

Quantum Mpemba effect from Stark localization



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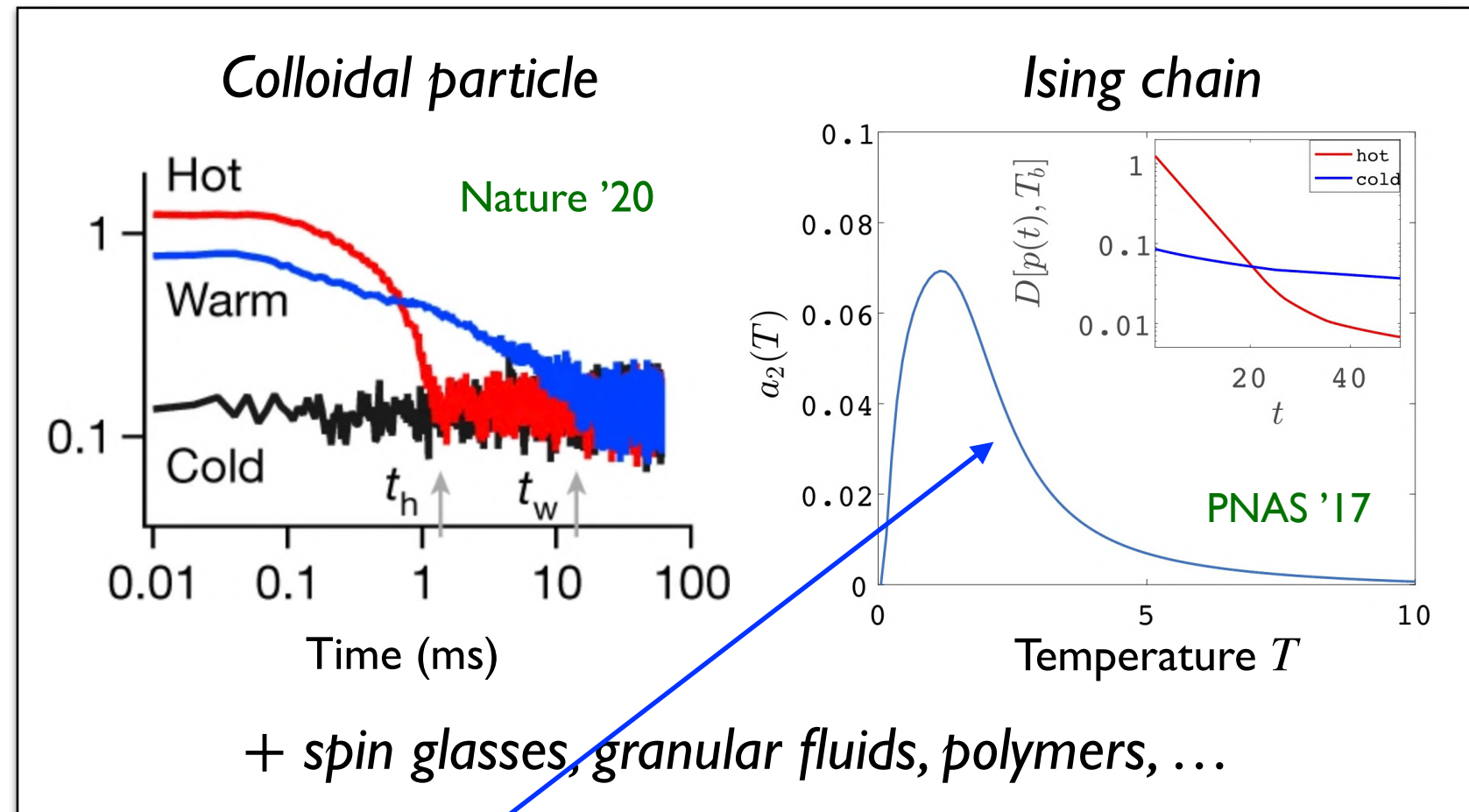
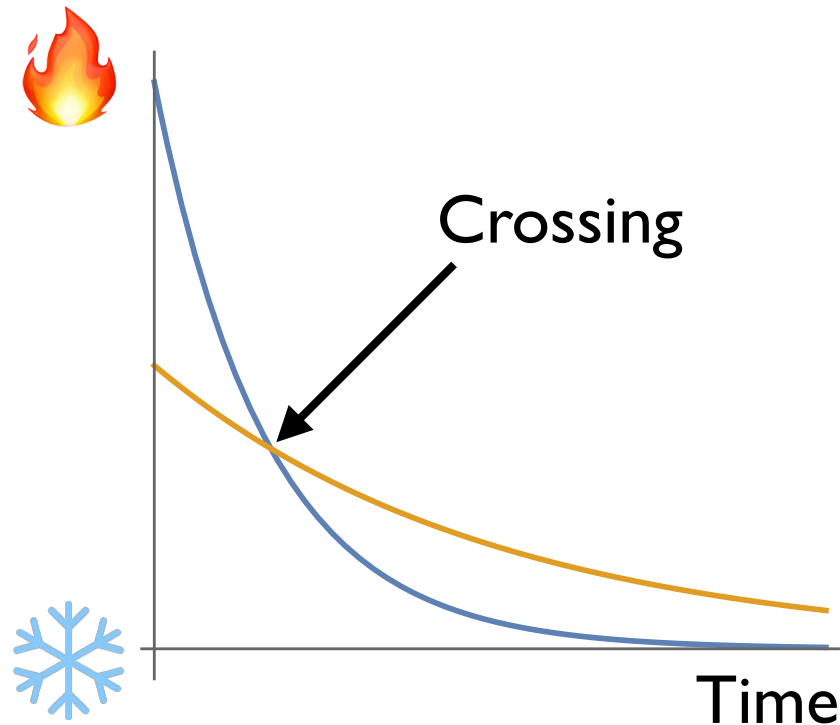
Shovan Dutta
Raman Research Institute

Quantum energy landscapes + rare events $\implies$ metastable hierarchy

Classical Mpemba effect

Anomalous relaxation — hotter system cools faster

Teza *et al*, Phys. Rep. '26
Bechhoefer *et al*, Nat. Rev. Phys. '21



Unified description: *nonmonotonic overlap with the slowest relaxing mode*

$$p(t) - p_{eq} = a_2(T) v_2 e^{-\lambda_2 t} + a_3(T) v_3 e^{-\lambda_3 t} + \dots$$

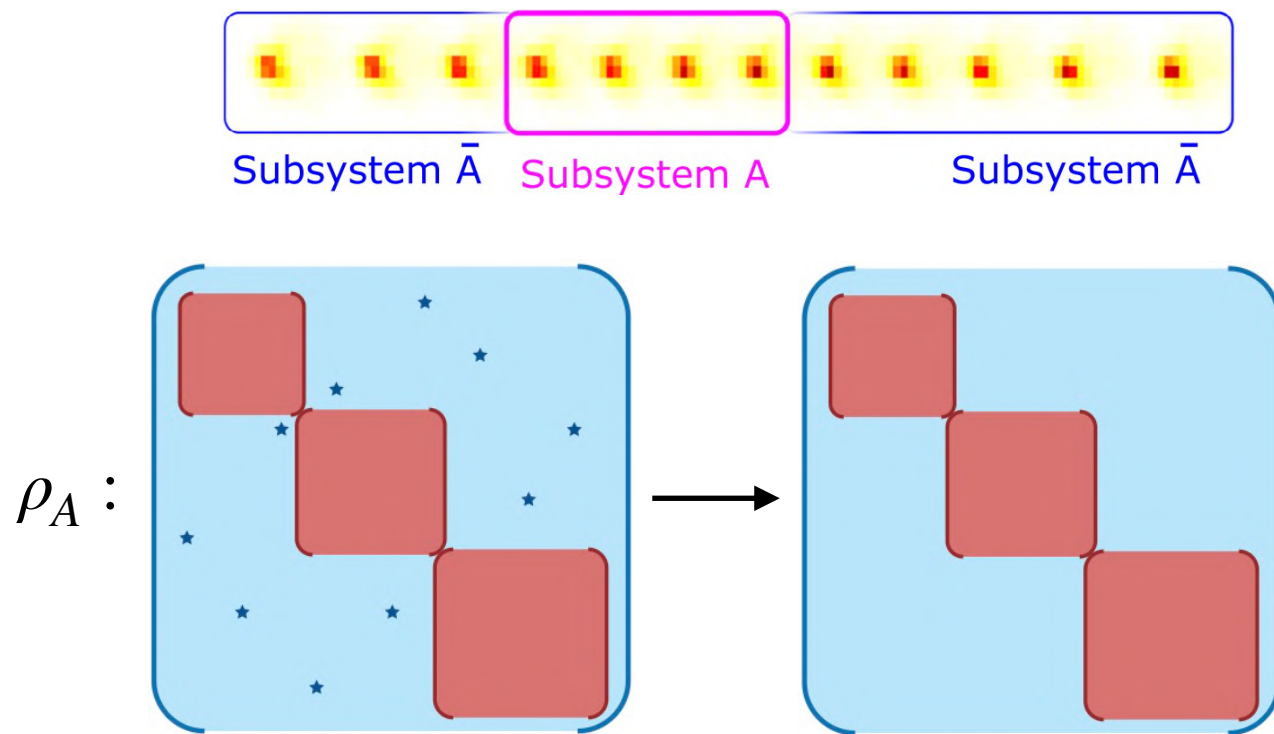
Generalized to other distance measures from equilibrium / steady state

