两任意量子比特 Rabi 模型的纠缠演化特性

徐玉虎,任学藻,刘雪莹

西南科技大学理学院,四川 绵阳 621010

摘要 利用相干态正交化(ECS)法,讨论了两量子比特 Rabi 模型中的纠缠动力学问题,选取量子比特初态为交换 对称的贝尔态,选取光场初态为真空态,分析了不同跃迁频率和不同光场-量子比特耦合强度下量子比特的纠缠演 化特性。研究结果表明,在弱耦合情况下,当两个全同的量子比特的跃迁频率与光场频率的差值相同时,纠缠演化 几乎相同;当非全同的量子比特跃迁频率相对光场频率对称失谐时,纠缠度比全同时大,失谐量越大,纠缠越强,且 纠缠的变化周期与失谐量成反比。在共振情况下,当耦合强度不相等时,两量子比特纠缠演化存在主极大与次极 大交替出现的现象;保持其中一个量子比特与光场的耦合强度不变,另一量子比特的耦合强度越强,次极大的峰值 越大,但主峰峰值始终能达到最大纠缠;整个过程中纠缠演化表现出周期性。

关键词 量子光学;量子纠缠;相干态正交化; Rabi 模型 中图分类号 O431.2 **文献标识码** A

doi: 10.3788/AOS201838.0127001

Entanglement Evolution Characteristics of Quantum Rabi Models with Two Arbitrary Qubits

Xu Yuhu, Ren Xuezao, Liu Xueying

School of Science, Southwest University of Science and Technology, Mianyang, Sichuan 621010, China

Abstract The entanglement dynamics in a two-qubit Rabi model is discussed by the extended coherent states (ECS) method. The two qubits are initially prepared in an exchange-symmetric Bell state and the initial state of the light field is the vacuum state. The entanglement evolution characteristics are analyzed under different transition frequencies of qubits and different coupling strengths between light fields and qubits. The results show that, in the case of weak coupling, when the differences between the transition frequencies of two identical qubits and the frequency of the light field are equal, the entanglement evolution is almost identical. When the transition frequencies of two non-identical qubits are symmetrically detuned relative to the frequency of the light field, the entanglement degree is larger than that for two identical qubits; the larger the detuning is, the stronger the entanglement is, and the entanglement evolution period has an inverse relationship with the detuning. Under the resonance conditions and when the coupling strengths are different, the phenomenon of the principal peaks and the secondary peaks appearing alternately in the entanglement evolution process of two qubits. If the coupling strength between one qubit and the light field is kept to be constant, the stronger the coupling strength of the other qubit is, the higher the secondary peaks become but, the principal peaks always reach the maximum entanglement. The entanglement evolves periodically in the whole process.

Key words quantum optics; quantum entanglement; extended coherent states; Rabi model OCIS codes 270.4180; 270.5585

1 引 言

近年来,随着量子信息技术的飞速发展,量子行 为的描述与预见显得格外重要,两量子比特 Rabi 模 型^[1-2]为此提供了重要的参考。Rabi 模型中的纠缠 行为对实验制备纠缠态^[3-4]和实现量子信息传递^[5] 有重要的指导作用。随着固态腔电动力学^[6]和电路 量子电动力学^[7]装置中量子比特与光场强耦合的获 得,弱耦合下有解析解的旋波近似不再适用,非旋波 项的作用更为突出^[2],出现了越来越多优秀的解法,

收稿日期: 2017-07-21; 收到修改稿日期: 2017-09-04

基金项目:四川省自然科学基金(13ZA0168)、波普与原子物理国家重点实验室项目(T151405)

作者简介:徐玉虎(1988-),男,硕士研究生,主要从事量子光学方面的研究。E-mail: 529152358@qq.com

导师简介:任学藻(1963一),男,硕士,教授,主要从事量子光学方面的研究。E-mail: rxz63@sohu.com(通信联系人)

如 G-函数^[8-10]和一些近似方法^[11-13]。

本文利用相干态正交化(ECS)展开法^[5,14-16]讨 论了非旋波近似下的量子纠缠现象,研究对象为两 任意量子比特。选取初态为最大纠缠的贝尔态,通 过零级近似得出能谱和相应本征态的解析式,分析 能谱与波函数的对应关系,讨论两量子比特在真空 态光场非共振^[17]和对称失谐^[18]下的纠缠演化。结果 表明,在两量子比特与光场的耦合强度较弱时,控制 量子比特的跃迁频率^[1],纠缠会有重合现象;对称失 谐时,纠缠演化的波动周期与失谐量成反比,且纠缠 强度相比全同的量子比特能保持在更大的状态;与光 场共振时,控制一个量子比特与光场呈弱耦合,另一 量子比特耦合强度变强,纠缠的演化表现出周期性。

2 模型与严格解

取普朗克常量 $\hbar = 1$,两量子比特 Rabi 模型的 哈密顿量为

$$H = \omega_0 a^+ a + \frac{\omega_1}{2} \sigma_{z,1} + \frac{\omega_2}{2} \sigma_{z,2} + g_1 (a + a^+) \sigma_{x,1} + g_2 (a + a^+) \sigma_{x,2}, \quad (1)$$

式中 $a^+ \pi a$ 分别是频率为 ω_0 的单模光场的产生和

湮灭算符, ω_1 和 ω_2 分别为两量子比特的跃迁频率, $\sigma_{i_0,1},\sigma_{i_0,2}(i_0=x,y,z)$ 为泡利算符, g_1,g_2 分别为两量子比特与光场的耦合强度。

