

# Quantum fluctuation relations for generalized Gibbs ensembles

J. Mur-Petit, A. Relaño, R.A. Molina, D. Jaksch



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CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTÍFICAS



# Quantum fluctuation relations for generalized Gibbs ensembles

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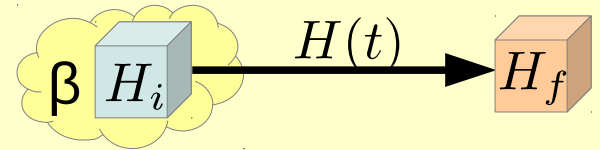
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# Outline

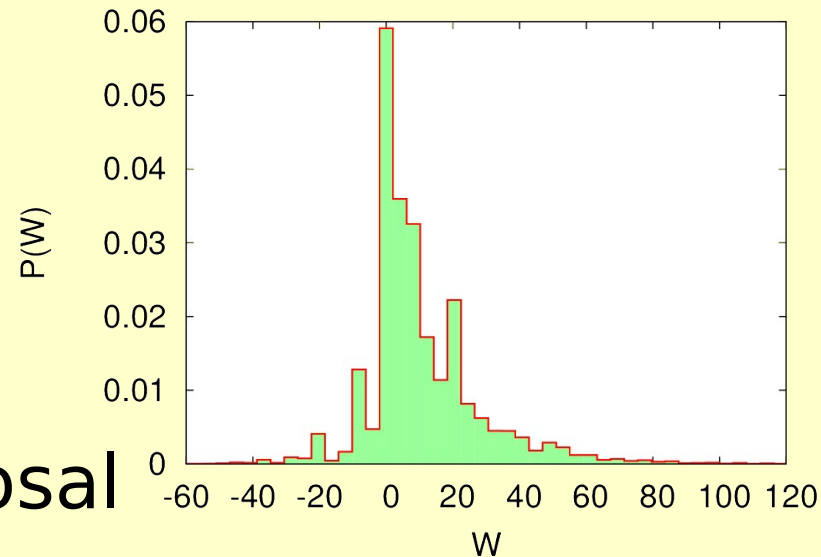
- From 2<sup>nd</sup> law to quantum fluctuation relations



