



## 第三章 二阶非线性 (三波混频) 效应

## 总结与习题

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### 第三章内容大纲 (更新)



合波方程	二阶非线性系数	材料:块状晶体、二维材料、超表面等(了解)
		对称性: 非线性系数矩阵, 表面对称性破缺等(掌握)
		系数选择:坐标简化,有效非线性系数(重点)
		频率依赖关系:是否靠近材料共振吸收区域(了解)
		和频、差频、光参量放大(应用:激光或单光子变频)(重点)
	入射与产生的光场	光参量共振(应用:中红外光源、压缩源)(掌握)
		自发参量下转换(应用:纠缠源、预报性单光子源)(了解)
		光场近似:是否可以忽略泵浦光能量的变化(掌握)
		双折射相位匹配(重点)
	波矢失配量	温度角度调控(掌握)
		基波损耗、走离效应、群速度色散(了解)
	二阶非线性系数 <b>&amp;</b> 波矢失配量	准相位匹配理论(重点)
		倒格矢设计(级联;脉冲频率转换等)(掌握)

系数调控方式(电极化、飞秒激光直写等)(了解)

非线性菲涅尔惠根斯原理

非线性全息理论

非线性光子晶体

2021/7/1

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### 第2节作业①



#### 简答题:

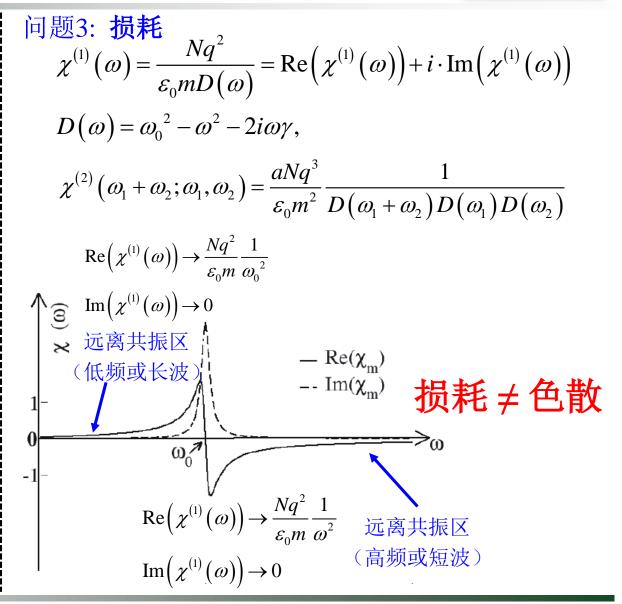
- 1. 什么是各向同性与各向异性?
- 2. 什么是色散?色散在耦合波方程中的影响是什么?
- 3. 损耗与 $\chi^{(1)}$ 的  $\chi^{(2)}$ 关系,为什么要考虑无损耗?

#### 问题2: 色散(光学)

In <u>optics</u>, **dispersion** is the phenomenon in which the <u>phase velocity</u> of a wave depends on its frequency

$$\frac{\partial \overrightarrow{E_{c}}}{\partial z} = \frac{i\omega_{c}}{2cn} \overleftarrow{\chi^{(2)}} \cdot \overrightarrow{E_{a}} \overrightarrow{E_{b}} e^{i\Delta kz}$$

主要影响是波矢失配量





### 第2节作业②



请从非线性时域波动方程推导出三波耦合 方程,推导过程中需写出每一步近似的依 据。

### 非线性时域波动方程

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times \overrightarrow{E^{\scriptscriptstyle NL}} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0 c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \ddot{\varepsilon} \cdot \overrightarrow{E^{\scriptscriptstyle NL}} = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon_0 c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \overrightarrow{P^{\scriptscriptstyle NL}}}{\partial t^2}$$



### 三波耦合方程组

是线性时域波动方程
$$\nabla \times \nabla \times \overrightarrow{E^{NL}} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0 c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \ddot{\varepsilon} \cdot \overrightarrow{E^{NL}} = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon_0 c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \overrightarrow{P^{NL}}}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\frac{dE_3(z)}{dz} = \frac{2id_{eff} \omega_3^2}{k_3 c^2} E_1(z) E_2(z) e^{i\Delta kz}$$

$$\frac{dE_1(z)}{dz} = \frac{2id_{eff} \omega_1^2}{k_1 c^2} E_3(z) E_2^*(z) e^{-i\Delta kz}$$

$$\frac{dE_2(z)}{dz} = \frac{2id_{eff} \omega_2^2}{k_2 c^2} E_3(z) E_1^*(z) e^{-i\Delta kz}$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta k = k_1 + k_2 - k_3 \\ \omega_3 = \omega_1 + \omega_2 \end{cases}$$



### 第2节作业②



#### 各项异性非线性时域波动方程

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times \overrightarrow{E^{\scriptscriptstyle NL}} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0 c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \ddot{\varepsilon} \cdot \overrightarrow{E^{\scriptscriptstyle NL}} = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon_0 c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \overrightarrow{P^{\scriptscriptstyle NL}}}{\partial t^2}$$

### 近似1:均匀介质

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = 0$$

$$-\nabla^{2}\overrightarrow{E^{\scriptscriptstyle NL}} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}c^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial t^{2}} \ddot{\varepsilon} \cdot \overrightarrow{E^{\scriptscriptstyle NL}} = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}c^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2}P^{\scriptscriptstyle NL}}{\partial t^{2}}$$



### 近似2: 时谐电磁场

$$\overrightarrow{E}(\overrightarrow{r},t) = \sum_{n} \overrightarrow{E}_{n}(\overrightarrow{r})e^{-i\omega_{n}t}$$

$$\overrightarrow{P}^{NL}(\overrightarrow{r},t) = \sum_{n} \overrightarrow{P}^{NL}_{n}(\overrightarrow{r})e^{-i\omega_{n}t}$$

$$\nabla^{2} \overrightarrow{E}_{n} \left( \overrightarrow{r} \right) + \frac{\omega_{n}^{2}}{\varepsilon_{0} c^{2}} \overrightarrow{\varepsilon} \cdot \overrightarrow{E}_{n} \left( \overrightarrow{r} \right) = -\frac{\omega_{n}^{2}}{\varepsilon_{0} c^{2}} \overrightarrow{P}^{NL}_{n} \left( \overrightarrow{r} \right)$$

