

# Unexpected links between Stochastic Thermodynamics and criticality at Anderson localization transition

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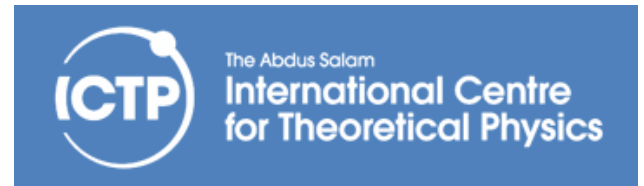
**Olli-Pentti  
Saira**  
*Caltech*



**Jonne V.  
Koski**  
*ETH Zurich*



***Prof. Vladimir Kravtsov***  
*The Abdus Salam International Centre  
for Theoretical Physics, Trieste, Italy*



**QT60 – Workshop on thermodynamics, thermoelectrics and transport  
in quantum devices, 21 September 2018**

# My interaction with Jukka

- **2013 - 1st talk in PICO group meeting**  
**«Bochkov-Kuzovlev and Jarzynski equalities»**
- **Oct 2013 – Oct 2015 – PostDoc in PICO group:**
  - ✓ ***5 common publications:***
    - purely theoretical,
    - experimentally realized theoretical ideas,
    - theoretically explained experiments;spread from stochastic thermodynamics, e-pumping, and thermometry to multifractality.
  - ✓ ***Organization of Arctic School (Kilpisjarvi) and 1st Workshop on NonEq Th/dyn and MesoPhys***
  - ✓ ***Common graduate lecture course in Aalto Uni (+ Erik and Paolo)***
- **2016-now - Further collaboration:**
  - ✓ ***+6 common publications (last is since yesterday in arxiv)***
  - ✓ ***Frequent mutual visits: ~2 times a year***

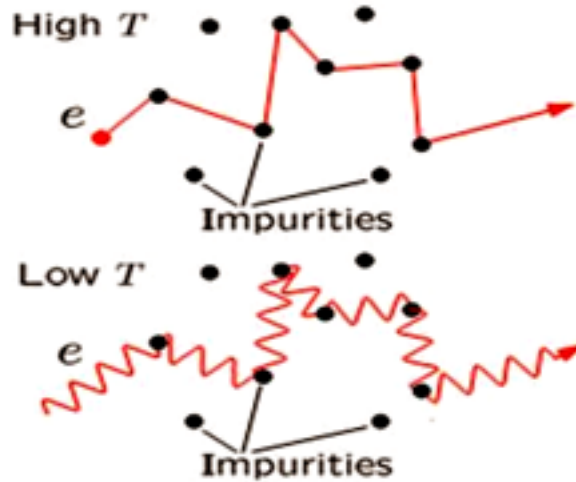


# Outline

- **Introduction:**
  - ✓ Anderson localization transition
  - ✓ Critical wavefunctions
  - ✓ Fluctuation relations in single-electronics
- **Analogy between distributions of dissipated work and multifractal wave functions**
  - ✓ Formal similarity: adiabatic drive and ergodicity
  - ✓ Correspondence and consequences
- **Summary**

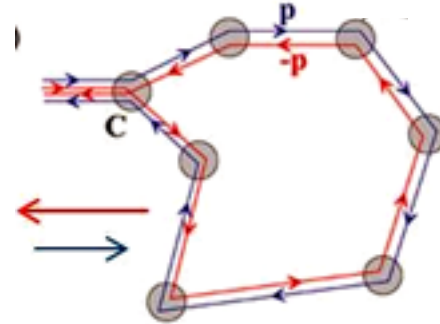
# Anderson localization transition

$N$  sites in the sample



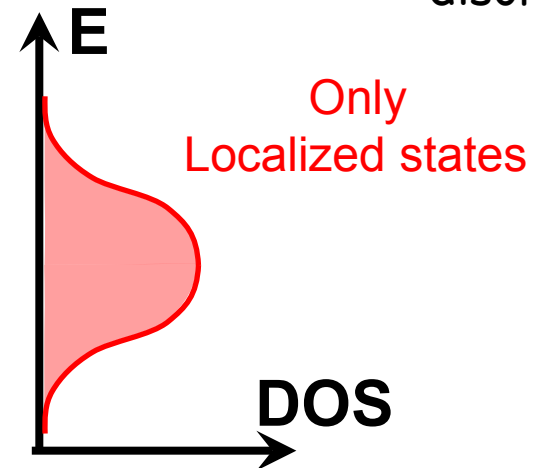
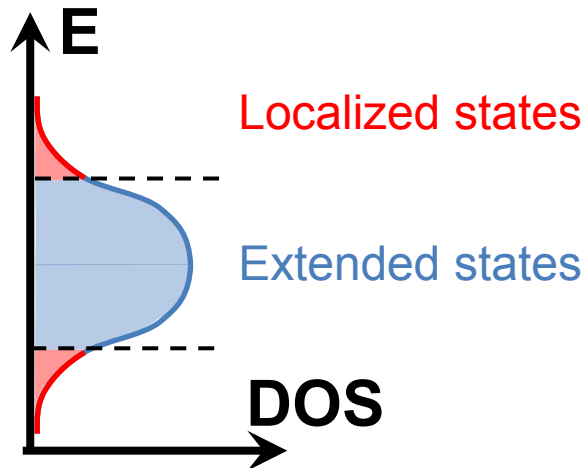
Localization transition

$$\left| \sum_i A_i \right|^2 = \sum_i |A_i|^2 + 2\text{Re} \sum_{i,j} A_i A_j^*$$



*opposing interfering trajectories*  
*constructive interference of backscattering*