- QFRs 4 GGEs

- Analytical results

- Numerics & experimental proposal

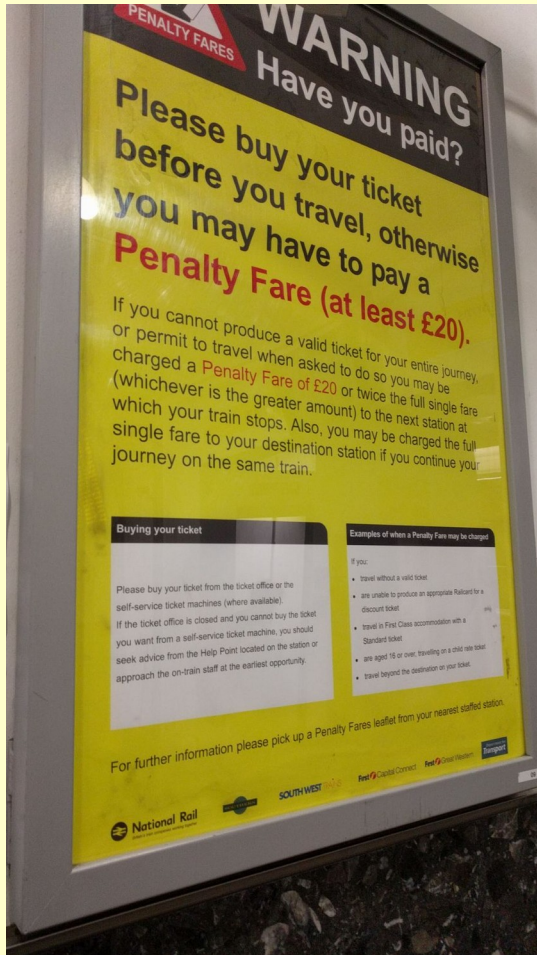


- Summary and Outlook

# The character of the Law

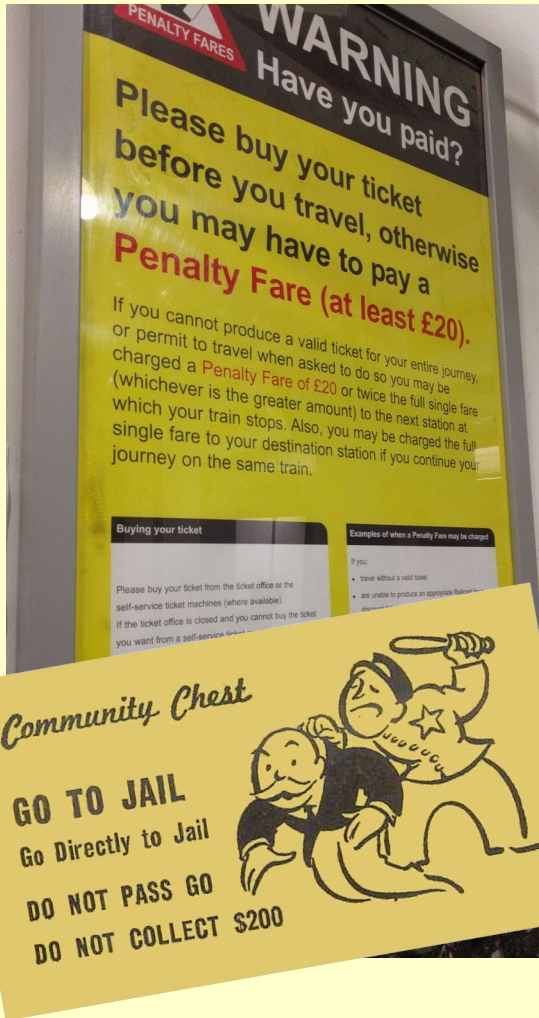
## Human Law

- Can be violated
- Fines, prisons, judges, police



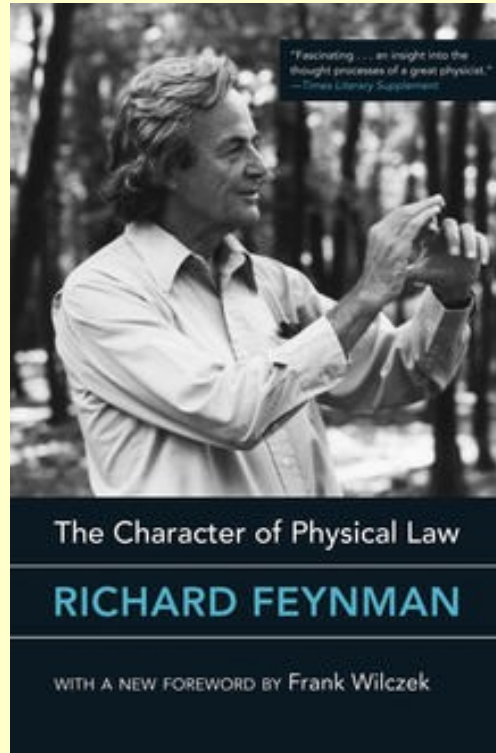
# The character of the Law

## Human Law



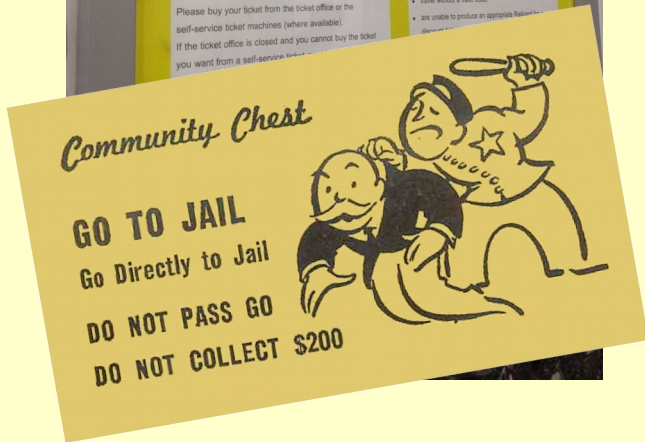
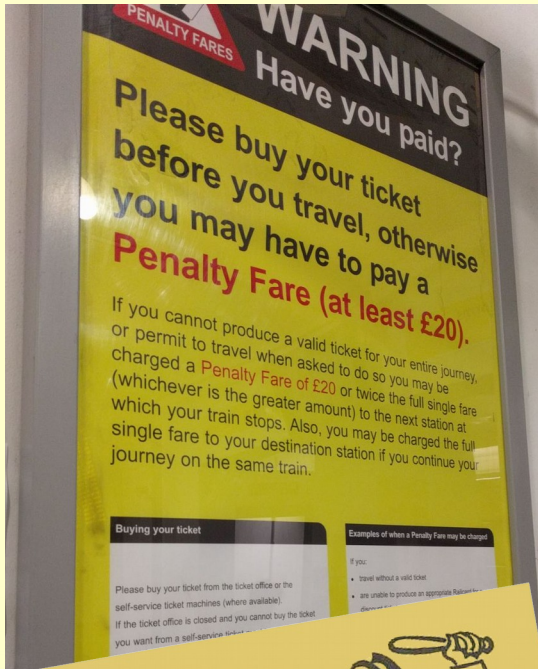
## Physical Law

- Can't be violated
- No fines, police...



# The character of the Law

## Human Law



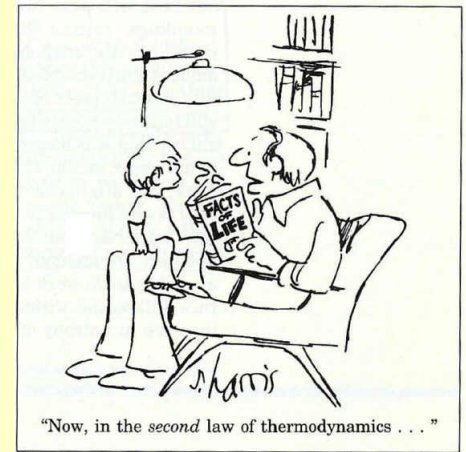
## Physical Law

- Can't be violated
- No fines, police...



## $\Delta S \geq 0$

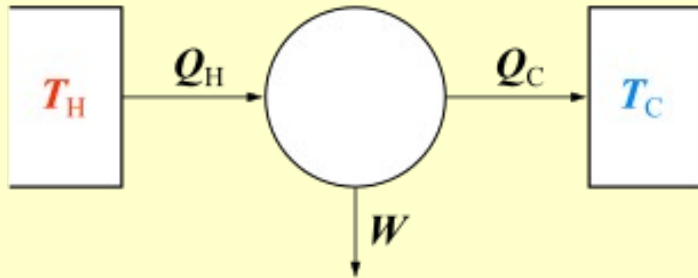
- Or it can...
- For free!



# Better than a bound

## 2<sup>nd</sup> law

[1824/1851/1854/...]



$$W > 0$$

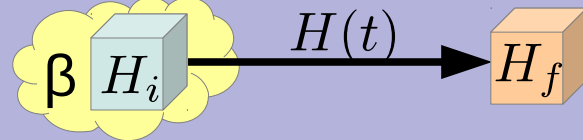
$$\eta = 1 - \frac{T_C}{T_H}$$

$$\Delta S \geq 0$$

$$\oint \frac{\delta Q}{T} \leq 0$$

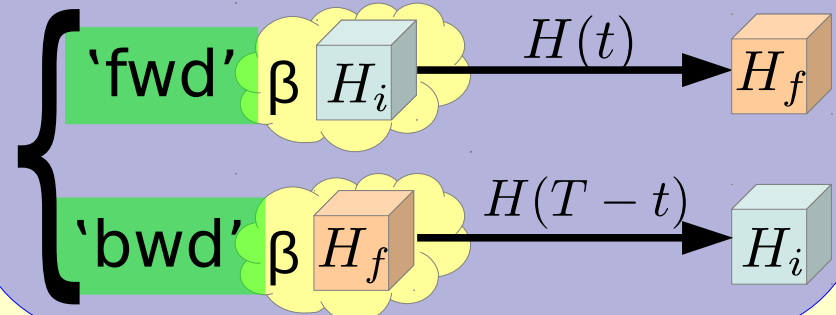
## Jarzynski equality [1997]

