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平顶高斯光束经含失调圆孔光阑的失调光学系统的传输特性*

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摘 要:为分析平顶高斯光束通过光学系统传输时圆孔光阑失调和光学元件失调对平顶高斯光束传输特性的影响,利用失调圆孔光阑的近似展开式和适用于失调光学系统的广义衍射公式,得出了平顶高斯光束经含失调圆孔光阑的失调光学系统传输的近似解析式,给出了输出光束场分布与光束参量、光阑孔径尺寸、光阑和光学元件失调量等的定量关系.针对特定光学系统定量分析了各失调量对输出光束场分布的影响,结果表明各元件失调都对输出光束强度分布产生较大影响,但在各失调量较小的情况下,透镜失调对输出光束传输特性的影响比光阑失调对输出光束传输特性的影响更明显.

关键词:失调光学系统;圆孔光阑;失调圆孔光阑;孔径函数;平顶高斯光束

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0 引言

激光束经光学系统的传输与变换过程中由于受光阑的限制,对输出激光束的性质产生影响.许多文献^[1-14]已对各种光束通过含光阑或不含光阑的近轴 ABCD 光学系统的传输特性进行研究.由于平顶高斯光束是一种有实用价值的非常重要的激光束,许多研究者针对平顶高斯光束通过光学系统的传输特性进行研究^[2-3,5,7-8,10-11,13].对于实际光学系统,由于光学元件装配准确度、震动等各种原因引起的元件失调使光阑和光学元件相对于入射光束或多或少总会存在失调,影响输出激光束的性质,因此定量分析光阑和光学元件失调对输出激光束特性的影响对于光学系统设计、调校和仪器维修以及激光束控制具有重要意义.由于光阑相对于光束失调时,除光阑中心相对于光轴产生横向位移外,圆孔光阑倾斜使其孔径函数不再是圆而是一椭圆,使问题变得复杂.文献^[15]参照文献^[16]将椭圆形孔径函数也展为有限项复高斯函数之和,利用广义衍射积分公式得出了湍流大气中平顶高斯光束通过失调圆孔光阑传输的解析式并定量分析其传输特性.本文将按照类似地思路,求解平顶高斯光束通过含失调圆孔光阑的失调光学系统传输的近似解析式,并定量分析平顶高斯光束通过给定的含失调圆孔光阑的失调光学系统

的传输特性.

1 光阑孔径函数

1.1 圆孔光阑的孔径函数

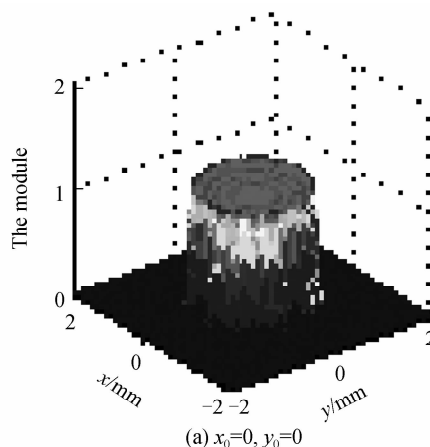
直角坐标系下,圆孔光阑孔径函数为

$$T_1(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & (x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 < r^2 \\ 0, & (x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 > r^2 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

式中 r 为圆孔半径, x_0, y_0 为圆心坐标.可将式(1)展为有限项复高斯函数之和为^[16]

$$T_1(x, y) = \sum_{m=1}^M F_m \exp \left\{ -\frac{G_m [(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2]}{r^2} \right\} \quad (2)$$

式中 F_m, G_m 为展开系数,可通过数值优化得到,一般取 $M=10$ 即有足够高的准确度^[16].图 1 所示为 $r=1$ mm 时由式(2)取 $M=10$ 时计算得到的 $T_1(x, y)$ 的模.



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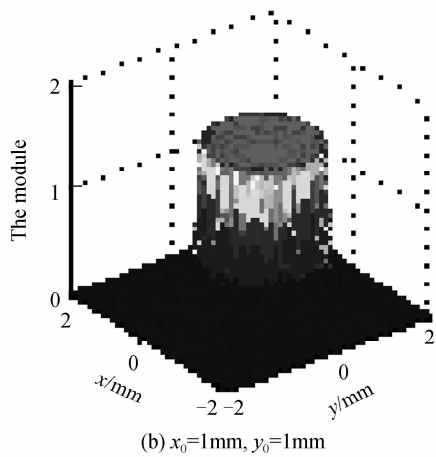


图 1 $r=1$ mm 且取 $M=10$ 时孔径函数的模
Fig. 1 Module of aperture function when $r=1$ mm and $M=10$

