

Universal dynamics far from equilibrium

Sebastian Erne^{1,2,3}, Robert Bückler^{2,4}, Thomas Gasenzer^{3,5}, Jürgen Berges³, and Jörg Schmiedmayer²

¹*University of Nottingham, School of Mathematical Sciences, University Park, Nottingham, NG7 2QL, United Kingdom*

²*Vienna Center for Quantum Science and Technology, TU Wien, Atominstitut, Stadionallee 2, 1020 Vienna, Austria*

³*Institut für Theoretische Physik, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Philosophenweg 16, 69120 Heidelberg, Germany*

⁴*Max Planck Institute for the Structure and Dynamics of Matter, Luruper Chaussee 149, Building 99 (CFEL), 22761 Hamburg, Germany*

⁵*Kirchhoff-Institut für Physik, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Im Neuenheimer Feld 227, 69120 Heidelberg, Germany*

Understanding the behaviour of isolated quantum systems far from equilibrium and their equilibration concerns one of the most pressing open problems in quantum many-body physics. Here we report on the first experimental observations [1,2] of universal scaling dynamics far from equilibrium. In [1], following a strong cooling quench transferring a 3D ultra-cold Bose gas into a one-dimensional quasicondensate, the systems, during the course of its relaxation, exhibits universal scaling in time and space, associated with the approach of a non-thermal fixed point. The time evolution within the scaling period is described by a single universal function and scaling exponent, independent of the specifics of the initial state. The non-equilibrium evolution features the transport of an emergent conserved quantity in the scaling region, finally leading to the build-up of a quantum degenerate quasicondensate. Our results provide a quantum simulation in a regime, where to date no theoretical predictions are available and constitute a crucial step in the verification of universality far from equilibrium. If successful, this will provide a conceptually new access to time evolution based on a comprehensive classification of systems according to their universal properties far from equilibrium. This can be the basis for a new type of non-equilibrium quantum simulation relevant for a large variety of systems, including the early Universe after inflation, quark-gluon matter generated in heavy-ion collisions, and cold quantum gases.

- [1] S. Erne, R. Bückler, T. Gasenzer, J. Berges, and J. Schmiedmayer, *Nature* 563: 225 (2018).
[2] M. Prüfer, P. Kunkel, H. Strobel, S. Lannig, D. Linnemann, C.-M. Schmied, J. Berges, T. Gasenzer, and M. K. Oberthaler, *Nature* 563: 217 (2018).