

Metastability in open quantum systems

Dominic C. Rose

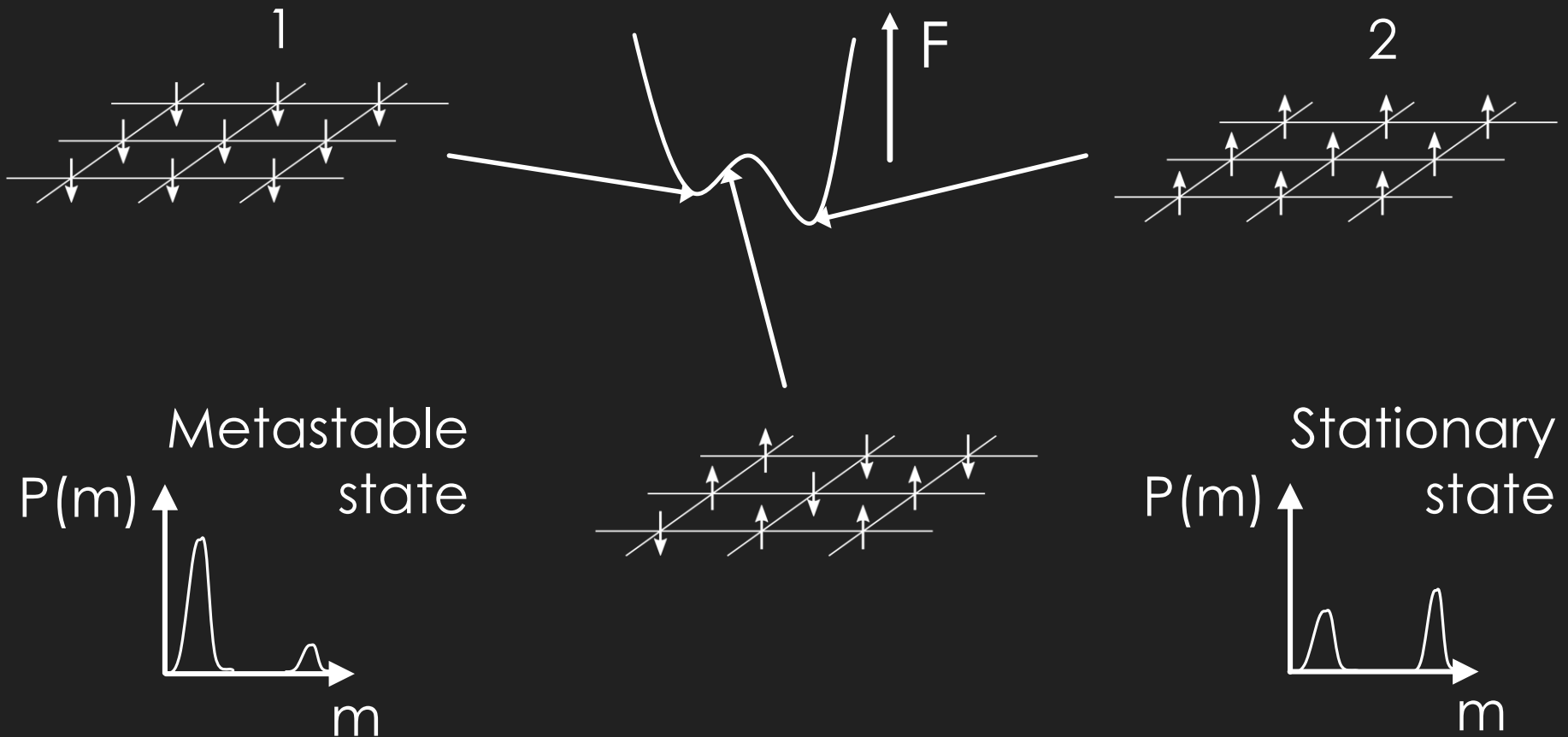
School of Physics and Astronomy,
The University of Nottingham,

With K. Macieszczak, A. Karabanov,
W. Köckenberger, I. Lesanovsky
and J. P. Garrahan

- Metastability in an open quantum Ising model, PRE 94, 052132 (2016)
- Metastability in the open quantum East model, in preparation
- Dynamical nuclear polarization, arXiv:1703.07159

