

# Collective behaviour and driven-dissipative systems

Jonathan Keeling



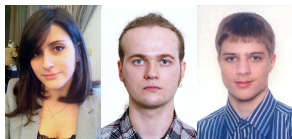
University of  
St Andrews

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Vienna, January 2016

# Acknowledgements

GROUP (&ALUMNI):



COLLABORATORS: Fazio (Pisa & CQT), Schiro (CNRS), Tureci (Princeton), Eastham (TCD), Lovett (St Andrews).

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**The Leverhulme Trust**

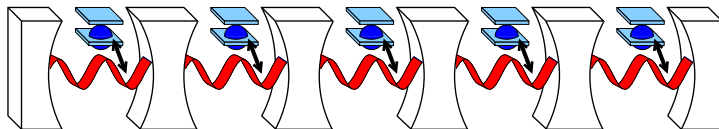
## 1 Effects of dissipation on collective behaviour

- Coherently driven JCHM (Mean-Field)
- Parametrically driven BHM (MF and MPO)
- Parametrically driven RHM (MF and MPO)

## 2 Effects of collective behaviour on dissipation

- Coupled qubit-cavity systems
- Collective coupling to baths

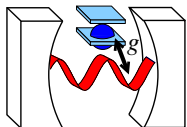
# Coherently pumped JCHM



$$H = -\frac{J}{z} \sum_{ij} \psi_i^\dagger \psi_j + \sum_i \frac{\Delta}{2} \sigma_i^z + g(\psi_i^\dagger \sigma_i^- + \text{H.c.}) + f(\psi_i e^{i\omega_L t} + \text{H.c.})$$

$$\partial_t \rho = -i[H, \rho] - \frac{\kappa}{2} L_\psi[\rho] - \frac{\gamma}{2} L_{\sigma^-}[\rho]$$

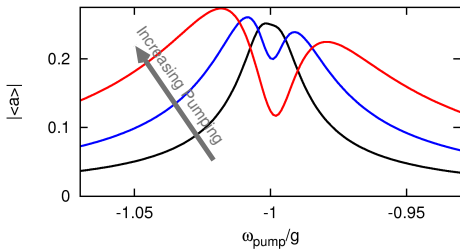
# Coherently pumped single cavity [Bishop *et al.* Nat. Phys '09]



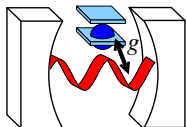
$$H = \frac{\Delta}{2}\sigma^z + g(\psi^\dagger\sigma^- + \text{H.c.}) + f(\psi e^{i\omega_{\text{pump}}t} + \text{H.c.})$$

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- Anti-resonance in  $\langle \psi \rangle$
- Effective 2LS: (Empty) if polariton



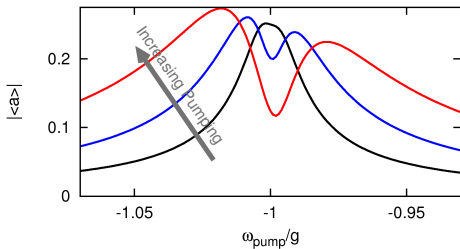
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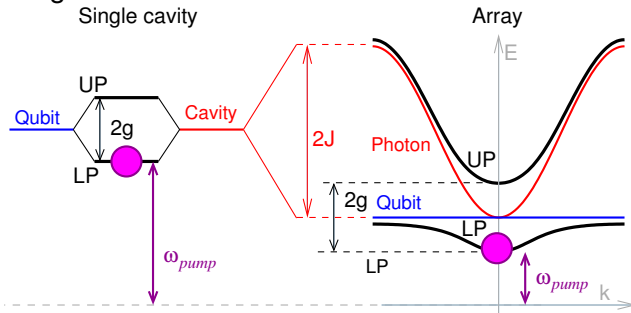
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# Coherently pumped dimer & array

Chose detuning *a la* Dicke model

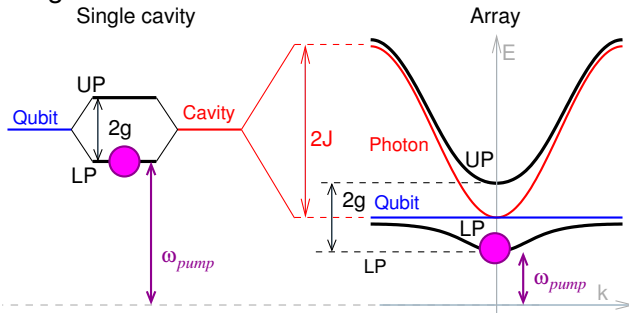


- Bistability at intermediate  $J$
- More/less localised states
- Connects to Dicke limit

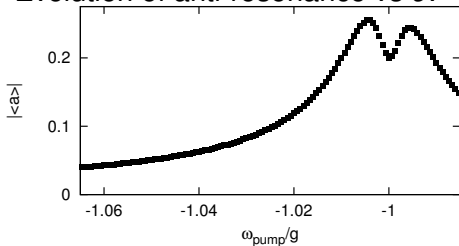
[Nissen *et al.* PRL '12]

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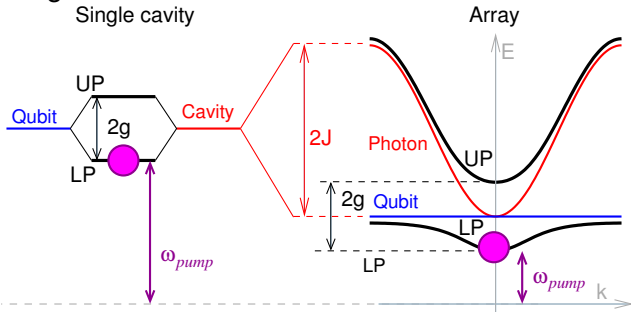
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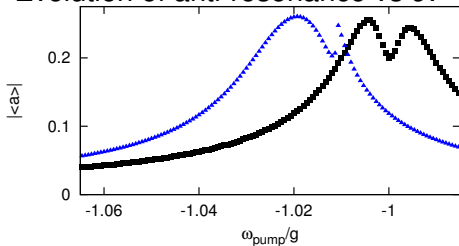


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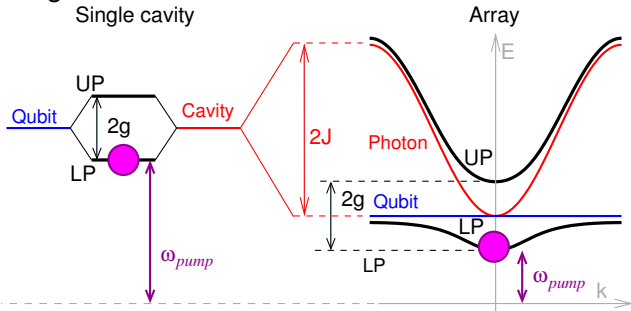


