

基于纠缠态表象的复脊波变换理论*

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本文基于连续变量量子态构造小波变换的研究结果, 从经典信息的连续脊波变换出发, 利用有序算符内 ket-bra 型积分, 构造连续复脊波变换对应的量子算符和表象表示, 采用表象的内积运算与态矢投影展开, 研究量子光学态的复脊波变换理论.

关键词: 有序算符内积分技术, 复脊波变换, 纠缠态表象, 相干态

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1 引言

脊波变换的研究始于 1999 年, 其基本理论框架由 Candes 在其博士学位论文中建立 [1], 并由 Donoho 等人逐步拓展和完善 [2,3]. 对于含“直线奇异”的二维函数, 脊波分析能达到最优的逼近阶. 在量子理论框架下, 光学信息变换得到崭新的发展, 如利用连续变量量子态构造小波变换方面 [4–12], 可以寻找到许多性质优秀的母小波, 给信号与图像的处理提供了更多的选择与手段所以利用量子力学的方法可以实现脊波变换的发展与应用研究. 基于这一思考, 本文从经典信息的连续脊波变换 [1–3] (continuous ridgelet transform, CRT) 出发, 尝试利用有序算符内 ket-bra 型积分 [13,14], 采用表象的内积运算与态矢投影展开方法, 构造连续复脊波变换对应的量子算符和表象表示, 研究量子光学态的复脊波变换理论.

2 复脊波变换的量子力学机理

已知二元函数 $f(x_1, x_2)$ 的连续脊波变换为^[1–3]

$$W_f(\mu, s, \theta)$$

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

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 μ 和一个方向参量 $(\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$, 只是比小波变换多了一个表示方向的尺度参量, 所以基于纠缠态表象的复小波变换的量子力学机理及其相关研究结果 [12,15], 对于开展复脊波变换的量子对应研究便十分有用. 受到这一思想的启发, 选取纠缠态表象 $|\eta\rangle$, 采用表象的内积运算与态矢投影展开, 在量子力学框架中改写 (1) 式为

$$\begin{aligned} W(\mu, s, \theta) &= \frac{1}{\mu} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\eta) \psi_{\mu, s, \theta}^* \left(\frac{\eta e^{i\theta} - s}{\mu} \right) \frac{d^2\eta}{\pi} \\ &= \frac{1}{\mu} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d^2\eta}{\pi} \left\langle \psi \left| \psi \frac{\eta e^{i\theta} - s}{\mu} \right. \right\rangle \langle \eta | \eta F \rangle \\ &= \langle \psi | U | F \rangle, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

式中 $\eta = \eta_1 + i\eta_2$ 是复数, μ 是实数、表示压缩参量, s 是复数、表示复平面上的平移参量, θ 是角

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度、表示复平面上的方向参量, ket-bra 型积分 U 是平移压缩转动算符。

已知纠缠态表象^[12,15]

$$|\eta\rangle = \exp\left(-\frac{|\eta|^2}{2} + \eta a^\dagger - \eta^* b^\dagger + a^\dagger b^\dagger\right)|0,0\rangle, \quad (3)$$

双模真空态投影算符的正规乘积形式为

$$|00\rangle\langle 00| =: \exp(-a^\dagger a - b^\dagger b) :. \quad (4)$$

利用(3)式和(4)式, 以及有序算符内积分技术^[13,14](IWOP技术), 可以求得平移压缩转动算符 U 的正规乘积显式,

$$\begin{aligned} U &= \frac{1}{\mu} \iint \frac{d^2\eta}{\pi} \left| \frac{\eta e^{i\theta} - s}{\mu} \right\rangle \langle \eta | \\ &= \operatorname{sech} \lambda \exp\left(-\frac{|s|^2}{4\mu} \operatorname{sech} \lambda - \frac{s}{2} a^\dagger \operatorname{sech} \lambda \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{s^*}{2} b^\dagger \operatorname{sech} \lambda + a^\dagger b^\dagger \tanh \lambda\right) \\ &\times : \exp\left[-(1 - e^{i\theta} \operatorname{sech} \lambda) a^\dagger a \right. \\ &\quad \left. - (1 - e^{-i\theta} \operatorname{sech} \lambda) b^\dagger b\right] : \\ &\times \exp\left(\frac{s^*}{2\mu} a e^{i\theta} \operatorname{sech} \lambda \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{s}{2\mu} b e^{-i\theta} \operatorname{sech} \lambda - ab \tanh \lambda\right), \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

