

仿激光开系的阻尼振子量子化方案

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提 要

激光全量子理论对激光开系采用热浴模型进行了量子化. 近两年来, 文献[1,2]又报道了两种阻尼振子的量子化方案,与激光开系热浴模型^[3,4]比较,迥然不同.本文在简要介绍激光开系热浴模型后,便与文献[1,2]方案进行分析比较,指出这两种方案存在的困难,并提出仿激光开系的阻尼振子量子化方案.最后求得仿开系方案的 Hamiltonian 及相应的 Schrödinger 方程的解及力学量平均值的计算.在量子起伏项不再出现阻尼因子.

一、激光开系的热浴模型

包括激光场、热浴及其相互作用在内的 Hamiltonian 为

$$\begin{aligned}
H &= H_L + H_B + H_{L-B}, \\
H_L &= \sum \hbar \omega_\lambda b_\lambda^\dagger b_\lambda, \quad H_B = \sum \hbar \omega B_\omega^\dagger B_\omega, \\
H_{L-B} &= \sum g_{\omega_\lambda \omega} \hbar b_\lambda^\dagger B_\omega e^{-i\omega t} + \sum g_{\omega_\lambda \omega}^+ \hbar b_\lambda B_\omega^\dagger e^{i\omega t}.
\end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

$b_\lambda, b_\lambda^\dagger; B_\omega, B_\omega^\dagger$ 分别为激光场与热浴的湮没、产生算符. λ 为激光模式指标. $g_{\omega_\lambda \omega}, g_{\omega_\lambda \omega}^+$ 为激光场与热浴的耦合系数. 设 $|g_{\omega_\lambda \omega}|^2 \simeq g_\lambda^2$ 近似地与 ω 无关, 则可求出 $b_\lambda, b_\lambda^\dagger$ 的运动方程为

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{db_\lambda}{dt} &= (-i\omega_\lambda - \kappa_\lambda) b_\lambda + F_\lambda(t), \quad \kappa_\lambda = \pi g_\lambda^2, \quad F_\lambda = -i \sum g_{\omega_\lambda \omega} B_\omega(t_0) e^{-i\omega t}; \\
\frac{db_\lambda^\dagger}{dt} &= (i\omega_\lambda - \kappa_\lambda) b_\lambda^\dagger + F_\lambda^\dagger(t), \quad F_\lambda^\dagger = i \sum g_{\omega_\lambda \omega}^+ B_\omega^\dagger(t_0) e^{i\omega t}.
\end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle F_\lambda^\dagger(t) F_\lambda(t') \rangle &= 2\kappa_\lambda n_{\omega_\lambda} \delta(t-t'), \quad \langle F_\lambda(t') F_\lambda^\dagger(t) \rangle = 2\kappa_\lambda (n_{\omega_\lambda} + 1) \delta(t-t') \\
\langle F^+ b \rangle &= \kappa_\lambda n_{\omega_\lambda}, \quad \langle F b^+ \rangle = \kappa_\lambda (n_{\omega_\lambda} + 1), \\
\langle [F_\lambda(t), F_\lambda^\dagger(t')] \rangle &= 2\kappa_\lambda \delta(t-t'), \\
\langle [F, b^+] \rangle &= \langle [b, F^+] \rangle = \kappa_\lambda.
\end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

[] 为泊松括号, $\langle \rangle$ 指对无规力求平均. 由 (2), (3) 式可证

1) 2) 3) 王学文、谢成钢、张冠梅为上海科学技术大学 1981 年应届毕业生.

$$\frac{d}{dt} \langle [b_1, b_1^\dagger] \rangle = 2\alpha_1 (1 - \langle [b_1, b_1^\dagger] \rangle). \quad (4)$$

由 $[b_1, b_1^\dagger]_0 = 1$, 按(4)式便得 $\langle [b_1, b_1^\dagger] \rangle = 1$. (2), (3)式表明阻尼系数 α_1 及无规力 $F_1(t)$, $F_1^\dagger(t)$ 都是由耦合系数 $g_{\omega_1\omega}$ 及作用于热浴的算子 B_ω , B_ω^\dagger 等决定的, 不是任意给定的.

