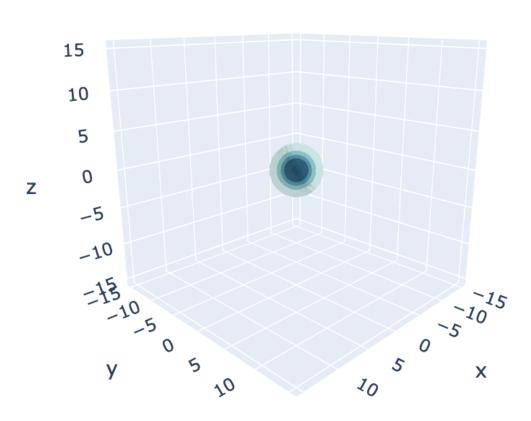
**1S0** 



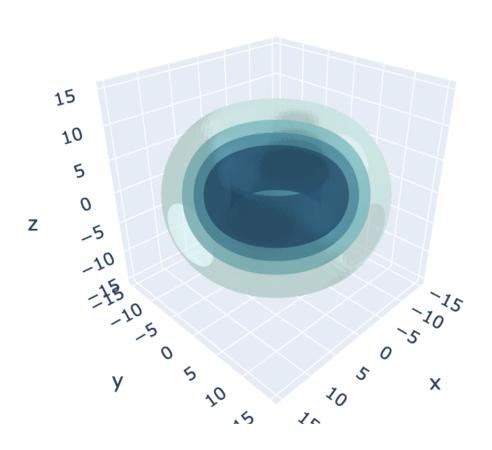
0.12

0.1

0.08

0.06

0.04



0.016

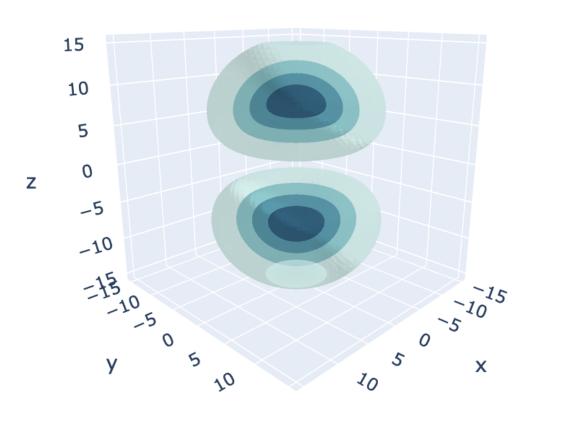
0.014

0.012

0.01

0.008

0.006



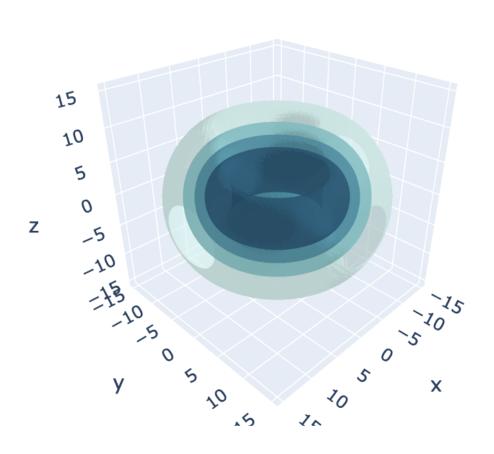
0.03

0.025

0.02

0.015

0.01



0.016

0.014

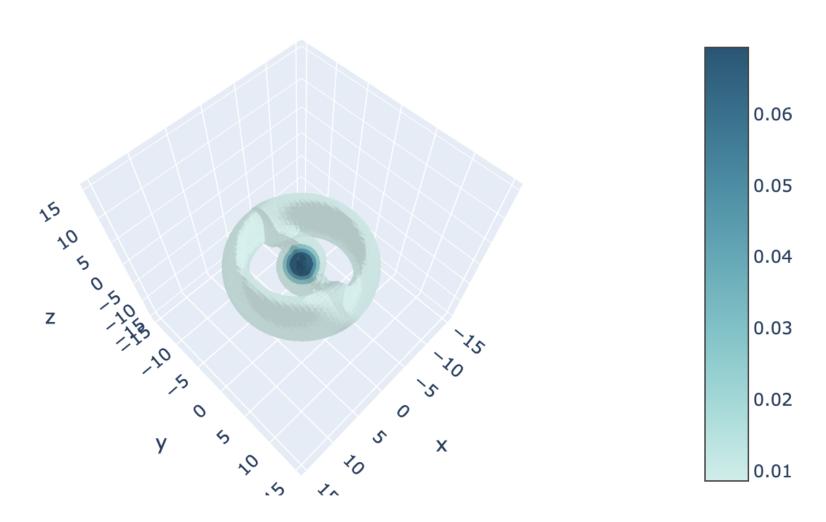
0.012

0.01

