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非傍轴矢量衍射光束的能量传输

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摘要: 为了研究平面波经微小孔衍射的能量集中度, 运用严格的矢量衍射理论以及非傍轴光束横截面上光强的精确表示和功率密度表示, 进行了详细的数值计算和比较研究。研究表明, 衍射光束的能量集中度与传输距离、衍射孔径、光斑半径等参量有关, 通过对光学系统参量的控制, 可得到合适的能量集中度。这些结果对光纤探针能量传输特性的研究具有重要意义。

关键词: 物理光学; 矢量衍射理论; 能量集中度; 圆孔衍射; 能量传输

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Energy transmission of nonparaxial vector diffraction beam

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Abstract: In order to study the energy focus ability of the beam diffracted by a small circular aperture, based on the rigorous vectorial diffraction theory and the accurate expression of light intensity, the power density expression of nonparaxial diffraction beam at the transverse plane, detailed numerical calculation was performed and the different results were compared. It showed that the energy focusability of the diffraction beam depended on the transmission distance, diffraction aperture and facula radius, and appropriate energy focusability could be obtained by controlling some parameters of the optical system. The results have some reference values to the research of energy transmission of the fiber probe.

Key words: physical optics; vectorial diffraction theory; energy focusability; circular aperture diffraction; energy transmission

引言

扫描近场光学显微镜是近十几年来发展起来的一种新型超高分辨率显微成像技术, 是扫描探针技术和近场光学显微技术相结合的产物^[1,4]。光纤探针是近场光学显微镜系统中的关键元件^[5,6]。平面波微小孔近场衍射作为光纤探针的模拟, 其能量传输问题的研究对光纤探针的实际应用具有十分重要的意义。目前在处理微小孔近场衍射时, 常用光场复振幅的绝对值平方或者引入标量场的能流密度矢量来描述光场的能量传输^[7-10], 但这些仅限于标量光束, 而对微小孔近场衍射则必须考虑光场的矢量特性, 用坡印亭矢量描述光场的能量传输^[11-12]。能量集中度在光束能量传输的理论研究中具有重要的意义^[13-16]。作者在严格的矢量衍射理论角谱表示的基础上, 以平面波的微小孔衍射为例研究了衍射光束能量集中度与传输距离、衍

射孔径、光斑半径的关系, 并从理论上指出, 通过对光学系统参量的控制, 可得到合适的光束能量集中度, 这对光纤探针的能量传输特性的理论与应用研究具有重要意义。

1 平面波圆孔衍射的能量集中度

设 $z=0$ 处, x - O - y 平面上有一无限大不透明平面屏, 屏上开有一半为 ρ_0 的小圆孔, 圆心在坐标原点。设入射光为垂直照射的线偏振的单位振幅的单色平面波, $z>0$ 为衍射区。采用第 1 类瑞利-索末菲边界条件近似, 可取:

$$\begin{cases} E_x(x, y, 0) = \begin{cases} 1, & (x^2 + y^2 \leq \rho_0^2) \\ 0, & (x^2 + y^2 > \rho_0^2) \end{cases} \\ E_y(x, y, 0) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

由矢量衍射理论的角谱表示^[12,15] 衍射场可表示为:

$$\begin{cases} E_x(x, y, z) = \iint \exp[i(xk_x + yk_y + zk_z)] \tilde{E}_x(k_x, k_y) dk_x dk_y \\ E_y(x, y, z) = 0 \\ E_z(x, y, z) = i \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \iint \exp[i(xk_x + yk_y + zk_z)] \frac{\tilde{E}_x(k_x, k_y)}{k_z} dk_x dk_y \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

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式中, $k_z = \sqrt{k^2 - k_x^2 - k_y^2}$, $k = 2\pi/\lambda$ 为波数, $\tilde{E}_x(k_x, k_y)$ 为衍射面上电场横向分量 $E_x(x, y, 0)$ 的2维傅里叶变换角谱:

$$\tilde{E}_x(k_x, k_y) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \iint \exp[-i(xk_x + yk_y)] E_x(x, y, 0) dx dy \quad (3)$$

