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平顶高斯光束通过光阑-透镜分离系统的焦移

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摘要: 为了对平顶高斯光束通过光阑-透镜分离光学系统轴上光强分布和焦移进行详细研究, 采用 Collins 公式, 通过数值计算, 对各个参量对光强分布和焦移的影响进行了分析, 得到了精确直观的解析式。结果表明, 其光强分布和焦移不仅由平顶高斯光束的阶数 N 、光束的菲涅耳数 F_n 决定, 还与光阑菲涅耳数 F_a 、光阑与透镜距离 s 有关。

关键词: 激光光学; 平顶高斯光束; 光阑-透镜分离系统; 焦移

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Focal shifts of flattened Gaussian beams passing through an aperture-lens separation system

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Abstract: In order to study the axial intensity distribution and focal shifts of flattened Gaussian beams (FGBs) passing through an aperture-lens separation system in detail, each parameter affecting the axial optical intensity distribution and focal shift were analyzed through numerical calculation based on Collins formula. It's indicated that the axial intensity distribution and focal shift are not only determined by FGBs orders N and Fresnel number F_n , but also effected by Fresnel number F_a of the aperture and aperture-lens distance s .

Key words: laser optics; flattened Gaussian beams; aperture-lens separation system; focal shifts

引言

在激光的实际应用中,往往要求光束的光强为均匀的平顶分布,故该种光束具有广泛的应用前景。自从 GORI 提出一种新的平顶高斯光束^[1],该模型便得到了广泛的研究^[2-7]。实际光光学系统经常受到光阑和透镜的限制,对此类通过光阑透镜系统的研究也有很多进展^[8-10],但对光阑-透镜分离系统的研究却很少,且很少得出精确的解析式。本文中从 Collins^[11]公式出发,得到精确的解析式,这对更直观地研究平顶高斯光束的传播有一定的帮助。通过大量的数值计算,对各个参量进行了分析,研究了平顶高斯光束通过光阑-透镜近轴 ABCD 分离系统的传输特性。研究结果对准确确定高斯光束通过光阑-透镜分离系统后实际焦点位置和焦点运动规律有应用意义。

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1 理论模型

设入射面处平顶高斯光束的场分布为:

$$E_0(r_0, 0) = \exp\left[-\frac{(N+1)r_0^2}{w_0^2}\right] \sum_{n=0}^N \frac{1}{n!} \left[\frac{(N+1)r_0^2}{w_0^2}\right]^n \quad (1)$$

式中, $N=0, 1, 2, 3 \dots$ 是平顶高斯光束的阶数, w_0 是平顶高斯光束的束腰宽度。

在图 1 所示的光阑-透镜分离系统上,透镜焦距为

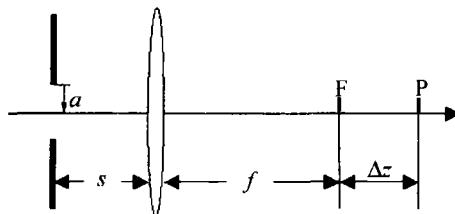


Fig. 1 Aperture-lens separation system

$f(f > 0)$,光阑半径为 a ,光阑和透镜间的距离为 s ,通过该系统后光束的场分布可由 Collins 公式表示为:

$$E(r, z) = \frac{ik}{2\pi B} \exp(-ikz) \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^a E_0(r_0, 0) \cdot$$

$$\exp\left\{-\frac{ik}{2B}[Ar_0^2 - 2rr_0\cos(\varphi - \varphi_0) + Dr^2]\right\}r_0dr_0d\varphi_0 \quad (2)$$

将(1)式代入(2)式,并令 $r=0$,得到轴上场分布为:

$$E(0, z) = \left(\frac{i}{\lambda B}\right) \exp(-ikz) \int_0^a \exp\left[-\frac{(N+1)r_0^2}{w_0^2}\right] \sum_{n=0}^N \frac{1}{n!} \left[\frac{(N+1)r_0^2}{w_0^2}\right]^n \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{ik}{2B}Ar_0^2\right) r_0 dr_0 d\varphi_0 \quad (3)$$

光束经过图1系统后变换矩阵为:

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\Delta z/f & (-\Delta z/f)s + f + \Delta z \\ -1/f & 1 - s/f \end{bmatrix} \quad (4)$$

