

3.2 密度矩阵的运动方程

这里先回顾一下(3.1)节里引入的密度算符

定义: $\hat{\rho} = \sum_i P_i |\psi_i\rangle\langle\psi_i|, (\sum_i P_i = 1)$ (3.1.6)

归一化条件: $\text{tr}\hat{\rho} = 1$ (3.1.10)

性质: $\begin{cases} \text{tr}\hat{\rho}^2 = 1, \text{ for pure ensemble} \\ \text{tr}\hat{\rho}^2 < 1, \text{ for mixed ensemble} \end{cases}$ (3.1.11)

Note: $(\hat{A}\hat{B})^\dagger = \hat{B}^\dagger \hat{A}^\dagger$, $(|\phi\rangle\langle\psi|)^\dagger = (\langle\psi|)^\dagger(|\phi\rangle)^\dagger = |\psi\rangle\langle\phi|$, $\langle\phi|\psi\rangle^* = \langle\psi|\phi\rangle$

假定 $\{|u_n\rangle\}$ 中的状态矢量是正交归一和完备的，即有

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \langle u_m | u_n \rangle = \delta_{mn}, \quad \sum_n |u_n\rangle\langle u_n| = I \\ \Rightarrow |\psi_i\rangle = \sum_n C_{in} |u_n\rangle, \quad C_{in} = \langle u_n | \psi_i \rangle \\ C_{im} = \langle u_m | \psi_i \rangle, \quad C_{in}^* = \langle \psi_i | u_n \rangle \end{array} \right. \quad (3.1.12)$$

在表象 $\{|u_n\rangle\}$ 下，密度算符就有了矩阵表示（密度矩阵）

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hat{\rho}^\dagger = \hat{\rho} = \sum_i P_i |\psi_i\rangle\langle\psi_i| \Leftrightarrow \rho_{nm}^* = \rho_{mn} \\ \rho_{mn} = \langle u_m | \hat{\rho} | u_n \rangle = \sum_i P_i C_{im} C_{in}^* \end{array} \right. \quad (3.1.13)$$

以纯系综的密度算符 $\hat{\rho} = |\psi(t)\rangle\langle\psi(t)|$ 为例，可以把状态矢量 $|\psi(t)\rangle$ 满足的Schrödinger方程

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\psi(t)\rangle = \hat{H} |\psi(t)\rangle$$

$$\hat{\rho}(t) = |\psi(t)\rangle\langle\psi(t)|$$

变成与之等价的量子Liouville方程 (课堂作业):

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \hat{\rho}(t) = \frac{1}{i\hbar} [\hat{H}, \hat{\rho}(t)] \quad (3.1.17)$$

密度算符满足的运动方程，在选择一组基矢 $\{|u_n\rangle\}$ 后，可以表达成密度矩阵满足的运动方程，即

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \hat{\rho}(t) = \frac{1}{i\hbar} [\hat{H}, \hat{\rho}(t)] \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \rho(t) = \frac{1}{i\hbar} [H, \rho(t)]$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\rho(t) = \frac{1}{i\hbar}[\mathbf{H}, \rho(t)] \quad (3.2.1)$$

下面只考虑二能级原子系统(构成纯系综)。没有外场时, 原子上下能级的本征态 $|u_a\rangle$ 和 $|u_b\rangle$, 可以构成二维Hilbert空间中一组正交归一的完备基, 即表象选择为 $\{|u_a\rangle, |u_b\rangle\}$ (H_0 表象), 此时有

$$\begin{cases} \hat{H}_0 |u_i\rangle = E_i |u_i\rangle, \quad i, j = a, b \\ \langle u_i | u_j \rangle = \delta_{ij}, \quad \sum_i |u_i\rangle \langle u_i| = 1 \end{cases} \quad (3.2.2)$$

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_0 + \hat{H}' = \hat{H}_0 - e\mathbf{R} \cdot \mathbf{E} = \hat{H}_0 - eRE \quad (3.2.3)$$

这里我们假定外电场 \mathbf{E} 沿位置矢量 \mathbf{R} 方向极化

利用(3.2.2)和(3.2.3)，可知密度算符对应的矩阵为：

$$\boldsymbol{\rho} = \begin{pmatrix} \rho_{aa} & \rho_{ab} \\ \rho_{ba} & \rho_{bb} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \rho_{ij} = \langle u_i | \hat{\rho} | u_j \rangle, \quad i, j = a, b \quad (3.2.4)$$

