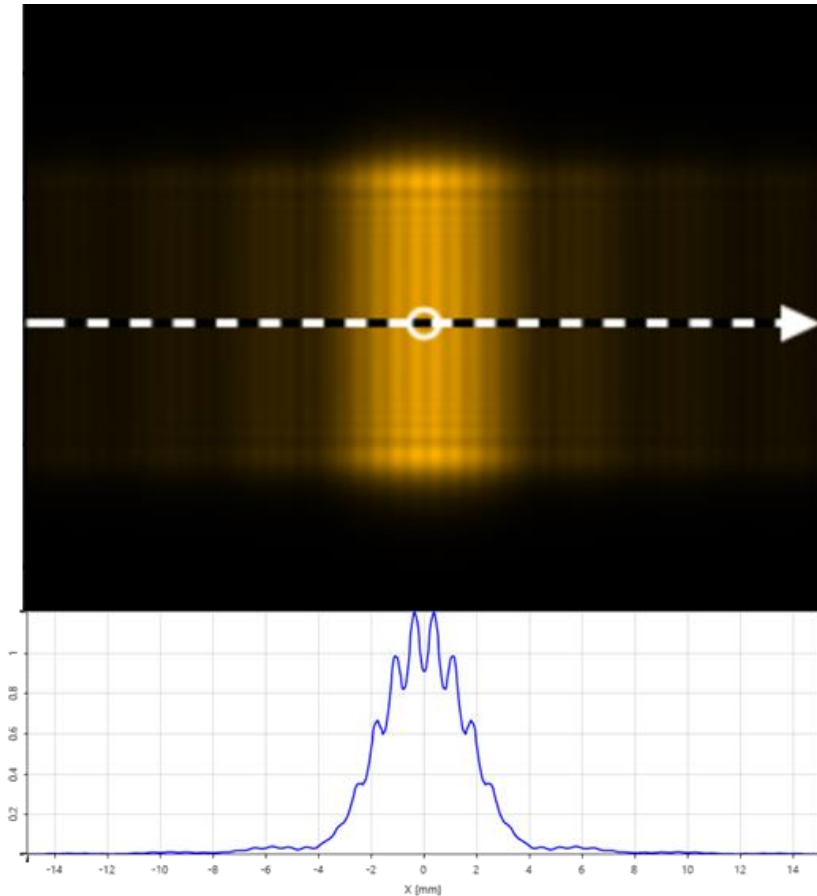


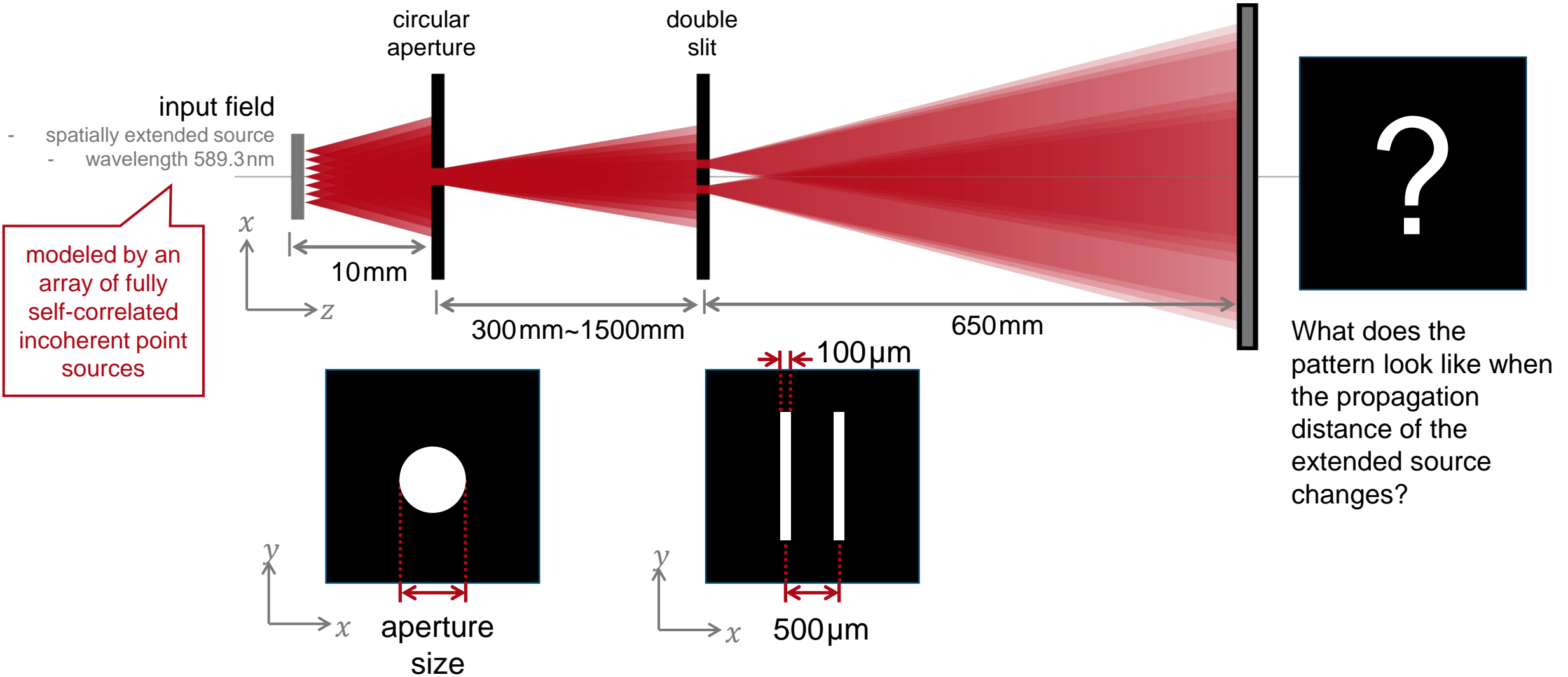
Demonstration of van Cittert-Zernike Theorem

