

有耗非线性介质中的二阶谐波和三波耦合¹

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摘 要 本文分析了均匀各向同性有耗非线性介质中的二阶谐波和三波耦合问题;在等阻尼和相位匹配的条件下导出了耦合波的解析解。

关键词 有耗非线性介质, 谐波, 耦合

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1 引 言

自 1962 年 N. Bloembergen 及其同事们^[1,2]创立非线性物质中的耦合波理论 (ABDP 理论)以来, 电磁波与非线性物质之间相互作用的研究一直是电磁学研究的一个活跃的领域。随着强光束的产生和非线性理论的发展, 为进一步掌握物质的非线性效应并且加以利用开辟了行之有效的途径, 比如参量放大和振荡、受激喇曼散射、自聚焦、光学整流、谐波等的研究在光谱学、微量原子和分子的检测、同位素分离、光孤子通讯、红外探测、空间物理等领域已得到了广泛的应用。近年来有关电磁分叉和混沌的研究已引起人们极大的关注^[3,4]。但是在已有的耦合波的研究中主要考虑的是无耗非线性介质的问题^[1,3]。事实上在电磁波传播中有关阻尼的问题总是存在的, 在有些问题中还是非常重要而不可忽视的, 比如在研究电磁波在空间等离子体中的传播时必须加以考虑^[4]。本文主要研究有耗非线性介质中电磁波之间的相互耦合问题, 在等阻尼和相位匹配的条件下导出了二阶谐波和三波耦合的解析解。

2 有耗非线性介质中的二阶谐波

有耗非线性介质中的波动方程为

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\mu_0 \sigma \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} - \mu_0 \epsilon \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{E}}{\partial t^2} - \mu_0 \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{P}^{NL}}{\partial t^2}, \quad (1)$$

场方程记为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mathbf{E}_1 &= \hat{a}_1 A_1(z) e^{i(k_1 r - \omega t)}, \\ \mathbf{E}_2 &= \hat{a}_2 A_2(z) e^{i(k_2 r - 2\omega t)}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

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非线性极化矢量为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mathbf{P}^{NL}(\omega = 2\omega - \omega) &= \overline{\chi}(\omega) \cdot \hat{a}_1 \hat{a}_2 A_1^* A_2 e^{i[(k_2 - k_1)z - \omega t]}, \\ \mathbf{P}^{NL}(2\omega = \omega + \omega) &= \overline{\chi}(2\omega) \cdot \hat{a}_1 \hat{a}_1 A_1^2 e^{i2[k_1 z - \omega t]}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3)$$

将 (2), (3) 式代入 (1) 式可得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} dA_1^*/dz + b_1 A_1^* &= -ia_1 A_1 A_2^* e^{-i\Delta k z}, \\ dA_2/dz + b_2 A_2 &= ia_2 A_1^2 e^{-i\Delta k z}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} b_1 &= \sigma\omega\mu_0/(2k_1 \cos^2 \alpha_1), & b_2 &= \sigma\omega\mu_0/(k_2 \cos^2 \alpha_2), \\ a_1 &= \omega^2 K/(k_1 \cos^2 \alpha_1), & a_2 &= 4\omega^2 K/(k_2 \cos^2 \alpha_2), \end{aligned}$$

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

$$K = \frac{\mu_0}{2} \hat{a}_1 \cdot \overline{\chi}(\omega) \cdot \hat{a}_1 \hat{a}_2 = \frac{\mu_0}{2} \hat{a}_2 \cdot \overline{\chi}(2\omega) \cdot \hat{a}_1 \hat{a}_1,$$

令

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A_1(z) &= \rho_1(z) e^{i\phi_1(z)}, \\ A_2(z) &= \rho_2(z) e^{i\phi_2(z)}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5)$$

代入 (4) 式可得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} d\rho_1/dz + b_1 \rho_1 &= -a_1 \rho_1 \rho_2 \sin \theta \\ d\rho_2/dz + b_2 \rho_2 &= a_2 \rho_1^2 \sin \theta \\ d\theta/dz &= \Delta k - \cos \theta (2a_1 \rho_2 - a_2 \rho_1^2 / \rho_2). \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (6)$$

