

二次型径向折射率和增益分布介质中 高阶高斯光束模式的严格解析解

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提 要

本文在缓变波包络近似(SVEA)下导出了具有二次型径向折射率和增益(损耗)分布介质中高阶高斯光束传播模式的严格一般解析解和稳态解。给出了几种常用特殊情形的一般解和稳态解的显示表式。讨论了本理论在具有这类介质光学谐振腔、光波导和光学双稳器件中的可能应用。

一、引 言

二次型径向折射率分布类正透镜介质光波导是传输连续波高斯型光束波形畸变最小的波导类型之一,因为在这类介质中允许存在高斯型光束传播波模的严格解析解和存在光束光斑大小和波前曲率半径与传播距离无关的稳态解^[1~3]。关于激光束在二次型径向折射率或增益分布介质中的传播问题,已有不少理论与实验研究^[4~11]。早期文献[4~8]利用缓变波包络近似(SVEA)求得了这类介质中的基模高斯型解析解,并用于研究在具有这类介质光学谐振腔和光波导中的波模。文献[9]得到了类负透镜介质中高阶高斯光束传播波模的严格解析解,并用其讨论了类负透镜介质一般球面镜光学谐振腔和分析了气体激光器中的热透镜效应对激光模式特性和输出功率的影响,理论分析与实验结果很好地符合。文献[10]讨论了复类透镜介质的复宗量厄米-高斯和拉盖尔-高斯型解及其在光学谐振腔中的可能应用,但其中未给出一般解的具体表式和进行深入地分析。

本文的目的是继续工作^[9]进一步讨论同时具有二次型径向折射率和增益(损耗)分布介质中传播波模的一般解析解和稳态解,并讨论它在具有这类介质的光学谐振腔,光波导和光学双稳器件中的可能应用。本文所得的解为实宗量厄米-高斯或拉盖尔-高斯型函数形式,它不仅与特殊情形的经典结果较为谐调,而且在实际计算中也较为方便。

二、高阶高斯型光束传播波模的严格解析解

考虑一激光束在具有二次型径向折射率和增益(损耗)分布而轴向均匀介质中的传播问题。假设光束在介质中复传播常数的径向分布具有如下函数形式:

$$K(r) = K_0 \pm K_2 r^2, \quad (1)$$

其中 r 为介质中某点至光束轴线的距离,

$$K_0 = \kappa_0 + i\alpha_0, \quad K_2 = \kappa_2 + i\alpha_2, \quad (2)$$

式中 κ_0 和 α_0 分别为均匀介质的传播常数和增益系数的半值。

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假设光束横向波模的电场分量 $E(\mathbf{r}, z)$ 具有如下函数形式:

$$E(\mathbf{r}, z) = C(\mathbf{r}, z) \exp \left\{ -i \left[K_0 z + A(z) + iB(\mathbf{r}, z) + \left(\frac{K_0}{2R(z)} - i \frac{1}{W^2(z)} \right) r^2 \right] \right\}, \quad (3)$$

式中 $W(z)$ 、 $R(z)$ 和 $A(z)$ 分别代表光束的光斑大小、波前曲率半径和相位因子, 而因子 $B(\mathbf{r}, z)$ 和 $C(\mathbf{r}, z)$ 与光束的强度分布有关。将(3)式代入麦克斯韦波动方程, 采用缓变波包络近似, 我们导出了在具有二次型径向折射率和增益分布介质中高阶高斯光束传播波模式的一般严格解析解。其结果如下:

矩形对称情形

$$\begin{aligned} E_{mn}(x, y, z) = & E_0 \exp \left\{ \alpha_0 \left[z + \frac{r^2}{2R(z)} + \frac{2}{\alpha_0} \Phi_{mn}(x, y, z) \right] + C_2 \Psi_{mn}(x, y, z) \right\} \\ & \times \frac{W_0}{W} G^{\frac{1}{2}(m+n+1)} H_m \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{W} x \right) H_n \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{W} y \right) \exp \left(-\frac{r^2}{W^2(z)} \right) \\ & \times \exp \left\{ -i \left[\alpha_0 \left(z - \frac{r^2}{2R(z)} \right) - (m+n+1) \Phi(z) \right] \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

