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纠缠相干态光场驱动下 Λ -型三能级原子的辐射谱

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摘要 采用时间演化算符方法, 研究 Λ -型三能级原子与纠缠相干态光场共振相互作用的辐射谱。给出了辐射谱一般公式, 并讨论在纠缠相干态光场驱动下的辐射频谱结构。结果表明, 无论下能级简并与否纠缠相干态光场平均光子数很小时均出现拉比分裂, 且强度随双模光场纠缠程度的增加而增加。当两下能级简并时, 若两模场的平均光子数较小, 辐射谱呈现对称多峰结构, 若两模场的平均光子数较大, 辐射谱呈现对称五峰结构。当两下能级非简并时, 若两模场的平均光子数较小, 辐射谱呈现对称多峰结构, 若两模场的平均光子数较大, 辐射谱呈现对称十峰结构。纠缠相干光与非纠缠相干光辐射谱的本质差别有两点: 一是双模光场强量子关联导致纠缠度越强拉比峰强度越高; 二是存在纠缠时由于两模场相干性导致辐射谱呈现对称多峰结构。

关键词 量子光学; 辐射谱; 时间演化算符方法; 纠缠相干态光场; Λ -型三能级原子

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Emission Spectrum of Λ -Type Three-Level Atom with Two-Mode Entangled Coherent States Cavity Fields

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Abstract By means of time-evolution operator, we have studied the emission spectrum of a Λ -type three-level atom interacting resonantly with two-mode entangled coherent-states cavity fields. The physical spectrum expression of radiation emitted by the atom is given. We have discussed the structure of the emission spectrum for an entangled coherent-states input. The results indicate that whether two lower levels are degeneracy or not, the emission spectra of Λ -type three-level atom show Rabi splitting when the average photon number of two-mode entangled coherent states cavity fields is very small. And intensity increases with entanglement of two-mode entangled coherent-states cavity fields. When two lower levels are degeneracy, the structure of the resonant spectra of the atomic system has many symmetric peaks if the average photon number of two-mode entangled coherent-states cavity fields is very small, and the structure of the resonant spectra of the atomic system has five symmetric peaks if the average photon number of two-mode entangled coherent-states cavity fields is very large. When two lower levels are not degeneracy, the structure of the resonant spectra of the atomic system has many symmetric peaks if the average photon number of two-mode entangled coherent-states cavity fields is very small, and the structure of the resonant spectra of the atomic system has ten symmetric peaks if the average photon number of two-mode entangled coherent-states cavity fields is very large. Two substantial differences exist between emission spectra of the atom system with two-mode entangled coherent states cavity fields and that with non-entangled coherent field. One is that, the stronger the entanglement of two-mode entangled coherent-states cavity fields is, the higher the intensity of Rabi peaks are, the other is that entangled coherent character induces the structure of symmetric multi-peak of the resonant spectra of the atomic system.

Key words quantum optics; emission spectrum; time-evolution operator; two-mode entangled coherent-states cavity fields; Λ -type three-level atom

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1 引 言

光与 Rydberg 原子相互作用的研究揭示了辐射场与物质相互作用的许多量子特性,如原子粒子数布居的塌缩和恢复、原子辐射谱及其在真空场中的 Rabi 分裂等非经典现象。原子辐射谱,其结构特征直接反映了原子与原子之间、以及原子与腔场之间相互作用的性质和相互作用的规律,自从 Eberly 等^[1]于 1977 年提出腔内原子辐射谱概念以来,原子辐射谱已成为人类探究物质结构、揭示光与物质相互作用的有效工具,同时也成为了获取原子与光场相互作用信息的重要方法。在单个二能级以及两个二能级原子与单模腔场相互作用的辐射谱中^[2~5],发现了诸如真空 Rabi 分裂^[2]等一系列重要而有趣的非经典现象;在第二个原子存在的情况下单个原子的辐射谱^[6],具有偶极相互作用的全同二能级原子与双模腔场非简并双光子和拉曼作用的辐射谱^[7,8],克尔介质中单原子与单模腔场作用系统的辐射谱^[9],克尔介质中双原子与场拉曼作用系统的腔场谱^[10],斯塔克效应对单、双模双光子 Jaynes-Cummings (J-C)模型腔场谱的影响^[11,12],两耦合原子与双模二项式光场相互作用系统的腔场谱^[13],这些多模腔场作用下的原子辐射谱特征都是建立在初始光场为纯态而非纠缠态的假设。

