



UNIVERSITY OF INNSBRUCK



OAW

UQUAM

ERC Synergy Grant

SFB

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Open Quantum Many-Body Systems

Dissipative formation of quantum spin dimers

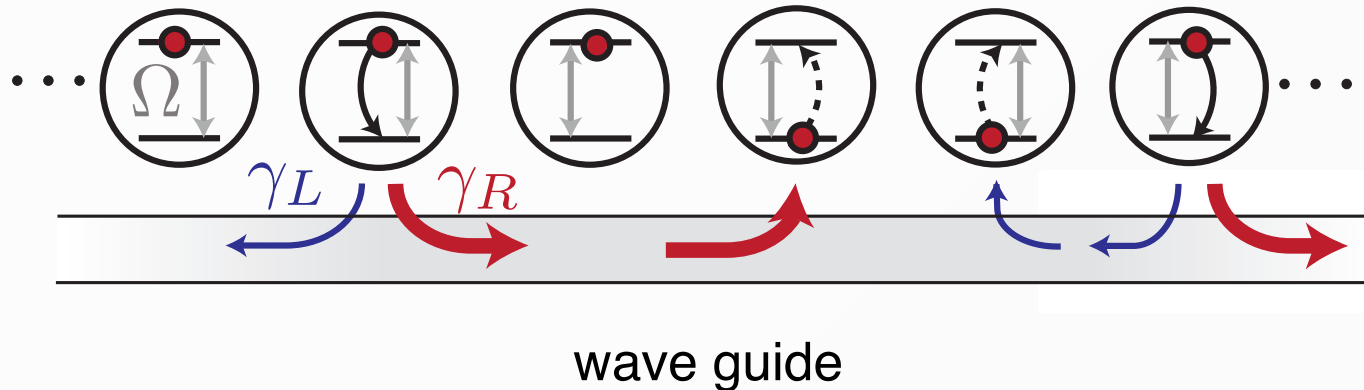
Peter Zoller

INT discussion, April 6 2015



This talk: *Chiral Spin Networks*

driven two-level atoms / spins



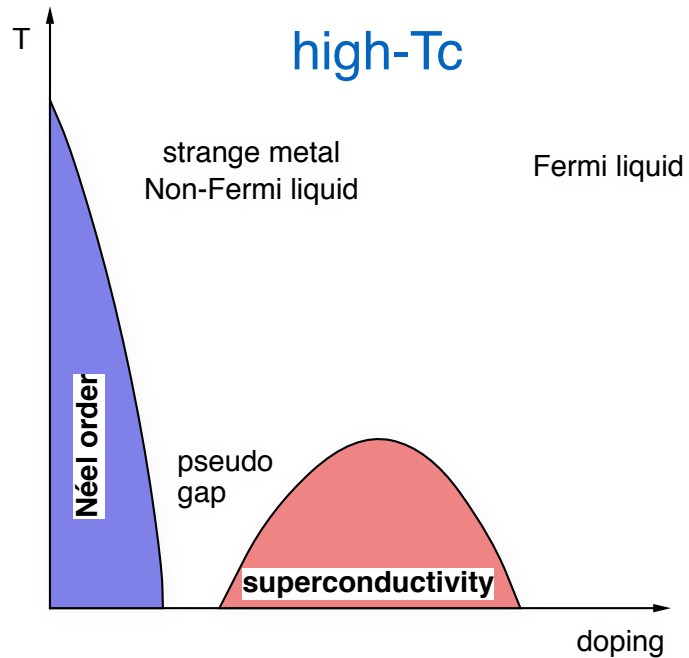
Wave guide for ...

- photons
 - ✓ optical - photonic nanostructures
 - ✓ microwave - superconducting circuits
- phonons
 - ✓ spin-orbit coupled BEC
 - ✓ nano-mechanics
- spin-waves
 - ✓ Rydberg atoms
 - ✓ trapped ions

Dissipative formation of quantum spin dimers

Equilibrium vs. Non-Equilibrium Quantum Many-Body Physics

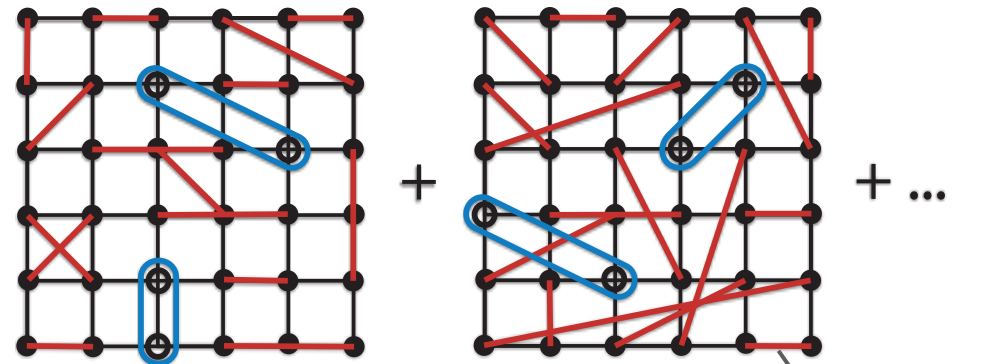
- thermodynamic equilibrium



phase diagrams
phase transitions

$$\rho \sim e^{-H/k_B T} \xrightarrow{T \rightarrow 0} |E_g\rangle \langle E_g|$$

cooling to ground state



resonant valence bond

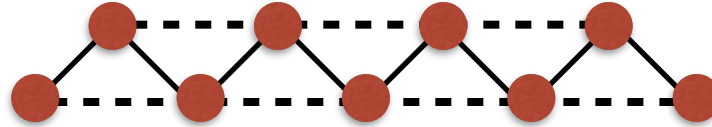
dimer

quantum magnetism & superconductivity

What "condensed matter physicists / theorists" get excited about

Toy Models (1D)

- Majumdar-Ghosh (spin-1/2): *parent* Hamiltonian



$$H_{\text{MG}} = \sum_i \left(\mathbf{S}_i \mathbf{S}_{i+1} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{S}_i \mathbf{S}_{i+2} + \frac{3}{8} \right) \quad \text{with} \quad \mathbf{S}_i = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\tau, \tau' = \uparrow, \downarrow} c_{i\tau}^\dagger \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{\tau\tau'} c_{i\tau'}$$

$$|\psi_{\text{MG}}^{\text{even}}\rangle = \prod_{\substack{i \text{ even} \\ (i \text{ odd})}} \left(c_{i\uparrow}^\dagger c_{i+1\downarrow}^\dagger - c_{i\downarrow}^\dagger c_{i+1\uparrow}^\dagger \right) |0\rangle =$$

quantum dimers

$$= \begin{cases} | \text{---} \circ \text{---} \circ \text{---} \circ \text{---} \circ \rangle & \text{“even”} \\ | \circ \text{---} \circ \text{---} \circ \text{---} \circ \text{---} \circ \rangle & \text{“odd”} \end{cases}$$

valence bond solid

- AKLT, Haldane Shastry, SU(N) models, ...

Below we will show that *pure spin dimers* can also form as *steady state* of driven-dissipative (open system / non-equilibrium) dynamics.

New generation of quantum optics experiments:

Atoms [& Solid State Emitters]
Coupled to Photonic Nanostructures

... challenges in theory

Driven-Dissipative
Many-Body Quantum Systems

Trapping Atoms Close to Photonic Nanostructures

doi:10.1038/nature13188

Nanophotonic quantum phase switch with a single atom

T. G. Tiecke^{1,2*}, J. D. Thompson^{1*}, N. P. de Leon^{1,3}, L. R. Liu¹, V. Vuletić² & M. D. Lukin¹

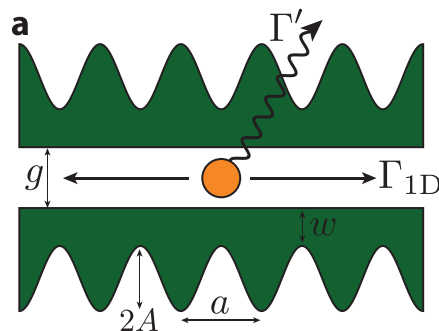
APPLIED PHYSICS LETTERS **104**, 111103 (2014)



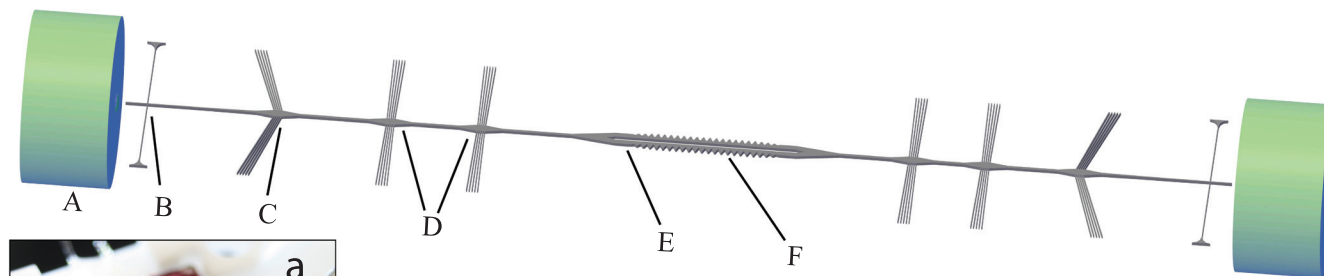
Nanowire photonic crystal waveguides for single-atom trapping and strong light-matter interactions

S.-P. Yu,^{1,2,a)} J. D. Hood,^{1,2,a)} J. A. Muniz,^{1,2} M. J. Martin,^{1,2} Richard Norte,^{2,3} C.-L. Hung,^{1,2} Seán M. Meenehan,^{2,3} Justin D. Cohen,^{2,3} Oskar Painter,^{2,3,b)} and H. J. Kimble^{1,2,c)}

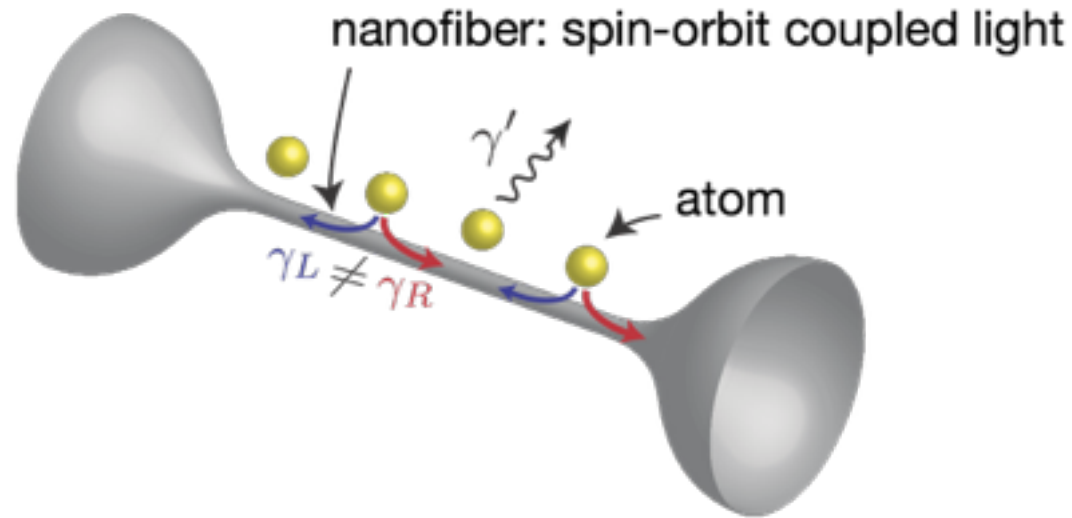
We present a comprehensive study of dispersion-engineered nanowire photonic crystal waveguides suitable for experiments in quantum optics and atomic physics with optically trapped atoms.



