

双光子激光器的量子理论*

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从双光子激光器三能级模型的微观哈密顿量出发,应用慢变幅度近似和双光子旋波近似,在双光子过程压倒其它辐射过程的情形下,导出二能级双光子模型的等效哈密顿量,从而建立三能级模型与二能级双光子模型的正确关系. 得到的等效哈密顿量包含通常讨论中所忽略的光学斯塔克效应项,其系数在一般情形下可与等效相互作用常数具有相同的数量级. 根据这等效哈密顿量,应用 Haken 激光理论的标准方法研究定态的阈值,平均光子数,自生频移,光子统计和涨落,并与以前未计及光学斯塔克效应的结果作比较.

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一、引 言

双光子激光器的设想提出已 20 余年^[1]. 尽管作为传统意义上的激光器,双光子激光器在实验室中实现困难得多^[2]. 由于双光子微激射器 (micro maser) 的实现^[3]以及相关自发发射的双光子激光器 (two-photon correlated spontaneous emission laser CEL) 产生光压缩态的潜在可能性^[4],近年来双光子激光器的研究又重新引起人们的兴趣.

双光子激光器的激活原子可以用三能级模型描述,原子通过中间能级(作为虚态)在高能级和低能级之间进行双光子跃迁. 不过迄今为止,双光子激光器的量子理论大都是用 Shen^[5] 在研究双光子过程时提出的等效哈密顿量进行探讨的^[6-11],文献[3]和[12]是例外,文献[3]在缀饰原子绘景 (dressed atom picture) 中将三能级问题约化为二能级问题,建立了双光子微激射器的量子理论. 文献[12]根据三能级模型发展了一个双光子激光器的量子理论,其中除双光子过程外,还考虑了单光子过程和级联过程.

本文试图从三能级模型的微观哈密顿量出发,在双光子过程压倒其它辐射过程的情形下,用慢变幅度近似和双光子旋波近似^[13],导出二能级模型的等效哈密顿量,从而建立三能级模型与二能级模型的正确关系. 得到的等效哈密顿量包含通常讨论中所忽略的光学斯塔克效应项,其系数与等效相互作用常数在一般情形下可具有相同的数量级. 根据这一等效哈密顿量,应用 Haken 激光理论^[14]的标准方法研究定态双光子激光器的阈值,平均光子数,自生频移,光子的统计分布和涨落,并与以前未计及光学斯塔克效应的结果^[11]作比较.

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二、等效哈密顿量的导出

为了导出等效哈密顿量,考虑一个三能态原子与单模光场相互作用。假设原子的高能态 $|2\rangle$ 和低能态 $|1\rangle$ 有相同的宇称,中间能态 $|j\rangle$ 的宇称则相反。在电偶极近似下,原子-光场系统的哈密顿量为

$$\begin{aligned} H &= H_0 + H_I, \\ H_0 &= \hbar\omega b^\dagger b + \hbar\omega_1|1\rangle\langle 1| + \hbar\omega_2|2\rangle\langle 2| + \hbar\omega_j|j\rangle\langle j|, \\ H_I &= \hbar[g_2 e^{ikx}|2\rangle\langle j|(b + b^\dagger) + g_1 e^{ikx}|j\rangle\langle 1|(b + b^\dagger)] + \text{H.c.}, \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

式中 $b^\dagger$ 和 b 为光场的产生和湮没算符; ω 为光频; k 为波矢; $\hbar\omega_i$ 为能态 $|i\rangle$ 的能量; x 为原子的坐标; g_1 和 g_2 为原子与光场的耦合常数。假设双光子调谐,即 $\omega_2 - \omega_1 = 2\omega$;但单光子失谐,即 $\omega_2 - \omega_j \approx \omega_j - \omega_1 \approx \omega$ 。

在相互作用绘景中,相互作用哈密顿量为

$$\begin{aligned} H_I &= \hbar[g_2 e^{ikx}|2\rangle\langle j|e^{i\omega_{2j}t}(be^{-i\omega t} + b^\dagger e^{i\omega t}) \\ &\quad + g_1 e^{ikx}|j\rangle\langle 1|e^{i\omega_{j1}t}(be^{-i\omega t} + b^\dagger e^{i\omega t})] + \text{H.c.}, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

式中 $\omega_{ik} = \omega_i - \omega_k$ 。取(2)式在相干态表象中的对角元,可以得到^[1,2]与 H_I 相应的正规缔合函数 $H_I^{(n)}$,它相当于将(2)式中的算符 $b^\dagger$ 和 b 换为 c 数 α^* 和 α 。

原子-光场系统满足薛定谔方程

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\phi(t)\rangle = H_I^{(n)} |\phi(t)\rangle.$$