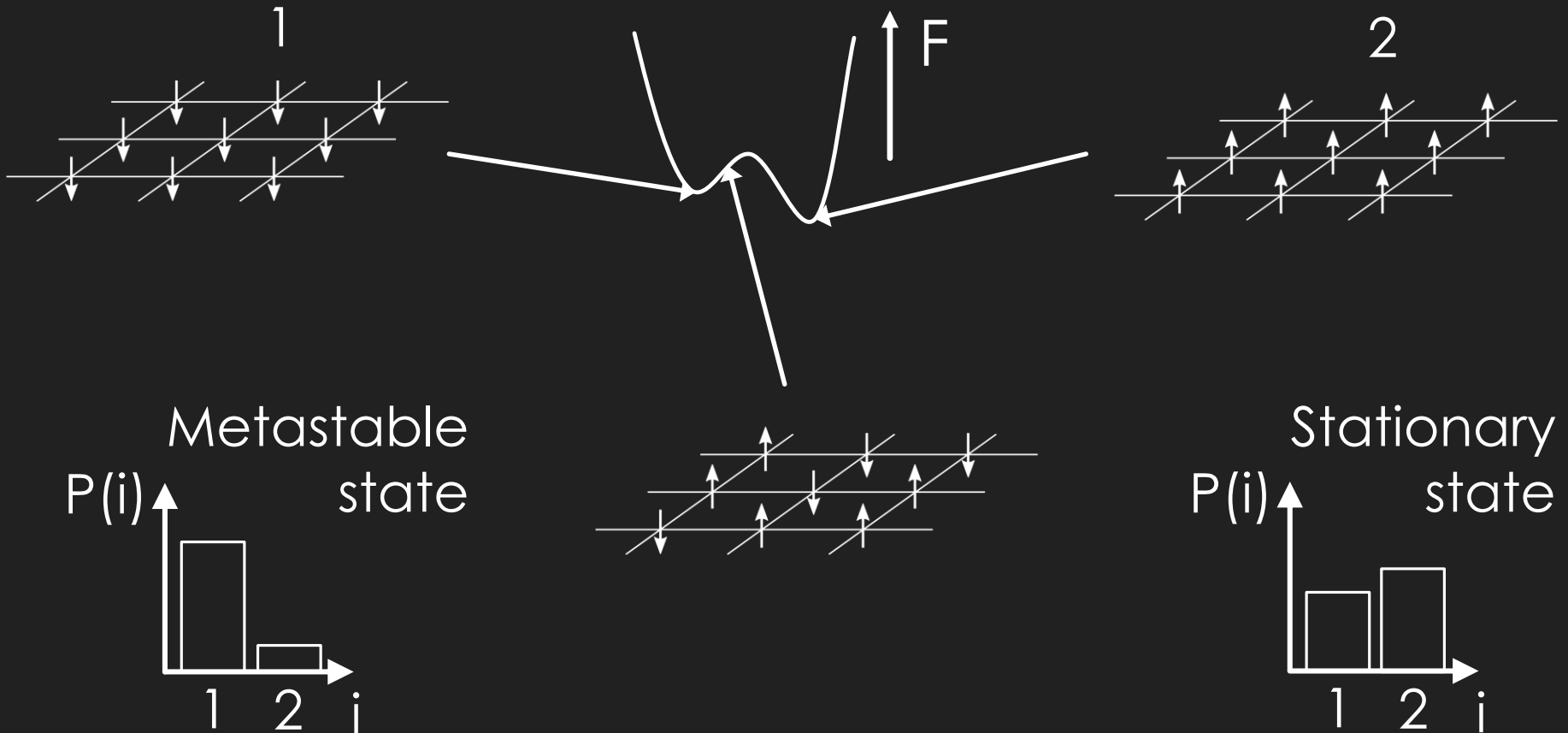
What is metastability?

- Approximate stationarity in evolution



What is metastability?

