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# 基于双光子光折变效应的新型空间孤子对

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**摘 要:** 推导了由线性和二次电光效应共同支持的新型空间孤子对解, 采用数值模拟法分析了外加电场对亮-亮、暗-暗和亮-暗空间孤子对强度包络的影响. 结果表明: 与单一非线性效应所支持的孤子对不同, 新型亮-亮孤子对在外加电场为正和为负情况下均可以存在, 正的外加电场所支持的孤子对宽度略小于相应的负的外加电场情况; 对于新型暗-暗孤子对, 由于二次电光效应和线性电光效应的机制不同, 导致孤子对存在所对应的外加电场强度限定在较低的某一范围内, 随着外加电场强度的加大, 孤子对的宽度逐渐减小; 对于新型亮-暗孤子对, 其亮分量峰值一般略大于暗分量峰值, 此孤子对在一定的振幅扰动下, 当传输距离大于某特定值后会出现传输的不稳定性.

**关键词:** 非线性光学; 光折变空间孤子对; 二次电光效应; 铁电单晶; 数值模拟

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## New Type Spatial Soliton Pairs Based on Two-photon Photorefractive Effect

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**Abstract:** The solutions of new type spatial soliton pairs supported by both linear and quadratic electro-optical effects were deduced theoretically. The influences of external electric field on the intensity envelopes of bright-bright, dark-dark and bright-dark spatial soliton pairs were analyzed by numerical simulation method. The results show that the new type bright-bright soliton pair can exist whether the external electric field is positive or negative, which is different from the soliton pair supported by the sole nonlinear effect. The soliton pair width supported by positive electric field is smaller than that of negative electric field. Because the different mechanism between the quadratic and linear electro-optical effects, the intensity of external electric field is restricted to a low certain range for dark-dark soliton pairs, and its width decrease gradually with the increasing of electric field intensity. For the new type bright-dark soliton pair, the peak of bright component is usually larger than that of dark component and the propagation instability will emerge when the propagation distance exceed a certain value under a certain amplitude perturbation.

**Key words:** Nonlinear optics; Photorefractive spatial soliton pairs; Quadratic electric-optical effects; Ferroelectric single crystals; Numerical simulation

**OCIS Codes:** 190.0190; 190.5330; 190.6135; 160.2100

## 0 引言

光折变空间光孤子是光折变非线性效应和自然衍射相平衡的一种弱光现象. 研究者对基于单光子和双光子光折变模型的空间光孤子做了大量的理论和实验研究<sup>[1-7]</sup>, 得到一些具有优良光折变特性的有机聚合物

材料<sup>[8-9]</sup>和铁电单晶<sup>[10-11]</sup>, 尤其是 PZN-PT、PMN-PT 等铁电单晶, 通过选择合适的掺杂比例, 可以同时具有较大的线性和二次电光系数, 从而支持空间光孤子的形成.

哈尔滨工业大学的研究小组基于单光子光折变模型, 从理论上分析了由线性和二次电光效应共同支持

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的新型光折变空间光孤子和孤子对的特性<sup>[12-13]</sup>,并理论研究了基于双光子光折变模型的新型光折变空间光孤子的亮、暗孤子和相应的孤子族特性<sup>[14-15]</sup>,指出由于线性和二次电光效应的相互作用,形成空间孤子所需外加电场的强度明显减小.本文基于双光子光折变模型,从理论上分析亮-亮、暗-暗和亮-暗等新型孤子对特性,研究外加电场对不同类型孤子对特性的影响,并采用束传输方法研究了孤子对传输的稳定性.

## 1 孤子对的耦合方程

两同频率、同偏振且互不相干的光波入射 PMN-PT 铁电单晶,沿  $z$  轴传输,其偏振方向即外加电场方向为  $x$  轴,假设光波只在  $x$  轴方向衍射而在  $y$  轴方向均匀分布.两光波所满足的非相干耦合孤波演化方程<sup>[15-16]</sup>为

$$i \frac{\partial U}{\partial \xi} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial s^2} - \alpha_1 \left( \frac{1+\rho}{1+\rho+\sigma} \right) \left( 1 + \frac{\sigma}{1+|U|^2+|V|^2} \right) U - \alpha_2 \left( \frac{1+\rho}{1+\rho+\sigma} \right)^2 \left( 1 + \frac{\sigma}{1+|U|^2+|V|^2} \right)^2 U = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$i \frac{\partial V}{\partial \xi} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial s^2} - \alpha_1 \left( \frac{1+\rho}{1+\rho+\sigma} \right) \left( 1 + \frac{\sigma}{1+|U|^2+|V|^2} \right) V - \alpha_2 \left( \frac{1+\rho}{1+\rho+\sigma} \right)^2 \left( 1 + \frac{\sigma}{1+|U|^2+|V|^2} \right)^2 V = 0 \quad (2)$$

