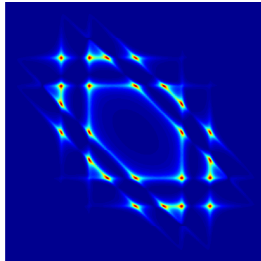


Cours n°2 :

Modèle semi-classique de la susceptibilité

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Plan du cours

- 1 Développement non-linéaire
- 2 Calcul de la polarisation
- 3 Calcul des susceptibilités

Développement multilinéaire de la polarisation

On suppose $E \ll E_{at}$, où E_{at} est le champ atomique.

Développement perturbatif

$$P = \epsilon_0 \left(\alpha \frac{E}{E_{at}} + \beta \left(\frac{E}{E_{at}} \right)^2 + \gamma \left(\frac{E}{E_{at}} \right)^3 + \dots \right)$$

ou, plus précisément :

$$\vec{P}(\vec{r}, t) = \vec{P}^{(1)}(\vec{r}, t) + \vec{P}^{(2)}(\vec{r}, t) + \vec{P}^{(3)}(\vec{r}, t) + \dots$$

avec $\vec{P}^{(n)}(\vec{r}, t)$ d'ordre n en $\{\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t')\}$.

Terme d'ordre n de la polarisation

Multi-linéarité (ordre n) et localité

$$P_i^{(n)}(\vec{r}, t) = \epsilon_0 \int dt_1 \dots \int dt_n T_{ii_1 \dots i_n}^{(n)}(t; t_1, \dots, t_n) E_{i_1}(\vec{r}, t_1) \dots E_{i_n}(\vec{r}, t_n)$$

Invariance par translation dans le temps

$$T_{ii_1 \dots i_n}^{(n)}(t; t_1, \dots, t_n) = R_{ii_1 \dots i_n}^{(n)}(t - t_1, \dots, t - t_n)$$

$$P_i^{(n)}(\vec{r}, t) = \epsilon_0 \int d\tau_1 \dots \int d\tau_n R_{ii_1 \dots i_n}^{(n)}(\tau_1, \dots, \tau_n) E_{i_1}(\vec{r}, t - \tau_1) \dots E_{i_n}(\vec{r}, t - \tau_n)$$

Réponse non-linéaire d'ordre n

Domaine temporel

$$P_i^{(n)}(\vec{r}, t) = \epsilon_0 \int d\tau_1 \dots \int d\tau_n R_{ii_1 \dots i_n}^{(n)}(\tau_1, \dots, \tau_n) E_{i_1}(\vec{r}, t - \tau_1) \dots E_{i_n}(\vec{r}, t - \tau_n)$$

Domaine spectral

$$P_i^{(n)}(\vec{r}, t) = \epsilon_0 \int \frac{d\omega_1}{2\pi} \dots \int \frac{d\omega_n}{2\pi} \chi_{ii_1 \dots i_n}^{(n)}(\omega_1, \dots, \omega_n) E_{i_1}(\vec{r}, \omega_1) \dots E_{i_n}(\vec{r}, \omega_n) \exp(-i(\omega_1 + \omega_2 + \dots + \omega_n)t)$$

Susceptibilité non-linéaire

$$\chi_{ii_1 \dots i_n}^{(n)}(\omega_1, \dots, \omega_n) = \mathcal{F}^{-1} R_{ii_1 \dots i_n}^{(n)}(\tau_1, \dots, \tau_n)$$

Par définition, invariant par les permutations de $\{(i_1, \omega_1), \dots, (i_n, \omega_n)\}$.

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Equation de Bloch

$$i\hbar \frac{d\hat{\rho}}{dt} = [\hat{H}_0, \hat{\rho}] + [\hat{W}(t), \hat{\rho}] + i\hbar \left. \frac{\partial \hat{\rho}}{\partial t} \right|_{relax}$$

avec $\hat{H}_0 = \sum_n \hbar\omega_n |n\rangle\langle n|$, $\hat{W}(t) = -\hat{\vec{\mu}} \cdot \vec{E}(t) = -\hat{\mu}^i E_i(t)$

et $\left. \frac{\partial \rho_{nm}}{\partial t} \right|_{relax} = -\Gamma_{nm} (\rho_{nm} - \rho_{nm}^{(0)})$

$$\left(i \frac{d}{dt} - \omega_{nm} + i\Gamma_{nm} \right) (\rho_{nm}(t) - \rho_{nm}^{(0)}) = -\frac{\xi_{nm}(t)}{\hbar}$$

où

$$\xi_{nm}(t) = E_i(t) \sum_{\ell} (\mu_{n\ell}^i \rho_{\ell m}(t) - \rho_{n\ell}(t) \mu_{\ell m}^i)$$

