

## THE CHALLENGE

## DIFFICULTY AND IMPORTANCE



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

P. W. ANDERSON  
NOBEL PRIZE 1977

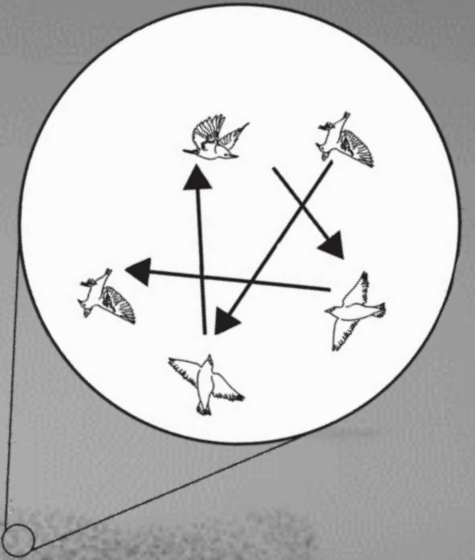
- **VERY CHALLENGING FOR STRONGLY INTERACTING QUANTUM SYSTEMS (QUANTUM MATERIALS)**

- **USEFUL PHASES AT ROOM TEMPERATURE**

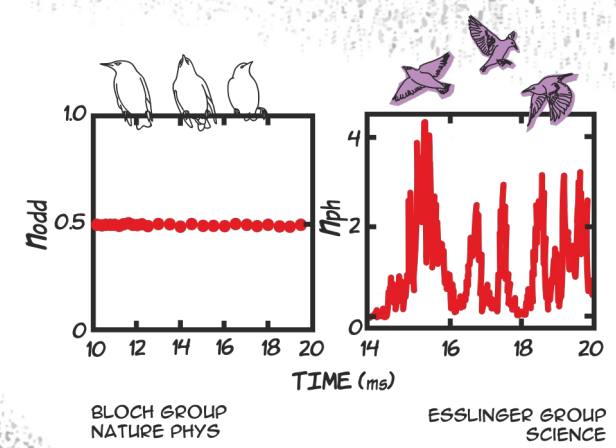
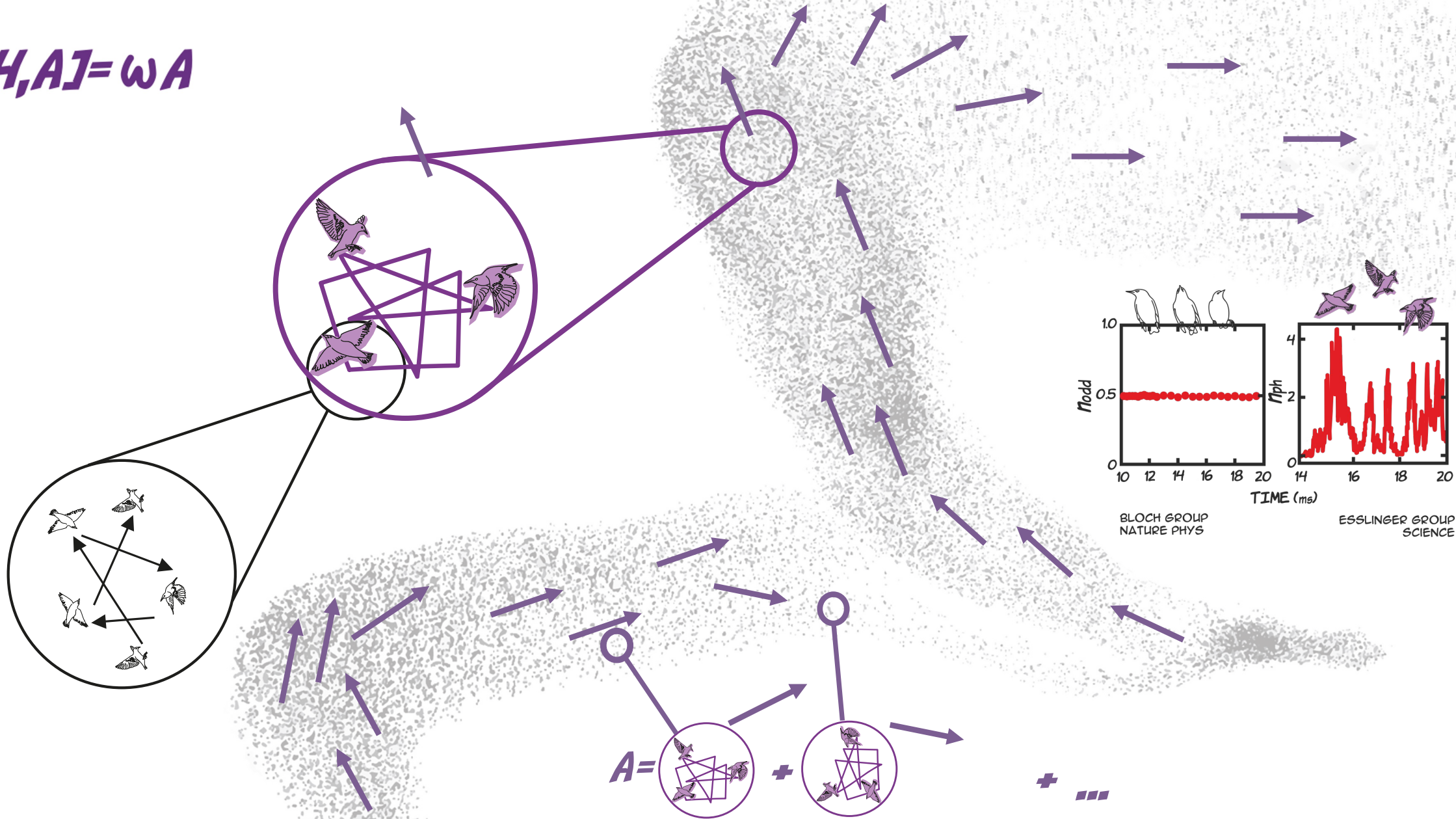
### **NON-EQUILIBRIUM QUANTUM MANY BODY PHYSICS**

