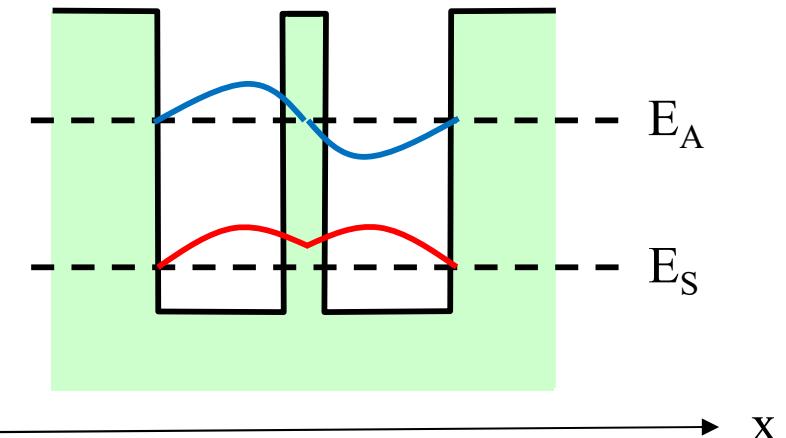


# Exercice 3.1: double puits couplés

$$|\psi(x,t)\rangle \cong \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1(t) \\ \alpha_2(t) \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{«puits de gauche»} \\ \text{«puits de droite»} \end{matrix}$$

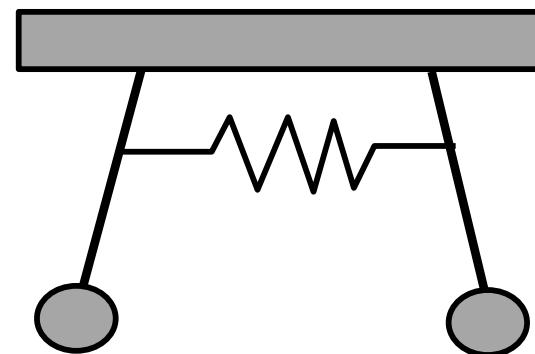


Soit les modes propres  $|\varphi_s\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  d'énergie  $E_s$

$|\varphi_A\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$  d'énergie  $E_A$

Déterminez l'Hamiltonien  $H = ?$

Modèle



Valeurs propres

$$E_S$$

Modes propres

$$|\varphi_S\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

Projecteurs

$$P_S \equiv |\varphi_S\rangle \cdot \langle \varphi_S| = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E_A$$

$$|\varphi_A\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$P_A \equiv |\varphi_A\rangle \cdot \langle \varphi_A| = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Hamiltonien:

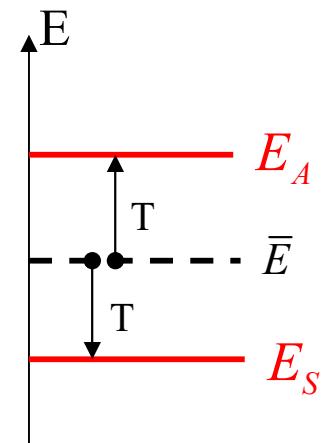
$$H \equiv \sum_{i=S,A} E_i \cdot P_i = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{E} & -T \\ -T & \bar{E} \end{pmatrix}$$

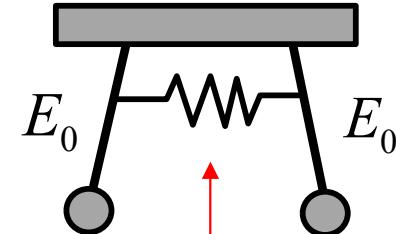
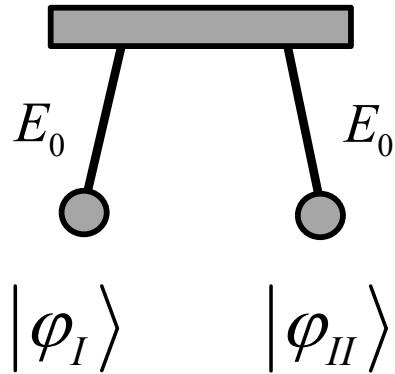
avec

$$\bar{E} \equiv \frac{E_A + E_S}{2}$$

et

$$T \equiv \frac{E_A - E_S}{2}$$





$$\frac{1}{2} \kappa (x_1 - x_2)^2$$

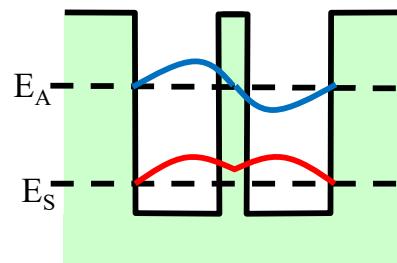
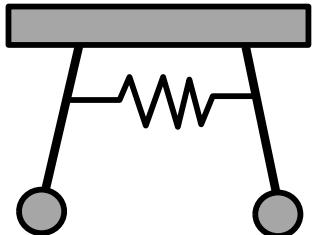
Hamiltonien:

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \color{blue}{x_1 \cdot \kappa \cdot x_1} - \color{red}{x_2 \cdot \kappa \cdot x_1} - \color{red}{x_1 \cdot \kappa \cdot x_2} + \color{blue}{x_2 \cdot \kappa \cdot x_2} \right)$$

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} E_0 & 0 \\ 0 & E_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} E_0 + T & -T \\ -T & E_0 + T \end{pmatrix}$$