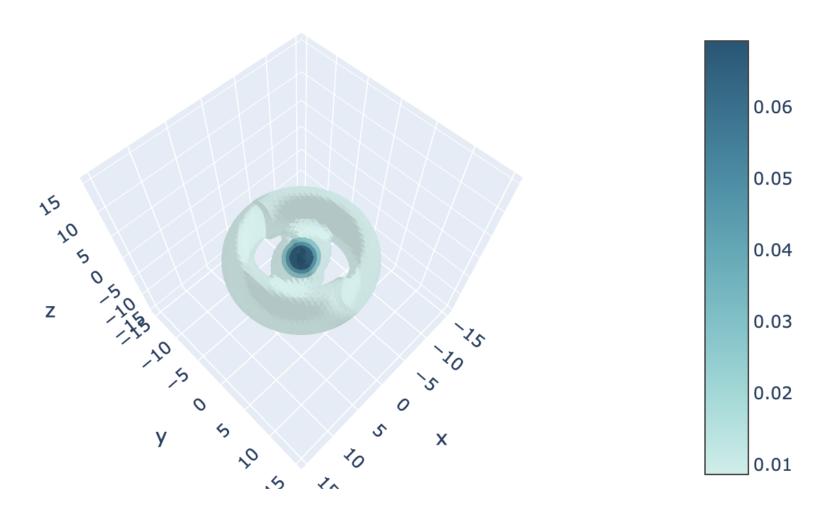
0.008

0.006

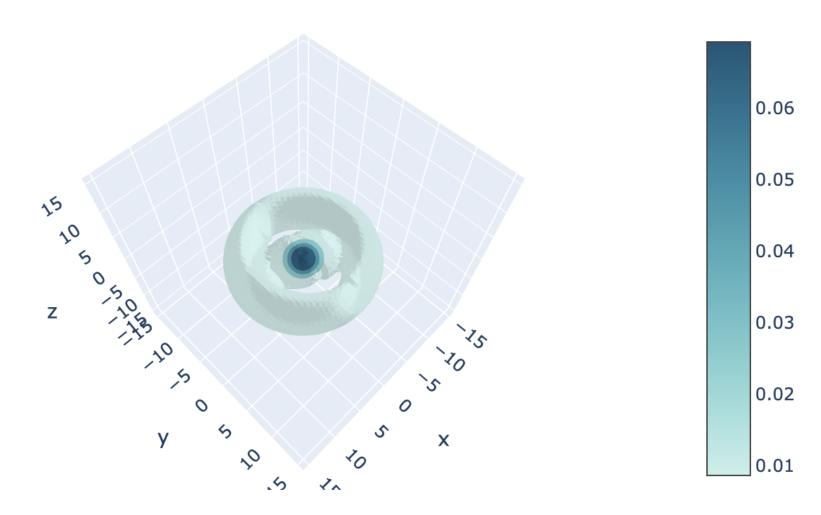
#### b) Oszillationen

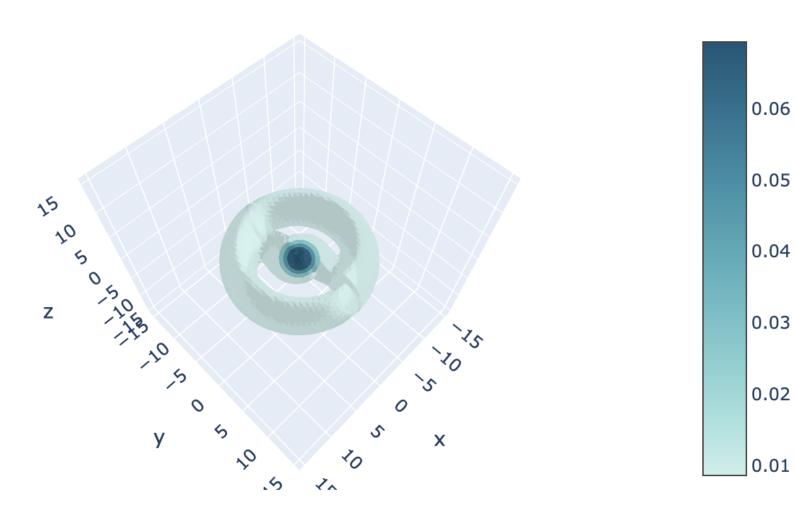


## 1S0 -> 2P-1, wt=1.0

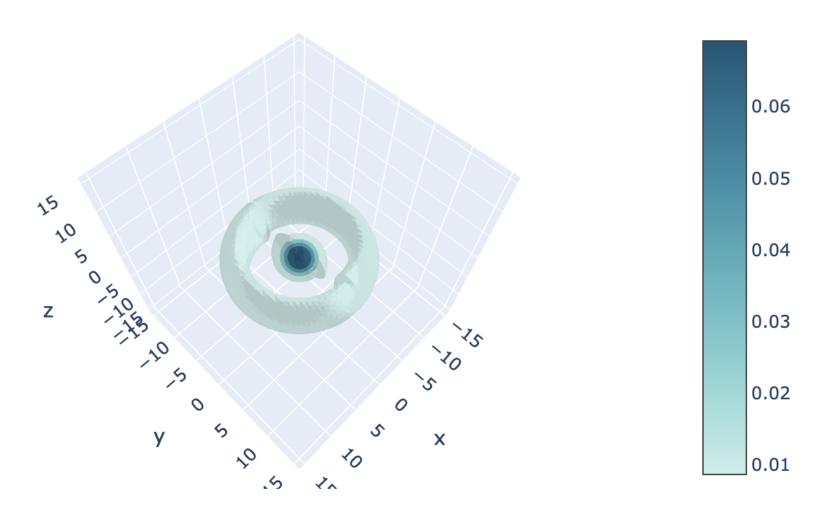


# 1S0 -> 2P-1, wt=2.0

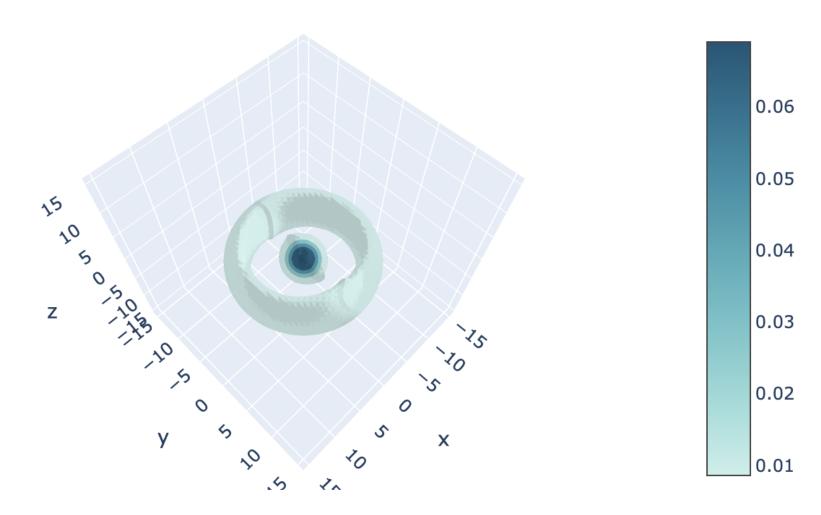


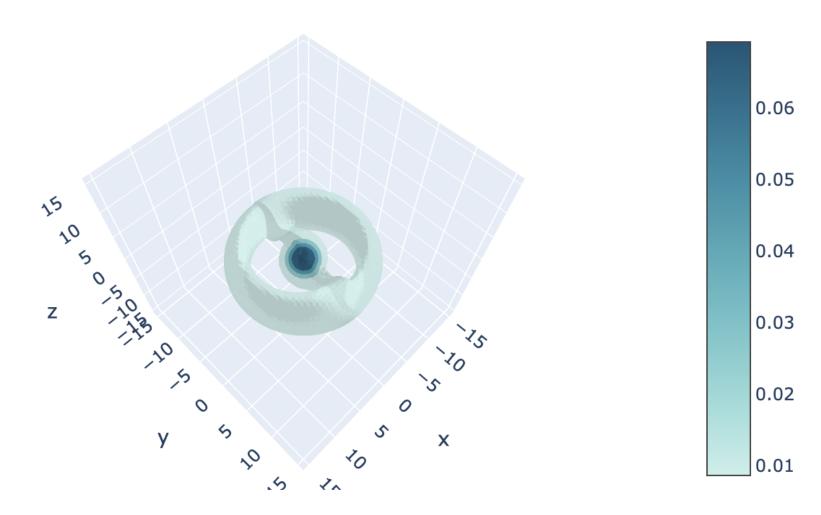


## 1S0 -> 2P-1, wt=4.0

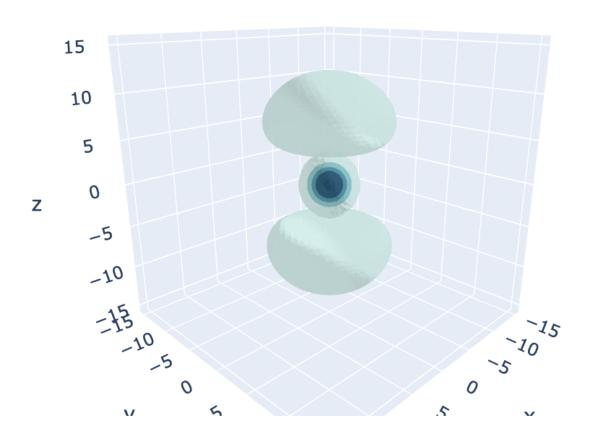


