

Roosa Kuusivaara & Väinö-Waltteri Granat

Signal processing in digital holography - Report

Abstract

Roosa Kuusivaara & Väinö-Waltteri Granat: Signal processing in digital holography
- Report

Laboratory Report

Tampere University

Master's Degree Programme in Signal Processing

November 2023

This report documents the work done in the Signal processing in digital holography assignment as a part of the Advanced signal processing laboratory course. In this assignment we familiarized ourselves with basics of interreference based holography.

Keywords: Hologram, Mach-Zehnder interferometer, Wave propagation.

Contents

1	Introduction	1
2	Methodology	2
2.1	Experiment setup	2
2.2	Object reconstruction	2
2.2.1	Fourier filtering	3
2.2.2	Wave propagation	3
3	Results	5
3.1	Wavefront Reconstruction	5
3.2	Analysis	5
3.3	Sources of errors	6
4	Conclusions	8
	References	9
	APPENDIX	9

1 Introduction

In this report we describe our work done in the 'Signal processing in digital holography' laboratory assignment for the Advanced Signal Processing Laboratory course. The work included a hands-on experimentation with a Mach-Zehnder interferometer, which we used to record holographic images. The other section of this lab work is done in Matlab, where we reconstructed the object to 3D from the recorded 2D wavefront data. This report summarizes the methodologies employed and the results obtained in the work.

2 Methodology

This section describes the methods and equations we used to capture the holograms and reconstruct the objects.

2.1 Experiment setup

Holographic imagery relies on the phenomena of light wave superpositions. In this assignment the object is captured using a Mach-Zehnder interferometer, where a monochromatic laser is used to produce two wavefronts. The first wavefront passes through the object which we want to record, and the second wavefront is used as reference wavefront. The wavefronts are combined to a single wavefront via the interference phenomena, so that one of the wavefronts is combined with the other wavefront in a slight angle, causing a phase difference. The resulting total wave is then captured with a CMOS camera to produce an image file. The phase difference is detectable as fringes in the captured images. The complete setup for the experiment is shown in figure 2.1.

2.2 Object reconstruction

The object can be extracted from the captured hologram, using a two step method, Fourier filtering and wavefront propagation.

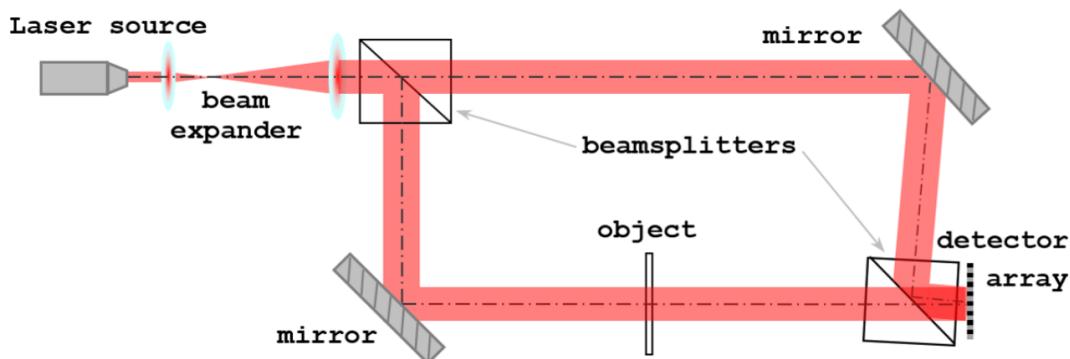


Figure 2.1 Experiment was done using a Mach-Zehnder interferometer. Taken from [assignment]

2.2.1 Fourier filtering

First step is to use Fourier filtering to extract the object wave. Since we know that the hologram is defined by the following equation:

$$H(x, y) = E_0(x, y)^2 + E_r(x, y)^2 + U_0(x, y)U_r^*(x, y) + U_0^*(x, y)U_r(x, y) \quad (2.1)$$