量子纠缠现象首先被 Einstein-Podolsky-Rosen (EPR)^[14]和 Schrödinger^[15]注意到。在量子信息学中,纠缠态十分重要,它在量子态传输、稠密编码、密钥分配、量子计算加速和量子纠错等方面起着关键作用,因此,纠缠光与原子相互作用所呈现的非经典特性尤其理论和应用价值。

Λ -型三能级原子系统具有一些特殊的性质,如可产生无粒子数反转激光、自感应透明、自由感应衰

减、光学章动和偶极压缩效应等现象^[16~20],在一定条件下可以简化成 Jaynes-Cummings 模型^[21]。Ashraf 利用这种模型研究了腔内单模光场中 Λ -型量子拍频三能级单原子的发射谱^[22],揭示了系统的真空拉比分裂和量子拍频等非经典效应,使得腔内单模(双模)光场中单个(两个)原子以及 Λ -型三能级原子的辐射谱已成为光与物质相互作用研究的热点之一^[2~13,23,24]。近几年,人们的研究大多集中在非纠缠光与原子相互作用所呈现的特性上,对纠缠光与原子相互作用所呈现的特性关注不多。本文将从研究纠缠光与原子相互作用出发,采用时间演化算符方法,研究纠缠相干态光场(腔场)驱动下 Λ -型三能级原子的辐射谱。

2 理论模型及其解

考虑腔内 Λ -型三能级单原子与频率为 ν_1 和 ν_2 的双模纠缠光场(腔模)精确共振相互作用,原子的三能级如图 1 所示,上能级为 $|a\rangle$,两下能级分别为 $|b\rangle$ 和 $|c\rangle$,在旋波近似下,系统的哈密顿量为(设 $\hbar=1$)

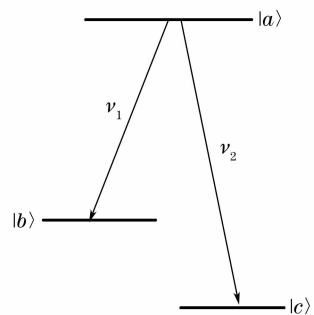


图 1 Λ -型三能级原子的能级结构

Fig. 1 Energy level structure of Λ -type three-level system

$$H = H_0 + V, \quad (1)$$

$$H_0 = \nu_1 (a_1^\dagger a_1 + 1/2) + \nu_2 (a_2^\dagger a_2 + 1/2) - \nu_1 |b\rangle\langle b| - \nu_2 |c\rangle\langle c|, \quad (2)$$

$$V = g(a_1 |a\rangle\langle c| + a_1^\dagger |c\rangle\langle a| + a_2 |a\rangle\langle b| + a_2^\dagger |b\rangle\langle a|), \quad (3)$$

式中 a_i 和 a_i^\dagger 分别为腔模光场频率为 ν_i 的湮灭和产生算符, g 为原子与光场相互作用的耦合常数。(2) 式中 $a_i^\dagger a_i (i=1,2)$ 为光场的光子数算符, $|j\rangle\langle j| (j=b,c)$ 为原子处于 $|j\rangle$ 能级的布居率,(2) 式中的前两项为光场的能量,后两项为原子的能量。(3) 式中 $|i\rangle\langle j| (i \neq j)$ 是 $|j\rangle \rightarrow |i\rangle$ 跃迁算符, V 为原子与光场相互作用能量。

很容易证明 H_0 和 V 是对易的,即 $[H, H_0] = [H, V] = [H_0, V] = 0$ 。于是得到时间演化算符为

$$U(t,0) = \exp(-iHt) = \exp(-iH_0 t) \cdot \exp(-iVt), \quad (4)$$

令

$$U_1(t,0) = \exp(-iH_0 t) =$$

$$\exp\left[-i\nu_1\left(a_1^\dagger a_1 + \frac{1}{2}\right)t - i\nu_2\left(a_2^\dagger a_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right)t\right] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \exp(-i\nu_2 t) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \exp(-i\nu_1 t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (5)$$