1.2 椭圆孔光阑的孔径函数

直角坐标系下,椭圆孔光阑的孔径函数为

$$T_2(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1, & b^2(x-x_0)^2 + a^2(y-y_0)^2 < a^2b^2 \\ 0, & b^2(x-x_0)^2 + a^2(y-y_0)^2 > a^2b^2 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

式中 a, b 分别为椭圆 x, y 方向的半轴长度. 类似于式(2)也将式(3)展为有限项复高斯函数之和为

$$T_2(x,y) = \sum_{m=1}^M F_m \exp \{ -[G_m [b^2(x-x_0)^2 + a^2(y-y_0)^2]] / a^2b^2 \} \quad (4)$$

式中 F_m, G_m 为展开系数, 同样可通过数值优化得到. 计算表明取 $M=10$ 也具有足够高的准确度. 设半径为 r 的圆孔光阑, 圆心相对于光轴在 x, y 方向的角位移分别为 α_x, α_y , 此时光阑在垂直于光束传播方向的平面内投影为一椭圆, 在 x, y 方向的半轴长度分别为 $r \cos \alpha_x$ 和 $r \cos \alpha_y$, 即式(3)、(4)中 a, b 分别为

$$\begin{cases} a = r \cos \alpha_x \\ b = r \cos \alpha_y \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

图 2 所示为 $a=1.5$ mm, $b=1$ mm 时由式(4)计算得到的 $T_2(x,y)$ 的模.

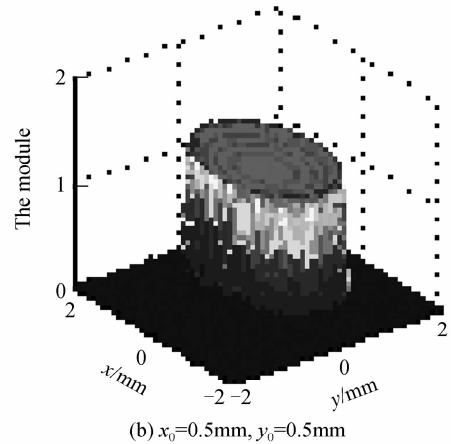
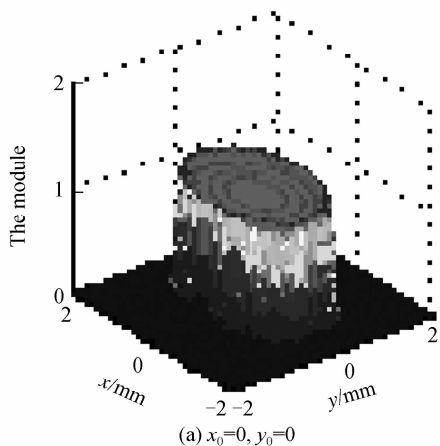


图 2 $a=1.5$ mm, $b=1$ mm 且取 $M=10$ 时孔径函数的模
Fig. 2 Module of Aperture function when $a=1.5$ mm, $b=1$ mm and $M=10$

当 $\alpha_x = \alpha_y = 0$ 时, 式(3)、(4)分别简化为式(1)、(2).

2 传输解析公式

图 3 所示为一含失调圆孔光阑的失调光学系统, 入射、出射平面分别为 RP_1 和 RP_2 , 失调光学系统入射、出射平面分别为 RP_{1m} 和 RP_{2m} .

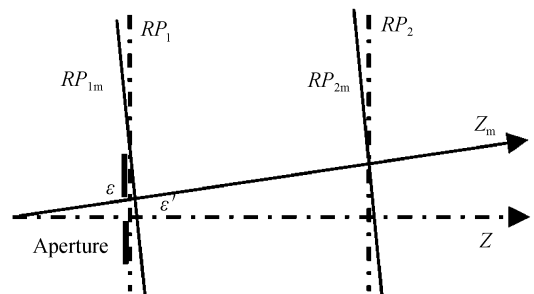


图 3 失调光学系统
Fig. 3 Sketch map of misaligned optical system

定量描述激光束通过该失调光学系统传输^[17]的广义衍射积分公式为

$$E(x_2, y_2) = \frac{ik}{2\pi B_S} \iint E_1(x_1, y_1) T(x_1, y_1) \cdot \exp \{ -\frac{ik}{2B} [A(x_1^2 + y_1^2) - 2(x_1x_2 + y_1y_2) + D(x_2^2 + y_2^2) + Ex_1 + Fy_1 + Gx_2 + Hy_2] \} \cdot dx_1 dy_1 \quad (6)$$

