

具有相位阻尼的 Milburn 主方程控制的双光子 J-C 模型^{*}

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摘要:该文利用超算子技术求出了相位阻尼下非共振双光子 J-C 模型主方程的解析解,研究了 其相位阻尼对光子数分布振荡,原子数反转与恢复和亚泊松光子分布等非经典效应的影响.研 究表明:相位阻尼能抑制原子反转与恢复和腔场的非经典效应.

关键词:J-C模型; Milburn 方程; 相位阻尼.

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1 引言

众所周知,J-C模型是一个非常重要的理论模型^[1],它在旋波近似和无阻尼情况下是可解的.然而,由于阻尼在任何实际情况下都是存在的,因此从理论和实验上看,阻碍尼情况下 J-C 模型的解具有更重要的意义.研究^[2-4]发现:由 J-C 模型预见的原子反转振荡的塌缩 与恢复与采用微波腔中的里德堡原子所做的实验完全一致.在这些实验中,人们必须考虑 阻尼效应.

过去十年,很多作者利用解析近似方法^[5-8]和数值计算方法^[9-12]处理过具有阻尼的J-C模型.例如,Daeubler,Risken和Schoendort^[13]求出了热库处于绝对零度时阻尼情况下J-C模型中场强和原子数反转的解析表达式;Agarwal和Puri^[14]提出了光场处于真空态时的初态解析解.然而,以上工作中处理的阻尼都是能量扩散.在这种扩散的能量量子系统中,系统与环境之间存在能量交换,其相互作用的哈米顿量与系统的哈米顿量不对易.在另一种阻尼,我们称之为相们阻尼^[15],它是在量子系统与环境的的作用过程中由量子系统和原子碰撞的散射诱发的.在这种情况下,系统与环境的哈米顿量相互对易,系统与环境之间不存在能量交换.在相互作用过程中系统仅仅产生一个相位变化.最近研究表明:相位阻尼能诱发消相干能严重地降低了量子计算中所接收量子比特的保真度^[16].本文旨在研究具有相位阻碍尼的J-C模型.我们将给出在非共振双光子条件下具有相位阻尼的主方程^[17-19]的解析解,并解析地研究了场和原子的动力学性质,证明了相位阻尼能抑制非经典效应.而当相位阻尼为零时,我们能获得通常的结果.

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2 描述相位阻尼的主方程及解析解

大家知道与一个由无数谐振子组成的热库相互作用的系统,其哈米顿量[20-22]可表示为

$$H_{T} = H + \sum_{i} \left(\frac{p_{i}^{2}}{2m_{i}} + \frac{1}{2} m_{i} \omega_{i}^{2} x_{i}^{2} \right) + \hbar H \sum_{i} c_{i} x_{i} + \hbar^{2} H^{2} \sum_{i} \frac{|c_{i}|^{2}}{2m_{i} \omega_{i}^{2}},$$
(1)

这里第二项表示热库哈米顿量,第三项代表系统与热库相互作用,最后一项表示重整化项. 方程(1)描述的阻尼就是相位阻尼.根据文献[23]中的方法,在 Markovian 近似下,薛定谔 表象下描述系统的约化密度的主方程式可表示为

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\rho(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{1}{i\hbar} [H, \rho(t)] - \gamma [H, [H, \rho(t)]], \qquad (2)$$

这里γ为系统相位阻尼常数.

在旋波近似下利用双光子过程描述二能级原子与单模腔场相互作用非共振 J-C 模型哈 米顿量^[24]由下式给出

$$\hat{H} = \hbar\omega(\hat{a} + \hat{a} + \hat{\sigma}_{3}) + \frac{\hbar}{2}(\omega_{0} - 2\omega)\hat{\sigma}_{3} + \hbar\lambda(\hat{\sigma}_{-} \hat{a}^{+2} + \hat{\sigma}_{+} \hat{a}^{2})$$

$$= \hbar\omega\hat{a}^{+}\hat{a} + \frac{\hbar}{2}\omega_{0}\hat{\sigma}_{3} + \hbar\lambda(\hat{\sigma}_{-} \hat{a}^{+2} + \hat{\sigma}_{+} \hat{a}^{2}).$$
(3)

