引用格式: MO Dewei, ZENG Yongxi, CHEN Guoliang, et al. Tightly Focused Spatiotemporal Wavepacket with Controllable Orbital Angular Momentum Orientation (Invited)[J]. Acta Photonica Sinica, 2023, 52(7):0752305 莫德威,曾永西,陈国梁,等. 轨道角动量指向可控的紧聚焦时空波包(特邀)[J].光子学报,2023,52(7):0752305

# 轨道角动量指向可控的紧聚焦时空波包(特邀)

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摘 要:利用Debye积分,研究了三个相互正交的轨道角动量(包括两个正交的横向轨道角动量以及一个纵向轨道角动量)光场在紧聚焦条件下的复杂耦合现象,并演示了焦场中相位奇点在三维时空间中的演化。此外,还研究了具有不同拓扑荷数的纵向轨道角动量对聚焦波包整体轨道角动量指向的影响。数值结果表明,聚焦波包的整体轨道角动量指向可由纵向轨道角动量的拓扑荷数进行调控,进而 实现紧聚焦时空波包的轨道角动量指向可控。这种角动量指向可控的时空波包在光学微操作、微纳加 工、自旋-轨道耦合以及量子通信等领域具有潜在的应用价值。

关键词:时空光学涡旋;横向轨道角动量;纵向轨道角动量;紧聚焦;相位奇点

中图分类号:O43 文献标识码:A doi:10.3788/gzxb20235207.0752305

#### 0 引言

光子不仅携带沿着传播方向的线性动量,也携带与圆偏振相关的自旋角动量(Spin Angular Momentum, SAM)和与光束螺旋相位相关的轨道角动量(Orbital Angular Momentum, OAM)。1992年, ALLENL等<sup>[1]</sup>证明了拉盖尔-高斯光束中存在OAM,这种中心具有相位奇点和零强度的涡旋光束,其螺旋相位可以用 exp(*ilq*)来表示,其中*l*为拓扑荷,*q*为方位角。OAM可以极大地扩展光的自由度,在光镊<sup>[2]</sup>、量子信息<sup>[3]</sup>、光通信<sup>[4]</sup>、粒子捕获<sup>[5]</sup>和超分辨显微成像<sup>[6]</sup>等方面都有着很广泛的应用。

早期,对涡旋光束的研究主要集中于空间域中的纵向OAM,其方向平行于光束的传播方向<sup>[7]</sup>。 VISWANATHANNK等<sup>[8]</sup>提出了一种基于双模光纤的光束转换器来生成矢量光束,对输出光束的偏振分 析展示了产生的不同模式的光束中纵向光涡旋的存在。HERNANDEZ-GARCIAC等<sup>[9]</sup>通过理论计算,揭 示了极紫外谐波涡旋的产生以及其受传播效应的影响,并展示了结合OAM和高次谐波锁相产生阿秒极紫 外光涡旋的可能性。GARCIA-GARCIAJ等<sup>[10]</sup>提出了一种简单且高质量产生完美光涡旋的改进技术,并用 光学捕获微小粒子的应用实例说明了该技术的有效性。LIXinzhong等<sup>[11]</sup>基于相位乘法和任意模控技术生 成了高阶光涡旋晶格,晶格中每个光涡旋的拓扑荷数可控,最高可达51,为操纵微纳粒子提供了足够的 OAM;此外晶格可被调制为期望的任意模式。

近期,研究表明可通过引入时间域内的相位变化产生具有横向OAM的时空光涡旋(Spatiotemporal Optical Vortex, STOV),其OAM轴线垂直于光束传播方向。BLIOKHKY等<sup>[12]</sup>基于Klein-Gordon波动方程,构造了时间衍射或非衍射时空贝塞尔光束族,可以携带具有任意指向的OAM。JHAJJN等<sup>[13]</sup>在空气中光脉冲的非线性坍缩及成丝过程中实验观测到了STOV。HANCOCKSW等<sup>[14]</sup>利用瞬态光栅单发超连续

基金项目:国家自然科学基金(Nos. 12274299, 92050202, 12204309),上海市青年科技启明星计划(No. 22QA1406600),上海市自然科学基金(No. 20ZR1437600)

