

# Quantum States of the Quantized Field

## Odds and Ends – Quantum-Classical Correspondence

Define a Translation Operator

$$\hat{T}_\alpha(t) = e^{\alpha^* e^{i\omega t} \hat{a} - \alpha e^{-i\omega t} \hat{a}^\dagger} = \hat{D}(-\alpha e^{-i\omega t})$$

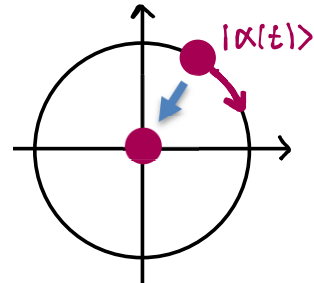
This translates a coherent state to the vacuum

We can use the relation

$$[\hat{a}, \hat{F}(\hat{a}^\dagger)] = dF(\hat{a}^\dagger)/d\hat{a}^\dagger$$

to show that

$$[\hat{a}, \hat{T}_\alpha] = \hat{a} \hat{T}_\alpha - \hat{T}_\alpha \hat{a} = -\alpha e^{-i\omega t} \hat{T}_\alpha$$



We can rearrange and show that

$$\hat{T}_\alpha \hat{a} = \hat{a} \hat{T}_\alpha + \alpha e^{-i\omega t} \hat{T}_\alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{T}_\alpha \hat{a} \hat{T}_\alpha^\dagger = \hat{a} + \alpha e^{-i\omega t}$$

Field Observable      C-valued dimensionless field amplitude

From this we get

$$\hat{T}_\alpha \hat{E}_\perp \hat{T}_\alpha^\dagger = \hat{T}_\alpha (\epsilon_{\mathbf{k}} \hat{a} e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}} + \text{H.C.}) \hat{T}_\alpha^\dagger + \epsilon_{\mathbf{k}} \alpha e^{-i(\omega t - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r})} + \text{C.C.}$$

New Field Observable

Classical Field  $E_\perp^{\text{cl}}(\alpha, t)$

Overall, the unitary transformation  $\hat{T}_\alpha(t)$  implements the map

$$\hat{T}_\alpha(t) \hat{E}_\perp \hat{T}_\alpha(t)^\dagger = \hat{E}_\perp + E_\perp^{\text{cl}}(\alpha, t)$$

$$|0'(t)\rangle = \hat{T}_\alpha(t) |\alpha(t)\rangle = |0\rangle$$

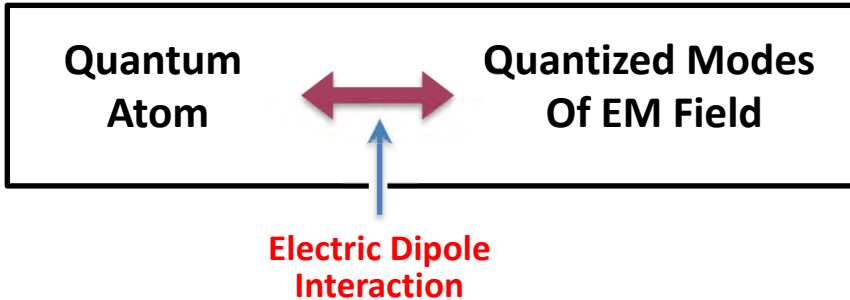
We can work with

$$\hat{E}_\perp, |\alpha(t)\rangle \quad \text{or} \quad \hat{E}_\perp + E_\perp^{\text{cl}}(\alpha, t), |0\rangle$$

**Validates Semiclassical Optics for strong Coherent Fields!**

# Quantized Light – Matter Interactions

## General Problem:



## Starting Point: System Hamiltonian

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_F + \hat{H}_A + \hat{H}_{AF} \quad (1)$$

$$\hat{H}_F = \sum_{\vec{k}} \hbar \omega_{\vec{k}} \left( \hat{a}_{\vec{k}}^\dagger \hat{a}_{\vec{k}} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \quad \text{Field}$$

$$\hat{H}_A = \sum_i E_i |i\rangle \langle i| = \sum_i E_i \hat{\sigma}_{ii} \quad \text{Atom}$$

$$\hat{H}_{AF} = -\hat{\vec{p}} \cdot \hat{\vec{E}}(\vec{r}, t) \quad \text{ED interaction}$$