## 近似4:缓变近似与三波耦合(无损耗)

$$\left| \frac{d^2 E_3(z)}{dz^2} \right| \ll \left| k_3 \frac{d E_3(z)}{dz} \right|$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dE_{3}(z)}{dz} = \frac{2id_{eff}\omega_{3}^{2}}{k_{3}c^{2}} E_{1}(z) E_{2}(z) e^{i\Delta kz} \\ \frac{dE_{1}(z)}{dz} = \frac{2id_{eff}\omega_{1}^{2}}{k_{1}c^{2}} E_{3}(z) E_{2}^{*}(z) e^{-i\Delta kz} \\ \frac{dE_{2}(z)}{dz} = \frac{2id_{eff}\omega_{2}^{2}}{k_{2}c^{2}} E_{3}(z) E_{1}^{*}(z) e^{-i\Delta kz} \end{cases}$$

## 近似3:单色平面波与二阶非线性过程

$$\overrightarrow{E_1}(\overrightarrow{r},t) = E_1(z)e^{i(k_1z-\omega_1t)}$$

$$\overrightarrow{E_2}(\overrightarrow{r},t) = E_2(z)e^{i(k_2z-\omega_2t)}$$

$$\frac{d^{2}E_{3}(z)}{dz^{2}} + 2ik_{3}\frac{dE_{3}(z)}{dz} = -\frac{4d_{eff}\omega_{3}^{2}}{\varepsilon_{0}c^{2}}E_{1}(z)E_{2}(z)e^{i\Delta kz}$$



### 第2节作业③



从小信号近似下的二次谐波电场表达式推导出二次谐波功率表达式, 下参数, 计算二次谐波的功率:

$$E_{2}(z) = \frac{id_{eff}\omega_{2}^{2}}{k_{2}c^{2}}E_{1}^{2} \cdot \frac{2}{\Delta k}e^{i\Delta kL/2}\sin(\Delta kL/2)$$

$$P_{2}(L) = \frac{8d_{eff}^{2}\omega_{2}^{2}}{\varepsilon_{0}n_{1}^{2}n_{2}c^{3}} \frac{P_{1}^{2}}{S} \frac{\sin^{2}(\Delta kL/2)}{\Delta k^{2}}$$

$$d_{eff} = 20 \text{ pm} \cdot \text{V}^{-1}, \ \lambda_2 = \frac{2\pi c}{\omega_2} = 500 \text{ nm}$$

$$n_1 = 2.2, \ n_2 = 2.3, \ c \approx 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

$$\varepsilon_0 \approx 8.854 \times 10^{-12} \text{ A} \cdot \text{s} \cdot \text{V}^{-1} \cdot \text{m}^{-1}$$

$$S = 2\pi \text{ mm}^2, \ P_1 = 1\text{W}, \ \Delta kL = \pi$$

$$P$$
 为功率, $S$ 为光斑很截面积  $I_i = \frac{P_i}{S}$   $I_i = \frac{1}{2} n_i \varepsilon_0 c |E_i|^2$   $P_2 \sim 1.722*10^{-12}$ 

$$I_i = \frac{P_i}{S}$$

$$I_{i} = \frac{1}{2} n_{i} \varepsilon_{0} c \left| E_{i} \right|^{2}$$

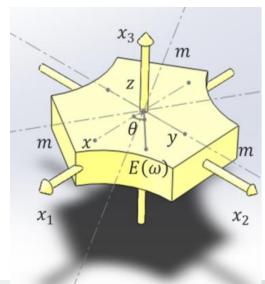


### 第3节作业①



铌酸锂晶体(LiNbO<sub>3</sub>)属于 3m对称性: 一个yz对称平面和一个沿z轴的三次选择对 称轴,请通过克莱门对称性和张量对称性 操作,证明其二阶非线性系数矩阵为如下 形式(哪些矩阵元为0,哪些矩阵元相

等):
$$\frac{1}{2}\chi^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix}
0 & 0 & 0 & d_{15} & -d_{22} \\
-d_{22} & d_{22} & 0 & d_{15} & 0 & 0 \\
d_{31} & d_{31} & d_{33} & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}, (d_{31} = d_{15})$$
根据晶体对称性的要求,包含一个 $\chi'$ 或三个 $\chi'$ 均为0,所以有



#### 镜面操作(yz面)

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \qquad x' \to -x, y' \to y, z' \to z$$

$$d_{i'j'k'} = (-1)^n d_{ijk} = d_{ijk}$$

$$d_{11} = d_{12} = d_{13} = d_{14} = d_{25} = d_{26} = d_{35} = d_{36} = 0$$

(无论克莱门对称是否有效,该等式是成立的)

绕z轴120°旋转操作

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{cases} x' \to -\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}y \\ y' \to \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}y \\ z' \to z \end{cases}$$



### 第3节作业②



### 当入射电场为

$$\vec{E} = \begin{bmatrix} E_1(\omega) \\ E_2(\omega) \\ E_3(\omega) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\cos\theta\cos\varphi \\ -\cos\theta\sin\varphi \\ \sin\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

### 根据以下公式

$$\begin{bmatrix} P_{1}(2\omega) \\ P_{2}(2\omega) \\ P_{3}(2\omega) \end{bmatrix} = \varepsilon_{0} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \chi_{15} & -\chi_{22} \\ -\chi_{22} & \chi_{22} & 0 & \chi_{15} & 0 & 0 \\ \chi_{31} & \chi_{31} & \chi_{33} & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E_{1}^{2}(\omega) \\ E_{2}^{2}(\omega) \\ E_{3}^{2}(\omega) \\ 2E_{2}(\omega)E_{3}(\omega) \\ 2E_{2}(\omega)E_{3}(\omega) \\ 2E_{1}(\omega)E_{2}(\omega) \end{bmatrix}$$

## 求解非线性极化强度与电场的关系表达式

$$\overrightarrow{P^{(2)}} = \begin{bmatrix} P_1(2\omega) \\ P_2(2\omega) \\ P_3(2\omega) \end{bmatrix} = ?$$

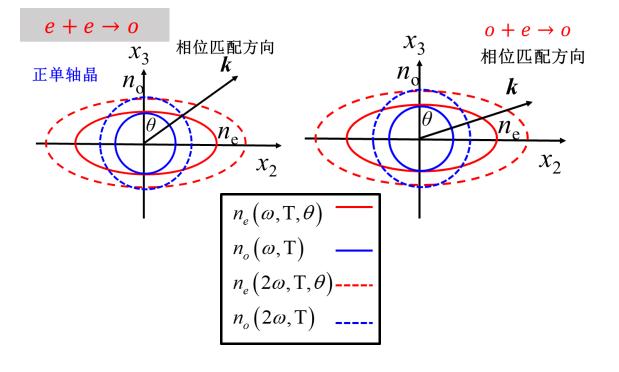
注意: O光和E光的电场表达式; 矩阵不会让大家推导



### 第4节作业①



采用正单轴晶折射率曲面的x2-x3截面作图方式,可以确定倍频过程一类 (e+e→o) 和二类 (e+o→o) 相位匹配角,如下图所示:



#### 请采用类似作图法,表示正单轴晶倍频过程的:

- 1、一类匹配的非临界相位匹配;
- 2、二类匹配的非临界相位匹配;
- 3、双折射差(n<sub>e</sub>和n<sub>o</sub>的差值较小)不足以满足一类匹配;
- **4、仅支持一类匹配,但不支持二类匹配。**(纠正:存在一类匹配,不一定存在二类匹配,但存在二类匹配,一定存在一类匹配)

#### 注意

- 首先要区分什么叫临界,什么叫非临界。
- ▶ 如果是负单轴晶?





