Contents

T	Cable of contents (short)	page v
T	Table of contents (long)	vii
F	Foreword The Section of the Minister Section of the Management of the Management	xxii
	Preface Street Services voteine as teach ent. 3E themsigme)	XXV
A	acknowledgements	xxvii
	Part I Semi-classical description of matter-light interaction	491
1	The evolution of interacting quantum systems	50
•	1.1 Review of some elementary results of quantum mechanics	-
	1.2 Transition between discrete levels induced by a time-dependent perturbation	51
	1.3 Case of a discrete level coupled to a continuum: Fermi's golden rule	19
	1.4 Conclusion	32
	Complement 1A A continuum of variable width	34
	Complement 1B Transition induced by a random broadband perturbation	38
2	The semi-classical approach: atoms interacting with a classical	
	electromagnetic field	45
	2.1 Atom-light interaction processes	46
	2.2 The interaction Hamiltonian	53
	2.3 Transitions between atomic levels driven by an oscillating electromagnetic	560
	field and a monthly a monthly and a monthly a monthly and a monthly a monthly and a monthly a monthly and a monthly a monthly and a monthly and a monthly a monthly a monthly and a monthly and a monthly and a monthly a monthly and a monthly a monthly a monthly a monthly and a monthly a monthly a monthly a monthly a monthly and a monthly a mont	64
	2.4 Absorption between levels of finite lifetimes	80
	2.5 Laser amplification	92
	2.6 Rate equations	96
	2.7 Conclusion	104
	Complement 2A Classical model of the atom-field interaction: the Lorentz model	105
	Complement 2B Selection rules for electric dipole transitions.	- Alex
	Applications to resonance fluorescence and optical pumping	120 140
	Complement 2C The density matrix and the optical Bloch equations Complement 2D Manipulation of atomic coherences	167
	Complement 2E The photoelectric effect	179
	semplement at the photoelectric effect	1,,,

vi Contents

3	Principles of lasers	191
	3.1 Conditions for oscillation	193
	3.2 Description of the amplifying media of some lasers	199
	3.3 Spectral properties of lasers	215
	3.4 Pulsed lasers	221
	3.5 Conclusion: lasers versus classical sources	227
	Complement 3A The resonant Fabry–Perot cavity	230
	Complement 3B The transverse modes of a laser: Gaussian beams Complement 3C Laser light and incoherent light: energy density and	239
	number of photons per mode	247
	Complement 3D The spectral width of a laser: the Schawlow–Townes limit	257
	Complement 3E The laser as energy source	261
	Complement 3F The laser as source of coherent light	271
	Complement 3G Nonlinear spectroscopy	283
	Part II Quantum description of light and its interaction with matter	299
4	Quantization of free radiation	301
•	4.1 Classical Hamiltonian formalism and canonical quantization	302
	4.2 Free electromagnetic field and transversality	305
	4.3 Expansion of the free electromagnetic field in normal modes	310
	4.4 Hamiltonian for free radiation	315
	4.5 Quantization of radiation	317
	4.6 Quantized radiation states and photons	319
	4.7 Conclusion	324
	Complement 4A Example of the classical Hamiltonian formalism: charged	
	particle in an electromagnetic field	325
	Complement 4B Momentum and angular momentum of radiation	327
	Complement 4C Photons in modes other than travelling plane waves	334
5	Free quantum radiation	341
Ē	5.1 Photodetectors and semi-reflecting mirrors. Homodyne detection of the	
	quadrature components	342
	5.2 The vacuum: ground state of quantum radiation	350
	5.3 Single-mode radiation	353
	5.4 Multimode quantum radiation	371
	5.5 One-photon interference and wave-particle duality. An application	
	of the formalism	377
	5.6 A wave function for the photon?	383
	5.7 Conclusion	385
	Complement 5A Squeezed states of light: the reduction of quantum	
	fluctuations (2) Itself of the photostock of the complement (2) the photostock of the complement (2) the com	387

vii Contents

Complement 5B One-photon wave packet	398
Complement 5C Polarization-entangled photons and violation	
of Bell's inequalities	413
Complement 5D Entangled two-mode states	434
Complement SE Quantum information	443
6 Interaction of an atom with the quantized electromagnetic field	457
6.1 Classical electrodynamics and interacting fields and charges	458
6.2 Interacting fields and charges and quantum description in the	
Coulomb gauge	467
6.3 Interaction processes	471
6.4 Spontaneous emission	477
6.5 Photon scattering by an atom	485
6.6 Conclusion. From the semi-classical to the quantum treatment	
of atom-light interaction	495
Complement 6A Hamiltonian formalism for interacting fields and charges	498
Complement 6B Cavity quantum electrodynamics	502
Complement 6C Polarization-entangled photon pairs emitted in an	
atomic radiative cascade	518
Part III Applying both approaches	527
7 Nonlinear optics. From the semi-classical approach to quantum effects	529
7.1 Introduction	529
7.2 Electromagnetic field in a nonlinear medium. Semi-classical treatment	530
7.3 Three-wave mixing. Semi-classical treatment	535
7.4 Quantum treatment of parametric fluorescence	545
7.5 Conclusion	559
Complement 7A Parametric amplification and oscillation. Semi-classical	
and quantum properties	560
Complement 7B Nonlinear optics in optical Kerr media	577
8 Laser manipulation of atoms. From incoherent atom optics to atom lasers	599
8.1 Energy and momentum exchanges in the atom–light interaction	600
8.2 Radiative forces	604
8.3 Laser cooling and trapping of atoms, optical molasses	618
8.4 Gaseous Bose–Einstein condensates and atom lasers	633
Complement 8A Cooling to sub-recoil temperatures by velocity-selective	
coherent population trapping	651
Index	661

