

Random_grain_thermalization

October 15, 2021

1 Quantum bath coupled to a localized chain - an introduction

1.1 Contents of this notebook

This notebook is intended as a test of the implementation of the random ergodic grain included in the larger Hamiltonian. The theory is given in the paper by David Luitz et. al. on [“How a small quantum bath can thermalize a long localized chain.”](#)

1.1.1 Some preliminary calculations, instantiation of the Hamiltonian etc.

1.1.2 Define the model constants

For now, we resort to those used in the paper. With L_b , we denote the bath length, while L_{loc} denotes the length of the localized portion of the system. Disorder strength parameter is denoted, as usually, by W and g_0 and α specify the couplings of LIOMs to the bath, respectively. Bath parameters are controlled by setting the value of β . We also provide a brief explanation in the comments.

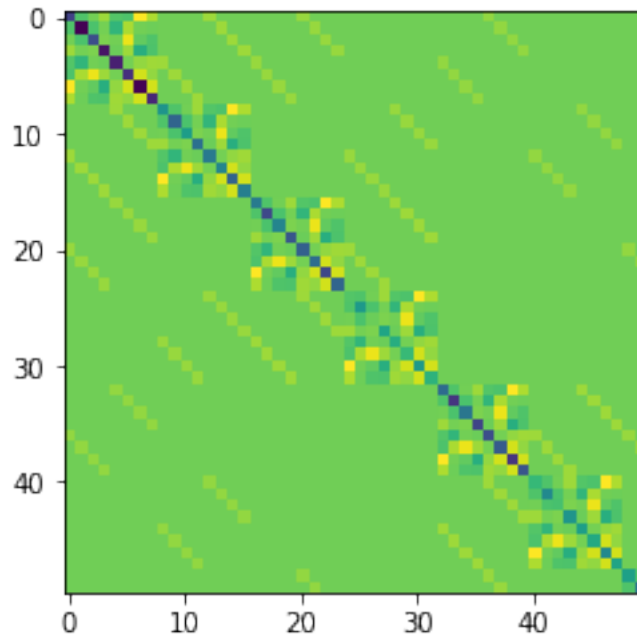
1.1.3 Set up the Hamiltonian

```
Please wait, building the Hamiltonian ...
Building the Hamiltonian finished!
Calculating nnz, o_nnz, d_nnz!
Calculating nnz, o_nnz, d_nnz finished!
```

1.1.4 Display the matrix properties, perform diagonalization etc.

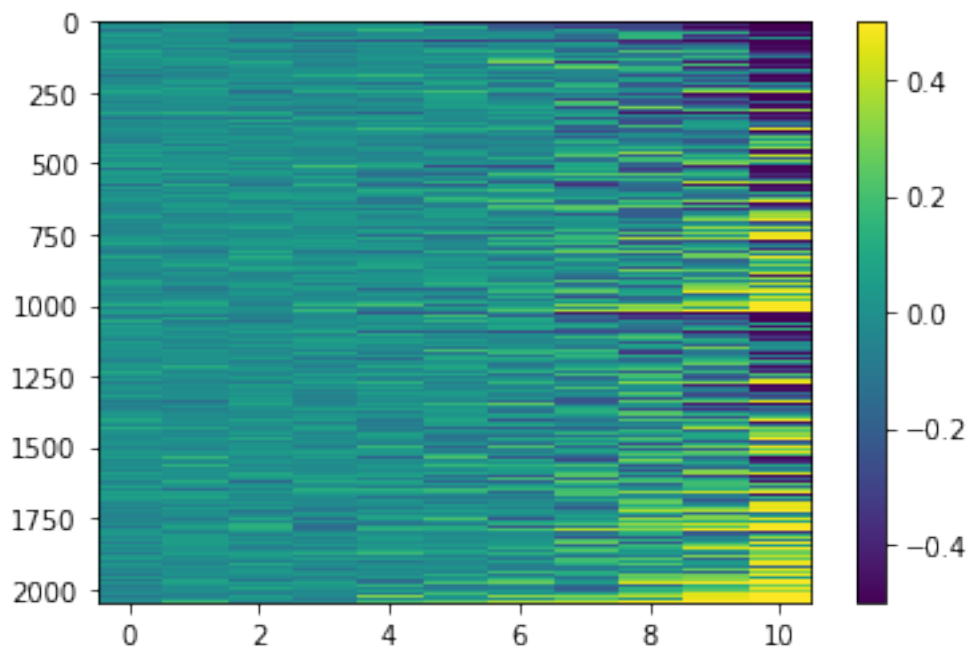
Only a portion of the matrix of size $2^L \times 2^L$ is shown.

```
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7fd0526566d0>
```

