

## 基于坐标表象的脊波变换研究\*

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在小波变换量子力学机制的启发下, 通过采用 Fock 空间里双模坐标本征态改写经典 Ridgelet 变换, 定义了量子光学态的 Ridgelet 变换. 然后利用 IWOP 技术给出不对称积分算符的显式, 并推导出了两个有用的双模算符正规乘积公式. 在此基础上, 通过选取双模“墨西哥帽”母小波函数, 分析了相干态、特殊压缩相干态、中介纠缠态表象的 Ridgelet 变换.

关键词: IWOP 技术, Ridgelet 变换, 相干态

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## 1 引言

自从 Candes 和 Donoho 等人建立脊波 (ridgelet) 变换的基本理论以来<sup>[1-3]</sup>, 该变换作为一种新的多尺度分析方法, 比小波 (wavelet) 更加适合分析具有直线或超平面奇异性的信号, 已广泛应用在信号检测、目标识别等方面<sup>[4]</sup>, 成为科研工作者特别感兴趣的重要研究课题. 连续脊波变换<sup>[1-3]</sup> (continuous ridgelet transform, CRT) 的定义式为

$$\begin{aligned} W_f(\mu, s, \theta) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x_1, x_2) \psi_{\mu, s, \theta}(x_1, x_2) dx_1 dx_2 \\ &= \mu^{-1/2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x_1, x_2) \\ &\quad \times \psi\left(\frac{x_1 \cos \theta + x_2 \sin \theta - s}{\mu}\right) dx_1 dx_2, \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

式中

$$\psi_{\mu, s, \theta}(x_1, x_2) = \mu^{-1/2} \psi\left(\frac{x_1 \cos \theta + x_2 \sin \theta - s}{\mu}\right),$$

称为二元脊波函数. 包含一个平移参量  $s$ 、一个压缩参量  $\mu$  和一个方向参量  $(\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$ , 与小波变换相比较, 只是多了一个表示方向的尺度参量. 对

于小波变换的量子力学机理研究, 文献 [5—12] 从量子力学么正变换的观点, 通过改写经典小波积分变换, 定义了量子光学态的小波变换为

$$\begin{aligned} W(\mu, s) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \psi^*\left(\frac{x-s}{\mu}\right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left\langle \psi \left| \frac{x-s}{\mu} \right. \right\rangle \langle x|f \rangle dx \\ &= \langle \psi|U(\mu, s)|f \rangle, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

式中,  $\langle \psi|$  是相对于给定母小波的态矢,  $|f \rangle$  是需要做变换的态矢,  $|x \rangle$  是坐标本征矢,  $U(\mu, s)$  是压缩平移算符. 同时利用有序算符内正规乘积 (IWOP) 技术<sup>[13,14]</sup>, 给出了  $U(\mu, s)$  的正规乘积显式<sup>[5-12]</sup>. 在 (2) 式思想的启发下, 我们提出了一个问题, 是否可以在坐标表象下改写经典连续脊波变换呢? 通过研究发现, 可以在双模坐标表象下改写经典连续脊波变换, 得到量子光学态的脊波变换. 据我们所知, 这一想法和相关工作在以前的文献中少见报道. 由此本文在量子力学框架下, 采用表象的内积运算与态矢投影展开, 给出了一种双模坐标表象下连续脊波变换的量子力学机理, 并对构造的 ket-bra 型不对称积分算符, 利用 IWOP 技术计算出其显式. 同时根据研究需要, 利用 IWOP 技术推导出两个有用的双

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模算符的正规乘积公式. 在此基础上, 通过选取双模“墨西哥帽”母小波函数<sup>[15]</sup>, 研究了相干态、特殊压缩相干态、中介纠缠态表象的脊波变换.

## 2 坐标表象下脊波变换的量子力学机理

在量子力学框架下, 类比量子光学态小波变换的定义方法, 选取 Fock 空间里的双模坐标本征态  $|x_1, x_2\rangle$ , 采用表象的内积运算与态矢投影展开, 改写 (1) 式为

$$\begin{aligned} W_f(\mu, s, \theta) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x_1, x_2) \psi_{\mu, s, \theta}^* \left( \frac{x_1 \cos \theta + x_2 \sin \theta - s}{\mu}, \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{-x_1 \sin \theta + x_2 \cos \theta - s}{\mu} \right) dx_1 dx_2 \\ &= \frac{1}{\mu} \iint dx_1 dx_2 \left\langle \psi \left| \frac{x_1 \cos \theta + x_2 \sin \theta - s}{\mu}, \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. \frac{-x_1 \sin \theta + x_2 \cos \theta - s}{\mu} \right\rangle \langle x_1, x_2 | f \rangle \\ &= \langle \psi | U | f \rangle, \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

