光束分数傅里叶变换的 Wigner 分布函数分析方法*

¹(西南交通大学应用物理系,成都 610031) ²(四川大学激光物理与化学研究所,成都 610064) (2004年5月9日收到 2004年6月8日收到修改稿)

利用 Wigner 分布函数(WDF)方法 对光束的分数傅里叶变换特性进行了研究.以厄米-高斯(H-G)光束为例,导出了 H-G 光束在分数傅里叶变换面上光强分布的解析公式和 H-G 光束在分数傅里叶变换面上束宽的解析计算公式.通过数值计算研究了 H-G 光束光强随分数傅里叶变换阶数变化的规律.研究表明 选取适当的分数傅里叶变换阶数 p, 在 x, y, 方向可以得到相等束宽的对称光强分布.

关键词:Wigner 分布函数, 厄米-高斯(H-G)光束, 分数傅里叶变换

PACC: 4210, 4230K

1. 引 言

分数傅里叶变换是传统傅里叶变换的推广[1].它与传统傅里叶变换和菲涅尔变换有着紧密的联系,但又具有许多新的特性[2-5].近年来,对分数傅里叶变换的性质、光学实现和应用进行了广泛研究,利用分数傅里叶变换对许多物理概念(傅里叶光学、光学信息处理等)提出了一些全新的观点[6-8].分数傅里叶变换已成为光学、信息处理领域的热门话题.

Wigner 分布函数(WDF)可以同时对频率域和空间域进行分析,可以应用于一阶光学系统,研究光束经过一阶光学系统的传输变换⁹¹,因此在光束的传输变换研究中 WDF 得到广泛应用.将分数傅里叶变换应用于光束的传输变换研究,一般采用张量光学

和衍射积分的方法^{10—12 1},用 WDF 的方法来分析光束的分数傅里叶变换特性的研究还未见报道.本文以厄米-高斯(H-G)光束为例,应用 WDF 方法,研究了H-G光束的分数傅里叶变换特性,导出了H-G光束经分数傅里叶变换后光强、束宽的解析计算公式.并以此研究了H-G光束性质随分数傅里叶变换阶数变化的规律,本文使用的方法可应用于一般光束的分数傅里叶变换特性研究,所得结果对光束的整形和在分数傅里叶面上变换的研究有应用价值.

2.H-G 光束的分数傅里叶变换

分数傅里叶变换等效于 WDF 相空间的旋转 51 , p 阶分数傅里叶变换对应 WDF 旋转角度

$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot p. \tag{1}$$

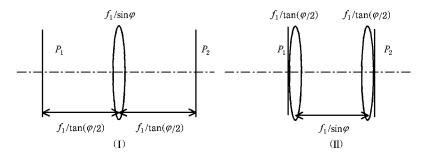


图 1 实现 p 阶分数傅里叶变换的光学系统

^{*}四川省应用基础研究基金(批准号 103JY029-063-1)和西南交通大学校科学研究基金资助的课题.

[†] E-mail :ping_w_x@hotmail.com

WDF 的旋转可以通过光束经过自由空间和球面薄透镜传输来实现^[5]. 实现 WDF 旋转角度 φ 的光学系统有图 1 所示的两个光学系统(\bot)和(\bot). 图中 f_1 为一常数. P_1 为输入面 P_2 为输出面. 其结构参数如图所示.

二维 H-G 光束在
$$z = 0$$
 平面可表示为[13]
$$E_{mn}(x,y,z=0)$$

$$= H_m \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}x}{w_{0x}}\right) H_n \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}y}{w_{0y}}\right) \exp\left[-\left(\frac{x^2}{w_{0x}^2} + \frac{y^2}{w_{0y}^2}\right)\right], (2)$$

其中 w_{0x} w_{0y} 分别表示二维 H-G 光束在 z=0 平面在 x 方向和 y 方向的束宽.