- Approximate stationarity in evolution

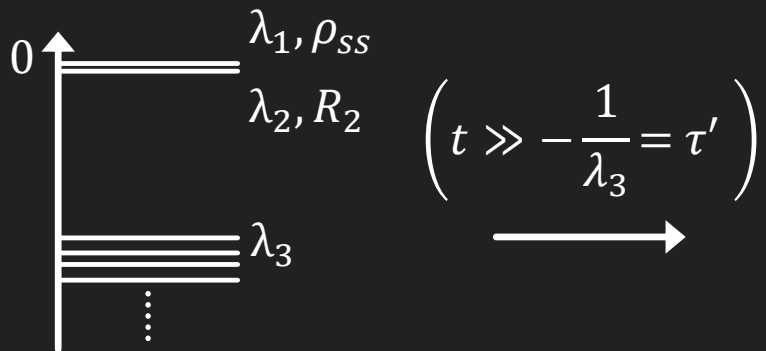


Theory of metastability

- Evolution given by master equation

$$\frac{d\rho}{dt} = \mathcal{L}(\rho) \quad \longrightarrow \quad \rho(t) = \sum_i e^{\lambda_i t} c_i R_i$$

- Reduced dimension from spectral separation

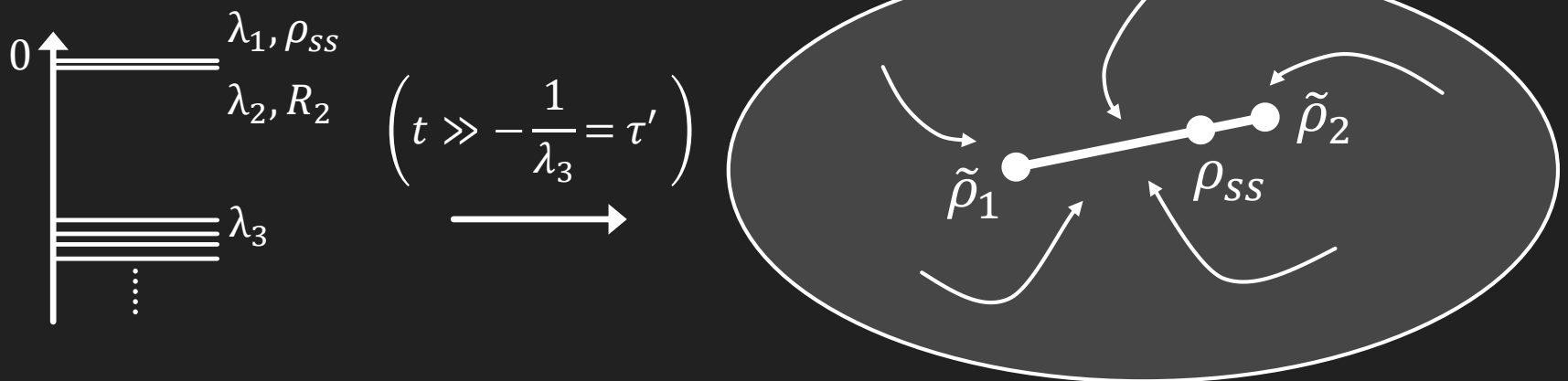

$$\rho(t) \approx \rho_{ss} + e^{t\lambda_2} c_2 R_2$$

Theory of metastability

- Evolution given by master equation

$$\frac{d\rho}{dt} = \mathcal{L}(\rho) \quad \longrightarrow \quad \rho(t) = \sum_i e^{\lambda_i t} c_i R_i$$

