

# 非线性波动方程

# 与极化理论

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### 第二讲



1. 非线性介质的波动方程

2. 非线性极化理论



### 1. 非线性介质的基本波动方程的导入

### 1) 思考——我们有什么已知条件?

麦氏方程组

物质方程。

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$
 (1-1)

$$\vec{D} = \varepsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P} \qquad (1-2).$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{H} = \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} + \vec{J}$$

$$\vec{P} = \varepsilon_0 \vec{\chi} \bullet \vec{E}$$

$$\nabla \bullet \vec{D} = \rho$$

$$\vec{J} = \sigma \vec{E}$$

$$\nabla \bullet \vec{B} = 0$$

$$\vec{B} = \mu_0 \mu_r \vec{H}$$

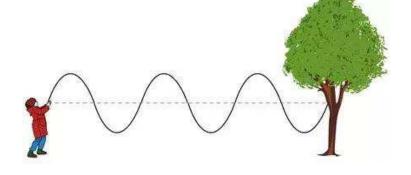


- 1. 非线性介质的基本波动方程的导入
  - 2) 思考——什么是波动方程?

波动方程起源于弦运动方程 (达朗贝尔)







$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t^2}$$
  $f(z, t)$ 为弦上点的位移

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \Delta u = 0$$

△ 是拉普拉斯算符 表示空间坐标取两阶导



## 1. 非线性介质的基本波动方程的导入 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \Delta u = 0$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \Delta u = 0$$

#### 思考——如果要得到波动方程,我们需要什么? ΔΕ

麦氏方程组

物质方程。

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$
 (1-1)

$$\vec{D} = \varepsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P} \tag{1-2}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{H} = \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} + \vec{J}$$

$$ec{P} = oldsymbol{arepsilon}_0 ec{oldsymbol{ec{x}}} ullet ec{E}$$
 ,

$$\nabla \bullet \vec{D} = \rho$$

$$\vec{J} = \sigma \vec{E}$$

$$\nabla \bullet \vec{B} = 0$$

$$\vec{B} = \mu_0 \mu_r \vec{H}$$

$$\Delta A = \nabla^2 A$$

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times A = \nabla(\nabla \cdot A) - \nabla^2 A$$

#### 需要对麦克斯韦方程做算符操作!



### 1. 非线性介质的基本波动方程的导入 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - a^2 \Delta u = 0$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \Delta u = 0$$

### 3) 思考——如果要得到波动方程,我们需要什么?

麦氏方程组

物质方程。

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$
 (1-1)

$$\vec{D} = \varepsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{H} = \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} + \vec{J}$$

$$\vec{P} = \varepsilon_0 \vec{\chi} \bullet \vec{E}$$

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$$\Delta A = \nabla^2 A$$

$$\nabla \bullet \vec{D} = \rho$$

$$\vec{J}$$
 =  $\sigma \vec{E}$  .

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times A = \nabla(\nabla \cdot A) - \nabla^2 A$$

$$\nabla \bullet \vec{B} = 0$$

$$\vec{B} = \mu_0 \mu_r \vec{H}$$

$$P_{NL} = \varepsilon_0 \chi^{(2)}$$
:  $EE + \varepsilon_0 \chi^{(3)}$ :  $EEE \cdots = P^{(2)} + P^{(3)} + \cdots$  (2 – 10)

则式 (2-9) 可表示为

$$\mathbf{P} = \varepsilon_0 \mathbf{\chi}^{(1)} \cdot \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{P}_{\text{NL}} \tag{2-11}$$

将式 (2-11) 代入式 (2-5) 可得

$$\mathbf{D} = \varepsilon_0 \mathbf{E} + \varepsilon_0 \mathbf{\chi}^{(1)} \cdot \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{P}_{\text{NL}} = \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \cdot \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{P}_{\text{NL}}$$
 (2 - 12)

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = \varepsilon_0 \big[ 1 + \boldsymbol{\chi}^{(1)} \big] \tag{2 - 13}$$



## 1. 非线性介质的基本波动方程的导入 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - a^2 \Delta u = 0$

#### 3) 思考——如果要得到波动方程,我们需要什么? ΔΕ

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\mu_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{H}}{\partial t} \quad \text{(1)}$$

$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{H} = \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{D}}{\partial t} + \sigma \boldsymbol{E}$$
 (2)

$$D = \varepsilon \cdot E + P_{\rm NL}$$
 (3)

