

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)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

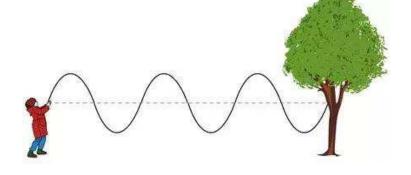


- 1. 非线性介质的基本波动方程的导入
 - 2) 思考——什么是波动方程?

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。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$D = \varepsilon \cdot E + P_{\text{NL}}$$
 (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 σ =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

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

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

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

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



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



一、非线性极化理论与耦合波方程

从麦克斯韦方程到各项同性介质中的频率波动方程

麦氏方程组

得到基本波动方程

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

非磁性介质

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

其中
$$\vec{D} = \varepsilon_0 \vec{E} + \varepsilon_0 \chi^{(1)} \vec{E} + \vec{P}_{ML}$$

$$= \vec{\varepsilon}\vec{E} + \vec{P}_{NL}$$

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

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

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

其中
$$\vec{\varepsilon} = \varepsilon_0 [1 + \chi^{(1)}]$$

$$\vec{D} = \vec{\varepsilon} \, \vec{E} + \vec{P}_{NL} \tag{3}$$

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

将(1)两边进行▽×运算,在将(2)带入,利用(3)可以得到 同时,假设介质无损($\sigma=0$),并且 $c=1/\sqrt{\mu_0\varepsilon_0}$

$$\left[\nabla \times (\nabla \times) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0 c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \varepsilon \cdot \right] \vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon_0 c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \vec{P}_{ML}(r, t) \tag{4}$$

练习



一、非线性极化理论与耦合波方程

从麦克斯韦方程到各项同性介质中的频率波动方程

对 (4) 做傅里叶变换:

$$\therefore \vec{E}(\vec{r},t) = \sum_{i} \vec{E}_{i}(\vec{k}_{i},\vec{\omega}_{i}) = \sum_{i} \vec{E}_{i} e^{i(k_{i}\vec{r}-\omega_{i}t)} \qquad \vec{P}_{NL}(r,t) = \sum_{i} \vec{P}_{i}^{NL}(\vec{k}_{i},\vec{\omega}_{i}) e^{i(k_{i}^{'}\vec{r}-\omega_{i}t)}$$

上式带入 (4)
$$\mathbf{E}[\nabla \times (\nabla \times) - \frac{\omega^2}{\varepsilon_0 c^2} \varepsilon \cdot] \vec{E}(\vec{k}, \omega) = -\frac{\omega^2}{\varepsilon_0 c^2} \vec{P}_{\mathbb{M}}(\vec{k}', \omega)$$
 (5)

考虑各向同性:
$$\nabla \cdot E=0$$
, $\therefore \nabla \times \nabla \times E = \nabla(\nabla \cdot E) - \nabla^2 E = -\nabla^2 E$ 又 $\therefore n = \sqrt{\varepsilon / \varepsilon_0}$, $k = k_0 n$, $k_0 = \omega / c$

上式可化简为:
$$\nabla^2 \vec{E}(\vec{k}, \omega) + k^2 \vec{E}(\vec{k}, \omega) = -\frac{k_0^2}{\varepsilon_0} \vec{P}_{\mathcal{M}}(\vec{k}', \omega)$$
 (6)

练习



一、非线性极化理论与耦合波方程

从麦克斯韦方程到各项同性介质中的频率波动方程

单色光情况 考虑光场为三色平面波,沿z传播,振幅随z变化,不随时间变化

$$\vec{E}(\vec{k},\omega) = \vec{E}(z,\omega)e^{i(kz-\omega t)}$$
 $\vec{P}_{NL}(\vec{k},\omega) = \vec{P}_{NL}(z,\omega)e^{i(\vec{k}z-\omega t)}$

上式带入(6)得:
$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + i2k\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)\vec{E}(z,\omega)e^{i(kz-\omega t)} = -\frac{k_0^2}{\varepsilon_0}\vec{P}_{NL}(z,\omega)e^{i(kz-\omega t)}$$
 (7)

慢变振幅近似:

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

考虑慢变振幅近似带入(7)得:
$$\frac{\partial \vec{E}(z,\omega)}{\partial z} = \frac{i\omega}{2\varepsilon_0 cn} \vec{P}_{NL}(z,\omega) e^{i\Delta \vec{k}z}$$
(8)