式中,  $U$  和  $V$  是无量纲的孤子包络,  $s=x/x_0$  和  $\xi=z/(kx_0^2)$  分别是无量纲的坐标变量,  $x_0$  是任意的空间宽度.  $\alpha_1 = (k_0 x_0)^2 n_e^4 r_{33} E_0/2$ ,  $\alpha_2 = (k_0 x_0)^2 n_e^4 g_{\text{eff}} \epsilon_0^2 (\epsilon_r - 1)^2 E_0^2/2$  是分别是线性电光效应和二次电光效应相关的参量,  $r_{33}$  和  $g_{\text{eff}}$  分别是有效线性和二次电光系数,  $n_e$  是未受扰动的介质折射率,  $E_0$  是外加电场强度.  $\sigma = \gamma_1 N_A / (S_2 I_{2d})$  是在双光子光折变介质中由介质特性决定的系统参量,文中取  $10^4$ .  $\rho = I_{2\infty} / I_{2d}$ , 其中  $I_{2d}$  是暗辐射光强,  $I_{2\infty}$  是介质边缘即孤子边界处的光强. 利用边界条件可以求解孤波耦合方程所支持的空间孤子对解.

## 2 亮-亮孤子对

对亮-亮孤子对,考虑到其非相干特性,将其孤子对的解表示为<sup>[16]</sup>

$$U(s, \xi) = r^{1/2} \sin \theta y(s) \exp(i\nu \xi) \quad (3)$$

$$V(s, \xi) = r^{1/2} \cos \theta y(s) \exp(i\nu \xi) \quad (4)$$

式中,  $r = I_2(0)/I_{2d}$  表示亮-亮孤子对中心光强和暗辐射光强之比,三角函数表征两孤子分量的强度比,归一化的实函数  $y(s)$  满足一般亮孤子的边界条件,即  $y(0) = 1, \dot{y}(0) = 0, y(s \rightarrow \pm\infty) = 0$ .  $\nu$  表示传输常量的非线性移动.将孤子对  $U, V$  表达式带入耦合方程,可以得到实函数  $y(s)$  满足

$$\frac{d^2 y}{ds^2} - 2\nu y - \frac{2\alpha_1}{1+\sigma} \left( 1 + \frac{\sigma}{1+ry^2} \right) y - \frac{2\alpha_2}{(1+\sigma)^2} \left( 1 + \frac{\sigma}{1+ry^2} \right)^2 y = 0 \quad (5)$$

对式(5)积分并注意亮孤子的边界条件可以得到

$$s = \pm \int dy \left\{ \frac{2\alpha_1 \sigma}{r(1+\sigma)} [\ln(1+r\tilde{y}^2) - \tilde{y}^2 \ln(1+r)] + \frac{2\alpha_2 \sigma}{(1+\sigma)^2} \left\{ \frac{2}{r} [\ln(1+r\tilde{y}^2) - \tilde{y}^2 \ln(1+r)] + \frac{\sigma \tilde{y}^2 (1-\tilde{y}^2)}{(1+r)(1+r\tilde{y}^2)} \right\} \right\}^{-1/2} \quad (6)$$

将式(6)数值积分后带入式(3)、(4)即可得到亮-亮孤子对的强度包络.