其中 $\theta = \Delta k z + (\phi_2 - \phi_1)$, ρ_1, ρ_2 为频率为 ω 的基波和频率为 2ω 的谐波的振幅, a_1, a_2 为耦合系数, b_1, b_2 为阻尼系数, k_1, k_2 为基波和二阶谐波的波矢, $\Delta k = k_2 - 2k_1$ 为位相差。(6) 式中的第三式与 N. Bloembergen 的结果不同^[1]。若令

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \rho_1 &= R_1 e^{-b_1 z}, \\ \rho_2 &= R_2 e^{-b_2 z}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (7)$$

代入 (6) 式可得

$$\frac{dR_1}{dz} = -a_1 R_1 R_2 e^{-(b_1 - b_2)z} \sin \theta, \quad \frac{dR_2}{dz} = a_2 R_1^2 e^{-(2b_1 - b_2)z} \sin \theta, \quad \frac{d\theta}{dz} = \Delta k + \cot \theta \frac{d}{dz} \ln(R_1^2 R_2). \quad (8)$$

(8) 式与 N. Bloembergen 的结果相同, 当满足相位匹配时 ($\Delta k = 0$), 由 (8) 式可得

$$R_1^2 R_2 \cos \theta = c_1, \quad (c_1 \text{ 为常数}), \quad (9)$$

$$R_1 \frac{dR_1}{dz} = -\frac{a_1}{a_2} R_2 \frac{dR_2}{dz} e^{-2(b_2-b_1)z}, \quad R_2 \frac{dR_2}{dz} = \pm a_2 e^{-(2b_1-b_2)z} \sqrt{R_1^4 R_2^2 - c_1^2}. \quad (10)$$

在等阻尼且相位匹配的条件下 ($b_1 = b_2 = b, \Delta k = 0$), 令

$$y = -(1/b)e^{-bz}, \quad (11)$$

代入 (10) 式可得

$$a_2 R_1^2 + a_1 R_2^2 = c_2, \quad (c_2 \text{ 为常数}), \quad (12)$$

$$R_2 dR_2/dy = \pm a_2 \sqrt{R_1^4 R_2^2 - c_1^2}, \quad (13)$$

$$y = \pm \frac{1}{2a_1} \int_{R_2^2(0)}^{R_2^2(y)} \frac{dR_2^2}{[R_2^2(c_2/a_1 - R_2^2)^2 - (c_1 a_2/a_1)^2]^{1/2}}. \quad (14)$$

设 $R_{2a}^2, R_{2b}^2, R_{2c}^2$ 分别为 $R_2^2(c_2/a_1 - R_2^2)^2 - (c_1 a_2/a_1)^2 = 0$ 的三个实根, 且记 $R_{2c}^2 \geq R_{2b}^2 \geq R_{2a}^2 \geq 0$, 即 $R_2^2(c_2/a_1 - R_2^2)^2 - (c_1 a_2/a_1)^2 = (R_{2c}^2 - R_2^2)(R_{2b}^2 - R_2^2)(R_{2a}^2 - R_2^2)$, 若令

$$u^2 = (R_2^2 - R_{2a}^2)/(R_{2b}^2 - R_{2a}^2), \quad (15)$$

则 (14) 式可化为标准形式的 Jacobin 椭圆积分:

$$y = \pm \frac{1}{a_1(R_{2c}^2 - R_{2a}^2)^{1/2}} \int_{u(0)}^{u(y)} \frac{du}{[(1-u^2)(1-\gamma^2 u^2)]^{1/2}}, \quad (16)$$