其中 H_m 和 H_n 分别为 m 和 n 阶厄米多项式,

$$G(z) = \frac{q_2 \sqrt{1-2C_1} Z_1^2 - Z_2^2 + 4C_2 Z_1 Z_2 + (C_1^2 + C_2^2)(Z_1^2 + Z_2^2)}{q_2 + C_2 Z_1 + (q_1^2 + q_2^2 - C_1) Z_2 + (C_2 q_1 - C_1 q_2)(Z_1^2 + Z_2^2)}, \quad (5)$$

$$W^2(z) = \frac{2\alpha_0}{\alpha_0^2 + \alpha_0^2} \frac{1 + 2(q_1 Z_1 - q_2 Z_2) + (q_1^2 + q_2^2)(Z_1^2 + Z_2^2)}{q_2 + C_2 Z_1 + (q_1^2 + q_2^2 - C_1) Z_2 + (C_2 q_1 - C_1 q_2)(Z_1^2 + Z_2^2)}, \quad (6)$$

$$R(z) = \frac{1 + 2(q_1 Z_1 - q_2 Z_2) + (q_1^2 + q_2^2)(Z_1^2 + Z_2^2)}{\left(q_1 - \frac{\alpha_0}{\alpha_0} q_2 + (q_1^2 + q_2^2 + C_1 - \frac{\alpha_0}{\alpha_0} C_2) Z_1 + \left[C_1 - C_2 - \frac{\alpha_0}{\alpha_0} (q_1^2 + q_2^2) \right] Z_2 \right) + \left[(C_1 - \frac{\alpha_0}{\alpha_0} C_2) q_1 + (C_2 + \frac{\alpha_0}{\alpha_0} C_1) q_2 \right] (Z_1^2 + Z_2^2)}, \quad (7)$$

$$\Phi(z) = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{q_2 Z_1 + q_1 Z_2}{1 + q_1 Z_1 + q_2 Z_2} \right] + \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{C_2 Z_1^2 - Z_2^2 + 2C_1 Z_1 Z_2}{1 - C_1 Z_1^2 - Z_2^2 + 2C_2 Z_1 Z_2} \right] \quad (8)$$

和

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{mn}(x, y, z) = & \frac{2\alpha_0}{\alpha_0^2 + \alpha_0^2} \int_0^z \left[m(m-1) \frac{H_{m-2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{W} x \right)}{H_m \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{W} x \right)} \right. \\ & \left. + n(n-1) \frac{H_{n-2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{W} y \right)}{H_n \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{W} y \right)} \right] W^{-2}(z) dz, \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_{mn}(x, y, z) = & \frac{\alpha_0^2 + \alpha_0^2}{2\alpha_0} \int_0^z \left[m(m-1) \frac{H_{m-2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{W} x \right)}{H_m \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{W} x \right)} \right. \\ & \left. + n(n-1) \frac{H_{n-2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{W} y \right)}{H_n \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{W} y \right)} \right] W^2(z) dz, \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

以上(6)、(7)和(8)式分别为光束在二次型径向折射率和增益分布介质中光斑大小、波前曲率半径和相位因子的轴向扩展关系式。

圆形对称情形

$$E_p(r, \varphi, z) = E_0 \exp \left\{ \alpha_0 \left[z + \frac{r^2}{2R(z)} - \frac{2}{\kappa_0} \Phi_{pl}(r, z) \right] - C_2 \Psi_{pl}(r, z) \right\} \\ \times \frac{W_0}{W} G_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1/2}(2p+l+1) \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{W} r \right)^l L_p \left(\frac{2}{W^2} r^2 \right) \exp \left(-\frac{r^2}{W^2(z)} \right) \\ \times \exp \left\{ -i \left[\kappa_0 \left(z + \frac{r^2}{2R(z)} \right) + l\varphi - (2p+l+1)\Phi(z) \right] \right\}, \quad (11)$$

