Regimes of cavity-QED under incoherent excitation: From weak to deep strong coupling

<u>Alberto Mercurio</u>¹, Vincenzo Macrì², Chris Gustin^{3,4}, Stephen Hughes³, Salvatore Savasta^{1,2}, and Franco Nori^{2,5}

¹Dipartimento di Scienze Matematiche e Informatiche, Scienze Fisiche e Scienze della Terra, Università di Messina, I-98166 Messina, Italy

²Theoretical Quantum Physics Laboratory, RIKEN, Wako-shi, Saitama 351-0198, Japan ³Department of Physics, Engineering Physics and Astronomy, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada K7L 3N6

⁴Department of Applied Physics, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305, USA ⁵Physics Department, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109-1040, USA

The prototypical system constituted by a two-level atom interacting with a quantized singlemode electromagnetic field is described by the quantum Rabi model (QRM). The QRM is potentially valid at any light-matter interaction regime, ranging from the weak (where the decay rates exceeds the coupling rate) to the deep strong coupling (where the interaction rate exceeds the bare transition frequencies of the subsystems). However, when reaching the ultrastrong coupling regime, several theoretical issues may prevent the correct description of the observable dynamics of such a system: (i) the standard quantum optics master equation fails to correctly describe the interaction of this system with the reservoirs; (ii) the correct output photon rate is no longer proportional to the intracavity photon number; and (iii) they appears to violate gauge invariance. Here, we study the photon flux emission rate of this system under the incoherent excitation of the two-level atom for any light-matter interaction strength, and consider different effective temperatures. The dependence of the emission spectra on the coupling strength is the result of the interplay between energy levels, matrix elements of the observables, and the density of states of the reservoirs. Within this approach, we also study the occurence of light-matter decoupling in the deep strong coupling regime, and show how all of the obtained results are gauge invariant.