

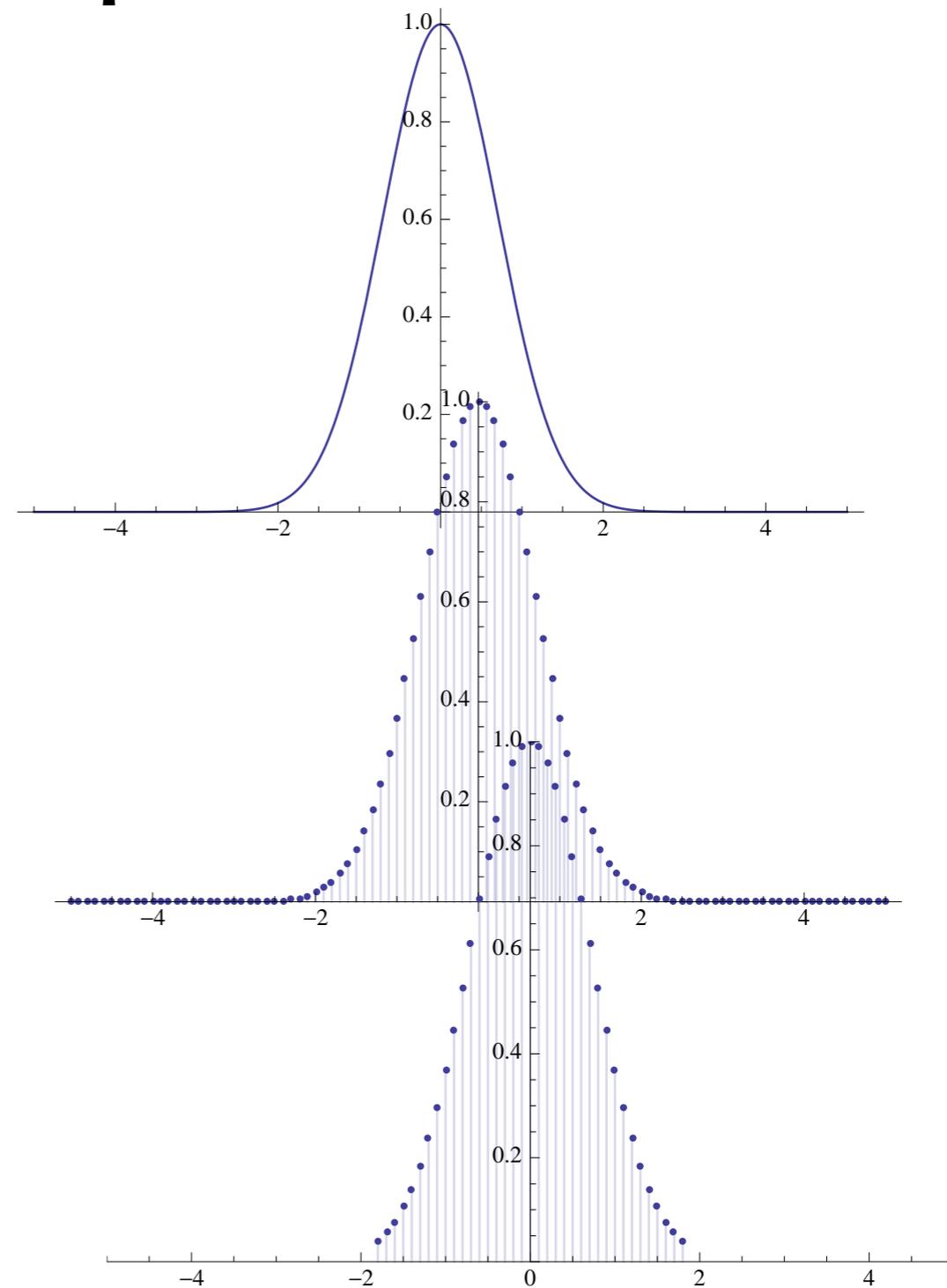
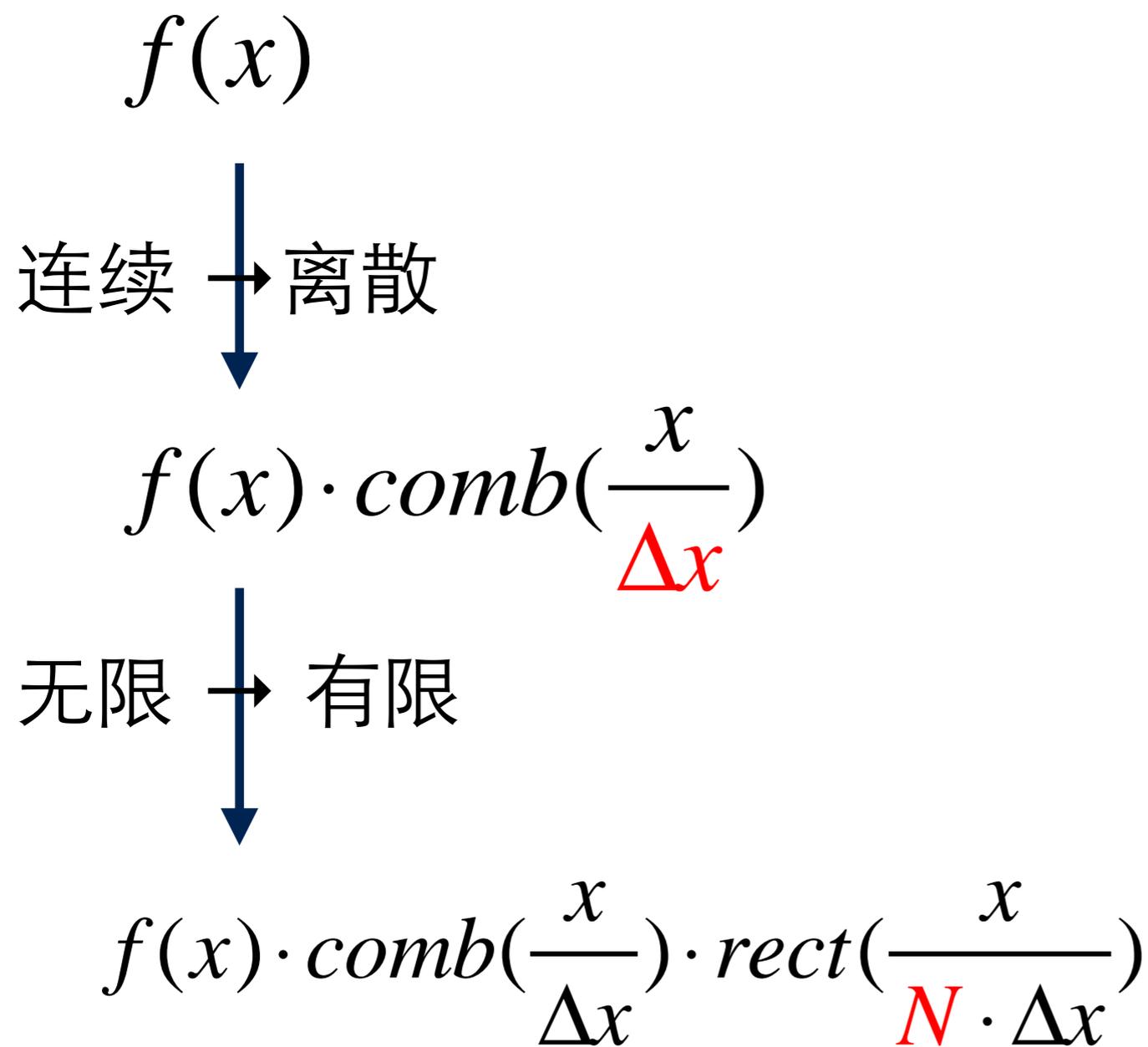
现代光学研讨之

# 菲涅尔衍射的计算机模拟

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# 理想信号到实际信号 ——采样过程



# 实际信号的频谱 —离散Fourier变换

- 连续Fourier变换

$$F(k) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \exp(-ikx) dx$$

- 离散Fourier变换

$$F(k_m) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f(x_n) \exp(-i2\pi \frac{m}{N} n dx)$$


# 离散Fourier变换 理解之一：过程

x	Array index	Before shift on array f	After shift on array f	Output index	
-2dx	1	$f_1 \rightarrow \exp(i2\pi m/N * 0)$	$f_3 \rightarrow \exp(i2\pi m/N * 0)$	1	0/Ndx
-dx	2	$f_2 \rightarrow \exp(i2\pi m/N * 1)$	$f_4 \rightarrow \exp(i2\pi m/N * 1)$	2	1/Ndx
0	3	$f_3 \rightarrow \exp(i2\pi m/N * 2)$	$f_5 \rightarrow \exp(i2\pi m/N * 2)$	3	2/Ndx
dx	4	$f_4 \rightarrow \exp(i2\pi m/N * 3)$	$f_1 \rightarrow \exp(i2\pi m/N * 3)$	4	3/Ndx
2dx	5	$f_5 \rightarrow \exp(i2\pi m/N * 4)$	$f_2 \rightarrow \exp(i2\pi m/N * 4)$	5	4/Ndx
		F=fft(f)	ifftshift(f)	Need fftshift(F)	

