

Environment-Assisted Speed-up of the Field Evolution in Cavity QED

Journal club

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Environment-Assisted Speed-up of the Field Evolution in Cavity Quantum Electrodynamics

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We measure the quantum speed of the state evolution of the field in a weakly driven optical cavity QED system. To this end, the mode of the electromagnetic field is considered as a quantum system of interest with a preferential coupling to a tunable environment: the atoms. By controlling the environment, i.e., changing the number of atoms coupled to the optical cavity mode, an environment-assisted speed-up is realized: the quantum speed of the state repopulation in the optical cavity increases with the coupling strength between the optical cavity mode and this non-Markovian environment (the number of atoms).

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Author



Luis A. Orozco

1987 Doctorate in Physics, August 1987 under Prof. H. Jeff Kimble "*Optical Bistability with Two-Level Atoms*". University of Texas at Austin. Austin, Texas, USA.



Andres D. Cimarusti

2014 Doctorate in Physics, under Prof. Luis. A. Orozco "*Control protocols for manipulation of ground-state quantum beats in a cavity QED system*". University of Maryland College Park. Prince George's county, Maryland, USA.

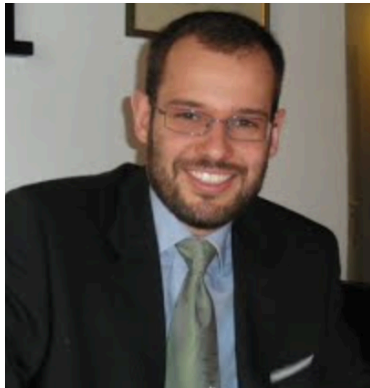


Sebastian Deffner

2011 Doctorate in Physics, August 2011 under Prof. Eric Lutz "*Nonequilibrium entropy production in open and closed quantum systems*". University of Augsburg at Universitätsviertel section of Augsburg, Germany.

QSL (Quantum Speed Limit)

“Determines the theoretical upper bound on the speed of evolution of a quantum system”



Possibility of observing *speed-ups* of the quantum evolution if an open quantum system is subject to environmental changes



Let's realize this theory proposing *environment-assisted speed-up* through an experiment

Theoretical back ground

Master equation

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\rho} = & \varepsilon \left[(a^\dagger - a), \rho(t) \right] + g \left[a^\dagger \boxed{J_-} - a \boxed{J_+}, \rho(t) \right] \\ & + \kappa \left(2a\rho(t)a^\dagger - a^\dagger a\rho(t) - \rho(t)a^\dagger a \right) \\ & + \left(\frac{\gamma}{2} \right) \sum_{j=1}^N \left(2\sigma_-^j \rho(t) \sigma_+^j - \sigma_+^j \sigma_-^j \rho(t) - \rho(t) \sigma_+^j \sigma_-^j \right) \end{aligned}$$

$(J_\pm = \sum_{j=1}^N \sigma_\pm^j)$

Weak field limit, $\varepsilon \ll \kappa$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(t) & \simeq |\psi(t)\rangle \langle \psi(t)| \\ |\psi(t)\rangle & \simeq |00\rangle + \underline{A_1(t)} |10\rangle + \underline{A_2(t)} |01\rangle + O(\varepsilon^2 / \kappa^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{A}_1(t) = -\kappa A_1(t) + g\sqrt{N} A_2(t) + \varepsilon \\ \dot{A}_2(t) = -\frac{\gamma}{2} A_2(t) - g\sqrt{N} A_1(t) \end{cases}$$