Abstract



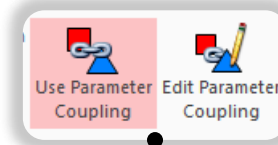
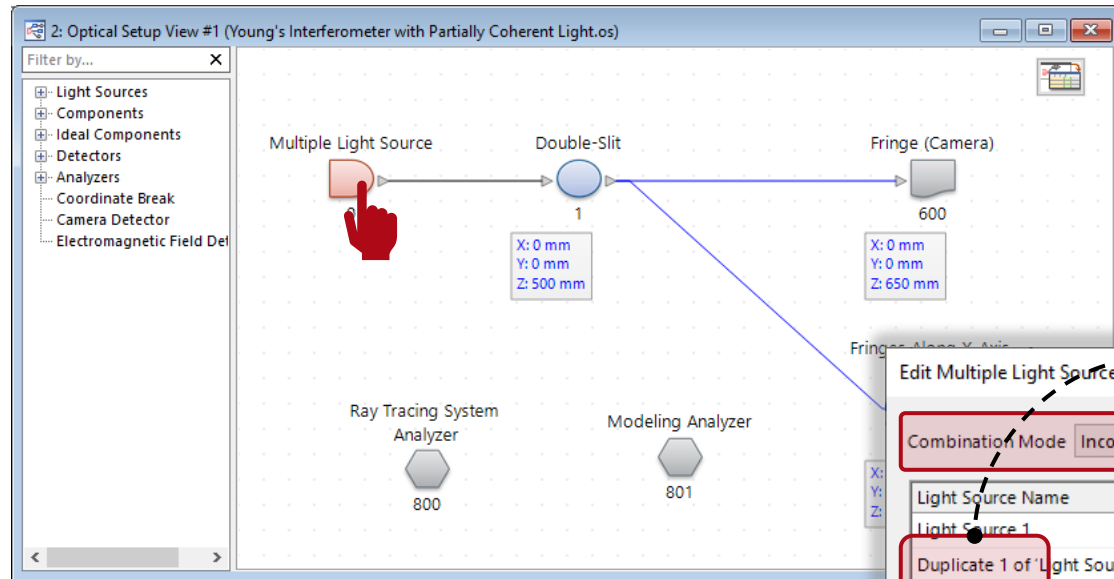
Young's double-slit experiment was carried out with a spatially extended, partially coherent source. In this document, we use the Multiple Light Source to set up the extended source so that the disturbances at the slits are a mixture of incoherent and coherent radiation, and the vibrations are therefore partially correlated. The characteristic blurred interference fringe is obtained, and the van Cittert-Zernike theorem, which studies how the complex degree of coherence varies with propagation distance, is demonstrated.

Modeling Task



Building the System in VirtualLab Fusion

System Building Blocks – the Extended Source



The modes can be easily configured by duplicating or synchronizing parameters, and aligned with the Parameter Coupling, by coupling together the different lateral shifts of the individual source modes.

Edit Multiple Light Source

Combination Mode: Incoherent

| Light Source Name | Light Source | Use |
|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Light Source 1 | Spherical Wave | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Duplicate 1 of 'Light Source 1' | Spherical Wave | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Duplicate 2 of 'Light Source 1' | Spherical Wave | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Duplicate 3 of 'Light Source 1' | Spherical Wave | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Duplicate 4 of 'Light Source 1' | Spherical Wave | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Duplicate 5 of 'Light Source 1' | Spherical Wave | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Duplicate 6 of 'Light Source 1' | Spherical Wave | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Validity: Tools: [Icon] [OK] [Cancel] [Help]