 $\nabla \times E = -\mu_0 \frac{\partial H}{\partial t}$  (1) 将 (1) 两边进行  $\nabla \times$  运算,在将 (2) 带入,利用 (3) 可以得到 ,利用(3)可以得到

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times \mathbf{E} + \mu_0 \sigma \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} + \mu_0 \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon \cdot \mathbf{E}}{\partial t^2} = -\mu_0 \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{P}_{\mathrm{NL}}}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\Delta A = \nabla^2 A$$

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times A = \nabla(\nabla \cdot A) - \nabla^2 A$$

若设介质为无损耗的,即  $\sigma$ =0,再利用公式  $c=1/\sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0}$ ,

$$\left[\nabla \times (\nabla \times) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0 c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \varepsilon \cdot \right] \boldsymbol{E}(\boldsymbol{r}, t) = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon_0 c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \boldsymbol{P}_{\rm NL}(\boldsymbol{r}, t)$$

以上结果为无吸收的各向异性非线性介质的时域波动方程



#### 2. 各向同性非线性介质的时域波动方程 $\nabla \cdot E = 0$

#### 无吸收的各向异性非线性介质的时域波动方程:

$$\left[\nabla \times (\nabla \times) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0 c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \varepsilon \cdot \right] \boldsymbol{E}(\boldsymbol{r}, t) = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon_0 c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \boldsymbol{P}_{\rm NL}(\boldsymbol{r}, t)$$

$$\Delta E = \nabla^2 E$$

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times E = \nabla(\nabla \cdot E) - \nabla^2 E = -\nabla^2 E \qquad n = \sqrt{\varepsilon / \varepsilon_0}$$

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t) - \frac{n^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0 c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \mathbf{P}_{NL}(\mathbf{r}, t)$$

以上是无吸收的各向同性非线性介质的时域波动方程



#### 2. 各向同性非线性介质的时域波动方程 $\nabla \cdot E = 0$

无吸收的各向同性非线性介质的时域波动方程

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t) - \frac{n^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0 c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \mathbf{P}_{NL}(\mathbf{r}, t)$$

简化以上方程:假设单色平面波光场沿z方向传播,并将光场强度和非线性极化强度分别表示为振幅和相位两因子相乘

$$E(r,t) = E(z,t)e^{i(kz-\omega t)}$$
 $P_{NL}(r,t) = P_{NL}(z,t)e^{i(k'z-\omega t)}$ 

$$\nabla^{2}E(r,t) = \left[ \left( \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial z^{2}} + i2k \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - k^{2} \right) | E(z,t) | \right] e^{i(kz - \omega t)}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial t^{2}} E(r,t) = \left[ \left( \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial t^{2}} - i2\omega \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - \omega^{2} \right) | E(z,t) | \right] e^{i(kz - \omega t)}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial t^{2}} P_{NL}(r,t) \approx -\omega^{2} | P_{NL}(z,t) | e^{i(k'z - \omega t)}$$



#### 2. 各向同性非线性介质的时域波动方程 $\nabla \cdot E = 0$

$$\nabla^{2}E(r,t) = \left[ \left( \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial z^{2}} + i2k \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - k^{2} \right) | E(z,t) | \right] e^{i(kz - \omega t)}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial t^{2}} E(r,t) = \left[ \left( \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial t^{2}} - i2\omega \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - \omega^{2} \right) | E(z,t) | \right] e^{i(kz - \omega t)}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial t^{2}} P_{NL}(r,t) \approx -\omega^{2} | P_{NL}(z,t) | e^{i(k'z - \omega t)}$$

慢变振幅近似:假设光电场强度在波长量级的空间距离内和光频量级的 时间范围内变化非常慢

$$\left| \frac{\partial^2 E(z,t)}{\partial z^2} \right| \ll \left| k \frac{\partial E(z,t)}{\partial z} \right| + \left| \frac{\partial^2 E(z,t)}{\partial t^2} \right| \ll \left| \omega \frac{\partial E(z,t)}{\partial t} \right|$$



#### 2. 各向同性非线性介质的时域波动方程 $\nabla \cdot E = 0$

$$\nabla^{2}E(r,t)-\frac{n^{2}}{c^{2}}\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial t^{2}}E(r,t)=\frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}c^{2}}\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial t^{2}}P_{M}(r,t)$$



$$\frac{\partial E(z,t)}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{v} \frac{\partial E(z,t)}{\partial t} = \frac{i\omega}{2\varepsilon_0 cn} P_{NL}(z,t) e^{i\Delta kz}$$