- Reduced dimension from spectral separation

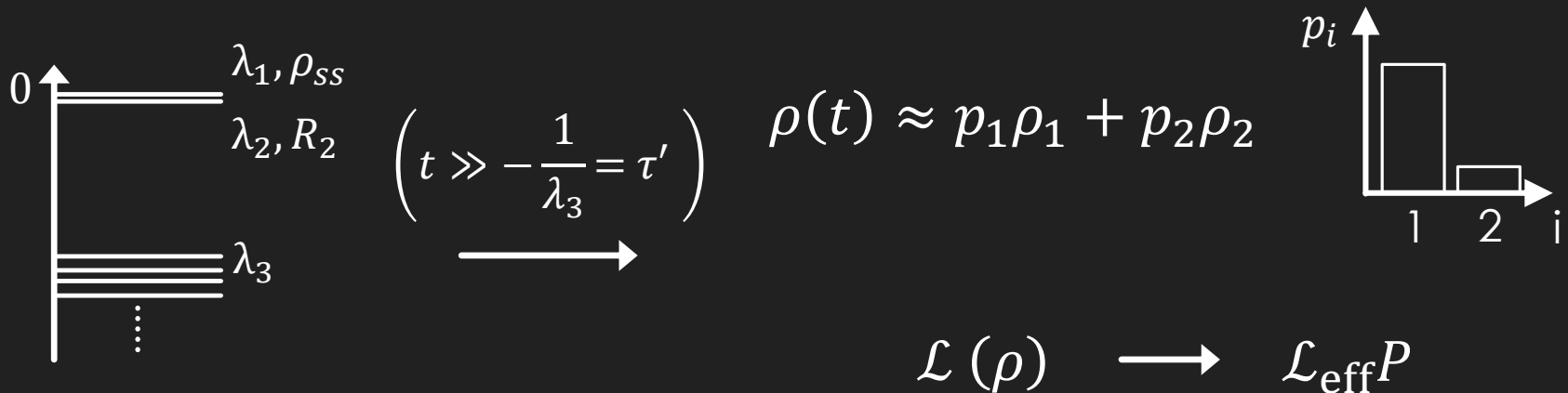


Theory of metastability

- Evolution given by master equation

$$\frac{d\rho}{dt} = \mathcal{L}(\rho) \longrightarrow \rho(t) = \sum_i e^{\lambda_i t} c_i R_i$$

- Reduced dimension from spectral separation



Open quantum Ising model

- Described by Lindblad equation

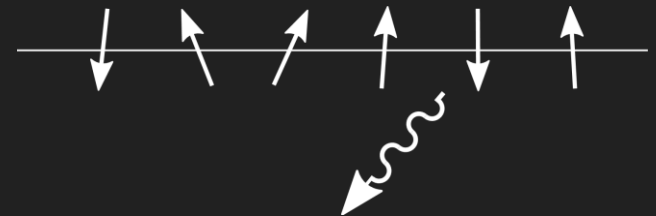
$$\frac{d\rho}{dt} = \mathcal{L}(\rho) = -i[H, \rho] + \sum_{i=1}^N \left[J_i \rho J_i^\dagger - \frac{1}{2} \{J_i^\dagger J_i, \rho\} \right]$$

- Coherent evolution: transverse Ising model

$$H = \Omega \sum_{i=1}^N S_x^i + V \sum_{i=1}^N S_z^i S_z^{i+1}$$

- Dissipative evolution:
photon emissions

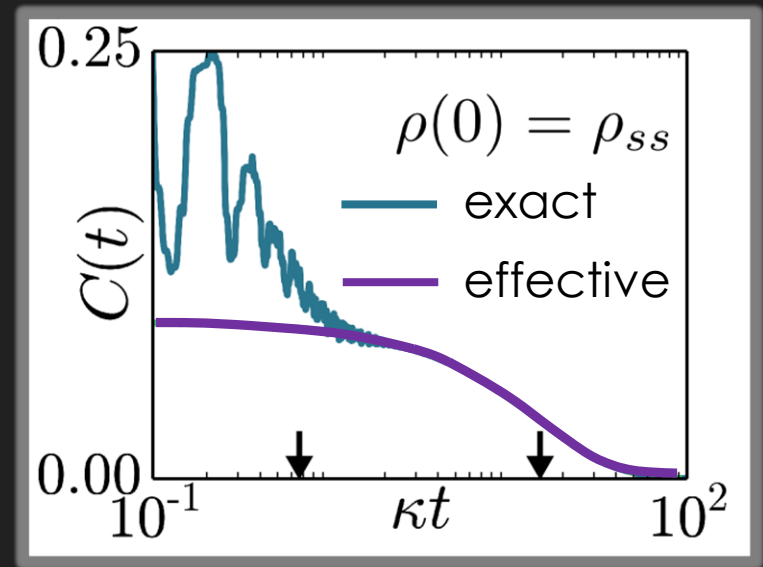
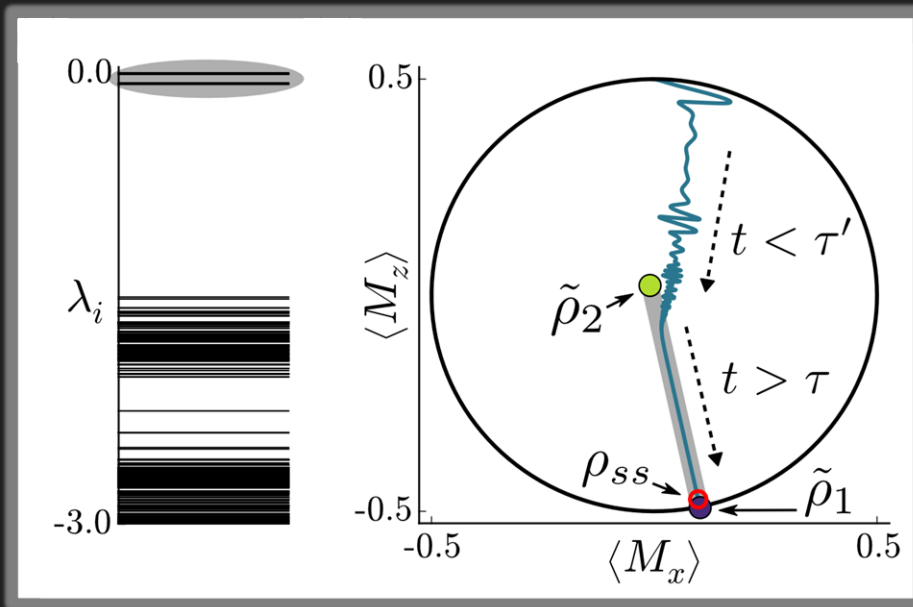
$$J_i = \sqrt{\kappa} S_-^i$$



