

二能级原子系统的瞬态共振荧光*

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摘要: 本文研究了有无规力作用下能级原子算符间的对易关系以及有无规力作用下原子系统满足的 Bloch 方程的解, 并具体应用于二能级原子系统瞬态共振荧光的计算。

关键词: 原子算符间的对易关系, 二能级系统的瞬态共振荧光

Instantaneous resonance fluorescence spectrum for two-level atomic systems

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Abstract: We evaluated the commutation relations and quantum mechanical Langevin equations for two-level systems and calculated the instantaneous fluorescence spectrum of atomic system driven by a strong incident field.

Key words: commutation relations for atomic operators, instantaneous resonance fluorescence for two-level systems

一、引 言

在以往求解二能级原子系统 Bloch 方程的共振荧光理论中^[1~3], 主要考虑了外加辐射场与原子系统的相互作用, 略去了作用于系统的无规的影响。这对处理稳态共振荧光还是有效的, 但在研究瞬态共振荧光时, 就要考虑原子算符间的对易关系以及为了保持这种关系、引入无规力的必要性, 然后求解有无规作用下的 Bloch 方程, 并用于计算瞬态共振荧光计算。

二、二能级原子系统满足的 Langevin 方程

参照文献[4], 二能级原子系统与热库相互作用, 可通过含有无规力的 Langevin 方程来描述:

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$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{d\sigma_s}{dt} &= -\gamma_1(\sigma_s - \bar{\sigma}_s) - i \sum_{\lambda} g_{\lambda}(b_{\lambda} + b_{\lambda}^+) \sigma^- + i \sum_{\lambda} g_{\lambda}^*(b_{\lambda} + b_{\lambda}^+) \sigma^+ + \Gamma_s \\
\frac{d\sigma^-}{dt} &= -i2 \sum_{\lambda} g_{\lambda}^*(b_{\lambda} + b_{\lambda}^+) \sigma_s - (i\omega_0 + \gamma_2) \sigma^- + \Gamma^- \\
\frac{d\sigma^+}{dt} &= i2 \sum_{\lambda} g_{\lambda}(b_{\lambda} + b_{\lambda}^+) \sigma_s + (i\omega_0 - \gamma_2) \sigma^+ + \Gamma^+
\end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

其中自旋算符是通过二能级原子处于基态与激发态的湮没及产生算符 a_1^{\dagger} , a_2^{\dagger} 来定义的,

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma_s &= \frac{1}{2}(a_2^{\dagger} a_2 - a_1^{\dagger} a_1) \\
\sigma^- &= a_1^{\dagger} a_2, \quad \sigma^+ = a_2^{\dagger} a_1
\end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

λ 为模式指标, b_{λ} , b_{λ}^+ 为 λ 模辐射场的湮没及产生算符, g_{λ} 为 λ 模辐射场与二能级原子系统的耦合常数, $\bar{\sigma}_s$ 为当外场为零时, 原子系统半反转粒子数 σ_s 的稳态值. Γ_s , Γ^{\pm} 为无规力. 文献[4]虽然在热库模型基础上导出了包含无规力辐射场与二能级原子系统的耦合方程(1), 但未给出这些无规力应满足的对易关系, 也未给出这些无规力的解. 下面就单模情形研究这解.

三、含无规力的 Bloch 方程的解析解

既为单模, 就可略去(1)式模式指标的求和. 又设耦合系数 g_{λ} 为实的, 并令

$$2g_{\lambda}(b_{\lambda} + b_{\lambda}^+) = \tilde{\Omega} = \Omega(e^{i\omega t} + e^{-i\omega t}),$$

这相当于假定场为经典的, 于是(1)式可写成通常称为 Bloch 方程的形式, 但增添了无规力项:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{d}{dt} \sigma_s &= -\gamma_1 \sigma_s - \frac{i\Omega}{2} \sigma^- + \frac{i\tilde{\Omega}}{2} \sigma^+ + \gamma_1 \bar{\sigma}_s + \Gamma_s \\
\frac{d}{dt} \sigma^- &= -i\tilde{\Omega} \sigma_s - (\gamma_2 + i\omega_0) \sigma^- + \Gamma^- \\
\frac{d}{dt} \sigma^+ &= i\tilde{\Omega} \sigma_s - (\gamma_2 - i\omega_0) \sigma^+ + \Gamma^+
\end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

