Математические модели для задач преобразования частоты.

О люди! все похожи вы На прародительницу Еву: Что вам дано, то не влечёт, Вас непрестанно змий зовёт К себе, к таинственному древу; Запретный плод вам подавай, А без того вам рай не рай. А.С. Пушкин

Волновые уравнения

$$\Delta \bar{E} - \mu_0 \frac{\partial^2 \bar{D}}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

$$\bar{E}(z,t) = \frac{1}{2}(\dot{E}_{\omega_1}(z,t) + \dot{E}_{\omega_2}(z,t) + \dot{E}_{\omega_3}(z,t) + \kappa.c.)$$

ГВГ:
$$\omega_2 = \omega_1 = \omega$$
 \rightarrow $\omega_3 = 2\omega$
оое (оо \rightarrow e) тип синхронизма \rightarrow $n_0(\omega) = n_e(2\omega)$

Для взаимодействующих волн:

$$D_{2e}2(\omega) = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_{2e}(2\omega) E_{2e}(2\omega) + \varepsilon_0 P_{\text{Heл,2e}}(2\omega) =$$
$$= \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_{2e}(2\omega) E_{2e}(2\omega) + \varepsilon_0 d_{9\phi\phi}^{ooe}(2\omega) [E_{1o}(\omega)]^2$$

$$D_{1o}(\omega) = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_{1o}(\omega) E_{1o}(\omega) + \varepsilon_0 P_{\text{Heл},1o}(\omega) =$$
$$= \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_{1o}(\omega) E_{1o}(\omega) + 2\varepsilon_0 d_{9\phi\phi}^{ooe}(\omega) E_{2e}(2\omega) E_{1o}^*(\omega)$$

Волновые уравнения

$$\Delta E_{2e} - \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_{2e} \frac{\partial^2 E_{2e}}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 P_{\text{нел,2e}}}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\Delta E_{1o} - \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_{1o} \frac{\partial^2 E_{1o}}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 P_{\text{нел,1o}}}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\dot{E}_{j}(z,t) = \frac{1}{2} (\dot{E}_{m,j}(z) \cdot Exp(i(\omega_{j}t - k_{j}z)) + \kappa.c.)$$

$$\dot{E}_{m,j}(z) = A_{m,j}(z) \cdot Exp(i\varphi_{j})$$

<u>Приближения для дальнейшего:</u>

$$E_{m,j}/\partial t = \partial^2 E_{m,j}/t^2 = 0$$

$$E_{m,j}/\partial x = \partial^2 E_{m,j}/x^2 = 0$$

$$E_{m,j}/\partial y = \partial^2 E_{m,j}/y^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 E_2}{\partial z^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial^2 \dot{E}_{m,2}}{\partial z^2} - 2ik_2 \frac{\partial \dot{E}_{m,2}}{\partial z} - (k_2)^2 \dot{E}_{m,2} \right) \cdot Exp(i(2\omega t - k_2 z)) + \text{ K. c.} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 E_1}{\partial z^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial^2 \dot{E}_{m,1}}{\partial z^2} - 2ik_1 \frac{\partial \dot{E}_{m,1}}{\partial z} - (k_1)^2 \dot{E}_{m,1} \right) \cdot Exp(i(\omega t - k_1 z)) + \text{ K. c.} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 E_2}{\partial t^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[(2\omega)^2 \dot{E}_{m,2} \cdot Exp(i(2\omega t - k_2 z)) + \text{ K. c.} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 E_1}{\partial t^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[(\omega)^2 \dot{E}_{m,1} \cdot Exp(i(\omega t - k_1 z)) + \text{ K. c.} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} P_{\text{нел,2}}}{\partial t^{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d_{9\phi\phi}^{ooe}}{2} (2\omega)^{2} \left[\dot{E}_{m,1}^{2} \cdot Exp(i(2\omega t - 2k_{1}z)) + \text{к. с.} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} P_{\text{Heл,1}}}{\partial t^{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d_{9\phi\phi}^{ooe}}{2} (\omega)^{2} \left[\dot{E}_{m,2} \dot{E}_{m,1}^{*} \cdot Exp(i(\omega t - (k_{1} - k_{2})z)) + \text{K. c.} \right]$$

$$v_{\phi,j}^2 = 1/\mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_j$$
 $c^2 = 1/\mu_0 \varepsilon_0$ $k_j = \omega_j/v_{\phi,j}$

