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# 中心对称双光子光折变低振幅灰孤子时间特性

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**摘 要:** 为了得到中心对称双光子光折变晶体中低振幅灰空间孤子时间特性的结果, 基于中心对称光折变晶体中双光子光折变效应的理论模型, 推导出了含时间参量的空间电荷场和光波动态演化方程. 采用数值方法, 得到了低振幅灰孤子强度包络和强度半峰全宽的时间演化特性. 结果表明: 初始阶段形成宽度较宽的孤子, 其宽度随时间单调递减到一个最小值直至稳态孤子的形成; 在相同的演化时间内, 孤子半峰全宽随着孤子峰值强度与暗辐射比值的增大而变小. 研究了不同时间下低振幅灰孤子动态演化特性.

**关键词:** 非线性光学; 中心对称光折变介质; 双光子光折变效应; 空间孤子; 低振幅; 时间行为

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## 0 引言

在过去十几年的时间里, 人们对光折变空间孤子做了大量的研究. 目前在非中心对称光折变晶体中发现的空间孤子包括: 瞬态孤子<sup>[1]</sup>、屏蔽孤子<sup>[2]</sup>、光伏孤子<sup>[3]</sup>和屏蔽光伏孤子<sup>[4-5]</sup>, 同时还提出双光子光折变空间孤子理论<sup>[6-7]</sup>. 在中心对称光折变空间孤子研究方面, 1997 年, Segev 等<sup>[8]</sup>提出了中心对称光折变材料中可以形成空间亮孤子; 次年, DelRe 等<sup>[9]</sup>在中心对称铌酸锂钾光折变晶体中观测到了空间亮孤子. 2006 年, 李金萍<sup>[10]</sup>报道了中心对称光折变亮和暗的屏蔽孤子的存在. 2010 年, 展凯云研究了中心对称光折变亮孤子的自偏转<sup>[11]</sup>, 同年, 他还提出了中心对称双光子空间孤子的理论<sup>[12]</sup>. 在研究孤子稳态特性的同时, 人们对孤子的时间特性也进行了研究. 1996 年, Fressengeas<sup>[13]</sup>报导了一维光折变空间亮孤子的时间特性. 2003 年, Chauvet 分析了开路条件下一维暗光伏空间孤子时间特性和相关实验证明<sup>[14]</sup>. 2008 年, 张磊报道了开路一维亮光伏空间孤子时间特性<sup>[15]</sup>. 同年, 申岩研究了开路光伏空间孤子的动态行为<sup>[16]</sup>. 卢克清等人对外加电场光伏光折变孤子的时间特性进行了分析<sup>[17-18]</sup>. 2010 年, 吉选芒报道了双光子低振幅光伏空间孤子时间特性<sup>[19]</sup>. 但上述所报道的都是关于非中心对称光折变材料中空间孤子时间特性. 关于中心对称光折变空间孤子时间特性报道甚少. 本文理论研了中心对称双光子

光折变低振幅空间灰孤子的时间特性, 得到了低振幅空间灰孤子归一化空间包络随时间变化关系, 对孤子的空间包络和半峰全宽的时间特性进行了数值分析, 数值分析了不同时刻空间灰孤子的动态演化特性. 结果对完善光折变空间光孤子的理论体系有十分重要的意义.

## 1 理论模型

设一束沿  $x$  方向衍射和偏振的光束在中心对称光折变晶体中沿  $z$  轴传播, 晶体光轴与外加电场也沿  $x$  方向. 入射光光场可用慢变振幅包络  $\varphi$  表述为

$$\mathbf{E} = \hat{x}\varphi(x, z)\exp(ikz)$$

其中  $k = k_0 n_e = (2\pi/\lambda_0)n_e$ ,  $\lambda_0$  为自由空间波长,  $n_e$  为材料未受扰动折射率. 在上述条件下, 光束满足方程<sup>[10,12]</sup>

$$i\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{2k}\frac{\partial^2\varphi}{\partial x^2} - \frac{k_0 n_e^3 g_{\text{eff}} \epsilon_0^2 (\epsilon_r - 1)^2 E_{\text{sc}}^2}{2} \varphi = 0 \quad (1)$$