式中 $k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$ 是波数, λ 是波长; A, B, C, D 是未失调光学系统矩阵元; $E = 2(\alpha_T \epsilon_x + \beta_T \epsilon'_x)$; $F = 2(\alpha_T \epsilon_y + \beta_T \epsilon'_y)$; $G = 2(B\gamma_T - D\alpha_T) \epsilon_x + 2(B\delta_T - D\beta_T) \epsilon'_x$; $H = 2(B\gamma_T - D\alpha_T) \epsilon_y + 2(B\delta_T - D\beta_T) \epsilon'_y$; $\alpha_T = 1 - A$; $\beta_T = l - B$; $\gamma_T = -C$; $\delta_T = \pm 1 - D$. ϵ_x, ϵ'_x 和 ϵ_y, ϵ'_y 分别是光学系统在 x, y 方向的横向位移和角位移, l 是入射面到出射面的轴向光程, $E_1(x_1, y_1)$ 是入射面上光场复振幅分布, $T(x_1, y_1)$ 是光阑孔径函数. 对前

向光学元件 δ_T 取加号, 后向光学元件 δ_T 取减号. 设圆孔光阑半径为 r , 失调时在 x, y 方向的横向位移和角位移分别为 $d_x, \alpha_x, d_y, \alpha_y$. 则失调圆孔光阑的孔径函数 $T(x_1, y_1)$ 为

$$T(x_1, y_1) = \begin{cases} 1, (r \cos \alpha_y)^2 (x_1 - d_x)^2 + (r \cos \alpha_x)^2 (y_1 - d_y)^2 \leq (r \cos \alpha_x)^2 (r \cos \alpha_y)^2 \\ 0, (r \cos \alpha_y)^2 (x_1 - d_x)^2 + (r \cos \alpha_x)^2 (y_1 - d_y)^2 > (r \cos \alpha_x)^2 (r \cos \alpha_y)^2 \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

将其展为有限项复高斯函数之和, 则

$$T(x_1, y_1) = \sum_{p=1}^P F_p \exp \left\{ -[G_p [(r \cos \alpha_y)^2 (x_1 - d_x)^2 + (r \cos \alpha_x)^2 (y_1 - d_y)^2]] / (r \cos \alpha_x)^2 (r \cos \alpha_y)^2 \right\} \quad (8)$$

若入射面 RP_1 上平顶高斯光束的光场复振幅

分布为

$$E(x_1, y_1) = E_0 \exp \left\{ -\frac{(N+1)x_1^2}{w_{0x}^2} \right\} \sum_{n=0}^N \frac{1}{n!} \cdot \left[\frac{(N+1)x_1^2}{w_{0x}^2} \right]^n \exp \left\{ -\frac{(M+1)y_1^2}{w_{0y}^2} \right\} \cdot \sum_{m=0}^M \frac{1}{m!} \left[\frac{(M+1)y_1^2}{w_{0y}^2} \right]^m \quad (9)$$

式中 w_{0x}, w_{0y} 是 x, y 方向上的束腰半宽度, $N, M(N, M=0, 1, \dots)$ 是 x, y 方向上的光束阶数, E_0 为常量. 当 $N=M=0$ 时, 式(9)变为椭圆高斯光束. 把式(8)代入式(6)并利用下式

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{2n} \exp(-\alpha^2 x^2) \cos(xy) dx = (-1)^n \pi^{1/2} 2^{-2n} \alpha^{-2n-1} \exp\left(-\frac{y^2}{4\alpha^2}\right) H_{2n}\left(\frac{y}{2\alpha}\right) \quad (10)$$

