

535.317.1

• • • , • • •

• • • •

oz₂,

xoz yoz

oz " Bx " By ,

[1-4].

•••j

R_j

$$\dots j = \dots oj \left[1 + \frac{z_k^2}{A_{oj}^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

$$R_j = z_k \left[1 + \frac{A_{oj}^2}{z_k^2} \right], \quad (j = 0, B), (k = 1, 2) \quad (3)$$

$$A_{oj} = f \dots \dots / \dots \dots \dots$$

}, } -

j = 0 k = 1 ,

j = B

k = 2 .

1.

z = 0 .

oz₁ oz₂

oz

$$x_k = (x - x_j) + (z - z_j) \sin_{\alpha} j_x$$

$$y_k = (y - y_j) + (z - z_j) \sin_{\alpha} j_y \quad (4)$$

$$z_k = (z - z_j) - (x - x_j) \sin_{\alpha} j_x - (y - y_j) \sin_{\alpha} j_y$$

$$\sin_{\alpha} j_x = \frac{x_j}{z_j}, \quad \sin_{\alpha} j_y = \frac{y_j}{z_j}$$

(x₀, y₀, z₀)

(x_B, y_B, z_B) -

$$u_0 = A_0 \exp \left(- \frac{x_1^2 + y_1^2}{\dots 0^2} + ik \frac{x_1^2 + y_1^2}{2R_0} + ikz_1 \right) \quad (1)$$

oz " 0x ,

xoz

oz - " 0y .

$$u_B = B \exp \left(- \frac{x_2^2 + y_2^2}{\dots B^2} + ik \frac{x_2^2 + y_2^2}{2R_B} + ikz_2 \right) \quad (2) \quad (4)$$

$$W_j(x, y) = \frac{2f}{z_j} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{R_j} - \frac{2xx_j + 2yy_j}{z_j} \right) \quad (5)$$

$$W_l(x, y) = \frac{2f}{z_l} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x^2 + y^2 - 2xx_l - 2yy_l}{z_l} \right) \quad (9)$$

2.

(8)

(5), (7), (9)

$$u_S = A_S \exp(ikr_S)$$

$$r_S = \left[(x_S - x)^2 + (y_S - y)^2 + (z_S - z)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

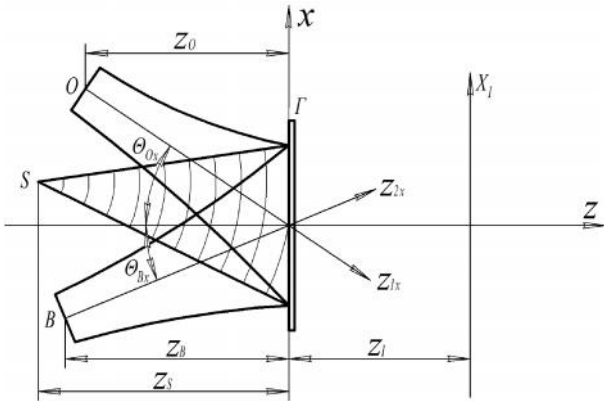
(x_S, y_S, z_S) ,

S ,

(x, y, z) .

$z=0$

(. . .) .1)



.1

$$r_S = z_S + \frac{(x_S - x)^2}{2z_S} + \frac{(y_S - y)^2}{2z_S} \quad (6)$$

$$W_S(x, y) \quad (6)$$

$$W_S(x, y) = \frac{2f}{z_S} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x^2 + y^2 - 2xx_S - 2yy_S}{z_S} \right) \quad (7)$$

$$W_l = W_B \mp W_O + W_S \quad (8)$$

$$W_l(x, y) \quad (7)$$

,

x_I, y_I

(11),

z_I

$$\frac{1}{z_l} = \frac{1}{z_B} \mp \frac{1}{z_0} \pm \frac{1}{z_S} \quad (12)$$

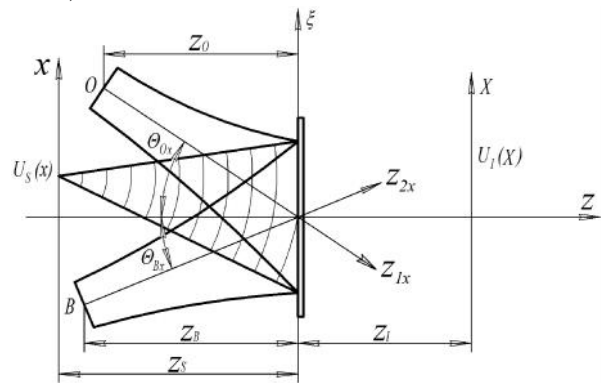
3.

z_S

$z=0$.

oz

.2).



