

利用热纠缠态表象获得 Caldeira-Leggett 密度算符方程的积分形式解

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开放量子系统, 即系统-热库模型, 可以用一个关于密度算符的主方程来描述, 比如, 用来描述固态物理中耗散现象的 Caldeira-Leggett 主方程. 虽然已经有人为了求解此主方程的约化密度矩阵的精确表达式而做过一些努力, 但迄今还未见有解答. 本文使用了一种全新的方法来求解 Caldeira-Leggett 方程, 用这个新方法可以得到积分形式的显式表达. 该方法的要点在于利用有序算符内积分技术把关于密度算符的微分方程首先转化成关于密度态矢量的微分方程, 再将密度态矢量投影到热纠缠态表象中, Caldeira-Leggett 方程就转变成了关于波函数的微分方程, 而波函数是函数. 这样就可以使用数学中求解微分方程的方法来求解出波函数. 再次利用有序算符内积分技术, 再将波函数转化为态矢量和算符, 就得到了 Caldeira-Leggett 方程的积分形式解.

关键词: 热纠缠态表象, Caldeira-Leggett 模型主方程, 密度算符, 有序算符内积分技术

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1 引言

自然界中所有的系统都存在和其外界的相互作用. Feynman 和 Vernon^[1] 首先提出了“影响泛函技术”, 用一个哈密顿量和系统密度矩阵 ρ 的时间演化表示的量子系统及其环境可以通过求迹消去环境的自由度. 将此技术应用于总哈密顿量 $H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + V(x) + x \sum_k c_k R_k + \sum_k \left(\frac{p_k^2}{2M} + \frac{1}{2} M \omega_k^2 R_k^2 \right)$, 这里的 x 是系统坐标, $\sum_k \left(\frac{p_k^2}{2M} + \frac{1}{2} M \omega_k^2 R_k^2 \right)$ 表示热浴. 在高温极限 $k_B T \gg \hbar \omega$ 时, Caldeira 和 Leggett (CL)^[2,3] 推导出了下述约化密度矩阵的主方程

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\rho}{dt} = & -\frac{i}{\hbar} [H_0, \rho] - \frac{i\gamma}{\hbar} [x, \{p, \rho\}] \\ & - \frac{2m\gamma k_B T}{\hbar^2} [x, [x, \rho]], \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

其中 $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(a^\dagger + a)$, $p = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}(a^\dagger - a)$. $H_0 =$

$\hbar \omega a^\dagger a + 1/2$ 是质量为 m 的振子的哈密顿量, $\hbar$ 是 Planck 常量, ω 是谐振子的频率. 方程 (1) 中的 γ 是弛豫率, k_B 是 Boltzmann 恒量, T 是热浴的温度. 第一项描述系统本身的动力学演化, 第二项正比于弛豫率 γ , 是耗散项, 最后一项描述退相干.

虽然已经有人为了推导出约化密度矩阵 $\rho(t)$ 的精确表达式而做过一些努力, 但迄今 $\rho(t)$ 还未见有解答. 本文拟用一种全新的方法来推导这个 $\rho(t)$, 用这个新方法可以得到 $\rho(t)$ 的积分形式的显式表达. 该方法的要点在于把密度算符 ρ 投影成波函数 $\langle \eta | \rho \rangle$. 其中, $|\rho\rangle = \rho |\eta = 0\rangle$. $|\eta\rangle$ 是热纠缠态表象 (TESR). 这样, CL 模型的主方程就转化为解关于 $\langle \eta | \rho \rangle$ 的方程. 利用有序算符内积分技术 (IWOP)^[4], 可以顺利推导出这个波函数, 并且得到密度算符的积分形式的解. 本文安排如下: 在第二部分中, 构建出热纠缠态表象; 在此基础上, 在第三部分把 CL 主方程转化为关于波函数 $\langle \eta | \rho \rangle$ 的含时间演化方程; 在第四部分, 得到波函数 $\langle \eta | \rho \rangle$ 和密

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度算符 $\rho(t)$ 的积分形式解.

