Under what conditions do quantum systems thermalize?

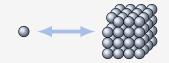
New insights from quantum information theory

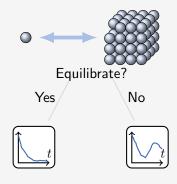
Christian Gogolin, Arnau Riera, Markus Müller, and Jens Eisert

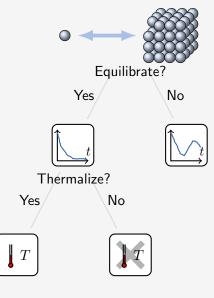
University of Potsdam

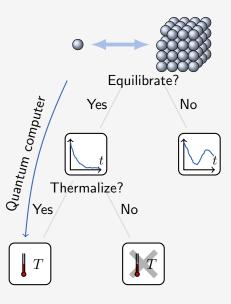
DPG March Meeting Dresden











Thermodynamics

Statistical Mechanics

Second Law ergodicity equal a priory probabilities

Classical Mechanics

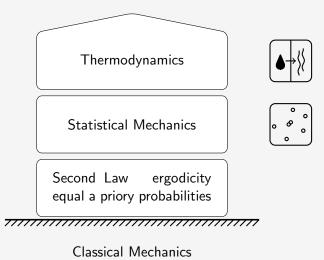
Thermodynamics



Statistical Mechanics

Second Law ergodicity equal a priory probabilities

Classical Mechanics



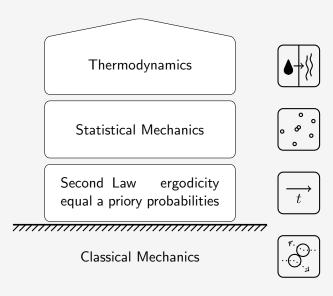
Thermodynamics

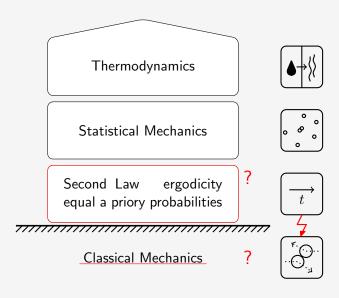
Statistical Mechanics

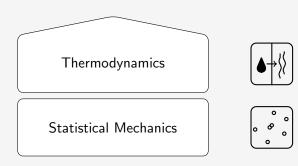
Second Law ergodicity equal a priory probabilities

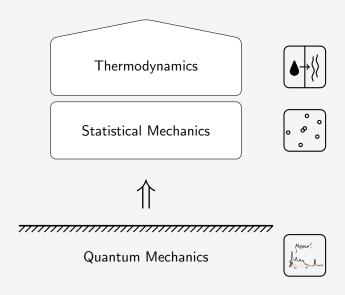
Classical Mechanics



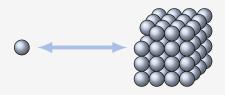








Thermalization is a complicated process



Thermalization implies:

- **1** Equilibration [1, 2, 3]
- Subsystem initial state independence [4]
- 3 Weak bath state dependence [5]
- Diagonal form of the subsystem equilibrium state [6]
- **5** Gibbs state $e^{-\beta} \mathcal{H}$ [3, 5]
 - [1] P. Reimann, PRL 101 (2008) 190403
 - [2] N. Linden, S. Popescu, A. J. Short, and A. Winter, PRE 79 (2009) no. 6, 061103
 - [3] J. Gemmer, M. Michel, and G. Mahler, Springer (2009)
 - [4] C. Gogolin, M. P. Mueller, and J. Eisert, PRL 106 (2011) 040401
 - [5] A. Riera, C. Gogolin, and J. Eisert, 1102.2389
 - [6] C. Gogolin, PRE 81 (2010) no. 5, 051127

Thermalization and quantum integrability

There is a common belief in the literature [7, 8, 9, 10, 11] . . .

```
Non-integrable \Longrightarrow Thermalization

→ No thermalization

Integrable
```

^[7] C. Kollath et. al PRL 98, (2007) 180601

^[8] S. Manmana, S. Wessel, R. Noack, and A. Muramatsu, ibid. 98 (2007) 210405

^[9] M. Rigol, V. Dunjko, and M. Olshanii, Nature 452 (2008) 854

^[10] M. C. Banuls, J. I. Cirac, and M. B. Hastings, arXiv:1007.3957

^[11] M. Rigol, PRL 103, (2009) 100403

Thermalization and quantum integrability

There is a common belief in the literature [7, 8, 9, 10, 11] . . .

```
Non-integrable \Longrightarrow Thermalization

→ No thermalization

Integrable
```

... which is unfortunately not quite true.