式中 L_p 为 p 阶拉盖尔多项式。 $W(z)$ 、 $R(z)$ 和 $\Phi(z)$ 分别与(6)、(7)和(8)式相同，而因子 $\Phi_{pl}(r, z)$ 和 $\Psi_{pl}(r, z)$ 则变为

$$\Phi_{pl}(r, z) = \frac{2\kappa_0}{\kappa_0^2 + \alpha_0^2} (p+l) \int_0^z \frac{L_{p-1}^l \left(\frac{2}{W^2} r^2 \right)}{L_p^l \left(\frac{2}{W^2} r^2 \right)} W^{-2}(z) dz, \quad (12)$$

$$\Psi_{pl}(r, z) = \frac{\kappa_0^2 + \alpha_0^2}{2\kappa_0} (p+l) \int_0^z \frac{L_{p-1}^l \left(\frac{2}{W^2} r^2 \right)}{L_p^l \left(\frac{2}{W^2} r^2 \right)} W^2(z) dz. \quad (13)$$

在(4)~(13)式中其它参量的表式分别如下：

$$\left. \begin{aligned} Z_1(z) &= \beta^{-2} \frac{a_n \sinh 2a_n z + b_n \sin 2b_n z}{\cosh 2a_n z + \cos 2b_n z}, \\ Z_2(z) &= \beta^{-2} \frac{a_n \sin 2b_n z - b_n \sinh 2a_n z}{\cosh 2a_n z + \cos 2b_n z}; \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (14)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} q_1 &= \frac{1}{R_0} - \frac{2\alpha_0}{\kappa_0^2 + \alpha_0^2} \cdot \frac{1}{W_0^2}, \\ q_2 &= -\frac{2\kappa_0}{\kappa_0^2 + \alpha_0^2} \cdot \frac{1}{W_0^2}; \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (15)$$

$$C_1 = \beta^2 \cos 2\delta, \quad C_2 = \beta^2 \sin 2\delta; \quad (16)$$

$$a_n = \beta \cos \left(\delta + \frac{\pi}{2} n \right), \quad b_n = \beta \sin \left(\delta + \frac{\pi}{2} n \right) \quad (n=0, 1); \quad (17)$$

$$\beta = \left(\frac{\alpha_0^2 + \kappa_0^2}{\alpha_0^2 + \kappa_0^2} \right)^{1/4}, \quad (18)$$

$$\delta = \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{\kappa_0 \alpha_2 - \alpha_0 \kappa_2}{\kappa_0 \kappa_2 + \alpha_0 \alpha_2} \right]; \quad (19)$$

$$W_0^2 = \frac{4\kappa_0}{\kappa_0^2 + \alpha_0^2} \cdot \frac{\sinh^2 b_n q_0 + \sin^2 a_n q_0}{b_n \sinh 2b_n q_0 + a_n \sin 2a_n q_0}, \quad (20)$$

$$R_0 = \frac{2\kappa_0 (\sinh^2 b_n q_0 + \sin^2 a_n q_0)}{(\alpha_0 b_n - \kappa_0 a_n) \sinh 2b_n q_0 + (\alpha_0 a_n + \kappa_0 b_n) \sin 2a_n q_0}; \quad (21)$$

$$q_0 = \frac{1}{2} \kappa_0 \omega_0^2, \quad \kappa_0 = 2\pi / \lambda_0, \quad (22)$$

式中 ω_0 是在均匀无吸收介质中激光束腰部的光斑大小， λ_0 为其波长； $n=0$ 和 1 分别对应于类负和类正透镜介质情形。

下面给出几种常用特殊情形的显示表式:

1. 基模情形 ($m=n=0$ 和 $p=l=0$)

$$E_{00}(x, y, z) = E_0(r, \varphi, z) = E_0 \exp \left[\alpha_0 \left(z + \frac{r^2}{2R(z)} \right) \right] \frac{W_0}{W} G_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \exp \left(-\frac{r^2}{W^2(z)} \right) \times \exp \left\{ -i \left[\kappa_0 \left(z + \frac{r^2}{2R(z)} \right) - \Phi(z) \right] \right\}, \quad (23)$$