选用系统参量:  $\lambda_0 = 532 \text{ nm}, x_0 = 20 \text{ }\mu\text{m}, n_e = 2.2, \epsilon_r = 10\ 000, r_{33} = 30 \times 10^{-12} \text{ m/V}, g_{\text{eff}} = 0.11 \text{ m}^4/\text{C}^2$ . 当外加电场为  $E_0 = 1 \times 10^5 \text{ V/m}, r = 10$  时,计算得到  $\alpha_1 = 1.96, \alpha_2 = 5.63$ ,亮-亮孤子对强度包络如图 1(a). 由于二次电光效应与外加电场的平方成比例,改变外加电场方向不能改变二次电光效应的效果. 令  $E_0 = -1 \times 10^5 \text{ V/m}$ , 则  $\alpha_1 = -1.96, \alpha_2 = 5.63$ ,此时仍然满足一般亮孤子的条件,孤子对强度包络如图 1(b). 可以看到,由于线性电光效应和二次电光效应的符号相反,导致

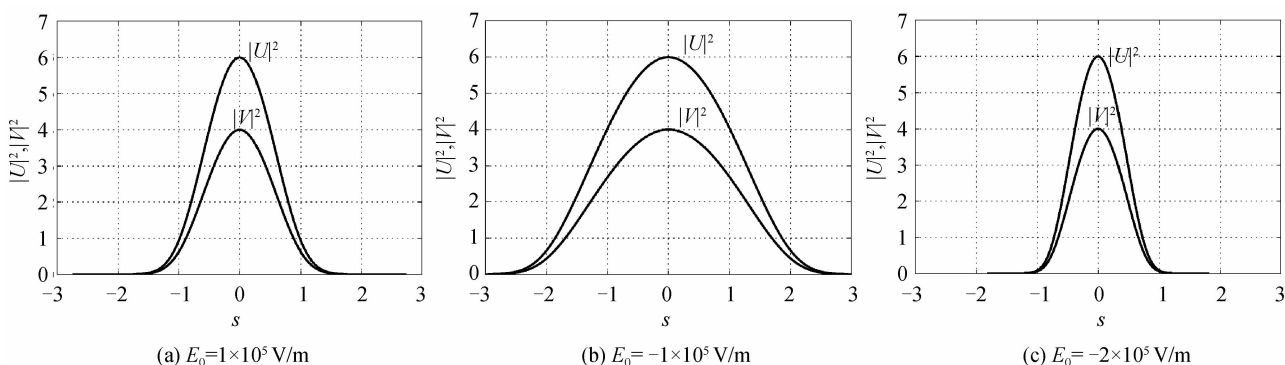


图 1 不同外加电场条件下的亮-亮孤子对包络

Fig. 1 The envelopes of bright-bright soliton pairs at the different external electric field

综合的非线性减小,所以孤子对宽度加大. 如果继续加大负的外加电场取值,如  $E_0 = -2 \times 10^5 \text{ V/m}$ ,可以计

算得到  $\alpha_1 = -3.92, \alpha_2 = 22.52$ ,由于二次电光效应比较明显且为正值,此时的综合非线性明显加大,所以孤

子对的宽度变小,如图1(c).因此,不仅可以通过改变外加电场的大小,还可以通过改变外加电场的符号来控制相应孤子对强度包络的半峰全宽.相比于以往的由单一电光效应支持的光折变空间孤子对,线性 and 二次电光效应共同支持的空间孤子对的半峰全宽可以由外加电场更灵活地调制.

### 3 暗-暗孤子对

同样地,假定暗-暗孤子对的表达式为<sup>[16]</sup>

$$U(s, \xi) = \rho^{1/2} \sin \theta y(s) \exp(i\mu\xi) \quad (7)$$

$$V(s, \xi) = \rho^{1/2} \cos \theta y(s) \exp(i\mu\xi) \quad (8)$$

式中,归一化的奇函数  $y(s)$  满足一般暗孤子的边界条件,即  $y(0) = 0, y(s \rightarrow \pm\infty) = \pm 1$ , 孤子边缘的各阶导数均为零.  $\mu$  同样表示传输常量的非线性移动.将孤子对  $U, V$  表达式带入耦合方程,可以得到奇函数  $y(s)$  满足

$$\frac{d^2 y}{ds^2} - 2\mu y - 2\alpha_1 \left( \frac{1+\rho}{1+\rho+\sigma} \right) \left( 1 + \frac{\sigma}{1+\rho y^2} \right) y - 2\alpha_2 \left( \frac{1+\rho}{1+\rho+\sigma} \right)^2 \left( 1 + \frac{\sigma}{1+\rho y^2} \right)^2 y = 0 \quad (9)$$