其中

$$\gamma^2 = (R_{2b}^2 - R_{2a}^2)/(R_{2c}^2 - R_{2a}^2). \quad (17)$$

若记 $a_0 = a_1(R_{2c}^2 - R_{2a}^2)^{1/2}$, 则 (16) 式的解为

$$u = \text{sn}[a_0(y + y_0), \gamma], \quad (18)$$

其中 y_0 由初时条件确定, sn 是第一类椭圆函数, 将 (18) 式代入 (15) 和 (12) 式可得二阶耦合方程的解为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} R_2^2 &= R_{2a}^2 + (R_{2b}^2 - R_{2a}^2) \text{sn}^2[a_0(y + y_0), \gamma], \\ R_1^2 &= A + B \text{sn}^2[a_0(y + y_0), \gamma], \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (19)$$

其中 $A = (c_2 - a_1 R_{2a}^2)/a_2$, $B = -a_1(R_{2b}^2 - R_{2a}^2)/a_2$.

3 有耗非线性介质中的三波耦合

有耗非线性介质的波动方程

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\mu_0 \sigma \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} - \mu_0 \epsilon \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{E}}{\partial t^2} - \mu_0 \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{P}^{NL}}{\partial t^2}. \quad (20)$$

对于三波耦合 $\omega_3 = \omega_1 + \omega_2$, 记耦合场为

$$\mathbf{E}_1 = \hat{a}_1 A_1(z) e^{i(k_1 r - \omega t)}, \quad \mathbf{E}_2 = \hat{a}_2 A_2(z) e^{i(k_2 r - 2\omega t)}, \quad \mathbf{E}_3 = \hat{a}_3 A_3(z) e^{i(k_3 r - 2\omega t)}. \quad (21)$$

非线性极化为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mathbf{P}^{\text{NL}}(\omega_1) &= \bar{\chi}(\omega_1 = \omega_3 - \omega_2) \cdot \hat{a}_3 \hat{a}_2 A_2^* A_3 e^{i[(k_3 - k_2)z - (\omega_3 - \omega_2)t]}, \\ \mathbf{P}^{\text{NL}}(\omega_2) &= \bar{\chi}(\omega_2 = \omega_3 - \omega_1) \cdot \hat{a}_3 \hat{a}_1 A_1^* A_3 e^{i[(k_3 - k_1)z - (\omega_3 - \omega_1)t]}, \\ \mathbf{P}^{\text{NL}}(\omega_3) &= \bar{\chi}(\omega_3 = \omega_1 + \omega_2) \cdot \hat{a}_1 \hat{a}_2 A_1 A_2 e^{i[(k_1 + k_2)z - (\omega_1 + \omega_2)t]}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (22)$$

将 (21); (22) 式代入 (20) 式可得 (慢变振幅近似)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} dA_1^*/dz + b_1 A_1^* &= -ia_1 A_2 A_3^* e^{-i\Delta k z}, \\ dA_2^*/dz + b_2 A_2^* &= -ia_2 A_1 A_3^* e^{-i\Delta k z}, \\ dA_3/dz + b_3 A_3 &= ia_3 A_1 A_2 e^{-i\Delta k z}, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (23)$$

其中 $\Delta k = k_3 - k_1 - k_2$,

$$b_1 = \sigma \omega_1 \mu_0 / (2k_1 \cos^2 \alpha_1), \quad b_2 = \sigma \omega_2 \mu_0 / (2k_2 \cos^2 \alpha_2), \quad b_3 = \sigma \omega_3 \mu_0 / (2k_3 \cos^2 \alpha_3),$$

$$a_1 = \omega_1^2 K / (k_1 \cos^2 \alpha_1), \quad a_2 = \omega_2^2 K / (k_2 \cos^2 \alpha_2), \quad a_3 = \omega_3^2 K / (k_3 \cos^2 \alpha_3),$$

$$K = \frac{\mu_0}{2} \hat{a}_1 \cdot \bar{\chi}(\omega_1 = \omega_3 - \omega_2) \cdot \hat{a}_3 \hat{a}_2 = \frac{\mu_0}{2} \hat{a}_2 \cdot \bar{\chi}(\omega_2 = \omega_3 - \omega_1) \cdot \hat{a}_3 \hat{a}_1 = \frac{\mu_0}{2} \hat{a}_3 \cdot \bar{\chi}(\omega_3 = \omega_1 + \omega_2) \cdot \hat{a}_1 \hat{a}_2.$$

