

# Ab initio few-mode theory

## for quantum potential scattering problems

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Christoph H. Keitel and Jörg Evers

Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik, Heidelberg



MAX-PLANCK-INSTITUT  
FÜR KERNPHYSIK

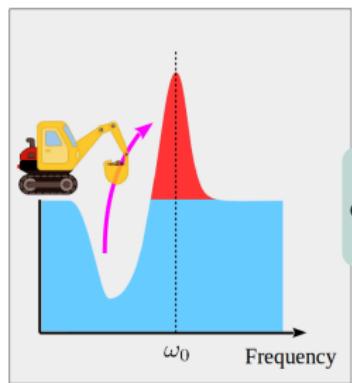


JUST TO CLEAR THINGS UP:

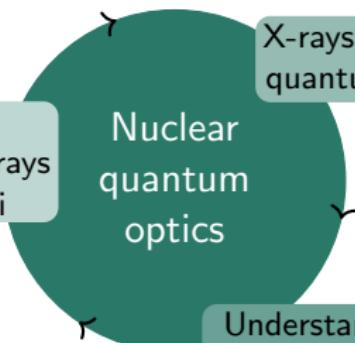
A FEW	ANYWHERE FROM 2 TO 5
A HANDFUL	ANYWHERE FROM 2 TO 5
SEVERAL	ANYWHERE FROM 2 TO 5
A COUPLE	2 (BUT SOMETIMES UP TO 5)

<https://xkcd.com/1070/>

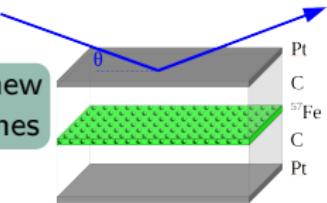
# Background & Motivation



Coherent control of x-rays and nuclei



X-rays excite new quantum regimes

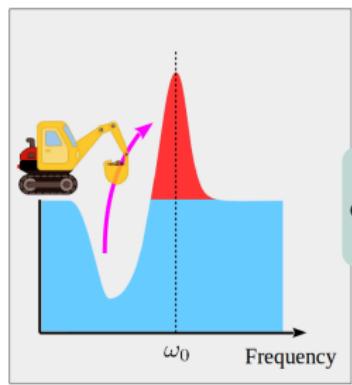


Understand fundamentals



Project B02

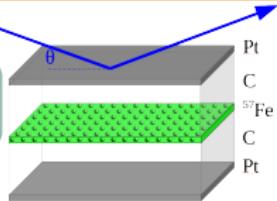
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Coherent control of x-rays and nuclei

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Understand fundamentals

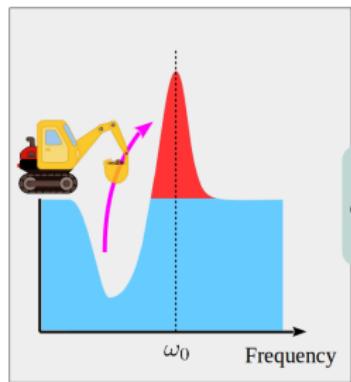


## Nuclear transitions as extreme qubits

- Tiny decoherence ( $Q = 10^{12}$  to  $10^{24}$ )
- Room temperature
- Solid state (no vacuum necessary)
- Large coherently interacting ensembles

Other motivations: metrology...

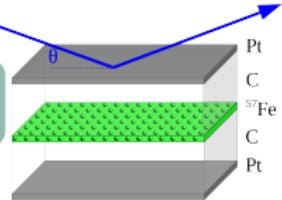
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Röhlsberger et. al. *Science* **328** 5983 (2010)

Röhlsberger et. al. *Nature* **482** 7384 (2012)

Heeg & Evers *Phys. Rev. A* **88**, 043828 (2013)

Heeg et. al. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **111** 073601 (2013)

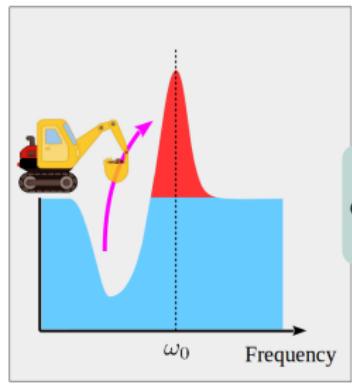
Heeg et. al. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **114** 203601 (2015)

Heeg et. al. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **114**, 207401 (2015)

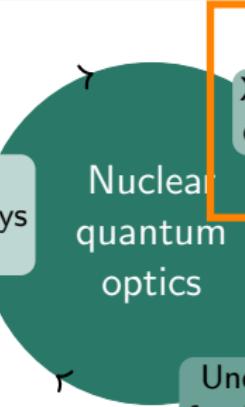
Haber et. al. *Nature Photonics* **10** 445 (2016)

Haber et. al. *Nature Photonics* **11** 720 (2017)

# Background & Motivation



Coherent  
control of x-rays  
and nuclei

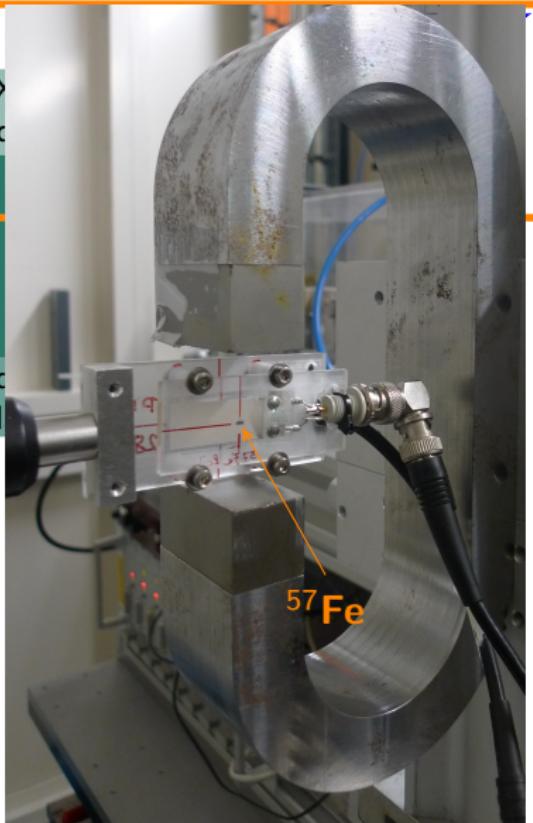


Unc  
fund

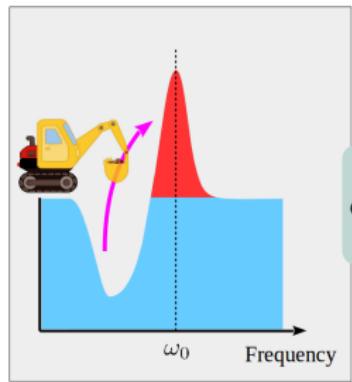
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Coherent control of x-rays and nuclei

Nuclear quantum optics

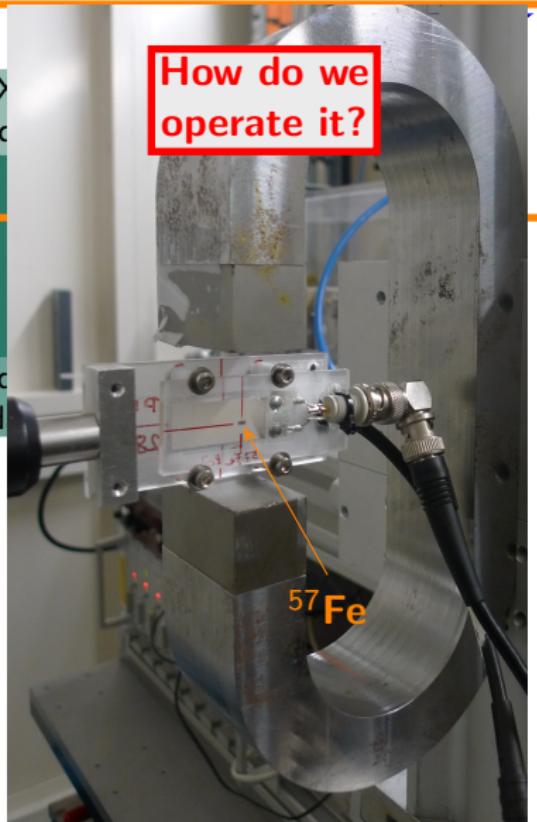
Uncertain  
fundamental  
principles

How do we operate it?

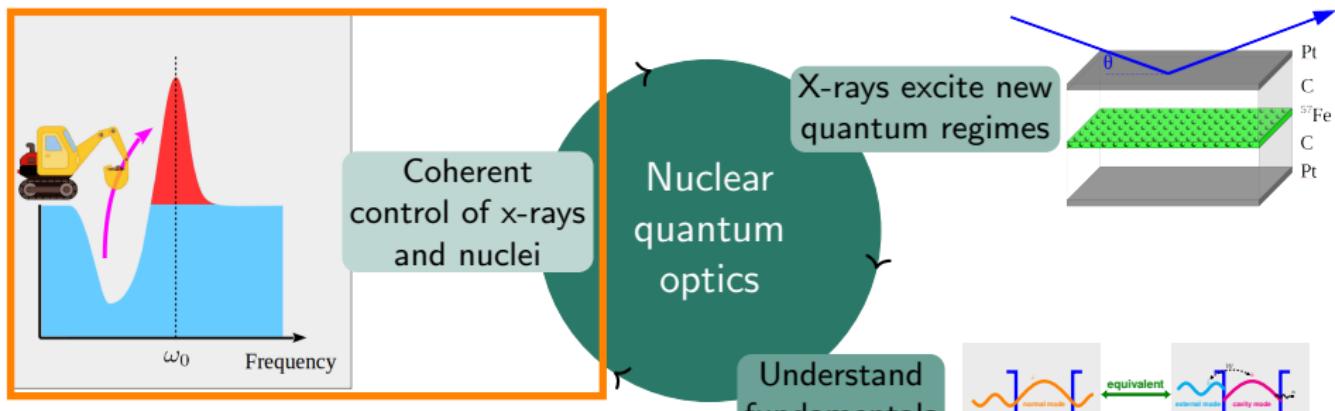
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# Background & Motivation



## New X-ray sources

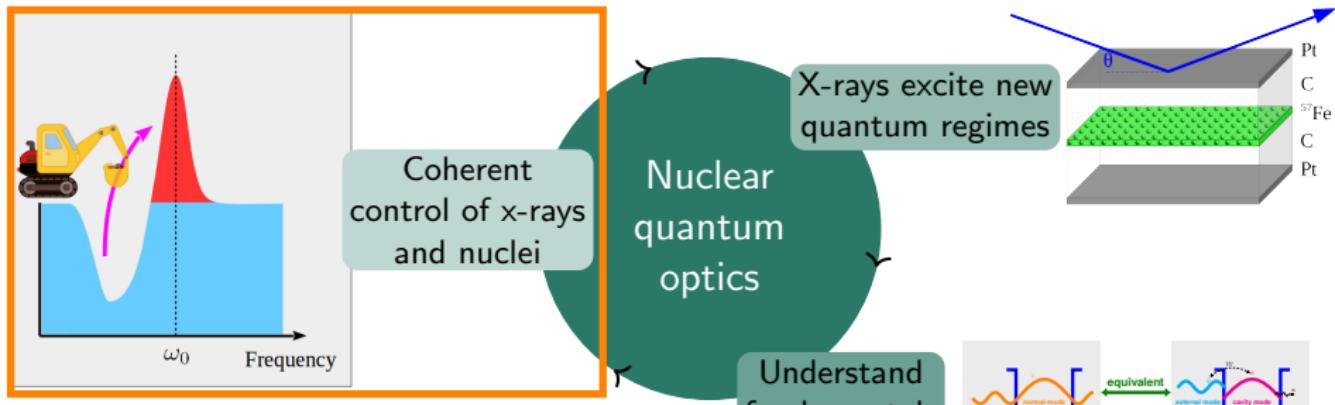
- 4th generation synchrotron
- X-ray free electron lasers
- Lab-based X-ray sources

## Control techniques

- Pulse shaping
- Coherent excitation control

Shvyd'ko et. al. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **77**, 3232 (1996)  
 Bürvenich, Evers, Keitel *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **96** 142 (2006)  
 Pálffy et. al. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **103** 017401 (2009)  
 Adams et. al. *J. Mod. Opt.* **60** 2 (2013)  
 Vagizov et. al. *Nature* **508**, 80 (2014)  
 Heeg et. al. *Science* **357** 6349 (2017)  
 Heeg et. al. arXiv:1607.04116 [quant-ph]

# Background & Motivation

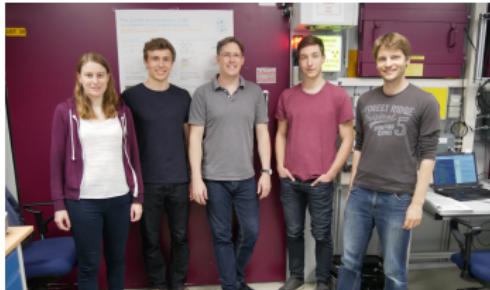


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- Lab-based X-ray sources

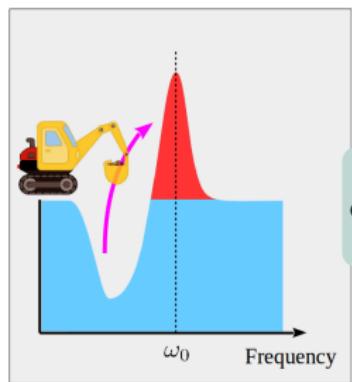
## Control techniques

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Heeg, Kaldun, Strohm, Reiser, Ott, Subramanian, DL, Haber, Wille, Goerttler, Rüffer, Keitel, Röhlsberger, Pfeifer, Evers, *Science* **357**, 375 (2017) + submitted

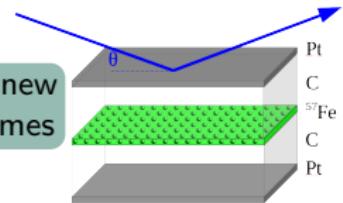
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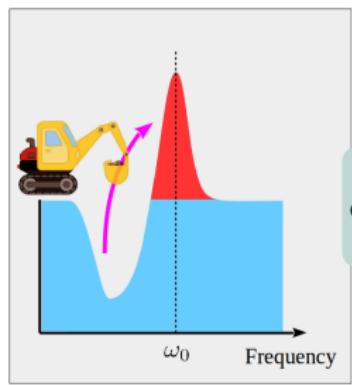