其中, $\Delta k = k' - k, k$ 和k'分别是原光场和极化光电场的波矢

$$k = (\omega/c)n, v = c/n$$



#### 3. 各向异性非线性介质的频域波动方程

$$\left[\nabla \times (\nabla \times) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}c^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial t^{2}} \varepsilon \bullet \right] E(r,t) = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}c^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial t^{2}} P_{M}(r,t)$$

$$E(r,t) = \sum_{i} E_{i}(k_{i},\omega_{i}) = \sum_{i} E_{i}e^{i(k_{i}r-\omega_{i}t)}$$

$$P_{NL}(r,t) = \sum_{i} P_{i}^{NL}(k'_{i},\omega_{i})e^{i(k'_{i}r-\omega_{i}t)}$$

$$[\nabla \times (\nabla \times) - \frac{\omega^2}{\varepsilon_0 c^2} \varepsilon \cdot] E(k, \omega) = \frac{\omega^2}{\varepsilon_0 c^2} P_{NL}(k', t)$$



#### 4. 各向同性非线性介质的频域波动方程

$$[\nabla \times (\nabla \times) - \frac{\omega^{2}}{\varepsilon_{0}c^{2}} \varepsilon \cdot] E(k, \omega) = \frac{\omega^{2}}{\varepsilon_{0}c^{2}} P_{NL}(k', t)$$

$$\nabla \cdot E = 0$$

$$\nabla^{2} E(k, \omega) + k^{2} E(k, \omega) = -\frac{k_{0}^{2}}{\varepsilon_{0}} P_{NL}(k', \omega)$$

$$k = k_0 n, k_0 = \omega / c$$
 慢变振幅近似 
$$\frac{\partial E(z, \omega)}{\partial z} = \frac{i\omega}{2\varepsilon_0 cn} P_{NL}(z, \omega) e^{i\Delta kz}$$

以上就是在各向同性,均匀,无损耗的非线性介质中,慢变振幅近似的 单色平面波沿z方向传播的频域波动方程



#### 4. 各向同性非线性介质的频域波动方程

$$\frac{\partial E(z,\omega)}{\partial z} = \frac{i\omega}{2\varepsilon_0 cn} P_{NL}(z,\omega) e^{i\Delta kz}$$

- 讨论: 1) 虽然方程很简单,但大部分的非线性过程都可以用以上方程表示
  - 2) 非线性耦合波动方程可以解决多波混频问题。比如,二阶非线性光学效应,有2个不同频率的原光场,加上1个新产生极化场,3个耦合波动方程,联立可以求解3个光电场强度。
  - 3) 若存在吸收,可以证明以上方程能够写为:

$$\frac{\partial E(z,\omega)}{\partial z} + \frac{\alpha}{2}E(z,\omega) = \frac{i\omega}{2\varepsilon_0 cn} P_{NL}(z,\omega) e^{i\Delta kz}$$

 $\alpha = \mu_0 \sigma c / n$  是介质的线性吸收系数

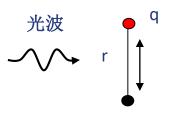
## 第二节 非线性极化率的求解



1. 谐振子模型求解



#### 1. 线性光学条件下的推导



设入射光为线偏振单色光(将因子1/2归入振幅中),阻尼系数为γ

$$E(t) = Ee^{-i\omega t} + E^*e^{i\omega t} = Ee^{-i\omega t} + c.c.$$
 (2.1)

又设介质是一个含有固有振动频率为  $\omega_0$  的偶极振子集合,N为单位体积振子数,于是极化强度:

$$P(t) = Nqr(t)$$
  $qr(t)$  为一个振子的电偶极矩 (2.2)  $P(t) = \varepsilon_0 \chi(\omega) E(t)$ 

$$\chi(\omega) = Nqr(t) / \varepsilon_0 E(t)$$

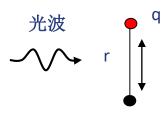
意义: 用宏观可测量量表达微观

偶极振子在光场作用下的牛顿运动方程为:?

