

# Fyzika laserů – cvičení

Rovnice poloklasické teorie interakce látky a záření

J. Šulc

Katedra fyzikální elektroniky  
České vysoké učení technické

19. března 2008

## Pauliho rovnice pro tlumený dvouhladinový atom ve vnějším poli

- ▶ Pauliho rovnice pro tlumený dvouhladinový atom v silném vnějším elektromagnetickém poli:

$$\frac{\partial \rho_{11}}{\partial t} = \Gamma_2 \rho_{22} - \Gamma_1 \rho_{11} + i \frac{\vec{E}}{\hbar} \cdot (\vec{d}_{12} \rho_{21} - \vec{d}_{21} \rho_{12}) \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho_{22}}{\partial t} = \Gamma_1 \rho_{11} - \Gamma_2 \rho_{22} + i \frac{\vec{E}}{\hbar} \cdot (\vec{d}_{21} \rho_{12} - \vec{d}_{12} \rho_{21}) \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho_{12}}{\partial t} = -(\Gamma_{21} - i\omega_{21}) \rho_{12} + i \frac{\vec{E}}{\hbar} \cdot \vec{d}_{12} (\rho_{22} - \rho_{11}) \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho_{21}}{\partial t} = -(\Gamma_{21} + i\omega_{21}) \rho_{21} - i \frac{\vec{E}}{\hbar} \cdot \vec{d}_{21} (\rho_{22} - \rho_{11}) \quad (4)$$

## Pauliho rovnice pro tlumený dvouhladinový atom ve vnějším poli

- ▶ Pauliho rovnice pro tlumený dvouhladinový atom v silném vnějším elektromagnetickém poli:

$$\frac{\partial \rho_{11}}{\partial t} = \Gamma_2 \rho_{22} - \Gamma_1 \rho_{11} + i \frac{\vec{E}}{\hbar} \cdot (\vec{d}_{12} \rho_{21} - \vec{d}_{21} \rho_{12}) \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho_{22}}{\partial t} = \Gamma_1 \rho_{11} - \Gamma_2 \rho_{22} + i \frac{\vec{E}}{\hbar} \cdot (\vec{d}_{21} \rho_{12} - \vec{d}_{12} \rho_{21}) \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho_{12}}{\partial t} = -(\Gamma_{21} - i\omega_{21}) \rho_{12} + i \frac{\vec{E}}{\hbar} \cdot \vec{d}_{12} (\rho_{22} - \rho_{11}) \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho_{21}}{\partial t} = -(\Gamma_{21} + i\omega_{21}) \rho_{21} - i \frac{\vec{E}}{\hbar} \cdot \vec{d}_{21} (\rho_{22} - \rho_{11}) \quad (4)$$

- ▶ Cílem je napsat rovnice pro měřitelné veličiny – polarizaci prostředí  $\langle \hat{d} \rangle = \vec{d}_{21} \rho_{12} + \vec{d}_{12} \rho_{21}$  a inverzi populaci hladin  $\langle \hat{n} \rangle = (\rho_{22} - \rho_{11})$

- ▶ Rovnice pro diagonální prvky

$$\frac{\partial \rho_{11}}{\partial t} = \Gamma_2 \rho_{22} - \Gamma_1 \rho_{11} + i \frac{\vec{E}}{\hbar} \cdot (\vec{d}_{12} \rho_{21} - \vec{d}_{21} \rho_{12}) \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho_{22}}{\partial t} = \Gamma_1 \rho_{11} - \Gamma_2 \rho_{22} + i \frac{\vec{E}}{\hbar} \cdot (\vec{d}_{21} \rho_{12} - \vec{d}_{12} \rho_{21}) \quad (6)$$

- ▶ Rovnice pro diagonální prvky

$$\frac{\partial \rho_{11}}{\partial t} = \Gamma_2 \rho_{22} - \Gamma_1 \rho_{11} + i \frac{\vec{E}}{\hbar} \cdot (\vec{d}_{12} \rho_{21} - \vec{d}_{21} \rho_{12}) \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho_{22}}{\partial t} = \Gamma_1 \rho_{11} - \Gamma_2 \rho_{22} + i \frac{\vec{E}}{\hbar} \cdot (\vec{d}_{21} \rho_{12} - \vec{d}_{12} \rho_{21}) \quad (6)$$

- ▶ dosadíme do zderivaveného vztahu pro inverzi populace hladin  $\langle \hat{n} \rangle = (\rho_{22} - \rho_{11})$

$$\frac{\partial \langle \hat{n} \rangle}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \rho_{22}}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \rho_{11}}{\partial t} = 2\Gamma_1 \rho_{11} - 2\Gamma_2 \rho_{22} + 2i \frac{\vec{E}}{\hbar} \cdot (\vec{d}_{21} \rho_{12} - \vec{d}_{12} \rho_{21})$$

