

Estimación de $\chi^{(2)}$

$$\chi^{(2)}(\omega_1 + \omega_2, \omega_1, \omega_2) = \frac{N(e^3/m^2)e}{D(\omega_1 + \omega_2)D(\omega_1)D(\omega_2)}$$

Miller : $\frac{ma}{N^2 e^3} = \text{cte.}$

N es un cte ($\approx 10^{22}$ 1/cc)
 $m \checkmark$ $e \checkmark$ a no se conoce

Asumir: continuo, lineal y unidifrec son del mismo Orden

$$\Rightarrow m\omega_0^2 d = m e d^2, \text{ donde } d \sim \text{tamaño atómico}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{a = \omega_0^2 / d}$$

Aprox. $D(\omega) \approx \omega_0^2$, $N \approx 1/d^3$, $e = \omega_0^2 / d$

$$\Rightarrow \chi^{(2)} \approx \frac{e^3}{m^2 \omega_0^4 d^4}$$

$$\omega_0 = 10^{16} \text{ rad/sec.}$$

$$d \approx 3 \text{ \AA}$$

$$e = 4.8 \times 10^{-10} \text{ esu}$$

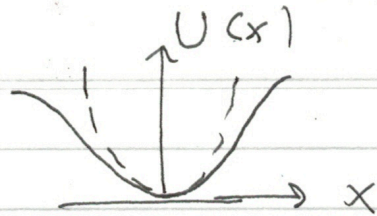
$$m = 9.1 \times 10^{-28} \text{ gr.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \chi^{(2)} \approx 1.7 \times 10^{-8} \text{ (esu)}$$

↓
en acuerdo con valores experimentales

(ii) Medio centrosimétrico

$$F = -m\omega_0^2 x + mb|x|^3$$



3D isotrópico: $\vec{F} = -m\omega_0^2 \vec{r} + mb(\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r})\vec{r}$ (1)

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{\vec{r}} + 2\gamma \dot{\vec{r}} + \omega_0^2 \vec{r} - b(\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r})\vec{r} = -(e/m)\vec{E}$$
 (2)

Tomamos: $\vec{E}(t) = \vec{E}_1 e^{-i\omega_1 t} + \vec{E}_2 e^{-i\omega_2 t} + \vec{E}_3 e^{-i\omega_3 t} + c.c.$ (3)

$$\vec{E}(t) = \sum_n \vec{E}(\omega_n) e^{-i\omega_n t} + c.c.$$

y ponemos $\lambda \vec{E}(t)$ en (2).

Buscamos $\vec{r}(t) = \lambda \vec{r}^{(1)}(t) + \lambda^2 \vec{r}^{(2)}(t) + \lambda^3 \vec{r}^{(3)}(t) + \dots$ (4)

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{\vec{r}}^{(1)} + 2\gamma \dot{\vec{r}}^{(1)} + \omega_0^2 \vec{r}^{(1)} = -(e/m)\vec{E}(t)$$

$$\ddot{\vec{r}}^{(2)} + 2\gamma \dot{\vec{r}}^{(2)} + \omega_0^2 \vec{r}^{(2)} = 0$$

$$\ddot{\vec{r}}^{(3)} + 2\gamma \dot{\vec{r}}^{(3)} + \omega_0^2 \vec{r}^{(3)} - b(\vec{r}^{(1)} \cdot \vec{r}^{(1)})\vec{r}^{(1)} = 0$$

(5)

Suponemos estacionario: $\vec{r}^{(1)}(t) = \sum_n \vec{r}^{(1)}(\omega_n) e^{-i\omega_n t}$

OJO: suma sobre todos los ω_n , positive and negative

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{r}^{(1)}(\omega_n) = \frac{-e\vec{E}(\omega_n)/m}{D(\omega_n)}}$$

$$D(\omega_n) = \omega_0^2 - \omega_n^2 - 2i\gamma\omega_n$$
 (6)

$$\vec{P}^{(1)}(\omega_n) = -Ne\vec{r}^{(1)}(\omega_n)$$

$$o \text{ sea, } \vec{P}^{(1)}(\omega_n) = \frac{Ne^2/m}{D(\omega_n)} \vec{E}(\omega_n) \quad (6)$$

$$\Rightarrow P_i^{(1)}(\omega_n) = \sum_j \chi_{ij}^{(1)}(\omega_n) E_j(\omega_n)$$

donde $\chi_{ij}^{(1)}(\omega_n) = \chi^{(1)}(\omega_n) \delta_{ij}$, con $\boxed{\chi^{(1)}(\omega_n) = \frac{Ne^2/m}{D(\omega_n)}}$