这里 ω_0 为原子跃迁频率, ω 为腔场频率, λ 为场与原子耦合常数, \hat{a}^+ 和 \hat{a} 分别是场产生和消 灭算符, $\hat{\sigma}_3$ 为原子反转算符, $\hat{\sigma}_{\pm}$ 是原子"自旋倒转"算符且满足关系式[$\hat{\sigma}_+,\hat{\sigma}_-$]=2 $\hat{\sigma}_3$ 和[$\hat{\sigma}_3$, $\hat{\sigma}_{\pm}$]=±2 $\hat{\sigma}_{\pm}$. 为简单起见,我们全文假设 h=1.

为求在哈米顿量(3)下主方程(2)中约化密度矩阵 $\hat{\rho}(t)$ 的精确解,我们引入三个超算符 \hat{R},\hat{S} 和 $\hat{T},$ 利用它们在密度算符中的作用分别定义如下

$$\exp(\hat{R}_{\tau})\hat{\rho}(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2\gamma_{\tau})^2}{k!} \hat{H}^k \hat{\rho}(t) \hat{H}^k, \qquad (4)$$

$$\exp(\hat{S}_{\tau})\hat{\rho}(t) = \exp(-i\hat{H}_{\tau})\hat{\rho}(t)\exp(i\hat{H}_{\tau}), \qquad (5)$$

$$\exp(\hat{T}_{\tau})\hat{\rho}(t) = \exp(-\gamma_{\tau}\hat{H}^{2})\hat{\rho}(t)\exp(-\gamma_{\tau}\hat{H}^{2}), \qquad (6)$$

以上三式中的哈米顿量 Ĥ 由方程(3)式给出.于是我们获得主方程(2)的形式解如下 $\hat{\rho}(t) = \exp(\hat{S}t)\exp(\hat{T}t)\hat{\rho}(0), \qquad (7)$

这里 $\hat{\rho}(0)$ 为初始原子与腔场系统的密度矩阵.

假设场初始制备在相干态|C>,原子制备在激发态|e>,则系统的初始密度矩阵取如下 形式

$$\hat{\rho}(0) = \begin{pmatrix} |c\rangle\langle c| & 0\\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$
(8)

我们将哈米顿量(3)分解为能相互对易的两项之和,即

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_0 + \hat{H}_1, [\hat{H}_0, \hat{H}_1] = 0,$$
 (9)

在两维原子基底下, \hat{H}_0 和 \hat{H}_1 分别取如下形式

$$\hat{H}_{0} = \omega \begin{pmatrix} \hat{n}+1 & 0\\ 0 & \hat{n}-1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \hat{H}_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} \delta & \lambda \hat{a}^{2}\\ \lambda \hat{a}^{+2} & -\delta \end{pmatrix}, \quad (10)$$

这里 $\hat{n}=\hat{a}^+\hat{a}$ 和 $\delta=\frac{1}{2}(\omega_0-2\omega)$.

类似地哈米顿量(3)的平方也能分解为相互对易的两项之和

$$\hat{H}^2 = \hat{A} + \hat{B}, \quad [\hat{A}, \hat{B}] = 0.$$
(11)

算符 Â 和 B 在两维原子基下可表示为

$$\hat{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \omega^2 (\hat{n}+1)^2 + \lambda^2 \hat{a}^2 \hat{a}^{+2} + \delta^2 & 0\\ 0 & \omega^2 (\hat{n}-1)^2 + \lambda^2 \hat{a}^2 \hat{a}^{+2} + \delta^2 \end{pmatrix},$$
(12)

$$\hat{B} = 2\omega \left(\begin{array}{cc} \delta(n+1) & \lambda \hat{a}^2(n-1) \\ \lambda(\hat{n}-1)\hat{a}^{+2} & -\delta(\hat{n}-1) \end{array} \right).$$
(13)

