

偏振全息光栅衍射光场的理论分析*

杨秀芹¹, 张春平², 祁胜文³

(1 曲阜师范大学 物理工程学院, 山东 曲阜 273165)

(2 南开大学 物理学院 光子学中心, 天津 300071)

(3 德州学院 物理系, 山东 德州 253023)

摘要:利用介质的光致各向异性和可记录偏振全息光栅,从偏振全息的透射琼斯矩阵出发,运用傅里叶展开法,对记录光不同的偏振态组合情况下,衍射光场的可能出现的衍射级次及其偏振特性进行了理论分析.并以甲基橙掺杂聚乙烯醇膜为例,对各阶衍射光的衍射效率进行了理论计算.

关键词:光致各向异性;偏振全息;透射矩阵;衍射效率

中图分类号:O438

文献标识码:A

文章编号:1004-4213(2009)11-2761-6

0 引言

光致各向异性介质可将光的偏振通过全息的办法记录和重建,称为偏振全息.近年来,由于偏振全息在光学信息处理方面的潜在应用,而引起了人们的极大关注.所用的记录材料早期的有:含有各向异性色心的金属卤化物晶体^[1];光致变色玻璃或基于AgCl的乳剂^[2];具有亚稳三重态能级结构的有机体系^[3].这些材料的光致各向异性较弱,重复使用性差.近年来,由于有机聚合物材料在光学存储方面的优越特性,人们对其进行了广泛的研究,用于记录偏振全息主要有:偶氮类染料^[4-12]、细菌视紫红质^[13]、吡咯俘精酸酐^[14]、螺噁嗪、螺吡喃^[15]等.本文在偏振全息图透射矩阵理论的基础上,对各向异性介质记录的偏振全息光栅中,衍射光场中出现的各阶衍射光及其偏振状态进行了详细地理论分析,并以甲基橙掺杂聚乙烯醇(MO/PVA)膜为例,对各阶衍射光的衍射效率进行了理论计算.

1 偏振全息透射矩阵及衍射光场特点的理论分析

如图 1,记录平面为 xoy 平面(MO-PVA 膜面), XOY 为琼斯矢量坐标系,与记录平面在同一个平面内,夹角为 45° .下面讨论两相互正交的线偏振和相互正交的圆偏振这两种情况下,衍射光场的特点.

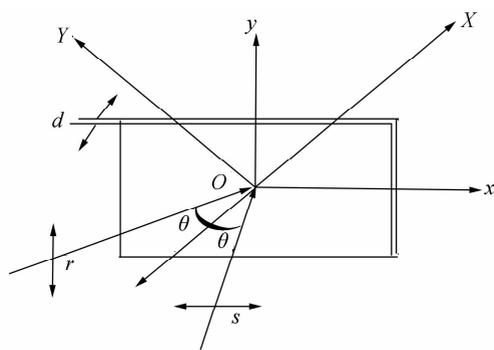


图 1 记录偏振全息示意

Fig. 1 Schematic plan for polarized holograph

1.1 r, s 是相互垂直的线偏振光全息图的透射矩阵

设两相互垂直的线偏振光 r, s , 参考光 r 的偏振方向垂直于入射面, 物光 s 的偏振方向平行于入射面, 这两束光强度相等. 在琼斯矢量坐标系中, r 和 s 可以分别表示为

$$r = E_0 e^{i\varphi_r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, s = E_0 e^{i\varphi_s} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

式中 E 为参考光 r 和物光 s 的振幅, φ_r 和 φ_s 为参考光 r 和物光 s 的位相.

则合成光场可表示为

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} E_0 \cos \frac{\delta}{2} \\ iE_0 \sin \frac{\delta}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad (2)$$

式中 $\delta = 2\pi x / \Lambda$ 为参考光 r 和物光 s 的位相差, $\Lambda = \lambda_w / 2 \sin \theta$ 为光栅周期, 2θ 是 r, s 间的夹角, λ_w 记录光的波长.

则合成光场的偏振态随 δ 的变化见图 2.