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收稿日期:2023-04-07;录用日期:2023-06-25

光谱干涉法来测量STOV的振幅和相位,演示了携带STOV的脉冲在自由空间中的传播。ZHAN Qiwen等<sup>[15]</sup> 基于空间频域到时空域的二维傅里叶变换,利用 47脉冲整形器实验生成了具有可控横向OAM的STOV。 WAN Chenhao等<sup>[16]</sup>利用空间纵向OAM与时空横向OAM进行时空间交互,实验生成了倾斜的OAM,其相对 于光轴倾斜并可由不同分量的拓扑荷独立控制。GUI Guan等<sup>[17]</sup>演示了STOV脉冲的二次谐波生成,证明了此 过程中横向OAM的守恒;此外,发现了二次谐波STOV中OAM的拓扑结构受复杂的时空像散影响,在空间和 时间上产生分离的多个相位奇点。CHEN Jian等<sup>[18]</sup>实验生成了柱矢量STOV,证明了横向OAM奇点与空间偏 振奇点可以共存。在STOV的紧聚焦特性研究方面,CHEN Jian等<sup>[19]</sup>提出了一种对入射时空波包进行预处理 的方法,克服了高数值孔径透镜的时空像散效应对紧聚焦后的时空螺旋相位的影响,在焦平面上生成了具有亚 波长尺寸的携带纯横向OAM的STOV。KUAI Siyu等<sup>[20]</sup>提出了一种动态调制高度局域STOV中横向OAM 的方法,以拓扑荷为-2的紧聚焦STOV为例,数值模拟表明当入射波包的束腰半径大于聚焦透镜半径的40% 时,聚焦场中的二阶STOV将分裂为两个一阶STOV,改变束腰半径的大小可以调节两个一阶STOV之间的 距离。上述研究均未涉及在紧聚焦情况下调控OAM在三维时空间内的指向,本文研究了携带两个正交的横向 OAM和一个纵向OAM的入射波包经过紧聚焦后的时空结构特征,分析了波包内部纵向OAM与横向OAM

#### 1 理论方法

不失一般性,在x-t面上具有拓扑荷为+1的横向OAM的一维标量STOV可以表示为

$$E(x, y, t) = \sqrt{\frac{2(x^2 + y^2)}{\omega^2}} (x + it) \exp\left(-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{\omega^2} - \frac{t^2}{\omega_t^2}\right)$$
(1)

式中, $\omega$ 为空间域高斯束腰半径, $\omega_t$ 为时域内波包在最大强度  $1/e^2$ 处的脉冲半宽。在此基础上, $\alpha_x - t$  面和 y - t 面内分别具有拓扑荷为+1的横向 OAM,以及拓扑荷为 l的纵向 OAM 的入射时空波包可以表示为

$$E(x, y, t) = \sqrt{\frac{2(x^2 + y^2)}{\omega^2}} (x + it)(y + it) \exp\left(-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{\omega^2} - \frac{t^2}{\omega_t^2}\right) \exp(il\varphi)$$
(2)

式中, $\varphi$  = arctan(y/x)。前期研究发现,当STOV通过高数值孔径(Numerical Aperture, NA)透镜进行紧聚 焦后,由于时空像散效应,STOV波包在焦平面上将会发生劈裂,从而使焦平面上的波包不再具有横向 OAM。为了防止螺旋相位消失这一现象,基于柱透镜的模式转换器原理,对入射时空波包进行预处理<sup>[1]</sup>。 经过预处理之后的入射时空波包可以表示为

$$E(x, y, t) = \sqrt{\frac{2(x^2 + y^2)}{\omega^2}} \cdot (1 + i)^2 \cdot (x + t)(y + t) \exp\left(-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{\omega^2} - \frac{t^2}{\omega_t^2}\right) \exp(il\varphi)$$
(3)

