# 随机电磁光束阵列的光束传输变换特性

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**摘要** 采用部分偏振高斯-谢尔模型(PGSM)描述随机电磁光束,运用维格纳分布函数(WDF)研究了随机电磁光 束阵列的光束偏振特性与传输变换特性。推导出了阵列光束通过傍轴光学系统 ABCD 的传输方程和重要的光束 特征参数,如光束偏振度(P)、光束传输因子(M<sup>2</sup>)、峭度(K)以及光强分布的解析表达式。研究表明,阵列光束的 P、M<sup>2</sup>、K、光强分布和束宽依赖于总的空间相干度α、间距 x<sub>d</sub>、束腰宽度 w<sub>0</sub> 和 PGSM 子光束数目 N。阵列光束偏 振度 P 随传输距离而变化,并且变得不均匀; P 也随归一化间距 x<sup>'</sup>d变化。

关键词 相干光学;部分偏振高斯-谢尔模型;维格纳分布函数;强度矩;光束传输因子;峭度;偏振度

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## Propagation Transform Characteristics of Beams from Stochastic Electromagnetic Beam Array

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**Abstract** The partially polarized Gaussian Shell-model (PGSM) beam is proposed to describe the stochastic electromagnetic beam, and the array beam characteristics of PGSM beams combination are studied by means of Wigner distribution function (WDF). The analytical propagation equation of the array beams through a paraxial optical *ABCD* system is derived on the basis of the WDF. The intensity-moments characterization of the array beams is performed, and the important beam characteristic parameters such as the beam propagation factor ( $M^2$ ), beam width, far-field divergence angle and kurtosis parameter K of the array beams are expressed in a closed form. It is found that a flat-topped light-intensity profile can be obtained at a certain plane by a suitable choice of the beam number N, normalized separation, and also the coherence parameter of PGSM beams. The degree of polarization P of the array beams is no longer uniform upon propagation, it also changes additionally with normalized separation  $x'_d$ . **Key words** coherent optics; partially polarized Gaussian-Shell model (PGSM); Wigner distribution function (WDF); intensity-moments; beam propagation factor; kurtosis parameter; degree of polarization **OCIS codes** 140.0140; 140.3295; 140.3298

## 1 引 言

近年来,激光阵列光束吸引了人们极大的研究 兴趣<sup>[1~16]</sup>,光束并合能将激光束功率定标到更高水 平,并保持良好的光束质量,从而能够克服将单台激 光器定标到更高功率、能量指标的困难以及摆脱大 气对高能激光传输不与合作的困境<sup>[17]</sup>。此外,光束 并合还能得到适当的光强分布,尤其是平顶分布,这 具有很重要的实际意义<sup>[13]</sup>。

实际的激光束大多具有部分相干性,同时具有 部分偏振性,这类光束被称为随机电磁光束。本文 采用部分偏振高斯-谢尔模型(PGSM)来描述随机 电磁光束,运用维格纳分布函数(WDF)研究了随机

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电磁光束的阵列光束的传输变换特性及其偏振特性。推导出了阵列光束通过傍轴光学系统 ABCD 的传输方程,重要的光束特征参数,如光束偏振度 (P)、光束传输因子(M<sup>2</sup>)、峭度(K)以及光强分布的 解析表达式。

### 2 物理模型

随机电磁光束是同时考虑了光束的部分相干和 部分偏振的特性,其部分相干性用高斯-谢尔模型 (GSM)来描述,而其部分偏振性用相干偏振矩阵来 描述,这类光束也被称为 PGSM 光束。随机电磁光 束在 z=0 平面的相干偏振(BCP)矩阵为<sup>[18~20]</sup>

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{J}}(x_1, x_2, 0) = \begin{bmatrix} J_{xx}(x_1, x_2, 0) & J_{xy}(x_1, x_2, 0) \\ J_{yx}(x_1, x_2, 0) & J_{yy}(x_1, x_2, 0) \end{bmatrix},$$
(1)

