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多模光场与二能级原子相互作用系统中 保真度与纠缠度的关联

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摘 要:利用全量子理论及数值计算方法,计算了由 M 个二能级原子和 M 个多模腔场构成的联合系统原子保真度和原子纠缠度,数值计算及分析表明:如果初始原子处于分离态,那么原子保真度与原子纠缠度始终存在相互反相的振荡现象,随着光场强度的增加,二者的振荡均会越来越频繁;在光场与原子强耦合的情况下,原子保真度更多趋于 0、原子纠缠度更多趋于 1;保真度较小不利于信息传输,但通过适当控制相互作用时间,可达到高保真度原子信息传输的目的.

关键词:量子光学;量子信息;联合系统;保真度;纠缠度;关联

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Relevance Between Fidelity and Degree of Entanglement in the System of Two-level Atoms Interacting with Multi-mode Fields

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Abstract: The atom fidelity and degree of entanglement were calculated in the system consisting of M two-level atoms and M multi-mode fields by use of complete quantum theory and number computing method. Through number computing and analyzing, it was found that the atom fidelity and the atom entangled degree present always oscillatory with opposite in phase if initial atoms are in separate state, and both of their frequency gradually increase with the intensity of light field increasing. The atom fidelity tends to 0 and degree of entanglement tends to 1 under strongly coupling between atoms and light fields. The small fidelity is disadvantage of information transfer but high-fidelity atom information transfer can still obtained by controlling appropriately interaction time.

Key words: Quantum optics; Quantum information; Union system; Fidelity; Degree of entanglement; Relevance

OCIS Codes: 270. 5585; 270. 4180; 270. 5580; 270. 5565

0 引言

光与物质的相互作用始终是量子光学研究的主要课题.量子光学和信息科学的结合促使了量子信息科学的形成和发展.量子通信^[1-2]、量子计算^[3-4]、量子复制^[5-6]和量子密码^[7-8]等都是量子信息研究的主要课题.

量子信息的载体是量子态,量子系统的态在演化

过程中实现量子信息的处理和传递. 在量子态的演化过程中,量子信息保真度的演化关系到量子通信的失真度,量子计算的可靠性及量子复制的保真度,因此,保真度是量子信息学中一个十分重要的问题[9-12].

纠缠态是现代量子信息的基本资源,它体现了物理学中的非定域性,并在量子信息处理中具有不可替代的作用.量子纠缠是量子力学最突出的特性之一,是许多量子信息处理过程所必不可少的[13],可以说没有

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量子纠缠现象就没有今天的量子信息.量子纠缠是存在于多个量子力学子系统的测量参量.纠缠度指所研究的纠缠态携带纠缠量的多少[14],为不同纠缠态之间建立了可比关系.或者说,纠缠度描述的是共处于同一系统的几个子系的态之间的局域特性,因此只对由几个系统构成的复合系统才有意义.作为量子信息技术中最宝贵的资源已逐渐应用于量子计算和量子通信中.

近年来,众多学者分别对保真度^[9-12]和纠缠度^[13-20]开展了广泛的研究,文献 [9-12]研究了高保真度量子存储器、克尔媒质中原子和光场的量子信息保真度等,文献 [13-20]研究了量子纠缠态、光子频率转换的偏振纠缠保持、耗散纠缠蒸馏等,但对二者关联的研究较少^[21-24].中国科学院物理研究所北京凝聚态物理国家实验室刘伍明研究组在光与物质相互作用领域取得了重要成果,他们发现在包含冷原子的两个弱耦合微腔的光学系统中可以产生一种新颖的量子效应——光子约瑟夫森效应(Josephson effect of photons).这项新的研究工作对进一步认识新奇量子现象,特别是耦合原子一微腔系统的新型量子效应具有非常重要的意义 [25-27].然而,迄今尚未见有文献涉及多模光场与二能级原子构成的联合系统研究,更没有联合系统中保真度与纠缠度关联的探讨.

本文讨论了由 M 个二能级原子和 M 个多模腔场构成的联合物理模型中光场与原子的相互作用过程,得出了系统态矢的演化规律;计算了该系统中原子保真度和原子纠缠度,并通过数值计算给出了二者的时间演化曲线,分析表明:保真度与纠缠度存在一定的关联,光场的强度以及光场与原子之间的耦合强度对原

子保真度和原子纠缠度均存在一定的影响.

