

Table of contents

Certificate	v
Declaration by the candidate	vii
Copyright transfer certificate	ix
Acknowledgments	xi
Table of contents	xv
List of figures	xix
Chapter 1	29
Introduction	29
1.1 Light sources	31
1.1.1 Coherent light sources	31
1.1.2 Incoherent light sources	32
1.2 Interferometry with coherent light beams	33
1.2.1 Visibility of interference fringes	35
1.2.2 Advantages and applications of interferometry	36
1.3 Optical vortex and interferometry	37
1.3.1 Generation of an optical vortex	39
1.3.1.1 Spiral phase plate	39
1.3.1.2 Mode converters	40
1.3.1.3 Spatial light modulator	41
1.3.1.4 Direct generation from laser cavity	42
1.3.2 Detection of an optical vortex	44
1.3.2.1 Interferometric techniques	45
1.3.2.2 Diffraction techniques	46
1.3.3 Application of optical vortices	48
1.3.3.1 Particle trapping	48
1.3.3.2 Optical communication	50
1.3.3.3 Spiral interferometry	52
1.4 Low coherent source	53
1.5 Concept of optical coherence	54
1.5.1 Types of coherence	55
1.5.1.1 Temporal coherence	56
1.5.1.2 Spatial coherence	56
1.5.2 Interference of arbitrary light source	58
1.5.3 Generation of spatial coherence on propagation	61
1.5.4 The van Cittert-Zernike theorem	63
1.5.5 Measurement of spatial coherence	65
1.5.5.1 Young's interferometer	66
1.5.5.2 Wavefront folding interferometer	68
1.5.5.3 Reversed-wavefront interferometer	70
1.5.5.4 Multiple apertures	72
1.5.5.5 Sagnac-type interferometers	74
1.5.6 Unified theory of coherence and polarization	77

1.5.7 Measurement of vectorial spatial coherence.....	80
1.5.7.1 Young’s interferometer.....	81
1.5.7.2 Vectorial coherence holography	84
1.5.7.3 Apertures.....	86
1.5.7.4 Intensity correlation	87
1.5.7.5 Self-referencing holography	92
1.6 Vortices in low coherent light.....	94
1.7 Objective of the thesis.....	95
Chapter 2	97
Interferometry with coherent light and vortices.....	97
2.1 Introduction.....	99
2.2 Theoretical basis and simulation results	101
2.2.1 OAM spectrum generation with spiral slit.....	101
2.2.2 OAM spectrum generation with pinhole masks.....	103
2.2.3 OAM mode spectrum with $\pm l$ modes.....	106
2.3 Experiment.....	108
2.4 Results and discussion	109
2.5 Conclusion	114
Chapter 3	115
Characterization of sources with arbitrary coherence.....	115
3.1 Introduction.....	117
3.2 Measurement of cross-spectral density matrix	120
3.2.1 Theoretical basis	120
3.2.2 Experiment and results discussions	122
3.3 Effect of polarization on cross-spectral density matrix	136
3.3.1 Theoretical basis	137
3.3.2 Experiment and results discussions	141
3.4 Conclusion	148
Chapter 4	149
Vortices in low coherent light by lithography: Generation and analysis.....	149
4.1 Introduction.....	151
4.2 Principle	155
4.2.1 Generation of coherence vortex with varying modes	155
4.2.2 Generation of coherence vortex with $\pm l$ modes	159
4.3 Simulation results.....	159
4.4 Experiment.....	162
4.5 Results and discussions.....	164
4.6 Conclusion	169
Chapter 5	171
Digital generation of coherence vortices	171

5.1 Introduction.....	173
5.2 Digital generation using DMD.....	176
5.2.1 Theoretical basis	176
5.2.2 Experiment and results discussions	177
5.3 Digital generation using SLM.....	182
5.3.1 Theoretical background	182
5.3.2 Simulation results.....	184
5.3.3 Experiment and results discussions	186
5.4 Conclusion	190
Chapter 6	191
Conclusion	191
6.1 Summary	193
6.2 Future Work.....	195
Bibliography	197
List of Publications	219