可见,无论 δ 取何值,合成光场的强度总是不变的,只是光场的偏振态在空间周期性变化.并且在偏振态变化过程中,偏振光的主轴方向一直都落在

* 山东省自然科学基金(Y2006A01)和曲阜师范大学科研启动基金资助

Tel: 0537-4456546

Email: xiuqinyang@126.com

收稿日期: 2008-09-08

修回日期: 2009-07-18

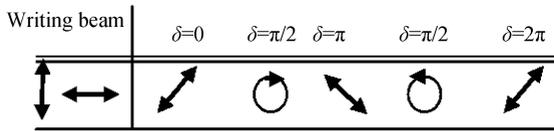


图2 两正交线偏振合成光场偏振态随 δ 的变化
Fig. 2 Relationship between the polarization state of interference field and the phase difference δ for two orthogonal linear polarized beams

XY轴上,只是长短轴的比例在发生变化.这种变化,用各向同性介质是记录不下来的,但光致各向异性介质可以记录这种全息图.在偏振态周期性变化的合成光场的作用下,甲基橙-PVA膜的吸收系数和折射率会发生周期性变化,从而在甲基橙-PVA膜中记录下振幅型全息和位相型全息.稳态下,琼斯坐标系中全息图的透射矩阵为^[16]

$$\hat{T}_{x-y}(x) = e^{i\psi} \begin{vmatrix} (T + \Delta T \cos \delta) e^{i\Delta\Psi \cos \delta} & 0 \\ 0 & (T - \Delta T \cos \delta) e^{-i\Delta\Psi \cos \delta} \end{vmatrix} \quad (3)$$

式中 $\Psi = (\Psi_e + \Psi_o)/2$, $T = (T_e + T_o)/2$, $T = (T_e - T_o)/2$, $\Delta\Psi = (\psi_e - \psi_o)/2 = (\pi\Delta nd)/\lambda$, λ 读出光的波长, d 为膜的厚度

45°角

$$\hat{T}_{x-y}(x) = R(-45^\circ) \hat{T}_{x-y}(x) R(45^\circ) \quad (4)$$

将式(3)代入式(4)得

$$\hat{T}_{x-y}(x) = \frac{1}{2} e^{i\psi} \begin{vmatrix} (T + \Delta T \cos \delta) e^{i\Delta\Psi \cos \delta} + (T - \Delta T \cos \delta) e^{-i\Delta\Psi \cos \delta} & (T + \Delta T \cos \delta) e^{i\Delta\Psi \cos \delta} - (T - \Delta T \cos \delta) e^{-i\Delta\Psi \cos \delta} \\ (T + \Delta T \cos \delta) e^{i\Delta\Psi \cos \delta} - (T - \Delta T \cos \delta) e^{-i\Delta\Psi \cos \delta} & (T + \Delta T \cos \delta) e^{i\Delta\Psi \cos \delta} + (T - \Delta T \cos \delta) e^{-i\Delta\Psi \cos \delta} \end{vmatrix} \quad (5)$$

设

$$P = (T + \Delta T \cos \delta) e^{i\Delta\Psi \cos \delta},$$

$$Q = (T - \Delta T \cos \delta) e^{-i\Delta\Psi \cos \delta}$$

当 $\Delta\Psi = \pi\Delta nd/\lambda \ll 1$, 将 P, Q 作泰勒展开为

$$P = (T + \Delta T \cos \delta) \left(1 + i\Delta\Psi \cos \delta - \frac{1}{2} \Delta\Psi^2 \cos^2 \delta \right),$$

$$Q = (T - \Delta T \cos \delta) \left(1 - i\Delta\Psi \cos \delta - \frac{1}{2} \Delta\Psi^2 \cos^2 \delta \right),$$

$$\text{设 } a_0 = \left[T \left(1 - \frac{1}{4} \Delta\Psi^2 \right) + i \frac{1}{2} \Delta T \Delta\Psi \right],$$

$$a_1 = \left[\frac{1}{2} \Delta T \left(1 - \frac{3}{8} \Delta\Psi^2 \right) + \frac{1}{2} i T \Delta\Psi \right],$$