式中

$$U = \frac{1}{\mu} \iint dx_1 dx_2 \left| \frac{x_1 \cos \theta + x_2 \sin \theta - s}{\mu}, \right. \\ \left. \frac{-x_1 \sin \theta + x_2 \cos \theta - s}{\mu} \right\rangle \langle x_1, x_2 | \quad (4)$$

是 ket-bra 型不对称积分算符. 与以前文献中出现的带有压缩参量和方向参量的双模压缩转动算符<sup>[16]</sup>相比较, 多了一个平移参量; 与带有压缩参量和平移参量的双模压缩平移算符<sup>[5-12]</sup>相比较, 多了一个方向参量. 而本文将平移参量、压缩参量和方向参量三者联立在了一个算符中, 这在以前的文献中未见报道, 可称 (4) 式为双模压缩平移转动算符. 尤其是, 当  $s = 0$  时, (4) 式便可退化为双模压缩转动算符;  $\theta = 0$  时, (4) 式退化为双模压缩平移算符.

已知在 Fock 空间里, 双模坐标本征态为

$$|x_1, x_2\rangle = \pi^{-1/2} \exp \left( -\frac{x_1^2}{2} - \frac{x_2^2}{2} + \sqrt{2} x_1 a^\dagger - \frac{a^{\dagger 2}}{2} + \sqrt{2} x_2 b^\dagger - \frac{b^{\dagger 2}}{2} \right) |00\rangle, \quad (5)$$

其中双模真空态投影算符的正规乘积形式为

$$|00\rangle\langle 00| =: \exp(-a^\dagger a - b^\dagger b) :. \quad (6)$$

利用 (5) 式和 (6) 式, 以及有序算符内积分技术 (IWOP 技术), 可以求得双模压缩平移转动算符 (4)

式的正规乘积显式,

$$\begin{aligned} U &= \text{sech} \lambda \cdot \exp \left[ \frac{-s^2}{1+\mu^2} - \frac{\tanh \lambda}{2} (a^{\dagger 2} + b^{\dagger 2}) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{s}{\sqrt{2}} \text{sech} \lambda (a^\dagger + b^\dagger) \right] \\ &\times : \exp [t(\text{sech} \lambda \cdot \cos \theta - 1)(a^\dagger a + b^\dagger b) \\ &\quad - \text{sech} \lambda \cdot \sin \theta (b^\dagger a - a^\dagger b)] : \\ &\times \exp \left[ \frac{\tanh \lambda}{2} (a^2 + b^2) + \frac{s}{\sqrt{2}\mu} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \times \text{sech} \lambda (\cos \theta - \sin \theta) a + \frac{s}{\sqrt{2}\mu} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \times \text{sech} \lambda (\cos \theta + \sin \theta) b \right], \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

其中  $\mu = e^\lambda$ ,  $\frac{2\mu}{1+\mu^2} = \text{sech} \lambda$ ,  $\frac{\mu^2 - 1}{\mu^2 + 1} = \tanh \lambda$ . 为了方便后面的计算, 令

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \text{sech} \lambda \cdot \cos \theta - 1, \\ B &= \text{sech} \lambda \cdot \sin \theta, \\ C &= \frac{\tanh \lambda}{2}, \\ D &= \frac{s}{\sqrt{2}\mu} \text{sech} \lambda (\cos \theta - \sin \theta), \\ E &= \frac{s}{\sqrt{2}\mu} \text{sech} \lambda (\cos \theta + \sin \theta), \\ F &= \frac{s}{\sqrt{2}} \text{sech} \lambda, \end{aligned}$$

则 (7) 式可进一步简化为

$$\begin{aligned} U &= \text{sech} \lambda \\ &\times \exp \left[ \frac{-s^2}{1+\mu^2} - C(a^{\dagger 2} + b^{\dagger 2}) - F(a^\dagger + b^\dagger) \right] \\ &\times : \exp [A(a^\dagger a + b^\dagger b) - B(b^\dagger a - a^\dagger b)] : \\ &\times \exp [C(a^2 + b^2) + Da + Eb]. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

## 3 双模算符正规乘积公式

已知双模相干态

$$|z_1, z_2\rangle = \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2} (|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2) + z_1 a^\dagger + z_2 b^\dagger \right] |00\rangle,$$

