

WdH

• Sättlerzerlegung: vernachlässige osz. Terme im WW-Bild

$$\tilde{A}(t) = e^{+i\hbar_0 t} A_{\text{osc}} e^{-i\hbar_0 t}$$

=> Schwingen bei (Nähe-) Entartungen

=> Born, Markov + Sättler => Funke Lindblad

• Rezept ① $\hbar_0 = \sum_{\alpha} A_{\alpha} \otimes B_{\alpha}$ ($A_{\alpha} = A_{\alpha}^{\dagger}$ $B_{\alpha} = B_{\alpha}^{\dagger}$) $\text{Tr}\{\hbar_0 \bar{\rho}_S\} = 0$

$$\textcircled{2} \gamma_{\text{FB}}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \text{Tr}\{ \underbrace{e^{+i\hbar_0 \tau} B_{\alpha} e^{-i\hbar_0 \tau} B_{\alpha} \bar{\rho}_S}_{C_{\text{FB}}(\tau)} \} e^{+i\omega \tau} d\tau$$

$$\left[E_{\text{FB}}(\omega) = \frac{i}{\pi} \mathcal{P} \int \frac{C_{\text{FB}}(\tau)}{\omega - \omega'} d\omega' \right. \text{ für Cauchy-Schnitt} \left. \right]$$

③ diagonalisierbare System $\hbar_0 |a\rangle = E_a |a\rangle$

-> erweitern

• Spezialfall falls \hbar_0 nicht entartet: Rategleichung für Populations in E-EB

$$\dot{p}_{aa} = \sum_b \gamma_{ab, a0} p_{bb} - \sum_b \gamma_{ba, b0} p_{aa}$$

$$\sum_{\substack{a \\ \text{ps. definit}}} \gamma_{ab} (E_b - E_a) \langle a | A_b | b \rangle \langle a | A_a | b \rangle^* \geq 0$$

• Beispiel -> ME für HO

1.3.4. Gleichgewichts-TD

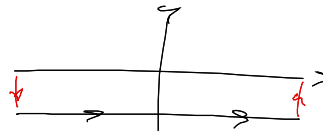
$$\bar{\rho}_S = \frac{e^{-\beta \hbar_0}}{\mathcal{Z}_S} \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{l} C_{\text{FB}}(\tau) = C_{\text{FB}}(-\tau - i\beta) \\ \text{KMS-Beziehung} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\gamma_{\text{FB}}(-\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} C_{\text{FB}}(\tau) e^{-i\omega \tau} d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} C_{\text{FB}}\left(\frac{-\tau - i\beta}{\tau'}\right) e^{-i\omega \tau} d\tau \quad \tau = -\tau' - i\beta$$

$$= \int_{-\infty - i\beta}^{-\infty - i\beta} C_{\text{FB}}(\tau') e^{+i\omega(\tau' + i\beta)} (-d\tau') = \int_{-\infty - i\beta}^{\infty - i\beta} C_{\text{FB}}(\tau') e^{+i\omega \tau'} d\tau' e^{-\beta \omega}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} C_{\text{FB}}(\tau') e^{+i\omega \tau'} d\tau' e^{-\beta \omega}$$

$$\underbrace{\gamma_{\text{FB}}(\omega)}_{\text{KMS-Beziehung}}$$



$$\Rightarrow \frac{\gamma_{\text{FB}, \omega}}{\gamma_{\text{FB}, -\omega}} = e^{\beta(E_b - E_a)}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \gamma_{\text{FB}}(-\omega) = \gamma_{\text{FB}}(\omega) \cdot e^{-\beta \omega} \\ \text{KMS Beziehung} \end{array} \right]$$

aus $\bar{\rho}_B = \frac{e^{-\beta H_B}}{Z_B} \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} Z_{B \& S} \bar{\rho}_S = 0 \quad \bar{\rho}_S = \frac{e^{-\beta H_S}}{Z_S}$
 System konvergiert (ergodisches Verhalten)

Bsp: $\gamma_{12}(t) = \tilde{\gamma}(t) [1 + h_B(t)]$
 $\tilde{\gamma}(t) [1 + h_B(t)] = [-\tilde{\gamma}(t)] [-h_B(t)] = \tilde{\gamma}(t) [1 + h_B(t)] \cdot e^{-\beta W}$
 $\frac{h_B(t)}{1+h_B(t)} = e^{-\beta W}$

analog $\bar{\rho}_B = \frac{e^{-\beta(H_B + H_S)}}{Z_B}$ $[H_S, H_B] = 0 = [H_B, H_B]$ $\bar{\rho}_S = \frac{e^{-\beta(H_S + H_B)}}{Z_S}$
 $[H_S, H_B + H_B] \neq 0$ $\beta \neq \beta$ equilibrum

