

# 第 II 类多模叠加态光场的不等幂次差压缩特性

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**摘要:** 利用多模不等幂次压缩态的一般理论, 详细研究了第 II 类两态叠加多模叠加态光场的场幅幂次不等的差压缩特性(即  $N_j$  次方 X 压缩特性), 结果发现: 第 II 类多模叠加态在一定的条件下存在周期性变化的广义非线性二阶不等幂次  $N_j$  次方 X 压缩效应; 发现了“奇异压缩”现象; 说明这个多模叠加态光场是一种典型的多模非经典光场。

**关键词:** 多模叠加态光场; 差压缩;  $N_j$  次方 X 压缩; 多模非经典光场

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自 1970 年 Stoler D. 提出“压缩”的概念以来<sup>[1]</sup>, 人们从单模、双模到多模光场进行了一系列深入细致的研究<sup>[2-7]</sup>, 并指出可将其应用到许多方面<sup>[8,9]</sup>。就多模压缩态的研究而言, 1998 年建立了一般的多模压缩态理论<sup>[2-4]</sup>。可迄今为止, 尚未发现利用一般理论解决有关  $N_j$  次方 X 压缩方面的具体问题, 本文通过大量计算, 求得第 II 类两态叠加多模叠加态光场  $N_j$  次方 X 压缩的一般理论结果, 详细地分析得知: 在一定的条件下, 该态呈现出周期性变化的广义非线性二阶不等幂次  $N_j$  次方 X 压缩效应, 其特点是压缩幂次不相等, 且可通过多模光场的参量下转换即差频过程来产生。由于文献[5]说明第 II 类多模叠加态存在  $N$  次方 Y 压缩和  $N$  次方 H 压缩, 本文的结果证实它还存在另一种纯量子效应—— $N_j$  次方 X 压缩效应, 那么进一步说明这个多模叠加态是一种典型的多模非经典光场。

## 1 态 $|\Psi_2^{(2)}\rangle_{2q}$ 的组成

第 II 类多模叠加态  $|\Psi_2^{(2)}\rangle_{2q}$  是由多模(即  $2q$  模)虚相干态及其相反态的线性叠加组成的, 其数

学表达式为<sup>[5]</sup>

$$|\Psi_2^{(2)}\rangle_{2q} = C_{pq}^{(I)} \{|iZ_j\rangle_{2q} + C_{nq}^{(I)} \{|-iZ_j\rangle_{2q}, \quad (1)$$

式中  $C_{pq}^{(I)} = r(I)_{pq} \cdot \exp[i\Theta_q^{(I)}], \quad (2a)$

$$C_{nq}^{(I)} = r(I)_{nq} \cdot \exp[i\Theta_{nq}^{(I)}], \quad (2b)$$

$$Z_j = R_j \exp[i\varphi_j^{(j)}],$$

$$j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, q, q + 1, \dots, 2q, \quad (3)$$

$$\{|iZ_j\rangle_{2q} = \exp[-\frac{1}{2}(\sum_{j=1}^{2q} |Z_j|^2)] \cdot \sum_{\{n_j\}=0}^{2q} [\frac{(iZ_j)^{n_j}}{\sqrt{n_j!}}] \{|n_j\rangle_{2q}, \quad (4a)$$

$$\{|-iZ_j\rangle_{2q} = \exp[-\frac{1}{2}(\sum_{j=1}^{2q} |Z_j|^2)] \cdot \sum_{\{n_j\}=0}^{2q} [\frac{(-iZ_j)^{n_j}}{\sqrt{n_j!}}] \{|n_j\rangle_{2q} \quad (4b)$$

其中  $\{|n_j\rangle_{2q} = |n_1, n_2, \dots, n_{q-1}, n_q, \dots, n_{2q}$  为多模光子数态,  $2q$  为光场的腔模(即纵模)总数。态的正交归一化条件为

$$\sum_{\{n_j\}=0}^{2q} |\Psi_2^{(2)}\rangle_{2q} = r_{pq}^{(I)2} + r_{nq}^{(I)2} + 2r_{pq}^{(I)} r_{nq}^{(I)} \cdot \exp[-2(\sum_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^2)] \cdot \cos[\Theta_q^{(I)} - \Theta_{nq}^{(I)}] = 1. \quad (5)$$