在 z = 0 平面二维 H-G 光束的交叉谱密度函数为 $W(x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2, 0)$ = $E_{mm}(x_1, y_1, 0) \cdot E_{mm}^*(x_2, y_2, 0)$ = $H_m\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}x_1}{w_{0x}}\right)H_n\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}y_1}{w_{0y}}\right)\exp\left[-\left(\frac{x_1^2}{w_{0x}^2} + \frac{y_1^2}{w_{0y}^2}\right)\right]$ $\times H_m\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}x_2}{w_{0x}}\right)H_n\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}y_2}{w_{0x}}\right)\exp\left[-\left(\frac{x_2^2}{w_{0x}^2} + \frac{y_2^2}{w_{0x}^2}\right)\right]$

 $= W_{x}(x_{1}, x_{2}) \cdot W_{y}(y_{1}, y_{2}), \tag{3}$

其中 * 表示取共轭,

$$W_{x}(x_{1},x_{2})$$

$$= H_{m}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}x_{1}}{w_{0x}}\right)H_{m}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}x_{2}}{w_{0x}}\right)\exp\left[-\left(\frac{x_{1}^{2}+x_{2}^{2}}{w_{0x}^{2}}\right)\right], (4)$$

$$W_{y}(y_{1},y_{2})$$

$$= H_{n}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}y_{1}}{w_{0y}}\right)H_{n}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}y_{2}}{w_{0y}}\right)\exp\left[-\left(\frac{y_{1}^{2}+y_{2}^{2}}{w_{0y}^{2}}\right)\right]. (5)$$

在 z = 0 平面二维 H-G 光束的 WDF 为 $^{[5,15]}$

$$h(x_{0}, y_{0}, u_{0}, v_{0}, 0)$$

$$= \iint_{\infty} W\left(x_{0} + \frac{1}{2}x', y_{0} + \frac{1}{2}y', x_{0} - \frac{1}{2}x', y_{0} - \frac{1}{2}y'\right)$$

$$\times \exp\left[-\frac{2\pi i}{\lambda f_{1}}(ux' + vy')\right] dx' dy'$$

$$= \int W_{x}\left(x_{0} + \frac{1}{2}x', x_{0} - \frac{1}{2}x'\right) \exp\left(-\frac{2\pi i}{\lambda f_{1}}ux'\right) dx'$$

$$\times \int W_{y}\left(y_{0} + \frac{1}{2}y', y_{0} - \frac{1}{2}y'\right) \exp\left(-\frac{2\pi i}{\lambda f_{1}}vy'\right) dy'$$

$$= h_{x0}(x_{0}, u_{0}, 0) \cdot h_{y0}(y_{0}, v_{0}, 0), \qquad (6)$$

其中 u_0 v_0 为角坐标 λ 为入射光束波长 ,

$$h_{x0}(x_0, u_0, 0)$$

$$= \int W_x \left(x_0 + \frac{1}{2}x', x_0 - \frac{1}{2}x'\right) \exp\left(-\frac{2\pi i}{\lambda f_1}u_0x'\right) dx'$$

$$= \sqrt{2\pi}(-2)^m w_{0x} m! L_m^0 \left(\frac{4\pi^2}{\lambda^2 f_1^2}u_0^2 w_{0x}^2 + \frac{4x_0^2}{w_{0x}^2}\right)$$

$$\times \exp\left[-2\left(\frac{\pi^{2}}{\lambda^{2}f_{1}^{2}}u_{0}^{2}w_{0x}^{2} + \frac{x_{0}^{2}}{w_{0x}^{2}}\right)\right],$$

$$h_{y0}(y_{0}, v_{0}, 0)$$

$$= \int W_{y}\left(y_{0} + \frac{1}{2}y', y_{0} - \frac{1}{2}y'\right) \exp\left(-\frac{2\pi i}{\lambda f_{1}}vy'\right) dy'$$

$$= \sqrt{2\pi}(-2)^{n}w_{0y}n! L_{n}^{0}\left(\frac{4\pi^{2}}{\lambda^{2}f_{1}^{2}}v_{0}^{2}w_{0y}^{2} + \frac{4y_{0}^{2}}{w_{0y}^{2}}\right)$$

$$\times \exp\left[-2\left(\frac{\pi^{2}}{\lambda^{2}f_{1}^{2}}v_{0}^{2}w_{0y}^{2} + \frac{y_{0}^{2}}{w_{0y}^{2}}\right)\right].$$

$$(8)$$

WDF 旋转角度 φ 的变换矩阵为

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi & \sin \varphi \\ -\sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \end{bmatrix} , \quad (9)$$