以及

$$U_2(t, 0) = \exp(-iVt) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\tilde{N}^{1/2}gt & -i\frac{\sin\tilde{N}^{1/2}gt}{\tilde{N}^{1/2}}a_2 & -i\frac{\sin\tilde{N}^{1/2}gt}{\tilde{N}^{1/2}}a_1 \\ -ia_2^\dagger\frac{\sin\tilde{N}^{1/2}gt}{\tilde{N}^{1/2}} & 1 + \frac{a_2^\dagger(\cos\tilde{N}^{1/2}gt - 1)a_2}{\tilde{N}} & \frac{a_2^\dagger(\cos\tilde{N}^{1/2}gt - 1)a_1}{\tilde{N}} \\ -ia_1^\dagger\frac{\sin\tilde{N}^{1/2}gt}{\tilde{N}^{1/2}} & \frac{a_1^\dagger(\cos\tilde{N}^{1/2}gt - 1)a_2}{\tilde{N}} & 1 + \frac{a_1^\dagger(\cos\tilde{N}^{1/2}gt - 1)a_1}{\tilde{N}} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (6)$$

这里 $\tilde{N} = a_1 a_1^\dagger + a_2 a_2^\dagger$ 。

3 辐射谱的结构

根据腔内单原子辐射谱 $S(\nu)$ 计算公式^[1]

$$S(\nu) = \Gamma \int_0^T dt_1 \int_0^T dt_2 \exp[-(\Gamma - i\nu)(T - t_1) - (\Gamma + i\nu)(T - t_2)] \times \\ \langle \Psi_{AF} | [\sigma_1^\dagger(t_1) + \sigma_2^\dagger(t_1)] \cdot [\sigma_1(t_2) + \sigma_2(t_2)] | \Psi_{AF} \rangle, \quad (8)$$

式中 T 为相互作用时间, Γ 为谱仪频带宽度, $\sigma_i(t) = U^\dagger(t, 0)\sigma_i U(t, 0)$ ($i = 1, 2$), $|\Psi_{AF}\rangle$ 为原子和作用光场的初态。

设原子初始处于激发态 $|a\rangle$, 而激励光场为双模纠缠相干态, 则

$$|\Psi_{AF}\rangle = (\alpha |l\rangle_1 \otimes |m\rangle_2 + \beta | -l\rangle_1 \otimes | -m\rangle_2) \otimes |a\rangle = \sum_{n_1, n_2} C_{n_1} C_{n_2} |a, n_1, n_2\rangle, \quad (9)$$

这里 $C_{n_1} C_{n_2} = \eta_{n_1, n_2} = \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(l^2 + m^2)\right] \frac{(\alpha l^{n_1} m^{n_2} + \beta (-l)^{n_1} (-m)^{n_2})}{\sqrt{n_1!} \sqrt{n_2!}}$, 其中 $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 1$, $\alpha \in [0, 1]$, α, β 为

描述双模纠缠相干态光场纠缠程度的参量, $l = \sqrt{\bar{n}_1}$, $m = \sqrt{\bar{n}_2}$ 为双模光场平均光子数的平方根^[25, 26],

$|a, n_1, n_2\rangle = |a\rangle \otimes |n_1\rangle \otimes |n_2\rangle$ 。得

$[\sigma_1(t) + \sigma_2(t)] |\Psi_{AF}\rangle =$

$$\sum_{n_1, n_2} C_{n_1} C_{n_2} \left\{ \begin{aligned} & i \frac{\sin\sqrt{ngt}}{\sqrt{n}} [\sqrt{n_1} |a, n_1 - 1, n_2\rangle \exp(-i\nu_1 t) + \sqrt{n_2} |a, n_1, n_2 - 1\rangle \exp(-i\nu_2 t)] \\ & \frac{\sqrt{n_1(n_2 + 1)}(\cos\sqrt{ngt} - 1)}{n} |a, n_1 - 1, n_2 + 1\rangle \exp(-i\nu_1 t) + \left[1 + \frac{n_2(\cos\sqrt{ngt} - 1)}{n}\right] |a, n_1, n_2\rangle \exp(-i\nu_2 t) \\ & \left[1 + \frac{n_1(\cos\sqrt{ngt} - 1)}{n}\right] |a, n_1, n_2\rangle \exp(-i\nu_1 t) + \frac{\sqrt{n_2(n_1 + 1)}(\cos\sqrt{ngt} - 1)}{n} |a, n_1 + 1, n_2 - 1\rangle \exp(-i\nu_2 t) \end{aligned} \right\} \times$$