式中

$$J_{\delta\gamma}(x_1, x_2, 0) = \langle E_{\delta}(x_1, 0, t) E_{\gamma}^*(x_2, 0, t) \rangle =$$

$$I_{0\delta\gamma} \exp\left[-\frac{x_1^2 + x_2^2}{w_{0\delta\gamma}^2} - \frac{(x_1 - x_2)^2}{2\sigma_{0\delta\gamma}^2}\right], (\delta, \gamma = x, y)$$
(2)

式中  $I_{0\delta\gamma}$  是常数光强因子, $E_{\delta}$  和 $E_{\gamma}$  是复电场分量,  $w_{0\delta\gamma}$  和 $\sigma_{0\delta\gamma}$  分别是 PGSM 光束的束宽和相干长度, \*表示复共轭,角括号表示对时间 t 的平均。

上面的参数要满足一定的条件<sup>[18]</sup>,尤其是:  $w_{0xx} = w_{0yy} = w_{0xy} = w_{0yx} = w_{0}, \sigma_{0xx} = \sigma_{0yy}, \sigma_{0xy} = \sigma_{0yx}, I_{0xy}^{2} \leqslant I_{0xx}I_{0yy}$ 。

将 N 束具有相同光束参数  $w_0$  的 PGSM 光束, 沿 x 方向等间距  $x_d$  排列,便构成了多束随机电磁光 束阵列模型。在 z=0 平面,第 n 束 PGSM 光束的 BCP 矩阵元为

$$J_{n\delta\gamma}(x_{1}, x_{2}, 0) = \langle E_{n\delta}(x_{1} - nx_{d}, 0)E_{n\gamma}^{*}(x_{2} - nx_{d}, 0) \rangle = I_{0\delta\gamma} \exp\left[-\frac{(x_{1} - nx_{d})^{2} + (x_{2} - nx_{d})^{2}}{w_{0}^{2}} - \frac{(x_{1} - x_{2})^{2}}{2\sigma_{0\delta\gamma}^{2}}\right], \quad n \in \left[-\frac{N-1}{2}, \frac{N-1}{2}\right]$$
(3)

为确定起见,设 N 是奇数,但可推广到偶数情况,所得结果对 N 为偶数的情况也是适用的。阵列光束在 z= 0 平面的 BCP 矩阵为

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{J}}(x_1, x_2, 0) = \begin{bmatrix} J_{xx}(x_1, x_2, 0) & J_{xy}(x_1, x_2, 0) \\ J_{yx}(x_1, x_2, 0) & J_{yy}(x_1, x_2, 0) \end{bmatrix},$$
(4)

式中

$$J_{\delta\gamma}(x_{1},x_{2},0) = \left\langle \sum_{m=-\frac{N-1}{2}n=-\frac{N-1}{2}}^{\frac{N-1}{2}} E_{m\delta}(x_{1}-mx_{d},0)E_{n\gamma}^{*}(x_{2}-nx_{d},0)\right\rangle = I_{0\delta\gamma}\sum_{m=-\frac{N-1}{2}n=-\frac{N-1}{2}}^{\frac{N-1}{2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{(x_{1}-mx_{d})^{2}+(x_{2}-nx_{d})^{2}}{w_{0}^{2}}-\frac{\left[(x_{1}-mx_{d})-(x_{2}-nx_{d})\right]^{2}}{2\sigma_{0\delta\gamma}^{2}}\right\},\ m \in \left[-\frac{N-1}{2},\frac{N-1}{2}\right], n \in \left[-\frac{N-1}{2},\frac{N-1}{2}\right].$$
(5)

### 3 随机电磁光束阵列的光束传输变换规律

下面考虑阵列光束通过 ABCD 傍轴光学系统的传输变换特性。 调用数学积分公式<sup>[21]</sup>:

$$\int_{0}^{t^{\nu}} \exp(-pt) dt = \Gamma(\nu+1) p^{-\nu-1}, \quad \text{Re } p > 0,$$
(6)

