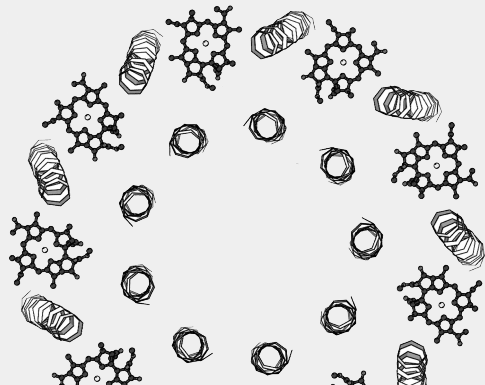


# ENVIRONMENT-MEDIATED COMMUNICATION IN OPEN SYSTEMS USING TENSOR NETWORKS

THIBAUT LACROIX

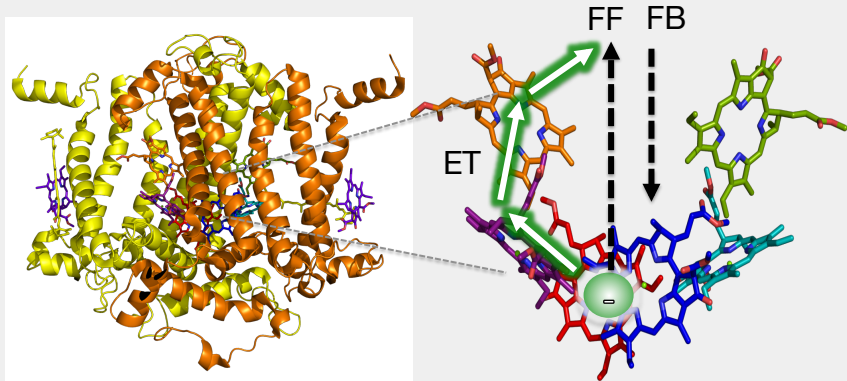
QICS SMALL SEMINAR

07/07/2021



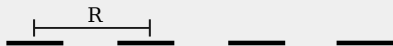
# THE MODEL

# BIOLOGICALLY INSPIRED

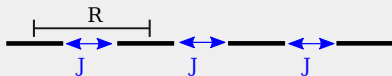


**Figure:** (Left) The protein structure of a nanoscale photosynthetic reaction centre. (Right) Molecules active in charge separation.

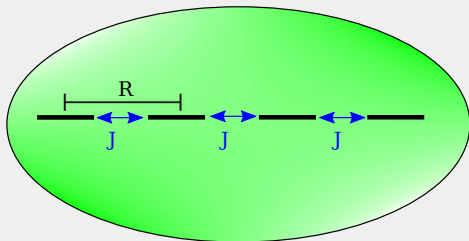
# HAMILTONIAN



$$\hat{H} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^N E_{\alpha} |\alpha\rangle \langle \alpha|$$



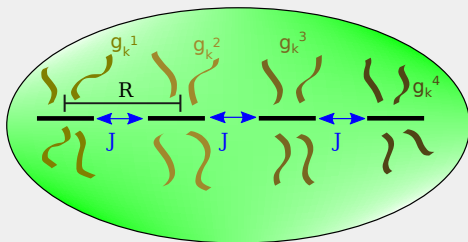
$$\hat{H} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^N E_{\alpha} |\alpha\rangle \langle \alpha| + \sum_{\alpha=1}^{N-1} J (|\alpha\rangle \langle \alpha + 1| + \text{h.c.})$$



$$\hat{H} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^N E_{\alpha} |\alpha\rangle \langle \alpha| + \sum_{\alpha=1}^{N-1} J (|\alpha\rangle \langle \alpha + 1| + \text{h.c.})$$

$$+ \int_{-k_c}^{+k_c} \omega_k \hat{a}_k^{\dagger} \hat{a}_k dk$$

# HAMILTONIAN



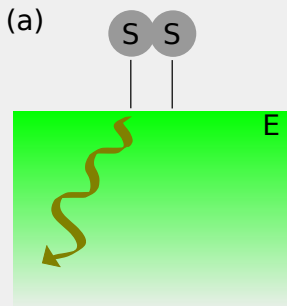
$$\hat{H} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^N E_{\alpha} |\alpha\rangle \langle \alpha| + \sum_{\alpha=1}^{N-1} J (|\alpha\rangle \langle \alpha+1| + \text{h.c.})$$

$$+ \int_{-k_c}^{+k_c} \omega_k \hat{a}_k^{\dagger} \hat{a}_k dk + \sum_{\alpha} |\alpha\rangle \langle \alpha| \int_{-k_c}^{+k_c} (g_k^{\alpha} \hat{a}_k + \text{h.c.}) dk$$

