



胡晓东拍摄

第十章 相干布居囚禁和电磁感应透明

- 一、Hanle效应
- 二、相干布居囚禁
- 三、电磁感应透明
- 四、缀饰态下 CPT和EIT
- 五、数值计算 EIT和CPT
- 六、三能级原子的相干性质
- 七、作业(report)

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二能级原子

$$\omega_{ab} = \omega_a - \omega_b \Big| v \Big| b \Big\rangle$$

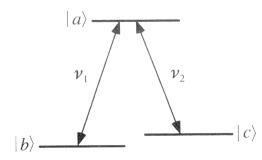
 $\nu \rightarrow superposition of a,b \rightarrow \rho_{ab} \neq 0$

Atom: revival, collapse Vacuum Rabi oscillation

Light:

three-peaked absorption Mollow absorption (emission)

三能级原子



Two-photon resonance

$$\Delta_1 = \Delta_2$$

$$\Delta_1 = \omega_{ab} - \nu_1$$

$$\Delta_2 = \omega_{ac} - \nu_2$$

$$\nu_{1}$$
, ν_{2} \rightarrow superposition of a,b,c \rightarrow $\rho_{ab}\neq$ 0, $\rho_{ac}\neq$ 0, $\rho_{bc}\neq$ 0

Atom: coherent population trapping (CPT, ρ_{aa} =0) Light: electromagnetically Induced transparency (EIT) Lasing without inversion (LWI) Refractive index enhancement (RIE)

一、Hanle effect

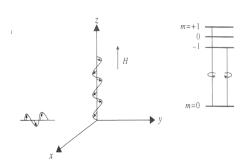
- ➤ W.Hanle早在1924年发现,这可能是QO的第一个实验
- ➤ 现象: input x polarized light→ atomic coherence →
 Output y polarized light
- 外加x偏振的光场E(r,t)分成两束光: σ- 和 σ+

$$E(r,t) = \hat{x}\varepsilon_0 \cos(ky - vt)$$

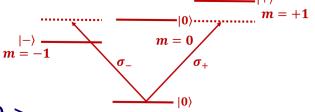
$$E_{\sigma_{-}} = \varepsilon[\hat{x}\cos vt + \hat{y}\sin vt]$$

$$E_{\sigma_{+}} = \varepsilon[\hat{x}\cos vt - \hat{y}\sin vt]$$

》通过跃迁将原子激发到|+>和|->上;然后又自发辐射到m=0上,放出 $\sigma-$ 和 $\sigma+$ 偏振的光场;由于塞曼分裂 Δ 的存在,导致y偏振光场出现



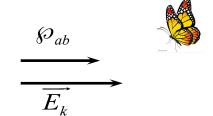
- ightharpoonup 以上现象的过程描述: $t=0, \qquad |\psi(0)>=|0>$
- ➤ 加上光场后 → Off diagonal term



$$\begin{aligned} \left| \psi(t) > &= c_{+} e^{i\omega_{+} t} \right| +> + c_{-} e^{i\omega_{-} t} |-> + c_{0} |0> \\ \omega_{\pm} &= v \pm \Delta, \qquad \rho_{+,0} = c_{+} c_{0}^{*} \neq 0, \qquad \rho_{-,0} = c_{-} c_{0}^{*} \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

 $\vec{P} \parallel \vec{E}$

我们知道,辐射出的电场方向与 电偶极子平行, 即



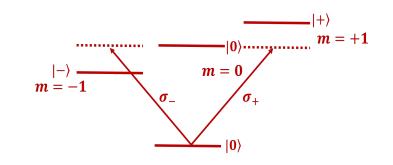
> 两个跃迁通道相当于两个微观电偶极子:

$$p_{+} = e < +|x|0 > (\rho_{+,0} + c.c.)$$

$$p_{-} = e < -|x|0 > (\rho_{-,0} + c.c.)$$

> 电偶极矩的期望值为

$$\begin{split} \langle \mathbf{P}(\mathbf{t}) \rangle &= \langle \psi(t) | er | \psi(t) \rangle \\ &= p_{\mathbf{0}} [\hat{x} \cos(\nu + \Delta)t + \hat{y} \sin(\nu + \Delta)t] \\ &+ p_{\mathbf{0}} [\hat{x} \cos(\nu - \Delta)t - \hat{y} \sin(\nu - \Delta)t] \end{split}$$



若: ρ_{+0} 和 ρ_{-0} 近似相等,那么 $p_{+}=p_{-}=p_{0}$ 近似相等

- ho 可以看出激发时用的频率是 ν ,而发光频率分别为 $\nu + \Delta n \nu \Delta \rho$ 即两个电偶极子的频率不同。通常来说,两个分量的大小是近似
- 一样的,并且输出的电场方向与电偶极子平行
- ▶ 那么最终的散射光: $E_s \propto \cos \nu t \, (\hat{x} \cos \Delta t + \hat{y} \sin \Delta t)$

看出:由于失谐△的存在,导致了y方向偏振光,这就是原子的干涉效应的结果。

二、相干布居囚禁 (瞬态解)

coherent population trapping (CPT)

- ▶ 原子能级间跃迁过程的干涉导致布居数被囚禁在两个特定的能级 上,成为暗态。这就是相干布居囚禁
- ▶ 思路: atomic coherence \rightarrow population trapped in $|b\rangle$ and $|c\rangle$ (dark state) \rightarrow electromagnetically Induced transparency (EIT)
- ▶ 求解任何一个量子问题,分析清楚物理过程后,大概的步骤如下:
 - 1、模型建立
 - 2、写出它们的哈密顿量和波函数
 - 3、代入薛定谔方程
 - 4、计算波函数的系数
 - 5、调整参数,找到有意义的物理结果

1、模型建立

三能级 Λ 系统 $|a\rangle$, $|b\rangle$, $|c\rangle$

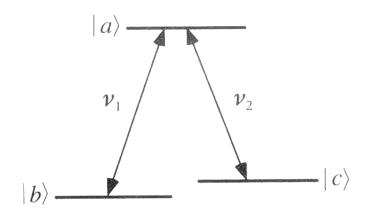
两个偶极跃迁 $|a\rangle \rightarrow |b\rangle$, $|a\rangle \rightarrow |c\rangle$

