题: 一束自然光通过光轴夹角为45度的线偏振器后,又通过了一个λ/4波片,快轴与X轴的夹角为30度,再通过一个λ/2波片,快轴与X轴的夹角为45度,再通过一个λ/8波片,快轴与X轴的夹角为60度,再通过一个λ/2波片,快轴与X轴的夹角为45度,再通过一个λ/2波片,快轴与X轴的夹角为60度,再通过一个λ/4波片,快轴与X轴的夹角为30度,计算透射光的偏振态。

§ 15-6 偏振的矩阵表示

- 一、偏振光的表示
- 二、偏振光的琼斯(Jones)矢量表示
- 三、偏振器件的琼斯(Jones)矩阵表示
- 四、偏振光的斯托克斯(Stokes)矢量表示
- 五、偏振器件的穆勒 (Mueller) 矩阵表示
- 六、偏振光的邦加(Poincare)球表示

偏振光的表示

1、线偏振光的分解

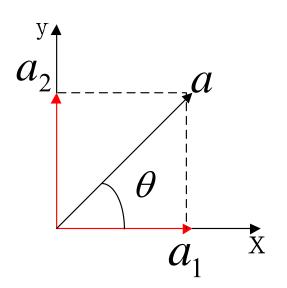
$$a_{1} = a \cos \theta, a_{2} = a \sin \theta$$

$$\vec{E} = \vec{x}_{0} a_{1} \cos (\alpha - \omega t + \varphi_{o})$$

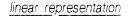
$$+ \vec{y}_{0} a_{2} \cos (\alpha - \omega t + \varphi_{o})$$

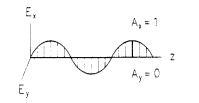
$$= \left[\vec{x}_{0} a_{1} + \vec{y}_{0} a_{2} \right] \cos (\alpha - \omega t + \varphi_{o})$$

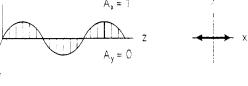
复振幅: $\tilde{E} = \vec{x}_0 a_1 e^{i\alpha} + \vec{y}_0 a_2 e^{i\alpha}$

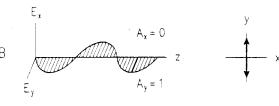


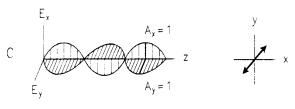
wave representation

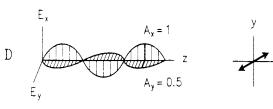










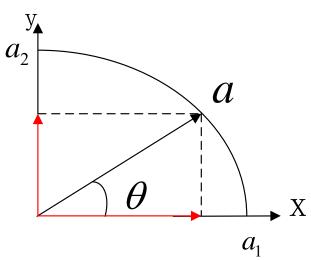


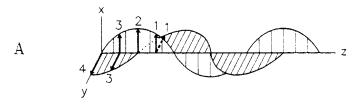
2、圆偏振光的分解

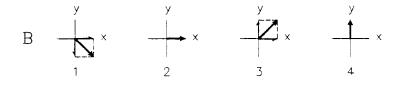
$$E_{x} = a_{1} \cos(\alpha_{1} - \omega t)$$

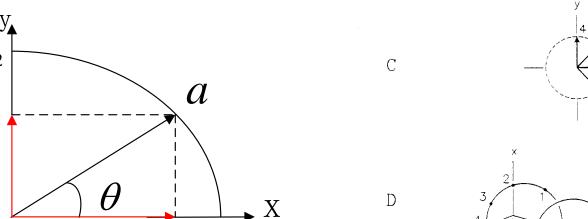
$$E_{y} = a_{2} \cos(\alpha_{1} - \omega t + \delta)$$

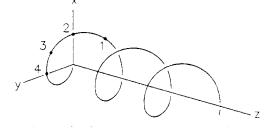
$$a_1 = a_2, \delta = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$$











3、椭圆偏振光的分解

$$\begin{split} \vec{E}_x &= \vec{x}_0 a_1 \cos(\alpha_1 - \omega t) \\ \vec{E}_y &= \vec{y}_0 a_2 \cos(\alpha_1 - \omega t + \delta) \\ \tilde{E} &= \vec{x}_0 a_1 e^{i\alpha_1} + \vec{y}_0 a_2 e^{i(\alpha_1 + \delta)} \\ a_1 &\neq a_2, 0 < \delta < \pi \quad \text{左旋椭圆光。} \end{split}$$