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## 2 多模压缩态理论及其结果

### 2.1 $N_j$ 次方 X 压缩的定义<sup>[2]</sup>

在频率为  $\omega$  ( $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, q, q+1, \dots, 2q$ ) 的多模辐射场中, 先定义两对厄密算符

$$C_q^+(N_{j_c}) = \prod_{j_c=1}^q a_{j_c}^{+N_{j_c}} C_q(N_{j_c}) = \prod_{j_c=1}^q a_{j_c}^{N_{j_c}}, \quad (6)$$

$$L_{2q}^+(N_{j_L}) = \prod_{j=q+1}^{2q} a_{j_L}^{+N_{j_L}} L_{2q}(N_{j_L}) = \prod_{j=q+1}^{2q} a_{j_L}^{N_{j_L}}, \quad (7)$$

式中  $a_j^+$  ( $a_j$ ) 表示多模辐射场中第  $j$  模光场的产生(湮没)算符。再定义两个正交厄密算符

$$\left. \begin{aligned} X_1^{2q}(N_j) &= 2^{-1} [C_q(N_{j_c})L_{2q}^+(N_{j_L}) + C_q^+(N_{j_c})L_{2q}(N_{j_L})] \\ X_2^{2q}(N_j) &= 2^{-1} i [C_q(N_{j_c})L_{2q}^+(N_{j_L}) - C_q^+(N_{j_c})L_{2q}(N_{j_L})] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (8)$$

利用 Cauchy-Schwartz 不等式可导出测不准关系式

$$\begin{aligned} X_1^{2q}(N_j) \cdot X_2^{2q}(N_j) &\geq 16^{-1} \cdot \\ &\left| [C_q^+(N_{j_c})L_{2q}(N_{j_L}), C_q(N_{j_c})L_{2q}^+(N_{j_L})] \right|^2, \quad (9) \end{aligned}$$

式中

$$\Delta X_m^{2q}(N_j)_{2q} = [X_m^{2q}(N_j)]^2 - X_m^{2q}(N_j)^2,$$

其中  $m = 1, 2$ 。在式(9)中, 如果

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta X_m^{2q}(N_j)_{2q} &< 4^{-1} \cdot \\ &\left| [C_q^+(N_{j_c})L_{2q}(N_{j_L}), C_q(N_{j_c})L_{2q}^+(N_{j_L})] \right|, \quad (10a) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{或者 } 4 \Delta X_m^{2q}(N_j)_{2q} - \left| [C_q^+(N_{j_c})L_{2q}(N_{j_L}), C_q(N_{j_c})L_{2q}^+(N_{j_L})] \right| < 0, \quad (10b)$$

在此令

$$G_m = 4 \Delta X_m^{2q}(N_j)_{2q} - \left| [C_q^+(N_{j_c})L_{2q}(N_{j_L}), C_q(N_{j_c})L_{2q}^+(N_{j_L})] \right|$$

那么, 对于  $m = 1, 2$  这两个不同的取值, 只要有其中之一满足式(10), 即  $G_m < 0$ , 则称多模辐射场的第  $m$  个正交分量存在任意幂次  $N_j$  次方 X 压缩效应。

### 2.2 一般理论结果

对于态  $|\Psi_2^{(2)}\rangle_{2q}$  而言, 根据上述  $N_j$  次方 X 压缩的定义及其本文式(1~5), 经过大量的繁复计算可求得