# Fourier变换性质—Review

- x空间周期性

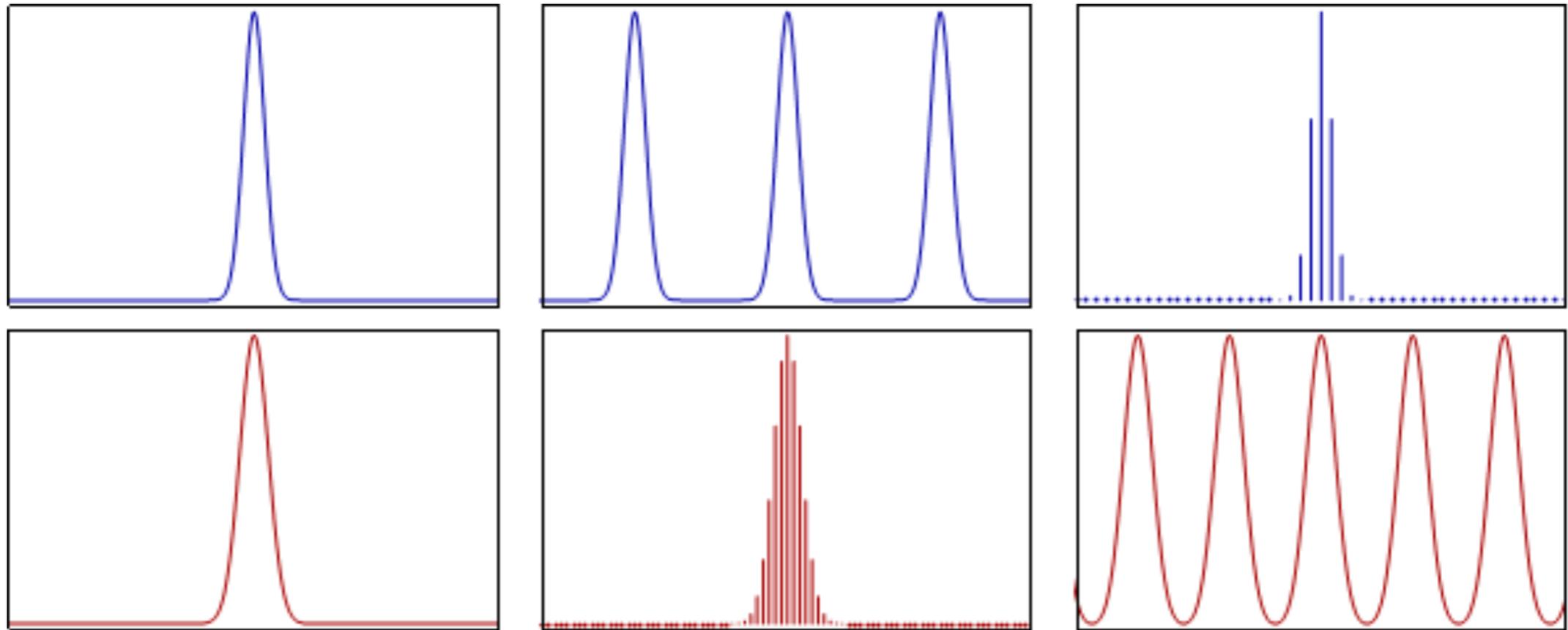


- k空间离散

- x空间离散



- k空间周期性



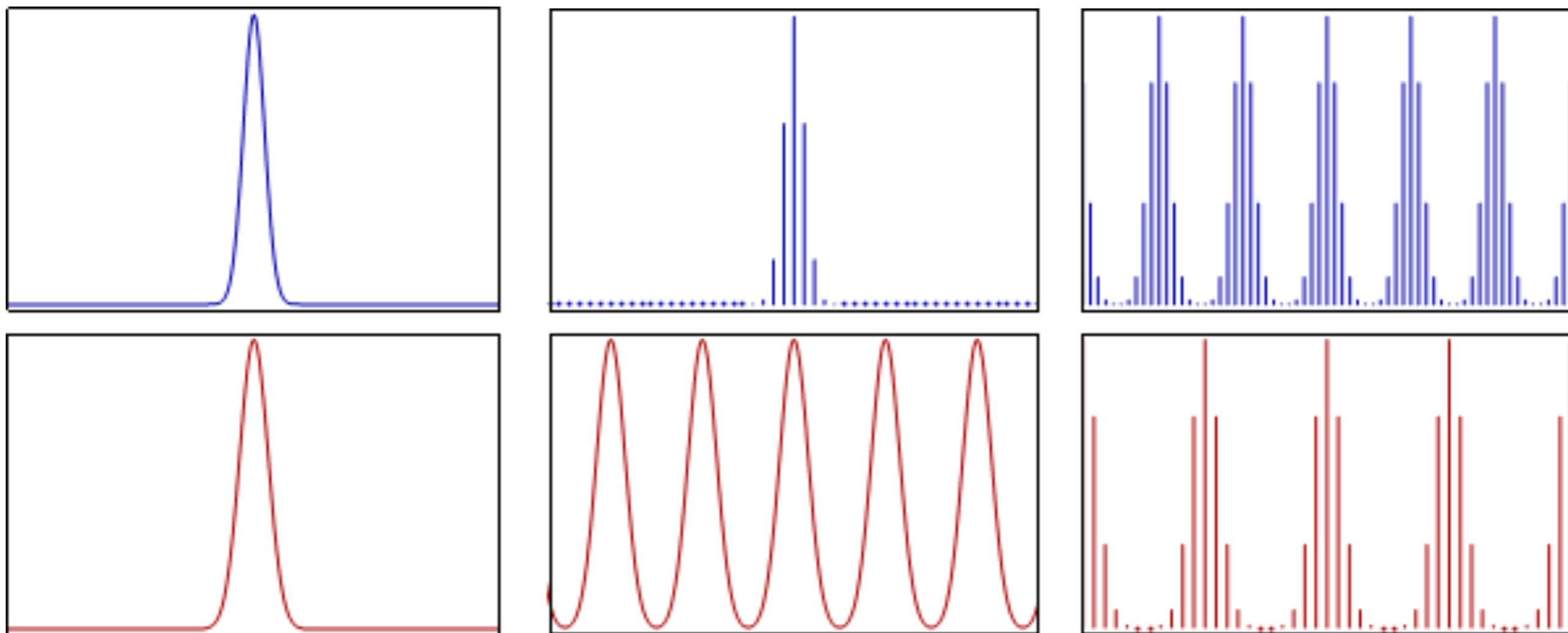
# 离散Fourier变换

## 理解之二：离散与周期性

- “离散”的**两重含义**
  - $x$ 空间离散： $k$ 空间的必然周期性
  - $k$ 空间不可避免地离散： $x$ 空间周期性？！
- $x$ 空间有界情况下**周期延拓后的得到周期 $k$ 空间的**Fourier转换

# 离散Fourier变换

## 理解之二：离散与周期性



# 离散Fourier变换 真的靠谱? -\_-

- 信号是否失真?

此处黑板上应该有图

# 换个角度看频谱

$$f(x)$$

$$F(k)$$

$$f(x) \cdot \text{comb}\left(\frac{x}{\Delta x}\right)$$

$$F(k) * \mathbb{F}\left\{\text{comb}\left(\frac{x}{\Delta x}\right)\right\}$$

$$f(x) \cdot \text{comb}\left(\frac{x}{\Delta x}\right) \cdot \text{rect}\left(\frac{x}{N \cdot \Delta x}\right)$$

$$F(k) * \mathbb{F}\left\{\text{comb}\left(\frac{x}{\Delta x}\right) \cdot \text{rect}\left(\frac{x}{N \cdot \Delta x}\right)\right\}$$

# 离散Fourier变换 理解之三：卷积

$$f(x)$$

$$F(k)$$

$$f(x) \cdot \mathit{comb}\left(\frac{x}{\Delta x}\right)$$

$$F(k) * \mathbb{F}\left\{\mathit{comb}\left(\frac{x}{\Delta x}\right)\right\}$$

$$f(x) \cdot \mathit{comb}\left(\frac{x}{\Delta x}\right) \cdot \mathit{rect}\left(\frac{x}{N \cdot \Delta x}\right)$$

$$F(k) * \mathbb{F}\left\{\mathit{comb}\left(\frac{x}{\Delta x}\right) \cdot \mathit{rect}\left(\frac{x}{N \cdot \Delta x}\right)\right\}$$

真实信号

采样失真项

离散Fourier变换是在真实频谱信号基础上  
卷积上采样失真项的Fourier变换的结果

# 离散Fourier变换 核心问题

$$F(k) * \mathbb{F}\left\{\text{comb}\left(\frac{x}{\Delta x}\right)\right\}$$
$$F(k) * \mathbb{F}\left\{\text{comb}\left(\frac{x}{\Delta x}\right) \cdot \text{rect}\left(\frac{x}{N \cdot \Delta x}\right)\right\}$$

能否在一定程度上与  $F(k)$  保持一致?