# Deux pendules identiques



$$H = \begin{pmatrix} E_0 + T & -T \\ -T & E_0 + T \end{pmatrix}$$

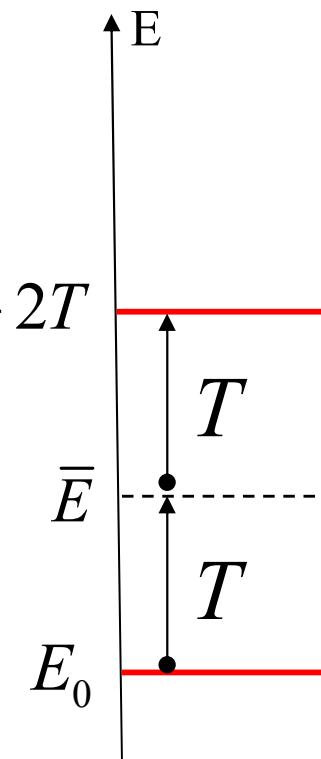
Valeurs propres

$$E_0$$

et

$$E_0 + 2T$$

Valeurs propres



Modes propres

$$|\varphi_A\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

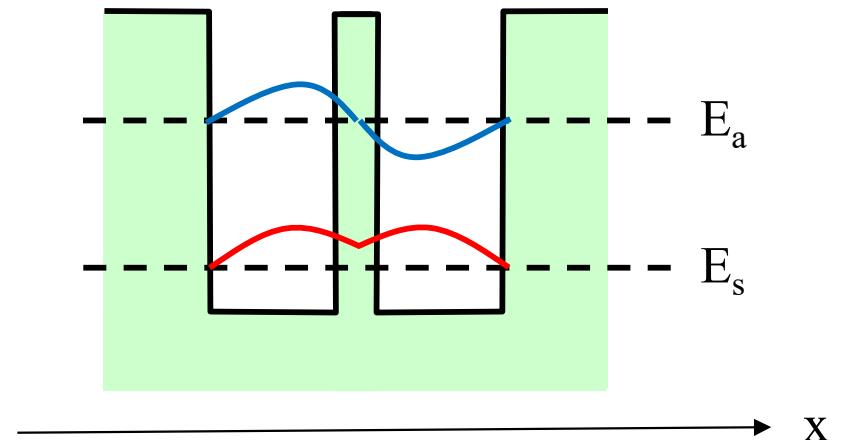
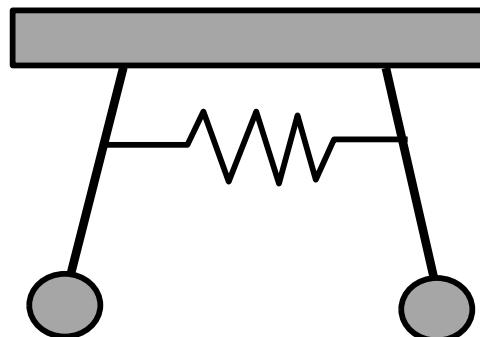
$$|\varphi_S\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

## Exercice 3.2: double puits couplé symétrique avec input à gauche

Décrivez l'évolution temporelle de la fonction d'onde d'un double puits couplé.  
En  $t=0$  l'entrée de gauche est excitée.

- Quelle est la probabilité d'être dans l'état de gauche en  $t>0$  ?
- Et dans l'état de droite ?

Comment évolue son énergie dans le temps ?



# Double puits couplé symétrique avec input à gauche

Modes propres

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} |\varphi_S\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ |\varphi_A\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right\}$$

Mode en t=0

$$|\psi(0)\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\psi(0)\rangle = \langle \varphi_S | |\psi(0)\rangle \cdot |\varphi_S\rangle + \langle \varphi_A | |\psi(0)\rangle \cdot |\varphi_A\rangle$$

$$|\psi(0)\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot |\varphi_S\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot |\varphi_A\rangle$$

Evolution du mode

$$\begin{aligned} |\psi(t)\rangle &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( |\varphi_S\rangle \cdot e^{-i \frac{E_S}{\hbar} t} + |\varphi_A\rangle \cdot e^{-i \frac{E_A}{\hbar} t} \right) \\ &= e^{-i \frac{\bar{E}}{\hbar} t} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{T}{\hbar}t\right) \\ i \cdot \sin\left(\frac{T}{\hbar}t\right) \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Probabilité d'être à gauche:

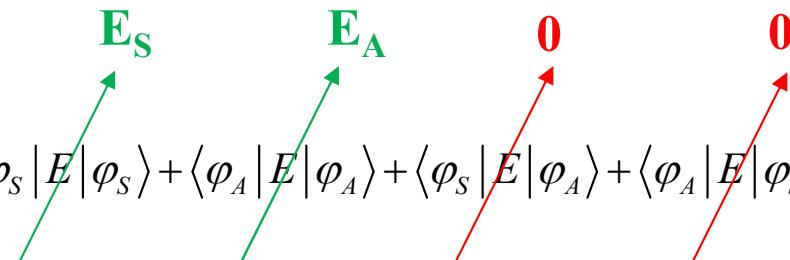
$$|\langle \varphi_G | \psi(t) \rangle|^2 = |(1 \ 0) \cdot |\psi(t)\rangle|^2 = \cos^2\left(\frac{T}{\hbar}t\right)$$

Probabilité d'être à droite:

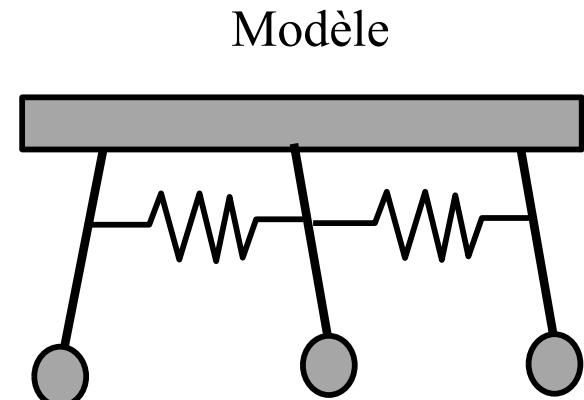
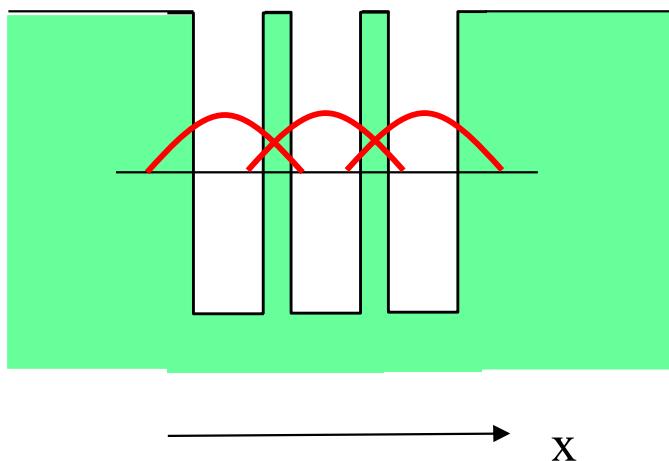
$$|\langle \varphi_D | \psi(t) \rangle|^2 = |(0 \ 1) \cdot |\psi(t)\rangle|^2 = \sin^2\left(\frac{T}{\hbar}t\right)$$

