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Quantum Dynamics and Emission Power Spectra of Molecules in Complex Dielectric Environments: Studies based on Macroscopic Quantum Electrodynamics



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Abstract

Based on Macroscopic quantum electrodynamics (MQED), we developed theories of single-molecule emission power spectra and multichromophoric excitation energy transfer. These theories serve as powerful tools for investigating effects of light-matter interaction in complex dielectric environments. In addition, we also connected the MQED theory with the dissipative Tavis-Cummings model and provided a simple standard that enables one to examine the validity of the (dissipative) Tavis-Cummings model in different photonic environments.

Macroscopic quantum electrodynamics

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_M + \hat{H}_P + \hat{H}_I$$

$$\hat{H}_M \longrightarrow \text{Molecules}$$

$$\hat{H}_P = \int d^3\mathbf{r} \int_0^\infty d\omega \hbar\omega \hat{\mathbf{f}}^\dagger(\mathbf{r}, \omega) \cdot \hat{\mathbf{f}}(\mathbf{r}, \omega) \longrightarrow \text{Bosonic Vector Fields}$$

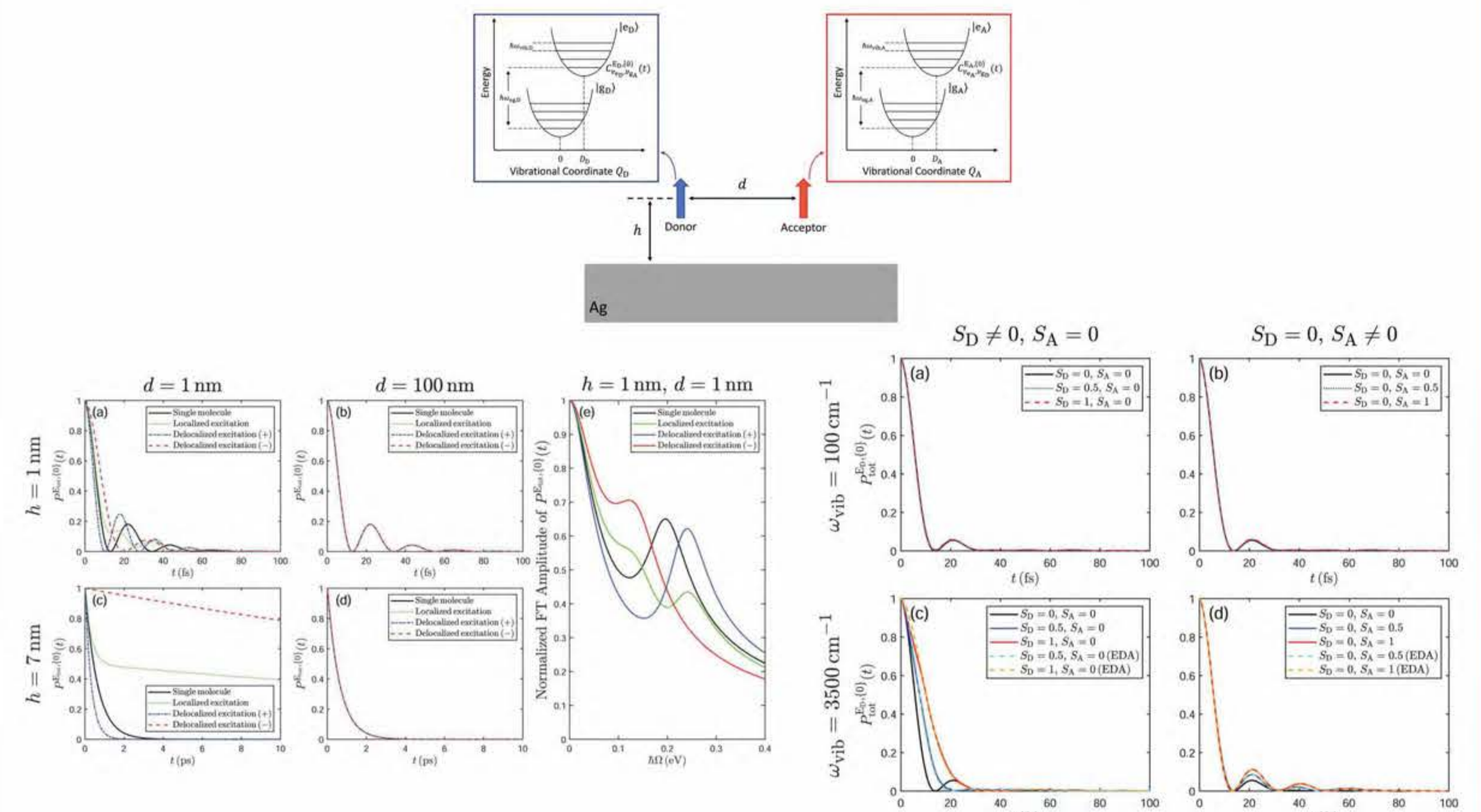
$$\hat{H}_I = - \sum_{\zeta=1}^N [\hat{\sigma}_{\zeta}^{(+)} + \hat{\sigma}_{\zeta}^{(-)}] \mu_{\zeta} \mathbf{n}_{\zeta} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{E}}(\mathbf{r}_{\zeta}) \longrightarrow \text{Light-Matter Couplings}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{E}}(\mathbf{r}_{\zeta}) \equiv i\sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{\pi\epsilon_0}} \int_0^\infty d\omega \int d^3\mathbf{r} \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \sqrt{\text{Im}[\epsilon_r(\mathbf{r}, \omega)]} \overline{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{r}_{\zeta}, \mathbf{r}, \omega) \cdot \hat{\mathbf{f}}(\mathbf{r}, \omega) + \text{H.c.}$$

