
Dicke Hamiltonian, Reduced Basis

Jz, J+, J- Construction

In[302]:=

```
Jz[K_Integer] := Module[{J, dim, Jz},
  J = K / 2;
  dim = 2 J + 1;
  Jz = SparseArray[DiagonalMatrix[Reverse[Range[-J, J]]]];
  Return[Jz];
]

Jp[K_Integer] := Module[{J, dim, Jplus, mValues, i, j},
  J = K / 2;
  dim = 2 J + 1;
  Jplus = SparseArray[{}, {dim, dim}];
  mValues = Reverse[Range[-J, J]];
  For[i = 1, i < dim, i++,
    Jplus[[i, i + 1]] = Sqrt[J * (J + 1) - mValues[[i + 1]] * (mValues[[i + 1]] + 1)];
  ];
  Return[SparseArray[Jplus]];
]

Jm[K_Integer] := Module[{J, dim, Jplus, mValues, i, j},
  J = K / 2;
  dim = 2 J + 1;
  Jplus = SparseArray[{}, {dim, dim}];
  mValues = Reverse[Range[-J, J]];
  For[i = 2, i ≤ dim, i++,
    Jplus[[i, i - 1]] = Sqrt[J * (J + 1) - mValues[[i]] * (mValues[[i]] + 1)];
  ];
  Return[Jplus];
]
```

Complete Construction

In[367]:=

```
(*Constants*)
bsize = 150;  $\omega_0$  = 1.0;  $\omega_c$  = 1.0; j = 0.07; K = 6;
(*Identity matrix for QHO*)
idH0 = SparseArray[IdentityMatrix[bsize]];
idTLS = SparseArray[IdentityMatrix[K + 1]];

(*QHO Hamiltonian*)
H0H0 =  $\omega_c$  * SparseArray[Band[{1, 1}]  $\rightarrow$  Table[n +  $\frac{1}{2}$ , {n, 0, bsize - 1}]];

(*Combined TLS Hamiltonian*)
HTLS =  $\omega_0$  * Jz[K];
(*Annihilation operator definition*)
a = SparseArray[Band[{1, 2}]  $\rightarrow$  Table[Sqrt[n], {n, 1, bsize - 1}], {bsize, bsize}];

Hindep = KroneckerProduct[HTLS, idH0] + KroneckerProduct[idTLS, H0H0];
Hcoup = j * (KroneckerProduct[Jp[K], a] + KroneckerProduct[Jm[K], a†] +
  KroneckerProduct[Jp[K], a†] + KroneckerProduct[Jm[K], a]);
Htot = Hindep + Hcoup;
```

Initial States, Observables Construction

Initial States

In[376]:=

```
(*QHO*)
 $\psi_0$ H0 = SparseArray[{1  $\rightarrow$  1.0}, bsize];
(*TLS*)
 $\psi_0$ TLS = SparseArray[{K - 1  $\rightarrow$  1.0}, K + 1]; (*Second Excitation Manifold*)
Print[ $\psi_0$ TLS // MatrixForm];
 $\psi_0$ vec = KroneckerProduct[ $\psi_0$ TLS,  $\psi_0$ H0] // Flatten;
Print[Norm[ $\psi_0$ vec]];
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1. \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

1.

Observable Matrices

Oscillator Position

```
In[319]:=
xM = KroneckerProduct[IdentityMatrix[K + 1],  $\frac{1}{\text{Sqrt}[2]} (a^\dagger + a)$ ];
ConjugateTranspose[ψ0vec].xM.ψ0vec

