

## MA EXAM 2020

$x^{\text{th}}$  tensoriel et intrication.

1.  $\dim = 2 \times 2 = 4$

2. Base  $\{|g\rangle|g\rangle, |g\rangle|e\rangle, |e\rangle|g\rangle, |e\rangle|e\rangle\}$

qui on peut réécrire :  $\{|gg\rangle, |ge\rangle, |eg\rangle, |ee\rangle\}$

3.  $\hat{A}$  interaction  $|gg\rangle \rightarrow 0$   $|ge\rangle$  et  $|eg\rangle \rightarrow E_e$   $|ee\rangle \rightarrow 2E_e$

↳ la base  $\{|gg\rangle, |ge\rangle, |eg\rangle, |ee\rangle\}$  :

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & E_e & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & E_e & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2E_e \end{pmatrix}$$

4.  $V_0 \in \mathbb{R}$   $V = V_0 (|ge\rangle\langle eg| + |eg\rangle\langle ge|)$

$$\hookrightarrow H' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & E_e & V_0 & 0 \\ 0 & V_0 & E_e & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2E_e \end{pmatrix}$$

6.  $\bar{V}_p$  : triviaux  $|gg\rangle$  associé à  $E = 0$   
 $|ee\rangle$  ———  $E = 2E_e$

et  $\frac{|ge\rangle \pm |eg\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$  ass à  $E_e \pm V_0$

(ce 2 derniers sont intriqués (pas séparables))

OK

1.  $E_n = (n+1)\hbar\omega \quad n \geq 0$

2.  $\psi_0(x) = \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{1/4} e^{-m\omega x^2/2\hbar}$

$$\hookrightarrow \psi_0''(x) = \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{1/4} \left[-\frac{m\omega}{\hbar} + \frac{m^2\omega^2 x^2}{\hbar}\right] e^{-\frac{m\omega x^2}{2\hbar}}$$

on forme  $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \psi_0''(x) + \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 x^2 \psi_0(x)$

$$= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{1/4} \left[-\frac{m\omega}{\hbar} + \frac{m^2\omega^2 x^2}{\hbar}\right] e^{-\frac{m\omega x^2}{2\hbar}} + \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 x^2 \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{1/4} e^{-\frac{m\omega x^2}{2\hbar}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{1/4} \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} e^{-\frac{m\omega x^2}{2\hbar}} = \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} \times \psi_0(x) \quad \text{OK}$$

3.  $|1\rangle = a^\dagger |0\rangle \Rightarrow \langle x|1\rangle = \langle x|e^\dagger|0\rangle$

int  $\psi_1(x) = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \left(x - \frac{\hbar}{m\omega} \frac{d}{dx}\right) \psi_0(x)$

d'où  $\psi_1(x) = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \left(\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}\right)^{1/4} \left(x + \frac{\hbar}{m\omega} \frac{m\omega}{\hbar} x\right) e^{-\frac{m\omega x^2}{2\hbar}}$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \left(\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}\right)^{1/4} 2x e^{-\frac{m\omega x^2}{2\hbar}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2m\omega}{\hbar}} \left(\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}\right)^{1/4} x e^{-\frac{m\omega x^2}{2\hbar}} \quad (\text{OK})$$

4.  $|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\epsilon^2}} (|0\rangle + \epsilon|1\rangle)$   $|0\rangle e^{i\omega t} |1\rangle e^{-i\omega t}$   $\vec{v}_p$  de  $H$ ,  $m\epsilon_0 = \frac{\hbar\omega}{2}$

$e^{i\omega t} \epsilon_1 = \frac{3}{2} \hbar\omega$

$$\hookrightarrow |\psi(t)\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\epsilon^2}} \left( e^{-i\omega t} |0\rangle + \epsilon e^{-i3\omega t} |1\rangle \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\epsilon^2}} (|0\rangle + \epsilon e^{-i\omega t} |1\rangle) \times e^{-i\omega t}$$

pu'on peut oublier

$$\hookrightarrow \psi(x,t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\epsilon^2}} (\psi_0(x) + \epsilon e^{-i\omega t} \psi_1(x))$$

$$5) |\psi(x,t)|^2 = \frac{1}{1+\epsilon^2} \left[ |\psi_0(x)|^2 + \epsilon^2 |\psi_1(x)|^2 + 2\epsilon \psi_0(x)\psi_1(x) \cos \omega t \right]$$

$$\text{on a } \rho(x,t) \approx |\psi_0(x)|^2 + 2\varepsilon \psi_0(x)\psi_1(x) \cos \omega t \quad \text{ou } \frac{2\varepsilon \omega}{E} \text{ ou } \frac{2\varepsilon}{E}$$

