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双光子光折变介质中屏蔽光伏空间孤子

吉选芒¹, 姜其畅¹, 刘劲松²

(1. 运城学院 物理与电子工程系, 运城 044000; 2. 华中科技大学 光电子科学与工程学院, 武汉 430074)

摘要: 为了得到更完善的双光子屏蔽光伏孤子理论, 采用光束的空间宽度不是远小于晶体宽度的条件, 对有偏压的双光子光伏光折变介质中空间光孤子理论进行了修正, 得出了明孤子和暗孤子数值积分解。结果表明, 双光子屏蔽光伏孤子源于对外加电场的非均匀空间屏蔽和光伏效应, 不同于起源于对外电场非均匀屏蔽的屏蔽孤子和起源于光伏效应的光伏孤子。当光伏效应被忽略时, 屏蔽光伏孤子退化成屏蔽孤子, 空间电荷场就是屏蔽孤子的空间电荷场; 当外加电场为0时, 屏蔽光伏孤子退化成开路或闭路的光伏孤子, 空间电荷场就是晶体中的光伏场。

关键词: 非线性光学; 光折变效应; 双光子光折变介质; 空间孤子

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Screening-photovoltaic spatial soliton in two-photon photorefractive media

Ji Xuan-mang¹, Jiang Qi-chang¹, Liu Jin-song²

(1. Department of Physics and Electronic Engineering, Yuncheng University, Yuncheng 044000, China; 2. College of Optoelectronic Science and Engineering, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan 430074, China)

Abstract: In order to obtain a more perfect theory of two-photon screening-photovoltaic solitons, the theory of spatial solitons in biased two-photon photovoltaic photorefractive crystals were amended theoretically under the condition that spatial width of the beam was not much smaller than the width of crystal. The numerical integral solutions for both the bright and dark solitons were presented. The result shows that different from screening solitons originating from the spatially nonuniform screening of the external electric field and photovoltaic solitons originating from the photovoltaic effect, two-photon screening photovoltaic solitons originates from both the spatially nonuniform screening of the external electric field and the photovoltaic effect. When the photovoltaic effect is neglected, the screening-photovoltaic solitons are the screening ones and their space charge field is the space charge field of the screening solitons. When the external field is absent, the screening photovoltaic solitons are the photovoltaic ones on the open and closed circuit conditions and their space charge field is of the photovoltaic solitons

Key words: nonlinear optics; photorefractive effect; two-photon photorefractive material; spatial optical solitons

引言

近年来,人们对光折变空间孤子已做了全面的研究,证明了在光折变介质中存在准稳态孤子、屏蔽孤子、光伏孤子和屏蔽光伏孤子^[1-5]。但上述空间孤子都是针对单光子光折变介质,2003年,CASTRO-CAMUS等人^[6]提出了一个新的双光子光折变模型,随后,HOU等人^[7]率先对基于双光子光折变效应的空间孤子进行了研究,预测了亮孤子、暗孤子、灰孤子、非相干耦合亮-亮、暗-暗及亮-暗双光子空间孤子对可以存在于双光子光折变介质中^[8-10]。2009年,ZHANG等

人^[11]预言了双光子屏蔽光伏孤子的存在。但在推到稳态空间电荷场的过程中,采用了光波的空间展宽远小于晶体宽度 w 的极端近似条件。如果入射光束的宽度不满足这种近似,上述理论就要修正。2002年,LU^[12]对有偏压的单光子光伏光折变介质中屏蔽光伏孤子理论进行了修正。本文中修正和完善了有偏压的双光子光伏光折变介质中空间孤子的空间电荷场理论,从理论上证明了双光子屏蔽光伏空间孤子的存在。当忽略光伏效应时,屏蔽光伏孤子退化成屏蔽孤子,空间电荷场就是屏蔽孤子的空间电荷场;当外加电场不存在或为0时,屏蔽光伏孤子退化成开路或闭路的光伏孤子,空间电荷场就是晶体中的光伏场。

1 基本理论

设沿双光子光伏光折变晶体 c 轴(x 方向)施加外电场,让一束仅在 x 方向偏振和衍射的光线在晶体中沿 z 轴传播。晶体上还施加有与入射光波长不同的均

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作者简介:吉选芒(1965-),男,教授,工学硕士,从事物理教学与光折变非线性光学方面的研究工作。