Edit Parameter Coupling

Parameter Specification

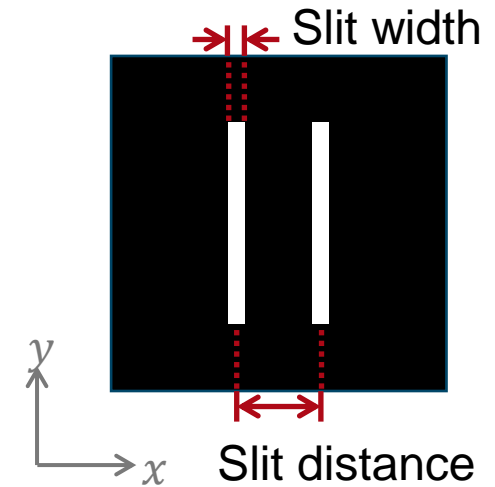
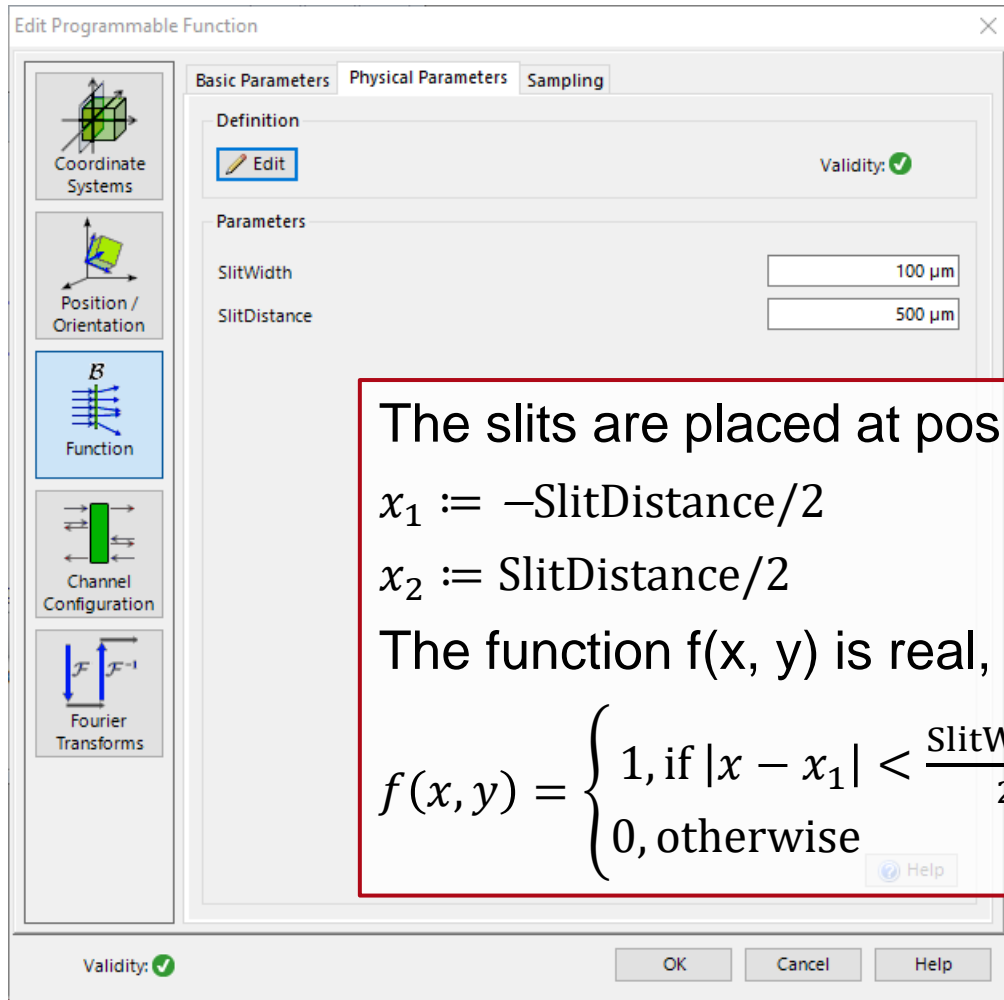
Setup the parameter(s) to be used as input (independent variable) and output (dependent variable) of the coupling snippet.

| Category | Parameter | Use in Snippet | Short Name |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Light Source 1 (Spherical Wave) | Lateral Offset X | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Lateral Offset X (# 1) |
| Light Source 1 (Spherical Wave) | Lateral Offset Y | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Lateral Offset Y (# 2) |
| Light Source 1 (Spherical Wave) | Lateral Offset Z | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Lateral Offset Z (# 3) |
| Light Source 1 (Spherical Wave) | Lateral Offset X | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Lateral Offset X (# 4) |
| Light Source 1 (Spherical Wave) | Lateral Offset Y | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Lateral Offset Y (# 5) |
| Light Source 1 (Spherical Wave) | Lateral Offset Z | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Lateral Offset Z (# 6) |
| Light Source 1 (Spherical Wave) | Lateral Offset X | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Lateral Offset X (# 7) |
| Light Source 1 (Spherical Wave) | Lateral Offset Y | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Lateral Offset Y (# 8) |
| Light Source 1 (Spherical Wave) | Lateral Offset Z | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Lateral Offset Z (# 9) |
| Light Source 1 (Spherical Wave) | Lateral Offset X | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Lateral Offset X (# 10) |
| Light Source 1 (Spherical Wave) | Lateral Offset Y | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Lateral Offset Y (# 11) |
| Light Source 1 (Spherical Wave) | Lateral Offset Z | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Lateral Offset Z (# 12) |
| Light Source 1 (Spherical Wave) | Lateral Offset X | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Lateral Offset X (# 13) |
| Light Source 1 (Spherical Wave) | Lateral Offset Y | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Lateral Offset Y (# 14) |
| Light Source 1 (Spherical Wave) | Lateral Offset Z | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Lateral Offset Z (# 15) |

