

光束轨道角动量谱的测量技术研究进展(特邀)

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摘要: 自 Allen 等证明具有螺旋相位波面的激光束携带有轨道角动量以来, 对光束轨道角动量调控技术的研究取得了跨越式的发展, 获得了包括相位涡旋光束、矢量涡旋光束、激光束阵列等多种新型结构光场, 在超大容量光通信、遥感探测、激光加工、高分辨率成像等领域展现出广阔的应用前景。准确测量光束的轨道角动量是其应用的重要基础, 早期人们更多地关注对待测光束所包含的轨道角动量成分分布的测量, 后来逐步拓展至对各个轨道角动量成分的强度比重即轨道角动量谱的测量。文中系统地回顾并总结近年来光束轨道角动量谱测量技术的发展, 主要介绍了包括基于衍射、模式分束等方法的新型光束轨道角动量谱测量技术。

关键词: 激光光场调控; 轨道角动量谱; 涡旋光束; 结构光束

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Advances on the measurement of orbital angular momentum spectra for laser beams (*Invited*)

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Abstract: Since Allen et al. have shown that laser beams with helical wavefront carry orbital angular momentums (OAMs), great advances have been achieved for manipulating beams' OAMs, and contribute to lots of novel structured beams as optical phase and polarization vortices, laser beam lattices. Such structured fields can find applications in lots of domains including large-capacity data-transmission, remote detection, laser manufacture, high-resolution imaging. One of the important bases of above scenarios is diagnose the OAM spectrum. In the early stage, researchers concentrate more on the measurement of OAM distributions, and afterwards expanded gradually to the intensity proportion measurement of each OAM component, namely the orbital angular momentum spectrum. In this paper, the recent advances of OAM spectrum measurement for laser beams were systematically reviewed and summarized, covering approaches of OAM spectrum measurement

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based on diffraction, mode sorting and other novel methods.

Key words: laser field manipulation; orbital angular momentum spectrum; vortex beams; structured beams

0 引言

光场调控技术是当前光学领域的前沿技术及研究热点之一,采用一定的技术手段对激光束的不同维度进行调控可以获得许多具有奇异性质的光场,进一步拓展了其应用^[1]。例如,对激光束的频率、时间、复振幅等维度的调控可以获得啁啾脉冲^[2]、飞秒激光^[3-4]、激光阵列^[5-7]等新型光场。对相位维度的调控还可实现多激光束的相干合成以获得高功率密度激光^[8-9]。近年来,随着研究的不断深入,对光场的角动量维度进行调控逐渐走入了人们的视野。与宏观物体类似,光子等微观粒子也可携带有角动量。光子的角动量包括自旋角动量(Spin Angular Momentum, SAM)和轨道角动量(Orbital Angular Momentum, OAM),其中光子的 SAM 仅具有两个本征值(± 1),而光子 OAM 的本征值可为任意整数^[10]。事实上,早期人们对光子角动量的研究仅局限于 SAM,尽管理论上早已预言了 OAM 的存在,但对光子 OAM 的研究一直没有取得实质性的进展。直到 1992 年,Allen 等证明了具有螺旋形相位分布的拉盖尔高斯光束携带有 OAM,才开启了光束角动量调控研究的新纪元^[11]。起初人们更关注于对光束 OAM 的调控,获得了具有螺旋形波面且强度分布为中空环形的相位涡旋光束^[12-15],并已在超大容量光通信^[16-23]、旋转探测^[24-31]、光镊^[32-35]、光信息存储^[36]、天文技术^[37-39]等领域得到应用。后来的研究则拓展至同时调控光束的 SAM 和 OAM,获得具有横截面偏振态各向异性分布的矢量涡旋光束^[40-45],可应用于激光加工^[46-47]、高分辨率成像^[48]、表面等离子体激发^[49]等领域。

对激光 SAM 和 OAM 的应用均是建立在知悉所采用的激光束 SAM 和 OAM 分布的基础上的,在同一应用场景下,不同的 SAM 和 OAM 态分布可带来不同的应用效果,使得测量光束的 SAM 和 OAM 分布尤为重要。由于 SAM 仅具有两个本征值,且其与宏观的偏振态分布有关,因此其测量相对容易。而 OAM 可具有无穷个本征值,且其主要决定了激光束

的波面分布,测量起来较为困难。国内外学者在光束 OAM 谱的测量方面开展了大量的研究工作,并研发了多种光束 OAM 谱测量技术。文中主要回顾了近年来光束 OAM 谱测量技术的发展,同时也将介绍笔者课题组在光束 OAM 谱测量技术方面所开展的工作。

1 光束的 OAM 谱

携带有 OAM 是复振幅表达式中包含螺旋相位项 $\exp(il\varphi)$ 的光束的固有属性之一,其中 l 为角量子数,是 OAM 的本征值,也称为拓扑电荷数或 OAM 态, φ 为角向坐标^[11]。OAM 光束中所包含的每一个光子均携带有值为 $l\hbar$ (\hbar 为约化普朗克常量)的 OAM^[11]。一束激光束中可以同时包含有多个不同的 OAM 成分,这些 OAM 成分所占的强度比重即 OAM 强度谱,通常简称为 OAM 谱。OAM 谱决定了光束的光强、相位及波前分布,可以反映激光束的某些特性。先前的研究已经表明,柱坐标系 (r, φ, z) 下的螺旋谐波 $\exp(il\varphi)$ 是 OAM 的特征波函数,其中 l 为任意整数^[11]。由于螺旋谐波在角向呈周期性分布,可通过螺旋谐波将光场直接展开。

对于任意光场 $u(x, y, z)$,其用螺旋谐波 $\exp(il\varphi)$ 展开可得:

$$u(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \sum_{l=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_l(r, z) \exp(il\varphi) \quad (1)$$

其中,展开系数可以写为:

$$a_l(r, z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{2\pi} u(x, y, z) \exp(-il\varphi) d\varphi \quad (2)$$