Understand fundamentals

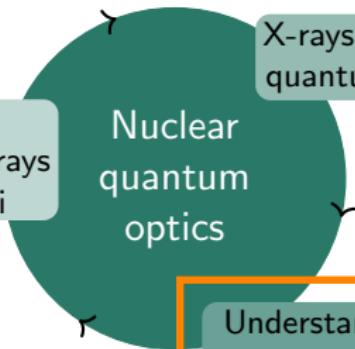


today

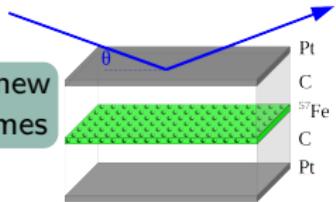
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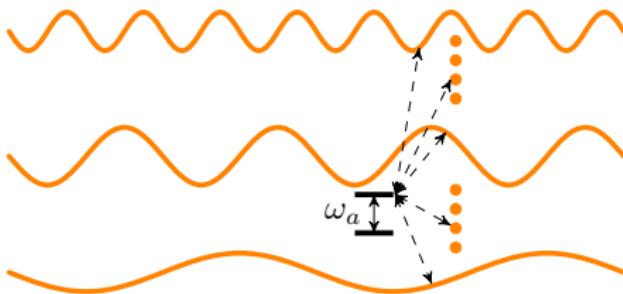
Understand fundamentals



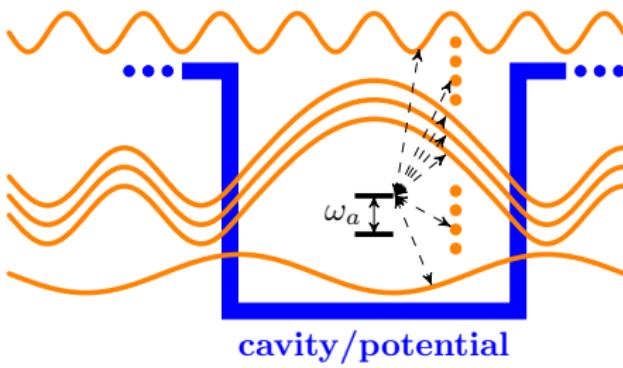
Extreme regimes  
⇒ New theoretical challenges

# Overview

Continuum  
coupling

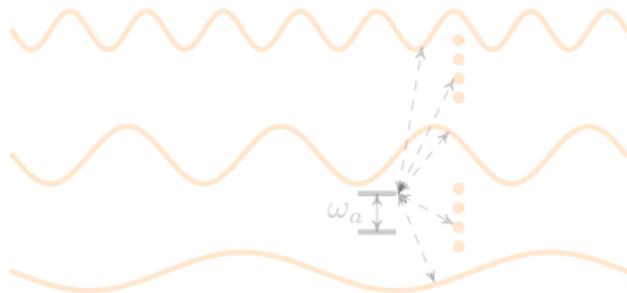


Structured continuum  
featuring resonances



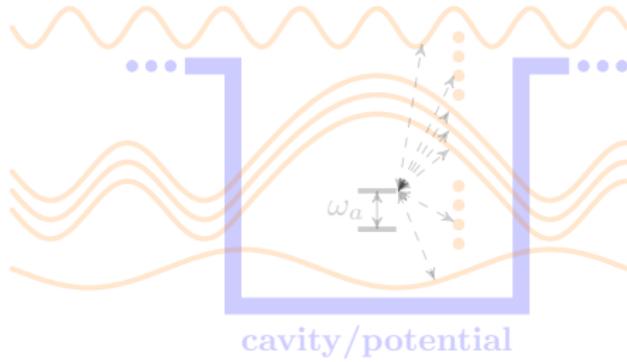
# Overview

Continuum  
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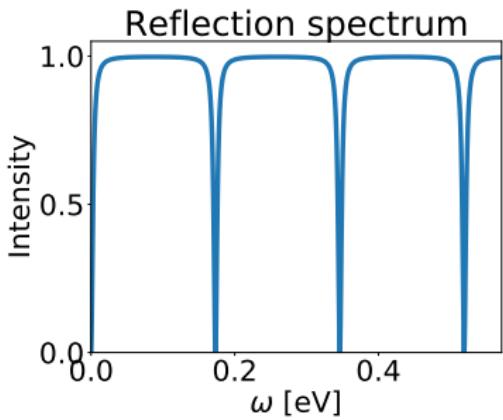
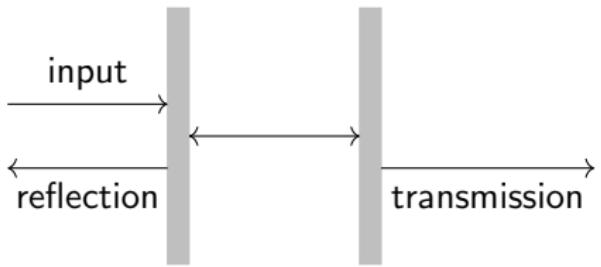


How to extract **relevant** degrees of freedom from a continuum?

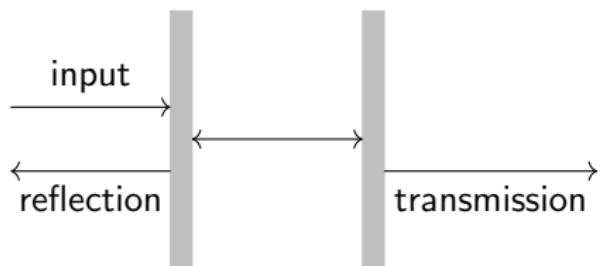
Structured continuum  
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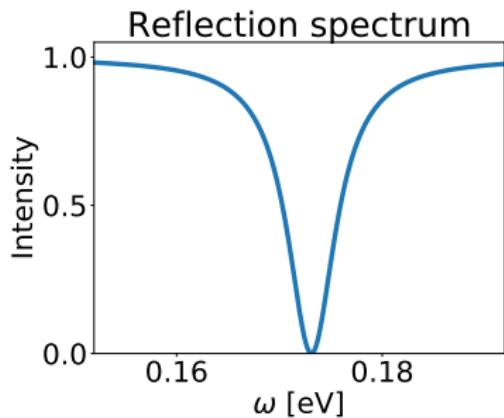
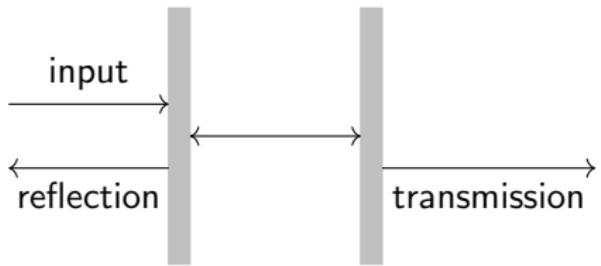
# Example: Fabry-Perot cavity



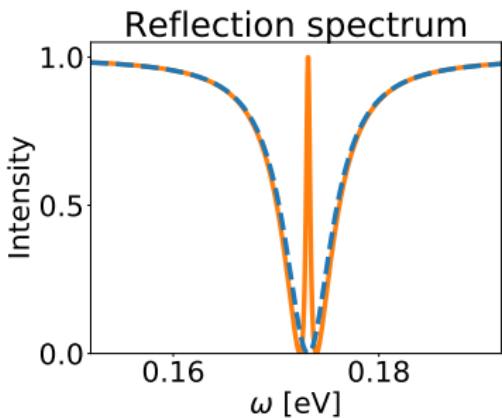
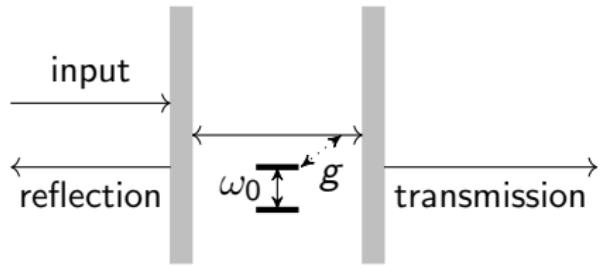
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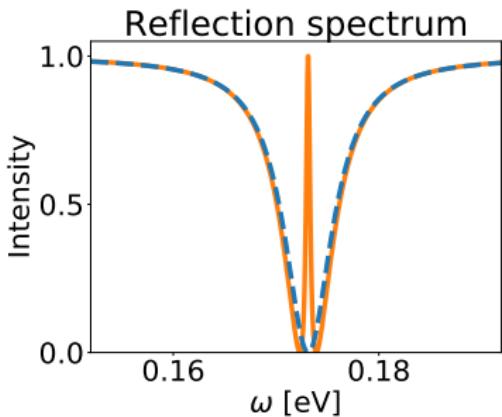
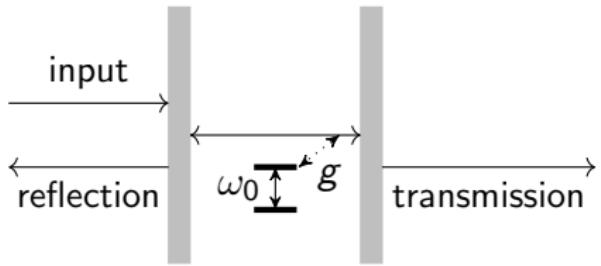
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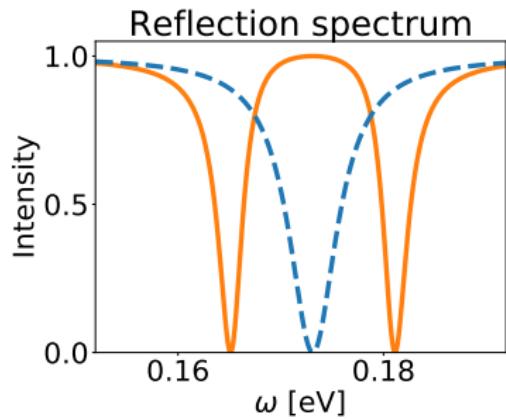
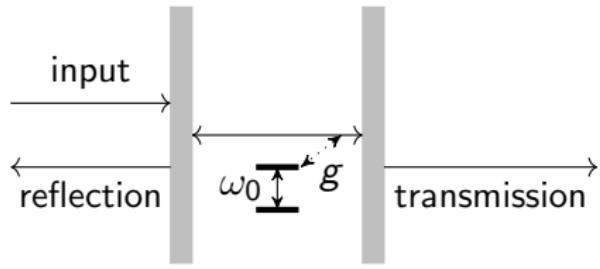


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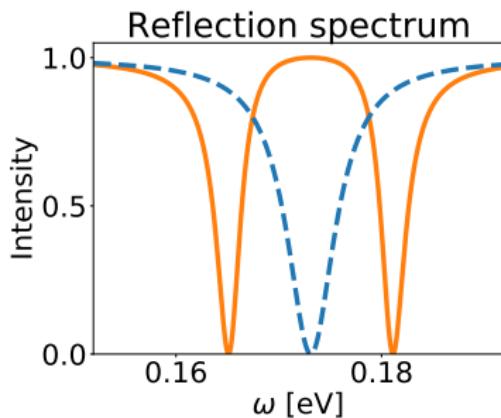
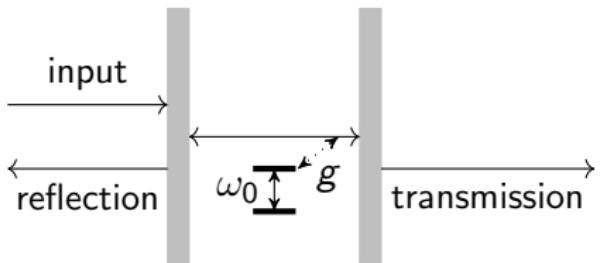
→ Weak coupling: Purcell effect

# Example: Fabry-Perot cavity



→ Strong coupling: Vacuum Rabi-splitting

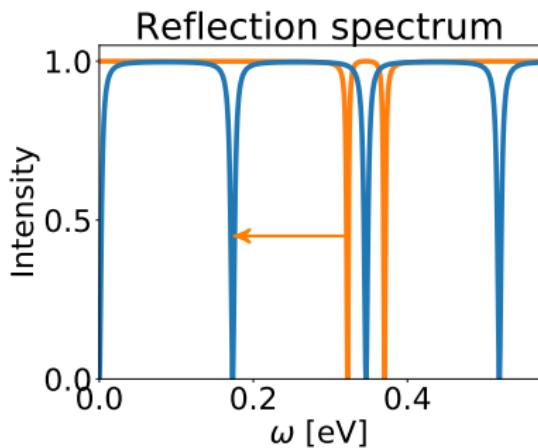
# Example: Fabry-Perot cavity



⇒ Quantum effects via strong light-matter interactions!

# Extreme regimes

- Multi-mode strong coupling



Türeci et al. *Science* **320**, 643 (2008)

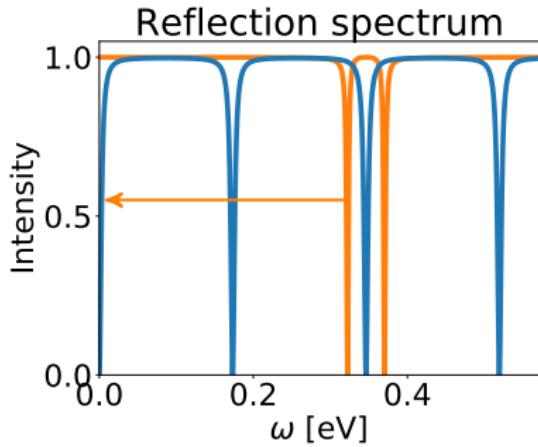
Krimer et al. *Phys. Rev. A* **89**, 033820 (2014)

Sundaresan et al. *Phys. Rev. X* **5**, 021035 (2015)

... and many more ...

# Extreme regimes

- Multi-mode strong coupling
- Ultra-strong coupling
- Deep-strong coupling



Recent reviews:

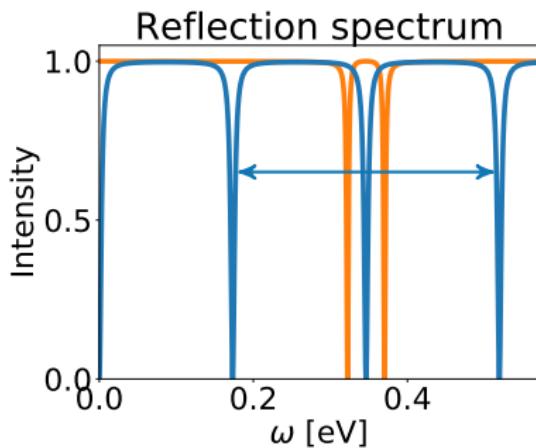
Carusotto & Ciuti *Rev. Mod. Phys.* **85**, 299 (2013)  
Frisk Kockum et al. *Nat. Rev. Phys.* **1**, 19 (2019)  
Forn-Díaz et al. *Rev. Mod. Phys.* **91**, 025005 (2019)

Experimental:

Niemczyk et al. *Nat. Phys.* **6**, 772 (2010)  
... and many more ...