1 模型及其精确解

1.1 模型

考虑多个原子和腔场构成的联合物理系统,M个可运动的二能级原子——对应地穿过 M 个 q(q) 为任意正整数)模腔场,箭头表示原子的运动方向. 如图 1,

Atom-1
$$\left(\begin{array}{c|c} Atom-1 & 2 & M \\ & & & \\ Cavity-1 & & \\ \end{array}\right) \quad \left(\begin{array}{c|c} q & Q & M \\ & & \\ & & \\ \end{array}\right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|c} M & M \\ & & \\ & & \\ \end{array}\right)$$

图 1 M个二能级原子和 M 个多模腔场系统

Fig. 1 The system consisting of M two-level atom and M multi-mode cavity field

在相互作用表象中,旋波近似下该系统的哈密顿量可写为(取 $\hbar=1$)

$$H_{I} = \sum_{j=1}^{M} H_{I}^{j} = \sum_{j=1}^{M} \lambda_{j} [|e_{j}\rangle\langle g_{j}|]_{i=1}^{q} (a_{ij} \sqrt{a_{ij}^{+} a_{ij}}) + \prod_{i=1}^{q} (\sqrt{a_{ij}^{+} a_{ij}} a_{ij}) |g_{j}\rangle\langle e_{j}|]$$
(1)

式中, λ_j 为第 j 个腔场中原子-光场耦合常量,简便起见,在此取 $\lambda_j = \lambda(j=1,2,\cdots,M)$. $|e_j\rangle$ 、 $|g_j\rangle$ 分别表示第 j 个原子处于激发态和基态, $a_j(a_j^+)$ 表示第 j 个腔场中光子的湮没(产生)算符.

1.2 系统态矢量的演化规律

若原子和腔场的初始态分别为 $|\phi_a(0)\rangle$ 、 $|\phi_f(0)\rangle$ 、则系统的初态为 $|\phi(0)\rangle = |\phi_a(0)\rangle |\phi_f(0)\rangle$,那么任意时刻系统的态矢量为 $|\phi(t)\rangle = u(t)|\phi(0)\rangle = \prod_{j=1}^M u_j(t)|\phi(0)\rangle$.其中 $u_j(t)$ 为第j个腔场中二能级原子与多模光场相互作用系统的时间演化算符,通过计算可求得

$$u_{j}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\lambda t \prod_{i=1}^{q} a_{ij} a_{ij}^{+}) & -i \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{q} a_{ij}}{\prod_{i=1}^{q} \sqrt{a_{ij}^{+} a_{ij}}} \sin(\lambda t \prod_{i=1}^{q} a_{ij}^{+} a_{ij}) \\ -i \sin(\lambda t \prod_{i=1}^{q} a_{ij}^{+} a_{ij}) \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{q} a_{ij}^{+}}{\prod_{i=1}^{q} \sqrt{a_{ij}^{+} a_{ij}}} & \cos(\lambda t \prod_{i=1}^{q} a_{ij}^{+} a_{ij}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2)$$

以 M=2 为例,假设 t=0 时原子初态处于激发态, 腔场处于纠缠态,即

$$|\psi_a(0)\rangle = |e_1 e_2\rangle \tag{3}$$

$$|\psi_f(0)\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|\alpha'\rangle_o^1 |\alpha'\rangle_e^2 + |\alpha'\rangle_e^1 |\alpha'\rangle_o^2) \tag{4}$$

式中

$$\begin{split} &|\alpha\rangle_{e}^{j} = \sum_{\substack{\hat{\Pi}, n_{i} \\ i=1}}^{\infty} \prod_{i=1}^{q} F_{2n_{i}} \left| \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} 2n_{ij} \right\rangle \\ &|\alpha\rangle_{o}^{j} = \sum_{\substack{\hat{\Pi}, n_{i} \\ i=1}}^{\infty} \prod_{i=1}^{q} F_{2n_{i}} (-\mathrm{i}) (-1)^{\sum_{i=1}^{s} n_{e}} \left| \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} (2n_{ij} + 1) \right\rangle \\ &|\alpha'\rangle_{e}^{j} = \sum_{\substack{\hat{\Pi}, n_{i} \\ i=1}}^{\infty} \prod_{i=1}^{q} F_{(2n_{i} + 1)} (-\mathrm{i}) (-1)^{\sum_{i=1}^{s} n_{e}} \left| \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} 2n_{ij} \right\rangle \\ &|\alpha'\rangle_{o}^{j} = \sum_{\substack{\hat{\Pi}, n_{i} \\ i=1}}^{\infty} \prod_{i=1}^{q} F_{(2n_{i} + 1)} \left| \right\rangle \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} (2n_{ij} + 1) \end{split}$$

$$|\bigotimes_{i=1}^q n_{ij}\rangle = |n_{1j}\rangle |n_{2j}\rangle \cdots |n_{qj}\rangle; (j=1,2).$$