2 引入热纠缠态表象

首先引进虚模 $[\tilde{a}, \tilde{a}^\dagger] = 1$, 并构建出热纠缠态 $|\eta\rangle = \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}|\eta|^2 + \eta a^\dagger - \eta^* \tilde{a}^\dagger + a^\dagger \tilde{a}^\dagger\right]|0\tilde{0}\rangle$. 由于 $\tilde{a}|0\tilde{0}\rangle = a|0\tilde{0}\rangle = 0$, 那么 $|\eta\rangle$ 遵循如下的本征方程

$$\begin{aligned}(a - \tilde{a}^\dagger)|\eta\rangle &= \eta|\eta\rangle, \\ (a^\dagger - \tilde{a})|\eta\rangle &= \eta^*|\eta\rangle, \\ \langle\eta|(a^\dagger - \tilde{a}) &= \eta^*\langle\eta|, \\ \langle\eta|(a - \tilde{a}^\dagger) &= \eta\langle\eta|,\end{aligned}\quad (2)$$

以及正交关系 $\langle\eta'|\eta\rangle = \pi\delta(\eta' - \eta)\delta(\eta'^* - \eta^*)$, 和完备性关系 $\int \frac{d^2\eta}{\pi} |\eta\rangle\langle\eta| = 1$. 这些关系式可以用 IWOP 技术 $\int \frac{d^2\eta}{\pi} |\eta\rangle\langle\eta| = \int \frac{d^2\eta}{\pi} \exp[-(\eta^* - a^\dagger + \tilde{a})(\eta - a + \tilde{a}^\dagger)] = 1$ 加以证明.

3 把 CL 主方程转化为关于 $|\rho\rangle$ 的方程

令

$$|\eta = 0\rangle = \exp[a^\dagger \tilde{a}^\dagger]|0\tilde{0}\rangle = |I\rangle, \quad (3)$$

则由文献 [5]

$$\begin{aligned}a|I\rangle &= \tilde{a}^\dagger|I\rangle, \\ a^\dagger|I\rangle &= \tilde{a}|I\rangle, \\ (a^\dagger a)^n|I\rangle &= (\tilde{a}^\dagger \tilde{a})^n|I\rangle\end{aligned}\quad (4)$$

得到

$$\begin{aligned}x|I\rangle &= \frac{a^\dagger + a}{\sqrt{2}}|I\rangle = \frac{\tilde{a}^\dagger + \tilde{a}}{\sqrt{2}}|I\rangle = \tilde{x}|I\rangle, \\ p|I\rangle &= \frac{i(a^\dagger - a)}{\sqrt{2}}|I\rangle = \frac{i(\tilde{a}^\dagger - \tilde{a})}{\sqrt{2}}|I\rangle = -\tilde{p}|I\rangle,\end{aligned}\quad (5)$$

其中 $\tilde{x} = \frac{\tilde{a}^\dagger + \tilde{a}}{\sqrt{2}}$, $\tilde{p} = \frac{i(\tilde{a}^\dagger - \tilde{a})}{\sqrt{2}}$. 重新定义方程 (1) 中的参量 $\lambda = 2\gamma$, $\alpha = 2m\gamma k_B T$, $\hbar = 1$, 则 CL 方程 (1) 简化为

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d\rho}{dt} &= -i[H_0, \rho] - \frac{i\lambda}{2}[x, \{p, \rho\}] \\ &\quad - \alpha[x, [x, \rho]].\end{aligned}\quad (6)$$

由于很难直接求解算符方程 (1) 和 (6), 我们将密度算符 $\rho(t)$ 作用在 $|I\rangle$ 上. 注意到 $|\rho\rangle = \rho|I\rangle = \rho|\eta =$

$0\rangle$, 方程 (6) 就演化为

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dt}|\rho\rangle &= -i[H_0, \rho]|I\rangle - \frac{i\lambda}{2}[x, \{p, \rho\}]|I\rangle \\ &\quad - \alpha[x, [x, \rho]]|I\rangle.\end{aligned}\quad (7)$$