Theoretical back ground

$$C = NC_1 \quad C_1 = \frac{g^2}{\kappa\gamma}$$

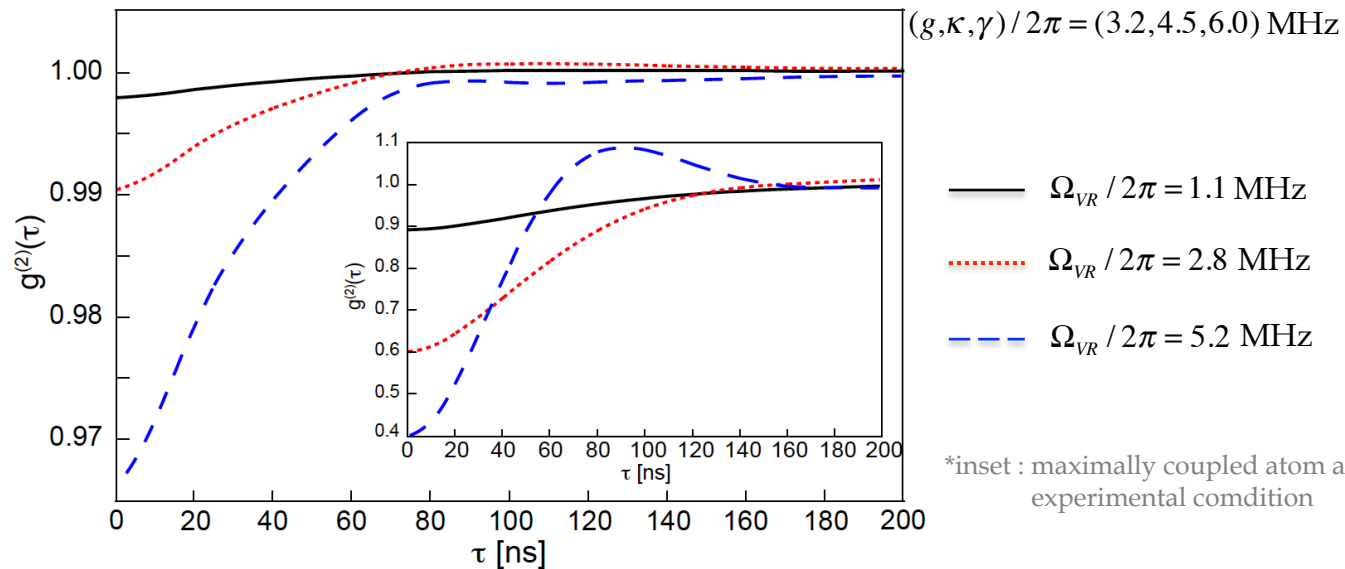
The intensity correlation function

$$g^{(2)}(\tau) = \left\{ 1 + \frac{\Delta\alpha}{\alpha} e^{\left[-\frac{\tau}{2} \left(\kappa + \frac{\gamma}{2} \right) \right]} \left[\cosh(\Omega_{VR}\tau) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\kappa + \frac{\gamma}{2} \right) \frac{\sinh(\Omega_{VR}\tau)}{\Omega_{VR}} \right] \right\}^2$$

