

The challenge



“
HOW DOES
COMPLEX DYNAMICS
EMERGE FROM
THE MICROSCOPIC
QUANTUM LAWS?
MORE IS DIFFERENT,
1971”

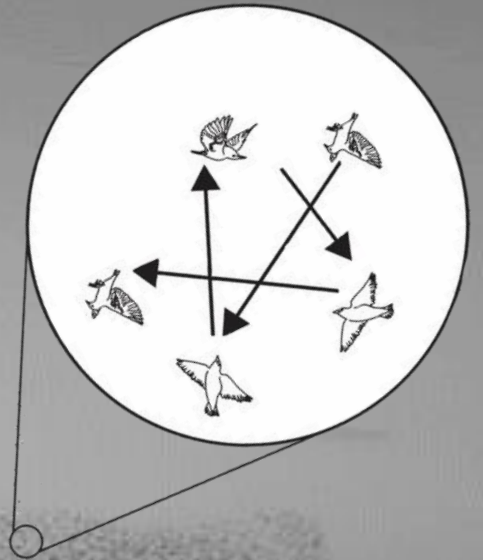
P. W. ANDERSON
NOBEL PRIZE 1977

Difficulty and importance

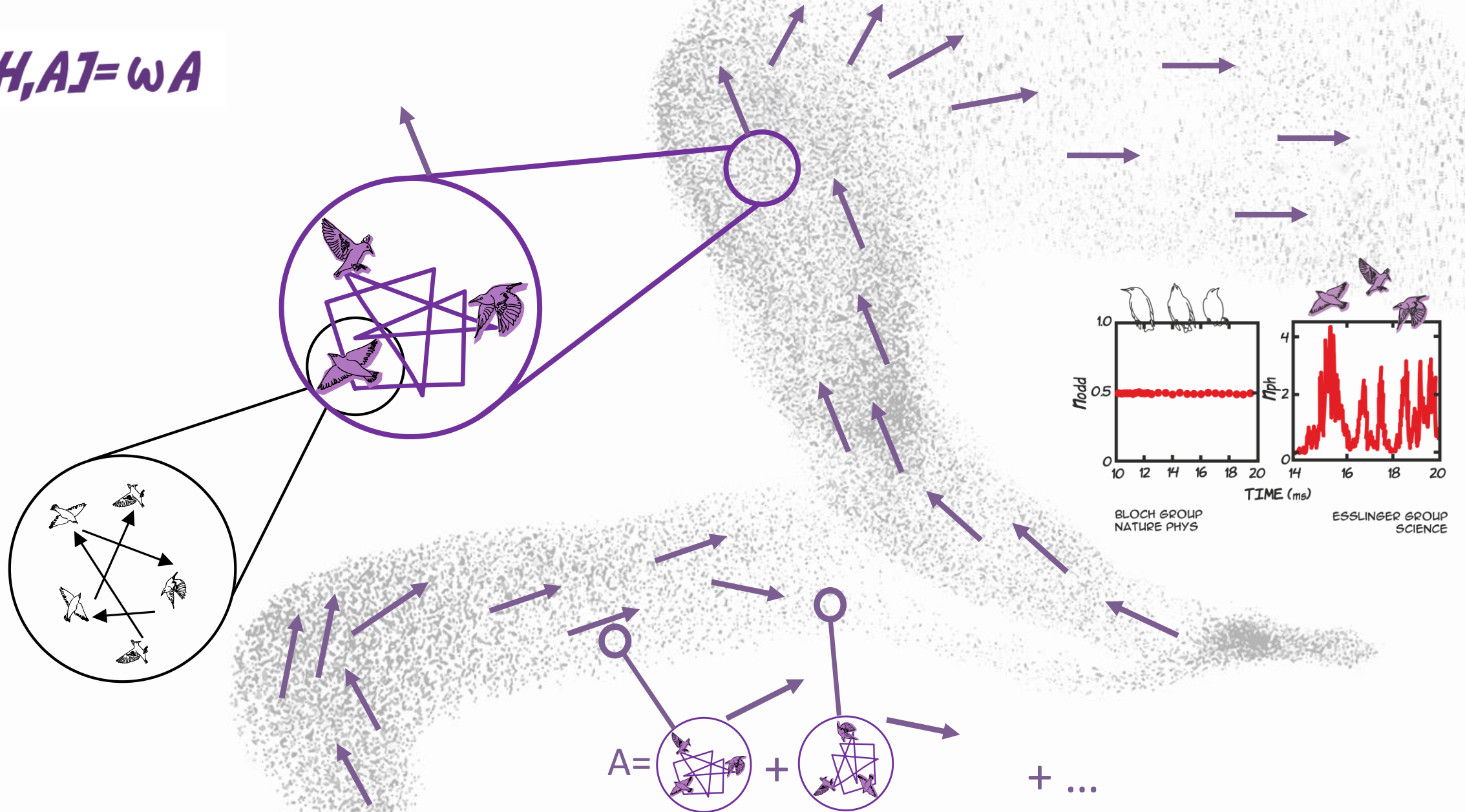
- **Very** challenging for **strongly interacting** quantum systems (quantum materials)
- Useful phases at room temperature