对三能态原子,态矢 $|\phi(t)\rangle$ 可表为

$$|\phi(t)\rangle = c_1|1\rangle + c_2|2\rangle + c_j|j\rangle,$$

式中幅度 c_1, c_2, c_j 为 α, α^* 和 t 的函数。

由薛定谔方程可得三个幅度的耦合方程组

$$\begin{aligned} i\dot{c}_1 &= g_1^* e^{-ikx} e^{-i\omega_{j1}t} (\alpha e^{-i\omega t} + \alpha^* e^{i\omega t}) c_j, \\ i\dot{c}_2 &= g_2 e^{ikx} e^{i\omega_{2j}t} (\alpha e^{-i\omega t} + \alpha^* e^{i\omega t}) c_j, \\ i\dot{c}_j &= g_2^* e^{-ikx} e^{-i\omega_{2j}t} (\alpha e^{-i\omega t} + \alpha^* e^{i\omega t}) c_2 \\ &\quad + g_1 e^{ikx} e^{i\omega_{j1}t} (\alpha e^{-i\omega t} + \alpha^* e^{i\omega t}) c_1. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

在单光子失谐量 $\omega_{2j} - \omega$ 和 $\omega_{j1} - \omega$ 足够大且光子数也足够大时,双光子过程将压倒其它的辐射过程^[3,13]。这时可以消去中间态的幅度 c_j ,导出 c_1 和 c_2 的耦合方程组。为此,将(3)式的第三式对时间积分。在上述条件下, $\exp(\pm i(\omega_{j1} - \omega)t)$ 和 $\exp(\pm i(\omega_{2j} - \omega)t)$ 随时间的变化将远快于 α, α^* 和 c_1, c_2 随时间的变化,可以作慢变幅度近似,求积时将 α, α^* 和 c_1, c_2 提出积分号外,令其取上限 t 时的值,即得

$$\begin{aligned} c_j &= g_2^* e^{-ikx} c_2 \alpha \frac{e^{-i(\omega_{2j} + \omega)t} - 1}{(\omega_{2j} + \omega)} \\ &\quad + g_1 e^{ikx} c_1 \alpha^* \frac{e^{-i(\omega_{2j} - \omega)t} - 1}{(\omega_{2j} - \omega)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= g_1 e^{i k x} c_1 \alpha \frac{e^{i(\omega_{j1}-\omega)t} - 1}{(\omega_{j1} - \omega)} \\
&= g_1 e^{i k x} c_1 \alpha^* \frac{e^{i(\omega_{j1}+\omega)t} - 1}{(\omega_{j1} + \omega)}.
\end{aligned}$$

将上式代入(3)式的第一、二式,作双光子旋波近似,即得 c_1 和 c_2 的耦合方程组

$$\begin{aligned}
i\dot{c}_1 &= -\frac{2|g_1|^2\omega_{j1}|\alpha|^2}{\omega_{j1}^2 - \omega^2} c_1 + \frac{g_1^* g_2^* e^{-i2kx}\alpha^{*2}}{\omega_{2j} - \omega} c_2, \\
i\dot{c}_2 &= \frac{g_1 g_2 e^{i2kx}\alpha^2}{\omega_{2j} - \omega} c_1 + \frac{2|g_2|^2\omega_{2j}|\alpha|^2}{\omega_{2j}^2 - \omega^2} c_2.
\end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

可以验明,耦合方程组(4)满足概率守恒的要求

$$\frac{d}{dt} (|c_1|^2 + |c_2|^2) = 0.$$

(4)式意味着,原有的三能级问题已被约化为等效的二能级问题,其等效相互作用哈密顿量的正规缔合函数 $\tilde{H}_1^{(*)}$ 以矩阵表示为

$$\tilde{H}_1^{(*)} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2|g_1|^2\omega_{j1}|\alpha|^2}{\omega_{j1}^2 - \omega^2}, & \frac{g_1^* g_2^* e^{-i2kx}\alpha^{*2}}{\omega_{2j} - \omega} \\ \frac{g_1 g_2 e^{i2kx}\alpha^2}{\omega_{2j} - \omega}, & \frac{2|g_2|^2\omega_{2j}|\alpha|^2}{\omega_{2j}^2 - \omega^2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

以正规有序化算符^[13]作用于 $\tilde{H}_1^{(*)}$, 并引入状态 $|i\rangle$ 电子的产生和湮没算符 $a_i^\dagger$ 和 a_i , 即得等效相互作用哈密顿量

$$\tilde{H}_1 = \hbar[-g_{11}b^+ba_1^\dagger a_1 + g_{22}b^+ba_2^\dagger a_2 + ge^{-i2kx}b^{+2}a_1^\dagger a_2 + g^*e^{i2kx}b^2a_2^\dagger a_1], \quad (5)$$

式中

$$g_{11} = |g_1|^2 \frac{2\omega_{j1}}{\omega_{j1}^2 - \omega^2}, \quad g_{22} = |g_2|^2 \frac{2\omega_{2j}}{\omega_{2j}^2 - \omega^2}, \quad g = g_1^* g_2^* \frac{1}{\omega_{2j} - \omega}. \quad (6)$$

(5)式等号右方的头两项与光子数算符 b^+b 成正比, 分别表示光学斯塔克效应所导致的态 $|1\rangle$ 和态 $|2\rangle$ 的能级移位, 第三项和第四项即是通常的等效相互作用哈密顿量。

