

含时谐振子的动力学演化*

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利用含时量子变换理论,由量子变换理论中的变换矩阵,方便地给出了含时谐振子的演化算符,从而求得了含时谐振子的精确解.

关键词:含时谐振子,含时量子变换,动力学演化

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1. 引 言

含时问题^[1,2]是量子理论中的一个重要问题.在量子跃迁、辐射的吸收和发射等基本问题中都涉及到含时问题.不仅如此,在量子计算^[3]、量子纠缠^[4]中也涉及到含时体系问题.因此,对含时问题进行研究,不仅对量子理论本身,而且对量子信息论都具有重要意义.

在量子理论中,随时间变化的谐振子就是一个重要的含时模型,人们通过对这一模型的研究,可以得到它的时间演化算符,从而求得态矢的演化及波函数.文献[5]利用量子变换理论^[6],对变频谐振子模型作了详细地研究,文献[7]讨论了含时谐振子的逆问题与压缩态.这些研究都为人们求解这类含时问题提供了一种很有价值的途径.文献[5]所用的方法是先设定时间演化算符,然后由量子变换理论,给出确定演化算符中各系数所满足的微分方程,再通过求解各系数所满足的微分方程,进而得到时间演化算符的表达式.而求解各系数所满足的微分方程,会给问题的求解带来一定的不便,并且微分方程有时不一定能严格求解,所以,用文献[5]给出的结果做进一步的计算难免存在一定的困难,特别是很难给出态矢演化和波函数等表达式的解析形式.本文利用量子变换理论,从其中的正则变换矩阵出发,可方便地得到时间演化算符的解析表达式.而且通过下面的讨论可以看到,本文所给出的结果为进一步

的计算,如态矢的演化、波函数、矩阵元及跃迁概率等的计算,带来了很大的方便,并能得到这些结果的解析表达式.

2. 变频谐振子的严格解

含时谐振子是一个重要的动力学体系,其 Hamiltonian 为

$$H(t) = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega(t)^2 x^2, \quad (1)$$

为利用量子变换理论对(1)式进行求解,先将(1)式无量纲化,设

$$Q_0 = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega_0}{\hbar}} x, \\ P_0 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{m\omega_0 \hbar}} p,$$

则(1)式变为

$$H(t) = \frac{1}{2} \omega_0 \hbar [P_0^2 + f(t) Q_0^2], \quad (2)$$

其中 $f(t) = \frac{\omega^2(t)}{\omega_0^2}$. (2)式可进一步改写为

$$H(t) = \frac{1}{2} \omega_0 \hbar \sqrt{f(t)} \\ \times \left[\frac{P_0^2}{\sqrt{f(t)}} + \sqrt{f(t)} Q_0^2 \right], \quad (3)$$

记

$$Q(t) = f^{1/4}(t) Q_0, \\ P(t) = f^{-1/4}(t) P_0, \quad (4)$$

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显然 (4) 式可写为

$$(Q(t), P(t)) = (Q_0, P_0) \times \begin{bmatrix} f^{1/4}(t) & 0 \\ 0 & f^{-1/4}(t) \end{bmatrix}. \quad (5)$$

利用公式

$$(a^+, a) = (Q_0, P_0) N_0 = (Q_0, P_0) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -i\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & i\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (6)$$

其中

$$N_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -i\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & i\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}.$$

于是, 我们得到

$$(a^+(t), a(t)) = (Q(t), P(t)) N_0 = (Q_0, P_0) \begin{bmatrix} f^{1/4}(t) & 0 \\ 0 & f^{-1/4}(t) \end{bmatrix} N_0 = (a^+, a) M, \quad (7)$$

其中

$$M = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix}, \quad (8)$$

$$A = f^{1/4}(t) + f^{-1/4}(t) = \frac{\omega(t) + \omega_0}{\sqrt{\omega(t)\omega_0}},$$

$$B = f^{1/4}(t) - f^{-1/4}(t) = \frac{\omega(t) - \omega_0}{\sqrt{\omega(t)\omega_0}}. \quad (9)$$

如果将 (7) 式写为

$$\Lambda' = (a^+(t), a(t)) = U \Lambda U^{-1} = U (a^+, a) U^{-1} = \Lambda M = (a^+, a) M, \quad (10)$$

