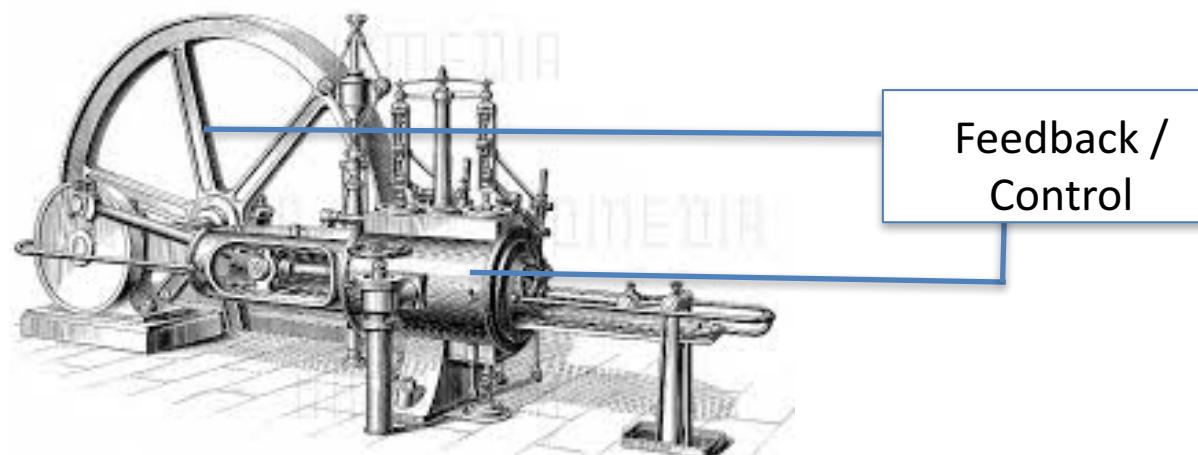


Information in mesoscopic quantum thermal machines

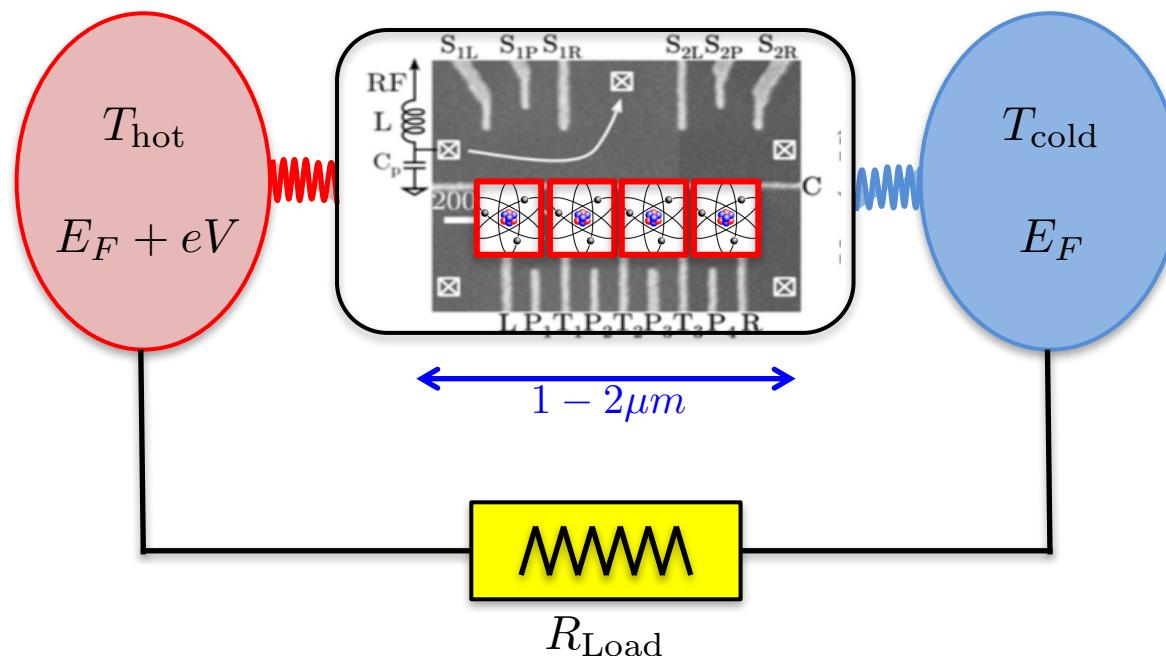
Géraldine Haack

FNS Prima fellow, University of Geneva



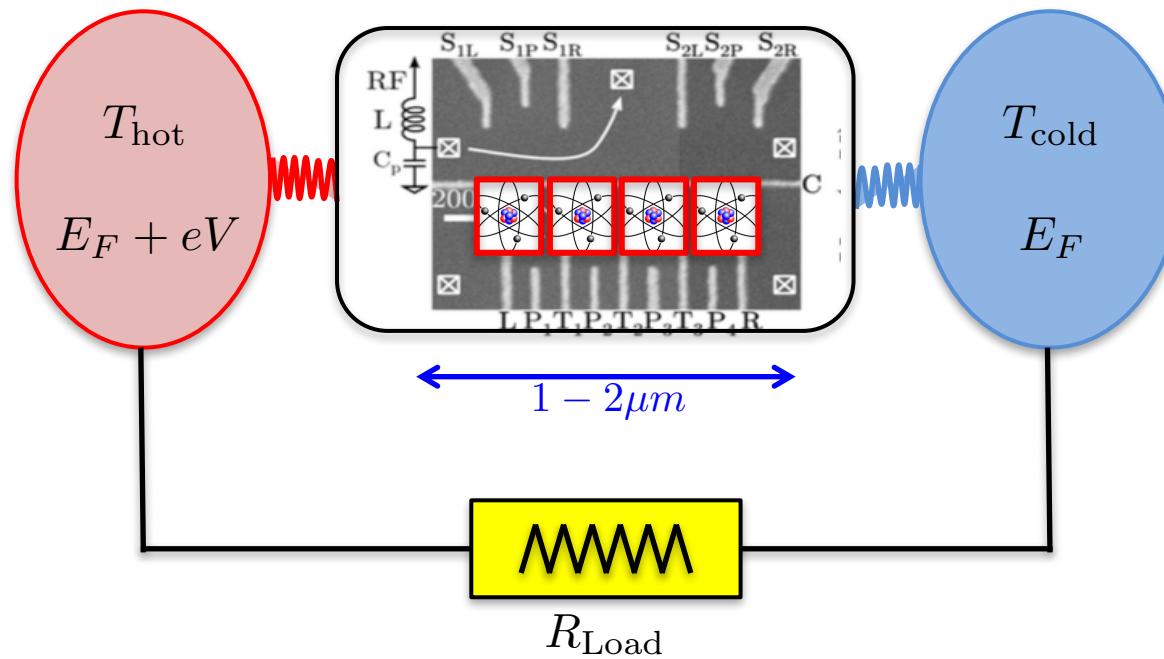
Quantum Thermodynamics Conference
Espoo, 27.06.2019

What is a mesoscopic quantum thermal machine?



(Classical) outputs : Power (heat engine), cooling ratio (fridge)

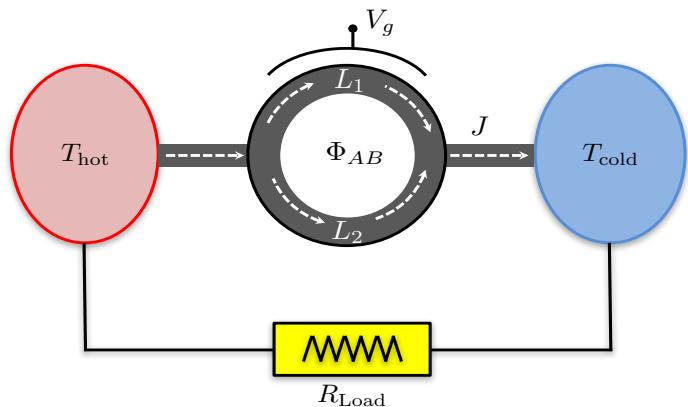
What is a mesoscopic quantum thermal machine?



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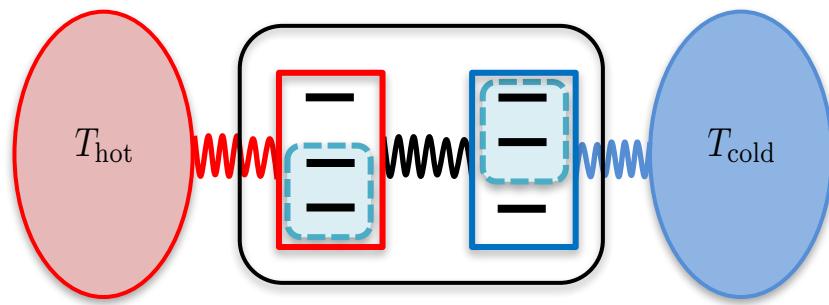
- Take advantage of quantum properties to enhance efficiency
- Fundamental bounds set by QM? -> see Fabien Clivaz' talk
- Generate quantum resources for QIP : no classical counterpart

Information in mesoscopic quantum thermal machines



Aharonov-Bohm heat engine

Classical information is detrimental

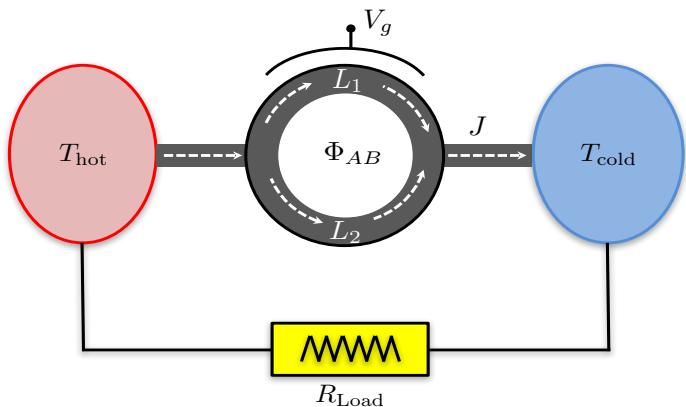


Entanglement engines

Quantum information is the output

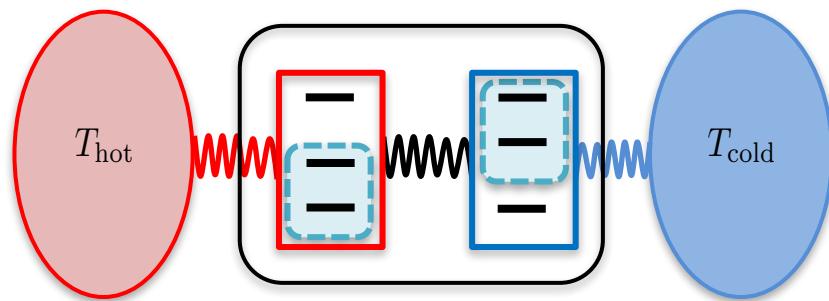
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Information in mesoscopic quantum thermal machines



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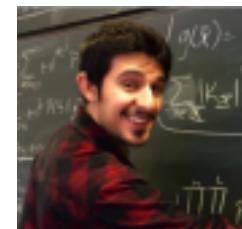
Francesco Giazotto
(CNR Pisa)



Jonatan B. Brask
(DTU, Denmark)



Nicolas Brunner
(Uni Geneva)

