

在非简并参量放大系统中 EPR 佯谬的最佳实现*

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利用非简并参量放大系统中 Fokker-Planck 方程的解来推导实现 EPR 佯谬的条件. 数值模拟表明, 当损耗 k 有限时, 可以通过调整压缩度来获得 EPR 佯谬的最佳值.

关键词: 非简并参量放大, Fokker-Planck 方程, EPR 佯谬

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1. 引 言

1935 年, Einstein, Podolsky 和 Rosen(EPR)三人提出量子力学并不能给出一个完备的物理实在的描述. 他们论证了两个空间分离的粒子的连续变量关联的测量结果与量子力学物理实在相矛盾, 后来称之为 EPR 佯谬^[1]. 1951 年, Bohm 考虑一个分离变量的 EPR 佯谬, 即对一对空间分离的自旋为 $\frac{1}{2}$ 的粒子进行测量, 自旋分量间具有高度的相关性^[2,3]. 这建议后来导致了 Bell 不等式的建立^[4,5]. 在过去的 20 多年里, 一系列实验验证量子力学的完备性, 但这些测量都是针对玻姆提出的分离变量以及 Bell 不等式的应用. 但它们并不是原始意义上的连续变量的 EPR 佯谬. 考虑到上述情况, 1988 年, Reid 从理论上提出可以在非简并参量放大系统中用实验演示连续变量的 EPR 佯谬^[6]. 随后, 通过文献 [7,8] 给出详细的理论分析和公式推导. Ou 等人在实验上实现了连续变量的 EPR 佯谬, 方差的乘积 $V_1 V_2 = \Delta_{\text{inf}}^2 X_1 \Delta_{\text{inf}}^2 X_2$ 为 0.70 ± 0.01 ^[9,10], Silberhorn 等人得到的结果为 0.64 ± 0.08 ^[11], Peng 等人得到的结果为 0.727 和 0.63 ^[12-17]. 所有上面的结果都是通过求解略去损耗 k 的 Langevin 方程获得的. 本文利用非简并参量放大系统中 Fokker-Planck 方程的解来推导实现 EPR 佯谬的条件^[18]. 数值计算表明, 当损耗 k 有限时, 可以通过调整压缩度来获得 EPR 佯谬的最佳实现.

2. 非简并参量放大系统中的 EPR 佯谬

考虑一个非简并参量放大器(两个模的频率简并, 偏振非简并), 见文献 [18]. 系统的哈密顿量可表示为

$$H = H_0 + V + W, \quad (1)$$

其中

$$H_0 = \hbar\omega a_1^\dagger a_1 + \hbar\omega a_2^\dagger a_2 + \sum \hbar\omega_j b_j^\dagger b_j, \quad (2)$$

$$V = \hbar \sum k_j b_j \frac{a_1^\dagger + a_2^\dagger}{2} + \hbar \sum k_j^* b_j^\dagger \frac{a_1 + a_2}{2}, \quad (3)$$

$$W = \frac{i\hbar}{2} (\epsilon a_1^\dagger a_2^\dagger - \epsilon^* a_1 a_2), \quad (4)$$

$a_1(a_1^\dagger), a_2(a_2^\dagger)$ 分别表示信号光与闲置光的产生与湮没算符. 由于频率简并, 得到 $\hbar\omega_1 = \hbar\omega_2 = \hbar\omega$. 但信号光与闲置光的偏振是非简并的(例如分别为左, 右旋圆偏振光, 或 x, y 方向的线偏振光). (2) 式等号右边前两项分别对应于信号光与闲置光的哈密顿, 第三项为热库的哈密顿. b_j^\dagger, b_j 为热库的产生与湮没算子. V 为信号光、闲置光与热库相互作用哈密顿. W 表示非简并参量放大, 由一个抽运光子(包含在增益因子 ϵ 中)的湮没就导致一对非简并的, 即信号光, 闲置光子 a_1^\dagger, a_2^\dagger 的产生. $a_1(a_1^\dagger), a_2(a_2^\dagger)$ 属不同的偏振模式, 故有 $a_1 a_2^\dagger - a_2^\dagger a_1 = a_2 a_1^\dagger - a_1^\dagger a_2 = 0$.

