

Density matrix

SE is always coherent

how to include e.g. spontaneous decay?
(or other incoherent processes)

so far: pure states

$$\psi(\vec{r}, t) = c_1 e^{-i\omega_1 t} u_1(\vec{r}) + c_2 e^{-i\omega_2 t} u_2(\vec{r})$$

coherent superposition of $|1\rangle$ & $|2\rangle$

c_i are determined by SE

now: statistical mixture

e.g. 50% in $|1\rangle$
50% in $|2\rangle$

→ incoherent superposition

⇒ density matrix operator

- system with several states
- probability (in statistical sense) to find atom in state $|\psi_k\rangle$ is p_k

$$\hat{\rho} = \sum p_u |\psi_u\rangle \langle \psi_u|$$

elements of the density matrix

$$S_{ij} = \langle i | \hat{\rho} | j \rangle$$

DM can describe pure states and statistical mixtures

2 level system

$$\rho = \begin{pmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} \\ S_{21} & S_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 c_1^* & c_1 c_2^* \\ c_2 c_1^* & c_2 c_2^* \end{pmatrix}$$

coherences populations

↳ related to the phase relation between states

if coherence $S_{ik} = 0$

↳ phase between $|i\rangle$ & $|k\rangle$ is undefined

e.g. $c_1 = c_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow \rho = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$

coherences $\neq 0$

well-defined phase between $|1\rangle$ & $|2\rangle$

↳ constant in time $\rightarrow \psi = \text{constant}$

↳ constant de phase $\psi = \text{constant}$

$$\psi(\vec{r}, t) = |c_1| e^{-i\omega_1 t} u_1(\vec{r}) + |c_2| e^{i\varphi} e^{-i\omega_2 t} u_2(\vec{r})$$