式(3)中取纵向OAM的拓扑荷为*l*=+1,得到经预处理后的入射时空波包轮廓及相位如图1所示。从图1(a)中可以看到,整个入射波包被分割成两个独立的部分,其强度主要分布在*x*-*t*面和*y*-*t*面,*x*-*y*面的强度则较弱。从图1(b)可以看出,经预处理过后,相位分布在*x*-*t*面和*y*-*t*面为离散分布,螺旋相位消失;



图 1 入射时空波包的强度和相位分布 Fig. 1 The intensity and phase distributions of the incident spatiotemporal wavepacket

而x-y面,相位变化范围为 $[-\pi,\pi]$ ,但并不是严格的连续螺旋相位分布。根据式(3)可知,在x-y主平面(即t=0时),当x与y取异号时(即在第二、四象限时),其产生了 $\pi$ 的相位突变,且(1+i)<sup>2</sup>也同时给予x-y主平面附加了 $\pi/2$ 的初始相位,导致在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 的相位变化范围内,x-y主平面内第一象限相位变化为 $\left[\frac{\pi}{2},\pi\right]$ 、第二象限为 $\left[0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 、第三象限为 $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2},0\right]$ 、第四象限为 $\left[-\pi,-\frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ ,故其相位分布并没有在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 内严格的连续变化。

预处理后的入射时空波包紧聚焦原理如图2所示。在焦场的数值计算过程中,采用了简化的模型,即忽略时空耦合,同时也忽略了色差和其他像差,并假设入射时空波包的每个时间切片均聚焦于焦场的共轭时间位置。入射时空波包经高NA透镜紧聚焦后,汇聚在焦距为f的焦平面上,利用Debye积分来计算焦平面上的场分布,可表示为<sup>[21,22]</sup>

$$E_{f}(r_{f},\phi,z_{f},t) = \int_{0}^{\theta} \int_{0}^{2\pi} E_{\Omega}(\theta,\varphi,t) B(\theta) \times e^{-jk[r_{f}\sin\theta\cos(\varphi-\phi)+z_{f}\cos\theta]} \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi$$
(4)



图 2 STOV 紧聚焦原理 Fig.2 Schematic diagram of the tight focusing of STOV

式中, $\theta$ 是由透镜NA所决定的会聚半角, $r_f = \sqrt{x_f^2 + y_f^2}$ , $\phi = \arctan(y_f/x_f)$ , $E_a(\theta, \varphi, t)$ 为入射光经折射后在 球面  $\Omega$ 上的复振幅分布, $B(\theta)$ 为物镜的切趾函数,模型使用符合正弦条件的消球差物镜,其切趾函数为  $\sqrt{\cos\theta}$ 。结合从笛卡尔坐标到球坐标的变换关系, $E_a(\theta, \varphi, t)$ 可以写成

$$E_{\alpha}(\theta,\varphi,t) = \frac{\sqrt{2}\sin\theta}{\omega} \cdot 2\mathbf{i} \cdot (\sin\theta\cos\varphi + t)(\sin\theta\sin\varphi + t)\exp\left(-\frac{\sin^2\theta}{\omega^2} - \frac{t^2}{\omega_t^2}\right)\exp(\mathbf{i}\varphi)$$
(5)

在对焦场的计算中,主要计算聚焦场在焦平面上的分布,即积分中的z<sub>f</sub>=0。此外,入射波包的空间尺 寸由透镜的NA来归一化,时间尺寸则由脉冲半宽归一化。

聚焦波包总的OAM计算公式为<sup>[23]</sup>

$$L = \frac{\left\langle r \times \operatorname{Im}\left(E_{f}^{*} \cdot (\nabla) E_{f}\right)\right\rangle}{\left\langle I \right\rangle} \tag{6}$$

式中, $\langle \cdots \rangle = \iiint \cdots dV, I = |E_f|^2$ 。

### 2 数值模拟

在 STOV 紧聚焦的数值仿真中,透镜 NA=0.9,波包的空间域束腰半径为 $\omega = 0.5$ ,半脉冲宽度为 $\omega_t = 0.5$ 。为便于观察横纵向 OAM之间经透镜紧聚焦后发生相互耦合现象,图 3先给出了仅在y-t面内携带拓扑荷为+1的纯横向 OAM 的入射波包经预处理后的聚焦结果以及仅在x-y面内携带拓扑荷为+1的纯纵向 OAM 的入射波包强聚焦后的结果。两种情况下的入射波包表达式均可根据式(3)简化得来。



