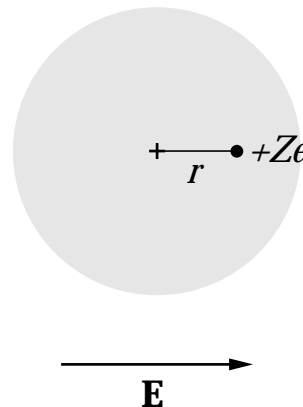


A MODEL FOR  $\chi^{(3)}$ , PART 1

- Assumptions:
  - ▷ Model atomic nucleus as a point charge,  $+Ze$
  - ▷ Model electrons as a continuous negative charge distribution  $\rho(\mathbf{r})$ 
    - Assume spherical symmetry:

$$\rho(\mathbf{r}) = \rho(r)$$

- Apply a uniform external electric field:



## A MODEL FOR $\chi^{(3)}$ , PART 2

- Restoring force on nucleus:

$$F = \frac{Ze}{r^2}q(r) \quad \text{where} \quad q(r) = 4\pi \int_0^r \rho(r') r'^2 dr'$$

- At equilibrium,  $F = ZeE$

**A MODEL FOR  $\chi^{(3)}$ , PART 3**

## • Response to applied field:

▷ Atomic dipole moment:

$$\mu = Zer$$

▷ Macroscopic polarization (dipole moment per unit volume):

$$P \approx N\mu$$

 $N =$  atomic number density• **Uniform-sphere model:**

$$\rho(r) = \frac{3Ze}{4\pi a^3} \quad (a = \text{radius of sphere of negative charge})$$

▷ Restoring force on nucleus:

$$F = \frac{Ze}{r^2}q(r) = \frac{Ze}{r^2} \left( \frac{4\pi}{3}r^3\rho \right) = \frac{(Ze)^2}{a^3}r$$

▷ Displacement at equilibrium is linear in  $E$ :

$$r = \frac{a^3}{Ze}E$$

## A MODEL FOR $\chi^{(3)}$ , PART 4

- Response to applied field in uniform-sphere model:

▷ Atomic dipole moment:

$$\mu = a^3 E = \alpha E$$

$$\alpha = \text{atomic polarizability} \sim 10^{-23} \text{ cm}^3$$

▷ Macroscopic polarization (dipole moment per unit volume):

$$P \approx N\mu$$

$$N \sim 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

▷ Dielectric constant:

$$\epsilon = 1 + 4\pi\chi^{(1)} \approx 1 + 4\pi N\alpha \sim 2$$

**A MODEL FOR  $\chi^{(3)}$ , PART 5**• **Nonuniform-sphere model:**

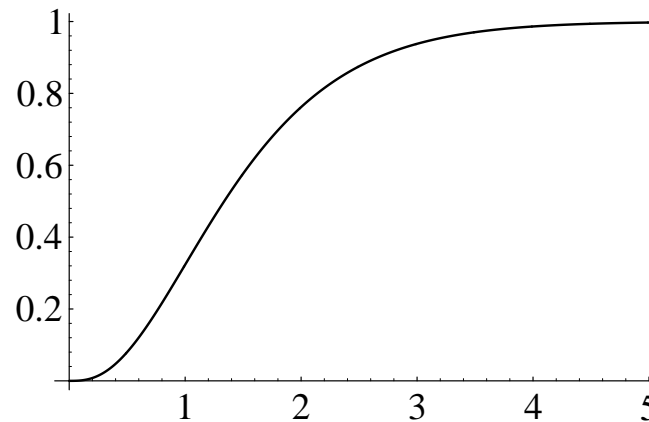
$$\rho(r) = \frac{Ze}{\pi a_0^3} e^{-2r/a_0}$$

$a_0$  = Bohr radius of outer electrons

▷ Charge inside sphere of radius  $r$ :

$$q(r) = Ze \left( 1 - e^{-2r/a_0} \right) - \frac{Ze}{2} e^{-2r/a_0} \left( \frac{2r}{a_0} \right) \left[ 2 + \frac{2r}{a_0} \right]$$