一束光 ν_1 , Ω_{R1} 作用到 $|a\rangle \rightarrow |b\rangle$

另一束光 ν_2 , Ω_{R2} 作用到 $|a\rangle \rightarrow |c\rangle$

这里: $\nu_1 = \omega_{ab}$, $\nu_2 = \omega_{ac}$

这里假设是没有失谐的,一定程度上掩盖了双光子共振



2、哈密顿量和波函数

偶极近似与旋转波近似下系统的哈密顿量为



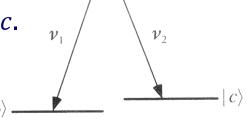
$$H = H_0 + H_1$$

其中
$$H_0 = \hbar \omega_a |a\rangle\langle a| + \hbar \omega_b |b\rangle\langle b| + \hbar \omega_c |c\rangle\langle c|$$

$$H_1 = -erE(t) = \left(-\frac{\hbar}{2} \Omega_{R1} e^{-i\phi_1} |a\rangle \langle b| e^{-i\nu_1 t} \right)$$

$$-\frac{\hbar}{2}\Omega_{R2}e^{-i\phi_2}|a\rangle\langle c|e^{-i\nu_2t}\rangle + H.c.$$

其中
$$\Omega_{R1}=rac{\wp_{ab}\epsilon_1}{\hbar}$$
, $\Omega_{R2}=rac{\wp_{ac}\epsilon_2}{\hbar}$ 是拉比频率



▶ 波函数可以写成

$$|\Psi\rangle = c_a(t)e^{-i\omega_a t}|a\rangle + c_b(t)e^{-i\omega_b t}|b\rangle + c_c(t)e^{-i\omega_c t}|c\rangle$$

$$|\Psi\rangle = c_a(t)e^{-i\omega_a t}|a\rangle + c_b(t)e^{-i\omega_b t}|b\rangle + c_c(t)e^{-i\omega_c t}|c\rangle$$

3、代入薛定谔方程(自己推一下)

$$i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} |\psi\rangle = H |\psi\rangle$$



得

$$\frac{dc_a}{dt} = \frac{i}{2} \left(\Omega_{R1} e^{-i\phi_1} c_b + \Omega_{R2} e^{-i\phi_2} c_c \right)$$

$$\frac{dc_b}{dt} = \frac{i}{2} \left(\Omega_{R1} e^{i\phi_1} c_a \right), \quad \frac{dc_c}{dt} = \frac{i}{2} \left(\Omega_{R2} e^{i\phi_2} c_a \right)$$

然后得:
$$\frac{d^2c_a}{dt^2} = \frac{i}{2} \left(\Omega_{R1} e^{-i\phi_1} \frac{dc_b}{dt} + \Omega_{R2} e^{-i\phi_2} \frac{dc_c}{dt} \right)$$

4、计算波函数的系数



> 代入初条件,

$$|\psi(0)\rangle = \cos\frac{\theta}{2}|b\rangle + \sin\frac{\theta}{2}e^{-i\psi}|c\rangle$$

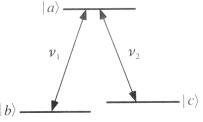
Two-photon resonance

▶ 解的过程略, 解得

$$\Delta_1 = \Delta_2 = 0$$

$$\Delta_1 = \omega_{ab} - \nu_1$$

$$\Delta_2 = \omega_{ac} - \nu_2$$



$$c_{a}(t) = \frac{i \sin \frac{\Omega t}{2}}{\Omega} \left(\Omega_{R1} e^{-i\phi_{1}} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + \Omega_{R2} e^{-i(\phi_{2} + \psi)} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right)$$

$$c_b(t) = \frac{1}{\varOmega^2} \left[\left(\varOmega_{R1}^2 \cos \frac{\varOmega t}{2} + \varOmega_{R2}^2 \right) \cos \frac{\theta}{2} - 2 \varOmega_{R1} \varOmega_{R2} e^{i(\phi_1 - \phi_2 - \psi)} \sin^2 \frac{\varOmega t}{4} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right]$$

$$c_c(t) = \frac{1}{\varOmega^2} \left[\left(\varOmega_{R2}^2 \cos \frac{\varOmega t}{2} + \varOmega_{R1}^2 \right) \sin \frac{\theta}{2} e^{-i\psi} - 2 \varOmega_{R1} \varOmega_{R2} e^{-i(\phi_1 - \phi_2)} \sin^2 \frac{\varOmega t}{4} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right]$$

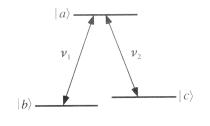
其中

$$\Omega^2 = \Omega_{R1}^2 + \Omega_{R2}^2$$

5、调整参数,找到有意义的物理结果

coherent population trapping (CPT)

$$c_a(t) = \frac{i \sin \frac{\Omega t}{2}}{\Omega} \left(\Omega_{R1} e^{-i\phi_1} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + \Omega_{R2} e^{-i(\phi_2 + \psi)} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right)$$



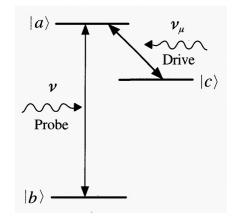
- (1) CPT发生时, $C_a(t)=0$ (瞬态解),即 $\Omega_{R1}=\Omega_{R2}$, $\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}$, ϕ_1 —
- $\phi_2 \psi = \pm \pi$ 时,则 $\rho_{ab} = \rho_{ac} = 0$,两个跃迁通道都不会有吸收和发射
- (2) 这里, $\nu_1 = \omega_{ab}$, $\nu_2 = \omega_{ac}$,上面的推导过程中,已经认为满足双光子共振条件。事实上,失谐不为零,也可以发生CPT,稳态CPT
- (3)并不一定两个通道的光的拉比频率相等 $\Omega_{R1} = \Omega_{R2}$ 时才有CPT,不相等时也可以有CPT,见以下缀饰态理论的稳态解
- (4) △三能级系统发生CPT时,上能级没有布居数,所以自发辐射效应不起作用。那么其它能级系统会怎么样呢?如V-系统、Ladder系统
 - (5) CPT是理解EIT的基础
 - (6) 实验上我们更关注的时稳态的CPT

三、电磁感应透明 electromagnetically Induced transparency (EIT)

- ▶ EIT是量子干涉效应中最重要和有趣的现象,是三能级原子与光相互作用的核心概念
- \triangleright 我们更关注稳态解,因为原子的调整时间为 $1/\Gamma_{ab}$ 量级(ps, ns)
- ightharpoonup 从主方程出发(ho的演化方程),而不是 ψ 的系数
- ➢ 三能级△系统,两束光同时照射在三能级原子介质上,在合适的条件下,其中一束光(探测光)与原子共振时完全透过介质,而不被吸收或反射,这个现象被叫做电磁诱导透明(EIT)

