

Open Questions in Open Systems

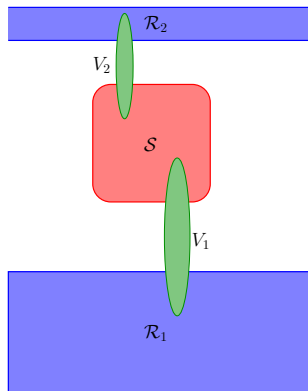
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ANR HAM-MARK 2009

- ① Hamiltonian and markovian models
- ② Where we stand (a rough picture)
- ③ Where to go

Open quantum systems



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- Mean entropy production rate

$$\text{Ep}(\omega^+) = - \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \text{Ent}(\omega \circ \tau^t | \omega).$$

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- Convergence to steady state

$$w - \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{t\mathcal{L}^*}(\omega) = \rho.$$

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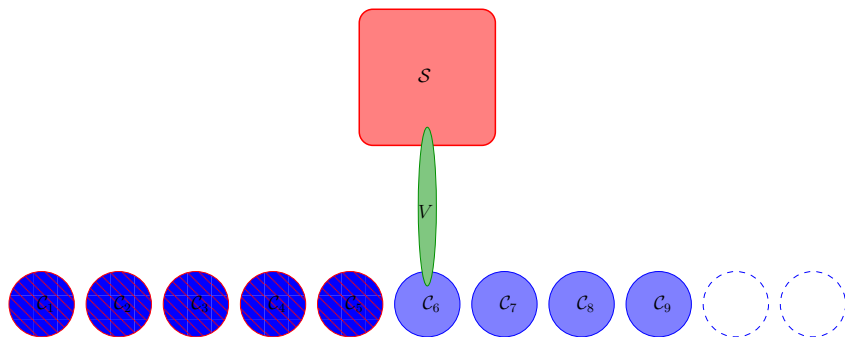
- Associated Markovian semigroup

$$e^{t\mathcal{L}}(A) = \langle \Omega | U^t (A \otimes I) U^{t*} | \Omega \rangle$$

is generated by

$$\mathcal{L}(A) = i[H, A] + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\iota} V_{\iota}^* [A, V_{\iota}] + [V_{\iota}^*, A] V_{\iota}.$$

Repeated interaction models



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- Current fluctuations [Avron-Bachmann-Graf-Klich, De Roeck-Derezinski-Maes].

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- Generalized weak coupling limit [Taj].

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- Fluctuation-dissipation near equilibrium [Jakšić-Ogata-Pautrat-P].

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- A streamlined approach to the problem could have very important consequences in the field (somewhat like the Aizenman-Molchanov proof of Anderson localization).
- A starting point may be a **more clever choice of the cyclic vector in the standard representation of \mathfrak{A} .**

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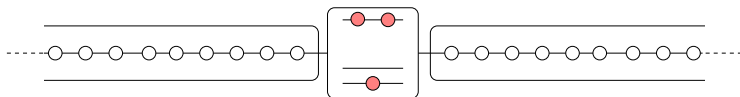
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- Exact solution, via **Bethe Ansatz** ?

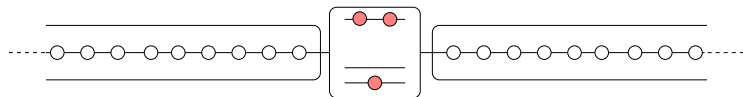
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Example (The Anderson model)



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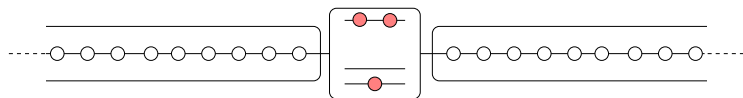
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$$H_L = -t \sum_{x < 0, \sigma} a_{\sigma}^*(x) a_{\sigma}(x-1) + a_{\sigma}^*(x-1) a_{\sigma}(x)$$

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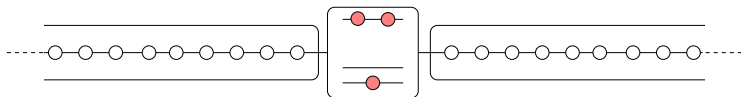
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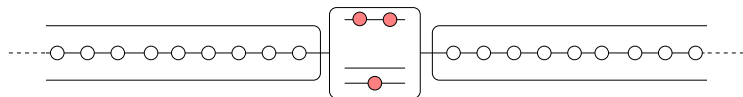
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$$H_D = - \sum_{\sigma} \varepsilon_0 a_{\sigma}^*(0) a_{\sigma}(0) + U a_{-}^*(0) a_{-}(0) a_{+}^*(0) a_{+}(0)$$

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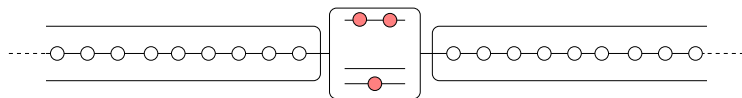
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$$H = H_L + H_R + H_D + \lambda \sum_{x \in \{\pm 1\}, \sigma} a_{\sigma}^*(x) a_{\sigma}(0) + a_{\sigma}^*(0) a_{\sigma}(x)$$

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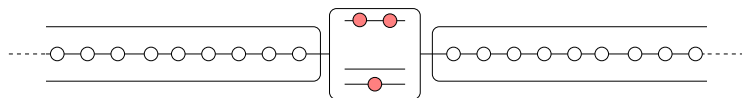
The Kondo regime

$$U \gg \lambda \simeq t$$

is non-perturbative.

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Is there a "non-linear" Landauer-Büttiker formula ?

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 - in the C^* -scattering approach, the Dyson expansion can not be controlled uniformly in the "dimension" of the perturbation.

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- Quantum Brownian motion.

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- Apply the RW approximation to matter-radiation problems and do the relevant spectral analysis (generalization of Friedrichs type models).

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