(a) The intensity distributions of focused wavepacket (b) The phase distributions of focused wavepacket with single transverse OAM, isosurface (30%)



with single transverse OAM



with purely longitudinal OAM, isosurface (30%)



0

-2

图3 携带纯横向OAM和纯纵向OAM的紧聚焦波包的强度和相位分布 Fig.3 Intensity and phase distributions of tightly focused wavepackets with pure transverse OAM and pure longitudinal OAM

图 3(a)和(b)展示了在v-t面内携带单个纯横向OAM的紧聚焦时空波包的强度和相位的三维分布。 由图 3(a)可以看到聚焦波包是一个甜甜圈形状,其空心位于 y-t面内。图 3(b)在 y-t面内的相位沿逆时针  $\overline{\mathrm{c}}[-\pi,\pi]$ 内连续变化,说明在该平面具有拓扑荷为+1的横向OAM。y-t面上的相位变化线出现弯曲是 由于其紧聚焦物镜的NA有限所导致,其它两个平面的相位则表现出不同的二值化分布。类似地,由图3(c) 可以看到聚焦波包也是甜甜圈形状,不过其空心位于x-y面内。图 3(d)在x-y面内的相位分布在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 内亦沿逆时针连续变化,表明在这个平面内具有拓扑荷为+1的纵向OAM。与纯横向OAM不同的是,纯 纵向OAM光场紧聚焦后的相位变化线不受物镜NA有限的影响,没有出现图3(b)中的弯曲现象。

不同于仅具有纯横向 OAM 或纯纵向 OAM 光场聚焦的情形,当入射波包同时具有两种不同的 OAM 时,经过高NA透镜进行紧聚焦后在焦场波包内会出现一种复杂的时空耦合现象。假定入射STOV在x-y 面、x-t面和y-t面携带的OAM的拓扑荷均为+1,根据式(5)可得到预处理后的入射波包,将其代入式(4) 中可以得到同时携带横纵向OAM的入射STOV经预处理后的紧聚焦结果,如图4所示。

图 4(a)为聚焦波包的强度分布轮廓,可以看到经透镜紧聚焦后的时空波包,其强度在x-t和y-t这两 个面内呈现椭圆环状分布,在x-y面内则有多个强度接近0的凹陷区域。由图4(b)可见,x-t面和y-t面 内的横向 OAM 的螺旋相位经紧聚焦后重新显现,且相位在[-π,π]内沿逆时针方向连续变化,说明在这两个 平面内横向 OAM 的拓扑荷均为+1, 而在 x-y 面内出现了5个相位奇点, 围绕中心相位奇点, 相位在[-π, π] 内沿顺时针方向连续变化,而对于另外4个相位奇点,相位围绕相应的相位奇点沿逆时针方向在[-π,π]内连 续变化。因此中心涡旋携带拓扑荷为一1的OAM,四个外围涡旋均携带拓扑荷为+1的OAM。聚焦波包正中 间的x-y面切片内这5个涡旋是由于时空耦合导致,入射光场经高NA透镜聚焦的过程可以看作是对入射场 进行傅里叶变换,在计算聚焦波包中x-v主平面的场分布时,可令t=0,由式(3)可知,此时入射场退化为

$$E(x, y, 0) = \sqrt{\frac{2(x^2 + y^2)}{\omega^2}} \cdot (1 + i)^2 \cdot x \cdot y \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{\omega^2}\right) \exp(i\varphi)$$

$$(7)$$

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图4 同时携带横纵向OAM的紧聚焦时空波包的强度和相位分布

Fig.4 The intensity and phase distributions of the tightly focused spatiotemporal wavepacket with both transverse and longitudinal OAM

式(7)中的入射场可分解为三部分,即x、y和(1+i)<sup>2</sup> $\sqrt{\frac{2(x^2+y^2)}{\omega^2}} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{x^2+y^2}{\omega^2}\right) \exp(i\varphi),$ 对x的傅里

