Preface iv

1 Introduction 1

1.1 Optics, Information, and Communication 1
1.2 The Book 2

2 Analysis of Two-Dimensional Signals and Systems 5

2.1 Fourier Analysis in Two Dimensions 6
2.1.1 Definition and Existence Conditions 6
2.1.2 The Fourier Transform as a Decomposition 8
2.1.3 Fourier Transform Theorems 9
2.1.4 Separable Functions 11
2.1.5 Functions with Circular Symmetry: Fourier-Bessel Transforms 12
2.1.6 Some Frequently Used Functions and Some Useful Fourier Transform Pairs 14
2.2 Spatial Frequency and Space-Frequency Localization 17
2.2.1 Local Spatial Frequencies 18
2.2.2 The Wigner Distribution Function 21
2.3 Linear Systems 25
2.3.1 Linearity and the Superposition Integral 25
2.3.2 Invariant Linear Systems: Transfer Functions 26

2.4 Two-Dimensional Sampling Theory 28
2.4.1 The Whittaker-Shannon Sampling Theorem 29
2.4.2 Oversampling, Undersampling and Aliasing 32
2.4.3 Space-Bandwidth Product 33
2.5 The Discrete Fourier Transform 35
2.6 The Projection-Slice Theorem 37
2.7 Phase Retrieval from Fourier Magnitude 38

3 Foundations of Scalar Diffraction Theory 43

3.1 Historical Introduction 43
3.2 From a Vector to a Scalar Theory 47
3.3 Some Mathematical Preliminaries 50
3.3.1 The Helmholtz Equation 50
3.3.2 Green's Theorem 51
3.3.3 The Integral Theorem of Helmholtz and Kirchhoff 51
3.4 The Kirchhoff Formulation of Diffraction by a Planar Screen 54
3.4.1 Application of the Integral Theorem 55
3.4.2 The Kirchhoff Boundary Conditions 56
3.4.3 The Fresnel-Kirchhoff Diffraction Formula 57
3.5 The Rayleigh-Sommerfeld Formulation of Diffraction 58
3.5.1 Choice of Alternative Green's Functions 59
3.5.2 The Rayleigh-Sommerfeld Diffraction Formula 61
3.5.3 Reproduction of Boundary Conditions 62
3.6 Kirchhoff and Rayleigh-Sommerfeld Theories Compared 63
3.7 Further Discussion of the Huygens-Fresnel Principle 64
3.8 Generalization to Nonmonochromatic Waves 66
3.9 Diffraction at Boundaries 67
3.10 The Angular Spectrum of Plane Waves 68
3.10.1 The Angular Spectrum and Its Physical Interpretation 68
3.10.2 Propagation of the Angular Spectrum 69
3.10.3 Effects of a Diffracting Aperture on the Angular Spectrum 71
3.10.4 The Propagation Phenomenon as a Linear Spatial Filter 72

4 Fresnel and Fraunhofer Diffraction 75

4.1 Background 75
4.1.1 The Intensity of a Wave Field 75
4.1.2 The Huygens-Fresnel Principle in Rectangular Coordinates 77
4.2 The Fresnel Approximation 78
4.2.1 Positive vs. Negative Phases 80
4.2.2 Accuracy of the Fresnel Approximation 80
4.2.3 Finite Integral of the Quadratic-Phase Exponential Function 81

4.2.4 The Fresnel Approximation and the Angular Spectrum 83
4.2.5 Fresnel Diffraction Between Confocal Spherical Surfaces 84
4.2.6 Fresnel Diffraction in Terms of Ray Transfer Matrices 85
4.3 The Fraunhofer Approximation 88
4.4 Examples of Fraunhofer Diffraction Patterns 90
4.4.1 Rectangular Aperture 90
4.4.2 Circular Aperture 91
4.4.3 Thin Sinusoidal Amplitude Grating 93
4.4.4 Thin Sinusoidal Phase Grating 96
4.4.5 General Method for Calculating Diffraction Efficiency of Gratings 98
4.5 Examples of Fresnel Diffraction Calculations 99
4.5.1 Fresnel Diffraction by a Square Aperture 99
4.5.2 Fresnel Diffraction by a Circular Aperture 102
4.5.3 Fresnel Diffraction by a Sinusoidal Amplitude Grating-Talbot Images 104
4.6 Beam Optics 108
4.6.1 Gaussian Beams 108
4.6.2 Hermite-Gaussian Beams 111
4.6.3 Laguerre-Gaussian Beams 112
4.6.4 Bessel Beams 113

