

# CORRIGÉ PARTIEL MQ OCT 2019

## Exo 1

1. OK

2.  $H: E_0 \rightarrow |1\rangle$

$-E_0 \rightarrow |2\rangle$

$A: a \rightarrow \frac{|1\rangle + |2\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow -a \rightarrow \frac{|1\rangle - |2\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} = |-a\rangle$

3.  $\pm E_0$  et  $\pm a$

4.  $|\psi_0\rangle = |a\rangle \rightarrow$  sûr de trouver  $+a$ .

exemple  $|\psi_0\rangle = |\psi_0\rangle = |a\rangle$

5.  $P(E_0) = |\langle 1 | \psi_0 \rangle|^2 = \frac{1}{2}$        $P(-E_0) = |\langle 2 | \psi_0 \rangle|^2 = \frac{1}{2}$

6.  $E_0 \rightarrow |\psi_0\rangle = |1\rangle$

7.  $P(a) = |\langle a | \psi_0 \rangle|^2 = \frac{1}{2}$        $P(-a) = \frac{1}{2}$

mesure  $w$  (evma) hénive  $\rightarrow$  rend aléatoire la mesure de  $A$ .

## Exo 2

1.  $\det(H - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} -E - \lambda & w \\ w & E - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = -(E + \lambda)(E - \lambda) - w^2$

$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 = E^2 + w^2, \lambda = \pm \sqrt{E^2 + w^2}$

$E_{\pm} = \pm E \left(1 + \frac{w^2}{E^2}\right)^{1/2} \approx \pm E \left(1 + \frac{w^2}{2E^2}\right) = \pm E \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon^2\right)$

2.  $H|+\rangle = (-E\epsilon + w)|1\rangle + (Ew + E)|2\rangle$

$= E \left(-\epsilon + \frac{w}{E}\right)|1\rangle + E(1 + \frac{w}{E})|2\rangle$

$= E(\epsilon)|1\rangle + E(1 + \frac{w}{E})|2\rangle$

$w + E|+\rangle = E(1 + \frac{w}{E})(\epsilon|1\rangle + |2\rangle)$

$= E(\epsilon + \frac{w}{E})|1\rangle + E(1 + \frac{w}{E})|2\rangle \approx E(\epsilon)|1\rangle + E(1 + \frac{w}{E})|2\rangle$

(UK)

idem pour  $|-\rangle$

3.  $|+\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|1\rangle + |2\rangle) \rightarrow H|+\rangle = \frac{E}{\sqrt{2}}|1\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|2\rangle$

à l'ordre 2 :  $|+\rangle \approx \frac{E}{E} \left(1 + \frac{w^2}{E^2}\right) |1\rangle + \left(1 - \frac{w^2}{E^2}\right) |2\rangle$

à l'ordre 1 :  $|+\rangle \approx \frac{E}{E} |1\rangle + \left(1 - \frac{w^2}{E^2}\right) |2\rangle$

$$\text{Ex } \omega \quad |-\rangle \approx -\left(1 - \frac{\epsilon^2}{2}\right) |1\rangle + \epsilon |2\rangle$$

$$4. \quad E_+ \rightarrow P(E_+) = |\langle + | \psi \rangle|^2 \approx \epsilon^2 \quad \text{egem} = |+\rangle$$

$$E_- \rightarrow P(E_-) = |\langle - | \psi \rangle|^2 \approx \left(1 - \frac{\epsilon^2}{2}\right)^2 \approx 1 - \epsilon^2 \quad \text{egem} = |-\rangle$$

$$P(E_+) + P(E_-) = 1 \quad \text{on voit que en } \epsilon$$

$$5. \quad \text{in inverse} \rightarrow |1\rangle \approx \epsilon |+\rangle + \left(1 - \frac{\epsilon^2}{2}\right) |-\rangle$$