# (NON-)MARKOVIAN ENVIRONMENT

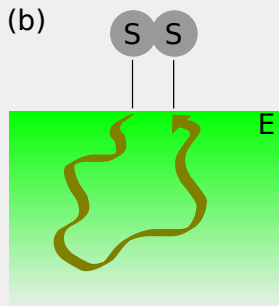
## Markovian

- $\tau_E \ll \tau_S$
- Weak Coupling
- Time-Local Master Equations (e.g. Lindblad)



## Non-Markovian

- $\tau_E \sim \tau_S$
- Strong Coupling
- Non time-local Master Equations

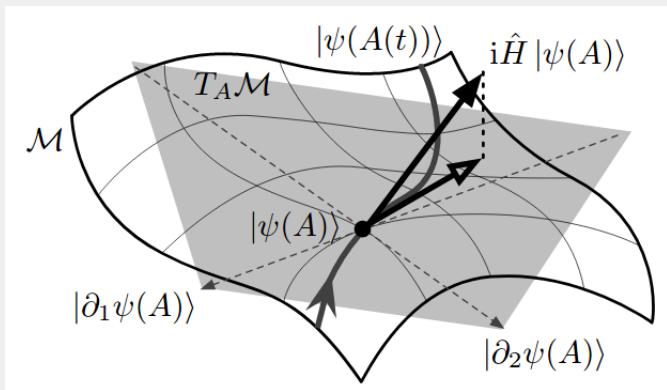







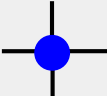
# METHODS



# TIME-DEPENDENT VARIATIONAL PRINCIPLE

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\psi\rangle = -i\hat{P}_{T|\psi\rangle} \hat{H} |\psi\rangle$$

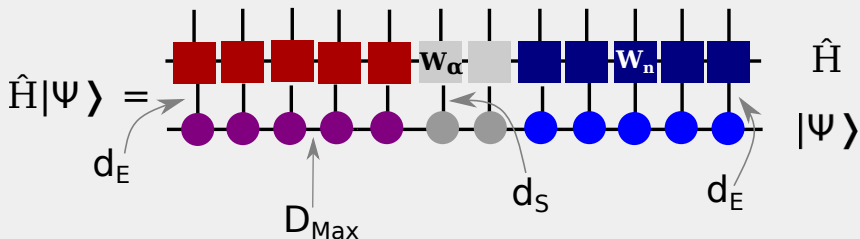


# DIAGRAMMATIC NOTATION

$a$		Scalar
$a_i$		Vector
$a_{ij}$		Matrix
$a_{ijkl}$		Rank-4 Tensor

$\mathbf{a \cdot b}$		Scalar
$\mathbf{Ma}$		Vector

# MATRIX PRODUCT STATE / OPERATOR



$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_{\{i_k\}} \sum_{\{\alpha\}} T_{i_1}^{\alpha_1} T_{i_2}^{\alpha_1 \alpha_2} T_{i_3}^{\alpha_2 \alpha_3} \dots T_{i_N}^{\alpha_{N-1}} |\phi_{i_1} \dots \phi_{i_N}\rangle$$

$$\hat{H} = \sum_{\{\sigma\}, \{\sigma'\}, \{W\}} W_{1 W_1}^{\sigma_1 \sigma'_1} W_{2 W_1 W_2}^{\sigma_2 \sigma'_2} \dots W_{N W_N}^{\sigma_N \sigma'_N} |\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_N\rangle \langle \sigma'_1 \dots \sigma'_N| .$$

# TIME EVOLVING DENSITY OPERATOR WITH ORTHONORMAL POLYNOMIALS

**Goal:** transform a continuous environment into a discrete one.

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{H}_E + \hat{H}_{\text{int}} &= \int_0^{+k_c} dk \omega_k (\hat{a}_k^\dagger \hat{a}_k + \hat{b}_k^\dagger \hat{b}_k) \\ &+ \sum_{\alpha} |\alpha\rangle \langle \alpha| \int_0^{+k_c} dk g_k \left( e^{ikr_{\alpha}} (\hat{a}_k + \hat{b}_k^\dagger) + \text{h.c.} \right)\end{aligned}$$

with  $\hat{b}_k \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \hat{a}_{-k}$ .

