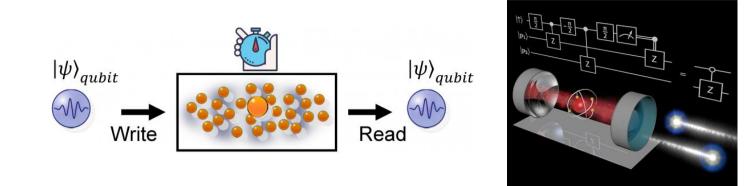
QuSiED:

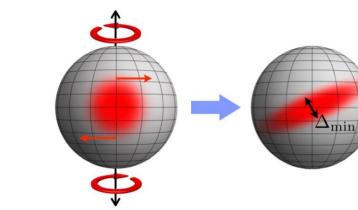
Quantum Simulation with Engineered Dissipation

Motivation

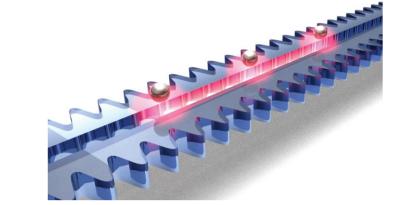
Quantum atom-light interfaces are important foundation for quantum technologies



Q. communication and logic



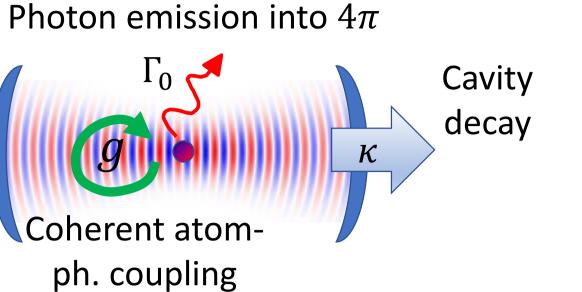
Q. metrology and sensing

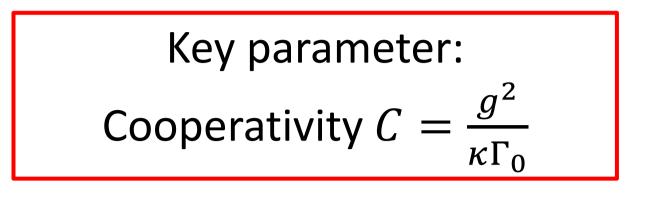


Novel platforms for q. simulation

Key limitation: large, uncontrolled dissipation in state-of-the-art platforms

Cavity QED

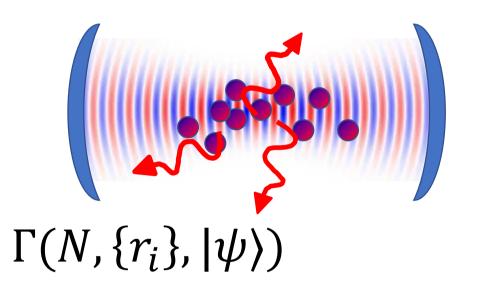




Errors/infidelities tend to decrease very slowly as function of improving cooperativity in known protocols

Novel approach

- Independent photon emission rate Γ_0 is an **assumption**
- Wave interference implies that emission is complicated function of atom number, positions, and wave function



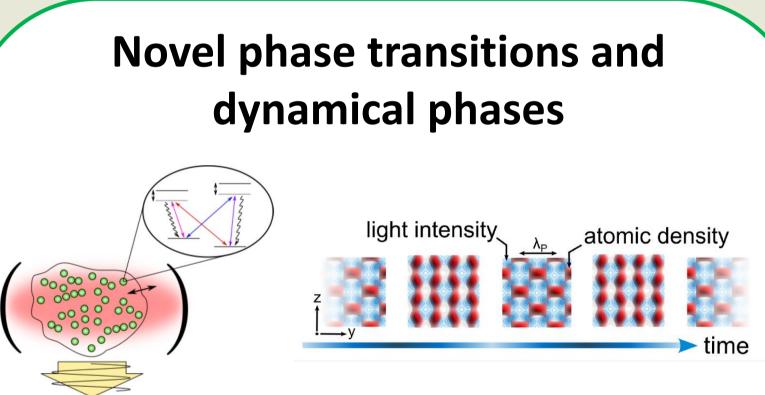
- Exploit subspace of strong correlated dissipation $\Gamma(N, \{r_i\}, |\psi\rangle) \rightarrow 0$?
- **Polynomial or exponential improvements** in errors/infidelities versus cooperativity?