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = |1\rangle \rightarrow |\psi(t)\rangle = \epsilon e^{-iE_+ t/\hbar} |+\rangle + \left(1 - \frac{\epsilon^2}{2}\right) e^{-iE_- t/\hbar} |-\rangle$$

$$6. \quad P_2 = |\langle 2 | \psi(t) \rangle|^2$$

$$= \left| \epsilon e^{-iE_+ t/\hbar} \langle 2 | + \rangle + \left(1 - \frac{\epsilon^2}{2}\right) e^{-iE_- t/\hbar} \langle 2 | - \rangle \right|^2$$

$$= \left| \epsilon \left(1 - \frac{\epsilon^2}{2}\right) e^{-iE_+ t/\hbar} + \left(1 - \frac{\epsilon^2}{2}\right) e^{-iE_- t/\hbar} \right|^2$$

$$= \epsilon^2 \left(1 - \frac{\epsilon^2}{2}\right)^2 \left| e^{i(E_+ - E_-)t/\hbar} + 1 \right|^2$$

$$P_2(t) \approx 4\epsilon^2 \sin^2\left(\frac{E_+ - E_-}{2\hbar} t\right)$$

"Fréquence de Rabi"  $\omega = \frac{E_+ - E_-}{\hbar} \approx \frac{2\epsilon}{\hbar} (1 - \frac{\epsilon^2}{2})$

$$P_{2, \text{MAX}} = 4\epsilon^2 \ll 1$$

$$7. \quad E_+ \rightarrow P(E_+) = |\langle + | \psi(t) \rangle|^2 = \epsilon^2$$

$$E_- \rightarrow P(E_-) = |\langle - | \psi(t) \rangle|^2 = \left(1 - \frac{\epsilon^2}{2}\right)^2 \approx 1 - \epsilon^2$$

idem 4 (invariance de la distribution)

(stratégie des énergies)

$$8. \quad \langle \psi(t) | H | \psi(t) \rangle = \langle \psi(t) | \left( \epsilon E_+ e^{-iE_+ t/\hbar} |+\rangle - \left(1 - \frac{\epsilon^2}{2}\right) E_- e^{-iE_- t/\hbar} |-\rangle \right)$$

$$= \epsilon^2 E_+ |e^{-iE_+ t/\hbar}|^2 + \left(1 - \frac{\epsilon^2}{2}\right) E_- |e^{-iE_- t/\hbar}|^2$$

$$= \epsilon^2 E_+ + \left(1 - \frac{\epsilon^2}{2}\right) E_- = E \text{ indep de } t.$$

vx avec 7.

Exo 3

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} -E & -\gamma e^{i\omega t} \\ -\gamma e^{-i\omega t} & E \end{pmatrix}$$

$$1. \det(M - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} -E - \lambda & -\gamma e^{i\omega t} \\ \gamma e^{-i\omega t} & E - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = -(E + \lambda)(E - \lambda) - \gamma^2$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{\pm} = \pm \sqrt{E^2 + \gamma^2} \quad \text{indép. de } t$$

$$2. H|\psi(t)\rangle = i\hbar \frac{\partial |\psi(t)\rangle}{\partial t}$$

$$\text{norme}^2 = \langle \psi | \psi \rangle \quad \frac{d\langle \psi | \psi \rangle}{dt} = \frac{d\langle \psi |}{dt} | \psi \rangle + \langle \psi | \frac{d|\psi\rangle}{dt}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{i\hbar} \langle \psi | H | \psi \rangle + \langle \psi | \frac{1}{i\hbar} H | \psi \rangle$$

↑  
car H hermitien

$$= 0$$

3. Par l'absurde. Supposons  $\exists |\psi\rangle$  qui vérifie à la fois

$$(1) \quad i\hbar \frac{\partial |\psi\rangle}{\partial t} = H|\psi\rangle \quad \text{et} \quad H|\psi\rangle = E_{\pm} |\psi\rangle \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Prenons } |\psi\rangle = x|1\rangle + y|2\rangle$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -E x - \gamma e^{i\omega t} y = i\hbar \dot{x} \\ -\gamma e^{-i\omega t} x + E y = i\hbar \dot{y} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -E x - \gamma e^{i\omega t} y = E_{\pm} x \\ -\gamma e^{-i\omega t} x + E y = E_{\pm} y \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \text{ et } (2) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} i\hbar \dot{x} = E_{\pm} x & i\hbar \dot{y} = E_{\pm} y \\ \text{soit } x = x_0 e^{-iE_{\pm} t/\hbar} & y = y_0 e^{-iE_{\pm} t/\hbar} \end{cases}$$

En reportant et en simplifiant par  $e^{-iE_{\pm} t/\hbar}$

$$\begin{cases} -E x_0 - \gamma e^{i\omega t} y_0 = E_{\pm} x_0 \\ -\gamma e^{-i\omega t} x_0 + E y_0 = E_{\pm} y_0 \end{cases} \quad \text{dont on ne peut}$$

pas trouver un couple  $(x_0, y_0)$  sol<sup>n</sup> indep de  $t$ .