利用方程(9)和(11),通过复杂的计算,我们能将形式解(7)表示为

$$\hat{\rho}(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2\gamma t)^k}{k!} \hat{H}^k \hat{\rho}_2(t) \hat{H}^k.$$
(14)

其中算符 p2(t)为辅助密度算符,定义如下

$$\hat{\rho}_2(t) = \exp(\hat{S}t)\exp(\hat{T}t)\hat{\rho}(0).$$
(15)

由于方程(14)的形式使用不方便,我们必须知道密度算符 $\hat{\rho}(t)$ 的矩阵元来计算观察量 的期待值.因此,我们在两维原子基底下详细地计算密度算符的矩阵元.因为 \hat{H}_0 和 \hat{H}_1 对 易,从方程(9)我们得到

$$\hat{H}^{k} = \sum_{l=0}^{k} {\binom{k}{l}} \hat{H}_{0}^{k-l} \hat{H}_{1}^{l}.$$
(16)

方程(16)也能表示如下

$$\hat{H}^{k} = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_{+}^{(k)}(\hat{n}) + \delta \phi_{-}^{(k)}(\hat{n}) & \lambda \frac{\phi_{-}^{(k)}(\hat{n})}{\sqrt{\delta^{2} + \lambda^{2} \hat{a}^{2} \hat{a}^{+2}}} \hat{a}^{2} \\ \lambda \frac{\varphi_{-}^{(k)}(\hat{n})}{\sqrt{\delta^{2} + \lambda^{2} \hat{a}^{2} \hat{a}^{+2}}} \hat{a}^{2} & \varphi_{+}^{(k)}(\hat{n}) - \delta \phi_{-}^{(k)}(\hat{n}) \end{bmatrix},$$
(17)

这里算符 $\phi_{\pm}^{(k)}(\hat{n})$ 和 $\varphi_{\pm}^{(k)}(\hat{n})$ 分别定义为

$$\phi_{\pm}^{(k)}(\hat{n}) = \frac{1}{2} \big[\alpha_{+}^{k}(\hat{n}) \pm \alpha_{-}^{k}(\hat{n}) \big], \quad \varphi_{\pm}^{(k)}(\hat{n}) = \frac{1}{2} \big[\beta_{+}^{k}(\hat{n}) \pm \beta_{-}^{k}(\hat{n}) \big], \quad (18)$$

其中

 $\alpha_{\pm}(\hat{n}) = \omega(\hat{n}+1) \pm \sqrt{\delta^2 + \lambda^2 \hat{a}^2 \hat{a}^{\pm 2}}, \quad \beta_{\pm}(\hat{n}) = \omega(\hat{n}-1) \pm \sqrt{\delta^2 + \lambda^2 \hat{a}^2 \hat{a}^{\pm 2}}.$ (19)为方便起见,我们引入算符

$$f_{+}^{(k)}(\hat{n}) = \phi_{+}^{(k)}(\hat{n}) + \partial \phi_{-}^{(k)}(\hat{n}), \quad f_{-}^{(k)}(\hat{n}) = \varphi_{+}^{(k)}(\hat{n}) + \delta \varphi_{-}^{(k)}(\hat{n}), \quad (20)$$

$$\div \& f \neq (17) \circ h$$

于是方程(17)变为

$$\hat{H}^{k} = \begin{pmatrix} f_{+}^{(k)}(\hat{n}) & \lambda \frac{\phi_{-}^{(k)}(n)}{\sqrt{\delta^{2} + \lambda^{2} a^{2} a^{+2}}} \hat{a}^{2} \\ \lambda \frac{\varphi_{-}^{(k)}(\hat{n})}{\sqrt{\delta^{2} + \lambda^{2} a^{2} a^{+2}}} \hat{a}^{+2} & f_{-}^{(k)}(\hat{n}) \end{pmatrix}.$$
(21)

