## L8: 2-level systems - Rabi \& Ramsey methods




## How can we get the spin to keep going towards the "south pole," i.e. -z?



Follow up to last class:
Suggested method -- slowly sweep the field direction


## Rabi dynamics

$$
\begin{aligned}
P(t) & =\left|\frac{\Omega}{\Omega^{\prime}}\right|^{2} \sin ^{2}\left(\Omega^{\prime} t / 2\right) \\
\Omega^{\prime} & =\sqrt{\Omega^{2}+(\delta / 2)^{2}}
\end{aligned}
$$



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \delta=0 \\
& \delta=\Omega
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Rabi dynamics } t^{t^{*}=\frac{\pi}{2 \Omega}} \\
& P(t)=\left|\frac{\Omega}{\Omega^{\prime}}\right|^{2} \sin ^{2}\left(\Omega^{\prime} t / 2\right) \\
& \\
& \Omega^{\prime}=\sqrt{\Omega^{2}+(\delta / 2)^{2}} \\
&
\end{aligned}
$$

## Detuning dependence

$$
t^{*}=\frac{\pi}{2 \Omega}
$$


$\operatorname{sinc}^{2}$ dependence
Fourier-broadened lineshape due to finite pulse duration

## Detuning dependence

$$
t^{*}=5 \frac{\pi}{2 \Omega}
$$



## Detuning dependence

$$
t_{1,2}^{*}=\frac{\pi}{2 \Omega_{1,2}}
$$


$\operatorname{sinc}^{2}$ dependence
Longer $\pi$-pulse gives smaller Fourier width $\quad \Delta f \Delta t \sim 1$

## Pulse-shaping

peak Rabi rate $\Omega$, for fixed $\pi$-pulse area


Blackman pulse [like a Gaussian, but defined over finite time window]

## Pulse-shaping



Blackman pulse [like a Gaussian, but defined over finite time window]

## the cesium fountain clock

$\Delta \mathrm{E}$ determines the SI second (and meter) $\Delta E \propto 1 / \Delta t$


For many experiments,
long interaction time = large region of space
Hard to keep microwaves/laser ( $\Omega$ ) and external fields constant over large region of space


## Ramsey signal



## More complex procedures

Spin-echo (refocusing pulses)


CP/CPMG


## More complex procedures

## From

Noise spectroscopy through dynamical decoupling with a superconducting flux qubit
Jonas Bylander, Simon Gustavsson, Fei Yan, Fumiki Yoshihara, Khalil Harrabi, George Fitch, David G. Cory, Yasunobu Nakamura, Jaw-
Shen Tsai \& William D. Oliver
Nature Physics 7, 565-570 (2011) | doi:10.1038/nphys1994
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## More complex procedures

WAHUHA