一般情况下,WDF 通过 ABCD 近轴光学系统的变换 遵从下列关系[16]:

 $h(x,u,z) = h_0(Dx - Bu,Au - Cx)$, (10) 因此 ,二维 H-G 光束 p 阶分数傅里叶变换后 ,其 WDF 可表示为

WDF 可表示为
$$h_{xp}(x,u) = h_0(x\cos\varphi - u\sin\varphi,u\cos\varphi + x\sin\varphi)$$

$$= \sqrt{2\pi}(-2)^n w_{0x} m!$$

$$\times L_m^0 \left(\frac{4\pi^2}{\lambda^2 f_1^2} w_{0x}^2 \cos^2\varphi + \frac{4}{w_{0x}^2} \sin^2\varphi \right)$$

$$\times \left(u + \frac{\left(\frac{4\pi^2}{\lambda^2 f_1^2} w_{0x}^2 - \frac{4}{w_{0x}^2} \right) \sin\varphi\cos\varphi x}{4\pi^2} \frac{4\pi^2}{\lambda^2 f_1^2} w_{0x}^2 \cos^2\varphi + \frac{4}{w_{0x}^2} \sin^2\varphi} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{\frac{16\pi^2}{\lambda^2 f_1^2} x^2}{\frac{4\pi^2}{\lambda^2 f_1^2} w_{0x}^2 \cos^2\varphi + \frac{4}{w_{0x}^2} \sin^2\varphi} \right]$$

$$\times \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{4\pi^2}{\lambda^2 f_1^2} w_{0x}^2 \cos^2\varphi + \frac{4}{w_{0x}^2} \sin^2\varphi \right) \right] \right.$$

$$\times \left(u + \frac{\left(\frac{4\pi^2}{\lambda^2 f_1^2} w_{0x}^2 - \frac{4}{w_{0x}^2} \right) \sin\varphi\cos\varphi x}{\frac{4\pi^2}{\lambda^2 f_1^2} w_{0x}^2 \cos^2\varphi + \frac{4}{w_{0x}^2} \sin^2\varphi} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{16\pi^2}{\lambda^2 f_1^2} w_{0x}^2 \cos^2\varphi + \frac{4}{w_{0x}^2} \sin^2\varphi} \right\}, \quad (11)$$

 $\lambda^{2} f_{1}^{2} \cos^{2} \gamma + w_{0x}^{2} \gamma^{2}$ $h_{yp}(y, v) = h_{0}(y \cos \varphi - v \sin \varphi \cdot v \cos \varphi + y \sin \varphi)$ $= \sqrt{2\pi} (-2)^{p} w_{0x} n!$