$$\begin{split} &\frac{1}{2} \Bigg[\Bigg(\frac{\partial^2 \dot{E}_{m,2}}{\partial z^2} - 2ik_2 \frac{\partial \dot{E}_{m,2}}{\partial z} - (k_2)^2 \dot{E}_{m,2} + \frac{(2\omega)^2}{v_{\phi,2}^2} \dot{E}_{m,2} \Bigg) \cdot Exp(j(2\omega t - k_2 z)) + \text{k.c.} \Bigg] = \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{(2\omega)^2}{2c^2} d_{9\phi\phi}^{ooe} \Big[\dot{E}_{m,2}^2 \cdot Exp(i(2 \ t - 2k_1 z)) + \text{k.c.} \Big] \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} &\frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial^{2} \dot{E}_{m,1}}{\partial z^{2}} - 2ik_{1} \frac{\partial \dot{E}_{m,1}}{\partial z} - (k_{1})^{2} \dot{E}_{m,1} + \frac{(\omega)^{2}}{\upsilon_{0}^{2}} \dot{E}_{m,1} \right) \cdot Exp(i(t-k_{1}z)) + \text{K.c.} \right] = \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{(\omega)^{2}}{2c^{2}} d_{9\varphi\varphi}^{ooe} \left[\dot{E}_{m,2} \dot{E}_{m,1}^{*} \cdot Exp(i(t-k_{2}-k_{1})z)) + \text{K.c.} \right] \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} &\frac{\partial^2 \dot{E}_{m,2}}{\partial z^2} - 2ik_2 \frac{\partial \dot{E}_{m,2}}{\partial z} = -\frac{(2\omega)^2}{2c^2} d^{ooe}_{\vartheta \varphi \varphi} \dot{E}^2_{m,1} Exp(i(k_2 - 2k_1)z) \\ &\frac{\partial^2 \dot{E}_{m,1}}{\partial z^2} - 2ik_1 \frac{\partial \dot{E}_{m,1}}{\partial z} = -2 \frac{(\omega)^2}{2c^2} d^{ooe}_{\vartheta \varphi \varphi} \dot{E}_{m,2} \dot{E}^*_{m,1} Exp(-i(k_2 - 2k_1)z) \\ &\frac{\partial^2 \dot{E}_{m,j}}{\partial z^2} \ll 2ik_1 \frac{\partial \dot{E}_{m,j}}{\partial z} \end{split}$$

$$\Delta k = k_2 - 2k_1$$

$$\frac{\partial \dot{E}_{m,2}}{\partial z} = -i \frac{\pi}{\lambda_1 n_2} d_{\vartheta \varphi \varphi}^{ooe} \dot{E}_{m,1}^2 Exp(i\Delta kz)$$

$$\frac{\partial \dot{E}_{m,1}}{\partial z} = -i \frac{\pi}{\lambda_1 n_1} d_{\vartheta \varphi \varphi}^{ooe} \dot{E}_{m,2} \dot{E}_{m,1}^* Exp(-i\Delta kz)$$

$$\dot{E}_{m,j}(z) = A_j(z) \cdot Exp(i\varphi_j(z))$$

$$\frac{\partial A_2}{\partial z} + iA_2 \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial z} = -i \frac{\pi}{\lambda_1 n_2} d_{\vartheta \varphi \varphi}^{ooe} A_1^2 Exp[i(2\varphi_1 - \varphi_2 + \Delta kz)]$$

$$\frac{\partial A_1}{\partial z} + iA_1 \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial z} = -i \frac{\pi}{\lambda_1 n_1} d_{\vartheta \varphi \varphi}^{ooe} A_1 A_2 Exp[-i(2\varphi_1 - \varphi_2 + \Delta kz)]$$

$$\Phi = \Delta kz - (\varphi_2 - 2\varphi_1) = \Delta kz - \Delta \varphi$$

$$\sigma_j^{ooe} = \frac{\pi}{\lambda_1 n_j} d_{\theta \phi \phi}^{ooe}$$

Начальные условия: при z=0 $A_2(z=0)=0$, $({\boldsymbol \varphi}_2-2{\boldsymbol \varphi}_1)=\pi/2$

$$\frac{\partial A_2}{\partial z} = \sigma_1^{ooe} A_1^2 \cdot sin\Phi$$

$$\frac{\partial A_1}{\partial \mathbf{z}} = -\sigma_1^{ooe} A_1 A_2 \cdot \sin\Phi$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} = \Delta k - \left(2\sigma_1^{ooe}A_2 - \sigma_1^{ooe}\frac{A_1^2}{A_2}\right) \cdot cos\Phi$$

$$\frac{\partial A_2}{\partial \mathbf{z}} = \sigma_1^{ooe} A_1^2 \cdot \sin \Phi$$

$$\frac{\partial A_1}{\partial \mathbf{z}} = -\sigma_1^{ooe} A_1 A_2 \cdot \sin \Phi$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} = \Delta k - \left(2\sigma_1^{ooe}A_2 - \sigma_1^{ooe}\frac{A_1^2}{A_2}\right) \cdot cos\Phi$$

$$E_1(z=0)=E_{1,0}$$

$$E_2(z=0)=?$$

$$\Delta k \neq 0$$
 $A_2(z=0)=0$

1.
$$A_2(z) << A_{1,0}$$
, $A_1(z) \approx A_{1,0}$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} = \Delta k + \sigma_1^{ooe} \frac{A_1^2}{A_2} \cdot cos\Phi \quad > \Delta k$$

