

# 多模腔光力系统中反电磁诱导透明研究

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**摘要** 腔光力系统的反电磁诱导透明(IEIT)现象越来越多地受到研究者的广泛关注。所谓的 IEIT 现象发生在非线性系统中,在1个控制场和2个探测场的共同驱动下,腔内的机械振子对2个探测场的能量进行完全吸收,而不发生透射和反射现象。提出一个多模腔光力系统,该系统由2个机械振子和1个光学谐振腔构成,由1个控制场和2个探测场所驱动。通过控制该系统中有效的光力耦合速率(由腔场功率决定)、2个机械振子与腔光子耦合强度之间的比值,该腔光力系统出现了 IEIT 现象。此外,进一步解决了能量驻留的问题,发现在2个振子的作用下,系统的耦合效果得到显著增强。通过调节腔场的功率和机械振子与腔的耦合关系,该系统可以实现滤波、能量分配调节,此研究可能适用于量子通信和能量储存等领域。

**关键词** 反电磁诱导透明;非线性系统;腔光力系统;量子通信 中图分类号 O431.2 **文献标志码** A

#### DOI: 10.3788/AOS230998

# 1引言

腔光力学是量子光学和经典物理学的交叉领域, 研究光场和机械运动之间的混合相互作用[1-4]。20世 纪70年代物理学家Braginsky等<sup>[5-6]</sup>在微波腔中观察到 辐射压力对悬挂腔镜的运动既有阻碍又有促进的作 用,由此腔光力学开始进入人们的视野。1983年, Dorsel 等<sup>[7]</sup>进行了第一个光学波段的腔光力学实验。 后续的几十年里, 腔光力学得到快速发展, 腔光力学系 统也发生了巨大的变化,从最初的法布里-珀罗腔<sup>[8]</sup>, 到如今的回音壁谐振腔<sup>[9]</sup>和光子晶体谐振腔<sup>[10]</sup>,同时 也发现了像电磁感应透明、快慢光效应、光学双稳态和 四波混频等[11-26]有趣的光学现象。最值得一提的是机 械振子的相干完美吸收(CPA)<sup>[27-28]</sup>现象,该现象越来 越成为腔光力学的热门问题之一。2014年,吉林大学 严晓波团队<sup>[29]</sup>在一个复合光力系统中验证了 CPA 现 象。该光力系统由2个固定镜组成,在2个固定镜中间 位置插入1个活动镜,构成了双腔加一个机械振子的 光学模式。一束泵浦光和一束探测光从左腔镜射入, 另一束探测光从右腔镜射入,调节合适的腔场功率,发 现左右两束探测光都被中间的活动镜完全吸收,而没 有从两个端镜透射和反射。

反电磁诱导透明(IEIT)现象指在非线性系统中, 在强控制场的作用下,探测场被机械激励完全吸收,不 发生反射和透射现象,这与CPA非常类似,但由于发生的系统有区别,因此称之为IEIT现象。Agarwal研究团队<sup>[30]</sup>证实在具有1个光学微腔和1个机械振子这样的结构中可以发生IEIT现象,并且发现在发生IEIT现象时,入射探测场的能量在腔场和相干声子之间共享,并主要驻留在其中一个极化激子模式中。

因此,在上述研究的启发下,本文提出了一种新系统,该系统是在1个光学腔中插入2个透射的活动镜,1 个光学腔和2个机械振子组成的结构。一束泵浦光和 一束探测光从左侧射入,右侧只有一束探测光,在这三 束光的驱动下发现:调节腔场功率和参数*n*(定义为机 械振子*b*<sub>1</sub>与*b*<sub>2</sub>耦合系数之比),该系统仍然可以发生 IEIT 现象,能量由腔场与2个机械振子共享,即在发生 IEIT 现象时,腔场能量等于2个机械振子能量之和。 当增加一个机械振子,以同样的腔场功率条件驱动,耦 合效果要优于单个振子,并且腔场可在较小的功率下 发生 IEIT 现象,也可以调节*n*的大小来调节机械振子 *b*<sub>1</sub>能量的大小。此研究可能在滤波、量子信息处 理<sup>[31-35]</sup>、量子通信<sup>[36-38]</sup>等领域有很好的应用前景。