将(4)式代入(3)式得:

$$E(0, z) = \left[\frac{i\pi \cdot \exp(-ikz)}{\Delta z s/f^2 - \Delta z/f - 1}\right] \int_0^{F_a} \exp\left[-\frac{(N+1)u}{F_w}\right] \sum_{n=0}^N \frac{1}{n!} \left[\frac{(N+1)u}{F_w}\right]^n \exp\left(\frac{i\pi u}{s/f - f/\Delta z - 1}\right) du = \left[\frac{i\pi \cdot \exp(-ikz)}{\Delta z s/f^2 - \Delta z/f - 1}\right] \cdot \sum_{n=0}^N \frac{1}{n!} \left[\frac{(N+1)}{F_w}\right]^n \times \int_0^{F_a} u^n \exp\left[-\left(\frac{N+1}{F_w} - \frac{i\pi}{s/f - f/\Delta z - 1}\right)u\right] du \quad (5)$$

式中, $u = \frac{r_0^2}{\lambda f}$, $F_a = \frac{a^2}{\lambda f}$, $F_w = w_0^2 / \lambda f$, λ 为波长, $k = 2\pi/\lambda$, k 为波数, F_a 为光阑的菲涅耳数, F_w 为平顶高斯光束的菲涅耳数。

由公式:

$$\int_0^x t^n \exp[-(a - bi)t] dt = (a - bi)^{-(1+n)} \{ \Gamma(1+n) - \Gamma[1+n, x(a - bi)] \} \quad (6)$$

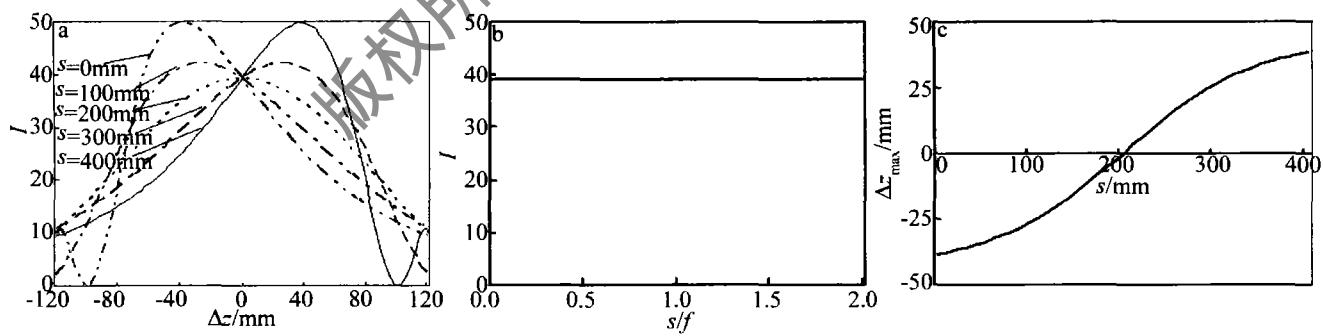


Fig. 2 a—intensity of FGBs passing through an aperture-lens separation system b—intensity change of focal point with s/f c—the change of Δz_{\max} with s

曲线,其中各个参量取值为 $N=10$, $F_a=2.0$, $F_w=4.0$ 。图2a为轴上光强随光阑-透镜距离 s 分布曲线;图2b为焦点处光强随 s/f 变化分布情况;图2c为轴上光强最大值位置 Δz_{\max} 随 s 变化分布。图2a中 s 取值分别为 0mm, 100mm, 200mm, 300mm 和 400mm。从图2a、图2b 中可看出,无论 s 取什么值,焦点处光强不发生改变,其值都约为 39.2。由图2c 可清楚得出:随着 s 的增大,轴上光强最大值 Δz_{\max} 从焦点的左侧逐渐移向

右侧,在 $s/f < 1$ 时, Δz_{\max} 在焦点左侧,即 $\Delta z_{\max} < 0$,随着 s 的增大, Δz_{\max} 逐渐向右移动;当 $s/f = 1$ 时, $\Delta z_{\max} = 0$,光强最大值在焦点处;当 $s/f > 1$ 时, $\Delta z_{\max} > 0$,随着 s 的增大, Δz_{\max} 逐渐向右移远离焦点。

