

# 压缩真空态光场抽运的双光子激光<sup>\*</sup>

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利用激光全量子理论研究了压缩真空态光场抽运的双光子激光. 讨论了双光子激光的阈值条件及其量子起伏, 发现压缩真空态光场可以降低双光子激光的阈值, 双光子激光场不具压缩效应.

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## 1 引 言

双光子激光的设想早在激光理论发展的初期就提出来了<sup>[1]</sup>. 自 1976 年 Yuen 预言双光子激光可产生压缩态光场<sup>[2]</sup>以来, 人们从理论和实验上对双光子激光作了大量的研究, 逐步认识到, 实际的双光子激光不可能避免自发辐射, 自发辐射所引起的噪声将破坏掉稳定的压缩效应<sup>[3]</sup>. 实验上, 人们首先实现了微波波段的双光子振荡<sup>[4]</sup>, 而实现可见光和红外波段的双光子激光则经历了很长的时间. 与单光子激光相比, 其主要困难是, 双光子激光基于更高阶的受激辐射, 高阶受激辐射较弱, 初始光子数少, 系统难以启动, 一般需要向腔内注入外加信号场<sup>[5]</sup>. 最近, 连续报道了几例实现可见光波段双光子激光的实验<sup>[6]</sup>.

文献 [7, 8] 研究了压缩态光场抽运的单光子激光, 发现如果二能级系统由多模压缩真空态光场抽运, 所输出的激光线宽变窄, 但激光场没有压缩效应<sup>[7]</sup>. 如果二能级系统由多模压缩相干态光场抽运, 所输出的激光场则可呈现压缩效应和亚泊松光子统计分布<sup>[8]</sup>. 压缩态光场抽运的双光子激光我们还未见报道, 本文将研究这一问题.

## 2 理论模型及系统的约化密度算符主方程

本文研究的双光子激光系统由  $N$  个均匀加宽

的二能级原子和单模腔场组成, 设二能级原子和腔场之间进行双光子相互作用. 光学腔是良腔. 在旋转波近似和偶极近似下, 系统的哈密顿量表示为

$$H_S = \hbar\Omega S_z + \hbar\omega_0 a^\dagger a + H_{AF}, \quad (1)$$

$$H_{AF} = \hbar g (a^\dagger S^- + S^+ a^2). \quad (2)$$

式中  $S^\pm, S_z$  为原子集合算符,  $S^+ = \sum_\mu s_\mu^+, S^- = \sum_\mu s_\mu^-, S_z = \sum_\mu s_{z\mu}$ , 其中  $s_\mu^+$  和  $s_\mu^-$  分别为第  $\mu$  个原子的能级上升算符和能级下降算符,  $s_{z\mu}$  为第  $\mu$  个原子上下能级的布居数算符.

根据 Haken 的激光全量子理论<sup>[9]</sup>, 激光系统还与两个库相互作用. 本文涉及的两个库分别是描述腔场衰减的热库和对原子起抽运作用的压缩真空库. 为描述压缩真空库对原子的抽运作用, 需采用 Glauber 的“颠倒的库 (inverted reservoir)”理论<sup>[10]</sup>. 参考文献 [11] 的方法, 我们得到共振情况下 ( $\Omega = 2\omega_0$ ) 激光系统的约化密度算符主方程

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{i\hbar} [H_{AF}, \rho] + \left( \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} \right)_A + \left( \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} \right)_F, \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left( \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} \right)_A = & -i \frac{1}{2} g (\omega_0 \chi m^* [S^+, \rho] + m [S^-, \rho]) \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \Gamma \sum_\mu \{ (n+1) \chi [s_{\mu 0}^+ \rho s_{\mu}^-] \\ & + [s_{\mu}^+ \rho s_{\mu}^-] \} + n^2 [s_{\mu}^- \rho s_{\mu}^+] \\ & + [s_{\mu}^- \rho s_{\mu}^+] + m^2 [s_{\mu}^- \rho s_{\mu}^-] \\ & + [s_{\mu}^- \rho s_{\mu}^-] + m^* \chi [s_{\mu}^+ \rho s_{\mu}^+] \\ & + [s_{\mu}^+ \rho s_{\mu}^+] \}, \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

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$$\left(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}\right)_F = \kappa(2a\rho a^+ - a^+ a\rho - \rho a^+ a) + 2\kappa n_{th}[[a, \rho], a^+], \quad (5)$$

式中  $n$  为压缩真空态光场的平均光子数,  $m$  为压缩真空态光场的压缩参量.  $\kappa$  为腔场的衰减速率,  $m_{th}$  为热库的平均光子数.

