

**PURDUE
UNIVERSITY
SUMMER 2009 REU
IN PHYSICS**

JOEL SLEPPY

Washington University in St. Louis

Advisor: Prof. Yong



REMEMBER...?

- AMO Physics
- BEC
- Lasers & Speckle



RESEARCH



WHICH DIFFUSER?

- Small angular divergence
 - Easy
 - Lose less light
- Uncorrelated Speckle



LUMINIT $.5^\circ$ FWHM LIGHT-SHAPING DIFFUSER

- Used by another group for speckle
- Superior to mobile phone diffusers
 - Divergence, transmission, diameter, development



WHAT DO WE NEED TO KNOW?

- Optical setup → speckle size
- Speckle development
- Potential depth



CODE



AUTO-COVARIANCE

$$R_{xy}(m) = E\{x_{n+m}y_n^*\} = E\{x_n y_{n-m}^*\}$$

$$\hat{R}_{xy}(m) = \begin{cases} \sum_{n=0}^{N-m-1} x_{n+m}y_n^* & m \geq 0 \\ \hat{R}_{yx}^*(-m) & m < 0 \end{cases}$$



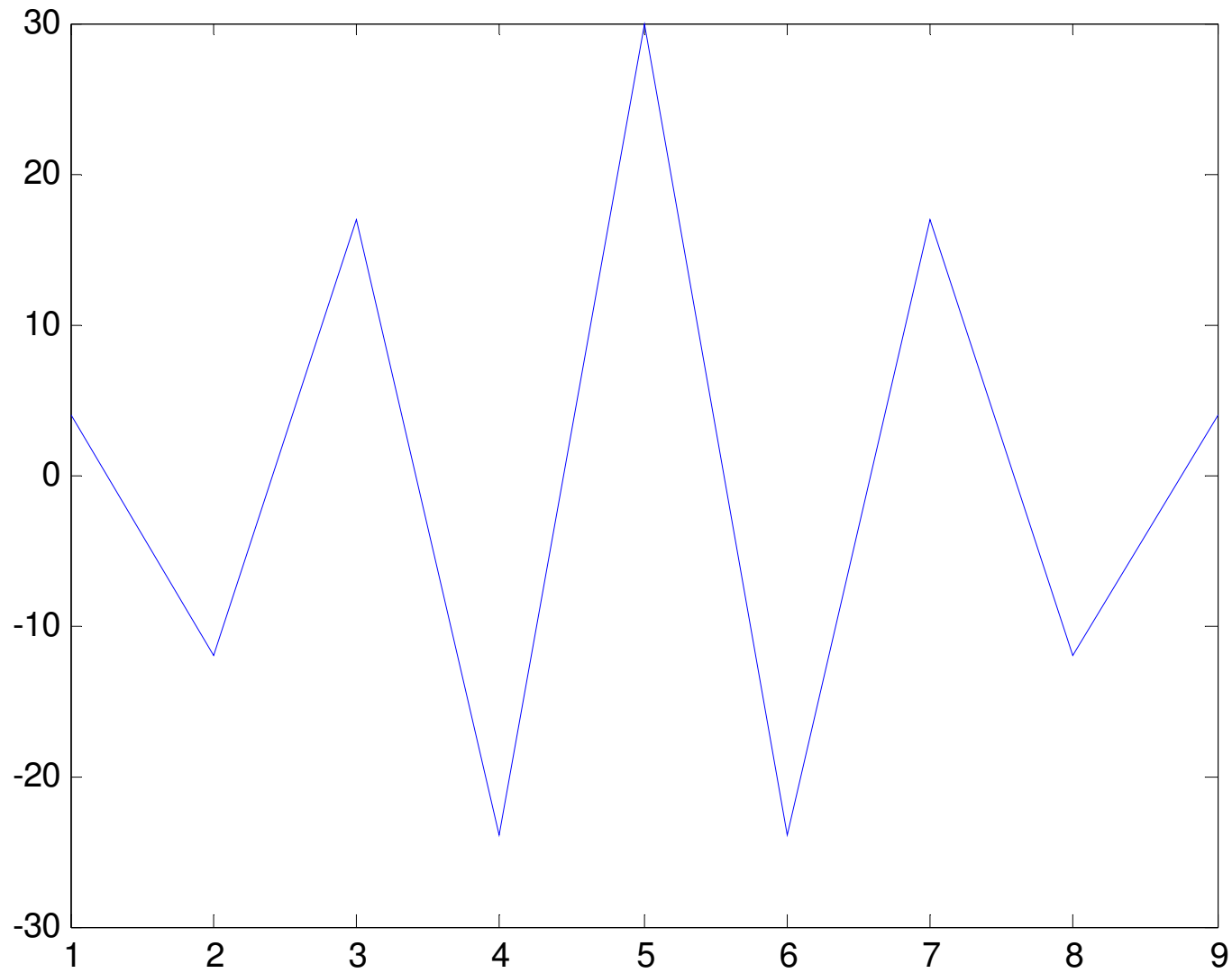
AUTO-COVARIANCE

$$R_{XX} = \left\{ \begin{array}{ccccc} \begin{array}{c} m=0 \\ X_0X_0 \\ +X_1X_1 \\ +X_2X_2 \\ +X_3X_3 \\ +X_4X_4 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} m=1 \\ X_1X_0 \\ +X_2X_1 \\ +X_3X_2 \\ +X_4X_3 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} m=2 \\ X_2X_0 \\ +X_3X_1 \\ +X_4X_2 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} m=3 \\ X_3X_0 \\ +X_4X_1 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} m=4 \\ X_4X_0 \end{array} \\ \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} n=0 \\ n=1 \\ n=2 \\ n=3 \\ n=4 \end{array}$$

