

Fundamental limitations of the step quantum heat engine

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Kraków, 2019

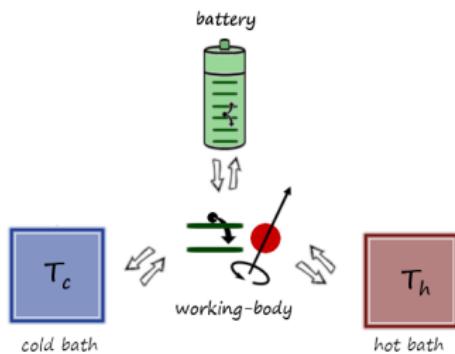
Step Quantum Heat Engine

$$H_t = H_0 + V_t$$

$$H_0 = H_S + H_H + H_C + H_B$$

$$V_t = \sum_{k=1}^N [\lambda_H^{(k)}(t) V_{SH}^{(k)} + \lambda_C^{(k)}(t) V_{SC}^{(k)} + \lambda_B^{(k)}(t) V_{SB}^{(k)}]$$

$$\rho \rightarrow U\rho U^\dagger$$



*Skrzypczyk et al., Nat. Commun. 5, 4185
Alhambra et al. PRX 6, 041017

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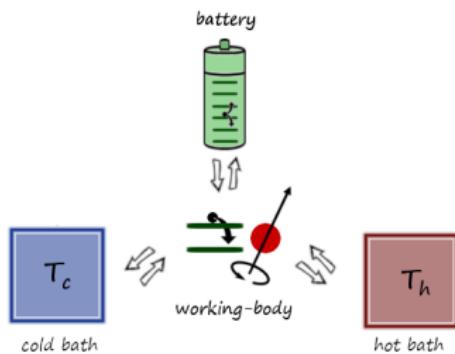
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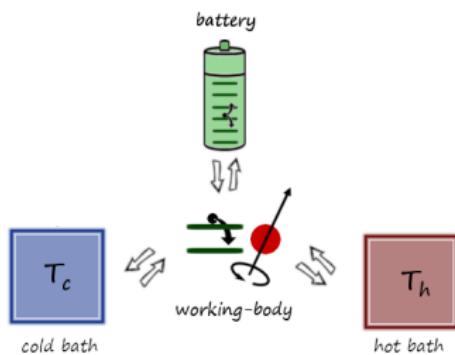
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① Step operations, e.g.

$$U = U_B U_H U_B U_H \dots \text{ or } U_C U_B U_H$$



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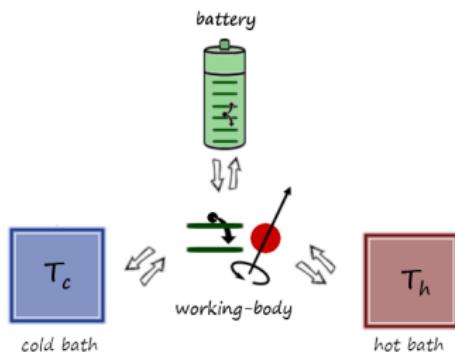
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 $[U_X, H_S + H_X] = 0$

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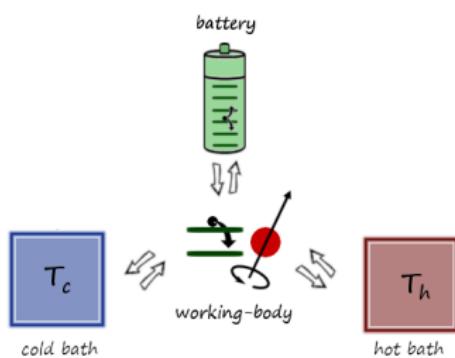
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 $[U_B, \Gamma_\epsilon] = 0$

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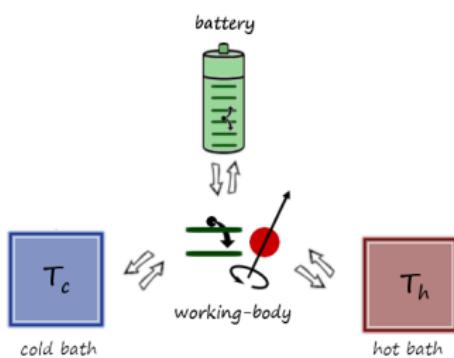
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$$\tau_A = \frac{1}{Z_A} e^{-\beta_A H_A}$$

