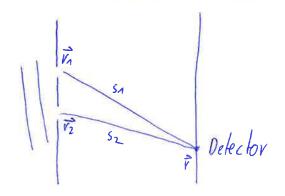
10. Quantum coherence functions

10.1 Classical cohevence functions

Double-slit experiment:



Condition for interference:

$$\Delta S \leq \frac{c}{\Delta \omega}$$
 (10.1) , where

I w. bandwidth of the

As = 1sn-szl ... path longth difference

$$\Delta S_{coh} = \frac{C}{\Delta w} \quad (10.2)$$

coherence time

$$\Delta t_{coh} = \frac{\Delta s_{coh}}{c} = \frac{1}{\Delta w} \qquad (10.3)$$

=) interterence, if stook sw &1 (10.4)

Quantitative devivation

Field at the detector at time t is superposition of fields at positions \vec{r}_1 , \vec{r}_2 at earlier times $t_1 = t - \frac{52}{c}$, $t_2 = t - \frac{52}{c}$

$$E(\vec{r}_1+) = k_1 E(\vec{r}_1+1) + k_2 E(\vec{r}_2+1)$$
 (k₁, k₂ complex grown factors)

Note: We assume both fields have same polarization =) scalar

Detector is "slow" compared to light frequency =) measures only mean light intensity

$$I(\vec{r}) = \langle |E(\vec{r}_i + j)|^2 \rangle$$
 (10.6)

where 2...) is the time average

$$\langle 4(t) \rangle = \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} 4(t) dt \quad (10.7)$$

In the following we assume: time average is stationary to independent of to

From (10.5)

$$I(\vec{r}) = |k_1|^2 \angle |E(x_1)|^2 + |k_2|^2 \angle |E(x_2)|^2 + 2 \operatorname{Re}(k_1^* k_2 \angle E^*(x_1) E(x_2))$$

Using:
$$I_1 = |k_1|^2 \angle |E(x_1)|^2$$
)
$$I_2 = |k_2|^2 \angle |E(x_1)|^2$$
(10.9)

and the normalized tiest order cohevence function:

$$V^{(1)}(x_1, x_2) = \frac{\langle E^*(x_1) E(x_2) \rangle}{\sqrt{\langle IE(x_1) I^2 \rangle \langle IE(x_2) I^2 \rangle^{1/2}}}$$
(10.10)

$$=) \overline{I}(\vec{r}) = \overline{I}_1 + \overline{I}_2 + 2 \cdot \overline{I}_1 \cdot \overline{I}_2' \cdot Re[y^{(1)}(x_1, x_2)]$$

(10.11)

(Ki purely imaginary)

with ye(1) (x1, x2) = | y(1) (x1, x2) | eight (10.12) and on Moson

=)
$$I(\vec{r}) = I_1 + I_2 + 2 \sqrt{I_1 I_2} |\gamma^{(1)}(x_1, x_2)| \cos(\phi_{12})$$
 (10.13)

where \$12 depends on 15

Note:

- (10.13) => interference if | y(1) (x1, x2) | \$\pm\$ 0
- three cases:

Visibility of interference signal:

=) (from 10.13)
$$V = 2 \sqrt{I_1 I_2'} | \gamma^{(1)}(x_1, y_2) |$$
 (10.16)

Remarks

$$V = \frac{2\sqrt{I_1 F_2}}{I_1 + I_2} \quad (10.17)$$

- For full coherence, (10.10) yields
$$|\langle E^*(x_1)E(x_2)\rangle| = \sqrt{\langle |E(x_1)|^2\rangle} \sqrt{\langle |E(x_2)|^2\rangle} \qquad (10.19)$$

Examples:

- 1) temporal coherence of stationary light field at fixed position. Consider monochromatic field that propagates in z-direction. At position z and times + and ++z:
 - =) $E(x_1) = E(z_1t) = E_0 e^{i(kz-\omega t)}$ $E(x_2) = E(z_1t+z) = E_0 e^{i(kz-\omega (t+z))}$ (10.20)
 - =) $\angle E^*(x_1) E(x_2) \rangle = E_0^2 e^{-i\omega z}$ (10, 21)
- $=) \ \xi^{(1)}(x_1, x_2) = \ \xi^{(1)}(z) = \ \xi^{(1)}(z) = e^{-i\omega z}$ $(-2) = e^{-i\omega z}$
- =) |x(1)(2)|=1 =) fully temporal coherent

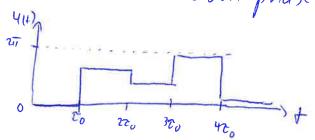
Note:

-ZE*(+) E(++2) is also called autocorrelation function

- example is nonphysical: There are
no perfect memochrom light sound

- 2) more realistic model of "monochromatic" light:
 The source emits "monochrom" wavetrains of the coherence
 time to, teach which are separated by sudden phase jumps
 at to, 2 to... (sport. emission)
 - =) $E(2i+) = E_0 e^{i(k2-\omega t)} e^{i(4t+)}$

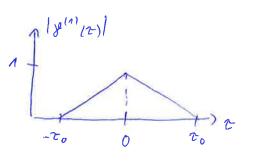
with 44) random phase jump within E0,271 at times n. to



$$=) \quad y^{(1)}(\tau) = (1 - \frac{\tau}{\tau_0}) e^{-i\omega t} \qquad \text{for } \tau \ge \tau_0$$

$$= 0 \qquad \qquad \tau > \tau_0$$

 $|Y^{(1)}(z)| = (1 - \frac{z}{z_0})$ for $z \in z_0$ (10.25)



perfect coherence for $\tau=0$, but coherence vanishes when τ is larger than the coherence time τ_0 .

