

文章编号: 1001-3806(2014)05-0703-06

抛物线坐标系非傍轴矢量光束的解及聚焦特性

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摘要: 为了求解柱坐标系下非傍轴矢量波动方程, 得到光束的电场解析表达式, 基于轴对称情况下沿角向偏振的电场, 将非傍轴近似情况下的矢量波动方程进行了抛物线坐标的转化, 利用分离变量法进行了相应求解, 并给出了相应的数值计算。结果表明, 非傍轴近似情况下, 矢量波动方程的解能描述一种光束的电场, 该场的解析表达式与合流超几何函数以及梅杰函数的解有关; 光束的光强分布与第1类零阶贝塞尔模式光束类似; 光束在近光轴处的光强表现为无限大并且沿边缘方向急剧衰减; 在焦平面上沿着径向方向光强急剧减小。所得结果对于探究非傍轴近似情况下矢量光束的传输特性有一定的意义。

关键词: 激光光学; 非傍轴矢量波动方程; 坐标变换; 合流超几何函数; 梅杰函数

中图分类号: O432 **文献标志码:** A **doi:** 10.7510/jgjs.issn.1001-3806.2014.05.027

Solution and focus property of the nonparaxial vector beams in the parabolic coordinates

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Abstract: In order to solve the nonparaxial vector wave equation in the cylindrical coordinates and obtain electric field expression of the beams, based on the electric field along the azimuthal polarization under the axisymmetric circumstance, the vector wave equation under the nonparaxiality similar circumstances was transformed to the parabolic coordinates and was solved appropriately with the separation variables method. The corresponding numerical calculation was made. The results show that the new analytical solution of the nonparaxial vector wave equation is discussed to describe the propagation of a laser beam. The electric field of such a beam is found to be based on the solutions of the confluent hypergeometric function and the Meijer functions. The intensity distribution of beam is similar to the first-class zero-order Bessel beam mode. The intensity of the light beam near the optical axis is nearly infinite, and decays rapidly along the peripheral direction and decreases sharply along the radial direction in the focal plane. The acquired results are of certain significance for exploring the propagation properties of vector beams in case of nonparaxial approximation.

Key words: laser optics; nonparaxial vector wave equation; coordinate transformation; confluent hypergeometric function; Meijer function

引言

近年来, 激光在高分辨成像技术^[1-2]、光学捕获及光镊技术^[3-5]、光束的传输特性^[6-13]、激光信息存储技术^[14-15]等方面的应用越来越广泛, 随之对激光光束的各项特性的研究也相应展开。为了产生各种

适合要求的特殊光束, 研究人员已经做了大量的探究工作, 并且取得不菲的成果。众所周知, 基模高斯光束、厄米-高斯模和拉盖尔-高斯模都是最常见的傍轴条件下标量赫姆霍兹方程的解^[16], 通过精确地求解非傍轴条件下标量的赫姆霍兹方程, 还可以得到一些其它的激光光束的电场解析表达式, 其中包括著名的抛物型激光束^[17]、平面波和球面波^[18]、贝塞尔模式^[19-20]以及马蒂厄光束^[21]。然而也有些激光光束是通过复杂的参量多项式来描述其复振幅的, 例如拉盖尔-高斯模式^[22]、非傍轴拉盖尔-高斯模式^[23]、复宗量拉盖尔-高斯光束^[24]以及厄米-高斯光束^[25]等。除此之外, 理论上利用求解傍轴近似条件

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金资助项目(11374015)

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收稿日期: 2013-10-11; 收到修改稿日期: 2013-11-13

下矢量波动方程得到矢量光束^[26-28],同时在实验上也有诸多生成矢量光束的成功研究成果^[29-32],KOTIYAR 等人求解了傍轴近似情况下的标量赫姆霍兹方程,从而得到一系列非常见的合流超几何的激光光束^[33-35]。

本文中探讨了非傍轴近似情况下矢量波动方程的抛物线坐标转化的一种特殊解,以此来描述了一种新的轴对称情况下沿角向偏振的光束的电场解析表达式,并对其光强分布进行了相应的数值计算,结果对于研究不用矢量光束的传输和聚焦特性及应用有一定的参考价值。