BBO(**3m** 点群)在倍频过程( $\omega$ =532nm,  $2\omega$ =266 nm )中的相关参数如下:  $d_{22}$ =2.4pm/V; $d_{15}$ = $d_{31}$ =0.3pm/V;  $d_{33}$ =0.4pm/V;  $n_e(\omega)$ =1.5555,  $n_o(\omega)$ =1.6749;  $n_e(2\omega)$ =1.6146,  $n_o(2\omega)$ =1.7571。 求解:

- 1、一类相位匹配的匹配角θ、相位匹配时 最大的有效非线性系数,以及对应的基频 光电场分量;
- 2、二类相位匹配的匹配角θ、相位匹配时最大的有效非线性系数,以及对应的基频 光电场(用列向量表示);
- 3、简单对比一类和二类匹配的走离效应。

#### 提示:

- 1、根据主轴折射率确定一类和二类匹配的类型
- 2、找到对应公式计算匹配角θ
- 3、通过点群对称性,确定非线性系数矩阵,计算得到初步的有效非线性系数;
- 4、确定方位角,使非线性系数最大
- 5、由匹配角θ和方位角φ确定电场分量值。
- 6、由走离效应公式,对比一类和二类匹配走离效应



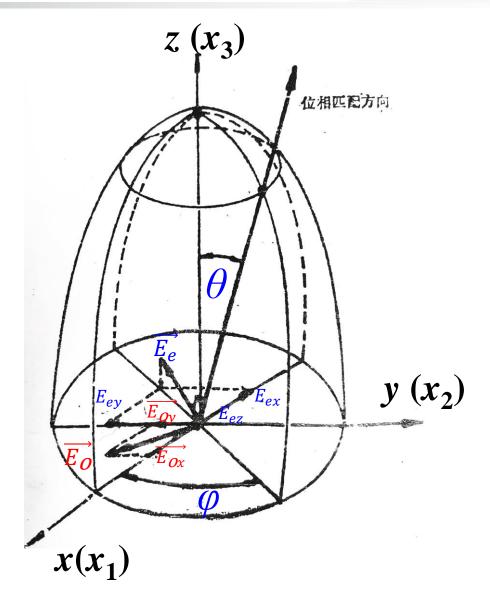


推导 KDP晶体(负单轴晶)在二次谐波产生过程中,一类( $o+o\rightarrow e$ )和二类( $o+e\rightarrow e$ )相位匹配的匹配角、走离角、和相应的有效非线性系数,并分析两种匹配情况下的最大有效非线性系数(假设 $\mathbf{d}_{36}=\mathbf{3d}_{14}$ )。

$$\chi^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & d_{14} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & d_{14} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & d_{36} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} E_{ox} \\ E_{oy} \\ E_{oz} \end{pmatrix} = E_{o} (\omega) \begin{pmatrix} \sin \varphi \\ -\cos \varphi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} E_{ex} \\ E_{ey} \\ E_{ez} \end{pmatrix} = E_{e} (\omega) \begin{pmatrix} -\cos \theta \cos \varphi \\ -\cos \theta \sin \varphi \\ \sin \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

注意:有效非线性系数是与产生的二次谐波相关,而不只与非线性极化相关,所以还要再投影一次。







#### $o + o \rightarrow e$

#### 折射率

$$\begin{cases}
 n_e(\omega, T, \theta) = \frac{n_e(\omega, T) n_o(\omega, T)}{\left[n_o^2(\omega, T) \sin^2 \theta + n_e^2(\omega, T) \cos^2 \theta\right]^{1/2}} \\
 n_o(\omega, T, \theta) = n_o(\omega, T)
\end{cases}$$

#### 匹配角

有效非线性系数

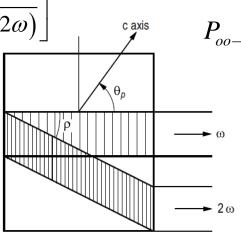
$$\begin{cases}
n_e(\omega, T) n_o(\omega, T) \\
n_e(\omega, T) \sin^2 \theta + n_e^2(\omega, T) \cos^2 \theta
\end{cases}^{1/2}
\end{cases}$$

$$n_e(2\omega, T, \theta_p) = \frac{n_e(2\omega, T) n_o(2\omega, T)}{\left[n_o^2(2\omega, T) \sin^2 \theta_p + n_e^2(2\omega, T) \cos^2 \theta_p\right]^{1/2}} = n_o(\omega, T)$$

tan 
$$\rho = \frac{1}{2}n_e^2(2\omega, \theta)\sin 2\theta_p \left[\frac{1}{n_e^2(2\omega)} - \frac{1}{n_o^2(2\omega)}\right]$$
  

$$= \frac{n_o^2(\omega)}{2} \left[\frac{1}{n_e^2(2\omega)} - \frac{1}{n_o^2(2\omega)}\right] \sin 2\theta_p$$

$$\approx \frac{\Delta n}{n} \sin 2\theta_p$$



$$d_{eff} = -d_{36}\sin 2\varphi \sin \theta_p$$





#### $o + e \rightarrow e$

#### 折射率

$$\begin{cases} n_e(\omega, T, \theta) = \frac{n_e(\omega, T) n_o(\omega, T)}{\left[n_o^2(\omega, T) \sin^2 \theta + n_e^2(\omega, T) \cos^2 \theta\right]^{1/2}} \\ n_o(\omega, T, \theta) = n_o(\omega, T) \end{cases}$$

#### 匹配角

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[ n_e \left( \omega, T, \theta_p \right) + n_o \left( \omega, T \right) \right] = n_e \left( 2\omega, T, \theta_p \right)$$