式中  $g_{\text{eff}}$  为中心对称光折变晶体的有效电光系数,  $\epsilon_0$  和  $\epsilon_r$  分别是真空和相对介电常量.  $E_{\text{sc}}$  是晶体内的空间电荷场, 在忽略空穴迁移情况下, 由双光子光折变模型<sup>[6]</sup>, 可用下述非线性偏微分方程来描述

$$(s_1 I_1 + \beta_1)(N - N^+) - \gamma_1 n_1 N^+ - \gamma n N^+ = \frac{\partial N^+}{\partial t} \quad (2)$$

$$(s_1 I_1 + \beta_1)(N - N^+) + \gamma_2 n(n_{01} - n_1) - \gamma_1 n_1 N^+ - (s_2 I_2 + \beta_2)n_1 = \frac{\partial n_1}{\partial t} \quad (3)$$

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$$(s_2 I_2 + \beta_2) n_1 + \frac{1}{e} \frac{\partial J}{\partial x} - \gamma n N^+ - \gamma_2 n (n_{01} - n_1) = \frac{\partial n}{\partial t} \quad (4)$$

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

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

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = 0 \quad (7)$$

式中,  $N$  是施主密度,  $N^+$  是电离的施主密度,  $n$  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  $s_2$  是光电离截面,  $\beta_1$  和  $\beta_2$  分别是价带到中间能级和中间能级到导带的热激发速率;  $\gamma$ ,  $\gamma_1$  和  $\gamma_2$  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,  $\mu$  和  $e$  分别是电子的迁移率和基本电荷;  $\rho$  是电荷密度,  $D$  是扩散系数,  $J$  是电流密度,  $I_1$  是一常量启动光,  $I$  是孤子光束的强度; 按照 Poynting 定律,  $I_2 = (n_e/2\eta_0)|\varphi|^2$ ,  $\eta_0 = (\mu_0/\epsilon_0)^{1/2}$ . 在典型光折变晶体中, 自由电子密度  $n$  和中间态自由电子密度  $n_1$  比较小, 一般都满足  $N^+ \sim N_A$  和  $(n_{01} - n_1) \ll N_A$  的近似条件下, 采用文献[7]的做法, 式(2)和(3)中的  $\partial N^+/\partial t = \partial n_1/\partial t = 0$ . 在这样的条件下, 由式(2)减去式(3), 可得

$$n_1 = \frac{\gamma N_A n}{s_2 I_2 + \beta_2} \quad (8)$$

将式(8)代入式(3)中可有

$$n = \frac{(s_1 I_1 + \beta_1)(s_2 I_2 + \beta_2)(N - N_A)}{\gamma N_A (s_2 I_2 + \beta_2 + \gamma_1 N_A)} \quad (9)$$

将  $J$  和  $\rho$  的表达式代入式(7)中可有

$$e\mu \frac{\partial(nE_{sc})}{\partial x} + eD \frac{\partial^2 n}{\partial x^2} + \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r \frac{\partial^2 E_{sc}}{\partial x \partial t} = 0 \quad (10)$$

将式(9)代入式(10)中, 结合文献[12]给出的空间电荷场稳态表达式为

$$E_{sc}(t \rightarrow \infty) = E_0 \frac{(I_{2\infty} + I_{2d})(I_2 + I_{2d} + \gamma_1 N_A/s_2)}{(I_{2\infty} + I_{2d} + \gamma_1 N_A/s_2)(I_2 + I_{2d})} - \frac{D\gamma_1 N_A}{\mu s_2 (I_2 + I_{2d} + \gamma_1 N_A/s_2)} \frac{\partial I_2}{\partial x}$$

对方程(10)的空间坐标积分可有

$$\eta T_d \frac{\partial E_{sc}}{\partial t} + \frac{I_2 + I_{2d}}{I_2 + I_{2d} + \gamma_1 N_A/s_2} E_{sc} + \frac{D}{\mu} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \cdot \left( \frac{I_2 + I_{2d}}{I_2 + I_{2d} + \gamma_1 N_A/s_2} \right) = E_0 \frac{I_{2\infty} + I_{2d}}{I_{2\infty} + I_{2d} + \gamma_1 N_A/s_2} \quad (11)$$