假设 $\hat{M}^{(k)}(t) \equiv \hat{H}^{k}_{\rho_{2}}(t) \hat{H}^{k}$, 就能获得矩阵 $M^{(k)}(t)$, 其矩阵元可由下列各式详细给出 $\hat{M}_{11}^{(k)}(t) = f_{+}^{(k)}(\hat{n})\hat{\Psi}_{11}(t)f_{+}^{(k)}(\hat{n}) + \hat{a}^{2}\varphi_{-}^{(k)'}(\hat{n})\hat{\Psi}_{21}(t)f_{+}^{(k)}(\hat{n})$

$$+ f_{+}^{(k)}(\hat{n})\hat{\Psi}_{12}(t)\varphi_{-}^{(k)'}(\hat{n})\hat{a}^{+2} + \hat{a}^{2}\varphi_{-}^{(k)'}(\hat{n})\hat{\Psi}_{22}(t)\varphi_{-}^{(k)'}(\hat{n})\hat{a}^{+2}, \qquad (22)$$

$$\hat{M}_{22}^{(k)}(t) = \varphi_{-}^{(k)'}(\hat{n})\hat{a}^{+2}\hat{\Psi}_{11}(t)\hat{a}^{2}\varphi_{-}^{(k)'}(\hat{n}) + f_{-}^{(k)}(\hat{n}) + \hat{\Psi}_{21}(t)\hat{a}^{2}\varphi_{-}^{(k)'}(\hat{n}) + \varphi_{-}^{(k)'}(\hat{n})\hat{a}^{+2}\hat{\Psi}_{12}(t)f_{-}^{(k)}(\hat{n}) + f_{-}^{(k)}(\hat{n})\hat{\Psi}_{22}(t)f_{-}^{(k)}(\hat{n}),$$
(23)

$$\hat{M}_{21}^{(k)}(t) = (\hat{M}_{12}^{(k)}(t))^{+} = \varphi_{-}^{(k)'}(\hat{n})\hat{\Psi}_{21}(t)\hat{a}^{+2}\hat{\Psi}_{11}(t)f_{+}^{(k)}(\hat{n}) + f_{-}^{(k)}(\hat{n})\hat{\Psi}_{21}(t)f_{+}^{(k)}(\hat{n})
+ \varphi_{-}^{(k)'}(\hat{n})\hat{a}^{+2}\hat{\Psi}_{12}(t)\varphi_{-}^{(k)'}(\hat{n})\hat{a}^{+2} + f_{-}^{(k)}(\hat{n})\hat{\Psi}_{22}(t)\varphi_{-}^{(k)'}(\hat{n})\hat{a}^{+2},$$
(24)

其中

$$\varphi_{-}^{(k)'}(\hat{n}) = \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{\delta^2 + \lambda^2 \hat{a}^2 \hat{a}^{+2}}} \varphi_{-}^{(k)}(\hat{n}) , \qquad (25)$$

$$(\hat{\rho}_{2}(t))_{i,j} = | \Psi_{i}(t) \rangle \langle \Psi_{j}(t) |, (i,j=1,2),$$
(26)

$$\Psi(t)\rangle = \exp\{-\gamma t \left[\omega^2 \left(n+1\right) + \lambda^2 \hat{a}^2 \hat{a}^{+2} + \delta^2\right]\} \mid z e^{-i\omega}\rangle.$$
(27)

最后,我们就得到了非共振双光子 J-C 模型的主方程(3)的精确解的详细表达式

$$\hat{\rho}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \rho_{11}(t) & \rho_{12}(t) \\ \hat{\rho}_{21}(t) & \hat{\rho}_{22}(t) \end{pmatrix},$$
(28)

$$\hat{\rho}_{ij}(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2\gamma t)^k}{k!} \hat{M}_{ij}^{(k)}(t).$$
(29)

这里

利用这个解能计算各种有意义算符的平均值.下面我们利用它来研究阻尼相位对 J-C 模型中腔场和原子动力学的影响.