$E_i, |i\rangle$  : energies, energy levels of the atom

## Dipole Operator:

$$(2) \quad \hat{\vec{p}} = \sum_{i,j} \vec{p}_{ij} |i\rangle \langle j| = \sum_{i,j} \vec{p}_{ij} \hat{\sigma}_{ij}$$

## Field Operator:

$$\hat{\vec{E}}(\vec{r}, t) = \sum_{\vec{k}} \vec{\epsilon}_{\vec{k}} \mathcal{E}_{\vec{k}} \hat{a}_{\vec{k}} u_{\vec{k}}(\vec{r}) + \text{H.c.}, \quad \mathcal{E}_{\vec{k}} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar \omega_{\vec{k}}}{2 \epsilon_0 V}}$$

← 2 polarization modes implicit

Pin down atom where  $u_{\vec{k}}(\vec{r}) = 1$

– anywhere if  $u_{\vec{k}}(\vec{r}) = e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}}$

– if  $u_{\vec{k}}(\vec{r}) = \sin(kz)$  then where  $\sin(kz) = 1$



$$(3) \quad \hat{\vec{E}}(\vec{r}, t) = \hat{\vec{E}}(t) = \sum_{\vec{k}} \vec{\epsilon}_{\vec{k}} \mathcal{E}_{\vec{k}} (\hat{a}_{\vec{k}} + \hat{a}_{\vec{k}}^\dagger)$$

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Dipole Operator:

$$(2) \quad \hat{\vec{p}} = \sum_{i,j} \vec{p}_{ij} |i\rangle\langle j| = \sum_{i,j} \vec{p}_{ij} \hat{\sigma}_{ij}$$

Field Operator:

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \sum_{\vec{k}} \vec{E}_{\vec{k}} \mathcal{E}_{\vec{k}} \hat{a}_{\vec{k}} u_{\vec{k}}(\vec{r}) + \text{H.c.}, \quad \mathcal{E}_{\vec{k}} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar \omega_{\vec{k}}}{2\epsilon_0 V}}$$

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Combining (2) & (3):

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{H}_{AF} &= \sum_{i,j} \sum_{\vec{k}} -\vec{p}_{ij} \cdot \vec{E}_{\vec{k}} \mathcal{E}_{\vec{k}} \hat{\sigma}_{ij} (\hat{a}_{\vec{k}} + \hat{a}_{\vec{k}}^{\dagger}) \\ &= \sum_{i,j} \sum_{\vec{k}} \hbar g_{\vec{k}}^{(ij)} \hat{\sigma}_{ij} (\hat{a}_{\vec{k}} + \hat{a}_{\vec{k}}^{\dagger}) \end{aligned}$$

where  $\hbar g_{\vec{k}}^{(ij)} = \vec{p}_{ij} \cdot \vec{E}_{\vec{k}} \mathcal{E}_{\vec{k}}$

Rabi Freq., same sign convention as when we first looked at the Rabi problem

2-level atom  $\rightarrow (i,j) = (1,2)$ :

$$\hat{H}_{AF} = \hbar \sum_{\vec{k}} (g_{\vec{k}} \hat{\sigma}_{21} + g_{\vec{k}}^* \hat{\sigma}_{12}) (\hat{a}_{\vec{k}} + \hat{a}_{\vec{k}}^{\dagger})$$

Define:

$$\hat{\sigma}_+ = \hat{\sigma}_{21} = |2\rangle\langle 1|$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_- = \hat{\sigma}_{12} = |1\rangle\langle 2|$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_z = \hat{\sigma}_{22} - \hat{\sigma}_{11} = |2\rangle\langle 2| - |1\rangle\langle 1|$$

Pauli matrices

$$\hat{\sigma}_x = \frac{1}{2}(\hat{\sigma}_+ + \hat{\sigma}_-)$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_y = \frac{1}{2i}(\hat{\sigma}_+ - \hat{\sigma}_-)$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_z$$

# Quantized Light – Matter Interactions

Combining (2) & (3):

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{H}_{AF} &= \sum_{ij} \sum_{\vec{k}} -\vec{n}_{ij} \cdot \vec{\epsilon}_{\vec{k}} \epsilon_{\vec{k}} \hat{\sigma}_{ij} (\hat{a}_{\vec{k}} + \hat{a}_{\vec{k}}^+) \\ &= \sum_{ij} \sum_{\vec{k}} \hbar g_{\vec{k}}^{(ij)} \hat{\sigma}_{ij} (\hat{a}_{\vec{k}} + \hat{a}_{\vec{k}}^+) \\ \text{where } \hbar g_{\vec{k}}^{(ij)} &= \vec{n}_{ij} \cdot \vec{\epsilon}_{\vec{k}} \epsilon_{\vec{k}}\end{aligned}$$