令

$$b_1 = \frac{a_1 + a_2}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad b_2 = \frac{a_1 - a_2}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad (5)$$

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在相干态 P 表象中, b_1, b_2 可表示为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\beta_1 + i\tilde{\beta}_1}{\sqrt{2}} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{\alpha_1 + i\tilde{\alpha}_1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\alpha_2 + i\tilde{\alpha}_2}{\sqrt{2}} \right), \\ \frac{\beta_2 + i\tilde{\beta}_2}{\sqrt{2}} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{\alpha_1 + i\tilde{\alpha}_1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\alpha_2 + i\tilde{\alpha}_2}{\sqrt{2}} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_1 &= \frac{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}{\sqrt{2}}, \tilde{\beta}_1 = \frac{\tilde{\alpha}_1 + \tilde{\alpha}_2}{\sqrt{2}}, \\ \beta_2 &= \frac{\alpha_1 - \alpha_2}{\sqrt{2}}, \tilde{\beta}_2 = \frac{\tilde{\alpha}_1 - \tilde{\alpha}_2}{\sqrt{2}}. \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

参考文献 18] 通过 b_1, b_2 可得到系统的分布函数

$$\begin{aligned} p_1(\beta_1) d\beta_1 &= \exp \left[\frac{-C_1 \left(\beta_1 - \beta_{10} \exp \left[- \left(\frac{k}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\epsilon}{2} \right) t \right] \right)^2}{1 - \exp \left[-2 \left(\frac{k}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\epsilon}{2} \right) t \right]} \right] \frac{d\beta_1}{\int \exp \left[\frac{-C_1 \left(\beta_1 - \beta_{10} \exp \left[- \left(\frac{k}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\epsilon}{2} \right) t \right] \right)^2}{1 - \exp \left[-2 \left(\frac{k}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\epsilon}{2} \right) t \right]} \right] d\beta_1}, C_1 = \frac{\frac{k}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\epsilon}{2}}{\frac{\epsilon}{2} + \sqrt{2}k\bar{n}}, \\ \tilde{p}_1(\tilde{\beta}_1) d\tilde{\beta}_1 &= \exp \left[\frac{-\tilde{C}_1 \left(\tilde{\beta}_1 - \tilde{\beta}_{10} \exp \left[- \left(\frac{k}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} \right) t \right] \right)^2}{1 - \exp \left[-2 \left(\frac{k}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} \right) t \right]} \right] \frac{d\tilde{\beta}_1}{\int \exp \left[\frac{-\tilde{C}_1 \left(\tilde{\beta}_1 - \tilde{\beta}_{10} \exp \left[- \left(\frac{k}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} \right) t \right] \right)^2}{1 - \exp \left[-2 \left(\frac{k}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} \right) t \right]} \right] d\tilde{\beta}_1}, \tilde{C}_1 = \frac{\frac{k}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\epsilon}{2}}{\frac{\epsilon}{2} - \sqrt{2}k\bar{n}}, \\ p_2(\beta_2) d\beta_2 &= \exp \left[\frac{-C_2 \left(\beta_2 - \beta_{20} \exp \left[- \left(0 + \frac{\epsilon}{2} \right) t \right] \right)^2}{1 - \exp \left[-2 \left(0 + \frac{\epsilon}{2} \right) t \right]} \right] \frac{d\beta_2}{\int \exp \left[\frac{-C_2 \left(\beta_2 - \beta_{20} \exp \left[- \left(0 + \frac{\epsilon}{2} \right) t \right] \right)^2}{1 - \exp \left[-2 \left(0 + \frac{\epsilon}{2} \right) t \right]} \right] d\beta_2}, C_2 = \frac{0 + \epsilon/2}{-\epsilon/2 + 0} = -1, \\ \tilde{p}_2(\tilde{\beta}_2) d\tilde{\beta}_2 &= \exp \left[\frac{-\tilde{C}_2 \left(\tilde{\beta}_2 - \tilde{\beta}_{20} \exp \left[- \left(0 - \frac{\epsilon}{2} \right) t \right] \right)^2}{1 - \exp \left[-2 \left(0 - \frac{\epsilon}{2} \right) t \right]} \right] \frac{d\tilde{\beta}_2}{\int \exp \left[\frac{-\tilde{C}_2 \left(\tilde{\beta}_2 - \tilde{\beta}_{20} \exp \left[- \left(0 - \frac{\epsilon}{2} \right) t \right] \right)^2}{1 - \exp \left[-2 \left(0 - \frac{\epsilon}{2} \right) t \right]} \right] d\tilde{\beta}_2}, \tilde{C}_2 = \frac{0 - \epsilon/2}{-\epsilon/2 + 0} = 1. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

