相干态和压缩态光场与 二能级原子相互作用的演化特性

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摘 要 本文着重讨论了在相干态、压缩态光场与二能级原子的相互作用中某些物理量的演化特性·并找出了几种具有实际意义的压缩效应的演化过程·

关键词 相干态;压缩态;Jagnes-Cummings 模型

0 引言

单模辐射场与二能级原子相互作用,即Jagnes-Cummings模型(简称JCM)是一个严格可解析的理论模型。通过其解析的解,我们可以讨论光场与二能级原子的演化行为,这里我们将着重讨论相干态光场与二能级原子的相互作用中是否出现有实际意义的、压缩程度更大的压缩效应及压缩态光场与二能级原子相互作用的情况。

1 研究方法

我们采用解量子力学本征方程、求其本征态的方法来讨论问题。这种方法的主要结论如下: ICM 模型在旋波近似下其哈密顿量可表示为

$$H = \overline{h} \, \omega_{a}^{+} a + \overline{h} \, \omega \, \sigma / 2 + \overline{h} \, g (a \, \sigma^{\dagger} + a^{\dagger} \, \overline{\sigma})$$

$$(1)$$

 a^+ 与 a 分别为产生、湮没算符, $\mathfrak G$ 为粒子反转算符, $\mathfrak G$ 、 $\mathfrak G$ 分别为能级升降算符, ω 为光场角频率, ω 为二能级原子的跃迁频率 . 其本征方程 H

$$=_E | \phi$$
的本征态为
$$| \phi \rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \sin \theta \\ \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} |_{n,a} \rangle \pm \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{bmatrix} |_{n+1,b} \rangle$$

$$| \phi \rangle = |0,b \rangle$$

相应本征值

$$E_n^{\pm} = \pi \left[\omega_n + 1/2 \right] \pm \Omega_n \right]$$
 $E_g = \pi \omega/2$
式中 $\tan \theta = g \frac{n+1}{(rac{\pi}{2})^2 + g^2(n+1)}$

如 $\omega = \omega$

a、b分别表示高低能级 $\cdot n$ 为光子数 \cdot 特为失谐量 \cdot 由于 H 不含时 \cdot 这样任意一时刻的系统状态

由于H不含时,这样任意一时刻的系统状态 $\Psi_{(t)}$ 为

$$|\Psi(t)\rangle = e^{-iHt/\hbar} |\Psi(0)\rangle$$

$$|\Psi(0)\rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\alpha |) + \beta_n | \rangle + \gamma_g | \rangle$$

$$\exists \psi \in \mathcal{A} = \langle |\Psi(0)\rangle, \beta_n = \langle |\Psi(0)\rangle, \gamma_g = \langle |\Psi(0)\rangle$$

$$|\Psi(t)\rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [(\alpha | \bullet \rangle e^{-iE_n^+ t/\pi} + \beta_n | \bullet \rangle e^{-iE_n^- t/\pi}) + \gamma_s | \bullet \rangle e^{iE_g t/\pi}]$$

$$(4)$$

即已知系统的初始状态就可得到任意时刻的系统 状态.

我们主要讨论以下物理量的演化情况:

- 1) 粒子反转几率 $w(t) = \langle g(t) \rangle$;
- 2) 光子数方差,即 Q 因子

$$Q(t) = [\langle n^{2}(t) \rangle - \langle n(t) \rangle^{2} - \langle n(t) \rangle] / \langle n(t) \rangle$$

收稿日期;2000-01-31 知网 https://www.cnki.net ③ 对于辐射场的两个正交分量 $x = a^+ + a$ 和 p = $i(a^+-a)$ 的方差

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & \text{Prij} & \text{Re} \\ \langle \Delta_{\mathbf{x}}(t) \rangle^{2} \\ \langle \Delta_{\mathbf{p}}(t) \rangle^{2} \end{vmatrix} = 1 + 2\langle a^{+}(t) a(t) \rangle$$

$$\pm 2\operatorname{Re}\langle a^{2}(t) \rangle - 4 \begin{vmatrix} \operatorname{Re}^{2}\langle \Delta_{\mathbf{x}}(t) \rangle \\ \operatorname{Re}^{2}\langle \Delta_{\mathbf{p}}(t) \rangle \end{vmatrix}$$

相干杰光场与二能级原子的相互 作用

设系统的初态为原子处于激发态,而光场处 于相干态,即

$$| \mathbf{\Phi} 0_{\mathbf{0}} \rangle = | \mathbf{\alpha}_{\mathbf{a}} \rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_{n} |_{n,a} \rangle \tag{5}$$