Where $H(x, y)$ is the hologram wavefront in given position, E_0 is the objects amplitude, E_r is the reference wave's amplitude, U_r is the reference wavefront and U_0 is the object wavefront which we want to extract. The extraction can be accomplished by performing frequency filtering to the Fourier transformation of the hologram, which is shown in equation 2.2. From the Fourier transformation we can see that the second term of the hologram contains the object wavefront U_0 . Equations 2.3 and 2.4 show the Fourier transformations for the second and third term respectively.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}[H(x, y)] &= \mathcal{F}[E_0(x, y)^2 + E_r(x, y)^2] + \mathcal{F}[U_0(x, y)E_r \exp(i2\pi\eta)] \\ &\quad + \mathcal{F}[U_0^*(x, y)E_r \exp(-i2\pi\eta)] \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

$$F[U_0(x, y)E_r \exp(i2\pi\eta)] = F[U_0]E_r \otimes \delta(f - \eta) \quad (2.3)$$

$$F[U_0^*(x, y)E_r \exp(-i2\pi\eta)] = F[U_0^*]E_r \otimes \delta(f + \eta) \quad (2.4)$$

By removing all the other terms from the Fourier transformation of the hologram, we are left with only the Fourier transformation of the object wave. The object wave can be brought back to spatial domain with inverse Fourier transformation. The figure 2.2 shows how the second term is isolated from the rest of the hologram.

2.2.2 Wave propagation

The wavefront alone isn't that usable. The object needs to be projected to an object plane using wave propagation. Using Rayleigh-Sommerfield holographic model with the angular spectrum transfer function defined in equation 2.5 the object is projected on the object plane as defined by the equation 2.6, where z is the propagation distance.

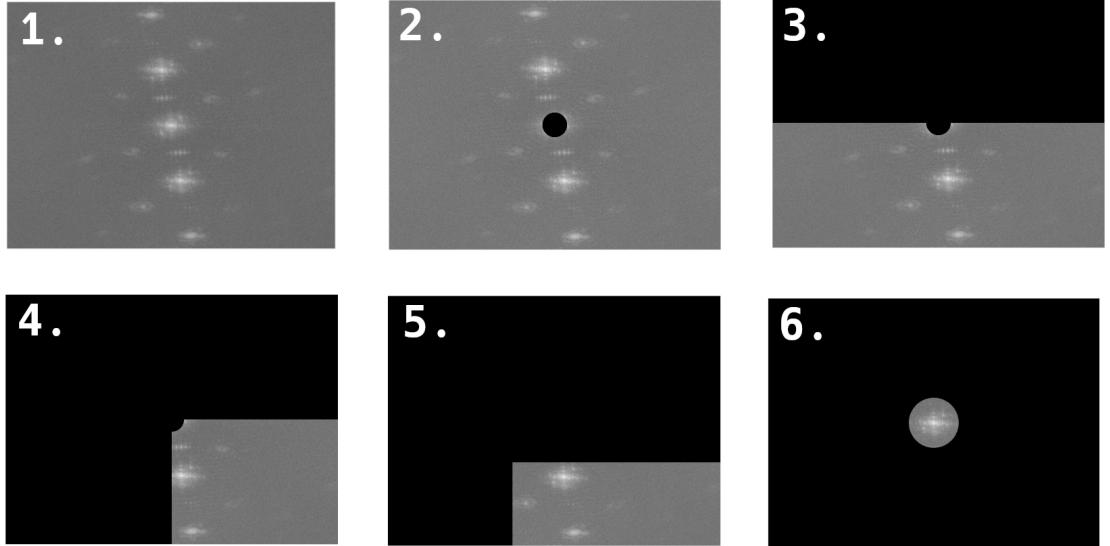


Figure 2.2 Extracting the second term from Fourier transformation of the hologram

$$H(f_x, f_y, z) = \begin{cases} \exp[i2\pi z \sqrt{1 - \lambda^2(f_x^2 + f_y^2)}], & f_x^2 + f_y^2 \leq 1/\lambda^2 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (2.5)$$

$$U_0(x, y, z) = F^{-1}[H(f_x, f_y, z) \cdot F[U_0(x, y, 0)]] \quad (2.6)$$

To reconstruct an object that is in focus, we need to determine the optimal distance for the wave to be propagated. This can be accomplished with an autofocus algorithm or manually by comparing reconstruction results with different values of z by eye.

3 Results

This section of report presents the results of the wavefront reconstruction, analysis of those results and discusses possible sources of errors in our results. The object wavefront reconstruction process described in the section 2 was implemented as a Matlab script, using a provided implementation of the wave propagation algorithm.

3.1 Wavefront Reconstruction

In the laboratory we captured two hologram containing the same object with two different fringe widths. The distance between ray and camera was 11 cm, wavelength was $532 * 10^{-9}$ m, and a number of pixels was $3,45 * 10^{-6}$ m. The first hologram had fringes of 5 pixels and the second had fringes of 12 pixels. The figures 3.1 and 3.2 show the amplitude and phase images of the reconstructed object wavefronts. To determine the optimal propagation distance (z) for our figures, we implemented a "slider" to dynamically adjust the distance value. With this tool, we fine-tuned the reconstruction to get the sharpest phase image. In 5 pixel fringe hologram, the best propagation distance was 29,77 cm. In 12 pixel fringe hologram, the sharpest details of phase was determined to be 29,86 cm.

