

线性势作用下艾里-高斯光束的周期演化

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摘要 以分数薛定谔方程为理论模型, 采用分步傅里叶法进行数值模拟, 研究了线性势作用对艾里-高斯光束的传输特性和两光束相互作用的影响。结果表明, 艾里-高斯光束在无线性势作用时会分裂成两束, 有线性势作用时分裂现象逐渐消失, 光束传输呈现周期演化, 且主瓣能量和旁瓣能量几乎不随传输距离的增加而改变。该周期演化在参数改变时会有不同的表现, 据此可调节光束的周期演化过程。线性系数主要影响演化周期, 而且它的符号可以控制光束的偏转方向和分布空间; 莱维系数则会改变光束的横向振荡幅度, 同时光束偏转角度会发生变化, 光束的演化路径由近似折线变为曲线。在满足一定的相位条件下, 相互作用的两光束的能量会发生周期性互换, 随着莱维系数的增大, 这种周期性互换现象会消失。这些结果为光束在光开关和光学逻辑器件中的应用以及光束的调节提供了理论参考。

关键词 光纤光学; 艾里-高斯光束; 分数薛定谔方程; 线性势

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1 引言

无衍射光束是近年来光学领域一个重要的研究课题, 于1987年由Durnin等^[1-2]首次提出。无衍射光束的光场结构在传输过程中不随传输距离的增加而变化, 其中心光斑尺寸小, 在激光加工以及成像系统等方面有很大的应用前景^[3-4], 因此国内外迅速掀起对无衍射光束的研究热潮。艾里光束便是无衍射光束中的一种, 1979年, Balazs和Berry^[5]理论预测了艾里光束, 并提出单个艾里波包函数是薛定谔方程唯一的无衍射解, 但是该光束有无限能量, 之后Siviloglou等^[6]首次在实验中得到了具有有限能量的截断艾里光束, 把艾里光束引入了光学领域。除无衍射特性外, 艾里光束还具有横向自加速和自愈特性^[7-10], 艾里光束的传输轨迹为二次型抛物线, 光束传输时能绕过障碍物, 可以实现光子晶体中的全光路由^[11], 而且光束在传输过程中表现出超强抗扰动的恢复力, 这使其在湍流大气介质中也能表现出很好的传输特性, 从而将艾里光束的应用领域扩大到大气科学中, 于是近年来艾里光束得到人们的广泛关注。各研究小组对非线性效应下艾里光束的传输进行了研究^[12-17], 因此让人们对艾里光束有了更深的了解, 发现了其在粒子清除^[18]、光子弹^[19]和电

子加速^[20]等方面的潜在应用。

艾里-高斯光束是艾里光束通过高斯光阑调制得到的, 通过调节分布因子可以改变艾里-高斯光束的特性, 因此国内外学者对其展开了研究。学者在研究艾里-高斯光束在克尔介质中的传输特性^[21]时采用矩法对不同衰减因子和分布因子下艾里-高斯光束的临界功率进行了数值计算, 结果发现随着分布因子的增加, 临界功率降低, 自加速效应减弱, 而且分布因子较大的光束对初始输入功率的变化更敏感。两艾里-高斯光束在饱和介质中的相互作用也引起了人们的关注^[22], 两光束的相对相位和振幅比都会影响两光束在介质中的相互作用。2019年陈卫军等^[23]对艾里-高斯光束在三次聚焦、五次散焦竞争型介质中的相互作用进行了研究, 发现初始发射角会影响孤子和孤子对的形成, 当每个艾里-高斯光束的初始发射角不为0时, 通过调整间隔和初始发射角的符号可以使艾里-高斯光束在相互作用过程中表现出相互排斥或吸引。研究者在研究艾里-高斯光束在光折变介质中的传输特性时发现了孤子脱落现象^[24], 同年研究者们还研究了艾里-高斯光束及衍生光束在抛物势介质中的传输^[25-26]。

然而上述都是基于非线性薛定谔方程的研究, 近年来分数薛定谔方程在光学领域渐渐成为研究热

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点。分数薛定谔方程是由 Laskin^[27-29]提出的,是对标准非线性薛定谔方程的推广,可以用来描述分数场理论和分数自旋粒子的行为。过去几十年,研究者们对分数薛定谔方程的研究都是在数学领域,直到2015年 Longhi^[30]提出了光学实验方案,并且将分数薛定谔方程引入了光学领域,这激发了国内外各小组对不同光束在该理论模型下的传播动力学的研究兴趣。高斯光束作为一种简单光束得到了人们的广泛关注,有、无线性啁啾给高斯光束的传输带来的影响以及啁啾高斯光束在谐波势介质中的传输特性都得到了研究^[31-32],高斯光束最显著的特性就是其在无啁啾作用时会发生分裂。人们对艾里光束也进行了研究,艾里光束具有很多旁瓣,因此易出现混沌现象^[33]。然而目前很少有对艾里-高斯光束的分数薛定谔方程的研究,因此本文以此为切入点进行研究。