二、激光开系量子化方法与文献[1,2]两种阻尼谐振子量子化方法的比较及仿激光开系量子化方案

为行文方便起见, 我们仍采用文献[1,2]的记号, 并简要叙述文献[1,2]的结果和存在的问题.

1. 文献[1]的量子化方案

一维阻尼谐振子的运动方程为

$$\ddot{x} = p/M, \quad \dot{p} = -Kx - cp/M + f(t). \quad (5)$$

由此得

$$\frac{d}{dt} (xp - px) = -\frac{c}{M} (xp - px) + (xf - fx).$$

若取定 $xf - fx = 0$, 则得

$$\frac{d}{dt} (xp - px) = -\frac{c}{M} (xp - px). \quad (6)$$

由(6)式得量子化方案为

$$xp - px = i\hbar e^{-ct/M}. \quad (7)$$

按(7)式量子化的结果, 以 $\bar{x}(t)$ 为例:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{x}(t) = & \frac{1}{M\Omega} \int_0^t \exp(-c(t-t')/2M) \sin \Omega(t-t') f(t') dt' \\ & + \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{M\Omega}} e^{-ct/2M} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{\sum a_n^* \sqrt{n} a_{n-1}}{\sum a_n^* a_n} e^{i\Omega t} + \frac{\sum a_{n-1}^* \sqrt{n} a_n}{\sum a_n^* a_n} e^{-i\Omega t} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

前一项为由 $f(t)$ 驱动的经典强迫振动, 后一项为与初值相联系的量子效应. 当时间 t 很长时, 这一项会由于阻尼而趋近于零. 亦即一量子体系与经典的热浴相互作用后, 最终均变成经典的了. 该量子化方案所存在的另一困难, 即文献[2]指出的, 当 c 显含时间 t , 经典动量要发生跳变.

2. 文献[2]的量子化方案

文献[2]假定 x 与 f 是不对易的, 且满足如下方程:

$$xf - fx = i\hbar c/M. \quad (9)$$

于是(6)式为

$$\frac{d}{dt}(xp - px) = 0,$$

$$\text{量子化方案为} \quad xp - px = i\hbar. \quad (10)$$

这样做明显存在矛盾, 因按 (9) 式得

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial p} = \frac{1}{i\hbar}[x, f] = c/M, \quad f = \frac{c}{M}p + \tilde{F}(x). \quad (11)$$

代入 (5) 式得

$$\dot{p} = -Kx + \tilde{F}(x). \quad (12)$$

而 (12) 式已经不是阻尼振子运动方程, 而是无阻尼振子运动方程, 当 $\tilde{F}(x) = 0$ 即为简谐振子运动方程.

3. 仿激光开系的阻尼振子量子化方案

设坐标系不是静止的, 而是以 $g(t)$ 的速度在浮动, 则运动方程为

$$\dot{x} = p/M + g(t), \quad \dot{p} = -cp/M - Kx + f(t). \quad (13)$$

于是有

$$\frac{d}{dt}(xp - px) = -\frac{c}{M}(xp - px) + (gp - pg) + (xf - fx). \quad (14)$$

现将运动方程写为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= -\frac{\nu}{2}x + i[-i(p/M + \nu x/2)] + g, \quad \nu = c/M, \\ \dot{p}/M + \frac{\nu \dot{x}}{2} &= -\frac{\nu}{2}\left(p/M + \frac{\nu x}{2}\right) - \Omega^2 x + \frac{\nu}{2}g + f/M, \quad \Omega^2 = \frac{K - c^2/4M}{M}. \end{aligned}$$

