

Interacción de átomos con campos E.M. parte III

Rescapitulación

Tasa de transición:

$$W_{ki} = \frac{dP_{i \rightarrow k}(t)}{dt}$$

- Absorción: $W_{ki} = \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\frac{e}{2}\right)^2 A_0^2(\omega_{ki}) |M_{ki}(\omega_{ki})|^2$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 c E_0^2 \quad \longrightarrow \quad = \frac{4\pi^2 \hbar}{m^2} \alpha \frac{I(\omega_{ki})}{\omega_{ki}^2} |M_{ki}(\omega_{ki})|^2$$

$$E_0 = -\omega A_0$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{e^2}{\hbar c}$$

Sección eficaz de absorción = $\left(\frac{\text{tasa de absorción } W_{ki}}{\text{fotones enviados } \frac{I(\omega)}{\hbar\omega}} \right)$

$$J_{ki} = \frac{4\pi \hbar^2 \alpha}{m^2 \omega_{ki}} |M_{ki}(\omega_{ki})|^2$$

- Emisión estimulada

Para la amplitud de transición teníamos:

$$\chi_k^{(1)}(t) = -\frac{e}{m} \int_0^\infty d\omega A_d(\omega) \left[\overset{\text{absorción}}{e^{i\delta\omega} \langle \psi_k | e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}} \hat{\vec{v}} | \psi_i \rangle \int_0^t dt' e^{i(\omega_{ki}-\omega)t'}} + \overset{\text{emisión}}{e^{-i\delta\omega} \langle \psi_k | e^{-i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}} \hat{\vec{v}} | \psi_i \rangle \int_0^t dt' e^{i(\omega_{ki}+\omega)t'}} \right]$$

$$\bar{M}_{ki}(\omega) = \langle \psi_k | e^{-i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}_i} \hat{\epsilon} \cdot \vec{\nabla} | \psi_i \rangle$$

Integrando por partes y usando $\hat{\epsilon} \cdot \vec{k} = 0$

$$\bar{M}_{ki} = -M_{ki} \Rightarrow W_{ki} = \bar{W}_{ki}$$

- Emisión espontánea

Necesitamos QED para describirla

$$\vec{A}_{\vec{k}} \sim \hat{\epsilon} A_0 (a_{\vec{k}} + a_{\vec{k}}^{\dagger})$$

$$a|n\rangle = \sqrt{n} |n-1\rangle$$

$$a^{\dagger}|n\rangle = \sqrt{n+1} |n+1\rangle$$

- Absorción (asociado a a) # de fotones

$$W_{ki} = \frac{4\pi^2}{m} \hbar c \alpha \frac{N\hbar}{V\omega_{ki}} |M_{ki}|^2 \delta(\omega - \omega_{ki})$$

volumen de cuantización

- Emisión (asociado a a^{\dagger})

$$W_{ki} = \frac{4\pi^2}{m} \hbar c \alpha \frac{(N+1)\hbar}{V\omega_{ki}} |M_{ki}|^2 \delta(\omega - \omega_{ki})$$

Aún cuando no hay fotones en el campo ($N=0$) tenemos $W_{ki} \neq 0$.

∴ La tasa de transición está determinada por

$$M_{ki} = \langle \psi_k | e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}} \hat{\vec{e}} \cdot \vec{\nabla} | \psi_i \rangle$$

— Aproximación dipolar

$$\text{Si } \vec{k}\cdot\vec{r} \leq kr = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} r$$

Para transiciones ópticas o de mayor λ tenemos $r \ll \lambda$.

$$e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}} \approx 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{En este caso } \vec{A}(\vec{r}, t) &\approx \vec{A}(t) \\ \vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) &\approx \vec{E}(t) \\ \vec{B}(\vec{r}, t) &\approx 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{ki}^D &= \langle \psi_k | \hat{\vec{e}} \cdot \vec{\nabla} | \psi_i \rangle = \frac{i}{\hbar} \hat{\vec{e}} \cdot \langle \psi_k | \vec{p} | \psi_i \rangle \\ &= \frac{im}{\hbar} \hat{\vec{e}} \cdot \langle \psi_k | \vec{r} \dot{} | \psi_i \rangle \quad \vec{r} \dot{} = -\frac{i}{\hbar} [\vec{r}, H_0] \\ &= \frac{m}{\hbar^2} \hat{\vec{e}} \cdot \langle \psi_k | \vec{r} \overset{\curvearrowright}{H_0} - \underset{\curvearrowleft}{H_0} \vec{r} | \psi_i \rangle \\ &= \frac{m}{\hbar^2} (E_i - E_k) \hat{\vec{e}} \langle \psi_k | \vec{r} | \psi_i \rangle \\ &= -\frac{m}{\hbar} \omega_{ki} \hat{\vec{e}} \cdot \langle \psi_k | \vec{r} | \psi_i \rangle = \frac{m}{\hbar} \omega_{ki} \hat{\vec{e}} \cdot \vec{r}_{ki} \end{aligned}$$

Más generalmente

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(\vec{r}, t) = \left[H_0 + \frac{e}{m} \vec{A}(t) \cdot \vec{p} + \frac{e^2}{2m} A^2(t) \right] \psi(\vec{r}, t)$$