引入赝自旋算符

$$s^+ = a_2^\dagger a_1, \quad s^- = a_1^\dagger a_2, \quad s_x = \frac{1}{2}(a_2^\dagger a_1 + a_1^\dagger a_2), \quad \text{可将 } \tilde{H}_1 \text{ 表为}$$

$$\tilde{H}_1 = \hbar[\delta b^+bs_x + ge^{-i2kx}b^{+2}s^- + g^*e^{i2kx}b^2s^+], \quad (7)$$

式中 $\delta = (g_{11} + g_{22})$ 。可以看出, 在一般情形下 δ 和 g 可具有相同的数量级。

三、主方程和 Fokker-Planck 方程

现在考虑置于光腔中的 N 个三能级原子与双光子调谐的单模光场相互作用, 相互作用由上节得到的等效哈密顿量(7)式描述。引入相应的热库分别与原子和光场耦合以描述原子的抽运和耗散以及光场的耗散。根据 Haken 的激光理论^[14], 光场-原子系统的密度算符 ρ 在相互作用绘景中遵从主方程

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{i\hbar} [\tilde{H}_1, \rho] + \left. \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} \right|_r + \left. \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} \right|_A, \quad (8)$$

式中

$$\tilde{H}_1 = \hbar \sum_{\mu=1}^N \delta b^+ b s_{\mu z} + \hbar \sum_{\mu=1}^N g e^{-i2kz_{\mu}} b^2 s_{\mu}^+ + \hbar \sum_{\mu=1}^N g^* e^{i2kz_{\mu}} b^{+2} s_{\mu}^-, \quad (9)$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} \right|_F = K([b\rho, b^+] + [b, \rho b^+]), \quad (10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} \right|_A = & \sum_{\mu=1}^N \left\{ \frac{\gamma_1}{2} ([s_{\mu}^-, \rho s_{\mu}^+] + [s_{\mu}^-, s_{\mu}^+]) \right. \\ & + \frac{\gamma_1}{2} ([s_{\mu}^+, \rho s_{\mu}^-] + [s_{\mu}^+, s_{\mu}^-]) \\ & \left. + \frac{\eta}{2} ([s_{\mu}^* \rho, s_{\mu}^*] + [s_{\mu}^*, \rho s_{\mu}^*]) \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

式中 μ 为原子指标, K 为光腔衰减率, γ_1 和 γ_1 分别表示由热库引起原子由态 $|2\rangle$ 至态 $|1\rangle$ 和由态 $|1\rangle$ 至态 $|2\rangle$ 的每秒跃迁概率, η 描述由毁相过程引起的每秒跃迁概率。不考虑热涨落, 在(10)式中已令绝对温度为零。

应用激光理论的标准技术^[44], 将密度算符 ρ 的方程(8)在广义 P 表示^[46]中化为分布函数 f 的 c 数方程。 c 数与算符的对应关系为

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha, \alpha^+ & \longleftrightarrow b, b^+; \\ V & \longleftrightarrow s^- = \sum_{\mu=1}^N s_{\mu}^- e^{i2kz_{\mu}}, \\ V^+ & \longleftrightarrow s^+ = \sum_{\mu=1}^N s_{\mu}^+ e^{-i2kz_{\mu}}, \\ D & \longleftrightarrow 2s_z = \sum_{\mu=1}^N s_{\mu z}, \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

分布函数 f 为特征函数

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(\xi, \xi^*, \zeta, \beta, \beta^*) &= \text{Tr}(O\rho), \\ O &= e^{i\xi s_z^+} e^{i\xi s_z} e^{i\xi s_z^-} e^{i\beta^* b^+} e^{i\beta b} \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

的傅氏变换

$$\begin{aligned} f(\alpha, \alpha^+, V, V^+, D) \\ = \int d^2\xi d^2\zeta d^2\beta \exp \left[-i \left(V\xi + V^+\xi^* + \frac{D}{2} \zeta + \alpha\beta + \alpha^+\beta^* \right) \right] \chi. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

将所得分布函数 f 的方程按 $1/N$ 展开, 准确到二阶即得 Fokker-Planck (缩写为 F-P) 方程

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = & \left\{ -\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left[-K\alpha - i\delta \frac{D}{2} \alpha - 2ig^* \alpha^+ V \right] \right. \\ & - \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha^+} \left[-K\alpha^+ + i\delta \frac{D}{2} \alpha + 2ig\alpha V^+ \right] \\ & \left. - \frac{\partial}{\partial V} [-\gamma_1 V - i\delta \alpha^+ \alpha V + igD\alpha^2] \right\} f \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{\partial}{\partial V^+} [-\gamma_{\perp} V^+ + i\delta\alpha^+ \alpha V - ig^* D\alpha^{+2}] \\
& - \frac{\partial}{\partial D} [-\gamma_{\parallel}(D - D_0) + 2ig^* \alpha^{+2} V - 2ig\alpha^2 V^+] \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \alpha^2} (-2ig^* V) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \alpha^{+2}} (2igV^+) \\
& + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \alpha \partial V} (-i\delta\alpha V) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \alpha^+ \partial V^+} (i\delta\alpha^+ V^+) \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial V^2} (2igV\alpha^2) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial V^{+2}} (-2ig^* V^+ \alpha^{+2}) \\
& + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial V \partial D} (-2\gamma_{\parallel} V) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial V^+ \partial D} (-2\gamma_{\parallel} V^+) \\
& + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial V \partial V^+} \left[\gamma_{\parallel} N + \frac{\eta}{2} (D + N) \right] \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial D^2} [2\gamma_{\parallel} (N - D) + 2\gamma_{\perp} (N + D) \\
& + 4ig^* \alpha^{+2} V - 4ig\alpha^2 V^+] \} f, \tag{15}
\end{aligned}$$