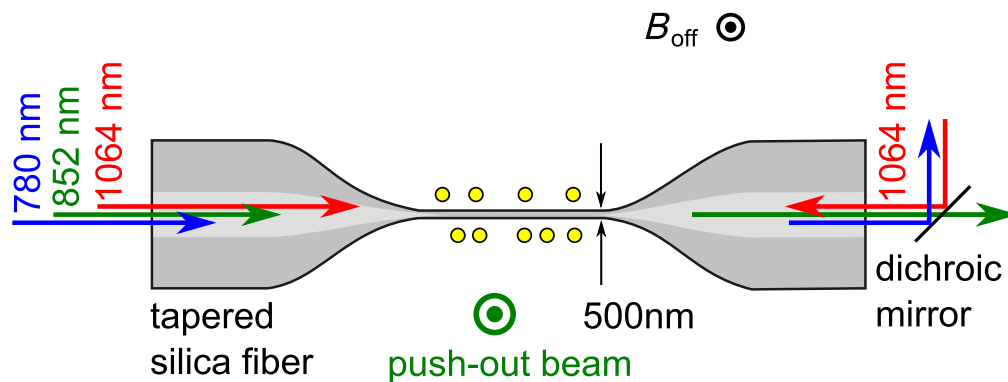
"alligator" photonic crystal wave guide



Chiral Nanophotonic Waveguide Interface



Nanofiber-based two-color dipole trap



Rauschenbeutel et al. (2014)

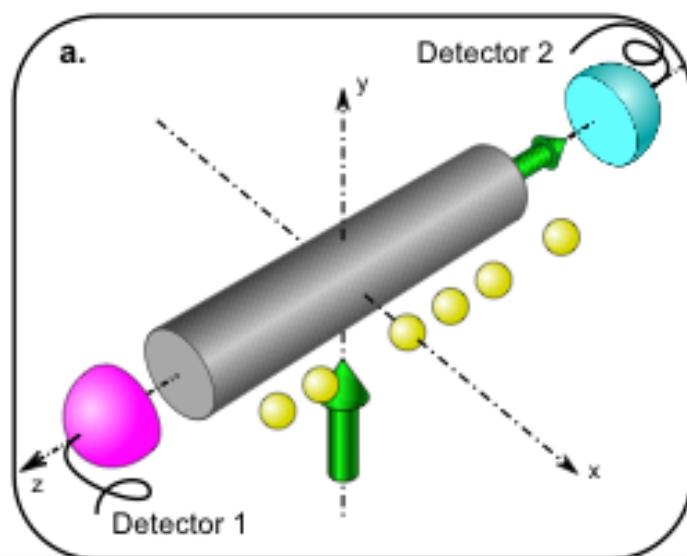
f photonic nanostructures

vard

Directional nanophotonic atom-waveguide interface based on spin-orbit interaction of light

R. Mitsch, C. Sayrin, B. Albrecht, P. Schneeweiss, and A. Rauschenbeutel

Vienna Center for Quantum Science and Technology, Atominstytut, TU Wien, Stadionallee 2, 1020 Vienna, Austria



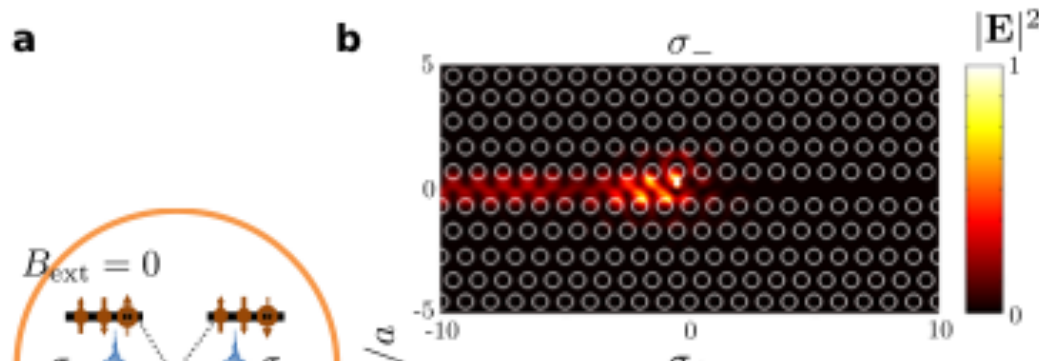
arXiv 1406.2184

A chiral spin-photon interface for scalable on-chip quantum-information processing

Immo Söllner,* Sahand Mahmoodian,* Alisa Javadi, and Peter Lodahl†

Niels Bohr Institute, University of Copenhagen, Blegdamsvej 17, DK-2100 Copenhagen, Denmark

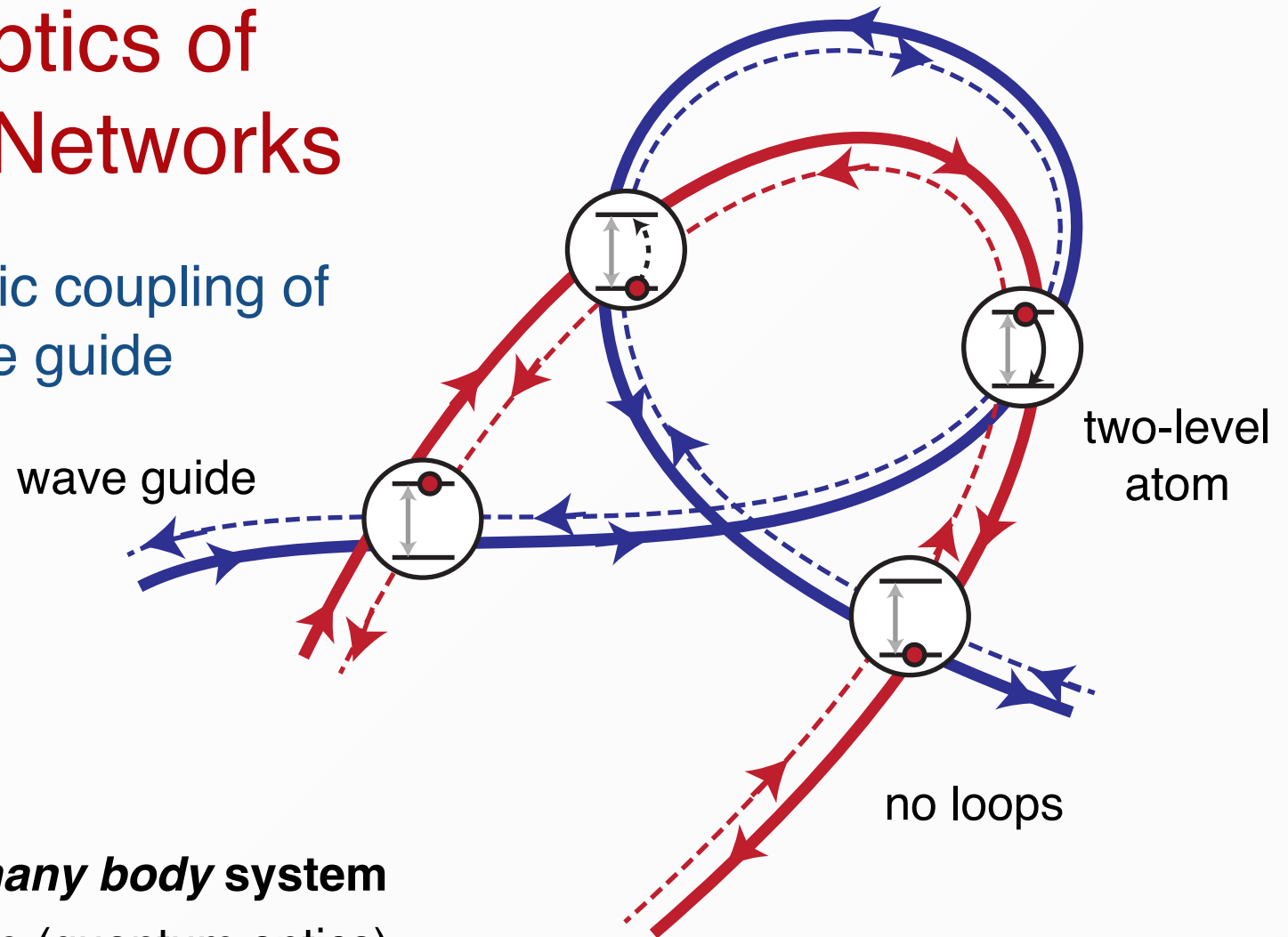
(Dated: June 18, 2014)



arXiv:1406.4295

Quantum Optics of *Chiral Spin Networks*

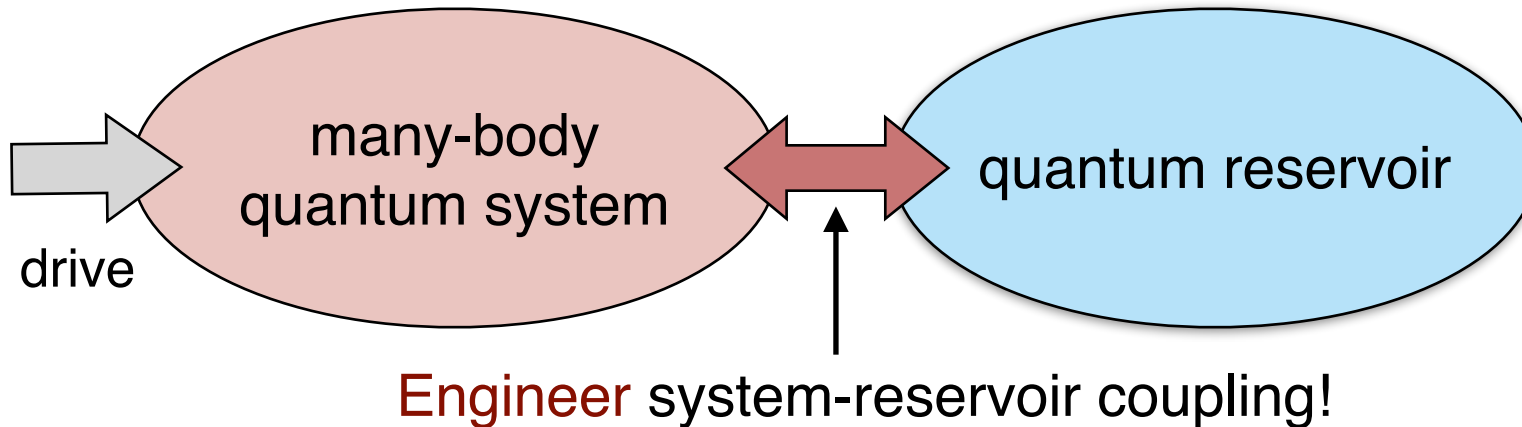
chiral = asymmetric coupling of spin to wave guide



- **open quantum *many body* system**
 - driven-dissipative (quantum optics)
- **why?**
 - quantum info / non-equilibrium cond mat (quantum phases)
- **how? - physical realization**
 - photonic & phononic (here - cold gases realization) & 1D spin-wave guide

Equilibrium vs. Non-Equilibrium Quantum Many-Body Physics

- **non-equilibrium**



Many body Quantum Optics

- Dynamics: Master equation

$$\dot{\rho}(t) = -\frac{i}{\hbar} [H_{\text{sys}}, \rho(t)] + \mathcal{L}\rho(t)$$

validity ...