其中 $G(z)$ 、 $W^2(z)$ 、 $R(z)$ 和 $\Phi(z)$ 的表式分别与 (5)、(6)、(7) 和 (8) 式相同。

2. 均匀介质情形 ($\kappa_2 = \alpha_2 = 0$)

矩形与圆形对称均匀增益介质中的一般解分别为

$$E_{mn}(x, y, z) = E_0 \exp \left\{ \alpha_0 \left[z + \frac{r^2}{2R(z)} + \frac{2}{\kappa_0} \Phi_{mn}(x, y, z) \right] \right\} \frac{W_0}{W} H_m \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{W} x \right) H_n \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{W} y \right) \times \exp \left(-\frac{r^2}{W^2(z)} \right) \exp \left\{ -i \left[\kappa_0 \left(z + \frac{r^2}{2R(z)} \right) - (m+n+1)\Phi(z) \right] \right\} \quad (24)$$

和

$$E_{pl}(r, \varphi, z) = E_0 \exp \left\{ \alpha_0 \left[z + \frac{r^2}{2R(z)} - \frac{2}{\kappa_0} \Phi_{pl}(r, z) \right] \right\} \frac{W_0}{W} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{W} r \right)^l L_p^l \left(\frac{2}{W^2} r^2 \right) \times \exp \left(-\frac{r^2}{W^2(z)} \right) \exp \left\{ -i \left[\kappa_0 \left(z + \frac{r^2}{2R(z)} \right) + l\varphi - (2p+l+1)\Phi(z) \right] \right\}, \quad (25)$$

式中

$$W^2(z) = W_0^2 \left[1 + \left(\frac{2\kappa_0}{\kappa_0^2 + \alpha_0^2} \right)^2 \frac{z^2}{W_0^4} \right], \quad (26)$$

$$R(z) = R_0 \left[\frac{1 + \left(\frac{2\kappa_0}{\kappa_0^2 + \alpha_0^2} \right)^2 \frac{z^2}{W_0^4}}{1 + \left(\frac{2\kappa_0}{\kappa_0^2 + \alpha_0^2} \right)^2 \frac{R_0 z}{W_0^4}} \right], \quad (27)$$

$$\Phi(z) = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{2\kappa_0}{\kappa_0^2 + \alpha_0^2} \cdot \frac{z}{W_0^2} \right] \quad (28)$$

和

$$\Phi_{mn}(x, y, z) = \frac{2\kappa_0}{\kappa_0^2 + \alpha_0^2} \int_0^z \left[m(m-1) \frac{H_{m-2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{W} x \right)}{H_m \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{W} x \right)} + n(n-1) \frac{H_{n-2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{W} y \right)}{H_n \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{W} y \right)} \right] W^{-2}(z) dz, \quad (29)$$

$$\Phi_{pl}(r, z) = \frac{2\kappa_0}{\kappa_0^2 + \alpha_0^2} (p+l) \int_0^z \frac{L_{p-1}^l \left(\frac{2}{W^2} r^2 \right)}{L_p^l \left(\frac{2}{W^2} r^2 \right)} W^{-2}(z) dz. \quad (30)$$

在 (26) ~ (28) 式中 W_0^2 和 R_0 的表式分别为

$$W_0^2 = \frac{2\kappa_0}{\kappa_0^2 + \alpha_0^2} q_0, \quad R_0 = \frac{\kappa_0}{\alpha_0} q_0, \quad q_0 = \frac{1}{2} \kappa_0 \omega_0^2. \quad (31)$$

3. 类透镜介质情形 ($\alpha_0 = \alpha_2 = 0$)