$$\langle e^{-\beta w} \rangle = e^{-\beta \Delta F}$$



## Crooks relation [1999]

$$\frac{P_f(w)}{P_b(-w)} = e^{\beta(w - \Delta F)}$$



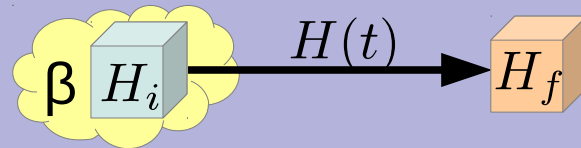




# Enter the Quantum

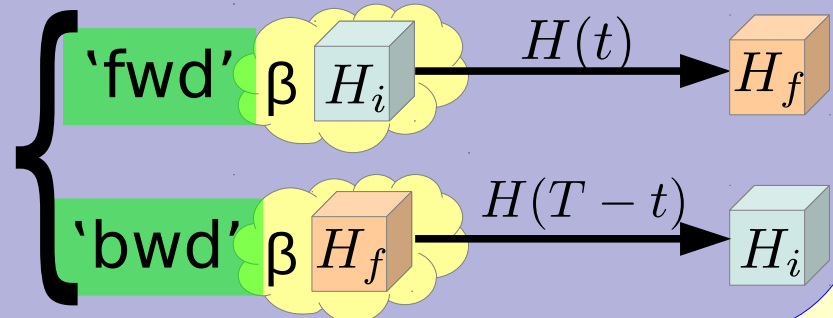
## Quantum Jarzynski equality [1999]

$$\langle e^{-\beta w} \rangle = e^{-\beta \Delta F}$$



## Tasaki-Crooks relation [2000]

$$\frac{P_f(w)}{P_b(-w)} = e^{\beta(w - \Delta F)}$$



# Anything under the rug?

## Quantum Jarzynski equality [1999]

$$\langle e^{-\beta w} \rangle = e^{-\beta \Delta F}$$

## Tasaki-Crooks relation [2000]

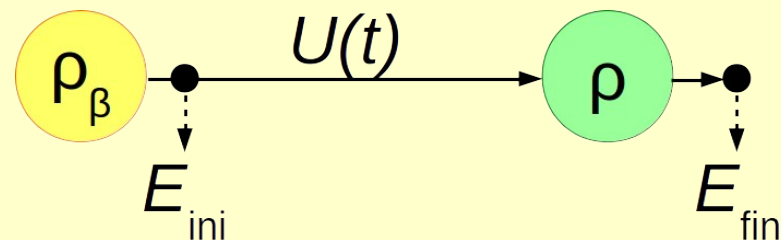
$$\frac{P_f(w)}{P_b(-w)} = e^{\beta(w - \Delta F)}$$



## Underlying assumptions:

i) Work defined via *Two Energy-Measurements protocol*

$$\begin{aligned} W &= E_{\text{fin}} - E_{\text{ini}} \\ &= \text{Tr}[U \rho_{\beta} U^{-1} H_{\text{fin}}] - \text{Tr}[\rho_{\beta} H_{\text{ini}}] \end{aligned}$$



# Anything under the rug?

## Quantum Jarzynski equality [1999]

$$\langle e^{-\beta w} \rangle = e^{-\beta \Delta F}$$

## Tasaki-Crooks relation [2000]

$$\frac{P_f(w)}{P_b(-w)} = e^{\beta(w - \Delta F)}$$



## Underlying assumptions:

- i) Work defined via *Two Energy-Measurements protocol*
- ii) Initial state: **canonical (Gibbs) equilibrium state:**

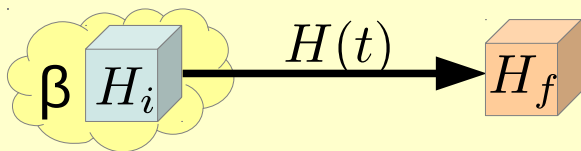
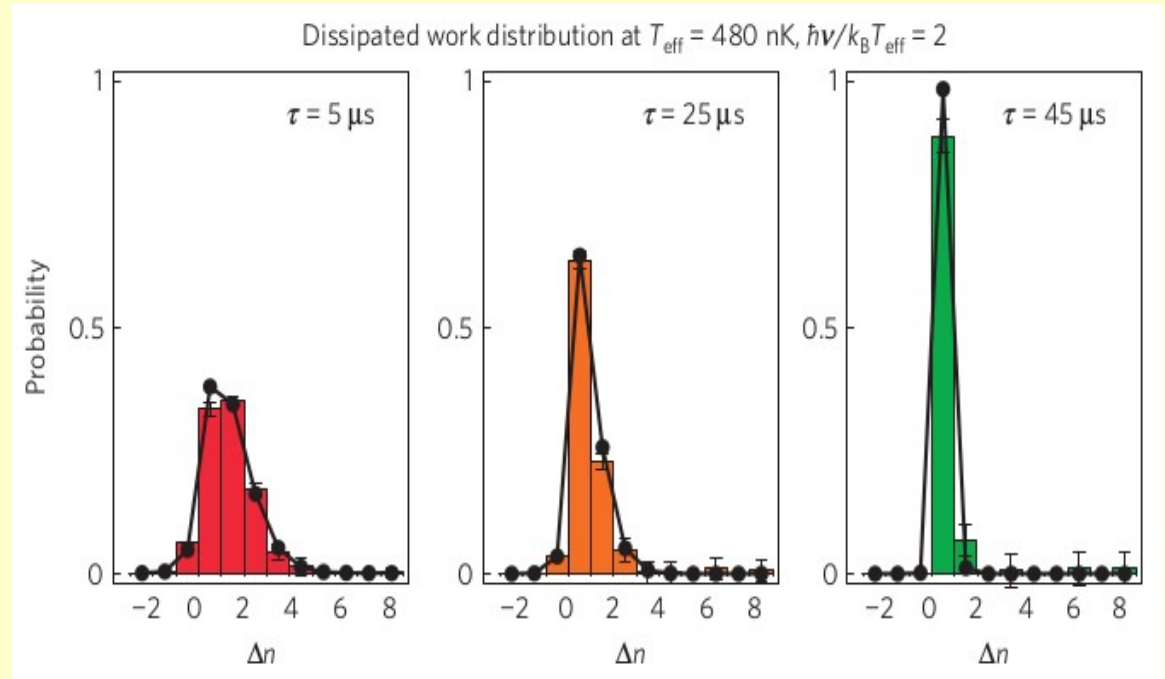
$$\rho(t = 0) = \rho_\beta = \frac{1}{Z} e^{-\beta H}$$