8.

$$\rho(x,t) \approx \left(1 + 2\varepsilon x \cos \omega t\right) \left(\frac{m\omega^2 x}{E}\right)^{1/2} e^{-\frac{m\omega^2 x^2}{E}}$$

6. il faut regarder  $(1 + 2\varepsilon x \cos \omega t)$

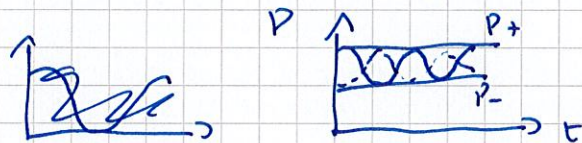
-  $t=0$   $(1 + 2\varepsilon x)$   $\rightarrow$  + probable ds  $x > 0$

- oui quand  $\cos \omega t$  change de signe ( $t = \frac{\pi}{\omega}$ )

- oui quand  $\cos \omega t = 0$

$$- P_+ = \int_0^{+\infty} \rho(x,t) dx \quad P_- = \int_{-\infty}^0 \rho(x,t) dx$$

$P_+(t)$  et  $P_-(t)$  en opposition de phase.



$$7. \langle n \rangle = \langle \psi | n | \psi \rangle \quad \text{avec } |\psi\rangle = |0\rangle + \varepsilon e^{-i\omega t} |1\rangle$$

$$\rightarrow \langle n \rangle = \left( \langle 0 | + \varepsilon e^{i\omega t} \langle 1 | \right) n \left( |0\rangle + \varepsilon e^{-i\omega t} |1\rangle \right)$$

$$\text{avec } \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{E}{2m\omega}} (x + it\dot{x}) \quad \text{et } \alpha|0\rangle = 0 \quad \alpha^\dagger|0\rangle = |1\rangle$$

$$\alpha|1\rangle = |0\rangle \quad \alpha^\dagger|1\rangle = \sqrt{2}|2\rangle$$

$$\rightarrow \langle n \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{E}{2m\omega}} \left( \varepsilon e^{i\omega t} \langle 1 | n | 0 \rangle + \varepsilon e^{-i\omega t} \langle 0 | n | 1 \rangle \right)$$

(tous les autres termes = 0)

$$\text{d'où } \langle n \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{E}{2m\omega}} \left( \varepsilon e^{i\omega t} + \varepsilon e^{-i\omega t} \right)$$

$$\langle n \rangle(t) = \sqrt{\frac{E}{2m\omega}} \times 2\varepsilon \cos \omega t$$

$$\langle p \rangle = \langle \psi | p | \psi \rangle \text{ avec } p = i \sqrt{\frac{m \hbar \omega}{2}} (a^\dagger - a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \langle p \rangle &= (\langle 0 | + \epsilon e^{i\omega t} \langle 1 |) i \sqrt{\frac{m \hbar \omega}{2}} (a^\dagger - a) (\langle 0 | + \epsilon e^{-i\omega t} | 1 \rangle) \\ &= i \epsilon \sqrt{\frac{m \hbar \omega}{2}} (e^{i\omega t} - e^{-i\omega t}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle p \rangle(t) = 2\epsilon \sqrt{\frac{m \hbar \omega}{2}} \sin \omega t$$

