

Είχατε βρήγε
 $\Delta = 0$

$$\begin{bmatrix} C_1(t) \\ C_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{c_1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{i\frac{\Omega t}{2}} + \frac{c_2}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-i\frac{\Omega t}{2}} \\ \frac{c_1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{i\frac{\Omega t}{2}} - \frac{c_2}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-i\frac{\Omega t}{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

ας βάλουμε αρχικές συνθήκες $C_1(0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{i\theta}$ x $C_2(0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{i\varphi} \Rightarrow$

$$|C_1(0)|^2 = \frac{1}{2} = |C_2(0)|^2$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{i\theta} = \frac{c_1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{c_2}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow c_1 + c_2 = e^{i\theta} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{i\varphi} = \frac{c_1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{c_2}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow c_1 - c_2 = e^{i\varphi} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = \frac{e^{i\theta} + e^{i\varphi}}{2} \\ c_2 = \frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{i\varphi}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \oplus 2c_1 = e^{i\theta} + e^{i\varphi} \\ \ominus 2c_2 = e^{i\theta} - e^{i\varphi} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} C_1(t) = \frac{e^{i\theta} + e^{i\varphi}}{2\sqrt{2}} e^{i\frac{\Omega t}{2}} + \frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{i\varphi}}{2\sqrt{2}} e^{-i\frac{\Omega t}{2}} \\ C_2(t) = \frac{e^{i\theta} + e^{i\varphi}}{2\sqrt{2}} e^{i\frac{\Omega t}{2}} - \frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{i\varphi}}{2\sqrt{2}} e^{-i\frac{\Omega t}{2}} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} 2\sqrt{2} C_1(t) = e^{i\theta} e^{i\frac{\Omega t}{2}} + e^{i\varphi} e^{i\frac{\Omega t}{2}} + e^{i\theta} e^{-i\frac{\Omega t}{2}} - e^{i\varphi} e^{-i\frac{\Omega t}{2}} \\ 2\sqrt{2} C_2(t) = e^{i\theta} e^{i\frac{\Omega t}{2}} + e^{i\varphi} e^{i\frac{\Omega t}{2}} - e^{i\theta} e^{-i\frac{\Omega t}{2}} + e^{i\varphi} e^{-i\frac{\Omega t}{2}} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} 2\sqrt{2} C_1(t) = e^{i\theta} 2 \cos\left(\frac{\Omega t}{2}\right) + e^{i\varphi} 2i \sin\left(\frac{\Omega t}{2}\right) \\ 2\sqrt{2} C_2(t) = e^{i\theta} 2i \sin\left(\frac{\Omega t}{2}\right) + e^{i\varphi} 2 \cos\left(\frac{\Omega t}{2}\right) \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$8 |C_1(t)|^2 = 4 \cos^2\left(\frac{\Omega t}{2}\right) + 4 \sin^2\left(\frac{\Omega t}{2}\right) + e^{i\theta} 2 \cos\left(\frac{\Omega t}{2}\right) e^{-i\varphi} 2(-i) \sin\left(\frac{\Omega t}{2}\right) + e^{i\varphi} 2i \sin\left(\frac{\Omega t}{2}\right) 2 e^{-i\theta} \cos\left(\frac{\Omega t}{2}\right) \Rightarrow$$

$$2 |C_1(t)|^2 = \cos^2\left(\frac{\Omega t}{2}\right) + \sin^2\left(\frac{\Omega t}{2}\right) - i e^{i\theta} e^{-i\varphi} \cos\left(\frac{\Omega t}{2}\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\Omega t}{2}\right) + i e^{i\varphi} e^{-i\theta} \cos\left(\frac{\Omega t}{2}\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\Omega t}{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sin(\Omega t) i \left\{ e^{i(\varphi-\theta)} - e^{-i(\varphi-\theta)} \right\} = \frac{i}{2} \sin(\Omega t) 2i \sin \psi = -\sin(\Omega t) \sin \psi = \sin(\Omega t) \cdot \sin(\theta - \varphi)$$

$\psi := \varphi - \theta$

$$\begin{matrix} \cos \psi & i \sin \psi \\ -\cos \psi & + i \sin \psi \end{matrix}$$

$$|C_1(t)|^2 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin(\Omega t) \sin(\theta - \varphi)$$

γενικώς, \exists ταλάντωση

2

αν $\theta = \varphi \Rightarrow |C_1(t)|^2 = \frac{1}{2}$ κ \nexists ταλάντωση

$$2 \sin A \sin B = \cos(A-B) - \cos(A+B)$$

Αν $\theta \neq \varphi$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin(\Omega t) \sin(\theta - \varphi) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos(\Omega t + \frac{\pi}{2}) \Rightarrow$

$$\sin(\Omega t) \sin(\theta - \varphi) = -\sin(\Omega t) \Rightarrow$$

$$\sin(\theta - \varphi) = -1 \Rightarrow \theta - \varphi = -\frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = \varphi - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\circ 8 |C_2(t)|^2 = 4 \sin^2\left(\frac{\Omega t}{2}\right) + 4 \cos^2\left(\frac{\Omega t}{2}\right) + e^{i\theta} 2i \sin\left(\frac{\Omega t}{2}\right) \cdot e^{-i\varphi} 2 \cos\left(\frac{\Omega t}{2}\right)$$

$$e^{i\varphi} 2 \cos\left(\frac{\Omega t}{2}\right) \cdot e^{-i\theta} 2(-i) \sin\left(\frac{\Omega t}{2}\right) \Rightarrow$$

$$2 |C_2(t)|^2 = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \sin(\Omega t) i \left\{ e^{i\theta} e^{-i\varphi} - e^{i\varphi} e^{-i\theta} \right\}$$

$$e^{i(\theta - \varphi)} - e^{-i(\theta - \varphi)}$$

$$\psi := \theta - \varphi$$

$$e^{i\psi} - e^{-i\psi}$$

$$\cos \psi \quad i \sin \psi$$

$$- \cos \psi + i \sin \psi$$

$$2 |C_2(t)|^2 = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \sin(\Omega t) i 2i \sin \psi$$

$$|C_2(t)|^2 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sin(\Omega t) \sin(\theta - \varphi)$$