### 3 Fokker-Planck 方程

利用正定  $P$  表示<sup>[12]</sup>建立双光子激光系统的 Fokker-Planck 方程. 复数变量与量子算符之间的对应关系为

$$u \leftrightarrow a, \mu^+ \leftrightarrow a^+, v \leftrightarrow S^-, v^+ \leftrightarrow S^+, D \leftrightarrow 2S_z.$$

在正定  $P$  表示中,  $u, \mu^+$  和  $v, v^+$  不是共轭复数,  $D$  为复数. 按照 Haken 的方法<sup>[9]</sup>, 可把系统的密度算符主方程化为如下的广义 Fokker-Planck 方程

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial t} = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial t}\right)_A + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial t}\right)_F + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial t}\right)_{AF}, \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial t}\right)_A = & \left\{ -i\frac{1}{2}gm^* \left[ e^{-2\frac{\partial}{\partial D}v} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial v^2}v + \frac{\partial}{\partial v}D \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - v^+ \right] - i\frac{1}{2}gm \left[ v + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial v^{+2}}v^+ - e^{-2\frac{\partial}{\partial D}v} \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \frac{\partial}{\partial v^+}D \right] + \frac{1}{2}\Gamma n^2 \left[ \left( e^{2\frac{\partial}{\partial D}} - 1 \right) (N + D) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + \frac{\partial}{\partial v}v + \frac{\partial}{\partial v^+}v^+ \right] + \frac{1}{2}\Gamma(n+1)^2 \left[ \left( e^{-2\frac{\partial}{\partial D}} \right. \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + e^{2\frac{\partial}{\partial D}} \frac{\partial^4}{\partial v^2\partial v^{+2}} + 2\frac{\partial^2}{\partial v\partial v^+} - 1 \right) N \right. \\ & \left. + 2\frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial v\partial v^+} + e^{-2\frac{\partial}{\partial D}} - \frac{1}{2} \right) v \right. \\ & \left. + 2\frac{\partial}{\partial v^+} \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial v\partial v^+} + e^{-2\frac{\partial}{\partial D}} - \frac{1}{2} \right) v^+ \right. \\ & \left. - \left( e^{-2\frac{\partial}{\partial D}} - 1 - e^{2\frac{\partial}{\partial D}} \frac{\partial^4}{\partial v^2\partial v^{+2}} \right) D \right] \\ & \left. + \Gamma m^2 \left[ -\frac{\partial}{\partial v^+}v - \frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial v^{+2}}e^{2\frac{\partial}{\partial D}}(N + D) \right] \right. \\ & \left. + \Gamma m^* \left[ -\frac{\partial}{\partial v}v^+ - \frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial v^2}e^{2\frac{\partial}{\partial D}}(N + D) \right] \right\} P, \quad (7) \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial t}\right)_F = \left[ \kappa \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial u}u + \frac{\partial}{\partial u^+}u^+ \right) + 2\kappa n_{th} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial u\partial u^+} \right] P, \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial t}\right)_{AF} = & ig \left\{ \left[ e^{-2\frac{\partial}{\partial D}v} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial v^{+2}}v^+ + \frac{\partial}{\partial v^+}D \right] \mu^{+2} \right. \\ & \left. + \left( u - \frac{\partial}{\partial u^+} \right)^2 v^+ - \left( u^+ - \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \right)^2 v \right. \\ & \left. - \left[ e^{-2\frac{\partial}{\partial D}v^+} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial v^2}v + \frac{\partial}{\partial v}D \right] \mu^2 \right\} P. \quad (9) \end{aligned}$$

比较(7)式和一般真空库中双光子激光的结果<sup>[3]</sup>, 可知, 在  $m=0$  的情况下(7)式与文献[3]的结果相同, 这从一个侧面验证了(7)式的正确性. 在  $m \neq 0$  的情况下(7)式的最后两项来自于压缩真空库算符的自关联函数不等于零<sup>[11]</sup>, 这与压缩真空态光场抽运的单光子激光<sup>[7,8]</sup>类似.(7)式的前两项来自于压缩真空库算符的平均值<sup>[11]</sup>, 这是压缩真空态光场抽运的双光子激光所特有的.