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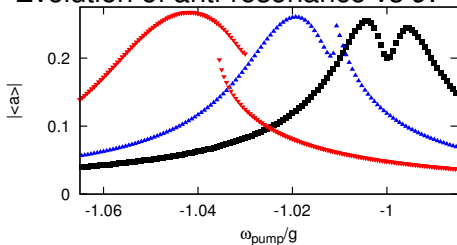
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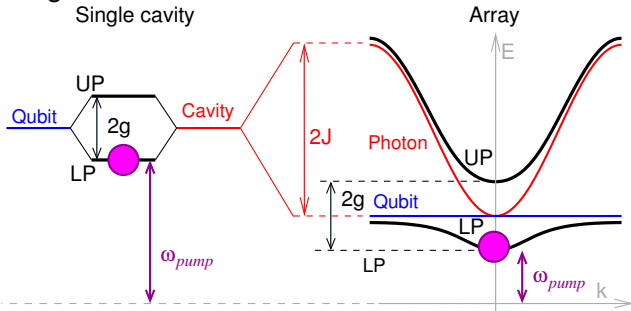


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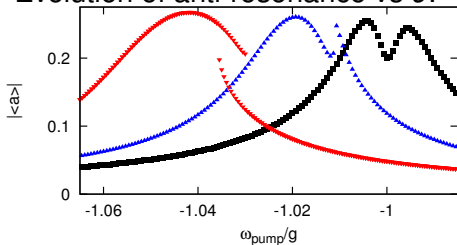
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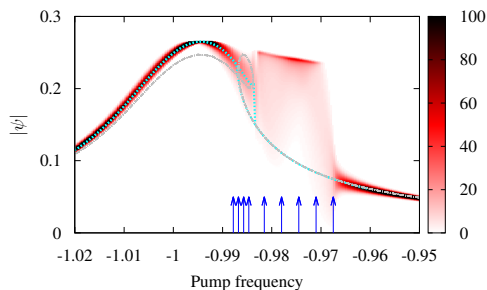


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- Effect of disorder,  $\Delta \rightarrow \Delta_j$ 
  - ▶ Distribution of  $\psi$  – Washes out bistable jump
  - ◉ Bistability near resonance — phase of  $\psi$  depends on  $\Delta_j$
  - ◉ Complex  $\psi$  distribution

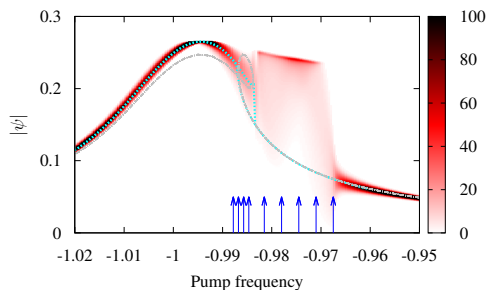


[Kulaitis *et al.* PRA, '13]

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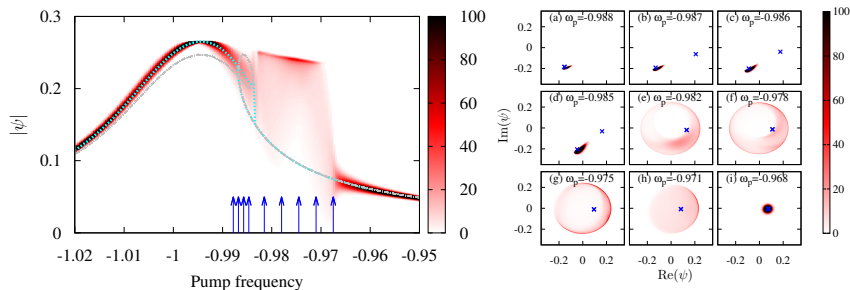
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[Kulaitis *et al.* PRA, '13]

# Coherent pumping beyond Mean Field

- Crucial question: what can we expect from true  $\rho$  ?
  - ▶ No bistability (replaced by bimodality)

$$\rho_{SS} = \sum_i W_i \rho_{MF_i}$$

- ▶ Slow approach to steady state.

[Lugiato, Prog. Opt. 1984; Mendoza-Arenas ... Jaksch 1510.06651]

● But...

- ★ Density matrix is ensemble average of experiments
- ★ of interference fringes of BEC. [Leggett, RMP '01]

$$|\psi_1(r) + \psi_2(r)|^2 = \dots + \sqrt{I_1 I_2} \cos(kr + \Delta\phi)$$

- ★ Experiment: yes.
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# Effects of dissipation on collective behaviour

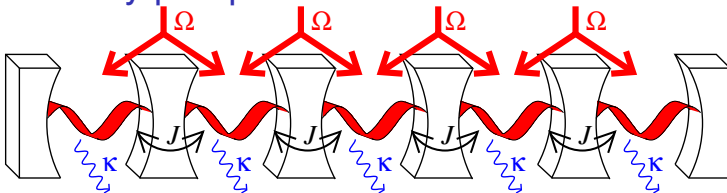
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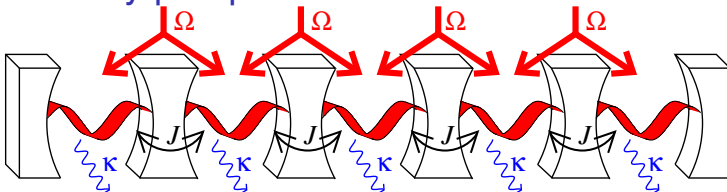
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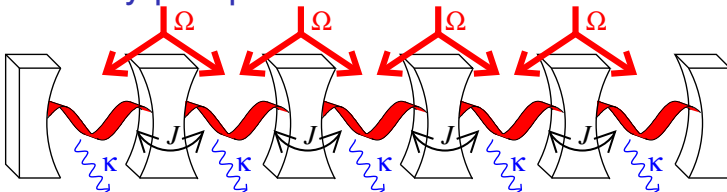
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Rotating frame, blockade approximation, rescale:

$$H = -J \sum \left[ \tau_i^+ \tau_{i+1}^- + \tau_{i+1}^+ \tau_i^- + g \tau_i^z + \Delta \left( \tau_i^+ \tau_{i+1}^+ + \tau_{i+1}^- \tau_i^- \right) \right]$$

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# Parametric pumping – open system

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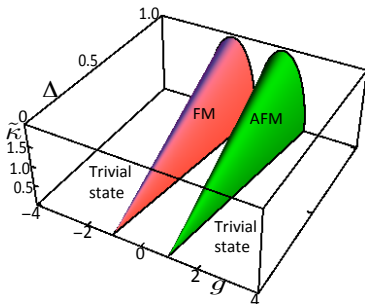
- Mean-field EOM:  $\partial_t \langle \tau_i^\alpha \rangle = F_\alpha(\langle \tau_{i-1}^\beta \rangle, \langle \tau_i^\beta \rangle, \langle \tau_{i+1}^\beta \rangle)$

• Dynamical attractors, linear stability:

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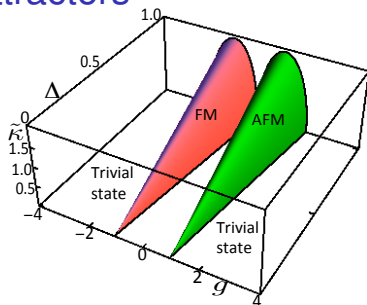
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# Why AFM/FM attractors