- **EXISTING APPROACHES FOCUS ON SPECIFIC STATIONARY SYSTEMS**

- **CANNOT SOLVE ANDERSON'S LONG-STANDING QUESTION**



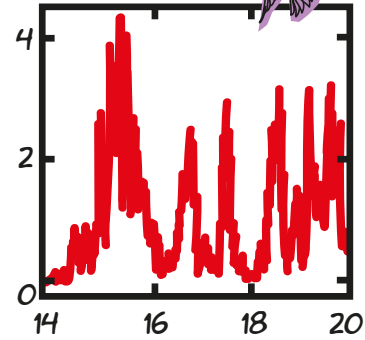
$$[H, A] = \omega A$$



# EXAMPLE OF A NEW PHASE OF MATTER: DISSIPATIVE TIME CRYSTAL

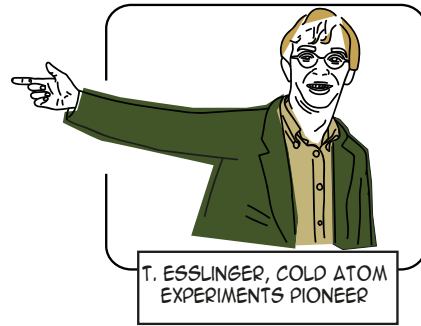
DYNAMICAL SYMMETRIES

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

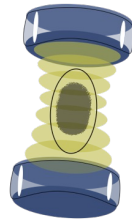


TIME (ms)