$$a_2 = \left(-\frac{1}{8} T \Delta\Psi^2 + i \frac{1}{4} \Delta T \Delta\Psi \right),$$

$$a_3 = \left(\frac{1}{16} \Delta T \Delta\Psi^2 \right),$$

$$P + Q = 2a_0 + 4a_2 \cos 2\delta,$$

$$P - Q = 4a_1 \cos \delta - 4a_3 \cos 3\delta$$

则

$$\hat{T}_{x-y}(x) = \frac{1}{2} e^{i\psi} \begin{vmatrix} 2a_0 + 4a_2 \cos 2\delta & 4a_1 \cos \delta - 4a_3 \cos 3\delta \\ 4a_1 \cos \delta - 4a_3 \cos 3\delta & 2a_0 + 4a_2 \cos 2\delta \end{vmatrix} \quad (6)$$

1.1.1 读出光为线偏振光时,衍射光场的偏振特性
设

则透过偏振全息光栅后,透射光场

$$E_t(x) = \hat{T}_{x-y}(x) E_i \quad (8)$$

$$E_i = E_{i0} \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha \\ \sin \alpha \end{vmatrix} \quad (7)$$

得

$$E_t = \frac{1}{2} E_{i0} \exp(i\psi) \begin{vmatrix} (2a_0 + 4a_2 \cos 2\delta) \cos \alpha + (4a_1 \cos \delta - 4a_3 \cos 3\delta) \sin \alpha \\ (4a_1 \cos \delta - 4a_3 \cos 3\delta) \cos \alpha + (2a_0 + 4a_2 \cos 2\delta) \sin \alpha \end{vmatrix} \quad (9)$$

将透射光场作傅里叶展开^[17-18]

$$E_t(x) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{m=+\infty} D_m \exp(im\delta) \quad (10)$$

$$E_t(x) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{m=+\infty} D_m \exp\left(\frac{i2\pi mx}{\Lambda}\right)$$

$$D_m(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\Lambda} \int_0^\Lambda E_t(x) \exp(-im\delta) dx \quad (11)$$

又 $\delta = 2\pi x/\Lambda$, 所以

则第 m 阶衍射光的偏振特性就由透射光场的傅里叶矢量系数 D_m 决定.

将式(9)展开得

$$E_t = E_{i0} \exp(i\psi) \left\{ a_0 \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha \\ \sin \alpha \end{vmatrix} + a_2 [\exp(i2\delta) + \exp(-i2\delta)] \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha \\ \sin \alpha \end{vmatrix} + a_1 [\exp(i\delta) + \exp(-i\delta)] \begin{vmatrix} \sin \alpha \\ \cos \alpha \end{vmatrix} - a_3 [\exp(i3\delta) + \exp(-i3\delta)] \begin{vmatrix} \sin \alpha \\ \cos \alpha \end{vmatrix} \right\} \quad (12)$$

则

$$D_0 = E_{i0} \exp(i\psi) a_0 \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha \\ \sin \alpha \end{vmatrix},$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_{\pm 1} &= E_{i0} \exp(i\psi) a_1 \begin{vmatrix} \sin \alpha \\ \cos \alpha \end{vmatrix}, \\ D_{\pm 2} &= E_{i0} \exp(i\psi) a_2 \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha \\ \sin \alpha \end{vmatrix}, \\ D_{\pm 3} &= E_{i0} \exp(i\psi) a_3 \begin{vmatrix} \sin \alpha \\ \cos \alpha \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

衍射光仍为线偏振光,且 0 级,±2 级等偶数级次的衍射光偏振方向与读出光相同,±1 级,±3 级等奇数级次的衍射光与 x 轴的夹角为 β ,且 $\beta = \pi/2 - \alpha$.