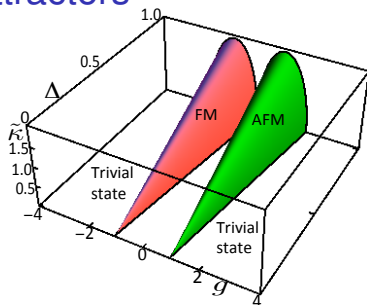
- Linear stability, fluctuation  $\sim \exp(-i\nu_k t + k\eta)$  Linear stability

$$\nu_k = -ik \pm 2J \sqrt{g^2 + 2g \cos k + (1 - \Delta^2) \cos^2 k}$$

- $g \ll -1$ , Dissipation matches ground state
  - Most unstable mode,  $k = 0$
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[Joshi, Nissen, Keeling, PRA '13]

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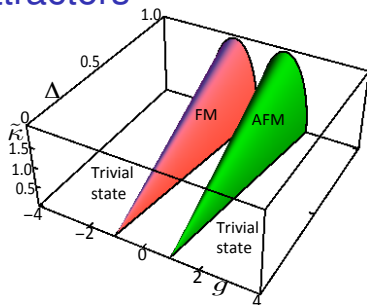
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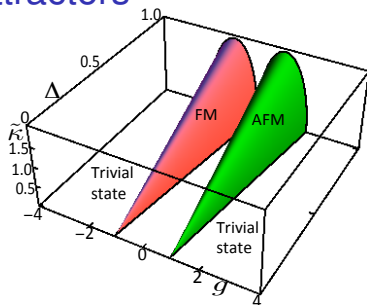
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Steady state only, 40 cavities, numerically converged

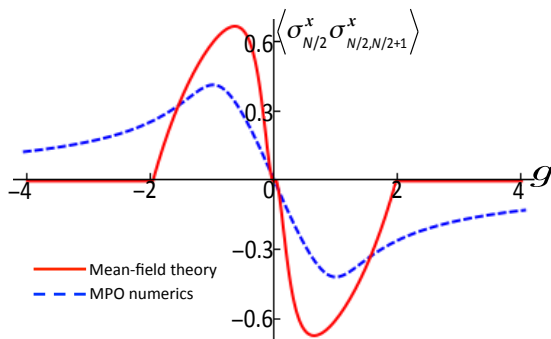
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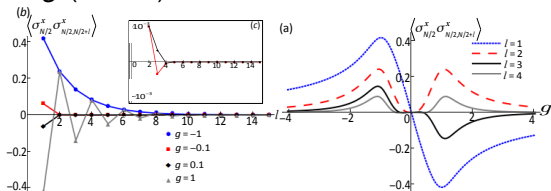
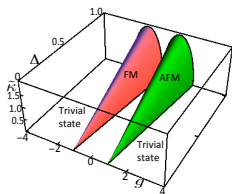
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# Correlations

- AFM vs FM from sign of  $g$  ( $\Delta = 1$ )



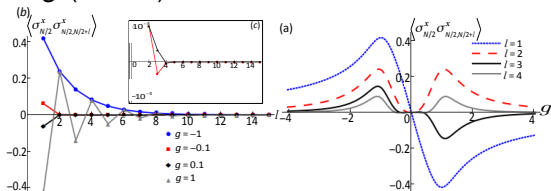
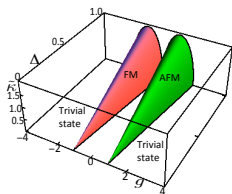
● Short range, finite susceptibility

●  $\Delta \rightarrow 0$ , Analytic spin-wave,  
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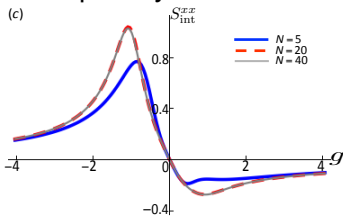


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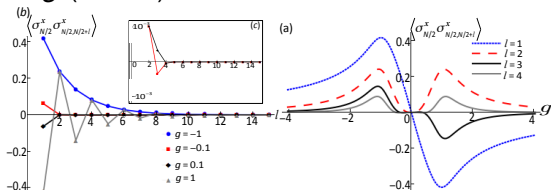
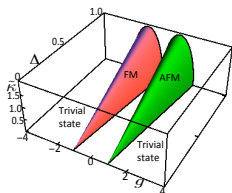
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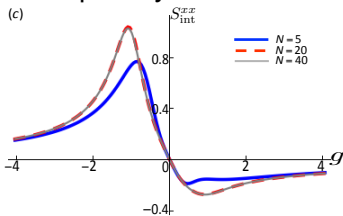
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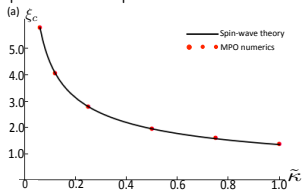


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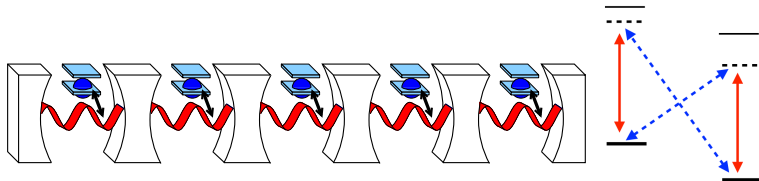
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# Rabi Hubbard model



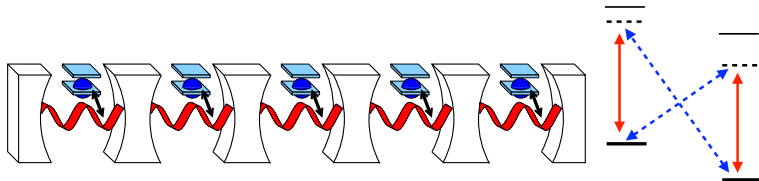
$$H = -J \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} \psi_i^\dagger \psi_j + \sum_i h_i^{\text{Rabi}}$$

$$h^{\text{Rabi}} = \omega \psi^\dagger \psi + \frac{\omega_0}{2} \sigma^z + \left[ \psi^\dagger (g \sigma^- + g' \sigma^+) + \text{H.c.} \right]$$

•  $\omega = \omega_{\text{cavity}} - \omega_{\text{pump}}$

•  $g, g'$  separately tunable

# Rabi Hubbard model



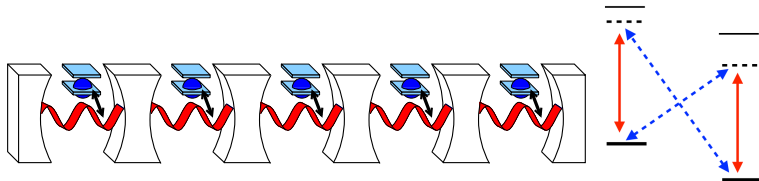
$$H = -J \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} \psi_i^\dagger \psi_j + \sum_i h_i^{\text{Rabi}}$$