# ORTHONORMAL POLYNOMIALS

We define the polynomials with

$$\int_0^{+k_c} P_n(k)P_m(k)J(k)dk = \delta_{n,m} \text{ where } J(k) = |g_k|^2.$$

And the unitary transformations

$$\hat{a}_{k \geq 0} = \sum_n U_n(k) \hat{c}_n ,$$
$$\hat{b}_{k \geq 0} = \sum_m V_m(k) \hat{d}_m$$

where the matrix elements are

$$U_n(k) = V_n(k) = \sqrt{J(k)}P_n(k) .$$

# CHAINS' HAMILTONIANS

The bath and interaction Hamiltonians become

$$\hat{H}_E = \sum_n \omega_n (\hat{c}_n^\dagger \hat{c}_n + \hat{d}_n^\dagger \hat{d}_n) \\ + t_n (\hat{c}_n^\dagger \hat{c}_{n+1} + \hat{c}_{n+1}^\dagger \hat{c}_n + \hat{d}_n^\dagger \hat{d}_{n+1} + \hat{d}_{n+1}^\dagger \hat{d}_n),$$

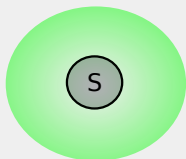
$$\hat{H}_{\text{int}} = \sum_\alpha |\alpha\rangle \langle \alpha| \sum_n \left( \gamma_n(r_\alpha) (\hat{c}_n + \hat{d}_n^\dagger) + \text{h.c.} \right),$$

where

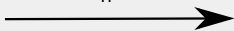
$$\gamma_n(r_\alpha) = \int_0^{+k_c} dk J(k) P_n(k) e^{ikr_\alpha}.$$