令

$$\begin{aligned} \xi^* &= \sqrt{\frac{M}{2\hbar\Omega}}(\Omega x - i(p/M + \nu x/2)), \\ \xi &= \sqrt{\frac{M}{2\hbar\Omega}}(\Omega x + i(p/M + \nu x/2)); \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} F^* &= \sqrt{\frac{M}{2\hbar\Omega}}\left(\Omega g - i\left(\frac{\nu}{2}g + f/M\right)\right), \\ F &= \sqrt{\frac{M}{2\hbar\Omega}}\left(\Omega g + i\left(\frac{\nu}{2}g + f/M\right)\right). \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

由运动方程及 (15), (16) 式便得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\xi} &= (-i\Omega - \nu/2)\xi + F, \\ \dot{\xi}^* &= (i\Omega - \nu/2)\xi^* + F^*. \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

方程 (17) 已与激光开系方程 (2) 取一致的形式. 由 (17) 式易算出

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\xi\xi^* - \xi^*\xi) = -\nu(\xi\xi^* - \xi^*\xi) + (\xi F^* - F^*\xi) + (F\xi^* - \xi^*F). \quad (18)$$

仿照激光开系, 将 (18) 式对无规力求平均

$$\frac{d}{dt} \langle [\xi, \xi^*] \rangle = -\nu \langle [\xi, \xi^*] \rangle + \langle [\xi, F^*] \rangle + \langle [F, \xi^*] \rangle. \quad (18)'$$

参照对易规则(3)式,可取定如下的对易关系:

$$\langle [\xi, \xi^*] \rangle = 1, \quad \langle [\xi, F^*] \rangle = \langle [F, \xi^*] \rangle = \nu/2. \quad (19)$$

很明显(19)式满足(18)'式,此即仿激光开系的阻尼振子量子化方案.由上面的讨论,我们看到,按(2),(3)式激光开系的 F, F^+ 中包含了作用于热浴的算子 B_{ω}, B_{ω} ,体现了与周围环境的相互作用,故不可对易.文献[1]的方案一方面讨论由阻尼标志的开系,另一方面又未能体现与环境的相互作用,取定 $x_f - f_x = 0$,故出现困难.文献[2]虽取了 $x_f - f_x \approx 0$ 的假定,但不全面,于是又回到无阻尼情形.在仿激光开系方案中,我们增添了坐标系的浮动速度 $g(t)$ 并仿激光开系进行了量子化,便克服了这一困难.下面将在(17),(19)式基础上求解 Schrödinger 方程.

三、仿激光开系的 Schrödinger 方程的解与求力学量平均值

由(17),(19)式并考虑到

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\xi}{dt} &= \frac{1}{i\hbar} [\xi, H] = (-i\Omega - \nu/2)\xi + F, \\ \frac{d\xi^*}{dt} &= \frac{1}{i\hbar} [\xi^*, H] = (i\Omega - \nu/2)\xi^* + F^*, \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

便得出

$$H = \hbar\Omega\xi^*\xi + \hbar\Omega/2 - i\hbar\xi F^* + i\hbar\xi^* F. \quad (21)$$

事实上,将(21)式代入(20)式是满足的.现参照文献[1],解 Schrödinger 方程

$$- \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = H\psi. \quad (22)$$

应用(19)式及 $\xi = \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^*}$,便得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + (i\Omega - \nu/2)\xi^* \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^*} \right) \psi \\ &= \left[-\frac{\nu}{2}\xi^* \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^*} - \nu - i\frac{\Omega}{2} + F\xi^* - F^* \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^*} \right] \psi. \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

令 $\eta^* = -(i\Omega - \nu/2)t + \ln \xi^*$,则

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + (i\Omega - \nu/2)\xi^* \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^*} \right] \eta^* = 0. \quad (24)$$