式中 $P_n = e^{-|\alpha^2/2|\alpha}$ 众/ n! . 将式(5) 与式(2) 相比 较可得展开系数为

$$\alpha = P_{n\sin} \theta$$
, $\beta_n = P_{n\sin} \theta$, $\gamma_g = 0$

将上式结果代入式(3)即得 t 时刻系统的波函数

$$\langle w(t) \rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |P_n|^{p} \left[1 - 2\sin^2(\tau \overline{n+1}) \right]$$
 (6)

$$\langle Q(t) \rangle = \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |P_n|^{\beta} [n^2 + (2n+1)\sin^2(\tau + n+1)]}{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |P_n|^{\beta} [n + \sin^2(\tau + n+1)]}$$

$$-\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |P_n|^{\beta} [n + \sin^2(\tau \overline{n+1})] - 1 \qquad (7)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \langle \Delta_{\mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{y})^{2} \rangle \\ \langle \Delta_{\mathbf{p}} (\mathbf{y})^{2} \rangle \end{pmatrix} = 1 + 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |p_{n}|^{2} [n + \sin^{2}(\mathbf{x} - n + 1)]$$

$$\pm \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |P_{n}P_{n+2}| \{ [\overline{(n+1)(n+2)} + \overline{(n+2)(n+3)} \cos(\overline{n+1} - \overline{n+3}) \tau + \overline{(n+2)(n+2)} = \overline{(n+2)(n+3)} \}$$

$$+\left[\frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{(n+1)(n+2)} - \frac{(n+2)(n+3)}{(n+2)(n+3)}\right]$$

$$\cdot \cos(\frac{n+1}{n+1} + \frac{n+3}{n+3}) \tau_{\cos 2}^{2} \bullet$$

$$- \{ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} | P_n P_{n+1} | [(\frac{n+1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2})] \}$$

$$\cdot \cos(\overline{n+1} - \overline{n+2}) + (\overline{n+1})$$

 $- \overline{n+2} \cos(\overline{n+1} + \overline{n+2}) \operatorname{T} \cos \psi$

式中 r=gt 是无量纲的时间参数 . r=st r=st r=st r=st即 α= αeⁱ●

以平均光子数 $n_c = |\alpha|$ 为参量,分别做出

中国知网 https://www.cnki.net $w(\uparrow,Q(\uparrow \land \Delta_x(\uparrow / \Delta_p(\uparrow \land b)))$ 的随时间的演化曲 线3,如图 1~13 所示.

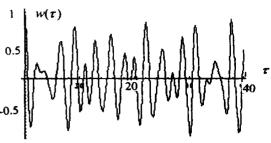


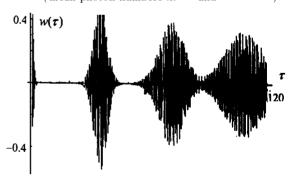
图 1 相干态光场与二能级原子相互作用中的粒子反转 几率 w(t) 的演化曲线 · (平均光子数 n_c = 1,0 < \checkmark 40, τ为时间单位)

Fig. 1 Curve of the evolution of w(t) in the interaction between the coherent state and two-level atom. (mean photon numbers $n_c = 1$ and 0 < < 40)



相干态光场与二能级原子相互作用中的粒子反转 几率 w(t) 的演化曲线 ·(平均光子数 n_c = 8,0 < \checkmark 120, **T**为时间单位)

Fig. 2 Curve of the evolution of w(t) in the interaction between the coherent state and two-level atom. (mean photon numbers n_c = 8 and 0 < \prec 120)



相干态光场与二能级原子相互作用中的粒子反转 几率 w(t) 的演化曲线 · (平均光子数 $n_e = 32, 0 < \tau$ <120, **T**为时间单位)

Fig. 3 Curve of the evolution of w(t) in the interaction between the coherent state and two-level atom. (mean photon numbers n_c = 32 and 0 < \prec 120)

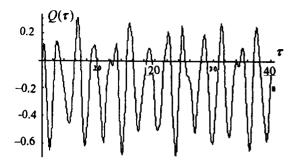


图 4 相干态光场与二能级原子相互作用中的 Q(t) 因子的演化曲线 \cdot (平均光子数 $n_c = 1, 0 < \tau < 40, \tau$ 为时间单位)

Fig. 4 Curve of the evolution of Q(t) in the interaction between the coherent state and two-level atom (mean photon numbers $n_c = 1$ and $0 < \pi < 40$)