1.1.2 读出光为圆偏振光时衍射光场的偏振特性
设左旋圆偏振

$$E_i = E_{i0} \exp(i\varphi_x) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{bmatrix} \quad (14)$$

得

$$E_t = \frac{1}{2} E_{i0} \exp(i\varphi_x) \exp(i\psi) \left| \begin{array}{l} (2a_0 + 4a_2 \cos 2\delta) + i4(a_1 \cos \delta - a_3 \cos 3\delta) \\ 4(a_1 \cos \delta - a_3 \cos 3\delta) + i(2a_0 + 4a_2 \cos 2\delta) \end{array} \right| \quad (15)$$

展开得

$$E_t = E_{i0} \exp(i\varphi_x) \exp(i\psi) \left\{ a_0 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{bmatrix} + a_2 [\exp(i2\delta) + \exp(-i2\delta)] \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{bmatrix} + ia_1 [\exp(i\delta) + \exp(-i\delta)] \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{bmatrix} + ia_3 [\exp(i3\delta) + \exp(-i3\delta)] \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{bmatrix} \right\} \quad (16)$$

可见

$$D_0 = E_{i0} \exp(i\psi) \exp(i\varphi_x) a_0 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{bmatrix}, \text{左旋};$$

$$D_{\pm 1} = iE_{i0} \exp(i\psi) \exp(i\varphi_x) a_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{bmatrix}, \text{右旋};$$

$$D_{\pm 2} = E_{i0} \exp(i\psi) \exp(i\varphi_x) a_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{bmatrix}, \text{左旋};$$

$$D_{\pm 3} = iE_{i0} \exp(i\psi) \exp(i\varphi_x) a_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{bmatrix}, \text{右旋}.$$

同理,若读出光是右旋圆偏振光,则

$$D_0 = E_{i0} \exp(i\psi) \exp(i\varphi_x) a_0 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{bmatrix}, \text{右旋};$$

$$D_{\pm 1} = -iE_{i0} \exp(i\psi) \exp(i\varphi_x) a_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{bmatrix}, \text{左旋};$$

$$D_{\pm 2} = E_{i0} \exp(i\psi) \exp(i\varphi_x) a_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{bmatrix}, \text{右旋};$$

$$D_{\pm 3} = iE_{i0} \exp(i\psi) \exp(i\varphi_x) a_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{bmatrix}, \text{左旋}.$$

若读出光是左旋或右旋圆偏振光时,其中 0 级、±2 级偶数级次的衍射光是与读出光同方向的圆偏振,±1 级、±3 级奇数级次的衍射光是与读出光反方向的圆偏振.

1.2 r 和 s 是相互正交的圆偏振光全息图的透射矩阵

设两相互垂直的圆偏振光 r, s , 参考光 r 的为右旋圆偏振,物光 s 为左旋圆偏振,两束光强度相等.在琼斯矢量坐标系中, r 和 s 可以分别表示为

$$r = E_0 \begin{bmatrix} e^{i\varphi_r} \\ e^{i(\varphi_r - \frac{\pi}{2})} \end{bmatrix}, s = E_0 \begin{bmatrix} e^{i\varphi_s} \\ e^{i(\varphi_s + \frac{\pi}{2})} \end{bmatrix} \quad (17)$$

则合成光场 E 可表示为

$$E = \begin{bmatrix} E_0 \cos \frac{\delta}{2} \\ E_0 \sin \frac{\delta}{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad (18)$$

由式(18)可见,不论 δ 为什么值,合成光场总为强度不变的线偏振光,只不过偏振方向随 δ 的不同而不同.合成光场的偏振方向随 δ 的变化如图 3.

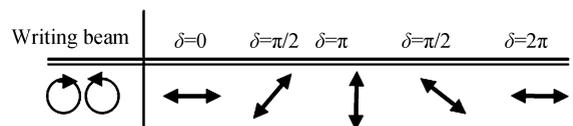


图 3 两正交圆偏振合成光场偏振态随 δ 的变化
Fig. 3 Relationship between the polarization state of interference field and the phase difference δ for two orthogonal circular polarized beams

