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### 8. Übungsblatt – Theoretische Festkörperphysik I,II

**Abgabe: Fr. 18.06.2010 bis 12:00 Uhr, EW705.**

Bei den schriftlichen Ausarbeitungen werden ausführliche Kommentare zum Vorgehen erwartet. Dafür gibt es auch Punkte! Die Abgabe soll in Dreiergruppen erfolgen.

**Aufgabe 19 (10 Punkte): Displacement operators**

The single-mode displacement operator is defined as  $D(\alpha) \equiv e^{\alpha a^\dagger - \alpha^* a}$  with displacement parameter  $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$ .

- Show that the product of two displacement operators is given by

$$D(\alpha)D(\beta) = D(\alpha + \beta)e^{i\Im(\alpha\beta^*)}.$$

- Show that the expectation value of the displacement operator in thermal equilibrium is

$$\langle D(\alpha) \rangle_{\text{eq}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}|\alpha|^2 \coth(\frac{\beta\Omega}{2})},$$

with  $\Omega$ , the mode-frequency. Hint: The Laguerre polynomials and their generating function may be of use.

**Aufgabe 20 (10 Punkte): Jaynes-Cummings model**

A simple model of the interaction between a two-level system (atom) and a single bosonic mode is furnished by the Hamiltonian

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{JCM}} = \omega_0 \sigma_z + \omega b^\dagger b + g(\sigma_+ b + \sigma_- b^\dagger),$$

with  $\sigma_\pm = \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_x \pm i\sigma_y)$ . Derive an expression for the atomic inversion  $W(t) = \langle \sigma_z(t) \rangle$  as a function of time, given that the atom starts in the excited state and the field starts in a coherent state with photon probability distribution

$$P_n(0) = \rho_{nn}(0) = \langle n \rangle^n e^{-\langle n \rangle} / n!$$

with mean photon number  $\langle n \rangle$ . For simplicity, consider the system to be on resonance,  $\omega = \omega_0$ . Plot the results for several values of  $\langle n \rangle$  and  $g$  ( $\omega = \omega_0 = 1$ ). You should see a distinct “collapse” and “revival” of quantum oscillations. Either numerically or analytically, try to estimate the dependence on  $g$  and  $\langle n \rangle$  of the time taken to collapse and to revive for  $\langle n \rangle \gg 1$ .