

三态叠加多模 Schrödinger - cat 态纠缠 光场的不等幂次高次差压缩

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摘要:引入了由多模复共轭相干态、多模复共轭虚相干态和多模真空态的线性叠加所组成的三态叠加多模 Schrödinger - cat 态纠缠光场,利用多模压缩态理论研究了这种光场的广义非线性不等幂次高次差压缩特性。结果发现:①真空场对此猫态光场的不等幂次高次差压缩效应没有影响;②在一定条件下,此猫态光场的两个正交相位分量可分别呈现出等幂次高次差压缩效应;而在另外的条件下,此猫态光场的两个正交相位分量则可同时出现上述的不等幂次高次差压缩效应。

关键词:多模纠缠态;三态叠加;多模 Schrödinger - cat 态;不等幂次高次差压缩;测不准原理

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近年来,有关多模压缩态领域的理论研究引起了人们的重视^[1-10]。利用多模压缩态理论^[1-4],人们相继研究了各种两态、三态和部分特殊的四态叠加多模 Schrödinger - cat 态光场的广义非线性等幂次与不等幂次 Y 压缩和 H 压缩特性,并由此揭示和预言了诸如“相反压缩”、“相似压缩”、“压缩简并”和“半相干态”效应等一系列新的物理现象^[1,2,5,6]。这对于人们进一步开展以多模压缩态作为直接理论基础的多纵模量子光通信研究,具有重要的指导价值。

但是,上述所有这些研究只是讨论了多模光场的 Y 压缩(振幅压缩)和 H 压缩(和压缩)特性,而对于多模光场的广义非线性不等幂次高次差压缩特性未进行任何探讨。事实上,对这一问题进行深入研究,既可进一步揭示出多模光场的非经典本质以深化人们关于光的量子本质问题的认识,同时又可发现新的物理现象,从而找到与新现象相关的应用途径等。

有鉴于此,本文根据量子力学中态的线性叠加原理引入了一种新型的三态叠加多模 Schrödinger - cat 态纠缠光场,利用多模压缩态理论对这种光场的广义非线性不等幂次高次差压缩特性进行了详细研究,由此得出了一些既不同于现有报道同时又具重要理论价值的新的结果和结论。

1 态 $|\Psi^{(3)}\rangle_{2q}$ 的数学结构

由多模复共轭相干态 $|\{Z_j^*\}\rangle_{2q}$ 、多模复共轭虚相干态 $|\{iZ_j^*\}\rangle_{2q}$ 及多模真空态 $|\{O_j\}\rangle_{2q}$ 三态线性叠加而成的多模叠加态光场 $|\Psi^{(3)}\rangle_{2q}$ 是一种多模振幅 - 相位混合 Schrödinger - cat 态光场,也是一种多模纠缠态光场。其数学表达式如下:

$$|\Psi^{(3)}\rangle_{2q} = C_1 |\{Z_j^*\}\rangle_{2q} + C_2 |\{iZ_j^*\}\rangle_{2q} + C_3 |\{O_j\}\rangle_{2q} \quad (1)$$

式中

$$\left. \begin{aligned} C_1 &= r_1 \exp[i\theta_1] \\ C_2 &= r_2 \exp[i\theta_2] \\ C_3 &= r_3 \exp[i\theta_3] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

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其中 r_1, r_2 和 r_3 分别是态 $|\Psi^{(3)}\rangle_{2q}$ 中各相干态相干叠加几率幅, θ_1, θ_2 和 θ_3 分别是态 $|\Psi^{(3)}\rangle_{2q}$ 中 3 个相干态的初始相位。

$$\left. \begin{aligned} Z_j &= R_j \exp[i\varphi_j] \\ Z_j^* &= R_j \exp[-i\varphi_j] \\ j &= 1, 2, \dots, 2q \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3)$$