偶极振子所做是什么运动? **受迫阻尼简谐振动运动** 



#### 1. 线性光学条件下的推导



设入射光为线偏振单色光(将因子1/2归入振幅中)

光波 设入射光为线偏振单色光(将因子
$$1/2$$
归入振幅中) 
$$E(t) = Ee^{-i\omega t} + E^*e^{i\omega t} = Ee^{-i\omega t} + c.c.$$
 (2.1)

又设介质是一个含有固有振动频率为  $\omega_0$  的偶极振子集合,N为单位体积振子数,于是极化强度:

$$P(t) = Nqr(t)$$
  $qr(t)$  为一个振子的电偶极矩 (2.2)

偶极振子在光场作用下作受迫振动,其牛顿运动方程为

$$\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} + \Gamma \frac{dr}{dt} + \omega_0^2 r = \frac{q}{m} E e^{-i\omega t} + c.c. \quad \Gamma \text{ 为阻尼}$$
 (2.3)

方程通解为: 
$$\begin{cases} r(t) = e^{-\frac{\Gamma}{2}t} (Ae^{-i\beta t} + Be^{i\beta t}) + \frac{q}{m} \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2 - i\omega\Gamma} Ee^{-i\omega t} + c.c \\ \beta = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \frac{\Gamma^2}{4}} \end{cases}$$
 (2.4)

稳态解(特解) 
$$r(t) = \frac{q}{m} \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2 - i\omega\Gamma} Ee^{-i\omega t} + c.c$$
 (2.5)



#### 1. 线性光学条件下的推导

稳态解(特解) 
$$r(t) = \frac{q}{m} \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2 - i\omega\Gamma} Ee^{-i\omega t} + c.c$$
 (2.5)

极化强度

$$P(t) = Nqr(t) = \frac{Nq^2}{m} \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2 - i\omega\Gamma} Ee^{-i\omega t} + c.c$$
 (2.6)

又因为: 
$$P(t) = \varepsilon_0 \chi(\omega) E e^{-i\omega t} + c.c \tag{2.7}$$

所以一阶极化率 
$$\chi(\omega) = \frac{P(\omega)}{\varepsilon_0 E} = \frac{Nq^2}{\varepsilon_0 m} \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2 - i\omega\Gamma}$$
 (2.8)

### 谐振子极化模型



#### 2. 非线性光学条件下的推导

设入射光包含两种单色光,且同向线偏振,故可用标量描述。

$$E(t) = E_1 e^{-i\omega_1 t} + E_2 e^{i\omega_2 t} + c.c.$$
 (2.9)

设 $\chi$ 为标量, $\chi$ 与 $\vec{B}$ 无关,对P作级数展开。

$$P = \varepsilon_0 \chi^{(1)} E + \varepsilon_0 \chi^{(2)} E E + \varepsilon_0 \chi^{(3)} E E E + \cdots \quad (2.10)$$

用单位体积电偶极矩表出
$$P = Nqr(t) = Nq[r_1(t) + r_2(t) + r_3(t) + \cdots]$$
 (2.11)

牛顿方程。

$$\chi(\omega) = \frac{P(\omega)}{\varepsilon_0 E}$$

$$\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} + \Gamma \frac{dr}{dt} + \omega_0^2 r + ar^2 + br^3 + \dots = \frac{q}{m} E(t)$$
 (2.12)



#### 2. 非线性光学条件下的推导

$$\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} + \Gamma \frac{dr}{dt} + \omega_0^2 r + ar^2 + br^3 + \dots = \frac{q}{m} E(t)$$
 (2.12)

从物理上判断,非线性效应比线性效应弱得多。采用数学上的迭代法

求解。考虑二次近似,取 $r = r_1 + r_2$ ,代入上方程,并<u>将光场的</u>同次

幂归并得

$$\frac{d^2(r_1 + r_2)}{dt^2} + \Gamma \frac{d(r_1 + r_2)}{dt} + \omega_0^2(r_1 + r_2) + a(r_1 + r_2)^2 = \frac{e}{m}E$$
 (1)

只考虑r,,并且只考虑一次方

$$\frac{d^2r_1}{dt^2} + \Gamma \frac{dr_1}{dt} + \omega_0^2 r_1 = \frac{e}{m} E$$
 (2)

考虑 $r_2$ , 但是不考虑 $r_2$ 的高阶项:  $a(r_1 + r_2)^2 \longrightarrow ar_1^2$ 

(1) - (2)可得:

$$\frac{d^2r_2}{dt^2} + \Gamma \frac{dr_2}{dt} + \omega_0^2 r_2 = -ar_1^2 \tag{3}$$



#### 2. 非线性光学条件下的推导

$$\frac{d^2r_1}{dt^2} + \Gamma \frac{dr_1}{dt} + \omega_0^2 r_1 = \frac{q}{m} E(t)$$
 (2.13)

$$\frac{d^2r_2}{dt^2} + \Gamma \frac{dr_2}{dt} + \omega_0^2 r_2 = -ar_1^2$$
 (2.14)