3.2 Analysis

From the images we can see that the picture with smaller fringes had a more clear reconstruction, and the image with larger fringes was more blurry even after fine tuning the focus. This is because the smaller fringes enable for finer phase information to be captured. This is how higher resolution cameras can capture more information than lower resolution cameras, creating sharper images when capturing objects in focus.

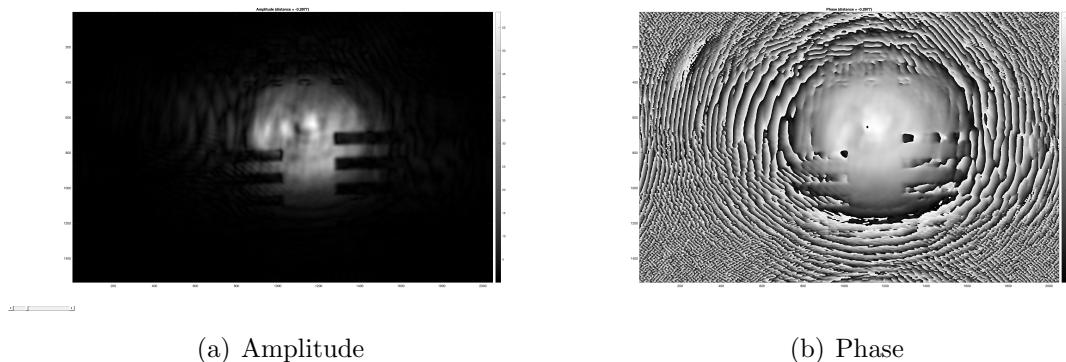


Figure 3.1 Object wavefront reconstruction of the 5px fringe image

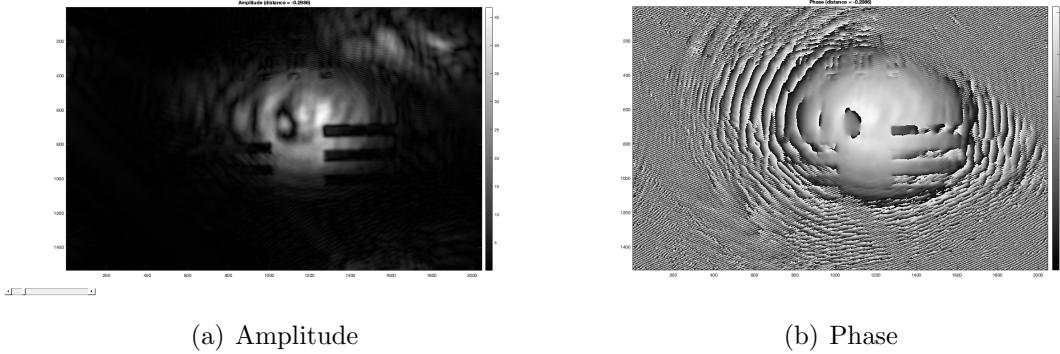


Figure 3.2 Object wavefront reconstruction of the 12px fringe image

Figure 3.3 compares the mean amplitudes and phases of between the two captured object wavefronts. From the figure we can see that wavefront with 5px fringes has noticeable higher amplitude along the part of the image where the object is. This indicates that more light is present at that part in comparison to the image with 12px fringes. In an image with 12px fringes, a low amplitude indicates a decrease in spatial frequency. This reduced spatial frequency results in a reduced ability to capture and present variations in light, resulting in a loss of detail in the holographic reconstruction. [holography]

The phase comparison doesn't tell more than that the wavefronts are in different phases. This makes sense since the angle of the mirrors is different between the images, causing interference in different phase.

3.3 Sources of errors

Several potential sources of errors may impact the accuracy of our laboratory work. First of all, there could be some errors with the laboratory equipments and setup. For example misalignment of optical components, camera calibration, laser stability or inaccurate angle adjustment. Also human factors, external noise or interference during the hologram capturing can affect to the quality of the holograms. Mistakes in the code for wavefront reconstruction may introduce errors, and also incorrectly focusing the optimal propagation distance of the object. In this work, the distance is only focused by eye.