E-mail:jixuanmang@126.com

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匀启动光 I_1 。用入射光的慢变包络函数 $\phi(x, z)$ 可将其光波电场分量表示为: $\vec{E} = \hat{x}\phi(x, z)\exp(ikz)$, 其中, $k = k_0 n_e = 2\pi n_e / \lambda_0$, n_e 为没有扰动情况下的非常光的折射率, λ_0 为入射光束在自由空间的波长。由参考文献[2]和参考文献[4]可知, $\phi(x, z)$ 满足下述演化方程:

$$i \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{2k} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} - \frac{k_0 n_e^3 r_{33} E_{sc}}{2} \phi = 0 \quad (1)$$

式中, r_{33} 为晶体的电光系数, E_{sc} 是晶体内的空间电荷场, 可从双光子光折变介质满足的速率方程、电流方程及 Poisson 方程导出, 在稳态和 1 维的情况下, 这些方程为^[11]:

$$(S_1 I_1 + \beta_1)(N - N^+) - \gamma_1 n_1 N^+ - \gamma n N^+ = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$(S_1 I_1 + \beta_1)(N - N^+) + \gamma_2 n(n_{01} - n_1) - \gamma_1 n_1 N^+ - (S_2 I_2 + \beta_2) n_1 = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$(S_2 I_2 + \beta_2) n_1 + \frac{1}{e} \frac{\partial J}{\partial x} - \gamma n N^+ - \gamma_2 n(n_{01} - n_1) = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r \frac{\partial E_{sc}}{\partial x} = e(N^+ - n - n_1 - N_a) \quad (5)$$

$$J = e\mu n E_{sc} + eD \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} + \kappa S_2 (N - N^+) I_2 \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial x} = 0 \text{ 或 } J = \text{const} \quad (7)$$

式中, N 是施主密度, N^+ 是电离的施主密度, N_a 是受主(或陷阱)密度, n 是导带上的电子密度, n_1 是中间能级的电子密度, n_{01} 是中间能级的陷阱密度, S_1 和 S_2 是光电离截面, β_1 和 β_2 分别是价带到中间能级以及中间能级到导带的热激发速率; γ , γ_1 和 γ_2 分别是导带到价带, 中间能级到价带以及导带到价带的复合率; D 是扩散系数, μ 和 e 分别是电子的迁移率和基本电荷; ϵ_0 和 ϵ_r 分别是真空和相对电容率; κ 为光伏常数; J 是电流密度; I_2 是孤子光束的强度。按照 Poynting 定律, $I_2 = [n_e / (2\eta_0)] |\phi|^2$, $\eta_0 = (\mu_0 / \epsilon_0)^{1/2}$, μ_0 是真空的磁导率。在 $N^+ \gg (n - n_1)$, $N_a \gg (n - n_1)$ 的近似条件下, 由(5)式得:

$$N^+ = N_a \left(1 + L_D \frac{\partial E_{sc}}{\partial x} \right) \quad (8)$$

式中, $E_1 = K_B T / (eL_D)$, $L_D = [\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r K_B T / (e^2 N_a)]^{1/2}$ 为 Debye 长度, K_B 为玻尔兹曼常数, T 为绝对温度。

在 $(n_{01} - n_1) \ll N^+$ 的近似条件下, 由(2)式、(3)式和(8)式可以得出:

$$n_1 = \frac{\gamma N^+ n}{S_2 I_2 + \beta_2} = \frac{\gamma N_a n}{S_2 I_2 + \beta_2} \left(1 + L_D \frac{\partial E_{sc}}{\partial x} \right) \quad (9)$$

将(9)式带入(2)式中可得:

$$n = \frac{(S_1 I_1 + \beta_1)(S_2 I_2 + \beta_2)(N - N^+)}{\gamma N^+ (S_2 I_2 + \beta_2 + \gamma_1 N^+)} \quad (10)$$

根据与参考文献[2]中相同的做法, 孤子的光强度 $I_2(x \rightarrow \pm \infty, z) = I_{2,\infty}$, 空间电荷场 $E_{sc}(x \rightarrow \pm \infty, z) = E_0$ 和 $\partial E_{sc} / \partial x = 0$, 从(10)式可以得出 $x \rightarrow \pm \infty$ 时自由电子密度:

$$n_\infty = \frac{(S_1 I_1 + \beta_1)(S_2 I_{2,\infty} + \beta_2)(N - N_a)}{\gamma N_a (S_2 I_{2,\infty} + \beta_2 + \gamma_1 N_a)} \quad (11)$$

