

Quantum Thermodynamics for Young Scientists Bad Honnef, February 3, 2020

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INVESTIGADOR DISTINGUIDO BEATRIZ GALINDO

## Cartagena?







- Approaches to Complex Open Quantum Systems
- Reaction Coordinate and Thermal Function
- Hierarchy of Equations of Motion and Full Counting Statistics
- Memory and the Transfer Tensor Method
- Chain Mapping
- Initial System-Bath Correlations and Temperature Measurements

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+ Simulation with Matrix Product States/DMRG

Time Evolving Density matrix using Orthogonal Polynomial Algorithm TEDOPA



R. Martinazzo, B. Vacchini, K. H. Hughes, and I. Burghardt, *J. Chem. Phys.* **134**, 011101 (2011). J. Iles-smith, N. Lambert, and A. Nazir, *Phys. Rev. A* **90**, 032114 (2014).





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## Atomic clock preparation



## Atomic clock preparation



$$\lambda_{tr}(\chi, t, \beta - i\chi) - \lambda(\chi, t, \beta) = F(\beta - i\chi) - F(\beta)$$



- Relates two non-equilibrium distributions
  - statistics of energy transfer  $\lambda_{tr}(\chi, t, \beta)$  to
  - final energy distribution  $\lambda(\chi, t, \beta)$ .
- Relation holds for
  - strong coupling to non-Markovian environments
  - **non-thermal** states in the environment  $\rho_{Env}$



 $G_{\Delta E}(\chi,\beta-i\chi,t) = \frac{G_E(\chi,\beta,t)}{G_E(\chi,\beta,0)}$ 

The <u>time propagator</u> of the bath energy pdf  $p(E, \beta, t)$  is the analytic continuation of the <u>fluctuation</u> MGF  $G_{\Delta E}(\chi, \beta, t)$ .

Valid for any coupling strength, degree of non-Markovianity, environmental state...

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# Simulation of general open quantum systems

• Easy and accurate for short times

**ρ(t)** 

- Demanding and uncertain for long times
- Can one use information short time to generate accurate long-time predictions?





### Transfer-Tensor Method J. Cerrillo, J. Cao, Phys. Rev. Lett. **112**, 110401 (2014). ε<sub>n-1</sub> $T_1$ $T_2$ ε<sub>n-2</sub> $T_3$ ε<sub>n-3</sub> • $T_{n-2}$ ε2 ε<sub>1</sub> $T_{n-1}$ $T_n$

Convolution:

$$\mathcal{E}_n = \sum_{k=1}^n T_n \mathcal{E}_{n-k} \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \rho(t_n) = \sum_{k=1}^n T_n \rho(t_{n-k})$$

# Transfer-Tensor Method J. Cerrillo, J. Cao, Phys. Rev. Lett. **112**, 110401 (2014). $\rho(t_n) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} T_n \rho(t_{n-k})$

Can be understood as a discretization of the

- Transfer Tensors provide the <u>memory effects</u> induced by interaction with the environment.
- For memory effects of finite range one can <u>define a cutoff</u> K above which  $T_{k>K} = 0$ .
- A multiplicative propagator allows us to efficiently reach long-time simulations.



## Transfer-Tensor Method

J. Cerrillo, J. Cao, Phys. Rev. Lett. **112**, 110401 (2014).









## QUasi Adiabatic Path Integration (QUAPI) N. Makri and D. E. Makarov, J. Chem. Phys. 102, 4600 (1995).

## QUAPI is a...

• discretization of the path integral of an open quantum system coupled to a

Propagator size for a D dimensional open quantum system and K memory steps QUAPI  $D^{4K}$ Transfer Tensors  $D^4 \times K$ TTM is exponentially smaller

• <u>Gaussian environment</u> (Feynman-Vernon Influence Functional).

TTM applies to all sorts of environments

• Transfer tensors can be used to <u>compress</u> QUAPI propagator.