$$\times L_{m}^{0} \left[\left(\frac{4\pi^{2}}{\lambda^{2} f_{1}^{2}} w_{0y}^{2} \cos^{2} \varphi + \frac{4}{w_{0y}^{2}} \sin^{2} \varphi \right) \right] \times \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{4\pi^{2}}{\lambda^{2} f_{1}^{2}} w_{0y}^{2} \cos^{2} \varphi + \frac{4}{w_{0y}^{2}} \sin^{2} \varphi \right) \right] \right. \\ \times \left(v + \frac{\left(\frac{4\pi^{2}}{\lambda^{2} f_{1}^{2}} w_{0y}^{2} - \frac{4}{w_{0y}^{2}} \right) \sin \varphi \cos \varphi y}{\frac{4\pi^{2}}{\lambda^{2} f_{1}^{2}} w_{0y}^{2} \cos^{2} \varphi + \frac{4}{w_{0y}^{2}} \sin^{2} \varphi} \right] \\ \times \left(v + \frac{\left(\frac{4\pi^{2}}{\lambda^{2} f_{1}^{2}} w_{0y}^{2} - \frac{4}{w_{0y}^{2}} \right) \sin \varphi \cos \varphi y}{\frac{4\pi^{2}}{\lambda^{2} f_{1}^{2}} w_{0y}^{2} \cos^{2} \varphi + \frac{4}{w_{0y}^{2}} \sin^{2} \varphi} \right) \\ + \frac{\frac{16\pi^{2}}{\lambda^{2} f_{1}^{2}} w_{0y}^{2} \cos^{2} \varphi + \frac{4}{w_{0y}^{2}} \sin^{2} \varphi}{\frac{4\pi^{2}}{\lambda^{2} f_{1}^{2}} w_{0y}^{2} \cos^{2} \varphi + \frac{4}{w_{0y}^{2}} \sin^{2} \varphi} \right] \\ + \frac{\frac{16\pi^{2}}{\lambda^{2} f_{1}^{2}} w_{0y}^{2} \cos^{2} \varphi + \frac{4}{w_{0y}^{2}} \sin^{2} \varphi}{\frac{4\pi^{2}}{\lambda^{2} f_{1}^{2}} w_{0y}^{2} \cos^{2} \varphi + \frac{4}{w_{0y}^{2}} \sin^{2} \varphi} \right] \\ \left. + \frac{16\pi^{2}}{\lambda^{2} f_{1}^{2}} w_{0y}^{2} \cos^{2} \varphi + \frac{4}{w_{0y}^{2}} \sin^{2} \varphi} \right] \right\}.$$

$$(12.2)$$

二维 $\mathrm{H\text{-}G}$ 光束经过 p 阶分数傅里叶变换后 Ac p 阶分数傅里叶变换面上的光强分布可以由(11)和(12) 式得到

$$I(x,y) = \iint_{\infty} h_{xp}(x,u)h_{yp}(y,u)dudv = \frac{\frac{4\pi^{2}}{\lambda^{2}f_{1}^{2}}(-1)^{m+n}m!n!w_{0x}w_{0y}}{\sqrt{\frac{4\pi^{2}}{\lambda^{2}f_{1}^{2}}w_{0x}^{2}\cos^{2}\varphi + \frac{4}{w_{0x}^{2}}\sin^{2}\varphi} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{4\pi^{2}}{\lambda^{2}f_{1}^{2}}w_{0y}^{2}\cos^{2}\varphi + \frac{4}{w_{0y}^{2}}\sin^{2}\varphi}} \times \exp \left[-2\left(\frac{\frac{\pi^{2}}{\lambda^{2}f_{1}^{2}}x^{2}}{\frac{\pi^{2}}{\lambda^{2}f_{1}^{2}}w_{0x}^{2}\cos^{2}\varphi + \frac{1}{w_{0x}^{2}}\sin^{2}\varphi} + \frac{\frac{\pi^{2}}{\lambda^{2}f_{1}^{2}}y^{2}}{\frac{\pi^{2}}{\lambda^{2}f_{1}^{2}}w_{0y}^{2}\cos^{2}\varphi + \frac{1}{w_{0x}^{2}}\sin^{2}\varphi} \right) \right] \sum_{i=0}^{m} \frac{2^{i}}{(m-i)!} \times L_{i}^{-1} \left[\frac{\frac{4\pi^{2}}{\lambda^{2}f_{1}^{2}}x^{2}}{\frac{\pi^{2}}{\lambda^{2}f_{1}^{2}}w_{0x}^{2}\cos^{2}\varphi + \frac{1}{w_{0x}^{2}}\sin^{2}\varphi} \right] \cdot [H_{m-i}(0)]^{2} \cdot \sum_{j=0}^{n} \frac{2^{j}}{(n-j)!} \times L_{i}^{-1} \left[\frac{\frac{4\pi^{2}}{\lambda^{2}f_{1}^{2}}x^{2}}{\frac{\pi^{2}}{\lambda^{2}f_{1}^{2}}w_{0x}^{2}\cos^{2}\varphi + \frac{1}{w_{0x}^{2}}\sin^{2}\varphi} \right] \cdot [H_{n-i}(0)]^{2} \cdot (13)$$

从(13)式可以看到。简单像散 H-G 光束在 x 和 y 方向各自独立地进行相同阶数的分数傅里叶变换,其像散特性保持不变,在分数傅里叶变换面上光束仍然为简单像散光束。