^[7] C. Kollath et. al PRL 98, (2007) 180601

^[8] S. Manmana, S. Wessel, R. Noack, and A. Muramatsu, ibid. 98 (2007) 210405

^[9] M. Rigol, V. Dunjko, and M. Olshanii, Nature 452 (2008) 854

^[10] M. C. Banuls, J. I. Cirac, and M. B. Hastings, arXiv:1007.3957

^[11] M. Rigol, PRL 103, (2009) 100403

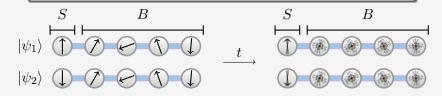
Absence of thermalization in non integrable systems

- Too little (geometric) entanglement in the energy eigenbasis prevents initial state independence.
- This can happen even in non-integrable systems.

^[4] C. Gogolin, M. P. Mueller, and J. Eisert, PRL 106 (2011) 040401

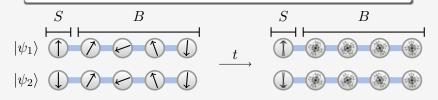
Absence of thermalization in non integrable systems

- Too little (geometric) entanglement in the energy eigenbasis prevents initial state independence.
- This can happen even in non-integrable systems.



^[4] C. Gogolin, M. P. Mueller, and J. Eisert, PRL 106 (2011) 040401

- Too little (geometric) entanglement in the energy eigenbasis prevents initial state independence.
- This can happen even in non-integrable systems.



$$\mathcal{D}(\uparrow), \bigcirc) \geq \mathcal{D}(\uparrow), \bigcirc) - R(|\psi_1\rangle) - R(|\psi_2\rangle).$$

^[4] C. Gogolin, M. P. Mueller, and J. Eisert, PRL 106 (2011) 040401

Absence of thermalization in non integrable systems

Result (Theorem 1 and 2 in [4]).

Corollary of Theorem 2 in [4]:

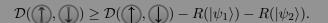
Effective entanglement in the eigenbasis (for spin 1/2)

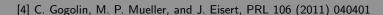
Let $\{|i\rangle\}$ be a basis for S, then if

$$\delta = \max_{k} \min_{i} \mathcal{D}(\operatorname{Tr}_{B} |E_{k}\rangle\langle E_{k}|, |i\rangle\langle i|)$$

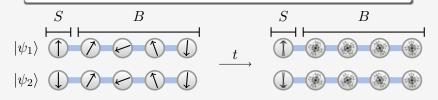
 $|\psi_1|$ is small, then for all |i
angle and almost all $|\psi^B
angle$

$$|\psi_2|$$
 $R(|i\rangle \otimes |\psi^B\rangle) \le 4 \delta.$





- Too little (geometric) entanglement in the energy eigenbasis prevents initial state independence.
- This can happen even in non-integrable systems.



$$\mathcal{D}(\uparrow), \bigcirc) \geq \mathcal{D}(\uparrow), \bigcirc) - R(|\psi_1\rangle) - R(|\psi_2\rangle).$$

^[4] C. Gogolin, M. P. Mueller, and J. Eisert, PRL 106 (2011) 040401

Conclusions and outlook

We have seen in this talk:

Non-integrability Thermalization

- [1] P. Reimann, PRL 101 (2008) 190403
- [2] N. Linden, S. Popescu, A. J. Short, and A. Winter, PRE 79 (2009) no. 6, 061103
- [6] C. Gogolin, PRE 81 (2010) no. 5, 051127
- [5] A. Riera, C. Gogolin, and J. Eisert, 1102.2389
- [12] M. Cramer, C. Dawson, J. Eisert, and T. Osborne, PRL 100 (2008) 030602
- [13] M. Cramer and J. Eisert, NJP 12 (2010) 055020

