Holography

- Preamble: modulation and demodulation
- The principle of wavefront reconstruction
- The Leith-Upatnieks hologram
- The Gabor hologram
- Image locations and magnification
- Holography of three-dimensional scenes
- Transmission and reflection holograms
- Rainbow hologram

Modulation & Demodulation

- Principle borrowed from radio telecommunications
- Idea is to take **baseband signal** (e.g. speech, music, with maximum frequencies up to ~20kHz) and **modulate** it onto a **carrier signal** which is a simple tone at the frequency where the radio station emits, e.g. 104.3 MHz (that's Boston's WBCN station)
- One of the benefits of modulation is that radio stations can be **multiplexed** by using a different emission frequency each
- After selecting the desired station, the receiver follows a process of **demodulation** which recovers the baseband signal and sends it to the speakers.

Types of modulation

- Amplitude modulation (AM)
- Frequency modulation (FM)
- Phase modulation (PM)
- Digital methods (Amplitude Shift Keying – ASK, Frequency Shift Keying – FSK, Phase Shift Keying – PSK, etc.)

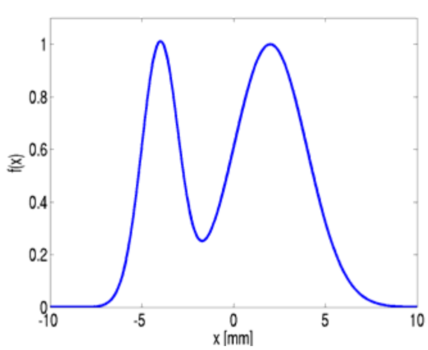
used in radio at low frequencies only ("AM band" = 535kHz to 1.7MHz) ; as we will see, it is an almost-exact analog of holography

dominant in commercial radio ("FM band" = 88MHz to 108MHz) ; there is an analog in optics, called "spectral holography," but it is beyond the scope of the class

Amplitude modulation

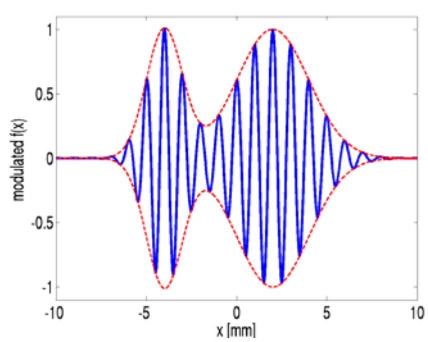
$f(x)$

(baseband)



modulated $f(x) =$

$= f(x) \times \cos(2\pi u_c x)$

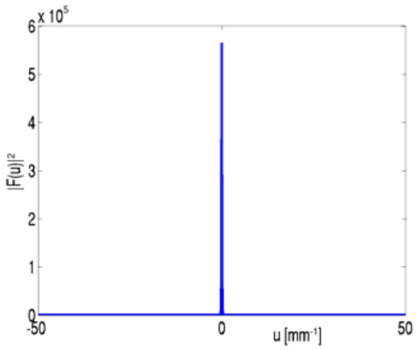


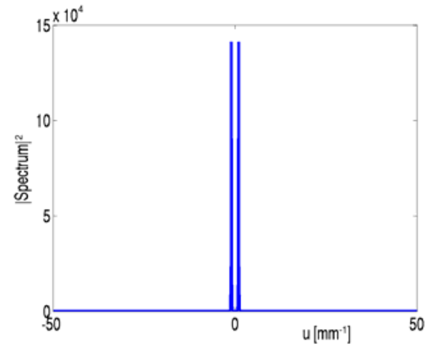
u_c: carrier frequency

AM in the frequency domain

spectrum of $f(x)$

spectrum of modulated $f(x)$





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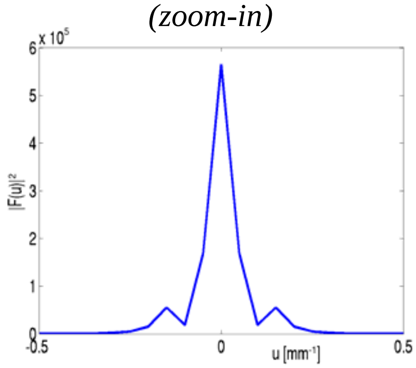
AM in the frequency domain

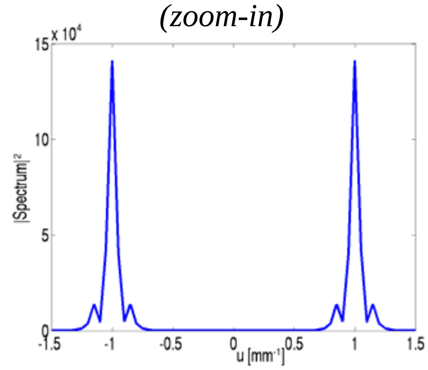
spectrum of $f(x)$

(zoom-in)

spectrum of modulated $f(x)$

(zoom-in)





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AM in the frequency domain

$$f(x) \rightarrow F(u)$$

$$f(x)\cos(2\pi u_c x) = f(x) \times \frac{1}{2}\left[e^{i2\pi u_c x} + e^{-i2\pi u_c x}\right]$$

