

★ カウシアンビームの式の導出

・自由空間 (電荷と電流のない空間) での

Maxwell 方程式

$$\begin{cases} \text{rot } E + \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} = 0 & - (1) \\ \text{rot } H - \frac{\partial D}{\partial t} = 0 & - (2) \\ \text{div } D = 0 & - (3) \\ \text{div } B = 0 & - (4) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} D = \epsilon_0 E \\ B = \mu_0 H \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\rightarrow \\ (5) \quad &\begin{cases} \left(\nabla^2 - \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) E = 0 \\ \left(\nabla^2 - \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) H = 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$\rightarrow$ 波動方程式

$$\left(\nabla^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) E(x, y, z, t) = 0$$

↓ スカラー化 (偏光を考慮しない)

$$\left(\nabla^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) E(x, y, z, t) = 0 \quad (6)$$

$$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_0 \mu_0}}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$f_0(a_0 x + b_0 y + c_0 z - d_0 t)$$

$$a_0^2 + b_0^2 + c_0^2 = \frac{1}{c^2} d_0^2$$

$$\rightarrow e^{i(a_0 x + b_0 y + c_0 z - d_0 t)}$$

○ 変数分離法

時間に依存する項と、空間に依存する項とに分ける。

$$E(x, y, z, t) = U(x, y, z) \cdot T(t), \quad (7)$$

⑦を⑥に代入

$$\left(\nabla^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) U(x, y, z) T(t) = 0 \quad (8)$$

$$\left(\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right)$$

⑧を $U T$ と割ると ($U T$ は恒等的に 0 ではない
と仮定)

$$\frac{\cancel{U} \nabla^2 U}{U \cancel{T}} - U \frac{\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} T}{\cancel{T}} = 0$$

$$\frac{\nabla^2 U}{U} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial t^2}}{T}$$

上の式が成立するためには、右辺と左辺の定数

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\nabla^2 U}{U} = -k^2 \\ \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial t^2}}{T} = -k^2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nabla^2 U(x, y, z) + k^2 U(x, y, z) = 0 \quad (9) \\ \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial t^2} + (ck)^2 T = 0 \quad (10) \end{array} \right.$$

(10) の解として、 $T(t) = e^{-i(ck)t}$
 $= e^{-i\omega t}$

(9) の解として、

$$U = e^{i(k_x x + k_y y + k_z z)} \quad \text{平面波の解}$$

$$k_x^2 + k_y^2 + k_z^2 = k^2$$

$$E = U T = e^{i(k_x x + k_y y + k_z z - \omega t)}$$

○ 平面波以外の解

$$\Psi(x, y, z) = \psi(x, y, z) e^{ikz} \quad - (11)$$

$$(\nabla^2 + k^2) \psi e^{ikz} = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} (f_x, g_x) = g_x, \frac{d^2 f_x}{dx^2} + 2 \frac{df_x}{dx} \frac{dz}{dx} + f_x, \frac{d^2 g_x}{dx^2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{(\nabla^2 \psi + 2ik \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \psi) e^{ikz} = 0} \quad \text{を使う} \quad - (12)$$

○ 近軸近似.

$\psi(x, y, z)$ の z は z_0 付近の変化する
場のため $\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \ll \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$

$$\left| \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} \right| \delta z \ll |\psi|$$

δz は波長

$$\left| \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} \right| \lambda \ll |\psi|$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} \right| \ll k |\psi| \quad \text{オーグニ・近似 (0.2. 2. は 4.)}$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z^2} \right| \ll k \left| \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} \right|$$

一方 e^{ikz} の z の方向に ψ は変化するから、
 かつ、

$$\left| \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z^2} \right| \ll \left| \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} \right|$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z^2} \right| \ll \left| \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} \right|$$

と仮定する。

(2) あるいは $\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z^2}$ の項が落れる。

$$\left\{ \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) \psi + 2ik \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} \right\} \underline{\underline{e^{ikz}}} = 0$$

e^{ikz} は恒等的に 0 ではない、

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) \psi(x, y, z) + 2ik \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} = 0$$

近軸波動方程式

★ 軸対称の式に書換へ.