disorder

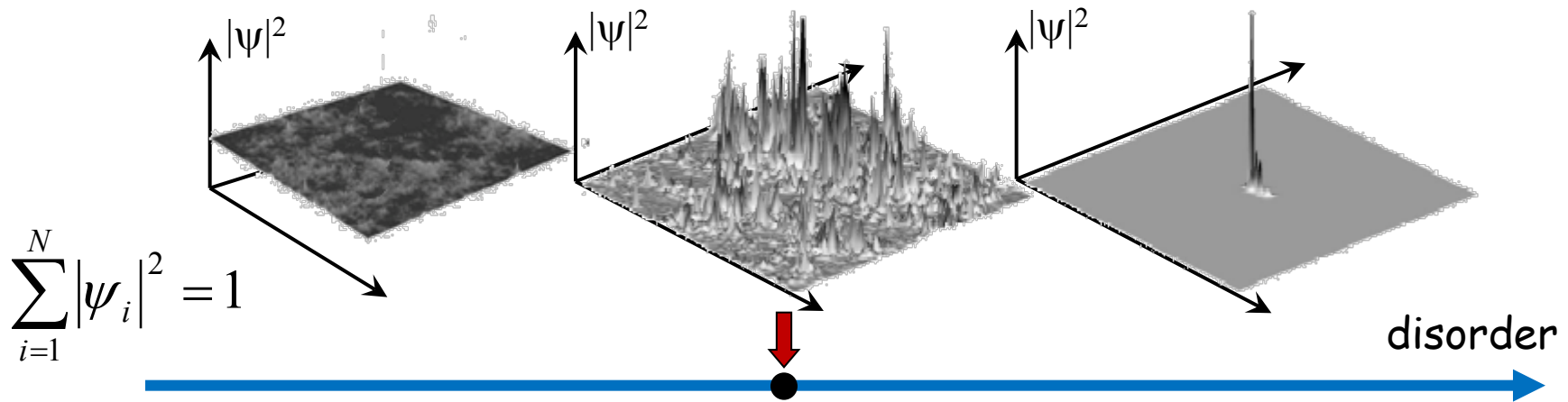


# Anderson localization transition and multifractality

Extended states

Critical states

Localized states

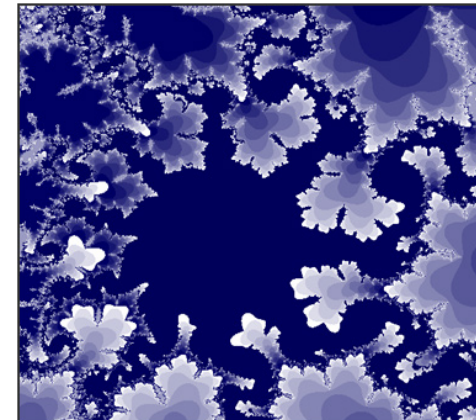
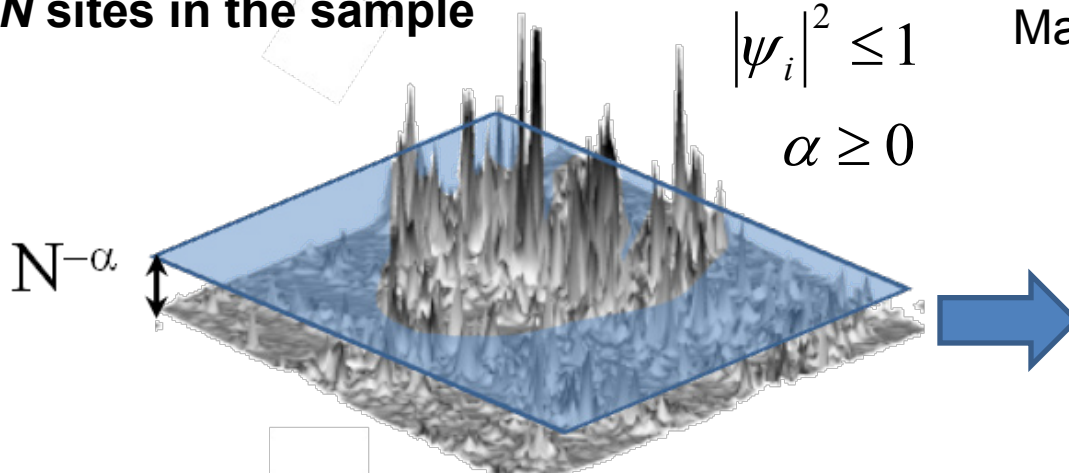


$N$  sites in the sample

$$|\psi_i|^2 \leq 1$$

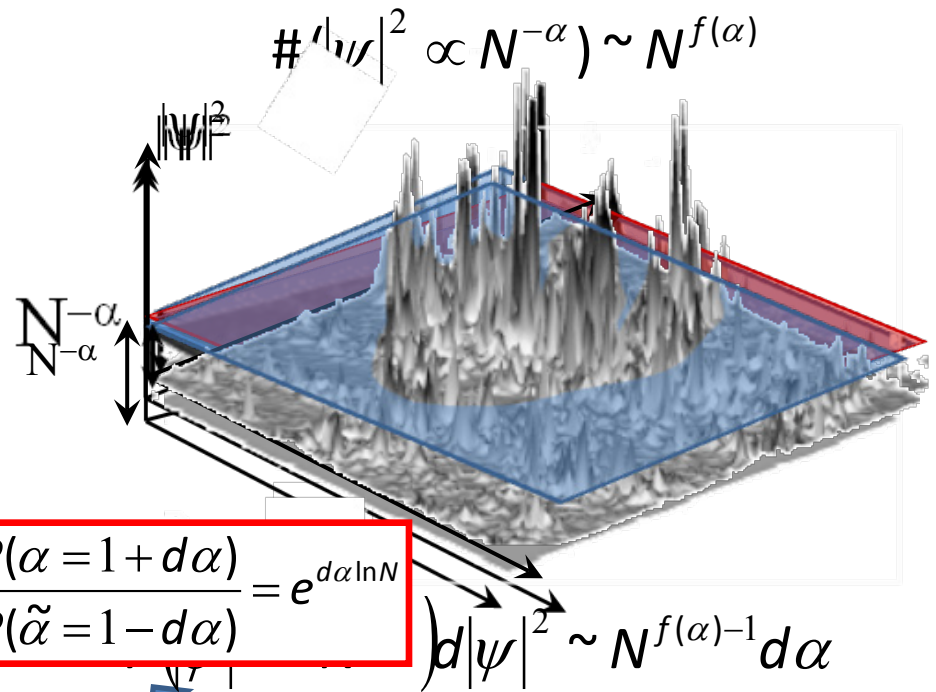
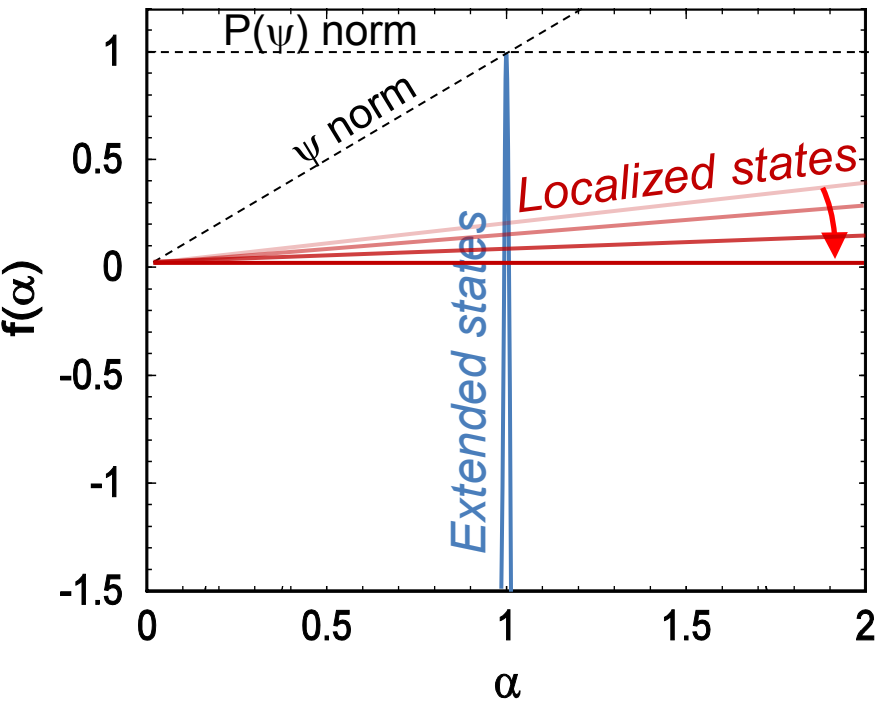
$$\alpha \geq 0$$