# 卷积—Review

- 定义:

$$f(x) * g(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t)g(x-t) dt$$

- 重要的性质:

$$f(x) * \delta(x) = f(x)$$

$$f(x) * \delta(x - x_n) = f(x - x_n)$$

$$f(x) * \sum_m g_m(x) = \sum_m f(x) * g_m(x)$$

$$f(x) * comb(x) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x - m)$$

$$comb(x) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(x - m)$$

# 离散无限信号

$$F(k) * \mathbb{F}\left\{comb\left(\frac{x}{\Delta x}\right)\right\} = \frac{1}{\Delta k} F(k) * comb\left(\frac{k}{\Delta k}\right)$$

$$= \Delta k \cdot \frac{1}{\Delta k} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} F(k) * \delta(k - m\Delta k)$$

$$= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} F(k - \Delta k \cdot m)$$

$$(\Delta k = \frac{2\pi}{\Delta x})$$

$$comb(ax) = \frac{1}{|a|} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta\left(x - \frac{m}{a}\right)$$

$$comb\left(\frac{x}{\Delta x}\right)$$

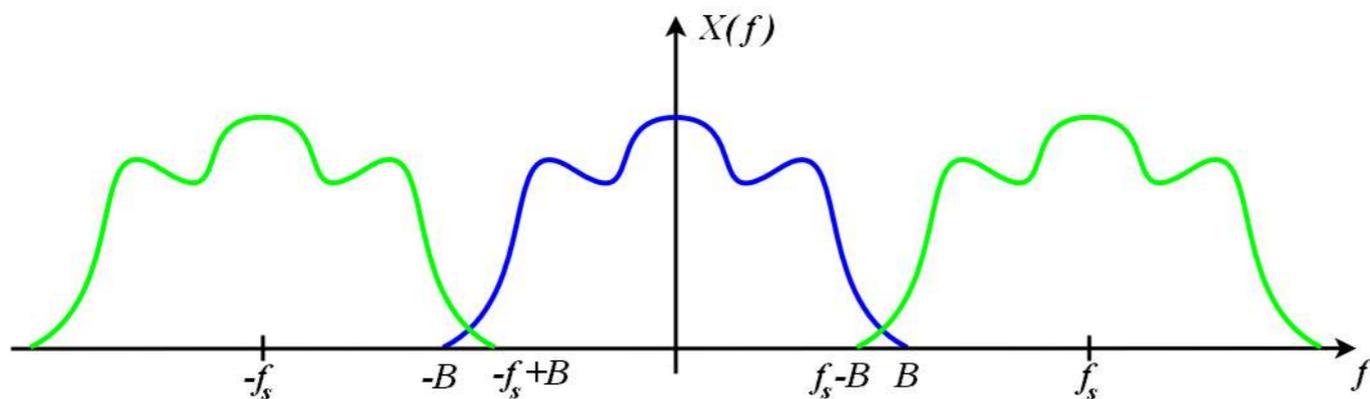
Fourier变换

$$\frac{1}{\Delta k} comb\left(\frac{k}{\Delta k}\right) \quad (\Delta k = \frac{2\pi}{\Delta x})$$

$$or \quad \frac{1}{\Delta f} comb\left(\frac{f}{\Delta f}\right) \quad (\Delta f = \frac{1}{\Delta x})$$

# 离散无限信号 ——采样定理

$$F(f) * \mathbb{F}\left\{\text{comb}\left(\frac{x}{\Delta x}\right)\right\} = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} F(f - \Delta f \cdot m) \quad \left(\Delta f = \frac{1}{\Delta x}\right)$$



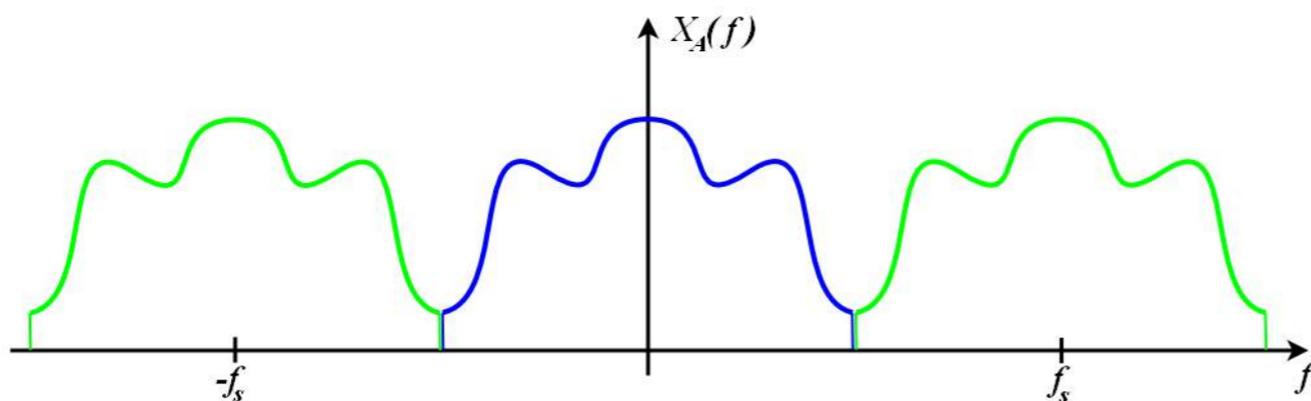
对于有限频域的信号  
域宽为 $[-B, B]$ 时:

$$\Delta f > 2B$$

即

$$\Delta x < \frac{1}{2B}$$

时



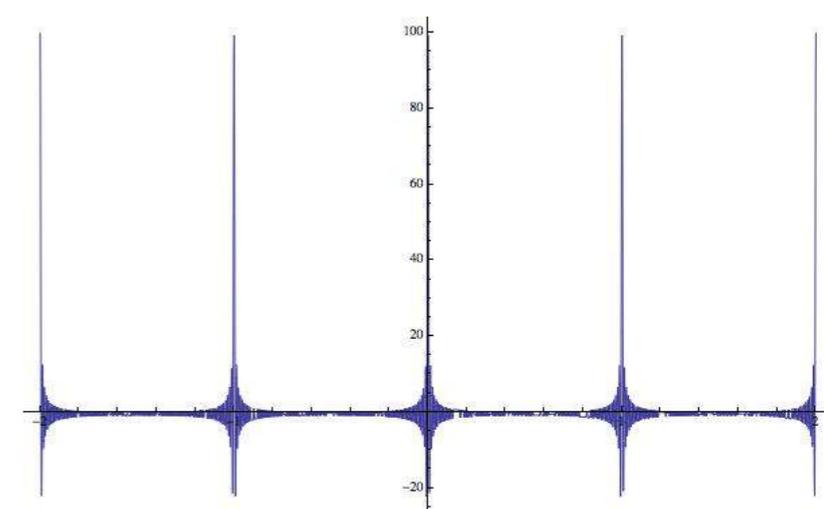
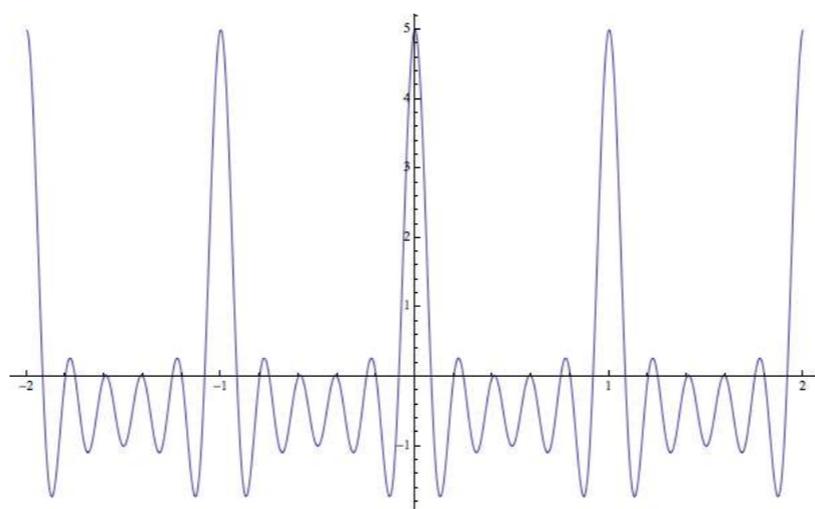
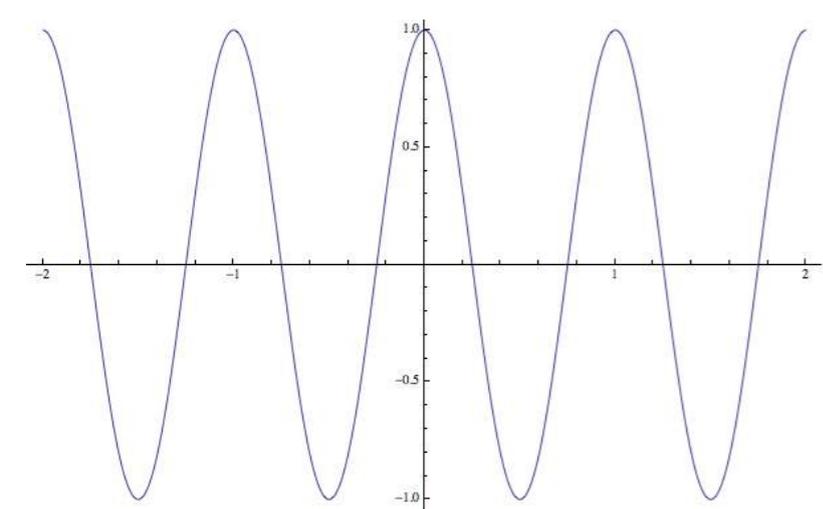
频域信号可分辨

# 离散有限信号 —Fourier变换失真

- 研究采样失真项的Fourier变换

$$\mathbb{F}\left\{\text{comb}\left(\frac{x}{\Delta x}\right) \cdot \text{rect}\left(\frac{x}{N \cdot \Delta x}\right)\right\}$$

- 有限个Delta函数的Fourier变换



遗留问题之一

如何衡量  
离散Fourier变换  
失真程度?