1 理论模型

傍轴条件下标量赫姆霍兹方程的解可以用来描述线偏振光场或者矢量光场的某一个分量的电场。在柱坐标系下,沿 z 轴传输的光束的电场解析表达式可以写成:

$$E = l(r, \varphi, z) \exp[i(kz - \omega t)] \quad (1)$$

式中, i 是虚数单位, $k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$ 表示波数, ω 为角频率, t 为时间, $l(r, \varphi, z)$ 是傍轴条件下标量赫姆霍兹方程的一个解。傍轴条件下的标量赫姆霍兹方程为:

$$(\nabla^2 + k^2)E = 0 \quad (2)$$

式中, ∇ 为拉普拉斯算符, 傍轴近似 $\frac{\partial^2 l}{\partial z^2} \ll \frac{\partial l}{\partial z}$, 可将

$\frac{\partial^2 l}{\partial z^2}$ 忽略, 将(1)式代入(2)式中, 得到:

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial l}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 l}{\partial \varphi^2} + 2ik \frac{\partial l}{\partial z} = 0 \quad (3)$$

基模高斯光束与方位角 φ 无关, 可以用下式表示:

$$l(r, z) = \frac{w_0}{w(z)} \exp[-i\Phi(z)] \times \exp\left(-\frac{r^2/w_0^2}{1 + iz/R}\right) \quad (4)$$

式中, w_0 是高斯光束的基模腰斑半径, $R = \frac{\pi w_0^2}{\lambda}$ 为瑞利距离, $w(z) = w_0 \left[1 + \left(\frac{z}{R} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2}$ 表示的是振幅在 e^{-1} 处的基模光斑尺寸, $\Phi(z) = \arctan\left(\frac{z}{R}\right)$ 为古依(Gouy)相移, 描述了高斯光束在空间行进距离 z 时相对几何相移的附加相位超前。

对于矢量光束传输, 将电场定义成矢量形式, 光

束传输的矢量波动方程^[26]为:

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times \mathbf{E} - k^2 \mathbf{E} = 0 \quad (5)$$

2 理论推导轴对称情况下沿角向偏振的电场

为了便于建立数学模型和求解, 在此不选用任意方向偏振的光束电场作为研究对象, 考虑一种特殊的情况: 即在轴对称情况下沿角向偏振的电场^[26]:

$$\mathbf{E}(r, z) = E(r, z) \exp[i(kz - \omega t)] \hat{\varphi} \quad (6)$$

假设 $\exp(-i\omega t)$ 是一个与时间 t 有关的项以及波数 $k = 2\pi/\lambda$, 将(6)式代入(5)式, 在非傍轴条件下, 不忽略 $\partial^2 E/\partial z^2$ 项, 得到:

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial E}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial z^2} - \frac{E}{r^2} + 2ik \frac{\partial E}{\partial z} = 0 \quad (7)$$

这与参考文献[25]中的(5)式的第2项明显不同。将(7)式中的变量 r, z 转换成抛物线坐标系, 如下:

$$\begin{cases} u = \sqrt{r^2 + z^2} + z \\ v = \sqrt{r^2 + z^2} - z \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

(7)式改写为:

$$\begin{aligned} u \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial u^2} + (1 + iuk) \frac{\partial E}{\partial u} + v \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial v^2} + \\ (1 - ikv) \frac{\partial E}{\partial v} = \frac{E(u + v)}{4uv} \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

将(9)式进行分离变量, 假设:

$$E(u, v) = P(u)Q(v) \quad (10)$$

于是, 得到下面的方程:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{u}{P} \frac{d^2 P}{du^2} + \frac{(1 + iuk)}{P} \frac{dP}{du} - \frac{1}{4u} = \\ - \frac{v}{Q} \frac{d^2 Q}{dv^2} - \frac{(1 - ikv)}{Q} \frac{dQ}{dv} + \frac{1}{4v} = C \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

式中, C 是一个与 u 和 v 都无关的常量。此时, (11)式可以进一步简化为:

$$\begin{cases} u \frac{d^2 P}{du^2} + (1 + iuk) \frac{dP}{du} - \frac{P}{4u} - CP = 0 \\ v \frac{d^2 Q}{dv^2} + (1 - ikv) \frac{dQ}{dv} - \frac{Q}{4v} + CQ = 0 \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