各项同性介质中的频率波动方程

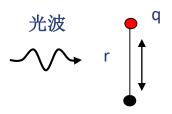
第二节 非线性极化率的求解



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 ω_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) $P(t) = \varepsilon_0 \chi(\omega) E(t)$

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

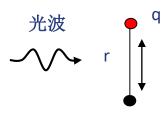
意义: 用宏观可测量量表达微观

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)
$$E(t) = Ee^{-i\omega t} + E^*e^{i\omega t} = Ee^{-i\omega t} + c.c.$$
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又设介质是一个含有固有振动频率为 ω_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 χ 为标量, χ 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。

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

$$\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} + \Gamma \frac{dr}{dt} + \omega_0^2 r + ar^2 + br^3 + \dots = \frac{q}{m} E(t)$$
 (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,并将光场的同次

幂归并得

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

只考虑r₁,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)

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

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)

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

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。

$$\omega_1$$
, ω_2 , $\omega_1 + \omega_2$, $\omega_1 - \omega_2$, $2\omega_1$, $2\omega_2$, 0 .

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

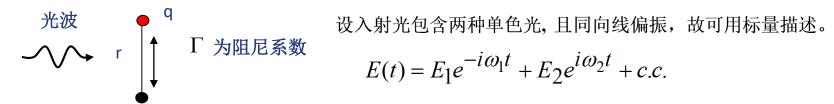
$$\chi^{(3)}(\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3) = \frac{Nq^4}{\varepsilon_0 m^3} \{ -b + \frac{2}{3} a^2 [F(\omega_1 + \omega_2) + F(\omega_2 + \omega_3) + F(\omega_3 + \omega_1)] \}$$

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



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 χ 为标量, χ 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=r₁+r₂,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 η 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')

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

第三节



- 1. 非线性极化系数的特性
 - 简并因子
 - 对称性
 - ・ K-K关系
 - 非线性极化率与介质的折射和吸收关系



1. 极化强度的简并因子

$$E(r,t) = \sum_{i} E(\omega_{i}) e^{-i(\omega_{i}t - k_{i} \cdot r)} + c.c.$$

$$\chi^{(2)}(2\omega;\omega,\omega)$$
 $D=1$

$$D = 1$$

频率为 $\omega = \omega_1 + \omega_2 + \cdots + \omega_n$ 的n阶极化强度

原光场可以包含若干频率相同的光场,

$$\chi^{(3)}(\omega_1;\omega_2,-\omega_2,\omega_1) \qquad D=6$$

存在频率简并

$$D = \frac{n!}{m!}$$
, n为极化阶数, m为光场简并频率数

$$\chi^{(3)}(\omega;\omega,-\omega,\omega)$$
 $D=3$

$$E(r,t) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i} E(\omega_i) e^{-i(\omega_i t - k_i \cdot r)} + c.c.$$

$$D = 2^{1-n} (\frac{n!}{m!})$$



2. 对称性

一、本征置换对称性

从式(2.2-24)看到 $,\chi^{(2)}$ 对 (ω_1,j) 和 (ω_2,k) 是完全对称的。即对它们进行置换 $,\chi^{(2)}_{K}$ 的表达式不变。而且,即使计及弛豫因子 χ_{K} 等,这种对称性仍然保持,有

$$\chi_{ijk}^{(2)}(-\omega_1-\omega_2,\omega_1,\omega_2)=\chi_{ikj}^{(2)}(-\omega_1-\omega_2,\omega_2,\omega_1) \qquad (2.3-1)$$

这即是非线性极化率的本征置换对称性。这个对称性质从物理上也是极容易理解的,两个频率分别为ω₁ 和ω₂ 光场入射到介质体系而产生频率为(ω₁ +ω₂)的极化时,两个光场的位置是完全等同的,因此在与极化有密切关系的极化率表达式中它们应该处于完全对称的地位。