2da orden en λ' (5) $\Rightarrow \vec{F}^{(2)} = 0$. (8) (7)

3ra orden en λ'

$$\vec{F}^{(3)} + 2\gamma \vec{F}^{(3)} + \omega_0^2 \vec{F}^{(3)} = \underbrace{b(\vec{F}^{(1)} \vec{F}^{(1)}) \vec{F}^{(1)}}_{\text{forzamiento}} - \sum_{mnp} \frac{be^3 [\vec{E}(\omega_m) \cdot \vec{E}(\omega_n)] \vec{E}(\omega_p)}{m^3 D(\omega_m) D(\omega_n) D(\omega_p)} \times e^{-i(\omega_m + \omega_n + \omega_p)t} \quad (9)$$

Sea $\omega_q \equiv \omega_m + \omega_n + \omega_p$,

$$\text{buscamos } \vec{F}^{(3)}(t) = \sum_q \vec{F}^{(3)}(\omega_q) e^{-i\omega_q t} \quad (10)$$

$$\Rightarrow (-\omega_q^2 - i2\gamma\omega_q + \omega_0^2) \vec{F}^{(3)}(\omega_q) = - \sum_{(mnp)} \frac{be^3 [\vec{E}(\omega_m) \cdot \vec{E}(\omega_n)] \vec{E}(\omega_p)}{m^3 D(\omega_m) D(\omega_n) D(\omega_p)}$$

$\rightarrow$ debe cumplirse que $\omega_q = \omega_m + \omega_n + \omega_p$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{F}^{(3)}(\omega_q) = - \sum_{(mnp)} \frac{be^3 [\vec{E}(\omega_m) \cdot \vec{E}(\omega_n)] \vec{E}(\omega_p)}{m^3 D(\omega_q) D(\omega_m) D(\omega_n) D(\omega_p)} \quad (11)$$

$$\text{y de } \vec{P}^{(3)}(\omega_q) = -Ne \vec{F}^{(3)}(\omega) \quad (12)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{P}^{(3)}(\omega_q) = \frac{Nbe^4}{m^3} \sum_{(mnp)} \frac{[\vec{E}(\omega_m) \cdot \vec{E}(\omega_n)] \vec{E}(\omega_p)}{D(\omega_q) D(\omega_m) D(\omega_n) D(\omega_p)} \quad (13)$$

$$\text{y como } P_i^{(3)}(\omega_q) = \sum_{jkl} \sum_{(mnp)} \chi_{ij,kl}^{(3)}(\omega_q, \omega_m, \omega_n, \omega_p) E_j(\omega_m) E_k(\omega_n) E_l(\omega_p) \quad (14)$$

comparando (13) y (14) podríamos pensar que

$$\chi_{ij,kl}^{(3)} = \frac{Nbe^4}{m^3} \frac{\delta_{jk} \delta_{il}}{D(\omega_q) D(\omega_m) D(\omega_n) D(\omega_p)} \quad (15) \quad \text{No posee todas las simetrías}$$

hay 3! = 6 permutaciones de los órdenes posibles en los cuales poner $E_j(\omega_m)$, $E_k(\omega_n)$ y $E_l(\omega_p)$

se def. $\chi^{(3)}$ como (1/6) de la suma de las 6 expresiones posibles (similares a (15)).

