

# EIT Spectra

Victor

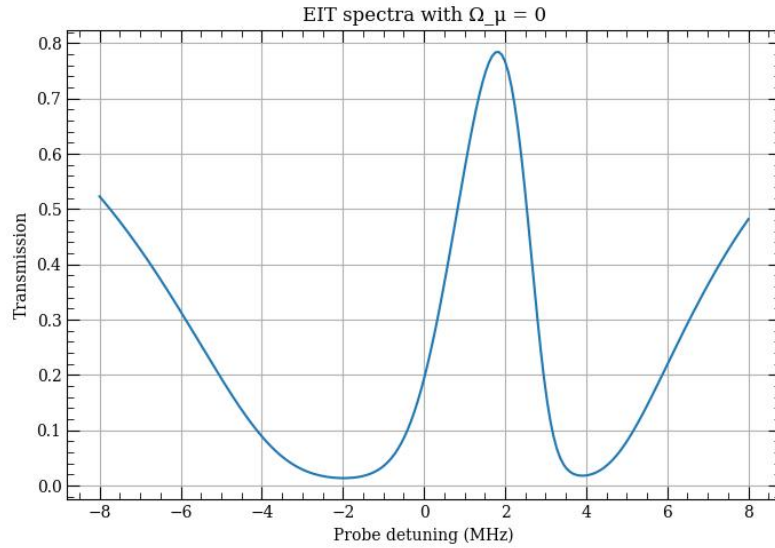
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$$1 \quad \Omega_\mu^r = 0$$

$$|1\rangle \longrightarrow |2\rangle \longrightarrow |3\rangle$$

$$H = H_0 + H_{EIT}, \text{ where } H_0 = -\Delta_p |2\rangle \langle 2| - (\Delta_p + \Delta_c) |3\rangle \langle 3|.$$

Since  $\Omega_\mu^r = 0$ , there's no need to consider  $\gamma \& \Omega_\mu^{(i,j)}$ .



