

Power from simplest steady-state quantum heat engine

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25 May 2017, Budapest



Acknowledgements go to:

EU COST Action CA15220 'Quantum Technologies in Space'

1959 - ...








Our quantum heat engine

TLS population inversion lifts weight I.

TLS population inversion lifts weight II.

Which battery?

1959 - ...

-  H.E.D. Scovil and E.O. Schulz-DuBois, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 2, 262 (1959)
-  E. Geva and R. Kosloff, *J. Chem. Phys.* 104, 7681 (1996)
-  N. Linden, S. Popescu and P. Skrzypczyk, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 105, 130401 (2010)
-  L. Diósi: A short course in quantum information theory (Springer, 2011)
-  A. Levy, L. Diósi and R. Kosloff, *Phys.Rev.* A93, 052119 (2016)
-  G. Lindblad, *Comm. Math. Phys.* 48, 119 (1976)
-  V. Gorini, A. Kossakowski and E. Sudarshan, *J. Math. Phys.* 17, 821 (1976)

Our quantum heat engine

- ▶ resources: hot and cold heat bath (like in classical)
- ▶ working medium: 3- (or 4-) level system (genuine quantum)
- ▶ work extraction: battery (like in classical)

Operation

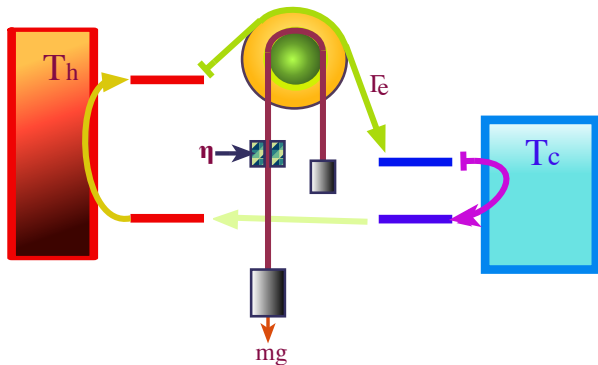
- ▶ continuous (non-cyclic)
- ▶ exact steady state
- ▶ constant power

Model

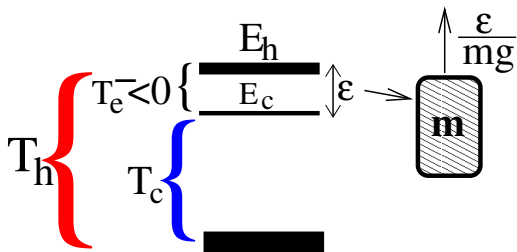
- ▶ start with full quantum
- ▶ deduce effective master eq. for working medium
- ▶ deduce effective master eq. for battery
- ▶ search for battery steady state at constant power

TLS population inversion lifts weight I.

$$\frac{T_c}{T_h} < \frac{E_c}{E_h} \quad T_e^- = \frac{E_h - E_c}{\frac{E_h}{T_h} - \frac{E_c}{T_c}} < 0$$



TLS population inversion lifts weight II.



$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \Gamma_e \left(e^{-\epsilon/k_B T_e^-} - 1 \right) \frac{\epsilon}{mg} - gt$$

Friction $\ddot{z} = \dots - \eta \dot{z}$ prevents weight's falling:

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \Gamma_e \left(e^{-\epsilon/k_B T_e^-} - 1 \right) \frac{\epsilon}{mg} - \frac{g}{\eta}$$

Fluctuation at optimum friction η :

$$(\Delta z)^2 \sim \Gamma_e \left(e^{-\epsilon/k_B T_e^-} + 1 \right) \left(\frac{\epsilon}{mg} \right)^2 t + \frac{\hbar}{m} t$$

Which battery?

- ▶ harmonic oscillator (Levy, D. Kosloff 2016)
 - ▶ Steady coherent state needs active control (flywheel).
 - ▶ Without control: fluctuations dominate deposited energy, phase of oscillation is indefinite, useless for “work”.
- ▶ lifted weight (Levy, D., Kosloff in preparation)
 - ▶ Lifting needs friction(!) upon vertical motion.
 - ▶ Steady state would need active control as well.
 - ▶ Without active control: deposited potential energy $\propto t$, moderate fluctuations $\propto \sqrt{t}$, useful for “work”.
- ▶ electric — we haven't yet studied, but, apparently:
 - ▶ Steady state, constant power (current) is common,
 - ▶ even without active control.
 - ▶ Are there hidden resources?