满足归一化条件,

$$\int \frac{d^2 z_1 d^2 z_2}{\pi^2} |z_1, z_2\rangle \langle z_1, z_2| = 1,$$

利用双模真空态的正规乘积形式 (6) 式和 IWOP 技术, 可推导出两个有用的双模算符正规乘积公式

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \exp(\xi a^2 + \eta a + \varepsilon b^2 + \lambda b) \exp(\alpha a^\dagger + \beta b^\dagger + \gamma a^\dagger b^\dagger) \\
 = & \int \frac{d^2 z_1 d^2 z_2}{\pi^2} \exp(\xi z_1^2 + \eta z_1 + \varepsilon z_2^2 + \lambda z_2) \exp[-(|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2) + z_1 a^\dagger + z_2 b^\dagger] \\
 & \times \exp(z_1^* a + z_2^* b - a^\dagger a - b^\dagger b) \exp(\alpha z_1^* + \beta z_2^* + \gamma z_1^* z_2^*) : \\
 = & \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 4\varepsilon\xi\gamma^2}} : \exp[(a^\dagger + \eta)(a + \alpha) + \xi(a + \alpha)^2 - a^\dagger a - b^\dagger b] \\
 & \times \exp\left\{\frac{-(\lambda + b^\dagger)[b + \beta + \gamma(a^\dagger + \eta) + 2\xi\gamma(a + \alpha)]}{1 - 4\varepsilon\xi\gamma^2}\right\} \\
 & \times \exp\left\{\frac{\xi\gamma^2(\lambda + b^\dagger)^2 + \varepsilon[b + \beta + \gamma(a^\dagger + \eta) + 2\xi\gamma(a + \alpha)]^2}{1 - 4\varepsilon\xi\gamma^2}\right\} :, \tag{9}
 \end{aligned}$$

和

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \exp[\xi(a^\dagger a + b^\dagger b) + \rho(b^\dagger a - a^\dagger b)] \exp(\alpha a^{\dagger 2} + \beta a^\dagger + \gamma b^{\dagger 2} + \lambda b^\dagger + \tau a^\dagger b^\dagger) \\
 = & \int \frac{d^2 z_1 d^2 z_2}{\pi^2} \exp[\xi(a^\dagger z_1 + b^\dagger z_2) + \rho(b^\dagger z_1 - a^\dagger z_2)] \exp[-(|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2) + z_1 a^\dagger + z_2 b^\dagger] \\
 & \times \exp(z_1^* a + z_2^* b - a^\dagger a - b^\dagger b) \exp(\alpha z_1^{*2} + \beta z_1^* + \gamma z_2^{*2} + \lambda z_2^* + \tau z_1^* z_2^*) : \\
 = & : \exp\{(\xi a^\dagger + \rho b^\dagger + a^\dagger)(a + \beta) + \alpha(\xi a^\dagger + \rho b^\dagger + a^\dagger)^2 - a^\dagger a - b^\dagger b \\
 & + (\xi b^\dagger - \rho a^\dagger + b^\dagger)[b + \lambda + \tau(\xi a^\dagger + \rho b^\dagger + a^\dagger)] + \gamma(\xi b^\dagger - \rho a^\dagger + b^\dagger)^2\} :, \tag{10}
 \end{aligned}$$

(9) 式和 (10) 式的最后一步积分两次利用到公式

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int \frac{d^2 z}{\pi} \exp(\zeta|z|^2 + \xi z + \eta z^* + f z^2 + g z^{*2}) \\
 = & \frac{1}{\sqrt{\zeta^2 - 4fg}} \exp[(\zeta^2 - 4fg)^{-1} \\
 & \times (-\zeta\xi\eta + \xi^2 g + \eta^2 f)]. \tag{11}
 \end{aligned}$$

利用公式

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \langle 00|z_1, z_2\rangle \\
 = & \pi^{-1/2} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 + z_1^2 + z_2^2)\right],
 \end{aligned}$$

以及 (3) 式和 (12) 式, 可以得到坐标表象下双模相干态的脊波变换

#### 4 双模相干态的脊波变换

有了上面的分析, 选取  $|f\rangle = |z_1, z_2\rangle$ , 将双模压缩平移转动算符 (8) 式, 作用到该双模相干态上可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 & U|z_1, z_2\rangle \\
 = & \text{sech}\lambda \cdot \exp\left[\frac{-s^2}{1 + \mu^2} + C(z_1^2 + z_2^2) + Dz_1 + Ez_2\right] \\
 & \times \exp[-Ca^{\dagger 2} + (-F + Az_1 + Bz_2)a^\dagger] \\
 & \times \exp[-Cb^{\dagger 2} + (-F + Az_2 - Bz_1)b^\dagger] \\
 & \times |z_1, z_2\rangle. \tag{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

现选取双模“墨西哥帽”小波函数, 其对应的母小波为 [15]

