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双光子中心对称光折变宽光束调制不稳定性

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摘要: 为了得到稳态条件下1维宽光束在有偏压双光子中心对称光折变晶体中的调制不稳定性的结果, 通过空间电荷场的局域性处理和数值模拟的方法, 获得了1维调制不稳定性的增长率。结果表明, 在入射光束强度一定的情况下, 调制不稳定性增长率最大值随外加电场以及空间频率的增加而增大; 在外加电场给定时, 调制不稳定性增长率的最大值随入射光强的增大先达到一峰值后又减小。宽光束的调制不稳定性取决于外加电场及入射光束强度与暗辐射的比值。

关键词: 非线性光学; 中心对称光折变晶体; 双光子光折变效应; 调制不稳定性

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Modulation instability of broad optical beams in biased two-photon centrosymmetric photorefractive crystals

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Abstract: In order to obtain the modulation instability of 1-D broad optical beams in biased two-photon centrosymmetric photorefractive crystals under steady-state conditions, the growth rate of 1-D modulation instability was obtained by means of numerical simulation method after treating the space-charge field locally. The numerical results show that the maximum modulation instability growth rates increases linearly with the external electric field and spatial-frequency when the incident optical intensity is constant. When the external electric field is fixed, the maximum modulation instability growth rates increases to a maximum then decreases as the incident optical intensity increases. The modulation instability of 1-D broad optical beams depends on the external bias field and the ratio of optical beam's intensity to that of the dark irradiance.

Key words: nonlinear optics; centrosymmetric photorefractive crystals; two-photon photorefractive effect; modulation instability

引言

当光束在光折变介质中传播时, 若非线性效应产生的自聚焦与光束的衍射平衡时, 其横截面上的光强分布在传播过程中保持不变, 则形成了光折变空间孤子。由于空间孤子能在较低的功率下产生, 且在光开关、光互联和全光信息处理等方面有潜在应用等优点, 近年来引起了研究者的广泛关注。已证明的光折变空间孤子包括: 瞬态孤子^[1-2]、屏蔽孤子^[3]、光伏孤子^[4-5]和屏蔽-光伏孤子^[6-7]。2003年, CASTRO-CAMUS等人^[8]提出了双光子光折变模型, 随后, 基于双光子光折变模型的屏蔽孤子^[9]、光伏孤子^[10]、屏蔽光伏孤

子^[11]相继提出。2010年, 作者等人^[12]还发展了双光子光折变屏蔽光伏空间孤子的理论。一般地, 孤子的形成都与所谓的调制不稳定性相关^[13-16]。所谓调制不稳定性, 就是当一束宽度非常宽的光束在自聚焦介质中传播时, 由于非线性效应的作用使得宽光束所受到的振幅和相位扰动被指数放大, 从而自发形成一定的模式或光学丝的现象。而且对于大多数非线性波系统来说都存在着这种调制不稳定性。到目前为止, 这种调制不稳定性已经被人们通过实验或理论的方法在克尔介质和光折变介质等非线性介质中广泛地研究^[13-16]。2008年, KONAR等人^[17]研究了空间电荷场在局域性处理条件下光束在开路双光子光伏光折变晶体的调制不稳定性。以上研究的都是非中心对称光折变材料, 2006年, LI^[18]报道了有偏压中心对称光折变晶体中存在亮和暗的屏蔽孤子。2010年, ZHAN等人^[19]证明了中心对称双光子光折变介质中存在亮、暗空间孤子。同时他们还证明了中心对称光折变晶体串联回路中独立孤子对的存在^[20]。2011年, 作者等人^[21]证

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明了含电阻中心对称光折变非相干耦合空间孤子对的存在。本文中在空间电荷场局域性处理情况下,对1维宽光束在外加电场的中心对称双光子光折变晶体中调制不稳定性进行研究,讨论外加电场和入射光束强度与暗辐射比值的的变化对调制不稳定性的影响。