从(4)~(6)式可以得到在 z=0 平面上,阵列光束的 WDF 矩阵<sup>[19,20,22]</sup>

$$\hat{\mathbf{H}}(x,u,0) = \begin{bmatrix} H_{xx}(x,u,0) & H_{xy}(x,u,0) \\ H_{yx}(x,u,0) & H_{yy}(x,u,0) \end{bmatrix},$$
(7)

式中

$$H_{\delta\gamma}(x,u,0) = (k/2\pi) \int J_{\delta\gamma}(x-x_q/2,x+x_q/2,0) \exp(-ikx_q u) dx_q =$$

$$\frac{I_{0\delta\gamma}\beta_{\delta\gamma}k\omega_{0}}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\sum_{m=-\frac{N-1}{2}n=-\frac{N-1}{2}}^{\frac{N-1}{2}}\sum_{n=-\frac{N-1}{2}}^{\frac{N-1}{2}}\exp\left\{-\frac{\beta_{\delta\gamma}^{2}k^{2}\omega_{0}^{2}u^{2}}{2}-\frac{\left[2x-(m+n)x_{d}\right]^{2}}{2\omega_{0}^{2}}+ik(m-n)x_{d}u\right\},$$
(8)

$$\alpha_{\delta\gamma} = \sigma_{0\delta\gamma}/w_0\,, \tag{9}$$

$$\beta_{\delta\gamma} = 1/\sqrt{1+1/\alpha_{\delta\gamma}^2}, \qquad (10)$$

式中 aoy 和 Boy 是相干参数, k 是波数, u 是传输方向角。

WDF 通过傍轴光学系统 ABCD 遵从下述传输规律<sup>[23]</sup>:

$$\boldsymbol{H}_{\text{out}}(x,u) = \boldsymbol{H}_{\text{in}}(D_x - B_u, A_u - C_x), \qquad (11)$$

式中A,B,C,D是傍轴光学系统传输变换矩阵的矩阵元。

将(8)式代入(11)式可得阵列光束在 z 平面上的 WDF 矩阵元

$$H_{\delta\gamma}(x,u,z) = \frac{I_{0\delta\gamma}\beta_{\delta\gamma}kw_{0}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \sum_{m=-\frac{N-1}{2}n=-\frac{N-1}{2}}^{\frac{N-1}{2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{\beta_{\delta\gamma}^{2}k^{2}w_{0}^{2}(A_{u}-C_{x})^{2}}{2} - \frac{\left[2(D_{x}-B_{u})-(m+n)x_{d}\right]^{2}}{2w_{0}^{2}} + ik(m-n)(A_{u}-C_{x})x_{d}\right\},$$
(12)

因此,阵列光束在z平面上的 WDF 矩阵为

$$\hat{H}(x,u,z) = \begin{bmatrix} H_{xx}(x,u,z) & H_{xy}(x,u,z) \\ H_{yx}(x,u,z) & H_{yy}(x,u,z) \end{bmatrix},$$
(13)

阵列光束在 z 平面上的光强分布为

$$I(x,z) = \int \mathrm{tr} \hat{\boldsymbol{H}}(x,u,z) \,\mathrm{d}u = I_{xx} + I_{yy}, \qquad (14)$$

式中

$$I_{\varpi} = \frac{I_{0\varpi}kw_{0}^{2}}{\sqrt{g_{\varpi}}} \sum_{m=-\frac{N-1}{2}n=-\frac{N-1}{2}}^{\frac{N-1}{2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{k^{2}w_{0}^{2}}{2g_{\varpi}}\left[4B^{2}C^{2}x^{2}-4ABC_{x}\left[2D_{x}-(m+n)x_{d}\right]+\right. \\ \left.A^{2}\left\{4D^{2}x^{2}-4D(m+n)x_{d}x+\left[\left(1+\frac{1}{\beta_{\varpi}^{2}}\right)(m-n)^{2}+4mn\left]x_{d}^{2}\right\}\right]-\right. \\ \left.i\frac{2Bk}{g_{\varpi}\beta_{\varpi}^{2}}(m-n)x_{d}\left\{2BC_{x}-A\left[2D_{x}-(m+n)x_{d}\right]\right\}\right\},$$
(15)

