多模光场与二能级原子相互作用 的纠缠交换与保持*

王菊霞124 杨志勇13 安毓英13

1 》 西安电子科技大学技术物理学院 ,西安 710071) 2 》 渭南师范学院物理系 ,量子光学与光子学研究所 ,渭南 714000) (2007 年 3 月 16 日收到 2007 年 4 月 5 日收到修改稿)

利用全量子理论,研究了 M 个二能级原子分别与 M 个多模光场依赖于强度耦合的相互作用过程.结果表明,控制原子穿越腔场的时间,能够实现量子纠缠信息的传递与保持,即 $t_1=\pi(2\lambda)$ 时,原子和腔场中的纠缠态可以相互交换,其结果利用数值计算原子纠缠度得以证明;当 $t_2=\pi/\lambda$ 时,原子和腔场中的纠缠态可以各自保持.

关键词:量子信息学,多模光场,二能级原子,纠缠交换

PACC: 4250, 0367, 0365

1. 引 言

光与物质相互作用的研究揭示了许多量子特 性 如原子粒子数布居的崩塌与回复、原子辐射谱及 其在真空场中 Rabi 分裂等非经典现象[1-4]. 对这些 非经典特性的研究,有力地推动了量子光学的发展. 近年来 人们对两个全同二能级原子与单模光场相 互作用系统的量子特性作了深入地研究 ,并广泛应 用于制备纠缠态、隐形传送量子态、实现量子逻辑 门、普适量子克隆等方面[5-17],随着量子信息科学的 发展,有必要进一步研究多个二能级原子与多模腔 场相互作用,这样更能全面反映系统的性质,本文研 究了 M 个二能级原子分别与 M 个多模腔场依赖于 强度耦合的相互作用过程,发现存储于腔场或原子 中的量子纠缠信息可以交换和保持,由此揭示出一 系列不同于现有报道又具有意义的新现象,为利用 目前腔量子电动力学技术[18]在实验上实现量子纠 缠信息的交换与保持提供了理论依据 量子纠缠态 的交换与保持在量子信息编码、量子信息的传送和 量子计算等量子信息光学和光场量子统计领域的研 究中具有重要意义.

2. 模型及其精确解

在文献 19]的基础上,考虑多个原子和腔场组成的物理系统,M 个可运动的二能级原子一一对应地穿过 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 所示,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 h=1)

$$H_{I} = \sum_{j=1}^{M} H_{I}^{j} = \sum_{j=1}^{M} \lambda_{j} \left[|e_{j} \quad g_{j}| \prod_{i=1}^{q} (a_{ij} \sqrt{a_{ij}^{+} a_{ij}}) + \prod_{i=1}^{q} (\sqrt{a_{ij}^{+} a_{ij}} a_{ij}) |g_{j} \quad e_{j}| \right], \qquad (1)$$

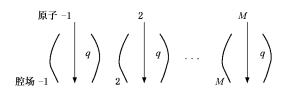


图 1 M 个二能级原子和 M 个多模腔场系统

式中, λ_j 为第j 个腔场中原子-光场耦合常数,为了简便起见,在此取 $\lambda_j = \lambda (j = 1.2, ..., M)$. $\mid e_j \mid$,分别表示第j 个原子处于激发态和基态,

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[†] E-mail :wnwjx@tom.com

 $a_j(a_j^+)$ 表示第 j 个腔场中光子的湮没(产生)算符;若原子和腔场的初始态分别为 $|\psi_a(0),|\psi_b(0)$,则系统的初态为 $|\psi(0)|=|\psi_a(0)|\psi_b(0)$,那么任意时刻系统的态矢量为 $|\psi(t)|=u(t)|\psi(0)$

 $=\prod_{j=1}^{M}u_{j}(t)|\psi(0)$.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

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

$$(2)$$

为了简明又不失一般性,在此先以 M=3(三个原子,三个腔场)为例说明系统态矢的演化规律. 假设 t=0 时原子初态处于最大纠缠态,腔场处于一般相干态

$$|\psi_a(0)_3| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|e_1 e_2 e_3| \pm |g_1 g_2 g_3|),$$
 (3)

$$|\psi(0)|_{3} = \sum_{\prod_{i=1}^{q} n_{i1} n_{i2} n_{i3}}^{\infty} \prod_{i=1}^{q} (F_{n_{i1}} F_{n_{i2}} F_{n_{i3}}) |\otimes_{i=1}^{q} n_{i1} , \otimes_{i=1}^{q} n_{i2} , \otimes_{i=1}^{q} n_{i3} , \qquad (4)$$