解方程(2.13)得特解(稳定解) $r_1 = r_1(\omega_1) + r_1(\omega_2)$ ,其中

$$r_{1}(\omega_{1}) = \frac{q}{m} \frac{1}{\omega_{0}^{2} - \omega_{1}^{2} - i\omega_{1}\Gamma} E_{1}e^{-i\omega_{1}t} + c.c$$
 (2.15)

$$r_1(\omega_2) = \frac{q}{m} \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 - \omega_2^2 - i\omega_2 \Gamma} E_2 e^{-i\omega_2 t} + c.c \qquad (2.16)$$



#### 2. 非线性光学条件下的推导

利用(2-11),一阶极化强度。

$$P^{(1)}(t) = Nq[r_1(\omega_1) + r_1(\omega_2)]^{\Delta} = P^{(1)}(\omega_1, t) + P^{(1)}(\omega_2, t).$$

其中

$$P^{(1)}(\omega_{1},t) = Nqr_{1}(\omega_{1}) = \frac{Nq^{2}}{m} \frac{1}{\omega_{0}^{2} - \omega_{1}^{2} - i\omega_{1}\Gamma} E_{1}e^{-i\omega_{1}t} + c.c.$$

$$\stackrel{\Delta}{=} P^{(1)}(\omega_1) e^{-i\omega_1 t} + c.c = \varepsilon_0 \chi^{(1)}(\omega_1) E_1 e^{-i\omega_1 t} + c.c. \quad (2-17)$$

$$P^{(1)}(\omega_2,t) = Nqr_1(\omega_2) = \frac{Nq^2}{m} \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 - \omega_2^2 - i\omega_2\Gamma} E_2 e^{-i\omega_2 t} + c.c.$$

$$= P^{(1)}(\omega_2)e^{-i\omega_2 t} + c.c. = \varepsilon_0 \chi^{(1)}(\omega_2)E_2 e^{-i\omega_2 t} + c.c$$
 (2-17')



#### 2. 非线性光学条件下的推导

这里。

$$\chi^{(1)}(\omega_1) = \frac{Nq^2}{\varepsilon_0 m} \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 - \omega_1^2 - i\omega_1 \Gamma}$$
 (2-18)

$$\chi^{(1)}(\omega_2) = \frac{Nq^2}{\varepsilon_0 m} \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 - \omega_2^2 - i\omega_2 \Gamma}$$
 (2-19)

#### 比较:

$$\chi(\omega) = \frac{P(\omega)}{\varepsilon_0 E} = \frac{Nq^2}{\varepsilon_0 m} \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2 - i\omega\Gamma}$$



#### 2. 非线性光学条件下的推导

$$\frac{d^2r_1}{dt^2} + \Gamma \frac{dr_1}{dt} + \omega_0^2 r_1 = \frac{q}{m} E(t)$$
 (2.13)

$$\frac{d^2r_2}{dt^2} + \Gamma \frac{dr_2}{dt} + \omega_0^2 r_2 = -ar_1^2$$
 (2.14)

解方程(2.13)得特解(稳定解) $r_1 = r_1(\omega_1) + r_1(\omega_2)$ ,其中

$$r_1(\omega_1) = \frac{q}{m} \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 - \omega_1^2 - i\omega_1 \Gamma} E_1 e^{-i\omega_1 t} + c.c$$
 (2.15)

$$r_1(\omega_2) = \frac{q}{m} \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 - \omega_2^2 - i\omega_2 \Gamma} E_2 e^{-i\omega_2 t} + c.c$$
 (2.16)

将 $r_1$ 的解代入(2-14)右边,解得

$$r_2 = r_2(\omega_1 + \omega_2) + r_2(\omega_1 - \omega_2) + r_2(2\omega_1) + r_2(2\omega_2) + r_2(0)$$
 (2-20)



#### 2. 非线性光学条件下的推导

$$r_2 = r_2(\omega_1 + \omega_2) + r_2(\omega_1 - \omega_2) + r_2(2\omega_1) + r_2(2\omega_2) + r_2(0)$$
 (2-20)

