# 双轴晶体和频效应的相位匹配拓朴分析

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#### 提 要

根据非中心对称双轴晶体中两束基频光与它们产生的二次谐波的折射率曲面的关系及相位匹配条件,分析了和频效应相位匹配曲面的特点,对正常双轴晶体得出了可实现的29种相位匹配曲面拓扑图和存在条件,15种非临界相位匹配类型、存在条件和偏振关系。并用这种理论分析了 LAP 晶体、KBs 晶体的和频性能。

关键词: 双轴晶体,相位匹配,拓扑图。

## 一、引 言

随着新晶体的不断开发和非线性光学的推广应用,双轴晶体与晶体中的和频效应的研 究越来越引起人们的重视。Hobden<sup>111</sup>于 1967 年就对双轴晶体中倍频效应的相位匹配问题 作了总结,得出了正常晶体中可以实现的 13 种相位匹配曲面拓扑图及其存在条件,各种非 临界相位匹配条件,匹配方向附近失谐因子与欧拉角θ、φ 的关系,以及主轴方向相位匹配 的偏振关系。至今这一理论没有得到更深入的讨论。

为了便于对双轴晶体中二阶非线性光学效应的产生作详细研究,本文对双轴晶体中和 频效应的相位匹配曲面拓扑类型进行分析,并对 LAP 晶体和 KB<sub>5</sub> 晶体的和频匹配类型分 析结果作了说明。

### 二、双轴晶体中和频效应相位匹配

双轴晶体中的折射率曲面表示为:

$$\frac{\sin^2\theta\cos^2\varphi}{n^{-2}-(n^x)^{-2}} + \frac{\sin^2\theta\sin\varphi}{n^{-2}-(n^y)^{-2}} + \frac{\cos^2\theta}{n^{-2}-(n^z)^{-2}} = 0,$$
(1)

式中 $\theta_{q}$ 为通光方向的欧拉角,  $n^{e}_{n}$ ,  $n^{s}$ 为晶体的主轴折射率, n为通光方向折射率。

方程(1)中的 n 有两个解,  $n' 和 n''(n' \ge n'')$ ,分别表示沿此方向传播的慢光和快光折射 率,与倍频效应相类似,双轴晶体和中频效应的相位匹配条件有如下三种类型.

$$PMI_{:} \omega_1 n_1' + \omega_2 n_2' = \omega_3 n_3'', \qquad (2)$$

$$PMII_{1}; \omega_{1}n_{1}'' + \omega_{2}n_{2}' = \omega_{3}n_{3}'', \qquad (3)$$

$$PMII_{2:} \omega_{1}n_{1}' + \omega_{2}n_{2}'' = \omega_{3}n_{3}'', \qquad (4)$$

式中角标 1、2 分别表示两束基频光,3 表示产生的二次谐波。PMI 表示 I 类匹配, PMII1 和

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PMII<sub>3</sub> 分别表示第 II 类匹配的两种情况。 $\omega_1$ 、 $\omega_2$ 、 $\omega_3$  分别表示三 束 光 的 角 频 率,并 取  $\omega_1 \leq \omega_2 < \omega_3 = \omega_1 + \omega_2$ 。

以下对双轴晶体中和频效应的相位匹配曲面类型作一分析。它只适用于正常晶体,即 指没有主轴色散,主轴折射率为正常色散,满足关系式:

$$n_3^x > n_2^z \ge n_1^x; \ n_3^y > n_2^y \ge n_1^y; \ n_3^z > n_2^z \ge n_1^y, \tag{5}$$

$$\boldsymbol{n}_{3}^{z}-\boldsymbol{n}_{1}^{z}\approx\boldsymbol{n}_{3}^{y}-\boldsymbol{n}_{1}^{y}\approx\boldsymbol{n}_{3}^{z}-\boldsymbol{n}_{1}^{x}\ll\boldsymbol{n}_{1}^{y}, \tag{6}$$

$$n_3^z - n_2^z \approx n_3^y - n_2^y \approx n_3^x - n_2^z \ll n_{20}^z \tag{7}$$

根据(2)~(4)式,对双轴晶体中和频效应相位匹配曲面作了分析,得到了和频效应的



Fig. 1 Thirty phase-matching topology of sum-frequency generation in biaxial crystals.