5 Computational Diffraction and Propagation 121

5.1 Approaches to Computational Diffraction 121
5.2 Sampling a Space-Limited Quadratic-Phase Exponential 122
5.3 The Convolution Approach 125
5.3.1 Bandwidth and Sampling Considerations 125
5.3.2 Discrete Convolution Equations 127
5.3.3 Simulation Results 128
5.3.4 Convolution by Fourier Transforms 129
5.4 The Fresnel Transform Approach 130
5.4.1 Sampling Increments 130
5.4.2 Sampling Ratio Q 131
5.4.3 Finding the Required M, Q, and N 132
5.4.4 The Discrete Diffraction Formulas 132
5.4.5 Examples of the Dependence of M and N on N_F 133
5.4.6 Summary of Steps Using the Fresnel Transform Approach 133
5.4.7 Computational Complexity of the Fresnel Transform Approach 135
5.5 The Fresnel Transfer Function Approach 135
5.5.1 Sampling Considerations 136
5.5.2 Finding N, M and Q for each N_F 136
5.5.3 The Discrete Diffraction Formulas 137

5.5.4 Examples of the Dependence of M, N and Q on N_F 138
5.5.5 Summary of Steps Using the Fresnel Transfer Function Approach 138
5.5.6 Computational Complexity of the Fresnel Transfer Function Approach 140
5.6 The Exact Transfer Function Approach 140
5.6.1 Sampling in the Frequency Domain 140
5.6.2 Sampling in the Space Domain 141
5.6.3 Simulation Results 143
5.6.4 Computational Complexity of the Exact Transfer Function Approach 144
5.7 Comparison of Computational Complexities 145
5.8 Extension to More Complex Apertures 148
5.8.1 One-Dimensional Case 148
5.8.2 Two-Dimensional Apertures Separable in (x,y) Coordinates 149
5.8.3 Circularly-Symmetric Apertures 150
5.8.4 More General Cases 151
5.9 Concluding Comments 152

6 Wave-Optics Analysis of Coherent Optical Systems 155

6.1 A Thin Lens as a Phase Transformation 155
6.1.1 The Thickness Function 156
6.1.2 The Paraxial Approximation 158
6.1.3 The Phase Transformation and Its Physical Meaning 158
6.2 Fourier Transforming Properties of Lenses 161
6.2.1 Input Placed against the Lens 162
6.2.2 Input Placed in Front of the Lens 164
6.2.3 Input Placed behind the Lens 166
6.2.4 Example of an Optical Fourier Transform 167
6.3 Image Formation: Monochromatic Illumination 168
6.3.1 The Impulse Response of a Positive Lens 168
6.3.2 Eliminating Quadratic-Phase Factors: The Lens Law 169
6.3.3 The Relation between Object and Image 172
6.4 Analysis of Complex Coherent Optical Systems 174
6.4.1 The Ray Matrix Approach 174
6.4.2 Analysis of Two Optical Systems Using Ray Matrices 175

7 Frequency Analysis of Optical Imaging Systems 185

7.1 Generalized Treatment of Imaging Systems 186
7.1.1 A Generalized Model 186
7.1.2 Effects of Diffraction on the Image 187
7.1.3 Polychromatic Illumination: The Coherent and Incoherent Cases 189

7.2 Frequency Response for Diffraction-Limited Coherent Imaging 194
7.2.1 The Amplitude Transfer Function 194
7.2.2 Examples of Amplitude Transfer Functions 195
7.3 Frequency Response for Diffraction-Limited Incoherent Imaging 197
7.3.1 The Optical Transfer Function 197
7.3.2 General Properties of the OTF 199
7.3.3 The OTF of an Aberration-Free System 200
7.3.4 Examples of Diffraction-Limited OTFs 201
7.4 Aberrations and Their Effects on Frequency Response 204
7.4.1 The Generalized Pupil Function 205
7.4.2 Effects of Aberrations on the Amplitude Transfer Function 206
7.4.3 Effects of Aberrations on the OTF 206
7.4.4 Example of a Simple Aberration: A Focusing Error 207
7.4.5 Apodization and Its Effects on Frequency Response 211
7.5 Comparison of Coherent and Incoherent Imaging 214
7.5.1 Frequency Spectrum of the Image Intensity 215
7.5.2 Two-Point Resolution 216
7.5.3 Other Effects 219
7.6 Confocal Microscopy 221
7.6.1 Coherent Case 222
7.6.2 Incoherent Case 223
7.6.3 Optical Sectioning 224

