

Universal quench dynamics of interacting quantum impurity systems

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The *equilibrium* physics of quantum impurities frequently involves a universal crossover from weak to strong reservoir-impurity coupling, characterized by single-parameter scaling and an energy scale T_K (Kondo temperature) that breaks scale invariance. For the *noninteracting* resonant level model, the *nonequilibrium* time evolution of the Loschmidt echo after a local quantum quench was recently computed explicitly [R. Vasseur, K. Trinh, S. Haas, and H. Saleur, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **110**, 240601 (2013)]. It shows single-parameter scaling with variable $T_K t$. Here, we scrutinize whether similar universal dynamics can be observed in various *interacting* quantum impurity systems. Using density matrix and functional renormalization group approaches, we analyze the time evolution resulting from abruptly coupling two noninteracting Fermi or interacting Luttinger liquid leads via a quantum dot or a direct link. We also consider the case of a single Luttinger liquid lead suddenly coupled to a quantum dot. We investigate whether the *field-theory* predictions for the universal scaling as well as for the large-time behavior successfully describe the time evolution of the Loschmidt echo and the entanglement entropy of *microscopic models*. Our study shows that for the considered local quench protocols the above quantum impurity models fall into a class of problems for which the nonequilibrium dynamics can largely be understood based on the knowledge of the corresponding equilibrium physics.

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I. INTRODUCTION

In condensed matter physics nonequilibrium problems have attracted increasing interest in recent years. Despite many advances, describing those problems accurately in the presence of strong correlations remains a formidable challenge even today. The physics is often involved and the number of available nonequilibrium many-body methods allowing for a controlled access beyond plain perturbation theory is limited. Furthermore, each of those has its own advantages and shortcomings. An alternative way to gain insights into the interplay of nonequilibrium and correlations is to identify nonequilibrium problems which can largely be understood in terms of their equilibrium physics; compared to nonequilibrium, the latter is frequently rather well understood. Generally, scrutinizing under which conditions such a reduction in complexity can be applied, is of importance to draw a more complete picture. Here we conduct such a study for the nonequilibrium physics of so-called quantum quenches in quantum impurity problems.

As they provide a basic probe of the nonequilibrium dynamics of many-body quantum systems, quantum quenches have been of great interest recently. This development is motivated by the progress of experiments with ultracold atoms in a tunable potential [1]. At time $t = 0$, the system is suddenly brought far from equilibrium by abruptly changing a control parameter, and is subsequently left to evolve unitarily. *Global* quenches, for which the control parameter is quenched throughout the entire system, correspond to injecting an extensive amount of energy, thereby allowing one to address the intriguing issues of thermalization and nonequilibrium steady states in closed many-body quantum systems [2]. *Local* quantum quenches, for which the sudden change is restricted in space [3–9], allow one to investigate the energy propagation. One might expect that for large times only the low-energy

excitations matter and the nonequilibrium dynamics shows universality, provided the system in equilibrium has this property. We here provide evidence that for several quantum impurity problems this is indeed the case. In this work, we study a particular class of local quantum quenches: at time $t = 0$, two independent metallic reservoirs are either directly tunnel-coupled or coupled through a single-level quantum dot and left to evolve unitarily following the Schrödinger equation. In addition, we investigate the quench dynamics after abruptly tunnel coupling a single lead to a quantum dot. A quantum quench of this type has recently been realized experimentally exploiting the optical absorption of a semiconductor quantum dot [10–12]. In equilibrium, the considered impurity setups are characterized by a low-energy scale T_K , the Kondo temperature.

From a theory perspective, it was argued [13] based on general considerations and explicit computations for a noninteracting impurity problem, that the energy scale T_K characterizes a crossover in the post-quench dynamics, with the long-time behavior being essentially controlled by the low-energy properties of the Hamiltonian after the quench. For the considered type of local quench, one can expect that the same holds also in the presence of two-particle interactions. We focus on parameter regimes in which the sub-system coupling (weak link or dot) is a relevant perturbation in the renormalization group (RG) sense in equilibrium, and therefore drastically alters the low-energy properties of the system. The explicit noninteracting result of Ref. [13] and the expectation for interacting systems can thus be interpreted as follows: time essentially acts as the inverse of an energy scale, and the post-quench dynamics effectively follows the RG flow. At large times, the system “heals” itself so that the quantum impurity becomes strongly hybridized with the lead(s).