本文以分数薛定谔方程为理论模型,采用分步傅里叶法模拟了线性势作用下艾里-高斯光束的传输特性与相互作用,并观察了光束的周期演化现象。在研究单艾里-高斯光束的传输特性时,分析了莱维系数、分布因子和线性系数给传输带来的影响,发现它们的不同值可以改变光束的周期以及横向振荡幅度,这使得其在光开关以及光学逻辑器件方面有很好的应用;在双艾里-高斯光束的相互作用研究中,通过调节莱维系数、光束间隔和相对相位也得到了有意义的结果,这为在光学系统中实现光束的调控提供了一定的理论参考。

$$\psi(x, z=0) = A_1 \text{Ai}(x-B) \exp[a(x-B)] \exp[-\chi_0^2(x-B)^2] + \\ A_2 \text{Ai}(-x-B) \exp[a(-x-B)] \exp[-\chi_0^2(-x-B)^2] \exp(i\delta), \quad (3)$$

式中: A_1, A_2 分别是两艾里-高斯光束的幅度; B 是与两光束间隔有关的参量; δ 是两光束的相对相位, $\delta=0$ 表示两光束同相, $\delta=\pi$ 表示两光束反相。(3)式是由具有相对相位和不同幅值且反向传播的两束艾里-高斯光束构成的。

3 数值模拟

光纤传输系统的模拟离不开求解非线性薛定谔方程,因为光纤传输模型就是用该方程描述的,分步傅里叶法便是求解该方程的一种数值方法。光束在光纤中传输时会同时受到衍射效应和非线性效应的作用,这会对束宽、频谱等造成影响。分步傅里叶法考虑了当距离 h 很小时衍射效应和非线性效应分别对光束的影响,最后得到近似结果。

2 理论模型

在近轴近似下,用分数薛定谔方程描述 1+1 维艾里-高斯光束在势作用下沿 z 方向的传输:

$$i \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \psi(x, z) = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \right)^{\alpha/2} \psi(x, z) + \\ V(x) \psi(x, z), \quad (1)$$

式中: $\psi(x, z)$ 为艾里-高斯光束的无量纲慢变包络; $x = \eta/x_0, z = \xi/(kx_0^2)$ 分别为归一化横向尺寸和传输距离,其中 η 为光束的横向尺寸, ξ 为光束的传输距离, x_0 为横向特征宽度, kx_0^2 为瑞利长度; $\alpha (1 \leq \alpha \leq 2)$ 为莱维系数, $\alpha=2$ 时对应常用的标准非线性薛定谔方程,其他情况下则要考虑分数阶效应。该方程中的势函数为线性势 $V(x)=\beta x$, β 为线性系数。

研究单光束的传输特性时,初始入射艾里-高斯光束的场分布为

$$\psi(x, 0) = A_0 \text{Ai}(x) \exp(ax) \exp(-\chi_0^2 x^2), \quad (2)$$

式中: A_0 为入射光束的振幅; $\text{Ai}(x) = 1/\pi \left[\int_0^\infty \cos(1/3t^3 + xt) dt \right]$ 为艾里函数; a 为截断系数(本文取 0.2); χ_0 为分布因子,当 χ_0 接近于 0 时,艾里-高斯光束的光场分布趋向于艾里分布,而当 χ_0 趋于 ∞ 时,近似为高斯分布。

研究两光束的相互作用时,初始入射双艾里-高斯光束的场分布为

当光束传输了 $h/2$ 时,只考虑衍射作用,然后在 $z+h/2$ 处考虑非线性作用,光束继续传输 $h/2$ 后考虑衍射作用,就可得到光束在光纤中的演化结果。

基于(1)式的理论模型,采用分步傅里叶法分别模拟了以艾里-高斯光束、双艾里-高斯光束为入射光束时的演化过程。

3.1 线性势作用下单艾里-高斯光束的传输

通过改变莱维系数、分布因子和线性系数,研究了线性势作用下单艾里-高斯光束的传输特性。

图 1 表示 $A_0=5, \alpha=1, \chi_0=0.01, 0.1, 1$ 时不同 β 下单艾里-高斯光束的传输演化图。从图 1 中可以看出: $\beta=0$ 时[图 1(a3)、(b3)、(c3)],即没有势作用下光束分裂为两个子光束,两光束的偏

转角度几乎相同,分别沿对侧方向传输;但 $\beta \neq 0$ 时加入线性势,线性相位占主导, $|\beta|$ 的增加逐渐破坏了光束的分裂现象,但光束传输呈现出其他特性,即周期演化,而且主瓣能量和旁瓣能量几乎不随传输距离的增加而改变,在 $|\beta|$ 接近于 0 时光束出现从分裂到不分裂的过渡过程,在线性相位的影响下,其一子光束逐渐向另一束靠近,最终合为一束并偏向一侧传输, $\beta > 0$ 时入射光束向左偏,反之向右偏。 $|\beta|$ 相同,则传输周期相同; $|\beta|$ 较小时,线性势效应弱,光束周期大; $|\beta|$ 较大时,线性势效应增强,光束周期变小。上面提到