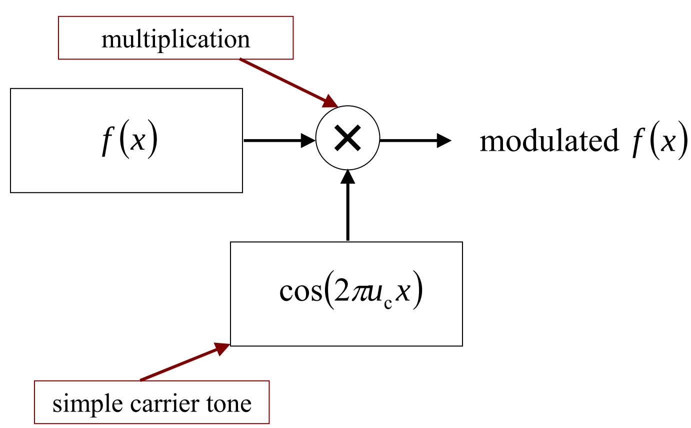
modulation in the space domain

$$\rightarrow F(u) * \frac{1}{2}\left[\delta(u-u_c) + \delta(u-u_c)\right] =$$

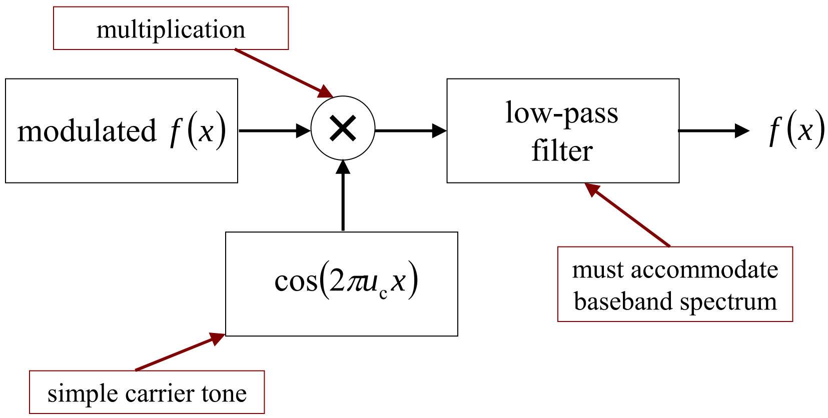
$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[F(u-u_c) + F(u-u_c)\right]$$

modulation in the frequency domain: two replicas of the baseband spectrum, centered on the carrier frequency

Modulation

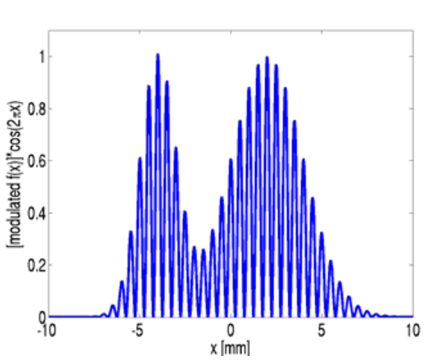


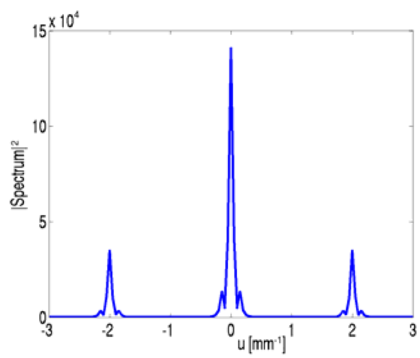
Demodulation



Demodulation

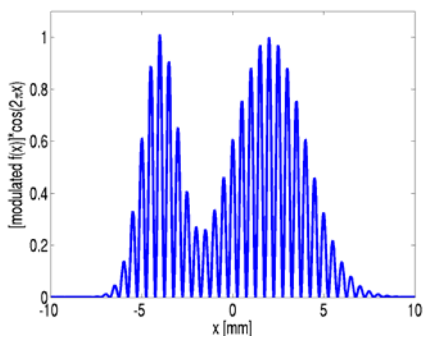
$f(x) \times \cos^2(2\pi u_c x)$ spectrum of $f(x) \times \cos^2(2\pi u_c x)$