$$\begin{aligned} G_1 &= 4 \Delta X_1^{2q}(N_j)_{2q} - \left| [C_q^+(N_{j_c})L_{2q}(N_{j_L}), \right. \\ &\quad \left. C_q(N_{j_c})L_{2q}^+(N_{j_L})] \right| = \prod_{j_c=1}^q \left[ \prod_{m=1}^{N_{j_c}-1} (n_{j_L} - m) \right] \cdot \\ &\quad \prod_{j_c=1}^q [N_{j_c} + m] + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\prod_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} \left[ \prod_{m=1}^{N_{j_L}} (n_{j_L} + m) \right] \cdot \prod_{j_c=1}^q \left[ \prod_{m=0}^{N_{j_c}-1} (n_{j_c} - m) \right] - \\ &\left| \prod_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} \left[ \prod_{m=0}^{N_{j_L}-1} (n_{j_L} - m) \right] \cdot \right. \\ &\quad \left. \prod_{j_c=1}^q [N_{j_c} + m] \right| - \\ &\prod_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} \left[ \prod_{m=1}^{N_{j_L}} (n_{j_L} + m) \right] \cdot \prod_{j_c=1}^q \left[ \prod_{m=0}^{N_{j_c}-1} (n_{j_c} - m) \right] \Big| + \\ &2r_{pq}^{(I)2} \left[ \prod_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^{2N_j} \right] \cos \left[ \prod_{j_c=1}^q (2N_{j_c} \varphi_{j_c} + N_{j_c} \pi) - \right. \\ &\quad \left. \prod_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} (2N_{j_L} \varphi_{j_L} + N_{j_L} \pi) \right] + \\ &2r_{pq}^{(I)2} \left[ \prod_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^{2N_j} \right] \cos \left[ \prod_{j_c=1}^q (2N_{j_c} \varphi_{j_c} - N_{j_c} \pi) - \right. \\ &\quad \left. \prod_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} (2N_{j_L} \varphi_{j_L} - N_{j_L} \pi) \right] + 4r_{pq}^{(R)} r_{nq}^{(R)} \cdot \\ &\exp \left[ -2 \left( \prod_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^2 \right) \right] \left[ \prod_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^{2N_j} \right] \cdot \\ &\cos \left[ 2 \left( \prod_{j_c=1}^q (N_{j_c} \varphi_{j_c}) - \prod_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} (N_{j_L} \varphi_{j_L}) \right) \right] \cdot \\ &\cos \left[ \prod_{j_c=1}^q N_{j_c} \pi + \prod_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} N_{j_L} \pi + (\theta_{pq}^{(R)} - \theta_{nq}^{(R)}) \right] - \\ &4 \left[ \prod_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^{2N_j} \right] \cdot \left\{ r_{pq}^{(I)2} \cos \left[ \prod_{j_c=1}^q (N_{j_c} \varphi_{j_c} - N_{j_c} \frac{\pi}{2}) - \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \prod_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} (N_{j_L} \varphi_{j_L} - N_{j_L} \frac{\pi}{2}) \right] + r_{nq}^{(I)2} \cdot \\ &\cos \left[ \prod_{j_c=1}^q (N_{j_c} \varphi_{j_c} - N_{j_c} \frac{\pi}{2}) - \right. \\ &\quad \left. \prod_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} (N_{j_L} \varphi_{j_L} - N_{j_L} \frac{\pi}{2}) \right] + 2r_{pq}^{(R)} r_{nq}^{(R)} \cdot \\ &\exp \left[ -2 \left( \prod_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^2 \right) \right] \cdot \cos \left( \prod_{j_c=1}^q (N_{j_c} \varphi_{j_c}) - \right. \\ &\quad \left. \prod_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} (N_{j_L} \varphi_{j_L}) \right) \cdot \cos \left[ \prod_{j_c=1}^q N_{j_c} \frac{\pi}{2} + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \prod_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} (N_{j_L} \frac{\pi}{2} + (\theta_{pq}^{(R)} - \theta_{nq}^{(R)})) \right]^2. \quad (11) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} G_2 &= 4 \Delta X_2^{2q}(N_j)_{2q} - \left| [C_q^+(N_{j_c})L_{2q}(N_{j_L}), \right. \\ &\quad \left. C_q(N_{j_c})L_{2q}^+(N_{j_L})] \right| = \prod_{j_c=1}^q \left[ \prod_{m=1}^{N_{j_c}-1} (n_{j_L} - m) \right] \cdot \\ &\quad \prod_{j_c=1}^q [N_{j_c} + m] + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left[ \prod_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} \prod_{m=1}^{N_{j_L}} (n_{j_L} + m) \right] \cdot \left[ \prod_{j_c=1}^q \prod_{m=0}^{N_{j_c}-1} (n_{j_c} - m) \right] - \\
 & \left| \prod_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} \prod_{m=0}^{N_{j_L}-1} (n_{j_L} - m) \right| \left[ \prod_{j_c=1}^q \prod_{m=1}^{N_{j_c}} (N_{j_c} + m) \right] - \\
 & \left[ \prod_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} \prod_{m=1}^{N_{j_L}} (n_{j_L} + m) \right] \left[ \prod_{j_c=1}^q \prod_{m=0}^{N_{j_c}-1} (n_{j_c} - m) \right] \Big| - \\
 & 2r_{pq}^{(I)2} \left[ \prod_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^{2N_j} \right] \cdot \cos \left[ \sum_{j_c=1}^q (2N_{j_c} \varphi_{j_c} + N_{j_c} \pi) - \right. \\
 & \left. \sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} (2N_{j_L} \varphi_{j_L} + N_{j_L} \pi) \right] - 2r_{nq}^{(I)2} \left[ \prod_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^{2N_j} \right] \cdot \\
 & \cos \left[ \sum_{j_c=1}^q (2N_{j_c} \varphi_{j_c} - N_{j_c} \pi) - \right. \\
 & \left. \sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} (2N_{j_L} \varphi_{j_L} - N_{j_L} \pi) \right] - 4r_{pq}^{(R)} r_{nq}^{(R)} \cdot \\
 & \exp \left[ -2 \left( \prod_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^2 \right) \right] \left[ \prod_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^{2N_j} \right] \cdot \\
 & \cos \left[ 2 \left( \sum_{j_c=1}^q (N_{j_c} \varphi_{j_c}) - \sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} (N_{j_L} \varphi_{j_L}) \right) \right] \cdot \\
 & \cos \left[ \sum_{j_c=1}^q N_{j_c} \pi + \sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} N_{j_L} \pi + (\theta_{pq}^{(R)} - \theta_{nq}^{(R)}) \right] - \\
 & 4 \left[ \prod_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^{2N_j} \right] \cdot \left\{ r_{pq}^{(I)2} \cdot \sin \left[ \sum_{j_c=1}^q (N_{j_c} \varphi_{j_c} + N_{j_c} \frac{\pi}{2}) - \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. \sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} (N_{j_L} \varphi_{j_L} - N_{j_L} \frac{\pi}{2}) \right] + r_{nq}^{(I)2} \cdot \right. \\
 & \left. \sin \left[ \sum_{j_c=1}^q (N_{j_c} \varphi_{j_c} - N_{j_c} \frac{\pi}{2}) - \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. \sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} (N_{j_L} \varphi_{j_L} - N_{j_L} \frac{\pi}{2}) \right] + 2r_{pq}^{(R)} r_{nq}^{(R)} \cdot \right. \\
 & \left. \exp \left[ -2 \left( \prod_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^2 \right) \right] \cdot \sin \left( \sum_{j_c=1}^q (N_{j_c} \varphi_{j_c}) - \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. \sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} (N_{j_L} \varphi_{j_L}) \right) \cdot \cos \left[ \sum_{j_c=1}^q N_{j_c} \frac{\pi}{2} + \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. \sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} (N_{j_L} \frac{\pi}{2} + (\theta_{pq}^{(R)} - \theta_{nq}^{(R)})) \right] \right\}^2. \quad (12)
 \end{aligned}$$