令

$$A_1(z) = \rho_1(z) e^{i\phi_1(z)}, \quad A_2(z) = \rho_2(z) e^{i\phi_2(z)}, \quad A_3(z) = \rho_3(z) e^{i\phi_3(z)}. \quad (24)$$

代入 (23) 式可得

$$\begin{aligned} d\rho_1/dz + b_1 \rho_1 &= -a_1 \rho_2 \rho_3 \sin \theta, \quad d\rho_2/dz + b_2 \rho_2 = -a_2 \rho_1 \rho_3 \sin \theta, \\ d\rho_3/dz + b_3 \rho_3 &= a_3 \rho_1 \rho_2 \sin \theta, \quad d\theta/dz = \Delta k + (a_3 \rho_1 \rho_2 / \rho_3 - a_2 \rho_1 \rho_3 / \rho_2 - a_1 \rho_2 \rho_3 / \rho_1) \cos \theta. \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

其中 $\theta = \Delta k z + (\phi_3 - \phi_2 - \phi_1)$, ρ_1, ρ_2, ρ_3 和 k_1, k_2, k_3 分别为三个频率为 $\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3$ 的平面波的振幅和波矢, a_1, a_2, a_3 为耦合系数, b_1, b_2, b_3 为阻尼系数, $\Delta k = k_3 - k_1 - k_2$ 为位相差。若令

$$\rho_1 = R_1 e^{-b_1 z}, \quad \rho_2 = R_2 e^{-b_2 z}, \quad \rho_3 = R_3 e^{-b_3 z}, \quad (26)$$

代入 (25) 式可得

$$\begin{aligned} dR_1/dz &= -a_1 R_2 R_3 e^{-(b_2 + b_3 - b_1)z} \sin \theta, \quad dR_2/dz = -a_2 R_1 R_3 e^{-(b_1 + b_3 - b_2)z} \sin \theta, \\ dR_3/dz &= a_3 R_1 R_2 e^{-(b_1 + b_2 - b_3)z} \sin \theta, \quad d\theta/dz = \Delta k + \tan \theta \frac{d}{dz} \ln(R_1 R_2 R_3). \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

当满足相位匹配时 ($\Delta k = 0$), 由 (27) 式可得

$$R_1 R_2 R_3 \cos \theta = c_1, \quad (c_1 \text{ 为常数}), \quad (28)$$

$$\sin \theta = \pm \sqrt{1 - c_1^2 / (R_1 R_2 R_3)^2}, \quad (29)$$

代入 (27) 式可得

$$\begin{aligned} dR_1/dz &= \mp a_1 e^{-(b_2+b_3-b_1)z} \sqrt{R_2^2 R_3^2 - c_1^2 / R_1^2}, \\ dR_2/dz &= \mp a_2 e^{-(b_1+b_3-b_2)z} \sqrt{R_1^2 R_3^2 - c_1^2 / R_2^2}, \\ dR_3/dz &= \pm a_3 e^{-(b_1+b_2-b_3)z} \sqrt{R_1^2 R_2^2 - c_1^2 / R_3^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

在等阻尼 ($b_1 = b_2 = b_3 = b$) 且相位匹配 ($\Delta k = 0$) 的条件下, 若令

$$y = -(1/b)e^{-bz}, \quad (31)$$

代入方程 (30) 式可得

$$\begin{aligned} dR_1/dy &= \mp a_1 R_2 R_3 \sqrt{R_2^2 R_3^2 - c_1^2 / R_1^2}, \\ dR_2/dy &= \mp a_2 R_1 R_3 \sqrt{R_1^2 R_3^2 - c_1^2 / R_2^2}, \\ dR_3/dy &= \pm a_3 R_1 R_2 \sqrt{R_1^2 R_2^2 - c_1^2 / R_3^2}, \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