化规律,即

由 $|\phi(t)\rangle = u(t)|\phi(0)\rangle$ 可求得任意时刻系统态矢量演

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{\substack{i_1, i_2, i_3 \\ i_2 = 1}}^{\infty} \prod_{i=1}^{q} (F_{(2n_i+1)}F_{(2n_2+1)}) \left[(i(-1)^{1+\sum_{i=1}^{r} n_i} e_i' e_2 | \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} (2n_{i1}+1, 2n_{i2}) \rangle + i(-1)^{1+\sum_{i=1}^{r} n_i} e_1 e_2' | \bullet \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} (2n_{i1}, 2n_{i2}+1) \rangle) | e_1 e_2 \rangle + ((-1)^{1+\sum_{i=1}^{r} n_i} e_i' s_2 | \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} (2n_{i1}+1, 2n_{i2}+1) \rangle + (-1)^{1+\sum_{i=1}^{r} n_i} e_1 s_2' | \bullet \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} (2n_{i1}, 2n_{i2}+2) \rangle) | e_1 g_2 \rangle + ((-1)^{1+\sum_{i=1}^{r} n_i} s_i' e_2 | \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} (2n_{i1}+2, 2n_{i2}) \rangle + (-1)^{1+\sum_{i=1}^{r} n_i} s_1 e_2' | \bullet \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} (2n_{i1}+1, 2n_{i2}+1) \rangle) | g_1 e_2 \rangle + (i(-1)^{\sum_{i=1}^{r} n_i} s_i' s_2 | \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} (2n_{i1}+2, 2n_{i2}+1) \rangle + i(-1)^{\sum_{i=1}^{r} n_i} s_1 s_2' | \bullet \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} (2n_{i1}+1, 2n_{i2}+2) \rangle) | g_1 g_2 \rangle \rceil$$

$$(5)$$

式中

$$\begin{cases}
\epsilon_{j} = \cos \left[\lambda t \prod_{i=1}^{q} (2n_{ij} + 1)\right]; s_{j} = \sin \left[\lambda t \prod_{i=1}^{q} (2n_{ij} + 1)\right] \\
\epsilon_{j} = \cos \left[\lambda t \prod_{i=1}^{q} (2n_{ij} + 2)\right]; s_{j} = \sin \left[\lambda t \prod_{i=1}^{q} (2n_{ij} + 2)\right]
\end{cases}$$

同样也可计算出 $M \ge 3$ 时,光场初始处于纠缠态而 M个原子分别处于激发态或基态情况下系统态矢的演化结果. 即将式(5)推广到 M 为任意正整数的情形.

2 纠缠度和保真度的理论计算

2.1 纠缠度的计算

纠缠度定义为密度矩阵经过部分转置后其负本征 值的和^[28],即

$$\varepsilon = -2\sum_{i} \nu_{i}^{-} \tag{6}$$

计算得知,四个本征值中有两个恒大于零,另两个当 $P_{23}^2 > P_{11}P_{44}, P_{14}^2 > P_{22}P_{33}$ 分别出现负值,有

$$\varepsilon = -2(\nu_1^- + \nu_2^-)$$
 (7)