上两式中,  $n_{j_c}, n_{j_L}$  分别表示第  $j_c, j_L$  模的光子数。

### 3 态 $|\Psi_2^{(2)}\rangle_{2q}$ 的 $N_j$ 次方 X 压缩效应

#### 3.1 压缩幂次为偶数的情形

当各模压缩幂次不相等, 但均为偶数时, 即:  $N_j = 2k_j (k_j = 1, 2, 3, \dots), j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2q$ , 同时各模光子数小于各自的压缩幂次, 即  $0 < n_j < N_j - 1 (j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2q)$ , 式(11, 12) 分别简化为

$$\begin{aligned}
 G_1 = & 2 \left[ \prod_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^{2N_j} \right] \cdot \cos \left[ 4 \left( \sum_{j_c=1}^q (K_{j_c} \varphi_{j_c} - \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. (K_{j_L} \varphi_{j_L})) \right) \right] - 4 \left[ \prod_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^{2N_j} \right] \cdot \\
 & \cos^2 \left[ 2 \left( \sum_{j_c=1}^q (K_{j_c} \varphi_{j_c}) - \sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} (K_{j_L} \varphi_{j_L}) \right) \right] \cdot \\
 & \left\{ (r_{pq}^{(R)2} + r_{nq}^{(R)2}) \cdot \cos \left[ \sum_{j_c=1}^q K_{j_c} \pi - \sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} K_{j_L} \pi \right] + \right. \\
 & \left. 2r_{pq}^{(R)} r_{nq}^{(R)} \cdot \exp \left[ -2 \left( \prod_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^2 \right) \right] \cdot \cos \left[ (\theta_{pq}^{(R)} - \theta_{nq}^{(R)}) \right] \right\} \cdot \\
 & \cos \left[ \sum_{j_c=1}^q K_{j_c} \pi + \sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} K_{j_L} \pi \right]^2 = \\
 & - 2 \left[ \prod_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^{2N_j} \right] < 0, \quad (13)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 G_2 = & - 2 \left[ \prod_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^{2N_j} \right] \cdot \cos \left[ 4 \left( \sum_{j_c=1}^q (K_{j_c} \varphi_{j_c} - \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. (K_{j_L} \varphi_{j_L})) \right) \right] - 4 \left[ \prod_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^{2N_j} \right] \cdot \\
 & \sin^2 \left[ 2 \left( \sum_{j_c=1}^q (K_{j_c} \varphi_{j_c}) - \sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} (K_{j_L} \varphi_{j_L}) \right) \right] \cdot \\
 & \left\{ (r_{pq}^{(R)2} + r_{nq}^{(R)2}) \cdot \cos \left[ \sum_{j_c=1}^q K_{j_c} \pi - \sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} K_{j_L} \pi \right] + \right. \\
 & \left. 2r_{pq}^{(R)} r_{nq}^{(R)} \cdot \exp \left[ -2 \left( \prod_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^2 \right) \right] \cdot \cos \left[ (\theta_{pq}^{(R)} - \theta_{nq}^{(R)}) \right] \right\} \cdot \\
 & \cos \left[ \sum_{j_c=1}^q K_{j_c} \pi + \sum_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} K_{j_L} \pi \right]^2 = \\
 & - 2 \left[ \prod_{j=1}^{2q} R_j^{2N_j} \right] < 0, \quad (14)
 \end{aligned}$$