由此可得该螺旋谐波上的能量为:

$$C_l = \int_0^{\infty} |a_l(r, z)|^2 r dr \quad (3)$$

由于该值不依赖于 z 坐标,进而可求得该螺旋谐波的相对能量为:

$$R_l = \frac{C_l}{\sum_{q=-\infty}^{+\infty} C_q} \quad (4)$$

由此可得光束的 OAM 谱 $\{R_l\}$ 。

2 测量光束 OAM 谱的研究进展

现有的光束 OAM 谱测量方法通常可分为三大类:第一大类即发展最早的衍射测量法,其原理在于设计特殊的衍射光栅,通过分析衍射场的相关性质来反推待测光束的 OAM 谱^[50–70];第二大类是模式分束法,其中心思想在于通过一定的技术手段将待测光束中不同的 OAM 成分相互分离,而后再分别测量各个分量的强度得到 OAM 谱^[71–96];第三大类即除前两类外的其他测量方法,如旋转多普勒法、相干函数法等^[97–123]。

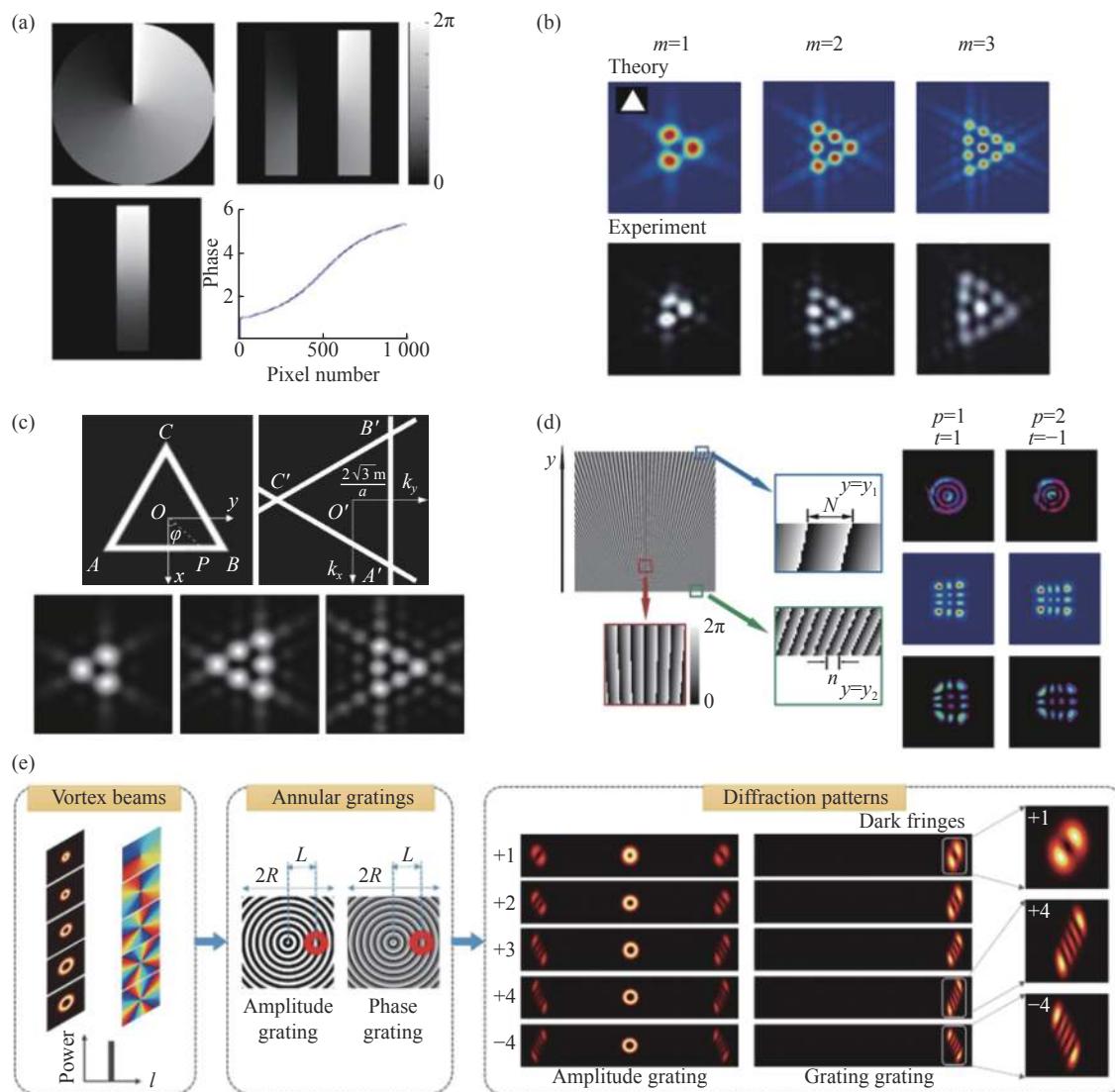


图 1 利用衍射光栅测量单一模式涡旋光束 OAM 态。(a) 双缝衍射^[51]; (b) 三角形孔衍射^[53]; (c) 三角形缝衍射^[56]; (d) 周期渐变衍射器件^[58]; (e) 环形光栅^[59]

Fig.1 OAM state measurement of single mode vortex beams through diffraction gratings. (a) Double-slit diffraction^[51]; (b) Triangular aperture diffraction^[53]; (c) Annular triangle aperture diffraction^[56]; (d) Gradually-changing-period diffraction element^[58]; (e) Annular grating^[59]

2.1 衍射测量法

最初的衍射测量方法仅可测量具有单一模式的待测光束的 OAM 态,当待测光束经特殊设计的衍射光栅时,其远场衍射场会呈现于待测光束 OAM 态相关的衍射图样。可实现类似功能的衍射光栅包括双缝^[51–52]、三角形孔^[53–55]、三角形缝^[56]、周期渐变光栅及周期渐变衍射器件^[57–58]、环形光栅^[59]、多点透射光栅^[60]等,其对应的远场衍射如图 1 所示。此外,柱透镜^[61–63]和倾斜透镜^[64]均可在 x 和 y 方向引入不同的光场傅里叶变换,将待测光束转化为类似于厄米高斯光束的光场分布形式,实现和图 1(d)~(e) 类似的衍