1 基本理论

假设在沿 x 方向有偏压的双光子中心对称光折变晶体 KTN^[19] 中,一束仅在 x 方向衍射的光线沿晶体 z 轴传播,此光束偏振方向平行于 x 轴(也是晶体的 c 轴),晶体材料上还施加有与入射光波长不同的均匀启动光 I_1 。入射光束的光场可用其慢变包络 U 表示为 $\vec{E} = \hat{x}(2\eta_0 I_{2,d}/n_e)U(x,z)\exp(ikz)$,其中, $\eta_0 = (\mu_0/\epsilon_0)^{1/2}$ 是真空条件下的固有阻抗, ϵ_0 和 μ_0 分别是真空的电介常数和磁导率。 $k = k_0 n_e = 2\pi n_e/\lambda_0$, n_e 为晶体对非常光的折射率, λ_0 为入射光束在自由空间的波长。入射光能量密度 I_2 由所谓暗辐射 $I_{2,d}$ 来标定, $I_2 = |U|^2 I_{2,d}$ 。在这些条件下,入射光束满足下面的包络演化方程^[19]:

$$i \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{2k} \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{2} \beta E_{sc}^2 U = 0 \quad (1)$$

式中的空间电荷场 E_{sc} 可由 Castro-Camus 的双光子光折变效应的速率方程、连续性方程、Poisson 方程和 Gaussian 定理获得。在稳态情况下,这些方程为^[9]:

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

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

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

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

$$J = e\mu n E_{sc} + eD \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} \quad (6)$$

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

式中, ϵ_r 是真空的相对电介常数, N 是施主密度, N^+ 是电离的施主密度, N_a 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 分别表示光电离截面, β_1 和 β_2 分别是价带到中间能级和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,中间能级到价带和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; J 是电流密度。由(2)式~(7)式可以得到^[9]:

$$E_{sc} = E_0 \frac{(I_{2,\infty} + I_{2,d})(I_2 + I_{2,d} + \gamma_1 N_a/S_2)}{(I_{2,\infty} + I_{2,d} + \gamma_1 N_a/S_2)(I_2 + I_{2,d})} - \frac{D\gamma_1 N_a}{\mu S_2 (I_2 + I_{2,d} + \gamma_1 N_a/S_2)(I_2 + I_{2,d})} \frac{\partial I_2}{\partial x} \quad (8)$$

式中, $I_{2,\infty} = I_2(x \rightarrow \pm \infty, z)$ 是 $x \rightarrow \infty$ 处光折变孤子的光强趋近于常量,在这样的区域,由于光折变介质被均匀照明,所以空间电荷场也是关于 x 独立的,即 $E_{sc}(x \rightarrow \pm \infty) = E_0$, E_0 是外加电场。在外加电场足够强的情况下,则扩散场的影响可以忽略。则空间电荷场可以写为:

$$E_{sc} = E_0 \tau \frac{(|U|^2 + 1 + \sigma)}{|U|^2 + 1} \quad (9)$$

假定 $U(x, z)$ 是类明光束,即当 $x \rightarrow \pm \infty$ 时, $|U|^2 = 0$ 。其它参量为 $\sigma = \gamma_1 N_a / (S_2 I_{2,d}) = \gamma_1 N_a / \beta_2$, $\tau = 1 / (1 + \sigma)$ 。

对于1维的宽光束,包络 U 在一定范围内与 x 无关,因此(1)式中的衍射项 $(2k)^{-1}(\partial^2 U / \partial x^2)$ 可以忽略,在 $(2k)^{-1}(\partial^2 U / \partial x^2) = 0$ 的情况下,(1)式的稳态解为:

$$U = r^{1/2} \exp\left\{-i\beta z \left[E_0^2 \tau^2 \frac{(1+r+\sigma)^2}{(1+r)^2}\right]\right\} \quad (10)$$