设外场频率 ω 与原子跃迁频率 $\omega_0 = \frac{E_2 - E_1}{\hbar}$ 为共振. 对(3)式取旋波近似

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma^{\pm} &\rightarrow \sigma^{\pm} e^{\pm i\omega t} & \sigma_s &\rightarrow \sigma_s \\
\Gamma^{\pm} &\rightarrow \Gamma^{\pm} e^{\pm i\omega t} & \Gamma_s &\rightarrow \Gamma_s
\end{aligned}$$

便得

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_s \\ \sigma^- \\ \sigma^+ \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\gamma_1 & -i\Omega/2 & i\Omega/2 \\ -i\Omega & -\gamma_2 & \\ i\Omega & & -\gamma_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_s \\ \sigma^- \\ \sigma^+ \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \gamma_1 \bar{\sigma}_s + \Gamma_s \\ \Gamma^- \\ \Gamma^+ \end{bmatrix} \quad (4)$$

为了解方程(4), 我们先将(4)在某一线性变换作用下化为对角形式. (4)式系数矩阵行列式的特征根为

$$\lambda_0 = -\gamma_2, \quad \lambda_1 = -\frac{\gamma_1 + \gamma_2}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{\gamma_1 - \gamma_2}{2}\right)^2 - \Omega^2}$$

$$\lambda_2 = -\frac{\gamma_1 + \gamma_2}{2} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{\gamma_1 - \gamma_2}{2}\right)^2 - \Omega^2} \quad (5)$$

由此求得变换矩阵 T 及其逆 T^{-1} 为

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{A-B}{-2B} & \frac{A+B}{2B} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & \frac{-i\Omega}{2B} & \frac{i\Omega}{2B} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & \frac{i\Omega}{2B} & \frac{-i\Omega}{2B} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1 & \frac{i\Omega/2}{A-B} & \frac{-i\Omega/2}{A-B} \\ 1 & \frac{i\Omega/2}{A+B} & \frac{-i\Omega/2}{A+B} \end{bmatrix}$$

式中

$$A = \frac{\gamma_1 + \gamma_2}{2}, B = \sqrt{A^2 - \Omega^2} \quad (6)$$

在 T, T^{-1} 作用下, 系数矩阵被对角化

$$T^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} -\gamma_1 & -i\Omega/2 & i\Omega/2 \\ -i\Omega & -\gamma_2 & \\ i\Omega & & -\gamma_2 \end{bmatrix} T = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_0 & & \\ & \lambda_1 & \\ & & \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (7)$$

方程(4)也可写为

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\sigma}_s \\ \tilde{\sigma}^- \\ \tilde{\sigma}^+ \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_0 & & \\ & \lambda_1 & \\ & & \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\sigma}_s \\ \tilde{\sigma}^- \\ \tilde{\sigma}^+ \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \gamma_1 \bar{\sigma}_s \\ \gamma_1 \bar{\sigma}_s \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{I}_0 \\ \tilde{I}_1 \\ \tilde{I}_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (8)$$

式中

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\sigma}_s \\ \tilde{\sigma}^- \\ \tilde{\sigma}^+ \end{bmatrix} = T^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_s \\ \sigma^- \\ \sigma^+ \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sigma^- + \sigma^+}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \sigma_s + \frac{i\Omega/2}{A-B} (\sigma^- - \sigma^+) \\ \sigma_s + \frac{i\Omega/2}{A+B} (\sigma^- - \sigma^+) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{I}_0 \\ \tilde{I}_1 \\ \tilde{I}_2 \end{bmatrix} = T^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} I_s \\ I^- \\ I^+ \end{bmatrix} \quad (9)$$

这样(8)式的解可表示为

$$\tilde{\sigma}_s = \tilde{\sigma}_{s0} e^{\lambda_0 t} + \int_0^t \tilde{I}_0(\tau) e^{\lambda_0(t-\tau)} d\tau = \tilde{\sigma}_{ss} + \tilde{L}_0$$

$$\tilde{\sigma}^- = \tilde{\sigma}_0^- e^{\lambda_1 t} + \int_0^t e^{\lambda_1(t-\tau)} \gamma_1 \bar{\sigma}_s d\tau + \int_0^t \tilde{I}_1(\tau) e^{\lambda_1(t-\tau)} d\tau = \tilde{\sigma}_s^- + \tilde{L}_1$$

$$\tilde{\sigma}^+ = \tilde{\sigma}_0^+ e^{\lambda_2 t} + \int_0^t e^{\lambda_2(t-\tau)} \gamma_1 \bar{\sigma}_s d\tau + \int_0^t \tilde{I}_2(\tau) e^{\lambda_2(t-\tau)} d\tau = \tilde{\sigma}_s^+ + \tilde{L}_2 \quad (10)$$