$$\text{Resuelve: } \chi_{ij,kl}^{(3)}(\omega_q, \omega_m, \omega_n, \omega_p) = \frac{Nbe^4}{3m^3 D(\omega_q) D(\omega_m) D(\omega_n) D(\omega_p)} [\delta_{ij} \delta_{kl} + \delta_{ik} \delta_{jl} + \delta_{il} \delta_{jk}] \quad (16)$$

$$= \frac{bm}{3N^3 e^4} [\chi^{(1)}(\omega_q) \chi^{(1)}(\omega_m) \chi^{(1)}(\omega_n) \chi^{(1)}(\omega_p)] [\delta_{ij} \delta_{kl} + \delta_{ik} \delta_{jl} + \delta_{il} \delta_{jk}] \quad (17)$$

$$\text{Estimación de } b: m\omega_0^2 d = mb d^3 \Rightarrow \boxed{b = \omega_0^2 / d^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \chi^{(3)} \approx \frac{Nbe^4}{m^3 \omega_0^8} = \frac{e^4}{m^3 \omega_0^6 d^5}; \quad (\omega \ll \omega_0)$$

$$\text{tomando } d = 3 \text{ \AA}; \omega_0 = 7 \times 10^{15} \text{ rad/s} \Rightarrow \boxed{\chi^{(3)} = 3 \times 10^{-14} \text{ esu}}$$

Ec. de onda no-lineal en ausencia de cargas y corrientes

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D} &= 0 & \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} &= 0 \\ \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} &= 0 & \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H} &= \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} \end{aligned} \right\} (1)$$

asumiendo un medio no-magnético, $\vec{B} = \vec{H}$

$$\vec{D} = \vec{E} + 4\pi \vec{P} = \vec{E} + 4\pi \chi \vec{E} = \epsilon \vec{E} \quad (2)$$

$$(1), (2) \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{4\pi}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{P}}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\text{entonces, } \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = \vec{\nabla}(\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E}) - \nabla^2 \vec{E}$$

$$\text{Pero, de } 0 = \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D} = \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\epsilon \vec{E}) = \epsilon \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} + \vec{E} \cdot \vec{\nabla} \epsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = -\frac{1}{\epsilon} \vec{E} \cdot \vec{\nabla} \epsilon = -\vec{E} \cdot \vec{\nabla} [\ln \epsilon] \quad (=0 \text{ for transverse waves})$$

$\Rightarrow$ Si $\ln(\epsilon)$ varía lenta/ en el espacio, $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} \approx 0$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} \approx -\nabla^2 \vec{E}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\nabla^2 \vec{E} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} = \frac{4\pi}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{P}}{\partial t^2}} \quad \checkmark \quad (3)$$

$$\vec{P} = \vec{P}_L + \vec{P}_{NL} \Rightarrow \frac{4\pi}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{P}}{\partial t^2} = \frac{4\pi}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{P}_L}{\partial t^2} + \frac{4\pi}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{P}_{NL}}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla^2 \vec{E} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \underbrace{(\vec{E} + 4\pi \vec{P}_L)}_{\substack{\epsilon_L \vec{E} \\ \parallel \\ n^2}} = +\frac{4\pi}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{P}_{NL}}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\nabla^2 \vec{E} - \frac{n^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} = + \frac{4\pi}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 P_{NL}(\vec{E})}{\partial t^2} \quad (4)$$

fuerza efectiva, notándose en medio lineal, con índice n .

Resolviendo la Ec. de onda no-lineal

(4). Puede escribirse como: $\mathbb{L}[\vec{E}] = S(\vec{E})$

se genera iterativa/ una secuencia $\{\vec{E}_0, \vec{E}_1, \dots, \vec{E}_n\}$

se parte de $\vec{E}_0$, el cual genera una fuente $S(\vec{E}_0)$
 $\rightarrow$ se resuelve $\mathbb{L}(\vec{E}) = S(\vec{E}_0)$ y se obtiene $\vec{E}_1$.

$\rightarrow$ se usa $\vec{E}_1$ para generar $S(\vec{E}_1)$ y se resuelve
 $\mathbb{L}(\vec{E}) = S(\vec{E}_1) \rightarrow$ det. $\vec{E}_2$, etc.

campo inicial $\vec{E}_0$ contiene 1 o varios ondas de diferentes frecuencias. Como $S(\vec{E})$ es no-lineal $\rightarrow$ se generan nuevas frecuencias. [Generación de armónicos]