上面得到的微分方程(7)和(9)式含有对  $v, v^+$  的四阶微商和  $\partial/\partial D$  的指数函数, 后者展开是对  $D$  的无穷阶导数, 在原子数  $N$  很大 ( $N \gg 1$ ) 的情况下, 高阶导数项均为小量, 可忽略不计<sup>[9]</sup>, 只保留到二阶导数项. 按照这一近似, 得到如下的 Fokker-Planck 方程:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial P}{\partial t} = & \left\{ -\frac{\partial}{\partial u}(-\kappa u - 2igu^+v) \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{\partial}{\partial u^+}(-\kappa u^+ + 2iguv^+) \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{\partial}{\partial v}[-\gamma_{\perp}v + (\kappa A^* + gu^2)D + B^*v^+] \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{\partial}{\partial v^+}[-\gamma_{\perp}v^+ - (\kappa A + gu^{+2})D + Bv] \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{\partial}{\partial D}[-\gamma_{\parallel}(D - D_0) + 2(\kappa A + gu^{+2})v \right. \\ & \left. - 2(\kappa A^* + gu^2)v^+] + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial u^2}(-igv) \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial u^{+2}}(igv^+) + 2\kappa n_{th} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial u\partial u^+} \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial v^2}[(\kappa A^* + gu^2)v - \frac{1}{2}B^*(N + D)] \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial v^{+2}}[-(\kappa A + gu^{+2})v^+ - \frac{1}{2}B(N + D)] \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial D^2}[2(\kappa A + gu^{+2})v - 2(\kappa A^* + gu^2)v^+ \right. \\ & \left. + \omega_{12}(N - D) + \omega_{21}(N + D)] \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial v\partial v^+}(\omega_{12}N) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial v\partial D}(-2\omega_{12}v) \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial v^+\partial D}(-2\omega_{12}v^+) \right\} P. \quad (10) \end{aligned}$$

式中  $\gamma_{//}$  表示纵向弛豫速率,  $\gamma_{\perp}$  表示横向弛豫速率,  $\omega_{21}$  和  $\omega_{12}$  分别表示由激发态向基态和由基态向激发态的跃迁速率,  $D_0$  表示未饱和反转粒子数,

$$A = \frac{1}{2} gm, B = \Gamma m^2,$$

$$\omega_{12} = \Gamma(n+1)^2, \omega_{21} = \Gamma n^2,$$

$$\gamma_{//} = \Gamma(2n^2 + 2n + 1), \gamma_{\perp} = \frac{1}{2} \gamma_{//},$$

$$D_0 = N(\omega_{12} - \omega_{21}) / (\omega_{12} + \omega_{21}).$$

## 4 随机微分方程及其线性化处理

### 4.1 随机微分方程

根据 Fokker-Planck 方程和随机微分方程的关系<sup>[12]</sup>, 可由 (10) 式得到系统的随机微分方程:

$$\dot{u} = -\kappa u - 2igu^+v + \Gamma_u, \quad (11)$$

$$\dot{u}^+ = -\kappa u^+ + 2iguv^+ + \Gamma_u^+, \quad (12)$$

$$\dot{v} = -\gamma_{\perp}v + B^*v^+ + (A^* + gu^2)D + \Gamma_v, \quad (13)$$

$$\dot{v}^+ = -\gamma_{\perp}v^+ + Bv - (A + gu^{+2})D + \Gamma_v^+, \quad (14)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{D} = & -\gamma_{//}(D - D_0) + 2(A + gu^{+2})v \\ & - 2(A^* + gu^2)v^+ + \Gamma_D. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

