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Binarised phase masks

Spatial Light Modulators have received a great deal of attention due to their ability to tailor the amplitude, phase and (in some cases) the polarisation of light. They are ubiquitous to applications that include free-space optics, optical fibre, underwater communication and metrology to name a few. Binarising a phase mask (or hologram) involves segmenting a 'continuous' 2π phase-shift into N-discrete levels (or bands). Here, we used a Spatial Light Modulator to generate a series of discrete multi-levelled phase masks to investigate the fidelity of a variety of segmented structured modes by comparing them with modes generated with 'continuous' phase masks.

Apply to be considered for a student ; award (Yes / No)?

Yes

Level for award;(Hons, MSc, PhD, N/A)?

MSc

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