Utilization of the high spatial-frequency component in adaptive beam shaping by using a virtual diagonal phase grating

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A square flattop beam is a fundamental shape that is in high demand in various applications, such as ultra-high-power lasers, uniform surface processing and medical engineering. In this experiment, a new and simple scheme of the adaptive beam shaping system to generate a square flattop shape with high uniformity and edge steepness using virtual diagonal phase grating encoded on a spatial-light modulator and a 4f system is proposed. The grating vector $k_g$ is non-parallel to the normal vectors $k_x$ and $k_y$ of the objective beam profile to be extracted; thus, the residual and extracted components hit separately on the Fourier plane of the 4f system. Consequently, using a spatial-frequency filter passing components parallel to $k_x$ and $k_y$, the residual components are blocked by the filter without loss of the high spatial-frequency domain of the extracted component. When the width of the filter was 1.0 mm, the edge of the shaped beam increased in height within 20 μm, which is less than 20% of that obtained with conventional vertical phase grating.
The curve of the extracted beam as a function of the phase depth $\Delta \phi$, which is shown in Supplementary Fig. S6 (see Supplementary Information, Sect. 3). As a result, a phase grating, in which the diffraction efficiency is controlled spatially, to form the desired beam profile is created.

In the conventional scheme, vertical or horizontal phase grating is encoded according to the SLM pixel matrix, as shown in Fig. 3a. In this case, grating vector $k_g$ is parallel to the normal vectors $k_x$ or $k_y$ of the desired beam profile. The extracted and residual components are transformed to the Fourier plane via a convex lens $L_1$, as shown in Fig. 1, and the residual components are blocked. Note that the spatial-frequency distribution of the desired beam profile in the 2D-FFT image, i.e. the extracted component, widens horizontally and vertically along the normal vectors $k_x$ or $k_y$, as shown in Fig. 4a (see Supplementary information, Sect. 1). In addition, the residual components are distributed horizontally and vertically in the 2D-FFT image, as shown in Fig. 4b. Therefore, the extracted and residual components overlap in the Fourier plane, as indicated by the violet areas in the figure. As a result, the high spatial-frequency (HSF) component of the extracted component is blocked with the residual components, and the steepness of the resultant beam shape is limited relative to the phase grating resolution. Note that this limitation is inherent in conventional adaptive beam shaping systems.

In this paper, we adopted virtual diagonal phase grating encoded on an SLM to utilize the HSF component of a square beam fully, and overcame the limitation in the edge steepness and resolution in the conventional adaptive beam shaping method.

**Principle**

Here, the problem is the overlapping spatial-frequency distributions of the extracted and residual components in the Fourier plane, as shown in Fig. 4b. To address this issue, there are three possible configurations to avoid overlapping extracted and residual components. In the first configuration, the phase oscillates in the diagonal direction to form a virtual diagonal “zigzag” phase grating with $\alpha = 45^\circ$, as shown in Fig. 3b. As a result, the

![Figure 1. Experimental layout. (a) General scheme. (b) Actual Implementation. Gaussian beam with a beam diameter of $D = 9.8$ mm (at 1/e^2). A vertical or diagonal phase grating is overlapped via a reflective SLM and imaged on a screen or a beam profiler at a magnification factor of $M = f_2/f_1$.](image1)

![Figure 2. Scheme for shaping beams to a flattop square via phase gratings. (a) Original beam profile. (b) Target beam profile. (c) Transfer function. (d) Phase grating reflecting the transfer function and the output curve as a function of $\Delta \phi$.](image2)
The direction of $k_d$ differs from the normal vectors $k_x$ and $k_y$ of the desired beam profile. The residual components are diffracted in the orthogonal plane perpendicular to the virtual diagonal zigzag grooves of the phase grating, and the residual and extracted components are separated in the Fourier plane, as shown in Fig. 4c. In this scheme, the extracted HSF component can be transmitted through the spatial-frequency filter (SFF); however, the residual components are blocked.

In the second configuration, the beam has a diamond shape in the active area of the SLM, as shown in Fig. 3c; therefore, the directions of $k_x$ and $k_y$ are diagonal and differ from $k_g$, which also results in separation of the extracted and residual components in the Fourier plane, as shown in Fig. 4d. However, a diamond shape is not typically used in laser systems. In the third configuration (Fig. 3d), a slanted setting of the SLM results in $k_g$.
differing from \( k_x \) and \( k_y \). Note that this setting is equivalent to that shown in Fig. 3c; however, the resultant beam shape is square. Here, the polarisation must be rotated according to the slanting angle \( \theta \), which results in complexity and poor adaptability to other instruments. From a practical perspective, the diagonal grating shown in Fig. 3b is selected in this paper and compared to the vertical grating shown in Fig. 3a.