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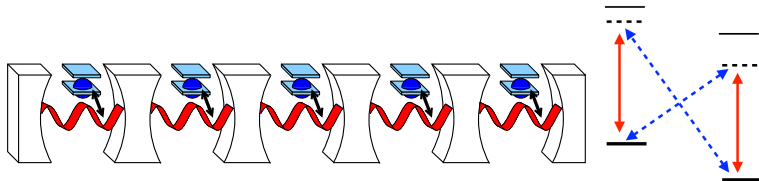


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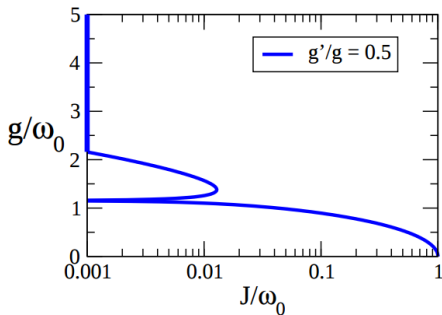
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# Rabi Hubbard model – equilibrium



- Discrete  $\mathbb{Z}_2$  symmetry

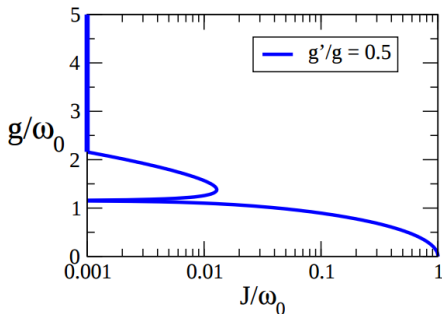
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- $g = g'$ , never degenerate —  
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[Schiró *et al.* PRL '12]



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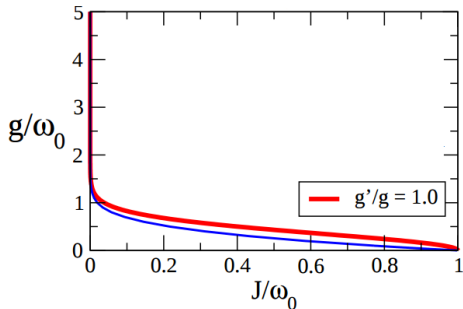
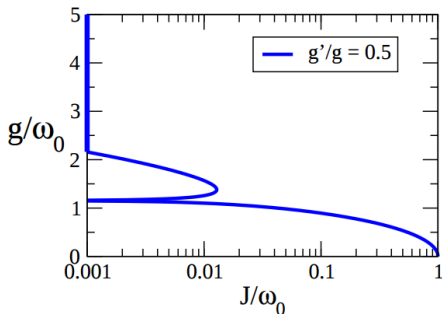


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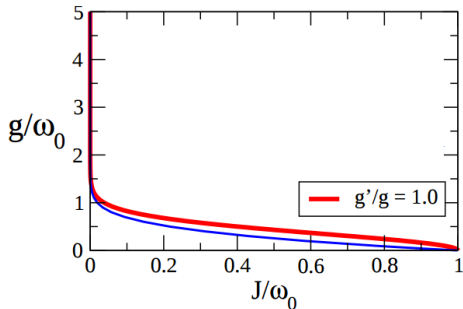
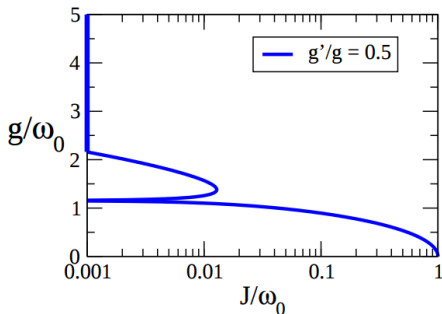


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# Driven-dissipative system — linear stability

Mean field theory — still large Hilbert space.

- Normal state + fluctuations:  $\rho = \mathcal{S}_n(\rho_{\text{ss}} + \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \delta\rho_{\mathbf{k}} e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{n} - i\omega_{\mathbf{k}}t} + \text{H.c.})$
- $\nu_{\mathbf{k}}$  Eigenvalues of  $M = M_0 - t_{\mathbf{k}}M_1$ ,  $t_{\mathbf{k}} = -2J \cos(k)$
- Unstable if  $\Im[\nu_{\mathbf{k}}] > 0$

- Given  $J$ ,  $|t_{\mathbf{k}}| < 2J$
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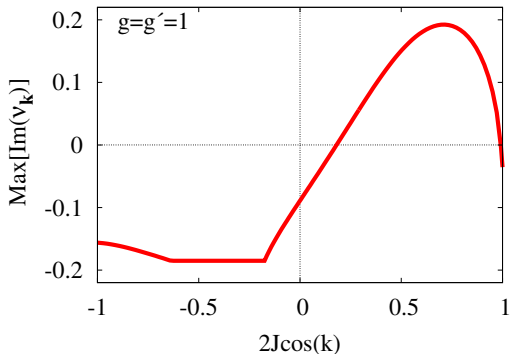
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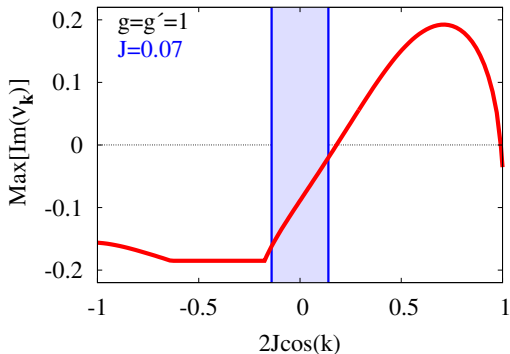
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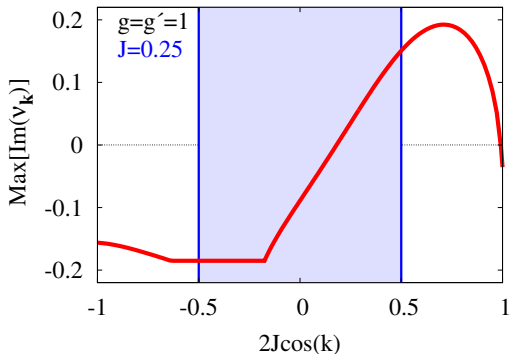


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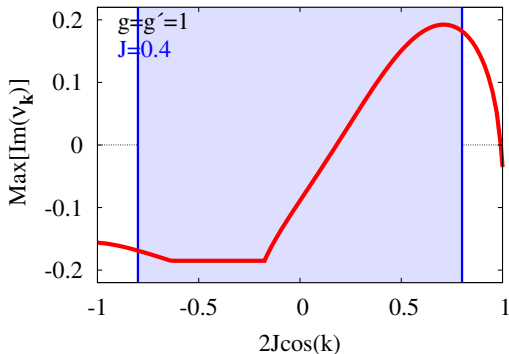
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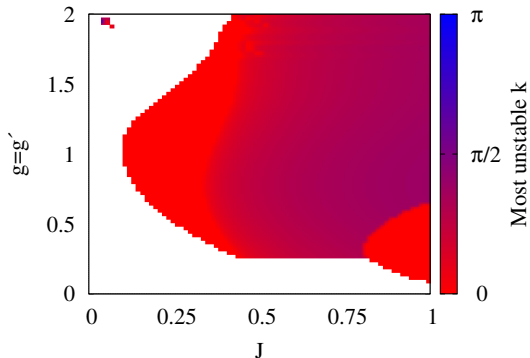
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# Rabi-Hubbard model — linear stability