式中  $T_d = (\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r / e\mu) [\gamma N_A / \beta_2 (N - N_A)]$ ,  $\eta = \beta_2 / (s_1 I_1 + \beta_1)$ ,  $I_{2d} = \beta_2 / s_2$  为暗辐射,  $I_{2\infty} = I_2(\infty, z)$ ,  $E_0$  为外加电场. 考虑初始时刻  $E_{sc}(t \rightarrow 0) = E_0$ , 由式

(11)可得到空间电荷场随时间变化的方程

$$E_{sc} = E_0 \exp \left[ -\frac{(I_2 + I_{2d})t}{\eta T_d (I_2 + I_{2d} + \gamma_1 N_A/s_2)} \right] + \left[ E_0 \frac{(I_{2\infty} + I_{2d})(I_2 + I_{2d} + \gamma_1 N_A/s_2)}{(I_{2\infty} + I_{2d} + \gamma_1 N_A/s_2)(I_2 + I_{2d})} - \frac{D\gamma_1 N_A}{\mu s_2 (I_2 + I_{2d} + \gamma_1 N_A/s_2)(I_2 + I_{2d})} \frac{\partial I_2}{\partial x} \right] \times \left\{ 1 - \exp \left[ -\frac{(I_2 + I_2)t}{\eta T_d (I_2 + I_{2d} + \gamma_1 N_A/s_2)} \right] \right\} \quad (12)$$

采用无量纲变量:  $\xi = z/(kx_0^2)$ ,  $s = x/x_0$  和  $U = [2\eta_0 I_d/n_e]^{-1/2} \varphi$ , 其中  $x_0$  为一个任意的空间宽度, 在扩散项忽略的条件下, 把式(12)代入式(1)中可得到光波振幅  $U$  演化方程

$$i \frac{\partial U}{\partial \xi} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial s^2} - \frac{\beta}{(1+\rho+\sigma)^2} \left( 1 + \frac{\sigma}{1+|U|^2} \right)^2 \times \left\{ 1 + \rho + (|U|^2 - \rho) \exp \left[ -\frac{1+|U|^2}{\eta(1+\sigma+|U|^2)\tau} \right] \right\} \cdot U = 0 \quad (13)$$

式中  $\beta = \frac{1}{2} g_{\text{eff}} n_e^4 (k_0 x_0)^2 \epsilon_0^2 (\epsilon_r - 1)^2 E_0^2$ ,  $\rho = I_{\infty}/I_d$ ,  $\tau = t/T_d$ . 在低振幅情况下, 即  $|U|^2 \ll 1$ , 式(13)可以化为

$$i \frac{\partial U}{\partial \xi} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial s^2} - \frac{\beta(1+\sigma)^2}{(1+\rho+\sigma)^2} \{ (1+\rho)^2 + 2(1+\rho)|U|^2 \exp \left[ -\frac{1+\sigma+\sigma|U|^2}{\eta(1+\sigma)^2\tau} \right] - 2(1+\rho)\rho \exp \left[ -\frac{1+\sigma+\sigma|U|^2}{\eta(1+\sigma)^2\tau} \right] - 2\rho|U|^2 \cdot \exp \left[ -\frac{2(1+\sigma+\sigma|U|^2)}{\eta(1+\sigma)^2\tau} \right] + \rho^2 \exp \left[ -2(1+|U|^2)\tau \right] - 2(1+\rho)^2 \frac{\sigma}{1+\sigma} |U|^2 + \frac{4\sigma(1+\rho)}{(1+\sigma)} \rho \cdot |U|^2 \exp \left[ -\frac{1+\sigma+\sigma|U|^2}{\eta(1+\sigma)^2\tau} \right] - \frac{2\sigma}{1+\sigma} \rho^2 \cdot |U|^2 \exp \left[ -\frac{2(1+\sigma+\sigma|U|^2)}{\eta(1+\sigma)^2\tau} \right] \} U = 0 \quad (14)$$