**Experimental scheme.** The experimental setup is shown in Fig. 1 (see Supplementary Section 2 and Methods). Here, a continuous wave laser beam from a laser diode (LD) at 780 nm with a Gaussian beam profile was used. The vertical and diagonal phase grating was encoded to the beam using a reflective SLM. The beam was transformed by a 4f system comprising two convex lenses with spatial filtering in the Fourier plane. The shaped beam profile was then observed in the image plane.

**Results and Discussion**

An experiment was conducted to demonstrate the concept. Figure 5a shows a beam profile with vertical phase grating as a function of the diameter of the SFF. Here, the SFF was placed in the Fourier plane and the centre was co-aligned to the focal point of the zeroth-order beam. The first-order diffracted beam was 2.6 mm from the centre. Note that the graph above each image is the corresponding horizontal cross-sectional graph across the centre of the beams. With an SFF diameter of \( D = 1.0 \) mm, a wavy structure was observed due to the cut of the HSF component of the square flattop beam profile. It was observed that quality improved as the diameter increased to \( D = 2.0 \) and 4.0 mm, which is clearly shown in the magnified views of the lower left corners. For \( D = 6.0 \) mm, first-order diffracted beams were transmitted through the SFF; therefore, the region outside the square appears and the grating structure can be observed.

Figure 5b shows the beam profile with diagonal phase grating as a function of width \( W \) of the cross-shaped SFF. The shape was designed to transmit the HSF of the extracted component and block the residual components, as shown in Fig. 4c. The centre of the SFF was co-aligned with the focal point of the zero-order beam. In addition, the first-order diffracted beams were positioned to lie in the second and fourth quadrants of the Fourier plane, as shown in Fig. 4c. The first-order diffracted beam was located 4.2 mm from the centre of the SFF. When the width of the SFF was \( W = 1.0 \) mm, quality improved significantly compared to the vertical phase grating case with \( D = 1.0 \) mm, which is shown in Fig. 5a, because the HSF can be transmitted through the cross-shaped SFF. Note that beam quality was also good with \( W = 2.0 \) and 4.0 mm. At \( W = 6.0 \) mm, first-order diffracted beams were transmitted through the SFF, which made the appearance of the diagonal comb structure and beam shaping incomplete.

Figure 5c shows the beam profiles with the checker and 'ILE' patterns with diagonal phase grating at \( W = 2.0 \) mm. These images clearly demonstrate that the scheme is useful for patterning on a flattop beam at high resolution. The point is that, in these designs, normal vectors of any sides are not parallel to grating vector \( k_g \).

The advantage of the proposed scheme is the steepness and resolution of the edge of the regenerated beam profile. Figure 6 shows cross-sectional graphs of the left edge of the shaped beam profiles shown in Fig. 5. The graphs are along the beam centre. Here, the graphs of edge steepness are plotted for \( D, W = 1.0, 2.0 \) and 4.0 mm.

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**Figure 5.** Flattop and square beam profiles as a function of the shape and size of the SFFs, and corresponding magnified views of the lower left corners. (a) Vertical phase grating. (b) Diagonal phase grating. The upper insets show the horizontal cross-sectional graphs across the centre of the beams, and right insets show the corresponding images of phase gratings. The gray scales show the phase. (c) Addition of checker and 'ILE' pattern with diagonal phase grating, and cross-sectional graphs across red points. (d) Original beam profile. The colour bars show signal intensity.
because the beam profiles with $D, W = 6.0 \, \text{mm}$ were destroyed due to the inclusion of the residual components. Note that the points in the graphs reflect the pixels in the beam profiler.

It appears that the steepness is quite different for the vertical and diagonal phase gratings. In the vertical phase grating case, the steepness is better with larger $D$; however, the slope rises slowly even with the best case of $D = 4.0 \, \text{mm}$. The slope length of projection to the $x$ axis with intensity from 20% to 80% is summarised in Fig. 7. As can be seen, the slope is $38 \, \mu\text{m}$ with $D = 4.0 \, \text{mm}$ and is nearly the same as that of the grating period on the beam profiler ($\Lambda_V \times M = 40 \, \mu\text{m}$), which is indicated by the horizontal line with caps in Fig. 6. Under this condition, the vertical grating structure appears faint on the beam profile, as shown in the magnified view in Fig. 5a. This is due to the inclusion of a part of the residual components through the SFF.