则根据量子变换理论^[6]给出的 U 算符的三种表达形式:

$$U = \exp\left[\frac{1}{2} \Lambda N \Sigma_B \tilde{\Lambda}\right] = \exp\left[\frac{1}{2} \Lambda (\ln M) \Sigma_B \tilde{\Lambda}\right] = U^{(n)} = U^{(a)},$$

$$U^{(n)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\det C}} \exp\left[\frac{1}{2} \Lambda D (M) \Sigma_B \tilde{\Lambda}\right] :,$$

$$U^{(a)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\det A}} \ddagger \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2} \Lambda D (M^{-1}) \Sigma_B \tilde{\Lambda}\right] \ddagger, \quad (11)$$

我们很容易写出 (10) 式中演化算符 $U(t)$ 的一般指数型、正规乘积型和反正规乘积型形式, 分别为

$$U = e^{\frac{\chi(t)}{2} (a^2 - a^{\dagger 2})}, \quad (12)$$

$$U^{(n)} = \sqrt{\operatorname{sech}\lambda(t)} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \delta(t) a^{\dagger 2}\right) \times \exp[\operatorname{lr}(\operatorname{sech}\lambda(t)) a^{\dagger} a] \times \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} \delta(t) a^2\right), \quad (13)$$

$$U^{(a)} = \sqrt{\operatorname{cosh}\lambda(t)} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \delta(t) a^2\right) \times \exp[\operatorname{lr}(\operatorname{cosh}\lambda(t)) a^{\dagger} a] \times \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} \delta(t) a^{\dagger 2}\right), \quad (14)$$

其中 $\lambda(t)$ 由下式决定:

$$\tanh\lambda(t) = \delta(t) = \frac{\omega(t) - \omega_0}{\omega(t) + \omega_0},$$

$$\operatorname{sech}\lambda(t) = \frac{2\sqrt{\omega(t)\omega_0}}{\omega(t) + \omega_0}. \quad (15)$$

从而, 最后得 (1) 式的严格解为

$$|\Psi(t)\rangle = U(t) |\Psi(0)\rangle = U^{(n)} \chi(t) |\Psi(0)\rangle = U^{(a)} \chi(t) |\Psi(0)\rangle. \quad (16)$$

3. 初态演化

设初态为真空态, 将 $|\Psi(0)\rangle = |0\rangle$ 代入 (16) 式, 并利用时间演化算符的正规乘积 (13) 式, 经过简单计算得到

$$|\Psi(t)\rangle = U^{(n)} \chi(t) |0\rangle = U^{(n)} |0\rangle = \sqrt{\operatorname{sech}\lambda(t)} \times \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \delta(t) a^{\dagger 2}\right) |0\rangle. \quad (17)$$

(17) 式正是真空压缩态. 由此我们可以清楚地看出, 支配由 (1) 式所描述的动力学演化的 Hamiltonian 是由压缩变换而来的.

再设初态为相干态, 将 $|\Psi(0)\rangle = |z\rangle$ 代入 (16) 式, 并利用时间演化算符的正规乘积 (13) 式, 可得

$$|\Psi(t)\rangle = \sqrt{\operatorname{sech}\lambda(t)} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \delta(t) a^{\dagger 2}\right) \times \exp[\operatorname{lr}(\operatorname{sech}\lambda(t)) a^{\dagger} a] \times \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} \delta(t) a^2\right) |z\rangle = \sqrt{\operatorname{sech}\lambda(t)} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \delta(t) a^{\dagger 2}\right) \times \exp[\operatorname{lr}(\operatorname{sech}\lambda(t)) a^{\dagger} a] \times \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} \delta(t) z^2\right) |z\rangle = \sqrt{\operatorname{sech}\lambda(t)} \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} \delta(t) z^2\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \times \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}|z|^2 + \frac{1}{2}|\alpha(t)|^2\right) \\ & \times \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha(t)a^{+2}\right)|\alpha(t)\rangle, \quad (18) \end{aligned}$$

其中 $|\alpha(t)\rangle = z \operatorname{sech}\lambda(t)$.

为进一步计算,在(18)式中插入相干态的完备关系

$$\int \frac{d^2 z'}{\pi} |z'\rangle \langle z'| = I, \quad (19)$$

我们有

$$\begin{aligned} & \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha(t)a^{+2}\right)|\alpha(t)\rangle \\ & = \int \frac{d^2 z'}{\pi} |z'\rangle \langle z'| \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha(t)a^{+2}\right)|\alpha(t)\rangle \\ & = \int \frac{d^2 z'}{\pi} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha(t)z'^{-2}\right)|z'\rangle \langle z'| |\alpha(t)\rangle \\ & = \int \frac{d^2 z'}{\pi} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha(t)z'^{-2} - \frac{1}{2}|z'|^2\right. \\ & \quad \left. - \frac{1}{2}|\alpha(t)|^2 + z'\alpha(t)\right)|z'\rangle \\ & = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int \frac{d^2 z'}{\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} \left(\frac{d}{d\xi}\right)^n \\ & \quad \times \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha(t)z'^{-2} - |z'|^2\right. \\ & \quad \left. - \frac{1}{2}|\alpha(t)|^2 + z'\alpha(t) + \xi z'\right) \Big|_{\xi=0} |n\rangle. \quad (20) \end{aligned}$$