式中, $|\otimes_{i=1}^q n_{ij}| = |n_{1j}| |n_{2j}| \dots |n_{qj}|$ (j = 1, 2, 3).

t>0 时 根据 $\left| d(t) \right| = u(t) \left| d(0) \right|$ 通过大量计算可求得系统态矢量的演化式为

$$| \psi(t) |_{3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{\substack{q \\ i=1}}^{\infty} \prod_{\substack{n_{i1} \\ n_{i2} \\ n_{i3}}}^{q} \left(F_{n_{i1}} F_{n_{i2}} F_{n_{i3}} \right)$$

$$\times \left[\left(c_{1} c_{2} c_{3} \middle| \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} \left(n_{i1} , n_{i2} , n_{i3} \right) \pm i s_{1}' s_{2}' s_{3}' \middle| \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} \left(n_{i1} - 1 , n_{i2} - 1 , n_{i3} - 1 \right) \right) \middle| e_{1} e_{2} e_{3} \right]$$

$$+ \left(-i c_{1} c_{2} s_{3} \middle| \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} \left(n_{i1} , n_{i2} , n_{i3} + 1 \right) \mp s_{1}' s_{2}' s_{3}' \middle| \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} \left(n_{i1} - 1 , n_{i2} - 1 , n_{i3} \right) \right) \middle| e_{1} e_{2} e_{3} \right]$$

$$+ \left(-i c_{1} s_{2} c_{3} \middle| \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} \left(n_{i1} , n_{i2} + 1 , n_{i3} \right) \mp s_{1}' c_{2}' s_{3}' \middle| \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} \left(n_{i1} - 1 , n_{i2} , n_{i3} - 1 \right) \right) \middle| e_{1} g_{2} e_{3} \right]$$

$$+ \left(-c_{1} s_{2} s_{3} \middle| \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} \left(n_{i1} , m_{i2} + 1 , n_{i3} + 1 \right) \mp i s_{1}' c_{2}' c_{3}' \middle| \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} \left(n_{i1} - 1 , n_{i2} , n_{i3} \right) \right) \middle| e_{1} g_{2} g_{3} \right]$$

$$+ \left(-i s_{1} c_{2} c_{3} \middle| \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} \left(n_{i1} + 1 , n_{i2} , n_{i3} \right) \mp c_{1}' s_{2}' s_{3}' \middle| \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} \left(n_{i1} , n_{i2} - 1 , n_{i3} \right) \right) \middle| g_{1} e_{2} e_{3} \right]$$

$$+ \left(-i s_{1} c_{2} s_{3} \middle| \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} \left(n_{i1} + 1 , n_{i2} , n_{i3} + 1 \right) \mp i c_{1}' s_{2}' c_{3}' \middle| \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} \left(n_{i1} , n_{i2} - 1 , n_{i3} \right) \right) \middle| g_{1} e_{2} e_{3} \right]$$

$$+ \left(-i s_{1} c_{2} s_{3} \middle| \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} \left(n_{i1} + 1 , n_{i2} , n_{i3} + 1 \right) \mp i c_{1}' s_{2}' c_{3}' \middle| \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} \left(n_{i1} , n_{i2} - 1 , n_{i3} \right) \right) \middle| g_{1} e_{2} e_{3} \right)$$

$$+ \left(-i s_{1} c_{2} s_{3} \middle| \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} \left(n_{i1} + 1 , n_{i2} + 1 , n_{i3} \right) \mp i c_{1}' s_{2}' c_{3}' \middle| \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} \left(n_{i1} , n_{i2} - 1 , n_{i3} \right) \right) \middle| g_{1} e_{2} e_{3} \right)$$

$$+ \left(-i s_{1} c_{2} s_{3} \middle| \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} \left(n_{i1} + 1 , n_{i2} + 1 , n_{i3} \right) \mp i c_{1}' s_{2}' c_{3}' \middle| \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} \left(n_{i1} , n_{i2} - 1 , n_{i3} \right) \right) \middle| g_{1} g_{2} e_{3} \right)$$

$$+ \left(-i s_{1} c_{2} s_{3} \middle| \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} \left(n_{i1} + 1 , n_{i2} + 1 , n_{i3} + 1 \right) \pm i c_{1}' s_{2}' c_{3}' \middle| \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} \left(n_{i1} , n_{i2} - 1 , n_{i3} \right) \right) \middle| g_{1} g_{2} e_{3} \right)$$

$$+ \left(-i s_{1} c_{2} s_{3} \middle| \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} \left(n_{i1} + 1 , n_{i2} + 1$$

