

Bosons: Ladder operators and Coherent states

Bose : Q. harmonic oscillator

- photons: light
- phonons: lattice vibrations
- excitons: electron + hole
(electron vacancy)

$$H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 x^2$$

m: mass of the particle
 ω: associated frequency
 - normal-mode frequency

$a_{\pm} = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2m\hbar\omega}} (-\hbar\partial_x \pm m\omega x)$: Ladder operators

$$\hat{a} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2m\hbar\omega}} (\hat{p} - im\omega\hat{x})$$

$$\hat{a}^{\dagger} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2m\hbar\omega}} (\hat{p} + im\omega\hat{x})$$

$$p = -i\hbar\partial_x$$

$$\begin{matrix} \hat{p}^{\dagger} & + & im\omega\hat{x}^{\dagger} \\ \hat{p} & & \hat{x} \end{matrix}$$

\hat{a} : annihilation op.

\hat{a}^{\dagger} : creation op.

$$\hat{H}|\psi\rangle = E|\psi\rangle$$

$$= \hbar\omega|\psi\rangle$$

$$|\psi'\rangle = \hat{a}^{\dagger}|\psi\rangle$$

$$\hat{H}|\psi'\rangle = (\hbar\omega + \hbar\omega)|\psi'\rangle$$

$$= (E + \hbar\omega)|\psi'\rangle$$

$$|\phi'\rangle = \hat{a}|\psi\rangle$$

$$\hat{H}|\phi'\rangle = (E - \hbar\omega)|\phi'\rangle$$

$$H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 x^2 = \hbar\omega \left(a^{\dagger}a + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

verify!

$\{ |0\rangle, |1\rangle, |2\rangle, \dots, |N\rangle, \dots \}$: Space of infinite dimension

Countable discrete

not a maximum N_{max}

Fock basis

$$\langle n|m \rangle = \begin{cases} 1 & m=n \\ 0 & m \neq n \end{cases} = \delta_{n,m}$$

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n |n\rangle$$

$|n\rangle$: "Fock state n " state that contains n particles

$$\langle \psi| = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n^* \langle n|$$

$$c_n \in \mathbb{C} \Rightarrow \sum_n |c_n|^2 = 1$$

a : removing 1 particle

$$a = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sqrt{n} |n-1\rangle\langle n|$$

$$a^\dagger = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sqrt{n+1} |n+1\rangle\langle n| \leftarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} a |N\rangle &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sqrt{n} |n-1\rangle\langle n|N\rangle \\ &= \sqrt{N} |N-1\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a^\dagger |N\rangle &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sqrt{n+1} |n+1\rangle\langle n|N\rangle \\ &= \sqrt{N+1} |N+1\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$a^\dagger a = \left(\sum_k \sqrt{k+1} |k+1\rangle\langle k| \right) \left(\sum_n \sqrt{n} |n-1\rangle\langle n| \right)$$

$$= \sum_{k,n} \sqrt{n(k+1)} |k+1\rangle\langle k|n-1\rangle\langle n|$$

$$\delta_{k=n-1}$$

$$k+1 = (n-1)+1 = n$$

$$= \sum_n \sqrt{n \cdot n} |n\rangle\langle n|$$

$$= \sum_n n |n\rangle\langle n|$$

$$H = \hbar\omega \left(\frac{1}{2} + \sum_n n |n\rangle\langle n| \right)$$

Hamiltonian in the Fock state basis.

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+|\alpha|^2}} |0\rangle + \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{1+|\alpha|^2}} |N\rangle$$

↑ vacuum
↑ N-particles
 $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{H}|\psi\rangle &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+|\alpha|^2}} \hbar\omega \left(\frac{1}{2} + \sum_n n |n\rangle\langle n| \right) |0\rangle \\ &\quad + \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{1+|\alpha|^2}} \hbar\omega \left(\frac{1}{2} + \sum_n n |n\rangle\langle n| \right) |N\rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+|\alpha|^2}} \hbar\omega \left(\frac{1}{2} + 0 \right) |0\rangle + \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{1+|\alpha|^2}} \hbar\omega \left(\frac{1}{2} + N \right) |N\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$= E|\psi\rangle$ Find E that satisfies Homework.