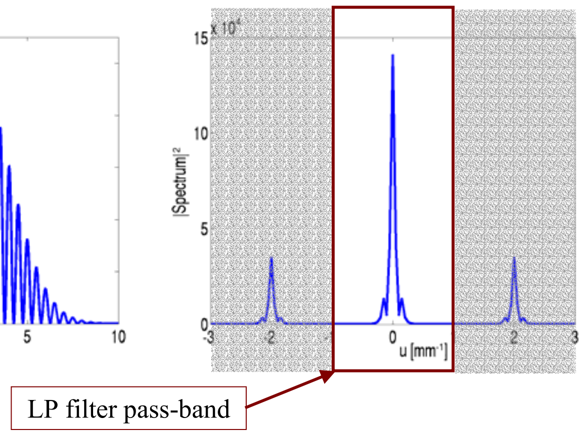




Demodulation

$f(x) \times \cos^2(2\pi u_c x)$ spectrum of $f(x) \times \cos^2(2\pi u_c x)$

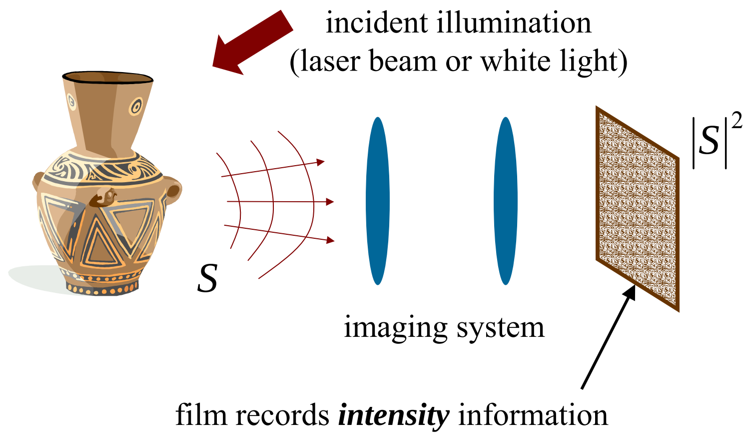




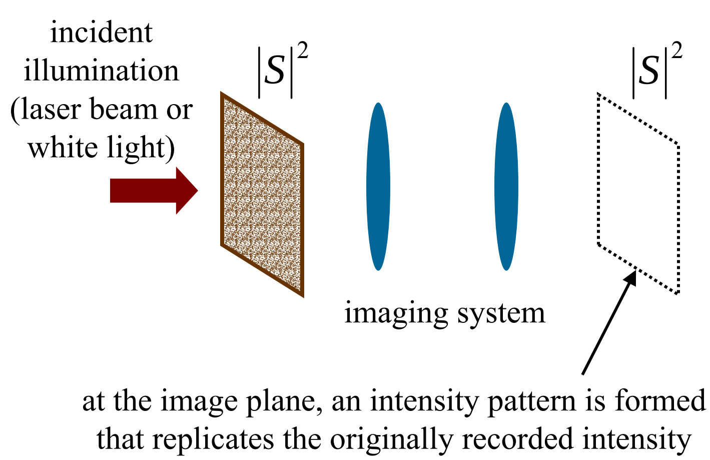
The wavefront reconstruction problem

- Wavefront is the amplitude (i.e. magnitude and phase) of the electric field as function of position
- Traditional coherent imaging results in intensity images (because detectors do not respond fast enough at optical frequencies) → magnitude information is recovered but phase information is lost
- Can we imprint ***intensity*** information on an optical wave? YES → **photography** (known since the 1840's)
- Can we imprint ***wavefront*** information on an optical wave? YES → **holography** (Gabor, late 1940s)

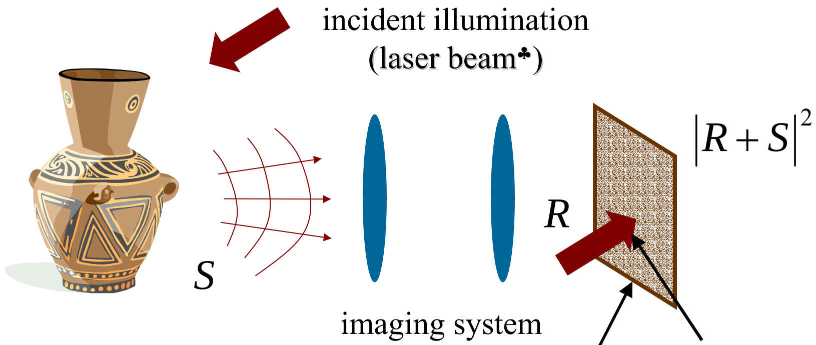
Photography: recording



Photography: reconstructing the <u>intensity</u>



Holography: recording



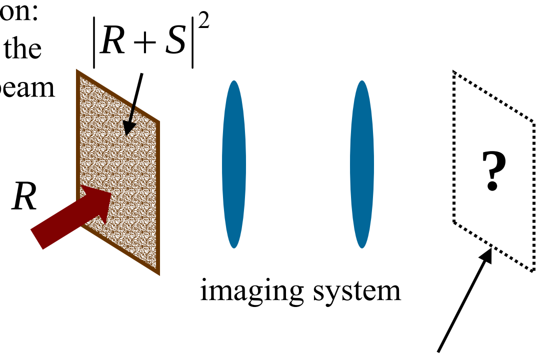
film records the interference pattern ***(interferogram)*** of the object wavefront and the reference wavefront

reference beam (split from the same laser)

♣in general, the illumination must be quasi-monochromatic, and spatially mutually coherent with the reference beam throughout the wavefront

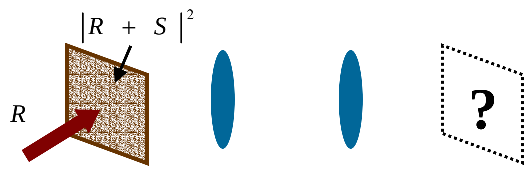
Holography: reconstructing the wavefront

illumination: replicates the reference beam



what is the field at the image plane?