List of figures

Fig. 1.1 Interference with a monochromatic source.	34
Fig. 1.2 Optical vortices of different topological charge with their intensity, phase and three-dimensional (3D) phase profile.	38
Fig. 1.3 Schematic of the generation of an optical vortex beam with SPP.....	39
Fig. 1.4 Schematic of the generation of an optical vortex beam with $\pi/2$ converter.	40
Fig. 1.5 Schematic of the generation of an optical vortex beam using SLM.....	41
Fig. 1.6 Intra-cavity laser beam shaping using SLM [63].	44
Fig. 1.7 Schematic of the Mach-Zehnder interferometer for measurement of an optical vortex beam. BS: Beam splitter, M: mirror, SPP: spiral phase plate.....	45
Fig. 1.8 Diffraction patterns: (a) Aperture diffraction method: triangular aperture [72], (b) Cylindrical lens diffraction method [82], (c) Grating diffraction method: gradually changing period grating [80].....	48
Fig. 1.9 Schematic of experimental configuration of conventional optical tweezers [95].	50
Fig. 1.10 Free-space optical communication using polarization mutiplexing [99].	51
Fig. 1.11 Sample profile of a surface (a) Normal interferogram. (b) Spiral interferogram [100].....	53
Fig. 1.12 Schematic diagram of the Young’s interference experiment.	57
Fig. 1.13 The average intensity distribution (a) coherent superposition (b) partially coherent superpositon (c) incoherent superposition [134].....	60
Fig. 1.14 Illustration demonstrating the emergence of spatial coherence during propagation.	62
Fig. 1.15 Spatial coherence generation from an incoherent source [134].	63
Fig. 1.16 (a) Measurement system. (b) Arrangement of the micromirrors, Young’s slits, and the laser spot [141].....	68
Fig. 1.17 Schematic of a 1D folding WFI [144].....	69
Fig. 1.18 Schematic of a 1D RWI.....	71
Fig. 1.19 Measurement of spatial coherence using nonredundant array (NRA) of apertures, L: Lens, CCD: Camera [151].....	74
Fig. 1.20 Measurement of spatial coherence using Sagnac shearing interferometer.....	75
Fig. 1.21 Schematic diagram of the Young’s interference experiment for the measurement of CSD matrix [188].	82
Fig. 1.22 Schematics of the experimental setup based on Young’s interferometer [202].	86
Fig. 1.23 Schematics of the experimental setup for synthesis and analysis of BCP matrix [204].....	89
Fig. 1.24 Schematics of the experimental setup based on generalized HBT approach [206].	91

Fig. 1.25 Schematics of the experimental setup based on self-referencing holography [208].	93
Fig. 1.26 Existing techniques for coherence measurement.....	96
Fig. 2.1 Schematics of propagation of a plane wave through (a) annular aperture (b) spiral slit.....	102
Fig. 2.2 Schematics of the different apertures (a) annular, (d) and (g) spirals with different $\mathbf{r}\mathbf{0}$; (b), (e), and (h) the corresponding simulated amplitude of complex field; (c), (f), and (i) the corresponding simulated phase of complex field.	103
Fig. 2.3 Schematics of the discretized binary spiral pinhole masks (a) single spiral, (e) three spirals, and (i) five spirals; (b), (f), and (j) the corresponding simulated amplitude of complex field; (c), (g), and (k) the corresponding simulated phase of complex field; (d), (h), and (l) the corresponding OAM power spectrum.....	105
Fig. 2.4 Schematics of the pinhole gears (a) $l = \pm 2$, (e) $l = \pm 3$, and (i) $l = \pm 4$; (b), (f), and (j) the corresponding simulated amplitude of complex field; (c), (g), and (k) the corresponding simulated phase of complex field; (d), (h), and (l) the corresponding OAM power spectrum.	107
Fig. 2.5 Experimental setup: SF: Spatial Filter, L: Lens, BS: Beam Splitter, PM: Binary Pinhole Mask, M: Mirror, CCD: Charge-Coupled Device.	109
Fig. 2.6 Pipeline for the Fourier fringe analysis, where FT denotes Fourier Transform and IFT denotes Inverse Fourier Transform.	111
Fig. 2.7 Experimental results. (a) single spiral, (e) three spirals, and (i) five spirals; (b), (f), and (j) the corresponding simulated amplitude of complex field; (c), (g), and (k) the corresponding simulated phase of complex field; (d), (h), and (l) the corresponding OAM power spectrum.	112
Fig. 2.8 Experimental results. Schematics of the pinhole gears (a) $l = \pm 2$, (e) $l = \pm 3$, and (i) $l = \pm 4$; (b), (f), and (j) the corresponding simulated amplitude of complex field; (c), (g), and (k) the corresponding simulated phase of complex field; (d), (h), and (l) the corresponding OAM power spectrum.....	113
Fig. 3.1 Recording of incoherent object hologram by the CSD.....	121
Fig. 3.2 Experimental set up: P, Polarizer; L, Lens; BRT, Birefringent Resolution Target; MO, Microscopic Objective; PBS, Polarization Beam Splitter; M, Mirror; HWP, Half Wave Plate; QWP, Quarter Wave Plate.....	123
Fig. 3.3 Laboratory experimental setup.	123
Fig. 3.4 Polarization-state trajectories on the Poincaré sphere.	126
Fig. 3.5 Experimentally measured matrix element $W_{xy}(\alpha - \mathbf{1r}, \alpha\mathbf{r})$ for polarized light: (a)-(e) Five experimentally recorded interferograms for phase shifts (a) 0 (b) $\pi/2$ (c) π (d) $3\pi/2$ (e) 2π , and (f) constructed fringe visibility (g) corresponding phase.	129
Fig. 3.6 Elements of cross-spectral density matrix for polarized light: fringe visibility of (a) $W_{xx}(\alpha - \mathbf{1r}, \alpha\mathbf{r})$ (b) $W_{xy}(\alpha - \mathbf{1r}, \alpha\mathbf{r})$ (c) $W_{yx}(\alpha - \mathbf{1r}, \alpha\mathbf{r})$ (d) $W_{yy}(\alpha - \mathbf{1r}, \alpha\mathbf{r})$, corresponding phase of (e) $W_{xx}(\alpha - \mathbf{1r}, \alpha\mathbf{r})$ (f) $W_{xy}(\alpha - \mathbf{1r}, \alpha\mathbf{r})$ (g) $W_{yx}(\alpha - \mathbf{1r}, \alpha\mathbf{r})$ (h) $W_{yy}(\alpha - \mathbf{1r}, \alpha\mathbf{r})$ and reconstructed vector source elements (i) $I_{xx}\mathbf{r}$ (j) $I_{xy}\mathbf{r}$ (k) $I_{yx}\mathbf{r}$ (l) $I_{yy}\mathbf{r}$ (colour bar shown above the Figs. (a)-(d) and Figs. (e)-(h) are same for all the Figs.)	131