对三阶及高阶非线性极化率,也有同样的本征置换对称性。

非线性极化率的特点



2. 对称性

二、全对称性

上节所给出的(2.2-26)及(2.2-27)式中的几组变量的可置换性,其实代表了非线性极化率另一种特殊的对称性,即全对称性。它表示,在二阶非线性光学效应中包括入射光电场与产生信号场在内的三对因子($-\omega_3$, i),(ω_1 , j)及(ω_2 , k)或三阶效应时的四对因子($-\omega_4$, i),(ω_1 , j),(ω_2 , k)及(ω_3 , i)之间进行置换时,不会影响非线性极化率 $\chi_{ii}^{(2)}$ 及 $\chi_{ii}^{(3)}$ 的值。但这个对称性的成立是有条件的,即仅在忽略能级的弛豫效应时才成立。这相当于入射光场的单光子频率及双光子频率必须远离介质体系的跃迁频率,否则弛豫效应必须计及。在共振情况下全对称性亦不成立。

利用全对称性可以将一些不同的混频效应对应的非线性极化率互相联系起来,例如,

$$\chi_{ijk}^{(2)}(-\omega_3, \omega_1, \omega_2) = \chi_{jik}^{(2)}(\omega_1, -\omega_3, \omega_2) = \chi_{kij}^{(2)}(\omega_2, -\omega_3, \omega_1) \qquad (2.3-2)$$



2. 对称性

另一种重要的对称性是在 1960 年代初由 Kleinman 提出的,其表达式为

$$\chi_{ijk}^{(3)}(-\omega_3, \omega_1, \omega_2) = \chi_{ijk}^{(3)}(-\omega_3', \omega_1', \omega_2')$$
 (2.3-4)

其中 ω_1 , ω_2 , ω_3 及 ω_1' , ω_2' , ω_3' 是两组不同的和频过程的频率。Kleinman 对称性成立的条件是,所有这些频率都比介质的激发频率为低,即有

$$\omega_{ng}$$
 , $\omega_{n'g}\gg\omega_1$, ω_2 , ω_3 , ω_1' , ω_2' , ω_3'

从(2.2-24)可以看到,这种对称性是基于对 $\chi^{(2)}$ 表达式中分母频率因子作近似而得到。在介质体系的透明范围,即不存在偶极允许跃迁时,Kleinman 对称性成立。即可以认为,混频过程的非线性极化率与光场频率无关。这个结果在实用上具有重要意义。因为测量不同波长处的极化率数值是费时和繁复的,而现在我们可以将某些波长处测量到的极化率参数转用到其他波长处,给应用带来很多方便。

当入射光场的频率趋近于介质体系的跃迁频率时,这个对称性会明显遭到破坏,这在应用时必须加以注意。



2. 对称性

四、空间对称性

钱士雄2.3节

按照空间群对称性,晶体材料可以归为 32 种晶类,其中 11 种晶类具有反演中心,而另 21 种晶类不存在反演中心。

这是一个重要的结论,即对具有反演中心的晶类,偶数阶的非线性极 化率必然为零。

而对于没有反演中心的晶类,则经过晶类所具有的各种对称操作变换,也能得到几组极化率张量元之间的关系,从而对 $\chi^{(2)}$ 以及 $\chi^{(n)}$ 极化率张量进行简化。



3. K-K关系 $\chi(\omega) = \chi'(\omega) + i\chi''(\omega)$

$$\chi'(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} P.V. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\chi''(\omega')}{\omega' - \omega} d\omega'$$

$$\chi''(\omega) = -\frac{1}{\pi} P.V. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\chi'(\omega')}{\omega' - \omega} d\omega'$$

$$\chi(-\omega) = \chi^*(\omega)$$

$$\chi'(\omega) = \frac{2}{\pi} P.V. \int_0^\infty \frac{\omega' \chi''(\omega')}{\omega'^2 - \omega^2} d\omega'$$

$$\chi''(\omega) = -\frac{2\omega}{\pi} P.V. \int_0^\infty \frac{\chi'(\omega')}{\omega'^2 - \omega^2} d\omega'$$



