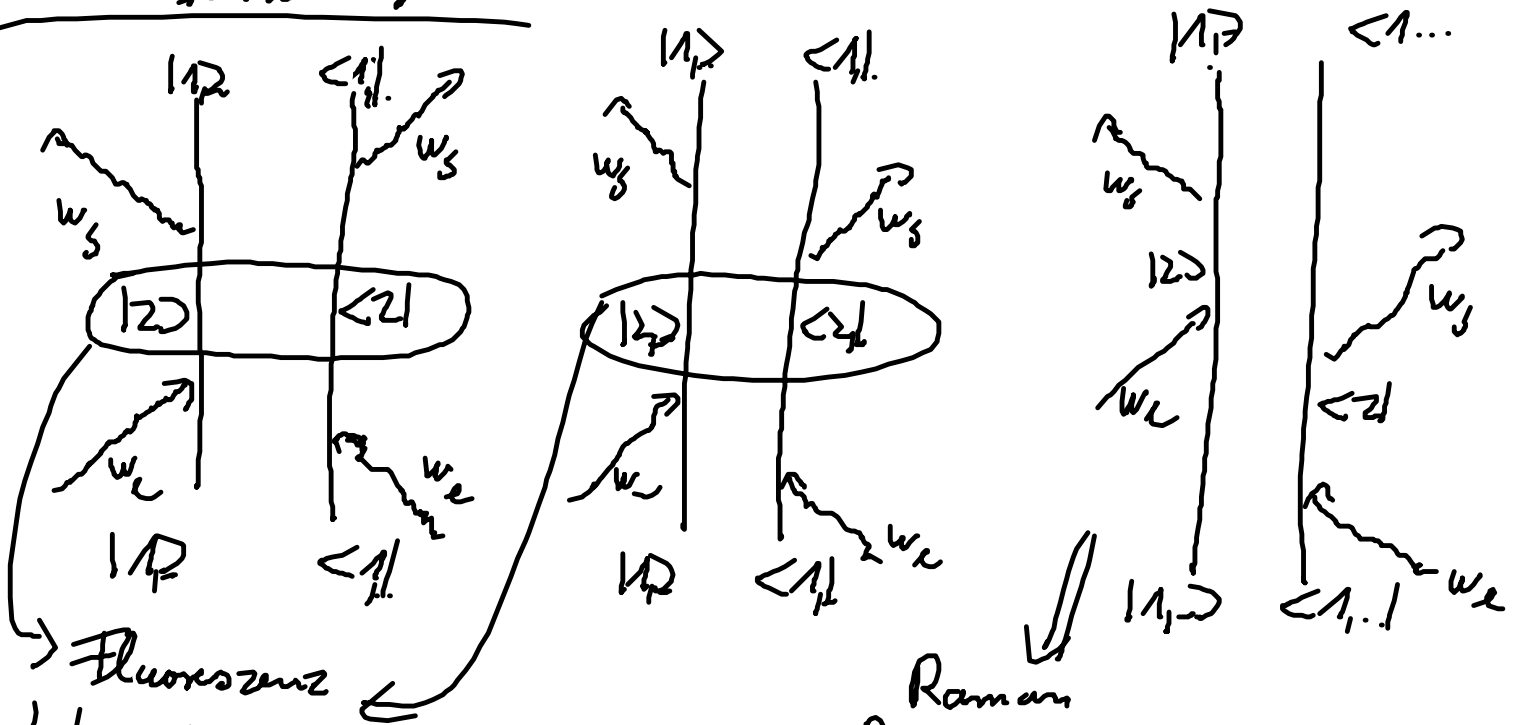


# Raman fortsetzung



Fluoreszenz  
Lebensdauer der  
Dichte gibt Dynamik

Raman  
Dynamik  
wird durch Lebensdauer  
der Kohärenz bestimmt.