Holography: reconstructing the <u>wavefront</u>

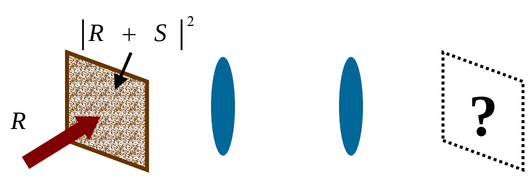


The field being imaged is:

$$R \times |R+S|^2 = R \times \left(|R|^2 + |S|^2 + R^* S + R S^* \right) =$$

$$= \underbrace{R \times \left(|R|^2 + |S|^2 \right)}_{1} + \underbrace{|R|^2 S}_{2} + \underbrace{R^2 S^*}_{3}$$

Holography: reconstructing the <u>wavefront</u>



take the simplest possible reference wave, a **plane wave**:

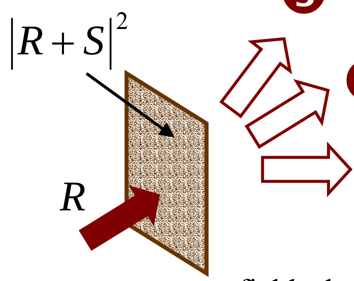
$$R = e^{i2\pi u_0 x} \quad , \quad \text{spatial frequency} \quad u_0 = \frac{\sin\theta_0}{\lambda}$$

then the reconstructed field is:

$$= \underbrace{e^{i2\pi u_0 x} \times \left(1 + |S|^2 \right)}_{1} + \underbrace{S}_{2} + \underbrace{e^{i2\pi(2u_0)x} S^*}_{3}$$

Holography: reconstructing the <u>wavefront</u>

propagates at angle:



③ $e^{i2\pi(2u_0)x}\, S^* \longrightarrow 2\theta_0$

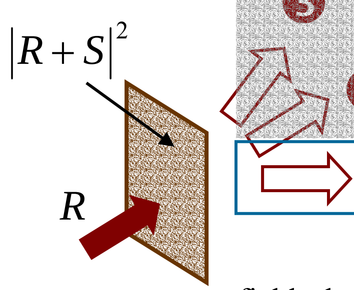
❶ $e^{i2\pi u_0 x}\times\left(1+|S|^2\right) \longrightarrow \theta_0$

② $S \longrightarrow$ on-axis

fields departing from the hologram

Holography: reconstructing the <u>wavefront</u>

not wanted



③ $e^{i2\pi(2u_0)x}\, S^* \longrightarrow 2\theta_0$

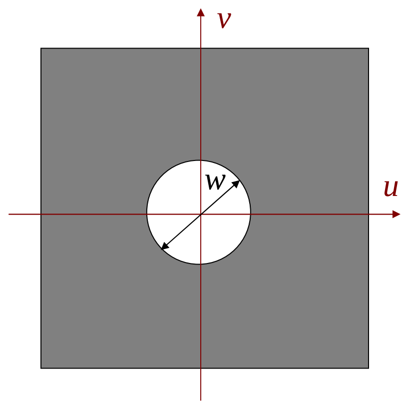
❶ $e^{i2\pi u_0 x}\times\left(1+|S|^2\right) \longrightarrow \theta_0$

② $S \longrightarrow$ on-axis

wanted

fields departing from the hologram

Filtering the wavefront: bandlimited signal



S has bandwidth w, i.e.

$$\Im\{S\} \neq 0 \quad \text{within circle of radius } w$$

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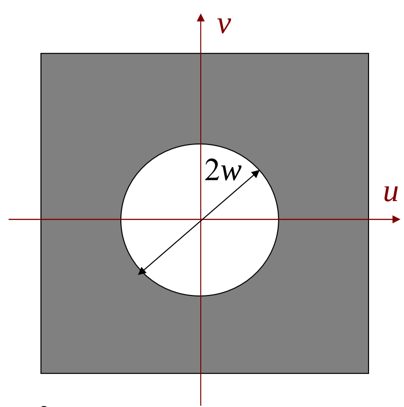
Filtering the wavefront: bandlimited signal



Term ❶ $\longrightarrow 1+|S|^2$ has bandwidth $2w$, because

$$\Im\left\{|S|^2\right\} = \Im\{S\} * \Im\left\{S^*\right\} = \Im\{S\} \otimes \Im\{S\}$$

