

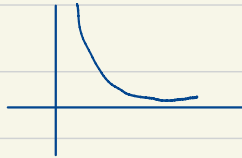
Review

上一节课: Quantum Langevin 方程

$$m\ddot{x} + \int_0^t \mu(t-t')\dot{x}(t')dt' + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = f(t)$$

★ limit

$\mu(t-t')$



① 可约性

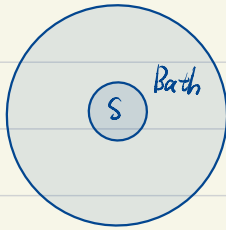
② 3种情况 \rightarrow 拍/量子

③ 阻尼

④ $f(t)$

$$\langle f(t)f(t') \rangle = 2D\delta(t-t')$$

今天讲 Lindblad 方程的求解



$$H = H_S + H_B + H_{int}$$

我们关注系统 (system) 的演化

对一个量子系统, 如果知道它的 密度矩阵 的演化

$$\rho_S = |\rho_S\rangle\rangle$$

任意的力学量都可以写为

$$A = \text{tr}(\hat{\rho}_S \hat{A})$$

$$\text{密度矩阵满足 } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{tr}(\rho_S) = 1 \\ \rho_S^\dagger = \rho_S \end{array} \right.$$

对于一个 Markov 的秩序, 此时系统的演化应该满足什么方程呢?

如果系统和环境之间不存在相互作用, 则

$$i\rho' = [H, \rho] \Rightarrow \text{态} |\psi\rangle = H|\psi\rangle$$

如果之间存在微弱的相互作用, 猜测运动方程满足

$$i\rho' = [H, \rho] + \text{修正}$$

$$= [H, \rho] + L(\rho)$$

Lindblad 项

$$\text{前提是 } \text{Tr}[L(\rho)] = 0$$

$$\text{实际上 } L(\rho) \propto \sum_m \gamma_m (2L_m \rho L_m^\dagger - L_m^\dagger L_m \rho - \rho L_m^\dagger L_m)$$

其中 L_m 是定义在 system 上的算子。

$$\text{Tr}(BA) = \text{Tr}(AB)$$

$$\text{Tr}[L(\rho)]$$

$$= \text{Tr}[2L_m \rho L_m^\dagger - L_m^\dagger L_m \rho - \rho L_m^\dagger L_m]$$

$$= 0 \quad \text{求迹的轮换对称性}$$

一个例子: $H_S = \omega \sigma_z$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} i\rho' = [H_S, \rho] + \gamma_z L_{\sigma_z}(\rho) + \gamma_x L_{\sigma_x}(\rho) + \gamma_y L_{\sigma_y}(\rho) \\ L_m = \sigma_x, \sigma_y, \sigma_z \end{array} \right.$$

如何求解?

$i\dot{p} = [H, p]$ \Rightarrow 选择 basis

$$\textcircled{1} \langle \alpha | \dot{p} | \beta \rangle = i \underbrace{p_{\alpha\beta}} \quad \textcircled{2} \langle \alpha | [H, p] | \beta \rangle$$

$$= \underbrace{H_{\alpha\beta} p_{\alpha\beta} - p_{\alpha\beta} H_{\alpha\beta}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} L_{\alpha\beta}(p) = (2\bar{b}_x p \bar{b}_x - p \bar{b}_x \bar{b}_x - \bar{b}_x \bar{b}_x p) \quad \text{同理 } L_{\beta\alpha}(p), L_{\alpha\alpha}(p)$$

$$= 2(\bar{b}_x p \bar{b}_x - p)$$

都可以写出来.

$$\langle \alpha | L_{\alpha\beta}(p) | \beta \rangle = 2(\bar{b}_x)_{\alpha\mu} p_{\mu\alpha} (\bar{b}_x)_{\alpha\beta} - 2 p_{\alpha\beta}$$

若我们只考虑 \bar{b}_x 耗散则

$$\begin{cases} i\dot{p}_{\alpha\alpha} = 0 \\ i\dot{p}_{\alpha\beta} = 0 \\ i\dot{p}_{\beta\alpha} = 2\omega p_{\beta\alpha} - \gamma p_{\beta\alpha} \end{cases}$$

这里的 γ 是一个绝热数.

\Rightarrow

$$i\dot{p}_i = H_{ij} p_j$$

一阶含时运动方程.

$$i[C\dot{p}] = H[Cp]$$

作业 ① 对于 spin model.

$$H_s = \omega \bar{b}_x, \quad L_m = \bar{b}_z, \bar{b}_x, \bar{b}_y, \text{ 分别讨论}$$

其动力学, γ 自取

② 对于 Boson model

$$H_s = \omega a^\dagger a, \quad L_m = a, a^\dagger, a^2, (a^\dagger)^2, \text{ 分别讨论其动力学. } \gamma \text{ 自取}$$

Scully, Zubairy, Quantum Optics, chap. 8-9.

Ref: Gisin Percival, J. phys. A. Math. Gen. 1992.
Gisin PRL 52, 1657 (1984)

$$|\psi\rangle \xrightarrow{dt} |\psi\rangle + |d\psi\rangle$$

$$e^{-iH_0 dt} |\psi\rangle \rightarrow$$

$$|d\psi\rangle = |V\rangle dt + \sum_j \sigma_j |u_j\rangle d\beta_j$$

$$= -iH_0 |\psi\rangle dt + \sum_j \sigma_j |u_j\rangle d\beta_j$$

$$\exists! |V\rangle = -iH_0 |\psi\rangle$$

是系统自身演化的部分

$|u_j\rangle d\beta_j$ 随机改变

$$|u_j\rangle = \langle \sigma_j | \psi \rangle$$

$$\langle d\beta_i \rangle = 0, \quad \langle d\beta_i^* d\beta_j \rangle$$

$$= 2dt \cdot \delta_{ij}$$

$$\langle d\beta_i d\beta_j \rangle = 0$$

$$Q.1 \quad \rho(t+dt) = (|\psi\rangle + |d\psi\rangle)(\langle\psi| + \langle d\psi|)$$

$$= |\psi\rangle\langle\psi| + |d\psi\rangle\langle\psi| + |\psi\rangle\langle d\psi| + |d\psi\rangle\langle d\psi|$$

$$= \rho(t) + (|V\rangle\langle\psi| + |\psi\rangle\langle V|)dt + \sum_j d\beta_i d\beta_j^* |u_i\rangle\langle u_j| \sigma_i \sigma_j^*$$

$$= \rho(t) + -i[H_0, \rho]dt + 2 \sum_j |\sigma_j| |u_j\rangle\langle u_j|$$

$$= \rho(t) + (-i) [H, \rho] dt + 2 \sum_j |x_j\rangle \langle j| \rho \langle j| dt$$

和前面的主程比，仍少了两项？

由于 $|\psi\rangle + |d\psi\rangle$ 少了归一化的系数，加上后

$$\begin{cases} |d\psi\rangle = |U\rangle dt + |U_S\rangle dx_j \\ |V\rangle = -i H |\psi\rangle + |W\rangle \end{cases}$$

$$|W\rangle = \sum_j L_j^\dagger L_j |\psi\rangle$$