Map of the regions with amplitude larger than the chosen level



# Spectrum of fractal dimensions

Evers, Mirlin RMP **80**, 1355 (2008)



$$|\psi|^2 = N^{-\alpha} \longleftrightarrow \alpha = -\ln|\psi|^2 / \ln N$$

$$|\psi_i|^2 \leq 1 \longleftrightarrow \alpha \geq 0$$

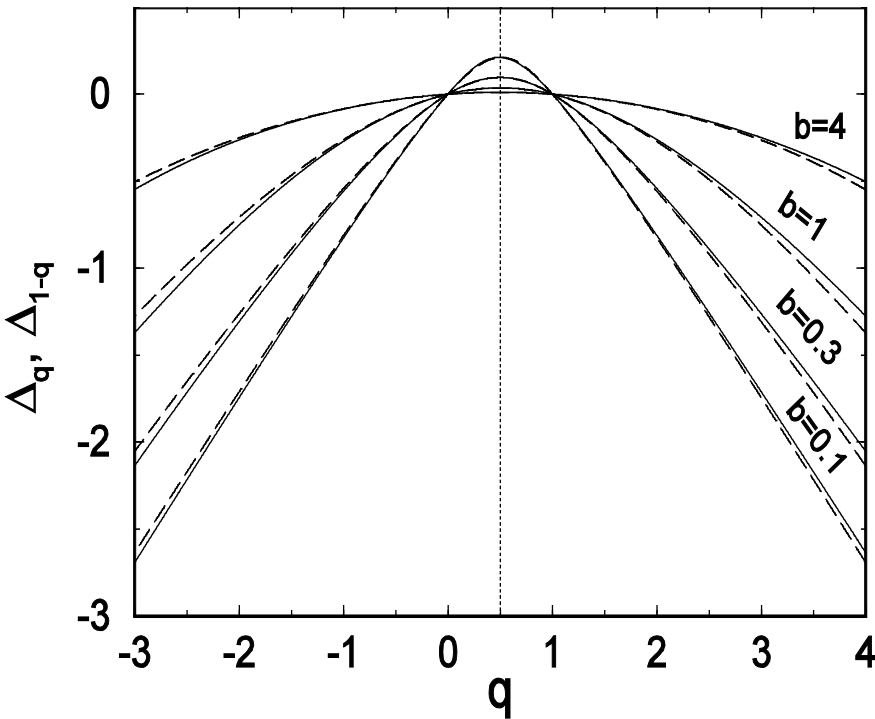
Exact symmetry

$$f(\alpha) = f(2 - \alpha) + \alpha - 1$$

$0 \leq \alpha \leq 2$

Mirlin et al PRL **97**, 046803 (2006)

# Wavefunction moments



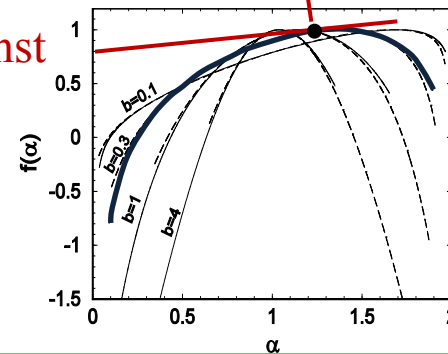
$$q=0: \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N 1 = 1; \quad q=1: \sum_{i=1}^N |\psi_i|^2 = 1$$

$$|\psi|^2 = N^{-\alpha}$$

$$q-1+\Delta_q = \min_{\alpha} [q\alpha - f(\alpha)]$$

$$\left\langle \sum_i |\psi_i|^{2q} \right\rangle \sim \int N^{f(\alpha)} N^{-q\alpha} d\alpha \sim N^{-q-1+\Delta_q}$$

$q \cdot \alpha + \text{const}$



Exact symmetry

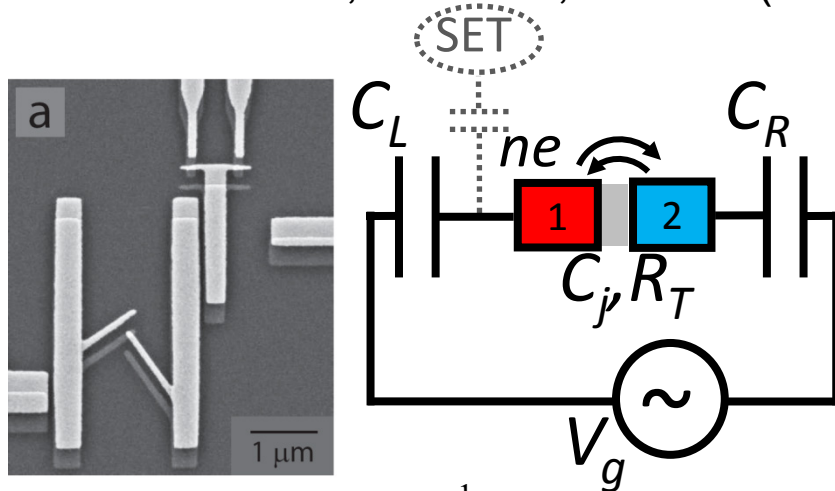
$$f(\alpha) = f(2-\alpha) + \alpha - 1$$

$$\Delta_q = \Delta_{1-q}$$

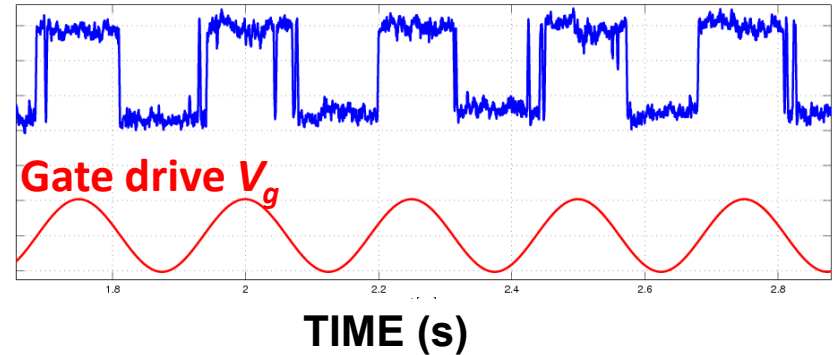
Mirlin et al PRL **97**, 046803 (2006)

# Work distribution in driven SEB

O.-P. Saira et al., PRL **109**, 180601 (2012); J.V. Koski et al., Nat. Phys. **9**, 644 (2013).



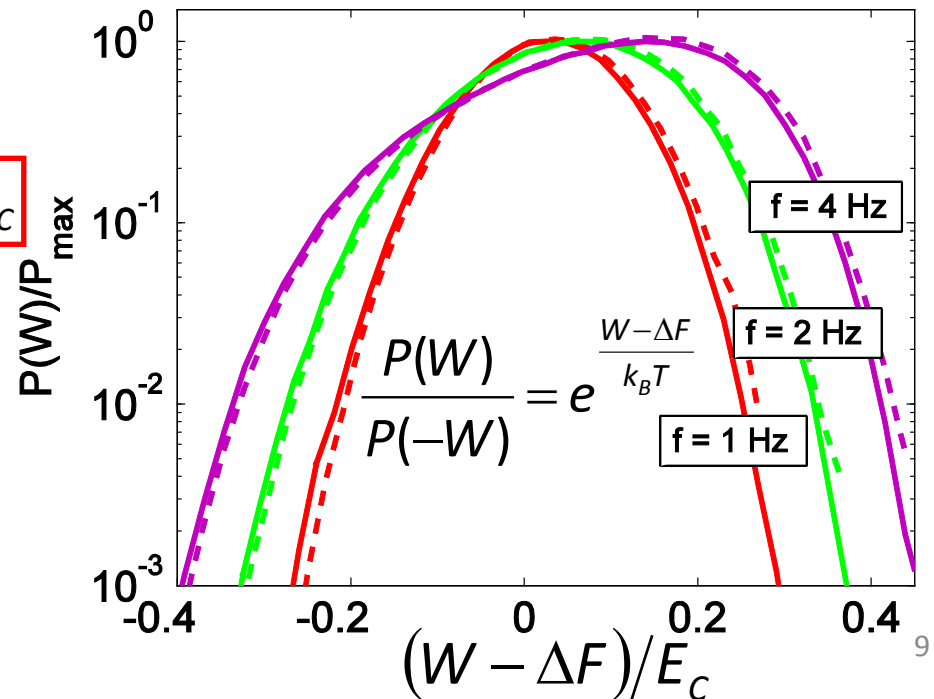
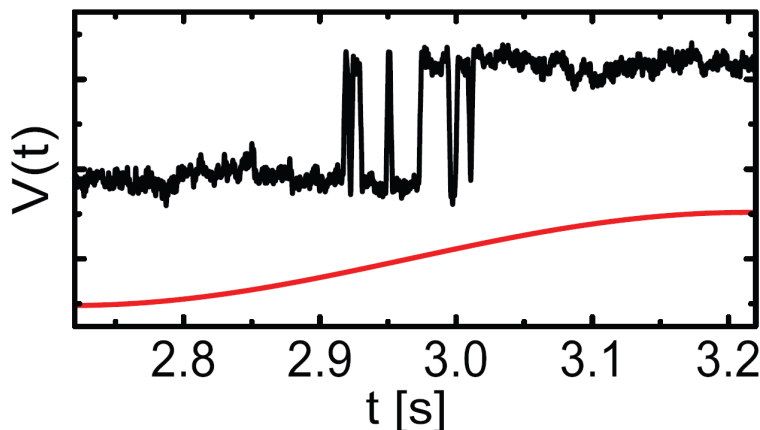
Detector current  $I_{\text{det}} \sim n$