- lii) Principle of microreversibility

# Testing the Quantum

## Quantum Jarzynski equality [1999]

$$\langle e^{-\beta w} \rangle = e^{-\beta \Delta F}$$

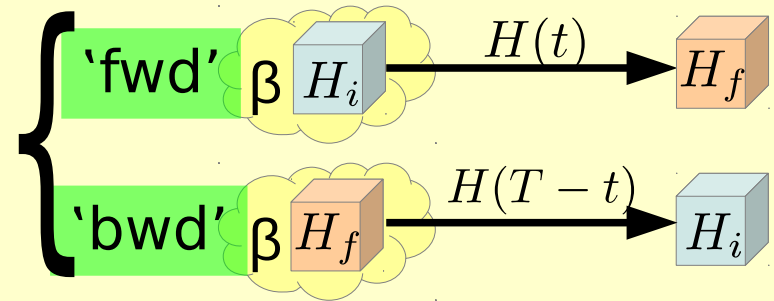
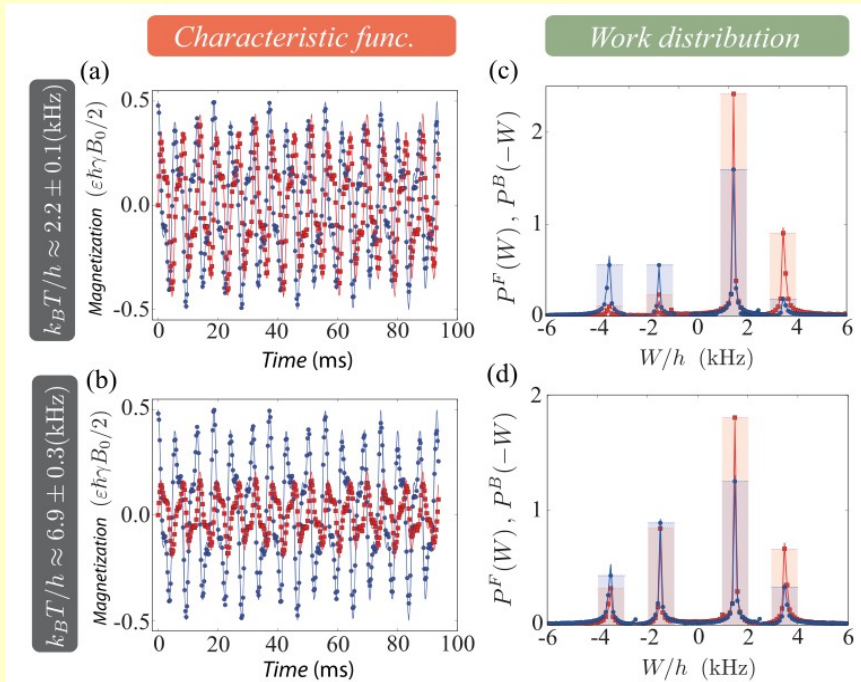


Th: Huber et al., PRL 2008  
Expt: An et al., Nat. Phys. 2015

# Testing the Quantum

**Tasaki-Crooks relation [2000]**

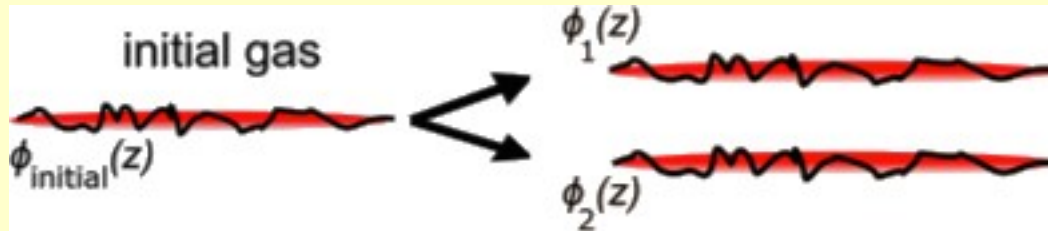
$$\frac{P_f(w)}{P_b(-w)} = e^{\beta(w - \Delta F)}$$



