

1.4 時間発展の物理量

$$\hat{a}_{\mathbf{k}} e^{i(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r} - \omega t)}$$

time

$$\rightarrow \hat{a} e^{i(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r} - \omega t)}$$

$$\hat{a} e^{-i\omega t} = \hat{a}(t)$$

$$\hat{a}(t) e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}}$$

時間には依存しない \hat{H} を考える!

$$\hat{H}_{\text{sys}} = \int d^3k \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} (\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \hat{a} \hat{a}^\dagger)$$

$$[\hat{a}, \hat{a}^\dagger] = \hat{a} \hat{a}^\dagger - \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} = 1$$

$$= \int d^3k \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} (2\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + 1)$$

for-104

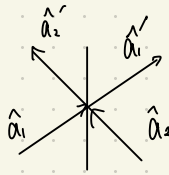
$$= \hbar\omega \left(\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

屈折率 n 中を、

$$\hat{H}_{n, \text{sys}} = \frac{\hbar\omega}{n} \left(\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \quad ??$$

$$\frac{f}{2n} \stackrel{c}{=} \omega = v \stackrel{c}{=} \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

o ビーム splitter -



→ 線素折込で表現したい
おそろく中央に刺さって

$$\begin{pmatrix} \hat{a}_1' \\ \hat{a}_2' \end{pmatrix} = B \begin{pmatrix} \hat{a}_1 \\ \hat{a}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{a}_1 \\ \hat{a}_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

ただし、光子数保存より、

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{a}_1^\dagger \hat{a}_1 + \hat{a}_2^\dagger \hat{a}_2 &= \hat{a}_1'^\dagger \hat{a}_1' + \hat{a}_2'^\dagger \hat{a}_2' \\ &= (B_{11} \hat{a}_1 + B_{12} \hat{a}_2)^\dagger (B_{11} \hat{a}_1 + B_{12} \hat{a}_2) \\ &\quad + (B_{21} \hat{a}_1 + B_{22} \hat{a}_2)^\dagger (B_{21} \hat{a}_1 + B_{22} \hat{a}_2) \\ &= (|B_{11}|^2 + |B_{21}|^2) \hat{a}_1^\dagger \hat{a}_1 + (|B_{12}|^2 + |B_{22}|^2) \hat{a}_2^\dagger \hat{a}_2 \\ &\quad + (B_{11}^* B_{12} + B_{21}^* B_{22}) \hat{a}_1^\dagger \hat{a}_2 + (B_{12}^* B_{11} + B_{22}^* B_{21}) \hat{a}_2^\dagger \hat{a}_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore |B_{11}|^2 + |B_{21}|^2 = |B_{12}|^2 + |B_{22}|^2 = 1$$

$$B_{11}^* B_{12} + B_{21}^* B_{22} = 0$$

$\Rightarrow B$ が unitary の条件で等価

$\Gamma = \theta$ → 以下計算に分解できる

$$B = e^{i\frac{\Lambda}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} e^{i\frac{\psi}{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-i\frac{\psi}{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} & \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \\ -\sin \frac{\theta}{2} & \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e^{i\frac{\varphi}{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-i\frac{\varphi}{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Lambda, \psi, \varphi \rightarrow$ 実験的に 0 にできる

$$B \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} & \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \\ -\sin \frac{\theta}{2} & \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

ここで透過率 T , 反射率 R を用いると

$$\sqrt{T} = \cos \frac{\theta}{2}, \quad \sqrt{R} = -\sin \frac{\theta}{2} \quad (T+R=1)$$

$$\therefore B = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{T} & -\sqrt{R} \\ \sqrt{R} & \sqrt{T} \end{pmatrix} : \text{ビームスワッチャー演算子 (11 行列)}$$