$$\left[\frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \epsilon_r(\mathbf{r}_{\zeta}, \omega) - \nabla \times \nabla \times \right] \overline{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{r}_{\zeta}, \mathbf{r}, \omega) = -\overline{\mathbf{I}}_3 \delta(\mathbf{r}_{\zeta} - \mathbf{r})$$

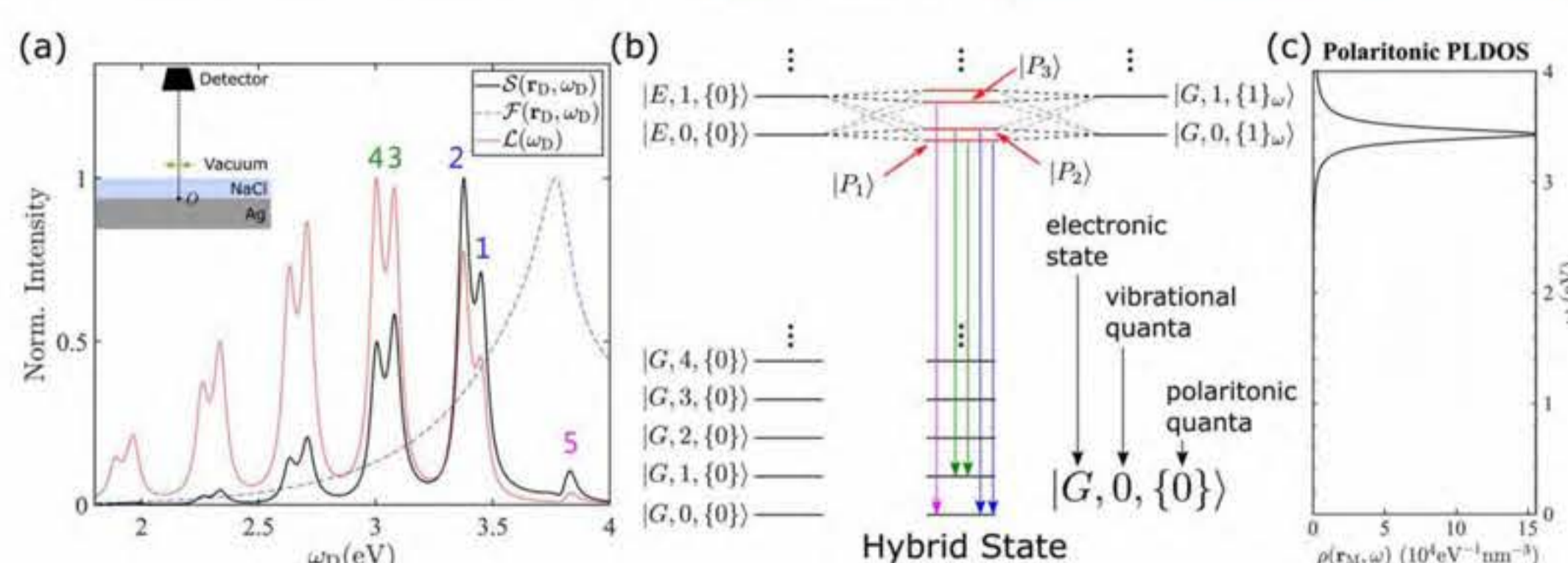
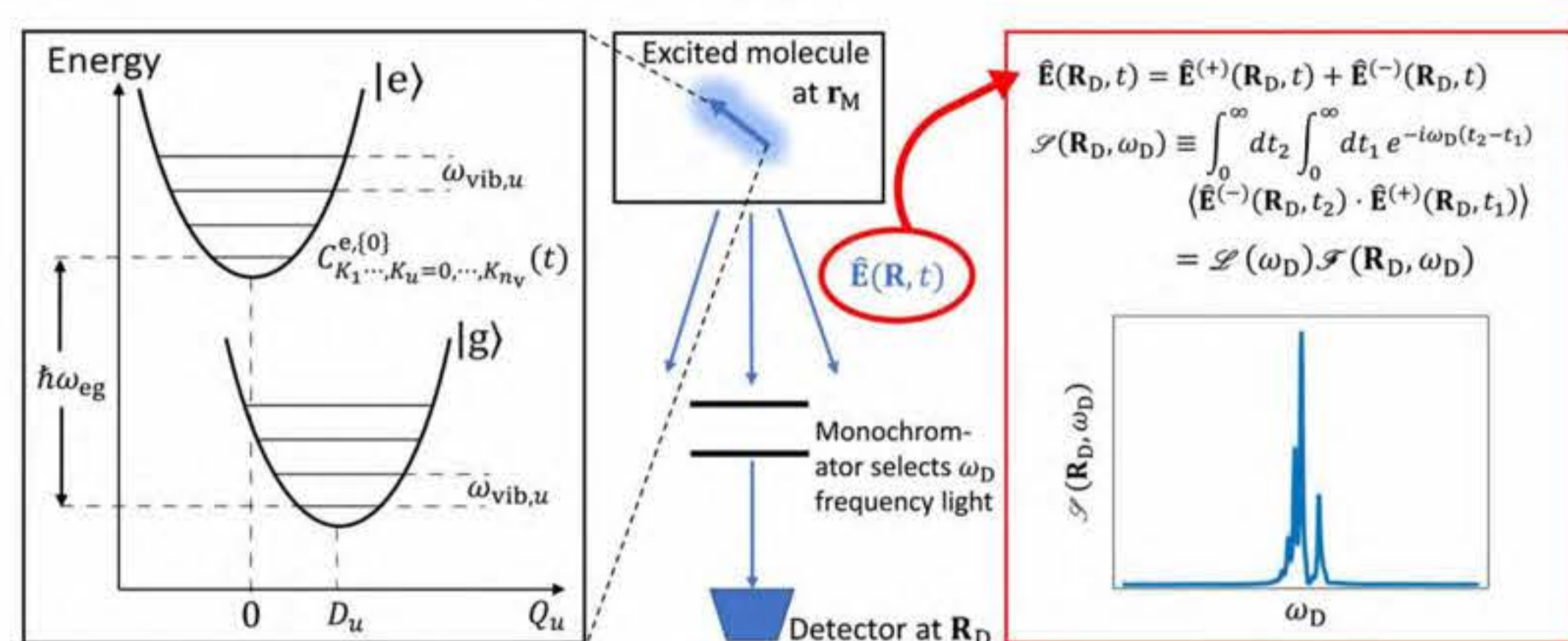
Macroscopic Maxwell's Equations

Multichromophoric excitation energy transfer



J. Chem. Phys. 157, 184107 (2022); J. Chem. Phys. 157, 234109 (2022)

Single-molecule emission power spectra



J. Chem. Phys. 153, 184102 (2020); J. Chem. Phys. 155, 074101 (2021)

Revision of Tavis-Cummings Model

$$\mathcal{J}(\mathbf{r}_{\zeta}, \mathbf{r}_{\zeta'}, \omega) \equiv \frac{\mu^2 \omega^2}{\pi \hbar \epsilon_0 c^2} \mathbf{n}_{\zeta} \cdot \text{Im}[\overline{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{r}_{\zeta}, \mathbf{r}_{\zeta'}, \omega)] \cdot \mathbf{n}_{\zeta'} \sim \frac{g^2}{\pi} \frac{\kappa_{\text{ph}}/2}{(\omega - \omega_{\text{ph}})^2 + (\kappa_{\text{ph}}/2)^2}$$