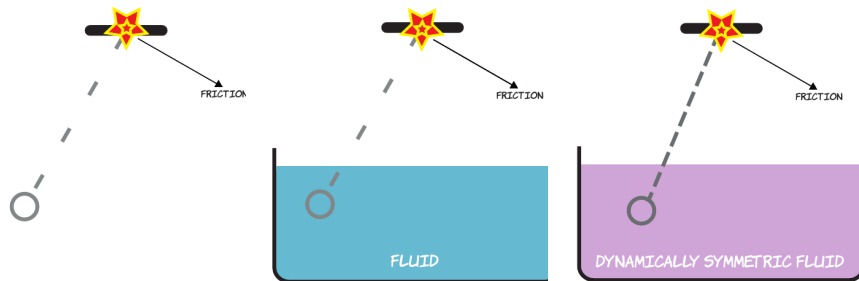
ESSLINGER GROUP  
SCIENCE



T. ESSLINGER, COLD ATOM  
EXPERIMENTS PIONEER

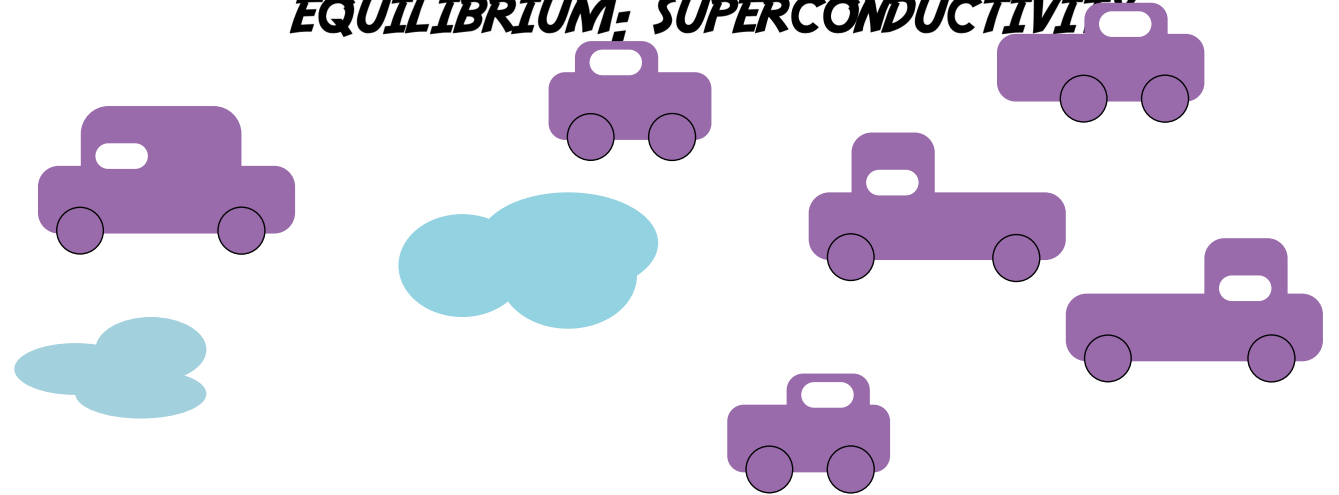


QUANTUM GAS IN AN  
OPTICAL CAVITY

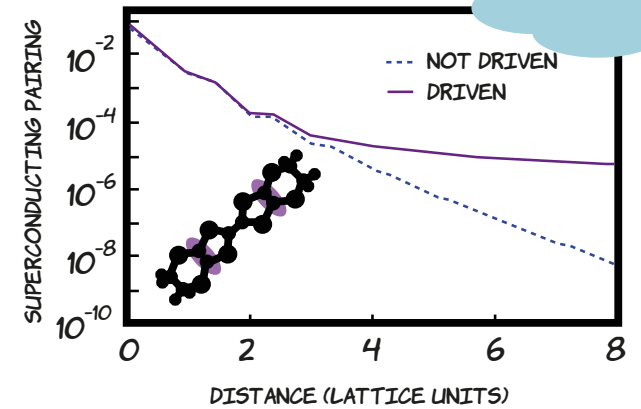


ANALOGY

# EXAMPLE OF A KNOWN PHASE OF MATTER OUT-OF- EQUILIBRIUM: SUPERCONDUCTIVITY



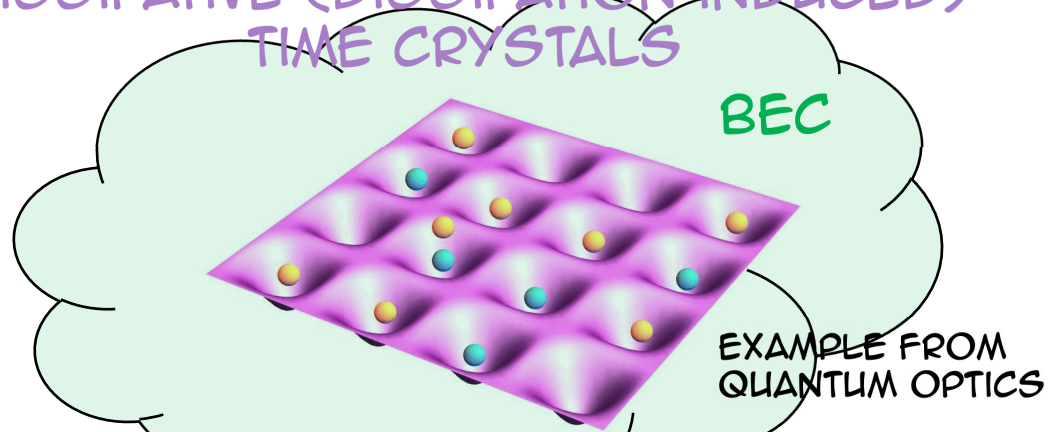
A. CAVALLERI, FOUNDED  
DIRECTOR, MAX PLANCK  
