

# Basics

- ▶ There are observables  $M$  and states  $W$

# Basics

- ▶ There are observables  $M$  and states  $W$
- ▶  $\langle M \rangle = \text{tr } WM$

## Basics

- ▶ There are observables  $M$  and states  $W$
- ▶  $\langle M \rangle = \text{tr } WM$
- ▶  $dU = \text{tr } dW H + \text{tr } W dH$

## Basics

- ▶ There are observables  $M$  and states  $W$
- ▶  $\langle M \rangle = \text{tr } WM$
- ▶  $dU = \text{tr } dW H + \text{tr } W dH$
- ▶ Entropy  $S(W) = -k_B \text{tr } W \ln W$

# Basics

- ▶ There are observables  $M$  and states  $W$
- ▶  $\langle M \rangle = \text{tr } WM$
- ▶  $dU = \text{tr } dW H + \text{tr } W dH$
- ▶ Entropy  $S(W) = -k_B \text{tr } W \ln W$
- ▶ Gibbs state

$$G = e^{(F - H)/k_B T}$$

# Basics

- ▶ There are observables  $M$  and states  $W$
- ▶  $\langle M \rangle = \text{tr } WM$
- ▶  $dU = \text{tr } dW H + \text{tr } W dH$
- ▶ Entropy  $S(W) = -k_B \text{tr } W \ln W$
- ▶ Gibbs state

$$G = e^{(F - H)/k_B T}$$

- ▶ standard thermodynamics

# Perturbations of equilibrium

►  $dW_t/dt = \frac{i}{\hbar}[W_t, H + V_t]$

# Perturbations of equilibrium

- ▶  $dW_t/dt = \frac{i}{\hbar}[W_t, H + V_t]$
- ▶  $W_t \rightarrow G$  with  $t \rightarrow -\infty$

## Perturbations of equilibrium

- ▶  $dW_t/dt = \frac{i}{\hbar}[W_t, H + V_t]$
- ▶  $W_t \rightarrow G$  with  $t \rightarrow -\infty$
- ▶  $W_t = G + \int_{-\infty}^t ds \frac{i}{\hbar}[W_s(s), V_s(s)]$

# Perturbations of equilibrium

- ▶  $dW_t/dt = \frac{i}{\hbar}[W_t, H + V_t]$
- ▶  $W_t \rightarrow G$  with  $t \rightarrow -\infty$
- ▶  $W_t = G + \int_{-\infty}^t ds \frac{i}{\hbar}[W_s(s), V_s(s)]$
- ▶  $V_t = -\lambda(t)V$

# Perturbations of equilibrium

- ▶  $dW_t/dt = \frac{i}{\hbar}[W_t, H + V_t]$
- ▶  $W_t \rightarrow G$  with  $t \rightarrow -\infty$
- ▶  $W_t = G + \int_{-\infty}^t ds \frac{i}{\hbar}[W_s(s), V_s(s)]$
- ▶  $V_t = -\lambda(t)V$
- ▶  $\text{tr } W_t M = \text{tr } GM + \int_0^\infty d\tau \lambda(t-\tau) \Gamma(M, V, \tau)$

# Perturbations of equilibrium

- ▶  $dW_t/dt = \frac{i}{\hbar}[W_t, H + V_t]$
- ▶  $W_t \rightarrow G$  with  $t \rightarrow -\infty$
- ▶  $W_t = G + \int_{-\infty}^t ds \frac{i}{\hbar}[W_s(s), V_s(s)]$
- ▶  $V_t = -\lambda(t)V$
- ▶  $\text{tr } W_t M = \text{tr } GM + \int_0^\infty d\tau \lambda(t-\tau) \Gamma(M, V, \tau)$
- ▶  $\Gamma(M, V, \tau) = \text{tr } G \frac{i}{\hbar}[M(\tau), V]$

# Perturbations of equilibrium

- ▶  $dW_t/dt = \frac{i}{\hbar}[W_t, H + V_t]$
- ▶  $W_t \rightarrow G$  with  $t \rightarrow -\infty$
- ▶  $W_t = G + \int_{-\infty}^t ds \frac{i}{\hbar}[W_s(s), V_s(s)]$
- ▶  $V_t = -\lambda(t)V$
- ▶  $\text{tr } W_t M = \text{tr } GM + \int_0^\infty d\tau \lambda(t-\tau) \Gamma(M, V, \tau)$
- ▶  $\Gamma(M, V, \tau) = \text{tr } G \frac{i}{\hbar}[M(\tau), V]$
- ▶ this is a Green's or influence function