将 ψ 分解为齐次解 $\phi(-\tilde{\beta}^* + e^{\eta^*})$ 与非齐次解 $\exp(\alpha + e^{\eta^*}\beta e^{-\nu t})$ 之积,即

$$\psi(\eta^*, t) = \phi(-\tilde{\beta}^* + e^{\eta^*}) \exp(\alpha + e^{\eta^*}\beta e^{-\nu t}), \quad (25)$$

便有

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + F^* \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^*} \right) \psi = \left(-\frac{\nu}{2}\xi^* \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^*} - i\frac{\Omega}{2} - \nu + F\xi^* \right) \psi. \quad (26)$$

令

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + F^* \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^*}\right)(-\tilde{\beta}^* + e^{\eta^*}) = -\frac{\partial \tilde{\beta}^*}{\partial t} + F^* \frac{e^{\eta^*}}{\xi^*} = 0,$$

便有

$$\tilde{\beta}^* = \beta_0^* + \int_0^t \exp[(-i\Omega + \nu/2)t'] F^*(t') dt' = \beta_0^* + \beta^*, \quad (27)$$

式中 $\beta_0^* = \beta_0^*(\xi_0, \xi_0^*)$ 待定. 由 (25)–(27) 式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + F^* \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^*} + \frac{\nu}{2} \xi^* \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^*}\right)(\alpha + e^{\eta^*} \beta e^{-\nu t}) \\ &= -\frac{i\Omega}{2} - \nu - \frac{\nu}{2} \xi^* \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^*} \ln \phi + F \xi^*. \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

设

$$\phi_n = (-\tilde{\beta}^* + e^{\eta^*})^n, \quad (29)$$

则 (28) 式为

$$\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial t} e^{\eta^* - \nu t} + \left(\frac{F^*}{\xi^*} - \nu/2\right) e^{\eta^*} \beta e^{-\nu t} = -i \frac{\xi}{2} - \nu - \frac{n\nu}{2} + F \xi^*. \quad (30)$$

令

$$\frac{\partial \beta}{\partial t} = \exp(i\Omega t + \nu t/2) \cdot F, \quad \beta = \int_0^t \exp[(i\Omega + \nu/2)t'] \cdot F(t') dt' \quad (31)$$

则有

$$\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial t} = -\frac{i\Omega}{2} - \nu - \frac{n\nu}{2} + \left(\frac{\nu \xi^*}{2} - F^*\right) \beta \exp(-i\Omega t - \nu t/2). \quad (32)$$

考虑到

$$\xi^* = \xi_0^* \exp[(i\Omega - \nu/2)t] + \int_0^t F^*(t') \exp(i\Omega - \nu/2)(t - t') \cdot dt', \quad (33)$$

又假定 $F(t)$, $F^*(t')$ 具有 (3) 式热浴模型求平均后的性质

$$\begin{aligned} \langle F^*(t) F(t') \rangle &= \nu n_\omega \delta(t - t'), \\ \langle F^* \beta e^{(-i\Omega - \nu/2)t} \rangle &= \nu/2 n_\omega, \\ \langle \xi^* \beta e^{(-i\Omega - \nu/2)t} \rangle &= e^{-\nu t} \int_0^t \nu n_\omega e^{\nu t'} dt' \simeq n_\omega, \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

代入 (32) 式得

$$\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial t} = -i\Omega/2 - \nu - n\nu/2. \quad (35)$$

又注意到

$$-\tilde{\beta}^* + e^{\eta^*} = -\beta_0^* - \beta^* + e^{-i\Omega t + \nu t/2} \xi^* = -\beta_0^* + \xi_0^*,$$

取 $\beta_0^* = -\xi_0 + \xi_0^*$, 便得

$$-\tilde{\beta}^* + e^{\eta^*} = \xi_0. \quad (36)$$

按热浴模型 (2) 式, F^* , F 只依赖于作用于热浴的算符 B_ω , B_ω^\dagger , 而不依赖于 ξ_0 , ξ_0^* , 故 ξ_0 , ξ_0^* 与 β , β^* 为可易. 由 (25)–(36) 式得

$$\phi_n(\eta^*, t) = \phi_n(\xi_0) \exp \left[\xi^* \beta e^{-(i\Omega + \nu/2)t} - \left(\frac{i\Omega}{2} + \nu + \frac{n\nu}{2}\right)t \right].$$