Quantum Mpemba effect — closed systems

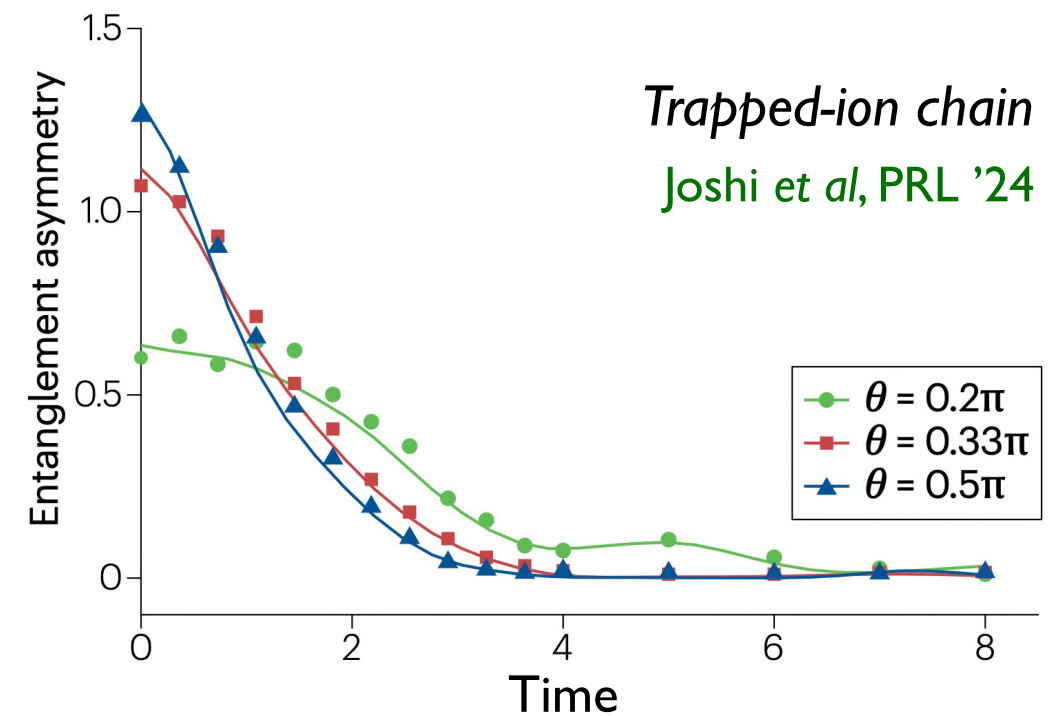
Ares, Calabrese, Murciano, Nat. Rev. Phys. '25

Subsystem thermalization — *symmetry restoration*

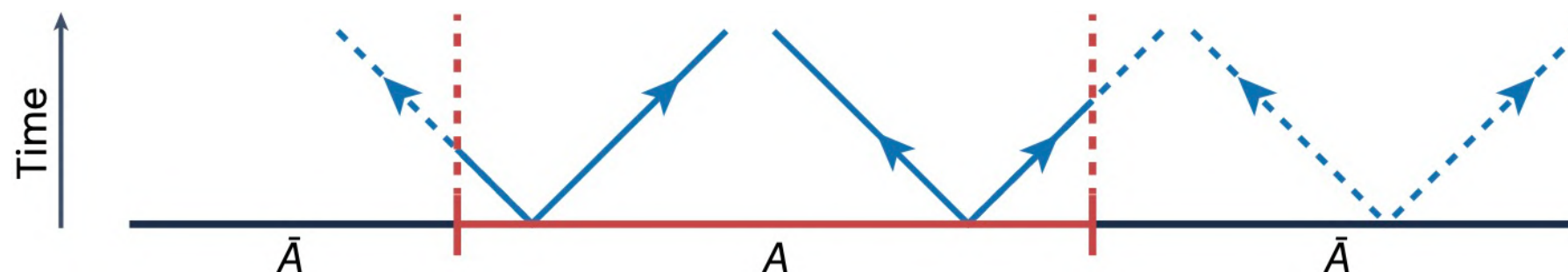
Hamiltonian has $U(1)$ symmetry (e.g., total S^z conservation), but initial state doesn't



Long-range ($1/r$) XY chain



Physical origin for integrable systems: *Hotter quasiparticles escape faster*



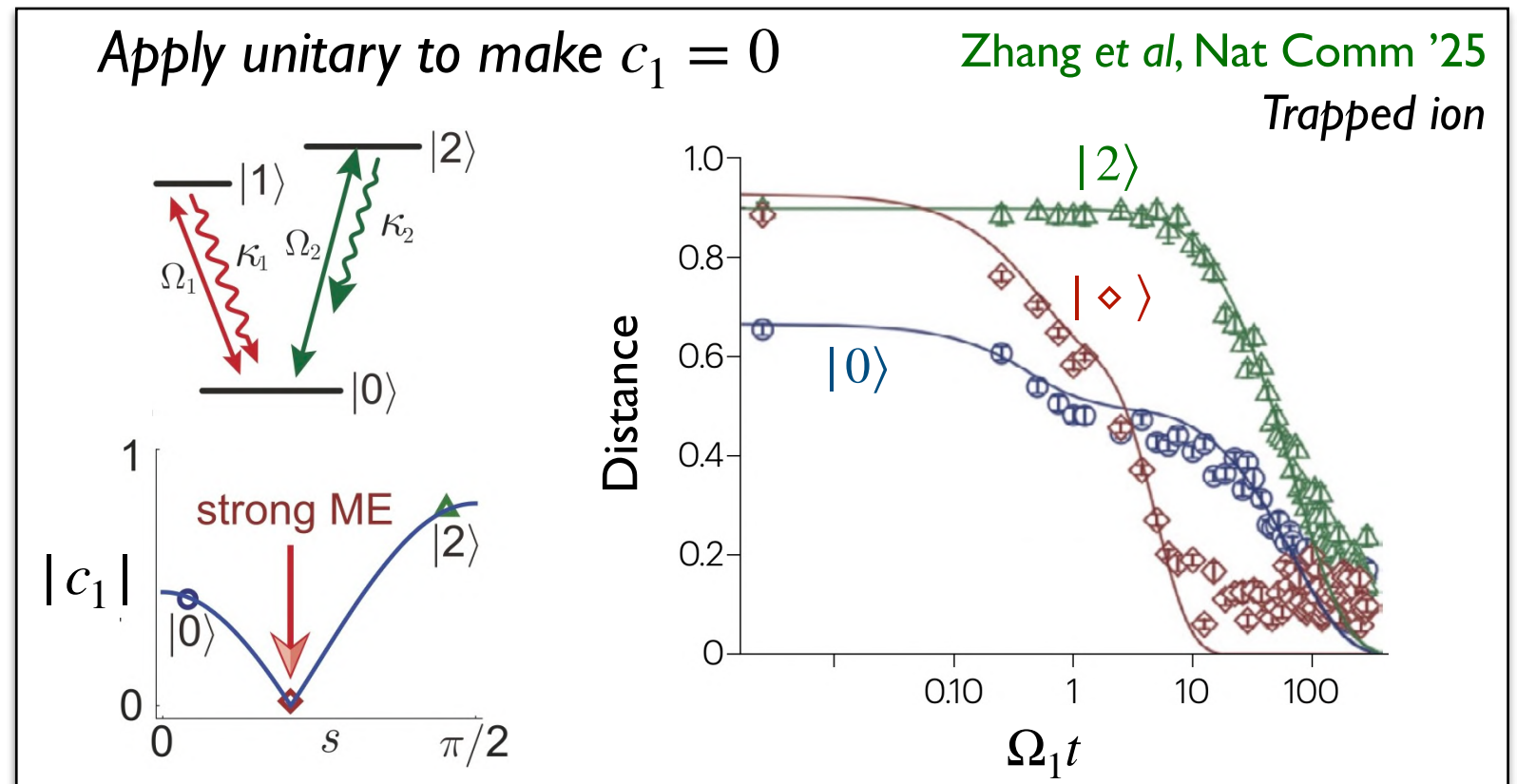
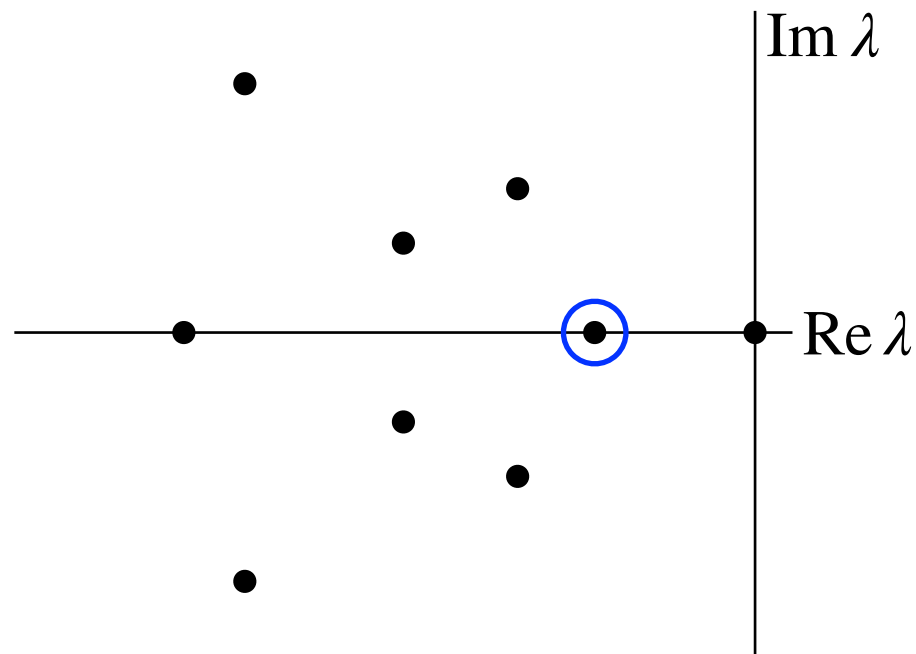
Rylands et al, PRL '24

Quantum Mpemba effect — open systems

Ares, Calabrese, Murciano, Nat. Rev. Phys. '25

Slowest Liouvillian mode controls relaxation

$$\rho(t) = \rho_0 + c_1 \rho_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} + \dots$$



Subsystem equilibration in closed systems also recast in terms of slow-mode overlap