也就是说:在一定条件下, ρ_{ab} 的虚部为 0, 寻找这个条件(下面重点就是算 ρ_{ab})

$$P = \epsilon_0 \chi \mathcal{E} = \epsilon_0 (\chi' + i\chi'') \mathcal{E} = \wp_{ab} \rho_{ab}$$
 χ' —色散—— $Re(\rho_{ab})$
 χ'' ——吸收—— $Im(\rho_{ab})$

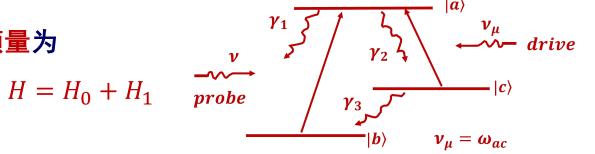


下面开始:哈密顿量代入主方程,并唯象地加入衰减项

$$(\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3)$$

首先,系统的哈密顿量为

$$H = H_0 + H_1$$



其中 $H_1 = -er \cdot E(t)$

$$=-\frac{\hbar}{2}\Big(\Omega_{\mu}e^{-i\phi_{\mu}}e^{-i\nu_{\mu}t}|a\rangle\langle c|+\frac{\mathcal{D}_{ab}\mathcal{E}}{\hbar}e^{-i\nu t}|a\rangle\langle b|\Big)+H.c.$$



其中 $\Omega_{\mu}e^{-i\phi_{\mu}} = \frac{\wp_{ac} \mathcal{E}_{c}}{\hbar} e^{-i\phi_{\mu}}$ 是复的拉比频率

$$\wp_{ab} = e\langle a|r|b\rangle, \wp_{ac} = e\langle a|r|c\rangle$$

$$\overrightarrow{\mathbf{m}} H_0 = \hbar \omega_a |a\rangle\langle a| + \hbar \omega_b |b\rangle\langle b| + \hbar \omega_c |c\rangle\langle c|$$

 $\triangleright \nu$ 是探测光,可以扫描,光强很弱, 且 $\nu_{\mu} = \omega_{ac}$

ho 满足: $\rho_{aa} + \rho_{bb} + \rho_{cc} = 1$,加入decay rates,代入主方程,



$$\geqslant \ \, \boldsymbol{\mathcal{H}} \, \frac{d\rho_{ab}}{dt} = -(i\omega_{ab} + \gamma_{ab})\rho_{ab} - \frac{i}{2}\frac{\wp_{ab}\varepsilon}{\hbar}e^{-i\nu t}(\rho_{aa} - \rho_{bb}) + \frac{i}{2}\Omega_{\mu}e^{-i\phi_{\mu}}e^{-i\nu_{\mu}t}\rho_{cb}$$

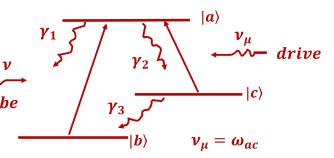
$$\frac{d\rho_{cb}}{dt} = -(i\omega_{cb} + \gamma_{cb})\rho_{cb} - \frac{i}{2}\frac{\wp_{ab}\varepsilon}{\hbar}e^{-i\nu t}\rho_{ca} + \frac{i}{2}\Omega_{\mu}e^{i\phi_{\mu}}e^{i\nu_{\mu}t}\rho_{ab}$$

$$\frac{d\rho_{ac}}{dt} = -(i\omega_{ac} + \gamma_{ac})\rho_{ac} - \frac{i}{2}\Omega_{\mu}e^{-i\phi_{\mu}}e^{-i\nu_{\mu}t}(\rho_{aa} - \rho_{cc}) + \frac{i}{2}\frac{\wp_{ab}\varepsilon}{\hbar}e^{-i\nu t}\rho_{bc}$$

ightharpoonup *原则上说,ho_{aa}^{.}, ho_{bb}^{.}, ho_{cc}^{.} 都知道才能自洽的解出ho*, 为何只写以上三个?

$$\dot{\rho} = \begin{pmatrix} \dot{\rho_{aa}} & \dot{\rho_{ab}} & \dot{\rho_{ac}} \\ \dot{\rho_{ba}} & \dot{\rho_{bb}} & \dot{\rho_{bc}} \\ \dot{\rho_{ca}} & \dot{\rho_{cb}} & \dot{\rho_{cc}} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{array}{c} v \\ probe \end{array}$$

▶ 求解的过程就是物理上如何考虑的一个过程



a. 初始条件

$$\rho_{bb}^{(0)} = 1, \qquad \rho_{aa}^{(0)} = \rho_{cc}^{(0)} = \rho_{ac}^{(0)} = 0$$

$$\rho_{aa}^{(0)} - \rho_{bb}^{(0)} \approx -\rho_{bb}^{(0)} = -1$$

$$\rho_{ca} \approx \rho_{ca}^{(0)} = 0, \qquad \rho_{aa} - \rho_{bb} \approx \rho_{aa}^{(0)} - \rho_{bb}^{(0)} = -1$$



$$\begin{split} \frac{d\rho_{ab}}{dt} &= -(i\omega_{ab} + \gamma_{ab})\rho_{ab} + \frac{i}{2}\frac{\wp_{ab}\mathcal{E}}{\hbar}e^{-i\nu t} + \frac{i}{2}\Omega_{\mu}e^{-i\phi_{\mu}}e^{-i\nu_{\mu}t}\rho_{cb} \\ \frac{d\rho_{cb}}{dt} &= -(i\omega_{cb} + \gamma_{cb})\rho_{cb} + \frac{i}{2}\Omega_{\mu}e^{i\phi_{\mu}}e^{i\nu_{\mu}t}\rho_{ab} \end{split}$$

b. 定义 (去掉时间 *t*)

$$\rho_{ab} = \widetilde{\rho_{ab}} e^{-i\nu t}, \qquad \rho_{cb} = \widetilde{\rho_{cb}} e^{-i(\nu + \omega_{ca})t}$$

并且

$$v_{\mu} = \omega_{ac}, \qquad \Delta = \omega_{ab} - v$$



◆ 双光子共振又一次被掩盖

得到:

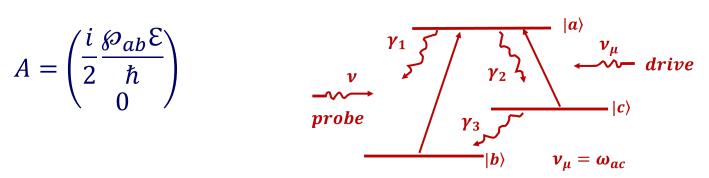
$$\begin{split} \frac{d\widetilde{\rho_{ab}}}{dt} &= -(i\Delta + \gamma_{ab})\widetilde{\rho_{ab}} + \frac{i}{2}\frac{\wp_{ab}\mathcal{E}}{\hbar} + \frac{i}{2}\Omega_{\mu}e^{-i\phi_{\mu}}\widetilde{\rho_{cb}} \\ \frac{d\widetilde{\rho_{cb}}}{dt} &= -(i\Delta + \gamma_{cb})\widetilde{\rho_{cb}} + \frac{i}{2}\Omega_{\mu}e^{i\phi_{\mu}}\widetilde{\rho_{ab}} \end{split}$$

c. 定义



$$R = \begin{pmatrix} \widetilde{\rho_{ab}} \\ \widetilde{\rho_{cb}} \end{pmatrix}, \qquad M = \begin{pmatrix} i\Delta + \gamma_{ab} & -\frac{l}{2}\Omega_{\mu}e^{-i\phi_{\mu}} \\ -\frac{l}{2}\Omega_{\mu}e^{i\phi_{\mu}} & i\Delta + \gamma_{cb} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{i}{2} \frac{\mathcal{D}_{ab} \mathcal{E}}{\hbar} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



则

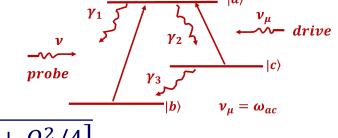
$$\frac{dR}{dt} = -MR + A$$

稳态解

$$-MR + A = 0, \qquad R = M^{-1}A$$

d. 最后得





$$\widetilde{\rho_{ab}}(t) = \frac{i\wp_{ab}\mathcal{E}(\gamma_{cb} + i\Delta)}{2\hbar \left[(i\Delta + \gamma_{ab})(i\Delta + \gamma_{cb}) + \Omega_{\mu}^2/4 \right]}$$

极化强度

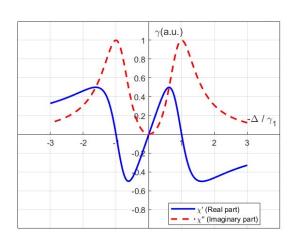
$$P=\epsilon_0\chi \mathcal{E}=\epsilon_0(\chi'+i\chi'')\mathcal{E}=\wp_{ab}\rho_{ab}+c.c.$$

$$\chi'$$
—色散— $Re(\rho_{ab}),\quad \chi''$ —吸收— $Im(\rho_{ab})$

e. 画图

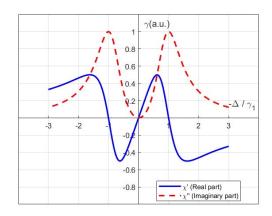
这里:
$$\gamma_{ab} = \gamma_1, \gamma_{cb} = \gamma_3$$

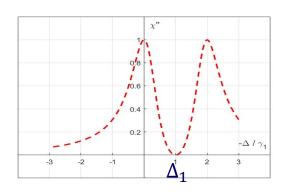
之前 $\Delta = \omega_{ab} - \gamma$
通常 $-\Delta = \gamma - \omega_{ab}$
 $\gamma_1 = 1, \gamma_3 = 10^{-3} \sim 10^{-4},$
 $\frac{\Delta}{\gamma_1} \sim (2.5, -2.5)$
 $\Omega_{\mu} = 2\gamma_1$



▶ 讨论过程:

- (1) $\chi'' = 0$ 代表EIT发生,探测光无吸收,直接穿过原子,透明,好像"看不到"原子
- (2) $\omega_{ab} \nu = \omega_{ac} \nu_{\mu} = 0$, 双光子共振满足
- (3) $\omega_{ac} \nu_{\mu} \neq 0$,则推导过程复杂,仍然有透明点,透明点会移动,双峰不对称





(4)
$$\frac{c}{v_g} = 1 + 2\pi \text{Re } \chi'(v_p) + 2\pi v_p \frac{\partial \chi'}{\partial v_p}$$

上式第二项为0, 所以光波的群速度的表达式为

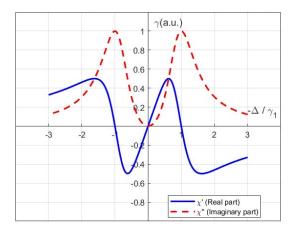
$$v_g = \frac{c}{1 + kD}, \qquad k = 2\pi v_p, \qquad D = \frac{\partial \chi'}{\partial v_p}$$

那么: $\Delta D > 0$ 时,群速度小于光速,慢光速 而D < 0 时,群速度大于光速,超光速,甚至是负值

(5) 这里透明点处, $D = \frac{\partial \chi'}{\partial \nu_p} > 0$, subluminal light propagation of

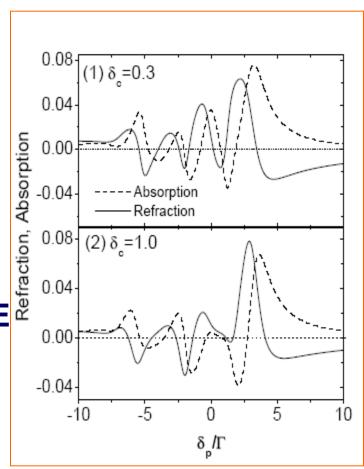
group velocity

EIT神奇之处



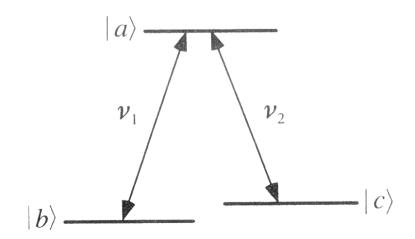
Refractive index enhancement (RIE) without absorption

- a. RIEs lie in alternate points between emission and absorption peaks
- b. In EIT or absorption spectra,Input mechanism leads to RIE



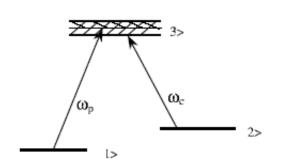
Lasing without inversion (LWI)

一般来说, Lasing时, $\rho_{aa} > \rho_{bb}$. 但由于atomic coherence的存在, 在右边的能级中,在 $\rho_{aa} << \rho_{bb} + \rho_{cc}$ 时, 仍然有光的amplification, 叫LWI.



