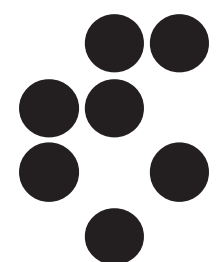
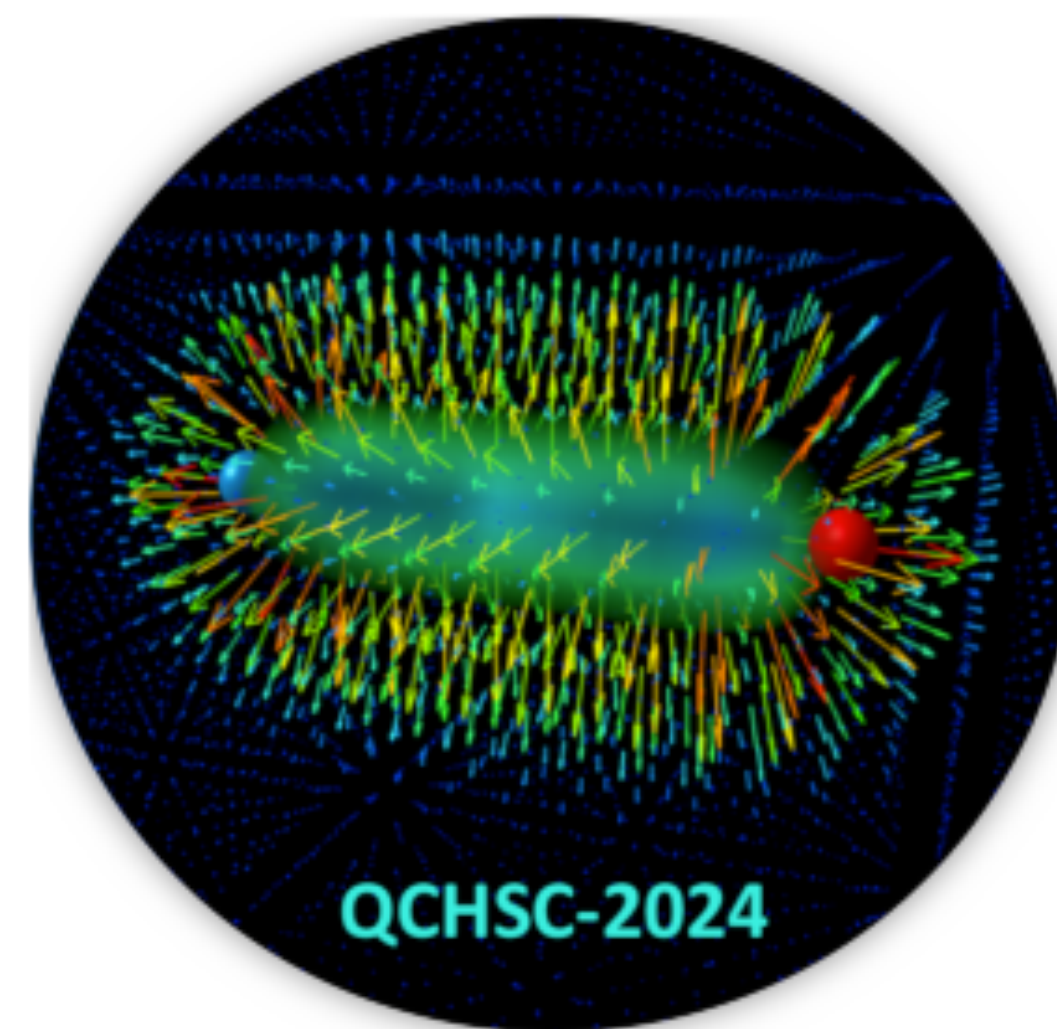
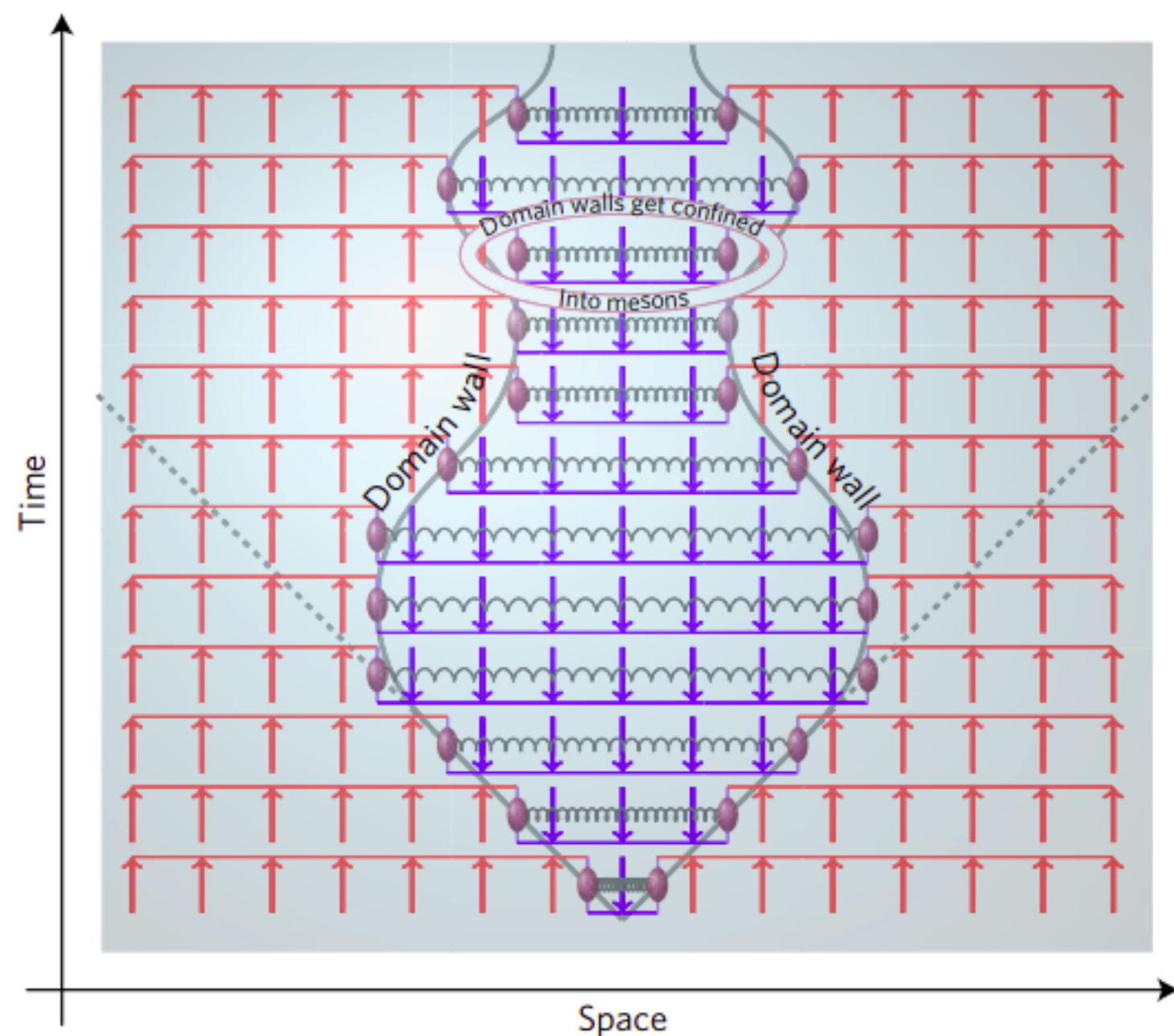
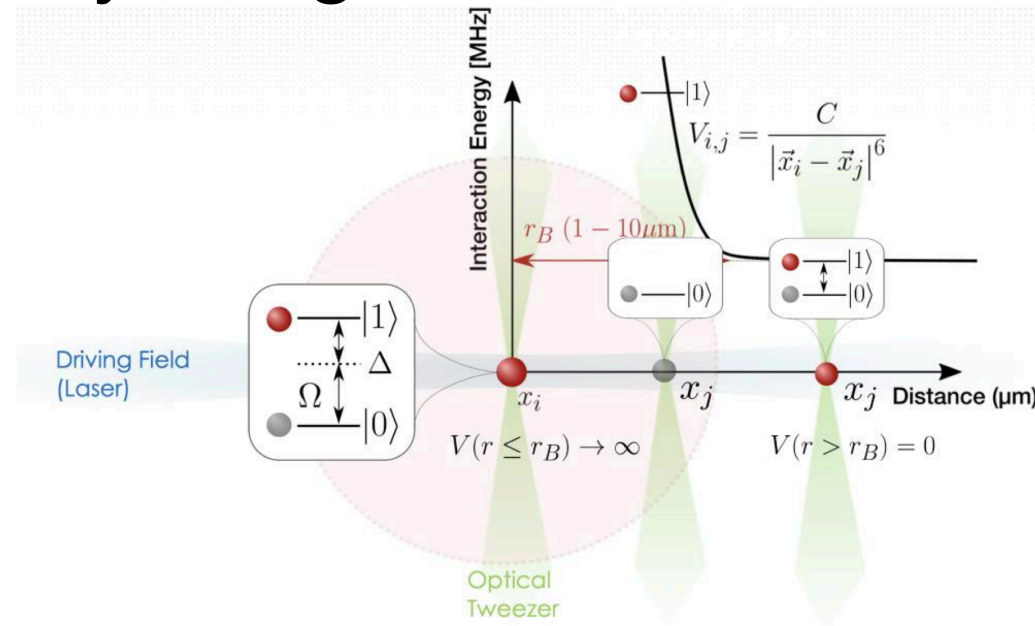


Confinement and False Vacuum Decay in Quantum Spin Chains



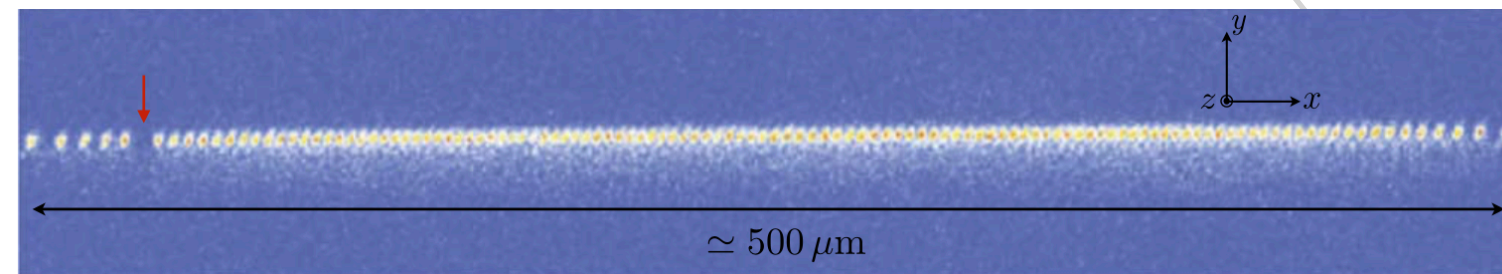
Experiments/Quantum simulators

Rydberg Neutral Atoms



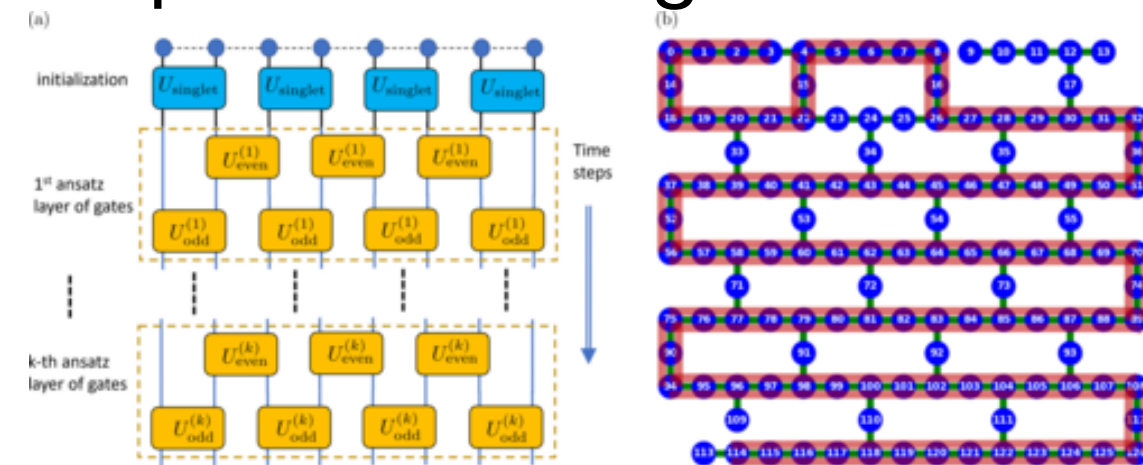
J. Wurtz et al., arXiv:2306.11727

Cryogenic Trapped Ions



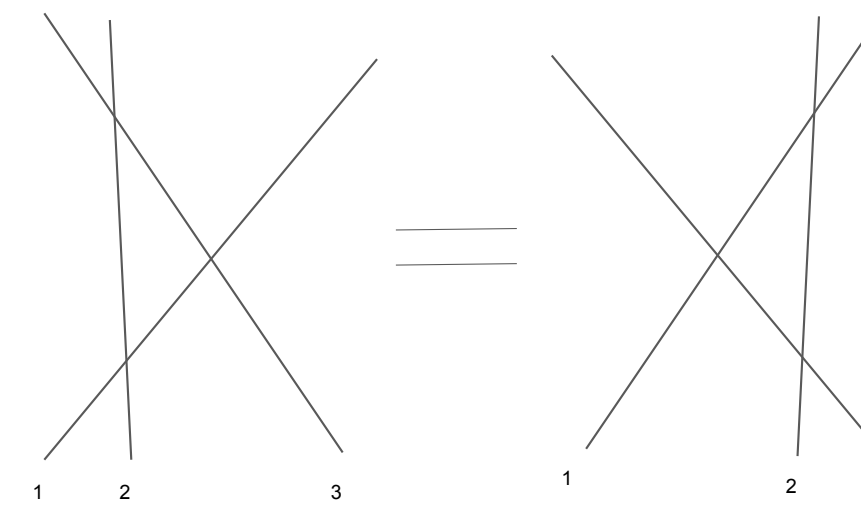
G. Pagano et al., Quantum Sci. Technol. 2019

Superconducting Qubits



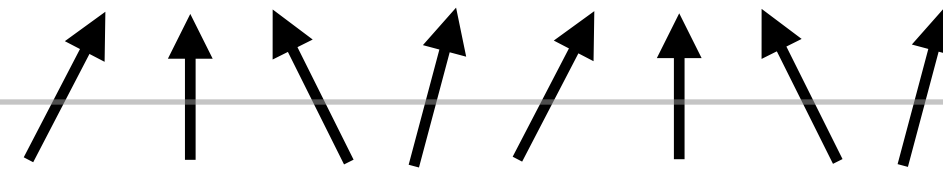
H. Yu, Y. Zhao, Tzu-Chieh Wei, Phys. Rev. Research 2023

Analytical (Integrability, CFT...)

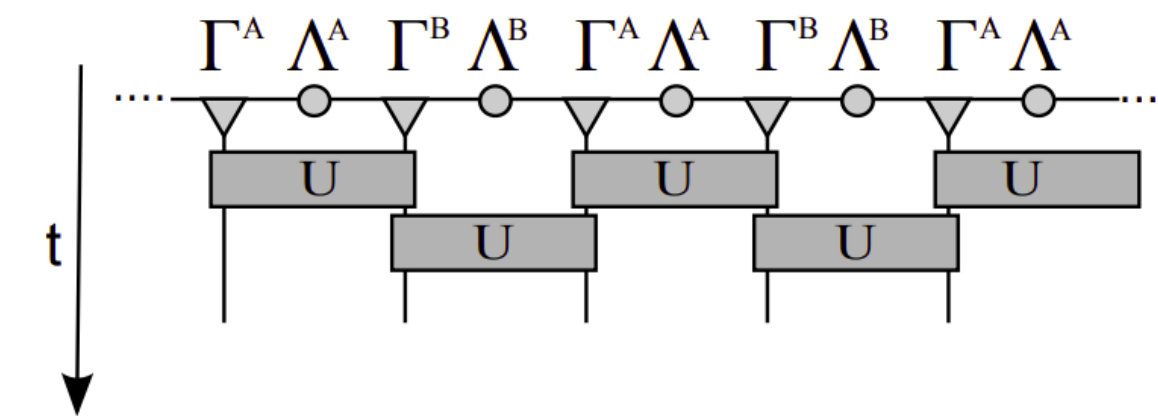


Franchini, Springerlink LNP 940

Quantum Spin Chains



Numerical methods (Tensor Networks, TEBD, DMRG)



J. Hauschild, F. Pollmann, SciPost Phys. 2018

Key concepts

- 1) Real-time out-of-equilibrium dynamics of many-body systems

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- 2) Isolated systems \leftrightarrow Pure unitary time evolution

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“Introduction to ‘Quantum Integrability in Out of Equilibrium Systems’”

Calabrese, Essler, Mussardo J. Stat. Mech. 2016

Overview

- 1) The Model: Transverse Field Quantum Ising Chain

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“Real time confinement following a quantum quench to a non-integrable model”

Kormos, Collura, Takacs, Calabrese, Nature Physics 2017

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4) Another Model

The Model

The model: Transverse Field Quantum Ising Chain

Classical Ising: $E = -J \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} s_i s_j$ $s_i \in \{-1, 1\}$

The model: Transverse Field Quantum Ising Chain

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$s_i \rightarrow \sigma_i^z$

1+1 D Quantum Ising: $H = -J \sum_i \left(\sigma_i^z \sigma_{i+1}^z - h_x \sigma_i^x \right)$

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1+1 D Quantum Ising: $H = -J \sum_i \left(\sigma_i^z \sigma_{i+1}^z - h_x \sigma_i^x \right)$ Transverse Field \leftrightarrow Quantum Fluctuations

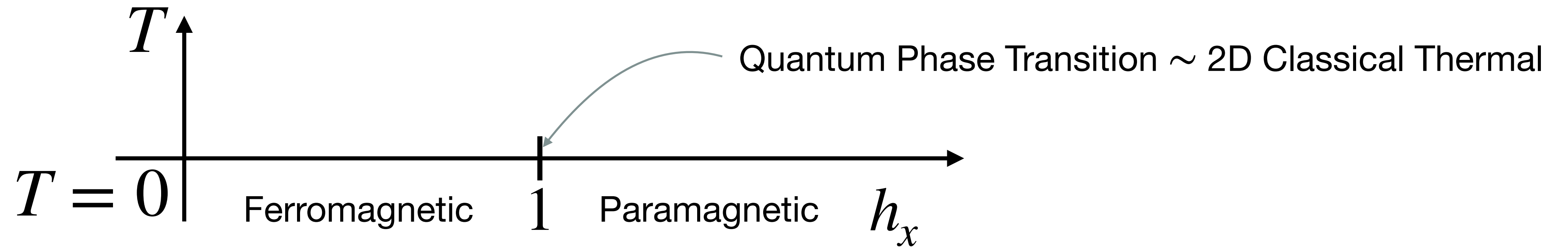
The model: Transverse Field Quantum Ising Chain

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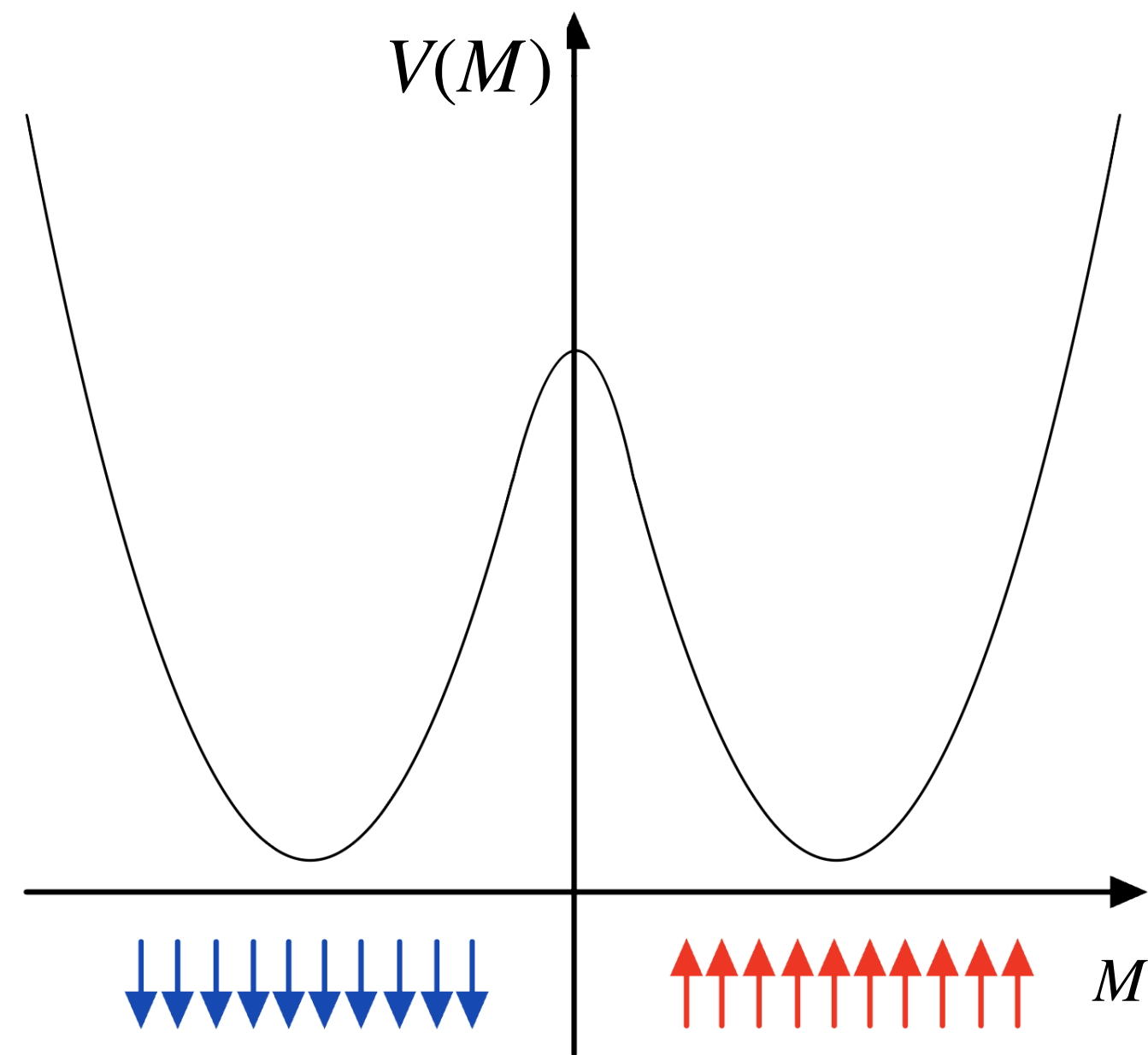
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$$H = - \sum_i \sigma_i^z \sigma_{i+1}^z - h_x \sigma_i^x$$

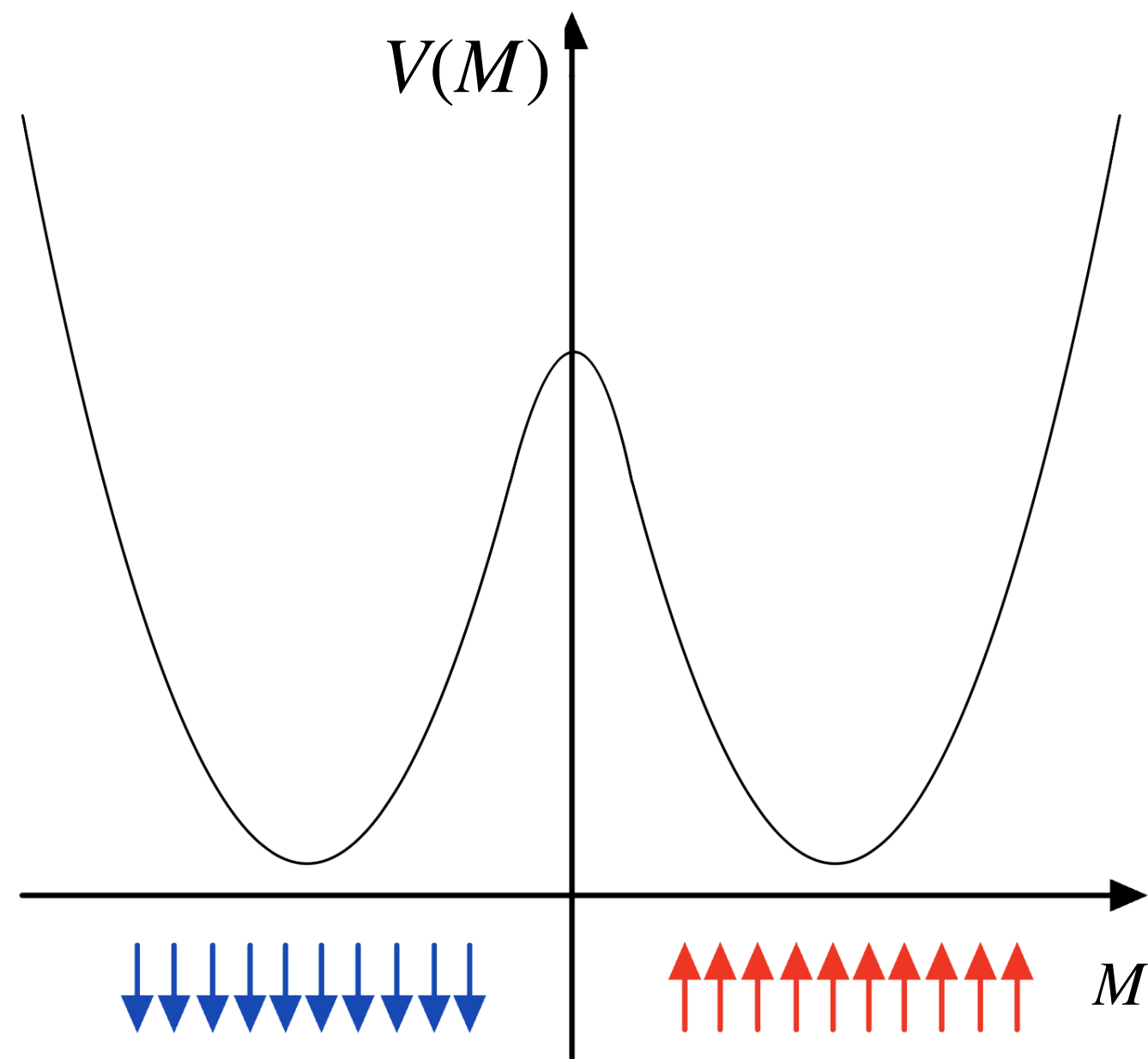
$|h_x| < 1 \Rightarrow$ Two **Degenerate** Ferromagnetic ground states



The model: Transverse Field Quantum Ising Chain

$$H = - \sum_i \sigma_i^z \sigma_{i+1}^z - h_x \sigma_i^x$$

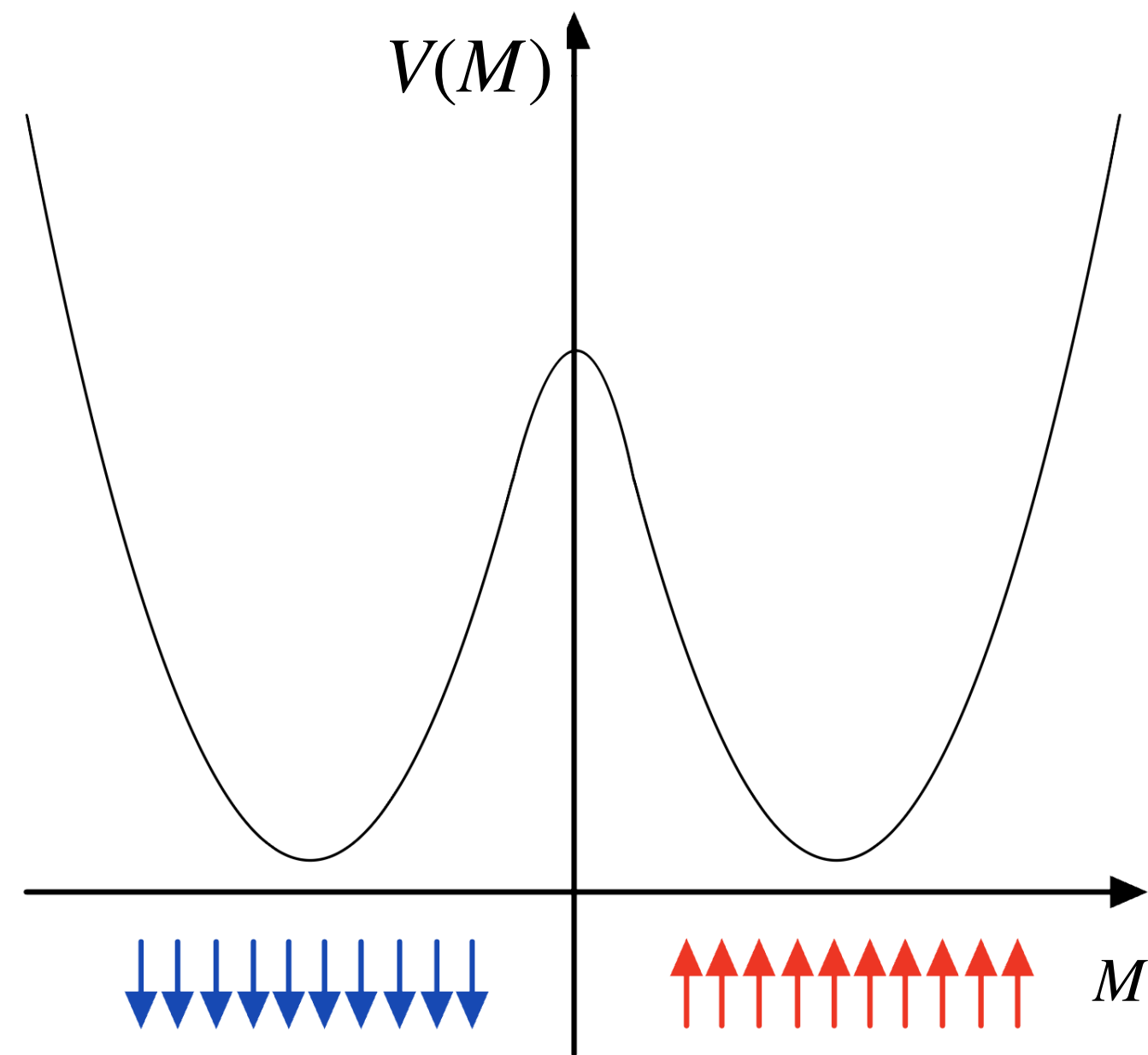
$$|h_x| \ll 1 \Rightarrow H \approx - \sum_j 2|j\rangle\langle j| - h_x (|j\rangle\langle j+1| + h.c.)$$



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Domain-wall excitations:

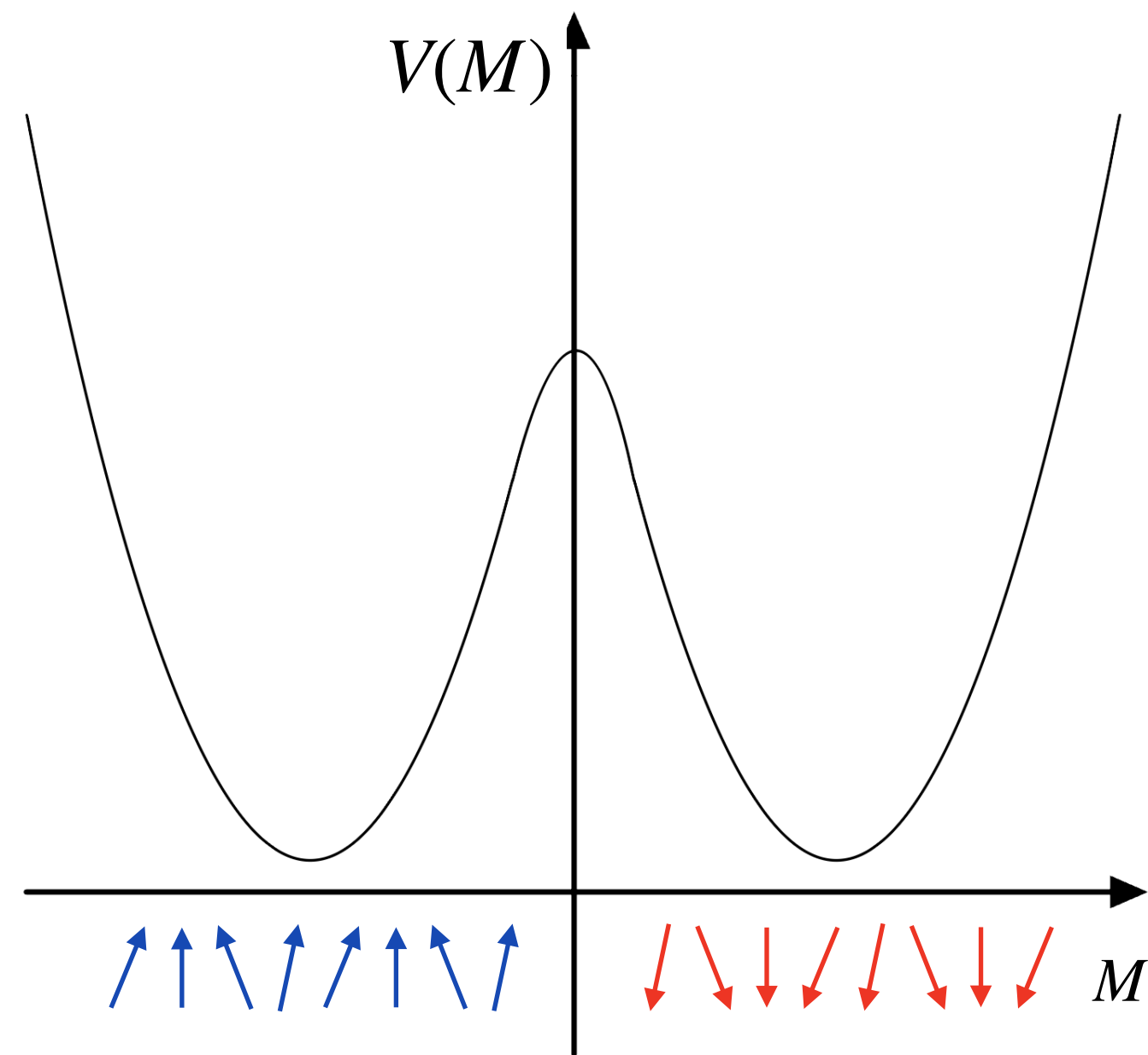
$$|j\rangle = \begin{array}{ccccccc} \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ & & & & \circ & & & & & \\ & & & & j & & & & & \end{array}$$

The model: Transverse Field Quantum Ising Chain

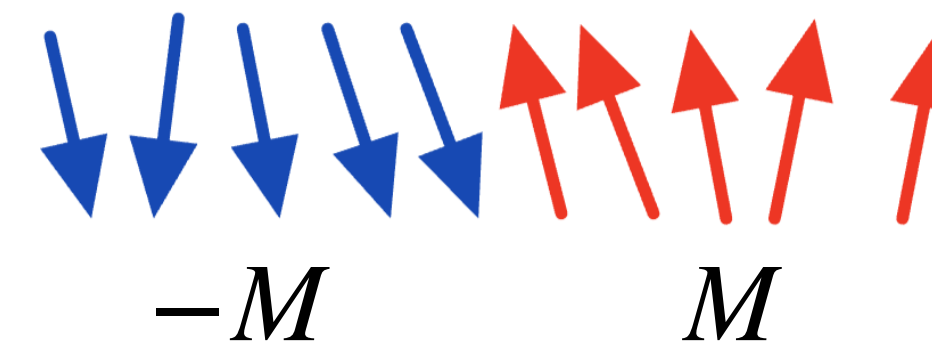
$$H = - \sum_i \sigma_i^z \sigma_{i+1}^z - h_x \sigma_i^x$$

$$|h_x| < 1 \Rightarrow H = \sum_k \varepsilon_k \eta_k^\dagger \eta_k + \text{const}$$

Free Fermion mapping (Jordan-Wigner) + Bogoliubov + Fourier



Domain-wall excitations:

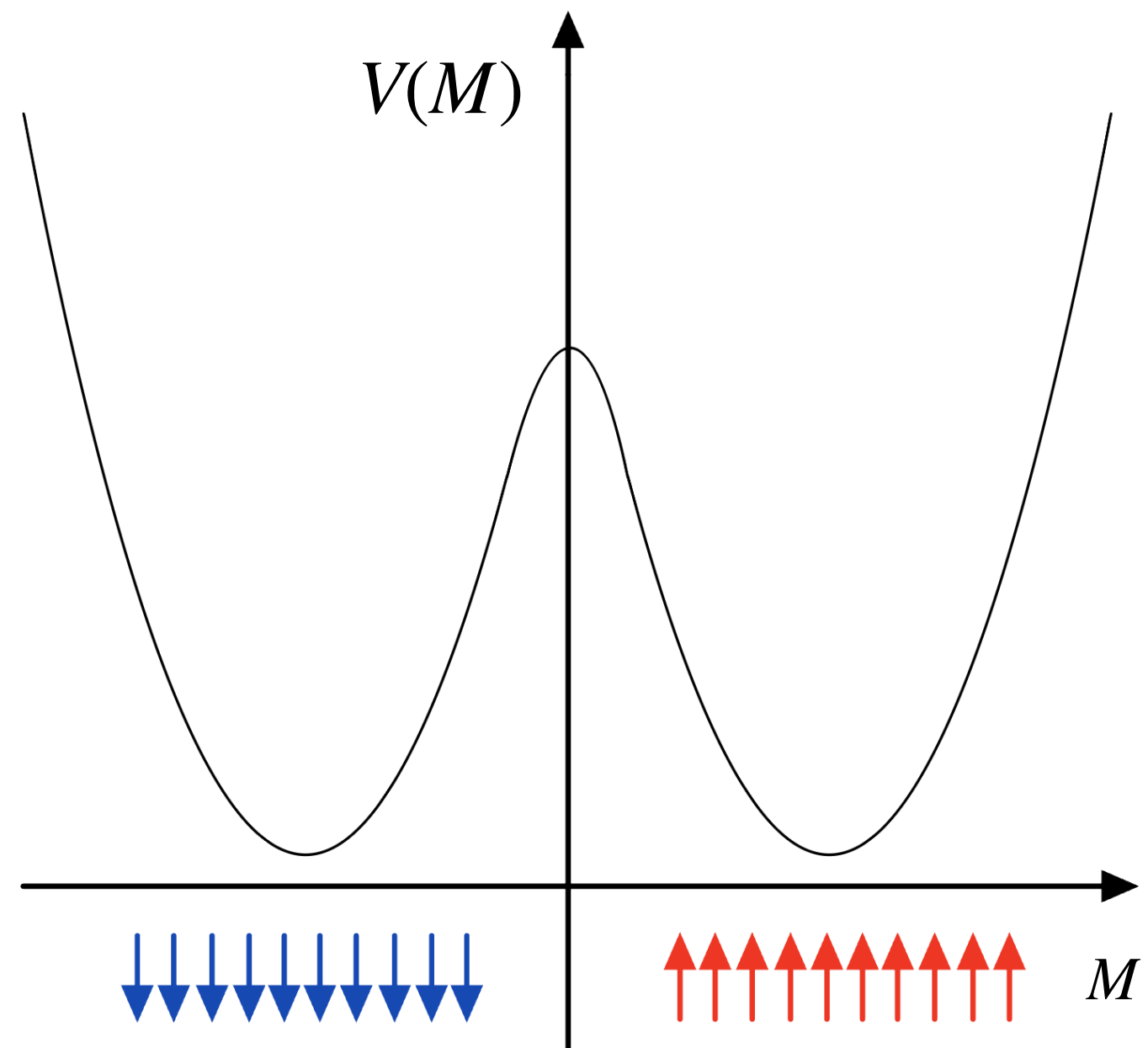


$$M = (1 - h_x)^{1/8}$$

Energy cost / Mass gap: $\Delta = 2(1 - h_x)$

The model: Transverse Field Quantum Ising Chain

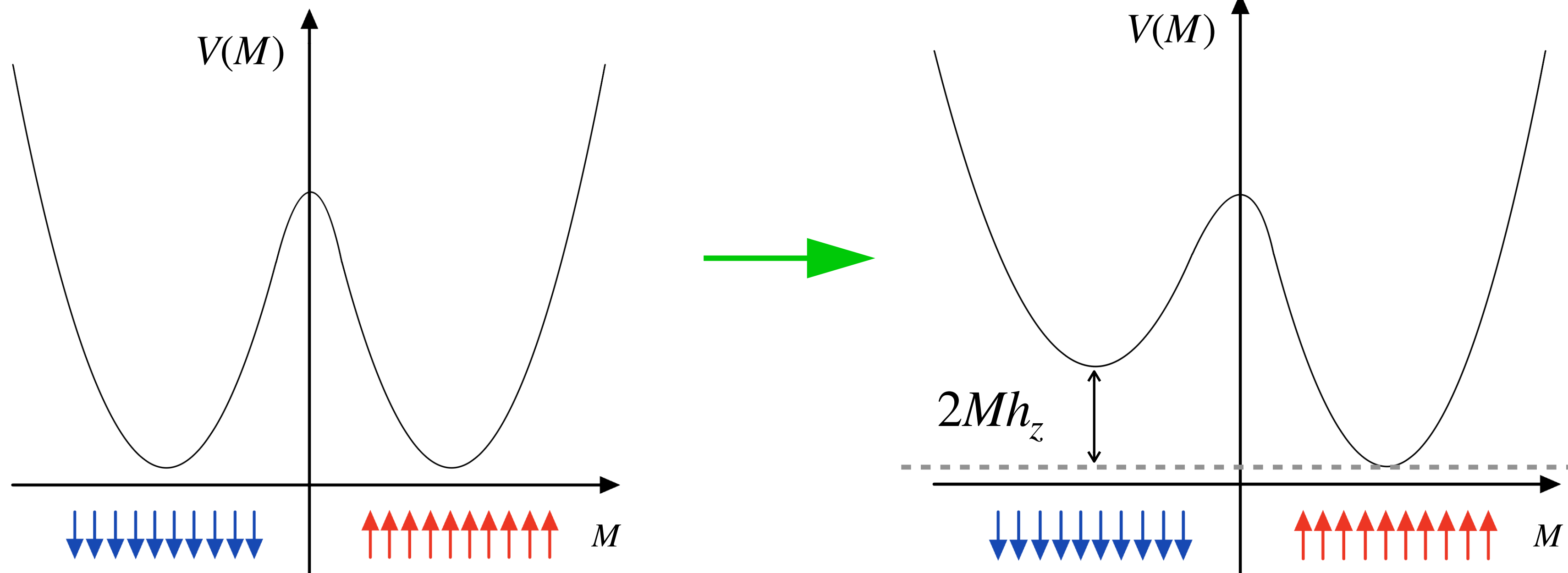
$$H = - \sum_i \sigma_i^z \sigma_{i+1}^z - h_x \sigma_i^x - h_z \sigma_i^z$$



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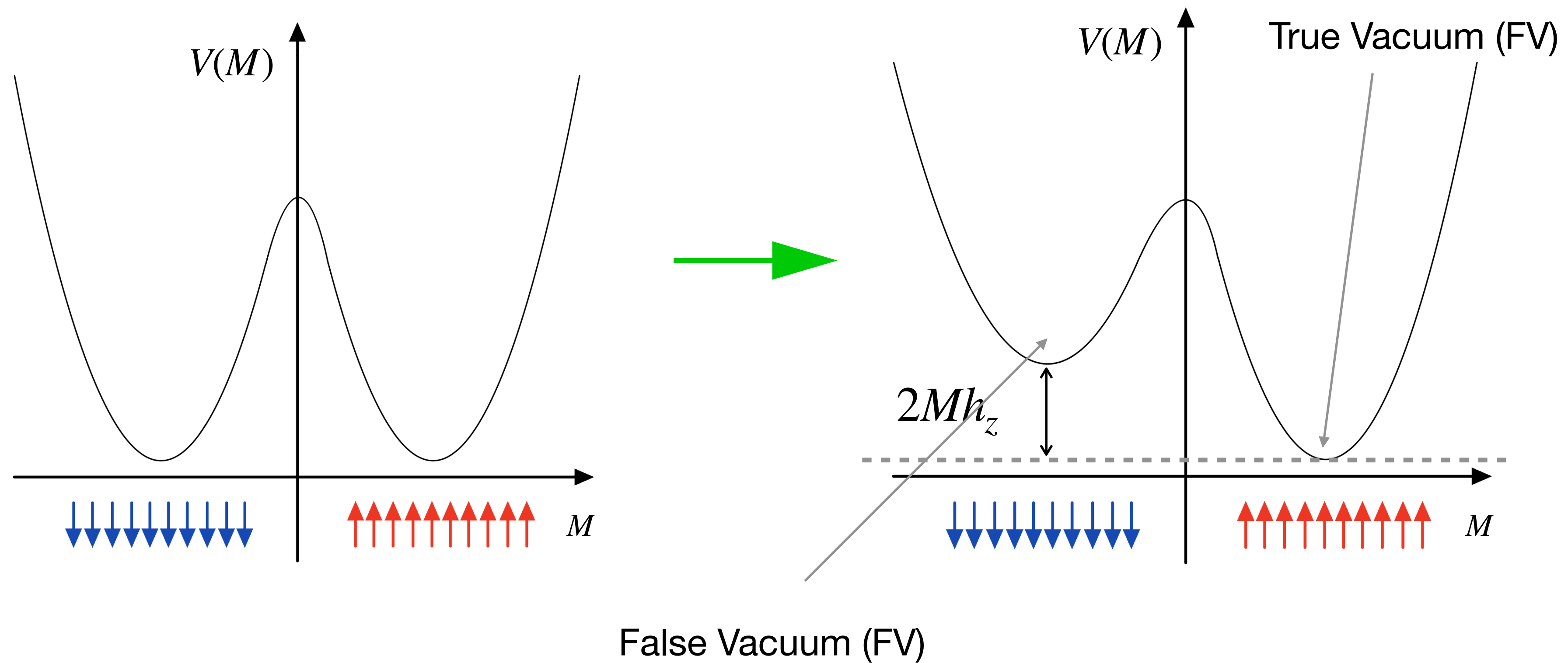
The longitudinal field h_z lifts the degeneracy



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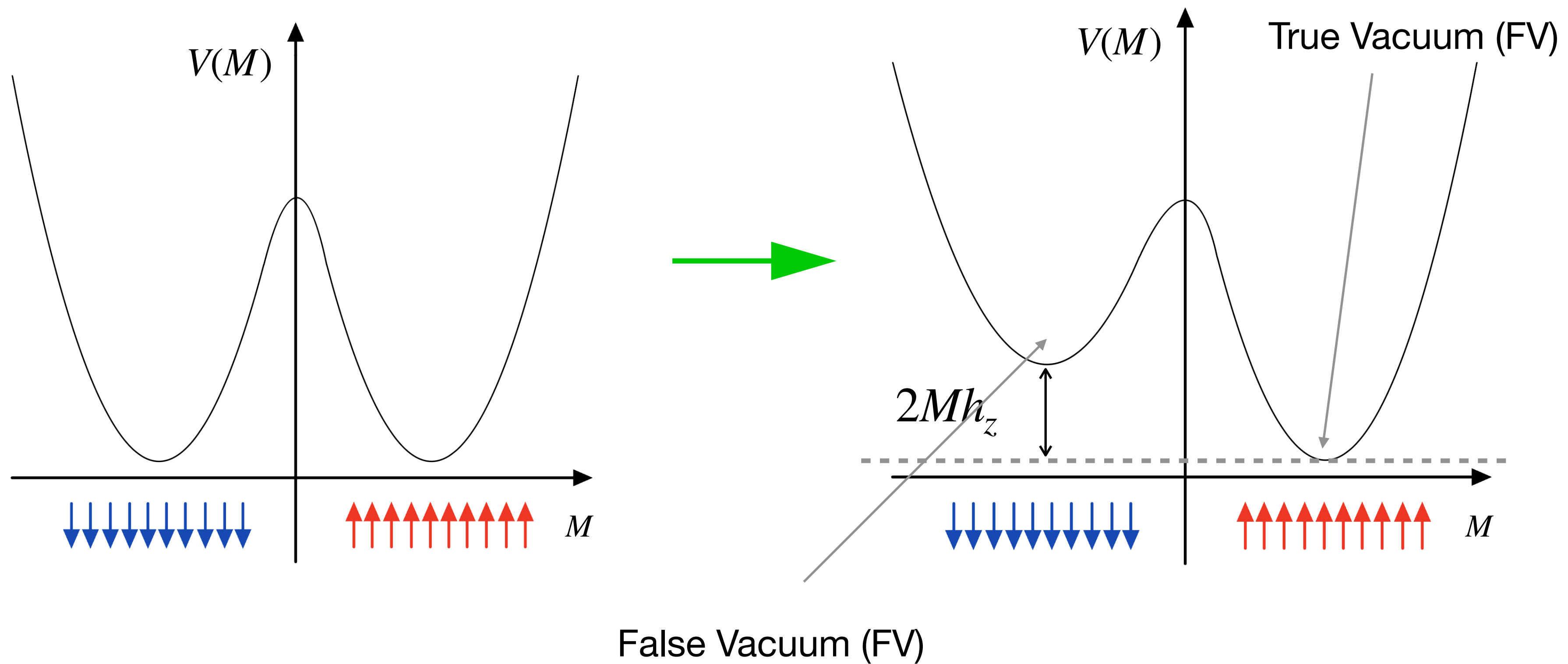
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The model: Transverse Field Quantum Ising Chain

$$H = - \sum_i \sigma_i^z \sigma_{i+1}^z - h_x \sigma_i^x - h_z \sigma_i^z$$

The longitudinal field h_z lifts the degeneracy \longrightarrow Distinctive effects in the dynamics



Confinement

The Quench Protocol

1 - Prepare ground state $|\psi_0\rangle$ of $H_0 = H(g_0)$.

$$g = (h_x, h_z)$$

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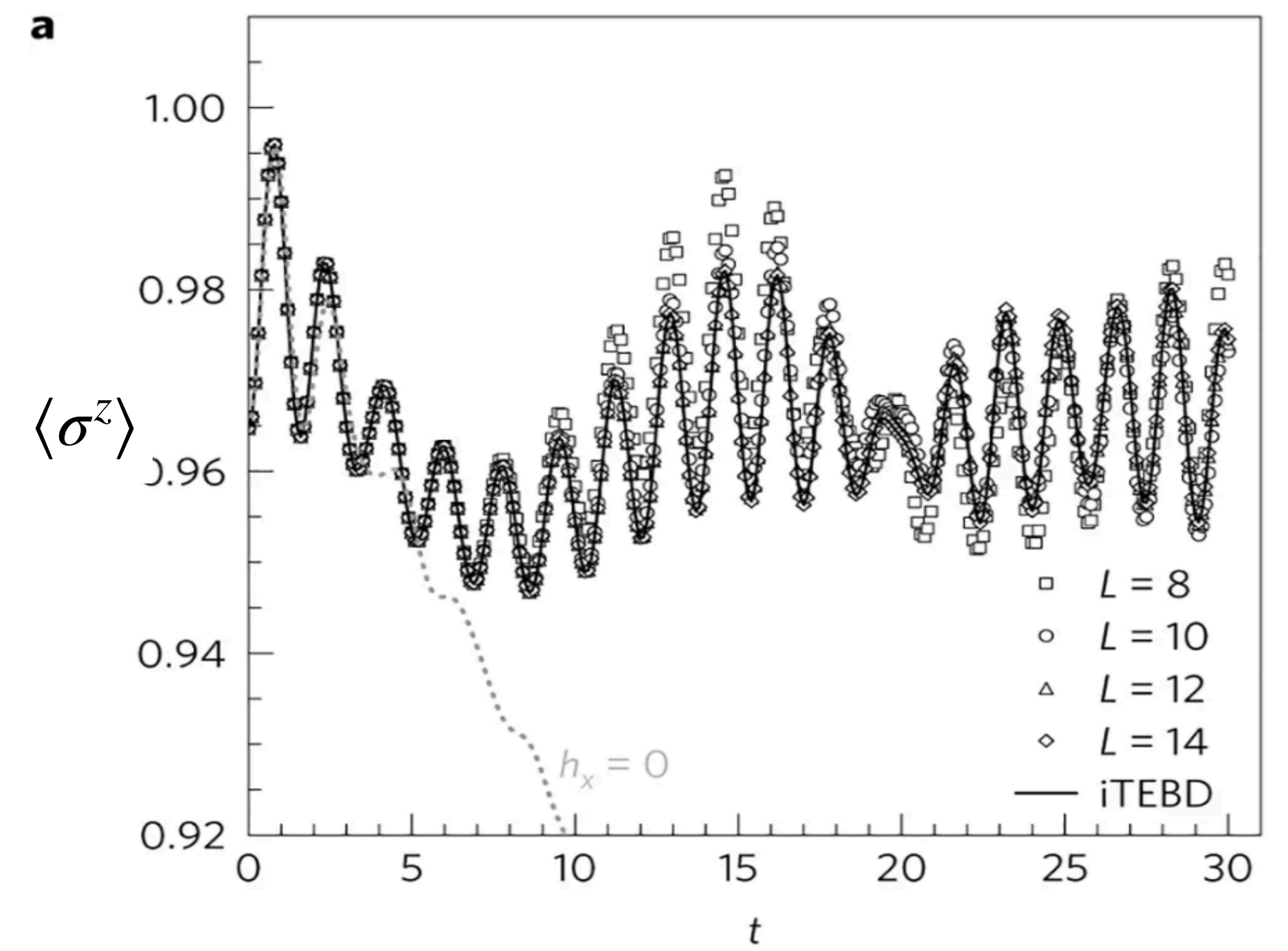
2 - At $t = 0$ **suddenly** change parameters $g_0 \rightarrow g$. $H_1 = H(g)$

3 - At $t > 0$ evolve with the new Hamiltonian $|\psi(t)\rangle = \exp(-iH_1 t) |\psi_0\rangle$

Quench Spectroscopy

$$\langle \sigma^z \rangle(t) = \frac{1}{L} \sum_i \langle \psi(t) | \sigma_i^z | \psi(t) \rangle$$

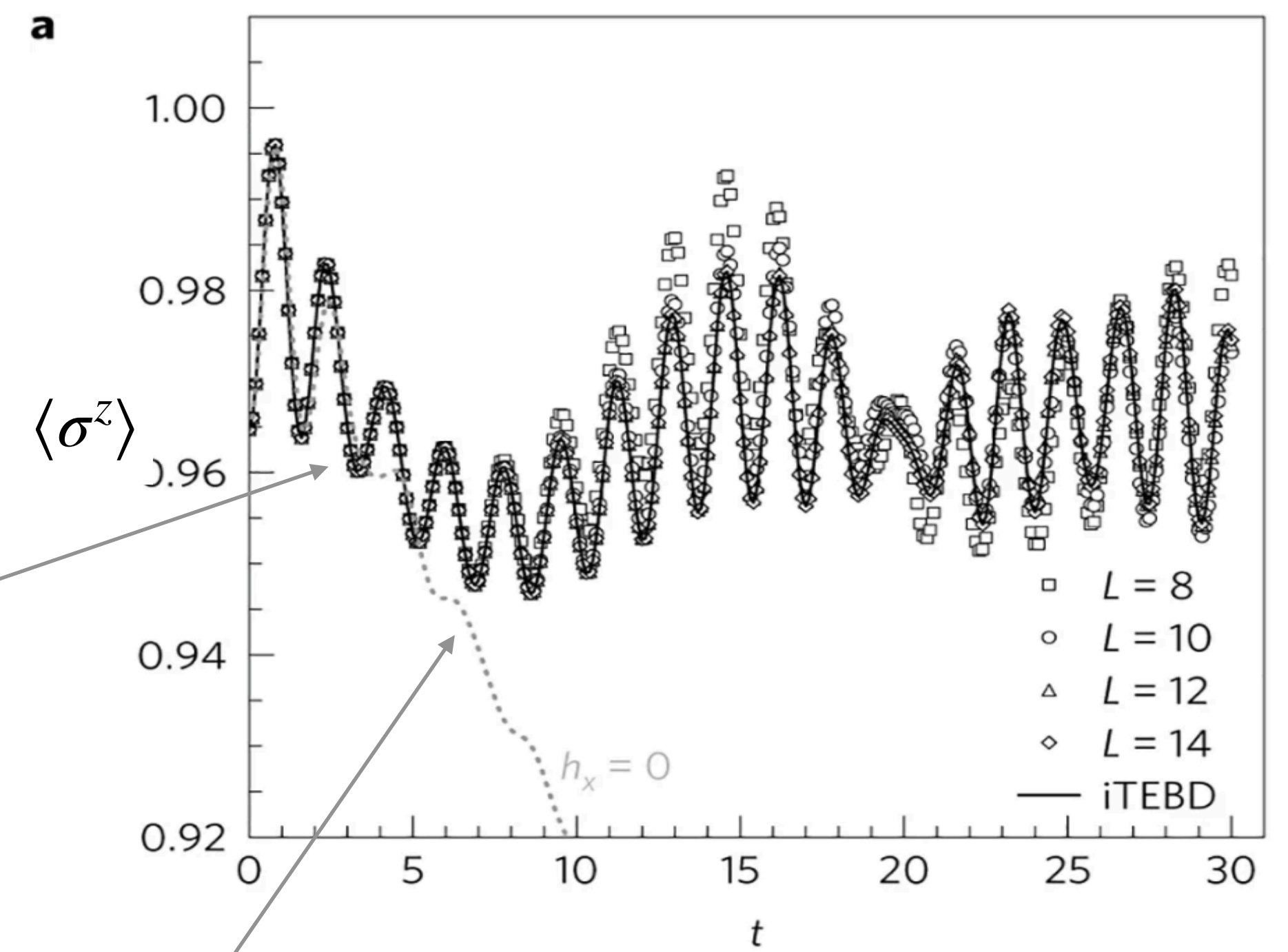
$$h_x = 0.5, h_z = 0 \rightarrow h_x = 0.25, h_z = 0.1$$



Quench Spectroscopy

$$\langle \sigma^z \rangle(t) = \sum_i \langle \psi(t) | \sigma_i^z | \psi(t) \rangle / L$$

Oscillations + Slow relaxation



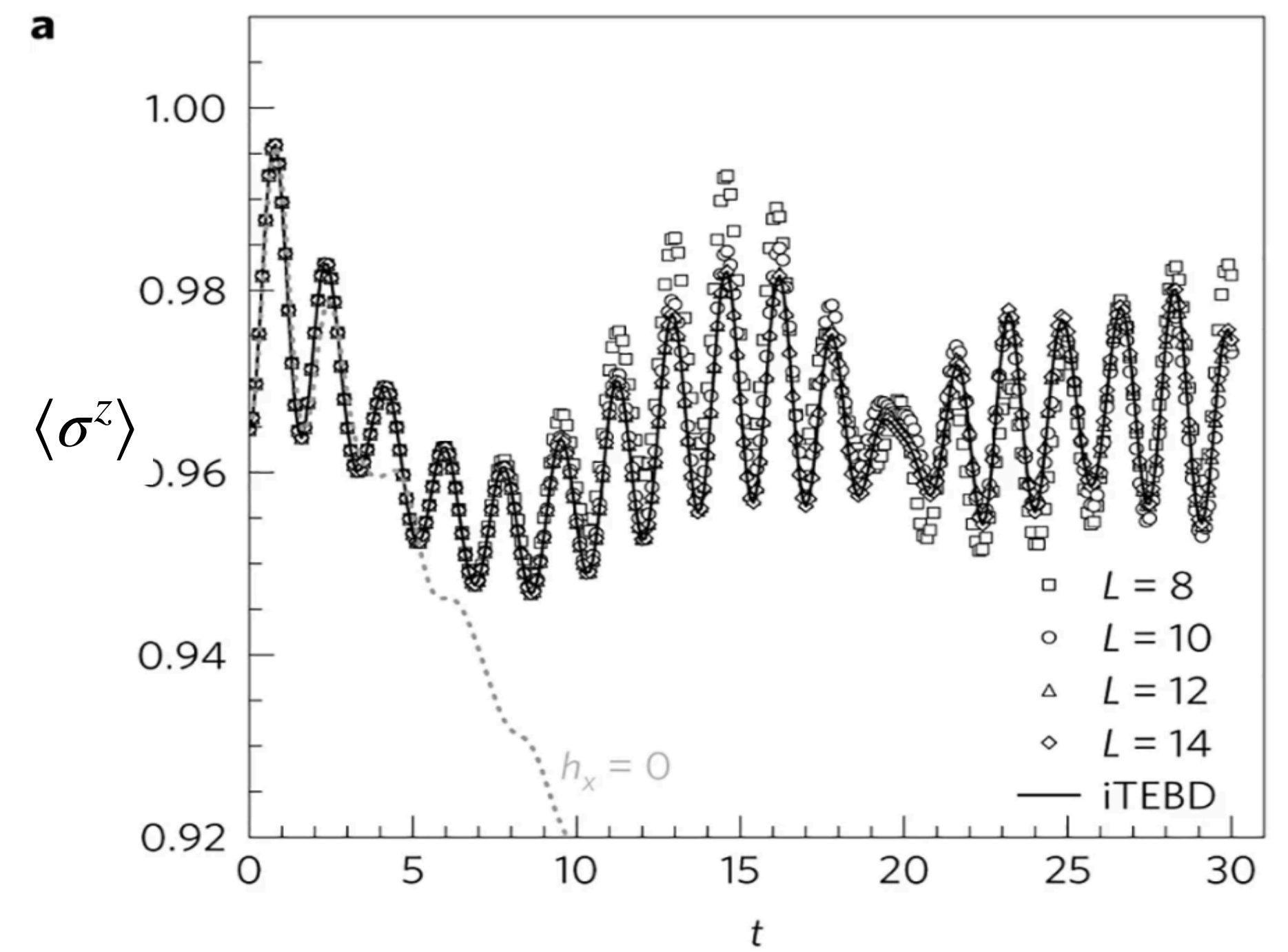
$$\langle \sigma^x \rangle(t) \approx e^{-kt}$$

Calabrese, Essler, Fagotti PRL 2011

Quench Spectroscopy

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Quench Spectroscopy

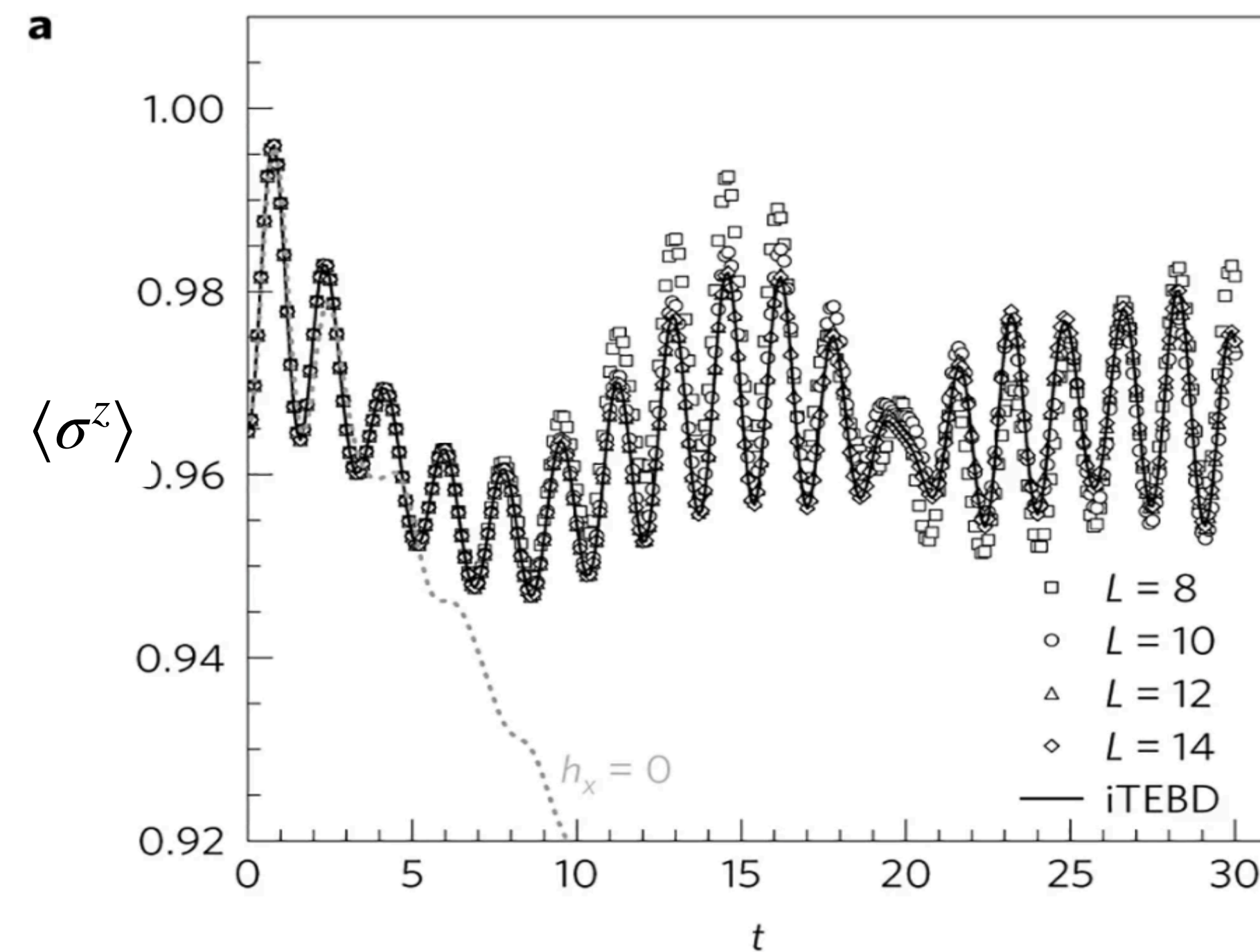
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$|\Psi_0\rangle$ is not an eigenstate of H_1

$$\Rightarrow |\psi(t)\rangle = \exp(-iHt) |\psi_0\rangle = \sum_i a_i e^{-iE_i t} |e_i\rangle$$

$$a_i = \langle e_i | \psi \rangle$$

$$H_1 |e_i\rangle = E_i |e_i\rangle$$



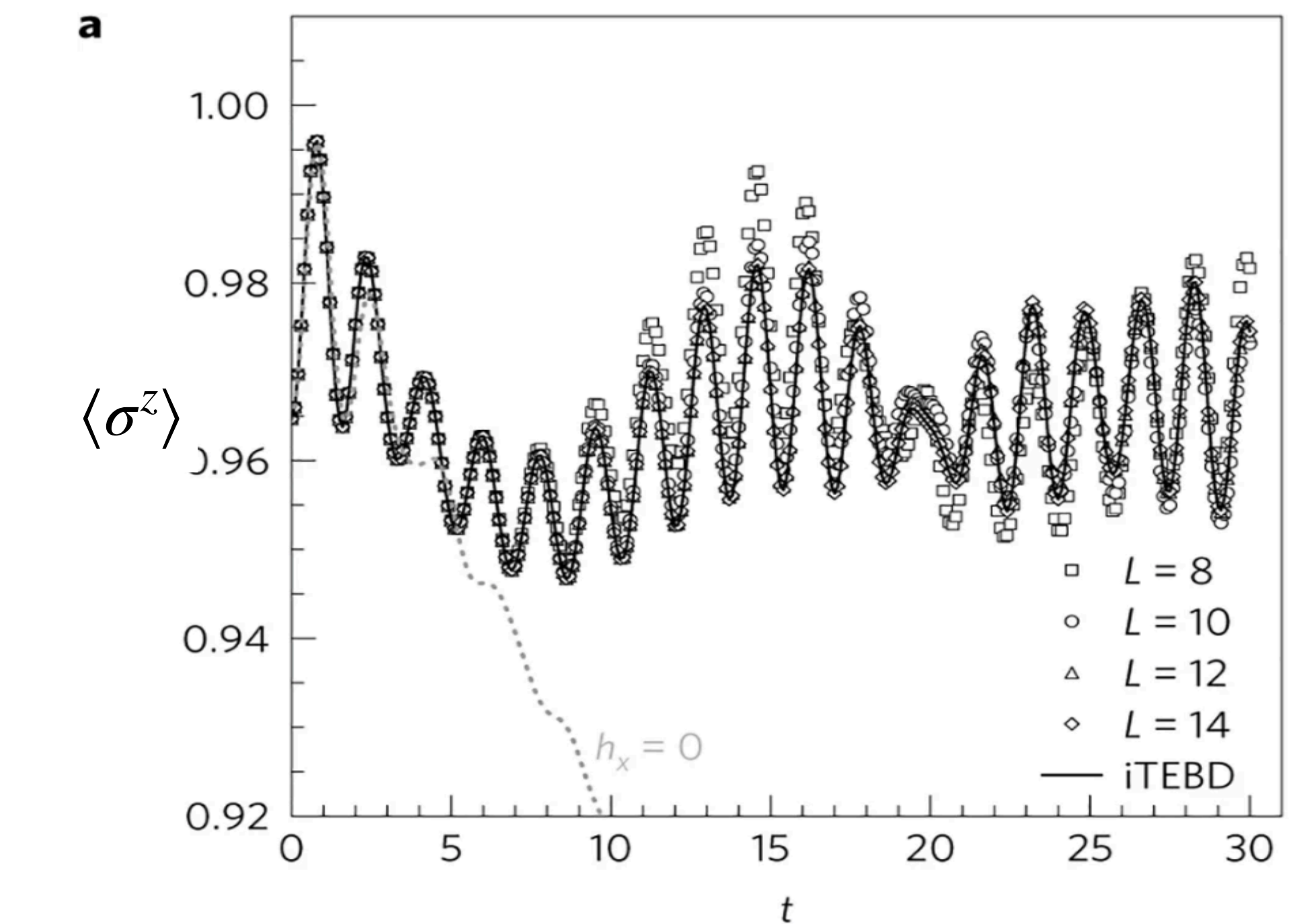
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$$\Rightarrow \langle \sigma^z \rangle(t) = \sum_{ij} a_i a_j^* e^{-i(E_i - E_j)t} \langle e_j | \sigma^z | e_i \rangle$$



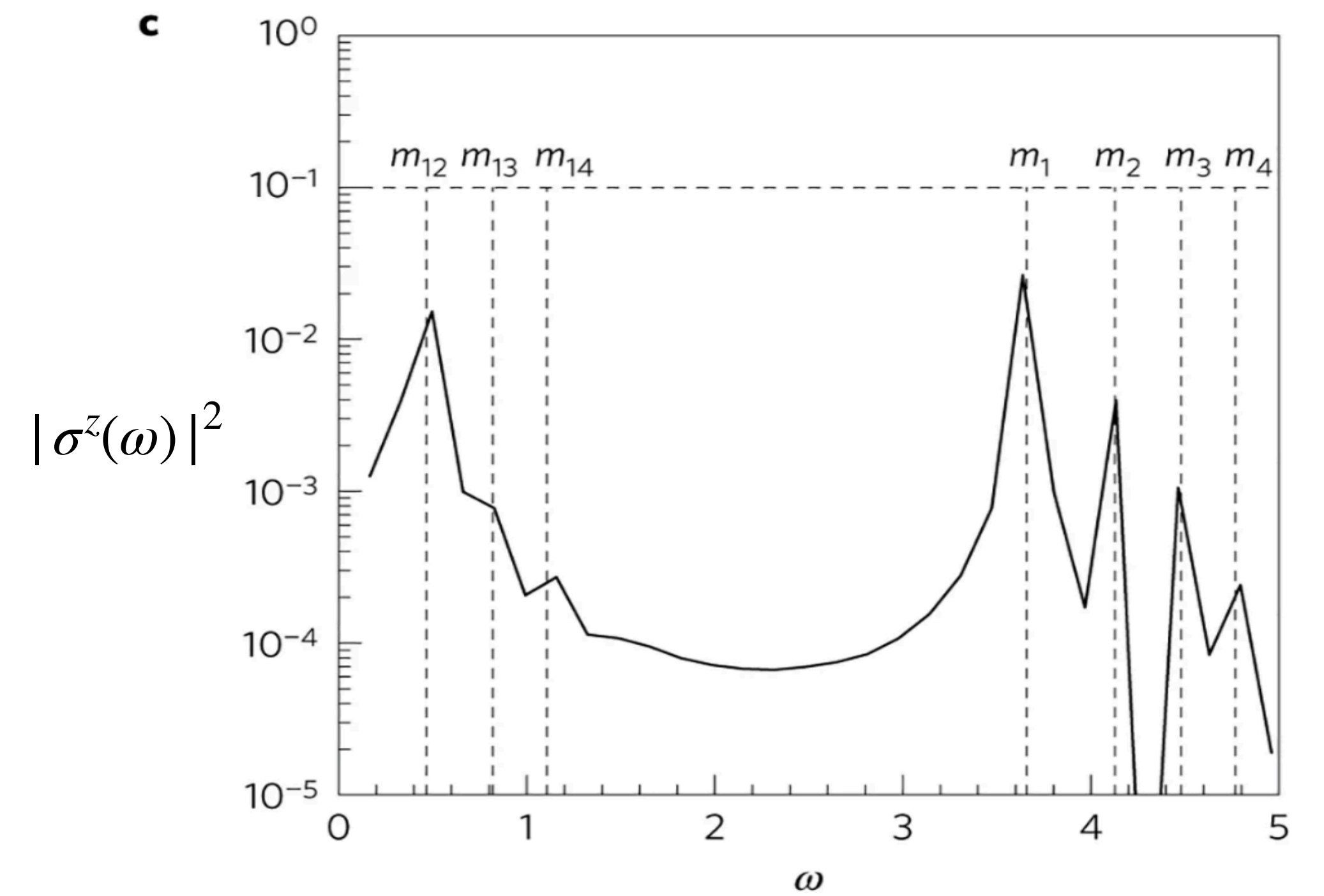
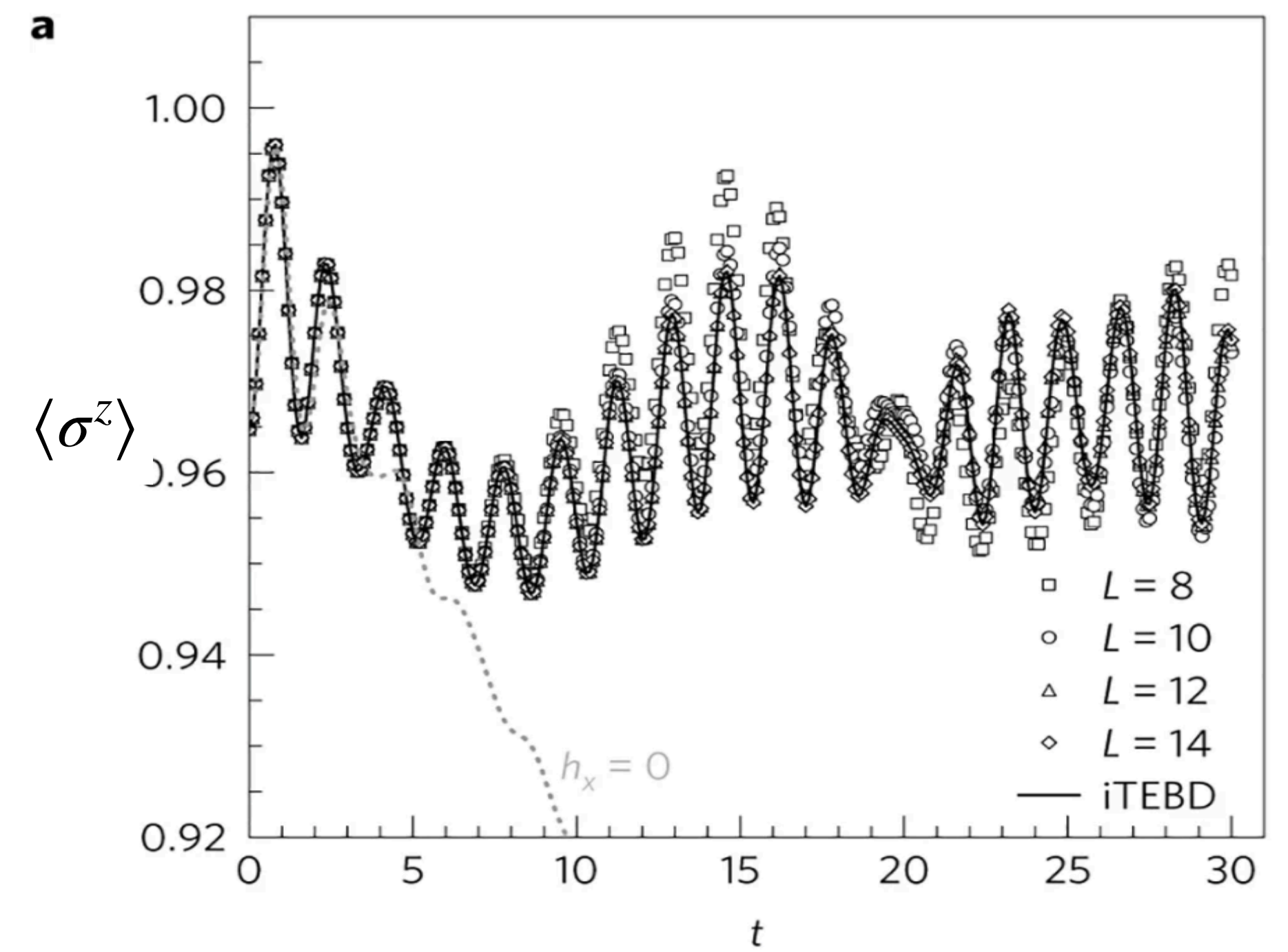
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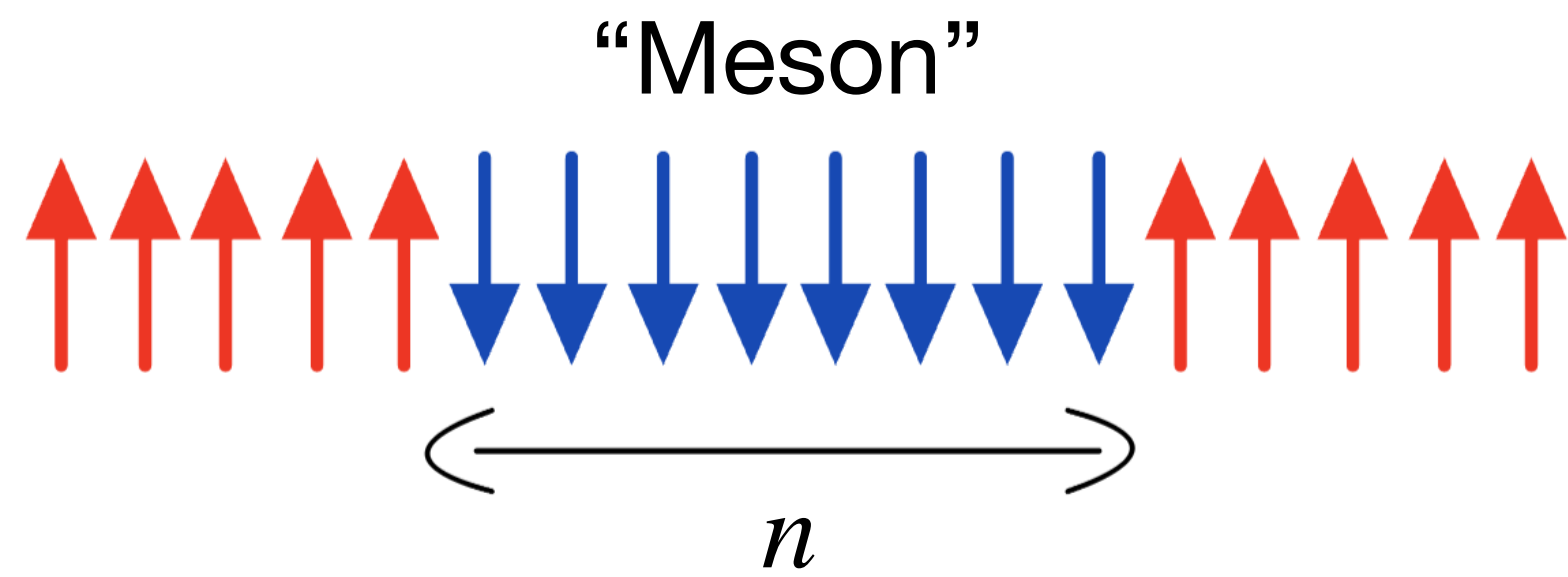
Quench Spectroscopy