射效果,因此也可用来测量具有单一模式的光束的 OAM 态。

上述技术的共同点在于均将待测光束转化为另一种特殊强度分布的光场,衍射场均存在一主衍射级,使得它们并不适用于测量多模混合光束的 OAM 态分布及 OAM 谱。如果设计一种光栅可将基模高斯光束转化为一 OAM 光束阵列,且该阵列所包含的不同衍射级均对应着不同的 OAM 态 ($l \in \mathcal{A}$, \mathcal{A} 为各个衍射级 OAM 态的集合),那么反过来当待测光束入射时,如果其包含的某一 OAM 态 l' 满足 $-l' \in \mathcal{A}$, 则衍射场的阵列中必存在互补 OAM 态 l_0 , 使得 $l_0 l' = 0$, 此时衍射场的光束阵列中必存在 OAM 态为 0 的级次,其不再具有中空环形强度分布。此时可通过实心亮斑出现的位置反推出待测光束的 OAM 态。该方案中,衍射场具有多通道特性,因而可用来测量多模混合光束的 OAM 态分布。常见的可实现上述功能的光栅包括复合叉形光栅^[65~66]、达曼涡旋光栅^[67]、整合达曼涡旋光栅^[68]等,其对应的 OAM 态测量范围为 $-4\sim4$ ^[66], $-12\sim12$ ^[67] 及 $-24\sim24$ ^[68]。

将图像处理技术与衍射光栅相结合即可在 OAM 态分布测量的基础上实现对待测光束 OAM 谱的测量。笔者课题组于 2016 年报道了达曼涡旋光栅衍射场分析的灰阶算法,可用来分析处理待测光束经达

曼涡旋光栅后的衍射场直接得出待测光束的 OAM 谱^[69],如图 2 所示。灰阶算法的基本原理为:待测光束经达曼涡旋光栅衍射后,其远场衍射中某一衍射级次会出现实心亮斑,而该亮斑完全由待测光束中某一 OAM 分量转化而来,因此该实心亮斑的强度可反映出该 OAM 态在待测光束中的能量比例。该工作采用了参考文献 [67] 给出的达曼涡旋光栅,其具有 25 个强度相等的衍射级,且衍射场 OAM 态分布为 $-12\sim12$,因此只需逐一扫描各个衍射级中心的实心亮斑强度即可得到待测光束的 OAM 谱。为了使系统更简单,这里没有使用功率测量设备,而是采用一面阵探测器直接捕获整个衍射场,在不超过面阵探测器阈值的前提下,各个像素点的灰度值与该像素点响应的光强成正比,故可用面阵探测器各个像素点输出的灰度值来表征相对光强。根据每一个衍射级中心亮斑区域设置采样范围,并对采样区域被灰度值求和,则可得到各 OAM 模式的强度之比。在某些如 OAM 光通信等应用场景中,待测光束的 OAM 态分布已知,但还需测量各个 OAM 分量的强度比重以评估整个系统的性能(如信噪比等)。此时可在参考文献 [69] 的基础上加以引申,根据待测光束的 OAM 态分布设计 OAM 阵列光栅,结合基于灰阶算法的数据实时处理实现 OAM 模式强度比重的实时监测^[70]。

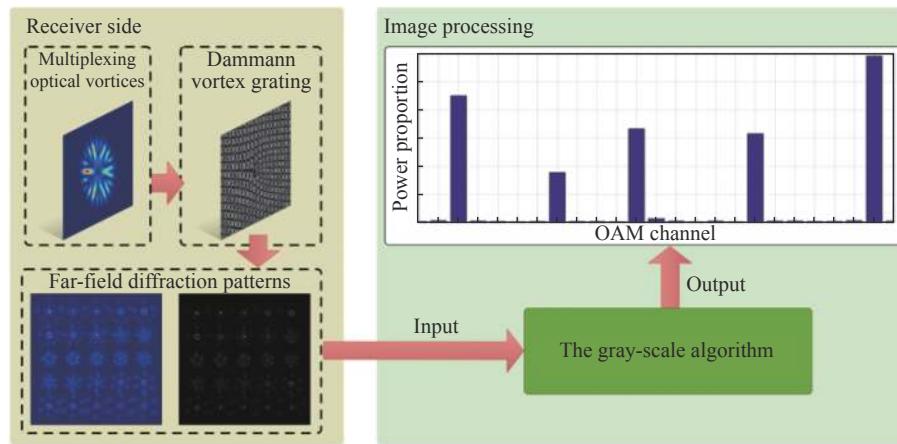


图 2 利用灰阶算法结合达曼涡旋光栅测量光束的 OAM 谱^[69]

Fig.2 OAM spectrum measurement through gray-scale algorithm associated with a Dammann vortex grating^[69]

2.2 模式分束法

模式分束法即采用一定技术手段将光束所包含的不同 OAM 模式在空间范围内按照一定的规律相互分离,且各个模式的排布方式由 OAM 态决定,通过

测量分束得到的各个 OAM 模式的强度即可得到待测光束的 OAM 谱。依据分束过程中是否会破坏组成光束的各成分的相位结构,可以将模式分束方法划分为原位型和非原位型。

原位型模式分束的典型之一即基于马赫曾德尔(Mach Zehnder, M-Z)干涉仪的 OAM 模式分束器, 其特点在于在 M-Z 干涉仪的每条路径上各引入一个道威棱镜, 并且两棱镜相对旋转一定的 $\pi/2$ 角度, 如图 3(a) 所示。该装置可以作为奇偶 OAM 态分束器, 即奇数阶和偶数阶 OAM 模式分别从两个端口输出。2002 年, Leach 等人^[71]提出了级联 M-Z 干涉仪的 OAM 分束方案, 进一步的扩大了分束范围。当级联装置的数量为 N 时, 可分束的 OAM 模式数为 2^N , 如图 3(b) 所示, 不同阶次的 OAM 模式将分布从不同的端口输出, 值得注意的是每一级所采用的道威棱镜的相对旋转角度 α 是以 0.5 倍的方式逐渐减小。2004 年, Leach

等人在参考文献 [71] 的基础上, 将道威棱镜替换为经特殊设计的光学棱镜, 进而将 SAM 自由度也引入分束中, 提出了全角动量(Total Angular Momentum, TAM)的分束技术。同时, 该 TAM 分束方案同样可以通过级联的方式进行扩展^[72]。