式中 $|\arg \alpha| < \pi/4$, 整理得出射光场复振幅分布为

$$E(x_2, y_2) = \frac{ik}{2\pi B_S} [E_0 \exp \left[-\frac{(N+1)x_1^2}{w_{0x}^2} \right] \sum_{n=0}^N \frac{1}{n!} \left[\frac{(N+1)x_1^2}{w_{0x}^2} \right]^n \exp \left[-\frac{(M+1)y_1^2}{w_{0y}^2} \right] \sum_{m=0}^M \frac{1}{m!} \left[\frac{(M+1)y_1^2}{w_{0y}^2} \right]^m \cdot \sum_{p=1}^P F_p \exp \left[-\frac{G_p [(r \cos \alpha_y)^2 (x_1 - d_x)^2 + (r \cos \alpha_x)^2 (y_1 - d_y)^2]}{(r \cos \alpha_x)^2 (r \cos \alpha_y)^2} \right] \exp \left\{ -\frac{ik}{2B} [A(x_1^2 + y_1^2) - 2(x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2) + D(x_2^2 + y_2^2) + E x_1 + F y_1 + G x_2 + H y_2] \right\} dx_1 dy_1 = \frac{ikE_0}{2B} \exp \left\{ -\frac{ik}{2B} [D(x_2^2 + y_2^2) + G x_2 + H y_2] \right\} \sum_{p=1}^P F_p \exp \left\{ -\left[\frac{G_p d_x^2}{(r \cos \alpha_x)^2} + \frac{G_p d_y^2}{(r \cos \alpha_y)^2} \right] \right\} \exp \left\{ -\frac{k^2}{16B^2} \left[2x_2 - E - \frac{i4BG_p d_x}{k(r \cos \alpha_x)^2} \right]^2 \right\} \cdot \left[\frac{(N+1)}{w_{0x}^2} + \frac{G_p}{(r \cos \alpha_x)^2} + \frac{ikA}{2B} \right] \exp \left\{ -\frac{k^2}{16B^2} \left[2y_2 - F - \frac{i4BG_p d_y}{k(r \cos \alpha_y)^2} \right]^2 \right\} \sum_{n=0}^N \sum_{m=0}^M \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n+m}}{n! m!} \left[\frac{(N+1)}{w_{0x}^2} \right]^n \left[\frac{(M+1)}{w_{0y}^2} \right]^m \cdot \left[\frac{1}{\left(\frac{(N+1)}{w_{0x}^2} + \frac{G_p}{(r^2 \cos \alpha_x)^2} + \frac{ikA}{2B} \right)} \right]^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{\left(\frac{(M+1)}{w_{0y}^2} + \frac{G_p}{(r^2 \cos \alpha_y)^2} + \frac{ikA}{2B} \right)} \right]^{m+\frac{1}{2}} \cdot H_{2n} \left[\frac{k(2x_2 - E)}{4B \sqrt{\left(\frac{(N+1)}{w_{0x}^2} + \frac{G_p}{(r^2 \cos \alpha_x)^2} + \frac{ikA}{2B} \right)}} \right] H_{2m} \left[\frac{k(2y_2 - F)}{4B \sqrt{\left(\frac{(M+1)}{w_{0y}^2} + \frac{G_p}{(r^2 \cos \alpha_y)^2} + \frac{ikA}{2B} \right)}} \right] \quad (11)$$

当 $d_x = d_y = \alpha_x = \alpha_y = 0$, 即圆孔光阑不失调时, 式(11)简化为

$$E(x_2, y_2) = \frac{ikE_0}{2B} \exp \left\{ -\frac{ik}{2B} [D(x_2^2 + y_2^2) + G x_2 + H y_2] \right\} \sum_{p=1}^P F_p \exp \left\{ -\frac{k^2}{16B^2} (2x_2 - E)^2 \right\} \cdot \left[\frac{(N+1)}{w_{0x}^2} + \frac{G_p}{r^2} + \frac{ikA}{2B} \right] \exp \left\{ -\frac{k^2}{16B^2} (2y_2 - F)^2 \right\} \sum_{n=0}^N \sum_{m=0}^M \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n+m}}{n! m!} \left[\frac{(N+1)}{w_{0x}^2} \right]^n \left[\frac{(M+1)}{w_{0y}^2} \right]^m \left[\frac{1}{\left(\frac{(N+1)}{w_{0x}^2} + \frac{G_p}{r^2} + \frac{ikA}{2B} \right)} \right]^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{\left(\frac{(M+1)}{w_{0y}^2} + \frac{G_p}{r^2} + \frac{ikA}{2B} \right)} \right]^{m+\frac{1}{2}} H_{2n} \left[\frac{k(2x_2 - E)}{4B \sqrt{\left(\frac{(N+1)}{w_{0x}^2} + \frac{G_p}{r^2} + \frac{ikA}{2B} \right)}} \right] H_{2m} \left[\frac{k(2y_2 - F)}{4B \sqrt{\left(\frac{(M+1)}{w_{0y}^2} + \frac{G_p}{r^2} + \frac{ikA}{2B} \right)}} \right] \quad (12)$$

式(12)即文献[3]中的式(11).

3 数值模拟和分析

设平顶高斯光束通过一含失调圆孔光阑的失调薄透镜,光阑距透镜距离为 s ,透镜到出射面的距离为 z ,透镜焦距为 f ,如图 4.