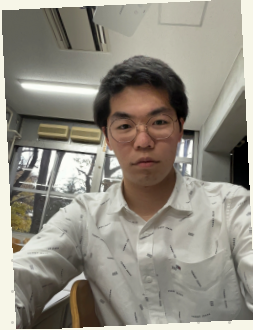
次にビームスワッチャーのハミルトニアンを求める。

$\Lambda = 0$ とし。

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\frac{\theta}{2}) e^{i\frac{\varphi+\psi}{2}} & \sin(\frac{\theta}{2}) e^{i\frac{\varphi-\psi}{2}} \\ -\sin(\frac{\theta}{2}) e^{-i\frac{\varphi+\psi}{2}} & \cos(\frac{\theta}{2}) e^{-i\frac{\varphi-\psi}{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \hat{a}_1' = \underbrace{\cos(\frac{\theta}{2}) e^{i\frac{\varphi+\psi}{2}}}_{\sqrt{T}} \hat{a}_1 + \underbrace{-\sin(\frac{\theta}{2}) e^{i\frac{\varphi-\psi}{2}}}_{-\sqrt{R} = -\sqrt{T}} \hat{a}_2$$

$$\hat{a}_2' = \underbrace{-\sin(\frac{\theta}{2}) e^{-i\frac{\varphi+\psi}{2}}}_{\sqrt{T}} \hat{a}_1 + \underbrace{\cos(\frac{\theta}{2}) e^{-i\frac{\varphi-\psi}{2}}}_{\sqrt{T}} \hat{a}_2$$



多出力モード光の光子数は

単モード光

式 199

$$\hat{a}_1^\dagger \hat{a}_1 = T \hat{a}_1^\dagger \hat{a}_1 + (1-T) \hat{a}_2^\dagger \hat{a}_2$$

↓
交換

$$- \sqrt{T(1-T)} \left(e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}} \hat{a}_1^\dagger \hat{a}_2 + e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} \hat{a}_2^\dagger \hat{a}_1 \right)$$

\hat{a}_2

$$\hat{a}_2^\dagger \hat{a}_2 = (1-T) \hat{a}_1^\dagger \hat{a}_1 + T \hat{a}_2^\dagger \hat{a}_2$$

$$+ \sqrt{T(1-T)} \left(e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}} \hat{a}_1^\dagger \hat{a}_2 + e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} \hat{a}_2^\dagger \hat{a}_1 \right)$$