## 2 空间灰孤子的时间特性

对于空间灰孤子, 令  $U(s, \xi) = \rho^{1/2} y(s) \exp [i(\nu\xi + \int \frac{Qds}{y^2(s)})]$ ,  $y(s)$  是归一化振幅函数, 满足  $|y(s)| \leq 1$ , 边界条件为  $y(s \rightarrow \pm\infty) = 1$ ,  $y^2(0) = m$  ( $0 < m < 1$ ),  $m$  是灰度参量.  $y'(0) = 0$ ,  $y^{(n)}(\infty) = 0$  ( $n \geq 1$ ),  $\nu$  为光波传播常量非线性位移. 将  $U$  的表达式代入式(14)中可得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 y}{ds^2} = & 2\nu y + \frac{Q^2}{y^3} + \frac{2\beta(1+\sigma)^2}{(1+\rho+\sigma)^2} \left\{ (1+\rho)^2 + 2(1+\rho)\rho y^2 \exp \left[ -\frac{1+\sigma+\sigma\rho y^2}{\eta(1+\sigma)^2} \tau \right] - 2(1+\rho)\rho \cdot \right. \\ & \exp \left[ -\frac{1+\sigma+\sigma\rho y^2}{\eta(1+\sigma)^2} \tau \right] - 2\rho^2 y^2 \exp \left[ -\frac{2(1+\sigma+\sigma\rho y^2)}{\eta(1+\sigma)^2} \tau \right] + \rho^2 \exp \left[ -\frac{2(1+\sigma+\sigma\rho y^2)}{\eta(1+\sigma)^2} \tau \right] - \\ & \left. \frac{2\sigma}{1+\sigma} (1+\rho)^2 \rho y^2 + \frac{4\sigma}{1+\sigma} (1+\rho)\rho^2 y^2 \exp \left[ -\frac{1+\sigma+\sigma y^2}{\eta(1+\sigma)^2} \tau \right] - \frac{2\sigma}{1+\sigma} \rho^3 y^2 \exp \left[ -\frac{2(1+\sigma+\sigma\rho y^2)}{\eta(1+\sigma)^2} \tau \right] \right\} y = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

将  $s \rightarrow \pm\infty$  边界条件代入方程式(15),得

$$\begin{aligned} Q^2 = & -2\nu - \frac{2\beta(1+\sigma)^2}{(1+\sigma+\rho)^2} \left\{ (1+\rho)^2 \times \left( 1 - \frac{2\sigma\rho}{1+\sigma} \right) + \frac{4(1+\rho)\sigma\rho^2}{1+\sigma} \exp \left[ -\frac{1+\sigma+\sigma\rho}{\eta(1+\sigma)^2} \tau \right] - \right. \\ & \left. \rho^2 \left( 1 + \frac{2\sigma\rho}{1+\sigma} \right) \exp \left[ -\frac{2(1+\sigma+\sigma\rho)}{\eta(1+\sigma)^2} \tau \right] \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