$\Rightarrow$  (1) et (2) = 2 eq<sup>s</sup> pas compatibles.

$\hookrightarrow$   $\nexists$  état stationnaire.

$$|\psi_1(t)\rangle = e^{i\omega t/\hbar} \left( \cos \Omega t + i\alpha \sin \Omega t \right) |1\rangle + e^{-i\omega t/\hbar} \left( i\beta \sin \Omega t \right) |2\rangle$$

$$4) \langle \psi_1 | \psi_1 \rangle = 1 = \cos^2 \Omega t + \alpha^2 \sin^2 \Omega t + \beta^2 \sin^2 \Omega t = \cos^2 \Omega t + (\alpha^2 + \beta^2) \sin^2 \Omega t$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 1$$

$$5) \langle \psi_1 | \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi_1 \rangle = \langle H | \psi_1 \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \langle \psi_1 | \left[ \frac{i\hbar\omega}{2} (\cos \Omega t + i\alpha \sin \Omega t) + \hbar\Omega (-\sin \Omega t + i\alpha \cos \Omega t) \right] \\ = -E (\cos \Omega t + i\alpha \sin \Omega t) - \hbar i\beta \Omega \sin \Omega t \\ \langle \psi_1 | \left[ -\frac{i\hbar\omega}{2} i\beta \sin \Omega t + i\beta \hbar \Omega \cos \Omega t \right] \\ = -\hbar (\omega \cos \Omega t + i\alpha \sin \Omega t) + i\beta E \sin \Omega t \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{on répare} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} -\frac{\hbar\omega}{2} (\cos \Omega t + i\alpha \sin \Omega t) + (\hbar\Omega \sin \Omega t - \alpha \hbar \Omega \cos \Omega t) \\ = -E \cos \Omega t - i\alpha E \sin \Omega t = i\beta \hbar \Omega \sin \Omega t \\ \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} i\beta \sin \Omega t - \beta \hbar \Omega \cos \Omega t \\ = -\hbar \cos \Omega t + i\alpha \hbar \sin \Omega t + i\beta E \sin \Omega t \end{aligned} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

on répare Re et Im :

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} + \alpha \hbar \Omega &= E & (1) \\ \alpha \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} + \hbar \Omega &= \alpha E + \beta \hbar & (2) \\ \beta \hbar \Omega &= \hbar & (3) \\ \beta \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} &= \hbar \beta E - \alpha \hbar & (4) \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$6) (3) \rightarrow \beta = \frac{\hbar}{\hbar \Omega} \quad (1) \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{E - \frac{\hbar\omega}{2}}{\hbar \Omega}$$

$$7) \quad \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \left( \frac{E - \hbar\omega}{\hbar\Omega} \right)^2 + \frac{\gamma^2}{(\hbar\Omega)^2} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( E - \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} \right)^2 + \gamma^2 = \left( \frac{\hbar\Omega}{2} \right)^2$$

$$8) \quad P_L(t) = | \langle 2 | \psi_1(t) \rangle |^2$$

$$= \beta^2 \sin^2 \Omega t$$

avec  $\beta = \frac{\gamma}{\hbar\Omega} \Rightarrow \beta^2 = \frac{\gamma^2}{(\hbar\Omega)^2} = \frac{\gamma^2}{\gamma^2 + \left( E - \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} \right)^2}$

$$P_L(t) = P_M(\omega) \sin^2 \Omega t$$

avec  $P_M(\omega) = \frac{\gamma^2}{\gamma^2 + \left( E - \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} \right)^2}$

$$9) \quad P_M(\omega) = \frac{\gamma^2}{\gamma^2 + \left( E - \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} \right)^2}$$

$$\text{Max } \text{si } \left( E - \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} \right)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \omega = \frac{2E}{\hbar} \quad (P_M = 1)$$

(Fréquence de Rabi du système non perturbé)

10) Résolution a ! Ce n'est pas strictement un pompage optique mais c'est pas étonnant.

