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# 非线性简并光学参量放大系统的量子起伏

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**摘要:** 解析求解了  $P$  表象中考虑抽运吃空后的非线性含时简并光学参量放大系统获得压缩光所满足的福克尔-普朗克(Fokker-Planck)方程, 并且计算了它在阈值附近及远离阈值的量子起伏。研究表明: 若略去与  $\eta$  成正比的项, 则通解很自然地过渡到线性近似解。计及与  $\eta$  成正比的项后, 该解与 Drummond 等在阈值附近的微扰展开理论相比, 基本相符。但在远离阈值处, 微扰展开理论不适用, 而该结果在阈值附近以及远离阈值的整个区域均是适用的。当  $\mu \rightarrow 0$  压缩很小时, 起伏趋近于真空起伏; 而  $\mu \gg 1$ , 压缩增大时, 趋近  $1/1+\mu$  线性理论。

**关键词:** 量子光学; 非线性简并光学参量放大; 量子起伏; 福克尔-普朗克方程

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## Quantum Fluctuation of the Nonlinear Degenerate Optical Parametric Amplification

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**Abstract:** When pump depletion is considered, the analytical solution of Fokker-Planck equation of the nonlinear time-dependent degenerate optical parametric amplification (DOPA) in the  $P$  representation for generation of squeezed light is calculated. And then, the quantum fluctuation near or far away from threshold is evaluated. If the term ( $\propto \eta$ ) is neglected, the ordinary solution transits to the previous obtained linear approximate solution naturally. When considering the term ( $\propto \eta$ ), the solution and the perturbation series expansion theory of Drummond *et al.* near threshold are coincided and adapted, while the perturbation series expansion theory far away from threshold is not adapted. The solution can apply to the whole region near or far away from threshold. When  $\mu \rightarrow 0$ , quantum fluctuation is close to vacuum fluctuation; while  $\mu \gg 1$ , the squeezing is near to the linear theory  $1/1+\mu$ .

**Key words:** quantum optics; nonlinear degenerate optical parametric amplification (DOPA); quantum fluctuation; Fokker-Planck equation

### 1 引言

光学参变振荡是产生压缩光的一种常用光学手段。近年来, 关于参变振荡器的量子压缩特性的研究已经成为一个热点。参变振荡器在阈值以下的线性量子压缩在理论和实验上都已经进行了系统的研究<sup>[1~18]</sup>。先前的研究均是采用线性近似。亦即假定抽运光强远大于被放大的参量信号, 可略去由于参量放大而导致的抽运吃空(pump depletion)。文献[19]就是假定抽运参量  $\mu$  接近于但小于阈值 1, 即  $\mu < 1$ , 作微扰展开。取线性近似后, 场的压缩分量为  $\langle y_1^2 \rangle = 1/(1+\mu)$ , 当  $\mu \rightarrow 1$ , 实现了相对于真空起伏

取为 1 的一半的压缩。可是考虑到微扰展开的非线性项  $\langle y_1 y_3 \rangle$  的贡献后, 体现在压缩  $\langle y_1^2 \rangle$  中, 便增加了  $\propto 1/(1-\mu)$  非线性项, 当  $\mu \rightarrow 1$  时该项发散。而最佳抽运参量  $\mu_{\text{opt}} = 1 - \sqrt[3]{(1/2N_c \gamma_r)^2}$ ,  $N_c = \gamma_1^2 / \chi^2 = \epsilon_c^2 / \gamma_2^2$  即处临界的阈值状态时, 抽运场的光子数。这就是所谓的  $N_c^{-2/3}$  律。另一方面对抽运场高阶微扰项的计算也得出  $x_2^{(2)} = -\mu/(1-\mu^2)$ , 当  $\mu \rightarrow 1$  时, 这项也是发散的。稍后在文献[20]中采用稍不同的微扰方式, 避免了  $\langle y_1^2 \rangle$  与抽运场  $x_2$  的发散, 在压缩与  $\mu$  的关系曲线中, 也有一个使得压缩为最佳的参量  $\mu \approx 1.03 > 1$  与文献[19]给出的  $\mu_{\text{opt}} < 1$  是不相符的。但

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文献[20]的微扰法只适用于阈值附近,当离阈值稍远时,下面将看到,这结果就不适用了。本文不用微扰法,而是在前文[12,13]的基础上,解析求解非线性简并光学参量放大福克尔-普朗克方程,所得结果在阈值附近与文献[20]所得为相符,对于远离阈值处也是适用的。