Help Validity: < Back Next > Finish

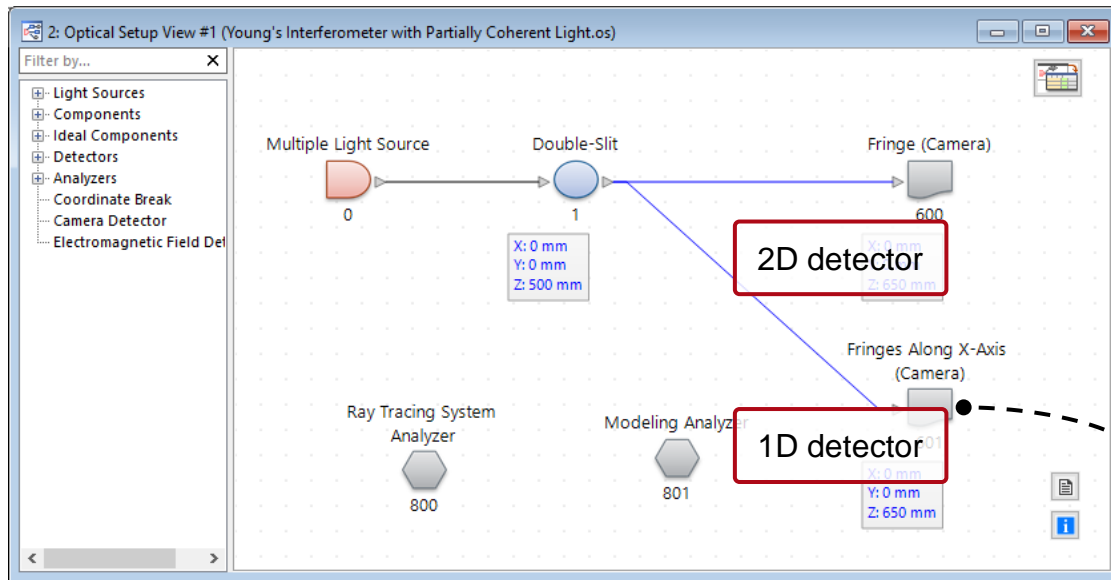
A *Multiple Light Source* consisting of 26 modes is used to model the extended source. The **Combination Mode** is **Incoherent**, which means that each spherical wave, generated by a point source, is fully incoherent with respect to all the other point sources. Each individual mode, however, is always fully self-correlated.

System Building Blocks – the Double Slit Transmission



 see the full Application Use Case: [“Programming a Double Slit Function”](#)

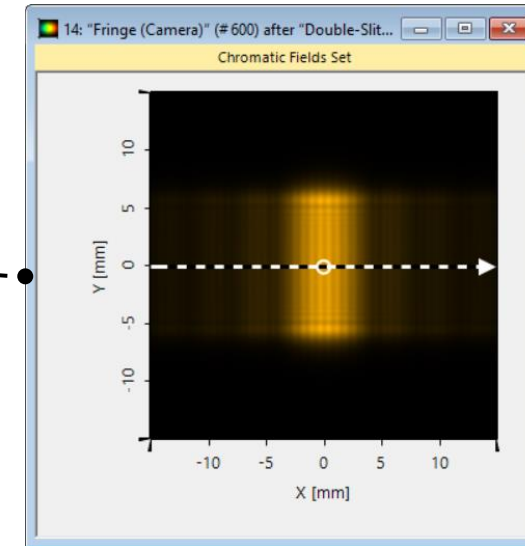
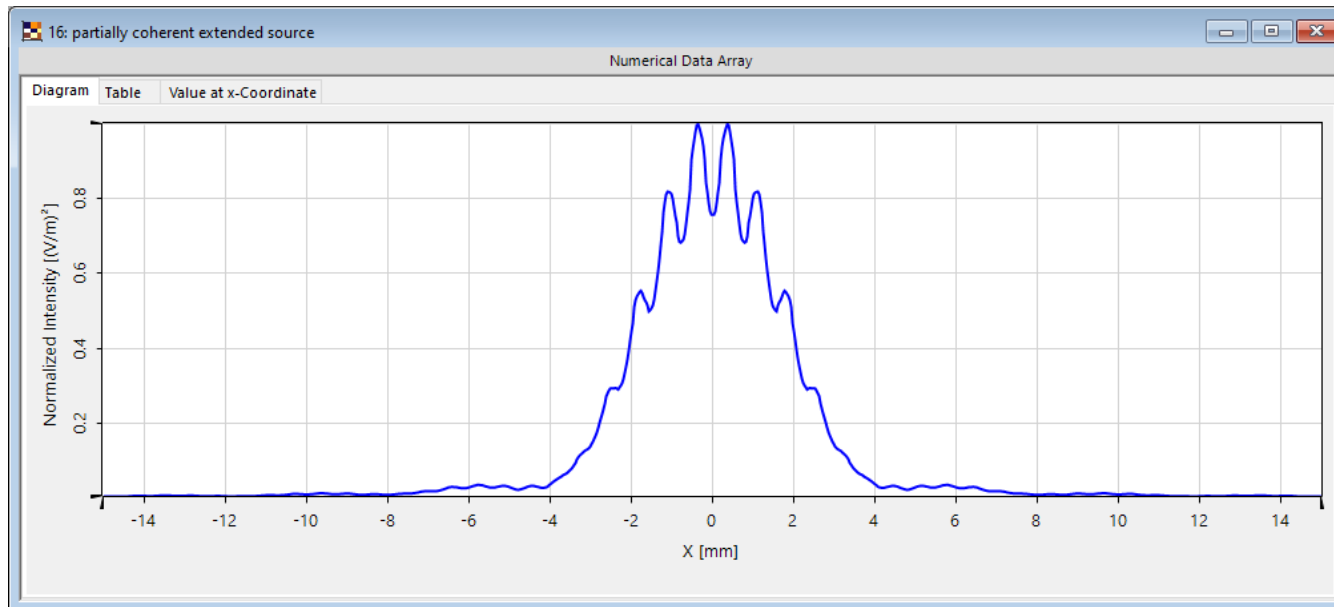
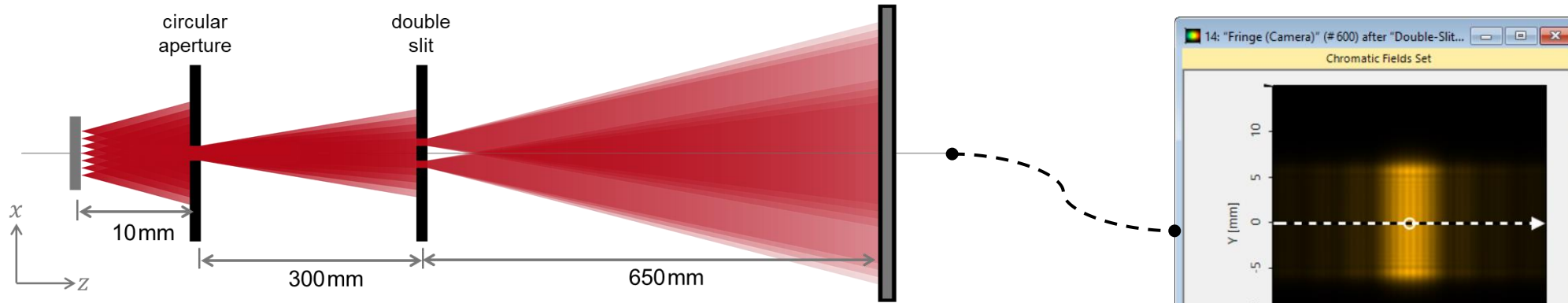
System Building Blocks – 1D and 2D Pattern Detection