Challenges

Requirements to succeed:

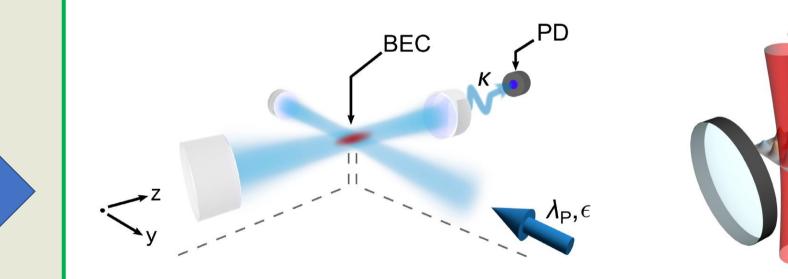
- Achieve deterministic atomic spatial configurations with strong interference in emission (sub-wavelength arrays)
- Robust experimental means to tailor interactions and interface with light
- New theoretical tools and approaches for the challenging problem of many-body correlated dissipation
- Find interesting protocols and dynamics protected and enabled by correlated dissipation

Key objectives



- Modified Dicke phase transitions w/correlated \checkmark dissipation
- Controlling time crystals w/dissipation and \checkmark feedback
- Universality classes in dissipative dynamics
- Stabilization of quantum many-body scars

Novel experimental platforms of QuSiED

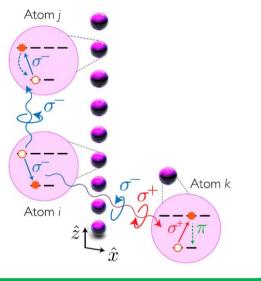


New, integrated cavity / Yb tweezer array BEC / Mott insulator coupled to cavity

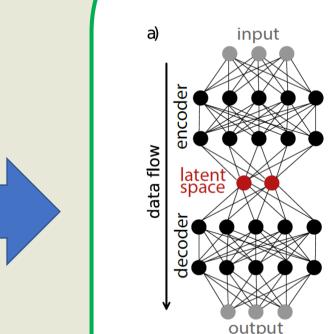
Theory/Expt interfaces

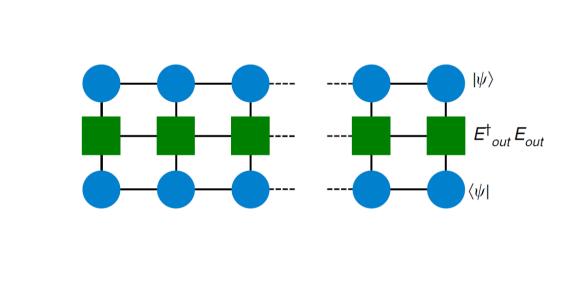
Quantum metrology

- Experimental characterization of quantum Fisher information
- Spin squeezing enabled by correlated dissipation
- New correlated dark states



New theoretical methods





- Machine learning, neural network modeling
- Non-equilibrium Green's function techniques
 - Tensor networks
- Weakly interacting fermion mappings





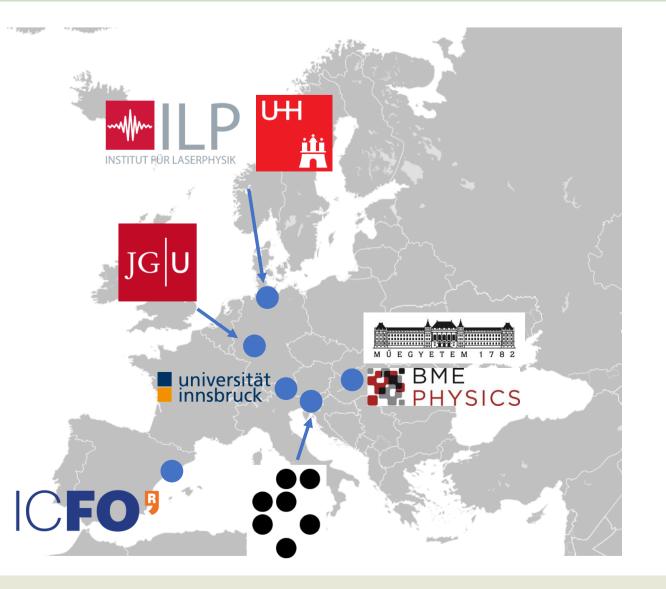


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M Ű E G Y E T E M

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