

English Summary:

classical Van der Pol osc.:  $\ddot{a} + \omega_0^2 a - \epsilon(1 - 2a^2)\dot{a} = 0 \quad \epsilon > 0$

neg. lin. damping    pos. nonlin. damping

network of VdP osc. (nonlocal coupling of  $n$  unc R):

$$\dot{x}_k = F(x_k) + \frac{\sigma}{2R} \sum_{j=k-R}^{k+R} H(x_j - x_k), \quad k=1, \dots, N, \quad x_k = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ \dot{a} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2, \quad \tau = \dot{a}$$

$H$  2x2 coupling matrix

$\rightarrow$  chimera states

$\epsilon \ll 1$  :  $\dot{a} = \frac{\epsilon}{2}(1 - |a|^2)a$  Stuart-Landau osc.  $\alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(A + iP)$

Quantum Van der Pol osc.:

$$\dot{\rho}_S = 2\kappa_1 (a^\dagger \rho_S a - \frac{1}{2}\{f_\rho, a a^\dagger\}) + 2\kappa_2 (a^2 \rho_S (a^\dagger)^2 - \frac{1}{2}\{f_\rho, (a^\dagger)^2 a^2\})$$

1-photon 2-photon

### 4.7.2 Quantum Van der Pol oscillator

Bastidas, Omelchenko, Zakharov, Schöll, Brandes, PRE 92, 062924 (28.12.2015)

-11- , in "Control of Self-Organizing Nonlinear Systems" (eds. Schöll, Klapp, Hövel), Springer 2016

Aim: Lindblad Master eq. with dissipation rates  $\kappa_1$  (linear neg. damping) and  $\kappa_2$  (nonlinear loss)

#### Decomposition of bosonic operators

$$a(t) = \tilde{a} + \alpha(t)$$

quantum fluctuations  
annih. op.  $\tilde{a}$

mean field  
 $\alpha = \langle \alpha | a | \alpha \rangle \in \mathbb{C}$   
semiclass. trajectory

$$a^\dagger(t) = \tilde{a}^\dagger + \alpha^*(t)$$

coherent state  $|\alpha\rangle$   
 $\alpha|\alpha\rangle = \alpha|\alpha\rangle$

# Quantum fluctuations about a semiclassical trajectory $\alpha(t)$ :

Density matrix in the co-moving frame (co-moving with  $\alpha(t)$ ):

$$\rho_\alpha(t) = D^\dagger(\alpha) \rho(t) D(\alpha) \quad \mathcal{S} = \mathcal{S}_\alpha$$

with displacement op.  $D(\alpha) = e^{\alpha a^\dagger - \alpha^* a} = e^{\alpha \tilde{a}^\dagger - \alpha^* \tilde{a}}$   
 (unitary)

$$= e^{-\frac{|\alpha|^2}{2}} \begin{matrix} \alpha \tilde{a}^\dagger & & \\ & e & \\ & & -\alpha^* \tilde{a} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\rho}_\alpha(t) &= -\frac{i}{\hbar} [H^{(K)}(t), \rho_\alpha(t)] + 2\kappa_1 D^\dagger(\alpha) (\tilde{a}^\dagger \rho \tilde{a} - \frac{1}{2} \{ \rho, \tilde{a} \tilde{a}^\dagger \}) D(\alpha) \\ &\quad + 2\kappa_2 D^\dagger(\alpha) (\tilde{a}^2 \rho (\tilde{a}^\dagger)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \{ \rho, (\tilde{a}^\dagger)^2 \tilde{a}^2 \}) D(\alpha) \\ &= -\frac{i}{\hbar} [H^{(K)}(t), \rho_\alpha(t)] + \hat{\mathcal{L}}_1 \rho_\alpha + \hat{\mathcal{L}}_2 \rho_\alpha \end{aligned}$$

Lindblad operators of dissipation

with  $H^{(K)}(t) := -i\hbar D^\dagger(\alpha) \partial_t D(\alpha)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -\frac{i\hbar}{2} [\dot{\alpha}(t) \alpha^*(t) - \alpha(t) \dot{\alpha}^*(t)] \\ &\quad - i\hbar [\dot{\alpha}(t) \tilde{a}^\dagger - \dot{\alpha}^*(t) \tilde{a}] \end{aligned}$$

Gaussian quantum fluctuations for  $|\alpha(t)| \gg 1$ :  
 (semiclassical high-density limit)