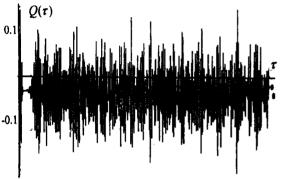


图 5 相干态光场与二能级原子相互作用中的 Q(t) 因子的演化曲线 \cdot (平均光子数 n_c = 8,0 < τ < 120, τ 为时间单位)

Fig. 5 Curve of the evolution of Q(t) in the interaction between the coherent state and two-level atom (mean photon numbers $n_c = 8$ and $0 < \pi < 120$)

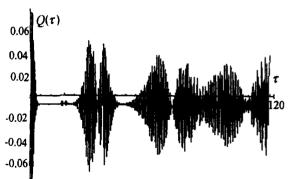


图 6 相干态光场与二能级原子相互作用中的 Q(t) 因子的演化曲线 \cdot (平均光子数 n_c =32,0< τ <120, τ 为时间单位)

Fig. 6 Curve of the evolution of Q(t) in the interaction between the coherent state and two-level atom (mean photon numbers $n_{\rm c} = 32$ and $0 < {\bf x} < 120$)

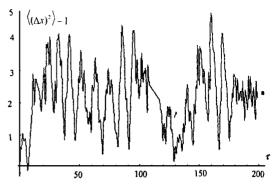


图 7 相干态光场与二能级原子相互作用中的 $\langle (\Delta_{r})^{2} \rangle$ 1 的演化曲线 \cdot (平均光子数 n_{c} = 1, 0 < τ 200, τ 为时间单位)

Fig. 7 Curve of the evolution of $\langle (\Delta_v)^2 \rangle = 1$ in the interaction between the coherent state and two-level atom \cdot (mean photon numbers $n_c = 1$ and 0 < < 200)

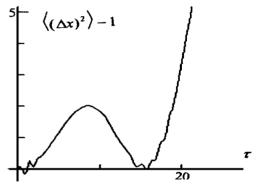


图 8 相干态光场与二能级原子相互作用中的 $\langle (\Delta_r)^2 \rangle$ 1 的演化曲线 \cdot (平均光子数 n_c = 8,0 < τ 60, τ 为时间单位)

Fig. 8 Curve of the evolution of $\langle (\Delta_{V})^2 \rangle = 1$ in the interaction between the coherent state and two-level atom (mean photon numbers $n_c = 8$ and 0 < < 60)

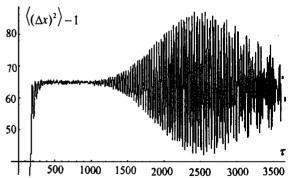


图 9 相干态光场与二能级原子相互作用中的 $\langle (\Delta_{c})^{2} \rangle$ 1 的演化曲线 · (平均光子数 n_{c} = 32,0 < τ < 3600, τ 为时间单位)

Fig. 9 Curve of the evolution of $\langle (\Delta_{\rm c})^2 \rangle = 1$ in the interaction between the coherent state and two-level atom (mean photon numbers $n_c = 32$ and 0 < < 3600)

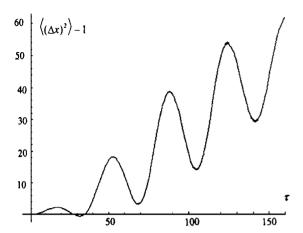


图 10 相干态光场与二能级原子相互作用中的 $\langle (\Delta_{\mathbf{c}})^2 \rangle$ - 1 的演化曲线 · (平均光子数 n_c = 32,0 < τ < 160, τ 为时间单位)

Fig. 10 Curve of the evolution of $\langle (\Delta_{\rm K})^2 \rangle = 1$ in the interaction between the coherent state and two-level atom (mean photon numbers $n_{\rm c} = 32$ and $0 < \pi < 160$)

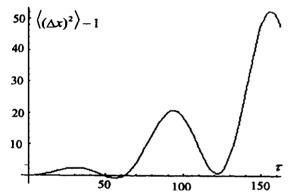


图 11 相干态光场与二能级原子相互作用中的 $\langle (\Delta_x)^2 \rangle$ -1 的演化曲线 \cdot (平均光子数 $n_e = 100, 0 < \prec$ 160, τ 为时间单位)

Fig. 11 Curve of the evolution of $\langle (\Delta_x)^2 \rangle = 1$ in the interaction between the coherent state and two-level atom (mean photon numbers $n_c = 100$ and 0 < < 160)