Evolution de l'énergie:

$$\langle E(t) \rangle = \langle \psi(t) | E | \psi(t) \rangle = \frac{1}{2} (\langle \varphi_S | E | \varphi_S \rangle + \langle \varphi_A | E | \varphi_A \rangle + \langle \varphi_S | E | \varphi_A \rangle + \langle \varphi_A | E | \varphi_S \rangle) = \frac{E_S + E_A}{2} = \bar{E} = \text{constante}$$

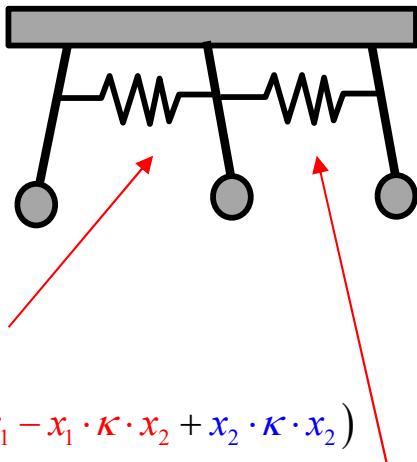


## Exercice 3.3: triple puits couplés



- Déterminer l'Hamiltonien de trois puits identiques couplés.
- Quels sont leurs modes propres et leurs énergies ?

# Trois pendules identiques



$$\frac{\kappa}{2}(x_1 - x_2)^2 \\ = \frac{1}{2}(x_1 \cdot \kappa \cdot x_1 - x_2 \cdot \kappa \cdot x_1 - x_1 \cdot \kappa \cdot x_2 + x_2 \cdot \kappa \cdot x_2)$$

$$\frac{\kappa}{2}(x_2 - x_3)^2 \\ = \frac{1}{2}(x_2 \cdot \kappa \cdot x_2 - x_2 \cdot \kappa \cdot x_3 - x_3 \cdot \kappa \cdot x_2 + x_3 \cdot \kappa \cdot x_3)$$

Valeurs propres

$$E_0$$

$$E_0 + T$$

Modes propres

$$|\varphi_0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\varphi_1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} E_0 + T & -T & 0 \\ -T & E_0 + 2T & -T \\ 0 & -T & E_0 + T \end{pmatrix}$$

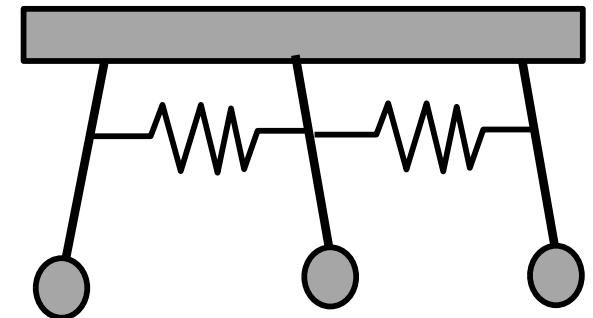
$$E_0 + 3T$$

$$|\varphi_2\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

# Trois pendules identiques

Hamiltonien:

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} E_0 + T & -T & 0 \\ -T & E_0 + 2T & -T \\ 0 & -T & E_0 + T \end{pmatrix}$$



Valeurs propres

$$E_0$$

$$E_0 + T$$

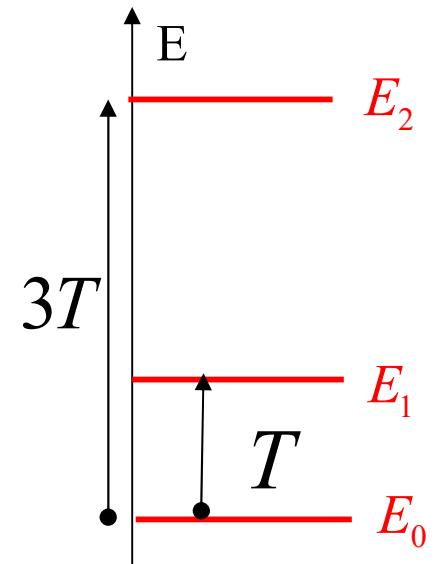
$$E_0 + 3T$$

Modes propres

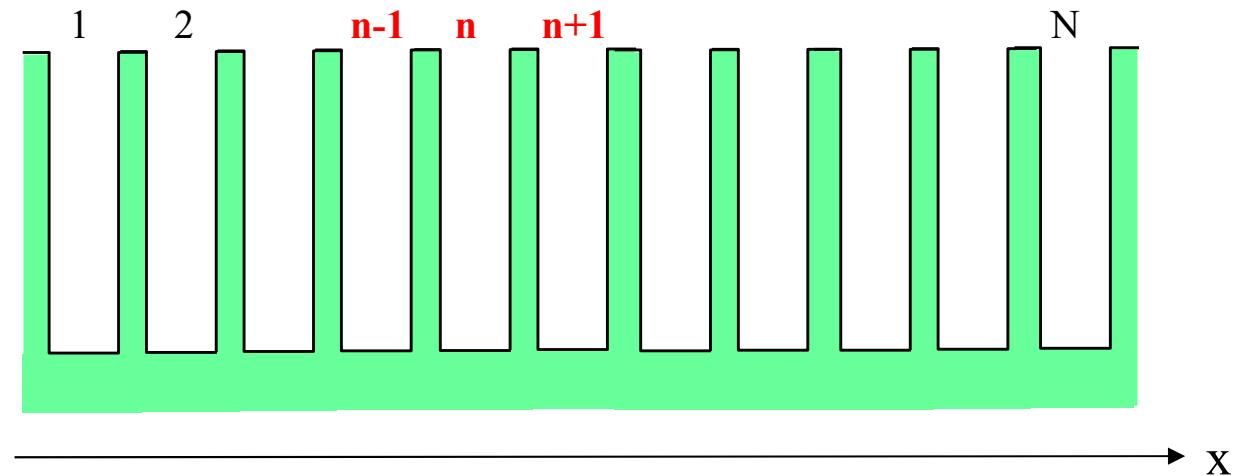
$$|\varphi_0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\varphi_1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

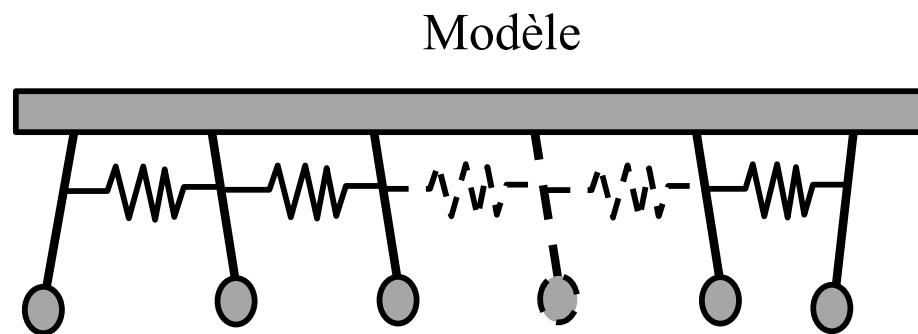
$$|\varphi_2\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