$\Rightarrow$  neglect all non-gaussian (non-quadratic) fluctuations

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\mathcal{L}}_1 \rho_\alpha &= 2\kappa_1 (\tilde{a}^\dagger \rho_\alpha \tilde{a} - \frac{1}{2} \{ \rho_\alpha, \tilde{a} \tilde{a}^\dagger \}) - \frac{i}{\hbar} [i\hbar \kappa_1 \tilde{a}^\dagger, \rho_\alpha] \\ &\quad \text{incoherent (dissip.) part} \end{aligned}$$

$$- \frac{i}{\hbar} [-i\hbar \kappa_2 \tilde{a}^2, \rho_\alpha] \quad \text{coherent part}$$

lin. in  $\tilde{a}^\dagger$  or  $\tilde{a}$

$\hat{\mathcal{L}}_2 \rho_\alpha$  analogously

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\rho}_\alpha(t) &= -i\kappa_2 [i(\alpha^*)^2 \tilde{a}^2 - i\alpha^2 (\tilde{a}^\dagger)^2, \rho_\alpha] \\ (1) \quad &\quad + 2\kappa_1 (\tilde{a}^\dagger \rho_\alpha \tilde{a} - \frac{1}{2} \{ \rho_\alpha, \tilde{a} \tilde{a}^\dagger \}) + 8\kappa_2 |\alpha|^2 (\tilde{a} \rho_\alpha \tilde{a}^\dagger - \frac{1}{2} \{ \rho_\alpha, \tilde{a}^\dagger \tilde{a} \}) \end{aligned}$$

position of co-moving frame:

$$(2) \quad \dot{\alpha}(t) = \kappa_1 \alpha(t) - 2\kappa_2 \alpha(t) |\alpha(t)|^2 \quad \text{semiclassical trajectory}$$

Interpretation:

initially coherent state  $\rho(t=0) = |\alpha(0)\rangle \langle \alpha(0)|$

$\Leftrightarrow \rho_\alpha(t \rightarrow \infty) = |0\rangle \langle 0|$  vacuum state in  
co-moving frame  
centered at  $\alpha(0)$   
↑

Sol. of semiclassical Eq.(2)  $\triangleq$  classical Stuart-Landau eq.  $\triangleq$  initial cond. for (2)

$$\dot{\alpha} = \frac{\epsilon}{2} (1 - |\alpha|^2) \alpha$$

with  $\kappa_1 = \frac{\epsilon}{2}$ ,  $\kappa_2 = \frac{\epsilon}{4}$

$\Rightarrow$  (i) limit cycle:  $|\alpha|^2 = \frac{\kappa_1}{2\kappa_2}$

(ii) time-dependent squeezing described by master eq. (1)

### 4.7.3 Network of quantum Van der Pol osc.

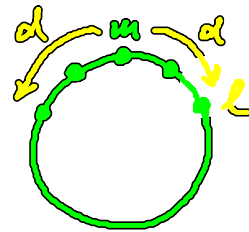
Ring network of  $N$  Van der Pol osc.  $a_l, a_l^\dagger$ ,  $l=1, \dots, N$   
indices mod  $N$

$$(3) \dot{\rho} = -\frac{i}{\hbar} [H, \rho] + 2 \sum_{l=1}^N [\kappa_1 \mathcal{D}(a_l^\dagger) + \kappa_2 \mathcal{D}(a_l^2)]$$

with dissipative processes  $\mathcal{D}(\theta) := \hat{\theta} \rho \hat{\theta}^\dagger - \frac{1}{2} \{ \rho, \hat{\theta}^\dagger \hat{\theta} \}$   
(cues!)

nonlocal coupling of range  $d$ :

$$H = \frac{\hbar}{2} \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ n+l}}^N K_{ln} (a_l^\dagger a_n + a_l a_n^\dagger)$$



coupling matrix  $K_{ln} = \frac{V}{2d} \Theta(d - |l-n|)$

coupling strength  $V$

general form of Lindblad master eq.

$$\dot{\rho} = -\frac{i}{\hbar} [H, \rho] + \sum_{\Gamma} \gamma_{\Gamma} (L_{\Gamma} \rho L_{\Gamma}^\dagger - \frac{1}{2} \{ \rho, L_{\Gamma}^\dagger L_{\Gamma} \})$$

↑  
Lindblad op.