# 实域、频域 整空间、倒空间

傅里叶变换

固体物理

采样的离散

格点的离散

采样的有限

格点总数的有限

采样点的值

格点的相对位移  
(以研究固体热学性质为例)

采样范围外进行周期延拓

波恩-冯卡门边界条件

$$e^{iq_l a} = e^{i2\pi \frac{h}{N} l} \quad (l, h \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$e^{i2\pi \frac{n}{N} m} \quad (n, m \in \mathbb{Z})$$

不同方向的平面波叠加  
(以光学上的意义为例)

格波

.....

.....

# 计算机模拟的几种思路

## 1 暴力积分法

$$U_0(x_0, y_0) = \iint U_1(x_1, y_1) h(x_1, y_1; x_0, y_0) dx_1 dy_1$$

$$h(x_1, y_1; x_0, y_0) = \frac{e^{ikz}}{i\lambda z} \exp\left\{\frac{ik}{2z} [(x_0 - x_1)^2 + (y_0 - y_1)^2]\right\}$$

$$U_0(m_0 x_0, n_0 y_0) = \sum_{m_1, n_1} U_1(m_1 \Delta x_1, n_1 \Delta y_1) h(m_1 \Delta x_1, n_1 \Delta y_1; m_0 x_0, n_0 y_0) \Delta x_1 \Delta y_1$$

$$h(x_1, y_1; x_0, y_0) = \frac{e^{ikz}}{i\lambda z} \exp\left\{\frac{ik}{2z} [(x_0 - x_1)^2 + (y_0 - y_1)^2]\right\}$$

# 计算机模拟的几种思路

## 2 传递函数抽样法

$$U_0(x_0, y_0) = IFFT \{ FFT \{ U_1(x_1, y_1) \} H(f_x, f_y) \}$$

$$H(f_x, f_y) = \exp[i2\pi \sqrt{\frac{1}{\lambda^2} - f_x^2 - f_y^2}]$$

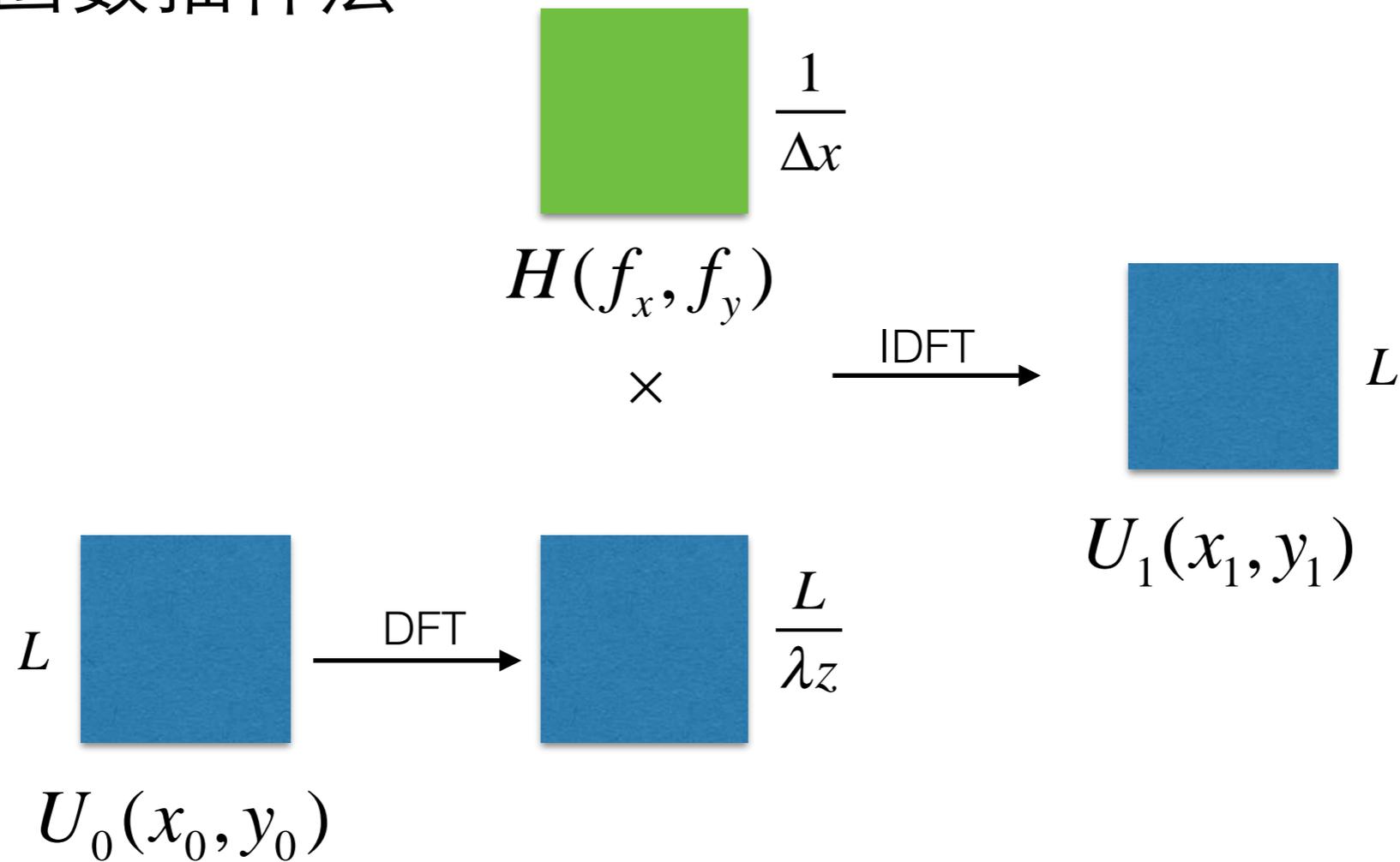
$$U_0(m_0 \Delta x_0, n_0 \Delta y_0) = IDFT \{ DFT \{ U_1(m_1 \Delta x_1, n_1 \Delta y_1) \} H(p \Delta f_x, q \Delta f_y) \}$$

$$H(f_x, f_y) = \exp[i2\pi \sqrt{\frac{1}{\lambda^2} - f_x^2 - f_y^2}]$$

# 计算机模拟的几种思路

## 2 传递函数抽样法

$$f_x = \frac{x}{\lambda z}$$



$$\Delta f_x = \frac{1}{N\Delta x} \leq \frac{1}{B_x} = \frac{1}{\frac{\lambda z}{\Delta x}} \Rightarrow z \leq \frac{N\Delta x^2}{\lambda} \equiv Z_0$$

# 计算机模拟的几种思路

## 3 点扩散函数抽样法

$$U_0(x_0, y_0) = IFFT \{ FFT \{ U_1(x_1, y_1) \} \cdot FFT \{ h(x_1, y_1) \} \}$$

$$h(x, y) = \frac{e^{ikz}}{i\lambda z} \exp\left[\frac{ik}{2z}(x^2 + y^2)\right]$$