叶变换会在焦平面上产生沿 x 轴的两个复振幅脉冲, 对 y 的傅里叶变换会在焦平面上产生沿 y 轴的两个复振

幅脉冲, 对(1+i)<sup>2</sup>  $\sqrt{\frac{2(x^2+y^2)}{\omega^2}} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{x^2+y^2}{\omega^2}\right) \exp(i\varphi)$ 的傅里叶变换会在焦平面上产生携带拓扑荷为

+1的OAM的光场。三个函数乘积的傅里叶变换等于各自傅里叶变换的卷积,因此,三个复数场分布的 卷积导致焦平面上的光场出现了5个涡旋,并且中心涡旋的极性与外围涡旋相反。为进一步了解聚焦波 包内部复杂的时空相位分布,提取了波包内部由相位奇点导致的空心结构来演示相位奇点在三维时空间 的演化轨迹,如图5所示,可见在聚焦波包的中心处,横纵向OAM会产生强烈的相互耦合作用,相位奇点 轨迹在三维时空间内缠绕成一个闭环结构。若在t轴中心(即t=0)处对波包的相位进行切片,即可得到如 图4(b)中x-y主平面内的相位分布。随着切片位置从中心向两侧的延伸,切片内相位奇点的个数也会随 之减少。



图 5 紧聚焦时空波包的相位奇点轨迹 Fig.5 Phase singularity track of tightly focused spatiotemporal wavepacket

为了更直观地观察到聚焦波包不同时间点处横向平面内相位奇点个数变化情况,沿着*t*轴取4个典型位置对波包的相位进行切片,结果如图6所示。从图6(b)和(d)可以发现,切片位置延伸到*t*=±0.15时,相位奇点个数减少到了3个;进一步地,由图6(a)和(c)可知,当切片位置再往外延伸到*t*=±0.5时,螺旋相位则减少至1个。由于离聚焦波包中心位置越远,横纵向OAM的时空耦合作用越弱,故*x*-y面内相位奇点个数越少。从图5中也可看出,靠近聚焦波包头部或尾部的时候,相位奇点的轨迹简单许多,在*x*-y面内投影基本只有一个点,表明此时横纵向OAM的时空耦合基本消失。整个聚焦波包内沿*t*轴切片的相位演变详情请查看动画演示(https://doi.org/10.57760/sciencedb.j00218.00001)。

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图 6 紧聚焦波包沿 t 轴在不同位置的 x-y 平面相位分布 Fig.6 The phase distributions of tightly focused wavepacket in the x-y planes at different positions along the *t*-axis

为定量分析时空耦合对聚焦波包不同切片内OAM的影响,设脉冲半宽为20 fs,根据式(6)计算了聚焦 波包不同平面切片的OAM拓扑荷数,结果如图7所示。图7(a)为不同*y*-*t*切面的OAM拓扑荷数,反映聚 焦波包的OAM在*x*方向的分量沿*x*轴的变化;图7(b)为不同*x*-*t*切面的OAM拓扑荷数,反映聚焦波包的 OAM在*y*方向的分量沿*y*轴的变化;图7(c)为不同*x*-*y*切面的OAM拓扑荷数,反映聚焦波包的OAM在*z* 方向的分量沿*t*轴的变化。从图7(a)和(b)中可以看到,两个正交的横向OAM的变化相同,横向OAM的拓 扑荷数除了取决于脉冲半宽之外,也受时空耦合影响,导致其值在不同位置的切片内出现起伏波动的现象, 且不同切片的OAM拓扑荷数关于波包中心呈对称分布。从图7(c)中可以看到,在波包两侧纵向OAM拓 扑荷数的变化相对平缓,切片接近波包中心时纵向OAM拓扑荷数略有减小,但变化很微小,不同切平面的 OAM拓扑荷数均在+1左右,与入射波包的纵向OAM拓扑荷数相等。聚焦波包整体表现出来的OAM分 别为8.6010、8.6010、0.9974。说明了紧聚焦过程中时空耦合对聚焦波包的总纵向OAM影响较小,为通过 调节入射波包中纵向OAM的拓扑荷数来控制聚焦波包的OAM指向提供了可能。需要注意的是,聚焦波 包整体表现出来的OAM不等同于各个分量在不同切片处的拓扑荷数的均值。