哈密顿算符及其矩阵表示为(注意 E 是电场强度， E_i 是能量)

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_0 + \hat{H}' = \hat{H}_0 - eRE, \quad \hat{H}_0 |u_i\rangle = E_i |u_i\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{ij} &= \langle u_i | \hat{H} | u_j \rangle = \langle u_i | \hat{H}_0 | u_j \rangle - \langle u_i | eRE | u_j \rangle \\ &= E_j \langle u_i | u_j \rangle - E \langle u_i | eR | u_j \rangle = E_j \delta_{ij} - ED_{ij}, \end{aligned}$$

$$D_{ij} = \langle u_i | eR | u_j \rangle = (1 - \delta_{ij})D \Rightarrow$$

$$\boldsymbol{H} = \boldsymbol{H}_0 + \boldsymbol{H}' = \begin{pmatrix} H_{aa} & H_{ab} \\ H_{ba} & H_{bb} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_a & -DE \\ -DE & E_b \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.2.5)$$

$$\rho = \begin{pmatrix} \rho_{aa} & \rho_{ab} \\ \rho_{ba} & \rho_{bb} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \langle u_a | \hat{\rho} | u_a \rangle & \langle u_a | \hat{\rho} | u_b \rangle \\ \langle u_b | \hat{\rho} | u_a \rangle & \langle u_b | \hat{\rho} | u_b \rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_0 + \hat{H}' = \hat{H}_0 - eRE, \quad \hat{H}_0 |u_i\rangle = E_i |u_i\rangle$$

$$\begin{cases} H_{ij} = \langle u_i | \hat{H} | u_j \rangle, \quad D_{ij} = \langle u_i | eR | u_j \rangle = (1 - \delta_{ij})D \\ \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{H}_0 + \mathbf{H}' = \begin{pmatrix} H_{aa} & H_{ab} \\ H_{ba} & H_{bb} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_a & -DE \\ -DE & E_b \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

宇称守恒。

- 1) 原子固有电偶极矩为零（从而 eR 的对角元为零）；
- 2) 在 H_0 自身的表象下， H_0 的非对角元为零；反对称。
- 3) 假定非对角元 $D_{ab} = D_{ba} = D$ 为实数。

即矩阵 \mathbf{H} 中，对角元来自 H_0 ，非对角元来自 eRE

将(3.2.4)和(3.2.5)代入运动方程(3.2.1)，得到无衰减、无泵浦激励时的密度矩阵运动方程，即：

$$\frac{d}{dt}\rho = \frac{1}{i\hbar}[H, \rho] \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \dot{\rho}_{aa} & \dot{\rho}_{ab} \\ \dot{\rho}_{ba} & \dot{\rho}_{bb} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{i\hbar}(H\rho - \rho H) \Rightarrow$$
$$\begin{cases} \dot{\rho}_{aa} = -\frac{iDE}{\hbar}(\rho_{ab} - \rho_{ba}) \\ \dot{\rho}_{ab} = \dot{\rho}_{ba}^* = -i\omega_0\rho_{ab} - \frac{iDE}{\hbar}(\rho_{aa} - \rho_{bb}) \\ \dot{\rho}_{bb} = \frac{iDE}{\hbar}(\rho_{ab} - \rho_{ba}), \quad \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\hbar}(E_a - E_b) \end{cases} \quad (3.2.6)$$

