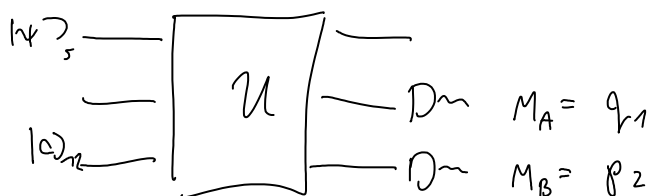


Przykład Jedynowy pomiar przesłanier i pędu

Tęż uciski  $\hat{q}_s, \hat{p}_s, \hat{q}_1, \hat{p}_1, \hat{q}_2, \hat{p}_2$

$$U = e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} (\hat{q}_s \hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_s \hat{q}_2)} \quad A = q_s \quad B = p_s$$



Potrzebujemy tylko  $M_A^{out} = U^\dagger q_1 U = q_s + q_1 - \frac{1}{2} q_2$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} M_B^{out} = U^\dagger p_2 U = p_s + p_2 - \frac{1}{2} p_1 \\ e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} (q_s p_1 - p_s q_2)} q_1 e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} (q_s p_1 - p_s q_2)} = q_1 + q_s - \frac{1}{2} q_2 \quad \text{OK} \end{array} \right.$$

$N_A = q_m, N_B = p_m$  widzi że  $[N_A, B^{in}] = [N_B, A^{in}] = 0$

Czyli  $\Delta q \Delta p \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$

Rozumujemy jednak granicę p. Tęż i pędów; możemy je

$$\sigma_q^{joint} \sigma_p^{joint} = \sigma_{M_A} \sigma_{M_B} = \sqrt{\sigma_{q_1}^2 + \sigma_{q_s}^2} \sqrt{\sigma_{p_1}^2 + \sigma_{p_s}^2} \geq 2 \sqrt{\sigma_{q_1} \sigma_{p_1}} \sqrt{\sigma_{q_s} \sigma_{p_s}} \geq \hbar$$

$$\sigma_q^{joint} \sigma_p^{joint} \geq \hbar$$

Zeby różniemy do tej samej to mamy widzi stan o minimalnym sumach  $q_m$  i  $p_m$ .

Jaki jest pomiar uogólniany odp. temu schematu?  $\triangleleft$

/  $\Pi_{q,p}$  +.ie  $p(q,p) = \langle \psi | \Pi_{q,p} | \psi \rangle$

Przejrzymy że  $|a\rangle_n$  - stan gaussowski dla mody  $q, p, M$

$$|0\rangle = \int dq e^{-\frac{q^2}{4\sigma_q^2}} \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma_q^2)^{\frac{1}{4}}} |q\rangle =$$

$$\int dp e^{-\frac{p^2}{4\sigma_p^2}} \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma_p^2)^{\frac{1}{4}}} |p\rangle \quad \sigma_q \cdot \sigma_p = \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

np  $\sigma_q = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \Delta = \frac{m\omega}{\hbar} \quad \sigma_q = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}}, \quad \sigma_p = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar m\omega}{2}}$

stan podstawowy osc. harmonicznego

Średnie położenie  $\langle \hat{q} \rangle = \langle \hat{p} \rangle = 0$  i wygoda zwrócić uwagę

Do uproszczenia możemy  $\tilde{q} = q \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}}$   $\tilde{p} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\hbar m\omega}} p$   
bezwymiarowe wymiarowe

$$[\tilde{q}, \tilde{p}] = i \quad \sigma_{\tilde{q}} = \sigma_{\tilde{p}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{dla} \\ \text{dla} \end{array} \right. \text{dla} \text{ uproszczenia ty (dla)}$$

Przyprawniśmy stan ukoherentny:  $e^{A+B} = e^A \cdot e^B \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2}[A,B]}$

$$|0\rangle = \frac{1}{\pi^{\frac{1}{4}}} \int dq' e^{-\frac{q'^2}{2}} |q'\rangle$$

$$|(q, p)\rangle = e^{i(p\hat{q} - q\hat{p})} |0\rangle = \frac{1}{\pi^{\frac{1}{4}}} \int dq' e^{ipq'} e^{-iq'p} e^{\frac{i}{2}q'p} e^{-\frac{q'^2}{2}} |q'\rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi^{\frac{1}{4}}} \int dq' e^{ipq'} e^{-\frac{q'^2}{2}} |q'+q\rangle = \frac{e^{-\frac{i}{2}qp}}{\pi^{\frac{1}{4}}} \int dq' e^{ipq'} e^{-\frac{(q'-q)^2}{2}}$$

$$|(q, p)\rangle = \frac{e^{-\frac{i}{2}qp}}{\pi^{\frac{1}{4}}} \int dq' e^{-\frac{(q'-q)^2}{2}} e^{ipq'} |q'\rangle$$