同理得 $\phi_n^*(\eta, t) = \exp \left[\beta^* e^{(iQ - \nu/2)t} \xi + \left(iQ - \nu - \frac{\nu\nu}{2} \right) t \right] \phi_n^*(\xi_0^*)$. ϕ, ϕ^* 中的因子 $\exp[-(iQ + \nu/2)t], \exp[(iQ - \nu/2)t]$ 在求平均时将被去掉, 故 ϕ_n, ϕ_n^* 可简写为

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_n(\eta^*, t) &= \phi_n(\xi_0 e^{-\nu t/2}) \exp[\xi^* \beta e^{-(iQ + \nu/2)t}], \\ \phi_n^*(\eta, t) &= \exp[\beta^* e^{(iQ - \nu/2)t} \xi] \phi_n^*(\xi_0^* e^{-\nu t/2}). \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

(37) 式中已不显含参量“ n ”, 故 ϕ, ϕ 的下角标“ n ”可去掉. 亦即 (37) 式中的 ϕ_n 可换为一般的 $\phi = \sum c_n \phi_n$. 现应用 Taylor 展开及 $\xi = \partial/\partial \xi^*$ 可得

$$\begin{aligned} e^{b\xi} [f_1(\xi, \xi^*) f_2(\xi, \xi^*)] &= f_1(\xi, \xi^* + b) f_2(\xi, \xi^* + b) \\ &= f_1(\xi, \xi^* + b) e^{b\xi} f_2(\xi, \xi^*). \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

又考虑到

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_0^* e^{-\nu t/2} &= \xi^* e^{-iQ t} - \beta^* e^{-\nu t/2}, \\ \xi_0 e^{-\nu t/2} &= \xi e^{iQ t} - \beta e^{-\nu t/2}; \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

并设

$$O(\xi, \xi^*) = \sum a_{mn} \xi^{*m} \xi^n, \quad (40)$$

则由 (37)–(40) 式得

$$\begin{aligned} \phi^* O \phi &= \exp[\beta^* e^{(iQ - \nu/2)t} \xi] \phi^*(\xi_0^* e^{-\nu t/2}) \sum a_{mn} \xi^{*m} \xi^n \\ &\quad \times \phi(\xi_0 e^{-\nu t/2}) \exp[\xi^* \beta e^{-(iQ + \nu/2)t}] \\ &= \phi^*(\xi^* e^{-iQ t}) O(\xi + \beta e^{-(iQ + \nu/2)t}, \xi^* + \beta^* e^{(iQ - \nu/2)t}) \phi(\xi e^{iQ t}) \exp[e^{-\nu t} \beta^* \beta]. \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

将这结果与文献 [1] 的相应结果比较, 多了一因子 $e^{-\nu t/2}$ 及 $\exp[e^{-\nu t} \beta^* \beta]$. 应用 β^*, β 的表式 (27), (31) 及 (34), 得 $\exp[e^{-\nu t} \beta^* \beta] = \exp \left[\nu n_0 \int_0^t e^{-\nu(t-t')} dt' \right]$. 这个因子的存在不影响下面求平均, 因分子、分母均有这因子而约去. 参照文献 [1] 定义算符

$$A e^{-iQ t} \phi(\xi e^{iQ t}) = \xi \phi(\xi e^{iQ t}).$$

求振子位移 $x = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2M\Omega}} (\xi + \xi^*)$ 的平均值