Summer et al, PRX '26

Mpemba effect $\leftrightarrow$ nonmonotonic variation of c_1 with distance

Yamashika, Hamazaki, arXiv '26

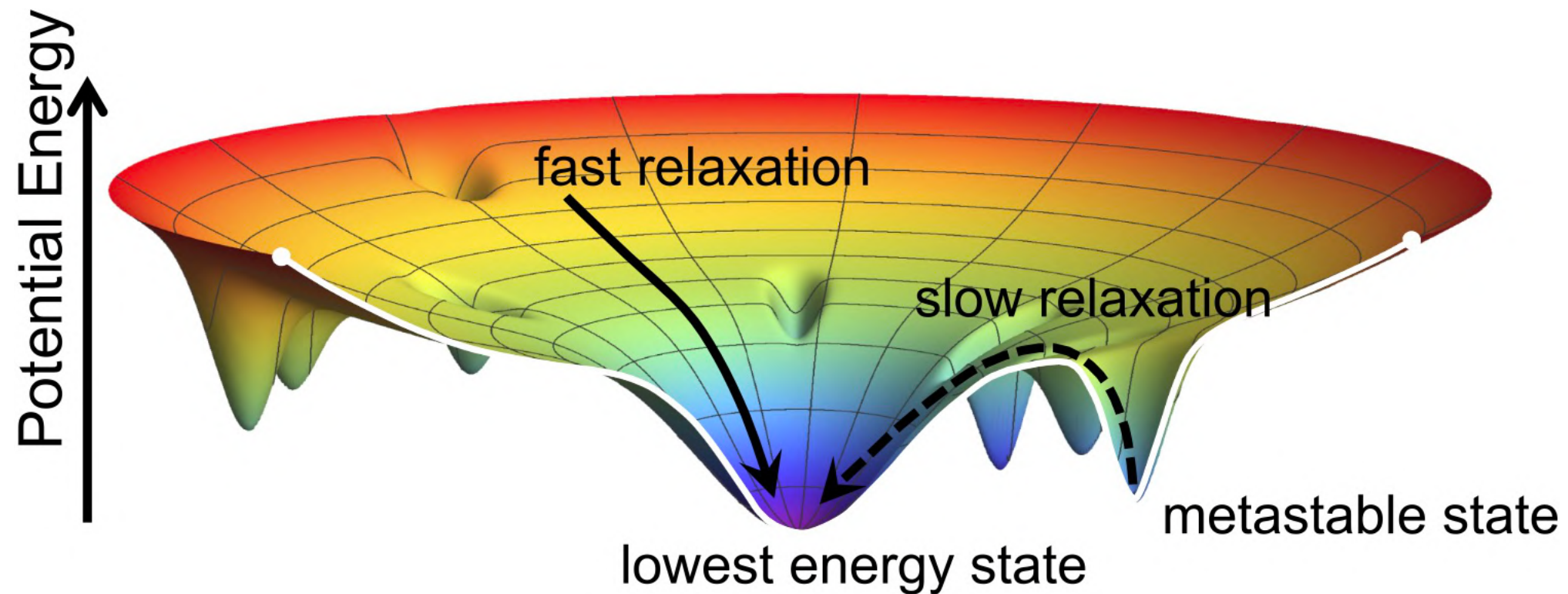
— Numerically found to arise from *symmetry, nonlinearity, criticality, metastability, noise, ...*

Yet, physical/intuitive origin remains unclear

Energy landscape picture — classical

Classical Monte-Carlo / Fokker-Planck dynamics

Lu, Raz, PNAS '17



(How) Can this picture work in quantum systems?

Uncertainty principle + evolution local on the energy surface

Quantum: Energy landscape + rare events

How do you design a (total) energy landscape w/ dissipative flow?

Dynamics local in position space

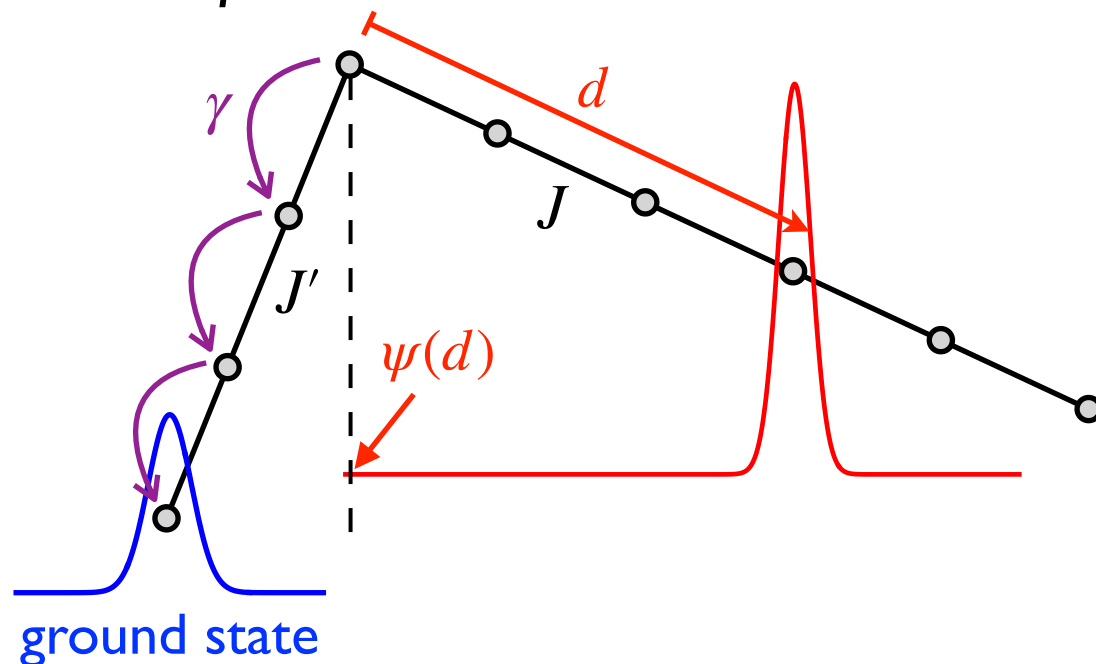
⇒ need correspondence between total energy & position — localized eigenstates

⇒ Hopping model w/ disorder / quasiperiodic potentials / tilted (Stark) potential

random

structured

Minimal setup:



Cool by incoherent hopping
(light-assisted hop + spontaneous emission
/ measurement + feedback)

