



На правах рукописи

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**ЛОРЕНЦ-ИНВАРИАНТНАЯ МАССА
КЛАССИЧЕСКИХ ИМПУЛЬСОВ
ИЗЛУЧЕНИЯ И ПЕРЕПУТАННЫХ
СОСТОЯНИЙ БИФОТОНОВ**

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Общая характеристика работы

$$(c = 299792458 \text{ / }).$$

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[1].

() ,

[2 4]

$$v_{ph} = \frac{\omega}{|\vec{\nabla}\Phi(\vec{r})|}, \quad (1)$$

ω - , $\Phi(\vec{r})$ -

$\Phi(\vec{r}, \omega)$.

$\Phi(\vec{r}) \rightarrow$

$$v_{gr}, \quad (1):$$

$$v_{gr} = \frac{1}{|\partial_\omega \vec{\nabla} \Phi(\vec{r}, \omega)|}, \quad (2)$$

$\partial_\omega -$

$\omega.$

(1) (2)

[5],

[6].

[7],

().

() [8],

\vec{k}_\perp

[7],

$$v = c \left(1 - \frac{k_\perp^2}{2|\vec{k}|^2} \right), \quad (3)$$

c

$k_\perp \neq 0.$

() .

(

)

[9 11] ,

[12].

(

)

\mathcal{E}

\vec{p}

$$m^2 = \frac{\mathcal{E}^2}{c^4} - \frac{\vec{p}^2}{c^2}. \quad (4)$$

(

) .

(

)

:

$$|\vec{v}| = \frac{c^2 |\vec{p}|}{\mathcal{E}} = c \sqrt{1 - \frac{m^2 c^4}{\mathcal{E}^2}} \quad (5)$$

(4)

(5)

[7],

[13 17].

1.

2.

3.

4.

1

1.

\mathcal{E}_i

\vec{p}

2. $m, |\langle \vec{v} \rangle|, c.$

3. - -

4. $m ($
 $)$
 $K : m \propto K.$

5. \vdots

1. -

2. ,

3. - -

4. - - ,

5

1. CEWQO 2016 - 23th Central European Workshop on Quantum Optics, 27 June to 1 July 2016, Orthodox Academy of Crete, in Kolymbari, Crete, Greece.
 2. LPHYS'16, 25th Annual International Laser Physics Workshop, Yerevan, Armenia, July 11-15, 2016
 3. MIPT (PhysTech)-QUANT - 2018, Dolgoprudny, international conference on quantum technologies, September 9-15, 2018, Dolgoprudny, Russia.
 4. 59- , 21 - 26 2016 .
 5. International Conference "Mathematical Physics, Dynamical Systems and Infinite-Dimensional Analysis" 17-21 June 2019, Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology.
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5
of Science.

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Содержание работы

1.1

$$|\Psi\rangle = \prod_{\vec{k}, \sigma} e^{-\frac{|\alpha_{\vec{k}, \sigma}|^2}{2}} \sum_{n_{\vec{k}, \sigma}} \frac{(\alpha_{\vec{k}, \sigma} a_{\vec{k}, \sigma}^\dagger)^{n_{\vec{k}, \sigma}}}{n_{\vec{k}, \sigma}!} |\text{vac}\rangle, \quad (6)$$

$|\text{vac}\rangle$ - $|\alpha_{\vec{k}, \sigma}|^2$ - $\sigma, a_{\vec{k}, \sigma}^\dagger a_{\vec{k}, \sigma}$ -

$$\langle \varepsilon \rangle = \sum_{\vec{k}, \sigma} \sim \omega_k \langle \Psi | a_{\vec{k}, \sigma}^\dagger a_{\vec{k}, \sigma} | \Psi \rangle = \sum_{\vec{k}, \sigma} \sim \omega_k |\alpha_{\vec{k}, \sigma}|^2, \quad (7)$$

$$\langle \vec{p} \rangle = \sum_{\vec{k}, \sigma} \sim \vec{k} \langle \Psi | a_{\vec{k}, \sigma}^\dagger a_{\vec{k}, \sigma} | \Psi \rangle = \sum_{\vec{k}, \sigma} \sim \vec{k} |\alpha_{\vec{k}, \sigma}|^2, \quad (8)$$