四、缀饰态下CPT和EIT

从哈密顿量和波函数代入薛定谔方程,以及密度矩阵的演化主方程,可以得到原子干涉效应,然而复杂的公往往掩盖了简单的物理图像



▶ 下面讨论三能级下的缀饰态理论,波函数:

$$|\psi_I(t)\rangle = c_1(t)e^{i\omega_1t}|1\rangle + c_2(t)e^{i(\omega_2-\Delta_p+\Delta_c)t}|2\rangle + c_3(t)e^{i(\omega_3-\Delta_p)t}|3\rangle$$

这里 $\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3$ 是原子能级, ω_c, ω_p 是外加场频率, Ω_c, Ω_p 是外场拉比频率

$$\Delta_p = \omega_{31} - \omega_p, \qquad \Delta_c = \omega_{32} - \omega_c$$



那么哈密顿量:
$$H_I = \hbar \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \Omega_p^* \\ 0 & \Delta_p - \Delta_c & \Omega_c^* \\ \Omega_p & \Omega_c & \Delta_p \end{pmatrix}$$

ightharpoonup 求矩阵的特征值和特征向量: $det(H_I - \lambda I) = 0$



$$\begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & 0 & \Omega_p^* \\ 0 & \Delta_p - \Delta_c - \lambda & \Omega_c^* \\ \Omega_p & \Omega_c & \Delta_p - \lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

即

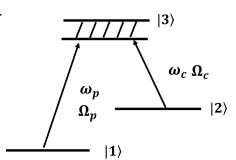
$$-\lambda c_1 + \Omega_p^* c_3 = 0 \tag{1} \qquad \text{** *temposition of the content of the content$$

- \rightarrow 分析: 希望 $c_3 = 0$, 这是CPT的要求
- 由(1)知,若 $c_3=0$,则 $\lambda=0$, 此时 $\rho_{31}=0$, $\rho_{32}=0$ 表示原子和光场无能量交换
 - (2) 中,若 $c_2 \neq 0$,则 $\Delta_p = \Delta_c = \Delta$

从缀饰态理论可以很自然地得到双光子共振条件

由(3)式可以推知CPT下的布居关系:
$$\frac{c_1}{c_2} = -\frac{\Omega_c}{\Omega_p}$$

进一步地,
$$\tan \theta = \frac{\Omega_p}{\Omega_c}$$
, $\tan 2\phi = \sqrt{\frac{|\Omega_p|^2 + |\Omega_c|^2}{\Delta^2}}$



> 解得三个本征值,在双光子共振的前提下

$$\lambda_0 = 0$$
, $\lambda_{\pm} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\Delta \pm \sqrt{\Delta + 4(\Omega_p^2 + \Omega_c^2)} \right)$,



 $|0\rangle = \cos\theta |1\rangle - \sin\theta |2\rangle$ (暗态, dark state)

$$|+\rangle = \sin \theta \sin \phi |1\rangle + \cos \theta \sin \phi |2\rangle + \cos \phi |3\rangle$$

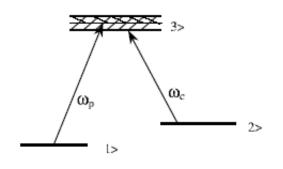
$$|-\rangle = \sin \theta \cos \phi |1\rangle + \cos \theta \cos \phi |2\rangle - \sin \phi |3\rangle$$

以上是对CPT的理解

▶ 下面是对EIT的理解

研究EIT时,探测光通常很弱, $\Omega_p \ll \Omega_c$

III,
$$H_I=\hbaregin{pmatrix} 0&0&0\0&\Delta_p-\Delta_c&\Omega_c^*\0&\Omega_c&\Delta_p \end{pmatrix}$$



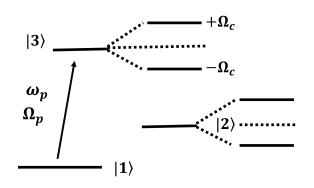
$$H_I = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \Omega_c^* \\ \Omega_c & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

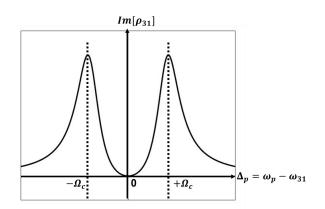
本征值
$$\lambda = \pm |\Omega_c|$$



- ➤ 关注EIT的三方面:
- (1) 透明点
- (2) 双峰位置

原来的三能级体系, 在探测光探测时有两个吸收峰





(3) 双峰的线宽

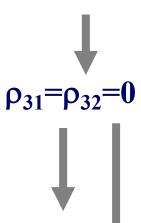
$$\dot{\rho_{31}} = -\Gamma \rho_{31} + \cdots$$

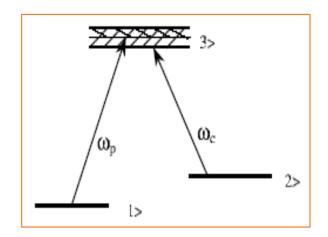
可以看出: EIT窗口宽度与线宽有关



五、完整数值计算 EIT和CPT





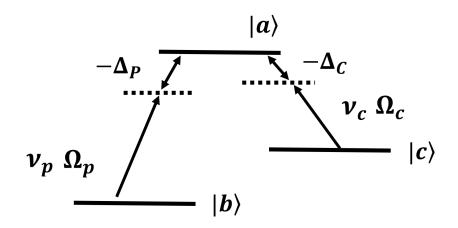


原子: coherently trapped in two lower levels (CPT)

光场: transparency, photons Could not "see" atom(EIT)

双光子共振点,就是相干布居囚禁和电磁感应透明点

- ▶ 问题:两束光同时照射在三能级原子介质上,在合适的条件下,它们与原子发生相互作用后反而完全透过介质,而不被吸收或反射,这个现象被叫做电磁诱导透明(EIT)。EIT是量子干涉效应中最重要的现象,也是三能级系统与光场相互作用的核心概念。
- > 下面我们用量子光学的方法来详细地推导这一现象



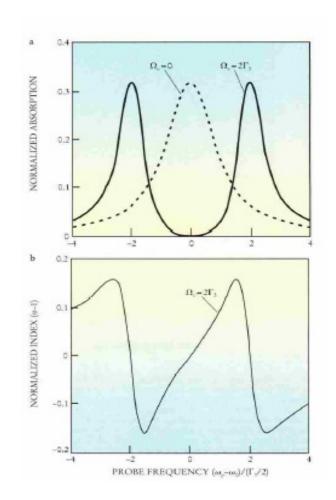
> 双峰的位置和宽度

> 缀饰态下,我们已经知道

$$\lambda^{\pm} = \frac{\Delta \pm \sqrt{\Delta + 4(\Omega_p^2 + \Omega_c^2)}}{2}.$$

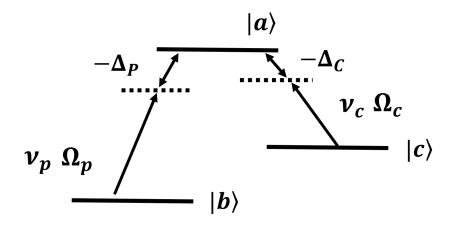
- ightrightarrow 若 Δ =0, Ω_p =0, 则 λ = $\pm \Omega_c$
- ightarrow 那么双峰的位置就在 $\delta/\gamma = (\omega_p \omega_c)/\gamma = \pm \Omega c$
- 通常让decay rate $\gamma = 1$, 那么峰的半宽度就是1.