由(1)式~(3)式,衍射场可表示为:

$$\begin{cases} E_x(\vec{r}) = \int_0^\infty \rho_0 J_1(\rho_0 k_\rho) J_0(\rho k_\rho) \exp(iz \sqrt{k^2 - k_\rho^2}) dk_\rho \\ E_y(\vec{r}) = 0 \\ E_z(\vec{r}) = -\frac{ix}{\rho} \int_0^\infty \frac{\rho_0 k_\rho}{\sqrt{k^2 - k_\rho^2}} J_1(\rho_0 k_\rho) J_0(\rho k_\rho) \times \\ \exp(iz \sqrt{k^2 - k_\rho^2}) dk_\rho \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

式中, $J_0(\cdot)$, $J_1(\cdot)$ 分别为第1类零阶贝塞尔函数和1阶贝塞尔函数。由参考文献[11]中的结论,当光场的 z 分量不可忽略时,矢量光束横截面上的光强被定义为:

$$\langle S_z \rangle = \langle \vec{S} \cdot \vec{e}_z \rangle \quad (5)$$

式中, \vec{S} 为坡印亭矢量。考虑到 $E_y(\vec{r}) = 0$, 则矢量光束横截面上的光强可表示为:

$$\langle S_z \rangle = J_z + \text{Re} \left[\frac{1}{ik} E_z^*(\vec{r}) \frac{\partial}{\partial z} E_z(\vec{r}) \right] + \nabla \times \vec{F} \cdot \vec{e}_z \quad (6)$$

式中, $\vec{F} = \text{Re} \left[\frac{1}{ik} E_z^*(\vec{r}) E_x(\vec{r}) \right] \vec{e}_y$, $J_z = \text{Re} \left[\frac{1}{ik} E_z^*(\vec{r}) \times \right.$

$\left. \frac{\partial}{\partial z} E_x(\vec{r}) \right]$ 。 J_z 为描述垂直于光束传输方向的横截面上非傍轴标量光束的光强, 也称功率密度^[11]。式中星号 * 表示取复共轭。光束的能量可表示为光强对横截面的积分。因此, 由功率密度 J_z 和时间平均能流密度矢量 $\langle S_z \rangle$ 定义的光束能量可分别表示为:

$$P_{t,J} = \iint J_z dx dy \quad (7)$$

$$P_{t,S} = \iint \langle S_z \rangle dx dy \quad (8)$$

经较为复杂的计算, 由 J_z 和 $\langle S_z \rangle$ 定义的平面波圆孔衍射的光束总能量可分别表示为:

$$P_{t,J} = \pi \rho_0^2 \left[\int_0^k \frac{2}{kk_\rho} J_1^2(\rho_0 k_\rho) \sqrt{k^2 - k_\rho^2} dk_\rho \right] \quad (9)$$

$$P_{t,S} = \pi \rho_0^2 \left[\int_0^k \frac{2}{kk_\rho} J_1^2(\rho_0 k_\rho) \sqrt{k^2 - k_\rho^2} dk_\rho + \int_0^k \frac{J_1^2(\rho_0 k_\rho)}{\sqrt{k^2 - k_\rho^2}} \frac{k_\rho}{k} dk_\rho \right] \quad (10)$$

光束横截面上某一确定大小的光斑区域内的能量占 z 处整个横截面上能量的百分比, 即为光斑区域的能量集中度 η ^[14]。在实际应用中, 所指光斑区域具有确切含义, 如被照射样品的大小、光束束宽等。则由 J_z 和 $\langle S_z \rangle$ 定义的圆形光斑上的能量可分别表示为:

$$P_J = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq r^2} J_z dx dy \quad (11)$$

$$P_S = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq r^2} \langle S_z \rangle dx dy \quad (12)$$

光斑的能量集中度分别为:

