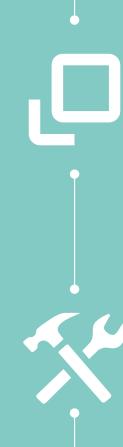
$$\mathcal{F}^{-1} \left[\frac{e^{ik_{3z}z}}{k_{3z}} \cdot \iint \left\{ \mathcal{F} \left[E_{10} \left(x, y \right) \right] \Big|_{\substack{x,y \\ k_x, k_y}} \cdot \\ \mathcal{F} \left[E_{20} \left(x, y \right) \right] \Big|_{\substack{x,y \\ k_{3x} - g_{l_x} - k_x, k_{3y} - g_{l_y} - k_y}} \cdot \right\} dk_x dk_y \right] \\ \left[\frac{e^{i\Delta k_{zQ}z} - 1}{\Delta k_{zQ}} \frac{1}{\Delta k_{zQ}/k_{3z} + 2} \cdot \right]_{\substack{k_{3x}, k_{3y} \\ x, y}}$$

拓展: 非线性角谱 Theory

$$\left(\nabla^2 + k_3^2\right) E_3(\mathbf{r}) = -\frac{k_3^2}{\varepsilon_3^{(1)}} P_3^{(2)}(\mathbf{r})$$



基于:线性角谱 Theory

$$\left(\nabla^2 + k_1^2\right) E_1\left(\boldsymbol{r}\right) = 0$$

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}\Bigg[\mathcal{F}\Big[E_{10}\left(x,y
ight)\Big]igg|_{\substack{x,y\k_x,k_y}}e^{i\sqrt{k_1^2-k_x^2-k_y^2}z}\Bigg]igg|_{\substack{k_x,k_y\x,y}}$$

Universal Origin