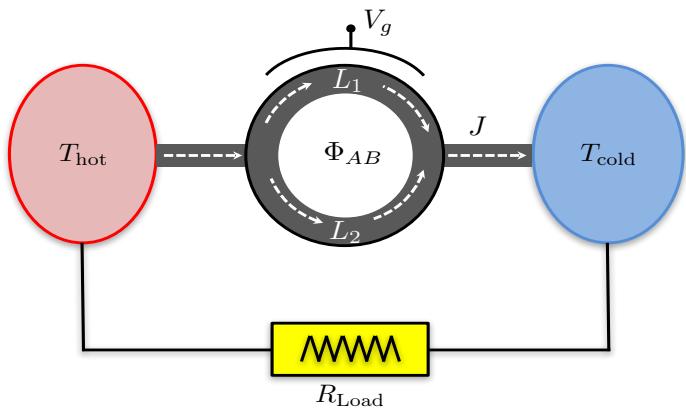


Armin Tavakoli
(Uni Geneva)

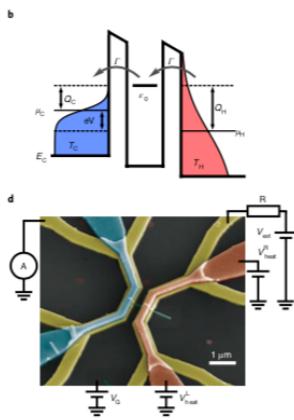


Marcus Huber
(IQOQI Vienna)

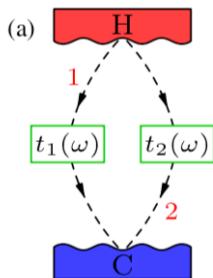
Part 1: Aharonov-Bohm quantum heat engine



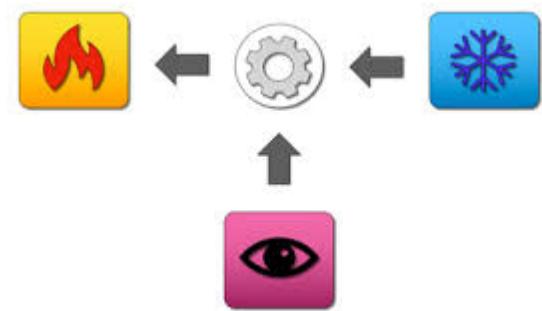
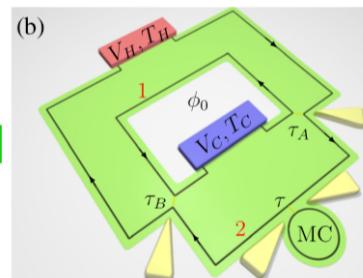
Some examples



Josefsson et al., Nat. Nano. 13 (2018)

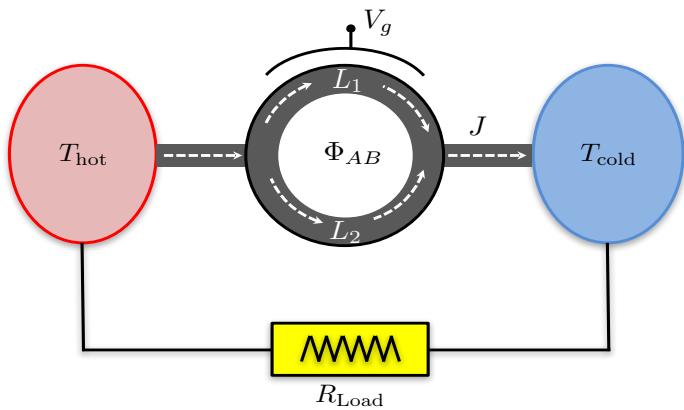


Samuelsson et al., PRL 118 (2017)



Elouard, Jordan, PRL 120 (2018)
Buffoni et al., PRL 122 (2019)

Part 1: Aharonov-Bohm quantum heat engine



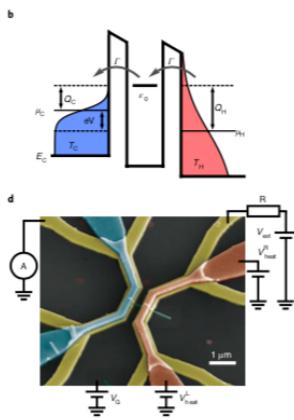
Efficient and highly tunable

Phase-coherent mesoscopic engine

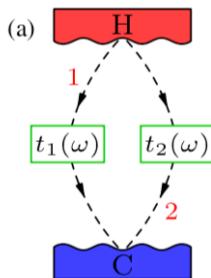
Promising towards experiments

arXiv:1905.12672

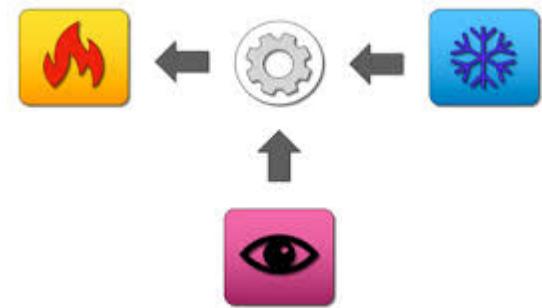
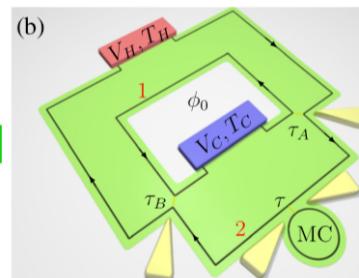
Some examples



Josefsson et al., Nat. Nano. 13 (2018)

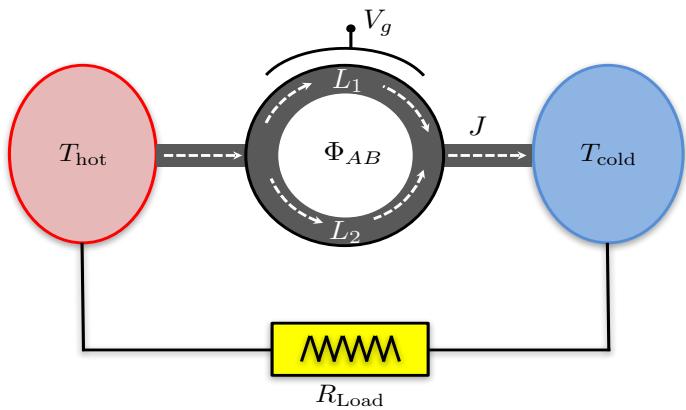


Samuelsson et al., PRL 118 (2017)



Elouard, Jordan, PRL 120 (2018)
Buffoni et al., PRL 122 (2019)

Part 1: Aharonov-Bohm quantum heat engine

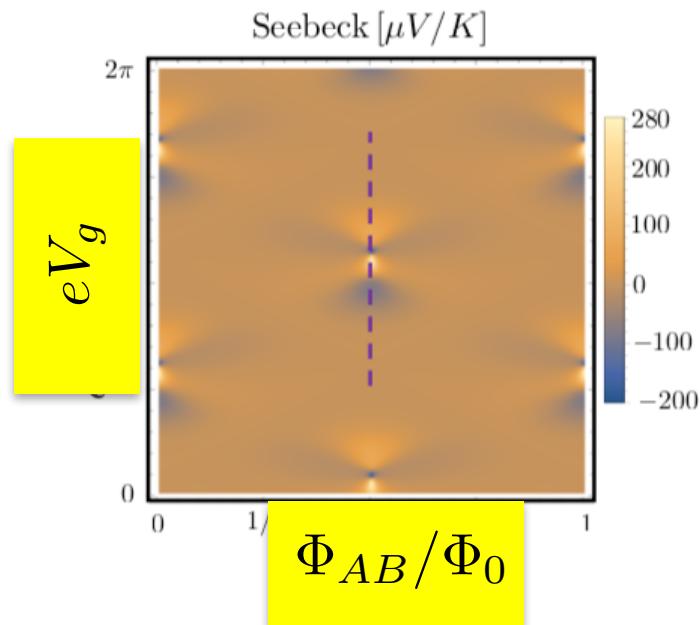
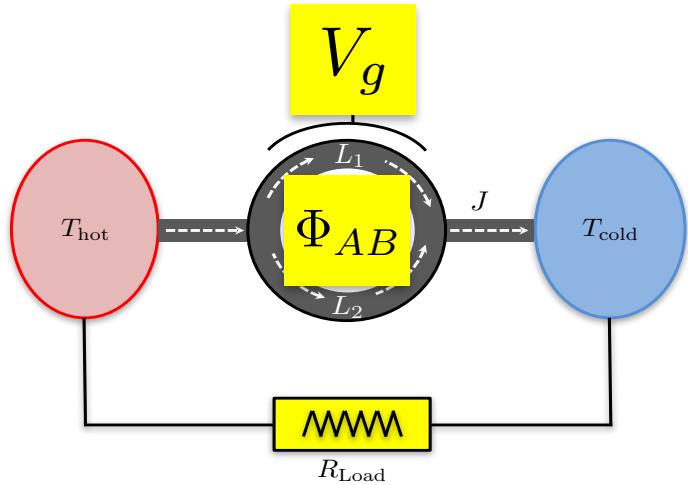


- Linear response regime, Landauer-Büttiker approach
- Transmission probability

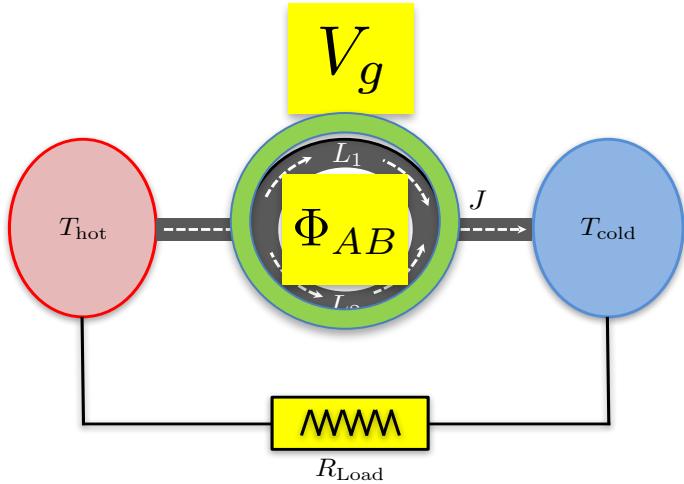
$$\begin{pmatrix} I \\ J \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} G & L \\ M & K \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Delta V \\ \Delta T \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{With thermopower} \quad S = \left. \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta T} \right|_{I=0} = -\frac{L}{G}$$

$$L = \frac{2e}{hT} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dE (E - \mu) T_{AB}(E) \left(-\frac{\partial f}{\partial E} \right)$$

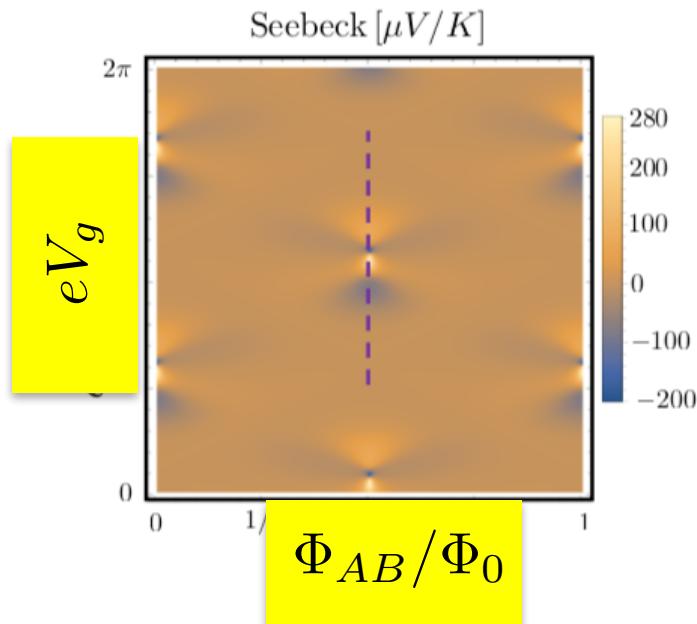
Part 1: Aharonov-Bohm quantum heat engine



