文章编号: 0253-2239(2008)Supplement-0145-06

非均匀光栅的振幅分布和光强特性分析

蒲利春¹ 刘立新² 张雪峰² 汪光宇³

(¹重庆工学院数理学院,重庆 400050;²攀枝花学院材料系,四川 攀枝花 617000 ³四川理工学院物理系,四川 自贡 643000

摘要 从光栅自身的空间结构出发,用菲涅尔衍射公式推导了非均匀光栅的振幅分布公式 $\widehat{U}(\theta_i)$ 和光强特性公式 $I(\theta_i)$,用 Maple 程序给出了算例之不规则光栅衍射光强 $I(\theta_i)$ 随 sin θ_i 变化曲线,得到了非均匀光栅的衍射特性。 一维透射平面光栅的振幅分布 $\widehat{U}(\theta)$ 和光强分布 $I(\theta)$ 不仅与非均匀光栅的平均光栅常量有关,还与每个单元单缝 的缝宽 a 有关。这一特性,补充完善了平面光栅衍射性质,同时,也为通过调整光栅空间结构,设计、研制、测试非 线性光栅提供了理论依据。

关键词 非均匀光栅;空间结构;缝宽;振幅分布;光强分布 中图分类号 O436 **文献标识码 A doi:**10.3788/AOS200828s1.0145

Amplitude Distribution and Optical Intensity Analysis for Not-Even Grating

Pu Lichun¹ Liu Lixin² Zhang Xuefeng² Wang Guangyu³

¹ School of Mathematics and Physics Chongqing Institute of Technology, Chongqing 400050, China ² Department of Materials, Panzhihua University, Panzhihua, Sichuan 617000, China ³ Department of Physics, Sichuan University of Science & Engineering, Zigong, Sichuan 643000, China

Abstract From the spatial structure of the grating, the amplitude distribution $[\widetilde{U}(\theta_i)]$ of not-even grating and the characteristic of light intensity $[I(\theta_i)]$ were deduced with the formula of Fresnel diffraction. The curve of $I(\theta_i) \sim \theta_i$ was plotted by using the Maple procedure and the diffraction characteristics of not-even grating was obtained. The distribution of $\widetilde{U}(\theta)$ and $I(\theta)$ of the one-dimensional (D) transmission surface grating is correlated not only to grating constant but also to each single gap width. The result supplements the property of the flat surface grating differaction, and provides with theoratical basis to adjust, design, develop, and test the spatial structure of grating. **Key words** not-even grating, spatial structure; gap width, amplitude distribution; optical intensity distribution

1 引

言

非线性光栅设计、制作及其特性研究是非线性 光学、原子光学的前沿课题。目前,已有在两个线性 光栅中加入非线性光媒质设计非线性光栅的方 法^[1~8]。本文从光栅自身的空间结构出发,运用菲 涅尔衍射公式,推导了非均匀光栅的振幅分布公式 $\widetilde{U}(\theta_i)$ 和光强特性公式 $I(\theta_i)$ 。通过算例,分析了非 均匀光栅衍射和均匀但有缺陷光栅衍射的振幅分布 $\widetilde{U}(\theta_i)$ 和光强特性公式 $I(\theta_i)$ 与衍射角 $\theta_i(\sin \theta_i)$ 之 间的关系,结果表明,一维透射平面光栅的振幅分布 $\widehat{U}(\theta_i)$ 和光强分布 $I(\theta_i)$ 不仅与非均匀光栅的光栅常 量 d_0 有关,还与每个单元单缝的缝宽 a_0 有关。

2 光栅的振幅分布和光强特性公式

为了简化计算,研究内容限于平面光栅在一维相空间的光谱特性。设入射光线垂直于光栅所在的平面,光栅衍射屏具有一维的周期性结构,即在衍射屏处的波前 Σ 上光瞳函数 $\widetilde{U}(x)$ 是沿x方向的周期函数。取光栅缝数为N,缝宽为 a_i , b_i 为缝间距,光栅常量 $d_i = (a_i + b_i)$,其中, $i = 1, 2, \cdots, N$ 。以各窄