Haciendo transformaciones de norma

$$a) \psi(\vec{r}, t) = \exp\left[-\frac{i}{\hbar} \frac{e^2}{2m} \int^t A^2(t') dt'\right] \psi^v(\vec{r}, t)$$

obtenemos

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi^v(\vec{r}, t) = \left[H_0 + \frac{e}{m} \vec{A}(t) \cdot \vec{p} \right] \psi^v(\vec{r}, t)$$

$$b) \chi(\vec{r}, t) = \vec{A}(t) \cdot \vec{r}$$

$$\vec{A} = A' + \nabla \chi \quad \phi = \phi' - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \chi$$

$$A' = A - \nabla \chi = A - A = 0 \quad \vec{E} = -\frac{d\vec{A}}{dt}$$

$$\phi' = 0 + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \chi = \frac{d\vec{A}}{dt}(t) \cdot \vec{r} \stackrel{\downarrow}{=} -\vec{E} \cdot \vec{r}$$

$$\psi'(\vec{r}, t) = \exp\left[\frac{ie}{m} \vec{A}(t) \cdot \vec{r}\right] \psi(\vec{r}, t)$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi'(\vec{r}, t) = \left[H_0 + e\vec{r} \cdot \vec{E}(t) \right] \psi'(\vec{r}, t)$$

\uparrow
 $-\vec{d} \cdot \vec{E}(t)$

Reglas de selección dipolar

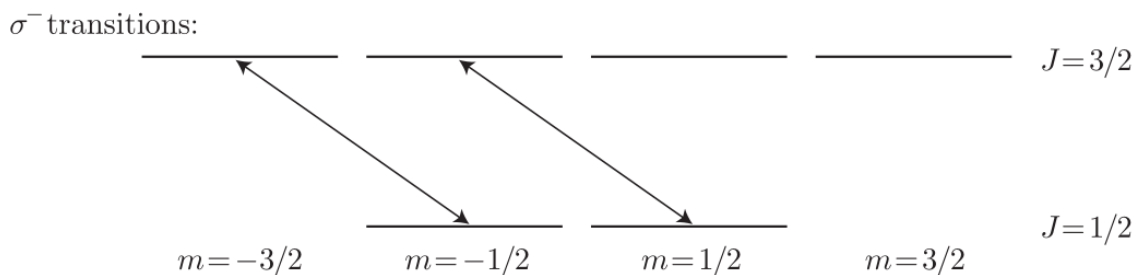
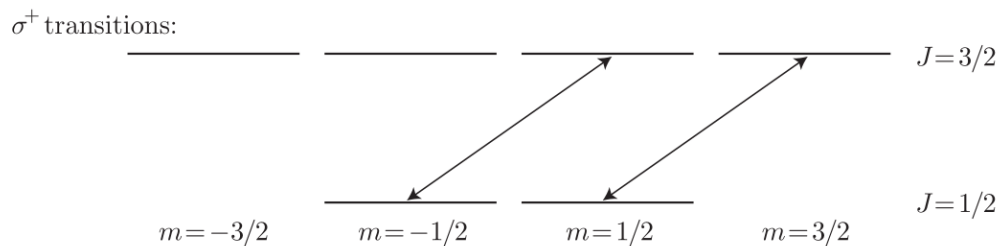
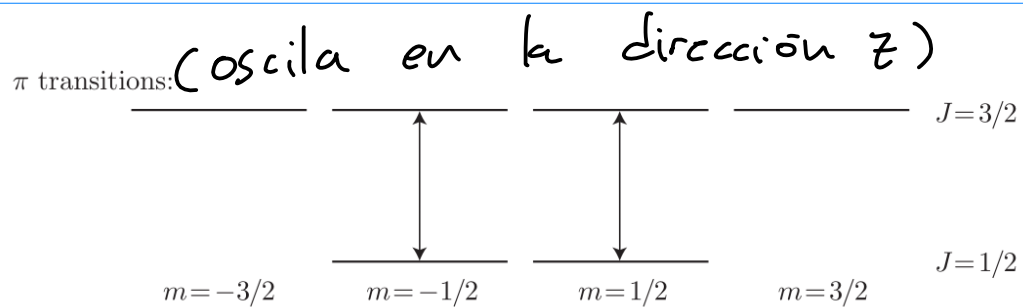
$$\langle \Psi_k | \hat{\epsilon} \cdot \vec{r} | \Psi_i \rangle$$

↑
polarización

$$\langle \gamma L M | \hat{\epsilon} \cdot \vec{r} | \gamma' L' M' \rangle \quad \text{Ver clase del 21/04}$$

$$\langle \gamma L S J M_J | \hat{\epsilon} \cdot \vec{r} | \gamma' L' S' J' M_J \rangle$$

$$\langle \gamma L S J I F M_F | \hat{\epsilon} \cdot \vec{r} | \gamma' L' S' J' I' F' M_F \rangle$$



Reglas de selección de estructura fina

$$\begin{aligned} J' = J & \quad \text{o} \quad J' = J \pm 1 \\ m'_J = m_J & \quad \text{o} \quad m'_J = m_J \pm 1 \quad (m_J = m'_J + q) \\ J' \neq J & \quad \text{si} \quad m_J = m'_J = 0 \end{aligned}$$