此外, $x \rightarrow \pm \infty$ 区域的电流密度 J 可由(6)式得出:

$$J_\infty = e\mu n_\infty E_0 + \kappa S_2 (N - N_a) I_{2,\infty} \quad (12)$$

式中, $J_\infty = J(x \rightarrow \pm \infty, z)$, 由(7)式得:

$$e\mu n_\infty E_0 + \kappa S_2 (N - N_a) I_{2,\infty} = e\mu n E_{sc} + eD \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} + \kappa S_2 (N - N^+) I_2 \quad (13)$$

从(10)式~(13)式可以得到:

$$E_{sc} = \left[E_0 \frac{(I_{2,\infty} + I_{2,d})(I_2 + I_{2,d} + \gamma_1 N^+ / S_2)}{(I_{2,\infty} + I_{2,d} + \gamma_1 N_a / S_2)(I_2 + I_{2,d})} + \right.$$

$$E_p (I_{2,\infty} - I_2) \frac{S_2 (I_2 + I_{2,d} + \gamma_1 N^+ / S_2)}{(S_1 I_1 + \beta_1)(I_2 + I_{2,d})} +$$

$$E_p \frac{S_2 (I_2 + I_{2,d} + \gamma_1 N^+ / S_2)}{(S_1 I_1 + \beta_1)(I_2 + I_{2,d})} I_2 L_D \frac{\partial E_{sc}}{\partial x} \frac{1}{E_1} \left. \right] \times$$

$$\left(1 - f L_D \frac{\partial E_{sc}}{\partial x} \frac{1}{E_1} \right) \left(1 + L_D \frac{\partial E_{sc}}{\partial x} \frac{1}{E_1} \right) - \frac{D}{\mu} \times$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{I_2 + I_d} \frac{\partial I_2}{\partial x} - f L_D \frac{\partial^2 E_{sc}}{\partial x^2} \frac{1}{E_1} \left(1 - f L_D \frac{\partial E_{sc}}{\partial x} \frac{1}{E_1} \right)^{-1} - \right.$$

$$L_D \frac{\partial E_{sc}}{\partial x} \frac{1}{E_1} \left(1 + L_D \frac{\partial^2 E_{sc}}{\partial x^2} \frac{1}{E_1} \right)^{-1} -$$

$$\left. \left(S_2 \frac{\partial I_2}{\partial x} + \gamma_1 N_a L_D \frac{\partial^2 E_{sc}}{\partial x^2} \frac{1}{E_1} \right) (S_2 I_2 + \beta_2 + \gamma_1 N^+)^{-1} \right] \quad (14)$$

式中, $E_p = \kappa \gamma N_a / (e\mu)$ 为光伏电场, $f = N_a / (N - N_a)$, $I_{2,d} = \beta_2 / S_2$ 是暗辐射强度。在 $L_D \partial E_{sc} / \partial x \ll 1$ 和扩散项忽略的情况下, E_0 能从电势条件 $\mathcal{E} = - \int_{-l/2}^{l/2} E_{sc} dx$ (l 为晶体两电极之间的距离, \mathcal{E} 为外电压) 中得到^[11]。这样由(14)式可以得到:

$$E_{sc} = -(\epsilon \eta + \eta m E_p) \frac{(I_{2,\infty} + I_{2,d})(I_2 + I_{2,d} + \gamma_1 N_a / S_2)}{(I_{2,\infty} + I_{2,d} + \gamma_1 N_a / S_2)(I_2 + I_{2,d})} +$$

$$E_p (I_{2,\infty} - I_2) \frac{S_2 (I_2 + I_{2,d} + \gamma_1 N_a / S_2)}{(S_1 I_1 + \beta_1)(I_2 + I_{2,d})} \quad (15)$$

其中, $\eta = 1 / \int_{-l/2}^{l/2} \frac{(I_2 + I_{2,d} + \gamma_1 N_a / S_2)(I_{2,\infty} + I_{2,d})}{(I_{2,\infty} + I_{2,d} + \gamma_1 N_a / S_2)(I_2 + I_{2,d})} dx$,

$$m = \int_{-l/2}^{l/2} \frac{S_2 (I_2 + I_{2,d} + \gamma_1 N_a / S_2)(I_{2,\infty} - I_2)}{(S_1 I_1 + \beta_1)(I_2 + I_{2,d})} dx。$$