Résolution à l'aide de la fonction de Green

$$\left(i \frac{d}{dt} - \omega_{nm} + i\Gamma_{nm} \right) \left(\rho_{nm}(t) - \rho_{nm}^{(0)} \right) = -\frac{\xi_{nm}(t)}{\hbar}$$

$$\rho_{nm}(\omega) - \rho_{nm}^{(0)}(\omega) = \frac{-1/\hbar}{\omega - \omega_{nm} + i\Gamma_{nm}} \xi_{nm}(\omega)$$

Fonction de Green

$$G_{nm}(\omega) = \frac{-1/\hbar}{\omega - \omega_{nm} + i\Gamma_{nm}} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} G_{nm}(t) = \frac{i}{\hbar} \Theta(t) e^{-i\omega_{nm}t - \Gamma_{nm}t}$$

$$\rho_{nm}(\omega) = \rho_{nm}^{(0)}(\omega) + G_{nm}(\omega) \xi_{nm}(\omega) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \rho_{nm}(t) = \rho_{nm}^{(0)} + G_{nm}(t) \otimes \xi_{nm}(t)$$

Développement perturbatif : $\rho = \rho^{(0)} + \rho^{(1)} + \rho^{(2)} + \dots$

$$\rho_{nm}(t) = \rho_{nm}^{(0)} + G_{nm}(t) \otimes \xi_{nm}(t) \left(E_i(t) \sum_{\ell} (\mu_{nl}^i \rho_{\ell m}(t) - \rho_{nl}(t) \mu_{\ell m}^i) \right)$$

$$\rho_{nm}^{(p+1)}(t) = G_{nm}(t) \otimes \left(E_i(t) \sum_{\ell} (\mu_{nl}^i \rho_{\ell m}^{(p)}(t) - \rho_{nl}^{(p)}(t) \mu_{\ell m}^i) \right)$$

$$\rho_{nm}^{(1)}(t) = G_{nm}(t) \otimes \left(E_i(t) \sum_{\ell} (\mu_{nl}^i \rho_{\ell m}^{(0)} - \rho_{nl}^{(0)} \mu_{\ell m}^i) \right)$$

$$\rho_{nm}^{(2)}(t) = G_{nm}(t) \otimes \left(E_i(t) \sum_{\ell} (\mu_{nl}^i \rho_{\ell m}^{(1)}(t) - \rho_{nl}^{(1)}(t) \mu_{\ell m}^i) \right)$$

Expression de la polarisation non-linéaire

\mathcal{N} systèmes identiques et indépendants par unité de volume.

$$\begin{aligned}P_i(t) &= \mathcal{N} \langle \hat{\mu}^i(t) \rangle \\&= \mathcal{N} \text{Tr} \hat{\mu}^i \hat{\rho}(t) \\&= \mathcal{N} \sum_{nm} \langle m | \hat{\mu}^i | n \rangle \langle n | \hat{\rho}(t) | m \rangle \\&= \mathcal{N} \sum_{nm} \mu_{mn}^i \rho_{nm}(t)\end{aligned}$$

Polarisation non-linéaire

$$P_i^{(p)}(t) = \mathcal{N} \sum_{nm} \mu_{mn}^i \rho_{nm}^{(p)}(t)$$

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Réponse linéaire

$$\rho_{nm}^{(1)}(t) = G_{nm}(t) \otimes \left(E_j(t) \sum_{\ell} (\mu_{n\ell}^j \rho_{\ell m}^{(0)} - \rho_{n\ell}^{(0)} \mu_{\ell m}^j) \right)$$

$$\rho_{nm}^{(1)}(t) = \mu_{nm}^j (\rho_{mm}^{(0)} - \rho_{nn}^{(0)}) G_{nm}(t) \otimes E_j(t)$$

Polarisation linéaire

$$P_i^{(1)}(t) = \mathcal{N} \sum_{nm} \mu_{mn}^i \rho_{nm}^{(1)}(t)$$

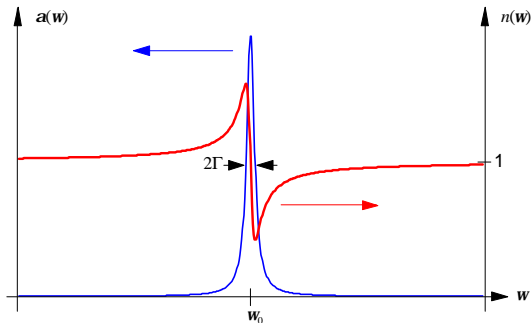
$$= \mathcal{N} \left(\sum_{nm} \mu_{mn}^i \mu_{nm}^j (\rho_{mm}^{(0)} - \rho_{nn}^{(0)}) G_{nm}(t) \right) \otimes E_j(t)$$

$$P_i^{(1)}(\omega) = \mathcal{N} \left(\sum_{nm} \mu_{mn}^i \mu_{nm}^j (\rho_{mm}^{(0)} - \rho_{nn}^{(0)}) G_{nm}(\omega) \right) E_j(\omega)$$