和

$$g_{\omega} = 4B^2 / \beta_{\omega}^2 + A^2 k^2 w_0^4, \qquad (16)$$

(14)~(16)式是阵列光束通过傍轴 ABCD 光学系统的光强传输公式。对自由空间传输的情况,(12),(15) 和(16)式化简为

$$H_{s\delta\gamma}(x,u,z) = \frac{I_{0\delta\gamma}\beta_{\delta\gamma}kw_0}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \sum_{m=-\frac{N-1}{2}n=-\frac{N-1}{2}}^{\frac{N-1}{2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{\beta_{\delta\gamma}^2k^2w_0^2u^2}{2} - \frac{\left[2(x-zu)-(m+n)x_d\right]^2}{2w_0^2} + ik(m-n)x_du\right\},$$
(17)

$$I_{s\delta\delta} = \frac{I_{0s\delta}kw_{0}^{2}}{\sqrt{g_{s\delta\delta}}} \sum_{m=-\frac{N-1}{2}n=-\frac{N-1}{2}}^{\frac{N-1}{2}} \sum_{n=-\frac{N-1}{2}}^{\frac{N-1}{2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{k^{2}w_{0}^{2}}{2g_{s\delta\delta}}\left\{4x^{2}-4(m+n)x_{d}x+\left[\left(1+\frac{1}{\beta_{s\delta}^{2}}\right)(m-n)^{2}+4mn\right]x_{d}^{2}\right\}\right\} + i\frac{2k}{g_{s\delta\delta}\beta_{\delta\delta}^{2}}(m-n)x_{d}[2x-(m+n)x_{d}]z\right\},$$
(18)

$$g_{s\delta\delta} = 4z^2 / \beta_{\delta\delta}^2 + k^2 w_0^4.$$
(19)

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- 4 阵列光束的特征参数
- 4.1 光束传输因子(M<sup>2</sup>)、束宽和远场发散角 光束传输因子(M<sub>2</sub>)定义为<sup>[24]</sup>

 $M^{2} = 2k \sqrt{\langle x^{2} \rangle \langle u^{2} \rangle - \langle xu \rangle^{2}}, \qquad (20)$ 

式中的 m+n 阶强度矩定义为[12]

$$\langle x^{m}u^{n}\rangle = \iint x^{m}u^{n}\operatorname{tr}\hat{\boldsymbol{H}}(x,u,z)\,\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}u/\iint \operatorname{tr}\hat{\boldsymbol{H}}(x,u,z)\,\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}u,$$
(21)

将(12)式代入(20)和(21)式,经过繁冗的积分运算后,得到阵列光束传输因子

$$M^{2} = \left[\sum_{m=-\frac{N-1}{2}}^{\frac{N-1}{2}} \sum_{n=-\frac{N-1}{2}m'=-\frac{N-1}{2}m'=-\frac{N-1}{2}}^{\frac{N-1}{2}} \sum_{n'=-\frac{N-1}{2}}^{\frac{N-1}{2}} p_{mn}t_{mn}p_{m'n'}f_{m'n'}\right]^{1/2} / \sum_{m=-\frac{N-1}{2}n=-\frac{N-1}{2}}^{\frac{N-1}{2}} p_{mn}, \qquad (22)$$

式中

$$p_{ij} = p_{xxij} + p_{yyij}, f_{ij} = f_{xxij} + f_{yyij}, p_{\delta\delta ij} = \exp[-(i-j)^2 x_d^2/2\beta_{\delta\delta}^2],$$
  
+  $(i+i)^2 x_d^{\prime/2} f_{axi} = [1-(i-i)^2 x_d^{\prime/2}/\beta_{ax}^2]/\beta_{axi}^2, (i=m, i=n \text{ or } i=m', i=n').$  (23)

$$t_{ij} = 1 + (i+j)^{-} x_{d}^{-}, f_{\otimes ij} = \lfloor 1 - (i-j)^{-} x_{d}^{-}, \beta_{\otimes i}^{-} \rfloor / \beta_{\otimes i}^{-}, (i=m,j=n \text{ or } i=m,j=n),$$
(23)