#### 有效非线性系数

$$P_{oe \to e}(2\omega) = 2\varepsilon_{0} \begin{pmatrix} -\cos\theta_{p}\cos\varphi \\ -\cos\theta_{p}\sin\varphi \\ \sin\theta_{p} \end{pmatrix}^{T} \stackrel{?}{\chi} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2}\cos\theta_{p}\sin2\varphi \\ 0 \\ -\sin\theta_{p}\cos\varphi \\ \sin\theta_{p}\sin\varphi \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\cos\theta_{p}\sin\varphi$$

$$\cos\theta_{p}\cos2\varphi$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}\cos\theta_{p}\sin2\varphi \\ \frac{1}{2}\cos\theta_{p}\sin2\varphi \\ 0 \\ -\sin\theta_{p}\cos\varphi \\ \sin\theta_{p}\sin\varphi \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta_{p}\cos2\varphi \\ \cos\theta_{p}\cos2\varphi \end{bmatrix}$$

$$d_{eff} = \frac{1}{2} (d_{14} + d_{36}) \sin 2\theta_p \cos 2\varphi$$

#### 走离角

倍频 
$$\tan \rho = \frac{1}{2} n_e^2 (2\omega, \theta) \sin 2\theta_p \left[ \frac{1}{n_e^2 (2\omega)} - \frac{1}{n_o^2 (2\omega)} \right]$$
 基频  $\tan \rho = \frac{1}{2} n_e^2 (\omega, \theta) \sin 2\theta_p \left[ \frac{1}{n_e^2 (\omega)} - \frac{1}{n_o^2 (\omega)} \right]$ 

$$= \frac{n_e^2 (2\omega, \theta)}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{n_e^2 (2\omega)} - \frac{1}{n_o^2 (2\omega)} \right] \sin 2\theta_p$$

$$\approx \frac{\Delta n}{n} \sin 2\theta_p$$

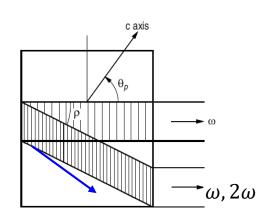
$$\approx \frac{\Delta n}{n} \sin 2\theta_p$$

$$\approx \frac{\Delta n}{n} \sin 2\theta_p$$

$$\tan \rho = \frac{1}{2} n_e^2(\omega, \theta) \sin 2\theta_p \left[ \frac{1}{n_e^2(\omega)} - \frac{1}{n_o^2(\omega)} \right]$$

$$= \frac{n_e^2(\omega, \theta)}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{n_e^2(\omega)} - \frac{1}{n_o^2(\omega)} \right] \sin 2\theta_p$$

$$\approx \frac{\Delta n}{n} \sin 2\theta_p$$





### 第5节作业①



#### 假设有效非线性系数为

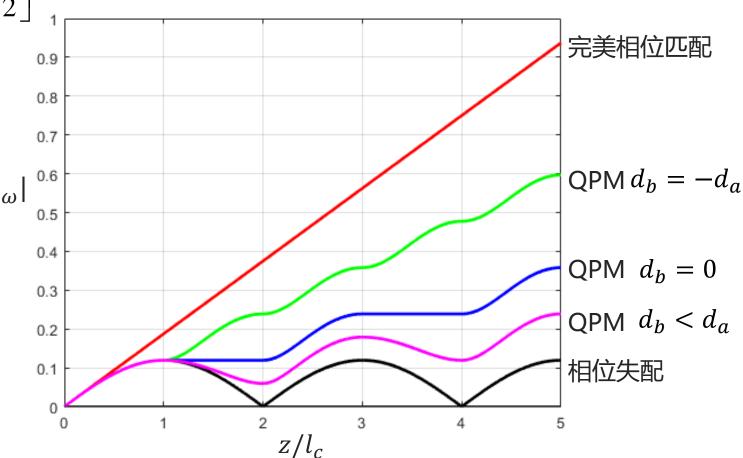
$$d(z) = \begin{cases} d_a, z \in [n\Lambda, n\Lambda + \alpha\Lambda) \\ d_b, z \in [n\Lambda + \alpha\Lambda, (n+1)\Lambda) \end{cases} \quad \alpha \in \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right]$$

$$\alpha \in \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

#### 其傅里叶级数展开形式为

$$d(z) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} c_m \exp(iG_m z), \quad G_m = \frac{2m\pi}{\Lambda}$$

$$c_{m} = \frac{1}{\Lambda} \int_{0}^{\Lambda} d(z) \exp(-iG_{m}z) dz$$



分别考虑以下三种情况,求解傅里叶系数  $c_{\rm m}$ 的表达式

$$d_b = -d_a$$
,  $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ ;  $d_b = 0$ ,  $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ ;  $d_b = \frac{1}{2}d_a$ ,  $\alpha = \frac{1}{4}$ 



### 第5节作业①



#### 假设晶体的二阶非线性系数为

$$d(z) = \begin{cases} d_a, z \in [n\Lambda, (n+1/2)\Lambda) \\ d_b, z \in [(n+1/2)\Lambda, (n+1)\Lambda) \end{cases}$$

#### 其傅里叶展开

$$d(z) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} c_m \exp(iG_m z), \quad G_m = \frac{2m\pi}{\Lambda}$$

求解傅里叶系数  $c_m$ 的表达式,并分别考虑  $d_a = d_{eff} \perp d_b = 0$ , 和  $d_a = d_{eff} = -d_b$  时,  $c_m$ 的表达式

$$c_{m} = \frac{1}{\Lambda} \int_{0}^{\Lambda} d(z) \exp(-iG_{m}z) dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Lambda} \left[ \int_{0}^{\Lambda/2} d_{a} \exp(iG_{m}z) dz + \int_{\Lambda/2}^{\Lambda} d_{b} \exp(iG_{m}z) dz \right]$$

$$= \frac{d_{a}}{iG_{m}\Lambda} \left[ \exp\left(i\frac{G_{m}\Lambda}{2}\right) - 1 \right] + \frac{d_{b}}{iG_{m}} \left[ \exp(iG_{m}\Lambda) - \exp\left(i\frac{G_{m}\Lambda}{2}\right) \right]$$

$$= -\frac{id_{a}}{2m\pi} (\exp(im\pi) - 1) - \frac{id_{b}}{2m\pi} (1 - \exp(im\pi))$$

$$= \frac{i(d_{a} - d_{b})}{2m\pi} (1 - \exp(im\pi))$$

$$= \frac{i(d_{a} - d_{b})}{2m\pi} (1 - \cos(m\pi))$$



### 第6节作业①



从二次谐波耦合波方程出发 (  $\Delta k \neq 0$  ):