Fig. 3.7 Elements of cross-spectral density matrix for unpolarized light: fringe visibility of (a) $W_{xx}(\alpha - 1\mathbf{r}, \alpha\mathbf{r})$ (b) $W_{xy}(\alpha - 1\mathbf{r}, \alpha\mathbf{r})$ (c) $W_{yx}(\alpha - 1\mathbf{r}, \alpha\mathbf{r})$ (d) $W_{yy}(\alpha - 1\mathbf{r}, \alpha\mathbf{r})$, corresponding phase of (e) $W_{xx}(\alpha - 1\mathbf{r}, \alpha\mathbf{r})$ (f) $W_{xy}(\alpha - 1\mathbf{r}, \alpha\mathbf{r})$ (g) $W_{yx}(\alpha - 1\mathbf{r}, \alpha\mathbf{r})$ (h) $W_{yy}(\alpha - 1\mathbf{r}, \alpha\mathbf{r})$, reconstructed vector source elements (i) $I_{xx}\mathbf{r}$ (j) $I_{xy}\mathbf{r}$ (k) $I_{yx}\mathbf{r}$ (l) $I_{yy}\mathbf{r}$ (colour bar shown above the Figs. (a)-(d) and Figs. (e)-(h) are same for all the Figs.).....	132
Fig. 3.8 Propagated vector source matrix elements for polarized light: (a)-(e) $I_{xx}\mathbf{r}$ (f)-(j) $I_{xy}\mathbf{r}$ (k)-(o) $I_{yx}\mathbf{r}$ (p)-(t) $I_{yy}\mathbf{r}$ at different distances $z = -30\text{ mm}$, $z = -20\text{ mm}$, $z = 0$, $z = 20\text{ mm}$ and $z = 30\text{ mm}$	135
Fig. 3.9 Schematic representation of measurement of two-point correlation in the far-field from an incoherent source, L: Lens.	139
Fig. 3.10 Schematic illustration of a DWD [269].	140
Fig. 3.11 Experimental setup Square Sagnac Radial Shearing Interferometer: P: Polarizer, DWD: Double Wedge Depolarizer, L: Lens, PBS: Polarization Beam Splitter, M: Mirror, HWP: Half Wave Plate, QWP: Quarter Wave Plate, CCD: Charge-Coupled Device. ...	143
Fig. 3.12 Four experimentally recorded interferograms for phase-shifts 0 , $\pi/2$, π , and $3\pi/2$ for $W_{xy}(\alpha - 1\mathbf{r}, \alpha\mathbf{r})$ (a1) - (d1) unpolarized LED (a2) - (d2) diagonally polarized polarizer (a3) - (d3) DWD.....	145
Fig. 3.13 Elements of CSD matrix for three different cases (a1) - (d2) unpolarized LED, (a3) - (d4) diagonally polarized polarizer, and (a5) - (d6) DWD. In different sets, the absolute value of CSD matrix elements <i>i.e.</i> fringe visibility values are represented using $gsqr\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{r2}$, and the corresponding phases using $\phi sqr\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{r2}$	146
Fig. 4.1 Schematic diagram for tailoring two-point spatial coherence function.....	156
Fig. 4.2 Schematics of the discretized binary spiral pinhole apertures. (a) single spiral, (e) three spirals, and (i) five spirals; (b), (f), and (j) the corresponding simulated absolute values of complex spatial coherence function; (c), (g), and (k) the corresponding simulated phase values of complex spatial coherence function; (d), (h), and (l) the corresponding TC mode power spectrum.	161
Fig. 4.3 Schematics of the pinhole gears. Binary pinhole masks for OAM modes with (a) $l = \pm 2$, (e) $l = \pm 3$, and (i) $l = \pm 4$; (b), (f), and (j) the corresponding simulated absolute values of complex spatial coherence function; (c), (g), and (k) the corresponding simulated phase values of complex spatial coherence function; (d), (h), and (l) the corresponding TC mode power spectrum.	162
Fig. 4.4 Experimental setup: PA: Binary Pinhole Aperture L: Lens, PBS: Polarization Beam Splitter, M: Mirror, QWP: Quarter Wave Plate, P: Polarizer, CCD: Charge-Coupled Device.	164
Fig. 4.5 Recorded interference patterns for a single spiral with phase-shifts (a) 0 , (b) $\pi/2$, (c) π , and (d) $3\pi/2$	166
Fig. 4.6 Experimental results. (a) single spiral, (e) three spirals, and (i) five spirals; (b), (f), and (j) the corresponding absolute values of the complex spatial coherence function; (c), (g), and (k) the corresponding phase values of the complex spatial coherence function; (d), (h), and (l) the corresponding TC mode power spectrum.	167
Fig. 4.7 Experimental result for pinhole gears. Binary pinhole masks for TC modes with (a) $l = \pm 2$, (e) $l = \pm 3$, and (i) $l = \pm 4$; (b), (f), and (j) the corresponding absolute values	