# Extreme regimes

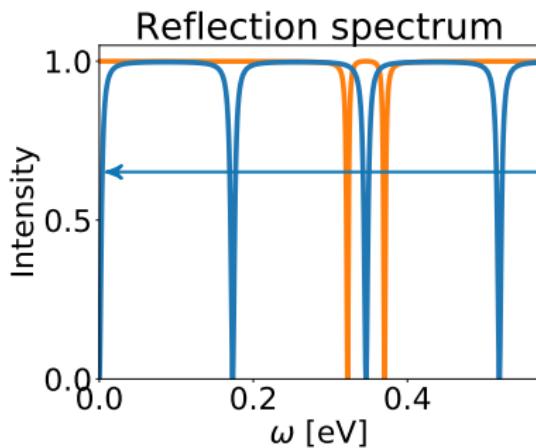
- Multi-mode strong coupling
- Ultra-strong coupling
- Deep-strong coupling
- Overlapping modes



Petermann *IEEE J. Quantum Electron.* **15**, 566 (1979)  
Hackenbroich, Viviescas & Haake *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **89**, 083902 (2002)  
I. Rotter *J. Phys. A: Mathematical and Theoretical* **45**, 15 (2009)  
Heeg et al. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **114**, 207401 (2015)  
... and many more ...

# Extreme regimes

- Multi-mode strong coupling
- Ultra-strong coupling
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- Overlapping modes
- Large leakage



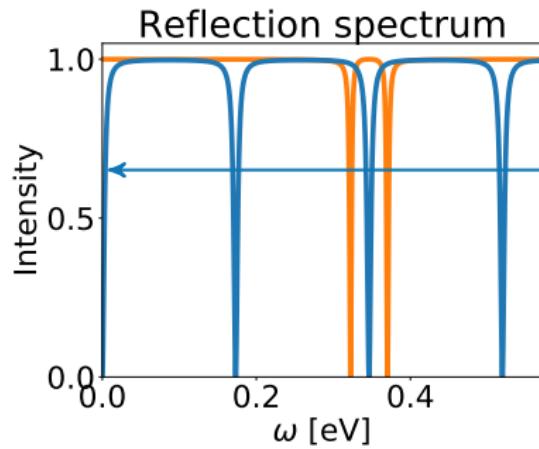
Experimentally relevant:

Altewischer et al. *Nature* **418**, 304306 (2002)  
Savage et al. *Nature* **491**, 574577 (2012)  
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Tame et al. *Nat. Phys.* **9**, 329340 (2013)  
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# Extreme regimes

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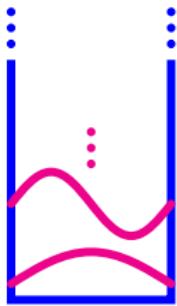


## Extreme openness

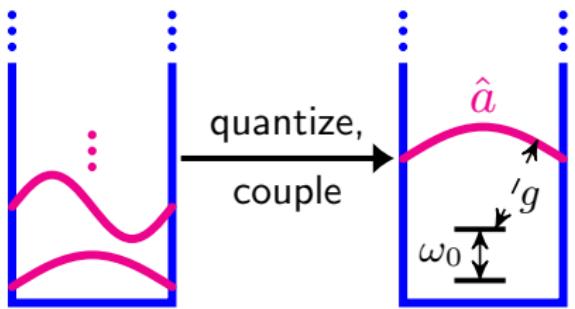
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Tame et al. *Nat. Phys.* **9**, 329340 (2013)  
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# From closed to open boxes



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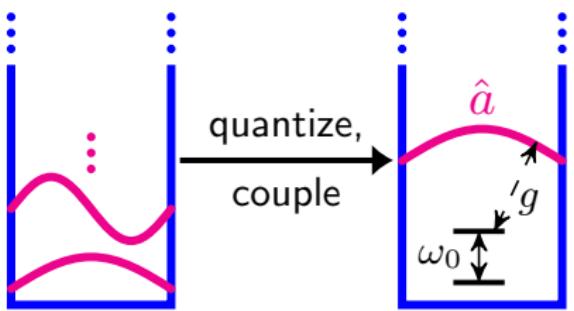


**Jaynes-Cummings & friends**

$$H = H_{\text{atom}} + H_{\text{cav}} + g \hat{a} \hat{\sigma}^+ + h.c.$$

→ **few-mode concept**

# From closed to open boxes



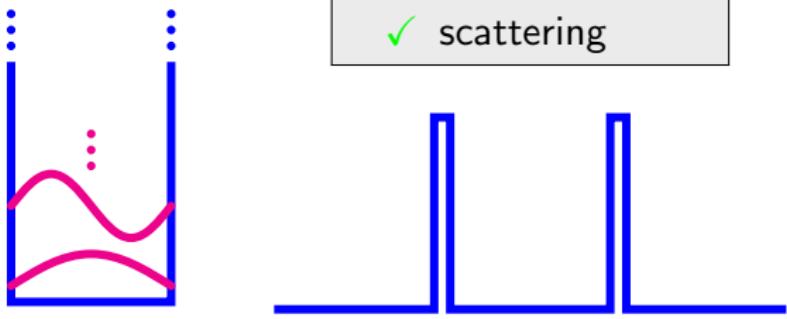
- discrete eigenstates
- closed system
  - ✗ no leakage
  - ✗ no driving
  - ✗ no scattering
  - ✗ no external detection

**Jaynes-Cummings & friends**

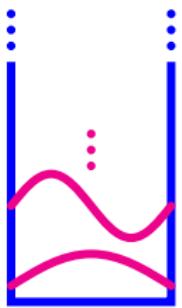
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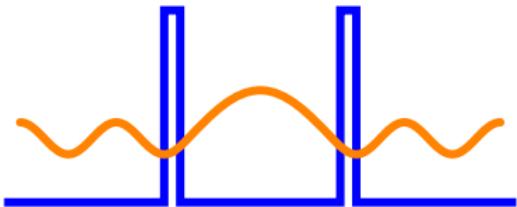


# From closed to open boxes



open system

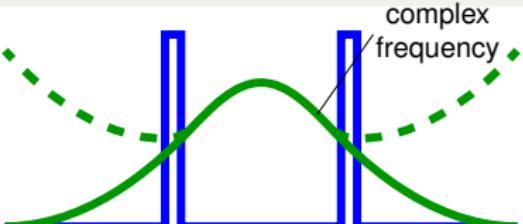
- ✓ leakage
- ✓ driving
- ✓ scattering



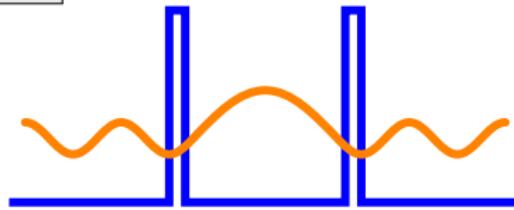
continuum eigenstates

(:( frowny face) few-mode concept  
is lost

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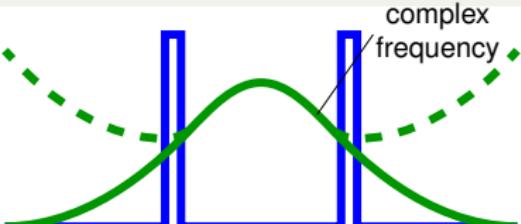


resonant modes

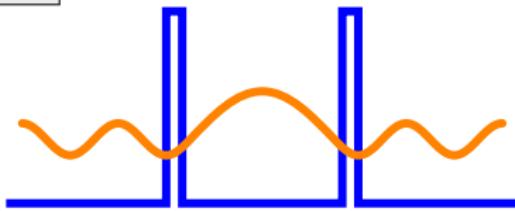


continuum eigenstates  
😢 few-mode concept  
is lost

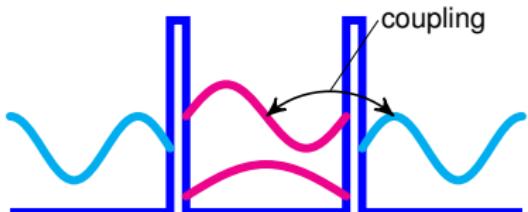
# From closed to open boxes



resonant modes

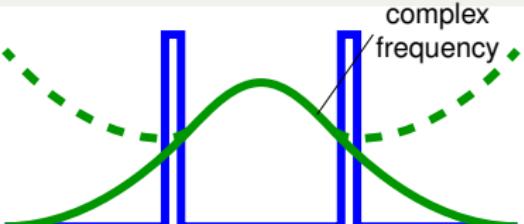


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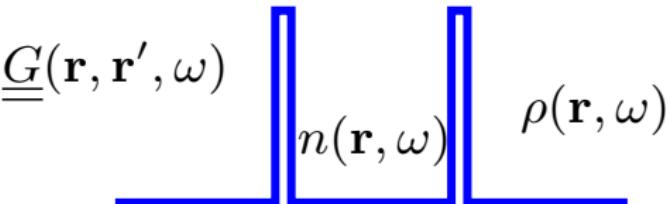


few-mode + bath

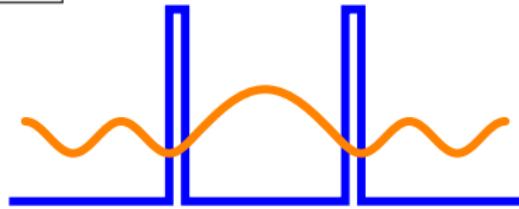
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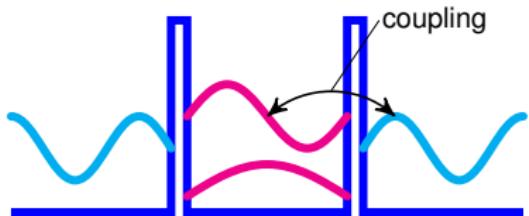
resonant modes



Green fns, LDOS, lin. disp. theory

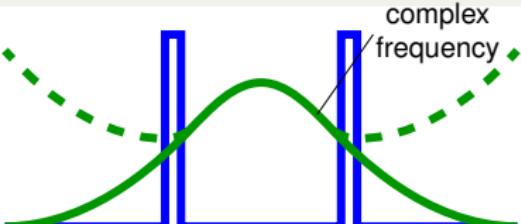


continuum eigenstates  
:( few-mode concept  
is lost



few-mode + bath

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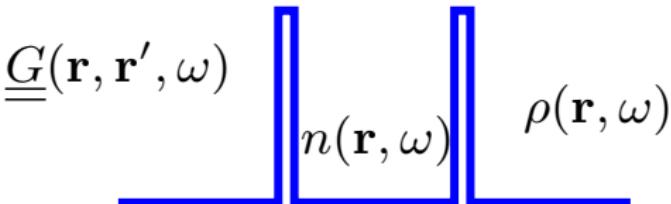


resonant modes

Ching et al. *Rev. Mod. Phys.* **70**, 1545 (1998)

Türeci et al. *Science* **320**, 643 (2008)

Cerjan & Stone *Phys. Scr.* **91** 013003 (2016)

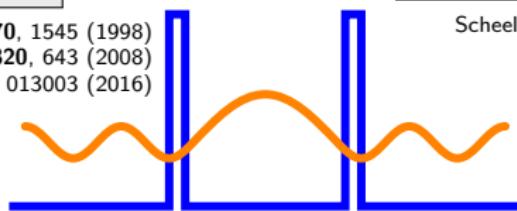


Green fns, LDOS, lin. disp. theory

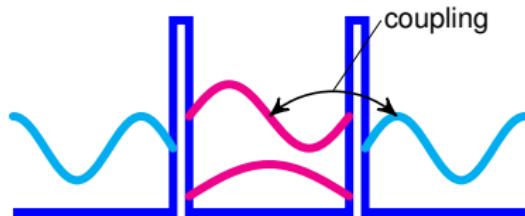
Scheel & Buhmann *Acta Phys. Slov.* **58**, 675 (2008)

Krimer et al. *Phys. Rev. A* **89**, 033820 (2014)

Zhu et al. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **64**, 2499 (1990)



continuum eigenstates  
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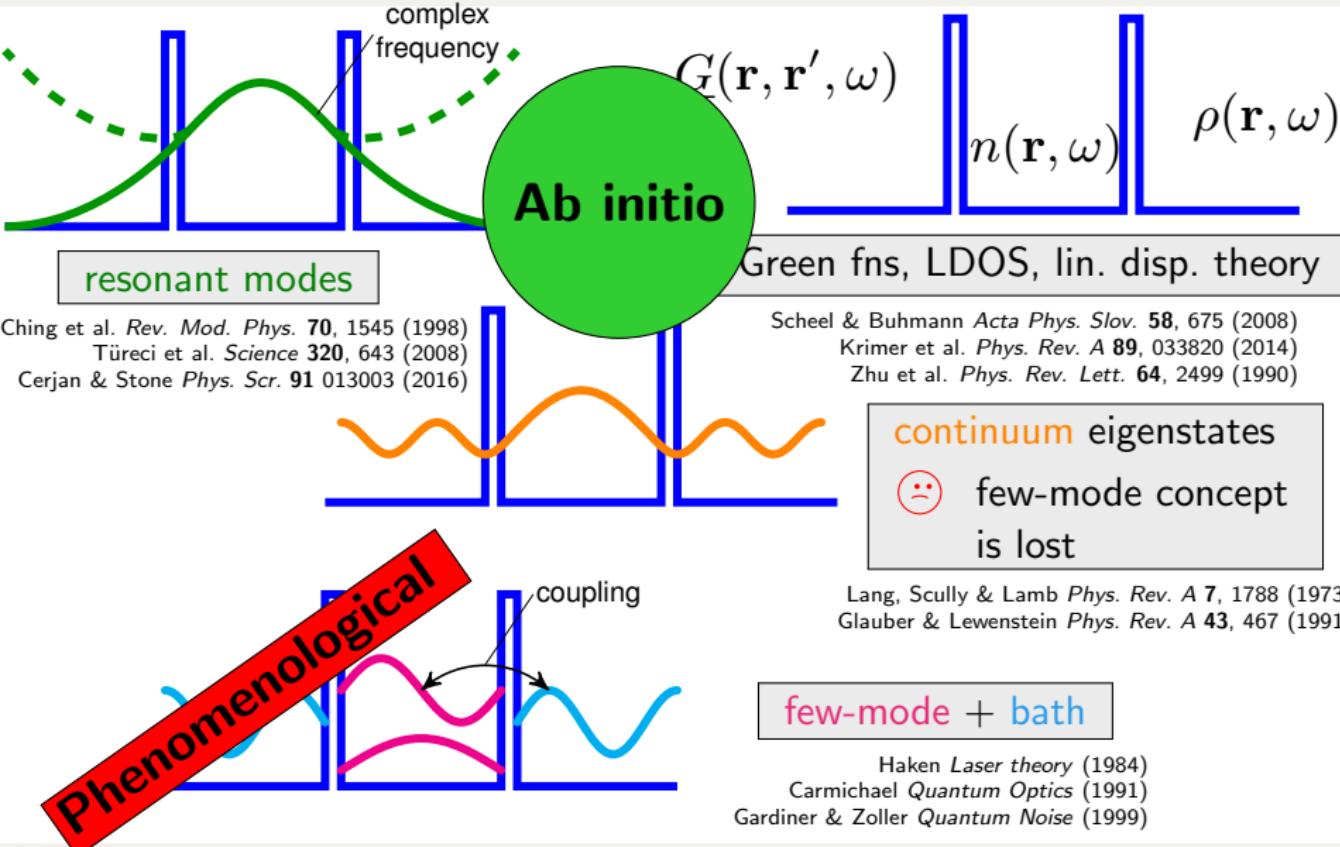