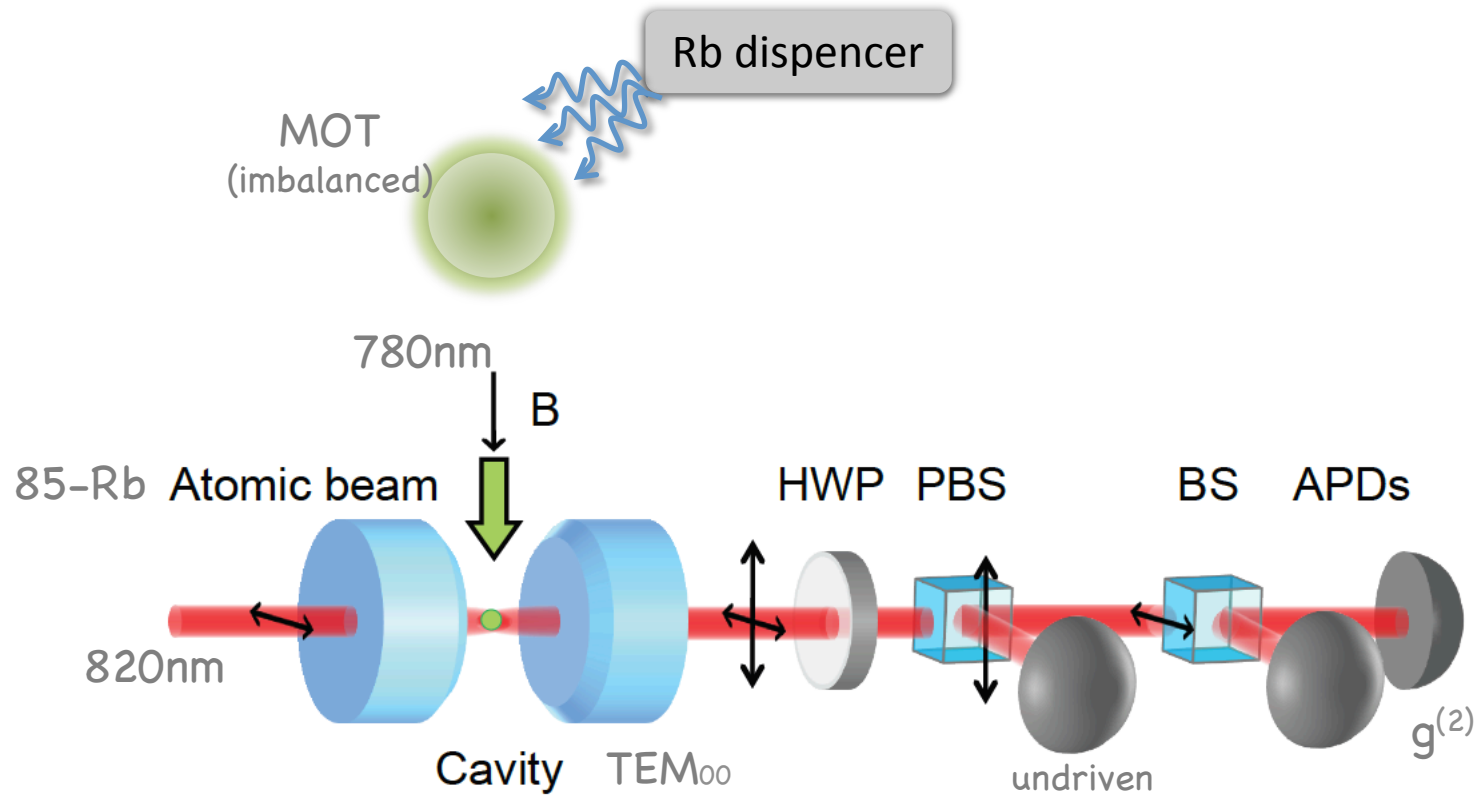
$$\frac{\Delta\alpha}{\alpha} = -2C'_1 \left[\frac{2C}{1+2C-2C'_1} \right]$$