3 原子反转

我们在这节推导出原子反转的解析表达式,然后研究相位阻尼对原子反转的影响.原子反转定义为处于激发态的原子的几率减去处于基态的原子的几率.利用解(28),原子反转能表示为

$$\langle \hat{\sigma}_{3}(t) \rangle = \sum_{k,n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2\gamma t)^{k}}{k!} [\langle n \mid M_{11}^{(k)} \mid n \rangle - \langle n \mid M_{22}^{(k)} \mid n \rangle], \qquad (30)$$

通过漫长而直接的计算,我们得到方程(30)右边两个矩阵元的期待值如下

$$\langle n \mid \hat{M}_{11}^{(k)}(t) \mid n \rangle = \frac{1}{4} \{ a_{+}^{2k}(n) [(1+\delta) \mid F_{t}(n) \mid^{2} + a_{2}(n)(n+1)(n+2) \mid F_{3-}(n+2) \mid^{2} \\ + 2 \operatorname{Re}(F_{+}^{*}(n)F_{3-}(n+2))a(n)((n+1)(n+2))^{1/2}] \\ + 2 a_{+}^{k}(n) a_{-}^{k}(n) [(1-\delta^{2}) \mid F_{+}(n) \mid^{2} \\ - a_{2}(n)(n+1)(n+2) \mid F_{3-}(n+2) \mid^{2} \\ + 2 \operatorname{Re}(F_{+}^{*}(n)F_{3-}(n+2)\delta a(n)((n+1)(n+2))^{1/2}] \\ + a_{-}^{2k}(n) [(1-\delta^{2}) \mid F_{t}(n) \mid^{2} + a_{2}(n)(n+1)(n+2) \mid F_{3-}(n+2) \mid^{2} \\ - 2 \operatorname{Re}(F_{+}^{*}(n)(n-2)F_{3-}(n))(1+\delta) \\ \cdot a(n)((n+1)(n+2))^{1/2}] \} \mid \Psi(n,t) \mid^{2}$$

$$(31)$$

和

$$\langle n \mid \hat{M}_{22}^{(k)}(t) \mid n \rangle = \frac{1}{4} \{ \beta_{+}^{2k}(n) [a_{2}(n-2) \mid F_{+}(n-2) \mid^{2} + (1-\delta)^{2}n(n-1) \mid F_{3-}(n) \mid^{2} \\ + 2 \operatorname{Re}(F_{+}^{*}(n-2)F_{3-}(n))a(n-2)(1-\delta)(n(n-1))^{1/2}] \\ + 2 \beta_{+}^{k}(n) \beta_{-}^{k}(n) [a^{2}(n-2) \mid F_{+}(n-2) \mid^{2} - (1-\delta^{2}) \mid F_{3-}(n) \mid^{2} \\ + 2 \operatorname{Re}(F_{+}^{*}(n-2)F_{3-}(n)\delta a(n)(n(n-1))^{1/2}] \\ + \beta_{-}^{2k}(n) [a^{2}(n) \mid F_{t}(n-2) \mid^{2} + (1+\delta^{2}) \mid F_{3-}(n) \mid^{2} \\ - 2 \operatorname{Re}(F_{+}^{*}(n-2)F_{3-}(n))(1+\delta)a(n)(n(n-1))^{1/2}] \} \mid \Psi(n-2,t) \mid^{2}.$$

$$(32)$$

其中

$$F_{+}(\hat{n},t) = F_{+}(\hat{n}-2,t) = E_{-}(\hat{n},t)D_{-}(\hat{n},t) + E_{3}(\hat{n},t) + E_{3}(\hat{n},t)D_{3-}(\hat{n},t)\hat{a}^{+2}\hat{a}^{2},$$

$$F_{3\pm}(\hat{n},t) = E_{3}(\hat{n},t)D_{\pm}(\hat{n},t) + E_{\pm}(\hat{n},t)D_{3\pm}(\hat{n},t),$$

$$E_{\pm}(\hat{n},t) = \cos[\gamma t \sqrt{A_{\pm}(n)}] - 2\omega\delta(\hat{n}+1)\frac{\sinh[\gamma t \sqrt{A_{\pm}(n)}]}{\sqrt{A_{\pm}(n)}},$$

