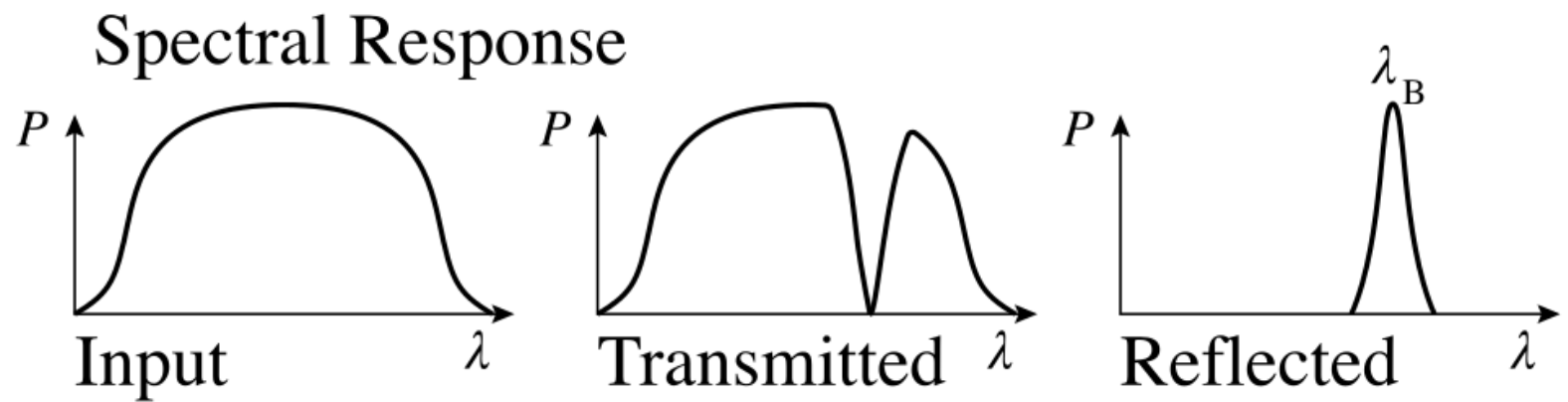
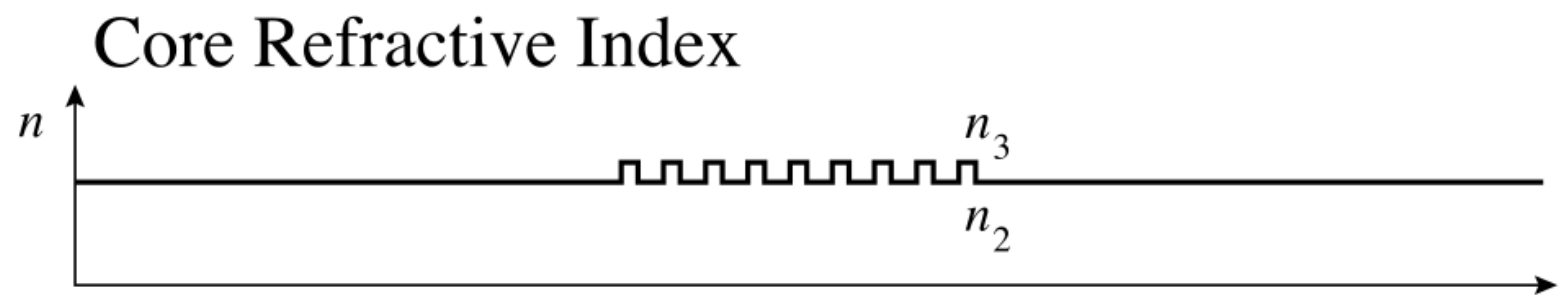
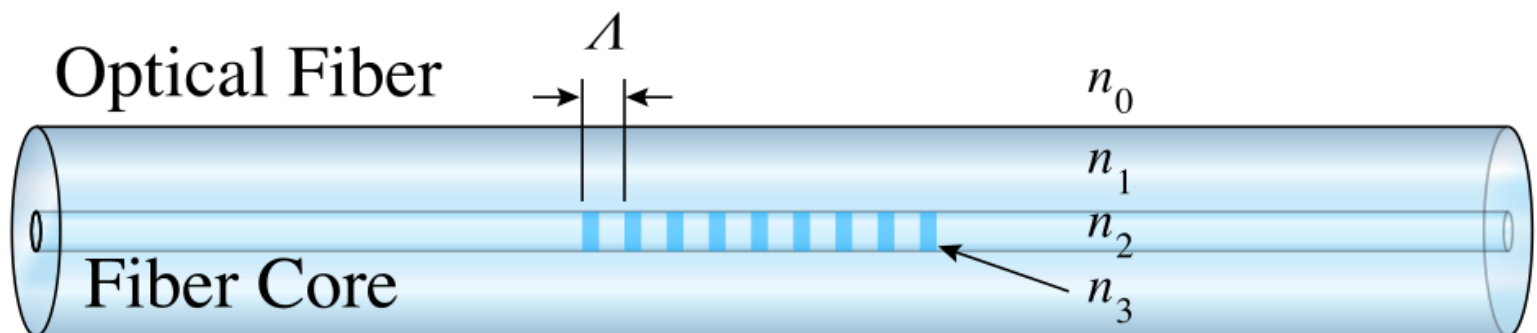


# Periodical Structures: Bloch Waves, Band-Gap Spectrum, Bloch Oscillations, Landau-Zener Tunneling between Bloch Bands...

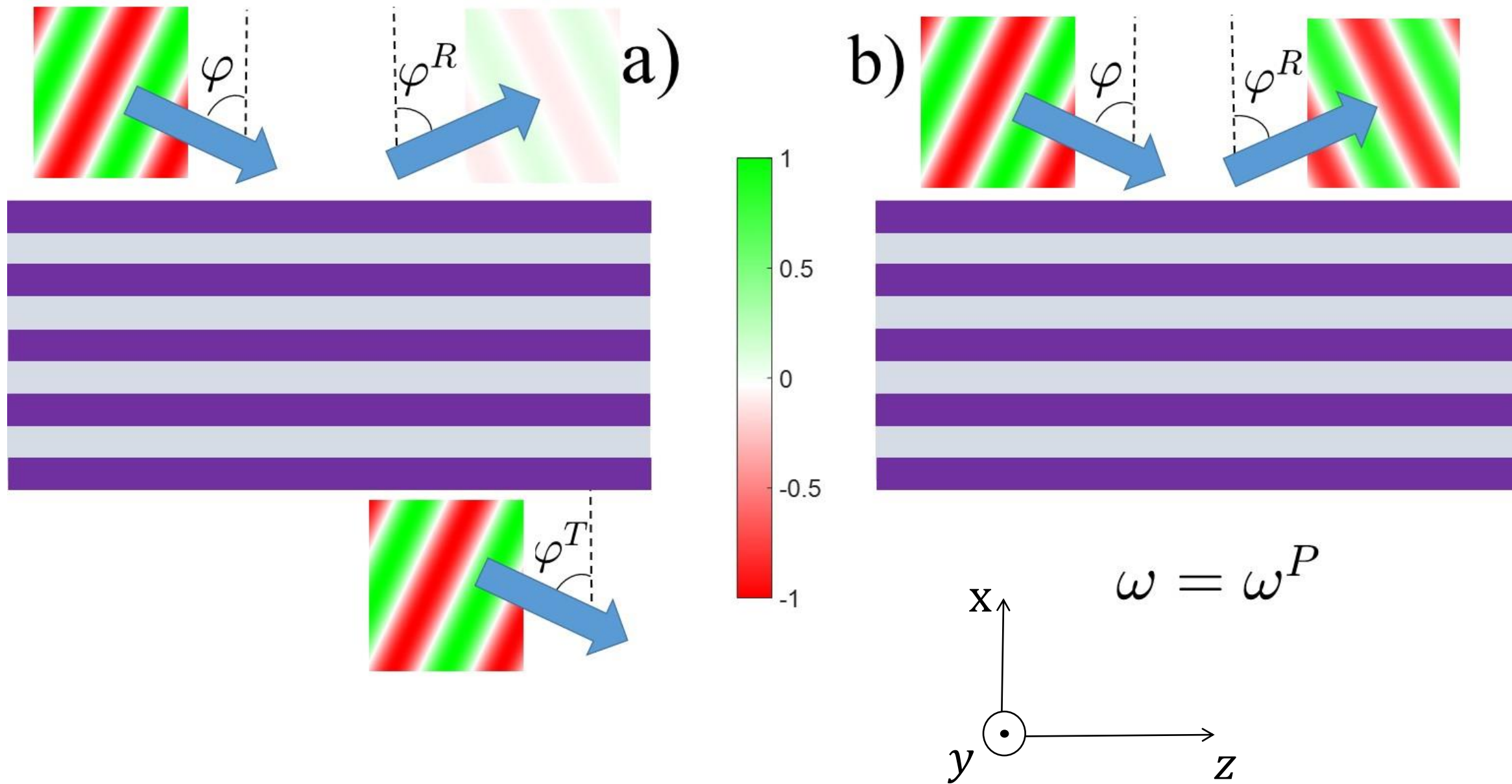
Ramaz Khomeriki - Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University