\hat{a}_1

~~~~~  
相互作用成分

$$H_{int} = \frac{1}{2} \left( e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}} \hat{a}_1^\dagger \hat{a}_2 + e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} \hat{a}_1 \hat{a}_2^\dagger \right)$$

↑  
同じものを

)  $\frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\hat{L}_2 = \frac{1}{2i} (\hat{a}_1^\dagger \hat{a}_2 - \hat{a}_1 \hat{a}_2^\dagger) \approx x p_x - y p_y$$

$$e^{-i\theta \hat{L}_2} \hat{a}_1 e^{i\theta \hat{L}_2}$$

$$= \hat{a}_1 + (-i\theta) [\hat{L}_2, \hat{a}_1] + \frac{(-i\theta)^2}{2!} [\hat{L}_2, [\hat{L}_2, \hat{a}_1]] + \dots$$

↓

$$\left( \begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2i} \{ [\hat{a}_1^\dagger \hat{a}_2, \hat{a}_1] - [\hat{a}_1 \hat{a}_2^\dagger, \hat{a}_1] \} \\ & \hat{a}_2 [\hat{a}_1^\dagger, \hat{a}_1] - \hat{a}_1^\dagger [\hat{a}_1, \hat{a}_1] = -\hat{a}_2 \frac{1}{2i} \\ & [\hat{L}_2, \hat{a}_2] = \{ [\hat{a}_1^\dagger \hat{a}_2, \hat{a}_2] - [\hat{a}_1 \hat{a}_2^\dagger, \hat{a}_2] \} \frac{1}{2i} \\ & = -(-\hat{a}_1) = \hat{a}_1 \frac{1}{2i} \end{aligned} \right)$$

$$\textcircled{7}: \frac{1}{(2n+1)!} \textcircled{H}^{2n+1} (-i)^{2n+1} \left( \frac{1}{2i} \right)^{2n+1} (-1)^{n+1} \hat{a}_2$$

$$\textcircled{8}: \frac{1}{(2n)!} \textcircled{H}^{2n} (-i)^{2n} \left( \frac{1}{2i} \right)^{2n} (-1)^n \hat{a}_1$$

$$= \hat{a}_1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n)!} \left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)^{2n} \hat{a}_1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(2n-1)!} \left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)^{2n-1} \hat{a}_2$$

$$e^{-i\theta \hat{L}_1} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{a}_1 \\ \hat{a}_2 \end{pmatrix} e^{i\theta \hat{L}_1} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{a}_1' \\ \hat{a}_2' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{a}_1 \\ \hat{a}_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$B$

$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \theta = -\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$e^{i \frac{H_{int}}{\hbar} t} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{a}_1 \\ \hat{a}_2 \end{pmatrix} e^{-i \frac{H_{int}}{\hbar} t} \underset{A}{=} A(t) = e^{i \frac{H_{int}}{\hbar} t} A e^{-i \frac{H_{int}}{\hbar} t}$$

$B \begin{pmatrix} \hat{a}_1 \\ \hat{a}_2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$  ハミルトン記述像での複素振幅表現

$$\hat{L}_0 = \frac{1}{2} (\hat{a}_1^\dagger \hat{a}_1 + \hat{a}_2^\dagger \hat{a}_2)$$

$$\hat{L}_1 = \frac{1}{2} (\hat{a}_1^\dagger \hat{a}_2 + \hat{a}_1 \hat{a}_2^\dagger)$$

$$\hat{L}_2 = \frac{1}{2} (\hat{a}_1^\dagger \hat{a}_1 - \hat{a}_2^\dagger \hat{a}_2)$$

$$\hat{B} = e^{i\pi \hat{L}_3} e^{i\theta \hat{L}_2} e^{i\pi \hat{L}_3} e^{i\Delta \hat{L}_0}$$

# 1.5 コヒーレント状態 $|\alpha\rangle$

↳  $\hat{a}$  の固有状態

$$\hat{a}|\alpha\rangle = \alpha|\alpha\rangle \quad (\alpha = |\alpha|e^{i\theta})$$

$$\langle\alpha|\hat{a}^\dagger = \langle\alpha|\alpha^*$$

$$(1.76) \quad \hat{E}_s(\mathbf{r}, t) = \frac{i}{2} \epsilon \left[ \hat{a} e^{i(\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r} - \omega t)} - \hat{a}^\dagger e^{-i(\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r} - \omega t)} \right]$$

$$\downarrow \quad \langle\alpha|\hat{a}|\alpha\rangle = \alpha \quad \langle\alpha|\hat{a}^\dagger|\alpha\rangle = \alpha^*$$

$$\langle\alpha|\hat{E}_s(\mathbf{r}, t)|\alpha\rangle$$

