

# VIII. 泵浦未耗尽时，和频频域解 $G_{3z}(k_{3x}, k_{3y})$ 的近似解 Final 3D

$k_{3z} - g_z$  卷不得

$$\begin{aligned}
 G_{3z}(k_{3x}, k_{3y}) &\approx \frac{\chi_{\text{eff}}^2 \omega_3^2}{c^2} \cdot \iiint C(g_x, g_y, g_z) \cdot \frac{\mathcal{F}[E_1(\mathbf{r})E_2(\mathbf{r})]_{\substack{x,y \\ k_{3x}-g_x, k_{3y}-g_y}} \cdot e^{ig_z z} - \mathcal{F}[E_{10}E_{20}]_{\substack{x,y \\ k_{3x}-g_x, k_{3y}-g_y}} \cdot e^{ik_{3z}z}}{k_{zQ}^{\prime 2} - k_{3z}^2} \cdot dg_x dg_y dg_z \\
 &= \frac{\chi_{\text{eff}}^2 \omega_3^2}{c^2} \cdot \iiint \frac{C(g_x, g_y, g_z)}{k_{zQ}^{\prime 2} - k_{3z}^2} \cdot \left[ \mathcal{F}[E_1(\mathbf{r})E_2(\mathbf{r})]_{\substack{x,y \\ k_{3x}-g_x, k_{3y}-g_y}} \cdot e^{ig_z z} - \mathcal{F}[E_{10}E_{20}]_{\substack{x,y \\ k_{3x}-g_x, k_{3y}-g_y}} \cdot e^{ik_{3z}z} \right] \cdot dg_x dg_y \cdot dg_z \\
 &= \frac{\chi_{\text{eff}}^2 \omega_3^2}{c^2} \cdot \int \left[ \frac{C(k_{3x}, k_{3y}, g_z)}{k_{zQ}^{\prime 2} - k_{3z}^2} * \mathcal{F}[E_1(\mathbf{r})E_2(\mathbf{r})]_{\substack{x,y \\ k_{3x}, k_{3y}}} \cdot e^{ig_z z} - \frac{C(k_{3x}, k_{3y}, g_z)}{k_{zQ}^{\prime 2} - k_{3z}^2} * \mathcal{F}[E_{10}E_{20}]_{\substack{x,y \\ k_{3x}, k_{3y}}} \cdot e^{ik_{3z}z} \right] dg_z \\
 G_{3z}(k_{3x}, k_{3y}) &= \frac{\chi_{\text{eff}}^2 \omega_3^2}{c^2} \cdot \sum_{l_x, l_y, l_z = -\infty}^{+\infty} C_{l_x, l_y, l_z} \cdot \left[ \frac{\mathcal{F}[E_1(\mathbf{r})E_2(\mathbf{r})]_{\substack{x,y \\ k_{3x}-g_{lx}, k_{3y}-g_{ly}}} \cdot e^{ig_{lz} z} - \mathcal{F}[E_{10}E_{20}]_{\substack{x,y \\ k_{3x}-g_{lx}, k_{3y}-g_{ly}}} \cdot e^{ik_{3z}z}}{k_{zQ}^{\prime 2} - k_{3z}^2} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

其中， $k_{zQ}' = k_{zQ} \Big|_{k_x, k_y \rightarrow K_{1x}, K_{1y}} = k_{zQ} = \sqrt{k_1^2 - K_{1x}^2 - K_{1y}^2} + \sqrt{k_2^2 - (k_{3x} - g_x - K_{1x})^2 - (k_{3y} - g_y - K_{1y})^2} + g_z$

$$\begin{aligned}
 k_{zQ}'' &= k_{zQ}' \Big|_{k_{2x}, k_{2y} \rightarrow K_{2x}, K_{2y}} = K_{1z} + K_{2z} + g_z & k_{3z} &= k_{3z} \Big|_{k_{3x}, k_{3y} \rightarrow K_{3x}, K_{3y}} = \sqrt{k_3^2 - (K_{1x} + K_{2x} + g_x)^2 - (K_{1y} + K_{2y} + g_y)^2} \\
 k_{3z}'' &= k_{3z} \Big|_{g_x, g_y \rightarrow k_{3x}, k_{3y}} = \sqrt{k_3^2 - (K_{1x} + K_{2x} + k_{3x})^2 - (K_{1y} + K_{2y} + k_{3y})^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

为可卷积， $k_{zQ}$  必须 或包含  $g_x, g_y$ ，或包含  $k_{3x}-g_x, k_{3y}-g_y$ ，且二者可分离；且如果包含了  $k_{3x}, k_{3y}$ ，则必须三者可两两分离。另一方面，这里分母也最好不参与卷积，否则又是单独算完每一项（除了分母再卷积）之后再作差，而不是做了差之后再除以分母。这样就会导致遇到非零分子，除以零分母的错误。因此，分母直接弄成与  $g_x, g_y$  无关，并从积分中提出来；依据同样是只有特定  $\{k_{2x}, k_{2y}\}$  处， $g_z$  值才非零，只需保证  $k_{2z}(K_{2x}, K_{2y})$  可代表  $k_{2z}$  的加权均值即可。