

Title: PSI 2019/2020 - Quantum Matter Part 1 - Lecture 15

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Collection: PSI 2019/2020 - Quantum Matter Part 1

Date: January 22, 2020 - 9:00 AM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/20010040>

$$H_{TC} = -U \sum_n A_n - J \sum_p B_p$$

$$| \{A_n\} \{B_p\} W^1 W^2 \rangle$$

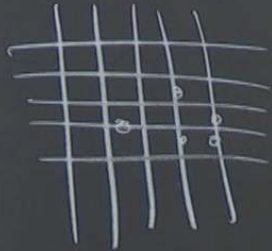
eigenstates

$$|\psi_0\rangle \in \text{dgs} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\dim \mathcal{H}_{\text{TOT}} = 2^{2L^2}$$

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{TOT}} = \mathbb{C}^2 \otimes 2^{2L^2}$$

$$|\psi_0\rangle$$



$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{TOT}} = \bigotimes_{l \in \Lambda} \mathcal{H}_l$$

$$= \bigotimes_n \mathcal{H}_n^W \bigotimes_p \mathcal{H}_p^{(S)} \bigotimes (\mathcal{H}_{w_1} \otimes \mathcal{H}_{w_2})$$

$$|\psi_0\rangle \in \text{ker} \Leftrightarrow A_n |\psi_0\rangle = B_p |\psi_0\rangle = |\psi_0\rangle$$

$G = \langle A_1, \dots, A_n \rangle$  associative group

$$P_n = \frac{1 + A_n}{2}$$

$$|0\rangle^{\otimes N} \equiv |\vec{0}\rangle$$

$$|G| = 2^{L-1}$$

for all  $p, B_p |\vec{0}\rangle = |\vec{0}\rangle$

$$|\psi_0\rangle = \prod_n P_n |\vec{0}\rangle$$

$$|\psi_0\rangle = N \prod_n (1 + A_n) |\vec{0}\rangle = N \left( 1 + \sum_n A_n + \sum_{n_1 < n_2} A_{n_1} A_{n_2} + \sum_{n_1 < n_2 < n_3} A_{n_1} A_{n_2} A_{n_3} + \dots \right) |\vec{0}\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{g} \in G \quad \vec{g} |\psi_0\rangle &= \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{\vec{g} \in G} |\vec{g}\rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{\vec{g} \in G} \vec{g} |\vec{0}\rangle \equiv \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{\vec{g} \in G} |\vec{g}\rangle \\ &= |\psi_0\rangle \end{aligned}$$



$$\mathcal{H} \quad H = \sum_n E_n P_n = \sum_{n \neq \alpha} E_n |E_{n\alpha}\rangle \langle E_{n\alpha}| \quad \alpha=1$$

$$X_t = U_t X = U_t^\dagger X U_t$$

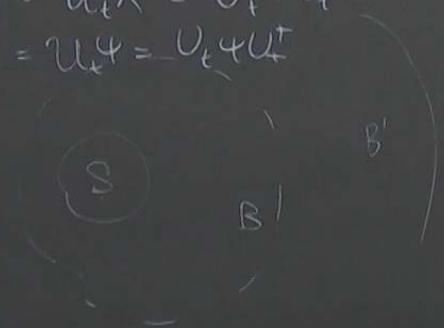
$$\psi_t = U_t \psi = U_t \psi U_t^\dagger$$

$$U_t = e^{-iHt}$$

$$\text{II Law} \quad S(\psi_t) \rightarrow S(U\psi U^\dagger) = S(U \sum_n P_n |E_n\rangle U^\dagger)$$

