

Konstrukce Försterova modelu

naše relaxační konstanty K_{ab} pro $|b\rangle \rightarrow |a\rangle$

Tedy máme:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rho_{aa}(t) = \sum_b K_{ab} \rho_{bb}(t)$$

Ke konstrukci schůdného modelu přicházíme

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rho_{as}(t) = ?$$

Uděláme fenomenologické analýzy:

První úroveň populace vychází z konstanty

$$K_{aa} = - \sum_{b \neq a} K_{ba}$$

máme úroveň koherence

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rho_{ac} = \frac{1}{2} K_{aa} \rho_{ac} + \dots$$

↳ tato konstanta je
záporná

Od úrovně stavu $|c\rangle$ přichází také

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rho_{ac}(t) = \frac{1}{2} (K_{aa} + K_{cc}) \rho_{ac}$$

Celkově píšeme

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rho_{ab}(t) = \delta_{ab} \left(\sum_c K_{ac} \rho_{cc}(t) \right)$$

$$+ (1 - \delta_{as}) \frac{1}{2} (K_{aa} + K_{bb}) \rho_{as}(t)$$

Prindeme do trau tensor x matrice

+ pidaia Kroneckerogel del

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rho_{as}(t) = \sum_{cd} \left[\delta_{as} K_{ac} \delta_{cd} + (1 - \delta_{as}) \frac{1}{2} (K_{aa} + K_{bb}) \delta_{ac} \delta_{ds} \right] \rho_{cd}(t)$$

nerabna' forma ; ale skyt v Lindbladove forme
 \Rightarrow dodajici pristin tu matice hustoty

Lindbladova forma Fokstera teusone

Relaxaciu' casu

$$\hat{A}_{ab} = |a\rangle\langle b|$$

ale neni 'maticey' elements
je to operator

$$\hat{A}_{ab} \quad \hat{A}_{ba} = \hat{A}_{aa}^\dagger$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rho_{aa}(t) |a\rangle\langle a| = K_{ab} |a\rangle\langle b| \rho |b\rangle\langle a|$$

celkre' mane

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rho_{aa}(t) |a\rangle\langle a| = \sum_{b \neq a} K_{as} \hat{A}_{as} \rho \hat{A}_{as}^\dagger$$

Odpovídající úhybní koherence v dílčím K_{as}

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rho_{as} |a\rangle\langle b| = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{c \neq a} K_{ca} \hat{A}_{ac} \hat{A}_{ac}^\dagger \rho^1 |b\rangle\langle b| - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{c \neq b} |a\rangle\langle a| \rho^1 \hat{A}_{bc} \hat{A}_{bc}^\dagger K_{cs}$$

← úhybní sklon (a)
← úhybní sklon (b)

Pro vznikající úhybní koherence v dílčím úhybní účasti a stavu. (účasti a koherence)

Sumace přes a a b

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \sum_{a,b} \rho_{ab} |a\rangle\langle a| = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rho^1(t) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_a \sum_{c \neq a} K_{ca} \hat{A}_{ac} \hat{A}_{ac}^\dagger \rho^1(t) \sum_b |b\rangle\langle b| - \frac{1}{2} \sum_a |a\rangle\langle a| \rho^1(t) \sum_b \sum_{c \neq b} \hat{A}_{bc} \hat{A}_{bc}^\dagger K_{cs}$$

To dáva!

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rho^1(t) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_a \sum_{c \neq a} K_{ca} \hat{A}_{ac} \hat{A}_{ac}^\dagger \rho^1(t) + \sum_b \sum_{c \neq b} \rho^1(t) \hat{A}_{bc} \hat{A}_{bc}^\dagger K_{cs} \right)$$

Či dursíme indexy

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rho^1(t) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_a \sum_{c \neq a} K_{ca} \left(\hat{A}_{ac} \hat{A}_{ac}^\dagger \rho^1(t) + \rho^1(t) \hat{A}_{ac} \hat{A}_{ac}^\dagger \right)$$

⇒

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rho^1(t) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{a, c \neq a} K_{ca} \left\{ \hat{A}_{ac} \hat{A}_{ac}^\dagger, \rho^1(t) \right\} \quad (*)$$