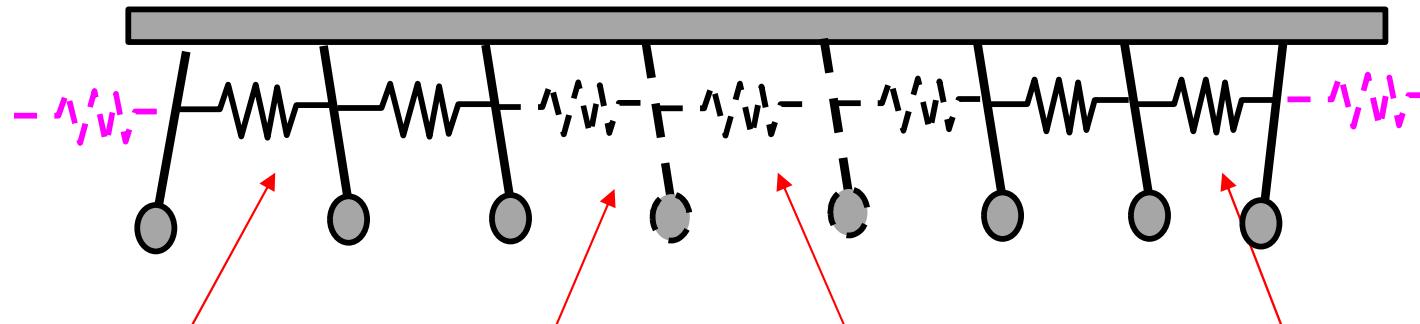


## Exercice 3.4: N puits couplés



Déterminer l'Hamiltonien de  $N$  puits identiques couplés.





$$\frac{\kappa}{2}(x_1 - x_2)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( x_1 K x_1 - x_2 K x_1 - x_1 K x_2 + x_2 K x_2 \right)$$

$$\frac{\kappa}{2} (x_n - x_{n+1})^2$$

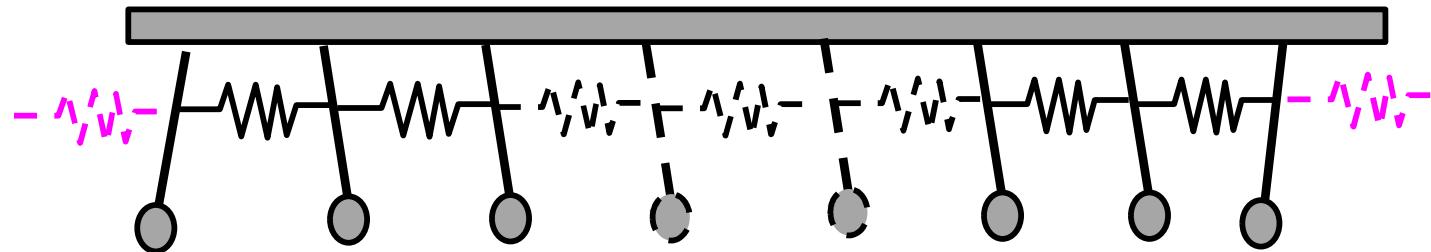
$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( x_n K x_n - x_{n+1} K x_n - x_n K x_{n+1} + x_{n+1} K x_{n+1} \right)$$

$$\frac{\kappa}{2}(x_{n-1} - x_n)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (x_{n-1} K x_{n-1} - x_n K x_{n-1} - x_{n-1} K x_n + x_n K x_n)$$

$$\frac{\kappa}{2}(x_{N-1} - x_N)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (x_{N-1} K x_{N-1} - x_N K x_{N-1} - x_{N-1} K x_N + x_N K x_N)$$



$$H = \begin{pmatrix} E_0 + 2T & -T & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -T \\ -T & E_0 + 2T & -T & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -T & E_0 + 2T & -T & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -T & E_0 + 2T & -T & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -T & E_0 + 2T & -T & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -T & \dots & -T \\ -T & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -T & E_0 + 2T \end{pmatrix}$$

## Recherche des modes et valeurs propres:

$$H \cdot |\varphi\rangle = E |\varphi\rangle$$

Supposition:



$$H = \begin{pmatrix} E_0 + 2T & -T & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -T \\ -T & E_0 + 2T & -T & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -T & E_0 + 2T & -T & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -T & E_0 + 2T & -T & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -T & E_0 + 2T & -T & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & \dots & -T \\ -T & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -T & E_0 + 2T \end{pmatrix}$$

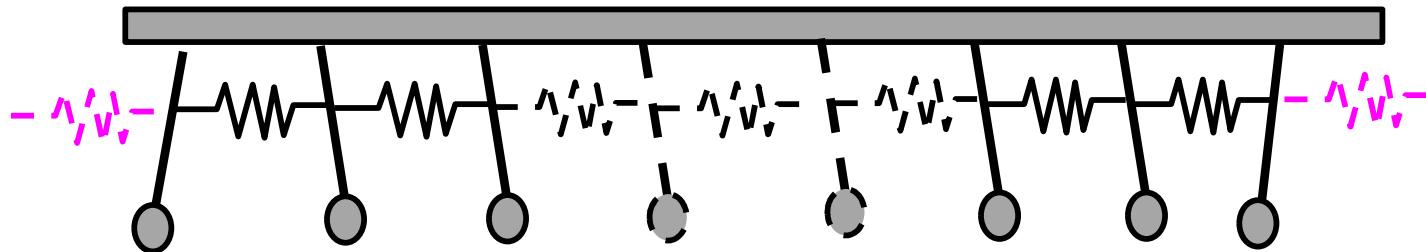
$$|\varphi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \begin{pmatrix} e^{i(1)\delta} \\ e^{i(2)\delta} \\ \vdots \\ e^{i(n-1)\delta} \\ e^{i(n)\delta} \\ e^{i(n+1)\delta} \\ \vdots \\ e^{i(N)\delta} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-T \cdot e^{i(n-1)\delta} + (E_0 + 2T) \cdot e^{i(n)\delta} - T \cdot e^{i(n+1)\delta} = E \cdot e^{i(n)\delta}$$