BAS: KE respektieren die TD:

betrachte Entropie des Systems

Sei ρ eine DA
 $S(\rho) = -\text{Tr}\{\rho \ln \rho\}$
 heißt von-Neumann-Entropie

EW von ρ
 $\rho = \sum p_i |i\rangle\langle i| \quad (|i\rangle = \delta_{ij})$
 $S(\rho) = -\sum p_i \ln p_i = S_{\text{Sh}}\{p_i\}$
 $p_i \in [0, 1] \quad \sum p_i = 1$

$S(\rho) \geq 0$

Bsp: bipartites System

$S(\rho_{12}) = 0$

1) $\rho_{12} = |z^a\rangle\langle z^a| \quad |z^a\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [|10\rangle + |110\rangle]$

$\rho_1 = \text{Tr}_2 \{\rho_{12}\} = \frac{1}{2} |0\rangle\langle 0| + \frac{1}{2} |1\rangle\langle 1|$ (gemischt)
 $= \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix} \quad S(\rho_1) = \ln 2$

$\rho_{12} = |z^b\rangle\langle z^b| \quad |z^b\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [|10\rangle + |11\rangle] \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [|10\rangle + |11\rangle]$
 $\rightarrow \rho_1 = |z_1^b\rangle\langle z_1^b|$

$\rightarrow S(\rho_1) = 0$

Seien ρ und σ zwei DA
 Dann ist die relative Charakterentropie zwischen ρ & σ gegeben durch
 $D(\rho|\sigma) = \text{Tr}\{\rho \ln \rho - \rho \ln \sigma\} \geq 0$

kennt FK-Platz

$D(\rho|\rho) = 0$

$D(\rho|\sigma) \neq D(\sigma|\rho)$

Lindblad: Kraus-Abb. sind kontraktiv

$\rho' = \mathcal{K} \rho \quad D(\mathcal{K} \rho | \mathcal{K} \sigma) \leq D(\rho | \sigma)$

$\mathcal{K} = e^{\sum_{\alpha} \gamma_{\alpha} L_{\alpha} t}$ $Z \bar{\rho} = 0$

$D(\rho | \bar{\rho}) - D(e^{\sum_{\alpha} \gamma_{\alpha} L_{\alpha} t} \rho | \bar{\rho}) \geq 0$

Extremale für kleine $\beta t \rightarrow 0$

\rightarrow Spohn'sche Ungleichung $\dot{z} \bar{p} = 0$
 z sei Lindblad-Generator Interpretation?

$$-Tr\{(z\rho) [L_1 \rho - L_1 \bar{p}]\} \geq 0$$

① Term Änderung von $S(\rho)$

$$\frac{d}{dt} S(\rho) = \dot{S}(\rho) = -Tr\{\dot{\rho} L_1 \rho\} - Tr\{\rho \frac{d}{dt} L_1 \rho\} = -Tr\{(z\rho) L_1 \rho\}$$

$$\Rightarrow Tr\{\rho \frac{d}{dt} L_1 \rho\} = Tr\{L_1 \rho \dot{\rho} + L_1 \rho \dot{\rho} + L_1 \dot{\rho} \rho\}$$

$$\rho = U \rho_0 U^\dagger$$

$$L_1 \rho = U L_1 \rho_0 U^\dagger$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} L_1 \rho = U \frac{d}{dt} L_1 \rho_0 U^\dagger = 0$$

1. Term entspricht $\frac{d}{dt} S(\rho)$

② Term $+Tr\{(z\rho) \cdot L_1 \bar{p}\}$ $\bar{p} = \frac{e^{-\beta(L_1 - \mu K_1)}}{Z_\beta}$

$$Tr\{(z\rho) L_1 \bar{p}\} = -\beta Tr\{(z\rho) (K_1 - \mu K_1)\} - L_1(z\rho) Tr\{(z\rho)\}$$

$$= \beta \cdot (I_E - \mu I_A) = \beta \cdot \dot{Q}$$

Wärmestrom in das System hinein

$$\frac{d}{dt} Tr\{K_1 \rho\} = Tr\{K_1 \dot{\rho}\} = Tr\{K_1 (z\rho)\} = I_E$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} Tr\{K_2 \rho\} = Tr\{K_2 (z\rho)\} = I_A$$