其中

$$\mu = e^\lambda, \quad \frac{2\mu}{1+\mu^2} = \operatorname{sech} \lambda, \quad \frac{\mu^2-1}{\mu^2+1} = \tanh \lambda.$$

为了方便后面的计算, 令

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 1 - e^{i\theta} \operatorname{sech} \lambda, \quad A^* = 1 - e^{-i\theta} \operatorname{sech} \lambda, \\ B &= \frac{s^*}{2\mu} e^{i\theta} \operatorname{sech} \lambda, \quad B^* = \frac{s}{2\mu} e^{-i\theta} \operatorname{sech} \lambda, \\ D &= \tanh \lambda, \quad C = \frac{s}{2} \operatorname{sech} \lambda, \quad C^* = \frac{s^*}{2} \operatorname{sech} \lambda, \end{aligned}$$

将(5)式简化为

$$\begin{aligned} U &= \operatorname{sech} \lambda \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{|s|^2}{4\mu} \operatorname{sech} \lambda\right) \\ &\times \exp[-Ca^\dagger + C^* b^\dagger + Da^\dagger b^\dagger] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \exp(\eta a + \lambda b + vab) \exp(\alpha a^\dagger + \beta b^\dagger + \gamma a^\dagger b^\dagger) &=: \iint \frac{d^2z_1 d^2z_2}{\pi^2} \exp(\eta z_1 + \lambda z_2 + v z_1 z_2 - |z_1|^2 - |z_2|^2 + z_1 a^\dagger + z_2 b^\dagger) \\ &\times \exp(z_1^* a + z_2^* b - a^\dagger a - b^\dagger b + \alpha z_1^* + \beta z_2^* + \gamma z_1^* z_2^*) := \frac{1}{\sqrt{(v\gamma-1)^2}} : \exp[(a^\dagger + \eta)(a + \alpha) - a^\dagger a - b^\dagger b] \\ &\times \exp\left\{\frac{(v\gamma-1)[v(a+\alpha)+\lambda+b^\dagger][b+\beta+\gamma(a^\dagger+\eta)]}{(v\gamma-1)^2}\right\} :. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\times : \exp(-Aa^\dagger a - A^* b^\dagger b) : \\ &\times \exp(Ba - B^* b - Dab). \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

3 双模算符正规乘积公式

为了分析相干态、双模特殊压缩相干态和中介纠缠态表象的复脊波变换, 首先来推导三个有用的双模算符的正规乘积公式。已知双模相干态满足完备性关系

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

利用双模真空态的正规乘积形式(4)式和IWOP技术, 可推导出以下三个双模算符的正规乘积公式。

第一个双模算符正规乘积公式,

$$\begin{aligned} ab \exp(\alpha a^\dagger + \beta b^\dagger + \gamma a^\dagger b^\dagger) &= : \iint \frac{d^2z_1 d^2z_2}{\pi^2} z_1 z_2 \exp(-|z_1|^2 - |z_2|^2 + z_1 a^\dagger + z_2 b^\dagger \\ &\quad + z_1^* a + z_2^* b - a^\dagger a - b^\dagger b) \exp(\alpha z_1^* + \beta z_2^* + \gamma z_1^* z_2^*) : \\ &= : \iint \frac{d^2z_2}{\pi} (\alpha + a + \gamma z_2^*) z_2 \exp[-|z_2|^2 + z_2 b^\dagger \\ &\quad + (\beta + b + \gamma a^\dagger) z_2^* + \alpha a^\dagger - b^\dagger b] : \\ &= : [(\alpha + a)(\beta + b + \gamma a^\dagger) + \gamma(1 + b^\dagger \beta + b^\dagger b \\ &\quad + \gamma a^\dagger b^\dagger)] \exp(\beta b^\dagger + \alpha a^\dagger + \gamma a^\dagger b^\dagger) :. \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

(7)式的积分过程中, 对 z_1 利用到下面的 Mathematica 积分公式

$$\int \frac{d^2z}{\pi} z \exp(-|z|^2 + Az + Bz^*) = B \exp(AB), \quad (8)$$

对 z_2 除了用到(8)式以外, 还利用到下面的积分公式^[16,17]:

$$\begin{aligned} &\int \frac{d^2z}{\pi} |z|^2 \exp(\zeta|z|^2 + \xi z + \eta z^* + fz^2 + gz^{*2}) \\ &= \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\zeta^2 - 4fg}} \exp[(\zeta^2 - 4fg)^{-1} \\ &\quad \times (-\zeta\xi\eta + \xi^2 g + \eta^2 f)]. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