作者简介: 蒲利春(1959-),男,教授,主要从事非线性光学和原子与分子物理学等方面的研究。 E-mail:cqplc@cqit.edu.cn。

基金项目:重庆工学院基金(2007zD01)资助课题。

报

$$r_i = r_1 + \sum_{i=1} \Delta r_i, \qquad (1)$$

从菲涅尔衍射公式导出 p_θ 点的总振幅为

$$\widetilde{U}(\theta_i) = G \int_{(\Sigma)} \widetilde{U}(x) \exp(jkR) dx =$$
$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} G \int_{(\Sigma_i)} \widetilde{U}(x_i) \exp(jkR_i) dx_i, \quad (2)$$

式中G为常量因子,由入射光强度和初始条件确定。 $R_i = r_i - x_i \sin \theta_i$,而 x_i 为从第i条缝的中心到该缝 边沿的值,所以,

$$\int_{(\Sigma_i)} \widetilde{U}(x_i) \exp(jkR_i) dx_i =$$

$$\exp(jkr_i) \int_{-d_i/2}^{d_i/2} \widetilde{U}(x_i) \exp[-jkx_i \sin(\theta_i)] dx_i, (3)$$

将(1)式和(3)式代入(2)式得光栅的振幅分布公式:









$$\widetilde{U}(\theta_i) = G \exp(jkr_1) \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[1 + \exp\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N-1} jk\Delta r_{ii}\right) \right]_{-d_i/2}^{d_i/2} \widetilde{U}(x_i) \exp\left[-jkx_i \sin(\theta_i)\right] dx_i,$$
(4)

由(4)式得光栅的光强特性公式:

$$I(\theta_i) = \widetilde{U}(\theta_i) \cdot \widetilde{U}^*(\theta_i), \qquad (5)$$

均匀光栅的振幅分布公式和光强特性公式可从(4)式和(5)式推导[9]。

3 不规则光栅的振幅分布和光强特性公式

不规则光栅的振幅分布可从(4)式导出,

$$\widetilde{U}(\theta_{i}) = G \exp(jkr_{1}) \left\{ \int_{-a_{1}/2}^{a_{1}/2} \widetilde{U}(x_{1}) \exp[-jkx_{1}\sin(\theta_{1})] dx_{1} + \exp\left(j\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}d_{2}\sin\theta_{2}\right) \times \int_{-a_{2}/2}^{a_{2}/2} \widetilde{U}(x_{2}) \exp[-jkx_{2}\sin(\theta_{2})] dx_{2} + \dots + \exp\left[j\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}(d_{2}\sin\theta_{2} + \dots + d_{N-1}\sin\theta_{N-1})\right] \times \int_{-a_{N-1}/2}^{a_{N-1}/2} \widetilde{U}(x_{N-1}) \exp[-jkx_{N-1}\sin(\theta_{N-1})] dx_{N-1} \right\},$$
(6)

不规则光栅的光强特性公式由(5)式和(6)式推导,

$$I(\theta_{i}) = G^{2} \left\{ \left\{ \int_{-a_{1}/2}^{a_{1}/2} \widetilde{U}(x_{1}) \exp[-jkx_{1}\sin(\theta_{1})] dx_{1} \right\}^{2} + \left\{ \int_{-a_{2}/2}^{a_{2}/2} \widetilde{U}(x_{2}) \exp[-jkx_{2}\sin(\theta_{2})] dx_{2} \right\}^{2} + \dots + \left\{ \int_{-a_{N-1}/2}^{a_{N-1}/2} \widetilde{U}(x_{N-1}) \exp[-jkx_{N-1}\sin(\theta_{N-1})] dx_{N-1} \right\}^{2} \right\}.$$
(7)

计算过程中,取 $k \Delta r_i = \frac{2\pi d_i \sin \theta_i}{\lambda}$, λ 是入射光波长。由于不规则光栅的不规则特性,导致 N 单元的空间结构不规则,缝隙排列呈周期性但不均匀,且 θ_i 与缝宽 a_i 的大小有关,故(6)式与缝宽 a_i 的大小有关,且 (7)式不能化简为常见的光栅方程($d\sin \theta = k\lambda$)。从(6)式和(7)式可知,不规则光栅的 i 元干涉因子同 i 单元衍射因子相互依赖,不独立,既与 i 单元的空间周期排列有关,也与 i 单元内部的性质有关,即与缝宽 a_i 的大小有关。

