

文章编号: 1001-3806(2010)05-0619-05

## 双光子非相干耦合亮-暗混合屏蔽光伏孤子族

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**摘要:** 为了得到双光子非相干耦合亮-暗混合屏蔽光伏孤子族的结果, 采用数值模拟方法, 对稳态情况下多束互不相干的光束, 在有外加电场的双光子光伏光折变晶体中的传播进行了研究。结果表明, 具有相同偏振和相同波长的多束互不相干的入射光束, 可在晶体中形成双光子非相干耦合亮-暗混合屏蔽光伏孤子族。双光子非相干耦合屏蔽光伏孤子族, 可以看成是屏蔽孤子族和光伏孤子族的统一形式。当光伏场可忽略时, 屏蔽光伏孤子族就转化为屏蔽孤子族, 而当外加电场不存在时, 屏蔽光伏孤子族相当于开路和闭路条件下的光伏孤子族。当孤子族中只含有两个光束分量时, 孤子族就变为屏蔽光伏孤子对。研究结果可为空间光孤子理论的发展提供理论依据。

**关键词:** 非线性光学; 光折变效应; 双光子光折变介质; 空间孤子族

**中图分类号:** O437 **文献标识码:** A **doi:** 10.3969/j.issn.1001-3806.2010.05.012

## Two-photon incoherently coupled bright-dark hybrid screening-photovoltaic spatial soliton families

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**Abstract:** In order to obtain results of the two-photon incoherently coupled bright-dark hybrid screening-photovoltaic spatial soliton families, the propagation of multiple mutually incoherent optical beams in biased two-photon photovoltaic-photorefractive crystal were numerically studied under steady-state conditions. It is shown that two-photon incoherently coupled bright-dark hybrid screening-photovoltaic soliton families can be established in the crystals with mutually incoherent incident beams at the same wavelength and polarization incident in the crystal. The screening-photovoltaic soliton families can be considered as the united form of screening soliton families and photovoltaic soliton families. When the photovoltaic effect is negligible, the screening-photovoltaic soliton families are the screening one. If the external field is absent, the screening-photovoltaic soliton families are photovoltaic ones under the open- and closed-circuit condition. Such soliton families reduce to screening-photovoltaic soliton pairs when they contain only two components. It turned out that this research provides theoretic basis for development of the spatial solitons theory.

**Key words:** nonlinear optics; photorefractive effect; two-photon photorefractive material; spatial optical soliton families

### 引言

光折变空间光孤子是近年来非线性光学的一个研究热点。它的含义是指光束在光折变介质中无衍射地向前传播。到目前为止, 已经观测到光折变空间孤子包括: 瞬态孤子<sup>[1-2]</sup>、屏蔽孤子<sup>[3]</sup>、光伏孤子<sup>[4-5]</sup>和屏蔽-光伏孤子<sup>[6]</sup>, 同时对光折变空间孤子对也进行了大量研究。1996年, CHRISTODOULIEDS 等人提出了非相

干耦合光折变空间孤子对的概念<sup>[7]</sup>。随后 CHEN 等人<sup>[8]</sup>在实验上观测到这种非相干耦合的屏蔽孤子对<sup>[8]</sup>。HOU 等人<sup>[9-10]</sup>提出了非相干耦合屏蔽光伏孤子对的概念, 并对其温度特性做了研究。但上述研究都是针对单光子光折变介质的。2003年, CASTRO-CAMUS 等人<sup>[11]</sup>提出了双光子光折变模型, 这个模型包含一个价带、一个导带和一个中间能级。双光子模型区别于单光子模型就是在晶体上必须加一束均匀的启动光用来保证从价带激发到中间能级的电子数目, 这些电子接着被信号光激发到导带, 信号光在介质内产生空间电荷场, 进而使介质的折射率发生变化。到2005年, HOU 等人证明了亮孤子、暗孤子、灰孤子、非相干耦合亮-亮、暗-暗及亮-暗双光子空间孤子对可以存在于双光子光折变介质中<sup>[12-15]</sup>。2009年, ZHANG 等人<sup>[16]</sup>从

基金项目: 山西省高等学校科技开发基金资助项目 (200611042)

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收稿日期: 2009-07-24; 收到修改稿日期: 2009-09-23