$$= -|\alpha|^2 \epsilon \sin(\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r} - \omega t + \theta)$$

振幅  $\alpha$  の古典電場!

$\epsilon E_0$  = 電平均値 ...

量子ゆらぎを考える.

$$\hat{a} = \hat{x} + i\hat{p}$$

$$\Delta x_{coh} = \sqrt{\langle \hat{x}^2 \rangle_{coh}} = \sqrt{\langle \alpha | \hat{x}^2 | \alpha \rangle - \langle \alpha | \hat{x} | \alpha \rangle^2} = \dots = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Delta p_{coh} = \dots = \frac{1}{2} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \Delta x_{coh} = \frac{1}{2} \\ \Delta p_{coh} = \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\} \times$$

$$X = \frac{1}{2} (\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger)$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \hbar = \frac{1}{2} \hbar$$

$$P = \frac{1}{2i} (\hat{a} - \hat{a}^\dagger)$$

$$|\alpha\rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \omega_n |n\rangle$$

$$\hat{a}|\alpha\rangle = \alpha|\alpha\rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha \omega_n |n\rangle$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \omega_n \hat{a}|n\rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \omega_n \sqrt{n} |n-1\rangle$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha \omega_n |n\rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \omega_n \sqrt{n+1} |n+1\rangle$$

$$\langle m|x$$

$$\alpha \omega_m = \omega_{m+1} \sqrt{m+1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \omega_{m+1} = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{m+1}} \omega_m$$

$$\therefore \omega_m = \frac{\alpha^m}{\sqrt{m!}} \omega_0$$

規格化

$$\langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |\omega_n|^2 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (|\alpha|^2)^n |\omega_0|^2 = 1$$

$$\therefore |\omega_0|^2 = e^{-|\alpha|^2}$$

$$|\alpha\rangle = e^{-\frac{|\alpha|^2}{2}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^n}{\sqrt{n!}} |n\rangle$$

$$|\omega_n|^2 = \frac{(|\alpha|^2)^n}{n!} e^{-|\alpha|^2}$$

ポアソン分布  $\rightarrow$  光子数状態が独立!  $\rightarrow$  相互作用がない

コヒーレント  $\Leftrightarrow$  271-2<sup>光</sup>

時間発展

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = e^{-i\frac{\hat{H}}{\hbar}t} |\psi(0)\rangle$$

$$= e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}(\hbar\omega\hat{n} + \frac{1}{2})t} |\alpha\rangle$$

$\epsilon\hbar\omega$  の位相  $2\pi$   $\rightarrow 4i$

$$= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-i\hbar\omega t)^m}{m!} \cdot e^{-\frac{|\alpha|^2}{2}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^n}{\sqrt{n!}} |n\rangle$$

$$= e^{-\frac{|\alpha|^2}{2}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-i\hbar\omega t)^m}{m!} |n\rangle \frac{\alpha^n}{\sqrt{n!}} \right]$$

$$= e^{-\frac{|\alpha|^2}{2}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^n}{\sqrt{n!}} \left[ \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-i\hbar\omega t)^m}{m!} |n\rangle \right]$$

$$= e^{-\frac{|\alpha|^2}{2}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^n}{\sqrt{n!}} e^{-in\omega t} |n\rangle$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{red}} (\alpha e^{-i\omega t})^n$

$$= |\alpha e^{-i\omega t}\rangle$$

$$|\alpha\rangle \xrightarrow{t} |\alpha e^{-i\omega t}\rangle$$

is it

$$e^{-i\hbar\omega t} |n\rangle = e^{-in\omega t} |n\rangle$$

$$|n\rangle \xrightarrow{t} |n\rangle e^{-in\omega t}$$

位相 change  $\propto n$