式中  $\Gamma_i$  ( $i = u, u^+, v, v^+, D$ ) 为 Gaussian 随机力, 其平均值为零, 随机力之间的关联函数由 Fokker-Planck 方程的扩散系数给出, 其中不等于零的关联函数为

$$\Gamma_u(t)\Gamma_u(t') = -2igv\delta(t-t'),$$

$$\Gamma_u^+(t)\Gamma_u^+(t') = 2igv^+\delta(t-t'),$$

$$\Gamma_u(t)\Gamma_u^+(t') = 2\kappa n_{th}\delta(t-t'),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_v(t)\Gamma_v(t') = & [2(A^* + gu^2)v \\ & - B^*(N + D)]\delta(t-t'), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_v^+(t)\Gamma_v^+(t') = & [-2(A + gu^{+2})v^+ \\ & - B(N + D)]\delta(t-t'), \end{aligned}$$

$$\Gamma_v(t)\Gamma_v^+(t') = \omega_{12}N\delta(t-t'),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_D(t)\Gamma_D(t') = & [4(A + gu^{+2})v \\ & - 4(A^* + gu^2)v^+ \\ & + 2\omega_{12}(N - D) \\ & + 2\omega_{21}(N + D)]\delta(t-t'), \end{aligned}$$

$$\Gamma_v(t)\Gamma_D(t') = -2\omega_{12}v\delta(t-t'),$$

$$\Gamma_v^+(t)\Gamma_D(t') = -2\omega_{12}v^+\delta(t-t'). \quad (16)$$

### 4.2 双光子 Bloch 方程的稳态解, 双光子激光的阈值

忽略掉随机微分方程中的 Gaussian 随机力  $\Gamma_i$  ( $i = u, u^+, v, v^+, D$ ), 可以直接得到双光子 Bloch 方程. 这是一种半经典近似, 这种近似下  $u$  和  $u^+$  及  $v$  和  $v^+$  分别变为共轭复数,  $D$  也变为实数, 其稳态解用  $u_s, u_s^*, v_s, v_s^*, D_s$  表示. 为求出双光子 Bloch 方程的稳态解, 我们作以下变换  $u_s = (u_x + iu_y)/\sqrt{2}$ ,  $v_s = (v_x + iv_y)/\sqrt{2}$ , 令  $I = u_s u_s^* = |u_s|^2$ , 可以求得  $m$  为实数时  $I$  的稳态解为

$$I_0 = 0, \quad (17)$$

$$I_{1,2} = \frac{1}{2}C_2 \pm \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{C_2^2 - H^2},$$

$$C_2 = \frac{\gamma_{\perp}D_0}{\kappa}, \quad (18)$$

$$H = \sqrt{\frac{\chi(\gamma_{\perp} - B)}{g^2} \left( \gamma_{\perp} + \frac{A^2}{B} \right)}.$$

其他变量的解由  $I_{1,2}$  表示为

$$D_s = \frac{\gamma_{\perp}D_0 - \kappa I}{\gamma_{\perp} + A^2/B},$$

$$v_y = \frac{A}{B}D_s,$$

$$v_x = \pm \sqrt{\kappa^2/g^2 - v_y^2}, \quad (19)$$

$$u_x = \pm \sqrt{2I \left( 1 + \frac{g}{\kappa}v_y \right)},$$

$$u_y = -\frac{gv_x}{\kappa + gv_y}u_x.$$

(18) 式要求

$$D_0 \geq \frac{\kappa}{g\gamma_{\perp}} \sqrt{\chi(\gamma_{\perp} - B) \left( \gamma_{\perp} + \frac{A^2}{B} \right)}. \quad (20)$$

可见, 压缩真空态光场抽运的双光子激光的阈值为

$$\begin{aligned} D_0^{\text{thr}} = & \frac{\kappa}{g\gamma_{\perp}} \sqrt{\chi(\gamma_{\perp} - B) \left( \gamma_{\perp} + \frac{A^2}{B} \right)} \\ = & \frac{\kappa}{g} \sqrt{\frac{(2n^2 + 2n + 1) + g^2/\Gamma^2}{(2n^2 + 2n + 1)^2}}. \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

由阈值公式 (21) 不难发现, 双光子激光的阈值随压缩真空态光场平均光子数的增加而减小, 说明压缩真空态光场可以降低双光子激光的阈值, 这对克服实验上实现双光子激光的困难是有益的.

### 4.3 随机微分方程的线性化处理

随机微分方程的线性化处理可以消去变量的高次项,简化问题,但该方法仅适于变量在稳态解附近作微小变化的情况.