$$\cos\sqrt{n+1}gt, \quad (10)$$

式中 $n = n_1 + n_2 + 1$, 将(10)式代入(8)式进行积分可得辐射谱函数

$$S_n(\nu) = \frac{\Gamma}{16} \sum_{n_1, n_2} \eta_{n_1, n_2} \eta_{n_1, n_2}^* \left\{ \frac{n_1}{n} \left| F(\gamma_1, \omega_n, \omega_{n+1}) + F(\gamma_1, \omega_n, -\omega_{n+1}) - F(\gamma_1, -\omega_n, \omega_{n+1}) - F(\gamma_1, -\omega_n, -\omega_{n+1}) \right|^2 + \right. \\ \frac{n_2}{n} \left| F(\gamma_2, \omega_n, \omega_{n+1}) + F(\gamma_2, \omega_n, -\omega_{n+1}) - F(\gamma_2, -\omega_n, \omega_{n+1}) - F(\gamma_2, -\omega_n, -\omega_{n+1}) \right|^2 + \\ \frac{n_1(n_2 + 1)}{n^2} \left| F(\gamma_1, \omega_n, \omega_{n+1}) + F(\gamma_1, \omega_n, -\omega_{n+1}) + F(\gamma_1, -\omega_n, \omega_{n+1}) + F(\gamma_1, -\omega_n, -\omega_{n+1}) - \right. \\ \left. 2F(\gamma_1, 0, \omega_{n+1}) - 2F(\gamma_1, 0, -\omega_{n+1}) \right|^2 + \\ \left. \frac{n_2(n_1 + 1)}{n^2} \left| F(\gamma_2, \omega_n, \omega_{n+1}) + F(\gamma_2, \omega_n, -\omega_{n+1}) + F(\gamma_2, -\omega_n, \omega_{n+1}) + F(\gamma_2, -\omega_n, -\omega_{n+1}) - \right. \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2F(\gamma_2, 0, \omega_{n+1}) - 2F(\gamma_2, 0, -\omega_{n+1}) \Big|^2 + \\
& \left| \frac{n_1}{n} [F(\gamma_1, \omega_n, \omega_{n+1}) + F(\gamma_1, \omega_n, -\omega_{n+1}) + F(\gamma_1, -\omega_n, \omega_{n+1}) + F(\gamma_1, -\omega_n, -\omega_{n+1})] + \right. \\
& 2\left(1 - \frac{n_1}{n}\right) [F(\gamma_1, 0, \omega_{n+1}) + F(\gamma_1, 0, -\omega_{n+1})] \Big|^2 + \\
& \left| \frac{n_2}{n} [F(\gamma_2, \omega_n, \omega_{n+1}) + F(\gamma_2, \omega_n, -\omega_{n+1}) + F(\gamma_2, -\omega_n, \omega_{n+1}) + F(\gamma_2, -\omega_n, -\omega_{n+1})] + \right. \\
& 2\left(1 - \frac{n_2}{n}\right) [F(\gamma_2, 0, \omega_{n+1}) + F(\gamma_2, 0, -\omega_{n+1})] \Big|^2 \Big\} + \\
& \frac{\Gamma}{4} \sum_{n_1, n_2} \eta_{n_1, n_2} \eta_{n_1+1, n_2-1}^* \frac{\sqrt{n_2(n_1+1)}}{n} [G(\omega_n, \omega_{n+1}) + G(\omega_n, -\omega_{n+1}) + G(-\omega_n, \omega_{n+1}) + G(-\omega_n, -\omega_{n+1}) - \\
& 2G(0, \omega_{n+1}) - 2G(0, -\omega_{n+1}) + H(\omega_n, \omega_{n+1}) + H(\omega_n, -\omega_{n+1}) + H(-\omega_n, \omega_{n+1}) + H(-\omega_n, -\omega_{n+1}) - \\
& 2H(0, \omega_{n+1}) - 2H(0, -\omega_{n+1})], \tag{11}
\end{aligned}$$