2.
$$A_2(z) \approx A_{1,0}$$
, $A_1(z) << A_{1,0}$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} = \Delta k - 2\sigma_1^{ooe} A_2 \cdot cos\Phi \qquad < \Delta k$$

Начальный этап

$$2\sigma_1^{ooe}A_2 \ll \sigma_1^{ooe}\frac{A_1^2}{A_2}$$

Сильный энергообмен

$$2\sigma_1^{ooe}A_2 \gg \sigma_1^{ooe}\frac{A_1^2}{A_2}$$

Показатели преломления среды

Генерация второй гармоники

$$D(\omega) = \hat{\varepsilon}_{1}(\omega)\varepsilon_{0}E(\omega) \qquad D(2\omega) = \hat{\varepsilon}_{2}(2\omega)\varepsilon_{0}E(2\omega)$$

$$D(2\omega) = \left[(1 + \chi_{1}(2\omega)) \cdot E_{2}(2\omega) + \chi_{2}E_{1}^{2}(\omega)\right]\varepsilon_{0} = \left[\varepsilon(2\omega) + \chi_{2}\frac{E_{1}^{2}(\omega)}{E_{2}(2\omega)}\right]\varepsilon_{0}E_{2}(2\omega).$$

$$D(\omega) = \left[(1 + \chi_{1}(\omega)) \cdot E_{1}(\omega) + \chi_{2}E_{2}(2\omega)E_{1}^{*}(\omega)\right]\varepsilon_{0} = \left[\varepsilon(\omega) + \chi_{2}\frac{E_{2}(2\omega)E_{1}^{*}(\omega)}{E_{1}(\omega)}\right]\varepsilon_{0}E_{1}(\omega)$$

$$\hat{\varepsilon}_{1}(\omega) = \varepsilon(\omega) + \chi_{2}\frac{E_{2}(2\omega)E_{1}^{*}(\omega)}{E_{1}(\omega)} \qquad \hat{\varepsilon}_{2}(2\omega) = \varepsilon(2\omega) + \chi_{2}\frac{E_{1}^{2}(\omega)}{E_{2}(2\omega)}$$

$$E_{1}(z,t) = A_{1m}(z) \cdot Exp(i(\omega t - k_{1}z + \varphi_{1}(z))) \qquad E_{2}(z,t) = A_{2m}(z) \cdot Exp(i(2\omega t - k_{2}z + \varphi_{2}(z)))$$

$$\hat{\varepsilon}_{2}(2\omega) = \varepsilon(2\omega) + \chi_{2} \frac{A_{1m}^{2}}{A_{2m}} \left[\cos(\Phi) - i\sin(\Phi) \right] \qquad \hat{\varepsilon}_{1}(\omega) = \varepsilon(\omega) + \chi_{2} A_{2m}(2\omega) \left[\cos(\Phi) + i\sin(\Phi) \right]$$

$$\Phi = (k_2 - 2k_1)z - (\varphi_2 - 2\varphi_1)$$

По определению
$$\dot{n}_i = \sqrt{\dot{arepsilon}_1} = \sqrt{\mathrm{Re}(\dot{arepsilon}_1) + i\,\mathrm{Im}(\dot{arepsilon}_1)}$$
 $\chi_2 = 2deff$

 $\operatorname{Re}(\dot{\varepsilon}) >> \operatorname{Im}(\dot{\varepsilon})$

$$\dot{n}_{2} = n_{2l} + \frac{d_{eff} E_{1m}^{2} \cos(\Phi)}{n_{2l} E_{2m}} = n_{2l} + \delta n_{2} \qquad \dot{n}_{1} = n_{1l} + \frac{d_{eff} E_{2m} \cos(\Phi)}{n_{1l}} = n_{1l} + \delta n$$

$$\delta\varphi_{i}=(2\pi/\lambda_{i})\cdot\delta n_{i}z$$

Частные случаи:

| Режим | Синхронизм | Расстройка |
|--|--------------|------------|
| Приближение заданного поля (ПЗП) E ₁₀ ≈ const, η<<1 | Δ k=0 | ∆k≠0 |
| Сильный энергообмен, η~1 | ∆k=0 | Δk≠0 |