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{2}(1 + a^\dagger b^\dagger)|00\rangle, \tag{13}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & W(\mu, s, \theta) \\
 = & \left\langle \psi|U|z_1, z_2\rangle = \langle 00\left|\frac{1}{2}(1 + ab)U\right|z_1, z_2\right\rangle \\
 = & \frac{\text{sech}\lambda}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \left\{1 + [-F + (1 + A)z_1 + Bz_2] \right. \\
 & \times [-F - Bz_1 + (1 + A)z_2]\left. \right\} \\
 & \times \exp\left[\frac{-s^2}{1 + \mu^2} - \frac{1}{2}(|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 + z_1^2 + z_2^2) \right. \\
 & \left. + C(z_1^2 + z_2^2) + Dz_1 + Ez_2\right]. \tag{14}
 \end{aligned}$$

上式的计算过程中两次利用到算符公式

$$\begin{aligned}
 & a^n \exp[\varepsilon a^2 + \sigma a^\dagger] \\
 = & : \exp[\varepsilon a^2 + \sigma a^\dagger] \sum_{k=0}^{[n/2]} \frac{n! \varepsilon^k}{k!(n - 2k)!} \\
 & \times (2\varepsilon a^\dagger + a + \sigma)^{n - 2k} :. \tag{15}
 \end{aligned}$$

### 5 双模特殊压缩相干态的脊波变换

再选取  $|f\rangle = |z_1, z_2\rangle_{f,g}$ , 研究双模特殊压缩相干态的 Ridgelet 变换. 为了便于计算, 令  $H = fz_1 + gz_2$ ,  $I = gz_1^* + fz_2^*$ ,  $G = -2fg$ , 则

$$|z_1, z_2\rangle_{f,g} = \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2)\right] \times \exp(Ha^\dagger + Ib^\dagger + Ga^\dagger b^\dagger)|00\rangle, \quad (16)$$

利用推导出的算符公式 (9) 式和 (10) 式, 将双模压缩平移转动算符 (8) 式作用到 (16) 式上, 可得

$$U|z_1, z_2\rangle_{f,g} = \frac{\text{sech}\lambda}{\sqrt{M}} \exp\left[\frac{-s^2}{1+\mu^2} - \frac{1}{2}(|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2) + HD + CH^2 + \frac{-EN + CG^2E^2 + CN^2}{M}\right]$$

$$W(\mu, s, \theta) = \langle \psi | U | z_1, z_2 \rangle_{f,g} = \langle 00 | \frac{1}{2} (1 + ab) U | z_1, z_2 \rangle_{f,g} = \frac{\text{sech}\lambda \{1 + [T(A+1) + XB - F][X(A+1) - TB - F] + Y[(A+1)^2 - B^2]\}}{2\sqrt{M}} \times \exp\left[\frac{-s^2}{1+\mu^2} - \frac{1}{2}(|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2) + HD + CH^2 + \frac{-EN + CG^2E^2 + CN^2}{M}\right]. \quad (18)$$

### 6 中介纠缠态表象的脊波变换

再取  $|f\rangle = |\eta\rangle_{\sigma,r}$ , 分析中介纠缠态表象的 Ridgelet 变换. 已知

$$|\eta\rangle_{\sigma,r} = \frac{1}{\sigma^* + \gamma^*} \exp\left[-\frac{\sigma^* - \gamma^*}{2(\sigma^* + \gamma^*)} |\eta|^2 + Ha^\dagger + Ib^\dagger + Ga^\dagger b^\dagger\right] |00\rangle, \quad (19)$$

(19) 式中重新定义了,

$$H = \frac{\eta}{\sigma^* + \gamma^*}, \quad I = -\frac{\eta^*}{\sigma^* + \gamma^*}, \quad G = \frac{\sigma + \gamma}{\sigma^* + \gamma^*}.$$

类比第 5 部分的计算过程, 再次利用推导出的算符公式 (9) 式和 (10) 式, 将 (8) 式作用到 (19) 式上, 可得

$$U|\eta\rangle_{\sigma,r} = \frac{\text{sech}\lambda}{\sqrt{M(\sigma^* + \gamma^*)}} \exp\left[\frac{-s^2}{1+\mu^2} - \frac{\sigma^* - \gamma^*}{2(\sigma^* + \gamma^*)} |\eta|^2 + HD + CH^2 + \frac{-EN + CG^2E^2 + CN^2}{M}\right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \times \exp[-C(a^{\dagger 2} + b^{\dagger 2}) - F(a^\dagger + b^\dagger)] \\ & \times \exp\{T(Aa^\dagger - Bb^\dagger + a^\dagger) + R(Aa^\dagger - Bb^\dagger + a^\dagger)^2 + (Ab^\dagger + Ba^\dagger + b^\dagger) \\ & \times [X + Y(Aa^\dagger - Bb^\dagger + a^\dagger)] \\ & + R(Ab^\dagger + Ba^\dagger + b^\dagger)^2\} |00\rangle, \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned} M &= 1 - 4C^2G^2, \quad N = I + DG + 2CGH, \\ R &= \frac{CG^2}{M}, \quad T = H + \frac{-EG + 2CGN}{M}, \\ X &= \frac{-N + 2CEG^2}{M}, \quad Y = \frac{-G}{M}. \end{aligned}$$