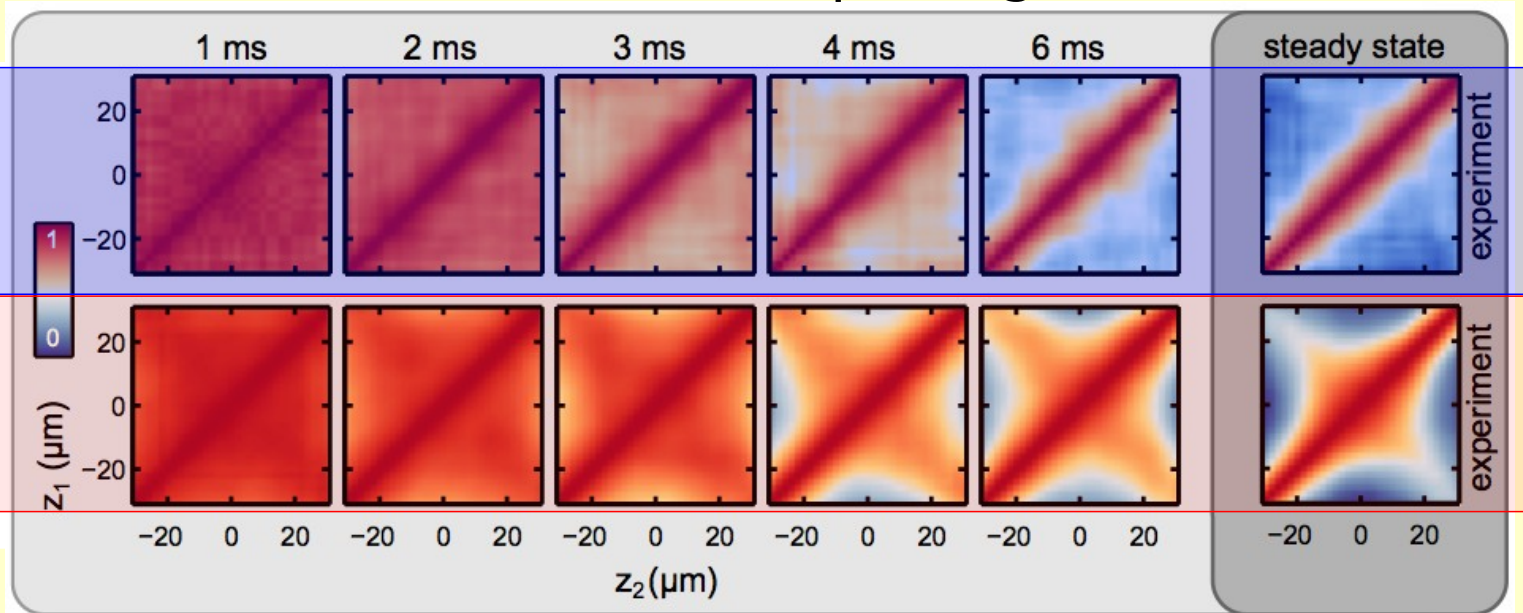
Th: Dorner et al., & Mazzola et al., PRL 2013  
 Expt: Batalhão et al., PRL 2014

# Beyond Gibbs

Split a 1D gas non-adiabatically [*Langen et al., Science* **2015**]

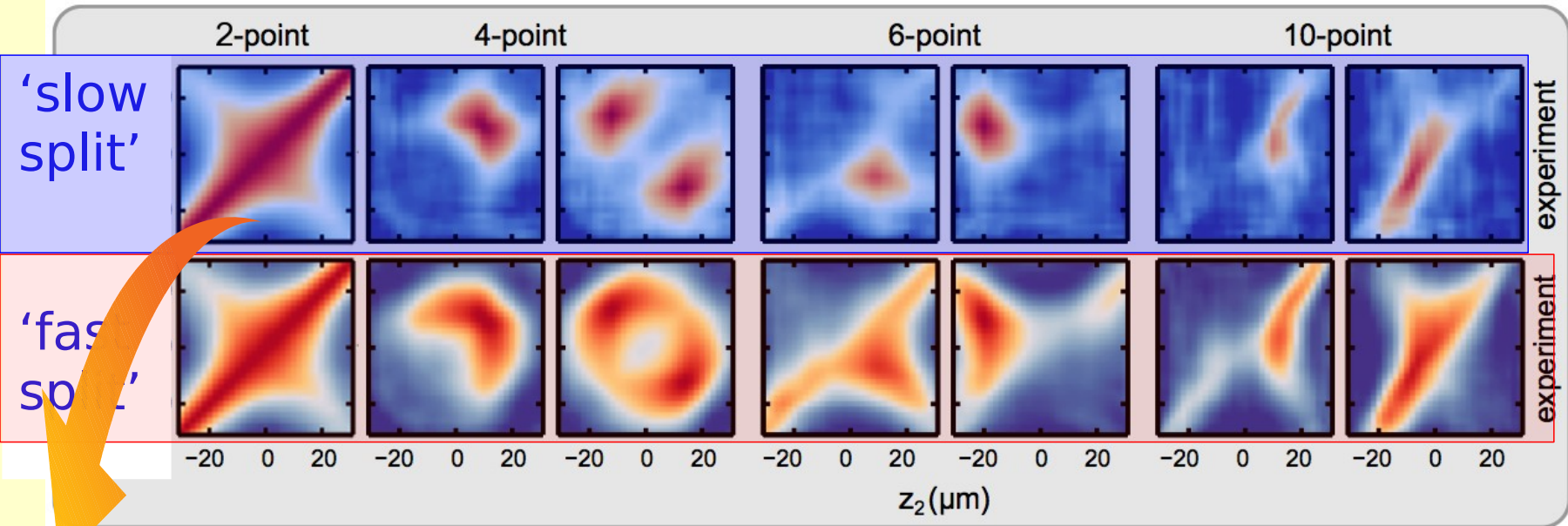


Two-point correlation function vs. splitting rate:



# Beyond Gibbs

$$C(z_1, \dots, z_N) = \langle \Psi_1(z_1) \Psi_2^\dagger(z_1) \Psi_1^\dagger(z_N) \Psi_2(z_N) \rangle$$