其中 R_j 和 φ_j 分别为各相干态中各单模平均光子数和初始相位。 $2q$ 是腔模总数, 以下分析中分 $2q$ 个单模为 2 组: 第一组为前 q 个单模, 标记为 $j_c = 1, 2, \dots, q$; 第二组为后 q 个单模, 标记为 $j_L = q + 1, q + 2, \dots, 2q$ 。

$$\left. \begin{aligned} | \{Z_j^*\} \rangle_{2q} &= | Z_1^*, Z_2^*, \dots, Z_j^*, \dots, Z_{2q-1}^*, Z_{2q}^* \rangle = \\ &\exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{2q} |Z_j|^2\right\} \sum_{|n_j|=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \prod_{j=1}^{2q} \left[\frac{Z_j^{*n_j}}{\sqrt{n_j!}} \right] \right\} | \{n_j\} \rangle_{2q} \\ | \{iZ_j^*\} \rangle_{2q} &= | iZ_1^*, iZ_2^*, \dots, iZ_j^*, \dots, iZ_{2q-1}^*, iZ_{2q}^* \rangle = \\ &\exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{2q} |Z_j|^2\right\} \sum_{|n_j|=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \prod_{j=1}^{2q} \left[\frac{i^{n_j} Z_j^{*n_j}}{\sqrt{n_j!}} \right] \right\} | \{n_j\} \rangle_{2q} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4)$$

上式中 $| \{n_j\} \rangle_{2q} = | n_1, n_2, \dots, n_j, \dots, n_{2q-1}, n_{2q} \rangle$ 为多模光子数态, 且 $| n_j \rangle = | n_1, n_2, \dots, n_j, \dots, n_{2q-1}, n_{2q} \rangle$ 。态 $|\Psi^{(3)}\rangle_{2q}$ 的归一化条件要求:

$$\begin{aligned} {}_{2q} \langle \Psi^{(3)} | \Psi^{(3)} \rangle_{2q} &= r_1^2 + r_2^2 + r_3^2 + 2r_1 r_2 \cos[(\theta_1 - \theta_2) - \sum_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^2] \exp\left[-\sum_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^2\right] + \\ &2[r_1 r_3 \cos(\theta_1 - \theta_3) + r_2 r_3 \cos(\theta_2 - \theta_3)] \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^2\right] = 1 \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

2 多模不等幂次差压缩定义及一般理论结果

2.1 多模不等幂次差压缩定义^[3]

在频率为 $\omega_j (j = 1, 2, \dots, q, q + 1, \dots, 2q)$ 的多模辐射场中, 定义两对厄密共轭算符:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} C(N_{j_c})_q &= \prod_{j_c=1}^q a_{j_c}^{N_{j_c}} \\ C^+(N_{j_c})_q &= \prod_{j_c=1}^q a_{j_c}^{+N_{j_c}} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} L(N_{j_L})_q &= \prod_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} a_{j_L}^{N_{j_L}} \\ C^+(N_{j_L})_q &= \prod_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} a_{j_L}^{+N_{j_L}} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\text{令 } D(N_j)_{2q} = C^+(N_{j_c})_q L(N_{j_L})_q, D^+(N_j)_{2q} = C(N_{j_c})_q L^+(N_{j_L})_q$$

引入 2 个正交厄密计算:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} X_1(N_j)_{2q} &= \frac{1}{2} [D^+(N_j)_{2q} + D(N_j)_{2q}] \\ X_2(N_j)_{2q} &= \frac{i}{2} [D^+(N_j)_{2q} - D(N_j)_{2q}] \end{aligned} \right.$$

利用 Cauchy - Schwartz 不等式则可得测不准关系式:

$$\langle \Delta X_1^2(N_j)_{2q} \rangle \langle \Delta X_2^2(N_j)_{2q} \rangle \geq 16^{-1} | \langle [D(N_j)_{2q}, D^+(N_j)_{2q}] \rangle |^2$$

其中 $\langle \Delta X_m^2(N_j)_{2q} \rangle = \langle [X_m(N_j)_{2q}]^2 \rangle - \langle X_m(N_j)_{2q} \rangle^2, m = 1, 2$ 。

上式中, 如果 $\langle \Delta X_m^2(N_j)_{2q} \rangle < 4^{-1} | \langle [D(N_j)_{2q}, D^+(N_j)_{2q}] \rangle |$, 或者 $G_m = 4 \langle \Delta X_m^2(N_j)_{2q} \rangle - | \langle [D(N_j)_{2q}, D^+(N_j)_{2q}] \rangle | < 0$, 则称多模辐射场的第 $m (m = 1, 2)$ 个正交相位分量存在广义非线性不等幂次 N_j 次方差压缩效应。

