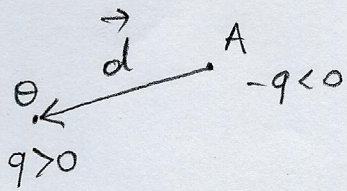
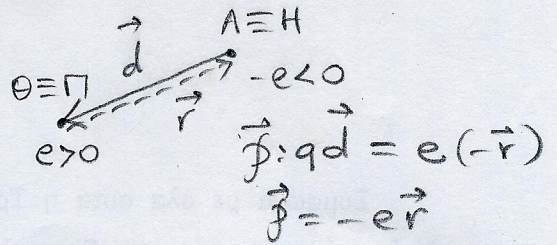


**(ΗΛΕΚΤΡΙΚΗ) ΔΙΠΟΛΙΚΗ ΡΟΠΗ** (electric) dipole moment



$$\vec{d} = A\vec{\theta}$$

$$\vec{p} = q \cdot \vec{d}$$



$$\vec{p} = q\vec{d} = e(-\vec{r})$$

$$\vec{p} = -e\vec{r}$$

$$[U] = N \cdot m = J$$

$$U = -\vec{p} \cdot \vec{E}$$

δυναμική ενέργεια (potential energy)

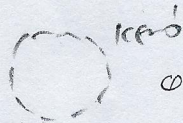
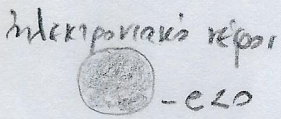
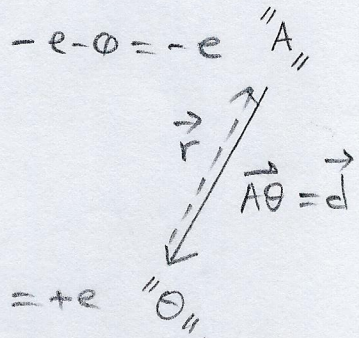
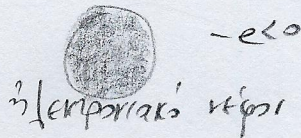
$$[\vec{\tau}] = N \cdot m$$

$$\vec{\tau} = \vec{p} \times \vec{E}$$

(μηχανική) ροπή (torque)

**ΗΛΕΚΤΡΙΚΗ ΔΙΠΟΛΙΚΗ ΡΟΠΗ ΜΕΤΑΒΑΣΕΩΣ**

transition (electric) dipole moment



Αρχικώς

Τελικώς

Τελικώς - Αρχικώς

$$\vec{p} = e\vec{d} = -e\vec{r}$$

τελεστής (βλεκτριμής) διπολικής ροής μεταβάσεως

$$\hat{d} = \hat{p} := \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N \vec{d}_{ij} |\Phi_i\rangle \langle \Phi_j|$$

$$\vec{d}_{ij} = \vec{p}_{ij} = -e \langle \Phi_i | \hat{r} | \Phi_j \rangle = \dots = -e \int d^3r \Phi_i^*(\vec{r}) \vec{r} \Phi_j(\vec{r})$$

$$\hat{r} | \vec{r} \rangle = \vec{r} | \vec{r} \rangle$$

$$\langle \Phi_i | \hat{r} | \Phi_j \rangle = \sum_{| \vec{r}' \rangle} \sum_{| \vec{r}'' \rangle} \langle \Phi_i | \vec{r}' \rangle \langle \vec{r}' | \hat{r} | \vec{r}'' \rangle \langle \vec{r}'' | \Phi_j \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{| \vec{r}' \rangle} \sum_{| \vec{r}'' \rangle} \Phi_i^*(\vec{r}') \underbrace{\vec{r}' \langle \vec{r}' | \vec{r}'' \rangle}_{\delta_{\vec{r}' \vec{r}''}} \Phi_j(\vec{r}'')$$

$$= \sum_{| \vec{r}' \rangle} \Phi_i^*(\vec{r}') \vec{r}' \Phi_j(\vec{r}') = \sum_{| \vec{r} \rangle} \Phi_i^*(\vec{r}) \vec{r} \Phi_j(\vec{r})$$