当光伏效应可忽略($E_p = 0$)时, 上述空间电荷场就转化为屏蔽孤子系统的空间电荷场。当外偏压为 0 时, 上述空间电荷场就转化为开路或闭路光伏孤子系

统的空间电荷场。

将(15)式代入(1)式,采用无量纲坐标和变量代换: $\xi = z/(kx_0^2)$, $s = x/x_0$ 和 $U = (2\eta_0/I_{2,d}/n_e)^{1/2} \phi$, 可得归一化的光波包络 U 满足如下动态演化方程:

$$iU_\xi + \frac{1}{2}U_{ss} + (\beta + \alpha) \frac{(1 + \rho)}{(1 + \rho + \sigma)} \left(1 + \frac{\sigma}{1 + |U|^2}\right) U - \delta\gamma \frac{(\rho - |U|^2)(1 + |U|^2 + \sigma)}{1 + |U|^2} U = 0 \quad (16)$$

式中, $\alpha = (k_0x_0)^2(n_e^4 r_{33} m\eta/2) E_p$, $\beta = (k_0x_0)^2(n_e^4 r_{33} \times \eta/2) \varepsilon$, $\delta = (k_0x_0)^2(n_e^4 r_{33}/2) E_p$, $\sigma = \gamma_1 N_a/\beta_2$, $\gamma = \beta_2/(S_1 I_1 + \beta_1)$, $\rho = I_{2,\infty}/I_{2,d}$ 。

2 暗孤子解

先研究(16)式的暗孤子解,令 $U = \rho^{1/2} y(s) \times \exp(iu\xi)$, $y(s)$ 是归一化的奇函数,满足的边界条件为 $y(0) = 0$; $y(s \rightarrow \pm\infty) = 1$; $y'(s \rightarrow \pm\infty) = 0$; $y''(s \rightarrow \pm\infty) = 0$; u 是光波传播常量的非线性移动。将 U 的表达式代入(16)式中可得:

$$\frac{d^2 y}{ds^2} = 2 \left[u - \frac{(\beta - \alpha)(1 + \rho)}{(1 + \rho + \sigma)} \right] y - \frac{2(\beta + \alpha)\sigma(1 + \rho)y}{(1 + \rho + \sigma)(1 + \rho y^2)} + 2\rho\delta\gamma y - \frac{2\delta\gamma\sigma y - 2\delta\gamma\rho y^3 + \frac{2\delta\gamma\sigma(1 + \rho)y}{1 + \rho y^2}}{1 + \rho y^2} \quad (17)$$

结合边界条件,从(17)式可有:

$$u = \beta + \alpha \quad (18)$$

将(18)式代入(17)式积分一次可得:

$$\left(\frac{dy}{ds}\right)^2 = \left[\frac{2(\beta + \alpha)\sigma}{1 + \rho + \sigma} - 2\delta\gamma\sigma \right] \times \left[(y^2 - 1) - \frac{1 + \rho \ln\left(\frac{1 + \rho y^2}{1 + \rho}\right)}{\rho} \right] - \delta\gamma\rho(y^2 - 1)^2 \quad (19)$$

将(19)式积分可得暗孤子归一化包络解为:

$$s = \pm \int_0^y \left\{ \left[\frac{2(\beta + \alpha)\sigma}{1 + \rho + \sigma} - 2\delta\gamma\sigma \right] \times \left[\tilde{y}^2 - 1 - \frac{1 + \rho \ln\left(\frac{1 + \rho \tilde{y}^2}{1 + \rho}\right)}{\rho} \right] - \gamma\delta\rho(\tilde{y}^2 - 1)^2 \right\}^{-1/2} d\tilde{y} \quad (20)$$

α, β 和 δ 取适当的数值和符号保持(19)式右边的结果大于0,可在晶体中形成双光子屏蔽光伏暗孤子。

3 明孤子解

下面从(16)式中获得明孤子解,令 $U = r^{1/2} y(s) \times \exp(i\nu\xi)$, 其中 $r = I_2(0)/I_d$, ν 是传播量的非线性位移, $y(s)$ 是归一化的实函数($0 \leq y(s) \leq 1$)。明孤子的边界条件为: $y(0) = 1$; $y'(0) = 0$; $y(s \rightarrow \pm\infty) = 0$ 。将

U 的表达式代入(16)式,对于明孤子, $\rho = 0$ 。可得如下方程:

$$\frac{d^2 y}{ds^2} = 2 \left(\nu - \frac{\beta + \alpha}{1 + \sigma} \right) y - \frac{2(\beta + \alpha)\sigma y}{(1 + \sigma)(1 + ry^2)} - \frac{2\delta\gamma\sigma y - 2\delta\gamma ry^3 + \frac{2\delta\gamma\sigma y}{1 + ry^2}}{1 + ry^2} \quad (21)$$