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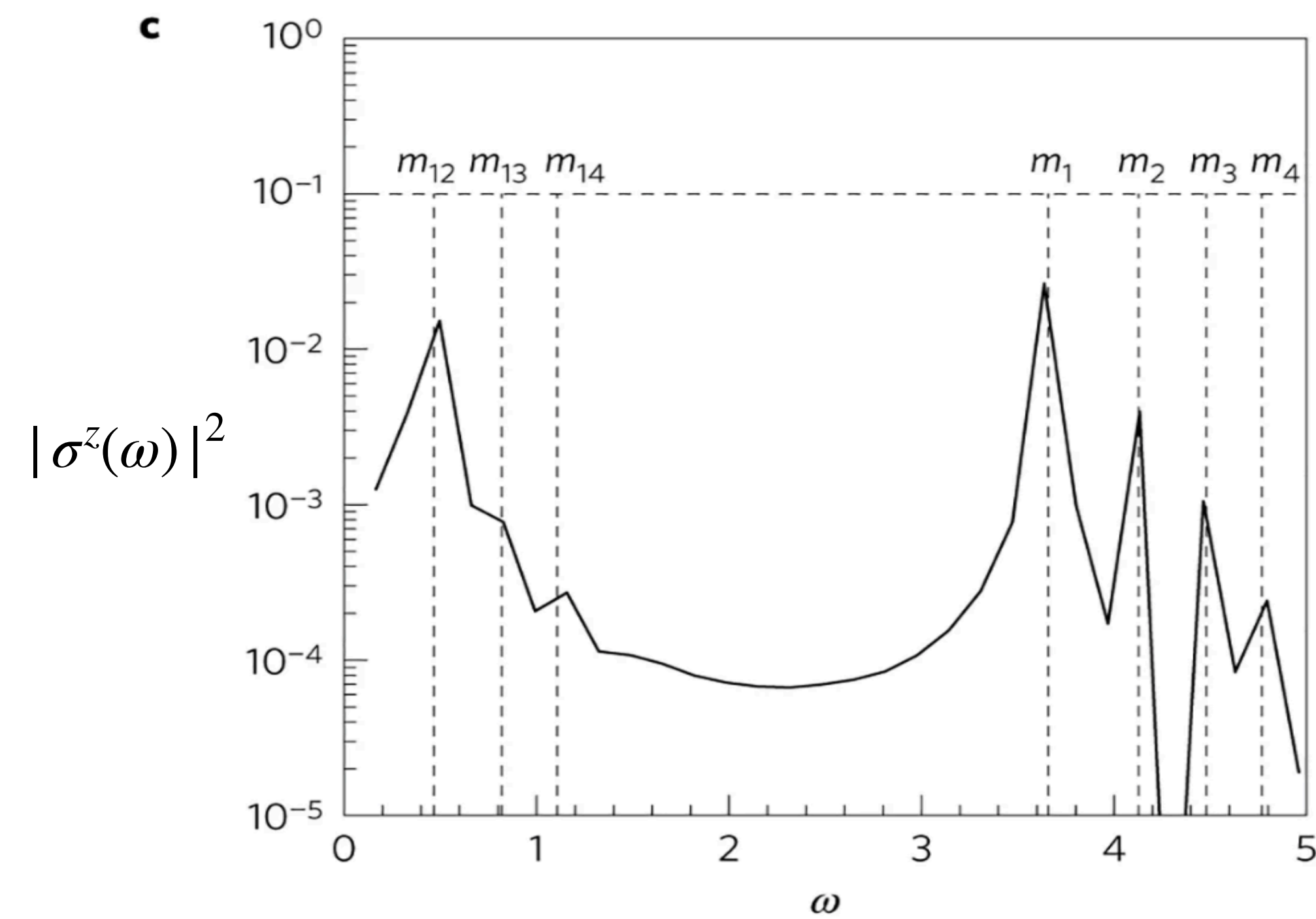
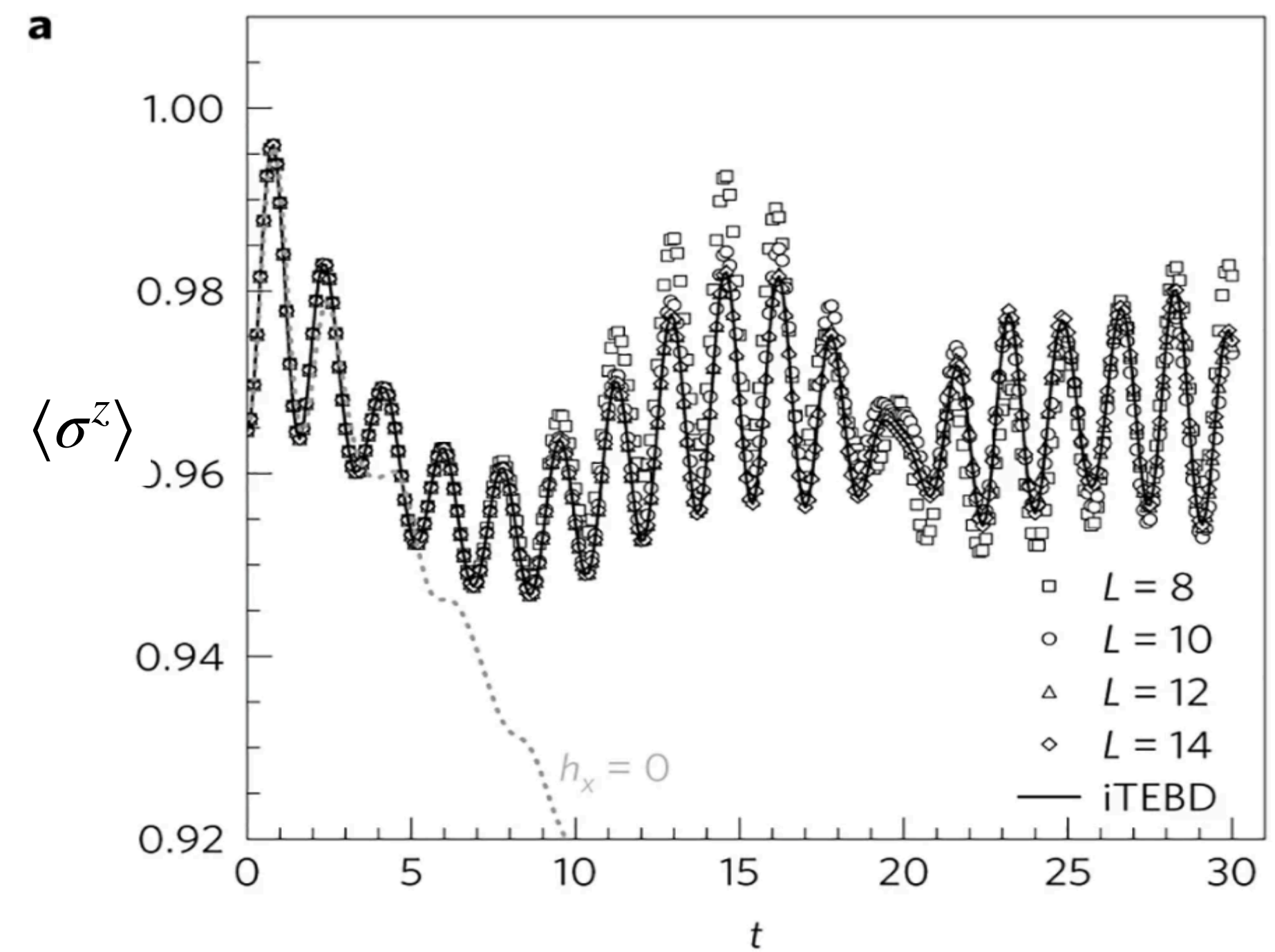
$$|\langle \sigma^z \rangle(\omega)|^2 = \left| \int dt e^{i\omega t} \langle \sigma^z \rangle(t) \right|^2$$



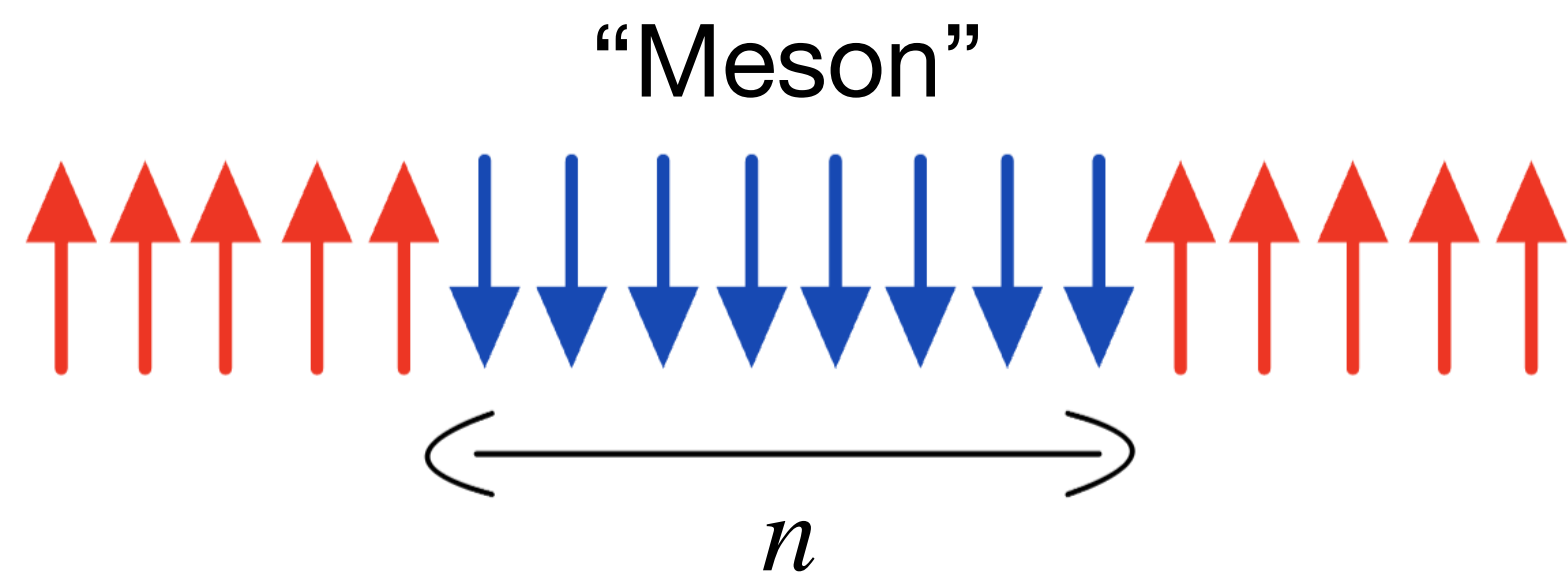
Quench Spectroscopy



$$E_n = 2\Delta + 2Mh_z n$$



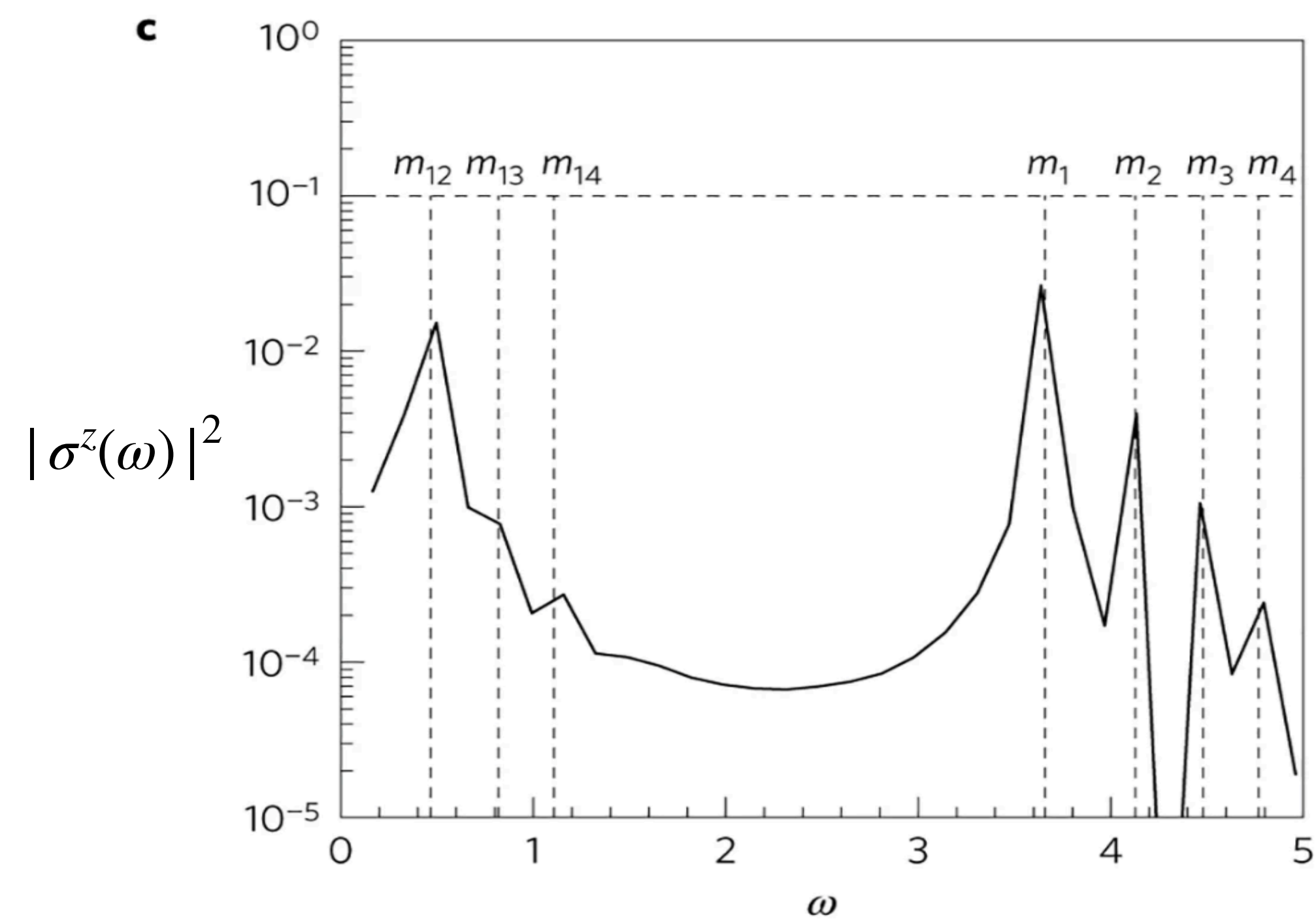
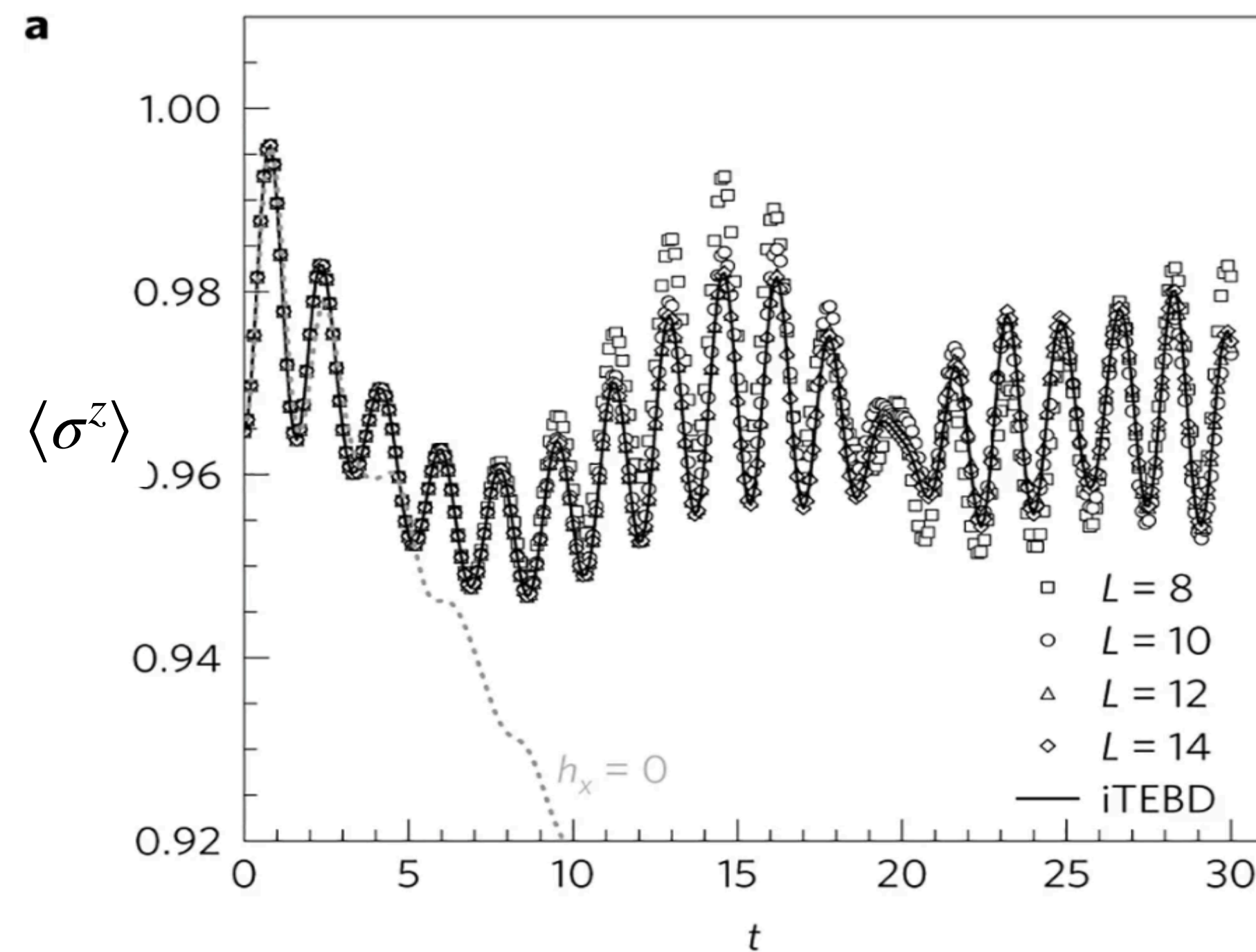
Quench Spectroscopy



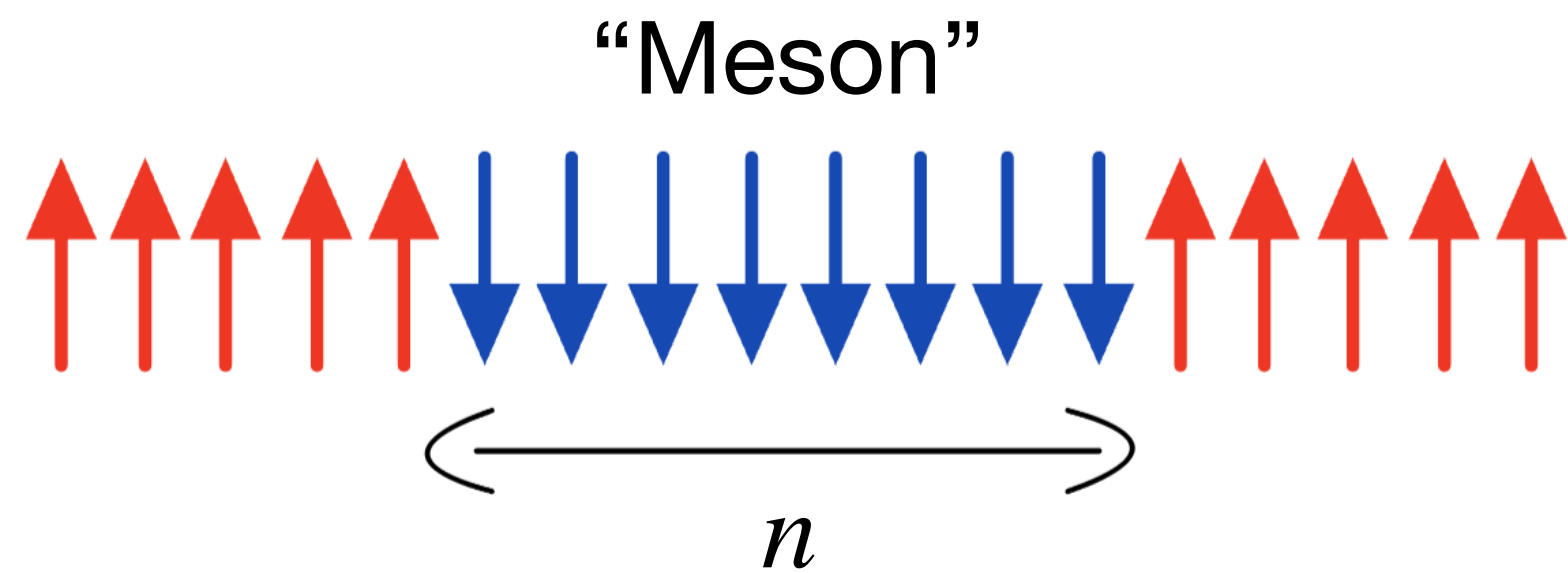
$$E_n = 2\Delta + 2Mh_z n$$

Kink's mass

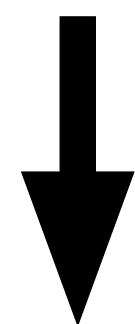
Energy density



Quench Spectroscopy

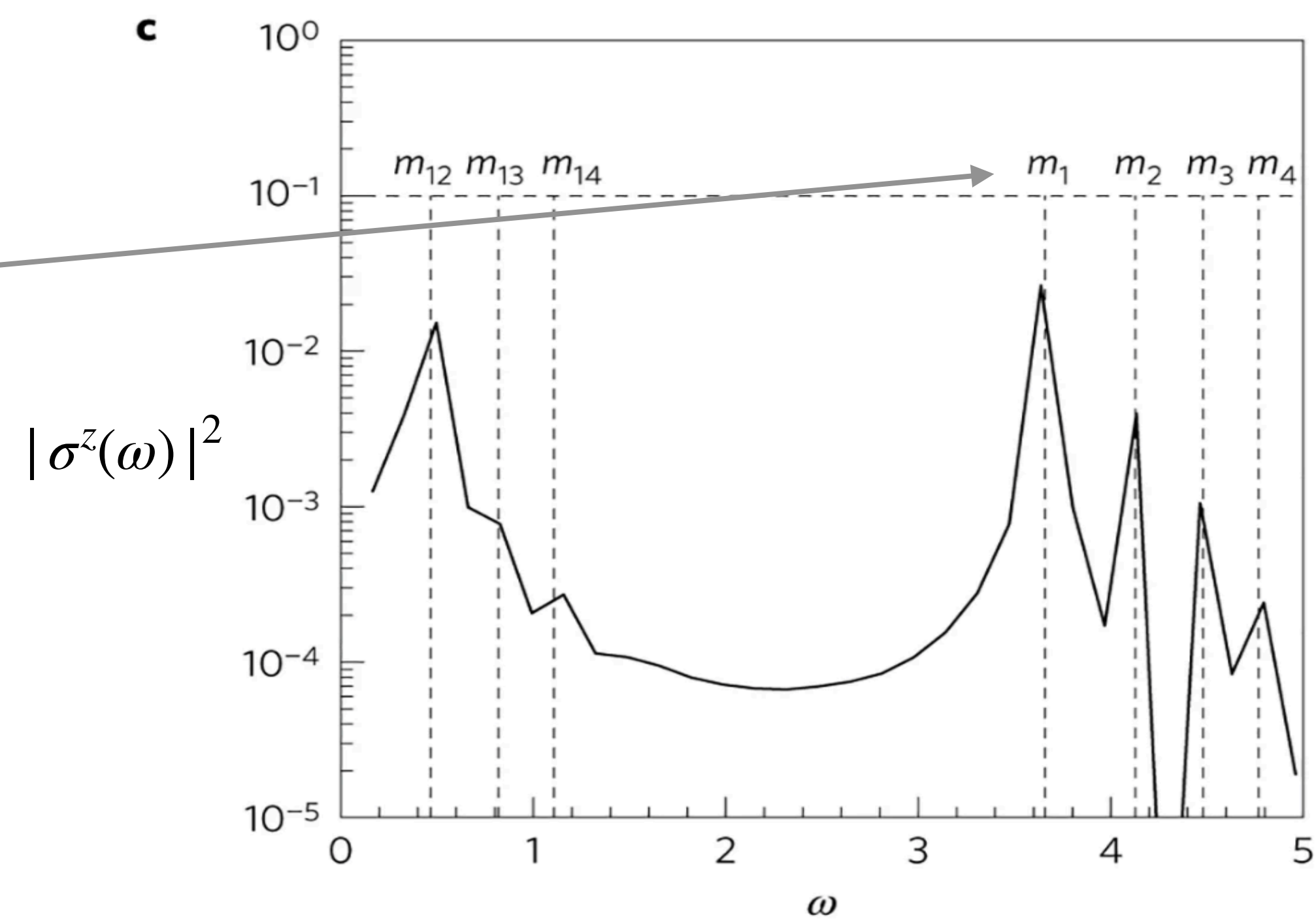
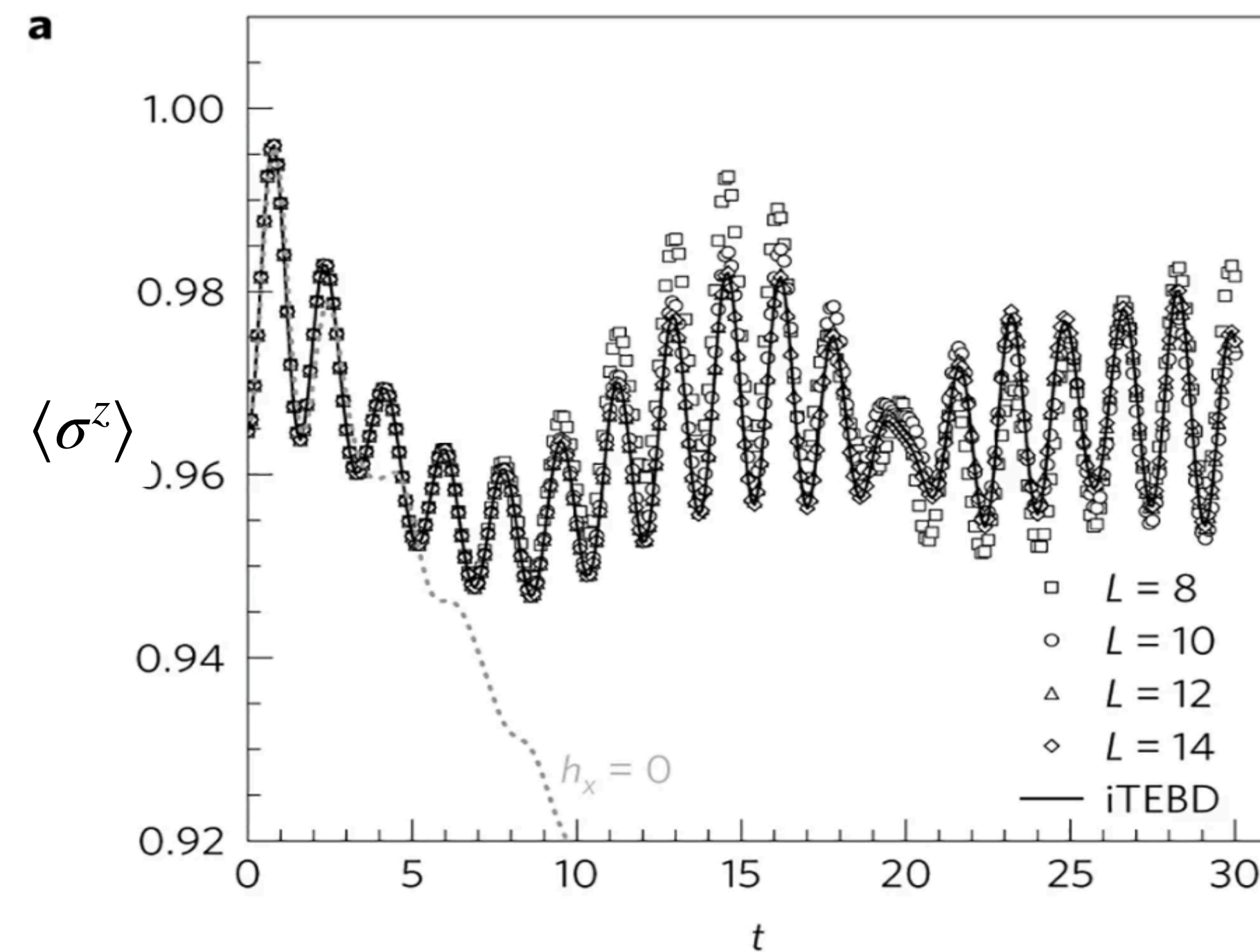


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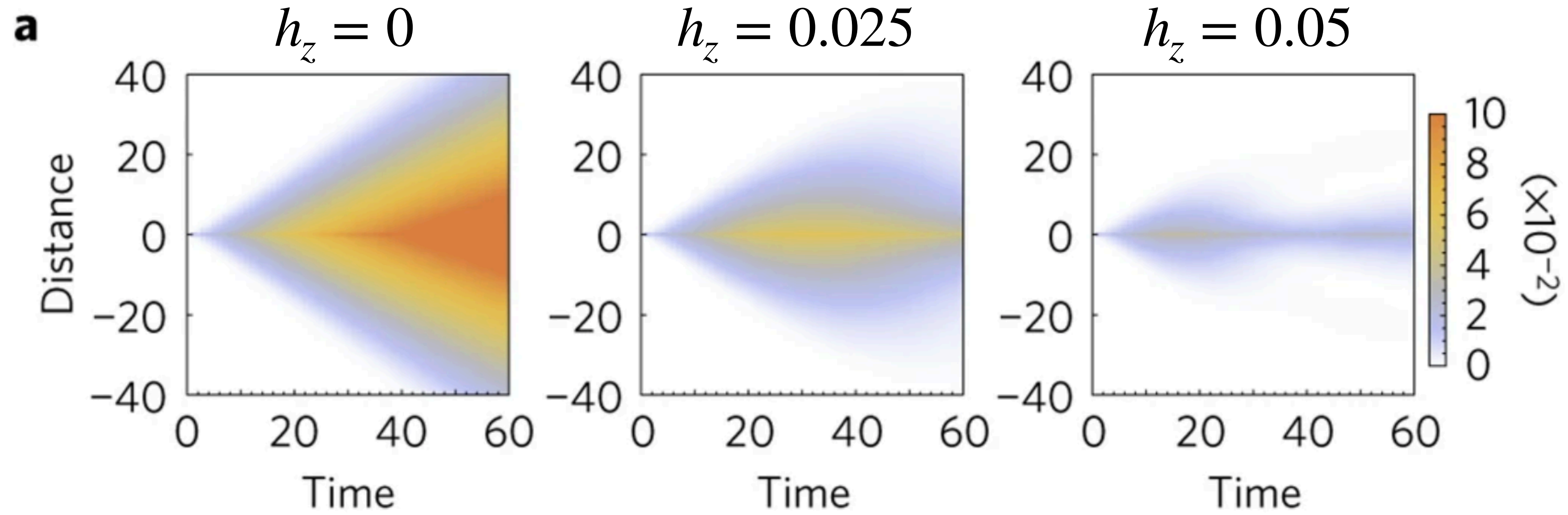