求解

$$\begin{cases} \frac{du_1(\xi)}{d\xi} = \\ \frac{du_2(\xi)}{d\xi} = \\ d\theta(\xi) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left[ \frac{dE_{1}(z)}{dz} = \frac{2id_{eff}\omega_{1}^{2}}{k_{1}c^{2}} E_{2}(z) E_{1}^{*}(z) e^{-i\Delta kz} \right]$$

$$\frac{dE_2(z)}{dz} = \frac{id_{eff}\omega_2^2}{k_2c^2} E_1^2(z)e^{i\Delta kz}$$

$$\begin{cases} E_{1}(z) = \left(\frac{2I}{n_{1}\varepsilon_{0}c}\right)^{1/2} u_{1}(z)e^{i\varphi_{1}} \\ E_{2}(z) = \left(\frac{2I}{n_{2}\varepsilon_{0}c}\right)^{1/2} u_{2}(z)e^{i\varphi_{2}} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} l = \left(\frac{n_2 \varepsilon_0 c}{2I}\right)^{1/2} \frac{n_1 c}{2d_{eff} \omega_1} \\ \theta(z) = 2\varphi_1 - \varphi_2 + \Delta kz \\ \xi = z/l \end{cases}$$

并根据以下参数计算归一化距离1

$$d_{eff} = 20 \text{ pm} \cdot \text{V}^{-1}, \ \lambda_1 = \frac{2\pi c}{\omega_1} = 1000 \text{ nm}, \ \langle P_1 \rangle = 1 \text{W}$$

$$n_1 = 2.2$$
,  $n_2 = 2.3$ ,  $S = 2\pi \text{ mm}^2$ ,  $\Delta t = 5 \text{ ns}$ ,  $f = 20 \text{kHz}$ 

$$\varepsilon_0 \approx 8.854 \times 10^{-12} \,\mathrm{A \cdot s \cdot V^{-1} \cdot m^{-1}}, \ c \approx 3 \times 10^8 \,\mathrm{m \cdot s^{-1}}$$

脉冲光: E~10<sup>6</sup>, *l*~1 cm

连续光: E~10<sup>4</sup> *l*~1m



### 第6节作业②



1、由三波耦合方程组导出和频过程

$$E_1(z) \approx E_1(0), E_3(0) = 0, \Delta k = 0$$

的光场振幅表达式;

2、由三波耦合方程组导出差频(或光参 量放大)过程

$$E_3(z) \approx E_3(0), E_2(0) = 0, \Delta k = 0$$

的光场振幅表达式;

3、简述和频与差频(或光参量放大)过程的不同之处

(光子能量转换、能量随传播距离的变化)

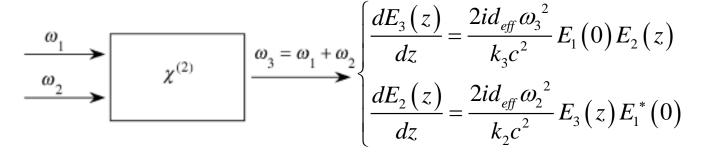
- 1、什么是光学参量振荡器?
- 2、阐述双共振和单共振参量振荡器的工作原理,并推导这两种参量振荡器的泵浦 光阈值公式。
- 3、对比双共振和单共振两者的优缺点



### 第6节作业②



当满足准相位匹配条件时,小信号近似已经不再成立。下面考虑和频过程,假设E<sub>1</sub>场保持不变,但E<sub>2</sub>不满足小信号近似,随z变化,求解E2和E3的电场表达式



$$\begin{cases}
\frac{d^2 E_3(z)}{dz^2} = i\kappa_3 E_1(0) \frac{dE_2(z)}{dz} \\
\frac{dE_2(z)}{dz} = i\kappa_2 E_3(z) E_1^*(0)
\end{cases}$$

定义和频增益系数, $g_{SF}$ 

$$\left|g_{SF}^{2} = \kappa_{3}\kappa_{2}\left|E_{1}(0)\right|^{2}\right|$$

$$\frac{d^{2}E_{3}(z)}{dz^{2}} = -\kappa_{3}\kappa_{2}E_{1}^{2}(0)E_{3}(z)$$

$$\frac{d^{2}E_{3}(z)}{dz^{2}} = -g_{SF}^{2}E_{3}(z)$$

#### 二阶微分方程一般解

$$\begin{cases} E_{3}(z) = C_{3}\cos(g_{SF}z) + D_{3}\sin(g_{SF}z) \\ E_{2}(z) = \frac{1}{i\kappa_{3}E_{1}(0)} \left[ -C_{3}g_{SF}\sin(g_{SF}z) + D_{3}g_{SF}\cos(g_{SF}z) \right] \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} E_3(0) = C_3 \\ E_2(0) = \frac{D_3 g_{SF}}{i\kappa_3 E_1(0)} \end{cases}$$



### 第5节作业(3)



### 不考虑E3损耗,求解差频和光参量放大过程 的场表达式,并给出E2(0)=0时的解。

(求解讨程可参考和频尝试解的形式)

$$\left\{ \frac{dE_{1}(z)}{dz} = \frac{2id_{eff}\omega_{1}^{2}}{k_{1}c^{2}} E_{3}(0) E_{2}^{*}(z) e^{-i\Delta kz} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \frac{dE_{2}(z)}{dz} = \frac{2id_{eff}\omega_{2}^{2}}{k_{2}c^{2}} E_{3}(0) E_{1}^{*}(z) e^{-i\Delta kz} \right.$$

$$\begin{cases} E_{1}(z) = \left[C_{1}\cosh(g_{DF}z) + D_{1}\sinh(g_{DF}z)\right]e^{-i\Delta kz/2} & \begin{cases} E_{1}(z) = \left(C_{1}e^{g_{DF}z} + D_{1}e^{-g_{DF}z}\right)e^{-i\Delta kz/2} \\ E_{2}(z) = \left[C_{2}\cosh(g_{DF}z) + D_{2}\sinh(g_{DF}z)\right]e^{-i\Delta kz/2} & \begin{cases} E_{1}(z) = \left(C_{1}e^{g_{DF}z} + D_{1}e^{-g_{DF}z}\right)e^{-i\Delta kz/2} \\ E_{2}(z) = \left(C_{2}e^{g_{DF}z} + D_{2}e^{-g_{DF}z}\right)e^{-i\Delta kz/2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
E_{1}(z) = \left\{ E_{1}(0) \cosh(g_{DF}z) + \left[ \frac{i\Delta k}{2g_{DF}} E_{1}(0) + i \frac{\kappa_{1}}{g_{DF}} E_{3}(0) E_{2}^{*}(0) \right] \sinh(g_{DF}z) \right\} e^{-i\Delta kz/2} & \kappa_{1} = \frac{2d_{eff} \omega_{1}^{2}}{k_{1}c^{2}}, \kappa_{2} = \frac{2d_{eff} \omega_{2}^{2}}{k_{2}c^{2}} \end{cases}$$