式中,正的量 $r = I_2 / I_{2,d}$ 代表入射光强度与暗辐射的比值。为了研究解的稳定性,假设(10)式的静态微扰结果如下:

$$U = [r^{1/2} + \delta(x, z)] \times \exp\left\{-i\beta z \left[E_0^2 \tau^2 \frac{(1+r+\sigma)^2}{(1+r)^2}\right]\right\} \quad (11)$$

式中, $\delta(x)$ 是弱复合微扰,并且 $|\delta(x)| \ll r^{1/2}$ 。把(11)式代入(1)式并且线性化 δ ,可以得到演化方程:

$$i \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{2k} \frac{\partial^2 \delta}{\partial x^2} + 2\beta E_0^2 \tau^2 \times \frac{r\sigma(1+\sigma+r)}{(1+r)^3} (\delta + \delta^*) = 0 \quad (12)$$

设空间微扰 $\delta(x)$ 由两边带平面波复合而成,具有如下形式:

$$\delta(x) = a(x)\exp(ipx) + b(x)\exp(-ipx) \quad (13)$$

式中, p 是边带平面波的空间频率,把(13)式代入(12)式,得到以下耦合偏微分方程:

$$\begin{cases} i \frac{da}{dz} - \frac{p^2}{2k} a + 2\beta E_0^2 \tau^2 \times \frac{r\sigma(1+\sigma+r)}{(1+r)^3} (a + b^*) = 0 \\ i \frac{db}{dz} - \frac{p^2}{2k} b + 2\beta E_0^2 \tau^2 \times \frac{r\sigma(1+\sigma+r)}{(1+r)^3} (b + a^*) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

(14)式可以化成常微分方程:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2 a}{dz^2} = \left[2\beta E_0^2 \tau^2 \frac{r\sigma(1+\sigma+r)}{(1+r)^3} \frac{p^2}{k} - \frac{p^4}{4k^2} \right] a \\ \frac{d^2 b}{dz^2} = \left[2\beta E_0^2 \tau^2 \frac{r\sigma(1+\sigma+r)}{(1+r)^3} \frac{p^2}{k} - \frac{p^4}{4k^2} \right] b \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

局域性调制不稳定性增长率 g 可由(15)式推导出:

$$g = \text{Re} \left\{ \left[2\beta E_0^2 \tau^2 \frac{r\sigma(1+\sigma+r)}{(1+r)^3} \frac{p^2}{k} - \frac{p^4}{4k^2} \right]^{1/2} \right\} \quad (16)$$

式中, $\text{Re}\{\}$ 代表实部。从(16)式能得到局域性调制不稳定性增长率的最大值和其相关的空间频率的最大值如下:

$$g_{\max} = k_0 n_e^3 E_0^2 \tau^2 g_{\text{eff}} \epsilon_0^2 (\epsilon_r - 1)^2 \frac{r\sigma(1+\sigma+r)}{(1+r)^3} \quad (17)$$

$$p_{\max} = k_0 n_e^2 E_0 \tau \epsilon_0 (\epsilon_r - 1) \times \frac{1}{1+r} \left[(2g_{\text{eff}}) \frac{r\sigma(1+\sigma+r)}{(1+r)} \right]^{1/2} \quad (18)$$

式中, g_{eff} 是晶体的有效电光系数。从(16)式~(18)式能得到局域性调制不稳定性增长率 g 、局域性调制不稳定性增长率的最大值 g_{\max} 和相关的空间频率最大值 p_{\max} 随外加电场 E_0 、入射光束强度与暗辐射的比值 r 的变化关系。

2 数值分析

为了描述上述研究结果,选择具有双光子光折变效应中心对称的 KTN 晶体,参量如下^[19]: $n_e = 2.29$, $T = 295\text{K}$, $\epsilon_r = 10000$, $g_{\text{eff}} = 0.136\text{m}^4\text{C}^2$ 。其它参量为 $\lambda_0 = 0.5\mu\text{m}$, $\sigma = 10^4$ 。利用这些参量,可以计算出 $\beta = 8.0357 \times 10^{-8}\text{V}^{-1}$, $k = 2.877 \times 10^7\text{m}^{-1}$, $\tau = 1.0 \times 10^4$ 。图1中给出了1维宽光束在双光子光折变中心对称 KTN 晶体中,在 $r = 2$ 时, E_0 取3个不同值的情况下局域性调制不稳定性增长率作为 p/k 的函数。可以看出,不论外加电场取值如何,局域性调制不稳定性增长率随 p/k 的增加有相似的变化趋势。调制不稳定性增长率的最大值随空间频率和外加电场 E_0 的增加而增大。