注意到虚模算符 $\tilde{a}$ 和 $\tilde{a}^\dagger$ 和真实系统的密度算符 ρ 对易, 方程 (7) 就可以简化为

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dt}|\rho\rangle &= \left[-i\omega(a^\dagger a - \tilde{a}^\dagger \tilde{a}) - \alpha(x - \tilde{x})^2\right. \\ &\quad \left.- \frac{i\lambda}{2}(x - \tilde{x})(p - \tilde{p})\right]|\rho\rangle.\end{aligned}\quad (8)$$

4 利用含 $\langle\eta|\rho\rangle$ 的方程得到 $\rho(t)$ 的积分形式解

为了精确求解这个方程, 我们把态 $|\rho\rangle$ 投影到热纠缠态表象. 这样方程 (5) 就简化为

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dt}\langle\eta|\rho\rangle &= -i\omega\langle\eta|(a^\dagger a - \tilde{a}^\dagger \tilde{a})|\rho\rangle \\ &\quad - \frac{\lambda}{4}\langle\eta|(a - \tilde{a}^\dagger + a^\dagger - \tilde{a}) \\ &\quad \times (a + \tilde{a}^\dagger - a^\dagger + \tilde{a})|\rho\rangle \\ &\quad - \frac{\alpha}{2}\langle\eta|[(a - \tilde{a}^\dagger) + (a^\dagger - \tilde{a})]^2|\rho\rangle.\end{aligned}\quad (9)$$

根据式 (2) 就有

$$\begin{aligned}\langle\eta|\tilde{a} &= -\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial\eta} + \frac{\eta^*}{2}\right)\langle\eta|, \\ \langle\eta|a &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial\eta^*} + \frac{\eta}{2}\right)\langle\eta|, \\ \langle\eta|\tilde{a}^\dagger &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial\eta^*} - \frac{\eta}{2}\right)\langle\eta|, \\ \langle\eta|a^\dagger &= -\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial\eta} - \frac{\eta^*}{2}\right)\langle\eta|,\end{aligned}\quad (10)$$

这样我们就可以得到

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dt}\langle\eta|\rho\rangle &= \left[-i\omega\left(\eta^*\frac{\partial}{\partial\eta^*} - \eta\frac{\partial}{\partial\eta}\right) - \frac{\alpha}{2}(\eta^* + \eta)^2\right. \\ &\quad \left.- \frac{\lambda}{2}(\eta + \eta^*)\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial\eta^*} + \frac{\partial}{\partial\eta}\right)\right]\langle\eta|\rho\rangle.\end{aligned}\quad (11)$$

现在我们来求解含有 $\langle\eta|\rho\rangle$ 的方程 (11).

利用 $\eta = r e^{i\varphi}$ 和 $r = |\eta|$, 可以得到

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial}{\partial\eta} &= \frac{1}{2}e^{-i\varphi}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{i}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi}\right), \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial\eta^*} &= \frac{1}{2}e^{i\varphi}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{i}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi}\right),\end{aligned}\quad (12)$$

则

$$\eta^*\frac{\partial}{\partial\eta^*} + \eta\frac{\partial}{\partial\eta} = r\frac{\partial}{\partial r}, \quad (13)$$

那么方程 (11) 可以被重写成

$$\frac{d}{dt}\langle\eta|\rho\rangle=\left[-(\lambda\cos^2\varphi)r\frac{\partial}{\partial r}-2\alpha r^2\cos^2\varphi+\left(\omega+\frac{\lambda}{2}\sin 2\varphi\right)\frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi}\right]\langle\eta|\rho\rangle. \quad (14)$$

假设 $\langle\eta|\rho\rangle=M(r,\varphi)T(t)$, 那么方程 (11) 可以用分离变量法来取得解析解

$$\frac{1}{T}\frac{dT}{dt}=-(\lambda\cos^2\varphi)\frac{r}{M}\frac{\partial M}{\partial r}-2\alpha r^2\cos^2\varphi+\left(\omega+\frac{\lambda}{2}\sin 2\varphi\right)\frac{1}{M}\frac{\partial M}{\partial\varphi}. \quad (15)$$

取分离常数为 $\frac{1}{T}\frac{dT}{dt}=-\mu$, 得到

$$T(t)=T(0)e^{-\mu t}, \quad (16)$$

其中 $\mu>0$.