为分析纵向 OAM 的拓扑荷数 / 对聚焦波包的 OAM 在三维时空间内整体指向的影响,纵向 OAM 的拓 扑荷分别取 /=-2, -1,0,1,2,仿真得到每种情况下聚焦波包的三维时空分布。假设波包中心波长为1 μm, 脉冲半宽也为 20 fs,根据式(6)计算聚焦波包的 OAM,得到入射波包的纵向 OAM 拓扑荷数与聚焦波包总的 OAM 拓扑荷数的关系曲线如图 8 所示,其中 OAM<sub>x</sub>、OAM<sub>y</sub>、OAM<sub>z</sub>分别代表聚焦波包 OAM 的x分量、y分 量和z分量的拓扑荷数。由于两个横向 OAM 的变化曲线有重叠,为便于呈现,图 8 中将 OAM<sub>y</sub>分量的曲线 向下平移了 0.5。从图 8 可以发现,随着入射波包纵向 OAM 的拓扑荷数增大,聚焦波包的横向 OAM 拓扑荷 数基本呈直线状态,故紧聚焦波包整体的横向 OAM 不受入射波包纵向 OAM 拓扑荷数影响;而聚焦波包的 纵向 OAM 拓扑荷数则随着入射波包纵向 OAM 拓扑荷数的增大而增大,变化曲线呈线性相关。因此,在保 持横向 OAM 不变的情况下,可以通过调整入射波包的纵向 OAM 的拓扑荷数来调控聚焦波包的纵向 OAM,进而实现对聚焦波包总的 OAM 指向的控制。



图7 紧聚焦时空波包不同平面切片的OAM拓扑荷数 Fig.7 The OAM value of different slices of the tightly focused spatiotemporal wavepacket



图8 聚焦波包OAM拓扑荷数与入射波包纵向OAM拓扑荷数的关系

Fig.8 The relationship between the OAM of the focused wavepacket and longitudinal OAM topological charge of the incident wavepacket

#### 3 结论

研究了携带两个相互正交的横向OAM,并嵌入纵向OAM的标量入射时空波包经高NA透镜紧聚焦的 特性。为了防止入射波包经紧聚焦后在焦平面上受透镜时空像散效应的影响,导致时空螺旋相位出现坍缩 现象,对入射波包进行了预处理。携带拓扑荷均为+1的两个横向OAM与纵向OAM的入射波包经预处理 后的紧聚焦特征分析结果表明,在聚焦波包的中心位置附近,由于三个OAM发生了复杂的时空耦合现象, 出现了复杂的闭合时空相位奇点轨迹。越接近聚焦波包中心,其时空耦合的作用越强,逐渐远离聚焦波包 中心,其时空耦合越弱,直至消失。紧聚焦波包OAM拓扑荷数的数值计算结果表明,改变入射波包的纵向 OAM的拓扑荷数可以在三维时空间内实现对紧聚焦时空波包整体OAM指向的可控。这种可控性进一步 丰富了光学OAM的调控手段,可用于光镊、自旋-轨道角动量相互作用、微纳加工等应用。

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## Tightly Focused Spatiotemporal Wavepacket with Controllable Orbital Angular Momentum Orientation (Invited)