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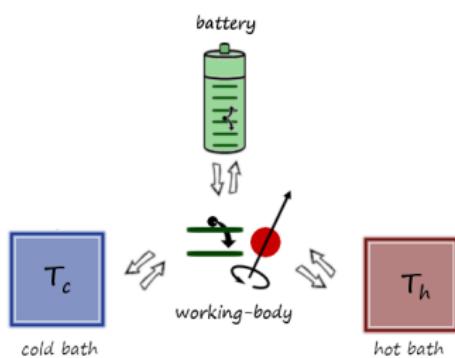
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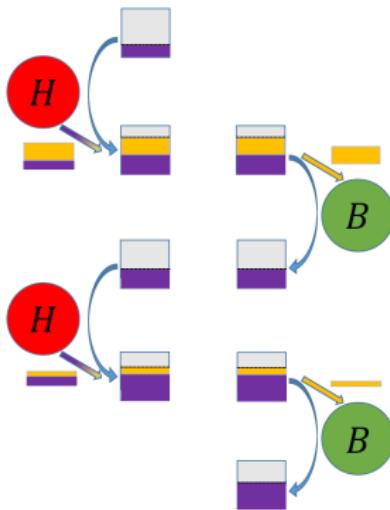
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- ④ Heat baths and diagonal states
 $\tau_A = \frac{1}{Z_A} e^{-\beta_A H_A}$
- ⑤ Cyclic working body (qubit)
 $\text{Tr}_{H,C,B}[\rho] = \text{Tr}_{H,C,B}[U\rho U^\dagger]$

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Single heat bath - work extraction

$$\text{Heat } Q = \text{Tr}[H_H(\rho - U\rho U^\dagger)]$$

$$\text{Work } W = \text{Tr}[H_B(U\rho U^\dagger - \rho)]$$



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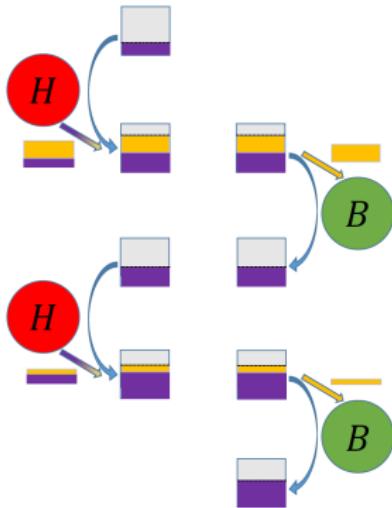
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Working body state functions



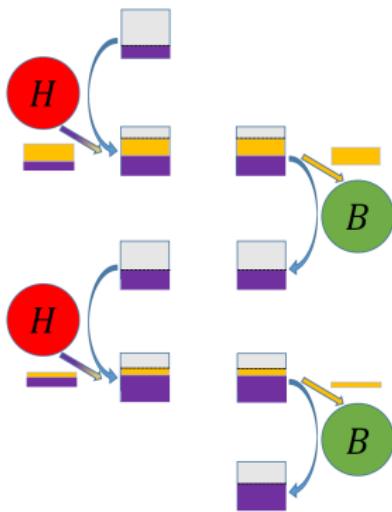
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$$\text{Ergotropy}^* R(\rho) = \max (\text{Tr}[H(\rho - U\rho U^\dagger)])$$

$$\text{Passive energy } P(\rho) = \text{Tr}[H\rho] - R(\rho)$$

$$\text{Entropy } S(\rho) = -\text{Tr}[\rho \log \rho]$$

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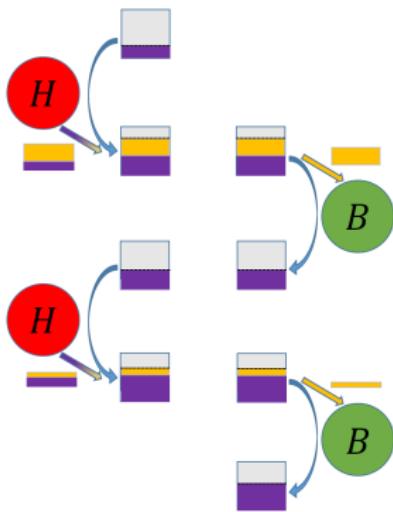
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- Ergotropy storing U_B

$$W \leq -\Delta R_S$$

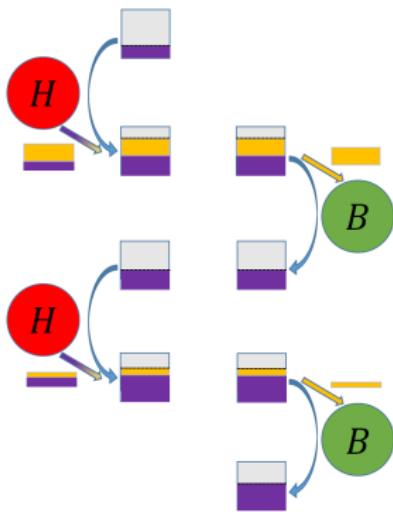
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- Ergotropy storing U_B
 $W \leq -\Delta R_S$
- Ergotropy extraction U_H
 $\Delta R_S \leq 2(\omega - \epsilon)e^{-\beta_H \omega} - \omega$
 $\Delta P_S \geq (\omega - \epsilon)(1 - e^{-\beta_H \omega})$
(thermal operations[†])