# Bragg Gratings – Refraction Index is Periodic. Periodicity Wavenumber $Q = 2\pi / \Lambda$

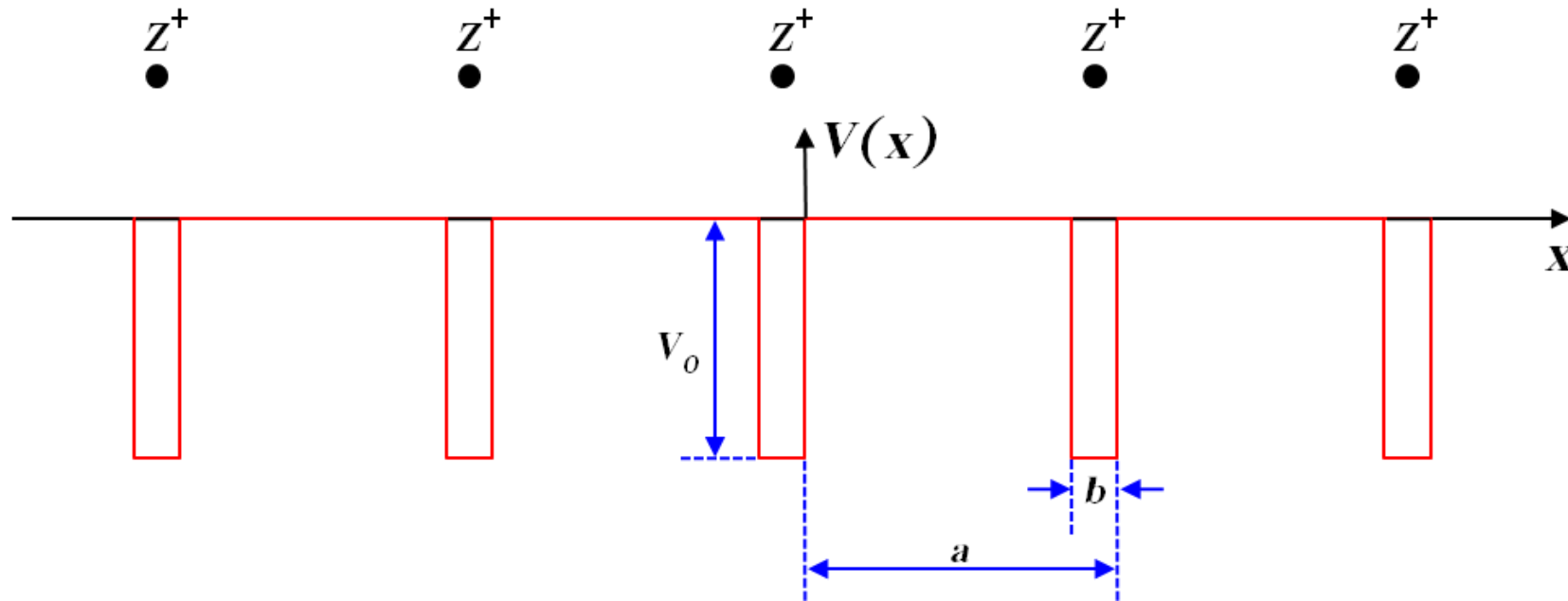


# Two Dimensional Problem



## Particle in a Periodic Potential – Periodicity wavenumber $Q = 2\pi/a$

Schrödinger equation -  $i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} + V(x)\Psi$  Kronig–Penney model



Schrödinger equation - 
$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} + V(x)\Psi$$

$$V(x) = \sum_{s=-\infty}^{\infty} V_n e^{iQsx}; \quad Q = \frac{2\pi}{a}$$

$$V(x) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad i \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Psi = A e^{i(kx - \omega t)} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \omega = k^2$$

**Bloch Theorem:**  $\Psi = u(x) e^{i(kx - \omega t)}$  with  $u(x)$  Periodic

$$i \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} + V_1(e^{iQx} + e^{-iQx})\Psi$$

~~$$\Psi = Ae^{i(kx - \omega t)}$$~~

$$\Psi = e^{i(kx - \omega t)} \sum_{s=-\infty}^{\infty} A_s e^{-iQsx}$$

$$e^{i(kx - \omega t)} \left\{ \sum_{s=-\infty}^{\infty} A_s ([k - sQ]^2 - \omega) e^{iQsx} + V_1 \sum_{s=-\infty}^{\infty} (A_{s+1} + A_{s-1}) e^{iQsx} \right\} = 0$$



