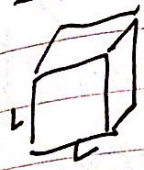


Quantization of EM field



$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \cdot \epsilon_0 \vec{E} &= 0 \\ \nabla \cdot \mu_0 \vec{H} &= 0 \\ \nabla \times \vec{E} &= -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \mu_0 \vec{H} \\ \nabla \times \vec{H} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \epsilon_0 \vec{E} \end{aligned}$$

Resonator:

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \vec{u}(\vec{r}) e(t)$$

$$\vec{H}(\vec{r}, t) = \vec{v}(\vec{r}) h(t)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{u}(\vec{r}) = 0 \quad \nabla \times \vec{u}(\vec{r}) = k \vec{v}(\vec{r})$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{v}(\vec{r}) = 0 \quad \nabla \times \vec{v}(\vec{r}) = k \vec{u}(\vec{r})$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} e(t) = \frac{k}{\epsilon_0} h(t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} h(t) = -\frac{k}{\mu_0} e(t)$$

$$W = \int \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 \vec{E} \cdot \vec{E} + \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 \vec{H} \cdot \vec{H} d\vec{r} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 L^3 e^2(t) + \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 L^3 h^2(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{H} &= \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 L^3 \hat{h}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 L^3 \hat{e}^2 \quad \hat{h} = i \hbar A \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \mu_0 L^3 \hbar^3 A^2 \frac{d^2}{dp^2} \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 L^3 e^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$E \psi(e) = A \psi(e) \quad \psi = e^{-\alpha e^2/2}$$

$$\frac{d^2}{de^2} = [k \alpha e - \alpha] \exp(-\alpha e^2/2)$$

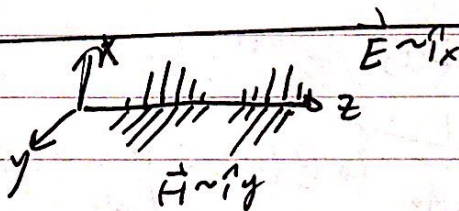
$$\frac{d}{de} \psi = R(e) e^{-\alpha e^2/2}$$

$$\frac{\hbar \omega_0}{2} \exp\{\} = -\frac{1}{2} \mu_0 L^3 \hbar^2 A^2 [(\alpha e^2 - x)] \exp\{\} + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 L^3 e^2 \exp\{\}$$

$$\frac{\hbar \omega_0}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 L^3 \hbar^2 A^2 \alpha \quad A = \frac{\omega c}{L^3}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \mu_0 L^3 A^2 \alpha^2 = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 L^3 \dots$$

Free Space



Classical soln

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \cos kx \hat{i}_x \cos(kz - \omega t)$$

$$\vec{H}(\vec{r}, t) = \text{const. } \hat{i}_y \cos(kz - \omega t)$$

$$W = \int \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 \vec{E} \cdot \vec{E} + \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 \vec{H} \cdot \vec{H} d^3r = \hbar \omega_0$$

$$E(\vec{r}, t) = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar \omega_0}{\epsilon_0 L^3}} \hat{i}_x \cos(kz - \omega t)$$

$$\vec{H}(\vec{r}, t) = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar \omega_0}{\mu_0 L^3}} \hat{i}_y \cos(kz - \omega t)$$

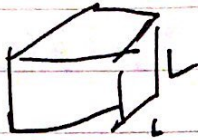
1st Quantization

$$\vec{E}(r, t) \Big|_{1st} = \hat{i}_x \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_0 \omega_0}{2\epsilon_0 L^3}} e^{ikz} e^{-i\omega_0 t}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 (\vec{E} \cdot \vec{E} + \vec{E} \cdot \vec{E}) + \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 (\vec{H} \cdot \vec{H} + \vec{H} \cdot \vec{H})$$

$$\vec{H}(r, t) \Big|_{1st} = \hat{i}_y \sqrt{\frac{\hbar \omega_0}{2\mu_0 L^3}} e^{ikz} e^{-i\omega_0 t}$$

$$d^3r / dt = \hbar \omega_0$$



$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_0 \vec{E} \\ \mu_0 \vec{H} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \nabla \times \\ -\nabla \times & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \vec{E} \\ \vec{H} \end{bmatrix}$$

(no one has done this...?)

Start with 1st Quant

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) \Big|_{1st} = \hat{i}_x e(t) e^{ikz}$$

take advantage that frequency here to be positive

$$\vec{H}(\vec{r}, t) \Big|_{1st} = \hat{i}_y h(t) e^{ikz}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} e(t) = -i \frac{k}{\epsilon_0} h(t) = i \omega_0 e(t) \rightarrow e(t) = \text{const } e^{-i\omega_0 t}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} h(t) = -i \frac{k}{\mu_0} e(t)$$

$$\frac{k}{\epsilon_0} h(t) = \omega_0 e(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2}{dt^2} e(t) = -\frac{k}{\epsilon_0} \frac{dh(t)}{dt} = -\frac{k^2}{\epsilon_0 \mu_0} e(t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} e(t) = -i \omega_0 e(t)$$

