Chapter 15

辐射场与原子系统的相干相互作用

习题 15.1: 证明若原子初始处于低能态 $|b\rangle$, 即 $r_3(0) = -1$, 则描述原子初始处于高能态 $|a\rangle$ 的运动的 r(t) 为负 值.

证: 对于初始处于低能态 |b> 的原子, 初始态矢量为

$$\boldsymbol{r} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \tag{15.1}$$

且态矢量运动方程为

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{r}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \boldsymbol{\omega}(t) \times \boldsymbol{r},\tag{15.2}$$

从而解得 r 绕 ω 逆时针转动 (逆着 ω 的方向看).

对于初始处于高能态 |a> 的原子, 初始态矢量为

$$\boldsymbol{r}'(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0\\0\\1 \end{bmatrix} = -\boldsymbol{r}(0), \tag{15.3}$$

同理解得 \mathbf{r}' 同样绕 $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ 逆时针转动. 故从两种初始状态开始演化的态矢量始终相反, $\mathbf{r}(t) = -\mathbf{r}'(t)$.

证: 矢量 ω 与 III 轴的夹角 θ 满足

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\frac{2\mu E}{\hbar}}{\omega_e},\tag{15.4}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\omega - \omega_0}{\omega},\tag{15.5}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\frac{2\mu E}{\hbar}}{\omega_e}, \qquad (15.4)$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\omega - \omega_0}{\omega_e}, \qquad (15.5)$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\frac{2\mu E}{\hbar}}{\omega - \omega_0}, \qquad (15.6)$$

其中

$$\omega_e = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2\mu E}{\hbar}\right)^2 + (\omega_0 - \omega)^2}.$$
(15.7)

由基本的三角关系得

$$r_{I} = -\cos\theta\sin\theta + \sin\theta\cos\theta\cos\omega_{e}t = -\frac{\frac{2\mu E}{\hbar}(\omega - \omega_{0})}{\omega_{e}}(1 - \cos\omega_{e}t) = \frac{\omega_{I}(\omega - \omega_{0})}{\omega_{e}^{2}}(1 - \cos\omega_{e}t), \tag{15.8}$$

$$r_{II} = \sin \theta \sin \omega_e t = \frac{\frac{2\mu E}{\hbar}}{\omega_e} \sin \omega_e t = -\frac{\omega_I}{\omega_e} \sin \omega_e t, \tag{15.9}$$

$$r_{III} = \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta \cos \omega_e t = 1 - \sin^2 \theta (1 - \cos \omega_e t) = 1 - 2 \left(\frac{\frac{2\mu E}{\hbar}}{\omega_e}\right)^2 \sin^2 \left(\frac{\omega_e t}{2}\right) = 1 - 2 \left(\frac{\omega_I}{\omega_e}\right)^2 \sin^2 \left(\frac{\omega_e t}{2}\right), \tag{15.10}$$

此即课本式 (15.1-29), 其中 $\omega_I = -\frac{2\mu E}{\hbar}$.

利用关系式 $r_{III} = |a|^2 - |b|^2$ 和归一化条件 $|a|^2 + |b|^2 = 1$ 得

$$\left|a\right|^{2} = \frac{1 + r_{III}}{2} = 1 - \left(\frac{\omega_{I}}{\omega_{e}}\right)^{2} \sin^{2}\left(\frac{\omega_{e}t}{2}\right),\tag{15.11}$$

$$|b|^2 = \frac{1 - r_{III}}{2} = \left(\frac{\omega_I}{\omega_e}\right)^2 \sin^2\left(\frac{\omega_e t}{2}\right). \tag{15.12}$$

习题 15.3: 试求原子系综的感应偶极矩. 原子在场 $E_x = E_0 \cos(\omega_0 t - \mathbf{k}_0 \cdot \mathbf{r}) + E_1 \cos[(\omega_0 + \Delta)t - \mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{r}]$ 作用下, 其中 $E_1 \ll E_0$, 原子有共振跃迁 $E_a - E_b = \hbar \omega_0$, 并初始处于基态 $|b\rangle$. 假设样品的尺寸比 λ_0 大, 证明原子沿 $2\mathbf{k}_0 - \mathbf{k}_1$ 方向辐射频率为 $\omega_0 - \Delta$ 的波.

解:原子系综的态矢量遵循运动方程

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{r}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \boldsymbol{\omega} \times \boldsymbol{r},\tag{15.13}$$

其中

$$\omega_{1} = -\frac{2\mu E_{x}(t)}{\hbar} = -\frac{2\mu}{\hbar} \{ E_{0} \cos(\omega_{0}t - \mathbf{k}_{0} \cdot \mathbf{r}) + E_{1} \cos[(\omega_{0} + \Delta)t - \mathbf{k}_{1} \cdot \mathbf{r}] \}$$

$$= -\frac{\mu}{\hbar} \{ E_{0} \cos(\omega_{0}t - \mathbf{k}_{0} \cdot \mathbf{r}) + E_{0} \cos(\omega_{0}t - \mathbf{k}_{0} \cdot \mathbf{r}) + E_{1} \cos[(\omega_{0} + \Delta)t - \mathbf{k}_{1} \cdot \mathbf{r}] + E_{1} \cos[(\omega_{0} + \Delta)t - \mathbf{k}_{1} \cdot \mathbf{r}] \},$$