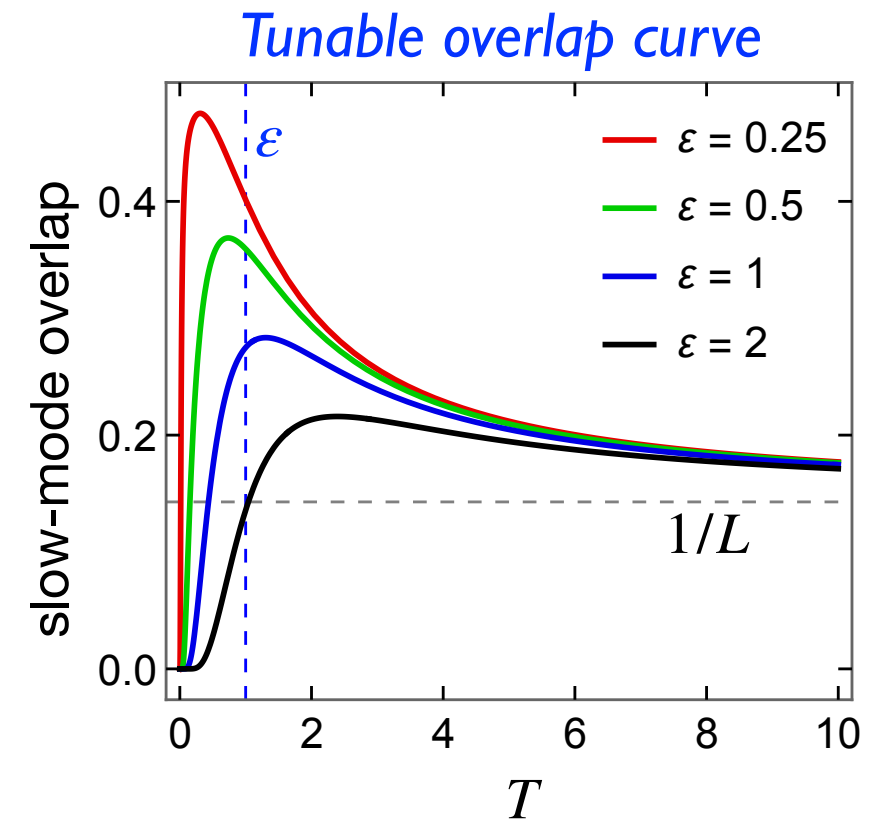
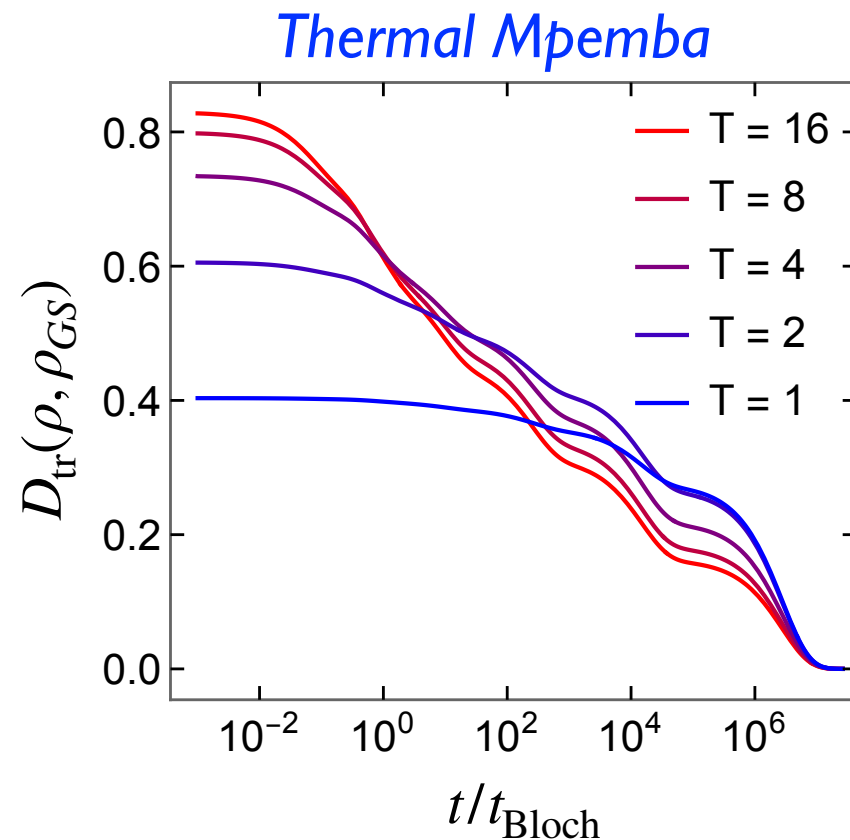
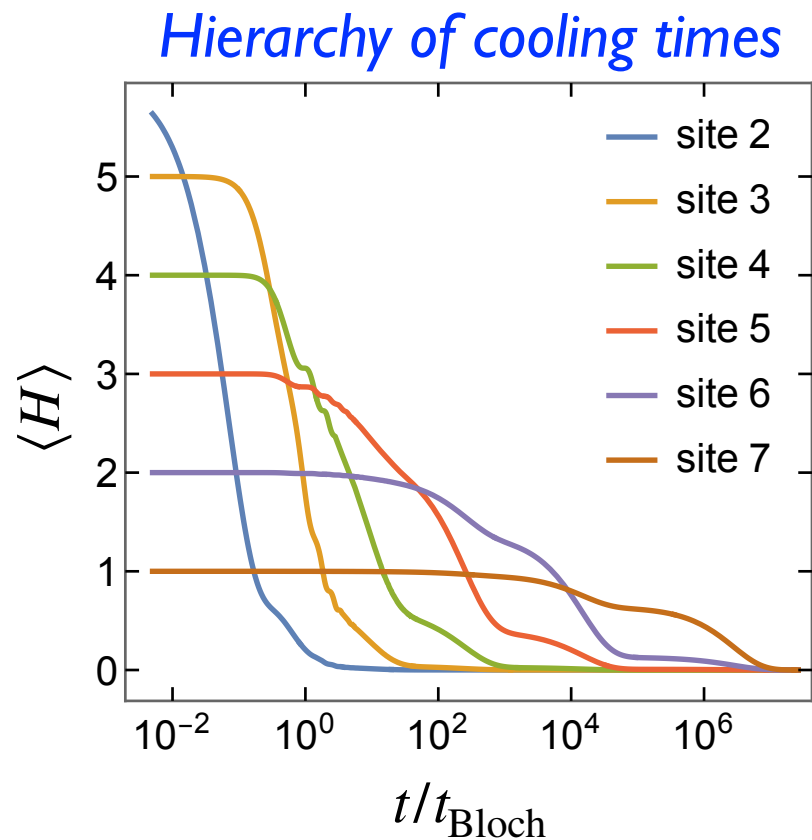
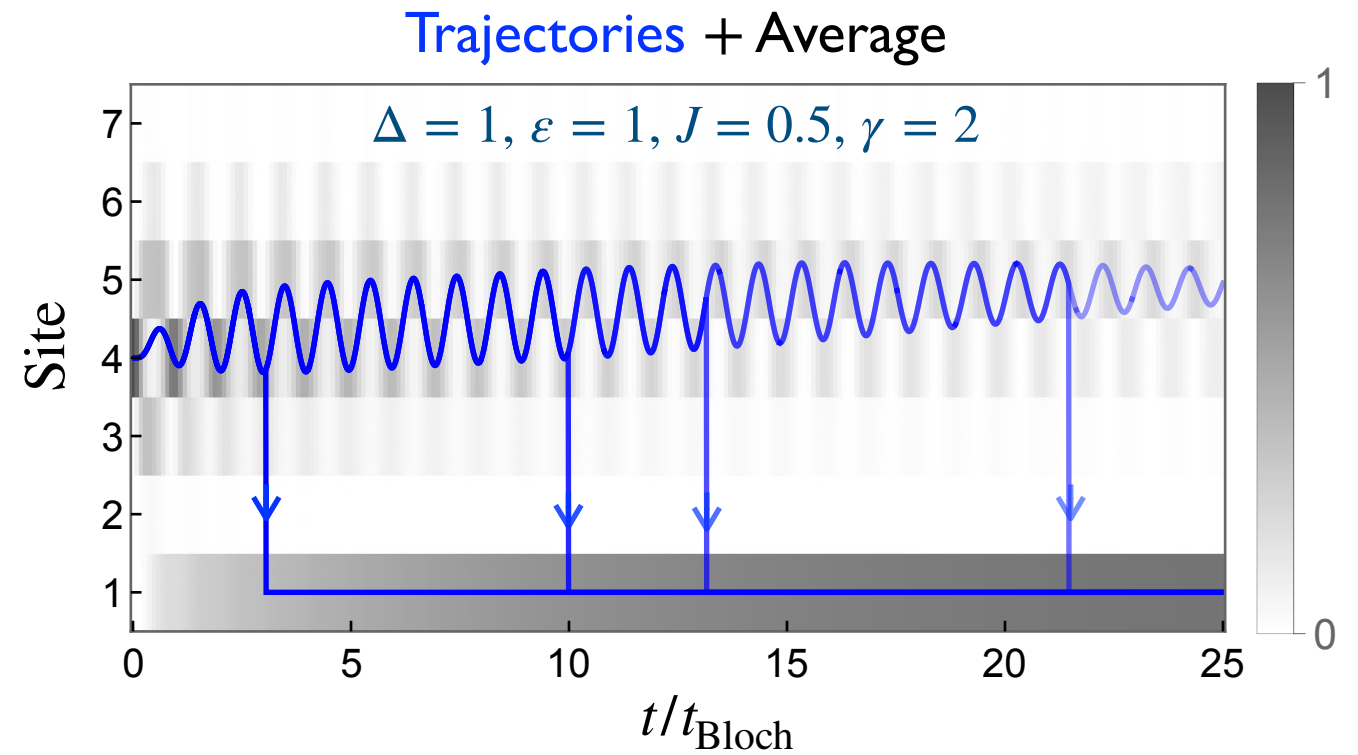
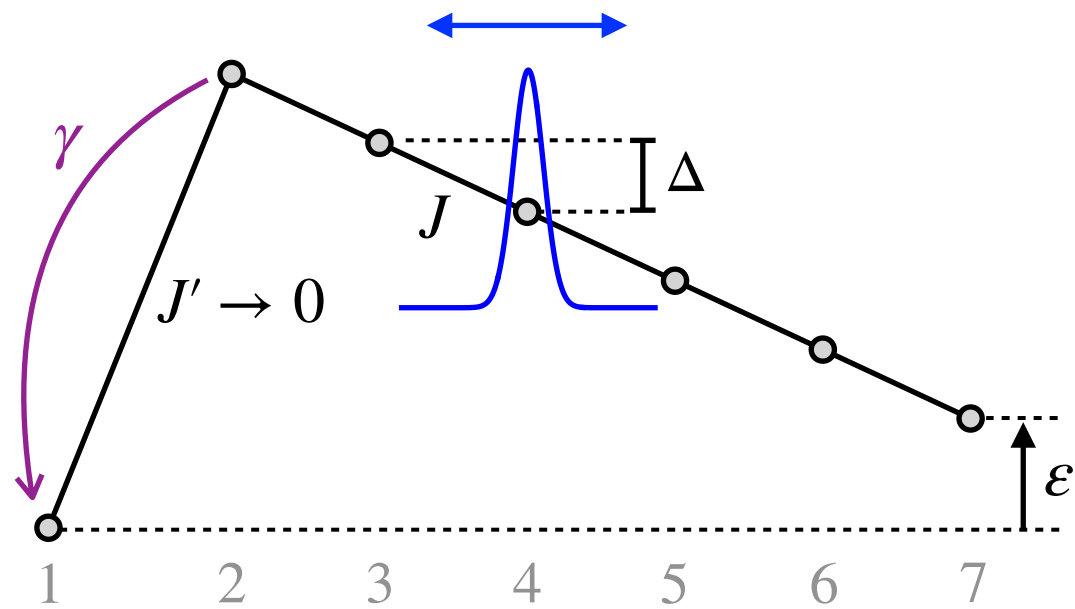
$$\text{Cooling rate} = \gamma |\psi(d)|^2$$

Falls off (super)exponentially with d

⇒ higher-energy states cool faster!

