

文章编号: 0258-7025(2006)11-1481-05

周期性极化晶体的群速匹配飞秒脉冲 光学参量放大

张为权

(浙江理工大学理学院, 浙江 杭州 310018)

摘要 研究了周期性极化晶体非共线参量放大的群速匹配和群速色散。提出了估算光学参量放大(OPA)光谱带宽的一般性方法。光谱带宽由波矢失配中泰勒级数展开式的第一、第二项决定,当展开式中一级项为零时,三个非共线相互作用波是群速匹配的,这时参量带宽由群速色散决定。选择合适的光栅周期,能获得调谐范围较宽的群速匹配脉冲参量放大,参量带宽与晶体长度、非共线角及群速色散有关。研究了增益带宽与晶体长度及抽运光强度的关系,也研究了离散角和有效非线性系数等。由于群速匹配,参量带宽很大,大大增加了最大有效长度和能量转换效率。

关键词 非线性光学;非共线光学参量放大;群速匹配;光谱带宽计算

中图分类号 O 437 文献标识码 A

Femtosecond Optical Parametric Amplification with Group Velocity Matching for Periodically Poled KTP

ZHANG Wei-quan

(Institute of Science, Zhejiang Sci-Tech University, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310018, China)

Abstract The group velocity matching and group velocity dispersion have been investigated for noncollinear optical parametric amplification with periodically poled KTiOPO₄ (KTP). A general mathematic model for evaluating the spectral bandwidth of optical parametric amplification (OPA) is developed. The spectral bandwidth is determined by expanding the wave vector mismatch in a Taylor series and retaining terms through second order. If the first-order term vanishes, noncollinear interaction wave are group matching. And the spectral bandwidth is determined by group velocity dispersion. The dependences of gain bandwidth on crystal length and pump intensity are also studied. Selecting appropriate grating period, wider tunable range can be obtained with group velocity matching. The parametric bandwidth is relating to crystal length, noncollinear angle, group velocity and group velocity dispersion. Because group velocity is matched, the parametric bandwidth is very large. The effective nonlinear coefficient is nearly equal to d_{33} . And maximum effective length and conversion efficiency are enhanced largely.

Key words nonlinear optics; noncollinear optics parametric amplification; group velocity matching; calculation of spectral bandwidth

1 引 言

较宽的可接受光谱带宽是利用光学参量放大(OPA)获得超强超短脉冲的重要因素。非共线相位匹配能同时实现相位匹配和群速匹配,这等效于具有光谱角色散的消色差相位匹配^[1~5]。Smith^[1]提出了利用波前倾斜和非共线匹配联合,得到了精

确的相位匹配和群速匹配。张为权^[6,7]研究了非共线匹配光学参量放大,能同时实现相位匹配和群速匹配。选择合适抽运波长和匹配类型,能获得调谐范围较宽、转换效率较高、离散效应较小和脉冲宽度较窄的飞秒脉冲参量放大。

文献[8~10]研究了周期性晶体的非共线匹配参量放大和差频放大。为了获得较大的参量增益,

收稿日期:2005-12-05;收到修改稿日期:2006-04-12

作者简介:张为权(1942—),男,浙江嘉善人,浙江理工大学教授,主要从事非线性光学方面的研究。E-mail:mike@hsonian.com.cn

一般晶体长度大于1 cm,晶体长度增加将减小光谱带宽。为此,必须找到一种简单和一般的方法来估算光谱带宽,优化准相位匹配光学参量放大。

G. Veitas^[11]和 L. Hongjum^[12]等已经提出了估算光谱带宽的方法。我们将研究估算准相位匹配光学参量放大的光谱带宽方法。如果同时满足相位匹配和群速匹配,必须考虑群速色散。我们讨论了群速色散对参量带宽和增益带宽的影响。选择合适的光栅周期,能获得调谐范围较宽的群速匹配的准相位匹配光学参量放大。当光栅周期 $\Lambda = 22 \mu\text{m}$, $\lambda_p = 600 \text{ nm}$ 或 $\Lambda = 10 \mu\text{m}$, $\lambda_p = 526 \text{ nm}$,在相应的非共线角下可获得信号光波长 λ_s 在 $0.8 \sim 1.6 \mu\text{m}$ 范围内的可调谐群速匹配飞秒光学参量放大。