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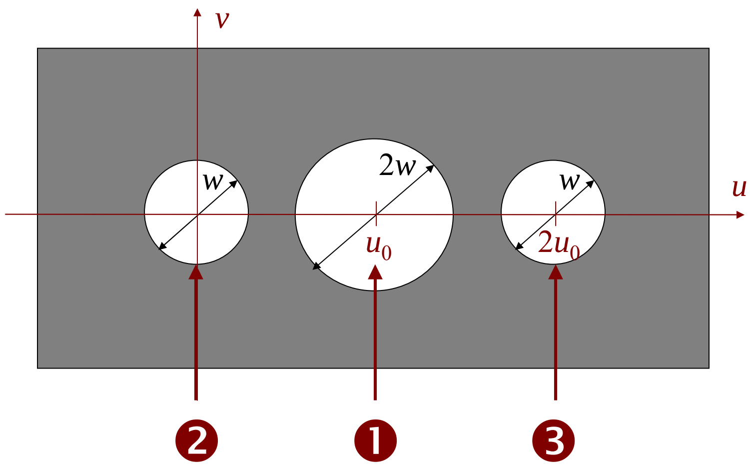
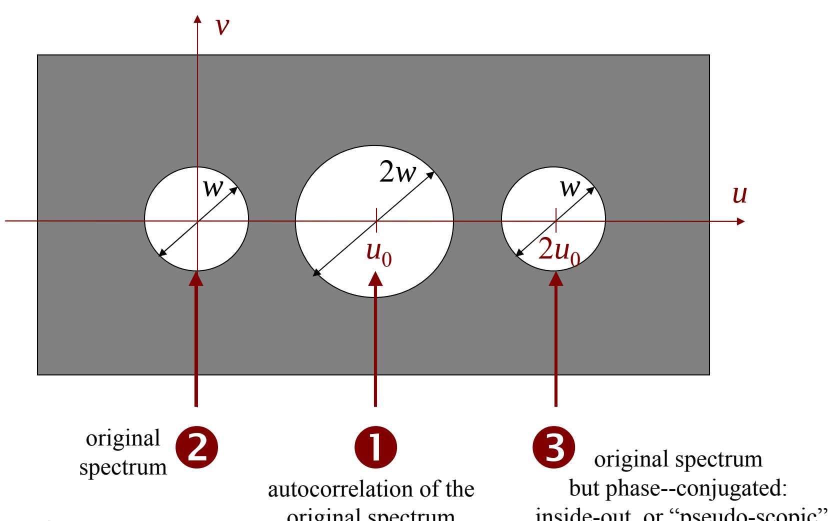
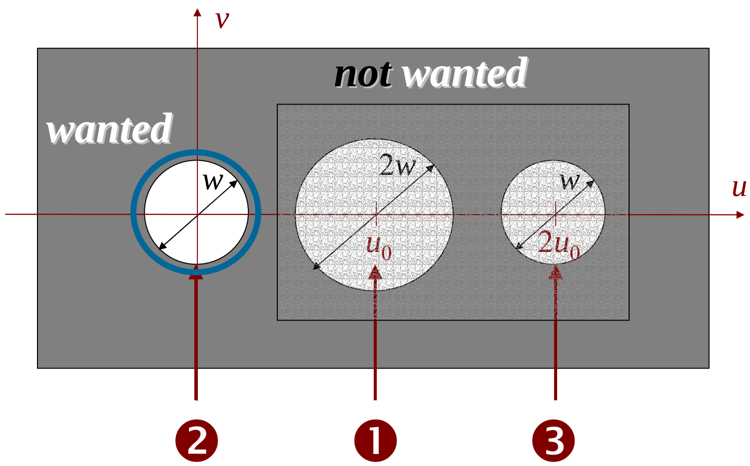
Filtering the wavefront: Fourier transform description



Filtering the wavefront: Fourier transform description



Filtering the wavefront: Fourier transform description



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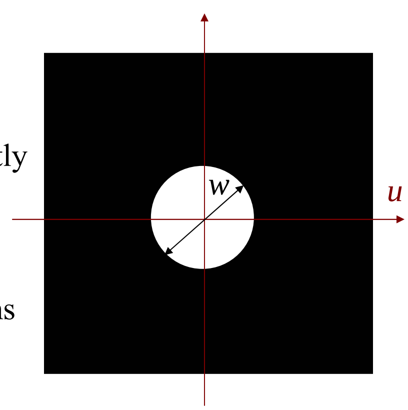
Filtering the wavefront: Fourier transform description

a low-pass filter of passband *w* or slightly greater permits the desired term ❷ to pass, and eliminates the undesirable terms ❶ and ❸.



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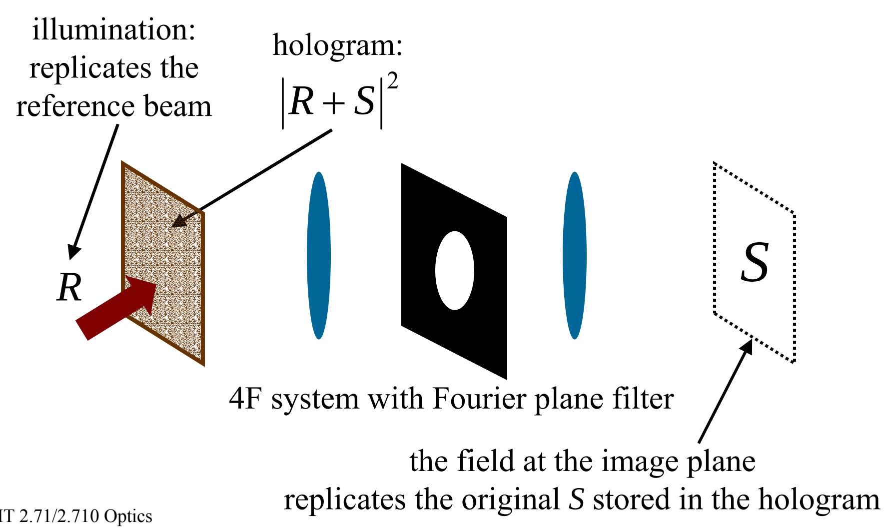
Holography: reconstructing the wavefront