式中

$$\begin{split} & \nu_{1}^{-} = \frac{1}{2} \left[P_{11} + P_{44} - \sqrt{(P_{11} - P_{44})^{2} + 4P_{23}^{2}} \right] \\ & \nu_{2}^{-} = \frac{1}{2} \left[P_{22} + P_{33} - \sqrt{(P_{22} - P_{33})^{2} + 4P_{14}^{2}} \right] \\ & P_{11} = \frac{1}{2(k_{1}k_{2})^{2}} \sum_{\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} n_{i}}^{\infty} k'_{1} \sum_{\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} n_{i}}^{\infty} k'_{2} \left[(\epsilon'_{1} \epsilon_{2})^{2} + (\epsilon_{1} \epsilon'_{2})^{2} \right] \\ & P_{22} = \frac{1}{2(k_{1}k_{2})^{2}} \sum_{\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} n_{i}}^{\infty} k'_{1} \sum_{\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} n_{i}}^{\infty} k'_{2} \left[(\epsilon'_{1} \epsilon_{2})^{2} + (\epsilon_{1} \epsilon'_{2})^{2} \right] \\ & P_{33} = \frac{1}{2(k_{1}k_{2})^{2}} \sum_{\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} n_{i}}^{\infty} k'_{1} \sum_{\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} n_{i}}^{\infty} k'_{2} \left[(\epsilon'_{1} \epsilon_{2})^{2} + (\epsilon_{1} \epsilon'_{2})^{2} \right] \\ & P_{44} = \frac{1}{2(k_{1}k_{2})^{2}} \sum_{\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} n_{i}}^{\infty} k'_{1} \sum_{\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} n_{i}}^{\infty} k'_{2} \left[(\epsilon'_{1} \epsilon_{2})^{2} + (\epsilon'_{1} \epsilon'_{2})^{2} \right] \\ & P_{14} = \frac{-1}{2(k_{1}k_{2})^{2}} \sum_{\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} n_{i}}^{\infty} k'_{1} \sum_{\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} n_{i}}^{\infty} k'_{2} (-1)^{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (n_{i} + n_{i})} \bullet \\ & \left[\prod_{i=1}^{q} \frac{n_{i0}}{\sqrt{(2n_{i2} + 3)(2n_{i1} + 2)}} \bullet \right] \\ & \epsilon'_{1} \epsilon''_{2} \epsilon_{1} \epsilon'_{2} + \prod_{i=1}^{q} \frac{n_{i0}}{\sqrt{(2n_{i1} + 3)(2n_{i1} + 2)}} \epsilon''_{1} \epsilon'_{2} \epsilon'_{1} \epsilon'_{2} \epsilon'_{1} \epsilon'_{2} \right] , \\ & P_{23} = \frac{-1}{2(k_{1}k_{2})^{2}} \sum_{\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} n}^{\infty} k'_{1} \sum_{\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} n}^{\infty} k'_{2} (-1)^{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (n_{i} + n_{i})} \bullet \end{split}$$

$$\left[\left(\prod_{i=1}^{q} \frac{n_{i0}^{2}}{\sqrt{(2n_{i1}+3)(2n_{i1}+2)(2n_{i2}+3)(2n_{i2}+2)}}\right) + \left(\prod_{i=1}^{q} \frac{s_{2}}{\sqrt{(2n_{i1}+3)(2n_{i1}+2)(2n_{i2}+3)(2n_{i2}+2)}}\right) + \left(\prod_{i=1}^{q} \frac{s_{2}}{\sqrt{(2n_{i1}+3)(2n_{i1}+2)(2n_{i2}+3)}}\right) + \left(\prod_{i=1}^{q} \frac{s_{2}}{\sqrt{(2n_{i1}+3)(2n_{i1}+2)(2n_{i2}+3)(2n_{i2}+2)}}\right) + \left(\prod_{i=1}^{q} \frac{s_{2}}{\sqrt{(2n_{i1}+3)(2n_{i1}+2)(2n_{i2}+3)(2n_{i2}+2)}}\right) + \left(\prod_{i=1}^{q} \frac{s_{2}}{\sqrt{(2n_{i1}+3)(2n_{i1}+2)(2n_{i2}+3)(2n_{i2}+2)}}\right) + \left(\prod_{i=1}^{q} \frac{s_{2}}{\sqrt{(2n_{i1}+3)(2n_{i1}+2)(2n_{i2}+3)(2n_{i2}+3)(2n_{i2}+2)}}\right) + \left(\prod_{i=1}^{q} \frac{s_{2}}{\sqrt{(2n_{i1}+3)(2n_{i1}+2)(2n_{i2}+3)(2n_{i2}+3)(2n_{i2}+2)}}\right) + \left(\prod_{i=1}^{q} \frac{s_{2}}{\sqrt{(2n_{i1}+3)(2n_{i1}+2)(2n_{i2}+3)(2n_{i2}+3)(2n_{i2}+2)}}\right) + \left(\prod_{i=1}^{q} \frac{s_{2}}{\sqrt{(2n_{i1}+3)(2n_{i1}+2)(2n_{i2}+3)(2n_{i2}+3)(2n_{i2}+3)(2n_{i2}+3)(2n_{i2}+3)}}\right) + \left(\prod_{i=1}^{q} \frac{s_{2}}{\sqrt{(2n_{i1}+3)(2n_{i1}+2)(2n_{i2}+3)(2n_{i2}+3)(2n_{i2}+3)(2n_{i2}+3)}}\right) + \left(\prod_{i=1}^{q} \frac{s_{2}}{\sqrt{(2n_{i1}+3)(2n_{i1}+2)(2n_{i2}+3)(2n_{i2}+3)(2n_{i2}+3)(2n_{i2}+3)}}\right) + \left(\prod_{i=1}^{q} \frac{s_{2}}{\sqrt{(2n_{i1}+3)(2n_{i2}+3)(2n_{i2}+3)(2n_{i2}+3)(2n_{i2}+3)(2n_{i2}+3)}}\right) + \left(\prod_{i=1}^{q} \frac{s_{2}}{\sqrt{(2n_{i1}+3)(2n_{i1}+3)(2n_{i2}+3)(2n_{i2}+3)(2n_{i2}+3)}}\right) + \left(\prod_{i=1}^{q} \frac{s_{2}}{\sqrt{(2n_{i1}+3)(2n_{i1}+3)(2n_{i2}+3)(2n_{i2}+3)(2n_{i2}+3)(2n_{i2}+3)(2n_{i1}+3)(2n_{$$