Susceptibilité linéaire (à température nulle)

$$\chi_{ij}^{(1)}(\omega) = \sum_{n \neq g} \frac{-\mathcal{N}}{\epsilon_0 \hbar} \left(\frac{\mu_{gn}^i \mu_{ng}^j}{\omega - \omega_{ng} + i\Gamma_{ng}} - \frac{\mu_{ng}^i \mu_{gn}^j}{\omega + \omega_{ng} + i\Gamma_{ng}} \right)$$

$$\alpha(\omega) = \frac{\omega}{c} \text{Im}\chi(\omega) = \sum_{n \neq g} \frac{\mathcal{N}\omega}{\epsilon_0 \hbar c} \left(\frac{|\mu_{ng}|^2 \Gamma_{ng}}{(\omega - \omega_{ng})^2 + \Gamma_{ng}^2} - \frac{|\mu_{ng}|^2 \Gamma_{ng}}{(\omega + \omega_{ng})^2 + \Gamma_{ng}^2} \right)$$



Polarisation non-linéaire du deuxième ordre

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{nm}^{(2)}(t) &= G_{nm}(t) \otimes \left(E_j(t) \sum_{\ell} (\mu_{n\ell}^j \rho_{\ell m}^{(1)}(t) - \rho_{n\ell}^{(1)}(t) \mu_{\ell m}^j) \right) \\ &= \sum_{\ell} G_{nm}(t) \otimes \left(E_j(t) \left(\mu_{n\ell}^j \mu_{\ell m}^k (\rho_{mm}^{(0)} - \rho_{\ell\ell}^{(0)}) G_{\ell m}(t) \otimes E_k(t) \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. - \mu_{\ell m}^j \mu_{n\ell}^k (\rho_{\ell\ell}^{(0)} - \rho_{nn}^{(0)}) G_{n\ell}(t) \otimes E_k(t) \right) \right)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P_i^{(2)}(t) &= \mathcal{N} \sum_{nm} \mu_{mn}^i \rho_{nm}^{(2)}(t) \\ &= \mathcal{N} \sum_{nm\ell} \left(\mu_{mn}^i \mu_{n\ell}^j \mu_{\ell m}^k (\rho_{mm}^{(0)} - \rho_{\ell\ell}^{(0)}) G_{nm}(t) \otimes (E_j(t)(G_{\ell m}(t) \otimes E_k(t))) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \mu_{mn}^i \mu_{n\ell}^k \mu_{\ell m}^j (\rho_{nn}^{(0)} - \rho_{\ell\ell}^{(0)}) G_{nm}(t) \otimes (E_j(t)(G_{n\ell}(t) \otimes E_k(t))) \right)\end{aligned}$$