式中 $\gamma_{\parallel} = \gamma_{\parallel} + \gamma_{\perp}$, $\gamma_{\perp} = \frac{1}{2} (\gamma_{\parallel} + \eta)$, $D_0 = Nd_0 = N \frac{\gamma_{\perp} - \gamma_{\parallel}}{\gamma_{\perp} + \gamma_{\parallel}}$, $\gamma_{\parallel}$ 和 $\gamma_{\perp}$ 分别称为纵向和横向衰减率, d_0 为未饱和反转度。

当 $\delta = 0$ 时, (15) 式与文献[9]的方程一致。可以看出, 光学斯塔克效应不仅使 F-P 方程包含新的扩散项

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \alpha \partial V} (-i\delta\alpha V), \quad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \alpha^+ \partial V^+} (i\delta\alpha^+ V^+),$$

而且将改变 F-P 方程中各漂移系数和扩散系数的表式。

四、原子变量的绝热消除

为了研究光场的特性, 在优质腔 $\gamma_{\perp}, \gamma_{\parallel} \gg K$ 的假设下消去原子变量。为此, 写出与 (15) 式相应的 Ito 随机微分方程

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{\alpha} &= -K\alpha - i\delta \frac{D}{2} \alpha - 2ig^* \alpha^+ V + \Gamma_{\alpha}, \\
\dot{\alpha}^+ &= -K\alpha^+ + i\delta \frac{D}{2} \alpha^+ + 2ig\alpha V^+ + \Gamma_{\alpha^+}, \\
\dot{V} &= -\gamma_{\perp} V - i\delta\alpha^+ \alpha V + igD\alpha^2 + \Gamma_V, \\
\dot{V}^+ &= -\gamma_{\perp} V^+ + i\delta\alpha \alpha^+ V^+ - ig^* D\alpha^{+2} + \Gamma_{V^+}, \\
\dot{D} &= -\gamma_{\parallel}(D - D_0) + 2ig^* \alpha^{+2} V - 2ig\alpha^2 V^+ + \Gamma_D, \tag{16}
\end{aligned}$$

式中 $\Gamma_{\alpha}, \Gamma_{\alpha^+}, \Gamma_V, \Gamma_{V^+}$ 和 Γ_D 为相应的随机力, 其非零的关联函数由 (15) 式的扩散系数给出

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle \Gamma_{\alpha}(t) \Gamma_{\alpha}(t') \rangle &= -2ig^* V \delta(t - t'), \quad \langle \Gamma_{\alpha^+}(t) \Gamma_{\alpha^+}(t') \rangle = 2igV^+ \delta(t - t'), \\
\langle \Gamma_{\alpha}(t) \Gamma_V(t') \rangle &= -i\delta\alpha V \delta(t - t'), \quad \langle \Gamma_{\alpha^+}(t) \Gamma_{V^+}(t') \rangle = i\delta\alpha^+ V^+ \delta(t - t'),
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle \Gamma_V(t) \Gamma_V(t') \rangle &= 2igV\alpha^2 \delta(t-t'), \\
\langle \Gamma_{V^+}(t) \Gamma_{V^+}(t') \rangle &= -2ig^*V^+\alpha^{+2} \delta(t-t'), \\
\langle \Gamma_V(t) \Gamma_{V^+}(t') \rangle &= \left[\gamma_{\parallel} N + \frac{\eta}{2} (D+N) \right] \delta(t-t'), \\
\langle \Gamma_V(t) \Gamma_D(t') \rangle &= -2\gamma_{\parallel} V \delta(t-t'), \quad \langle \Gamma_{V^+}(t) \Gamma_D(t') \rangle = -2\gamma_{\parallel} V^+ \delta(t-t'), \\
\langle \Gamma_D(t) \Gamma_D(t') \rangle &= 2[\gamma_{\parallel} (N-D) + \gamma_{\perp} (N+D) + 2ig^*\alpha^{+2}V \\
&\quad - 2ig\alpha^2V^+] \delta(t-t').
\end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

