

Simulation and data analysis for an optics experiment about spatial coherence

Project for the exam of the course
"Scripting and programming laboratory
for data analysis"

Leonardo ROSSI

Contents

1	Introduction	3
1.1	Set-up	3
1.2	Simulation	4
2	Review of the physics	5
2.1	Speckle fields	5
2.2	Measuring the field correlation function	5
2.3	Finite slit width effects	6
2.4	Computing the field correlation function	7
3	Results from the simulation	8
3.1	Interference patterns	8
3.2	Data analysis	9
3.3	Visibility curve and phase	10
3.4	Relation between Δl and Δk	11

1 Introduction

For this project, I wrote a simulation of an experiment and the code for analysis of the generated data, controlled by a GUI. The experiment concerns the (second order) statistics of a time independent speckle field, i.e. its spatial coherence. The statistical properties of the field can be controlled by a spatial filtering, and can be measured by interferometry, thus verifying the inverse proportionality relation between the width of the spatial spectrum and the correlation length predicted by the Wiener-Khintchine theorem.

1.1 Set-up

The arrangement of optical components in the main part of the experiment is as follows.

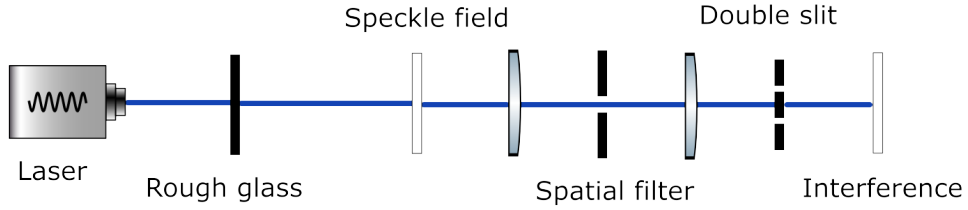


Figure 1: Set-up

The laser beam is assumed to have been previously expanded, filtered and collimated. The speckle field is produced by a rough glass surface, and is subsequently spatially filtered by a $4f$ set-up with a rectangular slit. Before filtering, the field already has a nonzero correlation length δ given by the Van Cittert-Zernike relation $\delta = z\lambda/D$ (where z is the longitudinal propagation distance, λ the wavelength and D the diameter of the source, i.e. the collimated beam), which however is assumed to be negligible in comparison with the correlation induced by the filtering.

After filtering, the field has a (field) correlation function which is given by the Fourier transform of the filtered spectrum (Wiener-Khintchine theorem), which is

$$\gamma(s) = \text{sinc} \left(\frac{\pi b s}{\lambda f} \right) \quad (1.1)$$

for a rectangular filtering slit of width b (here f is the focal length of the lenses used for the filter).

This correlation function can be measured by Young interferometry: if the filtered field is probed by a double slit with separation s , one has the relation

$$\mathcal{V} = |\gamma(s)|, \quad (1.2)$$

where \mathcal{V} is the visibility, or contrast, of the interference pattern (the pattern is supposed to be averaged over an ensemble of speckle fields in order to capture the statistics). Once obtained the absolute value of $\gamma(s)$, the phase (which is always a ± 1) can be inferred by the form of the pattern: if it has a central maximum, the phase is $+1$ (i.e., the two slits are on average in phase), while if it has a central minimum the phase is -1 (the two slits are out of phase).

By measuring the correlation function for different filtering widths one obtains the relation between correlation length and spectrum width.

1.2 Simulation

For simplicity, the simulation is done with 1D instead of 2D fields. The simulation also easily allows to filter the speckle field spectrum not only with a rectangular shape but e.g. with a gaussian shape, and it therefore showcases directly the Fourier transform relation given by the Wiener-Khintchine theorem.

Otherwise, the simulation closely follows the outline traced above: in the first part, a certain number (≈ 200) of 1D speckle fields is generated and stored as csv files; in a second part, the files are read and each one is fast-Fourier transformed, filtered, transformed back and used to generate an interference pattern. The patterns are then averaged over the ensemble, and the resulting averaged pattern is again stored as a csv. Finally, the patterns can be read and analyzed.

2 Review of the physics

2.1 Speckle fields

A "speckle field" is an optical field with a random pattern of constructive and destructive interference, which gives rise to little dots of lights called "speckles". A speckle field can be studied statistically, usually only considering first- and second-order statistics, i.e. the intensity distribution and the two-point correlation function.