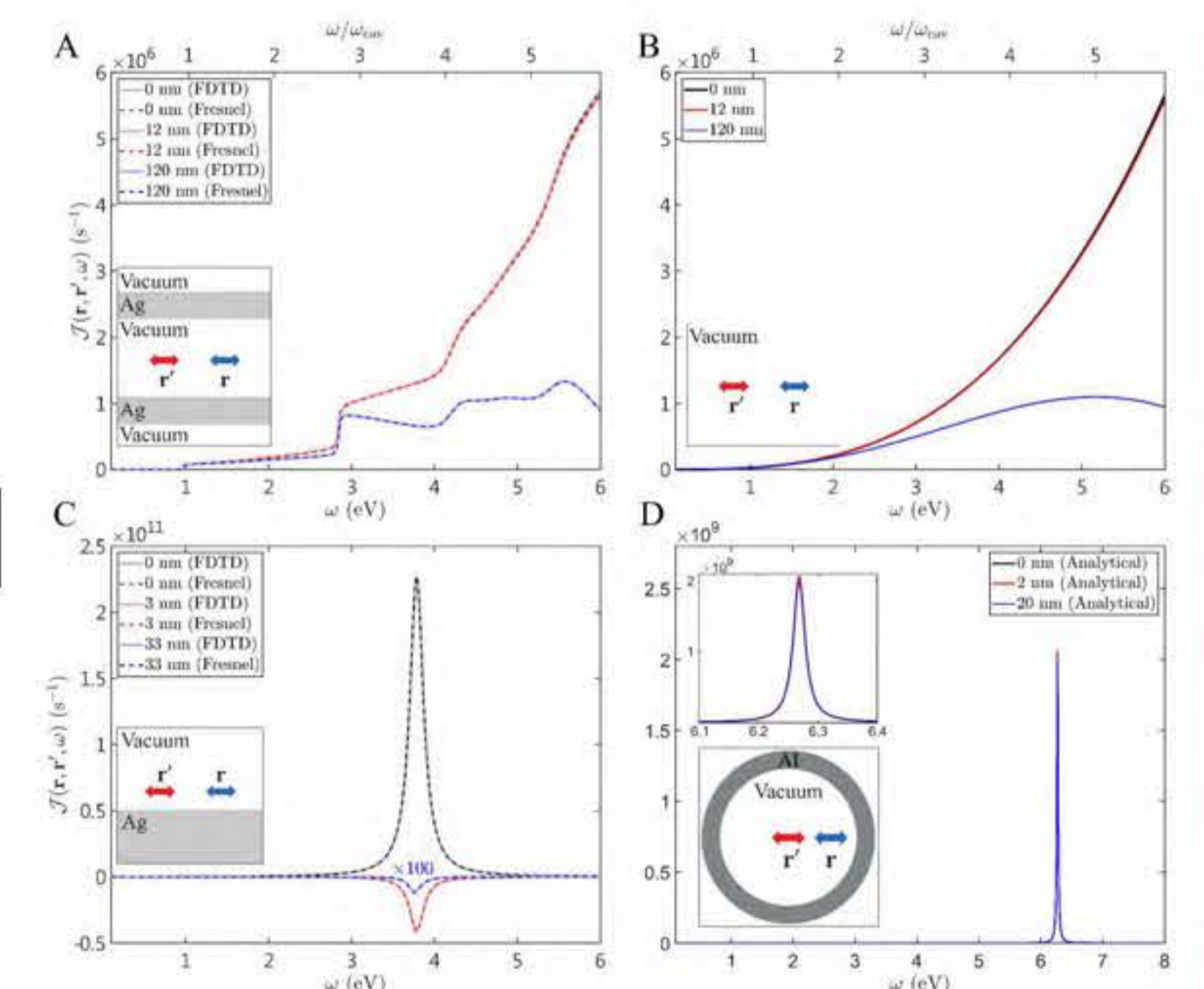
$$\frac{d}{dt} \hat{\rho}_{\text{eff}} = -\frac{i}{\hbar} [\hat{H}_{\text{TC}}, \hat{\rho}_{\text{eff}}] + \kappa_{\text{ph}} L_{\hat{a}} [\hat{\rho}_{\text{eff}}]$$

Effective Tavis-Cummings Model:

$$\hat{H}_{\text{TC}} \equiv \hat{H}_M + \hbar\omega_{\text{ph}} \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \sum_{\zeta} \hbar g [\hat{\sigma}_{\zeta}^{(+)} \hat{a} + \hat{\sigma}_{\zeta}^{(-)} \hat{a}^\dagger]$$

Lindblad Dissipator (Loss):

$$L_{\hat{a}} [\hat{\rho}_{\text{eff}}] \equiv \hat{a} \hat{\rho}_{\text{eff}} \hat{a}^\dagger - \frac{1}{2} \{ \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}, \hat{\rho}_{\text{eff}} \}$$



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研究生活及心得

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