了 β 的符号可以改变光束的偏转方向,此外还能改变光束的分布空间, $\beta > 0$ 时光束只分布在中心轴的左侧,反之只分布在中心轴的右侧。 χ_0 会影响光束的旁瓣分布,进而影响光束的有效束宽, $\chi_0 = 0.01$ 时,初始光场近似为艾里分布,光束带有很多旁瓣,光束旁瓣和主瓣的传输轨迹一样,而且光束能量主要集中在主瓣,如图 1(a1)~(a7)所示。随着 χ_0 的增加,光束旁瓣减少,光束的有效束宽减小。 $\chi_0 = 1$ 时,初始光场趋于高斯分布,旁瓣消失,光强集中在主瓣,有效束宽几乎降到最小,如图 1(c1)~(c7)所示。

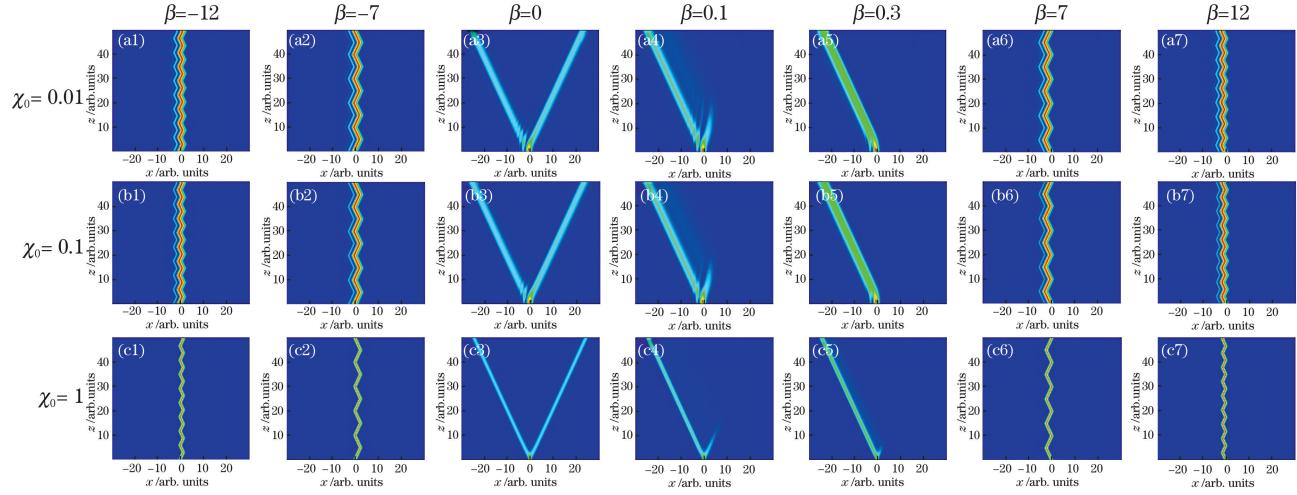


图 1 $A_0=5, \alpha=1, \chi_0=0.01, 0.1, 1$ 时不同 β 下单艾里-高斯(AiG)光束的传输演化图。(a1)(b1)(c1) $\beta = -12$;(a2)(b2)(c2) $\beta = -7$; (a3)(b3)(c3) $\beta = 0$; (a4)(b4)(c4) $\beta = 0.1$; (a5)(b5)(c5) $\beta = 0.3$; (a6)(b6)(c6) $\beta = 7$;(a7)(b7)(c7) $\beta = 12$

Fig. 1 Transmission evolutions of AiG beam under different β for $A_0=5$, $\alpha=1$, and $\chi_0=0.01, 0.1, 1$. (a1)(b1)(c1) $\beta = -12$;(a2)(b2)(c2) $\beta = -7$; (a3)(b3)(c3) $\beta = 0$; (a4)(b4)(c4) $\beta = 0.1$; (a5)(b5)(c5) $\beta = 0.3$; (a6)(b6)(c6) $\beta = 7$;(a7)(b7)(c7) $\beta = 12$

从图 2 可以直观地看出 $\chi_0=0.1$ 时线性势作用下线性系数 β 和莱维系数 α 对艾里-高斯光束传输过程的影响,从而可实现对光束周期演化的控制。 $\beta=0$ 时光束分裂,但没有出现周期演化现象,光束的分裂程度会随 α 的变化而变化。 $\alpha=1$ 和 $\alpha=2$ 是两种极限情况, $\alpha=1$ 时光束分裂程度较大, $\alpha=2$ 时光束不分裂。线性系数 β 对周期演化过程的影响在对图 1 的分析中已经提到,它可以改变光束演化的周期, $\beta>0$ 时光束只分布在中心轴的左侧,且由于入射和反射光的干涉极强,光强在光束中心轴的位置最强。而 α 可以调整光束的偏转角度,随着 α 的增大光束偏转角度增大,与此同时光束的衍射效应的变化还会影响光束周期演化的横向振荡幅度,但不会改变周期,随着 α 从 1 到 2 的增加,光束由近似

折线的周期演化变为曲线的周期演化,振荡幅度也增大,而且受 β 的影响,这种振荡并不是关于中心轴的对称振荡,而是以中心轴向 x 轴的负半空间延伸的振荡。

3.2 线性势作用下双艾里-高斯光束的相互作用

接下来研究在线性势作用下两艾里-高斯光束的相互作用,通过改变两光束的间隔参量和相对相位等可以得到一些有研究价值的现象,在以下的分析中将图中右边光束称为光束 1,左边光束称为光束 2。