$$C'_1 = \frac{C_1}{1+\gamma/2\kappa}$$

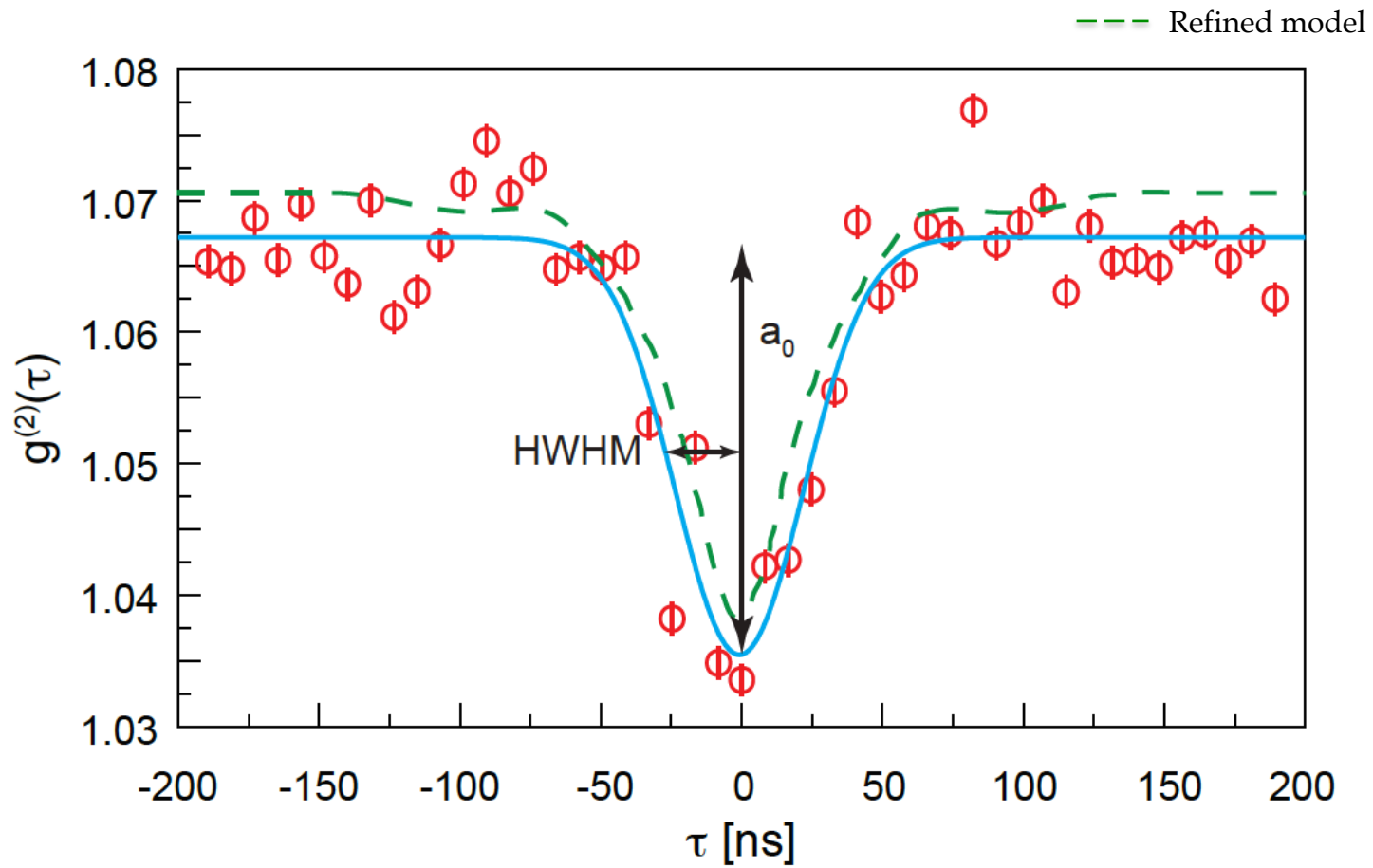
$$\Omega_{VR} = \sqrt{\left[\frac{\kappa - \gamma/2}{2} \right]^2 - g^2 N}$$