Given $X = [-2 \ 3 \ -2 \ 3 \ -2] \dots$



AUTO-COVARIANCE



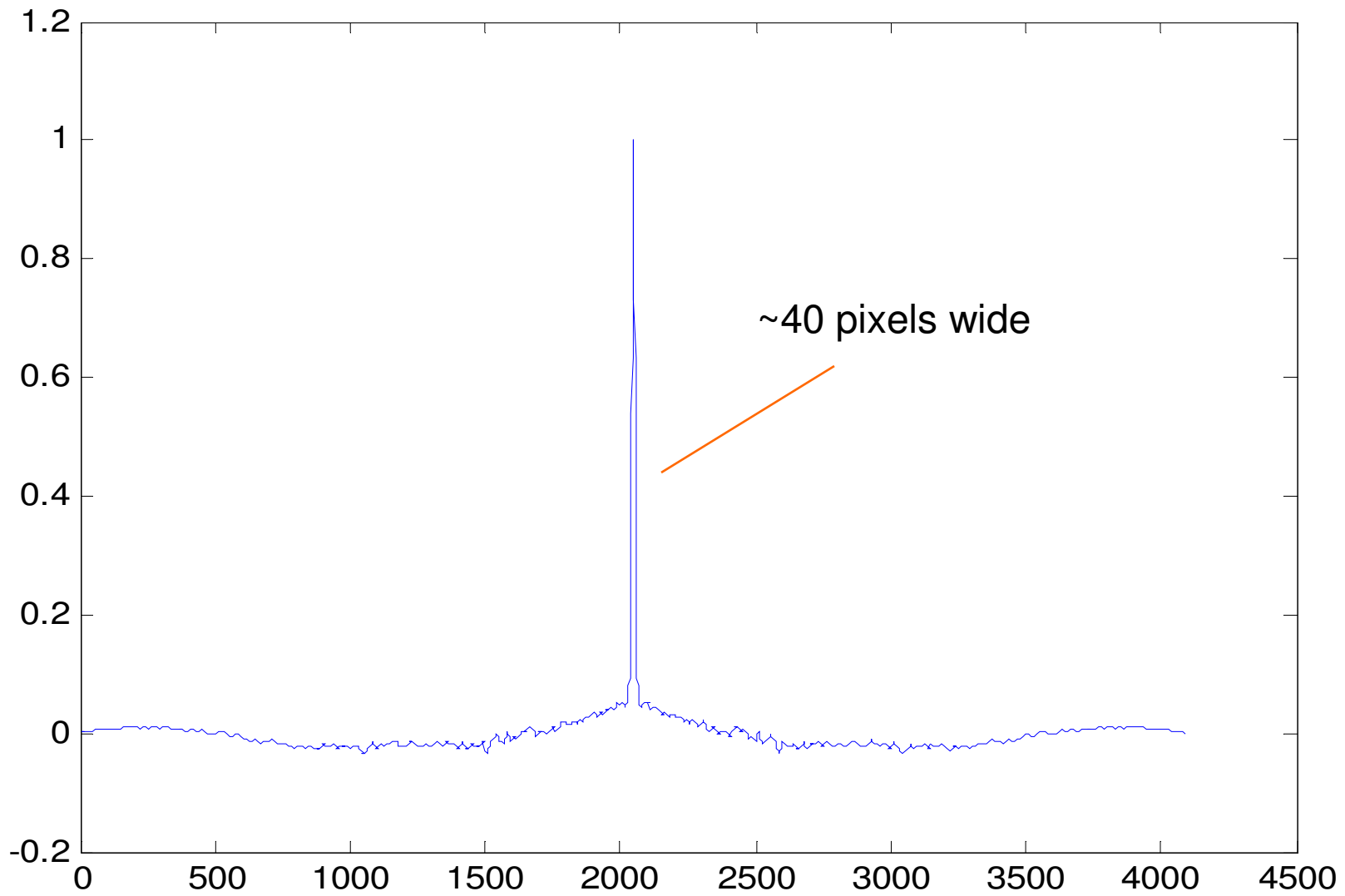
SPECKLESIZE.M



- Normalized autocovariance of each row
- Average
- Fit Gaussian range [.2→1]
- Size of fit at .5 and $1/e^2$ values
- Goodness of fit



