与非等同双原子相互作用下光场的相干性质*

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摘 要:研究了具有不同偶极矩的两个原子与双模压缩真空场相互作用系统中光场的相干性质.讨论了两个原子与双模压缩真空场的相对耦合常量 $(R=g_1/g_2)$ 和光场的初始压缩因子 r 对二阶相干度、光场的模间相关性、Cauchy-Schwartz 不等式的影响. 结果表明,光场的初始压缩因子较小时,光子的聚束效应和反聚束效应交替出现,且光场的模间相关程度较强. 光场的初始压缩因子较大时,光子呈现聚束效应,且模间相关程度较弱. 双原子的相对耦合常量 R 对二阶相干度、光场的模间相关性、Cauchy-Schwartz 不等式的时间演化规律有影响,但不能改变光场模间相关的非经典性质

关键词:量子光学;光子的非经典性质;双模光场;双原子体系

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0 引言

原子与光场的相互作用是近代量子光学研究的 核心内容. 描述一个二能级原子与单模光场单光子 相互作用系统的 Jaynes-Cummings 模型 (JCM)[1] 是最经典的理论模型,由于它在数学意义上严格精 确可解,不仅在量子光学中,而且在激光物理、核磁 共振、量子场论、量子信息、量子计算机等许多领域 中常被采用. 由于经典 JCM 过于简单不足以描述整 个量子光学领域中场一物质之间的各种相互作用问 题. 人们对这一模型进行了线性推广[2-8]和非线性推 广[9-18],而且也向多模光场和多原子系统进行推 广[19-22]. 在一般情况下,由于两个原子所处的位置不 同(偶极矩不同),它们感受到的电场不同[20],因此 两个原子与光场间具有不同的耦合常量.另一方面, 由于压缩光具有低于最小量子极限的噪音,因此在 光通信、弱信号检测及量子非破坏性测量等研究领 域中具有广阔的应用前景. 在文献[23-25]中提出的 双模光场与两原子相互作用体系基础上,本文研究 了具有不同偶极矩的两个原子与双模压缩真空场相 互作用系统中光场的相干性质,讨论了相对耦合常 量 $(R=g_1/g_2)$ 和光场的初始压缩因子对光场相干 性质的影响.

1 模型与系统态矢

具有不同偶极矩的两个原子与双模压缩真空场

$$H = \sum_{i=1}^{2} \left[\omega_{i} a_{i}^{+} a_{i} + \omega_{0} S_{Z}^{i} + g_{i} (S_{i}^{+} a_{1} a_{2} + a_{1}^{+} a_{2}^{+} S_{i}^{-}) \right]$$

$$(1)$$

式中 a_i^+ 和 $a_i(i=1,2)$ 分别为第 i 个光场光子的产生和湮灭算符; S_z^i 和 S_i^\pm 分别为第 i 个原子的反转和跃迁算符; $g_i(i=1,2)$ 为第 i 个原子与光场的耦合系数. $\omega_i(i=1,2)$ 为第 i 个光场光子的频率, ω_0 为原子的跃迁频率.

共振条件下 $\omega_0 = \omega_1 + \omega_2$,系统的相互作用哈密 顿量可以写成

$$H_i = \sum_{i=1}^{2} g_i (S_i^+ a_1 a_2 + a_1^+ a_2^+ S_i^-)$$
 (2)

若初始时刻两原子都处于激发态,而光场处于双模 压缩真空场,则系统的初始态矢为

$$|\Psi(0)\rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n |n,n\rangle \otimes |+,+\rangle$$

$$f_n = \frac{(-e^{i\theta} \tanh r)^n}{\coth r}$$
(3)

式中,r 为表征光场压缩程度的压缩因子, θ 为压缩方向角,为简便起见,取 θ =0.

