

椭圆起偏器和椭圆迟滞器的 Jones 矩阵 与 Stokes-Mueller 矩阵

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摘 要

用 $SU(2)$ 群方法找出变换矩阵 $T(\Theta, \Delta)$, 通过 $T(\Theta, \Delta)$ 与其厄米伴随矩阵 T^+ 对椭圆器件在 Jones 表象本征矩阵的作用, 得到椭圆器件的 Jones 矩阵及其关系. 其次, 用 $SU(2)$ 与 $O(3)$ 群的同态关系, 得出椭圆器件在 Stokes 表象的 Stokes-Mueller 矩阵. 圆器件与线性器件的 Stokes-Mueller 矩阵皆为其特殊情形.

若以矩阵 $\vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\Theta \\ \sin\Theta \cdot e^{i\Delta} \end{pmatrix}$ 表示 Jones 表象的椭圆光, 那么不改变旋转手征的正交椭圆光为

$$\vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin\Theta \cdot e^{-i\Delta} \\ \cos\Theta \end{pmatrix}$$

可用它们构成

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\Theta & -\sin\Theta \cdot e^{-i\Delta} \\ \sin\Theta \cdot e^{i\Delta} & \cos\Theta \end{pmatrix}$$

既知在 Jones 表象中起偏本征矩阵和迟滞本征矩阵分别为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} e^{i\delta} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

因此可得椭圆起偏器的 Jones 矩阵

$$P(\Theta, \Delta) = T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} T^+ = \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2\Theta & e^{-i\Delta} \sin\Theta \cos\Theta \\ e^{i\Delta} \sin\Theta \cos\Theta & \sin^2\Theta \end{pmatrix}$$

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和椭圆迟滞器的Jones矩阵

$$R(\Theta, \Delta, \delta) = T \begin{bmatrix} e^{i\delta} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} T^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{i\delta} \cos^2 \Theta + \sin^2 \Theta & (e^{i\delta} - 1) e^{-i\Delta} \sin \Theta \cos \Theta \\ (e^{i\delta} - 1) e^{i\Delta} \sin \Theta \cos \Theta & e^{i\delta} \sin^2 \Theta + \cos^2 \Theta \end{bmatrix}$$

显然 T 满足 $SU(2)$, 因此有

$$R(\Theta, \Delta, \delta) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + (e^{i\delta} - 1) P(\Theta, \Delta)$$

从而可得出右旋圆起偏器的Jones矩阵

$$P(45^\circ, 90^\circ) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -i \\ i & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

和右旋圆迟滞器的Jones矩阵

$$R(45^\circ, 90^\circ, \delta) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\frac{\delta}{2}) & \sin(\frac{\delta}{2}) \\ -\sin(\frac{\delta}{2}) & \cos(\frac{\delta}{2}) \end{bmatrix}$$

若取

$$T(45^\circ, -90^\circ) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -i \\ -i & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

可得左旋圆器件的Jones矩阵。

取 $\Delta = 0^\circ$ 则

$$T(\Theta, 0^\circ) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \Theta & -\sin \Theta \\ \sin \Theta & \cos \Theta \end{bmatrix}$$

就得到线性器件的Jones矩阵, T 矩阵为熟知的二维转动矩阵。

利用满足 $SU(2)$ 的 T 矩阵变换方法得到的器件的Jones矩阵是较简捷的、可取的。而 T 矩阵正好是把给定的矩阵 $R(\Theta, \Delta, \delta)$ 和 $P(\Theta, \Delta)$ 同时对角化的变换矩阵, 现证明如下:

若给定

$$P(\Theta, \Delta) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos^2 \Theta & e^{-i\Delta} \sin \Theta \cos \Theta \\ e^{i\Delta} \sin \Theta \cos \Theta & \sin^2 \Theta \end{bmatrix}$$

则其特性方程的根为 $d_1 = 0$ 和 $d_2 = 1$, 而其相应的列矩阵是

$$\begin{bmatrix} -e^{-i\Delta} \sin \Theta \\ \cos \Theta \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} \cos \Theta \\ e^{i\Delta} \sin \Theta \end{bmatrix}$$

由它们构成的 T 矩阵为

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \Theta & -e^{-i\Delta} \sin \Theta \\ e^{i\Delta} \sin \Theta & \cos \Theta \end{bmatrix}$$

若

$$R(\Theta, \Delta, \delta) = \begin{bmatrix} e^{i\delta} \cos^2 \Theta + \sin^2 \Theta & (e^{i\delta} - 1) e^{-i\Delta} \sin \Theta \cos \Theta \\ (e^{i\delta} - 1) e^{i\Delta} \sin \Theta \cos \Theta & e^{i\delta} \sin^2 \Theta + \cos^2 \Theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + (e^{i\Delta} - 1) \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2\theta & e^{-i\Delta} \sin\theta \cos\theta \\ e^{i\Delta} \sin\theta \cos\theta & \sin^2\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

其特性方程的解为 $d_1' = 1$ 和 $d_2' = e^{i\Delta}$, 相应的列矩阵是

$$\begin{pmatrix} -e^{-i\Delta} \sin\theta \\ \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta \\ e^{i\Delta} \sin\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

由它们构成的变换矩阵

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -e^{-i\Delta} \sin\theta \\ e^{i\Delta} \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

=

若以

$$\vec{S} = \begin{pmatrix} S_0 \\ S_1 \\ S_2 \\ S_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \cos 2\theta \\ \sin 2\theta \cos \Delta \\ \sin 2\theta \sin \Delta \end{pmatrix}$$