2.2 一般理论结果

由上述多模辐射场广义非线性不等幂次 (N_j 次方) 差压缩的定义并结合式 (1) ~ (5) 经繁复计算求得多模 Schrodinger - cat 态纠缠光场 $|\Psi^{(3)}\rangle_{2q}$ 中两正交相位分量的广义非线性不等幂次高次 (N_j 次方) 差压缩的一般理论结果:

对态 $|\Psi^{(3)}\rangle_{2q}$ 的第一正交相位分量有:

$$\begin{aligned}
G_1 = & 4 \langle \Delta X_1^2(N_j)_{2q} \rangle - | \langle [D(N_j)_{2q}, D^*(N_j)_{2q}] \rangle | = \\
& \exp\left(-\sum_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^2\right) \sum_{|n_j|=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \left[r_1^2 + r_2^2 + 2r_1 r_2 \cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2 - \frac{\pi}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^2) \right] \prod_{j=1}^{2q} \left[\frac{R_j^{2n_j}}{n_j!} \right] \right\} \\
& \left\{ \left[\prod_{j_c=1}^q \prod_{m=1}^{N_{j_c}} (n_{j_c} + m) \prod_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} \prod_{m=0}^{N_{j_L}-1} (n_{j_L} - m) + \prod_{j_c=1}^q \prod_{m=0}^{N_{j_c}-1} (n_{j_c} - m) \prod_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} \prod_{m=1}^{N_{j_L}} (n_{j_L} + m) \right] - \right. \\
& \left. \left| \prod_{j_c=1}^q \prod_{m=0}^{N_{j_c}-1} (n_{j_c} - m) \prod_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} \prod_{m=1}^{N_{j_L}} (n_{j_L} + m) - \prod_{j_c=1}^q \prod_{m=1}^{N_{j_c}} (n_{j_c} + m) \prod_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} \prod_{m=0}^{N_{j_L}-1} (n_{j_L} - m) \right| \right\} + \\
& 2 \prod_{j=1}^{2q} (R_j^{2N_j}) \left\{ \cos\left[2\left(\sum_{j_c=1}^q N_{j_c} \varphi_{j_c} - \sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} N_{j_L} \varphi_{j_L}\right)\right] r_1^2 + \cos\left[2\left(\sum_{j_c=1}^q N_{j_c} \varphi_{j_c} - \sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} N_{j_L} \varphi_{j_L}\right) + \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. \pi\left(\sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} N_{j_L} - \sum_{j_c=1}^q N_{j_c}\right)\right] r_2^2 + \left\{ \cos\left[2\left(\sum_{j_c=1}^q N_{j_c} \varphi_{j_c} - \sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} N_{j_L} \varphi_{j_L}\right) + \pi \sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} N_{j_L} + \sum_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^2 - (\theta_1 - \theta_2)\right] + \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. \cos\left[2\left(\sum_{j_c=1}^q N_{j_c} \varphi_{j_c} - \sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} N_{j_L} \varphi_{j_L}\right) - \pi \sum_{j_c=1}^q N_{j_c} - \sum_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^2 + (\theta_1 - \theta_2)\right] \right\} r_1 r_2 \exp\left(-\sum_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^2\right) \right\} - 4 \prod_{j=1}^{2q} (R_j^{2N_j}) \\
& \left\{ \cos\left(\sum_{j_c=1}^q N_{j_c} \varphi_{j_c} - \sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} N_{j_L} \varphi_{j_L}\right) r_1^2 + \cos\left[\left(\sum_{j_c=1}^q N_{j_c} \varphi_{j_c} - \sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} N_{j_L} \varphi_{j_L}\right) + \frac{\pi}{2}\left(\sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} N_{j_L} - \sum_{j_c=1}^q N_{j_c}\right)\right] r_2^2 + \right. \\
& \left. \left\{ \cos\left[\left(\sum_{j_c=1}^q N_{j_c} \varphi_{j_c} - \sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} N_{j_L} \varphi_{j_L}\right) + \frac{\pi}{2} \sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} N_{j_L} + \sum_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^2 - (\theta_1 - \theta_2)\right] + \cos\left[\left(\sum_{j_c=1}^q N_{j_c} \varphi_{j_c} - \right. \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. \sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} N_{j_L} \varphi_{j_L}\right) - \sum_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^2 - \frac{\pi}{2} \sum_{j_c=1}^q N_{j_c} + (\theta_1 - \theta_2)\right] \right\} r_1 r_2 \exp\left(-\sum_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^2\right) \right\}^2 \quad (6)
\end{aligned}$$