利用高斯积分公式^[8]

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{d^2 z}{\pi} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}(z^* \nu + u z)Q\begin{pmatrix} z^* \\ z \end{pmatrix} + (u \nu)\begin{pmatrix} z^* \\ z \end{pmatrix}\right\} \\ & = [-\det Q]^{-1/2} \exp\left\{\frac{1}{2}(u \nu)Q^{-1}\begin{pmatrix} u \\ \nu \end{pmatrix}\right\}, \quad (21) \end{aligned}$$

式中 $Q = \tilde{Q}$ 是非奇异矩阵, u 和 ν 是任意复数. 将(21)式代入(20)式得

$$\begin{aligned} & \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha(t)a^{+2}\right)|\alpha(t)\rangle \\ & = e^{-\frac{1}{2}|\alpha(t)|^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{-i}{\sqrt{n!}} \left(\frac{d}{d\xi}\right)^n \\ & \quad \times e^{-\alpha(t)\xi^2 + 2\xi\alpha(t)} \Big|_{\xi=0} |n\rangle. \quad (22) \end{aligned}$$

利用厄米多项式的生成函数公式

$$e^{-y^2 + 2yx} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} H_n(x) \frac{y^n}{n!}, \quad (23)$$

计算(22)式

$$\begin{aligned} & \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha(t)a^{+2}\right)|\alpha(t)\rangle \\ & = e^{-\frac{1}{2}|\alpha(t)|^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{-i}{\sqrt{n!}} \left(\frac{d}{d\xi}\right)^n e^{-\alpha(t)\xi^2 + 2\xi\alpha(t)} \Big|_{\xi=0} |n\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$= e^{-\frac{1}{2}|\alpha(t)|^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{-i}{\sqrt{n!}} \delta^{n/2}(t) H_n\left(\frac{\alpha(t)}{\sqrt{\alpha(t)}}\right) |n\rangle. \quad (24)$$

最后将(24)式代入(18)式,得初态是相干态的态矢演化为

$$\begin{aligned} |\Psi(t)\rangle & = \sqrt{\operatorname{sech}\lambda(t)} \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}\alpha(t)z^2\right) \\ & \quad \times \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}|z|^2\right) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{-i}{\sqrt{n!}} \delta^{n/2}(t) \\ & \quad \times H_n\left(\frac{\alpha(t)}{\sqrt{\alpha(t)}}\right) |n\rangle. \quad (25) \end{aligned}$$

这也是文献[7]给出的结果.

4. 波函数

现在计算(1)式的波函数.由(16)式得

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi(x,t) & = \langle x | |\Psi(t)\rangle \\ & = \langle x | U^n \chi(t) | \Psi(0)\rangle \\ & = \iint \frac{d^2 z d^2 z'}{\pi^2} \langle x | z\rangle \\ & \quad \times \langle z | U^n \chi(t) | z'\rangle \langle z' | |\Psi(0)\rangle. \quad (26) \end{aligned}$$

容易计算下面的结果:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle x | z\rangle & = \left(\frac{m\omega_0}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{1/4} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}z^2 - \frac{1}{2}|z|^2\right. \\ & \quad \left. - \frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2 + \sqrt{2}\alpha x z\right], \left(\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega_0}{\hbar}}\right), \quad (27) \\ \langle z | U^n \chi(t) | z'\rangle & = \sqrt{\operatorname{sech}\lambda(t)} e^{\frac{1}{2}\alpha(t)\chi(z'^2 - z^2)} \langle z | e^{\operatorname{Insech}\lambda(t)a^+ a} | z'\rangle \\ & = \sqrt{\operatorname{sech}\lambda(t)} e^{\frac{1}{2}\alpha(t)\chi(z'^2 - z^2)} \\ & \quad \times e^{-\frac{1}{2}(|z'|^2 + |z|^2 - 2\operatorname{sech}\lambda(t)z'z^*)} \\ & \quad \times \langle z' | \Psi(0)\rangle \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} \Psi_n\left(\frac{d}{d\beta}\right)^n \\ & \quad \times e^{-\frac{1}{2}|z'|^2 + \beta z'} \Big|_{\beta=0}, \\ \Psi_n & = n | \Psi(0)\rangle. \quad (29) \end{aligned}$$