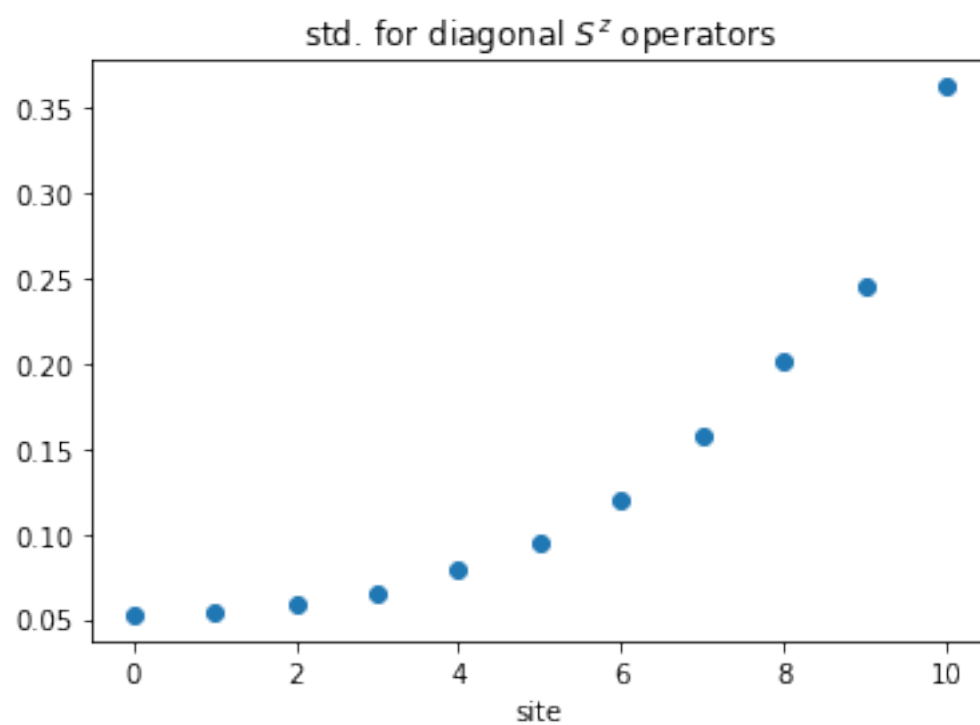


1.1.5 S^z operator on different sites

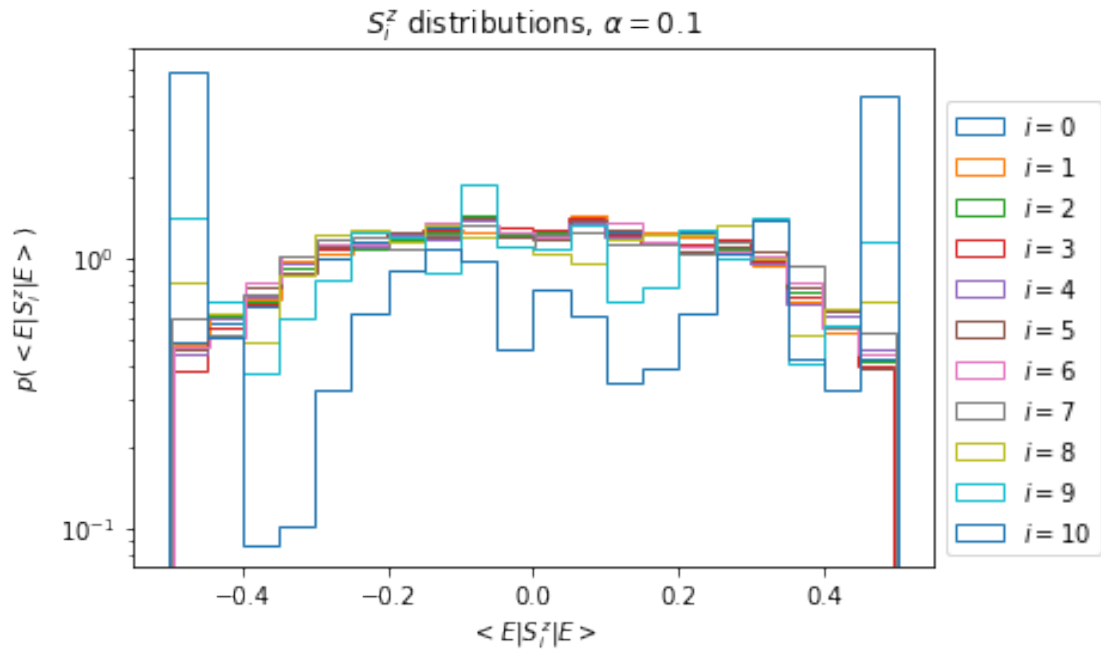
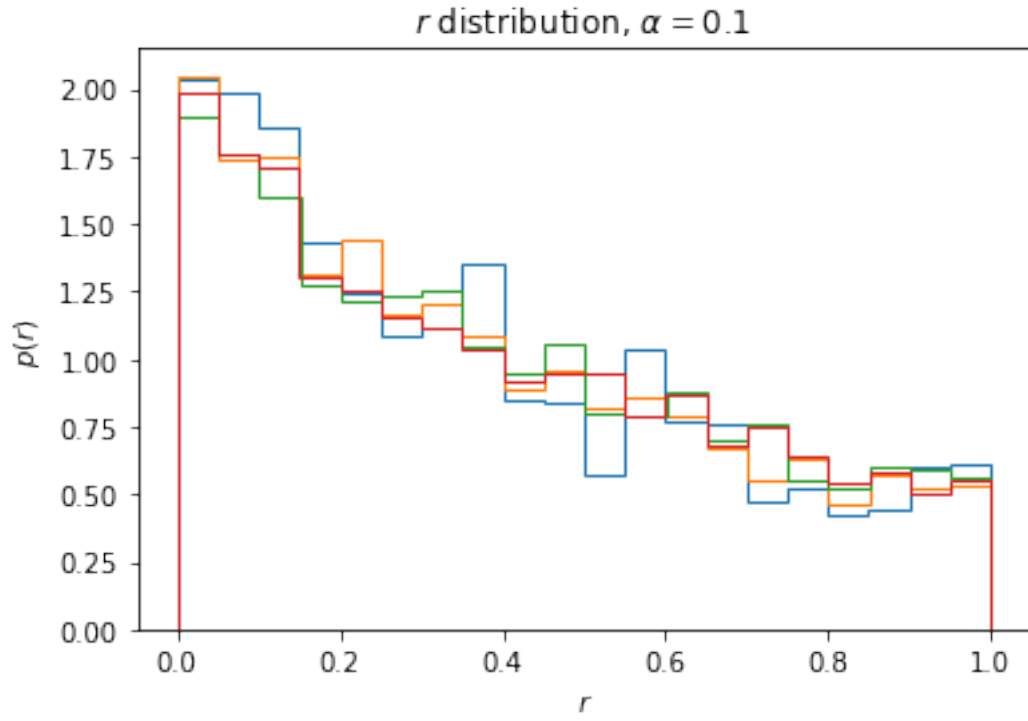
/home/jan/.local/lib/python3.7/site-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:5:
 ComplexWarning: Casting complex values to real discards the imaginary part
 """

