

Exercise 13 : Second Harmonic Generation

1) 
$$V = - \int_0^x F dx = - \int_0^x -\beta x^2 dx = \frac{\beta x^3}{3}$$

2) 
$$m \ddot{x} = -m\omega_0^2 x - m\gamma \dot{x} + q(\bar{E}_1 e^{-i\omega t} + \bar{E}_1^* e^{i\omega t})$$

$$x(t) = \underbrace{\frac{q\bar{E}_1/m}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2 - i\gamma\omega}}_{A_1^{(0)}} e^{-i\omega t} + c.c.$$

3) 
$$\begin{aligned} -\beta x(t)^2 &= -\beta [A_1^{(0)} e^{-i\omega t} + A_1^{(0)*} e^{i\omega t}]^2 = \\ &= \underbrace{-\beta [A_1^{(0)2} e^{-2i\omega t} + c.c.]}_{\delta F_2(t)} + \underbrace{2|A_1^{(0)}|^2}_{\delta F_0(t)} \end{aligned}$$

4) By linearity of the motion equations

$$m \delta \ddot{x}_2 = -m\omega_0^2 \delta x_2 - m\gamma \delta \dot{x}_2 + \delta F_2(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cancel{m \delta \ddot{x}_0} &= -m\omega_0^2 \delta x_0 - \cancel{m\gamma \delta \dot{x}_0} + \delta F_0 \Rightarrow \delta x_0 = \frac{\delta F_0}{m\omega_0^2} = \\ &= \frac{-2\beta |A_1^{(0)}|^2}{m\omega_0^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\delta x_2(t) = A_2^{(1)} e^{-i\omega t} + c.c.$$

$$m(\omega_0^2 - (2\omega)^2 - i\gamma(2\omega)) A_2^{(1)} = -\beta A_1^{(0)2}$$

$$A_2^{(1)} = \frac{-\beta A_1^{(0)2}}{m(\omega_0^2 - (2\omega)^2 - 2i\gamma\omega)}$$

5) Radiative force  $-m\gamma \dot{x} = F_{\text{rad}}$

$$W_{\text{rad}} = -\langle -m\gamma \dot{x} \cdot \dot{x} \rangle = m\gamma \langle \dot{x}^2 \rangle$$

isolate SHG contribution (note: no interference)

$$\begin{aligned} W_{\text{rad}}^{\text{SHG}} &= 2m\gamma \cdot 2 \text{Re} |i2\omega A_2^{(1)}|^2 = 8m\gamma \omega^2 |A_2^{(1)}|^2 \\ &= 8m\gamma \frac{\beta^2 |A_1^{(0)}|^4 \omega^2}{m^2 [(\omega_0^2 - (2\omega)^2)^2 + 4\gamma^2 \omega^2]} \\ &= \frac{8\gamma \omega^2 \beta^2}{m} \frac{|A_1^{(0)}|^4}{(\omega_0^2 - (2\omega)^2)^2 + 4\gamma^2 \omega^2} \end{aligned}$$

6) Among all terms of  $-\beta x^2$  at 1<sup>st</sup> order in  $\beta$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta F_1(t) &= -2\beta A_2^{(1)} A_1^{(0)*} e^{-i\omega t} + c.c. = \\ &= \frac{2\beta^2 |A_1^{(0)}|^2 A_1^{(0)}}{m(\omega_0^2 - (2\omega)^2 - 2i\gamma\omega)} \text{ is only component at } \omega \end{aligned}$$

$$-\beta A_1^{(0)2} e^{-2i\omega t} = -\beta A_1^{(0)2} \frac{\Delta_1}{\omega_0^2 - (2\omega)^2 - 2i\gamma\omega}$$

$$W = 2 \operatorname{Re} (\delta F_1 (\dot{x})^*) =$$

$$= \frac{4\beta^2 |A_1^{(0)}|^4 \operatorname{Re} (+i\omega \cdot (2i\gamma\omega))}{m ((\omega_0^2 - (2\omega)^2)^2 + 4\gamma^2\omega^2)} =$$

$$= - \frac{8\beta^2 \omega^2 \gamma}{m ((\omega_0^2 - (2\omega)^2)^2 + 4\gamma^2\omega^2)} \cdot |A_1^{(0)}|^4 \quad \text{work done onto oscillation at } \omega$$

which matches the power emitted by SHG

⇒ Effective nonlinear radiative friction

$$2m \gamma_{\text{SHG}} (\omega^2 |A_1^{(0)}|^2) = W$$

$$\gamma_{\text{SHG}} = \frac{4\beta^2}{m^2} \frac{\gamma}{(\omega_0^2 - (2\omega)^2)^2 + 4\gamma^2\omega^2} |A_1^{(0)}|^2$$

felt by oscillation at  $\omega$