4. 线性极化率与线性折射率、线性吸收吸收的关系

已知 考虑单色光,电场为: $E(z,\omega) = E(z)e^{i(kz-\omega t)} + c.c.$ (1)

$$k = k' + ik'' = k_0 n_0 + i \frac{\alpha_0}{2}, k_0 = \omega / c$$

建立 n_0 和 α_0 ,与 $\chi^{(1)}$ 的关系

根据 定义:

$$D = \varepsilon_0 E + P^{(1)} = \varepsilon_0 E + \varepsilon_0 \chi^{(1)}(\omega) E = [\varepsilon_0 + \varepsilon_0 \chi^{(1)}] E = \varepsilon E \quad (2)$$

$$\varepsilon = \varepsilon_0 + \varepsilon_0 \chi^{(1)} = \varepsilon_0 + \varepsilon_0 \chi^{(1)} (\omega) + i \varepsilon_0 \chi^{(1)} (\omega)$$
(3)

$$\varepsilon' = \varepsilon_0 [1 + \chi^{(1)'}(\omega)] \tag{4}$$

利用
$$n_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon'}{\varepsilon_0}}$$
 $n_0 = [1 + \chi^{(1)}'(\omega)]^{\frac{1}{2}} \approx 1 + \frac{1}{2}\chi^{(1)}'(\omega)$ (5)



4. 线性极化率与线性折射率、线性吸收吸收的关系

(3)和(4)可以变为:

$$\varepsilon = \varepsilon_0 + \varepsilon_0 \chi^{(1)}'(\omega) + i\varepsilon_0 \chi^{(1)}''(\omega) = \varepsilon' + i\varepsilon_0 \chi^{(1)}''(\omega) = \varepsilon' (1 + i\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon'} \chi^{(1)}''(\omega))$$

利用
$$n_0 = \sqrt{\varepsilon'_{\varepsilon_0}}, (3)$$
可写为: $\varepsilon = n_0^2 \varepsilon_0 [1 + i \frac{\chi^{(1)}''(\omega)}{n_0^2}]$ (6)

再利用
$$n = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon_0}}, c = 1/\sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0}, k = \frac{\omega}{c} n = \omega \sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon}$$
 (7)

(7) #\(\frac{\pi}{m}\) (6):
$$k = \omega \sqrt{\mu_0} (1 + i \frac{\chi^{(1)}''(\omega)}{n_0^2})^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

取泰勒展开:
$$k \approx k_0 n_0 [1 + i \frac{\chi^{(1)}(\omega)}{2n_0^2}] = k_0 n_0 + i \frac{k_0}{2n_0} \chi^{(1)}(\omega)$$
 (8)



4. 线性极化率与线性折射率、线性吸收吸收的关系

取泰勒展开:
$$k \approx k_0 n_0 [1 + i \frac{\chi^{(1)}''(\omega)}{2n_0^2}] = k_0 n_0 + i \frac{k_0}{2n_0} \chi^{(1)}''(\omega)$$
 (8)

又因为
$$k = k' + ik'' = k_0 n_0 + i \frac{\alpha_0}{2}, k_0 = \omega/c$$
 (1)

$$\alpha_0 = \frac{k_0}{n_0} \chi^{(1)} "(\omega) = \frac{\omega}{c n_0} \chi^{(1)} "(\omega)$$
 (9)

$$n_0 = [1 + \chi^{(1)}'(\omega)]^{\frac{1}{2}} \approx 1 + \frac{1}{2} \chi^{(1)}'(\omega)$$
 (5)



5. 三阶非线性极化率与非线性折射率、非线性吸收吸收的关系

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

考虑单色光,电场为: $E(z,\omega) = E(z)e^{i(kz-\omega t)} + c.c.$

$$\Delta k = k' - k = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial E(z)}{\partial z} = \frac{\mathrm{i}\,\omega}{2\varepsilon_0 c n_0} P_{NL}(z) \tag{1}$$



5. 三阶非线性极化率与非线性折射率、非线性吸收吸收的关系

$$\frac{\partial E(z)}{\partial z} = \frac{\mathrm{i}\,\omega}{2\varepsilon_0 c n_0} P_{NL}(z) \tag{1}$$

三阶非线性极化强度可以表示为: $P_{M} = P^{(3)}(z) = 3\varepsilon_{0}\chi^{(3)}(\omega) \mid E(z) \mid^{2} E(z)$ 设 $\chi^{(3)}(\omega) = \chi^{(3)}(\omega)' + i\chi^{(3)}(\omega)''$,则上式为

$$P_{NL} = P^{(3)}(z) = 3\varepsilon_0 [\chi^{(3)}(\omega)' \mid E(z) \mid^2 + i\chi^{(3)}(\omega)" \mid E(z) \mid^2] E(z)$$
 (2)