$\Delta k=0$ Приближение заданного поля при

$$A_1$$
=cost, Δk =0 При z = 0: $(\varphi_2 - 2\varphi_1) = \pi/2$, $A_2(z)$ =0.

$$\frac{dA_2}{dz} = \sigma_2^{ooe} A_1^2 \cdot sin\Phi = \sigma_2^{ooe} A_1^2 \qquad A_2 = \int_0^{L_{\rm KP}} \sigma_2^{ooe} A_1^2 dz$$

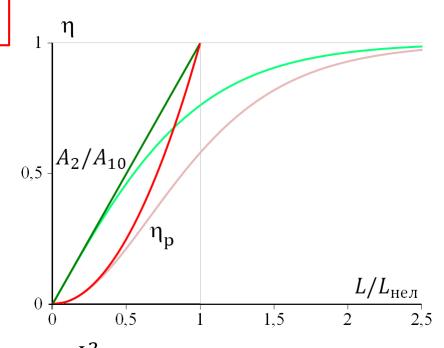
$$A_2 = \int_0^{L_{\rm KP}} \sigma_2^{ooe} A_1^2 dz$$

$$A_2 = \sigma_2^{ooe} A_1^2 L_{ ext{ iny KP}} = rac{\pi}{\lambda_1 n_2} d_{ ext{ iny ϕ} \phi}^{ooe} A_1^2 L_{ ext{ iny KP}}$$

$$\eta_p = \frac{I_2}{I_{10}} = \frac{A_{2,in}^2 n_2}{A_{10,in}^2 n_1} \qquad \begin{aligned}
n_1 &= n_2 \\
A_{in} &= A_{out}/n
\end{aligned}$$

$$\eta_p = 240\pi^3 rac{I_{10}}{\lambda_1^2} rac{ig(d_{9 + 0,2}^{ooe}ig)^2}{n_2^3} L_{\mathrm{KP}}^2$$

$$A_2 = A_{10} \frac{L_{\text{Kp}}}{L_{\text{He}}}$$
 $L_{\text{He}} = \frac{\lambda_1 n_1}{\pi \cdot d_{9 + \Phi}^{ooe} \cdot A_{10}}$



$$\eta_p = \frac{L_{\mathrm{Kp}}^2}{L_{\mathrm{He}}^2} : \eta_{\mathrm{p}} = 100\%$$
 при $L_{\mathrm{Kp}} = L_{\mathrm{He}} \, \mathrm{c} \, \Pi 3 \Pi$

∆k≠0 Приближение заданного поля при

$$\begin{split} \frac{\dot{E}_{m,2}}{\partial \mathbf{z}} &= -i\sigma_2^{ooe}\dot{E}_{m,1}^2 Exp(i\Delta kz) \\ \dot{E}_{m,2} &= -i\sigma_2^{ooe}\dot{E}_{m,1}^2 \int_0^{L_{\mathrm{KP}}} Exp(i\Delta kz)dz = -\frac{\sigma_2^{ooe}}{\Delta k}\dot{E}_{m,1}^2 \int_0^{L_{\mathrm{KP}}} Exp(i\Delta kz)d(i\Delta kz) = \\ &= \frac{\sigma_2^{ooe}}{\Delta k}\dot{E}_{m,1}^2 \Big[1 - Exp(i\Delta kL_{\mathrm{KP}})\Big] = \\ &= \frac{\sigma_2^{ooe}}{\Delta k}\dot{E}_{m,1}^2 \Big[Exp(-i\Delta kL_{\mathrm{KP}}/2) - Exp(i\Delta kL_{\mathrm{KP}}/2)\Big]Exp(i\Delta kL_{\mathrm{KP}}/2) = \\ &= -2i\frac{\sigma_2^{ooe}}{\Delta k}\dot{E}_{m,1}^2 \cdot sin(\Delta kL_{\mathrm{KP}}/2)Exp(i\Delta kL_{\mathrm{KP}}/2) \end{split}$$

Амплитуда волны второй гармоники:

$$A_2 = \sigma_2^{ooe} L_{Kp} A_{10}^2 \cdot \frac{\sin(\Delta k L_{Kp}/2)}{\Delta k L_{Kp}/2}$$

$$A_2 = \sigma_2^{ooe} L_{\mathrm{Kp}} A_{10}^2 \cdot sinc(\Delta k L_{\mathrm{Kp}}/2)$$