Lang, Scully & Lamb *Phys. Rev. A* **7**, 1788 (1973)  
Glauber & Lewenstein *Phys. Rev. A* **43**, 467 (1991)

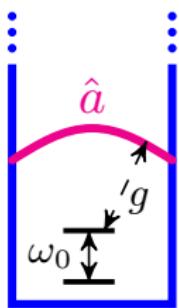
few-mode + bath

Haken *Laser theory* (1984)  
Carmichael *Quantum Optics* (1991)  
Gardiner & Zoller *Quantum Noise* (1999)

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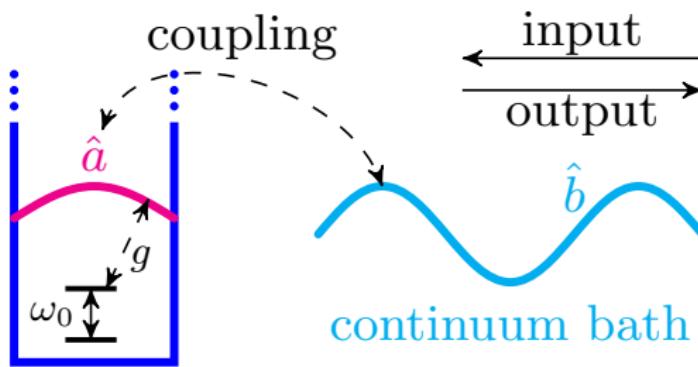
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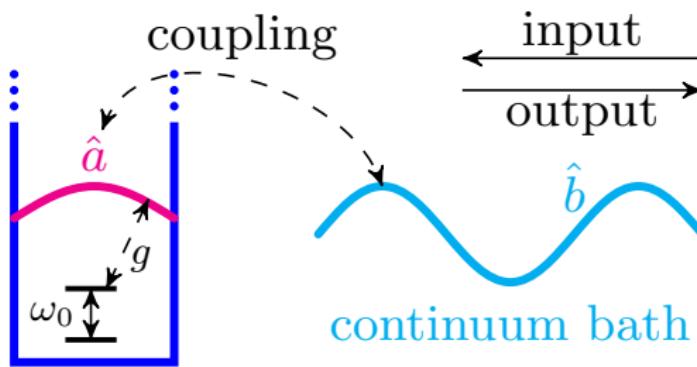
# Phenomenological few-mode theory



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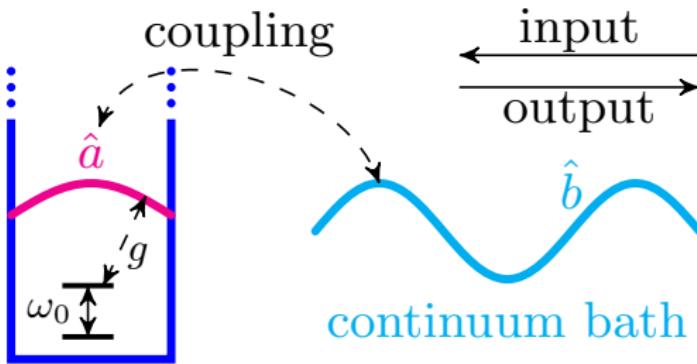
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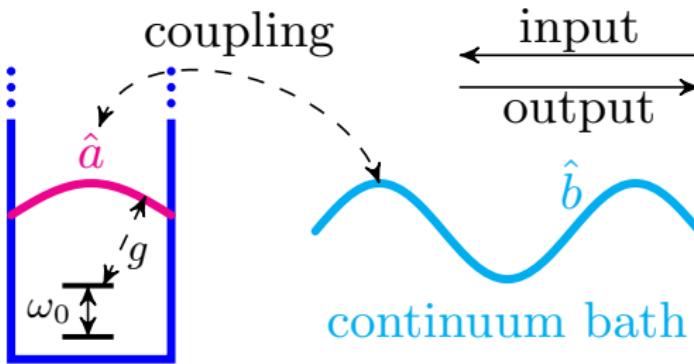
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$$\hat{b}_{\text{out}} = \hat{b}_{\text{in}} + \kappa \hat{a}$$

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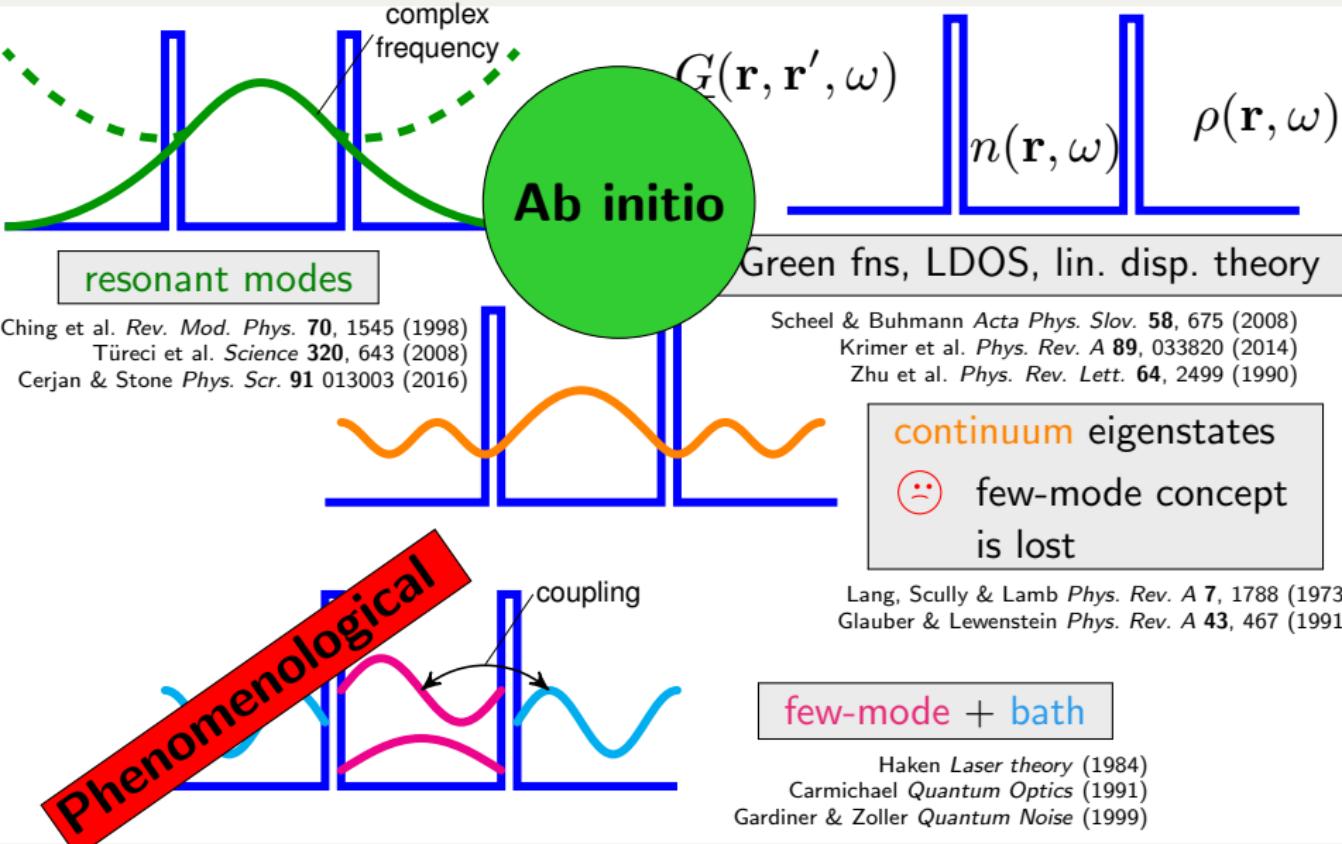
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→ **few-mode concept**

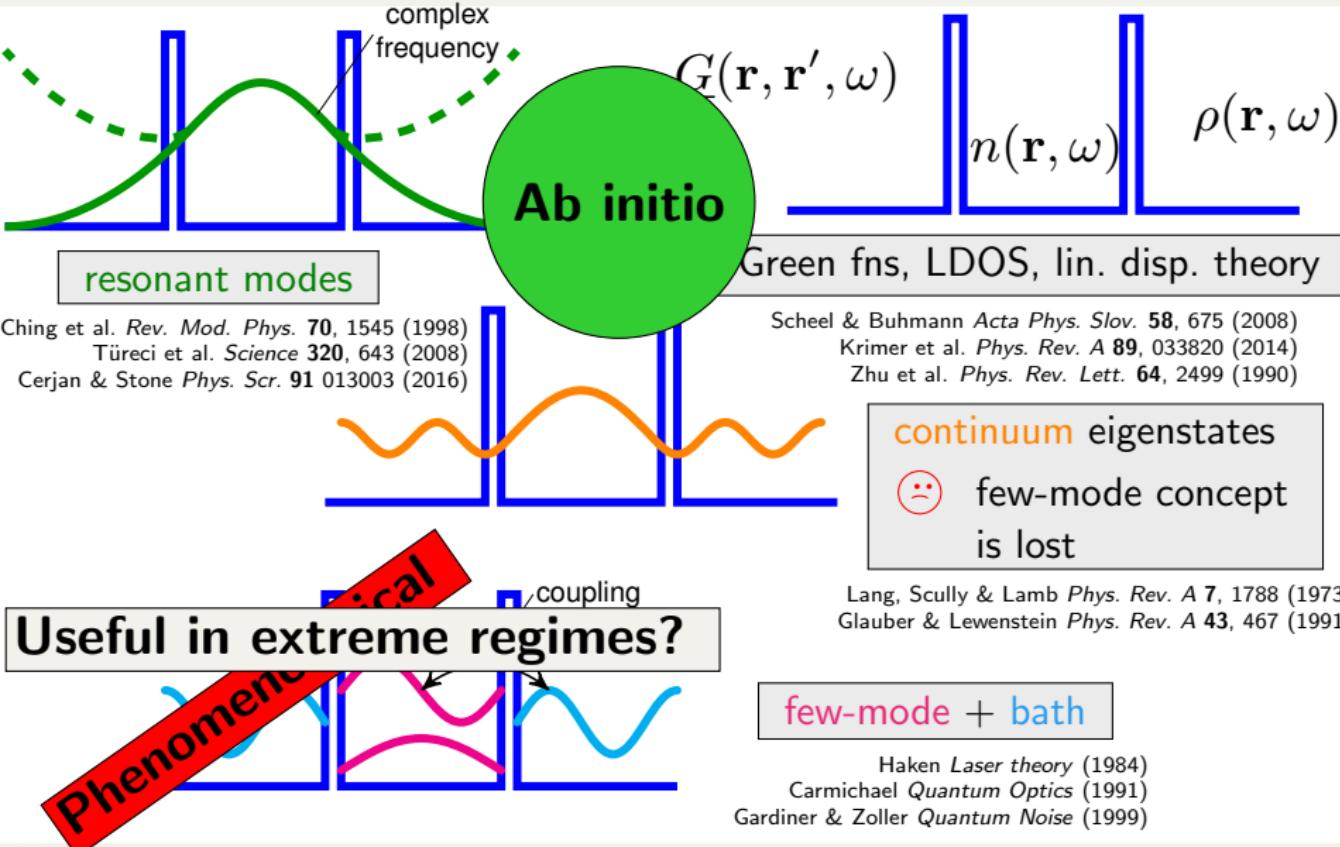
→ **scattering**

⇒ **Big tool box for quantum dynamics!**

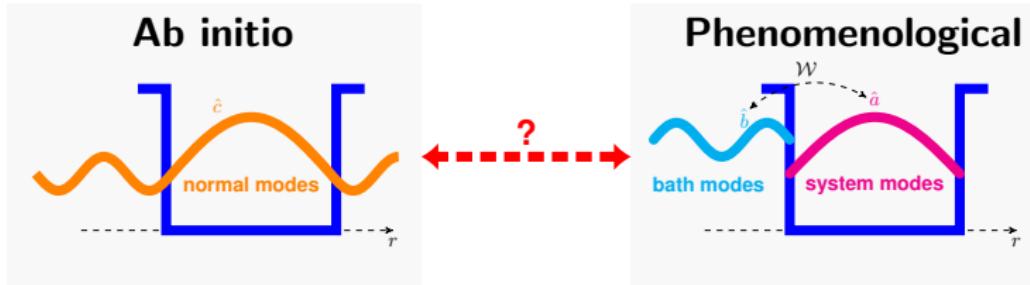
# From closed to open boxes



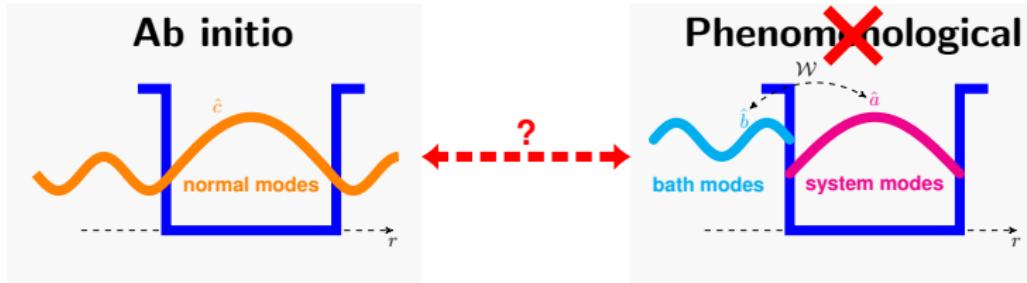
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# The problem



# The problem



How to make

- **few-mode**

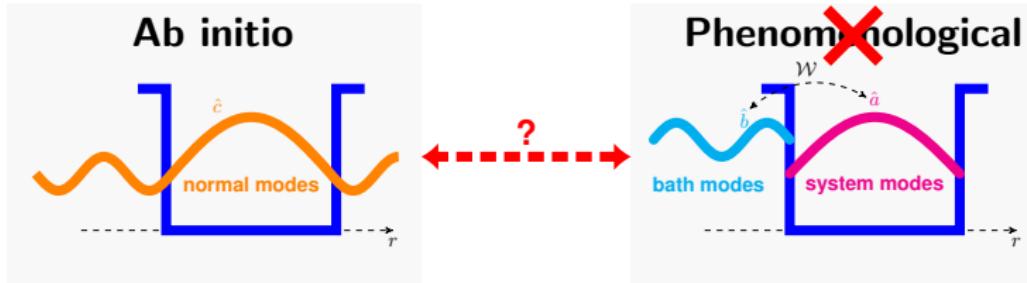
and

- **input-output**

ab initio?