在优质腔 $\gamma_{\parallel}, \gamma_{\perp} \gg K$ 的情形下, 作绝热近似, 令 $\dot{V} = \dot{V}^+ = \dot{D} = 0$, 解出

$$\begin{aligned}
D &= \frac{D_0}{\pi} + \frac{\Gamma_D}{\gamma_{\parallel}\pi} + \frac{2i}{\gamma_{\parallel}\pi} \left[\frac{g^*\alpha^{+2}\Gamma_V}{(\gamma_{\perp} + i\delta\alpha^+\alpha)} - \frac{g\alpha^2\Gamma_{V^+}}{(\gamma_{\perp} - i\delta\alpha^+\alpha)} \right], \\
V &= \frac{1}{(\gamma_{\perp} + i\delta\alpha^+\alpha)} \left\{ \frac{igD_0\alpha^2}{\pi} + \frac{ig\alpha^2\Gamma_D}{\gamma_{\parallel}\pi} + \frac{2g^2\alpha^4\Gamma_{V^+}}{\gamma_{\parallel}\pi(\gamma_{\perp} - i\delta\alpha^+\alpha)} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \Gamma_V \left[1 - \frac{2|g|^2\alpha^{+2}\alpha^2}{\gamma_{\parallel}\pi(\gamma_{\perp} + i\delta\alpha^+\alpha)} \right] \right\}, \\
V^+ &= \frac{1}{(\gamma_{\perp} - i\delta\alpha^+\alpha)} \left\{ \frac{-ig^*D_0\alpha^{+2}}{\pi} - \frac{ig^*\alpha^{+2}\Gamma_D}{\gamma_{\parallel}\pi} + \frac{2g^{*2}\alpha^{+4}\Gamma_V}{\gamma_{\parallel}\pi(\gamma_{\perp} + i\delta\alpha^+\alpha)} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \Gamma_{V^+} \left[1 - \frac{2|g|^2\alpha^{+2}\alpha^2}{\gamma_{\parallel}\pi(\gamma_{\perp} - i\delta\alpha^+\alpha)} \right] \right\},
\end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

式中

$$\pi = 1 + \frac{\alpha^{+2}\alpha^2/n_s^2}{1 + \left(\frac{\delta\alpha^+\alpha}{\gamma_{\perp}} \right)^2}, \quad n_s = \left(\frac{\gamma_{\perp}\gamma_{\parallel}}{4|g|^2} \right)^{1/2}, \tag{19}$$

n_s 为饱和光子数。代回到(16)式的第一式, 可得

$$\dot{\alpha} = - \left(K + \frac{i\delta D_0}{2\pi} \right) \alpha + \frac{2|g|^2 D_0 \alpha^+ \alpha^2}{\pi(\gamma_{\perp} + i\delta\alpha^+\alpha)} + F, \tag{20}$$

式中 F 为随机力,

$$\begin{aligned}
F &= \Gamma_{\alpha} + \Gamma_D \left[\frac{-i\delta\alpha}{2\gamma_{\parallel}\pi} + \frac{2|g|^2\alpha^+\alpha^2}{\gamma_{\parallel}\pi(\gamma_{\perp} + i\delta\alpha^+\alpha)} \right] \\
&\quad + \Gamma_V \left[\frac{-2ig^*\alpha^+}{\gamma_{\perp} + i\delta\alpha^+\alpha} + \frac{4i|g|^2g^*\alpha^{+3}\alpha^2}{\gamma_{\parallel}\pi(\gamma_{\perp} + i\delta\alpha^+\alpha)^2} + \frac{g^*\delta\alpha^{+2}\alpha}{\gamma_{\parallel}\pi(\gamma_{\perp} + i\delta\alpha^+\alpha)} \right] \\
&\quad + \Gamma_{V^+} \left[-\frac{4ig^*g^2\alpha^+\alpha^4}{\gamma_{\parallel}\pi(\gamma_{\perp}^2 + \delta^2\alpha^{+2}\alpha^2)} - \frac{g\delta\alpha^3}{\gamma_{\parallel}\pi(\gamma_{\perp} - i\delta\alpha^+\alpha)} \right].
\end{aligned} \tag{21}$$

类似可得 α^+ 的方程和 F^+ 的表式。

(20) 式为光场的随机微分方程。根据随机微分方程与 F-P 方程的对应关系, 可以写出光场的 F-P 方程

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} &= \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left[K + \frac{i\delta D_0}{2\pi} - \frac{2|g|^2 D_0 \alpha^+ \alpha}{\pi(\gamma_{\perp} + i\delta\alpha^+\alpha)} \right] \alpha + \text{c.c.} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \alpha \partial \alpha^+} |\alpha|^2 s + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \alpha^2} \chi \alpha^2 + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \alpha^{+2}} \chi^* \alpha^{+2} \right\} f,
\end{aligned} \tag{22}$$

式中函数 s 和 χ 由 F 和 F^+ 的关联函数给出

$$\begin{aligned}\langle F(t)F^+(t') \rangle &= s|\alpha|^2\delta(t-t'), \\ \langle F(t)F(t') \rangle &= 2\chi\alpha^2\delta(t-t').\end{aligned}\quad (23)$$

五、定态的半经典近似解

对(20)式求平均,以 $\langle \rangle$ 表示平均值,并在平均中退关联,可以得到光场的半经典方程

$$\langle \dot{\alpha} \rangle = - \left(K + \frac{i\delta D_0}{2\pi} \right) \langle \alpha \rangle + \frac{2|g|^2 \langle \alpha^+ \alpha \rangle \left(1 - i \frac{\delta \langle \alpha^+ \alpha \rangle}{\gamma_{\perp}} \right) \langle \alpha \rangle}{\gamma_{\perp} \pi \left[1 + \left(\frac{\delta \langle \alpha^+ \alpha \rangle}{\gamma_{\perp}} \right)^2 \right]}, \quad (24)$$