这里

$$F(\gamma_i, \omega, \omega') = \frac{\exp[i(\nu - \nu_i + \omega + \omega')T - \exp(-\Gamma T)]}{\Gamma + i(\nu - \nu_i + \omega + \omega')}, \tag{12}$$

其中 $\omega_n = \sqrt{ng}$

$$\begin{aligned}
G(\omega, \omega') = & \frac{a\{\cos(\nu_2 - \nu_1)T - \exp(-\Gamma T)[\cos(\nu - \nu_1 + \omega + \omega')T + \cos(\nu - \nu_2 + \omega + \omega')T] + \exp(-2\Gamma T)\}}{a^2} \\
& + \frac{2\Gamma(\nu_2 - \nu_1)\{\sin(\nu_2 - \nu_1)T - \exp(-\Gamma T)[\sin(\nu - \nu_1 + \omega + \omega')T - \sin(\nu - \nu_2 + \omega + \omega')T]\}}{+\Gamma^2(\nu_2 - \nu_1)^2}, \tag{13a}
\end{aligned}$$

$$a = \Gamma^2 + \frac{1}{4}[(\nu - \nu_1) + (\nu - \nu_2) + 2\omega + 2\omega']^2 - \frac{1}{4}(\nu_2 - \nu_1)^2, \tag{13b}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
H(\omega, \omega') = & \frac{b\{\cos(\nu_2 - \nu_1 + 2\omega')T - \exp(-\Gamma T)[\cos(\nu - \nu_1 + \omega + \omega')T + \cos(\nu - \nu_2 + \omega - \omega')T] + \exp(-2\Gamma T)\}}{a^2} \\
& + \frac{2\Gamma(\nu_2 - \nu_1 + 2\omega')\{\sin(\nu_2 - \nu_1 + 2\omega')T - \exp(-\Gamma T)[\sin(\nu - \nu_1 + \omega + \omega')T - \sin(\nu - \nu_2 + \omega - \omega')T]\}}{+\Gamma^2(\nu_2 - \nu_1 + 2\omega')^2}, \tag{14a}
\end{aligned}$$

$$b = \Gamma^2 - \omega'^2 - \omega'(\nu_2 - \nu_1) + \frac{1}{4}[(\nu - \nu_1) + (\nu - \nu_2) + 2\omega]^2 - \frac{1}{4}(\nu_2 - \nu_1)^2. \tag{14b}$$

4 谱结构的数值计算与结果讨论

由(11)式~(14)式可以计算出平均光子数 \bar{n}_1 、 \bar{n}_2 以及纠缠相干态光场纠缠程度的参量 α 、 β 取不同数值时,即初始光场分别处于不同纠缠相干态光场时的 Λ -型三能级原子的辐射谱,所得结果如图 2、图 3、图 4 所示(取 $\Gamma=0.2 \text{ g}$, $T=20 \text{ g}^{-1}$)。

4.1 当 $(\nu - \nu_2)/g = (\nu - \nu_1)/g$ 时(即两下能级为简并时)

若两模场的平均光子数 $\bar{n}_1=0.05$, $\bar{n}_2=0.05$, 纠缠程度的参量 α 分别取 $\sqrt{2}/2$ 、0.3 和 0.0 时,双模纠缠相干态光场(腔场)驱动下 Λ -型三能级原子的辐射谱出现拉比(Rabi)分裂呈现对称双峰结构,且相对峰高随纠缠程度的参量 α 的变化而变化。当双模光场处于最大纠缠相干态(即 $\alpha=\sqrt{2}/2$)时^[25,26], 由于双模光场之间存在强量子关联,叠加相干相长

导致辐射谱拉比双峰强度最强;双模光场处于相干态的直积态(即 $\alpha=0$)时,由于没有相干叠加,辐射谱拉比双峰强度最弱。如图 2(a)~图 2(c)所示。若 n_1 、 n_2 取较小值时, Λ -型三能级原子的辐射谱呈现对称多峰结构,如图 2 所示,当 \bar{n}_1 、 \bar{n}_2 取较大值时(如 \bar{n}_1 、 $\bar{n}_2 \geq 5$), Λ -型三能级原子的辐射谱呈现对称五峰结构,但外侧两峰上叠加了多个小峰,如图 3(a)~图 3(c)所示。在光场激励下能级之间跃迁的辐射谱呈现对称三峰结构,且两个边峰与光场的平均光子数有关。下能级简并的三能级原子,被双模光场激励的处在上能级的原子向下两个能级跃迁,就会产生对应两个激励模的两个辐射谱,都是中心频率相同的对称三峰结构,叠加在一起,大致呈现对称五峰结构。当两个激励光场的平均光子数很小趋于零时,呈现典型的对称双峰结构,这就是真空拉比分裂现象。