其中

$$c_{j} = \cos\left[\lambda t \prod_{i=1}^{q} (n_{ij} + 1)\right] , s_{j} = \sin\left[\lambda t \prod_{i=1}^{q} (n_{ij} + 1)\right] ,$$

$$c'_{j} = \cos\left[\lambda t \prod_{i=1}^{q} n_{ij}\right] , s'_{j} = \sin\left[\lambda t \prod_{i=1}^{q} n_{ij}\right] .$$
(6)

当 M=4 时 假设

$$|\psi_{a}(0)|_{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|e_{1}e_{2}g_{3}g_{4}| \pm |g_{1}g_{2}e_{3}e_{4}|),$$
 (7)

$$|\psi(0)|_{4} = \sum_{\substack{i=1\\i=1\\i=1\\i=1}}^{\infty} \prod_{n_{i2}}^{q} \left(F_{n_{i1}} F_{n_{i2}} F_{n_{i3}} F_{n_{i4}} \right) |\otimes_{i=1}^{q} n_{i1} , \otimes_{i=1}^{q} n_{i2} , \otimes_{i=1}^{q} n_{i3} , \otimes_{i=1}^{q} n_{i4} .$$
 (8)

同理,可求得 $| \psi(t)_4$, $| \psi(t)_4$ 共含 32 项(篇幅所限,在此未写出). 依次类推,对于任意 $M(M \ge 2)$, M 为任意正整数)个原子与 M 个腔场、且原子初始为任意形式纠缠态相互作用的情形均可利用上述方法求出 $| \psi(t)_4$.

3. 量子纠缠信息的交换

3.1. 原子纠缠态向腔场的传递

由(5)式可知,如果控制原子穿越腔场的速度,即使原子与腔场相互作用时间为 $t_1 = \pi \ell (2\lambda)$,并对原子状态进行测量,若测量结果原子处于 $|g_1g_2g_3|$ 状态,腔场将塌缩至

$$| \psi_{i}(t_{1})_{3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|\alpha|_{o}^{1} |\alpha|_{o}^{2} |\alpha|_{o}^{3})$$

$$\pm |\alpha|_{e}^{1} |\alpha|_{e}^{2} |\alpha|_{o}^{3}). \tag{9}$$

若原子处于 $|e_1e_2e_3|$ 状态 腔场塌缩至

$$| \psi_{\mathbf{f}}(t_1) '_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (| \alpha' |_{0}^{1} | \alpha' |_{0}^{2} | \alpha' |_{0}^{3})$$

$$\pm | \alpha' |_{e}^{1} | \alpha' |_{e}^{2} | \alpha' |_{e}^{3}). \qquad (10)$$

上两式中

$$|\alpha|_{e}^{j} = \sum_{\substack{i=1\\i=1}^{q}}^{\infty} \prod_{i=1}^{q} F_{2n_{i1}} | \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} 2n_{ij} ,$$

$$|\alpha|_{o}^{j} = \sum_{\substack{i=1\\i=1}^{q}}^{\infty} \prod_{i=1}^{q} F_{2n_{i1}} (-i) (-i) (-1)^{\sum_{i=1}^{q} n_{ij}} \times | \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} (2n_{ij} + 1) ,$$

$$|\alpha'|_{e}^{j} = \sum_{\substack{i=1\\i=1}^{q}}^{\infty} \prod_{i=1}^{q} F_{(2n_{i1}+1)} (-i) (-1)^{\sum_{i=1}^{q} n_{ij}} \times | \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} 2n_{ij} ,$$

$$|\alpha'|_{o}^{j} = \sum_{\substack{i=1\\i=1}^{q}}^{\infty} \prod_{i=1}^{q} F_{(2n_{i1}+1)} | \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} (2n_{ij} + 1) ,$$

$$(j = 1, 2, 3).$$
(11)

由(11)式可看出, $|\alpha|_{0}^{i}$, $|\alpha'|_{0}^{i}$ 可视为类奇相干态; $|\alpha|_{0}^{i}$, $|\alpha'|_{0}^{i}$ 为类偶相干态.那么(9)(10)式为类奇偶相干最大纠缠态.可见,通过控制原子穿越腔场的时间,并对原子态进行测量,就能达到将原子最大纠缠态转化为腔场最大纠缠态的目的,实现离散量子比特纠缠态向连续变量纠缠态的传递,同时也可看成是一种连续变量腔场纠缠态的制备方法.计算得知 $|\psi(t_{1})|_{0}^{i}$ 出现的概率均为0.5.