设  $\delta x = x - x_s$  表示变量  $x$  偏离其稳态解  $x_s$  的

$$-\mathcal{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -\kappa & -2igv_s & -2igu_s^* & 0 & 0 \\ 2igv_s^* & -\kappa & 0 & 2igu_s & 0 \\ 2igu_s D_s & 0 & -\gamma_{\perp} & B & \chi(A + gu_s^2) \\ 0 & -2igu_s^* D_s & B & -\gamma_{\perp} & -(A + gu_s^{*2}) \\ -4igu_s v_s^* & 4igu_s^* v_s & 2\chi(A + gu_s^{*2}) & -2\chi(A + gu_s^2) & -\gamma_{\parallel} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (23)$$

$\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{B}\mathcal{B}^T$  为扩散矩阵,可根据 Gaussian 起伏力的关联函数(16)式得到.作为一个合理的近似,我们把(16)式中的原子变量和场变量用其稳态解代替,这样得到扩散矩阵的表达式为

$$\mathcal{D} = \begin{pmatrix} -2igv_s & 2\kappa n_{th} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2\kappa n_{th} & 2igv_s^* & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & D_{vv} & w_{12}N & -2w_{12}v_s \\ 0 & 0 & w_{12}N & D_{v^+v^+} & -2w_{12}v_s^* \\ 0 & 0 & -2w_{12}v_s & -2w_{12}v_s^* & D_{DD} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (24)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} D_{vv} &= 2\chi(A + gv_s^2)v_s - B(N + D_s), \\ D_{v^+v^+} &= -2\chi(A + gu_s^{*2})v_s^* - B(N + D_s), \\ D_{DD} &= 4\chi(A + gu_s^{*2})v_s - 4\chi(A + gu_s^2)v_s^* \\ &\quad + 2\tau_{w1}\chi(N - D_s) + 2\tau_{w2}\chi(N + D_s). \end{aligned}$$

### 4.4 原子变量的绝热消去

经线性化处理后的随机微分方程(22)包含五个变量( $\delta u, \delta u^+, \delta v, \delta v^+, \delta D$ ),可采用良腔条件绝热消去其中的三个原子变量( $\delta v, \delta v^+, \delta D$ ).在良腔中,腔场的衰减速率远小于原子的衰减速率,原子变量很快达到各自的稳定状态,所以可以认为  $\delta \dot{v} = 0$ ,  $\delta \dot{v}^+ = 0$ ,  $\delta \dot{D} = 0$ ,由此解出原子变量  $\delta v, \delta v^+$  和  $\delta D$  的表达式,然后再代入到(22)式中,得到只含光场变量的线性化随机微分方程:

$$\begin{aligned} \delta \dot{u} &= \left[ -\kappa + 4g^2\gamma_{\parallel} \frac{I}{\Pi} (-2iv_s^* G_1 + D_s G_2) \right] \delta u \\ &\quad - \left[ 2igv_s + 4g^2\gamma_{\parallel} \frac{v_s^{*2}}{\Pi} (-2iv_s G_1 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + D_s G_3) \right] \delta u^+ + F, \end{aligned}$$