设入射光线垂直照射在一个不规则光栅上,光瞳函数 $\widehat{U}(x) = 1 + \cos(\pi x/d_0)$ 是沿 x 方向的正弦函数。 为了简化计算过程,取 N=5,缝宽 a_i 和光栅常量 d_i 分别为 $a_1 = a_0, a_2 = a_4 = \varepsilon_1 a_0, a_5 = \varepsilon_2 a_0, a_3 = \varepsilon_3 a_0$ 和 $d_1 = d_0, d_2 = d_4 = \tau_1 d_0, d_5 = \tau_2 d_0, d_3 = \tau_3 d_0$, 衍射角 $\theta_1 = \theta_i, \theta_2 = \theta_4 = \mu_1 \theta_i, \theta_5 = \mu_2 \theta_i, \theta_3 = \mu_3 \theta_i$, 不规则光栅衍射 矢量如图 2 所示。

利用(6)式计算 p_θ点的振幅分布:

$$\widetilde{U}(\theta_i) = G \exp(jkr_1) \left[\widetilde{U}_1(\theta_i) + \widetilde{U}_2(\theta_i) + \widetilde{U}_3(\theta_i) + \widetilde{U}_4(\theta_i) + \widetilde{U}_5(\theta_i) \right],$$
(8)

(8)式中

$$\widetilde{U}_{1}(heta_{i}) = \int_{-a_{0}/2}^{a_{0}/2} \left[1 + \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{d_{0}}
ight)
ight] \exp\left[-jkx\sin(heta_{i})
ight] dx = U_{1}(heta_{i}),$$
 $U_{1}(heta_{i}) = rac{2\{\pi^{2} - \left[1 + \cos(a_{0}\pi/2d_{0})
ight]k^{2}d_{0}^{2}\sin^{2}(heta_{i})\}\sin\left[ka_{0}\sin(heta_{i})/2
ight]}{k\sin(heta_{i})\left[\pi^{2} - k^{2}d_{0}^{2}\sin^{2}(heta_{i})
ight]} + rac{2\pi d_{0}\sin(a_{0}\pi/2d_{0})\cos\left[ka_{0}\sin(heta_{i})/2
ight]}{\pi^{2} - k^{2}d_{0}^{2}\sin^{2}(heta_{i})},$