## 2 简并参量放大的相互作用哈密顿与抽运吃空理论模型

首先是相互作用方程,即抽运场与信号场,闲置场的相互作用哈密顿。文献[12,13]用的是

$$W = \frac{i\hbar}{2}(\kappa a^{+2} - \kappa^* a^2),$$

$a, a^+$  分别为参量场的淹没与产生算符,  $\kappa, \kappa^*$  表示驱动场。而文献[19]用的是

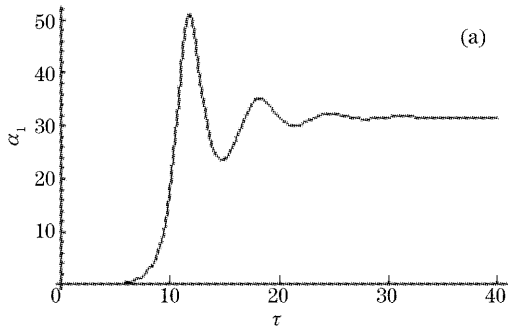
$$H_{int} = i\hbar(\epsilon^* a_2 - \epsilon a_2^+) - \frac{i\chi\hbar}{2}(a_2 a_1^{+2} - a_2^+ a_1^2).$$

式中  $a_2, a_1$  分别为抽运场,参量场算符。前一项表示抽运场的抽运,抽率为  $\epsilon, \epsilon^*$ ,而后一项则表示抽运场与信号场,闲置场的相互作用,与文献[12,13]的  $W$  相当。不失一般性,可取定  $W$  表示中的  $\kappa$  为实数。与相干态  $P$  表象中  $H_{int}$  的第二项进行比较,使得

$$\frac{\kappa}{2} = \frac{\chi}{2} \alpha_2 \Rightarrow \kappa = \chi \alpha_2, \tag{1}$$

引进变量  $\tau = \gamma_1 t, \gamma_r = \gamma_2/\gamma_1$  并取实数解,于是在  $H_{int}$  基础上可导出  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  的变率方程<sup>[19]</sup>

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\alpha_1}{d\tau} = -\alpha_1 + \frac{\chi}{\gamma_1} \alpha_2 \alpha_1, \\ \frac{d\alpha_2}{d\tau} = -\gamma_r \alpha_2 + \frac{\epsilon}{\gamma_1} - \frac{\chi}{2\gamma_1} \alpha_1^2, \end{cases} \tag{2}$$



稳态解为

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{\chi}{\gamma_1} \alpha_2 \alpha_1^*, \quad \alpha_2 = \frac{1}{\gamma_2} \left( \epsilon - \frac{\chi}{2} \alpha_1^2 \right), \tag{3}$$

由(3)式,得阈值  $\epsilon_c = \alpha_2 \gamma_2 = \gamma_1 \gamma_2 / \chi$ , (2)式中参量  $\chi/\gamma_1, \epsilon/\gamma_1$  可用  $\gamma_r, \eta, \mu$  来表示,

$$\frac{\chi}{\gamma_1} = \sqrt{2\gamma_r \eta}, \quad \frac{\epsilon}{\gamma_1} = \frac{\epsilon_c}{\gamma_1} \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon_c} = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma_r}{2\eta}} \mu,$$

式中  $\eta = \chi^2 / (2\gamma_1 \gamma_2), \mu = \epsilon / \epsilon_c, \eta$  即文献[19]定义的  $g^2$ . 还有(1)式中的驱动场  $\kappa$  为

$$\kappa = \chi \alpha_2 = \frac{\chi}{\gamma_2} \left( \epsilon - \frac{\chi}{2} \alpha_1^2 \right) =$$

$$\gamma_1 \left( \frac{\epsilon \chi}{\gamma_1 \gamma_2} - \frac{\chi^2}{2\gamma_1 \gamma_2} \alpha_1^2 \right) = \gamma_1 (\mu - \eta \alpha_1^2), \tag{4}$$

(4)式  $\mu - \eta \alpha_1^2$  即由于非线性相互作用而导致的抽运吃空函数。 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  的稳态值为

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{\chi} (\epsilon - \epsilon_c)} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\chi} \frac{\gamma_1 \gamma_2}{\chi} (\mu - 1)} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu - 1}{\eta}}, \\ \alpha_2 = \frac{1}{\gamma_r} \left( \frac{\epsilon}{\gamma_1} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\chi}{\gamma_1} \frac{\mu - 1}{\eta} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\gamma_r \eta}}, \end{cases} \tag{5}$$

当  $\mu = 2, \eta = 1/1000, \gamma_r = 0.5, \alpha_{10} = 0.042, \alpha_{20} = 1$  时,图1给出方程(2)的数值计算结果,也即  $\alpha_1(\tau), \alpha_2(\tau)$  随  $\tau$  的变化曲线图。图1表明,当  $\tau$  增大时趋近于稳态值与(5)式给出的相符。