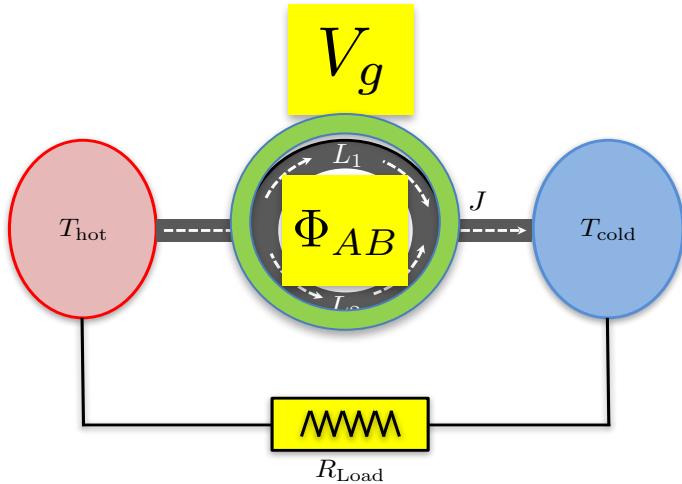
Part 1: Aharonov-Bohm quantum heat engine



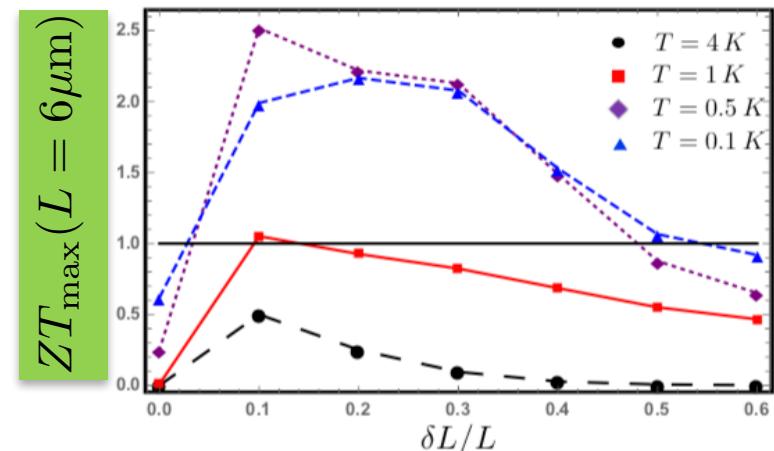
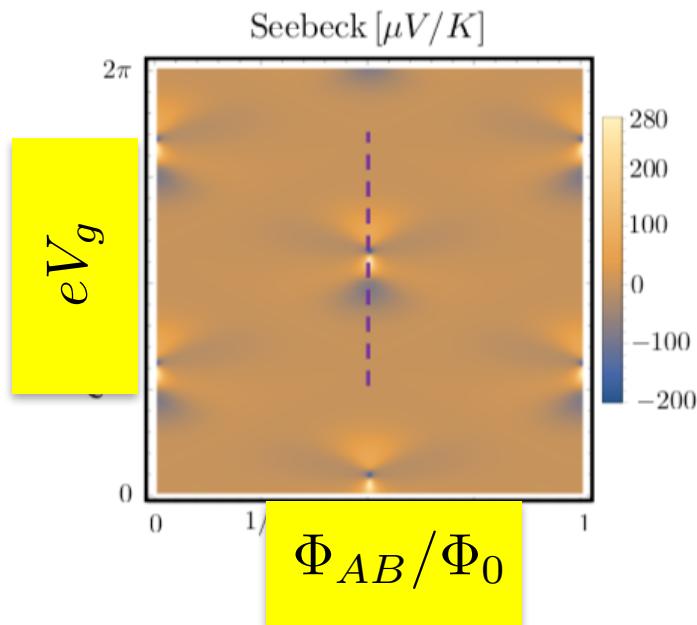
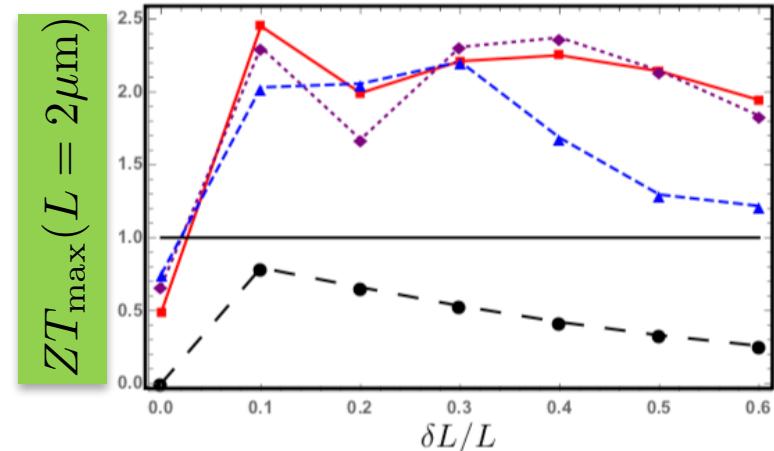
$$ZT = GS^2T/\kappa_{th}$$



Part 1: Aharonov-Bohm quantum heat engine

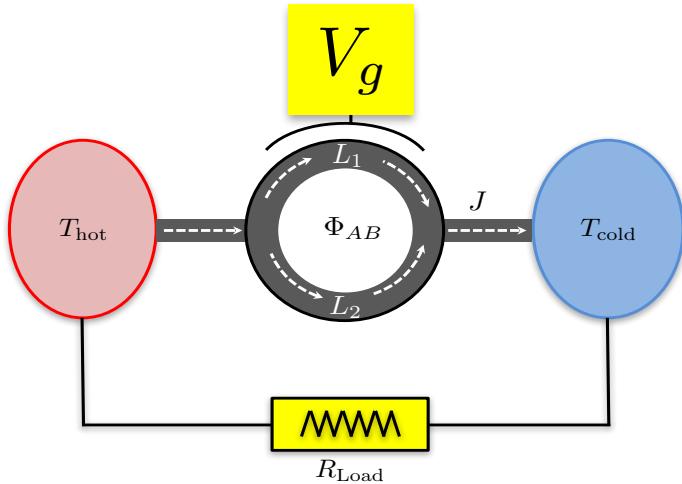


$$ZT = GS^2T/\kappa_{th}$$



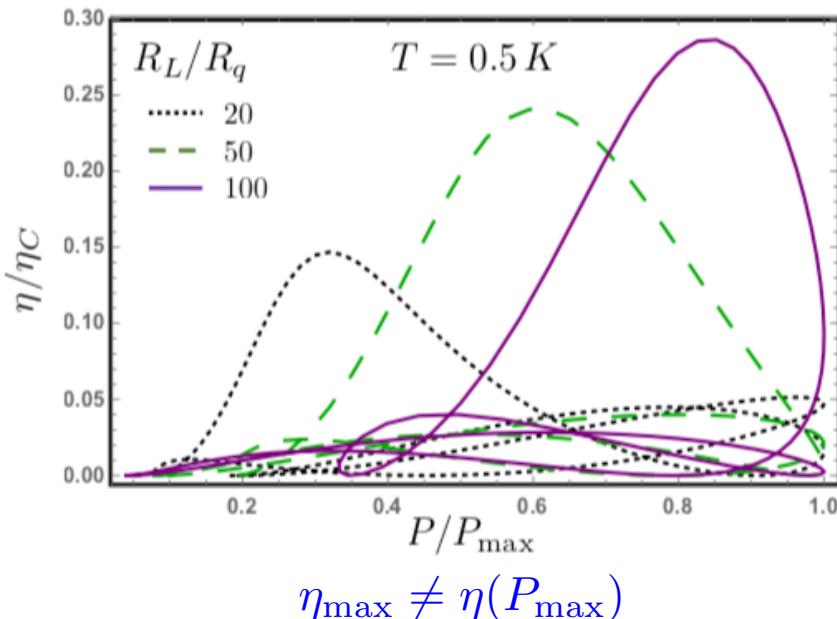
Thermoelectric properties: ZT coeff > 1

Two-terminal engine close to optimal efficiency

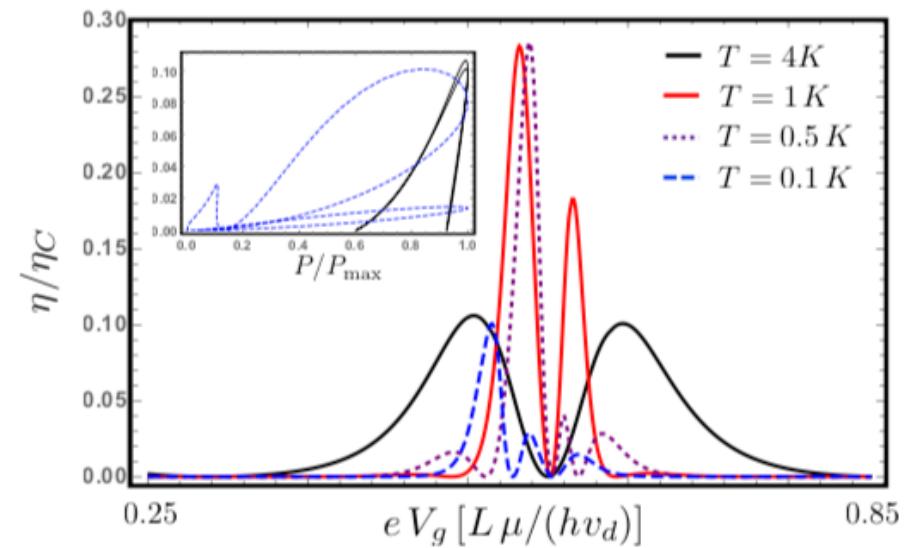


Emblematic phase-coherent mesoscopic device

Promising for experiments

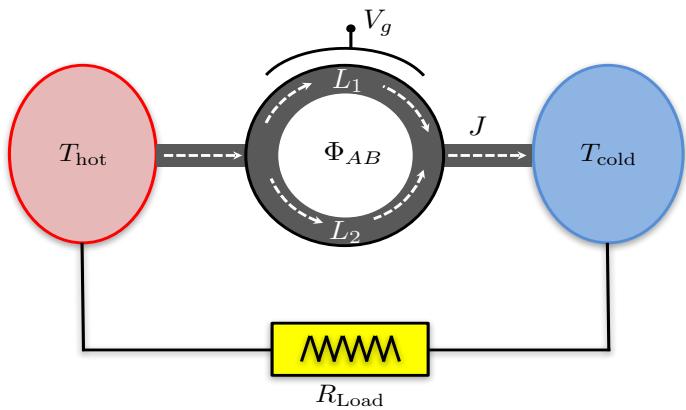


Whitney, PRL 112 (2014)



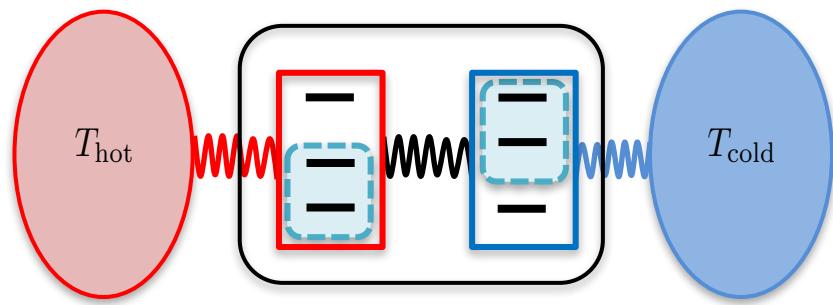
Haack, Giazotto, arXiv:1905.12672

Information in quantum thermal machines



Aharonov-Bohm heat engine

Classical information is detrimental



Entanglement engines

Quantum information is the output

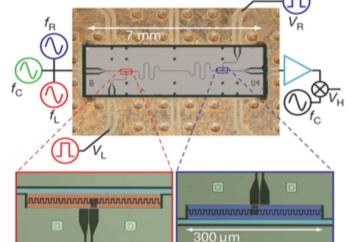
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Part II: Entanglement engines

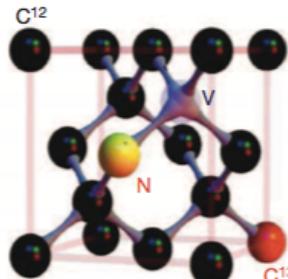
How to generate quantum correlations?