2011 年, Lavery 等人设计了一种由两个 BS 和两个倒相棱镜组合而成的结构, 并用实验证明该结构是一种具有鲁棒性的 OAM 奇偶分束器件^[73]。除分束外, 将 M-Z 干涉仪与空间旋转器件耦合还可用来自测量 OAM 谱^[74]。2014 年, Zhang 等人在 M-Z 干涉分束原理中引入轨道自旋耦合效应, 还实现了对分数阶 OAM 模式的分束^[75]。

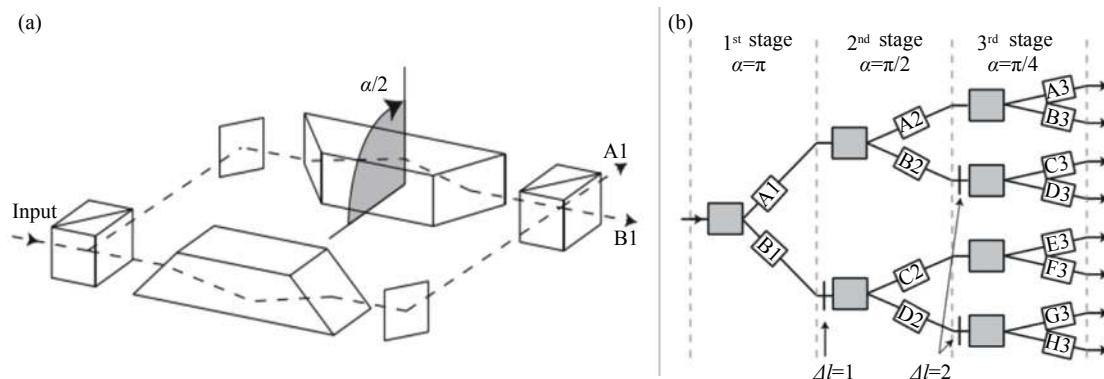


图 3 基于 M-Z 干涉仪的 OAM 模式分束器。(a) 系统结构 ;(b) 三级级联的 OAM 分束系统^[71]

Fig.3 OAM mode sorter based on M-Z interferometer. (a) Setup; (b) Three-stage cascaded OAM mode sorter^[71]

除 M-Z 干涉仪法外, 还可采用坐标变换方法实现 OAM 模式分束。理论上该方法只需要两个衍射光学器件, 即可将待测光束中的不同 OAM 成分有效的聚焦在接收平面不同的空间位置以实现 OAM 模式分束, 因此具有较宽的 OAM 探测动态范围, 相比于 M-Z 干涉仪法有效地简化了系统。需注意的是, 经过坐标变化法分束后光场各 OAM 模式成分的螺旋相位被破坏, 即分束后光场中不再具有中空环形的强度分布, 因此是一种非原位 OAM 模式分束技术。2010 年, Berkhout 等人首次报道了采用坐标变化法分离 OAM 模式的工作^[76]。如图 4 所示, 设计了坐标变换光栅与补偿光栅, 其中前者用以将极坐标转换为对数坐标, 而后者则在修正坐标转换的过程中引入相位扭曲, 进而将入射光束的螺旋相位转化为倾斜平面相位, 而后用一透镜聚焦, 此时位于透镜像方焦平面内的光场由不同 OAM 模式形成的条状光斑构成, 这些条状光斑

的位置由其对应的 OAM 态决定, 其中心位置为 0 阶, 正负 OAM 模式分别位于 0 阶光斑两边, 越远离中心衍射级, OAM 阶次的绝对值越大。需要指出的是该方法虽能实现任阶次的 OAM 模式的分束, 但是由于分束后相邻 OAM 成分之间存在重叠, 使得无法将模式间隔较小的 OAM 成分完全分开, 这意味着采用该技术测量光束的 OAM 谱将出现较大的误差。因此为了准确测得 OAM 谱, 还需在此基础上继续优化。

2013 年, Mirhosseini 等提出了一种坐标变换优化方法, 将补偿光栅后的光场波前复制多份, 扩大了线段形光斑的横向长度, 使得经透镜聚焦后由各个 OAM 模式转化而来的条形光斑更细, 进而消除了相邻 OAM 模式间的光场重叠^[77], 如图 5(a) 所示。需注意的是, 虽然直接扩大入射光束的尺寸可扩大补偿光栅后的线段形光斑以使分束后单个模式的条纹更细, 但由于相邻模式之间的间隔也相应减小, 相邻模式间

的重叠依然存在^[77-78]。2017 年, Li 等人在坐标变换的基础上, 对待测光场的径向方向引入了 $2\pi m(\ln r/\ln R)$ 的额外的相位, 其中 m 为引入相位的空间频率, r 为

径向坐标, R 为入射光的最大半径, 使得分束后接收平面的光场中不同的 OAM 成分同时存在横向和纵向的平移, 其中横向位置仍由 OAM 态 l 决定, 纵向位置

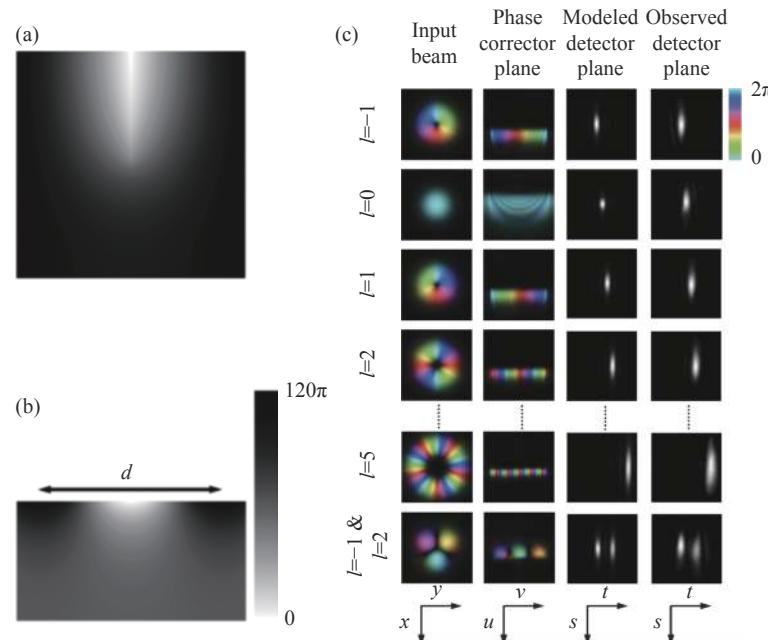


图 4 基于坐标变换的 OAM 模式分束技术。(a) 模式分束光栅;(b) 补偿光栅;(c) 不同模式分布的待测光束入射时, 数值仿真得到的入射位置处、过补偿光栅处、系统接收平面处的强度分布, 以及对应的实验测得的接收平面处的强度分布^[76]

