Problems and Attempts: CGH

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Abstract

This is a record of the problems I encountered while studying computergenerated holography (CGH) and my attempts to solve them.

1 Hologram Calculation

Q1.1 (2024.07.25) How to calculate a hologram that successfully reconstructs a desired size and resolution 3D image at a desired distance? To display the hologram on a Digital Micromirror Device (DMD), hologram resolution should be fixed to $5\mu m$.

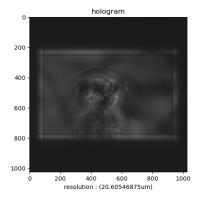


Figure 1: Hologram

(24.07.29) I came up with the idea of adjusting the hologram resolution on the computer to fit the display resolution. For example, I can use the cv2.resize method in Python. I did this, but.. what I need to do is create a hologram that displays a 3D image at the desired distance and size. While resizing can fit the hologram pattern to the DMD physically, it does not create the desired pattern.

(24.07.30) cv2.resize method works well. When we calculate the Fourier Transform for propagation, the resolution of the resulting array is automatically set to

 $du = \frac{1}{N \cdot dx}$ per pixel : which means the array is in a frequency space. Or, equivalently, we can interpret the array as a physical space array with the associated spatial resolution $dx = \lambda z du = \frac{\lambda z}{N \cdot dx}$.

For example, $\lambda=633nm,\ z=1m,\ N=1024,\ dx_s=5\mu m\to dx=123\mu m.$ Since the resolution at the destination plane becomes large $(dx=123\mu m)$, we need to resize it in order to get an image with desired resolution (for example, $dx'=5\mu m$).

2 Aliasing

Q2.1 (2024.07.25) When performing a Fourier transform on a hologram, weird aliasing occurs as shown below. Why does this happen, and how can it be fixed?

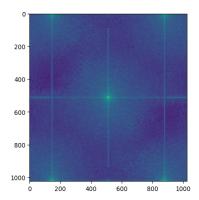


Figure 2: Fourier transform of the hologram

Q2.2 (2024.07.25) When simulating hologram reconstruction on a computer, aliasing occurs. Why does this happen, and how can it be fixed?

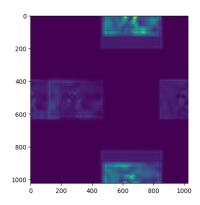


Figure 3: Aliasing in reconstructed image $(\theta=\pi/5)$