Contents

Table of contents (short)	V
Table of contents (long)	viii
Foreword	xxiii
Preface Preface	XXV
Acknowledgements	xxviii
Part I Semi-classical description of matter-light interaction	1
1 The evolution of interacting quantum systems	3
1.1 Review of some elementary results of quantum mechanics	4
1.2 Transition between discrete levels induced by a time-dependent perturbation	5
1.2.1 Presentation of the problem	5
1.2.2 Examples	5
1.2.3 Perturbation series expansion of the system wavefunction	7
1.2.4 First-order theory	8
1.2.5 Second-order calculations	14
1.2.6 Comparison with the exact solution for a two-level system	17
1.3 Case of a discrete level coupled to a continuum: Fermi's golden rule	19
1.3.1 Example: autoionization of helium	20
1.3.2 Discrete level coupled to a quasi-continuum: simplified model	22
1.3.3 Fermi's golden rule	28
1.3.4 Case of a sinusoidal perturbation	31
1.4 Conclusion	32
Complement 1A A continuum of variable width	34
1A.1 Description of the model	34
1A.2 Temporal evolution	34
Complement 1B Transition induced by a random broadband perturbation	38
1B.1 Description of a random perturbation	38
1B.1.1 Definitions	38
1B.1.2 Example	40
1B.2 Transition probability between discrete levels	41
1B.2.1 General expression	41
1B.2.2 Behaviour at intermediate times	42
1B.2.3 Behaviour at long times	42
1B.3 Transition probability between a discrete level and a continuum	43

ix Contents

027

2 Th	ne semi-classical approach: atoms interacting with a classical	
el	ectromagnetic field	45
2.	1 Atom-light interaction processes	46
	2.1.1 Absorption	47
	2.1.2 Stimulated emission	48
	2.1.3 Spontaneous emission	49
	2.1.4 Elastic scattering	50
	2.1.5 Nonlinear processes	51
2.	2 The interaction Hamiltonian	53
	2.2.1 Classical electrodynamics: the Maxwell-Lorentz equations	54
	2.2.2 Hamiltonian of a particle in a classical electromagnetic field	55
	2.2.3 Interaction Hamiltonian in the Coulomb gauge	58
	2.2.4 Electric dipole Hamiltonian	60
	2.2.5 The magnetic dipole Hamiltonian	62
2.	3 Transitions between atomic levels driven by an oscillating electromagnetic	
	field	64
	2.3.1 The transition probability in first-order perturbation theory	64
	2.3.2 Rabi oscillations between two levels	69
	2.3.3 Multiphoton transitions	75
	2.3.4 Light-shifts	78
2.	4 Absorption between levels of finite lifetimes	80
	2.4.1 Presentation of the model	80
	2.4.2 Excited state population	82
	2.4.3 Dielectric susceptibility	85
	2.4.4 Propagation of an electromagnetic wave: absorption and dispersion	88
	2.4.5 Case of a closed two-level system	90
2.	5 Laser amplification #003000000 F.A.C.K.	92
	2.5.1 Feeding the upper level: stimulated emission	92
	2.5.2 Amplified propagation: laser action	94
	2.5.3 Generalization: pumping of both levels and saturation	95
	2.5.4 Laser gain and population inversion	96
2.	6 Rate equations	96
	2.6.1 Conservation of energy in the propagation	96
	2.6.2 Rate equations for the atoms	98
	2.6.3 Atom–photon interactions. Cross-section, saturation intensity	100
	2.6.4 Rate equations for the photons. Laser gain	102
2.	7 Conclusion Constitution of the Line of the Constitution of the C	104
-	2C.6 Codebution VINCO JUEST VIOLET Transcer and Ref Treatment	
	plement 2A Classical model of the atom-field interaction:	500000
	ne Lorentz model	105
	Description of the model	105
	2 Electric dipole radiation and 1 LOS	107
	Radiative damping of the elastically bound electron	112
2A.4	4 Response to an external electromagnetic wave	114