由图1(a)可以看出参量放大的动力学基本上是由开始阶段的指数放大与后来由于抽运吃空的平稳饱和阶段所形成的。这就是我们处理非线性福克尔-普朗克方程的理论模型。

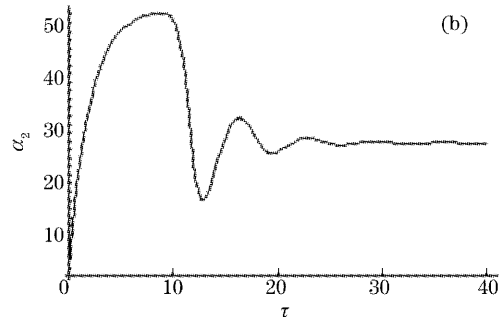


图1 (a)  $\alpha_1(\tau)$  随  $\tau$  变化曲线图, (b)  $\alpha_2(\tau)$  随  $\tau$  变化曲线图

Fig.1 (a) The curve of  $\alpha_1(\tau)$  versus  $\tau$ , (b) the curve of  $\alpha_2(\tau)$  versus  $\tau$

## 3 $P$ 表象中非线性简并参量放大福克尔-普朗克方程的通解

当采用复变量  $\alpha, \alpha^*$  时,  $P$  表象中的非线性简并参量放大系统的福克尔-普朗克方程可写为<sup>[5,6]</sup>

$$\frac{d}{d\tau}P(\alpha, \alpha^*, \tau) = \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} [\alpha - \alpha^* (\mu - \eta \alpha^2)] + \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha^*} [\alpha^* - \alpha (\mu - \eta \alpha^{*2})] + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \alpha^2} (\mu - \eta \alpha^2) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \alpha^{*2}} (\mu - \eta \alpha^{*2}) \right\} P(\alpha, \alpha^*, \tau), \quad (6)$$

式中  $\tau = \gamma_1 t$ , 抽运吃空函数  $\kappa/\gamma_1 = \mu - \eta \alpha^2$ ,  $\kappa^*/\gamma_1 = \mu - \eta \alpha^{*2}$  为复数形式。考虑到取线性近似时, 便过渡到熟知的线性解, 宜于将吃空函数取为实数, 并写成如下的实函数形式, 即

$$\kappa/\gamma_1 = \mu - \eta g^2 \Rightarrow G, \quad \kappa^*/\gamma_1 = \mu - \eta g^{*2} \Rightarrow G$$

$G$  是由不显含时间的变量  $\alpha, \alpha^*$  和显含时间的变量  $g, g^*$  所构成的抽运吃空函数,  $G$  可由下式定义

$$G = \mu - \frac{\eta}{2} (g^2 + g^{*2} - 2\mu g g^* + 2\mu \alpha \alpha^*), \quad (7)$$

当  $\tau \rightarrow 0$  时, 由于  $g \rightarrow 0, g^* \rightarrow 0$  故上式化为  $G = \mu - \eta \mu \alpha \alpha^*$  即抽运吃空的实函数形式。量  $g, g^*$  的介入表明参量光强  $a, a^*$  并不是即时反映到抽运吃空中来, 除非  $\tau \rightarrow 0$ 。根据  $\epsilon$  取实数的假定, 则(6)式可写为

$$\frac{d}{d\tau}P = \left[ 2 + \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} + \alpha^* \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha^*} - \alpha^* \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} G - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha^*} G + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \alpha^2} G + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \alpha^{*2}} G \right] P, \quad (8)$$

接下来求(8)式的解。

$$\text{设} \quad P = \exp(2\alpha \alpha^*) G^{2/\tau-1} h_1 h_2 = f(g, g^*; \alpha, \alpha^*) h_1 h_2, \quad (9)$$

式中  $h_1, h_2$  分别为

$$h_1 = \{1 - \exp[-2(1 - \mu)\tau]\}^{-1/2}, \quad h_2 = \{1 - \exp[-2(1 + \mu)\tau]\}^{-1/2}$$

易证  $h_1, h_2$  满足方程

$$\frac{d \ln h_1}{d\tau} = 1 - \mu - (1 - \mu) h_1^2, \quad \frac{d \ln h_2}{d\tau} = 1 + \mu - (1 + \mu) h_2^2, \quad (10)$$

$$g_1 = h_1 \Delta \beta = h_1 \{ \beta - \beta_0 \exp[-(1 - \mu)\tau] \}, \quad g_2 = h_2 \Delta \beta = h_2 \{ \beta - \beta_0 \exp[-(1 + \mu)\tau] \},$$

$$g = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (g_1 + i g_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \{ h_1 \{ \beta - \beta_0 \exp[-(1 - \mu)\tau] \} + i h_2 \{ \beta - \beta_0 \exp[-(1 + \mu)\tau] \} \}$$

$$\text{其中} \quad \beta = \frac{\alpha + \alpha^*}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad \beta = \frac{\alpha - \alpha^*}{\sqrt{2}i}, \quad (11)$$