图 3 为 $\alpha=1.3, \chi_0=0.1, \beta=7$ 时改变光束的间隔参量 B 和相对相位 δ 的双艾里-高斯光束的相互作用演化图。尽管两光束之间存在相互作用,但传输过程依然表现为周期演化,而且两光束的传输

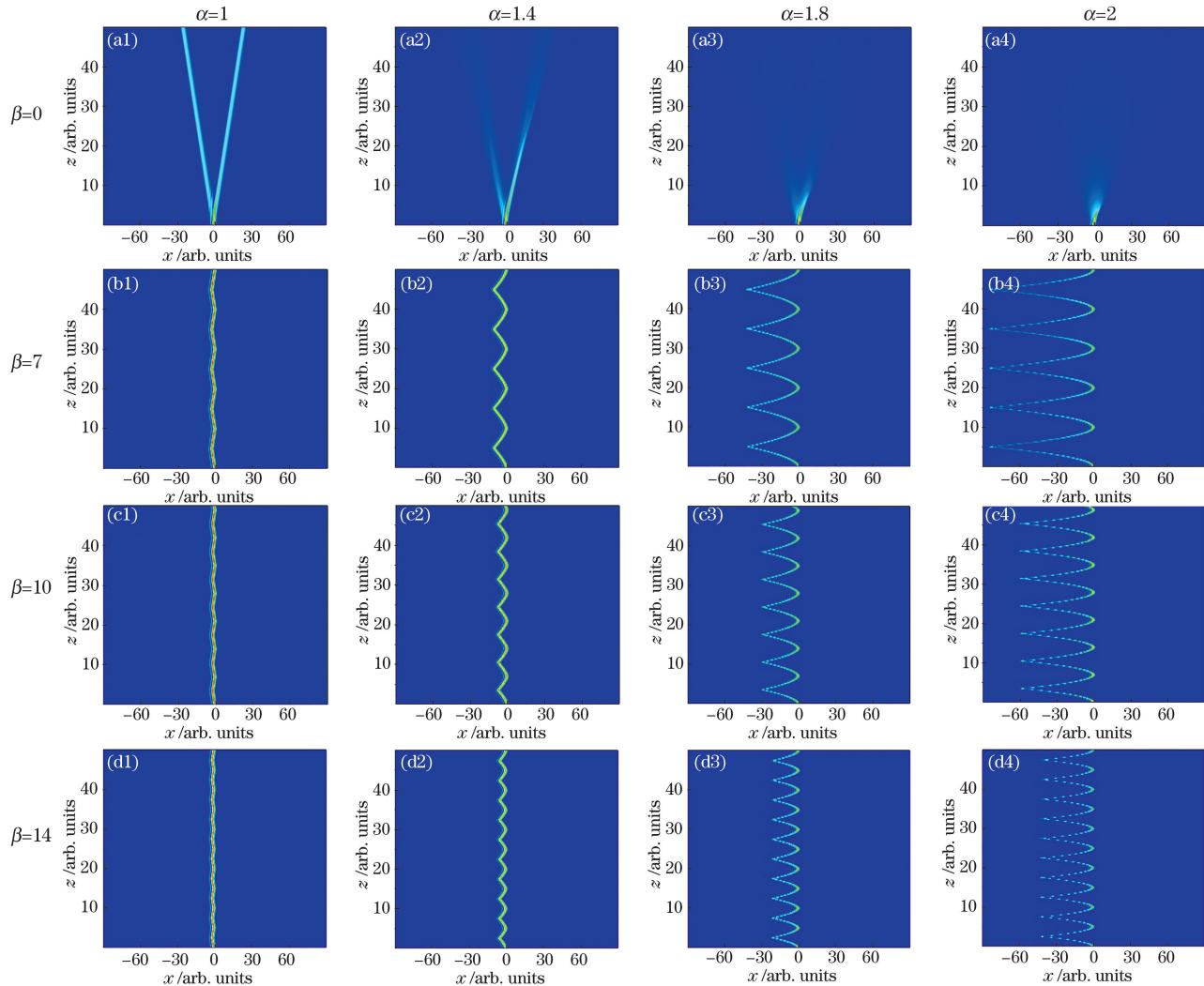


图 2 $\chi_0=0.1$ 时线性势作用下线性系数 β 和莱维系数 α 对艾里-高斯光束传输过程的影响。(a1)(b1)(c1)(d1) $\alpha=1$;
(a2)(b2)(c2)(d2) $\alpha=1.4$; (a3)(b3)(c3)(d3) $\alpha=1.8$; (a4)(b4)(c4)(d4) $\alpha=2$

Fig. 2 Effects of linear coefficient β and Lévy index α on propagation of AiG beam under action of linear potential when $\chi_0=0.1$. (a1)(b1)(c1)(d1) $\alpha=1$; (a2)(b2)(c2)(d2) $\alpha=1.4$; (a3)(b3)(c3)(d3) $\alpha=1.8$; (a4)(b4)(c4)(d4) $\alpha=2$