8 Point-Spread Function and Transfer Function Engineering 231

8.1 Cubic Phase Mask for Increased Depth of Field 231
8.1.1 Depth of Focus 231
8.1.2 Depth of Field 233
8.1.3 The Cubic Phase Mask 233
8.2 Rotating Point-Spread Functions for Depth Resolution 237
8.3 Point-Spread Function Engineering for Exoplanet Discovery 241
8.3.1 The Lyot Coronagraph 241
8.3.2 Apodization for Starlight Suppression 242
8.4 Resolution beyond the Classical Diffraction Limit 248
8.4.1 Analytic Continuation 248
8.4.2 Synthetic Aperture Fourier Holography 251
8.4.3 Fourier Ptychography 252
8.4.4 Coherent Spectral Multiplexing 253
8.4.5 Incoherent Structured Illumination Imaging 258
8.4.6 Super-Resolved Fluorescence Microscopy 260
8.5 Light Field Photography 263

9 Wavefront Modulation 269
9.1 Wavefront Modulation with Photographic Film 270
9.1.1 The Physical Processes of Exposure, Development, and Fixing 270
9.1.2 Definition of Terms 272
9.1.3 Photographic Film or Plate in Coherent Optical Systems 274
9.1.4 The Modulation Transfer Function 276
9.1.5 Bleaching of Photographic Emulsions 279
9.2 Wavefront Modulation with Diffractive Optical Elements 280
9.2.1 Single Step Lithography 281
9.2.2 Multistep Lithography 283
9.2.3 Other Types of Diffractive Optics 287
9.2.4 A Word of Caution 287
9.3 Liquid Crystal Spatial Light Modulators 287
9.3.1 Properties of Liquid Crystals 288
9.3.2 Spatial Light Modulators Based on Liquid Crystals 297
9.4 Deformable Mirror Spatial Light Modulators 301
9.5 Acousto-Optic Spatial Light Modulators 304
9.6 Other Methods of Wavefront Modulation 308

10 Analog Optical Information Processing 309
10.1 Historical Background 310
10.1.1 The Abbe-Porter Experiments 310
10.1.2 The Zernike Phase-Contrast Microscope 312
10.1.3 Improvement of Photographs: Maréchal 314
10.1.4 Application of Coherent Optics to More General Data Processing 316
10.2 Coherent Optical Information Processing Systems 316
10.2.1 Coherent System Architectures 316
10.2.2 Constraints on Filter Realization 319
10.3 The VanderLugt Filter 321
10.3.1 Synthesis of the Frequency-Plane Mask 321
10.3.2 Processing the Input Data 324
10.3.3 Advantages of the VanderLugt Filter 326
10.4 The Joint Transform Correlator 326
10.5 Application to Character Recognition 329
10.5.1 The Matched Filter 329
10.5.2 A Character-Recognition Problem 330
10.5.3 Optical Synthesis of a Character-Recognition Machine 332
10.5.4 Sensitivity to Scale Size and Rotation 334
10.6 Image Restoration 335
10.6.1 The Inverse Filter 335

10.6.2 The Wiener Filter, or the Least-Mean-Square-Error Filter 336
10.6.3 Filter Realization 337
10.7 Acousto-Optic Signal Processing Systems 341
10.7.1 Bragg Cell Spectrum Analyzer 342
10.7.2 Space-Integrating Correlator 343
10.7.3 Time-Integrating Correlator 345
10.7.4 Other Acousto-Optic Signal Processing Architectures 347
10.8 Discrete Analog Optical Processors 347
10.8.1 Discrete Representation of Signals and Systems 347
10.8.2 A Parallel Incoherent Matrix-Vector Multiplier 348
10.8.3 Methods for Handling Bipolar and Complex Data 350