$$\omega_k = c |\vec{k}|.$$

$$m^2 c^4 = \langle \varepsilon \rangle^2 - c^2 \langle \vec{p} \rangle^2 = \sim^2 c^2 \sum_{\vec{k}, \vec{k}'} \left(k^i k'^i \right) \sum_{\sigma, \sigma'} |\alpha_{\vec{k}, \sigma}|^2 |\alpha_{\vec{k}', \sigma'}|^2, \quad (9)$$

$$\langle \Psi | \hat{E}_\sigma | \Psi \rangle:$$

$$\hat{E}_\sigma = i \sum_{\vec{k}} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi \sim \omega_k}{V}} \left[a_{\vec{k}, \sigma} e^{i(\vec{k}\vec{r} - \omega_k t)} - a_{\vec{k}, \sigma}^\dagger e^{-i(\vec{k}\vec{r} - \omega_k t)} \right]. \quad (10)$$

:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \varepsilon \rangle &= \sum_{\sigma} \frac{V}{(2\pi)^3} \int d\vec{k} \sim \omega_k |\alpha_{\vec{k}, \sigma}|^2, \quad \langle \vec{p} \rangle = \sum_{\sigma} \frac{V}{(2\pi)^3} \int d\vec{k} \sim \vec{k} |\alpha_{\vec{k}, \sigma}|^2, \\ \langle E \rangle_\sigma(\vec{r}, t) &= \frac{1}{2^{3/2} \pi^{5/2}} \int d\vec{k} \sqrt{V \sim \omega_k} |\alpha_{\vec{k}, \sigma}| \sin(\omega_k t - \vec{k}\vec{r} - \varphi_{\vec{k}, \sigma}), \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

V -

1.2

$z = 0$

(x, y) .

$$E_\sigma(\vec{r}_\perp, t)|_{z=0} = E_\sigma^{(0)}(\vec{r}_\perp) \sin(\omega_0 t) e^{-t^2/2\tau^2}, \quad (12)$$

τ -

, ω_0 -

$z > 0$.

$$E_\sigma(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{\tau}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} \int d\vec{k} \left| \tilde{E}_\sigma^{(0)}(\vec{k}_\perp) \right| \frac{c^2 k_z}{\omega_k} e^{-(\omega_k - \omega_0)^2 \tau^2 / 2} \sin \left[\omega_k t - \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \varphi_\sigma(\vec{k}_\perp) \right] \quad (13)$$

$$\tilde{E}_\sigma^{(0)}(\vec{k}_\perp) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int d\vec{r}_\perp e^{-i\vec{k}_\perp \cdot \vec{r}_\perp} E_\sigma^{(0)}(\vec{r}_\perp) \quad -$$

1.3

(11),

(13).

$\alpha_{\vec{k}, \sigma}$

:

$$|\alpha_{\vec{k}, \sigma}| = \frac{\pi\tau}{\sqrt{V}\omega_k} \left| \tilde{E}_\sigma^{(0)}(\vec{k}_\perp) \right| \frac{c^2 |k_z|}{\omega_k} e^{-(\omega_k - \omega_0)^2 \tau^2 / 2}, \quad (14)$$

$$\varphi_{\vec{k}, \sigma} = \varphi_\sigma(\vec{k}_\perp).$$

$z = 0$

$$E^{(0)}(\vec{r}_\perp) = E_0 e^{-\vec{r}_\perp^2 / 2w^2}, \quad \tilde{E}^{(0)}(\vec{k}_\perp) = E_0 w^2 e^{-\vec{k}_\perp^2 w^2 / 2}, \quad (15)$$

w

$z = 0$.

$|\alpha_{\vec{k}, \sigma}|$,

(

):

$$m = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}\tau w E_0^2}{8\omega_0} = \frac{1}{16\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{E_0^2 \tau w \lambda}{c}. \quad (16)$$

1.4

(5):

$$v = c \left(1 - \frac{\langle \varepsilon \rangle^2 - c^2 \langle p_z \rangle^2}{\langle \varepsilon \rangle (\langle \varepsilon \rangle + c \langle p_z \rangle)} \right) \approx c \left(1 - \frac{m^2 c^4}{2 \langle \varepsilon \rangle^2} \right). \quad (17)$$

$$c - v \approx c \frac{m^2 c^4}{2 \langle \varepsilon \rangle^2} = \frac{c}{8\pi^2} \frac{\lambda^2}{w^2}. \quad (18)$$

(18)

