

Zusammenfassung Richtungsselektion

Bei n -wave mixing:

- Das erzeugte Signal in Richtung k_s' was unter Umständen ungleich k_s der Summe der einstrahlten Signale ist.
- Die „Phase matching condition“ $\Delta k \cdot L \ll \pi$ gilt über Limit Schichtdicke (Beynutz Stärke des Signals) (Aber $\Delta k = 0$ bei Pump-Pole)
- Signal

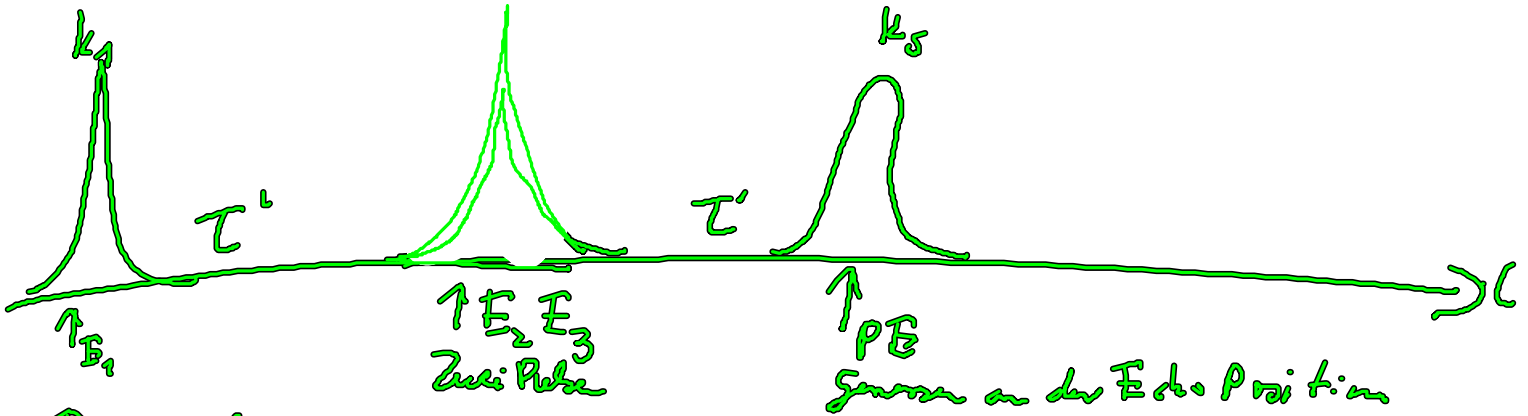
$$\begin{aligned} I_s(t) &= \frac{\sum_i h_i}{2} |E_s|^2 \\ &= 4 \frac{1}{n_s} \frac{\omega_s^2}{c^2} e^2 \left(|P_s(t)|^2 \right) \sin\left(\frac{\Delta k L}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$



IV. 2 Photon-ech. (Gesamtteil genau in homigener Verbreitung)

1 der PE

k_s



Dies erlaubt Elimination der inhomogenen Verteilung!

Aber warum? Die allgemeine Response f. Vierwellenmischen -
Am Beispiel an Zwei-Niveausystem..

Erinnerung an Pump-Prozess

$$\text{tr}(\rho \rho^\dagger) = 2 \ln \int_{t_0}^t dt' i e^{-2\tilde{n}(t-t')} \frac{E_2(t')}{\hbar} d_{21} \int_{t_0}^{t'} \frac{d_{21} E_3(t'')}{\hbar} \left(\frac{i}{\hbar} (\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2) - \eta \right) (t' - t'') dt''$$

hilt

Diesmal Lsg. in Form von, wir waren im
Zeitraum.

$$\partial_t \text{tr}(\rho \rho^\dagger) = \left(\frac{i}{\hbar} (\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2) - \eta \right) \text{tr}(\rho \rho^\dagger) - \frac{i}{\hbar} E(t) \cdot d_{21} \left(1 - 2 \text{tr}(\rho \rho^\dagger) \right)$$

Loxi

$$\text{tr}(\rho \rho^\dagger) = \int_{t_1}^t dt' i e^{\left(\frac{i}{\hbar} (\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2) - \eta \right) (t-t')} \left(-\frac{i}{\hbar} \right) E_3(t') \cdot d_{21} \left(-2 \text{tr}(\rho \rho^\dagger) \right)$$