进一步对 $|\psi(t)|_4$ 分析可知, $\lambda t_1 = \pi/2$,且对原子测量结果为 $|g_1g_2g_3g_4|_1$, $|e_1e_2e_3e_4|_1$ 时,腔场分别塌缩至

$$| \psi_{i}(t_{1})_{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(| \alpha_{o}^{-1} | \alpha_{o}^{-2} | \alpha_{e}^{-3} | \alpha_{e}^{-4})$$

$$\pm | \alpha_{e}^{-1} | \alpha_{e}^{-2} | \alpha_{o}^{-3} | \alpha_{e}^{-4}),$$

$$| \psi_{i}(t_{1})_{4}' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(| \alpha'_{o}^{-1} | \alpha'_{o}^{-2} | \alpha'_{e}^{-3} | \alpha'_{e}^{-4}),$$

$$\pm | \alpha'_{e}^{-1} | \alpha'_{e}^{-2} | \alpha'_{o}^{-3} | \alpha'_{o}^{-4}),$$

且 $|\phi(t_1)_4|$, $|\phi(t_1)_4'$ 出现的概率仍然均为 0.5.

另外,从其他形式原子纠缠态出发,并取不同 M 值,同样可得出类似结论,根据此规律可直接写出任意个原子分别与腔场相互作用时的表达式,从而将存储于原子中的量子信息-原子纠缠态传递给腔场.

3.2. 类奇偶相干纠缠态向原子的传递

当 M=2 时,假设腔场初始处于类奇偶相干纠缠态

$$| \psi(0)_{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{\substack{q \\ i=1}}^{\infty} \prod_{i=1}^{q} (F_{(2n_{i1}+1)} F_{(2n_{i2}+1)}) - i)$$

$$\times \left[(-1)^{\sum_{i=1}^{q} n_{i2}} | \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} (2n_{i1} + 1 + 2n_{i2}) + (-1)^{\sum_{i=1}^{q} n_{i1}} | \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} (2n_{i1} + 2n_{i2} + 1) \right] , (12)$$

而原子初态为 $|\psi_s(0)|_2 = |e_1e_2|_1$.据 $|\psi(t)| = u(t)$ $|\psi(0)|$ 可求得任意时刻系统态矢量演化为

$$| \psi(t)|_{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \prod_{i=1}^{q} (F_{(2n_{i1}+1)}F_{(2n_{i2}+1)})$$

$$\times \left[((-1)^{1+\sum_{i=1}^{q} n_{i2}} e'_{1} e_{2} | \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} (2n_{i1} + 1 + 2n_{i2}) + (-1)^{1+\sum_{i=1}^{q} n_{i1}} e_{1} e'_{2} | \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} (2n_{i1} + 2n_{i2} + 1) | e_{1} e_{2} \right]$$

$$+ ((-1)^{1+\sum_{i=1}^{q} n_{i2}} e'_{1} *_{2} | \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} (2n_{i1} + 1 + 2n_{i2} + 1) + (-1)^{1+\sum_{i=1}^{q} n_{i1}} e_{1} *_{2} | \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} (2n_{i1} + 2n_{i2} + 1) | e_{1} e_{2}$$

$$+ ((-1)^{1+\sum_{i=1}^{q} n_{i2}} *_{1} e_{2} | \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} (2n_{i1} + 2n_{i2} + 1) + (-1)^{1+\sum_{i=1}^{q} n_{i1}} *_{1} e'_{2} | \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} (2n_{i1} + 1 + 2n_{i2} + 1) | e_{1} e_{2}$$

$$+ ((-1)^{1+\sum_{i=1}^{q} n_{i2}} *_{1} e_{2} | \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} (2n_{i1} + 2n_{i2} + 1) + (-1)^{1+\sum_{i=1}^{q} n_{i1}} *_{1} e'_{2} | \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} (2n_{i1} + 1 + 2n_{i2} + 1) | e_{1} e_{2}$$