对态 $|\Psi^{(3)}\rangle_{2q}$ 的第二正交相位分量有

$$\begin{aligned}
G_2 = & 4 \langle \Delta X_2^2(N_j)_{2q} \rangle - | \langle [D(N_j)_{2q}, D^*(N_j)_{2q}] \rangle | = \\
& \exp\left(-\sum_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^2\right) \sum_{|n_j|=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \left[r_1^2 + r_2^2 + 2r_1 r_2 \cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2 - \frac{\pi}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{2q} n_j) \right] \prod_{j=1}^{2q} \left[\frac{R_j^{2n_j}}{n_j!} \right] \right\} \\
& \left\{ \left[\prod_{j_c=1}^q \prod_{m=1}^{N_{j_c}} (n_{j_c} + m) \prod_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} \prod_{m=0}^{N_{j_L}-1} (n_{j_L} - m) + \prod_{j_c=1}^q \prod_{m=0}^{N_{j_c}-1} (n_{j_c} - m) \prod_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} \prod_{m=1}^{N_{j_L}} (n_{j_L} + m) \right] - \right. \\
& \left. \left| \prod_{j_c=1}^q \prod_{m=0}^{N_{j_c}-1} (n_{j_c} - m) \prod_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} \prod_{m=1}^{N_{j_L}} (n_{j_L} + m) - \prod_{j_c=1}^q \prod_{m=1}^{N_{j_c}} (n_{j_c} + m) \prod_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} \prod_{m=0}^{N_{j_L}-1} (n_{j_L} - m) \right| \right\} - \\
& 2 \prod_{j=1}^{2q} (R_j^{2N_j}) \left\{ \cos\left[2\left(\sum_{j_c=1}^q N_{j_c} \varphi_{j_c} - \sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} N_{j_L} \varphi_{j_L}\right)\right] r_1^2 + \cos\left[2\left(\sum_{j_c=1}^q N_{j_c} \varphi_{j_c} - \sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} N_{j_L} \varphi_{j_L}\right) + \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. \pi\left(\sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} N_{j_L} - \sum_{j_c=1}^q N_{j_c}\right)\right] r_2^2 + \left\{ \cos\left[2\left(\sum_{j_c=1}^q N_{j_c} \varphi_{j_c} - \sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} N_{j_L} \varphi_{j_L}\right) + \pi \sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} N_{j_L} + \sum_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^2 - (\theta_1 - \theta_2)\right] + \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. \cos\left[2\left(\sum_{j_c=1}^q N_{j_c} \varphi_{j_c} - \sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} N_{j_L} \varphi_{j_L}\right) - \pi \sum_{j_c=1}^q N_{j_c} - \sum_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^2 + (\theta_1 - \theta_2)\right] \right\} r_1 r_2 \exp\left(-\sum_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^2\right) \right\} - 4 \prod_{j=1}^{2q} (R_j^{2N_j}) \\
& \left\{ \sin\left(\sum_{j_c=1}^q N_{j_c} \varphi_{j_c} - \sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} N_{j_L} \varphi_{j_L}\right) r_1^2 + \sin\left[\left(\sum_{j_c=1}^q N_{j_c} \varphi_{j_c} - \sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} N_{j_L} \varphi_{j_L}\right) + \frac{\pi}{2}\left(\sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} N_{j_L} - \sum_{j_c=1}^q N_{j_c}\right)\right] r_2^2 + \right. \\
& \left. \left\{ \sin\left[\left(\sum_{j_c=1}^q N_{j_c} \varphi_{j_c} - \sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} N_{j_L} \varphi_{j_L}\right) + \frac{\pi}{2} \sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} N_{j_L} + \sum_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^2 - (\theta_1 - \theta_2)\right] + \sin\left[\left(\sum_{j_c=1}^q N_{j_c} \varphi_{j_c} - \right. \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. \sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} N_{j_L} \varphi_{j_L}\right) - \frac{\pi}{2} \sum_{j_c=1}^q N_{j_c} - \sum_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^2 + (\theta_1 - \theta_2)\right] \right\} r_1 r_2 \exp\left(-\sum_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^2\right) \right\}^2 \quad (7)
\end{aligned}$$