其中 
$$r_2(\omega_1 + \omega_2) =$$
 (2-21)
$$-\frac{2aq^2}{m^2} \frac{E_1 E_2 e^{-i(\omega_1 + \omega_2)t}}{(\omega_0^2 - \omega_1^2 - i\omega_1 \Gamma) (\omega_0^2 - \omega_2^2 - i\omega_2 \Gamma) [\omega_0^2 - (\omega_1 + \omega_2)^2 - i(\omega_1 + \omega_2) \Gamma]} + c.c$$

$$r_2(\omega_1 - \omega_2) = (2-21')$$

$$-\frac{2aq^2}{m^2} \frac{E_1 E_2^* e^{-i(\omega_1 - \omega_2)t}}{(\omega_0^2 - \omega_1^2 - i\omega_1 \Gamma) (\omega_0^2 - \omega_2^2 + i\omega_2 \Gamma) [\omega_0^2 - (\omega_1 - \omega_2)^2 - i(\omega_1 - \omega_2) \Gamma]} + c.c$$

$$r_2(2\omega_1) = -\frac{aq^2}{m^2} \frac{E_1^2 e^{-i2\omega_1 t}}{(\omega_0^2 - \omega_1^2 - i\omega_1 \Gamma)^2 (\omega_0^2 - 4\omega_1^2 - i2\omega_1 \Gamma)} + c.c$$
 (2-22)

$$r_2(2\omega_2) = -\frac{aq^2}{m^2} \frac{E_2^2 e^{-i2\omega_2 t}}{(\omega_0^2 - \omega_2^2 - i\omega_2 \Gamma)^2 (\omega_0^2 - 4\omega_2^2 - i2\omega_2 \Gamma)} + c.c$$
 (2-23)

$$r_2(0) = -\frac{2aq^2}{m^2} \frac{1}{\omega_0^2} \left| \frac{|E_1|^2}{(\omega_0^2 - \omega_1^2)^2 + \omega_1^2 \Gamma^2} + \frac{|E_2|^2}{(\omega_0^2 - \omega_2^2)^2 + \omega_2^2 \Gamma^2} \right|$$
(2-24)



#### 2. 非线性光学条件下的推导

$$P^{(2)}(\omega_{1} + \omega_{2}, t) = Nqr_{2}(\omega_{1} + \omega_{2}) = (2-25)$$

$$-\frac{2aNq^{3}}{m^{2}} \frac{E_{1}E_{2}e^{-i(\omega_{1}+\omega_{2})t}}{(\omega_{0}^{2} - \omega_{1}^{2} - i\omega_{1}\Gamma) (\omega_{0}^{2} - \omega_{2}^{2} - i\omega_{2}\Gamma)[\omega_{0}^{2} - (\omega_{1} + \omega_{2})^{2} - i(\omega_{1} + \omega_{2})\Gamma]} + c.c$$

#### 又因为

$$P^{(2)}(\omega_{1}+\omega_{2})e^{-i(\omega_{1}+\omega_{2})t}+c.c=2\varepsilon_{0}\chi^{(2)}(\omega_{1}+\omega_{2})E_{1}E_{2}e^{-i(\omega_{1}+\omega_{2})t}+c.c$$

这里,和频极化率 
$$\chi(\omega) = \frac{P(\omega)}{\varepsilon_0 E}$$
 
$$\chi^{(2)}(\omega_1 + \omega_2) \qquad (2-26)$$
 
$$= \frac{-aNq^3/(\varepsilon_0 m^2)}{(\omega_0^2 - \omega_1^2 - i\omega_1 \Gamma) (\omega_0^2 - \omega_2^2 - i\omega_2 \Gamma)[\omega_0^2 - (\omega_1 + \omega_2)^2 - i(\omega_1 + \omega_2)\Gamma]} + c.c$$

自己求 
$$\chi^{(2)}(\omega_1-\omega_2)$$

### 谐振子极化模型



#### 2. 非线性光学条件下的推导

$$P^{(2)}(\omega_{1}-\omega_{2},t) = Nqr_{2}(\omega_{1}-\omega_{2}) = (2-25)$$

$$-\frac{2aNq^{3}}{m^{2}} \frac{E_{1}E_{2}^{*}e^{-i(\omega_{1}-\omega_{2})t}}{(\omega_{0}^{2}-\omega_{1}^{2}-i\omega_{1}\Gamma)(\omega_{0}^{2}-\omega_{2}^{2}+i\omega_{2}\Gamma)[\omega_{0}^{2}-(\omega_{1}-\omega_{2})^{2}-i(\omega_{1}-\omega_{2})\Gamma]} + c.c$$

$$P^{(2)}(\omega_{1} - \omega_{2})e^{-i(\omega_{1} - \omega_{2})t} + c.c = 2\varepsilon_{0}\chi^{(2)}(\omega_{1} - \omega_{2})E_{1}E_{2}^{*}e^{-i(\omega_{1} - \omega_{2})t} + c.c.$$
(2-25')