$$\left\{ E_{2}(z) = \left\{ E_{2}(0) \cosh(g_{DF}z) + \left[ \frac{i\Delta k}{2g_{DF}} E_{2}(0) + i \frac{\kappa_{2}}{g_{DF}} E_{3}(0) E_{1}^{*}(0) \right] \sinh(g_{DF}z) \right\} e^{-i\Delta kz/2} \quad \left[ g_{DF}^{2} = \kappa_{1} \kappa_{2} \left| E_{3}(0) \right|^{2} - \frac{\Delta k^{2}}{4} \right] \right\} e^{-i\Delta kz/2} \quad \left[ g_{DF}^{2} = \kappa_{1} \kappa_{2} \left| E_{3}(0) \right|^{2} - \frac{\Delta k^{2}}{4} \right] = \kappa_{1} \kappa_{2} \left| E_{3}(0) \right|^{2} + \kappa_{2} \kappa_{2} \left| E_{3}(0) \right|^{2} +$$

$$\begin{cases} E_{1}(z) = \left[C_{1}\cos(g_{DF}z) + D_{1}\sin(g_{DF}z)\right]e^{-i\Delta kz/2} & E_{1}(z) = \left(C_{1}e^{ig_{DF}z} + D_{1}e^{-ig_{DF}z}\right)e^{-i\Delta kz/2} & \kappa_{1} = \frac{2d_{eff}\omega_{1}^{2}}{k_{1}c^{2}}, \kappa_{2} = \frac{2d_{eff}\omega_{2}^{2}}{k_{2}c^{2}} \\ E_{2}(z) = \left[C_{2}\cos(g_{DF}z) + D_{2}\sin(g_{DF}z)\right]e^{-i\Delta kz/2} & E_{2}(z) = \left(C_{2}e^{ig_{DF}z} + D_{2}e^{-ig_{DF}z}\right)e^{-i\Delta kz/2} & g_{DF}^{2} = \frac{\Delta k^{2}}{4} - \kappa_{1}\kappa_{2}\left|E_{3}(0)\right|^{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\kappa_1 = \frac{2d_{eff}\omega_1^2}{k_1c^2}, \kappa_2 = \frac{2d_{eff}\omega_2^2}{k_2c^2}$$

$$g_{DF}^{2} = \frac{\Delta k^{2}}{4} - \kappa_{1} \kappa_{2} |E_{3}(0)|^{2}$$





## 第十章 光孤子

### 习题课

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### 第1节作业①



- 1. 假设有一个变换极限高斯脉冲,计算其脉冲 半峰全宽为 $\Delta t = 10 \text{ ns}, 10 \text{ps}, 100 \text{fs} 时,对应$  $的频率带宽<math>\Delta v$ 、波长带宽 $\Delta \lambda$ 和相干距离。
  - (提示:  $\lambda = 2\pi c/\omega = c/v$ ,计算时取中心波  $\xi \lambda_0 = 1 \mu m$  ) (5分)
- 2. 有一根单模光纤,长度L=100km,D=17ps/nm·km。计算中心波长1550nm变换极限高斯脉冲(脉冲半峰全宽为 $\Delta t=10$ ps)经过该单模光纤后的群时延。(5分)

#### 提示:

- $\triangleright$  变换极限高斯脉冲  $\Delta v \Delta t = 0.441$
- ightharpoonup 根据 $\lambda = \frac{2\pi c}{\omega} = \frac{c}{v}$ ,求得Δ $\lambda$
- ightharpoons 由 $\Delta \tau(\lambda) = DL\Delta \lambda$ ,求得展宽后的脉冲

600 ps

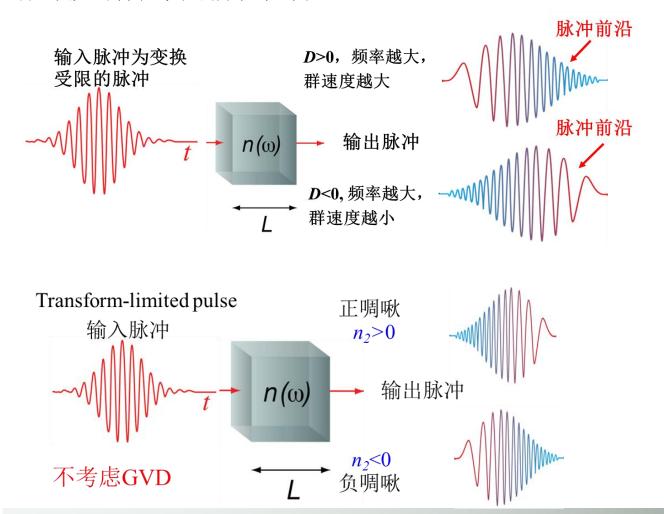


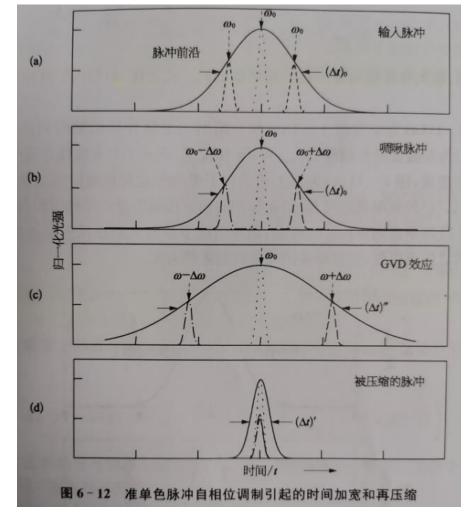
### 第1节作业②



描述当D<0且 $n_2<0$ 时,群速度色散和自相位调制分别如何影响脉冲形貌。(要求:借助时域和

频域光场分布图辅助说明)





### 第1节作业③



由

$$E(z,t) = a(z,t)e^{i(\omega_0 t - \beta_0 z)}$$

$$P^{(3)}(z,t) = P(z,t)e^{i(\omega_0 t - \beta_0 z)}$$

$$\nabla^2 E - \frac{\varepsilon_r}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial t^2} = \mu_0 \frac{\partial^2 P^{(3)}}{\partial t^2}$$

## 推导出平面波超短光脉冲的非线性波动方程

$$\frac{\partial a}{\partial z} + \beta_1 \frac{\partial a}{\partial t} - \frac{i\beta_2}{2} \frac{\partial^2 a}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\alpha}{2} a + i \frac{n_0 n_2 \omega_0 \varepsilon_0}{2} a = 0$$