Effective two-body model:

$$H_{eff} = \varepsilon_{k_1} + \varepsilon_{k_2} + 2Mh_z n$$

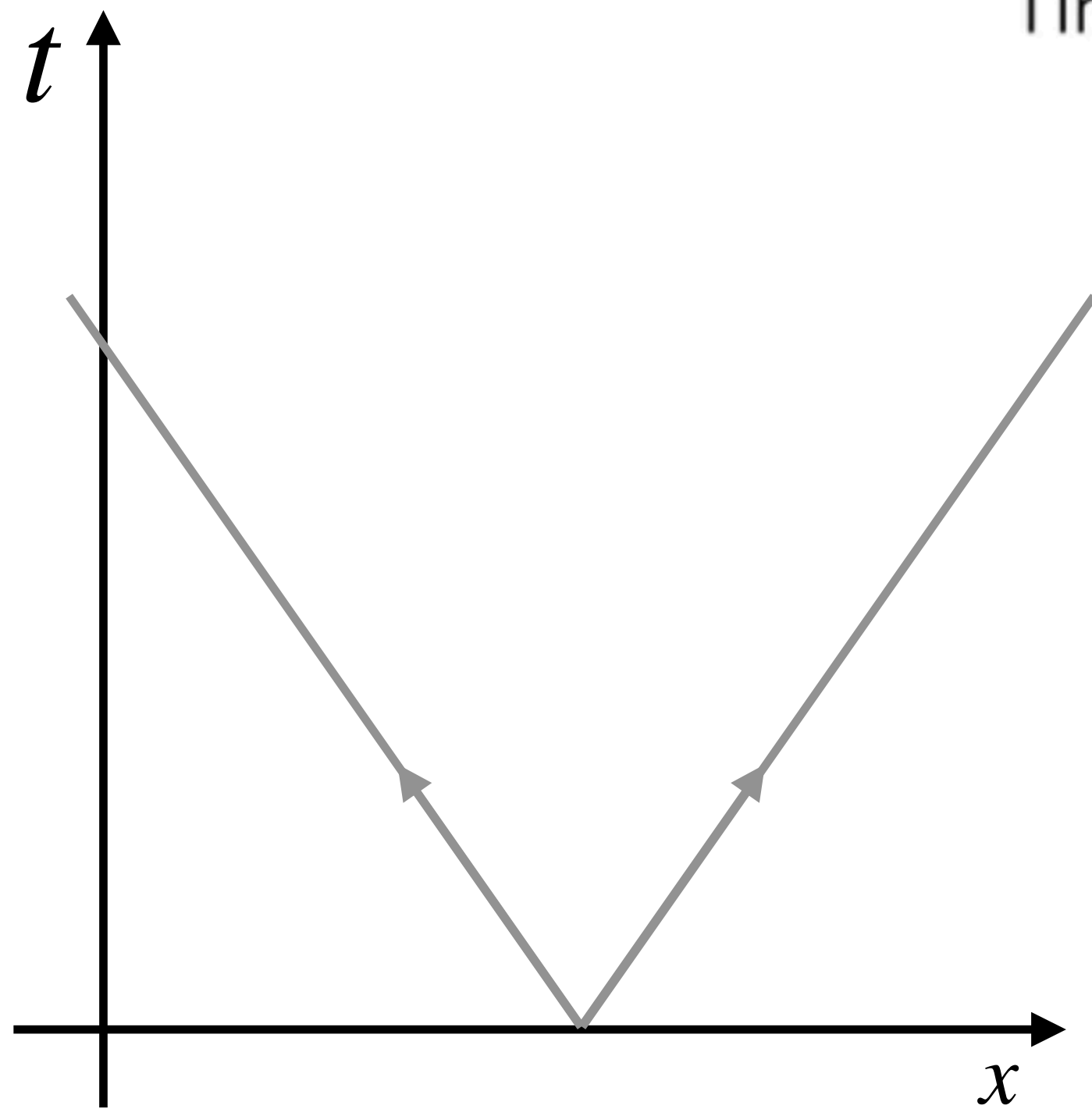
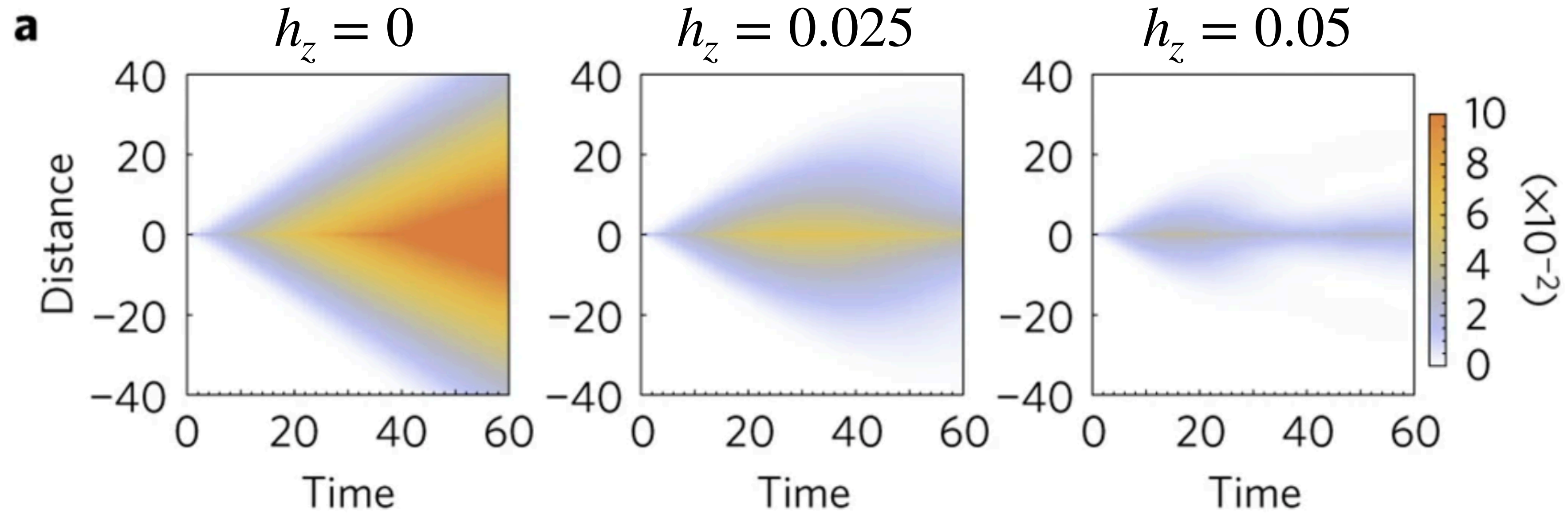


Connected Correlations



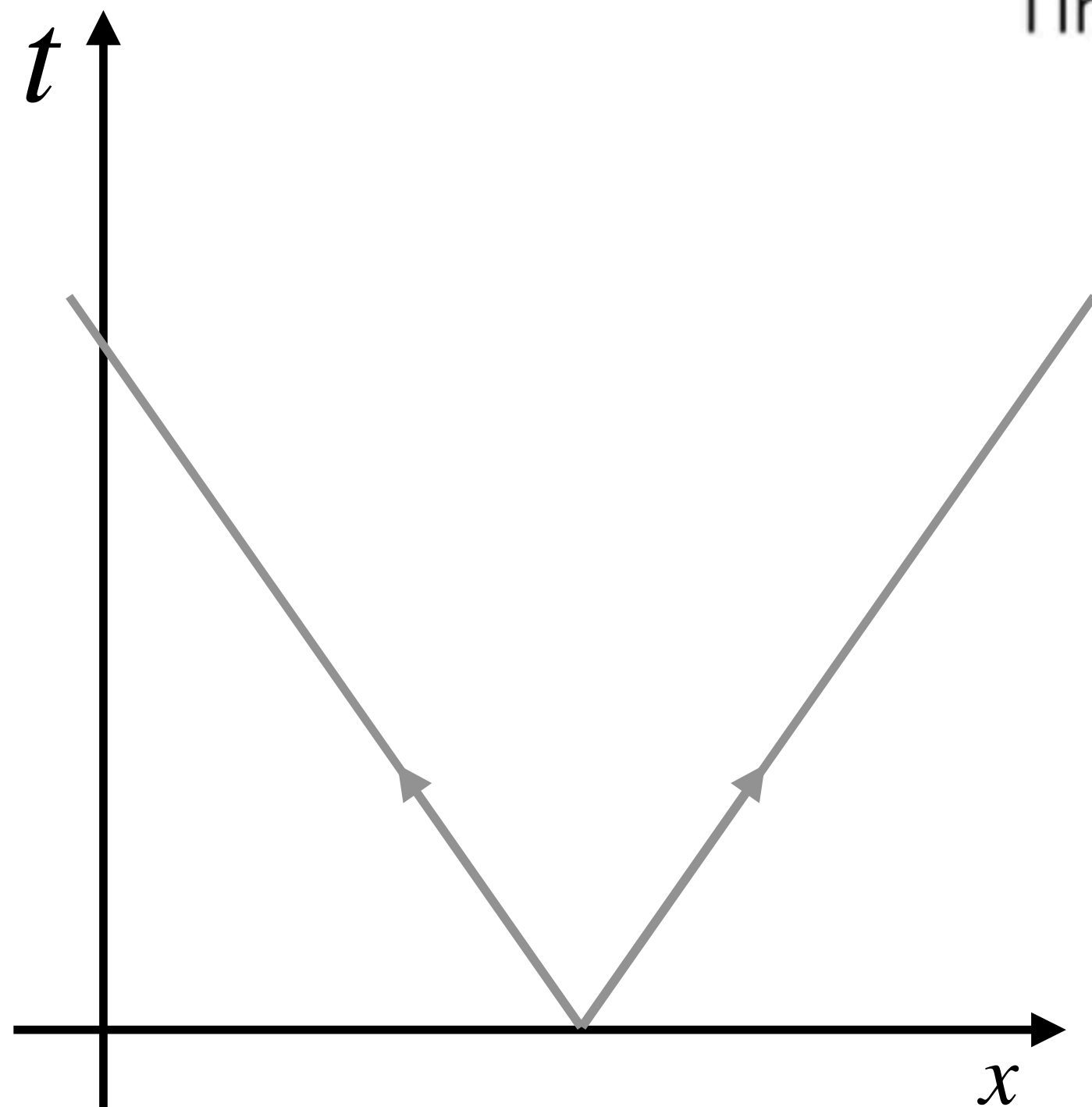
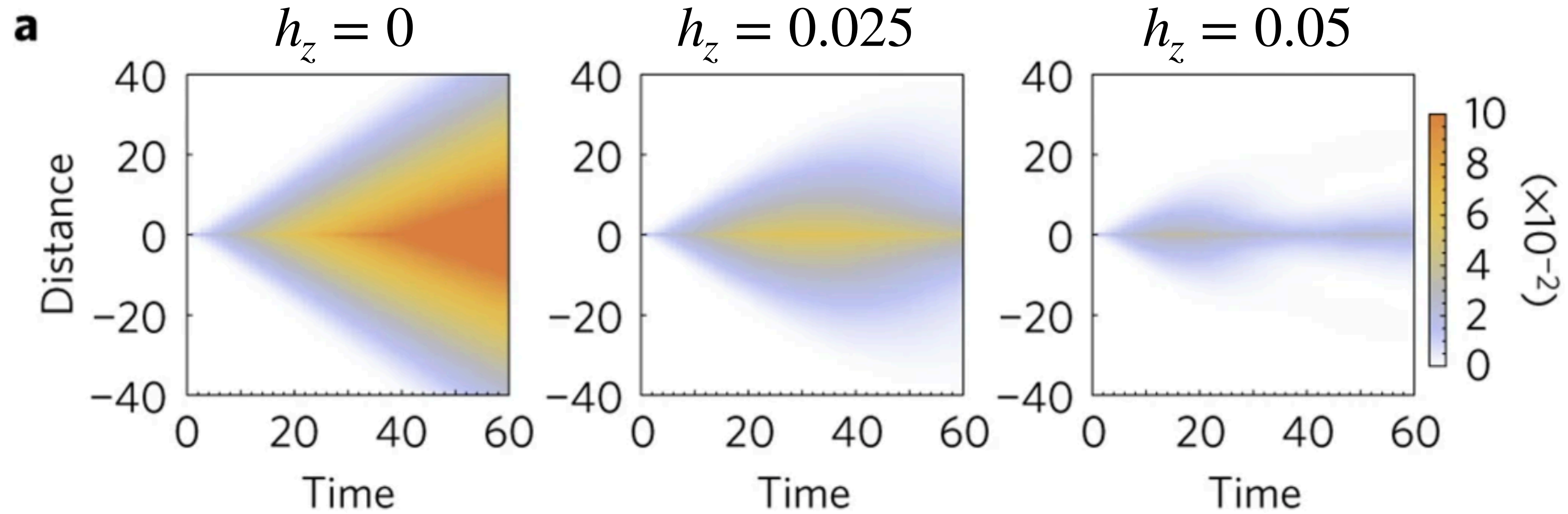
$$\langle \sigma_1^z \sigma_{1+d}^z \rangle_c = \langle \sigma_1^z \sigma_{1+d}^z \rangle - \langle \sigma_1^z \rangle \langle \sigma_{1+d}^z \rangle$$

Quasi-particle Picture



$|\Psi_0\rangle$ acts as a source of excitations

Quasi-particle Picture



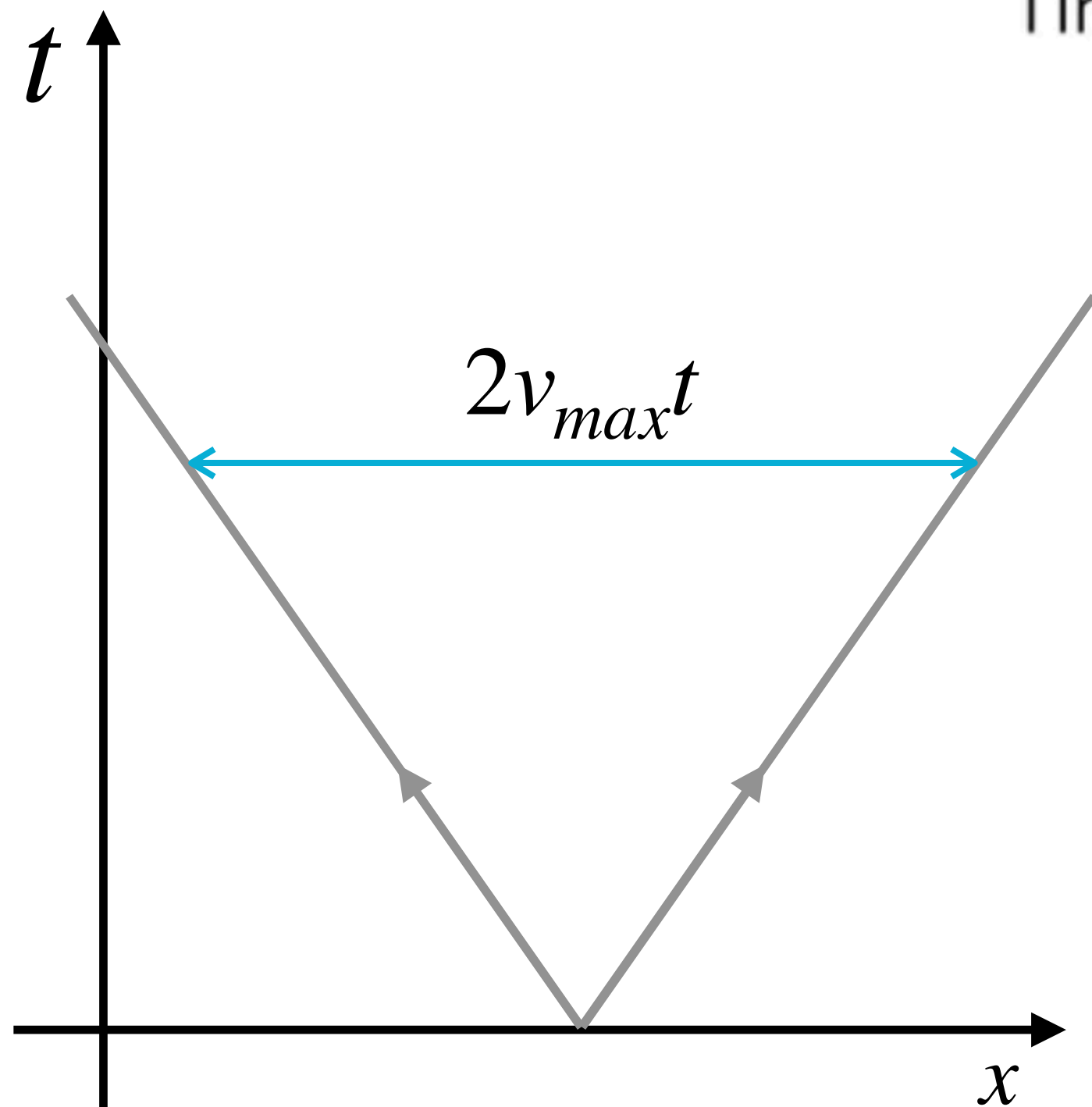
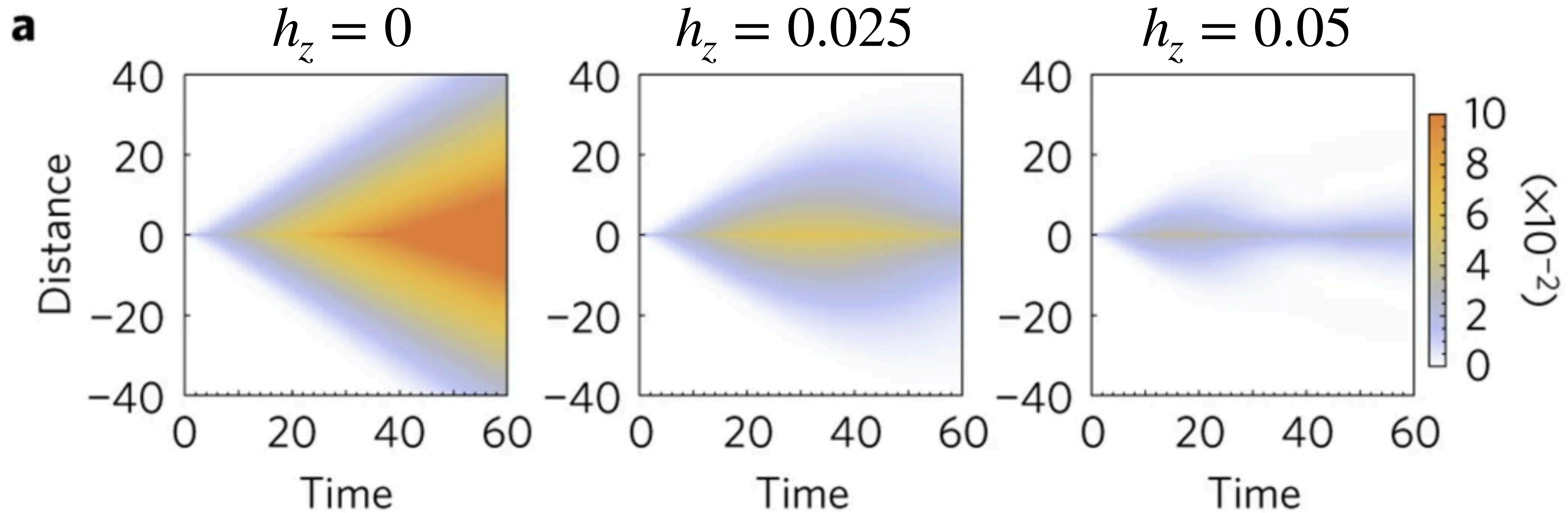
$|\Psi_0\rangle$ acts as a source of excitations

And

$$v_k = \frac{d\varepsilon}{dk} \quad v_{max} \geq v_k \quad \forall k$$

Lieb-Robinson bound

Quasi-particle Picture

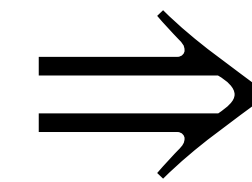


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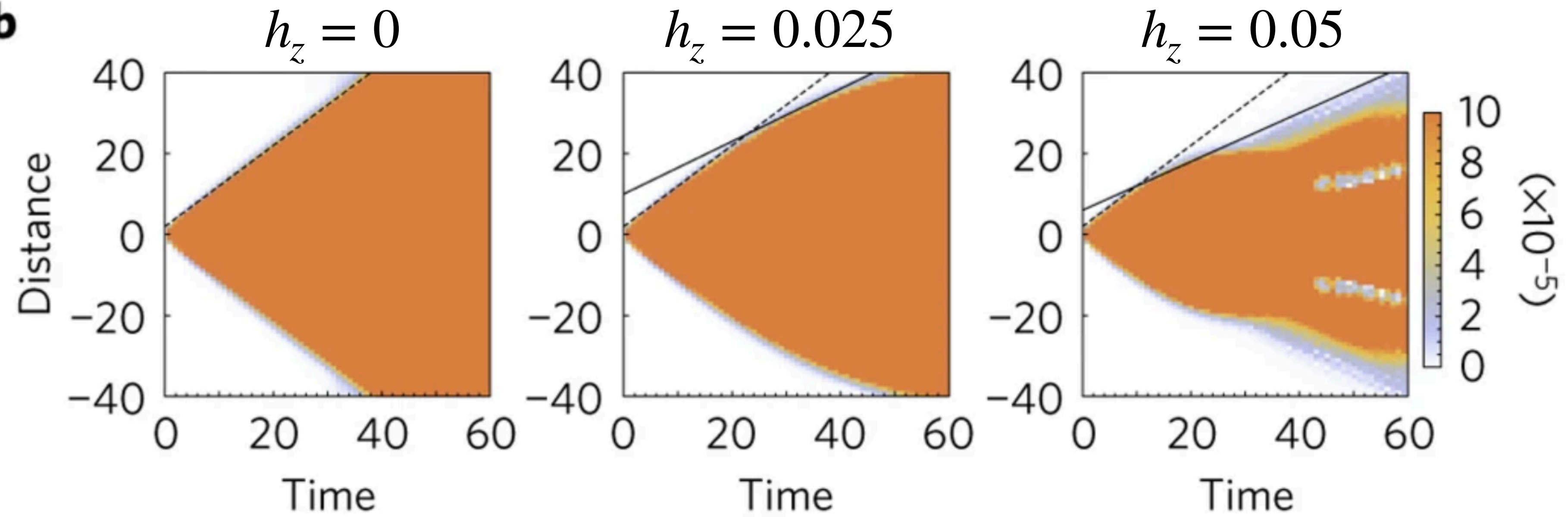
All correlators vanishing for

$$d > 2v_{max}t$$

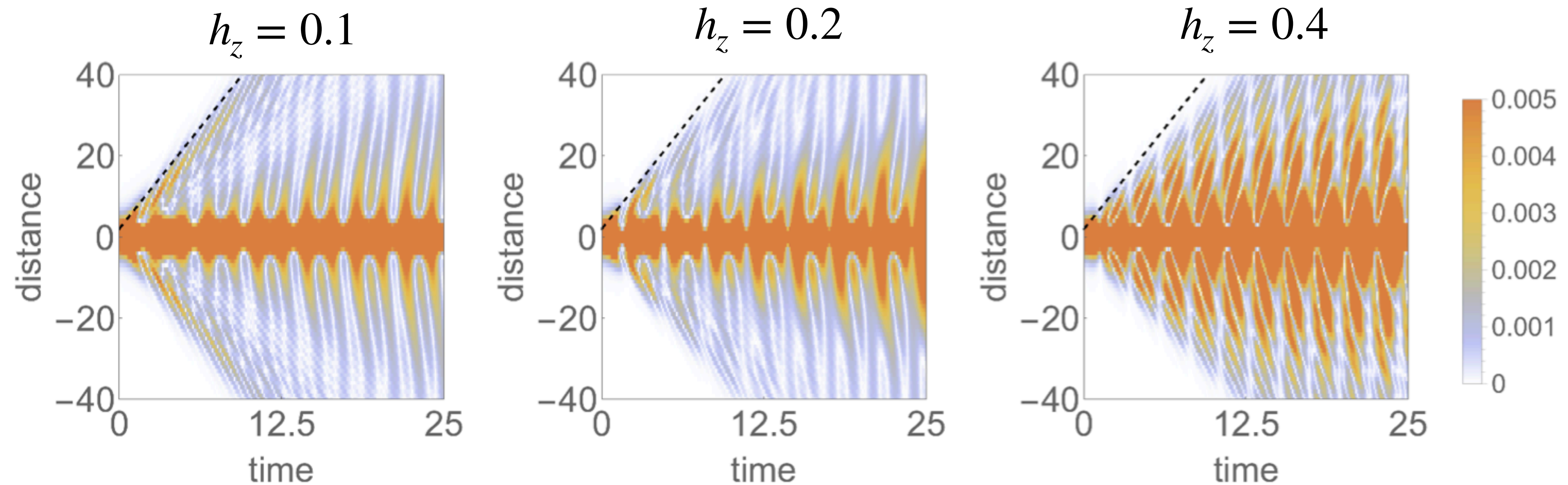
Calabrese, Cardy PRL 2006

Secondary light cone

b

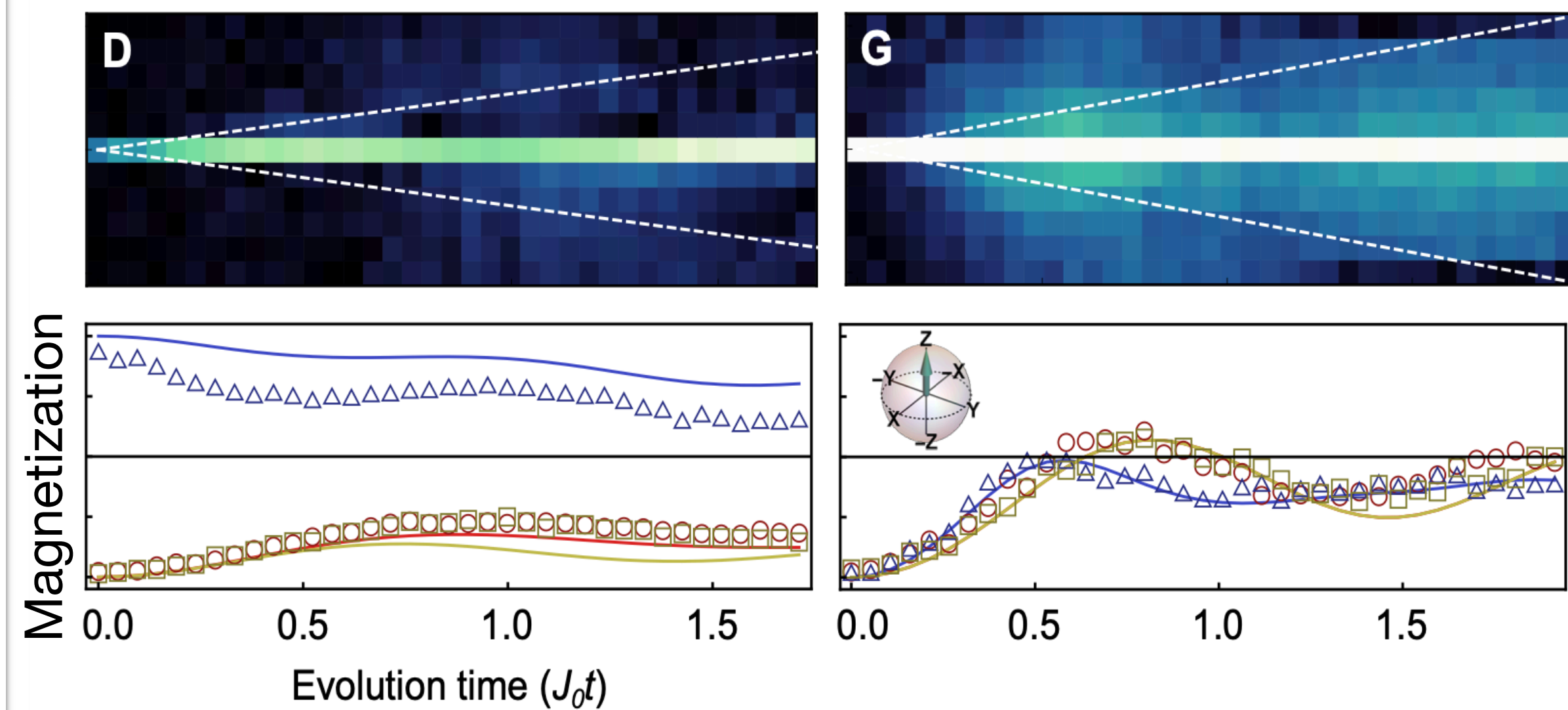


Absence for $h_x > 1$



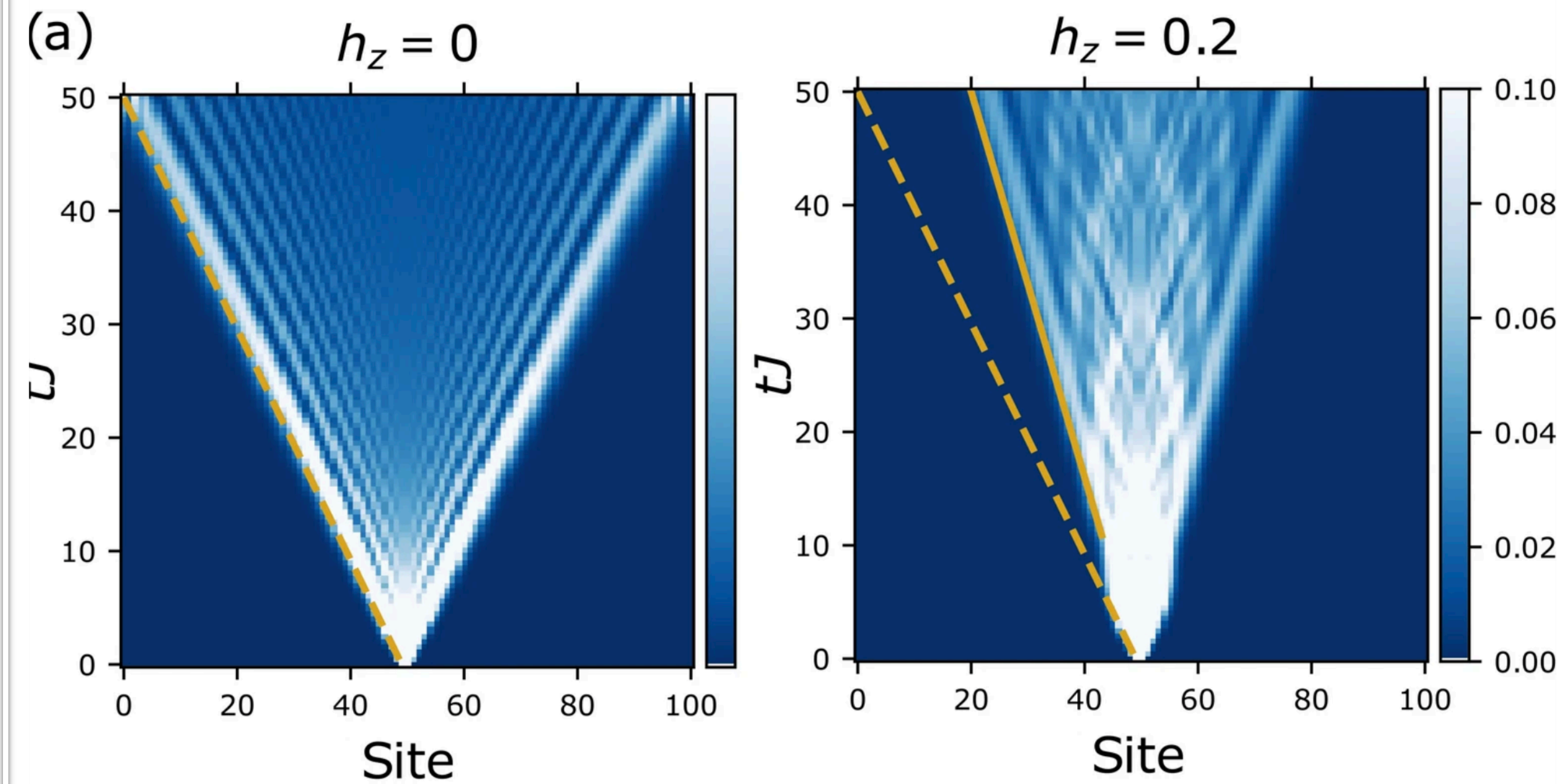
Experiments

Trapped Ions



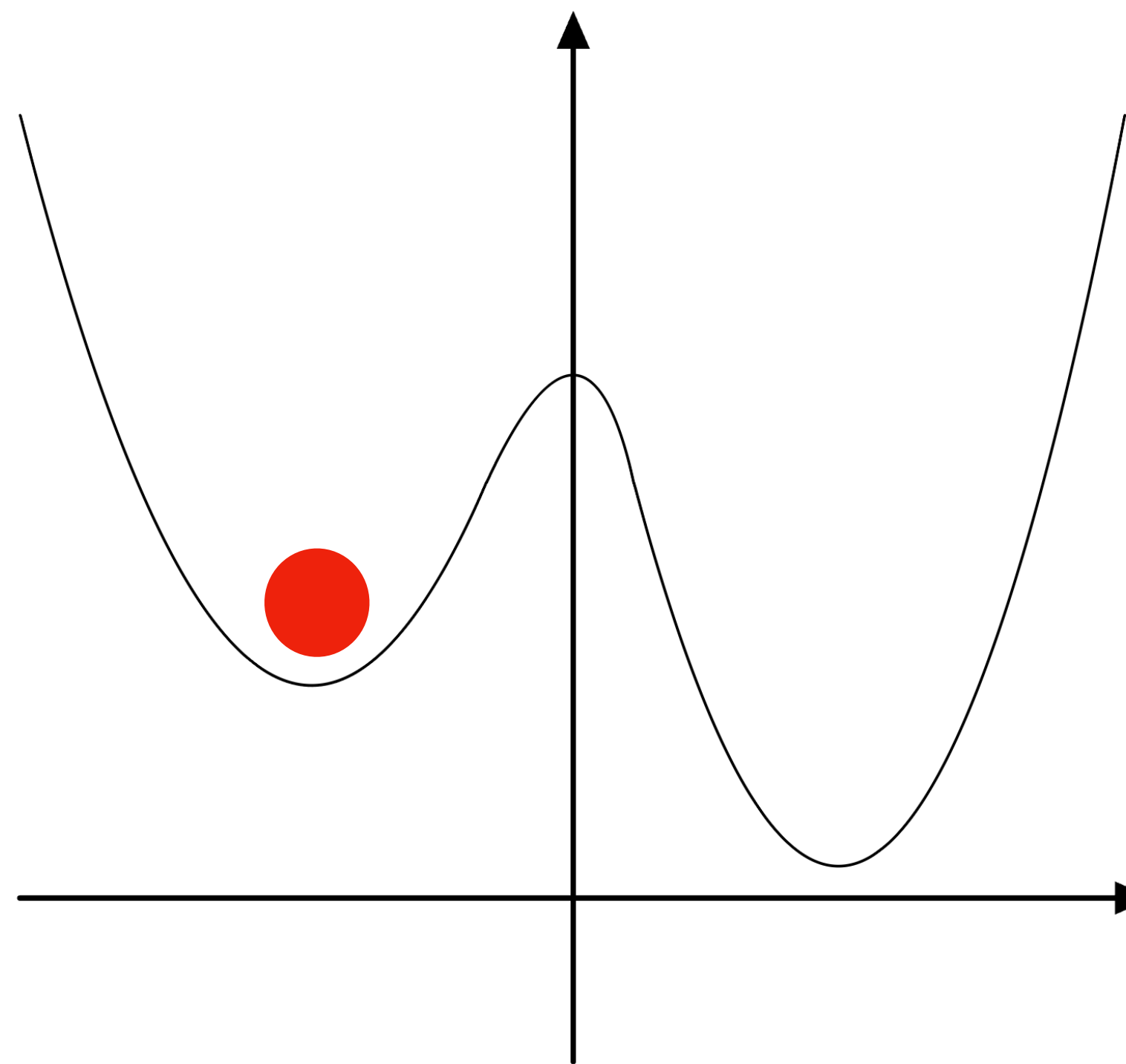
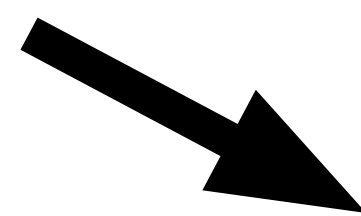
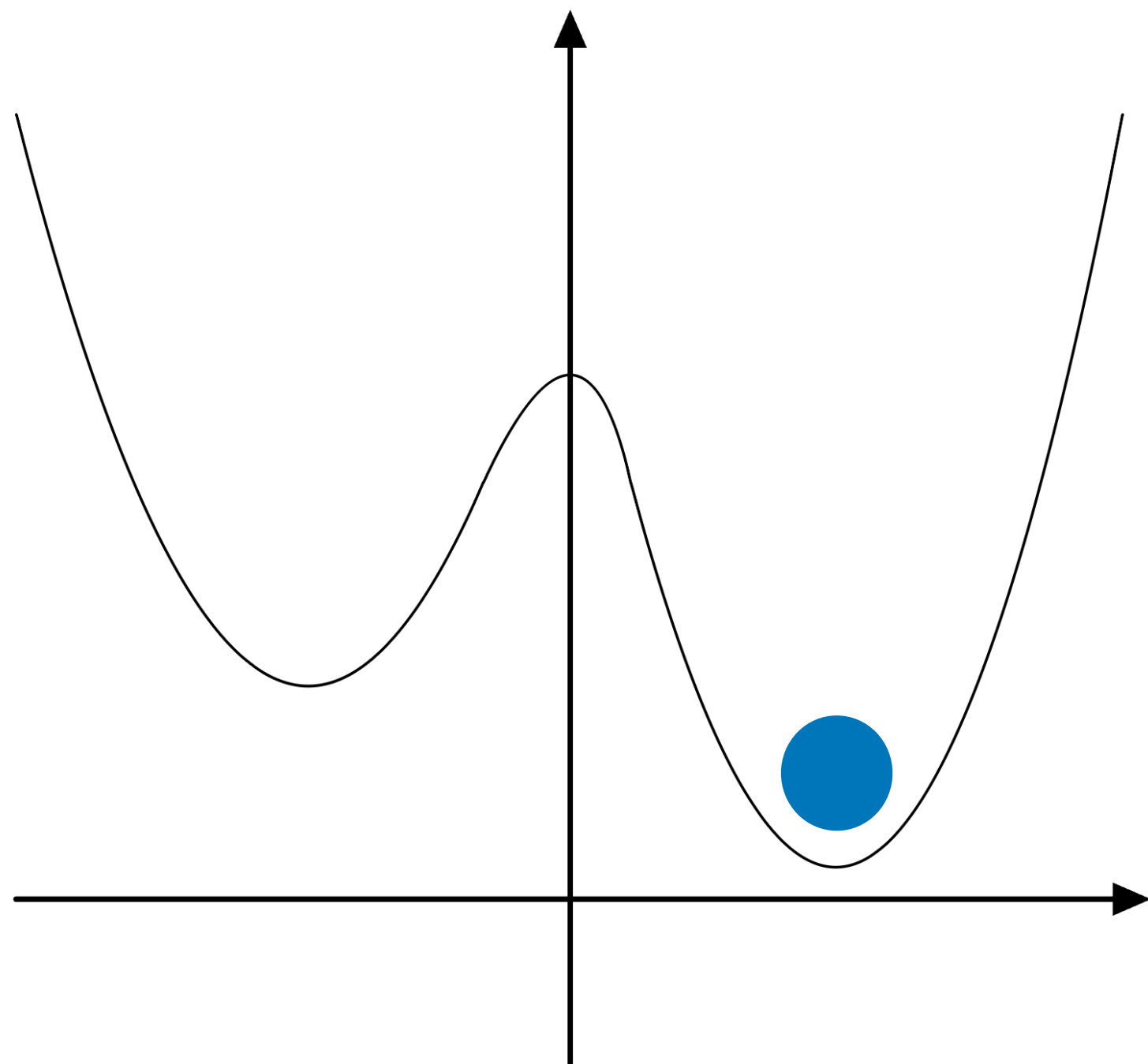
W.L. Tan et al Nature Physics 2021