同理可得

$$\begin{split} \widetilde{U}_{2}(\theta_{i}) &= U_{2}(\theta_{i}) \cdot \exp\left[j\frac{2\pi\tau_{1}d_{0}\sin(\mu_{1}\theta_{0})}{\lambda}\right], \\ U_{2}(\theta_{i}) &= \frac{2\{\pi^{2} - [1 + \cos(\varepsilon_{1}a_{0}\pi/2d_{0})]k^{2}d_{0}^{2}\sin^{2}(\mu_{1}\theta_{i})\}\sin[k\varepsilon_{1}a_{0}\sin(\mu_{1}\theta_{i})/2]}{k\sin(\mu_{1}\theta_{i})[\pi^{2} - k^{2}d_{0}^{2}\sin^{2}(\mu_{1}\theta_{i})]} + \\ \frac{2\pi d_{0}\sin(\varepsilon_{1}a_{0}\pi/2d_{0})\cos[k\varepsilon_{1}a_{0}\sin(\mu_{1}\theta_{i})/2]}{\pi^{2} - k^{2}d_{0}^{2}\sin^{2}(\mu_{1}\theta_{i})}, \\ \widetilde{U}_{3}(\theta_{i}) &= U_{3}(\theta_{i})\exp\left\{j\frac{2\pi\tau_{1}}{\lambda}[\tau_{2}d_{0}\sin(\mu_{1}\theta_{i}) + \tau_{3}d_{0}\sin(\mu_{3}\theta_{i})]\right\}, \\ U_{3}(\theta_{i}) &= \frac{2\{\pi^{2} - [1 + \cos(\varepsilon_{3}a_{0}\pi/2d_{0})]k^{2}d_{0}^{2}\sin^{2}(\mu_{3}\theta_{i})\}\sin[k\varepsilon_{3}a_{0}\sin(\mu_{3}\theta_{i})/2]}{k\sin(\mu_{3}\theta_{i})[\pi^{2} - k^{2}d_{0}^{2}\sin^{2}(\mu_{3}\theta_{i})]} + \\ \frac{2\pi d_{0}\sin(\varepsilon_{3}a_{0}\pi/2d_{0})\cos[k\varepsilon_{3}a_{0}\sin(\mu_{3}\theta_{i})/2]}{\pi^{2} - k^{2}d_{0}^{2}\sin^{2}(\mu_{3}\theta_{i})}, \\ \widetilde{U}_{4}(\theta_{i}) &= U_{4}(\theta_{i})\exp\left\{j\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}[2\tau_{2}d_{0}\sin(\mu_{1}\theta_{i}) + \tau_{3}d_{0}\sin(\mu_{3}\theta_{i})]\right\}, \\ U_{4}(\theta_{i}) &= \frac{2\{\pi^{2} - [1 + \cos(\varepsilon_{1}a_{0}\pi/2d_{0})]k^{2}d_{0}^{2}\sin^{2}(\mu_{1}\theta_{i})}{k\sin(\mu_{1}\theta_{i})[\pi^{2} - k^{2}d_{0}^{2}\sin^{2}(\mu_{1}\theta_{i})]}, \\ U_{4}(\theta_{i}) &= \frac{2\{\pi^{2} - [1 + \cos(\varepsilon_{1}a_{0}\pi/2d_{0})]k^{2}d_{0}^{2}\sin^{2}(\mu_{1}\theta_{i})}k^{2}d_{0}^{2}\sin^{2}(\mu_{1}\theta_{i})]}{k\sin(\mu_{1}\theta_{i})[\pi^{2} - k^{2}d_{0}^{2}\sin^{2}(\mu_{1}\theta_{i})]}, \\ \frac{2\pi d_{0}\sin(\varepsilon_{1}a_{0}\pi/2d_{0})\cos[k\varepsilon_{1}a_{0}\sin(\mu_{1}\theta_{i}) + \tau_{3}d_{0}\sin(\mu_{1}\theta_{i})]}{k\sin(\mu_{1}\theta_{i})[\pi^{2} - k^{2}d_{0}^{2}\sin^{2}(\mu_{1}\theta_{i})]}, \\ \frac{2\pi d_{0}\sin(\varepsilon_{1}a_{0}\pi/2d_{0})\cos[k\varepsilon_{1}a_{0}\sin(\mu_{1}\theta_{i})/2]}{k\sin(\mu_{1}\theta_{i})[\pi^{2} - k^{2}d_{0}^{2}\sin^{2}(\mu_{1}\theta_{i})]}, \\ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{split} \widetilde{U}_{5}(\theta_{i}) = & U_{5}(\theta_{i}) \exp\left\{j\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \left[2\tau_{2}d_{0}\sin(\mu_{1}\theta_{i}) + \tau_{3}d_{0}\sin(\mu_{3}\theta_{i}) + \tau_{2}d_{0}\sin(\mu_{2}\theta_{i})\right]\right\},\\ U_{5}(\theta_{i}) = & \frac{2\left\{\pi^{2} - \left[1 + \cos\left(\epsilon_{2}a_{0}\pi/2d_{0}\right)\right]k^{2}d_{0}^{2}\sin^{2}\left(\mu_{2}\theta_{i}\right)\right\}\sin\left[k\epsilon_{2}a_{0}\sin\left(\mu_{2}\theta_{i}\right)/2\right]\right\}}{k\sin(\mu_{2}\theta_{i})\left[\pi^{2} - k^{2}d_{0}^{2}\sin^{2}\left(\mu_{2}\theta_{i}\right)\right]} + \\ & \frac{2\pi d_{0}\sin(\epsilon_{2}a_{0}\pi/2d_{0})\cos\left[k\epsilon_{2}a_{0}\sin\left(\mu_{2}\theta_{i}\right)/2\right]}{\pi^{2} - k^{2}d_{0}^{2}\sin^{2}\left(\mu_{2}\theta_{i}\right)}, \end{split}$$

利用(7)式和(8)式,计算 p_{θ} 点的光强特性公式:

$$I(\theta_i) = \widetilde{U}(\theta_i)\widetilde{U}^*(\theta_i) = G^2[U_1^2(\theta_i) + U_2^2(\theta_i) + U_3^2(\theta_i) + U_4^2(\theta_i) + U_5^2(\theta_i)],$$
(9)

