### Optical Vortices: Scattering through Random Media

#### A THESIS

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 $in \ the$ 

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by Salla Gangi Reddy



Under the Supervision of

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# То

# My Parents

# Amma-Nanna

### DECLARATION

I, Mr. Salla Gangi Reddy, S/o Mr. Venkata Subba Reddy, resident of Room No. C-103, PRL Students Hostel, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad, 380009, hereby declare that the research work incorporated in the present thesis entitled, "Optical Vortices: Scattering through Random Media" is my own work and is original. This work (in part or in full) has not been submitted to any University for the award of a Degree or a Diploma. I have properly acknowledged the material collected from secondary sources wherever required. I solely own the responsibility for the originality of the entire content.

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## CERTIFICATE

I feel great pleasure in certifying that the thesis entitled, "**Optical Vortices: Scattering through Random Media**" embodies a record of the results of investigations carried out by Mr. Salla Gangi Reddy under my guidance. He has completed the following requirements as per Ph.D regulations of the University.

(a) Course work as per the university rules.

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(c) Regularly submitted six monthly progress reports.

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(e) Published a minimum of one research paper in a referred research journal.

I am satisfied with the analysis, interpretation of results and conclusions drawn. I recommend the submission of the thesis.

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Countersigned by Head of the Department

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#### ABSTRACT

Optical vortices, whirlpools of light, are phase singularities in the light field. These vortex beams have helical wave front and their Poynting vector rotates around the propagation axis. They carry an orbital angular momentum of  $m\hbar$ , m being the topological charge or order defined as the number of helices in one wave length. Such beams have an azimuthal phase dependence of  $\exp(im\phi)$ , where  $\phi = tan^{-1} (y/x)$  is the azimuthal angle. Vortex beams can be generated by a number of methods. Few of them are an astigmatic mode converter, computer generated holography and spiral phase plates. However, vortices of first order naturally exist in the speckles that can be formed by the scattering of a coherent light beam through a rough surface. Speckles are due to the mutual interference of a number of scattered wave fronts from inhomogeneities of the random medium. It would be very interesting to study the speckles generated by the optical vortices as they themselves contain vortices. This thesis concerns with the study of optical vortices and their scattering through random media.

The spatial intensity profile of optical vortices has been studied using two novel and measurable parameters, inner and outer radii along with their propagation through free space. We show that the propagation characteristics depend only on width of the host Gaussian beam and its intensity profile at the source plane. We have also studied the divergence of vortex beams, considering it as the rate of change of inner and outer radii with the propagation distance (z), and found that it varies with the order in the same way as that of the inner and outer radii at z = 0. The corresponding experimental and theoretical results have been presented.

We have embedded a pair of vortices with different topological charges in a Gaussian beam and studied their evolution through an astigmatic optical system, a tilted lens. The propagation dynamics is explained by a closed-form analytical expression. Furthermore, we show that a careful examination of the intensity distribution at a predicted position, past the lens, can determine the charge present in the beam. To the best of our knowledge, our method is the first non-interferometric technique to measure the charge of an arbitrary vortex pair. Our theoretical results are well supported by experimental observations.

We have experimentally generated higher order optical vortices and scattered them through a ground glass plate resulting in speckle formation. Intensity autocorrelation measurements of speckles show that their size decreases with increase in the order of the vortex. It implies increase in angular diameter of the vortices with their order. The characterization of vortices in terms of the annular bright ring also helps us to understand these observations. We have generated the ring shaped beams from the speckles generated by the scattering of LG and BG beams. We also show that these ring-shaped beams have the same vorticity as the incident beam falling on the rough scattering surface. The vorticity is measured through a novel method that uses a non separable state of polarization and orbital angular momentum of light. The observed vorticity is found to be independent of the amount of scattered light collected. Therefore, vortices can be used as information carriers even in the presence of scattering media. The experimental results are well supported by the theoretical results.

We have generated perfect optical vortices (POV), whose intensity distribution are independent of the order, using Fourier transform of Bessel–Gauss (BG) beams and scatter them through a rough surface. We show that the size of produced speckles is independent of the order and their Fourier transform gives the random non-diffracting fields. The invariant size of speckles over the free space propagation verifies their non-diffracting or non-diverging nature. The size of speckles can be easily controlled by changing the axicon parameter, used to generate the BG beams.

**Keywords** : Optical vortices, Scattering, Random media, Speckles, Astigmatic system, Perfect optical vortices.

## List of Abbreviations

OAM	Orbital Angular Momentum
HG	Hermite Gaussian
LG	Laguerre Gaussian
CGH	Computer Generated Hologram or Holography
SPP	Spiral Phase Plate
VL	Vortex Lens
GGP	Ground Glass Plate
POV	Perfect Optical Vortex
BG	Bessel-Gauss
SLM	Spatial Light Modulator
PMT	Photomultiplier Tube
GSM	Gaussian Schell Model
LGSM	Laguerre Gaussian Schell Model
BGSM	Bessel Gaussian Schell Model
RGG	Rotating Ground Glass
CCD	Charge Couple Device
FWHM	Full Width Half Maxima

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#### LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

#### Publications contributing to this thesis :

- Experimental generation of ring shaped beams with random sources,
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- Higher order optical vortices and formation of speckles,
   Salla Gangi Reddy, Shashi Prabhakar, Ashok Kumar, J. Banerji, and R. P. Singh, Optics Letters 39, 15, 4364-4367 (2014).
- 3. Propagation of an arbitrary vortex pair through an astigmatic optical system and determination of its topological charge,

Salla Gangi Reddy, Shashi Prabhakar, A. Aadhi, J. Banerji, and R. P. Singh, Journal of the Optical Society of America A **31**, 6, 1295-1302 (2014).

- Recovering the vorticity of a light beam after scattering,
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- Divergence of the optical vortex beams,
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- Perfect optical vortices and the non-diffracting speckles,
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#### Other publications :

 Measuring the Mueller matrix of an arbitrary optical element with a universal SU (2) polarization gadget ,

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- 4. Three particle hyper entanglement: Teleportation and quantum key distribution,
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- 11. Salla Gangi Reddy, Shashi Prabhakar, Ali Anwar, J. Banerji, and R. P. Singh, Propagation of an arbitrary vortex pair through an astigmatic optical system, presented at National Laser Symposium during December 03-06, 2014 at Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupathi, India.
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#### Publications attached with the thesis

- Higher order optical vortices and formation of speckles,
   Salla Gangi reddy, Shashi Prabhakar, Ashok Kumar, J. Banerji, and R. P. Singh, Optics Letters 39, 15, 4364-4367 (2014).
- Propagation of an arbitrary vortex pair through an astigmatic optical system and determination of its topological charge,
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