$$\eta_J = \frac{P_J}{P_{t,J}} \quad (13)$$

$$\eta_S = \frac{P_J}{P_{t,S}} \quad (14)$$

2 数值计算与结果

由(11)式~(14)式计算平面波圆孔衍射的圆形光斑面上的能量 P 、能量集中度 η 与传输距离 z 、衍射孔径 ρ_0 变化关系, 如图1、图2所示。

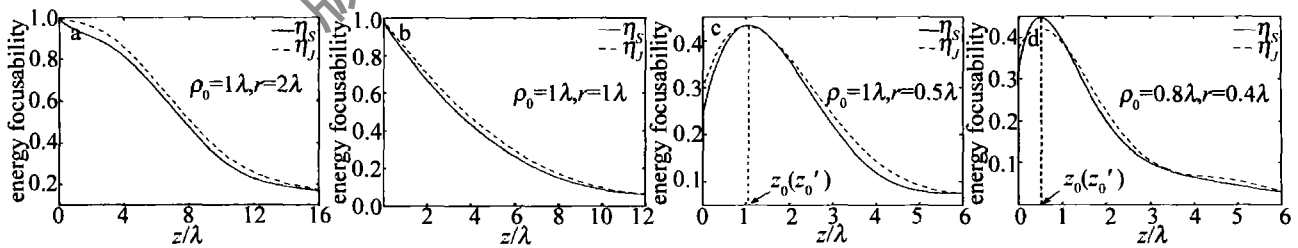


Fig. 1 Energy focusability versus z/λ

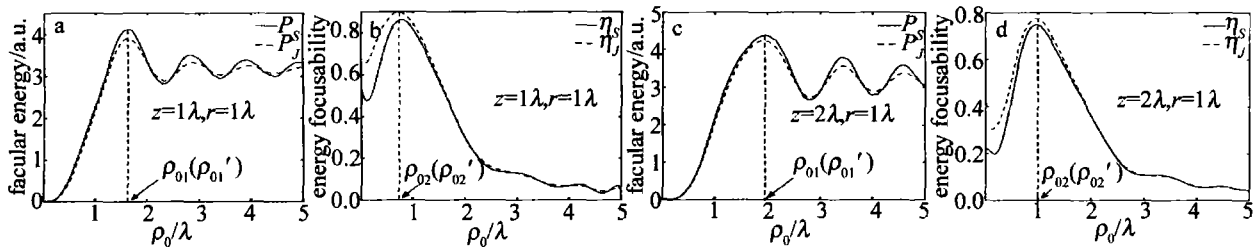


Fig. 2 Facular energy and energy focusability versus ρ_0/λ

由图1和图2可知,在非傍轴衍射的近场区域,时间平均能流密度矢量 $\langle S_z \rangle$ 与功率密度 J_z 定义的圆形光斑上的能量和能量集中度存在较大差别,但相应的能量或能量集中度达到极大值时,所对应的衍射孔径或传输距离基本一致,见图1、图2中的 $z_0, z_0'; \rho_{01}, \rho_{01}'; \rho_{02}, \rho_{02}'$ 。由图1可知,当光斑半径 r 大于或等于衍射孔径 ρ_0 时,光斑上的能量集中度随传播距离 z 的增加而单调减小;当光斑半径 r 小于衍射孔径 ρ_0 时,光斑上的能量集中度并不随着传播距离的增加而单调减小,而是在某一位置 $z = z_0 (z_0')$ 取得最大值,如图1c、图1d所示;由图2a、图2c可以看出,在给定传播距离 z 和光斑半径 r 的情况下,光斑面上接收到的能量围绕某一定值(该值为 πr^2)上下波动,并存在某一衍射孔径 $\rho_{01} (\rho_{01}')$ 使得光斑面上的能量达到最大,如图2a、图2c所示。但必须强调 $\rho_{01} (\rho_{01}')$ 与光斑面上能量集中度达到最大值时对应的衍射孔径 $\rho_{02} (\rho_{02}')$ 并不相同,如图2b、图2d所示。

3 结论

基于严格的矢量衍射理论,应用非傍轴光束横截面上光强的不同定义 $\langle S_z \rangle$ 与 J_z ,对平面波经微小孔衍射的能量和能量集中度进行了比较研究,两者在非傍轴衍射的近场区域存在较大差别。光斑面上的能量、能量集中度与衍射孔径 ρ_0 、传播距离 z 、光斑半径 r 有着密切的关系。在实际应用中可以通过设计 ρ_0, z 这两个参量,使具有一定大小的光斑面获得较大的能量或能量集中度。提高光斑接收的能量或能量集中度,在光束能量传输的研究中具有实际意义。例如,在光纤探头的照射下如何让样品获得更大的能量,而提高光斑的能量集中度对改善光束质量、提高光盘的存储密度都具有十分重要的意义^[5,14]。

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