Two figures



1、模型建立

- ho 如图, $|a\rangle$, $|b\rangle$, $|c\rangle$ 是三能级原子的三个能级, $|a\rangle$ 和 $|b\rangle$ 的能级 差为 $\omega_{ab} = \omega_a - \omega_b$, $|a\rangle$ 和 $|c\rangle$ 的能级差为 $\omega_{ac} = \omega_a - \omega_c$
- 外界有两束光照射在原子上,一束是耦合光 $E_c = \epsilon_c e^{-i\nu_c t}$, 另一束是探测光 $E_p = \epsilon_p e^{-i\nu_p t}$
- ightharpoonup 光频率与能级差之间有失谐: $\Delta_c = \nu_c \omega_{ac}$, $\Delta_p = \nu_p \omega_{ab}$



> 首先, 薛定谔表象下系统的哈密顿量为

$$H = H_0 + H_1$$

> 其中

$$H_{0} = \hbar \omega_{a} |a\rangle\langle a| + \hbar \omega_{b} |b\rangle\langle b| + \hbar \omega_{c} |c\rangle\langle c| = \hbar \begin{pmatrix} \omega_{a} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \omega_{b} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \omega_{c} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H_{1} = -erE(t) = -\hbar \Omega_{p} |a\rangle\langle b| e^{-i\nu_{p}t} - \hbar \Omega_{c} |a\rangle\langle c| e^{-i\nu_{c}t} + H.c.$$

$$=\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\hbar\Omega_{p}e^{-i\nu_{p}t} & -\hbar\Omega_{c}e^{-i\nu_{c}t} \\ -\hbar\Omega_{p}^{*}e^{i\nu_{p}t} & 0 & 0 \\ -\hbar\Omega_{c}^{*}e^{i\nu_{c}t} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{|a\rangle}{-\Delta_{p}} & \frac{|a\rangle}{-\Delta_{c}} \\ \nu_{p} & \Omega_{p} & \frac{|a\rangle}{-\Delta_{c}} \\ \nu_{p} & \Omega_{p} & \frac{|a\rangle}{-\Delta_{c}} \\ |b\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

ightharpoonup 其中 $\Omega_p = \frac{p_{ab}\epsilon_p}{\hbar}$, $\Omega_c = \frac{p_{ac}\epsilon_c}{\hbar}$ 是复的拉比频率,满足 $\Omega_c \gg \Omega_p$,即耦合光远比探测光强, $p_{ab} = e\langle a|r|b\rangle$, $p_{ac} = e\langle a|r|c\rangle$ 是原子偶极矩期望值的非对角矩阵元

为了得到不含时的哈密顿量,便于处理分析,需要引入合 适的相互作用表象,作表象变换

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-i\omega_a t} & 0 & 0\\ 0 & e^{-i(\omega_a - \nu_p)t} & 0\\ 0 & 0 & e^{-i(\omega_a - \nu_c)t} \end{pmatrix}$$

▶ 那么在相互作用表象下的哈密顿量(自己推一下)

$$\widetilde{H} = U^{+}HU + i\hbar \frac{dU^{+}}{dt}U = \hbar \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\Omega_{p} & -\Omega_{c} \\ -\Omega_{p}^{*} & \Delta_{p} & 0 \\ -\Omega_{c}^{*} & 0 & \Delta_{c} \end{pmatrix}$$



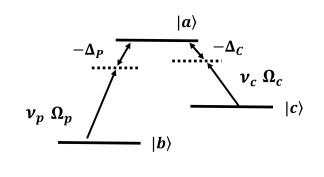
▶ 那么在相互作用绘景下,态矢量:

$$|\widetilde{\psi}\rangle = U^+|\psi\rangle = \widetilde{c_a}(t)|a\rangle + \widetilde{c_b}(t)|b\rangle + \widetilde{c_c}(t)|c\rangle$$

- ightharpoonup 密度矩阵: $\tilde{
 ho}=|\tilde{\psi}\rangle\langle\tilde{\psi}|=U^+\rho U$
- ▶ 薛定谔方程和主方程:

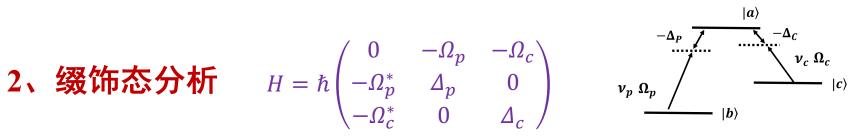
$$i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} |\tilde{\psi}\rangle = \tilde{H} |\tilde{\psi}\rangle$$

$$\frac{d\widetilde{\rho}}{dt} = -\frac{i}{\hbar} \left[\widetilde{H}, \widetilde{\rho} \right]$$



▶ 为了简便,后面的章节中将统一略去表示相互作用绘景的tilde符号,即求都写作X

$$H=\hbaregin{pmatrix} 0 & -\Omega_p & -\Omega_c \ -\Omega_p^* & \Delta_p & 0 \ -\Omega_c^* & 0 & \Delta_c \end{pmatrix}$$



ightriangleright 若不把探测光拉比频率 Ω_p 看成0,并且在双光子共振条件下,即 $\Delta_{
m c}=\Delta_p=\Delta$ 求解得到本征值与本征态: (问题: λ_0 和以前不同?)

$$\lambda_0 = \hbar \Delta$$
, $|0\rangle = \cos \theta |b\rangle - \sin \theta |c\rangle$



$$\lambda_{\pm} = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \left(\Delta \pm \sqrt{\Delta^2 + 4 \left(|\Omega_c|^2 + |\Omega_p|^2 \right)} \right),$$

$$|+\rangle = -\sin \zeta |a\rangle + \sin \theta \cos \zeta |b\rangle + \cos \theta \cos \zeta |c\rangle$$

$$|-\rangle = \cos \zeta |a\rangle + \sin \theta \sin \zeta |b\rangle + \cos \theta \sin \zeta |c\rangle$$

▶ 其中

$$\frac{\Omega_{p}}{\Omega_{c}} = \tan \theta, \qquad \Omega_{p} = |\Omega_{p}|,$$

$$\tan \zeta = \frac{\csc \theta}{\frac{\Delta}{2|\Omega_{p}|} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{\Delta}{2|\Omega_{p}|}\right)^{2} + \csc^{2} \theta}}$$