理论上预言为双光子屏蔽-光伏孤子的存在。本文将对外加电场的双光子光伏光折变晶体中,多束偏振方向和波长都相同的互不相干光束的耦合进行研究,证明非相干耦合亮-暗混合双光子屏蔽光伏空间孤子族的存在,研究结果可为空间光孤子的工程实践提供重要的理论依据。

## 1 光波耦合方程及亮-暗孤子对解

将表面制作有电极的双光子光伏光折变效应的晶体、分压电阻  $R$  和电源  $V_a$  通过导线串联成回路<sup>[16]</sup>, 电极的方向平行于晶体的光轴。在光波的空间展宽远小于晶体宽度  $W$  情况下,则有近似表达式  $E_0 = V_0/W$ ,  $E_0$  和  $V_0$  分别代表晶体的电场强度和电势差,  $V_R = JSR$ ,  $V_R$  是电阻上的电压,  $S$  是晶体的截面积,  $J$  是电流密度。由  $V_a = V_0 + V_R$  可以求出:  $E_0 = (V_a - JSR)/W$ 。

设  $M$  束明孤子和  $N$  束暗孤子光束共线传播,互不相干光沿  $z$  轴射入双光子光伏光折变晶体,光束只在  $x$  方向衍射且偏振态和波长都相同,偏振方向平行于  $x$  (晶体光轴)方向。与单光子光折变空间孤子不同,双光子模型中必须在晶体上施加与入射光波长不同的均匀启动光  $I_1$ 。如果无启动光,双光子光折变效应就不能发生。 $M$  束和  $N$  束入射光的光场的电场分量可表示为  $\vec{E}_{b,j} = \hat{x}\varphi_j(x, z) \exp(ikz)$ ;  $\vec{E}_{d,l} = \hat{x}\psi_l(x, z) \times \exp(ikz)$ 。其中,  $j = 1, 2, \dots, M$ ;  $l = 1, 2, \dots, N$ ;  $\vec{E}_{b,j}$  和  $\vec{E}_{d,l}$  分别是第  $j$  束明孤子和第  $l$  束暗孤子光束的电场分量;  $\varphi_j$  和  $\psi_l$  分别为明孤子和暗孤子的慢变化包络;  $k = k_0 n_e = (2\pi/\lambda_0)n_e$ ,  $k_0$  为自由空间波数,  $\lambda_0$  为自由空间波长,  $n_e$  为晶体对非常光折射率。在上述光束配置下,  $(M+N)$  束光满足如下包络演化方程<sup>[8]</sup>:

$$i \frac{dU_j}{d\xi} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 U_j}{ds^2} - \frac{g\beta(1+\rho)}{(1+\rho+\sigma)} \left( 1 + \frac{\sigma}{1 + \sum_{j=1}^M |U_j|^2 + \sum_{l=1}^N |V_l|^2} \right) U_j - \frac{(g\rho - \sum_{j=1}^M |U_j|^2 - \sum_{l=1}^N |V_l|^2)(1 + \sum_{j=1}^M |U_j|^2 + \sum_{l=1}^N |V_l|^2 + \sigma)}{\alpha\eta \left( 1 + \sum_{j=1}^M |U_j|^2 + \sum_{l=1}^N |V_l|^2 \right)} U_j = 0, \quad (j = 1, 2, \dots, M) \quad (4a)$$

$$i \frac{dV_l}{d\xi} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 V_l}{ds^2} - \frac{g\beta(1+\rho)}{(1+\rho+\sigma)} \left( 1 + \frac{\sigma}{1 + \sum_{j=1}^M |U_j|^2 + \sum_{l=1}^N |V_l|^2} \right) V_l - \frac{(g\rho - \sum_{j=1}^M |U_j|^2 - \sum_{l=1}^N |V_l|^2)(1 + \sum_{j=1}^M |U_j|^2 + \sum_{l=1}^N |V_l|^2 + \sigma)}{\alpha\eta \left( 1 + \sum_{j=1}^M |U_j|^2 + \sum_{l=1}^N |V_l|^2 \right)} V_l = 0, \quad (l = 1, 2, \dots, N) \quad (4b)$$

$$\begin{cases} i \frac{d\varphi_j}{dz} + \frac{1}{2k} \frac{d^2 \varphi_j}{dx^2} - \frac{k_0 n_e^3 r_{33} E_{sc}}{2} \varphi_j = 0, (j = 1, 2, \dots, M) \\ i \frac{d\psi_l}{dz} + \frac{1}{2k} \frac{d^2 \psi_l}{dx^2} - \frac{k_0 n_e^3 r_{33} E_{sc}}{2} \psi_l = 0, (l = 1, 2, \dots, N) \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