(3.2.6)式描述了密度矩阵元在外场作用下随时间的变化。

注意： E 是外加电场大小，而 E_a 和 E_b 是上下能级的能量本征值

(3.2.6) 式推导参考

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{H} &= \begin{pmatrix} E_a & -DE \\ -DE & E_b \end{pmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\rho} = \begin{pmatrix} \rho_{aa} & \rho_{ab} \\ \rho_{ba} & \rho_{bb} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \frac{d}{dt} \boldsymbol{\rho} = \frac{1}{i\hbar} [\mathbf{H}, \boldsymbol{\rho}] \Rightarrow \\
 \begin{pmatrix} \dot{\rho}_{aa} & \dot{\rho}_{ab} \\ \dot{\rho}_{ba} & \dot{\rho}_{bb} \end{pmatrix} &= \frac{1}{i\hbar} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} E_a & -DE \\ -DE & E_b \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \rho_{aa} & \rho_{ab} \\ \rho_{ba} & \rho_{bb} \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \rho_{aa} & \rho_{ab} \\ \rho_{ba} & \rho_{bb} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_a & -DE \\ -DE & E_b \end{pmatrix} \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{i\hbar} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} E_a \rho_{aa} - DE \rho_{ba} & E_a \rho_{ab} - DE \rho_{bb} \\ -DE \rho_{aa} + E_b \rho_{ba} & -DE \rho_{ab} + E_b \rho_{bb} \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \rho_{aa} E_a - \rho_{ab} DE & -\rho_{aa} DE + \rho_{ab} E_b \\ \rho_{ba} E_a - \rho_{bb} DE & -\rho_{ba} DE + \rho_{bb} E_b \end{pmatrix} \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{i\hbar} \begin{pmatrix} E_a \rho_{aa} - DE \rho_{ba} - \rho_{aa} E_a + \rho_{ab} DE & E_a \rho_{ab} - DE \rho_{bb} + \rho_{aa} DE - \rho_{ab} E_b \\ -DE \rho_{aa} + E_b \rho_{ba} - \rho_{ba} E_a + \rho_{bb} DE & -DE \rho_{ab} + E_b \rho_{bb} + \rho_{ba} DE - \rho_{bb} E_b \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \frac{1}{i\hbar} \begin{pmatrix} DE(\rho_{ab} - \rho_{ba}) & (E_a - E_b)\rho_{ab} + DE(\rho_{aa} - \rho_{bb}) \\ -(E_a - E_b)\rho_{ab} - DE(\rho_{aa} - \rho_{bb}) & -DE(\rho_{ab} - \rho_{ba}) \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \\
 \begin{cases} \dot{\rho}_{aa} = -\frac{iDE}{\hbar}(\rho_{ab} - \rho_{ba}), \quad \dot{\rho}_{bb} = \frac{iDE}{\hbar}(\rho_{ab} - \rho_{ba}) \\ \dot{\rho}_{ab} = \dot{\rho}_{ba}^* = -i\omega_0 \rho_{ab} - \frac{iDE}{\hbar}(\rho_{aa} - \rho_{bb}), \quad \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\hbar}(E_a - E_b) \end{cases} \quad (3.2.6)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dot{\rho}_{aa} = -\frac{iDE}{\hbar}(\rho_{ab} - \rho_{ba}) \\ \dot{\rho}_{ab} = \dot{\rho}_{ba}^* = -i\omega_0\rho_{ab} - \frac{iDE}{\hbar}(\rho_{aa} - \rho_{bb}) \\ \dot{\rho}_{bb} = \frac{iDE}{\hbar}(\rho_{ab} - \rho_{ba}), \quad \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\hbar}(E_a - E_b) \end{array} \right. \quad (3.2.6)$$

由归一化条件 $\text{tr}\boldsymbol{\rho} = \rho_{aa} + \rho_{bb} = 1$ 决定了

$$\dot{\rho}_{aa} + \dot{\rho}_{bb} = 0 \quad (3.2.7)$$

这正如(3.2.6)式所体现的。

实际的二能级，有可能是四能级系统中的两个工作能级，它们还可能与其他能级之间存在相互跃迁过程，这些过程使得(3.2.7)式不再成立，**可以唯象地描述成包含衰减的过程。**

前面已经假定二能级原子系统的**状态矢量**和**密度算符**分别为 $|\psi(t)\rangle$ 和 $\hat{\rho}=|\psi(t)\rangle\langle\psi(t)|$ ，将状态矢量用能量本征态展开为

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = C_a(t)|u_a\rangle + C_b(t)|u_b\rangle \quad (3.2.8)$$

为了计算方便，将展开系数表达为

$$\begin{cases} C_a(t) = C_{a0}(t)\exp(-iE_a t/\hbar) \\ C_b(t) = C_{b0}(t)\exp(-iE_b t/\hbar) \end{cases} \quad (3.2.9)$$

此时原子系统的总哈密顿算符变成

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_0 - eRE - i\hbar \hat{\Gamma}/2 \quad (3.2.10)$$

