

# Exploring Non-Equilibrium Many-Body Dynamics at the Single Atom Level



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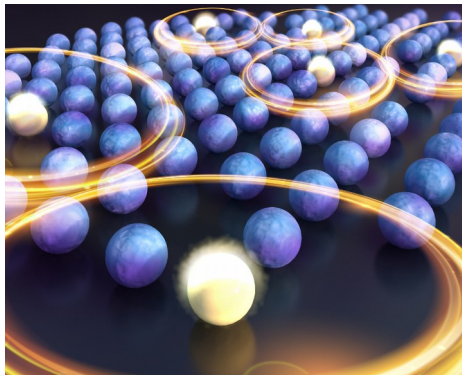
Designer Quantum Systems Out of Equilibrium, KITP, 18.11.2016



# Outline

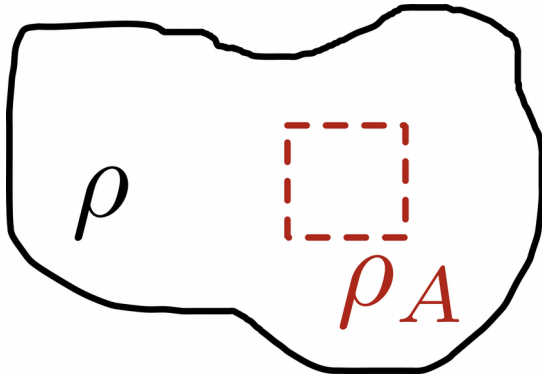


Many-body localization in  
two dimensions



Many-body interferometry of  
Rydberg dressed Ising spins

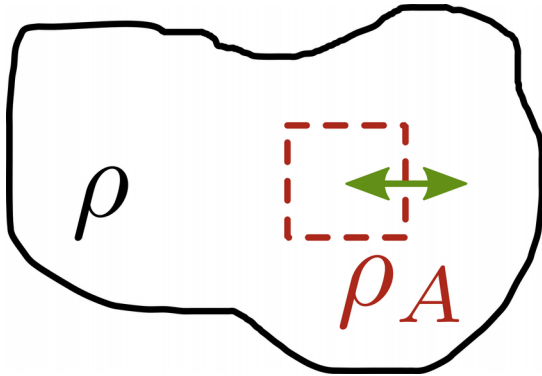
# Thermalization of closed quantum systems



Full system  $S$ , subsystem  $A$

$$\rho_A = \text{Tr}_{S \setminus A}[\rho]$$

# Thermalization of closed quantum systems



Full system S, subsystem A

$$\rho_A = \text{Tr}_{S \setminus A}[\rho]$$

Unitary evolution

$$\rho(t) = e^{-\frac{iHt}{\hbar}} \rho(0) e^{\frac{iHt}{\hbar}}$$

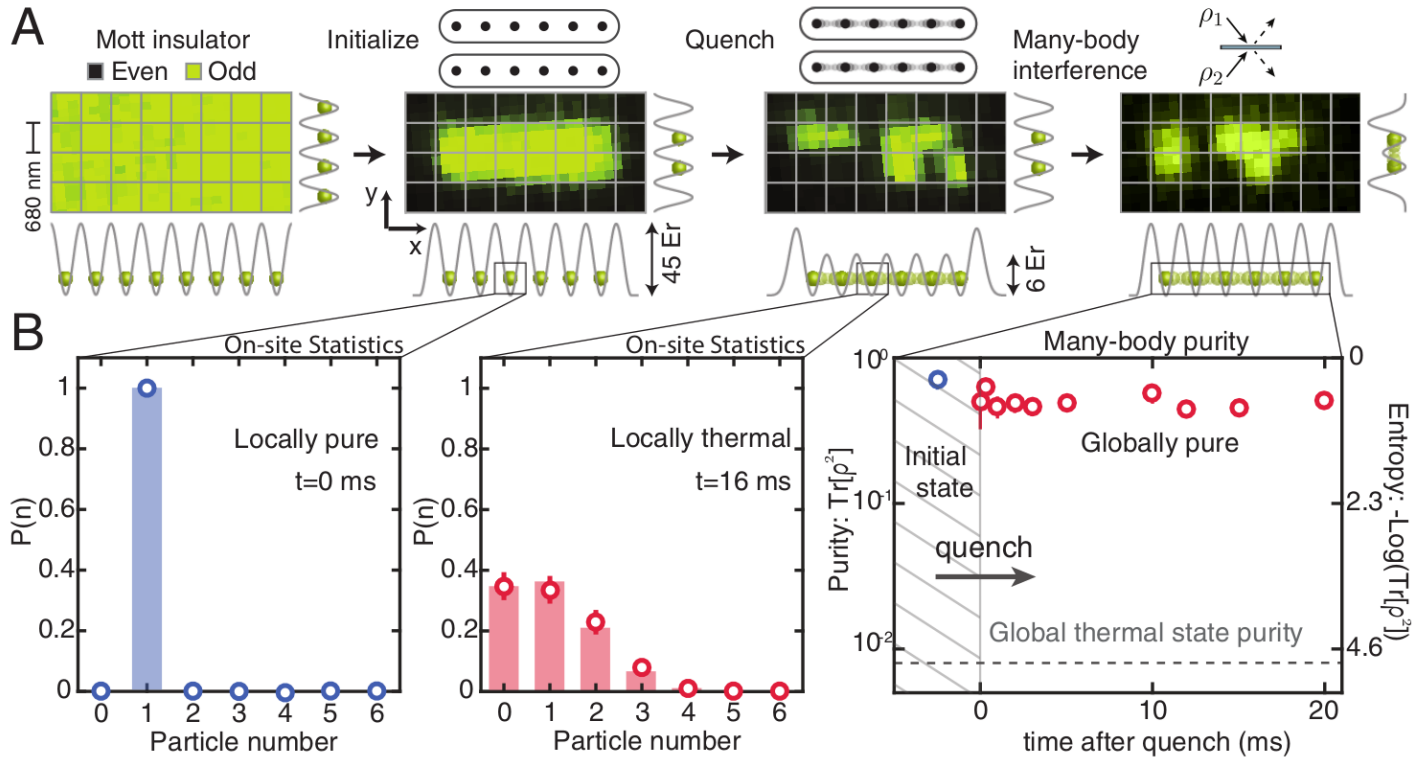
Subsystem thermal

$$\rho_A(\infty) = \text{Tr}_{S \setminus A}[\rho_{\text{th}}]$$

Rest of system S serves as bath for A



# Ultracold atoms – almost ideal closed many-body systems



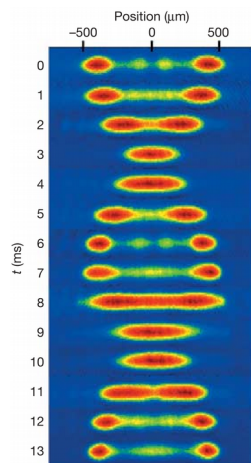
Classical thermodynamics emerges locally from a globally pure state

Kaufman, Science 2016

# Non-thermalizing systems

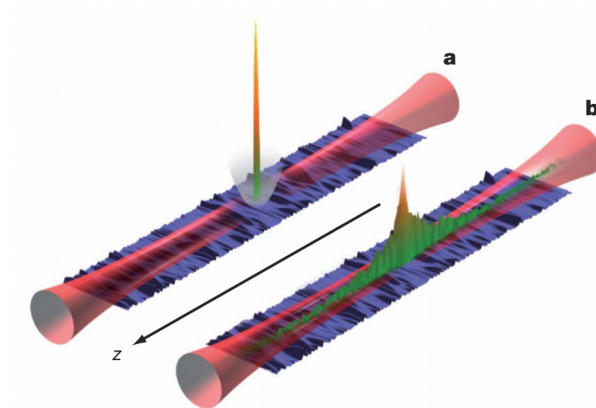
Dynamics constrained by extensive # integrals of motion

## Integrable systems



Absence of  
thermalization  
for 1D Bosons  
Kinoshita, Nature 2006

## Anderson localized systems



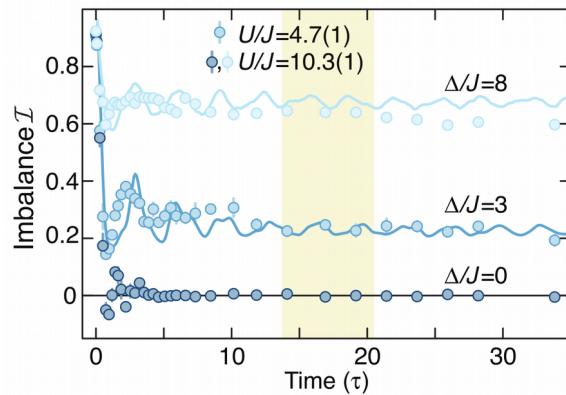
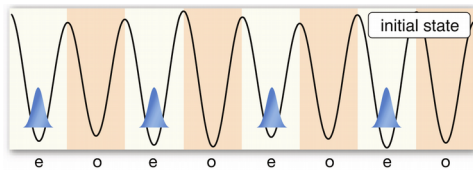
Noninteracting systems:

Billy, Nature 2008  
Roati, Nature 2008  
Lahini, PRL 2008  
Kondov, Science 2011

# Many-body localization – experiments

Non-thermalization despite interactions and starting far-from-equilibrium

Non-thermalization



Schreiber, Science 2015

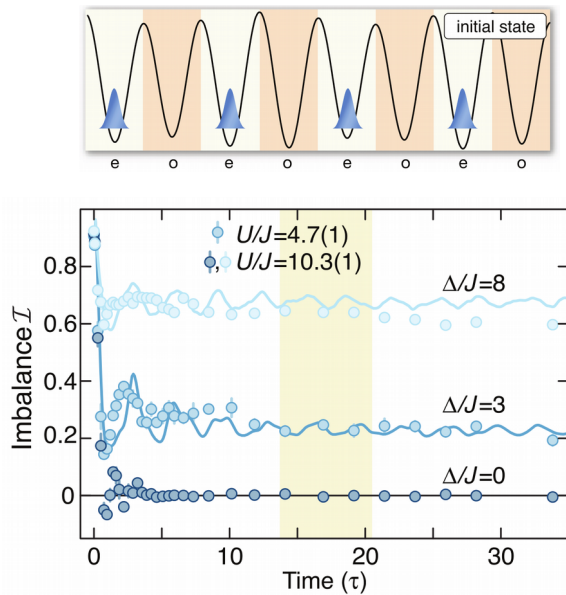
Bordia, PRL 2016

Ions: Smith, Nat. Phys. 2016

# Many-body localization – experiments

Non-thermalization despite interactions and starting far-from-equilibrium

## Non-thermalization

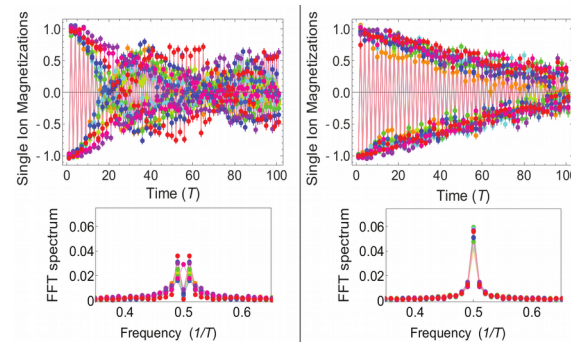


Schreiber, Science 2015

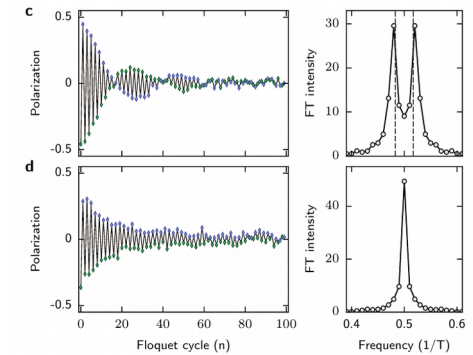
Bordia, PRL 2016

Ions: Smith, Nat. Phys. 2016

## Floquet time crystals



Zhang, arXiv: 1609.08684 (2016)

