

高阶洛伦兹-高斯光束的构建及其传输特性研究

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摘要 半导体激光器远场分布的高斯模型存在着不少缺点。尽管高斯分布适用于描述半导体激光器平行于结方向上的远场分布,但它不适合表征垂直于结方向上的远场分布。在相同空间分布下,洛伦兹-高斯分布的角扩展程度较高斯分布的大。因此,洛伦兹-高斯分布比高斯分布更适合于表征半导体激光器垂直于结方向上的远场分布,但研究表明洛伦兹-高斯光束仅适合于表征基模大角度激光束。而高功率半导体激光器往往也产生高阶模大角度激光束,因此构建了一类高阶洛伦兹-高斯光束的正交完备解,通过分析高阶洛伦兹-高斯光束的传输特性,证实高阶洛伦兹-高斯光束比厄米-高斯光束更适合于表征半导体激光器所产生的远场高阶模大角度激光束。

关键词 激光光学;高阶洛伦兹-高斯光束;光束传输;半导体激光器

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Investigation in Construction and Propagation Properties of a Higher-Order Lorentz-Gauss Beam

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Abstract There are many defects in the Gaussian model, which is used to describe the far-field distribution of semiconductor lasers. Though the Gaussian distribution is applicable to the description of the far-field distribution parallel to the junction, it is not suitable to describe the far-field distribution perpendicular to the junction. With the same spatial extensions, the angular spreading of the Lorentz-Gauss distribution is higher than that of the Gaussian distribution. Therefore, the Lorentz-Gauss distribution provides more appropriate model than the Gaussian distribution to describe the far-field distribution perpendicular to the junction of semiconductor lasers. However, the researches show that the Lorentz-Gauss beams are only valid for the description of the highly divergent fundamental mode. Moreover, the high power semiconductor lasers also generate the highly divergent higher-order modes. The purpose of this paper is to construct an orthogonal and complete family of higher-order Lorentz-Gauss beams. By analyzing the propagation properties of higher-order Lorentz-Gauss beams, it is proved that higher-order Lorentz-Gauss beams are more appropriate than Hermite-Gauss beams to describe the highly divergent higher-order far-field distribution of semiconductor lasers.

Key words laser optics; higher-order Lorentz-Gauss beam; beam propagation; semiconductor lasers

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1 引 言

半导体激光器是具有划时代意义的重要光源,在设计光学系统的光学元件及进行光学耦合时需要了解半导体激光器的远场光束特性。对半导体激光器所产生的远场激光束一般使用麦克斯韦方程组结合边界条件进行描述,其结果是给出一个数学上很

复杂的解析表达式,这些表达式几乎不能运用于实际的光学工程设计。相反,一个简单的半导体激光束的高斯模型广泛运用于有关半导体激光器和光纤耦合效率的研究^[1~4]。然而,半导体激光束的高斯模型也存在着不少缺点。尽管高斯分布适用于描述基模半导体激光器平行于结方向上的远场分布,但

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它不适用于表征垂直于结方向上的远场分布^[5]。在相同空间分布下,洛伦兹-高斯分布的角扩展程度较高斯分布的大^[6]。因此,洛伦兹-高斯分布比高斯分布更适用于表征半导体激光器垂直于结方向上的远场分布,但一系列有关洛伦兹-高斯光束特性的研究表明洛伦兹-高斯光束仅适用于表征基模大角度激光束^[7~14]。而高功率半导体激光器往往也产生高阶模大角度激光束。

本文构建了一类高阶洛伦兹-高斯光束的正交完备解,通过分析高阶洛伦兹-高斯光束的传输特性,证实高阶洛伦兹-高斯光束比厄米-高斯光束更

适用于表征半导体激光器所产生的远场高阶模大角度激光束。

2 高阶洛伦兹-高斯光束的构建

在直角坐标系中,设定 z 轴为光束传输方向。高阶洛伦兹-高斯光束在源平面 $z=0$ 上的形式构建为

$$E(x_0, y_0, 0) = E_m(x_0, 0)E_n(y_0, 0), \quad (1)$$

式中 $E_m(x_0, 0)$ 和 $E_n(y_0, 0)$ 定义为

$$E_{2p}(j_0, 0) = \exp\left(\frac{ikj_0^2}{2q_0}\right) \left[j_0^{2p} + \sum_{l=1}^{p-1} c_{(2p)(2l)} j_0^{2l} \right] \prod_{q=1}^M \frac{1}{j_0^2 + \alpha_{(q-1)j}^2}, \quad (2)$$