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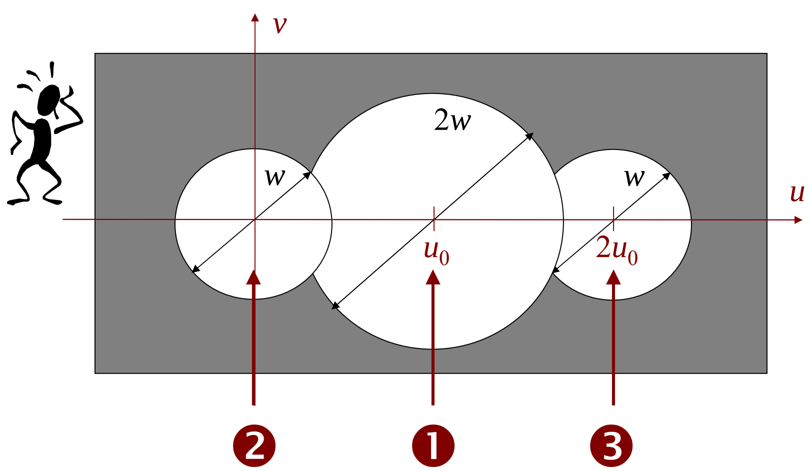
Filtering the wavefront: Fourier transform description



Potential problem: spectra overlap!

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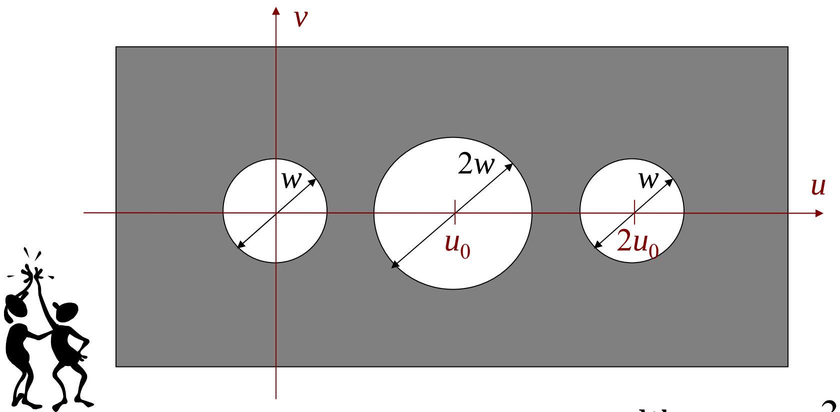
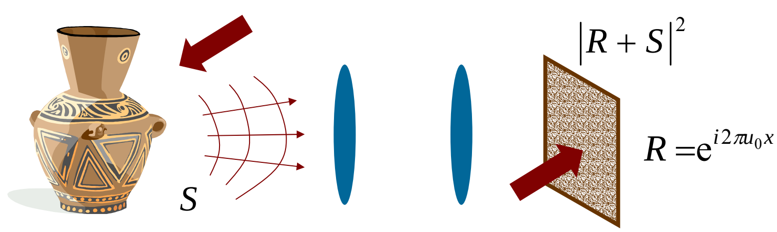
Filtering the wavefront: Fourier transform description



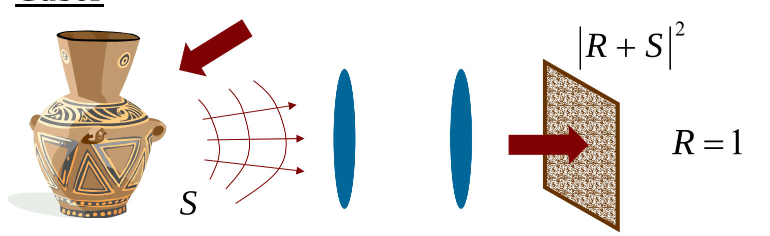
Spectra should not overlap, i.e. $u_0 - w > \frac{w}{2} \Leftrightarrow u_0 > \frac{3}{2} w$

Leith-Upatnieks *vs* Gabor hologram

Leith-Upatnieks



Gabor

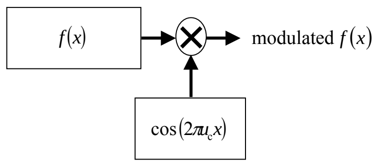


Analogy between the Leith-Upatnieks hologram and amplitude modulation (AM)