$$\begin{aligned} \langle\psi|\hat{H}|\psi\rangle &= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+|\alpha|^2}} \langle 0| + \frac{\alpha^*}{\sqrt{1+|\alpha|^2}} \langle N| \right) \hbar\omega \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+|\alpha|^2}} \left(\frac{1}{2} |0\rangle + \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{1+|\alpha|^2}} \left(\frac{1}{2} + N \right) |N\rangle \right) \right] \\ &= \hbar\omega \left[\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+|\alpha|^2}} \right)^2 \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{\alpha^* \alpha}{\sqrt{1+|\alpha|^2}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + N \right) \right] \\ &= \hbar\omega \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{1+|\alpha|^2} + \frac{|\alpha|^2}{1+|\alpha|^2} \right] + \hbar\omega N \frac{|\alpha|^2}{1+|\alpha|^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \hbar\omega + N \hbar\omega \left(\frac{|\alpha|^2}{1+|\alpha|^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Vacuum energy

↓
Casimir effect

Coherent State : classical state

$$a|\alpha\rangle = \alpha|\alpha\rangle$$

↑ α
↑ state

$$|\alpha\rangle = \sum_k c_k |k\rangle, \quad c_k \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$a|\alpha\rangle = a \sum_k c_k |k\rangle$$

$$= \sum_k c_k a|k\rangle$$

$$a|k\rangle = \underline{\sqrt{k}} |k-1\rangle$$

$$= \sum_k c_k \sqrt{k} |k-1\rangle \quad (\otimes)$$

$$a|\alpha\rangle = \alpha|\alpha\rangle = \alpha \sum_k c_k |k\rangle = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k \alpha |k\rangle$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k \sqrt{k} |k-1\rangle = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_k \sqrt{k} |k-1\rangle$$

$$q = k-1 \Rightarrow k = q+1$$

$$= \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} c_{q+1} \sqrt{q+1} |q\rangle$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_{k+1} \sqrt{k+1} |k\rangle = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k \alpha |k\rangle$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_{k+1} \sqrt{k+1} |k\rangle - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k \alpha |k\rangle = 0$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (c_{k+1} \sqrt{k+1} - c_k \alpha) |k\rangle = 0$$

$$c_{k+1} \sqrt{k+1} - c_k \alpha = 0$$

$$\boxed{c_{k+1} = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{k+1}} c_k}$$

Recurrence relation

$$c_1 = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{1}} c_0$$

$$c_2 = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}} c_1 = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{1}} c_0 = \frac{\alpha^2}{\sqrt{2 \cdot 1}} c_0$$

$$c_3 = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{3}} c_2 = \frac{\alpha^3}{\sqrt{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}} c_0$$

$$\dots$$

$$c_n = \frac{\alpha^n}{\sqrt{n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) \cdot \dots \cdot 1}} c_0 = \frac{\alpha^n}{\sqrt{n!}} c_0$$

$$n! = n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) \cdot (n-3) \cdot \dots \cdot 1$$

$$|\alpha\rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n |n\rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^n}{\sqrt{n!}} c_0 |n\rangle = c_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^n}{\sqrt{n!}} |n\rangle$$

↳ normalization of the state!

$$\langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle = 1 = \left(c_0^* \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^{*k}}{\sqrt{k!}} \langle k | \right) \left(c_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^n}{\sqrt{n!}} |n\rangle \right) \rightarrow \text{simplify}$$

- Find the value of c_0 $\langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle = 1$.

$$a|\alpha\rangle = \alpha|\alpha\rangle$$

$$\langle \alpha | a^\dagger a | \alpha \rangle = (\langle \alpha | a^\dagger) (a | \alpha \rangle)$$

$$= \alpha^* \langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle$$

$$= |\alpha|^2 \langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle$$

$$= |\alpha|^2 : \text{population of the coherent state.}$$

$$\langle \alpha | a^\dagger \rangle = (a | \alpha \rangle)^\dagger$$

$$= (\alpha | \alpha \rangle)^\dagger$$

$$= \alpha^* \langle \alpha |$$

$\langle \underbrace{a^\dagger}_{\uparrow} \underbrace{a}_{\uparrow} \rangle$: mean number of particles
populations

$$|\psi'\rangle = a|\alpha\rangle = \alpha|\alpha\rangle$$

$$\langle \psi' | \psi' \rangle = 1 \Rightarrow |\psi'\rangle = |\alpha\rangle$$

$$\sigma_x \sigma_p = \hbar/2 : \text{for } |\alpha\rangle$$

$$\sigma_x \sigma_p = \frac{\hbar}{2} (2N+1) : \text{for } |N\rangle$$

check this

Homework