2 非共线准相位匹配光学参量放大中的群速匹配和群速色散

与传播方向倾斜的周期性准相位匹配光栅的非共线相位匹配条件如图 1 所示。抽运波矢、信号波矢、闲频波矢与光栅波矢间夹角为 $\theta_p, \theta_s, \theta_i$; $\mathbf{K}_p, \mathbf{K}_s, \mathbf{K}_i, \mathbf{K}_m$ 表示抽运波、信号波、闲频波和准相位匹配光栅波矢。这些波在 $x-y$ 平面传播并垂直于 z 轴。 $\mathbf{K}_m = 2\pi/\Lambda, \mathbf{K}_j = 2n_j\pi/\lambda_j (j = p, s, i)$ 。在主轴坐标中,波矢 \mathbf{k} 的方向余弦为^[13]

$$k_x = \sin\theta\cos\phi, \quad k_y = \sin\theta\sin\phi, \quad k_z = \cos\theta, \quad (1)$$

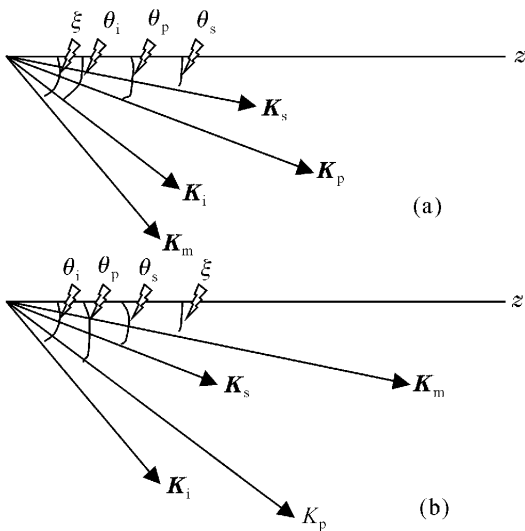


图 1 波矢图 θ_p, θ_s 和 θ_i 相对于 \mathbf{K}_m

(a) 逆时针; (b) 顺时针

Fig. 1 Schematic wavevector

(a) counterclockwise angle θ_p, θ_s and θ_i with respect to \mathbf{K}_m ;

(b) the clockwise angles

这里 θ 为波矢与 z 轴夹角, ϕ 为波矢在 $x-y$ 平面投影与 x 轴夹角。波矢方向的折射率

$$n = \sqrt{2[e + A \pm (b^2 - 2Bb + A^2)^{1/2}]^{-1/2}}, \quad (2)$$

这里 $A = k_x^2c - k_x^2a, B = k_x^2c + k_x^2a$ 和 $a = 1/n_x^2 - 1/n_y^2, b = 1/n_x^2 - 1/n_z^2, c = 1/n_y^2 - 1/n_z^2$ 和 $e = 1/n_y^2 + 1/n_z^2$ 。“+”或“-”分别表示快光或慢光。KTP 晶体塞耳迈耶尔(Sellmeier)系数同参考文献[14]。

倾斜准相位匹配非共线相互作用有两类波矢图。图 1(a)相应于

$$k_{xj} = \sin(\xi - \theta_j)\cos\phi, \quad k_{zj} = \cos(\xi - \theta_j), \quad (j = p, s, i) \quad (3a)$$

图 1(b)对应于

$$k_{xj} = \sin(\xi + \theta_j)\cos\phi, \quad k_{zj} = \cos(\xi + \theta_j), \quad (j = p, s, i) \quad (3b)$$

这里 ξ 为 \mathbf{K}_m 和 z 轴间夹角。在准相位匹配中相位失配 $\Delta\mathbf{K}$ 为

$$\Delta\mathbf{K} = \mathbf{K}_p - \mathbf{K}_s - \mathbf{K}_i - \mathbf{K}_m. \quad (4)$$

平行于光栅矢量的分量为

$$\Delta K_{\parallel} = K_p\cos\theta_p - K_s\cos\theta_s - K_i\cos\theta_i - 2\pi/\Lambda, \quad (5a)$$

垂直分量为

$$\Delta K_{\perp} = K_p\sin\theta_p - K_s\sin\theta_s - K_i\sin\theta_i. \quad (5b)$$

给定抽运和信号波矢的非共线角 θ_p 和 θ_s , 闲频波矢的非共线角 θ_i 为

$$\theta_i = \arctan \frac{K_p\sin\theta_p - K_s\sin\theta_s}{K_p\cos\theta_p - K_s\cos\theta_s - 2\pi/\Lambda}. \quad (6)$$