# CHAINS MAPPING

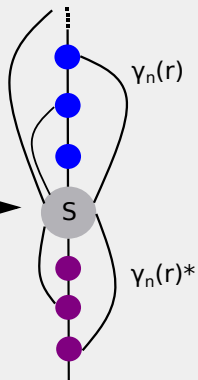
Continuous k-modes



$U_n(k)$

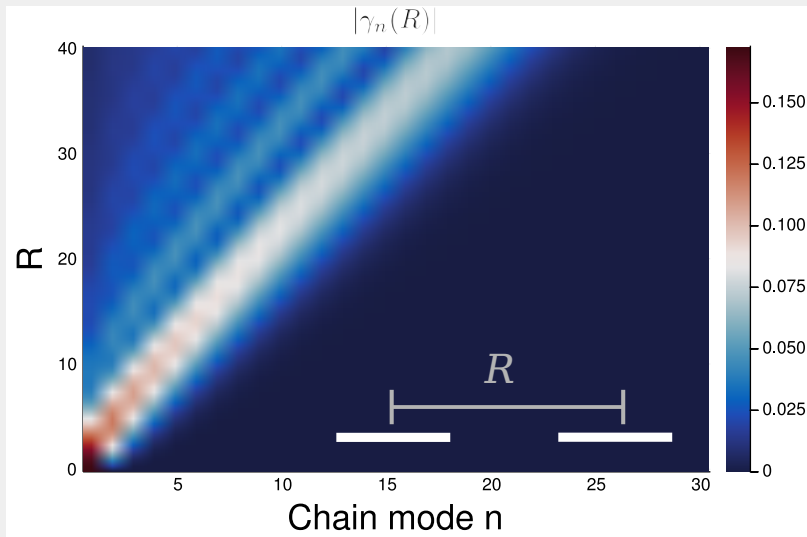


Discrete n-modes



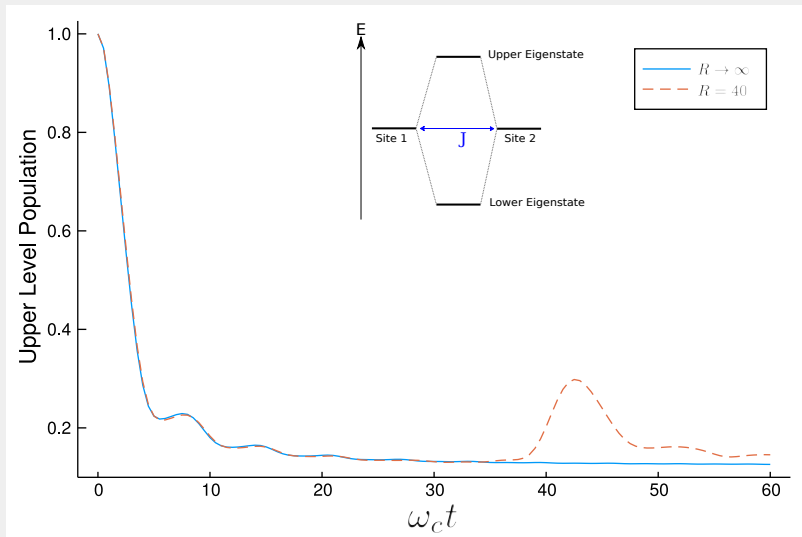


# LONG RANGE COUPLINGS

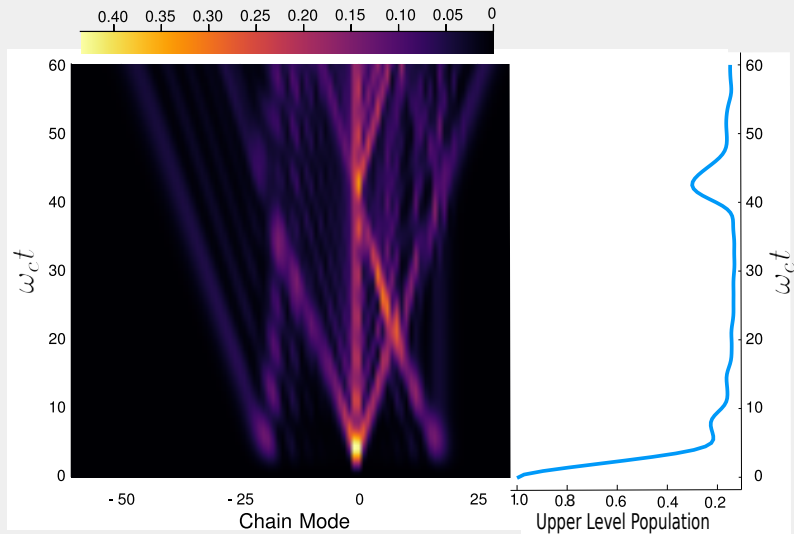


# RESULTS

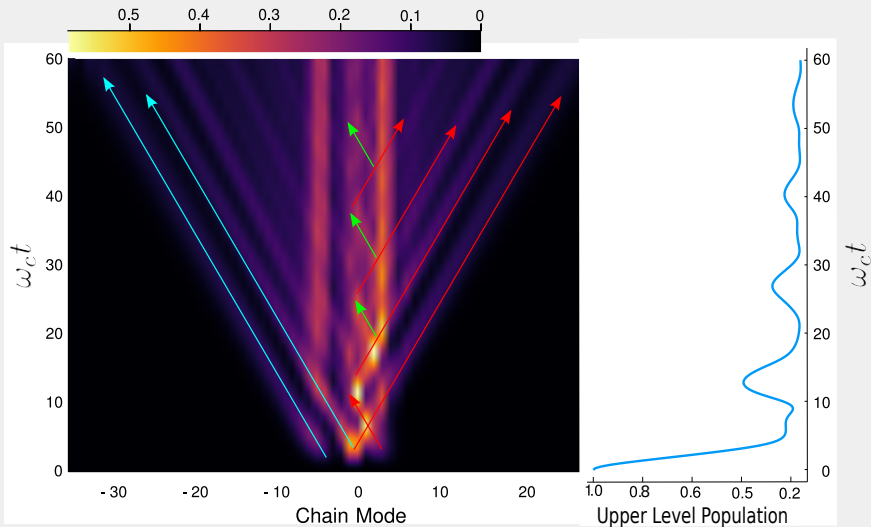
# EIGEN-POPULATION REVIVALS



# BATH DYNAMICS

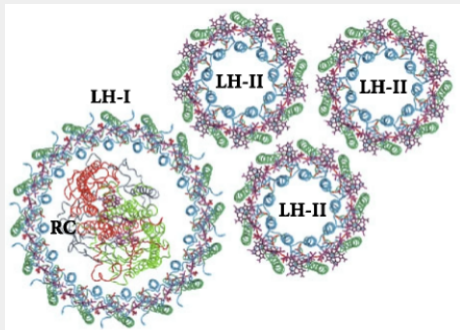


# MULTIPLE REVIVALS



# OUTLOOK

- Works at finite  $T$  ✓
- Multi-site dynamics ⚠
- More complex relations between modes and the spatial structure
- Different topologies ⚠



# THANK YOU FOR LISTENING!

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University of  
St Andrews







# MATRIX PRODUCT OPERATOR II

And for the environment