为方便计算,令(1)式的矢量空间绕 y 轴转动 $\pi/2$ 角度,则 σ_x 变为 σ_z , σ_z 变为 $-\sigma_x$,新的哈密顿量形式为

$$H = \omega_0 a^+ a - \frac{\omega_1}{2} \sigma_{x,1} - \frac{\omega_2}{2} \sigma_{x,2} + g_1 (a + a^+) \sigma_{z,1} + g_2 (a + a^+) \sigma_{z,2} .$$
 (2)
設定太波函数な

又正 念 彼 图 致 月

$$|\varphi\rangle = |\varphi_{1}\rangle |E_{1}E_{2}\rangle + |\varphi_{2}\rangle |E_{1}G_{2}\rangle + |\varphi_{3}\rangle |G_{1}E_{2}\rangle + |\varphi_{4}\rangle |G_{1}G_{2}\rangle$$
(3)

式中 $\varphi_{j'}(j'=1,2,3,4)$ 为光场部分的波函数, $E_{j''}$ 、 $G_{j''}(j''=1,2)$ 表示量子比特上能级和下能级。对原 a^+ 和 a 作如下平移变换,得到新的湮灭算符 A、B、 C、D(对应的产生算符 A⁺、B⁺、C⁺、D⁺有相同的 形式):

$$A = a + g/\omega_0, B = a + g_0/\omega_0,$$

$$C = a - g_0/\omega_0, D = a - g/\omega_0,$$
(4)

式中 $g=g_1+g_2, g_0=g_1-g_2$ 。

将(1)~(4)式代入定态薛定谔方程,化简得到 如下方程组:

$$\begin{cases} \omega_{0} \left[A^{+} A - \left(\frac{g}{\omega_{0}} \right)^{2} \right] |\varphi_{1}\rangle - \frac{\omega_{2}}{2} |\varphi_{2}\rangle - \frac{\omega_{1}}{2} |\varphi_{3}\rangle = E |\varphi_{1}\rangle \\ - \frac{\omega_{2}}{2} |\varphi_{1}\rangle + \omega_{0} \left[B^{+} B - \left(\frac{g}{\omega_{0}} \right)^{2} \right] |\varphi_{2}\rangle - \frac{\omega_{1}}{2} |\varphi_{4}\rangle = E |\varphi_{2}\rangle \\ - \frac{\omega_{1}}{2} |\varphi_{1}\rangle + \omega_{0} \left[C^{+} C - \left(\frac{g}{\omega_{0}} \right)^{2} \right] |\varphi_{3}\rangle - \frac{\omega_{2}}{2} |\varphi_{4}\rangle = E |\varphi_{3}\rangle \\ - \frac{\omega_{1}}{2} |\varphi_{2}\rangle - \frac{\omega_{2}}{2} |\varphi_{3}\rangle + \omega_{0} \left[D^{+} D - \left(\frac{g}{\omega_{0}} \right)^{2} \right] |\varphi_{4}\rangle = E |\varphi_{4}\rangle \end{cases}$$
(5)

式中 E 为定态能量。将光场部分的波函数用相干态正交化方法展开为

$$|\varphi_{1}\rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{N} a_{n} |n\rangle_{A}, \quad |\varphi_{2}\rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{N} b_{n} |n\rangle_{B}, \quad |\varphi_{3}\rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{N} c_{n} |n\rangle_{C}, \quad |\varphi_{4}\rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{N} d_{n} |n\rangle_{D}, \quad (6)$$

式中 a_n 、 b_n 、 c_n 、 d_n 为待定系数,n为自然数,N为理论极限值。相干态的量子化形式为

$$|n\rangle_{A} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} (A^{+})^{n} |0\rangle_{A}, \quad |0\rangle_{A} = \exp\left(-\frac{g}{\omega_{0}}a^{+} - \frac{g^{2}}{2\omega_{0}^{2}}\right)|0\rangle$$

$$|n\rangle_{B} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} (B^{+})^{n} |0\rangle_{B}, \quad |0\rangle_{B} = \exp\left(-\frac{g}{\omega_{0}}a^{+} - \frac{g^{2}}{2\omega_{0}^{2}}\right)|0\rangle$$

$$|n\rangle_{C} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} (C^{+})^{n} |0\rangle_{C}, \quad |0\rangle_{C} = \exp\left(\frac{g}{\omega_{0}}a^{+} - \frac{g^{2}}{2\omega_{0}^{2}}\right)|0\rangle$$

$$|n\rangle_{D} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} (D^{+})^{n} |0\rangle_{D}, \quad |0\rangle_{D} = \exp\left(\frac{g}{\omega_{0}}a^{+} - \frac{g^{2}}{2\omega_{0}^{2}}\right)|0\rangle$$
(7)

式中 | 0> 为真空态。

新的玻色算符及各相干态之间的运算关系为

$$A^{+}A |n\rangle_{A} = n |n\rangle_{A}, B^{+}B |n\rangle_{B} = n |n\rangle_{B}, C^{+}C |n\rangle_{C} = n |n\rangle_{C}, D^{+}D |n\rangle_{D} = n |n\rangle_{D},$$
(8)

$${}_{A}\langle m | n \rangle_{A} = \delta_{mn}, \ {}_{B}\langle m | n \rangle_{B} = \delta_{mn}, \ {}_{C}\langle m | n \rangle_{C} = \delta_{mn}, \ {}_{D}\langle m | n \rangle_{D} = \delta_{mn},$$
(9)
式中 m 为自然数:当 m = n 时, $\delta_{mn} = 1, \exists m \neq n$ 时, $\delta_{mn} = 0$ 。