现在将(9)式~(11)式代入(8)式并求其解。首先(8)式的左方

$$\frac{dP}{d\tau} = \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial \tau} \frac{\partial}{\partial g} + \frac{\partial g^*}{\partial \tau} \frac{\partial}{\partial g^*} \right) P, \quad (12)$$

先考虑第二项  $\frac{\partial g}{\partial \tau} \frac{\partial}{\partial g}$ , 由于

$$dg = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \{ h_1 d\beta + i h_2 d\beta + [(1 - \mu) h_1 (\beta - h_1 g_1) + i(1 + \mu) h_2 (\beta - h_2 g_2)] d\tau \}, \quad (13)$$

由此得

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial \tau} \frac{\partial}{\partial g} = \frac{\partial g^*}{\partial \tau} \frac{\partial}{\partial g^*} = \left[ (1 - \mu) (\beta - h_1 g_1) \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} + (1 + \mu) (\beta - h_2 g_2) \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \right]_{\alpha, \alpha^*}, \quad (14)$$

当采用实变量  $\beta, \beta, \tau$  时, 方程(14)式可写为

$$\frac{dP}{d\tau} = \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} + (1 - \mu) (\beta - h_1 g_1) \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} + (1 + \mu) (\beta - h_2 g_2) \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \right]_{\alpha, \alpha^*} P = \left[ 2 + \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} + \alpha^* \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha^*} G - \alpha^* \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha^*} - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha^*} G + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \alpha^2} G + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \alpha^{*2}} G \right] P,$$

注意到

$$\beta \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} + \beta \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} = \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} + \alpha^* \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha^*}, \quad \beta \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} - \beta \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} = \alpha^* \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} + \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha^*}, \quad (15)$$

并定义  $\square = \left[ (1 - \mu) (\beta - h_1 g_1) \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} + (1 + \mu) (\beta - h_2 g_2) \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \right]$ , 即

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} + [\square]_{\alpha, \alpha^*} - [\square]\right)P = \left[2 + \mu\left(\alpha^* \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} + \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha^*}\right) + (1 - \mu)h_1 g_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} + (1 + \mu)h_2 g_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} - \alpha^* \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} G - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha^*} G + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \alpha^2} G + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \alpha^{*2}} G\right]P, \quad (16)$$

$$\text{其中} \quad \frac{\partial g}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{\partial g^*}{\partial \alpha^*} = \frac{1}{2}(h_1 + h_2), \quad \frac{\partial g}{\partial \alpha^*} = \frac{\partial g^*}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{1}{2}(h_1 - h_2), \quad (17)$$

有

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \alpha^2} G f = \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left\{ \alpha^* G - \left[ g \frac{h_1 + h_2}{2} + g^* \frac{h_1 - h_2}{2} - \mu \left( g \frac{h_1 - h_2}{2} + g^* \frac{h_1 + h_2}{2} - \alpha^* \right) \right] \right\} f, \quad (18)$$

同样有

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \alpha^{*2}} G f = \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha^*} \left\{ \alpha G - \left[ g^* \frac{h_1 + h_2}{2} + g \frac{h_1 - h_2}{2} - \mu \left( g^* \frac{h_1 - h_2}{2} + g \frac{h_1 + h_2}{2} - \alpha \right) \right] \right\} f, \quad (19)$$

将(18)式,(19)式代入(16)式,得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d \ln h_1 h_2}{d \tau} f + ([\square]_{\alpha, \alpha^*} - [\square]) f = & \left[ 2 + (1 - \mu)h_1 g_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} + (1 + \mu)h_2 g_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} - \right. \\ & \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left( g \frac{h_1 + h_2}{2} + g^* \frac{h_1 - h_2}{2} - \mu g^* \frac{h_1 + h_2}{2} - \mu g \frac{h_1 - h_2}{2} \right) - \\ & \left. \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha^*} \left( g \frac{h_1 - h_2}{2} + g^* \frac{h_1 + h_2}{2} - \mu g^* \frac{h_1 - h_2}{2} - \mu g \frac{h_1 + h_2}{2} \right) \right] f, \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

注意到

$$\left( g \frac{h_1 + h_2}{2} + g^* \frac{h_1 - h_2}{2} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} + \left( g \frac{h_1 - h_2}{2} + g^* \frac{h_1 + h_2}{2} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha^*} = g_1 h_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} + g_2 h_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta}, \quad (21)$$

同样有

$$\left( g^* \frac{h_1 + h_2}{2} + g \frac{h_1 - h_2}{2} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} + \left( g^* \frac{h_1 - h_2}{2} + g \frac{h_1 + h_2}{2} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha^*} = g_1 h_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} - g_2 h_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta}, \quad (22)$$