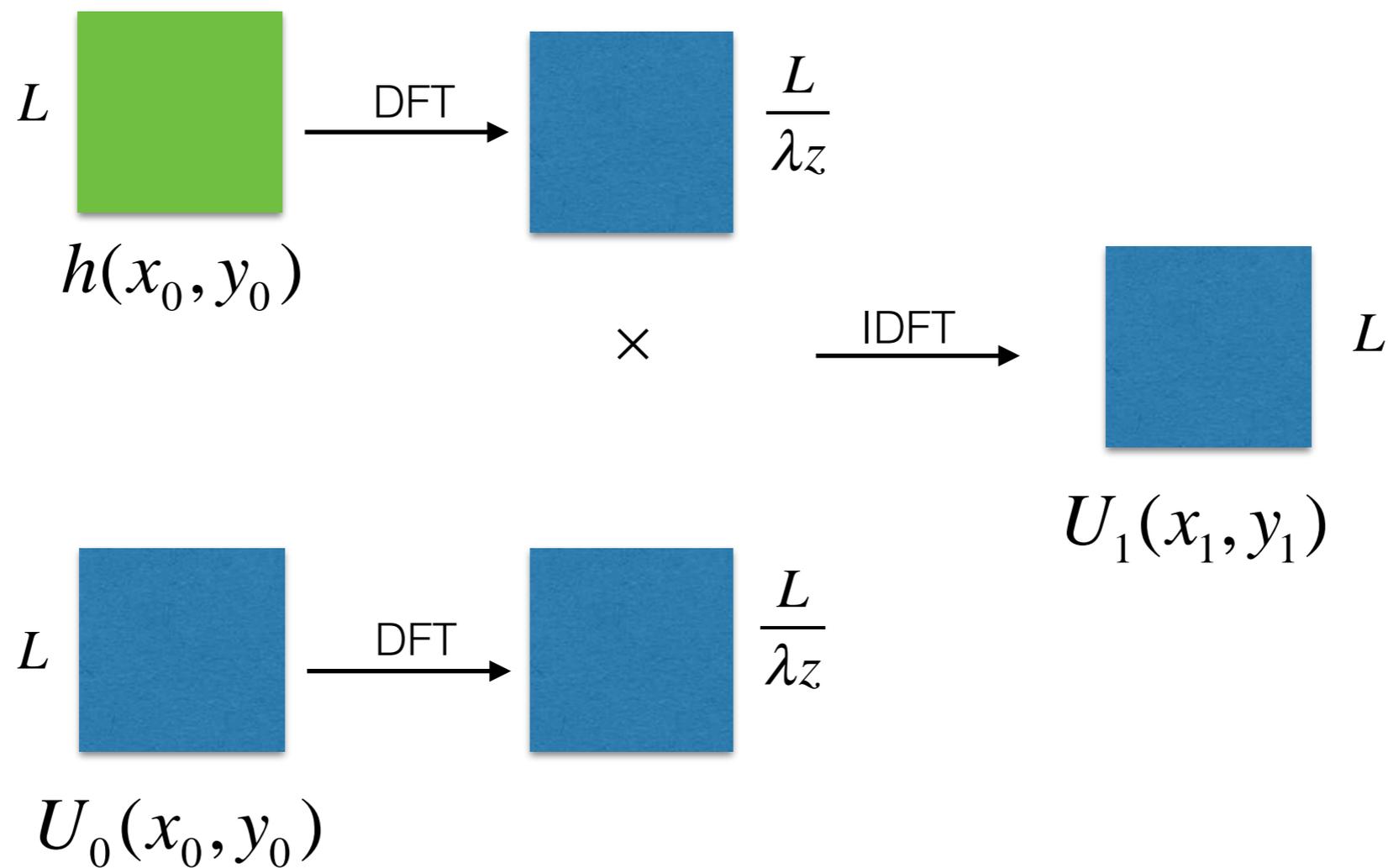
$$U_0(m_0\Delta x_0, n_0\Delta y_0) = IDFT \{ DFT \{ U_1(m_1\Delta x_1, n_1\Delta y_1) \} \cdot DFT \{ h(m_1\Delta x_1, n_1\Delta y_1) \} \}$$

$$h(x, y) = \frac{e^{ikz}}{i\lambda z} \exp\left[\frac{ik}{2z}(x^2 + y^2)\right]$$

# 计算机模拟的几种思路

## 3 点扩散函数抽样法

$$f_x = \frac{x}{\lambda z}$$



$$\Delta x \leq \frac{1}{B_x} = \frac{1}{\frac{L}{\lambda z}} \Rightarrow z \geq \frac{N \Delta x^2}{\lambda} \equiv Z_0$$

# 计算机模拟的几种思路

## 4 加权函数抽样法

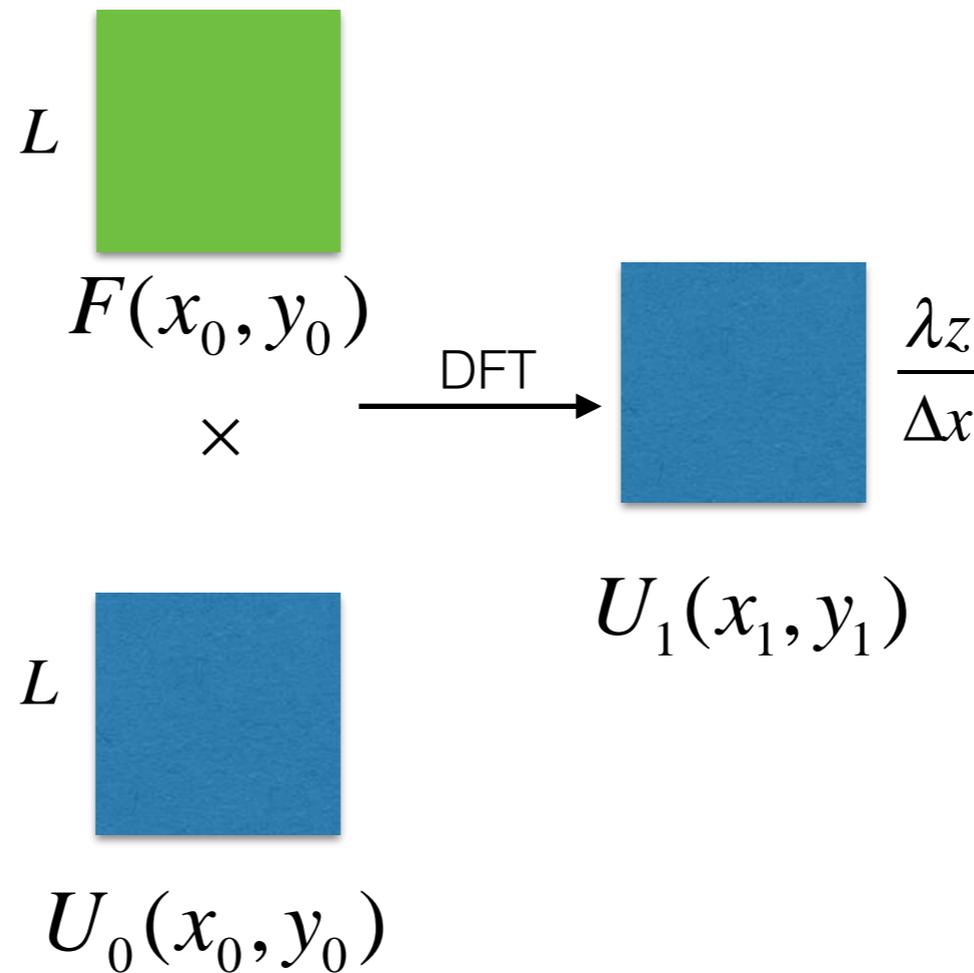
$$U_0(x_0, y_0) = \frac{e^{ikz}}{i\lambda z} e^{\frac{ik}{2z}(x_0^2 + y_0^2)} \text{FFT} \left\{ U_1(x_1, y_1) \cdot e^{\frac{ik}{2z}(x_1^2 + y_1^2)} \right\}$$

$$U_0(p_0\Delta x_0, q_0\Delta y_0) = \frac{e^{ikz}}{i\lambda z} e^{\frac{ik}{2z}((p_0\Delta x_0)^2 + (q_0\Delta y_0)^2)} \text{DFT} \left\{ U_1(m_1\Delta x_1, n_1\Delta y_1) \cdot e^{\frac{ik}{2z}((m_1\Delta x_1)^2 + (n_1\Delta y_1)^2)} \right\}$$

需满足  $\Delta x_0 = \frac{\lambda z}{\Delta x_1}$

# 计算机模拟的几种思路

## 4 加权函数抽样法



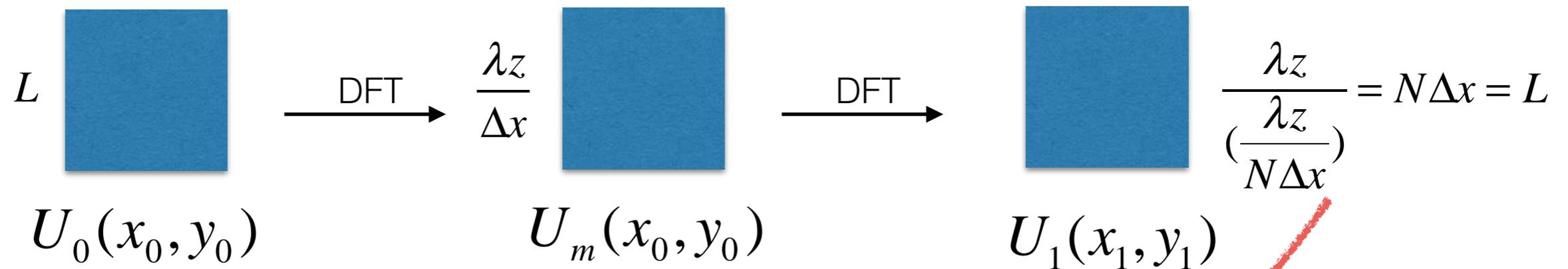
$$f_x = \frac{x}{\lambda z}$$

最后模拟成像的大小会变化!

$$\Delta x \leq \frac{1}{B_x} = \frac{1}{\frac{L}{\lambda z}} \Rightarrow z \geq \frac{N\Delta x^2}{\lambda} \equiv Z_0$$