SPECKLESIZE.M



SPECKLESIZE.M

$$SS_{\text{tot}} = \sum (y_i - \bar{y})^2,$$

$$SS_{\text{err}} = \sum_i (y_i - f_i)^2$$

$$R^2 \equiv 1 - \frac{SS_{\text{err}}}{SS_{\text{tot}}}.$$



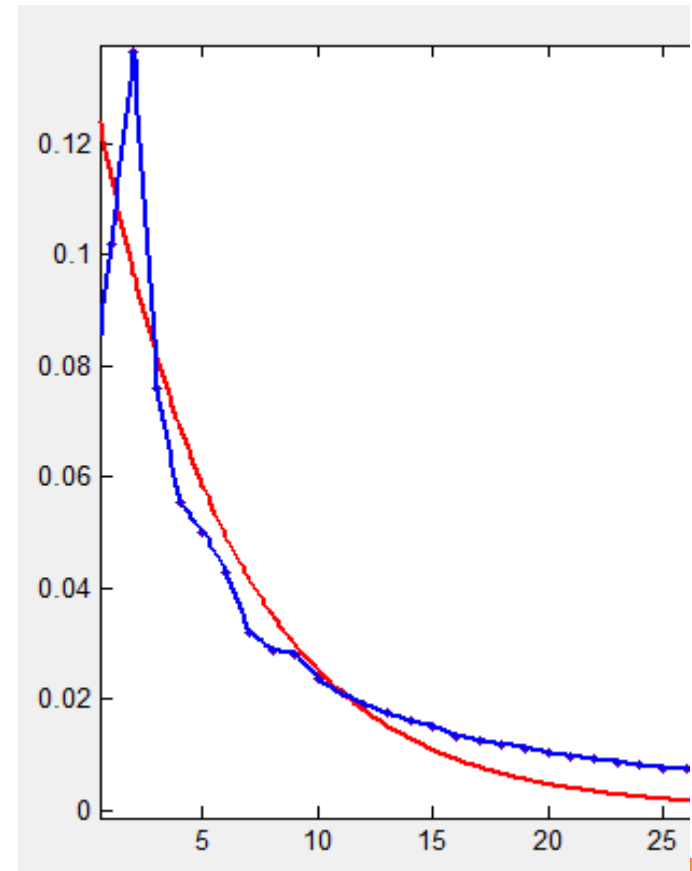
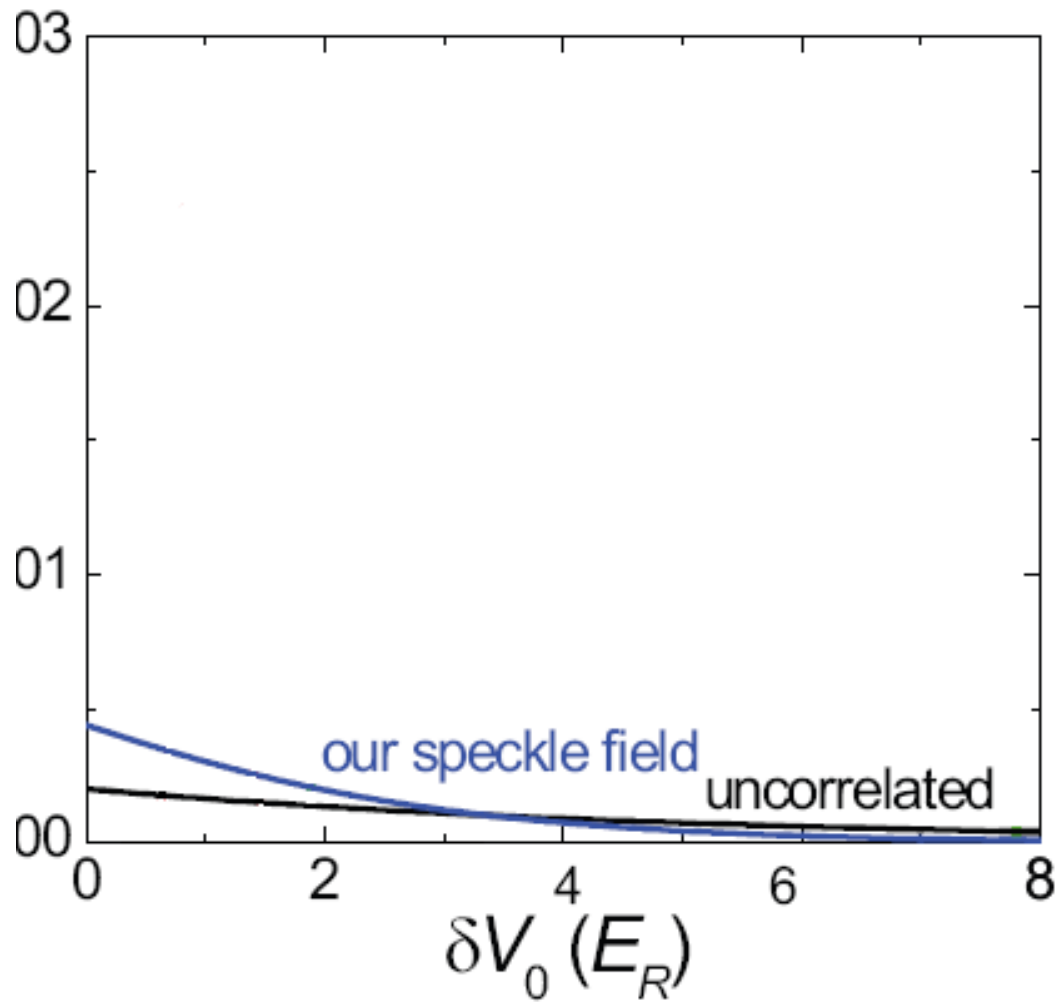
SPECKLE DEVELOPMENT



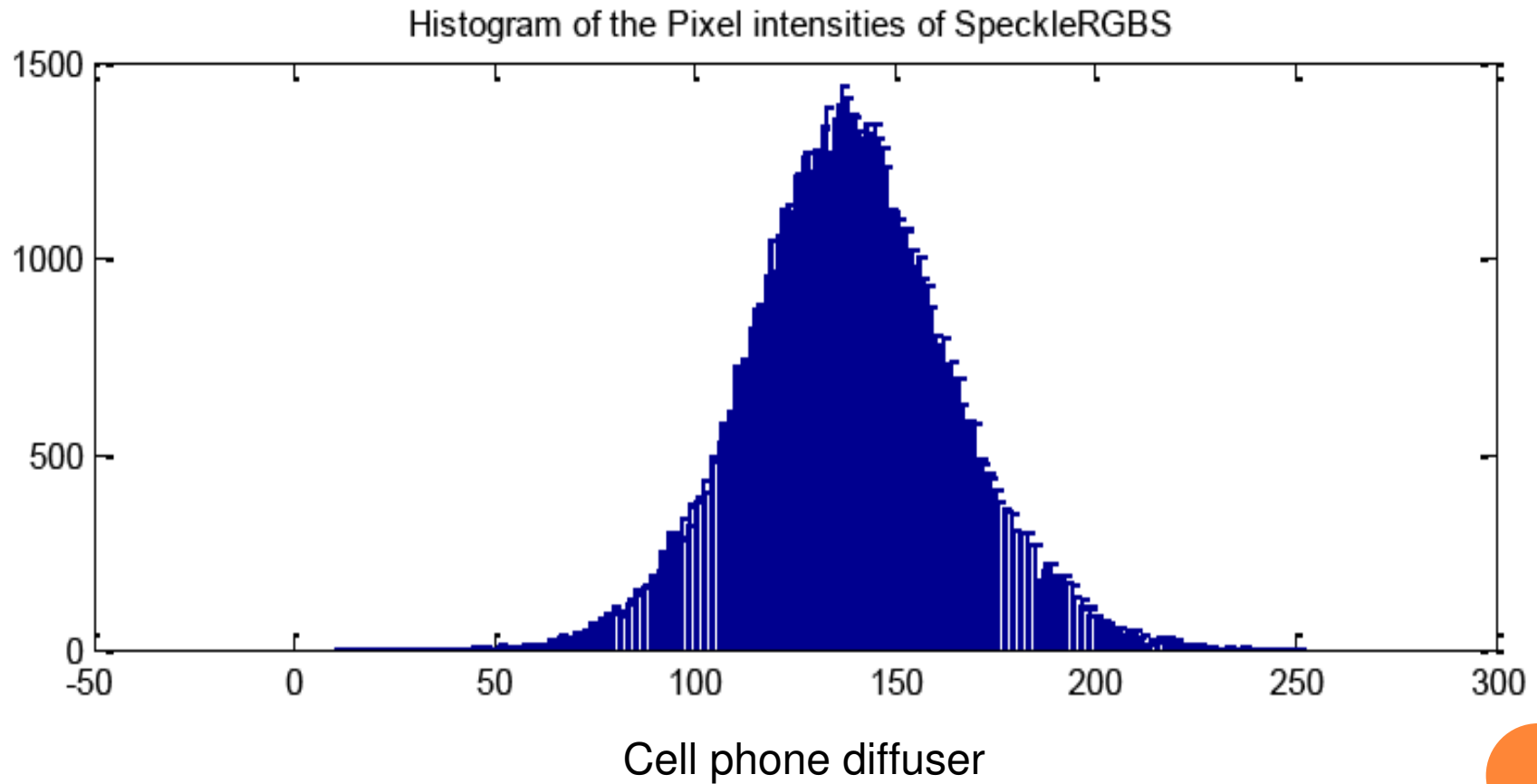
- Normalized intensity histogram
 - Intensity probability density
- Signal:Noise