式中利用了随机力平均为零 ($\langle F \rangle = 0$) 的性质。

令 $\langle \alpha \rangle = B e^{-i\Delta\omega t}$ 代入(24)式,注意对于定态, B 是与 t 无关的常量,即得

$$-i\Delta\omega = - \left(K + \frac{i\delta D_0}{2\pi} \right) + \frac{2|g|^2 D_0 |B|^2 \left(1 - i \frac{\delta |B|^2}{\gamma_{\perp}} \right)}{\gamma_{\perp} \pi \left(1 + \frac{\delta^2 |B|^4}{\gamma_{\perp}^2} \right)}. \quad (25)$$

(25)式等号两边的实部和虚部应分别相等。实部给出

$$\left(1 + \frac{\delta^2 n_s^2}{\gamma_{\perp}^2} \right) \frac{|B|^4}{n_s^2} - \frac{2|g|^2 D_0 n_s}{K \gamma_{\perp}} \frac{|B|^2}{n_s} + 1 = 0. \quad (26)$$

定义

$$\langle n \rangle \equiv \frac{|B|^2}{n_s}, \quad Nd_{0c} \equiv 2 \left(\frac{K^2 \gamma_{\perp}}{|g|^2 \gamma_{\parallel}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad (27)$$

$\langle n \rangle$ 表示定态下的标度化平均光子数。 d_{0c} 是由通常的等效哈密顿量得到的反转度阈值^[11]。(26)式可表为

$$\left(1 + \frac{\delta^2 n_s^2}{\gamma_{\perp}^2} \right) \langle n \rangle^2 - 2 \frac{d_0}{d_{0c}} \langle n \rangle + 1 = 0.$$

上式为 $\langle n \rangle$ 的二次代数方程,由线性稳定性分析易知其稳定解为

$$\langle n \rangle = \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{\delta^2 n_s^2}{\gamma_{\perp}^2} \right)^{1/2}} \frac{d_0}{\tilde{d}_{0c}} \left[1 + \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\tilde{d}_{0c}}{d_0} \right)^2} \right], \quad (28)$$

式中

$$\tilde{d}_{0c} = \left(1 + \frac{\delta^2 n_s^2}{\gamma_{\perp}^2} \right)^{1/2} d_{0c}. \quad (29)$$

显然仅当 $d_0 \geq \tilde{d}_{0c}$ 时,(28)式给出的 $\langle n \rangle$ 为正实数。所以在本模型中, $\tilde{d}_{0c}$ 为双光子激光器的阈值。它是由通常的等效哈密顿量所得阈值^[11]的 $(1 + \delta^2 n_s^2 / \gamma_{\perp}^2)^{1/2}$ 倍。对一定的反转比(反转度与阈值反转度之比),(28)式给出的平均光子数为通常理论^[11]的 $(1 + \delta^2 n_s^2 / \gamma_{\perp}^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ 倍。

由(25)式的虚部得

$$\Delta\omega = \frac{\delta}{\gamma_{\perp}} [\gamma_{\perp} N \langle \epsilon_z \rangle + K n_s \langle n \rangle], \quad (30)$$

$\Delta\omega$ 为双光子激光器的自生频移。虽然腔频与原子的跃迁频率是双光子调谐的, 激光光场产生的光学斯塔克效应使原子的能级产生移动, 通过原子-光场开放系统的自组织作用, 产生这一频移。

六、定态下光子的统计分布

本节根据(22)式求定态下光子的统计分布。首先对(22)式作一简化近似。在根据(23)式求扩散矩阵中的函数 s 和 2χ 时, 令 V, V^+ 和 D 取半经典值, 即对(18)式求平均, 得

$$D = \frac{D_0}{\pi}, \quad V = \frac{igD_0\alpha^2}{\pi(\gamma_{\perp} + i\delta\alpha^+\alpha)}, \quad V^+ = \frac{-ig^*D_0\alpha^{+2}}{\pi(\gamma_{\perp} - i\delta\alpha^+\alpha)}. \quad (31)$$

将(31)式代入(17)式, 可得在这一近似 F 的各关联函数, 再由(21)和(23)式即可求得 s 和 2χ 。为节省篇幅起见, 其表式从略。

其次, 利用以下熟知的关系:

$$\alpha = re^{i\theta}, \quad \alpha^+ = re^{-i\theta}, \quad r^2 = \alpha^+\alpha, \quad \theta = \frac{1}{2} i \ln \frac{\alpha^+}{\alpha},$$

将(22)式化为极坐标的形式。考虑与 θ 无关的解, (22)式简化为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = & \left\{ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} r^2 h(r) + \frac{1}{4r^2} \left(r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) s r^2 \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} r^2 \chi_1 + \frac{3}{2r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} r^2 \chi_1 \right\} f. \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

