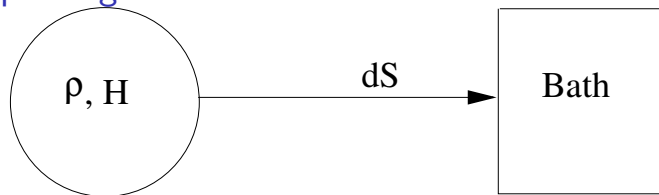


# The geometry of dissipative response in dephasing open systems

Yosi Avron, MF, Gian Michele Graf, Oded Kenneth

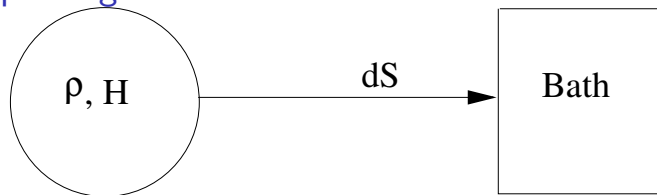
Jun 23, 2011

## Dephasing bath



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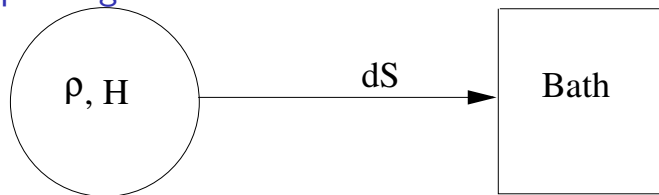


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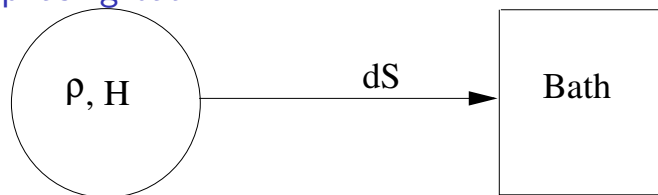
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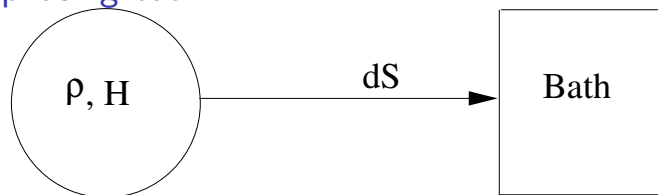


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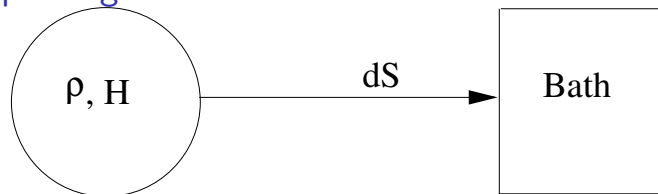
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Full dynamics in the Markovian approximation:

$$\dot{\rho} = L(\rho) = -i[H, \rho] + 2\Gamma \rho \Gamma^* - \Gamma \Gamma^* \rho - \rho \Gamma \Gamma^*$$

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$$\Gamma = \gamma^{1/2} \sqrt{H} \quad \text{or} \quad \Gamma \sim H \quad \text{or} \quad \Gamma_\alpha \sim P_\alpha.$$

# Some References

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- ▶ P. Facchi, S. Pascazio: Zeno effect

# Some properties

Why to study it?

- ▶ Family on the halfway between Hamiltonian dynamics and general open system dynamics. All energy eigenstates remain stationary,

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- ▶ Family to describe a dissipative response

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$$\dot{\rho}_t = L(\phi_t)\rho_t, \quad \rho_0 = P_0(0)$$

- ▶ Linear response of the observable  $F$

$$\text{Tr}(\rho_t F) = f \dot{\phi} + \dots,$$

here  $f$  is a response coefficient (e.g. conductance).

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Adiabatic theorem gives transition probabilities:

$$T_{0n} = -\frac{\gamma}{1 + \gamma^2} \frac{1}{E_n - E_0} \text{Tr}(\dot{P}_n(\phi_t) \dot{P}_0(\phi_t)) + O(\dot{\phi}^3).$$

# Conclusion

The dissipative response coefficient

$$f = \frac{\gamma}{1 + \gamma^2} \text{Tr}(\partial_\phi P_0 \partial_\phi P_0)$$

is proportional to the Fubini-Study metric on the manifold of projections.

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Thank for your attention