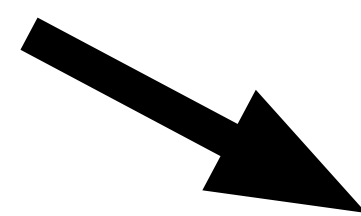
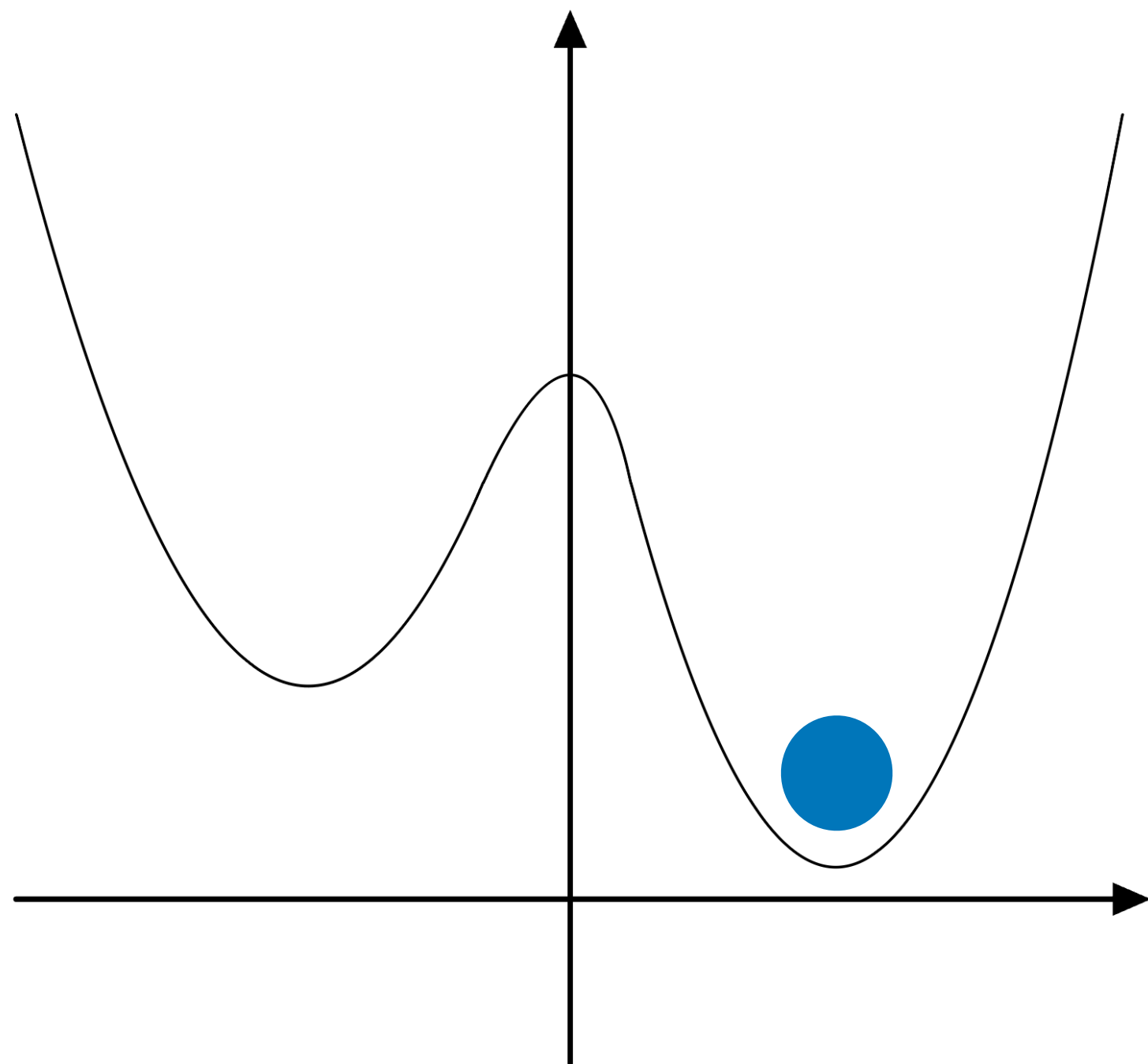
IBM Quantum computer



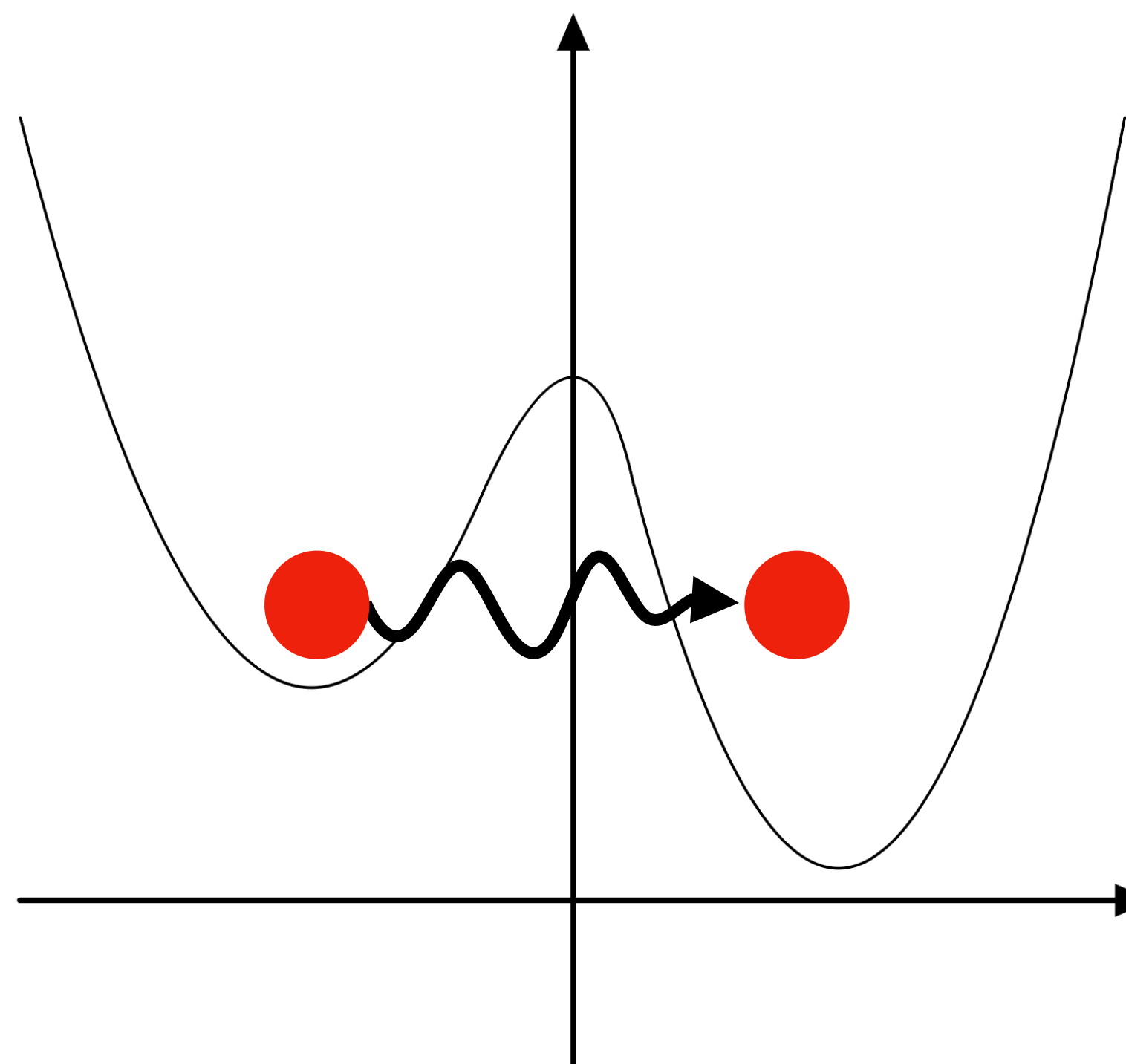
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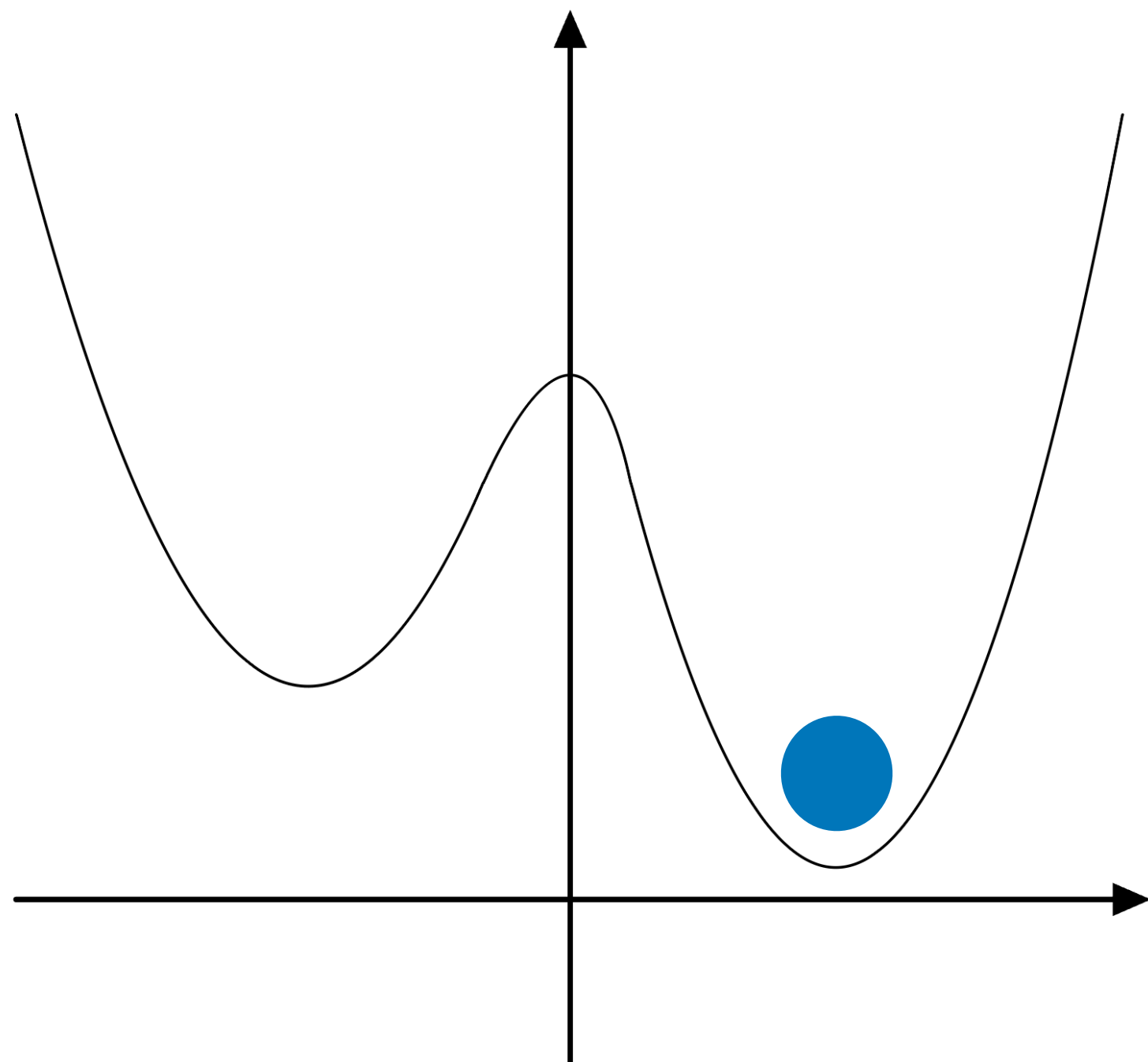
False Vacuum Decay



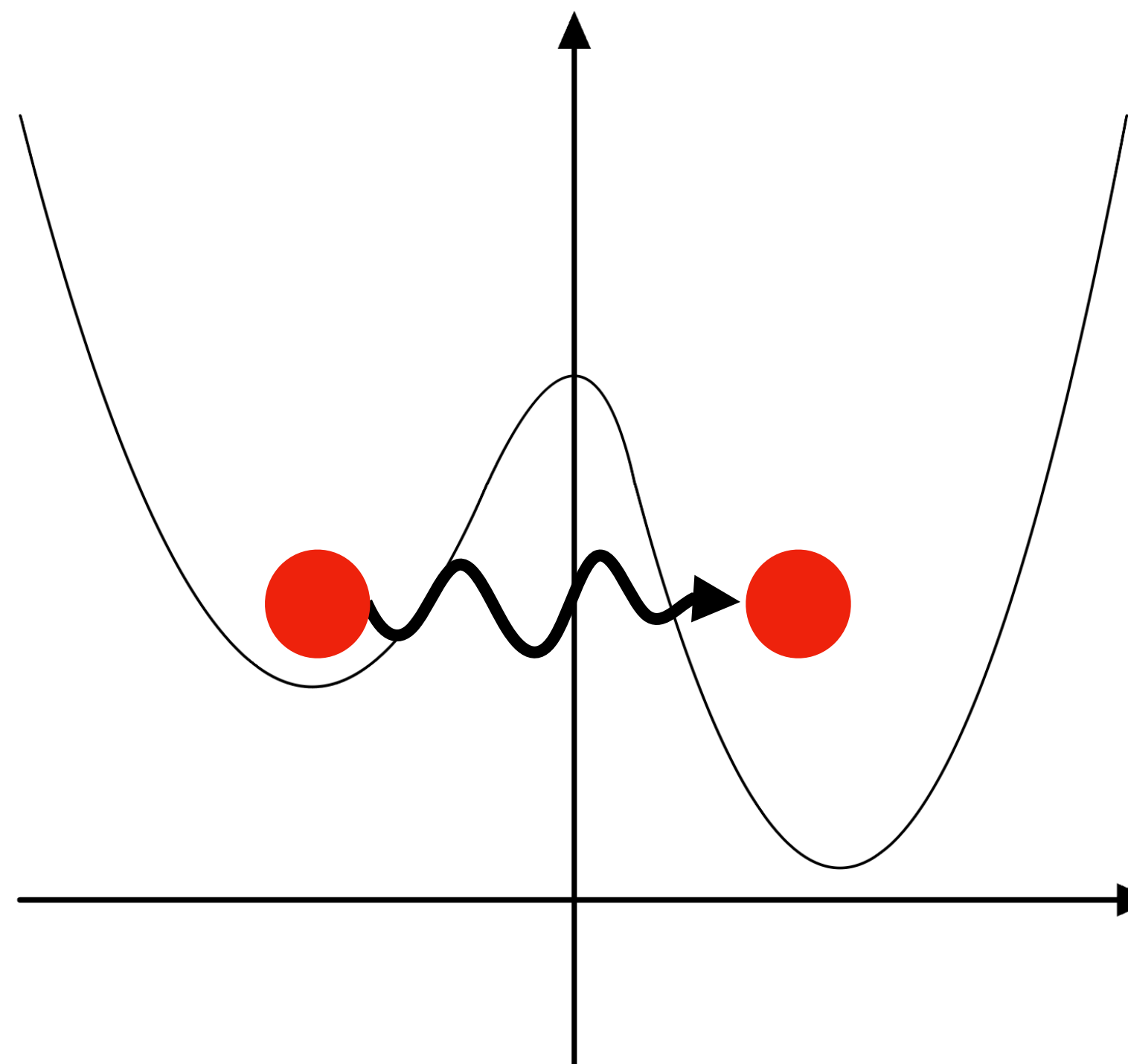
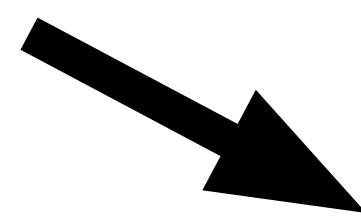


Decay by quantum fluctuations

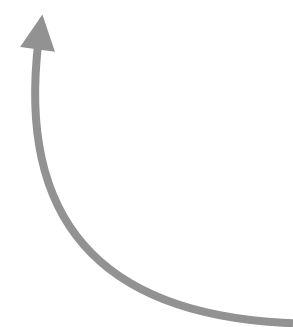




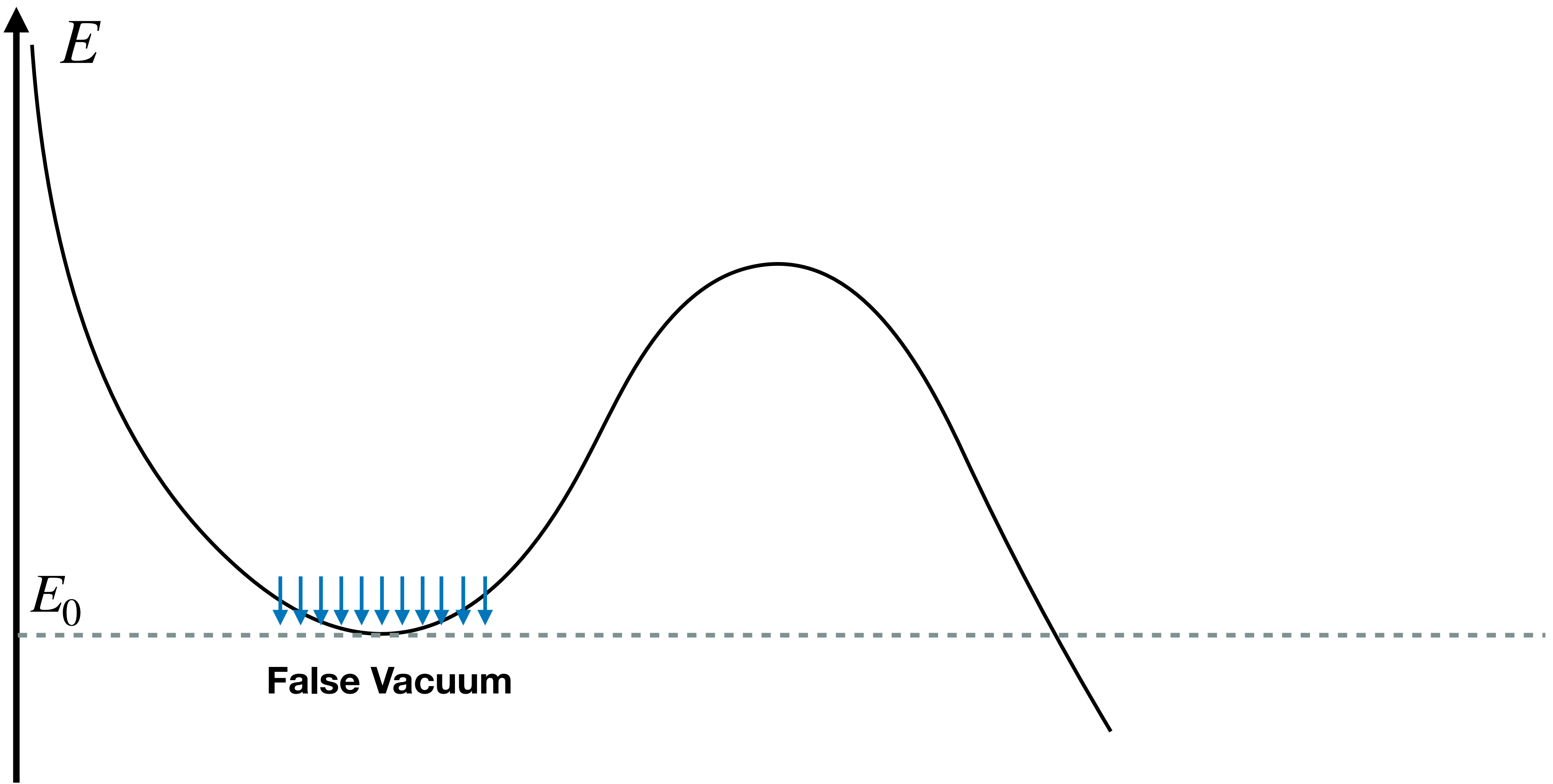
Decay by quantum fluctuations



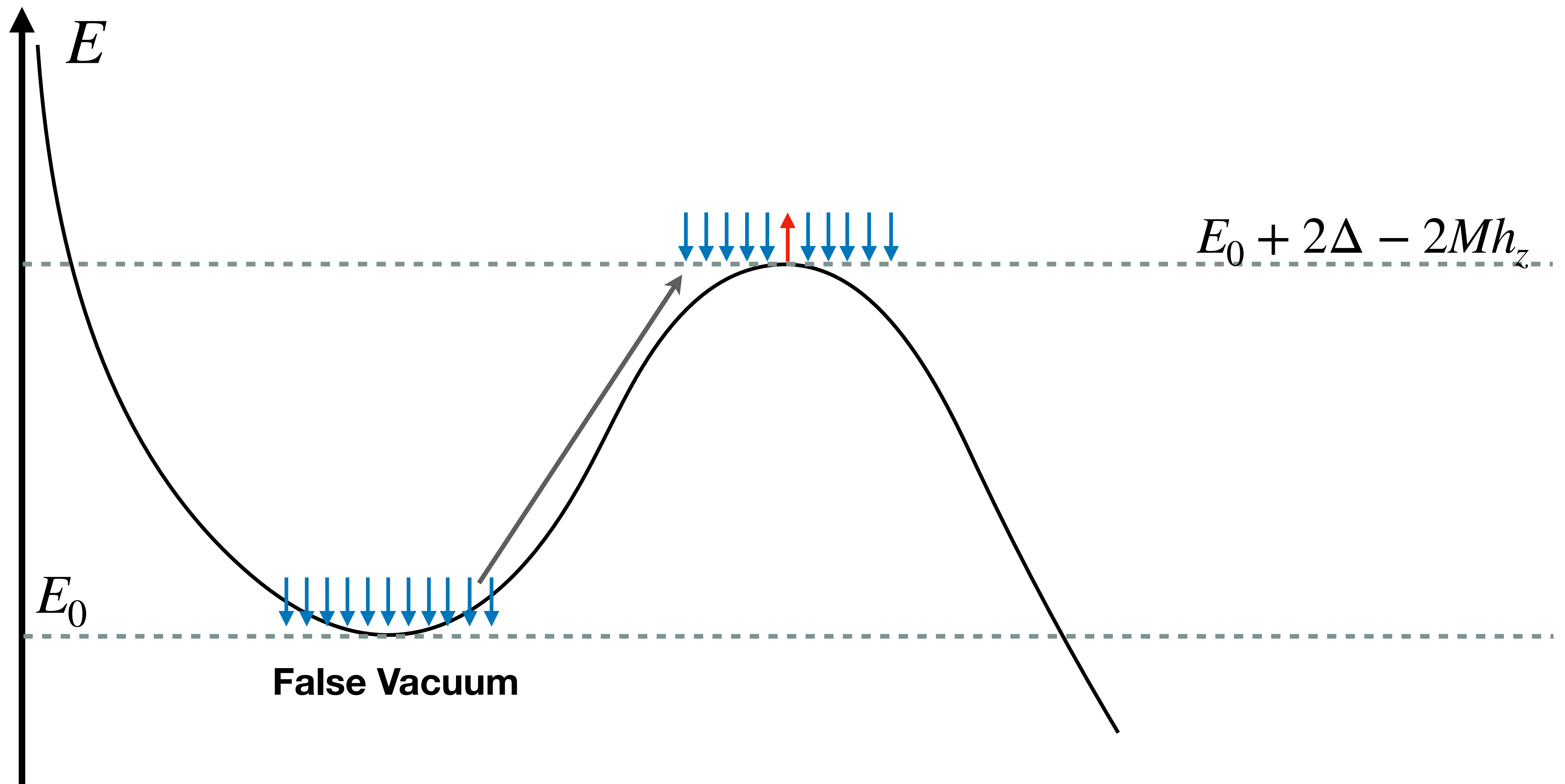
$$|\langle FV | U(t) | FV \rangle|^2 \approx \exp(-L \gamma t)$$