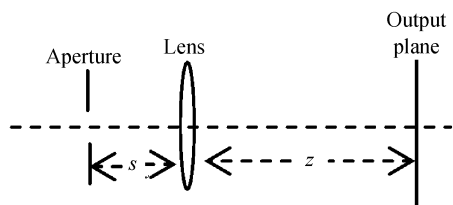


图 4 含失调圆孔光阑的失调薄透镜系统

Fig. 4 Misaligned thin lens system with misaligned circular aperture

则该系统的 $ABCD$ 矩阵为

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \frac{z}{f} & s + z - \frac{zs}{f} \\ -\frac{1}{f} & 1 - \frac{s}{f} \end{pmatrix} \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{cases} E = \frac{2z}{f}\epsilon_x + \frac{2zs}{f}\epsilon_x' \\ F = \frac{2z}{f}\epsilon_y + \frac{2zs}{f}\epsilon_y' \\ G = 2\frac{s}{f}\epsilon_x + 2\left(\frac{s^2 + zs - s}{f} + \frac{(-z)s^2}{f^2}\right)\epsilon_x' \\ H = 2\frac{s}{f}\epsilon_y + 2\left(\frac{s^2 + zs - s}{f} + \frac{(-z)s^2}{f^2}\right)\epsilon_y' \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

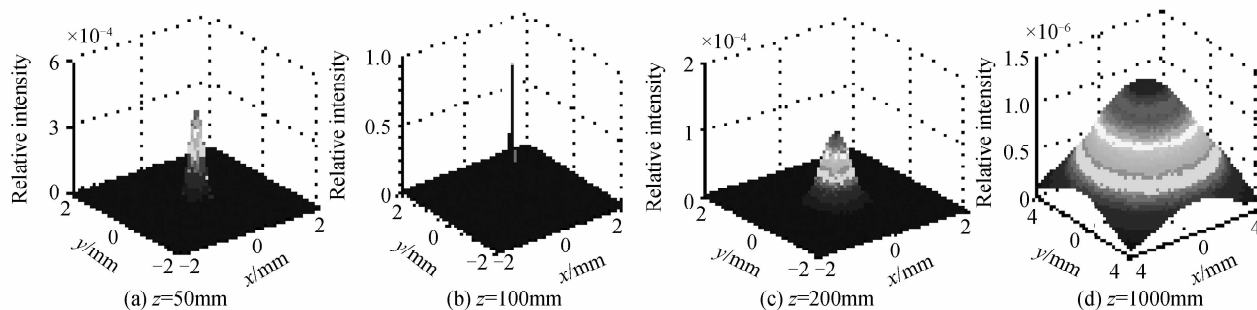


图 6 光阑和透镜未失调时垂直轴截面上相对光强分布曲线

Fig. 6 Relative intensity distribution curve of flatten Gaussian Beams on section perpendicular to optical axis when aperture and lens are aligned

由图 6 看出,当光阑和透镜均未失调时,光束沿光轴方向传播且光束中心和光轴重合,通过透镜后光束会聚并在焦面附近得到强度极大值,然后光束发散.

图 7、图 8 所示为光阑不失调,仅透镜失调时平顶高斯光束通过该薄透镜系统后在 z 处垂直轴截面上输出光束的相对光强分布.

由图 7、图 8 看出透镜失调对平顶高斯光束传

输特性的影响比较大.当透镜相对光轴横向位移 0.2 mm 时,出射光束不再沿光轴方向传输,随传输距离的增加,光斑中心明显偏离 z 轴,如图 7(d).当透镜角度失调量为 -1° 时,出射光束也将偏离入射光束的方向,且和前者偏离光轴的方向相反,如图 8(d).随传输距离的增加,光束先在透镜焦面附近会聚,然后发散,当传输到 1000 mm 距离时,光斑明显增大,光强明显降低.

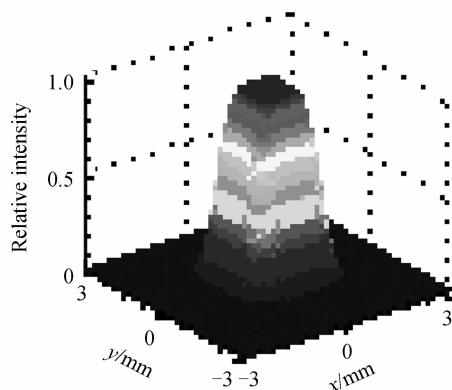


图 5 $M=N=3$ 时入射面上平顶高斯光束光强分布曲线
Fig. 5 The relative intensity distribution curve of flatten Gaussian Beams on incident plane when $M=N=3$

设光阑半径 $r = 2 \text{ mm}$,薄透镜焦距 $f = 100 \text{ mm}$,光阑到透镜距离 $s = 10 \text{ mm}$,取 $P = 10$.按式(11)用 matlab 编程计算平顶高斯光束通过该薄透镜系统后在 z 处垂直于光轴截面上光强分布如图 6~图 12 所示,图中曲线是将透镜焦面上极大光强归一化后画出的.