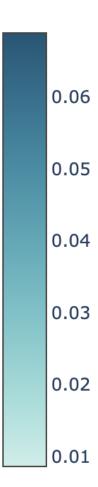
## 1S0 -> 2P-1, wt=5.0



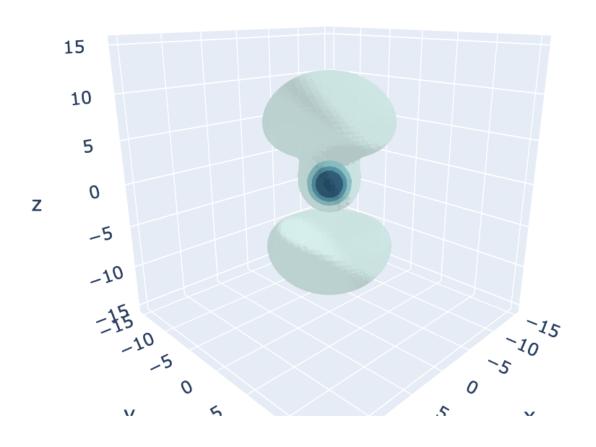


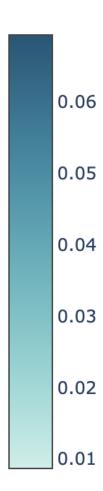
## 1S0 -> 2P0, wt=0.0



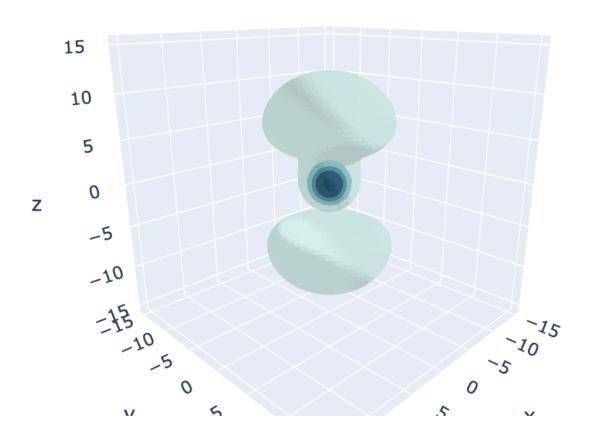


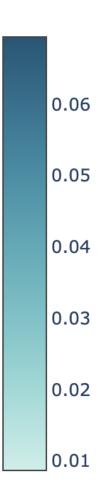
## 1S0 -> 2P0, wt=1.0



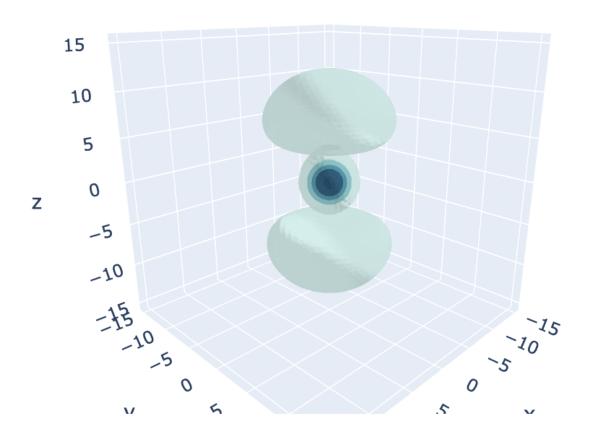


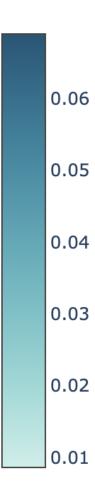