用文献 8] 的标记, 正交相位振幅的定义如下:

$$\begin{aligned} X_1 &= a_1 + a_1^\dagger = \alpha_1 + i\tilde{\alpha}_1 + \alpha_1 - i\tilde{\alpha}_1 \\ &= 2\alpha_1 = \sqrt{2}(\beta_1 + \beta_2), \\ X_2 &= - (a_1 - a_1^\dagger) = - (\alpha_1 + i\tilde{\alpha}_1 - \alpha_1 + i\tilde{\alpha}_1) \\ &= 2\tilde{\alpha}_1 = \sqrt{2}(\tilde{\beta}_1 + \tilde{\beta}_2), \\ Y_1 &= a_2 + a_2^\dagger = \alpha_2 + i\tilde{\alpha}_2 + \alpha_2 - i\tilde{\alpha}_2 \\ &= 2\alpha_2 = \sqrt{2}(\beta_1 - \beta_2), \\ Y_2 &= - (a_2 - a_2^\dagger) = - (\alpha_2 + i\tilde{\alpha}_2 - \alpha_2 + i\tilde{\alpha}_2) \\ &= 2\tilde{\alpha}_2 = \sqrt{2}(\tilde{\beta}_1 - \tilde{\beta}_2). \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

X_1, X_2 与 Y_1, Y_2 满足

$$[X_1, X_2] = 2i, [Y_1, Y_2] = 2i.$$

根据不确定关系有

$$(\Delta X_1)(\Delta X_2) \geq 1, (\Delta Y_1)(\Delta Y_2) \geq 1.$$

正交振幅相位 X_1 和 Y_2 之间的关联通过(8)式得到, 同理, X_2 和 Y_1 之间的关联也可以直接通过求解(9)式获得. 下面首先计算正交相位振幅 X_1 和 Y_2 之间的关联. 考虑到子系统 b_1, b_2 对总系统的量子

起伏所做的贡献, 得到如下的正规编序方差:

$$\begin{aligned} :(\Delta X_1)^2: &= \frac{1}{2} :(\sqrt{2}\Delta\beta_1)^2: + \frac{1}{2} :(\sqrt{2}\Delta\beta_2)^2: \\ &= :(\Delta\beta_1)^2: + :(\Delta\beta_2)^2: \\ &= \frac{1}{2C_1} \left(1 - \exp \left[-2 \left(\frac{k}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\epsilon}{2} \right) t \right] \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2C_2} \left(1 - \exp \left[-2 \left(0 + \frac{\epsilon}{2} \right) t \right] \right), \\ :(\Delta Y_2)^2: &= \frac{1}{2} :(\sqrt{2}\Delta\tilde{\beta}_1)^2: + \frac{1}{2} :(\sqrt{2}\Delta\tilde{\beta}_2)^2: \\ &= :(\Delta\tilde{\beta}_1)^2: + :(\Delta\tilde{\beta}_2)^2: \\ &= -\frac{1}{2\tilde{C}_1} \left(1 - \exp \left[-2 \left(\frac{k}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} \right) t \right] \right) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2\tilde{C}_2} \left(1 - \exp \left[-2 \left(0 - \frac{\epsilon}{2} \right) t \right] \right), \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

式中引入 $\frac{1}{2}$ 因子表明, 系统并不是总是处于同位相 (b_1 的特征态) 或者反位相 (b_2 的特征态), 而是部分处于同位相, 部分处于反位相, 权重均为 $\frac{1}{2}$.