第二个双模算符正规乘积公式,

第三个双模算符正规乘积公式,

$$\begin{aligned} & \exp(\xi a^\dagger a + \varepsilon b^\dagger b) \exp(\alpha a^\dagger + \beta b^\dagger + \gamma a^\dagger b^\dagger) \\ & = : \exp[(\xi+1)\alpha a^\dagger + \xi a^\dagger a + (\varepsilon+1)\beta b^\dagger \\ & \quad + \varepsilon b^\dagger b + (\xi+1)(\varepsilon+1)\gamma a^\dagger b^\dagger] : . \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

(10) 式和 (11) 式的积分, 均利用下面的积分公式:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{d^2 z}{\pi} \exp(\zeta |z|^2 + \xi z + \eta z^* + fz^2 + gz^{*2}) \\ & = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\zeta^2 - 4fg}} \exp[(\zeta^2 - 4fg)^{-1} \\ & \quad \times (-\zeta\xi\eta + \xi^2g + \eta^2f)] \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

4 双模相干态的复脊波变换

选取 $|F\rangle = |z_1, z_2\rangle$, 研究双模相干态的复脊波变换. 先来计算双模相干态在平移压缩转动算符 (5) 式作用下的结果,

$$\begin{aligned} U|z_1, z_2\rangle &= \operatorname{sech}\lambda \exp\left(-\frac{|s|^2}{4\mu} \operatorname{sech}\lambda - \frac{s}{2} a^\dagger \operatorname{sech}\lambda\right. \\ & \quad \left. + \frac{s^*}{2} b^\dagger \operatorname{sech}\lambda + a^\dagger b^\dagger \tanh\lambda\right) \\ & \times : \exp[-(1 - e^{i\theta} \operatorname{sech}\lambda) z_1 a^\dagger \\ & \quad -(1 - e^{-i\theta} \operatorname{sech}\lambda) z_2 b^\dagger] : \\ & \times \exp\left(\frac{s^*}{2\mu} z_1 e^{i\theta} \operatorname{sech}\lambda - \frac{s}{2\mu} z_2 e^{-i\theta}\right. \\ & \quad \left. \times \operatorname{sech}\lambda - z_1 z_2 \tanh\lambda\right) |z_1, z_2\rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

取双模“墨西哥帽”小波函数^[15], 其对应的母小波为

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{2}(1 + a^\dagger b^\dagger)|00\rangle. \quad (14)$$

将 (13) 式和 (14) 式代入 (2) 式, 然后利用算符公式 (7) 式, 可以得到双模相干态的复脊波变换,

$$\begin{aligned} W(\mu, s, \theta) &= \langle 0, 0 | \frac{1}{2}(1 + ab)U|z_1, z_2\rangle \\ &= \frac{\operatorname{sech}\lambda}{2} \left[1 + \tanh\lambda + \left(-\frac{s}{2} \operatorname{sech}\lambda + z_1 e^{i\theta} \operatorname{sech}\lambda \right) \right. \\ & \quad \left. \times \left(\frac{s^*}{2} \operatorname{sech}\lambda + z_2 e^{-i\theta} \operatorname{sech}\lambda \right) \right] \\ & \times \exp\left(-\frac{|s|^2}{4\mu} \operatorname{sech}\lambda - \frac{|z_1|^2}{2} - \frac{|z_2|^2}{2} + \frac{s^*}{2\mu} z_1 e^{i\theta}\right. \\ & \quad \left. \times \operatorname{sech}\lambda - \frac{s}{2\mu} z_2 e^{-i\theta} \operatorname{sech}\lambda - z_1 z_2 \tanh\lambda\right). \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

5 双模特殊压缩相干态的复脊波变换

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

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

将平移压缩转动算符 (6) 式作用到 (16) 式上, 利用推导出的算符公式 (10) 式和 (11) 式, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & U|z_1, z_2\rangle_{f,g} \\ &= \frac{\operatorname{sech}\lambda}{|DG+1|} \exp\left[-\frac{|s|^2}{4\mu} \operatorname{sech}\lambda - \frac{1}{2}(|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2)\right. \\ & \quad \left. + BH + \frac{(DH+B^*)(I+BG)}{DG+1}\right] \\ & \times \exp[-Ca^\dagger + C^*b^\dagger + Da^\dagger b^\dagger] : \exp(-Aa^\dagger a \\ & \quad - A^*b^\dagger b) : \exp(Ra^\dagger + Tb^\dagger + Ya^\dagger b^\dagger) |00\rangle \\ &= \frac{\operatorname{sech}\lambda}{|DG+1|} \exp\left[-\frac{|s|^2}{4\mu} \operatorname{sech}\lambda - \frac{1}{2}(|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2)\right. \\ & \quad \left. + BH + \frac{(DH+B^*)(I+BG)}{DG+1}\right] \\ & \times \exp\left\{ [(1-A)R - C]a^\dagger + [(1-A^*)T + C^*]b^\dagger\right. \\ & \quad \left. + [(1-A)(1-A^*)Y + D]a^\dagger b^\dagger \right\} |00\rangle, \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