将(21)式,(22)式代入(20)式,下面将证明 $([\square]_{\alpha, \alpha^*} - [\square])P \propto \eta$ ,当 $\eta$ 较小可略去时,便得

$$\frac{d \ln h_1 h_2}{d \tau} \approx 2 - (h_1^2 + h_2^2 - \mu h_1^2 + \mu h_2^2) = 2 - (1 - \mu)h_1^2 - (1 + \mu)h_2^2, \quad (23)$$

这样求得的 $h_1, h_2$ 与(10)式定义的一致。

$P$ 的通解可写为

$$P = h_1 h_2 \exp \left\{ 2\alpha\alpha^* + \left( \frac{2}{\eta} - 1 \right) \ln \left[ \mu - \frac{\eta}{2} [g^2 + g^{*2} - 2\mu(gg^* - \alpha\alpha^*)] \right] \right\}. \quad (24)$$

## 4 线性近似解

当 $\eta$ 很小时(即 $\eta \rightarrow 0$ ),向线性理论过渡。 $P$ 的渐近式为

$$P \approx h_1 h_2 \exp \left[ \left( \frac{2}{\eta} - 1 \right) \ln \mu \right] \exp \left[ 2gg^* - \frac{1}{\mu} (g^2 + g^{*2}) \right], \quad (25)$$

(25)式即线性近似结果<sup>[9~13]</sup>。

按线性理论(25)式计算量子起伏,可将 $P$ 中的方差 $(\Delta\beta)^2, (\Delta\beta^*)^2$ 用参量 $x^2, y^2$ 表示,即

$$P = \exp \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\mu} \right) (h_1 \Delta\beta)^2 + \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\mu} \right) (h_2 \Delta\beta^*)^2 \right] = \exp \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\mu} \right) \frac{h_1^2 x^2}{2} - \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\mu} \right) \frac{h_2^2 y^2}{2} \right], \quad (26)$$

$$\langle x^2 \rangle = \iint P x^2 dx dy / \iint P dx dy, \quad \langle y^2 \rangle = \iint P y^2 dx dy / \iint P dx dy,$$

解(26)式将 $(\Delta\beta)^2$ 写成 $x^2/2, (\Delta\beta^*)^2$ 写成 $-y^2/2$ ,考虑到将(8)式用 $a = (\beta + i\beta^*)/\sqrt{2}, \alpha^* = (\beta - i\beta^*)/\sqrt{2}$ 代入后,便发现 $\beta$ 与 $i\beta^*$ 均满足扩散系数为正的福克尔-普朗克方程

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \beta (1 - G) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \beta^2} G + \frac{\partial}{\partial i\beta^*} i\beta^* (1 + G) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial i\beta^{*2}} G \right] P,$$

应用正  $P$  表象<sup>[8]</sup>, 将  $\alpha, \alpha^*$  看成是独立的复变量, 而不是互为共轭的数, 这样  $\beta, i\tilde{\beta}$  也是独立的复变量,  $i\tilde{\beta}$  在虚轴上, 但  $\Delta i\tilde{\beta}$  则是沿实轴方向, 见图 2。于是  $(\Delta\tilde{\beta})^2 = -(\Delta i\tilde{\beta})^2 = -y^2/2$ 。

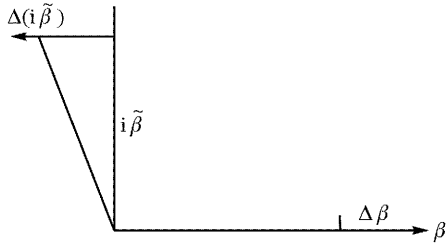


图 2  $\beta$  与  $i\tilde{\beta}$  的关系图

Fig. 2 The relation curve of  $\beta$  and  $i\tilde{\beta}$

按(26)式计算出的  $\langle x^2 \rangle, \langle y^2 \rangle$  再加上  $1/4$  真空起伏, 便可得实际量子起伏<sup>[9~13]</sup>

$$\begin{cases} \langle (\Delta x)^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{\langle (\Delta\beta)^2 \rangle}{2} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{\langle x^2 \rangle}{4}, \\ \langle (\Delta y)^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{\langle (\Delta\tilde{\beta})^2 \rangle}{2} = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{\langle y^2 \rangle}{4}, \end{cases} \quad (27)$$

当工作于阈值以下,  $\mu \leq 1$ , 压缩分量为

$$\langle (\Delta y)^2 \rangle \geq \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{\mu}{1+\mu} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{1+\mu}.$$