γενικώς, \exists ταλάντωση

αν $\theta = \varphi \Rightarrow |C_2(t)|^2 = \frac{1}{2}$ κ \nexists ταλάντωση

Αν $\theta \neq \varphi$ $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sin(\Omega t) \sin(\theta - \varphi) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos(\Omega t + \frac{\pi}{2}) \Rightarrow$

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$\Delta \Sigma \quad \Delta = 0$ αρχικές συνθήκες $G_1(0) = 1, G_2(0) = 0$ $\delta \eta \quad \underline{\quad}$

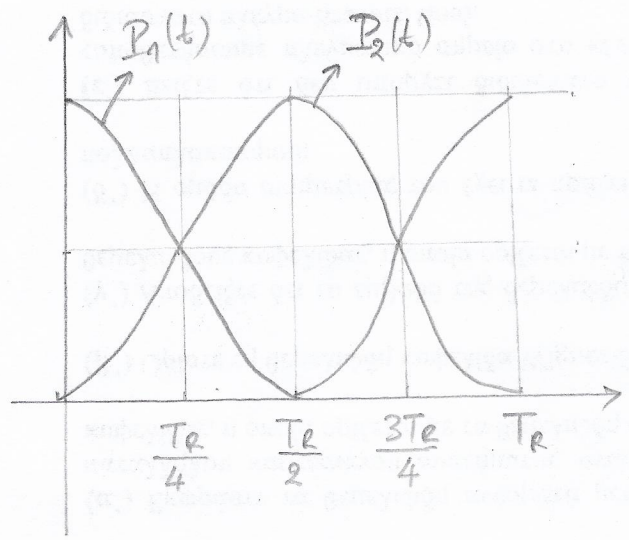
απουσία σπιν

$$P_1(t) = |G_1(t)|^2 = \cos^2\left(\frac{\Omega_R t}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos(\Omega_R t)$$

$$\Delta := \omega - \Omega$$

$$P_2(t) = |G_2(t)|^2 = \sin^2\left(\frac{\Omega_R t}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos(\Omega_R t)$$

$$\Omega_R := \frac{\beta E_0}{\hbar} \quad (\beta > 0)$$



περίοδος (period)

$$T_R = \frac{2\pi}{\Omega_R}$$

συχνότητα Rabi
οριζείται θετική

$$\Omega_R := \frac{-\beta E_0}{\hbar} \quad (\beta < 0)$$

$$A_R = 1$$

μέγιστο ποσοστό μεταβίβασης
(maximum transfer percentage)

Ω_R : εκφράζει την ταχύτητα διαταραχής

Δ : εκφράζει την απόσταση των ω (ΗΜ πεδίο) η Ω ($\Delta \Sigma$)

$$\langle P_1(t) \rangle = \langle |G_1(t)|^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{2}$$

μέση πιθανότητα παρουσία στη στάση 1

$$\langle P_2(t) \rangle = \langle |G_2(t)|^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{2}$$

μέση πιθανότητα παρουσία στη στάση 2

μέγιστος ρυθμός μεταβίβασης
(maximum transfer rate)

$$\frac{A_R}{T_R} = \frac{1}{\frac{2\pi}{\Omega_R}} = \frac{\Omega_R}{2\pi}$$

$t_{2mean} := \delta$ χρόνος, δ οποίος απαιτείται ώστε η $P_2(t)$ να γίνει τη φορά την $\langle P_2(t) \rangle$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos(\Omega_R t_{2mean}) = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \cos(\Omega_R t_{2mean}) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Omega_R t_{2mean} = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow t_{2mean} = \frac{\pi}{2\Omega_R}$$

μέσος ρυθμός μεταβίβασης
(mean transfer rate)

$$k := \frac{\langle |G_2(t)|^2 \rangle}{t_{2mean}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\pi}{2\Omega_R}} = \frac{\Omega_R}{\pi} \Rightarrow k = 2 \frac{A_R}{T_R}$$

• ΛΥΣΗ για $\Delta \neq 0$

για $\lambda < 0$

A

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\Delta}{2} & +\frac{\Omega_R}{2} \\ +\frac{\Omega_R}{2} & -\frac{\Delta}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix} = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_{2,1} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2}}{2} = \pm \lambda$$

$\lambda > 0$

$$\vec{u}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\frac{\Delta}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2}}{2}}{\frac{\Omega_R}{2}}$$

οι παράγει υπάρχουν στο βιβλίο

$$\vec{u}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{\alpha'}{\sqrt{1+\alpha'^2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\alpha' = \frac{\frac{\Delta}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2}}{2}}{\frac{\Omega_R}{2}}$$