变化同步进行,且它们的周期和横向振荡幅度保持不变,出现该现象的原因是该图中的线性系数和莱维系数为固定值,该现象进一步印证了上述分析中得到的线性系数影响光束周期、莱维系数影响光束横向振荡幅度的结论。在 $\delta=-\frac{\pi}{2}$ 和 $\delta=\frac{\pi}{2}$ 时,虽然两光束等幅输入,但由于它们之间相互作用,各光束的传输过程都表现为不等幅传输和周期性变化,每个光束在一个周期内总存在前半周期和后半周期能量不等的现象,将其称为周期性能量互换。 $\delta=-\frac{\pi}{2}$ [图 3(a1)、(b1)、(c1)、(d1)、(e1)、(f1)]时,在一个周期的前半周期内两光束中一光束的部分能量传给另一光束,于是后者在前半周期能量较大,而在

后半周期内后者分部分能量给前者,于是前者在后半周期能量较大[图 3(a1)、(b1)、(c1)、(d1)、(e1)],随着 B 的进一步增加,两光束间隔增大,相互作用减弱,彼此的影响很小,因此周期性能量互换现象也就慢慢消失了[图 3(f1)]。从图 3(a3)、(b3)、(c3)、(d3)、(e3)、(f3)看出 $\delta=\frac{\pi}{2}$ 时也存在周期性能量互换,而同相[图 3(a2)、(b2)、(c2)、(d2)、(e2)、(f2)]和反相[图 3(a4)、(b4)、(c4)、(d4)、(e4)、(f4)]情况下没有这种特殊现象,光束的主瓣在外,旁瓣在内,主瓣呈现周期演化,旁瓣依附于主瓣也呈现周期演化,而且光束的演化特性依赖于入射光束的光场形式。

进一步研究了 $A_1=A_2=3$, $\alpha=1.3$, $\chi_0=0.1$,

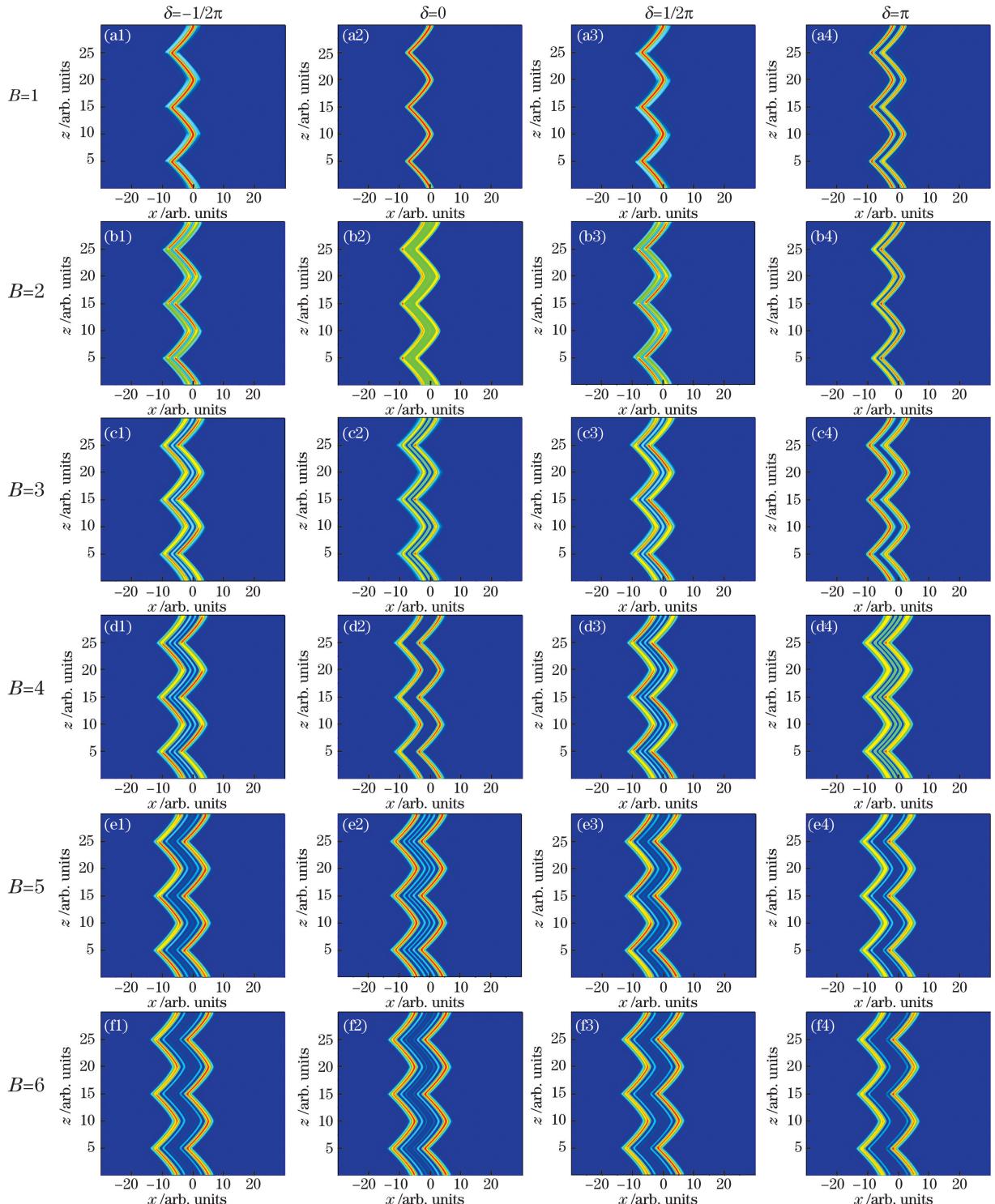


图 3 $\alpha = 1.3, \chi_0 = 0.1, \beta = 7$ 时改变光束的间隔参量 B 和相对相位 δ 的双艾里-高斯光束的相互作用演化图。