### 5 非线性项修正

现按(24)式取零阶及  $\infty \eta$  阶近似, 但略去  $\infty \eta^2$  以上的项, 并略去可经归一化去掉的项后,  $P$  可写为

$$P = \exp \left\{ 2gg^* - \frac{1}{\mu}(g^2 + g^{*2}) + \frac{\eta}{2\mu}[g^2 + g^{*2} - 2\mu(gg^* - \alpha\alpha^*)] - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\eta}{2\mu^2}[g^2 + g^{*2} - 2\mu(gg^* - \alpha\alpha^*)]^2 \right\}, \quad (28)$$

由(28)式, 易于看出  $([\ ]_{\alpha, \alpha^*} - [\ ]_P) \propto \eta$ , 这正是(23)式近似成立的条件。

为导出文献[20]的稳态压缩结果, 令  $h_1 = h_2 = 1, \beta_0 = \tilde{\beta}_0 = 0$ , 这样便有  $gg^* - \alpha\alpha^* = 0$ , 按(28)式便得

$$P = \exp \left\{ \left(1 - \frac{1}{\mu}\right)(\Delta\beta)^2 + \left(1 + \frac{1}{\mu}\right)(\Delta\tilde{\beta})^2 + \frac{\eta}{2\mu}[(\Delta\beta)^2 - (\Delta\tilde{\beta})^2] - \frac{\eta}{4\mu^2}[(\Delta\beta)^2 - (\Delta\tilde{\beta})^2]^2 \right\} = \exp \left[ \left(1 - \frac{1}{\mu}\right)\frac{x^2}{2} - \left(1 + \frac{1}{\mu}\right)\frac{y^2}{2} + \frac{\eta}{4\mu}(x^2 + y^2) - \frac{\eta}{16\mu^2}(x^2 + y^2)^2 \right], \quad (29)$$

又按文献[20]的算法略去  $(\Delta\tilde{\beta})^2$  即  $y^2$  项的影响, 并考虑到  $1 - \frac{1}{\mu} \gg \frac{\eta}{2\mu}, 1 + \frac{1}{\mu} \gg \frac{\eta}{2\mu}$ , 上式第三项也可略去

$$P \approx \exp \left[ \left(1 - \frac{1}{\mu}\right)\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{\eta}{16\mu^2}x^4 \right] = \exp \left( \tilde{\eta} \frac{\tilde{x}^2}{2} - \frac{\tilde{x}^4}{16} \right), \quad (30)$$

其中  $\tilde{x} = \sqrt{\frac{\eta^{1/2}}{\mu}}x$  为文献[20]定义的变量。(30)式即文献[20]中的(3.7)式。式中参量  $\tilde{\eta} = \frac{\mu-1}{\eta^{1/2}}$  即文献

[20]中的参量  $\frac{\mu-1}{g}$ 。下面将按(30)式计算  $\langle \tilde{x}^2 \rangle$ , 并代入  $\langle y_1^2 \rangle = 1 + \langle :y_1^2: \rangle = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\mu-1}{4} +$

$\frac{\eta^{1/2}}{16} \left( \frac{2+3\gamma_r}{2+\gamma_r} \right) \langle \tilde{x}^2 \rangle$  得  $\langle y_1^2 \rangle$  相对于  $\mu$  而变化的曲线<sup>[20]</sup>。应注意到上面导出文献[20]稳态压缩所用的条件  $\beta_0 = \tilde{\beta}_0 = 0, h_1 = h_2 = 1$  与我们讨论的  $\tau \rightarrow \infty$  稳态还是有区别的。为了计算  $\tau$  有限时的暂态压缩(含  $\tau \rightarrow \infty$  的稳态), 还必须采用第2节提到的抽运吃空理论模型。因为只有当  $\mu < 1$  时,  $\tau \rightarrow \infty, h_1, h_2 \rightarrow 1$ , 但当  $\mu > 1$  时,  $h_1^2 = \frac{1}{1 - \exp[-2(1-\mu)\tau]} \rightarrow 0, h_2^2 = \frac{1}{1 - \exp[-2(1+\mu)\tau]} \rightarrow 1$ 。而且由于  $\mu > 1$  的增益放大, 初始信号  $\beta_0 \exp[-(1-\mu)\tau]$  也随着的增大而增大。但不能无限放大, 正如在图 1(a)  $\alpha_1(\tau)$  随  $\tau$  变化曲线图中看到的在经历了指数放大后便趋于饱和  $\alpha_1(\tau) \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{\mu-1}{\eta}}$  即  $x_s = 2\sqrt{\frac{\mu-1}{\eta}}, \tilde{x}_s = \sqrt{\frac{\eta^{1/2}}{\mu}}x_s = 2\eta^{-1/4}\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{\mu}}$ , 故有  $\tilde{x}_0 \exp[-(1-\mu)\tau] \leq \tilde{x}_s, \tau_M = \frac{\ln(\tilde{x}_s/\tilde{x}_0)}{\mu-1}$ , 当  $\tau > \tau_M$  已达饱和, 没有放大。基于这个考虑下面对于初始信号的放大用  $\tilde{x}_0(\tau)$  来表示:

$$\tilde{x}_0(\tau) = \begin{cases} \tilde{x}_0 \exp[-(1-\mu)\tau], & \tau < \tau_M \\ \tilde{x}_s, & \tau \geq \tau_M \end{cases} \quad (31)$$