\Rightarrow Spohn'sche Ungl. bedeutet: $\dot{S} - \beta \dot{Q} \geq 0$

Voraussetzung der 44-Energie

$$dW_{res} = T dS_{res} + \mu dK_{res}$$

$$\frac{dS_{res}}{dt} = \beta \left[\frac{dW_{res}}{dt} - \mu \frac{dK_{res}}{dt} \right] \approx -\beta (I_E - \mu I_A)$$

$$= -\beta \dot{Q}$$

$$\dot{S} + \dot{S}_{res} \geq 0$$

2. Hauptsatz

$\dot{S} < 0$ ist möglich (Abbildung des Systems)

o in SS: $\dot{S} \rightarrow 0$ & $\dot{Q} \rightarrow 0$
 $\dot{S}_- \rightarrow 0$

$$\dot{S}_i = \dot{S} + \dot{S}_{res} = \dot{S} - \beta \dot{Q} \geq 0$$

irreversible Entropie-Produktionsrate

\Rightarrow BKS - Bedingung respektiert die TD

1.3.5 Coarse graining

- + Einlokale dichte
- + lokaler linearer Parameter
- + linear Lindblad-Form

① Trafo in des WW-Bild

$$\tilde{\rho} = -i [\tilde{H}_2(t), \tilde{\rho}(t)] \quad \tilde{\rho}(t) = \tilde{U}(t) \rho_0 \tilde{U}^\dagger(t)$$

$$\tilde{U}(t) = \mathcal{T} \exp \left\{ -i \int_0^t \tilde{H}_2(t') dt' \right\} \quad \frac{d}{dt} \tilde{U} = -i \tilde{H}(t) \tilde{U}(t) \quad ; \int dt'$$

$$\tilde{H}(t) = \tilde{U}^\dagger(t) \tilde{H}_2(t) \tilde{U}(t) \quad \text{wieder einsetzen}$$

$$\tilde{U}(t) = \mathbb{1} - i \int_0^t \tilde{H}_2(t') dt' - \int_0^t dt_1 \int_0^{t_1} \tilde{H}_2(t_1) \tilde{H}_2(t_2) + \mathcal{O}(\tilde{H}_2^3)$$

$t_2 \leq t_1$
"Zeitordnung"

$$\tilde{U}(t) = \mathbb{1} - i \int_0^t \tilde{H}_2(t') dt' - \int_0^t dt_1 \int_0^{t_1} \tilde{H}_2(t_1) \tilde{H}_2(t_2) + \dots$$

$$\text{Tr}_B \{ \tilde{U}(t) \rho_0 \otimes \rho_B \} = e^{-\mathcal{L}t} \rho_0 = \left[\mathbb{1} + \mathcal{L}t + \dots \right] \rho_0$$

bei $t=0$

$$\text{Tr}_B \{ \tilde{H}_2(t) \rho_B \} = 0 \quad \mathcal{O}(\lambda^2) \quad \tilde{H}_2 = \mathcal{O}(\lambda)$$

Problem: \mathcal{L} hängt von t ab

$$\text{Lösung: } \tilde{H}_2 = \sum_{\vec{k}} \tilde{A}_{\vec{k}}(t) \otimes \tilde{B}_{\vec{k}}(t) = \tilde{H}_2^\dagger$$

Coarse-graining Mastergleichung bei \tilde{U}

$$\mathcal{L}_0 \rho_S = -i \left[\frac{1}{2i\tilde{c}} \int_0^{\tilde{c}} dt_1 \int_0^{\tilde{c}} dt_2 \sum_{\vec{k}, \vec{p}} C_{\vec{k}, \vec{p}}(t_1, t_2) \cdot \text{sgn}(t_1 - t_2) \tilde{A}_{\vec{k}}(t_1) \tilde{B}_{\vec{p}}(t_2), \rho_S \right]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\tilde{c}} \int_0^{\tilde{c}} dt_1 \int_0^{\tilde{c}} dt_2 \sum_{\vec{k}, \vec{p}} C_{\vec{k}, \vec{p}}(t_1, t_2) \left[A_{\vec{k}}(t_1) \rho_S A_{\vec{p}}(t_2) - \frac{1}{2} \{ A_{\vec{k}}(t_1) A_{\vec{p}}(t_2), \rho_S \} \right]$$

$$C_{\vec{k}, \vec{p}}(t_1, t_2) = \text{Tr}_B \{ \tilde{B}_{\vec{k}}(t_1) \tilde{B}_{\vec{p}}(t_2) \tilde{\rho}_B \}$$

- inneres Lindblad