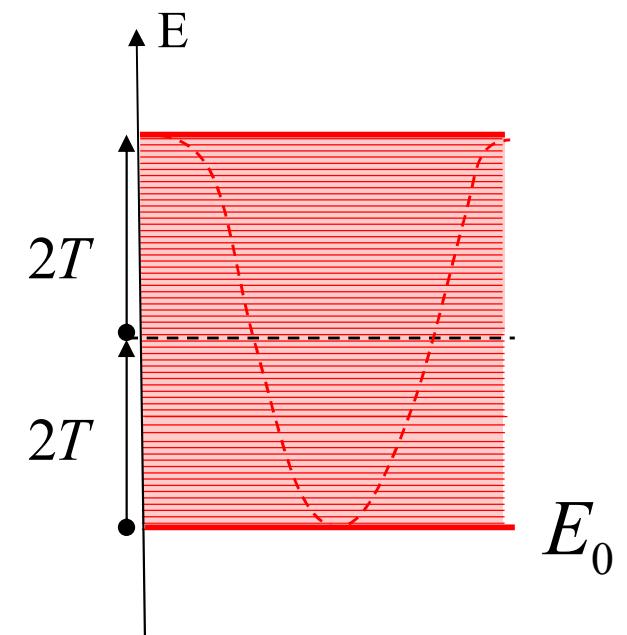
$$E(\delta) = (E_0 + 2T) - 2T \cdot \cos(\delta)$$

# Réseau de N pendules identiques



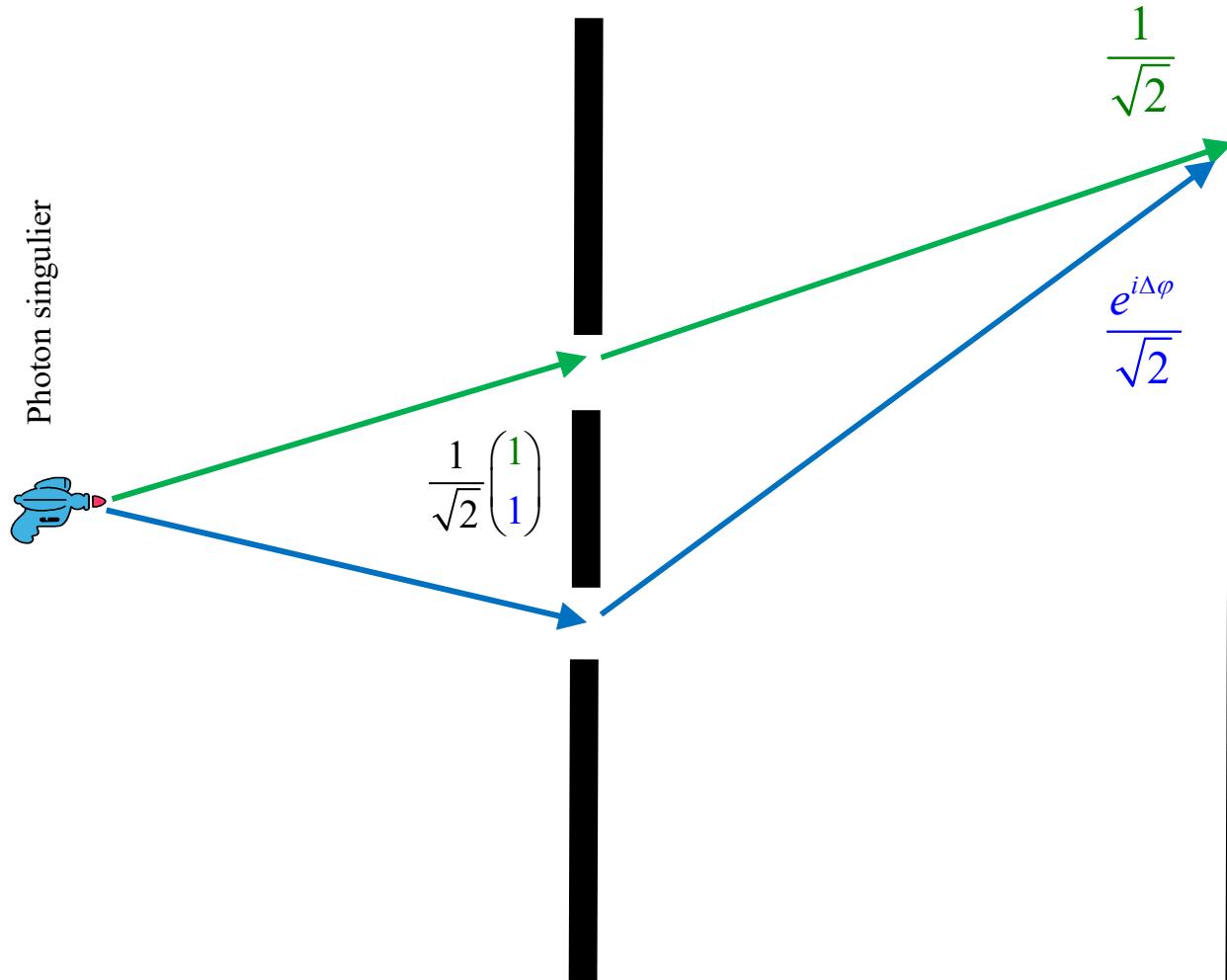
$$H = \begin{pmatrix} E_0 + 2T & -T & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -T \\ -T & E_0 + 2T & -T & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -T & E_0 + 2T & -T & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -T & E_0 + 2T & -T & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -T & E_0 + 2T & -T & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & \dots & -T \\ -T & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -T & E_0 + 2T \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\psi\rangle \cong \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \vdots \\ \color{red}{\alpha_{n-1}} \\ \color{red}{\alpha_n} \\ \color{red}{\alpha_{n+1}} \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_N \end{pmatrix}$$