# 计算机模拟的几种思路

## 4 加权函数抽样法



最后模拟成像  
恢复原长

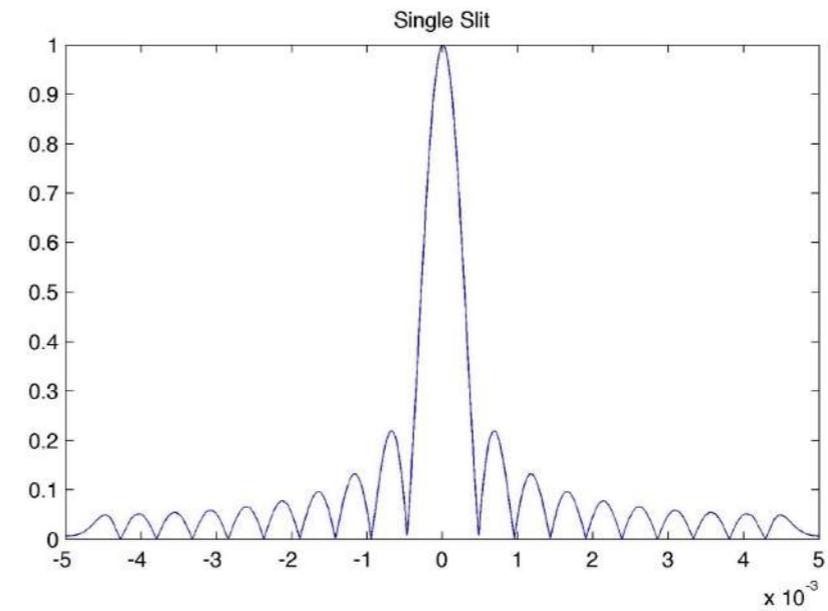
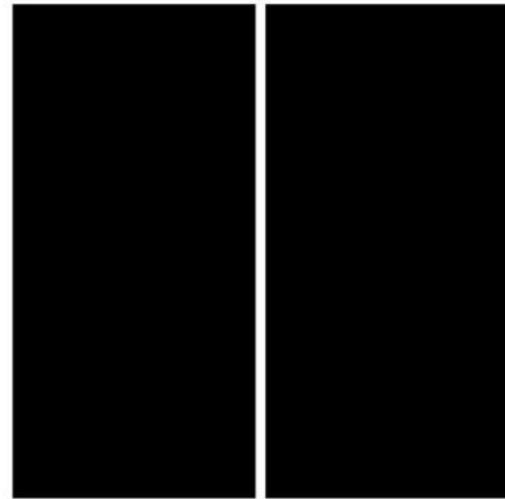
# 计算机模拟的几种思路

- 暴力解法耗时长 时间复杂度 $\sim O(N^4)$
- 其他解法 时间复杂度 $\sim O(N^2 \log N)$
- 在 $z < Z_0$ 时，使用第二种方法
- 在 $z > Z_0$ 时，使用第三种或者第四种方法

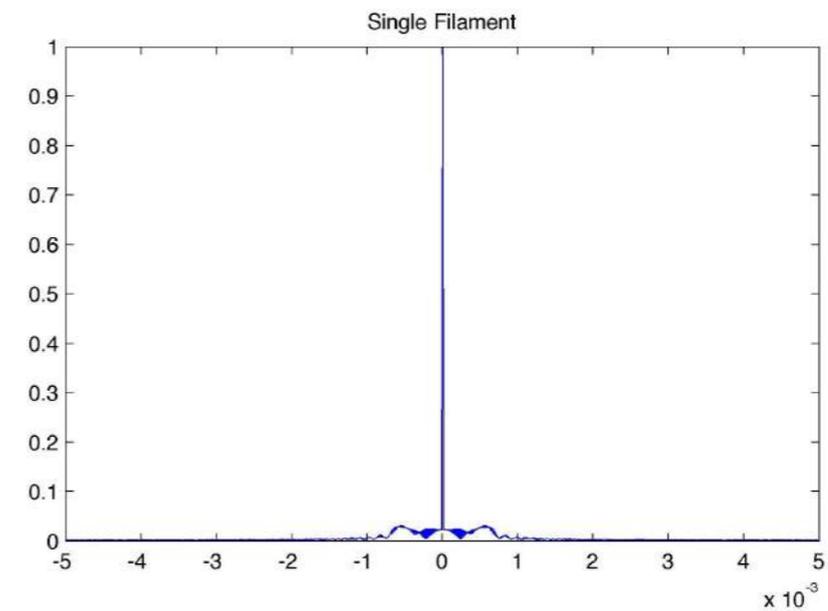
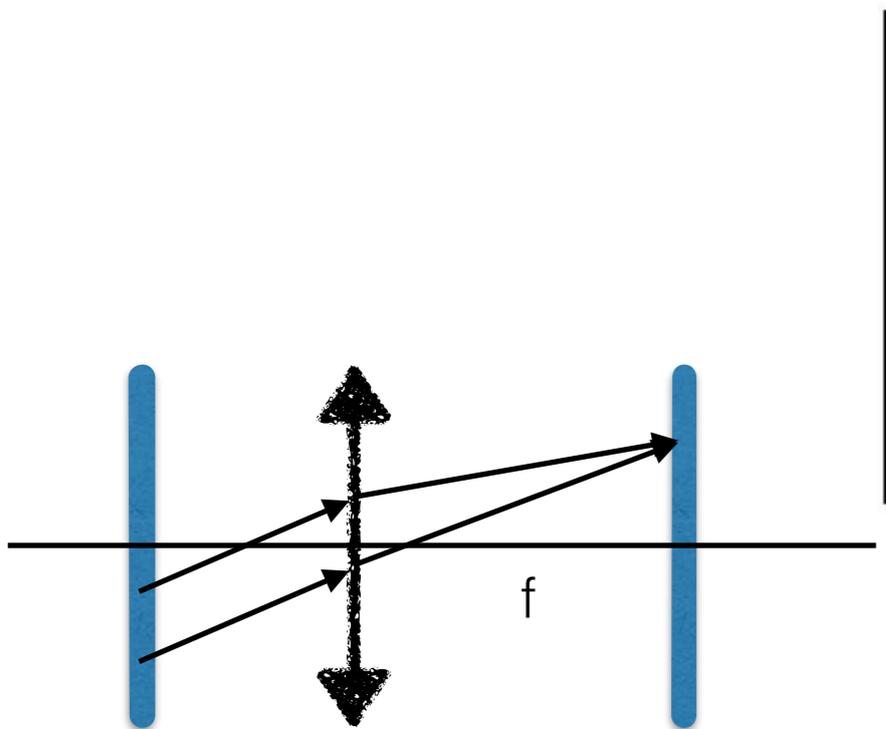
# 遗留问题之二

不同方法的  
限制条件不同  
本质？

# 模拟结果展示

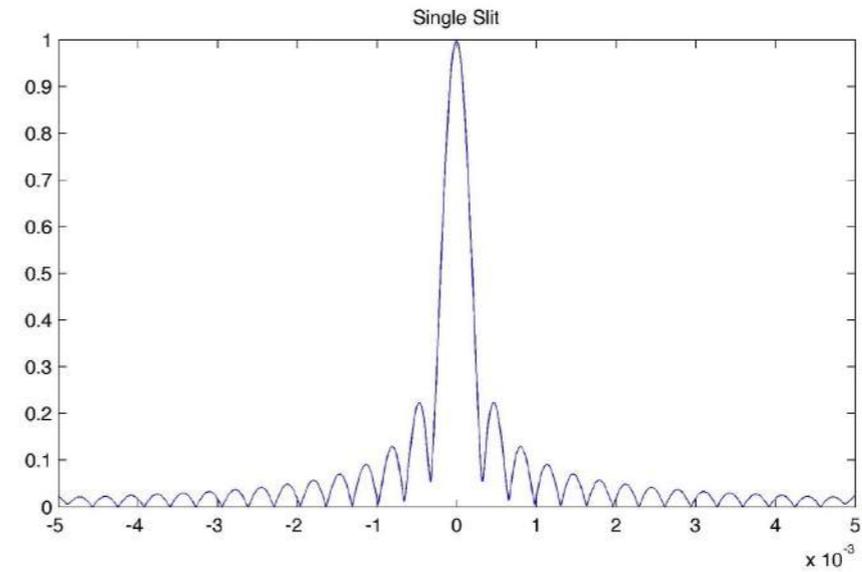
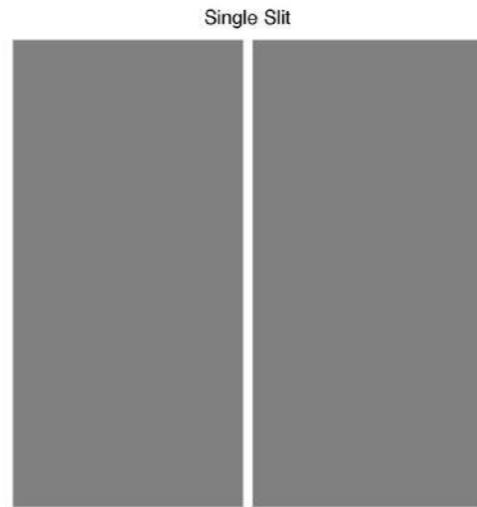