Controlled unitary processes

Logical two-qubit gates



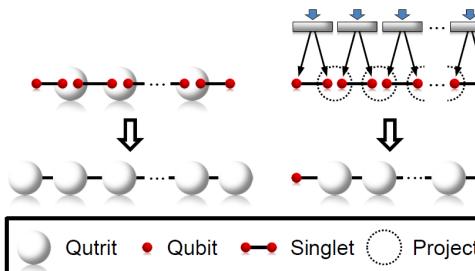
DiCarlo et al., Nature 460 (2009)



Dissipation is detrimental

Equilibrium systems

Cooling to the ground state

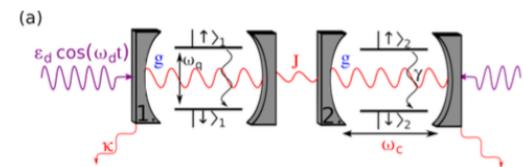


Kaltenbaek et al., Nat. Phys. 6 (2010)

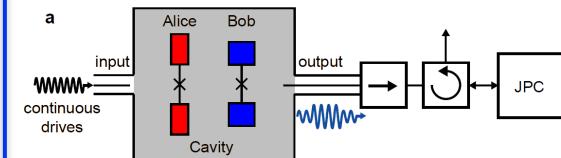
Complex Hamiltonians

Quantum engineering

Bath & coupling engineering



Aron et al., PRA 90 (2014)



Lin et al., Nature 504 (2013)

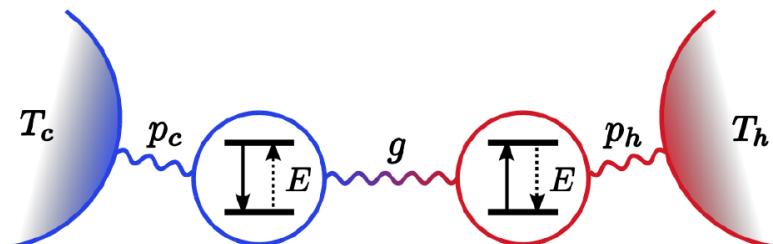
Shankar et al., Nature 504 (2013)

Lots of external control

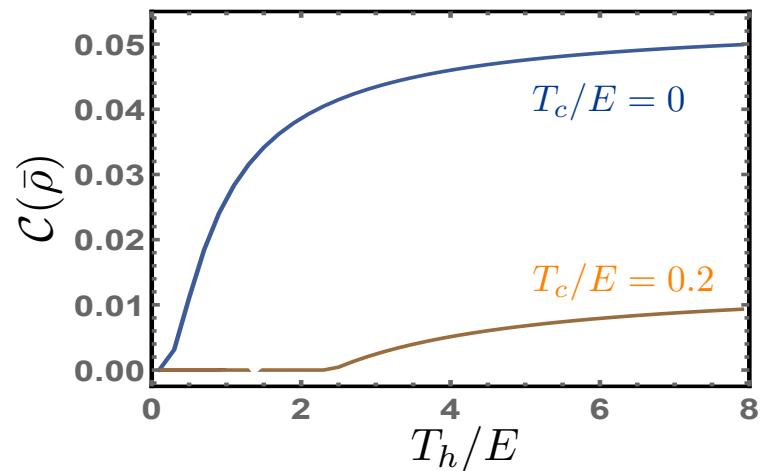
Can we use thermal machines?

Out-of-equilibrium thermal machines

- Various systems:
 - Atom coupled to cavities driven by incoherent light
 - Qubits subject to noisy channel
 - Mechanical oscillators
- Specific interaction Hamiltonian (Ising-type, XX-type, ...)
- Simple model



$$H_{int} = g (|01\rangle\langle 10| + h.c.)$$



Brask, Haack, Brunner, Huber, NJP 17 (2015)

Generation of steady-state entanglement
Using only incoherent couplings to thermal baths

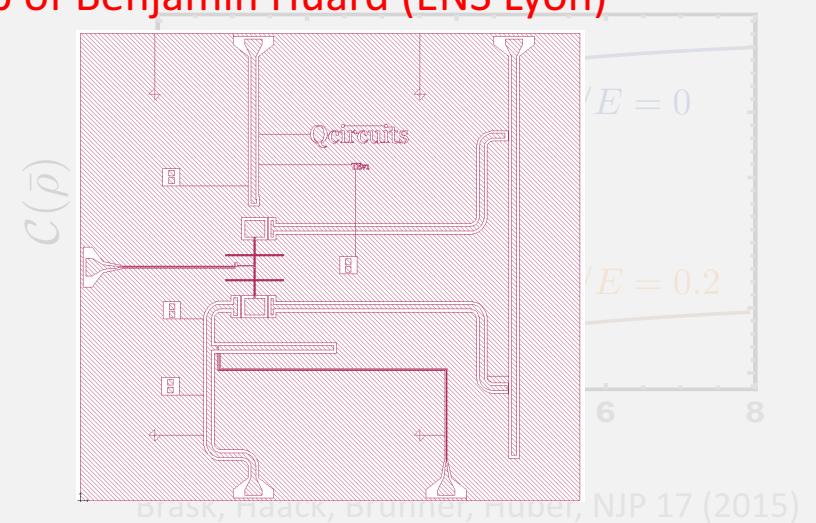
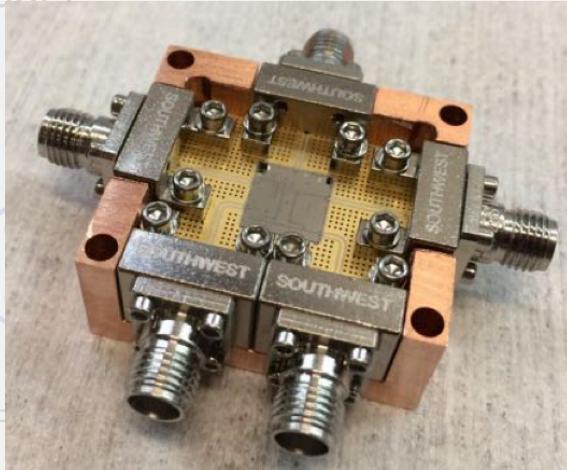
Out-of-equilibrium thermal machines

- Various systems:
 - Atom coupled to cavities driven by incoherent light
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 - Mechanical oscillators
- Specific interaction Hamiltonian (Ising-type, XX-type, ...)
- On-going Circuit QED experiment : Group of Benjamin Huard (ENS Lyon)

Simple model

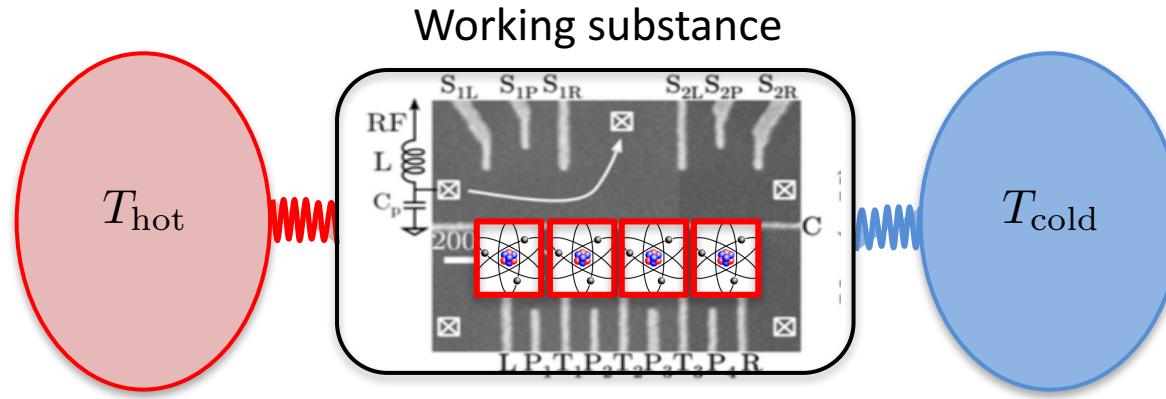


$$H_{int} =$$

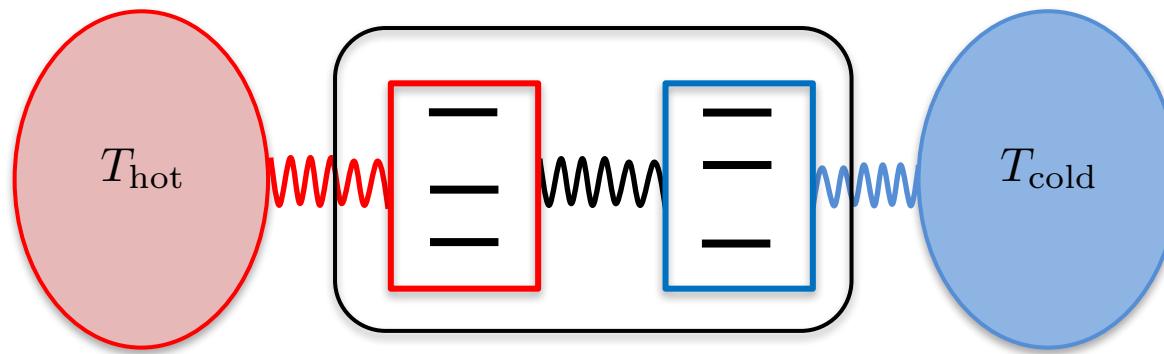


Generation of steady-state entanglement
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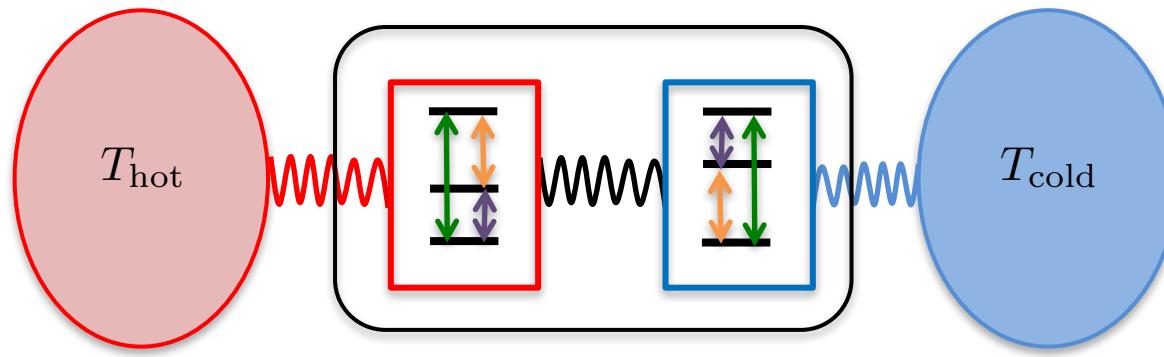
Heralded entanglement engine