$$E_{2p+1}(j_0, 0) = \exp\left(\frac{ikj_0^2}{2q_0}\right) \left[j_0^{2p+1} + \sum_{l=1}^{p-1} c_{(2p+1)(2l+1)} j_0^{2l+1} \right] \prod_{q=1}^M \frac{1}{j_0^2 + \alpha_{(q-1)j}^2}, \quad (3)$$

式中 j 为 x 或 y , j_0 为 x_0 或 y_0 (此后公式均依此定义 j 和 j_0)。 $k=2\pi/\lambda$, λ 为光波长。 $q_0 = -ik\omega_0^2/2$ 为高斯部分在源平面上的 q 参数, ω_0 为高斯部分的束腰。 M 为整数, $p=0, 1, \dots, M-1$ 。系数 $c_{(2p)(2l)}$ 和 $c_{(2p+1)(2l+1)}$ 可由文献[15]中给出的方法计算。 $\alpha_{(q-1)j}$ 是与超洛伦兹部分在 j 方向上的光束宽度相关的参数。设两个不同的高阶洛伦兹-高斯光束传输时的场分布分别为 $E(x, y, z)$ 和 $E'(x, y, z)$, 则由帕萨瓦尔定理可得

$$\langle E(x, y, z), E'(x, y, z) \rangle = \langle E(x_0, y_0, 0), E'(x_0, y_0, 0) \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} E_m(x_0, 0)E'_m(x_0, 0)dx_0 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} E_n(y_0, 0)E'_n(y_0, 0)dy_0 = 0. \quad (4)$$

可见高阶洛伦兹-高斯光束间保持正交特性,同时高阶洛伦兹-高斯光束可归一化。因此,所构建的高阶洛伦兹-高斯光束解是完备的。

考虑最简单的情形即 $M=1$, 此时有四个相互正交的高阶洛伦兹-高斯光束:

$$E^{00}(x_0, y_0, 0) = \frac{2}{\pi \sqrt{\alpha_{0x}\alpha_{0y}}} \frac{1}{[1 + (x_0/\alpha_{0x})^2][1 + (y_0/\alpha_{0y})^2]} \exp\left[\frac{ik(x_0^2 + y_0^2)}{2q_0}\right], \quad (5)$$

$$E^{01}(x_0, y_0, 0) = \frac{2}{\pi \sqrt{\alpha_{0x}\alpha_{0y}}} \frac{y_0/\alpha_{0y}}{[1 + (x_0/\alpha_{0x})^2][1 + (y_0/\alpha_{0y})^2]} \exp\left[\frac{ik(x_0^2 + y_0^2)}{2q_0}\right], \quad (6)$$

$$E^{10}(x_0, y_0, 0) = \frac{2}{\pi \sqrt{\alpha_{0x}\alpha_{0y}}} \frac{x_0/\alpha_{0x}}{[1 + (x_0/\alpha_{0x})^2][1 + (y_0/\alpha_{0y})^2]} \exp\left[\frac{ik(x_0^2 + y_0^2)}{2q_0}\right], \quad (7)$$

$$E^{11}(x_0, y_0, 0) = \frac{2}{\pi \sqrt{\alpha_{0x}\alpha_{0y}}} \frac{x_0/\alpha_{0x}}{1 + (x_0/\alpha_{0x})^2} \frac{y_0/\alpha_{0y}}{1 + (y_0/\alpha_{0y})^2} \exp\left[\frac{ik(x_0^2 + y_0^2)}{2q_0}\right]. \quad (8)$$

分别称之为 SLG_{00} , SLG_{01} , SLG_{10} 和 SLG_{11} 模, 它们分别对应于厄米-高斯光束的 HG_{00} , HG_{01} , HG_{10} 和 HG_{11} 模。