2.2 保真度的计算

根据保真度的定义[29]

$$F(\rho_1, \rho_2) = \left[\operatorname{tr}(\sqrt{\rho_1} \rho_2 \sqrt{\rho_1})^{1/2}\right]^2 \tag{8}$$

式中, ρ_1 和 ρ_2 为两种态对应的密度算符,保真度的取值范围在 $0 \sim 1$ 之间. 对于量子纯态, $\operatorname{tr} \rho_1^2 = \operatorname{tr} \rho_2^2 = 1$, $F(\rho_1, \rho_2) = \operatorname{tr} \rho_1 \rho_2$,其中,当 $F(\rho_1, \rho_2) = 0$ 时,量子信息(量子态)在传输过程中完全失真,初态和终态正交;当 $F(\rho_1, \rho_2) = 1$ 时,表示理想信息传输(不失真),初态和终态相同(两态距离最近). 在量子态的传递过程中必然要考虑保真度问题,也只有较高保真度的量子信息传递才具有实际意义.

当原子和光场分别处于式(3)、(4)时,根据式(8) 求得原子的保真度为

$$F_{a}(t) = F_{a}(\rho_{a}(0), \rho_{a}(t)) = \left[\operatorname{tr}(\sqrt{\rho_{a}(0)} \bullet \rho_{a}(t) \sqrt{\rho_{a}(0)})^{1/2} \right]^{2} = \frac{1}{2(k_{1}k_{2})^{2}} \sum_{\prod_{i=1}^{s} n_{a}}^{s} k'_{1} \sum_{\prod_{i=1}^{s} n_{a}}^{s} \bullet k'_{2} \left[(\hat{e_{1}}, \hat{e_{2}})^{2} + \hat{e_{1}}, \hat{e_{2}})^{2} \right]$$

$$(9)$$

3 数值计算与分析

3.1 保真度与纠缠度的关联

当光场的平均光子数改变时,原子保真度和原子纠缠度随光场强度的变化曲线图为图 2. 相当于光场与原子之间的耦合强度 λ =1 时的时间演化曲线. 分别对照相同条件下图 2(a)和图 2(b)、图 2(c)和图 2(d)、图 2(e)和图 2(f),可以看出:在光场与原子相互作用过程中,原子保真度和原子纠缠度都在周期性的振荡,其周期 $T=\pi$. 而且二者基本处于反相状态:无论光场的平均光子数如何变化,当 $\lambda t=n\pi(n=0,1,2,3\cdots)$ 时,保真度 $F_a=1$,纠缠度 $\epsilon=0$,说明这些时刻原子与光场之间没有纠缠、原子与原子之间也没有任何纠缠,即处于

非纠缠态,且完全恢复为初始的激发态;当 $\lambda t = (n+1/2)\pi$ 时,保真度 $F_a = 0$,纠缠度为某一极值,此时的原子

状态与初态互为正交,与初始的激发态施密特距离最远,即从传输的角度来说,量子态完全失真.