Heralded entanglement engine

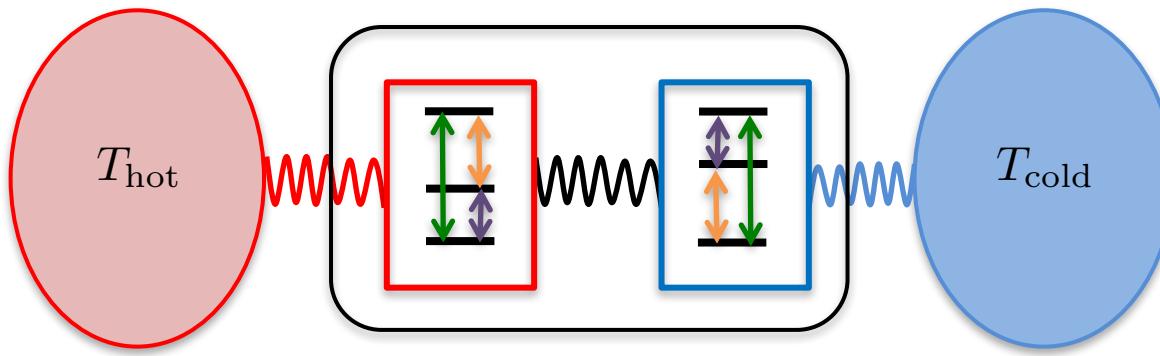


Heralded entanglement engine



$$H_{int} = g_1|02\rangle\langle 20| + g_2|11\rangle\langle 20| + g_3|11\rangle\langle 02| + h.c.$$

Heralded entanglement engine

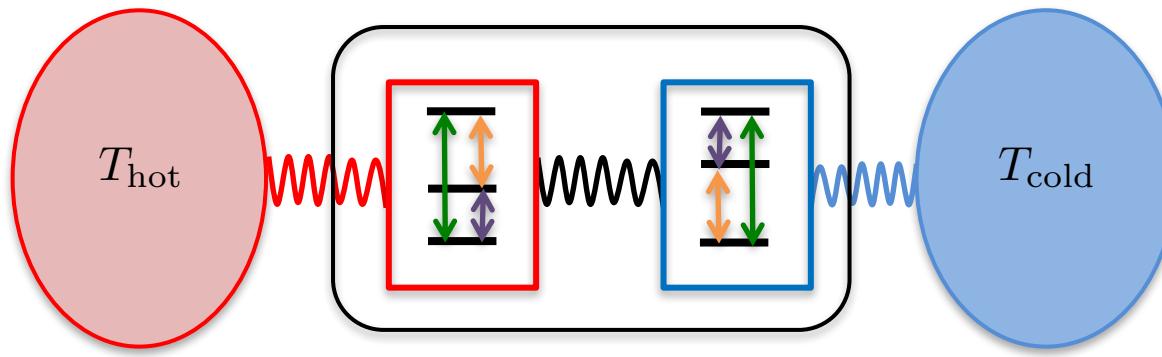


$$H_{int} = g_1|02\rangle\langle 20| + g_2|11\rangle\langle 20| + g_3|11\rangle\langle 02| + h.c.$$

- Dynamics : Reset master equation $\dot{\rho}(t) = -i[H, \rho(t)] + p(\tau - \rho(t))$
- Local probabilistic reset: $\rho(t + dt) = -i[H, \rho(t)]dt + p dt \circlearrowleft (1 - p dt)\rho(t)$

Thermal state

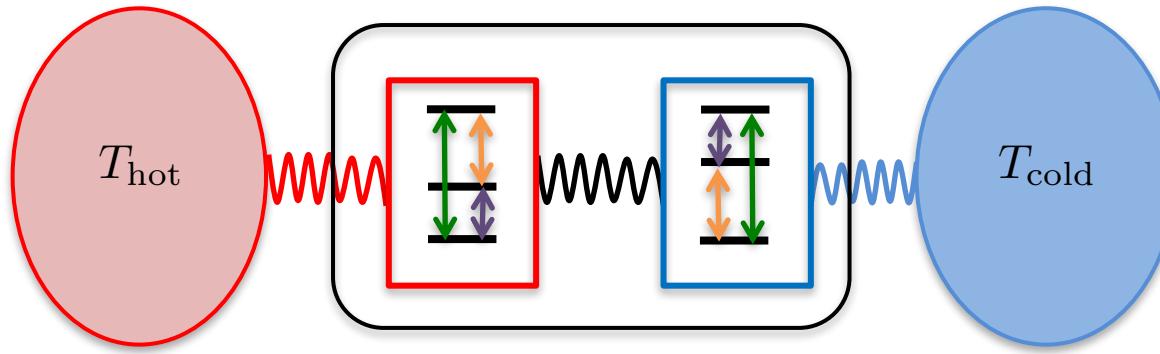
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- Exact mapping with Lindblad-type ME Thermal state Haack et al., in preparation
- Local vs global ME Hofer et al., NJP 19 (2017)
Gonzales et al., Open Syst. Inf. Dyn. 24 (2018)
Mitchison, Plenio, NJP 20 (2018) De Chiara et al., NJP 20 (2018)
Cattaneo et al., arXiv:1906.08893

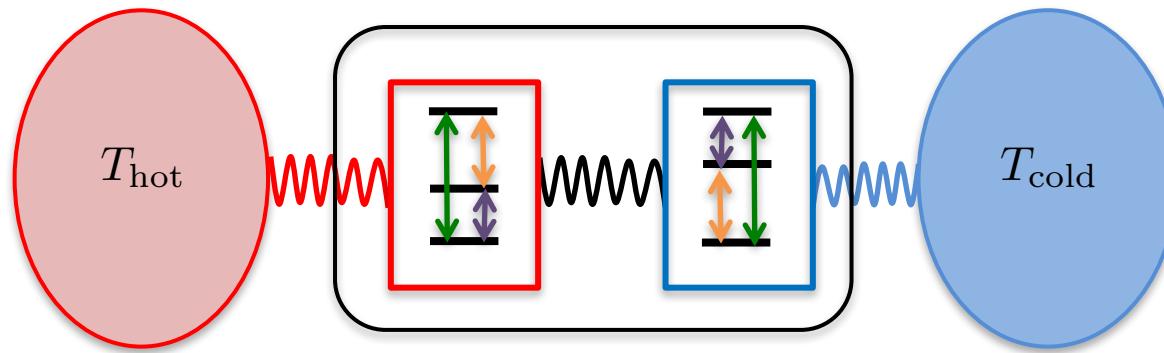
Heralded entanglement engine



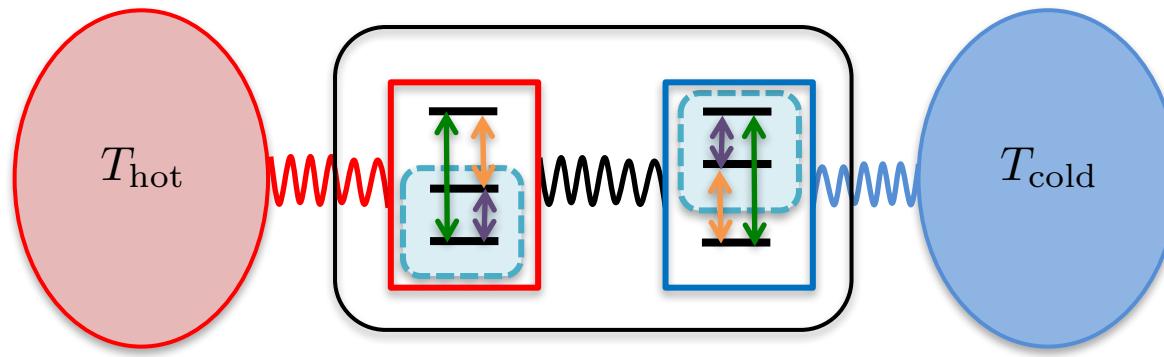
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Gonzales et al., Open Syst. Inf. Dyn. 24 (2018) Cattaneo et al., arXiv:1906.08893
Mitchison, Plenio, NJP 20 (2018)
- Steady-state is weakly entangled