3 高阶洛伦兹-高斯光束的傍轴传输特性

当高阶洛伦兹-高斯光束的 ω_0 , a_{0x} 和 a_{0y} 均远大于光波长时,其传输可在傍轴近似的框架范围内处理。当高阶洛伦兹-高斯光束通过一个傍轴 $ABCD$ 光学系统时,它应满足柯林斯积分公式:

$$E(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{i\lambda B} \exp(ikz) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} E(x_0, y_0, 0) \times \exp\left\{\frac{ik}{2B}[A(x_0^2 + y_0^2) - 2(xx_0 + yy_0) + D(x^2 + y^2)]\right\} dx_0 dy_0, \quad (9)$$

式中 A, B, C 和 D 为傍轴光学系统的变换矩阵元。利用卷积的定义和傅里叶变换的卷积原理,可求得 $SLG_{00}, SLG_{01}, SLG_{10}$ 和 SLG_{11} 模经傍轴 $ABCD$ 光学系统的传输公式:

$$E^{00}(x, y, z) = \frac{\pi \sqrt{\alpha_{0x}\alpha_{0y}}}{2i\lambda B} \exp(ikz) \exp\left[i \frac{k(x^2 + y^2)}{2q}\right] [E_x^+(x, z) + E_x^-(x, z)] [E_y^+(y, z) + E_y^-(y, z)], \quad (10)$$

$$E^{01}(x, y, z) = \frac{\pi \sqrt{\alpha_{0x}\alpha_{0y}}}{2\lambda B} \exp(ikz) \exp\left[i \frac{k(x^2 + y^2)}{2q}\right] [E_x^+(x, z) + E_x^-(x, z)] [E_y^+(y, z) - E_y^-(y, z)], \quad (11)$$

$$E^{10}(x, y, z) = \frac{\pi \sqrt{\alpha_{0x}\alpha_{0y}}}{2\lambda B} \exp(ikz) \exp\left[i \frac{k(x^2 + y^2)}{2q}\right] [E_x^+(x, z) - E_x^-(x, z)] [E_y^+(y, z) + E_y^-(y, z)], \quad (12)$$

$$E^{11}(x, y, z) = \frac{i\pi \sqrt{\alpha_{0x}\alpha_{0y}}}{2\lambda B} \exp(ikz) \exp\left[i \frac{k(x^2 + y^2)}{2q}\right] [E_x^+(x, z) - E_x^-(x, z)] [E_y^+(y, z) - E_y^-(y, z)], \quad (13)$$

式中

$$E_j^\pm(j, z) = \exp\left[\frac{kA'}{2iB} \left(\alpha_{0j} \pm i \frac{j}{A'}\right)^2\right] \operatorname{erfc}\left[\sqrt{\frac{kA'}{2iB}} \left(\alpha_{0j} \pm i \frac{j}{A'}\right)\right], \quad (14)$$

$$q = \frac{A'}{C'} = \frac{Aq_0 + B}{Cq_0 + D}, \quad (15)$$

(14)式中 $\operatorname{erfc}(x)$ 为余误差函数, q 为 z 平面上的 q 参数, $A' = A + B/q_0$ 和 $C' = C + D/q_0$ 。由于是从柯林斯积分公式所导出的 $SLG_{00}, SLG_{01}, SLG_{10}$ 和 SLG_{11} 模的傍轴表达式,故它们是波动方程的解。图 1 和图 2 分别给出了 $SLG_{00}, SLG_{01}, SLG_{10}$ 和 SLG_{11} 模在源平面和经自由空间传输在远场 $z=10, z_r=5k\omega_0^2$ 处的归一化强度分布。计算参数选取如下: $\omega_0=10\lambda, \alpha_{0x}=15\lambda$ 和 $\alpha_{0y}=20\lambda$ 。从光斑看, $SLG_{00}, SLG_{01}, SLG_{10}$ 和 SLG_{11} 模分别对应于具有相同模数的厄米-高斯光束。只是 $SLG_{00}, SLG_{01}, SLG_{10}$ 和 SLG_{11} 模的发散性大于相同模数的厄米-高斯光束。