# The problem



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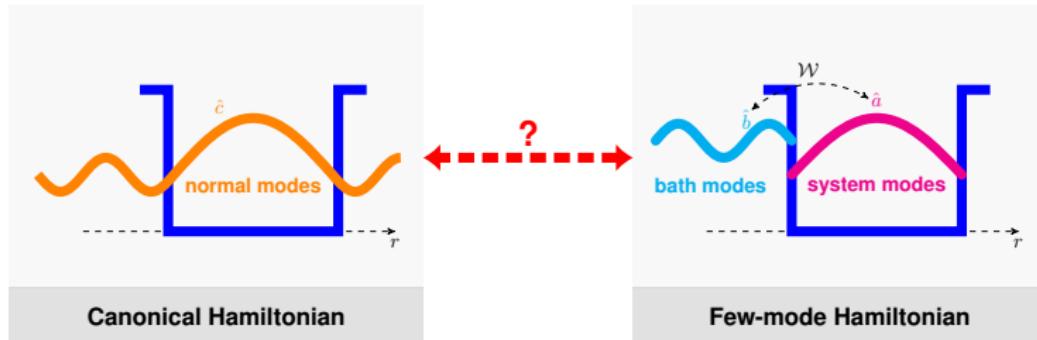
- **input-output**

ab initio?

?

⇒ **Ab initio few-mode theory**

# Ab initio few-mode Hamiltonians



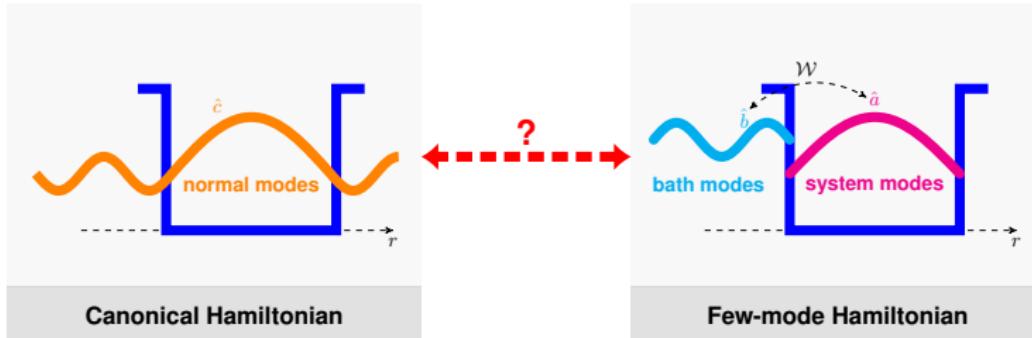
Canonical Hamiltonian

Few-mode Hamiltonian

Glauber & Lewenstein, *Phys. Rev. A* **43**, 467 (1991)  
Gardiner & Collett, *Phys. Rev. A* **31**, 3761 (1985)



# Ab initio few-mode Hamiltonians



normal modes

$$\hat{c}(\omega)$$

discrete modes

$$= \sum_{\lambda} \alpha_{\lambda}(\omega) \hat{a}_{\lambda}$$

Few-mode Hamiltonian

external continuum

$$+ \int d\omega' \beta(\omega, \omega') \hat{b}(\omega')$$

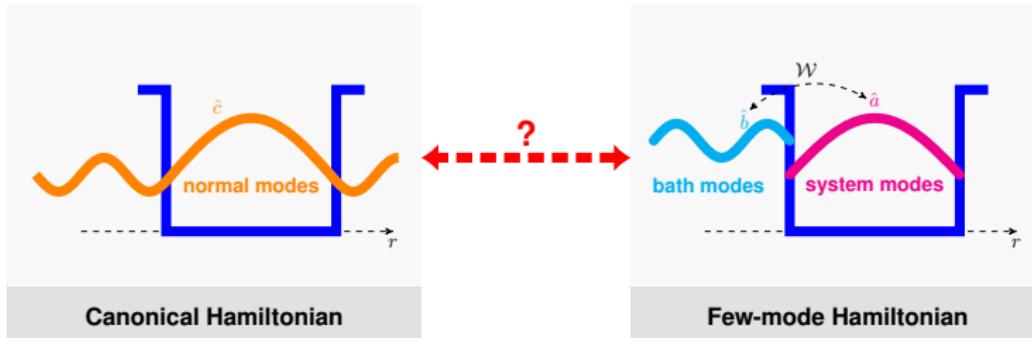
<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Viviescas & Hackenbroich, *Phys. Rev. A* **67**, 013805 (2003)

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<sup>3</sup>DL & J. Evers, arXiv:1812.08556 [quant-ph]

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$$\text{normal modes} \quad \hat{c}(\omega) = \sum_{\lambda} \alpha_{\lambda}(\omega) \hat{a}_{\lambda} + \int d\omega' \beta(\omega, \omega') \hat{b}(\omega')$$

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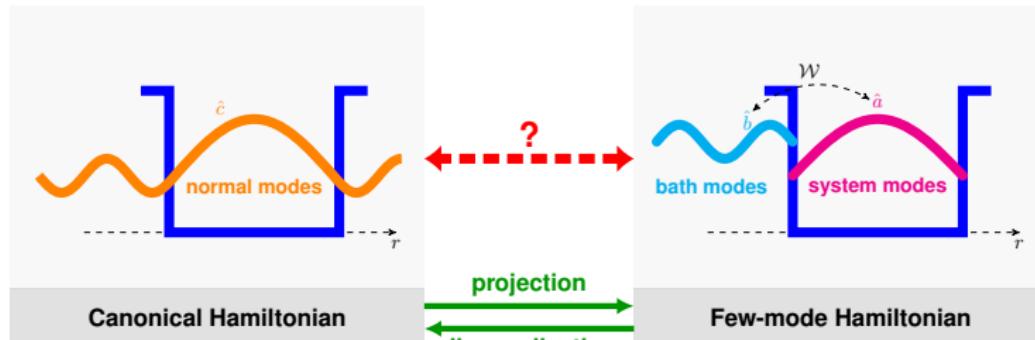
⇒ select **resonant states** as few-mode basis<sup>3</sup>

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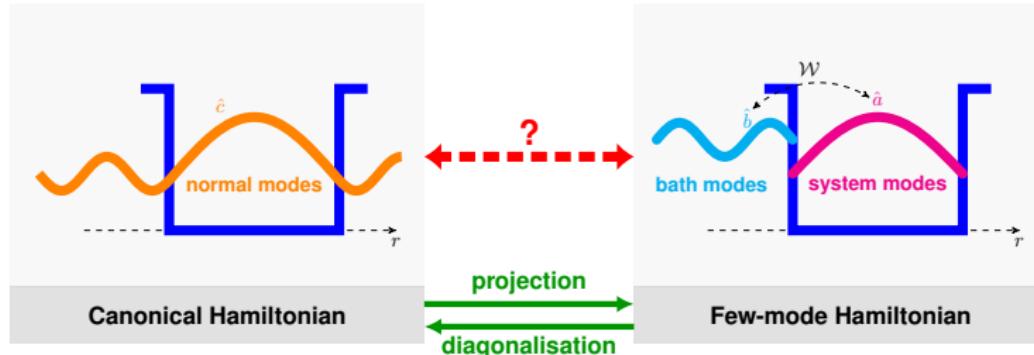
⇒ **ab initio few-mode Hamiltonians** ☺<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Viviescas & Hackenbroich, *Phys. Rev. A* **67**, 013805 (2003)

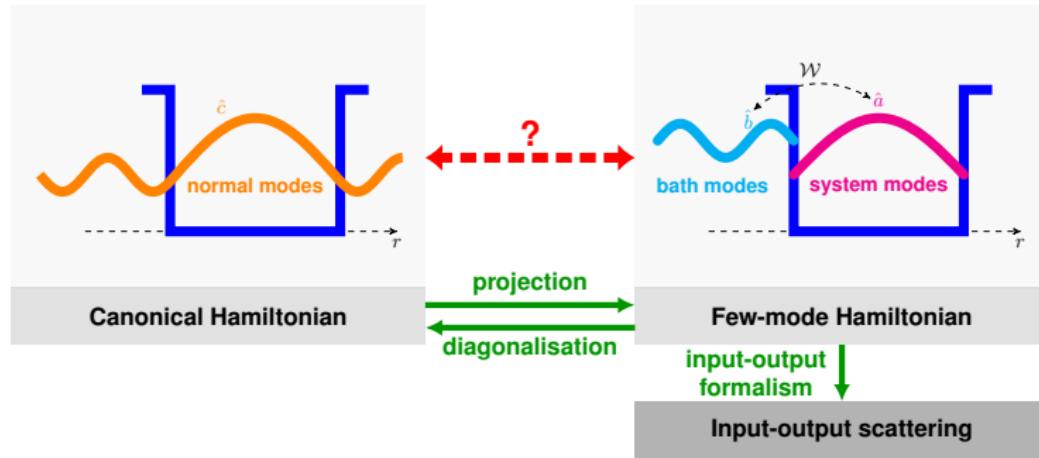
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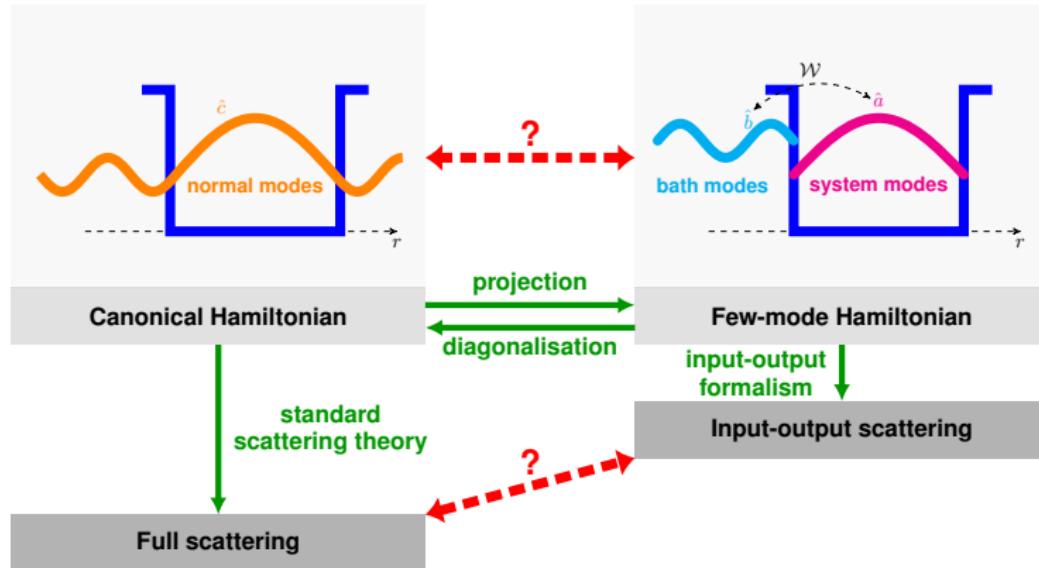
# Few-mode scattering