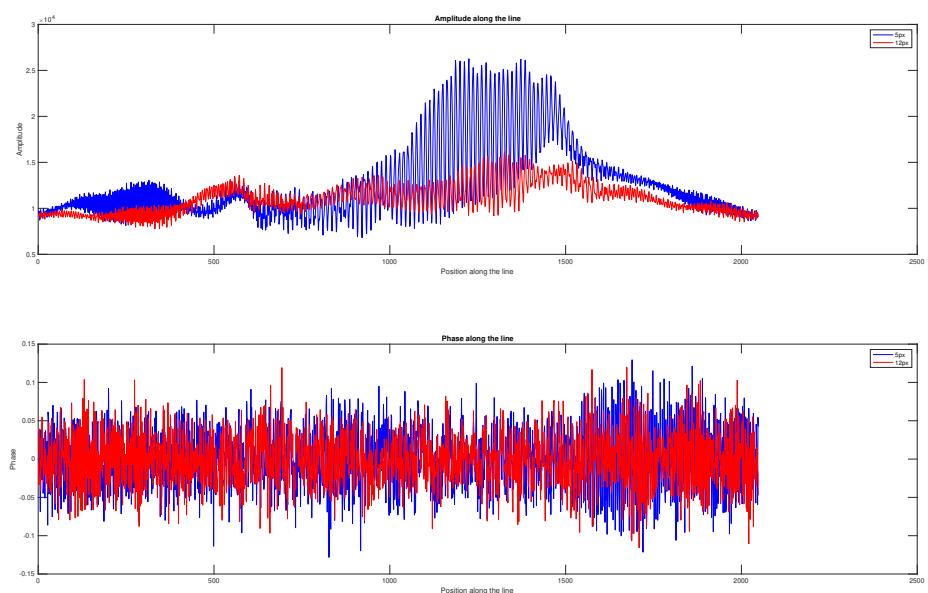


Figure 3.3 Amplitude and phase graphs for objects with 5px and 12px fringes

4 Conclusions

The goal of this assignment was to learn about signal processing in digital holography by capturing and reconstructing an object from a holographic image, by methods of Fourier filtering and wave propagation. The hologram was created and captured with a Mach-Zehnder interferometer, and the reconstruction was successfully implemented with a Matlab script. From the reconstruction results we were able to conclude that using a smaller angle between that wavefront produces smaller fringes, which in turn allowed for better reconstruction of the captured objects.