[7]. 1

$$\mu^2(\vec{r}, t) = \left(\frac{\vec{E}^2 + \vec{H}^2}{8\pi c^2} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{\vec{E} \times \vec{H}}{4\pi c^2} \right)^2 = inv., \quad (19)$$

$$\mu(\vec{r}, t) \equiv 0,$$

 (\vec{r}, t) [18].

$$\int_{V_{\text{pulse}}} \mu(\vec{r}, t) d\vec{r} \neq m$$

1

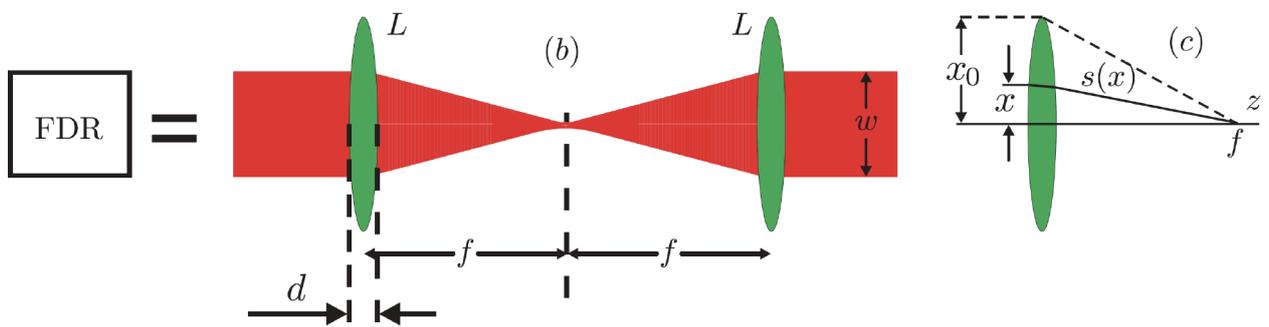
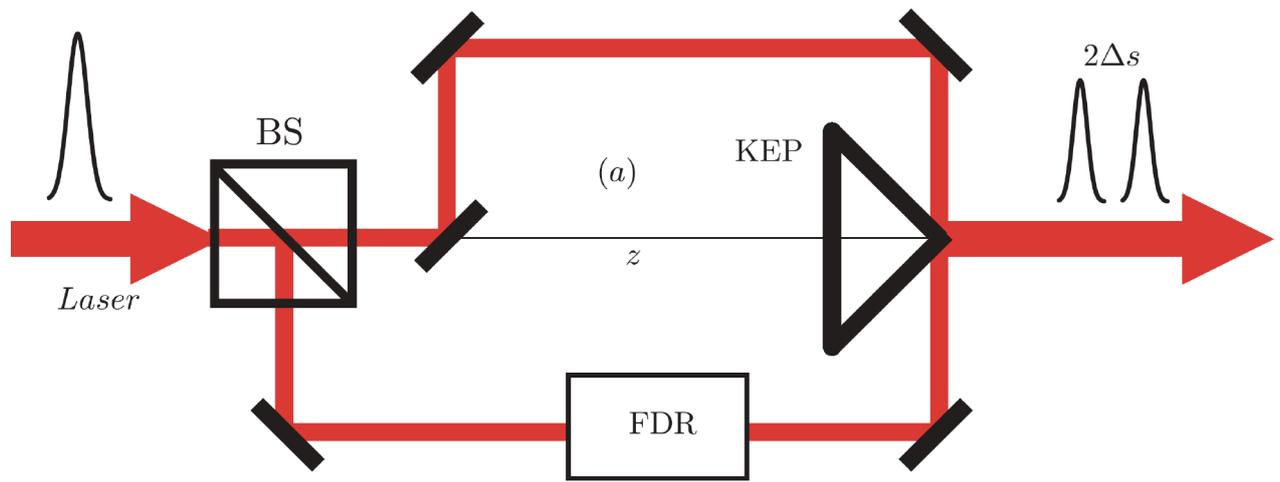
. 1.

