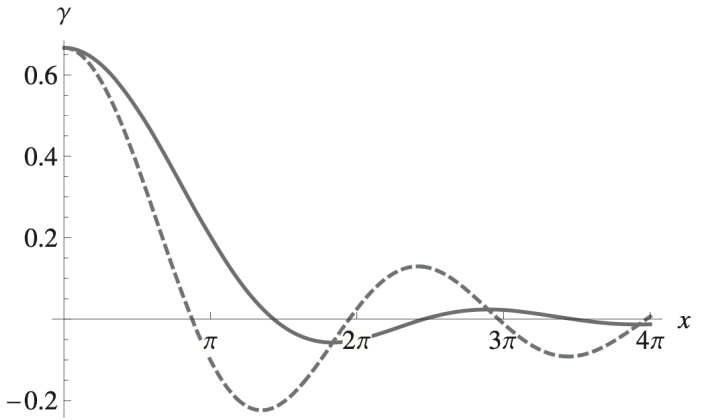
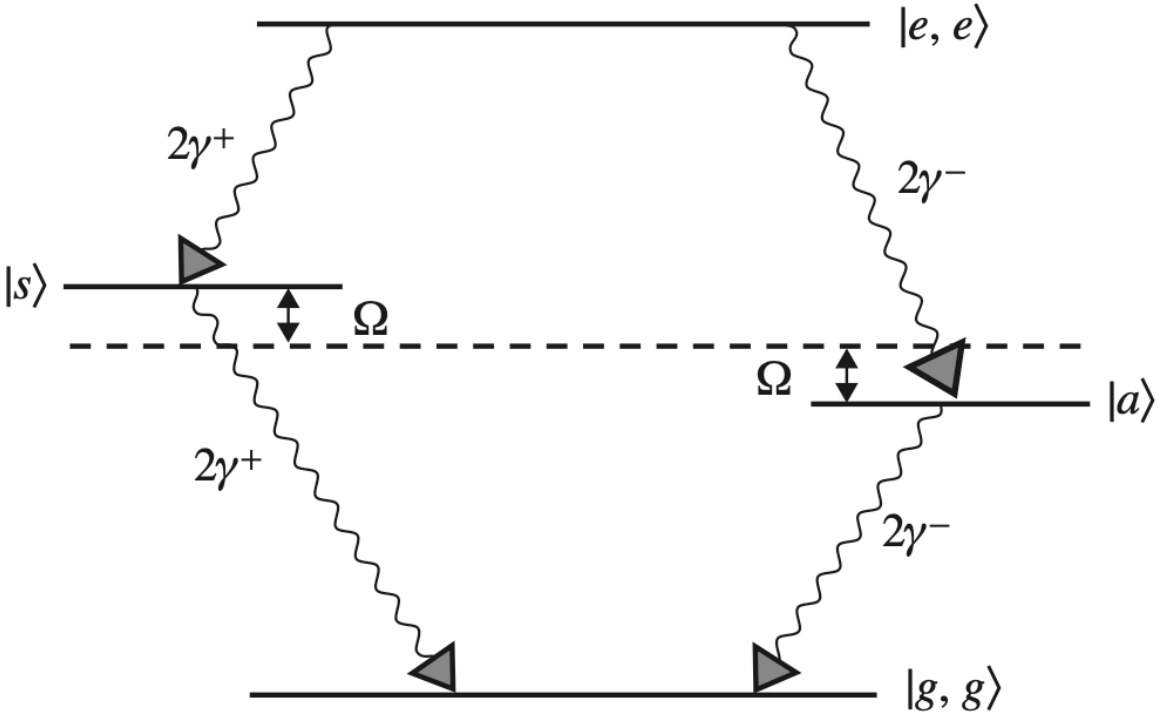


Fig. 15.2 Behavior of γ_{xx} and γ_{zz} as functions of x.

$$\dot{\rho}_{ee} = -4\gamma\rho_{ee}, \qquad \dot{\rho}_{eg} = -2(\gamma + i\omega_0)\rho_{eg},$$
$$\dot{\rho}_{as} = -2(\gamma + i\Omega)\rho_{as}, \qquad \dot{\rho}_{ss} = -2\gamma^{+}(\rho_{ss} - \rho_{ee}),$$
$$\dot{\rho}_{aa} = -2\gamma^{-}(\rho_{aa} - \rho_{ee}), \qquad \gamma^{\pm} = \gamma \pm \gamma_{12}.$$

$$\rho_{ee}(t) = \rho_{ee}(0)e^{-4\gamma t}, \qquad \rho_{eg}(t) = e^{-2(\gamma+i\omega_0)t}\rho_{eg}(0),$$
$$\rho_{as}(t) = e^{-2(\gamma+i\Omega)t}\rho_{as}(0),$$
$$\rho_{ss}(t) = \rho_{ss}(0)e^{-2\gamma^{+}t} + \rho_{ee}(0)\frac{\gamma^{+}}{\gamma^{-}}(e^{-2\gamma^{+}t} - e^{-4\gamma t}),$$
$$\rho_{aa}(t) = \rho_{aa}(0)e^{-2\gamma^{-}t} + \rho_{ee}(0)\frac{\gamma^{-}}{\gamma^{+}}(e^{-2\gamma^{-}t} - e^{-4\gamma t}).$$



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