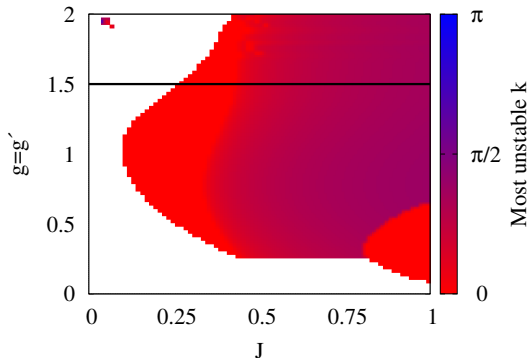
Stability phase diagram:



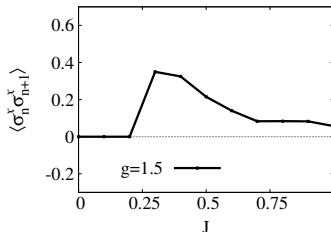
[Schiró *et al.* arXiv:1503.04456]

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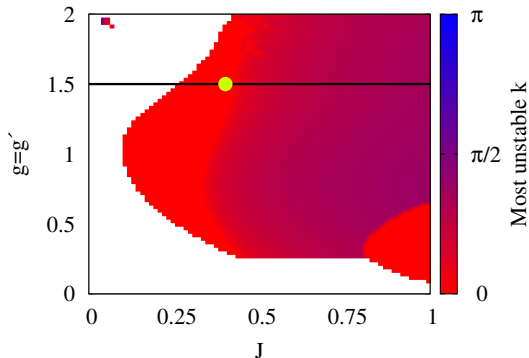
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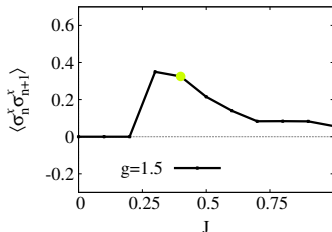
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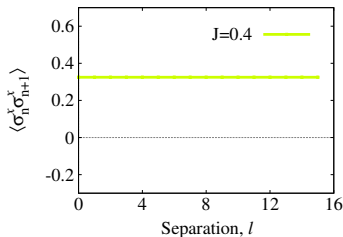


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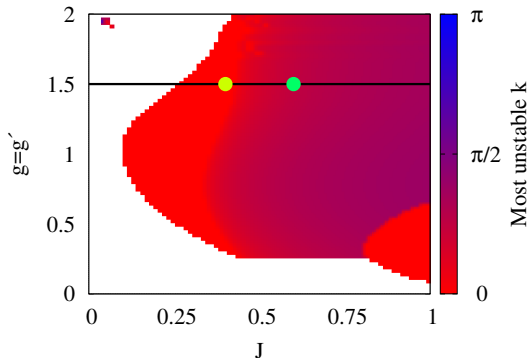


... vs  $|i - j| = \updownarrow$



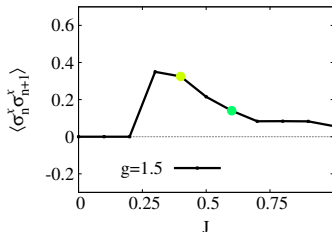
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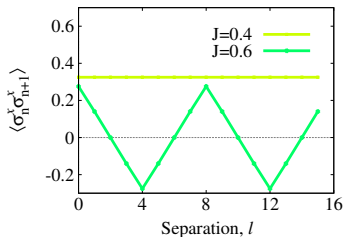


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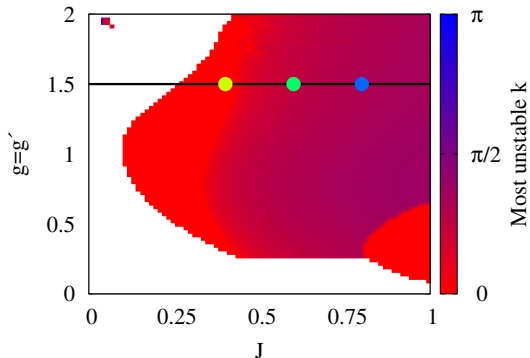


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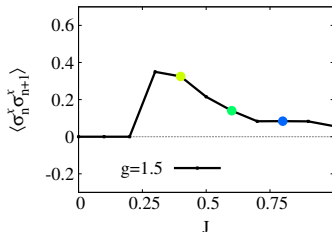
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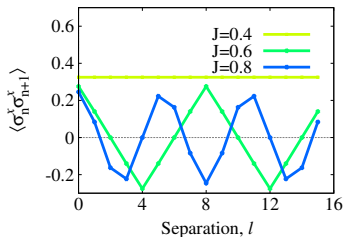


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# Linear stability – limit cycles

- If  $\nu_k = \pm\nu'_k + i\nu''_k$  at instability  $\rightarrow$  Limit Cycle

[Lee *et al.* PRA '11, Jin *et al.* PRL '13, Ludwig & Marquard PRL '13, Chan *et al.* arXiv:1501.00979]

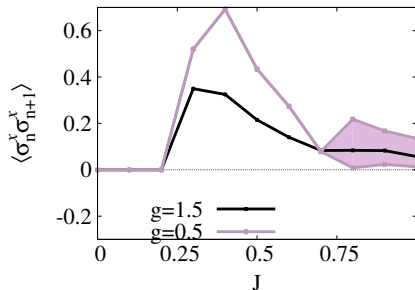
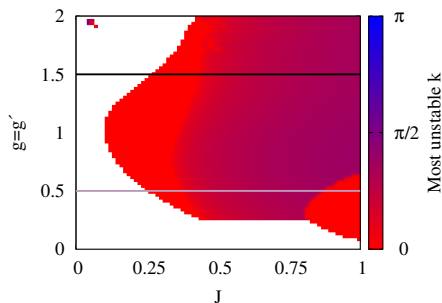
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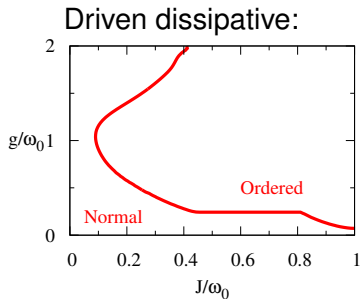
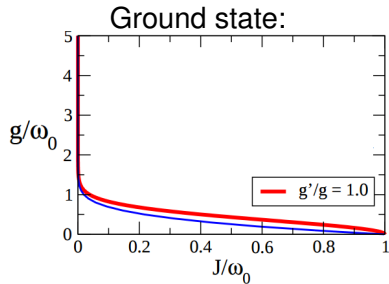
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# Phase-boundary Effective model