$$W - \Delta F = -2E_C \int_0^1 (n_g - n) dn_g$$

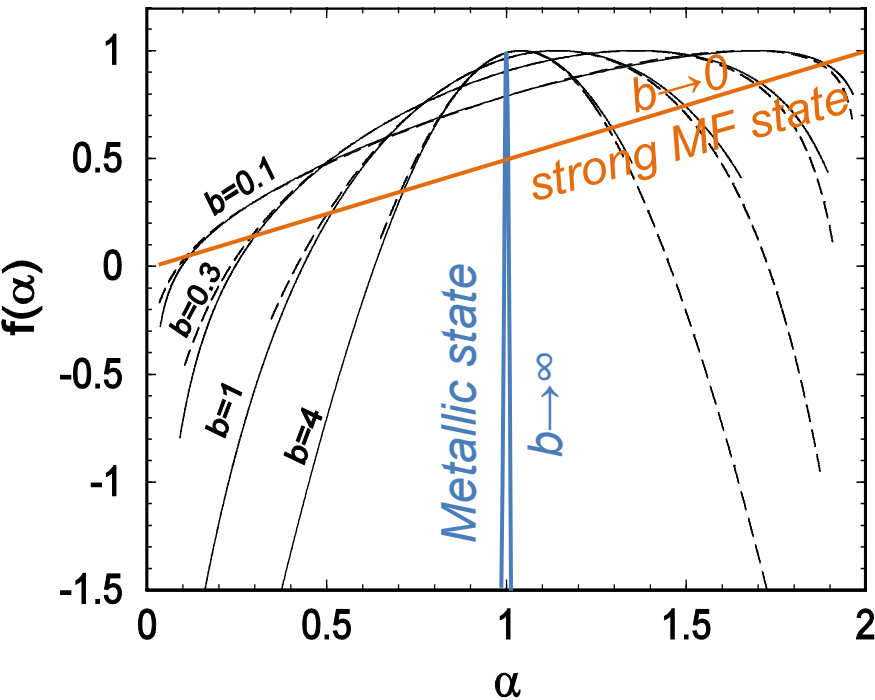
Low temperature limit

$$E_C \gg k_B T \quad n = 0, 1 \quad |W - \Delta F| \leq E_C$$



# Multifractal spectrum and work distribution

Evers, Mirlin RMP **80**, 1355 (2008)



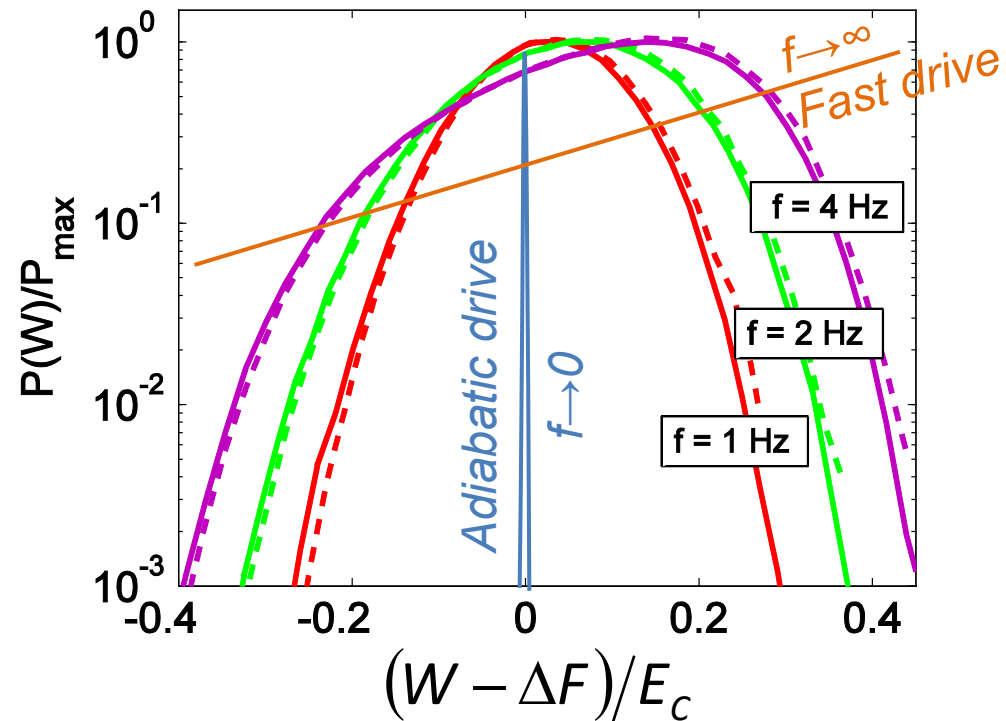
$$P(|\psi|^2) d|\psi|^2 \sim N^{f(\alpha)-1} d\alpha$$

$$|\psi|^2 = N^{-\alpha} \longleftrightarrow \alpha = -\ln|\psi|^2 / \ln N$$

$$0 \leq \alpha \leq 2$$

Nat. Comm. **6**, 7010 (2015)

O.-P. Saira et. al. PRL **109** 180601 (2012)