3、代入主方程

> 设密度矩阵为

$$\rho = \begin{pmatrix} \rho_{aa} & \rho_{ab} & \rho_{ac} \\ \rho_{ba} & \rho_{bb} & \rho_{bc} \\ \rho_{ca} & \rho_{cb} & \rho_{cc} \end{pmatrix}$$

▶ 这是一个迹为1的厄米矩阵,即 closed atom

$$\rho_{aa} + \rho_{bb} + \rho_{cc} = 1,$$

$$\rho_{ba} = \rho_{ab}^*, \qquad \rho_{ca} = \rho_{ac}^*, \qquad \rho_{cb} = \rho_{bc}^*$$

- 所以,只有五个独立的矩阵元,且对角元素必须是实数
- > 满足主方程

$$\frac{d\rho}{dt} = -\frac{i}{\hbar}[H, \rho]$$

ightharpoonup 代入上式得五个独立的微分方程($\ln \rho_{aa} + \rho_{bb} + \rho_{cc} = 1$)

$$\frac{d\rho_{ab}}{dt} = i\Omega_{p}^{*}\rho_{ab} - i\Omega_{p}\rho_{ba}$$

$$\frac{d\rho_{ab}}{dt} = i\Omega_{c}^{*}\rho_{ac} - i\Omega_{c}\rho_{ca}$$

$$\frac{d\rho_{ab}}{dt} = i\Omega_{c}^{*}\rho_{ac} - i\Omega_{c}\rho_{ca}$$

$$\frac{d\rho_{ab}}{dt} = i\Omega_{p}\rho_{bb} + i\Omega_{c}\rho_{cb} - i\Omega_{p}\rho_{aa} + i\Delta_{p}\rho_{ab}$$

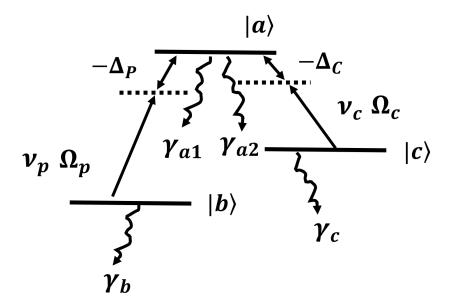
$$\frac{d\rho_{ac}}{dt} = i\Omega_{c}\rho_{cc} + i\Omega_{p}\rho_{bc} - i\Omega_{c}\rho_{aa} + i\Delta_{c}\rho_{ac}$$

$$\frac{d\rho_{bc}}{dt} = i\Omega_{p}^{*}\rho_{ac} - i\Delta_{p}\rho_{bc} - i\Omega_{c}\rho_{ba} + i\Delta_{c}\rho_{bc}$$

> 关于EIT的绝大多数问题都可以从这个方程组出发得以解决

4、加入衰减项

- ➤ 为了模拟真实情况下的EIT现象,我们还需要唯象地加入 一些衰减弛豫项
- ightharpoonup 如图所示:一共是四个衰减项 γ_{a1} , γ_{a2} , γ_b , γ_c , 分别代表a 衰减到b的速率,a衰减到c的速率,b衰减到其它能级的速率,c衰减到其它能级的速率



▶ 那么,加上decay rates后,上一节的方程组则可以写为

$$\frac{d\rho_{bb}}{dt} = -\gamma_b \rho_{bb} + \gamma_{a1} \rho_{aa} + i\Omega_p^* \rho_{ab} - i\Omega_p \rho_{ba}$$

$$\frac{d\rho_{cc}}{dt} = -\gamma_c \rho_{cc} + \gamma_{a2} \rho_{aa} + i\Omega_c^* \rho_{ac} - i\Omega_c \rho_{ca}$$

$$\frac{d\rho_{ab}}{dt} = -\gamma_{ab} \rho_{ab} + i\Omega_p \rho_{bb} + i\Omega_c \rho_{cb} - i\Omega_p \rho_{aa} + i\Delta_p \rho_{ab}$$

$$\frac{d\rho_{ac}}{dt} = -\gamma_{ac} \rho_{ac} + i\Omega_c \rho_{cc} + i\Omega_p \rho_{bc} - i\Omega_c \rho_{aa} + i\Delta_c \rho_{ac}$$

$$\frac{d\rho_{bc}}{dt} = -\gamma_{ac} \rho_{ac} + i\Omega_c \rho_{cc} + i\Omega_p \rho_{bc} - i\Omega_c \rho_{aa} + i\Delta_c \rho_{ac}$$

$$\frac{d\rho_{bc}}{dt} = -\gamma_{bc} \rho_{bc} + i\Omega_p^* \rho_{ac} - i\Delta_p \rho_{bc} - i\Omega_c \rho_{ba} + i\Delta_c \rho_{bc}$$

$$\rho_{aa} + \rho_{bb} + \rho_{cc} = 1$$

其中
$$\gamma_{ab} = \frac{1}{2}(\gamma_{a1} + \gamma_{a2} + \gamma_b), \gamma_{ac} = \frac{1}{2}(\gamma_{a1} + \gamma_{a2} + \gamma_c), \gamma_{bc} = \frac{1}{2}(\gamma_b + \gamma_c)$$

> 为了计算EIT的光谱,我们只需找到上述微分方程的稳态

解, 所以最终的独立方程组为

$$-\frac{\lambda_{p}}{\lambda_{p}} \frac{\lambda_{p}}{\lambda_{c}} \frac{\lambda_{c}}{\lambda_{c}} -\gamma_{b}\rho_{bb} + \gamma_{a1}\rho_{aa} + i\Omega_{p}^{*}\rho_{ab} - i\Omega_{p}\rho_{ba} = 0$$

$$-\gamma_{c}\rho_{cc} + \gamma_{a2}\rho_{aa} + i\Omega_{c}^{*}\rho_{ac} - i\Omega_{c}\rho_{ca} = 0$$

$$-\gamma_{ab}\rho_{ab} + i\Omega_{p}\rho_{bb} + i\Omega_{c}\rho_{cb} - i\Omega_{p}\rho_{aa} + i\Delta_{p}\rho_{ab} = 0$$

$$-\gamma_{ac}\rho_{ac} + i\Omega_{c}\rho_{cc} + i\Omega_{p}\rho_{bc} - i\Omega_{c}\rho_{aa} + i\Delta_{c}\rho_{ac} = 0$$

$$-\gamma_{bc}\rho_{bc} + i\Omega_{p}^{*}\rho_{ac} - i\Delta_{p}\rho_{bc} - i\Omega_{c}\rho_{ba} + i\Delta_{c}\rho_{bc} = 0$$

$$-\gamma_{bc}\rho_{bc} + i\Omega_{p}^{*}\rho_{ac} - i\Delta_{p}\rho_{bc} - i\Omega_{c}\rho_{ba} + i\Delta_{c}\rho_{bc} = 0$$

$$\rho_{aa} + \rho_{bb} + \rho_{cc} = 1$$

$$\rho_{ba} = \rho_{ab}^{*}, \quad \rho_{ca} = \rho_{ac}^{*}, \quad \rho_{cb} = \rho_{bc}^{*}$$