3 压缩态光场与二能级原子的相互 作用

设系统的初态为光场处于压缩态,原子处于 激发态.即

$$|\Psi(0)\rangle = |\beta, \alpha\rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_n |n, \alpha\rangle$$
 (9)

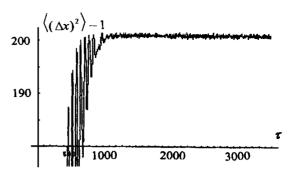


图 12 相干态光场与二能级原子相互作用中的 $\langle (\Delta_{c})^{2} \rangle$ -1 的演化曲线 $\cdot ($ 平均光子数 $n_{e} = 100, 0 <$ \prec 3600, τ 为时间单位)

Fig. 12 Curve of the evolution of $\langle (\Delta_{\rm K})^2 \rangle = 1$ in the interaction between the coherent state and two-level atom (mean photon numbers $n_{\rm c} = 100$ and $0 < \tau < 3600$)

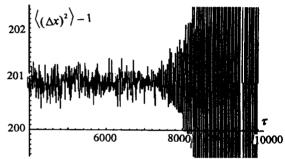


图 13 相干态光场与二能级原子相互作用中的 $\langle (\Delta_{\mathbf{r}})^2 \rangle$ - 1 的演化曲线 · (平均光子数 $n_e = 100, 0 < 10000$, τ 为时间单位)

Fig. 13 Curve of the evolution of $\langle (\Delta_r)^2 \rangle = 1$ in the interaction between the coherent state and two-level atom \cdot (mean photon numbers $n_c = 100$ and 0 < < 10000)

$$\overrightarrow{x} + P_n = \langle n \mid \beta \rangle = (n! \quad \mu)^{-1/2} \left(\frac{\nu}{2 \mu} \right)^{n/2}$$

$$\cdot H_n \left[\beta (2 \mu \nu)^{-1/2} \right] \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \mid \beta \mid^2 + \left(\frac{\nu}{2 \mu} \right) \mid^2 \right]$$

$$\beta = \alpha_{\text{th}r} + \alpha^*_{\text{sh}r}$$

$$\mu = _{\text{chr}}$$

$$\nu = -e^{i\theta}_{\text{sh}r}$$

r 为压缩参数, θ 为压缩角. 将式(9) 与式(2) 相比较可得展开系数为

$$\mathbf{q} = P_{n \sin} \mathbf{q}, \, \mathbf{\beta} = P_{n \sin} \mathbf{q}, \, \mathbf{\chi} = 0.$$

将上述结果代入式(4)即得 t 时刻系统的波函数 $| \bullet_t \rangle$),在共振的情况下,所得 $\langle w(t) \rangle$, $\langle Q(t) \rangle$

和 $\langle (\Delta_c)^2 \rangle / \langle (\Delta_p)^2 \rangle$ 与式(6)(7)(8)相同.

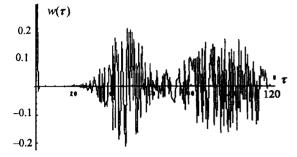


图 14 压缩态光场与二能级原子相互作用中的粒子反转 几率 w(t) 的演化曲线 \cdot (平均光子数 n_e = 1,0 < τ < 120, τ 为时间单位)

Fig. 14 Curve of the evolution of w(t) in the interaction between the squeezing state and two-level atom (mean photon numbers $n_c = 1$ and 0 < < 120)

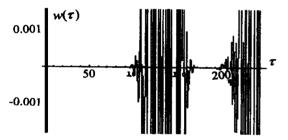


图 15 压缩态光场与二能级原子相互作用中的粒子反转 几率 w(t) 的演化曲线 \cdot (平均光子数 n_e = 8,0 < τ < 240, τ 为时间单位)

Fig. 15 Curve of the evolution of w(t) in the interaction between the squeezing state and two-level atom (mean photon numbers $n_c = 8$ and 0 < < 240)

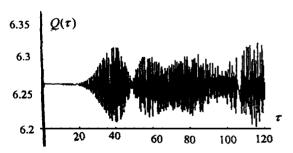


图 16 压缩态光场与二能级原子相互作用中的 $Q(\iota)$ 因子的演化曲线 \cdot (平均光子数 n_e = 1, 0 < τ < 120, τ 为时间单位)

Fig. 16 Curve of the evolution of Q(t) in the interaction between the squeezing state and two-level atom (mean photon numbers $n_c = 1$ and 0 < < 120)