$$A_s ([k - sQ]^2 - \omega) + V_1 (A_{s+1} + A_{s-1}) = 0$$

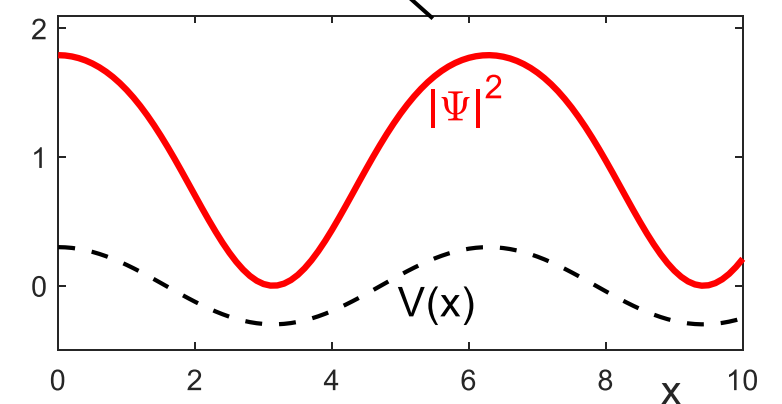
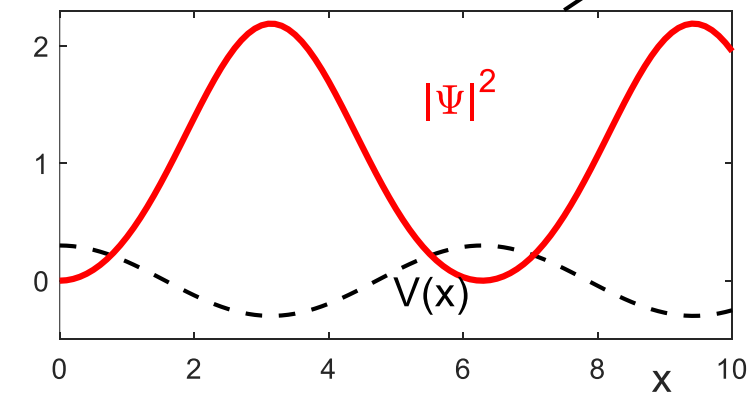
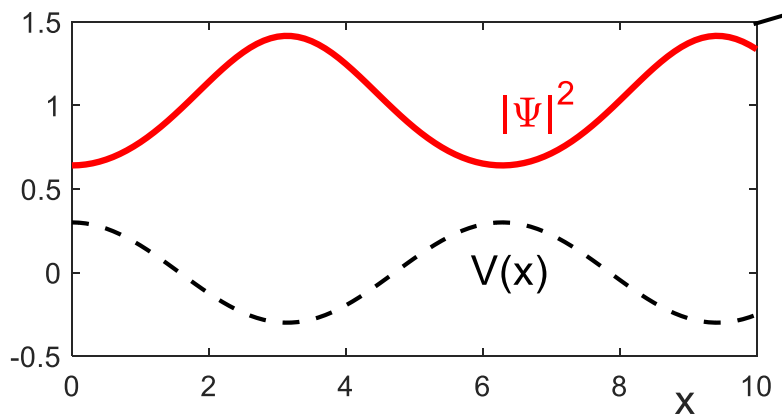
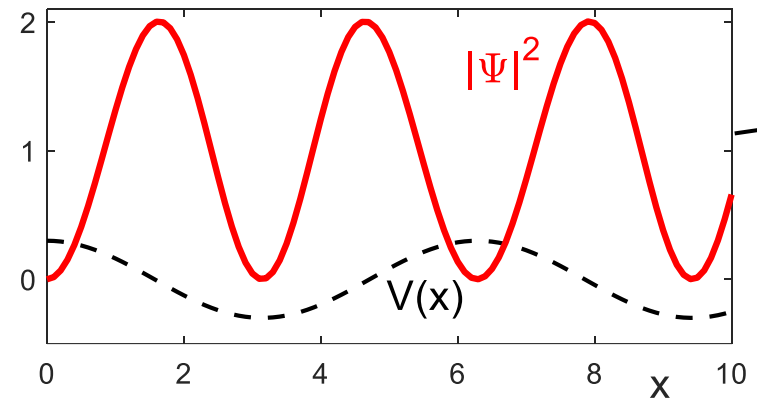
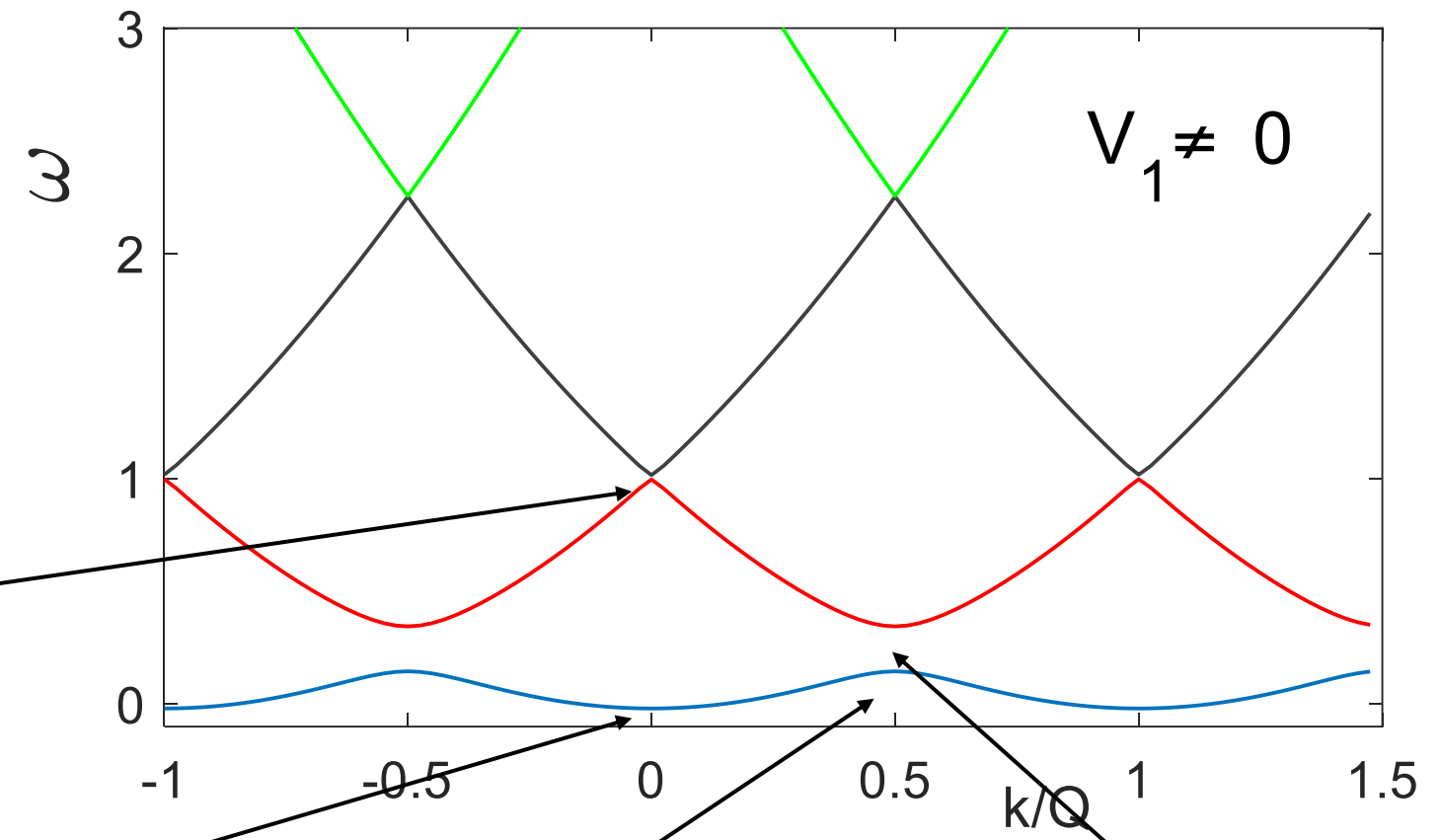
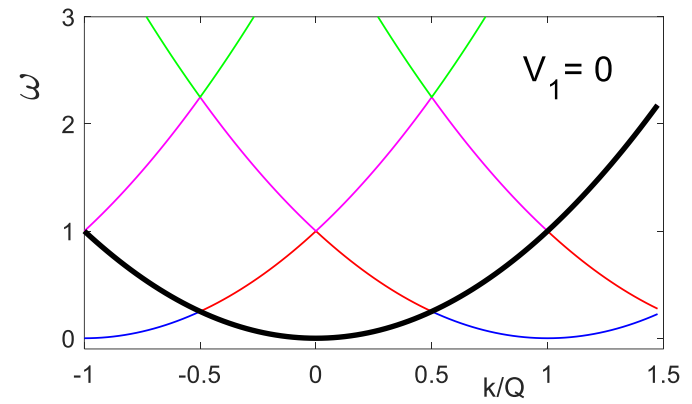


