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Quantum Optics Systems

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Introduction

Quantum optics may be a branch of atomic, molecular, and optical physics handling how individual quanta of sunshine, referred to as photons, interact with atoms and molecules. It includes the study of the particle-like properties of photons. Photons are wont to test many of the counter-intuitive predictions of quantum physics, like entanglement and teleportation, and are a useful resource for quantum information science . According to scientific theory , light could also be considered not only to be as an electro-magnetic wave but also as a "stream" of particles called photons which travel with c, the vacuum speed of sunshine . These particles shouldn't be considered to be classical billiard balls, but as quantum mechanical particles described by a wavefunction cover a finite region. Each particle carries one quantum of energy, adequate to hf, where h is Planck's constant and f is that the frequency of the sunshine. That energy possessed by one photon corresponds exactly to the transition between discrete energy levels in an atom (or other system) that emitted the photon; material absorption of a photon is that the reverse process. Einstein's explanation of spontaneous emission also predicted the existence of stimulated emission, the principle upon which the laser rests. However, the particular invention of the maser (and laser) a few years later was hooked in to a way to supply a population inversion. The use of physics is prime to the concepts of quantum optics: light is described in terms of field operators for creation and annihilation of photons—i.e. within the language of QED. A frequently encountered state of the sunshine field is that the coherent state, as introduced by E.C. George Sudarshan in 1960. This state, which may be wont to approximately describe the output of a single-frequency laser well above the laser threshold, exhibits Poissonian photon number statistics. Via certain nonlinear interactions, a coherent state are often transformed into a squeezed coherent state, by applying a squeezing operator which may exhibit super- or subPoissonian photon statistics. Such light is named squeezed light. Other important quantum aspects are associated with correlations of photon statistics between different beams. For instance , spontaneous parametric down-conversion can generate so-called 'twin beams', where (ideally) each photon of 1 beam is related to a photon within the other beam. Atoms are considered as quantum mechanical oscillators with a discrete energy spectrum, with the transitions between the energy eigenstates being driven by the absorption or emission of sunshine consistent with Einstein's theory. For solid state matter, one uses the energy band models of solid state physics. this is often important for understanding how light is detected by solid-state devices, commonly utilized in experiments. The construction of physically sensible models of continuously observed quantum systems isn't an easy problem. Some useful hints are given by the second approach to continuous measurements described in the one supported the quantum stochastic equation of Hudson and Parthasarathy. Therein approach one has got to introduce interactions between the quantum system of interest and a few quantum fields. Then, the quantum stochastic approach are often translated into the approach with SDEs, A more physically oriented presentation are often found in , where the authors present both the approaches (with quantum and with classical stochastic differential equations) along side various physical applications.