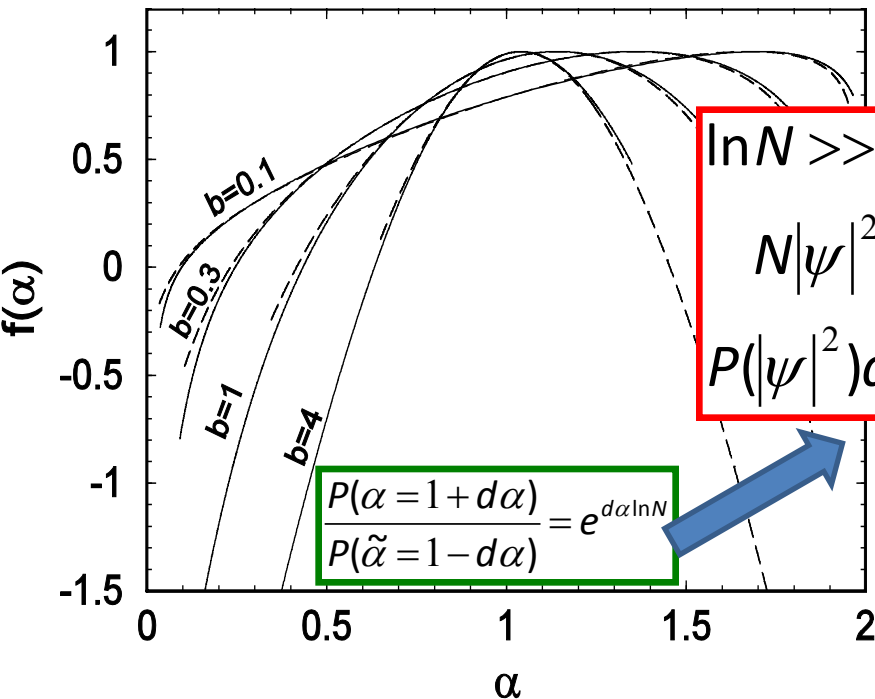


$$y = (W - \Delta F) / (n_w k_B T)$$

$$-E_c \leq W - \Delta F \leq E_c$$

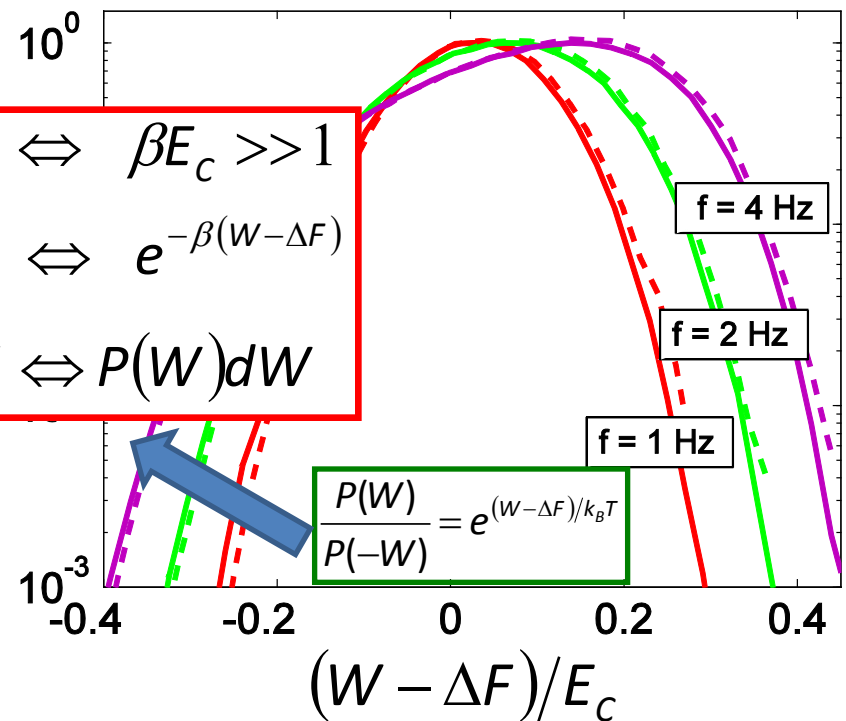
# Multifractal spectrum and work distribution

Evers, Mirlin RMP **80**, 1355 (2008)



$$\begin{aligned}
 \ln N \gg 1 &\Leftrightarrow \beta E_c \gg 1 \\
 N|\psi|^2 &\Leftrightarrow e^{-\beta(W-\Delta F)} \\
 P(|\psi|^2)d|\psi|^2 &\Leftrightarrow P(W)dW
 \end{aligned}$$

O.-P. Saira et. al. PRL **109** 180601 (2012)



$$P(|\psi|^2)d|\psi|^2 \sim N^{f(\alpha)-1}d\alpha$$

$$|\psi|^2 = N^{-\alpha} \longleftrightarrow \alpha = -\ln|\psi|^2 / \ln N$$

$$0 \leq \alpha \leq 2$$

$$d\alpha = (W - \Delta F)/E_c$$

$$-E_c \leq W - \Delta F \leq E_c$$

# Multifractal spectrum and work distribution

## Multifractality theory

Evers, Mirlin  
RMP **80**, 1355 (2008)

$$\ln N \rightarrow \infty$$

$$N|\psi|^2$$

$$f(\alpha)$$

## Mirlin-Fyodorov symmetry

$$f(\alpha) = f(2 - \alpha) + \alpha - 1$$

$$0 \leq \alpha \leq 2$$

$$N^{q-1} \left\langle \sum_i |\psi_i|^{2q} \right\rangle = \left\langle \left( N|\psi|^2 \right)^q \right\rangle \sim N^{-\Delta_q}$$

## Work statistics

O.-P. Saira et. al.  
PRL **109** 180601 (2012)

$$\beta E_c \gg 1$$

$$e^{-\beta(W - \Delta F)}$$

$$1 + \ln[P(W)/P_{\max}] / \beta E_c$$

## Crooks relation

$$\ln P(W) = \ln P(-W) + \beta(W - \Delta F)$$

$$-E_c \leq W - \Delta F \leq E_c$$

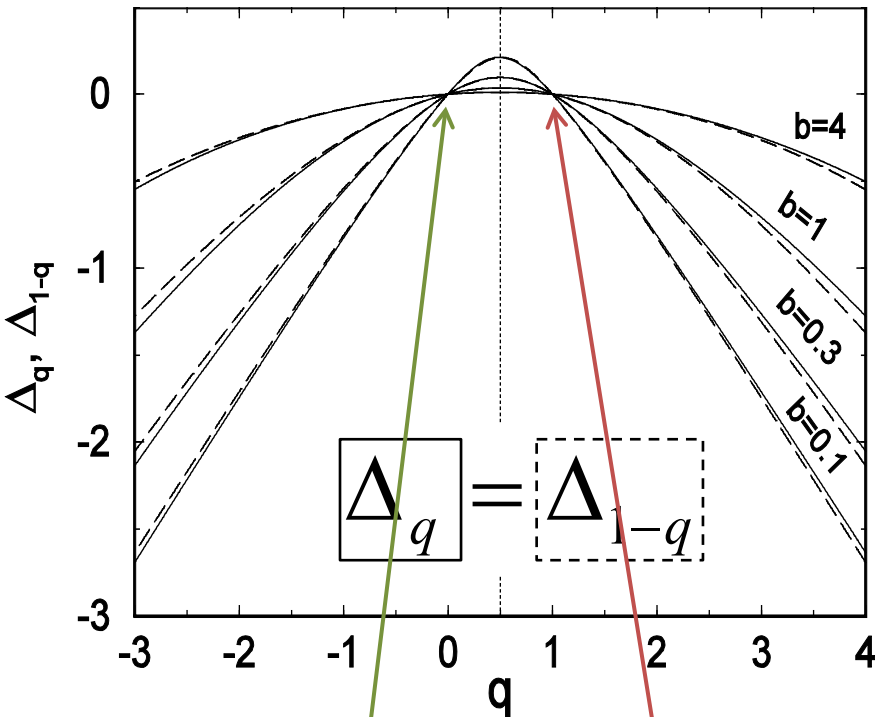
$$\left\langle e^{-q\beta(W - \Delta F)} \right\rangle_\beta = e^{-\beta E_c \cdot \Delta_q^w(T)}$$

$$\beta E_c \rightarrow \infty$$

Nat. Comm. **6**, 7010 (2015)

$$\Delta_q^w(T) \equiv - \frac{\ln \left\langle e^{-q\beta(W - \Delta F)} \right\rangle}{\beta E_c} \rightarrow \Delta_q^w$$