$$\text{Det} \begin{pmatrix} \ddots & & & & \vdots & & & & & & \\ & [k+2Q]^2 - \omega & V_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & \\ & V_1 & [k+Q]^2 - \omega & V_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & \\ \dots & 0 & V_1 & k^2 - \omega & V_1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & & & \\ & 0 & 0 & V_1 & [k-Q]^2 - \omega & V_1 & 0 & & & & \\ & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & V_1 & [k-2Q]^2 - \omega & & & & \\ & & & \vdots & & & & \ddots & & & \end{pmatrix} = 0$$



$$\omega(k) = \omega(k + sQ)$$

# Dispersion Relation and Wavefunctions



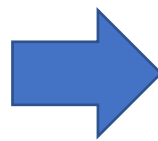


# Approximate Solution

$$A_s([k - sQ]^2 - \omega) + V_1(A_{s+1} + A_{s-1}) = 0$$



$$\begin{aligned} A_1([k - Q]^2 - \omega) + V_1(A_0 + A_2) &= 0 \\ A_0(k^2 - \omega) + V_1(A_1 + A_{-1}) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

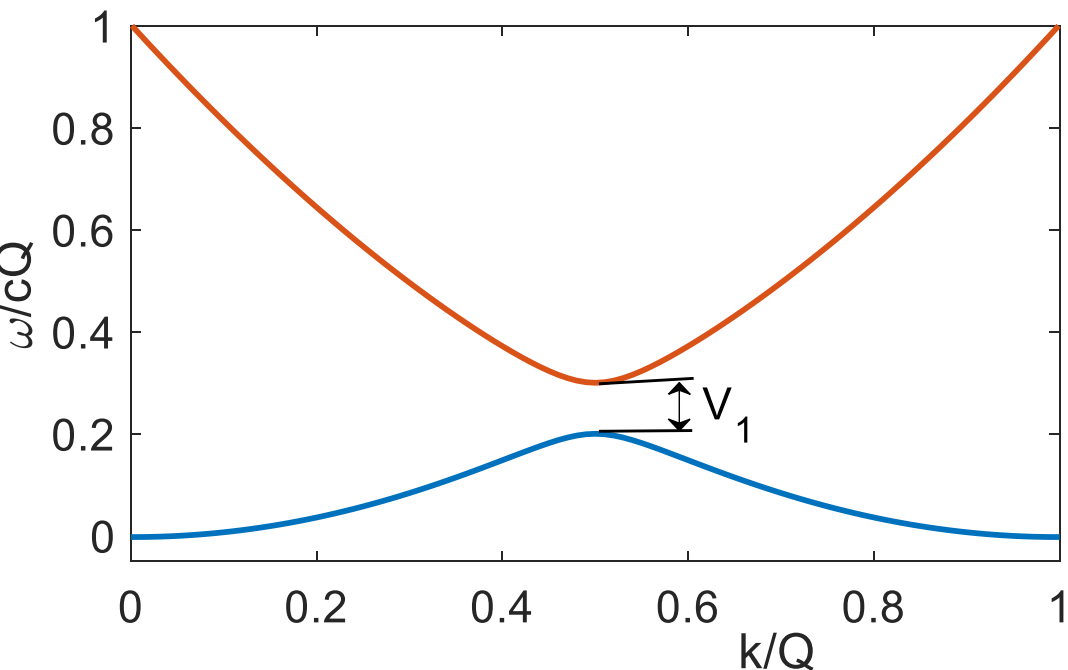


$$\begin{aligned} ([k - Q]^2 - \omega)A_1 + V_1A_0 &= 0 \\ V_1A_1 + (k^2 - \omega)A_0 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

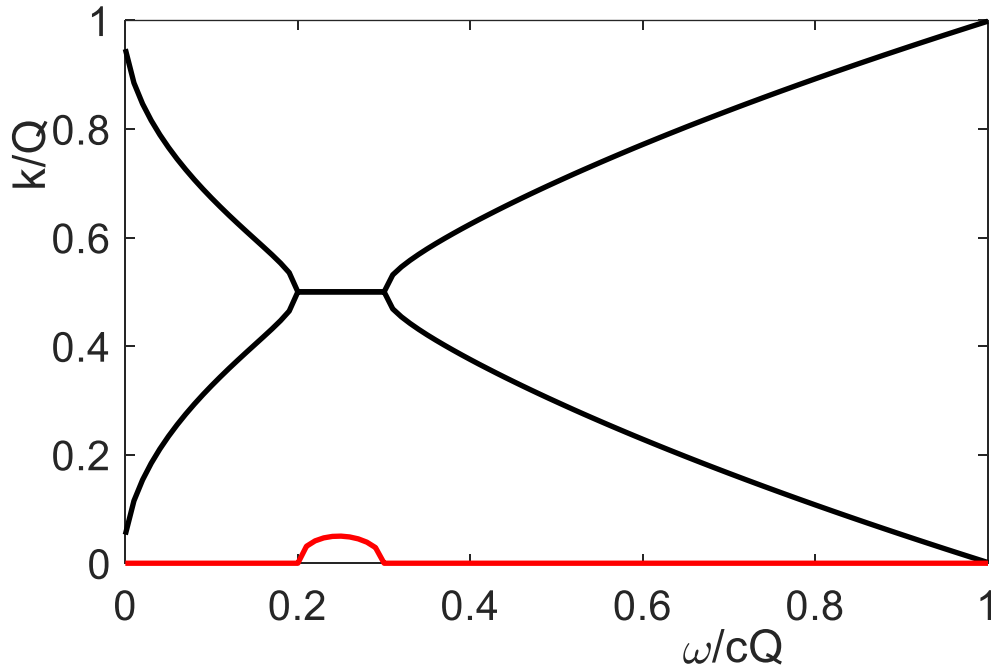


$$(k^2 - \omega)([k - Q]^2 - \omega) - V_1^2 = 0$$

$$\omega = \frac{k^2 + [k - Q]^2 \pm \sqrt{(k^2 - [k - Q]^2)^2 + 4V_1^2}}{2}$$



$$(k^2 - \omega)([k - Q]^2 - \omega) - V_1^2 = 0$$



$$k = \frac{Q}{2} \pm \sqrt{\omega + \frac{Q^2}{4} - \sqrt{\omega Q^2 + V_1^2}}$$