将(6)~(9)式代入(5)式,分别左乘 $_A\langle m |_{x_B}\langle m |_{x_C}\langle m |_{x_D}\langle m |, \exists n 足够大时,展开系数就能够足够小,因此可以在足够大的 N 处作截断处理,得到简化的方程组为$

$$\begin{cases} \left\{ \omega_{0} \left[m - \left(\frac{g}{\omega_{0}} \right)^{2} \right] \right\} a_{m} - \frac{\omega_{2}}{2} \sum_{n} b_{nA} \langle m | n \rangle_{B} - \frac{\omega_{1}}{2} \sum_{n} c_{nA} \langle m | n \rangle_{C} = Ea_{m} \\ - \frac{\omega_{2}}{2} \sum_{n} a_{nB} \langle m | n \rangle_{A} + \left\{ \omega_{0} \left[m - \left(\frac{g}{\omega_{0}} \right)^{2} \right] \right\} b_{m} - \frac{\omega_{1}}{2} \sum_{n} d_{nB} \langle m | n \rangle_{D} = Eb_{m} \\ - \frac{\omega_{1}}{2} \sum_{n} a_{nC} \langle m | n \rangle_{A} + \left\{ \omega_{0} \left[m - \left(\frac{g}{\omega_{0}} \right)^{2} \right] \right\} c_{m} - \frac{\omega_{2}}{2} \sum_{n} d_{nC} \langle m | n \rangle_{D} = Ec_{m} \\ - \frac{\omega_{1}}{2} \sum_{n} b_{nD} \langle m | n \rangle_{B} - \frac{\omega_{2}}{2} \sum_{n} c_{nD} \langle m | n \rangle_{C} + \left\{ \omega_{0} \left[m - \left(\frac{g}{\omega_{0}} \right)^{2} \right] \right\} d_{m} = Ed_{m} \end{cases}$$

$$(10)$$

式中 a_m 、 b_m 、 c_m 、 d_m 为待定系数,且

$$\begin{cases} {}_{A} \langle m | n \rangle_{B} = {}_{C} \langle m | n \rangle_{D} = (-1)^{n} D_{mn} \left(\frac{2g_{2}}{\omega_{0}} \right) \\ {}_{A} \langle m | n \rangle_{C} = {}_{B} \langle m | n \rangle_{D} = (-1)^{n} D_{mn} \left(\frac{2g_{1}}{\omega_{0}} \right) \end{cases}, (11) \\ D_{mn} \left(x \right) = \sum_{i''=0}^{\min[m+n]} \frac{\sqrt{m!n!}}{i''! (m-i'')! (n-i'')!} (-1)^{-i''} \cdot x^{m+n-2i''} \exp\left(-\frac{x^{2}}{2}\right) \circ (12) \end{cases}$$

将(11)、(12)式代入(10)式,求解这(4N+4)个 本征方程($m,n=0,1,2,\dots,N$),得到系统的定态能 谱{ E_i }及对应的本征波函数{ a_n^i }、{ b_n^i }、{ c_n^i }、{ d_n^i }。

为研究两量子比特间的纠缠演化,假定光场初态为真空态,两量子比特的初态为最大纠缠的贝尔态,取交换对称的贝尔态(此时的贝尔态已经过相应的旋转),即

$$\left|\psi_{(0)}\right\rangle = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left|E_{1}E_{2}\right\rangle - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left|G_{1}G_{2}\right\rangle\right) \otimes \left|0\right\rangle, \quad (13)$$

再将初态展开为

$$|\psi_{(0)}\rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{4N+4} k_i \sum_{n=0}^{N} (a_n^i | n \rangle_A | E_1 E_2 \rangle + b_n^i | n \rangle_B | E_1 G_2 \rangle +$$

 $c_{n}^{i}|n\rangle_{C}|G_{1}E_{2}\rangle+d_{n}^{i}|n\rangle_{D}|G_{1}G_{2}\rangle), \quad (14)$ 式中 $k_{i}(i=1,2,\cdots,4N+4)$ 为待定常量。

比较(14)式和(13)式可得

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^{4N+4} k_{i} \sum_{n=0}^{N} a_{n}^{i} |n\rangle_{A} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} |0\rangle \\ \sum_{i=1}^{4N+4} k_{i} \sum_{n=0}^{N} b_{n}^{i} |n\rangle_{B} = 0 \\ \sum_{i=1}^{4N+4} k_{i} \sum_{n=0}^{N} c_{n}^{i} |n\rangle_{C} = 0 \\ \sum_{i=1}^{4N+4} k_{i} \sum_{n=0}^{N} d_{n}^{i} |n\rangle_{D} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} |0\rangle \end{cases}$$
(15)

分別对(15)式左乘以 $_A \langle m | ,_B \langle m | ,_C \langle m | ,_D \langle m | fi$ $求解(15)式方程组,得到一组<math>k_i$ (i = 1, 2, ...,4N+4)。则任意时刻t的波函数为

$$|\varphi(t)\rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{4N+4} k_i \exp(-iE_i t) \sum_{n=0}^{N} (a_n^i |n\rangle_A |E_1E_2\rangle + b_n^i |n\rangle_B |E_1G_2\rangle + c_n^i |n\rangle_C |G_1E_2\rangle + d_n^i |n\rangle_D |G_1G_2\rangle), \qquad (16)$$

式中 E_i 为能量。

3 近似解析解

采用零级近似法^[19]计算 Rabi 模型的解析解。 将(6)式的解作近似,对比(7)式相干态的叠加,只 考虑贡献最大的展开系数,令 $|\varphi_1\rangle = a_n |m\rangle_A$, $|\varphi_2\rangle = b_n |m\rangle_B$, $|\varphi_3\rangle = c_n |m\rangle_C$, $|\varphi_4\rangle = d_n |m\rangle_D$, 代入(5)式后,解方程组得到本征能谱为

$$E_{j,m}^{\pm} = \omega_0 m - \frac{g^2 + g_0^2}{2\omega_0} \pm \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{R_j^2 + (g^2 - g_0^2)^2}{\omega_0^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}},$$
(17)