表示在 Stokes 表象中单位光强的椭圆光, 且知偏光器件的 Jones 表示属于 $SU(2)$, 偏光器件的 Stokes 表示属于 $O(3)$, 则两者有同态关系^[1-4],

$$S_0 = \vec{a}^+ Q_1 \vec{a}, S_1 = \vec{a}^+ Q_2 \vec{a}, S_2 = \vec{a}^+ Q_3 \vec{a}$$

与

$$S_3 = \vec{a}^+ Q_4 \vec{a}$$

此处

$$Q_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, Q_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, Q_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

与

$$Q_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

从而可得椭圆起偏器的 Stokes-Mueller 矩阵

$$TP_{ellip}(\theta, \Delta) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cos 2\theta \\ \cos 2\theta & \cos^2 2\theta \\ \sin 2\theta \cos \Delta & \sin 2\theta \cos 2\theta \cos \Delta \\ \sin 2\theta \sin \Delta & \sin 2\theta \cos 2\theta \sin \Delta \\ \sin 2\theta \cos \Delta & \sin 2\theta \sin \Delta \\ \sin 2\theta \cos 2\theta \cos \Delta & \sin 2\theta \cos 2\theta \sin \Delta \\ \sin^2 2\theta \cos^2 \Delta & \sin^2 2\theta \sin \Delta \cos \Delta \\ \sin^2 2\theta \sin^2 \Delta \cos \Delta & \sin^2 2\theta \sin^2 \Delta \end{pmatrix}$$

和椭圆迟滞器的 Stokes-Mueller 矩阵

$$TR_{ellip}(\Theta, \Delta, \delta) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 - 2\sin^2\Theta \sin^2(\frac{\delta}{2}) \\ 0 & \sin 4\Theta \cos \Delta \sin^2(\frac{\delta}{2}) - \sin 2\Theta \sin \Delta \sin \delta \\ 0 & \sin 4\Theta \sin \Delta \sin^2(\frac{\delta}{2}) + \sin 2\Theta \cos \Delta \sin \delta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{ll} 0 & 0 \\ \sin 4\Theta \cos \Delta \sin^2(\frac{\delta}{2}) + \sin 2\Theta \sin \Delta \sin \delta & \sin 4\Theta \sin \Delta \sin^2(\frac{\delta}{2}) - \sin 2\Theta \cos \Delta \sin \delta \\ 2\sin^2 2\Theta \cos^2 \Delta \sin^2(\frac{\delta}{2}) + \cos \delta & \sin^2 2\Theta \sin 2\Delta \sin^2(\frac{\delta}{2}) + \cos 2\Theta \sin \delta \\ \sin^2 2\Theta \cdot \sin 2\Delta \sin^2(\frac{\delta}{2}) - \cos 2\Theta \sin \delta & 2\sin^2 2\Theta \sin^2 \Delta \sin^2(\frac{\delta}{2}) + \cos \delta \end{array} \right\}$$

由以上两表式, 若令 $\Theta = 45^\circ$, $\Delta = 90^\circ$, 则得到右手征圆器件的 Stokes-Mueller 矩阵

$$P(\text{右旋圆}) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R(\text{右旋圆}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \delta & \cos \delta & 0 \\ 0 & -\sin \delta & \cos \delta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

同理可得到线性器件: 四分之一波片与二分之一波片的 Stokes-Mueller 矩阵为

$$R(1/4) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos^2 \Theta & \sin 2\Theta \cos 2\Theta & -\sin 2\Theta \\ 0 & \sin 2\Theta \cos 2\Theta & \sin^2 2\Theta & \cos 2\Theta \\ 0 & \sin 2\Theta & -\cos 2\Theta & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R(1/2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos 4\Theta & \sin 4\Theta & 0 \\ 0 & \sin 4\Theta & -\cos 4\Theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

三

在 Jones 表象中, 各种偏振光的起偏器矩阵、迟滞器矩阵均可化为对角型, 并有关系

$$R(\Theta, \Delta, \delta) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + (e^{i\delta} - 1)P(\Theta, \Delta)$$

对应于不同的 Θ 和 Δ 取值, 有相应的变换矩阵 T 。这里列举的三个特性, 在 Stokes 表象中都没有了。所以在该表象中找不到使椭圆起偏器矩阵与迟滞器矩阵同时对角化的变换。椭圆器件的 Stokes-Mueller 表示属于 $O(3)$, 其空间表示是 Poincaré 球, 这样使得起偏器当倾角变化时, 有

$$P(\Theta + \Delta\Theta) = R(2\Delta\Theta)P(\Theta)R^+(2\Delta\Theta)$$

这里

$$R(2\Delta\Theta) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos 2\Delta\Theta & -\sin 2\Delta\Theta & 0 \\ 0 & \sin 2\Delta\Theta & \cos 2\Delta\Theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

它与在 Jones 表象中的变换矩阵完全不一样。

参 考 文 献

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Jones Matrices and Stokes-Mueller Matrices for Elliptical Polarizer and Elliptical Retarder

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Abstract

By using group $SU(2)$ to get transformation matrix $T(\Theta, \Delta)$ and its adjoint matrix T^+ and thence to operate on eigenmatrices of elliptical instruments in Jones matrices for elliptical polarizer and elliptical retarder are thus obtained. There exists a simple and generalized relationship between $R(\Theta, \Delta, \delta)$ and $P(\Theta, \Delta)$.

By using homomorphic relationship of group $SU(2)$ to $O(3)$, Stokes-Mueller matrices of elliptical of elliptical instruments in Stokes representation can be obtained.

Then, Stokes-Mueller matrices of circular and linear instruments, both are special simplified cases of elliptical instruments, are discussed.