x Contents

2A.5	Relationship between the classical atomic model and the quantum	
	mechanical two-level atom	118
Com	plement 2B Selection rules for electric dipole transitions.	
	plications to resonance fluorescence and optical pumping	120
	Selection rules and the polarization of light	120
	2B.1.1 Forbidden electric dipole transitions	120
	2B.1.2 Linearly polarized light	121
	2B.1.3 Circularly polarized light	124
	2B.1.4 Spontaneous emission	127
2B.2	Resonance fluorescence	129
	2B.2.1 Principle	129
	2B.2.2 Measurement of population transfers in the excited state	130
2B.3	Optical pumping	133
	2B.3.1 $J = 1/2 \rightarrow J = 1/2$ transition excited by circularly polarized light	133
	2B.3.2 Rate equations for optical pumping	136
Com	plement 2C The density matrix and the optical Bloch equations	140
	Wavefunctions and density matrices	141
	2C.1.1 Isolated and coupled systems	141
	2C.1.2 The density matrix representation	141
	2C.1.3 Two-level systems	143
2C.2	Perturbative treatment	147
	2C.2.1 Iterative solution for the evolution of the density matrix	147
	2C.2.2 Atom interacting with an oscillating field: regime of linear response	149
2C.3	Optical Bloch equations for a two-level atom	152
	2C.3.1 Introduction	152
	2C.3.2 Closed systems	153
	2C.3.3 Open systems	155
2C.4	The Bloch vector	157
	2C.4.1 Definition	157
	2C.4.2 Effect of a monochromatic field	159
ra i	2C.4.3 Effect of relaxation	160
	2C.4.4 Rapid adiabatic passage	161
2C.5	From the Bloch equations to the rate equations	162
	2C.5.1 Case of fast relaxation of coherences	162
	2C.5.2 Case of an optical field of finite coherence time	163
2C.6	Conclusion	165
Com	plement 2D Manipulation of atomic coherences	167
2D.1	Direct manipulation of a two-level system	167
	2D.1.1 Generalities	167
	2D.1.2 Ramsey fringes	168
	2D.1.3 Photon echoes	170

xi Contents

2D.2 Use of a third level	172
2D.2.1 Coherent population trapping	172
2D.2.2 Electromagnetically induced transparency	176
Complement 2E The photoelectric effect	179
2F.1 Description of the model	180
2F 1.1. The bound atomic state	180
2F 1.2. Unbound states: the density of states	181
2E.1.3 The interaction Hamiltonian	183
2E.2 The photoionization rate and cross-section	185
2E 2.1 Ionization rate	185
2F.2.2 The photoionization cross-section	187
2F 2 3 Long-time behaviour	187
2E.3 Application to the photoionization of hydrogen	188
36.4 LA short filippy of hydrogen at mortupar lumbed 1 4.9.30	
3 Principles of lasers	191
3.1 Conditions for oscillation	193
3.1.1 Lasing threshold	193
3.1.2 The steady state: intensity and frequency of the laser output	195
3.2 Description of the amplifying media of some lasers	199
3.2.1 The need for population inversion	199
3.2.2 Four-level systems	20
3.2.3 Laser transition ending on the ground state: the three-level	
scheme	210
3.3 Spectral properties of lasers	215
3.3.1 Longitudinal modes	215
3.3.2 Single longitudinal mode operation	217
3.3.3 Spectral width of the laser output	219
3.4 Pulsed lasers	221
3.4.1 Mode-locked lasers	221
3.4.2 Q-switched lasers	226
3.5 Conclusion: lasers versus classical sources	227
3.5.1 Classical light sources: a few orders of magnitude	227
3.5.2 Laser light	228
Further reading	229
Complement 3A The resonant Fabry–Perot cavity	230
3A.1 The linear Fabry–Perot cavity	230
3A.2 Cavity transmission and reflection coefficients and resonances	232
3A.3 Ring Fabry–Perot cavity with a single coupling mirror	234
3A.4 The cavity finesse	235
3A.5 Cavity with a large finesse and applied and applied and a second EAF.	236
3A.6 Linear laser cavity	238