其中 $\tilde{L}_0, \tilde{L}_1, \tilde{L}_2$ 表示等式右面最后一项与无规力有关的积分, 与无规力无关的项用 $\tilde{\sigma}_{ss}, \tilde{\sigma}_s^-, \tilde{\sigma}_s^+$ 表示。由(9), (10)式及 $TT^{-1}=1$ 得

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_s \\ \sigma^- \\ \sigma^+ \end{bmatrix} = T \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\sigma}_s \\ \tilde{\sigma}^- \\ \tilde{\sigma}^+ \end{bmatrix} = T \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\sigma}_{ss} \\ \tilde{\sigma}_s^- \\ \tilde{\sigma}_s^+ \end{bmatrix} + T \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{L}_0 \\ \tilde{L}_1 \\ \tilde{L}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{ss} \\ \sigma_s^- \\ \sigma_s^+ \end{bmatrix} + T \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{L}_0 \\ \tilde{L}_1 \\ \tilde{L}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

或简写为

$$\sigma = \sigma_s + T\tilde{L} = \sigma_s + L \quad (11)$$

式中 σ_s 为方程(4)去掉无规力后的解。

(11)式的转置矩阵(行与列对换)用右上角上“r”表示。则得

$$\sigma^r = \sigma_s^r + \tilde{L}^r T^r \quad (12)$$

由(11), (12)得

$$\langle \sigma \sigma^r \rangle = \langle (\sigma_s + T\tilde{L})(\sigma_s^r + \tilde{L}^r T^r) \rangle \quad (13)$$

由于 $\langle \tilde{L}_i \rangle = 0$, 故上式可写为

$$\langle \sigma \sigma^r \rangle = \langle \sigma_s \sigma_s^r \rangle + T \langle \tilde{L} \tilde{L}^r \rangle T^r \quad (14)$$

或

$$D = \langle \tilde{L} \tilde{L}^r \rangle = T^{-1} (\langle \sigma \sigma^r \rangle - \langle \sigma_s \sigma_s^r \rangle) (T^r)^{-1} = T^{-1} (\langle \sigma \sigma^r \rangle - \langle \sigma_s \sigma_s^r \rangle) (T^{-1})^r \quad (15)$$

我们称无规力积分构成的矩阵 $D = \langle \tilde{L} \tilde{L}^r \rangle$ 为扩散矩阵; $\langle \sigma \sigma^r \rangle$ 为解矩阵。(14), (15)式给出这两种矩阵的联系, 只要知道了其中之一, 便可用(14)或(15)计算另一矩阵。由解矩阵的对易关系, 就可计算扩散矩阵 D , $D_{ij} = \langle \tilde{L}_i \tilde{L}_j \rangle$ 。已知由(2)式定义的自旋算符 σ^\pm, σ_s 满足如下对易关系^[4]:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \sigma^+ \sigma^- - \sigma^- \sigma^+ \rangle &= 2 \langle \sigma_z \rangle, \quad \langle \sigma^+ \sigma^- + \sigma^- \sigma^+ \rangle = 1 \\ \langle \sigma^\pm \sigma_z - \sigma_z \sigma^\pm \rangle &= \mp \langle \sigma^\pm \rangle, \quad \langle \sigma^\pm \sigma_z + \sigma_z \sigma^\pm \rangle = 0 \\ \langle \sigma^{-2} \rangle &= \langle \sigma^{+2} \rangle = 0, \quad \langle \sigma_z^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

故有

$$\langle \sigma \sigma^r \rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \langle \sigma_z \sigma_z \rangle & \langle \sigma_z \sigma^- \rangle & \langle \sigma_z \sigma^+ \rangle \\ \langle \sigma^- \sigma_z \rangle & \langle \sigma^{-2} \rangle & \langle \sigma^- \sigma^+ \rangle \\ \langle \sigma^+ \sigma_z \rangle & \langle \sigma^+ \sigma^- \rangle & \langle \sigma^{+2} \rangle \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/4 & -\langle \sigma^- \rangle / 2 & \langle \sigma^+ \rangle / 2 \\ \langle \sigma^- \rangle / 2 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} - \langle \sigma_z \rangle \\ -\langle \sigma^+ \rangle / 2 & \frac{1}{2} + \langle \sigma_z \rangle & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (17)$$