 2.1

$$A(\vec{r}, t) = E_0 \frac{L_D}{z} \exp \left[-\frac{\omega_0 \vec{r}_\perp^2 L_D}{2cz^2} \right] \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2(c\tau)^2} \left(z - ct + \frac{\vec{r}_\perp^2}{2z} \right)^2 \right]. \quad (20)$$

(20)

$$\alpha = r_\perp / z \leq \sqrt{c/\omega_0 L_D} = c/\omega_0 w = \lambda_0 / 2\pi w, \quad \lambda_0 - \quad (20)$$



. 1

. () BS KEP

, δs -

, FDR -

, z -

. (b)

f, w -

$s(x)$

: L -

-

. (c)

x

$x, s(x) = \text{const.}$

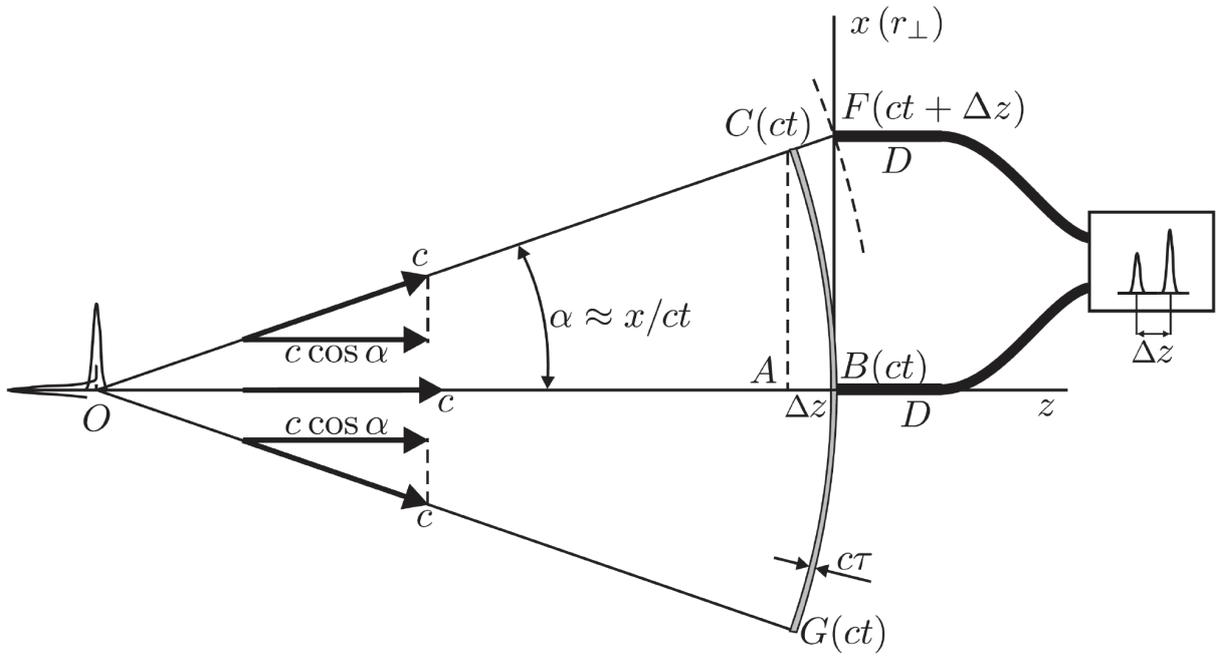
. 2.

$z,$

$$v_z(r_\perp) = c \cos \alpha = c - \frac{\Delta z}{t} = c \left(1 - \frac{r_\perp^2}{2z^2} \right). \quad (21)$$

$\langle \vec{v} \rangle$

(20),



. 2

(xz).

z

z.

