## Pseudo-modes for bosons and fermions

<u>Neill Lambert</u><sup>1</sup>, Mauro Cirio<sup>2</sup>, Shahnawaz Ahmed<sup>3</sup>, Po-chen Kuo<sup>4</sup>, and Franco Nori<sup>1,5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>RIKEN, 2-1 Hirosawa, Wakoshi, Japan <sup>2</sup>Graduate School of China Academy of Engineering Physics, Haidian District, Beijing,

100193, China

 <sup>3</sup>Wallenberg Centre for Quantum Technology, Department of Microtechnology and Nanoscience, Chalmers University of Technology, 412 96, Gothenburg, Sweden
<sup>4</sup>Department of Physics, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan 70101, Taiwan
<sup>5</sup>Department of Physics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, 48109-1040, USA

Pseudo-mode mappings of continuum environments to discrete modes have recently received new attention after earlier limitations to the method were overcome [1]. Here we summarize these improvements, focusing on the peculiar non-physical nature of some of the modes, and illustrate applications to zero and finite temperature open-quantum-system problems involving bosonic and fermionic environments. Comparisons to the hierarchical-equations-of-motion method [2] suggest pseudo-modes can be used to study a range of problems in many-body waveguide QED, quantum thermodynamics, light-harvesting in photosynthetic complexes, single-molecule electronics, and quantum control.

[1] N. Lambert, S. Ahmed, M. Cirio and F. Nori, Nature Communications 10, (2019), 3721.[2] N. Lambert et al. arXiv preprint arXiv:2010.10806 (2020).