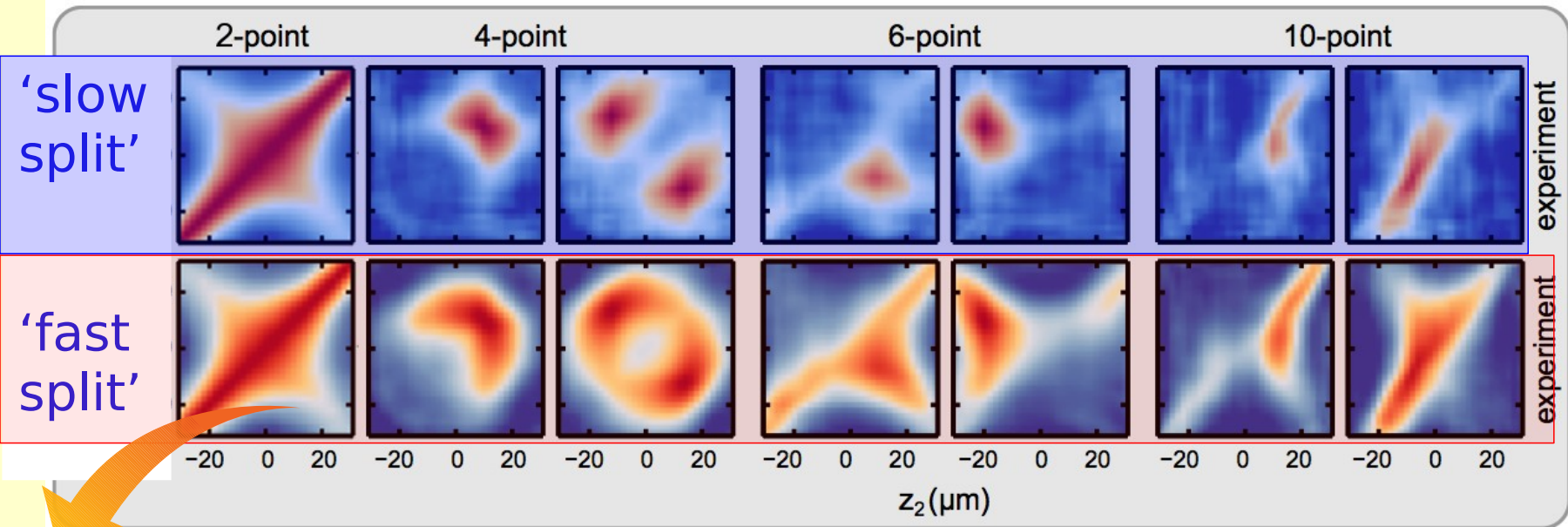


**Slow split:** Correlations well described with Gibbs distribution with...  $T_{\text{eff}}$  independent of initial T: Pre-thermalization

$$\rho = \exp(-\beta_{\text{eff}} H) / Z$$

# Beyond Gibbs

$$C(z_1, \dots, z_N) = \langle \Psi_1(z_1) \Psi_2^\dagger(z_1) \Psi_1^\dagger(z_N) \Psi_2(z_N) \rangle$$



**Fast split:** Need up to 10 different 'temperatures' to fit!  
=> 'Memory of conserved quantities': generalized Gibbs ensemble

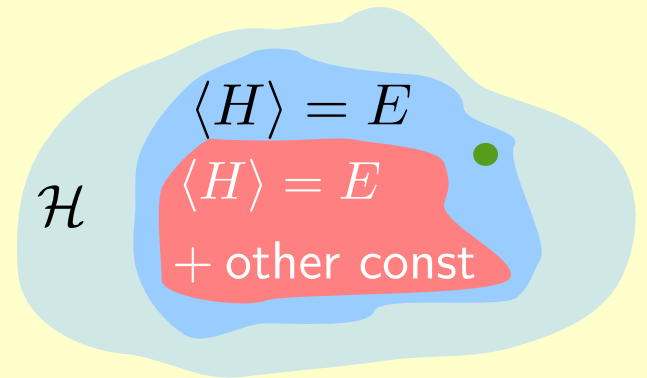
$$\rho_{\text{GGE}} = \exp \left( - \sum \beta_k Q_k \right) / Z$$



# QFRs for GGEs

*“Can we derive QFRs if initial state = GGE?”*

$$\rho_\beta = \frac{e^{-\beta H}}{Z} \rightarrow \rho_{\text{GGE}} = \frac{e^{-\beta H - \sum_k \beta_k Q_k}}{Z}, \quad [Q_k, H] = 0 \quad \forall k$$



E.T Jaynes Phys. Rev. (1957)

M. Rigol et al. PRL (2007)

Guryanova et al. Nat. Comms. (2016)

Halpern et al., Nat. Comms. (2016)

# QFRs for GGEs: Analytical

*“Can we derive QFRs if initial state = GGE?”*

$$\rho_\beta = \frac{e^{-\beta H}}{Z} \rightarrow \rho_{\text{GGE}} = \frac{e^{-\beta H - \sum_k \beta_k Q_k}}{Z}, \quad [Q_k, H] = 0 \quad \forall k$$

## Generalized Q. Jarzynski equality

$$\langle e^{-\beta W} \rangle = e^{-\beta \Delta F}$$

$$\beta W := \beta(\langle H' \rangle_f - \langle H_i \rangle_i) + \sum \beta_k (\langle Q'_k \rangle_f - \langle Q_k \rangle_i)$$

## Generalized Tasaki-Crooks relation

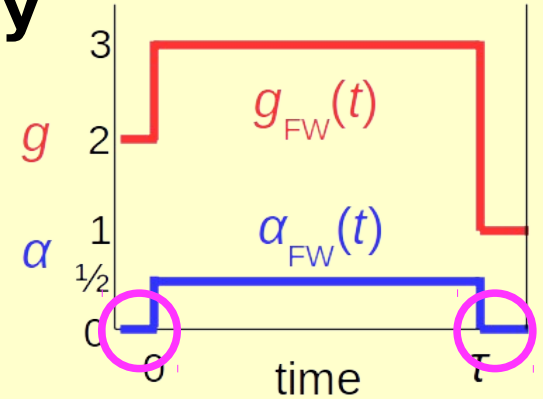
$$e^{-\beta \Delta \mathcal{F}} = e^{-\beta W} \frac{\mathcal{P}_f(W)}{\mathcal{P}_b(-W)} \stackrel{(*)}{=} e^{-\beta_k w_k} \frac{P_f^{(k)}(w_k)}{P_b^{(k)}(-w_k)} \stackrel{(**)}{=} e^{-\beta w} \frac{P_f(w)}{P_b(-w)}$$