将式(16)代入式(15)再积分一次可得

$$\begin{aligned} \left( \frac{dy}{ds} \right)^2 = & 2\nu \left( y^2 + \frac{1}{y^2} - 2 \right) + \frac{2\beta(1+\sigma)^2}{(1+\rho+\sigma)^2} \times \left\{ (1+\rho)^2 \left( 1 - \frac{2\sigma\rho}{1+\sigma} \right) + 4(1+\rho)\rho^2 \frac{\sigma}{1+\sigma} \times \exp \left[ -\frac{1+\sigma+\sigma\rho}{\eta(1+\sigma)^2} \tau \right] - \right. \\ & \left. \left( 1 + \frac{2\sigma\rho}{1+\sigma} \right) \rho^2 \times \exp \left[ -\frac{2(1+\sigma+\sigma\rho)}{\eta(1+\sigma)^2} \tau \right] \right\} \left( \frac{1}{y^2} - 1 \right) + \frac{2\beta(1+\rho)^2(1+\sigma)^2}{(1+\rho+\sigma)^2} (y^2 - 1) - 2\beta\rho(1+\rho)^2 \frac{\sigma(1+\sigma)}{(1+\rho+\sigma)^2} \cdot \\ & (y^4 - 1) + \left[ \frac{4\beta(1+\rho)\eta(1+\sigma)^4}{\tau\sigma(1+\rho+\sigma)^2} - \frac{4\beta\eta^2(1+\rho)(1+\sigma)^6}{\tau^2\sigma^2\rho(1+\rho+\sigma)^2} \times \left( 1 + \frac{2\sigma\rho}{1+\sigma} \right) \right] \times \left\{ \exp \left[ -\frac{1+\sigma+\sigma\rho y^2}{\eta(1+\sigma)^2} \tau \right] - \right. \\ & \exp \left[ -\frac{1+\sigma+\sigma\rho}{\eta(1+\sigma)^2} \tau \right] \left. \right\} + \left[ \frac{\beta\eta^2(1+\sigma)^6(1+\rho)}{\tau^2\sigma^2(1+\rho+\sigma)^2} - \frac{\beta\rho\eta(1+\sigma)^4}{\tau\sigma(1+\rho+\sigma)^2} \right] \times \left\{ \exp \left[ -\frac{2(1+\sigma+\sigma\rho y^2)}{\eta(1+\sigma)^2} \tau \right] - \right. \\ & \exp \left[ -\frac{1+\sigma+\sigma\rho}{\eta(1+\sigma)^2} \tau \right] \left. \right\} - \frac{4\eta\beta(1+\rho)(1+\sigma)^4}{\tau\sigma(1+\rho+\sigma)^2} \times \left( 1 + \frac{2\sigma\rho}{1+\sigma} \right) \left\{ y^2 \exp \left[ -\frac{1+\sigma+\sigma\rho y^2}{\eta(1+\sigma)^2} \tau \right] - \exp \left[ -\frac{1+\sigma+\sigma\rho}{\eta(1+\sigma)^2} \tau \right] \right\} + \\ & \frac{2\eta\beta\rho(1+\rho)(1+\sigma)^4}{\tau\sigma(1+\rho+\sigma)^2} \times \left\{ y^2 \exp \left[ -\frac{2(1+\sigma+\sigma\rho y^2)}{\eta(1+\sigma)^2} \tau \right] - \exp \left[ -\frac{2(1+\sigma+\sigma\rho)}{\eta(1+\sigma)^2} \tau \right] \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

利用边界条件  $y^2(0) = m, y'(0) = 0$  可得

$$\begin{aligned} \nu = & \frac{\beta(1+\sigma)^2}{(m-1)(1+\rho+\sigma)^2} \left\{ (1+\rho)^2 \left( 1 - \frac{2\sigma\rho}{1+\sigma} \right) + 4(1+\rho)\rho^2 \frac{\sigma}{1+\sigma} \exp \left[ -\frac{1+\sigma+\sigma\rho}{\eta(1+\sigma)^2} \tau \right] - \left( 1 + \frac{2\sigma\rho}{1+\sigma} \right) \rho^2 \cdot \right. \\ & \exp \left[ -\frac{2(1+\sigma+\sigma\rho)}{\eta(1+\sigma)^2} \tau \right] \left. \right\} - \frac{\beta m(1+\rho)^2(1+\sigma)^2}{(m-1)(1+\rho+\sigma)^2} + \beta\rho(1+\rho)^2 \frac{\sigma(1+\sigma)m(m+1)}{(1+\rho+\sigma)^2(m-1)} - \frac{m}{(m-1)^2} \left[ \frac{2\beta(1+\rho)\eta(1+\sigma)^4}{\tau\sigma(1+\rho+\sigma)^2} - \right. \\ & \left. \frac{2\beta\eta^2(1+\rho)(1+\sigma)^6}{\tau^2\sigma^2\rho(1+\rho+\sigma)^2} \left( 1 + \frac{2\sigma\rho}{1+\sigma} \right) \right] \times \left\{ \exp \left[ -\frac{1+\sigma+\sigma\rho m}{\eta(1+\sigma)^2} \tau \right] - \exp \left[ -\frac{1+\sigma+\sigma\rho}{\eta(1+\sigma)^2} \tau \right] \right\} - \frac{m}{(m-1)^2} \left[ \frac{\beta\eta^2(1+\sigma)^6(1+\rho)}{2\tau^2\sigma^2(1+\rho+\sigma)^2} - \right. \\ & \left. \frac{\beta\rho\eta(1+\sigma)^4}{2\tau\sigma(1+\rho+\sigma)^2} \right] \times \left\{ \exp \left[ -\frac{2(1+\sigma+\sigma\rho m)}{\eta(1+\sigma)^2} \tau \right] - \exp \left[ -\frac{1+\sigma+\sigma\rho}{\eta(1+\sigma)^2} \tau \right] \right\} + \frac{2m\eta\beta(1+\rho)(1+\sigma)^4}{\tau\sigma(1+\rho+\sigma)^2(m-1)^2} \left( 1 + \frac{2\sigma\rho}{1+\sigma} \right) \times \\ & \left\{ m \exp \left[ -\frac{1+\sigma+\sigma\rho m}{\eta(1+\sigma)^2} \tau \right] - \exp \left[ -\frac{1+\sigma+\sigma\rho}{\eta(1+\sigma)^2} \tau \right] \right\} - \frac{m\eta\beta\rho(1+\rho)(1+\sigma)^4}{\tau\sigma(1+\rho+\sigma)^2(m-1)^2} \left\{ m \exp \left[ -\frac{2(1+\sigma+\sigma\rho m)}{\eta(1+\sigma)^2} \tau \right] - \right. \\ & \left. \exp \left[ -\frac{2(1+\sigma+\sigma\rho)}{\eta(1+\sigma)^2} \tau \right] \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