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Define:

Pauli matrices

$$\left. \begin{aligned}\hat{\sigma}_+ &= \hat{\sigma}_{21} = |2\rangle\langle 1| \\ \hat{\sigma}_- &= \hat{\sigma}_{12} = |1\rangle\langle 2| \\ \hat{\sigma}_z &= \hat{\sigma}_{22} - \hat{\sigma}_{11} = |2\rangle\langle 2| - |1\rangle\langle 1|\end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \begin{aligned}\hat{\sigma}_x &= \frac{1}{2}(\hat{\sigma}_+ + \hat{\sigma}_-) \\ \hat{\sigma}_y &= \frac{1}{2i}(\hat{\sigma}_+ - \hat{\sigma}_-) \\ \hat{\sigma}_z &\end{aligned}$$

With this notation

(4)

$$\hat{H}_{AF} = \hbar \sum_{\vec{k}} (g_{\vec{k}} \hat{\sigma}_+ \hat{a}_{\vec{k}} + \cancel{g_{\vec{k}} \hat{\sigma}_- \hat{a}_{\vec{k}}^+} + \cancel{g_{\vec{k}} \hat{\sigma}_- \hat{a}_{\vec{k}}} + g_{\vec{k}} \hat{\sigma}_- \hat{a}_{\vec{k}}^+)$$

Energy conservation?



$$\hat{H}_{AF} = \hbar \sum_{\vec{k}} (g_{\vec{k}} \hat{\sigma}_+ \hat{a}_{\vec{k}} + g_{\vec{k}} \hat{\sigma}_- \hat{a}_{\vec{k}}^+)$$

Putting it all together

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{H} &= \hat{H}_F + \hat{H}_A + \hat{H}_{AF} = \\ &\sum_{\vec{k}} \hbar \omega_{\vec{k}} \hat{a}_{\vec{k}}^+ \hat{a}_{\vec{k}} + \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_{21} \hat{\sigma}_z + \sum_{\vec{k}} \hbar (g_{\vec{k}} \hat{\sigma}_+ \hat{a}_{\vec{k}} + g_{\vec{k}} \hat{\sigma}_- \hat{a}_{\vec{k}}^+)\end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

We changed the zero point for energy by subtracting

$$\sum_{\vec{k}} \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_{\vec{k}} \quad \text{field} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{1}{2} (\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1) \quad \text{atom}$$

# Quantized Light – Matter Interactions

With this notation

(4)

$$\hat{H}_{AF} = \hbar \sum_{\vec{k}} (g_{\vec{k}} \hat{\sigma}_+ \hat{a}_{\vec{k}} + \cancel{g_{\vec{k}} \hat{\sigma}_+ \hat{a}_{\vec{k}}^+} + \cancel{g_{\vec{k}} \hat{\sigma}_- \hat{a}_{\vec{k}}} + g_{\vec{k}} \hat{\sigma}_- \hat{a}_{\vec{k}}^+)$$

Energy conservation?



$$\hat{H}_{AF} = \hbar \sum_{\vec{k}} (g_{\vec{k}} \hat{\sigma}_+ \hat{a}_{\vec{k}} + g_{\vec{k}} \hat{\sigma}_- \hat{a}_{\vec{k}}^+)$$

Putting it all together

(5)

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_F + \hat{H}_A + \hat{H}_{AF} =$$

$$\sum_{\vec{k}} \hbar \omega_{\vec{k}} \hat{a}_{\vec{k}}^+ \hat{a}_{\vec{k}} + \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_{21} \hat{\sigma}_z + \sum_{\vec{k}} \hbar (g_{\vec{k}} \hat{\sigma}_+ \hat{a}_{\vec{k}} + g_{\vec{k}} \hat{\sigma}_- \hat{a}_{\vec{k}}^+)$$

We changed the zero point for energy by subtracting

$$\sum_{\vec{k}} \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_{\vec{k}} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{1}{2} (E_2 - E_1)$$

field                      atom

# Quantized Light – Matter Interactions

With this notation

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Putting it all together

(5)