On retrouve le "mot oscillant" d'une particule classique

$$x(t) = x_0 \cos \omega t \text{ et } \dot{x} = -\omega x_0 \sin \omega t \quad (\text{cf Ehrenfest})$$

$$8. \langle x^2 \rangle = (\langle 0 | + \epsilon e^{i\omega t} \langle 1 |) \left( \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} (a^\dagger + a) \right) (\langle 0 | + \epsilon e^{-i\omega t} | 1 \rangle)$$

$$a^\dagger a | 0 \rangle = 0 \quad a^\dagger a | 1 \rangle = | 1 \rangle \quad a a^\dagger | 0 \rangle = | 1 \rangle$$

$$a a^\dagger | 1 \rangle = 2 | 1 \rangle$$

$$\rightarrow \langle x^2 \rangle = \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} (1 + 3\epsilon^2)$$

$$\text{de m} \quad \langle p^2 \rangle = \frac{\hbar^2 \omega}{2} (1 + 3\epsilon^2)$$

$$(\Delta x)^2 = \langle x^2 \rangle - \langle x \rangle^2 = \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} (1 + 3\epsilon^2 - 4\epsilon^2 \cos^2 \omega t)$$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} (1 + \epsilon^2 - \epsilon^2 - 4\epsilon^2 \cos^2 \omega t)$$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} (1 - \epsilon^2 + 4\epsilon^2 (1 - \cos^2 \omega t))$$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} (1 - \epsilon^2 + 4\epsilon^2 \sin^2 \omega t) \dots$$

$$\text{de m} \quad (\Delta p)^2 = \frac{\hbar^2 \omega}{2} (1 - \epsilon^2 + 4\epsilon^2 \cos^2 \omega t)$$

$$(\Delta x \Delta p)^2 = \left( \frac{\hbar}{2} \right)^2 (1 - \epsilon^2 + 4\epsilon^2 \sin^2 \omega t) (1 - \epsilon^2 + 4\epsilon^2 \cos^2 \omega t) \dots$$

$$9) \quad H_2 = H_1(x) + H_1(y)$$

$$E_{n_1 n_2} = \left(n_1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \hbar \omega + \left(n_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \hbar \omega$$

$$= (n_1 + n_2 + 1) \hbar \omega$$

→ 1 seul nbre quantique  $E_N = (N+1) \hbar \omega$

10) d'après (9):  $E_N$  est dég. en  $g^{\text{al}}$ .

Fond.  $N=0$ : obtenue pour le couple unique  $n_1 = n_2 = 0$   
 $E_0 = \hbar \omega$  par dég.

1<sup>re</sup> excite  $N=1$ : obtenue pour  $n_1=1$  et  $n_2=0$  ou  $n_1=0$  et  $n_2=1$   
 $E_1 = 2 \hbar \omega$  dég 2x.

11.  $N=0$ :  $\Psi_0$  (ou  $\Psi_{00}$ )  $\otimes$   $(x, y) = \Psi_0(x) \Psi_0(y) = \dots$

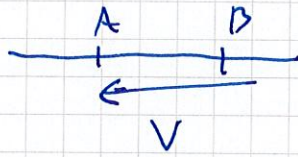
$N=1$ :  $\Psi_1^{(1)}(x, y) = \Psi_0(x) \Psi_1(y) = \dots$

ou  $\Psi_1^{(2)}(x, y) = \Psi_1(x) \Psi_0(y) = \dots$

# Effet tunnel

## Partie A

1.



$V > 0 \Rightarrow i$  de  $A$  vers  $B$   
 $\Rightarrow \vec{v}$  de  $B$  vers  $A$

2.  $i=0$

3. effet tunnel.

4.  $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \psi''(x) + U(x) \psi(x) = E \psi(x)$

5.  ~~$\psi_{III}$~~  zone III:  $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \psi'' + U_B \psi = E \psi$

$$\Leftrightarrow \psi'' + \frac{2m(E - U_B)}{\hbar^2} \psi = 0$$

on pose  $k_B = \sqrt{\frac{2m(E - U_B)}{\hbar^2}}$

sol<sup>n</sup>:  $\psi_{III}(x) = e^{-ik_B x} + r e^{ik_B x}$

$\uparrow$   
 onde incidente  
 (amplitude arbitraire  
 -ment choisie  $\bar{=}$  1)