式中 $m=0,1,2,\dots,N,j=1,2;R_1=\omega_0(\omega_{1A}\langle m | m \rangle_C + \omega_{2A}\langle m | m \rangle_B),R_2=\omega_0(\omega_{2A}\langle m | m \rangle_B - \omega_{1A}\langle m | m \rangle_C).$

对应的本征波函数为

$$\psi_{(E_{1,m}^{+})} : a_{m} = d_{m} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(\frac{R_{1}}{\sqrt{R_{1}^{2} + Q_{1}^{2}}} \right),$$

$$b_{m} = c_{m} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(\frac{Q_{1}}{\sqrt{R_{1}^{2} + Q_{1}^{2}}} \right), \quad (18)$$

$$\psi_{(E_{1,m}^{-})} : a_{m} = d_{m} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(\frac{Q_{1}}{\sqrt{R_{1}^{2} + Q_{1}^{2}}} \right),$$

$$b_{m} = c_{m} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(\frac{R_{1}}{\sqrt{R_{1}^{2} + Q_{1}^{2}}} \right), \quad (19)$$

$$\psi_{(E_{2,m}^{+})} : a_{m} = -d_{m} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(\frac{R_{2}}{\sqrt{R_{2}^{2} + Q_{2}^{2}}} \right),$$

0127001-3

$$b_m = -c_m = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(\frac{Q_2}{\sqrt{R_2^2 + Q_2^2}} \right),$$
 (20)

$$\psi_{(E_{2,m}^{-})} a_{m} = -d_{m} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(\frac{Q_{2}}{\sqrt{R_{2}^{2} + Q_{2}^{2}}} \right),$$
$$b_{m} = -c_{m} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(\frac{R_{2}}{\sqrt{R_{2}^{2} + Q_{2}^{2}}} \right), \quad (21)$$

式中 $Q_1 = g^2 - g_0^2 + \sqrt{R_1^2 + (g^2 - g_0^2)^2}$, $Q_2 = g^2 - g_0^2 + \sqrt{R_2^2 + (g^2 - g_0^2)^2}$ 。

4 两量子比特纠缠度的计算

运用共生纠缠度^[20]来表征任意两量子比特之 间的纠缠程度。两量子比特的密度矩阵为 $\rho = |\phi(t)\rangle\langle\phi(t)|, \rho_{1,2} = \operatorname{tr}_{f}(\rho)$ 为对光场部分求迹后的 约化密度矩阵,构造厄米矩阵

 $R = \rho_{1,2}(\sigma_y^1 \otimes \sigma_y^2)\rho_{1,2}^*(\sigma_y^1 \otimes \sigma_y^2), \quad (22)$ 式中 $\rho_{1,2}^*$ 为 $\rho_{1,2}$ 的复共轭, $\sigma_y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 为泡利矩 阵。求矩阵 R 的特征值 $\lambda_{i'}(i'=1,2,3,4)$, 且 $\lambda_1 > \lambda_2 > \lambda_3 > \lambda_4$,则共生纠缠度为



 $C_{\rm E} = \max\left(0, \sqrt{\lambda_1} - \sqrt{\lambda_2} - \sqrt{\lambda_3} - \sqrt{\lambda_4}\right).$ (23) $C_{\rm E} = 0 表示两量子比特处于无关联的非纠缠状态,$ $C_{\rm E} = 1 时两量子比特处于最大纠缠态。$

5 数值分析与计算

图 1(a) 所示为弱耦合强度($g_1 = g_2 = 0.01$)及 光场频率 $\omega_0 = 1$ 时的量子纠缠行为。当两量子比 特跃迁频率相同($\omega_1 = \omega_2$)时,取稍大($\omega_1 = \omega_2 = 1.1\omega_0$)或稍小($\omega_1 = \omega_2 = 0.9\omega_0$)的光场频率,发现纠 缠演化几乎重合,两量子比特初始时刻都处于最大 纠缠状态,随着 t 的变大,两量子比特与光场耦合 后,纠缠度先减小到某一较大纠缠值,然后继续增大 到最大纠缠值,整个过程中纠缠度呈现良好的周期 性;与两量子比特和光场共振时的演化^[16]相比,纠 缠度维持在相对较大的状态,且不会出现纠缠分离。 图 1(b)所示为强耦合($g_1 = g_2 = 0.1$)时, $\omega_1 = \omega_2 = 0.9\omega_0$ 和 $\omega_1 = \omega_2 = 1.1\omega_0$ 对应的纠缠度,这种情况下 纠缠度不能一直维持较大的值,且演化不能完全重 合,但周期仍能保持同步。



图 1 全同量子比特共生纠缠随时间的演化。(a) $g_1 = g_2 = 0.01$, $\omega_0 = 1$; (b) $g_1 = g_2 = 0.1$, $\omega_0 = 1$ Fig. 1 Concurrent entanglement evolution of identical qubits. (a) $g_1 = g_2 = 0.01$, $\omega_0 = 1$; (b) $g_1 = g_2 = 0.1$, $\omega_0 = 1$