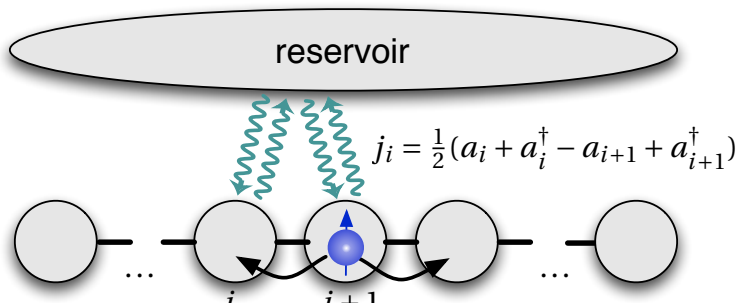
- Steady state:

$$\rho(t) \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} \rho_{ss} = |\Psi\rangle\langle\Psi|$$

pure & (interesting) entangled state
(dark state of dissipative dynamics)

Examples: Engineered Dissipative Atomic Systems

Topology via dissipation

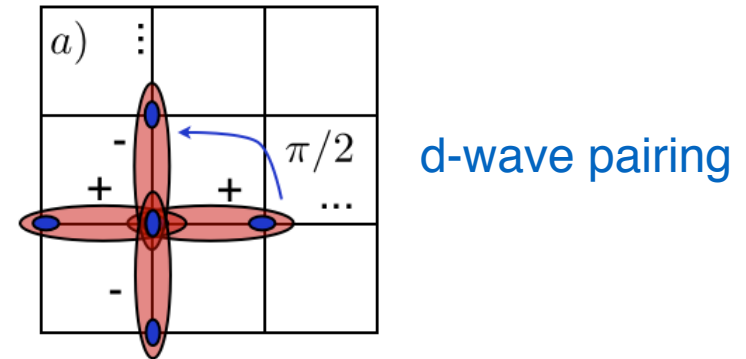


Majorana edge modes

S. Diehl et al., Nature Phys. 2012; PRL 2013

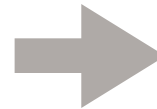
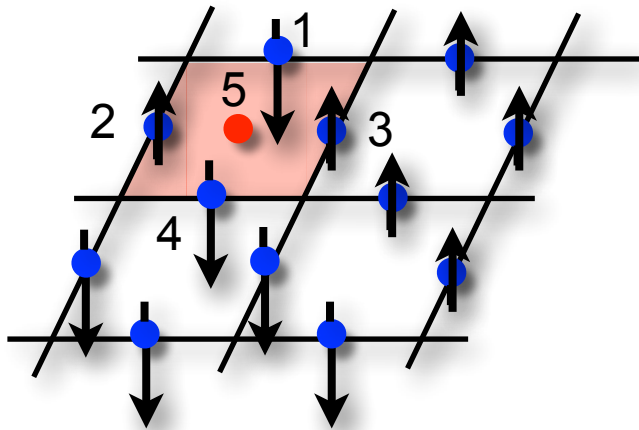
J. Budich et al., preprint

BCS-pairing from dissipation

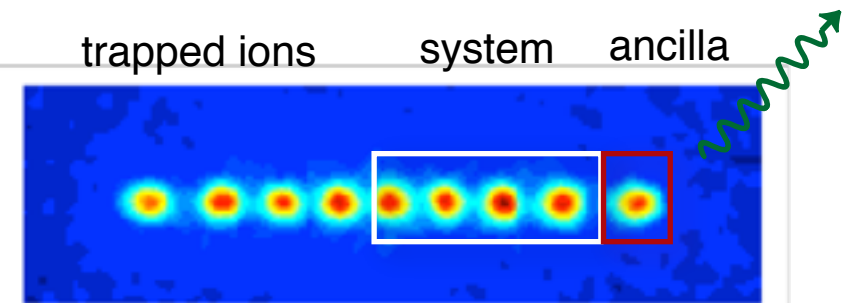


S. Diehl et al., PRL 2010

Diss. Quantum Phase transitions



Entangled States from Dissipation

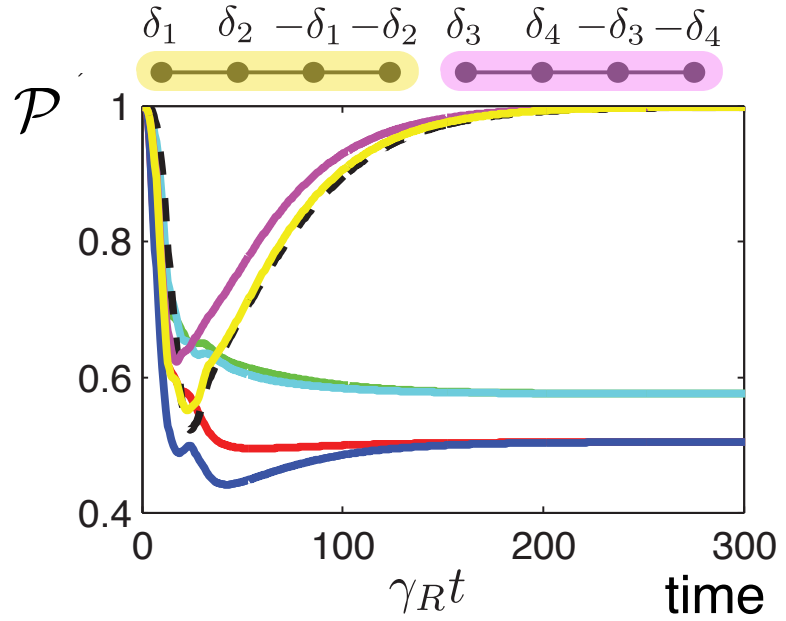
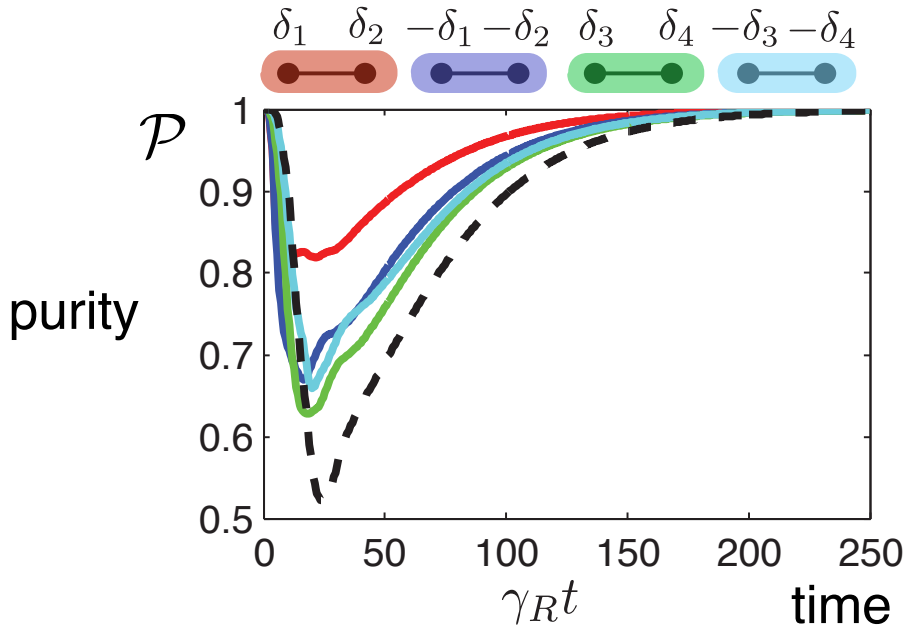
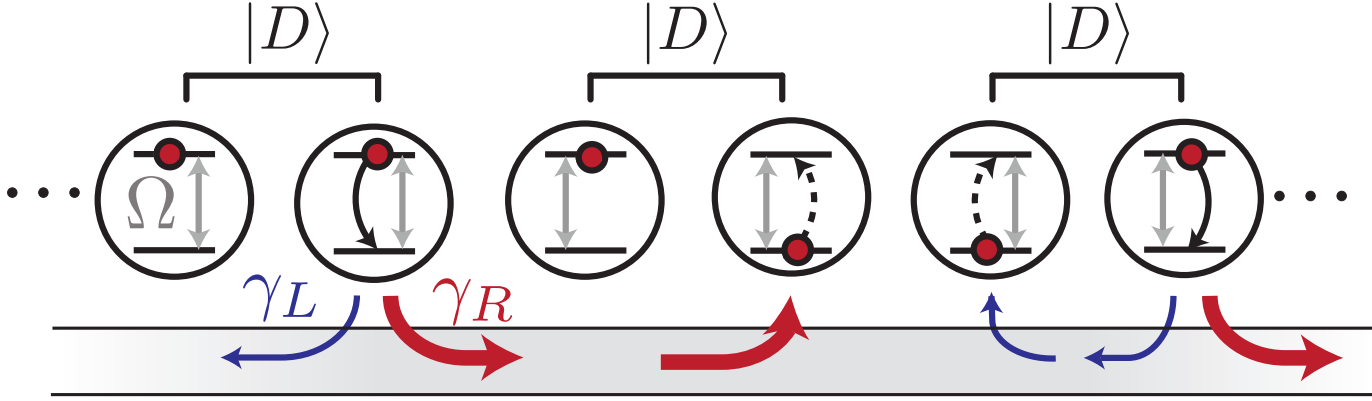


Exp. ions: Blatt et al., Nature '11; Nat Phys '13

Exp. neutral atoms: DeMarco, Oberthaler, ...

[Polzik et al., PRL '11]

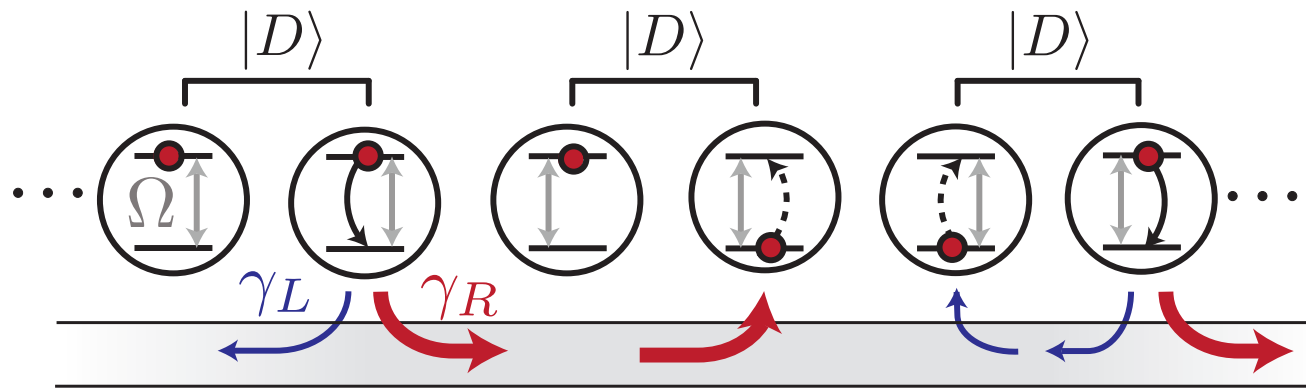
This Talk: *Chiral Spin Chain*



State of many-body spin system **cools / purifies** to a **pure state of spin dimers, tetramers, hexamers, ...**

Plain-Vanilla Markovian :-)

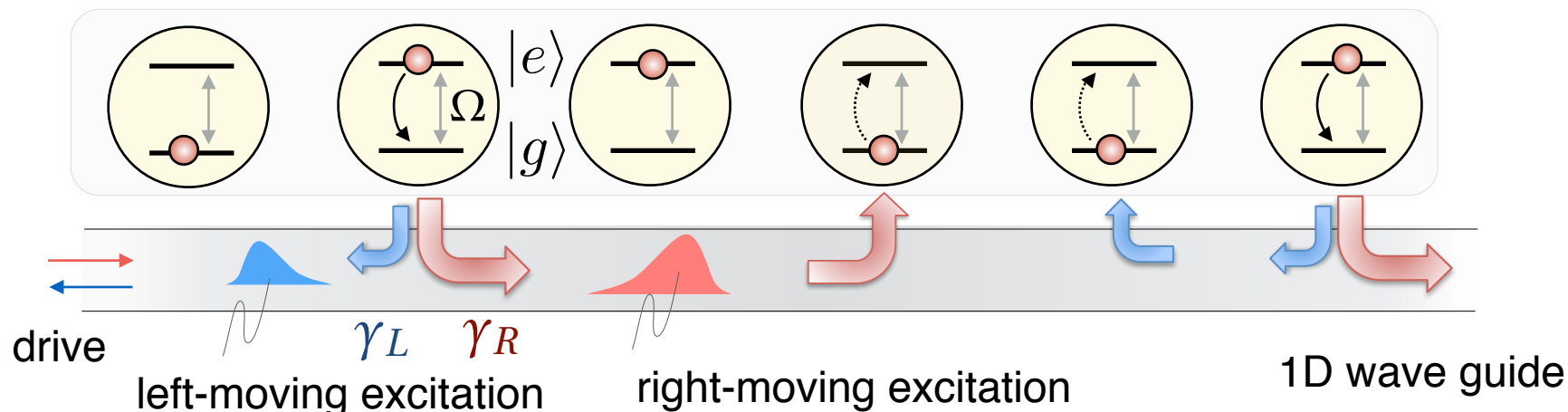
Theory: Master Equation for *Chiral* Spin Chains



