

Class discussion 3/22/2017

Concept questions:

Interacting photons:

Photons interact through a nonlinear medium. What Hamiltonian describes them.

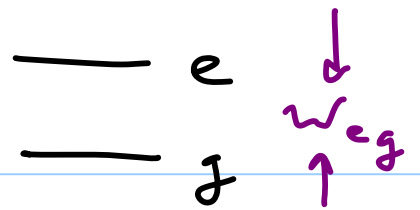
- A. The photons are now described by an anharmonic oscillator.
- B. The photons are still a harmonic oscillator, but there is an interaction term with the medium.
- C. Either description is correct in certain regimes. ✓

Representations for atom-light interactions

We assume a model atom which has only two energy levels, $1s$ and $2s$. For this system, which of the operators dE , pA , A^2 have only zero matrix elements?

- A. dE
- B. pA
- C. dE and pA ✓

Perturbation theory



Switch on external field (laser)

at $\omega \neq \omega_{eg}$.

At what frequency does the population $|a_e|^2$ oscillate (neglect factors of 2)?

A. Rabi Freq. $\omega_R = d \cdot E$

B. ω_e

C. ω_{eg}

D. Energy defect $\Delta = \omega_{eg} \pm \omega$ ✓

Schroedinger picture

What are the frequencies of the Fourier components of the Schroedinger wavefunction?

- A. $\omega_g, \omega_g \pm \omega$ ✓
- B. ω_g, ω_e
- C. $\omega_g, \omega_{eg} \pm \omega$

At what frequency does the electron density $|\psi(r,t)|^2$ oscillate?

- A. Not at all
- B. ω_e
- C. ω_{eg}
- D. Δ
- E. ω ✓

Time dependent perturbation theory
 AC Stark effect
 (Atomic Physics Wiki)

$$H' = -D \cdot \hat{e} \mathcal{E} \cos \omega t = -\frac{1}{2} (e^{i\omega t} + e^{-i\omega t}) \mathcal{E} \hat{e} \cdot D$$

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_n a_n e^{-i\omega_n t} |n\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_k^{(1)}(t) &= (i\hbar)^{-1} \int_0^t dt' \langle k | H'(t') | g \rangle e^{i\omega_{kg} t'} \\ &= -(i\hbar)^{-1} \langle k | \hat{e} \cdot D | g \rangle \frac{\mathcal{E}}{2} \int_0^t dt' \left[e^{i(\omega_{kg} + \omega)t'} + e^{i(\omega_{kg} - \omega)t'} \right] \\ &= \frac{\mathcal{E}}{2\hbar} \langle k | \hat{e} \cdot D | g \rangle \left[\frac{e^{i(\omega_{kg} + \omega)t} - 1}{\omega_{kg} + \omega} + \frac{e^{i(\omega_{kg} - \omega)t} - 1}{\omega_{kg} - \omega} \right] \end{aligned}$$

↑ transition



Δ_s



$$|z\rangle = a_g e^{-i\omega_g t} |g\rangle + a_k(t) e^{-i\omega_k t} |k\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= a_g e^{-i\omega_g t} |g\rangle + () e^{-i\omega_g t} e^{i\omega t} |k\rangle \\ &+ () e^{-i\omega_g t} e^{-i\omega t} |k\rangle \end{aligned}$$

ω_g
 $\omega_g \pm \omega$

Concept questions

• vdw and Casimir Forces

Can the vdw force be regarded as the Lamb shift of two separated atoms?

A Yes

B No



Casimir forces

For the Casimir force between two metal plates, which statement is incorrect. The force is due to

- A. A lower zero point energy of the electromagnetic field, summed over all modes, due to the boundary conditions imposed by the metal plate.
- B. Correlated dipole moments in the plates, induced by the vacuum fluctuations.
- C. The result of the $1/R^6$ van der Waals interactions between the atoms. $1/R^7$ retarded ✓
- D. Photon exchange between the atoms in the plates.
- E. All statements are correct.