Fig.4 OAM mode sorter from Cartesian to log-polar coordinate transformation. (a) Coordinate transforming grating; (b) Phase-correcting grating; (c) Modeled and observed intensity profiles at before the transforming optical grating, just after the phase-correcting grating, and the modeled and observed images in the detector plane^[76]

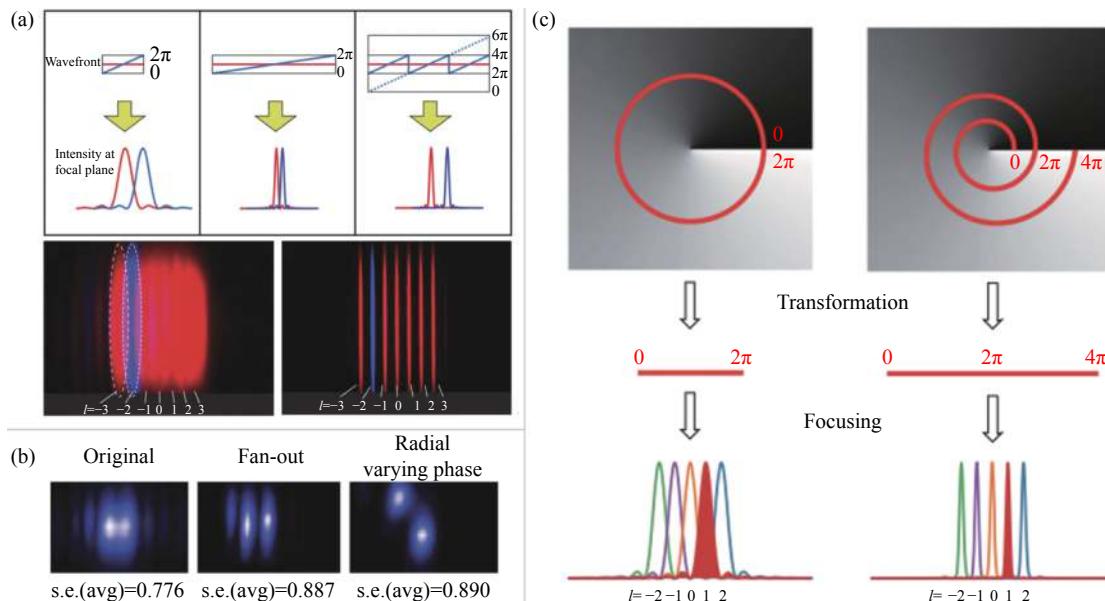


图 5 基于坐标变换法的 OAM 模式分束优化技术。(a) 复制补偿光栅后的光波前方法^[77]; (b) 纵向平移方法^[79]; (c)“螺旋解环”方法^[80]

Fig.5 Optimized coordinate transformation based OAM mode sorter. (a) Fan-out scheme^[77]; (b) Radial varying phase scheme^[79]; (c) Spiral transformation scheme^[80]

则由参数 m 决定^[79]。由于相邻 OAM 模式之间横纵方向均存在间隔,使得相邻模式间隔变大进而消除了相邻模式间的重叠,如图 5(b) 所示。2018 年 Wen 等提出了“螺旋解环”法,如图 5(c) 所示,该方法的特点在于:“螺旋解环”的螺旋线(图 5(c) 中的红线)可在光束宽度不受限的理想情况下沿着角向无限延伸,使得补偿光栅后线段形光场具有更大的相位梯度,因此在聚焦后相邻模式间具有更大的空间距离,进而消除了相邻模式间的重叠^[80~81]。参考文献 [77~80] 提出的技术方案可以在一定程度上改善坐标变换法的分束效果,但在实际可分束 OAM 模式范围仍然受到衍射器件分辨率等多方面因素限制。2013 年, Lavery 等人指出参考文献 [76] 报道的坐标变换 OAM 分束方法的可分束 OAM 模式阶次 l 须满足 $|l| < 2\pi r^2/(L\lambda)$, 其中 r 为入射光半径, L 为模式分束光栅与补偿光栅间的光学距离,因此他们改变了光栅尺寸,并减小了光栅之间的距离 L , 此时 $r^2/(L\lambda) \approx 760$, 实现了 OAM 态范围为 -28~28 的 OAM 模式分束^[82]。

在坐标变换 OAM 分束的基础上,分别测量各个模式的强度即可得待测光束的 OAM 谱^[83]。此外还可采用微纳加工等方式基于亚克力等材料加工上述模式分束光栅及补偿光栅以制得模式分束器^[84~87],以适应光子芯片、硅基光子学等应用场景。2018 年, Ruffato 等人报道了紧凑型 OAM 模式分束器,通过一个衍射光学器件实现了多个衍射器件的功能,即外侧用于对入射光束坐标变换和波前相位调制,内侧用于相位补偿,同时有效减弱了相邻模式间的重叠,模式间串扰减小至 -10 dB^[88]。此外,亦可采用超材料、液晶等光学各向异性材料以几何相位的方式实现模式分束光栅和补偿光栅的功能,进而制得光束 TAM 分束器^[89~96]。

