

Note:

$$\vec{B} \uparrow \begin{matrix} \hat{e}_z \\ \hat{e}_y \\ \hat{e}_x \end{matrix} \quad \vec{B} \uparrow \begin{matrix} \hat{e}_z \\ \hat{e}_y \\ \hat{e}_x \end{matrix} \quad \vec{B} \uparrow \begin{matrix} \hat{e}_z \\ \hat{e}_y \\ \hat{e}_x \end{matrix} \quad \vec{B} \uparrow \begin{matrix} \hat{e}_z \\ \hat{e}_y \\ \hat{e}_x \end{matrix}$$

$$\sigma^-$$

$$\pi$$

$$\sigma^+$$

$$\pi$$

$$\vec{B} \uparrow \begin{matrix} \hat{e}_z \\ \hat{e}_y \\ \hat{e}_x \end{matrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\hat{e}_z - \hat{e}_x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{\hat{e}_x + i\hat{e}_y}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\hat{e}_x - i\hat{e}_y}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

By convention, the quantization axis $\hat{z} = \vec{B}/|\vec{B}|$. Therefore, the quantization axis changes moving from region A to B. Beam 1 and beam 2 (both equally red-detuned) drives σ^\pm transition depending on the local quantization axis (local direction of \vec{B})