SPECKLE DEVELOPMENT.M



SPECKLEDEVELOPMENT.M



CORRLENGTH.M



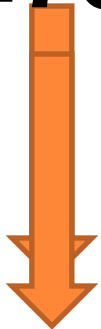
- Speckle size for a given λ , D , z
- Good agreement with SpeckleSize.m
- Accuracy limited by D
- Phasor model

$$L = \frac{2\lambda z}{\sqrt{\pi D}}$$

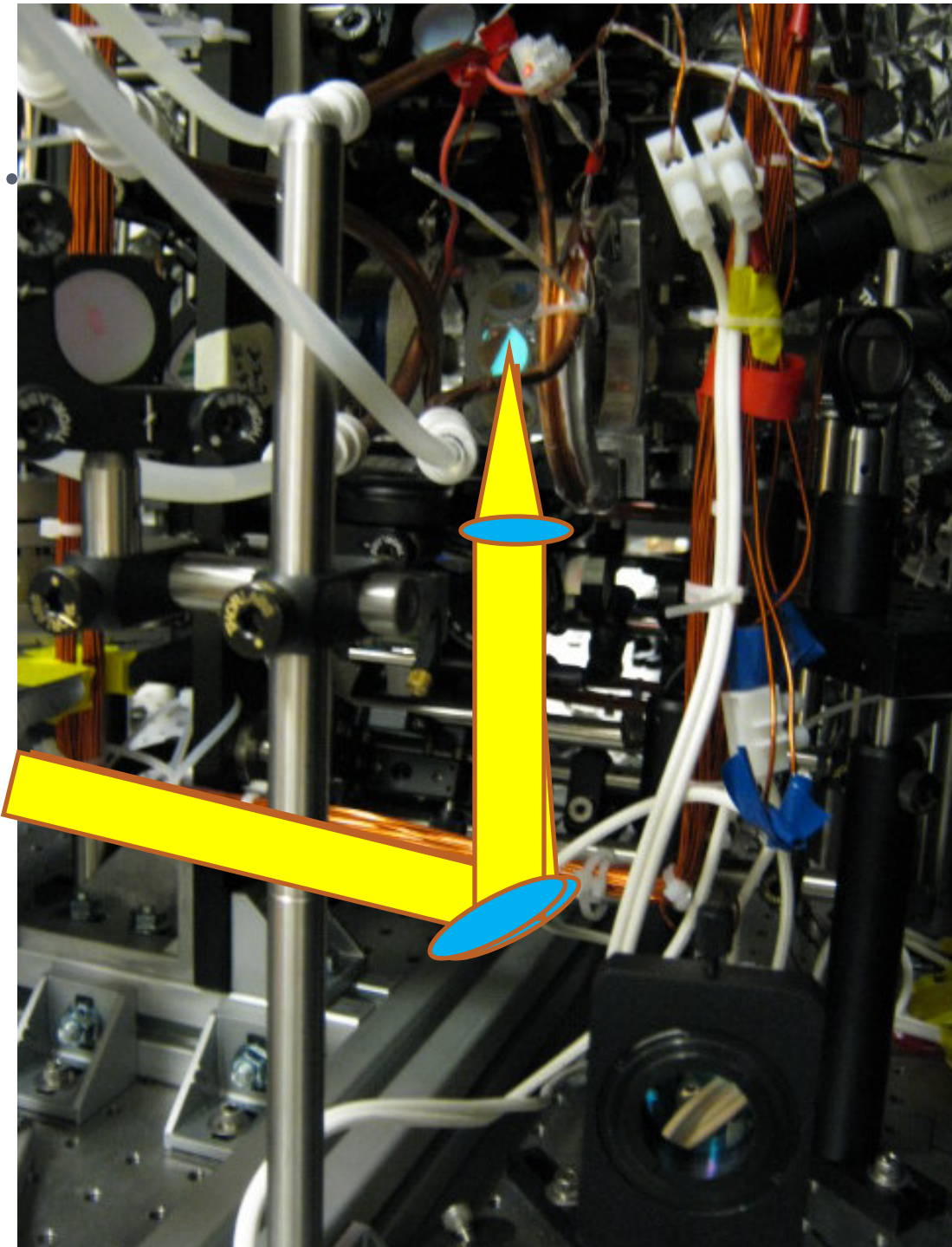


CORRLENGTH.