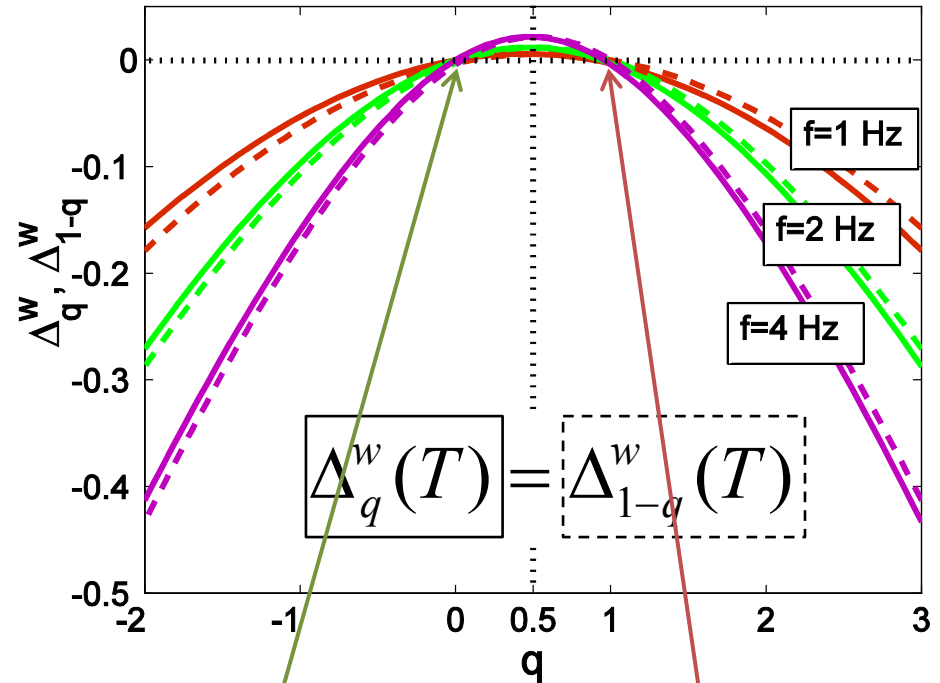
# Moments of wavefunctions and work generating function



$$\langle (N|\psi|^2)^q \rangle \sim N^{-\Delta_q}$$

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N 1 = 1;$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N |\psi_i|^2 = 1$$



Normalization and Jarzynski equality

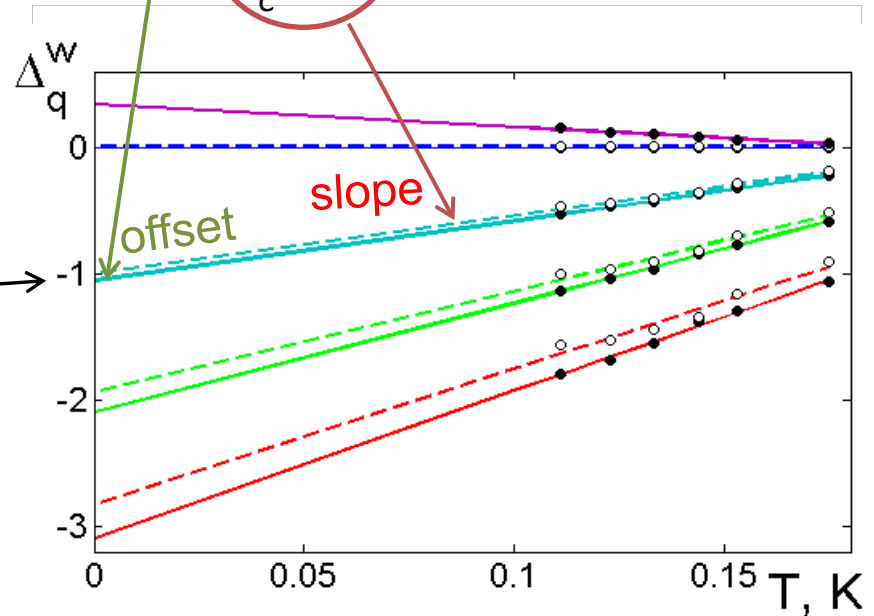
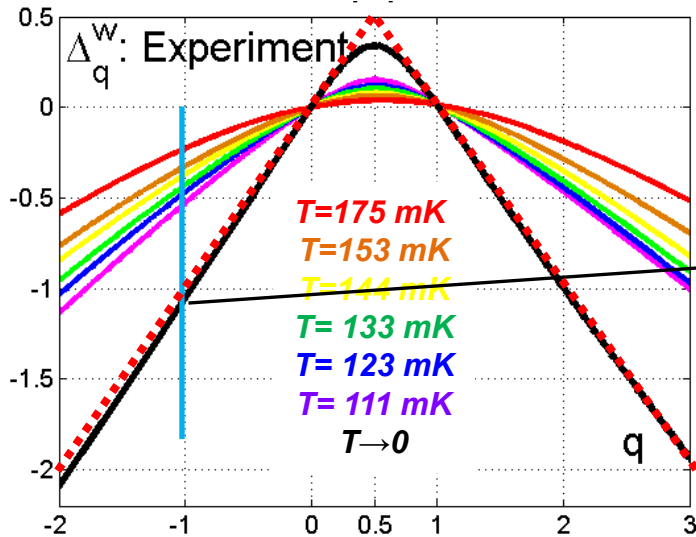
$$\langle 1 \rangle = 1,$$

$$\langle e^{-\beta(W-\Delta F)} \rangle = 1$$

$$\Delta_q^w(T) = -\ln \langle e^{-q\beta(W-\Delta F)} \rangle / \beta E_c$$

# Results

Experiment  $\Delta_q^w(T) = -\frac{k_B T}{E_C} \ln \langle e^{q\beta(\Delta F - W)} \rangle = \Delta_q^w + \frac{k_B T}{E_C} \ln c_q^0 \rightarrow \Delta_q^w$  Theory



## 1. Generalization of Jarzynski equality

$$\langle e^{(\Delta F - W)/T} \rangle = e^{-\beta E_C \Delta_1^w} = 1$$

$$\langle e^{q\beta(\Delta F - W)} \rangle = c_q(T) e^{-\beta E_C \Delta_q^w}$$

$$\Delta_q^w(T) = \Delta_{1-q}^w(T)$$

## 3. Universal linear behavior for $q < 0$ or $q > 1$ for any system

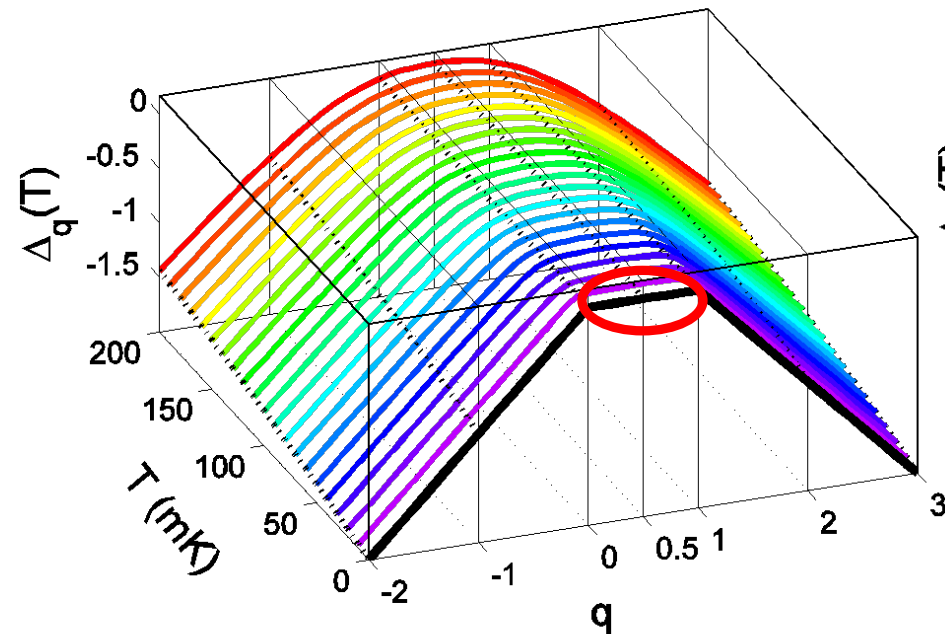
$$\Delta_q^w \approx \frac{1}{2} - \left| q - \frac{1}{2} \right| + O\left(\frac{T}{E_C}\right)$$