当 $g_1 = g_2 = 0.01$ 时, $R_1 = 2_A \langle m | m \rangle_c \omega_1 \omega_0 \approx$ $2\omega_1 \omega_0$, $R_2 = 0$,零级近似下的能级为 $E_{1,m}^{\pm} = \omega_0 m \pm$ $\omega_0 \omega_1 - g^2 / (2\omega_0)$, $E_{2,m}^{\pm} = \omega_0 m - g^2 / (2\omega_0) \pm g^2 / (2\omega_0)$ (与数值计算得到的 $\omega_1 = \omega_2 = 0.9\omega_0$ 和 $\omega_1 = \omega_2 = 1.1\omega_0$ 下的能谱相符),如表 1 和表 2 所示,除去最低的三个能级后能谱基本重合。两能级间的跃迁概率由 $k_i k_j \exp[-i(E_i - E_j)t]$ 中的 $k_i k_j$ 决定,从而纠缠演化的走向也被决定了。比较各能谱对应的波函数系数可知, $E_{2,0}^{-} \approx 0$ 和 $E_{1,1}^{-} \approx 0.1$ 对应的系数远大于其他波函数系数。当 $\omega_1 = \omega_2 = 0.9$ 时,两能级对应的

本征波函数为 | $\psi_{(E_{2,0}^{-})}$ > = $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | $E_1 E_2$ > $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | $G_1 G_2$ > 和

 $|\phi_{(E_{1,1}^{-})}\rangle = \frac{1}{2}|E_1E_2\rangle + \frac{1}{2}|E_1G_2\rangle + \frac{1}{2}|G_1E_2\rangle + \frac{1}{2}|G_1G_2\rangle,$ 当 $\omega_1 = \omega_2 = 1.1$ 时系数最大的两能级是 $E_{1,1}^{-} = -0.1$ 和 $E_{2,0}^{-} = 0$,对应的波函数仍然是 $|\phi_{(E_{1,1}^{-})}\rangle$ 和 $|\phi_{(E_{2,0}^{-})}\rangle,$ 对比发现,两能级的能级差值 $|E_{1,1}^{-} - E_{2,0}^{-}|$ 为 0.103821和 0.104014,系数乘积 $k_{1,1}^{-} k_{2,0}^{-}$ 分别为 0.136211和0.135959,几乎相等。忽略高能级之间 的跃迁,两纠缠曲线基本重合。事实上, $|\phi_{(E_{2,0}^{-})}\rangle$ 是 纠缠度最大的贝尔初态, $|\phi_{(E_{1,1}^{-})}\rangle$ 是纠缠度为 0的态,此时系统的演化如同此两态之间的不断跃迁。 因为两跃迁能级的系数乘积 $k_{1,1}^{-} k_{2,0}^{-}$ 较小,跃迁的概 率小,所以纠缠保持在较大的状态,如图 1(a)所示。 当 $g_1 = g_2 = 0.1$ 时, $E_{1,1}^{-}$ 和 $E_{2,0}^{-}$ 对应的系数占更大 的比例,但波函数与能级差已有明显的区别,纠缠演 化曲线不能很好地重合,系数乘积 k_{1,1} k_{2,0} 相比 $g_1 = g_2 = 0.01$ 时更大,跃迁概率大,故纠缠有更大的波动,如图 1(b)所示。

表 1 g1=g2=0.01 时量子比特纠缠演化过程中的能谱和对应的本征波函数系数

Table 1 Energy spectra and coefficients of corresponding eigen-wavefunctions in entanglement evolution process of

qubits when $g_1 = g_2 = 0.01$

Wave function		$\psi_{(E^{1,\circ})}$	$\psi_{(E^{z,\circ})}$	$\psi_{(E^+_{z,\circ})}$	$\psi_{(E_{1,1}^-)}$	$\psi_{(E_{1,\circ}^+)}$	$\psi_{(E^{z,1})}$	$\psi_{(E_{z,1}^+)}$	$\psi_{(E_{1,2}^-)}$
$\omega_1 = \omega_2 = 0.9$	$E_{j,m}^{\pm}$	-0.900105	-0.002069	0	0.101753	0.897999	0.998001	1.000000	1.103579
	$k_{j,m}^{\pm}$	-2.57×10^{-16}	-0.990471	8.82×10^{-14}	-0.137522	2.92×10^{-17}	1.17×10^{-16}	-2.04×10^{-16}	-4.05×10^{-16}
$\omega_1 = \omega_2 = 1.1$	$E_{j,m}^{\pm}$	-1.100095	0.001865	0	-0.102150	1.101997	1.000000	1.001787	0.895834
	$k_{j,m}^{\pm}$	-6.57×10^{-16}	-0.990512	1.55×10^{-13}	-0.137262	-3.48×10^{-16}	-1.72×10^{-17}	1.31×10^{-16}	-2.81×10^{-16}

表 2 g1=g2=0.1 时量子比特演化过程中的能谱和对应的本征波函数系数

Table 2 Energy spectra and coefficients of corresponding eigen-wavefunctions in entanglement evolution process of

qubits when $g_1 = g_2 = 0.1$

Wave function		$\psi_{(E^{1,\circ})}$	$\psi_{(E^{z,\circ})}$	$\psi_{(E_{z,\circ}^+)}$	$\psi_{(E_{1,1}^-)}$	$\psi_{(E_{1,0}^+)}$	$\psi_{(E^{z,1})}$	$\psi_{\scriptscriptstyle (E_{z,1}^+)}$	$\psi_{(E_{1,2}^-)}$
$\omega_1 = \omega_2 = 0.9$	$E_{j,m}^{\pm}$	-0.910701	-0.114551	0	0.182685	0.742299	0.958553	1.000000	1.256710
	$k_{j,m}^{\pm}$	4.37×10^{-15}	0.803694	1.08×10^{-15}	-0.590504	-7.36×10^{-16}	8.93×10^{-16}	6.09×10^{-16}	9.71×10^{-16}
$\omega_1 = \omega_2 = 1.1$	$E_{j,m}^{\pm}$	-0.900105	0.101753	0	-0.002069	0.897999	1.103579	1.000000	0.897999
	$k_{j,m}^{\pm}$	2.48×10^{-15}	-0.823362	6.53×10^{-15}	0.563598	$7.47 imes 10^{-16}$	-1.55×10^{-15}	-3.86×10^{-16}	-7.02×10^{-16}