Master equation for cascaded (purely unidirectional) quantum systems $N=2$:
C.W. Gardiner, PRL 1993; H. Carmichael, PRL 1993; CW Gardiner & AS Parkins, PRA 1994

Spins coupled to a **chiral** waveguide

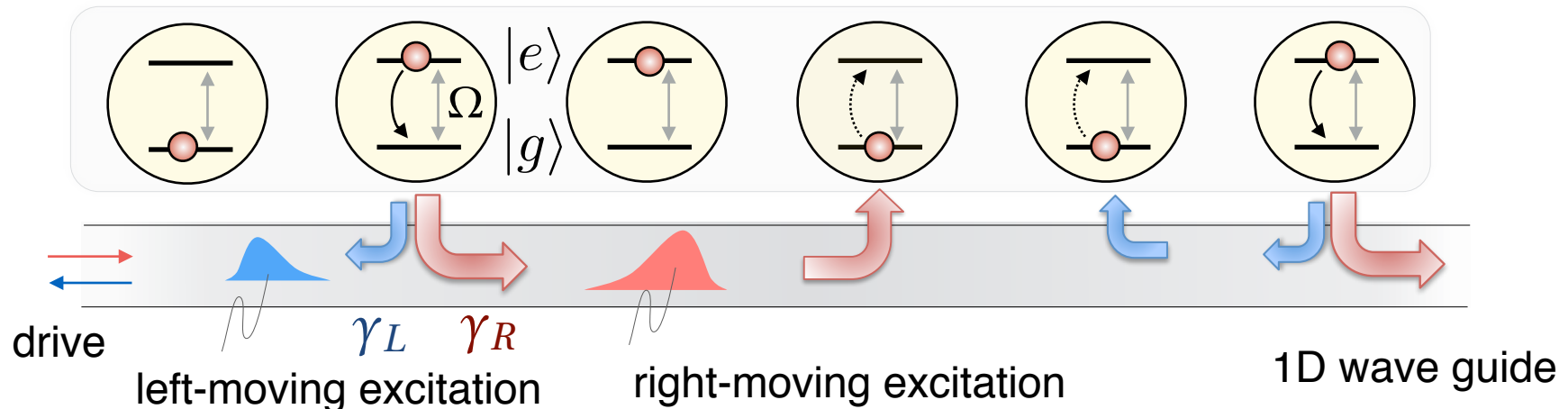
$$\gamma_L \neq \gamma_R$$



$$\dot{\rho} = -\frac{i}{\hbar} [H_{\text{sys}}, \rho] + \mathcal{L}_B \rho + \mathcal{L}_{\text{casc}} \rho$$

Spins coupled to a **chiral** waveguide

$$\gamma_L \neq \gamma_R$$



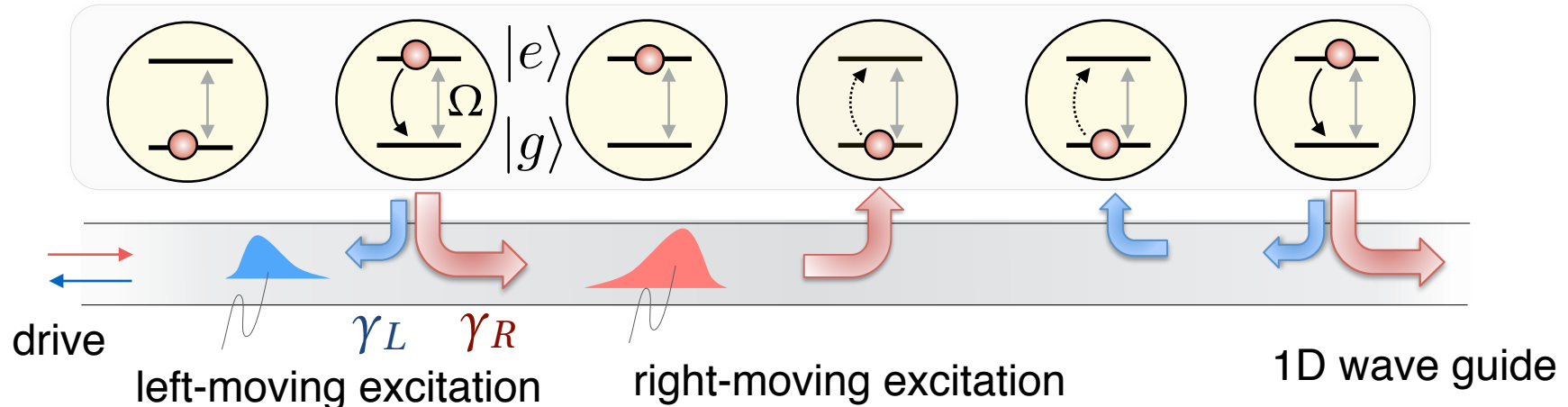
$$\dot{\rho} = -\frac{i}{\hbar} [H_{\text{sys}}, \rho] + \mathcal{L}_B \rho + \mathcal{L}_{\text{casc}} \rho$$

$$H_{\text{sys}} = \sum_i \left(-\delta_i |e\rangle_i \langle e| + (\Omega_i |e\rangle_i \langle g| + \text{h.c.}) \right)$$

detuning Coherent drive

Spins coupled to a **chiral** waveguide

$$\gamma_L \neq \gamma_R$$



$$\dot{\rho} = -\frac{i}{\hbar} [H_{\text{sys}}, \rho] + \mathcal{L}_B \rho + \mathcal{L}_{\text{casc}} \rho$$

$$\sigma_-^{(j)} = |g\rangle_j \langle e|$$

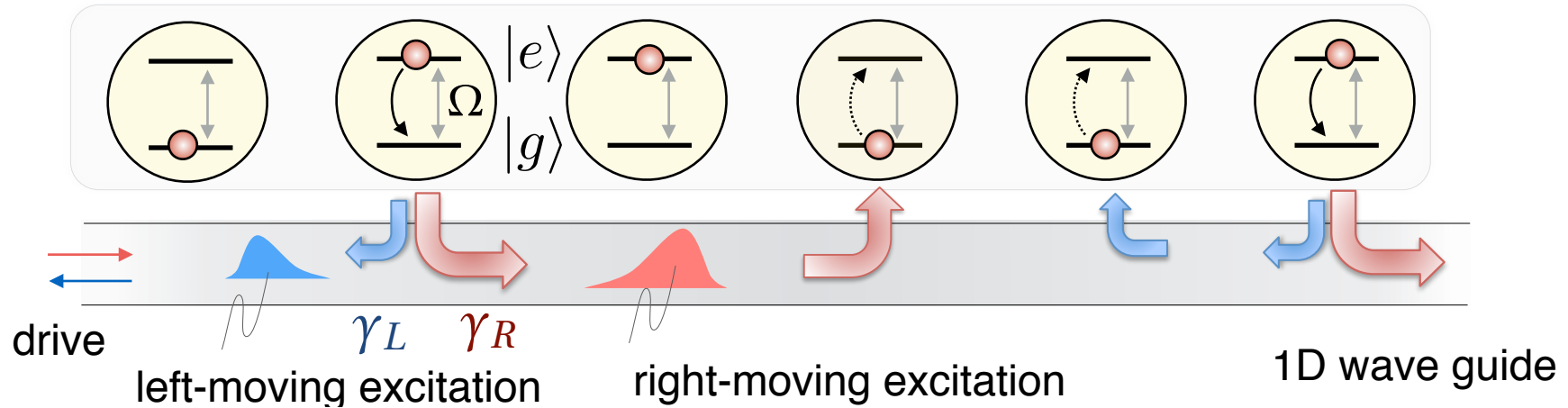
$$\sigma_+^{(j)} = |e\rangle_j \langle g|$$

$$\mathcal{L}_B \rho = -i \left[\frac{\gamma_L}{2} \sum_{j,l} \sin(k|x_j - x_l|) \sigma_+^{(j)} \sigma_-^{(l)}, \rho \right] \quad \text{dipole-dipole interactions (infinite range in 1D)}$$

$$+ \gamma_L \sum_{j,l} \cos(k|x_j - x_l|) \left(\sigma_-^{(l)} \rho \sigma_+^{(j)} - \frac{1}{2} \{ \sigma_+^{(j)} \sigma_-^{(l)}, \rho \} \right)$$

Spins coupled to a **chiral** waveguide

$$\gamma_L \neq \gamma_R$$



$$\dot{\rho} = -\frac{i}{\hbar} [H_{\text{sys}}, \rho] + \mathcal{L}_B \rho + \mathcal{L}_{\text{casc}} \rho$$

$$\sigma_-^{(j)} = |g\rangle_j \langle e|$$

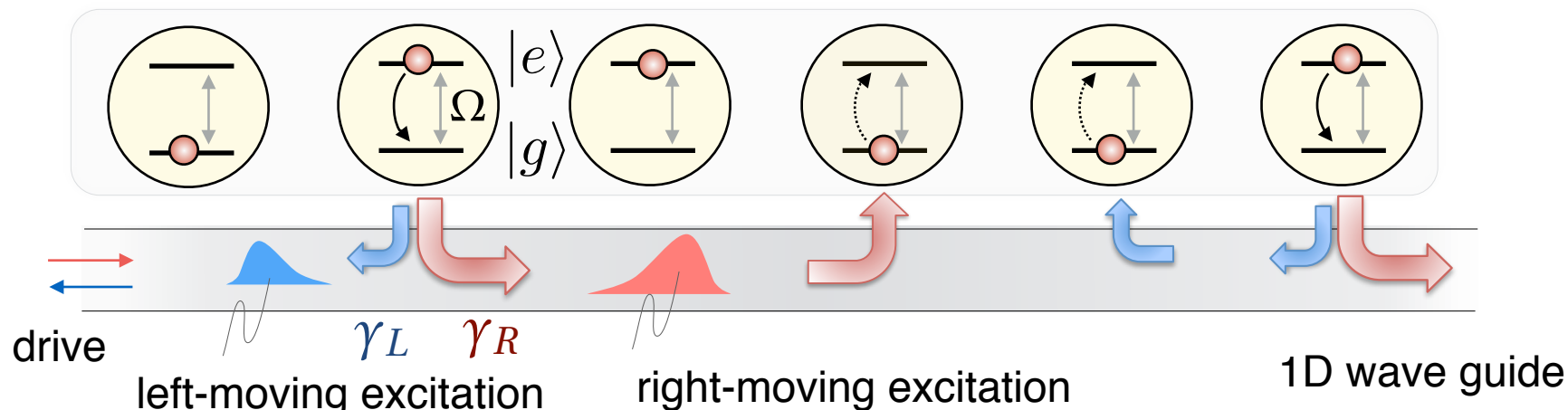
$$\sigma_+^{(j)} = |e\rangle_j \langle g|$$

$$\mathcal{L}_B \rho = -i \left[\frac{\gamma_L}{2} \sum_{j,l} \sin(k|x_j - x_l|) \sigma_+^{(j)} \sigma_-^{(l)}, \rho \right] \quad \text{collective decay (super- and sub-radiance)}$$

$$+ \gamma_L \sum_{j,l} \cos(k|x_j - x_l|) \left(\sigma_-^{(l)} \rho \sigma_+^{(j)} - \frac{1}{2} \{ \sigma_+^{(j)} \sigma_-^{(l)}, \rho \} \right)$$