Open quantum Ising model: metastability

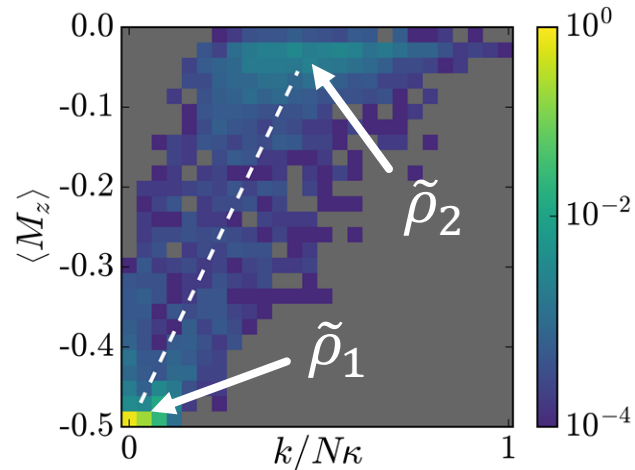
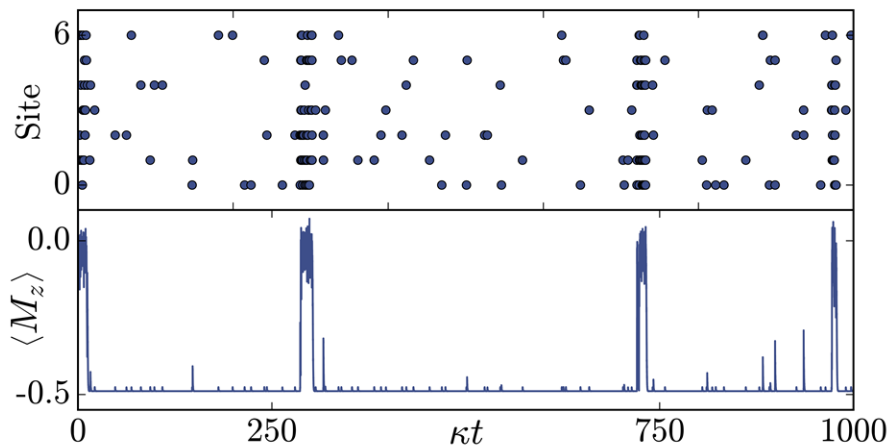
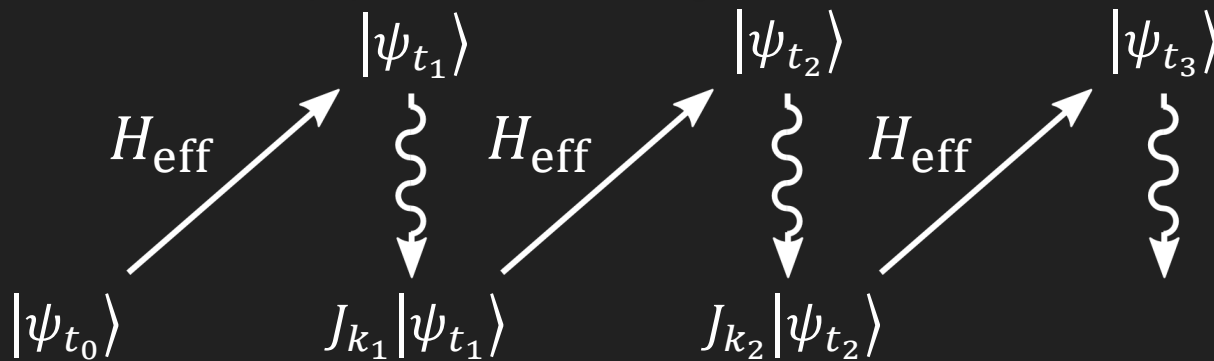
- Separation close to steady state transition