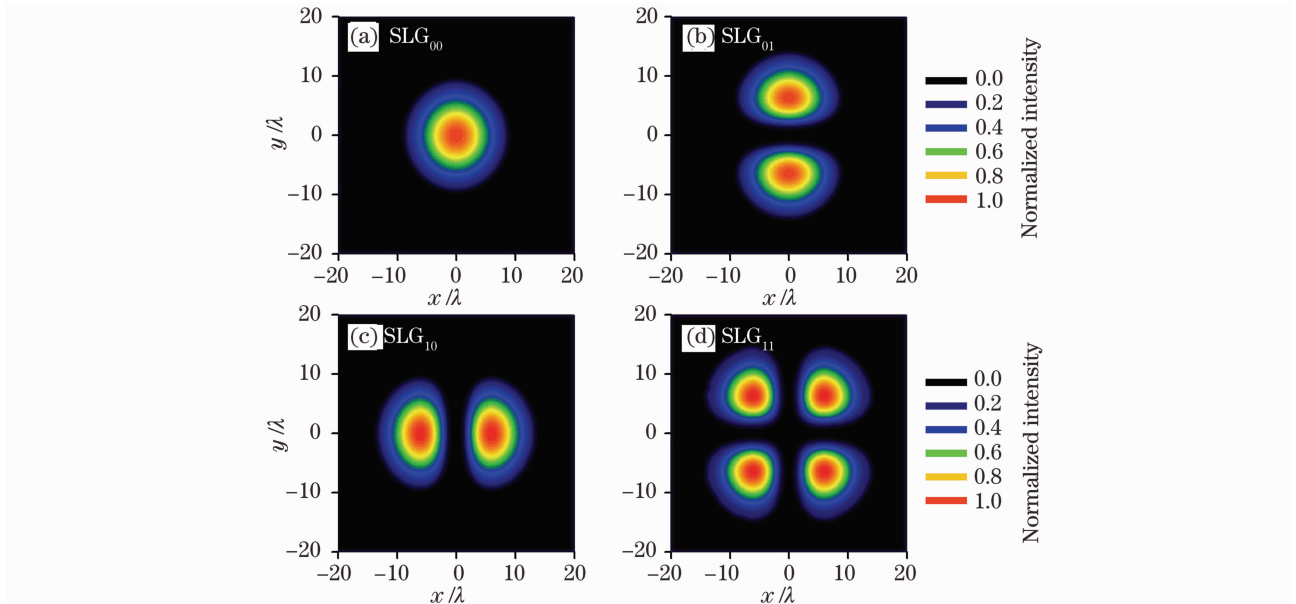


图 1 高阶洛伦兹-高斯光束在源平面上归一化强度分布的轮廓图。

$$\omega_0 = 10\lambda, \alpha_{0x} = 15\lambda \text{ 和 } \alpha_{0y} = 20\lambda$$

Fig. 1 Contour map of normalized intensity distribution of a higher-order Lorentz-Gauss beam in the source plane.

$$\omega_0 = 10\lambda, \alpha_{0x} = 15\lambda \text{ and } \alpha_{0y} = 20\lambda$$

