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光阑对部分相干光束轴向偏振特性的影响

赵廷靖

(陇东学院 物理与电子工程学院, 庆阳 745000)

摘要：为了对控制光束传播的质量提供理论依据,采用光束相干偏振矩阵理论中柯林斯公式,对高斯谢尔模型光束经光阑衍射后的轴向偏振特性进行了理论研究和数值分析。结果表明,由于光阑衍射,使得高斯谢尔模型光束的偏振出现非均匀分布,光束偏振度沿轴向出现振荡现象,并且随着光阑截断参量的减小、光束空间相干长度的增大以及传输距离的增大,振荡逐渐增强。相比之下,光束在自由空间沿轴向传输时,在近场区偏振度分布均匀,随着传输距离的增大、空间相干长度的减小,偏振度沿轴向分布逐渐增大。利用光阑可对部分相干光的轴向偏振传输特性进行控制,对实际应用有重要的参考价值。

关键词：激光物理;高斯谢尔模型光束;相干偏振矩阵;柯林斯公式;偏振度

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Effect of the aperture on the on-axis polarization properties of partially coherent light

ZHAO Ting-jing

(Department of Physics, Long-Dong University, Qingsyang 745000, China)

Abstract: Based on the beam coherence-polarization matrix and Collins formula, the on-axis polarization property of Gaussian-Schell model beam diffracted through an aperture was studied numerically. Simulation results showed that, due to diffraction effect, the polarization distribution of Gaussian-Schell model beam became non-uniform, there was oscillation of the on-axis polarization distribution, and that with increasing of the truncation parameter and decreasing of the spatial coherence parameters and the transmission distance, oscillations strengthened gradually. While when the beam's transmit on axis in free space, polarization distribution in the near field is uniform, with increasing of the transmission distance and decreasing of the spatial coherence parameters, the on-axis polarization distribution increased. Thus the on-axis polarization distribution can be controlled by apertures, which is useful for the application of partially coherent light.

Key words: laser physics; Gaussian-Schell model beam s; beam coherence-polarization matrix; Collins formula; degree of polarization

引言

自从激光产生以来,人们对完全相干光束的传输特性已经进行了广泛地研究,近年来,许多学者开始对部分相干光的传输特性产生了浓厚地兴趣^[1-10]。这是因为在某些应用中,部分相干光比完全相干光更具优越性。例如,部分相干光在大气中传输时所受大气扰动的影响要比完全相干光小,并且部分相干光具有光强比较均匀、对散斑不太灵敏等优点而被应用于激光核聚变等领域。此外,在实际工作中,当激光束通过放大介质或非线性晶体材料后,出射光束截面上可能会出现不同的偏振态。光场的偏振性往往会影响其应用范围,因此,研究部分相干光束传播的偏振特性对实际

应用具有重要的意义。

GORI 等人^[3]采用相干偏振矩阵方法研究了被光阑衍射部分偏振高斯谢尔模型光束的横向远场特性,但没有对轴向传输特性做深入分析,而在实际应用中,部分相干光束的轴向传输偏振特性也比较重要,因此有必要对其进行深入的理论研究。作者在光束的相干偏振矩阵理论的基础上,以高斯谢尔模型光束为例,应用柯林斯公式进一步对部分相干光的轴向传输特性进行了详细的数值计算,分析了光阑截断参量、光束的空间相干性、衍射角以及传输距离对高斯谢尔模型光束轴向偏振特性的影响,研究结果对部分相干具有一定参考价值。

1 理论分析

部分相干部分偏振光束可用相干偏振矩阵 (beam coherence-polarization matrix, BCPM) 描述,BCPM 的定义为^[3-4]:

作者简介:赵廷靖 (1969-),男,讲师,主要从事光学教学和研究。

E-mail: zhtj_100@yahoo.com.cn

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$$\begin{aligned} J(x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2, z) = \\ \begin{bmatrix} J_{xx}(x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2, z) & J_{xy}(x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2, z) \\ J_{yx}(x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2, z) & J_{yy}(x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2, z) \end{bmatrix} \quad (1) \end{aligned}$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned} J_{\alpha\beta}(x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2, z) = \langle E_\alpha^*(x_1, y_1, z) t \cdot \\ E_\beta(x_1, y_1, z) t \rangle, (\alpha, \beta = x, y) \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

