

Introduction to Photonics

Coherence and Interference (1)

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Principle of Linear Superposition

Linear superposition of fields:

$$\begin{array}{l} \nabla \times \mathbf{E} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = 0 \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{H} - \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t} = \mathbf{J} \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \rho \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \end{array} \quad \rightarrow \quad \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{E}_{(1)} + \mathbf{E}_{(2)} + \mathbf{E}_{(3)} + \dots$$

Consider two plane harmonic linearly polarized waves of the same freq.:

$$\mathbf{E}_{(1)} = \mathbf{E}_1 \exp[i(\mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{r} - \omega t + \phi_1)]$$

$$\mathbf{E}_{(2)} = \mathbf{E}_2 \exp[i(\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{r} - \omega t + \phi_2)]$$

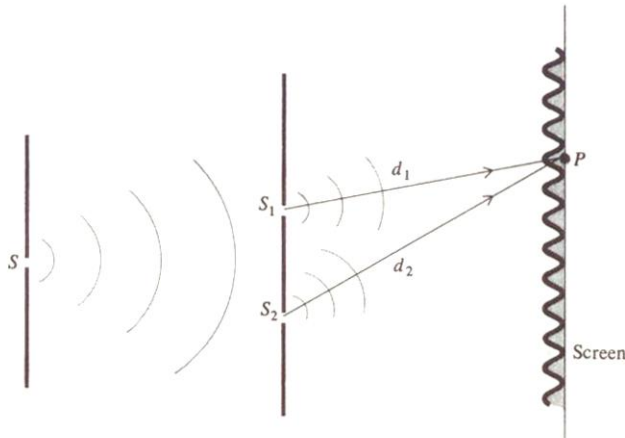
Irradiance at a point:

$$\begin{aligned} I = |\mathbf{E}|^2 &= \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{E}^* = (\mathbf{E}_{(1)} + \mathbf{E}_{(2)}) \cdot (\mathbf{E}_{(1)}^* + \mathbf{E}_{(2)}^*) \\ &= |\mathbf{E}_1|^2 + |\mathbf{E}_2|^2 + 2\mathbf{E}_1 \cdot \mathbf{E}_2 \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

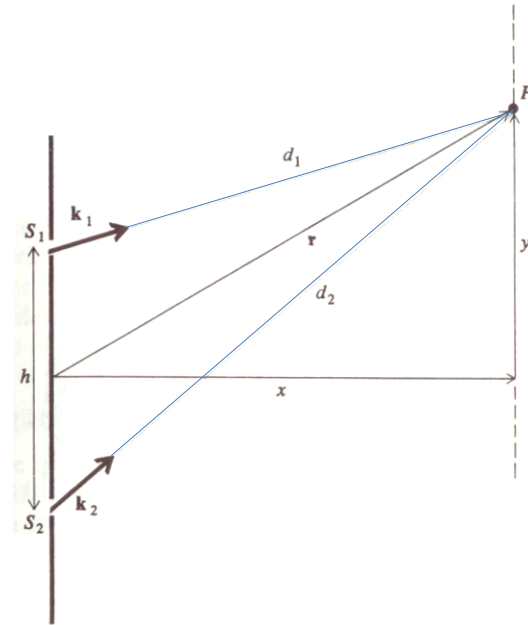
Interference term

$$\leftarrow \theta = \mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{r} + \phi_1 - \phi_2 \quad 2$$

Young's Experiment



G. R. Fowles, Introduction to Modern Optics, 1975.



Phase difference:

$$\theta = \mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{r} + \phi_1 - \phi_2 = k(d_1 - d_2)$$

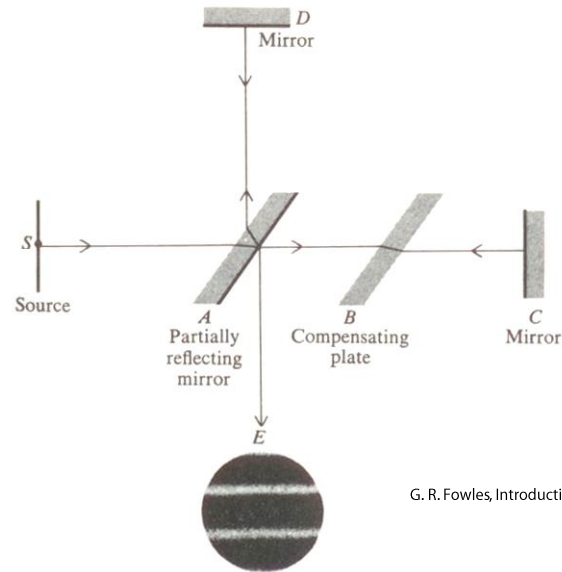
$$\rightarrow \theta = k(d_1 - d_2) = \pm 2m\pi \quad \leftarrow \text{For constructive interference}$$

$$\rightarrow |d_1 - d_2| = m\lambda$$

Fringe pattern:

$$\left[x^2 + \left(y + \frac{h}{2} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2} - \left[x^2 + \left(y - \frac{h}{2} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2} = m\lambda \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{yh}{x} = m\lambda$$

Michelson Interferometer



G. R. Fowles, Introduction to Modern Optics, 1975.

Irradiance at a point:

$$I \propto 1 + \cos \theta = 1 + \cos kd = 1 + \cos \frac{2\pi d}{\lambda} \quad \leftarrow \quad \Delta = \frac{d}{2}$$

Path length difference

Partial Coherence (1)

Irradiance as a time average:

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \langle \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{E}^* \rangle = \langle (\mathbf{E}_{(1)} + \mathbf{E}_{(2)}) \cdot (\mathbf{E}_{(1)}^* + \mathbf{E}_{(2)}^*) \rangle \\ &= \langle |\mathbf{E}_1|^2 + |\mathbf{E}_2|^2 + 2 \operatorname{Re}(\mathbf{E}_1 \cdot \mathbf{E}_2^*) \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\leftarrow \langle f \rangle = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(t) dt$$

$$\rightarrow I = I_1 + I_2 + 2 \operatorname{Re} \langle E_1 E_2^* \rangle$$

Mutual coherence function or correlation function:

$$\rightarrow 2 \operatorname{Re} \Gamma_{12}(\tau) \quad \leftarrow \Gamma_{12}(\tau) = \langle E_1(t) E_2^*(t + \tau) \rangle$$

Time delay

Self-coherence function or autocorrelation function:

$$\Gamma_{11}(\tau) = \langle E_1(t) E_1^*(t + \tau) \rangle$$

Degree of partial coherence:

$$\gamma_{12}(\tau) = \frac{\Gamma_{12}(\tau)}{\sqrt{\Gamma_{11}(0)\Gamma_{22}(0)}} = \frac{\Gamma_{12}(\tau)}{\sqrt{I_1 I_2}}$$

Partial Coherence (2)

Irradiance:

$$\rightarrow I = I_1 + I_2 + 2\sqrt{I_1 I_2} \operatorname{Re} \gamma_{12}(\tau)$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\gamma_{12}| = 1 & \leftarrow \text{Complete coherence} \\ 0 < |\gamma_{12}| < 1 & \leftarrow \text{Partial coherence} \\ |\gamma_{12}| = 0 & \leftarrow \text{Complete incoherence} \end{aligned}$$

Interference fringes:

$$I_{\max} = I_1 + I_2 + 2\sqrt{I_1 I_2} |\gamma_{12}|$$

$$I_{\min} = I_1 + I_2 - 2\sqrt{I_1 I_2} |\gamma_{12}|$$

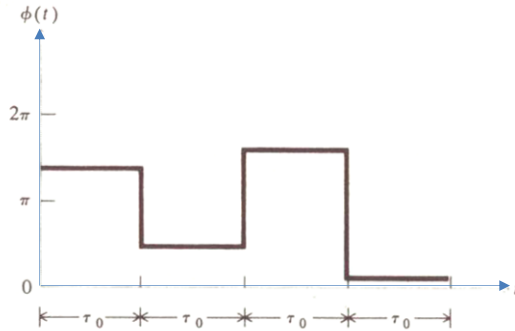
Fringe visibility:

$$V = \frac{I_{\max} - I_{\min}}{I_{\max} + I_{\min}} = \frac{2\sqrt{I_1 I_2} |\gamma_{12}|}{I_1 + I_2}$$

$$\rightarrow V = |\gamma_{12}| \quad \leftarrow I_1 = I_2$$

Coherence Time (1)

Hypothetical quasi-monochromatic source:



G. R. Fowles, Introduction to Modern Optics, 1975.

$$E(t) = E_0 e^{-i\omega t} e^{i\phi(t)}$$

→ τ_0 : Coherence time

Autocorrelation:

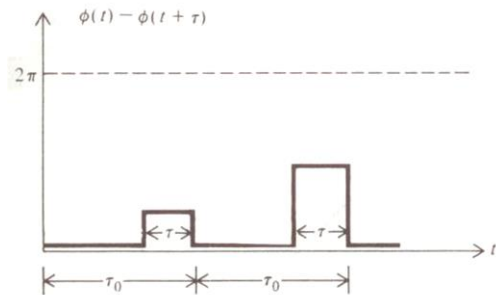
$$|E_1| = |E_2| = |E|$$

$$\rightarrow \gamma(\tau) = \frac{\langle E(t) E^*(t+\tau) \rangle}{\langle |E|^2 \rangle}$$

$$= \langle e^{i\omega\tau} e^{i[\phi(t)-\phi(t+\tau)]} \rangle = e^{i\omega\tau} \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T e^{i[\phi(t)-\phi(t+\tau)]} dt$$

Coherence Time (2)

Self-coherence function:



G. R. Fowles, Introduction to Modern Optics, 1975.

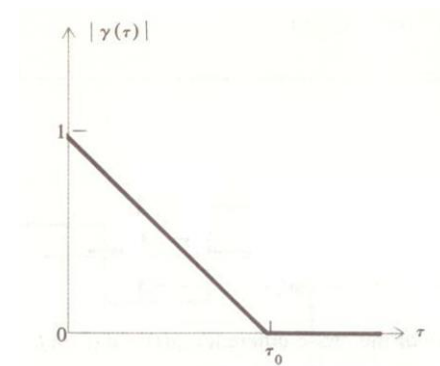
$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\tau_0} \int_0^{\tau_0} e^{i[\phi(t) - \phi(t+\tau)]} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\tau_0} \int_0^{\tau_0 - \tau} dt + \frac{1}{\tau_0} \int_{\tau_0 - \tau}^{\tau_0} e^{i\Delta} dt \\ &= \frac{\tau_0 - \tau}{\tau_0} + \frac{\tau}{\tau_0} e^{i\Delta} \end{aligned}$$

Random phase difference

$$\rightarrow \gamma(\tau) = \begin{cases} \left(1 - \frac{\tau}{\tau_0}\right) e^{i\omega\tau} & \tau < \tau_0 \\ 0 & \tau \geq \tau_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow |\gamma(\tau)| = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{\tau}{\tau_0} & \tau < \tau_0 \\ 0 & \tau \geq \tau_0 \end{cases}$$

← Visibility



G. R. Fowles, Introduction to Modern Optics, 1975.

Coherence length:

$$l_c = c\tau_0$$