

HOLOGRĀFISKĀ VEKTORIERAKSTA ĪPATNĪBAS AR CIRKULĀRI POLARIZĒTIEM STARIELM DAŽĀDA TIPA MOLEKULĀRO STIKLU KĀRTIŅĀS

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Darba mērķis bija *L-R* ieraksta [ieraksta ar ortogonāli cirkulāri polarizētiem (*L* un *R*) 532 nm lāzera stariem] eksperimentāla izpēte triju tipu organisko molekulāro stiklu kārtiņās-kārtiņās ar azohromoforiem K-D-P-1, K-D-25, IWK-2D un ZWK-1TB, kārtiņās ar dendronizētiem azohromoforiem LL-50/50, LL-75, LL-82 un kārtiņās ar neazohromoforiem EM14, EM15, KS-11-1, KS-35 un KS-39, kā arī amorfā halkogenīda As_2S_3 kārtiņā. Nolase tika veikta ar cirkulāri polarizētu 632.8 nm staru. Mainot nolasošā starā cirkulāro polarizāciju uz pretējo tika novērota gaismas energijas pārnese no pirmajā kārtā difraģētā starā uz minus pirmajā kārtā difraģēto staru un otrādi. Visizteiktākais šis efekts bija LL paraugos (100% energijas pārnese), bet tas praktiski netika novērots paraugā IWK-2D. Efekts izriet no plāno *L-R* polarizācijas režģu teorijas [1]. Tas nozīmē, ka LL paraugos hologrāfisko režģu ieraksts ir pilnībā balstīts uz fotoinducēto lineāro anizotropiju. Citos paraugos paralēli darbojas arī citi ieraksta mehānismi, piemēram, masas pārnese.

PECULIARITIES OF THE HOLOGRAPHIC VECTOR RECORDING BY CIRCULARLY POLARIZED BEAMS IN MOLECULAR GLASSY FILMS OF DIFFERENT TYPE

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The goal of this work was the experimental study of *L-R* recording [recording by orthogonally circularly polarized (*L* and *R*) 532 nm laser beams] in organic molecular glassy films of three types; K-D-P-1, K-D-25, IWK-2D and ZWK-1TB films with azobenzene chromophores; LL-50/50, LL-75, LL-82 films with dendronized azobenzene chromophores; EM14, EM15, KS-11-1, KS-35 and KS-39 films with non-azobenzene chromophores. As_2S_3 amorphous chalcogenide film was also studied. *L-R* recording with a 532 nm light was possible in all studied samples. Readout was made with circularly polarized 632.8 nm beam. When the circular polarization of the readout beam was changed to the orthogonal one, energy transfer was observed between the diffracted beams of the plus first and the minus first orders. This effect was the strongest in LL samples (100% energy transfer) and the weakest in IWK-2D sample (almost no transfer). It follows from the theory of thin *L-R* polarization gratings [1]. This means that holographic recording mechanism in LL samples is completely based on photoinduced linear anisotropy whereas in other samples other mechanisms (e.g., photoinduced mass transfer) are active as well.

[1] L.Nikolova and P.S.Ramanujam. Polarization Holography, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge etc, 2009.

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