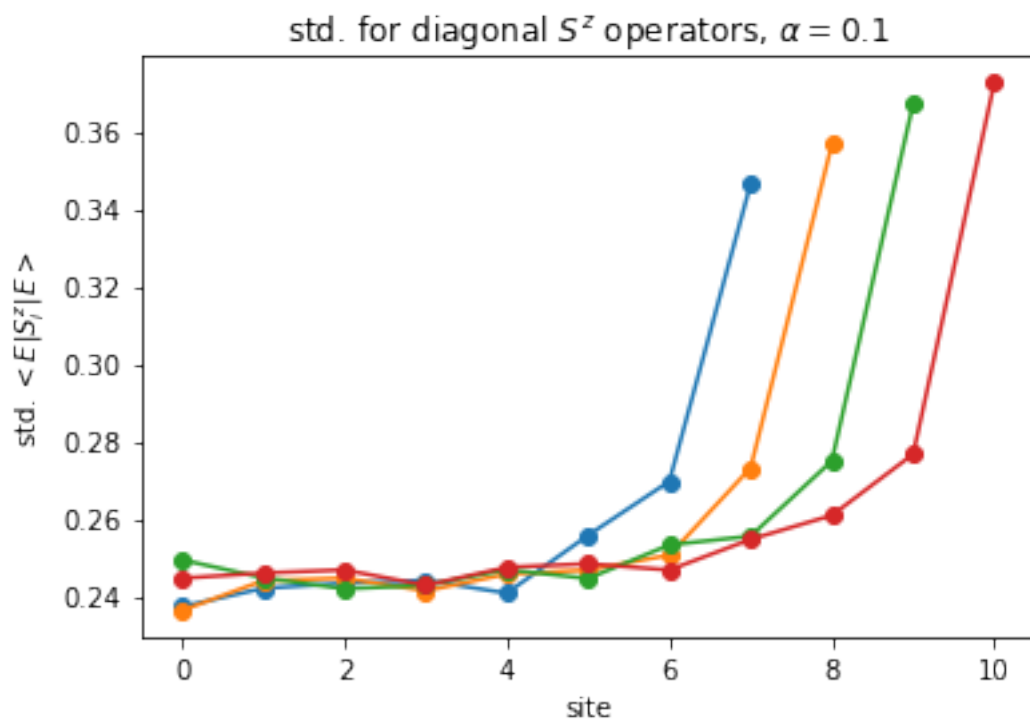


Text(0.5, 1.0, 'std. for diagonal S^z operators')