# QFRs for GGEs: Numerics

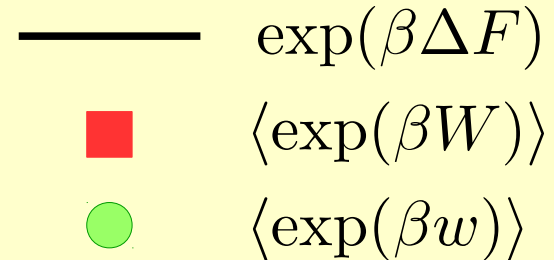
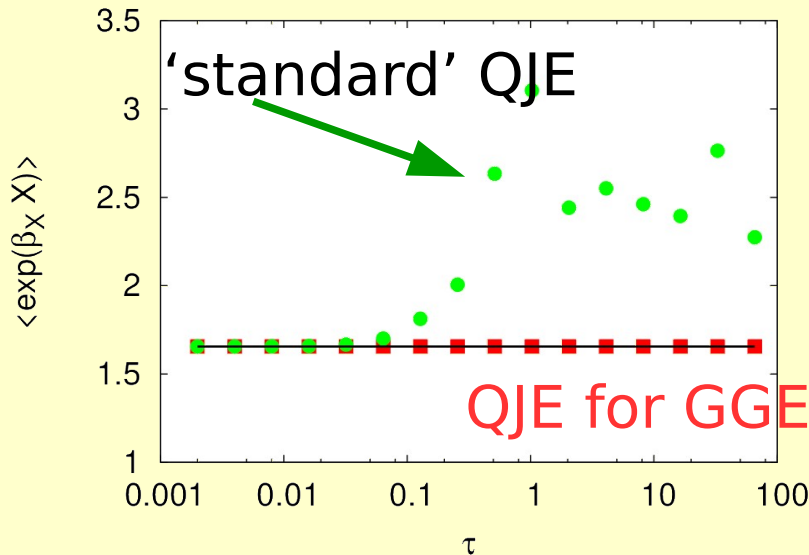
## Generalized Q. Jarzynski equality

$$\langle e^{\beta W} \rangle = e^{\beta \Delta F}$$

$$\beta W := \beta w + \beta_Q (\langle Q' \rangle_f - \langle Q \rangle_i)$$



## Testing ground: Dicke model



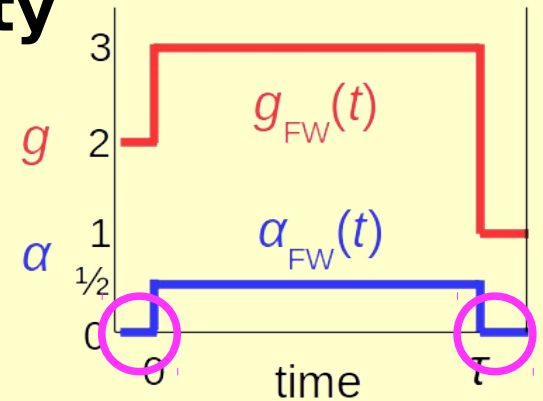
$$\rho_{ini} = \rho_{GGE}(\beta = 0.1, \beta_Q = -0.1)$$

# QFRs for GGEs: Numerics

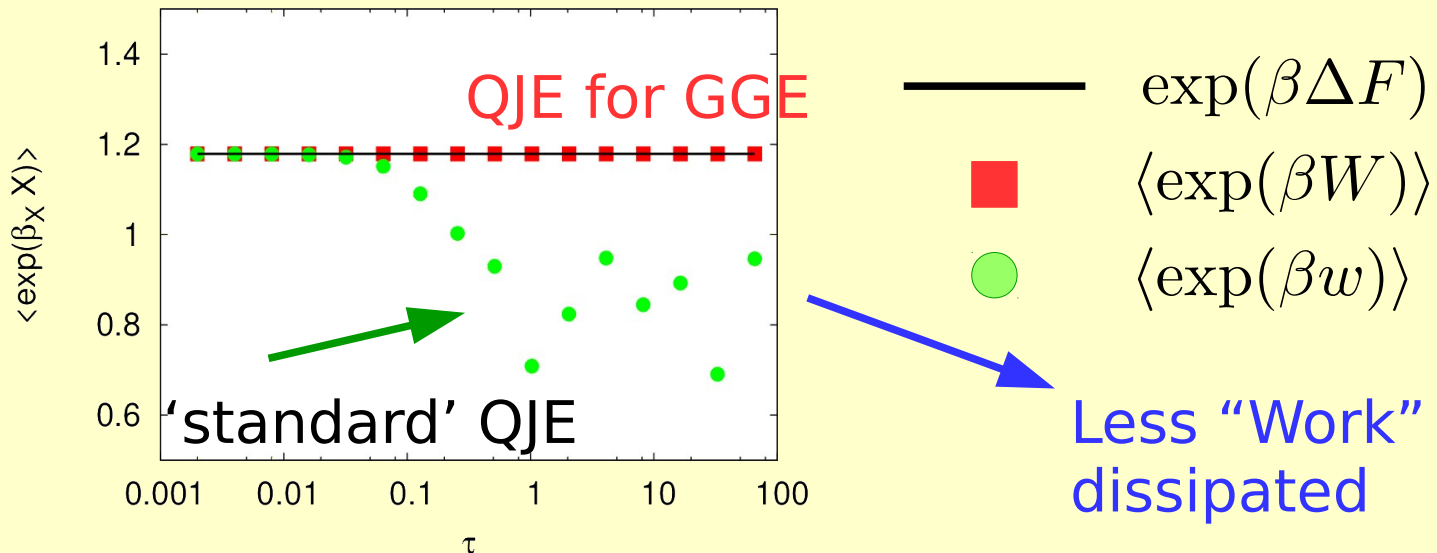
## Generalized Q. Jarzynski equality

$$\langle e^{\beta W} \rangle = e^{\beta \Delta F}$$

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## Testing ground: Dicke model