式中,  $r_{33}$  为晶体的电光系数,  $E_{sc}$  为空间电荷场, 在忽略扩散的情况下为<sup>[16]</sup>:

$$E_{sc} = gE_a \frac{(I_{2,\infty} + I_{2,d})(I_2 + I_{2,d} + \gamma_1 N_a/S_2)}{(I_{2,\infty} + I_{2,d} + \gamma_1 N_a/S_2)(I_2 + I_{2,d})} + E_p (gI_{2,\infty} - I_2) \frac{S_2(I_2 + I_{2,d} + \gamma_1 N_a/S_2)}{(S_1 I_1 + \beta_1)(I_2 + I_{2,d})} \quad (2)$$

式中,  $E_p = \kappa\gamma N_a/(e\mu)$  为光伏电场, 分压系数为  $g = [1 + \rho SR (I_{2,\infty} + I_{2,d})]^{-1}$ ,  $E_a = V_a/W$ ,  $\rho = \frac{e\mu(S_1 I_1 + \beta_1)(N - N_a)}{W\gamma N_a(I_{2,\infty} + I_{2,d} + \gamma_1 N_a/S_2)}$ 。其中,  $I_2$  为晶体内  $(M+N)$  束入射光的总光强,  $I_{2,\infty} = I_2(\infty, z)$ ,  $I_{2,d} = \beta_2/S_2$  为暗辐射,  $N_a$  为受主密度,  $S_1$  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;  $\gamma$  和  $\gamma_1$  分别是导带到价带和中间能级到价带复合率。  $\kappa$ ,  $\mu$  和  $e$  分别是光伏常数、电子的迁移率和基本电荷。

根据 Poynting 定律, 晶体中  $(M+N)$  束互不相干的光束的总光强可以表示为:

$$I_2 = \frac{n_e}{2\eta_0} \left( \sum_{j=1}^M |\varphi_j|^2 + \sum_{l=1}^N |\psi_l|^2 \right) \quad (3)$$

式中, 常量  $\eta_0 = (\mu_0/\epsilon_0)^{1/2}$ , 将(2)式和(3)式带入(1)式中, 采用无量纲坐标和变量代换:  $\xi = z/(kx_0^2)$ ,  $s = x/x_0$  和  $U_j = (2\eta_0 I_d/n_e)^{-1/2} \varphi_j$ ,  $V_l = (2\eta_0 I_d/n_e)^{-1/2} \psi_l$ , 其中,  $x_0$  为一个任意的空间宽度, 可得  $(M+N)$  束光无量纲的光波包络  $U_j$  和  $V_l$  满足的耦合方程为:

式中,  $\alpha = (k_0 x_0)^2 (n_e^4 r_{33}/2) E_p$ ,  $\beta = (k_0 x_0)^2 (n_e^4 r_{33}/2) \times E_0$ ,  $\sigma = \gamma_1 N_a / \beta_2$ ,  $\eta = \frac{\beta_2}{(S_1 I_1 + \beta_1)}$ ,  $\rho = I_{2,\infty} / I_{2,d0}$

为了得到方程组(4)式的亮-暗混合空间孤子族解,把无量纲化振幅  $U_j$  和  $V_l$  表示为  $U_j = r^{1/2} c_j^{1/2} f(s) \exp(iu\xi)$  和  $V_l = \rho^{1/2} d_l^{1/2} q(s) \exp(i\omega\xi)$ , 其中,  $u$  和  $\omega$  分别表示亮孤子和暗孤子传播常数的空间移动,  $f(s)$  对应于亮光束的包络,  $r$  代表  $M$  束亮光束总光强峰值与光折变晶体暗辐射的比值,  $q(s)$  对应于暗孤子光束的包络,  $\rho$  代表  $N$  束暗孤子的总光强最大值

