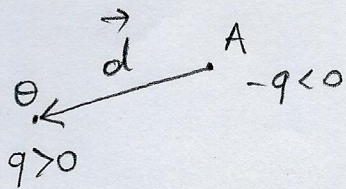
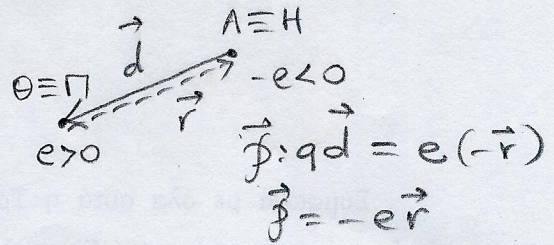


(ΗΛΕΚΤΡΙΚΗ) ΔΙΠΟΛΙΚΗ ΡΟΠΗ (electric) dipole moment



$$\vec{d} = \vec{AO}$$

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



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

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

δυναμική ενέργεια (potential energy)

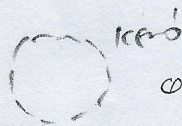
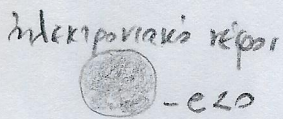
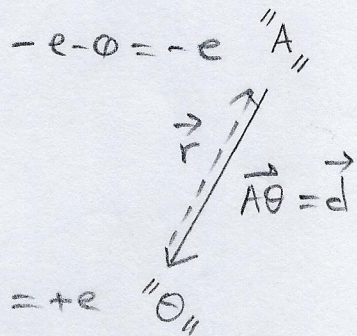
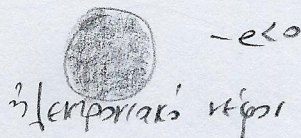
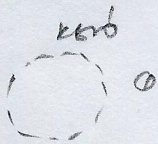
$$[\vec{\tau}] = N \cdot m$$

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

(μηχανική) ροπή (torque)

ΗΛΕΚΤΡΙΚΗ ΔΙΠΟΛΙΚΗ ΡΟΠΗ ΜΕΤΑΒΑΣΕΩΣ

transition (electric) dipole moment



$$0 - (-e) = +e \text{ "Θ"}$$

Αρχικώς

Τελικώς

Τελικώς - Αρχικώς

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

τελεστής (βλεκτριονί) διπολικής ροής μεταβάρως

(3)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$\Delta \Sigma$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

δυναμική ενέργεια

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

δυναμική ενέργεια m τρόπου

$$U_E^m = - \vec{p} \cdot \vec{E}^m$$

(7)

Τελειώνει δυναμική ενέργεια m τρόπου

$$\hat{U}_E^m = - \hat{\vec{p}} \cdot \hat{\vec{E}}^m$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\hat{E}_x^m(z,t) = \left(\frac{\hbar \omega_m}{\epsilon_0 V} \right)^{1/2} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi z}{L}\right) (\hat{a}_m^\dagger + \hat{a}_m)$$

$$\hat{B}_y^m(z,t) = \left(\frac{\hbar \omega_m}{\epsilon_0 V} \right)^{1/2} \frac{1}{c} \cos\left(\frac{m\pi z}{L}\right) i(\hat{a}_m^\dagger - \hat{a}_m)$$

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

$$\hat{U}_E^m = e x_{12} (\hat{S}_+ + \hat{S}_-) \left(\frac{\hbar \omega_m}{\epsilon_0 V} \right)^{1/2} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi z}{L}\right) (\hat{a}_m^\dagger + \hat{a}_m)$$

$$\hat{U}_E^m = e x_{12} \left(\frac{\hbar \omega_m}{\epsilon_0 V} \right)^{1/2} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi z}{L}\right) (\hat{S}_+ + \hat{S}_-) (\hat{a}_m^\dagger + \hat{a}_m)$$

$$\hbar g^m$$

$$\hbar g^m = e x_{12} \left(\frac{\hbar \omega_m}{\epsilon_0 V} \right)^{1/2} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi z}{L}\right) \quad (g^m)$$

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

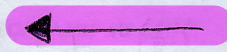
χαμηλότερη διηλεκτρική διαπερατότητα
 $\Delta \Sigma$ - η τρέση του ΗΜ πεδίου