为了决定波矢失配与参量的关系,将 $\Delta\mathbf{K}$ 展开到二级

$$\Delta\mathbf{K}(\omega_s + \Delta\omega_s) = \Delta\mathbf{K}_0 + \frac{d\Delta\mathbf{K}}{d\omega_s}(\Delta\omega_s) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2\Delta\mathbf{K}}{d\omega_s^2}(\Delta\omega_s)^2 + \dots, \quad (7)$$

这里 $\Delta\mathbf{K}_0(\omega_s) = 0$ 。

假设波矢是平面波,抽运光是单色的。 $\Delta\mathbf{K}_{\parallel}$ 对 ω_s 的一级微分为

$$\frac{d\Delta K_{\parallel}}{d\omega_s} = \frac{v_i^{-1} - v_s^{-1}\cos(\theta_i - \theta_s)}{\cos\theta_i}, \quad (8)$$

这里 $v_j^{-1} = dK_j/d\omega_s = (dn_j/d\lambda_j - n_j)/c, (j = s, i)$ 。

$\Delta\mathbf{K}_{\parallel}$ 对 ω_s 的二级微分为

$$d^2\Delta K_{\parallel}/d\omega_s^2 = \{ \{ v_s^{-1}\sin(\theta_i - \theta_s) + \tan\theta_i[v_i^{-1} - v_s^{-1}\cos(\theta_i - \theta_s)] \} d\theta_i/d\omega_s - [g_i + g_s\cos(\theta_i - \theta_s)] \} / \cos\theta_i, \quad (9)$$

这里 $g_j = dv_j^{-1}/d\omega_s = d^2n_j/d\lambda_j^2(\lambda_j^3/2\pi c^2) (j = s, i)$ 。

5(b) 式对 ω_s 的一级微分为

$$d\theta_i/d\omega_s = (v_i^{-1}\sin\theta_i - v_s^{-1}\sin\theta_s)/(K_i\cos\theta_i), \quad (10)$$

$dn_j/d\lambda_j$ 和 $d^2n_j/d\lambda_j^2$ 的推导见参考文献[15]。

3 光谱带宽

存在两类光谱带宽,分别为参量带宽和增益带宽。参量带宽是参量放大的固有带宽,它取决于晶体长度、群速和群速色散。若晶体长度为 L ,允许的最大波矢失配为

$$|\Delta K L| \leq \pi, \quad (11)$$

参量带宽由波矢失配的展开式(7) 决定

$$\left| \left[\Delta K_0 + \frac{d\Delta K}{d\omega_s}(\Delta\omega_s) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2\Delta K}{d\omega_s^2}(\Delta\omega_s)^2 \right] L \right| = \pi, \quad (12)$$

参量带宽依赖于非共线角 θ_p, θ_s 和 θ_i ,并存在一个 $\theta_p(\theta_s)$,参量带宽达到最大。

在 $d\Delta K_{//}/d\omega_s = 0$ 时,信号和闲频波群速匹配,这使参量带宽加宽,此时满足条件

$$v_s = v_i \cos(\theta_i - \theta_s), \quad (13)$$

即信号光的群速等于闲频光群速在信号光方向的分量。这时,等式(7)中的一级项消失,一般展开式中一级项远大于二级项。群速失配将减小参量带宽,如果一级项消失,将极大地增加参量带宽。这时参量带宽由二级项决定,由(12)式得