式中 $2\chi_1$ 为 2χ 的实部,

$$h(r) = K - \frac{2|g|^2 D_0 r^2}{\gamma_{\perp} \pi \left(1 + \frac{\partial^2 r^4}{\gamma_{\perp}^2} \right)}.$$

(32)式的定态解可表为

$$f(n) = c \frac{1}{G(n)} e^{-\int \frac{H(n')}{G(n')} dn'}, \quad (33)$$

式中

$$H(n) = 2h(n) + 2\chi_1(n), \quad G(n) = [s(n) + 2\chi_1(n)]n, \quad (34)$$

$n = r^2/n_{\perp}$ 为标度化光子数, c 为归一化常数。

可将(33)式改写为

$$f(n) = c \exp \left[-\ln G(n) - \int \frac{H(n')}{G(n')} dn' \right]. \quad (33)'$$

仿照激光理论中广泛应用的方法, 将(33)'式中指数上的函数在其极大点附近作泰勒展开准至二级, 即可将光子的统计分布近似表达为高斯分布。极大点由下式确定:

$$\frac{d}{dn} \left[\ln G(n) + \int \frac{H(n')}{G(n')} dn' \right] = 0,$$

即

$$H(n) + G'(n) = 0.$$

数值估计表明, $H(n) + G'(n)$ 的主要贡献来自 $2h(n)$ 。因此上式可近似为

$$h(n) = K - \frac{2|g|^2 D_0 n_s n}{\gamma_{\perp} \pi \left(1 + \frac{\delta^2 n_s^2}{\gamma_{\perp}^2} n^2\right)} = 0. \quad (35)$$

(35)式就是(25)式的实部,说明高斯分布的极大点在 $n = \langle n \rangle$ 处。因此定态光子分布可表为

$$f(n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi} q_s} e^{-\frac{(n - \langle n \rangle)^2}{q_s^2}}, \quad (36)$$

式中

$$q_s^2 = \left. \frac{G}{\frac{dh}{dn}} \right|_{n=\langle n \rangle}, \quad (37)$$

$$\left. \frac{dh}{dn} \right|_{n=\langle n \rangle} = \frac{2K}{\langle n \rangle} - \frac{\gamma_{\parallel}}{2} \frac{N \tilde{d}_{0e}}{\left(1 + \frac{\delta^2 n_s^2}{\gamma_{\perp}^2}\right)} \frac{\tilde{d}_{0e}}{d_0} \frac{1}{n_s \langle n \rangle^2},$$

$$G(\langle n \rangle) = \frac{\gamma_{\parallel}}{\gamma_{\perp}} \left[\gamma_{\perp} + \frac{\eta}{2} \left(1 + \frac{d_0}{\pi}\right) \right] G_1 + K \left(1 - \frac{d_0^2}{\pi}\right) G_2 \\ + K G_3 + K \frac{\gamma_{\perp}}{\gamma_{\perp}} G_4 + K \frac{\gamma_{\parallel}}{\gamma_{\perp}} G_5,$$

$$G_1 = \frac{N}{n_s} \frac{\langle n \rangle}{\left(1 + \frac{\delta^2 n_s^2}{\gamma_{\perp}^2} \langle n \rangle^2\right)} \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\tilde{d}_{0e}}{d_0} \frac{\langle n \rangle}{\left(1 + \frac{\delta^2 n_s^2}{\gamma_{\perp}^2}\right)^{1/2}} \right]^2,$$

$$G_2 = \frac{\tilde{d}_{0e}}{d_0} \frac{\langle n \rangle}{\tilde{d}_{0e}},$$

$$G_3 = 1 + \frac{\langle n \rangle^2}{2 \left(1 + \frac{\delta^2 n_s^2}{\gamma_{\perp}^2}\right)} \frac{\tilde{d}_{0e}^2}{d_0^2} \left[\frac{\gamma_{\parallel}}{2\gamma_{\perp}} \frac{\langle n \rangle^2 - 3 \frac{\delta^2 n_s^2}{\gamma_{\perp}^2} \langle n \rangle^4}{\left(1 + \frac{\delta^2 n_s^2}{\gamma_{\perp}^2} \langle n \rangle^2\right)^2} - 1 \right] \\ - 4 \left[1 - \frac{\langle n \rangle}{2 \left(1 + \frac{\delta^2 n_s^2}{\gamma_{\perp}^2} \langle n \rangle^2\right)} \frac{\tilde{d}_{0e}}{d_0} \right] \frac{\frac{\delta^2 n_s^2}{\gamma_{\perp}^2} \langle n \rangle^2}{1 + \frac{\delta^2 n_s^2}{\gamma_{\perp}^2} \langle n \rangle^2},$$

$$G_4 = - \frac{2\langle n \rangle}{\left(1 + \frac{\delta^2 n_s^2}{\gamma_{\perp}^2}\right)^{1/2}} \frac{\tilde{d}_{0e}}{d_0} \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\tilde{d}_{0e}}{d_0} \frac{\langle n \rangle}{\left(1 + \frac{\delta^2 n_s^2}{\gamma_{\perp}^2}\right)^{1/2}} \right] \frac{1 - \frac{\delta^2 n_s^2}{\gamma_{\perp}^2} \langle n \rangle^2}{1 + \frac{\delta^2 n_s^2}{\gamma_{\perp}^2} \langle n \rangle^2},$$