29 种相位匹配曲面拓朴图。它们的区分依 赖于三束光的主轴折射率及其角频率的大 小。第 30 种表示沿 y 轴方向上第 I 类非临 界相位匹配(NOPM)情况。所得 30 种匹配 图如图 1 所示。图中凡用线连接起来的拓扑 图之间都存在非临界相位匹配,其中实线连 接表示有第 I 类 NOPM,虚线连接表示有 II<sub>1</sub> 类或 II<sub>2</sub> 类 NOPM。象限内的实虚线分 别表示 I 类匹配和 II<sub>1</sub>, II<sub>2</sub> 类匹配曲面,其中 II<sub>1</sub> 类靠近 I 类曲面。所有相位匹配 拓扑图 的存在条件列于表 1。图 1 中的相位匹配曲 面是由极射赤面投影图表示的,例如图 2(a) 是满足条件: $\omega_8n_3^2 > \omega_1n_1^2 + \omega_3n_2^8; \omega_8n_2^2 > \omega_2n_2^2$ 

 $+\omega_1 n_1^{i}; \omega_3 n_2^{i} < \omega_1 n_2^{i}; \omega_3 n_2^{i} > \omega_1 n_1^{i} + \omega_2 n_2^{i}; \omega_3 n_3^{i} < \omega_1 n_1^{i} + \omega_2 n_2^{i}$ 的双轴晶体中  $\omega_1 + \omega_2 = \omega_3$ 的和频效应相位匹配曲面图示,它可以简化为图 2(b)所示的形式,与图 1 中的 9B 相对应。

可以看出,图1中包含有54个 NCPM 方式,其中1类19个,II1类22个和II2类13

Fig. 2 PM topologie diagram of SFG satisfying the condition of Fig. 1 (9B), (2B) is the stereographic projection of (2A)