## 2 模型与理论

由 2 个部分透射的固定镜构成一个腔体,腔体内 部有 2 个可以完全透射的活动镜(等效为 2 个机械振 子)。新系统的等效图如图 1 所示,其中 ε<sub>out</sub>和ε<sub>out</sub>和β

收稿日期: 2023-05-17; 修回日期: 2023-06-26; 录用日期: 2023-07-12; 网络首发日期: 2023-08-02

**基金项目**: 国家自然科学基金(11647001,11804004)、中国博士后科学基金(2020M681973)、安徽省自然科学基金(1708085QA11)、高校优秀青年骨干教师国外访问研修项目(gxgwfx2021024)



图 1 模型的腔光力系统示意图 Fig. 1 Schematic of the cavity optomechanical system of this model

是左和右腔的输出场,腔与2个机械振子之间都有耦合,2个机械振子之间没有干扰和耦合。则该系统的 哈密顿量可以写为 第 43 卷 第 22 期/2023 年 11 月/光学学报

 $H = \hbar \Delta_{1} a^{\dagger} a + \hbar \omega_{m_{1}} b_{1}^{\dagger} b_{1} + \hbar \omega_{m_{2}} b_{2}^{\dagger} b_{2} - \\ \hbar g_{1} a^{\dagger} a (b_{1}^{\dagger} + b_{1}) - \hbar g_{2} a^{\dagger} a (b_{2}^{\dagger} + b_{2}) + \\ i\hbar \epsilon_{P} (a^{\dagger} - a) + i\hbar \epsilon_{L} [a^{\dagger} \exp(-i\delta t) - a \exp(i\delta t)] + \\ i\hbar \epsilon_{R} [a^{\dagger} \exp(-i\delta t) - a \exp(i\delta t)], \qquad (1)$ 

式中: $\hbar$ 为约化普朗克常数; $g_1 \pi g_2 \beta$ 是机械振子  $b_1 \pi b_2 = 5$  医光子之间的耦合强度;t为时间; $a^+(a)$ 、  $b_1^+(b_1)$ 、 $b_2^+(b_2)$ 分别是腔光子、机械振子 $b_1$ 、机械振子 $b_2$ 的 玻 色 子 产 生 (湮 灭)算 符 ,且  $[a^+, a] = 1$ 、  $[b_1^+, b_1] = 1$ 、 $[b_2^+, b_2] = 1$ ; $\Delta_1$ 为谐振腔的谐振频率; $\omega_{m_1}$  $\pi \omega_{m_2} \beta$ 别为机械振子 $b_1 \pi b_2$ 的谐振频率; $\delta$ 为探测场  $\epsilon_L(\epsilon_R) = 5$  控制场 $\epsilon_P$ 之间的频率失谐量; $\omega_L \pi \omega_R \beta$ 别是 左右探测场的谐振频率,且二者相等,下面都用 $\omega_L$ 表示。式(1)中,前3项是系统的自由哈密顿量,第4、5项 分别是光子与机械振子 $b_1$ 、 $b_2$ 的耦合哈密顿量,第6项 是左侧控制场与腔的耦合哈密顿量。

利用海森伯运动方程,并考虑相应的阻尼项和噪 声项,得到的机械模式和光学模态算子的量子朗之万 方程为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{a} = -[i\Delta_{1} - ig_{1}(b_{1}^{\dagger} + b_{1}) - ig_{2}(b_{2}^{\dagger} + b_{2}) + 2\kappa] a + \epsilon_{\rm P} + \epsilon_{\rm L} \exp(-i\delta t) + \epsilon_{\rm R} \exp(-i\delta t) + \sqrt{2\kappa} a^{\rm in} \\ \dot{b}_{1} = -i\omega_{m_{1}}b_{1} + ig_{1}a^{\dagger}a - \frac{\gamma_{m_{1}}}{2}b_{1} + \sqrt{\gamma_{m_{1}}}b_{1}^{\rm in} \\ \dot{b}_{2} = -i\omega_{m_{2}}b_{2} + ig_{2}a^{\dagger}a - \frac{\gamma_{m_{2}}}{2}b_{2} + \sqrt{\gamma_{m_{2}}}b_{2}^{\rm in} \end{cases}$$