(a1)(b1)(c1)(d1)(e1)(f1) $\delta = -\frac{\pi}{2}$; (a2)(b2)(c2)(d2)(e2)(f2) $\delta = 0$; (a3)(b3)(c3)(d3)(e3)(f3) $\delta = \frac{\pi}{2}$;

(a4)(b4)(c4)(d4)(e4)(f4) $\delta = \pi$

Fig. 3 Interaction evolution diagrams of dual AiG beams varying with spacing parameter B and relative phase δ when $\alpha = 1.3$,

$\chi_0 = 0.1$, and $\beta = 7$. (a1)(b1)(c1)(d1)(e1)(f1) $\delta = -\frac{\pi}{2}$; (a2)(b2)(c2)(d2)(e2)(f2) $\delta = 0$; (a3)(b3)(c3)(d3)

(e3)(f3) $\delta = \frac{\pi}{2}$; (a4)(b4)(c4)(d4)(e4)(f4) $\delta = \pi$

$\beta=7, B=4$ 且 δ 取不同值时,一个周期内不同传输距离处双艾里-高斯光束的光强分布图,如图 4 所示。传输一个周期后两光束的光强分布恢复到周期初时的对称状态,中间传输则呈现不对称状态,从图 4(a)、(c)更能直观地看出 $\delta=-\frac{\pi}{2}$ 和 $\delta=\frac{\pi}{2}$ 时两

光束的能量互换现象。 $\delta=-\frac{\pi}{2}$ 和 $\delta=\frac{\pi}{2}$ 时两光束中其中一束能量达到最大值,另一束能量却达到最小值,两光束能量差值较大,存在能量竞争,于是出现了能量互换现象,而同相与反相时光束能量同增

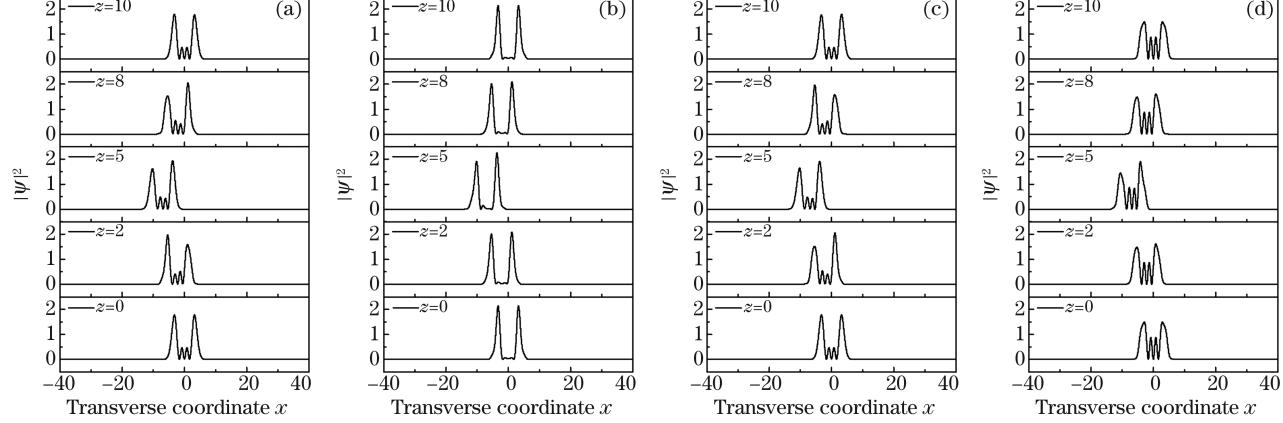


图 4 $A_1=A_2=3, \alpha=1.3, \chi_0=0.1, \beta=7, B=4, \delta$ 取不同值时,一个周期内不同传输距离处双艾里-高斯光束的光强分
布图。(a) $\delta=-\frac{\pi}{2}$; (b) $\delta=0$; (c) $\delta=\frac{\pi}{2}$; (d) $\delta=\pi$

Fig. 4 Light intensity distribution diagrams of dual AiG beams at different transmission distances in a period under different δ when $A_1=A_2=3, \alpha=1.3, \chi_0=0.1, \beta=7$, and $B=4$. (a) $\delta=-\frac{\pi}{2}$; (b) $\delta=0$; (c) $\delta=\frac{\pi}{2}$; (d) $\delta=\pi$