式中, E_x 和 E_y 分别是场在 x 和 y 方向的分量, * 表示复共轭, 角括号表示对光场的系综平均。利用光束相干偏振矩阵, 经光阑衍射后任一场点的偏振度可表示为:

$$\begin{cases} J_{xx}(x_1', y_1', x_2', y_2', 0) = I_1 \cdot \exp - \frac{x_1'^2 + y_1'^2}{w_0^2} \\ J_{yy}(x_1', y_1', x_2', y_2', 0) = I_2 \cdot \exp - \frac{x_1'^2 + y_1'^2}{w_0^2} \\ J_{xy}(x_1', y_1', x_2', y_2', 0) = I_3 \cdot \exp - \left[\frac{x_1'^2 + y_1'^2}{w_0^2} + \frac{x_2'^2 + y_2'^2}{w_0^2} \right] \\ J_{yx}(x_1', y_1', x_2', y_2', 0) = J_{xy}^*(x_1', y_1', x_2', y_2', 0) \end{cases}$$

式中, I_1 , I_2 和 I_3 为光强常数, w_0 为光束束腰斑半径, σ_a , σ_c 分别为光束的空间自相关和互相关长度。 (x_1', y_1') , (x_2', y_2') 为 $z=0$ 处平面上任意两点坐标, I_1 , I_2 , I_3 , w_0 , σ_a 和 σ_c 6 个参量取值范围必须同时满足条件^[5]以保证(5)式所表示的光束是部分相干且部分偏振的。根据光束相干偏振矩阵及柯林斯公式可知, 高斯谢尔模型光束通过傍轴光学系统后矩阵元 $J_{\alpha\beta}(x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2, z)$ 的传输公式为:

$$\begin{aligned} J_{\alpha\beta}(x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2, z) = \\ \left(\frac{k}{2\pi B} \right)^2 \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} J_{\alpha\beta}(x_1', y_1', x_2', y_2', 0) \times \\ \exp \left\{ -\frac{ik}{2B} \left[A(x_1'^2 + y_1'^2) - 2(x_1'x_1' + y_1'y_1') + \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. D(x_2'^2 + y_2'^2) \right] - [A(x_2'^2 + y_2'^2) - 2(x_2'x_2' + y_2'y_2')] + \right. \\ \left. D(x_2'^2 + y_2'^2) \right] \} dx_1' dy_1' dx_2' dy_2' \quad (6) \end{aligned}$$

式中, $k = 2\pi/\lambda$ 为波数, λ 为入射光波长, (x, y) 为出射光场 z 面上任一点的位置坐标。将(5)式代入(6)式, 令 $x_1 = x_2 = x$, $y_1 = y_2 = y$, 经过复杂的运算得:

$$\begin{cases} J_{xx}(\alpha, \beta, \alpha, \beta, z) = I_1 \cdot \left(\frac{-\tilde{\delta}_1}{z} \right)^2 M_a(\alpha) M_a(\beta) \\ J_{yy}(\alpha, \beta, \alpha, \beta, z) = I_2 \cdot \left(\frac{-\tilde{\delta}_1}{z} \right)^2 M_a(\alpha) M_a(\beta) \\ J_{xy}(\alpha, \beta, \alpha, \beta, z) = I_3 \cdot \left(\frac{-\tilde{\delta}_1}{z} \right)^2 M_c(\alpha) M_c(\beta) \\ J_{yx}(\alpha, \beta, \alpha, \beta, z) = J_{xy}^*(\alpha, \beta, \alpha, \beta, z) \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

其中,

$$M_k(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi g_k^*}} \int_{-\tilde{\delta}_1}^{\tilde{\delta}_1} \text{erf} \left[\frac{-2\tilde{\delta}_1 g_k^* + 2i\alpha - u / (\sigma_k / w_0)^2}{2\sqrt{g_k^*}} \right] -$$

$$P(x, y, z) = \left\{ 1 - \frac{4 \text{Det} J(x, y, x, y, z)}{[\text{Tr} J(x, y, x, y, z)]^2} \right\}^{1/2} \quad (3)$$