**Theoretical result  $T \rightarrow 0$**   
 $q > 1$  or  $q < 0$

# Theoretical Results

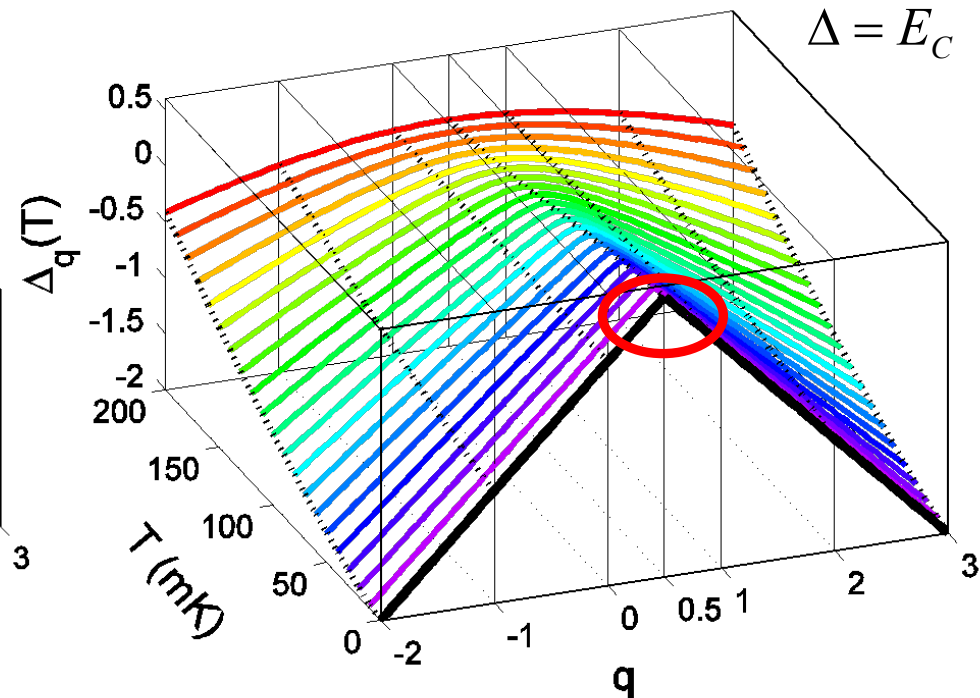
## NIN SEB

$$e^2 R_T \Gamma[U] = \frac{U}{1 - e^{-U/T}}$$



## SIN SEB

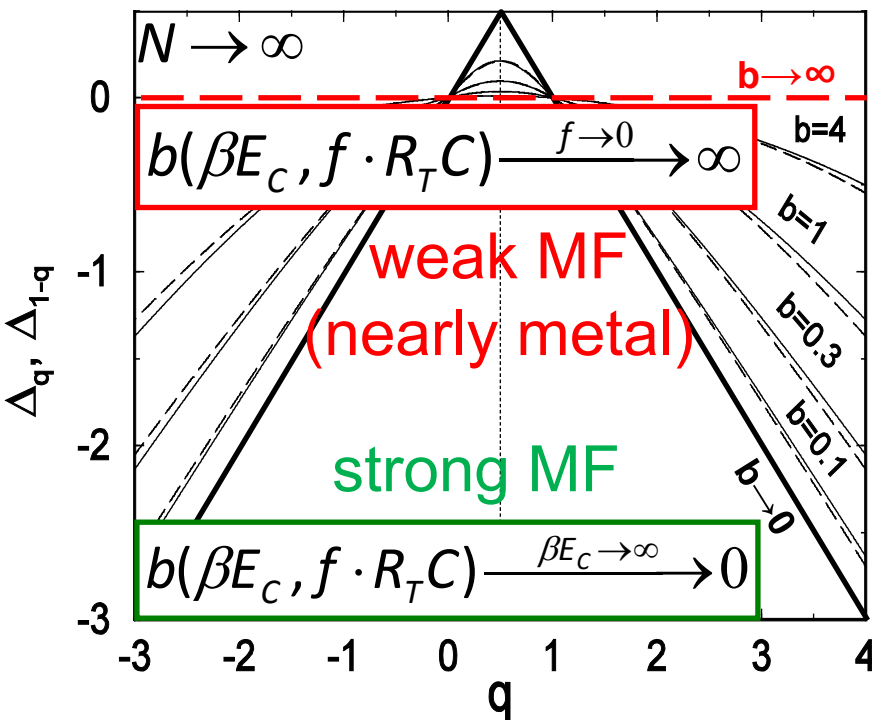
$$e^2 R_T \Gamma[U] \approx \sqrt{\frac{\pi T \Delta}{2}} e^{-\Delta/T} [1 + e^{U/T}]$$



All system specific things are within  $0 < q < 1$

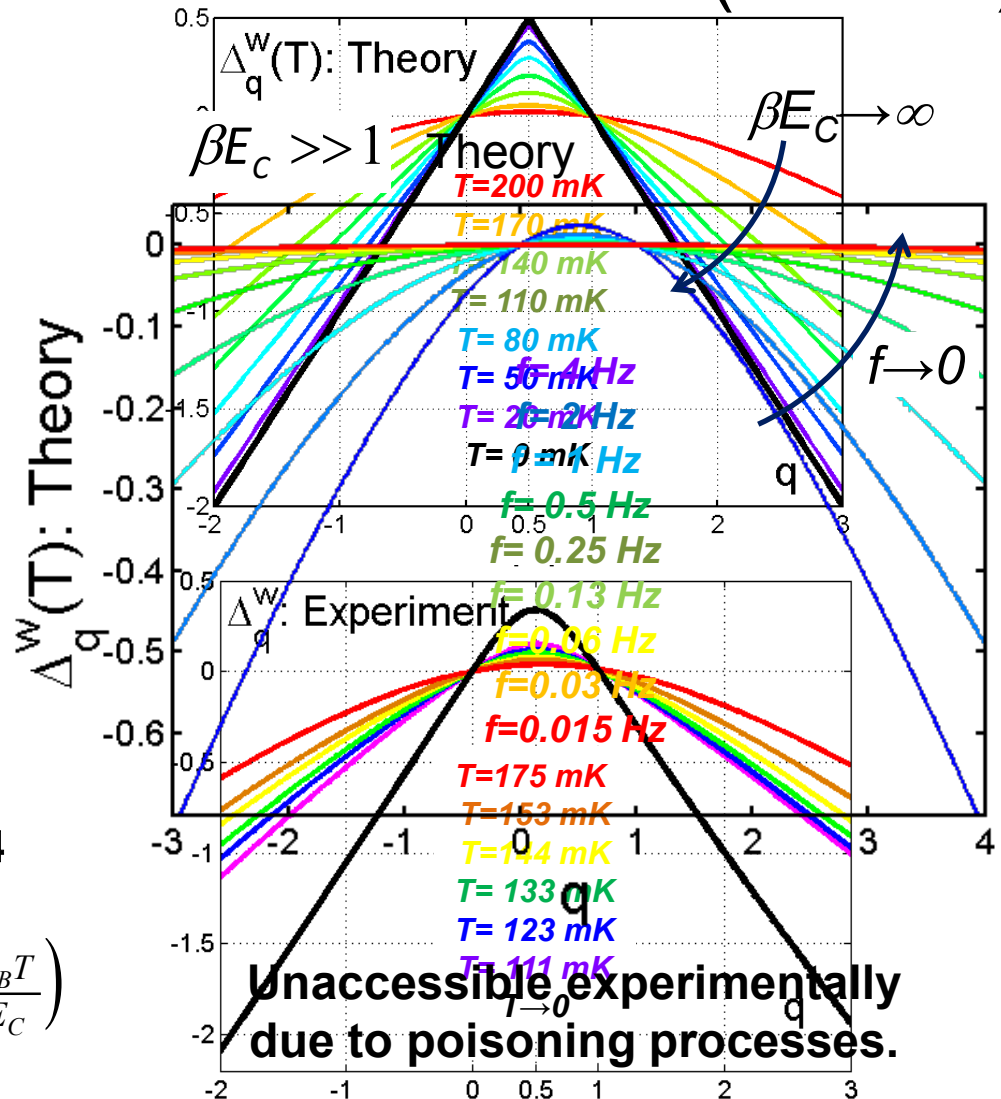
# T → 0 limit = only strong MF?