.2.

$$u_j(x, y) = A_j \exp \left[-\frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{z_j} - \frac{2x x_j + 2y y_j}{z_j} \right) \right] \quad (17)$$

$$u_j(x, y) = A_j \exp \left[-\frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{z_j} - \frac{2x x_j + 2y y_j}{z_j} \right) \right] \quad (15), (16)$$

$$u_j(x, y) = A_j \exp \left[-\frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{z_j} - \frac{2x x_j + 2y y_j}{z_j} \right) \right] \quad (18)$$

$$u_j(x, y) = A_j \exp \left[-\frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{z_j} - \frac{2x x_j + 2y y_j}{z_j} \right) \right] \quad (19)$$

$$u_j(x, y) = A_j \exp \left[-\frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{z_j} - \frac{2x x_j + 2y y_j}{z_j} \right) \right] \quad (18), (19)$$

$$u_j(x, y) = A_j \exp \left[-\frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{z_j} - \frac{2x x_j + 2y y_j}{z_j} \right) \right] \quad (20)$$

$$u_j(x, y) = A_j \exp \left[-\frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{z_j} - \frac{2x x_j + 2y y_j}{z_j} \right) \right] \quad (21)$$

$$u_j(x, y) = A_j \exp \left[-\frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{z_j} - \frac{2x x_j + 2y y_j}{z_j} \right) \right] \quad (22)$$

$$u_j(x, y) = A_j \exp \left[-\frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{z_j} - \frac{2x x_j + 2y y_j}{z_j} \right) \right] \quad (20) - (22),$$

$$u_j(x, y) = A_j \exp \left[-\frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{z_j} - \frac{2x x_j + 2y y_j}{z_j} \right) \right] \quad (14)$$

$$u_j(x, y) = A_j \exp \left[-\frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{z_j} - \frac{2x x_j + 2y y_j}{z_j} \right) \right] \quad (14)$$

$$u_j(x, y) = A_j \exp \left[-\frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{z_j} - \frac{2x x_j + 2y y_j}{z_j} \right) \right] \quad (15)$$

$$u_j(x, y) = A_j \exp \left[-\frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{z_j} - \frac{2x x_j + 2y y_j}{z_j} \right) \right] \quad (16)$$

$$u_j(x, y) = A_j \exp \left[-\frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{z_j} - \frac{2x x_j + 2y y_j}{z_j} \right) \right] \quad (14)$$

$$u_j(x, y) = A_j \exp \left[-\frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{z_j} - \frac{2x x_j + 2y y_j}{z_j} \right) \right] \quad (15), (16) -$$

$$u_j(x, y) = A_j \exp \left[-\frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{z_j} - \frac{2x x_j + 2y y_j}{z_j} \right) \right] \quad (14)-(16)$$

$$u_j(x, y) = A_j \exp \left[-\frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{z_j} - \frac{2x x_j + 2y y_j}{z_j} \right) \right] \quad (24)$$

$$u_j(x, y) = A_j \exp \left[-\frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{z_j} - \frac{2x x_j + 2y y_j}{z_j} \right) \right] \quad (24)$$

$$u_j(x, y) = A_j \exp \left[-\frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{z_j} - \frac{2x x_j + 2y y_j}{z_j} \right) \right] \quad (17)$$

4.

$$z_0 = z_B \quad a = 0$$

$$x = 1,$$

$$R_0 = z_0 \dagger_0, \quad R_B = z_B \dagger_B \quad (25)$$

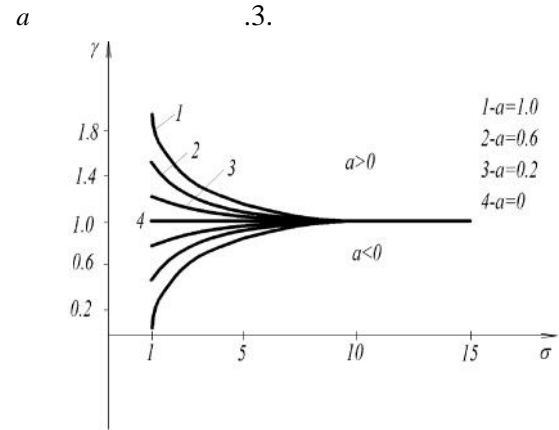
$$\dagger_0 = I + \frac{f^2 \dots_{o0}}{z_0^2}, \quad \dagger_B = I + \frac{f^2 \dots_{oB}}{z_B^2} \quad (26)$$