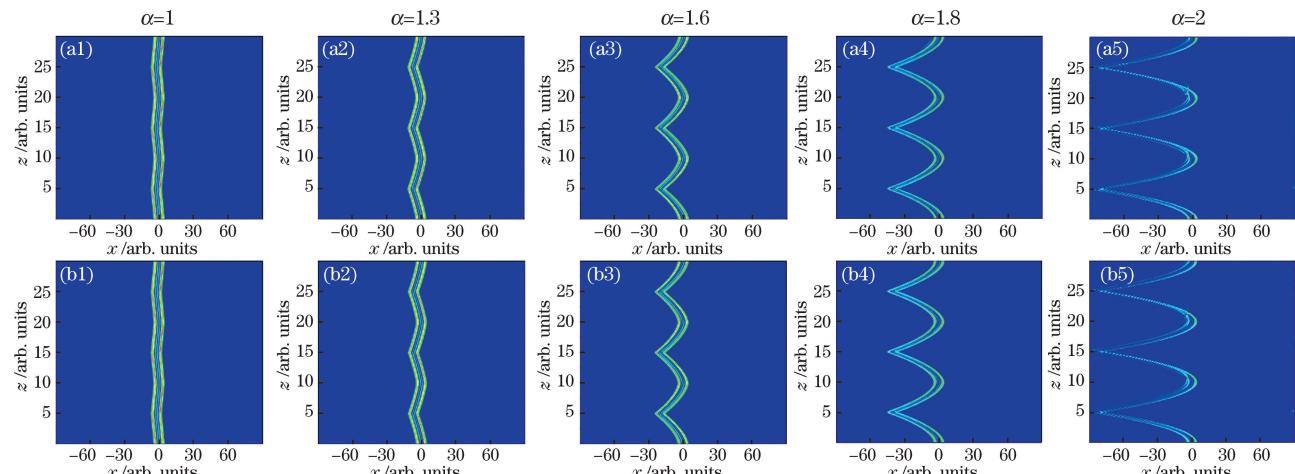


图 5 $\chi_0=0.1, B=4, \beta=7, \delta=-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时不同 α 下双艾里-高斯光束的相互作用图。(a1)(b1) $\alpha=1$; (a2)(b2) $\alpha=1.3$;
(a3)(b3) $\alpha=1.6$; (a4)(b4) $\alpha=1.8$; (a5)(b5) $\alpha=2$

Fig. 5 Interaction diagrams of dual AiG beams when $\delta=-\frac{\pi}{2}$ and $\delta=\frac{\pi}{2}$ for $\chi_0=0.1, B=4$, and $\beta=7$. (a1)(b1) $\alpha=1$;
(a2)(b2) $\alpha=1.3$; (a3)(b3) $\alpha=1.6$; (a4)(b4) $\alpha=1.8$; (a5)(b5) $\alpha=2$

能量竞争现象减弱,能量互换现象也随之减弱,如图5(a4)、(b4)和图5(a5)、(b5)所示。 $\alpha = 1$ 时[图5(a1)、(b1)]光束能量最大,光束横向振荡幅度最小,而且光束的传输为近似折线轨迹的周期演化。随着 α 的增加,光束的有效束宽减小,光束的衍射效应增加,光束的传输轨迹逐渐转变为曲线,并且 α 与光束横向振荡幅度呈现正相关关系。 $\alpha = 2$ 时[图5(a5)、(b5)]振荡达到最强,能量也最小,由于光束2的能量低、不稳定,而且光束2的能量略小于光束1,当光束1的能量在中心轴附近稍增大时,两光束出现局部能量竞争现象,因此该处光束传输不均匀。在 α 值较大时,两光束并非等间隔传输,如图5(a3)、(a4)、(a5)、(b3)、(b4)、(b5)所示,两光束在任意周期初间隔最大,半周期处间隔最小,前半周期光束间隔随传输距离的增加而减小,后半周期光束间隔随传输距离的增大而增大,直到下个周期光束间隔开始达到最大。

4 结 论

在以上的分析中,以分数薛定谔方程为理论模型探究了线性势作用下艾里-高斯光束的传输,利用分步傅里叶法数值模拟了单艾里-高斯光束的传输过程以及双艾里-高斯光束的相互作用。总体来说,线性势作用会破坏光束的分裂现象, $|\beta|$ 从0增加很小的范围后光束便不再发生分裂而是呈现周期演化,这种周期演化不是关于中心轴的对称演化,光束分布在中心轴的某一侧,而且这种周期演化受很多参数的影响。光束的横向振荡幅度与莱维系数 α 成正相关关系,随着 α 从1增加至2,光束衍射效应增加,光束由近似折线周期演化变为曲线周期演化,横向振荡幅度变大;演化周期受线性系数 β 的影响,随着 $|\beta|$ 的增大而减小,而且 β 的正负影响光束的偏转方向和分布空间, $\beta > 0$ 时入射光束向左偏,且光束只分布在中心轴的左侧,反之亦然。在两光束相互作用过程中, $\delta = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ 和 $\delta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时两光束能量会发生周期性互换,同相和反相时则没有出现该现象,而且这种能量互换现象会随着 α 趋近于2慢慢消失。此外,在 α 值较大时两光束并非等间隔传输,周期初间隔最大,半周期处间隔最小。以上结论为光束在光开关和光学逻辑器件方面的应用以及光束的控制提供了一定的理论参考。