$$(2)$$

式中: $\gamma_{m_1}$ 和 $\gamma_{m_2}$ 分别是机械振子 $b_1$ 和 $b_2$ 机械耦合阻尼率; $2\kappa$ 是腔内传输损失引起的腔光子衰减率<sup>[30]</sup>; $a^{in}$ 、 $b_1^{in}$ 、 $b_2^{in}$ 分别是腔、机械振子 $b_1$ 、 $b_2$ 的输入量子真空噪声算子,平均值为0。在没有探测场 $\epsilon_L$ 和 $\epsilon_R$ 的情况下,可以利用式(2)对稳态的平均值进行因式分解, $\langle ab_i \rangle = \langle a \rangle \langle b_i \rangle$ ,得到稳态平均值,有

$$\langle b_1 \rangle = b_{1s} = \frac{\mathrm{i}g_1}{\mathrm{i}\omega_{m_1} + \frac{\gamma_{m_1}}{2}} |a_s|^2, \langle b_2 \rangle = b_{2s} = \frac{\mathrm{i}g_2}{\mathrm{i}\omega_{m_2} + \frac{\gamma_{m_2}}{2}} |a_s|^2, \langle a \rangle = a_s = \frac{\varepsilon_{\mathrm{P}}}{\mathrm{i}\Delta_a + 2\kappa} , \qquad (3)$$

式中:空腔场与探测场之间的有效失谐 $\Delta_a = \Delta_1 - g_1(b_{1s}^* + b_{1s}) - g_2(b_{2s}^* + b_{2s})$ ,包括机械运动引起的频移; $a^*, b_1^*, b_2^*$ 分别是 $a, b_1, b_2$ 的共轭; $b_{1s}, b_{2s}$ 决定稳态下的机械位移, $a_s$ 为稳态下的腔场振幅。存在探测场 $\epsilon_L \pi \epsilon_R$ 的情况下,求解非线性耦合式(2),把每个算子写成平均值和这个平均值周围的小量子涨落的形式, $b_i = b_{is} + \delta b_i, a = a_s + \delta a$ ,将 $\delta b_i \ll |b_i| \pi \delta a \ll |a_s|$ 代入式(3),只保留线性项,得到的线性化的量子朗之万方程为

$$\begin{cases} \delta \dot{a} = \mathrm{i}g_{1} \{ \delta b_{1}^{*} \exp\left[\mathrm{i}(\Delta_{a} + \omega_{m_{1}})t\right] + \delta b_{1} \exp\left[-\mathrm{i}(\omega_{m_{1}} - \Delta_{a})t\right] \} a_{s} + \mathrm{i}g_{2} \{ \delta b_{2}^{*} \exp\left[\mathrm{i}(\Delta_{a} + \omega_{m_{2}})t\right] + \delta b_{1} \exp\left[-\mathrm{i}(\omega_{m_{1}} - \Delta_{a})t\right] \} a_{s} + \mathrm{i}g_{2} \{ \delta b_{2}^{*} \exp\left[\mathrm{i}(\Delta_{a} + \omega_{m_{2}})t\right] + \delta b_{2} \exp\left[-\mathrm{i}(\omega_{m_{2}} - \Delta_{a})t\right] + \delta b_{1} \exp\left[-\mathrm{i}(\omega_{m_{2}} - \Delta_{a})t\right] + \epsilon_{\mathrm{R}} \exp\left[-\mathrm{i}(\omega_{m_{2}} - \Delta_{a})t\right] + \sqrt{2\kappa} a^{\mathrm{i}n} - 2\kappa\delta a \\ \delta \dot{b}_{1} = \mathrm{i}g_{1} \{ a_{s}^{*} \delta a \exp\left[-\mathrm{i}(\Delta_{a} - \omega_{m_{1}})t\right] + a_{s} \delta a^{*} \exp\left[\mathrm{i}(\Delta_{a} + \omega_{m_{1}})t\right] \} - \frac{\gamma_{m_{1}}}{2} \delta b_{1} + \sqrt{\gamma_{m_{1}}} b_{1}^{\mathrm{i}n} \qquad (4) \\ \delta \dot{b}_{2} = \mathrm{i}g_{2} \{ a_{s}^{*} \delta a \exp\left[-\mathrm{i}(\Delta_{a} - \omega_{m_{2}})t\right] + a_{s} \delta a^{*} \exp\left[\mathrm{i}(\Delta_{a} + \omega_{m_{2}})t\right] \} - \frac{\gamma_{m_{2}}}{2} \delta b_{2} + \sqrt{\gamma_{m_{2}}} b_{2}^{\mathrm{i}n} \end{cases}$$