由 (32) 式可得 Manley-Rowe 关系:

$$a_2 R_1^2 - a_1 R_2^2 = m_1, \quad a_3 R_2^2 + a_2 R_3^2 = m_2, \quad a_3 R_1^2 + a_1 R_3^2 = m_3, \quad (33)$$

其中 m_1, m_2, m_3 是常数, 将 (32) 式代入 (33) 式可得

$$R_3 dR_3/dy = \pm \sqrt{(m_3 - a_1 R_3^2)(m_2 - a_2 R_3^2)R_3^2 - a_3^2 c_1^2}, \quad (34)$$

$$y = \pm \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a_1 a_2}} \int_{R_3^2(0)}^{R_3^2(y)} \frac{dR_3^2}{[R_3^2(M_3 - R_3^2)(M_2 - R_3^2) - C^2]^{1/2}}, \quad (35)$$

其中 $M_3 = m_3/a_1$, $M_2 = m_2/a_2$, $C = a_3^2 c_1^2 / a_1 a_2$ 。设 $R_{3a}^2, R_{3b}^2, R_{3c}^2$ 分别为 $R_3^2(M_3 - R_3^2)(M_2 - R_3^2) - C^2 = 0$ 的三个实根, 且记 $R_{3c}^2 \geq R_{3b}^2 \geq R_{3a}^2 \geq 0$, 即 $R_3^2(M_3 - R_3^2)(M_2 - R_3^2) - C^2 = (R_{3c}^2 - R_3^2)(R_3^2 - R_{3b}^2)(R_3^2 - R_{3a}^2)$ 。引入

$$u^2 = (R_3^2 - R_{3a}^2)/(R_{3b}^2 - R_{3a}^2). \quad (36)$$

将 (36) 式代入 (35) 式可得到标准形式的 Jacob 椭圆积分

$$y = \pm \frac{1}{[a_1 a_2 (R_{3c}^2 - R_{3a}^2)]^{1/2}} \int_{u(0)}^{u(y)} \frac{du}{[(1 - u^2)(1 - \gamma^2 u^2)]^{1/2}}, \quad (37)$$

其中 $\gamma^2 = (R_{3b}^2 - R_{3a}^2)/(R_{3c}^2 - R_{3a}^2)$ 。若令 $a_0 = [a_1 a_2 (R_{3c}^2 - R_{3a}^2)]^{1/2}$, 方程的解为

$$u = \text{sn}[a_0(y + y_0), \gamma], \quad (38)$$

从而可得有耗非线性介质中三波耦合的精确解为

$$\begin{aligned} R_3^2(y) &= R_{3a}^2 + (R_{3b}^2 - R_{3a}^2) \operatorname{sn}^2[a_0(y + y_0), \gamma], \\ R_2^2(y) &= R_2^2(0) + [R_3^2(0) - R_3^2(y)] a_2/a_3, \\ R_1^2(y) &= R_1^2(0) + [R_3^2(0) - R_3^2(y)] a_1/a_3. \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

4 结 束 语

本文利用 Maxwell 方程和 ABDP 耦合波理论分析了有耗非线性介质中的二阶谐波和三波耦合, 导出了有阻尼时耦合波的耦合方程及其形式解; 在满足相位匹配的条件下, 如果各个波的阻尼系数相同时, 可得到耦合波方程的解析解, 解的形式为振荡性的衰减; 可进一步利用非线性微分方程理论和数值方法分析其动力学行为。

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THE SECOND HARMONIC AND THREE COUPLED WAVES IN A LOSSY NONLINEAR DIELECTRIC

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Abstract The problems of the second harmonic and three coupled waves in homogeneous lossy nonlinear dielectric are analysed. Under the conditions of same damp and phase-matching, the exact solutions are derived.

Key words Lossy nonlinear dielectric, Harmonic wave, Coupled wave

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