选钠黄光 $\lambda_g = 589.5$ nm 为入射光,其他利用 Maple 软件,绘出不规则光栅衍射的 $I(\theta_i) \sim \theta_i$ 图象 (图3和图4)。



图 3 不规则光栅衍射的 $I(\theta_i) \sim \sin \theta_i$ 图 Fig. 3 $I(\theta_i)$ versus $\sin \theta_i$ of the not-even grating diffraction



不规则光栅衍射的 $I(\theta_i) \sim \sin \theta_i$ 图 Fig. 4 $I(\theta_i)$ versus sin θ_i of the not-even grating diffraction

对比图 3 和图 4 可得:其它参量不变,仅改变缝宽 a_0 的值,光强特性曲线 $I(\theta_i) \sim \sin \theta_i$ 变化明显。 从(9)式、图 3 和图 4 可得,不规则一维透射平面光栅的振幅公式 $\widehat{U}(\theta_i)$ 和光强分布 $I(\theta_i)$ 不仅与非均匀 光栅的光栅常量 d_0 有关,还与每个单元单缝的缝宽 a_0 有关。

均匀但有缺陷光栅的振幅分布和光强分布 4

缺陷光栅的存在形式,一是均匀光栅 N 条缝中,由于生产条件的缺陷,光栅在生产过程中会出现缺陷, 即产生缺陷光栅;二是在晶体光栅中,由于原子排列点陈缺陷,也会产生缺陷光栅。缺陷光栅的振幅分布和 光强分布计算如下。由(4)式得

$$\widetilde{U}(\theta) = G \exp(jkr_1) \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \left[1 + \exp\left(j\sum_{i=1}^{N-1} k\Delta r_{ii}\right) \right] \int_{-d/2}^{d/2} \widetilde{U}(x_i) \exp\left[-jkx_i\sin(\theta_i)\right] dx_i = G \exp(jkr_1) \sum_{i=1}^{N-m} \left[1 + \exp\left(j\sum_{i=1}^{N-m} k\Delta r_{ii}\right) \right] \int_{-d/2}^{d/2} \widetilde{U}(x) \exp\left[-jkx\sin(\theta)\right] dx + G \sum_{\zeta=1}^{m} \exp\left[j\left(kr_1 + \sum_{\zeta=1}^{m} k\Delta r_{i\zeta}\right)\right] \int_{-d_{\zeta}/2}^{d_{\zeta}/2} \widetilde{U}(x) \exp\left[-jkx_{\zeta}\sin(\theta_{\zeta})\right] dx_{\zeta} = \widetilde{U}_1(\theta_{r-m}) + \widetilde{U}(\theta_r),$$
(10)

 $U_1(\theta_{n-m}) + U(\theta_m)$,

用"割补法"计算得到光栅缝隙均匀分布部分的振幅公式,

$$\widetilde{U}_{1}(\theta_{n-m}) = G \exp(jkr_{1}) \sum_{i=1}^{N-m} \left[1 + \exp\left(j\sum_{i=1}^{N-m} k\Delta r_{i}\right) \right] \int_{-d/2}^{d/2} \widetilde{U}(x) \exp\left[-jkx\sin(\theta)\right] dx = G \exp\left[i\psi(\theta)\right] \left(\frac{\sin N\beta}{\sin \beta}\right) \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} \widetilde{U}(x) \exp\left[-jkx\sin(\theta)\right] dx - a/2$$

$$G\exp(jkr_1)\sum_{\zeta=1}^{m}\exp\left(j\sum_{\zeta=1}^{m}k\Delta r_{\zeta\zeta}\right)\int_{-a/2}^{a/2}\widetilde{U}(x)\exp\left[-jkx\sin(\theta)\right]dx.$$
(11)

对于光栅缝隙存在缺陷部分的振幅公式,计算如下。

设 m 条缝存在缺陷,且 m 《 N。光栅常量平均值(或均匀分布部分)为 d_0 , $\zeta = 1, 2, \dots, m$ 。取 $\Delta r_{\zeta} = d_{\zeta} \sin \theta_{\zeta}$, $d_{\zeta} = d_0 \pm \delta(d_{\zeta}), a_{\zeta} = a_0 \pm \delta(a_{\zeta}), \theta_{\zeta} = \theta_0 \pm \delta(\theta_{\zeta}),$ 分别代表光栅缺陷常量 d_{ζ} 、缝隙 a_{ζ} 及入射角 θ_{ζ} 的微小 变化,即光栅缺陷缝隙带来的误差。