Conclusions and outlook

We have seen in this talk:

But there is more:

- Rigorous results on Equilibration [1, 2]
- A strong connection to decoherence [6]
- A quantum algorithm to prepare Gibbs states [5].
- Thermalization in exactly solvable models [12, 13]

- [1] P. Reimann, PRL 101 (2008) 190403
- [2] N. Linden, S. Popescu, A. J. Short, and A. Winter, PRE 79 (2009) no. 6, 061103
- [6] C. Gogolin, PRE 81 (2010) no. 5, 051127
- [5] A. Riera, C. Gogolin, and J. Eisert, 1102.2389
- [12] M. Cramer, C. Dawson, J. Eisert, and T. Osborne, PRL 100 (2008) 030602
- [13] M. Cramer and J. Eisert, NJP 12 (2010) 055020

Conclusions and outlook

We have seen in this talk:

But there is more:

- Rigorous results on Equilibration [1, 2]
- A strong connection to decoherence [6]
- A quantum algorithm to prepare Gibbs states [5].
- Thermalization in exactly solvable models [12, 13]

The major open question:

■ Time scales. How long does it take to equilibrate?

- [1] P. Reimann, PRL 101 (2008) 190403
- [2] N. Linden, S. Popescu, A. J. Short, and A. Winter, PRE 79 (2009) no. 6, 061103
- [6] C. Gogolin, PRE 81 (2010) no. 5, 051127
- [5] A. Riera, C. Gogolin, and J. Eisert, 1102.2389
- [12] M. Cramer, C. Dawson, J. Eisert, and T. Osborne, PRL 100 (2008) 030602
- [13] M. Cramer and J. Eisert, NJP 12 (2010) 055020

Collaborators









Markus P. Müller

Arnau Riera

Jens Eisert







Peter Janotta

Haye Hinrichsen





Andreas Winter

References

Thank you for your attention!

→ slides: www.cgogolin.de

[1]	P. Reimann, Foundation of Statistical Mechanics under Experimentally Realistic Condition	ns
	Phys. Pay. Lett. 101 (2009) no. 10, 100402	

[2] N. Linden, S. Popescu, A. J. Short, and A. Winter, "Quantum mechanical evolution towards thermal equilibrium".

- [3] J. Gemmer, M. Michel, and G. Mahler, Quantum Thermodynamics, vol. 784.
- [4] C. Gogolin, M. P. Müller, and J. Eisert, "Absence of Thermalization in Nonintegrable Systems".
- [5] A. Riera, C. Gogolin, and J. Eisert, "Thermalization in nature and on a quantum computer",

[6] C. Gogolin,

"Environment-induced super selection without pointer states", Physical Review E 81 (2010) no. 5, 051127.

- [7] C. Kollath, A. Läuchli, and E. Altman, "Quench Dynamics and Nonequilibrium Phase Diagram of the Bose-Hubbard Model", Physical Review Letters 98 (2007) no. 18, 180601
- [8] S. Manmana, S. Wessel, R. Noack, and A. Muramatsu, "Strongly Correlated Fermions after a Quantum Quench". Physical Review Letters 98 (2007) no. 21, 210405
- [9] M. Rigol, V. Dunjko, and M. Olshanii, "Thermalization and its mechanism for generic isolated quantum systems". Nature 452 (2008) no. 7189, 854,
- [10] M. C. Banuls, J. I. Cirac, and M. B. Hastings, "Strong and weak thermalization of infinite non-integrable quantum systems".
- [11] M. Rigol. "Breakdown of Thermalization in Finite One-Dimensional Systems", Physical Review Letters 103 (2009) no. 10, 100403.
- [12] M. Cramer, C. M. Dawson, J. Eisert, and T. J. Osborne, "Exact Relaxation in a Class of Nonequilibrium Quantum Lattice Systems", Phys. Rev. Lett. 100 (2008) 030602.
- [13] M. Cramer and J. Eisert, "A quantum central limit theorem for non-equilibrium systems: exact local relaxation of correlated states",