$$W_{1 \leq n \leq N_m} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\mathbb{1}} & t_n \hat{c}_n^\dagger & t_n \hat{c}_n & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & \omega_n \hat{c}_n^\dagger \hat{c}_n \\ & & & 0 & & & & \hat{c}_n \\ & & & 0 & & & & \hat{c}_n^\dagger \\ & & & \hat{\mathbb{1}} & & & & \gamma_n^1 \hat{c}_n \\ & & & & \hat{\mathbb{1}} & & & \gamma_n^{1*} \hat{c}_n^\dagger \\ & & & & & \ddots & & \vdots \\ & & & & & & \hat{\mathbb{1}} & \gamma_n^{N*} \hat{c}_n^\dagger \\ & & & & & & & \hat{\mathbb{1}} \end{pmatrix}$$

# BATH SPECTRAL DENSITY

For an interaction Hamiltonian

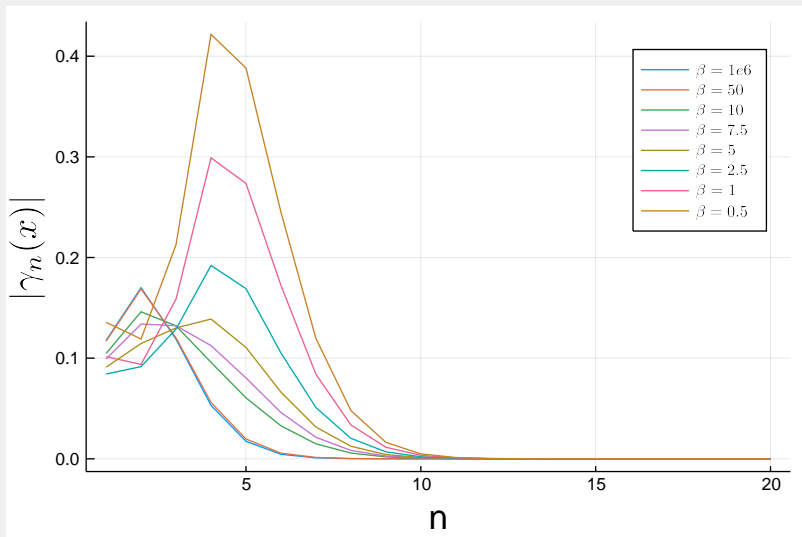
$$\hat{H}_{\text{int}} = \hat{O} \sum_k (g_k \hat{a}_k + \text{h.c.}) ,$$