与光折变晶体暗辐射的比值,  $c_j$  表示明孤子第  $j$  级分量占明孤子族总光强的百分比,  $d_l$  表示暗孤子的第  $l$  级分量占暗孤子族总光强的百分比, 满足关系  $\sum_{j=1}^M c_j = 1$ ,  $\sum_{l=1}^N d_l = 1$ 。归一化实函数  $f(s)$  和  $q(s)$  满足的边界条件为  $f(0) = 1; f'(0) = 0, f(s \rightarrow \pm \infty) = 0, q(0) = 0, q(s \rightarrow \pm \infty) = \pm 1$  及当  $s \rightarrow \pm \infty$  时  $f(s)$  和  $q(s)$  的各阶层数为 0。将  $U$  和  $V$  的表达式代入方程组(4)式并简化可得:

$$\begin{cases} f'' = 2 \left[ \mu + \frac{g\beta(1+\rho)}{1+\rho+\sigma} + \frac{g\beta\sigma}{1+\sigma+\rho} \left( \frac{1+\rho}{rf^2+\rho q^2+1} \right) \right] f + \\ \quad 2\alpha\eta \left[ (1+\rho g) + \frac{(1+g\rho)\sigma}{1+rf^2+\rho q^2} - (1+rf^2+\rho q^2) - \sigma \right] f \\ q'' = 2 \left[ \omega + \frac{\beta g(1+\rho)}{1+\rho+\sigma} + \frac{g\beta\sigma}{1+\sigma+\rho} \left( \frac{1+\rho}{rf^2+\rho q^2+1} \right) \right] q + \\ \quad 2\alpha\eta \left[ (1+g\rho) + \frac{(1+g\rho)\sigma}{1+rf^2+\rho q^2} - (1+rf^2+\rho q^2) - \sigma \right] q \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

式中,  $f'' = d^2 f / ds^2$ ,  $q'' = d^2 q / ds^2$ 。(5)式在  $f^2 + q^2 = 1$  的条件下可写为:

$$\begin{cases} f'' = 2 \left[ \mu + \frac{g\beta(1+\rho)}{1+\rho+\sigma} + \frac{g\beta\sigma}{1+\sigma+\rho} \left( \frac{1}{\delta f^2+1} \right) \right] f + \\ \quad 2\alpha\eta \left[ \sigma \left( \frac{1+g\rho}{1+\rho} \frac{1}{1+\delta f^2} - 1 \right) + \rho(g-1) - (1+\rho)\delta f^2 \right] f \\ q'' = 2 \left[ \omega + \frac{g\beta(1+\rho)}{1+\rho+\sigma} + \frac{g\beta\sigma}{1+\sigma+\rho} \left( \frac{\delta}{\delta - \delta q^2 + 1} \right) \right] q + \\ \quad 2\alpha\eta \left[ \sigma \left( \frac{1+g\rho}{1+\rho} \frac{1}{1+\delta - \delta q^2} - 1 \right) + \rho(g-1) - \alpha\eta(1+\rho)\delta(1-q^2) \right] q \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

式中,  $\delta = (r-\rho)/(1+\rho)$ 。将(6)式中  $f''$  积分 1 次, 并利用  $s=0$  处的边界条件, 可得:

$$(f')^2 = 2 \left[ \mu + \frac{g\beta(1+\rho)}{1+\rho+\sigma} \right] (f^2-1) + \frac{2g\beta\sigma}{(1+\sigma+\rho)\delta} \ln \left( \frac{1+\delta f^2}{\delta+1} \right) + 2\alpha\eta\rho(g-1)(f^2-1) + \frac{2\eta\alpha\sigma(1+g\rho)}{\delta(1+\rho)} \ln \left( \frac{1+\delta f^2}{1+\delta} \right) - 2\alpha\eta\sigma(f^2-1) - \alpha\eta\delta(1+\rho)(f^4-1) \quad (7)$$

再利用  $f(s)$  在  $s \rightarrow \infty$  处的边界条件, 可以求出:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu = & -\frac{g\beta(1+\rho)}{1+\rho+\sigma} - \frac{g\beta\sigma}{1+\rho+\sigma} \frac{\ln(1+\delta)}{\delta} - \alpha\eta\rho(g-1) + \\ & \alpha\eta\sigma - \frac{\alpha\eta\sigma(1+g\rho)}{1+\rho} \ln \left( \frac{1+\delta}{\delta} \right) + \frac{\alpha\eta\delta(1+\rho)}{2} \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

对(6)式中  $q''$  直接利用  $q(s)$  的边界条件可有:

$$\omega = -\beta g - \alpha\eta \frac{(g-1)\rho(1+\rho+\sigma)}{1+\rho} \quad (9)$$