显然, 在这种情况下, 态  $|\Psi_2^{(2)}\rangle_{2q}$  的两个正交分量存在程度相同的  $N_j$  次方 X 压缩效应, 也就是两个分量的量子涨落不遵循测不准关系, 我们把这种现象称为“奇异压缩”。这正是本文不同于现有报道的新结论。

#### 3.2 压缩幂次为奇数的情形

当各模压缩幂次不相等, 但均为奇数时, 即:  $N_j = 2k_j + 1 (k_j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2q)$ , 同时各模光子数小于各自的压缩幂次, 即  $0 < n_j < N_j - 1, j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2q$ , 由式(11, 12) 得知, 如果  $N_j$  与  $\varphi$  共同满足

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left[ \prod_{j_c=1}^q (N_{j_c} \varphi_{j_c}) - \prod_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} (N_{j_L} \varphi_{j_L}) \right] \left[ K \pi + \frac{\pi}{4}, \right. \\
 & \left. K \pi + \frac{3\pi}{4} \right], \quad K = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \dots \quad (15)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则有 } G_1 < 0; \quad G_2 > 0. \quad (16)$$

$$\text{若} \left[ \prod_{j_c=1}^q (N_{j_c} \varphi_{j_c}) - \prod_{j_L=q+1}^{2q} (N_{j_L} \varphi_{j_L}) \right] \left[ K\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}, K\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \right], \quad K = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \dots \quad (17)$$

$$\text{则} \quad G_1 > 0; \quad G_2 < 0 \quad (18)$$

可见,在各模压缩幂次均为奇数且各模光子数均小于相应的压缩幂次的条件下,同时各模场幅幂次 $N_j$ 与相应初始相位 $\varphi$ 的乘积分别满足式(15, 17)时,态的第一、第二正交分量分别可呈现出周期性变化的广义非线性二阶不等幂次高次 $N_j$ 次方X压缩效应。

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## The property of two-order unequalled-power difference-squeezing in the second multi-mode superposition state light field

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**Abstract** By using of general theory of unequalled-power squeezing in multimode radiation field, the property of unequalled-power difference squeezing (that is  $N_j$ -th power X-squeezing) in the second kind of multimode light field state of superposition state with distinguishable two quantum states is firstly studied in detail. It is found that the second kind of multimode superposition state presents generalized nonlinear two-order unequalled-power  $N_j$ -th power X-squeezing effect that changes periodically under the certain conditions, and found the phenomenon of strange squeezing. The results demonstrate again that the multimode superposition state mentioned above is a kind of typical multimode nonclassical light field based on the document 5.

**Key words:** multimode superposition state light field; difference squeezing;  $N_j$ -th power X-squeezing; multimode nonclassical light field

## 4 结 论

综上所述,可得出以下两点结论:

1) 第 II 类多模叠加态  $|\Psi_2^{(2) 2q}$  存在“奇异压缩”现象。其两个正交分量同时呈现程度相同的  $N_j$  次方 X 压缩。

2) 态  $|\Psi_2^{(2) 2q}$  是一种典型的多模非经典光场。在不同的条件下,其两个正交分量可分别呈现程度不同的周期性变化的广义非线性二阶不等幂次高次  $N_j$  次方 X 压缩效应。