在这里设变量 $\xi = -iku, \eta = ikv, C = -ikD$ (D 为常量), 代入(12)式中得:

$$\begin{cases} \xi \frac{d^2 P}{d\xi^2} + (1 - \xi) \frac{dP}{d\xi} - \frac{P}{4\xi} - DP = 0 \\ \eta \frac{d^2 Q}{d\eta^2} + (1 - \eta) \frac{dQ}{d\eta} - \frac{Q}{4\eta} - DQ = 0 \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

所以(13)式的解如下:

$$P(u) = \sqrt{-iku} {}_1F_1\left(\frac{1}{2} + D, 2, -iku\right) + \frac{\exp(-2ikz)}{2} \exp(ikz) \quad (18)$$

$$G\left(\left\{\left\{\left\{\right\}, \left\{1 - D\right\}\right\}, \left\{\left\{-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right\}, \left\{\right\}\right\}, iku\right),$$

$$Q(v) = \sqrt{ikv} {}_1F_1\left(\frac{1}{2} + D, 2, ikv\right) +$$

$$G\left(\left\{\left\{\left\{\right\}, \left\{1 - D\right\}\right\}, \left\{\left\{-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right\}, \left\{\right\}\right\}, -ikv\right) \quad (14)$$

式中, $G(\{\{a_1, \dots, a_n\}, \{a_{n+1}, \dots, a_p\}\}, \{\{b_1, \dots, b_m\}, \{b_{m+1}, \dots, b_q\}\}, z)$ 是梅杰函数, ${}_1F_1(a, b, z)$ 为合流超几何函数。当且仅当 D 满足 $D = \frac{(2n+1)}{2}$ (其中 $n=0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$) 时, 梅杰函数和合流超几何函数同时有解。这里, 选取 $n=0$ 这一特殊的解, 通过贝塞尔函数与合流超几何函数之间的变化关系^[36] 以及解梅杰函数, 得到:

$${}_1F_1\left(v + \frac{1}{2}, 2v + 1, 2iz\right) = \Gamma(1 + v) \exp(iz) \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{-v} J_v(z) \quad (15)$$

$$G\left(\left\{\left\{\left\{\right\}, \left\{\frac{1}{2}\right\}\right\}, \left\{\left\{-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right\}, \left\{\right\}\right\}, z\right) = \frac{e^{-z}}{\sqrt{z}} \quad (16)$$

式中, $\Gamma(\cdot)$ 表示的是伽玛函数, $J_v(\cdot)$ 表示 v 阶的第 1 类贝塞尔函数。因此, 最初的矢量波动方程 (5) 式的解为:

$$E(r, z) = A_0 \left[\pi \exp(-ikz) J_{1/2}\left(\frac{ku}{2}\right) J_{1/2}\left(\frac{kv}{2}\right) + \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{kv}} \exp\left(ik\frac{v-2z}{2}\right) J_{1/2}\left(\frac{ku}{2}\right) + \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{ku}} \exp\left(-ik\frac{u+2z}{2}\right) J_{1/2}\left(\frac{kv}{2}\right) + \frac{\exp(-2ikz)}{k\sqrt{uv}} \right] \times \exp[i(kz - \omega t)] \hat{\phi} \quad (17)$$

式中, A_0 是与光束功率有关的常数。注意到 (17) 式中有光束的传输因子 $\exp(ikz)$, 它描述了光束的传输方向。将半整数阶的贝塞尔函数化简为初等函数, 则复振幅可以表示为:

$$\bar{E} = \frac{2A_0}{kr} \left\{ 2 \exp(ikz) \sin\left[\frac{k}{2}(\sqrt{r^2 + z^2} + z)\right] \times \sin\left[\frac{k}{2}(\sqrt{r^2 + z^2} - z)\right] + \exp\left(ik\frac{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2} - 3z}{2}\right) \sin\left[\frac{k}{2}(\sqrt{r^2 + z^2} + z)\right] + \exp\left(-ik\frac{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2} + 3z}{2}\right) \sin\left[\frac{k}{2}(\sqrt{r^2 + z^2} - z)\right] \right\}$$