$\uparrow$   
 onde réfléchie  
 en  $x = a$

zone I:  $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \psi'' + U_A \psi = E \psi$

$$\Leftrightarrow \psi'' + \frac{2m(E - U_A)}{\hbar^2} \psi = 0$$

on pose  $k_A = \sqrt{\frac{2m(E - U_A)}{\hbar^2}}$

sol<sup>n</sup>:  $\psi_I(x) = t e^{-ik_A x} + \cancel{(\ ) e^{ik_A x}}$

$\uparrow$   
 onde transmise  
 vers  $k_A < 0$

$\uparrow$   
 onde incidente  
 depuis  $x = -\infty$   
~~( $\neq$ )~~

6. Dans la zone II :

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \psi'' + U_0 \psi = E \psi$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi'' + \underbrace{\frac{2m(E-U_0)}{\hbar^2}}_{< 0} \psi = 0$$

on pose  $\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{2m(U_0-E)}{\hbar^2}}$   $\psi'' - \alpha^2 \psi = 0$

$\hookrightarrow$  sol<sup>n</sup>  $\psi_{II}(u) = A e^{\alpha u} + B e^{-\alpha x}$

"onde évanescente".

Continuités de  $\psi$  et  $\psi'$  en  $x=0$  :

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} t = A + B \\ -i\hbar \alpha t = \alpha (A - B) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\hookrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = \frac{t}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{i\hbar \alpha}{\alpha} \right) \\ B = \frac{t}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{i\hbar \alpha}{\alpha} \right) \end{array} \right.$$

7.  $\mathcal{J} = \frac{\hbar}{2im} \left( \psi^* \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} - \psi \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial x} \right)$

zone III :  $\psi \equiv \psi_{III} = t e^{-i\hbar \alpha x}$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = -i\hbar \alpha t e^{-i\hbar \alpha x}$$

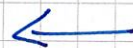
$$\hookrightarrow \mathcal{J} = \frac{\hbar}{2im} \left( t^* e^{i\hbar \alpha x} \times (-i\hbar \alpha t e^{-i\hbar \alpha x}) - t e^{-i\hbar \alpha x} \times i\hbar \alpha t^* e^{i\hbar \alpha x} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{2im} \times -2i\hbar \alpha |t|^2$$

$$\mathcal{J} = -|t|^2 \frac{\hbar \hbar \alpha}{m} < 0$$

"propagation de B vers A"

(OK)



## Partie B

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi_A}{\partial t} = \frac{qV}{2} \Psi_A - K \Psi_B \\ i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi_B}{\partial t} = -\frac{qV}{2} \Psi_B - K \Psi_A \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \Psi_A = \sqrt{p_A} e^{i\theta_A} \\ \Psi_B = \sqrt{p_B} e^{i\theta_B} \end{array}$$

$$\rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} i\hbar \left[ \sqrt{p_A} i \dot{\theta}_A e^{i\theta_A} + \frac{\dot{p}_A}{2\sqrt{p_A}} e^{i\theta_A} \right] = \frac{qV}{2} \sqrt{p_A} e^{i\theta_A} - K \sqrt{p_B} e^{i\theta_B} \\ i\hbar \left[ \sqrt{p_B} i \dot{\theta}_B e^{i\theta_B} + \frac{\dot{p}_B}{2\sqrt{p_B}} e^{i\theta_B} \right] = -\frac{qV}{2} \sqrt{p_B} e^{i\theta_B} - K \sqrt{p_A} e^{i\theta_A} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} i\hbar \left[ \sqrt{p_A} i \dot{\theta}_A + \frac{\dot{p}_A}{2\sqrt{p_A}} \right] = \frac{qV}{2} \sqrt{p_A} - K \sqrt{p_B} e^{i\varphi} \\ i\hbar \left[ \sqrt{p_B} i \dot{\theta}_B + \frac{\dot{p}_B}{2\sqrt{p_B}} \right] = -\frac{qV}{2} \sqrt{p_B} - K \sqrt{p_A} e^{-i\varphi} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{sat} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\hbar \sqrt{p_A} \dot{\theta}_A + i\hbar \frac{\dot{p}_A}{2\sqrt{p_A}} = \frac{qV}{2} \sqrt{p_A} - K \sqrt{p_B} (\cos\varphi + i\sin\varphi) \\ -\hbar \sqrt{p_B} \dot{\theta}_B + i\hbar \frac{\dot{p}_B}{2\sqrt{p_B}} = -\frac{qV}{2} \sqrt{p_B} - K \sqrt{p_A} (\cos\varphi - i\sin\varphi) \end{array} \right.$$

