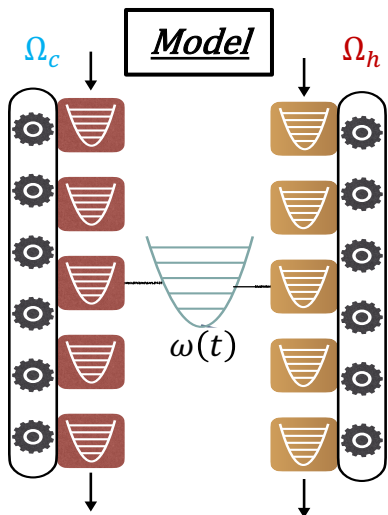


Driven quantum harmonic oscillators: A working medium for thermal machines

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Oscillating driving:
 $\omega(t) = \omega_0 + \delta\omega \sin(\theta t)$

Thermodynamics

For SLOW driving:

$$\dot{Q}_c(t) = \Omega_c \bar{g}(n_c - n_h)$$

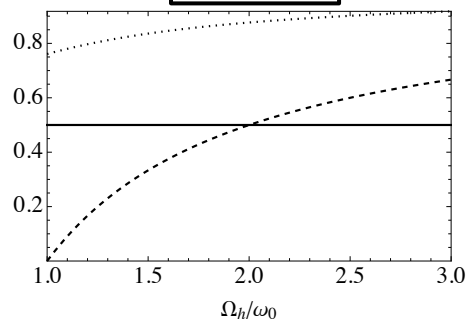
$$\dot{Q}_h(t) = \Omega_h \bar{g}(n_h - n_c)$$

$$\dot{W} = \bar{g}(\Omega_c - \Omega_h)(n_h - n_c) + \frac{2n+1}{2} \dot{\omega}(t)$$

Dynamics

$$\dot{\rho}_S = -i[H_S(t), \rho_S(t)] + \gamma \bar{n} \left(a^\dagger \rho_S a - \frac{1}{2} \{a a^\dagger, \rho_S\} \right) + \gamma (\bar{n} + 1) \left(a \rho_S a^\dagger - \frac{1}{2} \{a^\dagger a, \rho_S\} \right)$$

Result 2



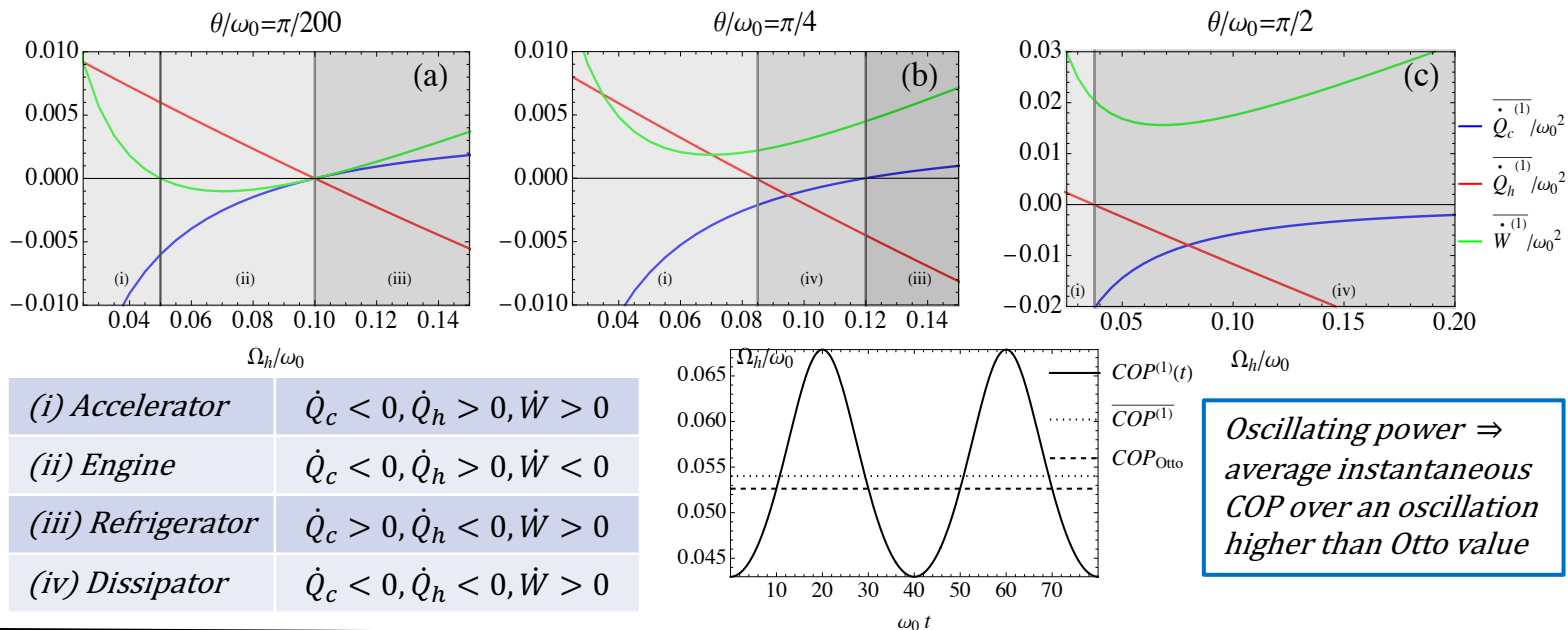
Applying a single-mode squeezing operator to the hot bath $\Rightarrow \beta_h^{(eff)}$ increases $\Rightarrow \eta_{Carnot}^{(eff)}$ increases

--- η_{Otto}
— η_c
- - - $\eta_c^{(eff)}$

$$\eta_c^{(eff)} = 1 - \frac{\beta_h^{(eff)}}{\beta_c}$$

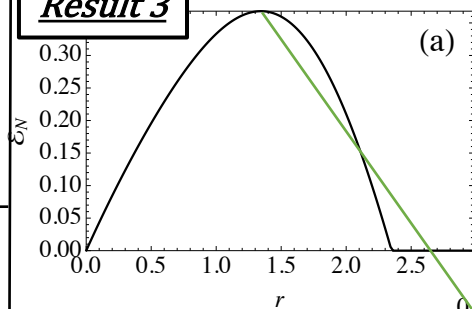
Result 1

Increasing driving speed $\theta \Rightarrow$ larger injection of power \Rightarrow heat flows from system into both baths (dissipator)



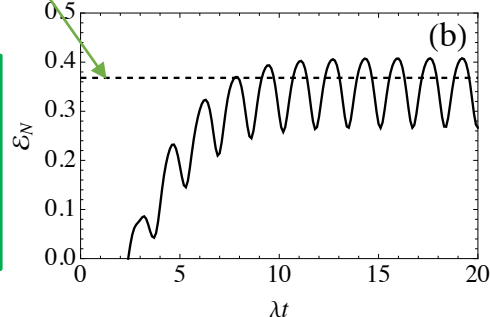
Oscillating power \Rightarrow average instantaneous COP over an oscillation higher than Otto value

Result 3



Squeezing is required for the generation of entanglement in a working medium made of two QHO's

Fast driving can lead to higher instantaneous values of the logarithmic negativity, ϵ_N



Conclusions

- Increase in driving speed \Rightarrow increase in injected power \Rightarrow different operations
- Squeezing in hot bath \Rightarrow larger effective Carnot efficiency
- Squeezing necessary for entanglement in a two-oscillator system
- Driving system's oscillators can increase the degree of entanglement

Reference:

<https://doi.org/10.1116/5.0072067>