$$\Delta\omega = [2\pi/(LU_{si})]^{1/2},$$

这里 $U_{si} = d^2\Delta K_{//}/d\omega_s^2$ 。参量带宽 $2(\Delta\lambda)$ (半峰全宽)为

$$2(\Delta\lambda) = 0.8\lambda^2/c/(LU_{si})^{1/2}, \quad (14)$$

c 为光速。将它们应用于周期极化 KTP 晶体的参

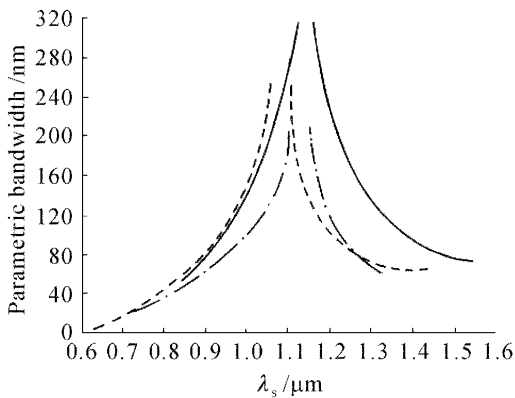


图 2 I 类匹配的周期 KTP 光学参量放大 ($L = 1$ cm) 在群速匹配时,参量带宽与信号波长的关系
实线:波矢为顺时针, $\lambda_p = 600$ nm, $\Delta = 22$ μ m; 虚线和点划线:波矢分别为逆时针和顺时针, $\lambda_p = 526$ nm, $\Delta = 10$ μ m

Fig. 2 Dependence of parametric bandwidth on signal wavelength in a type I phase matched periodically poled KTP ($L = 1$ cm) OPA when the group velocities between the signal and the idler pulses are matched
solid line: wavevector corresponds to clockwise at $\lambda_p = 600$ nm, $\Delta = 22$ μ m; dashed line and spot-line are counterclockwise and clockwise respectively at $\lambda_p = 526$ nm, $\Delta = 10$ μ m

量放大。图 2 是在群速匹配时应用于两类波矢图的参量带宽与信号波长的关系(I 类匹配, $L = 1$ cm 和抽运波长分别为 526 nm, 600 nm)。在 $\lambda_s = 1.0 \sim 1.5$ μ m 范围内参量带宽都比较大。图中有一拐点,它相应于(7)式中第一和第二项都消失。这时光谱带宽由展开式中第三项决定且参量带宽达到极大。对 $\Delta = 22$ μ m, $\lambda_p = 600$ nm 的周期极化 KTP 光学参量放大,在 1.1~1.16 μ m 范围内第一和第二项都消失,参量带宽达到极大。对 $\Delta = 10$ μ m, $\lambda_p = 526$ nm 的周期极化 KTP 光学参量放大,在 1.05~1.1 μ m(波矢为逆时针)或在 1.1~1.15 μ m(波矢为顺时针)时参量带宽达到极大。

相对增益为

$$G_R = \text{sinc}^2 \{ [(\Delta K/2)^2 - \Gamma^2]^{1/2} L \}, \quad (15)$$

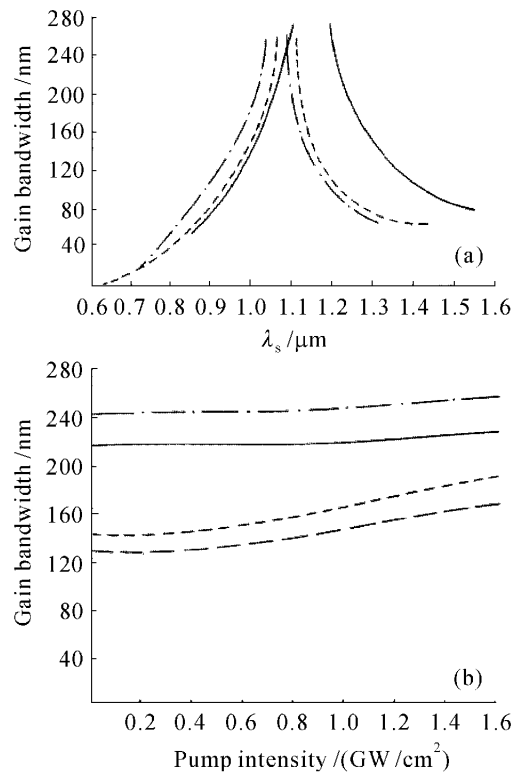


图 3 在群速匹配时,(a) 增益带宽与信号波长的关系,实线、虚线、点划线与图 2 说明一致;(b) 增益带宽与抽运光强的关系。实线和长虚线为波矢逆时针时, $L = 0.5$ cm 和 1.0 cm。点划线和短虚线为波矢顺时针时, $L = 0.5$ cm 和 1.0 cm。 $\lambda_p = 526$ nm, $\Delta = 10$ μ m

Fig. 3 Dependence of gain bandwidth (a) on signal wavelength (solid line, dashed line and spot-line are same as Fig. 2) and (b) on pump intensity at different length of crystal (solid line and lone-dashed line correspond to counterclockwise at $L = 0.5$ and 1.0 cm respectively, spot-line and short-dashed line correspond to clockwise at $L = 0.5$ and 1.0 cm respectively), at $\lambda_p = 526$ nm, $\Delta = 10$ μ m, and at group velocity matching