The Edit Camera Detector dialog box is shown with the Detector Window and Resolution tab selected. The Detector Window section has the Set Window Size radio button selected, with a window size of 30 mm x 30 mm and a center position of 0 mm x 0 mm. The Detector Resolution section has the Set Number of Sampling Points radio button selected, with a User-Defined dropdown, a value of 1001, and a value of 1. A red box highlights the Set Number of Sampling Points section. A red callout box points to the 1001 and 1 values, containing the text: "By defining the number of sampling points along the Y Axis as 1, the 1D fringe pattern along the X Axis is then obtained." The dialog box also includes sections for Coordinate Systems, Position / Orientation, Detector Parameters, and Fourier Transforms. The OK, Cancel, and Help buttons are at the bottom.

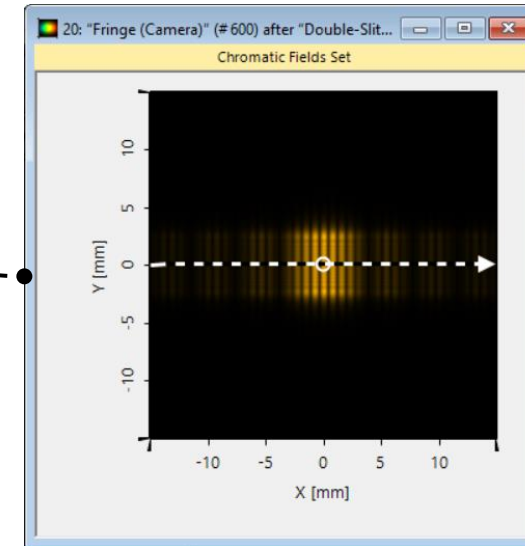
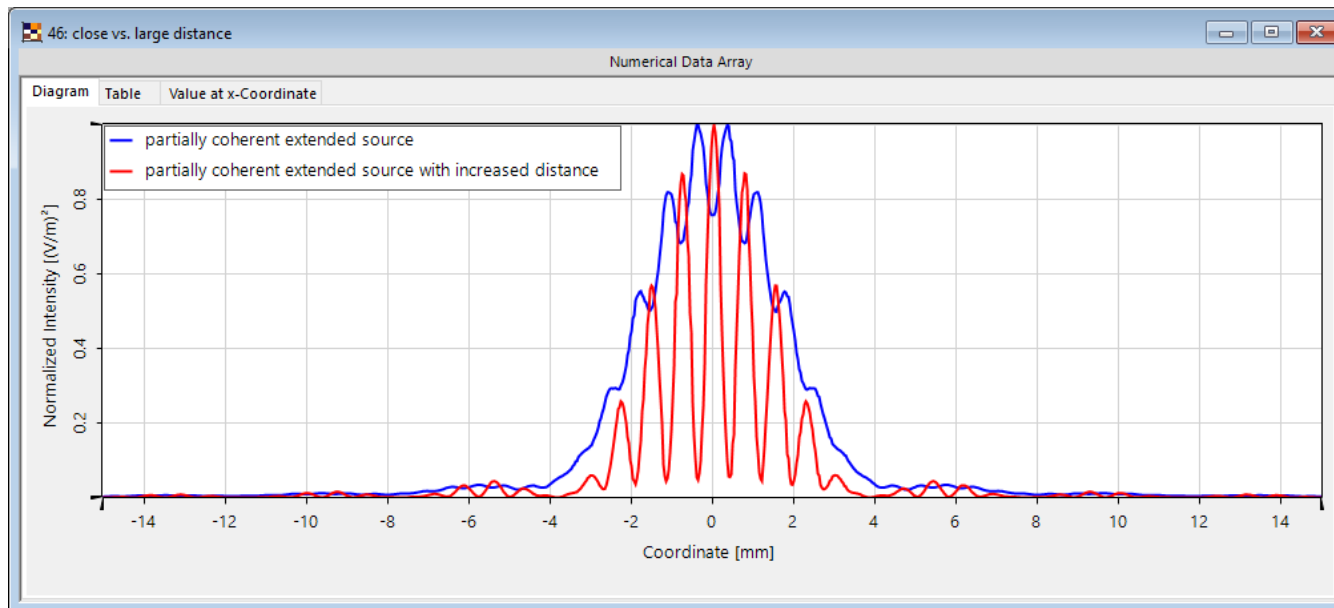
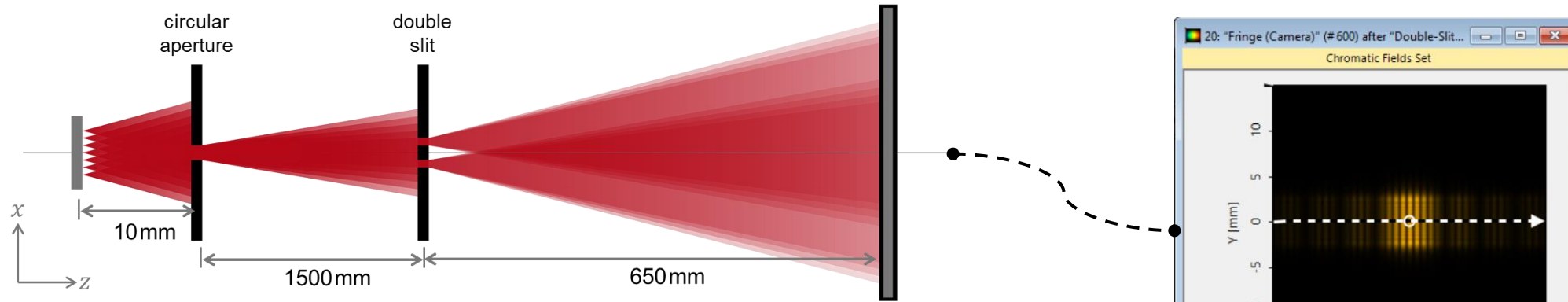
Simulation with VirtualLab Fusion