xii Contents

Complement 3B The transverse modes of a laser: Gaussian beams	239
3B.1 Fundamental Gaussian beam	239
3B.2 The fundamental transverse mode of a stable cavity	241
3B.3 Higher-order Gaussian beams	242
3B.4 Longitudinal and transverse modes of a laser	245
26.1 Selection rules and the polarization of gifthin out to nontrivial 1.90	
Complement 3C Laser light and incoherent light: energy density and	
number of photons per mode	247
3C.1 Conservation of radiance for an incoherent source	247
3C.1.1 Étendue and radiance	247
3C.1.2 Conservation of radiance	249
3C.2 Maximal irradiance by an incoherent source	250
3C.3 Maximal irradiance by laser light	251
3C.4 Photon number per mode	252
3C.4.1 Thermal radiation in a cavity	252
3C.4.2 Laser cavity 3C.5 Number of photons per mode for a free beam	253
3C.5 Number of photons per mode for a free beam	253
3C.5.1 Free propagative mode	253
3C.5.2 Pencil of heat radiation	255
3C.5.3 Beam emitted by a laser	255
3C.6 Conclusion	256
Complement 3D The spectral width of a laser: the Schawlow–Townes limit	257
	257 261
Complement 3E The laser as energy source	,147
Complement 3E The laser as energy source 3E.1 Laser irradiation of matter	261
Complement 3E The laser as energy source 3E.1 Laser irradiation of matter 3E.1.1 The light–matter coupling	261 261
Complement 3E The laser as energy source 3E.1 Laser irradiation of matter 3E.1.1 The light–matter coupling	261 261 262
Complement 3E The laser as energy source 3E.1 Laser irradiation of matter 3E.1.1 The light-matter coupling 3E.1.2 Energy transfer 3E.1.3 Mechanical effects	261 261 262 263
Complement 3E The laser as energy source 3E.1 Laser irradiation of matter 3E.1.1 The light—matter coupling 3E.1.2 Energy transfer 3E.1.3 Mechanical effects 3E.1.4 Photo-chemical effects and photo-ablation	261 262 263 264
Complement 3E The laser as energy source 3E.1 Laser irradiation of matter 3E.1.1 The light—matter coupling 3E.1.2 Energy transfer 3E.1.3 Mechanical effects 3E.1.4 Photo-chemical effects and photo-ablation 3E.2 Machining and materials processing using lasers 3E.2.1 Thermal effects	261 261 262 263 264 264
Complement 3E The laser as energy source 3E.1 Laser irradiation of matter 3E.1.1 The light—matter coupling 3E.1.2 Energy transfer 3E.1.3 Mechanical effects 3E.1.4 Photo-chemical effects and photo-ablation 3E.2 Machining and materials processing using lasers 3E.2.1 Thermal effects 3E.2.2 Transfer of material	261 261 262 263 264 264 265
Complement 3E The laser as energy source 3E.1 Laser irradiation of matter 3E.1.1 The light-matter coupling 3E.1.2 Energy transfer 3E.1.3 Mechanical effects 3E.1.4 Photo-chemical effects and photo-ablation 3E.2 Machining and materials processing using lasers 3E.2.1 Thermal effects 3E.2.2 Transfer of material 3E.3 Medical applications	261 262 263 264 264 265 265
Complement 3E The laser as energy source 3E.1 Laser irradiation of matter 3E.1.1 The light-matter coupling 3E.1.2 Energy transfer 3E.1.3 Mechanical effects 3E.1.4 Photo-chemical effects and photo-ablation 3E.2 Machining and materials processing using lasers 3E.2.1 Thermal effects 3E.2.2 Transfer of material 3E.3 Medical applications 3E.4 Inertial fusion	261 261 262 263 264 264 265 265 265
Complement 3E The laser as energy source 3E.1 Laser irradiation of matter 3E.1.1 The light—matter coupling 3E.1.2 Energy transfer 3E.1.3 Mechanical effects 3E.1.4 Photo-chemical effects and photo-ablation 3E.2 Machining and materials processing using lasers 3E.2.1 Thermal effects 3E.2.2 Transfer of material	261 261 262 263 264 264 265 265 266
Complement 3E The laser as energy source 3E.1 Laser irradiation of matter 3E.1.1 The light-matter coupling 3E.1.2 Energy transfer 3E.1.3 Mechanical effects 3E.1.4 Photo-chemical effects and photo-ablation 3E.2 Machining and materials processing using lasers 3E.2.1 Thermal effects 3E.2.2 Transfer of material 3E.3 Medical applications 3E.4 Inertial fusion	261 261 262 263 264 264 265 265 266
Complement 3E The laser as energy source 3E.1 Laser irradiation of matter 3E.1.1 The light-matter coupling 3E.1.2 Energy transfer 3E.1.3 Mechanical effects 3E.1.4 Photo-chemical effects and photo-ablation 3E.2 Machining and materials processing using lasers 3E.2.1 Thermal effects 3E.2.2 Transfer of material 3E.3 Medical applications 3E.4 Inertial fusion Complement 3F The laser as source of coherent light 3F.1 The advantages of laser light sources	261 261 262 263 264 264 265 265 266 266 268
Complement 3E The laser as energy source 3E.1 Laser irradiation of matter 3E.1.1 The light-matter coupling 3E.1.2 Energy transfer 3E.1.3 Mechanical effects 3E.1.4 Photo-chemical effects and photo-ablation 3E.2 Machining and materials processing using lasers 3E.2.1 Thermal effects 3E.2.2 Transfer of material 3E.3 Medical applications 3E.4 Inertial fusion Complement 3F The laser as source of coherent light 3F.1 The advantages of laser light sources	261 261 262 263 264 265 265 266 266 268
Complement 3E The laser as energy source 3E.1 Laser irradiation of matter 3E.1.1 The light-matter coupling 3E.1.2 Energy transfer 3E.1.3 Mechanical effects 3E.1.4 Photo-chemical effects and photo-ablation 3E.2 Machining and materials processing using lasers 3E.2.1 Thermal effects 3E.2.2 Transfer of material 3E.3 Medical applications 3E.4 Inertial fusion Complement 3F The laser as source of coherent light 3F.1 The advantages of laser light sources 3F.1.1 Geometrical properties 3F.1.2 Spectral and temporal properties	261 261 262 263 264 265 265 266 266 268 271 271
Complement 3E The laser as energy source 3E.1 Laser irradiation of matter 3E.1.1 The light-matter coupling 3E.1.2 Energy transfer 3E.1.3 Mechanical effects 3E.1.4 Photo-chemical effects and photo-ablation 3E.2 Machining and materials processing using lasers 3E.2.1 Thermal effects 3E.2.2 Transfer of material 3E.3 Medical applications 3E.4 Inertial fusion Complement 3F The laser as source of coherent light 3F.1 The advantages of laser light sources 3F.1.1 Geometrical properties	261 261 262 263 264 265 265 266 266 268 271 271
Complement 3E The laser as energy source 3E.1 Laser irradiation of matter 3E.1.1 The light-matter coupling 3E.1.2 Energy transfer 3E.1.3 Mechanical effects 3E.1.4 Photo-chemical effects and photo-ablation 3E.2 Machining and materials processing using lasers 3E.2.1 Thermal effects 3E.2.2 Transfer of material 3E.3 Medical applications 3E.4 Inertial fusion Complement 3F The laser as source of coherent light 3F.1 The advantages of laser light sources 3F.1.1 Geometrical properties 3F.1.2 Spectral and temporal properties	261 262 263 264 265 265 266 268 271 271 271 272
Complement 3E The laser as energy source 3E.1 Laser irradiation of matter 3E.1.1 The light-matter coupling 3E.1.2 Energy transfer 3E.1.3 Mechanical effects 3E.1.4 Photo-chemical effects and photo-ablation 3E.2 Machining and materials processing using lasers 3E.2.1 Thermal effects 3E.2.2 Transfer of material 3E.3 Medical applications 3E.4 Inertial fusion Complement 3F The laser as source of coherent light 3F.1 The advantages of laser light sources 3F.1.1 Geometrical properties 3F.1.2 Spectral and temporal properties 3F.1.3 The manipulation of laser beams	261 262 263 264 265 265 266 268 271 271 271 272 273