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{x} &= \frac{\int \phi^* x \phi}{\int \phi^* \phi} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\bar{A} e^{-iQ t} + \beta e^{-\nu t/2 - iQ t} + \bar{A}^* e^{iQ t} + \beta^* e^{-\nu t/2 + iQ t}] \\ &= \frac{1}{M\Omega} \int_0^t e^{-\nu(t-t')/2} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar M\Omega}{2}} [(F + F^*) \cos \Omega(t-t') \\ &\quad + i(F^* - F) \sin \Omega(t-t')] dt' \\ &\quad + \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2M\Omega}} \left[\frac{\sum a_n^* \sqrt{n} a_{n-1}}{\sum a_n^* a_n} e^{-iQ t} + \frac{\sum a_{n-1}^* \sqrt{n} a_n}{\sum a_n^* a_n} e^{iQ t} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{M\Omega} \int_0^t e^{-\nu(t-t')/2} \left[Q M g \cos \Omega(t-t') + \left(\frac{\nu M}{2} g + f \right) \sin \Omega(t-t') \right] dt' \\ &\quad + \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2M\Omega}} \left[\frac{\sum a_n^* \sqrt{n} a_{n-1}}{\sum a_n^* a_n} e^{-iQ t} + \frac{\sum a_{n-1}^* \sqrt{n} a_n}{\sum a_n^* a_n} e^{+iQ t} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (42)$$

将这结果与文献 [1] 的结果相比, 有两点不同, 一是 F, F^* 为无规力算符, 不是可易的

经典力学量. 另一是(42)式中表现量子起伏的两项, 不再具有阻尼因子 $e^{-\nu t}$. 仅在经典阻尼振荡的第一项保留着阻尼因子. 我们还注意到上面结果可作如下推广. 即在 F, F^* 中分别加上 f, f^*, f, f^* 为有规的, 并与 ξ, ξ^* 为可对易, 故有

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{F} &= F + f, \quad \tilde{F}^* = F^* + f^*, \\ \langle [\xi, \tilde{F}^*] \rangle &= \langle [\xi, F^*] \rangle = \nu/2, \quad \langle [\tilde{F}, \xi^*] \rangle = \langle [F, \xi^*] \rangle = \nu/2. \end{aligned} \quad (43)$$

故(19)式仍成立, 又由(34)式

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \tilde{F}^* \tilde{\beta} e^{(-i\Omega - \nu/2)t} \rangle &= \frac{\nu n_\omega}{2} + f^*(t) \int_0^t \exp\{-(i\Omega + \nu/2)(t - t')\} \cdot f(t') dt' = \frac{\nu n_\omega}{2} + Q, \\ \langle \xi^* \tilde{\beta} e^{(-i\Omega - \nu/2)t} \rangle &= n_\omega + e^{-\nu t} \int_0^t \int_0^{t'} \exp\{[(\nu t' + \nu t'')/2] - i\Omega(t' - t'')\} \\ &\quad \cdot f(t') f^*(t'') dt' dt'' = n_\omega + R. \end{aligned} \quad (44)$$

参照(32)式, α 增加了一项 $\int \left(\frac{\nu}{2} R - Q \right) dt$. 正如前面已提到, 这项增加的因子

$$\exp \left[\int \left(\frac{\nu R}{2} - Q \right) dt \right]$$

将在分子、分母出现, 被约掉, 不影响求平均. (42)式仍成立.

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QUANTUM THEORY OF A DAMPED HARMONIC OSCILLATOR SIMULATING LASER OPEN SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

We have analysed the quantization schemes presented in references [1, 2] for a damped harmonic oscillator and found out that there are some defects involved in these schemes. In order to remedy these defects, we assume the coordinate system fluctuating with a velocity $g(t)$ in addition to damping force $f(t)$ proportional to the velocity and suggest a method of quantization for this system based on the full quantum theory of lasers. It is proved that the usual Heisenberg relation $xp - px = i\hbar$ can be maintained, but the quantum term in statistical average value of physical variable does not damp as shown in reference [1].