$$2 \quad \Omega_\mu^r \neq 0$$

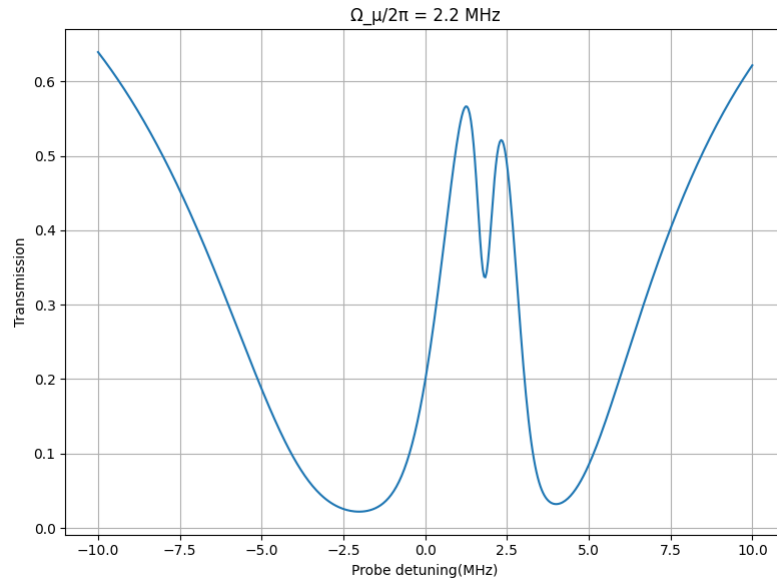
$$H = H_0 + H_{EIT} + H_\mu$$

$$\Omega_\mu^{(i,j)} \longrightarrow H_\mu \ \& \ \gamma \longrightarrow L_d$$

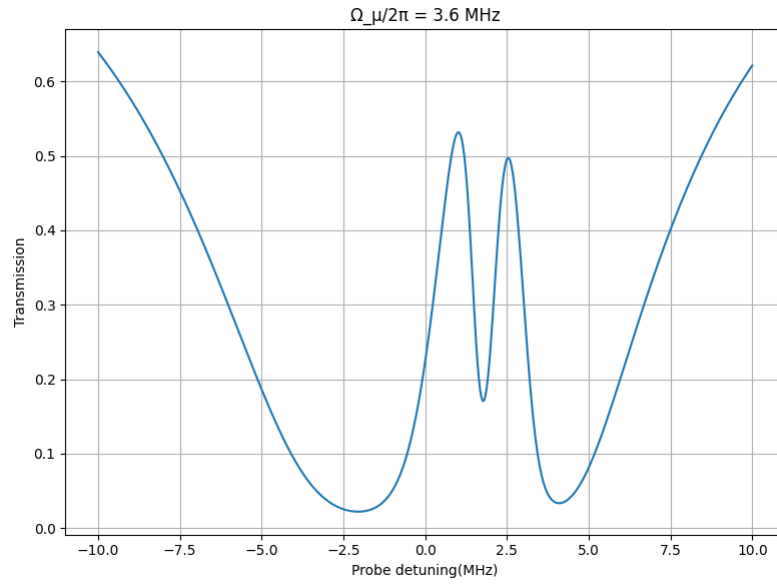
2  $\Omega_\mu^r \neq 0$

2

**2.1**  $\Omega_\mu^r = 2.2 \times 2\pi \text{MHz}$



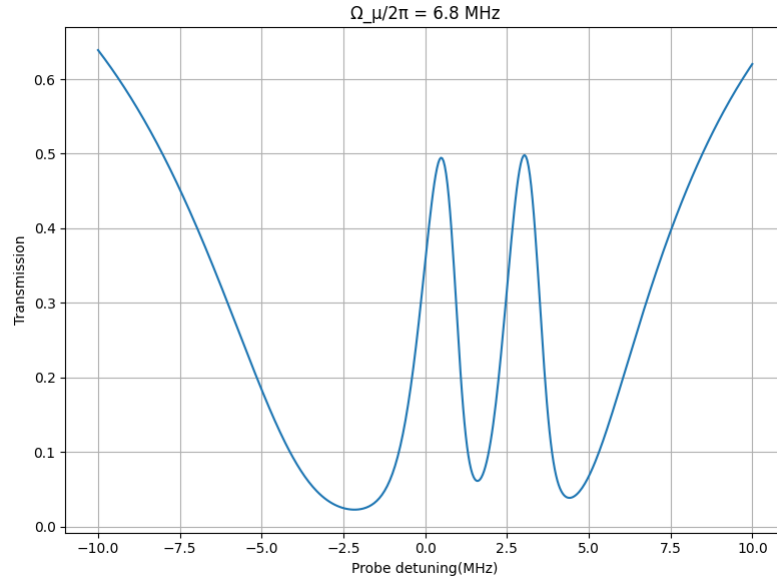
**2.2**  $\Omega_\mu^r = 3.6 \times 2\pi \text{MHz}$



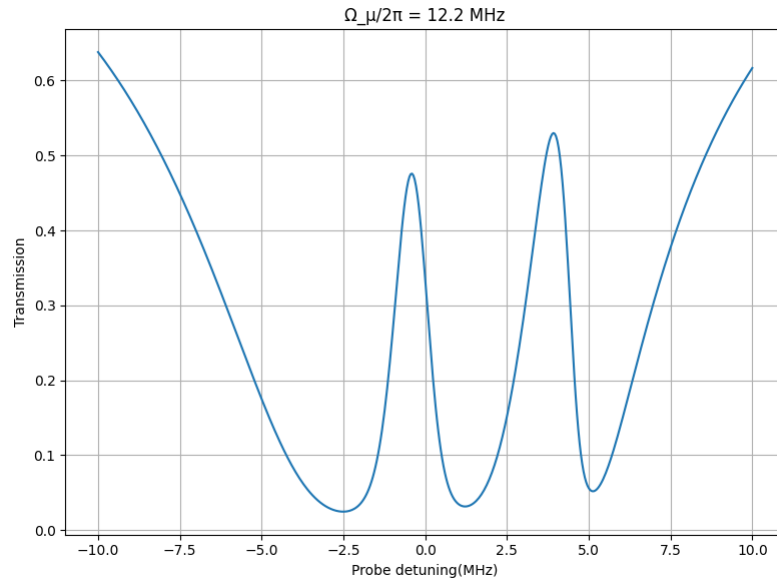
2  $\Omega_\mu^r \neq 0$

3

**2.3**  $\Omega_\mu^r = 6.8 \times 2\pi \text{MHz}$



**2.4**  $\Omega_\mu^r = 12.2 \times 2\pi \text{MHz}$



$$2 \quad \Omega_{\mu}^r \neq 0$$

4

$$2.5 \quad \Omega_{\mu}^r = 21 \times 2\pi MHz$$