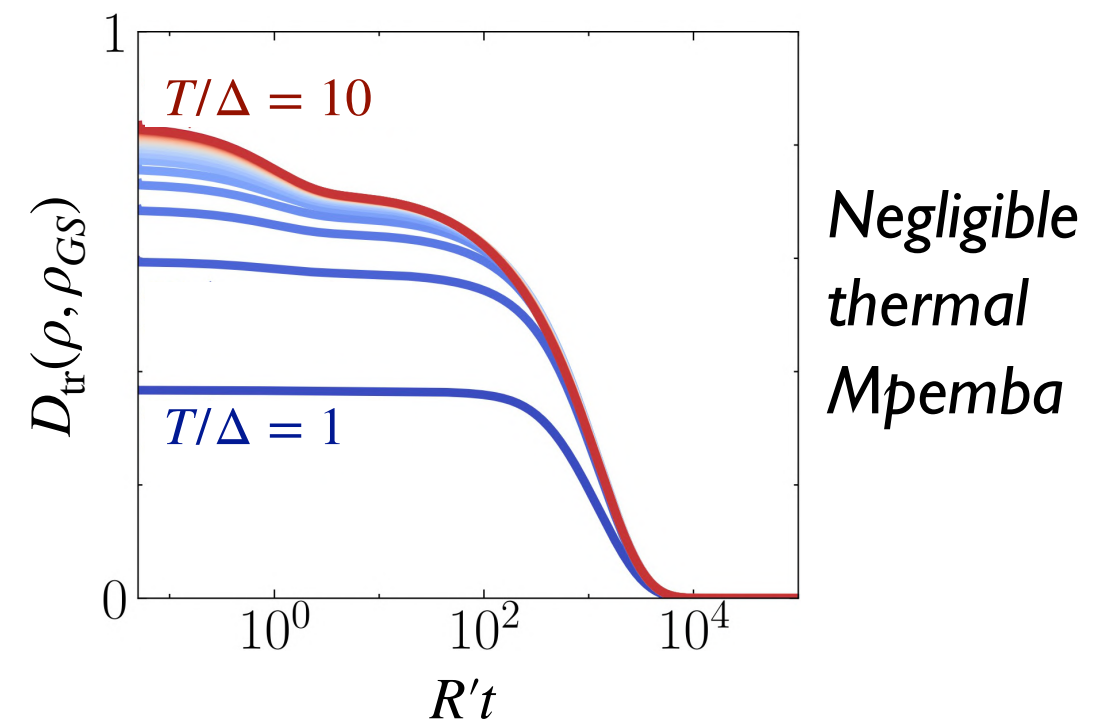
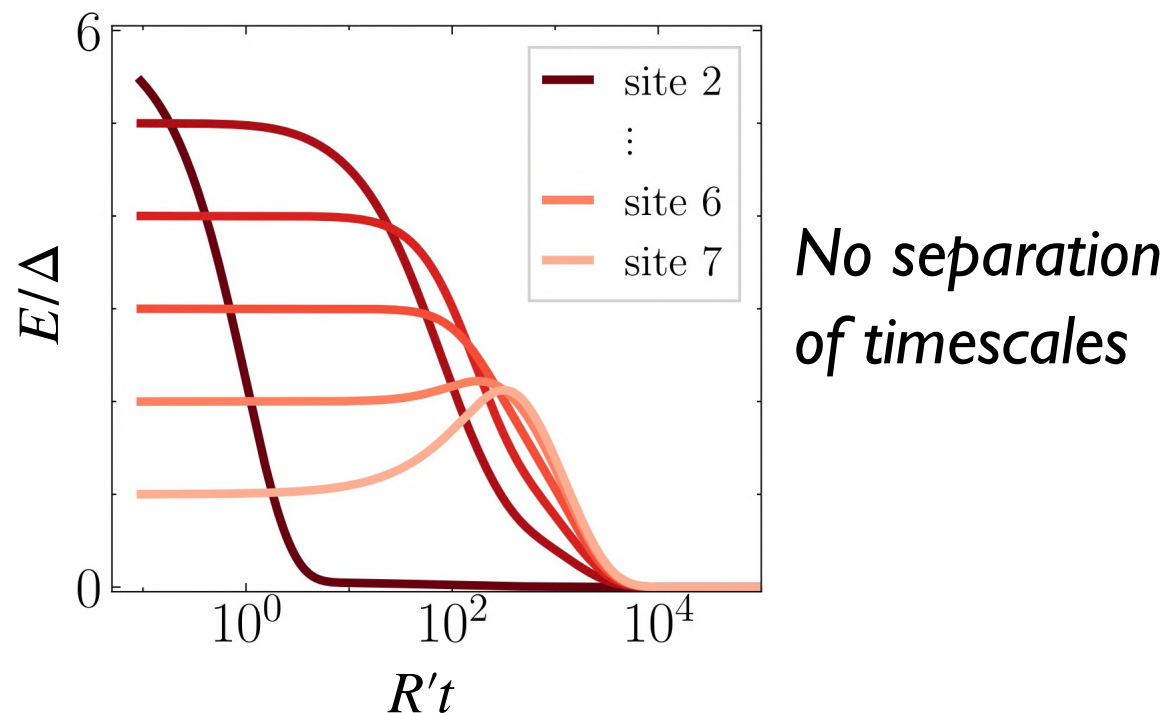
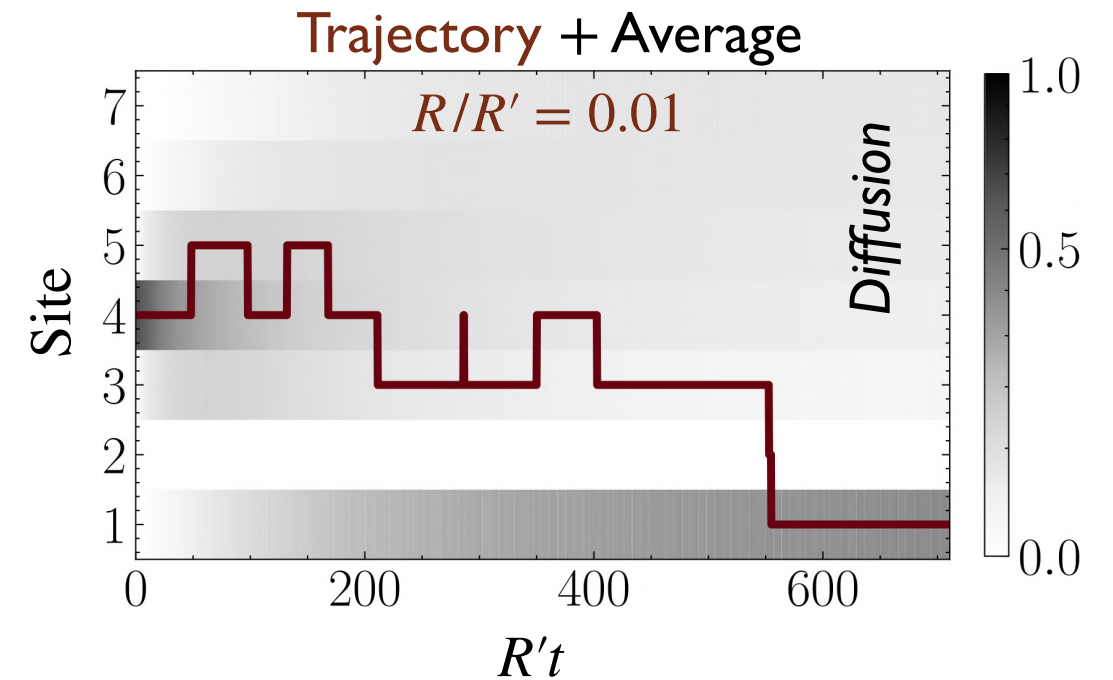
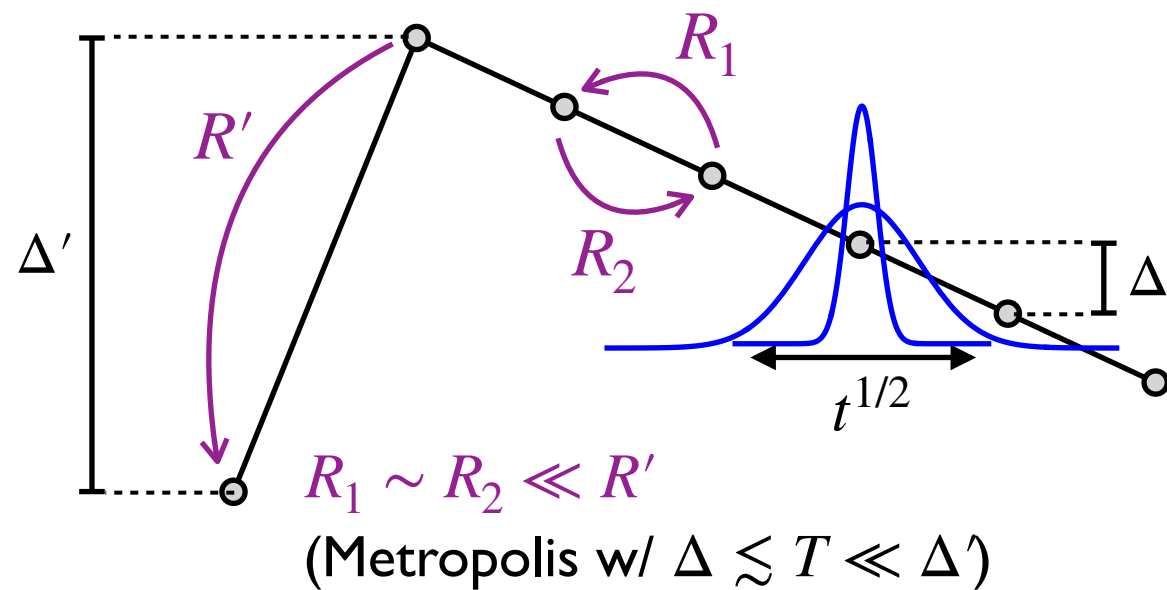
Rare detection events give a hierarchy of cooling times (due to localization)

Quantum: Energy landscape + rare events



Coherence crucial — contrast w/ classical

Classical cooling: $\dot{p}_i = \sum_j R_{i,j} p_j$ “If all hops were incoherent”

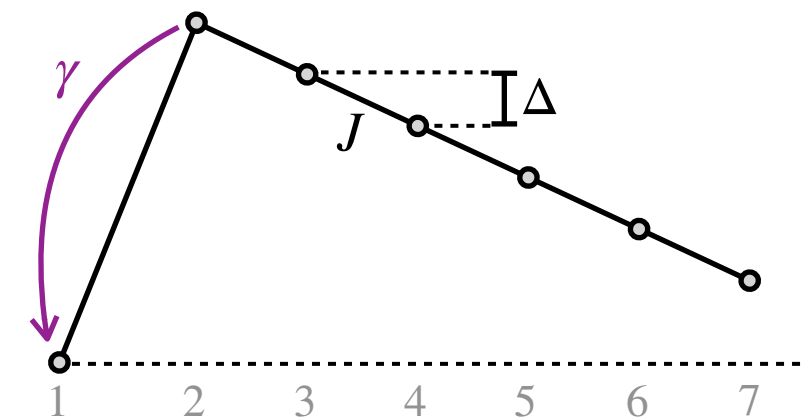
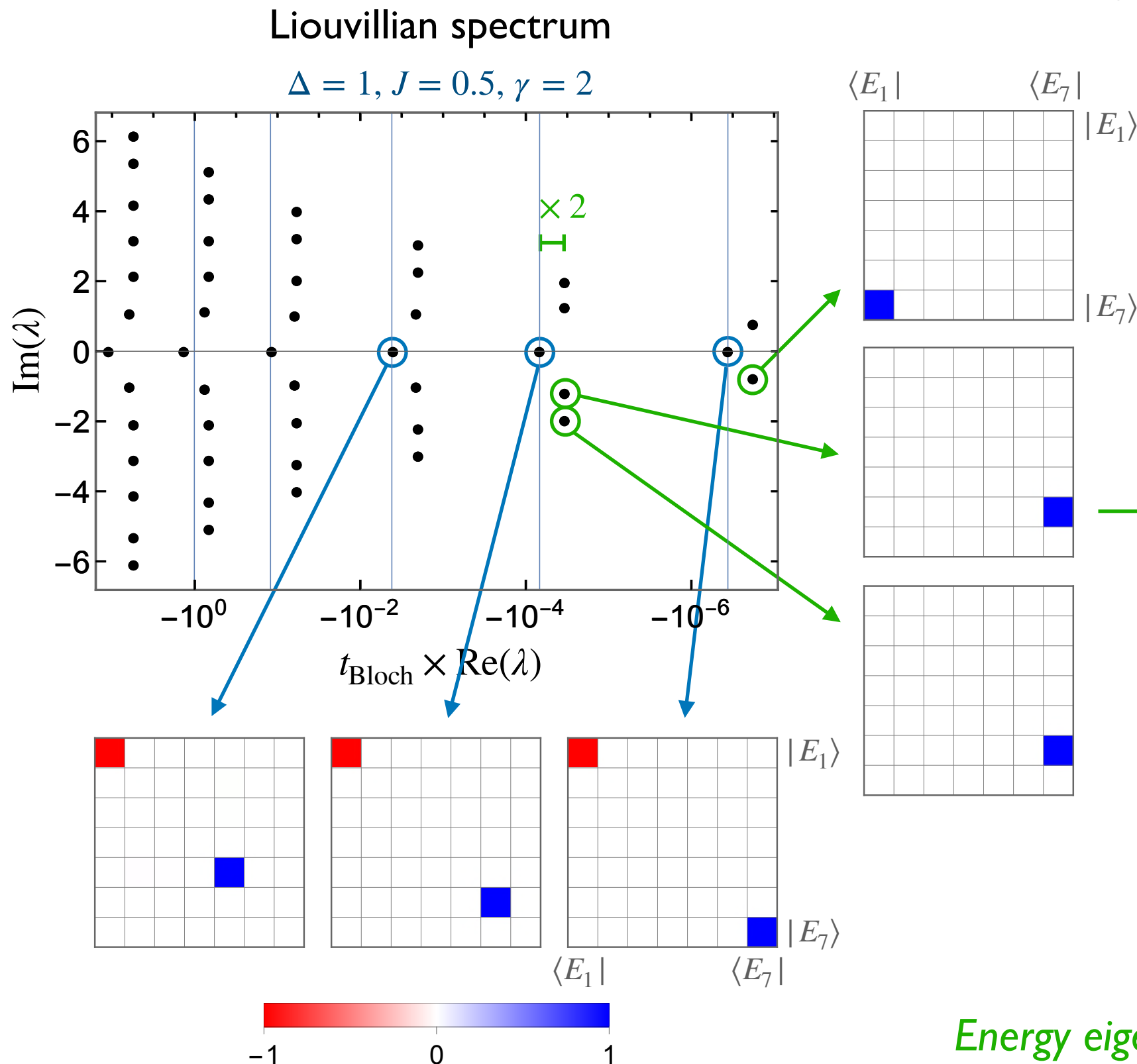