同样有

$$h_1 = \begin{cases} 1/\sqrt{1-\exp[-2(1-\mu)\tau]}, & \tau < \tau_M \\ 1/\sqrt{1-\exp[-2(1-\mu)\tau_M]}, & \tau \geq \tau_M \end{cases} \quad (32)$$

$h_2$  的定义不变,按(9)式,仍为  $h_2 = \{1 - \exp[-2(1 + \mu)\tau]\}^{-1/2}$ 。

现计算(28)式中的

$$2gg^* - \frac{1}{\mu}(g^2 + g^{*2}) = \frac{\mu-1}{\eta^{1/2}} \frac{h_1^2 \tilde{x}^2}{2} - \frac{1+\mu}{\eta^{1/2}} \frac{h_2^2 \tilde{y}^2}{2}, \quad (33)$$

而

$$2\alpha\alpha^* = \beta^2 + \tilde{\beta}^2 = \Delta\beta^2 + \Delta\tilde{\beta}^2 + \{\beta_0 \exp[-(1-\mu)\tau]\}^2 + \{\tilde{\beta}_0 \exp[-(1+\mu)\tau]\}^2 = \frac{\mu}{\eta^{1/2}} \left\{ \left( \frac{\tilde{x}^2}{2} - \frac{\tilde{y}^2}{2} \right) + \frac{[x_0(\tau)]^2}{2} + \frac{\{\tilde{y}_0 \exp[-(1+\mu)\tau]\}^2}{2} \right\}, \quad (34)$$

参照  $g, g^*$  的定义即(31)式~(34)式,则(28)式可表示如下:

$$P = \exp \left\{ -\frac{(1-\mu)h_1^2[\tilde{x} - \tilde{x}_0(\tau)]^2}{2\eta^{1/2}} - \frac{(1+\mu)h_2^2\{\tilde{y} - \tilde{y}_0 \exp[-(1+\mu)\tau]\}^2}{2\eta^{1/2}} + \frac{\eta^{1/2}}{4} \{h_1^2[\tilde{x} - \tilde{x}_0(\tau)]^2 + h_2^2\{\tilde{y} - \tilde{y}_0 \exp[-(1+\mu)\tau]\}^2 - \mu(h_1^2 - 1)[\tilde{x} - \tilde{x}_0(\tau)]^2 + \mu(h_2^2 - 1)\{\tilde{y} - \tilde{y}_0 \exp[-(1+\mu)\tau]\}^2 + \mu[\tilde{x}_0(\tau)]^2 + \mu\{\tilde{y}_0 \exp[-(1+\mu)\tau]\}^2 - \frac{1}{16} \{h_1^2[\tilde{x} - \tilde{x}_0(\tau)]^2 + h_2^2\{\tilde{y} - \tilde{y}_0 \exp[-(1+\mu)\tau]\}^2 - \mu(h_1^2 - 1)[\tilde{x} - \tilde{x}_0(\tau)]^2 + \mu(h_2^2 - 1)\{\tilde{y} - \tilde{y}_0 \exp[-(1+\mu)\tau]\}^2 + \mu[\tilde{x}_0(\tau)]^2 + \mu\{\tilde{y}_0 \exp[-(1+\mu)\tau]\}^2 \}^2, \quad (35)$$

(35)式就是我们用来计算暂态压缩的公式。

图 3 给出  $\eta = 1/1000, \tau = 0.5, 2, 10$  时压缩  $\langle y_1^2 \rangle$  随  $\mu(0 \sim 10)$  的变化曲线图。由图 3 看出  $\tau = 2, 10$  的曲线已基本重合,用实线表示。这表明  $\tau = 10$  已趋近稳态。而  $\tau = 0.5$  的暂态压缩用虚线表示,与实线表示的稳态压缩比较有些差别,但不是很大。

图 4 给出了  $\tau = 10$  的压缩曲线(实线)与微扰理论(30)式得出的稳态压缩曲线(虚线)的比较。

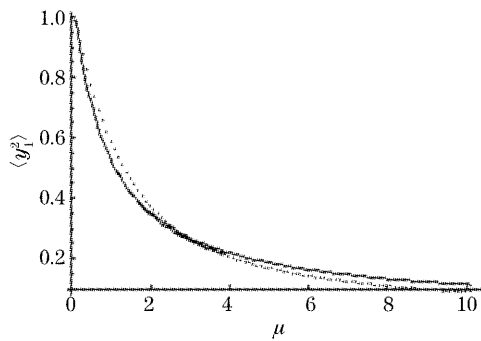


图 3  $\eta = 1/1000, \tau = 0.5, 2, 10$  时压缩  $\langle y_1^2 \rangle$  随  $\mu(0 \sim 10)$  的变化曲线图。 $\tau = 2, 10$  的压缩用实线表示。 $\tau = 0.5$  时的暂态压缩用虚线表示