$$+ ((-1)^{1+\sum_{i=1}^{q} n_{i2}} *_{1} e'_{2} | \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} (2n_{i1} + 2n_{i2} + 1) + (-1)^{1+\sum_{i=1}^{q} n_{i1}} *_{1} e'_{2} | \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} (2n_{i1} + 1 + 2n_{i2} + 1) | e_{1} e_{2} |$$

$$+ ((-1)^{1+\sum_{i=1}^{q} n_{i2}} *_{1} e'_{2} | \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} (2n_{i1} + 2n_{i2} + 1) + (-1)^{1+\sum_{i=1}^{q} n_{i1}} *_{1} e'_{2} | \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} (2n_{i1} + 1 + 2n_{i2} + 1) | e_{1} e'_{2} |$$

$$+ ((-1)^{1+\sum_{i=1}^{q} n_{i2}} *_{1} e'_{2} | \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} (2n_{i1} + 2n_{i2} + 1) + (-1)^{1+\sum_{i=1}^{q} n_{i1}} *_{1} e'_{2} | \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} (2n_{i1} + 1 + 2n_{i2} + 1) | e_{1} e'_{2} |$$

$$+ ((-1)^{1+\sum_{i=1}^{q} n_{i2}} *_{1} e'_{2} | \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} (2n_{i1} + 2n_{i2} + 1) + (-1)^{1+\sum_{i=1}^{q} n_{i1}} *_{1} e'_{2} | \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} (2n_{i1} + 1 + 2n_{i2} + 1) | e'_{1} e'_{2} | e'$$

其中,

$$e_{j} = \cos\left[\lambda t \prod_{i=1}^{q} (2n_{ij} + 1)\right];$$

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

$$e'_{j} = \cos\left[\lambda t \prod_{i=1}^{q} (2n_{ij} + 2)\right];$$

$$s'_{j} = \sin\left[\lambda t \prod_{i=1}^{q} (2n_{ij} + 2)\right].$$
(14)

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 .

对(13)式分析得知,腔场初始为类奇偶相干纠

缠态时,只要控制原子穿越腔场的时间为 $t_1 = \pi(2\lambda)$ 那么,其相互作用过程可简单表示为

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\left| \alpha' \right|_{o}^{1} \left| \alpha' \right|_{e}^{2} + \left| \alpha' \right|_{e}^{1} \left| \alpha' \right|_{o}^{2} \right) \left| e_{1} e_{2} \right|
\rightarrow \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\left| e_{1} g_{2} \right|_{e} + \left| g_{1} e_{2} \right|_{o} \right) \left| \alpha' \right|_{o}^{1} \left| \alpha' \right|_{o}^{2} , (15)$$

显然腔场纠缠态传递给了原子.在这种情况下,借助数值计算来验证(15)式的结果,利用文献[20]提出的纠缠度计算方法,纠缠度定义为密度矩阵经过部分转置后其负本征值的和,即

$$\varepsilon = -2\sum_{i}v_{i}^{-}.$$
 (16)

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:

$$v_{1}^{-} = \frac{1}{2} \left[P_{11} + P_{44} - \sqrt{(P_{11} - P_{44})^{2} + 4P_{23}^{2}} \right] v_{2}^{-} = \frac{1}{2} \left[P_{22} + P_{33} - \sqrt{(P_{22} - P_{33})^{2} + 4P_{14}^{2}} \right] , (17)$$

其中

$$\begin{split} P_{11} &= \frac{1}{\chi k_1 k_2} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n_{i1}}^{\infty} k_1' \sum_{\prod_{i=1}^{q} n_{i2}}^{\infty} k_2' [(e_1' e_2)^2 + (e_1 e_2')^2] , \\ P_{22} &= \frac{1}{\chi k_1 k_2} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n_{i1}}^{\infty} k_1' \sum_{\prod_{i=1}^{q} n_{i2}}^{\infty} k_2' [(e_1' e_2)^2 + (e_1 e_2')^2] , \\ P_{33} &= \frac{1}{\chi k_1 k_2} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n_{i1}}^{\infty} k_1' \sum_{\prod_{i=1}^{q} n_{i2}}^{\infty} k_2' [(e_1' e_2)^2 + (e_1 e_2')^2] , \\ P_{44} &= \frac{1}{\chi k_1 k_2} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n_{i1}}^{\infty} k_1' \sum_{\prod_{i=1}^{q} n_{i2}}^{\infty} k_2' [(e_1' e_2)^2 + (e_1 e_2')^2] , \\ P_{44} &= \frac{1}{\chi k_1 k_2} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n_{i1}}^{\infty} k_1' \sum_{\prod_{i=1}^{q} n_{i2}}^{\infty} k_2' [(e_1' e_2)^2 + (e_1 e_2')^2] , \\ P_{44} &= \frac{1}{\chi k_1 k_2} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n_{i1}}^{\infty} k_1' \sum_{\prod_{i=1}^{q} n_{i2}}^{\infty} k_2' [(e_1' e_2)^2 + (e_1 e_2')^2] , \\ P_{45} &= \frac{1}{\chi k_1 k_2} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n_{i1}}^{\infty} k_1' \sum_{n_{i2}}^{\infty} k_2' [(e_1' e_2)^2 + (e_1 e_2')^2] , \\ P_{46} &= \frac{1}{\chi k_1 k_2} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n_{i1}}^{\infty} k_1' \sum_{n_{i2}}^{\infty} k_2' [(e_1' e_2)^2 + (e_1 e_2')^2] . \end{split}$$

