

SKALĀRU HOLOGRĀFISKO REŽGU VEKTORIERAKSTS MOLEKULĀRO STIKLU KĀRTIŅĀS

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Kā zināms, polarizācijas jeb vektorhologrammas ir hologrammas, kas spēj atjaunot ne tikai signāla gaismas viļņa amplitūdu un fāzi, bet arī tā polarizāciju. Šajā darbā esam eksperimentāli pētījuši hologrāfisko režgu vektorierakstu ar ortogonālām cirkulārām polarizācijām azobenzola molekulāro stiklu kārtiņās ar dažādi modificētām trifenilgrupām ZGD-1, ZGD-1Q, ZGD-1T, ZGD-2, ZGD-2Q. Ieraksts tika veikts ar 532 nm gaismu, bet nolase-ar 632.8 nm staru. Paraugos ZGD-1 tika sasniegta maksimālā difrakcijas efektivitāte 57%. Pie mazām ekspozīcijām difraģēto staru novērotās polarizācijas īpatnības atbilda fotoinducētās dubultlaušanas vektorrežģim, bet vēlāk -skalāram režģim. Maksimālā virsmas reljefa modulācija 1100 nm tika sasniegta ZGD-1Q kārtiņā. Šie mērījumi un aprēķini, kā arī salīdzinājums ar eksperimentālajām DE vērtībām ļāva secināt, ka pie lielām ekspozīcijām kārtiņās ZGD-1Q, ZGD-2 un ZGD-2Q dominēja virsmas reljefa režgi , bet kārtiņās ZGD-1, ZGD-1T-tilpuma polarizācijas režgi ar skalāru difrakciju.

VECTOR RECORDING OF SCALAR HOLOGRAPHIC GRATINGS MOLECULAR GLASSY FILMS

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Polarization holograms are holograms which reconstruct not only the amplitude and phase of the signal wave but also its polarization. Usually materials exhibiting photoinduced anisotropy are used for polarization hologram recording, e.g., azobenzene compounds, and their vector recording is carried out by orthogonally polarized beams. Alternatively, scalar holograms which usually are recorded by spatial light intensity do not change the light polarization in the process of diffraction. In this paper, we have experimentally studied holographic grating vector recording by orthogonal circular polarizations in azobenzene molecular glassy films ZGD-1, ZGD-ZGD-1Q, ZGD-1T, ZGD-2, ZGD-2Q with differently modified triphenyl groups. Recording was performed at 532 nm while readout at 632.8 nm. The highest diffraction efficiency (DE) of 57% was achieved in ZGD-1 samples. The polarization peculiarities of the diffracted beams corresponded to photoinduced birefringence vector grating at small exposures whereas they corresponded to scalar gratings at large enough exposures. The maximal surface relief modulation of 1100 nm was found in the ZGD-1Q film. These measurements and calculations as well as comparison with experimental DE values led to the conclusion that surface relief gratings dominated at large exposures in ZGD-1Q, ZGD-2 and ZGD-2Q films whereas volume polarization gratings enabling scalar diffraction were dominant in ZGD-1 and ZGD-1T films.

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