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Abstract: It is well known that photons not only carry linear momentum, but also have spin angular momentum related to polarization and Orbital Angular Momentum (OAM) linked with spiral phase. In addition, Spatiotemporal Optical Vortices (STOVs) carrying transverse OAM bring emerging research interests to the optical field. In this paper, we studied the characteristics of tightly focused scalar STOVs and the controllability of OAM orientation in the focused wavepacket. For an incident spatiotemporal wavepacket, which has three mutually orthogonal OAM, including two transverse OAMs and one longitudinal OAM, the corresponding focused wavepacket on the focal plane will collapse due to the spatiotemporal astigmatic effect of the high numerical aperture lens. Based on the modes conversion principle of the cylindrical lens, the incident spatiotemporal wavepacket is preconditioned. And the preconditioned spatiotemporal wavepacket will produce an intact focused wavepacket with a spiral phase in spatiotemporal plane. Debye integral is used to simulate and analyze the characteristics of tightly focused spatiotemporal wavepackets. The numerical simulation results of the preconditioned incident wavepacket show that it is split into two independent parts, the intensity is mainly distributed in the x-t plane and y-tplane, and both of these two planes exhibit binarized phase distributions. In the x-y plane, the phase abruptness caused by the preconditioning gives rise to discontinuous phase distribution in the range of  $[-\pi, \pi]$ . Here, the tightly focused spatiotemporal wavepackets carrying a single transverse OAM or a purely longitudinal OAM are also presented to facilitate the observation of the mutual coupling phenomena between different OAMs. The tightly focused wavepacket with a single OAM exhibits regular doughnut shape, while the three mutually orthogonal OAMs in the focused wavepacket will produce complex coupling phenomenon, leading to the focal wavepacket having an exotic phase singularity trace. Both the phase distributions on the x-t and y-t plane vary continuously from  $-\pi$  to  $\pi$  along the counterclockwise direction, indicating that the topological charge of the transverse OAM in these two planes is +1. In the x-y principle plane, five dark areas appear and each area corresponds to a phase singularity. In the central dark area, the phase varies continuously from  $-\pi$  to  $\pi$  along the clockwise direction, while in the other four dark areas, their phases vary continuously from  $-\pi$  to  $\pi$  along the counterclockwise direction. Thus, the OAM topological charge of the central vortex is -1 and the OAM topological charge of the four peripheral vortices is  $\pm 1$ , which is caused by the spatiotemporal coupling. To further analyze the complex coupling phenomenon, the tightly focusing process can be regarded as a Fourier transform of the incident field.

According to the expression of the incident field on the principle plan, it can be divided into three parts. The Fourier transformation of the first part will result in two pulse along the x-axis in the focal region, the Fourier transformation of second part will result in two pulse along the y-axis in the focal region, and the Fourier transformation of third parts will produce a highly confined vortex of topological charge of +1 in the focal region. Based on the principle of Fourier transformation, the Fourier transformation of the above three terms is equal to the convolution of their respective Fourier transformations. The convolution of shifted pulse and highly confined vortex will result in the shift of the vortex. Thus, five phase singularities are generated by the complex coupling during the tightly focusing process. Meanwhile, to demonstrate the three-dimensional spatiotemporal evolution trajectory of the phase singularity, we extract the hollow structure inside the focused wavepacket. From the result, we find that the spatiotemporal coupling in the center of the focused wavepacket is stronger than in the peripheral region. We also calculate the topological charge of the OAM within different slices of the focused wavepacket to

quantitatively analyze the effect of the spatiotemporal coupling on each kind of OAM. The numerical results show that, the spatiotemporal coupling has few effects on the longitudinal OAM of the focused wavepacket, which provides the possibility to control the focused wavepacket OAM orientation by adjusting the topological charge of the longitudinal OAM in the incident wavepacket. Different topological charge (l = -2, -1, 0, 1, 2) of the longitudinal OAM in the incident wavepacket is taken, and the overall OAM of each tightly focused wavepacket is estimated. The results show that the overall transverse OAM of the tightly focused wavepacket is kept constant while the topological charge of the longitudinal OAM in the incident wavepacket can be controlled by adjusting the topological charge of the longitudinal OAM orientation of the focused wavepacket. Such tightly focused spatiotemporal constant with controllable OAM orientation may find potential applications such as optical trapping, optical tweezer, spin-orbital coupling, micro-nano fabrication.

**Key words**: Spatiotemporal optical vortex; Transverse orbital angular momentum; Longitudinal orbital angular momentum; Tight focusing; Phase singularity

OCIS Codes: 140.7090; 190.7110; 320.7110; 350.4238; 350.5030

Foundation item: National Natural Science Foundation of China (Nos. 12274299, 92050202, 12204309), Shanghai Science and Technology Committee (No. 22QA1406600), Shanghai Natural Science Foundation (No. 20ZR1437600)