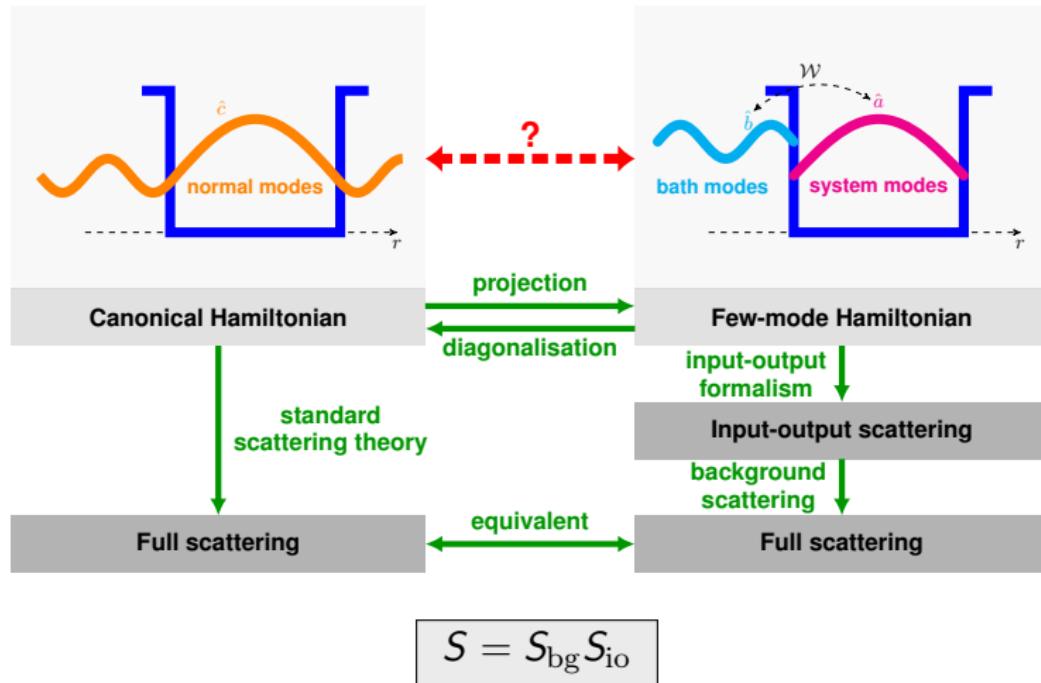
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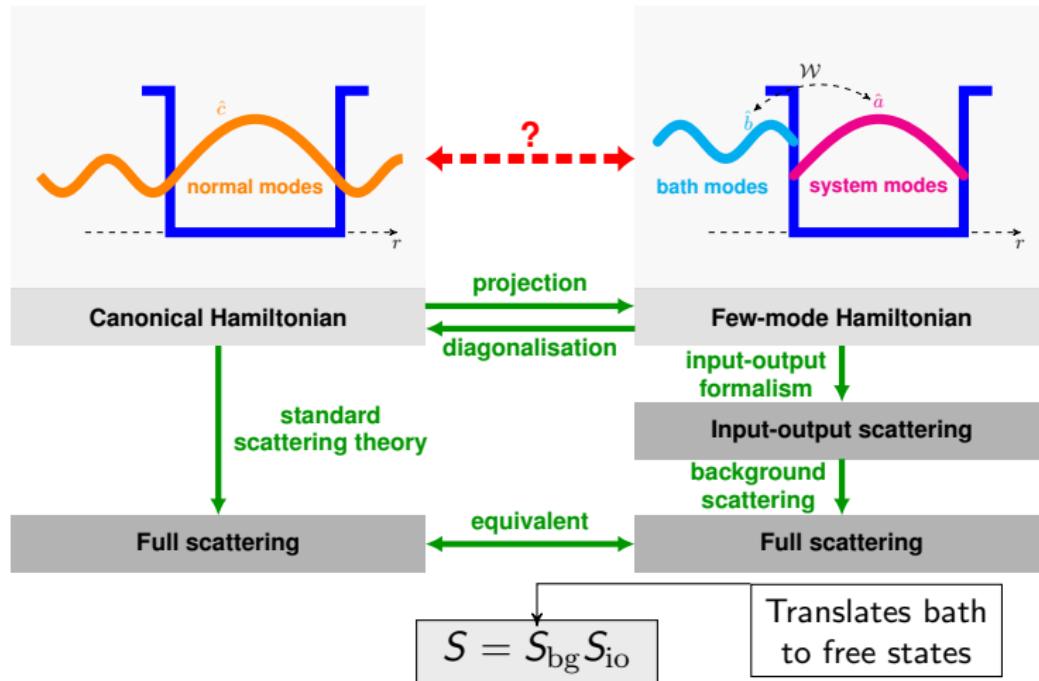
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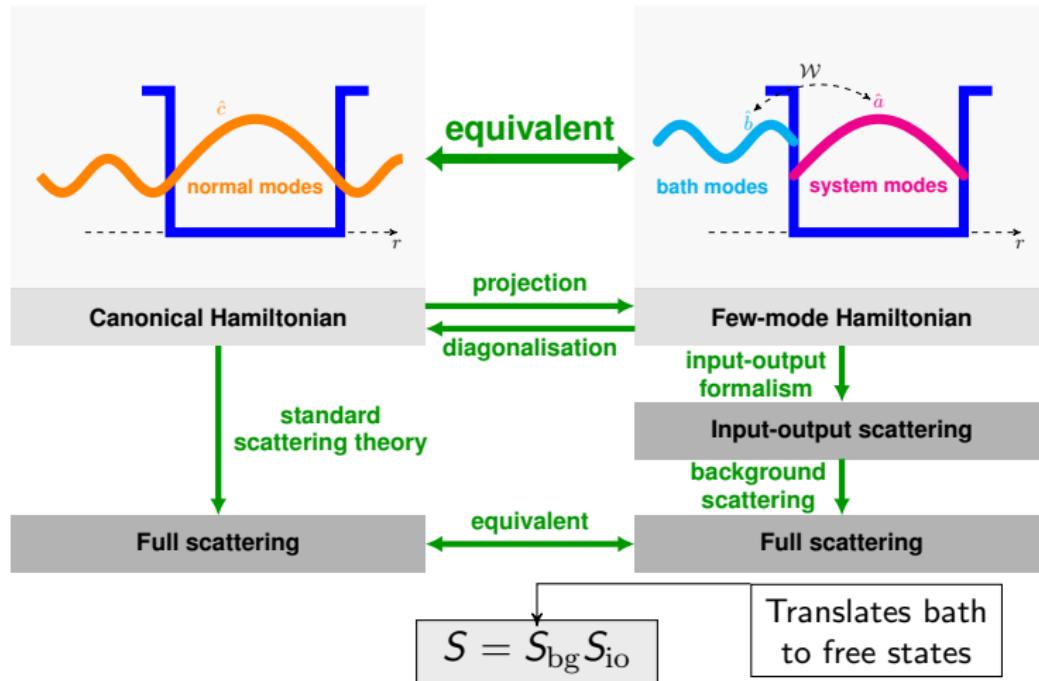
# Few-mode scattering



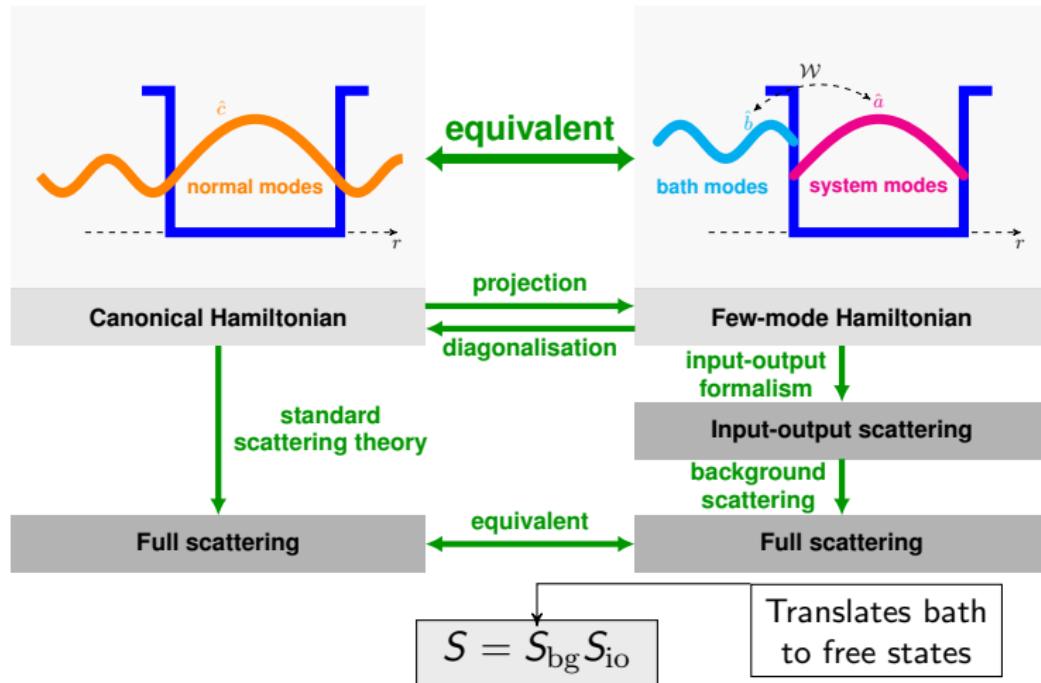
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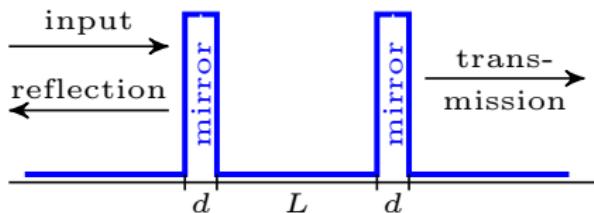
# Few-mode scattering



⇒ Few-mode theory can apply in extreme regimes!

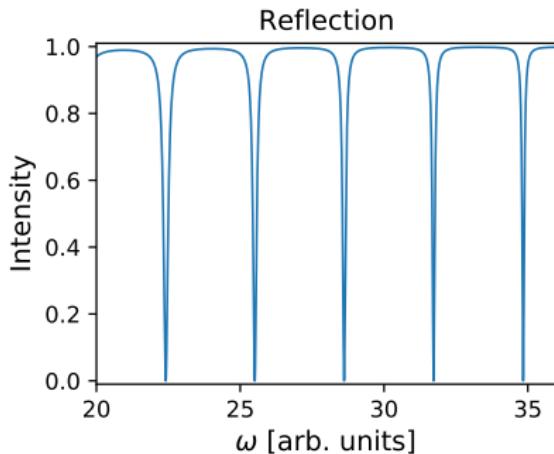
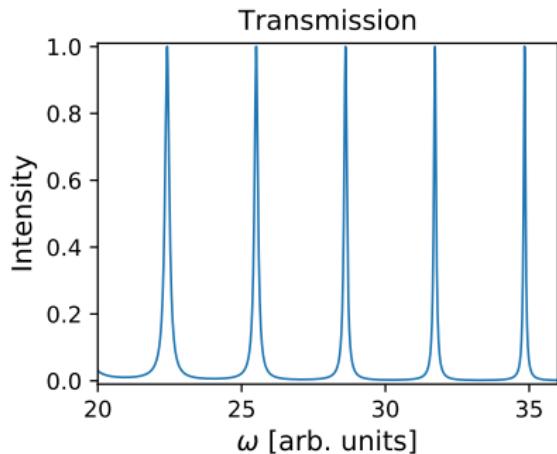
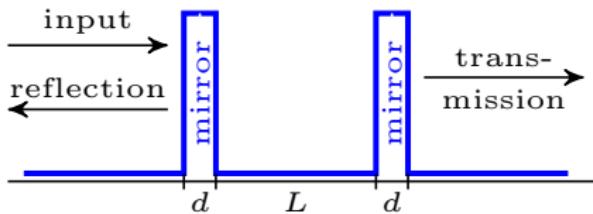
# Illustrative example

# Example: Two-sided Fabry-Perot cavity

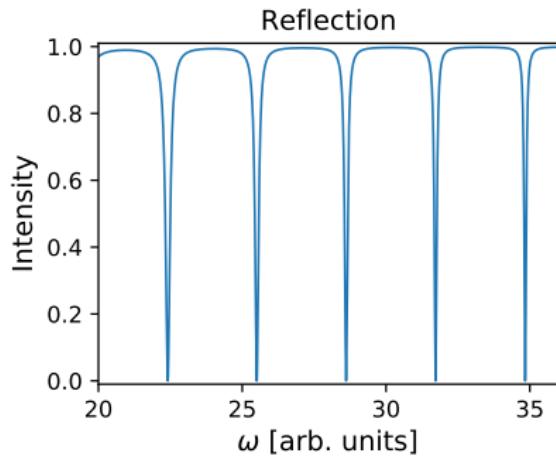
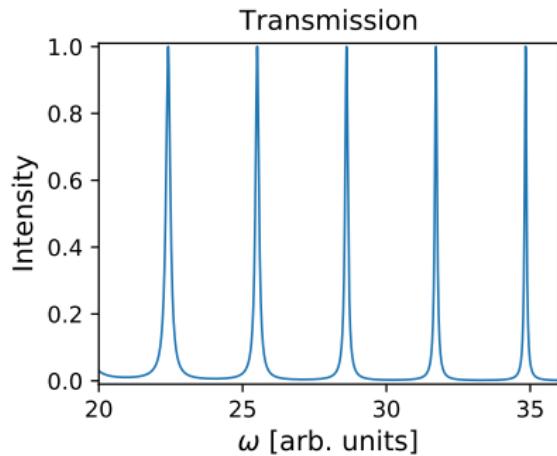
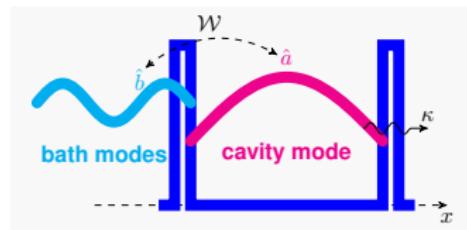
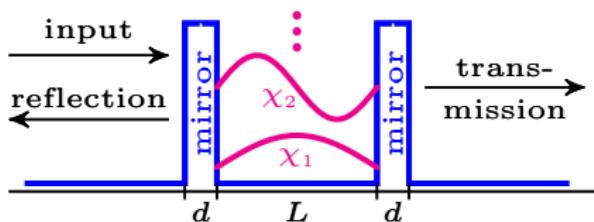


Ley & Loudon *J. Mod. Opt.* **34**, 227-255 (1987)