$$= \int d^3r \Phi_i^*(\vec{r}) \vec{r} \Phi_j(\vec{r})$$

$$\underline{\underline{\Delta \Sigma}} \quad \hat{p} = \vec{d}_{11} |\Phi_1\rangle \langle \Phi_1| + \vec{d}_{12} |\Phi_1\rangle \langle \Phi_2| + \vec{d}_{21} |\Phi_2\rangle \langle \Phi_1| + \vec{d}_{22} |\Phi_2\rangle \langle \Phi_2|$$

$$\vec{d}_{11} = -e \int d^3r \Phi_1^*(\vec{r}) \vec{r} \Phi_1(\vec{r}) = 0$$

$$\vec{d}_{12} = -e \int d^3r \Phi_1^*(\vec{r}) \vec{r} \Phi_2(\vec{r}) \neq 0$$

$$\vec{d}_{21} = -e \int d^3r \Phi_2^*(\vec{r}) \vec{r} \Phi_1(\vec{r}) \neq 0$$

$$\vec{d}_{22} = -e \int d^3r \Phi_2^*(\vec{r}) \vec{r} \Phi_2(\vec{r}) = 0$$

$\vec{d}_{12} = \vec{d}_{21}$  σε  $\{ \Phi_i(\vec{r}) \}$  πραγματικές

$$\hat{p} = \vec{d}_{12} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \vec{d}_{21} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \hat{p} = \vec{d}_{12} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

δυναμική ενέργεια

$$U_{\varepsilon} = -\vec{p} \cdot \vec{\varepsilon}$$

δυναμική ενέργεια με τρόπο

$$U_{\varepsilon}^m = -\vec{p} \cdot \vec{\varepsilon}^m$$

(7)

τελεστής δυναμικής ενέργειας με τρόπο

$$\hat{U}_{\varepsilon}^m = -\hat{p} \cdot \hat{\varepsilon}^m$$

$$\hat{U}_{\varepsilon}^m = - \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^2 \vec{d}_{ij} |\Phi_i\rangle \langle \Phi_j| \cdot \hat{E}_x^m(z,t) \hat{x}$$

$$\Delta \Sigma \quad \hat{U}_{\varepsilon}^m = -\vec{d}_{12} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \hat{E}_x^m(z,t) \hat{x} = - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \hat{E}_x^m(z,t) \vec{d}_{12} \cdot \hat{x}$$

$$\vec{d}_{12} \cdot \hat{x} = -e \int d^3r \Phi_1^*(\vec{r}) \vec{r} \Phi_2(\vec{r}) \cdot \hat{x} =$$

$$= -e \int d^3r \Phi_1^*(\vec{r}) \times \Phi_2(\vec{r}) = -e x_{12} = \mathcal{J}_{x12} := \mathcal{J}$$

"Απο  $\hat{U}_{\varepsilon}^m = e x_{12} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \hat{E}_x^m(z,t)$

$$\hat{E}_x^m(z,t) = \left( \frac{\hbar \omega_m}{\varepsilon_0 V} \right)^{1/2} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi z}{L}\right) (\hat{a}_m^\dagger + \hat{a}_m)$$

$$\hat{B}_y^m(z,t) = \left( \frac{\hbar \omega_m}{\varepsilon_0 V} \right)^{1/2} \frac{1}{c} \cos\left(\frac{m\pi z}{L}\right) i(\hat{a}_m^\dagger - \hat{a}_m)$$

$$\hat{S}_+ + \hat{S}_- = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{U}_{\varepsilon}^m = e x_{12} (\hat{S}_+ + \hat{S}_-) \left( \frac{\hbar \omega_m}{\varepsilon_0 V} \right)^{1/2} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi z}{L}\right) (\hat{a}_m^\dagger + \hat{a}_m)$$

$$\hat{U}_{\varepsilon}^m = e x_{12} \left( \frac{\hbar \omega_m}{\varepsilon_0 V} \right)^{1/2} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi z}{L}\right) (\hat{S}_+ + \hat{S}_-) (\hat{a}_m^\dagger + \hat{a}_m)$$

$$\hbar g^m$$

$$\hbar g^m = e x_{12} \left( \frac{\hbar \omega_m}{\varepsilon_0 V} \right)^{1/2} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi z}{L}\right) \quad \text{(8)}$$

$$\hat{U}_\varepsilon^m = \hbar g^m (\hat{S}_+ + \hat{S}_-) (\hat{Q}_m^\dagger + \hat{Q}_m)$$

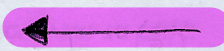
χαμιλιτονιανή αλληλεπίδρασης  
 $\Delta\Sigma$  - m τρόπου του ΗΜ πεδίου