式中, Det 和 Tr 分别表示光束相干偏振矩阵对应的行列式值和迹。

设高斯谢尔模型光束入射到 $z=0$ 处, 长度为 a , 宽度为 b 的矩形光阑上, 其光束相干偏振矩阵形式为:

$$\begin{aligned} J(x_1', y_1', x_2', y_2', 0) = \\ \begin{bmatrix} J_{xx}(x_1', y_1', x_2', y_2', 0) & J_{xy}(x_1', y_1', x_2', y_2', 0) \\ J_{yx}(x_1', y_1', x_2', y_2', 0) & J_{yy}(x_1', y_1', x_2', y_2', 0) \end{bmatrix} \quad (4) \end{aligned}$$

式中,

$$\begin{aligned} J_{xx}(x_1', y_1', x_2', y_2', 0) = I_1 \cdot \exp - \frac{(x_1' - x_2')^2 + (y_1' - y_2')^2}{2\sigma_a^2} \\ J_{yy}(x_1', y_1', x_2', y_2', 0) = I_2 \cdot \exp - \frac{(x_1' - x_2')^2 + (y_1' - y_2')^2}{2\sigma_a^2} \\ J_{xy}(x_1', y_1', x_2', y_2', 0) = I_3 \cdot \exp - \frac{(x_1' - x_2')^2 + (y_1' - y_2')^2}{2\sigma_c^2} \quad (5) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{erf} \left[\frac{2\tilde{\delta}_1 g_k^* + 2i\alpha - u / (\sigma_k / w_0)^2}{2\sqrt{g_k^*}} \right] \times \\ & \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{g_k^*} \left[\alpha + \frac{iu}{2(\sigma_k / w_0)^2} \right] + 2i\alpha u - g_k u^2 \right\} du, \quad (\text{下标 } k = a, c) \quad (8) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_k(\beta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi g_k^*}} \int_{-\tilde{\delta}_2}^{\tilde{\delta}_2} \text{erf} \left[\frac{-2\tilde{\delta}_1 g_k^* + 2i\beta - v / (\sigma_k / w_0)^2}{2\sqrt{g_k^*}} \right] - \\ \text{erf} \left[\frac{2\tilde{\delta}_1 g_k^* + 2i\beta - v / (\sigma_k / w_0)^2}{2\sqrt{g_k^*}} \right] \times \\ \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{g_k^*} \left[\beta + \frac{iv}{2(\sigma_k / w_0)^2} \right] + 2i\beta v - g_k v^2 \right\} dv, \quad (\text{下标 } k = a, c) \quad (9) \end{aligned}$$

$$g_k = 1 + \frac{w_0^2}{2\sigma_k^2} + \frac{ikw_0^2}{2z}, \quad (\text{下标 } k = a, c) \quad (10)$$

式中, 瑞利长度 $\tilde{\delta}_0 = \pi w_0^2 / \lambda$, x 方向归一化的衍射角 $\alpha = \frac{x/w_0}{z/\tilde{\delta}_0}$, y 方向归一化的衍射角 $\beta = \frac{y/w_0}{z/\tilde{\delta}_0}$, x 方向截断参量 $\tilde{\delta}_1 = \frac{a}{2w_0}$, y 方向截断参量 $\tilde{\delta}_2 = b/2w_0$, $z=0$ 平面 x 方向相对位置坐标 $u = x'/w_0$, $z=0$ 平面 y 方向相对位置坐标 $v = \frac{y'}{w_0}$ 。由(3)式和(7)式可得被光阑衍射高斯谢尔模型光束任一场点的偏振度为:

$$P(\alpha, \beta, z) = \left\{ \left(\frac{I_1 - I_2}{I_1 + I_2} \right)^2 + \frac{4I_3}{(I_1 + I_2)^2} \left[\frac{M_c(\alpha) M_c(\beta)}{M_a(\alpha) M_a(\beta)} \right]^2 \right\}^{1/2} \quad (11)$$

当 $\tilde{\delta} \rightarrow \infty$, 由于 $\text{erf}(\infty) = 1$, $\text{erf}(-\infty) = -1$, 代入(9)