Efecto Electro-óptico

Alora el $\vec{E}$ incidente es: $\vec{E}(t) = E(0) + (E(\omega)e^{i\omega t} + c.c.)$ (1)

$$P_{NL} = \chi^{(2)} \left\{ E(0)^2 + E(\omega)^2 e^{2i\omega t} + E^*(\omega)^2 e^{-2i\omega t} + 2E(0)E(\omega)e^{i\omega t} + 2E(0)E^*(\omega)e^{-i\omega t} + 2|E(\omega)|^2 \right\} \quad (2)$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{NL}(0) = \chi^{(2)} (E(0)^2 + 2|E(\omega)|^2) \sim \chi^{(2)} E^2(0) \quad (3)$$

$$P_{NL}(\omega) = 2\chi^{(2)} E(0)E(\omega) \quad (4)$$

$$P_{NL}(2\omega) = \chi^{(2)} E^2(\omega) \rightarrow \text{SHG} \quad (5)$$

→ contribución a la susceptibilidad de 1^{er} orden (lineal)

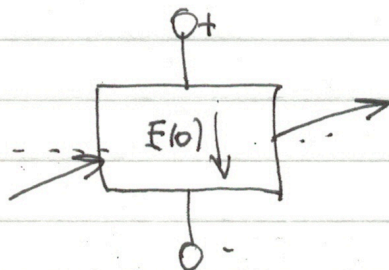
Sea: $P(\omega) = P^{(1)}(\omega) + P^{(2)}(\omega) = \chi^{(1)} E(\omega) + 2\chi^{(2)} E(0)E(\omega)$

$$\therefore P(\omega) = (\chi^{(1)} + 2\chi^{(2)} E(0)) E(\omega) \equiv \chi E(\omega)$$

$$\text{y de } n^2 = 1 + 4\pi\chi \Rightarrow 2n\Delta n = 4\pi\Delta\chi$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta n = \frac{2\pi(2\chi^{(2)} E(0))}{n} = \left(\frac{4\pi\chi^{(2)}}{n} \right) E(0)$$

Efecto electro-óptico.



refracción n controlada por voltaje aplicado.

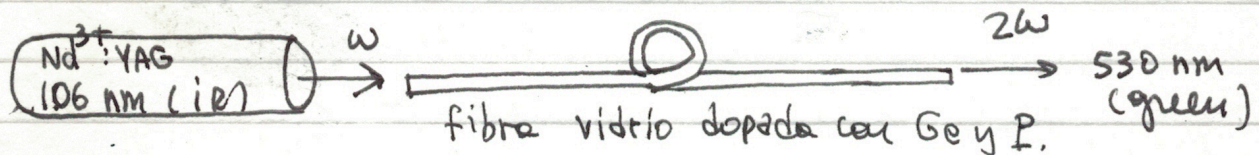
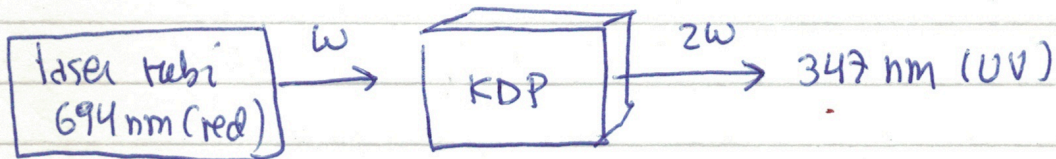
Optica no-lineal de 2^{do} orden

$$P_{NL} = \chi^{(2)} E^2$$

Sea el $\vec{E}$ incidente, $\vec{E}(t) = E(\omega)e^{i\omega t} + c.c.$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow P_{NL} &= \chi^{(2)} (E(\omega)e^{i\omega t} + E^*(\omega)e^{-i\omega t})^2 \\ &= \chi^{(2)} [E^2(\omega)e^{2i\omega t} + E^2(\omega)e^{-2i\omega t} + 2|E(\omega)|^2] \\ &= \underbrace{2\chi^{(2)}|E(\omega)|^2}_{P_{NL}(\omega)} + \underbrace{(\chi^{(2)}E^2(\omega)e^{2i\omega t} + c.c.)}_{P_{NL}(2\omega)} \end{aligned}$$

(i) Generación de 2^{do} armónico: $P_{NL}(2\omega) = \chi^{(2)} E^2(\omega)$.



(ii) $P_{NL}(\omega) = 2\chi^{(2)}|E(\omega)|^2 \rightarrow$ da origen a un $\vec{E}$ estático
 $\rightarrow$ def. de voltaje a través de la muestra