The intensity correlation function of a speckle field with intensity $I(\mathbf{x}) \propto \langle |\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{x})|^2 \rangle$, and its normalized version, are given by (assuming that they only depend on the separation between the two points)

$$G(\mathbf{s}) = \langle I(\mathbf{x})I(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{s}) \rangle, \quad g(\mathbf{s}) = \frac{G(\mathbf{s})}{\langle I(\mathbf{x})^2 \rangle}. \quad (2.1)$$

$\langle \rangle$ denotes the average over an ensemble of fields. The intensity correlation function can be computed directly from the measured intensity. It characterizes the average size of the speckles, but it doesn't contain any information about the phase relation between two points.

By contrast, the field correlation function

$$\Gamma(\mathbf{s}) = \langle \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{x})^* \cdot \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{s}) \rangle, \quad \gamma(\mathbf{s}) = \frac{\Gamma(\mathbf{s})}{\langle |\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{x})|^2 \rangle} \quad (2.2)$$

also contains the information about the phase relation, but it cannot be computed from a direct measurement of the field. Instead, it is necessary to use interferometry to obtain the necessary information about the average phase relation.

2.2 Measuring the field correlation function

Consider a double slit, neglecting for now the finite slit width effects, probing a 1D speckle field. The far-field interference pattern is, for a slit separation s ,

$$E_{\text{screen}}(y) = E \left(-\frac{s}{2} \right) \frac{e^{ikr_1}}{r_1} + E \left(\frac{s}{2} \right) \frac{e^{ikr_2}}{r_2}, \quad (2.3)$$

where $k = 2\pi/\lambda$ and $r_{1,2}$ is the distance of the point on the screen y from the two slits. The approximation to first order $r_2 - r_1 = \sqrt{z^2 + (y - s/2)^2} - \sqrt{z^2 + (y + s/2)^2} \approx ys/2z$ is valid in the far-field regime (z is the longitudinal propagation distance). Going over to the averaged intensity,

$$\langle |E_{\text{screen}}(y)|^2 \rangle = \frac{2}{z^2} \Gamma(0) + \frac{2}{z^2} \text{Re} \left\{ \left\langle E \left(-\frac{s}{2} \right)^* E \left(\frac{s}{2} \right) \right\rangle \exp \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda z} y s \right) \right\}, \quad (2.4)$$

where $\Gamma(0) = \langle |E(-s/2)|^2 \rangle = \langle |E(s/2)|^2 \rangle$ is the average intensity of the speckle field. In the expression there appears the field correlation function $\Gamma(s) = |\Gamma(s)|e^{i\phi(s)}$. Therefore, modulo a z^2 factor,

$$\langle |E_{\text{screen}}(y)|^2 \rangle = 2\Gamma(0) + 2|\Gamma(s)| \cos \left[\frac{2\pi}{\lambda z} sy + \phi(s) \right]. \quad (2.5)$$

The maximum intensity I_{max} is attained when the cosine is $+1$, the minimum I_{min} when the cosine is -1 . Therefore

$$\mathcal{V} = \frac{I_{\text{max}} - I_{\text{min}}}{I_{\text{max}} + I_{\text{min}}} = \frac{|\Gamma(s)|}{\Gamma(0)} = |\gamma(s)|. \quad (2.6)$$

Finally, from the expression (2.5) it can be seen that the phase $\phi(s)$ of the correlation function determines the value of the pattern when $y = 0$. Thus, if $\langle |E_{\text{screen}}(0)|^2 \rangle = I_{\text{min}}$, then $\phi(s) = \pi$ and $e^{i\phi(s)} = -1$; if $\langle |E_{\text{screen}}(0)|^2 \rangle = I_{\text{max}}$, then $\phi(s) = 0$ and $e^{i\phi(s)} = +1$.