Spins coupled to a **chiral** waveguide

$$\gamma_L \neq \gamma_R$$



$$\dot{\rho} = -\frac{i}{\hbar} [H_{\text{sys}}, \rho] + \mathcal{L}_B \rho + \mathcal{L}_{\text{casc}} \rho$$

$$\sigma_-^{(j)} = |g\rangle_j \langle e|$$

$$\sigma_+^{(j)} = |e\rangle_j \langle g|$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{casc}} = (\gamma_R - \gamma_L) \left(-\frac{i}{\hbar} (H_{\text{eff}} \rho - \rho H_{\text{eff}}^\dagger) + c \rho c^\dagger \right)$$

cascaded interactions

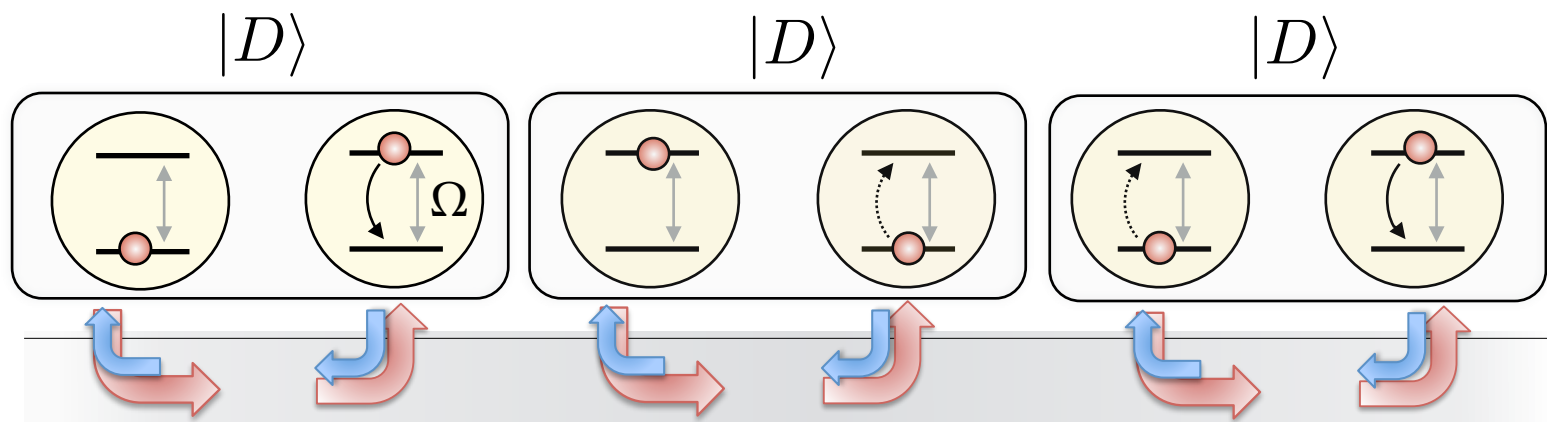
$$H_{\text{eff}} = -\frac{i\hbar}{2} \sum_j |e\rangle_j \langle e| - i\hbar \sum_{j>l} e^{ik(x_k - x_l)} \sigma_+^{(j)} \sigma_-^{(l)}$$

$$c = \sum_j e^{-ikx_j} \sigma_-^{(j)}$$

collective decay

Steady states for a **chiral** waveguide

$$\gamma_L \neq \gamma_R$$



- **Unique, pure steady state:** $\rho(t) \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} |\Psi\rangle\langle\Psi|$.
- **Quantum Dimers**

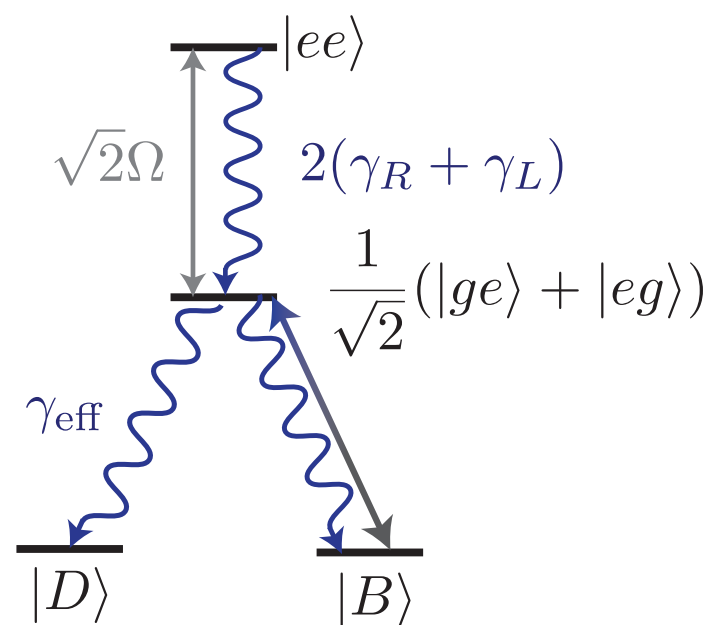
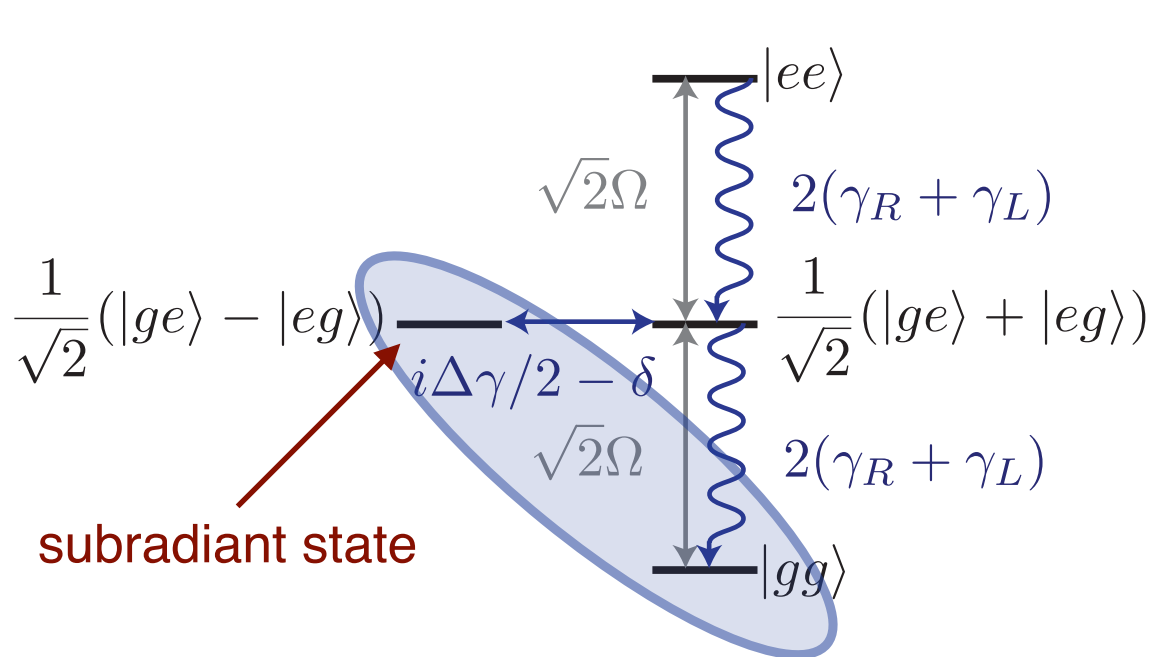
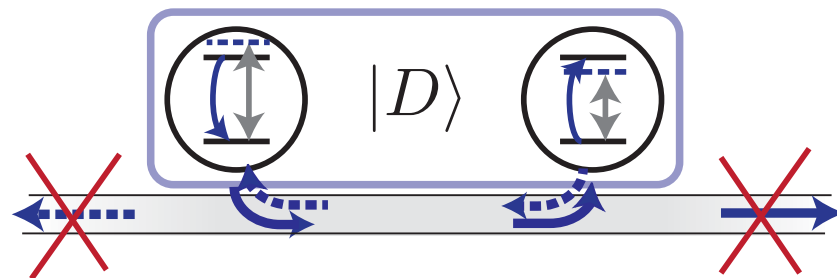
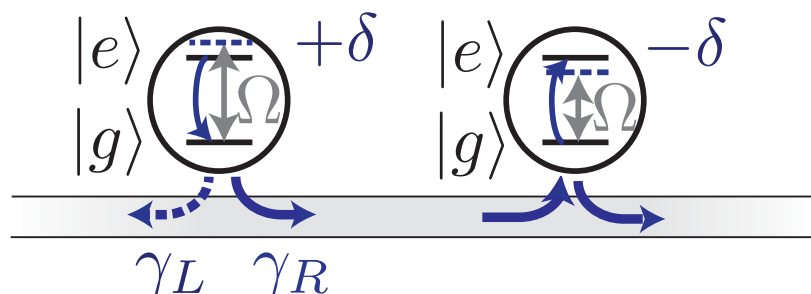
$$|\Psi\rangle = \bigotimes_{i=1}^N |D\rangle_{2i-1, 2i}$$

singlet fraction

$$|D\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+|\alpha|^2}} \left[|gg\rangle + \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}} (|ge\rangle - |eg\rangle) \right] \quad \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2}\Omega}{\delta - i(\gamma_R - \gamma_L)/2}$$

- Note: only for N even

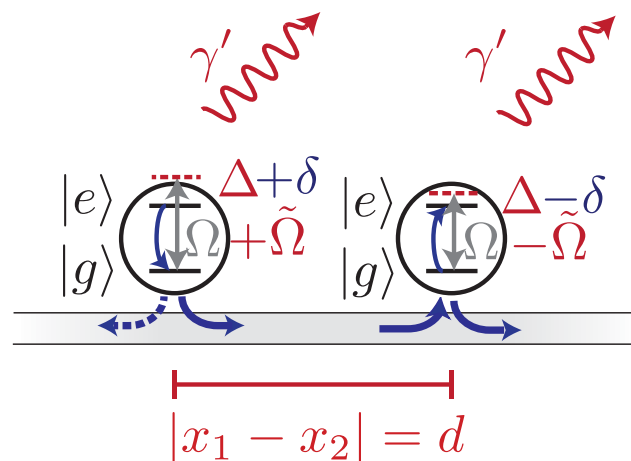
Understanding dark states for **N=2** spins



dark state

$$|D\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+|\alpha|^2}} \left[|gg\rangle + \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}} (|ge\rangle - |eg\rangle) \right]$$