non-equilibrium quantum many body physics

- **EXISTING** approaches focus on specific stationary systems
- cannot solve Anderson's long-standing question



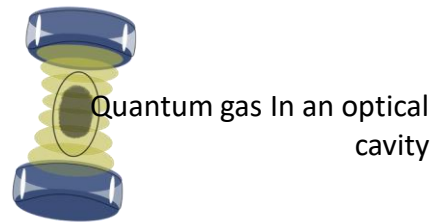
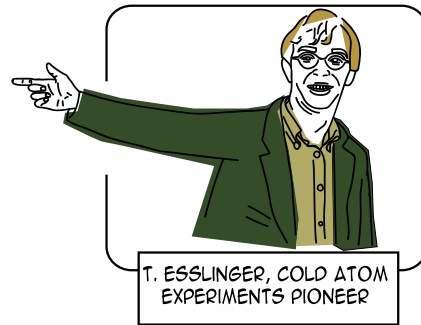
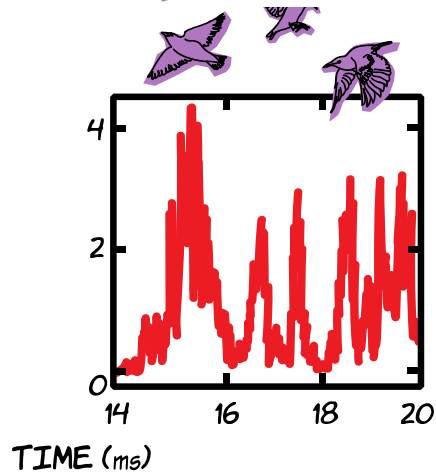
$$[H, A] = \omega A$$



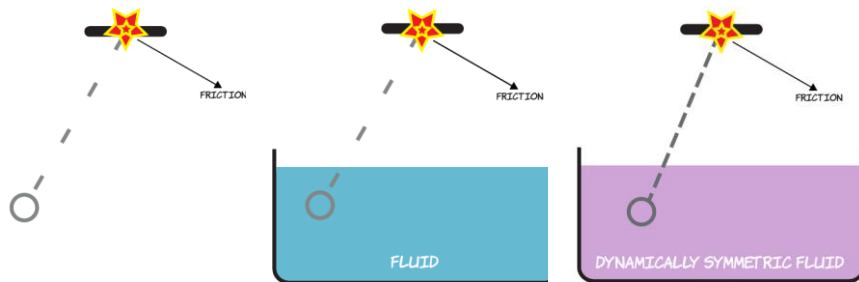
Example of a new phase of matter: Dissipative time crystal