考虑到
$$\delta(d_{\zeta})$$
 和 $\delta(\theta_{\zeta})$ 很小,即 $\sin[\delta(\theta_{\zeta})] \approx \delta(\theta_{\zeta}), \cos[\delta(\theta_{\zeta})] \approx 1, \delta(d_{\zeta})\delta(\theta_{\zeta}) \approx 0,$ 所以,
 $d_{\zeta}\sin\theta_{\zeta} = [d_0 + \delta(d_{\zeta})]\sin[\theta_0 + \delta(\theta_{\zeta})] = \sin(\theta_0)[d_0 \pm \delta(d_{\zeta})] \pm d_0\delta(\theta_{\zeta})\cos(\theta_0),$ (12)

$$\sin(\theta_{\zeta}) = \sin[\theta_0 \pm \delta(\theta_{\zeta})] = \sin(\theta_0) \pm \delta(\theta_{\zeta})\cos(\theta_0), \qquad (13)$$

将(12)式和(13)式代入(10)式中,得

$$\widetilde{U}_{2}(\theta_{m}) = G \exp(jkr_{1}) \sum_{\zeta=1}^{m} \exp\left(j\sum_{\zeta=1}^{m} k\Delta r_{\zeta}\right) \int_{-d_{\zeta}/2}^{d_{\zeta}/2} \widetilde{U}(x) \exp\left[-jkx_{\zeta}\sin(\theta_{\zeta})\right] dx_{\zeta} = G \exp\left[jkr_{1}+jkd_{0}\sin(\theta_{0})\right] \times \int_{-d_{\zeta}/2}^{d_{\zeta}/2} \widetilde{U}(x) \exp\left[-jkx_{\zeta}\sin(\theta_{\zeta})\right] dx_{\zeta} = \int_{-d_{\zeta}/2}^{d_{\zeta}/2} \left[jkr_{1}+jkd_{0}\sin(\theta_{0})\right] dx_{\zeta}$$

$$\sum_{\xi=1}^{m} \exp\left\{ jk\Gamma_{\xi} \sin(\theta_{0} + \varphi_{\xi}) \int_{-[a_{0} + \delta(a_{\xi})]/2}^{\lfloor a_{0} + \delta(a_{\xi}) \rfloor/2} \widetilde{U}(x_{\xi}) \exp\left\{ - jkx_{\xi} \left[\sin(\theta_{0}) \pm \delta(\theta_{\xi}) \cos(\theta_{0}) \right] \right\} dx_{\xi} \right\}, \quad (14)$$

$$\vec{\mathfrak{T}} \oplus \Gamma_{\zeta}^{2} = \left[d_{0} \sum_{\xi=1}^{m} \pm \delta(\theta_{\xi}) \right]^{2} + \left\{ \sum_{\xi=1}^{m} \left[d_{0} \pm \delta(d_{\xi}) \right] \right\}^{2}, \varphi_{\zeta} = \arctan\left\{ d_{0} \sum_{\xi=1}^{m} \pm \delta(\theta_{\xi}) / \sum_{\xi=1}^{m} \left[d_{0} \pm \delta(d_{\xi}) \right] \right\}.$$

均匀但有缺陷光栅的光强特性公式为

 $I(\theta) = \left[\widetilde{U}_1(\theta_{n-m}) + \widetilde{U}_2(\theta_m)\right] \left[\widetilde{U}_1(\theta_{n-m}) + \widetilde{U}_2(\theta_m)\right]^*.$ (15)

从式(10)可知,均匀但有缺陷光栅的振幅分布是将它们分成二部分计算,一部分计算均匀光栅的振幅 分布,另一部分计算有缺陷光栅的振幅分布。

现有一平面光栅, $N = 500 \text{ mm}^{-1}$, 假设有 3 条缝(m = 3)存在缺陷, 且 $m \ll N_{\circ}$ 光栅常量平均值(或均匀 分布部分)为 d_{\circ} 。取 $d_{\zeta} = d_1 = d_2 = d_3 = d_0(1 \pm 0.01)$, $a_{\zeta} = a_1 = a_2 = a_3 = a_0(1 \pm 0.02)$, $\theta_{\zeta} = \theta_1 = \theta_2 = \theta_3 = \theta_0(1 \pm 0.005)$ 求缺陷光栅的振幅分布和光强分布。