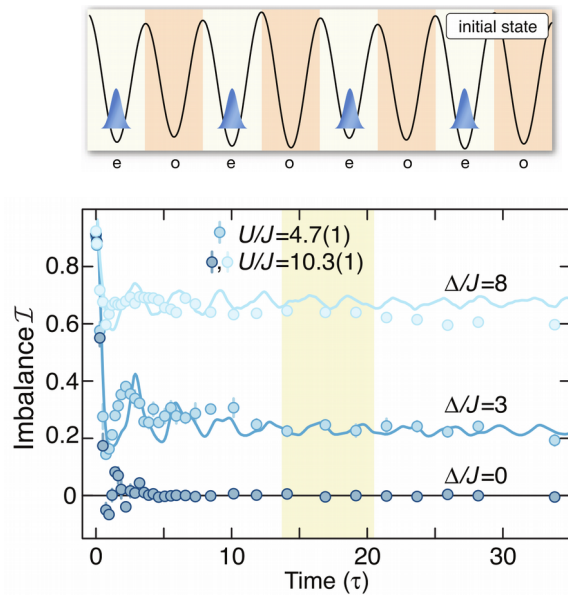


Choi, arXiv:1610.08057 (2016)

# Many-body localization – experiments

Non-thermalization despite interactions and starting far-from-equilibrium

## Non-thermalization

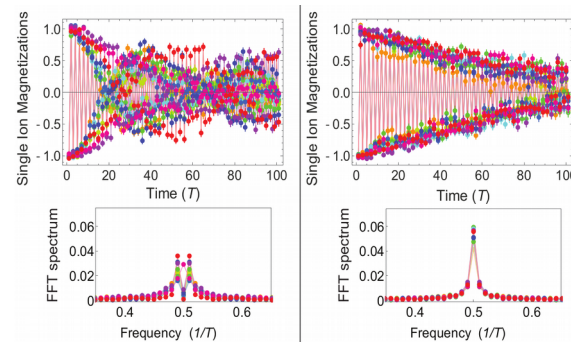


Schreiber, Science 2015

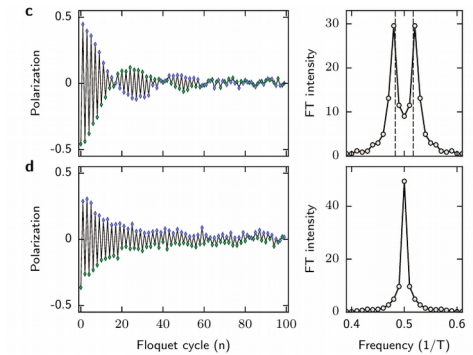
Bordia, PRL 2016

Ions: Smith, Nat. Phys. 2016

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Zhang, arXiv: 1609.08684 (2016)



Choi, arXiv:1610.08057 (2016)

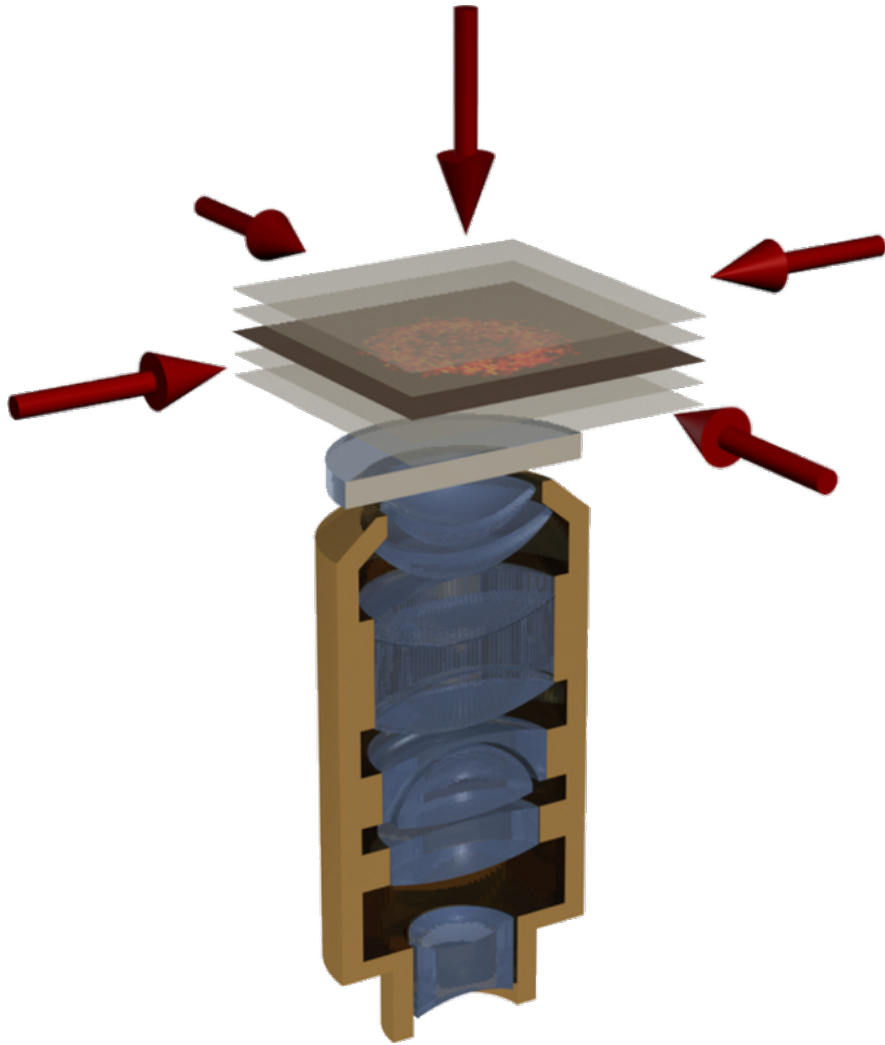
## More experiments

AC response: Bordia, arXiv: 1607.07868 (2016)

External bath: Lüschen, arXiv:1610.01613 (2016)

Transport in 3D: Kondov, PRL 2015

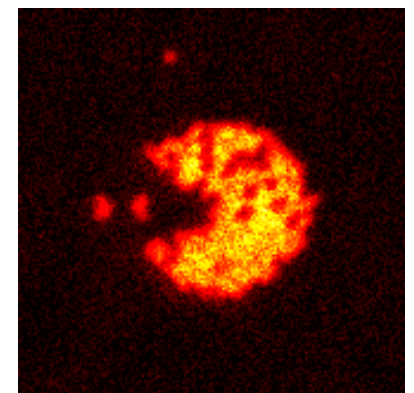
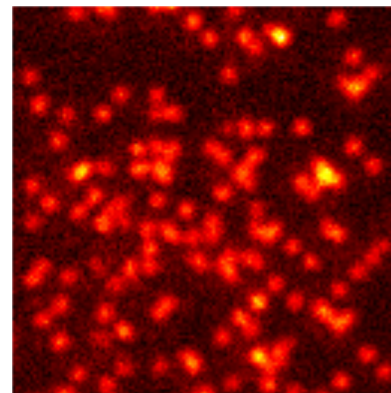
# The MPQ bosonic quantum gas microscope



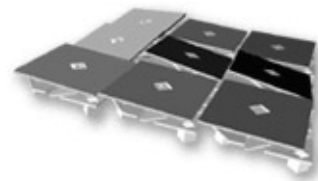
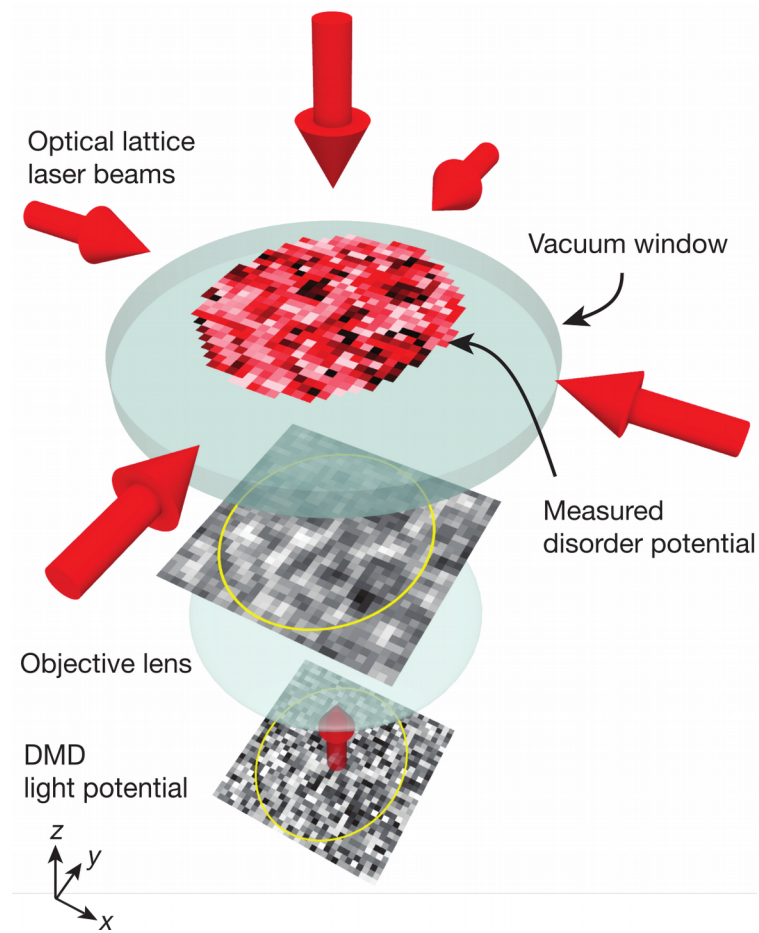
Single atomic plane in 2D lattice

Single site (500nm) effective resolution

Single atom sensitivity



# Generating disorder optically



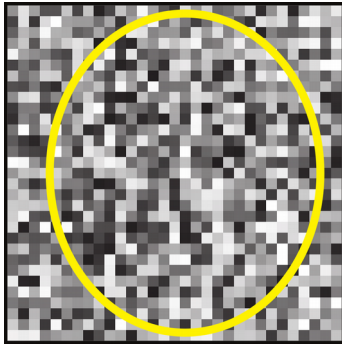
Digital mirror device



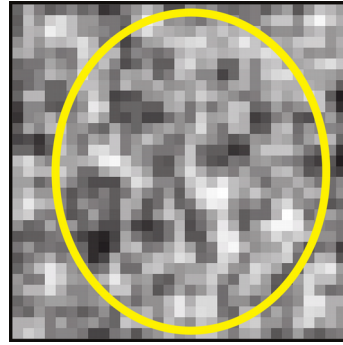
# Disorder characterization

Site resolved disorder spectroscopy

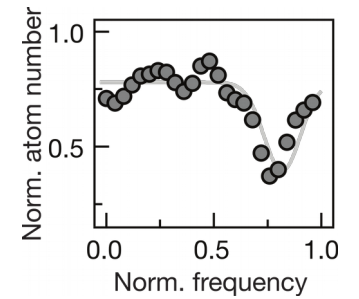
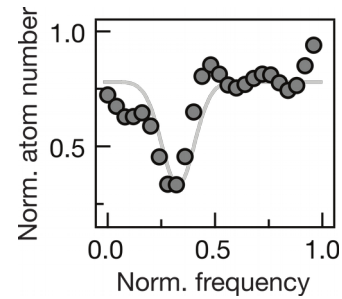
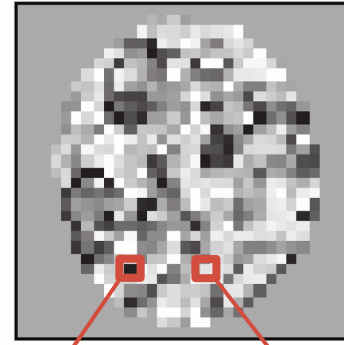
Mirrors