DYNAMICAL SYMMETRIES

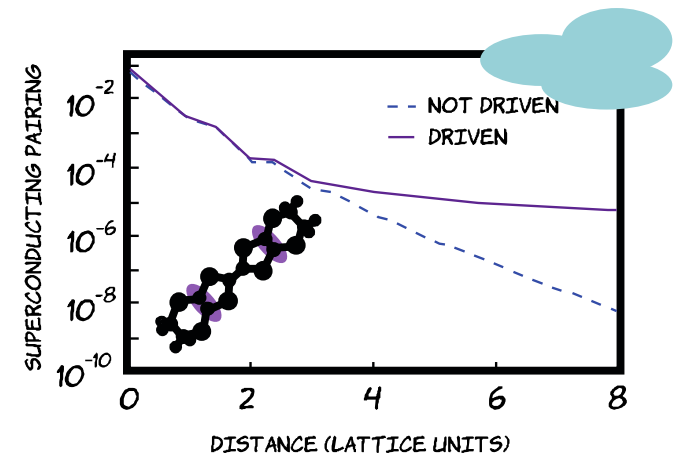
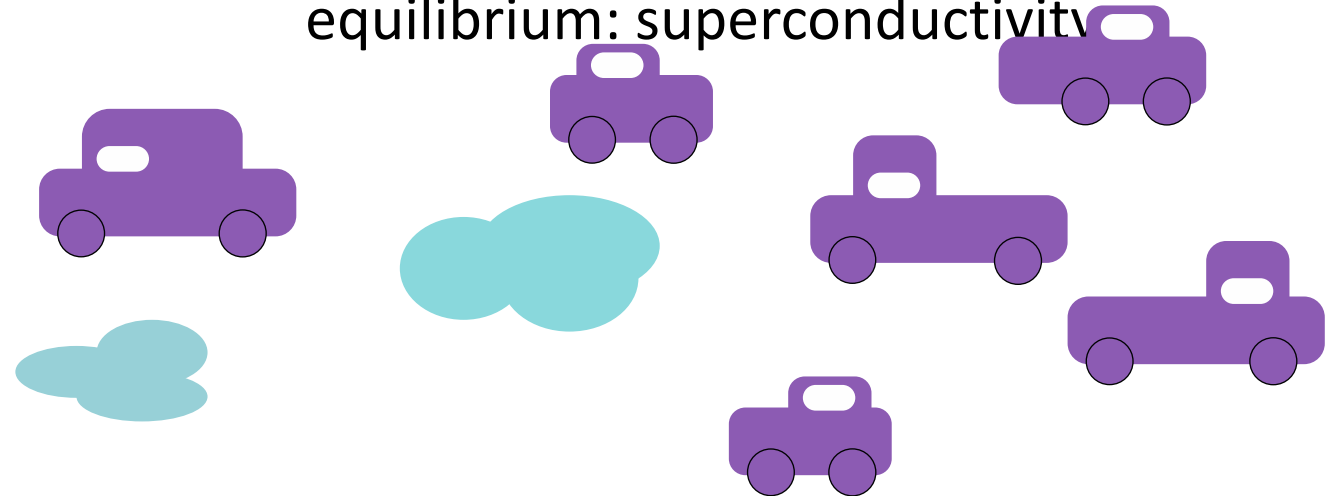
$$[H, A] = \omega A$$



ESSLINGER GROUP SCIENCE



Example of a known phase of matter out-of-equilibrium: superconductivity



Cavalleri group
Phys. Rev. X



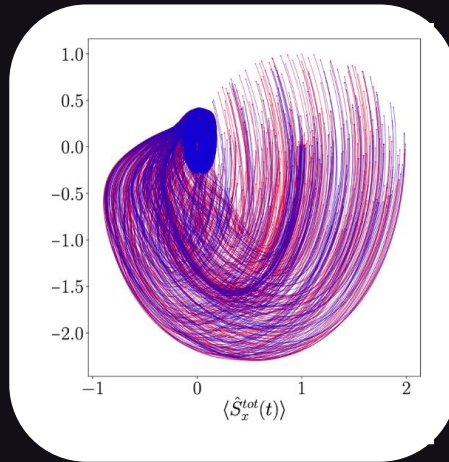
Dissipative (dissipation induced) time crystals

BEC

Example from quantum optics

Fermions with two spin states experiencing dephasing from a spin-agnostic BEC

quantum complex dynamics



Stabilized quantum coherence

and stranger still

REGULAR EGG

OUT-OF-TIME-ORDERED CRYSTAL (QUANTUM EGG)