微小量  $x$  可以是  $u, u^+, v, v^+, D$  中的任一变量.随机微分方程(11)–(15)线性化得到

$$\delta \dot{X} = -\mathcal{A} \delta X + \mathcal{B} \Sigma, \quad (22)$$

$$\delta X^T = (\delta u, \delta u^+, \delta v, \delta v^+, \delta D).$$

式中  $\Sigma$  为  $\delta$  型关联的随机力,  $-\mathcal{A}$  为漂移矩阵,

$$\begin{aligned} \delta \dot{u}^+ &= \left[ -\kappa + 4g^2\gamma_{\parallel} \frac{I}{\Pi} (2iv_s G_1^* + D_s G_2) \right] \delta u^+ \\ &\quad + \left[ 2igv_s^* - 4g^2\gamma_{\parallel} \frac{u_s^2}{\Pi} (2iv_s^* G_1^* \right. \\ &\quad \left. + D_s G_3^*) \right] \delta u + F^+. \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi &= \gamma_{\parallel}^2 (\gamma_{\perp}^2 - B^2) + 4\gamma_{\perp} \gamma_{\parallel} (A + gu_s^2) \\ &\quad \cdot (A + gu_s^{*2}) - 2B\gamma_{\parallel} [(A + gu_s^2)^2 \\ &\quad + (A + gu_s^{*2})^2], \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} G_1 &= \gamma_{\perp} (A + gu_s^2) - B(A + gu_s^{*2}), \\ G_2 &= \gamma_{\perp} \gamma_{\parallel} + \chi A + gu_s^2 \chi (A + gu_s^{*2}), \\ G_3 &= B\gamma_{\parallel} + \chi A + gu_s^2 \chi. \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \Gamma_u - 2ig\gamma_{\parallel} \frac{u_s^*}{\Pi} G_2 \Gamma_v - 2ig\gamma_{\parallel} \frac{u_s^*}{\Pi} \\ &\quad \cdot G_3 \Gamma_{v^+} + 2g\gamma_{\parallel} \frac{u_s^*}{P_2} G_1 \Gamma_D, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F^+ &= \Gamma_{u^+} + 2ig\gamma_{\parallel} \frac{u_s}{\Pi} G_3^* \Gamma_v + 2ig\gamma_{\parallel} \frac{v_s}{\Pi} \\ &\quad \cdot G_2 \Gamma_{v^+} + 2g\gamma_{\parallel} \frac{u_s}{\Pi} G_1^* \Gamma_D. \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

其中  $F, F^+$  为随机起伏力,由(27)和(16)式算出其关联函数为

$$\begin{aligned} F(t)F(t') &= \Gamma_u(t)\Gamma_u(t') \\ &\quad - 4g^2\gamma_{\parallel}^2 \frac{u_s^{*2}}{\Pi^2} G_2^2 \Gamma_v(t)\Gamma_v(t') \\ &\quad - 8g^2\gamma_{\parallel}^2 \frac{u_s^{*2}}{\Pi^2} G_2 G_3 \Gamma_v(t)\Gamma_{v^+}(t') \\ &\quad - 8ig^2\gamma_{\parallel}^2 \frac{u_s^{*2}}{\Pi^2} G_1 G_2 \Gamma_v(t)\Gamma_D(t') \\ &\quad - 4g^2\gamma_{\parallel}^2 \frac{u_s^{*2}}{\Pi^2} G_3^2 \Gamma_{v^+}(t)\Gamma_{v^+}(t') \\ &\quad - 8ig^2\gamma_{\parallel}^2 \frac{u_s^{*2}}{\Pi^2} G_1 G_3 \Gamma_{v^+}(t)\Gamma_D(t') \end{aligned}$$

$$+ 4g^2\gamma_{\parallel}^2 \frac{u_s^{*2}}{\Pi^2} G_1^2 \Gamma_D(t)\Gamma_D(t'), \quad (28)$$

$$\begin{aligned} F^+(t)F^+(t') &= \Gamma_u^+(t)\Gamma_u^+(t') \\ &- 4g^2\gamma_{\parallel}^2 \frac{u_s^2}{\Pi^2} G_3^{*2} \Gamma_v(t)\Gamma_v(t') \\ &- 8g^2\gamma_{\parallel}^2 \frac{u_s^2}{\Pi^2} G_2 G_3^* \Gamma_v(t)\Gamma_v^+(t') \\ &+ 8ig^2\gamma_{\parallel}^2 \frac{u_s^2}{\Pi^2} G_1^* G_3^* \Gamma_v(t)\Gamma_D(t') \\ &- 4g^2\gamma_{\parallel}^2 \frac{u_s^2}{\Pi^2} G_2^2 \Gamma_v^+(t)\Gamma_v^+(t') \\ &+ 8ig^2\gamma_{\parallel}^2 \frac{u_s^2}{\Pi^2} G_1^* G_2 \Gamma_v^+(t)\Gamma_D(t') \\ &+ 4g^2\gamma_{\parallel}^2 \frac{u_s^2}{\Pi^2} G_1^{*2} \Gamma_D(t)\Gamma_D(t'), \quad (29) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(t)F^+(t') &= \Gamma_u(t)\Gamma_u^+(t') \\ &+ 4g^2\gamma_{\parallel}^2 \frac{I}{\Pi^2} G_2 G_3^* \Gamma_v(t)\Gamma_v(t') \\ &+ 4g^2\gamma_{\parallel}^2 \frac{I}{\Pi^2} (G_2^2 + |G_3|^2) \Gamma_v(t)\Gamma_v^+(t') \\ &+ 4ig^2\gamma_{\parallel}^2 \frac{I}{\Pi^2} (G_1 G_3^* - G_1^* G_2) \\ &\cdot \Gamma_v(t)\Gamma_D(t') \\ &+ 4g^2\gamma_{\parallel}^2 \frac{I}{\Pi^2} G_2 G_3 \Gamma_v^+(t)\Gamma_v^+(t') \\ &+ 4ig^2\gamma_{\parallel}^2 \frac{I}{\Pi^2} (G_1 G_2 - G_1^* G_3) \\ &\cdot \Gamma_v^+(t)\Gamma_D(t') \\ &+ 4g^2\gamma_{\parallel}^2 \frac{I}{\Pi^2} |G_1|^2 \Gamma_D(t)\Gamma_D(t'). \quad (30) \end{aligned}$$