Intensity pattern



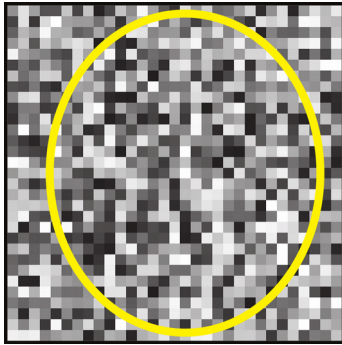
Spectroscopy



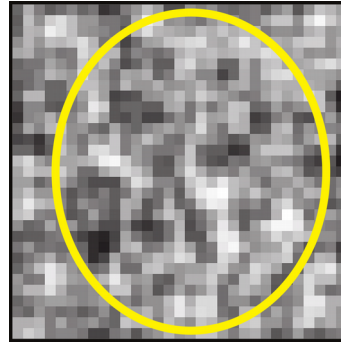
# Disorder characterization

## Site resolved disorder spectroscopy

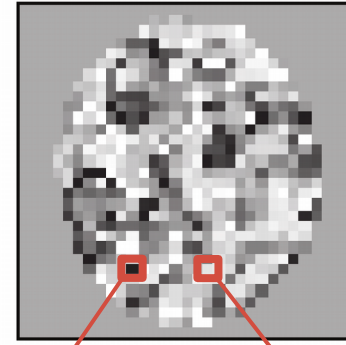
Mirrors



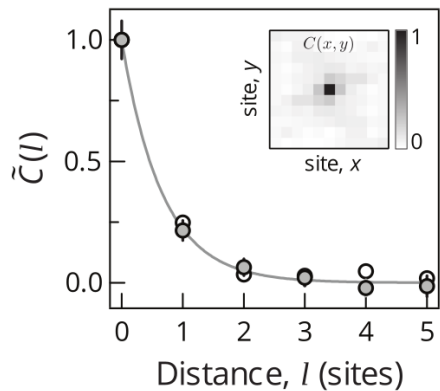
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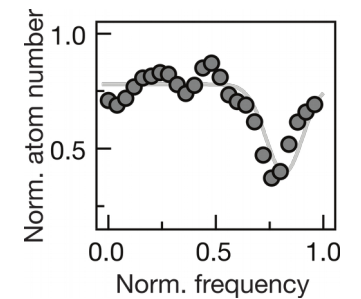
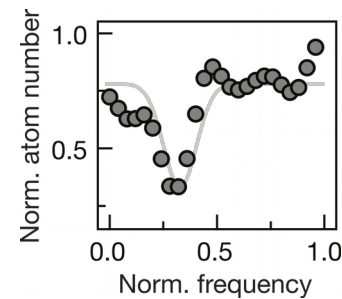
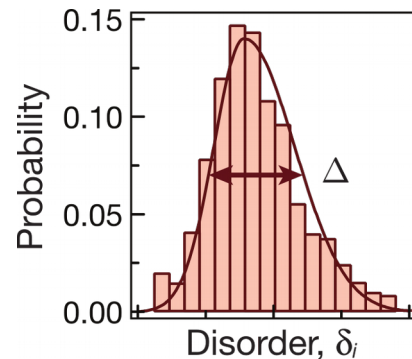
Spectroscopy



Autocorrelation



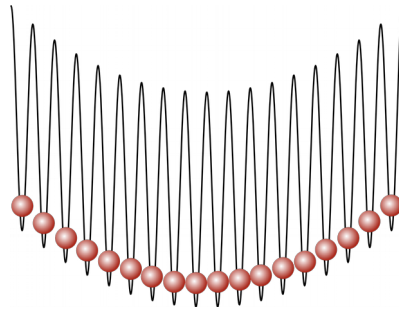
Disorder distribution



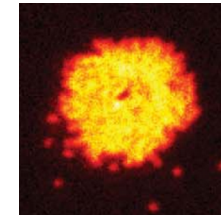
# Probing thermalization far from equilibrium

Preparing the system @ high energy and far-from equilibrium

①.



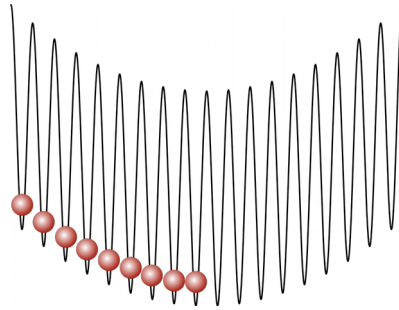
Unity filling Mott insulator



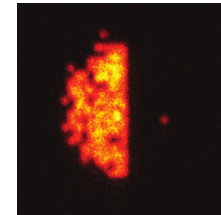
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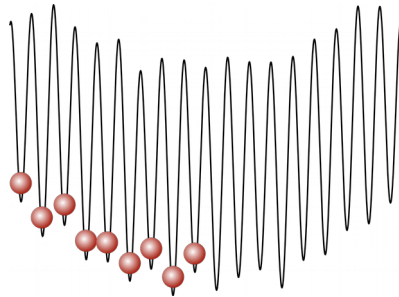
Right half removed



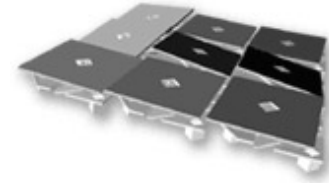
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③.



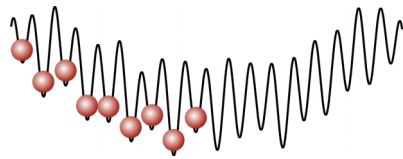
Add disorder  
(random every shot)



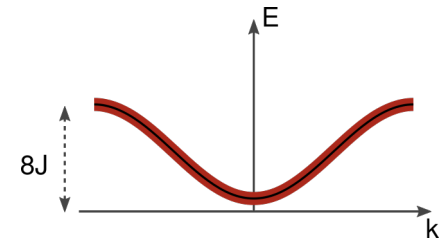
# Probing thermalization far from equilibrium

Preparing the system @ high energy and far-from equilibrium

④



Quench lattice  
to start dynamics

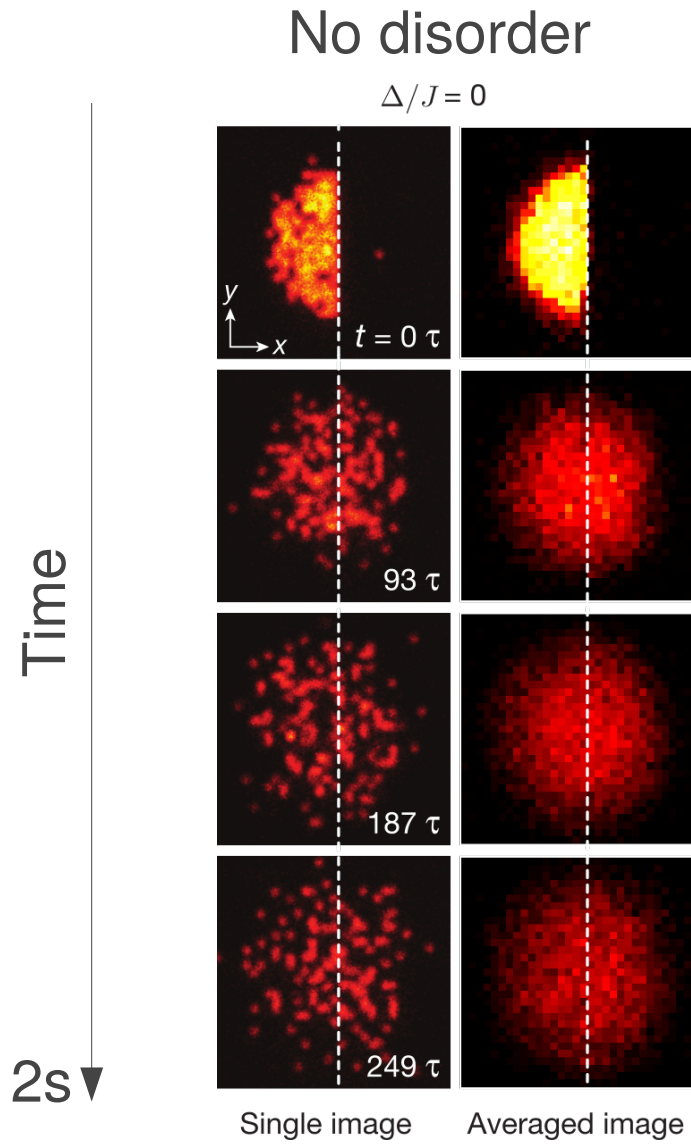


“Infinite  $T$ ” wrt.  
tunneling and disorder

Subsequent evolution:

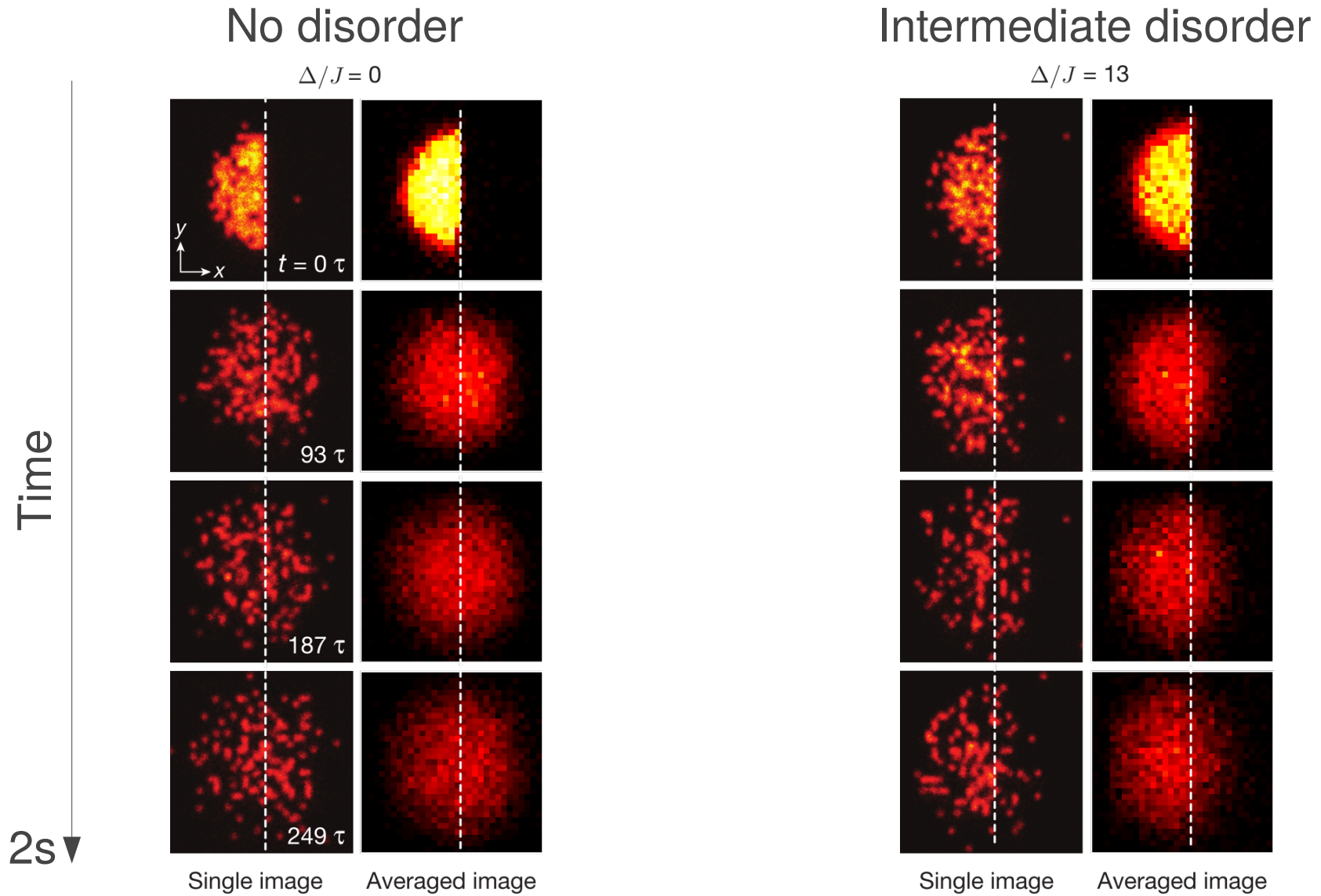
$$\hat{H} = -J \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} \hat{a}_i^\dagger \hat{a}_j + \frac{U}{2} \sum_i \hat{n}_i (\hat{n}_i - 1) + \sum_i (\delta_i + V_i) \hat{n}_i$$

# Tracking the system's evolution

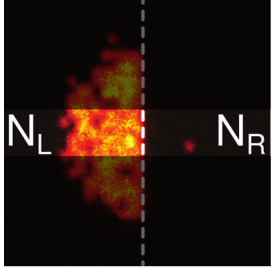




# Tracking the system's evolution



# Quantifying the dynamics

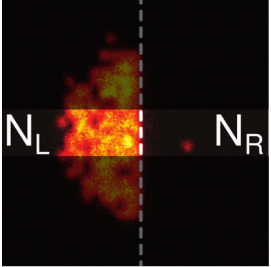


Imbalance  $\mathcal{I} = \frac{N_L - N_R}{N_L + N_R}$

Model free quantity!