图 2(a)所示为 $g_1 = g_2 = 0.01$ 下量子比特跃迁 频率不同时纠缠度随时间的演化。与图 1(a)中全 同量子比特相比,此时的纠缠度较大,失谐量较 大($\omega_1 - \omega_0 = \omega_0 - \omega_2 = \Delta \omega = 0.1, 0.2, 0.3$),纠缠容 易保持在较大的状态,体现出失谐量对纠缠度的影 响,纠缠演化呈现周期性波动,波动周期 T 与失谐 量 $\Delta \omega$ 呈反比关系($T_{\Delta \omega=0.1} \approx 2T_{\Delta \omega=0.2} \approx 3T_{\Delta \omega=0.3}$)。 图 2(b)所示为 $g_1 = g_2 = 0.1$ 时的纠缠演化,对比发现,强耦合下纠缠度不能维持在较大值,且纠缠演化 周期不再与 $\Delta \omega$ 呈严格的反比关系,但仍存在失谐 量越大、纠缠越强的现象。



图 2 非全同量子比特共生纠缠度随时间的演化。(a) $g_1 = g_2 = 0.01$; (b) $g_1 = g_2 = 0.1$ Fig. 2 Concurrent entanglement evolution of non-identical qubits. (a) $g_1 = g_2 = 0.01$; (b) $g_1 = g_2 = 0.1$

 $g_1 = g_2 = 0.01$ 时, $R_1 = 2_A \langle m | m \rangle_c \omega_0^2 \approx 2\omega_0^2$, $R_2 = 2\omega_{0A} \langle m | m \rangle_c \Delta \omega \approx 2\Delta \omega \omega_0$,零级近似下能级值 为 $E_{1,m}^{\pm} = \omega_0 m - g^2 / (2\omega_0) \pm R_1 / (2\omega_0) \approx \omega_0 m \pm \omega_0$, $E_{2,m}^{\pm} = \omega_0 m - g^2 / (2\omega_0) \pm |R_2| / (2\omega_0) \approx \omega_0 m \pm \Delta \omega$ (与 数值计算得到的能谱相符)。对比表 3 的数据发现, $k_{2,0}^{-}$ 和 $k_{2,0}^{+}$ 的系数在不同 $\Delta \omega$ 中均占较大的比例(忽略 高能级的影响),演化中 $E_{2,0}^{-}$ 与 $E_{2,0}^{+}$ 间的跃迁概率由
$$\begin{split} k_{2,0}^{-}k_{2,0}^{+}\exp[-i(E_{2,0}^{+}-E_{2,0}^{-})t] &= k_{2,0}^{-}k_{2,0}^{+}\exp[-2i(\Delta\omega)t] \\ & + \mathrm{i}hhilds k_{j}$$
 决定,从而纠缠演化的走向也被决定了。纠 缠波动周期与失谐量 $\Delta\omega$ 成反比。此外,两态之间还有 一占比非常小的态 $|\phi_{(E_{1,1}^{-})}\rangle$,其在零级近似下的本征波函 数为 $\frac{1}{2}|E_{1}E_{2}\rangle + \frac{1}{2}|E_{1}G_{2}\rangle + \frac{1}{2}|G_{1}E_{2}\rangle + \frac{1}{2}|G_{1}G_{2}\rangle$ (纠 缠度为 0), $\Delta\omega$ 越大, $\phi_{(E_{1,1}^{-})}$ 的系数 $k_{1,1}^{-}$ 越小,这意味 $R_2 = 2\omega_{0A} \langle m | m \rangle_C \Delta \omega \neq 2 \Delta \omega \omega_0$,波动周期与失谐量 不再有严格的反比关系。

表 3 不同失谐量条件下量子比特演化时的能谱和对应的本征波函数系数

Table 3 Energy spectra and coefficients of corresponding eigen-wavefunctions under different detunings in

entanglement evolution process of qubits

Wave function		$\psi_{(E^{1,\circ})}$	$\psi_{(E^{z,\circ})}$	$\psi_{(E_{1,1}^-)}$	$\psi_{(E_{z,\circ}^+)}$	$\psi_{(E^{t,1})}$	$\psi_{(E^+_{1,\circ})}$	$\psi_{(E_{1,2}^-)}$	$\psi_{(E_{z,1}^+)}$
$\Delta \omega = 0.1$	$E_{j,m}^{\pm}$	-1.000100	-0.101045	-0.000197	0.100941	0.896995	0.999711	1.000000	1.102893
$\omega_1 = 1.1$ $\omega_2 = 0.9$	$k_{j,m}^{\pm}$	7.43×10^{-16}	0.707258	0.000275	0.706920	-2.66×10^{-15}	1.87×10^{-16}	-1.28×10^{-15}	8.39×10^{-16}
$\Delta \omega = 0.2$	$E_{j,m}^{\pm}$	-1.000101	-0.200545	-0.000201	0.200443	0.798469	0.999700	1.000000	1.201427
$\omega_1 = 1.2$ $\omega_2 = 0.8$	$k_{j,m}^{\pm}$	-1.65×10^{-16}	0.707179	-0.000071	0.706999	4.53×10^{-16}	-1.41×10^{-16}	1.24×10^{-16}	-1.45×10^{-16}
$\Delta \omega = 0.3$	$E_{j,m}^{\pm}$	-1.000102	-0.300377	-0.000204	0.300274	0.698973	0.999694	1.000000	1.300924
$\omega_1 = 1.3$ $\omega_2 = 0.7$	$k_{j,m}^{\pm}$	-2.19×10^{-15}	0.707151	0.000032	0.707026	-9.45×10^{-16}	-1.21×10^{-15}	4.68×10^{-15}	1.19×10^{-15}