2.3 其他测量方法

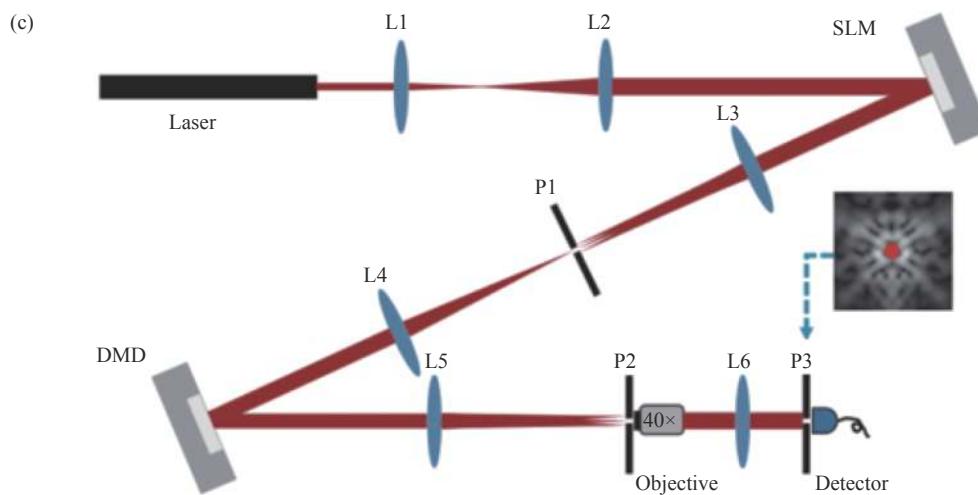
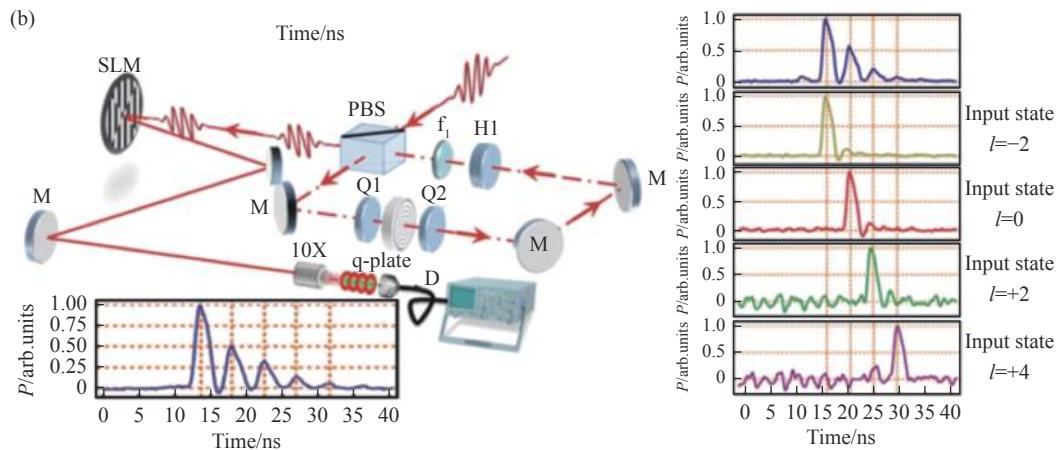
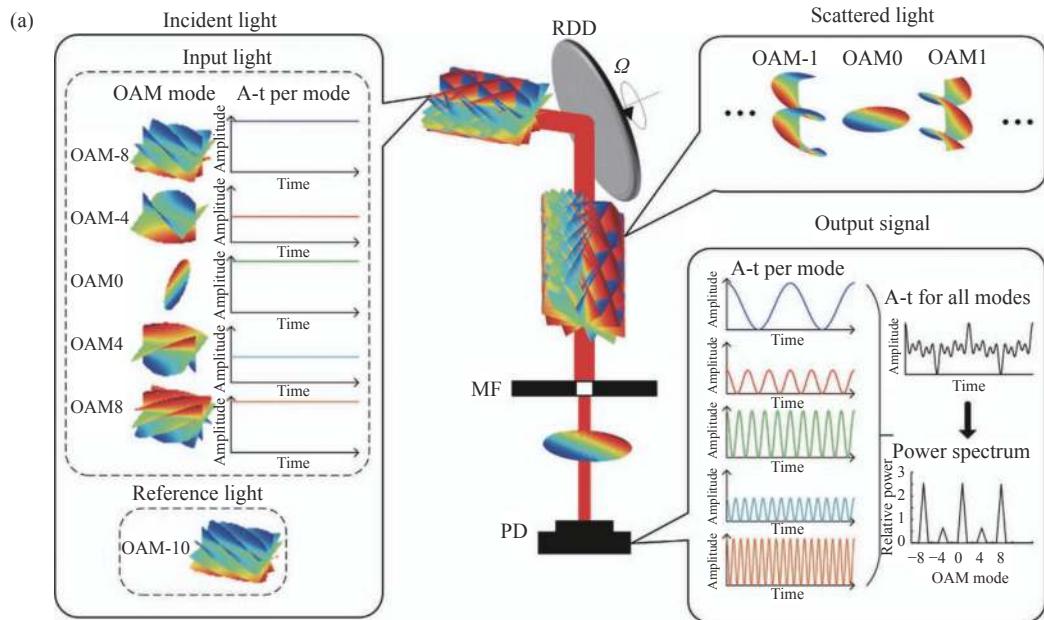
除了衍射测量法和模式分束法外,国内外还报道了多种其他 OAM 谱测量方法,如角相干函数法^[97~101]、旋转多普勒频移法^[102~105]、时间映射法^[106~108]、单像素成像法^[109~115]、相关滤波法^[116~121]、高阶强度矩法^[122~123]等。

角相干函数法即通过测量待测光场的角相干函数并结合反傅里叶变换重建待测光场的 OAM 谱,其中角相干函数可由 M-Z 干涉仪测量干涉对比度间接测得^[97~98]。在测量过程中需在 M-Z 干涉仪的某一臂引入变化旋转角度以测得干涉对比度相对于旋转角