为了计算简便,选择一个矩形阶跃函数,即光瞳函数 $\widehat{U}(x) = 1$ 沿 x 方向传播。 由(11) 式和(14) 式得:

$$\widetilde{U}'(\theta) = \widetilde{U}'_{1}(\theta_{n-m}) + \widetilde{U}'_{2}(\theta_{m}), \qquad (16)$$

$$\vec{\mathfrak{X}} \stackrel{\prime}{=} \widetilde{U}'_{1}(\theta_{n-m}) = G \frac{2 \sin[ka_{0} \sin(\theta_{0})/2]}{k \sin(\theta_{0})} \Big\{ \frac{\sin(500\beta)}{\sin\beta} \exp[j\psi(\theta_{0})] - g \Big\}$$

$$-\exp\{jkr_1+j6k[d_0\sin(\theta_0)+0.01d_0\sin(\theta_0)+0.005\theta_0d_0\cos(\theta_0)]\}\},\qquad(17)$$

式中, $\psi(\theta_0) = k[r_1 + 499\beta/k], \beta = \pi d_0 \sin \theta_0 / \lambda, \lambda$ 是入射光波长, $r_1 + 499\beta/k$ 是光栅中心到场点 p_θ 的距离。 $\widetilde{U}_2(\theta_m) = 12G \frac{\sin\{0.51a_0k[\sin(\theta_0) + 0.0025\theta_0\cos(\theta_0)]\}}{k[\sin(\theta_0) + 0.005\theta_0\cos(\theta_0)]} \exp\{jk[r_1 + d_0\sin(\theta_0) + \sum_{\xi=1}^3 \Gamma_{\xi}\sin(\theta_0 + \varphi_{\xi})]\},$

式中 $\Gamma_{\zeta}^{2} = d_{0}^{2} [(0.0015\theta_{0})^{2} + 9(1+0.01)^{2}], \varphi_{\zeta} = \arctan\left(\frac{0.005\theta_{0}}{1+0.01}\right).$

缺陷光栅衍射的光强特性公式为

(18)

光 学 岁 报

$$I'(\theta) = \widetilde{U}(\theta)\widetilde{U}^{*}(\theta) = \left\{\frac{\sin^{2}\left[ka_{0}\sin(\theta_{0})/2\right]}{k^{2}\sin^{2}(\theta_{0})}\left\{4\left[\frac{\sin(500\beta)}{\sin\beta}\right]^{2} + 1\right\} + 144 \frac{\sin^{2}\left\{1.02a_{0}k\left[\sin(\theta_{0}) + 0.005\theta_{0}\cos(\theta_{0})\right]/2\right\}}{k^{2}\left[\sin(\theta_{0}) + 0.005\theta_{0}\cos(\theta_{0})\right]^{2}}\right\}G^{2}.$$
(19)

在其他参量不变的情况下,当 $a_0 = 0.00005$, |I(0)| = 0.8126,得到图5;当 $a_0 = 0.00035$, |I(0)| = 0.910,得到图6。进一步分析发现, $|\sin \theta_0| < 1, a_0$ 值增加, $I(\theta_0)$ 值增大,且没有次级 大,只有一个峰值,象孤子。



图 5 不规则光栅衍射的 $I(\theta_0) \sim \sin \theta_0$ 图 Fig. 5 $I(\theta_0)$ versus sin θ_0 of the not-even grating diffraction





Fig. 6 $I(\theta_0)$ versus $\sin \theta_0$ of the not-even grating diffraction

分析(16)式、(19)式和示图 $I(\theta_0) \sim \sin \theta_0$ 可知, 均匀但有缺陷的一维透射平面光栅的振幅公式 $\widetilde{U}(\theta)$ 和光强分布 $I(\theta)$ 不仅与缺陷光栅的平均光栅常量 d_0 值有关,还与每个单元单缝的缝宽 a_0 值有关。