给定初始条件,利用薛定谔方程可解得系统的任意时刻t的态矢

$$|\Psi(t)\rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [A_n(t)|+,+,n,n\rangle + B_n(t)|+,-,$$

$$n,n\rangle + C_n(t)|-,+,n,n\rangle + D_n(t)|-,-,n,n\rangle](4)$$
式中

$$A_{n}(t) = \frac{f_{n}}{4} e^{-(\alpha + \beta)t} \left[e^{at} + e^{\beta t} + e^{(2\alpha + \beta)t} + e^{(\alpha + 2\beta)t} \right]$$
 (5)

$$B_n(t) = \mathrm{i} \frac{(n+2)f_n}{4\alpha\beta} \mathrm{e}^{-(\alpha+\beta)t} \left[\alpha(g_1+g_2)\mathrm{e}^{\alpha t} - \right]$$

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$$\beta(g_1 - g_2) e^{\beta t} + \beta(g_1 - g_2) e^{(2\alpha + \beta)t} - \alpha(g_1 + g_2) e^{(\alpha + 2\beta)t}$$
(6)

$$C_n(t) = \mathrm{i} \frac{(n+2) f_n}{4\alpha\beta} \mathrm{e}^{-(\alpha+\beta)t} [\alpha(g_1+g_2) \mathrm{e}^{at} +$$

$$\beta(g_1 - g_2) e^{\beta t} - \beta(g_1 - g_2) e^{(2a + \beta)t} - \alpha(g_1 + g_2) e^{(a + 2\beta)t}$$

$$(7)$$

$$D_n(t) = \frac{f_n(n+2)}{4(n+1)} e^{-(a+\beta)t} [e^{at} - e^{\beta t} - e^{(2a+\beta)t} +$$

$$e^{(\alpha+2\beta)t}$$
 (8)

$$\alpha = \sqrt{-(n^2 + 3n + 2)(g_1 - g_2)^2} \tag{9}$$

$$\beta = \sqrt{-(n^2 + 3n + 2)(g_1 + g_2)^2} \tag{10}$$

2 光场的相干性质

2.1 光子的聚束与反聚束效应

光子的二阶相干度定义为

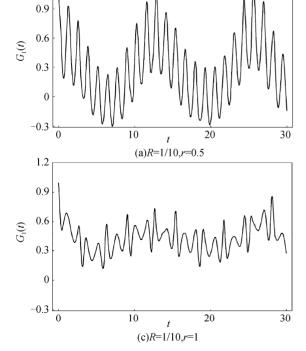
$$g_i^{(2)}(t) = \frac{\langle a_i^{+2} a_i^2 \rangle}{\langle a_i^{+} a_i \rangle^2}$$
 (11)

令

1.2

$$G_i(t) = g_i^{(2)}(t) - 1$$
 (12)

若 $G_i(t) = 0$,则光场是二阶相干的;若 $G_i(t) > 0$,



则称光子呈现聚束效应;若 $G_i(t) < 0$,则称光子呈现反聚束效应. 不难导出

$$\langle a_{1}^{+} a_{1} \rangle = \langle a_{2}^{+} a_{2} \rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n \left[|A_{n}(t)|^{2} + |B_{n}(t)|^{2} + |C_{n}(t)|^{2} + |D_{n}(t)|^{2} \right]$$
(13)

$$\langle a_1^{+2} a_1^2 \rangle = \langle a_2^{+2} a_2^2 \rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n-1) n [|A_n(t)|^2 +$$

$$|B_n(t)|^2 + |C_n(t)|^2 + |D_n(t)|^2$$
 (14)

由于 $G_i(t)$ 的表达式较复杂,因此借助数值计算来揭示其时间演化规律. 简单起见,只对 $G_i(t)$ 作数值计算,其结果如图 1.

从图 1 可以看出,原子的相对耦合常量 R 与光场的初始压缩因子r 对光场的二阶相关度有明显的影响. 当 r 较小时(r=0.5), $G_1(t)$ 作有规则的震荡,光子的聚束效应和反聚束效应交替出现,随着 R 的改变作不同规则的震荡,且光子呈现反聚束效应的时间也变化,见图 1(a)和 1(b). 当 r 较大时(r=1), $G_1(t)$ 随时间作不规则震荡,光子呈现聚束效应,见图 1(c)和 1(d). 而原子的相对耦合常量 R 则影响着二阶相干 $G_1(t)$ 的震荡规律,见图 1(a)和 1(b).