度的函数关系,使得在整个测量过程中必须保证严格的光路对准。该 OAM 谱测量技术中,还可采用角向双狭缝代替 M-Z 干涉仪,可在一定程度上降低对系统的光路对准要求,但仍然需要进行多次测量,并且由于角向狭缝只利用了很小一部分待测光场,对较低强度入射光场的测量能力有限^[99~101]。旋转多普勒频移法即基于携带有 OAM 的光束的旋转多普勒效应,但待测光束与探测器存在相对同轴旋转运动时,待测光束的频谱会出现频移成分,且该成分的频移量与待测光束的 OAM 态相关^[102~103]。因此可通过分析回波信号的旋转多普勒频移来反推待测光束的 OAM 谱。2003 年, Vasnetsov 等人提出了利用旋转多普勒频移测量光束的 OAM 谱的技术方案^[104]。2017 年, Zhou 等人则基于旋转多普勒频移报道了 OAM 复振幅谱测量技术^[105],实现了 OAM 功率谱和相位谱的同时测量,如图 6(a) 所示。2011 年, Bierdz 等人基于 OAM 与时间的映射关系,利用反事实测量和量子芝诺效应,在忽略光学损耗或失调的情况下以 100% 的效率将任意输入光脉冲的不同 OAM 分量映射到输出端的不同时间单元,进而设计了一紧凑的 OAM 谱测量系统^[106]。2012 年, Karimi 等设计了如图 6(b) 所示的系统,他们将 q 波片置入环路中,而后采用模式滤波器测量输出基模成分,以此建立待测光束各个 OAM 模式与输出基模脉冲间隔的函数关系,通过脉冲的延迟时间反推待测光束的 OAM 成分^[107]。Bierdz 等人在此基础上提出结构更加简单的基于 OAM 时间映射的 OAM 谱测量技术^[108]。单像素成像技术已经被证明可重建光场的复振幅分布^[109~111],在重建复振幅的基础上即可根据公式(1)~(4) 测量光束的 OAM 谱。2018 年, Ota 等展示了基于单像素相机的复振幅成像方法,并对相位重建结果做了定量分析,准确度达到 $\lambda/63$ ^[112]。2019 年, Liu 等设计了一种类似于棋盘结构的掩模,从而避免了引入额外的参考光,可适用于任意强度分布的复振幅光场的重建^[113~114]。2020 年,同一课题组^[115]又提出利用单像素成像技术重建 OAM 光束波前的工作,并在此基础上测得了待测光束径向量子数功率谱、OAM 功率谱及相位谱,如图 6(c) 所示。相关滤波法即基于模式解调理论合理地选择基底,使得待测光场解调至该基底的不同模式成分互不影响,进而测得 OAM 谱^[116~121]。2018 年, Volyar 等人采用如图 6(d)

所示的系统,通过测量待测光场及其经柱透镜衍射后的光场分布得到高阶强度矩,此时可以建立 N 个不同 OAM 模式的复系数与高阶强度矩相关的方程,联

立这 N 个方程即可求解各 OAM 模式成分的复系数,进而测得 OAM 谱^[122]。采用该技术还可测量光束的径向量子数功率谱^[123]。



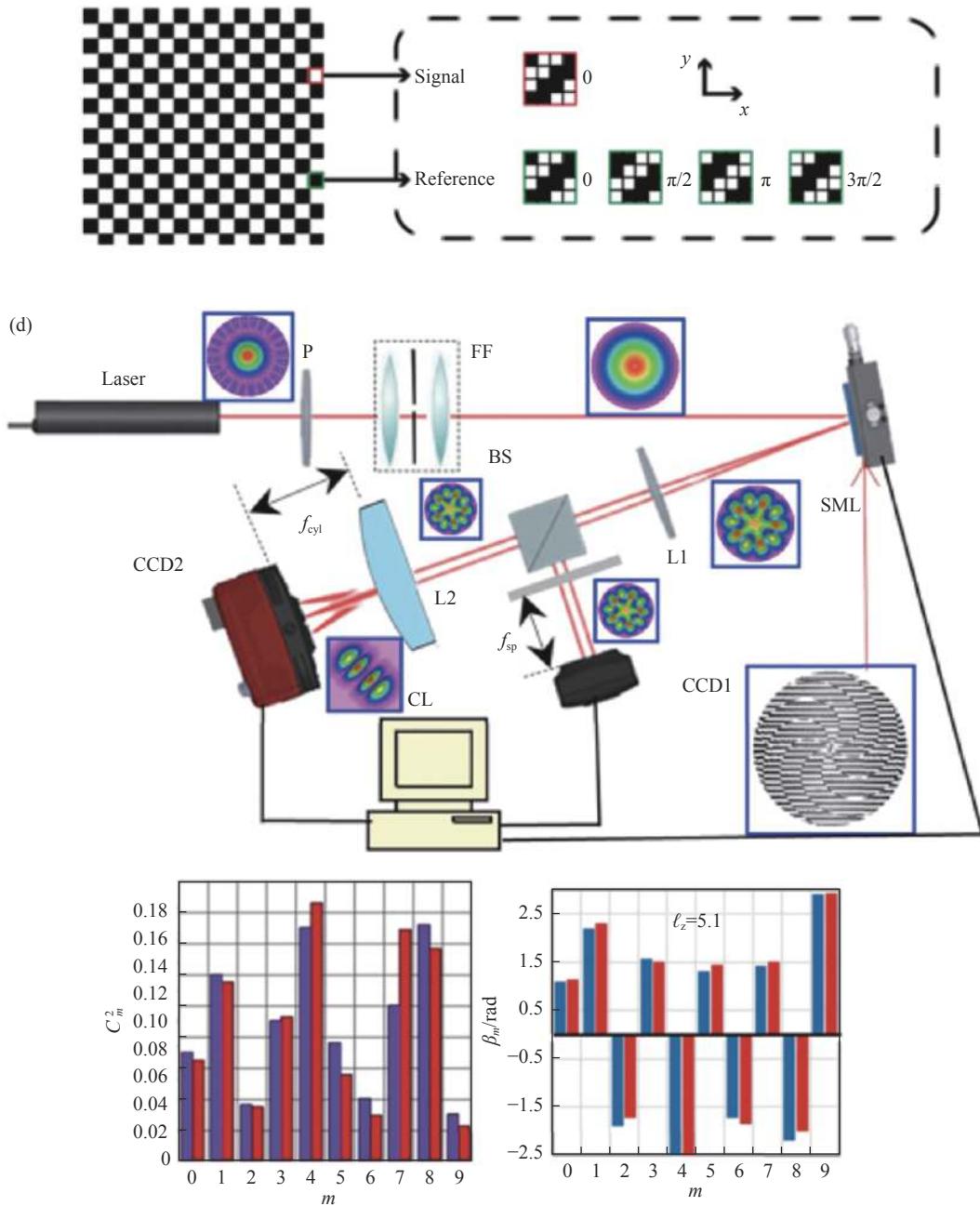


图 6 其他 OAM 谱测量技术。(a) 旋转多普勒频移法^[105]; (b) 时间映射法^[107]; (c) 单像素成像法^[115]; (d) 高阶强度矩法^[122]