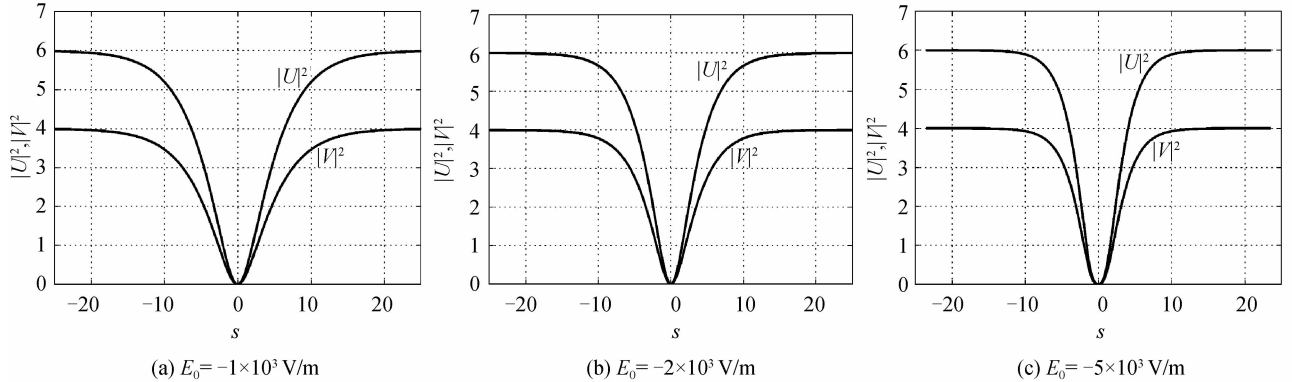


图2 不同外加电场条件下的暗-暗孤子对包络

Fig. 2 The envelopes of dark-dark soliton pairs at the different external electric field

对值过大,由于二次电光效应的正值过大,暗-暗孤子对的形成条件就无法满足.这是由于式(10)大括号中的表达式从数学意义上讲需要大于零,当外加电场的绝对值过大时,由于二次电光效应所对应的  $\alpha_2$  取较大的正值,会导致整个表达式小于零的情况出现,从大于零的要求出发可以得到形成暗-暗孤子对要求为  $\alpha_1 < -2\alpha_2$ .

### 4 亮-暗孤子对

与亮-亮和暗-暗孤子对的步骤类似,将亮-暗孤子对解表示为<sup>[16]</sup>

$$U(s, \xi) = r^{1/2} f(s) \exp(iv\xi) \quad (11)$$

$$V(s, \xi) = \rho^{1/2} g(s) \exp(i\mu\xi) \quad (12)$$

式中,  $f(s)$  表示亮孤子分量包络,满足一般亮孤子的边界条件;  $g(s)$  表示暗孤子分量包络,满足一般暗孤子的边界条件.将孤子对  $U, V$  的表达式带入耦合式(1)、

与亮孤子对类似,对式(9)积分并注意暗孤子的边界条件可以得到

$$s = \pm \int_y^0 d\tilde{y} \left\{ -\frac{2\alpha_1\sigma}{1+\rho+\sigma} \left[ (\tilde{y}^2 - 1) - \frac{1+\rho}{\rho} \ln \left( \frac{1+\rho\tilde{y}^2}{1+\rho} \right) \right] - \frac{2\alpha_2\sigma}{(1+\rho+\sigma)^2} \left[ \frac{\sigma\rho(1-\tilde{y}^2)^2}{1+\rho\tilde{y}^2} - 2(1+\rho)(1-\tilde{y}^2) - \frac{2(1+\rho)^2}{\rho} \ln \left( \frac{1+\rho\tilde{y}^2}{1+\rho} \right) \right] \right\}^{-1/2} \quad (10)$$

要获得暗-暗孤子对的强度包络,通过数值积分式(10)并带入式(7)、(8)即可.由于选用同样的光折变介质,所以其二次电光效应所对应的参量仍然取正值,为了满足暗-暗孤子对的形成条件,需要较低的正值的外加电场,此时如果将外加电场的符号变为正值,则暗-暗孤子对无法形成.图2是外加电场分别为  $E_0 = -1 \times 10^3$  V/m,  $E_0 = -2 \times 10^3$  V/m 和  $E_0 = -5 \times 10^3$  V/m 时的强度包络.可以看到,随着外加电场绝对值的逐渐加大,综合非线性也逐渐加大,所以孤子对的宽度逐渐减小.在数值模拟中发现,如果外加电场的绝