$$\therefore v \rightarrow 2\text{倍} \quad v = f\lambda$$

$$f \rightarrow 2\text{倍}, \quad \lambda: \frac{1}{2}\text{倍} \quad ?$$

↓

$$v = |v| \hbar$$



$$\hat{H}_{\text{Laser}} \propto i(\alpha \hat{a}^\dagger - \alpha^* \hat{a})$$

$$|\alpha\rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^n}{n!} |n\rangle e^{-\frac{|\alpha|^2}{2}}$$

$$= e^{-\frac{|\alpha|^2}{2}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^n}{n!} \sqrt{n!} |n\rangle$$

$$= e^{-\frac{|\alpha|^2}{2}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^n}{n!} \hat{a}^{\dagger n} |0\rangle$$

$$= e^{-\frac{|\alpha|^2}{2}} e^{\alpha \hat{a}^\dagger} |0\rangle$$

$$= e^{-\frac{|\alpha|^2}{2}}$$

$$\hat{a}^\dagger |n\rangle = \sqrt{n+1} |n+1\rangle$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{array}$$

$$e^{-\alpha^* \hat{a}} |0\rangle$$

↓

$$(1 + 0 \hat{a} + 0 \hat{a}^2 + \dots) |0\rangle$$

$$= |0\rangle$$

$$|\alpha\rangle = \hat{D}(\alpha) |0\rangle$$

$$e^{\alpha \hat{a}^\dagger - \alpha^* \hat{a}}$$

$$|\alpha\rangle = \hat{D}(\alpha) |0\rangle$$

$$\hat{D}^\dagger(\alpha) \hat{a} \hat{D}(\alpha) = e^{\alpha \hat{a}^\dagger - \alpha^* \hat{a}}$$

$$= \hat{a} + \alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & e^{(\alpha \hat{a}^\dagger - \alpha^* \hat{a})^\dagger} \hat{a} e^{\alpha \hat{a}^\dagger - \alpha^* \hat{a}} \\
 &= e^{\alpha^* \hat{a} - \alpha \hat{a}^\dagger} \hat{a} e^{\alpha \hat{a}^\dagger - \alpha^* \hat{a}} \\
 &= e^{-(\alpha^* \hat{a} - \alpha \hat{a}^\dagger)} \hat{a} e^{\alpha \hat{a}^\dagger - \alpha^* \hat{a}} \\
 & \downarrow \\
 &= \hat{a} + \underbrace{(-1) [\alpha \hat{a}^\dagger - \alpha^* \hat{a}, \hat{a}]}_{-\alpha} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2!} (-1)^2 [\alpha \hat{a}^\dagger - \alpha^* \hat{a}, [\alpha \hat{a}^\dagger - \alpha^* \hat{a}, \hat{a}]]}_{\text{実際 0}} + \dots \\
 &= \hat{a} + \alpha
 \end{aligned}$$

※

$$|\alpha=0\rangle = |n=0\rangle$$

but

$$|\alpha=1\rangle \neq |n=1\rangle$$

※

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\langle \alpha | \alpha' \rangle|^2 &= \left( e^{-\frac{|\alpha|^2 + |\alpha'|^2}{2}} \right)^2 \left| \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^m \alpha'^n}{\sqrt{m!n!}} \langle m|n \rangle \right| \left| \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^{*m} \alpha'^{*n}}{\sqrt{m!n!}} \langle m|n \rangle \right| \\
 &= e^{-(|\alpha|^2 + |\alpha'|^2)} \left| \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha \alpha')^n}{n!} \right| \left| \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha^* \alpha'^*)^n}{n!} \right| \\
 &= e^{-(|\alpha|^2 - \alpha^* \alpha' - \alpha^* \alpha' + |\alpha'|^2)} = e^{-|\alpha - \alpha'|^2} \neq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

⇒ 直交した2つのコヒーレント状態は存在しない

↑ 実は問題!

## 光通信

1: 光が来てる  $\rightarrow |\alpha\rangle$  コヒーレント状態

0: " 来てない  $\rightarrow |0\rangle$  真空状態

$$|\langle\alpha|0\rangle|^2 = e^{-|\alpha|^2} \neq 0$$

マダ??

より、 $|\alpha\rangle, |0\rangle$  は 区別できる...

対策:  $|\alpha|$  を大きく  $\rightarrow |\langle\alpha|0\rangle|^2$  を小さく

量子通信: コヒーレント状態を用いて

$|\alpha\rangle + |\alpha\rangle$ ,  $|\alpha\rangle - |\alpha\rangle$   $\rightarrow$  エンタングルメント状態

に 射影

## 1.6 スクワイーズド状態

$\hat{a}$  の固有状態  $\rightarrow |\alpha\rangle$ : コヒーレント状態

Bogolubov 変換  $\downarrow \quad \hat{b} = \mu \hat{a} + \nu \hat{a}^\dagger, (|\mu|^2 - |\nu|^2 = 1)$

$\hat{b}$  の固有状態  $\rightarrow |\beta\rangle_g$ : スクワイーズド状態