假定其中衰减算符满足以下本征方程

$$\hat{\Gamma}|u_a\rangle = \gamma_a|u_a\rangle, \quad \hat{\Gamma}|u_b\rangle = \gamma_b|u_b\rangle \quad (3.2.11)$$

其中 γ_a 和 γ_b 分别为上、下能级粒子数衰减的速率。

原子系统的状态矢量满足的Schrödinger方程为

$$\hat{H}|\varphi(t)\rangle = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t}|\varphi(t)\rangle \quad (3.2.12)$$

将(3.2.8)和(3.2.10)所表达的态矢与哈密顿算符代入上式，并且利用(3.2.2)、(3.2.9)和(3.2.11)，得到

$$\begin{cases} \dot{C}_{a0}(t) = -\frac{1}{2}\gamma_a C_{a0}(t) + i\frac{DE_0}{2\hbar} \exp[i(\omega_0 - \omega)t] C_{b0}(t) \\ \dot{C}_{b0}(t) = -\frac{1}{2}\gamma_b C_{b0}(t) + i\frac{DE_0}{2\hbar} \exp[-i(\omega_0 - \omega)t] C_{a0}(t) \end{cases} \quad (3.2.13)$$

其中已经取旋转波近似。上式正是包含了衰减的、关于 C_{a0} 和 C_{b0} 的一阶微分方程组，其中

$$\dot{C}_{a0} = \frac{dC_{a0}}{dt}, \quad \dot{C}_{b0} = \frac{dC_{b0}}{dt}, \quad \omega_0 = \frac{(E_a - E_b)}{\hbar},$$

$$E(t) = \frac{1}{2} E_0 [\exp(i\omega t) + \exp(-i\omega t)] \quad (\text{已取长波近似})$$

附(3.2.13)式的推导(以第一个方程为例)

已知: $\hat{H} = \hat{H}_0 - eRE - i\hbar \hat{\Gamma}/2$, $|\psi(t)\rangle = C_a(t)|u_a\rangle + C_b(t)|u_b\rangle$, $E = E_0[\exp(i\omega t) + \exp(-i\omega t)]/2$

$$\begin{cases} C_a(t) = C_{a0}(t) \exp(-iE_a t/\hbar) \\ C_b(t) = C_{b0}(t) \exp(-iE_b t/\hbar) \end{cases} \begin{cases} \hat{H}_0|u_i\rangle = E_i|u_i\rangle, \hat{\Gamma}|u_i\rangle = \gamma_i|u_i\rangle \\ \langle u_i|u_j\rangle = \delta_{ij}, \sum_i |u_i\rangle\langle u_i| = 1 \end{cases}, i, j = a, b, D = \langle u_a|eR|u_b\rangle,$$

$$\text{由 } \hat{H}|\varphi(t)\rangle = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t}|\varphi(t)\rangle \Rightarrow \text{左} = C_a(E_a - i\hbar\gamma_a/2 - eRE)|u_a\rangle + C_b(E_b - i\hbar\gamma_b/2 - eRE)|u_b\rangle$$

$$\text{右} = i\hbar \dot{C}_{a0} \exp(-iE_a t/\hbar)|u_a\rangle + E_a C_{a0} \exp(-iE_a t/\hbar)|u_a\rangle + i\hbar \dot{C}_{b0} \exp(-iE_b t/\hbar)|u_b\rangle + E_b C_{b0} \exp(-iE_b t/\hbar)|u_b\rangle,$$

方程两边同时左乘 $\langle u_a|$, 利用正交归一化条件, 同时考虑到原子固有电偶极矩为零, 得

$$\text{右} = i\hbar \dot{C}_{a0} \exp(-iE_a t/\hbar) + E_a C_{a0} \exp(-iE_a t/\hbar),$$

$$\text{左} = C_a(E_a - \frac{1}{2}i\hbar\gamma_a) - C_b E \langle u_a|eR|u_b\rangle$$

$$= E_a C_{a0} \exp(-iE_a t/\hbar) - \frac{1}{2}i\hbar\gamma_a C_{a0} \exp(-iE_a t/\hbar) - \frac{DE_0}{2} C_{b0} \exp(-iE_b t/\hbar)[\exp(i\omega t) + \exp(-i\omega t)],$$