3 态 $|\Psi^{(3)}\rangle_{2q}$ 的不等幂次高次 (N_j 次方) 差压缩效应

取 $0 \leq n_{j_c} \leq N_{j_c} - 1, 0 \leq n_{j_L} \leq N_{j_L} - 1$, 即 $0 \leq n_j \leq N_j - 1$ ($j = 1, 2, \dots, 2q$) (8)

且取前 q 个单模的压缩次数 N_{j_c} 之和与后 q 个单模的压缩次数 N_{j_L} 之和相等, 即

$$\sum_{j_c=1}^q N_{j_c} = \sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} N_{j_L} \quad (9)$$

则式(6)和式(7)分别化为

$$G_1 = 2 \prod_{j=1}^{2q} (R_j^{2N_j}) \left\{ \cos \left[2 \left(\sum_{j_c=1}^q N_{j_c} \varphi_{j_c} - \sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} N_{j_L} \varphi_{j_L} \right) \right] \{ r_1^2 + r_2^2 + 2r_1 r_2 \right. \\ \left. \cos \left[\pi \sum_{j=1}^q N_j + \sum_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^2 - (\theta_1 - \theta_2) \right] \exp \left(- \sum_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^2 \right) \right\} - 2 \cos^2 \left(\sum_{j_c=1}^q N_{j_c} \varphi_{j_c} - \sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} N_{j_L} \varphi_{j_L} \right) \\ \left. \{ r_1^2 + r_2^2 + 2r_1 r_2 \cos \left[\frac{\pi}{2} \sum_{j=1}^q N_j + \sum_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^2 - (\theta_1 - \theta_2) \right] \exp \left(- \sum_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^2 \right) \right\}^2 \right\} \quad (10)$$

$$G_2 = -2 \prod_{j=1}^{2q} (R_j^{2N_j}) \left\{ \cos \left[2 \left(\sum_{j_c=1}^q N_{j_c} \varphi_{j_c} - \sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} N_{j_L} \varphi_{j_L} \right) \right] \{ r_1^2 + r_2^2 + 2r_1 r_2 \right. \\ \left. \cos \left[\pi \sum_{j=1}^q N_j + \sum_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^2 - (\theta_1 - \theta_2) \right] \exp \left(- \sum_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^2 \right) \right\} + 2 \sin^2 \left(\sum_{j_c=1}^q N_{j_c} \varphi_{j_c} - \sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} N_{j_L} \varphi_{j_L} \right) \\ \left. \{ r_1^2 + r_2^2 + 2r_1 r_2 \cos \left[\frac{\pi}{2} \sum_{j=1}^q N_j + \sum_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^2 - (\theta_1 - \theta_2) \right] \exp \left(- \sum_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^2 \right) \right\}^2 \right\} \quad (11)$$

式中 $\sum_{j_c=1}^q N_{j_c} \varphi_{j_c}$ 为 $2q$ 个腔模中前 q 个腔模各单模压缩次数与其初始位相乘积之和, $\sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} N_{j_L} \varphi_{j_L}$ 为后 q 个腔模各单模压缩次数与其初始位相乘积之和。

$$3.1 \quad \text{当 } \sum_{j_c=1}^q N_{j_c} \varphi_{j_c} - \sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} N_{j_L} \varphi_{j_L} = \pm \left(K + \frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (K = 0, 1, 2, \dots) \text{ 时} \quad (12)$$

在式(12)满足时,式(10)和式(11)均化为

$$G_1 = G_2 = -2 \prod_{j=1}^{2q} (R_j^{2N_j}) \left\{ r_1^2 + r_2^2 + 2r_1 r_2 \cos \left[\frac{\pi}{2} \sum_{j=1}^q N_j + \sum_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^2 - (\theta_1 - \theta_2) \right] \exp \left(- \sum_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^2 \right) \right\}^2 < 0 \quad (13)$$