## Table 1 Existing conditions for the thirty PM topologies of SFG

types	existing conditions	
1.A	$\frac{\omega_{8}n_{3}^{x} < \omega_{1}n_{1}^{x} + \omega_{2}n_{3}^{y}; \ \omega_{3}n_{3}^{y} < \omega_{1}n_{1}^{y} + \omega_{2}n_{3}^{z}}{\omega_{3}n_{3}^{x} < \omega_{2}n_{2}^{x} + \omega_{1}n_{1}^{y}; \ \omega_{2}n_{3}^{y} < \omega_{2}n_{2}^{y} + \omega_{1}n_{1}^{z}}$	
1B	$ \begin{array}{c} \omega_3 n_3^{v} < \!$	
10	$\omega_8 n_3^{\pi} < \omega_1 n_1^{\pi} + \omega_2 n_3^{\pi}; \ \omega_3 n_3^{\eta} < \omega_1 n_1^{\eta} + \omega_2 n_2^{\pi} \\ \omega_8 n_3^{\pi} < \omega_2 n_2^{\pi} + \omega_1 n_1^{\eta}; \ \omega_3 n_3^{\eta} > \omega_2 n_2^{\eta} + \omega_1 n_1^{\pi}$	
1D	$\omega_{3}n_{3}^{x} < \omega_{1}n_{1}^{x} + \omega_{2}n_{3}^{y}; \ \omega_{3}n_{3}^{y} < \omega_{1}n_{1}^{y} + \omega_{2}n_{3}^{z} \\ \omega_{3}n_{3}^{x} > \omega_{2}n_{2}^{x} + \omega_{1}n_{1}^{y}; \ \omega_{3}n_{3}^{y} > \omega_{2}n_{2}^{y} + \omega_{1}n_{1}^{z}$	
1 E	$\omega_3 n_3^x < \omega_1 n_1^x + \omega_2 n_2^y; \ \omega_3 n_3^y < \omega_1 n_1^y + \omega_2 n_2^z \\ \omega_3 n_3^x > \omega_2 n_2^x + \omega_1 n_1^z;$	
24	$\omega_3 n_3^x > \omega_1 n_1^x + \omega_2 n_3^y; \ \omega_3 n_3^y < \omega_1 n_1^y + \omega_2 n_2^z \ \omega_3 n_3^x > \omega_2 n_2^x + \omega_1 n_1^y; \ \omega_3 n_3^y < \omega_2 n_2^y + \omega_1 n_1^z$	
2B	$ \begin{array}{c} \omega_{3}n_{3}^{x} \!\!>\!\!\omega_{1}n_{1}^{x} \!+\! \omega_{2}n_{3}^{y}; \; \omega_{3}n_{3}^{y} \!<\!\!\omega_{1}n_{1}^{y} \!+\! \omega_{2}n_{2}^{z} \\ \omega_{3}n_{3}^{x} \!>\!\!\omega_{2}n_{2}^{x} \!+\! \omega_{1}n_{3}^{y}; \; \omega_{3}n_{3}^{y} \!\!>\!\!\omega_{2}n_{2}^{y} \!+\! \omega_{1}n_{1}^{z} \end{array} $	ω3nz <ω1n1 + ω2n2; ω8n3 <ω1n1 + ω2n2;
20	$\begin{array}{c} \omega_{8}n_{3}^{x} > \omega_{1}n_{1}^{x} + \omega_{2}n_{2}^{y}; \ \omega_{8}n_{3}^{y} < \omega_{1}n_{1}^{y} + \omega_{2}n_{2}^{z} \\ \omega_{3}n_{3}^{x} > \omega_{2}n_{2}^{z} + \omega_{1}n_{1}^{z} \end{array}$	
3A	$\omega_{3}n_{3}^{x} < \omega_{1}n_{1}^{y} + \omega_{2}n_{2}^{y}; \ \omega_{3}n_{3}^{y} > \omega_{1}n_{1}^{y} + \omega_{2}n_{2}^{z} \\ \omega_{5}n_{3}^{x} < \omega_{2}n_{2}^{x} + \omega_{1}n_{1}^{y}; \ \omega_{3}n_{3}^{y} > \omega_{2}n_{2}^{y} + \omega_{1}n_{1}^{z}$	
3B	$\omega_3 n_3^x < \omega_1 n_1^x + \omega_2 n_2^y; \ \omega_3 n_3^x > \omega_1 n_1^y + \omega_2 n_2^z \ \omega_3 n_3^x > \omega_2 n_2^x + \omega_1 n_1^y; \ \omega_3 n_3^y > \omega_2 n_2^y + \omega_1 n_1^z$	
30	$\omega_{3}n_{3}^{x} < \omega_{1}n_{1}^{x} + \omega_{2}n_{3}^{y}; \ \omega_{3}n_{3}^{y} > \omega_{1}n_{1}^{y} + \omega_{2}n_{2}^{z} \\ \omega_{3}n_{3}^{x} > \omega_{2}n_{2}^{x} + \omega_{1}n_{1}^{z}$	
4 <b>A</b>	$\omega_3 n_3^x > \omega_1 n_1^x + \omega_2 n_2^y; \ \omega_3 n_3^y > \omega_1 n_1^y + \omega_2 n_2^z \ \omega_3 n_3^x > \omega_2 n_2^x + \omega_1 n_1^y; \ \omega_3 n_3^y > \omega_2 n_2^y + \omega_1 n_1^z$	
4B	$ \begin{array}{c} \omega_{3}n_{3}^{x} \!\!> \!\!\omega_{1}n_{1}^{x} \!+ \!\omega_{2}n_{2}^{z}; \; \omega_{3}n_{3}^{y} \!\!> \!\!\omega_{1}n_{1}^{z} \!+ \!\omega_{2}n_{2}^{z} \\ \omega_{3}n_{3}^{x} \!\!> \!\!\omega_{2}n_{2}^{x} \!+ \!\omega_{1}n_{1}^{z} \end{array} $	
5	$\omega_3 n_3^x > \omega_1 n_1^x + \omega_2 n_2^z; \ \omega_3 n_3^x > \omega_2 n_2^z + \omega_1 n_1^z$	
14	$\omega_3 n_3^x > \omega_1 n_1^z + \omega_2 n_2^z$	
6A	$\omega_3 n_3^x < \omega_1 n_1^x + \omega_2 n_2^z; \ \omega_8 n_3^y < \omega_1 n_1^y + \omega_2 n_2^z \\ \omega_3 n_3^x < \omega_2 n_2^x + \omega_1 n_1^z; \ \omega_3 n_3^y < \omega_2 n_2^y + \omega_1 n_1^z$	$\omega_3 n_3^g > \omega_1 n_1^y + \omega_2 n_2^y \ \omega_3 n_3^y < \omega_1 n_1^x + \omega_2 n_2^y$
6B	$\omega_{3}n_{3}^{x} < \omega_{1}n_{1}^{x} + \omega_{2}n_{2}^{z}; \ \omega_{3}n_{3}^{y} < \omega_{1}n_{1}^{y} + \omega_{2}n_{2}^{z} \\ \omega_{3}n_{3}^{x} < \omega_{2}n_{2}^{x} + \omega_{1}n_{1}^{z}; \ \omega_{3}n_{3}^{y} > \omega_{2}n_{2}^{y} + \omega_{1}n_{1}^{z}$	
6 C	$\begin{matrix} \omega_8 n_3^{\pi} < \omega_1 n_1^{\pi} + \omega_2 n_2^{\pi}; \ \omega_8 n_3^{\pi} > \omega_1 n_1^{\pi} + \omega_2 n_2^{\pi} \\ \omega_3 n_3^{\pi} > \omega_2 n_2^{\pi} + \omega_1 n_1^{\pi}; \ \omega_3 n_3^{\pi} > \omega_2 n_2^{\pi} + \omega_1 n_1^{\pi} \end{matrix}$	
7 <b>A</b> ,	$\begin{array}{c} \omega_{3}n_{3}^{s} < \omega_{1}n_{1}^{s} + \omega_{2}n_{2}^{z}; \ \omega_{3}n_{3}^{y} > \omega_{1}n_{1}^{y} + \omega_{2}n_{2}^{z} \\ \omega_{3}n_{3}^{s} < \omega_{2}n_{2}^{s} + \omega_{1}n_{1}^{s}; \ \omega_{3}n_{3}^{y} > \omega_{2}n_{2}^{y} + \omega_{1}n_{1}^{s} \end{array}$	
7B	$\begin{array}{c} \omega_{3}n_{3}^{x} < \omega_{1}n_{1}^{x} + \omega_{2}n_{2}^{z}; \ \omega_{3}n_{3}^{y} > \omega_{1}n_{1}^{y} + \omega_{2}n_{2}^{z} \\ \omega_{3}n_{3}^{x} > \omega_{2}n_{2}^{x} + \omega_{1}n_{1}^{z}; \ \omega_{3}n_{3}^{y} > \omega_{2}n_{2}^{y} + \omega_{1}n_{1}^{z} \end{array}$	
8	$\begin{matrix} \omega_{3}n_{3}^{x} > \omega_{1}n_{1}^{x} + \omega_{2}n_{2}^{z}; \ \omega_{3}n_{3}^{y} > \omega_{1}n_{1}^{y} + \omega_{2}n_{2}^{z} \\ \omega_{3}n_{3}^{x} > \omega_{3}n_{2}^{x} + \omega_{1}n_{1}^{x}; \ \omega_{3}n_{3}^{y} > \omega_{2}n_{2}^{y} + \omega_{1}n_{1}^{z} \end{matrix}$	