(2)带入(1)

$$\frac{\partial E(z)}{\partial z} = \frac{\mathrm{i} \, 3\omega}{2cn_0} \left[\chi^{(3)}(\omega)' \mid E(z) \mid^2 + \mathrm{i} \chi^{(3)}(\omega)'' \mid E(z) \mid^2 \right] E(z) \tag{3}$$

又因为:
$$I = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 c n_0 \mid E(z) \mid^2$$



5. 三阶非线性极化率与非线性折射率、非线性吸收吸收的关系

(3)可以化简为

$$\frac{\partial E(z)}{\partial z} = i3\left[k_0 \frac{\chi^{(3)}(\omega)'}{\varepsilon_0 c n_0^2} I + i \frac{\omega \chi^{(3)}(\omega)''}{\varepsilon_0 c^2 n_0^2} I\right] E(z)$$
 (4)

设:
$$k_{NL} = 3k_0 \frac{\chi^{(3)}(\omega)'}{\varepsilon_0 c n_0^2} I + 3i \frac{\omega \chi^{(3)}(\omega)''}{\varepsilon_0 c^2 n_0^2} I$$

则 (4) 变为:
$$\frac{\partial E(z)}{\partial z} = i k_{M} E(z)$$

解方程得:
$$E(z) = E(0)e^{ik_{NL}z}$$



5. 三阶非线性极化率与非线性折射率、非线性吸收吸收的关系

$$k_{NL} = 3k_0 \frac{\chi^{(3)}(\omega)'}{\varepsilon_0 c n_0^2} I + 3i \frac{\omega \chi^{(3)}(\omega)''}{\varepsilon_0 c^2 n_0^2} I$$

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$$k_{aII} = k + k_{NL} = k_0 n_0 + i \frac{\alpha_0}{2} + 3k_0 \frac{\chi^{(3)}(\omega)'}{\varepsilon_0 c n_0^2} I + 3i \frac{\omega \chi^{(3)}(\omega)''}{\varepsilon_0 c^2 n_0^2} I$$

$$k_{all} = k_0(n_0 + \Delta n) + i \frac{\alpha_0 + \Delta \alpha}{2}$$

比较以上两式可得:

$$\Delta n = 3 \frac{\chi^{(3)}(\omega)'}{\varepsilon_0 c n_0^2} I \qquad \Delta \alpha = 6 i \frac{\omega \chi^{(3)}(\omega)''}{\varepsilon_0 c^2 n_0^2} I$$



定性了解 $\chi^{(3)}$

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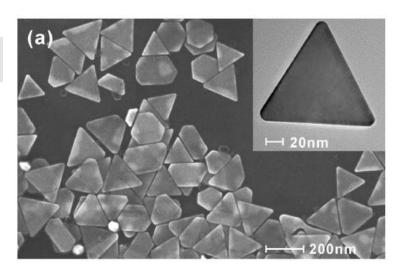
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Ultrafast Third-Order Optical Nonlinearity in Au Triangular Nanoprism with Strong Dipole and Quadrupole Plasmon Resonance

Zixuan Li, $^{\dagger,\$}$ Ying Yu, $^{\ddagger,\$}$ Ziyu Chen, ‡ Tianran Liu, † Zhang-Kai Zhou, $^{*,\dagger,\$}$ Jun-Bo Han, *,‡ Juntao Li, † Chongjun Jin, † and Xuehua Wang †

technique	$\operatorname{Im}(\chi^{(3)})$ (esu)	$\operatorname{Re}(\chi^{(3)})$ (esu)	$\chi^{(3)}$ (esu)
OKE (800 nm)			1.87×10^{-14}
Z-scan (800 nm)	1.21×10^{-13}	6.37×10^{-13}	6.48×10^{-13}
Z-scan (1240 nm)	1.03×10^{-13}	1.25×10^{-11}	1.25×10^{-11}





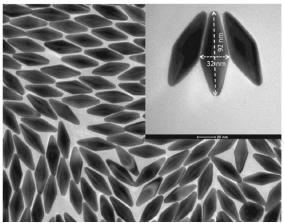
定性了解 $\chi^{(3)}$



Plasmon resonance enhanced large third-order optical nonlinearity and ultrafast optical response in Au nanobipyramids

Ying Yu, Shan-Shan Fan, Hong-Wei Dai, Zong-Wei Ma, Xia Wang, Jun-Bo Han, and Liang Li