解析表达式 (18) 式中含有 $1/r$ 项存在, 故光束存在一个奇点, 即在近轴处的光强可以表现为无限大。同时, 随着 r 值的增大, 其强度也会急剧地衰减。

根据光束的传输理论, 当光束传输距离 $z=f$ 时, 光束传输到焦平面处。故在 (18) 式中作变量代换令 $z \rightarrow f - z$ (f 是焦距), 得:

$$\bar{E} = \frac{2A_0}{kr} \left\{ \frac{\exp[-2ik(f-z)]}{2} + \exp\left[-ik\frac{\sqrt{r^2 + (f-z)^2} + 3(f-z)}{2}\right] \times \sin\left[\frac{k}{2}(\sqrt{r^2 + (f-z)^2} - f + z)\right] + \exp\left[ik\frac{\sqrt{r^2 + (f-z)^2} - 3(f-z)}{2}\right] \times \sin\left[\frac{k}{2}(\sqrt{r^2 + (f-z)^2} + f - z)\right] + 2 \exp[-ik(f-z)] \sin\left[\frac{k}{2}(\sqrt{r^2 + (f-z)^2} + f - z)\right] \times \sin\left[\frac{k}{2}(\sqrt{r^2 + (f-z)^2} - f + z)\right] \right\} \exp[ik(f-z)] \quad (19)$$

在源平面 $z=0$ 处复振幅可以表示为:

$$\bar{E} = \frac{2A_0}{kr} \left\{ 2 \exp(-ikf) \sin\left[\frac{k}{2}(\sqrt{r^2 + f^2} + f)\right] \times \sin\left[\frac{k}{2}(\sqrt{r^2 + f^2} - f)\right] + \exp\left(ik\frac{\sqrt{r^2 + f^2} - 3f}{2}\right) \sin\left[\frac{k}{2}(\sqrt{r^2 + f^2} + f)\right] + \exp\left(-ik\frac{\sqrt{r^2 + f^2} + 3f}{2}\right) \sin\left[\frac{k}{2}(\sqrt{r^2 + f^2} - f)\right] + \frac{\exp(-2ikf)}{2} \right\} \exp[ik(f-z)] \quad (20)$$

在轴线 $r=0$ 上不能实现聚焦。因为当 $z>f$ 时, 近轴 ($r \ll f-z$) 点的复振幅可以近似地表示为:

$$\bar{E} \approx \frac{2A_0}{kr} \left\{ 2 \exp[ik(z-f)] \sin\left[\frac{kr^2}{2(z-f)}\right] \times \sin[k(z-f)] + \exp[2ik(z-f)] \sin\left[\frac{kr^2}{2(z-f)}\right] + \exp[ik(z-f)] \sin[k(z-f)] + \frac{\exp[2ik(z-f)]}{2} \right\} \exp[ik(f-z)] \quad (21)$$

当 $r=0$ 时,无论 z 取何值,(21)式所描述的光束强度都是无限大的;然而对于其它非零 r 值,随着 z 的增大光强在减弱。因此,在焦点 $z=f$ 后沿着光轴的方向模拟光强是逐渐减小的。

3 数值模拟

根据前面的解析表达式(17)式和(19)式,选取参量进行相应的数值模拟。图 1a 表示在 $O-r-z$ 平面归一化的光束强度分布,图 1b 和图 1c 分别表示光束沿 z 传输方向和径向 r 的强度分布情况。由于 $r=0$ 点处存在光学奇点,所以这里取值考虑 $r \rightarrow 0$ 即可,波长 $\lambda = 632.8\text{nm}$, $A_0 = 100$ 。由图 1 可以看出,其光强在 $r=0$ 处为无限大,沿 z 方向有明显的振荡

衰减,然而沿径向 r 方向,衰减得更加厉害。

图 2a、图 2b、图 2c 分别给出了光束在横截面 $z=2\lambda$, $z=4\lambda$ 和 $z=6\lambda$ 处的强度分布,图 2d、图 2e、图 2f 中分别给出了光束在横截面 $z=2\lambda$, $z=4\lambda$ 和 $z=6\lambda$ 处光强沿径向 r 的强度分布,其数值计算参量与图 1 相同。图 2 表明,该光束的强度分布为强弱相间的同心圆环,这类似于第 1 类零阶贝塞尔光束^[19-20]的强度分布。并且随着传输距离的增加中心的亮斑尺寸在增大,而强度却沿径向方向在逐渐地衰减。