Somme de quatre termes du type $G_1(t) \otimes (E_j(t)(G_2(t) \otimes E_k(t)))$

Un choix possible de susceptibilité non-linéaire

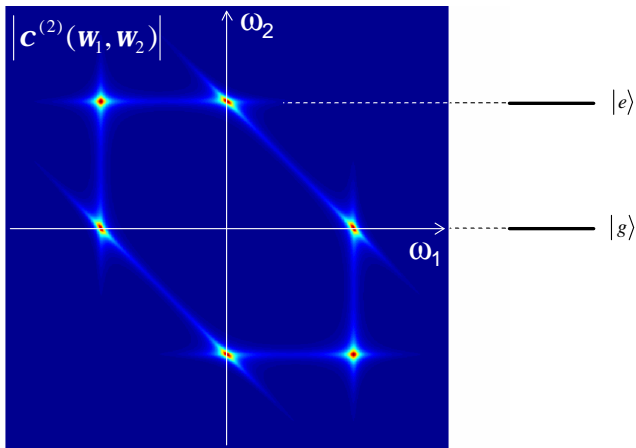
$$\begin{aligned}
 X_{ijk}^{(2)}(\omega_1, \omega_2) &= \frac{\mathcal{N}}{\epsilon_0} \sum_{nml} \left(\mu_{mn}^i \mu_{nl}^j \mu_{lm}^k (\rho_{mm}^{(0)} - \rho_{ll}^{(0)}) G_{nm}(\omega_1 + \omega_2) G_{lm}(\omega_2) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \mu_{mn}^i \mu_{lm}^j \mu_{nl}^k (\rho_{nn}^{(0)} - \rho_{ll}^{(0)}) G_{nm}(\omega_1 + \omega_2) G_{nl}(\omega_2) \right) \\
 &= \frac{\mathcal{N}}{\epsilon_0} \sum_{nml} \left(\rho_{mm}^{(0)} - \rho_{ll}^{(0)} \right) \left(\mu_{mn}^i \mu_{nl}^j \mu_{lm}^k G_{nm}(\omega_1 + \omega_2) G_{lm}(\omega_2) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \mu_{nm}^i \mu_{ln}^j \mu_{ml}^k G_{mn}(\omega_1 + \omega_2) G_{ml}(\omega_2) \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 X_{ijk}^{(2)}(\omega_1, \omega_2) &= \frac{\mathcal{N}}{\epsilon_0} \sum_{nml} \rho_{ll}^{(0)} \left(\mu_{ln}^i \mu_{nm}^j \mu_{ml}^k G_{nl}(\omega_1 + \omega_2) G_{ml}(\omega_2) \right. \\
 &\quad + \mu_{lm}^k \mu_{mn}^j \mu_{nl}^i G_{ln}(\omega_1 + \omega_2) G_{lm}(\omega_2) \\
 &\quad - \mu_{lm}^k \mu_{mn}^i \mu_{nl}^j G_{nm}(\omega_1 + \omega_2) G_{lm}(\omega_2) \\
 &\quad \left. - \mu_{ln}^j \mu_{nm}^i \mu_{ml}^k G_{mn}(\omega_1 + \omega_2) G_{ml}(\omega_2) \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

Susceptibilité non-linéaire du deuxième ordre

$$\begin{aligned}
 \chi_{ijk}^{(2)}(\omega_1, \omega_2) = \mathcal{P}_2 X_{ijk}^{(2)}(\omega_1, \omega_2) = \frac{\mathcal{N}}{2\epsilon_0 \hbar^2} \sum_{\ell mn} \rho_{ll}^{(0)} \left[\right. & \frac{\mu_{\ell n}^i \mu_{nm}^j \mu_{m\ell}^k}{(\omega_3 - \omega_{n\ell} + i\Gamma_{n\ell})(\omega_2 - \omega_{m\ell} + i\Gamma_{m\ell})} \\
 & + \frac{\mu_{\ell m}^k \mu_{mn}^j \mu_{n\ell}^i}{(\omega_3 - \omega_{\ell n} + i\Gamma_{\ell n})(\omega_2 - \omega_{\ell m} + i\Gamma_{\ell m})} \\
 & + \frac{\mu_{\ell n}^i \mu_{nm}^k \mu_{m\ell}^j}{(\omega_3 - \omega_{n\ell} + i\Gamma_{n\ell})(\omega_1 - \omega_{m\ell} + i\Gamma_{m\ell})} \\
 & + \frac{\mu_{\ell m}^j \mu_{mn}^k \mu_{n\ell}^i}{(\omega_3 - \omega_{\ell n} + i\Gamma_{\ell n})(\omega_1 - \omega_{\ell m} + i\Gamma_{\ell m})} \\
 & - \frac{\mu_{\ell m}^k \mu_{mn}^i \mu_{n\ell}^j}{(\omega_3 - \omega_{nm} + i\Gamma_{nm})(\omega_2 - \omega_{\ell m} + i\Gamma_{\ell m})} \\
 & - \frac{\mu_{\ell n}^j \mu_{nm}^i \mu_{m\ell}^k}{(\omega_3 - \omega_{mn} + i\Gamma_{mn})(\omega_2 - \omega_{m\ell} + i\Gamma_{m\ell})} \\
 & - \frac{\mu_{\ell m}^j \mu_{mn}^i \mu_{n\ell}^k}{(\omega_3 - \omega_{nm} + i\Gamma_{nm})(\omega_1 - \omega_{\ell m} + i\Gamma_{\ell m})} \\
 & \left. - \frac{\mu_{\ell n}^k \mu_{nm}^i \mu_{m\ell}^j}{(\omega_3 - \omega_{mn} + i\Gamma_{mn})(\omega_1 - \omega_{m\ell} + i\Gamma_{m\ell})} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$\chi^{(2)}(\omega_1, \omega_2)$ pour un système à deux niveaux



$\chi^{(2)}(\omega_1, \omega_2)$ pour un système à trois niveaux