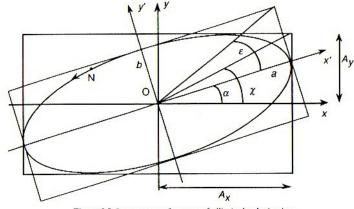


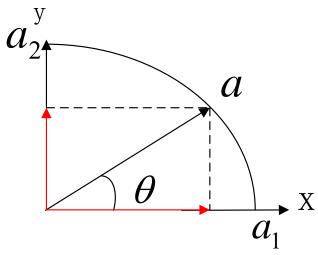
Figure I.2 Parameters of a state of elliptical polarization

$$a_1 \neq a_2, \pi < \delta < 2\pi$$
 右旋椭圆光。

方位角α(azimuth);

椭偏度ε(ellipticity);

旋向(handedness,手性).



所以任意一个偏振光都可表示为:

- a. 光矢量互相垂直
- b.沿同一方向传播且位相差恒定

的两个线偏振光的合成。因此偏振光可表示如下:

$$\begin{split} \vec{E} &= E_x \vec{x}_0 + E_y \vec{y}_0 \\ &= \vec{x}_0 a_1 e^{i(\alpha_1 - \omega t)} + \vec{y}_0 a_2 e^{i(\alpha_2 - \omega t)} \\ E_y &= a_1 e^{i(\alpha_1 - \omega t)} \\ E_y &= a_2 e^{i(\alpha_2 - \omega t)} \end{split}$$

省去公共因子,用复振幅表示为

$$\widetilde{E}_{x} = a_{1}e^{i\alpha_{1}}$$

$$\widetilde{E}_{y} = a_{2}e^{i\alpha_{2}}$$

4、正交偏振

设有两列偏振光,其偏振态由复振幅E₁和E₂表示

$$E_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} E_{1x} \\ E_{1y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{1} \\ B_{1} \end{bmatrix}, E_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} E_{2x} \\ E_{2y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{2} \\ B_{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

如果它们满足条件:

$$E_1 \bullet E_2^* = 0$$
 $\widetilde{E}_{1x}\widetilde{E}_{2x}^* + \widetilde{E}_{1y}\widetilde{E}_{2y}^* = 0$

*表示复数共轭。则这两个偏振光是正交的,它们是一对正交偏振态

光矢量的振动方向互相垂直的两列线偏振光是正交的。

左旋圆偏振光和右旋圆偏振光是正交的。

任何一种偏振态均可分解为两个正交的偏振态。

二、偏振光的琼斯(Jones)矢量表示

$$\begin{cases} \widetilde{E}_x = a_1 e^{i\alpha_1} \\ \widetilde{E}_y = a_2 e^{i\alpha_2} \end{cases}$$

$$\widetilde{E} = \begin{bmatrix} \widetilde{E}_{x} \\ \widetilde{E}_{y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1}e^{i\alpha_{1}} \\ a_{2}e^{i\alpha_{2}} \end{bmatrix} = a_{1}e^{i\alpha_{1}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ a_{2}e^{i(\alpha_{2}-\alpha_{1})} \\ a_{1} \end{bmatrix}$$

为琼斯矢量

通常将上式归一化,有

$$E = \frac{a_1}{\sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{a_2}{a_1} e^{i(\alpha_2 - \alpha_1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

设
$$\delta = \alpha_2 - \alpha_1$$
, $a = \frac{a_2}{a_1}$,

$$E = \frac{a_1}{\sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ ae^{i\delta} \end{bmatrix}$$
 称为归一化的琼斯矢量

1、线偏振光的归一化琼斯矢量:

若光矢量沿x轴,
$$a_1 = 1, a_2 = 0$$
,则: $E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

若光矢量与x轴成 θ 角,振幅为 a 的线偏振光

有
$$a_1 = a \cos \theta, a_2 = a \sin \theta, \delta = 0$$
 则
$$E = \frac{1}{a} \begin{bmatrix} a \cos \theta \\ a \sin \theta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