图 3 所示为共振情况下($\omega_1 = \omega_2 = \omega_0, g_1 \neq g_2$), 保持其中一个量子比特与光场的耦合强度为弱耦 合($g_2 = 0.01$ 保持不变),而另一量子比特取不同的 强耦合值($g_1 = 0.05, 0.1, 0.2$)时,纠缠随时间的演化 情况。与全同时的纠缠演化(有单一峰形的周期性



图 3 当非全同量子比特与光场共振时共生纠缠度 随时间的演化($\omega_1 = \omega_2 = \omega_0$, $g_2 = 0.01$) Fig. 3 Concurrent entanglement evolution when resonance between non-identical qubits and light field occurs ($\omega_1 = \omega_2 = \omega_0$, $g_2 = 0.01$)

曲线^[16])相比,纠缠的演化会有主极大与次极大交 替出现的现象,这是两量子比特与光场耦合系数不 同所引起的。g1变大,次极大的峰值增大,但峰值 随时间的演化不会有明显的变化,主峰峰值依然能 达到最大纠缠度,最小纠缠度可以为 0。进一步研 究表明,只需保证一个量子比特与光场之间的耦合 强度处于弱耦合区,整体演化就会呈现较好的周 期性。

在 R₁ = ω₀² (_A ⟨m |m⟩_C +_A ⟨m |m⟩_B), R₂ = ω₀² (_A ⟨m |m⟩_C -_A ⟨m |m⟩_B)条件下,四个能级取近似后 的结果为 E[±]_{1,m} = ω₀m- $\frac{g_1^2 + g_2^2}{\omega_0} \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{R_1^2 + (4g_1g_2)^2}{\omega_0^2}}$, $E^{\pm}_{2,m} = \omega_0 m - \frac{g_1^2 + g_2^2}{\omega_0} \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{R_2^2 + (4g_1g_2)^2}{\omega_0^2}}$ 。表 4 中 较大系数出现在三个低能级中,且 E⁻_{2,0} < $E^{-}_{1,1} < E^+_{2,0}$ 。比较这三个能级间的能级差, $E^{\pm}_{2,0} - E^{-}_{1,1} \approx E^{-}_{1,1} - E^{-}_{2,0} \approx (E^+_{2,0} - E^{-}_{2,0})/2 = \Delta E_{g_1}$, $k_{g_1}^{(1)} \exp(-i\Delta E_{g_1} t) (k_{g_1}^{(1)} = k_{2,0}^{\pm} k_{1,1}^{-} \pi k_{1,1}^{-} k_{2,0}^{-})$ 与 $k_{g_1}^{(2)} \exp(-i2\Delta E_{g_1} t) (k_{g_1}^{(2)} = k_{2,0}^{\pm} k_{2,0}^{-})$ 的叠加是纠缠

表 4 不同 g_1 值下量子比特演化时的能谱和对应的本征波函数系数($g_2 = 0.01$) Table 4 Energy spectra and coefficients of corresponding eigen-wavefunctions in entanglement evolution process of qubits under different g_1 value ($g_2 = 0.01$)

Wave function		$\psi_{(E^{1,\circ})}$	$\psi_{^{(E_{z,\circ}^-)}}$	$\psi_{(E_{1,1}^-)}$	$\psi_{(E^+_{z,\circ})}$	$\psi_{(E_{1,\circ}^+)}$	$\psi_{(E_{1,2}^-)}$	$\psi_{^{(E_{z,1}^+)}}$	$\psi_{(E^{1,2})}$
$g_1 = 0.05$	$E_{j,m}^{\pm}$	-1.001301	-0.052379	-0.001108	0.049583	0.922242	0.954430	1.043357	1.074762
	$k_{j,m}^{\pm}$	-2.41×10^{-15}	-0.584903	0.554360	-0.591713	-2.07×10^{-15}	1.75×10^{-15}	2.95×10^{-16}	9.42×10^{-16}
$g_1 = 0.1$	$E_{j,m}^{\pm}$	-1.005064	-0.105560	-0.004863	0.095208	0.850272	0.898578	1.091787	1.139009
	$k_{j,m}^{\pm}$	2.38×10^{-15}	-0.538020	0.632066	-0.556330	-1.25×10^{-15}	-3.51×10^{-15}	2.28×10^{-15}	-2.41×10^{-15}
$g_1 = 0.2$	$E_{j,m}^{\pm}$	-1.020257	-0.219764	-0.020047	0.178612	0.697245	0.782677	1.176945	1.260329
	$k_{j,m}^{\pm}$	$3.55 imes 10^{-15}$	-0.502236	0.666685	-0.545469	$1.63 imes 10^{-15}$	-3.36×10^{-15}	1.00×10^{-15}	$5.56 imes 10^{-16}$

演化中主峰与次峰交替出现的原因,随着 g_1 变大, ΔE_{g_1} 同倍率变大。不同 g_1 下纠缠演化曲线有一致 的周期性, g_1 变大, $k_{g_1}^{(2)}$ 变小, $k_{g_1}^{(1)}$ 相对变大, $|\psi_{(E_{2,0}^-)}\rangle$ 跃迁到 $|\psi_{(E_{2,0}^+)}\rangle$ 的概率变小, $|\psi_{(E_{1,1}^-)}\rangle$ 跃迁到 $|\psi_{(E_{2,0}^-)}\rangle$ 和 $|\psi_{(E_{2,0}^+)}\rangle$ 与 $|\psi_{(E_{1,1}^-)}\rangle$ 的概率变大,次峰的峰值变大。