#### 4.5 双光子激光的半经典稳态解的稳定性

利用文献 [3] 的方法, 可求得双光子激光的稳定性条件为

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{2}(\gamma_{\perp} + B)(2C_2 I - H^2) + 2BC_2 I > 0, \\ &\left[ BC_2^2 - \frac{1}{4}(\gamma_{\perp} + B)H^2 + \frac{\gamma_{\perp}(\gamma_{\perp} - B)^2}{2g^2} \right] I > \\ &\left[ \frac{1}{8}(3B - \gamma_{\perp})H^2 + \frac{\gamma_{\perp}(\gamma_{\perp} - B)^2}{4g^2} \right] C_2. \quad (31) \end{aligned}$$

把  $I$  的不同稳态解分别代入到稳定性条件(31)式中, 我们发现  $I=0$ ,  $I_2$  均不满足稳定性条件, 只有  $I=I_1$  满足稳定性条件.

## 5 双光子激光的量子起伏

对于单模光场, 光子湮没算符  $a$  和产生算符  $a^+$  可用两个正交的厄米算符  $X_1, X_2$  表示, 令

$$X_1 = \frac{a + a^+}{2}, X_2 = \frac{a - a^+}{2}. \quad (32)$$

两正交分量的量子起伏分别为

$$\begin{aligned} (\Delta X_1)^2 - \frac{1}{4} &= \frac{1}{4}[\mathcal{X}(a^+ a - |a|^2) \\ &+ (a^2 - a^2) + (a^{+2} - a^{+2})], \\ (\Delta X_2)^2 - \frac{1}{4} &= \frac{1}{4}[\mathcal{X}(a^+ a - |a|^2) \\ &- (a^2 - a^2) - (a^{+2} - a^{+2})]. \quad (33) \end{aligned}$$

(33) 式左边各项可由如下的关联矩阵  $R$  给出<sup>[13]</sup>:

$$\begin{aligned} R &= \begin{pmatrix} a^2 - a^2 & a^+ a - |a|^2 \\ a^+ a - |a|^2 & a^{+2} - a^{+2} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} (\delta u)^2 & \delta u^+ \delta u \\ \delta u^+ \delta u & (\delta u^+)^2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{Q \text{Det} \Lambda + (\Lambda - E \text{Tr} \Lambda) Q (\Lambda^T - E \text{Tr} \Lambda)}{2 \text{Tr} \Lambda \text{Det} \Lambda}. \quad (34) \end{aligned}$$

其中,  $E$  为单位矩阵,  $\Lambda$  为(25)式的系数矩阵,  $Q$  为扩散矩阵,  $Q$  的定义为

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} F(t)F(t') & F(t)F^+(t') \\ F(t)F^+(t') & F^+(t)F^+(t') \end{pmatrix}. \quad (35)$$

把以上结果代入(33)式, 可以求得双光子激光的量子起伏. 通过数值计算发现, 压缩真空态光场抽运的双光子激光没有压缩效应.

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## THE SQUEEZED VACUUM PUMPED TWO-PHOTON LASER

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### ABSTRACT

Squeezed vacuum pumped two-photon laser ( TPL ) is investigated by using the Fokker-Planck equation. We find that squeezed vacuum can reduce the threshold of TPL and that the field of TPL has no squeezing.

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