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spontaneous\_emission\_ORIGINAL\_with\_profiler (Calls: 1, Time: 135.050 s)

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script in file D:\Aalto\2324\BScThesis\FullRepo\parallelsimulations\_finitebath\original\spontaneous\_emission\_ORIGINAL\_with\_profiler.m

Copy to new window for comparing multiple runs

#### Lines where the most time was spent

Line Number	Code	Calls	Total Time	% Time	Time Plot
91	xi = (Uj')*xi0*Uj; %\rho(t) = ...	50	43.574 s	32.3%	
90	Uj = vel*U1*(vel'); %Convert i...	50	34.778 s	25.8%	
74	[vel, el] = eig(H); %Diagonali...	25	23.789 s	17.6%	
56	[vek1, ek1] = eig(H1);	25	23.752 s	17.6%	
148	a1 = semilogy(dia1, te_result,...	1	1.561 s	1.2%	
All other lines			7.596 s	5.6%	
Totals			135.050 s	100%	

#### Function listing

time	Calls	line
		28 close all
		29 profile on
		30
< 0.001	1	31 N = 1500;
< 0.001	1	32 Nr = 25;
< 0.001	1	33 w = 1; %The qubit frequency (taken to be normalized to 1)
< 0.001	1	34 include mutual = 1;
< 0.001	1	35 gamma = w/(5*sqrt(2));
		36
< 0.001	1	37 te results = zeros(1, N); %The array for collecting the results of long time evolution
< 0.001	1	38 gge_results = zeros(1, N+1); %The array for collecting the results of the GGE prediction
		39 %%
< 0.001	1	40 dia1 = sort(2*w*rand(N,1));
< 0.001	1	41 for idx = 1:Nr
		42
		43 %{
		44 %In this section we first generate the bath Hamiltonian H1
		45 according to the rule Hij = [-gamma/sqrt(N),gamma/sqrt(N)] and Hii =
		46 [0,2*Omega]. Then we expand it to include the initially exited site to form
		47 the total Hamiltonian H.
		48 %}
		49
1.138	25	50 a = -(gamma/sqrt(N)) + 2*(gamma/sqrt(N))*rand(N);
0.344	25	51 a = include_mutual*triu(a);
0.411	25	52 H1 = a+a';
0.588	25	53 H1 = H1 - diag(diag(H1)) + diag(dia1);
		54
		55 %Diagonalize the bath Hamiltonian
23.752	25	56 [vek1, ek1] = eig(H1);
		57
		58 %vek1 = [vek1; zeros(N+3,N)];
		59 %vek2 = [zeros(N+3,N); vek2];
		60 %vek = [vek1 vek2]
		61
		62 %Generate the couplings from the baths to the resonators
0.004	25	63 lambda1 = -(gamma/sqrt(N)) + 2*(gamma/sqrt(N))*rand(N,1);
		64
		65 %Build the total Hamiltonian
0.283	25	66 H = blkdiag(H1, w);
0.001	25	67 H(1:N,N+1) = lambda1;
0.003	25	68 H(N+1,1:N) = lambda1';
		69 %%
		70 %{
		71 In this section, we diagonalize the total Hamiltonian H and set the intial state.
		72 %}
		73

```

23.789 25 74 [vel, el] = eig(H); %Diagonalize the total Hamiltonian to eigenvectors vel and eigevalues el
0.522 25 75 plot(diag(el), 'o')
0.002 25 76 xi02 = zeros(N+1);
< 0.001 25 77 xi02(N+1, N+1) = 1;
0.061 25 78 xi0 = xi02; %The initial state of the system
79
80 %%
81 %{
82 In this section, we time-evolve the intial density matrix and calculate the resulting populations.
83 %}
< 0.001 25 84 tmax = 8000000000; %The final time at which the populations are calculated
0.006 25 85 t = linspace(0,tmax,2); %Vector for times for which to calculate the time evolution
86 %E1 = zeros(1, N);
87
< 0.001 25 88 for i = 1:length(t)
1.449 50 89 U1 = expm(1i*t(i)*el); %Time-evolution operator exp(iHt) in the eigenbasis of H (easy to calculate)
34.778 50 90 Uj = vel*U1*(vel'); %Convert it to the basis of the sites
43.574 50 91 xi = (Uj')*xi0*Uj; %\rho(t) = exp(-iHt)\rho(t=0)exp(iHt)
0.002 50 92 end
93
94 %{
95 for j = 1:N
96 Opj = zeros(N+1);
97 Opj(j,j) = 1; %Defining the number operator Opj of the j:th site
98 E1(j) = trace(Opj*xi); %Calculating the expectation value of it
99 end
100 %}
0.005 25 101 e1 = diag(xi);
0.001 25 102 E1 = e1(1:N);
103
0.113 25 104 el = diag(el);
105 %%
106 %{
107 In this section, we calculate the numerical GGE prediction for the populations, which is to compared
108 the long-time evolution. Basically, we just implement a convolution
109 formula.
110 %}
0.002 25 111 nau = zeros(1, N+1);
0.003 25 112 ujt = abs(vel(N+1,:)).^2;
113
< 0.001 25 114 for k = 1:(N+1)
1.165 37525 115 uki = abs(vel(k,:)).^2;
0.050 37525 116 nau(k) = dot(ujt, uki);
0.008 37525 117 end
118
0.048 25 119 te_results = te_results+E1;
< 0.001 25 120 gge_results = gge_results+nau;
121
122
0.001 25 123 end
124 %%
125 %{
126 Finally, we average over the set number of iterations.
127 %}
0.005 1 128 te result = te_results/Nr;
< 0.001 1 129 gge result = gge_results/Nr;
< 0.001 1 130 epsilon = sort(dia1);
131 %%
132 %{
133 In this section, we plot the results of both the numerical long-time
134 evolution and the GGE prediction and compare an analytical formula.
135 %}
136
0.005 1 137 omega = linspace(0,2*w,1000000);
< 0.001 1 138 gavg = (gamma^2)/(3*N);
< 0.001 1 139 Omega = w;
< 0.001 1 140 nu0 = N/(2*Omega);
< 0.001 1 141 g2 = (gamma^2)/(3*N);
< 0.001 1 142 rate = pi*nu0*gavg;
0.002 1 143 nl = 2*gavg./((1-omega).^2+(2*rate)^2); %The analytical prediction for the populations
144
145 %-The final plotting of the results:
146 % (i) Numerical long-time evolution (ii) Numerical GGE (iii) Analytical
147 %-
1.561 1 148 a1 = semilogy(dia1, te_result, 'o', "Color", 'b');
0.008 1 149 hold on
150
0.003 1 151 a2 = plot(dia1, gge_result(1:N), 'x', "LineWidth", 1.1, "Color", "g");
0.003 1 152 a3 = plot(omega, nl, "LineWidth", 1.2, "Color", "r");
153
0.018 1 154 xlabel("\omega/\Omega", 'Interpreter', 'latex', 'FontSize', 18)
0.017 1 155 ylabel("$n$", 'Interpreter', 'latex', 'FontSize', 18)
1.196 1 156 legend([a1(1), a2(1), a3(1)], 'Long-time evolution', 'Numerical GGE', 'Analytical GGE', 'location', 'northwest')
0.019 1 157 ylim([0.5*10^(-5), 10^(-1)])

```

```
0.016      1  158 hold off
           159 %%
           160 %{
           161 Uncomment the line below and change the path to your desired location to save the resulting data.
           162 %}
           163
           164 %save("mutual_off", "te_result", "gge_result", "dia1")
           165
0.084      1  166 profile viewer
```

Other subfunctions in this file are not included in this listing.