单缝和单丝

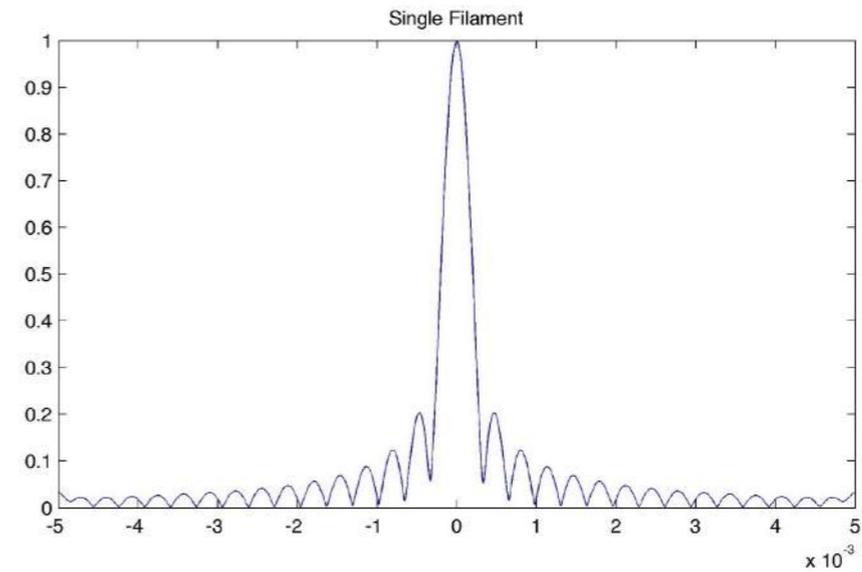
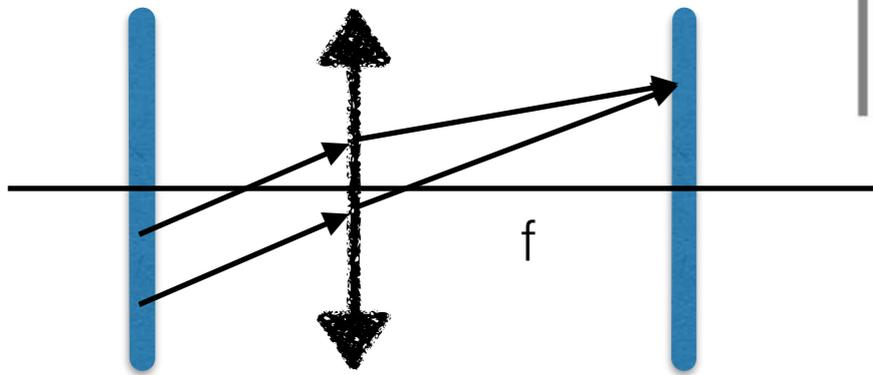


# 模拟结果展示

单缝和单丝『湛韬的思路』

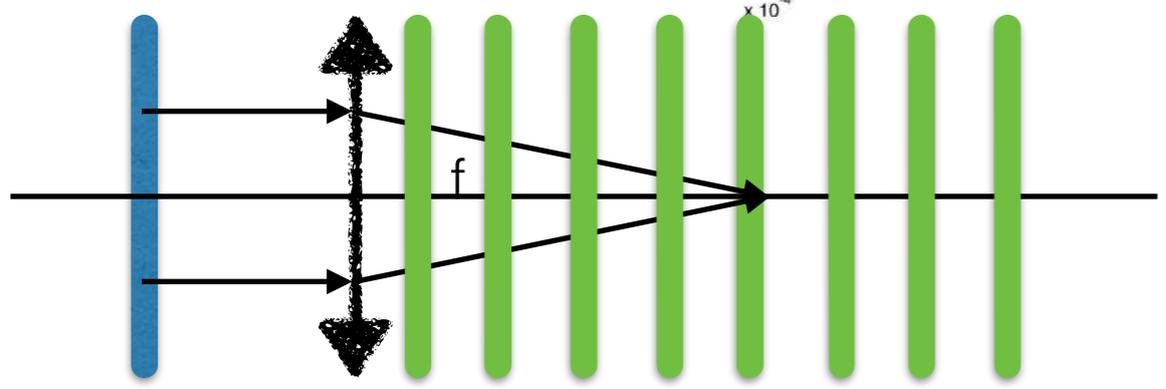
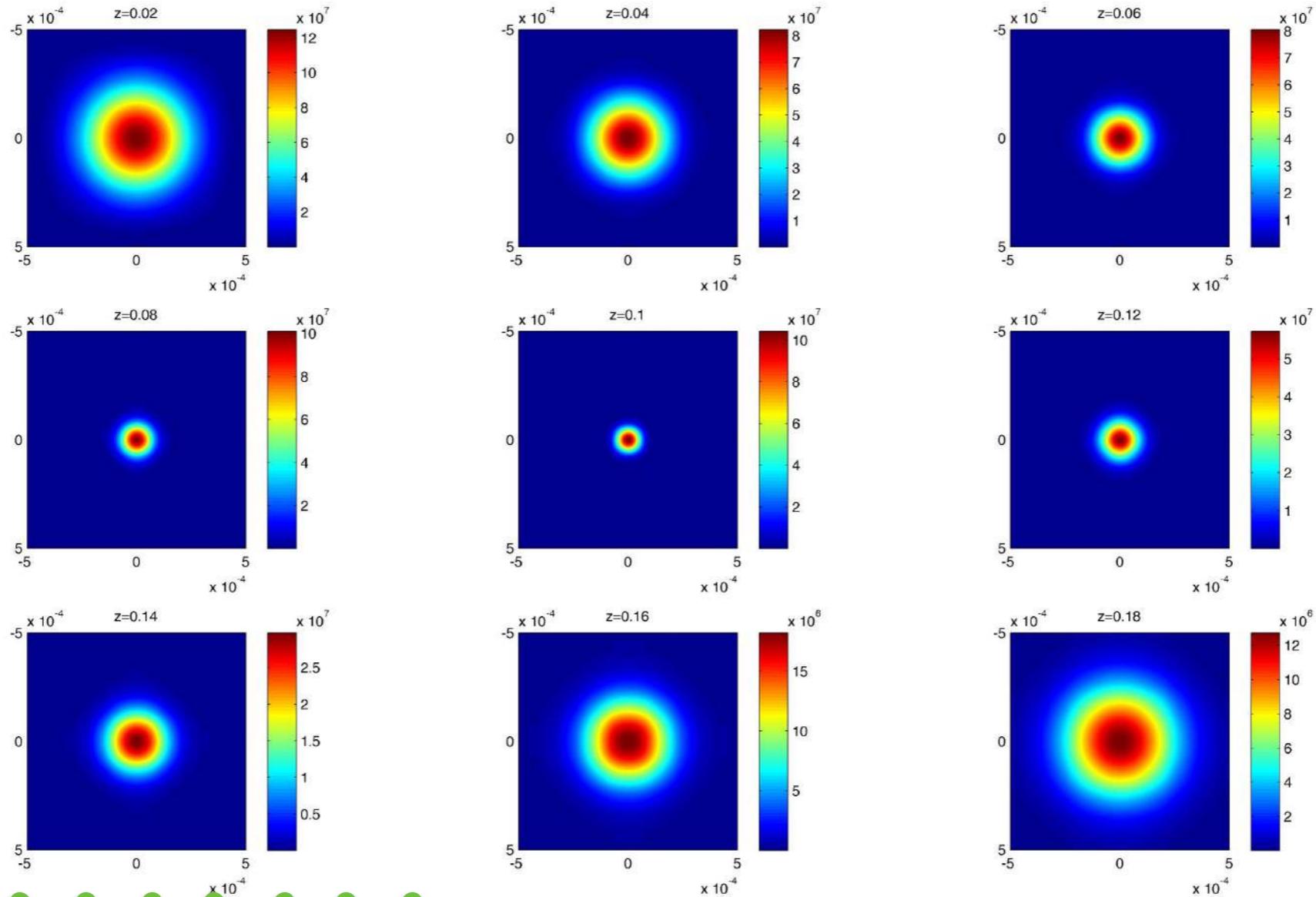