令 x = 0 , y = 0 , 从(13)式可以得到二维 H-G 光束轴上光强随分数傅里叶变换阶数 p 变化的公式

$$I(0 0) = \frac{\frac{2\pi}{\lambda^{2} f_{1}^{2}} (-1)^{m+n} w_{0x} w_{0y}}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\pi^{2}}{\lambda^{2} f_{1}^{2}} w_{0x}^{2} + \frac{1}{w_{0x}^{2}}\right) + \left(\frac{\pi^{2}}{\lambda^{2} f_{1}^{2}} w_{0x}^{2} - \frac{1}{w_{0x}^{2}}\right) \cos 2\varphi} \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{\pi^{2}}{\lambda^{2} f_{1}^{2}} w_{0y}^{2} + \frac{1}{w_{0y}^{2}}\right) + \left(\frac{\pi^{2}}{\lambda^{2} f_{1}^{2}} w_{0y}^{2} - \frac{1}{w_{0y}^{2}}\right) \cos 2\varphi}} \cdot [H_{m}(0)]^{2} \cdot [H_{m}(0)]^{2}.$$
(14)

二维 H-G 光束在 x ,y 方向的瑞利长度分别为 $Z_{0x}=\frac{\pi w_{0x}^2}{\lambda}$ 和 $Z_{0y}=\frac{\pi w_{0y}^2}{\lambda}$,当 $\cos 2\varphi=-1$,即 $\varphi=k\pi+$

 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ p = 2k + 1(k) 为整数 对 轴上光强为

 $I(0,0) = (-1)^{n+n} \cdot [H_m(0)] \cdot [H_n(0)].$

如果 $Z_{0x}^2 + Z_{0y}^2 \ge 2f_1^2$,轴上光强为最大值 ;如果 $Z_{0x}^2 + Z_{0y}^2 < 2f_1^2$,轴上光强为最小值.

当 $\cos 2\varphi = 1$,即 $\varphi = k\pi$,p = 2k 时 ,轴上光强为

$$I(0,0) = \frac{Z_{0x}Z_{0y}}{f_1^2} (-1)^{m+n} \cdot [H_m(0)]^{\frac{n}{2}} \cdot [H_n(0)]^{\frac{n}{2}}.$$

如果 $2Z_{0x}^2 \cdot Z_{0y}^2 \geqslant Z_{0x}^2 \cdot f_1^2 + Z_{0y}^2 \cdot f_1^2$,轴上光强为最小值 ;如果 $2Z_{0x}^2 \cdot Z_{0y}^2 < Z_{0x}^2 \cdot f_1^2 + Z_{0y}^2 \cdot f_1^2$,轴上光强为最大值.

从上面的分析可知,轴上光强取最大值或最小值不仅与分数傅里叶变换阶数 p 有关,而且决定于H-G光束的瑞利长度 Z_{0x} , Z_{0y} 和常数 f_1 .

由二阶矩方法,还可以得到二维 H-G 光束经过 p 阶分数傅里叶变换后,在 p 阶分数傅里叶变换面 上光束束宽 w_x , w_y 的解析计算公式为

$$w_x^2 = 4 x^2$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left(w_{0x}^{2} + \frac{\lambda^{2} f_{1}^{2}}{\pi^{2} w_{0x}^{2}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(w_{0x}^{2} - \frac{\lambda^{2} f_{1}^{2}}{\pi^{2} w_{0x}^{2}} \right) \cos 2\varphi}{\sum_{i=0}^{m} \frac{2^{-i}}{i!} [H_{i}(0)]^{2} \cdot (M_{m-i} - M_{m-i-1})}$$

$$\times \sum_{i=0}^{m} \frac{2^{-i}}{i!} [H_{i}(0)]^{2} \cdot [-(m-i+1)M_{m-i-1})$$