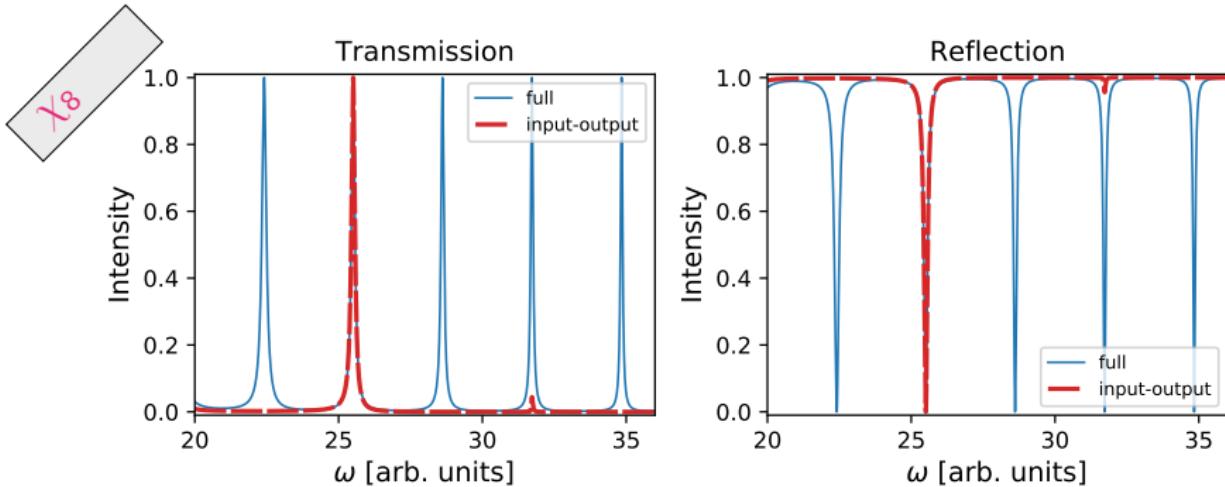
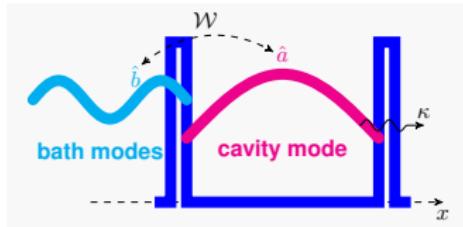
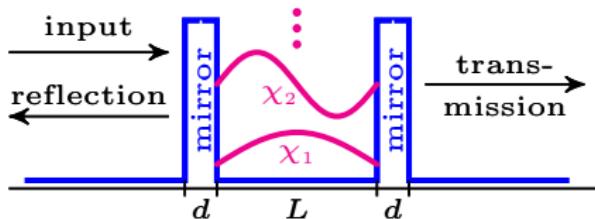
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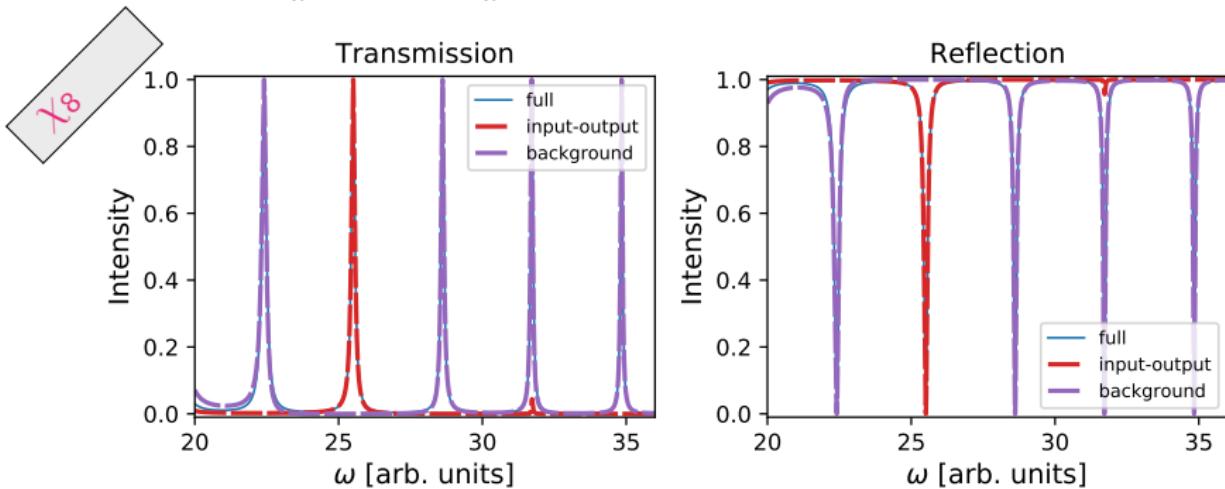
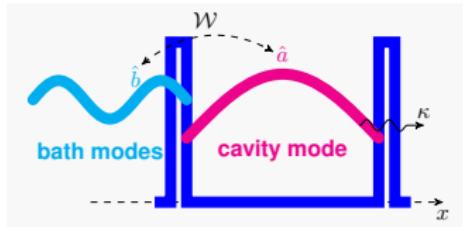
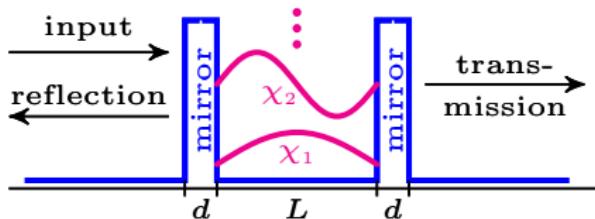


# Example: Two-sided Fabry-Perot cavity



⇒ ab initio, not a fit!

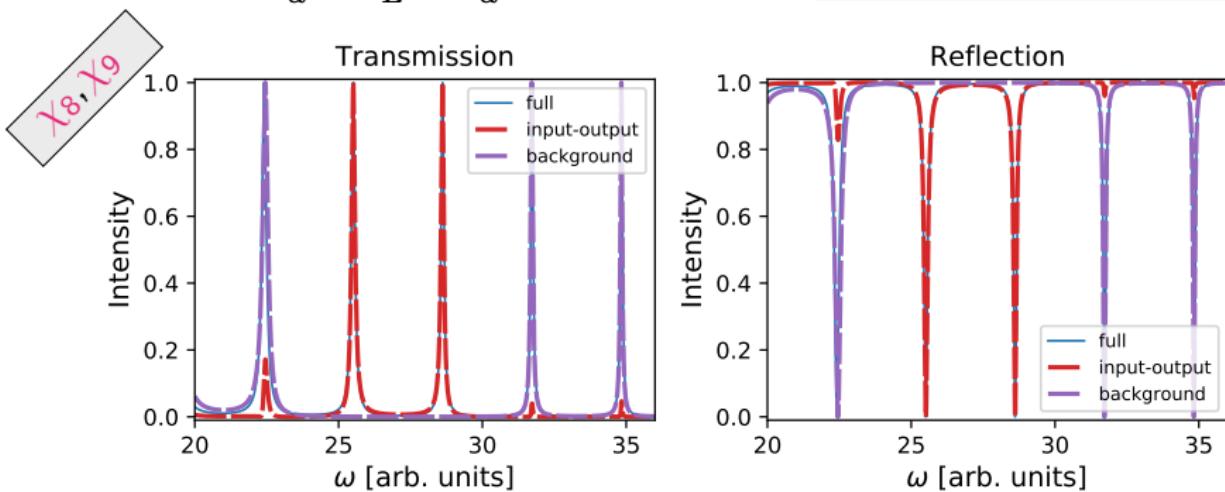
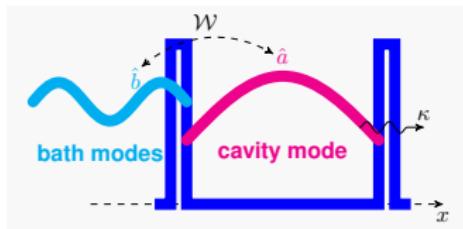
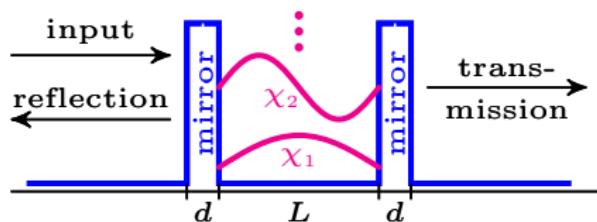
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DL & J. Evers, arXiv:1812.08556 [quant-ph]

# Example: Two-sided Fabry-Perot cavity



⇒ extract resonant dynamics

DL & J. Evers, arXiv:1812.08556 [quant-ph]

# Interacting systems



# Interacting systems



- Many degrees of freedom
- Often difficult!

# Interacting systems



- Many degrees of freedom
- Often difficult!
- Much easier to solve!
- Many methods already exist!<sup>1,2,3</sup>
- Advantages to phenomenological version!

<sup>1</sup> Carmichael, *Statistical Methods in Quantum Optics 1* (1999)

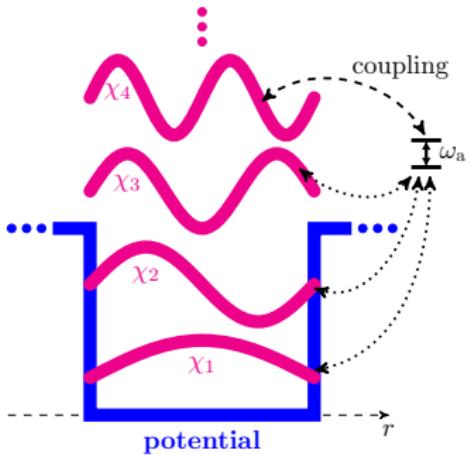
<sup>2</sup> Gardiner & Zoller *Quantum Noise* (1999)

<sup>3</sup> Kirton et al. *Adv. Quantum Technol.* **2**, 1800043 (2019)

# Effective few-mode expansions

Recipe:

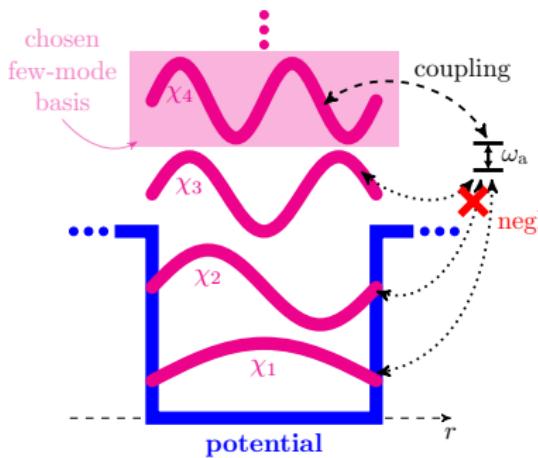
1. choose few-mode basis
  2. perform few-mode approximation in interaction
  3. include more modes if necessary
- ⇒ **Non-perturbative expansion scheme**



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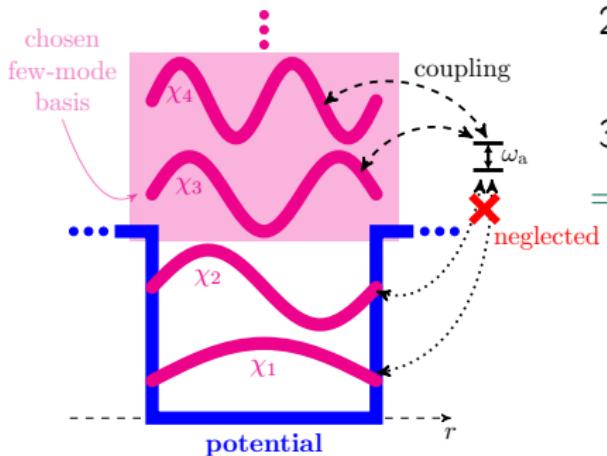
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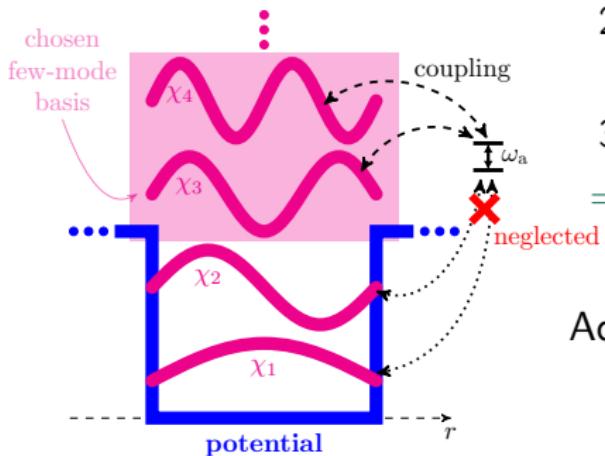
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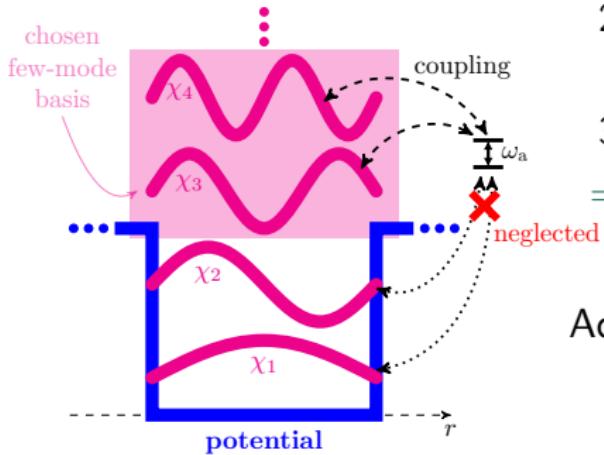
Advantages of ab initio few-mode theory

- Non-interacting part treated *exactly*
- Disentangles approximations
- Connects to existing toolbox

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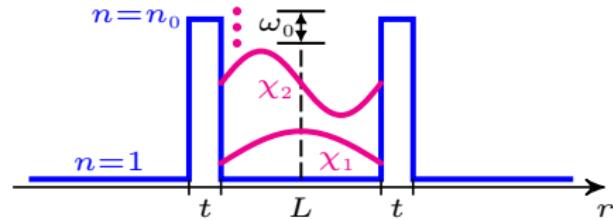
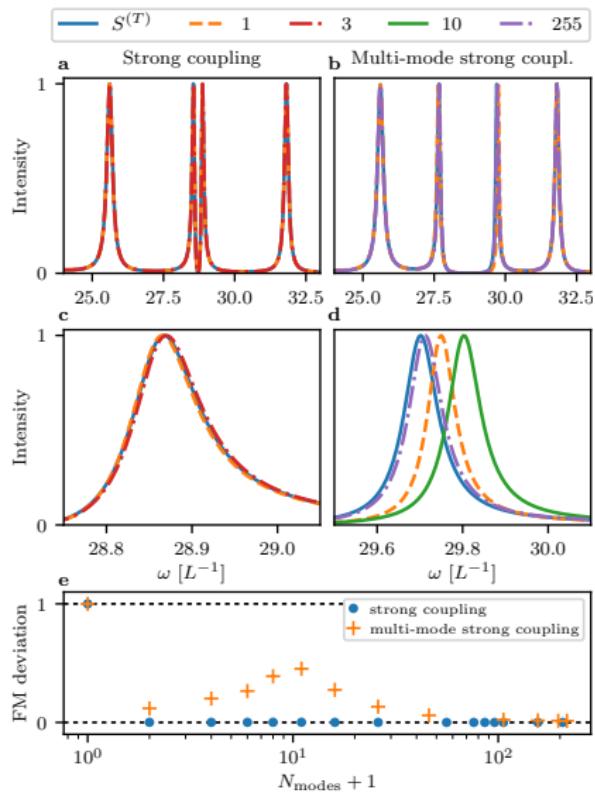
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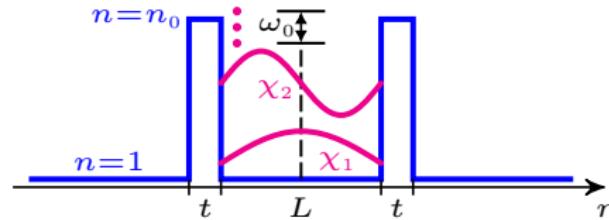
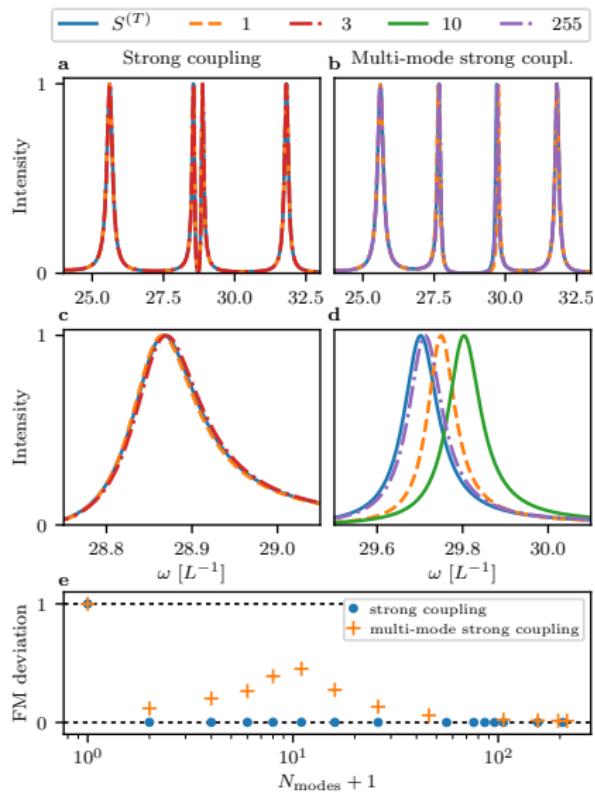
Advantages of ab initio few-mode theory