$$= -\omega_0^2 e(t)$$

$$\rightarrow e(t) = A e^{-i\omega_0 t} + B e^{i\omega_0 t}$$

$$h(t) = \frac{\omega_0}{k} \epsilon_0 e(t) = c \epsilon_0 e(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_0 \mu_0}} \epsilon_0 e(t) = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_0}{\mu_0}} e(t)$$

$$\boxed{\frac{d}{dt} e(t) = -i \omega_0 e(t)}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \langle \hat{Q} \rangle = -i\omega_0 \langle \hat{Q} \rangle \quad \hat{H} = \hbar\omega_0(\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \langle \hat{a} \rangle = -i\omega_0 \langle \hat{a} \rangle \quad \frac{d}{dt} \langle \hat{a} \rangle = \frac{1}{i\hbar} \langle [\hat{a}, \hat{H}] \rangle = -i\omega_0 \langle \hat{a} \rangle$$

$$\hat{Q} = \text{const } \hat{a} \quad e^{i\omega_0 t} \hat{a} \quad \frac{d}{dt} e^{i\omega_0 t} = +i\omega_0 e^{i\omega_0 t}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \langle \hat{a}^\dagger \rangle = +i\omega_0 \langle \hat{a}^\dagger \rangle \quad e^{i\omega_0 t} \leftrightarrow \hat{a}^\dagger$$

Adjoint:

$$\int (\hat{B}\psi)^\dagger \hat{Q}\psi dx = \int \psi^\dagger \hat{B}^\dagger \hat{Q}\psi dx \Rightarrow \hat{B}^\dagger = \text{adjoint of } \hat{B}$$

$$\int (\hat{H}\psi)^\dagger \hat{Q}\psi dx = \int \psi^\dagger \hat{H}^\dagger \hat{Q}\psi dx \Rightarrow \hat{H}^\dagger = \hat{H} \Rightarrow \text{self adjoint.}$$

$$\left[\int \psi^\dagger \hat{B}\psi dx \right]^\dagger = \int (\hat{B}\psi)^\dagger \psi dx = \int \psi^\dagger \hat{B}^\dagger \psi dx$$

$$= \langle \hat{B}^\dagger \rangle = \langle \hat{B} \rangle^\dagger$$

$$W = \int \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 (\vec{E}^\dagger \cdot \vec{E} + \vec{E} \cdot \vec{E}^\dagger) + \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 (\dots) d^3\vec{r}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \hat{H} = \int \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 \left(\hat{\vec{E}}(\vec{r})^\dagger \hat{\vec{E}}(\vec{r}) + \hat{\vec{E}}(\vec{r}) \hat{\vec{E}}^\dagger(\vec{r}) \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 (\dots) d^3r$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 L^3 |\text{const}|^2 (\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \hat{a} \hat{a}^\dagger)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 L^3 |\text{const}|^2 (\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \hat{a} \hat{a}^\dagger) = \hbar\omega_0 (\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \hbar\omega_0 (\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \hat{a} \hat{a}^\dagger)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \begin{vmatrix} \epsilon_0 \vec{E} \\ \mu_0 \vec{H} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \vec{\nabla} \times \\ \vec{\nabla} \times & 0 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \vec{E} \\ \vec{H} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$C_{ME} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar\omega_0}{2\epsilon_0 L^3}} \quad C_{MH} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar\omega_0}{2\mu_0 L^3}}$$

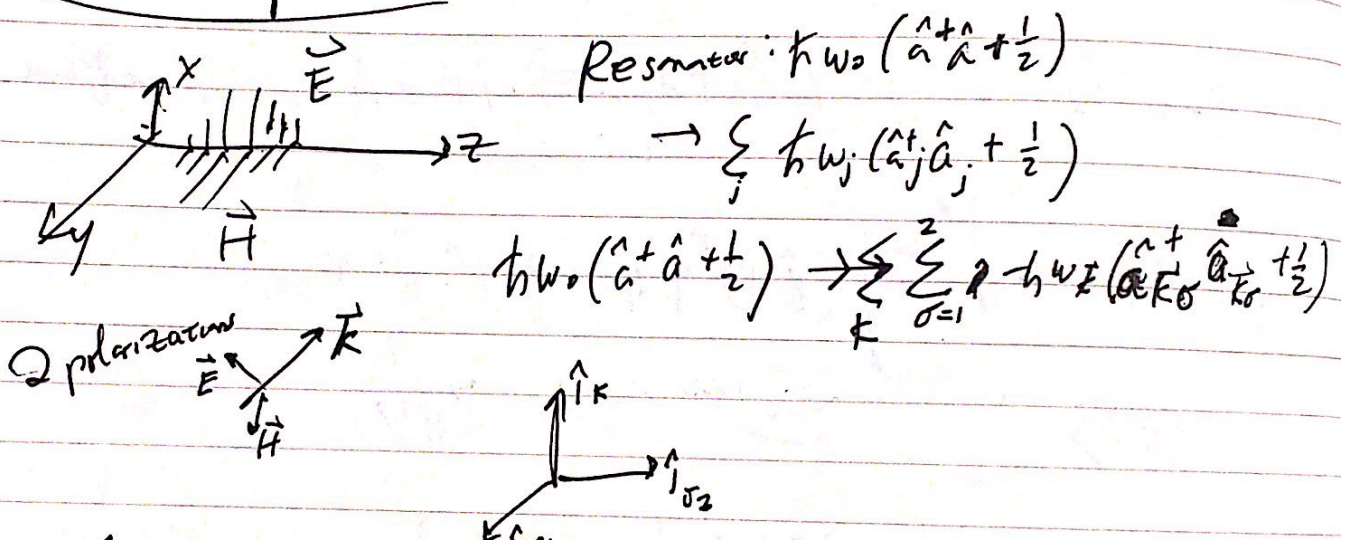
$$\hat{\vec{E}}(\vec{r})|_{1st} = \hat{1}_x \sqrt{\frac{\hbar\omega_0}{2\epsilon_0 L^3}} e^{ik_z \hat{z}} \hat{a} \quad \hat{\vec{E}}^\dagger(\vec{r})|_{1st} = \hat{1}_x \sqrt{\frac{\hbar\omega_0}{2\epsilon_0 L^3}} e^{ik_z \hat{z}} \hat{a}^\dagger$$

