

Résonance magnétique d'un spin $1/2$ (1)
 Examen Phy. Q. I IPhY 2A 2021/22

$$\vec{B} = B_0 \vec{u}_z + B_1 (\cos \omega t \vec{u}_x + \sin \omega t \vec{u}_y)$$

$$H(t) = -\vec{M} \cdot \vec{B}(t)$$

1.1 Soit \mathcal{L} la base de codiagonalisation de S_z et \vec{S}^2

$$H = -\gamma \vec{S} \cdot \vec{B} = -\gamma B_0 S_z$$

$$\text{avec } S_z = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}_e$$

$$\text{donc } H = -\gamma B_0 \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$1.2 \quad H(t) = -\gamma (B_0 S_z + B_1 \cos \omega t S_x + B_1 \sin \omega t S_y)$$

$$= -\gamma B_0 \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} - \gamma B_1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cos \omega t - i \sin \omega t \\ \cos \omega t + i \sin \omega t & 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

$$= -\gamma \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} B_0 & B_1 e^{-i\omega t} \\ B_1 e^{i\omega t} & -B_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \omega_0 & \omega_1 e^{-i\omega t} \\ \omega_1 e^{i\omega t} & -\omega_0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{avec } \omega_0 = -\gamma B_0 \\ \omega_1 = -\gamma B_1$$

$$1.3 \quad |\psi(t)\rangle = a_+(t)|+\rangle + a_-(t)|-\rangle \quad (2)$$

$$i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} |\psi\rangle = H |\psi\rangle$$

$$i\hbar \begin{pmatrix} \dot{a}_+ \\ \dot{a}_- \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \omega_0 & \omega_1 e^{-i\omega t} \\ \omega_1 e^{i\omega t} & -\omega_0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_+ \\ a_- \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \omega_0 a_+ + \omega_1 e^{-i\omega t} a_- \\ \omega_1 e^{i\omega t} a_+ - \omega_0 a_- \end{pmatrix}$$

2.1

$$R(t) = e^{i\omega t S_z / \hbar} = \sum_n \left(\frac{i\omega t}{2} \sigma_z \right)^n \cdot \frac{1}{n!}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \sum_n \left(\frac{i\omega t}{2} \right)^n \frac{1}{n!} & 0 \\ 0 & \sum_n \left(\frac{-i\omega t}{2} \right)^n \frac{1}{n!} (-1)^n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} e^{i\omega t/2} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-i\omega t/2} \end{pmatrix}$$

2.2

$$|\hat{\psi}(t)\rangle = R(t) |\psi(t)\rangle$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} e^{i\omega t/2} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-i\omega t/2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_+ \\ a_- \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_+ \cdot e^{i\omega t/2} \\ a_- \cdot e^{-i\omega t/2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} b_+ \\ b_- \end{pmatrix}$$

2.3
$$\begin{pmatrix} a_+ \\ a_- \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_+ e^{-i\omega t/2} \\ b_- e^{+i\omega t/2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{a}_+ \\ \dot{a}_- \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (b_+ - i\omega/2 b_+) e^{-i\omega t/2} \\ (b_- + i\omega/2 b_-) e^{i\omega t/2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hookrightarrow i\hbar \begin{pmatrix} (b_+ - i\omega/2 b_+) e^{-i\omega t/2} \\ (b_- + i\omega/2 b_-) e^{i\omega t/2} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \omega_0 b_+ e^{-i\omega t/2} + \omega_1 b_- e^{+i\omega t/2} \\ \omega_1 b_+ e^{i\omega t/2} - \omega_0 b_- e^{i\omega t/2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow i\hbar \begin{pmatrix} \dot{b}_+ - i\omega/2 b_+ \\ \dot{b}_- + i\omega/2 b_- \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \omega_0 b_+ + \omega_1 b_- \\ \omega_1 b_+ - \omega_0 b_- \end{pmatrix}$$

$$i\hbar \begin{pmatrix} \dot{b}_+ \\ \dot{b}_- \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} (\omega_0 - \omega) b_+ + \omega_1 b_- \\ \omega_1 b_+ - (\omega_0 - \omega) b_- \end{pmatrix}$$

2.4
$$i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} |\tilde{\psi}(t)\rangle = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\Delta\omega & \omega_1 \\ \omega_1 & \Delta\omega \end{pmatrix} |\tilde{\psi}\rangle$$

avec $\Delta\omega = \omega - \omega_0$

2.5 $R(t)$ place le problème dans le référentiel \oplus tournant autour de Oz à la pulsation ω .
 Dans ce référentiel, les éqs. diffs. écrites par (b_+, b_-) sont à coefficients csts.