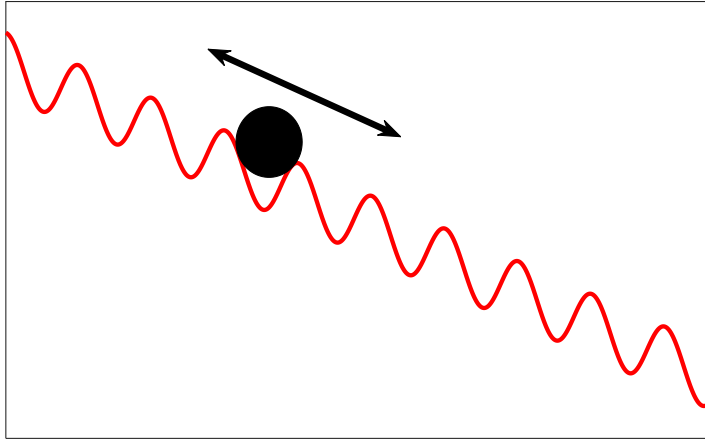
$$A_s([k - sQ]^2 - \omega) + V_1(A_{s+1} + A_{s-1}) = 0$$

$$A_2 = -(A_1 + A_3) \frac{V_1}{([k - 2Q]^2 - \omega)}$$

$$A_2 \sim \frac{V_1}{Q}, \quad A_3 \sim \left(\frac{V_1}{Q}\right)^2 \dots$$

# Bloch Oscillations

$$V(x) = bx + V_1(e^{iQx} + e^{-iQx})$$



$$i \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} + V_1(e^{iQx} + e^{-iQx})\Psi + bx\Psi$$

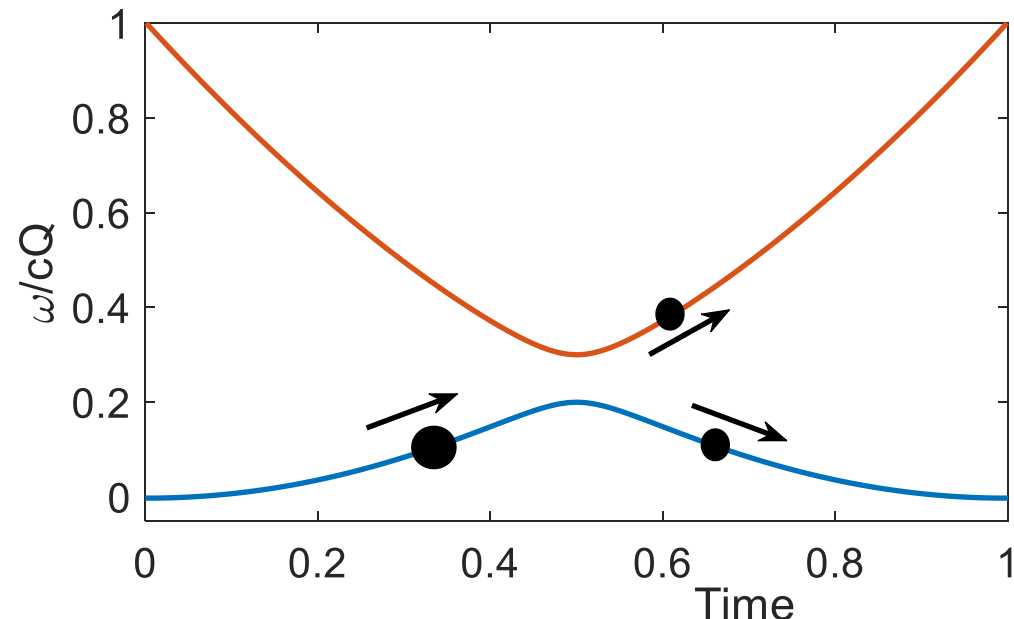
$$\Psi \rightarrow \Psi e^{-ibxt}$$



$$i \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = -\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} - ibt\right)^2 \Psi + V_1(e^{iQx} + e^{-iQx})\Psi$$

$$\Psi = e^{i[kx - \int \omega(t) dt]} \sum_{s=-\infty}^{\infty} A_n e^{-iQsx}$$

$$\omega(k) \rightarrow \omega(k - bt)$$



# Optical Gratings and Waveguides

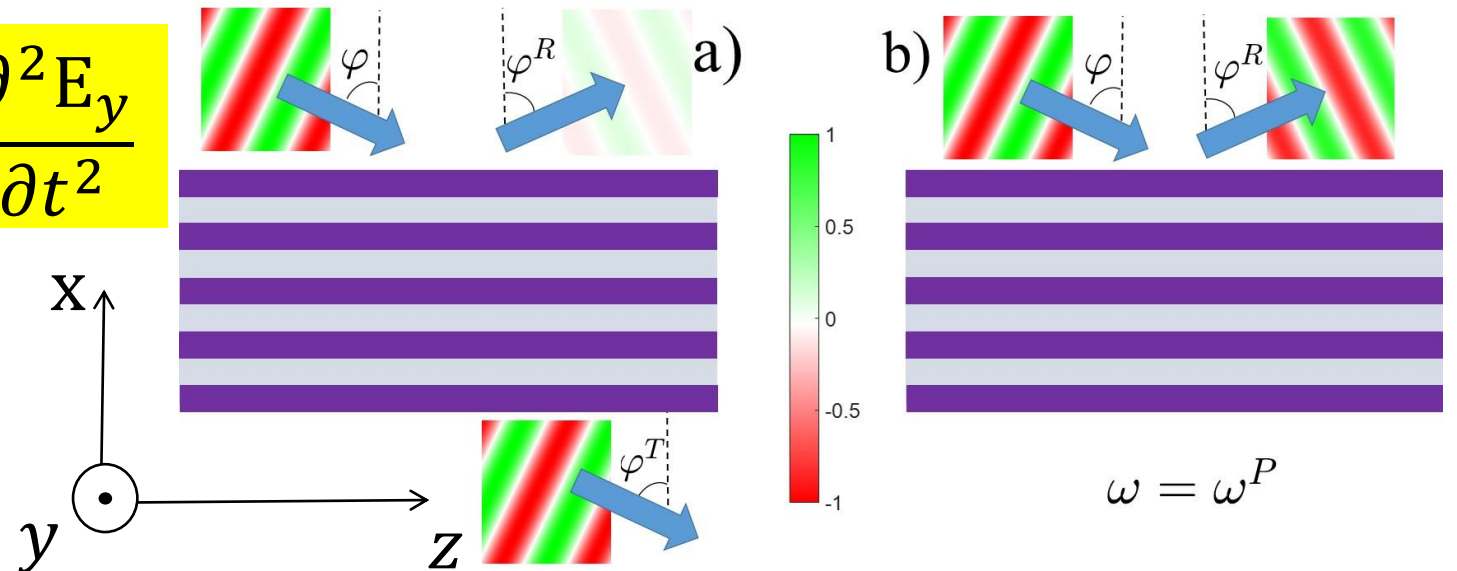
$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\mu_0 \dot{\mathbf{H}}, \quad \nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \epsilon_0 \dot{\mathbf{E}} + \dot{\mathbf{P}}$$

$$\Delta \mathbf{E} - \nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E}) = -\omega^2 \mu_0 \hat{\epsilon} \mathbf{E}$$

## Periodical Electrical Permittivity

$$\Delta \mathbf{E} - \nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E}) = \mu_0 \hat{\epsilon} \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{E}}{\partial t^2} \quad \frac{\partial^2 E_y}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 E_y}{\partial z^2} = \mu_0 \epsilon(x) \frac{\partial^2 E_y}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 E_y}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 E_y}{\partial z^2} = \frac{n_0^2}{c^2} [1 + \delta n(x)] \frac{\partial^2 E_y}{\partial t^2}$$