Formel ineinander einsetzen

$$S_{SLE}(\omega_s, \omega_s) = S_{Raman}(\omega_s, \omega_s) + S_{FR}(\omega_s, \omega_s)$$

$$S_{Raman}(\omega_s, \omega_s) = 2\pi \sum_{nm} C_{nm} |\chi_{nm}(\omega_c)|^2 \delta(\omega_c(n-m) + \omega_s - \omega_c)$$

$$\chi_{nm}(\omega_c) = \sum_k \frac{d_{nk}^{12} d_{km}^{12}}{\omega_c(n-m) + \omega_c + i\Gamma}$$

$$S_{FR}(\omega_s, \omega_s) = \sum_{\substack{n, k, l \\ m}} C_n \frac{d_{nk}^{12} d_{ke}^{21} d_{em}^{12} d_{mn}^{21}}{\omega_c(n-m) + \omega_s + i\Gamma}$$

Felder wandeln  
notwendig

$$\frac{2\pi}{\omega_c(n-m) + \omega_s + i\Gamma} \frac{1}{\omega_c(l-n) - \omega_s + i\Gamma} \frac{1}{\omega_c(m-n) - \omega_s + i\Gamma}$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{\omega_c(m-n) - \omega_s + i\Gamma} \frac{1}{\omega_c(l-n) - \omega_s + i\Gamma} \right)$$

Fluor



VI. Ausblick auf bessere Minimalmodelle

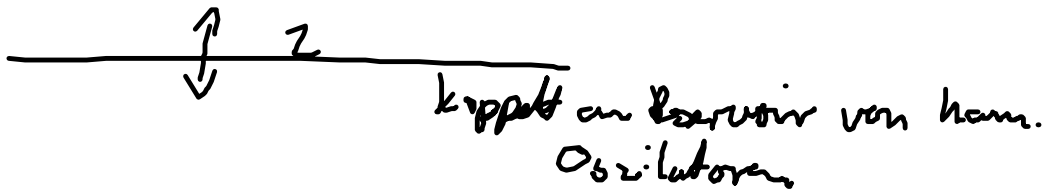
Bisher bei Dephasierung, exponentieller Zerfall angenommen

$$p(t) \sim p(0) e^{-\gamma t}$$

Dies ist das „einfachste Modell“.

Amplitudensturz gut, ist aber signifikant falsch!

Bsp f. besseres Modell:



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$$H = \underbrace{\sum_j \hbar \omega_j \left( c_j^\dagger c_j + \frac{1}{2} \right)}_{H_0, p_1} + \underbrace{\sum_j \hbar g_j \left( c_j^\dagger + c_j \right)}_{H_{el, p_1}}$$

Somit ist

$$p(t) = \text{tr}(\rho(t)) = \text{tr}(\rho(t) U(t, t_0) \rho(t_0) U^\dagger(t, t_0))$$

$$\left[ U(t, t_0) = e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} H(t-t_0)} \right]$$

Anfangszustand:

$$\rho(t_0) = \rho_{el} \otimes \rho_B$$

$$= \text{tr}(U^\dagger(t, t_0) \rho(t_0) U(t, t_0))$$

$$\rho_{el} = (|1\rangle\langle 1| + \dots)$$

$$= \text{tr}_B(\langle 1| U^\dagger(t, t_0) |1\rangle \rho_B)$$

$$= \text{tr}_B \left( e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} H_{el,ph}(t-t_0)} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \epsilon_1(t-t_0)} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \epsilon_2(t-t_0)} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} (H_{el,ph}^2 + H_{el,ph})(t-t_0)} \right)$$

$$H_{el,ph}^2 = \sum_i \epsilon_i (c_i^\dagger c_i)$$

$$= e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} (\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2)(t-t_0)} \text{tr}_B \left( e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} H_{el,ph}(t-t_0)} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} (H_{el,ph}^2 + H_{el,ph})(t-t_0)} \right)$$

Feynman - Disentanglement Theorem:

$$V(t) = T \exp \left( \int_{t_0}^t dt' (A_1(t') + A_2(t')) \right)$$

$$V(t) = V_1(t) V_2(t) \quad V_1(t) = T \exp \left( \int_{t_0}^t dt' A_1(t') \right)$$

$$V_2(t) = \underline{T} \exp\left(\int_{t_0}^t dt' V_1^{-1}(t') A_2(t') V_1(t')\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2)(t-t_0)} \text{tr}_B \left( e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} H_{0,ph}(t-t_0)} \underline{T} \exp\left(-\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{t_0}^t dt' e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} H_{0,ph}(t'-t_0)} H_{2,ph} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} H_{0,ph}(t'-t_0)}\right) \right)$$