由式(13)知,在式(8)、式(9)和式(12)同时满足的条件下,态 $|\Psi^{(3)}\rangle_{2q}$ 的两个正交相位分量同时呈现出周期性变化的、任意不等幂次 N_j 次方广义非线性差压缩效应。且压缩程度、压缩深度完全相等,都与各单模的压缩次数 N_j 、各单模平均光子数之和 $\sum_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^2$ 、态 $|\Psi^{(3)}\rangle_{2q}$ 中除真空态外的其它两态间初始相位差 $(\theta_1 - \theta_2)$ 、两态间相干叠加几率幅 r_1, r_2 及其乘积 $r_1 r_2$ 非线性相关,但与 r_3 及 θ_3 却无关,即态 $|\Psi^{(3)}\rangle_{2q}$ 的不等幂次高次差压缩效应与其中的真空场无直接关系。这是不同于现有报道^[11]的新结论。

根据海森堡测不准关系,光场处于压缩态时其中一个正交相位分量振幅涨落(二阶统计矩)小于或等于相应相干态时的涨落时,即光场具有该分量上的压缩效应,但另一正交相位分量振幅涨落(二阶统计矩)必大于或等于相应相干态时的涨落,即光场具有该分量上的膨胀效应。而式(13)所表明的态 $|\Psi^{(3)}\rangle_{2q}$ 的两个正交相位分量同时具有不等幂次高次差压缩效应这一现象是不同于现有报道的一重大结论。称这种压缩现象为“双边压缩”,具有这种现象的量子态为“双边压缩态”,相应的把只有一个正交相位分量呈现压缩效应的现象称“单边压缩”,其量子态为“单边压缩态”。

$$3.2 \quad \text{当 } \sum_{j_c=1}^q N_{j_c} \varphi_{j_c} - \sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} N_{j_L} \varphi_{j_L} = \pm k\pi \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots) \text{ 时} \quad (14)$$

在式(14)满足时,式(10)~(11)可化为

$$G_1 = 2 \prod_{j=1}^{2q} (R_j^{2N_j}) \left\{ \{ r_1^2 + r_2^2 + 2r_1 r_2 \cos \left[\pi \sum_{j=1}^q N_j + \sum_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^2 - (\theta_1 - \theta_2) \right] \exp \left[- \sum_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^2 \right] \right\} - \\ 2 \{ r_1^2 + r_2^2 + 2r_1 r_2 \cos \left[\frac{\pi}{2} \sum_{j=1}^q N_j + \sum_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^2 - (\theta_1 - \theta_2) \right] \exp \left(- \sum_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^2 \right) \}^2 \right\} \quad (15)$$

$$G_2 = -2 \prod_{j=1}^{2q} (R_j^{2N_j}) \left\{ r_1^2 + r_2^2 + 2r_1 r_2 \cos \left[\pi \sum_{j=1}^q N_j + \sum_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^2 - (\theta_1 - \theta_2) \right] \exp \left[- \sum_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^2 \right] \right\} < 0 \quad (16)$$

很显然,此种情况下态 $|\Psi^{(3)}\rangle_{2q}$ 的第二正交相位分量总是呈现出周期性变化的任意次不等幂次广义非线性差压缩效应。

$$3.2.1 \quad \text{若 } \sum_{j=1}^q N_j = 4m \quad (m = 1, 2, \dots) \quad (17)$$

在式(17)情形下,令 $C = 2 \prod_{j=1}^{2q} (R_j^{2N_j})$

$$a = r_1^2 + r_2^2 + 2r_1r_2 \cos\left[\sum_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^2 - (\theta_1 - \theta_2)\right] \exp\left(-\sum_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^2\right)$$

则式(15) ~ (16) 可化为

$$\begin{cases} G_1 = Ca(1 - 2a) \\ G_2 = -Ca \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

由式(5) 知 $0 < a < 1$, 分析式(18) 有以下3种结果

$$A: \begin{cases} G_1 > 0 \\ G_2 < 0 \end{cases} \quad (0 < a < \frac{1}{2}), B: \begin{cases} G_1 = 0 \\ G_2 < 0 \end{cases} \quad (a = \frac{1}{2}), C: \begin{cases} G_1 < 0 \\ G_2 < 0 \end{cases} \quad (\frac{1}{2} < a < 1)$$