#### (continued)

types	existing conditions	
9 A	$\omega_{3}n_{3}^{x} < \omega_{1}n_{1}^{x} + \omega_{2}n_{2}^{\prime\prime}; \ \omega_{3}n_{3}^{x} < \omega_{2}n_{2}^{x} + \omega_{1}n_{1}^{y}$	
9 B	$\omega_3 n_3^x < \omega_1 n_1^x + \omega_2 n_2^y \ \omega_3 n_3^x > \omega_2 n_2^x + \omega_1 n_1^y; \ \omega_3 n_3^x < \omega_2 n_2^x + \omega_1 n_1^x$	$\omega_{8}n_{3}^{x} < \omega_{1}n_{1}^{y} + \omega_{2}n_{2}^{y} \ \omega_{8}n_{8}^{y} > \omega_{1}n_{1}^{z} + \omega_{2}n_{2}^{x}$
9 C	$\begin{matrix} \omega_3 n_3^x \! \ll \! \omega_1 n_1^x \! + \! \omega_2 n_2^y; \\ \omega_3 n_3^x \! \gg \! \omega_2 n_2^x \! + \! \omega_1 n_1^z \end{matrix}$	
10 A	$\omega_3 n_3^x > \omega_1 n_1^x + \omega_2 n_2^y; \ \omega_3 n_3^x < \omega_1 n_1^x + \omega_2 n_2^z \ \omega_3 n_3^x > \omega_2 n_2^x + \omega_1 n_1^y; \ \omega_3 n_3^x < \omega_2 n_2^x + \omega_1 n_1^x;$	
10 B	$\omega_3 n_3^x \! > \! \omega_1 n_1^x \! + \! \omega_2 n_2^y; \ \omega_3 n_3^x \! < \! \omega_1 n_1^x \! + \! \omega_2 n_2^z \ \omega_3 n_3^x \! > \! \omega_2 n_2^x \! + \! \omega_1 n_1^x$	
11	$\omega_3 n_3^x \! > \! \omega_1 n_{\scriptscriptstyle \rm L}^x \! + \! \omega_2 n_2^z ; \ \omega_3 n_3^x \! > \! \omega_1 n_2^x \! + \! \omega_1 n_1^x$	_
12A	$ \qquad \qquad$	$\omega_{3}n_{3}^{z} \!\!>\!\!\omega_{1}n_{1}^{y}\!+\!\omega_{2}n_{2}^{y} \ \omega_{3}n_{3}^{y} \!\!>\!\!\omega_{1}n_{1}^{z}\!+\!\omega_{2}n_{2}^{z}$
$12\mathrm{B}$	$\omega_3 n_3^{\boldsymbol{x}} < \omega_1 n_1^{\boldsymbol{x}} + \omega_2 n_2^{\boldsymbol{z}}; \ \omega_3 n_3^{\boldsymbol{x}} > \omega_2 n_2^{\boldsymbol{x}} + \omega_1 n_1^{\boldsymbol{x}}$	
13	$\omega_3 n_3^x > \omega_1 n_1^x + \omega_2 n_2^z; \ \omega_3 n_3^x > \omega_2 n_2^x + \omega_1 n_1^z$	