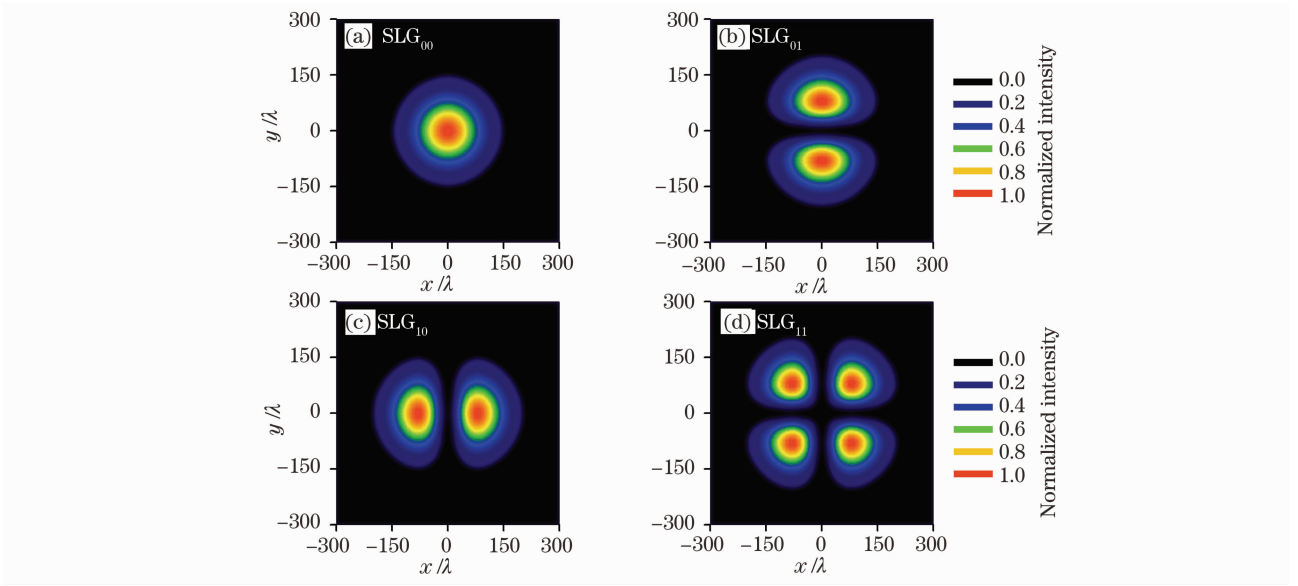


图 2 高阶洛伦兹-高斯光束在参考面 $z=10$, $z_r=5k\omega_0^2$ 上归一化强度分布的轮廓图。 $\omega_0=10\lambda$, $\alpha_{0,x}=15\lambda$ 和 $\alpha_{0,y}=20\lambda$
 Fig. 2 Contour map of normalized intensity distribution of a higher-order Lorentz-Gauss beam in the reference plane $z=10$, $z_r=5k\omega_0^2$. $\omega_0=10\lambda$, $\alpha_{0,x}=15\lambda$ and $\alpha_{0,y}=20\lambda$

4 高阶洛伦兹-高斯光束的非傍轴传输特性

若高阶洛伦兹-高斯光束的 ω_0 , $\alpha_{0,x}$ 和 $\alpha_{0,y}$ 均小于光波长或与光波长相当, 其传输应在非傍轴矢量范围内处理。首先将高阶洛伦兹-高斯光束矢量化。在源平面 $z=0$ 处, 矢量化的高阶洛伦兹-高斯光束为

$$\begin{bmatrix} E_x(x_0, y_0, 0) \\ E_y(x_0, y_0, 0) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} E_m(x_0, 0)E_n(y_0, 0) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (16)$$

运用矢量瑞利-索未菲衍射积分公式, 可得高阶洛伦兹-高斯光束向自由半空间 $z>0$ 的非傍轴传输公式为

$$E_x(\mathbf{r}) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} E_x(x_0, y_0, 0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{r}, \boldsymbol{\rho}_0)}{\partial z} dx_0 dy_0, \quad (17)$$

$$E_y(\mathbf{r}) = 0, \quad (18)$$

$$E_z(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} E_x(x_0, y_0, 0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{r}, \boldsymbol{\rho}_0)}{\partial x} dx_0 dy_0, \quad (19)$$

式中

$$\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{r}, \boldsymbol{\rho}_0) = \frac{\exp(ik|\mathbf{r} - \boldsymbol{\rho}_0|)}{|\mathbf{r} - \boldsymbol{\rho}_0|}, \quad (20)$$

式中 $\mathbf{r} = x\mathbf{e}_x + y\mathbf{e}_y + z\mathbf{e}_z$, $\boldsymbol{\rho}_0 = x_0\mathbf{e}_x + y_0\mathbf{e}_y$ 。 \mathbf{e}_x , \mathbf{e}_y 和 \mathbf{e}_z 是直角坐标系的三个基矢量。在非傍轴范围内, 如下近似有效^[16]:

$$\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{r}, \boldsymbol{\rho}_0) = \frac{1}{r} \exp\left[ik\left(r + \frac{\rho_0^2 - 2xx_0 - 2yy_0}{2r} \right) \right], \quad (21)$$