2.3 Finite slit width effects

In practice, the slits have a finite width (in the simulation it is of $a = 1$ mm), and therefore the interference pattern is modulated by a certain profile. In the case of coherent light, the profile is a sinc function (the diffraction pattern from a single slit), but in the case of partially coherent light the profile is more complicated. The equation (2.3) becomes, taking into account the finite width,

$$E_{\text{screen}}(y) = \int_{-s/2-a/2}^{-s/2+a/2} dx E(x) \frac{e^{ikr(x)}}{r(x)} + \int_{s/2-a/2}^{s/2+a/2} dx E(x) \frac{e^{ikr(x)}}{r(x)}, \quad (2.7)$$

where $r(x) = \sqrt{z^2 + (y-x)^2}$. Without going over the whole calculation, the resulting pattern is, modulo a z^2 factor, and neglecting the partial coherence of the field over a single slit,

$$\langle |E_{\text{screen}}(y)|^2 \rangle = 2a^2 \Gamma(0) \text{sinc} \left(\frac{\pi a y}{\lambda z} \right)^2 \left[1 + |\gamma(s)| \cos \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda z} sy + \phi(s) \right) \right] \quad (2.8)$$

Actually, there are also the effects due to the partial coherence of the field over the span of a single slit; in the code, I accounted for those effects by inserting a corrective multiplicative constant in the amplitude (this correction is only empirically justified).

2.4 Computing the field correlation function

The spatial filtering of the speckle field determines its second order statistics by the Wiener-Khintchine theorem, which states that the two-point correlation function is the fourier transform of the spectral density (which is proportional to the field in the focal plane of the spatial filter). Therefore, if b denotes the width of the filtering slit, and assuming an initially δ -correlated field (so that its spectral density is a constant), it is easy to obtain eqn. (1.1).

The software will also allow the option of a gaussian filtering. In that case, the field correlation function in the double slit plane would be

$$\gamma(s) = \exp \left[-2 \left(\frac{\pi b s}{\lambda f} \right)^2 \right]. \quad (2.9)$$

3 Results from the simulation

The simulation, as mentioned above, is articulated in three steps, managed by different windows of the GUI. The first is the generation of the speckle fields, the second is the spatial filtering together with calculation of the interference patterns using the resulting filtered speckle fields, the third is the analysis of the patterns and the calculation of the correlation function.

3.1 Interference patterns

The interference patterns produced look like figure 2. In the figure, the modulating function of eqn. (2.8) is also shown. Since this function is calculated neglecting the effects of partial coherence over each individual slit, the actual pattern has a lower intensity.

There are three main effects which in principle have to be taken into account, as can be seen in the figure: the modulation of the cosine (due to the finite width of the slits), the loss of visibility (due to the partial coherence between the field amplitudes at the two slits) and, as noted above, an overall reduction of the intensity if compared with coherent light, as well as a slight widening of the modulating function (due to the partial coherence over the two individual slits). This last two features are accounted for by inserting two phenomenological parameters in the fit: a horizontal and a vertical dilaton constant.

Example of interference pattern from partially coherent double-slit interference

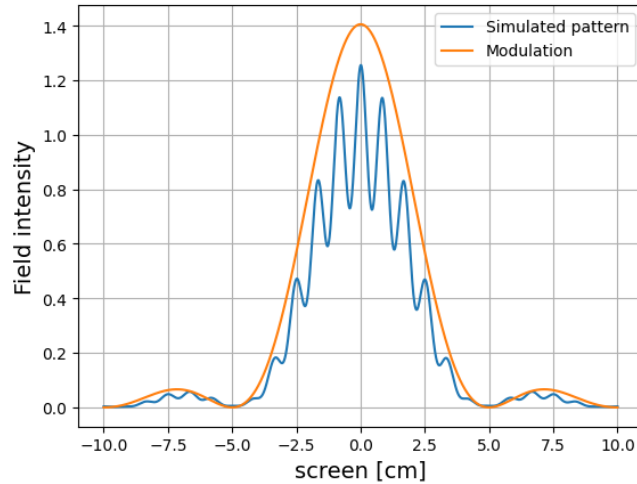


Figure 2: Typical interference pattern

3.2 Data analysis

The interface for data analysis allows to automatically compute the visibility of each interference pattern (previously generated and stored as csv files) as a function of either the width of the spectral density after the spatial filtering, or the separation between the slits. In the latter case, the resulting function is exactly the absolute value of the normalized field correlation function, as per eqn. (2.6): this allows to calculate the correlation length Δl as the FWHM (or another width measure) of the correlation function. The dependence on the spectral density width Δk allows then to verify the inverse proportionality between Δl and Δk .