式中已令

$$\begin{aligned} R &= H + \frac{G(DH+B^*)}{DG+1}, \\ T &= -\frac{I+BG}{DG+1}, \\ Y &= -\frac{G}{DG+1}. \end{aligned}$$

在相同的双模“墨西哥帽”小波函数 (14) 式作用下, 将 (17) 式代入 (2) 式, 利用算符公式 (7) 式, 可以得到双模特殊压缩相干态的复脊波变换

$$\begin{aligned} & W(\mu, s, \theta) \\ &= \langle 00 | \frac{1}{2}(1 + ab)U|z_1, z_2\rangle_{f,g} \\ &= \frac{\operatorname{sech}\lambda}{2|DG+1|} \left\{ 1 + [(1-A)R - C][(1-A^*)T + C^*]\right. \\ & \quad \left. + [(1-A)(1-A^*)Y + D] \right\} \\ & \times \exp\left[-\frac{|s|^2}{4\mu} \operatorname{sech}\lambda - \frac{1}{2}(|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2)\right. \\ & \quad \left. + BH + \frac{(DH+B^*)(I+BG)}{DG+1}\right]. \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

6 中介纠缠态表象的复脊波变换

再取 $|F\rangle = |\eta\rangle_{\sigma,r}$, 研究中介纠缠态表象的复脊波变换. 已知

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

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(10)式和(11)式, 将(6)式作用到(19)式上, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} U|\eta\rangle_{\sigma,r} = & \frac{\operatorname{sech}\lambda}{|DG+1|(\sigma^*+\gamma^*)} \exp \left[-\frac{|s|^2}{4\mu} \operatorname{sech}\lambda \right. \\ & \left. -\frac{\sigma^* - \gamma^*}{2(\sigma^* + \gamma^*)} |\eta|^2 + BH + \frac{(DH + B^*)(I + BG)}{DG + 1} \right] \\ & \times \exp \left\{ [(1 - A)R - C]a^\dagger + [(1 - A^*)T + C^*]b^\dagger \right. \\ & \left. + [(1 - Aht)(1 - A^*)Y + D]a^\dagger b^\dagger \right\} |00\rangle, \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

式中改令

$$R = H + \frac{G(DH + B^*)}{DG + 1},$$

$$\begin{aligned} T &= -\frac{I + BG}{DG + 1}, \\ Y &= -\frac{G}{DG + 1}. \end{aligned}$$

还是取双模“墨西哥帽”小波函数(14)式, 将(20)式代入(2)式, 利用算符公式(7)式, 可以得到中介纠缠态表象的复脊波变换

$$\begin{aligned} W(\mu, s, \theta) = & \frac{\operatorname{sech}\lambda}{2|DG+1|(\sigma^*+\gamma^*)} \left\{ 1 + [(1 - A)R - C] \right. \\ & \times [(1 - A^*)T + C^*] + [(1 - A)(1 - A^*)Y + D] \} \\ & \times \exp \left[-\frac{|s|^2}{4\mu} \operatorname{sech}\lambda - \frac{\sigma^* - \gamma^*}{2(\sigma^* + \gamma^*)} |\eta|^2 \right. \\ & \left. + BH + \frac{(DH + B^*)(I + BG)}{DG + 1} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

7 结 论

本文基于连续变量量子态构造小波变换的研究结果, 从经典信息的连续脊波变换出发, 利用有序算符内 ket-bra 型积分, 采用表象的内积运算与态矢投影展开方法, 分析了复脊波变换的量子力学机理, 构造出了连续复脊波变换对应的量子算符和表象表示, 给出了平移压缩转动算符的正规乘积显式, 并计算出了相干态、特殊压缩相干态、中介纠缠态表象的复脊波变换的结果.

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Theory of complex ridgelet transform based on the entangled state*

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Abstract

Based on the results of constructing the wavelet transform in continuous variable quantum state and the classical continuous ridgelet transform, we construct the continuous complex ridgelet transform in the expression of quantum operators and representations. We study the theory of the complex ridgelet transform in quantum optic state via calculating the inner product and projection of quantum states.

Keywords: technique of integration within an ordered product, complex ridgelet transform, entangled state, coherent state

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