Single Filament



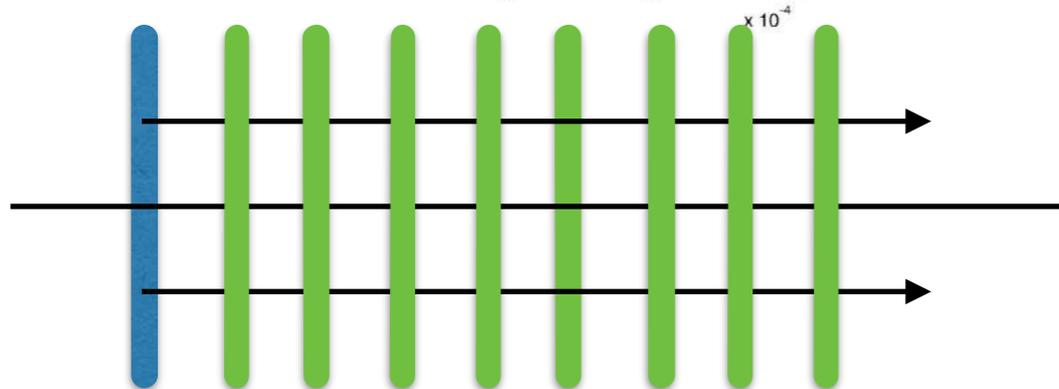
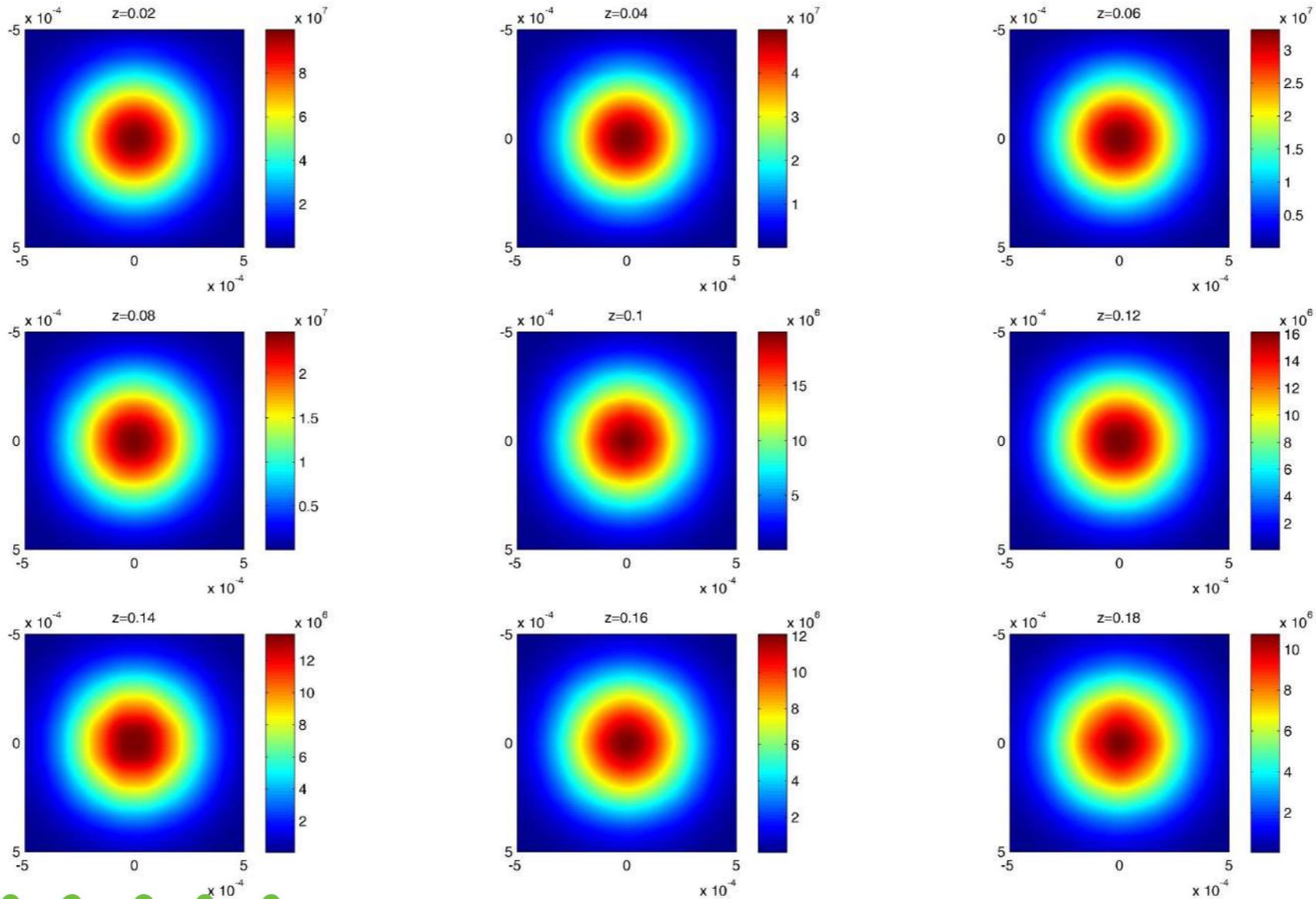
# 模拟结果展示

高斯光束的汇聚和发散



# 模拟结果展示

高斯光束的平行传播

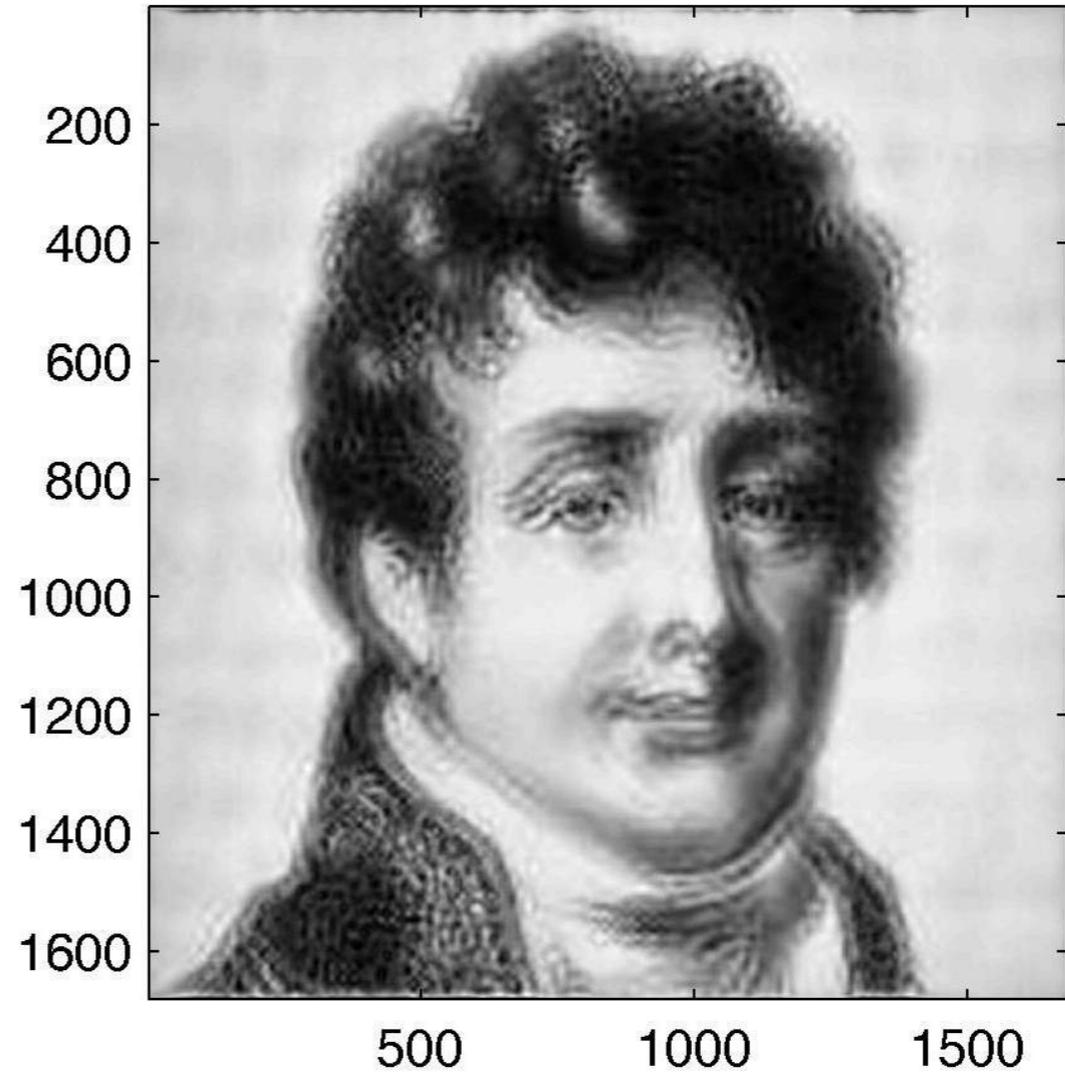


# 模拟结果展示

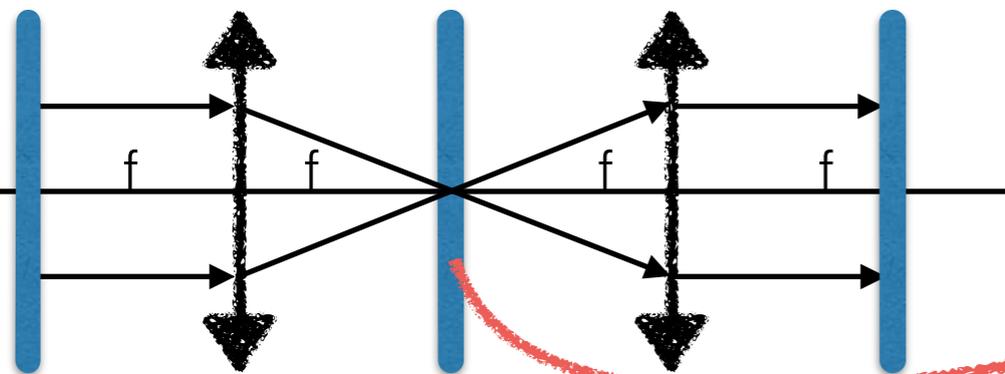
初始图



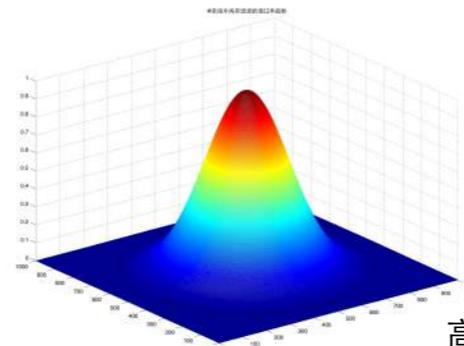
4f系统作为低通滤波器之后的图像



低通滤波 VS 美颜相机



高斯滤波



高斯低通滤波示例

# 致谢!

- 谢谢大家!
- 感谢朱哲远学长和潮兴滨老师的帮助