对于理想情况 (损耗 k 很小, 可以忽略不计), 由 (8) 式, 可得

$$C_1 = -1, \tilde{C}_1 = 1, C_2 = -1, \tilde{C}_2 = 1. \quad (11)$$

根据 (10) 式与 (11) 式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} :(\Delta X_1)^2 : &= :(\Delta Y_2)^2 : \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [\exp(\epsilon t) + \exp(-\epsilon t)] - 1, \end{aligned}$$

然后加上真空起伏, 实际的量子起伏为

$$\begin{aligned} (\Delta X_1)^2 &= 1 + :(\Delta X_1)^2 : = (\Delta Y_2)^2 \\ &= 1 + :(\Delta Y_2)^2 : \\ &= \text{sh}^2\left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}t\right) + \text{ch}^2\left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}t\right). \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

由于

$$\begin{aligned} X_1^2 &= (\Delta X_1)^2 + \bar{X}_1^2 \\ &= \text{sh}^2\left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}t\right) + \text{ch}^2\left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}t\right) + \bar{X}_1^2, \\ Y_2^2 &= (\Delta Y_2)^2 + \bar{Y}_2^2 \\ &= \text{sh}^2\left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}t\right) + \text{ch}^2\left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}t\right) + \bar{Y}_2^2, \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

其中

$$\bar{X}_1 = X_1, \bar{Y}_2 = Y_2.$$

对于无关联的真空输入有

$$\begin{aligned} X_1 &= X_{10} = 0, Y_2 = Y_{20} = 0, \\ X_{10}^2 &= Y_{20}^2 = 1, X_{10}Y_{20} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

(13) 式变成

$$X_1^2 = Y_2^2 = \text{sh}^2\left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}t\right) + \text{ch}^2\left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}t\right). \quad (15)$$

很容易推导出 (15) 式中正交相位振幅的解

$$\begin{aligned} X_1 &= X_{10} \text{ch}\left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}t\right) + Y_{20} \text{sh}\left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}t\right), \\ Y_2 &= Y_{20} \text{ch}\left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}t\right) + X_{10} \text{sh}\left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}t\right), \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

X_1 与 Y_2 间的关联为

$$\begin{aligned} X_1 Y_2 &= X_{10}^2 \text{sh}\left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}t\right) \text{ch}\left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}t\right) \\ &\quad + Y_{20}^2 \text{sh}\left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}t\right) \text{ch}\left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}t\right) \\ &= 2 \text{sh}\left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}t\right) \text{ch}\left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}t\right). \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

根据 (15) 式与 (17) 式, 可以得到归一化的关联函数为

$$C = \frac{X_1 Y_2}{\sqrt{X_1^2 Y_2^2}} = \frac{2 \text{sh}\left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}t\right) \text{ch}\left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}t\right)}{\text{sh}^2\left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}t\right) + \text{ch}^2\left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}t\right)}$$

$$= \frac{2 \tanh\left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}t\right)}{1 + \tanh^2\left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}t\right)} = \tanh \epsilon t. \quad (18)$$

同样, 得到 X_2 和 Y_1 的归一化的关联函数为

$$\begin{aligned} C &= \frac{X_2 Y_1}{\sqrt{X_2^2 Y_1^2}} = \frac{2 \text{sh}\left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}t\right) \text{ch}\left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}t\right)}{\text{sh}^2\left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}t\right) + \text{ch}^2\left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}t\right)} \\ &= \frac{2 \tanh\left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}t\right)}{1 + \tanh^2\left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}t\right)} = \tanh \epsilon t. \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

上面得到的理想情况 ($k=0$) 的结论与文献 [8] 得到的结论是一致的.