of complex spatial coherence function; (c), (g), and (k) the corresponding phase values of complex spatial coherence function; (d), (h), and (l) the corresponding TC mode power spectrum.....	168
Fig. 5.1 (a) Schematic diagram of light diffracted through SLM (b) The three possible mirror states in DMD: on, parked, and off [18].....	174
Fig. 5.2 Schematic diagram for recording two-point correlation function.	177
Fig. 5.3 Experimental set up: LED: Light Emitting Diode; WF: Wavelength Filter; L: Lens; DMD: Digital Micromirror Device; M: Mirror; P: Polarizer; PBS: Polarization Beam Splitter; QWP, Quarter Wave Plate.	179
Fig. 5.4 Laboratory experimental setup.	179
Fig. 5.5 Recorded interference patterns for two spirals with phase-shifts (a) 0, (b) $\pi/2$, (c) π , and (d) $3\pi/2$	180
Fig. 5.6 Experimental results. (a) two spirals, (e) three spirals, and (i) four spirals; (b), (f), and (j) the corresponding absolute values of the two-point spatial coherence function; (c), (g), and (k) the corresponding phase values of the two-point spatial coherence function.	181
Fig. 5.7 Schematic diagram for recording two-point correlation function.	183
Fig. 5.8 Schematic illustration of the far-field with the corresponding flow chart.....	185
Fig. 5.9 Simulation results: Amplitude distribution of the complex correlation function for (a) $l = 1$, (b) $l = 2$, and (c) $l = 1.5$. Phase distribution of the complex spatial correlation function for (d) $l = 1$, (e) $l = 2$, and (f) $l = 1.5$	186
Fig. 5.10 Experimental setup square Sagnac radial shearing interferometer: L: lens, BS: beam splitter, SLM: spatial light modulator. PBS: polarization beam splitter, M: mirror, QWP: quarter wave plate, P: polarizer.	187
Fig. 5.11 Experimental results: Amplitude distribution of the complex correlation function for (a) $l = 1$, (b) $l = 2$, and (c) $l = 1.5$. Phase distribution of the complex spatial correlation function for (d) $l = 1$, (e) $l = 2$, and (f) $l = 1.5$	190