#### Table 2 Existing conditions and polarization relations for the fifteen kinds of NCPM

kinds o <b>f</b> NCPM	refer to Fig. 3	existing conditions	polarization relations
.l (x)	3(a)	$\omega_3 n_3^x > \omega_1 n_2^y + \omega_2 n_2^y; \ \omega_3 n_3^y = \omega_1 n_1^z + \omega_2 n_2^z$	$E^{z}_{(\omega_2)}$ + $E^{z}_{(\omega_2)}$ $ ightarrow$ $E^{\gamma}_{(\omega_3)}$
	3(b)	$\omega_{3}n_{3}^{z} < \omega_{1}n_{1}^{y} + \omega_{2}n_{2}^{y}; \ \omega_{3}n_{3}^{y} = \omega_{1}n_{1}^{z} + \omega_{2}n_{2}^{z}$	
1 2)	· 3(c)	$\omega_3 n_3^x = \omega_1 \tilde{\kappa_1} + \omega_2 n_2^z$	$E_{(\omega_1)}^{i} + E_{(\omega_2)}^{i}  ightarrow E_{(\omega_3)}^{x}$
$1\langle z angle$ .	3(d)	$\omega_3 n_3^y < \omega_1 n_1^z + \omega_2 n_2^z; \ \omega_3 n_3^x = \omega_1 n_1^y + \omega_2 n_2^y$	$E^y_{(\omega_1)} + E^y_{(\omega_2)}  ightarrow E^x_{(\omega_2)}$
	$3\langle e \rangle$	$\omega_3 n_3^{y} > \omega_1 n_1^{z} + \omega_2 n_2^{z}; \ \omega_3 n_3^{x} = \omega_1 n_1^{y} + \omega_2 n_2^{y}$	
11 1(x) -	<u>3(a)</u>	$\omega_3 n_3^x > \omega_1 n_1^x + \omega_2 n_2^y; \ \omega_3 n_3^y = \omega_1 n_1^y + \omega_2 n_2^z$	$E^{\gamma}_{(\omega_1)} + E^{\tau}_{(\omega_2)} \rightarrow E^{\gamma}_{(\omega_2)}$
	3(b)	$\omega_3 n_3^x < \omega_1 n_1^x + \omega_2 n_2^y; \ \omega_3 n_3^y = \omega_1 n_1^y + \omega_2 n_2^z$	
11 1(y)	3(c)	$\omega_3 n_3^{\mathbf{x}} = \omega_1 n_1^{\mathbf{x}} + \omega_2 n_2^{\mathbf{z}}$	$E^x_{(\omega_1)} + E^z_{(\omega_2)}  ightarrow E^x_{(\omega_3)}$
1I 1( <i>s</i> )	3(d)	$\omega_3 n_3^y < \omega_1 n_1^y + \omega_2 n_2^z; \ \omega_3 n_3^x = \omega_1 n_1^x + \omega_2 n_2^y$	$E^x_{(\omega_1)}$ + $E^y_{(\omega_2)}$ $\rightarrow$ $E^x_{(\omega_3)}$
	3(e)	$\omega_3 n_3^y > \omega_1 n_1^y + \omega_2 n_2^z; \ \omega_3 n_3^x = \omega_1 n_1^x + \omega_2 n_2^y$	
IT 2(x)	3(a)	$\omega_3 n_3^x > \omega_2 n_2^x + \omega_1 n_1^y; \ \omega_3 n_3^y = \omega_2 n_2^y + \omega_1 n_1^z$	$E^{z}_{(\omega_{1})}+E^{\vee}_{(\omega_{2})} ightarrow E^{\vee}_{(\omega_{3})}$
	3(b)	$\omega_3 n_3^x < \omega_2 n_2^x + \omega_1 n_1^y; \ \omega_3 n_3^y = \omega_2 n_2^y + \omega_1 n_1^z$	
11 2(y)	3(c)	$\omega_0 n_2^x = \omega_2 n_2^x + \omega_1 n_1^x  .$	$E_{(\omega_1)}^z + E_{(\omega_2)}^z \rightarrow E_{(\omega_3)}^z$
II 2(z)	3(d)	$\omega_3 n_3^y < \omega_2 n_2^y + \omega_1 n_1^z; \ \omega_3 n_3^x = \omega_2 n_2^x + \omega_1 n_1^y$	$E^y_{(\omega_1)}$ + $E^x_{(\omega_2)}$ -> $E^\pi_{(\omega_2)}$
	3(e)	$\omega_3 n_3^y > \omega_2 n_2^y + \omega_1 n_1^z; \ \omega_3 n_3^x = \omega_2 n_2^x + \omega_1 n_1^y$	