Fig. 3 The quantum fluctuation  $\langle y_1^2 \rangle$  versus driving field  $\mu(0 \sim 10)$  with  $\eta = 1/1000$ . The  $\tau$  values plotted are 0.5, 2, 10. Solid line corresponds to  $\tau = 2, 10$ , and dashed line corresponds to the  $\tau = 0.5$  (the transient squeezing)

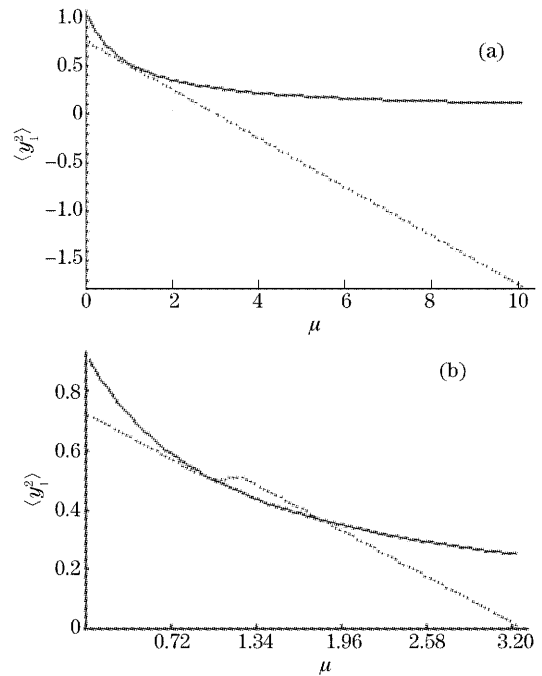


图 4  $\tau = 10$  的压缩曲线(实线)与微扰理论得出的稳态压缩曲线(虚线)的比较。(a)  $\mu(0 \sim 10)$ , (b)  $\mu(0 \sim 3.2)$

Fig. 4 The quantum fluctuation  $\langle y_1^2 \rangle$  versus driving field  $\mu$  with  $\tau = 10$ . Solid line corresponds to the nonlinear theory, dashed line corresponds to the perturbation theory. (a)  $\mu(0 \sim 10)$ , (b)  $\mu(0 \sim 3.2)$

在阈值  $\mu = 1$  附近虚线起伏较大,有极小与极大值;实线所示则为平稳下降[图 4(b)]。虚线结果

只适用于  $\mu=1$  附近,当  $\mu<1$  时,压缩度偏大,  $\langle y_1^2 \rangle$  偏小,以至  $\mu \rightarrow 0$ ,  $\langle y_1^2 \rangle$  并不趋近真空压缩,  $\langle y_1^2 \rangle = 1$  而是 0.75。另外当  $\mu>1$  时,  $\langle y_1^2 \rangle$  在  $\mu \approx 3$  附近为零以后  $\langle y_1^2 \rangle < 0$ , 显然与物理情况不符。而实线即解福克尔-普朗克方程在阈值的解,在  $\mu \rightarrow 0$  时,  $\langle y_1^2 \rangle \rightarrow 1$ , 而在  $\mu \gg 1$  时,稍逊于  $1/(1+\mu)$  的线性压缩关系。这可从下图 5 看出。

图 5 给出了非线性理论的压缩与线性理论压缩的比较。当  $\mu \rightarrow 0$ , 两条曲线基本重合。当  $\mu$  增大, 非线性理论的压缩曲线(实线)稍高于线性理论(虚线)的情况。

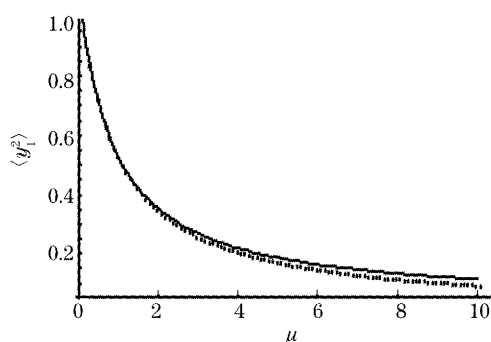


图 5 非线性理论的压缩(实线)与线性理论压缩(虚线)的比较

Fig. 5 The quantum fluctuation  $\langle y_1^2 \rangle$  versus driving field  $\mu$  ( $0 \sim 10$ ) with  $\tau = 10$ . Solid line corresponds to the nonlinear theory, and dashed line corresponds to the linear theory

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