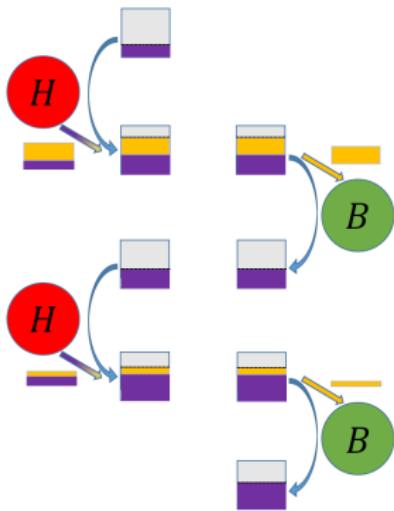
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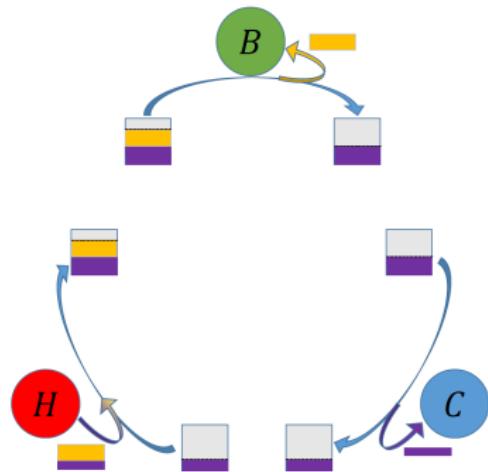
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 $W \leq -\Delta R_S$
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 $\Delta R_S \leq 2(\omega - \epsilon)e^{-\beta_H \omega} - \omega$
 $\Delta P_S \geq (\omega - \epsilon)(1 - e^{-\beta_H \omega})$
(thermal operations †)
- Clausius inequality
 $Q < T\Delta S_S$ irreversibility!
and Second Law, $W < -\Delta F_S$

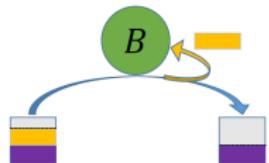
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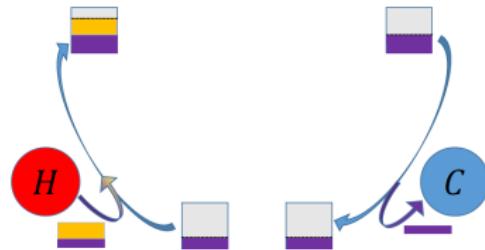
Two heat baths - heat engine



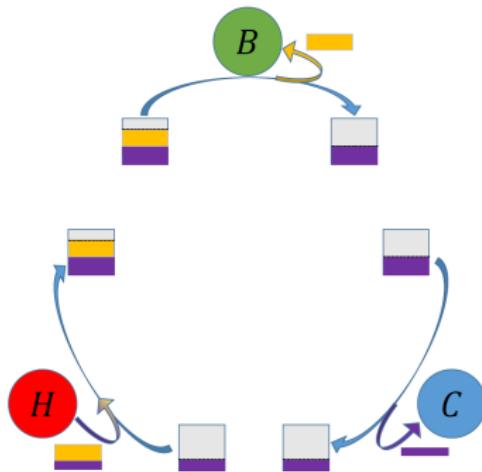
Two heat baths - heat engine



- *Hot bath* is used to ergotropy extraction.
- *Battery* is used to ergotropy storage.
- *Cold bath* is used to releasing passive energy.