又由于

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \sigma_z \rangle &= \sigma_{ss} + \langle L_0 \rangle = \sigma_{ss} \\ \langle \sigma^- \rangle &= \sigma_s^- + \langle L_1 \rangle = \sigma_s^- \\ \langle \sigma^+ \rangle &= \sigma_s^+ + \langle L_2 \rangle = \sigma_s^+ \end{aligned}$$

故有

$$\langle \sigma \sigma^r \rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1/4 & -\sigma_s^- / 2 & \sigma_s^+ / 2 \\ \sigma_s^- / 2 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} - \sigma_{ss} \\ -\sigma_s^+ / 2 & \frac{1}{2} + \sigma_{ss} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (18)$$

将(18)代入(15)式, 便得扩散矩阵 D 。

应注意到(18)式中的 σ , σ^r 是同时的, 即 $\langle \sigma \sigma^r \rangle = \langle \sigma(t) \sigma^r(t) \rangle$, 代入(15)式得到的扩散矩阵 D 的矩阵元也是同时的, 即 $D_{ij}(t, 0) = \langle \tilde{L}_i(t) \tilde{L}_j(t) \rangle$ 。为了计算共振荧光, 还需要知道不同时刻的扩散矩阵元 $D_{ij}(t, \tau) = \langle \tilde{L}_i(t) \tilde{L}_j(t+\tau) \rangle$ 即无规力积分间的相关函数。考虑到无规力的性质

$$\langle \tilde{F}_i(\tau') \tilde{F}_j(\tau'') \rangle = \alpha_{ij} \delta(\tau' - \tau'') \quad (19)$$

并按 $\tilde{L}_i(t)$ 的定义便得

$$\begin{aligned} D_{ij}(t, \tau) &= \langle \tilde{L}_i(t) \tilde{L}_j(t+\tau) \rangle \\ &= \left\langle \int_0^t e^{\lambda_i(t-\tau')} \tilde{F}_i(\tau') d\tau' \int_0^{t+\tau} e^{\lambda_j(t+\tau-\tau'')} \tilde{F}_j(\tau'') d\tau'' \right\rangle \\ &= \begin{cases} \left\langle \int_0^t e^{\lambda_i(t-\tau')} \tilde{F}_i(\tau') d\tau' \int_0^t e^{\lambda_j(t-\tau'')} \tilde{F}_j(\tau'') d\tau'' \right\rangle e^{\lambda_j \tau} & \tau > 0 \\ e^{-\lambda_i \tau} \left\langle \int_0^{t+\tau} e^{\lambda_i(t+\tau-\tau')} \tilde{F}_i(\tau') d\tau' \int_0^{t+\tau} e^{\lambda_j(t+\tau-\tau'')} \tilde{F}_j(\tau'') d\tau'' \right\rangle & \tau < 0 \end{cases} \\ &= \begin{cases} D_{ij}(t, 0) e^{\lambda_j \tau} & \tau > 0 \\ e^{-\lambda_i \tau} D_{ij}(t+\tau, 0) & \tau < 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

于是 $\sigma(t)$, $\sigma^r(t+\tau)$ 间的相关函数为(下面设 $\tau > 0$)

$$\langle \sigma(t) \sigma^r(t+\tau) \rangle = \sigma_s(t) \sigma_s^r(t+\tau) + T D(t, 0) e^{(\lambda \tau) T^r} \quad (21)$$

将(21)式的 $D(t, 0)$ 用(15)式代入便得

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \sigma(t) \sigma^r(t+\tau) \rangle &= \sigma_s(t) \sigma_s^r(t+\tau) + T T^{-1} (\langle \sigma(t) \sigma^r(t) \rangle - \sigma_s(t) \sigma_s^r(t)) (T^r)^{-1} e^{(\lambda \tau) T^r} \\ &= \sigma_s(t) \sigma_s^r(t+\tau) + (\langle \sigma(t) \sigma^r(t) \rangle - \sigma_s(t) \sigma_s^r(t)) (T e^{(\lambda \tau) T^{-1}})^r \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

现计算(22)式中的第一项。先将 σ_s 表示为 $\sigma_s = T(\tilde{\sigma}_s)$, 而 $\tilde{\sigma}_s$ 又满足当无规力 \tilde{F}_i 取为零时的(8)式, 其解为