再令 $M(r,\varphi)=R(r)\Phi(\varphi)$, 那么方程 (14) 就可变为

$$\lambda\frac{r}{R}\frac{dR}{dr}+2\alpha r^2=\frac{1}{\cos^2\varphi}\left[\left(\omega+\frac{\lambda}{2}\sin 2\varphi\right)\frac{1}{\Phi}\frac{d\Phi}{d\varphi}+\mu\right]=k, \quad (17)$$

其中引入了另一个分离常数 k . 由此可以得到

$$\lambda\frac{r}{R}\frac{dR}{dr}+2\alpha r^2=k \quad (18)$$

和

$$\frac{d\Phi}{\Phi}=\frac{k\cos^2\varphi-\mu}{\omega+\frac{\lambda}{2}\sin 2\varphi}d\varphi. \quad (19)$$

方程 (17) 的解为

$$R(r)=C_1r^{k/\lambda}e^{-(\alpha/\lambda)r^2}, \quad (20)$$

其中, C_1 是积分常数. 为了求解当 $4\omega^2>\lambda^2$ 情况下的方程 (19) 我们用如下积分公式^[5]

$$(b^2>1)\int\frac{dx}{1+b\sin ax}=\frac{1}{a\sqrt{b^2-1}}\ln\left|\frac{b-\sqrt{b^2-1}+\tan(ax/2)}{b+\sqrt{b^2-1}+\tan(ax/2)}\right| \quad (21)$$

和

$$\int\frac{\cos ax}{1\pm b\sin ax}dx=\pm\frac{1}{ab}\ln|1\pm b\sin ax|, \quad (22)$$

$$\Phi(\varphi)=C_2\exp\frac{k}{2\lambda}\ln\left|1+\frac{\lambda}{2\omega}\sin 2\varphi\right|+\frac{k-2\mu}{\sqrt{4\omega^2-\lambda^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\times\arctan\frac{\lambda+2\omega\tan\varphi}{\sqrt{4\omega^2-\lambda^2}} \\ &=C_2\left(1+\frac{\lambda}{2\omega}\sin 2\varphi\right)^{k/2\lambda} \\ &\times\exp\left(\frac{k-2\mu}{\sqrt{4\omega^2-\lambda^2}}\right. \\ &\left.\times\arctan\frac{\lambda+2\omega\tan\varphi}{\sqrt{4\omega^2-\lambda^2}}\right), \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

其中 $1+\frac{\lambda}{2\omega}\sin 2\varphi>0$, C_2 是积分常数.

方程 (23) 显示出 $\Phi(\varphi)$ 是一个周期函数, 周期为 π . 所以有 $\Phi(\frac{\pi}{2})=\Phi(-\frac{\pi}{2})$, 这样就有

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) &=C_2\exp\left(\frac{k-2\mu}{\sqrt{4\omega^2-\lambda^2}}\pi/2\right)=\Phi\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \\ &=C_2\exp\left(-\frac{k-2\mu}{\sqrt{4\omega^2-\lambda^2}}\pi/2\right), \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

得到 $k=2\mu$, 所以方程 (23) 就变成

$$\Phi(\varphi)=C_2\left(1+\frac{\lambda}{2\omega}\sin 2\varphi\right)^{k/2\lambda}. \quad (25)$$

另一种情况, 当 $4\omega^2<\lambda^2$ 时, 我用下列积分公式^[5]

$$(b^2<1)\int\frac{dx}{1+b\sin ax}=\frac{2}{a\sqrt{1-b^2}}\arctan\frac{b+\tan(ax/2)}{\sqrt{1-b^2}}. \quad (26)$$