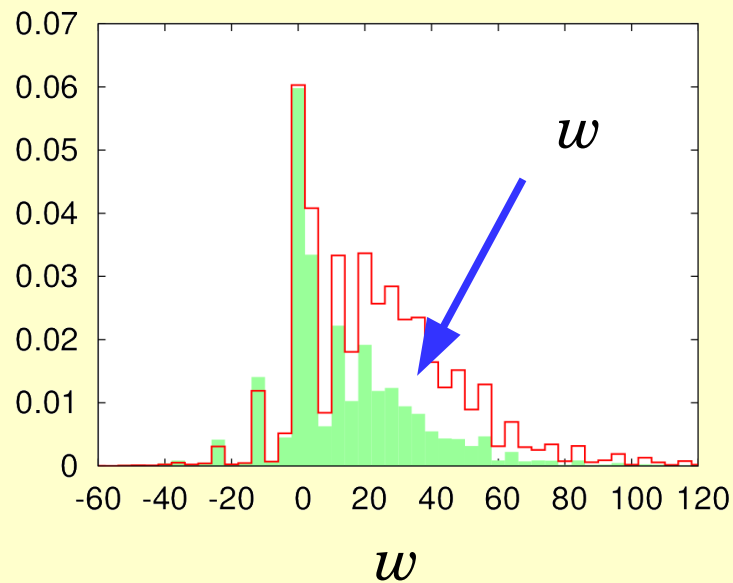
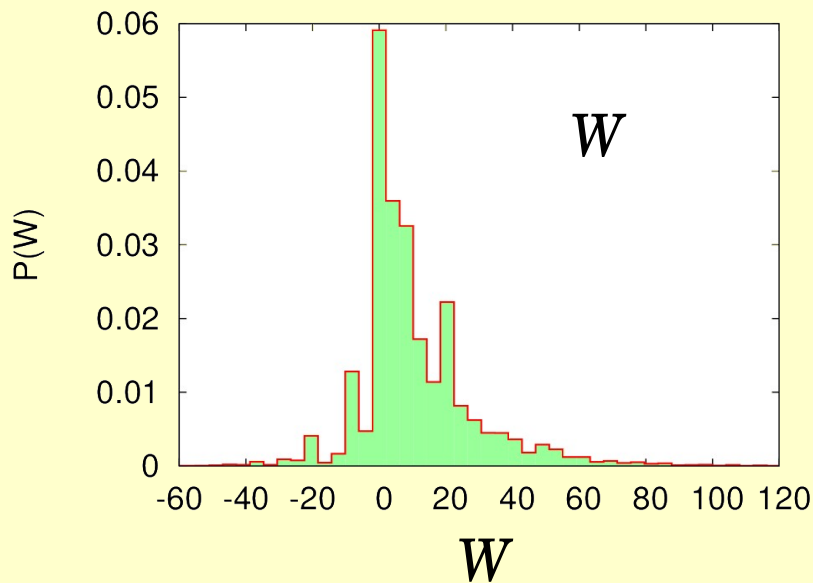
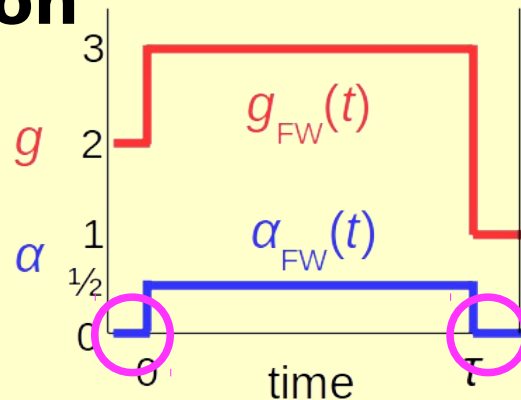
$$\rho_{ini} = \rho_{GGE}(\beta = 0.1, \beta_Q = +0.3)$$

# QFRs for GGEs: Numerics

## Generalized Tasaki-Crooks relation

$$\mathcal{P}_f(W) = e^{\beta(W - \Delta\mathcal{F})} \mathcal{P}_b(-W)$$

$$(*) P_f(w) = e^{\beta(w - \Delta F)} P_b(-w)$$

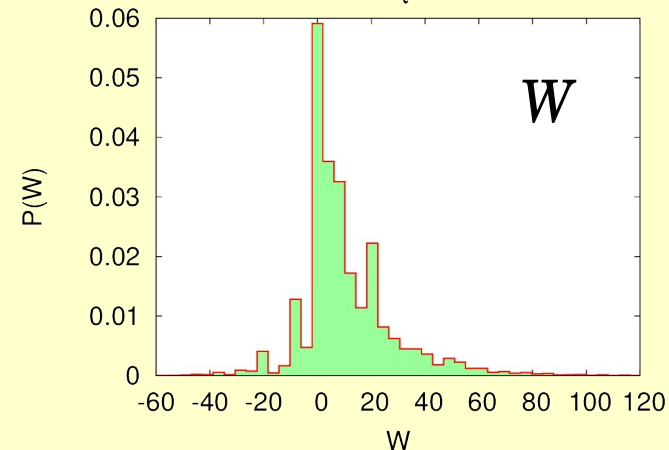
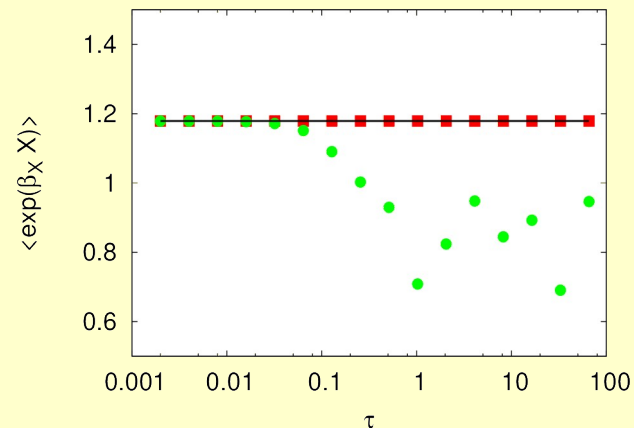


$$\rho_{ini} = \rho_{GGE}(\beta = 0.1, \beta_Q = -0.1), \quad \tau = 1.024$$

# Summary

- Deduced generalized QFRs for processes starting from a GGE
  - Extension of q. thermo. ideas for GGE to non-equilibrium dynamics
- Numerically verified with simple model
  - Possibility of reduced ‘work’ dissipation
- Experimental proposal with trapped ions
- Outlook:
  - How to prepare GGE?
  - Limitations of ETH?

$$\mathcal{P}_f(W) = e^{\beta(W - \Delta\mathcal{F})} \mathcal{P}_b(-W)$$
$$\langle e^{\beta W} \rangle = e^{\beta \Delta F}$$



# Vielen Dank!



Armando  
Relaño



Jordi  
Mur-Petit



Dieter  
Jaksch



[www.quprocs.eu](http://www.quprocs.eu)

+ Discussions with  
K. Thirumalai & D. Lucas (Oxford)

Contact Jordi at [jordi.murpetit@physics.ox.ac.uk](mailto:jordi.murpetit@physics.ox.ac.uk)  
and contact me at [rafael.molina@csic.es](mailto:rafael.molina@csic.es)