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\sigma}_{s3}(t) \\ \tilde{\sigma}_s^-(t) \\ \tilde{\sigma}_s^+(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\sigma}_{03} e^{\lambda_3 t} \\ \tilde{\sigma}_0^- e^{\lambda_1 t} \\ \tilde{\sigma}_0^+ e^{\lambda_2 t} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \gamma_1 \sigma_s \frac{e^{\lambda_1 t} - 1}{\lambda_1} \\ \gamma_1 \sigma_s \frac{e^{\lambda_2 t} - 1}{\lambda_2} \end{bmatrix} \quad (23)$$

或简写为

$$\tilde{\sigma}_s(t) = \tilde{\sigma}_0 e^{(\lambda t)} + \tilde{\sigma}_c(t) \quad (24)$$

由(23), (24)式易得

$$\tilde{\sigma}_s(t+\tau) = \tilde{\sigma}_s(t) e^{(\lambda \tau)} + \tilde{\sigma}_c(\tau) \quad (25)$$

其中 $\tilde{\sigma}_c(\tau)$ 为成正比于 $\gamma_1 \tilde{\sigma}_s$ 并包含了导致相干散射的项。由(25)式得

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_s(t) \sigma_s^r(t+\tau) &= \sigma_s(t) (\tilde{\sigma}_s^r(t) e^{(\lambda \tau)} + \tilde{\sigma}_c^r(\tau)) T^r \\ &= \sigma_s(t) (\sigma_s^r(t) (T^{-1})^r e^{(\lambda \tau)} + \tilde{\sigma}_c^r(\tau)) T^r \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

代入(22)式中便得

$$\langle \sigma(t) \sigma^r(t+\tau) \rangle = \sigma_s(t) \tilde{\sigma}_c^r(\tau) T^r + \langle \sigma(t) \sigma^r(t) \rangle (T e^{(\lambda \tau) T^{-1}})^r \quad (27)$$

当 $\tau < 0$ 时, 同样可证明

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle \sigma(t) \sigma^r(t+\tau) \rangle &= \sigma_s(t) \sigma_s(t+\tau) + T e^{-(\lambda\tau)} T^{-1} (\langle \sigma(t+\tau) \sigma^r(t+\tau) \rangle - \sigma_s(t+\tau) \sigma_s^r(t+\tau)) \\
\sigma_s(t) \sigma_s(t+\tau) &= T e^{-(\lambda\tau)} T^{-1} \sigma_s(t+\tau) \sigma_s^r(t+\tau) + T \tilde{\sigma}_c(\tau) \sigma_s^r(t+\tau) \\
\langle \sigma(t) \sigma^r(t+\tau) \rangle &= T \tilde{\sigma}_c(\tau) \sigma_s^r(t+\tau) + T e^{-(\lambda\tau)} T^{-1} \langle \sigma(t+\tau) \sigma^r(t+\tau) \rangle
\end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

(27), (28) 式中的 $\langle \sigma(t) \sigma^r(t) \rangle$, $\langle \sigma(t+\tau) \sigma^r(t+\tau) \rangle$ 按 (18) 式取值, 为 t 的已知函数。

四、二能级原子系统的瞬态共振荧光谱

按通常求变量 $x(t)$ 的谱的方法^[5], 先定义谱函数

$$y(\omega) = \int_0^t e^{-i\omega t'} x(t') dt' \quad (29)$$

再定义谱密度

$$S(\omega) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2\pi t} |y(\omega)|^2 = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\pi t} R_e \int_0^t e^{-s\tau} d\tau \int_0^{t-\tau} \langle x(t') x(t'+\tau) \rangle dt' \quad (30)$$

参照谱密度定义, 可定义谱密度矩阵如下

$$\begin{aligned}
G(\omega) &= \frac{1}{\pi t} R_e \int_0^t e^{-s\tau} d\tau \int_0^{t-\tau} \langle \sigma(t') \sigma^r(t'+\tau) \rangle dt' \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi t} R_e \int_0^t e^{-s\tau} d\tau \int_0^{t-\tau} \sigma_s(t') dt' \tilde{\sigma}_c^r(\tau) T^r \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{\pi t} R_e \int_0^t e^{-s\tau} d\tau \int_0^{t-\tau} \langle \sigma(t') \sigma^r(t') \rangle dt' (T e^{(\lambda\tau)} T^{-1})^r d\tau
\end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