和 $\Gamma = 4\pi E_p^2 d_{\text{eff}} / (n_s \lambda_s) / (n_i \lambda_i)$, (16)
 这里 $d_{\text{eff}} (= 2d_{ij} / \pi)$ 为晶体有效非线性系数, E_p 为抽运光场强 (光强 $I_p = (\epsilon_0 / \mu_0)^{1/2} E_p^2$), 这时的相位失配为

$$\Delta K = 2[(1.392/L)^2 + \Gamma^2]^{1/2}, \quad (17)$$

一次项消失时, 由(7)式得 $\Delta K = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 \Delta K}{d\omega_s^2} (\Delta\omega_s)^2$ 。增益带宽为

$$2(\Delta\lambda) = 0.63\lambda^2 / c [(1.392^2 + \Gamma^2 L^2)^{1/2} / (U_{\text{si}} L)]^{1/2}, \quad (18)$$

可见, 增益带宽取决于晶体长度、抽运光的光强和群速色散。

图 3(a)是在群速匹配时增益带宽和信号波长的关系 ($L = 1 \text{ cm}$, $I_p = 1 \text{ GW/cm}^2$, $\lambda_p = 526 \text{ nm}$ 和 600 nm , I 类匹配)。可以看到增益带宽与参量带宽有类似的特征。图 3(b)是增益带宽与光强的关系 ($L = 0.5 \text{ cm}$ 和 1.0 cm)。波矢为顺时针时的增益带宽比逆时针时大, 增益带宽随抽运光强度而增大。由于参量带宽是固有带宽, 最大的增益带宽受它限止, 在抽运光强增加时增益带宽达到饱和, 晶体长度愈小这一特征愈明显。增大光强和减小晶体长度能增加增益带宽, 但减小长度将牺牲转换效率, 增大光强将引起穿孔效应。

4 调谐曲线、离散效应和有效非线性系数

图 4, 5 是群速匹配时抽运波和信号波入射角 θ_p

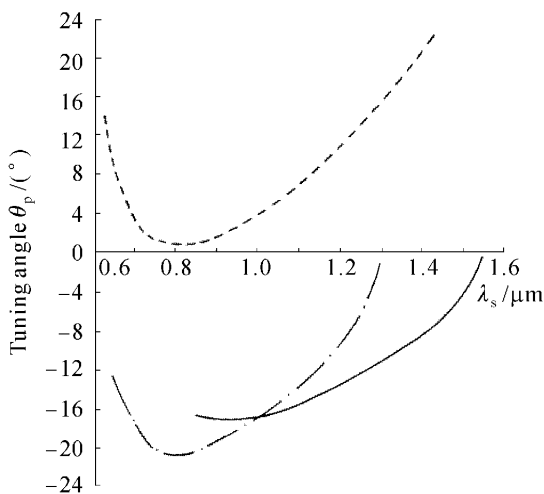


图 4 群速匹配时调谐角 θ_p 与信号波长的关系 (实线、虚线和点划线的说明同图 2)

Fig. 4 Tuning curves: θ_p angle as a function of signal wavelength at group velocity matching

(solid line, dashed line and spot-line are same as Fig. 2)

和 θ_s 与信号波长 λ_s 的关系。利用 100 fs 脉冲的半宽度, 由 $\Delta\lambda L$ 计算最大有效长度 L_{max} 。在 $\lambda_s = 0.9 \mu\text{m}$, $\lambda_p = 526 \text{ nm}$ 时, $L_{\text{max}} = 1.4 \text{ cm}$ 。由于在群速匹配时, 参量带宽很大, 最大有效长度也很大, 达到 5 cm。

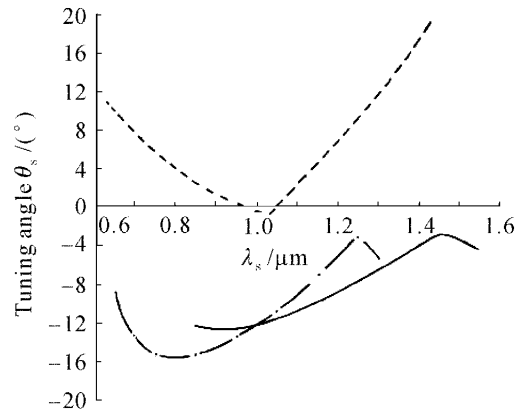


图 5 群速匹配时调谐角 θ_s 与信号波长的关系 (实线、虚线和点划线的说明同图 2)