3.1
$$\Omega = \pm \sqrt{(\Delta\omega)^2 + \omega_1^2}$$

3.2
$$\tilde{H} = \frac{\hbar}{2}(-\Delta\omega) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \text{tg}\theta \\ \text{tg}\theta & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{tg}\theta = -\frac{\omega_1}{\Delta\omega}$$

$$(1-n)(-1-n) - \text{tg}^2\theta = 0 = n^2 - 1 - \text{tg}^2\theta$$

$$n^2 = 1 + \text{tg}^2\theta = \frac{1}{\cos^2\theta} \quad n = \pm \frac{1}{\cos\theta}$$

Les valeurs propres sont
$$E_{\pm} = \pm \frac{\hbar}{2}(-\Delta\omega) \frac{1}{\cos\theta}$$

3.3 Vecteurs propres $\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$ $a + \text{tg}\theta \cdot b = \frac{1}{\cos\theta} \cdot a$

$$a \left(1 - \frac{1}{\cos\theta}\right) + \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} b = 0$$

$$a (\cos\theta - 1) + \sin\theta b = 0$$

$$a \cdot (-2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}) + 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \cdot b = 0$$

$$-\sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cdot a + \cos \frac{\theta}{2} b = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad b = \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \quad a = \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

ainsi que le vecteur L .

$$D'au \quad |A_+\rangle = \cos\frac{\theta}{2} |+\rangle + \sin\frac{\theta}{2} |-\rangle$$

$$|A_-\rangle = -\sin\frac{\theta}{2} |+\rangle + \cos\frac{\theta}{2} |-\rangle$$

3.4

(6)

$$|\tilde{\psi}(t)\rangle = c_+ e^{-i\Omega t/2} |\psi_+\rangle + c_- e^{i\Omega t/2} |\psi_-\rangle$$

avec c_+ et c_- deux constantes.

$$\begin{aligned} |\tilde{\psi}(0)\rangle &= |+\rangle = c_+ |\psi_+\rangle + c_- |\psi_-\rangle \\ &= c_+ \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta/2 \\ \sin\theta/2 \end{pmatrix} + c_- \begin{pmatrix} \sin\theta/2 \\ -\cos\theta/2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow c_+ = \cos\theta/2 \quad c_- = \sin\theta/2$$

$$|\tilde{\psi}(t)\rangle = \cos\theta/2 e^{-i\Omega t/2} |\psi_+\rangle + \sin\theta/2 e^{i\Omega t/2} |\psi_-\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_-(t) &= \langle -|\tilde{\psi}\rangle = \cos\theta/2 \sin\theta/2 e^{-i\Omega t/2} - \sin\theta/2 \cos\theta/2 e^{i\Omega t/2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sin\theta \cdot (-2i) \sin(\Omega t/2) = -i \sin\theta \sin(\Omega t/2) \end{aligned}$$

3.5

$$P_{+-}(t) = |\langle \psi_-(t) | - \rangle|^2 = |a_-(t)|^2$$

$$= |b_-(t)|^2 = |\cos\theta/2 \sin\theta/2 e^{-i\Omega t/2} - \sin\theta/2 \cos\theta/2 e^{i\Omega t/2}|^2$$