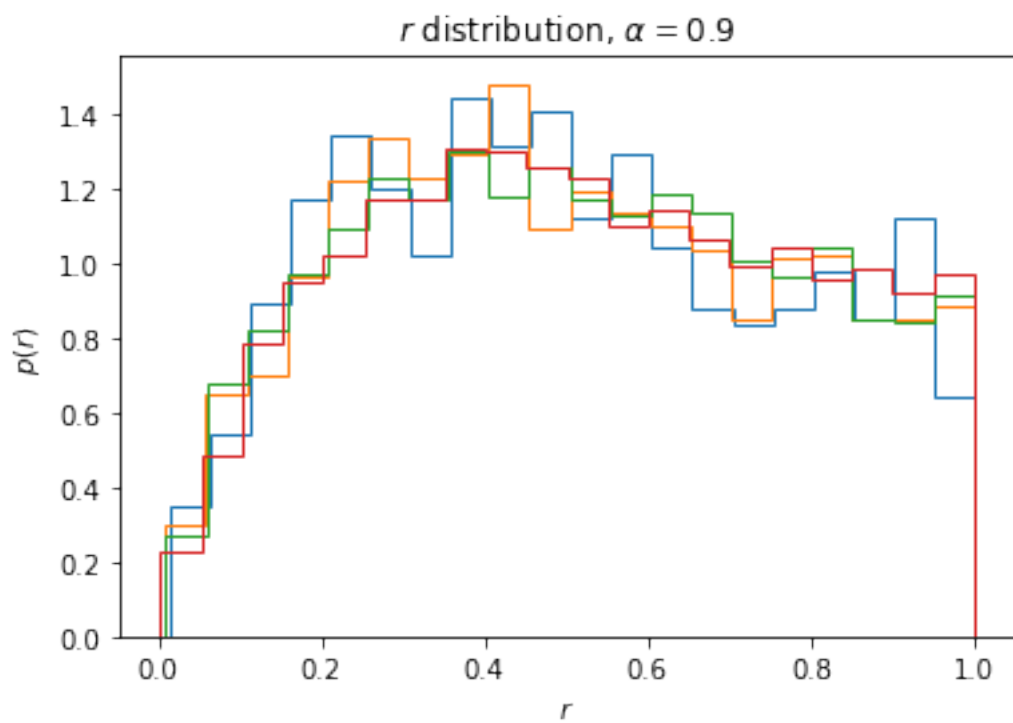


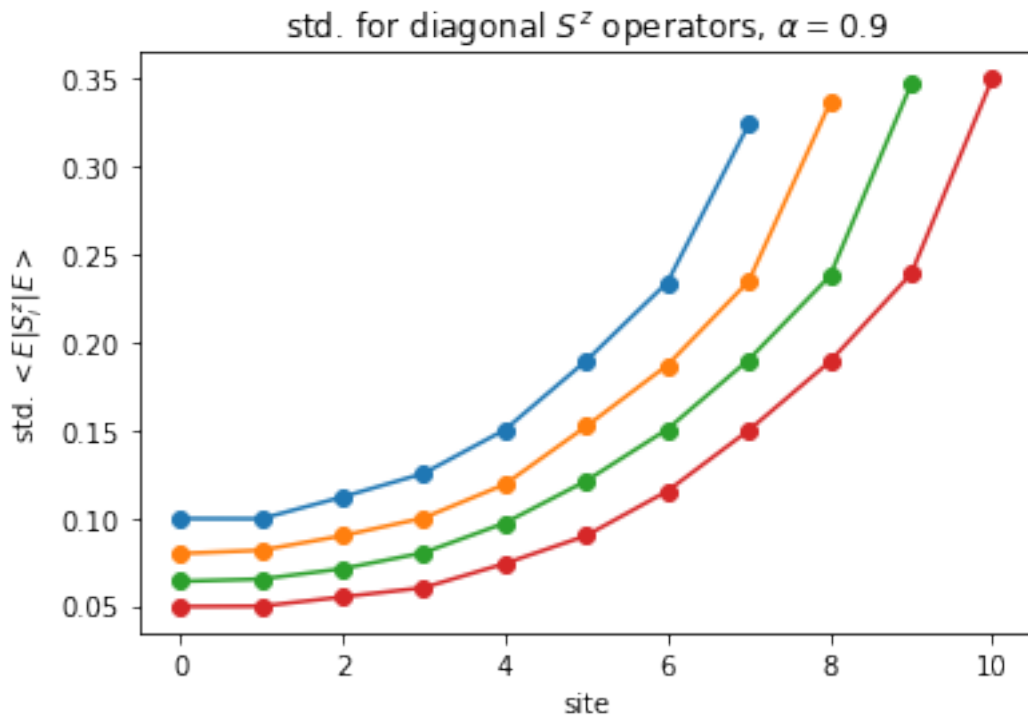
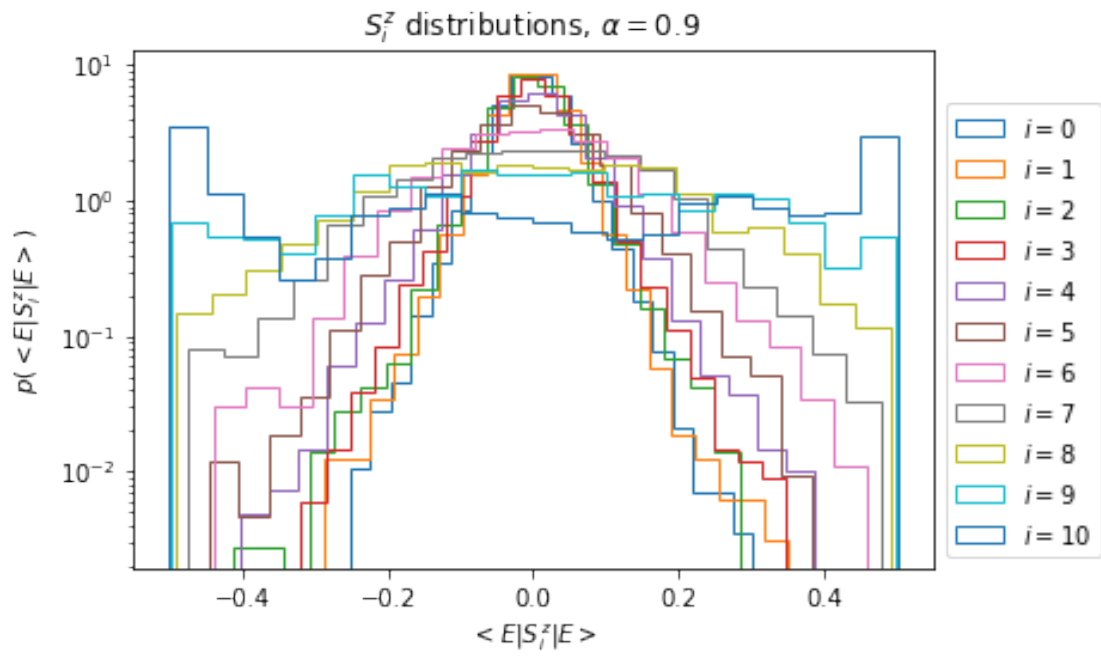
1.2 Below the critical point





1.2.1 Above the critical point





1.2.2 At the critical point