## 1S0 -> 2P0, wt=2.0



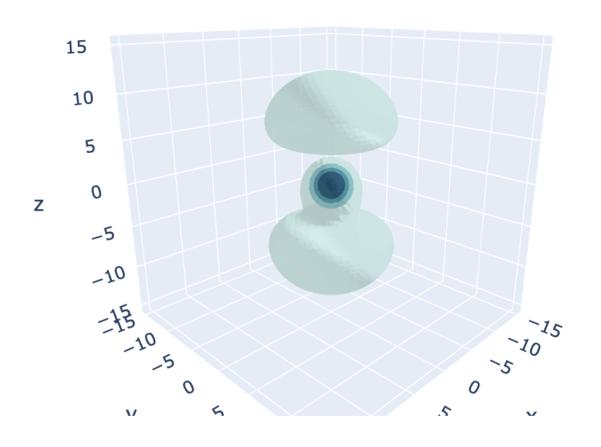


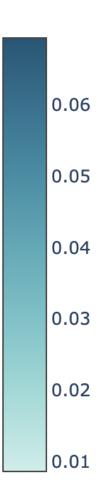
## 1S0 -> 2P0, wt=3.0



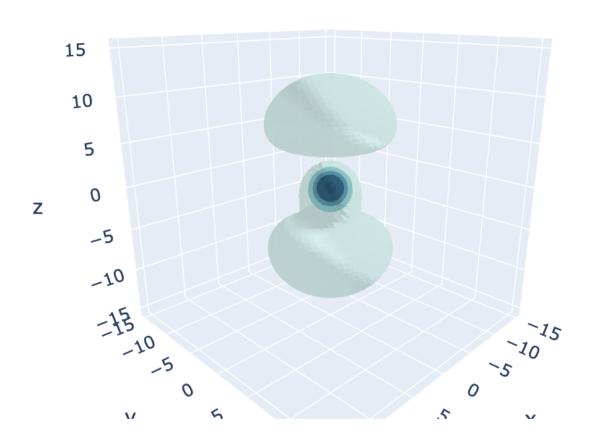


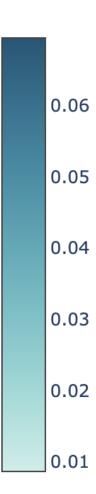
## 1S0 -> 2P0, wt=4.0



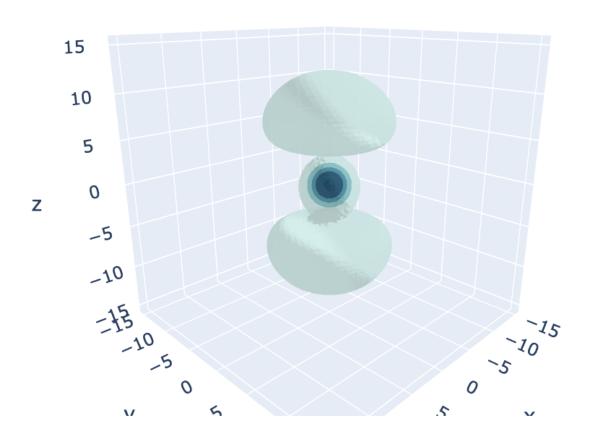


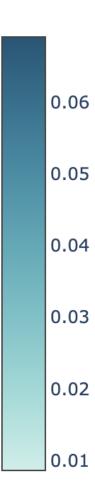