↑ anti-komutátor

Prohlíme člen $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rho_{aa} |a\rangle\langle a|$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rho_{aa} |a\rangle\langle a| = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{c \neq a} K_{ca} \hat{A}_{ac} \hat{A}_{ac}^{\dagger} \int |a\rangle\langle c| \langle c| \langle a|$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \sum_{c \neq a} K_{ca} |a\rangle\langle a| \int \hat{A}_{ac} \hat{A}_{ac}^{\dagger} |a\rangle\langle c| \langle c| \langle a|$$

$$= - \sum_{c \neq a} K_{ca} \rho_{aa}^{(+)} |a\rangle\langle a|$$

suma všech depopulačních členů

V kinetických rovnících jsme definovali

$$K_{aa} = - \sum_{c \neq a} K_{ca}$$

zde nyníme definovat $K_{aa} = 0$, aby dom mohli opíjet rovnice pro ρ_{ac} $a \neq c$ a rovnice pro ρ_{aa} do jedné!

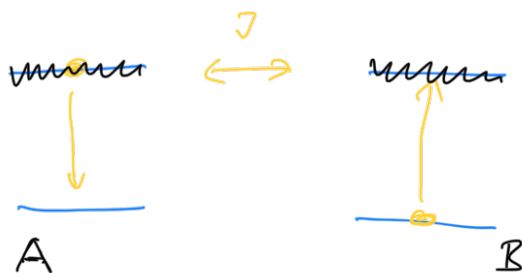
Rovnice (*) obsahují nejen úlytel koherence, ale i úlytel populace.

Spojíme vře dohromady

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rho^{(+)} = \sum_{ac} K_{ac} \left(\hat{A}_{ac} \rho^{(+)} \hat{A}_{ac}^{\dagger} - \frac{1}{2} \{ \hat{A}_{ac}^{\dagger} \hat{A}_{ac}, \rho^{(+)} \} \right)$$

Toto je Lindbladova forma
a je toly zaručena pozitivita

"Pure dephasing" - interferență în dublă fluctuație



$$H_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & J \\ J & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} |A_e\rangle |B_g\rangle \\ |A_g\rangle |B_e\rangle \end{matrix} \quad \text{"15"}$$

$$H_{S-B} = \begin{pmatrix} \Delta V_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \Delta V_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rho_{as}(t) \simeq \rho_{ag}(t) \rho_{gs}(t)$$

no state $\uparrow \uparrow$

$$\rho_{ag}(t) = \rho_{ag}(0) e^{\boxed{-g_a(t) - i\omega_{ag}t}}$$

$$\rho_{as}(t) = \rho_{as}(0) e^{\boxed{-g_a(t) - g_b^*(t)} + i\omega_{as}t}$$

Căsoy înțeleg $\rho_{as}(t)$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rho_{as}(t) = \underbrace{\left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial t} [g_a(t) + g_b^*(t)] \right)}_{\text{căsoy acțiunea relației "constanță"}} e^{\boxed{-g_a(t) - g_b^*(t) - i\omega_{as}t}} \rho_{as}(0)$$

$$- i\omega_{as}(\dots) \quad \uparrow \text{od } H_0$$

$$g_a(t) = \int_0^t d\tau \int_0^\tau d\tau' C_a(\tau') \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t} g_a(t) = \int_0^t d\tau C_a(\tau)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rho_{as}(t) = -i\omega_{as} \rho_{as}(t) - \int_0^t d\tau [C_a(\tau) + C_b^*(\tau)] \rho_{as}(t)$$

K kindbladowi formie Fierzowskiej teraz gdzie miałyśmy/mieliśmy
półpełni tego celu popłynięcie, "pure dephasing"

$$R_{abcd}^{\text{pure deph}}(\tau) = -\delta_{ac}\delta_{bd} \int_0^\tau d\tau' [C_a(\tau') + C_b^*(\tau')]$$

Kraczyjmy przypadek najmniejszych fluktuacji

$$C_a(\tau) = g_a^{pd} \delta(\tau)$$

$$\Rightarrow R_{abcd}^{pd} = -(g_a^{pd} + g_b^{pd}) \delta_{ac} \delta_{bd}$$

zde toh? převést na kindbladowi formu?