Interference with Extended Source



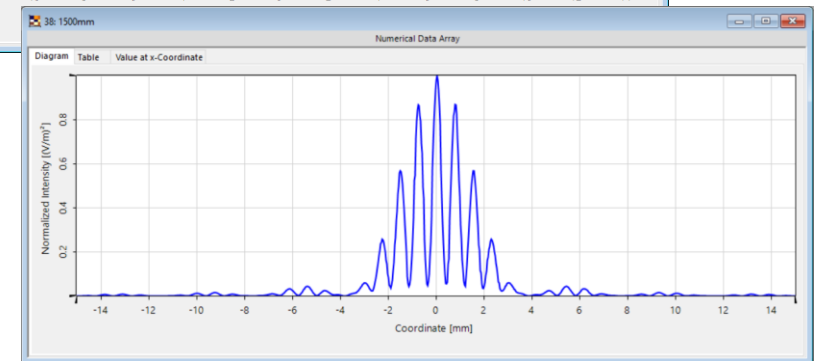
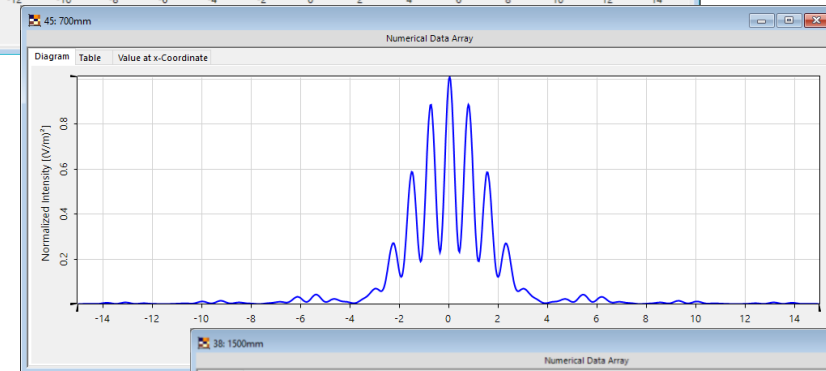
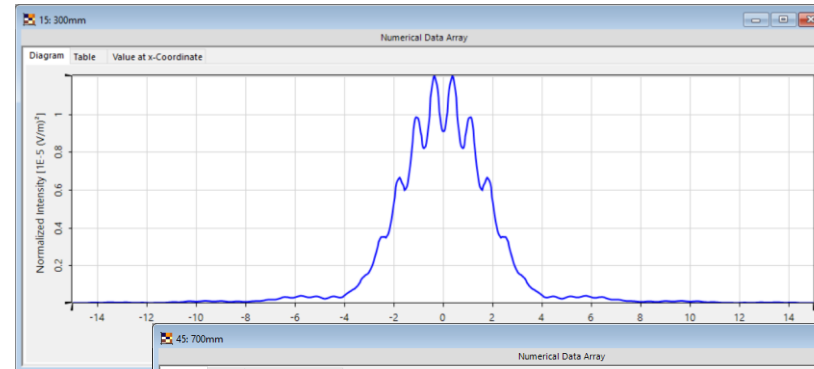
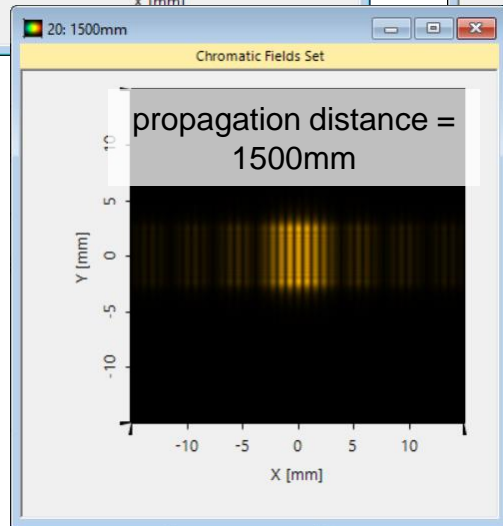
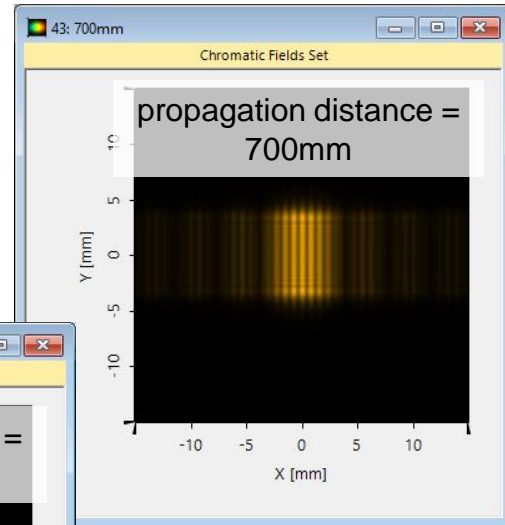
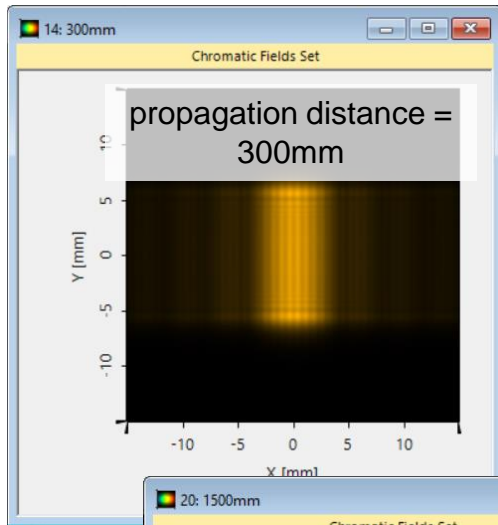
The partial coherence of the physical extended source which leads to a blurring of the interference fringes is here modeled with the set of self-correlated but mutually incoherent point sources presented in the previous slide. The interference patterns of each of the point sources do not coincide, causing the characteristic loss of contrast.