#### 2. 非线性光学条件下的推导

倍频极化率

$$\chi^{(2)}(2\omega_1) = \frac{-aNq^3/(\varepsilon_0 m^2)}{(\omega_0^2 - \omega_1^2 - i\omega_1 \Gamma)^2(\omega_0^2 - 4\omega_1^2 - i2\omega_1 \Gamma)}$$
(2-27)

$$\chi^{(2)}(2\omega_2) = \frac{-aNq^3/(\varepsilon_0 m^2)}{(\omega_0^2 - \omega_2^2 - i\omega_1 \Gamma)^2(\omega_0^2 - 4\omega_2^2 - i2\omega_2 \Gamma)}$$
(2-28)

零频(光学整流)极化率

$$\chi^{(2)}(0) = \frac{-aNq^3/(\varepsilon_0 m^2)}{\omega_0^2[(\omega_0^2 - \omega_1^2)^2 + \omega_1^2 \Gamma^2]}$$
(2-29)

$$\chi^{(2)'}(0) = \frac{-aNq^3/(\varepsilon_0 m^2)}{\omega_0^2[(\omega_0^2 - \omega_2^2)^2 + \omega_2^2\Gamma^2]}$$
(2-30)

### 谐振子极化模型



#### 2. 非线性光学条件下的推导

再引入记号。

$$F(\omega) = \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2 - i\omega \Gamma}$$
 (2-31)

则

从以上的解看到,对两个单色平面波入射的情况,如果考虑二阶效应,就有可能 出现以下频率的电偶极矩振动:

$$\chi^{(1)}(\omega) = \frac{Nq^2}{\varepsilon_0 m} F(\omega)$$
  $\omega_1, \quad \omega_2, \quad \omega_1 + \omega_2, \quad \omega_1 - \omega_2, \quad 2\omega_1, \quad 2\omega_2, \quad 0$  按电动力学,振动的电偶极矩将发射电磁波,所以,要发射上述频率的电磁波。

$$\omega_1$$
,  $\omega_2$ ,  $\omega_1 + \omega_2$ ,  $\omega_1 - \omega_2$ ,  $2\omega_1$ ,  $2\omega_2$ ,  $0$ .

$$\chi^{(2)}(\omega_1, \omega_2) = -Na \frac{q^3}{\varepsilon_0 m^2} F(\omega_1) F(\omega_2) F(\omega_1 + \omega_2) \qquad (2-32)$$

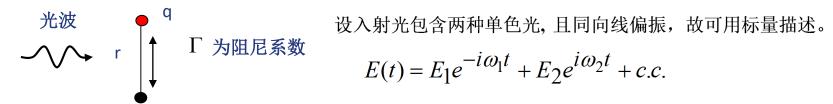
$$\chi^{(3)}(\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3) = \frac{Nq^4}{\varepsilon_0 m^3} \{ -b + \frac{2}{3} a^2 [F(\omega_1 + \omega_2) + F(\omega_2 + \omega_3) + F(\omega_3 + \omega_1)] \}$$

$$\bullet F(\omega_1)F(\omega_2)F(\omega_3)F(\omega_1+\omega_2+\omega_3) \tag{2-33}$$



#### 请用谐振子模型推导 $\chi^{(2)}(\omega_1-\omega_2)$

$$\chi^{(2)}(\omega_1-\omega_2)$$



$$E(t) = E_1 e^{-i\omega_1 t} + E_2 e^{i\omega_2 t} + c.c.$$

设 $\chi$ 为标量, $\chi$ 与 $\vec{B}$ 无关,对P作级数展开。

$$P = \varepsilon_0 \chi^{(1)} E + \varepsilon_0 \chi^{(2)} E E + \varepsilon_0 \chi^{(3)} E E E + \cdots$$
 (2.10)

用单位体积电偶极矩表出
$$P = Nqr(t) = Nq[r_1(t) + r_2(t) + r_3(t) + \cdots]$$
 (2.11)

牛顿方程。

$$\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} + \Gamma \frac{dr}{dt} + \omega_0^2 r + ar^2 + br^3 + \dots = \frac{q}{m} E(t)$$
 (2.12)