the *Bath Spectral Density* is defined as

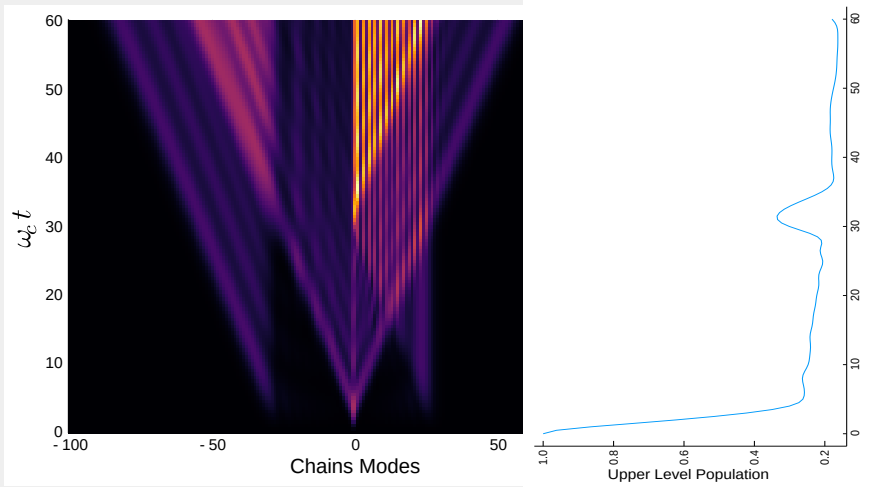
$$J(\omega) = \sum_k |g_k|^2 \delta(\omega - \omega_k) .$$

Ohmic spectral density:  $J(\omega) = 2\alpha\omega H(\omega_c - \omega)$

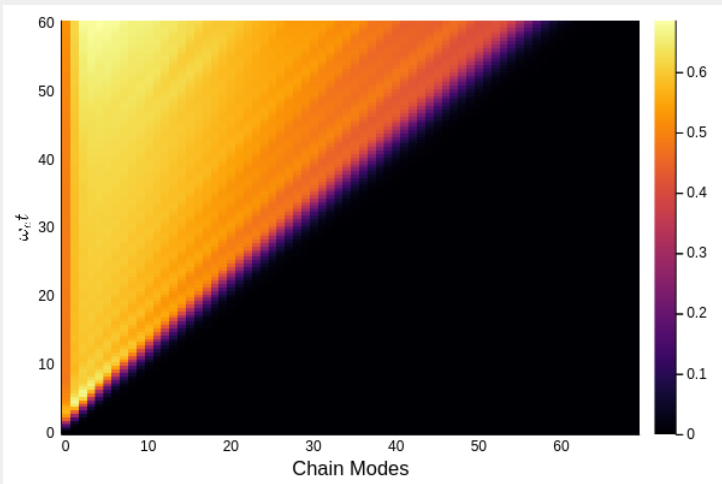
# LONG RANGE COUPLINGS - FINITE $T$



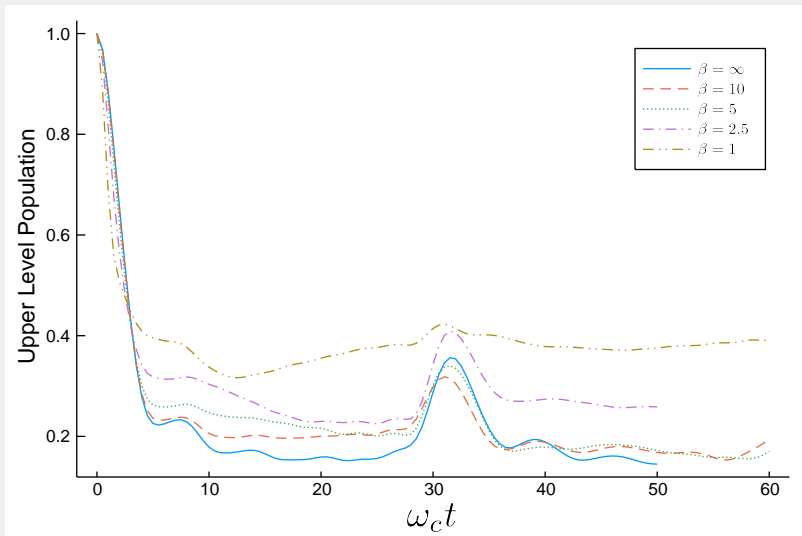
# FINITE TEMPERATURE $\beta = 5$



# FINITE TEMPERATURE $\beta = 0.5$ - SBM



# EVOLUTION OF THE REVIVALS WITH $T$



# INCOHERENT MECHANISM