当 $t \rightarrow$ 很大时, 上式中 $\int_0^{t-\tau} \simeq \int_0^t$ 故有

$$G(\omega) \simeq \frac{1}{\pi t} R_e \left\{ \int_0^t \sigma_s(t') dt' \tilde{\sigma}_c^r \left(\frac{1}{s-\lambda} - \frac{1}{s} \right) T^r + \int_0^t \langle \sigma(t') \sigma^r(t') \rangle dt' \left(T \frac{1}{s-\lambda} T^{-1} \right)^r \right\}_{s=i\omega} \quad (32)$$

式中

$$\tilde{\sigma}_c^r = \left(0, \frac{\gamma_1 \bar{\sigma}_s}{\lambda_1}, \frac{\gamma_1 \bar{\sigma}_s}{\lambda_2} \right) \quad (33)$$

(32) 式中 $\propto 1/S$ 的项为相干散射项, 其余为非相干散射项, 注意到

$$(T(S-\lambda)^{-1}T^{-1})^r$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{cc} \frac{A-B}{-2B} \frac{1}{s-\lambda_1} + \frac{A+B}{2B} \frac{1}{s-\lambda_2} & \frac{-i\Omega}{2B} \left(\frac{1}{s-\lambda_1} - \frac{1}{s-\lambda_2} \right) \\ \frac{-i\Omega}{4B} \left(\frac{1}{s-\lambda_1} - \frac{1}{s-\lambda_2} \right) & \frac{1}{2(s-\lambda_0)} + \frac{A+B}{4B} \frac{1}{s-\lambda_1} - \frac{A-B}{4B} \frac{1}{s-\lambda_2} \\ \frac{i\Omega}{4B} \left(\frac{1}{s-\lambda_1} - \frac{1}{s-\lambda_2} \right) & \frac{1}{2(s-\lambda_0)} - \frac{A+B}{4B} \frac{1}{s-\lambda_1} + \frac{A-B}{4B} \frac{1}{s-\lambda_2} \\ \frac{i\Omega}{2B} \left(\frac{1}{s-\lambda_1} - \frac{1}{s-\lambda_2} \right) & \\ \frac{1}{2(s-\lambda_0)} - \frac{A+B}{4B} \frac{1}{s-\lambda_1} + \frac{A-B}{4B} \frac{1}{s-\lambda_2} & \\ \frac{1}{2(s-\lambda_0)} + \frac{A+B}{4B} \frac{1}{s-\lambda_1} - \frac{A-B}{4B} \frac{1}{s-\lambda_2} & \end{array} \right] \quad (34)$$

共振荧光非相干散射部份所涉及的即(32)式中的 $G_{32}^{inc}(\omega)$ 矩阵元, 由(32)~(34)式得

$$\begin{aligned}
 G_{32}^{inc}(\omega) &= \frac{1}{\pi t} R_s \int_0^t e^{-s\tau} d\tau \int_0^{t-\tau} \langle \sigma^+(t') \sigma^-(t'+\tau) \rangle^{inc} dt' \\
 &= \frac{R_s}{\pi} \left\{ \frac{-\langle \sigma^+ \rangle}{2} \left(\frac{-i\Omega}{2B} \right) \left(\frac{1}{s-\lambda_1} - \frac{1}{s-\lambda_2} \right) \right. \\
 &\quad + \left. \left(\frac{1}{2} + \langle \sigma_z \rangle \right) \left(\frac{1}{2(s-\lambda_0)} + \frac{A+B}{4B} \frac{1}{s-\lambda_1} - \frac{A-B}{4B} \frac{1}{s-\lambda_2} \right) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{i\Omega\gamma_1}{2B} \overline{\sigma_s^+} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_1(s-\lambda_1)} - \frac{1}{\lambda_2(s-\lambda_2)} \right) \overline{\sigma_s^+} \right\}_{s=i\omega} \quad (35)
 \end{aligned}$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{-\langle \sigma^+ \rangle}{2} &= \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t \langle \sigma^+(t') \sigma_s(t') \rangle dt' \\
 \frac{1}{2} + \langle \sigma_z \rangle &= \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t \langle \sigma^+(t') \sigma^-(t') \rangle dt' \\
 \overline{\sigma_s^+} &= \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t \sigma_s^+(t') dt', \quad \alpha = r,
 \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

若(36)式中 $\frac{-\langle \sigma^+ \rangle}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2} + \langle \sigma_z \rangle$, $\overline{\sigma_s^+}$ 代以 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时的稳态值

$$\begin{aligned}
 \overline{\sigma_s^+} = \langle \overline{\sigma^+} \rangle &= \frac{i\gamma_1 \overline{\sigma_z} \Omega}{x^2/2 + \Omega^2} \\
 \frac{1}{2} + \langle \sigma_z \rangle &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{x^2/2\overline{\sigma_s}}{x^2/2 + \Omega^2}
 \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