$$\times \left[\prod_{i=1}^{q} \frac{n_{i0}}{\sqrt{(2n_{i2} + 3)(2n_{i2} + 2)}} e'_{1} c''_{2} s_{1} s'_{2} + \prod_{i=1}^{q} \frac{n_{i0}}{\sqrt{(2n_{i1} + 3)(2n_{i1} + 2)}} c''_{1} e'_{2} s'_{1} s_{2} \right] ,$$

$$P_{23} = \frac{-1}{2(k_{1} k_{2})^{2}} \sum_{\prod_{i=1}^{q} n_{i1}}^{\infty} k'_{1} \sum_{\prod_{i=1}^{q} n_{i2}}^{\infty} k'_{2} (-1)^{\sum_{i=1}^{q} (n_{i1} + n_{i2})}$$

$$\times \left[\prod_{i=1}^{q} \frac{n_{i0}^{2}}{\sqrt{(2n_{i1} + 3)(2n_{i1} + 2)(2n_{i2} + 3)(2n_{i2} + 2)}} c''_{1} s'_{2} s'_{1} c''_{2} + e'_{1} s_{2} s_{1} e'_{2} \right] ,$$

$$c''_{j} = \cos \left[\lambda t \prod_{i=1}^{q} (2n_{ij} + 3) \right] , k'_{j} = \prod_{i=1}^{q} |F_{(2n_{ij}+1)}|^{2} , k_{j} = \left[\sum_{\prod_{i=1}^{q} n_{ii}}^{\infty} \prod_{i=1}^{q} |F_{(2n_{ij}+1)}|^{2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} (j = 1, 2).$$

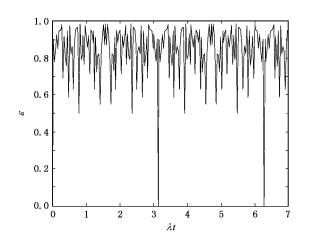


图 2 原子纠缠度的时间演化曲线

据(16)式绘出了原子纠缠度(ε)的时间演化曲线,如图 2 所示,从图 2 可明显看出,当 $t = (2k+1)\pi(2\lambda)$ (k = 0,1,2,3,...)时 $\varepsilon = 1$,说明原子穿越腔场的时间为 $t_1 = \pi(2\lambda)$ 时,出腔原子将处于最大纠缠态,这与上述理论计算结果完全一致.当 $t = k\pi/\lambda(k=0)$,

 $1\ 2\ 3\ ,...$)时 $\varepsilon=0$ 则说明 ,在此条件下出腔原子退纠缠 ,处于完全分离状态 ,那么 ,要想把腔场纠缠态转化为原子纠缠态 ,必须适当把握时机方可达到目的 .当 M=3 时 ,计算结果是

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\alpha|_0^1|\alpha|_0^2|\alpha|_0^3+|\alpha|_e^1|\alpha|_e^2|\alpha|_e^3)|g_1g_2g_3$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|k_1||e_1e_2e_3|+|k_2||g_1g_2g_3|)|\alpha|_e^1|\alpha|_e^2|\alpha|_e^3,$$
式中 k_1 , k_2 为常系数.显然,实现了存储于腔场的纠缠信息传递给了原子,并且可推广到任意个原子分别与腔场相互作用的情形.因此, g_1 1和 g_2 3、1 和 g_3 3、2 说明原子、腔场中量子信息(即纠缠态)的传递是可逆的.