将(21)式积分可得:

$$\left(\frac{dy}{ds}\right)^2 = 2 \left(\nu - \frac{\beta + \alpha}{1 + \sigma} \right) (y^2 - 1) - \frac{2(\beta + \alpha)\sigma}{r(1 + \sigma)} \times \ln\left(\frac{1 + ry^2}{1 + r}\right) - 2\delta\gamma\sigma(y^2 - 1) - \delta\gamma r(y^4 - 1) + \frac{2\delta\gamma\sigma \ln\left(\frac{1 + ry^2}{1 + r}\right)}{r} \quad (22)$$

由边界条件可得出:

$$\nu = \frac{\beta + \alpha}{1 + \sigma} \left[1 + \frac{\sigma}{r} \ln(1 + r) \right] + \delta\gamma \left[\frac{\sigma}{2} - \frac{\sigma}{r} \ln(1 + r) \right] \quad (23)$$

将(23)式代入(22)式中可有:

$$\left(\frac{dy}{ds}\right)^2 = \left[\ln(1 + ry^2) - y^2 \ln(1 + r) \right] \times \left[-\frac{2(\beta + \alpha)\sigma}{r(1 + \sigma)} + 2\delta\gamma \frac{\sigma}{r} \right] + \delta\gamma r y^2 (1 - y^2) \quad (24)$$

将(24)式积分可得明孤子归一化包络解为:

$$s = \pm \int_y^1 \left\{ \left[-\frac{2(\beta + \alpha)\sigma}{r(1 + \sigma)} + 2\delta\gamma \frac{\sigma}{r} \right] \left[\ln(1 + r\tilde{y}^2) - \tilde{y}^2 \ln(1 + r) \right] + \delta\gamma r \tilde{y}^2 (1 - \tilde{y}^2) \right\}^{-1/2} d\tilde{y} \quad (25)$$

α, β 和 δ 取适当的数值和符号保持(24)式右边的结果大于0,可在晶体中形成双光子屏蔽光伏明孤子。

4 结论

修正和完善了有偏压的双光子光伏折变介质中屏蔽光伏空间孤子的理论。在适当的条件下,双光子屏蔽光伏孤子的非线性波动方程可转化为双光子屏蔽孤子、闭路或开路光伏孤子的非线性波动方程。当光伏效应可忽略时,屏蔽光伏孤子退化成屏蔽孤子,空间电荷场就是屏蔽孤子的空间电荷场;当外加电场0时,屏蔽光伏孤子退化成开路或闭路的光伏孤子,空间电荷场就是晶体中的光伏场。这些结果对双光子屏蔽光伏孤子的工程实践有一定理论参考价值。

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6 电源转换效率和 LD 保护措施

经实际测量,电流源转换效率在 0A ~ 1A 内随设定的电流值呈近似的线性关系逐渐增加,在 1A ~ 2.5A 范围内转换效率一般可达 85% 以上,符合光纤放大器驱动电源的要求^[8]。

保护措施主要是针对正向浪涌击穿和正方向直流过大破坏的情况^[9-10]。在 LM2676 中当 ON/OFF 引脚为低电平时,其输出电流最大仅 100 μ A。采用软启动电路来防止正向浪涌电流击穿,软启动过程由单片机控制实现。这种方式可靠性高、稳定性好、工作电压从 0 开始逐渐上升到预定值,这样就从根本上保证了半导体激光器不会受到电源开启或关断时产生的电冲击的影响^[5]。

正方向直流过大破坏是指 LD 在工作状态下因电流过大而损坏,为了防止这种损坏在输出支路加继电器,把 V_B 和电阻检测电流电压值 V_R 通过比较器,当 $V_R > V_B$,比较器输出高电平通过三极管来使继电器关断,从而保护激光器。其 LD 限制的最大电流可通过 DAC 来设置,因此能设置各种大功率激光器的最大限制电流。

7 结 论

电流源设计基于负反馈原理,使得设定的 DAC 转换电压与输出电流成线性关系从而实现 LD 驱动电流源的控制精度,符合光纤放大器抽运模块的设计需求。半导体激光器驱动电流源系统具有以下特点:(1)输

出电流精度到 0.1%;(2)系统体积小,重量轻;(3)输出最大电流到 2.5A;(4)较小的纹波电流;(5)转换效率较高;(6)可以进行对驱动电流源的远程控制。

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