$$\hat{H} = \int \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 (\hat{\vec{E}}^\dagger \hat{\vec{E}} + \hat{\vec{E}} \cdot \hat{\vec{E}}^\dagger) + \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 (\hat{\vec{H}}^\dagger \hat{\vec{H}} + \hat{\vec{H}} \hat{\vec{H}}^\dagger) d^3r$$

$$= \hbar\omega_0 (\hat{a}^\dagger + \hat{a} + \frac{1}{2}) \rightarrow = \frac{\hbar\omega_0}{2} \left(-\frac{d^2}{dy^2} + y^2 \right)$$

$$\hat{\vec{E}}(\vec{r}, t)|_{1st} \leftrightarrow \langle \hat{\vec{E}}(\vec{r})|_{1st} \rangle \quad \text{configuration space}$$

Multi-mode problem



$$\hat{\vec{E}}(\vec{r}) = \hat{1}_x e^{ik_z \hat{z}} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar\omega_0}{2\epsilon_0 L^3}} \hat{a} \rightarrow \hat{\vec{E}}(\vec{r})|_{1st} = \sum_{\vec{k}, \sigma} \hat{1}_\sigma \sqrt{\frac{\hbar\omega_{\vec{k}\sigma}}{2\epsilon_0 L^3}} \hat{a}_{\vec{k}\sigma} e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}}$$

"Most people don't rename operators to 1st quantization even though it is ridiculously useful"

$$\hat{\vec{E}}(\vec{r})|_{\text{classical}} = \hat{\vec{E}}(\vec{r}) = \hat{\vec{E}}(\vec{r})|_{1st} + \hat{\vec{E}}^\dagger(\vec{r})|_{1st}$$

$$\hat{H} = \int \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 \hat{\vec{E}}(\vec{r}) \cdot \hat{\vec{E}}(\vec{r}) + \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 \hat{\vec{H}}(\vec{r}) \cdot \hat{\vec{H}}(\vec{r}) d^3r$$

$$g = \hat{1}_x \text{const} e^{ik_z \hat{z}} \hat{a} + \hat{1}_x \text{const} e^{-ik_z \hat{z}} \hat{a}^\dagger$$

$$\rightarrow \int \frac{1}{2\epsilon_0} |\text{cosec}|^2 \left(e^{2ikz} \hat{a}\hat{a}^\dagger + (\hat{a}^\dagger\hat{a} + \hat{a}\hat{a}^\dagger) + e^{-2ikz} (\hat{a}^\dagger)^2 \right) d\vec{r} + (\text{mag})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 L^3 |\text{cosec}|^2 (\hat{a}^\dagger\hat{a} + \hat{a}\hat{a}^\dagger) + \frac{1}{2} M_0 L^3 (\text{cosec}) (\hat{a}^\dagger\hat{a} + \hat{a}\hat{a}^\dagger)$$

$$\hat{E}(\vec{r}) = \hat{i}_x \sqrt{\frac{k\omega_0}{2\epsilon_0 L^3}} \left(\hat{a} e^{ikz} + \hat{a}^\dagger e^{-ikz} \right)$$

$$\longrightarrow \sum_{\vec{k}, \sigma} \hat{i}_\sigma \sqrt{\frac{\pi \omega_{\vec{k}}}{2\epsilon_0 L^3}} \left(\hat{a}_{\vec{k}\sigma} e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}} + \hat{a}_{\vec{k}\sigma}^\dagger e^{-i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}} \right)$$

$$\hat{H}(\vec{r}) = \sum_{\vec{k}, \sigma} (\hat{i}_\vec{k} \times \hat{i}_\sigma) \sqrt{\frac{k\omega_{\vec{k}}}{2M_0 L^3}} \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{''} \\ \text{''} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) \text{ classical} \leftrightarrow \langle \vec{E}(\vec{r}) \rangle$$

next time we will connect to matter