eff. Hamiltonian

$$H_{\text{eff}} := H - \frac{i\hbar}{2} \sum_f \gamma_f L_f^+ L_f$$

$$(3) \Rightarrow H_{\text{eff}} = i\hbar \kappa_1 \sum_{l=1}^N \underset{\text{dis.}}{(a_{2l}^\dagger a_{2l} + 1)} - i\hbar \kappa_2 \sum_{l=1}^N \underset{\text{dis.}}{\hat{n}_l (\hat{n}_l - 1)} \quad \hat{n}_l = a_{2l}^\dagger a_{2l}$$

$$+ i\hbar \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ n+r}}^N \kappa_{2n} (a_{2l}^\dagger a_n + a_{2l} a_n^\dagger) \quad (\text{nonlocal coupling})$$

Bose-Hubbard model with long-range interaction and complex on-site self-energies and chem. pot.

( $\Rightarrow$  application to driven dissipation Bose-Einstein condensation)

### Gaussian quantum fluctuations

expansion  $b_l(t) := D^\dagger(\alpha(t)) a_l D(\alpha(t)) = \tilde{a}_l + \alpha_l(t)$

$\alpha_l^\dagger - \alpha_l^* \tilde{a}$  quantum fluct.  
 $\tilde{a}$  near-field

with displacement op  $D(\alpha) = e^{\alpha \tilde{a}^\dagger - \alpha^* \tilde{a}}$

$$\alpha(t) \equiv (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_N)$$

$$\tilde{\alpha} = (\tilde{\alpha}_1, \tilde{\alpha}_2, \dots, \tilde{\alpha}_N)$$

Semiclassical regime  $|\alpha_l(t)| \gg \|\tilde{\alpha}_l\|$

quantum fluct.  
Gaussian

expansion as Eq.(1)  $\Rightarrow$  Master eq. in co-moving frame, describes quantum fluctuations

$$\Rightarrow (4) \quad \dot{\rho}_l \approx -\frac{i}{\hbar} [H_Q^{(\alpha)}, \rho_l] + 2 \sum_{l=1}^N [\kappa_1 D(\tilde{\alpha}_l^\dagger) + \kappa_2 |\alpha_l|^2 D(\tilde{\alpha}_l)]$$

coherent dyn.

$$\downarrow$$

$$H_Q^{(\alpha)}(t) = \hbar \sum_{l=1}^N (i\kappa_2 \kappa_2^* \tilde{\alpha}_l^2 - i\kappa_2 \alpha_l^2 \tilde{\alpha}_l^\dagger) + \sum_{n=1}^N \kappa_{2n} (a_{2l}^\dagger a_{2n} + a_{2l} a_{2n}^\dagger)$$

$$+ \hbar \sum_{l=1}^N (-i[\tilde{\alpha}_l \tilde{\alpha}_l^\dagger - \tilde{\alpha}_l^* \tilde{\alpha}_l] + i\kappa_1 \alpha_l \tilde{\alpha}_l^\dagger - i\kappa_1 \alpha_l^* \tilde{\alpha}_l)$$

$$+ \hbar \sum_{l=1}^N (2i\kappa_2 \kappa_2^* \alpha_l^2 \tilde{\alpha}_l - 2i\kappa_2 \alpha_l^* \alpha_l \tilde{\alpha}_l^\dagger)$$

$$+ \hbar \sum_{l=1}^N \kappa_{l,l+1} (\alpha_{l+1} \tilde{\alpha}_l^\dagger + \alpha_{l+1}^\dagger \tilde{\alpha}_l + \alpha_l^\dagger \tilde{\alpha}_{l+1} + \alpha_l \tilde{\alpha}_{l+1}^\dagger)$$

semiclass. trajectory ( $\Rightarrow$  lin. terms in Master eq. vanish):

$$(5) \quad \dot{\alpha}_2(t) = \alpha_2(t) (\kappa_1 - 2\kappa_2 |\alpha_2(t)|^2) - i \sum_{\substack{s=1 \\ s+1}}^N \kappa_{2s} \alpha_s(t)$$

$$(7) \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \langle \tilde{\alpha}_i \rangle = \text{tr} [\tilde{\alpha}_i \dot{\rho}_\kappa(t)] = \kappa_1 \langle \tilde{\alpha}_i \rangle - 4\kappa_2 |\alpha_1|^2 \langle \tilde{\alpha}_i \rangle - 2\kappa_2 \alpha_1^2 \langle \tilde{\alpha}_1^\dagger \rangle - i \sum_{\substack{s=1 \\ s+1}}^N \kappa_{is} \langle \tilde{\alpha}_s \rangle$$