当  $|\delta| \ll 1$ , 即  $M$  个亮光束总光强的峰值和  $N$  个暗光束总光强的最大值相等时, 对  $\ln(1+\delta)$  进行 Taylor 展开, 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu = & -\beta g + \frac{g\beta\sigma\delta}{2(1+\sigma+\rho)} + (1-g)\alpha\eta\rho \times \\ & \left( 1 + \frac{\sigma}{1+\rho} \right) + \frac{\alpha\eta\delta}{2} \left( 1 + \rho + \sigma \frac{1+g\rho}{1+\rho} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

在上述条件下, (6)式可以近似为:

$$\begin{cases} f'' = \left[ \frac{g\beta\sigma\delta}{1+\rho+\sigma} + \alpha\eta\delta \left( 1 + \rho + \sigma \frac{1+g\rho}{1+\rho} \right) \right] \times \\ \quad (1-2f^2)f \\ q'' = -2 \left[ \frac{g\beta\sigma\delta}{1+\rho+\sigma} + \alpha\eta\delta \left( 1 + \rho + \sigma \frac{1+g\rho}{1+\rho} \right) \right] \times \\ \quad (1-q^2)q \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

(11)式的解为:

$$f(s) = \operatorname{sech} \left\{ \left[ \frac{g\beta\sigma\delta}{1+\rho+\sigma} + \alpha\eta\delta \left( 1 + \rho + \sigma \frac{1+g\rho}{1+\rho} \right) \right]^{1/2} s \right\},$$

$$q(s) = \tanh\left\{\left[\frac{g\beta\sigma\delta}{1+\sigma+\rho} + \alpha\eta\delta\left(1+\rho + \sigma\frac{1+g\rho}{1+\rho}\right)\right]^{1/2}s\right\} \quad (12)$$

由此得到双光子屏蔽光伏亮-暗孤子族分量的无量纲光场为:

$$\begin{cases} U_j(s, \xi) = r^{1/2} c_j^{1/2} \operatorname{sech}\left\{\left[\frac{g\beta\sigma\delta}{1+\sigma+\rho} + \alpha\eta\delta\left(1+\rho + \sigma\frac{1+g\rho}{1+\rho}\right)\right]^{1/2}s\right\} \times \\ \quad \exp\left\{i\left[-\beta g + \frac{g\beta\sigma\delta}{2(1+\sigma+\rho)} + (1-g)\alpha\eta\rho\left(1 + \frac{\sigma}{1+\rho}\right) + \frac{\alpha\eta\delta}{2}\left(1+\rho + \sigma\frac{1+g\rho}{1+\rho}\right)\right]\xi\right\} \\ V_l(s, \xi) = \rho^{1/2} d_l^{1/2} \tanh\left\{\left[\frac{g\beta\sigma\delta}{1+\sigma+\rho} + \alpha\eta\delta\left(1+\rho + \sigma\frac{1+g\rho}{1+\rho}\right)\right]^{1/2}s\right\} \times \\ \quad \exp\left\{-i\left[g\beta + \alpha\eta\frac{(g-1)\rho(1+\rho+\sigma)}{1+\rho}\right]\xi\right\} \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

由(13)式可知,要产生亮-暗混合双光子光折变屏蔽光伏孤子族,需满足条件:

$$\left[\frac{g\beta\sigma\delta}{1+\sigma+\rho} + \alpha\eta\delta\left(1+\rho + \sigma\frac{1+g\rho}{1+\rho}\right)\right] > 0 \quad (14)$$

$\alpha, \beta$  和  $\delta$  取适当的数值和符号保证(14)式结果大于0,在晶体中就可以形成双光子光折变亮-暗混合屏蔽光伏孤子族。利用(13)式,选择合适的参量,即可得出双光子屏蔽光伏亮-暗混合孤子族分量的光强分布。

选取 Cu: KNSBN 晶体作为研究对象<sup>[16]</sup>,参量选取如下: $n_e = 2.27, r_{33} = 200 \times 10^{-12} \text{ m/V}, E_p = 2.8 \text{ MV/m}, E_0 = 2 \text{ MV/m}$ ,其它参量为  $\lambda_0 = 0.5 \mu\text{m}, x_0 = 10 \mu\text{m}, I_1 = 1 \text{ MW/m}^2$ 。由上面的参量,能计算出  $\alpha = 117.3, \beta = 83.79$ 。选取  $\eta = 1.5 \times 10^{-4}, \sigma = 10^4, \delta = 0.005, r = 10, g = 0.5$ 。图 1a 中给出了  $\alpha = 117.3, \beta = 83.79, r = 10, \delta = 0.005$  时双光子光折变晶体 Cu: KNSBN 中的非相干耦合亮-暗混合屏蔽光伏孤子族 3 个亮分量 ( $c_1 = 0.5,$