则 $G_{32}^{inc}(\omega)$ 过渡到 Mollow 所得到的结果。

图 1、图 2 给出按(35), (36)式计算出的瞬态共振荧光谱与 Mollow 得到的稳态共振荧光谱的比较, (36)式被积函数按(18)式取值。设光场是在 $t > 0$ 作用于原子的。故初值可取为

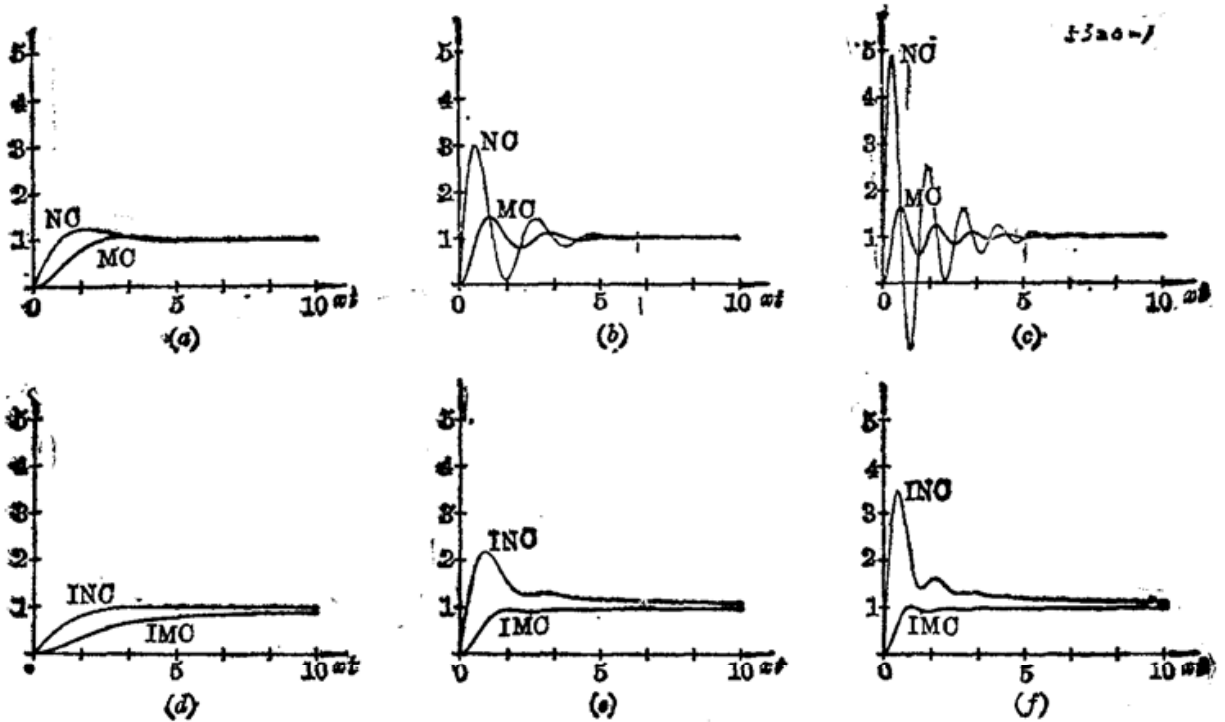


Fig. 1 Curves of MC NC defined by $MC = \frac{\langle \sigma^+(t)\sigma(t) \rangle}{\langle \sigma^+(\infty)\sigma(\infty) \rangle}$, $NC = \frac{\langle \sigma^+(t) \rangle}{\langle \sigma^+(\infty) \rangle}$, versus xt , $x = \gamma_1 = 1/T$, T longitudinal relaxation time

$$\langle \sigma_0^\pm \rangle = 0, \langle \sigma_{z0} \rangle = \bar{\sigma}_z = -1/2 \quad (38)$$