2、求长轴沿x轴,长短轴之比是2:1的右旋椭圆偏振光的 归一化琼斯矢量。

根据已知条件有:

$$\widetilde{E}_x = 2a$$
 , $\widetilde{E}_y = ae^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}}$, $\left|\widetilde{E}_x\right|^2 + \left|\widetilde{E}_y\right|^2 = 5a^2$

归一化琼斯矢量为

$$E_{t=1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5a^2}} \begin{bmatrix} 2a \\ ae^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -i \end{bmatrix}$$

三、偏振器件的琼斯(Jones)矩阵表示

设入射光为
$$\widetilde{E}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 \\ B_1 \end{bmatrix}$$
,经过偏振器件之后,出射光为 $\widetilde{E}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} A_2 \\ B_2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{cases} A_2 = g_{11}A_1 + g_{12}B_1 \\ B_2 = g_{21}A_1 + g_{22}B_1 \end{cases}$$

写成矩阵形式:
$$\begin{bmatrix} A_2 \\ B_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} g_{11}, & g_{12} \\ g_{21}, & g_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_1 \\ B_1 \end{bmatrix} = G \begin{bmatrix} A_1 \\ B_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

式中矩阵
$$G=\begin{bmatrix}g_{11},&g_{12}\\g_{21},&g_{22}\end{bmatrix}$$
称为该器件的琼斯矩阵。

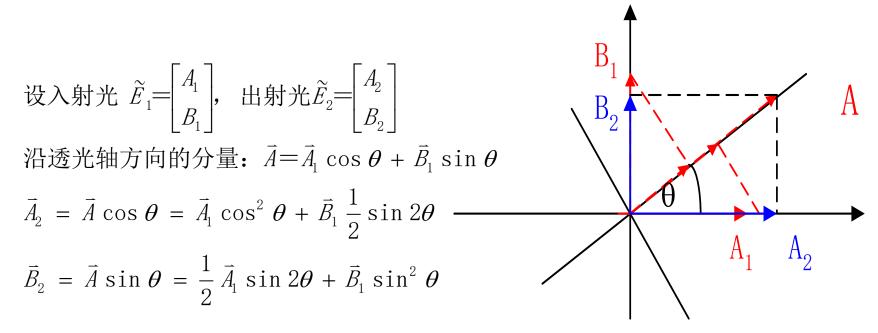
如果偏振光琼斯矩阵为相继通过N个偏振器件,则

$$E_2 = G_N G_{N-1} ... G_2 G_1 E_1$$



求透光轴与x轴成θ角的线偏振器的琼斯矩阵

解: 光线的偏振状态为:

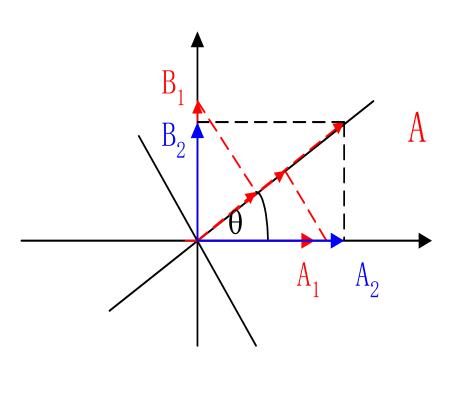


可知:
$$g_{11} = \cos^2 \theta$$
, $g_{12} = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta$

$$g_{21} = \frac{1}{2}\sin 2\theta, \quad g_{22} = \sin^2 \theta$$

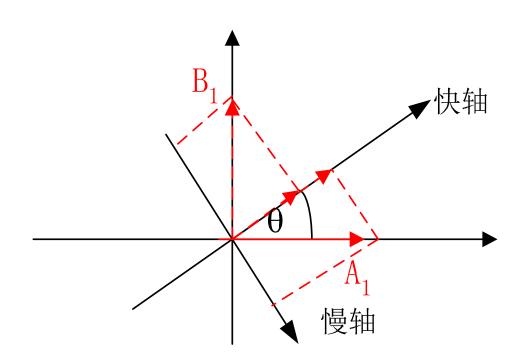
由此得线偏振器的琼斯矩阵为:

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} \cos^2 \theta & \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \\ \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta & \sin^2 \theta \end{bmatrix}$$





有一快轴与x轴成θ角,产生位相差为δ的波片,试求其琼斯矩阵



设入射偏振光为

$$egin{bmatrix} A_1 \ B_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

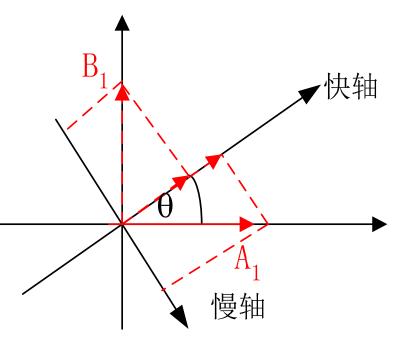
 A_1 和 B_1 在波片的快、慢轴上的分量为**:**

$$\vec{A}_{1}' = \vec{A}_{1} \cos \theta + \vec{B}_{1} \sin \theta$$

$$\vec{B}_{1}' = \vec{A}_{1} \sin \theta - \vec{B}_{1} \cos \theta$$

写成矩阵形式:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \vec{A}_1' \\ \vec{B}_1' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & -\cos \theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \vec{A}_1 \\ \vec{B}_1 \end{bmatrix}$$



偏振光透过波片后,在快轴和慢轴上的复振幅为:

$$\vec{A}_1'' = \vec{A}_1'$$

$$\vec{B}_1'' = \vec{B}_1' \exp i\delta$$

因而透过波片后有:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \vec{A}_1 \\ \vec{B}_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \exp(i\delta) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \vec{A}_1 \\ \vec{B}_1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \exp(i\delta) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & -\cos\theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \vec{A}_1 \\ \vec{B}_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{A}_2 = \vec{A}_1'' \cos \theta + \vec{B}_1'' \sin \theta$$

$$\vec{B}_2 = \vec{A}_1 \sin \theta - \vec{B}_1 \cos \theta$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \vec{A}_2 \\ \vec{B}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta, \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta, -\cos \theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \vec{A}_1'' \\ \vec{B}_1'' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \vec{A}_2 \\ \vec{B}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & -\cos \theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \exp(i\delta) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & -\cos \theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \vec{A}_1 \\ \vec{B}_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \cos \frac{\delta}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 - i \tan \frac{\delta}{2} \cos 2\theta & -i \tan \frac{\delta}{2} \sin 2\theta \\ -i \tan \frac{\delta}{2} \sin 2\theta & 1 + i \tan \frac{\delta}{2} \cos 2\theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \vec{A}_1 \\ \vec{B}_1 \end{bmatrix} \exp \left(i \frac{\delta}{2} \right)$$

$$G = \cos \frac{\delta}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 - i \tan \frac{\delta}{2} \cos 2\theta & -i \tan \frac{\delta}{2} \sin 2\theta \\ -i \tan \frac{\delta}{2} \sin 2\theta & 1 + i \tan \frac{\delta}{2} \cos 2\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

当
$$\theta$$
=45°时

$$G = \cos \frac{\delta}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -i \tan \frac{\delta}{2} \\ -i \tan \frac{\delta}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \frac{\delta}{2} & -i \sin \frac{\delta}{2} \\ -i \sin \frac{\delta}{2} & \cos \frac{\delta}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$



自然光通过光轴夹角为45度的线偏振器后,又通过了1/4、1/2和1/8波片,快轴沿波片Y轴,试用琼斯矩阵计算透射光的偏振态。

解: 自然光通过起偏器,成为线偏振光,其琼斯矢量为:

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_1 \\ B_1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $\lambda/4$ 波片, $\lambda/2$, $\lambda/8$ 波片的琼斯矩阵分别为

$$G_{\lambda/4} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{bmatrix}, G_{\lambda/2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, G_{\lambda/8} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}} \end{bmatrix}$$