$$S(\phi) = -\frac{1}{1-\alpha} \log \text{Tr} \phi^\alpha$$

$$\alpha \rightarrow 1 \quad S_1(\phi) = -\sum_n p_n \log p_n$$

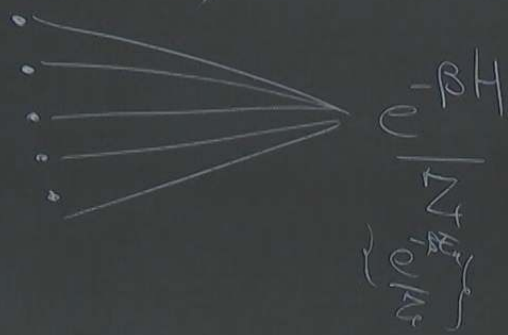


# Away from Equilibrium



Equilibration

$$P_n = (1, 0, 0, 0, \dots)^t$$

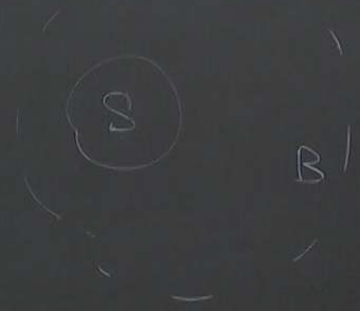


Thermalization

$$H = \sum$$

$$X_t = U_t X = U_t^\dagger X U_t$$

$$\psi_t = U_t \psi = U_t \psi U_t^\dagger$$



$\phi \xrightarrow{t} \phi_t \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow t^*} \phi_{eq}$       Equilibration

$\mathcal{U}(\phi_{eq}) = \phi_{eq}$       fixed point

$\phi = \phi_{eq}$        $\phi$

$\phi$  is steady

$\Uparrow$   
 $[\phi, H] = 0$

14.2

ation

$$0 = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \|\phi_t - \phi_{eq}\| = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \|U\phi - U\phi_{eq}\| = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \|U(\phi - \phi_{eq})\| = \|\phi - \phi_{eq}\|$$

→  $\phi = \phi_{eq}$

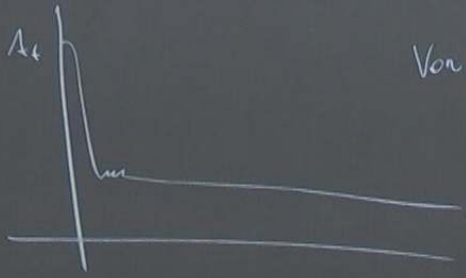
ut

$$A_t = \text{tr}[A_t \phi] = \text{tr}[A \phi_t]$$

$\phi$  is steady

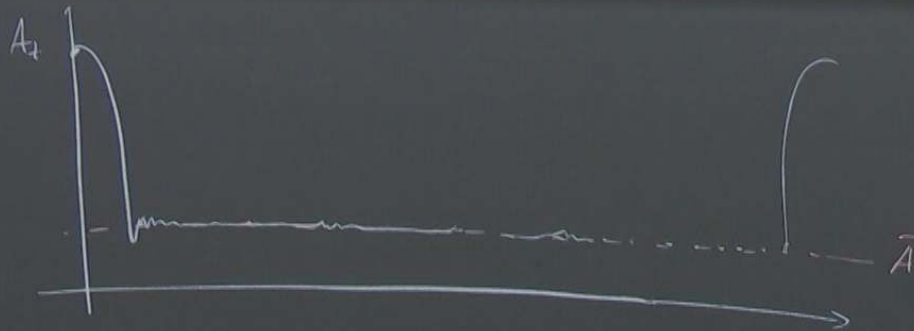
↔

$[H] = 0$



Von Neumann  $A_t$  is quasi-hermitic

$$\|A_{T, \epsilon} - A_0\| \leq \epsilon$$



Eq in prob.  $\rightarrow \sigma$  is small

$$\sigma^2 = \Delta A^2 = \overline{(A - \bar{A})^2}$$

temporal fluctuations

$$P_r \{ |A_t - \bar{A}| > k \} < \frac{\sigma}{k} \quad \text{Chebyshev inequality}$$