系统在机械红色边带上驱动一个空腔模式( $\Delta_a \approx \omega_{m_1} \approx \omega_{m_2}$ ),该混合系统在已解决的边带状态下运行 ( $\omega_{m_1} \gg 2\kappa, \omega_{m_2} \gg 2\kappa$ ),该膜振荡器具有较高的机械质量系( $\omega_{m_1} \gg \gamma_{m_1}, \omega_{m_2} \gg \gamma_{m_2}$ ),机械频率 $\omega_{m_1}$ 和 $\omega_{m_2}$ 要远大于  $g_1|a_s| \Pi g_2|a_s|, 且\delta b_1 = \delta b_1 \exp(-i\omega_{m_1}t), \delta b_2 = \delta b_2 \exp(-i\omega_{m_2}t), \delta a = \delta a \exp(-i\Delta_a t), 式(4) 可以简化为$ 

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(5)

$$\begin{cases} \langle \delta \dot{a} \rangle = \mathrm{i}g_1 \langle \delta b_1 \rangle a_{\mathrm{s}} + \mathrm{i}g_2 \langle \delta b_2 \rangle a_{\mathrm{s}} + \epsilon_{\mathrm{L}} \exp\left(-\mathrm{i}xt\right) + \epsilon_{\mathrm{R}} \exp\left(-\mathrm{i}xt\right) + \sqrt{2\kappa} a^{\mathrm{in}} - 2\kappa \langle \delta a \rangle \\ \langle \delta \dot{b}_1 \rangle = \mathrm{i}g_1 a_{\mathrm{s}}^* \langle \delta a \rangle - \frac{\gamma_{m_1}}{2} \langle \delta b_1 \rangle + \sqrt{\gamma_{m_1}} b_1^{\mathrm{in}} \\ \langle \delta \dot{b}_2 \rangle = \mathrm{i}g_2 a_{\mathrm{s}}^* \langle \delta a \rangle - \frac{\gamma_{m_2}}{2} \langle \delta b_2 \rangle + \sqrt{\gamma_{m_2}} b_2^{\mathrm{in}} \end{cases}$$

式中:探测场与谐振腔共振频率的失谐 $x \approx \delta - \omega_{m_1} \approx \delta - \omega_{m_2} \approx \delta - \Delta_a$ 。然后,检查了涨落的期望值,并注 意到量子噪声项和热噪声项的平均值为0。用这个形 式 写 出 平 均 值 的 解  $\langle \delta s \rangle = \delta s_+ \exp(-ixt) + \delta s_- \exp(ixt), s = b_1, b_2, a, 得到$ 

$$\begin{cases} \delta a_{+} = \frac{\mathrm{i}g_{1}a_{s}\delta b_{1+} + \mathrm{i}g_{2}a_{s}\delta b_{2+} + \epsilon_{\mathrm{L}} + \epsilon_{\mathrm{R}}}{2\kappa - \mathrm{i}x} \\ \delta b_{1+} = \frac{\mathrm{i}g_{1}a_{s}^{*}\delta a_{+}}{\frac{\gamma_{m_{1}}}{2} - \mathrm{i}x} , \quad (6) \\ \delta b_{2+} = \frac{\mathrm{i}g_{2}a_{s}^{*}\delta a_{+}}{\frac{\gamma_{m_{2}}}{2} - \mathrm{i}x} \end{cases}$$

