

M2

Interaction Photon-Matter

Exam, January 2010, duration 2 hours

1 Squeezed coherent states of the *em* field

Let be $\hat{D}(\alpha)$ and $\hat{S}(\xi)$ two operators defined as:

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{D}(\alpha) &= e^{\alpha\hat{a}-\alpha^*\hat{a}^+} \\ \hat{S}(\xi) &= e^{[\frac{1}{2}\xi^*\hat{a}^2-\frac{1}{2}\xi(\hat{a}^+)^2]}\end{aligned}$$

where $\alpha = \alpha' e^{i\varphi}$ and $\xi = r e^{i\theta}$ are two complex numbers.

A single-mode squeezed coherent state is defined as:

$$|\alpha, \xi\rangle = \hat{D}(\alpha)\hat{S}(\xi)|0\rangle$$

where $|0\rangle$ is the ground state of the harmonic oscillator (or the vacuum state of the single *em* field mode in quantum optics context).

a) Verify that both \hat{D} and \hat{S} are unitary operators.

b) By using the Baker-Campbell-Hausdorff lemma find the expression of the operators $\hat{D}^+(\alpha)\hat{a}\hat{D}(\alpha)$ and $\hat{D}^+(\alpha)\hat{a}^+\hat{D}(\alpha)$.

c) From the above results find $\hat{D}^+(\alpha)\hat{x}\hat{D}(\alpha)$. Conclusion ?

d) Proof that $\hat{S}(\xi)\hat{a}\hat{S}^+(\xi) = \hat{a} \cosh(r) + \hat{a}^+ e^{i\theta} \sinh(r)$ and find $\hat{S}(\xi)\hat{x}\hat{S}^+(\xi)$. For the particular case of $\theta = 0$ what do you conclude ?

e) In the following we consider that the *em* field is in a pure squeezed state $|0, \xi\rangle$ with $\theta = 0$. Compute $\langle 0, \xi | \hat{x}^2 | 0, \xi \rangle$, $\langle 0, \xi | \hat{x} | 0, \xi \rangle$, $\langle 0, \xi | \hat{p}^2 | 0, \xi \rangle$ and $\langle 0, \xi | \hat{p} | 0, \xi \rangle$. Find $\Delta x \Delta p$. Conclusion ?

f) Compute $\langle 0, \xi | \vec{\hat{E}}_{\perp} | 0, \xi \rangle$, $\langle 0, \xi | \vec{\hat{E}}_{\perp}^2 | 0, \xi \rangle$ for an arbitrary single-mode and find $(\Delta E_{\perp})_{|0, \xi\rangle}$. Conclusions ?

One gives:

$$e^x = \cosh(x) + \sinh(x)$$

$$e^{\hat{A}}\hat{B}e^{-\hat{A}} = \hat{B} + [\hat{A}, \hat{B}] + \frac{1}{2!}[\hat{A}, [\hat{A}, \hat{B}]] + \frac{1}{3!}[\hat{A}, [\hat{A}, [\hat{A}, \hat{B}]]] + \dots$$

$$\vec{\hat{E}}_{\perp}(\vec{r}) = i \sum_j \sqrt{\frac{\hbar\omega_j}{2\epsilon_0 V}} \left[\hat{a}_j \hat{\epsilon}_j e^{i\vec{k}_j \cdot \vec{r}} - \hat{a}_j^+ \hat{\epsilon}_j^* e^{-i\vec{k}_j \cdot \vec{r}} \right]$$