δ 处合成偏振光场的主轴方向与 x 轴的夹角为 $\delta/2$. 设稳态下, $\delta=0$ 处的振幅透射琼斯矩阵为

$$\hat{T}_{a0} = \begin{vmatrix} T_c & 0 \\ 0 & T_o \end{vmatrix} \quad (19)$$

在 δ 处振幅的透射矩阵相当于 $\delta=0$ 处的主轴方向转过 $\delta/2$ 角度, 即 δ 处透射矩阵为

$$\hat{T}_a = R(-\frac{\delta}{2}) \hat{T}_{a0} R(\frac{\delta}{2}) \quad (20)$$

得

$$T_a = \begin{vmatrix} T + \Delta T \cos \delta & \Delta T \sin \delta \\ \Delta T \sin \delta & T - \Delta T \cos \delta \end{vmatrix} \quad (21)$$

同理, 设 $\delta=0$ 处的相位透射琼斯矩阵设为

$$T_{p0} = \begin{vmatrix} e^{i\psi_c} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\psi_o} \end{vmatrix} \quad (22)$$

在 δ 处位相的透射矩阵相当于 $\delta=0$ 处的主轴方向转过 $\delta/2$ 角度, 即 δ 处透射矩阵为

$$\hat{T}_p = R(-\frac{\delta}{2}) \hat{T}_{p0} R(\frac{\delta}{2}) \quad (23)$$

则

$$T_p = e^{i\psi} \begin{vmatrix} \cos \Delta\psi + i \sin \Delta\psi \cos \delta & i \sin \Delta\psi \sin \delta \\ i \sin \Delta\psi \sin \delta & \cos \Delta\psi - i \sin \Delta\psi \cos \delta \end{vmatrix} \quad (24)$$

总的透射矩阵

$$\hat{T} = \hat{T}_a \times \hat{T}_p = \exp(i\psi) \begin{vmatrix} (T \cos \Delta\psi + i \Delta T \sin \Delta\psi) + (i T \sin \Delta\psi + \Delta T \cos \Delta\psi) \cos \delta & (i T \sin \Delta\psi + \Delta T \cos \Delta\psi) \sin \delta \\ (i T \sin \Delta\psi + \Delta T \cos \Delta\psi) \cos \delta & (T \cos \Delta\psi + i \Delta T \sin \Delta\psi) - (i T \sin \Delta\psi + \Delta T \cos \Delta\psi) \sin \delta \end{vmatrix} \quad (25)$$

1.2.1 若读出光是线偏振光

设

$$E_i = E_{i0} \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha \\ \sin \alpha \end{vmatrix} \quad (26)$$

则衍射光场

$$E_t = E_{i0} \exp(i\psi) \begin{vmatrix} [(T \cos \Delta\psi + i \Delta T \sin \Delta\psi) + (i T \sin \Delta\psi + \Delta T \cos \Delta\psi) \cos \delta] \cos \alpha + (i T \sin \Delta\psi + \Delta T \cos \Delta\psi) \sin \delta \sin \alpha \\ (i T \sin \Delta\psi + \Delta T \cos \Delta\psi) \sin \delta \cos \alpha + [(T \cos \Delta\psi + i \Delta T \sin \Delta\psi) - (i T \sin \Delta\psi + \Delta T \cos \Delta\psi) \cos \delta] \sin \alpha \end{vmatrix} \quad (27)$$

将式(26)展开得

$$E_t = E_{i0} \exp(i\psi) (T \cos \Delta\psi + i \Delta T \sin \Delta\psi) \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha \\ \sin \alpha \end{vmatrix} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} E_{i0} \exp(i\psi) (\Delta T \cos \Delta\psi + i T \sin \Delta\psi) \exp(-i\alpha) \cdot \exp(i\delta) \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{vmatrix} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} E_{i0} \exp(i\psi) (\Delta T \cos \Delta\psi + i T \sin \Delta\psi) \exp(i\alpha) \exp(-i\delta) \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ +i \end{vmatrix} \quad (28)$$

则线偏振为

$$D_0 = E_{i0} \exp(i\psi) (T \cos \Delta\psi + i \Delta T \sin \Delta\psi) \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha \\ \sin \alpha \end{vmatrix}$$

左旋圆偏振为

$$D_{+1} = \frac{1}{2} E_{i0} \exp(i\psi) (\Delta T \cos \Delta\psi + i T \sin \Delta\psi) \cdot$$

$$\exp(i\alpha) \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ +i \end{vmatrix}$$

右旋圆偏振为

$$D_{-1} = \frac{1}{2} E_{i0} \exp(i\psi) (\Delta T \cos \Delta\psi + i T \sin \Delta\psi) \cdot$$

$$\exp(-i\alpha) \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{vmatrix}$$

若读出光是线偏振光, 且 0 级衍射光是与读出光偏振方向相同的线偏振光, +1 级衍射光是左旋圆偏振光, -1 级衍射光是右旋圆偏振光.