图 3a 中给出了焦平面 $z=f$ 处光强的 3 维图分布情况。图 3b、图 3c、图 3d 分别表示在横截面 $z=2\lambda$, $z=4\lambda$ 和 $z=6\lambda$ 光强的 3 维图形分布情况。其

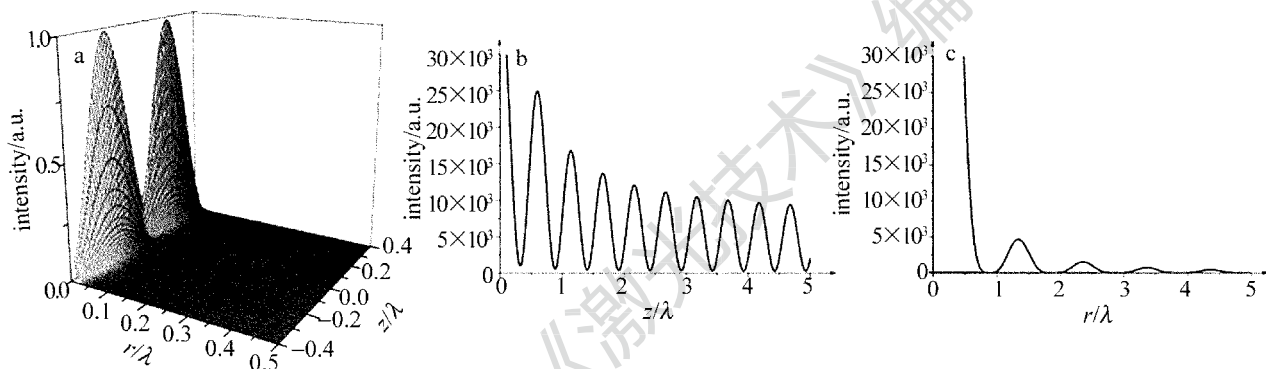


Fig. 1 Simulation results of squared modulus of the function Eq. (18), the calculation parameters are: $\lambda = 632.8\text{nm}$, $A_0 = 100$
a—the intensity distribution in the $O-r-z$ plane b—the intensity distribution along the longitudinal axis at $r \rightarrow 0$ c—the intensity distribution along the radial axis at $z = 0$

