \quad (39)$$

$$B_n = - B_i \delta_{n,0} + k' \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} b_m^e \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(2),e} a_{np}^e + k' \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} b_m^0 \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(2),0} a_{np}^0 \quad (40)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} b_m^e \left[\sum_n k_{y,n} \overline{a_{nq}^e} \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(2),e} a_{np}^e - \frac{1}{d} \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(2),e} p c_{pq} \right] + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} b_m^0 \sum_n k_{y,n} \overline{a_{nq}^e} \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(2),0} a_{np}^o \\ & = 2B_i \left[\frac{k_y}{k'} \right] \overline{a_{oq}^e} \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} b_m^e \sum_n k_{y,n} \overline{a_{nq}^e} \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(2),e} a_{np}^e + \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} b_m^0 \left[\sum_n k_{y,n} \overline{a_{nq}^o} \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(2),e} a_{np}^o - \frac{1}{d} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(2),0} p c_{pq} \right] \\ & = 2B_i \left[\frac{k_y}{k'} \right] \overline{a_{oq}^o} \end{aligned} \quad (42)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m^e \left[\sum_n \frac{1}{k_{y,n}} \overline{b_{nq}^e} \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(1),e} p b_{np}^e - \frac{1}{d} \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(1),e} c_{pq} \right] + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m^0 \sum_n \frac{1}{k_{y,n}} \overline{b_{nq}^e} \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(1),0} p b_{np}^o \\ & = - \frac{2A_i}{k'} \overline{b_{oq}^e} \end{aligned} \quad (43)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m^e \sum_n \frac{1}{k_{y,n}} \overline{b_{nq}^o} \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(1),e} p b_{np}^e + \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} a_m^0 \left[\sum_n \frac{1}{k_{y,n}} \overline{b_{nq}^o} \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(1),0} p b_{np}^o - \frac{1}{d} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} g_{mp}^{(1),0} c_{pq} \right] \\ & = - \frac{2A_i}{k'} \overline{b_{oq}^o} \end{aligned} \quad (44)$$

当 $k_z = 0$ 时, $k = k'$, 显见(41, 42), (43, 44)式分别是文献[1]中的(26), (33)式。振幅系数 A_n, B_n 一般是复数从 A_n, B_n 之间相位差可求出第 n 级衍射场的偏振态。第 n 级衍射波的衍射效率为

$$\eta(n) = \left[\frac{|A_n|^2 + |B_n|^2}{|A_i|^2 + |B_i|^2} \right] \frac{k_{y,n}}{k_y} \times 100\% \quad (45)$$

结 论 1) 早在五十年代人们就发现, 当周期性物体的周期与入射波长差不多数量级时衍射能量的分布与入射波的偏振态有关。随着计算机的发展, 各种计算周期物体衍射效率的方法应运而生。但它们一般都是按 TE、TM 态分别求解, 因而必须事先对入射场的入射方向, 偏振态加以限制。归根结底, 光栅的衍射问题属于电磁场的边值问题, 而电磁场的边值问题大多数情况下也是按 TE、TM 态分别求解。这主要是因为人们一般习惯于在欧氏空间中求解带有边界条件的麦克斯韦方程组。遗憾的是, 不论是电场分量还是磁场分量, 除了在少数特殊情况下一般不能通过它们在欧氏空间的投影得到能分离的标量偏微分方程组, 因此需预先对电磁场的入射方向, 偏振态加以限制, 简化麦克斯韦方程组, 按 TE、TM 态分别求解。

2) 严格地讲, 电磁场的边值问题, 应采用“完全”矢量法来求解。在散射衍射问题中, 场的偏振态与物体的形状、尺寸、定向、物性、均匀性有关。Hansen 矢量波函数理论的出发点仍是经典场论中的一个基本点: 一个任意的矢量函数一定可以通过三个独立的标量函数来表示。换言之, 一个完备的矢量函数空间一定是三维的, 由三个完备的标量函数空间来构成。{ L, M, N } 函数系中每一个矢量波函数各代表了矢量函数空间的一个维度。 L 代表纵场, M, N 分别代表横场。周学松^[9], 龚书喜^[10], 宋文森^[11] 曾从不同角度出发证明了标准矢量函数的正交, 完备性, 因此可将电磁场矢量以 { L, m, N } 矢量函数为基矢展开。从数学观点来看, 实质上是从矢量偏微分算子所属的矢量本征函数空间中求解带有边值条件的麦克斯韦方程组。通过对矢量偏微分算子矢量本征函数系的投影得到能分离的标量偏微分方程组, 最终就可得到严格的矢量场解。从作者已发表的理论和数值计算结果都可证明该点。

有关本文的数值计算文章另行发表。

参 考 文 献

- [1] J. R. Andrewartha, G. H. Derrick, R. C. Mcphedran, A modal theory solution to diffraction from a grating with semi-circular grooves. *Opt. Acta*, 1981, **28**(9) : 1177~ 1193
- [2] 杨宝成, 庄松林, 周学松, 矩形槽光栅的矢量模态理论. 光学学报, 1989, **9**(3) : 270~ 277
- [3] 林维德, 庄松林, 周学松, 对称型闪耀光栅的知痕模态理论. 光学学报, 1991, **11**(7) : 624~ 629
- [4] 林维德, 庄松林, 周学松, 金属光栅的矢量模态理论. 光学学报, 1993, **13**(2) : 170~ 174
- [5] 林维德, 庄松林, 周学松, 矩形槽介质光栅的矢量模态解. 仪器仪表学报, 1993, **14**(2) : 159~ 166
- [6] 朱文勇, 郑毅达, 陈 晖等, 任意槽形金属光栅矢量模式理论的数值计算. 光学学报, 1994, **14**(3) : 303~ 307
- [7] 严 瑗, 朱文勇, 陈 晖等, 矩形槽光栅矢量模式理论的数值计算. 光学学报, 1994, **14**(5) : 504~ 507
- [8] P. M. Morse, H. Feshbach, *Methods of Theoretical Physics*. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc, 1953: part II
- [9] Zhou Xuesong, *Vector Wave Functions in Electromagnetic Theory*. Aracne Editrice Italy, Rome, 1994
- [10] 龚书喜, 电磁理论中的广义本征函数展开问题. 西安交通大学, 博士学位论文, 1987
- [11] 宋文淼, 并矢格林函数和电磁场的算子理论. 合肥, 中国科学技术大学出版社, 1991
- [12] R. Petit, *Electromagnetic Theory of Grating*. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York, 1980

A Vector Modal Theory for Perfectly Conducting Grating with Semi-Circular Grooves

Lin Weide Zhu Wenyong Gao Jing

Jiang Xiuming Chen Hui Yan Yuan

(Department of Applied Physics, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai 200030)

Zhuang Songlin

(Shanghai Institute of Optical Instrument, Shanghai 200093)

(Received 30 November 1995; revised 14 March 1996)

Abstract In this paper, Hansen vector wave function theory is used to study the diffraction efficiency for a perfectly conducting grating with semi-circular grooves. The method suits for the diffraction of optical plane waves with arbitrary incident direction and polarization direction. The results for the special cases of p - or s -polarization are well consistent with that given by ref[1].

Key words grating, vector modal theory.