图3为光强随 F_a 的变化曲线,其中 s 取值为 100mm。图3a为光阑的菲涅耳数 F_a 取不同值后轴上光强的分布曲线,其中参量 $N=10$, $F_w=2.0$;图3b为取不同阶数 N 的情况下最大值 Δz_{\max} 随 F_a 的变化曲

式中, Γ 为 Gamma 函数。

可以将(5)式简化为:

$$E(0, z) = \left[\frac{i\pi \cdot \exp(-ikz)}{\Delta z s/f^2 - \Delta z/f - 1}\right] \cdot \sum_{n=0}^N \frac{1}{n!} \left[\frac{(N+1)}{F_w}\right]^n \left(\frac{N+1}{F_w} - \frac{i\pi}{s/f - f/\Delta z - 1}\right)^{-(n+1)} \times \left\{ \Gamma(1+n) - \Gamma\left[(1+n), \left(\frac{N+1}{F_w} - \frac{i\pi}{s/f - f/\Delta z - 1}\right) F_a\right] \right\} \quad (7)$$

则轴上光强分布为:

$$I(0, z) = E(0, z) E^*(0, z) \quad (8)$$

轴上光强最大值 Δz_{\max} 由:

$$\frac{dI(0, z)}{d\Delta z} = 0 \quad (9)$$

确定。

当 s 取值为 0 时,(7)式过渡到光阑透镜系统,其结果与参考文献[8]中的一致。

$$E(0, z) = \left[\frac{-i\pi \cdot \exp(-ikz)}{\Delta z/f + 1}\right] \cdot \sum_{n=0}^N \frac{1}{n!} \left[\frac{(N+1)}{F_w}\right]^n \left(\frac{N+1}{F_w} + \frac{i\pi}{f/\Delta z + 1}\right)^{-(n+1)} \times \left\{ \Gamma(1+n) - \Gamma\left[(1+n), \left(\frac{N+1}{F_w} + \frac{i\pi}{f/\Delta z + 1}\right) F_a\right] \right\} \quad (10)$$

2 数值计算及分析

数值计算中取各个参量的值为: 波长 $\lambda = 1.06 \mu\text{m}$, 透镜焦距 $f=200\text{mm}$ 。图2 为光强随 s 的变化

线,其中 $F_w=2.0$;图3c为阶数 $N=10$ 时、 F_w 取不同值后 Δz_{\max} 随 F_a 的变化曲线。从图3a、图3b中可知, $\Delta z_{\max} < 0$,随着光阑菲涅耳数 F_w 的增大,焦点附近轴

上光强逐渐增大,最大值位置逐渐靠近透镜焦点,即焦移逐渐变小。当光阑菲涅耳数 F_w 大于一定值后,光阑衍射作用消失,光强分布曲线不再发生变化,

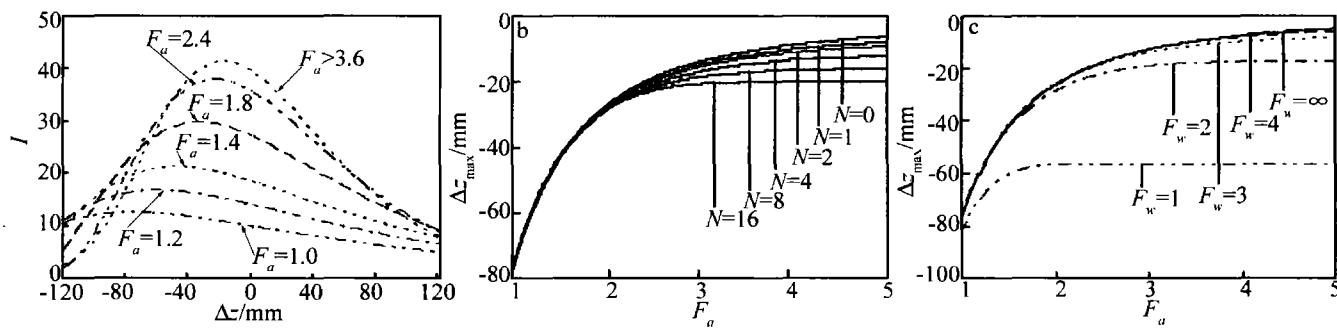


Fig. 3 a—intensity of FGBs passing through system with different aperture Fresnel numbers F_a b—the change of Δz_{\max} with F_a with different orders N c—the change of Δz_{\max} with F_a with different FGBs Fresnel numbers F_w