下面, 考虑实际情况 ($k \neq 0$), 则 (10) 式到 (12) 式可写为

$$\begin{aligned} (\Delta X_1)^2 &= 1 + \frac{1}{2C_1} \left(1 - \exp\left[-2\left(\frac{k}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\epsilon}{2}\right)t\right]\right) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2C_2} (1 - \exp(-\epsilon t)) \\ &= \left(\frac{\exp\left(-\frac{\epsilon}{2}t\right) + \exp\left[-\left(\frac{k}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\epsilon}{2}\right)t\right]}{2}\right)^2 \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{\exp\left(-\frac{\epsilon}{2}t\right) - \exp\left[-\left(\frac{k}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\epsilon}{2}\right)t\right]}{2}\right)^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{\frac{k}{\sqrt{2}}}{2\left(\frac{k}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\epsilon}{2}\right)} \left(1 - \exp\left[-2\left(\frac{k}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\epsilon}{2}\right)t\right]\right), \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\Delta Y_2)^2 &= 1 - \frac{1}{2\tilde{C}_1} \left(1 - \exp\left[-2\left(\frac{k}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\epsilon}{2}\right)t\right]\right) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2\tilde{C}_2} (1 - \exp(\epsilon t)) \\ &= \left(\frac{\exp\left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}t\right) + \exp\left[-\left(\frac{k}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\epsilon}{2}\right)t\right]}{2}\right)^2 \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{\exp\left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}t\right) - \exp\left[-\left(\frac{k}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\epsilon}{2}\right)t\right]}{2}\right)^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{\frac{k}{\sqrt{2}}}{2\left(\frac{k}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\epsilon}{2}\right)} \left(1 - \exp\left[-2\left(\frac{k}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\epsilon}{2}\right)t\right]\right), \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

根据(14)式,可以得到(20)式和(21)式的解

$$\begin{aligned}
 X_1 &= X_{10} \frac{\exp\left(-\frac{\varepsilon}{2}t\right) + \exp\left[-\left(\frac{k}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right)t\right]}{2} \\
 &\quad - Y_{20} \frac{\exp\left(-\frac{\varepsilon}{2}t\right) - \exp\left[-\left(\frac{k}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right)t\right]}{2} \\
 &\quad + \frac{X_{10} + Y_{20}}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^t \exp\left[-\left(\frac{k}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right)(t-t')\right] \\
 &\quad \times \xi(t') dt', \\
 Y_2 &= Y_{20} \frac{\exp\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{2}t\right) + \exp\left[-\left(\frac{k}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right)t\right]}{2} \\
 &\quad + X_{10} \frac{\exp\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{2}t\right) - \exp\left[-\left(\frac{k}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right)t\right]}{2} \\
 &\quad + \frac{X_{10} + Y_{20}}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^t \exp\left[-\left(\frac{k}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right)(t-t')\right] \\
 &\quad \times \xi(t') dt'. \tag{22}
 \end{aligned}$$

随机力 $\xi(t)$ 的引入是基于前两项与损耗 k 有关, 关联函数 $\xi(t')\xi(t'') = \frac{k}{\sqrt{2}}\delta(t'-t'')$ 仅仅取决于损耗 k .

这样就得到了 X_1 和 Y_2 间的关联

$$\begin{aligned}
 X_1 Y_2 &= \frac{\exp\left(-\frac{\varepsilon}{2}t\right) + \exp\left[-\left(\frac{k}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right)t\right]}{2} \\
 &\quad \times \frac{\exp\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{2}t\right) - \exp\left[-\left(\frac{k}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right)t\right]}{2} \\
 &\quad - \frac{\exp\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{2}t\right) + \exp\left[-\left(\frac{k}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right)t\right]}{2} \\
 &\quad \times \frac{\exp\left(-\frac{\varepsilon}{2}t\right) - \exp\left[-\left(\frac{k}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right)t\right]}{2} \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{2}(1 - \exp(-\sqrt{2}kt)). \tag{23}
 \end{aligned}$$

(23)式表明,当损耗 k 很大时, $C \rightarrow \exp\left(-\frac{\varepsilon}{2}t\right)$ 趋向于无关联.

用(14)式以及(21)–(23)计算 $(\Delta X_1)^2$, $(\Delta Y_2)^2$, X_1 , Y_2 , 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 X_1^2 &= (\Delta X_1)^2 + X_{10}^2 = (\Delta X_1)^2, \\
 Y_2^2 &= (\Delta Y_2)^2 + Y_{20}^2 = (\Delta Y_2)^2. \tag{24}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. 数值计算