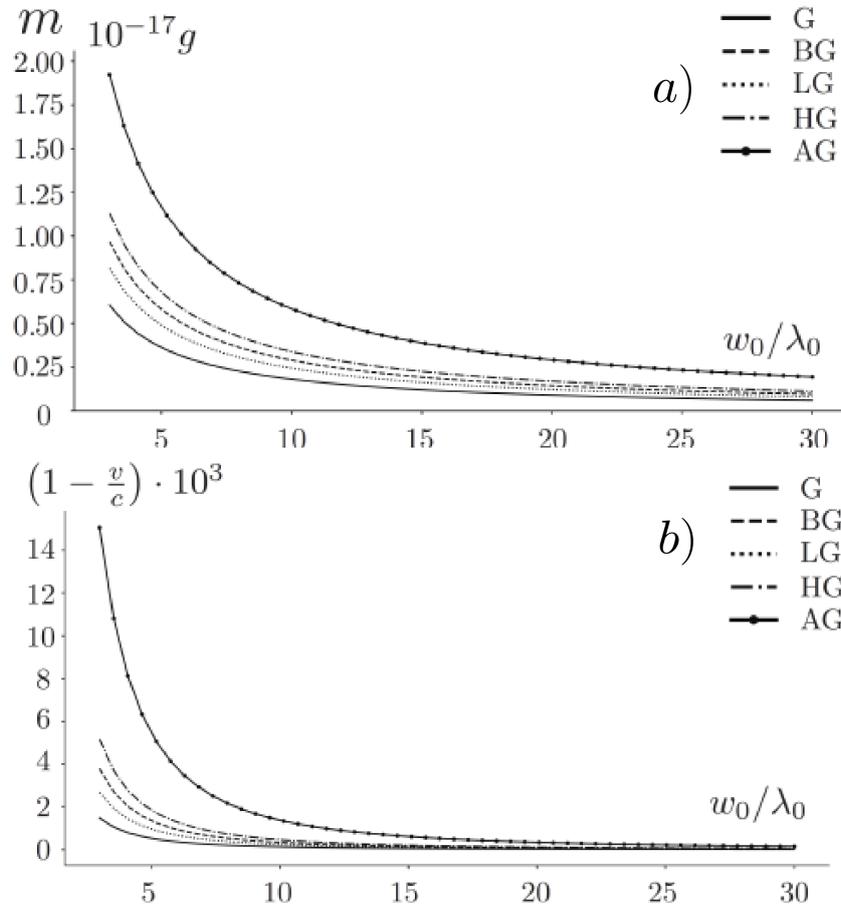
D

; $\Delta z -$

$$\langle v_z \rangle \equiv |\langle \vec{v} \rangle| = c \left(1 - \frac{c}{2\omega_0 L_D} \right) = c \left(1 - \frac{\lambda_0^2}{8\pi^2 w^2} \right), \quad (22)$$

2.2-2.3

(. 3).



3

(a)

(b)

(G),

-

(LG,

$l = 1, q = 1)$,

- (BG),

-

(HG, $l = 1, q = 1)$

-

(AG)

$w_0 =$

$z = 0,$

$\lambda_0 = 404$

$\varepsilon = 10$

$t_p = 0.539$

400

\vec{k}_-

1,

(

)

$\vec{k}_{\perp 1}$

$\vec{k}_{\perp 2}$

:

$$\Psi(\vec{k}_{\perp 1}, \vec{k}_{\perp 2}) = N \exp \left[-\frac{(\vec{k}_{\perp 1} + \vec{k}_{\perp 2})^2 w_p^2}{2} \right] \text{sinc} \left[\frac{L\lambda_p}{8\pi n_o} (\vec{k}_{\perp 1} - \vec{k}_{\perp 2})^2 \right]. \quad (23)$$

(23)

 $\sim \langle \vec{k}_1 + \vec{k}_2 \rangle,$ $\mathcal{E}_{\text{biph}} = \sim \omega_p.$

$$m_{\text{biph}} = \frac{\sim}{c} \left[\frac{1}{w_p^2} + \frac{4\pi n_o}{L\lambda_p} \ln \left(\frac{\pi L}{2n_o\lambda_p} \right) \right]^{1/2}. \quad (24)$$

 K $w_p \ll$

$$\sqrt{L\lambda_p} \quad w_p \gg \sqrt{L\lambda_p}.$$

:

$$K \sim R_{\text{short}L} \sim \frac{2\pi w_p \sqrt{n_o}}{\sqrt{L\lambda_p}} \gg 1. \quad (25)$$

(25) (24)

:

$$m_{\text{biph}} = \frac{\sim}{c w_p} \left[1 + \frac{K^2}{\pi} \ln \left(\frac{\pi L}{2n_o\lambda_p} \right) \right]^{1/2} \approx \frac{\sim K}{2c w_p} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi} \ln \left(\frac{\pi L}{2n_o\lambda_p} \right)} \gg \frac{\sim}{2c w_p}. \quad (26)$$

(23)

$$L \ll w_p^2/\lambda_p \equiv L_d,$$

 K

$$L \gg L_d = w_p^2/\lambda_p$$

$$: K \sim \sqrt{L/L_d} \gg 1,$$

(24)