### 求解平面波超短光脉冲非线性波动方程



#### 脉冲光电场包络表达式和及其产生的非线性极化

$$P^{(3)} = n_0^2 \varepsilon_0^2 n_2 c |a|^2 a e^{i(\omega_0 t - \beta_0 z)} = P(z, t) e^{i(\omega_0 t - \beta_0 z)}$$

$$E(z,t)=a(z,t)e^{i(\omega_0t-\beta_0z)}=\frac{1}{2\pi}e^{i(\omega_0t-\beta_0z)}\int d\Omega A(z,\Omega)e^{i\Omega t}$$

代入

$$\nabla^2 E - \frac{n_0^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial t^2} = \mu_0 \frac{\partial^2 P^{(3)}}{\partial t^2}$$



$$\int \frac{d\Omega}{2\pi} \left\{ \frac{\partial A}{\partial z} + \frac{i}{2\beta_0} \left[ \beta^2(\omega) - \beta_0^2 \right] A \right\} e^{i\Omega t} = \mu_0 \frac{\partial^2 P(z,t) e^{i(\omega_0 t - \beta_0 z)}}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta(\omega) \approx \beta_0 + \beta_1 \Omega + \frac{1}{2} \beta_2 \Omega^2 - \frac{i}{2} \alpha \\ \beta(\omega) + \beta_0 \approx 2\beta_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta(\omega) \approx \beta_0 + \beta_1 \Omega + \frac{1}{2} \beta_2 \Omega^2 - \frac{i}{2} \alpha \\ \beta(\omega) + \beta_0 \approx 2\beta_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} A}{\partial z^{2}} \approx 0, \beta^{2}(\omega) = \frac{n_{0}^{2} \omega^{2}}{c^{2}},$$

$$\omega_{0}^{2} P(z,t) \gg \omega_{0} \frac{\partial P(z,t)}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial^{2} P(z,t)}{\partial t^{2}}$$

#### α为损耗系数

$$\int \frac{d\Omega}{2\pi} \left\{ \frac{\partial A}{\partial z} + i \left[ \beta_1 \Omega + \frac{1}{2} \beta_2 \Omega^2 - \frac{i}{2} \alpha \right] A \right\} e^{i\Omega t} = -\mu_0 \omega_0^2 P(z, t)$$



$$\frac{\partial a}{\partial z} + \beta_1 \frac{\partial a}{\partial t} - \frac{i\beta_2}{2} \frac{\partial^2 a}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\alpha}{2} a + i\gamma |a|^2 a = 0 \qquad \gamma = \frac{n_0 \mathcal{E}_0 \omega_0 n_2}{2}$$



### 第1节作业④



假设  $n_2 > 0 \& \beta_2 < 0$  由无损耗超短光脉 冲非线性波动方程

$$\frac{\partial a}{\partial z} + \beta_1 \frac{\partial a}{\partial t} - \frac{i\beta_2}{2} \frac{\partial^2 a}{\partial t^2} + i\gamma |a|^2 a = 0$$

通过变量替换

$$au = rac{t-z/v_g}{T_0}$$
  $T_0$ 为任意时间尺度因子  $\xi = rac{|eta_2|z}{T_0^2}$   $\xi$ 为无量纲传输距离  $a(z, au) = E_p u(z, au)$   $E_p$ 为脉冲峰值场强  $E_p^2 = rac{|eta_2|}{\gamma T_0^2} = rac{2|eta_2|}{n_0 arepsilon_0 \omega_0 |n_2| T_0^2}$ 

证明

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + i \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \tau^2} + i \left| u \right|^2 u = 0$$

并证明以下结果是上述方程的解

$$u(\xi,\tau) = \operatorname{sech}(\tau) \exp\left(\frac{-i\xi}{2}\right)$$



### 第1节作业④



#### 假设 $n_2 > 08\beta_2 < 0$ 由无损耗非线性传播方程

$$\frac{\partial a}{\partial z} + \beta_1 \frac{\partial a}{\partial t} - \frac{i\beta_2}{2} \frac{\partial^2 a}{\partial t^2} + i\gamma |a|^2 a = 0$$

#### 和变量替换

证明 
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + i \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \tau^2} + i \left| u \right|^2 u = 0$$

#### 并证明以下结果是上述方程的解

$$u(\xi,\tau) = \operatorname{sech}(\tau) \exp\left(\frac{-i\xi}{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \to \frac{\partial u}{\partial \tau}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \to \frac{\partial u}{\partial \tau}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \to ? ?$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \tau} \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{T_0 v_g} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \tau} + \frac{|\beta_2|}{T_0^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} 
\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \tau} \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{T_0} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \tau} 
\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \left( \frac{1}{T_0} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \tau} \right) \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{T_0^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \tau^2}$$



由

$$E(z,t) = a(z,t)e^{i(\omega_0 t - \beta_0 z)}u(x,y)$$

$$P^{(3)} = P(x, y, z)e^{i(\omega_0 t - \beta_0 z)}$$

$$\nabla_T^2 E + \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial z^2} - \frac{\varepsilon_r}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial t^2} = \mu_0 \frac{\partial^2 P^{(3)}}{\partial t^2}$$

推导出波导中超短光脉冲的非线性波动方程

$$\frac{\partial a}{\partial z} + \beta_1 \frac{\partial a}{\partial t} - \frac{i\beta_2}{2} \frac{\partial^2 a}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\alpha}{2} a + i\kappa |a|^2 a = 0$$

$$\kappa = \frac{\omega_0 n_0 n_2 \varepsilon_0}{2} \frac{\iint |u|^4 dx dy}{\iint |u|^2 dx dy}$$





将非线性极化看做微扰项,先求解 $\delta n_{NL} = 0$ 的传播常数,波导中的电场(单色)可以表示成:

$$E(\omega) = u(x, y, \omega)e^{i(\omega t - \beta z)}$$

代入线性波动方程

$$\nabla_T^2 E + \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial z^2} - \frac{\varepsilon_r}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

得到

$$\nabla_T^2 u + \left(\frac{\varepsilon_r}{c^2} \omega^2 - \beta^2\right) u = 0$$

这是波导中的线性传播方程。由于 $u_r(x,y,\omega)$ 依赖于空间坐标,因此,第二项不再满足 $\mu_0\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r\omega^2-\beta^2=0$ 。需结合第一项,修正波导中的传播常数 $\beta$ 。对波动方程乘以 $u^*$ ,并对x和y积分。

$$\iint u^* \nabla_T^2 u dx dy = \iint \nabla_T \cdot \left( u^* \nabla_T u \right) dx dy - \iint \left| \nabla_T u \right|^2 dx dy$$