xiii Contents

3F.3.2 Coherent LIDAR	276
3F.3.3 Measurement of angular velocities	276
3F.4 Optical telecommunications	279
3F.5 Laser light and other information technologies	280
	202
Complement 3G Nonlinear spectroscopy	283
3G.1 Homogeneous and inhomogeneous broadening	283
3G.2 Saturated absorption spectroscopy	284
3G.2.1 Holes in a population distribution	285
3G.2.2 Saturated absorption in a gas	286
3G.3 Doppler-free two-photon spectroscopy	290
3G.3.1 Two-photon transitions	290
3G.3.2 Elimination of Doppler broadening	291
3G.3.3 Properties of Doppler-free two-photon spectroscopy	293
3G.4 The spectroscopy of the hydrogen atom	294
3G.4.1 A short history of hydrogen atom spectroscopy	294
3G.4.2 The hydrogen atom spectrum	295
3G.4.3 Determination of the Rydberg constant	296
Part II Quantum description of light and its interaction with matter	299
4 Quantization of free radiation	301
4.1 Classical Hamiltonian formalism and canonical quantization	302
4.1.1 Quantizing a system of material particles	302
4.1.2 Classical Hamiltonian formulation: Hamilton's equations	303
4.1.3 Canonical quantization	304
4.1.4 Hamiltonian formalism for radiation: stating the problem	304
4.2 Free electromagnetic field and transversality	305
4.2.1 Maxwell's equations in vacuum	305
4.2.2 Spatial Fourier expansion	305
4.2.3 Transversality of the free electromagnetic field and polarized	505
Fourier components	307
4.2.4 Vector potential in the Coulomb gauge	309
4.3 Expansion of the free electromagnetic field in normal modes	310
4.3.1 Dynamical equations of the polarized Fourier components	310
	311
4.3.2 Normal variables 4.3.3 Expansion of the free field in normal modes	312
	314
4.3.4 Analytic signal 4.3.5 Other normal modes	314
	315
4.4 Hamiltonian for free radiation 4.4.1 Radiation energy	315
4.4.1 Radiation energy 4.4.2 Conjugate canonical variables for a radiation mode	316
	317
4.5 Quantization of radiation 4.5.1 Canonical commutation relations	317
4.5.1 Canonical commutation relations	211

xiv Contents

4.5.2 Hamiltonian of the quantized radiation	318
4.5.3 Field operators	319
4.6 Quantized radiation states and photons	319
4.6.1 Eigenstates and eigenvalues of the radiation Hamiltonian	320
4.6.2 The notion of a photon	321
4.6.3 General radiation state	323
4.7 Conclusion	324
Complement 4A Example of the classical Hamiltonian formalism: charged particle in an electromagnetic field	325
Complement 4B Momentum and angular momentum of radiation	327
4B.1 Momentum	327
4B.1.1 Classical expression	327
4B.1.2 Momentum operator	328
4B.2 Angular momentum	328
4B.2.1 Classical expression	328
4B.2.2 Angular momentum operators	332
Complement 4C Photons in modes other than travelling plane waves	334
4C.1 Changing the normal mode basis	334
4C.1.1 Unitary transformation of creation and annihilation operators	334
4C.1.2 New normal modes	335
4C.1.3 Invariance of the vacuum and photons in mode <i>m</i>	336
4C.1.4 Invariance of the total photon number	336
4C.1.5 Properties of photons in different bases	337
4C.1.6 Example: 1D standing wave modes	337
4C.1.7 Choosing the best mode basis to suit a physical situation	338
4C.2 Photons in a wave packet	339
5 Free quantum radiation	341
5.1 Photodetectors and semi-reflecting mirrors. Homodyne detection of the	
quadrature components	342
5.1.1 Photodetection	343
5.1.2 Semi-reflecting mirror	345
5.1.3 Homodyne detection	346
5.2 The vacuum: ground state of quantum radiation	350
5.2.1 Non-commutativity of the field operators and Heisenberg relations	2.50
for radiation	350
5.2.2 Vacuum fluctuations and their physical consequences	351
5.3 Single-mode radiation	353
5.3.1 Classical description: phase, amplitude and quadratures5.3.2 Single-mode quantum radiation: quadrature observables and phasor	354
representation with the million manufacture and the limited at the last of the	355