式中 $r = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{1/2} = (\rho^2 + z^2)^{1/2}$, $\rho_0^2 = (x_0^2 + y_0^2)^{1/2}$ 。利用卷积的定义和傅里叶变换的卷积原理, 可求得 SLG_{00} , SLG_{01} , SLG_{10} 和 SLG_{11} 模的非傍轴传输公式为

$$\begin{aligned} E_{x0}^0(\mathbf{r}) &= -\frac{ikz}{4r^2} \sqrt{\alpha_{0,x}\alpha_{0,y}} [V_x^+(x, z) + V_x^-(x, z)] \times \\ & [V_y^+(y, z) + V_y^-(y, z)] \exp\left\{ -\frac{\rho^2}{\omega^2(r)} + i\left[kr - \frac{z_r \rho^2}{r\omega^2(r)} \right] \right\}, \quad (22) \\ E_z^0(\mathbf{r}) &= \frac{ik}{4r^2} \sqrt{\alpha_{0,x}\alpha_{0,y}} [(x - i\alpha_{0,x})V_x^+(x, z) + (x + i\alpha_{0,x})V_x^-(x, z)] [V_y^+(y, z) + V_y^-(y, z)] \times \end{aligned}$$

$$\exp\left\{-\frac{\rho^2}{w^2(r)} + i\left[kr - \frac{z_r \rho^2}{r w^2(r)}\right]\right\}, \quad (23)$$

$$E_x^{01}(r) = \frac{kz}{4r^2} \sqrt{\alpha_{0x}\alpha_{0y}} [V_x^+(x,z) + V_x^-(x,z)] [V_y^+(y,z) - V_y^-(y,z)] \times \exp\left\{-\frac{\rho^2}{w^2(r)} + i\left[kr - \frac{z_r \rho^2}{r w^2(r)}\right]\right\}, \quad (24)$$

$$E_z^{01}(r) = -\frac{k}{4r^2} \sqrt{\alpha_{0x}\alpha_{0y}} [(x - i\alpha_{0x})V_x^+(x,z) + (x + i\alpha_{0x})V_x^-(x,z)] [V_y^+(y,z) - V_y^-(y,z)] \times \exp\left\{-\frac{\rho^2}{w^2(r)} + i\left[kr - \frac{z_r \rho^2}{r w^2(r)}\right]\right\}, \quad (25)$$

$$E_x^{10}(r) = \frac{kz}{4r^2} \sqrt{\alpha_{0x}\alpha_{0y}} [V_x^+(x,z) - V_x^-(x,z)] [V_y^+(y,z) + V_y^-(y,z)] \times \exp\left\{-\frac{\rho^2}{w^2(r)} + i\left[kr - \frac{z_r \rho^2}{r w^2(r)}\right]\right\}, \quad (26)$$

$$E_z^{10}(r) = i \frac{k}{4r^2} \sqrt{\alpha_{0x}\alpha_{0y}} \left\{ (\alpha_{0x} + ix)V_x^+(x,z) + (\alpha_{0x} - ix)V_x^-(x,z) - \sqrt{\frac{i2r}{k\pi\beta}} \times \left[\operatorname{erfc}\left(-x\sqrt{\frac{k}{i2\beta r}}\right) + \operatorname{erfc}\left(x\sqrt{\frac{k}{i2\beta r}}\right) \right] \right\} \times [V_y^+(y,z) + V_y^-(y,z)] \exp\left\{-\frac{\rho^2}{w^2(r)} + i\left[kr - \frac{z_r \rho^2}{r w^2(r)}\right]\right\}, \quad (27)$$

$$E_x^{11}(r) = \frac{ikz}{4r^2} \sqrt{\alpha_{0x}\alpha_{0y}} [V_x^+(x,z) - V_x^-(x,z)] [V_y^+(y,z) - V_y^-(y,z)] \exp\left[-\frac{\rho^2}{w^2(r)}\right] \times \exp\left\{i\left[kr - \frac{z_r \rho^2}{r w^2(r)}\right]\right\}, \quad (28)$$

$$E_z^{11}(r) = -\frac{k}{4r^2} \sqrt{\alpha_{0x}\alpha_{0y}} \left\{ (\alpha_{0x} + ix)V_x^+(x,z) + (\alpha_{0x} - ix)V_x^-(x,z) - \sqrt{\frac{i2r}{\pi k\beta}} \times \left[\operatorname{erfc}\left(-x\sqrt{\frac{k}{i2\beta r}}\right) + \operatorname{erfc}\left(x\sqrt{\frac{k}{i2\beta r}}\right) \right] \right\} [V_y^+(y,z) - V_y^-(y,z)] \exp\left\{-\frac{\rho^2}{w^2(r)} + i\left[kr - \frac{z_r \rho^2}{r w^2(r)}\right]\right\}, \quad (29)$$