1.2.2 若读出光是圆偏振光

设左旋圆偏振为

$$E_i = E_{i0} \exp(i\varphi_x) \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{vmatrix} \quad (29)$$

则衍射光场

$$E_t = E_{i0} \exp(i\psi) \exp(i\varphi_x) \begin{vmatrix} (T \cos \Delta\psi + i \Delta T \sin \Delta\psi) + (i T \sin \Delta\psi + \Delta T \cos \Delta\psi) \cos \delta + (i \Delta T \cos \Delta\psi - T \sin \Delta\psi) \sin \delta \\ (i T \cos \Delta\psi - \Delta T \sin \Delta\psi) + (T \sin \Delta\psi - i \Delta T \cos \Delta\psi) \cos \delta + (i T \sin \Delta\psi + \Delta T \cos \Delta\psi) \sin \delta \end{vmatrix} \quad (30)$$

将式(30)展开得

$$E_t = E_{i0} \exp(i\psi) \exp(i\varphi_x) \left\{ (T \cos \Delta\psi + i\Delta T \sin \Delta\psi) \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ +i \end{vmatrix} + (iT \sin \Delta\psi + \Delta T \cos \Delta\psi) \exp(i\delta) \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{vmatrix} \right\} \quad (31)$$

可见左旋圆偏振为

$$D_0 = E_{i0} \exp(i\psi) \exp(i\varphi_x) (T \cos \Delta\psi + i\Delta T \sin \Delta\psi) \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ +i \end{vmatrix} \quad (32)$$

右旋圆偏振为

$$D_{+1} = E_{i0} \exp(i\psi) \exp(i\varphi_x) (iT \sin \Delta\psi + \Delta T \cos \Delta\psi) \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{vmatrix} \quad (33)$$

同理,若读出光是右旋圆偏振,得

$$D_0 = E_{i0} \exp(i\psi) \exp(i\varphi_x) (T \cos \Delta\psi + i\Delta T \sin \Delta\psi) \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{vmatrix} \quad (34)$$

左旋圆偏振为

$$D_{-1} = E_{i0} \exp(i\psi) \exp(i\varphi_x) (\Delta T \cos \Delta\psi + iT \sin \Delta\psi) \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ +i \end{vmatrix} \quad (35)$$

若读出光是左旋圆偏振光,则0级衍射光是与读出光偏振状态相同的左旋圆偏振,+1级衍射光是与读出光偏振状态相反的右旋圆偏振.若读出光是右旋圆偏振光,0级衍射光是与读出光偏振状态相同的右旋圆偏振,-1级衍射光是与读出光偏振状态相反的左旋圆偏振.

2 MO/PVA 膜中偏振全息光栅中各级衍射效率的理论计算

由衍射光场

$$E_t(x) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{m=+\infty} D_m \exp(im\delta)$$

得第 m 级衍射光束的衍射效率为^[17]

$$\eta_m = |D_m|^2 / |E_{i0}|^2 \quad (36)$$

甲基橙-PVA 膜的记录偏振全息光栅时,记录光波长是 514 nm,读出光的波长是 632.8 nm,膜厚 $d=50 \mu\text{m}$,由于甲基橙-PVA 膜对 632.8 nm 的光吸收很少,因而透射率 $T \approx 1$, $\Delta T \approx 0$,折射率变化为^[8]: $\Delta n_{//} = -2.0 \times 10^{-3}$, $\Delta n_{\perp} = 1.5 \times 10^{-4}$.