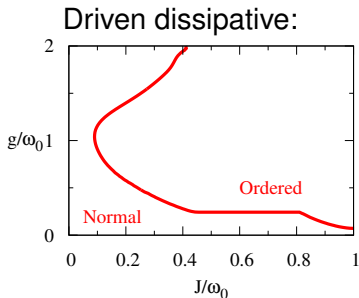
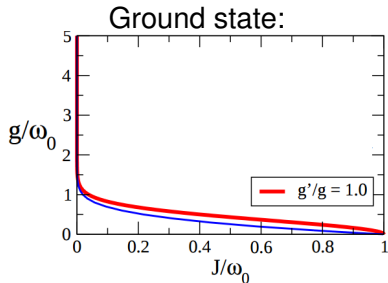
- Compare phase boundaries



- Ground state,  $J_{\text{crit}} \sim e^{-2g^2/\omega^2}$  at  $g \gg \omega$
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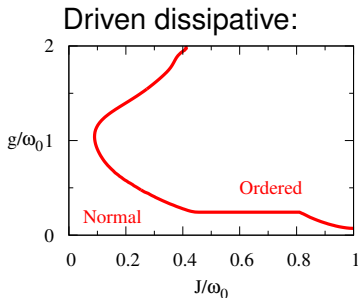
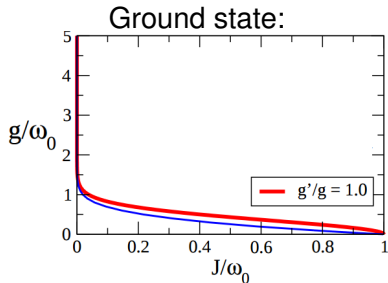


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# Phase-boundary Effective model

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• Level populations:

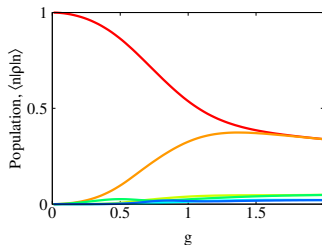
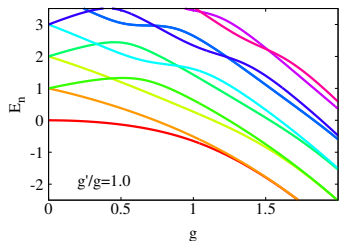
• If  $\Delta \sim \omega_0 e^{-2g^2/\omega^2} \ll 1$        $J_{\text{eff}} \simeq \frac{n^2 g^2}{\omega^3} + \frac{\omega^3}{16g^2}$

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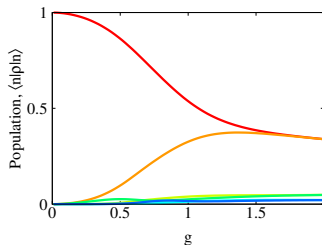
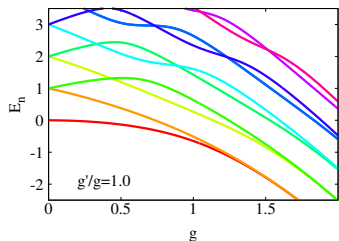
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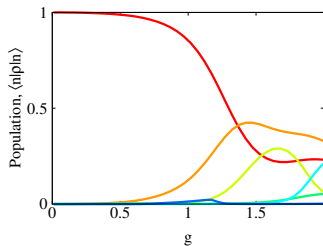
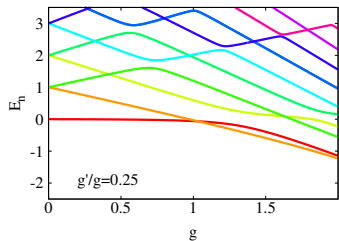


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# $g' \neq g$ , Level crossings

- For  $g' \neq g$ ,  $\Delta$  can swap sign

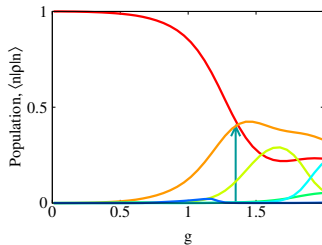
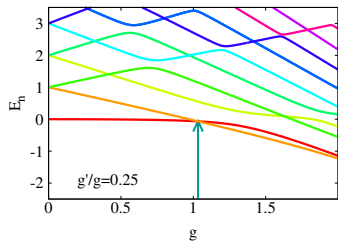


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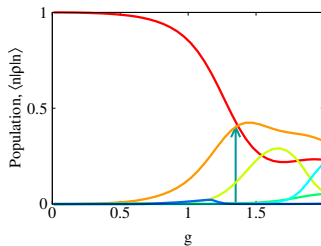
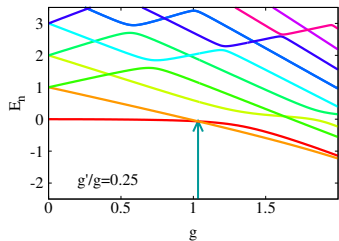
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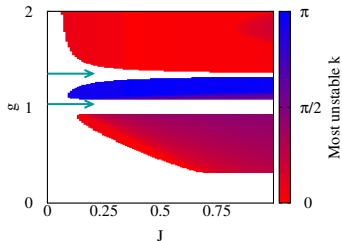
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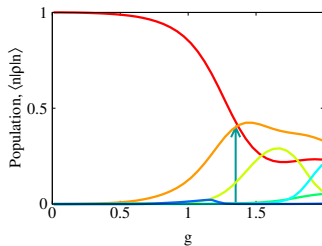
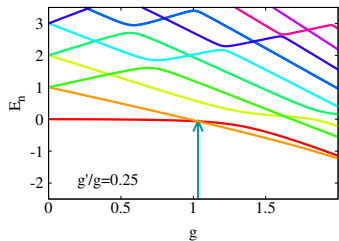


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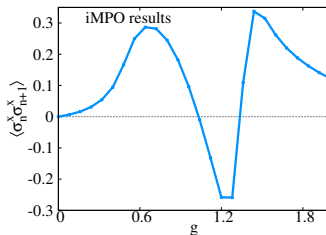
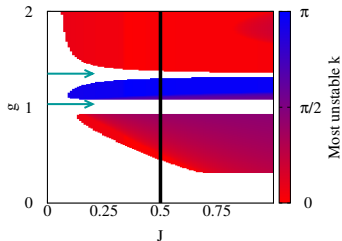


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# Collective dissipation

## 1 Effects of dissipation on collective behaviour

- Coherently driven JCHM (Mean-Field)
- Parametrically driven BHM (MF and MPO)
- Parametrically driven RHM (MF and MPO)

## 2 Effects of collective behaviour on dissipation

- Coupled qubit-cavity systems
- Collective coupling to baths

# Collective dephasing

- Real environment is not Markovian
  - ▶ [Carmichael & Walls JPA '73] Requirements for correct equilibrium
  - ▶ [Ciuti & Carusotto PRA '09] Dicke SR and emission

● Cannot assume fixed  $\kappa, \gamma$

● Phase transition  $\rightarrow$  soft modes

● Bath density of states  $J(\nu) = \sum_q \gamma_q^2 \delta(\nu - \beta_q) \propto 1/\nu$