Critical exponents  
in MF theory



$$\Delta_q^w = \Delta_{1-q}^w \quad \Delta_q^w \approx \frac{1}{2} - \left| q - \frac{1}{2} \right| + O\left(\frac{k_B T}{E_C}\right)$$

SIN SEB ( $f = 4$  Hz)



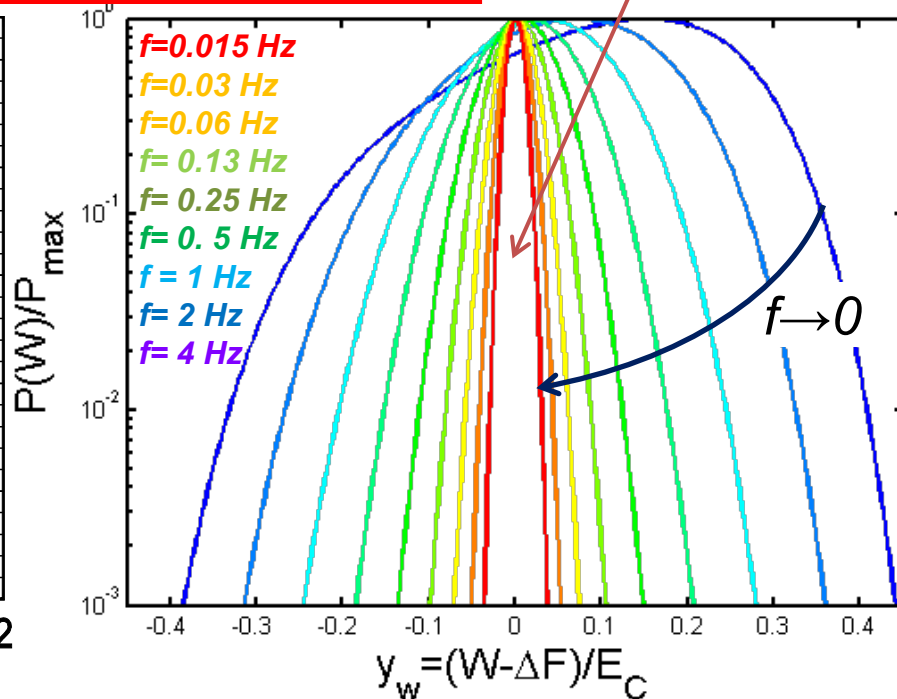
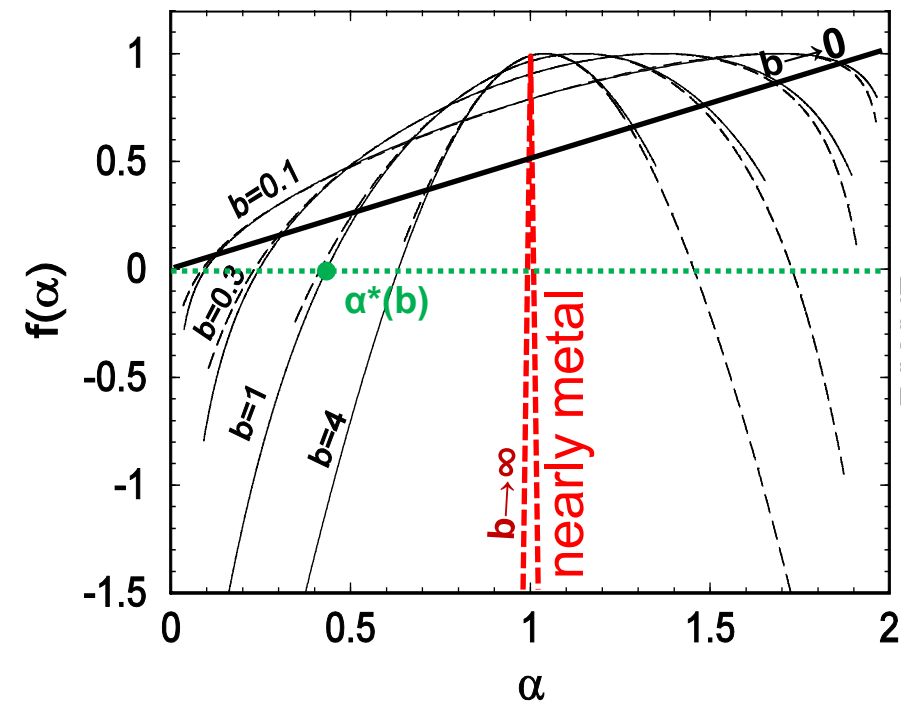
# Results. Comparison with MF

Critical exponents

SIN SEB

in MF theory  $b(\beta E_C, f \cdot R_T C) \xrightarrow{f \rightarrow 0} \infty$

nearly adiabatic



$$P(\alpha^*) \propto 1/N$$

$$\alpha^*(b) = \begin{cases} 1.0208 \cdot b, & b \ll 1 \\ 1 - (2\pi\beta_{\text{ens}} b)^{-1}, & b \gg 1 \end{cases}$$

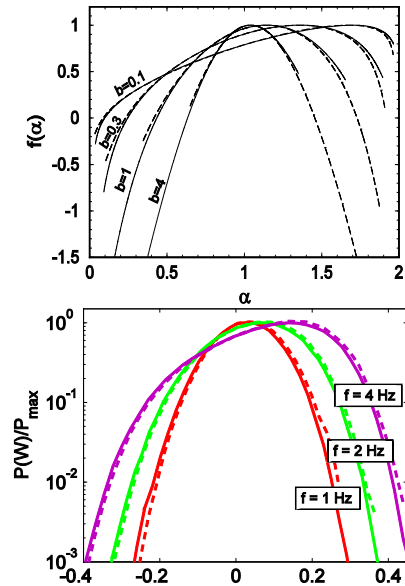
NIN SEB. General result

$$\beta E_C \cdot f \cdot R_T C = \frac{(1 - \alpha^*)^2}{\alpha^*} = \begin{cases} 0.98 \cdot b^{-1}, & b \ll 1 \\ (2\pi\beta_{\text{ens}} b)^{-2}, & b \gg 1 \end{cases}$$

# Summary

Non-trivial analogy between work statistics in SEB and multifractal statistics in ALT is uncovered:

- Jarzynski equality is generalized
- Possible reason of  $f(\alpha)$  symmetry is suggested
- Statistics of critical wavefunctions as stochastic dynamics (Loewner – Schramm eqs?)



Thank you for attention!  
Happy birthday, Jukka!