- ▶ Rovnice pro diagonální prvky

$$\frac{\partial \rho_{11}}{\partial t} = \Gamma_2 \rho_{22} - \Gamma_1 \rho_{11} + i \frac{\vec{E}}{\hbar} \cdot (\vec{d}_{12} \rho_{21} - \vec{d}_{21} \rho_{12}) \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho_{22}}{\partial t} = \Gamma_1 \rho_{11} - \Gamma_2 \rho_{22} + i \frac{\vec{E}}{\hbar} \cdot (\vec{d}_{21} \rho_{12} - \vec{d}_{12} \rho_{21}) \quad (6)$$

- ▶ dosadíme do zderivaveného vztahu pro inverzi populace hladin  $\langle \hat{n} \rangle = (\rho_{22} - \rho_{11})$

$$\frac{\partial \langle \hat{n} \rangle}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \rho_{22}}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \rho_{11}}{\partial t} = 2\Gamma_1 \rho_{11} - 2\Gamma_2 \rho_{22} + 2i \frac{\vec{E}}{\hbar} \cdot (\vec{d}_{21} \rho_{12} - \vec{d}_{12} \rho_{21})$$

- ▶ Využijeme dříve odvozený vztah:

$$(\vec{d}_{21} \rho_{12} - \vec{d}_{12} \rho_{21}) = \frac{1}{i\omega_{21}} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \Gamma_{21} \right) \langle \hat{d} \rangle \quad (7)$$

## Odvození rovnice pro inverzi populace hladin

- ▶ Rovnice pro diagonální prvky

$$\frac{\partial \rho_{11}}{\partial t} = \Gamma_2 \rho_{22} - \Gamma_1 \rho_{11} + i \frac{\vec{E}}{\hbar} \cdot (\vec{d}_{12} \rho_{21} - \vec{d}_{21} \rho_{12}) \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho_{22}}{\partial t} = \Gamma_1 \rho_{11} - \Gamma_2 \rho_{22} + i \frac{\vec{E}}{\hbar} \cdot (\vec{d}_{21} \rho_{12} - \vec{d}_{12} \rho_{21}) \quad (6)$$

- ▶ dosadíme do zderivaveného vztahu pro inverzi populace hladin  $\langle \hat{n} \rangle = (\rho_{22} - \rho_{11})$

$$\frac{\partial \langle \hat{n} \rangle}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \rho_{22}}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \rho_{11}}{\partial t} = 2\Gamma_1 \rho_{11} - 2\Gamma_2 \rho_{22} + 2i \frac{\vec{E}}{\hbar} \cdot (\vec{d}_{21} \rho_{12} - \vec{d}_{12} \rho_{21})$$

- ▶ Využijeme dříve odvozený vztah:

$$(\vec{d}_{21} \rho_{12} - \vec{d}_{12} \rho_{21}) = \frac{1}{i\omega_{21}} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \Gamma_{21} \right) \langle \hat{d} \rangle \quad (7)$$

- ▶ Dostaneme:

$$\frac{\partial \langle \hat{n} \rangle}{\partial t} = 2\Gamma_1 \rho_{11} - 2\Gamma_2 \rho_{22} + \frac{2\vec{E}}{\hbar\omega_{21}} \cdot \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \Gamma_{21} \right) \langle \hat{d} \rangle$$

► Máme

$$\frac{\partial \langle \hat{n} \rangle}{\partial t} = 2\Gamma_1 \rho_{11} - 2\Gamma_2 \rho_{22} + \frac{2\vec{E}}{\hbar\omega_{21}} \cdot \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \Gamma_{21} \right) \langle \hat{d} \rangle$$



- ▶ Máme

$$\frac{\partial \langle \hat{n} \rangle}{\partial t} = 2\Gamma_1 \varrho_{11} - 2\Gamma_2 \varrho_{22} + \frac{2\vec{E}}{\hbar\omega_{21}} \cdot \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \Gamma_{21} \right) \langle \hat{d} \rangle$$

- ▶ Využijeme vztah pro  $2\Gamma_1 \varrho_{11} - 2\Gamma_2 \varrho_{22}$

$$2\Gamma_1 \varrho_{11} - 2\Gamma_2 \varrho_{22} = -\Gamma \left( \langle \hat{n} \rangle - \frac{\Gamma_1 - \Gamma_2}{\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2} \right),$$

kde  $\langle \hat{n} \rangle = \varrho_{22} - \varrho_{11}$ ,  $1 = \varrho_{11} + \varrho_{22}$  a  $\Gamma = \Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2$

## Odvození rovnice pro inverzi populace hladin

- ▶ Máme

$$\frac{\partial \langle \hat{n} \rangle}{\partial t} = 2\Gamma_1 \varrho_{11} - 2\Gamma_2 \varrho_{22} + \frac{2\vec{E}}{\hbar\omega_{21}} \cdot \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \Gamma_{21} \right) \langle \hat{d} \rangle$$

- ▶ Využijeme vztah pro  $2\Gamma_1 \varrho_{11} - 2\Gamma_2 \varrho_{22}$

$$2\Gamma_1 \varrho_{11} - 2\Gamma_2 \varrho_{22} = -\Gamma \left( \langle \hat{n} \rangle - \frac{\Gamma_1 - \Gamma_2}{\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2} \right),$$

kde  $\langle \hat{n} \rangle = \varrho_{22} - \varrho_{11}$ ,  $1 = \varrho_{11} + \varrho_{22}$  a  $\Gamma = \Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2$