The automatic analysis of all the interference patterns is carried out by fitting the upper and lower profile of the interference pattern (the local maxima of the pattern belong to the upper profile and the local minima belong to the lower pattern) with the modulating function of eqn. (2.8). In order to adjust for the effect of partial coherence over a single slit, two additional parameters are added to the fit, as mentioned above: a horizontal and a vertical dilaton constant. Normalizing the pattern by the profilation thus calculated, a nearly (co)sinusoidal pattern results (like in figure 3); the visibility can then be calculated using eqn. (2.6). It is also possible to consider an individual pattern at a time: in this case, the interface allows to choose the initial parameters for the fit. This is shown in figure 3.

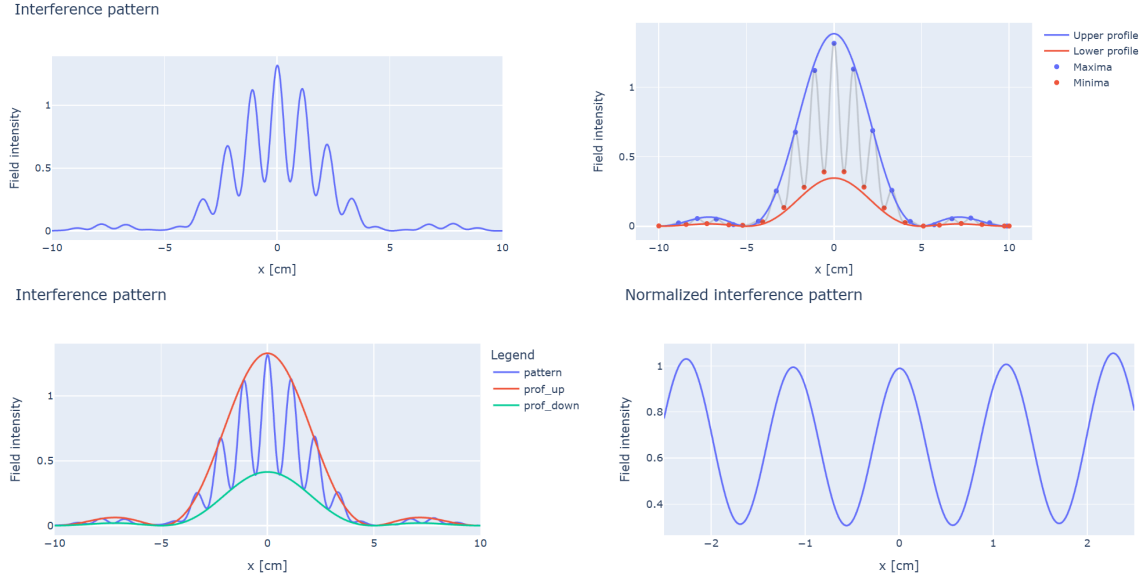


Figure 3: Data analysis interface

3.3 Visibility curve and phase

The visibility curve (i.e. the absolute value of the field correlation function) for a sample rectangular spatial filtering is shown in figure 4, alongside the theoretical correlation function (1.1).