Fig. 5 Tuning curves: θ_s angle as a function of signal wavelength at group velocity matching

(solid line, dashed line and spot-line are same as Fig. 2)

信号光和抽运光的坡印廷矢量离散角为^[13]

$$\alpha = \arccos(S_{px}S_{sx} + S_{py}S_{sy} + S_{pz}S_{sz}), \quad (19)$$

S_{ij} ($i = s, p$ 和 $j = x, y, z$) 是抽运光和信号光坡印廷矢量的方向余弦, $S_{ij} = (1/n_{ij}^2 - 1/n_r^2)k_{ij} / (1/n_{ij}^2 - 1/n_r^2)$ 和 $1/n_r^2 = 1/n^2 + n^2 \Sigma [k_{ij}^2 / (1/n_{ij}^2 - 1/n^2)^2]$, n_r 为光线折射率。图 6 是坡印廷矢量离散角和空间离散角 ($\beta = \theta_p - \theta_s$) 与信号波长的关系。这些离散将降低转换效率。离散长度 $L_{a1} = D/\alpha$ 和 $L_{a2} = D/\beta$, D 为光束宽度。空间离散 β 小于坡印廷矢量离散, 我们只考虑后者。在 $\lambda_s = 0.9 \mu\text{m}$, $\lambda_p = 526 \text{ nm}$ 时, $\alpha = 0.00197 \text{ rad}$ 。让 $L_{a1} = L_{\text{max}}$ 能得到光束临界宽度 0.98 mm 。周期性极化晶体的实际长度约为 $2 \sim 3 \text{ cm}$, 光束临界宽度约为 0.59 mm 。最后, 讨论有效非线性系数 d_{eff} 为^[13]

$$d_{\text{eff}} = (\alpha_{sx} \quad \alpha_{sy} \quad \alpha_{sz}) \times \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & d_{15} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & d_{24} & 0 & 0 \\ d_{31} & d_{32} & d_{33} & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{px}\alpha_{ix} \\ \alpha_{py}\alpha_{iy} \\ \alpha_{pz}\alpha_{iz} \\ \alpha_{py}\alpha_{iz} + \alpha_{pz}\alpha_{iy} \\ \alpha_{px}\alpha_{iz} + \alpha_{pz}\alpha_{ix} \\ \alpha_{px}\alpha_{iy} + \alpha_{py}\alpha_{ix} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (20)$$

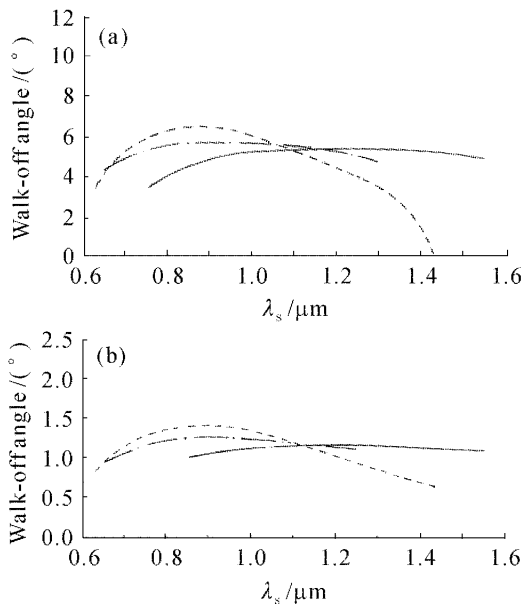


图 6 离散角与信号波长的关系

(a) 坡印廷矢量离散角; (b) 空间离散角
(实线、虚线和点划线的说明同图 2)

Fig. 6 Walk-off angles plotted as a function of signal wavelength

(a) walk-off angle of Poynting vectors;
(b) spatial walk-off angle

(solid line, dashed line and spot-line are same as Fig. 2)