11 Holography 357

11.1 Historical Introduction 357
11.2 The Wavefront Reconstruction Problem 358
11.2.1 Recording Amplitude and Phase 358
11.2.2 The Recording Medium 359
11.2.3 Reconstruction of the Original Wavefront 360
11.2.4 Linearity of the Holographic Process 361
11.2.5 Image Formation by Holography 361
11.3 The Gabor Hologram 363
11.3.1 Origin of the Reference Wave 364
11.3.2 The Twin Images 364
11.3.3 Limitations of the Gabor Hologram 365
11.4 The Leith-Upatnieks Hologram 366
11.4.1 Recording the Hologram 366
11.4.2 Obtaining the Reconstructed Images 368
11.4.3 The Minimum Reference Angle 369
11.4.4 Holography of Three-Dimensional Scenes 371
11.4.5 Practical Problems in Holography 374
11.5 Image Locations and Magnification 375
11.5.1 Image Locations 376
11.5.2 Axial and Transverse Magnifications 378
11.5.3 An Example 379
11.6 Some Different Types of Holograms 380
11.6.1 Fresnel, Fraunhofer, Image, and Fourier Holograms 381
11.6.2 Transmission and Reflection Holograms 382
11.6.3 Holographic Stereograms 384
11.6.4 Rainbow Holograms 385
11.6.5 Multiplex Holograms 387
11.6.6 Embossed Holograms 389

11.7 Thick Holograms 390
11.7.1 Recording a Volume Holographic Grating 391
11.7.2 Reconstructing Wavefronts from a Volume Grating 392
11.7.3 Fringe Orientations for More Complex Recording Geometries 394
11.7.4 Gratings of Finite Size 396
11.7.5 Diffraction Efficiency—Coupled Mode Theory 398
11.8 Recording Materials 408
11.8.1 Silver Halide Emulsions 408
11.8.2 Photopolymer Films 408
11.8.3 Dichromated Gelatin 409
11.8.4 Photorefractive Materials 409
11.9 Computer-Generated Holograms 412
11.9.1 The Sampling and Computation Problems 413
11.9.2 The Representational Problem 413
11.10 Degradations of Holographic Images 421
11.10.1 Effects of Film MTF 422
11.10.2 Effects of Film Nonlinearities 424
11.10.3 Effects of Film-Grain Noise 425
11.10.4 Speckle Noise 426
11.11 Digital Holography 426
11.11.1 Offset Reference-Wave Digital Holography 427
11.11.2 Phase-Shifting Digital Holography 427
11.12 Holography with Spatially Incoherent Light 428
11.13 Applications of Holography 431
11.13.1 Microscopy and High-Resolution Volume Imagery 431
11.13.2 Interferometry 432
11.13.3 Imaging through Distorting Media 438
11.13.4 Holographic Data Storage 442
11.13.5 Holographic Weights for Artificial Neural Networks 443
11.13.6 Other Applications 447

12 Fourier Optics in Optical Communications 453

12.1 Introduction 453
12.2 Fiber Bragg Gratings 454
12.2.1 Introduction to Optical Fibers 454
12.2.2 Recording Gratings in Optical Fibers 457
12.2.3 Effects of an FBG on Light Propagating in the Fiber 458
12.2.4 Applications of FBGs 461
12.2.5 Gratings Operated in Transmission 463
12.3 Ultrashort Pulse Shaping and Processing 463
12.3.1 Mapping of Temporal Frequencies to Spatial Frequencies 464
12.3.2 Pulse Shaping System 466

12.3.3 Applications of Spectral Pulse Shaping 467
12.4 Spectral Holography 469
12.4.1 Recording the Hologram 469
12.4.2 Reconstructing the Signals 472
12.4.3 Effects of Delay between the Reference Pulse and the Signal Waveform 474
12.5 Arrayed Waveguide Gratings 474
12.5.1 Component Parts of an Arrayed Waveguide Grating 475
12.5.2 Applications of AWGs 481

A Delta Functions and Fourier Transform Theorems 487

A.1 Delta Functions 487
A.2 Derivation of Fourier Transform Theorems 489

B Introduction to Paraxial Geometrical Optics 495

B.1 The Domain of Geometrical Optics 495
B.2 Refraction, Snell's Law, and the Paraxial Approximation 497
B.3 The Ray-Transfer Matrix 498
B.4 Conjugate Planes, Focal Planes, and Principal Planes 501
B.5 Entrance and Exit Pupils 506

C Polarization and Jones Matrices 509

C.1 Definition of the Jones Matrix 509
C.2 Examples of Simple Polarization Transformations 511
C.3 Reflective Polarization Devices 513

D The Grating Equation 515

Bibliography 517

Index 534