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_F + \hat{H}_A + \hat{H}_{AF} =$$

$$\sum_{\vec{k}} \hbar \omega_{\vec{k}} \hat{a}_{\vec{k}}^+ \hat{a}_{\vec{k}} + \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_{21} \hat{\sigma}_z + \sum_{\vec{k}} \hbar (g_{\vec{k}} \hat{\sigma}_+ \hat{a}_{\vec{k}} + g_{\vec{k}} \hat{\sigma}_- \hat{a}_{\vec{k}}^+)$$



Foundational result for remainder of course

We changed the zero point for energy by subtracting

$$\sum_{\vec{k}} \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_{\vec{k}} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{1}{2} (E_2 - E_1)$$

field                      atom

# Quantized Light – Matter Interactions

With this notation

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$$\hat{H}_{AF} = \hbar \sum_{\vec{k}} (g_{\vec{k}} \hat{\sigma}_+ \hat{a}_{\vec{k}} + \cancel{g_{\vec{k}} \hat{\sigma}_+ \hat{a}_{\vec{k}}^{\dagger}} + \cancel{g_{\vec{k}} \hat{\sigma}_- \hat{a}_{\vec{k}}} + g_{\vec{k}} \hat{\sigma}_- \hat{a}_{\vec{k}}^{\dagger})$$

Energy conservation?



$$\hat{H}_{AF} = \hbar \sum_{\vec{k}} (g_{\vec{k}} \hat{\sigma}_+ \hat{a}_{\vec{k}} + g_{\vec{k}} \hat{\sigma}_- \hat{a}_{\vec{k}}^{\dagger})$$

Putting it all together

(5)

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_F + \hat{H}_A + \hat{H}_{AF} =$$

$$\sum_{\vec{k}} \hbar \omega_{\vec{k}} \hat{a}_{\vec{k}}^{\dagger} \hat{a}_{\vec{k}} + \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_{21} \hat{\sigma}_z + \sum_{\vec{k}} \hbar (g_{\vec{k}} \hat{\sigma}_+ \hat{a}_{\vec{k}} + g_{\vec{k}} \hat{\sigma}_- \hat{a}_{\vec{k}}^{\dagger})$$

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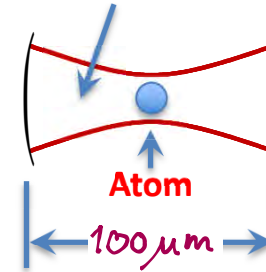
$$\sum_{\vec{k}} \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_{\vec{k}} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{1}{2} (E_2 - E_1)$$

field atom

## Interaction with Single-mode Fields

Good approx. in small, high-Q Cavity

Gaussian beam mode



$$c/2L \gg A_{21}$$

$$|g_{\vec{k}}| \gg A_{21} \delta$$

Single-mode (Jaynes-Cummings) Hamiltonian

$$\hat{H} = \underbrace{\hbar \omega \hat{a}^{\dagger} \hat{a}}_{H_0} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_{21} \hat{\sigma}_z + \hbar g (\hat{\sigma}_+ + \hat{\sigma}_-) (\hat{a} + \hat{a}^{\dagger})}_{H_{AF}}$$

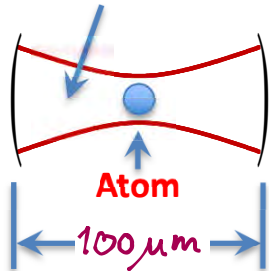


# Quantized Light – Matter Interactions

## Interaction with Single-mode Fields

Good approx. in small, high-Q Cavity

Gaussian beam mode



$$c/2L \gg A_{21}$$

$$|g_{\vec{r}}| \gg A_{21} \delta$$

Single-mode (Jaynes-Cummings) Hamiltonian

$$\hat{H} = \underbrace{\hbar\omega \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \frac{1}{2} \hbar\omega_{21} \hat{\sigma}_z}_{H_0} + \underbrace{\hbar g (\hat{\sigma}_+ + \hat{\sigma}_-) (\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger)}_{H_{AF}}$$

Paradigm for spin-1/2 coupled to QHO

- Atom in high-Q cavity \*)
- Quantum dot in high-Q
- Rydberg atom in superconducting  $\mu\text{W}$  Cavity
- Superconducting qubit in superconducting  $\mu\text{W}$  cavity
- Superconducting qubit in superconducting  $\mu\text{W}$  stripline cavity (circuit QED)
- Trapped ion with quantized COM motion \*)

\*) Nobel Prize in Physics 2012