$$\dots_{o0} = 0,45 \quad z_0 = 1, \quad \dots_{oB} = 6,28 \cdot 10^{-7},$$

$$\dagger_0 = 2, \quad \dagger_B.$$

$$\dagger_0 \quad \dagger_B$$

$$(12) \quad (17),$$



$$\dagger = I$$

$$, \dagger = \infty -$$

(24),(26) [1].

$$z_0 = z_B.$$

$$\dagger_0 = \dagger_B,$$

$$\frac{\dots_{o0}}{z_0^2} = \frac{\dots_{oB}}{z_B^2} \quad (27)$$

$$\dots_{o0} = \dots_{oB},$$

$$x = \frac{z_S}{z_L} = I - z_S \left(\frac{I}{\dagger_B z_B} - \frac{I}{\dagger_0 z_0} \right) \quad (28)$$

$$\dagger_B z_B \leq \dagger_0 z_0,$$

$$\dagger_0 = \dagger_B = \dagger,$$

$$x = I + \frac{a}{\dagger} \quad (29)$$

$$a = z_S \left(\frac{I}{z_B} - \frac{I}{z_0} \right)$$

1. Miller . Holography. / . iller // Leningrad:- The Mashin-building, 1979. - P.139.
2. Denisjuk U.N. Modern state and prospects of development of holography. / U.N. Denisjuk // Leningrad: - The Science, 1974. - P. 285.
3. Ostrovski U.I. Holography and her application. / U.I. Ostrovski// Leningrad: - The Science, 1973. - P. 269.
4. Optical holography. / under ed.G. Konfild; .: The World, 1982. -P.374

References

1. Miller . Holography. / . iller // Leningrad:- The Mashin-building, 1979. - P.139.

2. Denisjuk U.N. Modern state and prospects of development of holography. / U.N. Denisjuk // Leningrad: - The Science, 1974. - P. 285.

3. Ostrovski U.I. Holography and her application. / U.I. Ostrovski// Leningrad: - The Science, 1973. - P. 269.

4. Optical holography. / under ed.G. Konfild; .: The World, 1982. -P.374

-mail: anatolii_sysoev@mail.ru

HOLOGRAPHING IN THE GAUSSIAN WAVE BEAMS

A.S. Sysojev, L.A. Nazarenko

In most studies reviewed by holography holographic recording and reconstruction of images in cases where the supporting and restoring the waves are either spherical or flat. Consider how changing the parameters of the holographic image, if the support and reducing waves are Gaussian wave beams. When the hologram recording is essential temporal and spatial coherence. Therefore, lasers are used, where the radiation field represents a Gaussian wave beams as light sources. As a record of objects, consider the simplest objects - a point object and the flat object (transparency).

The paper introduced a generic parameter that characterizes the difference in the description of wave beams in the hologram. When the value is one description in the wave beam passes into the description field of spherical waves, and when the parameter is set to infinity result goes into the description in plane waves.

It is shown that the Gaussian beam holography in the flat primary image object like the object itself, but has a change of scale and offset in comparison with the hologram in spherical waves. The scale and magnitude of the shift depends on the parameters of the wave beam. Changing the scale and offset images are due to the fact that changing the distance from the image to the hologram. Identified conditions under which large-scale changes disappear. This condition means that the axis of the support beams and reducing the same.

In holography in the field of spherical waves the main image is at a distance equal to the distance to the subject, provided that the distance from the centers of the spherical waves to the same hologram. In the case of the Gaussian beam, this requirement is replaced with the equal distances from the centers of the hologram to the centers of the necks of the beams and when it should be performed more radiuses equal spots in the field throats.

Enter a scale factor of holography with a flat object. He gives the change of the longitudinal coordinates of the image relative to the longitudinal coordinates of the object. In case of equal distances from the hologram to the necks of the centers of the support beams and reducing the scale factor is equal to unity, ie, there are no major changes.

It is shown that in the Gaussian wave beam holographing takes all the area between the two extremes in the holographing in plane and spherical waves and, therefore, by their description is most general.

Key words: holographing, wave beam, point object, flat object.