5、设置参数与计算结果 (直接解线性方程组)

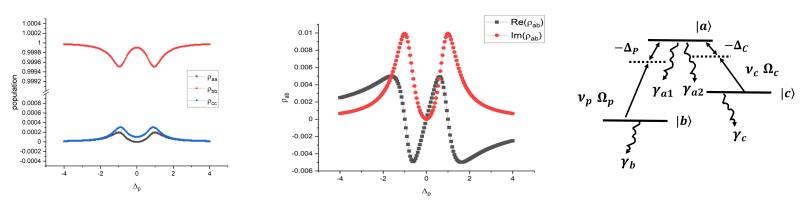
(1) 对照组参数

$$\gamma_{a1} = \gamma_0, \quad \gamma_{a2} = \gamma_0, \quad \gamma_b = 0, \quad \gamma_c = 0.01\gamma_0$$

$$\gamma_{ab} = \gamma_0, \quad \gamma_{ac} = \gamma_0, \quad \gamma_{bc} = 0.005\gamma_0$$

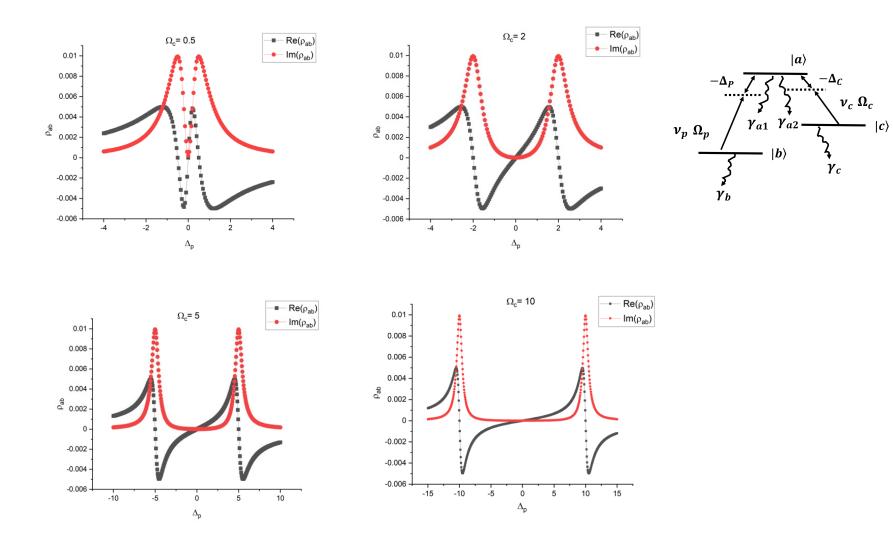
$$\Omega_p = 0.01\gamma_0, \quad \Omega_c = \gamma_0, \quad \Delta_c = 0$$

 \triangleright 以 Δ_p 为横坐标,范围 $-4\sim4$,步长0.05, ρ_{ab} 的实部与虚部(吸收) 为纵坐标,画出EIT光谱如下。



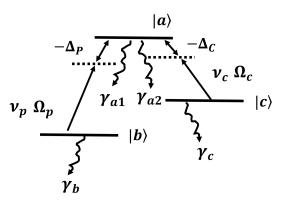
失谐为0时,曲线左右对称

(2) 在对照组的基础上,改变 $\Omega_c = 0.5, 2, 5, 10$

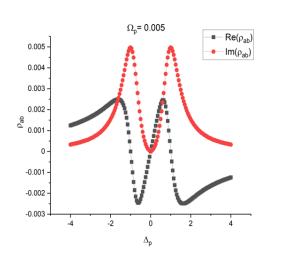


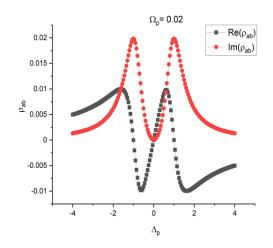
- ho 用缀饰态理论可以解释峰的位置,因为在弱扫描光场近似下,两个不变的本征值恰好就是 $\pm\Omega_c$,这意味着 $\Delta_p=0$ 时,即透明点处,用探测到的 λ_\pm 能级可以完美解释吸收谱线双峰的位置
- 峰的位置需要用透明点处的缀饰态能级来解释

这个逻辑比较神奇



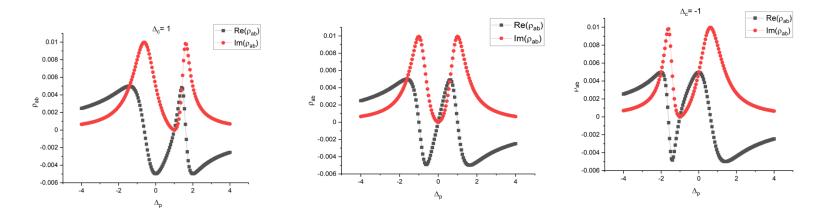
(3) 在对照组的基础上,改变 $\Omega_p = 0.005, 0.02$





▶ 可以看出曲线的形状几乎没有发生改变,峰的半高宽(都为1)与位置(±1)不发生改变

(4) 在对照组的基础上,改变 $\Delta_c = -1, 1$



- 此时,曲线左右不再完全对称
- 上方右图是 $\Delta_c = 1(\Omega_c = 1)$ 的结果,红线左侧峰的半高宽为1.4,右侧峰半高宽为0.6,红线的谷位于 $\Delta_p = 1$,说明透明点向右平移了1,这与双光子共振的规律相吻合
- ho 红线(虚部)的两个峰分别位于 $\Delta_p = -0.6, 1.6$,而缀饰态理论下,有两个本征值是 $\lambda_+ = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \approx 1.618, \lambda_- = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \approx -0.618$,数值上符合的很好

▶ 最后关于EIT有两篇综述

- [1] S. E. Harris. *Physics Today.* 50, 36(1997).
- [2] M. Fleishhauer *et al. Rev. Mod. Phys.* 77, 663 (2005).

还有两次作业(report)

报告一:基础知识理解

报告二: 前沿报告(CQED和EIT任选一个)

题目自拟,报告完整,图文并茂

用自己的语言和逻辑,至少阅读和引用10~20篇文献



胡晓东拍摄