● Spectrum  $\epsilon_\alpha$  of  $H_0$ : Linewidth  $\propto J(\epsilon_\alpha - \epsilon_B)$

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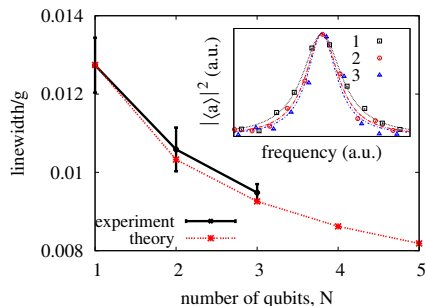
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[Nissen, Fink *et al.* PRL '13]

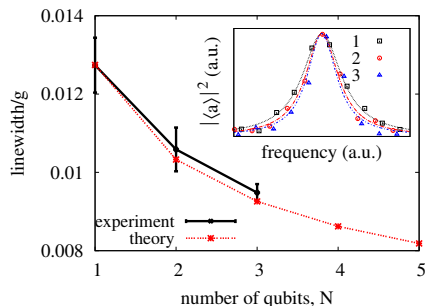
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- Expt: collective bath
- Many baths — cross terms, non-monotonic

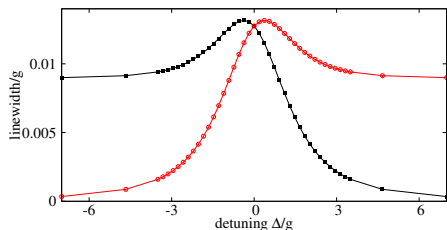
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# Collective dephasing of transmons



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- Many baths — cross terms, non-monotonic

- Detuning dependence of linewidths —  $\sqrt{\Delta^2 + Ng^2}$ .



[Nissen, Fink *et al.* PRL '13]

# Effects of collective behaviour on dissipation

## 1 Effects of dissipation on collective behaviour

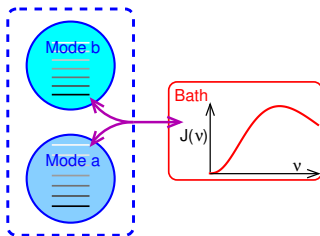
- Coherently driven JCHM (Mean-Field)
- Parametrically driven BHM (MF and MPO)
- Parametrically driven RHM (MF and MPO)

## 2 Effects of collective behaviour on dissipation

- Coupled qubit-cavity systems
- **Collective coupling to baths**

# Toy problem: two bosonic modes

- Basic problem: Emission from thermal bath



$$H = \omega_a \hat{\psi}_a^\dagger \hat{\psi}_a + \omega_b \hat{\psi}_b^\dagger \hat{\psi}_b + H_{\text{Bath}} \\ + (\varphi_a^* \hat{\psi}_a^\dagger + \varphi_b^* \hat{\psi}_b^\dagger) \sum_i g_i \hat{c}_i + \text{H.c.}$$

# Toy problem: naïve solutions

- Two “expected” behaviours:
  - ▶ At resonance: “weak lasing” — coupling to bath dominates

$$\frac{d}{dt}\rho = \Gamma^\downarrow \mathcal{L}[\varphi_a \hat{\psi}_a + \varphi_b \hat{\psi}_b] + \Gamma^\uparrow \mathcal{L}[\varphi_a^* \hat{\psi}_a^\dagger + \varphi_b^* \hat{\psi}_b^\dagger]$$

▶ Far from resonance: pointer states are eigenstates

$$\frac{d}{dt}\rho = \sum_{i=a,b} \Gamma^\downarrow \mathcal{L}[\hat{\psi}_i] + \Gamma^\uparrow \mathcal{L}[\hat{\psi}_i^\dagger]$$

- Explicit derivation → Redfield theory

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t \rho = & -i[H, \rho] + \sum_j \mathcal{L}_j^\downarrow \left( 2\hat{\psi}_j \rho \hat{\psi}_j^\dagger - [\rho, \hat{\psi}_j^\dagger \hat{\psi}_j]_+ \right) \\ & + \sum_j \mathcal{L}_j^\uparrow \left( 2\hat{\psi}_j^\dagger \rho \hat{\psi}_j - [\rho, \hat{\psi}_j \hat{\psi}_j^\dagger]_+ \right). \end{aligned}$$

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- Steady state:

- Time evolution —

$$F_{ab}(t) \sim \exp(-\alpha \Delta^2 t)$$

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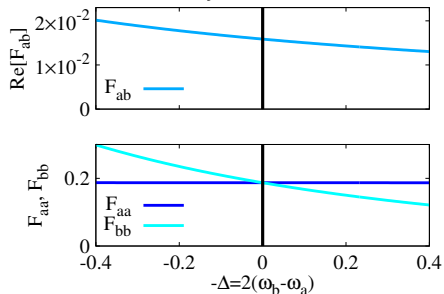
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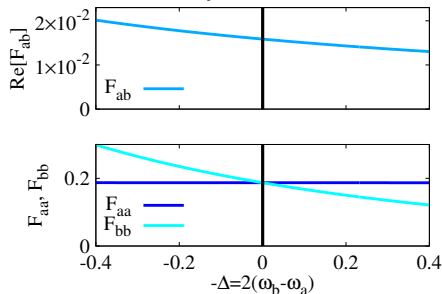


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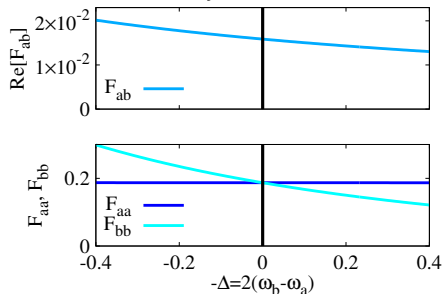
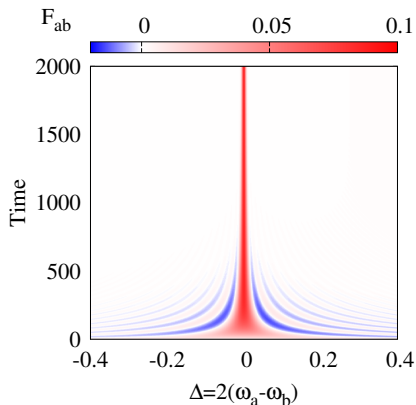
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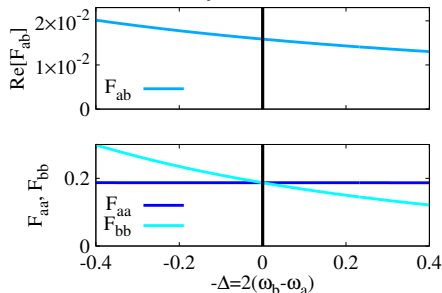
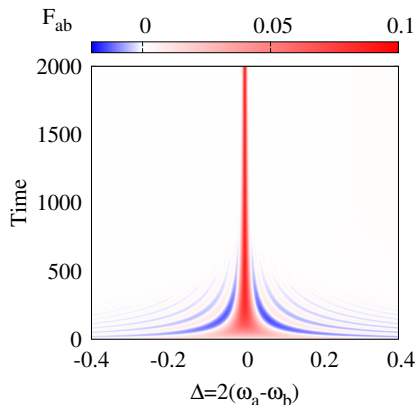
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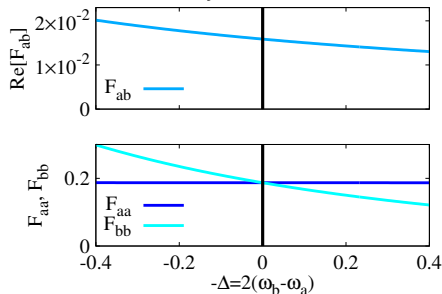
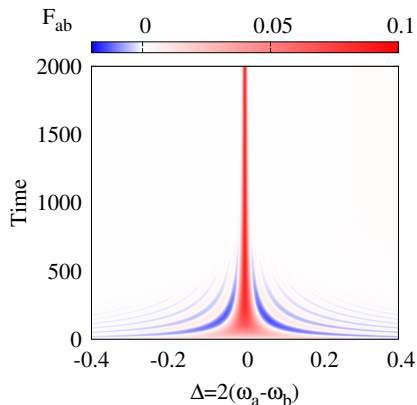