xv Contents

5.3.3 Single-mode number state	35
5.3.4 Quasi-classical states $ \alpha_{\ell}\rangle$	360
5.3.5 Other quantum states of single-mode radiation: squeezed states and	
Schrödinger cats	36
5.3.6 The limit of small quantum fluctuations and the photon number-phase	
Heisenberg relation	366
5.3.7 Light beam propagating in free space	368
5.4 Multimode quantum radiation	37
5.4.1 Non-factorizable states and entanglement	37
5.4.2 Multimode quasi-classical state	373
5.4.3 One-photon multimode state	37:
5.5 One-photon interference and wave-particle duality. An application	
of the formalism	37
5.5.1 Mach–Zehnder interferometer in quantum optics	37
5.5.2 Quasi-classical incoming radiation	379
5.5.3 Particle-like incoming state	380
5.5.4 Wave–particle duality for a particle-like state	38
5.5.5 Wheeler's delayed-choice experiment	383
5.6 A wave function for the photon?	383
5.7 Conclusion	383
Complement 5A Squeezed states of light: the reduction of quantum	
fluctuations	387
5A.1.1 Definition	38
SA.T.1 Definition	38
5A.1.2 Expectation values of field observables for a squeezed state	388
SA.1.5 The squeezing operator	39
5A.1.4 Transmission of a squeezed state by a beamsplitter	392
5A.1.5 Effect of losses	393
5A.2 Generation of squeezed light	394
5A.2.1 Generation by parametric processes	394
5A.2.2 Other methods	395
5A.3 Applications of squeezed states	396
5A.3.1 Measurement of small absorption coefficients	396
5A.3.2 Interferometric measurements	397
Complement 5B One-photon wave packet	398
5B.1 One-photon wave packet	398
5B.1.1 Definition and single photodetection probability	398
5B.1.2 One-dimensional wave packet	399
5B.1.3 Spontaneous emission photon	401
5B.2 Absence of double detection and difference with a classical field	403
5B.2.1 Semi-reflecting mirror	403
5B.2.2 Double detection with a classical wave packet	405

xvi Contents

5B.3 Two one-photon wave packets on a semi-reflecting mirror	408
5B.3.1 Single detections	408
5B.3.2 Joint detections	409
5B.4 Quasi-classical wave packet	41
Complement 5C Polarization-entangled photons and violation	
of Bell's inequalities	413
5C.1 From the Bohr-Einstein debate to the Bell inequalities and quantum	
information: a brief history of entanglement	413
5C.2 Photons with correlated polarization: EPR pairs	415
5C.2.1 Measuring the polarization of a single photon	415
5C.2.2 Photon pairs and joint polarization measurements	417
5C.2.3 EPR pairs with correlated polarizations	419
5C.2.4 The search for a picture to interpret the correlations between	
widely separated measurements	421
5C.3 Bell's theorem	425
5C.3.1 Bell inequalities	425
5C.3.2 Conflict with quantum mechanics	426
5C.3.3 Locality condition and relativistic causality. Experiment	
with variable polarizers	428
5C.4 The experimental verdict and violation of the Bell inequalities	429
5C.5 Conclusion: from quantum nonlocality to quantum information	432
Complement 5D Entangled two-mode states	434
5D.1 General description of a two-mode state	434
5D.1.1 General considerations	434
5D.1.2 Schmidt decomposition	435
5D.1.3 Correlations between measurements carried out on the	
two modes	436
5D.2 Twin photon states	437
5D.2.1 Definition and properties	437
5D.2.2 Production	438
5D.3 Relation between squeezing and entanglement	439
5D.3.1 General considerations	439
5D.3.2 Mixing two squeezed states on a semi-reflecting mirror	439
5D.3.3 Non-destructive measurement of two complementary	
variables: the 'EPR paradox'	441
Complement 5E Quantum information	443
5E.1 Quantum cryptography	443
5E.1.1 From classical to quantum cryptography	443
5E.1.2 Quantum cryptography with entangled photons	444
5E.1.3 From theory to practice	446
5E.1.4 The no-cloning theorem	447