(2)可以得到

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial s^2} = 2 \left[ \nu + \alpha_1 \left( \frac{1+\rho}{1+\rho+\sigma} \right) \left( 1 + \frac{\sigma}{1+rf^2+\rho g^2} \right) + \alpha_2 \left( \frac{1+\rho}{1+\rho+\sigma} \right)^2 \left( 1 + \frac{\sigma}{1+rf^2+\rho g^2} \right)^2 \right] f \quad (13)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial s^2} = 2 \left[ \mu + \alpha_1 \left( \frac{1+\rho}{1+\rho+\sigma} \right) \left( 1 + \frac{\sigma}{1+rf^2+\rho g^2} \right) + \alpha_2 \left( \frac{1+\rho}{1+\rho+\sigma} \right)^2 \left( 1 + \frac{\sigma}{1+rf^2+\rho g^2} \right)^2 \right] g \quad (14)$$

进一步得到满足  $f^2 + g^2 = 1$  的特解

$$f(s) = \operatorname{sech} \left\{ \left[ \sigma \delta (\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2) / (1+\rho+\sigma) \right]^{1/2} s \right\} \quad (15)$$

$$g(s) = \tanh \left\{ \left[ \sigma \delta (\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2) / (1+\rho+\sigma) \right]^{1/2} s \right\} \quad (16)$$

式中,  $\delta = (r-\rho)/(1+\rho)$ . 由于亮-暗孤子对存在的条件为  $\delta(\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2) > 0$ , 所以取  $\delta = 0.01, r = 10.11, \rho = 10$  时,外加电场可以为正,如  $E_0 = 1 \times 10^5$  V/m, 得到  $\alpha_1 = 1.96, \alpha_2 = 5.63$ , 如图3(a); 也可以为负值,如  $E_0 = -1 \times 10^5$  V/m, 得到  $\alpha_1 = -1.96, \alpha_2 = 5.63$ , 如图3(b).

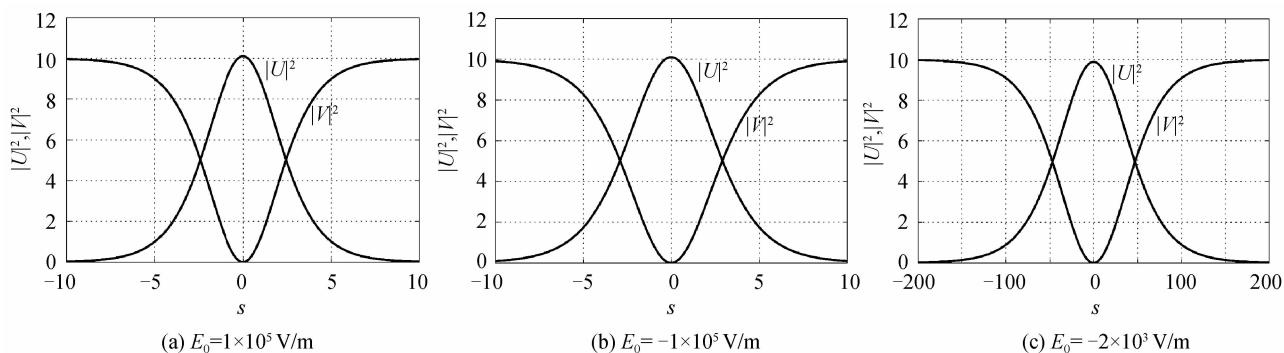
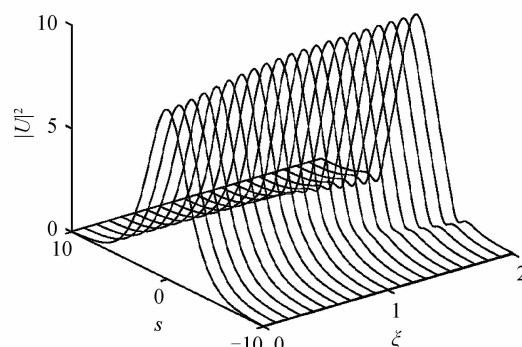