$f = 30\text{cm}$
 $f = 7\text{cm}$



$D = 21\text{cm}$
 $D = 5\text{cm}$



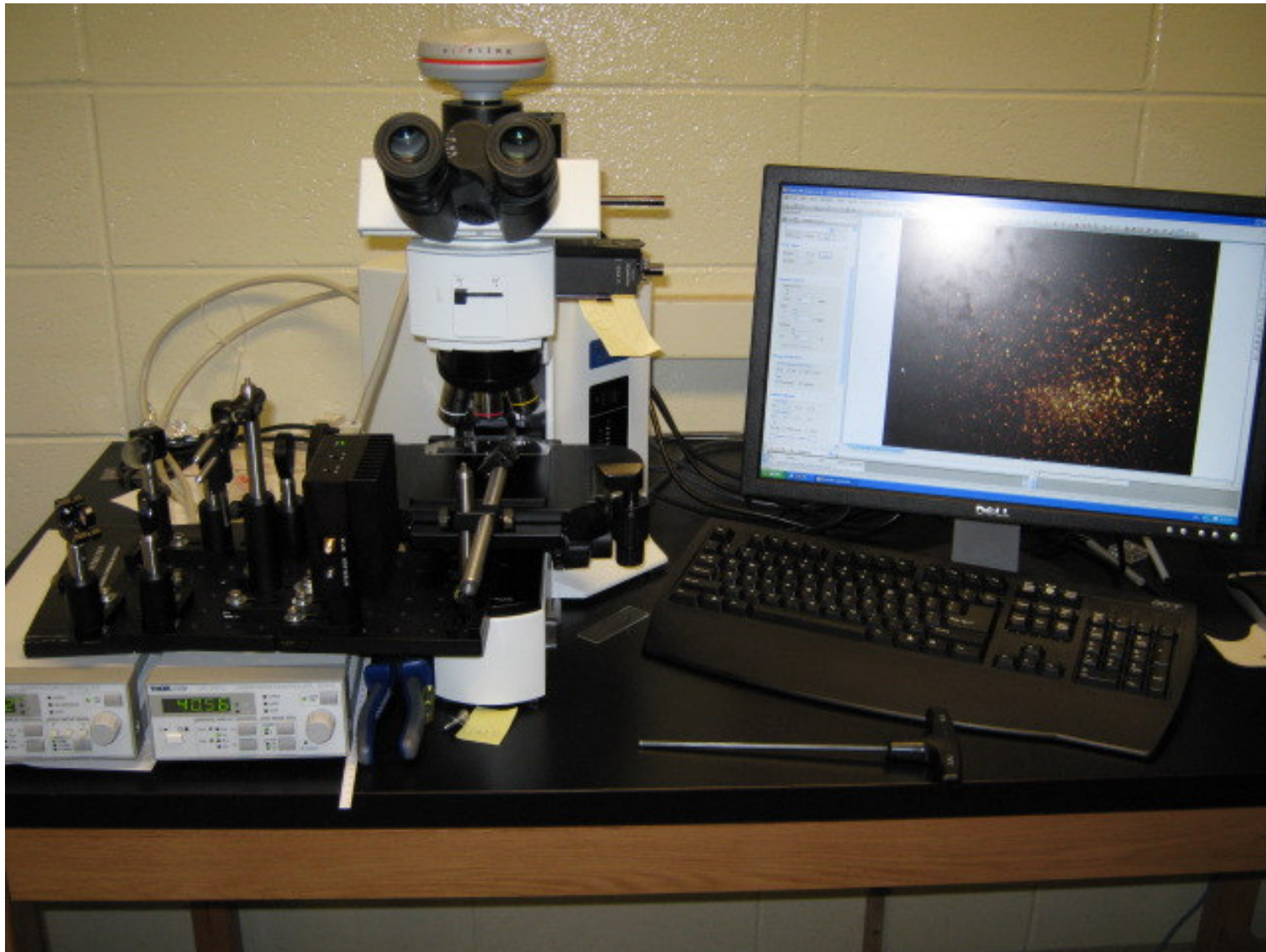
IMAGING



IMAGING SETUP



IMAGING SETUP



POTENTIAL DEPTH

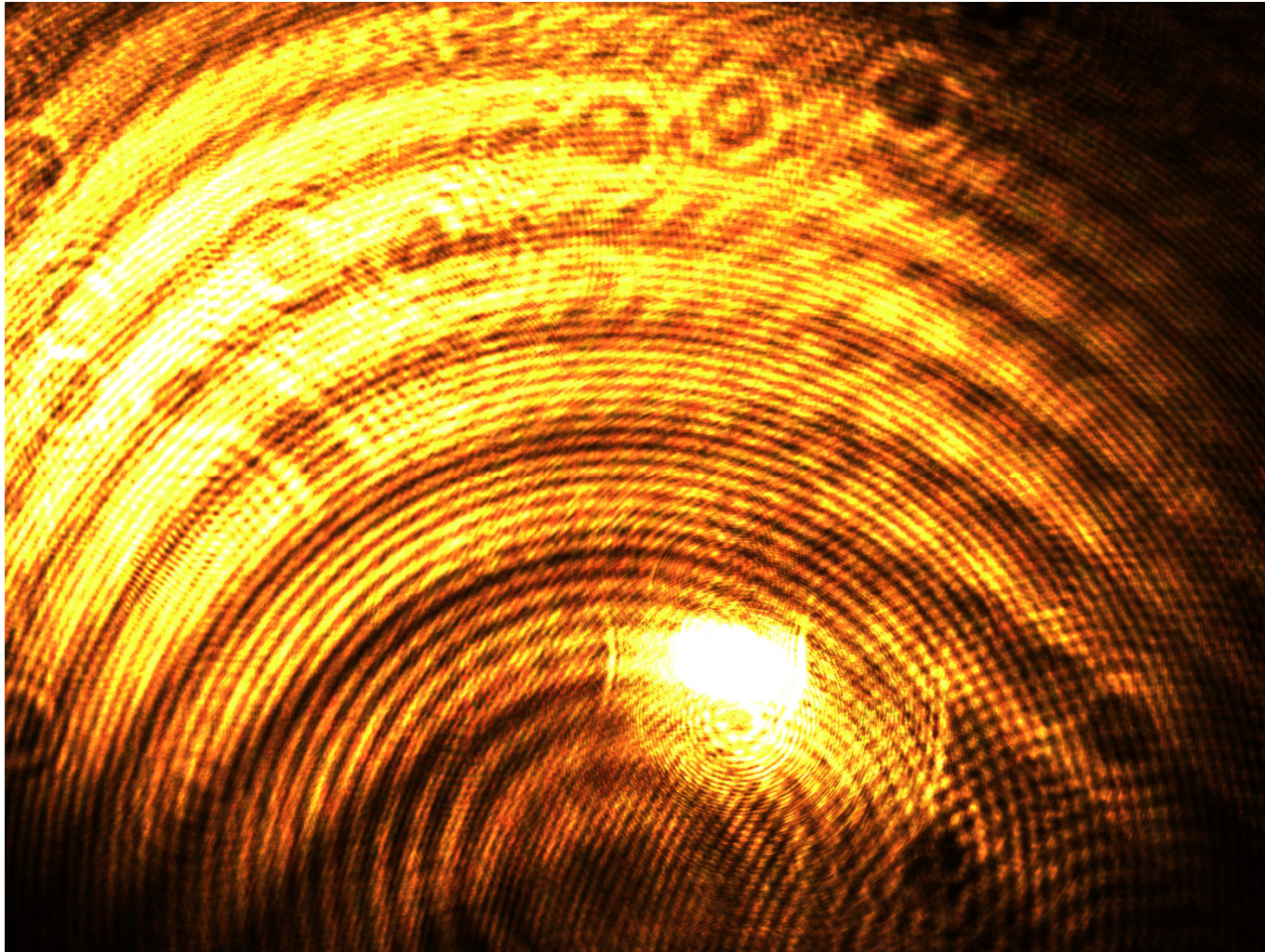