## 1S0 -> 2P0, wt=5.0



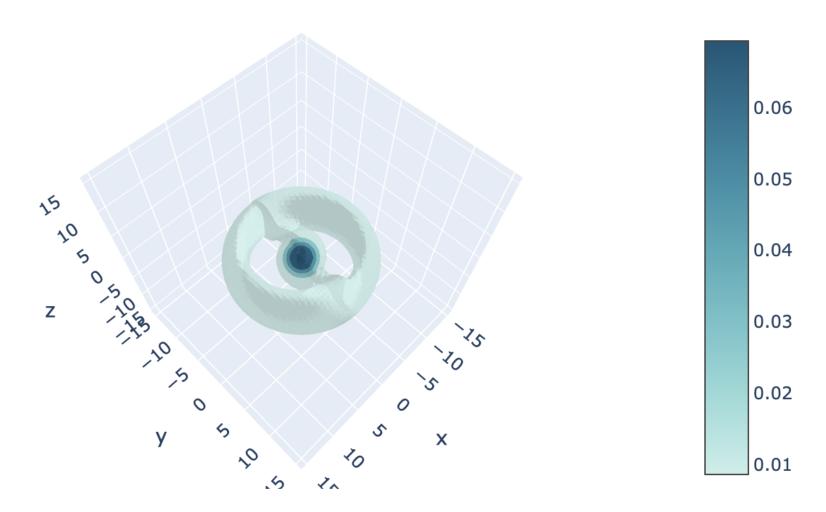


## 1S0 -> 2P0, wt=6.0

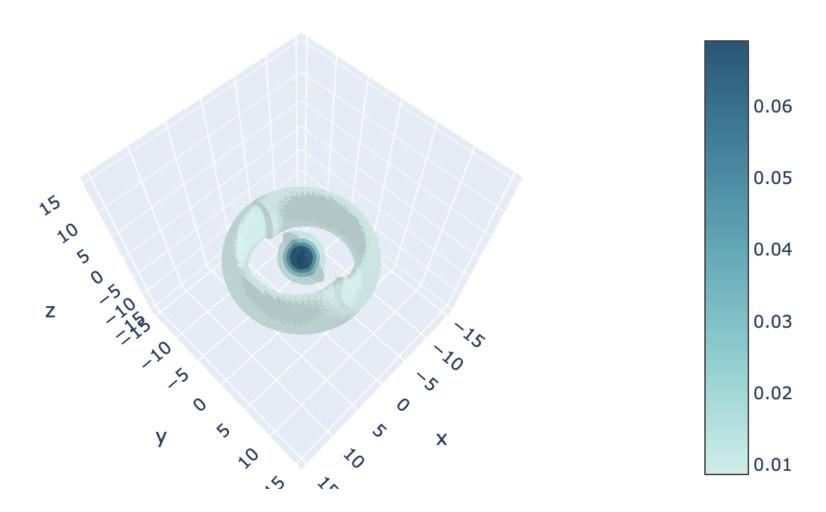




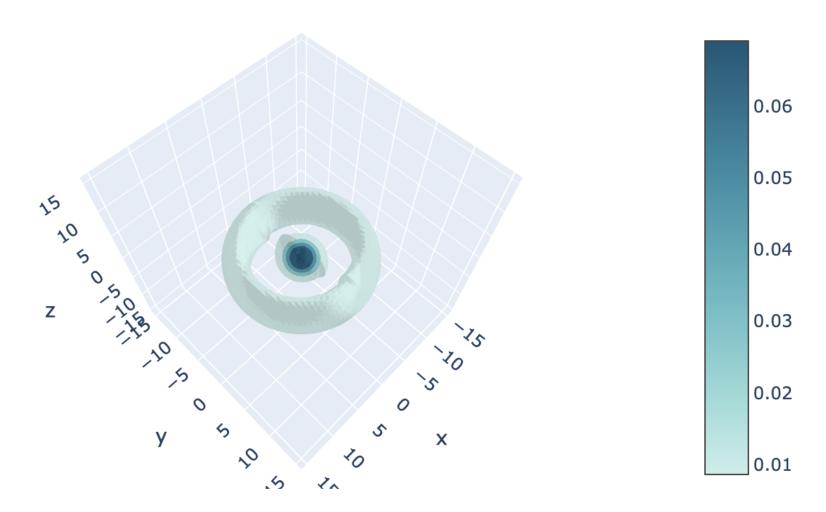
# 1S0 -> 2P1, wt=0.0



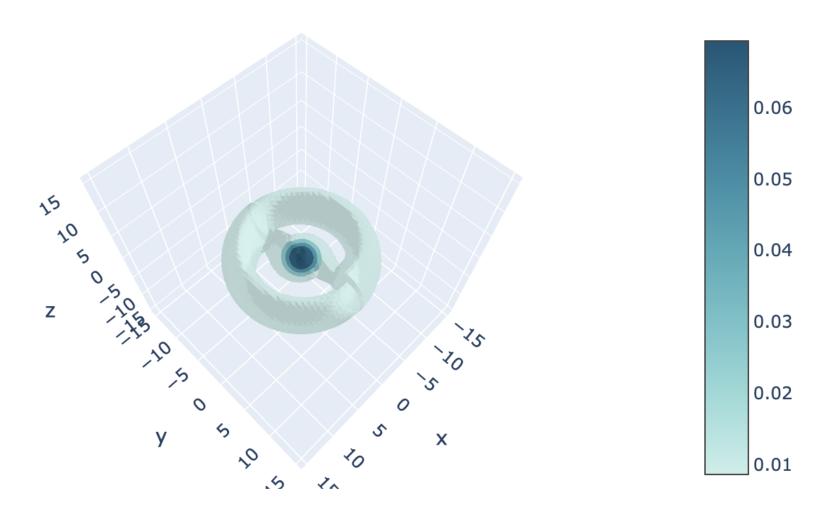
## 1S0 -> 2P1, wt=1.0



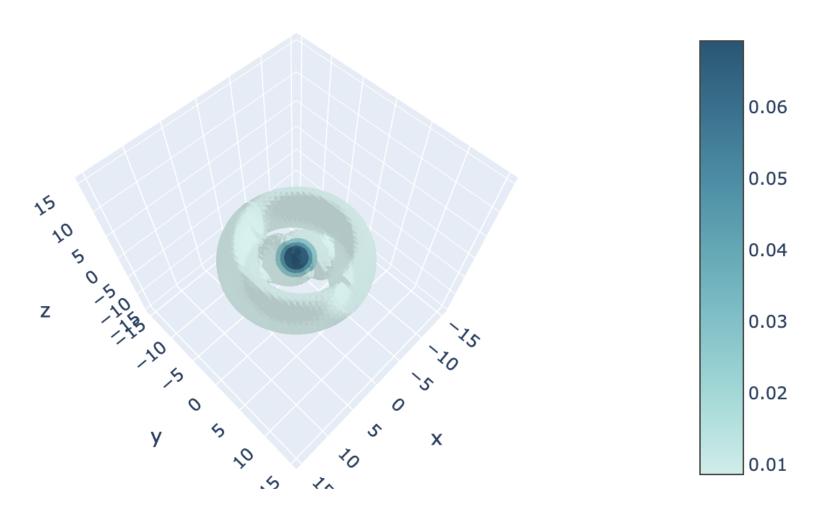
## 1S0 -> 2P1, wt=2.0



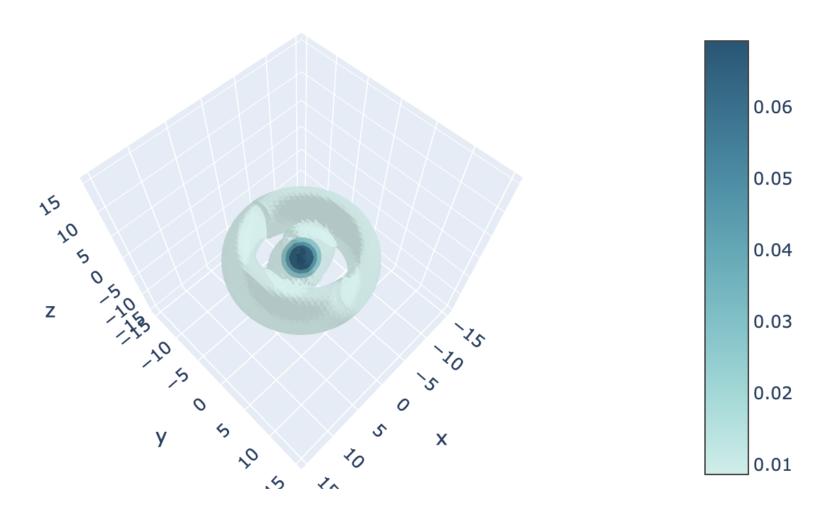