APPENDIX

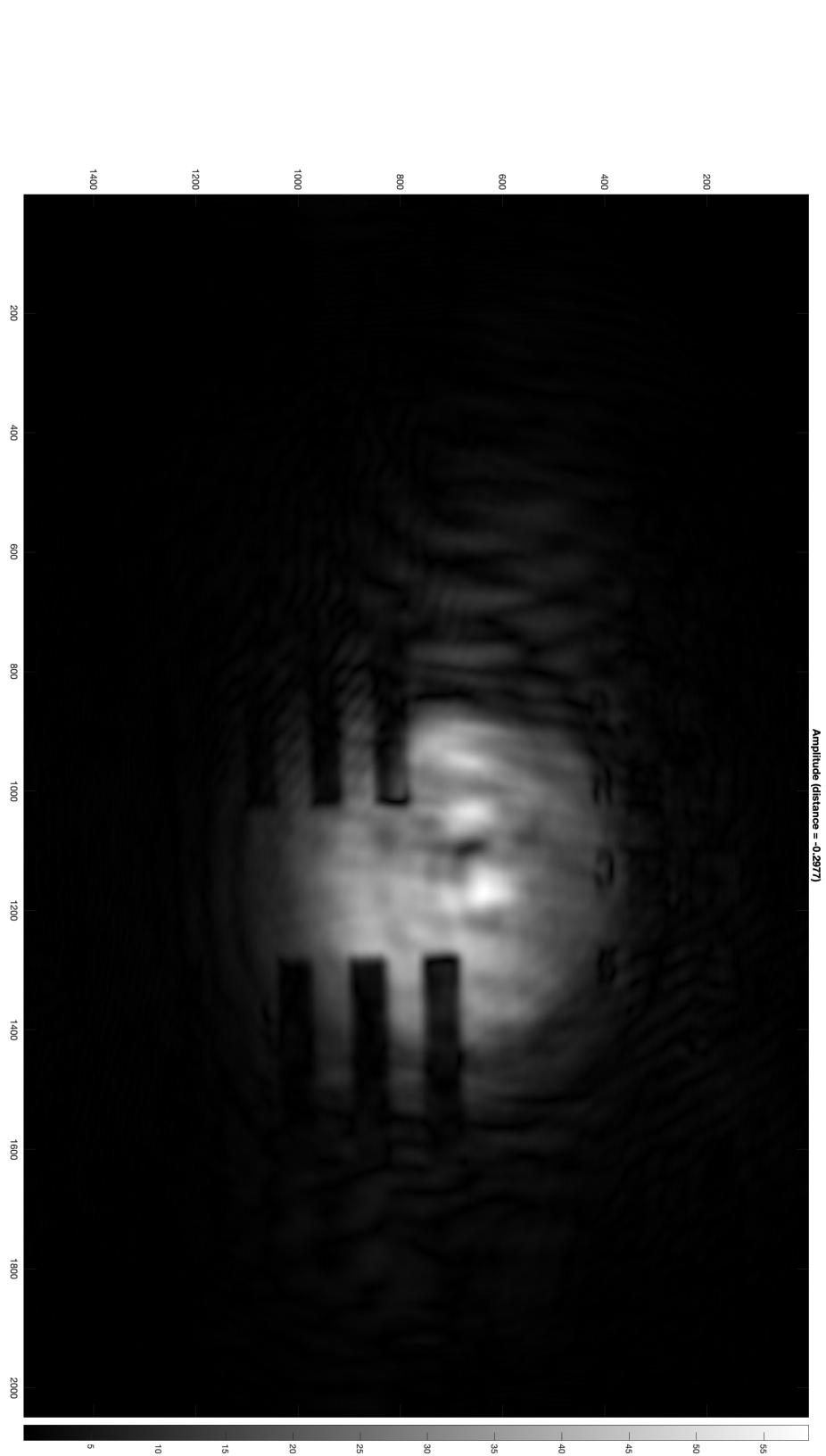


Figure 1 Amplitude of 5px image