$$+ (3m-3i+1)M_{m-i} - (3m-3i-1)M_{m-i-1}$$

$$+ (m-i-1)M_{m-i-2}], \qquad (15)$$

$$w_{y}^{2} = 4 y^{2}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left(w_{0y}^{2} + \frac{\lambda^{2} f_{1}^{2}}{\pi^{2} w_{0y}^{2}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(w_{0y}^{2} - \frac{\lambda^{2} f_{1}^{2}}{\pi^{2} w_{0y}^{2}} \right) \cos 2\varphi}{\sum_{j=0}^{n} \frac{2^{-j}}{j!} [H_{j}(0)]^{2} \cdot (M_{n-j} - M_{n-j-1})}$$

$$\times \sum_{j=0}^{n} \frac{2^{-j}}{j!} [H_{j}(0)]^{2} \cdot [-(n-j+1)M_{n-j+1}$$

$$+ (3n-3j+1)M_{n-j} - (3n-3j-1)M_{n-j-1}$$

 $+(n-j-1)M_{n-j-2}$], (16) 其中 x^2 , y^2 为方差矩阵元 其定义为

$$x^{2} = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{2} h_{xp}(x, u) dx du}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h_{xp}(x, u) dx du},$$

$$y^{2} = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y^{2} h_{yp}(y, v) dy dv}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h_{yp}(y, v) dy dv},$$

 $M_{i} = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{t!} 2^{-i} [H_{i}(0)]^{3}, H_{i}(0)$ 为变量为 0 的厄米多项式.

从(15)(16)式可以看到,在分数傅里叶变换面上光束束宽随分数傅里叶变换阶数周期性变化.由(1)式可知,其周期对应分数傅里叶变换阶数 p=2.

在 $Z_{0x} > f_1($ 或 $Z_{0y} > f_1$)的条件下 ,当 $\cos 2\varphi = -1$,即 $\varphi = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$,p = 2k + 1 时 ,x(或 y)方向光束 束宽达到最小值 $w_{xmin}^2($ 或 w_{ymin}^2). 当 $\cos 2\varphi = 1$,即 $\varphi = k\pi$,p = 2k 时 ,x ,y 方向光束束宽达到最大值 $w_{xmax}^2($ 或 w_{ymax}^2). 在 $Z_{0x} < f_1($ 或 $Z_{0y} < f_1$)的条件下 ,当 $\cos 2\varphi = 1$,即 $\varphi = k\pi$,p = 2k 时 ,x(或 y)方向光束束宽达到最小值 $w_{xmin}^2($ 或 w_{ymin}^2). 当 $\cos 2\varphi = -1$,即 $\varphi = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$,p = 2k + 1 时 ,x(或 y)方向光束束宽达到最大值 $w_{xmax}^2($ 或 w_{ymax}^2).

$$w_{x\min}^{2} = 4 x^{2}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{m} \frac{2^{-i}}{i!} H_{i}(0) \cdot [-(m-i+1)M_{m-i+1} + (3m-3i+1)M_{m-i} - (3m-3i-1)M_{m-i-1} + (m-i-1)M_{m-i-2}]}{\frac{\pi^{2} w_{0x}^{2}}{\lambda^{2} f_{1}^{2}} \sum_{i=0}^{m} \frac{2^{-i}}{i!} H_{i}(0) \cdot (M_{m-i} - M_{m-i-1})},$$

$$w_{ymin}^{2} = 4 y^{2}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{j=0}^{n} \frac{2^{-j}}{j!} [H_{j}(0)]^{2} \cdot [-(n-j+1)M_{n-j+1} + (3n-3j+1)M_{n-j} - (3n-3j-1)M_{n-j-1} + (n-j-1)M_{n-j-2}]}{\frac{\pi^{2} w_{0y}^{2}}{\lambda^{2} f_{1}^{2}} \sum_{j=0}^{n} \frac{2^{-j}}{j!} [H_{j}(0)]^{2} \cdot (M_{n-j} - M_{n-j-1})}. (17)$$

$$w_{x_{\text{max}}}^{2} = 4 x^{2}$$

$$= \frac{w_{0x}^{2} \sum_{i=0}^{m} \frac{2^{-i}}{i!} H_{i}(0)^{3} \cdot [-(m-i+1)M_{m-i+1} + (3m-3i+1)M_{m-i} - (3m-3i-1)M_{m-i-1} + (m-i-1)M_{m-i-2}]}{\sum_{i=0}^{m} \frac{2^{-i}}{i!} H_{i}(0)^{3} \cdot (M_{m-i} - M_{m-i-1})}$$