# Electric polarization

- ▶  $\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_a q_a \mathbf{x}_a \delta^3(\mathbf{x}_a - \mathbf{x})$

# Electric polarization

- ▶  $\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_a q_a \mathbf{x}_a \delta^3(\mathbf{x}_a - \mathbf{x})$
- ▶  $V_t = - \int d^3x E_i(t, \mathbf{x}) P_i(\mathbf{x})$

# Electric polarization

- ▶  $\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_a q_a \mathbf{x}_a \delta^3(\mathbf{x}_a - \mathbf{x})$
- ▶  $V_t = - \int d^3x E_i(t, \mathbf{x}) P_i(\mathbf{x})$
- ▶  $P_i(t, \mathbf{x}) = \int_0^\infty d\tau \int d^3\xi \Gamma_{ij}(\tau, \xi) E_j(t - \tau, \mathbf{x} - \xi)$

# Electric polarization

- ▶  $\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_a q_a \mathbf{x}_a \delta^3(\mathbf{x}_a - \mathbf{x})$
- ▶  $V_t = - \int d^3x E_i(t, \mathbf{x}) P_i(\mathbf{x})$
- ▶  $P_i(t, \mathbf{x}) = \int_0^\infty d\tau \int d^3\xi \Gamma_{ij}(\tau, \xi) E_j(t - \tau, \mathbf{x} - \xi)$
- ▶  $\Gamma_{ij}(\tau, \xi) = \text{tr } G^i_{\hbar} [P_i(\tau, \xi), P_j(0, 0)]$

# Electric polarization

- ▶  $\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_a q_a \mathbf{x}_a \delta^3(\mathbf{x}_a - \mathbf{x})$
- ▶  $V_t = - \int d^3x E_i(t, \mathbf{x}) P_i(\mathbf{x})$
- ▶  $P_i(t, \mathbf{x}) = \int_0^\infty d\tau \int d^3\xi \Gamma_{ij}(\tau, \xi) E_j(t - \tau, \mathbf{x} - \xi)$
- ▶  $\Gamma_{ij}(\tau, \xi) = \text{tr } G^i_{\hbar}[P_i(\tau, \xi), P_j(0, 0)]$
- ▶ Fourier transform it

# Electric polarization

- ▶  $\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_a q_a \mathbf{x}_a \delta^3(\mathbf{x}_a - \mathbf{x})$
- ▶  $V_t = - \int d^3x E_i(t, \mathbf{x}) P_i(\mathbf{x})$
- ▶  $P_i(t, \mathbf{x}) = \int_0^\infty d\tau \int d^3\xi \Gamma_{ij}(\tau, \xi) E_j(t - \tau, \mathbf{x} - \xi)$
- ▶  $\Gamma_{ij}(\tau, \xi) = \text{tr } G \frac{i}{\hbar} [P_i(\tau, \xi), P_j(0, 0)]$
- ▶ Fourier transform it
- ▶  $\hat{P}_i(\omega, \mathbf{q}) = \epsilon_0 \chi_{ij}(\omega, \mathbf{q}) \hat{E}_j(\omega, \mathbf{q})$

# Electric polarization

- ▶  $\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_a q_a \mathbf{x}_a \delta^3(\mathbf{x}_a - \mathbf{x})$
- ▶  $V_t = - \int d^3x E_i(t, \mathbf{x}) P_i(\mathbf{x})$
- ▶  $P_i(t, \mathbf{x}) = \int_0^\infty d\tau \int d^3\xi \Gamma_{ij}(\tau, \xi) E_j(t - \tau, \mathbf{x} - \xi)$
- ▶  $\Gamma_{ij}(\tau, \xi) = \text{tr } G \frac{i}{\hbar} [P_i(\tau, \xi), P_j(0, 0)]$
- ▶ Fourier transform it
- ▶  $\hat{P}_i(\omega, \mathbf{q}) = \epsilon_0 \chi_{ij}(\omega, \mathbf{q}) \hat{E}_j(\omega, \mathbf{q})$
- ▶ Susceptibility tensor defined by

$$\chi_{ij}(\omega, \mathbf{q}) = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int_0^\infty d\tau e^{i\omega\tau} \int d^3\xi e^{-i\mathbf{q} \cdot \xi} \Gamma_{ij}(\tau, \xi)$$