$$e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} H_{0,ph}(t-t_0)} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} H_{0,ph}(t-t_0)} = Id$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2)(t-t_0)} \text{tr}_B \left( \underline{T} \exp\left(-\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{t_0}^t dt' e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} H_{0,ph}(t-t')} H_{2,ph} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} H_{0,ph}(t'-t)}\right) \right)$$

$$\rightarrow e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \sum \omega_j c_j^\dagger c_j (t'-t)} \sum_j g_j (c_j^\dagger + c_j) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \sum \omega_j c_j^\dagger c_j (t-t')}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2)(t-t_0)} \text{tr}_B \left( \underline{T} \exp\left(-\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{t_0}^t dt' \sum_j g_j (c_j^\dagger e^{-i\omega_j(t'-t)} + c_j e^{i\omega_j(t'-t)})\right) \right)$$

muß aufgelöst werden

Lösung

$$R(t) = \text{tr}_B \left( \underline{T} \exp\left(-\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{t_0}^t dt' \sum_j g_j (c_j^\dagger e^{-i\omega_j(t'-t)} + c_j e^{i\omega_j(t'-t)})\right) \right)$$

Convolutionsentwicklung

Idee!

$$R(t) \approx e^{-\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_1(t) - \tilde{\mathcal{F}}_2(t) - \dots}$$

$\uparrow$  2. Ordnung in  $g$        $\uparrow$  4. Ordnung in  $g$

0. Ordnung in  $g$

$$R(t)|_0 = \text{tr}_B(\rho_B) = 1 = 1 = \int_0^1 e^{-\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_1(t) - \tilde{\mathcal{F}}_2(t)}$$

1. Ordnung in  $g$

$$R(t)_1 = \text{tr} \left( -\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{t_0}^t dt' \sum_s g_s (c_s^\dagger e^{-i\omega_s(t-t')} + c_s e^{i\omega_s(t-t')}) \rho_B \right) = 0 = \int_1 e^{-\mathcal{F}_1(t)}$$

Da  $\text{tr}(c_s^\dagger \rho_B) = 0$

2. Ordnung in  $g$

$$\text{tr} \left( -\frac{1}{\hbar^2} \sum_s \int_{t_0}^t dt' g_s (c_s^\dagger e^{-i\omega_s(t-t')} + c_s e^{i\omega_s(t-t')}) \int_{t_0}^{t'} dt'' \sum_{s'} g_{s'} (c_{s'}^\dagger e^{-i\omega_{s'}(t''-t)} + c_{s'} e^{i\omega_{s'}(t''-t)}) \rho_B \right)$$

Da  $\text{tr}(c_s^\dagger c_{s'}^\dagger \rho_B) = 0, \text{tr}(c_s c_{s'} \rho_B) = 0$

$$\text{tr}(c_s^\dagger c_s \rho_B) = \delta_{s,s} + \text{tr}(c_s^\dagger c_s \rho_B) = \delta_{s,s} n_s$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\hbar^2} \sum_s g_s^2 \left( \int_{t_0}^t dt' \int_{t_0}^{t'} dt'' e^{-i\omega_s(t-t')} \text{tr}(c_s^\dagger c_s \rho_B) + \int_{t_0}^t dt' \int_{t_0}^{t'} dt'' e^{i\omega_s(t-t')} \text{tr}(c_s c_s^\dagger \rho_B) \right)$$

$$\frac{1 - e^{-i\omega_s(t-t_0)}}{\omega_s} - \frac{i(t-t_0)}{\omega_s} \quad \frac{1 - e^{i\omega_s(t-t_0)}}{\omega_s} + \frac{i}{\omega_s} (t-t_0)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\hbar^2} \sum_s g_s^2 \left( \frac{(1 - e^{-i\omega_s(t-t_0)})}{\omega_s^2} n_s + \frac{(1 - e^{i\omega_s(t-t_0)})}{\omega_s^2} (n_s + 1) + \frac{i}{\omega_s} (t-t_0) \right)$$

$$\stackrel{!}{=} -\mathcal{F}_1(t)$$

Müssen wir noch immer noch hier sehen?

Nein! Warum?