(στην άνοιξη φυσική λέγεται  
 συχνά  $\hat{H}_{AF}$

AF = atom - field)

$$g^m \Rightarrow \hbar |g^m| = |\beta| \left( \frac{\hbar \omega_m}{\varepsilon_0 V} \right)^{1/2} \left| \sin\left(\frac{m\pi z}{L}\right) \right|$$

$$\Omega_R^m := 2\sqrt{\hbar} g^m$$



είναι καλύτερα να δρίσουμε  
 τη συχνότητα Rabi ακριβώς έτσι  
 ώστε να υπάρχει πλήρης αναλογία  
 με την ημικλασική περίπτωση  
 (στο βιβλίο δρίεται  $\Omega_R^m = g^m$ )  
 ΤΟ ΠΑΤΙ ΘΑ ΦΑΝΕΙ ΠΑΡΑΚΑΤΩ

$$\frac{\hbar \Omega_R}{2\sqrt{\hbar}} = |\beta| \left( \frac{\hbar \omega_m}{\varepsilon_0 V} \right)^{1/2} \left| \sin\left(\frac{m\pi z}{L}\right) \right|$$

$$\Omega_R = \frac{|\beta|}{\hbar} \left( \frac{4\hbar \omega_m \hbar}{\varepsilon_0 V} \right)^{1/2} \left| \sin\left(\frac{m\pi z}{L}\right) \right| := \frac{|\beta| E_{0m}}{\hbar}$$

"πλάτος"  
 ηλεκτρικού πεδίου

$$E_{0m} = \left( \frac{4\hbar \omega_m \hbar}{\varepsilon_0 V} \right)^{1/2} \left| \sin\left(\frac{m\pi z}{L}\right) \right|$$

χωρικά  
 διαμορφωμένο

$$[E_{0m}] = \left( \frac{\text{J}}{\frac{\text{F}}{\text{m}} \cdot \text{m}^3} \right)^{1/2} = \left( \frac{\text{C} \cdot \text{V}}{\frac{\text{C}}{\text{V}} \cdot \text{m}^2} \right)^{1/2} = \frac{\text{V}}{\text{m}}$$

μονάδες  
 ηλεκτρικού  
 πεδίου

$\hat{H}_{HM,m} = \hbar \omega_m \left( \hat{a}_m^\dagger \hat{a}_m + \frac{1}{2} \right)$ 
m τρόπος ΗΜ πεδίου
 $\hbar \omega_m \left( \hat{N}_m + \frac{1}{2} \right)$

$\omega_m = \frac{2\pi c}{L}, m \in \mathbb{N}^*$

κι άγρώνεται τον  $\hbar \omega_m / 2$

$\hat{H}_{HM,m} = \hbar \omega_m \hat{a}_m^\dagger \hat{a}_m$

$\hbar \omega_m \hat{N}_m$

$\hat{H}_{\Delta\Sigma} = E_2 \hat{S}_+ \hat{S}_- + E_1 \hat{S}_- \hat{S}_+$ 
 $E_2 - E_1 = \hbar \Omega$ 
δισταθμικά εδωμένα

λέγονται  $E_1 = 0$

$\hat{H}_{\Delta\Sigma} = \hbar \Omega \hat{S}_+ \hat{S}_-$

χωρικά διαμορφωμένο "πλάτος"

$E_{0m} = \left| \left( \frac{4\hbar \omega_m^2 z_m}{\epsilon V} \right)^{1/2} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi z}{L}\right) \right|$

$\hat{U}_\epsilon^m = \hbar g^m (\hat{S}_+ + \hat{S}_-) (\hat{a}_m^\dagger + \hat{a}_m) = \hat{H}_{HM-\Delta\Sigma}$ 
αλληλεπίδραση m τρόπου ΗΜ πεδίου - ΔΣ

$\Omega_R^m := 2\sqrt{n_m} g_m$

$\Omega_R^m := \frac{|E_{0m}|}{\hbar}$ 
συχνότητα Rabi

"Αρα η δίκη Χαμιλτονιανή του m τρόπου γράφεται

$\hat{H}_{Rm} = \hbar \omega_m \hat{a}_m^\dagger \hat{a}_m + \hbar \Omega \hat{S}_+ \hat{S}_- + \hbar g^m (\hat{S}_+ + \hat{S}_-) (\hat{a}_m^\dagger + \hat{a}_m)$