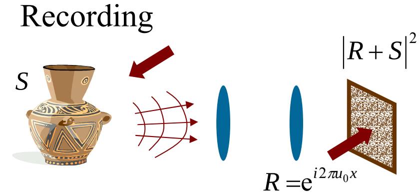
AM Radio

Holography

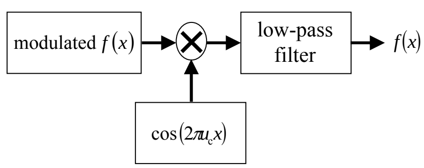
Modulation



Recording



Demodulation



Reconstruction

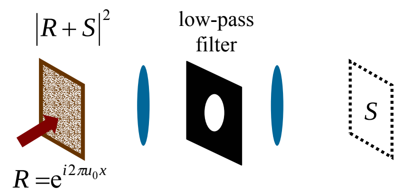
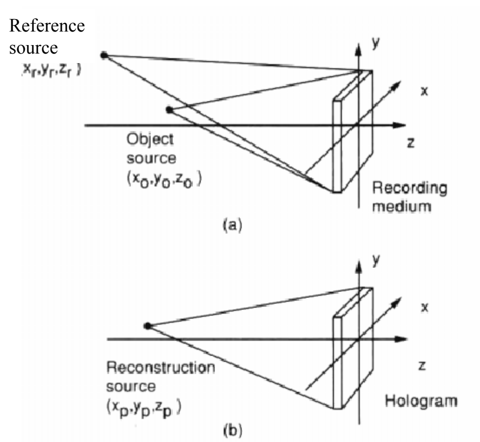


Image locations and magnification



aaa

Image locations and magnification

$$z_i = \left(\frac{1}{z_p} \pm \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1 z_r} \mp \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1 z_0} \right)^{-1}$$

$$x_i = \mp \frac{\lambda_2 z_i}{\lambda_1 z_0} x_0 \pm \frac{\lambda_2 z_i}{\lambda_1 z_0} x_r + \frac{z_i}{z_p} x_p$$

$$y_i = \mp \frac{\lambda_2 z_i}{\lambda_1 z_0} y_0 \pm \frac{\lambda_2 z_i}{\lambda_1 z_0} y_r + \frac{z_i}{z_p} y_p$$

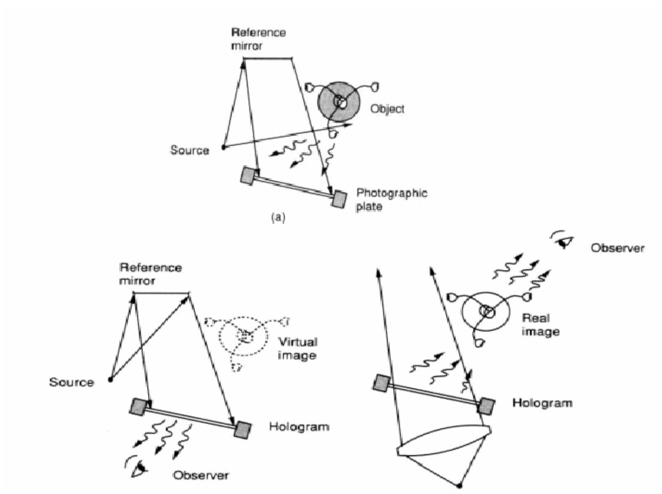
Transverse Magnification

$$M_t = \left| \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial x_0} \right| = \left| \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial y_0} \right| = \left| \frac{\lambda_2 z_i}{\lambda_1 z_0} \right| = \left| 1 - \frac{z_0}{z_r} \mp \frac{\lambda_1 z_0}{\lambda_2 z_p} \right|^{-1}$$

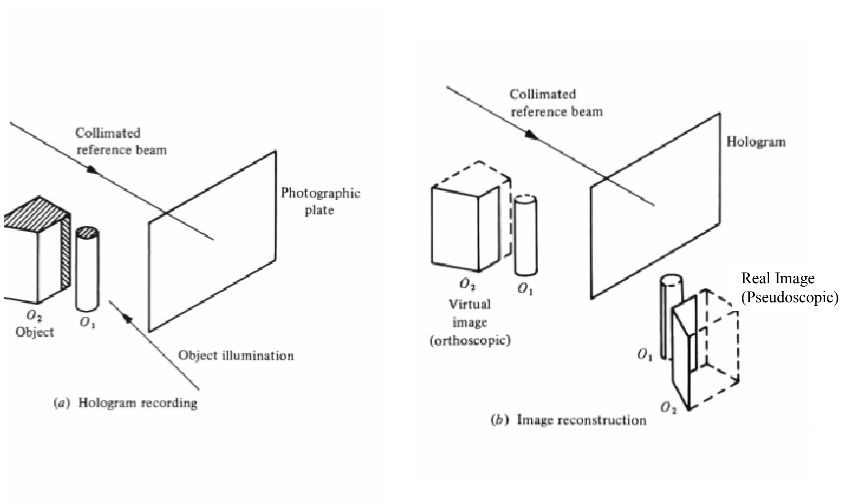
Axial Magnification

$$M_a = \left| \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial z_0} \right| = \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial z_0} \left(\frac{1}{z_p} \pm \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1 z_r} \mp \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1 z_0} \right)^{-1} \right| = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} M_t^2$$