将(27)–(29)式代入(26)式得

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi(x,t) & = \left(\frac{m\omega_0}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{1/4} \sqrt{\operatorname{sech}\lambda(t)} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} \\ & \quad \times \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Psi_n}{\sqrt{n!}} \left(\frac{d}{d\beta}\right)^n \\ & \quad \times \iint \frac{d^2 z d^2 z'}{\pi^2} \exp\left[-|z|^2 - \frac{1}{2}z^2\right. \end{aligned}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}\delta(t)z'^2 + \sqrt{2}\alpha xz + \operatorname{sech}\lambda(t)z'z'] \times \exp\left[-|z'|^2 + \frac{1}{2}\delta(t)z'^2 + \beta z'\right] \Big|_{\beta=0} \quad (30)$$

利用(21)式,分别对 z 和 z' 积分,考虑(23)式,最后得到

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi(x,t) &= \left(\frac{m\omega_0}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{1/4} \sqrt{\operatorname{sech}\lambda(t)} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} e^{\frac{\delta}{\delta-1}\alpha^2 x^2} \\ &\times \frac{1}{\sqrt{\delta-1}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Psi_n}{\sqrt{n!}} \left(\frac{d}{d\beta}\right)^n \\ &\times \exp\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(\delta + \frac{\operatorname{sech}^2\lambda(t)}{\delta-1}\right)\beta^2 - \frac{\sqrt{2}\alpha\operatorname{sech}\lambda(t)}{\delta-1}x\beta\right] \Big|_{\beta=0} \\ &= \left(\frac{m\omega_0}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{1/4} \sqrt{\operatorname{sech}\lambda(t)} e^{\left(\frac{\delta}{\delta-1}-\frac{1}{2}\right)\alpha^2 x^2} \\ &\times \frac{1}{\sqrt{\delta-1}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Psi_n}{\sqrt{2^n n!}} \\ &\times \Gamma^n(t) H_n[\alpha(t)x], \quad (31) \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha(t) &= \frac{\operatorname{sech}\lambda(t)\alpha}{(1-\delta)\sqrt{\frac{\operatorname{sech}^2\lambda(t)}{1-\delta}-\delta}}, \\ \Gamma(t) &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{\operatorname{sech}^2\lambda(t)}{1-\delta}-\delta\right)}. \quad (32) \end{aligned}$$

如果取初态为真空态,将 $\Psi_n = \delta_{n,0}$ 代入(31)式,则得到真空压缩态的波函数为

$$\Psi(x,t) = \left(\frac{m\omega_0}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{1/4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\delta}} \times \sqrt{\operatorname{sech}\lambda(t)} e^{\left(\frac{\delta}{\delta-1}-\frac{1}{2}\right)\alpha^2 x^2}. \quad (33)$$

若初态为粒子数态,将 $\Psi_n = \delta_{n,m}$ 代入(31)式,则得到粒子数压缩态的波函数为

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi(x,t) &= \left(\frac{m\omega_0}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{1/4} \\ &\times \sqrt{\operatorname{sech}\lambda(t)} e^{\left(\frac{\delta}{\delta-1}-\frac{1}{2}\right)\alpha^2 x^2} \\ &\times \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}\sqrt{1-\delta}} \Gamma^n(t) H_n[\alpha(t)x]. \quad (34) \end{aligned}$$

若 $\alpha(t) = \omega_0$,则(31)式变为自由谐振子的波函数,即

$$\Psi(x) = \left(\frac{m\omega_0}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{1/4} (2^n n!)^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} H_n(\alpha x). \quad (35)$$

5. 结 论

通过上面的计算可以清楚地看出,本文所用的方法简单易行,并能直接给出时间演化算符的简洁表达式.利用本文给出的演化算符,对于任意给定的初态,可以非常方便地计算态矢的演化、波函数以及矩阵元等,得到它们清晰的解析表达式.同时,这一方法也为量子信息处理^[9]中的量子纠缠、非定域性动力学等提供了方便的途径,这再一次说明了量子变换理论的普适性和优越性.

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Dynamical evolution for time-dependent oscillators^{*}

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Abstract

Based on the matrix of the time-dependent quantum transformation theory ,we derive the analytic expression of the evolution operator for the time-dependent oscillators by using the time-dependent quantum transformation theory . Then the exact solution of the time-dependent oscillators is obtained .

Keywords : time-dependent oscillators , time-dependent quantum transformation theory , dynamic evolution

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