最大值位置 Δz_{\max} 趋于各自定值,不再有焦移现象,相当于平顶高斯光束在无光阑的透镜系统中的传输。从图3c可知,即使在 F_w 很大的情况下,只要光阑菲涅耳数 F_w 不够大,就存在焦移, F_a 越小,焦移越显著。

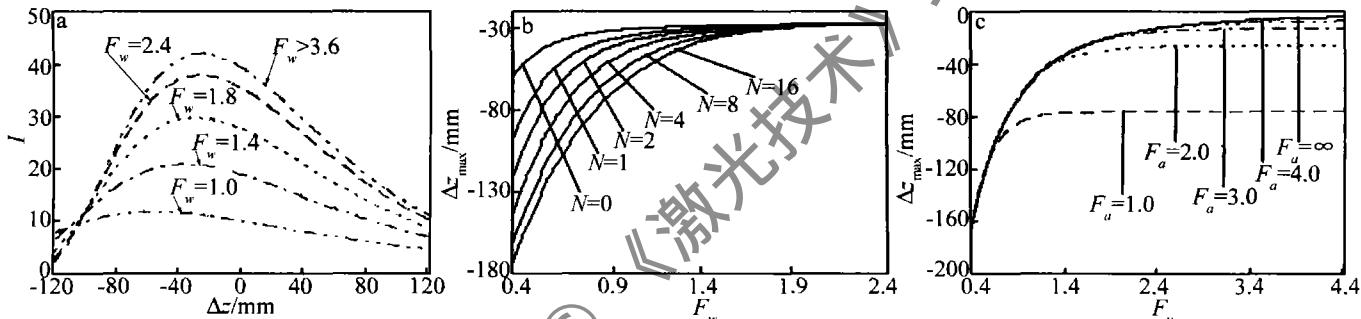


Fig. 4 a—intensity of FGBs passing through system with different aperture Fresnel numbers F_a b—the change of Δz_{\max} with F_w with different orders N c—the change of Δz_{\max} with F_w with different aperture Fresnel numbers F_a

4c为 F_a 取不同值后 Δz_{\max} 随 F_w 的变化曲线,其中 $N=10$ 。从图4a、图4b中可知, $\Delta z_{\max} < 0$,随着平顶高斯光束菲涅耳数 F_w 的增大,轴上光强逐渐增大,最大值位置逐渐靠近透镜焦点,即焦移逐渐变小。当 F_w 大于一定值后,轴上光强分布不再随 F_w 变化,不论平顶高斯光束阶数 N 大小,光强最大值位置 Δz_{\max} 趋于定值。由图4c可见,即使 F_a 非常大,在 F_w 小于一定值的情况下,仍有焦移存在,且 F_w 越小,焦移越明显。

3 结论

从Collins公式出发,对平顶高斯光束通过光阑-透镜分离光学系统后轴上光强分布和焦移进行了详细研究,并且得出了相对精确直观的数学解析式,给后面的数值计算带来了极大的方便,而且物理意义更为明显。数值计算结果表明:平顶高斯光束通过光阑-透镜光学系统后会出现焦移现象,即轴上光强最大值位置 Δz_{\max} 随着各个参量的变化而移动: Δz_{\max} 随着光阑-透镜距离 s 的增大从左向右移动, $s < f$ 时, $\Delta z_{\max} < 0$; $s > f$

图4为光强分布随 F_w 变化曲线。其中参量 s 取值为100mm。图4a为 $N=10$, $F_a=2.0$ 时光阑的菲涅耳数 F_w 取不同值后轴上光强的分布曲线;图4b为 $F_a=2.0$,阶数 N 不同时 Δz_{\max} 随 F_w 的变化曲线;图

时, $\Delta z_{\max} > 0$;光强最大值位置随 F_a , F_w 增大而增大。即使在无光阑的情况下($F_a \rightarrow \infty$),只要 F_w 足够小,就存在焦点的移动, F_w 越小,焦移越明显;即使在 F_w 很大的情况下,只要 F_a 足够小,也存在焦移, F_a 越小,焦移越明显。这些结果对进一步研究平顶高斯光束有一定的理论和实践价值。

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(下转第264页)

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