

spinoffqubit.info

THE ARROW OFTIME IN THE QUANTUM REALM

Gabriel T. Landi Instituto de Física da Universidade de São Paulo <u>www.fmt.if.usp.br/~gtlandi</u>

Universidad ORT - Montevideo - Uruguay May 8th, 2019



A TALE OF TWO REALMS







THE REALM OF THE RMODYNAMICS



THE ARROW OF TIME













Free expansion of a gas:



Flow of heat:



Friction:



Arrow of time

2nd law of thermodynamics

Imposes restrictions on what processes can happen in nature





STAGE 1 LANDING

THE FIRST STAGE OF FALCON 9 IS ATTEMPTING AN EXPERIMENTAL LANDING ON THE AUTONOMOUS SPACEPORT DRONE SHIP



HOW TO REVERSE THE ARROW OF TIME?

• To reverse the arrow of time, one must consume **resources**.



There is no such thing as a free lunch.

THE QUANTUM REALM



SPECTRAL LINES





©2004 Thomson - Brooks/Cole





DISCRETE IS WEIRRRRRD!





In the world around us, everything is continuous.

Discrete quantities are unusual.

Johann Balmer 1885

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = R_H \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)$$

 $n = 3, 4, 5, \dots$

$$R_H = 0.010974 \text{ nm}^{-1}$$

BOHR'S MODEL - 1912



- The electron can live in a discrete set of stable orbits.
- Transition between orbits involve emitting or absorbing a photon.

Hydrogen atom



ERWIN SCHRÖDINGER - 1926

Quantisation as a Problem of Proper Values (Part I)

(Annalen der Physik (4), vol. 79, 1926)

§ 1. In this paper I wish to consider, first, the simple case of the hydrogen atom (non-relativistic and unperturbed), and show that the customary quantum conditions can be replaced by another postulate, in which the notion of "whole numbers", merely as such, is not introduced. Rather when integralness does appear, it arises in the same natural way as it does in the case of the *node-numbers* of a vibrating string. The new conception is capable of generalisation, and strikes, I believe, very deeply at the true nature of the quantum rules.

9.9.49. <>>+< H.f.em (D) 6,63-10 HX S A= p(%=X) A+@4752 $\vec{F} = \vec{\Sigma} E_i$ 1(t) 1(t-T) Lak er A Crey nAX $R = \sigma T^4$ Sin Si-Si-J学 绕 X-pT 6=16-B $hv = A + \frac{mv_{max}}{2} \wedge m > 0$ $\Delta m < 0$ $\mathcal{X} = A\cos(\omega t + \alpha)$ CICH W=270 D . BScour = MC 0 = 5,67.10-8 BT $\langle \lambda \rangle = (\sqrt{2\pi d^{4}n})^{-1}$ mo= W p = $\mathcal{R} = \alpha \sigma T^4$ $\infty = \hat{H}_0 \hat{\sigma}^{\beta^*} \cos(\omega t \cdot \alpha)$ e`u∆u **∆N**=N λm 11 $R = \frac{w}{t \cdot s}$ p-zacena # = + Se = -63=2=2 P= arctog Arsman+Azsmaz Am=Znp+Nm_-m l=vT A; cosol, + Azcasolz $\rho = \frac{1}{c} \sqrt{W_x (V_x + 2E_0)}$ 2. 25 < Z>=1271d*n<v> 4+* m ., m + 0,1,2 ... W= fallor & Acos(ot-kx) 2 $\mathcal{E}_{c\theta} = \triangle mc^2$ 4. 10, -25 Je 2010, - pt p · P. · P. X = (35-10 10 49-25 00 4.6 Ms Fe <6>+217 f(v) = 45 (256) 1/2 $\eta = \frac{1}{3}\rho < v > \langle \lambda \rangle$ U-1990T $\forall : f^{R} \in \mathcal{M}$ $\forall : f \in \mathcal{O} = en(u_n + u_p)$ Δu 6:= 5/2·hw(n=2) A=100 R, ¢(x) ; $\mathcal{C}_{I}=3/_{2}\cdot\hbar\omega(n=1)$ W=mgh ne 8 q ... 6 = 12 hola-05 VI E= 9 476,67 入り主張 p=pe Es=-La D=1 <>><2> A = Fås cesor