- Plateau in correlation evolution



Open quantum Ising model: intermittence

- Alternate approach: trajectories



East model

- Constrained spin dynamics

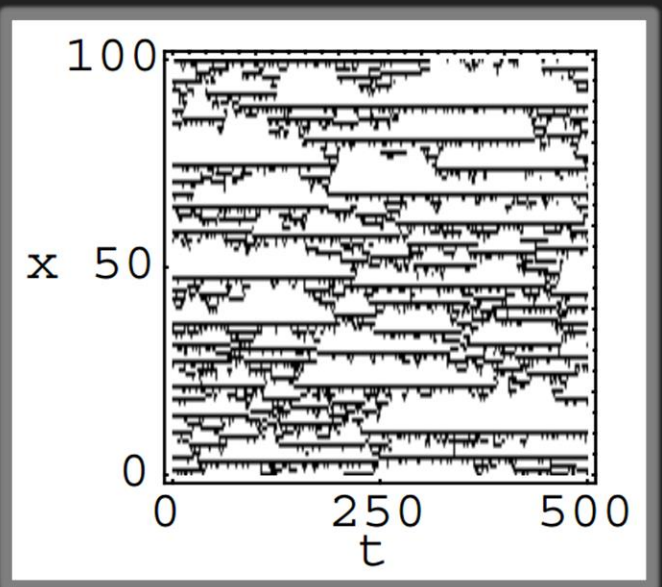
$$11 \xrightarrow{\kappa} 10 \quad \checkmark$$