Thermalization  $\rightarrow \mathcal{I} = 0$

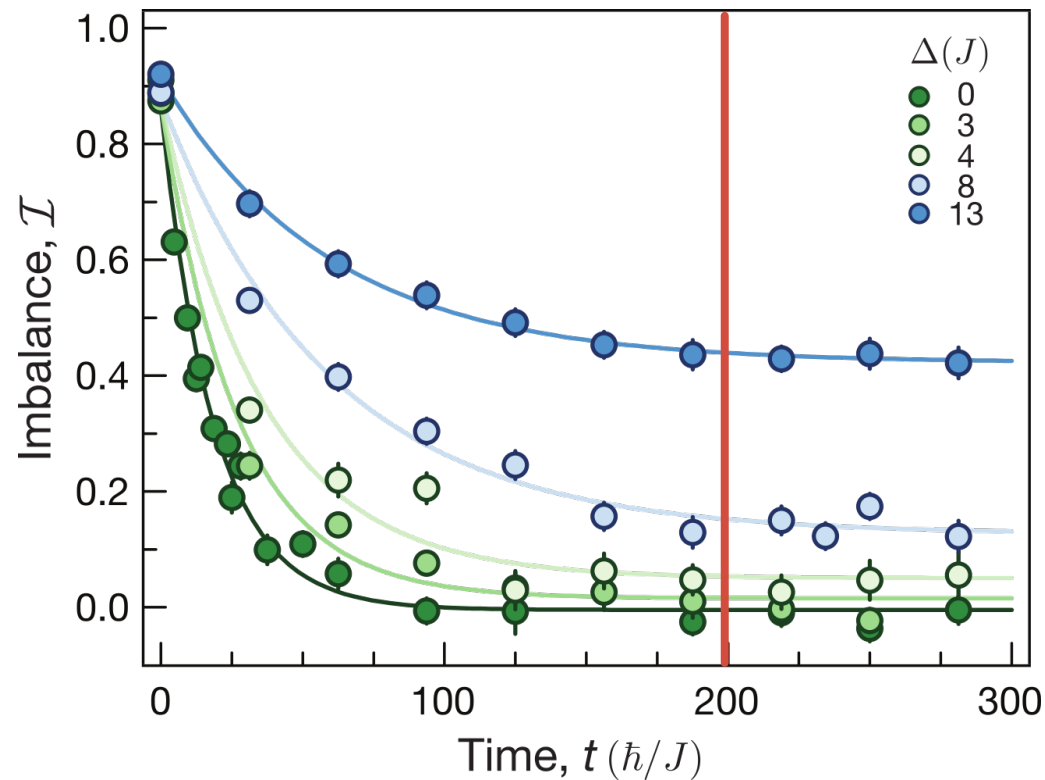
# Quantifying the dynamics



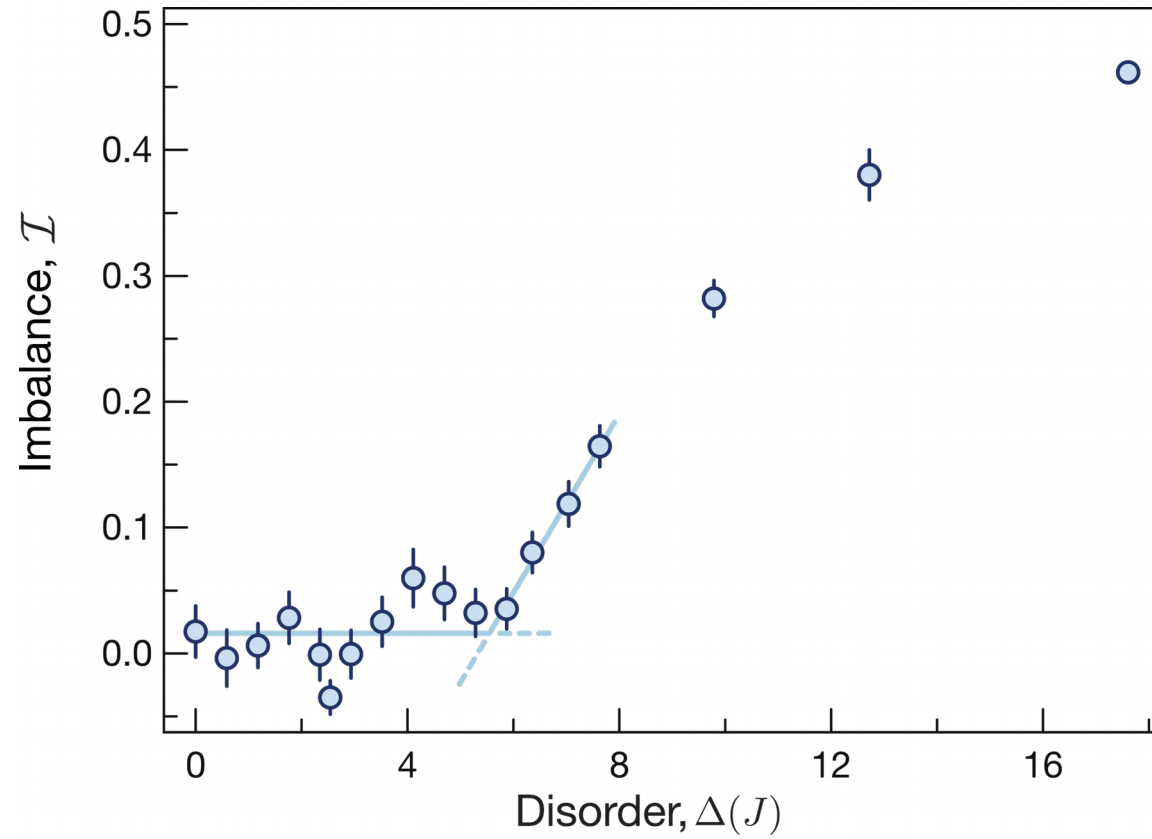
$$\text{Imbalance } \mathcal{I} = \frac{N_L - N_R}{N_L + N_R}$$

Model free quantity!

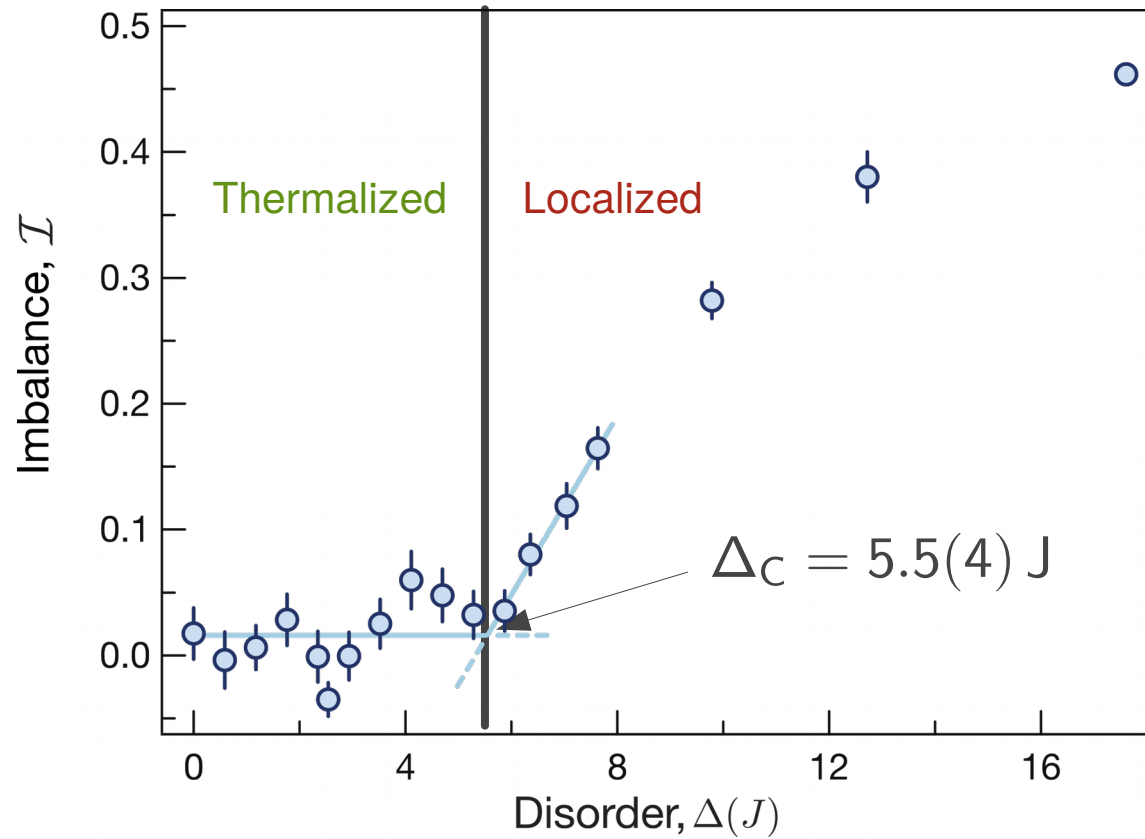
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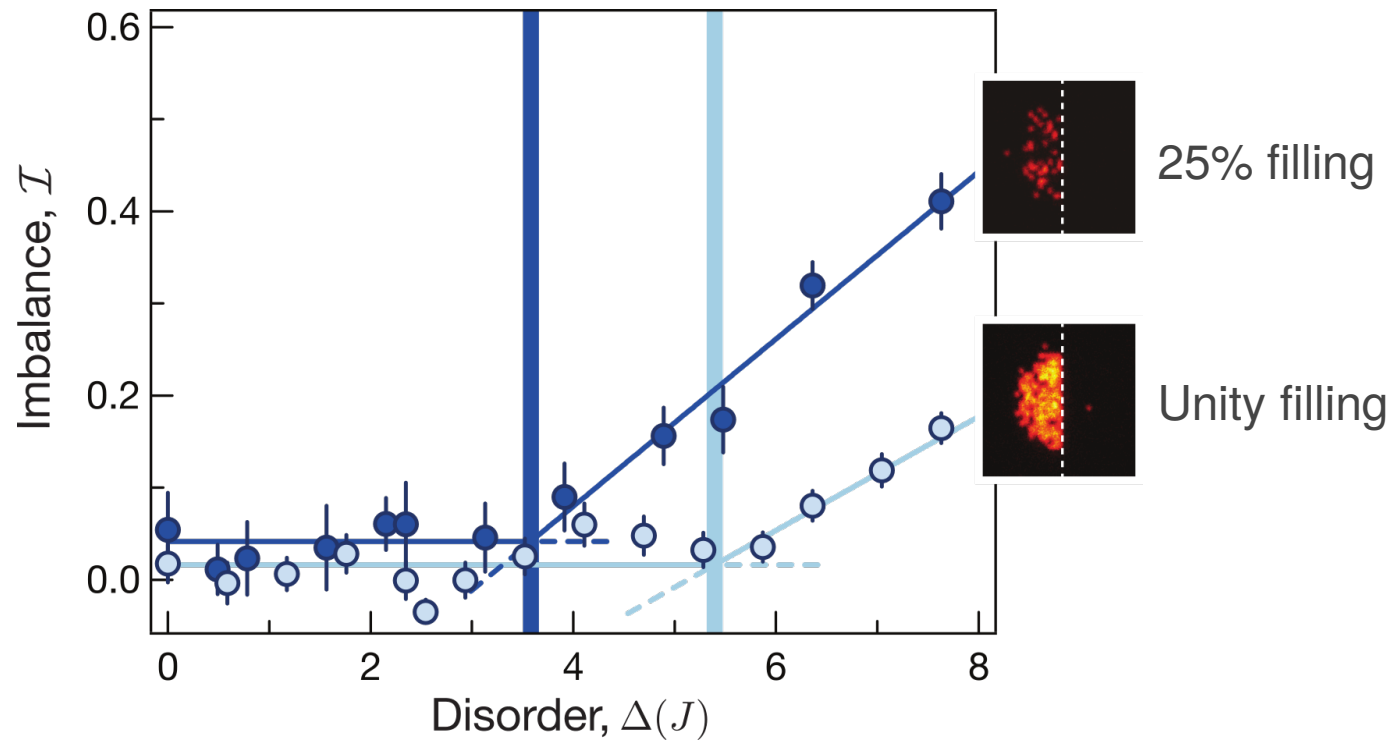
# Locating the localization transition