→ 円筒座標

$$\begin{cases} x \rightarrow r \cos \theta \\ y \rightarrow r \sin \theta \\ z \rightarrow z \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ \theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \quad \text{or}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \cancel{\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2}} \right) \psi + 2ik \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} = 0$$

↓ 軸対称な ψ と仮定

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) \psi + 2ik \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} = 0$$

- (A) /

★ 解の形は ψ が z 方向に分布する z の関数と仮定.

$$\psi_0 \propto f(z) \exp\left(-\frac{k r^2}{2f(z)}\right)$$

- (B)

(13) Σ (13) $1/z \cdot \lambda(z)$ ~~整型~~ $f_2(z)$.

$$\underbrace{\left(1 + i \frac{2g_2}{2z}\right)}_{=0} \frac{k^2 k^2}{g_2^2} + 2k \underbrace{\left(i \frac{1}{f_2}, \frac{2f_2}{2z} - \frac{1}{g_2}\right)}_{=0 \quad \neq 0}$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 + i \frac{2g_2}{2z} = 0 & - (14) \\ i \frac{1}{f_2}, \frac{2f_2}{2z} - \frac{1}{g_2} = 0 & - (15) \end{cases}$$

(14) $g_2 = i z + C$

(15) $1/z \cdot \lambda$

$$\frac{2f_2}{2z} = -i \frac{f_2}{i z + C} = \frac{f_2}{-z + i C}$$

$$f_2 = -D \frac{z + i C}{z^2 + C^2}$$

$$\psi_0 = -D \frac{z + i C}{z^2 + C^2} \exp\left(-\frac{k k^2}{2(i z + C)}\right)$$

(16)

$$f_{L^2} = -D \frac{z + iC}{z^2 + C^2}$$

$$= -\frac{D}{C} \frac{\frac{z}{C} + i}{(\frac{z}{C})^2 + 1} = i \frac{D}{C} \frac{i\frac{z}{C} - 1}{(\frac{z}{C})^2 + 1}$$

分子に複素数の偏角と大士に等しいと直して

$$\rightarrow i\frac{z}{C} - 1 = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{z}{C}\right)^2} \exp\left\{i \arg\left(i\frac{z}{C} - 1\right)\right\}$$

$$= \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{z}{C}\right)^2} \exp\left[-i \underbrace{\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{z}{C}\right)}_{\eta_{L^2}}\right]$$

定数倍と
省略

η_{L^2}

$$f_{L^2} = i \frac{D}{C} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{z}{C}\right)^2}} \exp(-i\eta_{L^2})$$

(b)より

$$\psi_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{z}{C}\right)^2}} \exp(-i\eta_{L^2}) \exp\left(-\frac{kL^2}{2(i z + C)}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{z}{C}\right)^2}} \exp\left[-\frac{kLr^2}{2(z^2 + C^2)} + \frac{ikzr^2}{2(z^2 + C^2)} - i\eta_{L^2}\right]$$

$$\psi_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(\frac{z}{C})^2}} \exp \left[-\frac{k C v^2}{2(z^2 + C^2)} + \frac{i k z v^2}{2(z^2 + C^2)} - i \eta(z) \right]$$

$$222'' \quad \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{2C}{k}}, \quad \omega_{(z)} = \omega_0 \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{z}{C}\right)^2}$$

$$R_{z,} = z \left(1 + \left(\frac{C}{z}\right)^2 \right) \quad \text{Eikonal}$$

$$U = \psi e^{i k z}$$

$$= \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_{z,}} \exp \left(-\frac{v^2}{\omega_{z,}^2} \right) \times \exp \left(\frac{i k v^2}{2 R_{z,}} \right)$$

$$\times \exp i (k z - \eta(z))$$

6.4.2. 2. 式