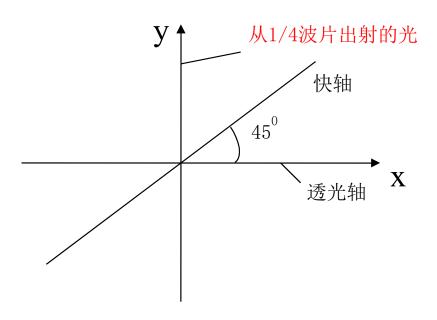
$$G = G_{\lambda/8} G_{\lambda/2} G_{\lambda/4} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}} \end{bmatrix}$$

出射光为:

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_2 \\ B_2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} \end{bmatrix}$$

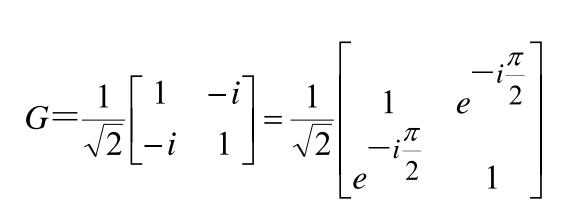


为了决定一圆偏振光的旋向,可将1/4波片置于检偏器之前,再将1/4波片转到消光位置。这时发现1/4波片的快轴是这样的:它沿顺时针方向转45度才与检偏器的透光轴重合,问该圆偏振光是左旋还是右旋?



$$E_{\mathbb{H}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2) 判断波片快轴方向。此时波片的矩阵:



快轴

$$E_{\lambda} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{x}e^{ikz} \\ A_{y}e^{i(kz+\delta)} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} e^{ikz} \\ e^{i(kz+\delta)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\exists P E_{\mu} = GE_{\lambda}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1, & e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}}, 1 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} e^{ikz} \\ e^{i(kz+\delta)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbb{E}\left[0\right] = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} e^{ikz} + e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{i(kz+\delta)} \\ e^{i(kz-\frac{\pi}{2})} + e^{i(kz+\delta)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e^{ikz} + e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}}e^{i(kz+\delta)} = 0$$

即 $e^{i\left(\delta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = -1$,解得: $\delta = -\frac{\pi}{2}$
 $E_{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e^{i(kz)}\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}} \end{bmatrix}$ 为右旋光。

四、偏振光的斯托克斯(Stokes)矢量表示

1、Stokes 矢量表示定义

1、Stokes 矢量表示定义

$$\begin{bmatrix} S_0 \\ S_1 \\ S_2 \\ S_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I_0 \\ I_x - I_y \\ I_{+45^o} - I_{-45^o} \\ I_{rcp} - I_{lcp} \end{bmatrix} \qquad E = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \exp(i\alpha_1) \\ a_2 \exp(i\alpha_2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\delta = \alpha_2 - \alpha_1$$

$$E = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \exp(i\alpha_1) \\ a_2 \exp(i\alpha_2) \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\delta = \alpha_2 - \alpha_1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} S_0 \\ S_1 \\ S_2 \\ S_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1^2 + a_2^2 \\ a_1^2 - a_2^2 \\ 2a_1 a_2 \cos \delta \\ 2a_1 a_2 \sin \delta \end{bmatrix}$$

部分偏振光

■自然光

$$S_1 = S_2 = S_3 = 0$$

■部分偏振光

$$0 < S_1^2 + S_2^2 + S_3^2 < S_0^2$$

■偏振光

$$S_1^2 + S_2^2 + S_3^2 = S_0^2$$

Degree of Polarization (DOP)

• 偏振度(DOP)

$$DOP = \frac{\sqrt{S_1^2 + S_2^2 + S_3^2}}{S_0}$$

• 偏振光 DOP=1; 部分偏振光 DOP<1; 完全 非偏振光 DOP=0.