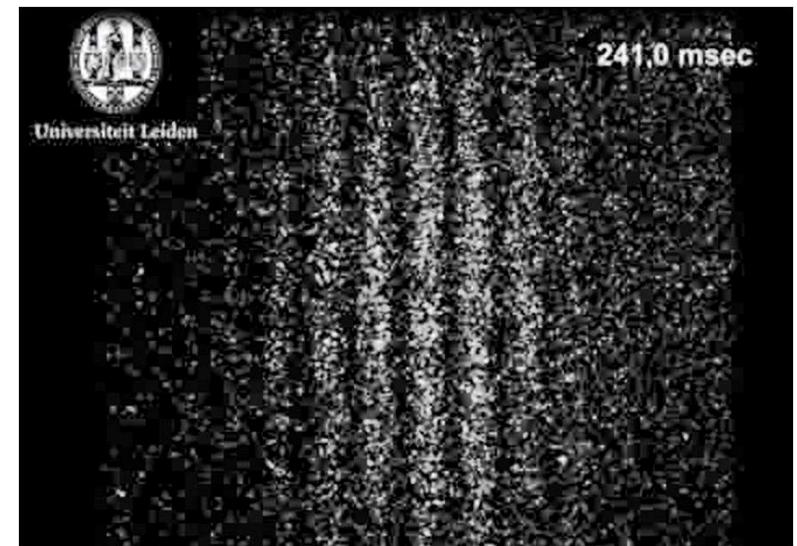


# Exercice 3.7: fentes de Young, photon singulier et non-démolition

Photon singulier

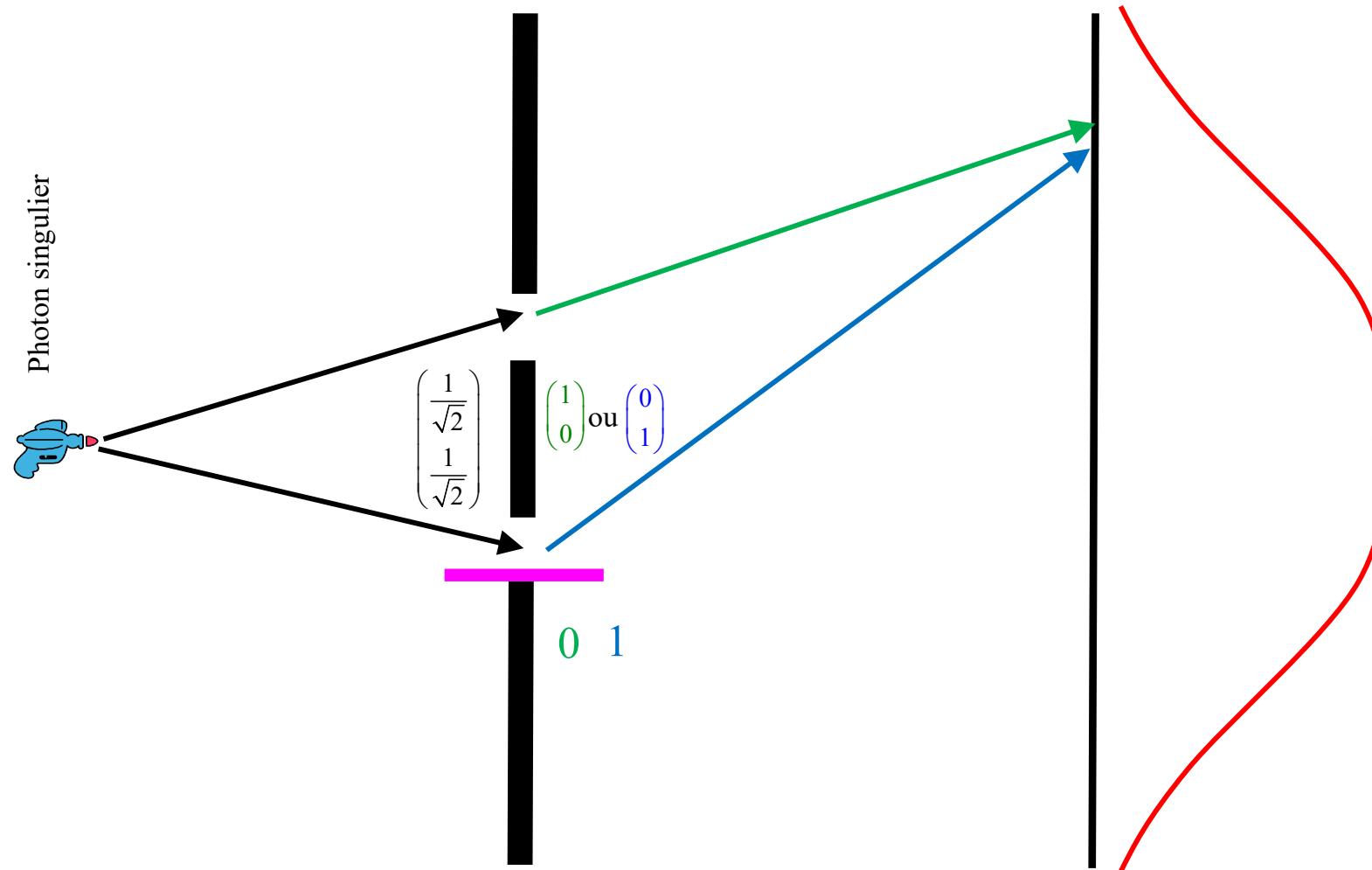


Franges d'interférence  
dans l'histogramme



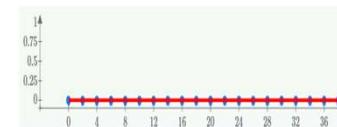
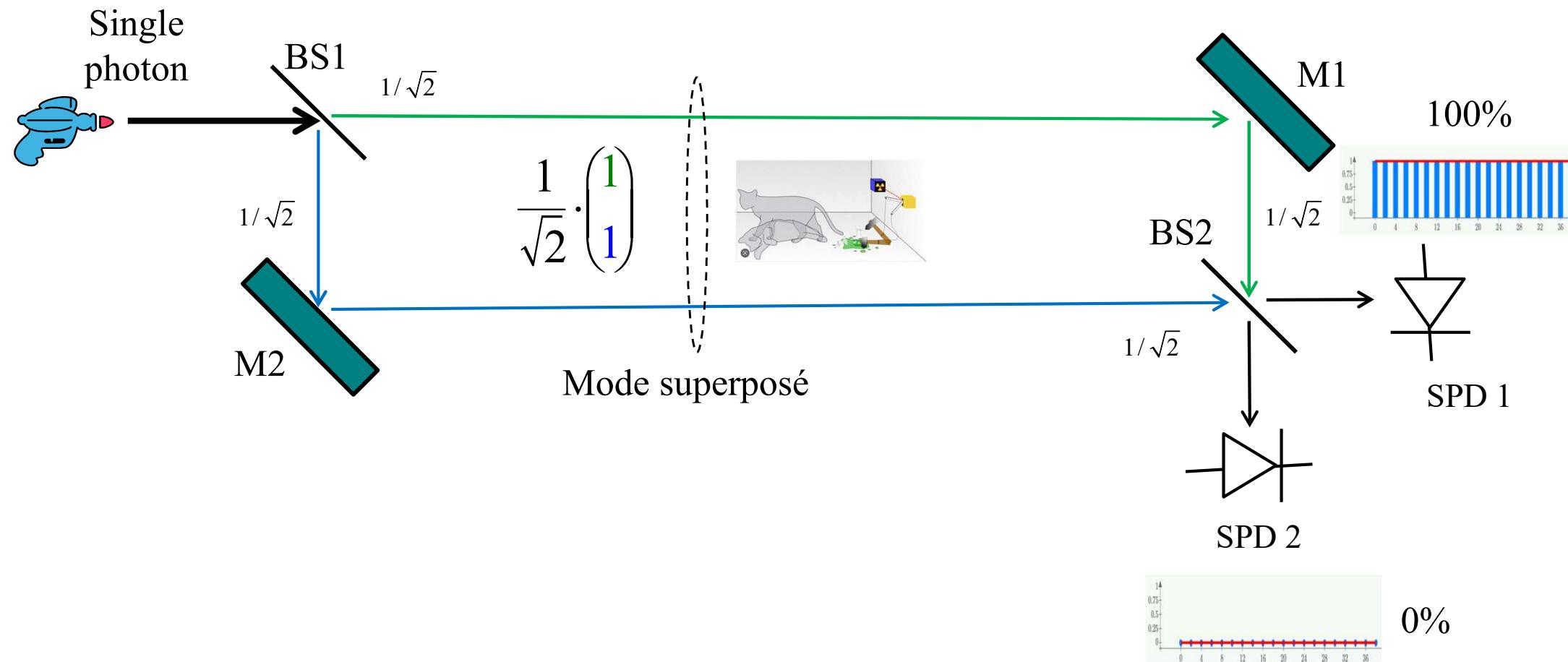