式中

$$V_j^\pm(j,z) = \exp\left[\frac{k\beta}{2ir}\left(\alpha_{0j} \pm i\frac{j}{\beta}\right)^2\right] \times \operatorname{erfc}\left[\sqrt{\frac{k\beta}{2ir}}\left(\alpha_{0j} \pm i\frac{j}{\beta}\right)\right], j = x \text{ or } y, \quad (30)$$

式中 $\beta = 1 + r/q_0$, $w(r) = w_0(1 + r^2/z_r^2)^{1/2}$ 。由于是从矢量瑞利-索未菲衍射积分公式所导出的 SLG_{00} , SLG_{01} , SLG_{10} 和 SLG_{11} 模的非傍轴表达式, 故它们是麦克斯韦方程组的解。图 3 和图 4 分别给出了 SLG_{00} , SLG_{01} , SLG_{10} 和 SLG_{11} 模在源平面和经自由空间传输在远场 $z=10$, $z_r=5k\omega_0^2$ 处的归一化强度分布。计算参数选取如下: $w_0 = 0.5\lambda$, $\alpha_{0x} = 0.25\lambda$ 和 $\alpha_{0y} = 1.0\lambda$ 。将图 3, 4 和图 1, 2 比较, 发现 SLG_{00} , SLG_{01} , SLG_{10} 和 SLG_{11} 模的非傍轴传输光斑与其傍轴传输时的光斑明显不同。在非傍轴范围内, SLG_{00} , SLG_{01} , SLG_{10} 和 SLG_{11} 模的发散性仍大于相同模数的厄米-高斯光束。

5 结 论

构建了一类高阶洛伦兹-高斯光束的正交完备解。基于柯林斯积分公式, 利用卷积的定义和傅里叶变换的卷积原理, 导出了高阶洛伦兹-高斯光束经傍轴 $ABCD$ 光学系统的解析传输公式。基于瑞利-索未菲衍射积分公式, 导出了高阶洛伦兹-高斯光束解析的非傍轴传输公式。同时进行了相关的数值计算, 分析了高阶洛伦兹-高斯光束的传输特性。由于高阶洛伦兹-高斯光束的发散性大于相同模数的厄米-高斯光束, 高阶洛伦兹-高斯光束比厄米-高斯光束更适合于表征半导体激光器所产生的远场高阶模大角度激光束。由于比厄米-高斯光束多两个参数 α_{0x} 和 α_{0y} , 高阶洛伦兹-高斯光束相对较复杂, 故在实际应用中应根据具体情况予以参数优化, 从而促进其应用。