2、椭圆偏振光的Stokes矢量表示

椭偏度: $\tan \varepsilon = b/a$

方位角:
$$\tan 2\alpha = \frac{2a_1a_2}{a_1^2 - a_2^2}\cos \delta$$

Figure I.2 Parameters of a state of elliptical polarization

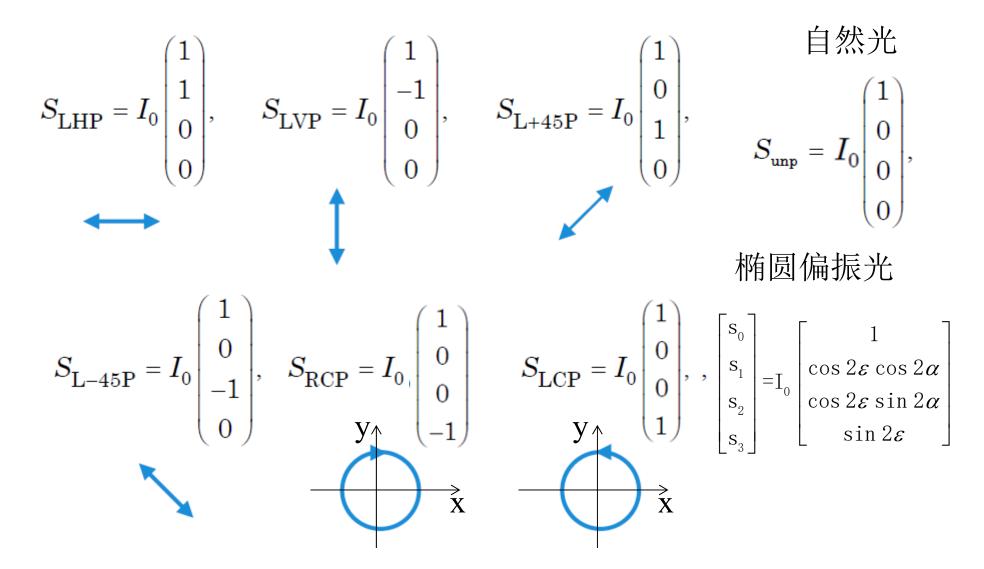
辅助角: $tan \beta = a_2/a_1$

数表示:

用三角函 $\sin(2\varepsilon) = \sin(2\beta) \sin\delta \tan(2\alpha) = \tan(2\beta) \cos\delta$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{S}_0 \\ \mathbf{S}_1 \\ \mathbf{S}_2 \\ \mathbf{S}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{I}_0 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \cos 2\varepsilon \cos 2\alpha \\ \cos 2\varepsilon \sin 2\alpha \\ \sin 2\varepsilon \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{I}_0 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \cos 2\beta \\ \sin 2\beta \cos \delta \\ \sin 2\beta \sin \delta \end{bmatrix}$$

3、特殊偏振光的Stokes矢量表示



4、偏振光的Jones 矢量和Stokes矢量换算

• Jones 矢量

$$E = \begin{bmatrix} E_x \\ E_y \end{bmatrix}$$

• Stokes 矢量

$$\hat{s} = (s_0, s_1, s_2, s_3)^T$$

$$\begin{cases} s_0 = E_x E_x^* + E_y E_y^* \\ s_1 = E_x E_x^* - E_y E_y^* \\ s_2 = E_x E_y^* + E_y E_x^* \\ s_3 = i(E_x E_y^* - E_y E_x^*) \end{cases}$$

偏振光	Jones矢量	Stokes矢量
X方向线偏振光	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$
Y方向线偏振光	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$
45°线偏振光	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$
-45°线偏振光	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$
右旋圆偏振光	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1\\ -i \end{bmatrix}$	[1] [0] [0] [-1]
左旋圆偏振光	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

五、偏振器件的穆勒 (Mueller)矩阵表示

输入光束 ── 偏振器件 ── 输出光束

• 4x4 Matrix

$$S' = MS \qquad M = \begin{bmatrix} m_{11} & m_{12} & m_{13} & m_{14} \\ m_{21} & m_{22} & m_{23} & m_{24} \\ m_{31} & m_{32} & m_{33} & m_{34} \\ m_{41} & m_{42} & m_{43} & m_{44} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M = \prod_{i}^{k} M_{i}$$