Out[320]=
0.
```

Propagation

Calculating States

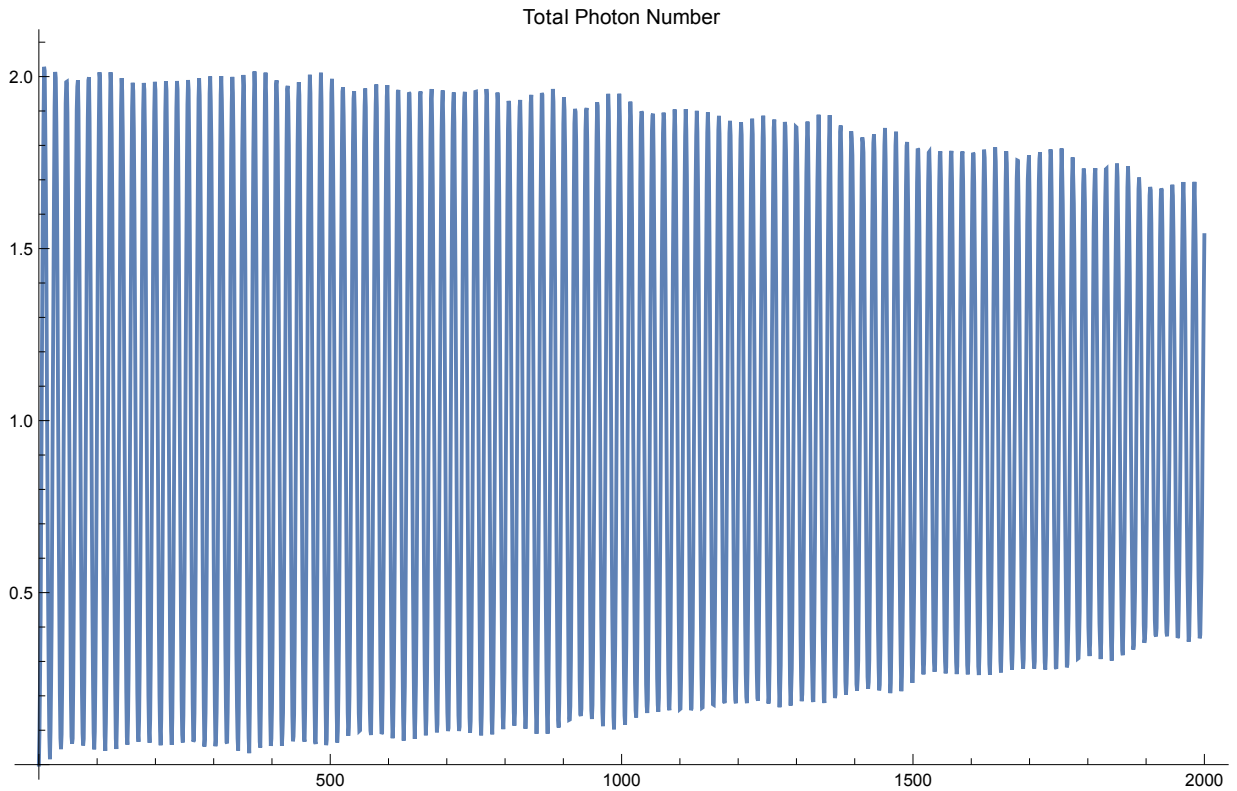
```
In[381]:=
stateVector[t_] := MatrixExp[-I * Htot * t, ψ0vec];
tMax = 2000;
tRange = Range[0, tMax, 1];
ψs = ParallelTable[stateVector[t], {t, tRange}];
```

Photon Number Expectation in Cavity

In[385]:=