式中

$$x'_{\rm d} = x_{\rm d}/w_0, \qquad (24)$$

是归一化间距。(22)式显示阵列光束传输因子依赖于阵列子光束数目 N,归一化间距 x<sub>a</sub>'和相干参数 α<sub>∞</sub>(或 β<sub>∞</sub>)。(22)式适用于任一子光束数 N。

此外,从上面的计算中可以求出阵列光束基于二阶矩定义的束宽 W(z)和远场发散角 θ

$$W(z) = 2 \sqrt{\langle x^2 \rangle} = 2 \sqrt{\left(\sum_{m=-\frac{N-1}{2}n=-\frac{N-1}{2}}^{\frac{N-1}{2}} r_{mn}\right) / \left(\sum_{m=-\frac{N-1}{2}n=-\frac{N-1}{2}}^{\frac{N-1}{2}} p_{mn}\right)},$$
(25)

$$\theta = 2 \sqrt{\langle u^2 \rangle} = 2 \sqrt{\left(\sum_{m=-\frac{N-1}{2}n=-\frac{N-1}{2}}^{\frac{N-1}{2}} q_{mn}\right) / \left(\sum_{m=-\frac{N-1}{2}n=-\frac{N-1}{2}}^{\frac{N-1}{2}} \sum_{n=-\frac{N-1}{2}}^{\frac{N-1}{2}} p_{mn}\right),$$
(26)

式中

$$r_{mn} = r_{xxmn} + r_{yymn}, q_{mn} = q_{xxmn} + q_{yymn},$$

$$r_{\delta\delta mn} = p_{\delta\delta mn} \left( \frac{B^2 f_{\delta\delta mn}}{k^2 w_0^2} + \frac{A^2 w_0^2 t_{mn}}{4} \right), q_{\delta\delta mn} = p_{\delta\delta mn} \left( \frac{D^2 f_{\delta\delta mn}}{k^2 w_0^2} + \frac{C^2 w_0^2 t_{mn}}{4} \right).$$
(27)

#### 4.2 峭度参数(K)

光束峭度参数(K)是用来表征光束平整度(或峭度)的,它定义为[25]

$$K = \frac{\langle x^4 \rangle}{\langle x^2 \rangle^2},\tag{28}$$

从(12),(13),(21)和(28)式,可得出阵列光束的峭度参数

$$K = \left(\sum_{m=-\frac{N-1}{2}n=-\frac{N-1}{2}}^{\frac{N-1}{2}} p_{mn}\right) \left(\sum_{m=-\frac{N-1}{2}n=-\frac{N-1}{2}}^{\frac{N-1}{2}} s_{mn}\right) \left(\sum_{m=-\frac{N-1}{2}n=-\frac{N-1}{2}}^{\frac{N-1}{2}} s_{mn}\right)^{2},$$
(29)

式中

$$s_{mn} = s_{xxmn} + s_{yymn}$$
 , $s_{xxmn} = rac{p_{xxmn}}{16k^4w_0^4} (24A^2B^2k^2w_0^4f_{xxmn}t_{mn} +$ 

 $16B^{4}\{[3-(m-n)^{2}x_{d}^{\prime 2}/\beta_{\delta\delta}^{2}]^{2}-6\}/\beta_{\delta\delta}^{4}+A^{4}k^{4}w_{0}^{8}\{[3+(m-n)^{2}x_{d}^{\prime 2}/\beta_{\delta\delta}^{2}]^{2}-6\}),$ (30)

(29)式给出了阵列光束通过傍轴 ABCD 光学系统的 K 参数表达式, 它表明 K 参数同时依赖于子光束参数 和光学系统并随传输变化。

## 5 阵列光束的偏振特性

阵列光束在 z 平面的 BCP 矩阵元可由 z 平面的维格纳分布函数矩阵元的逆傅里叶变换得到,由(17)式 可求得

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{j}}(x_1, x_2, z) = \begin{bmatrix} J_{xx}(x_1, x_2, z) & J_{xy}(x_1, x_2, z) \\ J_{yx}(x_1, x_2, z) & J_{yy}(x_1, x_2, z) \end{bmatrix},$$
(31)