$c_2 = 0.3, c_3 = 0.2$ ) 和 4 个暗分量 ( $d_1 = 0.4, d_2 = 0.3, d_3 = 0.2, d_4 = 0.1$ ) 光强的空间分布。图 1b 中给出了  $\alpha = 117.3, \beta = 83.79, r = 10, \delta = 0.005$  时双光子光折变晶体 Cu: KNSBN 中的非相干耦合亮-暗混合屏蔽光伏孤子族 4 个亮分量 ( $c_1 = 0.4, c_2 = 0.3, c_3 = 0.2, c_4 = 0.1$ ) 和 3 个暗分量 ( $d_1 = 0.5, d_2 = 0.3$  和  $d_3 = 0.2$ ) 光强的空间分布。在上面讨论中,  $r$  的数值稍大于  $\rho$ 。

## 2 结 论

证明了在有外加电场的双光子光伏光折变介质中,存在双光子非相干耦合亮-暗混合屏蔽光伏孤子族,这种孤子族是由偏振态和波长都相同的多束互不相干光形成的。选取合适的外加电场和光伏效应的双光子光折变晶体,可以在晶体中形成非相干耦合亮-暗混合屏蔽光伏孤子族。双光子屏蔽光伏孤子族可以看成是双光子非相干屏蔽孤子族和双光子非相干光伏孤子族的统一形式,当外加电场足够强、可忽略光伏效应时,它类似于双光子屏蔽孤子族,而当外加电场为 0 时,它相当于闭路条件下的双光子光伏孤子族。当孤子族中只含有一个亮光束和一束暗光束时,亮-暗混合孤子族就变为双光子非相干耦合亮-暗屏蔽光伏孤子对。

(13)式表明,双光子非相干耦合亮-暗混合屏蔽光伏孤子族要满足条件,即(14)式成立,当  $\alpha > 0, \beta > 0$ , 应有  $\delta > 0$ , 即当外加电场方向和晶体中光伏电场的方向与晶体光轴方向相同时,双光子光折变晶体中,可支持亮孤子族总光强峰值光强稍大于暗孤子族总光强的最大值的非相干耦合亮-暗混合孤子族。同理,当  $\alpha < 0, \beta < 0$ , 应有  $\delta < 0$ , 即当外加电场方向和晶体中光伏电场的方向与晶体光轴方向相反时,双光子光折变晶体中,可支持亮孤子族总光强峰值光强稍小于暗孤子族最大光强值的非相干耦合亮-暗混合孤子族。当外加电场的方向和光伏场的方向相反时,也就是  $\alpha$  和  $\beta$  符号相反,这时要由其数值的大小来决定  $\delta$  的符号,只要所取数值能使(14)式成立,便可在光折变晶体中

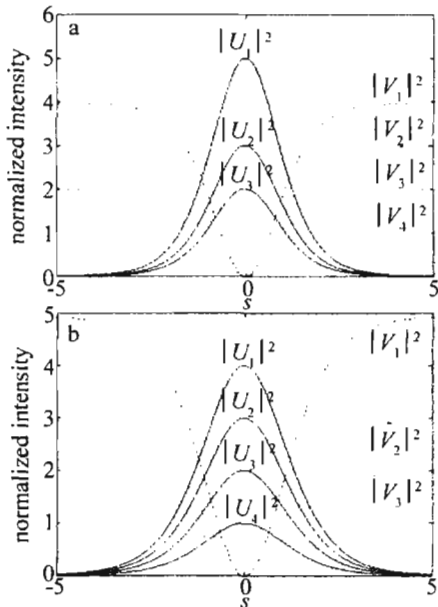


Fig. 1 Two-photon bright-dark hybrid screening-photovoltaic soliton family  
a—three bright components ( $c_1 = 0.5, c_2 = 0.3, c_3 = 0.2$ ) and four dark components ( $d_1 = 0.4, d_2 = 0.3, d_3 = 0.2, d_4 = 0.1$ )  
b—four bright components ( $c_1 = 0.4, c_2 = 0.3, c_3 = 0.2, c_4 = 0.1$ ) and three dark components ( $d_1 = 0.5, d_2 = 0.3, d_3 = 0.2$ )

形成非相干耦合亮-暗混合屏蔽光伏孤子族。

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