Total Power and
 $1/e^2$ radius

Peak Intensity

Color-to-intensity
conversion



POTENTIAL DEPTH



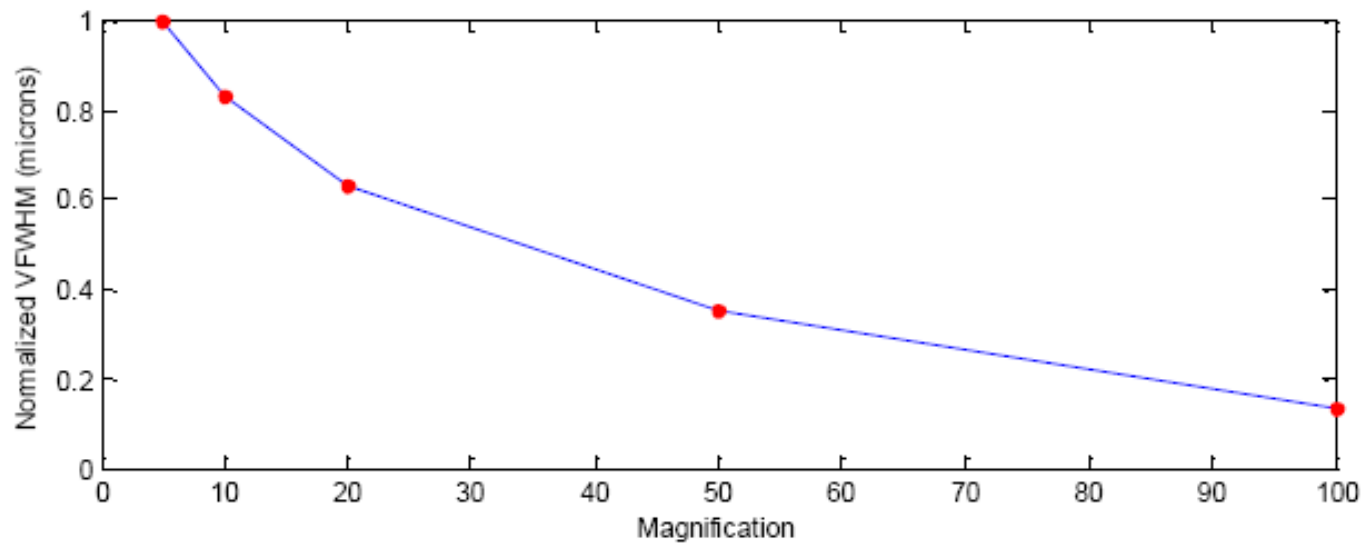
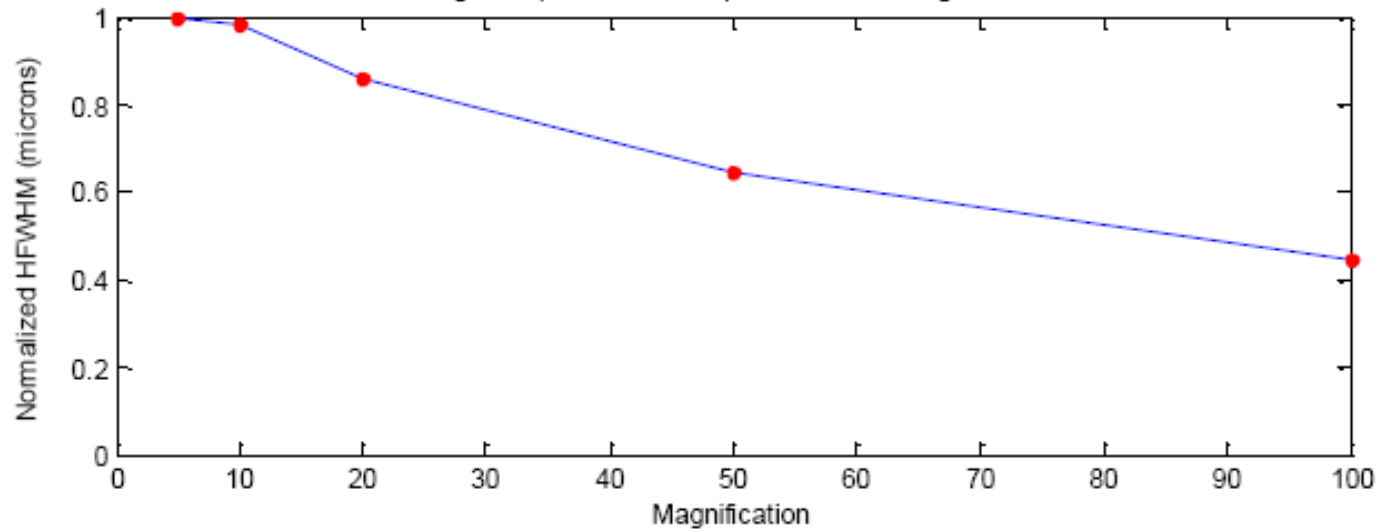
POTENTIAL DEPTH