可见, 在式(14) 满足的条件下, 即前 q 个单模压缩次数之和为2的偶数倍时, 态 $|\Psi^{(3)}\rangle_{2q}$ 不仅呈现单边差压缩效应(A、B), 而且也呈现双边差压缩效应(C)。

$$3.2.2 \quad \text{若 } \sum_{j=1}^q N_j = 4m + 1 \quad (m = 0, 1, \dots) \quad (19)$$

$$\text{在式(19) 情形下, 且当 } \sum_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^2 - (\theta_1 - \theta_2) = \pm(l + \frac{1}{2})\pi \quad (l = 0, 1, 2, \dots) \text{ 时}$$

记 $b = r_1^2 + r_2^2, 0 < b < 1$, 则式(15) ~ (16) 可化为

$$\begin{cases} G_1 = Cb(1 - 2b) \\ G_2 = -Cb \end{cases} \quad (20)$$

分析知式(20) 也有下面3种结果

$$A: \begin{cases} G_1 > 0 \\ G_2 < 0 \end{cases} \quad (0 < b < \frac{1}{2}), \quad B: \begin{cases} G_1 = 0 \\ G_2 < 0 \end{cases} \quad (b = \frac{1}{2}), \quad C: \begin{cases} G_1 < 0 \\ G_2 < 0 \end{cases} \quad (\frac{1}{2} < b < 1)$$

其中 A、B 两情形是单边差压缩, C 情形则是双边差压缩。

$$3.3 \quad \text{当 } \sum_{j_c=1}^q N_{j_c} \varphi_{j_c} - \sum_{j_l=q+1}^{2q} N_{j_l} \varphi_{j_l} = \pm(k + \frac{1}{2})\pi \quad (k = 0, 1, \dots) \text{ 时} \quad (21)$$

分析表明, 此种情形下态 $|\Psi^{(3)}\rangle_{2q}$ 的差压缩效应与3.2中的情况完全互补。即态 $|\Psi^{(3)}\rangle_{2q}$ 的第一正交相位分量始终呈现任意次不等幂次 N_j 次方广义非线性差压缩效应。且在一定条件下, 态 $|\Psi^{(3)}\rangle_{2q}$ 不仅呈现第一正交相位分量的“单边差压缩”, 也可呈现两个正交相位分量同时被压缩的“双边差压缩”。

4 结论

综上所述, 得以下2点讨论:

1) 三态叠加多模 Schrödinger - cat 态光场 $|\Psi^{(3)}\rangle_{2q}$ (即多模纠缠态) 是一种典型的非经典光场。在一定的条件下, 其2个正交相位分量分别呈现出周期性变化的任意次不等幂次 N_j 次方差压缩效应; 但在另一些条件下, 其2个正交相位分量却同时呈现出周期性变化的任意次不等幂次 N_j 次方差压缩效应的所谓“双边差压缩”现象。

2) 态 $|\Psi^{(3)}\rangle_{2q}$ 中不等幂次高次 (N_j 次方) 差压缩效应与其中的真空场无关。这一结论在通过多模光场的参量下转换即差频过程来产生压缩光场的应用中尤为重要。

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The Difference Squeezing of Unequal Power Higher Power in the Multimode Schrodinger - Cat State Entangled Light Field with Three Quantum States Superposition

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Abstract: By using the general theory of multimode squeezed states, the difference squeezing of generalized nonlinear unequal - power higher - power in the multimode Schrodinger - cat state entangled light field is studied in detail. This light field is formed by linear superposition from three quantum states, i. e. multimode complex conjugation coherent state, multimode complex conjugation imaginary coherent state and multimode vacuum state. The conclusion shows that 1) the difference squeezing of the cat state entangled light field is independent of the vacuum state; 2) when certain conditions are satisfied, the two quadrature phases of this cat state entangled light field present unequal - power higher - power difference squeezing properties respectively, and under some other conditions, the difference squeezing effects of two quadrature phases can be displayed at the same time. The former is in conformity with the uncertainty principle. But the later is not, and is called "two - sides difference squeezing" considering the application of squeezed light in the light communication.

Key words: multimode entangled state; three state superposition; multimode schrodinger - cat state light field; unequal - power difference squeezing; uncertainty principle