ονομάζεται συχνά Χαμιλτονιανή Rabi

$|\uparrow, n_m\rangle \quad |\downarrow, n_m\rangle$

ΒΙΒΛΙΟ ΤΥΠΟΓΡΑΦΙΚΟ ΛΑΘΟΣ  
 + στο καταστάση σελ. 155, 159

**ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ**  $|\uparrow, n_m\rangle$  &  $|\downarrow, n_m\rangle$  ιδιοκαταστάσεις τῆς  $(\hbar \omega_m \hat{a}_m^\dagger \hat{a}_m + \hbar \Omega \hat{S}_+ \hat{S}_-)$   
 και όχι τῆς  $\hat{H}_{HM,m} + \hat{H}_{\Delta\Sigma} + \hat{H}_{\Delta\Sigma-HM,m}$

As δοσθε προεγκριτικότερα τη Χαμιλτονιανή Άλληλεπίδραση  $\Delta\Sigma$  - ΗΜ κελίου

5

$$\hat{U}_\varepsilon^m = \hbar g^m (\hat{S}_+ + \hat{S}_-) (\hat{a}_m^\dagger + \hat{a}_m) =$$

$$= \hbar g^m \left( \hat{S}_+ \hat{a}_m^\dagger + \hat{S}_+ \hat{a}_m + \hat{S}_- \hat{a}_m^\dagger + \hat{S}_- \hat{a}_m \right)$$

1or  $\hat{S}_+ \hat{a}_m^\dagger$   $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \bullet \end{pmatrix}$   $\begin{pmatrix} \bullet \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightsquigarrow \Delta E > 0$   
 $\rightsquigarrow$   $f_i$   $f_f < f_i$  αν έχω πολλούς τρόπους  
 $\omega_i$   $\omega_f < \omega_i$  δεν είναι παραβολοί μηχανισμοί

2or  $\hat{S}_+ \hat{a}_m$   $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \bullet \end{pmatrix}$   $\begin{pmatrix} \bullet \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $\rightsquigarrow$   $\omega_i$   $\omega_f$  ίσως διατηρεί την ενέργεια

3or  $\hat{S}_- \hat{a}_m^\dagger$   $\begin{pmatrix} \bullet \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \bullet \end{pmatrix} \rightsquigarrow$   
 $\omega_i$   $\omega_f$  ίσως διατηρεί την ενέργεια

4or  $\hat{S}_- \hat{a}_m$   $\begin{pmatrix} \bullet \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \bullet \end{pmatrix} \rightsquigarrow \Delta E < 0$   
 $\rightsquigarrow$   $f_i$   $f_f > f_i$  αν έχω πολλούς τρόπους  
 $\omega_i$   $\omega_f > \omega_i$  δεν είναι παραβολοί μηχανισμοί

Αν αγνοήσουμε τον 1ο και τον 4ο όρο που ο καθένας μπορεί να δεν διατηρεί την ενέργεια

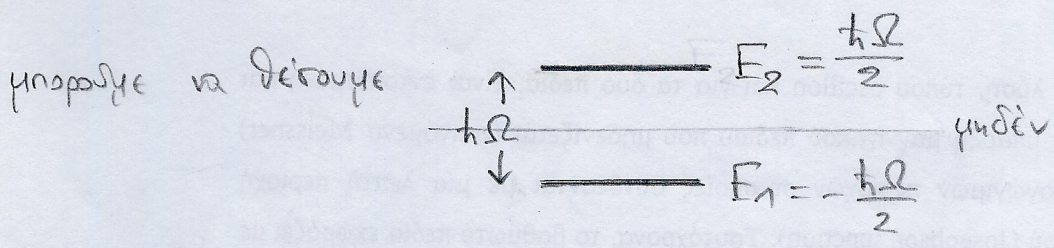
$$\Rightarrow \hat{U}_\varepsilon^m = \hbar g^m (\hat{S}_+ \hat{a}_m + \hat{S}_- \hat{a}_m^\dagger)$$

$$\hat{H}_{JCM} = \hbar \omega_m \hat{a}_m^\dagger \hat{a}_m + \hbar \Omega \hat{S}_+ \hat{S}_- + \hbar g_m (\hat{S}_+ \hat{a}_m + \hat{S}_- \hat{a}_m^\dagger)$$