$$m_{\text{biph}} = \sim/c w_p.$$

$$\xi \ (0 \leq \xi < 1): \xi = \frac{\omega_h - \omega_l}{\omega_0},$$

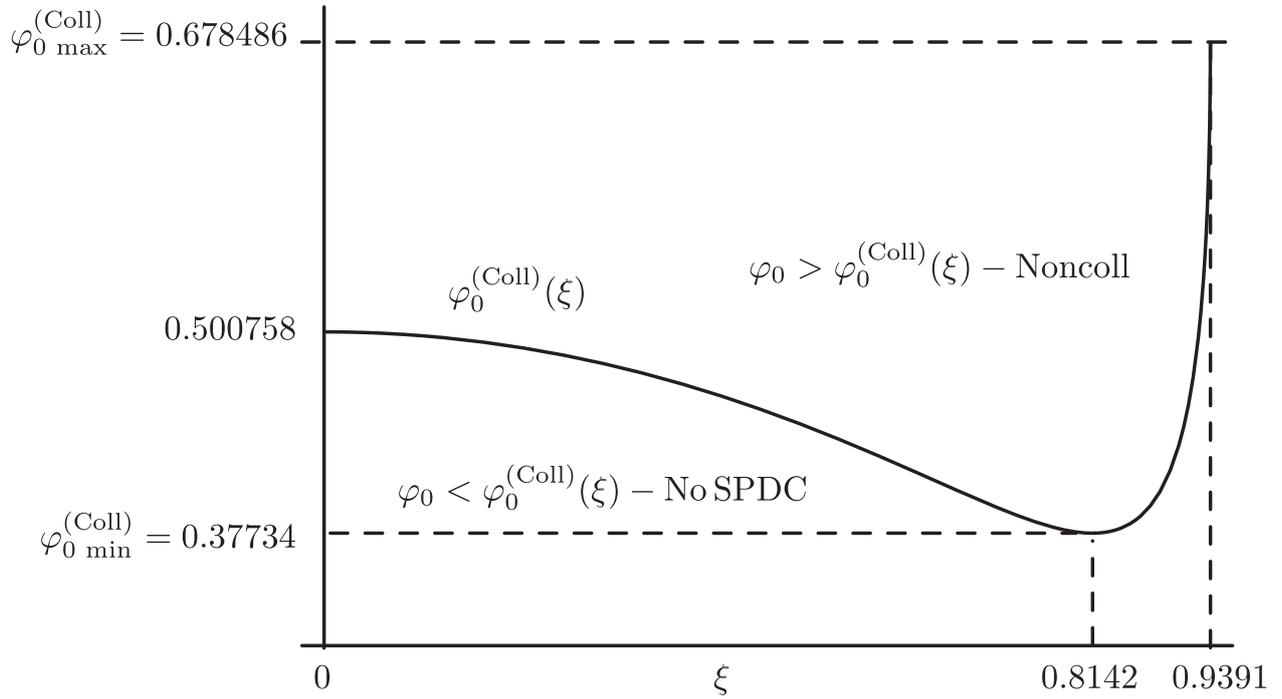
$$\omega_p^{(c)} \equiv \omega_0, \ \omega_1^{(c)} = \omega_h \left(\begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \right) \ \omega_2^{(c)} = \omega_l \left(\begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \right).$$

$$\varphi_0^{(\text{Coll})}(\xi)$$

ξ .

4.

(φ_0, ξ) ,



4

$\varphi_0^{(\text{Coll})}$ (Oz)

ξ ,

$\varphi_0 > \varphi_0^{(\text{Coll})}$,

$\varphi_0 < 0.37734$
 ξ .

$$\varphi_{0 \max}^{(\text{Coll})} = 0.678486, \quad \varphi_{0 \min}^{(\text{Coll})} = 0.37734$$

$$(xz) \quad \xi \quad Oz,$$

$$\theta_{\text{outer}} \equiv \theta_- = \frac{\theta_0}{1 - \xi}, \quad \theta_{\text{inner}} \equiv \theta_+ = \frac{\theta_0}{1 + \xi}, \quad (27)$$

θ_0

Δt .

$w_{\text{split}}^{2\text{slits}}(\Delta t)$

$$w_{\text{split}}^{2\text{slits}}(\Delta t) = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 1 - \exp \left[-\frac{\xi^2 \omega_0^2 \alpha L^2 A_-^2}{2c^2} \right] \times \exp \left[-\frac{\Delta t^2}{2\alpha L^2 A_-^2 / c^2} \right] \right\}. \quad (28)$$

5

ξ .