$$w_{ymax}^{2} = 4 y^{2}$$

$$= \frac{w_{0y}^{2} \sum_{j=0}^{n} \frac{2^{-j}}{j!} [H_{j}(0)] \cdot [-(n-j+1)M_{n-j+1} + (3n-3j+1)M_{n-j} - (3n-3j-1)M_{n-j-1} + (n-j-1)M_{n-j-2}]}{\sum_{j=0}^{n} \frac{2^{-j}}{j!} [H_{j}(0)] \cdot (M_{n-j} - M_{n-j-1})}.$$
(18)

二维 H-G 光束在 p 阶分数傅里叶变换面上光束束宽 w_x , w_y 取最大值还是取最小值不仅与分数傅里叶变换阶数 p 有关 ,而且还与 H-G 光束的瑞利长度 Z_{0x} , Z_{0y} 和常数 f_1 有关.

3. 分数傅里叶变换面上 H-G 光束的变换特性

利用(13)式进行数值计算,可得到不同阶数 p的分数傅里叶变换面上 H-G 光束的光强分布图,如图 2 所示. 计算用光束参数为 m=2, n=4, $w_{0x}=0.6$ mm, $w_{0y}=1.0$ mm, $\lambda f_1=1$. 此时, 瑞利长度 $Z_{0x}=0.6$ mm

$$\frac{\pi w_{0x}^2}{\lambda} = 1.13 f_1 > f_1 \ \ Z_{0y} = \frac{\pi w_{0y}^2}{\lambda} = 3.14 f_1 > f_1 \ .$$

从图中可以看到 ,分数傅里叶变换的阶数 p 对二维 H-G 光束的光强分布有很大影响 . 光斑在 x 方向和 y 方向的光束束宽随分数傅里叶变换阶数 p 周期性变化 . p=0 或 p=2 时 ,光束束宽最大 ,其值为 $w_{xmax}=1.34$ mm , $w_{ymax}=3.0$ mm ;p=1 时 ,光束束宽最小 ,其值为 $w_{xmin}=1.19$ mm , $w_{ymin}=0.96$ mm . 在某一分数傅里叶变换面上光束束宽 w_x , w_y 可以相等 . 由 (17)和(18)式求出光束束宽 w_x , w_y 相等时所对应的分数傅里叶变换阶数 p=0.84 ,此时光束束宽为 $w_x=w_y=1.2$ mm ,对应的光强分布如图 χ χ χ

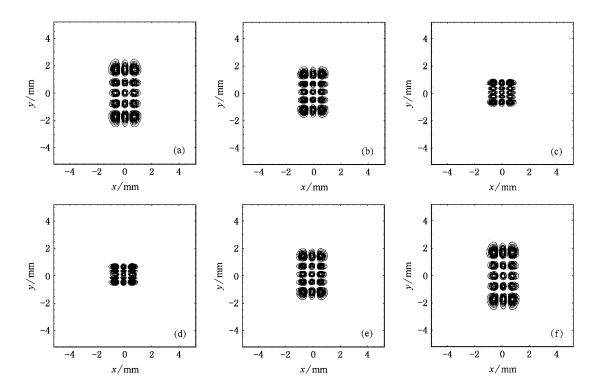


图 2 二维 H-G 光束在分数傅里叶变换面上光强等值线分布图 (a)p = 0.0 (b)p = 0.5 (c)p = 0.84 (d)p = 1.0 (e)p = 1.5 (f)p = 2.0

由(14)式可以对 H-G 光束的轴上光强随分数 傅里叶变换阶数 p 变化规律进行数值分析 h=10,得到如

图 3 所示的分布图. 从图中可以看到 轴上光强随分数傅里叶变换阶数呈周期性变化,变化周期为 2. 当

分数傅里叶变换的阶数 p = 2k 时 ,轴上光强达到最小值,当分数傅里叶变换的阶数 p = 2k + 1 时,轴上光强达到最大值,数值计算结果与理论分析一致.