式和(10)式中,经过复杂运算可得高斯谢尔模型光束通过自由空间传输时任一场点的偏振度为:

$$P(\alpha, \beta, z) = \left\{ \left[\frac{I_1 - I_2}{I_1 + I_2} \right]^2 + \frac{4I_3^2}{(I_1 + I_2)^2} \left[\frac{1}{4g_c g_c^* - 1/(\sigma_c/w_0)^4} \exp \left\{ \frac{-8(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)}{4g_c g_c^* - 1/(\sigma_c/w_0)^4} \right\} \right]^2 \right\}^{1/2} \quad (12)$$

从(10)式和(12)式可以看出,部分相干光的轴向偏振度与x方向归一化的衍射角 α ,y方向归一化的衍射角 β ,轴向距离 z 以及光束束腰半径 w_0 有关。

2 数值计算及分析

利用(11)式和(12)式对被光阑衍射高斯谢尔模型光束的偏振特性进行了数值计算。计算所用参数: $w_0 = 10^{-3}$ m, $\sigma_a/\sigma_c = 0.5$, $I_1 = I_2 = 0.5$, $I_3 = 0.1$, $\lambda = 6.328 \times 10^{-7}$ m, 参量 I_1 , I_2 , I_3 , σ_a 和 σ_c 的取值满足文献[5]中的要求。数值计算结果如图1~图4所示。图1为截断参量时高斯谢尔模型光束经光阑衍射后偏振度沿轴向的变化规律。图2为空间相干长度为 $\sigma_a/w_0 = 0.2$ 时高斯谢尔模型光束经光阑衍射后偏振度沿轴向的变化规律。从图1和图2中可以看出,在近场区轴上偏振度沿轴向分布呈振荡现象、随着轴向传输距离的增大,振荡增强,在远场区,偏振度趋于均匀分布。并且随着空间相干长度的减小,光阑截断参数的增大而增大。图3中给出了截断参量 $\delta = 0.6$ 、空间相干长度 $\sigma_a/w_0 = 0.2$ 时,在不同衍射角情况下,高斯谢

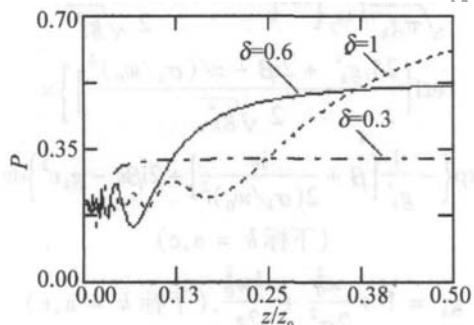


Fig. 1 The truncation parameter $\delta = 0.6$, degree of polarization distribution of Gaussian-Schell mode beams diffracted through an aperture versus on-axis propagation distance

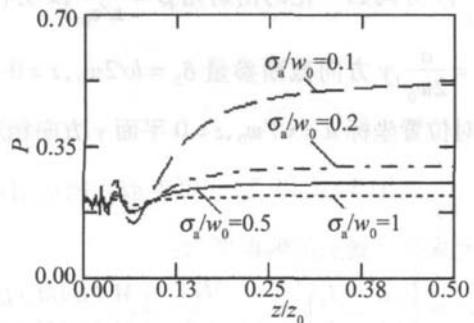


Fig. 2 Spatial coherence parameters $\sigma_a/w_0 = 0.2$, degree of polarization distribution of Gaussian-Schell mode beams diffracted through an aperture versus on-axis propagation distance

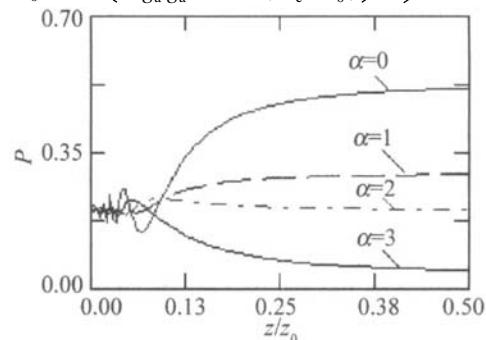


Fig. 3 The truncation parameter $\delta = 0.6$, spatial coherence parameters $\sigma_a/w_0 = 0.2$, degree of polarization distribution of Gaussian-Schell mode beams diffracted through an aperture versus on-axis propagation distance