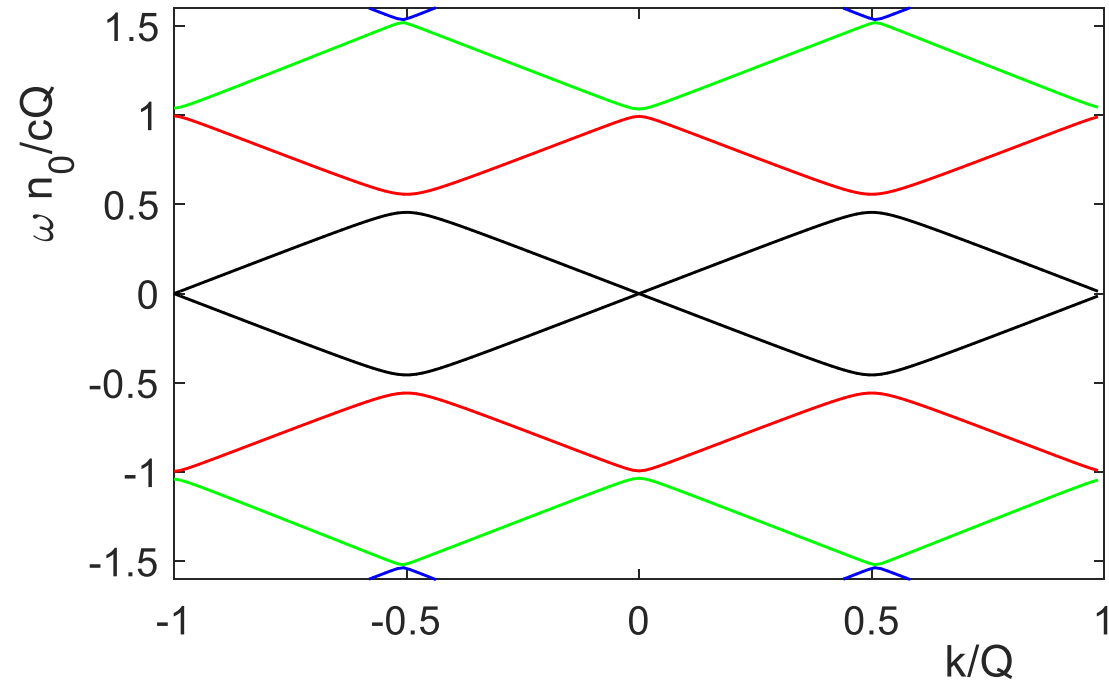
# Normal Incidence

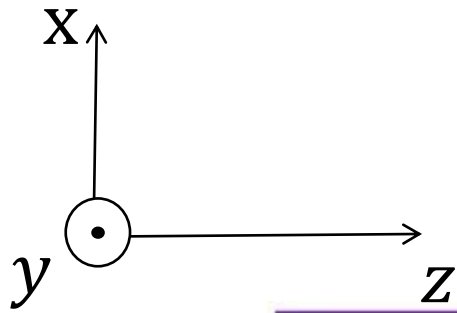
~~$$\frac{\partial^2 E_y}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 E_y}{\partial z^2} = \frac{n_0^2}{c^2} [1 + \delta n(x)] \frac{\partial^2 E_y}{\partial t^2}$$~~

$$\delta n(x) = \delta n_0 (e^{iQx} + e^{-iQx})$$

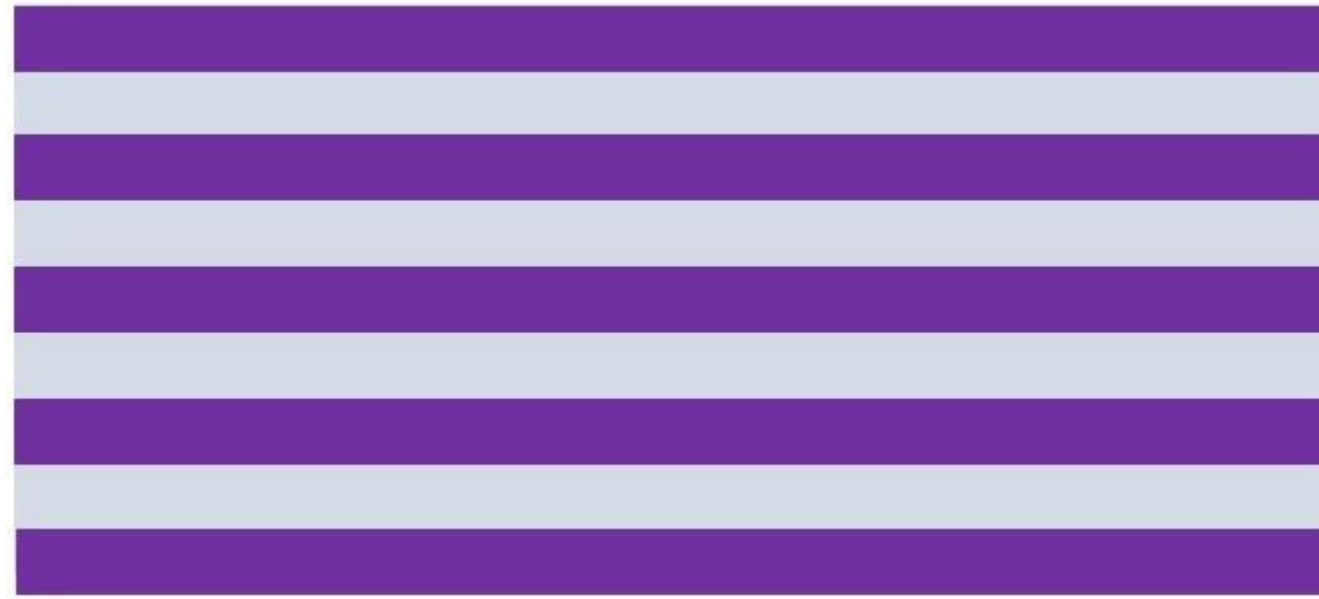
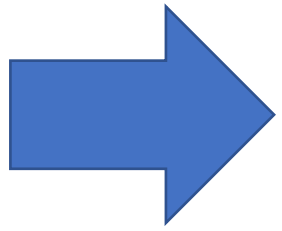
$$E_y = e^{i(kx - \omega t)} \sum_{s=-\infty}^{\infty} A_s e^{-iQsx}$$

|                         |                        |                       |                        |                         |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| $[k + 2Q]^2 - \omega^2$ | $\delta n_0 \omega^2$  | $0$                   | $0$                    | $0$                     |
| $\delta n_0 \omega^2$   | $[k + Q]^2 - \omega^2$ | $\delta n_0 \omega^2$ | $0$                    | $0$                     |
| $0$                     | $\delta n_0 \omega^2$  | $k^2 - \omega^2$      | $\delta n_0 \omega^2$  | $0$                     |
| $0$                     | $0$                    | $\delta n_0 \omega^2$ | $[k - Q]^2 - \omega^2$ | $\delta n_0 \omega^2$   |
| $0$                     | $0$                    | $0$                   | $\delta n_0 \omega^2$  | $[k - 2Q]^2 - \omega^2$ |





$$\frac{\partial^2 E_y}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 E_y}{\partial z^2} = \frac{n_0^2}{c^2} [1 + \delta n(x)] \frac{\partial^2 E_y}{\partial t^2}$$



$$E_y = \Psi(z, x) e^{i(k_z z - \omega t)}$$

$$k_z = \frac{n_0}{c} \omega$$

$$2ik_z \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} + V_1 (e^{iQx} + e^{-iQx}) \Psi; \quad V_1 \equiv \delta n_0 k_z^2$$

$$i \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} + V_1 (e^{iQx} + e^{-iQx}) \Psi$$