Heralded entanglement engine

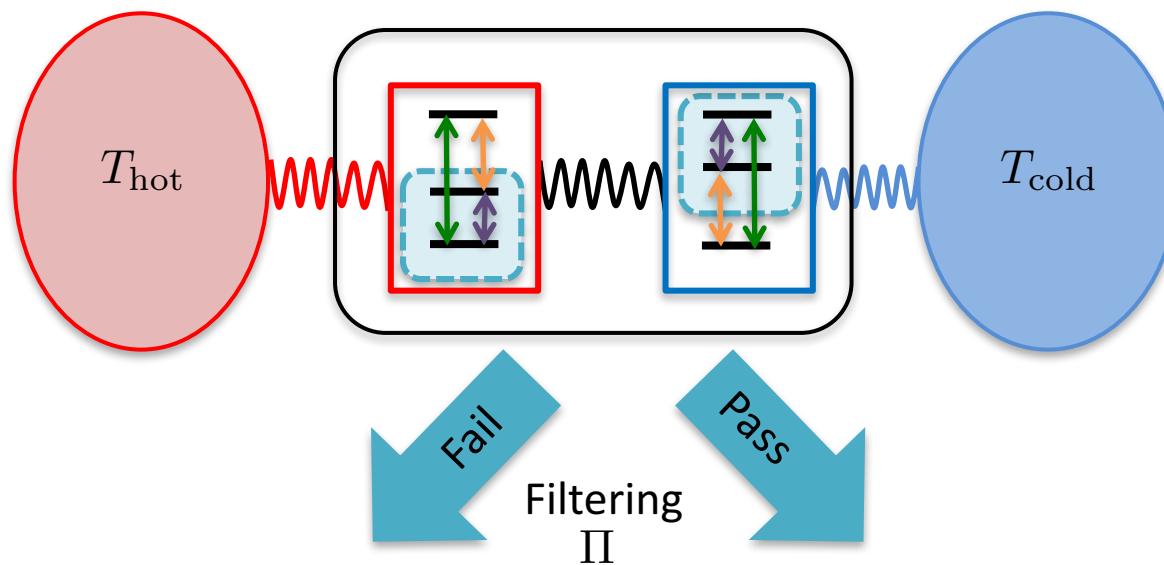


Heralded entanglement engine

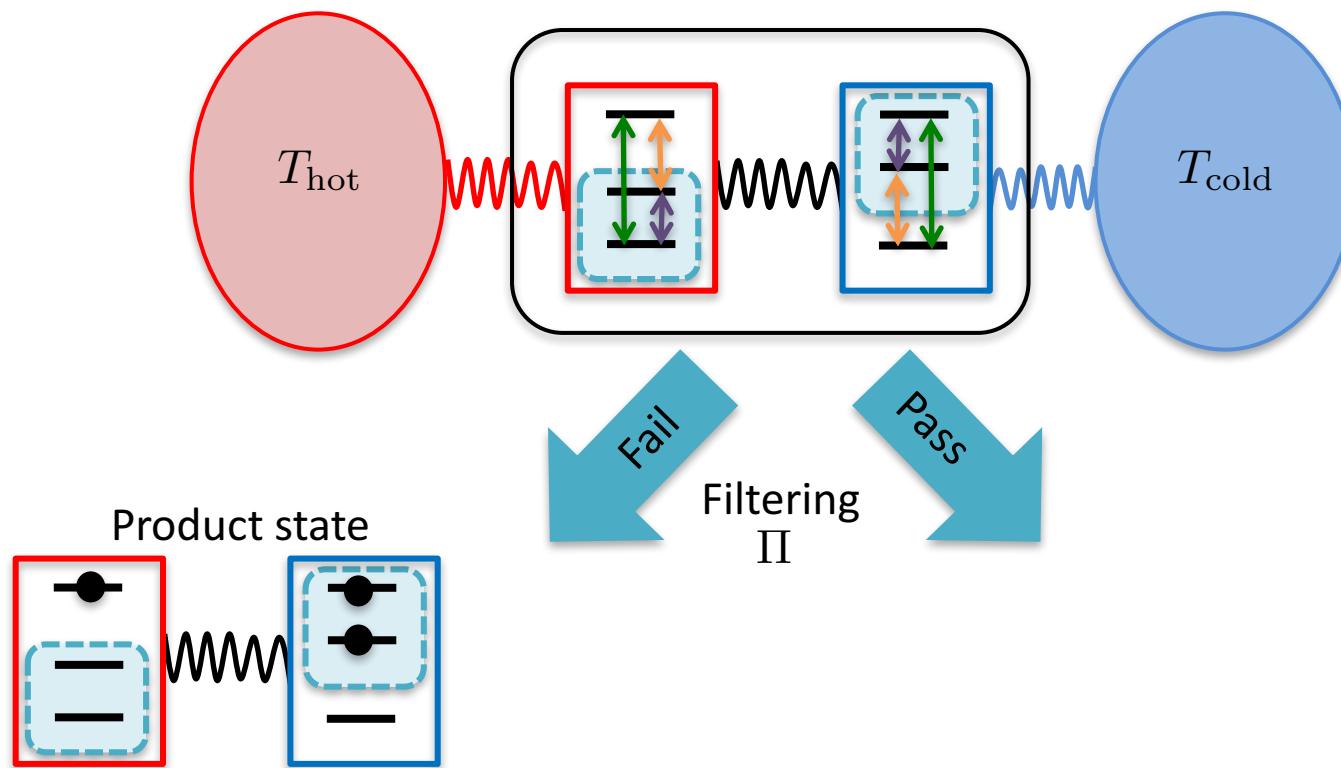


Filtering
 Π

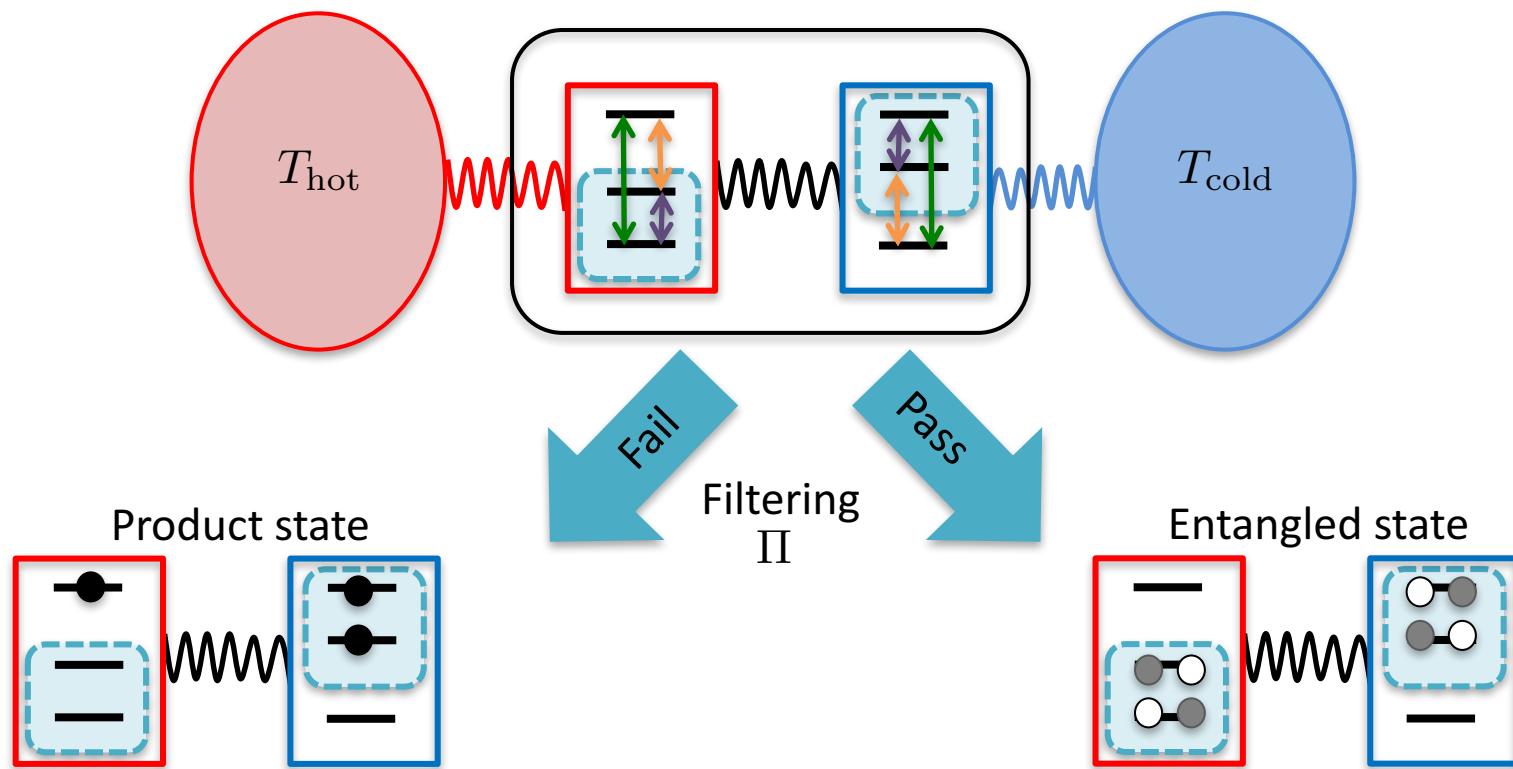
Heralded entanglement engine



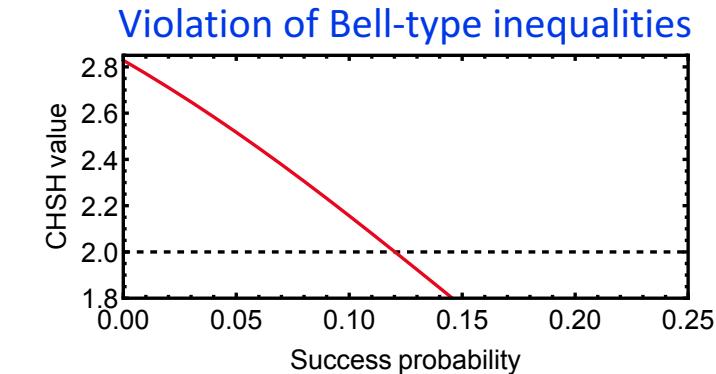
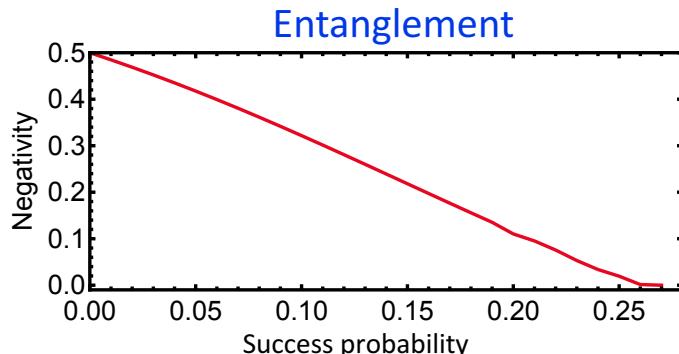
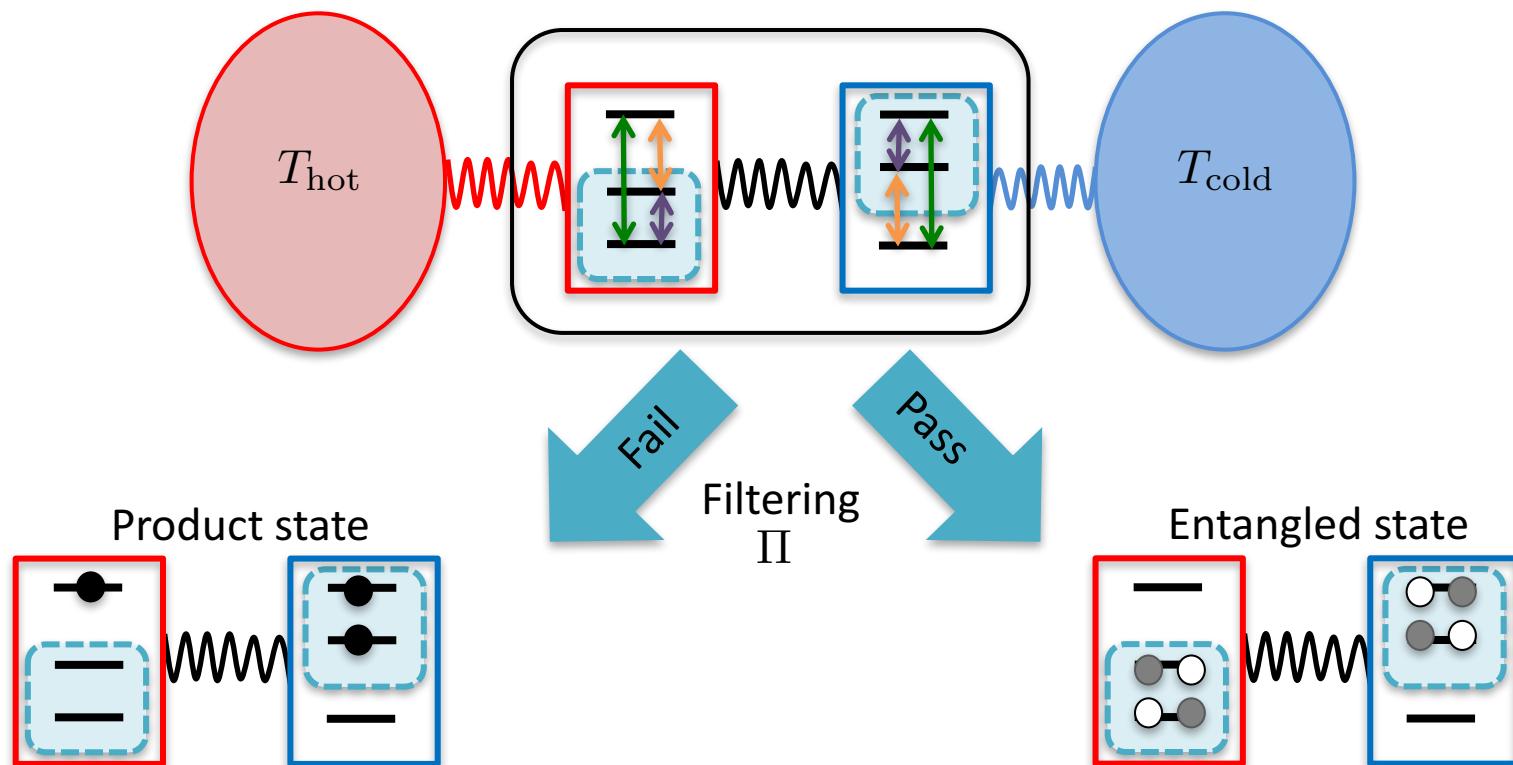
Heralded entanglement engine



Heralded entanglement engine



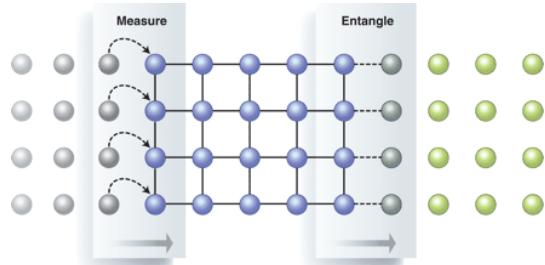
Heralded entanglement engine



Multipartite entanglement?