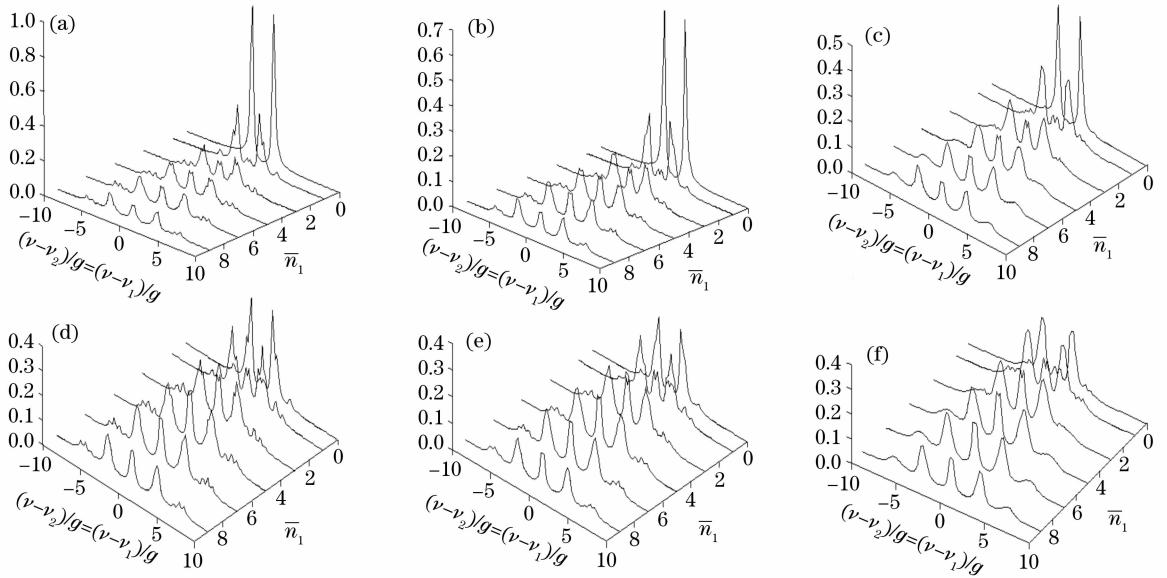


图 2 $\bar{n}_1=0.05, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9$ 时, 纠缠相干态光场(腔场)驱动下 Λ -型三能级原子的辐射谱。(a), (b), (c) $\bar{n}_2=0.05$, (d), (e), (f) $\bar{n}_2=1$, (a), (d) $\alpha=\sqrt{2}/2$, (b), (e) $\alpha=0.3$, (c), (f) $\alpha=0$

Fig. 2 Emission spectra $S(\nu)$ of a Λ -type three-level atom interacting resonantly with two-mode entangled coherent-states cavity fields for $\bar{n}_1=0.05, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9$. (a), (b), (c) $\bar{n}_2=0.05$, (d), (e), (f) $\bar{n}_2=1$, (a), (d) $\alpha=\sqrt{2}/2$, (b), (e) $\alpha=0.3$, (c), (f) $\alpha=0$