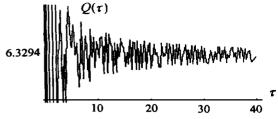


图 17 压缩态光场与二能级原子相互作用中的 Q(t) 因子的演化曲线 \cdot (平均光子数 n_e = 8, 0 < τ < 120, τ 为时间单位)

Fig. 17 Curve of the evolution of Q(t) in the interaction between the squeezing state and two-level atom (mean photon numbers $n_{\rm e} = 8$ and 0 < < 120)

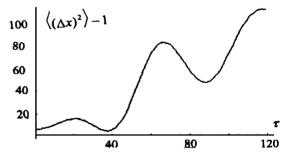


图 18 压缩态光场与二能级原子相互作用中的 $\langle (\Delta_{\rm r})^2 \rangle$ -1 的演化曲线 \cdot (平均光子数 $n_{\rm e}$ =1,0< \prec 150, τ 为时间单位)

Fig. 18 Curve of the evolution of $\langle (\Delta_{\rm K})^2 \rangle = 1$ in the interaction between the squeezing state and two-level atom (mean photon numbers $n_{\rm c} = 1$ and 0 < < 150)

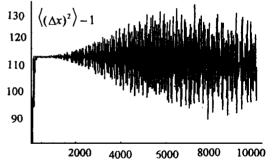


图 19 压缩态光场与二能级原子相互作用中的 $\langle (\Delta_{\mathbf{r}})^2 \rangle$ -1 的演化曲线 · (平均光子数 $n_c = 1, 0 < \tau < 10000, \tau$ 为时间单位)

Fig. 19 Curve of the evolution of $\langle (\Delta_{\rm K})^2 \rangle = 1$ in the interaction between the squeezing state and two-level atom (mean photon numbers $n_{\rm c} = 1$ and 0 < < 10000)

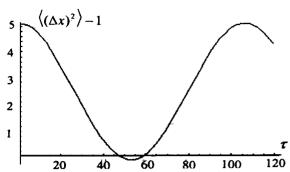


图 20 压缩态光场与二能级原子相互作用中的 $\langle (\Delta_{\mathbf{r}})^2 \rangle$ -1 的演化曲线 \cdot (平均光子数 n_e =8,0< \checkmark 120, τ 为时间单位)

Fig. 20 Curve of the evolution of $\langle (\Delta_{\rm Y})^2 \rangle = 1$ in the interaction between the squeezing state and two-level atom (mean photon numbers $n_{\rm c} = 8$ and 0 < < 120)

4 讨论

对于相干态光场而言,由图 3、图 6、图 9、图 12 及图 13,我们发现当光场中的平均光子数增加时,对粒子反转数、光子数方差和光场的两个正交

分量的方差均会出现塌陷与复活现象;由图 7 和图 8 可知,平均光子数为 1,8 时,光场在演化过程中将出现短暂的压缩效应 · 但随光子数的增大,平均光子数为 32,100 时,将出现较长时间的压缩现象,如图 10,11 所示 · 这样的压缩现象就有了一定的实际意义 ·

对于压缩态光场而言,由图 14、图 15、图 16 及图 19,可知对于粒子反转数、光子数方差和光场的两个正交分量的方差均会出现塌陷与复活现象.对于粒子反转几率,当平均光子数为 1 时,就有明显的塌陷与复活现象,如图 14 所示.当平均光子数为 8 时,这种现象表现的更为明显与剧烈,如图 15 所示.在相干态光场与原子的相互作用中会出现亚泊松分布,如图 6 所示,但在压缩态光场与原子的相互作用中会不出现亚泊松分布,如图 16 所示.当平均光子数为 1 时,在其演化过程中不出现态的压缩现象,而当平均光子数为 8 时,则会出现较为明显的,时间较长的压缩效应,如图 20 所示,而这是有一定的实际意义的.

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THE PROPERTY IN EVOLUTION OF THE INTERACTION BETWEEN COHERENT STATE, SQUEEZED STATE AND A TWO-LEVEL ATOM

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Abstract The property in evolution of the interaction between coherent state, squeezed state and a two-level atom is discussed in the paper. Some practical squeezing in the evolution is given.

Keywords Coherent state; Squeezed state; Jaynes-Cumming model



Wu Zhaoxin was born in 1973 in the Xianyang In Shaanxi province. He majored in physics in the Northwest University for the bachelor degree from 1991 to 1995, and served as a teacher in physics department of Northwest University in 1995. From 1997, he has been a postgradute in institute of Photonics and Photon-Technology in Northwest University.