图 3 不同外加电场条件下的亮-暗孤子对包络

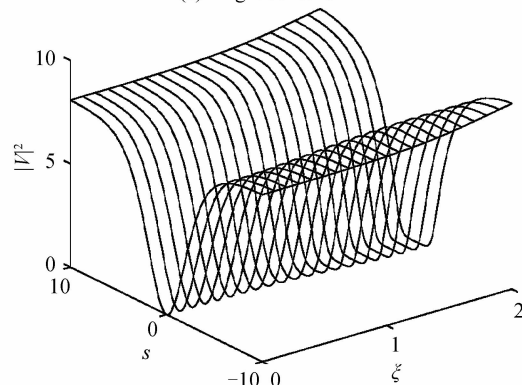
Fig. 3 The envelopes of bright-dark soliton pairs at the different external electric field

由于外加电场取负值时,线性电光效应和二次电光效应相反,所对应的综合非线性小于外加电场取正值的情况,所以图3(b)中的亮-暗孤子对的宽度略大于图3(a).

和以往亮-暗孤子对不同,改变外加电场的符号还不足以使得  $\delta$  也随之改变符号. 如果令  $\delta = -0.01$ , 且  $r = 9.89, \rho = 10$ , 要满足亮-暗孤子对条件则需要外加电场取更小的值,与暗-暗孤子对情况类似,如果取外加电场  $E_0 = -2 \times 10^5$  V/m, 则  $\alpha_1 = -0.039, \alpha_2 = 0.002$ , 整体满足亮-暗孤子对的条件,其强度包络如图 3(c), 可以看到孤子对的宽度非常大,这并不利于实验上孤子对的观察. 以图 3(a)中的孤子分量为入射光波,采用



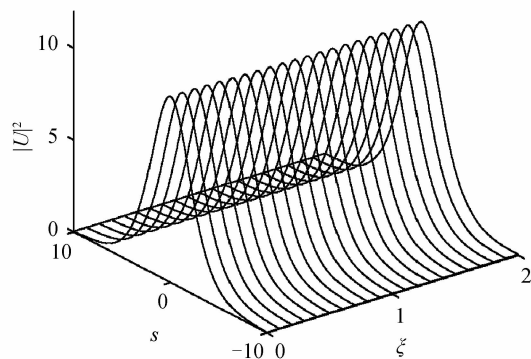
(a) Bright solitons



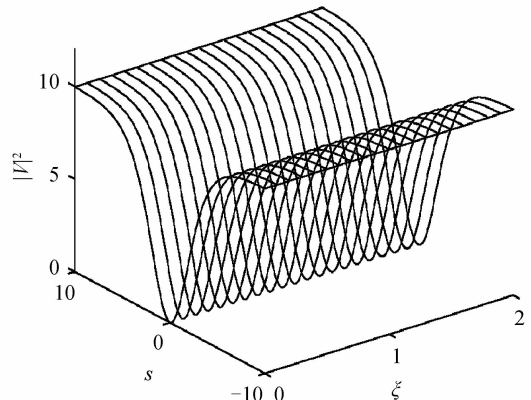
(b) Dark solitons

图 5 10% 振幅扰动下亮、暗孤子分量的传输

Fig. 5 The propagation of bright and dark soliton components under 10% amplitude perturbations



(a) Bright solitons



(b) Dark solitons

图 4  $\alpha_1 = 1.96, \alpha_2 = 5.63, \delta = 0.01$  时,亮、暗孤子分量的传输

Fig. 4 The propagation of bright and dark soliton components when  $\alpha_1 = 1.96, \alpha_2 = 5.63, \delta = 0.01$

束传输方法研究孤子对的传输特性,可以看到在一定传输距离内,亮、暗分量均可以稳定传输,如图 4. 图 5 是加入 10% 振幅扰动即入射振幅为图 4 中的 90% 所对应的情况,可以看到,在较小的传输距离 ( $\xi < 1$ ) 内,两分量的幅度会逐渐增加且稳定传输,当传输距离较大 ( $\xi > 1$ ) 时,两分量的幅度会继续加大但是孤子包络的传输不稳定性开始出现. 如果减小振幅扰动的幅度,则稳定传输的距离会相应增加.

### 5 结论

本文从非相干耦合孤波方程得到了亮-亮、暗-暗和亮-暗形式的孤子对解,并借助数值方法,分析了不同

外加电场情况下孤子对的强度包络. 通过外加电场可以灵活调节孤子对的宽度,不同类型的孤子对具有不同的外加电场依赖特性. 这些结果对光折变空间光孤子的进一步研究有一定的参考价值.

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