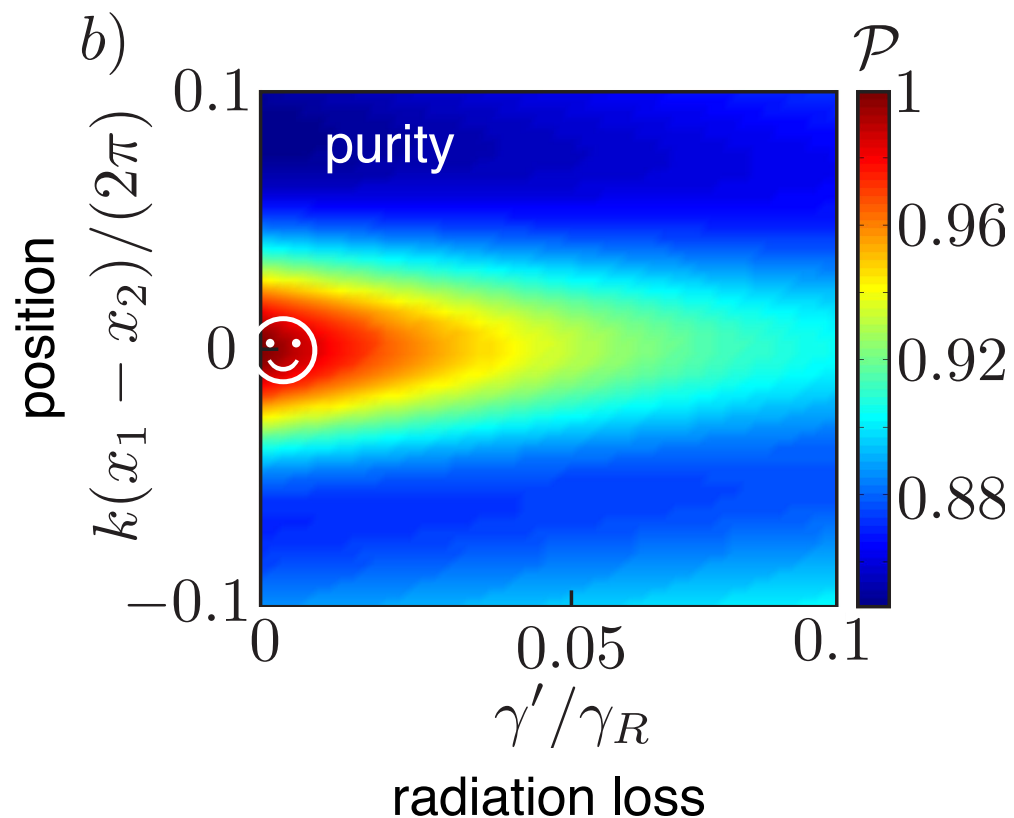
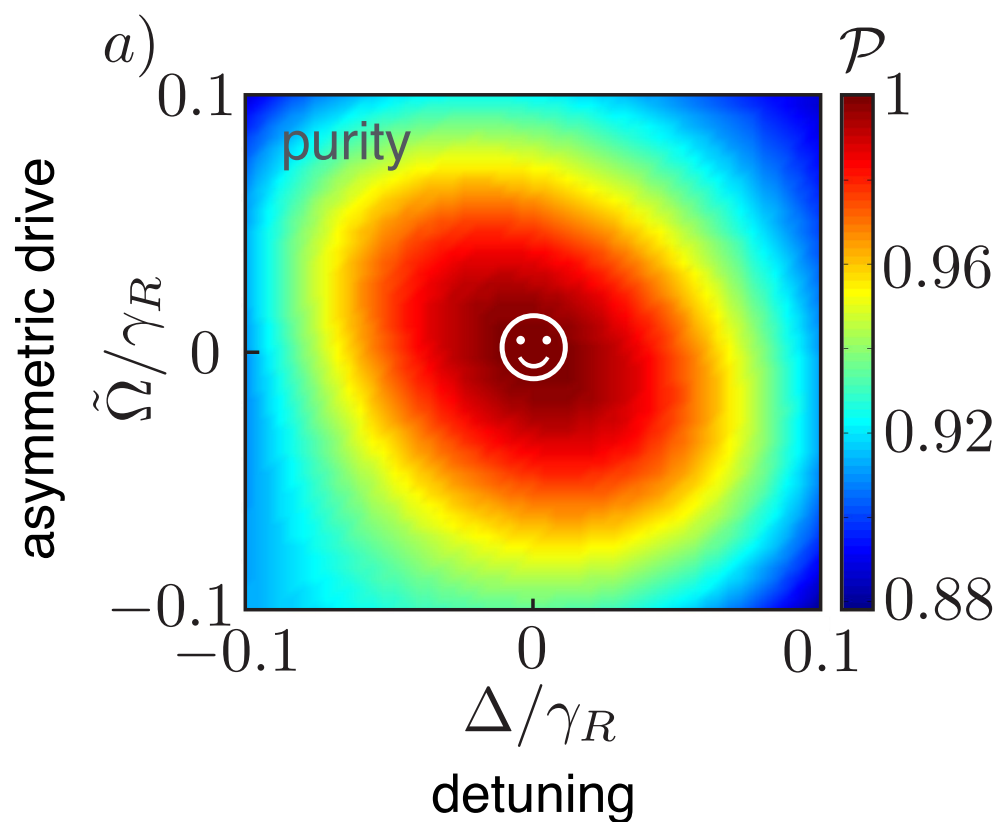
Imperfections & Dark States: N=2



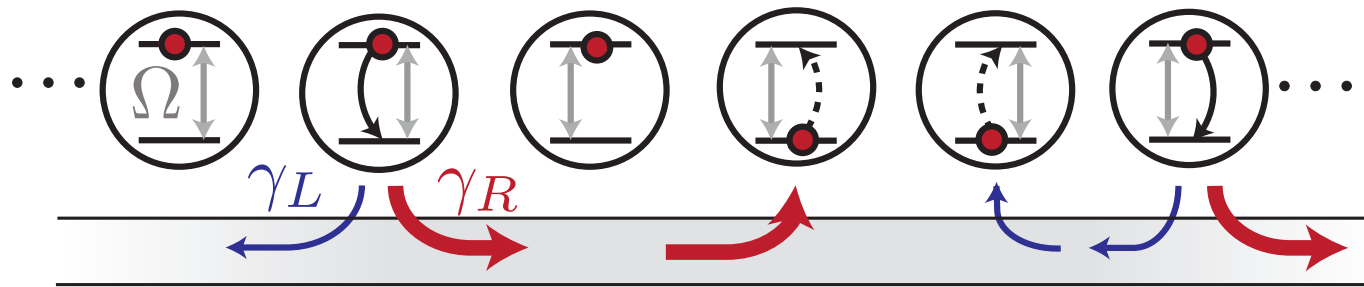
$$\Omega/\gamma_R = 0.5$$

$$\delta/\gamma_R = 0.3$$

$$\gamma_L/\gamma_R = 0.5$$

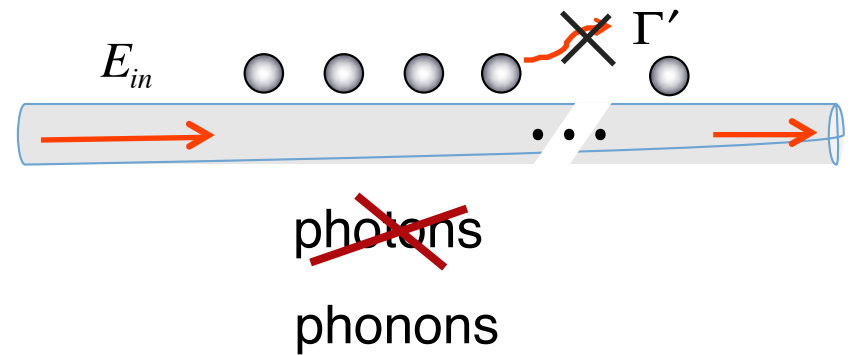


Physical Realizations of *Chiral* Spin Networks



Wave guide for ...

- photons
 - ✓ optical - photonic nanostructures
 - ✓ microwave - superconducting circuits
- phonons
 - ✓ spin-orbit coupled BEC
 - ✓ nano-mechanics

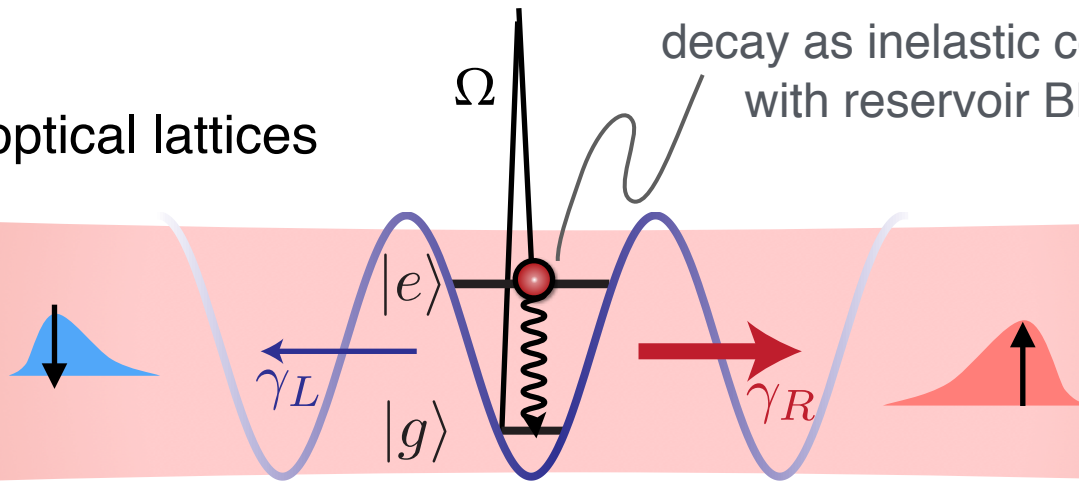


1D Chiral Spin Chains with Cold Atoms

atoms in optical lattices

decay as inelastic collision with reservoir BEC

chiral phonons

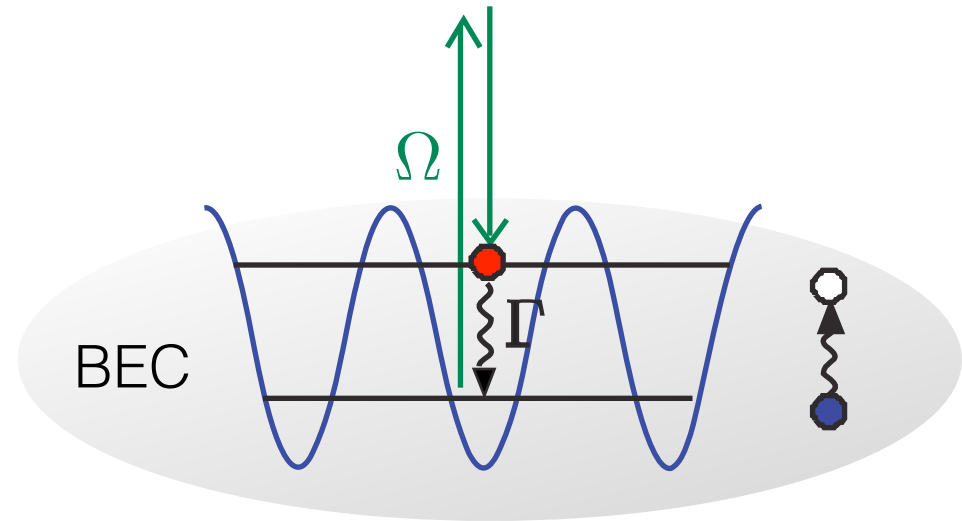


spin-orbit coupled BEC (1D)
as a chiral bath

Experiments: DeMarco, Oberthaler, Porto, ...