In the diagonal phase grating case, steepness is higher compared to the vertical phase grating case. Here, the slope length is less than $20 \, \mu\text{m}$ for each width of the SFF. As is clearly shown in the upper left inset in Fig. 6, the length is shorter than the period of the phase grating on the beam profiler ($\Lambda_D \times M = 28.3 \, \mu\text{m}$). This reflects utilization of the HSF component beyond the phase grating frequency, which is enabled by the proposed scheme for the first time.

Beam uniformity and edge steepness as a function of the sizes of the SFFs are summarised in Fig. 7 using a calculation that is compatible with the ISO 13694:2000(E) Standard (see Supplementary Information, Sect. 4). Here, beam uniformity ranged from zero to one, with a perfect flat top beam having a value of zero, and the edge steepness ranged from zero to one, with vertical edges having a value of zero. In the vertical phase grating case, the uniformity and edge steepness were better at greater $D$ values and best at $D = 4.0 \, \text{mm}$. Therefore, quality improved
as the HSF component was transmitted through the SFF. At $D = 6.0 \, \text{mm}$, the uniformity was reduced due to the vertical comb structure. In the diagonal phase grating case with $W = 1.0 \, \text{mm}$, beam uniformity improved to 54% of that with vertical phase grating with $D = 1.0 \, \text{mm}$, and the edge steepness improved to 18% of that with vertical phase grating. Note that these values were similar or better at $W = 2.0 \, \text{mm}$. It appears that these values decrease somewhat at $W = 4.0 \, \text{mm}$, which is likely due to the inclusion of part of the first-order diffracted beam.

The results indicate that diagonal phase grating with $W = 2.0 \, \text{mm}$ works best to obtain best beam uniformity, edge steepness and short slope length simultaneously. In addition, the sweet spot is wide at $W = 1.0–2.0 \, \text{mm}$. This allows quick alignment of the system and results in a stable system. Note that such high quality beam shaping can be achieved without iterative feedback, even though the vertical phase grating method achieved lower quality using iterative feedback.

In this scheme, residual components are blocked on a Fourier plane to shape a beam. The system in this experiment was not optimized to the efficiency, and it was 23%. In general, the beam shaping system is introduced at front-end subsystem in multiple amplification systems in the case of ultra-high-power laser facilities.}

**Conclusion**

We have demonstrated a beam shaping method that uses virtual diagonal zigzag phase grating encoded on an SLM and 4f system. This original and simple scheme utilises the HSF component of a square beam. The results obtained with the proposed scheme demonstrate short slope length, high uniformity and edge steepness simultaneously.

Expression of amplitude control by depth of phase grating. The theoretical formula of the beam intensity of the extracted beam as a function of the phase depth of the grating and its experimental derivation is explained in Supplementary Information, Sect. 3. Phase grating with a uniform phase depth $\phi$ (Figs S3 and S4) was encoded to the Gaussian beam, and extracted beam profiles were imaged, as shown in Fig. S5. The period of the vertical phase gratings was $\Lambda = 80 \, \mu\text{m}$ (4 pixels) and the period of the diagonal phase gratings was $\Lambda = 56.6 \, \mu\text{m}$ (2 $\sqrt{2}$ pixels). The intensity of the extracted beam averaged over a circle at the beam centre with diameter of 1 mm is plotted for vertical and diagonal gratings in Fig. S6. Note that the graphs were normalised to their maximum value at $\Delta \phi = 0$. They are attenuated to 3.2% and 3.8% with the vertical and diagonal gratings, respectively. The fitted curves were modelled as follows.

$$I_{\text{vertical}}(\Delta \phi) = 1.47 + 98.87 \cos(3.16 - 0.38 \Delta \phi)^2$$

(1)

$$I_{\text{diagonal}}(\Delta \phi) = 3.16 + 97.11 \cos(3.13 + 0.31 \Delta \phi)^2$$

(2)

The transfer function image, as shown in Fig. 2c to map the ratio of the extracted beam intensity to the original beam intensity, was converted into a phase grating image using these curves, in which the depth of phase grating $\Delta \phi$ was distributed according to Eqs (1) and (2).

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Acknowledgements
This research was financially supported by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) through a Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (B) (no. 16H038850).

Author Contributions
Y.N. planned and organised the project. He also conducted the experiments and analysis. K.O. performed all experiments. K.O. and Y.N. wrote the simulation code for phase grating together. Y.N. wrote all text and prepared the figures. N.M. partly supported the experimental environment. All authors reviewed the manuscript.

Additional Information
Supplementary information accompanies this paper at https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-019-40829-7.

Competing Interests: The authors declare no competing interests.

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