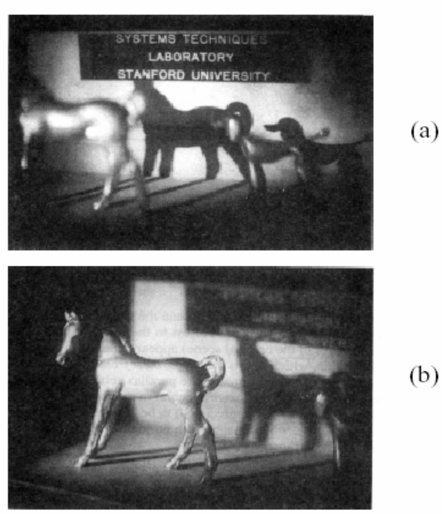
Holography of Three-Dimensional Scenes



Orthoscopic and Pesudoscopic

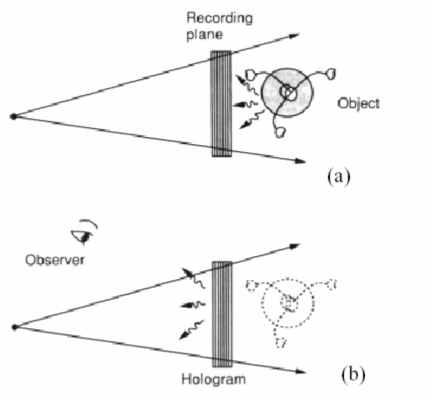


Holography of Three-Dimensional Scenes



Transmission and Reflection Holograms

• Reflection hologram



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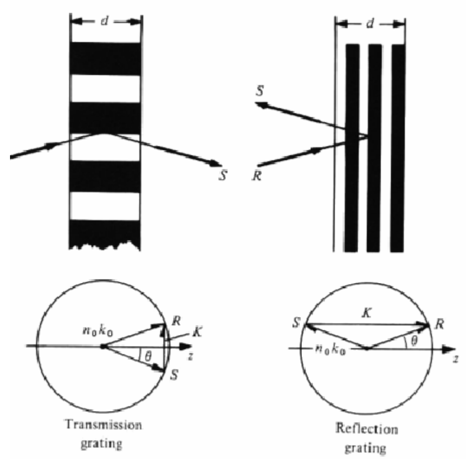
Transmission and Reflection Holograms



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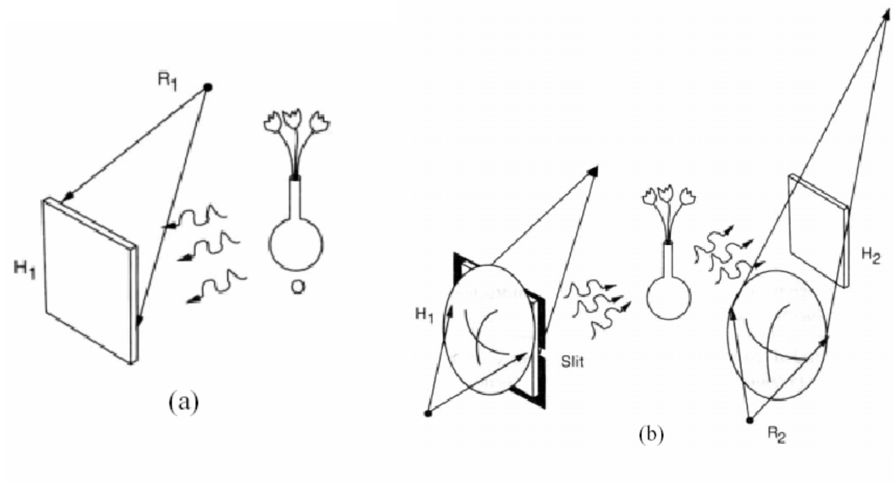
Rainbow hologram (Record)



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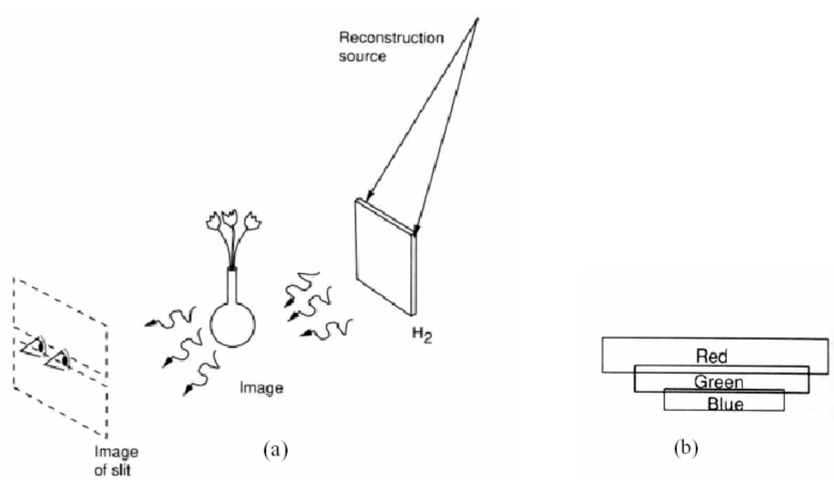
Rainbow hologram (Reconstruct)



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