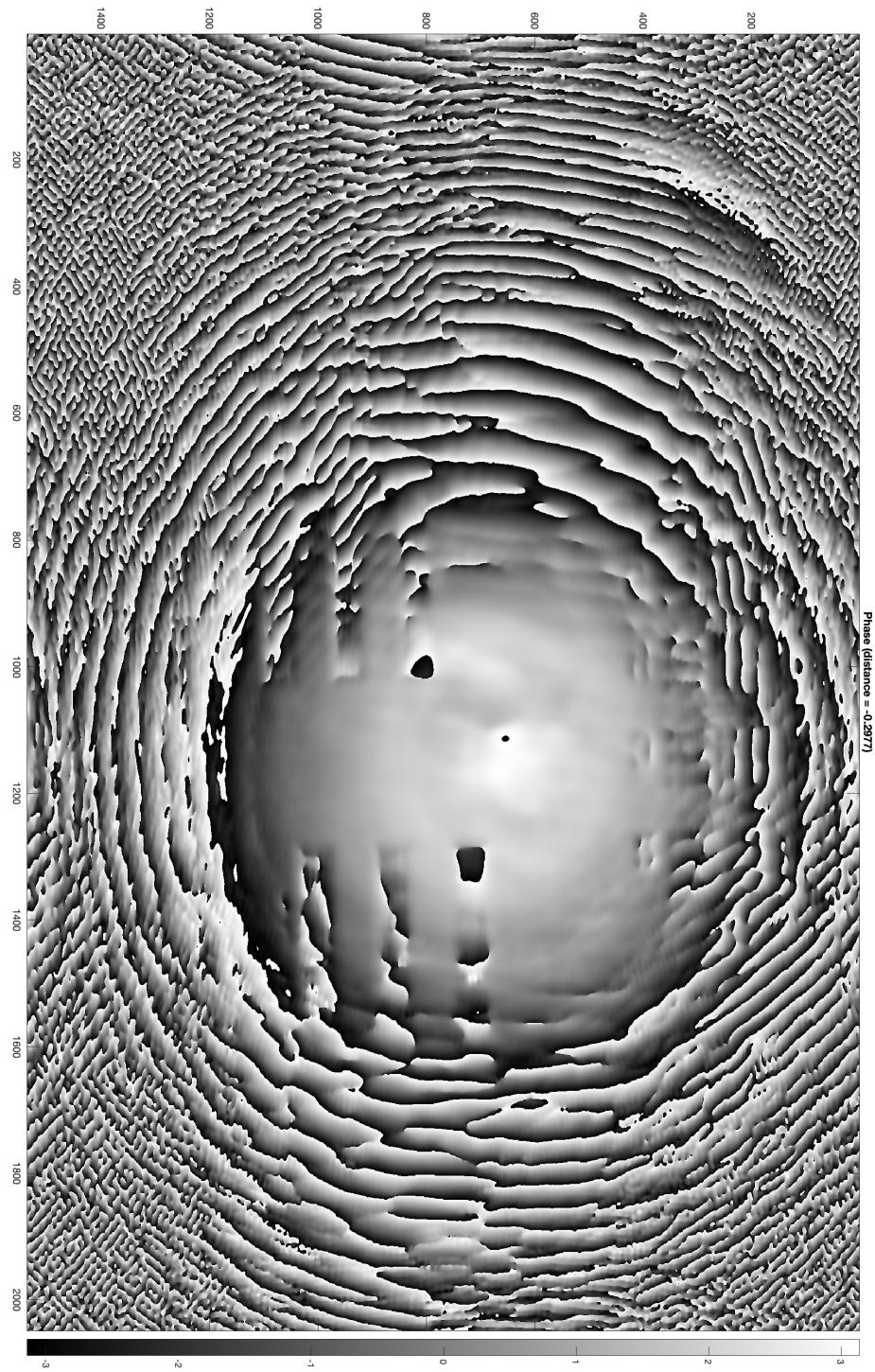


Figure 2 Phase of 5px image

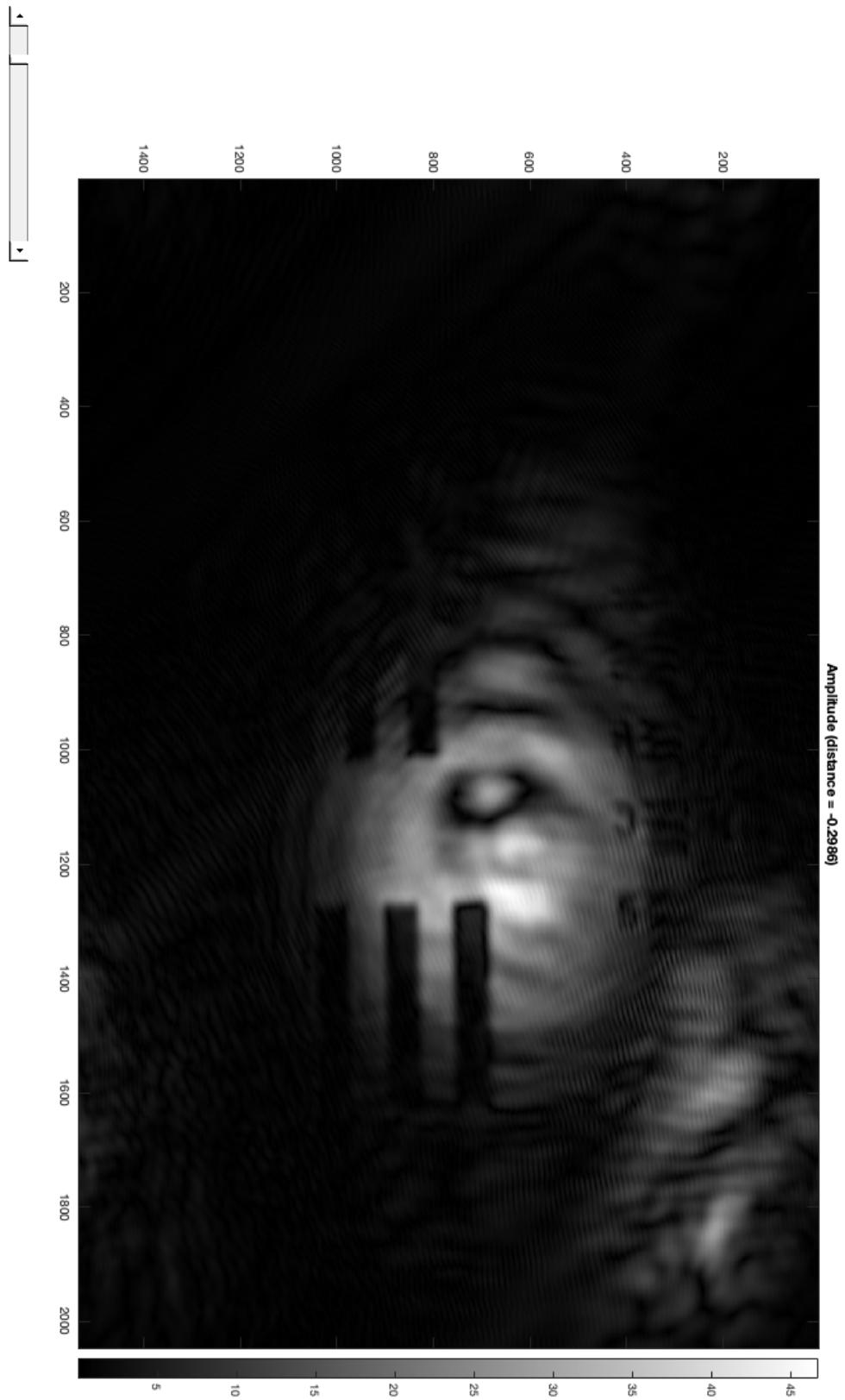