从(23)式和(24)式很容易计算 X_1 与 Y_2 间归一化的关联函数 $C = \frac{X_1 Y_2}{\sqrt{X_1^2 Y_2^2}}$ 和相应的最小方差 $V_1 = \Delta_{\text{inf}}^2 X_1 = X_1^2 - \frac{X_1 Y_2^2}{Y_2^2}$. 同样可得, X_2 与 Y_1 间的最小方差为 $V_2 = \Delta_{\text{inf}}^2 X_2 = X_2^2 - \frac{X_2 Y_1^2}{Y_1^2}$. 令 $\frac{k}{\sqrt{2}}t = \eta \times \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{2}t\right)$, 图1是相对损耗 $\eta = \frac{\sqrt{2}k}{\varepsilon}$ 时, 方差 V_1 随压缩 $r = \varepsilon t$ 的变化曲线图. 对于最小方差 V_2 , 与图1一样. 观察图1, $\eta = 0$ 表示理想情况(实线); $\eta = 0.1$ 表示阈值以上(虚线1); $\eta = 1.001$ 非常接近阈值(虚线2); $\eta = 2$ 阈值以下(虚线3).

从图1可以看到 $(V_1)_{\text{min}}$ 由一实点表示, 其值随

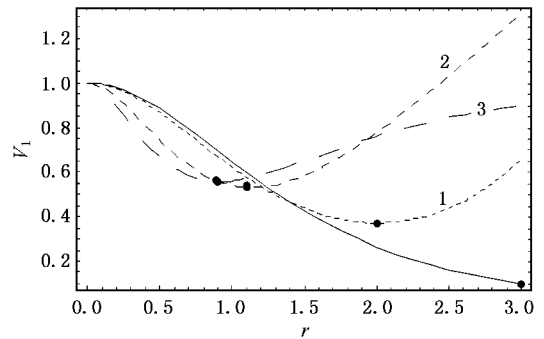


图1 最小误差 V_1 相对压缩 r 的变化曲线

着相对损耗 η 的减小而减小, 而此处的最佳压缩 r 随着相对损耗 η 的减小而增大. 如图所示, 对于曲线2, $(V_1)_{\text{min}} \approx 0.60$, 最小方差的乘积为 $(V_1)_{\text{min}}(V_2)_{\text{min}} \approx 0.36$ 稍小于实验上得到的最小方

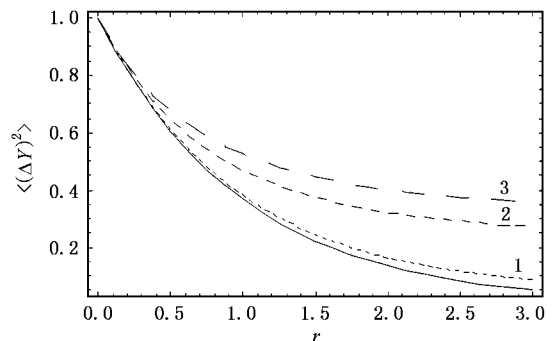


图2 压缩 $(\Delta Y)^2$ 相对于 r 的变化曲线图

差的乘积 $V_1 V_2 \approx 0.64 - 0.853^{[9,10]}$.

作为参考,图 2 是当 η 分别取 0, 0.1, 1, 2 时, 压缩 $(\Delta Y)^2$ 相对于 r 的变化曲线图.

4. 结 论

综上所述,本文利用非简并参量放大系统中

Fokker-Planck 方程的解计算实现 EPR 佯谬的最佳值. 实现 EPR 佯谬的最佳压缩并不是最大压缩,而是相对于每一个有限 k 都有一个适当值. 显然,文献 [8] 研究的 EPR 佯谬属于不考虑损耗 k 时的特殊情况,当压缩很大时, $V = \frac{1}{2ck(\epsilon r)}$ 给出最佳值. 当 η 分别取 0, 0.1, 1, 2 时,图 1 曲线中的点所标志的 r 即 V 的最佳实现.

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Optimum realization of the EPR paradox in the non-degenerate parametric amplification system *

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Abstract

In this paper , we use the solution of the Fokker-Planck equation for non-degenerate parametric amplification to deduce the condition of demonstration of the EPR paradox . The numerical simulation shows that the optimum realization of EPR paradox can be achieved by adjusting the degree of squeezing , and this is the best condition for demonstrating the EPR paradox for a given finite loss k .

Keywords : non-degenerate parametric amplification , Fokker-Planck equation , EPR paradox

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