Quantum — metastable hierarchy

Normally one group of metastable states

Macieszczak et al, PRR '21

Jäger et al, PRL '22



→ $|\psi(0)\rangle = \alpha_6 |E_6\rangle + \alpha_7 |E_7\rangle$

$$\alpha_j(t) \sim e^{-iE_j t - \frac{1}{2}\Gamma_j t}$$

$$\Gamma_j \sim \gamma |\langle 2 | E_j \rangle|^2$$

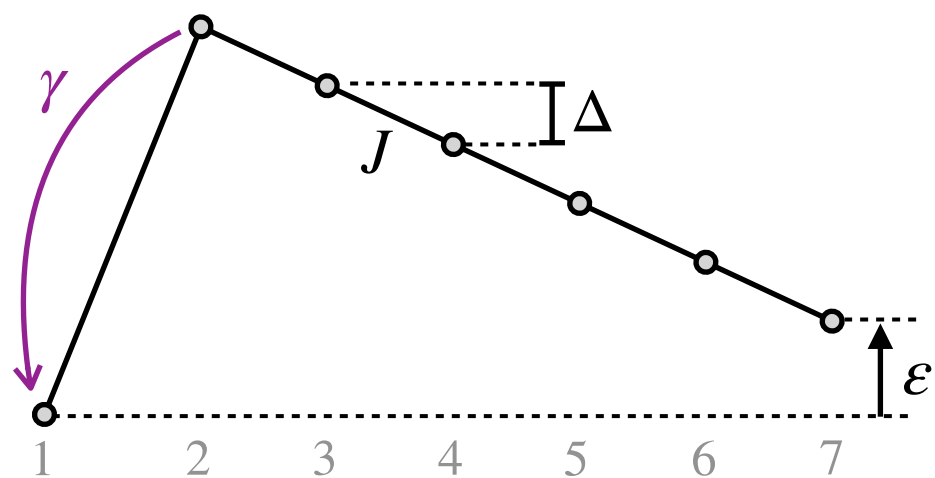
$$\Rightarrow \alpha_6^* \alpha_7 \sim e^{i(E_6 - E_7)t - \frac{1}{2}(\Gamma_6 + \Gamma_7)t}$$

$$\sim e^{-i\Delta t - \frac{1}{2}\Gamma_6 t}$$

$$|\alpha_6|^2 \sim e^{-\Gamma_6 t}$$

Energy eigenstates evolve independently

Enhancement by attraction — collective decay



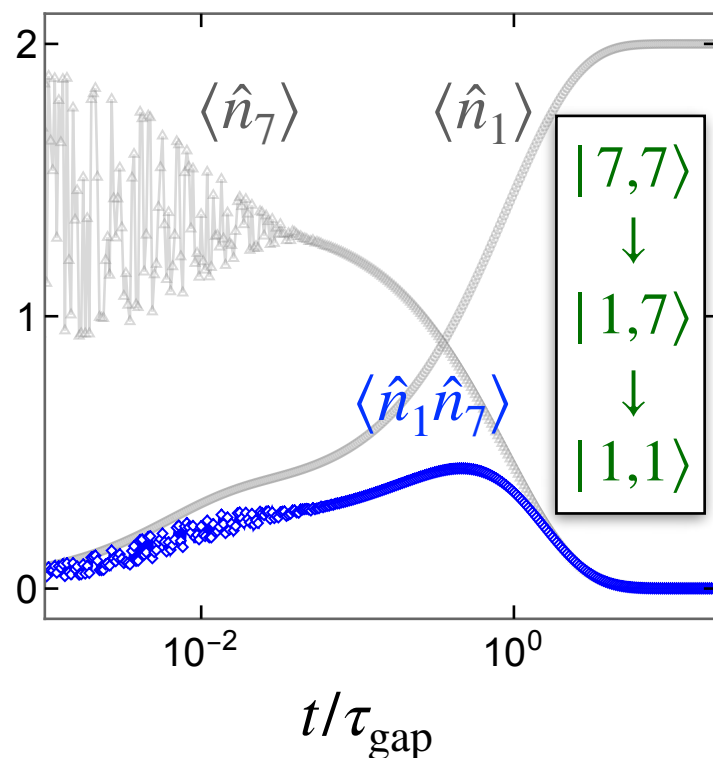
Two bosons with on-site interaction $U \leq 0$

Same protocol cools to ground state $|1\rangle \otimes |1\rangle$

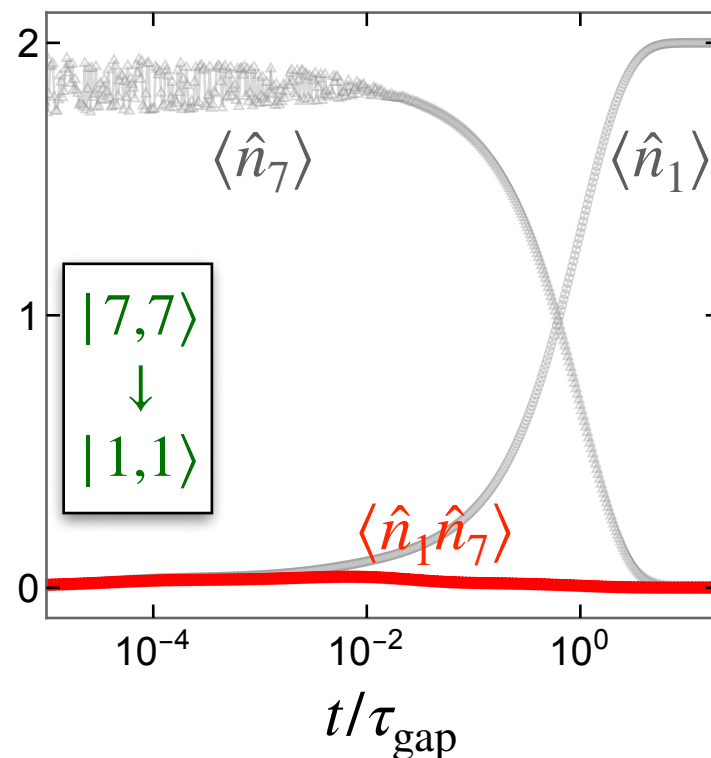
Two coordinates — but on average higher energy states cool faster

Slow mode depends on U — distinct evolution starting from $|7\rangle \otimes |7\rangle$ $\Delta = 1, \varepsilon = 1/4, J = 1/2, \gamma = 10$