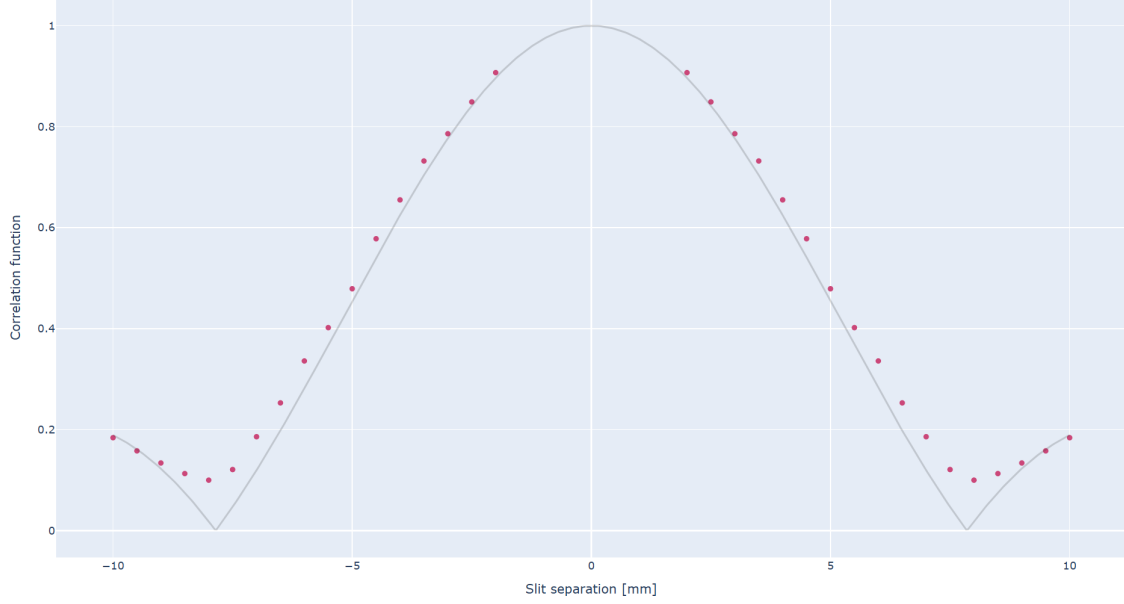
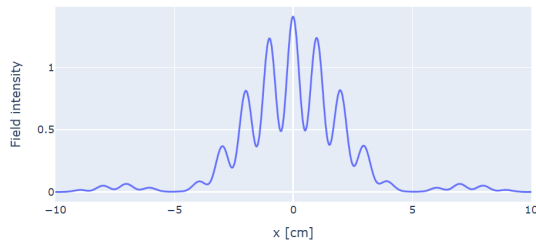
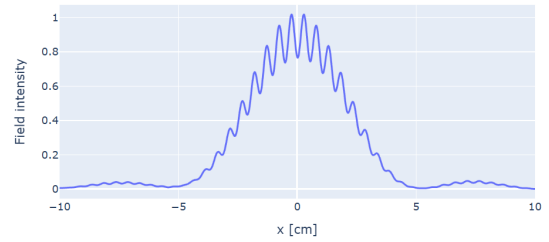


Figure 4: Visibility curve for rectangular filtering

In order to determine the correlation function, it is necessary to know the absolute value (the visibility) as well as the phase. The latter is either $+1$ or -1 , depending on whether the center of the pattern is a maximum or a minimum (these two possibilities are shown in figure 5).



(a) Phase $+1$



(b) Phase -1

Figure 5: The maxima and the minima swap each time the visibility becomes zero

3.4 Relation between Δl and Δk

To each value of the width Δk of the filtering slit there corresponds a different width Δl of the filtered speckle field's correlation function. These two quantities are inversely proportional, and this can be directly verified from the simulation. This is just a well-known consequence of the fourier transform relation between the spectral density and the correlation function (the Wiener-Kintchine theorem).

Inverse relation between correlation length and filter width

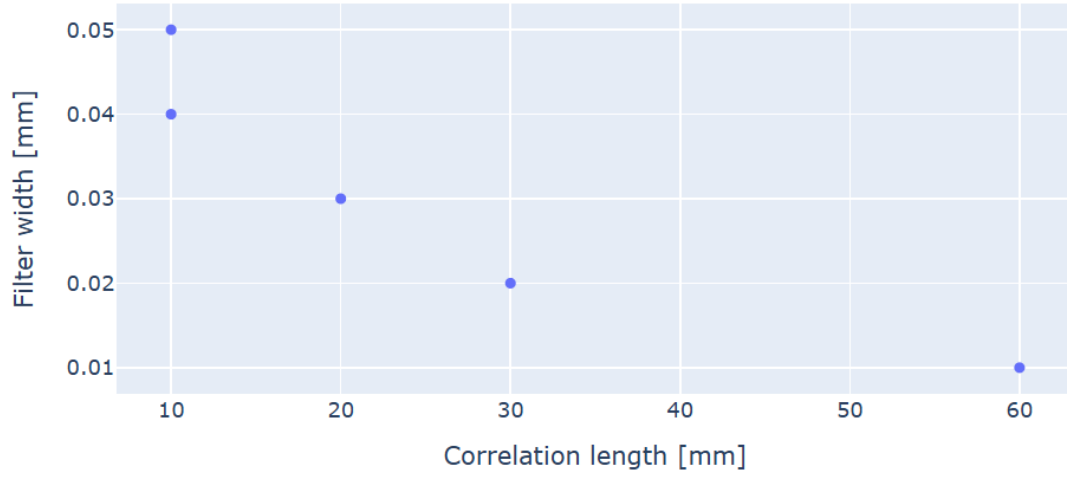


Figure 6: Inverse proportionality between Δl and Δk