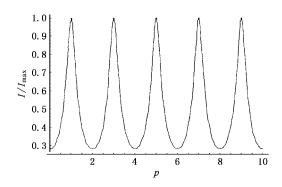


图 3 H-G 光束轴上光强随阶数 p 变化曲线

4. 结 论

本文使用 Wigner 分布函数的分析方法 较为简单地推导出 H-G 光束在分数傅里叶变化平面上光强分布的解析公式和二维 H-G 光束的束宽随分数傅里叶变换阶数 p 变化的解析公式 . 用此解析公式研究了 H-G 光束的分数傅里叶变换特性 . 研究表明 ,分数傅里叶变换阶数对 H-G 光束的光强分布有明显影响 ,光斑尺寸随阶数周期性变化 . 通过适当选取分数傅里叶变换阶数可以使二维 H-G 光束在 x , y 方向的束宽相等 . H-G 光束的轴上光强随分数傅里叶变换阶数也呈周期性变化 . 其周期为 2. 由于 H-G 光束是实际工作中经常遇到的一类光束 ,本文的方法和结果对光束整形和一般光束的传输特性研究有应用价值 .

- [1] Namias V 1973 J. Inst. Math. Appl. 25 241
- [2] Mendlovic D and Ozaktas H M 1993 J. Opt. Soc. Am. A 10 1875
- [3] Ozaktas H M and Mendlovic D 1993 Optics Comm. 101 163
- [4] Ozaktas H M and Mendlovic D 1993 J. Opt. Soc. Am. A ${\bf 10}$ 2552
- [5] Lohmann A W 1993 J. Opt. Soc. Am. A 10 2181
- [6] Ozaktas H M et al 1994 J. Opt. Soc. Am. A 11 547
- [7] Mendlovic D , Ozaktas H M and Lohmann A W 1995 Appl . Opt . 34 303
- [8] Ozaktas H M and Mendlovic D 1994 Opt. Lett. 19 2622
- [9] Bastiaans M J 1980 J. Opt. Soc. Am. A $\mathbf{69}$ 1710

- [10] Cai Y J and Lin Q 2003 Optics Comm. 217 7
- [11] Hiroyuki Y , Toshiaki I 1997 J. Opt. Soc. Am. A 14 3388
- [12] Cai Y J and Lin Q 2003 J. Opt. Soc. Am. A 20 1528
- [13] Siegman A E 1986 Lasers Mill Vallry California :University Science Books)p686
- [14] Born M and Wolf E 1999 Principles of Optics 7th ed. (London, Cambridge University Press)p557
- [15] Jiang J B et al 2002 Chinese Journal of Lasers A 29 169 in Chinese) [蒋金波等 2002 中国激光 A 29 169]
- [16] Bastiaans M J 1986 J. Opt. Soc. Am. A 3 1227

Fractional Fourier transform of beams in the use of the Wigner distribution function method*

Wu Ping¹) Lü Bai-Da²) Chen Tian-Lu¹)

1 (Department of Applied Physics ,Southwest Jiaotong University ,Chengdu 610031 ,China)

2 (Institute of Laser Physics and Chemistry ,Sichuan University ,Chengdu 610064 ,China)

(Received 9 May 2004 ; revised manuscript received 8 June 2004)

Abstract

By using the Wigner distribution function (WDF) method, the fractional Fourier transform (FRFT) of beams is studied. Hermite-Gaussian (H-G) beams are taken as an example; closed-form expressions for the intensity distribution and beam widths of H-G beams at the FRFT's plane are derived and changes in the intensity distribution of H-G beams with the order of the FRFT are illustrated with numerical examples. It is shown that a symmetrical intensity distribution with equal beam width in the x and y directions can be achieved by a suitable choice of the transform order p.

Keywords: Wigner distribution function (WDF), Hermite-Gaussian beam, fractional Fourier transform

PACC: 4210, 4230K

^{*} Project supported by the Foundation for Applied Basic Research Sichuan Province , China Grant No. 03JY029-063-1) and the Foundation of Science and Technology Research of Southwest Jiaotong University.