Re et Im:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\hbar \sqrt{p_A} \dot{\theta}_A = \frac{qV}{2} \sqrt{p_A} - K \sqrt{p_B} \cos\varphi \quad (1) \\ \frac{\hbar \dot{p}_A}{2\sqrt{p_A}} = -K \sqrt{p_B} \sin\varphi \Rightarrow \dot{p}_A = -\frac{2K}{\hbar} \sqrt{p_A p_B} \sin\varphi \quad (2) \\ -\hbar \sqrt{p_B} \dot{\theta}_B = -\frac{qV}{2} \sqrt{p_B} - K \sqrt{p_A} \cos\varphi \quad (3) \\ \frac{\hbar \dot{p}_B}{2\sqrt{p_B}} = K \sqrt{p_A} \sin\varphi \Rightarrow \dot{p}_B = \frac{2K}{\hbar} \sqrt{p_A p_B} \sin\varphi \quad (4) \end{array} \right.$$

2.) (2) et (4)  $\Rightarrow \dot{p}_A + \dot{p}_B = 0$   $p_A + p_B = \text{cte}$   
conservation du nombre porteurs de charge.



$$3. \quad \mathcal{J} = \gamma \dot{\rho}_A = -\gamma \dot{\rho}_B$$

$$\hookrightarrow \mathcal{J} = -\frac{2Kq}{\epsilon} \sqrt{\epsilon_A \epsilon_B} \sin \varphi$$

$$\mathcal{J}_0 = -\frac{2Kq}{\epsilon} \sqrt{\epsilon_A \epsilon_B} \quad (\text{< } 0 \text{ car } \epsilon_A) )$$

4. eq<sup>ns</sup> (1) et (3) avec  $\rho_A \approx \rho_B$ :

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\epsilon \dot{\rho}_A \approx \frac{qV}{2} - K \cos \varphi \\ -\epsilon \dot{\rho}_B \approx -\frac{qV}{2} - K \cos \varphi \end{array} \right.$$

soit

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \epsilon \dot{\rho}_A = -\frac{qV}{2} + K \cos \varphi \\ \epsilon \dot{\rho}_B = \frac{qV}{2} + K \cos \varphi \end{array} \right.$$

$$\hookrightarrow \epsilon (\dot{\rho}_B - \dot{\rho}_A) = \epsilon \dot{\varphi} = qV$$

$$\dot{\varphi} = \frac{qV}{\epsilon}$$

si  $V = vte$  (déplacement aux bornes de la jonction)

$$\varphi = \frac{qV}{\epsilon} t + \varphi_0$$

5.  $\underline{V=0}$  :  $\rightarrow \varphi = \varphi_0$

$\varphi$  prend tte valeur possible entre 0 et  $2\pi$

avec  $\mathcal{J} = \mathcal{J}_0 \sin \varphi \Rightarrow \mathcal{J}$  prend tte valeur entre  $-\mathcal{J}_0$  et  $\mathcal{J}_0$

6.  $\underline{V \neq 0}$   $\mathcal{J} = \mathcal{J}_0 \sin \varphi$  avec  $\varphi = \frac{qV}{\epsilon} t + \varphi_0$

$$\mathcal{J} = \mathcal{J}_0 \sin\left(\frac{qV}{\epsilon} t + \varphi_0\right) \quad \omega = \frac{qV}{\epsilon}$$

$$7) \text{ ici } q = -2e$$

• Mesure tension  $\rightarrow$  pulsation  
 $\rightarrow$  rapport  $\frac{e}{h}$

• étalon de fréquence (ou de temps) peut être converti en étalon de tension !

$$\sim \text{AV } \omega = \frac{qV}{h}$$

$$f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{2eV}{h}$$

$$\text{AV } f \sim \frac{2 \times 1.6 \cdot 10^{-19} \times 10^{-6}}{6.6 \cdot 10^{-34}} \approx 5 \cdot 10^8 \text{ Hz} \\ (0.2 \text{ GHz})$$