**Charge vs. radius**

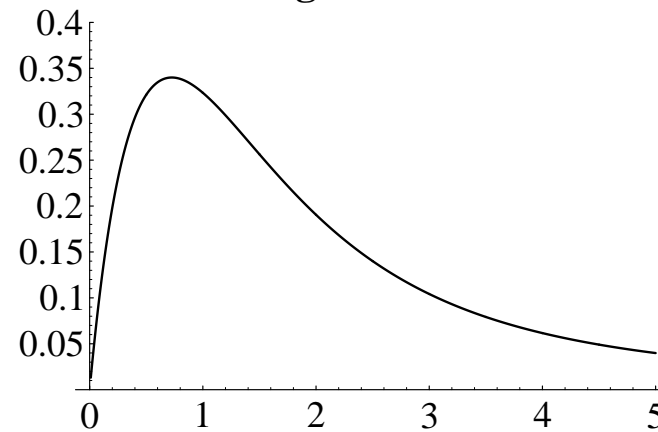


## A MODEL FOR $\chi^{(3)}$ , PART 6

- Response to applied field for nonuniform sphere:
  - ▷ Restoring force on nucleus at equilibrium:

$$F = \frac{Ze}{r^2}q(r)$$

**Restoring force vs. radius**



A MODEL FOR  $\chi^{(3)}$ , PART 7

- Taylor series for atomic dipole moment:

$$\mu = Z e r(E) = Z e \left[ \left. \frac{dr}{dE} \right|_{E=0} E + \frac{1}{2} \left. \frac{d^2 r}{dE^2} \right|_{E=0} E^2 + \frac{1}{6} \left. \frac{d^3 r}{dE^3} \right|_{E=0} E^3 + \dots \right]$$

**A MODEL FOR  $\chi^{(3)}$ , PART 8**

## ● Linear regime:

▷ Charge inside radius  $r$  when  $r \ll a_0$ :

$$q(r) = \frac{4Ze}{3} \left( \frac{r}{a_0} \right)^3$$

▷ At equilibrium,

$$E = \frac{q(r)}{r^2} = \frac{4Zer}{3a_0^3}$$

▷ Linear polarizability:

$$\alpha = \frac{Zer}{E} = \frac{3}{4}a_0^3$$

▷ Numerical estimate of  $\epsilon \approx 1 + 4\pi N\alpha$ :○ Take  $a_0 \approx 2 \times 10^{-8}$  cm,  $N \approx 10^{22}$  cm<sup>-3</sup>○ Find  $\epsilon - 1 \approx .5$  (right order of magnitude)

## A MODEL FOR $\chi^{(3)}$ , PART 9

- Nonlinear regime:

▷ Charge inside radius  $r$  when  $r \ll a_0$ :

$$q(r) \approx Ze \left[ \frac{4}{3} \left( \frac{r}{a_0} \right)^3 - 2 \left( \frac{r}{a_0} \right)^4 + \frac{8}{5} \left( \frac{r}{a_0} \right)^5 \right]$$

▷ At equilibrium,

$$E = \frac{q(r)}{r^2} \approx Ze \left[ \frac{4r}{3a_0^3} - \frac{2r^2}{a_0^4} + \frac{8r^3}{5a_0^5} \right]$$

but we need  $r(E)$ , not  $E(r)$

▷ Contribution to  $\chi^{(3)}$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{d^3 r}{dE^3} \right|_{E=0} &= \left. \frac{3(d^2 E/dr^2) - (dE/dr)(d^3 E/dr^3)}{(dE/dr)^5} \right|_{r=0} \\ &= \frac{2673}{320} \frac{a_0^7}{(Ze)^3} \end{aligned}$$

## A MODEL FOR $\chi^{(3)}$ , PART 10

- Nonlinear regime:

- ▷ Numerical estimate of

$$\chi^{(3)} \approx \frac{Ne d^3 r}{6 dE^3}$$

- Take  $a_0 \approx 10^{-8}$  cm,  $N \approx 10^{22}$  cm $^{-3}$
- Find  $\chi^{(3)} \approx 0.6 \times 10^{-15}$  esu (correct order of magnitude for SiO $_2$ )
- Note extreme sensitivity to value of  $a_0$