$$10 \xrightarrow{\gamma} 11 \quad \checkmark$$

$$00 \leftrightarrow 01 \quad \times$$

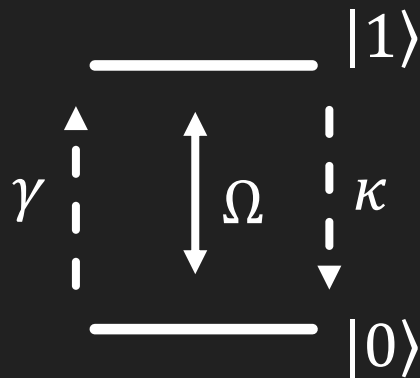
- Slow relaxation

- Dynamical heterogeneity



Open quantum East model

- Classical + transverse field



$$H = \Omega \sum_{k=1}^N \sigma_x^k$$

$$J_k^+ = \sqrt{\gamma} \sigma_k^+$$

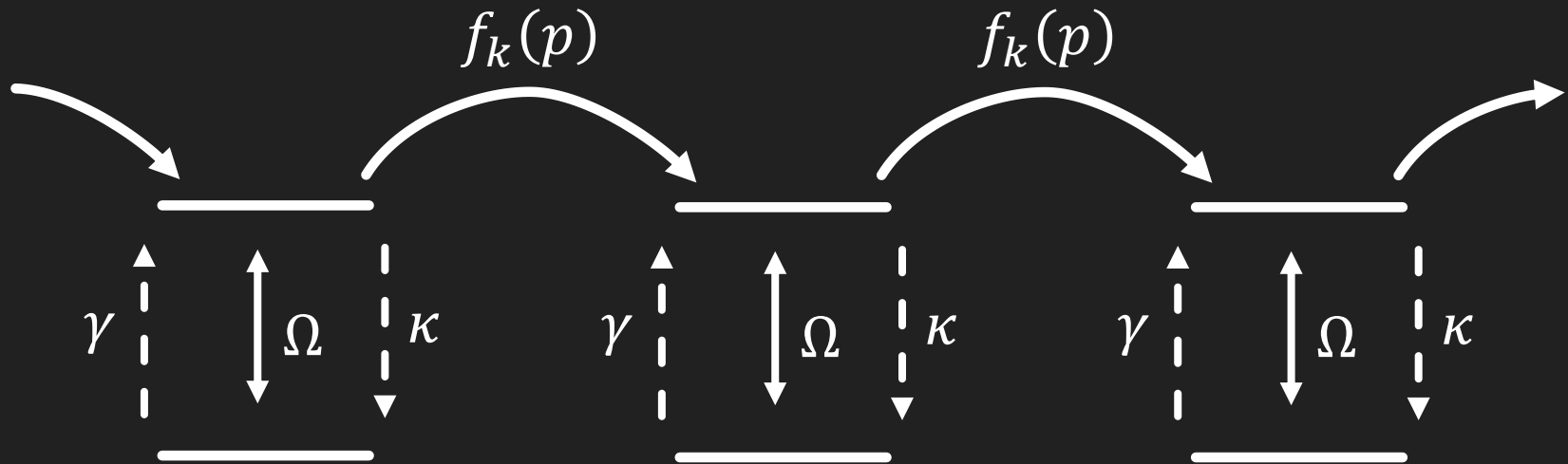
$$J_k^- = \sqrt{\kappa} \sigma_k^-$$

- One spin case:

$$\rho_{ss} = \lambda_E |\mathbf{E}\rangle\langle\mathbf{E}| + \lambda_u |u\rangle\langle u|$$

Open quantum East model

- Classical + transverse field



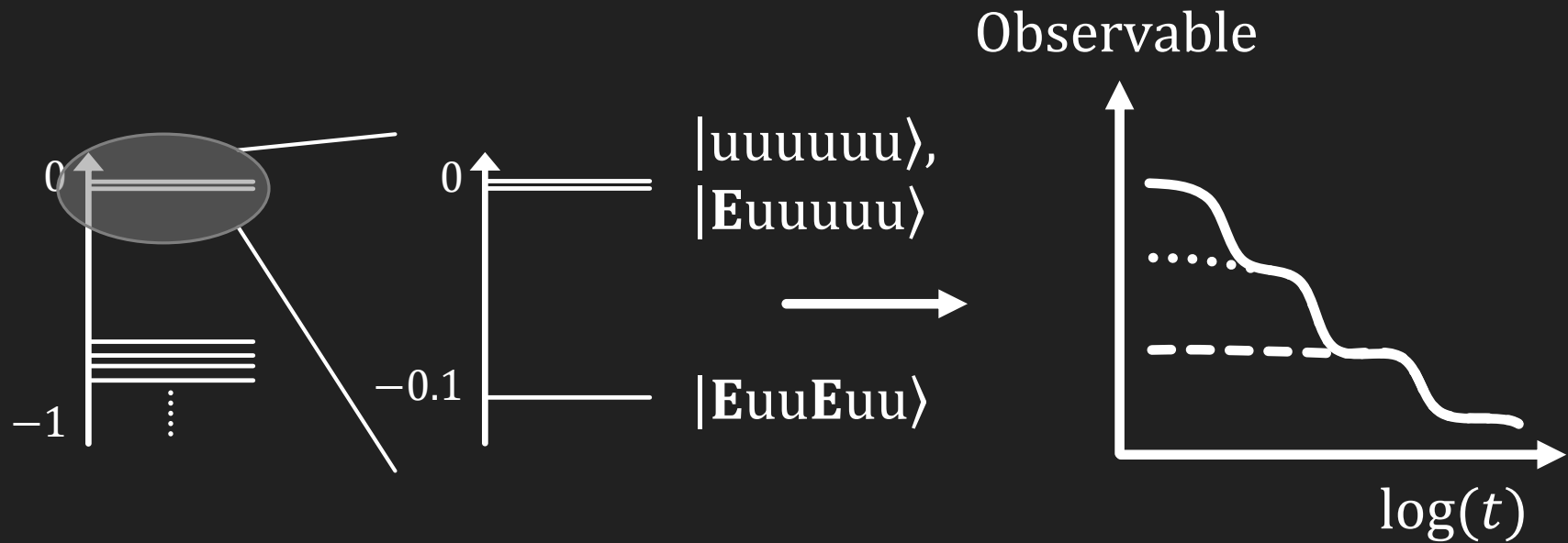
- One spin case:

Constraint:

$$\rho_{SS} = \lambda_{\mathbf{E}} |\mathbf{E}\rangle\langle\mathbf{E}| + \lambda_{\mathbf{u}} |\mathbf{u}\rangle\langle\mathbf{u}| \longrightarrow f_k(p) = p |\mathbf{E}\rangle_k \langle\mathbf{E}|_k + (1 - p) I$$

Open quantum East model: hierarchy

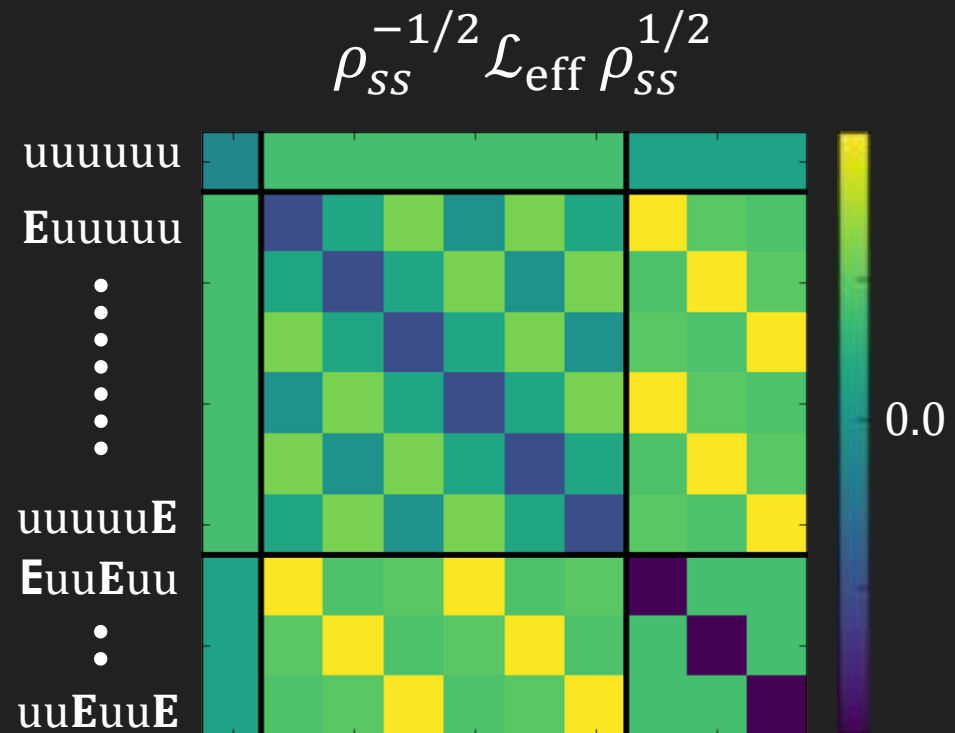
- Hierarchy of timescales (e.g. 6 sites)



Open quantum East model: effective dynamics

○ Detailed balance

○ Effective energy
interaction
independent



Conclusion

- Metastability in; open quantum Ising model, open quantum East model
- Theory provides understanding of relevant long time states and dynamics between them
- Appears as intermittence in trajectories
- Ideas apply to dynamical nuclear polarization, arXiv:1703.07159

Open quantum East model

○ Coherent dynamics:

$$H = \Omega \sum_{k=1}^N \sigma_x^k f_{k+1}^2(p)$$

○ Dissipative dynamics:

$$L_k^+ = \sqrt{\gamma} \sigma_k^+ f_{k+1}(p)$$

$$L_k^- = \sqrt{\kappa} \sigma_k^- f_{k+1}(p)$$

○ One spin case:

$$\rho_{ss} = \lambda_e |e\rangle\langle e| + \lambda_u |u\rangle\langle u| \longrightarrow$$

○ Constraint:

$$f_k(p) = p |e\rangle_k \langle e|_k + (1-p) I$$