### 复习



#### 请用谐振子模型推导 $\chi^{(2)}(\omega_1-\omega_2)$

$$\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} + \Gamma \frac{dr}{dt} + \omega_0^2 r + ar^2 + br^3 + \dots = \frac{q}{m} E(t)$$
 (2.12)

#### 考虑二次近似,取r=r<sub>1</sub>+r<sub>2</sub>,带入上述方程

考虑 $r_2$ ,但是不考虑 $r_2$ 的高阶项:  $a(r_1 + r_2)^2 \longrightarrow ar_1^2$  (1) – (2)可得:

$$\frac{d^2r_2}{dt^2} + \Gamma \frac{dr_2}{dt} + \omega_0^2 r_2 = -ar_1^2 \tag{3}$$



#### 请用谐振子模型推导 $\chi^{(2)}(\omega_1-\omega_2)$

$$\chi^{(2)}(\omega_1-\omega_2)$$

$$\frac{d^2r_1}{dt^2} + \Gamma \frac{dr_1}{dt} + \omega_0^2 r_1 = \frac{q}{m} E(t)$$
 (2.13)

$$\frac{d^2r_2}{dt^2} + \Gamma \frac{dr_2}{dt} + \omega_0^2 r_2 = -ar_1^2$$
 (2.14)

解方程(2.13)得特解(稳定解) $r_1 = r_1(\omega_1) + r_1(\omega_2)$ , 其中

$$r_1(\omega_1) = \frac{q}{m} \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 - \omega_1^2 - i\omega_1 \Gamma} E_1 e^{-i\omega_1 t} + c.c$$
 (2.15)

$$r_1(\omega_2) = \frac{q}{m} \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 - \omega_2^2 - i\omega_2 \Gamma} E_2 e^{-i\omega_2 t} + c.c$$
 (2.16)

将 $r_1$ 的解代入(2-14)右边,解得

$$r_2 = r_2(\omega_1 + \omega_2) + r_2(\omega_1 - \omega_2) + r_2(2\omega_1) + r_2(2\omega_2) + r_2(0)$$
 (2-20)



#### 请用谐振子模型推导 $\chi^{(2)}(\omega_1-\omega_2)$

$$\chi^{(2)}(\omega_1-\omega_2)$$

$$r_{2}(\omega_{1}-\omega_{2}) = (2-21')$$

$$-\frac{2aq^{2}}{m^{2}} \frac{E_{1}E_{2}^{*}e^{-i(\omega_{1}-\omega_{2})t}}{(\omega_{0}^{2}-\omega_{1}^{2}-i\omega_{1}\Gamma) (\omega_{0}^{2}-\omega_{2}^{2}+i\omega_{2}\Gamma)[\omega_{0}^{2}-(\omega_{1}-\omega_{2})^{2}-i(\omega_{1}-\omega_{2})\Gamma]} + c.c$$

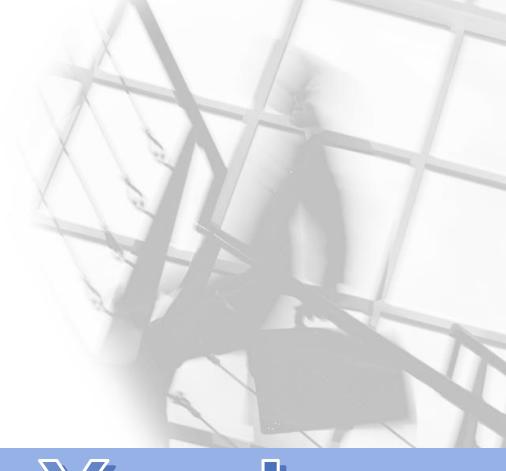
$$P^{(2)}(\omega_1 - \omega_2, t) = Nqr_2(\omega_1 - \omega_2) =$$
 (2-25)

$$-\frac{2aNq^{3}}{m^{2}}\frac{E_{1}E_{2}^{*}e^{-i(\omega_{1}-\omega_{2})t}}{(\omega_{0}^{2}-\omega_{1}^{2}-i\omega_{1}\Gamma)(\omega_{0}^{2}-\omega_{2}^{2}+i\omega_{2}\Gamma)[\omega_{0}^{2}-(\omega_{1}-\omega_{2})^{2}-i(\omega_{1}-\omega_{2})\Gamma]}+c.c$$

(2-25')

$$\chi^{(2)}(\omega_1 - \omega_2) \tag{2-26'}$$





# Thank You !