xvii Contents

	5E.1.5 And if there were no entangled states? The BB84 protocol	448
	5E.1.6 Experimental results	449
5E.2	Quantum computing	449
	5E.2.1 Quantum bits or 'qubits'	449
	5E.2.2 The Shor factorization algorithm	450
	5E.2.3 Working principle of a quantum computer	451
	5E.2.4 Practical matters	453
5E.3	Quantum teleportation	454
5E.4	Conclusion	456
6 Int	teraction of an atom with the quantized electromagnetic field	457
6.1	Classical electrodynamics and interacting fields and charges	458
	6.1.1 The Maxwell-Lorentz equations	458
	6.1.2 Decomposition of the electromagnetic field into transverse	
	and longitudinal components. Radiation	460
	6.1.3 Polarized Fourier components of the radiation and the vector	
	potential in the Coulomb gauge	462
	6.1.4 Normal variables for radiation and expansion in polarized, travelling	
	plane waves	462
	6.1.5 Generalized particle momentum. Radiation momentum	463
	6.1.6 Hamiltonian in the Coulomb gauge	464
6.2	! Interacting fields and charges and quantum description in the	
	Coulomb gauge	467
	6.2.1 Canonical quantization	467
	6.2.2 Hamiltonian and state space	468
	6.2.3 Interaction Hamiltonian	469
6.3	Interaction processes	471
	6.3.1 The Hamiltonian \hat{H}_{II}	471
	6.3.2 Absorption	471
	6.3.3 Emission	473
	6.3.4 Rabi oscillation	474
	6.3.5 The Hamiltonian \hat{H}_{12} and elastic scattering	475
6.4	Spontaneous emission	477
	6.4.1 Principle of the calculation	477
	6.4.2 Quasi-continuum of one-photon states and density of states	479
	6.4.3 Spontaneous emission rate in a given direction	481
	6.4.4 Lifetime of the excited state and natural width	482
	6.4.5 Spontaneous emission: a joint property of the atom and the vacuum	484
6.5	Photon scattering by an atom	485
	6.5.1 Scattering matrix elements	485
	6.5.2 Scattering cross-section	487
	6.5.3 Qualitative description of some scattering processes	488
	6.5.4 Thomson scattering cross-section	493

xviii Contents

6.6 C	clusion. From the semi-classical to the quantum treatment	
0	om-light interaction	495
Comple	ent 6A Hamiltonian formalism for interacting fields and charges	498
1.5	iltonian formalism and canonical quantization	498
	ilton's equations for particles and radiation	498
	1 Classical Hamiltonian for the charge–field system	498
	2 Hamilton's equations for the charges	499
	3 Hamilton's equations for the radiation	499
	4 Conclusion	501
Comple	ent 6B Cavity quantum electrodynamics	502
	entation of the problem	502
6B.2 Ei	nmodes of the coupled atom-cavity system	504
	1 Jaynes-Cummings model	504
61	2 Diagonalization of the Hamiltonian	505
	3 Spontaneous emission of an excited atom placed in the empty	
	cavity	508
6B.3 E	ution in the presence of an intracavity field	510
	1 Field initially in a number state	510
61	2 Field initially in an 'intense' quasi-classical state: semi-classical	
	limit	511
61	3 Field initially in a quasi-classical state with a small number	
	of photons	512
	t of cavity losses: the Purcell effect	513
6B.5 C	lusion	517
	ent 6C Polarization-entangled photon pairs emitted in an	
	adiative cascade	518
	duction. Entangled photon pairs for real experiments	518
6C.2 Pl	on pair emitted in an atomic radiative cascade $J = 0 \rightarrow J = 1 \rightarrow J = 0$.	
	entary process	519
	1 Description of the system	519
	2 Emission of photon v_1 and entangled atom–radiation state	520
	3 Emission of photon ν ₂ and elementary EPR pair	521
	ralization and sum over frequencies	523
6C.4 TV	photon excitations	524
	Part III Applying both approaches	527
7 Nonli	ar optics. From the semi-classical approach to quantum effects	529
7.1 I	duction (1) Comments and the second s	529
7.2 E	tromagnetic field in a nonlinear medium. Semi-classical treatment	530
7	Linear susceptibility	530