式中:有效的光力耦合速率 $G_1 = g_1 | a_s |, G_2 = g_2 | a_s |$ 。

3 结果与讨论

首先进行理论分析,根据光腔两侧的输入输出关

$$\varepsilon_{out\alpha} + \varepsilon_{\alpha} \exp(-ixt) = 2\kappa \langle \delta a \rangle, \alpha = L, R_{\circ}$$
(8) 同样地,将输出场改写成如下形式:

$$\varepsilon_{\text{outa}} = \varepsilon_{\text{outa}+} \exp\left(-ixt\right) + \varepsilon_{\text{outa}-} \exp\left(ixt\right), \quad (9)$$

式中: $\epsilon_{outa+}$ 的斯托克斯频率为 $\omega_L$ ; $\epsilon_{outa-}$ 的反斯托克斯 频率为 $2\omega_P - \omega_L$ 。根据式(8)和式(9)可以解出

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{\mathrm{out}\boldsymbol{\alpha}+}=2\boldsymbol{\kappa}\delta a_{+}-\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}$$
 , (10)

 $ε_L = ε_R = 1, h = 1, γ_{m_2} = 4κ, (n^2 + 1)G_2^2 \ge 4κ^2, 在 - ^{4}$ 振子的条件下,即 n = 0时,有  $ε_{outL+} = ε_{outR+} = 0$ ,如图 2 (a)所示。一个振子的作用下,当  $G_2 = 2κ$ ,在 x = 0, 发生 IEIT 现象,此时输入的探测场被这个非线性的光 力系统(OMS)完全吸收,而不被反射或传输。这是左 侧移动的探测场的反射光与来自右侧探测场的透射光 之间的破坏性干涉的结果。因此,在一个机械振子的 条件下,该系统可以实现 IEIT。观察图 2(b)~(d), n = 0.5、1、1.5,3幅图中虚线呈现出与图 2(a)同样的 曲线效果,都是抛物线的形式,发现此时  $G_2 = -2κ$ 

$$\frac{2\kappa}{\sqrt{n^2+1}}$$
。当  $n=0$ 时,  $G_2=2\kappa$ ;  $n=0.5$ 时,  $G_2=$   
1, 79 $\kappa$ :  $n=1$ 时,  $G_2=1,41\kappa$ :  $n=1,5$ 时,  $G_2=1,12\kappa_2$ 

**I**. *T*5*κ*; *n* = 1n], *G*<sub>2</sub> = 1. 41*κ*; *n* = 1. 3m], *G*<sub>2</sub> = 1. 12*κ*。 因此, 可见在两个振子的条件下, 该系统仍然发生 IEIT 现象, 此时*G*<sub>2</sub>的取值明显小于 2*κ*。但是同样取 *G*<sub>2</sub> = 2*κ*、4*κ*、6*κ*时, 发现能量输出曲线的宽度会随着 *n*取值的增大不断增大, 峰值也不断增大, 在*G*<sub>2</sub> = 2*κ* 时, *n* = 0. 5, 图像发生显著的反向分裂。可见相比 1 个振子, 2个振子可明显增大耦合作用, 这在图 4(d)中 得到验证。

接下来,探究当IEIT 发生时能量驻留在哪里的问题。为此,研究腔内的探针光子数 $|\delta a_+|^2$ ,以及当IEIT 发生时机械振子中的量子激发 $|\delta b_{1+}|^2$ 和 $|\delta b_{2+}|^2$ ,数据代入式(7),得