Jaynes - Cummings

Χαμιλτονιανή

$$\hat{H}_{\Delta\Sigma} = E_2 \hat{S}_+ \hat{S}_- + E_1 \hat{S}_- \hat{S}_+ \quad E_2 - E_1 = \hbar\Omega$$



$$\hat{H}_{\Delta\Sigma} = \frac{\hbar\Omega}{2} \hat{S}_+ \hat{S}_- - \frac{\hbar\Omega}{2} \hat{S}_- \hat{S}_+$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \hat{S}_+ \hat{S}_- &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \hat{S}_- \hat{S}_+ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} \hat{S}_+ \hat{S}_- + \hat{S}_- \hat{S}_+ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \hat{S}_+ \hat{S}_- - \hat{S}_- \hat{S}_+ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \hat{\sigma}_z \end{aligned}$$

"Αρα  $\hat{H}_{\Delta\Sigma} = \frac{\hbar\Omega}{2} \hat{\sigma}_z$  ή μπορούμε τον  $\hat{H}_{\Delta\Sigma}$  στο  $\hat{\sigma}_z$  στο  $\hat{\sigma}_z$  Jaynes-Cummings!

Να αποδείξετε τις σχέσεις

(α)  $[\hat{a}, \hat{a}] = 0$  (β)  $[\hat{a}^+, \hat{a}^+] = 0$  (γ)  $[\hat{a}, \hat{a}^+] = 1$  (δ)  $\hat{N}|n\rangle = n|n\rangle$

(ε)  $[\hat{N}, \hat{a}] = -\hat{a}$  (ς)  $[\hat{N}, \hat{a}^+] = \hat{a}^+$  (ζ)  $\hat{N}(\hat{a}|n\rangle) = (n-1)(\hat{a}|n\rangle)$

(η)  $\hat{N}(\hat{a}^+|n\rangle) = (n+1)(\hat{a}^+|n\rangle)$

(α)  $[\hat{a}, \hat{a}] = \hat{a}\hat{a} - \hat{a}\hat{a} = 0$  (β)  $[\hat{a}^+, \hat{a}^+] = \hat{a}^+\hat{a}^+ - \hat{a}^+\hat{a}^+ = 0$

(γ)  $[\hat{a}, \hat{a}^+]|n\rangle = \hat{a}\hat{a}^+|n\rangle - \hat{a}^+\hat{a}|n\rangle = \hat{a}\sqrt{n+1}|n+1\rangle - \hat{a}^+\sqrt{n}|n-1\rangle =$   
 $= \sqrt{n+1}\sqrt{n+1}|n\rangle - \sqrt{n}\sqrt{n}|n\rangle = (n+1)|n\rangle - n|n\rangle = 1 \cdot |n\rangle$

$\Rightarrow [\hat{a}, \hat{a}^+] = 1$

(ε)  $[\hat{N}, \hat{a}] = [\hat{a}^+\hat{a}, \hat{a}] = \hat{a}^+[\hat{a}, \hat{a}] + [\hat{a}^+, \hat{a}]\hat{a} = -\hat{a}$

(ς)  $[\hat{N}, \hat{a}^+] = [\hat{a}^+\hat{a}, \hat{a}^+] = \hat{a}^+[\hat{a}, \hat{a}^+] + [\hat{a}^+, \hat{a}^+]\hat{a} = \hat{a}^+$

(δ)  $\hat{N}|n\rangle = \hat{a}^+\hat{a}|n\rangle = \hat{a}^+\sqrt{n}|n-1\rangle = \sqrt{n}\sqrt{n}|n\rangle = n|n\rangle \Rightarrow \hat{N}|n\rangle = n|n\rangle$

(ζ)  $\hat{N}(\hat{a}|n\rangle) = \hat{N}\sqrt{n}|n-1\rangle = \sqrt{n}(n-1)|n-1\rangle = (n-1)\sqrt{n}|n-1\rangle = (n-1)(\hat{a}|n\rangle)$

(η)  $\hat{N}(\hat{a}^+|n\rangle) = \hat{N}\sqrt{n+1}|n+1\rangle = \sqrt{n+1}\hat{N}|n+1\rangle = \sqrt{n+1}(n+1)|n+1\rangle =$   
 $(n+1)\sqrt{n+1}|n+1\rangle = (n+1)(\hat{a}^+|n\rangle)$