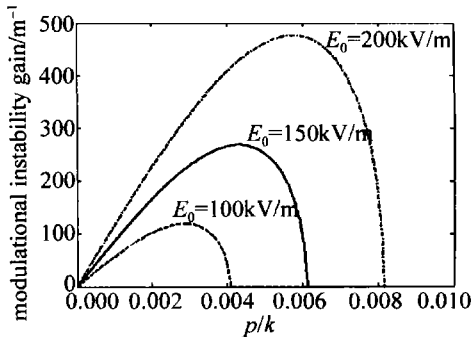


Fig. 1 Local modulational instability gains as a function of p/k for three different values of E_0 when $r = 2$

图2中给出了1维宽光束在双光子光折变中心对

称 KTN 晶体中,当 $E_0 = 150\text{kV/m}$, r 取3个不同值的情况下,局域性调制不稳定性增长率作为 p/k 的函数。可以看出,不同的外加电场情况下,调制不稳定性增长率的最大值随 r 的变化有相似的变化趋势。图3中给出的是在3个不同的外加电场的情况下,调制不稳定性增长率的最大值作为 r 的函数。从中更清楚地看出,在外加电场取值一定时,调制不稳定性增长率的最大值随 r 的增大先达到一个峰值后又减小。在 r 取值适中并不一定时,调制不稳定性增长率的最大值随外加电场 E_0 的增加而增大更明显。另外从(9)式可以看出,空间电荷场在弱光和强光条件下均趋向于成为常数,因此在 r 取值过小或者过大时,调制不稳定性增长率的最大值都趋于0。

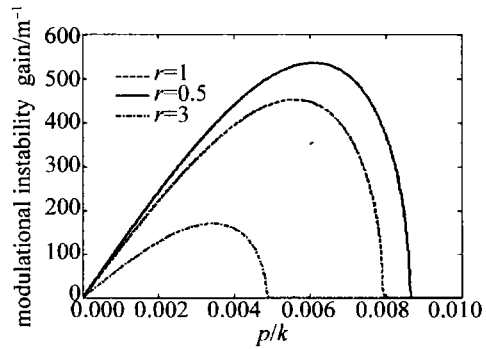


Fig. 2 Local modulational instability gains as a function of p/k for three different values of r when $E_0 = 150\text{kV/m}$

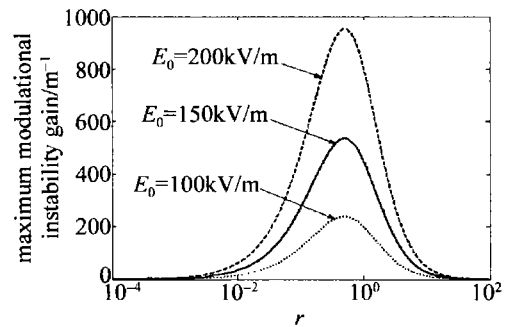


Fig. 3 The maximum of local modulational instability gains as a function of r for three different values of E_0

3 结论

研究了稳态情况下1维宽光束在有偏压中心对称双光子光折变晶体中的调制不稳定性。结果表明,外加电场和入射光强度的变化对调制不稳定性的增长率有较大的影响。当入射光束强度给定时,调制不稳定性的增长率和调制不稳定性增长率的最大值随空间频率和外加电场 E_0 的增加而增大。在外加电场给定时,调制不稳定性增长率的最大值随入射光强的增大先达到一个峰值后又减小。

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