取双模“墨西哥帽”小波函数 (13) 式, 将 (17) 式代入 (3) 式, 然后分别对湮灭算符  $a$  和  $b$  运用 (15) 式, 可以得到坐标表象下双模特殊压缩相干态的脊波变换

$$\begin{aligned} & \times \exp[-C(a^{\dagger 2} + b^{\dagger 2}) - F(a^\dagger + b^\dagger)] \\ & \times \exp\{T(Aa^\dagger - Bb^\dagger + a^\dagger) + R(Aa^\dagger - Bb^\dagger + a^\dagger)^2 + (Ab^\dagger + Ba^\dagger + b^\dagger) \\ & \times [X + Y(Aa^\dagger - Bb^\dagger + a^\dagger)] \\ & + R(Ab^\dagger + Ba^\dagger + b^\dagger)^2\} |00\rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

(20) 式中改令了

$$\begin{aligned} M &= 1 - 4C^2G^2, \\ N &= I + DG + 2CGH, \\ R &= \frac{CG^2}{M}, \\ T &= H + \frac{-EG + 2CGN}{M}, \\ X &= \frac{-N + 2CEG^2}{M}, \\ Y &= \frac{-G}{M}. \end{aligned}$$

在相同的双模“墨西哥帽”小波函数 (13) 式作用下, 将 (20) 式代入 (3) 式, 利用算符公式 (15) 式, 便得到了坐标表象下中介纠缠态表象的脊波变换

$$\begin{aligned}
 W(\mu, s, \theta) &= \langle \psi | U | \eta \rangle_{\sigma, r} = \langle 00 | \frac{1}{2}(1 + ab)U | \eta \rangle_{\sigma, r} \\
 &= \frac{\operatorname{sech} \lambda \left\{ 1 + [T(A + 1) + XB - F][X(A + 1) - TB - F] + Y[(A + 1)^2 - B^2] \right\}}{2\sqrt{M}(\sigma^* + \gamma^*)} \\
 &\quad \times \exp \left[ \frac{-s^2}{1 + \mu^2} - \frac{\sigma^* - \gamma^*}{2(\sigma^* + \gamma^*)} |\eta|^2 + HD + CH^2 + \frac{-EN + CG^2E^2 + CN^2}{M} \right]. \quad (21)
 \end{aligned}$$

比较 (18) 式和 (21) 式, 可以看到中介纠缠态表象和双模特殊压缩相干态的 Ridgelet 变换结果很相像, 这是因为它们有相类似的显式.

## 7 结论

本文在量子力学框架下, 选取 Fock 空间里双模坐标本征态, 采用表象的内积运算与态矢投影展开, 通过改写经典 Ridgelet 变换, 定义了量子光学态

的 Ridgelet 变换. 然后利用 IWOP 技术给出了双模压缩平移转动算符的显式, 并推导出两个有用的双模算符正规乘积公式. 在此基础上, 通过选取双模“墨西哥帽”母小波函数, 分别分析了相干态、特殊压缩相干态、中介纠缠态表象的 Ridgelet 变换. 该结果表明, 如果两类量子光学态的显式具有相类似的结构形式, 它们脊波变换后的形式也会相类似. 另外, 关于双模压缩平移转动算符的其他性质和应用, 我们还会作进一步的研究和讨论.

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# Ridgelet transform research based on the coordinate representation\*

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## Abstract

Inspired by the wavelet transform in quantum mechanics, we define the new Ridgelet transform for quantum optics by rewriting the classic Ridgelet transform via the two-mode coordinate representation in Fock space. Furthermore, we give the explicit form of the asymmetric operator's integral and derive two useful formulas for the normal ordering of the two-mode operator with the help of the technique of integration within an ordered product (IWOP) of operators. By choosing the two-variable Mexican hat's mother wavelet function, we analyse the Ridgelet transforms of the coherent state, special squeezed coherent state, intermediary entangled state on the basis of the theories we have mentioned.

**Keywords:** the IWOP technique, Ridgelet transform, coherent state

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