Figure 3 Amplitude of 12px image

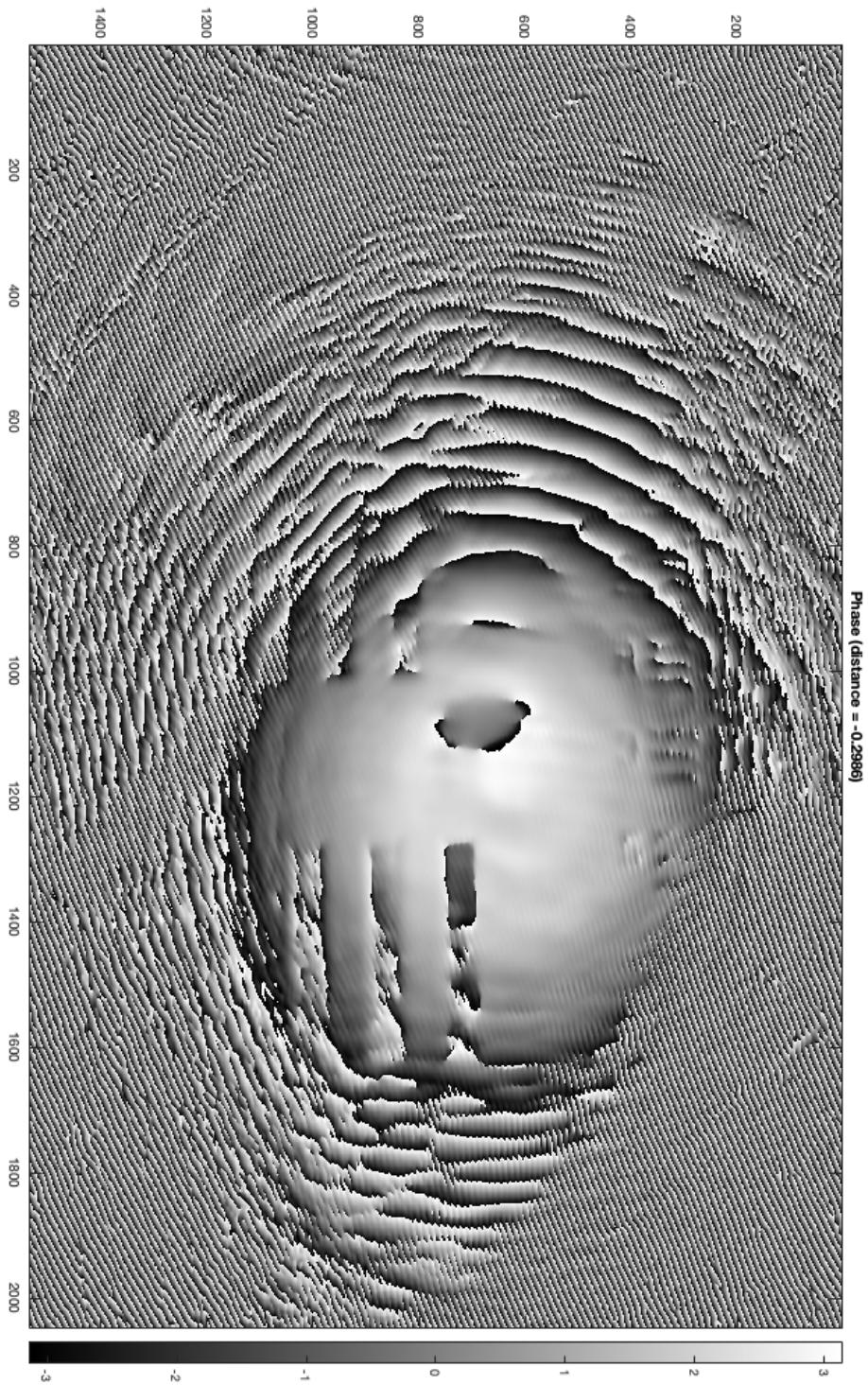


Figure 4 Phase of 12px image