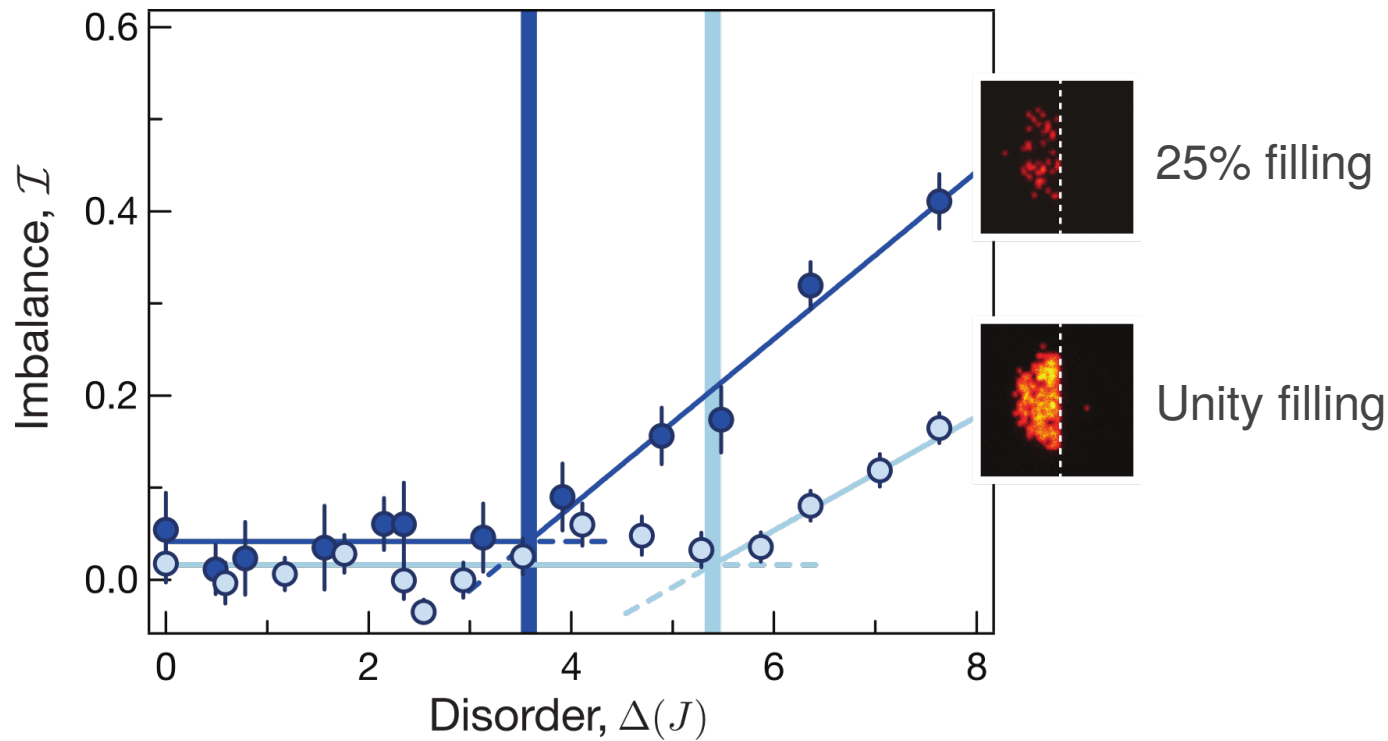
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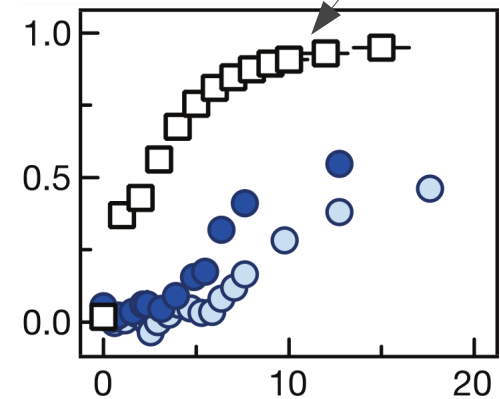
# Transition versus density



# Transition versus density



U=0 numerics  
Vedika Khemani  
David Huse



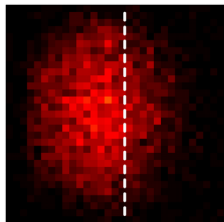
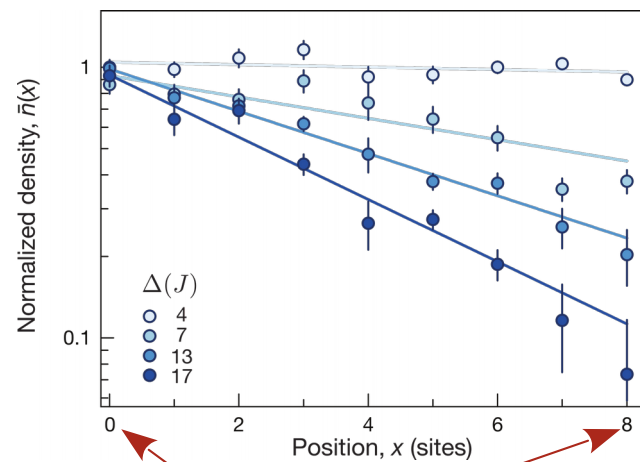


# Diverging density-density correlations @ transition?

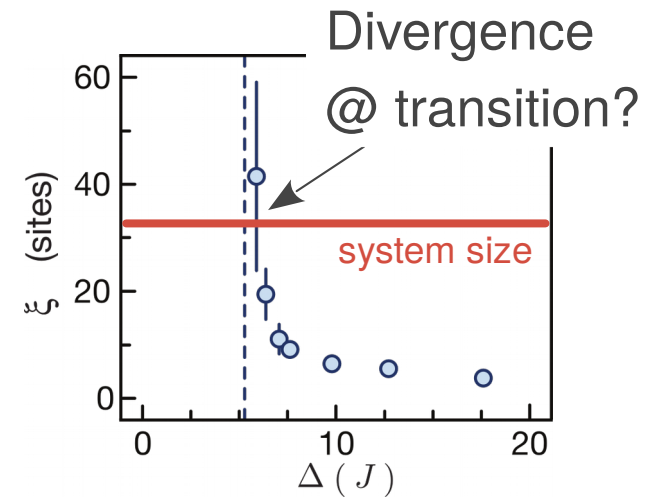
Decay of the normalized density

Localized profile / Thermalized profile

Exponential fits



Decay length  $\xi$  vs. disorder

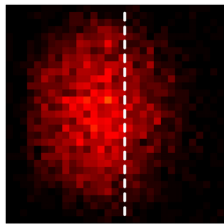
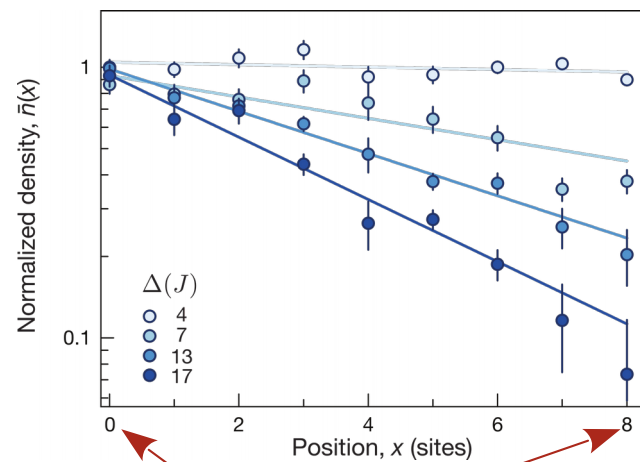


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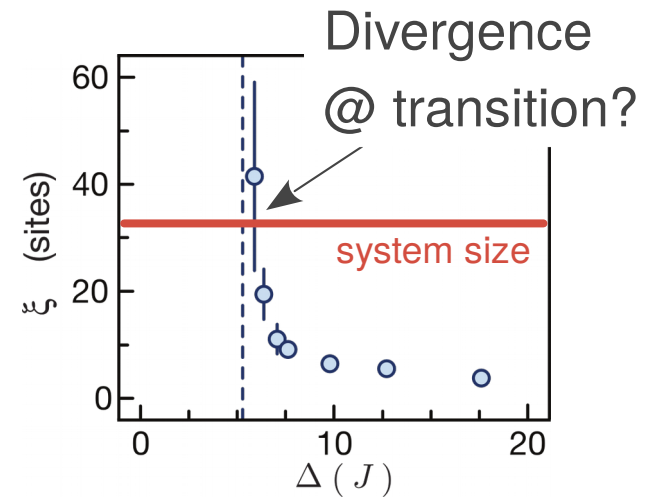
Decay of the normalized density

Localized profile / Thermalized profile

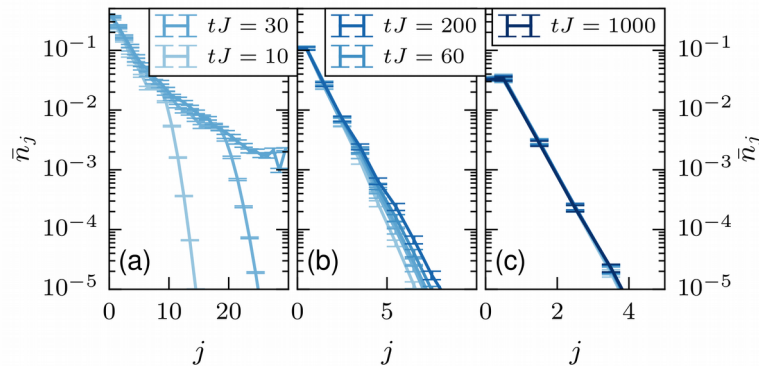
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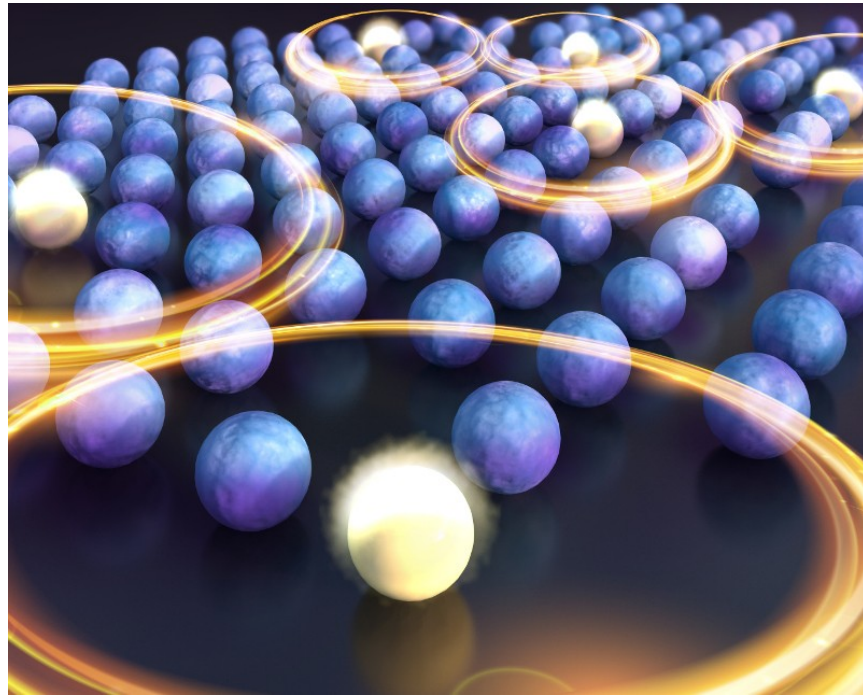
Decay length  $\xi$  vs. disorder



