

# Topics in optics and quantum electronics

Jinyuan Wu

January 19, 2024

## 1 Mode description of electromagnetic fields

In this section we mainly focus on the mode description of classical electrodynamics. Modes are seen in resonators, waveguides, photonic crystals, and more. Loss can then be included perturbatively and we get leaky modes.

In the case of electrodynamics in vacuum, in the Coulomb gauge (i.e.  $\varphi = 0$ ), we have

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \left(\frac{\omega}{c}\right)^2 \mathbf{A}, \quad (1)$$

and under the inner product definition

$$\langle \mathbf{A} | \mathbf{B} \rangle := \int d\mathbf{r} \mathbf{A}^* \cdot \mathbf{B}, \quad (2)$$

the LHS of the equation on  $\mathbf{A}$  is Hermitian, guaranteeing that  $\omega$  is real.

The classical counterparts of creation and annihilation operators are complex variables which satisfies the relation

$$\{a, a^*\} = -i. \quad (3)$$

This means if the Poisson brackets are to be defined in terms of  $a$  and  $a^*$ , it should be defined as

$$\{A, B\} = \frac{1}{i} \left( \frac{\partial A}{\partial a} \frac{\partial B}{\partial a^*} - \frac{\partial A}{\partial a^*} \frac{\partial B}{\partial a} \right), \quad (4)$$

where  $a$  and  $a^*$  are to be regarded as independent variables.