Fig. 3 Five kinds of NCPM topologic diagrams

个。根据相位匹配曲面的弯曲方式得出可以存在五种 NOPM 图,如图 3 所示。 规纳 54 个 NOPM 方式,得到满足不同条件的 15 种 NOPM 类型,每一类型的存在条件及偏振关系列 于表 2。

三、LAP 晶体与 KB5 晶体的和频效应相位匹配特性

LAP 晶体和 KB<sub>5</sub> 晶体分别属于 O<sub>2</sub>-2 群和 O<sub>20</sub>-mm<sup>2</sup> 群,是两种典型的双轴晶体,根据 LAP 晶体的折射率测量数据<sup>[2]</sup>,得出 LAP 晶体可实现 9A、9B、9O、10A,10B、11、13 等 7 种拓扑类型的和频效应,有8 个 NCPM 方式,除去晶体的紫外倍频光吸收和有效非线性 倍频系数为零的方向外,最多有6 个 NCPM 方式可利用。对于以 1064 nm 波长为第一束基 频光与另一波长和频情况,由于晶体透过波段的限制,可实现 9A、9B、9C 三种匹配曲面拓 扑类型,并存在可利用的两个 NCPM 方向,第二束光波长为 600 nm 时可实现 2 方向第 II<sub>2</sub> 类 NCPM,为 580 nm 时可实现 9 方向第 II<sub>2</sub> 类 NCPM。

利用文献[3]提供的数据算得 KB<sub>5</sub> 晶体可实现: 1A、1B、2A、6A、6B、6C、7A、7B、 8, 13, 14 等 11 种拓扑类型的和频效应, 以及11个可能的 NCPM 方式。对于 1064 nm 与另一波长和频的情况,可实现 2A、6A、6B、6C、7B、8 等 6 种和频效应相位匹配曲面拓 扑类型,并且存在 5 个 NOPM 方式, 相应 NCPM 波长可由表 2 精确算出。

通过这种对相位匹配拓扑图的计算与分析,可以得出在不同波段如何寻找合适的匹配 方向以充分发挥晶体的非线性光学特性。

## 四、结 束 语

本文对双轴晶体中和频效应的相位匹配拓扑类型作了分析,得出了正常双轴晶体中可 实现的29种相位匹配曲面拓扑类型及其存在条件,和15种 NCPM 方向及其条件,基波与 谐波的偏振关系等,最后给出了对 LAP 晶体、KB5 晶体和频效应相位匹配拓扑类型的分析 结果。这一拓扑研究对于新型非线性光学材料的选择、开发和应用有一定指导意义。

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## Phase-matching topology of sum-frequency generation in biaxial crystals

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#### Abstract

The properties of phase-matching (PM) faces for sumfrequency generation (SFG) are analysed according to the refractive indices and phase-matching conditions of two funamental waves and their second-harmonic wave in normal accentric biaxial crystals. We derived 29 PM topologic diagrame and existing conditions, 15 non-critical phasemsyvhinh (NCPM) topologic diagrams, existing conditions and polarization relations. The topology and NCPM conditions for SFG in LAP and KB<sub>5</sub> are also presented.

Key words: biaxial crystal; phase-matching; topology.