Driven Dissipative Hubbard Dynamics

- **BEC as a “phonon reservoir”**
 - quantum reservoir engineering



inelastic scattering from BEC as
“spontaneous emission”

- **master equation**
 - reduced system dynamics
 - Quantum Markov process

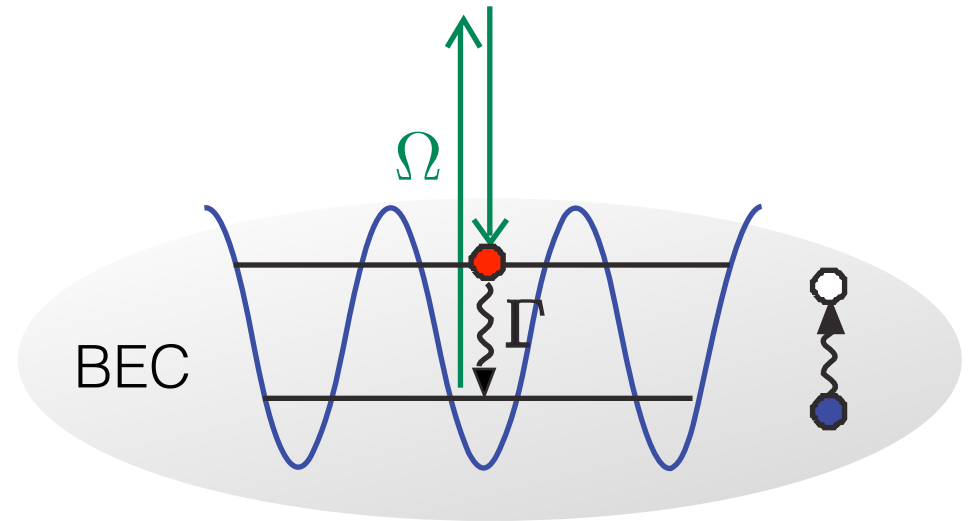
$$\frac{d\rho}{dt} = -i [H_{\text{sys}}, \rho] + \mathcal{L}\rho$$

2 band Hubbard model

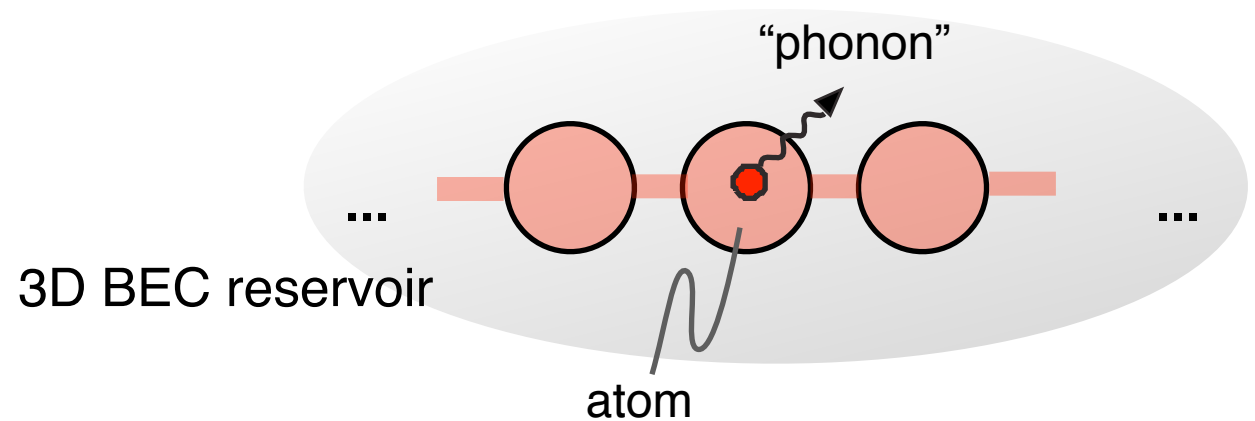
BEC phonons

Driven Dissipative Hubbard Dynamics

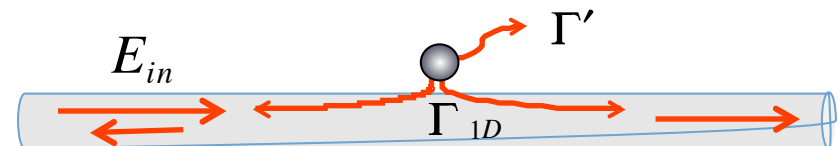
- **BEC as a “phonon reservoir”**
 - quantum reservoir engineering



- **Atoms in a 1D optical lattice**

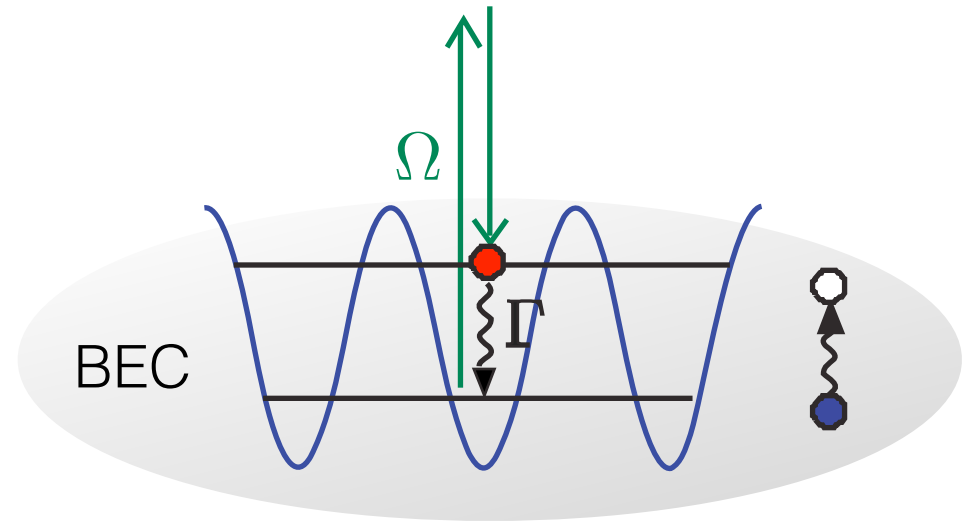


- **Dynamics analogous to ...**

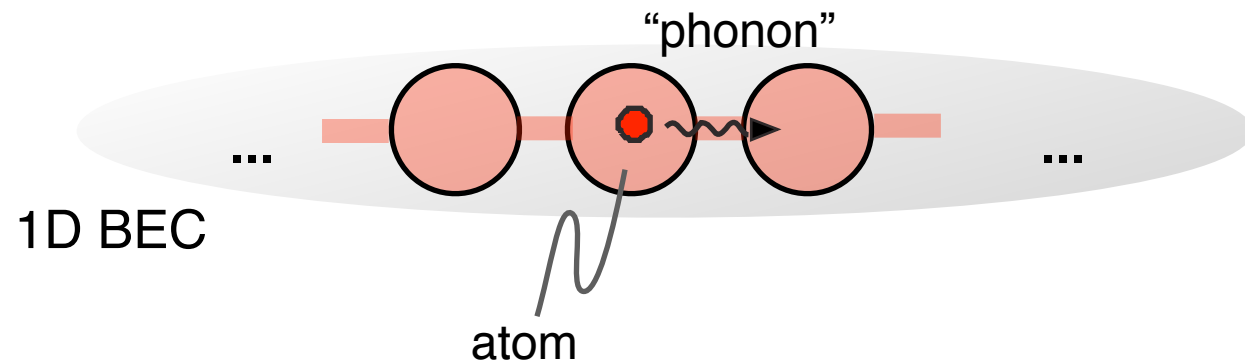


Driven Dissipative Hubbard Dynamics

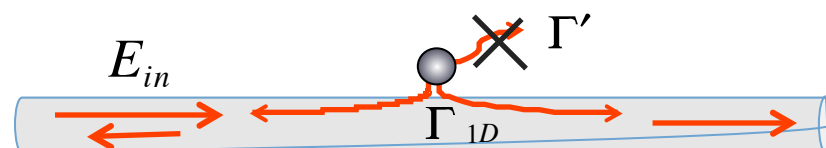
- **BEC as a “phonon reservoir”**
 - quantum reservoir engineering



- **Atoms in a 1D optical lattice**

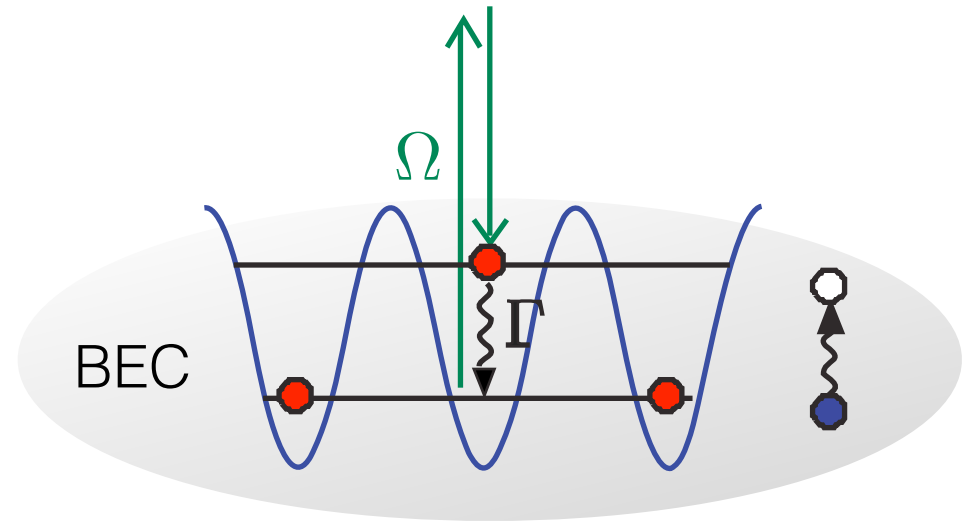


- **Dynamics analogous to ...**

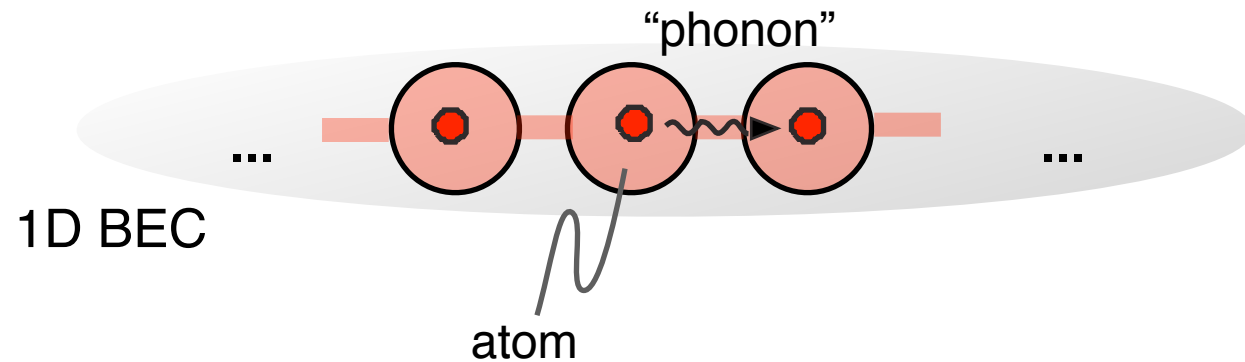


Driven Dissipative Hubbard Dynamics

- **BEC as a “phonon reservoir”**
 - quantum reservoir engineering

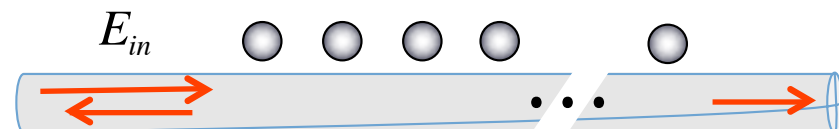


- **N Atoms in a 1D optical lattice**



- **Dynamics analogous to ...**

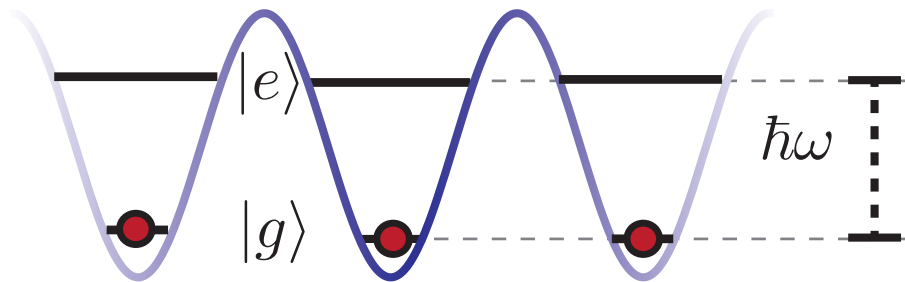
Q.: How to get a chiral reservoir?