$$= (\cos\theta/2 \sin\theta/2)^2 \cdot 4 \cdot \sin^2(\Omega t/2)$$

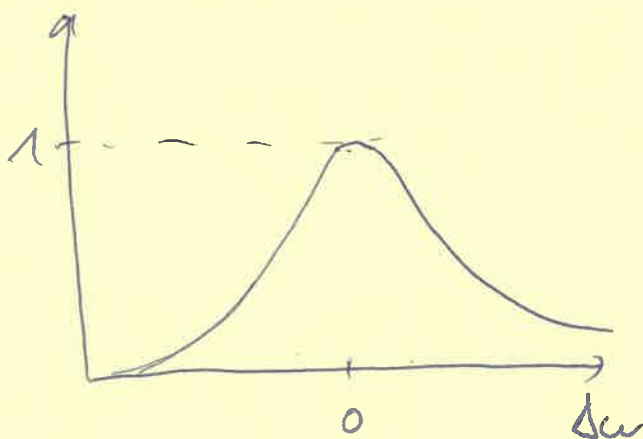
$$= \sin^2\theta \cdot \sin^2(\Omega t/2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^2 \theta &= \cos^2 \theta \cdot \tan^2 \theta \\ &= \frac{(\Delta\omega)^2}{(\Delta\omega)^2 + \omega_1^2} \cdot \frac{\omega_1^2}{(\Delta\omega)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{+-}(t) = \frac{\omega_1^2}{(\Delta\omega)^2 + \omega_1^2} \cdot \sin^2\left(\frac{\Omega t}{2}\right)$$

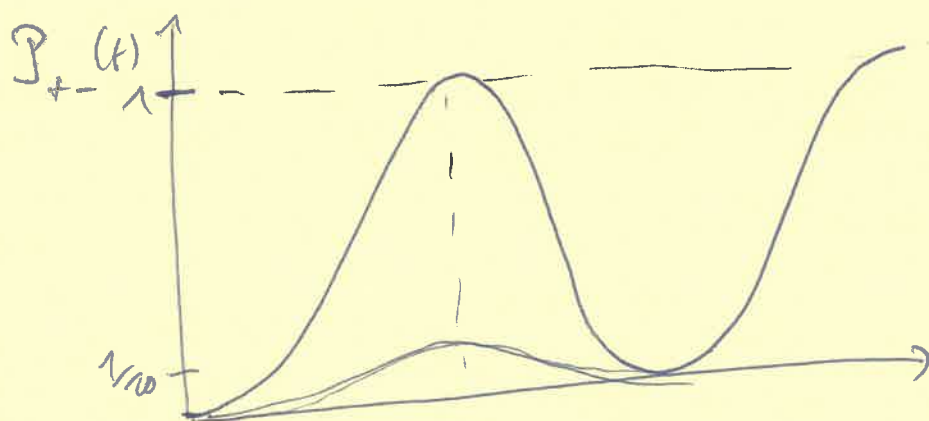
3.6

Préfacteur $\frac{\omega_1^2}{(\Delta\omega)^2 + \omega_1^2}$



Pour $\Delta\omega = 3\omega_1$

$$\frac{\omega_1^2}{9\omega_1^2 + \omega_1^2} = \frac{1}{10}$$



Il faut ajuster $\omega \approx \omega_0$ pour pouvoir agir efficacement sur l'état du spin par résonance magnétique.

⑧

4.1 On a

$$\frac{d}{dt} \langle M \rangle = \frac{1}{i\hbar} \langle [M, H(H)] \rangle \quad \text{Théorème de Heisenberg.}$$

4.2

$$[\vec{M}, \vec{M} \cdot \vec{B}] = [\gamma \vec{S}, -\gamma(S_x B_x + S_y B_y + S_z B_z)]$$

$$[S_x, S_x B_x + S_y B_y + S_z B_z]$$

$$= B_y [S_x, S_y] + B_z [S_x, S_z]$$

$$= i\hbar (B_y S_z - B_z S_y)$$

$$[M_x, \vec{M} \cdot \vec{B}] = -\gamma^2 i\hbar (B_y S_z - B_z S_y)$$

et

$$[M_y, \vec{M} \cdot \vec{B}] = -\gamma^2 i\hbar (B_z S_x - B_x S_z)$$

$$[M_z, \vec{M} \cdot \vec{B}] = -\gamma^2 i\hbar (B_x S_y - B_y S_x)$$

$$\hookrightarrow [\vec{M}, \vec{M} \cdot \vec{B}] = -\gamma^2 i\hbar \vec{B} \times \vec{S} = \gamma^2 i\hbar \vec{S} \times \vec{B}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \langle M \rangle(t) = \gamma \langle \vec{M} \times \vec{B} \rangle = \gamma \langle \vec{M} \rangle \times \vec{B}$$

Précession de Larmor