- Attribute aberration to microscope/camera
- Check with beam profiler

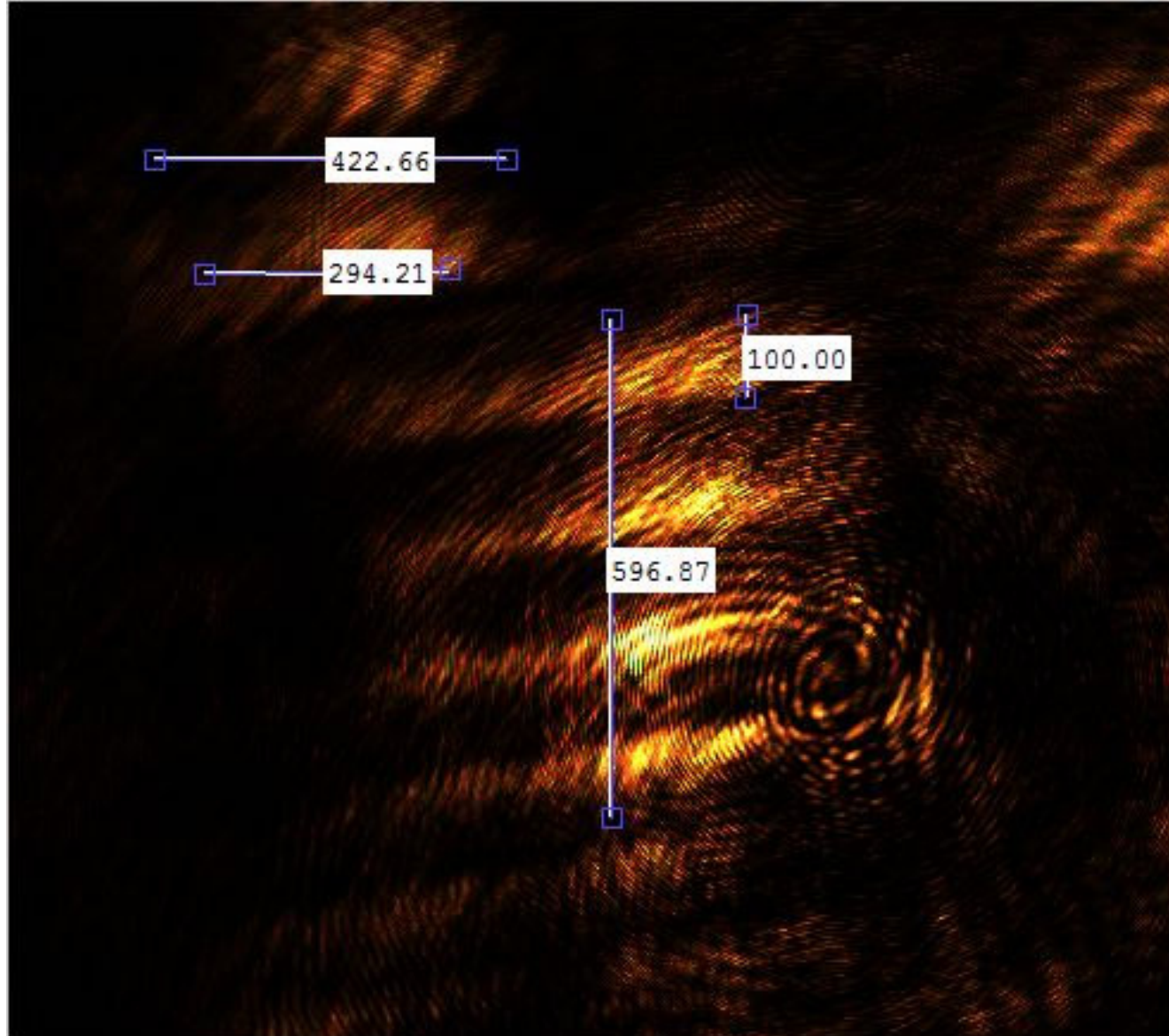


TESTING SPECKLESIZE.M

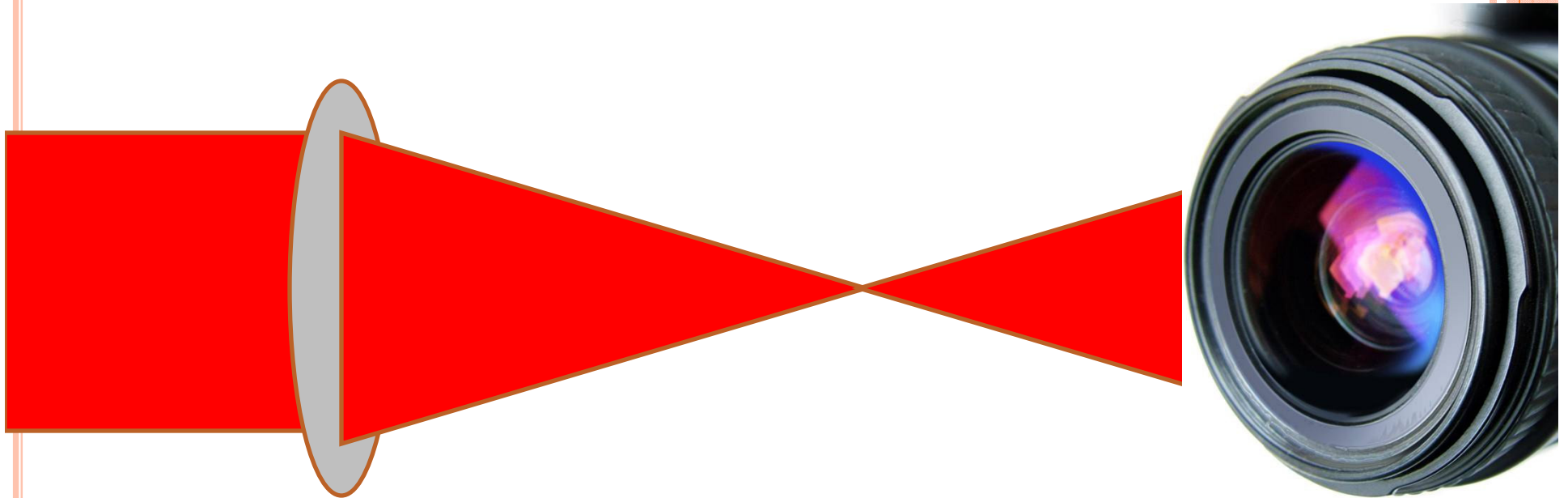
Change in SpeckleSize Output at Various Magnifications



TESTING SPECKLESIZE.M



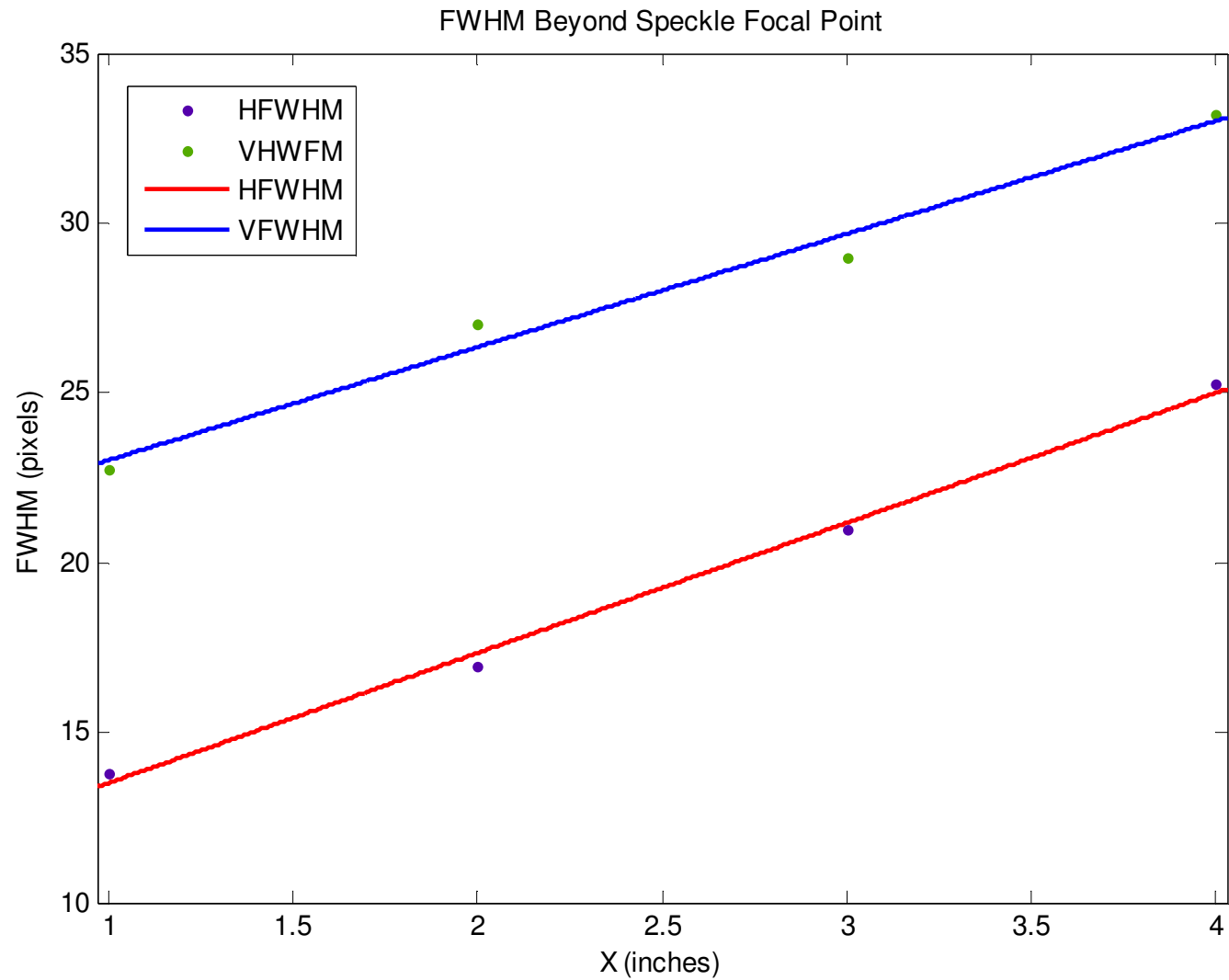
TESTING BEAM DIVERGENCE



$$w(z) = w_0 \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{z}{z_R}\right)^2} .$$



TESTING BEAM DIVERGENCE



I LEAVE THE GROUP WITH...

- MATLAB image processing tools
- Research on speckle
- Speckle characterization
- Method for intensity mapping
- Diffuser with uncorrelated speckle
- Data tables, images



**THANK YOU PROF.
SAVIKHIN, DR. CHEN,
ABRAHAM OLSON, QIANLI
MA, SOURAV DUTTA, PING
WANG, AND QIANMIN
ZHANG**