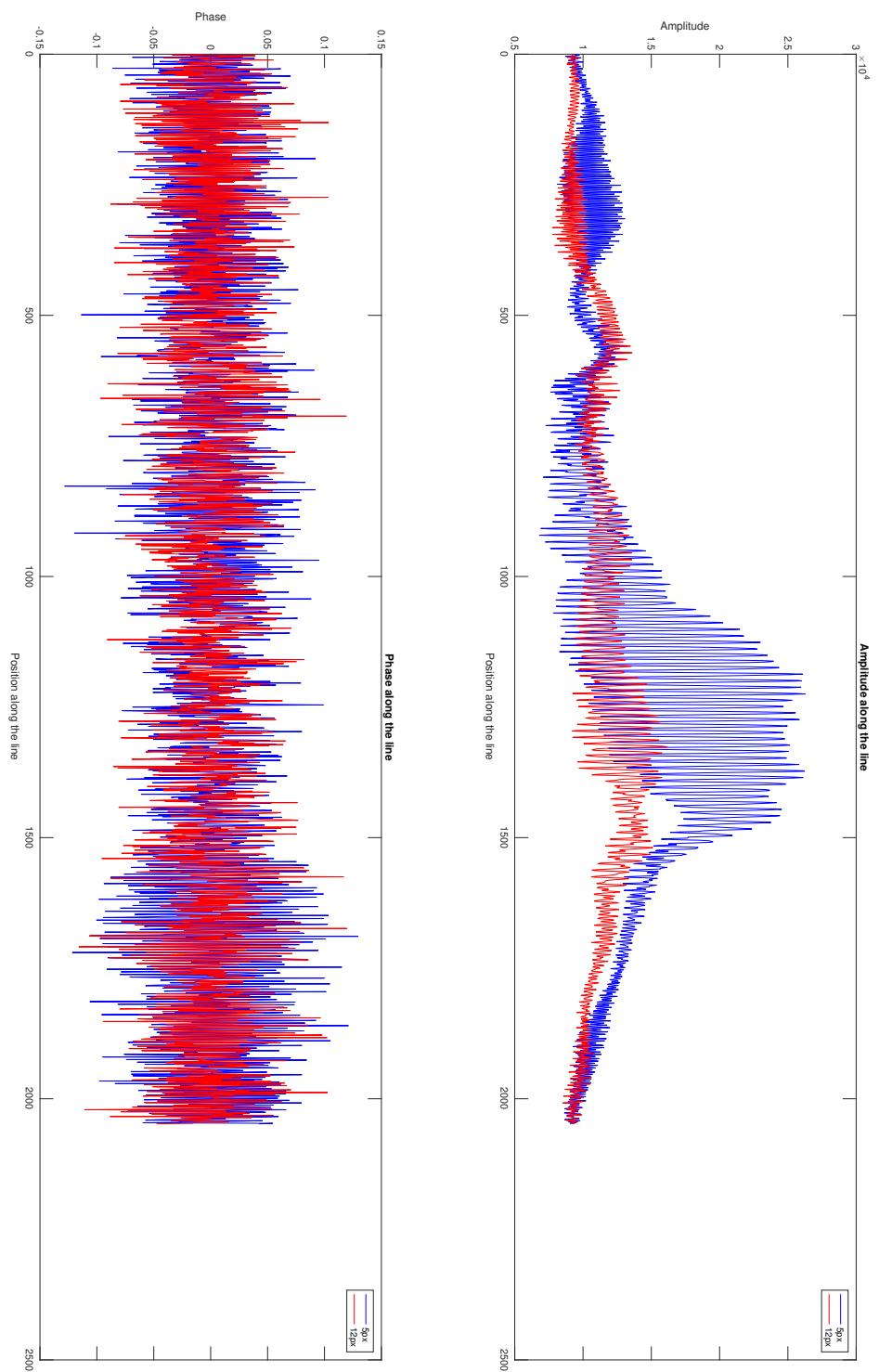


Figure 5 Mean amplitudes and phases between 5px and 12px wavefronts