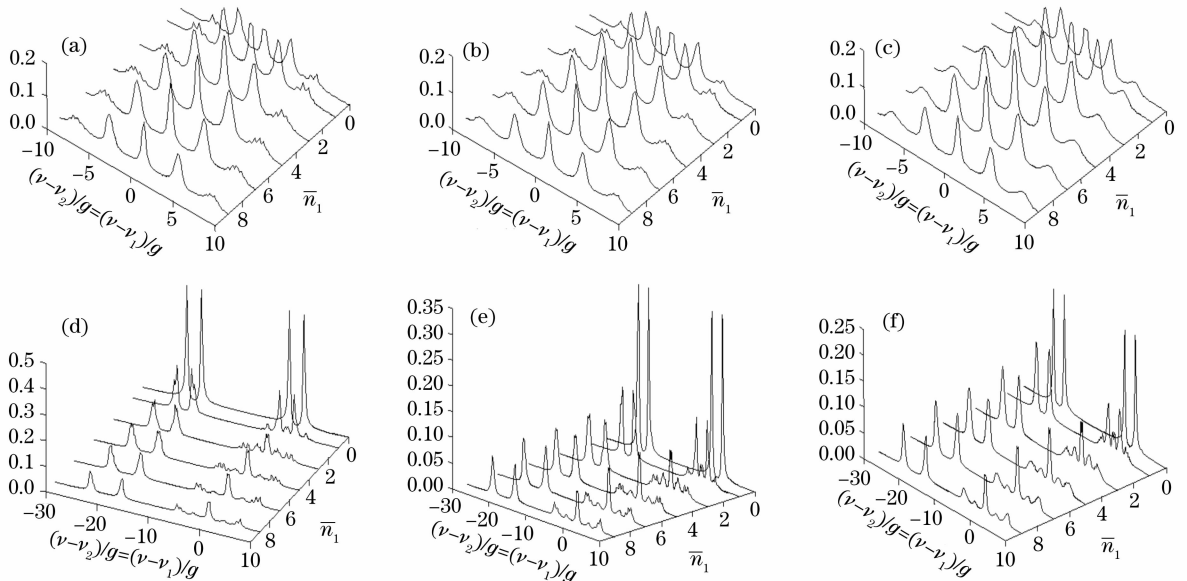


图 3 $\bar{n}_1=0.05, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9$ 时, 纠缠相干态光场(腔场)驱动下 Λ -型三能级原子的辐射谱。(a), (b), (c) $\bar{n}_2=9$, (d), (e), (f) $\bar{n}_2=0.05$, (a), (d) $\alpha=\sqrt{2}/2$, (b), (e) $\alpha=0.3$, (c), (f) $\alpha=0$

Fig. 3 Emission spectra $S(\nu)$ of a Λ -type three-level atom interacting resonantly with two-mode entangled coherent-states cavity fields for $\bar{n}_1=0.05, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9$. (a), (b), (c) $\bar{n}_2=9$, (d), (e), (f) $\bar{n}_2=0.05$, (a), (d) $\alpha=\sqrt{2}/2$, (b), (e) $\alpha=0.3$, (c), (f) $\alpha=0$

4.2 当 $(\nu-\nu_2)/g - (\nu-\nu_1)/g = 20$ 时

若两模场的平均光子数 $\bar{n}_1=0.05$, $\bar{n}_2=0.05$, 纠缠程度的参量 α 分别取 $\sqrt{2}/2$, 0.3 和 0.0 时, 双模纠缠相干态光场(腔场)驱动下 Λ -型三能级原子的

辐射谱出现拉比分裂呈现对称四峰结构, 且相对峰高随纠缠程度的参量 α 的变化而变化, 这是因为对应下两个能级的拉比分裂谱不重叠而产生的两个双

峰结构。当双模光场处于最大纠缠相干态(即 $\alpha = \sqrt{2}/2$)时,由于叠加相干相长,拉比四峰强度最强;双模光场处于非纠缠相干态(即 $\alpha=0$)时,由于没有相干叠加,拉比四峰强度最弱。如图 3(d)~图 3(f)所示。若 \bar{n}_1, \bar{n}_2 取较小值时, Λ -型三能级原子的辐射谱呈现对称多峰结构,如图 3(d)~图 3(f),图 4(a)~图 4(c)所示,当 \bar{n}_1, \bar{n}_2 取较大值时(如 $\bar{n}_1, \bar{n}_2 \geq$

5), Λ -型三能级原子的辐射谱呈现对称十峰结构,但中间两峰以及外侧两峰上叠加了多个小峰,如图 4(d)~图 4(f)所示。由于激励光场是双模纠缠态, $|a\rangle - |b\rangle$ 和 $|a\rangle - |c\rangle$ 都受到双模光场激励,每一个能级的跃迁所产生的辐射谱都呈现五峰结构,这样 Λ -型三能级原子的辐射谱就会呈现对称十峰结构。