对于灰孤子,应取式(17)中的  $\beta < 0$ . 即要求中心对称材料的有效电光系数  $g_{\text{eff}} < 0$ . 选取一种中心对称光折变晶体,其有效电光系数  $g_{\text{eff}} < 0$ ,其它参量与 KTN 晶体具有相同的数值. 这些参量选取如下<sup>[12]</sup>:  $n_e = 2.29, \epsilon_r = 10\,000, m = 0.5; g_{\text{eff}} = -0.136 \text{ m}^4 \text{ C}^{-2}, \epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ C}^2 \text{ N}^{-1}, \lambda_0 = 0.633 \text{ } \mu\text{m}, x_0 = 20 \text{ } \mu\text{m}, E_0 = 2 \times 10^5 \text{ Vm}^{-1}$ . 由上述参量,可计算出  $\beta = -23.1$ . 取参量  $\sigma = 10^4, \eta = 1.5 \times 10^{-4}$ . 图 1 给出了利用式(17)和式(18)计算出  $\rho = 0.01, \beta = -23.1$  时灰孤子在三个不同时间下归一化强度包络,可以清楚看出孤子的宽度是随时间增加而变窄的.

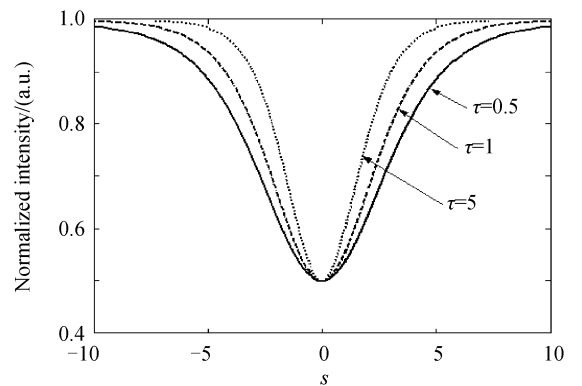


图 1 不同  $\tau$  下灰孤子归一化强度包络

Fig. 1 Normalized intensity profiles of grey solitons under different  $\tau$

图2给出的是 $\rho=0.01$ ,分别以 $\tau=0.5, 1$ 和5时的灰孤子包络作为输入光束,数值模拟出三个时刻的入射光束在晶体中演化过程.可以看出,不同时刻的入射光束都可以在晶体中稳定传播.

