

Analytic theory of self-similar mode-locking with rapidly varying, mean-zero dispersion

Brandon G. Bale^a J. Nathan Kutz^b

March 1, 2009

a. Photonics Research Group, Aston University, Birmingham UK B4 7ET

b. Department of Applied Mathematics, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195-2420

Many optical systems are capable of exhibiting such self-similar behavior. Only recently has self-similar evolution of parabolic pulses been observed in mode-locked laser cavities operating with a nearly mean-zero dispersion map [1]. Here we present an explicit theoretical description of the *temporal* parabolic profiles observed in such lasers.

Pulse propagation in a laser cavity with rapidly varying dispersion can be described by the cubic-quintic Ginzburg-Landau (GL) equation [2]

$$iu_z + \frac{1}{2}d(z/\epsilon)u_{tt} + |u|^2u = i\delta u + i\beta|u|^2u + i\alpha u_{tt} - i\sigma|u|^4u, \quad (1)$$

where z is the propagation distance, t is the time in a co-moving frame normalized by the average dispersion length, and u is the complex envelope of the electric field. The parameter $\epsilon \equiv P/T_0 \ll 1$ is the ratio of the laser cavity length to the dispersion length. A multi-scale transformation technique shows the leading order self-similarity to be governed by a nonlinear diffusion equation with a rapidly-varying, mean-zero diffusion coefficient. This equation has exact solutions of the form

$$|u|^2 \approx \rho(x, t) \sim \frac{1}{12(\gamma + z_*)^{1/3}} \left[a_*^2 - \left(\frac{(t - t_*)}{(\gamma + z_*)^{1/3}} \right)^2 \right]_+ \quad (2)$$

where $\gamma = \gamma(z) = 2 \int_0^z [\int_0^s d(q) dq] ds$ and $f_+ = \max(f, 0)$. The alternating sign of the diffusion coefficient, which is driven by the dispersion fluctuations, is critical to supporting the parabolic profiles which is, to leading-order, of the Barenblatt form. Further inclusion of dissipative terms reveals a reduced diffusion equation for the amplitude

$$\rho_z = \mu(z)(\rho^2)_{tt} - 2\rho(\delta - \beta\rho + \sigma\rho^2). \quad (3)$$

This reduced equation has parabolic solutions which act as stable attractors for a wide range of parameter space. This is the first analytic model proposing a mechanism for generating temporal parabolic pulses in the Ginzburg-Landau model.

References

- [1] F. Ilday, J. Buckley, W. Clark, F. Wise, “Self-Similar Evolution of Parabolic Pulses in a Laser,” *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **92**, 213902 (2004).
- [2] N.N. Akhmediev, A. Ankiewicz, *Solitons: Nonlinear pulses and beams*, Chapman and Hall, London (1997).
- [3] B.G. Bale, J.N. Kutz, F. Wise “Analytic theory of self-similar mode-locking,” *Opt. Lett.* **33**, 911-913 (2008).