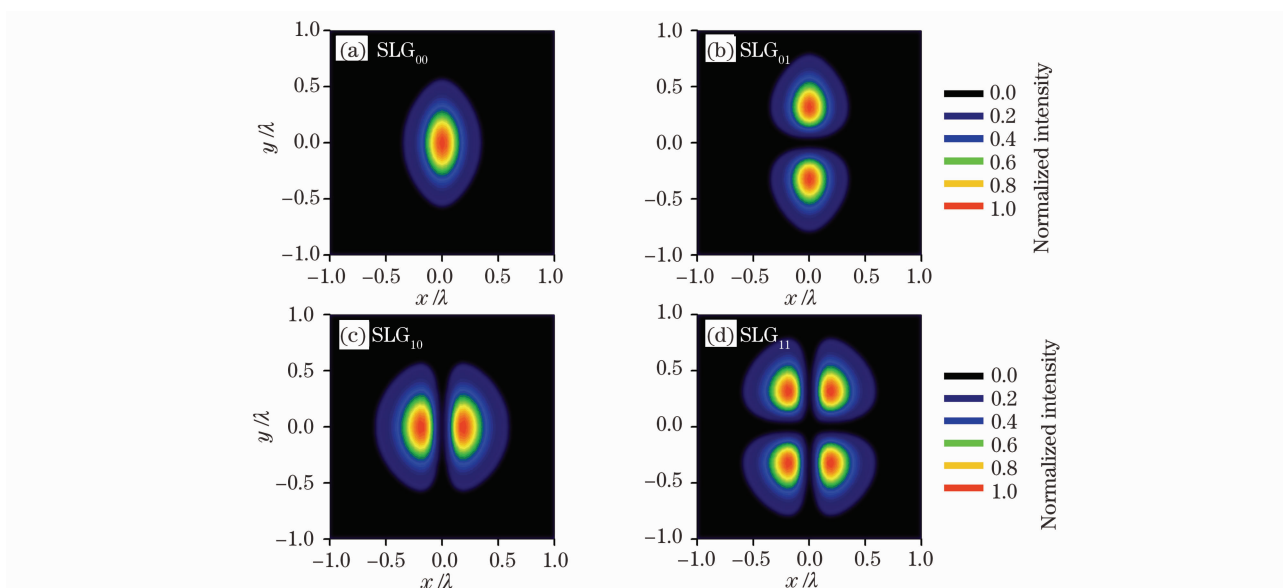


图 3 高阶洛伦兹-高斯光束在源平面上归一化强度分布的轮廓图。 $\omega_0=0.5\lambda, \alpha_{0x}=0.25\lambda, \alpha_{0y}=1.0\lambda$
 Fig. 3 The contour map of normalized intensity distribution of a higher-order Lorentz-Gauss beam in the source plane. $\omega_0=0.5\lambda, \alpha_{0x}=0.25\lambda, \alpha_{0y}=1.0\lambda$

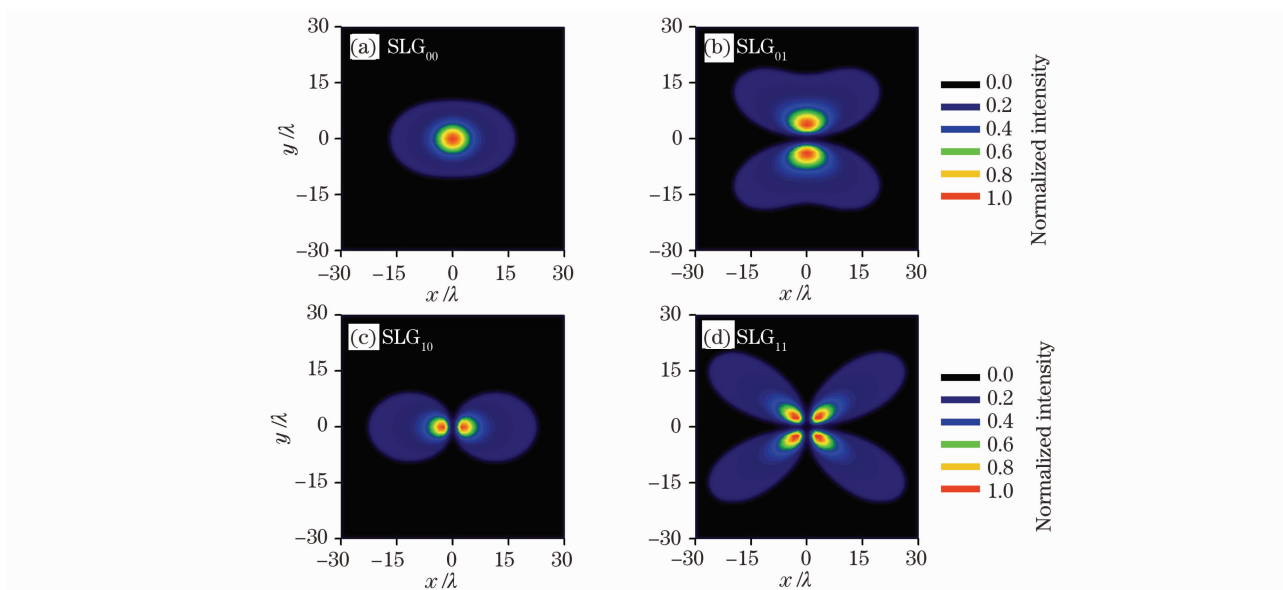


图 4 高阶洛伦兹-高斯光束在参考面 $z=10, z_r=5k\omega_0^2$ 上归一化强度分布的轮廓图。 $\omega_0=0.5\lambda, \alpha_{0x}=0.25\lambda, \alpha_{0y}=1.0\lambda$
 Fig. 4 Contour map of normalized intensity distribution of a higher-order Lorentz-Gauss beam in the reference plane $z=10, z_r=5k\omega_0^2$. $\omega_0=0.5\lambda, \alpha_{0x}=0.25\lambda, \alpha_{0y}=1.0\lambda$

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