Citation: Applied Physics Letters 105, 061903 (2014); doi: 10.1063/1.4892887



resonance (LSPR) wavelength. As the excitation laser wavelength varies from non-resonance wavelength of 780 nm to the LSPR wavelength of 825 nm, $\chi^{(3)}$ increases from 7.4×10^{-14} to 3.9×10^{-13} esu, the fast component of the response time decreases from 141 ± 23 to 83 ± 8 fs and



定性了解 $\chi^{(3)}$

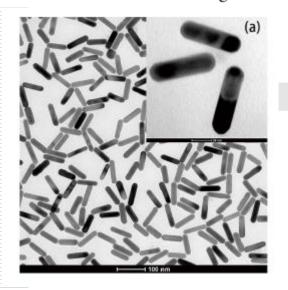
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Article

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Study of Surface Plasmon Induced Hot Electron Relaxation Process and Third-Order Optical Nonlinearity in Gold Nanostructures

Hong-Wei Dai,[†] Ying Yu,[†] Xia Wang,[‡] Zong-Wei Ma,[†] Cheng Chen,[†] Zhang-Kai Zhou,[§] Jun-Bo Han,*,[†] Yi-Bo Han,*,[†] Shao-Ding Liu,[¶] and Liang Li[†]



samples	wavelength (nm)	$\chi^{(3)}$ (esu)
GNR-1 (AR = 3.3 ± 0.3)	750 (on resonance)	1.6×10^{-13}
GNR-1 (AR = 3.8 ± 0.3)	780 (on resonance)	1.5×10^{-13}
GNR-1 (AR = 4.2 ± 0.3)	808 (on resonance)	1.5×10^{-13}



定性了解 $\chi^{(3)}$

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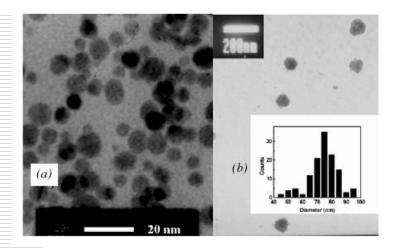
Nanotechnology 18 (2007) 315704 (6pp)

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Ultrafast third-order nonlinearity of silver nanospheres and nanodiscs

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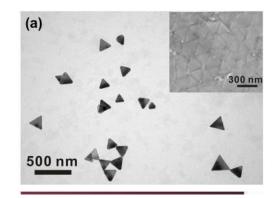
With these $\chi_{\text{ref}}^{(3)}$ values the $|\chi^{(3)}|$ values of the green sample are estimated to be $(8 \pm 2) \times 10^{-14}$ esu and $(9 \pm 2) \times 10^{-14}$ esu at 398 nm and 590 nm respectively. For the yellow sample the



定性了解 $\chi^{(3)}$



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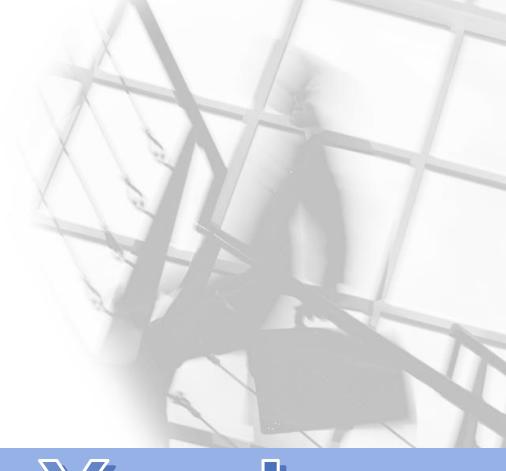
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Surface plasmon-enhanced third-order optical non-linearity of silver triangular nanoplate

Delin Kong, Jiuliang Xu, Runze Zhan, Xiaoyu Duan & Zhang-Kai Zhou

greatly modified by its plasmon resonance property, for the largest value of $\chi^{(3)}$ is observed around the wavelength of plasmon resonant peak. Also, we find the maximum value of Ag nanoplate's $\chi^{(3)}$ is 7.46×10^{-11} esu, which is about 1–3 orders of magnitude larger than that of many other nanomaterials including Au nanorod, nanobipyramid and nanocube, as well as Ag nanosphere and nanodisc. This fact indicates the Ag triangular nanoplate is a kind of useful nonlinear material with





Thank You !