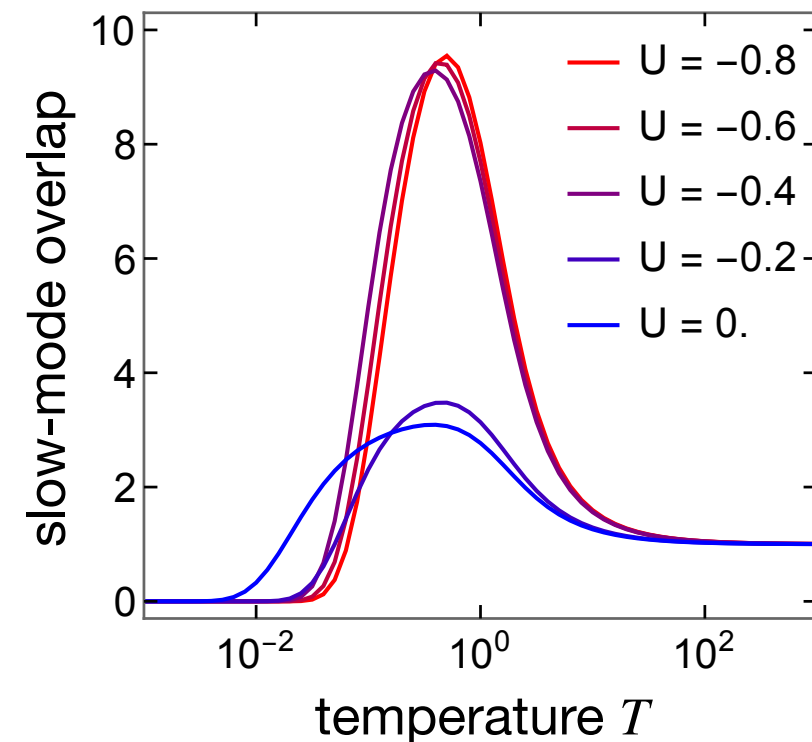
$U = 0$: Independent decay



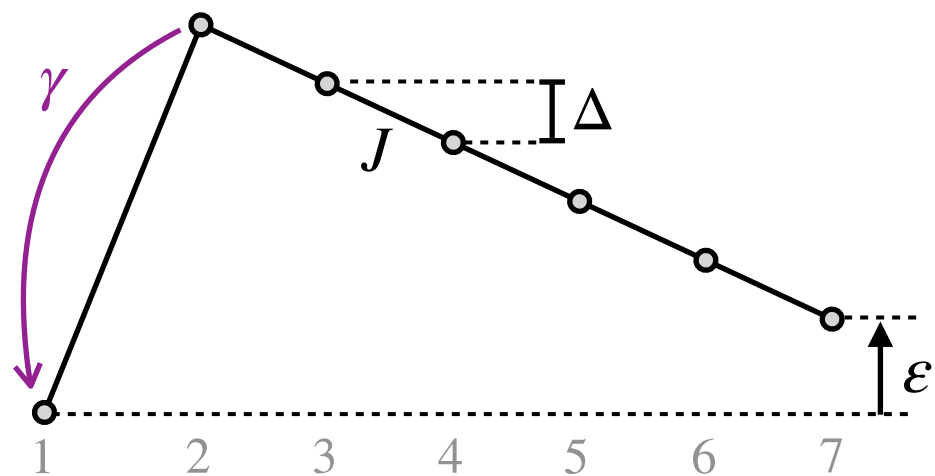
$U = -2$: Collective decay



Transition



Suppression by repulsion — collective decay

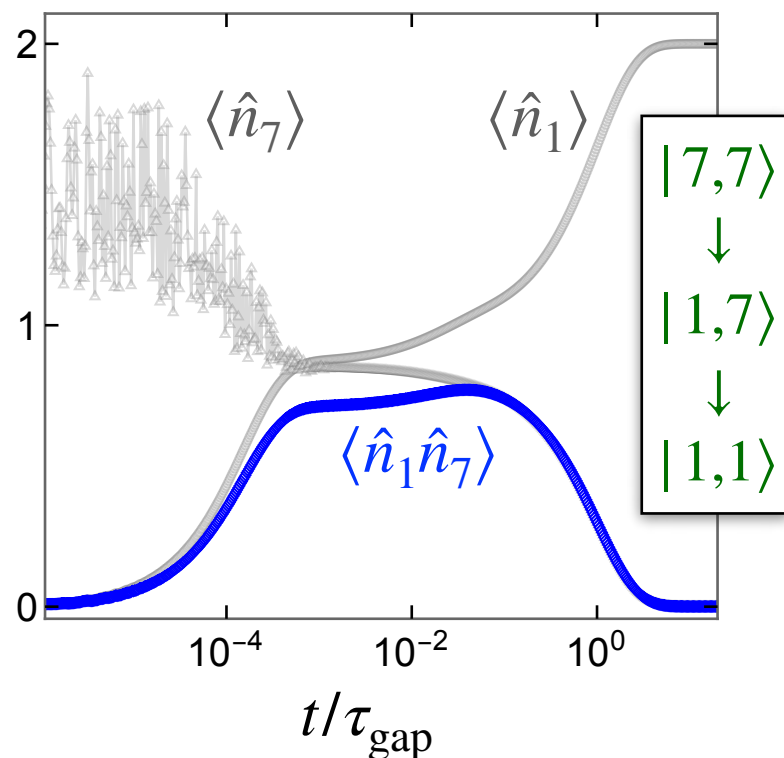


For $U > 0$, $|1\rangle \otimes |1\rangle$ is not (generally) ground state

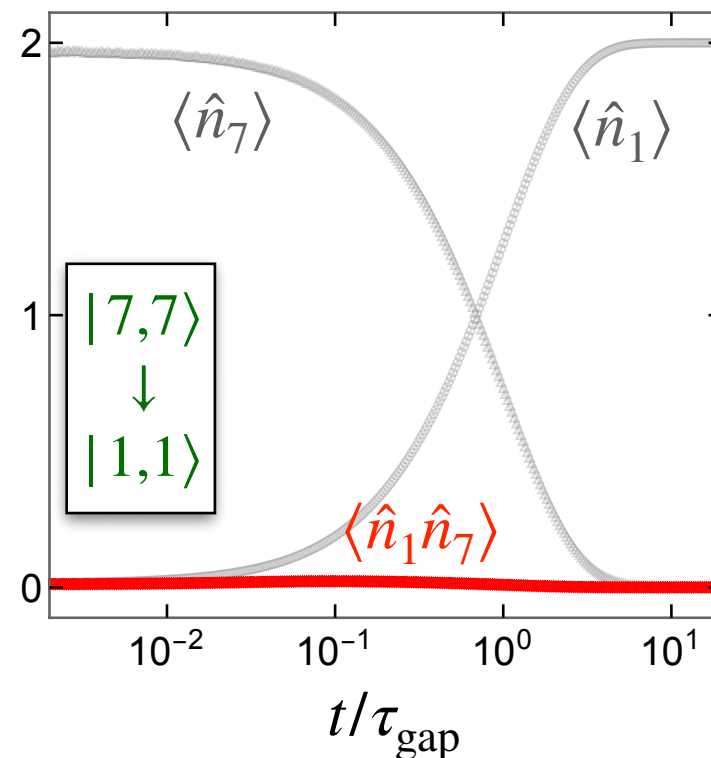
Simple “solution”: Set $U = 0$ at site 1

Same transition, Opposite effect: “collective” slow mode $|7\rangle \otimes |7\rangle$ has high energy $\implies$ No Mpemba

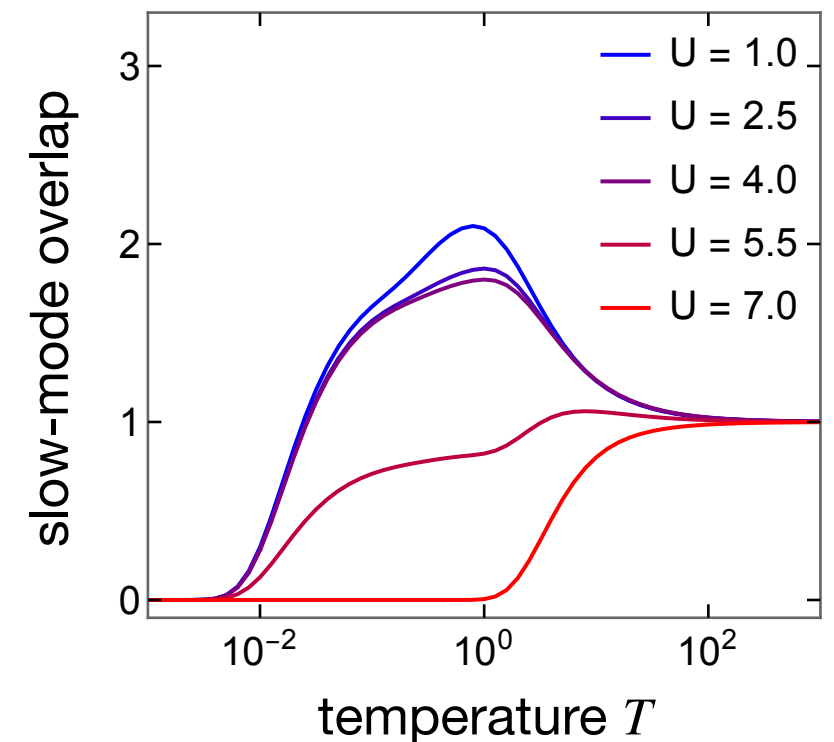
$U = 2$: Independent decay



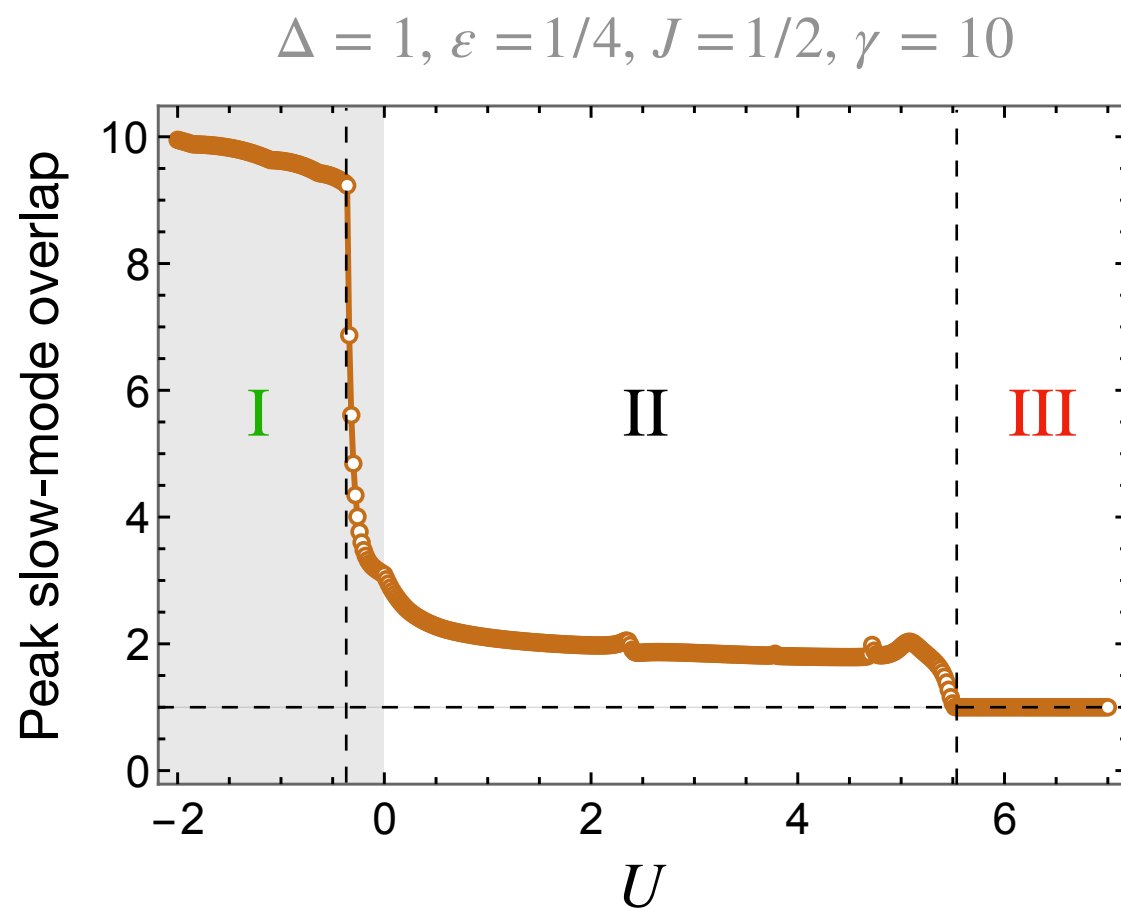
$U = 7$: Collective decay



Transition



Three regimes of interaction



I : *Collective*
(Enhanced Mpemba)