Two heat baths - heat engine



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- Battery is used to ergotropy storage.
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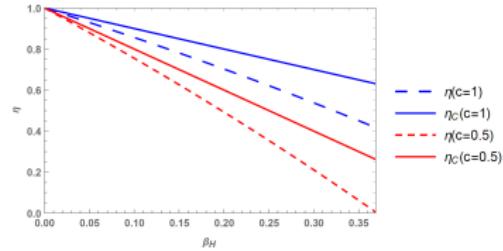
Maximal efficiency:

$$\eta = \frac{2 - e^{-\beta_C \omega} - e^{\beta_H \omega}}{1 - e^{-\beta_C \omega}} < \eta_C$$

Power:

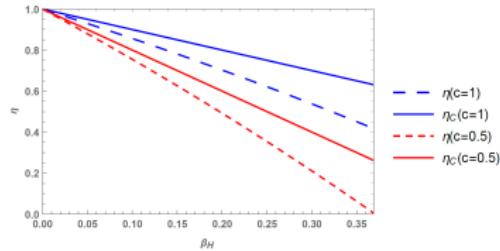
$$P = \omega \left[\frac{2e^{-\beta_H \omega}}{1 + e^{-(\beta_C + \beta_H)\omega}} - 1 \right]$$

Figures

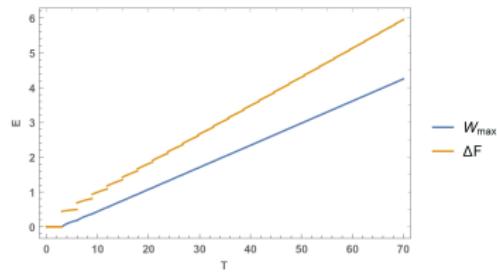


Efficiency vs Carnot efficiency

Figures

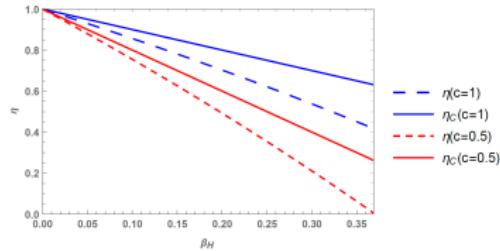


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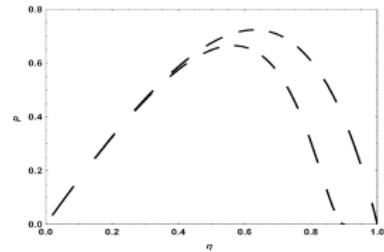


Work vs Free energy

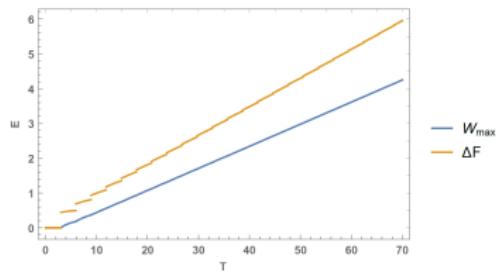
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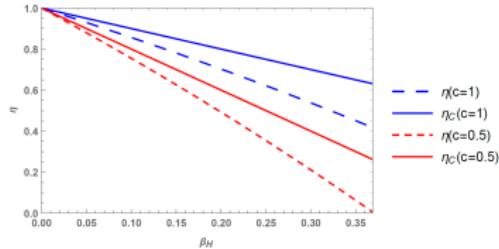


Efficiency vs Power

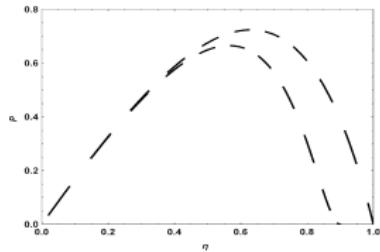


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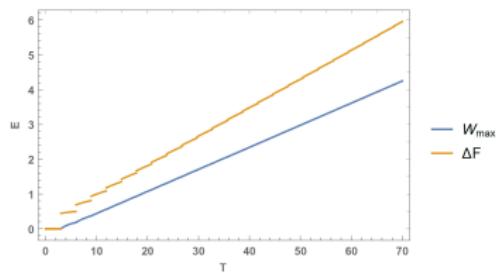
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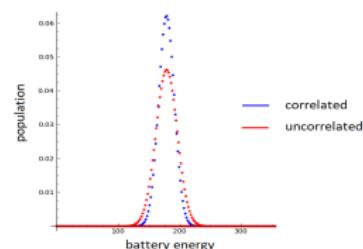
Efficiency vs Carnot efficiency



Efficiency vs Power



Work vs Free energy



Fluctuations vs Correlations

Summary

- Charging battery is limited by the ergotropy.
- Extraction ergotropy from the heat bath is possible, but unavoidably accompanied with passive energy flow.
- Step operations are fundamentally irreversible (worse than Carnot).
- Correlations between working body and battery can reduce fluctuations of work.

Thanks for your attention!
(paper soon on arXiv)