- ▶ Pro parametr  $\Gamma_1$  pro dvouhladinový systém platí:

$$\Gamma_1 = w_{21} = w_{12} e^{-\beta(E_2 - E_1)} = \Gamma_2 e^{-\beta(E_2 - E_1)}.$$

## Odvození rovnice pro inverzi populace hladin

- ▶ Máme

$$\frac{\partial \langle \hat{n} \rangle}{\partial t} = 2\Gamma_1 \varrho_{11} - 2\Gamma_2 \varrho_{22} + \frac{2\vec{E}}{\hbar\omega_{21}} \cdot \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \Gamma_{21} \right) \langle \hat{d} \rangle$$

- ▶ Využijeme vztah pro  $2\Gamma_1 \varrho_{11} - 2\Gamma_2 \varrho_{22}$

$$2\Gamma_1 \varrho_{11} - 2\Gamma_2 \varrho_{22} = -\Gamma \left( \langle \hat{n} \rangle - \frac{\Gamma_1 - \Gamma_2}{\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2} \right),$$

kde  $\langle \hat{n} \rangle = \varrho_{22} - \varrho_{11}$ ,  $1 = \varrho_{11} + \varrho_{22}$  a  $\Gamma = \Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2$

- ▶ Pro parametr  $\Gamma_1$  pro dvouhladinový systém platí:

$$\Gamma_1 = w_{21} = w_{12} e^{-\beta(E_2 - E_1)} = \Gamma_2 e^{-\beta(E_2 - E_1)}.$$

- ▶ Po dosazení do členu  $(\Gamma_1 - \Gamma_2)/(\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2)$  dostaneme:

$$\frac{\Gamma_1 - \Gamma_2}{\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2} = \frac{\Gamma_2 e^{-\beta(E_2 - E_1)} - \Gamma_2}{\Gamma_2 e^{-\beta(E_2 - E_1)} + \Gamma_2} = \frac{e^{-\beta(E_2 - E_1)} - 1}{e^{-\beta(E_2 - E_1)} + 1} = \frac{e^{-\beta E_2} - e^{-\beta E_1}}{e^{-\beta E_1} + e^{-\beta E_2}} = \langle \hat{n}^{SS} \rangle$$

kde  $\langle \hat{n}^{SS} \rangle$  je populace hladin dvouhladinového systému ve stacionárním stavu

## Odvození rovnice pro inverzi populace hladin

- ▶ Máme

$$\frac{\partial \langle \hat{n} \rangle}{\partial t} = 2\Gamma_1 \varrho_{11} - 2\Gamma_2 \varrho_{22} + \frac{2\vec{E}}{\hbar\omega_{21}} \cdot \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \Gamma_{21} \right) \langle \hat{d} \rangle$$

- ▶ Využijeme vztah pro  $2\Gamma_1 \varrho_{11} - 2\Gamma_2 \varrho_{22}$

$$2\Gamma_1 \varrho_{11} - 2\Gamma_2 \varrho_{22} = -\Gamma \left( \langle \hat{n} \rangle - \frac{\Gamma_1 - \Gamma_2}{\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2} \right),$$

kde  $\langle \hat{n} \rangle = \varrho_{22} - \varrho_{11}$ ,  $1 = \varrho_{11} + \varrho_{22}$  a  $\Gamma = \Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2$

- ▶ Pro parametr  $\Gamma_1$  pro dvouhladinový systém platí:

$$\Gamma_1 = w_{21} = w_{12} e^{-\beta(E_2 - E_1)} = \Gamma_2 e^{-\beta(E_2 - E_1)}.$$

- ▶ Po dosazení do členu  $(\Gamma_1 - \Gamma_2)/(\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2)$  dostaneme:

$$\frac{\Gamma_1 - \Gamma_2}{\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2} = \frac{\Gamma_2 e^{-\beta(E_2 - E_1)} - \Gamma_2}{\Gamma_2 e^{-\beta(E_2 - E_1)} + \Gamma_2} = \frac{e^{-\beta(E_2 - E_1)} - 1}{e^{-\beta(E_2 - E_1)} + 1} = \frac{e^{-\beta E_2} - e^{-\beta E_1}}{e^{-\beta E_1} + e^{-\beta E_2}} = \langle \hat{n}^{SS} \rangle$$

kde  $\langle \hat{n}^{SS} \rangle$  je populace hladin dvouhladinového systému ve stacionárním stavu

- ▶ Tedy:

$$\left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{T_1} \right) (\langle \hat{n} \rangle - \langle \hat{n}^{SS} \rangle) = \frac{2\vec{E}}{\hbar\omega_{21}} \cdot \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{T_2} \right) \langle \hat{d} \rangle,$$

kde  $T_1 = (\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2)^{-1}$  je *podélná relaxační doba*