10.2 Quantum mechanical description

1-1-1-	
	10.2 avourtentheortische Beschrebung
	Bennehmigen:
	+ Bestimming von hichtintensität ~ tlessung
	der Reakhon einer Systems, dar das hicht durch Absorption von Photonen abschwächt
	* Du Folgenden: Detelter = einzelnes Hour,
	* Dur Folgenden: Detelter = ainzelnes Atom, Welches desch hicht joursiert wird und dessen Photoelel hou detellert wird
	Kopplung zwischen Einzelatour-Deteltor und
	Kopplung zwischen Einzelatour-Detektor und guanksiertern hichtfeld: Dipol-WW-Operator
	(Usl. (4.2)): Au = - 2. Ê(7, t) (10, 38) (Heisenberg - 7)
in managed	(to,34)
	$\hat{E}(\vec{r},t) = i \not\leq \sqrt{\text{turk}} \vec{e}_s \left[\hat{a}_s(t) \exp(i \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}) - \hat{a}_s^t \exp(-i \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}) \right]$
	Disoluthering (1k, 1 (<1)
	ho
	Absorption ~> Betrachte un Feldlouponente unt positives Frequenz (Komp. alsh. von Verrichter):
ĉ(t) -∧ -iι	
trae SP)	$\widehat{E}^{(+)}(\vec{r},E) = (\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{k\omega_{k}}}_{2\xi_{N}}}_{\xi_{N}}\widehat{e}_{s}^{*}\widehat{o}_{s}(E)) (\underbrace{\underbrace{\lambda_{0}}_{2\xi_{N}}}_{\xi_{N}})$
	Aufangstedi: Atom in 192 und Feld in lis
	Endrustand: Atom louisiect (1ex) und Feld in 1f>
	Kurzi Anfanglant, II)=19/1i> Endant. IF>=1e>1f>

Ubergangs-Matrixelement: <FI Ams 1 >= - < elá 1 g> < f | Ê(+)(+, t) | i> (10.34) Mongangswiert des Atom-Feld-Systems prop. En [KF1Hww1I]2 (10.38) Wergangswhet des Feldes von Zust. Ii> wach If> 1< f1 E(+)(2.4)1 i>13 (10.33) Wir messen um Endzust, des Deteztors (des Homs) No summiere über alle mögl. Endzust, des Feldes: そくけE(t)(られ)いろ12 = {<!1ê(-)(7,4)1fXf1ê(+)(84)1i> 33 = <i1ê(-)(2,4).ê(+)(2,4)(2) (10,46) Ê(+)(?, t) = [Ê(+)(?, t)]* + (10,41) und ang, wurde, dass die Zurt. If I eine vollst Barrs Inden Beachte: Bisjetzt augen: Feld in teinem Zust. 1i>.
Allgemeiner: Feldzust, entspricht stahzhischem
gewisch » verwende Dichteoperator $\hat{p} = \xi P_1 | \hat{i} \times \hat{i} | (10,42)$

Danit wird aus Erwastungswest (10,00) das Ensemblemittel

Sp { \(\hat{\hat{E}}(+) (\hat{\hat{E}}(+) \hat{\hat{E}}(+) (\hat{\hat{E}}(+) \hat{\hat{E}}(+) \) - 美たくは食りまり、食物はわじ> Ab jetet augen: Feldergleicher Polarisation > als Szalare Debandeln Die Absorptionswikelt ist sount proportional zu I(2, H = Sp { gê (2, H) ê (2, H) } (10,44) wobe I(F,t): Interestat. Betrachte und soppelspaltexp. and Kop. 10.1: Feldkomp. positives Frog. am Ort des Delegtors ? (nd, (102) Ê(+)(=, E) = K, E(+)(=, E) + K, Ê(-)(=, E) (10,45) ~ Suleusitat am Ort des De le Etocs; 工(元)-50~~~(元)产(元) = $|K_{\lambda}|^{2}G^{(\lambda)}(X_{\lambda},X_{\lambda}) + |K_{2}|^{2}G^{(\lambda)}(X_{z},X_{z})$ (10,46) + 2 Re[K*K2G(1)(x1,x2)] wole wie zwor Xi = 7, ti und G'(x,x,) = Sp { \(\hat{E}^{(+)}(x_i) \hat{E}^{(+)}(x_j) \right], i,j=1/2 (10,47) * G(x1, x2) ist ally. Korrelationsfeth esster Ordning. * G(x,x,) & G(x,x,z) Sind dowon Spezialfalle and outsprechen den von x, bx am Dele Etor emboffenden Intensitäten.