$$E_{3}(\hat{n},t) = -2\omega\lambda(\hat{n}-1)\frac{\sinh[\gamma t \sqrt{A_{-}(n)}]}{\sqrt{A_{-}(n)}},$$

$$A_{-}(\hat{n}) = A_{+}(\hat{n}-2) = (2\omega\delta)^{2}(\hat{n}-1)^{2} + (2\lambda\omega)^{2}(\hat{n}-1)^{2}\hat{a}^{+2}\hat{a}^{2},$$

$$D_{-}(\hat{n},t) = D_{+}(n-2,t) = \cos[t(\delta^{2}+\lambda^{2}\hat{a}^{+2}\hat{a}^{2})] - \delta\frac{\sinh[t(\delta^{2}+\lambda^{2}\hat{a}^{+2}\hat{a}^{2})]}{\sqrt{\delta^{2}+\lambda^{2}\hat{a}^{+2}\hat{a}^{2}}},$$

$$D_{3-}(\hat{n},t) = D_{3+}(\hat{n}-2,t) = -i\lambda\frac{\sinh[t(\delta^{2}+\lambda^{2}\hat{a}^{+2}\hat{a}^{2})]}{\sqrt{\delta^{2}+\lambda^{2}\hat{a}^{+2}\hat{a}^{2}}}.$$
(33)

引入

 $|\psi(n,t)|^{2} = |\langle n | \psi(t) | n \rangle|^{2} = |Q_{n}|^{2} \exp\{-\gamma t [\omega^{2}(n+1)^{2} + \delta^{2} + \lambda^{2}(n+1)(n+2)]\},$ (34)

$$a(n) = \left[\frac{n(n-1)}{\delta^2 + n(n-1)\lambda^2}\right]^{1/2} \lambda , \qquad (35)$$

Ħ.

 $Q_n = \exp(-\frac{1}{2} \mid c \mid^2) \frac{c^n}{\sqrt{n!}}.$ 將方程(31)和(32)代入方程(3),并且考虑到关系式 $\alpha^{k}(n) = \beta^{k}(n+2)$,我们发现

$$\langle \hat{\sigma}_{3}(t) \rangle = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} | \Psi(n,t) |^{2} \{ | F_{t}(n) |^{2} [(1+\delta^{2}-a^{2}(n))\exp(2\gamma t \alpha_{+}^{2}(n)) \\ + (2-2\delta^{2}+a^{2}(n))\exp(2\gamma t \alpha_{+}(n) \alpha_{-}(n)) \\ + ((1-\delta)^{2}-a^{2}(n))\exp(2\gamma t \alpha_{-}^{2}(n))] \\ + | F_{3-}(n+2) |^{2} [(a^{2}(n)-(1-\delta)^{2})(n+1)(n+2)\exp(2\gamma t \alpha_{+}^{2}(n)) \\ - 2(1-\delta^{2}+(n+1)(n+2)a^{2}(n))\exp(2\gamma t \alpha_{+}(n))$$

$$+ a(n)(1 + \delta + ((n+1)(n+2))^{1/2}a^{2}(n))\exp(2\gamma ta^{2}(n))] + 2\operatorname{Re}(F_{+}^{*}(n)F_{3-}(n+2))a(n)\delta[(n+1)(n+2)]^{1/2} \cdot [\exp(2\gamma ta^{2}_{+}(n)) + \exp(2\gamma ta^{2}_{-}(n))] \}.$$
(37)

下面我们讨论共振情形,即δ=0. 这时原子核反转简化为

 $\langle \hat{\sigma}_{3}(t) \rangle = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |Q_{n}|^{2} \exp[-4\gamma \lambda^{2} t(n+1)(n+2)] \cos[2\gamma t((n+1)(n+2))^{1/2}], (38)$