```
aDaggerA = KroneckerProduct[IdentityMatrix[K + 1], a†.a];
aDaggerAsr = aDaggerA.aDaggerA;
photons = Table[Conjugate[ψs[[n]]].aDaggerA.ψs[[n]], {n, Length@tRange}];
ListLinePlot[{tRange, photons // Re} // Transpose,
  PlotRange → All, PlotLabel → "Total Photon Number", ImageSize → Full]
```

Out[388]=

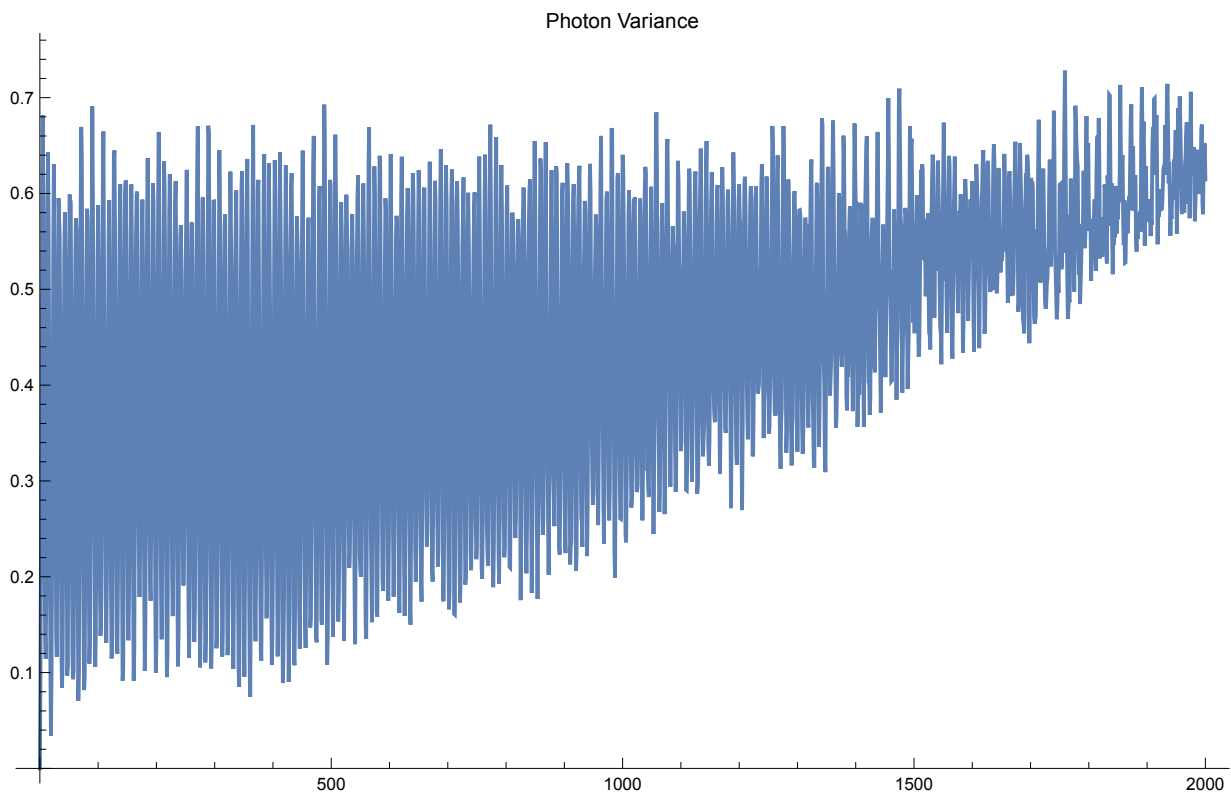


Photon Statistics, Variance

In[389]:=

```
newPhotons =  
  Table[Conjugate[ $\psi$ s[[n]].aDaggerAsr. $\psi$ s[[n]], {n, Length@tRange}] - photons^2;  
ListLinePlot[{tRange, newPhotons // Re} // Transpose,  
  PlotRange → All, PlotLabel → "Photon Variance", ImageSize → Full]
```

Out[390]=



Excitation Spectrum

In[391]:=

```
eigv = Eigenvalues[N[Htot]];
ListLinePlot[{Sort[eigv]}, PlotRange → All, ImageSize → Large]
```

⋯ **Eigenvalues** : Because finding 1050 out of the 1050 eigenvalues and /or eigenvectors is likely to be faster with dense matrix methods, the sparse input matrix will be converted. If fewer eigenvalues and /or eigenvectors would be sufficient, consider restricting this number using the second argument to Eigenvalues.

Out[392]=