当写入光 r 、 s 是相互垂直的线偏振光,读出光是与 x 轴夹角为 α 的线偏振光

$$\eta_0 = \frac{|D_0|^2}{|E_{i0}|^2} = |a_0|^2 \approx 0.86$$

$$\eta_{\pm 1} = \frac{|D_{\pm 1}|^2}{|E_{i0}|^2} = |a_1|^2 \approx 0.07$$

$$\eta_{\pm 2} = \frac{|D_{\pm 2}|^2}{|E_{i0}|^2} = |a_2|^2 \approx 0$$

$$\eta_{\pm 3} = \frac{|D_{\pm 3}|^2}{|E_{i0}|^2} = |a_3|^2 \approx 0$$

同理,读出光是圆偏振时与线偏振光的情况各阶衍射效率完全相同.

当 r 和 s 是相互正交的圆偏振光,读出光是线偏振光时

$$\eta_0 = \frac{|D_0|^2}{|E_{i0}|^2} = |T \cos \Delta\psi|^2 \approx 0.74$$

$$\eta_{\pm 1} = \frac{|D_{\pm 1}|^2}{|E_{i0}|^2} = \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} iT \sin \Delta\psi \right|^2 \approx 0.13$$

若读出光左旋为圆偏振,则

$$\eta_0 = \frac{|D_0|^2}{|E_{i0}|^2} = |T \cos \Delta\psi|^2 \approx 0.74$$

$$\eta_{+1} = \frac{|D_{+1}|^2}{|E_{i0}|^2} = |iT \sin \Delta\psi|^2 \approx 0.26$$

若读出光是右旋圆偏振,则

$$\eta_0 = \frac{|D_0|^2}{|E_{i0}|^2} = |T \cos \Delta\psi|^2 \approx 0.74$$

$$\eta_{-1} = \frac{|D_{-1}|^2}{|E_{i0}|^2} = |iT \sin \Delta\psi|^2 \approx 0.26$$

该方法对衍射效率的计算结果与 Tizhi Huang^[8]等报道的结果相一致.

3 结论

本文从偏振全息的透射琼斯矩阵出发,运用傅里叶展开法,对物光,参考光不同的偏振态组合的情况下所记录的偏振全息中,用不同偏振态的读出光读出时,衍射光场中可能出现的衍射级次及其偏振特性进行了详细的理论分析.并以 MO/PVA 膜为例,对各阶衍射光的衍射效率进行了理论计算,得出了合理的结论.

参考文献

- [1] BLUME H, BADER L, LUTY F. Bi-directional holographic information storage based on the optical reorientation of FA centers in KCl: Na[J]. *Opt Commun*, 1974, **12**(2): 147-151.
- [2] BORELLI N F, CHODAK J B, HARES G B. Optically induced anisotropy in photo-chromic glasses[J]. *J Appl Phys*, 1979, **50**(9): 5978-5987.
- [3] SHANKOFF T A. Recording holograms in luminescent materials[J]. *Appl Opt*, 1969, **8**(11): 2282-2284.
- [4] TODOROV T L, NIKOLOVA, TOMAVA N. Polarization holography. 1: A new high-efficiency organic material with reversible photoinduced birefringence [J]. *Applied Optics*, 1984, **23**(23): 4309-4312.
- [5] TODOROV T, NIKOLOVA L, TOMAVA N. Polarization holography. 2: Polarization holographic gratings in photoanisotropic materials with and without intrinsic birefringence[J]. *Appl Opt*, 1984, **23**(24): 4588-4591.