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

AF = atom - field)

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

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



Είναι καλύτερα να δρίσουμε
 τη συχνότητα Rabi άκριβώς έτσι
 ώστε να υπάρχει πλήρης αναλογία
 με την ήμικλασική περίπτωση

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

ΤΟ ΠΑΤΙ ΘΑ ΦΑΝΕΙ ΠΑΡΑΚΑΤΩ

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

"πλάτος" ηλεκτρικού πεδίου $E_{0m} = \left(\frac{4\hbar \omega_m n}{\varepsilon_0 V} \right)^{1/2} \left| \sin\left(\frac{m\pi z}{L}\right) \right|$ χωρικά διαμορφωμένο

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

μονάδα ηλεκτρικού πεδίου

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

η τρόπος ΗΜ πεδίου
 $\omega_m = \frac{m\pi c}{L}, m \in \mathbb{N}^*$

$$\hbar \omega_m \left(\hat{N}_m + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

κι αγνοώντας τον $\frac{\hbar \omega_m}{2}$

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

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

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

$$E_2 - E_1 = \hbar \Omega$$

διστάθμιση ενέργειας

λέγονται $E_1 = 0$

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

χωρικά διαμορφωμένο "πλάτος"

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

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

αλληλεπίδραση η τρόπου ΗΜ πεδίου - ΔΣ

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

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

"Αρα η ολική Χαμιλτονιανή του η 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

ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ

$|\uparrow, m\rangle$ & $|\downarrow, m\rangle$ ιδιοκαταστάσεις της $(\hbar \omega_m \hat{a}_m^\dagger \hat{a}_m + \hbar \Omega \hat{S}_+ \hat{S}_-)$

και όχι της $\hat{H}_{HM,m} + \hat{H}_{\Delta\Sigma} + \hat{H}_{\Delta\Sigma-HM-m}$

$$\hat{H}_{HM,m} + \hat{H}_{\Delta\Sigma}$$

As δοφέ προσεκτικότερα τη Χαμιλτονιανή Άλληλενδράση

$\Delta\Sigma$ - Ένός Τρόπου in τοS H.M. πεδίου

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 2or 3or 4or

1or $\hat{S}_+ \hat{a}_m^\dagger$

$\rightsquigarrow$
fi
wi

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \bullet \end{pmatrix}$$

npiv

$$\begin{pmatrix} \bullet \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

μετέ

$\rightsquigarrow$

$f_F < f_i$
 $\omega_F < \omega_i$

$$\Delta E > 0$$

αν έχω πολλούς τρόπους
δεν είναι απαραίτητοι μηχανισμοί

2or $\hat{S}_+ \hat{a}_m$

$$\rightsquigarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \bullet \end{pmatrix}$$

npiv

$$\begin{pmatrix} \bullet \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

μετέ

Ίσως διατηρεί την ενέργεια

3or $\hat{S}_- \hat{a}_m^\dagger$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \bullet \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

npiv

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \bullet \end{pmatrix}$$

μετέ

Ίσως διατηρεί την ενέργεια

4or $\hat{S}_- \hat{a}_m$

$\rightsquigarrow$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \bullet \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

npiv

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \bullet \end{pmatrix}$$

$\rightsquigarrow$

$f_F > f_i$
 $\omega_F > \omega_i$

$$\Delta E < 0$$

αν έχω πολλούς τρόπους
δεν είναι απαραίτητοι μηχανισμοί

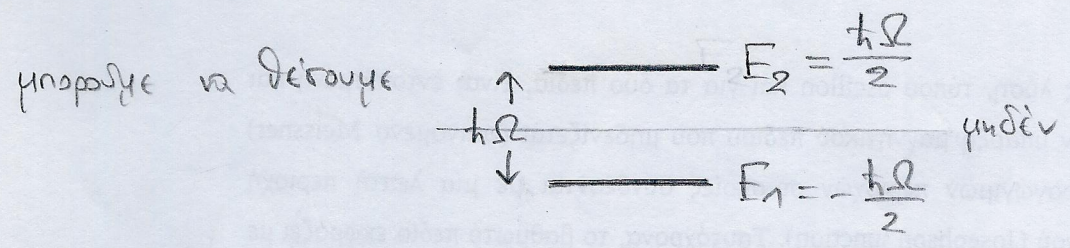
Αν αγνοήσουμε τον 1ο και τον 4ο όρο που ο καθένας μπορεί να δε διατηρεί
την ενέργεια