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Periodic Evolution of Airy-Gaussian Beams Under Linear Potential

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Abstract

Objective Non-diffractive beam has been an important research topic in optics. In addition to Bessel beam which transmits along a straight line, Airy beam propagating along the quadratic parabola is also a special non-diffractive beam, and this is called self-acceleration property. And it also shows strong recovery force against disturbance during transmission, namely self-healing property. Airy-Gaussian beam, which can be adjusted between Airy beam and Gaussian beam via the distribution factor, is derived from Airy beam. Based on the nonlinear Schrödinger equation, the transmission in different nonlinear media including the Kerr media, saturated media, and photorefractive media

has been studied in recent years. Since Longhi introduced fractional Schrödinger equation into the field of optics in 2015, it had aroused the interest of research groups at home and abroad. The study on Gaussian beam and Airy beam in the framework of fractional Schrödinger equation has emerged in the endless stream, but there are few studies on Airy-Gaussian beam. In this paper, taking the fractional Schrödinger equation as the theoretical model, the evolution process is simulated numerically by the split-step Fourier method to study the propagation and interaction of Airy-Gaussian beams with linear potential. The transmission of Airy-Gaussian beams under linear potential is explored to obtain some meaningful results about beam control. Our results provide theoretical reference for the applications in optical switching and optical logic devices as well as for the adjustment of beams in optical systems.

Methods The split-step Fourier method is a numerical method for solving nonlinear Schrödinger equation, considering the diffraction effect and nonlinear effect separately over a small distance. In this paper, based on the fractional Schrödinger equation, the propagation of single Airy-Gaussian beam and the interaction of dual Airy-Gaussian beams are simulated by the split-step Fourier method. When it comes to exploring the transmission of single Airy-Gaussian beam, the Lévy index, distribution factor, and linear coefficient are analyzed. As for the interaction of dual Airy-Gaussian beams, the effect of changing the Lévy index, beam interval as well as relative phase is observed.

Results and Discussion In the research process, it is found that Airy-Gaussian beam will split into two sub beams when there is no potential, the splitting phenomenon gradually disappears when there is a linear potential, and it evolves periodically, in which the energy of the main lobe hardly changes with the transmission distance and the same is to side lobes. The evolution performs differently when parameter values vary. The period is associated with linear coefficient β , performing that it becomes smaller when $|\beta|$ is larger. Besides, the symbol of β can make a difference to the distribution space of the beam. That is when $\beta > 0$, the beam is only distributed on the left side of the central axis, otherwise on the right side. It is worth mentioning that there is a transition process from splitting to non-splitting when $|\beta|$ is closed to 0, in which one of the sub beams gradually approaches to the other, and they finally converge into a beam. When $\beta > 0$, the incident beam deflects to the left, and vice versa to the right (Fig. 1). With the increase of Lévy index α from 1 to 2, the oscillation amplitude increases, and the evolution path changes from an approximate broken line to a curve. Furthermore, such oscillation is not symmetrical about the central axis, but extends in the half space along the central axis to the x axis (Fig. 2). The energy exchange occurs due to the competition when the energy difference is large, which happens when relative phase $\delta = \pm \pi/2$. However, there is almost no competition in the case of in-phase or out-phase because the energy of two beams increases or decreases at the same time (Fig. 3). The intensity distribution changes from symmetry to asymmetry and then to symmetry with the increase of transmission distance in a period (Fig. 4). When α exceeds a certain value, the energy exchange will be destroyed. In addition, when α becomes large, two beams do not propagate at equal intervals. At the beginning of any period, the interval between two beams is the largest and that at the half period is the smallest (Fig. 5).

Conclusion In this paper, a fractional Schrödinger equation is used as the theoretical model to explore the propagation and interaction of Airy-Gaussian beams under linear potential by using the split-step Fourier method. Generally speaking, the linear potential will destroy the beam splitting, performing that when $|\beta|$ increases from 0 to a very small range, and the beam will no longer split, but shows periodic evolution, which is not symmetrical about the central axis but distributed on one side of the central axis. And this evolution is affected by many parameters. Transverse oscillation amplitude and Lévy index α are positively correlated, performing that with the increase of α , the amplitude of transverse oscillation increases correspondingly due to the increment of diffraction effect, and the periodic evolution changes from an approximate broken line to a curve. Its period is affected by linear coefficient β , and it decreases with the increase of $|\beta|$. Moreover, the sign of β can change the deflection direction and distribution space of the beam. When $\beta > 0$, the incident beam which only distributes on the left side of the central axis deflects to the left, and vice versa. In the process of the interaction, the energy of two beams will exchange periodically when $\delta = \pm \pi/2$, but not in the in-phase and out-phase. In addition, this phenomenon will disappear when α approaches to 2. Furthermore, when α is large, two beams do not propagate at equal intervals, with the largest interval at the beginning of the period and the smallest at the half. These conclusions provide a theoretical reference for the application of beams in optical switching and optical logic devices as well as beam control.

Key words fiber optics; Airy-Gaussian beams; fractional Schrödinger equation; linear potential

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