Γενική λύση

$$\vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} C_1(t) \\ C_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C_1(t) e^{-i\frac{\Delta}{2}t} \\ C_2(t) e^{i\frac{\Delta}{2}t} \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{k=1}^2 C_k \vec{u}_k e^{-i\lambda_k t} = C_1 \vec{u}_1 e^{-i\lambda_1 t} + C_2 \vec{u}_2 e^{-i\lambda_2 t}$$

$$= C_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\lambda_1 t} + C_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{\alpha'}{\sqrt{1+\alpha'^2}} \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\lambda_2 t}$$

"Εστωσαν

αρχικές συνθήκες $C_1(0) = 1$ $C_2(0) = 0$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{C_1}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} + \frac{C_2}{\sqrt{1+\alpha'^2}} \\ \frac{C_1 \alpha}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} + \frac{C_2 \alpha'}{\sqrt{1+\alpha'^2}} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \dots$$

$$C_1 = \frac{a' \sqrt{1+a'^2}}{a' - a}$$

$$C_2 = -\frac{a \sqrt{1+a^2}}{a' - a}$$

!Αρα...

$$\begin{bmatrix} C_1(t) e^{-i\frac{\Delta}{2}t} \\ C_2(t) e^{i\frac{\Delta}{2}t} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{a' \sqrt{1+a'^2}}{a' - a} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{a}{\sqrt{1+a^2}} \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\lambda_1 t} - \frac{a \sqrt{1+a^2}}{a' - a} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{a'}{\sqrt{1+a'^2}} \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\lambda_2 t}$$

$$C_1(t) e^{-i\frac{\Delta}{2}t} = \frac{a'}{a'-a} e^{-i\lambda_1 t} - \frac{a}{a'-a} e^{-i\lambda_2 t}$$

$$C_2(t) e^{i\frac{\Delta}{2}t} = \frac{aa'}{a'-a} e^{-i\lambda_1 t} - \frac{aa'}{a'-a} e^{-i\lambda_2 t}$$

$$\frac{a'}{a'-a} = \frac{\sqrt{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2} - \Delta}{2\sqrt{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2}} = \gamma_1 \quad \frac{aa'}{a'-a} = \frac{\Omega_R}{2\sqrt{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2}} = \gamma_3$$

$$\frac{a}{a'-a} = -\frac{\sqrt{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2} + \Delta}{2\sqrt{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2}} = -\gamma_2$$

$$C_1(t) e^{-i\frac{\Delta}{2}t} = \gamma_1 e^{-i\lambda_1 t} + \gamma_2 e^{-i\lambda_2 t} \Rightarrow C_1(t) = (\gamma_1 e^{-i\lambda_1 t} + \gamma_2 e^{-i\lambda_2 t}) e^{i\frac{\Delta}{2}t}$$

$$C_2(t) e^{i\frac{\Delta}{2}t} = \gamma_3 (e^{-i\lambda_1 t} - e^{-i\lambda_2 t}) \Rightarrow C_2(t) = \gamma_3 (e^{-i\lambda_1 t} - e^{-i\lambda_2 t}) e^{-i\frac{\Delta}{2}t}$$

$$|C_1(t)|^2 = \gamma_1^2 + \gamma_2^2 + 2\gamma_1\gamma_2 e^{i(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)t} + 2\gamma_1\gamma_2 e^{i(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)t}$$

$$|C_2(t)|^2 = \gamma_3^2 [1 + 1 - e^{i(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)t} - e^{i(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)t}]$$

$$\lambda_1 - \lambda_2 = -\lambda - \lambda = -2\lambda \quad \lambda_2 - \lambda_1 = 2\lambda$$

$$|C_1(t)|^2 = \gamma_1^2 + \gamma_2^2 + 2\gamma_1\gamma_2 e^{-i2\lambda t} + 2\gamma_1\gamma_2 e^{i2\lambda t} = \gamma_1^2 + \gamma_2^2 + 2\gamma_1\gamma_2 2\cos(2\lambda t)$$

$$|C_2(t)|^2 = \gamma_3^2 [2 - e^{-i2\lambda t} - e^{i2\lambda t}] = \gamma_3^2 [2 - 2\cos(2\lambda t)]$$

$$|C_2(t)|^2 = \frac{\Omega_R^2}{4(\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2)} \cdot 2(1 - \cos(2\lambda t)) = \frac{\Omega_R^2}{2(\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2)} 2\sin^2(\lambda t) = \frac{\Omega_R^2}{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2} \sin^2(\lambda t)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\sqrt{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2}}{2}$$

$$\gamma_1^2 + \gamma_2^2 = \frac{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2}{2(\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2)}, \quad 2\gamma_1\gamma_2 = \frac{\Omega_R^2}{2(\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2)} \Rightarrow \gamma_1^2 + \gamma_2^2 + 2\gamma_1\gamma_2 = 1 \quad 2\gamma_3^2 = 2\gamma_1\gamma_2$$

$$\gamma_3^2 = \gamma_1\gamma_2$$

$$|C_1(t)|^2 = 1 - 2\gamma_1\gamma_2 + 2\gamma_1\gamma_2 \cos(2\lambda t) = 1 + 2\gamma_1\gamma_2 [\cos(2\lambda t) - 1]$$

$$|C_1(t)|^2 = 1 + \frac{\Omega_R^2}{2(\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2)} \cdot (-2) \sin^2(\lambda t)$$

$$|C_1(t)|^2 = 1 - \frac{\Omega_R^2}{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2} \cdot \sin^2(\lambda t) \quad \text{ὡπως ἀναμενόμενον}$$

$$\text{ὅπου } |C_1(t)|^2 + |C_2(t)|^2 = 1$$

Συνοπτικῶς:

$$\begin{aligned} |C_1(t)|^2 &= 1 - \frac{\Omega_R^2}{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2} \cdot \sin^2(\lambda t) \\ |C_2(t)|^2 &= \frac{\Omega_R^2}{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2} \cdot \sin^2(\lambda t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\sqrt{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2}}{2}$$

$$|C_1(t)|^2 = 1 - \frac{\Omega_R^2}{2(\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2)} + \frac{\Omega_R^2}{2(\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2)} \cdot \cos(2\lambda t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} |C_1(t)|^2 &= \frac{\Omega_R^2 + 2\Delta^2}{2(\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2)} + \frac{\Omega_R^2}{2(\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2)} \cdot \cos(2\lambda t) = P_1(t) \\ |C_2(t)|^2 &= \frac{\Omega_R^2}{2(\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2)} - \frac{\Omega_R^2}{2(\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2)} \cdot \cos(2\lambda t) = P_2(t) \end{aligned}$$

Περίοδος
ταλαντώσεων

$$T_R = \frac{2\pi}{2\lambda} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2}} = \frac{1}{\nu_R}$$

ΝΑ ΔΙΟΡΘΩΘΕΙ
ΚΣ ΣΤΟ ΒΙΒΛΙΟ
~~αλφάβο~~

50% ~~ταλαντώσεων~~

$$\alpha_R = \frac{\Omega_R^2}{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2}$$

μέγιστη ποσοστία μεταβιβόμενων
(maximum transfer percentage)

μέγιστη ποσοστία μεταβιβόμενων
(maximum transfer percentage)

$$\Delta \uparrow \Rightarrow \alpha_R \downarrow \text{ και } \nu_R \uparrow (T_R \downarrow)$$

$$\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_R = 1 \text{ και } T_R = \frac{2\pi}{\Omega_R}$$

$$\langle P_1(t) \rangle = \langle |C_1(t)|^2 \rangle = \frac{\Omega_R^2 + 2\Delta^2}{2(\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2)}$$

μέση πιθανότητα παρουσία στη στάθμη 1

$$\langle P_2(t) \rangle = \langle |C_2(t)|^2 \rangle = \frac{\Omega_R^2}{2(\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2)}$$

μέση πιθανότητα παρουσία στη στάθμη 2

μέγιστος ρυθμός μεταβιβάσεων
(maximum transfer rate)

$$\frac{\mathcal{A}_R}{T_R} = \frac{\Omega_R^2 \sqrt{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2}}{(\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2) 2\pi} = \frac{\Omega_R^2}{2\pi \sqrt{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2}}$$

$t_{2\text{mean}}$:= ο χρόνος, ο οποίος απαιτείται ώστε η $P_2(t)$ να πιαστεί 1/4 φορές των $\langle P_2(t) \rangle$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\Omega_R^2}{2(\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2)} - \frac{\Omega_R^2}{2(\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2)} \cdot \cos(2\lambda t_{2\text{mean}}) = \frac{\Omega_R^2}{2(\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(2\lambda t_{2\text{mean}}) = 0 \Rightarrow 2\lambda t_{2\text{mean}} = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow t_{2\text{mean}} = \frac{\pi}{4\lambda}$$

μέσος ρυθμός μεταβιβάσεων
(mean transfer rate)

$$k := \frac{\langle |C_2(t)|^2 \rangle}{t_{2\text{mean}}} = \frac{\Omega_R^2 \cdot 4 \sqrt{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2}}{2(\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2) \pi \cdot 2} = \frac{\Omega_R^2}{\pi \sqrt{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow k = 2 \frac{\mathcal{A}_R}{T_R}$$

* όταν $|\Delta| \uparrow$ (δηλ απομακρυνόμαστε από το συντονισμό) $\Rightarrow A_R \downarrow$
 $T_R \downarrow$

δηλ το φαινόμενο γίνεται πιο μικρό και πιο στενό

* όταν $\Omega_R \ll |\Delta|$ (μικρή διαταραχή σε σχέση με την απόλυτη τιμή του αποσυντονισμού)

$$P_2(t) = |C_2(t)|^2 = \frac{\Omega_R^2}{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2} \sin^2\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2}}{2} t\right)$$