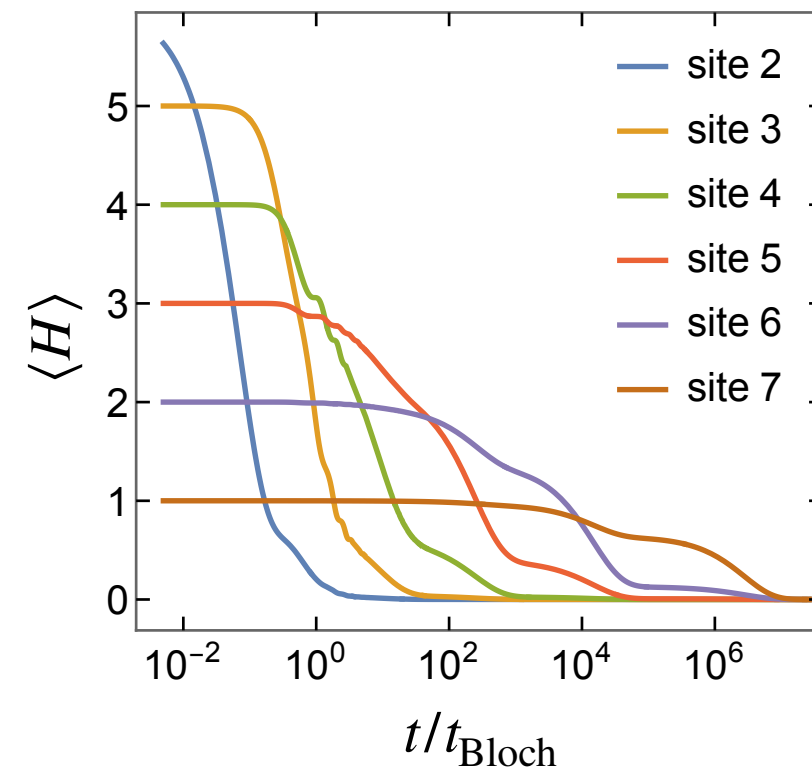
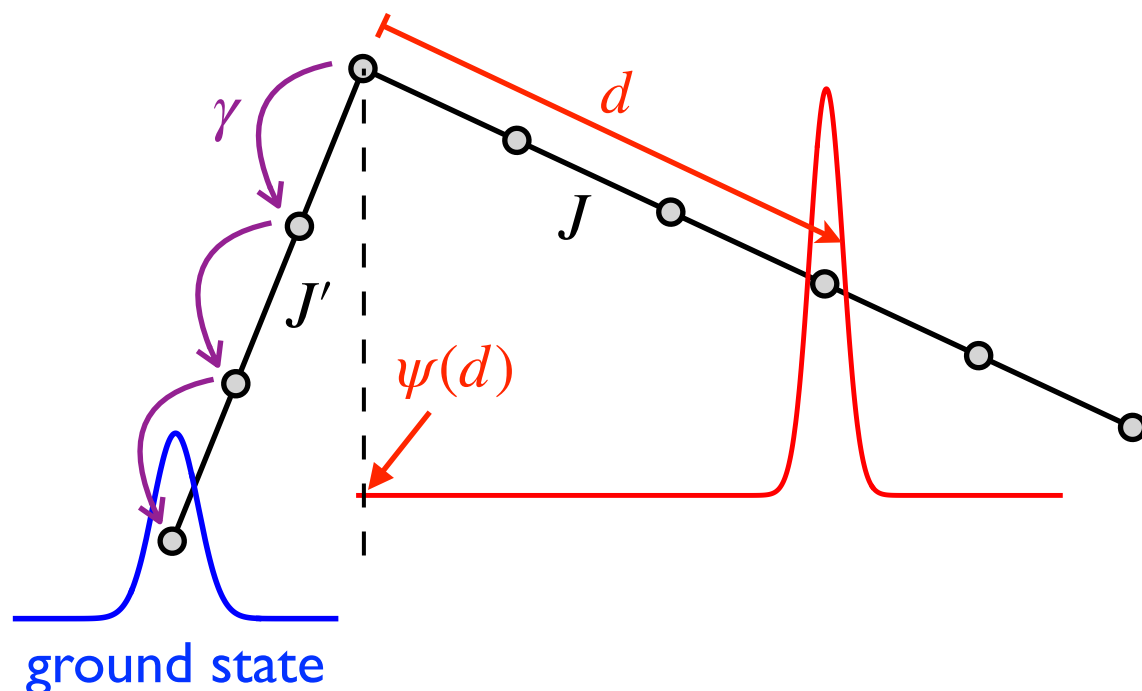
II : *Independent*
(Mpemba)

III : *Collective*
(No Mpemba)

Summary

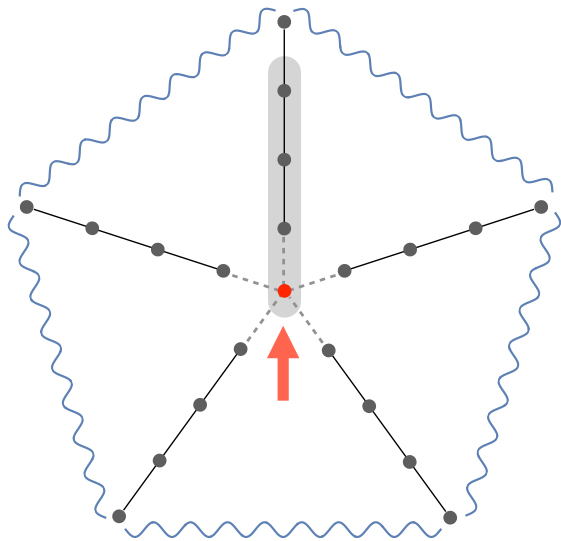
- Use localization to design energy landscape leading to Mpemba
- Rare-events based cooling gives hierarchy of metastable states
- Interactions can enhance / suppress by collective relaxation
- Possible realizations of “incoherent hopping”:
 - *laser-assisted hop to an excited state + spontaneous emission*
 - *measurement + feedback*
 - *single particle $\equiv$ one spin excitation*

Haga et al, PRL '21
Griessner et al, NJP '07
Sharma, Mueller, PRA '21

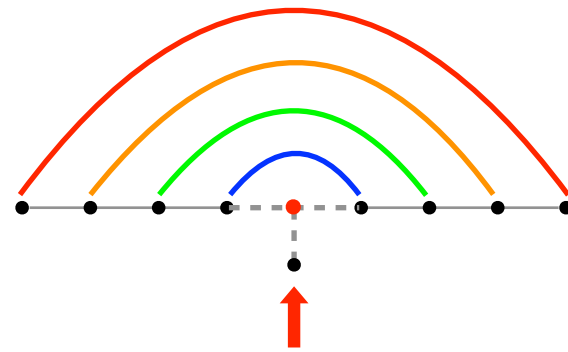


P.S. Quantum many-body networks

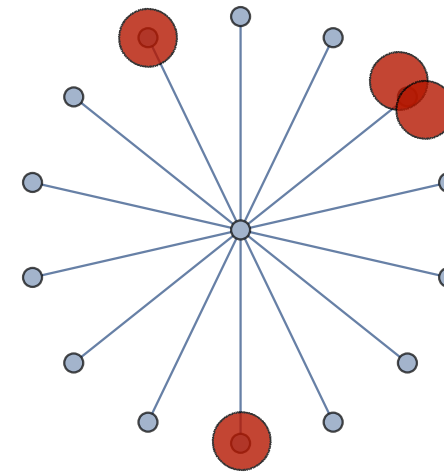
Long-range entanglement from local pump



SD, Nigel Cooper, PRL '20
Revathy B S, Nigel Cooper, SD
(Ongoing)

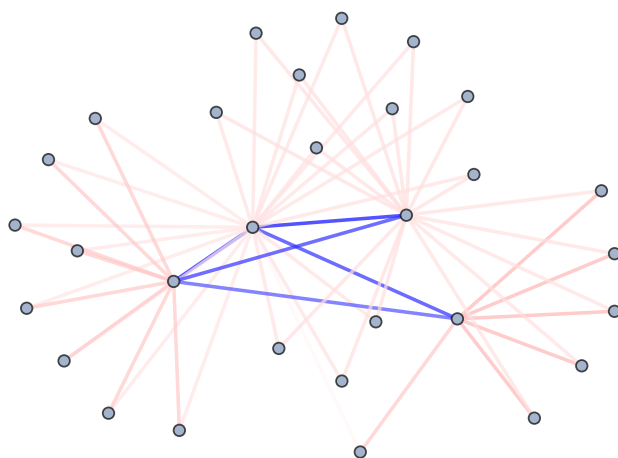


Connectivity-induced non-ergodicity



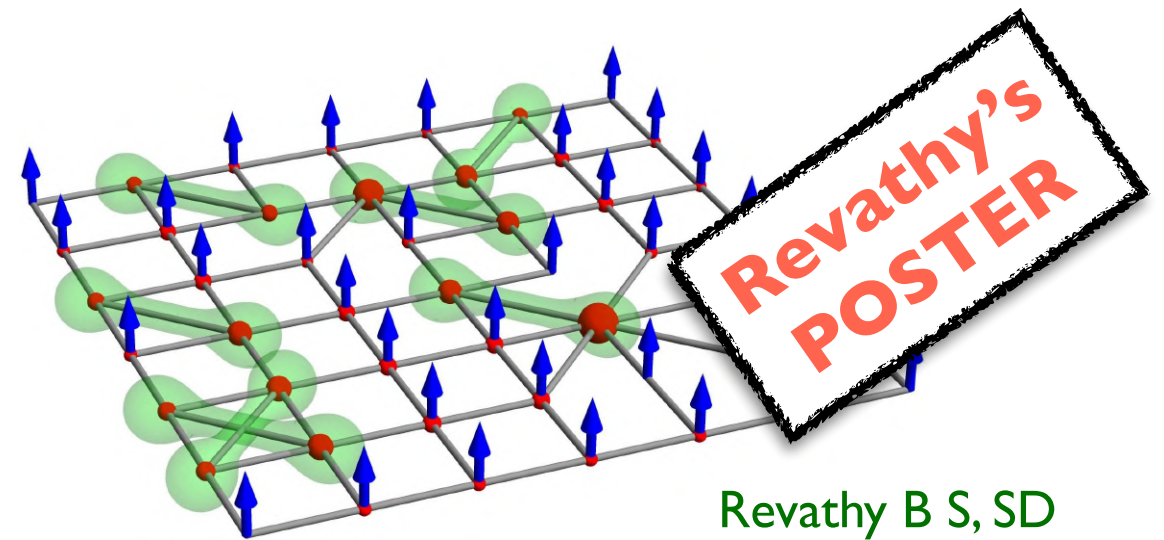
Dona Kundu, SD
(Ongoing)

Local heterogeneity governs total spin



Preethi G, SD
arXiv:2403.09116

Shaping kinetic magnetism by frustration



Revathy B S, SD
arXiv:2507.07886
[PRB(L)]

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