xx Contents

7B.2 Field propagation in Kerr media		58
7B.2.1 Single incident wave		58
7B.2.2 Two travelling waves propag		582
7B.3 Optical bistability	ulacime valsing Selescond Charges	58.
		586
7B.4.1 Degenerate four-wave mixin		586
7B.4.2 Phase conjugation		58
7B.4.3 Calculating the reflection co		590
7B.5 Propagation of a spatially non-unifor		593
	7.4 Questian measurem of pair	592
7B.5.2 Spatial soliton and self-focus		593
7B.6 Propagation of a pulse in a Kerr med	7.	595
	7.4.3 Rumublaise treatme	595
7B.6.2 Propagation in a dispersive I		59:
7B.6.3 Propagation in a dispersive I		59
7 D.O.S Tropugation in a dispersive 1	instant and a series and a series	-
8 Laser manipulation of atoms. From in	coherent atom optics to atom lasers	599
8.1 Energy and momentum exchanges i		600
	xternal degrees of freedom of the atom	60
8.1.2 Momentum conservation		60
8.1.3 Energy conservation: the Dop	opler and the recoil shifts	603
8.2 Radiative forces		60-
8.2.1 Closed two-level atom in a qu	uasi-resonant laser wave	604
8.2.2 Localized atomic wave packet		605
8.2.3 Radiative forces: general exp		60
8.2.4 Steady-state radiative forces t		608
8.2.5 Resonance-radiation pressure		610
8.2.6 Dipole force	O Instructor viduo CI & & AV	614
8.3 Laser cooling and trapping of atoms	s optical molasses	613
8.3.1 Doppler cooling	s, optical monascs	618
8.3.2 Coefficient of friction and Do	nonler molasses	619
8.3.3 Magneto-optical trap	oppici morasses	62
8.3.4 Fluctuations and heating		624
8.3.5 Fluctuations of the resonance	radiation pressure	625
8.3.6 Momentum fluctuations and l		627
8.3.7 Equilibrium temperature for a		629
8.3.8 Going under the Doppler tem	THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O	630
8.3.9 Cooling below the recoil tem	The state of the s	632
8.4 Gaseous Bose–Einstein condensates	PACKACO PER ECONO DE L'ARREST	
8.4.1 Bose–Einstein condensation	s and atom fascis	633
	Cinetain condensates Laser applica	033
	e-Einstein condensates. Laser cooling	625
and evaporative cooling 8.4.3 Ideal Bose–Einstein condensa		635
		638
8.4.4 Observing the wavefunction of	of the Bose–Einstein condensate	639

xx Contents

7B.2 Field propagation in Kerr media	581
7B.2.1 Single incident wave	581
7B.2.2 Two travelling waves propagating in opposite directions	582
7B.3 Optical bistability	583
7B.4 Phase conjugate mirror	586
7B.4.1 Degenerate four-wave mixing	586
7B.4.2 Phase conjugation	587
7B.4.3 Calculating the reflection coefficient	590
7B.5 Propagation of a spatially non-uniform wave in a Kerr medium	592
7B.5.1 Self-focusing	592
7B.5.2 Spatial soliton and self-focusing	593
7B.6 Propagation of a pulse in a Kerr medium	595
7B.6.1 Self-phase modulation	595
7B.6.2 Propagation in a dispersive linear medium	595
7B.6.3 Propagation in a dispersive Kerr medium. Temporal soliton	597
Oli 2 2 despondezativo of the Assistance mandratory as a	
8 Laser manipulation of atoms. From incoherent atom optics to atom lasers	599
8.1 Energy and momentum exchanges in the atom-light interaction	600
8.1.1 Quantum description of the external degrees of freedom of the atom	601
8.1.2 Momentum conservation	601
8.1.3 Energy conservation: the Doppler and the recoil shifts	603
8.2 Radiative forces	604
8.2.1 Closed two-level atom in a quasi-resonant laser wave	604
8.2.2 Localized atomic wave packet and classical limit	605
8.2.3 Radiative forces: general expression	607
8.2.4 Steady-state radiative forces for a closed two-level atom	608
8.2.5 Resonance-radiation pressure	610
8.2.6 Dipole force	614
8.3 Laser cooling and trapping of atoms, optical molasses	618
8.3.1 Doppler cooling	618
8.3.2 Coefficient of friction and Doppler molasses	619
8.3.3 Magneto-optical trap	621
8.3.4 Fluctuations and heating	624
8.3.5 Fluctuations of the resonance-radiation pressure	625
8.3.6 Momentum fluctuations and heating for a Doppler molasses	627
8.3.7 Equilibrium temperature for a Doppler molasses	629
8.3.8 Going under the Doppler temperature and Sisyphus cooling	630
8.3.9 Cooling below the recoil temperature	632
8.4 Gaseous Bose–Einstein condensates and atom lasers	633
8.4.1 Bose–Einstein condensation	633
8.4.2 Obtaining dilute atomic Bose-Einstein condensates. Laser cooling	
and evaporative cooling	635
8.4.3 Ideal Bose–Einstein condensate and atomic wavefunction	638
8.4.4 Observing the wavefunction of the Bose-Einstein condensate	639

xxi

8.4.5	Dilute Bose–Einstein condensate with interactions	64
8.4.6	Coherence properties of a Bose-Einstein condensate and interference	
	between two Bose-Einstein condensates	64
8.4.7	Atom lasers	. 64
8.4.8	Conclusion. From photon optics to atom optics and beyond	64
Compleme	nt 8A Cooling to sub-recoil temperatures by velocity-selective	
	population trapping	65
	rent population trapping	65
	ity-selective coherent population trapping and sub-recoil cooling	65
	tum description of the atomic motion	65
	escence rate of a state $ \psi_{NC}(p)\rangle$	65
	cal limits. The fragility of coherence	
Oras Fracti	car finits. The fraginty of concrence	03
Index	niceps underlying electromagnetic interestions a en a so that at	66
	mated was alreaded field immacring with quantum purcies, of a full qu	
	clieve that this challenge to present and to libertene both approaches in a	