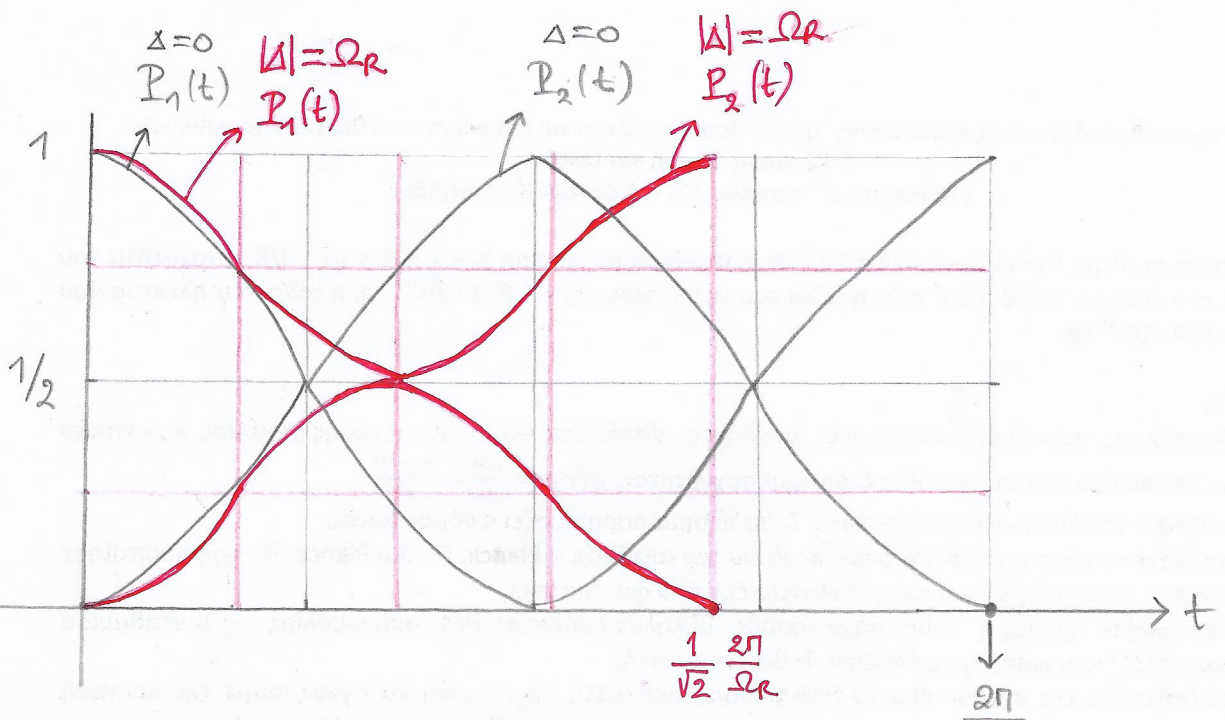
$$\approx \frac{\Omega_R^2}{\Delta^2} \sin^2\left(\frac{|\Delta|}{2} t\right)$$

$$2) P_2(t) = |C_2(t)|^2 = \frac{\Omega_R^2}{2(\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2)} - \frac{\Omega_R^2}{2(\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2)} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2}}{2} t\right)$$

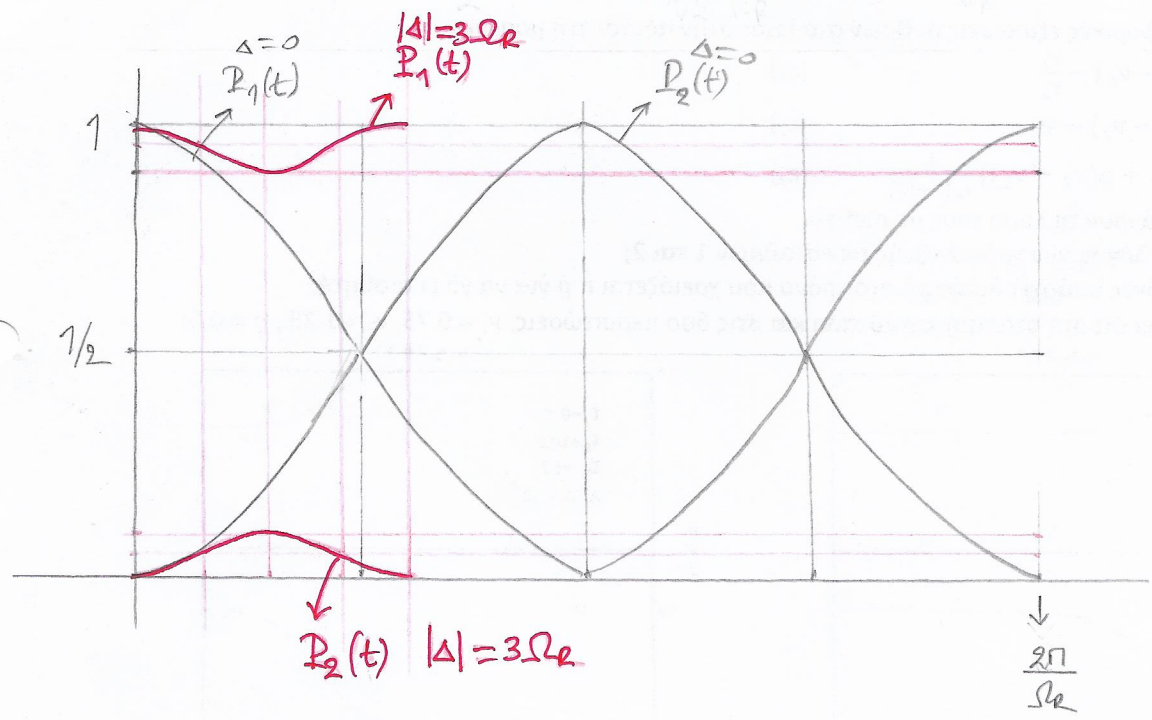
$$\approx \frac{\Omega_R^2}{2\Delta^2} - \frac{\Omega_R^2}{2\Delta^2} \cos(|\Delta| \cdot t)$$

$$\Rightarrow T_R \approx \frac{2\pi}{|\Delta|} \quad A_R \approx \frac{\Omega_R^2}{\Delta^2}$$

$$\lim_{\Omega_R \rightarrow 0} T_R = \frac{2\pi}{|\Delta|} \quad \lim_{\Omega_R \rightarrow 0} A_R = 0$$



dv n.x. $|\Delta| = \Omega_R \Rightarrow \alpha_R = \frac{1}{2}$ $\& T_R = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{2\pi}{\Omega_R} \approx 0.707 \frac{2\pi}{\Omega_R}$



dv n.x. $|\Delta| = 3\Omega_R \Rightarrow \alpha_R = \frac{1}{10}$ $\& T_R = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{10} \Omega_R} \approx 0.316 \frac{2\pi}{\Omega_R}$

ΑΣΚΗΣΗ

Να λυθεί το πρόβλημα $\Delta=0$ και αρχική συνθήκη

$$C_1(0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = C_2(0)$$

$$\Rightarrow |C_1(0)|^2 = \frac{1}{2} = |C_2(0)|^2$$

Συν. το ψ εκφράζομαι ως άθροισμα

στις δύο στάθμες τη χρονική στιγμή 0.