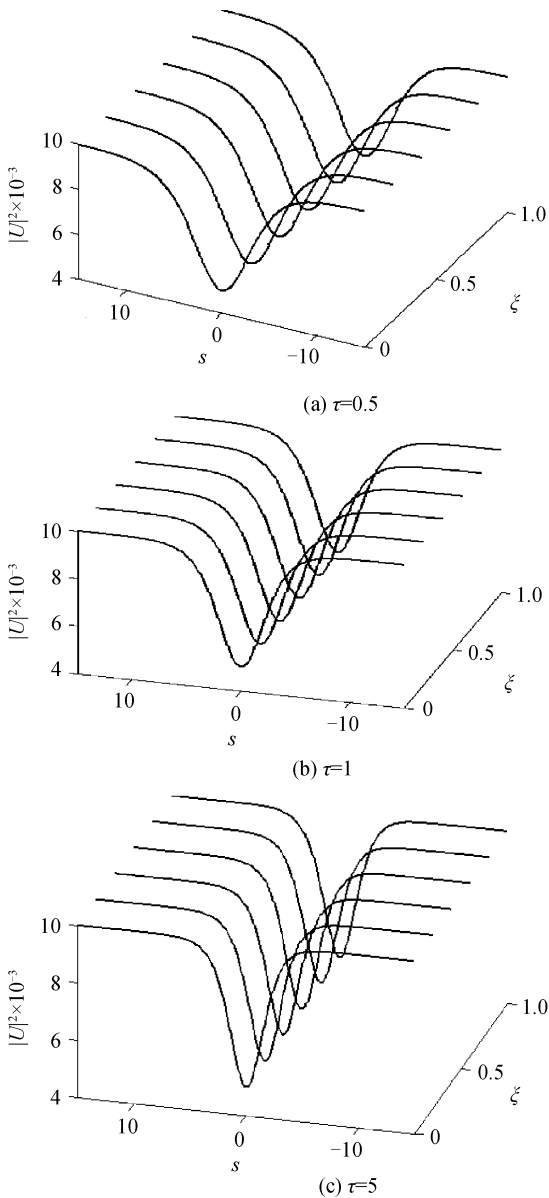


图2 灰孤子在不同 $\tau$ 下的稳定传播

Fig. 2 Stable propagation of grey spatial solitons under different  $\tau$

图3是低振幅中心对称双光子灰孤子的半峰全宽(FWHM)在不同的 $\rho$ 下随时间 $\tau$ 的变化过程.从图中可以看出,随着时间的推移,灰孤子的半峰全宽单调递减,直至稳态孤子的形成.对于同样的时间, $\rho$ 值越大,孤子的半峰全宽越小,这说明入射光强变大,晶体的非线性效应越明显.

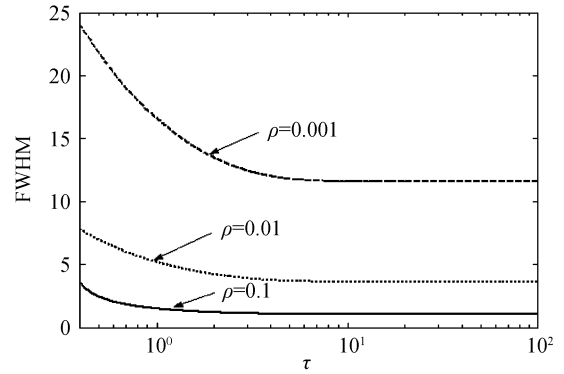


图3 灰孤子强度 FWHM 在不同 $\rho$ 下随时间 $\tau$ 的演化曲线  
Fig. 3 Intensity FWHM of grey spatial soliton versus  $\tau$  under different  $\rho$

### 3 结论

理论分析了中心对称双光子光折变低振幅空间灰孤子的时间演化特性.结果表明,孤子的空间包络宽度随时间的演化单调递减到一个最小值直至稳态孤子的形成;在相同的演化时间下,孤子的半峰全宽随着孤子峰值强度和暗辐射比值的增大而变小.不同时刻的空间灰孤子都可在晶体中稳定传播.

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## Temporal Behavior of the Low-amplitude Grey Spatial Solitons in Two-photon Centrosymmetric Photorefractive Crystal

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**Abstract:** In order to study the temporal behavior of the low-amplitude grey spatial solitons in two-photon centrosymmetric photorefractive crystals, the expressions of time-dependent space-charge field and dynamical evolution equation are obtained, based on the two-photon photorefractive effect in centrosymmetric photorefractive crystals. The temporal behavior of the intensity profiles and the intensity full width at half maximum of grey solitons are obtained by numerical method. The results indicate that the intensity width of spatial solitons generated at the beginning decreases monotonously to a minimum value until steady state. Within the same propagation time, the higher the ratio of solitons' peak intensity to the dark irradiation intensity is, the shorter the intensity full width at half maximum of grey solitons is. Dynamical evolutions of the low-amplitude grey spatial solitons are simulated numerically at different time.

**Key words:** Nonlinear optics; Centrosymmetric photorefractive material; Two-photon photorefractive effect; Spatial soliton; Low-amplitude; Temporal behavior