

TWO-LEVEL SYSTEM COUPLED TO CLASSICAL DRIVE:

IN LAB FRAME - WITHIN DIPOLE APPROXIMATION.

$$\begin{aligned}
 H &= H_{\text{ATOM}} + H_C = E_1 |1\rangle\langle 1| + \vec{d} \cdot \vec{E}(t) = \\
 &= E_1 |1\rangle\langle 1| + \underbrace{\langle 1 | \vec{d} \vec{E}(t) | 0 \rangle}_{\Omega_L(t)} |1\rangle\langle 0| + \langle 0 | \vec{d} \vec{E}(t) | 1 \rangle |0\rangle\langle 1| = \\
 &= E_1 |1\rangle\langle 1| + \Omega_L(t) |1\rangle\langle 0| + \Omega_L^*(t) |0\rangle\langle 1|
 \end{aligned}$$

$$H = E_1 |1\rangle\langle 1| + \Omega_L \cos(\omega_L t) (|0\rangle\langle 1| + |1\rangle\langle 0|).$$

RWA - APPROXIMATION

• TRANSFORMING INTO INTERACTION PICTURE

$$H_0 = E_1 |1\rangle\langle 1|$$

$$H_C = \Omega_L \cos(\omega_L t) (|0\rangle\langle 1| + |1\rangle\langle 0|)$$

$$\tilde{H}_C = e^{iH_0 t} H_C e^{-iH_0 t} = H_C + [iH_0 t, H_C] + \frac{1}{2} [iH_0 t, [iH_0 t, H_C]] + \dots$$



$$[|1\rangle\langle 1|, |0\rangle\langle 1|] = -|0\rangle\langle 1|$$

$$[|1\rangle\langle 1|, |1\rangle\langle 0|] = |1\rangle\langle 0|$$

$$H_C = \Omega_L \cos(\omega_L t) (|0\rangle\langle 1| + |1\rangle\langle 0|)$$

$$[H_0, H_C] = \Omega_L \cos(\omega_L t) (-iE_1 t |0\rangle\langle 1| + iE_1 t |1\rangle\langle 0|)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Rightarrow \tilde{H}_c &= \Omega_x \cos(\omega_x t) \left[e^{-i\varepsilon_1 t} |0\rangle\langle 1| + e^{i\varepsilon_1 t} |1\rangle\langle 0| \right] = \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \Omega_x \left[\left(e^{i(\omega_x - \varepsilon_1)t} + e^{-i(\omega_x + \varepsilon_1)t} \right) |0\rangle\langle 1| + \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \left(e^{i(\omega_x + \varepsilon_1)t} + e^{-i(\omega_x - \varepsilon_1)t} \right) |1\rangle\langle 0| \right]
\end{aligned}$$

  **TOO FAST TERMS**

• TRANSFORMING BACK TO SCHRÖDINGER PICTURE

$$H = \varepsilon_1 |1\rangle\langle 1| + \frac{1}{2} \Omega_x \left(e^{i\omega_x t} |0\rangle\langle 1| + e^{-i\omega_x t} |1\rangle\langle 0| \right)$$

ROTATING FRAME TRANSFORMATION

$$\tilde{H} = U H U^\dagger + i \dot{U} U^\dagger$$

WE LOOK FOR U SO THAT \tilde{H} IS TIME-INDEPENDENT.

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\omega_1 t} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \quad \omega_1 = ?$$

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} \Omega_x e^{i\omega_x t} \\ \frac{1}{2} \Omega_x e^{-i\omega_x t} & \varepsilon_1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot$$

$$U H U^\dagger = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} \Omega_x e^{it(\omega_x - \omega_1)} \\ \frac{1}{2} \Omega_x e^{-it(\omega_x - \omega_1)} & \varepsilon_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_x = \omega_1$$

$$\tilde{H} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} \Omega_x \\ \frac{1}{2} \Omega_x & \varepsilon_1 - \omega_x \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{H} = \overbrace{(\varepsilon_1 - \omega_x)}^{\Delta} |1\rangle\langle 1| + \frac{1}{2} \Omega_x \sigma_x$$

IF THERE IS AN ADDITIONAL PHASE:

$$\Omega(t) = \Omega_x \cos(\omega_x t + \phi)$$

$$\tilde{H} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} \Omega_x e^{i\phi} \\ \frac{1}{2} \Omega_x e^{-i\phi} & \Delta \end{bmatrix} = \Delta |1\rangle\langle 1| + \frac{1}{2} \Omega_x (\cos \phi \sigma_x + \sin \phi \sigma_y).$$