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{4\kappa^{2}}{|\epsilon_{L}|^{2} + |\epsilon_{R}|^{2}}|\delta a_{+}|^{2} = 0.5, \frac{4\kappa^{2}}{|\epsilon_{L}|^{2} + |\epsilon_{R}|^{2}}|\delta b_{1+}|^{2} = 0.1, \frac{4\kappa^{2}}{|\epsilon_{L}|^{2} + |\epsilon_{R}|^{2}}|\delta b_{2+}|^{2} = 0.4, \quad n = 0.5\\
\frac{4\kappa^{2}}{|\epsilon_{L}|^{2} + |\epsilon_{R}|^{2}}|\delta a_{+}|^{2} = 0.5, \frac{4\kappa^{2}}{|\epsilon_{L}|^{2} + |\epsilon_{R}|^{2}}|\delta b_{1+}|^{2} = 0.25, \frac{4\kappa^{2}}{|\epsilon_{L}|^{2} + |\epsilon_{R}|^{2}}|\delta b_{2+}|^{2} = 0.25, \quad n = 1 \quad . \end{cases}$$
(11)
$$\frac{4\kappa^{2}}{|\epsilon_{L}|^{2} + |\epsilon_{R}|^{2}}|\delta a_{+}|^{2} = 0.5, \frac{4\kappa^{2}}{|\epsilon_{L}|^{2} + |\epsilon_{R}|^{2}}|\delta b_{1+}|^{2} = 0.35, \frac{4\kappa^{2}}{|\epsilon_{L}|^{2} + |\epsilon_{R}|^{2}}|\delta b_{2+}|^{2} = 0.15, \quad n = 1.5\end{cases}$$

从理论数据上看,当IEIT发生时,腔内探针光子 数等于机械激励之和。对输出探针光子数、腔内探针 光子数和机械激发进行仿真计算,以显示腔场功率对 IEIT的影响。图3(a)和图3(b)分别展示了n=0时腔



图 2 在不同腔场功率条件下,输出探针光子数随 n 取值的变化情况。(a)n = 0;(b)n = 0.5;(c)n = 1;(d)n = 1.5Fig. 2 Variation of number of output probe photons with n value under different cavity field power conditions. (a) n = 0; (b) n = 0.5; (c) n = 1; (d) n = 1.5

内的探针光子数和机械振子 b<sub>2</sub>的机械激励,因为机械 振子 b<sub>1</sub>的机械激励为0。图 3(c)和图 3(d)分别展示了 n = 1时腔内的探针光子数和机械振子 $b_2$ 的机械激励,因为机械振子 $b_1$ 的机械激励与 $b_2$ 的相同。

$$\begin{cases} \frac{4\kappa^{2}}{\left|\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{L}\right|^{2}+\left|\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{R}\right|^{2}}\left|\delta a_{+}\right|^{2}=0.5, \quad \frac{4\kappa^{2}}{\left|\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{L}\right|^{2}+\left|\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{R}\right|^{2}}\left|\delta b_{1+}\right|^{2}=0, \quad \frac{4\kappa^{2}}{\left|\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{L}\right|^{2}+\left|\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{R}\right|^{2}}\left|\delta b_{2+}\right|^{2}=0.5, \quad n=0\\ \frac{4\kappa^{2}}{\left|\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{L}\right|^{2}+\left|\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{R}\right|^{2}}\left|\delta a_{+}\right|^{2}=0.5, \quad \frac{4\kappa^{2}}{\left|\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{L}\right|^{2}+\left|\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{R}\right|^{2}}\left|\delta b_{1+}\right|^{2}=0.25, \quad \frac{4\kappa^{2}}{\left|\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{L}\right|^{2}+\left|\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{R}\right|^{2}}\left|\delta b_{2+}\right|^{2}=0.25, \quad n=1\end{cases}$$

$$(12)$$

可以看出:当发生 IEIT 现象时,结果与分析的结果一致,腔内探针光子数等于机械激励之和;且当发生 IEIT 现象时,腔内的探针光子数在各个时段都达到了最大值,如图 3(c)中的虚线所示,但此时腔场功率要小于 2κ。这是两种特殊的情况,当*n*=0.5和*n*=1.5时,结果如图 4 和图 5 所示。

图 4(a)~(c)分别展示的是 n = 0.5时腔内的探针光子数、机械振子  $b_1$ 的机械激励、机械振子  $b_2$ 的机械激励。 图 5(a)~(c)分别展示的是 n = 1.5时腔内的探针光子数、机械振子  $b_1$ 的机械激励、机械振子  $b_2$ 的机械激励。