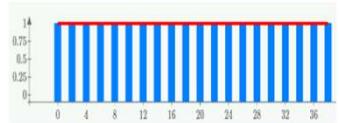
**Q: que se passe-t-il si on détecte sans démolition dans une fente ?**

# Exercice 3.7: fentes de Young, photon singulier et non-démolition



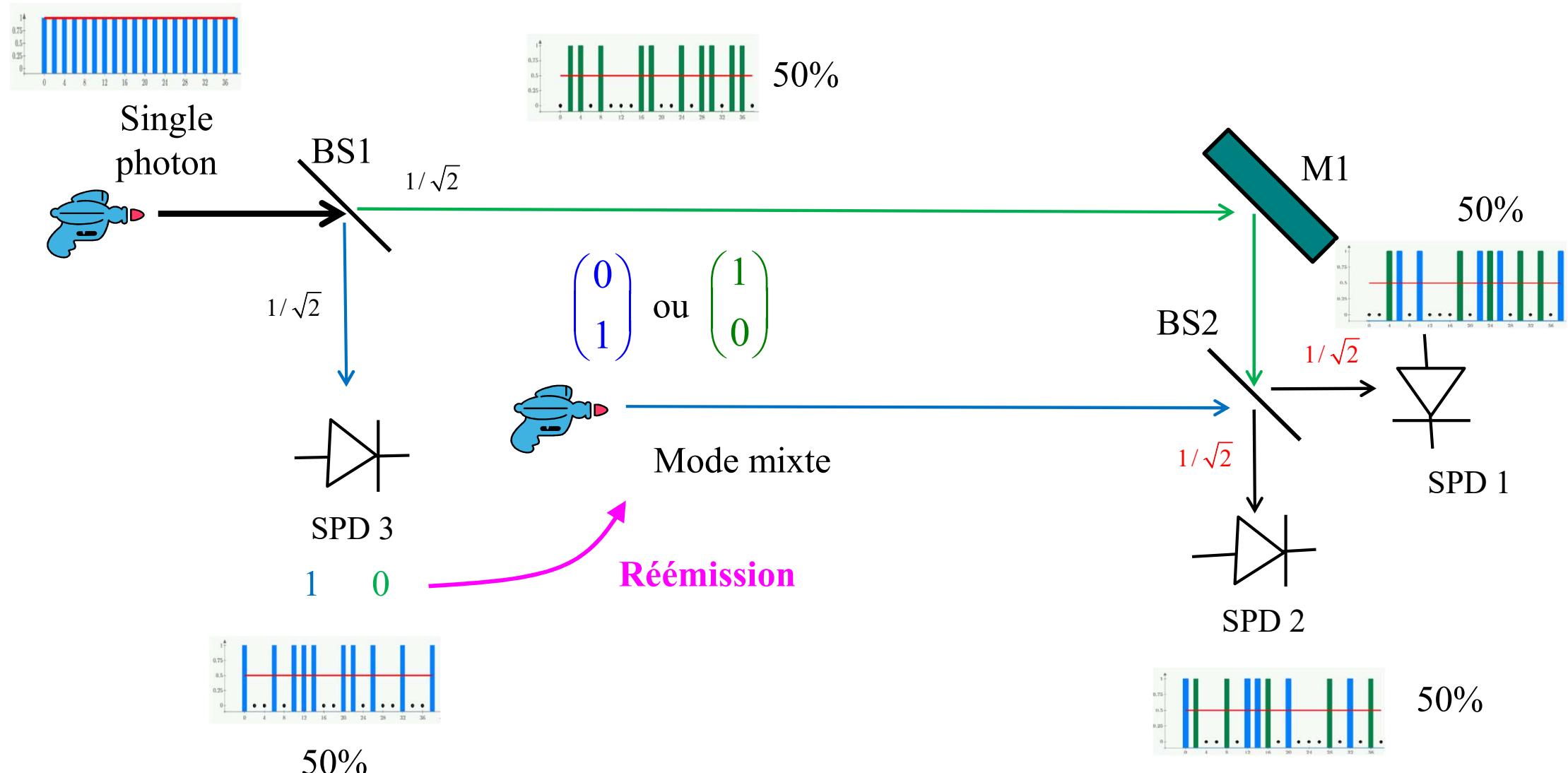
Dans l'histogramme  
les interférences  
disparaissent !!!