Visualization of van Cittert–Zernike Theorem



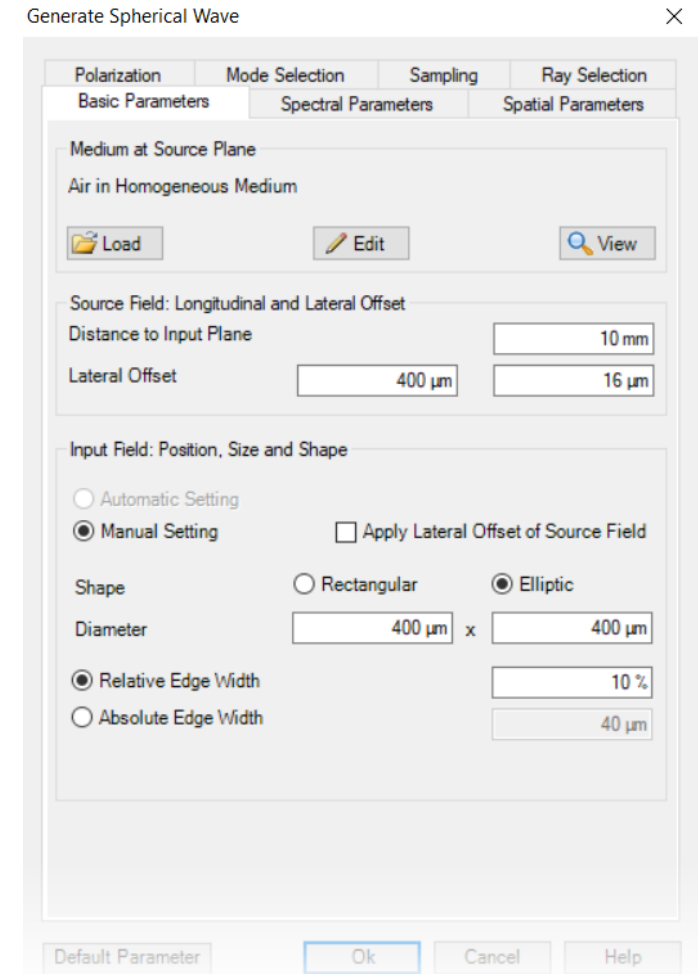
By increasing the propagation distance in front of the double slit to 1500mm, we demonstrate the predictions of the van Cittert-Zernike theorem, in that the light generated from two incoherent sources will appear coherent from far away. This is evidenced by the increase in contrast that occurs for a larger distance in front of the double slit.