1、线偏振器的穆勒矩阵表示

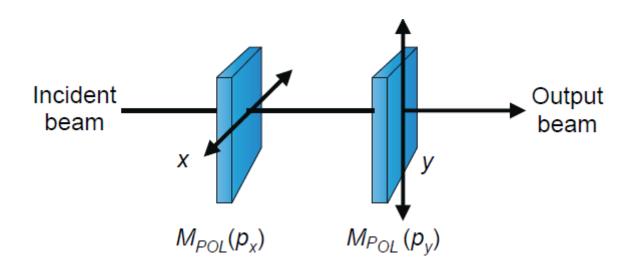
$$M_{\mathrm{POL}}\left(p_{x},p_{y}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} p_{x}^{2} + p_{y}^{2} & p_{x}^{2} - p_{y}^{2} & 0 & 0 \\ p_{x}^{2} - p_{y}^{2} & p_{x}^{2} + p_{y}^{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2p_{x}p_{y} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2p_{x}p_{y} \end{pmatrix}.$$

 P_x 和 P_y 是振幅衰减系数

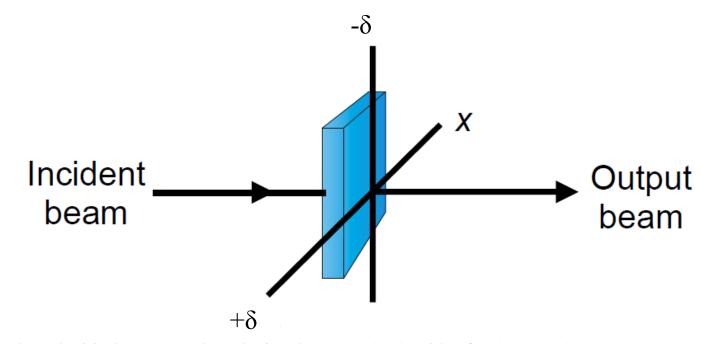
透光轴沿x轴的线偏振器

透光轴沿y轴的线偏振器

2、光线穿过透光轴垂直的线偏振器



3、波片的穆勒矩阵表示



假设Y轴为快轴,X轴为慢轴,建立普遍表达式:

$$M_{\text{wp}}\left(\mathcal{S}\right) = egin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cos\delta & \sin\delta \\ 0 & 0 & -\sin\delta & \cos\delta \end{bmatrix}$$

 δ 为整体相位延迟值,快轴在Y轴时相位延迟+ δ ,在X轴时相位延迟- δ 。

3、λ/4波片和半波片的穆勒矩阵表示

$$M_{\text{QWP}}(\phi = \pi/2) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_{\text{HWP}}(\phi = \pi) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

4、举例:

例1. 试用穆勒矩阵计算偏振方向为45°的线偏振光 透过快轴在Y轴的λ/4波片后的偏振态。

$$S_{\text{out}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

出射光是右旋圆偏振光

例2. 试用穆勒矩阵计算右旋圆偏振光透过快轴在Y 轴的λ/4波片后的偏振态。

$$S_{out} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

出射光为偏振方向为 135°的线偏振光

4、举例:

例2. 试用穆勒矩阵计算偏振方向为45°的线偏振光光透过快轴在Y轴的λ/4波片,然后经过一个反射镜反射,再透过前面的λ/4波片后的偏振态。已知反射镜的穆勒矩阵为:

$$M_R = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S_{out} = \boldsymbol{M}_{qwp} \boldsymbol{M}_{R} \boldsymbol{M}_{qwp} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

出射光为偏振方向为135°的线偏振光

5、偏振器件的Jones 矩阵和Muller矩阵换算

$$M = A(J \otimes J^*)A^{-1}$$

其中 M为Muller矩阵, J为Jones 矩阵, 矩阵A等于

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{i} & -\mathbf{i} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

 \otimes 为Kronecker 积,假设两个矩阵 $C = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix}$ $B = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{bmatrix}$

$$\mathbf{C} \bigotimes \boldsymbol{B} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}\boldsymbol{B} & a_{12}\boldsymbol{B} \\ a_{21}\boldsymbol{B} & a_{22}\boldsymbol{B} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} & a_{11}b_{12} & a_{12}b_{11} & a_{12}b_{12} \\ a_{11}b_{21} & a_{11}b_{22} & a_{12}b_{21} & a_{12}b_{22} \\ a_{21}b_{11} & a_{21}b_{12} & a_{22}b_{11} & a_{22}b_{12} \\ a_{21}b_{21} & a_{21}b_{22} & a_{22}b_{21} & a_{22}b_{22} \end{bmatrix}_{41}$$