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rho_{as}(\tau) |a\rangle\langle s| = -(g_a^{pd} + g_b^{pd}) \rho_{as}(\tau) |a\rangle\langle s|$$

ostatní vždy projektor $|a\rangle\langle s|$ pro $a \neq b$; obecně projektor $|a\rangle\langle a|$

$$\Rightarrow -g_a |a\rangle\langle a| \rho(\tau) |a\rangle\langle a| \overset{1}{=} \rho(\tau) |b\rangle\langle s|$$

$$-g_b |a\rangle\langle a| \rho(\tau) |b\rangle\langle b| \rho(\tau) |b\rangle\langle b|$$

Provedeme sumaci $\sum_{ab} \Rightarrow$ na levé straně $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rho^1(\tau)$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{as} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rho_{as} |a\rangle\langle s| = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rho^1(\tau)$$

$$= - \sum_a J_a \hat{A}_{aa}^\dagger \hat{A}_{aa} \hat{\rho}^\dagger(t) \underbrace{\sum_b |b\rangle\langle b|}_I \\ - \sum_b J_b \underbrace{\left(\sum_a |a\rangle\langle a| \right)}_I \hat{\rho}^\dagger(t) \hat{A}_{bb}^\dagger \hat{A}_{bb}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \hat{\rho}^\dagger(t) = \mathcal{D} \hat{\rho}^\dagger(t) \Rightarrow \mathcal{D} \hat{\rho}^\dagger(t) = - \sum_a J_a (\hat{A}_{aa}^\dagger \hat{A}_{aa} \hat{\rho}^\dagger + \hat{\rho}^\dagger \hat{A}_{aa}^\dagger \hat{A}_{aa}) \\ = - \sum_a J_a^\dagger \{ \hat{A}_{aa}^\dagger \hat{A}_{aa}, \hat{\rho}^\dagger(t) \}$$

Overline:

$$\langle a | \mathcal{D} \hat{\rho}^\dagger(t) | b \rangle = - J_a \rho_{ab}(t) - J_b \rho_{ab}(t)$$

Príklad na premenenú a populáciu!

$$\langle c | \mathcal{D} \hat{\rho}^\dagger(t) | c \rangle = - J_c \rho_{cc}(t) - J_c \rho_{cc}(t) = - 2 J_c \rho_{cc}(t)$$

Môže byť nato zachránený člen

$$\sum_a J_a \hat{A}_{aa}^\dagger \hat{\rho}^\dagger \hat{A}_{aa}$$

↑ fyzikálne!
depopulácia v
diškrétnej transformácii

člen nutne
prejsť do kvadrátnej formy

člen dávať:

$$\langle c | \sum_a J_a \hat{A}_{aa}^\dagger \hat{\rho}^\dagger \hat{A}_{aa} | d \rangle = J_c \rho_{cc} \delta_{cd}$$

člen $\sum_a J_a \hat{A}_{aa}^\dagger \hat{\rho}^\dagger \hat{A}_{aa}$ má byť kompenzovaný člen $-\frac{1}{2} \sum_a J_a \{ \hat{A}_{aa}^\dagger \hat{A}_{aa}, \hat{\rho}^\dagger \}$

to je J_c has re,
akékoľvek \hat{A}_{aa} vyjadrené v kvadrátnej forme

Zadefinujeme:

$$\tilde{f}_a(t) = 2 \int_0^t d\tau C_a(\tau)$$

dostávame formu

$$\sum_a \tilde{f}_a(t) \left(\hat{A}_{aa}^\dagger \hat{\rho}(t) \hat{A}_{aa} - \frac{1}{2} \{ \hat{A}_{aa}^\dagger \hat{A}_{aa}, \hat{\rho}(t) \} \right) = \mathcal{R}^{\text{FD}}(t) \hat{\rho}(t)$$

Skontrolujme!

Relaxáciu kaskadujú

pure dephasing

projekčný operátor

$$K_{aa}(t) = K_{aa}^{\text{Förster}}$$

$$K_{aa}(t) = -2 \int_0^t d\tau C_a(\tau)$$

$$\hat{A}_{aa} = |a\rangle\langle a| \quad = -2 f_a$$

$$\mathcal{R}^{\text{Förster}}(t) \hat{\rho}(t) = \sum_{ac} K_{ac}(t) \left(\hat{A}_{ac}^\dagger \hat{\rho}(t) \hat{A}_{ac} - \frac{1}{2} \{ \hat{A}_{ac}^\dagger \hat{A}_{ac}, \hat{\rho}(t) \} \right)$$

Takto skonstruovaný Försterov kaskádový pozitívny matice hustoty