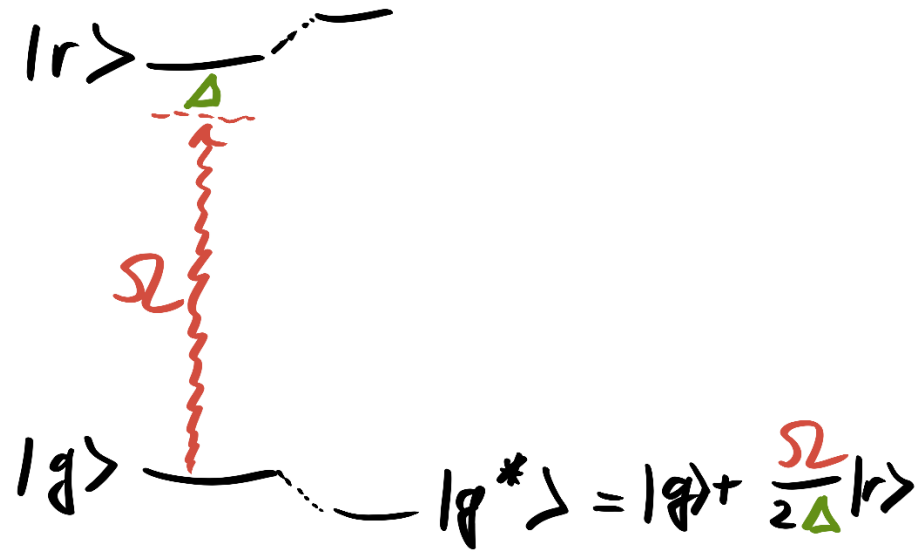
1D XXZ with tDMRG



# Many-Body Interferometry of Rydberg Dressed Ising Spins



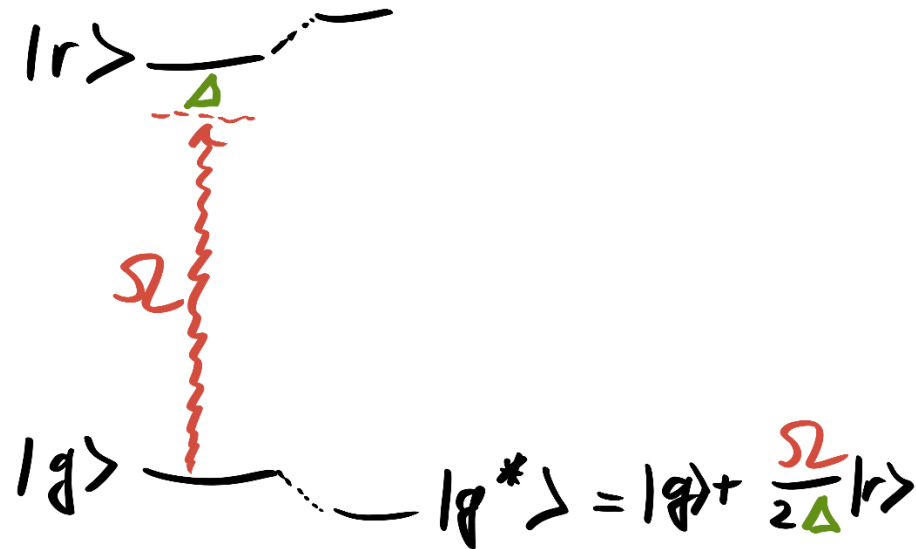
# Rydberg dressing



Central idea:

**Weakly admix Rydberg state  
to the ground state**

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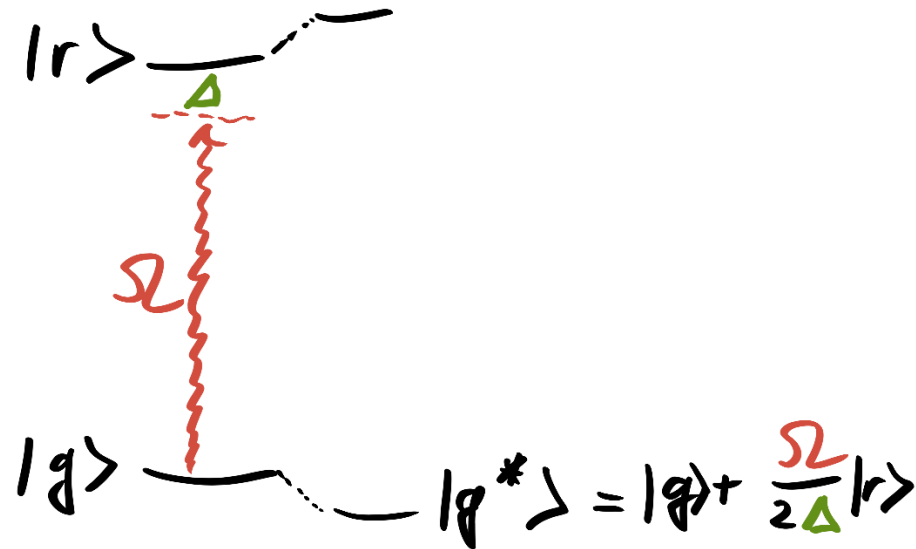
Rydberg properties transferred to ground state

$$\text{State admixture: } \beta = \Omega/2\Delta$$

$$\text{Lifetime enhancement: } \tau = \tau_R/\beta^2$$

$$\text{Interactions: } U = \beta^4 V_r$$

# Rydberg dressing



Central idea:

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Rydberg properties transferred to ground state

State admixture:  $\beta = \Omega/2\Delta$

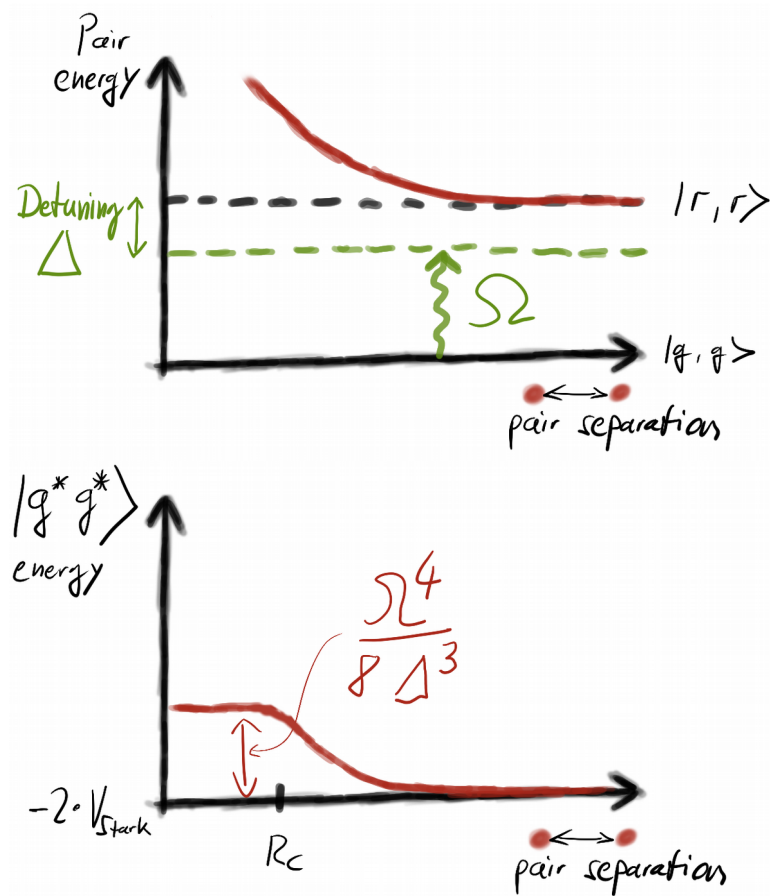
Lifetime enhancement:  $\tau = \tau_R/\beta^2$

Interactions:  $U = \beta^4 V_r$

$$V_r = C_6/r^6$$

$$\mathcal{O}(100 \text{ GHz}/\mu\text{m}^6)$$

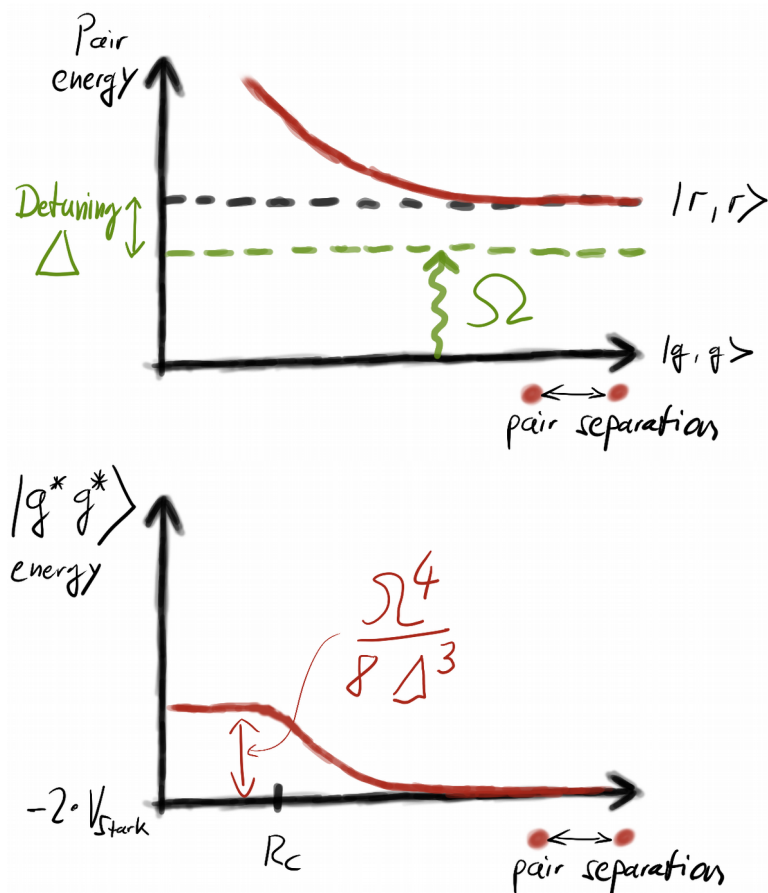
# Dressed interactions



Soft-core potential



# Dressed interactions

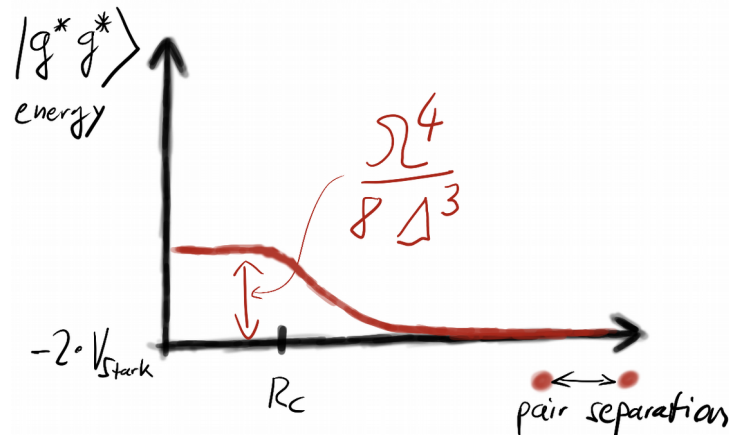
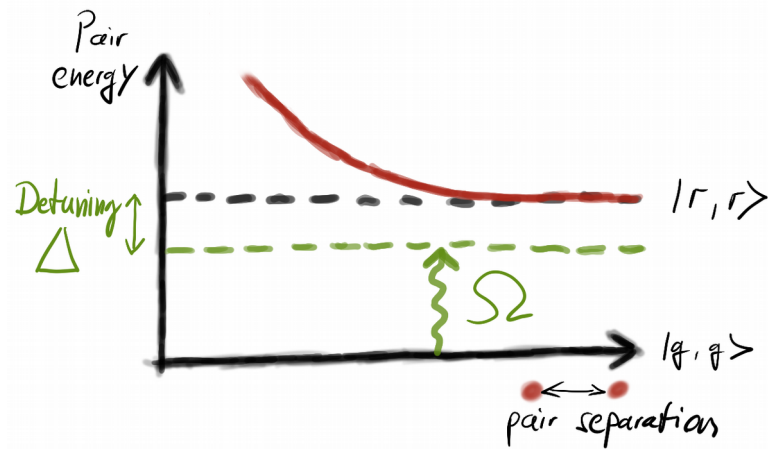