矩形与圆形对称类正透镜介质中的一般解分别为

$$E_{mn}(x, y, z) = E_0 \frac{W_0}{W} H_m \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{W} x \right) H_n \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{W} y \right) \exp \left(-\frac{r^2}{W^2(z)} \right) \times \exp \left\{ -i \left[\alpha_0 \left(z + \frac{r^2}{2R(z)} \right) - (m+n+1) \Phi(z) \right] \right\} \quad (32)$$

和

$$E_{pl}(r, \varphi, z) = E_0 \frac{W_0}{W} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{W} r \right)^l L_p \left(\frac{2}{W^2} r^2 \right) \exp \left(-\frac{r^2}{W^2(z)} \right) \times \exp \left\{ -i \left[\alpha_0 \left(z + \frac{r^2}{2R(z)} \right) + l\varphi - (2p+l+1) \Phi(z) \right] \right\}, \quad (33)$$

式中

$$W^2(z) = W_0^2 \left[1 + \frac{\left(\frac{2Z}{\alpha_0 W_0^2} \right)^2 - \beta^2 Z^2}{1 + \beta^2 Z^2} \right], \quad (34)$$

$$R(z) = Z \left[1 + \frac{1 + \beta^2 Z^2}{\left(\frac{2Z}{\alpha_0 W_0^2} \right)^2 - \beta^2 Z^2} \right] \quad (35)$$

和

$$\Phi(z) = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{2Z}{\alpha_0 W_0^2} \right), \quad (36)$$

其中

$$Z(z) = \beta^{-1} \tan \beta z, \quad W_0^2 = \frac{2}{\alpha_0} \beta^{-1} \tanh \beta q_0, \quad \beta = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_0}}. \quad (37)$$

类负透镜介质情形的有关解与文献[9]中的相应结果相同。

三、稳态解与类正透镜型介质光波导中的传播波模

在本节中讨论具有二次型径向折射率和增益(损耗)分布介质中传播波模的稳态解 ($\frac{dW(z)}{dz} = \frac{dR(z)}{dz} = 0$)。显然, 稳态解光束的光斑大小和波前曲率半径与传播距离无关, 因此可以用来描述光波导中的传播波模。由稳态条件求得一般稳态解如下:

矩形对称情形

$$E_{mn}^0(x, y, z) = E_0 \exp \left\{ \alpha_0 \left[z + \frac{r^2}{2R_0} + \frac{2}{\alpha_0} \Phi_0^{(0)}(x, y, z) \right] + C_2 \Psi_m^{(0)}(x, y, z) \right\} \times G_0^{\frac{1}{2}(m+n+1)}(z) H_m \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{W_0} x \right) H_n \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{W_0} y \right) \exp \left(-\frac{r^2}{W_0^2} \right) \exp \left\{ -i \left[\alpha_0 \left(z + \frac{r^2}{2R_0} \right) - (m+n+1) \Phi_0^{(0)}(z) \right] \right\}, \quad (38)$$

其中

$$G_0(z) = e^{-2b_0 z}, \quad (39)$$

$$W_0^2 = \frac{2\alpha_0}{\alpha_0^2 + \alpha_2^2} \cdot \frac{1}{a_0}, \quad (40)$$

$$R_0 = \frac{1}{b_0 + \frac{\alpha_0}{\kappa_0} a_0}, \quad (41)$$

$$\Phi^{(0)}(z) = a_0 z \quad (42)$$

和

$$\Phi_{mn}^{(0)}(x, y, z) = \frac{2\kappa_0}{\kappa_0^2 + \alpha_0^2} \left[m(m-1) \frac{H_{m-2}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{W_0} x\right)}{H_m\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{W_0} x\right)} + n(n-1) \frac{H_{n-2}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{W_0} y\right)}{H_n\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{W_0} y\right)} \right] W_0^{-2} z, \quad (43)$$

$$\Psi_{mn}^{(0)}(x, y, z) = \frac{\kappa_0^2 + \alpha_0^2}{2\kappa_0} \left[m(m-1) \frac{H_{m-2}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{W_0} x\right)}{H_m\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{W_0} x\right)} + n(n-1) \frac{H_{n-2}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{W_0} y\right)}{H_n\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{W_0} y\right)} \right] W_0^2 z, \quad (44)$$

