

Homework #1:

- 1) The classical energy of transverse EM fields (in a box) is given by

$$\bar{E}_R = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\text{Volume}} dV \left(\epsilon_0 \vec{E}_\perp \cdot \vec{E}_\perp + \frac{1}{\mu_0} \vec{B} \cdot \vec{B} \right).$$

Using the quantized fields for $\hat{\vec{E}}$ + $\hat{\vec{B}}$,

$$\hat{\vec{E}} = \sum_{\vec{k}\lambda} i \hat{\vec{E}}_{\vec{k}\lambda} E_{\vec{k}\lambda}^0 \left(\hat{a}_{\vec{k}\lambda} e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}} - \hat{a}_{\vec{k}\lambda}^\dagger e^{-i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}} \right)$$

$$\hat{\vec{B}} = \sum_{\vec{k}\lambda} i \frac{\vec{k}}{|\vec{k}|} \times \hat{\vec{E}}_{\vec{k}\lambda} B_{\vec{k}\lambda}^0 \left(\hat{a}_{\vec{k}\lambda} e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}} - \hat{a}_{\vec{k}\lambda}^\dagger e^{-i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}} \right)$$

and Maxwell's eqn's

a) show that $B_{\vec{k}\lambda}^0 = \frac{E_{\vec{k}\lambda}^0}{c}$

- b) determine the size of the quantum unit of field $E_{\vec{k}\lambda}^0$ by requiring that the energy expression reduce to

$$H = \sum_{\vec{k}\lambda} \hbar \omega_{\vec{k}} \left(\hat{a}_{\vec{k}\lambda}^\dagger \hat{a}_{\vec{k}\lambda} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

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- 2) The momentum of transverse EM fields is

$$\vec{P}_R = \epsilon_0 \int_{\text{Volume}} dV \vec{E}_\perp(\vec{r}) \times \vec{B}(\vec{r}).$$

- a) using the quantized field operators, simplify \hat{P}_R and show that it is diagonal in the Fock basis, with the eigenvalues $\hbar k n$, where n is the number of photons in the mode.

This is not homework, just a reminder of coherent states that you can work on at your leisure:

Show that the following definitions of a coherent state $|\alpha\rangle$ are equivalent:

- a) $\hat{a}|\alpha\rangle = \alpha|\alpha\rangle$ b) $|\alpha\rangle = e^{-\frac{|\alpha|^2}{2}} e^{\alpha \hat{a}^\dagger} |0\rangle$ where $e^{\alpha \hat{a}^\dagger} = \sum_n \frac{\alpha^n \hat{a}^{\dagger n}}{n!}$
- c) $|\alpha\rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f(n) |n\rangle$, where $|f(n)|^2$ is poissonian
- d) a displaced ground state $e^{-i\hat{p}x/\hbar} |0\rangle$, where $e^{-i\hat{p}x/\hbar}$ is the displacement operator.
- Also, show $\langle \alpha | \hat{x} | \alpha \rangle$ oscillates.