(VO2)2504+502+H20 H V+A 1=VN; . OH НO 2H20+2e=H2+20H (V0,)N0,+ 5N0,2+ 3H,0; H3CO +2e = H2 (+20H) НO Cu; q H20 H20 +20H- Sn(0H)2 H3CO OH Fe-2e+Fe2+ Ky 2H20 801 V(SOy); 2H; Unp= Dosp In/In1/P 20 70: PB + 2e = PB: 20-= H2+20H" NH2 NH, NH V+Br2=VBr3; N 40H; H CH 60. 02+2H20+4e -СН 2H20+02+2H20+48= 40H; CH 50 VO2)NO3+ 5NO2+ 3H20; 3 OH2 OH3 al/ Na V·Br2=VBr3; In/In//P 02+2H20+4e= 40H; N'OH3 α H3CO. 0,4 0,2 0,6 H H .+ 20H V, HNO3 - VO, NO3 + NO2 + H20 СЦ 0,+2H,0 Unp=Vos СH3 NH2 NOH3 2H20+ VO2 NO2+ 5NO2+ 3H2O3 Ч Н 2H20 OH, 02 OH3 02+2H20+4e Sn+02+2HD CH3 Fe -00 CH_3 OLH Sn2+20H=Sn(OH)2 2H20+2e-H2+20H ٥ N ΗN CH3 Sň Cú Sn2++2e= Sn $\Delta G = \Delta H \quad \exists H_2 SO_4 = V(SO_4)_2 + 2H; CH$ N'OH3 Sn+02 + 2HQ -TSS K(_) Sn²⁺+2e⁻=Sn 0 NH2 CH3COONa+H2O CL/NatNa3 ٥ 0 + Pp^{2r} = Zn²⁺ + PB; $v_{r}: H_{2} + J_{2} = 2 H J$ CH3 $PO_{4}^{3} - \frac{116}{10} HPO_{3}^{2} - \frac{150}{10}$ In 02+2H20+4e $H_3(VF_6)$ H^+Sn^+ Sn+02 + 2HO +4e = 40H+Sn* V+1.= H, PO, -205 P, -0,19 40 V6: 2H1=H2+J2 N NH3 $Na_2 SO_4 \rightleftharpoons 2 Na^+ + SO_4^{2-}$ CH3 -TAS = 41,2-(298. 42.10-3) = Vosp Unp Sn2++2e==Sn ℒV+6HNO,V+6HNO,H^{CH} 3 H2 SO4



CMS Experiment at the LHC, CERN Data recorded: 2010-Nov-14 18:37:44.420271 GMT(19:37:44 CEST) Run / Event: 151076 / 1405388





QUANTUM WEIRDNESS

- Quantum mechanics is a very strange theory: very counterintuitive.
 - "If you think you understand quantum mechanics, you don't understand quantum mechanics.", R. Feynman.
- For I century we have used quantum mechanics to explain many problems in nature.
 - But little attention was given to understand quantum mechanics itself.

THE SUPERPOSITION PRINCIPLE

- A classical bit can be either 0 or 1.
 - A quantum bit (qubit) can be simultaneously in 0 and 1.
- The qubit can really be at 2 states at the same time!
- Parallel computing by design!

Measurement and realism

- \checkmark The qubit is neither in 0 nor 1.
- But it will collapse to 0 or 1 if a measurement is made.
- The property (0 or 1) is only defined if we measure.



QUANTUM ENTANGLEMENT





- Before she makes the measurement, Bob's qubit could be in either 0 or 1.
 - But if she measured and if she found 0, then the state of Bob is surely 0.
- Can be true even if Alice is on Earth and Bob is on Mars!

But cannot be used for superluminal communication. :(

QUANTUM TECHNOLOGIES 2.0



QUANTUM TECHNOLOGIES 2.0

✓ Quantum sensors:

• High precision sensors for detecting gravitational and magnetic fields, &c.

✓ Quantum communications:

- Communications with unbreakable encryption.
- ✓ Quantum computing:
 - Exponentially faster algorithms that can solve problems which are impossible with current generation computers.









A TALE OF TWO REALMS







Reversing the direction of heat flow using quantum correlations

Kaonan Micadei,^{1, 2, *} John P. S. Peterson,^{3, *} Alexandre M. Souza,³ Roberto S. Sarthour,³ Ivan S. Oliveira,³ Gabriel T. Landi,⁴ Tiago B. Batalhão,^{5, 6} Roberto M. Serra,^{1, 7} and Eric Lutz²
¹Centro de Ciências Naturais e Humanas, Universidade Federal do ABC, Avenida dos Estados 5001, 09210-580 Santo André, São Paulo, Brazil
²Institute for Theoretical Physics I, University of Stuttgart, D-70550 Stuttgart, Germany ³Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Físicas, Rua Dr. Xavier Sigaud 150, 22290-180 Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
⁴Instituto de Física, Universidade de São Paulo, C.P. 66318, 05315-970 São Paulo, SP, Brazil ⁵Singapore University of Technology and Design, 8 Somapah Road, Singapore 487372
⁶Centre for Quantum Technologies, National University of Singapore, 3 Science Drive 2, Singapore 117543 ⁷Department of Physics, University of York, York YO10 5DD, United Kingdom

To appear in Nature Communications.









EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

WHAT DOESTHIS MEAN?

- The arrow of time and the 2nd law determine what kinds of thermodynamic processes are allowed.
- According to the 2nd law, resources have to be consumed to make heat flow from cold to hot (refrigerate).
 - This shows that entanglement is also a resource in thermodynamics.

FOUNDATIONAL QUESTIONS INSTITUTE

PSEUDO FILMES

Thank you!

www.fmt.if.usp.br/~gtlandi spinoffqubit.info

Acknowledgements: ORT, IFUSP, FAPESP, CNPq