## Vizualization of Quantum Effects

$$2ik_z \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} + V_1 (e^{iQx} + e^{-iQx}) \Psi; \quad V_1 \equiv \delta n_0 k_z^2$$

$$\Psi = e^{i(kx - \beta z)} \sum_{s=-\infty}^{\infty} A_s e^{-iQsx}$$

## Bloch Oscillations and Landau-Zener Tunneling in Space Coordinates

$$2ik_z \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} + V_1 (e^{iQx} + e^{-iQx}) \Psi - bx\Psi$$



# Optical Bloch Oscillations in Temperature Tuned Waveguide Arrays

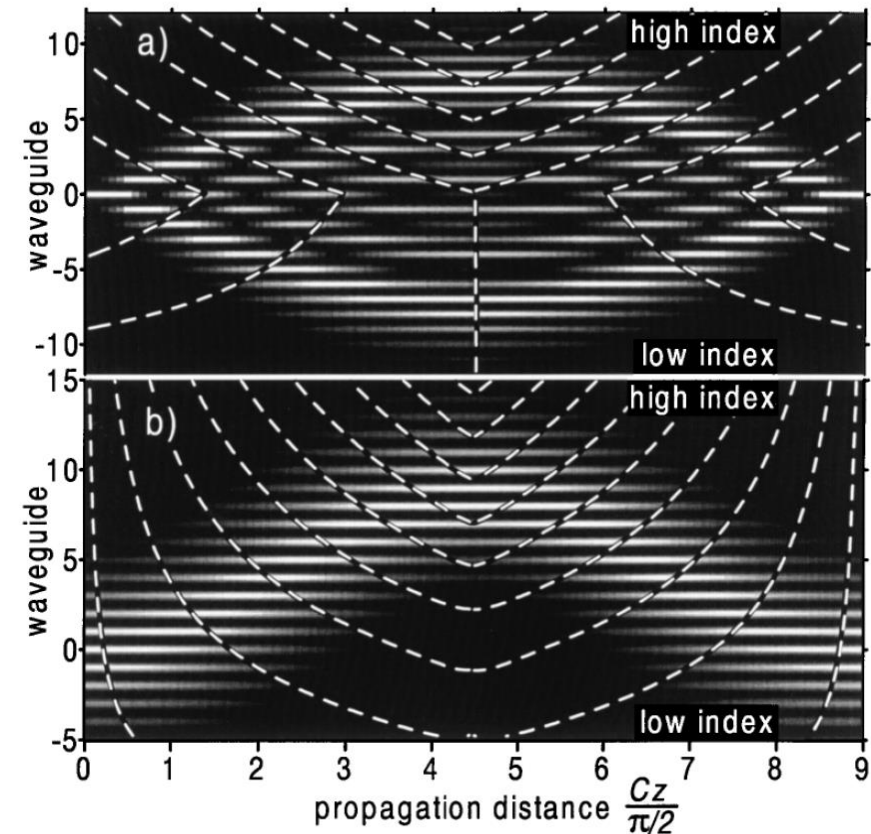
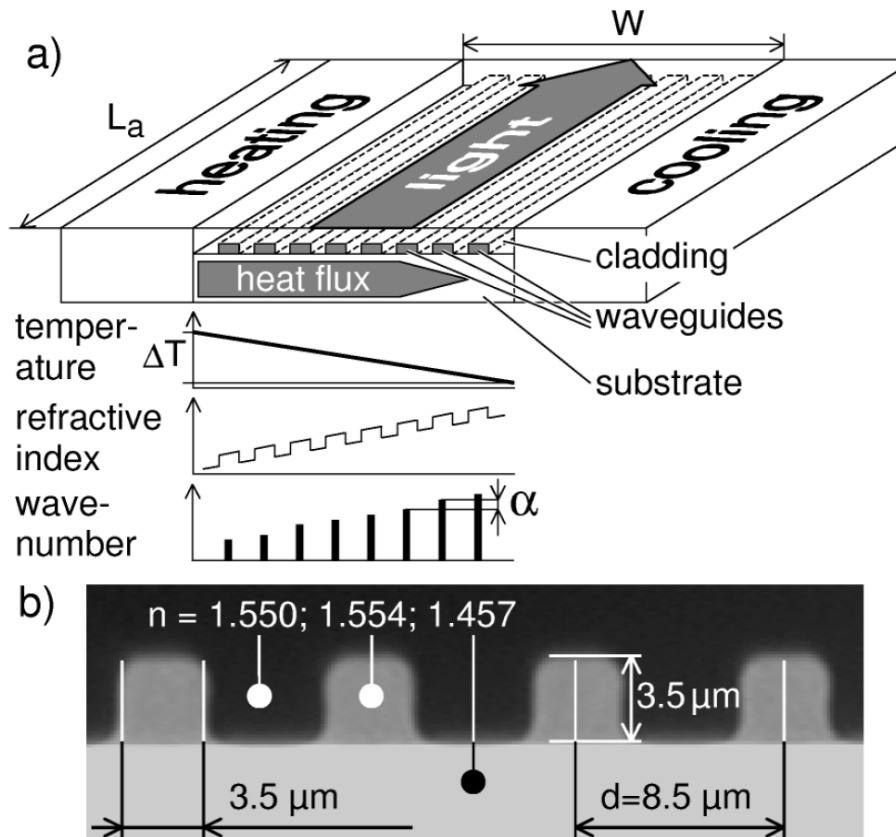
T. Pertsch, P. Dannberg, W. Elflein, and A. Bräuer

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*Institut für Festkörperteorie und Theoretische Optik, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität, 07743 Jena, Germany*

(Received 21 June 1999)