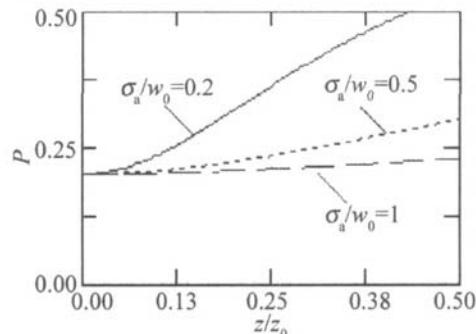


Fig. 4 Degree of polarization distribution of Gaussian-Schell mode beams upon free space versus on-axis propagation distance

尔模型光束经光阑衍射后偏振度随轴向传输距离的变化。从图中可以看出,在远场区,随着衍射角的增大,偏振度逐渐减小,并且沿轴向趋于均匀分布,当衍射角 $\alpha \leq 2$ 时,偏振度 $P \leq 0.2$ 。图4为高斯谢尔模型光束在自由空间传输时轴向偏振度的变化规律。与高斯谢尔模型光束被光阑衍射情况下相比,高斯谢尔模型在自由空间传输时,近场区偏振度分布均匀,与源平面上偏振度($P = 0.2$)相同,无振荡现象,并且随着空间相干长度的减小而逐渐增大。

3 结论

利用部分相干光传输理论及光束相干偏振矩阵方法,研究了高斯谢尔模型光束经光阑衍射后轴向偏振特性。数值计算结果表明,高斯谢尔模型光束经光阑衍射后轴向的偏振度分布与光阑的截断参量、光束的空间相干长度、衍射角及光束的传输距离有关。由于光阑的衍射效应,使得高斯谢尔模型光束的偏振出现非均匀分布,光束偏振度沿轴向分布出现多峰振荡

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合。

利用表2中的参量,可以分别画出脉冲对称因子和脉宽与 b 的关系曲线,见图6、图7。

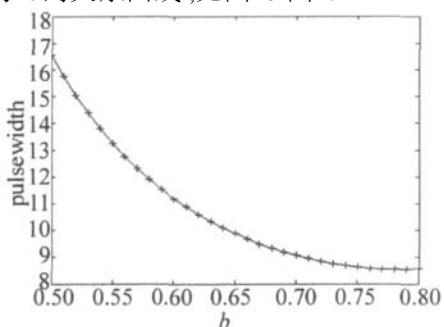


Fig. 6 Relationship between the pulsewidth and parameter b

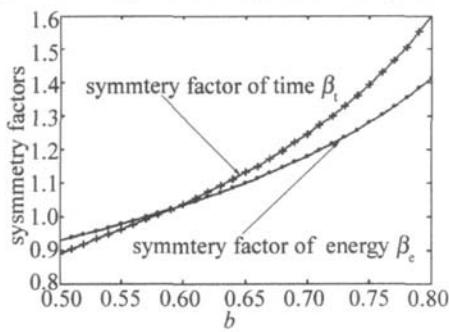


Fig. 7 Relationship between the symmetry factors and parameter b

由图6可知,在 $b = 0.78$ 时,脉冲宽度最小,从而得到脉宽最小时饱和吸收体初始透过率与输出镜反射率之间的关系,为选择最优的吸收体和输出镜组合提供依据。

由图7可知,在特定的 b 值处,脉冲的时间对称因子和能量对称因子都能达到1,此时脉冲对称。针对不同的应用要求,可以实现脉冲上升沿时间与下降沿时间相等,或者上升沿输出能量与下降沿输出能量相等。

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现象,并且随着光阑截断参量的减小,光束空间相干长度的增大,传输距离的增大,多峰振荡逐渐增强,在远场区偏振度呈稳定分布。高斯谢尔模型在自由空间传输时,近场区偏振度分布均匀,与源平面上偏振度相同,无振荡现象,并且随着空间相干长度的减小而逐渐增大。因此,利用光阑可对部分相干光的轴向偏振传输特性进行控制,对实际应用有重要的参考价值。

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4 结 论

通过以上分析可以看出,通常计算脉冲宽度的方法由于没有考虑脉冲形状对脉宽的影响,往往实验结果与计算结果相差较大,而作者采用的新方法考虑了脉冲不对称的影响,能够更加准确地计算脉冲宽度。根据对脉冲形成的物理过程的分析,提出了利用饱和吸收体初始透过率和输出镜反射率共同决定的过渡参数 b 来调整脉冲波形、优化脉宽的方法。

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