6 结 论

采取相干态正交化方法,利用共生纠缠度表征 了两个纠缠的量子比特与单模光场相互作用中两量 子比特的纠缠演化。结果表明,在弱耦合下,当两个 全同的量子比特跃迁频率与光场频率差值相同时, 纠缠演化几乎相同。当跃迁频率不同但对称失谐 时,纠缠能得到极大的保护,且失谐量越大,纠缠越 容易保持在更大的状态,一定范围内失谐量与波动 周期成反比。当与光场共振时,耦合强度不同的两 量子比特的纠缠演化会有主极大与次极大交替出现 的现象,且只需一个量子比特与光场之间的耦合强 度处于弱耦合区,整个演化过程中的纠缠都会有较 好的周期性。该研究对于纠缠态的保持、量子远程 通信等具有一定的指导意义。

参考文献

- Chilingaryan S A, Rodríguezlara B M. The quantum Rabi model for two qubits[J]. Journal of Physics A, 2013, 46(33): 335301.
- [2] 汪克林,陈庆虎,刘涛.多体物理中的相干态正交化 方法及其应用[M].合肥:中国科学技术大学出版社, 2012.
- [3] Pati A K. Minimum classical bit for remote preparation and measurement of a qubit[J]. Physical Review A, 2000, 63(63): 014302.
- [4] Huang Y F, Guo G C. Experimental preparation and manipulation of quantum entangled states[J]. Journal of the Graduate School of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, 2009, 26(4): 569-576.
- [5] Sillanpää M A, Park J I, Simmonds R W. Coherent quantum state storage and transfer between two phase qubits via a resonant cavity[J]. Nature, 2007, 449(7161): 438-442.
- [6] Englund D, Faraon A, Fushman I, et al. Controlling cavity reflectivity with a single quantum dot[J]. Nature, 2007, 450(7171): 857-861.
- [7] Ji Y H, Liu Y M. Controllable preparation of twomode entangled coherent states in circuit QED[J]. Chinese Physics B, 2014, 23(11): 169-173.
- [8] Braak D. Continuedfractions and the Rabi model[J]. Journal of Physics A, 2013, 46(17): 175301.

- [9] Duan L W, He S, Chen Q H. Concise analytic solutions to the quantum Rabi model with two arbitrary qubits[J]. Annals of Physics, 2015, 355: 121-129.
- [10] Peng J, Ren Z Z, Guo G J, et al. Exact solutions of the generalized two-photon and two-qubit Rabi models[J]. European Physical Journal D, 2013, 67(8): 162.
- [11] Chen Q H, Liu T, Zhang Y Y, et al. Quantum phase transitions in coupled two-level atoms in a single-mode cavity[J]. Physical Review A, 2010, 82(5): 053841.
- [12] Dong K. Dynamics of two arbitrary qubits strongly coupled to a quantum oscillator[J]. Chinese Physics B, 2016, 25(12): 124202.
- [13] Mao L J, Huai S N, Zhang Y B. The two-qubit quantum Rabi model: Inhomogeneous coupling[J]. Journal of Physics A, 2015, 48(34): 345302.
- [14] Cong H L, Ren X Z, Liao X. Quantum properties of two-photon Jaynes—Cummings model without rotating wave approximation[J]. Acta Optica Sinica, 2015, 35(7): 0727002.
 丛红璐,任学藻,廖旭.非旋波近似下双光子 Jaynes—Cummings模型的量子特性[J].光学学报, 2015, 35(7): 0727002.
- [15] Ren X Z, Cong H L, Wang X W, et al. Quantum entanglement of the binomial field interacting with a cascade three-level atom beyond the rotating wave approximation[J]. Science China Physics Mechanics and Astronomy, 2011, 54(9): 1625-1630.
- [16] Feng J P, Ren X Z. Steady state energy spectrum and the entanglement evolution of Tavis-Cummings model without rotating wave approximation[J]. Acta Photonica Sinica, 2015, 44(8): 0827003.
 冯景佩,任学藻.非旋波近似下 Tavis-Cummings 模 型的定态能谱和纠缠演化[J]. 光子学报, 2015, 44(8): 0827003.
- [17] Fan A F, Lin D L, Chen X S. Non-resonance behaviour of the Jaynes-Cummings (JC) model—The atomic level occupation probabilities and coherent properties of the optical field[J]. Acta Optica Sinica, 1991, 11(1): 21-29.
 范安辅,林多梁,陈小述. Jaynes—Cummings 模型的非共振行为:原子能级占有几率和场的相干特
- 性[J]. 光学学报, 1991, 11(1): 21-29. [18] Liu W Y, An Y Y, Yang Z Y. Influence of frequency detuning on evolution of quantum field entropy in multimode nondegenerate multi-photon Jaynes-Cummings model[J]. Acta Photonica Sinica, 2008, 37(5): 1057-1062.

刘王云, 安毓英, 杨志勇. 失谐量对多模场非简并多

光子 Jaynes-Cummings 模型量子场熵演化的影响[J]. 光子学报, 2008, 37(5): 1057-1062.

[19] Ren X Z, Jiang D L, Cong H L, et al. Exact calculations of the energy spectra and the dynamical properties of a two-level system[J]. Acta Physica Sinica, 2009, 58(8): 5406-5411. 任学藻,姜道来,丛红璐,等.精确计算非旋波近似 下二能级系统的能谱和动力学性质[J].物理学报, 2009,58(8):5406-5411.

[20] Wootters W K. Entanglement of formation of an arbitrary state of two qubits[J]. Physical Review Letters, 1998, 80(10): 2245-2248.