Investigate Fringe Visibility by Varying Distance

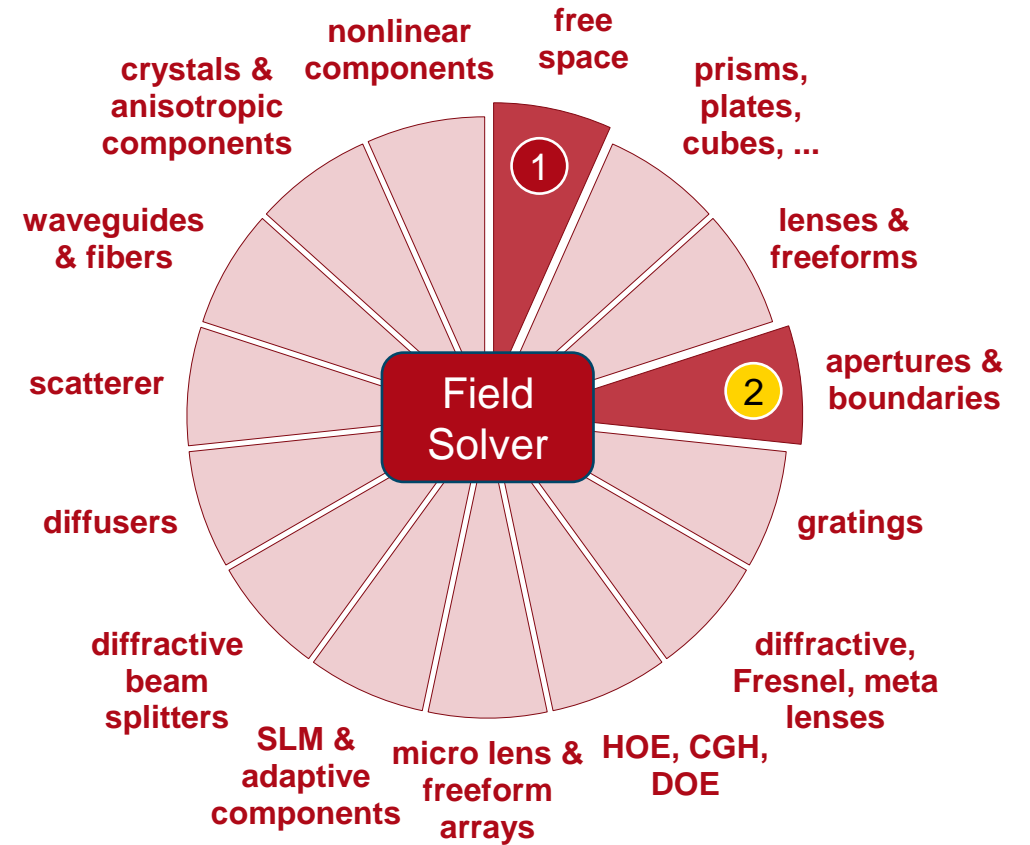
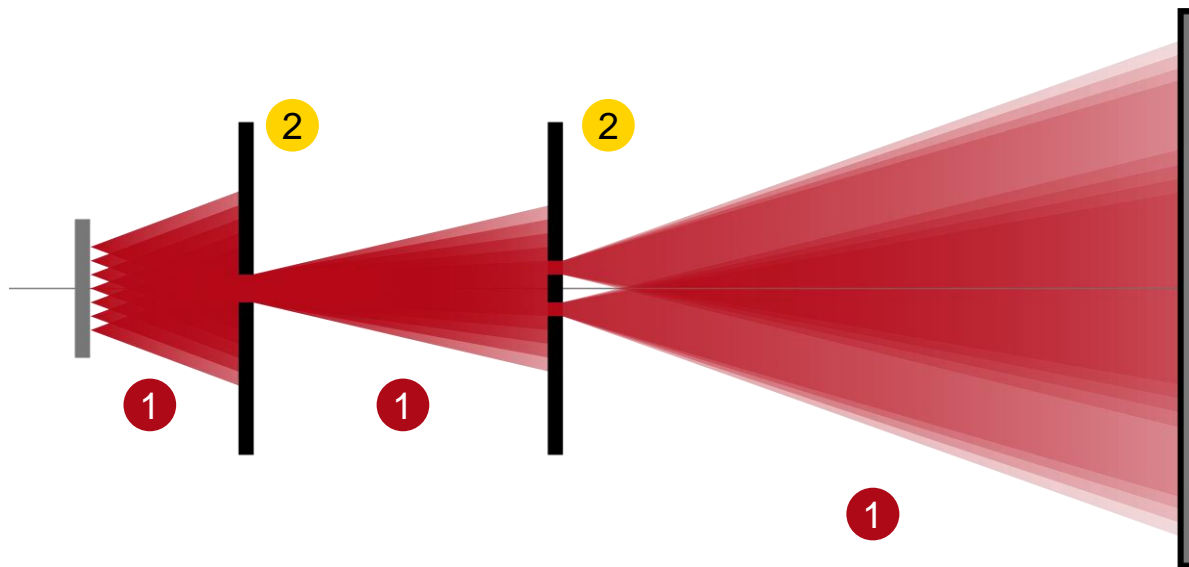


Workflow in VirtualLab Fusion

- Set up input field
 - [Simulation of Multiple Light Source with VirtualLab Fusion](#) [Use Case]
- Programming a double-slit function
 - [Programming a Double-Slit Function](#) [Use Case]
- Check influence from different parameters with Parameter Run
 - [Usage of the Parameter Run Document](#) [Use Case]
 - [Scanning Mode of Parameter Run](#) [Use Case]



VirtualLab Fusion Technologies



idealized component

Document Information

| | |
|------------------|--|
| title | Demonstration of van Cittert-Zernike Theorem |
| document code | SRC.0007 |
| version | 1.0 |
| edition | VirtualLab Fusion Basic |
| software version | 2021.1 (Build 1.176) |
| category | Application Use Case |
| further reading | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <u>Simulation of Multiple light Source with VirtualLab Fusion</u>- <u>Young's Interferometer Experiment</u>- <u>Modeling Spatially Extended Sources with the Shifted Elementary-Field Method</u> |