获得

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(\varphi) &=C_3\exp\frac{k}{2\lambda}\ln\left|1+\frac{\lambda}{2\omega}\sin 2\varphi\right| \\ &+\frac{k-2\mu}{\sqrt{\lambda^2-4\omega^2}} \\ &\times\ln\left|\frac{\lambda+2\omega\tan\varphi-\sqrt{\lambda^2-4\omega^2}}{\lambda+2\omega\tan\varphi+\sqrt{\lambda^2-4\omega^2}}\right| \\ &=C_3\left|1+\frac{\lambda}{2\omega}\sin 2\varphi\right|^{k/2\lambda} \\ &\times\left|\frac{\lambda+2\omega\tan\varphi-\sqrt{\lambda^2-4\omega^2}}{\lambda+2\omega\tan\varphi+\sqrt{\lambda^2-4\omega^2}}\right|^{\frac{k-2\mu}{\sqrt{\lambda^2-4\omega^2}}}, \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

在这种情况下 $\Phi(\varphi)$ 也是以 π 为周期的周期性函数. 条件 $\Phi(\pi/2)=\Phi(-\pi/2)$ 也要求有 $k=2\mu$, 即 $k\equiv 2\mu$. 所以我们可以得到

$$\Phi(\varphi)=C_3\left|1+\frac{\lambda}{2\omega}\sin 2\varphi\right|^{k/2\lambda}. \quad (28)$$

联合 (16), (20), (25) 和 (28) 式的结果, 我们可以得到波函数 $\langle\eta|\rho\rangle$ 的显式表达

$$\langle\eta|\rho\rangle=Ce^{-(\alpha/\lambda)r^2}\left(r\left|1+\frac{\lambda}{2\omega}\sin 2\varphi\right|\right)^{k/2\lambda}$$

$$\times e^{-2kt}, \quad (29)$$

积分常数 C 与初态有关 $\langle \eta | \rho \rangle$.

当 $t = 0$ 时, 方程 (29) 变为

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \eta | \rho(0) \rangle &= C r^{k/\lambda} e^{-(\alpha/\lambda)r^2} \\ &\times \left| 1 + \frac{\lambda}{2\omega} \sin 2\varphi \right|^{k/2\lambda}. \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

到目前为止, 我们已经得到了 CL 方程的

波函数 $\langle \eta | \rho \rangle$. 作为一个例子, 我们假设初始态 $\rho(0) = |z\rangle\langle z|$, 利用方程 (3) 就有

$$\begin{aligned} |\rho(0)\rangle &= \rho(0)|I\rangle = |z\rangle\langle z| e^{z^* \tilde{a}^\dagger} |0\rangle |\tilde{0}\rangle \\ &= |z\rangle e^{-(1/2)|z|^2} e^{z^* \tilde{a}^\dagger} |\tilde{0}\rangle = |z\rangle |\tilde{z}^*\rangle \\ &= |z, \tilde{z}^*\rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

利用方程 (31) 和完备性关系, 就有

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \eta | \rho(0) \rangle &= \langle \eta | \iint \frac{d^2 z' d^2 z''}{\pi^2} |z', \tilde{z}''\rangle \langle z', \tilde{z}'' | z, \tilde{z}^* \rangle \\ &= \iint \frac{d^2 z' d^2 z''}{\pi^2} e^{-(1/2)|\eta|^2 + \eta^* z' - \eta z''^* + z' z''^* - |z|^2 + z z'^* + z^* z''} \langle 0 | \tilde{0} | z', \tilde{z}'' \rangle \langle z', \tilde{z}'' | 0 \tilde{0} \rangle \\ &= \iint \frac{d^2 z' d^2 z''}{\pi^2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}|\eta|^2 + \eta^* z' - \eta z''^* + z' z''^* - |z|^2 + z z'^* + z^* z'' - |z'|^2 - |z''|^2} \\ &= \exp \left[-|z|^2 + (\eta^* - \eta + z^*)z + \frac{1}{2}|\eta|^2 \right], \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

这里我们用到了 $\int \frac{d^2 z}{\pi} \exp(a|z|^2 + bz + cz^*) = -1/a \exp[-bc/a]$, $\text{Re } a < 0$.

