

Les états de spin

$$\hat{S}_z = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \hat{S}_x = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \hat{S}_y = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{S}_{\vec{u}} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta e^{-i\phi} \\ \sin \theta e^{i\phi} & -\cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

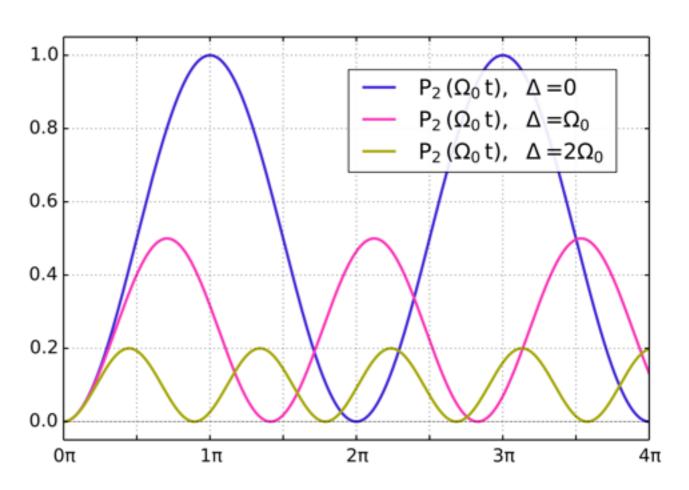
$$|+\rangle_{\vec{u}} = \cos\frac{\theta}{2}e^{-i\phi/2}|+\rangle + \sin\frac{\theta}{2}e^{i\phi/2}|-\rangle$$
$$|-\rangle_{\vec{u}} = -\sin\frac{\theta}{2}e^{-i\phi/2}|+\rangle + \cos\frac{\theta}{2}e^{i\phi/2}|-\rangle$$

Évolution temporelle : les oscillations de Rabi

$$\begin{split} |\psi(t)\rangle &= e^{i\phi/2} \left(\cos\frac{\theta}{2} e^{-iE_+/\hbar} |\psi_+\rangle - \sin\frac{\theta}{2} e^{-iE_-/\hbar} |\psi_-\rangle \right) \\ &\sin^2(\theta) = \frac{4|W|^2}{4|W|^2 + \Delta^2} \quad W = |W|e^{i\phi} \end{split}$$

$$\mathcal{P}_{1\to 2}(t) = \sin^2(\theta)\sin^2(\omega t)$$

$$\omega = \frac{E_{+} - E_{-}}{2\hbar} = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta^{2} + 4|W|^{2}}}{2\hbar}$$



Un hamiltonien dépendant du temps

$$\hat{H} = rac{\hbar}{2} egin{pmatrix} \omega_0 & \omega_1 e^{-i\Omega t} \ \omega_1 e^{i\Omega t} & -\omega_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{H} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \omega_0 & \omega_1 e^{-i\Omega t} \\ \omega_1 e^{i\Omega t} & -\omega_0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} i\dot{a}_+(t) = \frac{\omega_0}{2} a_+(t) + \frac{\omega_1}{2} e^{-i\Omega t} a_-(t) \\ i\dot{a}_-(t) = \frac{\omega_1}{2} e^{i\Omega t} a_+(t) - \frac{\omega_0}{2} a_-(t) \end{vmatrix}$$

Analogue à se placer dans le référentiel tournant

$$b_{+}(t) = e^{i\Omega t/2}a_{+}(t)$$

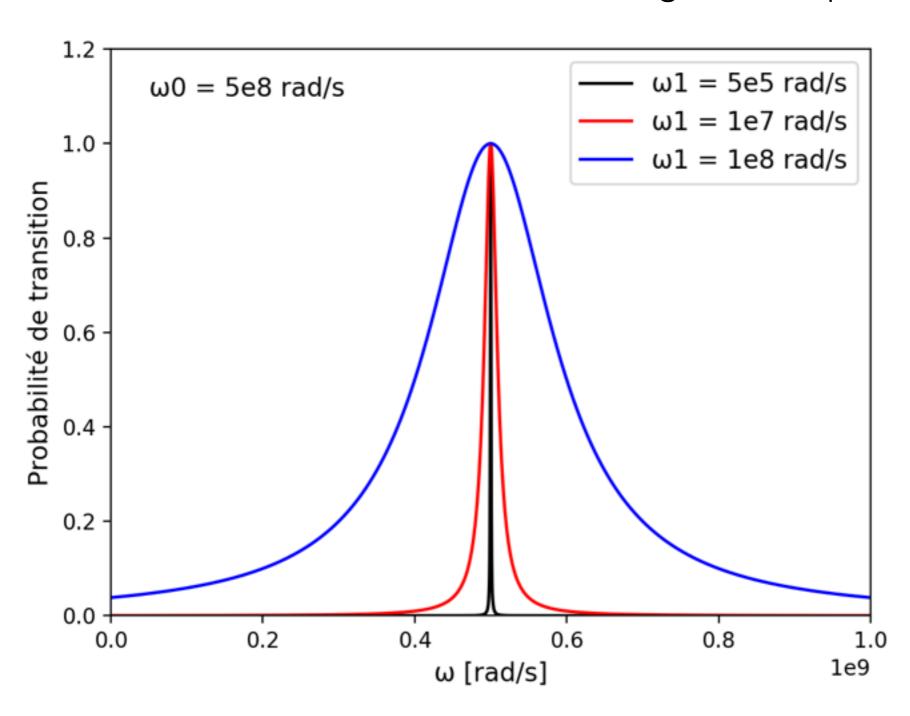
 $b_{-}(t) = e^{-i\Omega t/2}a_{-}(t)$

$$ilde{H} = rac{\hbar}{2} egin{pmatrix} -\Delta\omega & \omega_1 \ \omega_1 & \Delta\omega \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{H} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\Delta\omega & \omega_1 \\ \omega_1 & \Delta\omega \end{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} i\dot{b}_+(t) = -\frac{\Delta\omega}{2}b_+(t) + \frac{\omega_1}{2}b_-(t) \\ i\dot{b}_-(t) = \frac{\omega_1}{2}b_+(t) + \frac{\Delta\omega}{2}b_-(t) \end{vmatrix}$$

Résonance magnétique

Ordres de grandeur pour la RMN du proton:



 $B_0 \sim 5 \text{ T}$ $B_1 \sim qq \text{ mT}$ $\omega_0 \sim 500 \text{ Mrad/s}$ $\omega_1 \sim 500 \text{ krad/s}$

Termes de couplage supplémentaires en RMN