六、偏振光的邦加(Poincare)球表示

$$\begin{bmatrix} s_1 \\ s_2 \\ s_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos 2\varepsilon \cos 2\alpha \\ \cos 2\varepsilon \sin 2\alpha \\ \sin 2\varepsilon \end{bmatrix}$$

$$s_1^2 + s_2^2 + s_3^2 = 1$$

■以S₁, S₂, S₃为坐标的球;

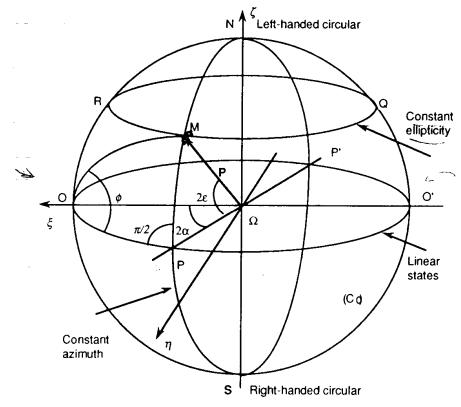
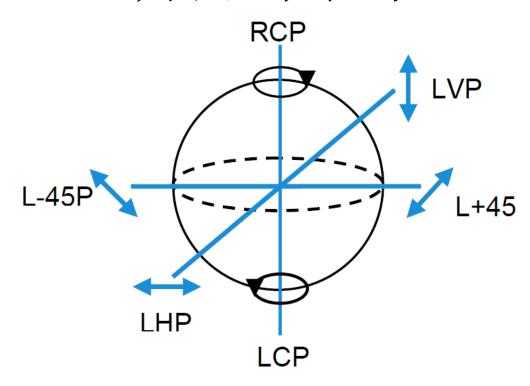


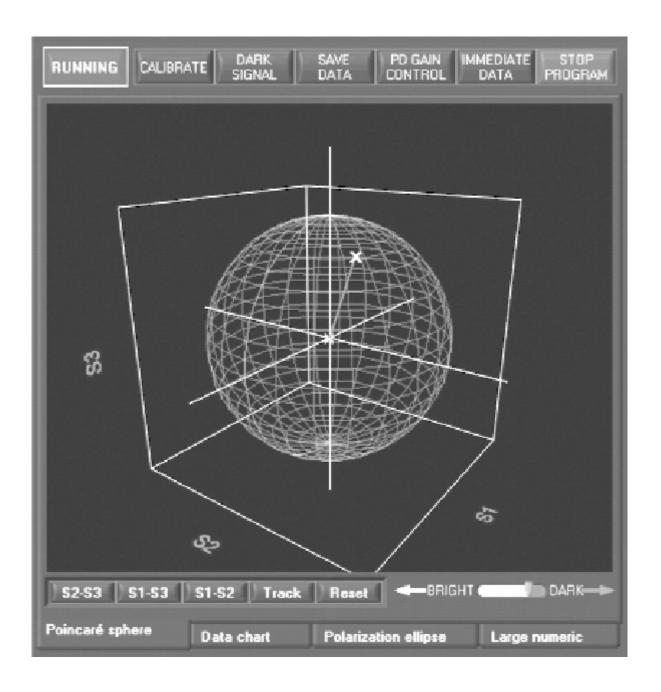
Figure I.8 Poincaré's representation of the states of polarization

邦加球表示



- 赤道上的点表示线偏振;
- 北极点表示右旋圆偏振光;
- 南极点表示左旋圆偏振光;
- 同纬度点表示同椭偏度;

- 同经度点表示同方位角;
- 上半球表示右旋椭偏光;
- 下半球表示左旋椭偏光.



本节内容总结

- 一、偏振光的表示
- 二、偏振光的琼斯(Jones)矢量表示
- 三、偏振器件的琼斯(Jones)矩阵表示
- 四、偏振光的斯托克斯 (Stokes) 矢量表示
- 五、偏振器件的穆勒(Mueller)矩阵表示
- 六、偏振光的邦加(Poincare)球表示

作业: P531第21题

补充作业。

试分别用琼斯矩阵和穆勒矩阵方法证明:右(左)旋圆偏振光经过半波片后变为左(右)旋圆偏振光。