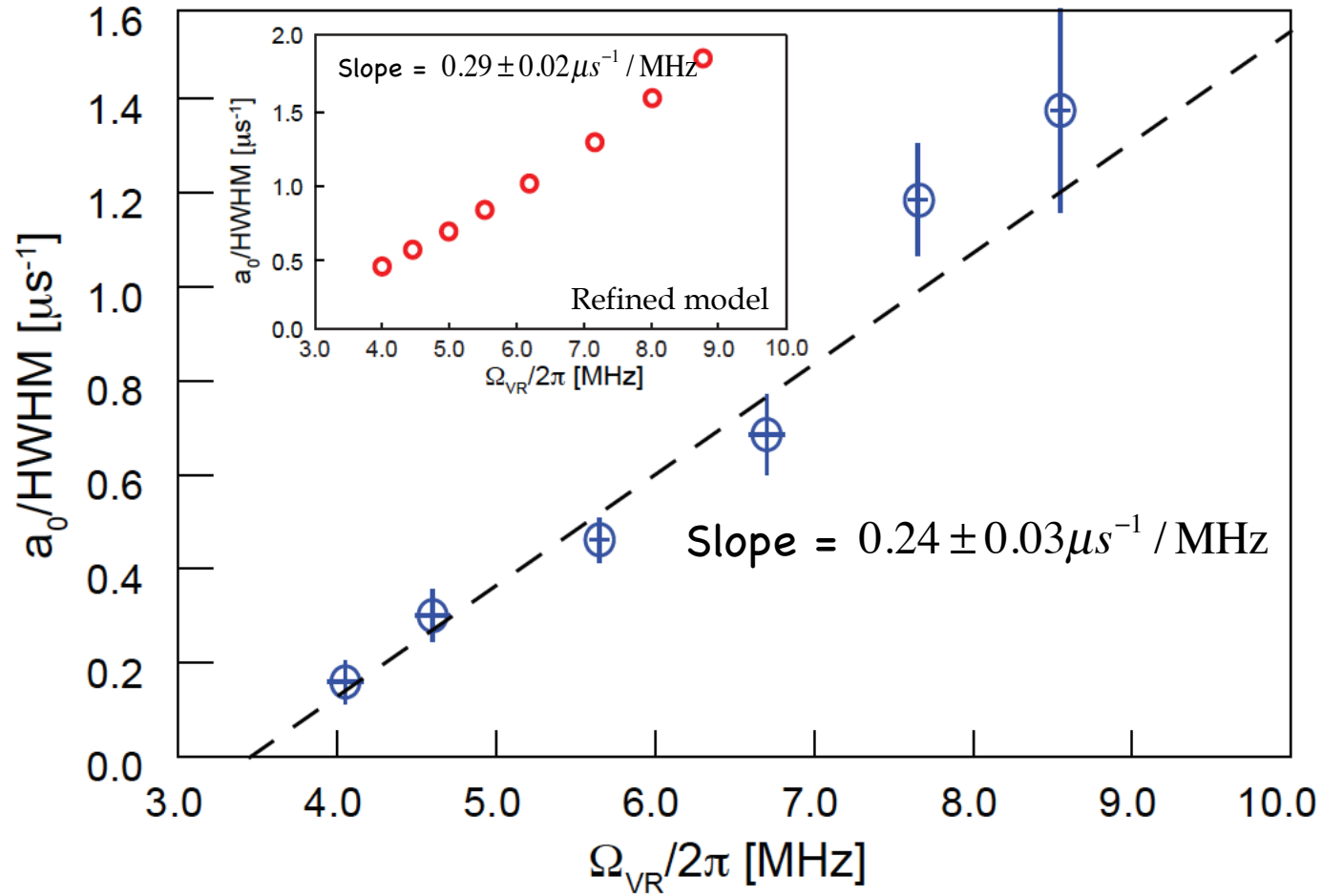
Set-up



result



result



* $\Omega_{\text{VR}} \simeq g\sqrt{N_{\text{eff}}}$

Non-Markovian speed-up ??

“The quantum speed-up in an open quantum system was attributed to the non-Markovian nature of the environment”

S. Deffner, Phys. Rev. Lett. **111**, 010402 (2013)

Non-Markovianity

$$N = \max_{\rho_{1,2}(0)} \int_{\sigma > 0} dt \underline{\sigma[t, \rho_{1,2}(0)]}$$

$$\sigma[t, \rho_{1,2}(0)] = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \text{tr} \{ |\rho_1(t) - \rho_2(t)| \}$$

Heinz-Peter Breuer, Phys. Rev. Lett. **103**, 210401 (2009)

Non-Markovian speed-up ??

“The quantum speed-up in an open quantum system was attributed to the non-Markovian nature of the environment”

S. Deffner, Phys. Rev. Lett. **111**, 010402 (2013)

Non-Markovianity

$$N = 0$$

$$\sigma[t, \rho_{1,2}(0)] = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \text{tr} \{ |\rho_1(t) - \rho_2(t)| \}$$

Markovian dynamics

Negative

Non-Markovian speed-up ??