图 6 所示为 $\epsilon_x = \epsilon_y = 0, \epsilon_x' = \epsilon_y' = 0, \alpha_x = \alpha_y = 0, d_x = d_y = 0$,即光阑和透镜均未失调时,平顶高斯光束通过薄透镜系统后在 z 处垂直于光轴截面上输出光束的光强分布.

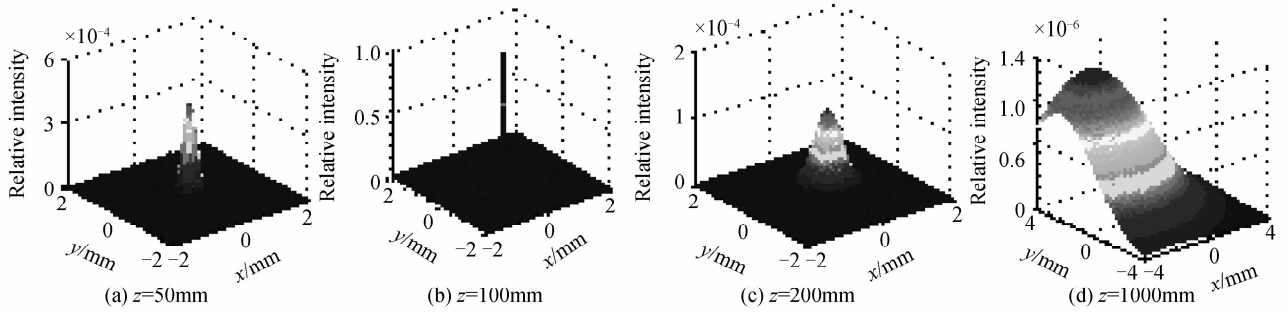


图 7 $\epsilon'_x = \epsilon'_y = 0, \epsilon_x = \epsilon_y = 0.2 \text{ mm}, \alpha_x = \alpha_y = 0, d_x = d_y = 0$ 时输出光束相对光强随 z 的变化曲线

Fig. 7 Relative intensity distribution of output beams versus z when $\epsilon'_x = \epsilon'_y = 0, \epsilon_x = \epsilon_y = 0.2 \text{ mm}, \alpha_x = \alpha_y = 0, d_x = d_y = 0$

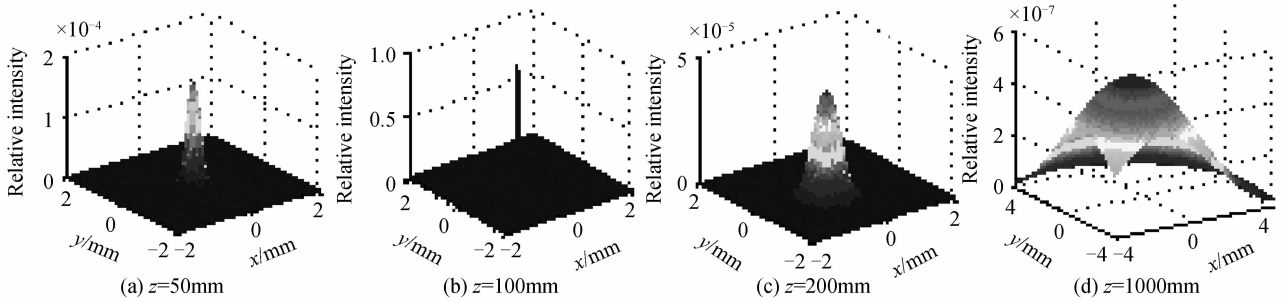


图 8 $\epsilon'_x = \epsilon'_y = -1^\circ, \epsilon_x = \epsilon_y = 0, \alpha_x = \alpha_y = 0, d_x = d_y = 0$ 时输出光束相对光强随 z 的变化曲线

Fig. 8 Relative intensity distribution of output beams versus z when $\epsilon'_x = \epsilon'_y = -1^\circ, \epsilon_x = \epsilon_y = 0, \alpha_x = \alpha_y = 0, d_x = d_y = 0$