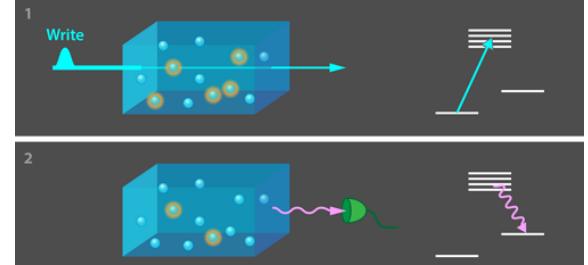
Cluster states



O'Brien, Science 318 (2007)
Quantum Computing

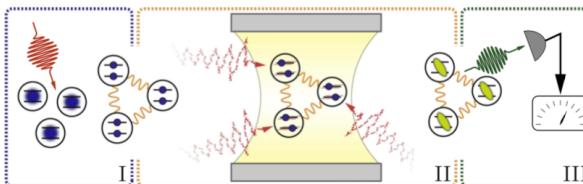


Dicke states / W-states



Nunn, Physics 10 (2017)
Quantum repeaters

GHZ states

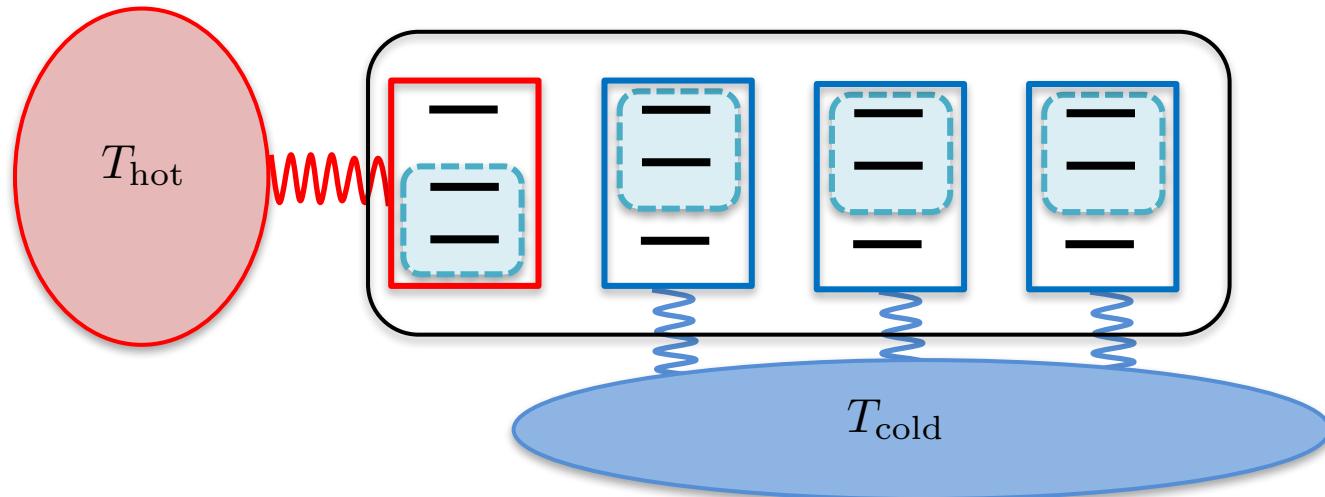


Haase et al., NJP 20 (2018)
Quantum metrology

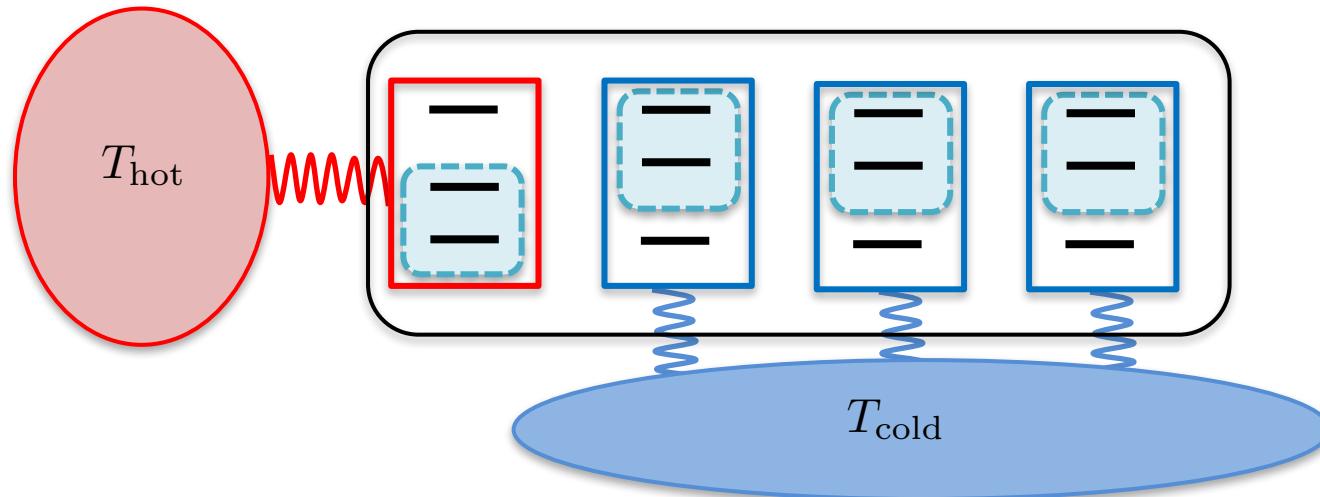


Which quantum states can be generated via an autonomous thermal machine?

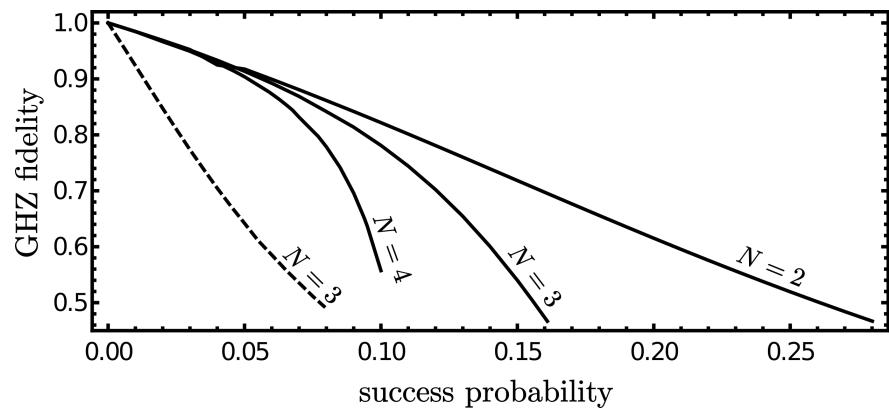
Generalize to multipartite entanglement



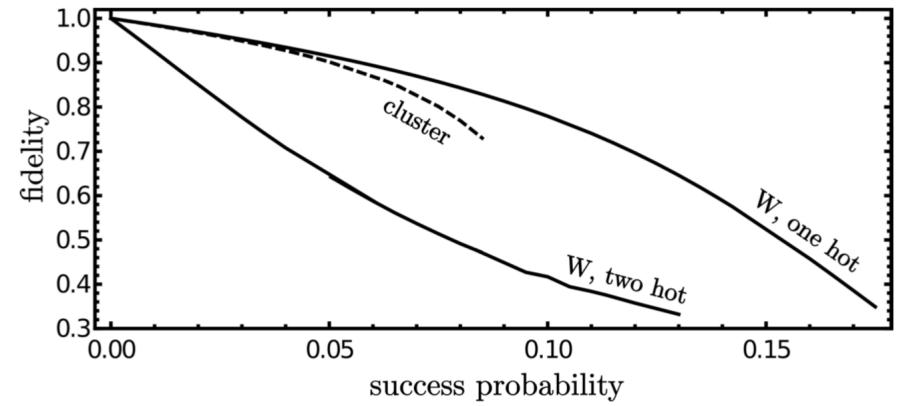
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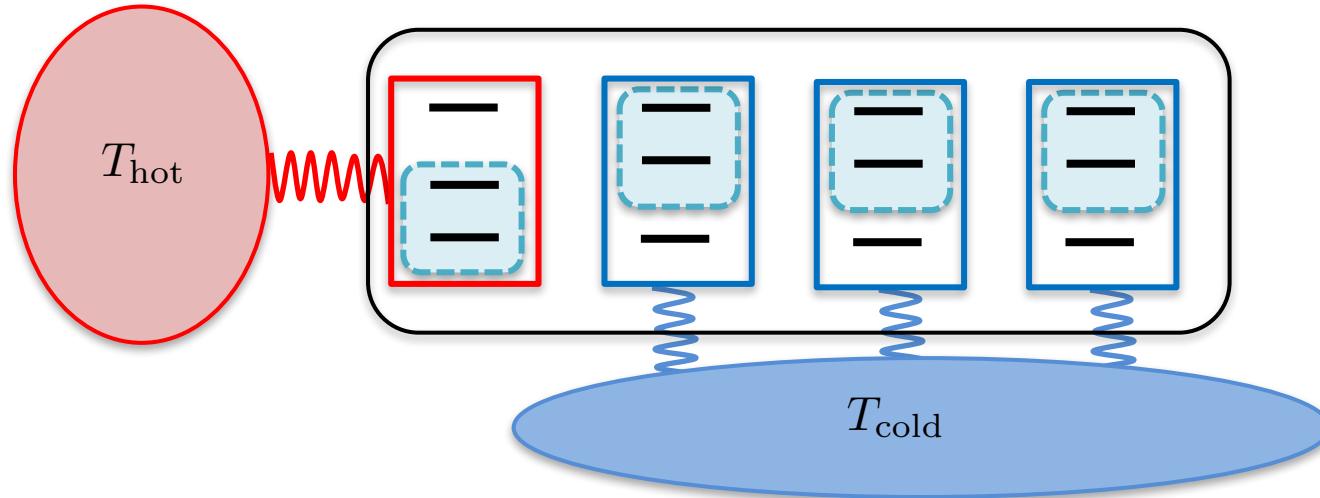
For a GHZ state