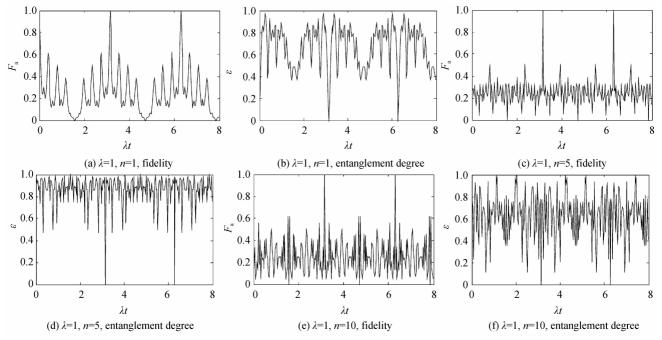


图 2 原子保真度和原子纠缠随着光场强度变化的演化曲线

Fig. 2 The evolution curves of atom fidelity and entanglement degree with field strength

考虑光场与原子之间的耦合强度影响,原子保真度和原子纠缠度随耦合强度的变化曲线为图 3. 可以看出,即使光场与原子之间存在强耦合相互作用,期间原子保真度和原子纠缠度仍然具有振荡性,而且二者还是基本处于反相状态;在相互作用的绝大部分期间,保真度更接近于 0、纠缠度更接近于 1,那么,原子不在处于分离的激发态,原子与光场之间、原子与原子之间存在着不同程度的纠缠,且纠缠的程度较高,频繁的振

荡说明纠缠情况较为复杂,也可以说处于混合纠缠态,这种情况不利于信息的传输,因为保持原有信息的程度较差,值得一提的是,图 3(c)和图 3(d)中,当 $t=2n\pi$ $(n=0,1,2,3\cdots)$ 时,保真度 $F_a=1$,纠缠度 $\varepsilon=0$,那么,即使在强耦合的情况下,只要适当控制原子与光场相互作用时间,即使过程较为复杂,在 $t=2n\pi$ 时刻的出腔原子其信息可实现较高质量的传输.

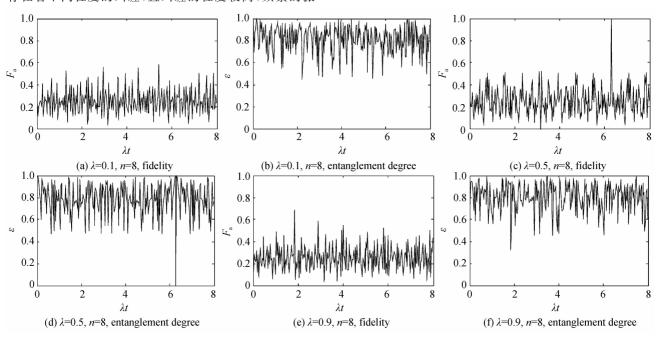


图 3 原子保真度和原子纠缠随着耦合强度变化的演化曲线

Fig. 3 The evolution curves of atom fidelity and entanglement degree with coupling strength

3.2 耦合强度与光场强度的影响

比较图 2 的(a)、(c)、(e)或者(b)、(d)、(f)对应的曲线可知,原子保真度和原子纠缠度都会呈现出:光场的平均光子数越多,振荡越频繁,但整体振荡周期不变,说明光场越强,考虑初始的原子信息传输时,传输过程就会越不稳定,或者说过程越复杂.类似的,从图3的(a)、(c)、(e)中不同曲线以及(b)、(d)、(f)中不同曲线对比可看出,光场与原子存在较强耦合时,光场与原子相互作用的绝大部分时间内,原子保真度趋向于0,相应的原子的纠缠度更趋于1,说明考虑耦合作用时,原子更远离初始的分离态,而处于原子与光场之间、原子与原子之间较为复杂的纠缠状态.但是,仅从传输初始的原子态角度出发,还可以考虑通过控制原子与光场相互作用时间来实现:当相互作用时间为2π的整数倍时也有利于初始原子信息的传输.

4 结论

- 1)在原子与光场的相互作用过程中,原子保真度和原子纠缠度存在一定的关联,如果初始的原子处于分离态时,二者基本处于反相状态;
- 2)在原子与光场的相互作用过程中,原子保真度和原子纠缠度始终存在周期性或非周期性的振荡性;
- 3)在某些条件下,原子完全恢复为初始状态,这有利于信息的传输,但在不同条件下,信息完全失真,从传输的角度应该避免;
- 4)原子保真度和原子纠缠度都会受光场强度和耦合强度的影响,光场越强或耦合越紧密,纠缠度越大,有利于信息长距离传输,对传输过程有利.但传输的最终结果需要提高保真度,对于考虑初始态为分离态的信息传输时,则需要弱耦合或弱光强,这就存在适当控制的问题.

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