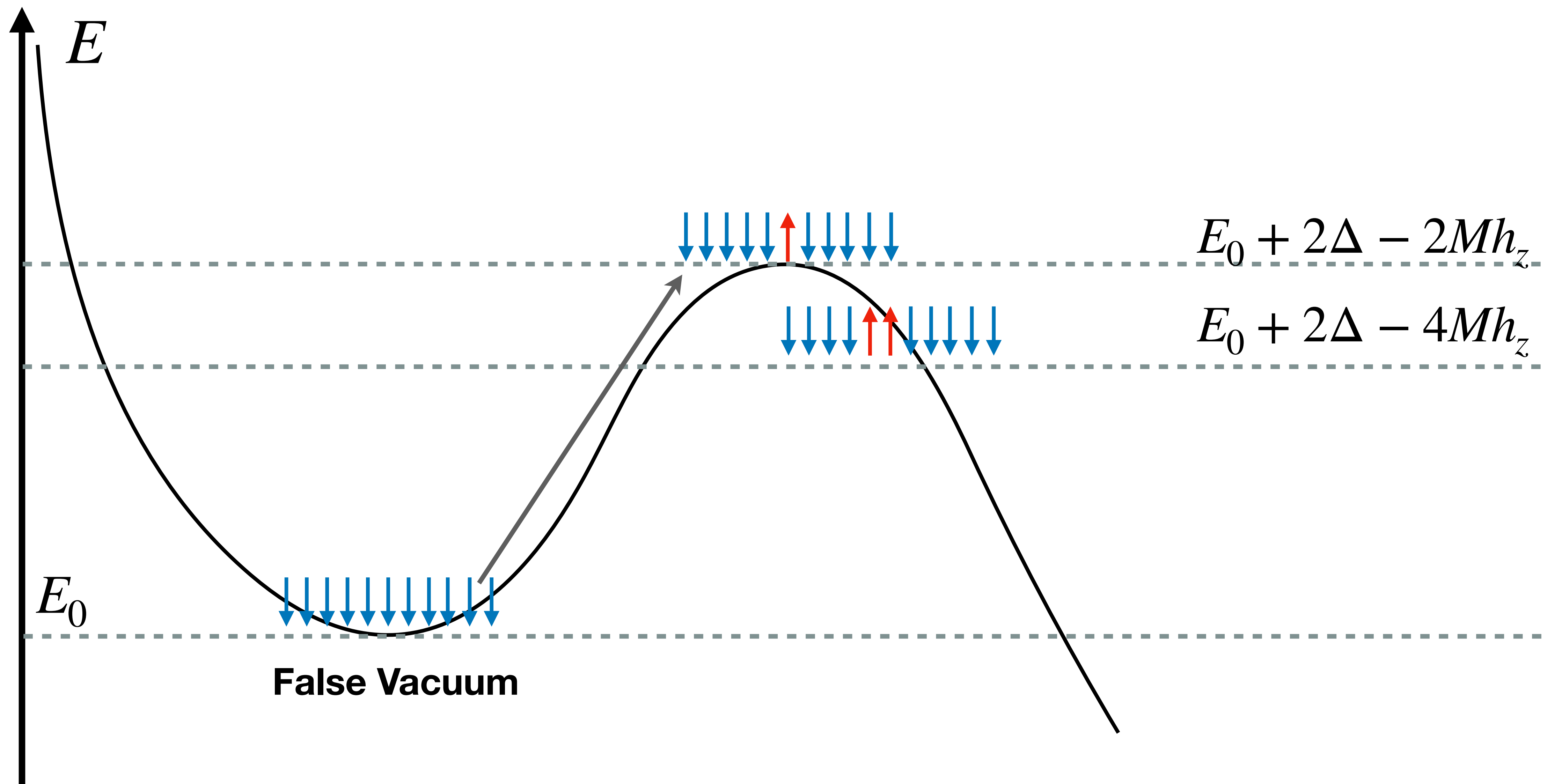


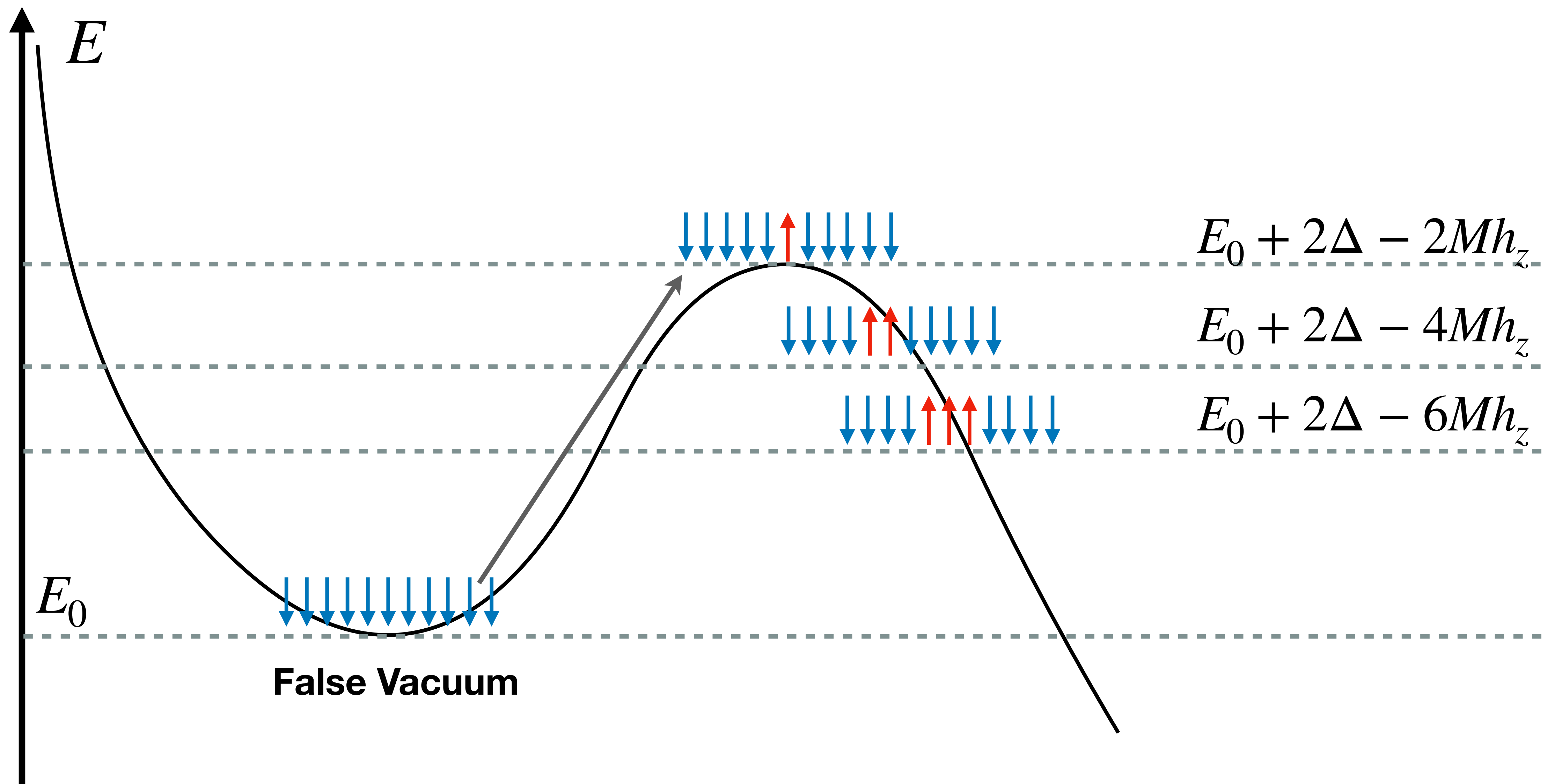
Unitary time evolution

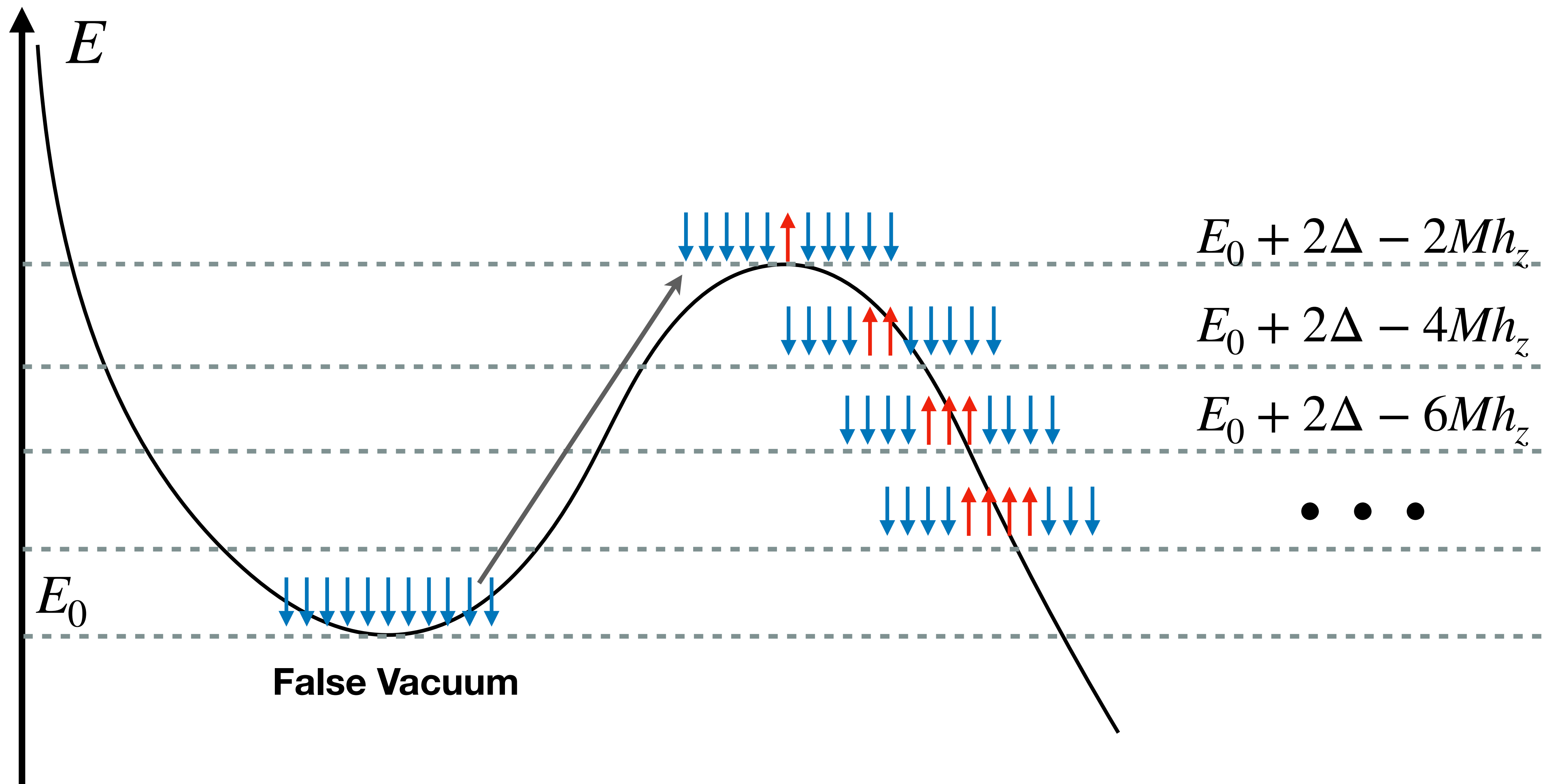


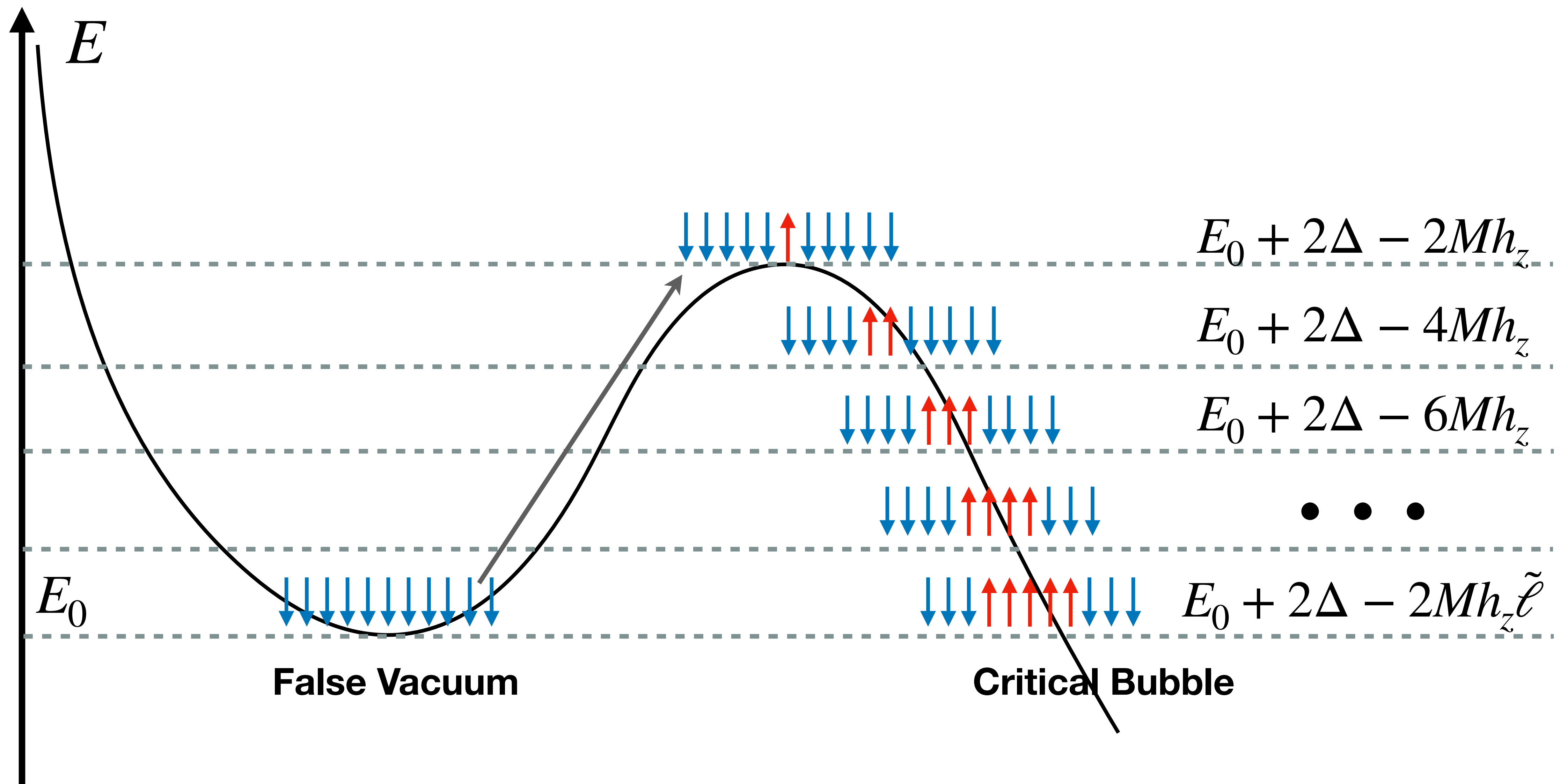
False Vacuum

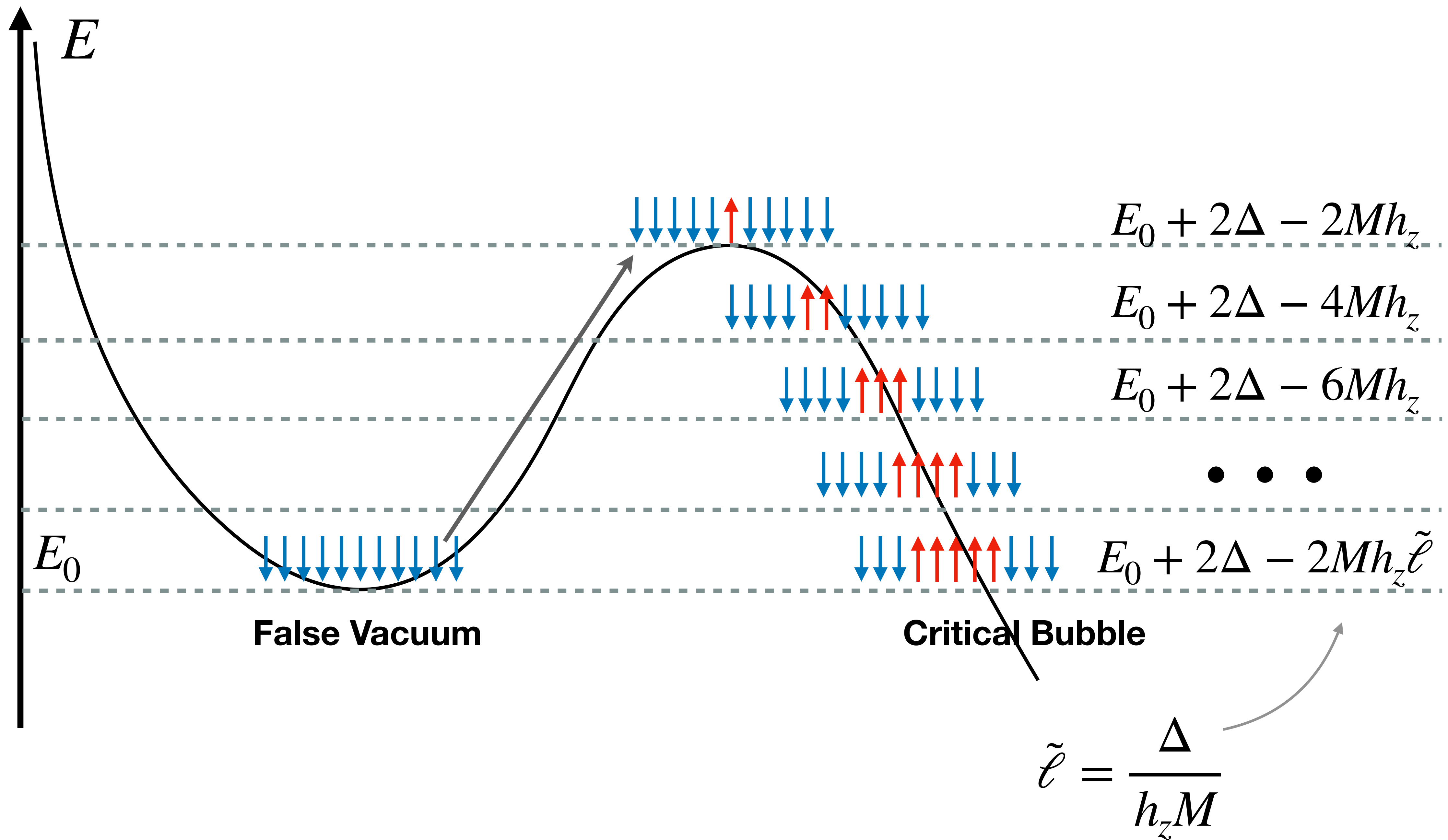


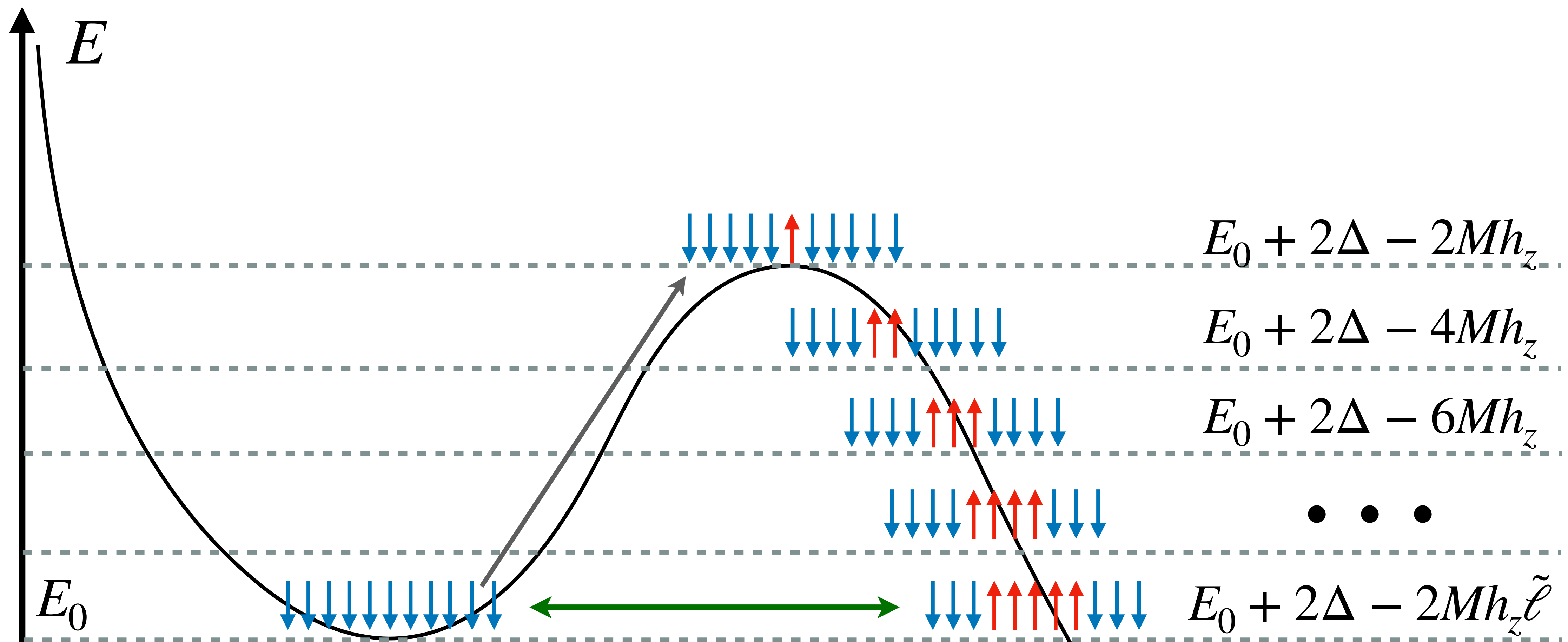










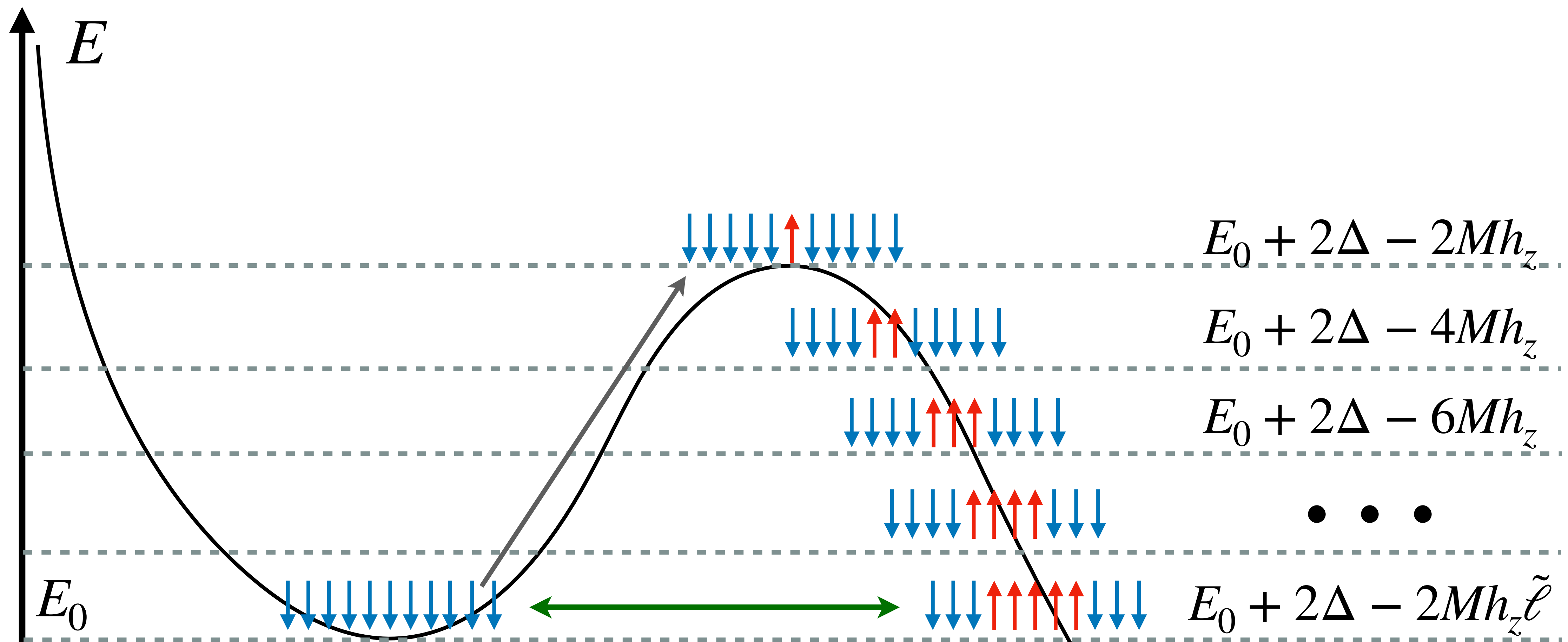


False Vacuum

Critical Bubble

$$\gamma \approx \exp(-c\tilde{\ell}) \approx \exp(-c'/h_z)$$

$$\tilde{\ell} = \frac{\Delta}{h_z M}$$



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$$\tilde{\ell} = \frac{\Delta}{h_z M}$$

$h_z M \ll \Delta$ Rutkevich 1999 PRB

The Quench Protocol

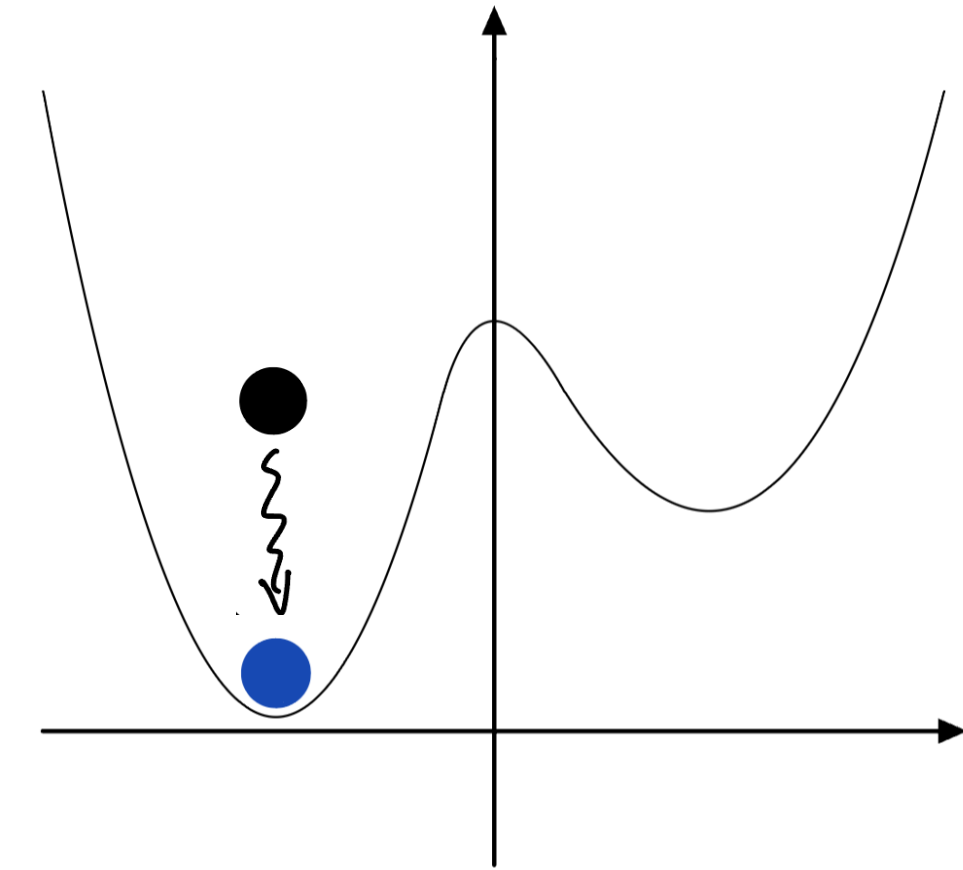
1 - Prepare $|\psi_{\downarrow}\rangle = \bigotimes_i |\downarrow\rangle_i$: Ground state of $H(h_x = 0, h_z = 0)$

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2 - Approach ground state of $H(0 < h_x < 1, -h_z)$:

$$|0\rangle = \exp[-\tau H(h_x, -h_z)] |\psi_{\downarrow}\rangle$$



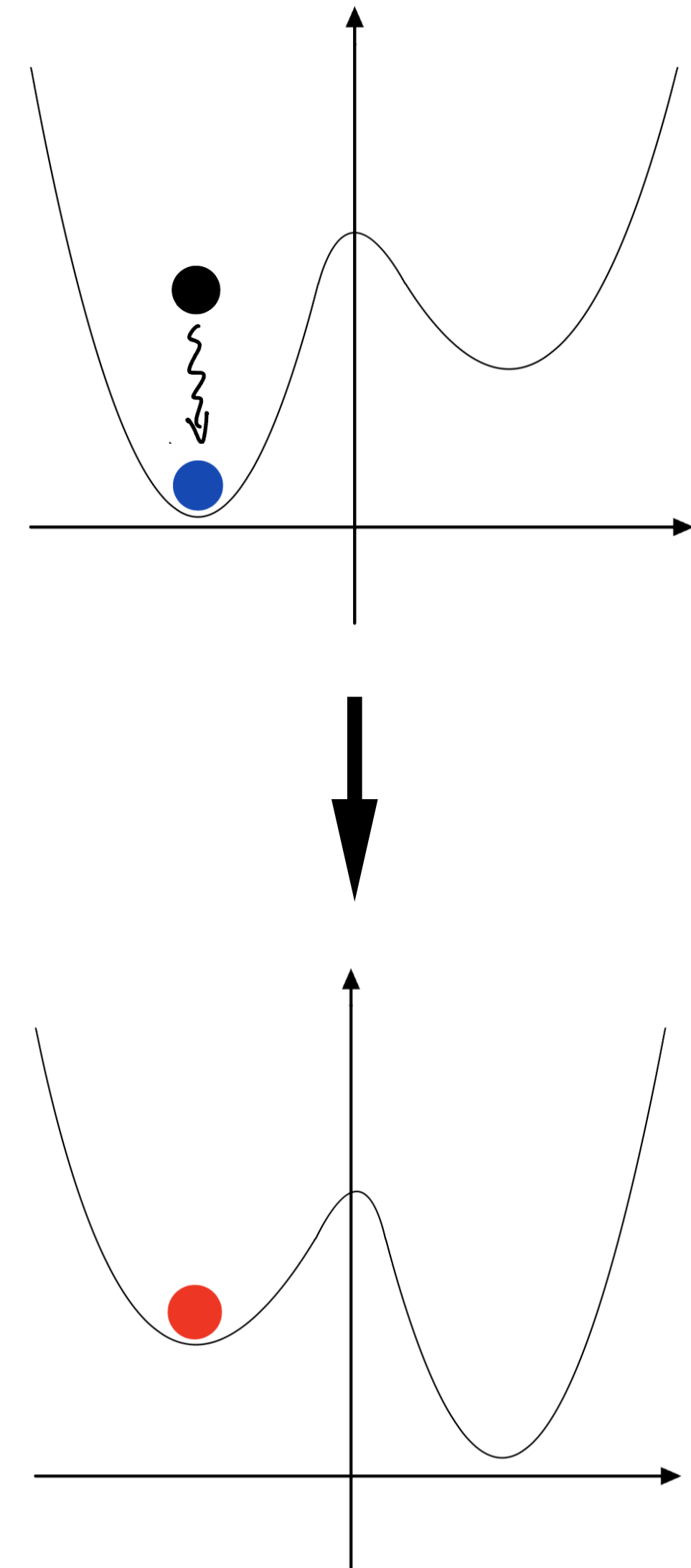
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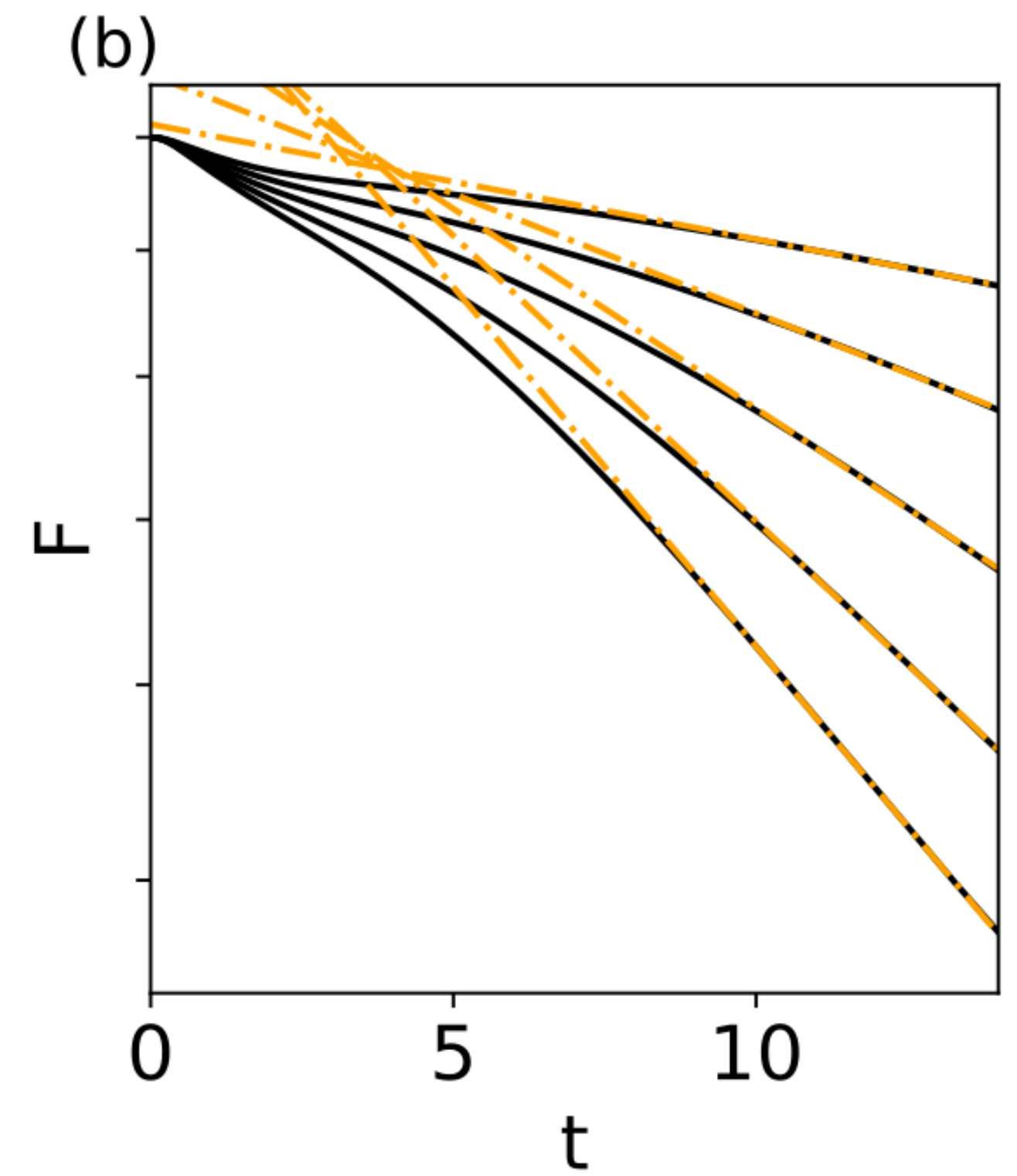
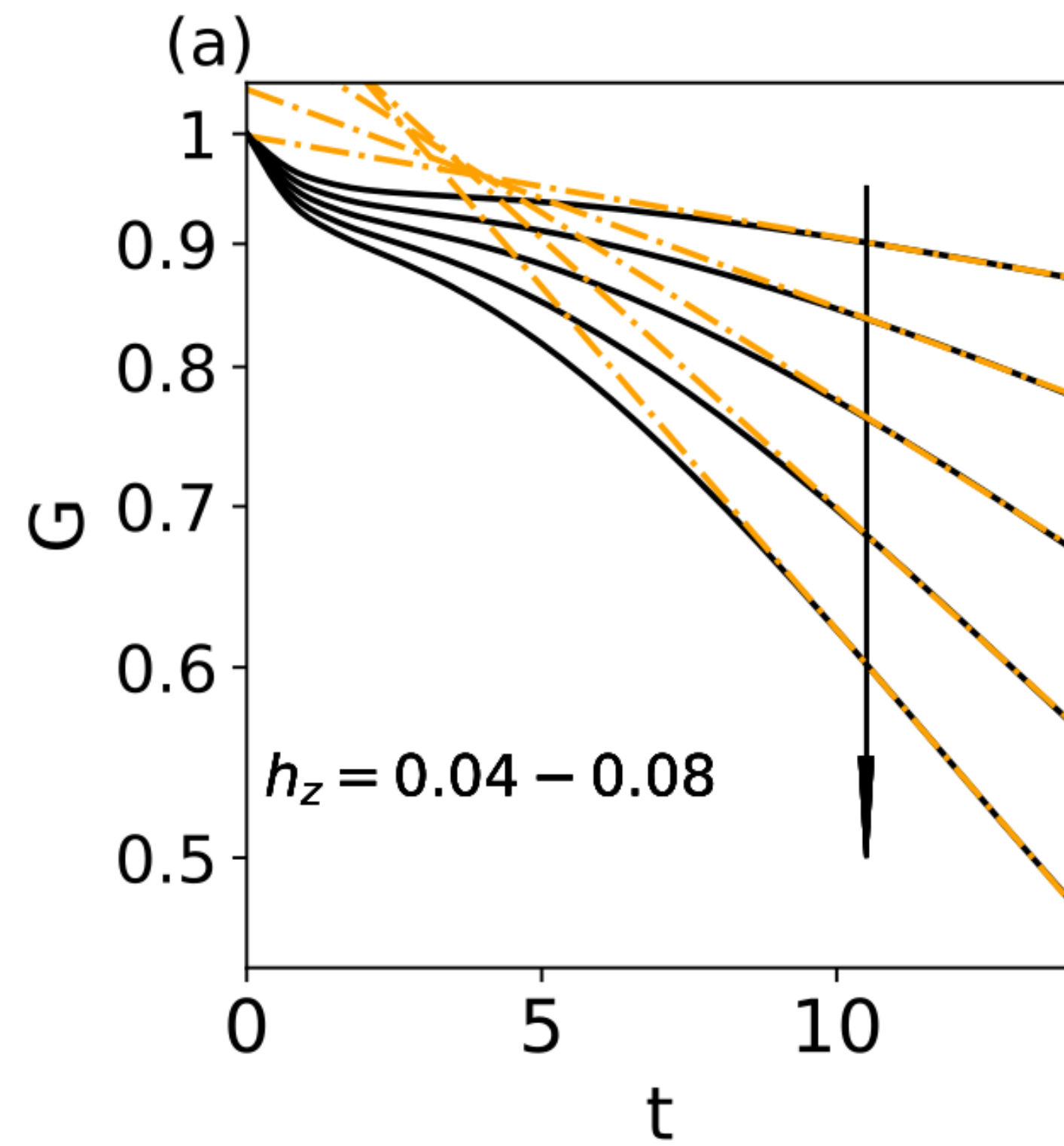
$$|0\rangle = \exp[-\tau H(h_x, -h_z)] |\psi_{\downarrow}\rangle$$

3 - **Switch $-h_z$ to $+h_z$** and evolve with $\exp[-i H(h_x, +h_z) t]$:



Rate extraction

Two-sites observable
 $G(t) = 1 - ||\rho(t) - \rho(0)||_1$

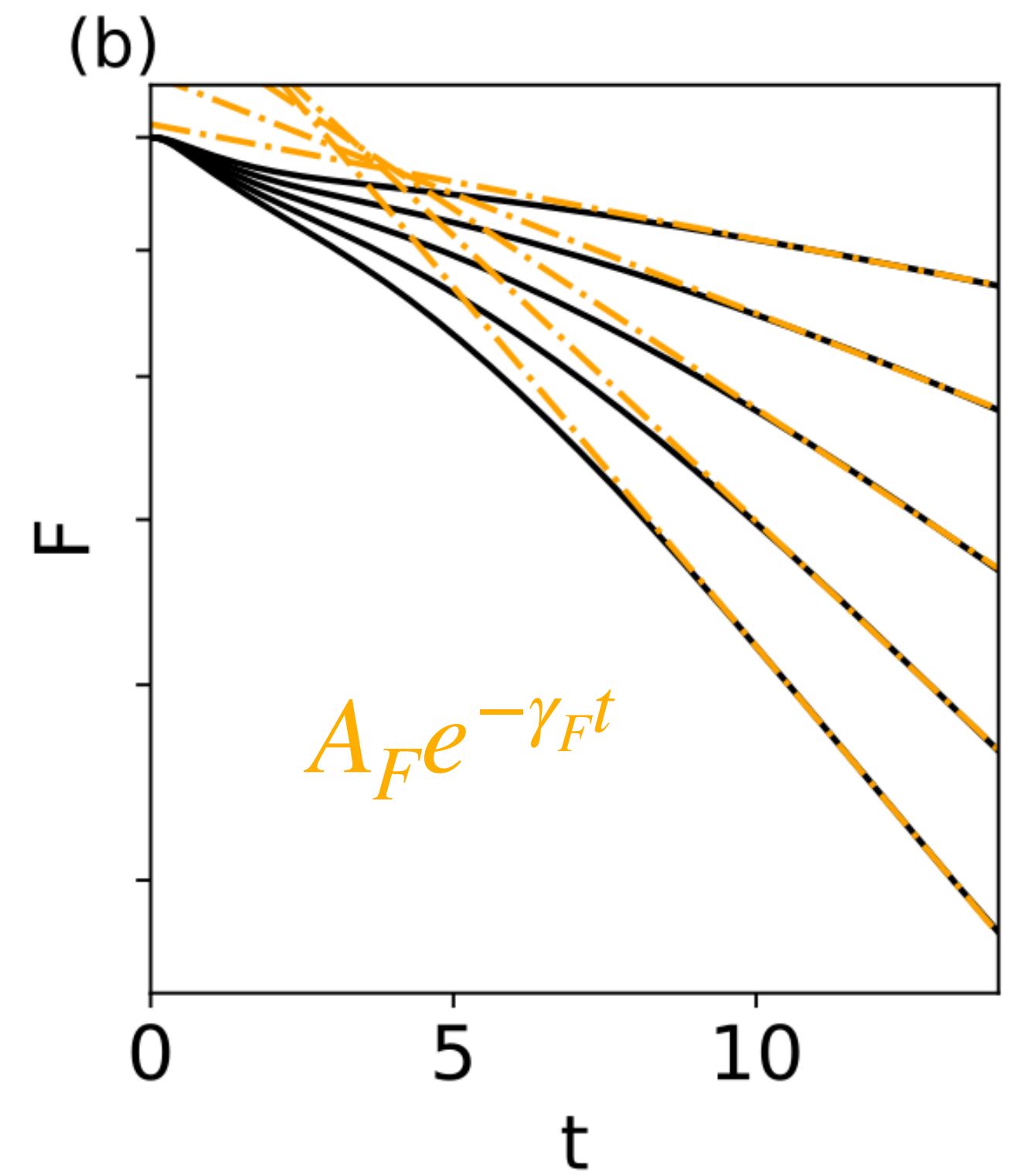
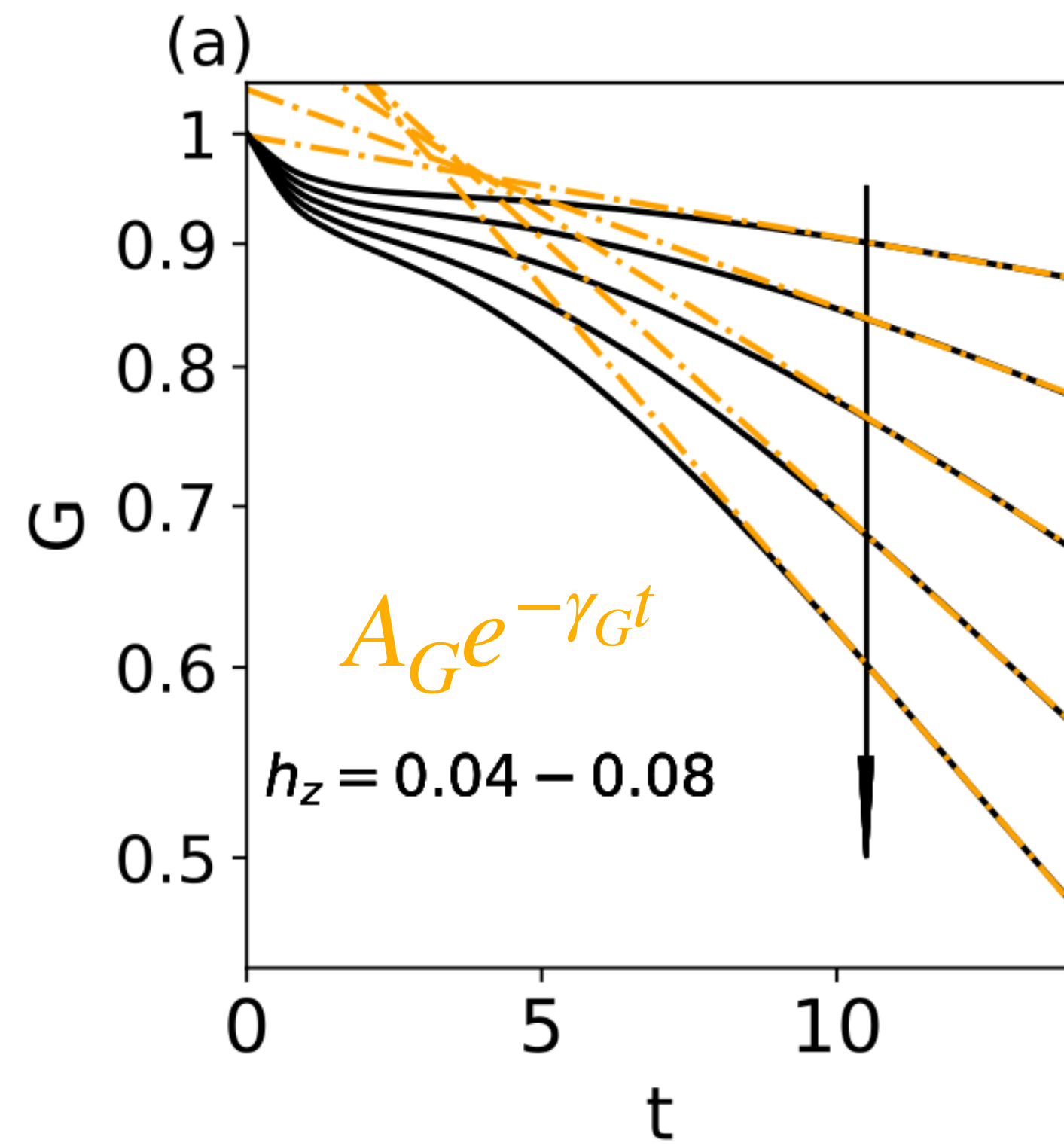


Rescaled Magnetisation

$$F(t) = \frac{\langle \sigma^z(t) \rangle + \langle \sigma^z(0) \rangle}{2\langle \sigma^z(0) \rangle}$$

Rate extraction

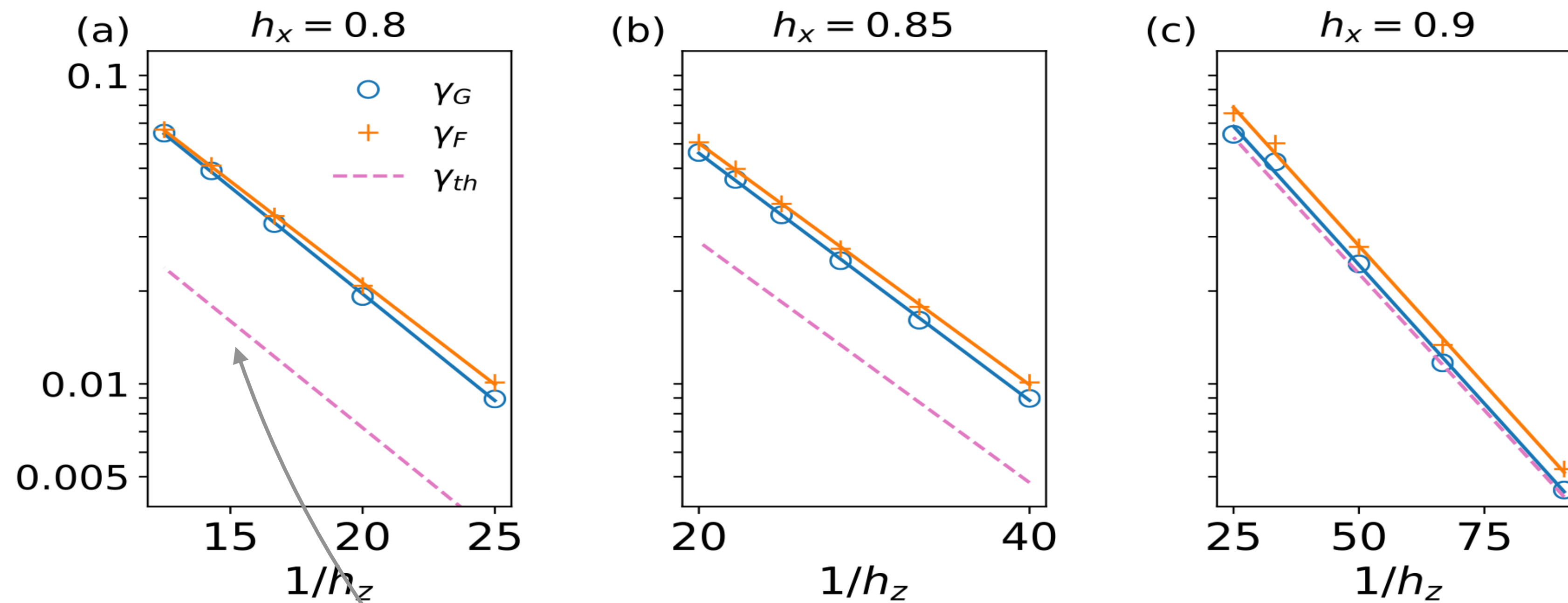
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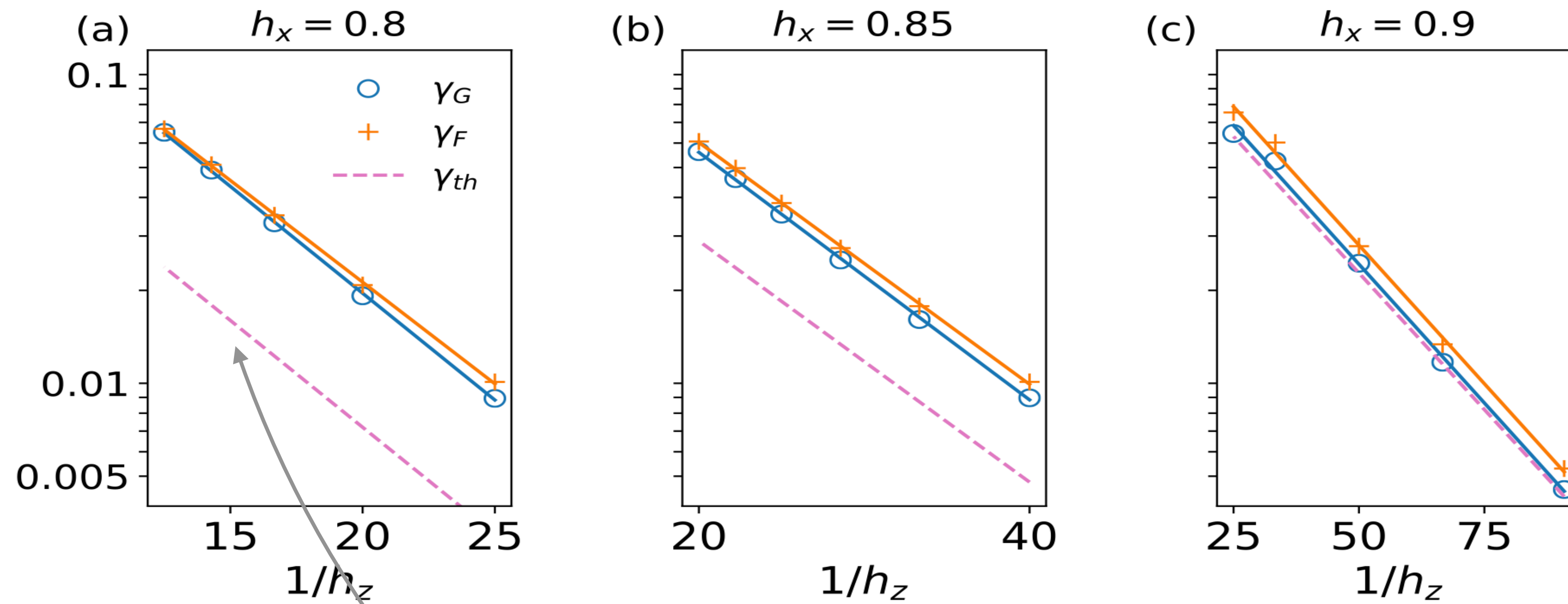
Comparison with theoretical prediction



$$\gamma_{th} = c(h_x) \exp\left(-\frac{q_h}{h_z}\right)$$

Rutkevich 1999 PRB

Comparison with theoretical prediction

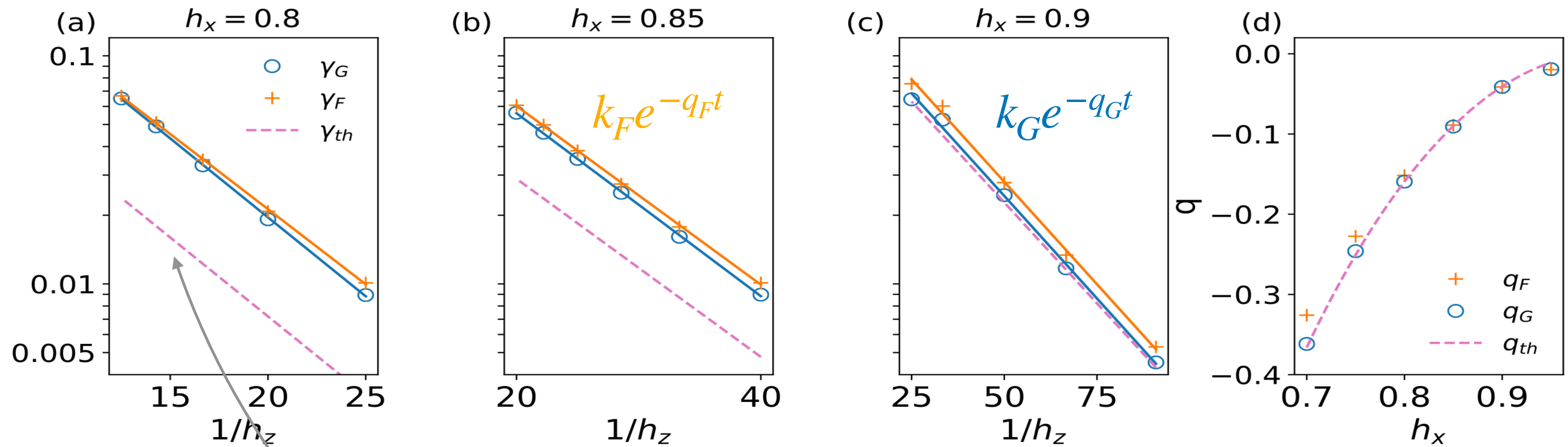


$$\gamma_{th} = c(h_x) \exp\left(-\frac{q_h}{h_z}\right)$$

Rutkevich 1999 PRB

Prefactor is off !