# Suszeptibility

- ▶  $\Gamma_{ij}(\tau, \mathbf{q})$  is a causal function

# Suszeptibility

- ▶  $\Gamma_{ij}(\tau, \mathbf{q})$  is a causal function
- ▶ Kramers-Kronig relations

$$\chi'_{ij}(\omega, \mathbf{q}) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} du \frac{u \chi''_{ij}(u, \mathbf{q})}{u^2 - \omega^2}$$

# Suszeptibility

- ▶  $\Gamma_{ij}(\tau, \mathbf{q})$  is a causal function
- ▶ Kramers-Kronig relations

$$\chi'_{ij}(\omega, \mathbf{q}) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\infty du \frac{u \chi''_{ij}(u, \mathbf{q})}{u^2 - \omega^2}$$

- ▶ Wiener Khinchin theorem, Kubo formula, fluctuation-dissipation theorem say

# Suszeptibility

- ▶  $\Gamma_{ij}(\tau, \mathbf{q})$  is a causal function
- ▶ Kramers-Kronig relations

$$\chi'_{ij}(\omega, \mathbf{q}) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\infty du \frac{u \chi''_{ij}(u, \mathbf{q})}{u^2 - \omega^2}$$

- ▶ Wiener Khinchin theorem, Kubo formula, fluctuation-dissipation theorem say
- ▶ the absorptive part  $\chi''_{ij}$  is a positive tensor

# Suszeptibility

- ▶  $\Gamma_{ij}(\tau, \mathbf{q})$  is a causal function
- ▶ Kramers-Kronig relations

$$\chi'_{ij}(\omega, \mathbf{q}) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\infty du \frac{u \chi''_{ij}(u, \mathbf{q})}{u^2 - \omega^2}$$

- ▶ Wiener Khinchin theorem, Kubo formula, fluctuation-dissipation theorem say
- ▶ the absorptive part  $\chi''_{ij}$  is a positive tensor
- ▶ Time reversal invariance (Onsager relations) says

# Suszeptibility

- ▶  $\Gamma_{ij}(\tau, \mathbf{q})$  is a causal function
- ▶ Kramers-Kronig relations

$$\chi'_{ij}(\omega, \mathbf{q}) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\infty du \frac{u \chi''_{ij}(u, \mathbf{q})}{u^2 - \omega^2}$$

- ▶ Wiener Khinchin theorem, Kubo formula, fluctuation-dissipation theorem say
- ▶ the absorptive part  $\chi''_{ij}$  is a positive tensor
- ▶ Time reversal invariance (Onsager relations) says
- ▶  $\chi_{ij}(\mathbf{B}) = \chi_{ji}(-\mathbf{B})$

# Effects

- ▶ Crysal optics: isotropic, uniaxial, biaxial

# Effects

- ▶ Crysal optics: isotropic, uniaxial, biaxial
- ▶ first order in  $\mathbf{E}$ : Pockels effect

# Effects

- ▶ Crysal optics: isotropic, uniaxial, biaxial
- ▶ first order in **E**: Pockels effect
- ▶ first order in **B**: Faraday effect

# Effects

- ▶ Crysal optics: isotropic, uniaxial, biaxial
- ▶ first order in **E**: Pockels effect
- ▶ first order in **B**: Faraday effect
- ▶ second order in **E**: Kerr effect

# Effects

- ▶ Crysal optics: isotropic, uniaxial, biaxial
- ▶ first order in **E**: Pockels effect
- ▶ first order in **B**: Faraday effect
- ▶ second order in **E**: Kerr effect
- ▶ second order in **B**: Cotton-Mouton effect

# Effects

- ▶ Crysal optics: isotropic, uniaxial, biaxial
- ▶ first order in **E**: Pockels effect
- ▶ first order in **B**: Faraday effect
- ▶ second order in **E**: Kerr effect
- ▶ second order in **B**: Cotton-Mouton effect
- ▶ first order in **E**, first order in **B** ???

# Effects

- ▶ Crysal optics: isotropic, uniaxial, biaxial
- ▶ first order in **E**: Pockels effect
- ▶ first order in **B**: Faraday effect
- ▶ second order in **E**: Kerr effect
- ▶ second order in **B**: Cotton-Mouton effect
- ▶ first order in **E**, first order in **B** ???
- ▶ spatial dispersion, optical activity