$\Psi(\xi)$,

$\Psi(\xi) + \Psi(-\xi)$.

$$w_{\text{split}}^{4\text{slits}}(\Delta t) = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 1 - \exp \left[-\frac{\Delta t^2}{2\alpha L^2 A_-^2 / c^2} \right] \times \frac{\cos(\xi \omega_0 \Delta t) + \exp(-\xi^2 \omega_0^2 \alpha L^2 A_-^2 / 2c^2)}{1 + \exp(-\xi^2 \omega_0^2 \alpha L^2 A_-^2 / 2c^2)} \right\}. \quad (29)$$

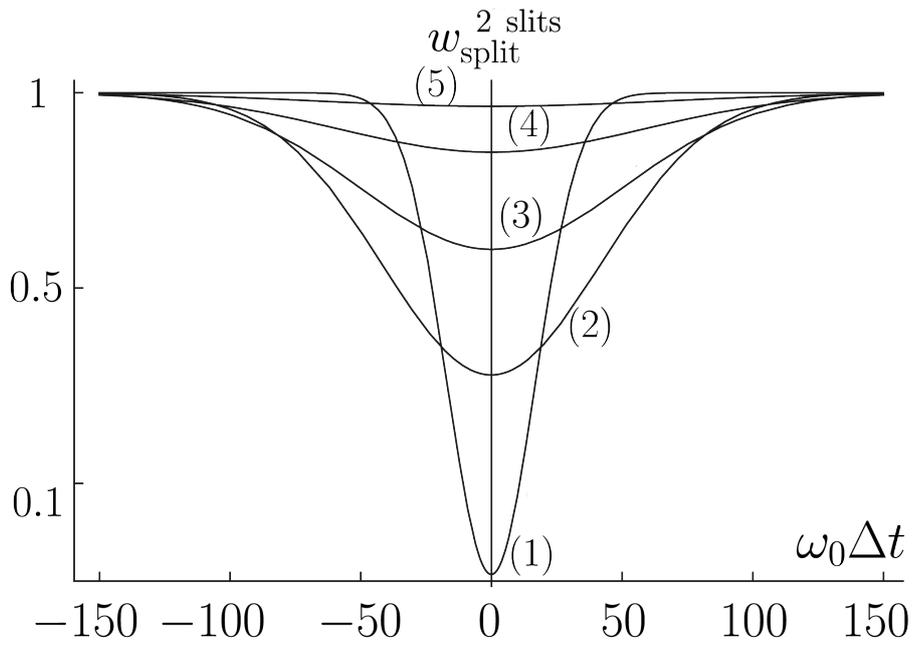
$w_{\text{split}}^{4\text{slits}}(\Delta t)$ (29)

6.

(a)

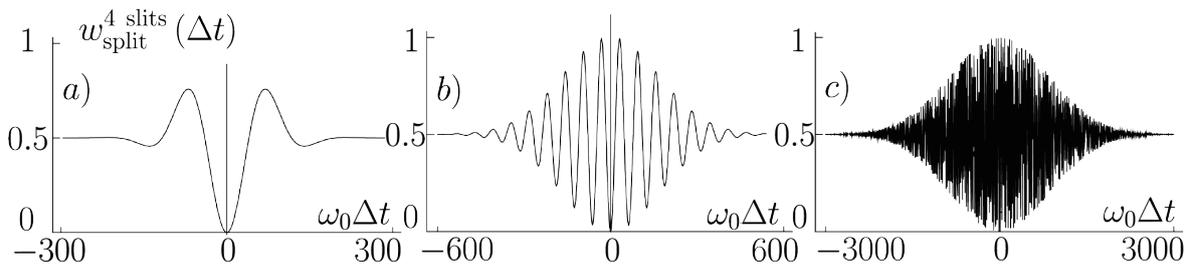
$\xi = 0.04$,

(5).



. 5

Δt $\theta_x > 0$
 $\xi = 0.01$ (1), 0.025 (2), 0.03 (4), 0.035 (4) 0.04 (5).



. 6

$1/\omega_0$ Δt (
 $\xi : 0.04$ (a); 0.1 (b); 0.6 (c).

$\Delta t = 0$

$\xi = 0.04$

ξ

. 6

$$w_{\text{split}}^{4 \text{ slits}}(\Delta t = 0) = 0.$$

$$w_{\text{split}}^{4 \text{ slits}}(\Delta t) \quad \xi \geq 0.04$$

(a) . 6 $\xi = 0.04$

(b)

$\xi = 0.1$

ξ

- (c) – $\xi = 0.6$.
-
1. *c.*
 - 2.
 3. $(L \ll L_D = w^2/\lambda)$
R,
 - 4.

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