由散度理论,积分边界为无穷远处,
$$u \to 0$$
 
$$\iint \nabla_T \cdot \left( u^* \nabla_T u \right) dx dy = \int u^* \nabla_T u \cdot \hat{n} dS = 0$$
 
$$\iint u^* \nabla_T^2 u dx dy + \iint \left( \mu_0 \frac{\mathcal{E}_r}{c^2} \omega^2 - \beta^2 \right) |u|^2 dx dy = 0$$
 
$$-\iint |\nabla_T u|^2 dx dy + \iint \left( \frac{\mathcal{E}_r}{c^2} \omega^2 - \beta^2 \right) |u|^2 dx dy = 0$$
 
$$\bigcup \mathcal{F}_T u |u|^2 dx dy + \iint \left( \frac{\mathcal{E}_r}{c^2} \omega^2 |u|^2 - |\nabla_T u|^2 \right) dx dy$$
 
$$\beta^2 (\omega) = \frac{\iint \left( \frac{\mathcal{E}_r}{c^2} \omega^2 |u|^2 - |\nabla_T u|^2 \right) dx dy}{\iint |u|^2 dx dy}$$

$$\left|\nabla_{T} u\right|^{2} > 0 \Longrightarrow \omega^{2} \mu_{0} \varepsilon_{0} \varepsilon_{r}^{cladding} < \beta^{2} \left(\omega\right) < \omega^{2} \mu_{0} \varepsilon_{0} \varepsilon_{r}^{core}$$





为了减小非线性传播过程中导致的横向模式不稳定,波导结构常被设计常单模波导(仅支持一个模式);另一方面,忽略空间的自聚焦效应。因此,下面考虑单模波导中的非线性传播方程。(如果是多模式呢?)

$$E(z,t) = a(z,t)e^{i(\omega_0 t - \beta_0 z)}u(x,y)$$

$$P^{(3)} = P(x,y,z)e^{i(\omega_0 t - \beta_0 z)}$$

脉冲包络傅里叶变换 
$$A(z,\Omega) = \int a(z,t)e^{-i\Omega t}dt, \quad \Omega = \omega - \omega_0$$
$$a(z,t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int A(z,\Omega)e^{i\Omega t}d\Omega, \quad \Omega = \omega - \omega_0$$

$$\nabla_{T}^{2}E + \frac{\partial^{2}E}{\partial z^{2}} - \frac{\varepsilon_{r}}{c^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2}E}{\partial t^{2}} = \mu_{0} \frac{\partial^{2}P^{(3)}}{\partial t^{2}}$$

$$\int \frac{d\Omega}{2\pi} \left\{ \nabla_{T}^{2} - \beta_{0}^{2} - 2i\beta_{0} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial z^{2}} + \omega^{2} \frac{\varepsilon_{r}}{c^{2}} \right\} Aue^{i(\Omega + \omega_{0})t - i\beta_{0}z} = \mu_{0} \frac{\partial^{2}P^{(3)}}{\partial t^{2}}$$

$$\bigcup \nabla_{T}^{2} - \beta_{0}^{2} - 2i\beta_{0} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial z^{2}} + \omega^{2} \frac{\varepsilon_{r}}{c^{2}} \right\} Aue^{i(\Omega + \omega_{0})t - i\beta_{0}z} = \mu_{0} \frac{\partial^{2}P^{(3)}}{\partial t^{2}}$$

$$\nabla_T^2 u + \left(\frac{\varepsilon_r}{c^2}\omega^2 - \beta^2\right)u = 0, \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial z^2} \to 0 \qquad \int \frac{d\Omega}{2\pi} \left\{ \beta^2 - \beta_0^2 - 2i\beta_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right\} A u = \mu_0 \frac{\partial^2 P^{(3)}}{\partial t^2} e^{-i(\Omega + \omega_0)t + i\beta_0 z}$$





$$\int \frac{d\Omega}{2\pi} \left\{ \beta^2 - \beta_0^2 - 2i\beta_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right\} Aue^{i(\Omega + \omega_0)t} e^{-i\beta_0 z} = \mu_0 \frac{\partial^2 P^{(3)}}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta(\omega) \approx \beta_0 + \beta_1 \Omega + \frac{1}{2} \beta_2 \Omega^2 - \frac{i}{2} \alpha \\ \beta(\omega) + \beta_0 \approx 2\beta_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\int \frac{d\Omega}{2\pi} \left\{ i \left( \beta_1 \Omega + \frac{1}{2} \beta_2 \Omega^2 - \frac{i}{2} \alpha \right) A + \frac{\partial A}{\partial z} \right\} u e^{i\Omega t} = \frac{i \mu_0}{2\beta_0} \frac{\partial^2 P^{(3)}}{\partial t^2} e^{-i(\omega_0 t - \beta_0 z)}$$

$$a(z,t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int A(z,\Omega) e^{i\Omega t} d\Omega, \quad \Omega = \omega - \omega_0$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial a}{\partial z} + \beta_1 \frac{\partial a}{\partial t} - \frac{i\beta_2}{2} \frac{\partial^2 a}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\alpha}{2} a \right\} u = \frac{i\mu_0}{2\beta_0} \frac{\partial^2 P^{(3)}}{\partial t^2} e^{-i(\omega_0 t - \beta_0 z)}$$

$$P^{(3)} = P(x, y, z, t) e^{i(\omega_0 t - \beta_0 z)}$$
$$= n_0^2 \varepsilon_0^2 n_2 c |a|^2 |u|^2 u a e^{i(\omega_0 t - \beta_0 z)}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial a}{\partial z} + \beta_1 \frac{\partial a}{\partial t} - \frac{i\beta_2}{2} \frac{\partial^2 a}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\alpha}{2} a\right) \cdot \iint |u|^2 dx dy + \frac{i\varepsilon_0 \omega_0 n_0 n_2}{2} |a|^2 a \cdot \iint |u|^4 dx dy = 0$$
 乘以u\* 并两边对横向积分

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$$\frac{\partial a}{\partial z} + \beta_1 \frac{\partial a}{\partial t} - \frac{i\beta_2}{2} \frac{\partial^2 a}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\alpha}{2} a + i\kappa |a|^2 a = 0$$

$$\kappa = \frac{\omega_0 n_0 n_2 \varepsilon_0}{2} \frac{\iint |u|^4 dx dy}{\iint |u|^2 dx dy}$$

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描述波导中光脉冲 的传播方程





# 谢谢大家!