$$G_5 = \left[1 - \frac{\langle n \rangle}{\left(1 + \frac{\delta^2 n_s^2}{\gamma_{\perp}^2}\right)^{1/2}} \frac{\tilde{d}_{0e}}{d_0} \right] \frac{\langle n \rangle^2 \left(1 - 3 \frac{\delta^2 n_s^2}{\gamma_{\perp}^2} \langle n \rangle^2\right)}{\left(1 + \frac{\delta^2 n_s^2}{\gamma_{\perp}^2} \langle n \rangle^2\right)^2}.$$

光子数的涨落可由 Mandel 因数给出

$$\frac{(\Delta n)^2 n_s}{\langle n \rangle} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{q_s^2 n_s}{\langle n \rangle}.$$

以 Rb 原子蒸气为激活介质作一数值估算。设高能态 $|2\rangle$ 为 $6S_{1/2}(m = -1/2)$, 低能态 $|1\rangle$ 为 $5S_{1/2}(m = -1/2)$, 中间态 $|j\rangle$ 为 $5P_{3/2}(m = -1/2)$, 则 $\omega/2\pi c = \frac{1}{2} \times 20131 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, $\omega_{j1}/2\pi c = 12817 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, $\omega_{j2}/2\pi c = 7341 \text{ cm}^{-1}$. 根据文献 [17], 可得(取光腔体积为 1 cm^3) $|g_1|^2 = 6.981 \times 10^8 \text{ s}^{-2}$, $|g_2|^2 = 2.099 \times 10^8 \text{ s}^{-2}$. 由 (6) 式得 $g = 0.7382 \times 10^{-6} \text{ s}^{-1}$, $\delta = 1.167 \times 10^{-6} \text{ s}^{-1}$. 对于光腔和原子的衰减系数, 取典型的数值, $K = 10^8 \text{ s}^{-1}$, $\gamma_{\parallel} = 10^8 \text{ s}^{-1}$, $\gamma_{\perp} = 0.5 \times 10^8 \text{ s}^{-1}$ (辐射极限, $\eta = 0$), $\gamma_{\downarrow} = 0.195 \times 10^8 \text{ s}^{-1}$ [17].

根据以上数值, 得饱和光子数

$$n_s = \left(\frac{\gamma_{\perp} \gamma_{\parallel}}{4|g|^2} \right)^{1/2} = 0.4790 \times 10^{14}.$$

由 (28) 式得标度化平均光子数 $\langle n \rangle$ 与反转比 $d_0/\tilde{d}_{0c}$ 的关系见表 1. 如果取 $\tilde{d}_{0c} = 10^{-2}$, 由 (38) 式得 Mandel 因数与反转比 $d_0/\tilde{d}_{0c}$ 的关系见表 2. 与文献 [11] 的结果比较, 光学斯塔克效应使平均光子数减少, 涨落增大.

新近 Lu 等人 [18] 对 Scully 等人提出的用相关自发发射的双光子激光器抑制自发发射以实现压缩态的设想进行了详细的分析, 发现激光可以在无反转区产生, 且在此区域压缩效应最为显著. 鉴于光学斯塔克效应对阈值和涨落的影响, 进一步考察它在 CEL 的影响是很有兴趣的问题.

表 1 标度化平均光子数 $\langle n \rangle$ 与反转比 $d_0/\tilde{d}_{0c}$ 的关系

$d_0/\tilde{d}_{0c}$	1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	10.0	20.0	30.0	40.0	50.0
$\langle n \rangle$	0.6667	1.242	1.586	1.899	2.198	2.488	13.30	26.65	39.99	53.33	66.66

表 2 $(\Delta n)^2 n_s / \langle n \rangle$ 与反转比 $d_0/\tilde{d}_{0c}$ 的关系

$d_0/\tilde{d}_{0c}$	1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	10.0	20.0	30.0	40.0	50.0
$\frac{(\Delta n)^2 n_s}{\langle n \rangle}$	—	110.8	79.02	65.95	58.69	54.06	34.42	30.67	26.47	21.05	14.24

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QUANTUM THEORY OF TWO-PHOTON LASER

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ABSTRACT

Starting from the microscopic Hamiltonian of the three-level model and making use of the slowly varying amplitude approximation and the two-photon rotating wave approximation, we derive an effective Hamiltonian for the two-level two-photon model under conditions where the two-photon process dominates the other radiative processes, so that an exact relation between the three-level model and the two-level two-photon model is established. The effective Hamiltonian includes a term come from the optical Stark effect which was neglected in the conventional treatment. The coefficient of this term may have the same order of magnitude as the effective coupling constant. Based on this effective Hamiltonian, the standard method of Haken's laser theory is applied to study the threshold, the mean photon number, the self-induced frequency shift, the photon statistics and the fluctuation in steady states. Results are compared with previous ones which neglect the Strk effect.

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