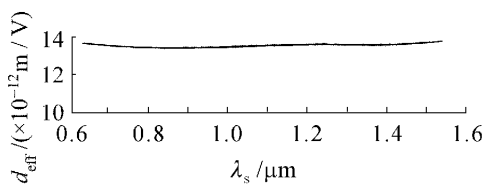


图 7 有效非线性系数与信号波长的关系

Fig. 7 Effective nonlinear coefficient plotted as a function of signal wavelength

$\alpha_s, \alpha_p, \alpha_i$ 为二阶极化矢量 $\mathbf{P}(\omega_s)$ 和场强 $\mathbf{E}(\omega_p)$, $\mathbf{E}(\omega_l)$ 的单位矢量。图 7 是 d_{eff} 与 λ_s 的关系。计算表明 $d_{\text{eff}} \approx d_{33}$ 。

5 结 论

描述了非共线准相位匹配光学参量放大估算参量带宽和增益带宽的数学方法。讨论了群速匹配时的光谱带宽。选择适当的光栅周期和倾斜方向,可得到较宽的调谐范围。由于满足群速匹配条件,超

短脉冲准相位匹配光学参量放大抽运的增益带宽和最大有效作用长度将大大增大。有效非线性系数也较大,故能量转换效率比较高。

参 考 文 献

- 1 Arlee V. Smith. Group-velocity matched three wave mixing in birefringent crystals [J]. *Opt. Lett.*, 2001, **26**(10):719~721
- 2 P. Kumbhakar, T. Kobayashi. Ultrabroad-band phase matching in two recently grown nonlinear optical crystals for the generation of tunable ultrafast laser radiation by type I noncollinear optical parametric amplification [J]. *J. Appl. Phys.*, 2003, **94**(3):1329~1338
- 3 Akira Shirakawa, Takayoshi Kobayashi. Noncollinear phase matched femtosecond optical parametric amplification with a 2000/cm bandwidth [J]. *Appl. Phys. Lett.*, 1998, **72**(2):147~149
- 4 Baozhen Zhao, Xiaoyan Liang, Yuxin Leng *et al.*. Investigation of near-collinear degenerated quasi-phase matching optical parametric amplification using PPKTP crystal [J]. *Chin. Opt. Lett.*, 2005, **3**(3):168~171
- 5 Baigang Zhang, Jianquan Yao, Hao Zhang *et al.*. Angle-tuned signal-resonated optical parametric oscillator based on periodically poled lithium niobate [J]. *Chin. Opt. Lett.*, 2003, **1**(6):346~349
- 6 Weiquan Zhang. Femtosecond optical parametric generation of noncollinear phase match for biaxial crystal [J]. *Appl. Opt.*, 2003, **42**(27):5596~5601
- 7 Weiquan Zhang. Optimum operation of femtosecond parametric oscillation of noncollinear phase match in KTP [J]. *Appl. Opt.*, 2005, **44**(12):2431~2437
- 8 J. Hellstrom, V. Pasiskevicius, H. Karlsson *et al.*. High-power optical parametric oscillation in large-aperture periodically poled KiTOPO_4 [J]. *Opt. Lett.*, 2000, **25**(3):174~176
- 9 V. Smilgevičius, A. Stabinis, A. Piskarskas. Noncollinear optical parametric oscillator with periodically poled KTP [J]. *Opt. Commun.*, 2000, **173**:365~369
- 10 Weiquan Zhang. Tunable midwave infrared generation with optical parametric oscillators and difference frequency generation [J]. *Opt. Commun.*, 2005, **252**:179~187
- 11 G. Veitas, R. Danielius. Generation of narrow bandwidth tunable picosecond pulses by difference frequency mixing of stretched pulses [J]. *J. Opt. Soc. Am. B*, 1999, **16**(9):1561~1565
- 12 L. Hongjun, Z. Wei, C. Guofu. Investigation of spectral bandwidth of optical parametric amplification [J]. *Appl. Phys. B*, 2004, **79**(5):569~576
- 13 Weiquan Zhang. Optical l parametric generation for biaxial crystal [J]. *Opt. Commun.*, 1994, **105**(3-4):226~232
- 14 Kiyoshi Kato, Eiko Takaoka. Sellmeier and thermo-optic dispersion formulas for KTP [J]. *Appl. Opt.*, 2002, **41**(24):5040~5044
- 15 Weiquan Zhang. Femtosecond second and third harmonic light generation in biaxial crystal [J]. *Optik*, 1997, **104**(3):87~91