式中

$$J_{\delta\gamma}(x_{1},x_{2},z) = \iint H_{\delta\gamma}\left(\frac{x_{1}+x_{2}}{2},u,z\right) \exp\left[-ik(x_{1}-x_{2})u\right] du dv = \frac{I_{\delta\delta\gamma}}{F_{\delta\gamma}^{2}(z)} \sum_{m=-\frac{N-1}{2}n=-\frac{N-1}{2}}^{\frac{N-1}{2}} \sum_{m=-\frac{N-1}{2}n=-\frac{N-1}{2}}^{\frac{N-1}{2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{ik\left[(x_{1}-mx_{d})^{2}-(x_{2}-nx_{d})^{2}\right]}{2R_{\delta\gamma}(z)} - \frac{(x_{1}-mx_{d})^{2}+(x_{2}-nx_{d})^{2}}{w_{0}^{2}F_{\delta\gamma}^{2}(z)} - \frac{\left[(x_{1}-mx_{d})-(x_{2}-nx_{d})\right]^{2}}{2\sigma_{\delta\gamma}^{2}F_{\delta\gamma}^{2}(z)}\right\},$$
(32)

和

$$F_{\delta\gamma}^{2}(z) = 1 + \frac{(\lambda z/\pi)^{2}}{w_{0}^{2}} \Big(\frac{1}{w_{0}^{2}} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{\delta\gamma}^{2}}\Big), R_{\delta\gamma}(z) = z/\Big[1 - \frac{1}{F_{\delta\gamma}^{2}(z)}\Big],$$
(33)

光束的偏振度可由光束的相干偏振矩阵确定,即

$$P = \left\{ 1 - \frac{4 \operatorname{det} \hat{J}(x, x, z)}{\left[ \operatorname{tr} \hat{J}(x, x, z) \right]^2} \right\}^{1/2},$$
(34)

令 
$$x_1 = x_2 = x$$
,将(31),(32)和(33)式代人(34)式,可求得阵列光束在  $z$ 平面的偏振度为

$$P = \eta \frac{F_{xx}(z)}{F_{xy}(z)} \sqrt{\left(\sum_{m} \sum_{n} J_{mnxy}\right) \left(\sum_{m} \sum_{n} J_{mnxy}\right)^{*}} / \sum_{m} \sum_{n} J_{mnxx}, \qquad (35)$$

式中

$$\eta = I_{0xy} / I_{0xx},$$

$$J_{mm\delta\gamma} = \exp\left\{-\frac{(m-n)^2 x_d^2}{2\sigma_{0\delta\gamma}^2} - \frac{(x-mx_d)^2 + (x-nx_d)^2}{F_{\delta\gamma}(z)w_0^2} - \frac{ik[(x-mx_d)^2 - (x-nx_d)^2]}{2R_{\delta\gamma}(z)}\right\},$$
(36)

并且为进一步简化,假设  $I_{0xx} = I_{0yy}^{[18]}$ 。

## 6 结 论

本文利用维格纳分布函数和强度矩的方法推导 出了随机电磁光束阵列的解析传输方程、光束特征 参数,如光束传输因子 M<sup>2</sup>、束宽 W(z)、远场发散角 θ以及峭度参数 K。本文的结果具有普遍的应用意 义。相比于从柯林斯公式出发的冗长的积分运算, 维格纳分布函数方法使推导过程大大简化。此外, 基于二阶矩定义的束宽 W(z)使其遵从著名的 ABCD 定律,并且阵列光束的 M<sup>2</sup> 和 K 能够用一种 紧凑的形式表达。而且,选取子光束的适当参数构 成的阵列可以在某一平面上得到平顶光强分布的光 束,这不仅依赖于子光束的数目、归一化间距,而且 依赖于相干参数。

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