INSTITUTE, HAMBURG



CAVALLERI GROUP  
PHYS. REV. X

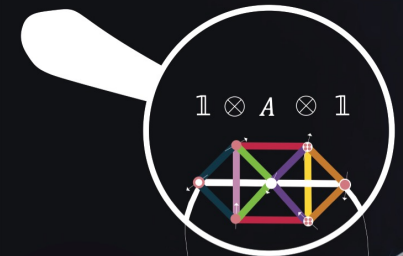
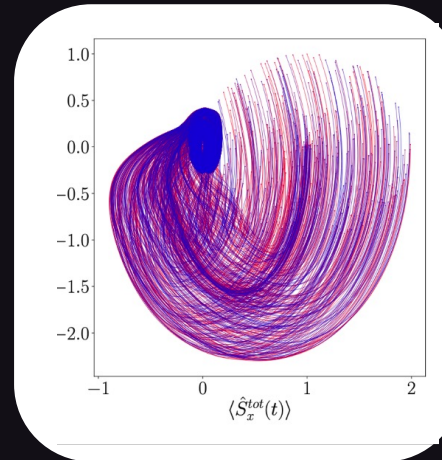


## DISSIPATIVE (DISSIPATION INDUCED) TIME CRYSTALS

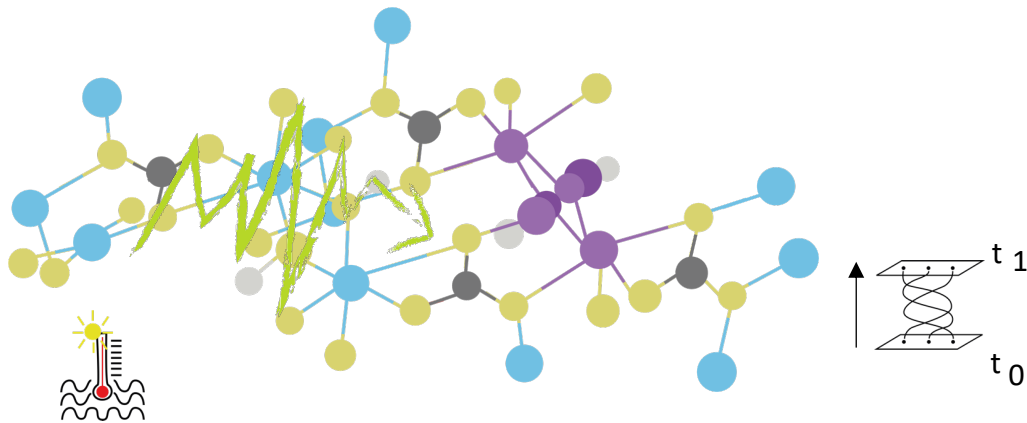


FERMIONS WITH TWO SPIN STATES EXPERIENCING DEPHASING FROM A SPIN-AGNOSTIC BEC

## QUANTUM COMPLEX DYNAMICS



## STABILIZED QUANTUM COHERENCE



## AND STRANGER STILL