$$(15.14)$$

$$\omega_{2} = -\frac{2\mu E_{y}(t)}{\hbar} = 0$$

$$= -\frac{\mu}{\hbar} \{ E_{0} \sin(\omega_{0}t - \mathbf{k}_{0} \cdot \mathbf{r}) - E_{0} \sin(\omega_{0}t - \mathbf{k}_{0} \cdot \mathbf{r}) + E_{1} \sin[(\omega_{0} + \Delta)t - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}] - E_{1} \sin[(\omega_{0} + \Delta)t - \mathbf{k}_{1} \cdot \mathbf{r}] \},$$
(15.15)

$$\omega_3 = \omega_0, \tag{15.16}$$

即将 ω 中的两个线偏振矢量各分别化为两个圆偏振矢量的叠加. 变换到绕 3 轴以角速度 ω_0 旋转的坐标系中, 则该旋转坐标系中的态矢量 r_R 遵循运动方程

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{r}_R}{\mathrm{d}t} = (\boldsymbol{\omega}_R - \boldsymbol{\omega}_0) \times \boldsymbol{r}_R,\tag{15.17}$$

其中

$$\boldsymbol{\omega}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0\\0\\\omega_0 \end{bmatrix} \tag{15.18}$$

在旋波近似下, ω 旋转坐标系中的坐标为

$$\omega_{R} \approx \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\mu}{\hbar} [E_{0} \cos(-\boldsymbol{k}_{0} \cdot \boldsymbol{r}) + E_{1} \cos(\Delta t - \boldsymbol{k}_{1} \cdot \boldsymbol{r})] \\ -\frac{\mu}{\hbar} [E_{0} \sin(-\boldsymbol{k}_{0} \cdot \boldsymbol{r}) + E_{1} \sin(\Delta t - \boldsymbol{k}_{1} \cdot \boldsymbol{r})] \\ \omega_{0} \end{bmatrix},$$
(15.19)

故运动方程变为

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{r}_{R}}{\mathrm{d}t} = -\frac{\mu}{\hbar} \begin{bmatrix} E_{0}\cos(-\boldsymbol{k}_{0}\cdot\boldsymbol{r}) + E_{1}\cos(\Delta t - \boldsymbol{k}_{1}\cdot\boldsymbol{r}) \\ E_{0}\sin(-\boldsymbol{k}_{0}\cdot\boldsymbol{r}) + E_{1}\sin(\Delta t - \boldsymbol{k}_{1}\cdot\boldsymbol{r}) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \times \boldsymbol{r}_{R}.$$
 (15.20)

...

习题 15.4: 用任意矢量 $A(A_1, A_2, A_3)$ 代替 r(t), 试证式 (15.1-21) 成立.

提示: 取

$$m{A}_R(t) = egin{bmatrix} \cos \Omega t & \sin \Omega t & 0 \ -\sin \Omega t & \cos \Omega t & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} A_1 \ A_2 \ A_3 \end{bmatrix},$$

因此

$$rac{\mathrm{d} oldsymbol{A}_R(t)}{\mathrm{d} t} = \overline{\overline{T}} rac{\mathrm{d} oldsymbol{A}}{\mathrm{d} t} + rac{\mathrm{d} \overline{\overline{T}}}{\mathrm{d} t} oldsymbol{A},$$

式中 \overline{T} 是上式中的变换矩阵.

证: 旋转坐标系中矢量可表为

$$\mathbf{A}_{R}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} A_{1}\cos\Omega t + A_{2}\sin\Omega t \\ -A_{2}\sin\Omega t + A_{2}\cos\Omega t \\ A_{3} \end{bmatrix}.$$
 (15.21)

旋转坐标系中矢量的变化量可表为

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{r}_{R}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \begin{bmatrix}
\dot{A}_{1}\cos\Omega t - A_{1}\sin\Omega t + \dot{A}_{2}\sin\Omega t + A_{2}\cos\Omega t \\
-\dot{A}_{1}\sin\Omega t - A_{1}\cos\Omega t + \dot{A}_{2}\cos\Omega t - A_{2}\sin\Omega t \\
\dot{A}_{3}
\end{bmatrix}.$$
(15.22)

而又因

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{A}}{\mathrm{d}t}
\end{pmatrix}_{R} - \mathbf{\Omega} \times \mathbf{A}_{R} = \begin{bmatrix}
\dot{A}_{1}\cos\Omega t + \dot{A}_{2}\sin\Omega t \\
-\dot{A}_{2}\sin\Omega t + \dot{A}_{2}\cos\Omega t
\end{bmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}
\mathbf{a}_{I} & \mathbf{a}_{II} & \mathbf{a}_{III} \\
0 & 0 & \Omega \\
A_{1}\cos\Omega t + A_{2}\sin\Omega t & -A_{1}\sin\Omega + A_{2}\cos\Omega t
\end{bmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}
\dot{A}_{1}\cos\Omega t + \dot{A}_{2}\sin\Omega t \\
-\dot{A}_{2}\sin\Omega t + \dot{A}_{2}\cos\Omega t
\end{bmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix}
A_{1}\Omega\sin\Omega - A_{2}\Omega\cos\Omega t \\
A_{1}\Omega\cos\Omega t + A_{2}\Omega\sin\Omega t
\end{pmatrix}, \tag{15.23}$$

故

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{A}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{A}}{\mathrm{d}t}\right)_{R} - \boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \boldsymbol{A}_{R},\tag{15.24}$$

此即课本式 (15.1-21).