式中 a_0 和 b_0 由 (17) 式给出。

圆形对称情形

$$\begin{aligned} E_{pl}^{(0)}(r, \varphi, z) = & E_0 \exp \left\{ \alpha_0 \left[z + \frac{r^2}{2R_0} - \frac{2}{\kappa_0} \Phi_{pl}^{(0)}(r, z) \right] - C_2 \Psi_{pl}^{(0)}(r, z) \right\} \\ & \times G_0^{\frac{1}{2}(p+l+1)}(z) \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{W_0} r \right)^l L_p^l \left(\frac{2}{W_0^2} r^2 \right) \exp \left(-\frac{r^2}{W_0^2} \right) \exp \left\{ -i \left[\kappa_0 \left(z \right. \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \left. + \frac{r^2}{2R_0} \right) + l\varphi - (2p+l+1) \Phi^{(0)}(z) \right] \right\}, \quad (45) \end{aligned}$$

其中 $G_0(z)$ 、 W_0^2 、 R_0 和 $\Phi^{(0)}(z)$ 的表式分别与 (39)、(40)、(41) 和 (42) 式相同，而因子 $\Phi_{pl}^{(0)}(r, z)$ 和 $\Psi_{pl}^{(0)}(r, z)$ 则变为

$$\Phi_{pl}^{(0)}(r, z) = \frac{2\kappa_0}{\kappa_0^2 + \alpha_0^2} (p+l) \frac{L_{p-1}^l \left(\frac{2}{W_0^2} r^2 \right)}{L_p^l \left(\frac{2}{W_0^2} r^2 \right)} W_0^{-2} z, \quad (46)$$

$$\Psi_{pl}^{(0)}(r, z) = \frac{\kappa_0^2 + \alpha_0^2}{2\kappa_0} (p+l) \frac{L_{p-1}^l \left(\frac{2}{W_0^2} r^2 \right)}{L_p^l \left(\frac{2}{W_0^2} r^2 \right)} W_0^2 z. \quad (47)$$

以上是类正透镜型介质中的一般稳态解。类负透镜型介质情形不存高斯型光束稳态解。

下面给出几种常用特殊情形的显示形式：

1. 类正增益透镜介质中的稳态解 ($\alpha_0 = \kappa_0 = 0$)

矩形与圆形对称类正增益透镜介质中的稳态解分别为

$$\begin{aligned} E_{mn}^{(0)}(x, y, z) = & E_0 \exp \left[\frac{\alpha_2}{\kappa_0} \Psi_{mn}^{(0)}(x, y, z) - (m+n+1) \sqrt{\frac{2\alpha_2}{\kappa_0}} z \right] H_m \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{W_0} x \right) H_n \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{W_0} y \right) \\ & \times \exp \left(-\frac{r^2}{W_0^2} \right) \exp \left\{ -i \left[\kappa_0 \left(z + \frac{r^2}{2R_0} \right) - (m+n+1) \Phi^{(0)}(z) \right] \right\} \quad (48) \end{aligned}$$

和

$$E_{pl}^{(0)}(r, \varphi, z) = E_0 \exp \left[-\frac{\alpha_2}{\kappa_0} \Psi_{pl}^{(0)}(r, z) - (2p+l+1) \sqrt{\frac{2\alpha_2}{\kappa_0}} z \right] \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{W_0} r \right)^l L_p^l \left(\frac{2}{W_0^2} r^2 \right) \\ \times \exp \left(-\frac{r^2}{W_0^2} \right) \exp \left\{ -i \left[\kappa_0 \left(z + \frac{r^2}{2R_0} \right) + l\varphi - (2p+l+1) \Phi^{(0)}(z) \right] \right\}, \quad (49)$$

式中

$$W_0^2 = 2 \sqrt{\frac{2}{\kappa_0 \alpha_2}}, \quad (50)$$

$$R_0 = 2 \sqrt{\frac{\kappa_0}{2\alpha_2}}, \quad (51)$$

$$\Phi^{(0)}(z) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2\alpha_2}{\kappa_0}} z \quad (52)$$