Soft-core potential

$U_0 = \Omega^4/8\Delta^3$  for  $\Omega \ll \Delta$  requires large Rabi frequency

→ Direct coupling to P-states

# Dressed interactions

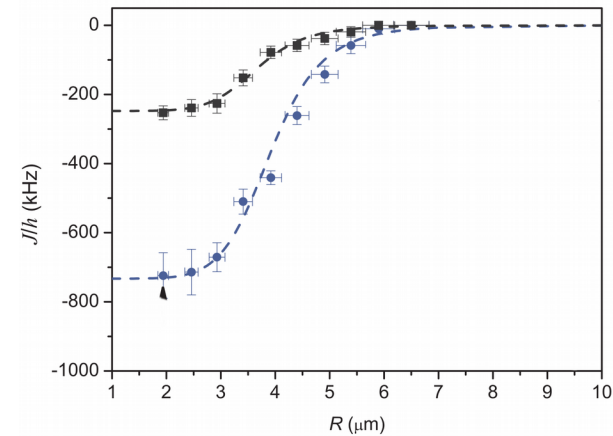


Soft-core potential

$$U_0 = \Omega^4 / 8\Delta^3 \text{ for } \Omega \ll \Delta \text{ requires large Rabi frequency}$$

→ Direct coupling to P-states

Two atoms @ Sandia



Jau, Nat. Phys. 2015

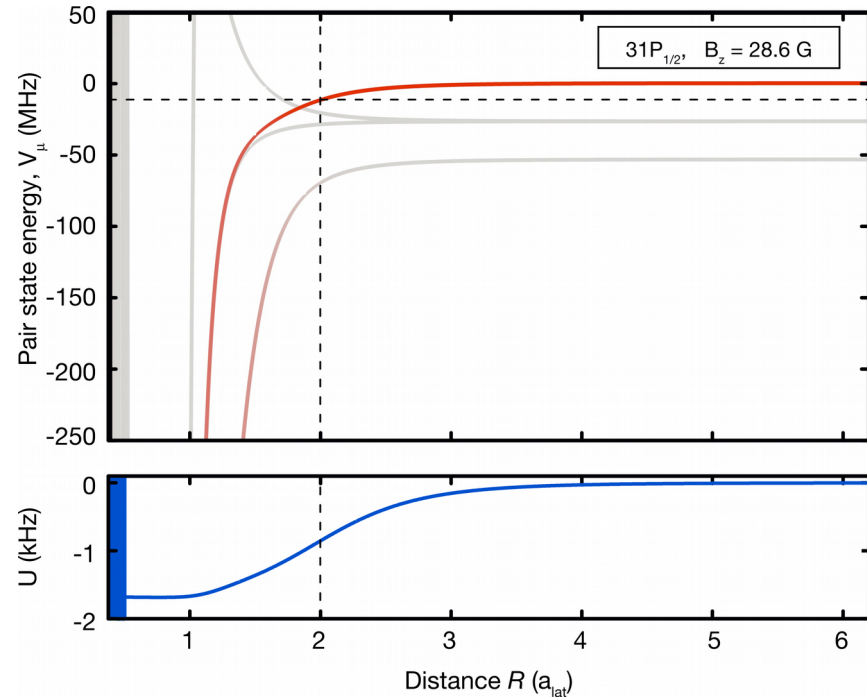
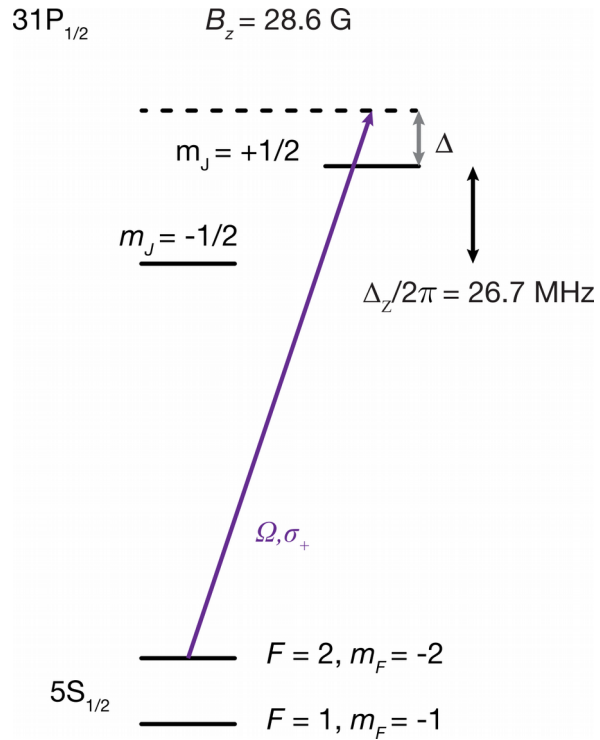
Hard in many-body system  
due to parasitic losses

Balewski, NJP 2014

Goldschmidt, PRL 2016

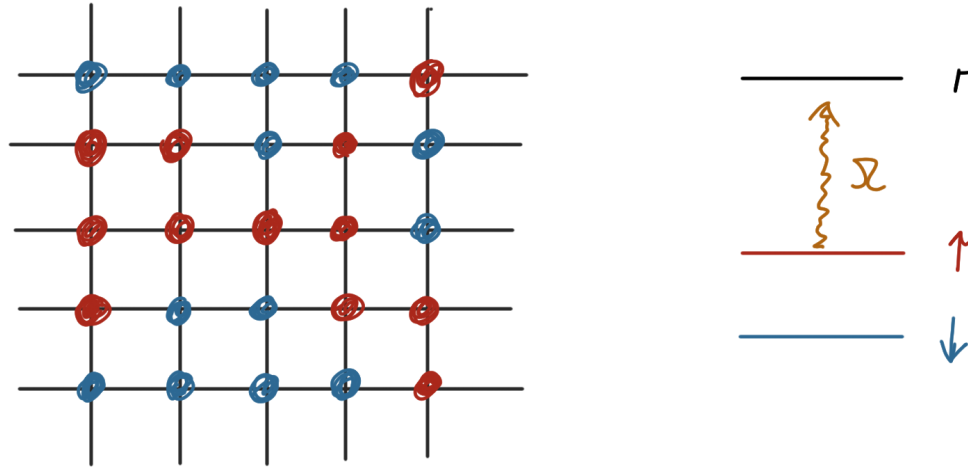
Aman, PRA 2016

# The predicted interaction potential



Clean soft-core potential, range  $\sim 2$  sites

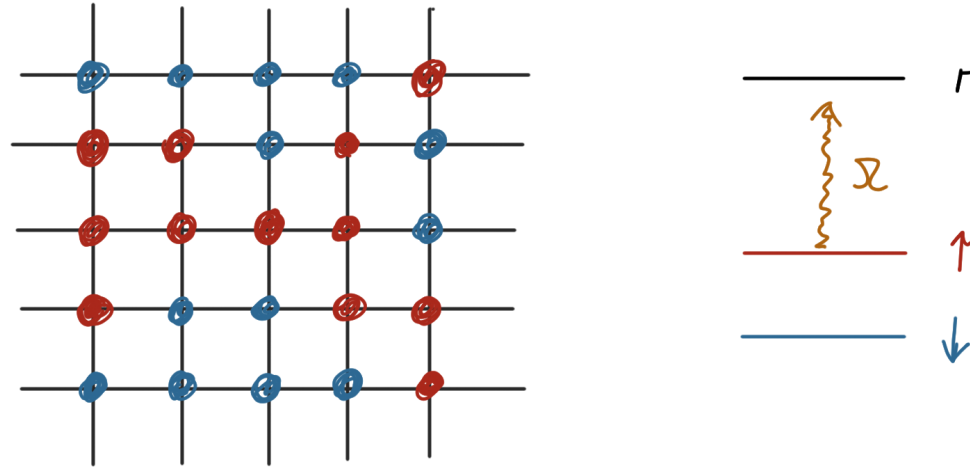
# Long-range interacting Ising spins



Long-range Ising Hamiltonian

$$\hat{H} = \sum_i (\delta + \delta_{C,i}) \hat{S}_i^z + \sum_{i \neq j} \frac{U_{i,j}}{2} \hat{S}_i^z \hat{S}_j^z$$

# Long-range interacting Ising spins



## Long-range Ising Hamiltonian

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Power dependent

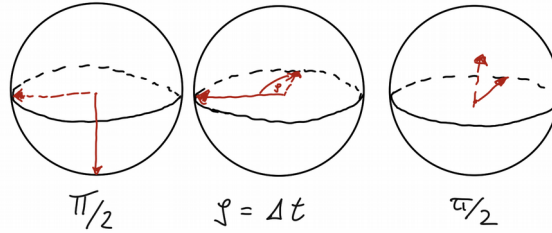
$$\propto \frac{\Omega^2}{\Delta}$$

“Mean field”,

Depending in the neighbouring spin distribution

$$\propto \frac{\Omega^4}{\Delta^3}$$

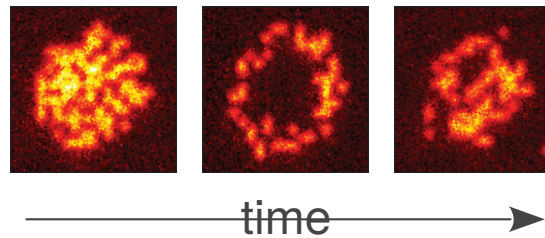
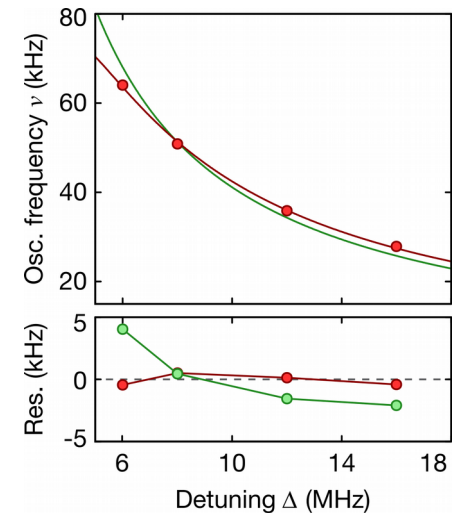
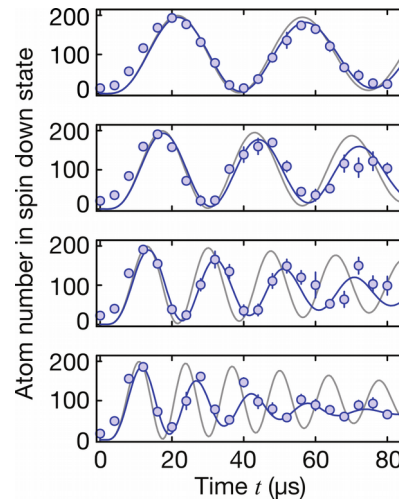
# Many-body Ramsey interferometry