从方程 (32) 得到

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \eta | \rho(0) \rangle &= \langle \eta | z, \tilde{z}^* \rangle \\ &= C r^{k/\lambda} e^{-(\alpha/\lambda)r^2} \left| 1 + \frac{\lambda}{2\omega} \sin 2\varphi \right|^{k/2\lambda} \\ &= \exp \left[-|z|^2 + (\eta^* - \eta + z^*)z + \frac{1}{2}|\eta|^2 \right] \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

和

$$\begin{aligned} C &= \exp \left[-|z|^2 + (\eta^* - \eta + z^*)z + \frac{1}{2}|\eta|^2 \right] r^{k/\lambda} e^{-(\alpha/\lambda)r^2} \\ &\times \left| 1 + \frac{\lambda}{2\omega} \sin 2\varphi \right|^{k/2\lambda}. \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

把方程 (34) 代入方程 (33), 得到

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \eta | \rho(t) \rangle &= \exp \left[-|z|^2 + (\eta^* - \eta + z^*)z + \frac{1}{2}|\eta|^2 \right] e^{-2kt}. \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

应用方程 (33) 和 (35) 就有

$$\langle \eta | \rho \rangle = \langle \eta | \rho(0) \rangle e^{-2kt}. \quad (36)$$

我们使用了文献 [6] 中的方法

$$|\eta\rangle = D(\eta)|I\rangle = :e^{\eta a^\dagger - \eta^* a - (1/2)r^2}:|I\rangle, \quad (37)$$

利用完备性关系可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} |\rho\rangle &= \int \frac{r dr d\varphi}{\pi} |\eta\rangle \langle \eta | \rho \rangle \\ &= \int \frac{r dr d\varphi}{\pi} e^{-2kt} \langle \eta | \rho(0) \rangle D(\eta) |I\rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

应用方程 $|\rho\rangle = \rho|I\rangle = \rho|\eta=0\rangle$ 消去方程 (38) 两边的 $|I\rangle$, 就可以得到密度矩阵 $\rho(t)$ 的积分形式解

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(t) &= e^{-2kt} \int \frac{r dr d\varphi}{\pi} D(\eta) C r^{k/\lambda} e^{-(\alpha/\lambda)r^2} \\ &\times \left| 1 + \frac{\lambda}{2\omega} \sin 2\varphi \right|^{k/2\lambda} \\ &= e^{-2kt} \int \frac{r dr d\varphi}{\pi} C : e^{\eta a^\dagger - \eta^* a} : r^{k/\lambda} e^{-(\alpha/\lambda + 1/2)r^2} \\ &\times \left| 1 + \frac{\lambda}{2\omega} \sin 2\varphi \right|^{k/2\lambda}. \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

5 结论

我们看到当 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 在热纠缠态表象中密度算符所有的非对角元都变为了零, 只剩下了密度矩阵的对角元. 这说明系统初始的相干状态随着系统和环境的相互作用时间呈指数迅速减小. 典型的相干时间尺度为 $1/2k$.

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Integral-form solution of the Caldeira-Leggett density operator equation obtained by virtue of thermo entangled state representation

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Abstract

Open quantum system, namely system-reservoir model, is described by a master equation of density operator. For example, the Caldeira-Leggett equation describes dissipative phenomenon of solid physics. Although some efforts have been made to derive the exact expression of this master equation, so far as we know, it has not been reported in the literature. The purpose of this paper is to provide a new approach to solving the Caldeira-Leggett equation, via this approach the explicit integral-form expression of $\rho(t)$ can be obtained. The main point of this approach is to convert equation of density operator into an equation of density state vector, and then project density state vector into thermo entangled state representation and convert it into wave function by using the technique of integration within an ordered product of operators. Thus the master equation for Caldeira-Leggett model is converted into an differential equation of wave function. Wave function is also a function. The wave function can be obtained via the approach to solving the differential equation in mathematics. It can be converted into a density state vector and density operator. Using the technique of integration within an ordered product of operators again, the integra-form solution of the Caldeira-Leggett equation is obtained.

Keywords: thermoentangled state representation, the master equation for Caldeira-Leggett model, density operator, the technique of integration within an ordered product of operators

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