

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 G_{3z}(k_{3x}, k_{3y}) &= \frac{\chi_{\text{eff}} \omega_3^2}{c^2} \cdot \iiint C(g_x, g_y, g_z) \cdot \iint \mathcal{F}[E_{10}(x, y)] \Big|_{k_x, k_y}^{x, y} \mathcal{F}[E_{20}(x, y)] \Big|_{k_{3x}-g_x-k_x, k_{3y}-g_y-k_y}^{x, y} \frac{e^{ik_{zQ}z} - e^{ik_{3z}z}}{k_{zQ}^2 - k_{3z}^2} dk_x dk_y dg_x dg_y dg_z \\
 &\approx \frac{\chi_{\text{eff}} \omega_3^2}{c^2} \cdot \iiint C(g_x, g_y, g_z) \cdot \frac{1}{k_{zQ}'^2 - k_{3z}^2} \cdot \iint \mathcal{F}[E_{10}(x, y)] \Big|_{k_x, k_y}^{x, y} \mathcal{F}[E_{20}(x, y)] \Big|_{k_{3x}-g_x-k_x, k_{3y}-g_y-k_y}^{x, y} (e^{ik_{zQ}z} - e^{ik_{3z}z}) dk_x dk_y dg_x dg_y dg_z \\
 &= \frac{\chi_{\text{eff}} \omega_3^2}{c^2} \cdot \iiint C(g_x, g_y, g_z) \cdot \frac{1}{k_{zQ}'^2 - k_{3z}^2} \cdot \left[ \begin{aligned} &e^{ig_z z} \cdot \iint \mathcal{F}[E_{10}(x, y)] \Big|_{k_x, k_y}^{x, y} \mathcal{F}[E_{20}(x, y)] \Big|_{k_{3x}-g_x-k_x, k_{3y}-g_y-k_y}^{x, y} e^{ik_{zQ}z} dk_x dk_y \\ &- e^{ik_{3z}z} \cdot \iint \mathcal{F}[E_{10}(x, y)] \Big|_{k_x, k_y}^{x, y} \mathcal{F}[E_{20}(x, y)] \Big|_{k_{3x}-g_x-k_x, k_{3y}-g_y-k_y}^{x, y} dk_x dk_y \end{aligned} \right] dg_x dg_y dg_z \\
 &= \frac{\chi_{\text{eff}} \omega_3^2}{c^2} \cdot \iiint C(g_x, g_y, g_z) \cdot \frac{1}{k_{zQ}'^2 - k_{3z}^2} \cdot \left[ \begin{aligned} &e^{ig_z z} \cdot G_{1z}(k_{3x}-g_x, k_{3y}-g_y) * G_{2z}(k_{3x}-g_x, k_{3y}-g_y) \\ &- e^{ik_{3z}z} \cdot g_1(k_{3x}-g_x, k_{3y}-g_y) * g_2(k_{3x}-g_x, k_{3y}-g_y) \end{aligned} \right] dg_x dg_y dg_z
 \end{aligned}$$

其中，  $k_{zQ} = k_{zq} + g_z = \sqrt{k_1^2 - k_x^2 - k_y^2} + \sqrt{k_2^2 - (k_{3x} - g_x - k_x)^2 - (k_{3y} - g_y - k_y)^2} + g_z$

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

要想将分母提出来，只需要对  $k_x, k_y$  限制。而从交叠积分的角度，几乎只有特定  $\{k_{1x}, k_{1y}\}$  的地方， $g_1$  的值才非零，或比较大。因此  $k_x, k_y$  只需要在  $g(\{k_{1x}, k_{1y}\})$  较大的  $\{k_{1x}, k_{1y}\}$  处，保证取值准确即可，在其他地方取什么值都影响不大，毕竟在那些地方  $g_1 \approx 0$ 。而且  $k_x, k_y$  也不必遍历  $\{k_{1x}, k_{1y}\}$  这个集合，而只需保证  $k_{1z}(k_x, k_y) \approx k_{1z}(\{k_{1x}, k_{1y}\})$  即可，那么只需保证所选的  $k_{1z}(K_x, K_y)$  可代表  $k_{1z}$  的加权均值即可。