For cluster and W-states

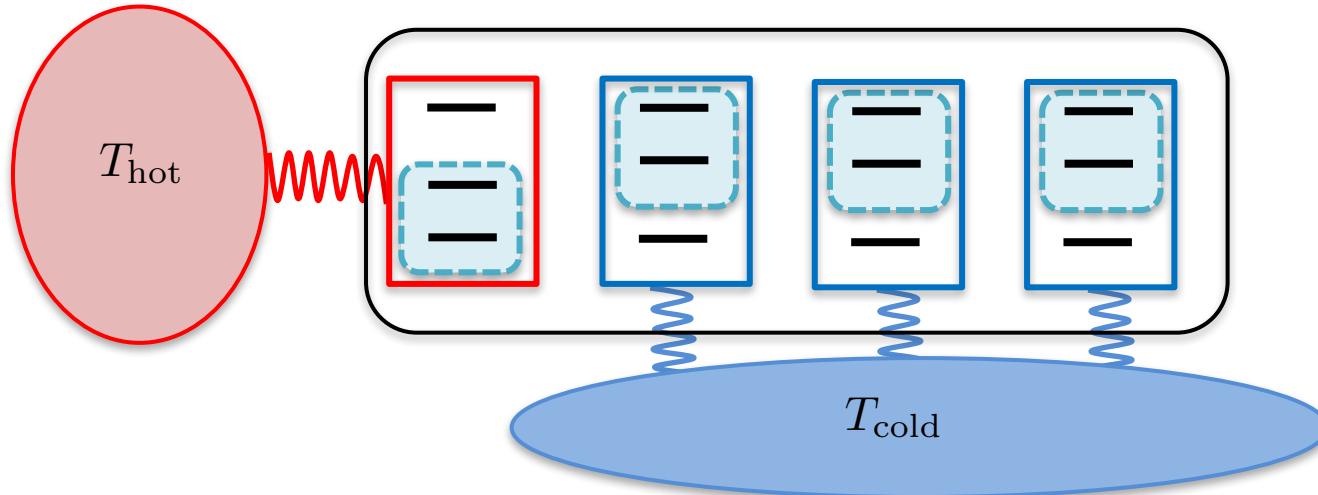


Generalize to multipartite entanglement



- Target state $|\Psi\rangle$
- $H_{\text{free}} = \sum_{k=1}^N \left(\sum_{l=1}^2 \Delta_k^{(l)} |l\rangle_k \langle l| \right)$
- Discarded state for qutrit k : R_k
- $|R\rangle = |R_1, R_2, \dots, R_k\rangle$
- $H_{\text{int}} = g(|R\rangle \langle \bar{\Psi}| + h.c.)$

Generalize to multipartite entanglement



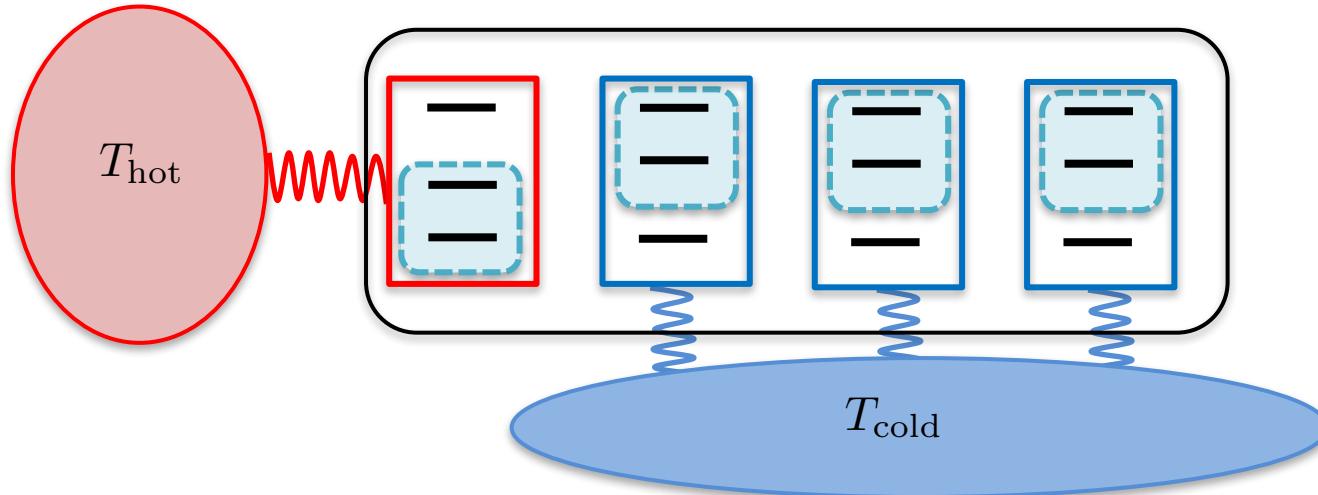
- Target state $|\Psi\rangle$
- $H_{\text{free}} = \sum_{k=1}^N \left(\sum_{l=1}^2 \Delta_k^{(l)} |l\rangle_k \langle l| \right)$
- Discarded state for qutrit k : R_k
- $|R\rangle = |R_1, R_2, \dots, R_k\rangle$
- $H_{\text{int}} = g(|R\rangle \langle \bar{\Psi}| + h.c.)$

Which target admits an entanglement engine?

$$[H_s, H_{\text{int}}] = 0$$

To be determined: $|R\rangle, \Delta_k$

Generalize to multipartite entanglement



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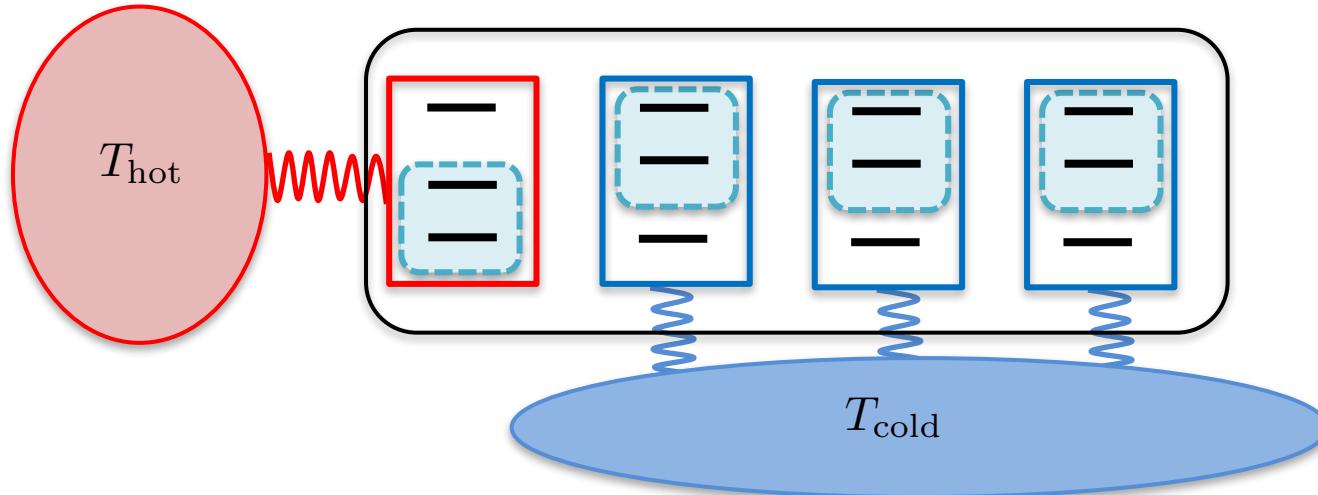
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Both $|R\rangle$ and $|\bar{\Psi}\rangle$ are eigenstate of H_{free} with eigenvalues E_R and $E_{\bar{n}}$

$$[H_s, H_{\text{int}}] = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad E_{\bar{n}} = E_R$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^N \left[R_k n_k \Delta_k^{(1)} + (2 - R_k)((1 - n_k) \Delta_k^{(1)} + n_k \Delta_k^{(2)}) \right] - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^N \left[R_k \Delta_k^{(2)} \right] = 0$$

Proof

- Target state $|\Psi\rangle$
- $H_{\text{free}} = \sum_{k=1}^N \left(\sum_{l=1}^2 \Delta_k^{(l)} |l\rangle_k \langle l| \right)$
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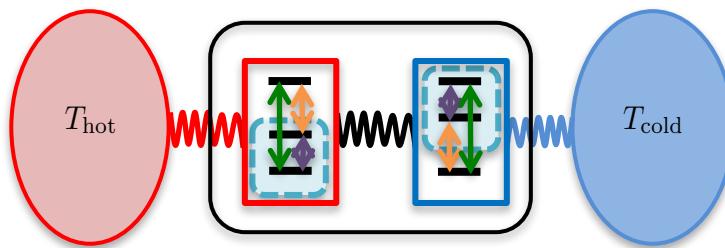
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1. Energy conserving condition $\rightarrow |R\rangle, \Delta_k$
2. If this condition is satisfied for q hot qutrits and $N-q$ cold qutrits, then it can also be satisfied for 1 hot qutrit and $N-1$ cold ones
3. In the limit $T_h \rightarrow \infty, T_c = 0$, $\rho' = \frac{\Pi \rho_{ss} \Pi}{\text{Tr}\{\Pi \rho_{ss}\}} = |\bar{\Psi}\rangle \langle \bar{\Psi}|$

Next ?

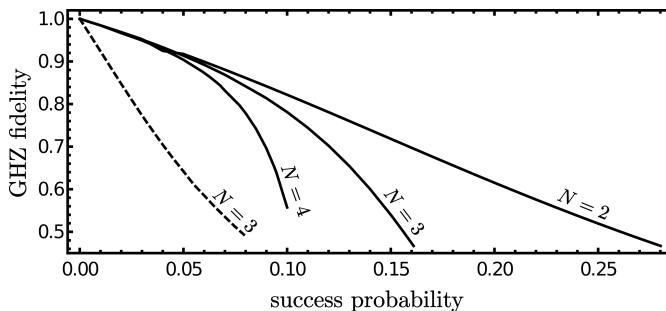
- Deterministic machines for strong entanglement?
- Experimental platforms?
- Fundamental limits to thermal entanglement?
- Figures of merit for this family of machines?



Which target admits an entanglement engine?

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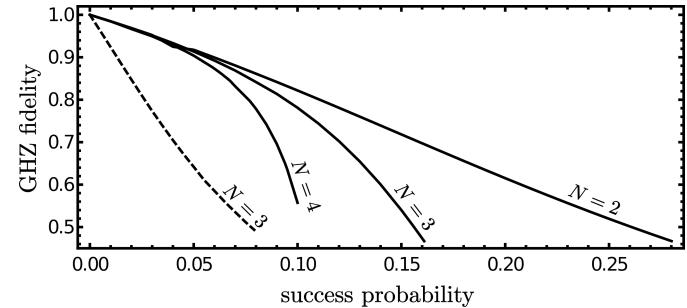
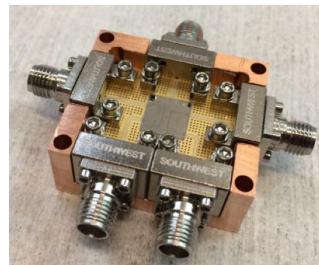
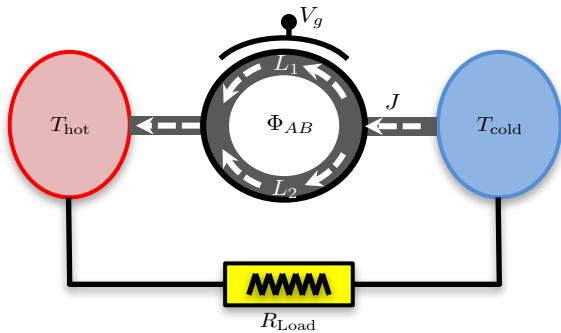
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At the interplay between
quantum information, quantum thermodynamics and mesoscopic physics

Information in mesoscopic quantum thermal machines



Haack, Giazotto, arXiv:1905.12672

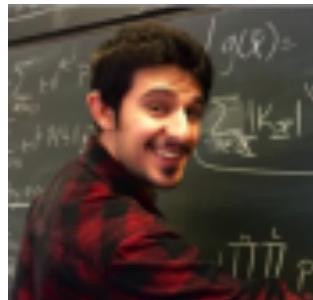
Brask, Haack, Brunner, Huber, NJP 17 (2015)

Tavakoli, Haack, Huber, Brunner, Brask, Quantum 2 (2018)

Tavakoli, Haack, Brunner, Brask, arXiv:1906.00022



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