$$\text{右} = \text{左}, \omega_0 = \frac{(E_a - E_b)}{\hbar} \Rightarrow$$

$$i\hbar \dot{C}_{a0} \exp(-iE_a t/\hbar) = -\frac{1}{2}i\hbar\gamma_a C_{a0} \exp(-iE_a t/\hbar) - \frac{1}{2}E_0 C_{b0} \exp(-iE_b t/\hbar)[\exp(i\omega t) + \exp(-i\omega t)]D \Rightarrow$$

$$\dot{C}_{a0} = -\frac{1}{2}\gamma_a C_{a0} + i\frac{DE_0}{2\hbar} C_{b0} \exp(i\omega_0 t)[\exp(i\omega t) + \exp(-i\omega t)], \text{取旋转波近似}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{C}_{a0}(t) = -\frac{1}{2}\gamma_a C_{a0}(t) + i\frac{DE_0}{2\hbar} \exp[i(\omega_0 - \omega)t]C_{b0}(t)$$

相位因抵消

由于

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = C_a(t)|u_a\rangle + C_b(t)|u_b\rangle \quad (3.2.8)$$

= 守恒

$\langle\psi|e^{-i\theta}$
 $e^{i\theta}|\psi\rangle$

于是 (算符的谱表示, 相当于张量用张量基展开)

$$\hat{\rho} = |\psi\rangle\langle\psi| = (C_a|u_a\rangle + C_b|u_b\rangle)(\langle u_a|C_a^* + \langle u_b|C_b^*) \quad \hat{\rho} = |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|$$

$$= |C_a|^2 |u_a\rangle\langle u_a| + C_a C_b^* |u_a\rangle\langle u_b| + C_b C_a^* |u_b\rangle\langle u_a| + |C_b|^2 |u_b\rangle\langle u_b|$$

把上式代入 $\rho_{ij} = \langle u_i | \hat{\rho} | u_j \rangle$, 利用正交归一化关系 $\langle u_i | u_j \rangle = \delta_{ij}$,

得到密度矩阵及其矩阵元分别为

混合态

$$\rho = \begin{pmatrix} |C_a|^2 & C_a C_b^* \\ C_a^* C_b & |C_b|^2 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \rho_{aa} = C_a C_a^* = |C_a|^2 \\ \rho_{bb} = C_b C_b^* = |C_b|^2 \\ \rho_{ab} = \rho_{ba}^* = C_a C_b^* \end{cases}$$

$$|\psi_1\rangle + e^{i\theta}|\psi_2\rangle$$

具有可观测性

$$(3.2.14)$$

$$e^{i\varphi} [|\psi_1\rangle + e^{i\theta}|\psi_2\rangle]$$

因此, ρ_{aa} 表示原子处于上能级的几率, ρ_{bb} 表示原子处于下能级的几率

不必写
观测交叉项

总之

系统的状态： $|\psi(t)\rangle = C_a(t)|u_a\rangle + C_b(t)|u_b\rangle$ (3.2.8)

密度矩阵： $\hat{\rho} = |\psi\rangle\langle\psi| \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \rho_{aa} = C_a C_a^* = |C_a|^2 \\ \rho_{bb} = C_b C_b^* = |C_b|^2 \\ \rho_{ab} = \rho_{ba}^* = C_a C_b^* \end{cases}$ (3.2.14)

由上式得到密度矩阵元的时间变化率为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\rho}_{aa} = \dot{C}_a C_a^* + C_a \dot{C}_a^* \\ \dot{\rho}_{bb} = \dot{C}_b C_b^* + C_b \dot{C}_b^* \\ \dot{\rho}_{ab} = \dot{\rho}_{ba}^* = \dot{C}_a C_b^* + C_a \dot{C}_b^* \end{cases} \quad (3.2.15)$$