ΛΥΣΗ

Είχαμε βρει για $\Delta=0$

$$\begin{bmatrix} C_1(t) \\ C_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{C_1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{i\frac{\Omega_R}{2}t} + \frac{C_2}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-i\frac{\Omega_R}{2}t} \\ \frac{C_1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{i\frac{\Omega_R}{2}t} - \frac{C_2}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-i\frac{\Omega_R}{2}t} \end{bmatrix}$$

με αρχική συνθήκη $C_1(0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = C_2(0) \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{C_1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{C_2}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow 1 = C_1 + C_2$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{C_1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{C_2}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow 1 = C_1 - C_2$$

$$2 = 2C_1 \Rightarrow C_1 = 1$$

$$C_2 = 0$$

2α α

$$C_1(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{i\frac{\Omega_R}{2}t} \Rightarrow |C_1(t)|^2 = \frac{1}{2} = \text{σταθερό}$$

$$C_2(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{i\frac{\Omega_R}{2}t} \Rightarrow |C_2(t)|^2 = \frac{1}{2} = \text{σταθερό}$$

Δηλαδή δεν υπάρχει ταλάντωση φορτίου...

ΑΣΚΗΣΗ

Να λύσει το πρόβλημα $\Delta=0$ με αρχικές συνθήκες $G_1(0)=0$, $G_2(0)=1$

δηλ. το ήλεκτρονιο βρίσκεται αρχικά στην ΑΝΩ ΣΤΑΘΜΗ

ΛΥΣΗ

Είχαμε βρει για $\Delta=0$

$$G_1(t) = \frac{c_1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{i\frac{\Omega_R}{2}t} + \frac{c_2}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-i\frac{\Omega_R}{2}t}$$

$$G_2(t) = \frac{c_1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{i\frac{\Omega_R}{2}t} - \frac{c_2}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-i\frac{\Omega_R}{2}t}$$

με αρχικές συνθήκες $G_1(0)=0$, $G_2(0)=1 \Rightarrow$

$$0 = \frac{c_1 + c_2}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow c_2 = -c_1 := -c$$

$$1 = \frac{c_1 - c_2}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{2} = c + c \Rightarrow 2c = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow c = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\text{Άρα } G_1(t) = \frac{1}{2} e^{i\frac{\Omega_R}{2}t} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-i\frac{\Omega_R}{2}t} = i \sin\left(\frac{\Omega_R}{2}t\right)$$

$$G_2(t) = \frac{1}{2} e^{i\frac{\Omega_R}{2}t} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-i\frac{\Omega_R}{2}t} = \frac{1}{2} 2 \cos\left(\frac{\Omega_R}{2}t\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\Omega_R}{2}t\right)$$

ωχροτική απόσταση
4M κέρδω - ΔΣ

@ ΔΣ

$$\Omega := \Omega_2 - \Omega_1 = \frac{E_2 - E_1}{\hbar}$$

$\Delta := \omega - \Omega$
 detuning
 απόσυntonισμός

RWA

σπύραφοι
 άρρολι

διώγαγε άρρολι
 κερύσαγε άρρολι

$$e^{\pm i(\omega + \Omega)t}$$

$$e^{\pm i(\omega - \Omega)t}$$

$$\Omega_R := \frac{\mathcal{F}E_0}{\hbar}$$
 συχρότητα Rabi
 ↓
 ρεύος διαταραχής

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_0 + U_E(\vec{r}, t)$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi(\vec{r}, t)}{\partial t} = \hat{H} \Psi(\vec{r}, t)$$

αρχ. συν. $\Psi(\vec{r}, 0) = \Phi(\vec{r}) = \gamma \psi_{\text{ground}}$

$$\Phi(\vec{r}) = \sum_k f_k \Phi_k(\vec{r})$$

$$\Psi(\vec{r}, t) = \sum_k C_k e^{-i\Omega_k t} \Phi_k(\vec{r})$$

$$\hat{H}_0 \Phi_k(\vec{r}) = E_k \Phi_k(\vec{r})$$

$$E_k = \hbar \Omega_k$$

$$\dot{C}_k(t) = -\frac{i}{\hbar} \sum_k C_k(t) e^{i(\Omega_k' - \Omega_k)t} U_{\Sigma k'k}(t)$$

όπου $U_{\Sigma k'k}(t) = \int d^3r \Phi_{k'}^*(\vec{r}) U_E(\vec{r}, t) \Phi_k(\vec{r}) = \langle \Phi_{k'} | U_E(\vec{r}, t) | \Phi_k \rangle$

$$U_{\Sigma k'k}(t) = \begin{cases} \mathcal{F}E_0 \cos \omega t, & k \neq k' \\ 0, & k = k' \end{cases}$$

$\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}_{212} = -e z_{12} = -e z_{21} = \mathcal{F}_{221}$ για $\Phi_k(\vec{r})$ πραγματικές