Эффективность преобразования по мощности:

$$\eta_p = 240\pi^3 \frac{I_{10}}{\lambda_1^2} \frac{\left(d_{9\phi\phi,2}^{ooe}\right)^2}{n_2^3} L_{\text{KP}}^2 \cdot sinc^2 \left(\Delta k L_{\text{KP}}/2\right)$$
 $A_{in} = A_{out}/n$

$$A_{in} = A_{out}/n$$

Функциональные зависимости

$$\eta_{p,1} = 240\pi^3 \frac{I_{10}}{\lambda_1^2} \frac{\left(d_{9\phi\phi,2}^{ooe}\right)^2}{n_2^3} L_{\text{Kp}}^2$$

Без волновой расстройки.

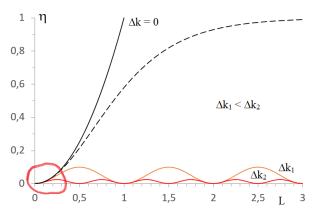
$$\eta_{p,2} = 240\pi^3 \frac{I_{10}}{\lambda_1^2} \frac{\left(d_{9\phi\phi,2}^{ooe}\right)^2}{n_2^3} \frac{1}{\Delta k^2} \cdot sin^2(\Delta k L_{\text{KP}}/2)$$

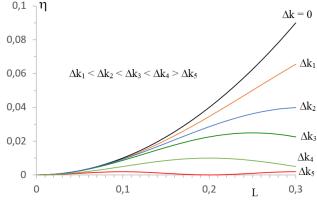
С волновой расстройкой.

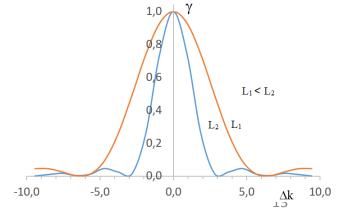
$$\eta_{p,2} = 240\pi^{3} \frac{I_{10}}{\lambda_{1}^{2}} \frac{\left(d_{9\phi,2}^{ooe}\right)^{2}}{n_{2}^{3}} L_{\text{Kp}}^{2} \cdot sinc^{2} \left(\Delta k L_{\text{Kp}}/2\right) =$$

$$= \eta_{p,1} \cdot \frac{sinc^{2}}{\lambda_{1}^{2}} \left(\Delta k L_{\text{Kp}}/2\right)$$

$$\gamma_{p} = sinc^{2}(\Delta k L_{KP}/2)$$

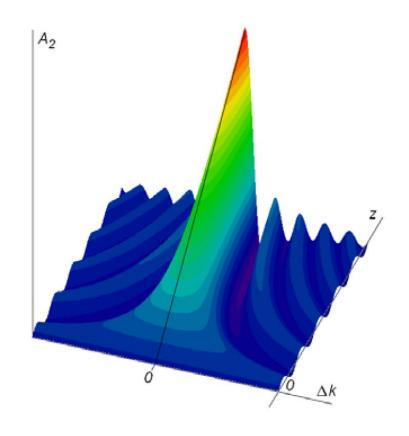






Приближение заданного поля, $\Delta k \neq 0$

$$A_2 = \frac{\pi}{\lambda_1 n_2} d_{\vartheta \varphi \varphi, 2}^{ooe} A_1^2 L_{\kappa p} \cdot sinc(\Delta k L_{\kappa p}/2)$$



Ширина распределения уменьшается при увеличении длины кристалла.

Приближение заданного поля, $\Delta k \neq 0$

$$A_2 = \frac{\pi}{\lambda_1} \frac{d_{9\varphi,2}^{ooe}}{n_2} A_1^2 \cdot L_{KP} \cdot sinc^2 \left(\Delta k L_{KP}/2\right)$$

$$\eta_{p,2} = 240\pi^3 \frac{I_{10}}{\lambda_1^2} \frac{\left(d_{9\phi\phi,2}^{ooe}\right)^2}{n_2^3} \frac{1}{\Delta k^2} \cdot \sin^2(\Delta k L_{\text{Kp}}/2)$$

$$L_{\text{kor}}$$
: $\Delta k L_{\text{kp}}/2 = \pi/2$

$$L_{ ext{kor}} = rac{\pi}{\Delta k} = rac{\lambda_1}{2\Delta n}$$
 - при генерации второй гармоники

$$\Delta n = 0.01$$
 $\lambda_{10}=1 \text{ MKM} \rightarrow L_{\text{KOr}}=50 \text{ MKM}$

 $L_{\text{ког}}$ - длина кристалла, при которой эффективность преобразования имеет максимальную величину при $\Delta k \neq 0$.