# Exercice 1.4: Mach Zehnder interferometer: Single photon

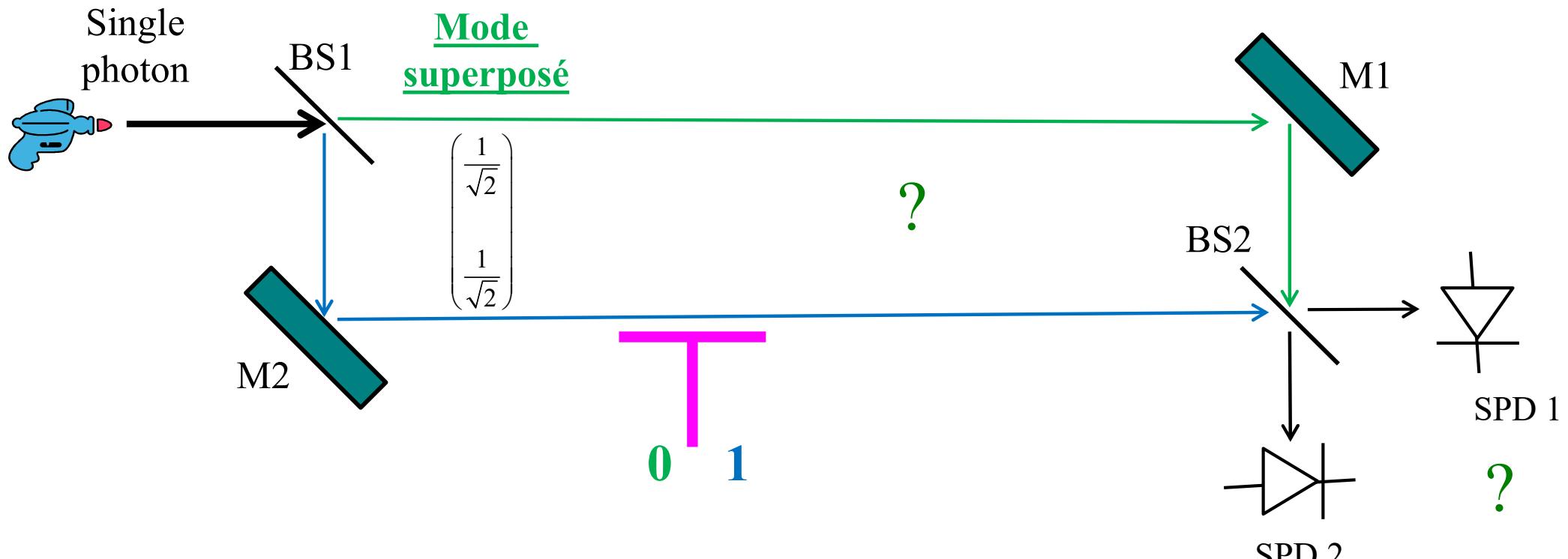


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# Exercice 1.3: Complément



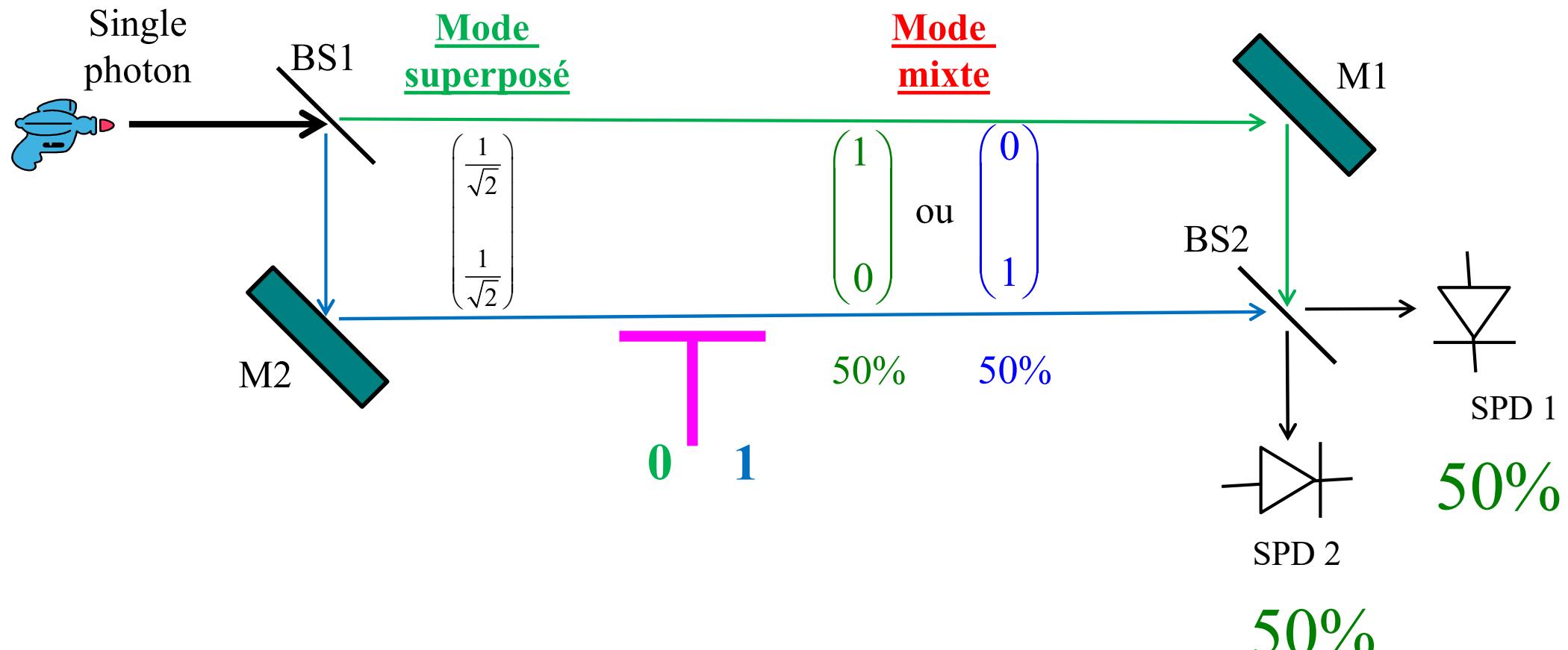
# Exercice 3.5: Mach Zehnder interferometer: Single photon et détecteur idéal



Le signal est détecté «sans démolition».

- Quelle est la fonction d'onde après le détecteur ?
- Quelles sont les probabilités en sortie ?

# Exercice 3.5: Mach Zehnder interferometer: Single photon et détecteur idéal



➡ Cryptographie et sécurité