Varying the detuning  $\Delta$

$$\hat{H} = \sum_i (\delta + \delta_{C,i}) \hat{S}_i^z + \sum_{i \neq j} \frac{U_{i,j}}{2} \hat{S}_i^z \hat{S}_j^z$$

$$\delta_{C,i} = \sum_j \frac{U_{i,j}}{2} \approx \frac{N_{\text{int}}}{2} \frac{\Omega^4}{8\Delta^3}$$

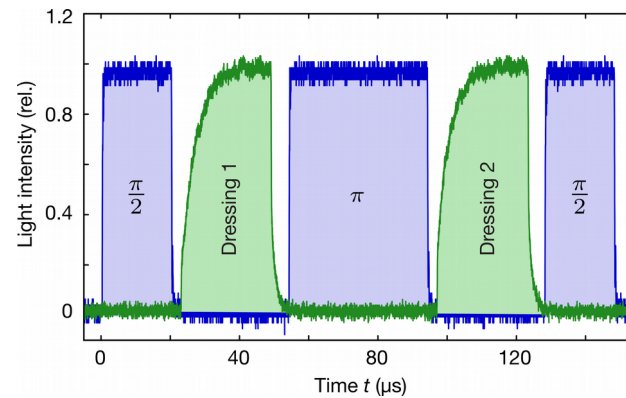


# Correlation measurements

$$\hat{H} = \sum_i (\delta + \delta_{C,i}) \hat{S}_i^z + \sum_{i \neq j} \frac{U_{i,j}}{2} \hat{S}_i^z \hat{S}_j^z$$

Goal: Measure correlations due to  $U_{ij}$

Problematic: Mean field phase shift  $\rightarrow$  Echo

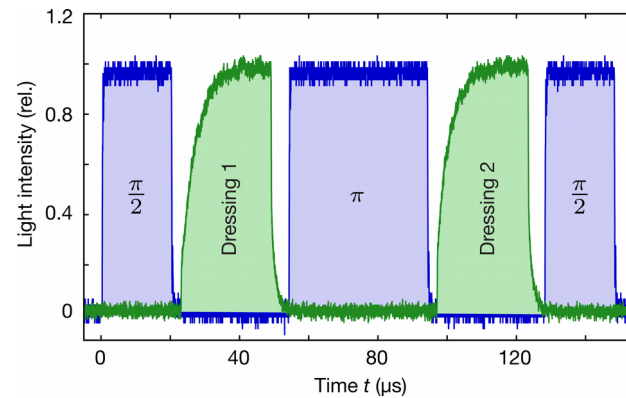


# Correlation measurements

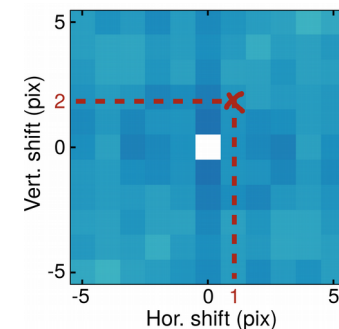
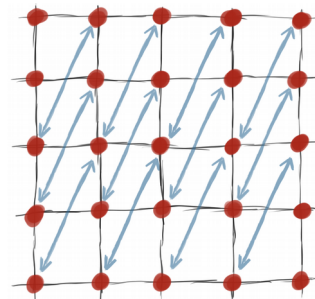
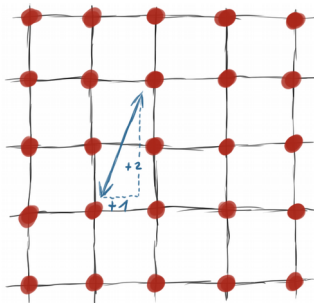
$$\hat{H} = \sum_i (\delta + \delta_{C,i}) \hat{S}_i^z + \sum_{i \neq j} \frac{U_{i,j}}{2} \hat{S}_i^z \hat{S}_j^z$$

Goal: Measure correlations due to  $U_{ij}$

Problematic: Mean field phase shift  $\rightarrow$  Echo

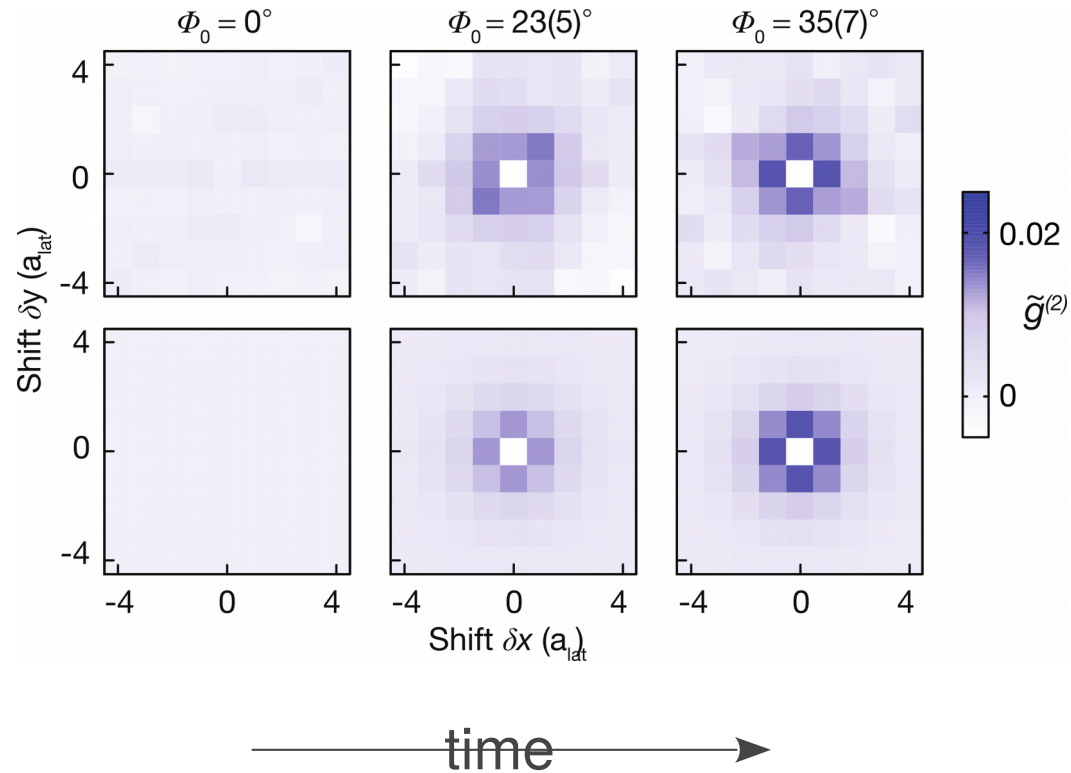


$$g^{(2)}(i, j) = \langle \hat{S}_i^z \hat{S}_j^z \rangle - \langle \hat{S}_i^z \rangle \langle \hat{S}_j^z \rangle$$





# Emergence of correlations

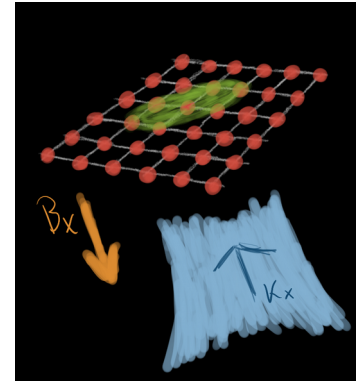
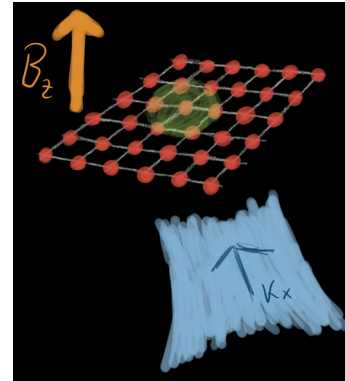
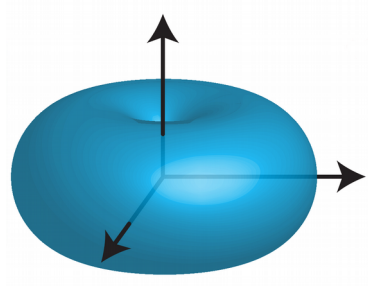


At small  $t$ : Direct imaging of the interactions:  $g^{(2)}(i, j; t) \propto \varphi(t)^2$

Accumulated phase:  $\varphi(t) = U_{i,j}t$  with  $U_{i,j} = \frac{U_0}{1 + (|r_{i,j}/R_C|)^6}$

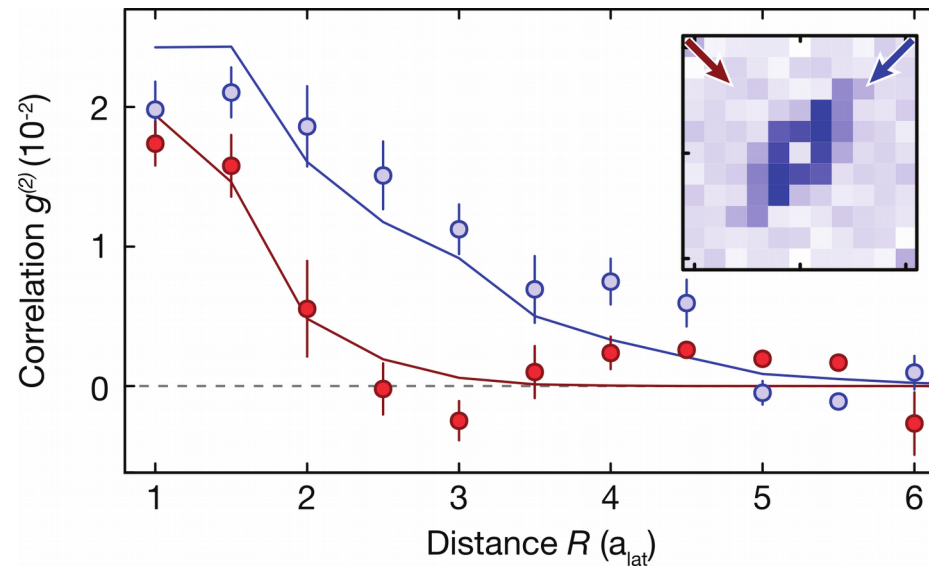
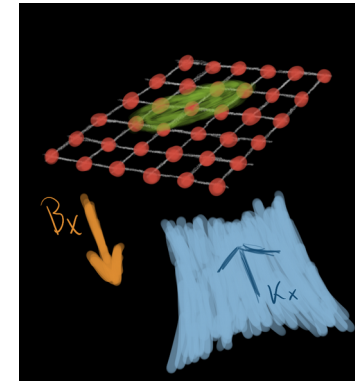
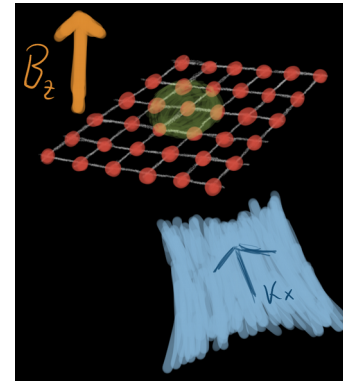
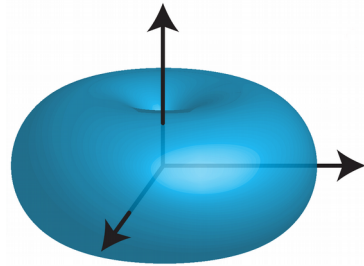
# Rydberg based potential tuning

$P_{3/2}$ : Anisotropic interactions



# Rydberg based potential tuning

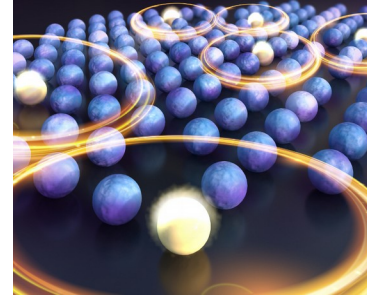
$P_{3/2}$ : Anisotropic interactions



# Thank you!!



MBL in 2D

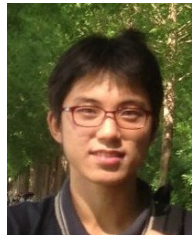


Long-range  
interacting spins

## The team



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