# Applications

J. Cerrillo, J. Cao, Phys. Rev. Lett. **112**, 110401 (2014).



Chain mapping and DMRG R. Rosenbach, J. Cerrillo, S. F. Huelga, J. Cao, and M. B. Plenio, *New J. Phys.* **18**, 23035 (2016).

### Anharmonic Environments



N. Scharnhorst, J. Cerrillo, J. Kramer, I. Leroux, J. Wübbena, A. Retzker, P. O. Schmidt, PRA **98**, 023424 (2018).





A. A. Kananenka, C.-Y. Hsieh, J. Cao, and E. Geva, J. Phys. Chem. Lett. **7**, 4809 (2016).

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## Initial Correlations

M. Buser, J. Cerrillo, G. Schaller, and J. Cao, Phys. Rev. A 96, 062122 (2017).



#### Effect of dropping initial correlations for:

- Global Gibbs state involving system and environment with
  - a) unitary in the system
  - b) measurement in the system

 Deviations for strong coupling and small bath cutoff frequency, since initial state becomes less separable.



#### Emission spectra M. Buser, J. Cerrillo, G. Schaller, and J. Cao, *Phys. Rev. A* **96**, 062122 (2017). Emission spectra (a) exact $\tau_3 = 3\epsilon^{-1}$ $\tau_2 = 1 \epsilon^{-1}$ $10^{-10}$ $\tau_1 = 0.5\epsilon^{-1}$ $E\left(\omega\right)$ 5 0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0 1.2 0.01.4Beat frequency $\omega$ (units of $\epsilon$ ) stochastic Decay of $\mathcal{T}_n$ and $\mathcal{I}_n[\rho_{\text{tot}}(0)]$ Emission correlation function noise 1.0 - $|\mathcal{I}_n[\rho_{\text{tot}}(0)]|$ $\mathrm{sPI}$ $10^{-2}$ $|\mathcal{T}_n|$ exac sPI-TTM $(\tau_3)$ 0.5 - $|\mathcal{T}_n|$ (sPI) $\Re E(t)$ $10^{-3}$ 0.0-0.5 $10^{-4}$ (b) (c)-1.010 20 $\tau_1 \quad \tau_2$ $au_3$ 0 $\tau_3$ 0 time $n\Delta t$ (units of $\epsilon^{-1}$ ) time t (units of $\epsilon^{-1}$ )

# Thermometry M. Buser, J. Cerrillo, G. Schaller, and J. Cao, Phys. Rev. A 96, 062122 (2017).





$$E(-\omega) = e^{-\beta\omega}A(\omega)$$

## Summary





**Tobias Brandes** Susana Huelga



Gernot Schaller Philipp Strasberg

Jianshu Cao Martin B. Plenio Transfer-Tensor Method

> General purpose analysis and propagation tool for

Especially useful for: -Non-Markovian systems -Strong-coupling -Initial system-bath corr -Long time simulations



Robert

Rosenbach

Max Buser



Sebastián Restrepo

Sina Böhling

## Thank you for your attention

TTM: TEDOPA+TTM: **Hierarchy FCS:** Emission spectra: Laser cooling:

ε1

ε1

ε2

J. Cerrillo, J. Cao, Phys. Rev. Lett. 112, 110401 (2014). R. Rosenbach, J. Cerrillo, S. F. Huelga, J. Cao, and M. B. Plenio, New J. Phys. 18, 23035 (2016). J. Cerrillo, M. Buser, and T. Brandes, Phys. Rev. B 94, 214308 (2016). M. Buser, J. Cerrillo, G. Schaller, and J. Cao, Phys. Rev. A 96, 062122 (2017). S. Restrepo, J. Cerrillo, P. Strasberg, and G. Schaller, New J. Phys. 20, 053063 (2018). Electron pumping: S. Restrepo, S. Boehling, J. Cerrillo and G. Schaller, Phys. Rev. B 100, 035109 (2019).