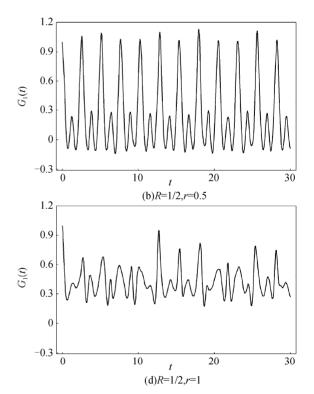


图 1 $G_1(t)$ 随时间的演化

Fig. 1 The variation of $G_1(t)$ versus time

2.2 双模光场的模间相关性

双模光场的模间相关度定义为

$$g_{12}^{(2)}(t) = \frac{\langle a_1^+ a_2^+ a_1 a_2 \rangle}{\langle a_1^+ a_1 \rangle \langle a_2^+ a_2 \rangle}$$
 (15)

令

$$G_{12}(t) = g_{12}^{(2)}(t) - 1$$
 (16)

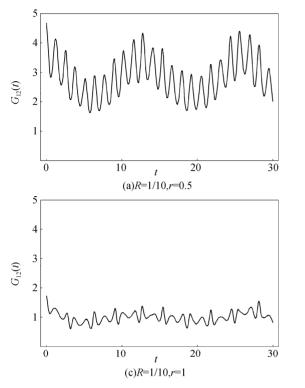
若 $G_{12}(t) > 0$,则光场的两模之间呈正相关; $G_{12}(t) < 0$,则光场的两模之间呈负相关. 不难导出

$$\langle a_{1}^{+} a_{2}^{+} a_{1} a_{2} \rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n^{2} \left[|A_{n}(t)|^{2} + |B_{n}(t)|^{2} + |B_{n}(t)|^{2} + |B_{n}(t)|^{2} \right]$$

$$(17)$$

借助数值计算可得 $G_{12}(t)$ 的时间演化规律,如图 2. 可以看出,系统中光场的两模之间呈正相关.而且

 $G_{12}(t)$ 的起伏规律相似于光场的二阶相干度的震荡规律,光场的初始压缩因子r对双模光场的模间相关性质也有明显的影响. 当r较小时(r=0.5),模间相关的起伏较为强烈,其平均相关程度较强,见图 2



(a)和 2(b). 当 r 较大时 (r=1),双模光场的模间相关的起伏较为舒缓. 其平均相关程度较弱,见图 2(c)和 2(d). 而原子的相对耦合常量 R 影响着双模光场的模间相关的起伏规律.

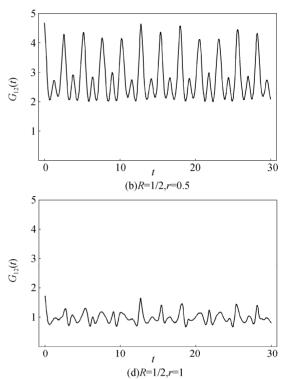


图 2 $G_{12}(t)$ 随时间的演化 Fig. 2 The variation of $G_{12}(t)$ versus time

2.3 Cauchy-Schwartz 不等式

双模光场的 Cauchy-Schwartz 不等式为

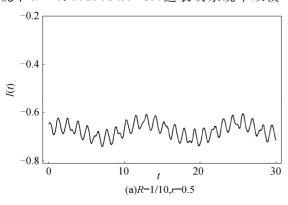
$$\langle a_1^{+2} a_1^2 \rangle \langle a_2^{+2} a_2^2 \rangle \geqslant \langle a_1^{+} a_2^{+} a_1 a_2 \rangle$$
 (18)