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  - Disentangles approximations
  - Connects to existing toolbox
- ⇒ **Applies in extreme regimes!**

# Convergence and extreme regimes



# Convergence and extreme regimes

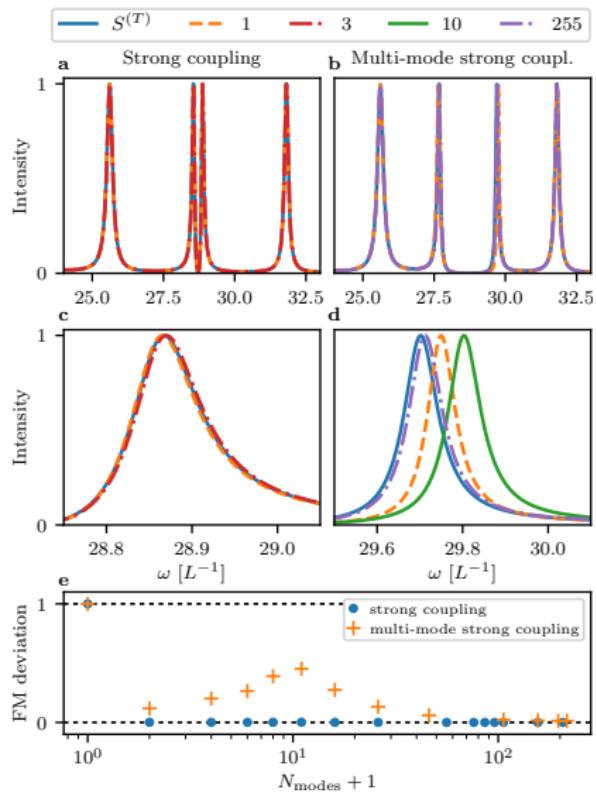


**Convergence of light-matter coupling models is non-trivial!**<sup>1</sup>

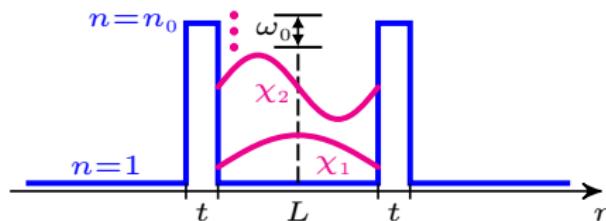
<sup>1</sup> e.g. Krimer et al. *Phys. Rev. A* **89**, 033820 (2014)  
 Malekakhlagh, Petrescu, Türeci *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **119**, 073601 (2017)  
 Gely et al. *Phys. Rev. B* **95**, 245115 (2017)



# Convergence and extreme regimes



Convergence can also be shown analytically!



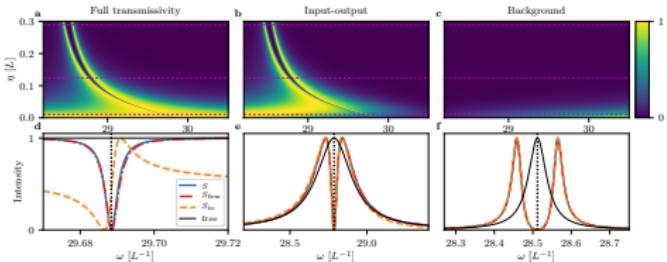
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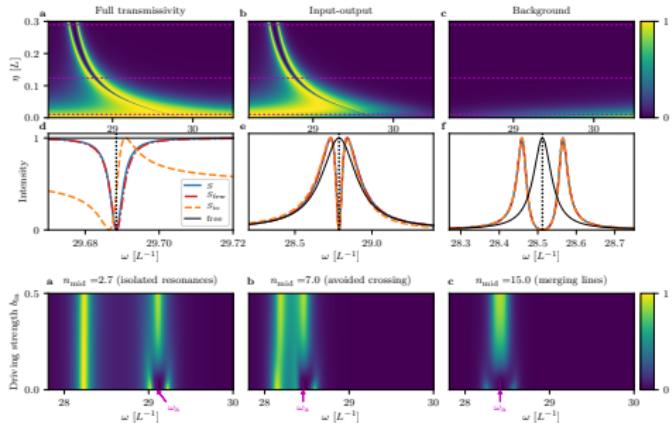
# Benchmarks and more advantages

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- ✓ Highly open systems



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- ✓ Non-linear effects

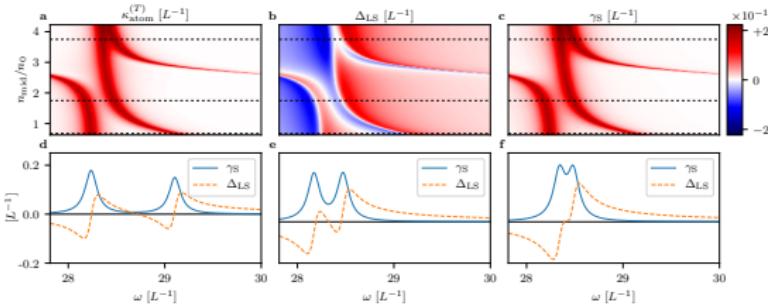
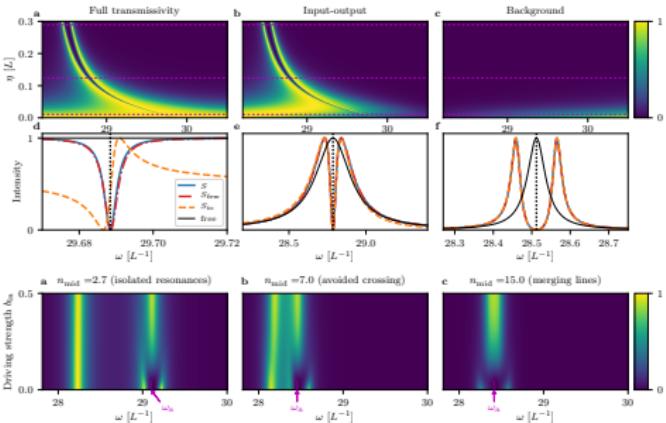


# Benchmarks and more advantages

- ✓ Benchmarked in linear regime
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- ✓ Overlapping modes features  
⇒ Non-trivial bath effects!
- ✓ Ab initio calculation of quantum couplings

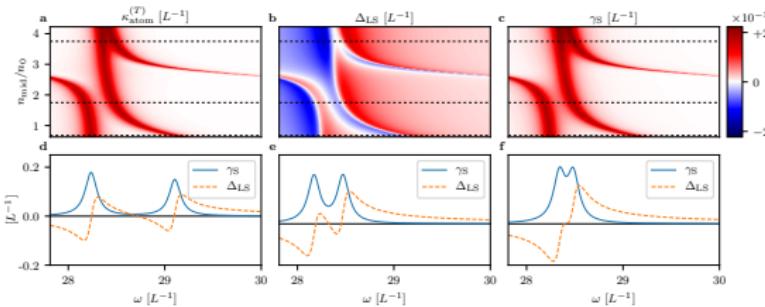
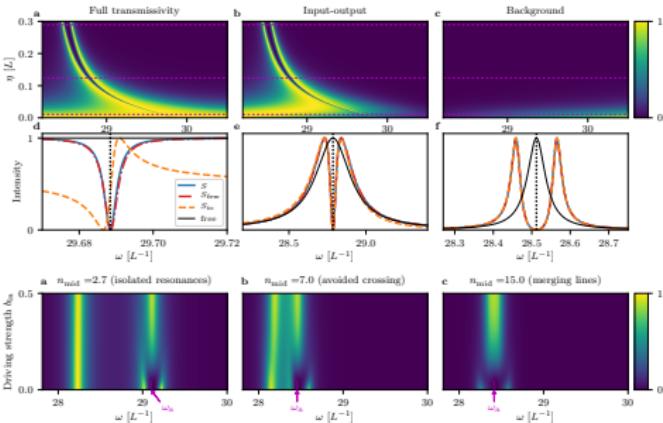


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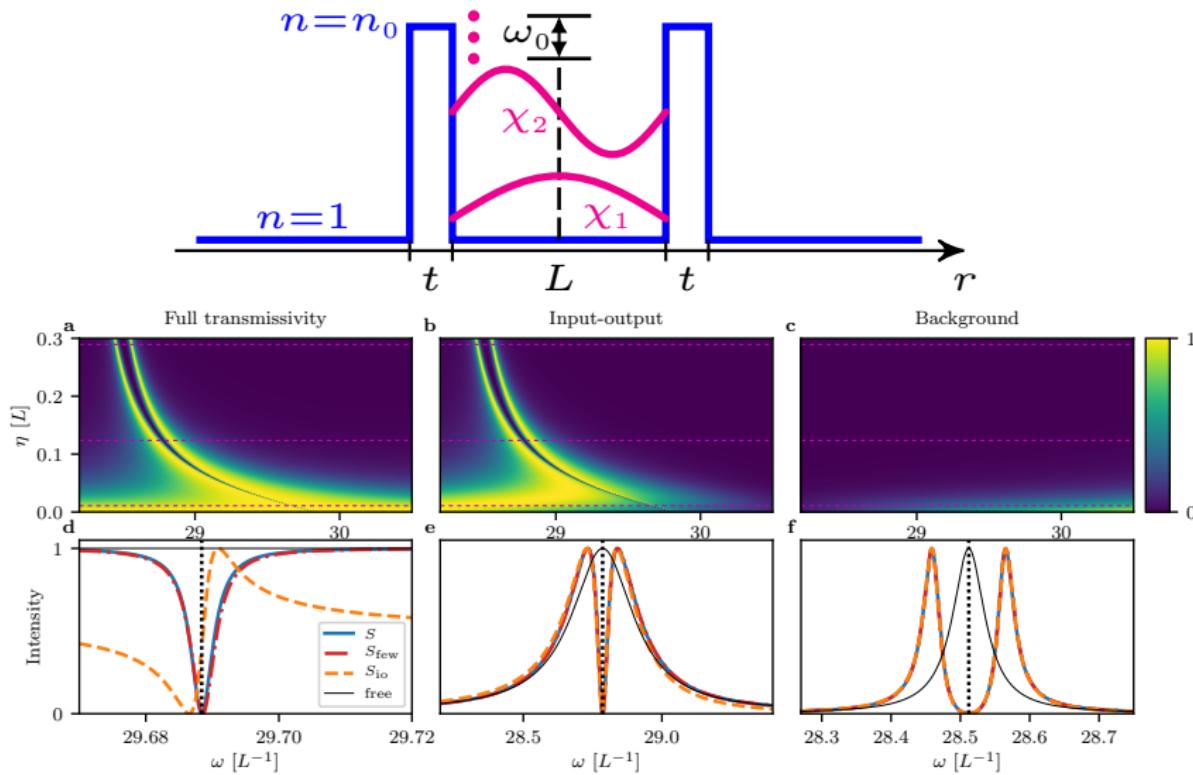
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**Poster  
tonight!**

# From strong coupling to free space



DL & J. Evers, arXiv:1812.08556 [quant-ph]



# Conclusion

- ✓ Rigorous construction of few-mode Hamiltonians
  - ✓ Exact scattering theory via input-output formalism
  - ✓ Non-perturbative expansion scheme for interactions
  - ✓ Linking ab initio theory and models in cavity QED
    - ⇒ Access to new regimes!
- 
- !! Explore quantum effects in X-ray cavities
  - ?! Applications in extreme regimes of open quantum dynamics

# Thank you for your attention!



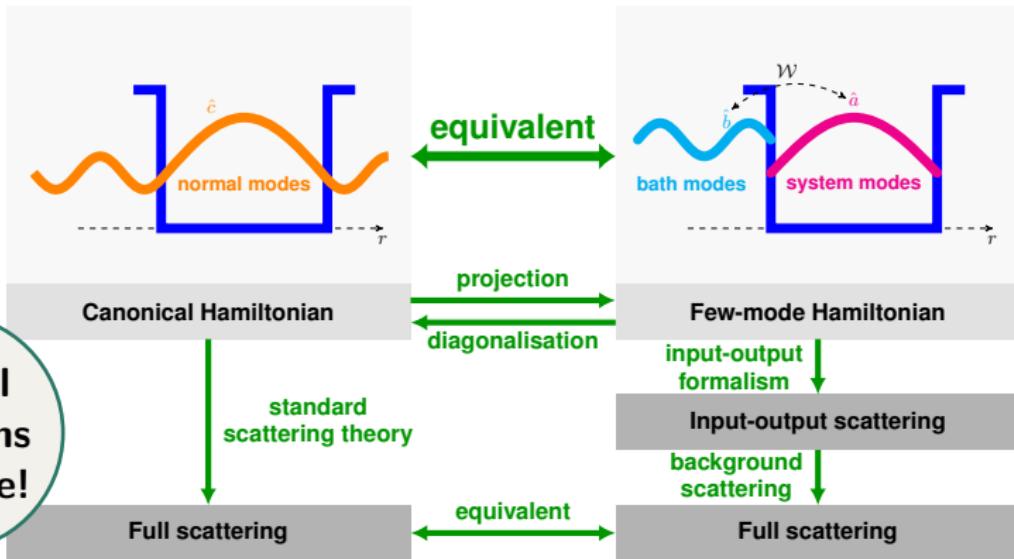
Jörg Evers



Kilian P. Heeg



Christoph H. Keitel



DL & J. Evers, arXiv:1812.08556 [quant-ph]

QSEC 2019, Heidelberg