Alles in einem einsteinen:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{L}\{(\omega < \gamma)^{1/2}\} &= \left. \begin{aligned}
 & -2 \int_{t_0}^t dt' e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(\epsilon_1 - \omega) - \eta)(t-t')} \left(-\frac{i}{\hbar}\right) E_3(t') \cdot d_{21} \\
 & + \int_{t_0}^{t'} dt'' i e^{-2\tilde{\eta}(t'-t'')} \frac{E_2(t'') \cdot d_{12}}{\hbar} \\
 & + \int_{t_0}^{t''} \frac{d_{21} \cdot E_2^*(t''')}{\hbar} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2) - \eta)(t-t''')} dt'''
 \end{aligned} \right\} A \\
 & + \left. \begin{aligned}
 & + 2 \int_{t_0}^t dt' e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2) - \eta)(t-t')} \left(-\frac{i}{\hbar}\right) E_3(t') \cdot d_{21} \\
 & + \int_{t_0}^{t'} dt'' i e^{-2\tilde{\eta}(t'-t'')} \frac{E_2^*(t'') \cdot d_{12}}{\hbar} \\
 & + \int_{t_0}^{t''} \frac{d_{21} \cdot E_1^*(t''')}{\hbar} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(\epsilon_1 - \omega) - \eta)(t-t''')} dt'''
 \end{aligned} \right\} B
 \end{aligned}$$

Nehmen jetzt an das die Pole δ -Pole sind.

$$E_3(t) = \hat{E}_3(t) e^{i\mathbf{k}_3 \cdot \mathbf{r} - i\omega_3 t} + c.c.$$

$$E_2(t) = \hat{E}_2(t) e^{i\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{r} - i\omega_2 t} + c.c.$$

$$E_1(t) = \hat{E}_1(t) e^{i\mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{r} - i\omega_1 t} + c.c.$$

Anteil A

Variablentransformation ($t_0 \rightarrow -\infty$)

$$\int_0^\infty dt_3 \int_0^\infty dt_2 \int_0^\infty dt_1 E_3(t-t_3) \cdot d_2 E_2(t-t_3-t_2) \cdot d_1 E_1(t-t_3-t_2-t_1)$$

$$e^{i(\omega_3 - \omega_2 - \omega_1)t_3} e^{-2i\omega_2 t_2} e^{-i\omega_1 t_1 - i\omega_3 t_1}$$

Wir betrachten die versch. Anordn.

	(A)	t_3	t_2	RWA	t_{123}	(B)
$k_3 = k_3 + k_2 + k_1$	$-\omega_3, -\omega_2, -\omega_1$	$-\omega_3 - \omega_2, -\omega_1 - \omega_3$	$-\omega_2 - \omega_1$	$-\omega_2 - \omega_1$	$-\omega_2 + \omega_3$	$-\omega_2 + \omega_3$
$k_3 = k_3 + k_2 - k_1$	$-\omega_3, -\omega_2, +\omega_1$	$-\omega_3 - \omega_2 + \omega_1, -\omega_1$	$-\omega_2 + \omega_1 \checkmark$	$-\omega_2 + \omega_1 \checkmark$	$\omega_1 + \omega_3 \checkmark$	$\omega_1 + \omega_3 \checkmark$
$k_3 = k_3 - k_2 + k_1$	$-\omega_3, +\omega_2, -\omega_1$	$-\omega_3 + \omega_2 - \omega_1, -\omega_1 - \omega_3$	$\omega_2 - \omega_1 \checkmark$	$\omega_2 - \omega_1 \checkmark$	$-\omega_1 + \omega_3$	$-\omega_1 + \omega_3$
$k_3 = -k_3 + k_2 - k_1$	$+ \omega_3, -\omega_2, +\omega_1$	$\omega_3 - \omega_2 + \omega_1, -\omega_1$	$-\omega_2 + \omega_1 \checkmark$	$-\omega_2 + \omega_1 \checkmark$	$\omega_1 + \omega_3 \checkmark$	$\omega_1 + \omega_3 \checkmark$
$k_3 = k_3 - k_2 - k_1$	$\omega_3, \omega_2, -\omega_1$	$\omega_3 + \omega_2 - \omega_1, -\omega_1$	$\omega_2 - \omega_1 \checkmark$	$\omega_2 - \omega_1 \checkmark$	$-\omega_1 + \omega_3$	$-\omega_1 + \omega_3$
$k_3 = k_3 - k_2 - k_1$	$-\omega_3, \omega_2, \omega_1$	$-\omega_3 + \omega_2 + \omega_1, -\omega_1$	$\omega_2 + \omega_1 \checkmark$	$\omega_2 + \omega_1$	$\omega_1 + \omega_3 \checkmark$	$\omega_1 + \omega_3 \checkmark$

RWA zum Vergleich

$$= \int_0^\infty dt_3 \int_0^\infty dt_2 \int_0^\infty dt_1 d_2 d_1 E_3(t-t_3) e^{-ik_3 \cdot r + i\omega_3(t-t_3)}$$

$$d_{12} \hat{E}_2(t-t_3-t_2) e^{ik_2 \cdot r - i\omega_2(t-t_3-t_2)}$$

$$d_1 \hat{E}_1(t-t_3-t_2-t_1) e^{-ik_1 \cdot r + i\omega_1(t-t_3-t_2-t_1)}$$

$$e^{i(\omega_3 - \omega_2 - \omega_1)t_3} e^{-2i\omega_2 t_2} e^{-i\omega_1 t_1 - i\omega_3 t_1}$$

= Bis zum nächsten Mal