4. 量子纠缠态的保持

一方面 ,考虑原子初态为纠缠态情况 . 在(5)式分析过程中还包括有另一种情况 : $t_2 = \pi/\lambda$ 时 ,系统演化过程可简化为

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{\substack{i=1 \ n_{i2} n_{i2} n_{i3}}}^{\infty} \prod_{i=1}^{q} (F_{n_{i1}} F_{n_{i2}} F_{n_{i3}}) | \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} n_{i1} , \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} n_{i2} , \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} n_{i3} (|e_1 e_2 e_3| \pm |g_1 g_2 g_3)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{\substack{q \ \prod_{i=1}^{q} n_{i2} n_{i2} n_{i3}}}^{\infty} \prod_{i=1}^{q} (F_{n_{i1}} F_{n_{i2}} F_{n_{i3}}) | \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} n_{i1} , \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} n_{i2} , \bigotimes_{i=1}^{q} n_{i3} (\alpha_1 | e_1 e_2 e_3 \pm \alpha_2 | g_1 g_2 g_3) ,$$

其中 $\alpha_1 = (-1)^{\prod_{i=1}^{q} \prod_{j=1}^{3} (n_{ij}+1)}$ $\alpha_2 = (-1)^{\prod_{i=1}^{q} \prod_{j=1}^{3} n_{ij}}$ 则在 $t_2 = \pi/\lambda$ 条件下,初态得以保持,只是相位因子不同.

另一方面 ,考虑腔场初态为纠缠态情形 ,若 t_2 = π/λ 时 ,由(13)式同样有____

$$|\psi_{1}(t_{2})| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\beta_{1} |\alpha'|_{o}^{1} |\alpha'|_{e}^{2} + \beta_{2} |\alpha'|_{e}^{1} |\alpha'|_{o}^{2}),$$

其中系数 $\beta_1 = \beta_2 = -1$; $| \psi_a(t_2) = | e_1 e_2 |$. 即腔场处于类奇偶相干纠缠态 原子处于非纠缠态 除相位因子外 系统保持原态.

以上两种情况均可推广到任意多个原子分别与 腔场相互作用且初始纠缠态为任意形式的情况。

5. 结 论

综上所述,可得出如下结论:

1. 原子、腔场中的量子信息(即纠缠态)能够实现可逆传递. 其条件为控制原子运动速度,即原子穿越腔场的时间 $t_1 = \pi l(2\lambda)$. 原子初始处于纠缠态时,对原子实施适当测量的结果分别为基态和激发态时,腔场对应处于两种类奇偶相干纠缠态,且这两种纠缠态出现的概率各占 50%;如果初始处于纠缠态

- 的腔场与原子相互作用后亦可转化为原子纠缠态,这一结论通过计算纠缠度进一步得到证明,两种过程可分别视为制备腔场、原子纠缠态的途径.
- 2. 量子信息的保持. 若控制原子与腔场相互作用时间 $t_2 = \pi/\lambda$ 时 无论预先存储于腔场中还是原子中的量子信息 除了相位因子外 系统保持原态不变.
- 3. 在理想条件下 利用腔量子电动力学技术易于实现本文结论. 但在实际工程中, 传输通道等往往存在损耗吸收及环境的扰动, 使腔场状态发生变化, 有关这些因素的影响将另文讨论.

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The entanglement states transfer and preservation in the process of two-level atoms interacting with multi-mode light fields *

56 卷

Wang Ju-Xia^{1 2)†} Yang Zhi-Yong^{1)} An Yu-Ying^{1)}
1 § School of Technical Physics ,Xidian University ,Xi 'an 710071 ,China)
2 § Institute of Quantum Optics & Photonics ,and Physics Department ,Weinan Teachers University ,Weinan 714000 ,China)
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Abstract

Using the complete quantum theory , the process of M two-level atoms interacting with M multi-mode light fields with intensity-dependent coupling is studied. It is found that quantum entanglement information can be transferred back and forth or be preserved between the cavity fields and atoms under certain time conditions. The entanglement states of the atoms or the cavities can be transferred when $t = \pi / (2\lambda)$. The results are verified by numerically computing the entanglement degree. And it was shown that the entanglement states of the atoms or the cavities can be preserved when $t = \pi / \lambda$.

Keywords: quantum informatics, multi-mode light field, two-level atom, entanglement transfer

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[†] E-mail :wnwjx@tom.com