和

$$\Psi_{nn}^{(0)}(x, y, z) = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha_2}{2\kappa_0}} \left[m(m-1) \frac{H_{m-2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{W_0} x \right)}{H_m \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{W_0} x \right)} + n(n-1) \frac{H_{n-2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{W_0} y \right)}{H_n \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{W_0} y \right)} \right] z, \quad (53)$$

$$\Psi_{pl}^{(0)}(r, z) = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha_2}{2\kappa_0}} (p+l) \frac{L_{p-1}^l \left(\frac{2}{W_0^2} r^2 \right)}{L_p^l \left(\frac{2}{W_0^2} r^2 \right)} z. \quad (54)$$

2. 类正透镜介质中的稳态解^[6] ($\alpha_0 = \alpha_2 = 0$)

矩形与圆形对称类正透镜介质中的稳态解分别为

$$E_{mn}^{(0)}(x, y, z) = E_0 H_m \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{W_0} x \right) H_n \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{W_0} y \right) \exp \left(-\frac{r^2}{W_0^2} \right) \exp \left\{ -i \left[\kappa_0 z \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - (m+n+1) \Phi^{(0)}(z) \right] \right\} \quad (55)$$

和

$$E_{pl}^{(0)}(r, \varphi, z) = E_0 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{W_0} r \right)^l L_p^l \left(\frac{2}{W_0^2} r^2 \right) \exp \left(-\frac{r^2}{W_0^2} \right) \left\{ \exp \left[-i \left[\kappa_0 z \right. \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. \left. + l\varphi - (2p+l+1) \Phi^{(0)}(z) \right] \right] \right\}, \quad (56)$$

其中

$$W_0^2 = 2 \sqrt{\frac{1}{\kappa_0 \alpha_2}}, \quad R_0 = \infty, \quad (57)$$

$$\Phi^{(0)}(z) = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha_2}{\kappa_0}} z. \quad (58)$$

四、结论与讨论

本文得到了具有二次型径向折射率和增益(损耗)分布介质中高阶高斯光束传播波模的一般严格解析解,并给出了光束光斑大小、波前曲率半径和相位因子的轴向变化的一般关系式,它可以用来分析具有这类介质光学谐振腔的模式。对类正透镜型介质,本文得到了光束光斑大小和波前曲率半径与轴向变化无关的一般稳态解,它可以用来近似地描述具有这类介质光波导中的传播波模。稳态光束的光斑大小只与波导径向折射率和损耗分布的光学参

量有关,因此通过调整径向分布光学参量可以按理要求来设计不同光学传输特性的光波导。

本文所得到的一般解和稳态解为实宗量厄米-高斯或拉盖尔-高斯型函数形式。它在某些特殊情形的解与已有的经典结果符合。由本文一般解不难推得,对于 $m=0, 1$ 模和 $p=l=0$ 模,存在径向增益或损耗分布介质中的光束强度分布与通常厄米-高斯或拉盖尔-高斯光束具有相同行为;而对更高阶模,其中某些模的零强度节线消失和波前曲率变形,这与文献[10]中复宗量解的推论一致。此外,本文结果与经典理论较为谐调和更便于实际计算。

最近实验表明^[12,13],在考虑光束横向场分布的热敏性材料光学双稳器件中有必要考虑介质径向折射率和吸收分布的影响。本文理论也可以用于讨论这类问题。

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Exact analytic solutions of high-order Gaussian beam modes in media with quadratic radial refractive index and gain profiles

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Abstract

The exact analytic and steady-state solutions are derived for high-order Gaussian beam propagation modes in media with quadratic radial refractive index and gain (loss) profiles based on the slowly varying envelope approximation (SVEA). Explicit expressions of the solutions are given for some useful specific cases. Possible applications of the present theory to optical cavities and waveguides with such media and to problems of optical bistability in cavities having media with quadratic radial index and absorption profile are discussed.