这表明主方程(2)中的相位阻尼项导致了主程式(38)衰减因子: $exp\{-4\gamma\lambda^2(n+1)(n+1)\}$ 2)t},的出现,它就是原子反转恢复被破坏的原因.从上述表达式我们知道随着相位阻尼 γ 的增加,能观察到原子核反转恢复将迅速变坏.当相位阻尼消失时,表达式(38)式将简化为 通常的表达式

$$\langle \hat{\sigma}_{3}(t) \rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |Q_{n}|^{2} \cos[2\gamma t((n+1)(n+2))^{1/2}].$$
 (39)

腔场的动力学性质 4

我们知道 J-C 模型中的场在时间演化过程中呈现出许多非经典性质,如光子数分布振

(36)

1) 光子数分布

J-C 模型中光子数振荡是一种腔场的非经典效应. 下面我们讨论 J-C 模型中辐射场的 光子数分布以进一步理解相位阻尼对这种非经典行为的影响. 腔场院约化密度算符可通过 总的密度算符 $\hat{\rho}(t)$ 对原子态取迹而获得,即, $\hat{\rho}_F = Tr_{A}\hat{\rho}(t)$. 于是在辐射场中发现 n 个光子 的几率为

$$P(n,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2\gamma t)^{k}}{k!} [\langle n \mid \hat{M}_{11}^{(k)}(t) \mid n \rangle + \langle n \mid \hat{M}_{22}^{(k)}(t) \mid n \rangle].$$
(40)

利用上式很容易计算腔场的强度,结果是

$$\langle \hat{n}(t) \rangle = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n | \psi(n,t) |^{2} \{ | F_{+}(n) |^{2} [(1+\delta^{2}+\alpha^{2}(n))\exp(2\gamma t\alpha_{+}^{2}(n)) + ((2-2\delta^{2}-\alpha^{2}(n))\exp(2\gamma t\alpha_{+}(n)\alpha_{-}(n)) + ((1-\delta)^{2}+\alpha^{2}(n))\exp(2\gamma t\alpha_{-}^{2}(n))] + |F_{3-}(n+2) |^{2} [(a^{2}(n)+(1-\delta)^{2}(n+1)(n+2)\exp(2\gamma t\alpha_{+}^{2}(n)) - 2((1-\delta^{2}+(n+1)(n+2)a^{2}(n))\exp(2\gamma t\alpha_{+}(n)\alpha_{-}(n)) - a(n)(1+\delta-((n+1)(n+2))^{1/2}a^{2}(n))\exp(2\gamma t\alpha_{0}^{2}(n))] + 2\operatorname{Re}(F_{+}^{*}(n)F_{3-}(n+2))a(n)((n+1)(n+2))^{1/2} + [(2-\delta)\exp(2\gamma t\alpha_{+}^{2}(n)) - 4\delta\exp(2\gamma t\alpha_{+}(n)\alpha_{-}(n)) - 2\exp(2\gamma t\alpha_{0}^{2}(n))] \}.$$

$$(41)$$

如果考虑共振情况:
$$\delta = 0$$
,其光子数分布表达式简化为

$$P(n,t) = \frac{1}{2} | Q_n |^2 \{1 + \exp[-4\gamma\lambda^2 t(n+1)(n+2)]\cos[2\lambda t((n+1)(n+2))^{1/2}]\} + \frac{1}{2} | Q_{n-2} |^2 \{1 - \exp[-4\gamma\lambda^2 tn(n+1)]\cos[2\lambda t(n(n-1))^{1/2}]\}, \quad (42)$$

同时腔场的强度由下式给出

$$\langle \hat{n}(t) \rangle = \bar{n} + 1 - e^{\bar{n}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\bar{n}^{n}}{n!} \exp[-4\gamma \lambda^{2} t(n+1)(n+2)] \cos[2\lambda t(n(n-1))^{1/2}], \quad (43)$$