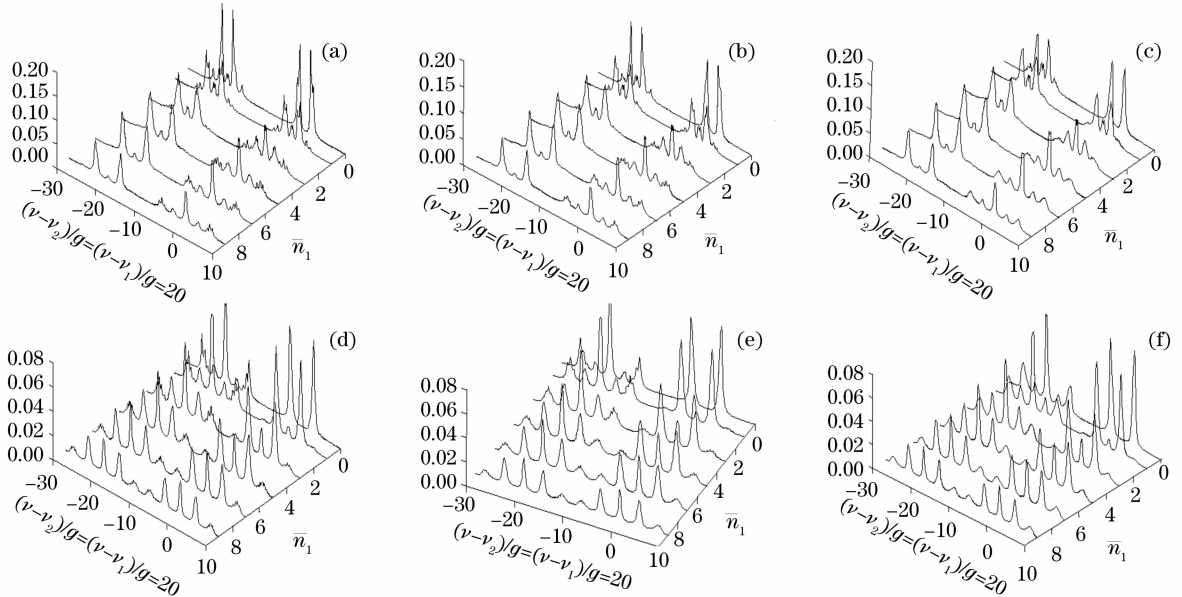


图 4 $\bar{n}_1 = 0.05, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9$ 时,纠缠相干态光场(腔场)驱动下 Λ -型三能级原子的辐射谱。(a),(b),(c) $\bar{n}_2 = 1$, (d),(e),(f) $\bar{n}_2 = 9$, (a),(d) $\alpha = \sqrt{2}/2$, (b),(e) $\alpha = 0.3$, (c),(f) $\alpha = 0$

Fig. 4 Emission spectra $S(\nu)$ of a Λ -type three-level atom interacted resonantly with two-mode entangled coherent-states cavity fields for $\bar{n}_1 = 0.05, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9$. (a), (b), (c) $\bar{n}_2 = 1$, (d), (e), (f) $\bar{n}_2 = 9$, (a), (d) $\alpha = \sqrt{2}/2$, (b), (e) $\alpha = 0.3$, (c), (f) $\alpha = 0$

5 结 论

研究了腔内 Λ -型三能级单原子与纠缠相干态光场精确共振相互作用。讨论了两种下能级情况下的腔内 Λ -型三能级单原子与纠缠相干态光场精确共振相互作用的辐射谱。分析表明,不论下能级简并与否纠缠相干态光场接近真空态时均出现拉比分裂,且强度随双模光场纠缠程度的增加而增加。两下能级简并,若两模场的平均光子数较小时,辐射谱呈现对称多峰结构,若两模场的平均光子数较大时,辐射谱呈现对称五峰结构,且存在纠缠时由于两模场相干性导致外侧两峰上叠加了多个小峰。两下能级非简并,若两模场的平均光子数较小时,辐射谱呈现对称多峰结构,若两模场的平均光子数较大时,辐射谱呈现对称十峰结构,且存在纠缠时由于两模场相干性导致外侧两峰上叠加了多个小峰。纠缠相干光与非纠缠相干光辐射谱的本质差别有两点:一是

对拉比峰强度的影响,纠缠度越高强度越强;二是存在纠缠时由于两模场相干性导致辐射谱呈现对称多峰结构。

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