$$\begin{cases} \frac{4\kappa^{2}}{\left|\epsilon_{L}\right|^{2}+\left|\epsilon_{R}\right|^{2}}\left|\delta a_{+}\right|^{2}=0.5, \frac{4\kappa^{2}}{\left|\epsilon_{L}\right|^{2}+\left|\epsilon_{R}\right|^{2}}\left|\delta b_{1+}\right|^{2}=0.1, \frac{4\kappa^{2}}{\left|\epsilon_{L}\right|^{2}+\left|\epsilon_{R}\right|^{2}}\left|\delta b_{2+}\right|^{2}=0.4, \quad n=0.5\\ \frac{4\kappa^{2}}{\left|\epsilon_{L}\right|^{2}+\left|\epsilon_{R}\right|^{2}}\left|\delta a_{+}\right|^{2}=0.5, \frac{4\kappa^{2}}{\left|\epsilon_{L}\right|^{2}+\left|\epsilon_{R}\right|^{2}}\left|\delta b_{1+}\right|^{2}=0.35, \frac{4\kappa^{2}}{\left|\epsilon_{L}\right|^{2}+\left|\epsilon_{R}\right|^{2}}\left|\delta b_{2+}\right|^{2}=0.15, n=1.5\end{cases}$$

$$(13)$$

可以看出:当发生 IEIT 现象,结合 n=0和n=1.5时 的情况和理论分析的结果,可知两个机械振子模式下 能量驻留的问题与单振子模式下完全相同,即当 IEIT 发生时,腔内探针光子数等于机械激励的总和。因此, 输入探测场的能量完全转移到具有相等激发作用的腔 场和机械振子中。进一步地,腔模和声子模都被相干 激发。并且当发生 IEIT 现象时,腔内的探针光子数的 曲线是完全一致的,但所需要的腔场功率有所减小,在 同样的功率作用下,两个振子作用的结果要比单振子 作用更强,输出探针光子要更早地开始反向分裂,开始 出现两个峰值,峰值之间的宽度也越来越大。图4(d) 和图5(d)展示的是G<sub>2</sub>=2κ时腔内的探针光子数、机 械振子b<sub>1</sub>的机械激励、机械振子b<sub>2</sub>的机械激励在n不 同取值时峰值和两个峰值之间宽度的变化情况,可见 随着n值的不断增大,腔内的探针光子数和机械振子 b<sub>2</sub>的机械激励在不断减小,机械振子b<sub>1</sub>的机械激励在



图 3 在不同腔场功率条件下,腔内的探针光子数、机械激励  $b_2$ 随 n 取值的变化情况。(a)(b)n=0; (c)(d)n=1 Fig. 3 Variation of number of probe photons and mechanical excitation  $b_2$  with *n* value under different cavity field power conditions. (a)(b) n = 0; (c)(d) n = 1



图 4 不同条件下,腔内的探针光子数和两个机械激励的变化情况。(a)~(c)在不同腔场功率条件下,腔内的探针光子数、机械激励 b<sub>1</sub>、b<sub>2</sub>在n=0.5时的变化情况;(d)G<sub>2</sub>=2κ时,探针光子数和机械激励b<sub>1</sub>、b<sub>2</sub>峰值随n的变化情况

Fig. 4 Variation of number of probe photons and two mechanical excitations in the cavity under different conditions. (a)–(c) Variation of number of probe photons and mechanical excitation  $b_1$  and  $b_2$  in the cavity at n=0.5 under different cavity field power conditions; (d) when  $G_2 = 2\kappa$ , peak value of number of probe photons and mechanical excitation  $b_1$  and  $b_2$  varing with n

不断增大,可见n的取值对b<sub>1</sub>有促进作用,但是峰值之间的宽度都是随着n的增大而增大的。还可以看出,

探针光子数、机械激励 b1、b2所出现的两个波峰和一个 波谷是 OMS 的泵浦探头响应中的光力正态模分裂现



图 5 不同条件下,腔内的探针光子数和两个机械激励的变化情况。(a)~(c)在不同腔场功率条件下,腔内的探针光子数、机械激励  $b_1$ 、 $b_2$ 在n=1.5时的变化情况;(d)  $G_2 = 2\kappa$ 时,探针光子数和机械激励 $b_1$ 、 $b_2$ 宽度随n的变化情况