这里 $\bar{n}^2 |c|^2$ 为腔场的初始平均光子数.显然在方程(42)和(43)中衰减因子 exp{ $-4\gamma\lambda^2 t(n + 1)(n+2)$ }和 exp{ $-4\gamma\lambda^2 tn(n-1)$ }的出现来源于主方程(3)中的相位阻尼,它们导致了光子数分布振荡行为的减弱.当相位阻尼消失时,方程(42)和(43)转变为

$$P(n,t) = |Q_n|^2 \cos^2 [\lambda t((n+1)(n+2))^{1/2}] + |Q_{n-2}|^2 \sin^2 [\lambda + (n(n-1))^{1/2}]$$
(44)

$$\langle \hat{n}(t) \rangle = \bar{n} + 1 - e^{\bar{n}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\bar{n}^n}{n!} \cos[2\lambda t((n-1)n)^{1/2}],$$
 (45)

这就是通常无阻尼情况下腔场强度和光子数分布的表达式.

2) 亚泊松光子统计

和

Mandel Q 特征量能很好地测度亚泊松光子分布,其定义如下

$$Q = \frac{\langle \hat{n}^2 \rangle - \langle (\Delta \hat{n})^2 \rangle}{\langle \hat{n} \rangle}, \qquad (46)$$

当 Q < 0 时,光子呈亚泊松分布,当 Q = 0 时,呈泊松分布,而 Q > 0 时,光子呈超泊松分布. 对共振双光子 J-C 模型而言,光子数平均值 $\langle \hat{n} \rangle$ 如方程式(45)式表示.光子数平方的平

均值(n²)可表示为

$$\langle \hat{n}^2 \rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n^2 p(n,t).$$
(47)

借助方程(44)和(47),可得

$$\langle \hat{n}^2 \rangle = (1+\bar{n})^2 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-\bar{n}}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n+1)(2n+3)}{n!}(\bar{n})^n$$

• $\exp\left[-4\lambda^2 \gamma t (n+1)(n+2)\right] \cos\left[2\lambda t \sqrt{(n+1)(n+2)}\right]$, (48)

其中 $\bar{n} = |c|^2$.利用方程(47)和(48)可直接得到 Mandel 特征量 Q 的精确表达式.当相位阻 尼为零时,即, $\gamma = 0$, J-C 模型中腔场在由 von Neumann 方程控制的时间演化中呈现亚泊松 分布.于是从方程(43),(46),和(48),可知:当 $\lambda^2 \gamma t \gg 1$,在任意给定时刻 *t*,有

$$\langle \hat{n} \rangle \approx \bar{n} + 1, \langle \hat{n}^2 \rangle \approx (1 + \bar{n})^2,$$
(49)

因此

$$Q = \frac{4\bar{n} + 1}{4\bar{n} + 4} > 0, \tag{50}$$

这表明腔场的态呈现超泊松分布.因此,我们得出结论:随着相位阻尼的增加,J-C模型中场态从亚泊松分布向超泊松分布或泊松分布演化.

5 结论

总之,我们研究了具有相位阻尼的 J-C 模型. 当场初始时处于相干态而原子处于激发态时,我们利用超算符技巧获得了非共振双光子 J-C 模型主方程式的解析解. 我们给出了 原子反转的精确表达式,研究了腔场的动力学性质. 尤其是研究了相位阻尼对如原子反转, 光子数振荡和亚泊松光子统计等非经典效应的影响. 我们证明了相位阻尼能抑制 J-C 模型 中的非经典效应. 值得注意的是:尽管这些结果是从非共振双光子 J-C 模型中得到的,但是 这种方法可直接推广到非共振多光子 J-C 模型的情形中去.

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Two-photon Jaynes-Cummings Model Governed by the Milburn Equation with Phase Damping

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Abstract: In this paper, the authors find an analytic solution of the master equation of a non resonant two-photon Jaynes-cummings model (JCM) with phase damping with the help of the super-operator technique. The authors study the influence of phase damping on non-classical effects in the JCM, such as oscillations of the photon-number distribution, revivals of the atomic inversion, and sub-Possion photon statistics. It is demonstrated that the phase damping suppresses the revivals of the atomic inversion and non-classical effects of the cavity field in the JCM.

Key words: Jaynes-Cummings model (JCM); Milburn equation; Phase damping.

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