$\vec{E}(t) = E_0 \hat{z} \cos \omega t$ με το άπρ προσέγγισμ διπόλου $|\vec{r}| \sim a_0 \ll \lambda$ για όπτιω γύμν κώμερο

$$\dot{C}_1(t) = \frac{i}{2} \Omega_R e^{i\Delta t} C_2(t)$$

$$\dot{C}_2(t) = \frac{i}{2} \Omega_R e^{-i\Delta t} C_1(t)$$

χρονικό
 έφαρτωμένο
 συστήμα

(M)
$$\begin{cases} C_1(t) = \tilde{C}_1(t) e^{i\frac{\Delta}{2}t} \\ C_2(t) = \tilde{C}_2(t) e^{-i\frac{\Delta}{2}t} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{\tilde{C}}_1(t) \\ \dot{\tilde{C}}_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{i\Delta}{2} & \frac{i\Omega_R}{2} \\ \frac{i\Omega_R}{2} & \frac{i\Delta}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{C}_1(t) \\ \tilde{C}_2(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

χρονικό
 άρταρμένο
 σύστημα

$$\dot{\vec{x}}(t) = \tilde{A} \vec{x}(t)$$

ΔΛΜ
$$\vec{x}(t) = \vec{u} e^{\tilde{\lambda}t}$$

$$\tilde{A} \vec{u} = \tilde{\lambda} \vec{u}$$

$$\tilde{\lambda} \vec{u} = \lambda \vec{u}$$

$$\tilde{A} = -iA$$

$$\tilde{\lambda} = -i\lambda$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\Delta}{2} & -\frac{\Omega_R}{2} \\ -\frac{\Omega_R}{2} & -\frac{\Delta}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

γενικό
 άρρο

$$\vec{x}(t) = \sum_k C_k \vec{u}_k e^{-i\lambda_k t}$$

$$A\vec{U} = \lambda\vec{U}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\Delta}{2} & -\frac{\Omega_R}{2} \\ -\frac{\Omega_R}{2} & -\frac{\Delta}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_1 \\ U_2 \end{bmatrix} = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} U_1 \\ U_2 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\Delta}{2} - \lambda & -\frac{\Omega_R}{2} \\ -\frac{\Omega_R}{2} & -\frac{\Delta}{2} - \lambda \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_1 \\ U_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_{2,1} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2}}{2}$$

$$\lambda_{2,1} = \pm \frac{\Omega_R}{2} \text{ στην περίπτωση συστονισμού } (\Delta=0)$$

Θα χρησιμοποιήσουμε αρχικές συνθήκες $G_1(0)=1, G_2(0)=0$ ($\frac{t=0}{\rightarrow}$)

$$\Downarrow \\ G_1(0)=1, G_2(0)=0$$

ΛΥΣΗ για $\Delta=0$

$$\vec{V}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \lambda_1 = -\frac{\Omega_R}{2}$$

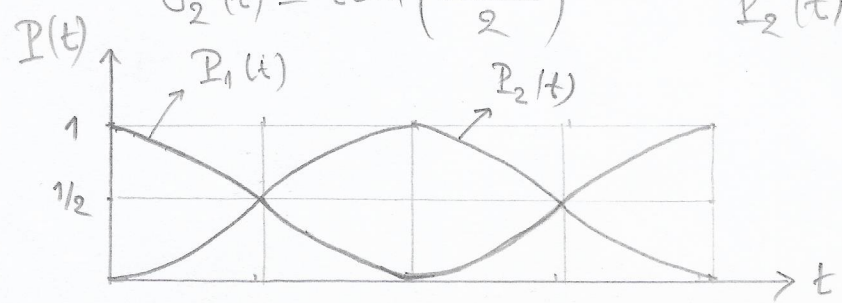
$$\vec{V}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{\Omega_R}{2}$$

$$\vec{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} G_1(t) \\ G_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{k=1}^2 c_k \vec{U}_k e^{i\lambda_k t} = \frac{c_1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} e^{+i\frac{\Omega_R}{2}t} + \frac{c_2}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-i\frac{\Omega_R}{2}t}$$

αρχ. συν. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{c_1+c_2}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{c_1-c_2}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow c_1=c_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow G_1(t) = \cos\left(\frac{\Omega_R t}{2}\right) \Rightarrow P_1(t) = \cos^2\left(\frac{\Omega_R t}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos(\Omega_R t)$$

$$G_2(t) = i \sin\left(\frac{\Omega_R t}{2}\right) \Rightarrow P_2(t) = \sin^2\left(\frac{\Omega_R t}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos(\Omega_R t)$$



$T = \frac{2\pi}{\Omega_R}$ περίοδος
 $A = 1$ μέγιστο

ΛΥΣΗ για Δ ≠ 0

$$\vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a^2}} \\ \frac{a}{\sqrt{1+a^2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2}}{2} := -\lambda < 0$$

$$a = \frac{\frac{\Delta}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2}}{2}}{\frac{\Omega_R}{2}}$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a'^2}} \\ \frac{a'}{\sqrt{1+a'^2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 = +\frac{\sqrt{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2}}{2} := \lambda > 0$$

BIBΛIO

$$a' = \frac{\frac{\Delta}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2}}{2}}{\frac{\Omega_R}{2}}$$