参照(26), (34), (23), (24)及(6)诸式, 并代入初值(38), 使得

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \sigma_z \rangle &= \left(\frac{1}{2}(1-A/B)e^{\lambda_1 t} + \frac{1}{2}(1+A/B)e^{\lambda_2 t} \right) \langle \sigma_{z0} \rangle \\ &+ \frac{\gamma_1 \bar{\sigma}_z}{2} \left(\left(\frac{e^{\lambda_1 t} - 1}{\lambda_1} + \frac{e^{\lambda_2 t} - 1}{\lambda_2} \right) - \frac{A}{B} \left(\frac{e^{\lambda_1 t} - 1}{\lambda_1} - \frac{e^{\lambda_2 t} - 1}{\lambda_2} \right) \right) \\ \langle \sigma^+ \rangle &= \frac{i \langle \sigma_{z0} \rangle \Omega}{2B} (e^{\lambda_1 t} - e^{\lambda_2 t}) + \frac{i \Omega}{2B} \gamma \bar{\sigma}_z \left(\frac{e^{\lambda_1 t} - 1}{\lambda_1} - \frac{e^{\lambda_2 t} - 1}{\lambda_2} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

(39)式中的常数项对应于相干散射, 在计算非相干散射可去掉。将(38)参数值代入(39)式, 进一步代入(18)式, 便得出(36)式中的被积函数, 然后按(35), (36)计算结果示于图1、图2。

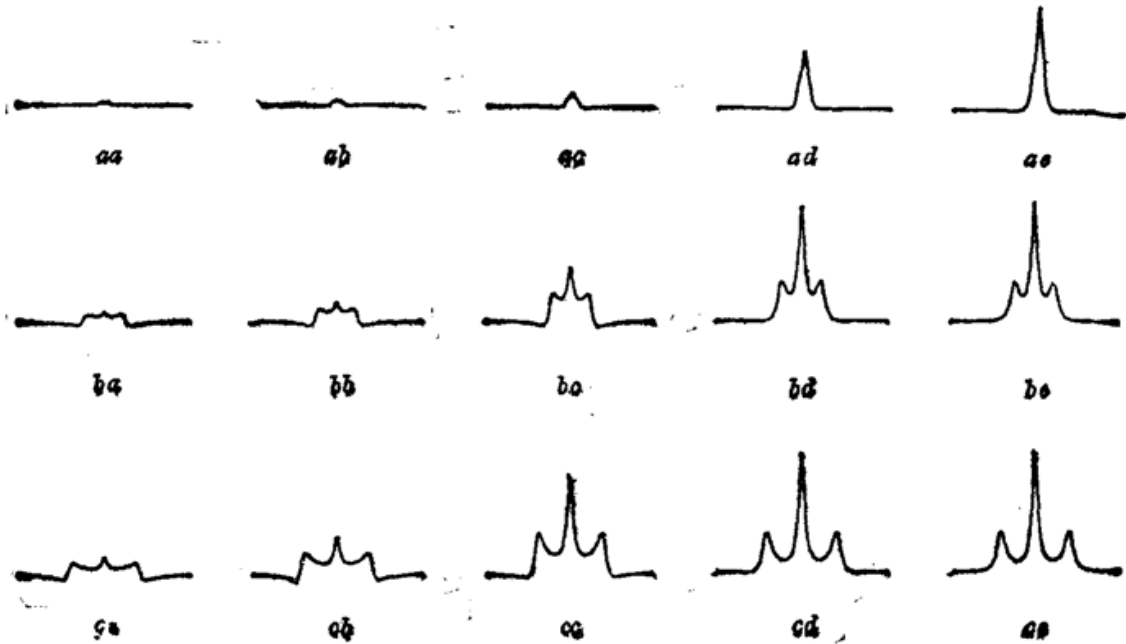


Fig. 2 Incoherent instantaneous scattering spectra for different Ω/x and xt
 $aa \sim ae$: $\Omega/x=1$, $xt=0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 2, \infty$; $ba \sim be$: $\Omega/x=3$, $xt=0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 2, \infty$; $ca \sim ce$:
 $\Omega/x=5$, $xt=0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 2, \infty$

当假定 $\int_0^{t-\tau} \simeq \int_0^t$ 不适用时, 需要进行数值计算。(35)式每一项作相应的代换, 例如第一项

$$\frac{1}{s-\lambda} \left(\frac{-\langle \sigma^+ \rangle}{2} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t e^{-s\tau+\lambda\tau} d\tau \int_0^{t-\tau} \langle \sigma^+(t') \sigma_z(t') \rangle dt'$$

等等。这样做与按(35), (36)式计算在细节上会有差别, 但总的来说均是表明了处于高能态的值 $\frac{1}{2} + \langle \sigma_z \rangle$ 及极化值 $\langle \sigma^+ \rangle$ 乃是由初值渐变到 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 的稳态值, 而不是突变到稳态值的。

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