图 9、图 10 所示为透镜不失调, 仅光阑失调时
平顶高斯光束通过含光阑薄透镜系统后在 z 处垂轴

截面上输出光束的相对光强分布。

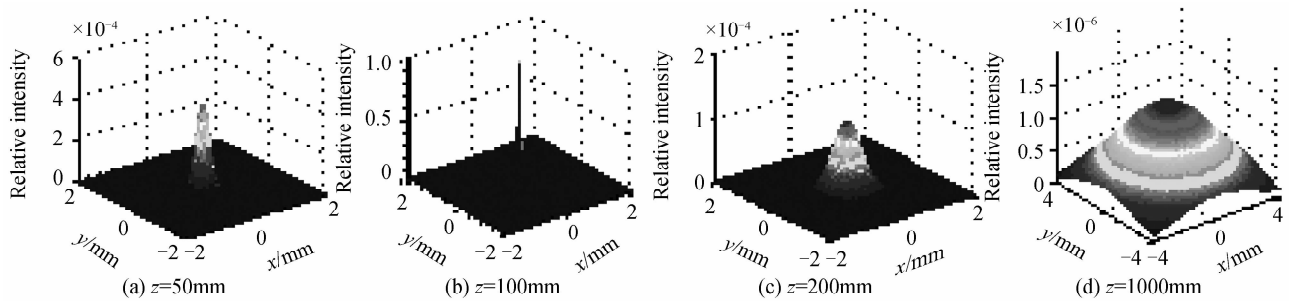


图 9 $\epsilon'_x = \epsilon'_y = 0, \epsilon_x = \epsilon_y = 0, \alpha_x = \alpha_y = 2^\circ, d_x = d_y = 0$ 时输出光束相对光强随 z 的变化曲线

Fig. 9 Relative intensity distribution of output beams versus z when $\epsilon'_x = \epsilon'_y = 0, \epsilon_x = \epsilon_y = 0, \alpha_x = \alpha_y = 2^\circ, d_x = d_y = 0$

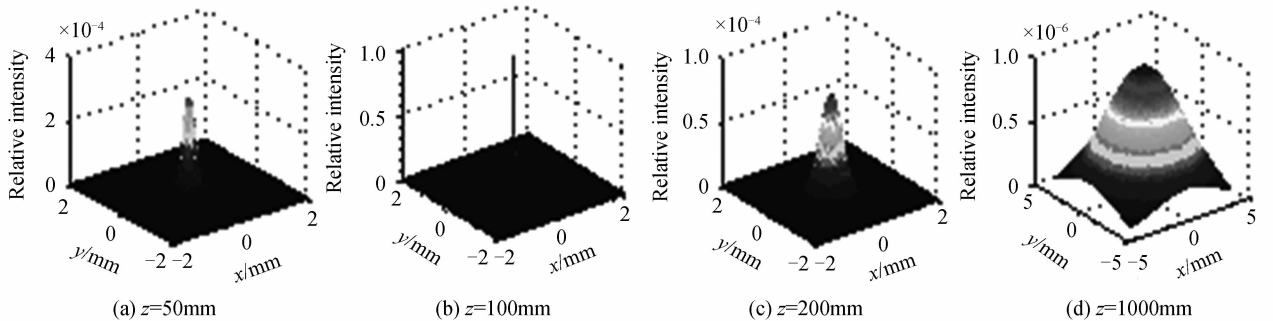


图 10 $\epsilon'_x = \epsilon'_y = 0, \epsilon_x = \epsilon_y = 0, \alpha_x = \alpha_y = 0, d_x = d_y = 0.2 \text{ mm}$ 时输出光束相对光强随 z 的变化曲线

Fig. 10 Relative intensity distribution of output beams versus z when $\epsilon'_x = \epsilon'_y = 0, \epsilon_x = \epsilon_y = 0, \alpha_x = \alpha_y = 0, d_x = d_y = 0.2 \text{ mm}$

由图 9 看出, 当光阑倾斜时, 由于入射光束沿 z 方向传播, 相当于倾斜方向光阑半径减小, 出射光束仍沿光轴方向传播. 当光阑倾角较小时, 光阑孔径变化小, 对光束传输特性影响不大. 图 9 相对于图 6 中

曲线变化不大.

由图 10 看出当光阑相对光轴存在横向位移时, 由于透过光阑的光束不再是轴对称分布, 且透射能量减小, 输出光束在传输过程中随传输距离增加相

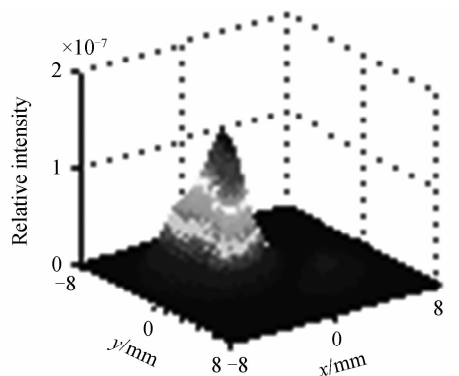


图 11 $d_x=d_y=2$ mm, $z=1\ 000$ mm 时光束相对光强随 z 的变化曲线

Fig. 11 Relative intensity distribution of output beams versus z when $d_x=d_y=0.2$ mm, $z=1\ 000$ mm