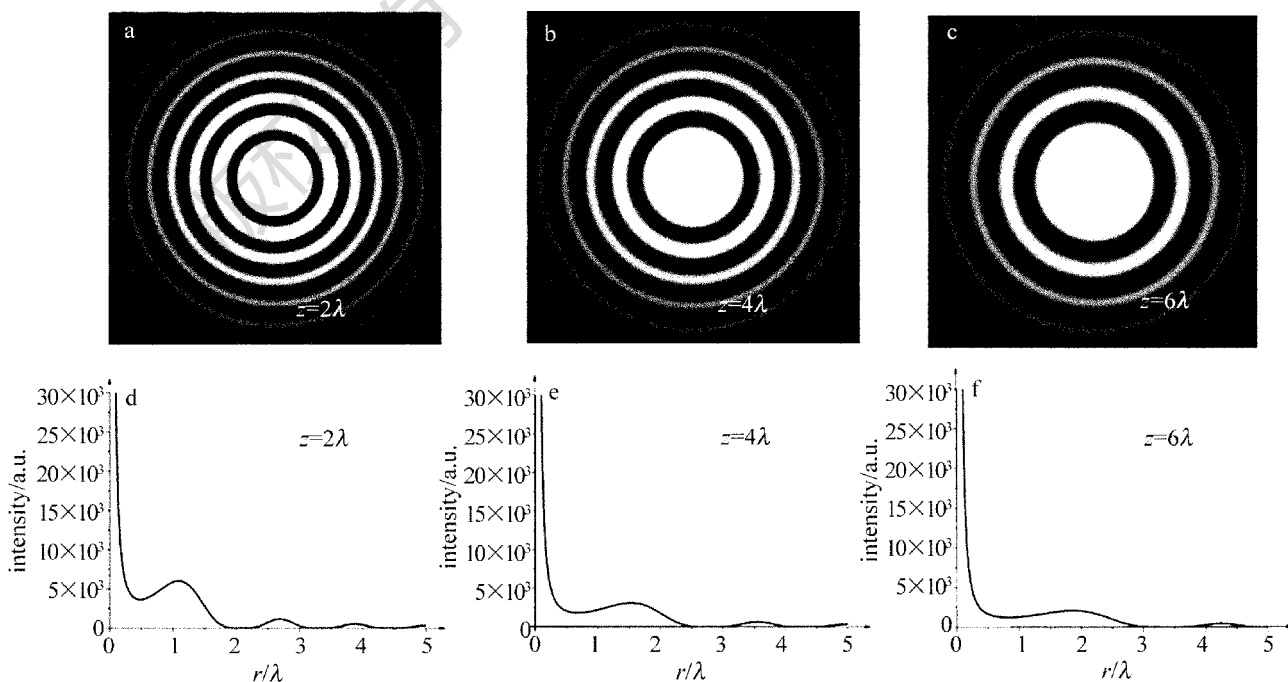


Fig. 2 a ~ c—intensity distribution of the beam in different transverse planes d ~ f—intensity distribution of the radial intensity profiles

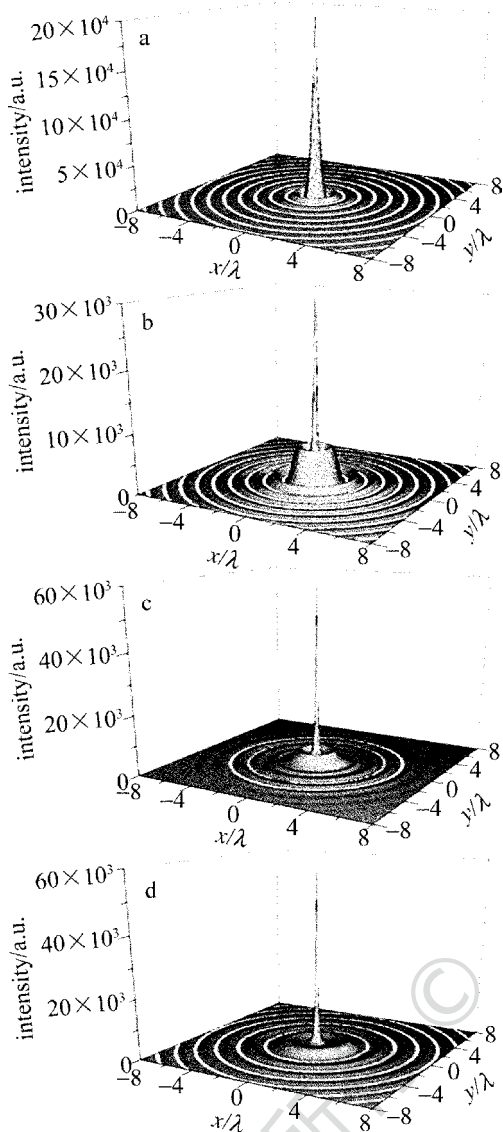


Fig. 3 3-D intensity distribution in different transverse planes
a— $z=f$ b— $z=2\lambda$ c— $z=4\lambda$ d— $z=6\lambda$

计算参量与图1相同。与图3b、图3c、图3d相比，图3a在焦平面处的光强较大，且中心亮斑的尺寸较小。在横截面 $z=2\lambda$ ， $z=4\lambda$ 和 $z=6\lambda$ 上， $r=0$ 处的光强是无限大的，而沿着边缘方向却是急剧衰减的（如图3b、图3c和图3d所示）。

4 小结

理论推导了非傍轴条件下的矢量波动方程在抛物线坐标系下准确的解，该解能描述一种特殊的矢量光束。数值计算的结果表明，该光束在近光轴处的光强表现为无限大，沿边缘衰减非常明显，整个光束的强度分布类似于第1类零阶贝塞尔光束，最后对该光束的聚焦特性进行了相应的数值计算和讨论。

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