我们把前边的信息综合如下，并且由此推导出最终结果

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 &|\psi(t)\rangle = C_a(t)|u_a\rangle + C_b(t)|u_b\rangle, \quad \hat{\rho} = |\psi(t)\rangle\langle\psi(t)|, \quad \rho_{ij} = \langle u_i | \hat{\rho} | u_j \rangle \\
 &\begin{cases} C_a(t) = C_{a0}(t) \exp(-iE_a t/\hbar) \\ C_b(t) = C_{b0}(t) \exp(-iE_b t/\hbar) \end{cases}, \quad \hat{H}|\psi\rangle = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t}|\psi\rangle \\
 (3.2.13) &\begin{cases} \dot{C}_{a0}(t) = -\gamma_a C_{a0}(t)/2 + i(DE_0/2\hbar) \exp[i(\omega_0 - \omega)t] C_{b0}(t) \\ \dot{C}_{b0}(t) = -\gamma_b C_{b0}(t)/2 + i(DE_0/2\hbar) \exp[-i(\omega_0 - \omega)t] C_{a0}(t) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \\
 &\begin{cases} \rho_{aa} = C_a(t)C_a^*(t), \quad \rho_{bb} = C_b(t)C_b^*(t), \quad \rho_{ab} = \rho_{ba}^* = C_a(t)C_b^*(t) \\ \dot{\rho}_{aa} = \dot{C}_a C_a^* + C_a \dot{C}_a^*, \quad \dot{\rho}_{bb} = \dot{C}_b C_b^* + C_b \dot{C}_b^*, \quad \dot{\rho}_{ab} = \dot{\rho}_{ba}^* = \dot{C}_a C_b^* + C_a \dot{C}_b^* \end{cases} \\
 &\begin{cases} \dot{\rho}_{aa} = -\gamma_a \rho_{aa} - iDE(\rho_{ab} - \rho_{ba})/\hbar \\ \dot{\rho}_{bb} = -\gamma_b \rho_{bb} + iDE(\rho_{ab} - \rho_{ba})/\hbar \\ \dot{\rho}_{ab} = \dot{\rho}_{ba}^* = -(i\omega_0 + \gamma_{ab})\rho_{ab} - iDE(\rho_{aa} - \rho_{bb})/\hbar \\ \gamma_{ab} = (\gamma_a + \gamma_b)/2 \end{cases} \quad \text{天即本元} \quad (3.2.16)
 \end{aligned}
 \right\}$$

上式即是在外场作用下，存在衰减时，密度矩阵元的运动方程
(其中已经利用到(3.2.14)式)

泵浦+衰减

上下能级

设 N 为单位体积内的原子数，由于 ρ_{aa} 表示原子处于上能级的几率， $N\rho_{aa}$ 表示单位体积内处于上能级的原子数。由于 N 被设定为固定的常数，有时直接把 ρ_{aa} 称作是单位体积内处于上能级的原子数。为了考虑外界泵浦的作用，令 λ_a 和 λ_b 分别代表单位时间、单位体积内被泵浦抽运到上能级和下能级的粒子数，则方程(3.2.16)改为

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dot{\rho}_{aa} = \lambda_a - \gamma_a \rho_{aa} - \frac{iDE(\rho_{ab} - \rho_{ba})}{\hbar} \rightarrow (\text{泵浦} + \text{衰减} + \text{外场作用}) \\ \dot{\rho}_{bb} = \lambda_b - \gamma_b \rho_{bb} + \frac{iDE(\rho_{ab} - \rho_{ba})}{\hbar} \\ \dot{\rho}_{ab} = \dot{\rho}_{ba}^* = -(i\omega_0 + \gamma_{ab})\rho_{ab} - \frac{iDE(\rho_{aa} - \rho_{bb})}{\hbar} \\ \gamma_{ab} = (\gamma_a + \gamma_b)/2 \end{array} \right. \quad (3.2.17)$$

外界泵浦对非对角元贡献为零，因为泵浦到上下能级的原子相位变化是无序的，不存在相干作用。泵浦的激发矩阵 \mathbf{A} 和原子系统的衰减矩阵 $\mathbf{\Gamma}$ 分别为

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_a & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_b \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{\Gamma} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_a & 0 \\ 0 & \gamma_b \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.2.17)$$

此时密度算符运动方程可以表达成以下矩阵形式

$$\frac{d}{dt} \boldsymbol{\rho} = \mathbf{A} - \frac{1}{i\hbar} (\mathbf{H}\boldsymbol{\rho} - \boldsymbol{\rho}\mathbf{H}) - \frac{1}{2} [\mathbf{\Gamma}\boldsymbol{\rho} + \boldsymbol{\rho}\mathbf{\Gamma}] \quad (3.2.18)$$

给定初始条件（即给定 $\rho_{aa}(t=0)$ 和 $\rho_{bb}(t=0)$ 的值），当微扰近似条件成立时，可以对上式采用微扰迭代法求解。