presumably stan podstawowy tak że  $\langle \hat{q} \rangle = q$   $\langle \hat{p} \rangle = p$

sta wiaty:  $\hat{a} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\hat{q} + i\hat{p})$

$$\hat{a} |(q, p)\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (q + ip) |(q, p)\rangle$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (q + ip)$$

$$e^{i(p\hat{q} - q\hat{p})} = e^{\alpha \hat{a}^\dagger - \alpha^* \hat{a}} \quad [a, a^\dagger] = 1$$

$$\langle \alpha' | \alpha \rangle = \langle 0 | e^{\alpha'^* \hat{a} - \alpha'^* \hat{a}^\dagger} e^{\alpha \hat{a}^\dagger - \alpha^* \hat{a}} | 0 \rangle =$$

$$= e^{-\frac{1}{2}|\alpha'|^2 - \frac{1}{2}|\alpha|^2} \langle 0 | e^{\alpha'^* \hat{a}} e^{\alpha \hat{a}^\dagger} | 0 \rangle = e^{-\frac{1}{2}(|\alpha'|^2 + |\alpha|^2) + \alpha'^* \alpha}$$

$$= e^{-\frac{1}{4}(q^2 + p^2 + q'^2 + p'^2) + \frac{1}{2}(qq' + pp' - iq'p' + iq'p)}$$

$$\Pi_{q,p} = \sum_{12} a/c \ u^{\dagger} \int_{\Sigma} |q\rangle \langle q|_1 |p\rangle \langle p|_2 u |a\rangle_{12} =$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} |q\rangle \langle q| = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int dk e^{i(q-\hat{q})k} \\ |p\rangle \langle p| = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int dl e^{i(p-\hat{p})l} \end{array} \right. \quad \langle q' | q \rangle \langle q' | q'' \rangle = \delta_{q', q''} \quad \text{ok}$$

$$\Pi_{q,p} = \sum_{12} \langle a | u^{\dagger} \int \frac{dk}{2\pi} e^{i(q-\hat{q}_1)k} u u^{\dagger} \int e^{i(p-\hat{p}_2)l} \frac{dl}{2\pi} u |a\rangle_{12}$$

$$= \int \frac{dk dl}{(2\pi)^2} \sum_{12} \langle a | e^{i(q-\hat{q}_1-\hat{q}_2+\frac{1}{2}\hat{q}_2)k} e^{i(p-\hat{p}_1-\hat{p}_2+\frac{1}{2}\hat{p}_1)l} |a\rangle_{12}$$

$$= \int \frac{dk dl}{(2\pi)^2} e^{i(q-\hat{q}_1)k} e^{i(p-\hat{p}_1)l} \langle (a, k) | (L, a) \rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{dk dl}{(2\pi)^2} e^{i(q-\hat{q}_1)k} e^{i(p-\hat{p}_1)l} e^{-\frac{1}{4}(k^2+l^2) - \frac{1}{2}i k l}$$

$$= \int \frac{dq_s dl}{(2\pi)^2} e^{i(q-q_s)k - \frac{1}{4}(k^2+l^2) - \frac{1}{2}i k l + i p l} |q_s\rangle \langle q_s+l|$$

$$= \int dq_s e^{-\frac{1}{4}k^2 + i(q-q_s-\frac{1}{2}l)k}$$

$$= \sqrt{4\pi} \int \frac{dq_s}{(2\pi)^2} e^{-(q-q_s-\frac{1}{2}l)^2 - \frac{1}{4}l^2 + i p l} |q_s\rangle \langle q_s+l|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{\pi}} \int e^{-\left(q-\frac{1}{2}q_s-\frac{1}{2}l\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4}(L-q_s)^2 + i p(L-q_s)} |q_s\rangle \langle L| dq_s dl$$

$$= \int e^{-q^2 - \frac{1}{4}(L+q_s)^2 + q(L+q_s) - \frac{1}{4}(L-q_s)^2 + i p(L-q_s)} |q_s\rangle \langle L|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{\pi}} \left[ \int e^{-\frac{1}{2}q^2 - \frac{1}{2}L^2 + qL + i p L} dq \right] \left[ \int \dots |q_s\rangle \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi^2} \langle (q, p) | \quad \frac{1}{\pi^2} | (q, p) \rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} | (q, p) \rangle \langle (q, p) |$$

$$\Pi_{q,p} = \frac{1}{2\pi} |(q,p)\rangle \langle (q,p)|$$

Czyli  $p(q,p) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \langle (q,p) | \rho | (q,p) \rangle = Q(q,p)$

funkcja Husimi. Ma ją interpretację

Tęż relacja powstaje w cyfrowym pomiarze