Record Nr. UNINA9910298619103321 Autore Gu Feng Long Titolo Calculations on nonlinear optical properties for large systems: The elongation method / / by Feng Long Gu, Yuriko Aoki, Michael Springborg, Bernard Kirtman Cham:,: Springer International Publishing:,: Imprint: Springer,, Pubbl/distr/stampa 2015 3-319-11068-3 **ISBN** Edizione [1st ed. 2015.] Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (106 p.) Collana SpringerBriefs in Electrical and Magnetic Properties of Atoms, Molecules, and Clusters, , 2730-7751 Disciplina 535.2 Soggetti Chemistry, Physical and theoretical **Optics** Electrodynamics Nanotechnology **Proteins** Theoretical and Computational Chemistry Classical Electrodynamics Protein Science Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Description based upon print version of record. Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references at the end of each chapters and index. Nota di contenuto Survey of Nonlinear Optical Materials -- Quantum-Mechanical Treatment of Responses to Electric Fields — Molecular Systems --Quantum-Mechanical Treatment of Responses to Electric Fields — Extended Systems -- The Elongation Method -- Applications of the Elongation Method to NLO Properties -- Future Prospects. Sommario/riassunto For design purposes one needs to relate the structure of proposed materials to their NLO (nonlinear optical) and other properties, which is

materials to their NLO (nonlinear optical) and other properties, which is a situation where theoretical approaches can be very helpful in providing suggestions for candidate systems that subsequently can be synthesized and studied experimentally. This brief describes the quantum-mechanical treatment of the response to one or more external oscillating electric fields for molecular and macroscopic.

crystalline systems. To calculate NLO properties of large systems, a linear scaling generalized elongation method for the efficient and accurate calculation is introduced. The reader should be aware that this treatment is particularly feasible for complicated three-dimensional and/or delocalized systems that are intractable when applied to conventional or other linear scaling methods.