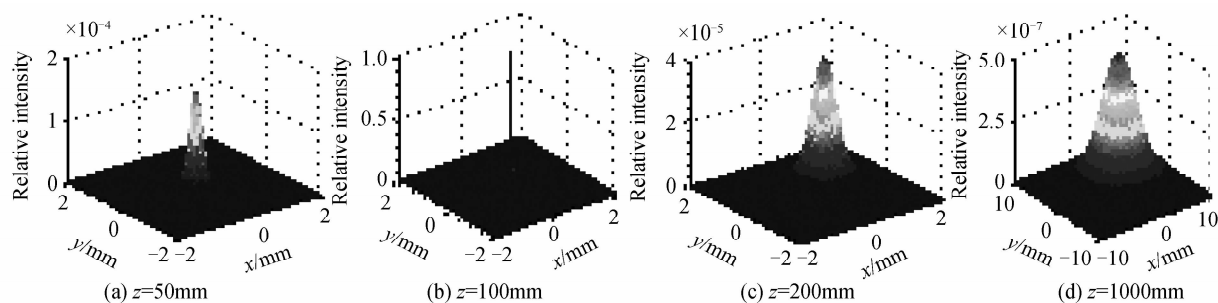


图 12 $\epsilon_x=\epsilon, y=0.2$ mm, $x'=\epsilon, y'=1^\circ, \alpha_x=\alpha_y=3^\circ, d_x=d_y=0.5$ mm 时输出光束相对光强随各失调量和 z 的变化曲线

Fig. 12 Relative intensity distribution of output beams versus various misaligned parameters and z when $\epsilon_x=\epsilon, y=0.2$ mm, $x'=\epsilon, y'=1^\circ, \alpha_x=\alpha_y=3^\circ, d_x=d_y=0.5$ mm

5 结论

通过将失调圆孔光阑孔径函数展为有限个复高斯函数之和,利用失调光学系统的广义衍射积分公式得出了平顶高斯光束经含失调圆孔光阑的失调光学系统传输的解析表示式.利用推导的解析公式定量分析了平顶高斯光束经含失调圆孔光阑的薄透镜系统传输时光阑失调和透镜失调对输出光束强度分布的影响.结果表明各元件失调都对输出光束强度分布产生较大影响.但在各失调量较小的情况下,透镜失调对输出光束传输特性的影响比光阑失调对输出光束传输特性的影响更明显.本文所作的光阑和透镜失调影响光束传输特性问题的定量分析对光学系统设计、调校和仪器维修及激光束控制等工作具有重要的指导作用.

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对光强下降更快.可以想象当横向位移足够大时,输出光束的对称性将受到严重影响.考虑一种较极端情况,取 $d_x=d_y=2$ mm,且焦面上极大光强归一化时, $z=1\ 000$ mm 处垂轴截面上相对光强分布如图 11.由图 11 看出由于入射光束中心处在光阑边缘,挡住一大部分能量,使输出光斑强度进一步减小,光场分布不再呈对称性,且出现一个较强的衍射次极大光斑.

图 12 所示为光阑和透镜都发生失调时出射光束在不同 z 处垂轴截面上相对光强度分布曲线.和图 6 所示曲线相比,由于各失调量的共同影响,出射光束场分布和传播方向都发生了明显的变化.

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Propagation Properties of Flattened Gaussian Beams Passing Through an Misaligned Optical System with Misaligned Circular Aperture

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Abstract: To analyze the influence of misaligned parameters of circular aperture and optical component on propagation properties of flattened Gaussian beam when flattened Gaussian beams passing through an optical system, an approximate analytical expression of the output field distribution for flattened Gaussian beam passing through an misaligned optical system with misaligned circular aperture is derived using approximate expanded formula of misaligned circular aperture function and generalized diffraction formula appropriate for misaligned optical system. The relations of output field distribution to the parameters of flattened Gaussian beam, the aperture size and various misaligned parameters of aperture and optical element, etc. are given. Some influences of various misaligned parameters on output field distribution are analyzed quantitatively for given optical system. Result shows that various misaligned components effect on the intensity distribution of output beam. But the influence of misaligned lens is more obvious than that of misaligned aperture when misaligned parameters value is small.

Key words: Misaligned optical system; Circular aperture; Misaligned circular aperture; Aperture function; Flattened Gaussian beam



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