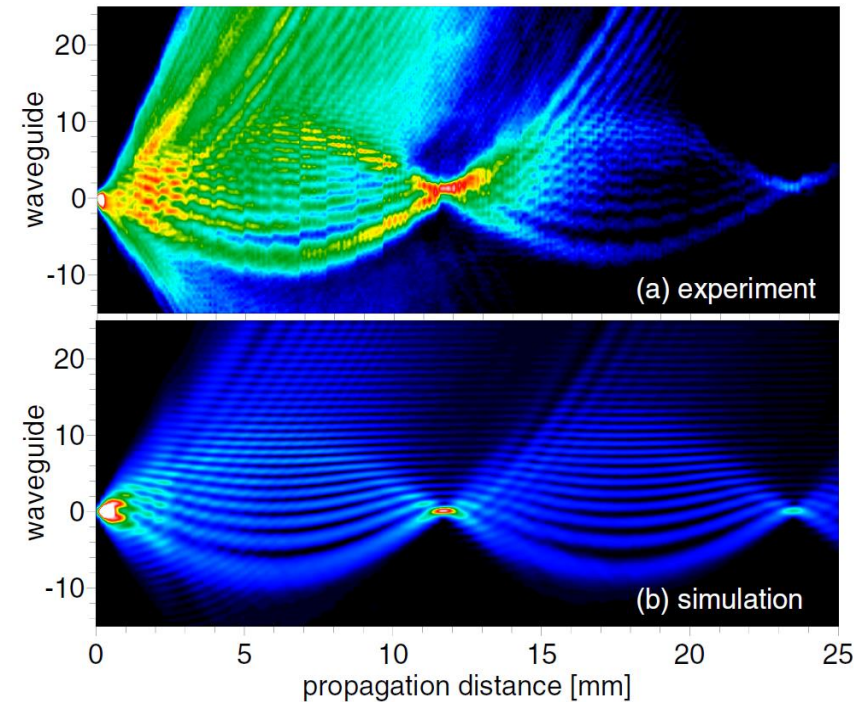
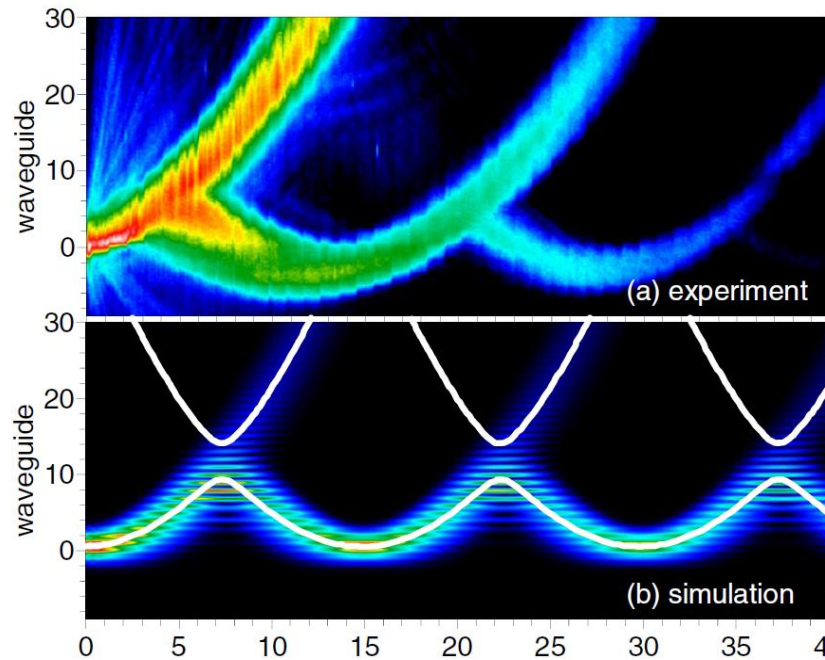
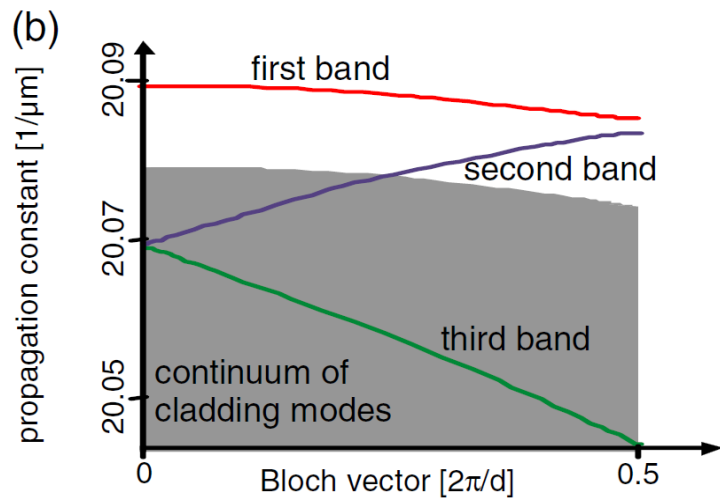
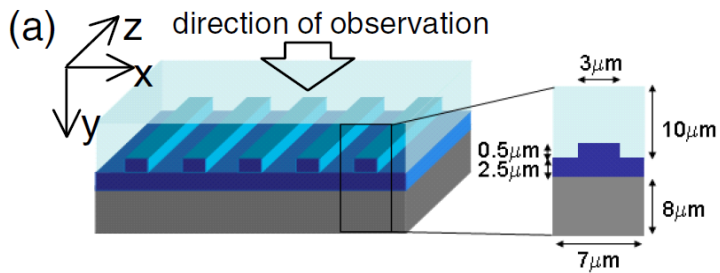
# Visual Observation of Zener Tunneling

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Dirk Michaelis, Ulrich Streppel, and Andreas Bräuer  
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(Received 10 August 2005; published 18 January 2006; corrected 23 January 2006)



# Nonadiabatic Landau-Zener Tunneling in Waveguide Arrays with a Step in the Refractive Index

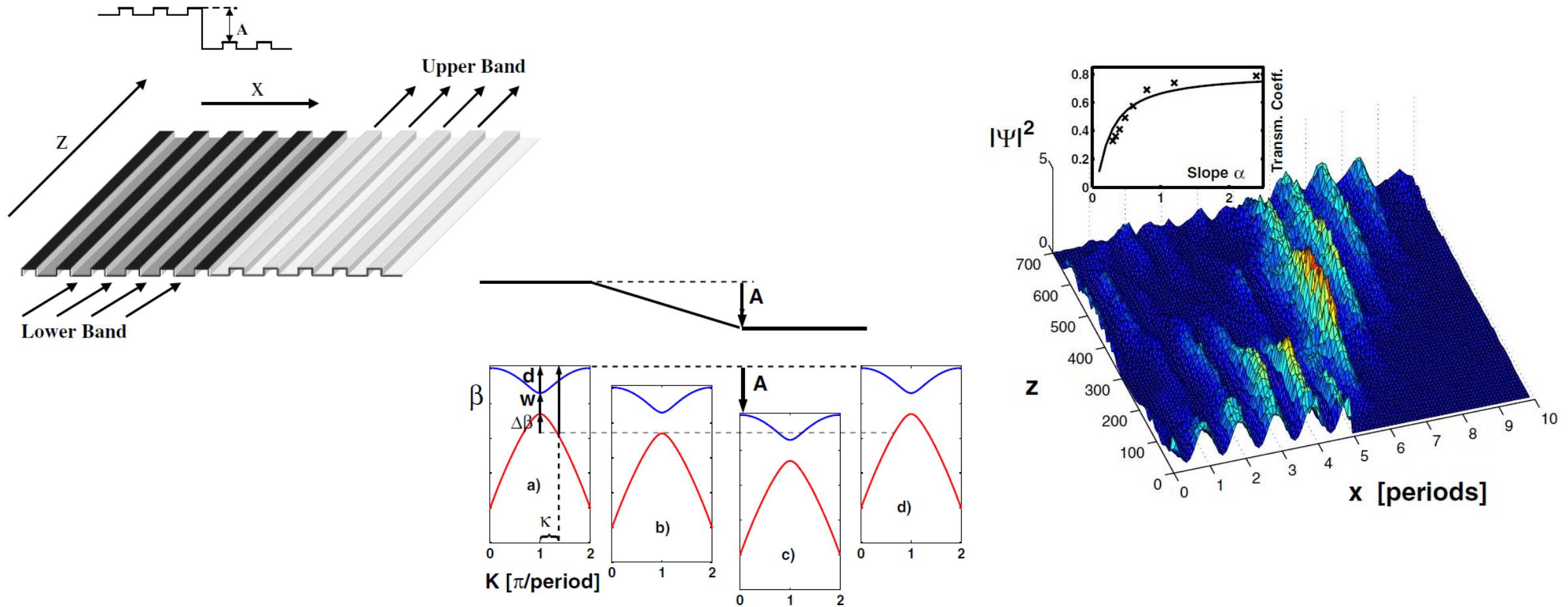
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(Received 4 August 2004; published 23 March 2005)





# Ferroelectric Vortex-Lattice Photonics