“The quantum speed-up in an open quantum system was attributed to the non-Markovian nature of the environment”

S. Deffner, Phys. Rev. Lett. **111**, 010402 (2013)

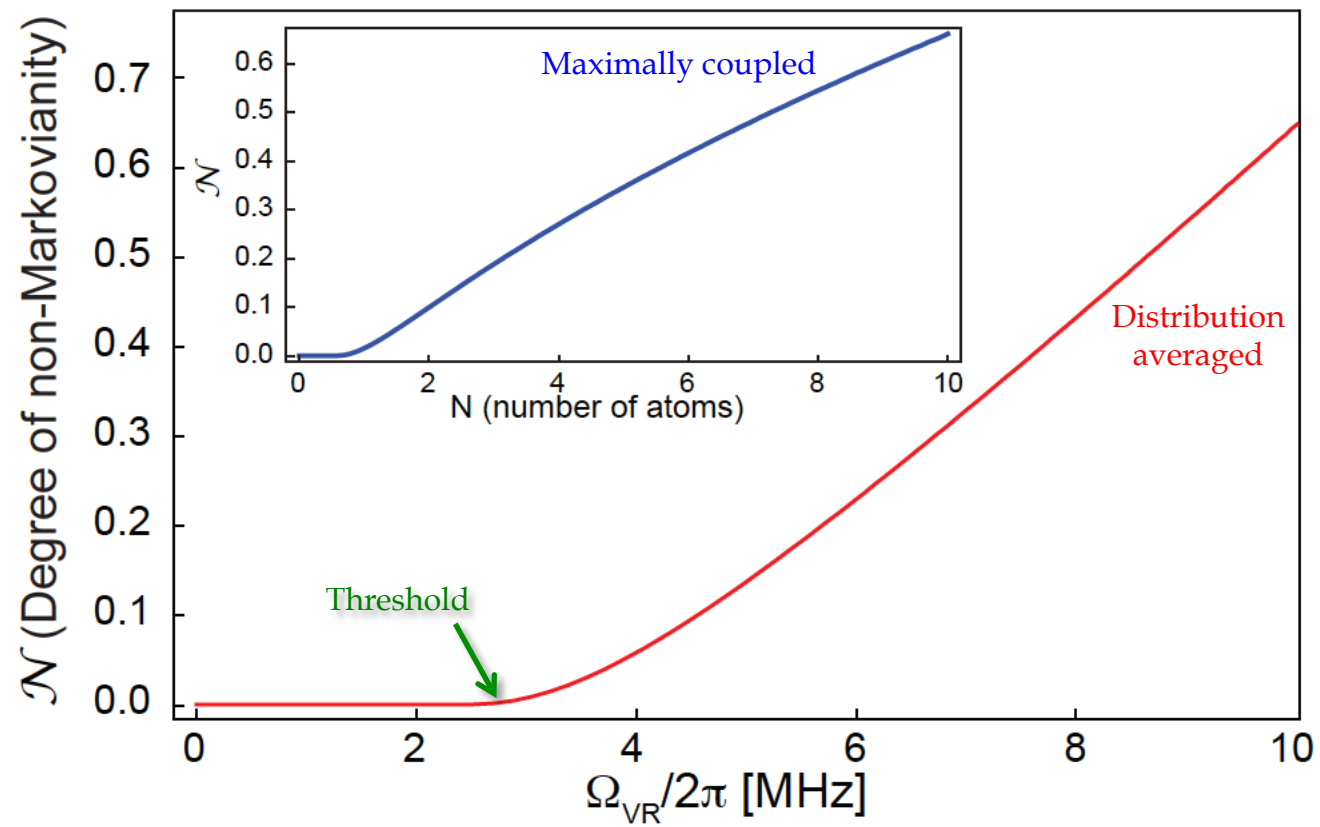
Non-Markovianity

$$N = \textit{finite}$$

$$\sigma[t, \rho_{1,2}(0)] = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \text{tr} \{ |\rho_1(t) - \rho_2(t)| \}$$

Non-Markovian dynamics

Positive



summary

- Demonstrated the theoretically predicted environment-assisted speed-up
- Cavity field as a system, tunable environment; they realized a fully accessible quantum system obeying non-Markovian dynamics
- Environment engineering for optimal quantum control protocols

Q & A

Supplementary

D2-line of 85-Rb