Two-species mixture of cold quantum gases

Spin-Chain:

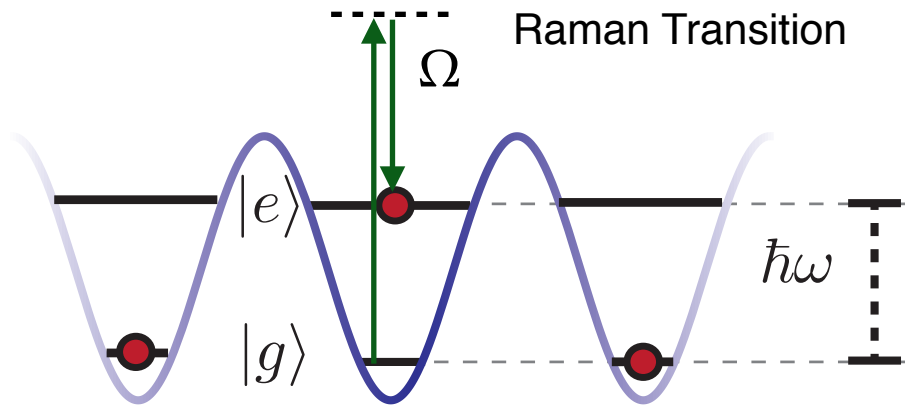
atoms in 1D optical lattice



Two-species mixture of cold quantum gases

Spin-Chain:

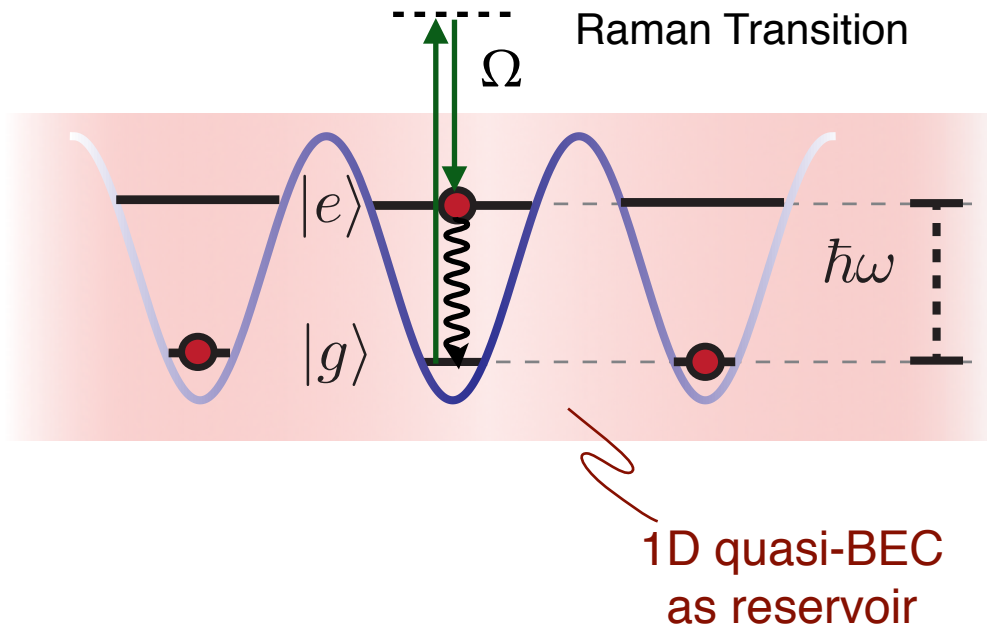
atoms in 1D optical lattice



Two-species mixture of cold quantum gases

Spin-Chain:

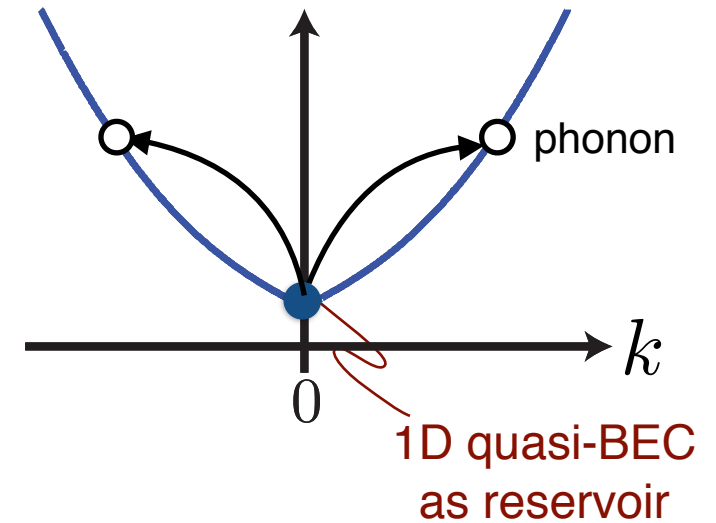
atoms in 1D optical lattice



Quantum Reservoir:

1D quasi-BEC

Bogoliubov spectrum



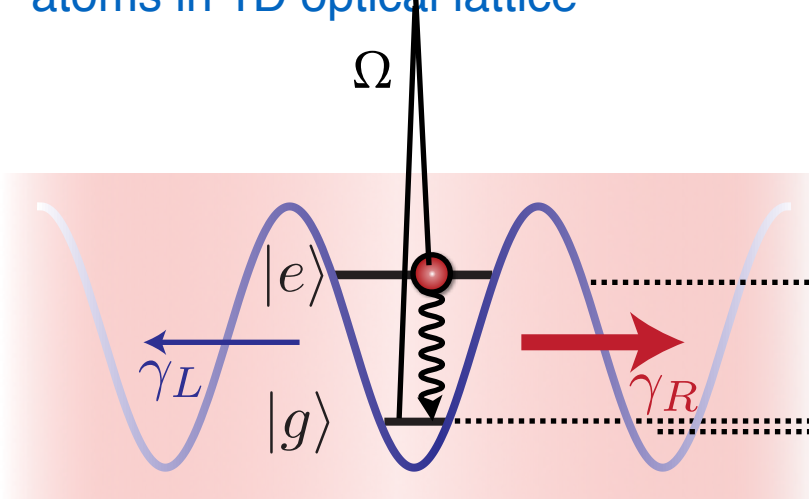
$$\gamma_L = \gamma_R$$

Dicke superradiance
& phase transition

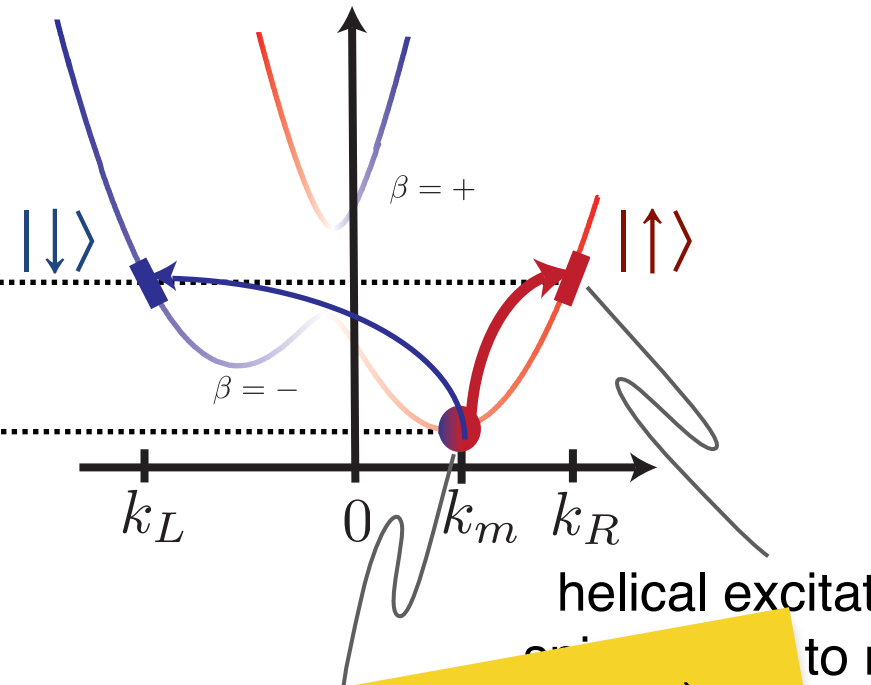
Chiral Reservoir = Spin-Orbit Coupled BEC

Spin-Chain:

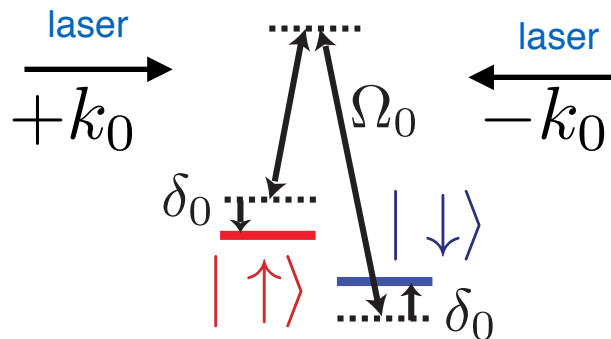
atoms in 1D optical lattice



Quantum Reservoir:



Hyperfine manifold:



spin-orbit coupled BEC (1D) in an optical lattice:
 "chiral phononic band gap material"

Two species mixtures of cold atoms

Chirality **tuneable**:

- via Spin-orbit coupling strength (i.e. via polarization of atoms)
- via asymmetry in collision parameters

Estimates:

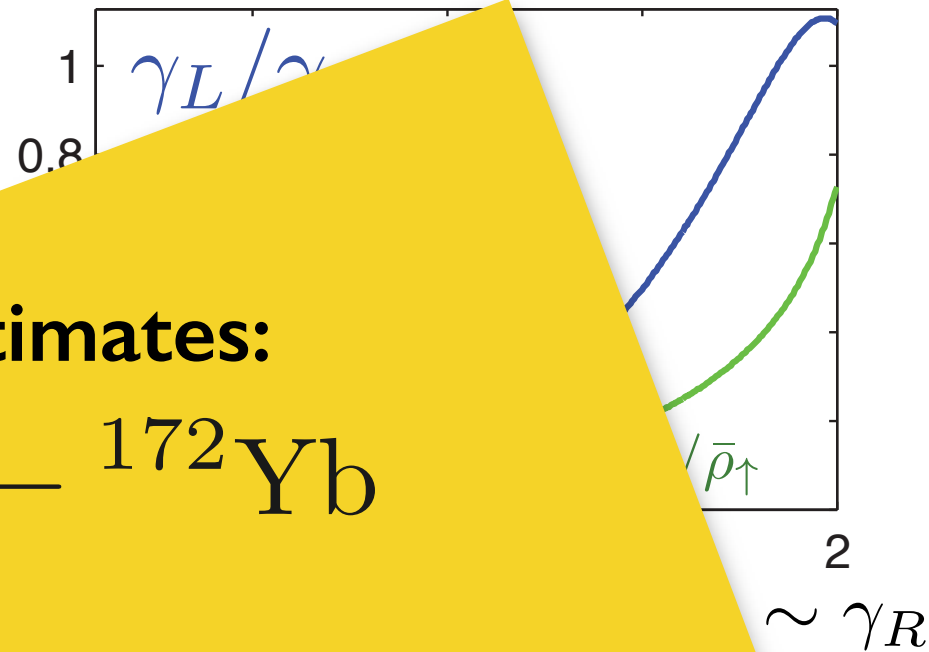


$$\gamma_L \lesssim \gamma_R \sim 2\pi \times 100 \text{ Hz}$$

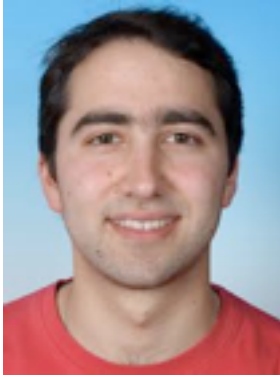
$$N \sim 30$$

$$d \sim 800 \text{ nm}$$

Validate RWA, Markov,
no retardation,...



thanks to the collaborators



Tomas Ramos



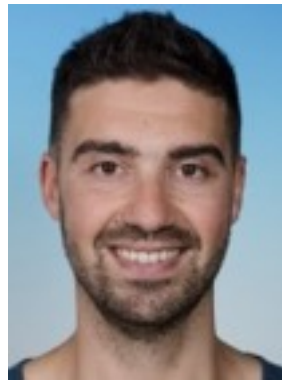
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