Fig. 5 Variation of number of probe photons and two mechanical excitations in the cavity under different conditions. (a)–(c) Variation of number of probe photons and mechanical excitation  $b_1$  and  $b_2$  in the cavity at n = 1.5 under different cavity field power conditions; (d) when  $G_2 = 2\kappa$ , variation of the width of number of probe photons and mechanical excitation  $b_1$  and  $b_2$  with n

象所产生的结果,可在后续的工作中得到深入研究。

4 结 论

提出了一个多模腔光力系统,该系统由1个控制 场和2个探测场驱动,腔光子与两个机械振子之间存 在耦合关系。控制该系统中有效的光力耦合速率(由 腔场功率决定)和机械振子与腔光子耦合强度之间的 比值等参数,结果表明,该光力系统可以实现IEIT现 象,并且能量驻留的问题得到进一步讨论。此外,发现 在两个机械振子的作用下,系统的耦合效果得到显著 增强。通过调节腔场功率和机械振子与腔的耦合关 系,该系统将在滤波、能量分配调节、量子通信及能量 储存等方面有着潜在的应用价值。

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# Inverse Electromagnetically Induced Transparency in Multimode Cavity Optomechanical Systems

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### Abstract

**Objective** Cavity optomechanical systems are the cross field of quantum optics and classical physics, which study the mixed interactions between light field and mechanical motion. As cavity optomechanical systems develop, scientists have discovered the phenomenon of inverse electromagnetically induced transparency (IEIT). We propose a new system that inserts two transmissive active mirrors into an optical cavity to form a structure of an optical cavity and two mechanical oscillators. A beam of pump light and a beam of probe light are emitted from the left side, while there is only one beam of probe light on the right side. Driven by the three beams of light, the system can still undergo the IEIT phenomenon, and the cavity field energy is equal to the energy sum of the two mechanical oscillators after adjusting the cavity field power and the parameter n (the ratio of two mechanical oscillators  $b_1$  and  $b_2$  to coupling coefficients). When a mechanical oscillator is

added and driven by the same cavity field power, the coupling effect is better than that of a single oscillator, and the mechanical oscillator energy can also be controlled by adjusting the parameter n. Our study may have good application prospects in filtering, quantum information processing, quantum communication, and other fields.

**Methods** Beginning with a new optomechanical system model, we investigate the composition of the system and provide definitions for each parameter. The obtained Hamiltonian is solved by Heisenberg equations of motion, factorization, and other methods, and the relationship between the cavity field and the output field is established. Finally, the relationship between cavity field energy and mechanical oscillator energy under different parameters is explored to conduct further analysis.

**Results and discussions** The results indicate that when *n* is set as different values, it can all satisfy  $\epsilon_{out, +} = \epsilon_{out, +} = 0$ , which means that the IEIT phenomenon occurs. The satisfied condition is  $G_2 = \frac{2\kappa}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}}$  (Fig. 2), and the coupling effect

is significantly enhanced. When n = 0, only the mechanical oscillator  $b_2$  has energy, as shown in Fig. 3(b), while under n = 1, mechanical oscillators  $b_1$  and  $b_2$  have the same energy, as shown in Fig. 3(d). Figs. 4(b), 4(c), 5(b), and 5(c) respectively represent the energy possessed by the mechanical oscillators  $b_1$  and  $b_2$  at n = 0.5 and n = 1.5. By comparing with the energy of the cavity field, when IEIT occurs, number of photons in the cavity probe is equal to the sum of mechanical excitations. Adjusting n can achieve energy distribution adjustment.

**Conclusions** We propose a composite multimode cavity optomechanical system, which consists of a control field and two probe fields driven by an optical resonant cavity coupled with two mechanical oscillators. The parameters in this system are controlled, including the coupling strength between the mechanical oscillator and the cavity photon, and the ratio between the coupling strengths of the mechanical oscillators. Numerical results show that this cavity optomechanical system can realize the IEIT phenomenon and further discuss the energy residency problem. Additionally, the coupling effect of the system is significantly enhanced with the action of two mechanical oscillators. By adjusting the cavity field power and the coupling relationship between the mechanical oscillators and the cavity, the system will have potential applications in filtering, energy distribution regulation, quantum communication, and energy storage.

**Key words** inverse electromagnetically induced transparency; nonlinear system; cavity optomechanical system; quantum communication