## 1S0 -> 2P1, wt=3.0



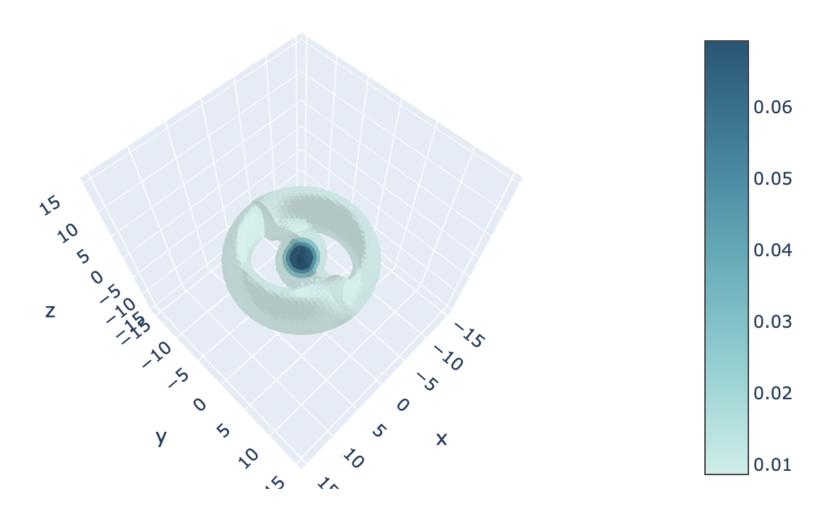
## 1S0 -> 2P1, wt=4.0



## 1S0 -> 2P1, wt=5.0



## 1S0 -> 2P1, wt=6.0



#### c) koppelnde Polarisationen

Bei dem Übergang  $1S_0$  nach  $2P_0$  erkennt man einen Dipol in Z-Richtung, welcher im Verlauf der Oszillation seine Polarität wechselt. Es liegt nahe, dass dieser Übergang mit linear Polarisiertem Licht koppelt.

Bei den beiden anderen Übergängen bildet sich ein Dipol aus, welcher in der X-Y Ebene liegt und im Verlauf der Oszillation rotiert. Dies entspricht einer Kopplung mit zirkulär polarisiertem Licht.

Der  $1S_0$  nach  $2P_1$  Übergang dreht sich im zeitlichen Verlauf rechtsherum rotiert, der  $1S_0$  nach  $2P_{-1}$  Übergang rotiert in links Richtung.

Dies legt nahe, dass bei  $1S_0$  nach  $2P_1$  rechtszirkulär polarisiertes Licht den Übergang herbeiführt. Analog sollte der Zerfall  $2P_1 \rightarrow 1S_0$  linkszirkulär polarisiertes Licht emittieren (quasi ja Absorbtion die rückwärts abläuft xD).

Der  $1S_0 \to 2P_{-1}$  Übergang wird also durch linkszirkulär polarisiertes Licht hervorgerufen, der Zerfall emittiert rechtszirkuläres.