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Unsecularised Redfield theory:

$$\partial_t \rho = -i[\hat{H}, \rho] + \sum_{ij} \varphi_i^* \varphi_j \left[ \mathcal{K}_{ij}^\downarrow \left( 2\hat{\psi}_j \rho \hat{\psi}_i^\dagger - [\rho, \hat{\psi}_i^\dagger \hat{\psi}_j]_+ \right) + \mathcal{K}_{ij}^\uparrow \left( 2\hat{\psi}_j^\dagger \rho \hat{\psi}_i - [\rho, \hat{\psi}_i \hat{\psi}_j^\dagger]_+ \right) \right].$$

• Compare to exact solution:  $F_j = \langle \hat{\psi}_j^\dagger \hat{\psi}_j \rangle$

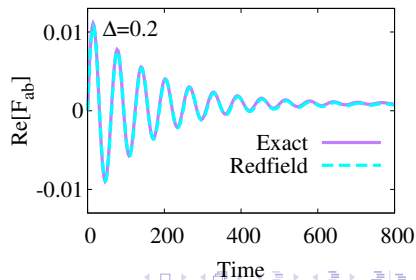
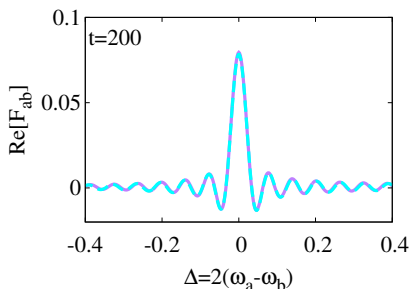


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- Non-Linblad form: negative eigenvalues of  $L_f^+$ .
- Check stability: consider  $f = (F_{aa}, F_{bb}, \Re[F_{ab}], \Im[F_{ab}])$

$$\partial_t f = -Mf + f_0$$

- Eigenvalues of  $M$  exist in closed form:
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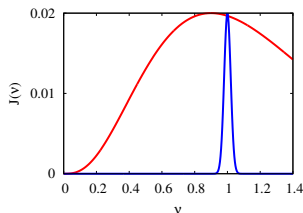
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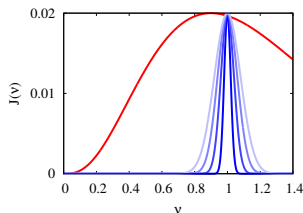


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# Beyond Redfield: Schrödinger picture Bloch Redfield

- Is BR the best (time-local) theory we can find?

- Hints it is not:

- Eigenvalues of  $M$  vs exact sol'n near  $\Delta = 0$ .

- Sum rule [Salmilehto *et al.* PRA '12; Hell *et al.* PRB '14]:

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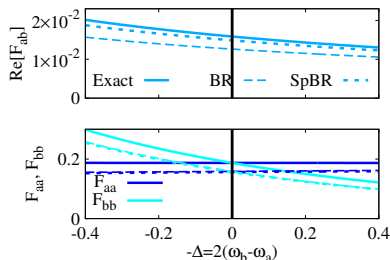
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- ▶ Asymptotically  $\rho(t)$  is steady in Schrödinger picture
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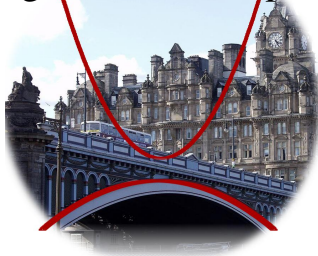
- “Schrödinger picture Bloch Redfield.”

- ▶ Correct  $\Delta^2$  expansion
- ▶ Satisfies sum rule



# ICSCE 8

Edinburgh, 25<sup>th</sup>–29<sup>th</sup> April, 2016.



*Plenary speakers:* Ataç İmamoğlu, Peter Zoller.

*Invited speakers:* Ehud Altman, Mete Atatüre, Natasha Berloff, Charles Bardyn, Jacqueline Bloch, Iacopo Carusotto, Cristiano Ciuti, Michele Devoret<sup>†</sup>, Thomas Ebbesen, Thierry Giamarchi, Jan Klärs, Dmitry Krizhanovskii, Xiaoqin (Elaine) Li, Peter Littlewood, Allan MacDonald, Francesca Marchetti, Keith Nelson, Pavlos Lagoudakis, Vivien Zapf.

(<sup>†</sup> To be confirmed)

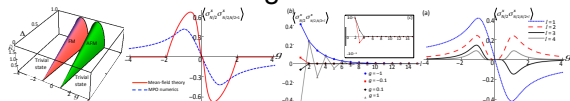
**Early-bird registration & abstract deadline: 31st January 2016.**

*Final registration deadline: 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016.*

<http://www.st-andrews.ac.uk/~icsce8>

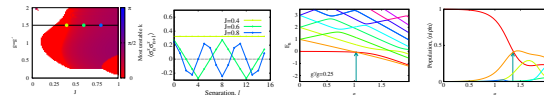
# Summary

## ● Transverse field Ising model



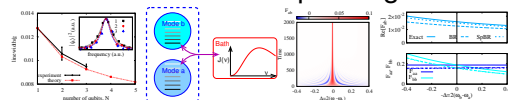
Joshi *et al.* PRA '13

## ● Rabi Hubbard model



Schiró *et al.* arXiv:1503.04456

## ● Collective effects in dephasing



Nissen *et al.* PRL '13; Eastham *et al.* arXiv:1508.04744



# Questions

- Collective dynamics beyond local dissipation.
  - ▶ Many site analogues of Spin-Boson transitions?
  - ▶ Critical behaviour in open lattice models — demonstrate non Hohenberg-Halperin classes of models.
- Bistability, limit cycles, beyond mean-field
- Organizing principles of driven-dissipative system attractors