Fig.6 Other approaches of OAM spectrum measurement. (a) Rotational Doppler shift scheme^[105], (b) Time mapping scheme^[107], (c) Single-pixel imaging scheme^[115], (d) High-order intensity moments scheme^[122]

2.4 光束 OAM 谱的通用测量技术

笔者课题组于 2020 年报道了光束 OAM 谱的通用测量技术, 其可适用于对任意光场分布光束的 OAM 谱测量^[124]。如图 7(a) 所示, 该技术引入一参考高斯光束 E_R 与待测光束 E 同轴干涉, 并采用一面阵探测器分别测量待测光束、参考高斯光束、干涉光束的强度分布 $I=|E|^2$, $I_R=|E_R|^2$ 及 $I_{\cos}=|E+E_R|^2$, 而后再为参考

光束引入 $\pi/2$ 相位延迟, 测得干涉光束的光场分布 $I_{\sin}=|E+E_R \exp(i\pi/2)|^2$, 此时通过 I , I_R , I_{\cos} 和 I_{\sin} 可反演待测光束的复振幅分布。则根据公式(1)~(4)即可算出待测光束的 OAM 谱。该技术的本质基于光场的螺旋谐波展开, 因此其对任意光束均有效, 是一种通用的 OAM 谱测量技术。

该工作针对不同光场分布的待测光束做了大量

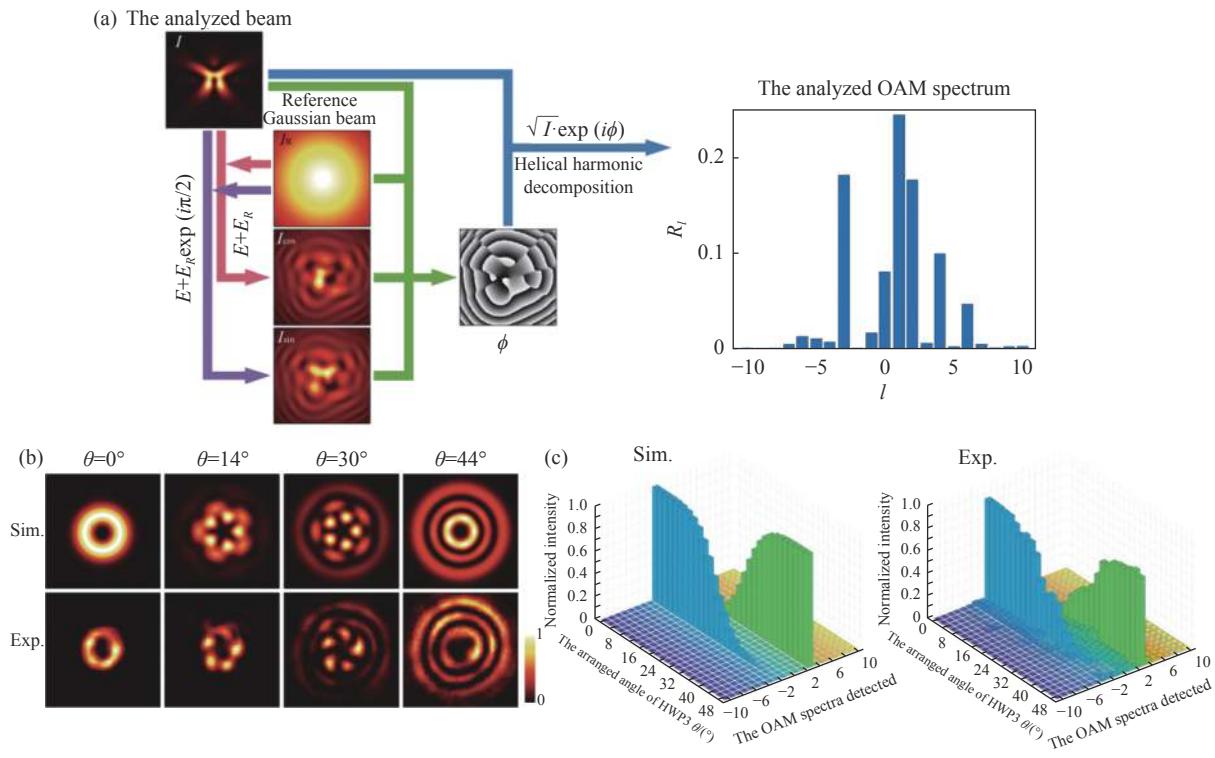


图 7 基于干涉的 OAM 谱通用测量技术^[124]。(a) 基本原理示意图; (b) 待测双模混合多环涡旋光束的光场分布; (c) OAM 谱测量结果

Fig.7 Universal OAM spectrum analyzer based on interference^[124]. (a) Concept; (b) Intensity profiles of multi-ring optical vortices to be measured; (c) Corresponding OAM measurement results of (b)

的测试,其中图 7(b) 及 7(c) 给出了双模混合多环涡旋光束的测试结果。该测试采用级联双液晶空间光调制器的方法生成了双模混合多环涡旋光束,并通过调节两个调制器间半波片的快轴角度 θ 改变两个 OAM 模式间的强度比例。图 7(b) 为实验测得的待测光束的光场分布及其对应的数值仿真结果,图 7(c) 为 OAM 谱测量结果,不难看出,实验结果与仿真结果基本吻合,但仍存在一定差异,其原因在于该技术中复振幅的反演是通过图像处理面阵探测器测得的强度分布完成的,使得测量精度与所使用的面阵探测器的分辨率相关,采用高分辨率面阵探测器可有效减小 OAM 谱测量误差。

3 总 结

文中主要回顾了近年来光束 OAM 谱测量技术的国内外进展,重点介绍了衍射光栅法、模式分束法等 OAM 谱测量方法,此外还介绍了光束 OAM 谱的通用测量技术。光束 OAM 谱测测量是 OAM 应用的重要基础之一,现阶段的 OAM 谱测量技术仍存在测量范

围较小、系统体积较大等问题,因此研发小型化、紧凑型、高 OAM 态测量范围的 OAM 谱测量系统是未来 OAM 探测技术的发展方向之一。

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