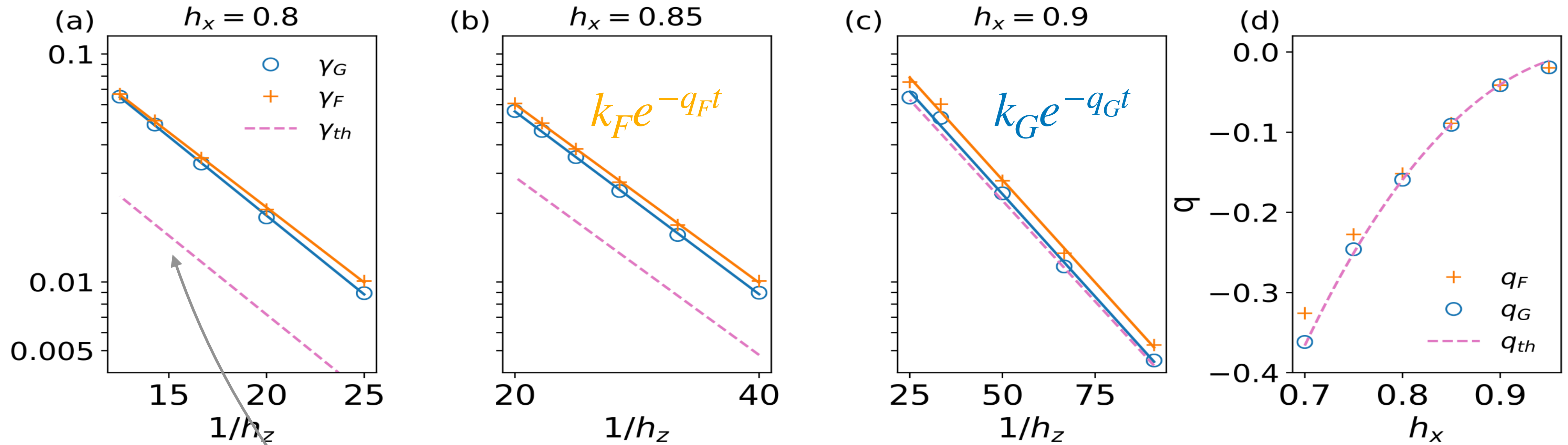
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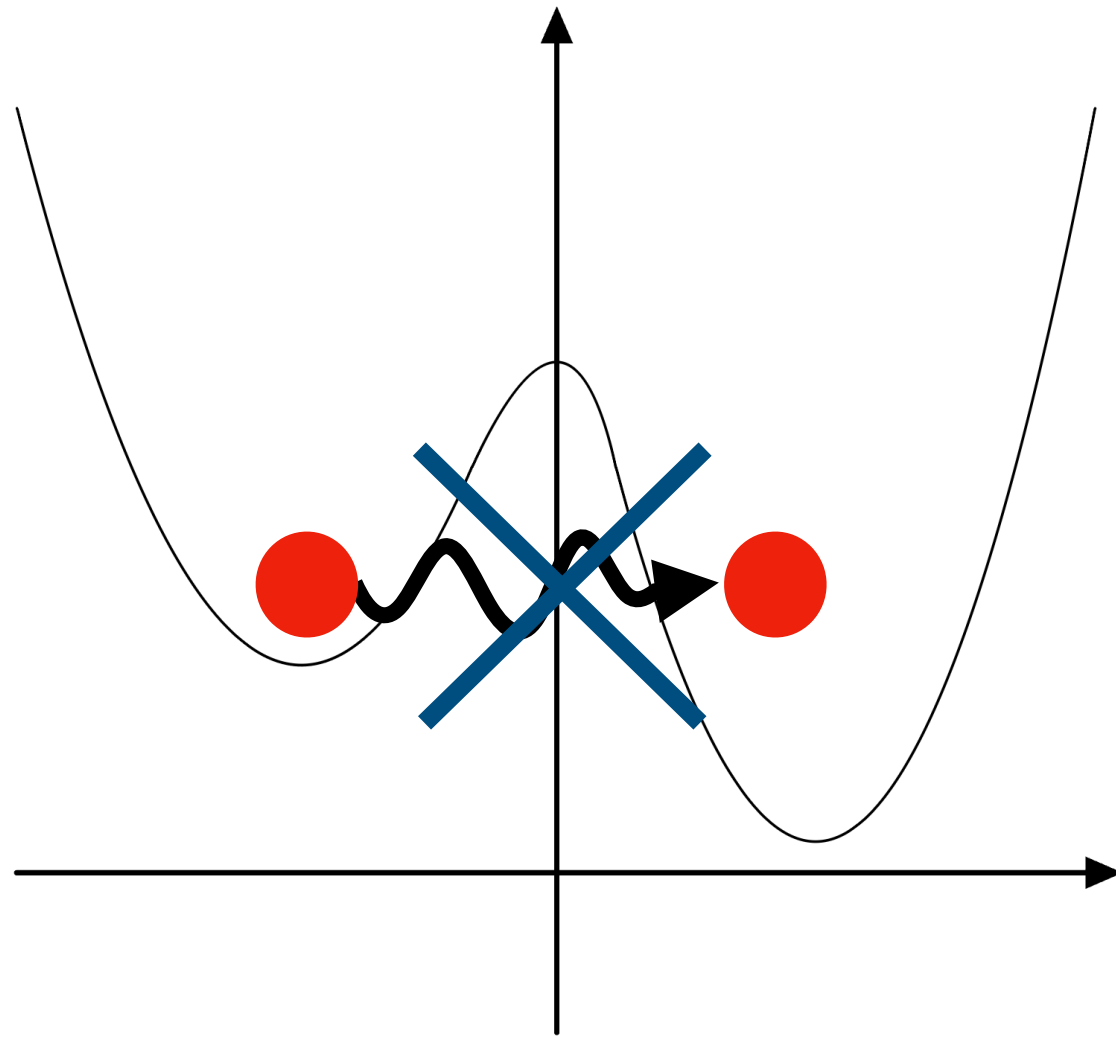


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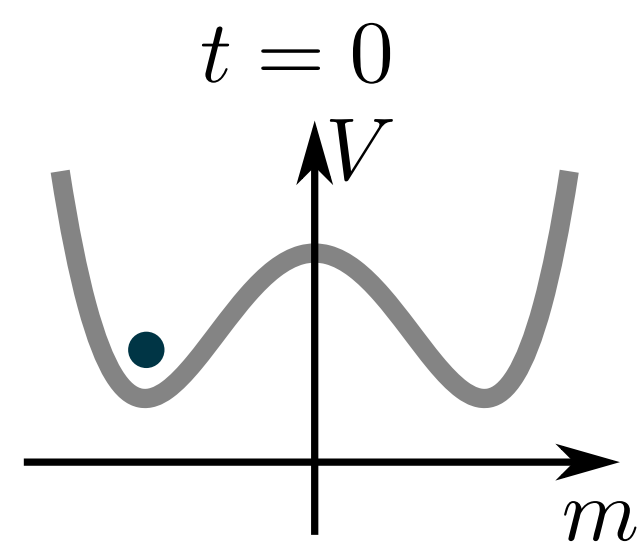
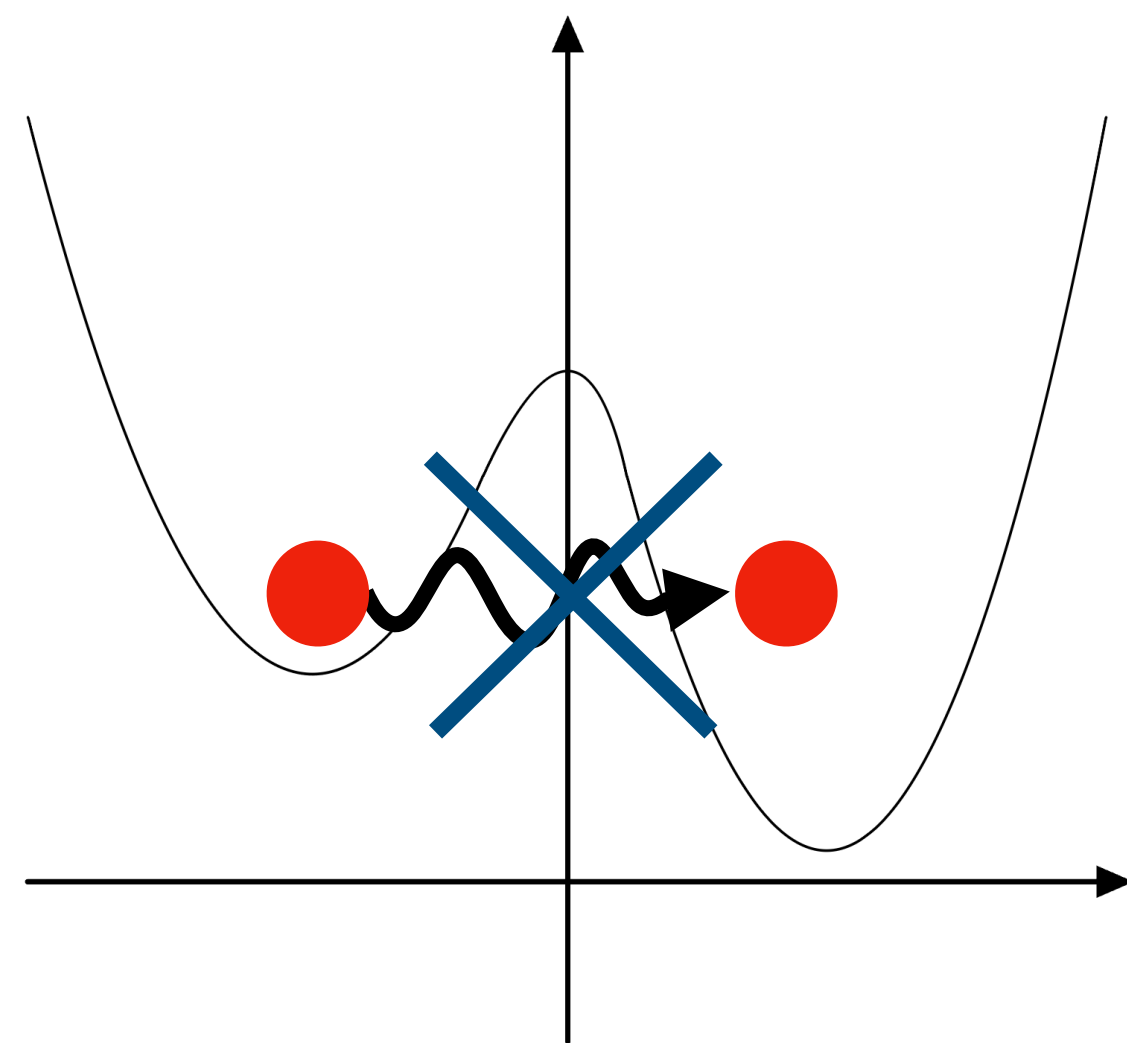
Rutkevich 1999 PRB

Exponential coefficient is good!

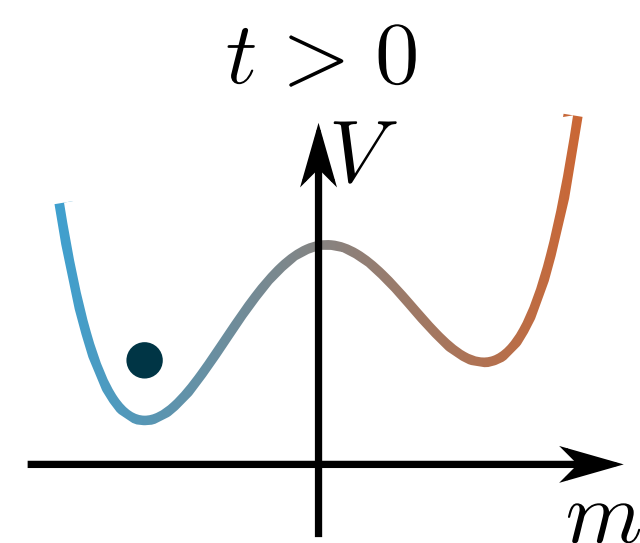
More on the oscillations



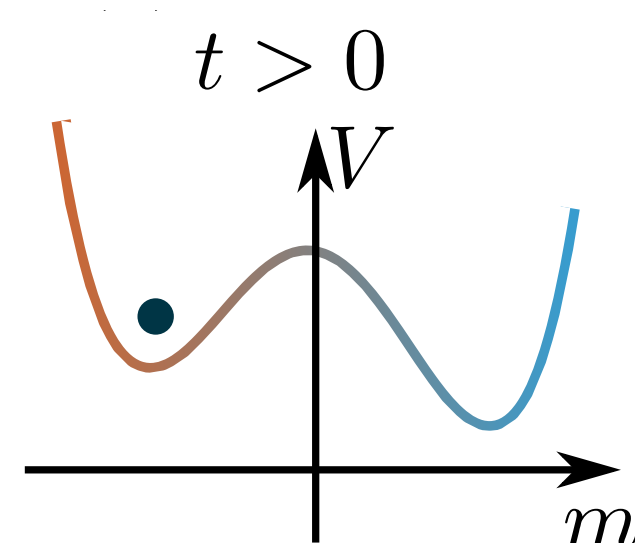
More on the oscillations



Quench

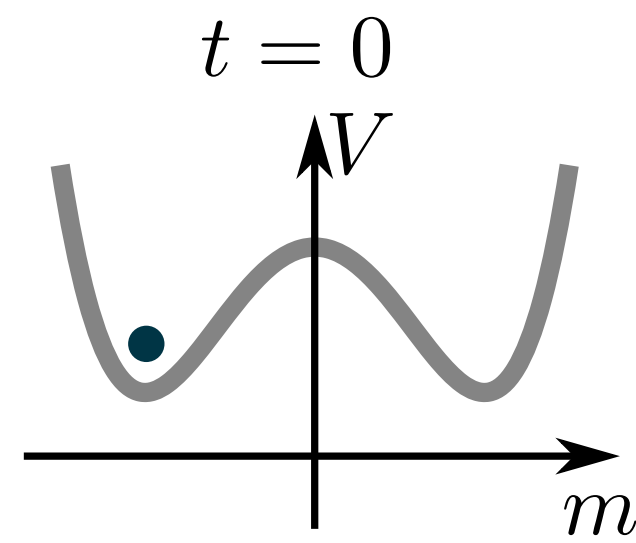
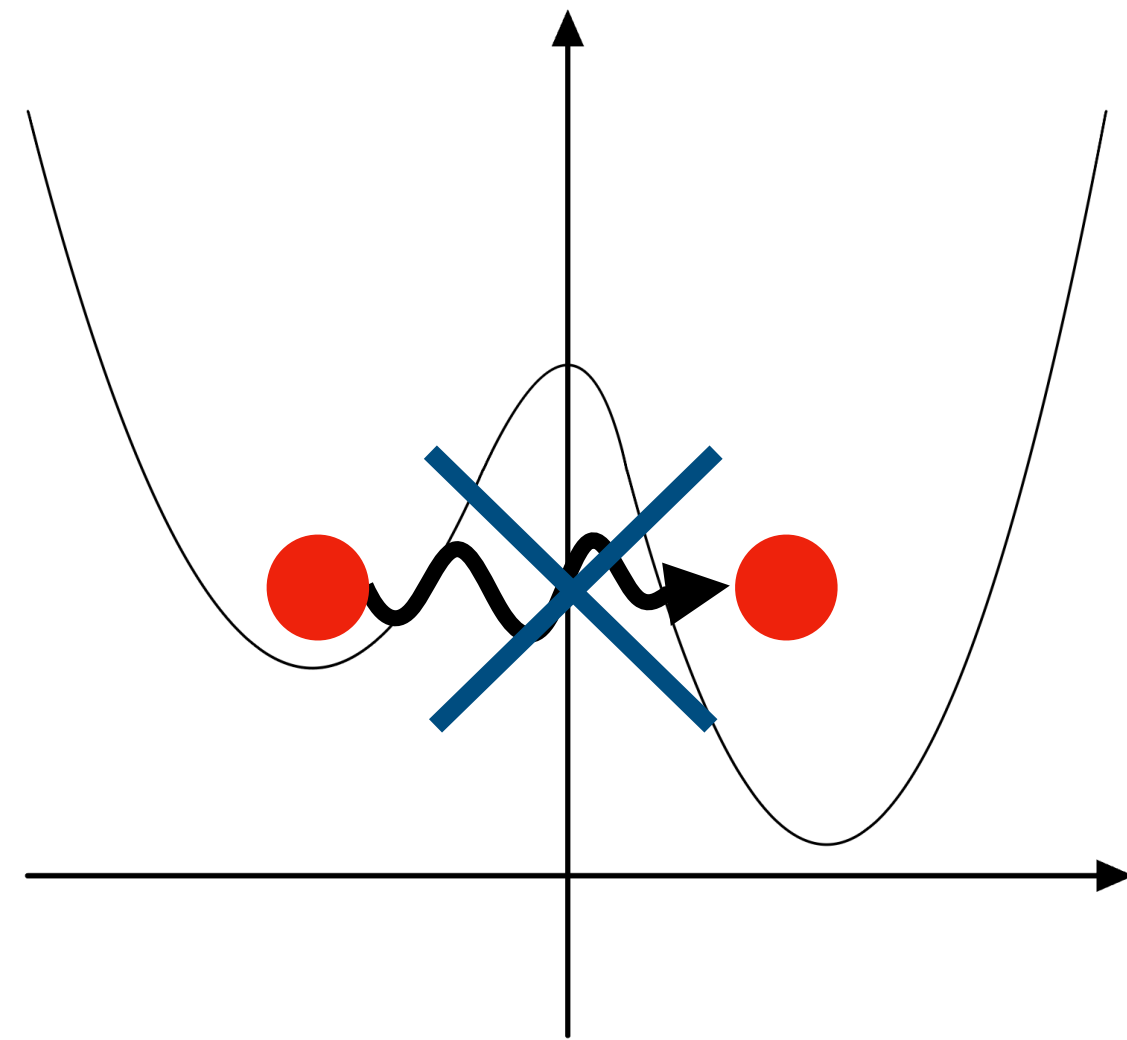


True vacuum

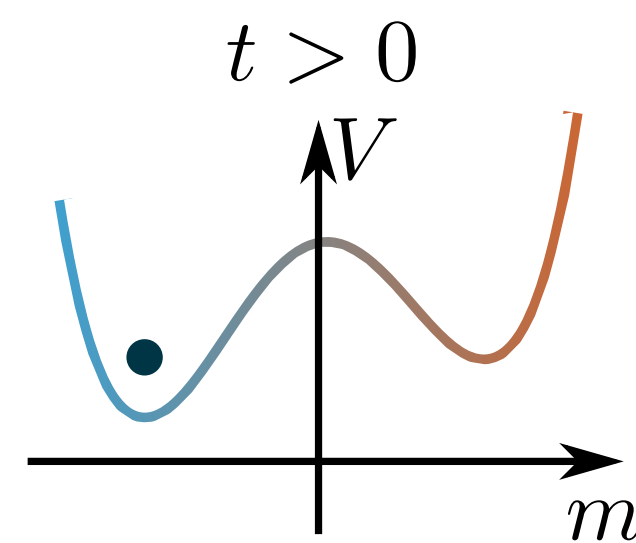


False vacuum

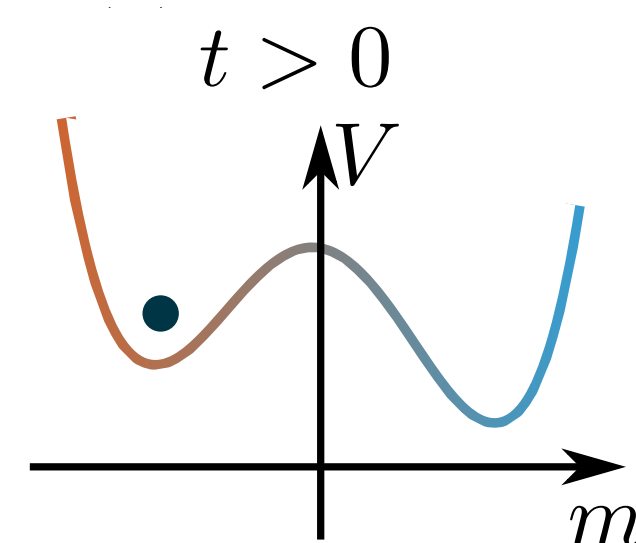
More on the oscillations



Quench



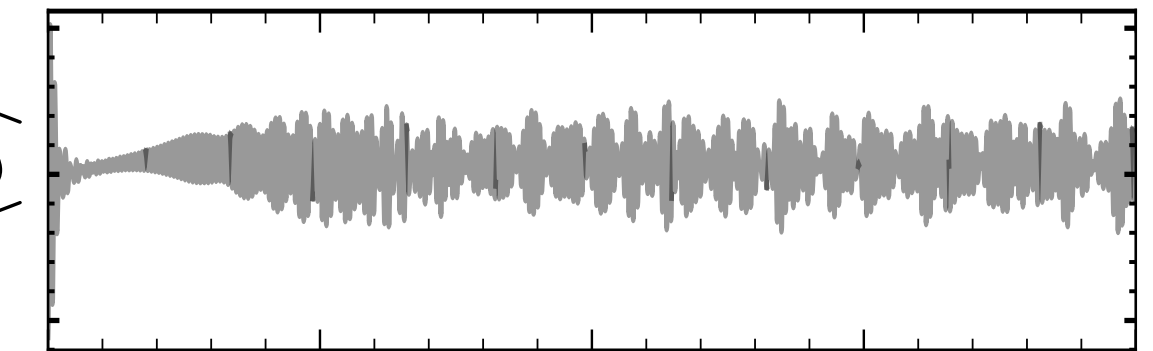
True vacuum



False vacuum



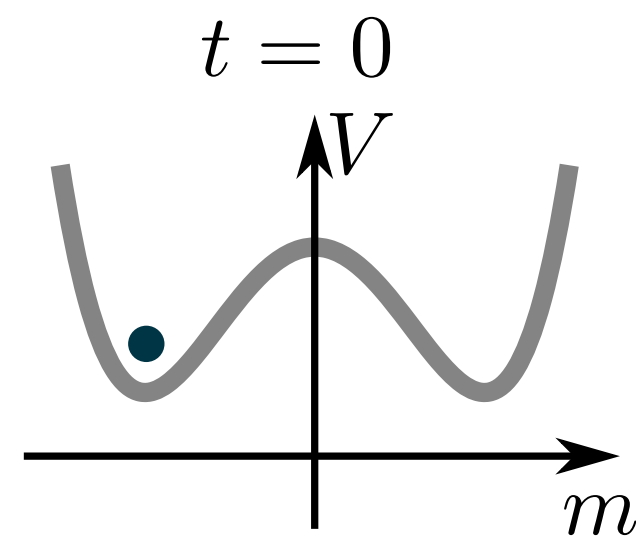
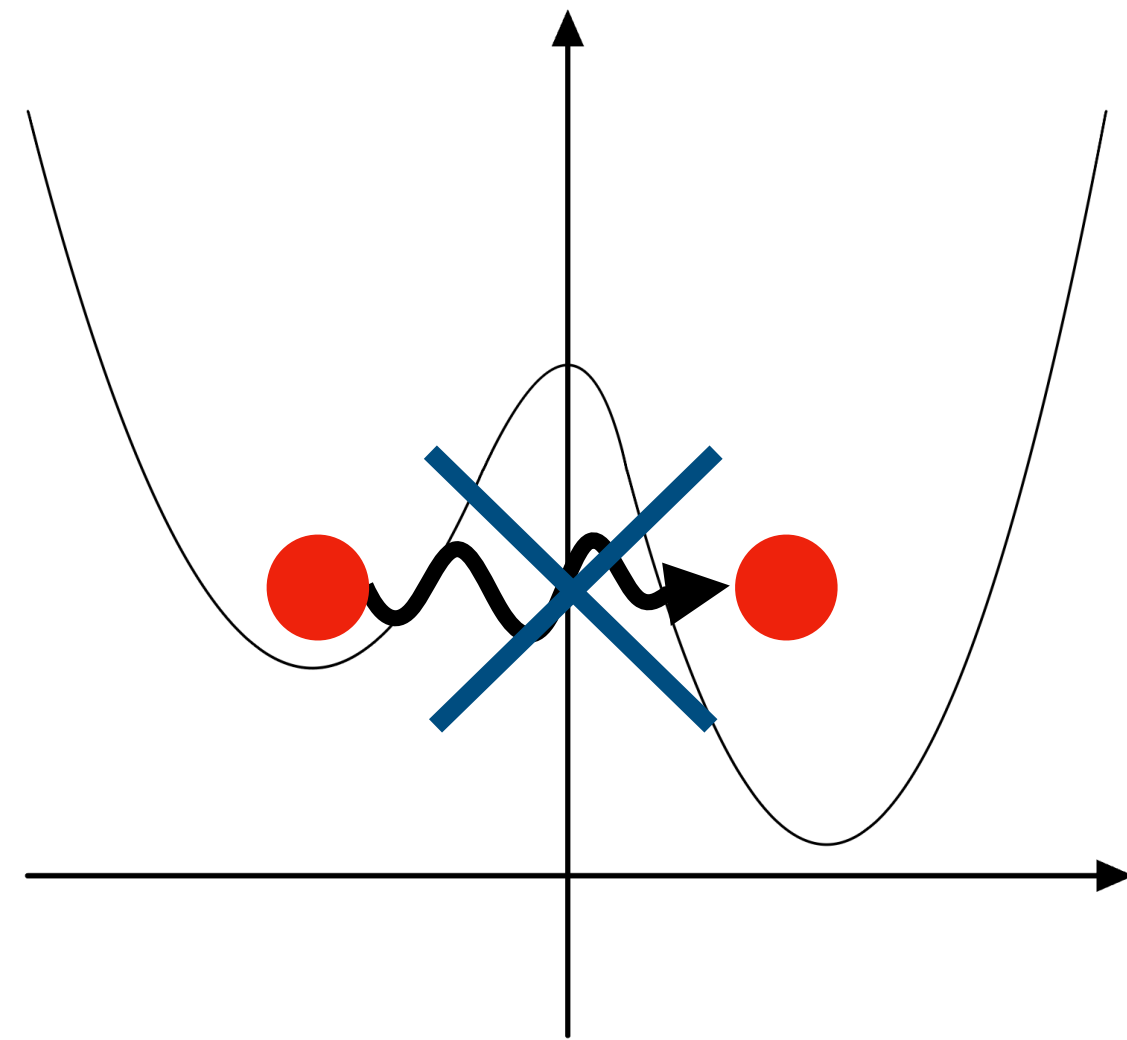
$\langle O \rangle$