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

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

Jaynes - Cummings
Χαμιλτονιανή

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



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

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

"Άρα $\hat{H}_{\Delta S} = \frac{\hbar \Omega}{2} \hat{\sigma}_z$

ή μπορεί να $\hat{H}_{\Delta S}$ στο άρθρο των Jaynes-Cummings

$$\hat{a}^\dagger |n\rangle = \sqrt{n+1} |n+1\rangle$$

$$\hat{a} |n\rangle = \sqrt{n} |n-1\rangle$$

Να αποδείξετε τις σχέσεις

$$\textcircled{\alpha'} [\hat{a}, \hat{a}] = 0 \quad \textcircled{\beta'} [\hat{a}^\dagger, \hat{a}^\dagger] = 0 \quad \textcircled{\gamma'} [\hat{a}, \hat{a}^\dagger] = 1 \quad \textcircled{\delta'} \hat{N} |n\rangle = n |n\rangle$$

$$\textcircled{\epsilon'} [\hat{N}, \hat{a}] = -\hat{a} \quad \textcircled{\zeta'} [\hat{N}, \hat{a}^\dagger] = \hat{a}^\dagger \quad \textcircled{\eta'} \hat{N} (\hat{a} |n\rangle) = (n-1) (\hat{a} |n\rangle)$$

$$\textcircled{\theta'} \hat{N} (\hat{a}^\dagger |n\rangle) = (n+1) (\hat{a}^\dagger |n\rangle)$$

$$\textcircled{\alpha'} [\hat{a}, \hat{a}] = \hat{a}\hat{a} - \hat{a}\hat{a} = 0 \quad \textcircled{\beta'} [\hat{a}^\dagger, \hat{a}^\dagger] = \hat{a}^\dagger\hat{a}^\dagger - \hat{a}^\dagger\hat{a}^\dagger = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{\gamma'} [\hat{a}, \hat{a}^\dagger] |n\rangle &= \hat{a}\hat{a}^\dagger |n\rangle - \hat{a}^\dagger\hat{a} |n\rangle = \hat{a}\sqrt{n+1} |n+1\rangle - \hat{a}^\dagger\sqrt{n} |n-1\rangle = \\ &= \sqrt{n+1}\sqrt{n+1} |n\rangle - \sqrt{n}\sqrt{n} |n\rangle = (n+1)|n\rangle - n|n\rangle = 1 \cdot |n\rangle \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\textcircled{\epsilon'} [\hat{N}, \hat{a}] = [\hat{a}^\dagger\hat{a}, \hat{a}] = \hat{a}^\dagger [\hat{a}, \hat{a}] + [\hat{a}^\dagger, \hat{a}] \hat{a} = -\hat{a}$$

$$\textcircled{\zeta'} [\hat{N}, \hat{a}^\dagger] = [\hat{a}^\dagger\hat{a}, \hat{a}^\dagger] = \hat{a}^\dagger [\hat{a}, \hat{a}^\dagger] + [\hat{a}^\dagger, \hat{a}^\dagger] \hat{a} = \hat{a}^\dagger$$

$$\textcircled{\delta'} \hat{N} |n\rangle = \hat{a}^\dagger\hat{a} |n\rangle = \hat{a}^\dagger\sqrt{n} |n-1\rangle = \sqrt{n}\sqrt{n} |n\rangle = n |n\rangle \Rightarrow \hat{N} |n\rangle = n |n\rangle$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{\theta'} \hat{N} (\hat{a}^\dagger |n\rangle) &= \hat{N} \sqrt{n+1} |n+1\rangle = \sqrt{n+1} \hat{N} |n+1\rangle = \sqrt{n+1} (n+1) |n+1\rangle = \\ &= (n+1) \sqrt{n+1} |n+1\rangle = (n+1) (\hat{a}^\dagger |n\rangle) \end{aligned}$$