$\cos(x \pm y) = \cos x \cos y \mp \sin x \sin y$
 $\sin(x \pm y) = \sin x \cos y \pm \cos x \sin y$
 $\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$
 $\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$
 $\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1$

$$P_1(t) = |C_1(t)|^2 = 1 - \frac{\Omega_R^2}{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2} \sin^2(\lambda t)$$

$$\cos^2 x = \frac{\cos 2x + 1}{2}$$

$$P_2(t) = |C_2(t)|^2 = \frac{\Omega_R^2}{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2} \sin^2(\lambda t)$$

$$\sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x$$

$$\sin^2 x = 1 - \frac{\cos 2x + 1}{2}$$

$$\sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\cos 2x}{2}$$

$$P_1(t) = 1 - \frac{\Omega_R^2}{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\cos(2\lambda t)}{2} \right) = \frac{\Omega_R^2 + 2\Delta^2}{2(\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2)} + \frac{\Omega_R^2}{2(\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2)} \cos(2\lambda t)$$

$$P_2(t) = \frac{\Omega_R^2}{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\cos(2\lambda t)}{2} \right) = \frac{\Omega_R^2}{2(\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2)} - \frac{\Omega_R^2}{2(\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2)} \cos(2\lambda t)$$

ΝΑ ΔΙΟΡΚΩΘΕΙ
 Η ΔΙΑΤΗΡΗΣΗ
 ΣΤΟ ΒΙΒΛΙΟ
 (50)

$$a = \frac{\Omega_R^2}{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2}$$

μέγιστο ποσοστό μεταβίβασης
 maximum transfer percentage

για Δ = 0 ⇒ a = 1

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\Omega_R}$$

περίοδος

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{2\lambda} = \frac{2\pi}{2\sqrt{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2}} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2}}$$

γνώρι αναγνώστη

maximum transfer rate

31

$$\therefore \frac{A}{T} = \frac{\Omega_R^2}{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2} \frac{\sqrt{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2}}{2\pi} = \frac{\Omega_R^2}{2\pi \sqrt{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2}}$$

δρίκός

$t_{2\text{mean}}$

ο άμεσως μέσος χρόνος για να λείπει η μυσία της



$$\frac{\Omega_R^2}{2(\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2)} = \frac{\Omega_R^2}{2(\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2)} - \frac{\Omega_R^2}{2(\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2)} \cdot \cos(2\lambda t_{2\text{mean}})$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(2\lambda t_{2\text{mean}}) = 0 \Rightarrow 2\lambda t_{2\text{mean}} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow t_{2\text{mean}} = \frac{\pi}{4\lambda} = \frac{2\pi}{4 \cdot \sqrt{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2}}$$

mean transfer rate

$$k := \frac{\langle |C_2(t)|^2 \rangle}{t_{2\text{mean}}} = \frac{\Omega_R^2}{2(\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2)} \frac{4 \sqrt{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2}}{2\pi} = \frac{\Omega_R^2}{\sqrt{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2} \cdot \pi}$$

$$\frac{k}{\frac{A}{T}} = 2 \Rightarrow k = 2 \frac{A}{T}$$

$$\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos(2x)}{2}$$

$$\langle \sin^2 x \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1 - \langle \cos(2x) \rangle}{2}$$

$$|C_2(t)|^2 = \frac{\Omega_R^2}{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2} \sin^2(\lambda t) =$$

$$= \frac{\Omega_R^2}{2(\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2)} - \frac{\Omega_R^2}{2(\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2)} \cdot \cos(2\lambda t) \Rightarrow$$

$$\langle |C_2(t)|^2 \rangle = \frac{\Omega_R^2}{2(\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2)}$$

$$P_1(t) = |C_1(t)|^2 = 1 - \frac{\Omega_R^2}{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2} \sin^2(\lambda t) \quad \lambda = \frac{\sqrt{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2}}{2} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{1810} \\ \text{4+3} \end{matrix}$$

$$P_2(t) = |C_2(t)|^2 = \frac{\Omega_R^2}{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2} \sin^2(\lambda t)$$

$$\sin^2(\lambda t) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\cos(2\lambda t)}{2} \quad \mathcal{A} = \frac{\Omega_R^2}{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2}$$

$$\langle |C_1(t)|^2 \rangle = 1 - \frac{\Omega_R^2}{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \quad T = \frac{2\pi}{2\lambda} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2}}$$

$$\langle |C_2(t)|^2 \rangle = \frac{\Omega_R^2}{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\langle |C_1(t)|^2 \rangle + \langle |C_2(t)|^2 \rangle = 1$$

$$\text{for } \Delta = 0 \Rightarrow \langle |C_1(t)|^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{2} = \langle |C_2(t)|^2 \rangle$$

αλλά για $\Delta \neq 0$ οι πιθανότητες δεν είναι ίσες

n.x. για $\Delta = \sqrt{3} \Omega_R$

$$\langle |C_1(t)|^2 \rangle = 1 - \frac{\Omega_R^2}{4\Omega_R^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{8}$$

$$\langle |C_2(t)|^2 \rangle = \frac{\Omega_R^2}{4\Omega_R^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$$

pure maximum transfer rate := $\frac{\mathcal{A}}{T} = \frac{\Omega_R^2}{(\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2)} \frac{\sqrt{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2}}{2\pi} = \frac{\Omega_R^2}{2\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2}}$

$t_{2\text{mean}} \Rightarrow \frac{\Omega_R^2}{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\Omega_R^2}{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2} \sin^2(\lambda t) \Rightarrow \sin^2(\lambda t) = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\sin(\lambda t_{2\text{mean}}) = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \pm \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$\lambda t_{2\text{mean}} = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2}}{2} \cdot t_{2\text{mean}} = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow t_{2\text{mean}} = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2}}$$

pure mean transfer rate

$$k := \frac{\langle |c_2(t)|^2 \rangle}{t_{\text{mean}}} = \frac{\Omega_R^2}{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2}} = \frac{\Omega_R^2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Omega_R^2 + \Delta^2}}$$

100
4+3'

$$k = 2 \frac{A}{T}$$