- [6] WANG Chang-shun, ZHANG Ya-na, WEI Zhen-qian, *et al.* Incoherent-to-coherent optical conversion by means of azobenzene liquid-crystalline film[J]. *Acta Photonica Sinica*, 1990, **28**(3): 214-217.
王长顺, 张娅娜, 魏振乾, 等. 一种新的非相干-相干光学转换方法[J]. 光子学报, 1990, **28**(3): 214-217.
- [7] TODOROV T, NIKOLOVA L, STOYANOVA K. Polarization holography. 3: Some applications of polarization holographic recording[J]. *Appl Opt*, 1985, **24**(6): 785-788.
- [8] HUANG TI-ZHI, WAGNER K H. Diffraction analysis of photoanisotropic holography: an anisotropic saturation model [J]. *JOSA B*, 1996, **13**(2): 282-299.
- [9] HUANG Ti-zhi, WAGNER K H. Photoanisotropic incoherent-to-coherent optical conversion [J]. *Appl Opt*, 1993, **32**(11): 1888-1900.
- [10] HUANG Ti-zhi, WAGNER K H. Holographic diffraction in photoanisotropic organic materials[J]. *JOSA A*, 1993, **10**(2): 306-315.
- [11] HUANG Ti-zhi, WAGNER K H. Real-time joint transform correlation with photoanisotropic dye-polymer films[J]. *Appl Opt*, 1994, **33**(32): 7634-7645.
- [12] DENG Xue-feng, LIU Zi-feng, ZHANG Yan-jie, *et al.* Studies of optical storage characteristics in the methylorange doped PVA film [J]. *Acta Photonica Sinica*, 2002, **31**(12): 1501-1504.
邓雪枫, 陆子凤, 张彦杰, 等. 甲基橙偶氮染料掺杂聚乙烯醇薄膜的光存储特性研究 [J]. 光子学报, 2002, **31**(12): 1501-1504.
- [13] KOEK W D, BHATTACHARYA N, BREAT J. Holographic simultaneous readout polarization multiplexing based on photoinduced anisotropy in bacteriorhodopsin [J]. *Opt Lett*, 2004, **29**(1): 101-103.
- [14] MENKE Neimule, YAO Bao-li, WANG Ying-li, *et al.* Photoinduced anisotropy in pyrrolfulgide/PMMA film [J]. *Acta Photonica Sinica*, 2004, **33**(5): 581-584.
门克内木乐, 姚保利, 王英利, 等. 吡咯俘精酸酐的光致各向异性研究 [J]. 光子学报, 2004, **33**(5): 581-584.
- [15] RAMOS-GARCIA R, DELGADO-MACUIL R, ITURBE-CASULLO D, *et al.* Polarization dependence on the holographic recording in spiropyran-doped polymers [J]. *Optical and Quantum Electronics*, 2003, **35**: 641 - 650.
- [16] YU Mei-wen, ZHANG Cun-lin. Transmission matrix of polarization holograms in the photoinduce anisropic recording material [J]. *Acta Physica Sinica*, 1992, **11**(5): 759-765.
于美文, 张存林. 光致各向异性记录介质偏振全息图的透射矩阵 [J]. 物理学报, 1992, **11**(5): 759-765.
- [17] TERVO J, TURUNEN J. Paraxial-domain diffractive elements with 100% efficiency based on polarization gratings [J]. *Opt Lett*, 2000, **25**(11): 785-786.
- [18] FRANCO G. Measuring Stokes parameters by means of a polarization grating [J]. *Opt Lett*, 1999, **24**(9): 584-587.

Theoretical Analysis for the Diffraction Optical Field in Polarized Holograph

YANG Xiu-qin¹, ZHANG Chun-ping², QI Sheng-wen³

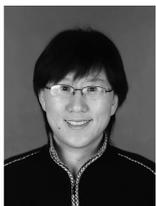
(1 Department of Physics, Qufu Normal University, Qufu, Shandong 273165, China)

(2 Department of Physics, Nankai University, Tianjin 300071, China)

(3 Department of Physics, Dezhou University, Dezhou, Shandong 253023, China)

Abstract: Polarized holograph can be recorded in the photoinduced anisotropy medium. By the transmission matrix of polarization holograms and making Fourier expand in the diffracted optical field, the polarization characters of diffracted beams are analyzed when the recording beams and the reading beam at different polarized combination. Moreover, the diffraction efficiencies are calculated when the polarized holograph is recorded in methyl orange-polyvinyl alcohol film.

Key words: Photoinduced anisotropy; Polarized holograph; Transmittance matrix; Diffraction efficiency



YANG Xiu-qin was born in 1969. She received her Ph. D. degree from Nankai University in 2006. Now she is an associate professor at Qufu Normal University. Her major research interests focus on nonlinear optical materials.