5 结 论

分析了不均匀光栅和均匀但存在缺陷的光栅, 并将结论推广到非均匀光栅可得其衍射特性。空间 结构参量、缝宽等直接影响非均匀光栅衍射的振幅 分布和光强分布,即一维透射平面光栅的振幅分布 和光强分布不仅与非均匀光栅的平均光栅常量有 关,还与每个单元单缝的缝宽有关。这一特性,补充 完善了光栅衍射性质,在周期性均匀空间结构的光 栅中,一维透射平面光栅光强的干涉因子不仅与单 缝的缝宽无关,而且与每个单元是否简单地为一条 缝也无关。同时,不均匀光栅的衍射特性研究,也为 设计、研制、测试非线性光栅提供了理论依据。

参考资料

- 1 Liu Jinsong, Du Zemming. Dynamical evolution of rigid holographic bright solitons based on photorefractive two-wave mixing with moving grating [J]. Acta Physica Sinica, 2005, 54(6): 2739~2744
- 刘劲松,杜泽明. 基于运动光栅光折变双光束耦合的刚性全息明 孤子的动态演化[J]. 物理学报,2005,54(6):2739~2744
- 2 Zhang Duying, Liu Jinsong, Liang Changhong. Dynamic evolution of spatial screening-photovoltaic bright soliton under weak amplitude condition[J]. Acta Optica Sinica, 2002, 22(7): 809~812 张都应,刘劲松,梁昌洪. 弱光强空间屏蔽光伏明孤子的动态演
- 张郁应, 刘釖松, 梁昌洪, 纳尤强至间屏敝尤伏明孤于的动态演 化特性[J]. 光学学报, 2002, **22**(7): 809~812
- 3 Zhang Guangyong, Liu Jinsong. Self-deflection characteristics of dark photovoltaic spatials olitons in closed circuit[J]. Acta Optica Sinica, 2006, 26(10): 1559~1562 张光勇,刘劲松. 闭路光伏暗空间孤子的自偏转特性研究[J]. 光 学学报, 2006, 26(10): 1559~1562
- 4 Qiao Xueguang, Jia Zhenan, Fu Haiwei *et al.*. Theory and experiment about in-fiber Braggg rating temperature sensing[J]. *Acta Physica Sinica*, 2004, **53**(2): 494~497 乔学光,贾振安,傅海威等. 光纤光栅温度传感理论与实验[J]. 物理学报, 2004, **53**(2): 494~497
- 5 Fu Haiwei, Qiao Xueguang, Jia Zhenan *et al*.. A high-sensitivity in-fiber Bragg grating pressure sensor[J]. *Acta Optica Sinica*, 2004, **24**(2): 187~189 傅海威,乔学光,贾振安等. 高灵敏度的光纤光栅压强传感器
- [J]. 光学学报, 2004, 24(2): 187~189
 6 Li Yan, Xu Mai, Li Yefan. A daptive optical limiting of nonlinear grating[J]. *Chin. J. Luminescence*, 2000, 21(3): 273~275
 李 燕,徐迈,李也凡. 非线性光栅的自适应光限幅[J]. 发光学报, 2000, 21(3): 273~275
- 7 Li Chunfei, Wang Ruibo, Fang Guangyu *et al.*. Broadband optical limiter with an organic solution sandwiched between two gratings[J]. *Acta Optica Sinica*, 1999, **19**(3): 407~413
 李淳飞,王瑞波,方光字 等. 双光栅夹有机溶液构成的宽带光限 幅器[J]. 光学学报, 1999, **19**(3): 407~413
- 8 Sang Xinzhu, Yu Chongxiu, Yan Binbin *et al.*. Chemical sensor basedona fiber Bragg grating [J]. Optics and Precision Engineering, 2006, 14(5): 772~775
 桑新柱,余重秀,颜玢玢等. 基于光纤布拉格光栅的化学传感器 [J]. 光学精密工程, 2006, 14(5): 772~775
- 9 Zhao Kaihua, Zhong Xihua. *Optics* [M]. Beijing: Higher Education Publisher, 1998. 13

赵凯华,钟锡华.光学[M].北京:高等教育出版社,1998.13

10 Xiang Yihe. *The University Physical Introduction* [M]. Beijing: Chin Hua University Publisher, 1991. 209~214 向义和. 大学物理导论(下)[M]. 北京:清华大学出版社, 1991. 206~214