令

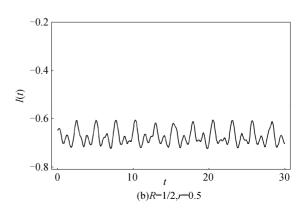
$$I(t) = \frac{\langle a_1^{+2} a_1^2 \rangle \langle a_2^{+2} a_2^2 \rangle}{\langle a_1^{+4} a_2^{+4} a_1 a_2 \rangle} - 1$$
 (19)

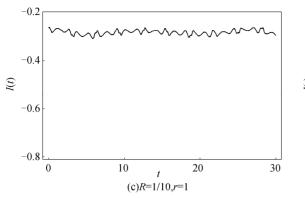
若 I(t) > 0,则双模光场间的相关为经典相关;若 I(t) < 0,则双模光场间的相关为非经典相关.

借助数值计算可获得 I(t) 随时间的演化规律,如图 3. 可以看出,在光场的初始压缩因子 r 不太大的情况下(r=0.5,1),I(t)<0,这表明系统中双模



光场的模间相关是一种非经典相关. 而且光场的初始压缩因子 r 的大小对双模光场的模间相关的非经典程度有明显的影响. 当 r 较小时(r=0.5),其模间相关的非经典程度的起伏较为强烈,非经典程度较深,见图 3(a) 和 3(b). 当 r 较大时(r=1),其模间相关的非经典程度的起伏较为舒缓,非经典程度较浅,见图 3(c) 和 3(d). 原子的相对耦合常量 R 对双模光场的模间相关的非经典程度的起伏规律影响较大,而对非经典程度的平均深度影响较小.





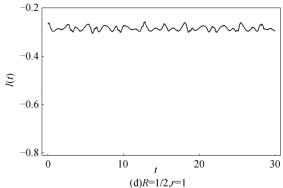


图 3 I(t)随时间的演化

Fig. 3 The variation of I(t) versus time

3 结论

利用数值计算方法,研究了非等同双原子与双模压缩真空场相互作用系统中光场的相干性质. 计算结果表明:系统中光场的相干性质不仅与光场的初始压缩因子 r 有关,而且还受双原子的相对耦合常量 R 的影响. 研究发现:

1)光场的初始压缩因子r对二阶相干度有明显的影响.当r较小时(r=0.5), G_1 (t)的震荡较为强烈,光子的聚束效应和反聚束效应交替出现.而当r较大时(r=1), G_1 (t)的震荡较为舒缓,光子呈现聚束效应.

2)光场的初始压缩因子时,系统中光场的两模之间呈正相关,光场的初始压缩因子r对双模光场的模间相关有明显的影响.当r较小时(r=0.5), $G_{12}(t)$ 的起伏较为强烈,其平均相关程度较强.而当r较大时(r=1), $G_{12}(t)$ 的震荡较为舒缓,其平均相关程度较弱.

3)双原子的相对耦合常量 R 对 $G_1(t)$ 、 $G_{12}(t)$ 及 I(t)随时间的演化规律有一定的影响. 当 r 较小时 (r=0.5),其影响较大. 而当 r 较大时 (r=1),其影响较小. 但双原子的相对耦合常量 R 的变化不改变 双模光场的模间相关的非经典性质.

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Coherence Properties of Light Field Interacting with Two Different Atoms

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Abstract: The coherence properties of light in the system of two different atoms interacting with two-mode squeezing vacuum field were studied. The effect of the relative coupling constant $(R=g_1/g_2)$ and initial squeezed parameter on the second-order coherence, mode-correlation properties and Cauchu- Achwartz inequality were discussed. The results show that when the initial squeezed parameter is smaller, the phone bunching and antibunching are appearing by turns, and the dgree of mode-correlation property is more stronger. When the initial squeezed parameter is bigger, the photons are appearing bunching and the degree of mode-correlation propertity is weaken. The variation of second-order coherence, mode-correlation properties and Cauchy-Schwartz inequality versus time is affected by the relative coupling constant R, but the relative coupling constant can't change the non-classical properties of light.

Key words: Quantum optics; Non-classical properties of photons; Two-mode light field; Two-atoms system



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