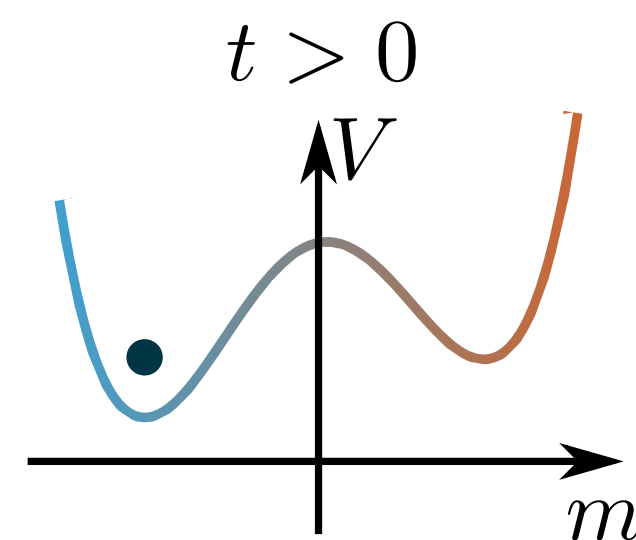
Time evolution:
local observable

time

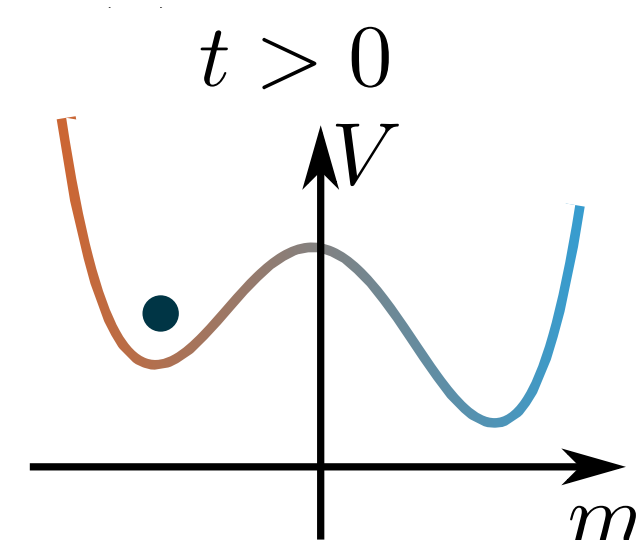
More on the oscillations



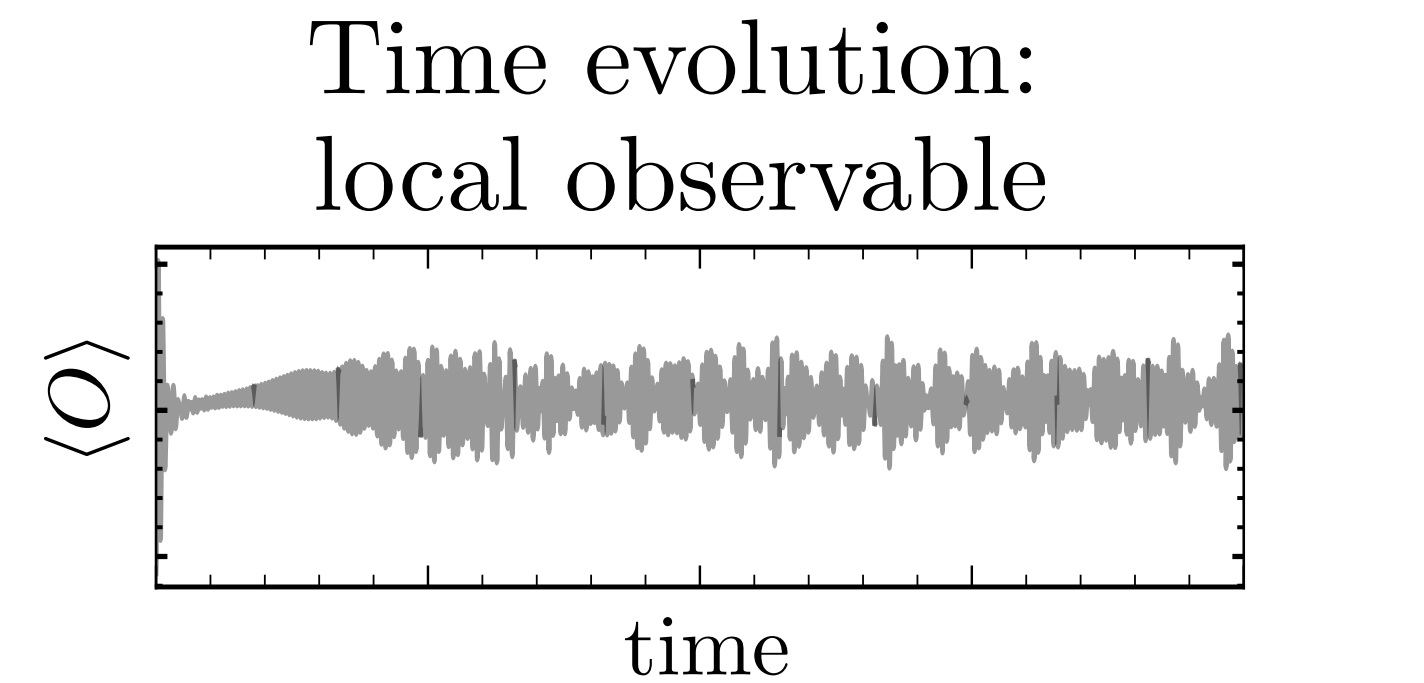
Quench



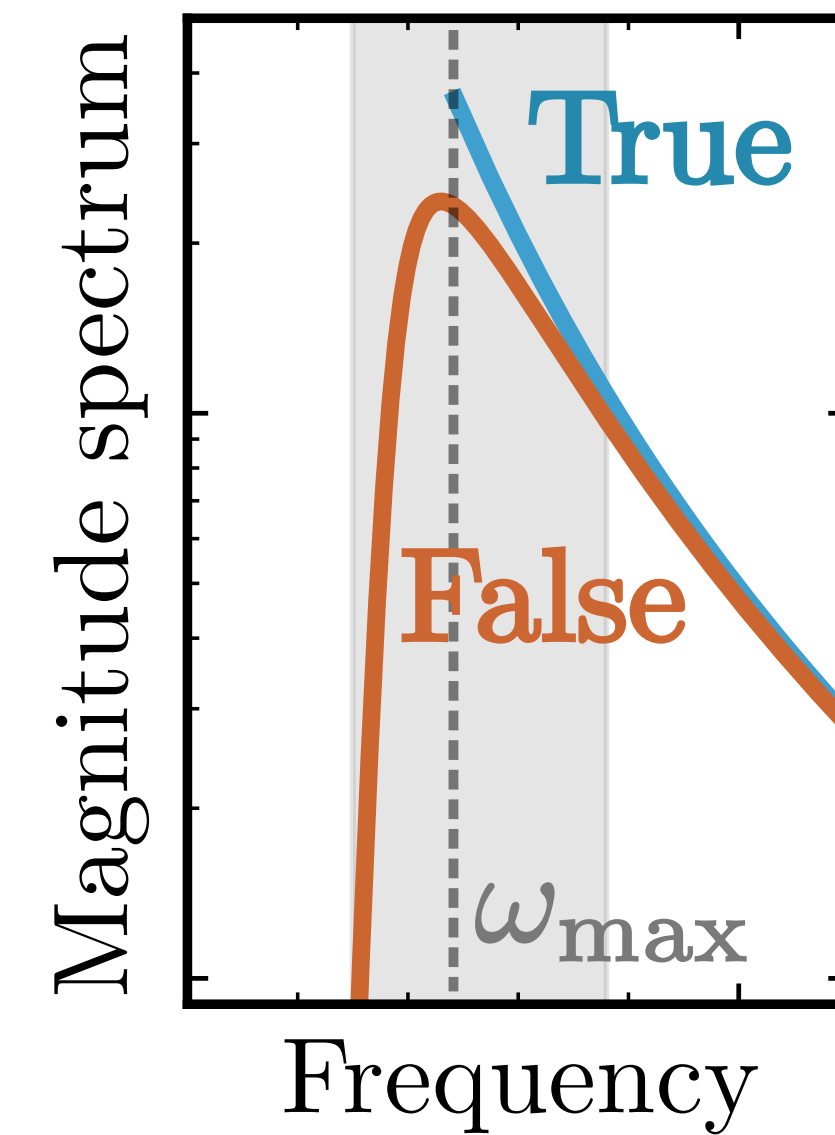
True vacuum



False vacuum



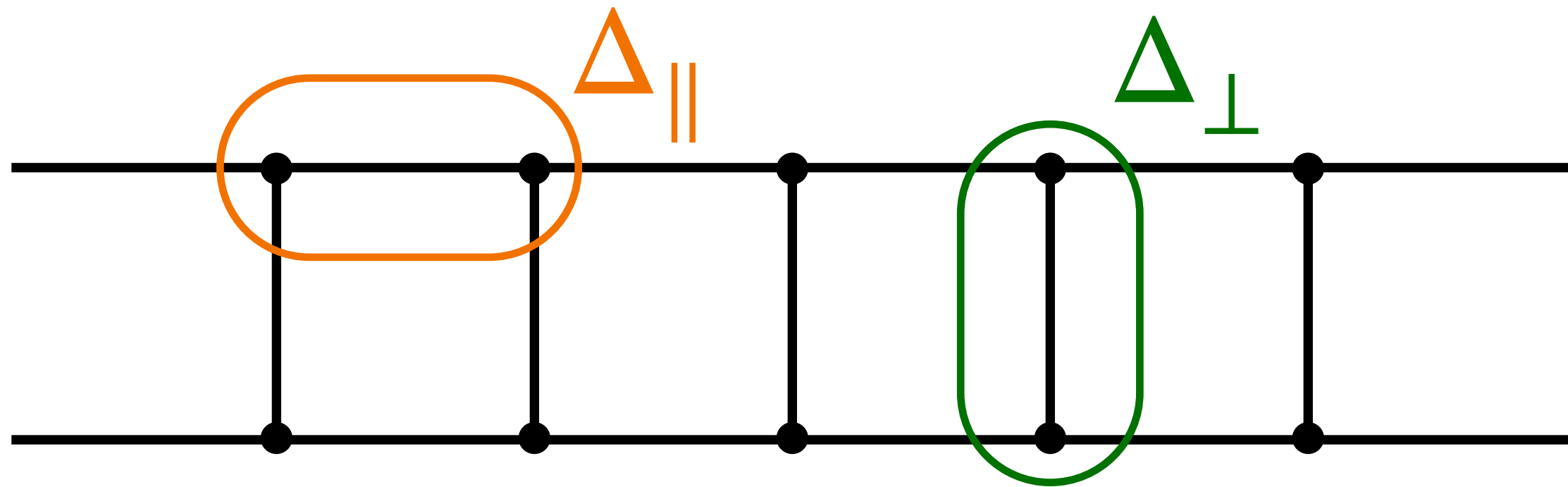
Fourier transform



Another Model

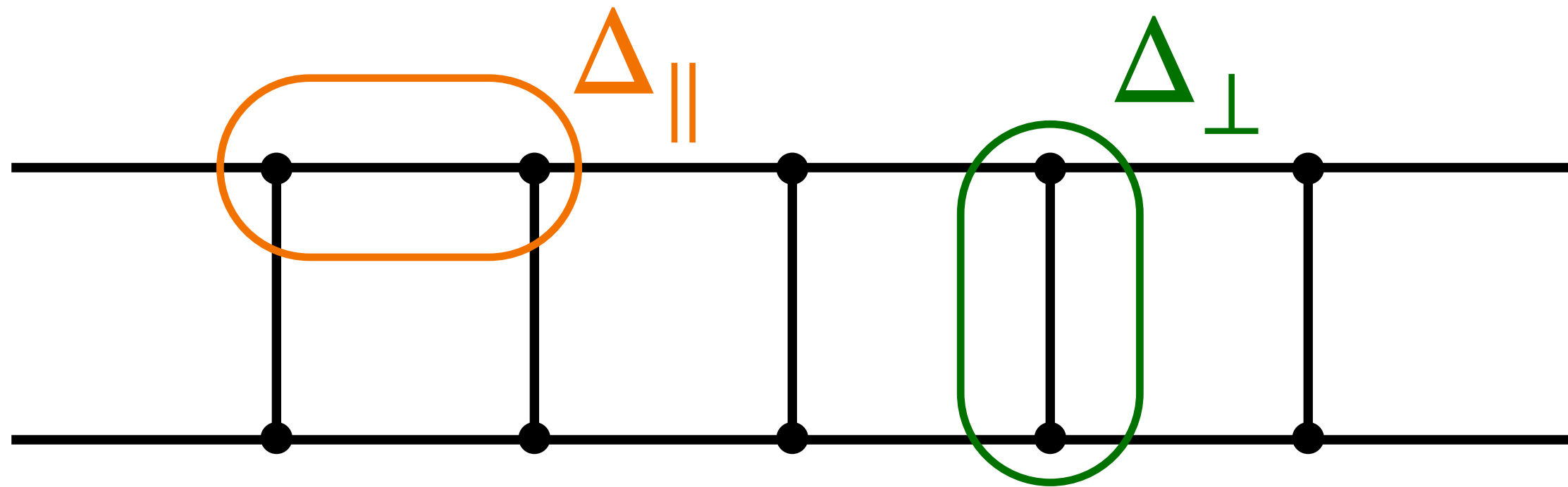
XXZ Ladder

$$H = \frac{1}{2} \sum_j \sum_{\alpha=1,2} \left(\sigma_{j,\alpha}^x \sigma_{j+1,\alpha}^x + \sigma_{j,\alpha}^y \sigma_{j+1,\alpha}^y + \Delta_{\parallel} \sigma_{j,\alpha}^z \sigma_{j+1,\alpha}^z \right) + \Delta_{\perp} \sigma_{j,1}^z \sigma_{j+1,2}^z$$



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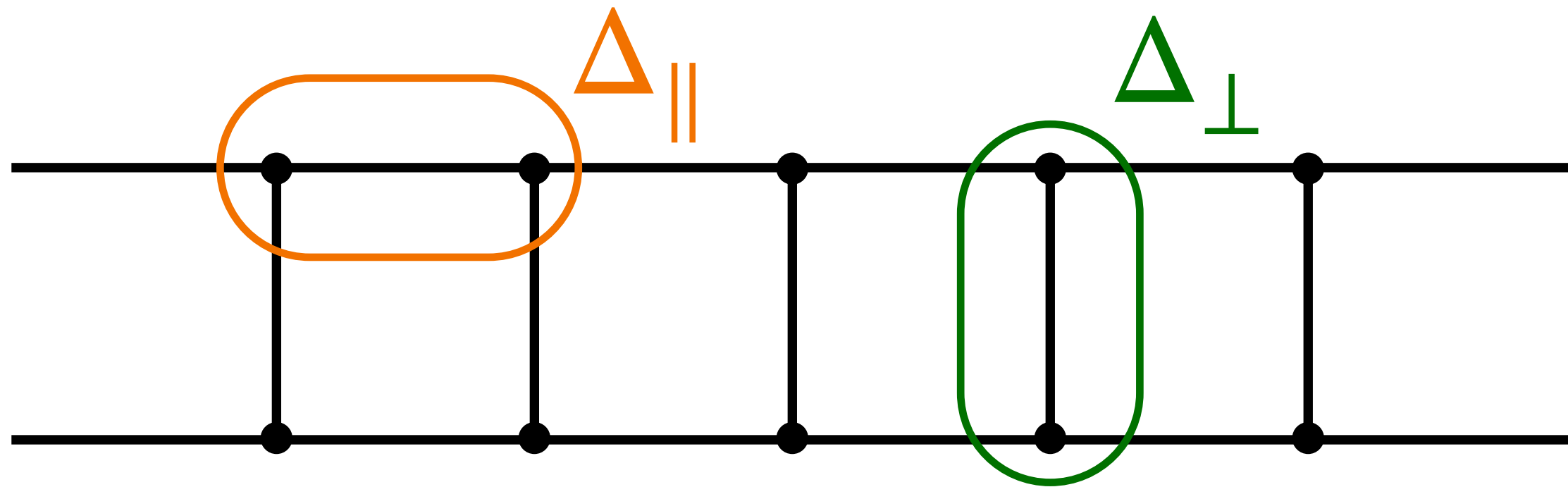


$$\Delta_{\perp} \leftrightarrow h_z$$

Interacting \leftrightarrow No Free Fermion Mapping

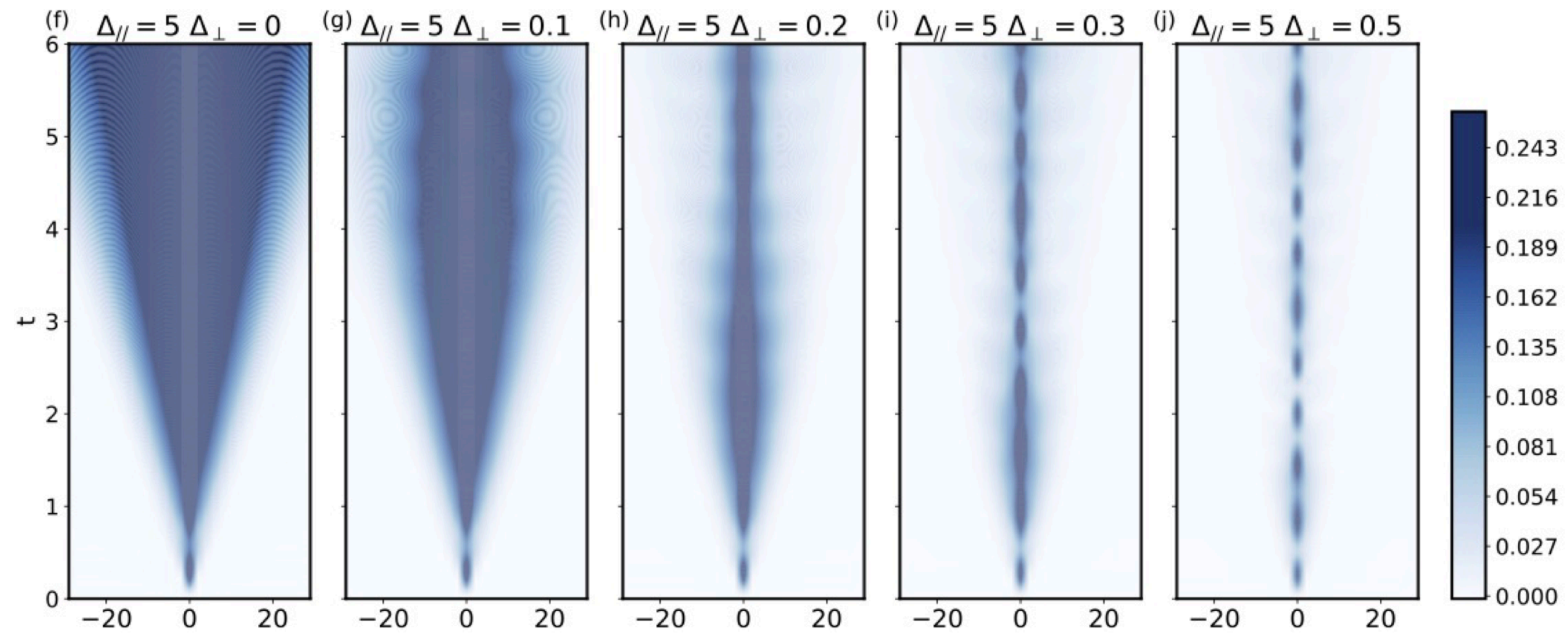
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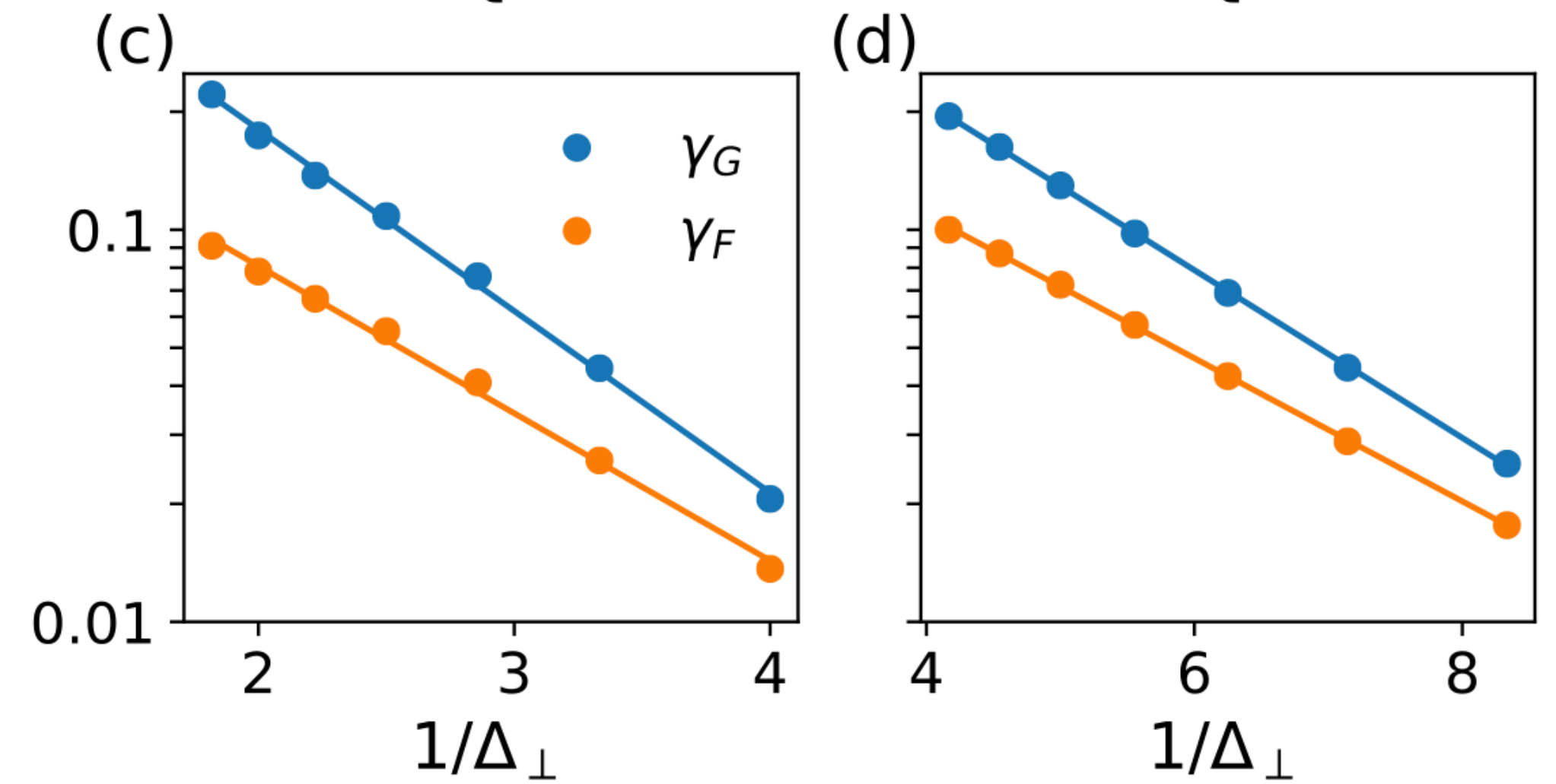
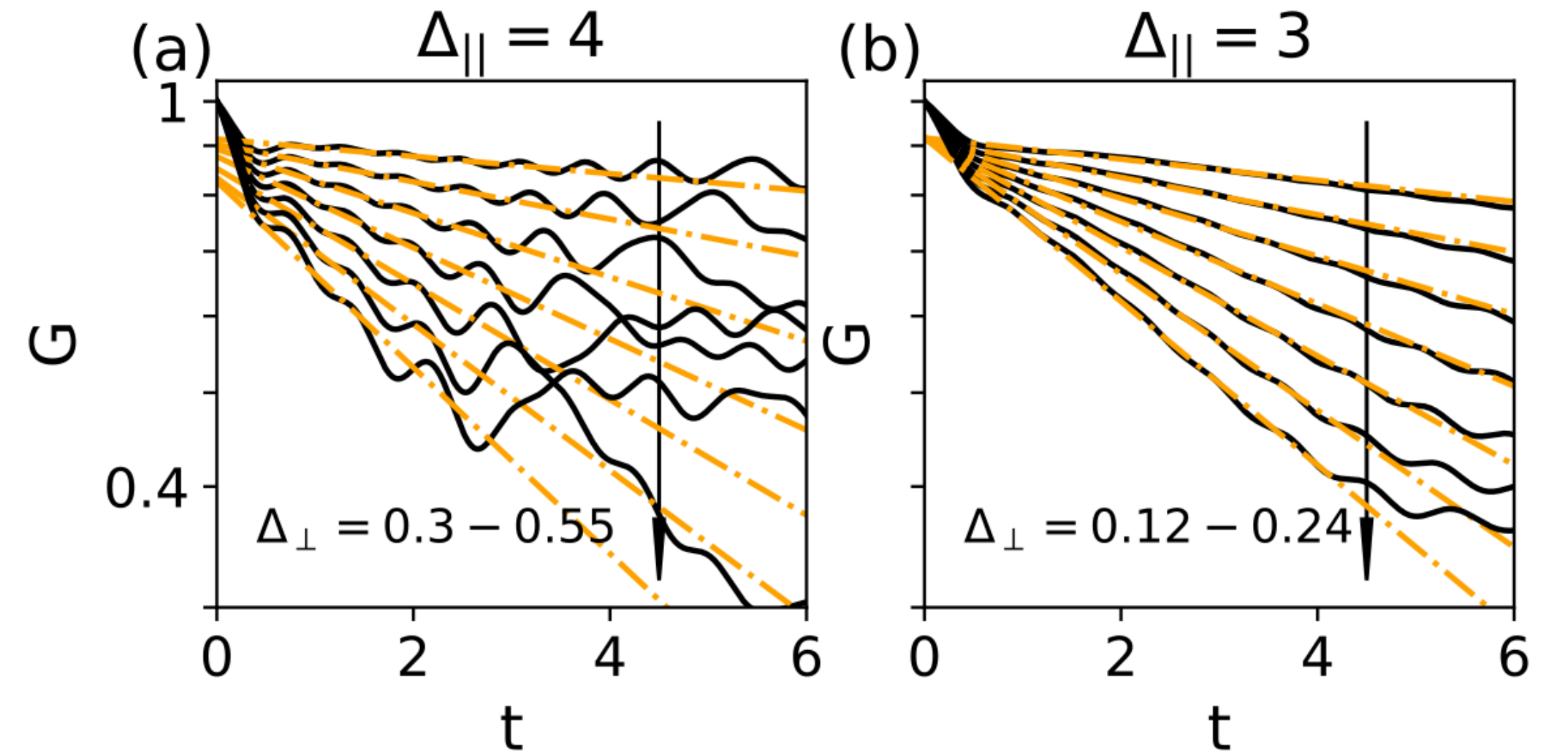
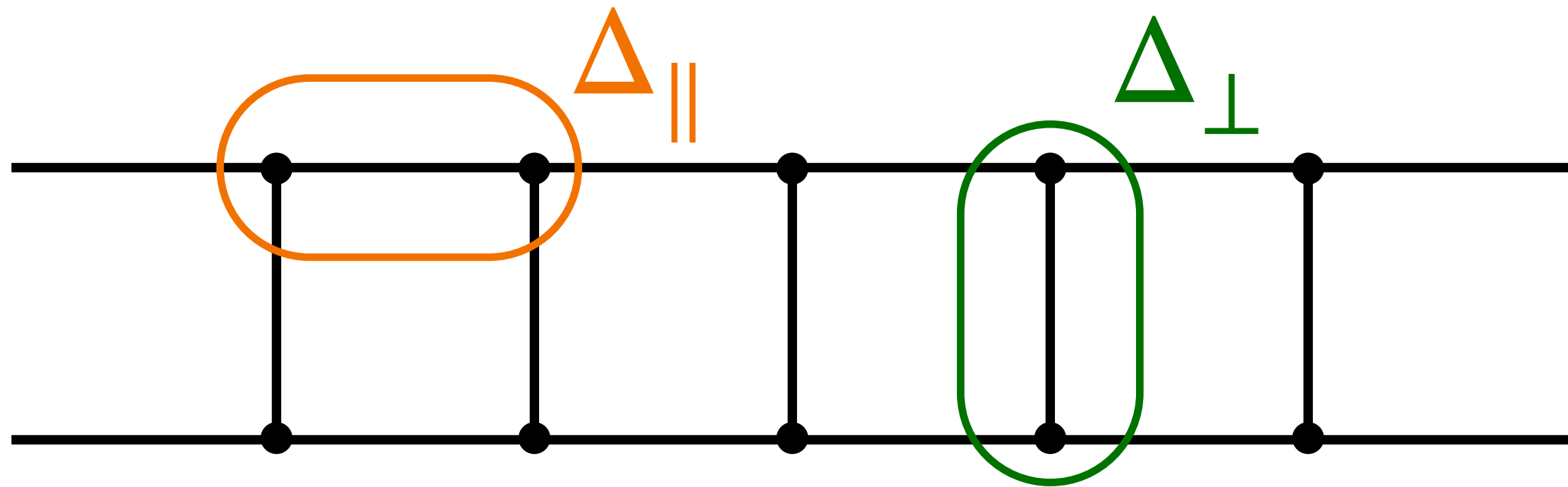
Lagnese, Surace, Kormos, Calabrese J. Phys A 2022

Lagnese, Surace, Kormos, Calabrese J. Stat. Mech. 2022



XXZ Ladder

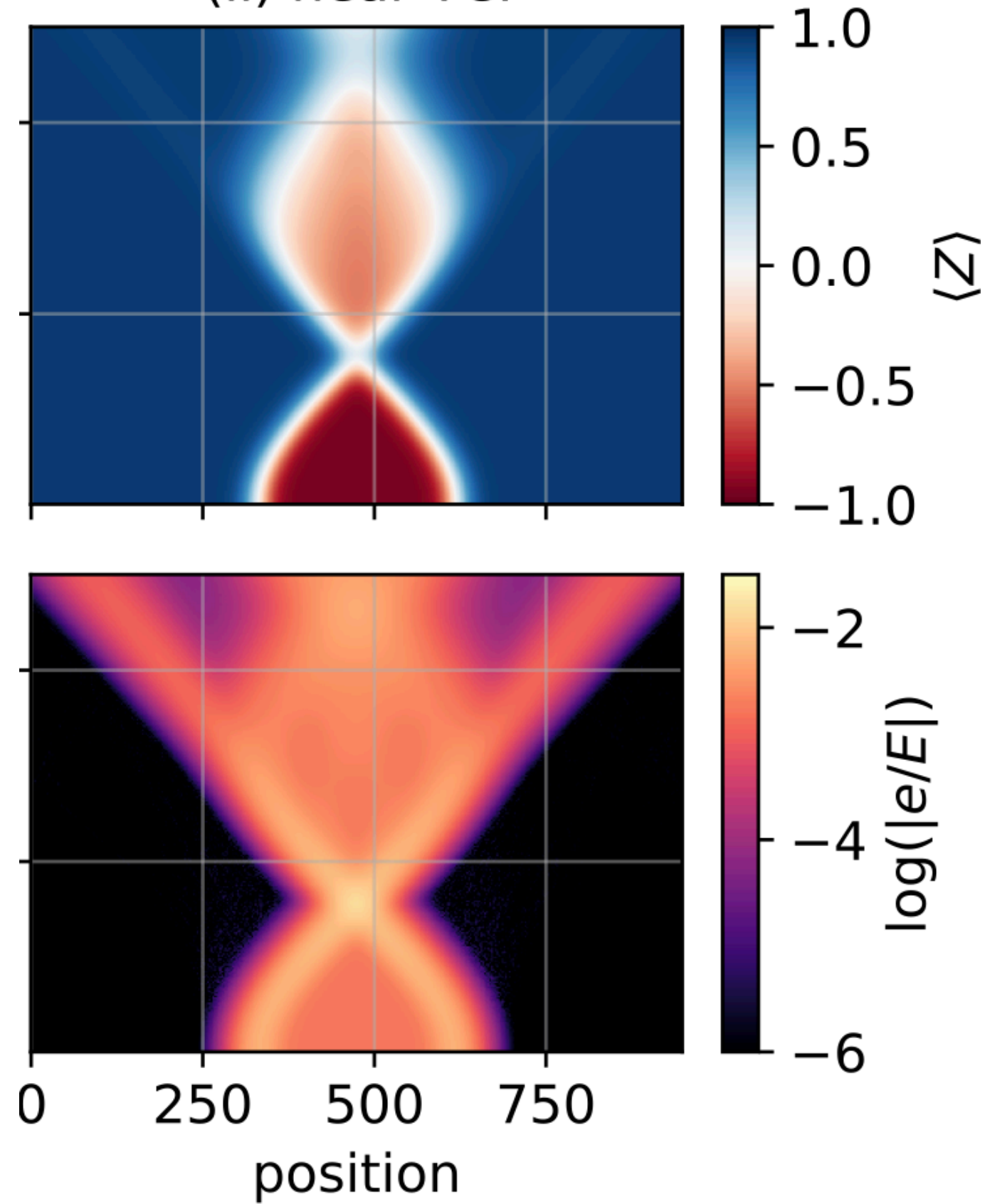
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Outlook

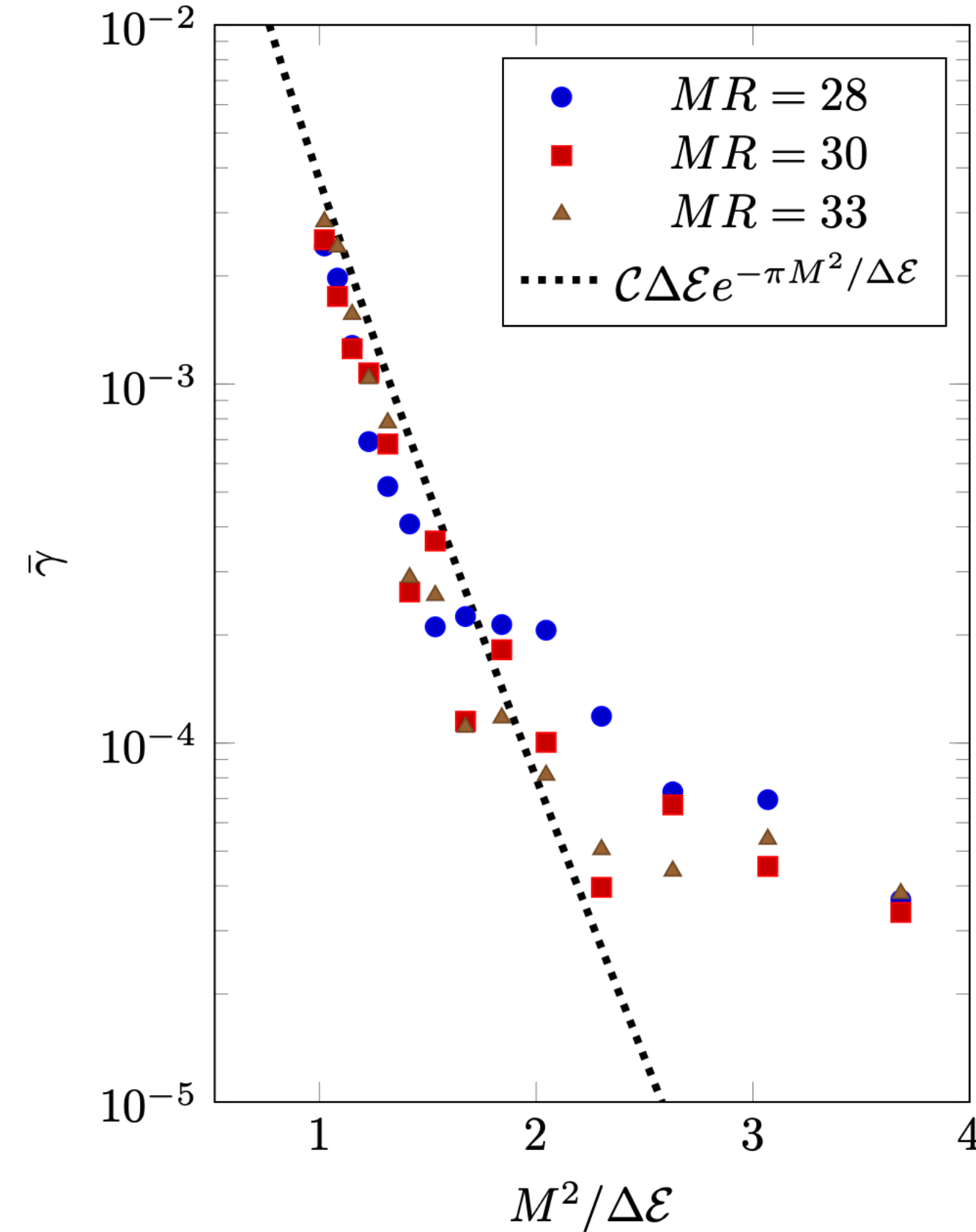
More on Bubble Dynamics

(ii) near TCI



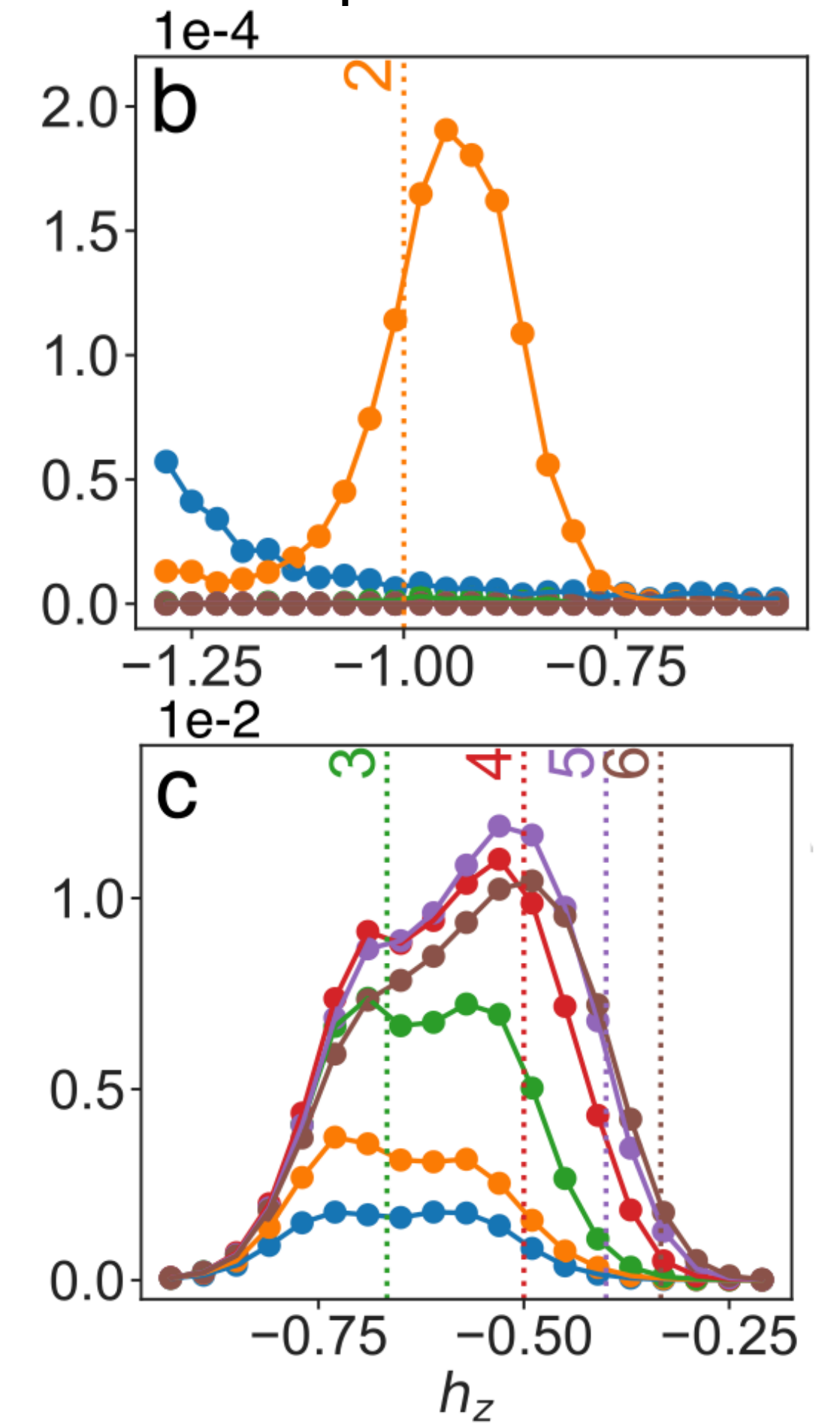
Milsted, Liu, Preskill, Vidal
PRX Quantum 2022

Prefactor in the decay rate



Lencses, Mussardo, Tacaks PRD 2022

Experiments



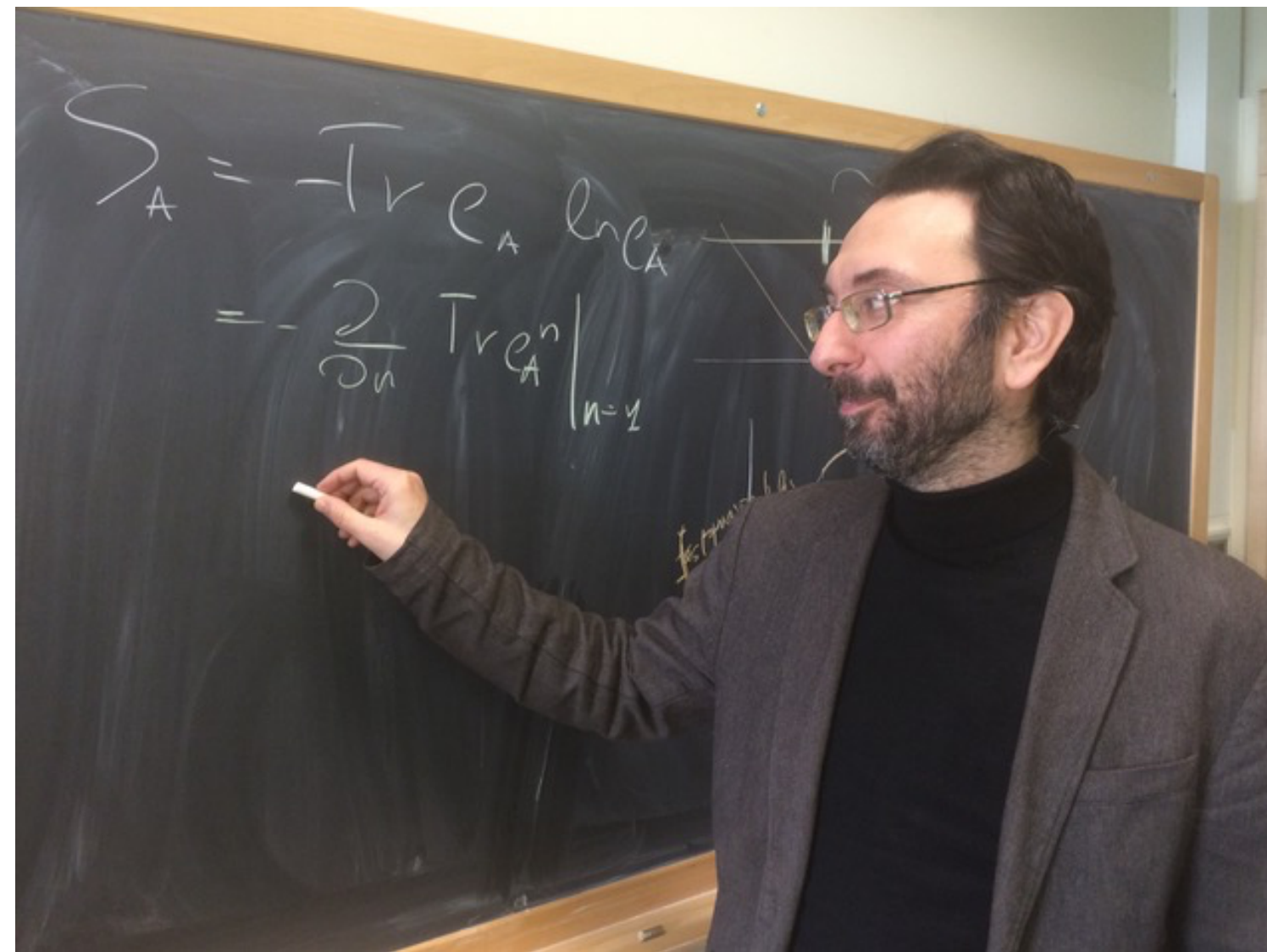
Jaka Vodeb et al. arXiv:2406.14718

Thanks for the attention !

Federica M. Surace



Pasquale Calabrese



Marton Kormos