Because of the energy scale T_K that breaks conformal invariance, many of the analytical results on local quenches from conformal field theory [4] cannot be used. It is in general very difficult to provide closed analytical expressions for the time evolution of observables showing the full crossover, even for formally exactly solvable (“integrable”) or noninteracting systems. However, if the above scenario holds, one can expect that the postquench dynamics is universal in the sense that every observable only depends on $T_K t$ (in the absence of any other energy scale) and that the long-time regime $T_K t \gg 1$ can be described using boundary conformal field theory (BCFT). In this manuscript, we investigate numerically whether this is indeed the case for various interacting quantum impurity setups, using a combination of density matrix renormalization group (DMRG) [14–16] and functional renormalization group (FRG) [17–20] methods.

We focus on two key observables: the entanglement entropy between sub-systems, whose long-time behavior reduces to the CFT prediction of Refs. [4] (see Ref. [21] for a similar observation), and the time dependent fidelity or Loschmidt echo, whose long-time behavior carries signatures of the effective boundary condition felt by the lead(s). The latter is induced by the screened impurity. The Loschmidt echo is related to the equilibrium Anderson orthogonality catastrophe [22] and is of particular interest since it can be linked to the Fourier transform of the absorption spectrum measured in a recent experiment [11]. In all the examples considered, we find that the field-theory predictions describe reasonably well the dynamics of the microscopic models under scrutiny.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. In Sec. II, we introduce the different models and observables studied, along with the analytical and numerical methods used in our analysis. Section III contains a detailed discussion of the so-called interacting resonant level model (IRLM), the arguably simplest interacting impurity model with spinless noninteracting Fermi liquid leads. In Sec. IV, we generalize this impurity setup to the richer case of interacting Luttinger liquid leads, with various impurity configurations (one or two leads tunnel-coupled to a quantum dot, two leads connected through a point contact weak link). Finally, Sec. V provides a summary of the main results as well as a discussion of perspectives for future work.

II. MODELS AND METHODS

A. Models

We mainly consider setups in which two decoupled fermionic reservoirs prepared in their respective ground states are coupled to each other at time $t = 0$. Thus the combined system is abruptly brought out of equilibrium at this time. This protocol constitutes a specific local quantum quench. We analyze different microscopic lattice models corresponding to various settings, with the reservoirs being either (single-channel) noninteracting Fermi liquids or one-dimensional (1d) interacting Luttinger liquids, and the junction being either a single link or a quantum dot. These setups are depicted schematically in Figs. 1(a) and 1(c). Furthermore, we investigate the case of a single Luttinger liquid reservoir being coupled abruptly to a single level quantum impurity as shown in Fig. 1(b).

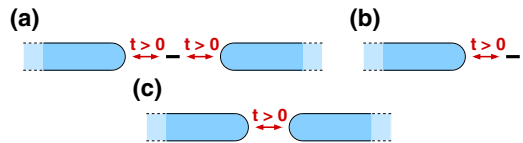


FIG. 1. (Color online) The nonequilibrium setups studied in this work: initially decoupled chains which are prepared in their respective ground states are coupled at $t = 0$ via different contacts. We focus on two different of such geometries: (a) coupling the reservoirs indirectly by a single-level quantum dot and (c) connecting the two chains directly by a weak link, respectively. Furthermore, we consider the setup (b) in which a single lead is coupled to a single level quantum dot. The subsequent out-of-equilibrium dynamics is analyzed.

1. IRLM

First, we investigate a microscopic realization of the IRLM (see, e.g., Refs. [23–27] as well as references therein), which describes a single localized charge level (quantum dot) of energy ϵ coupled to a left (index $\alpha = L$) and a right (index $\alpha = R$) noninteracting 1d reservoir; see Fig. 1(a). In our nonequilibrium setup the tunneling couplings γ'_α between the quantum dot level and the reservoirs are abruptly turned on at time $t = 0$. We consider a situation in which the two-particle interactions U_α between dot and lead fermions are active for all times. The microscopic Hamiltonian reads

$$H = H_{\text{dot}} + \sum_{\alpha=L,R} [H_{\text{coup},\alpha}(t) + H_{\text{res},\alpha}], \quad (1)$$

$$H_{\text{dot}} = \epsilon \hat{n}_0, \quad (2)$$

$$H_{\text{coup},\alpha}(t) = \Theta(t) \gamma'_\alpha (c_{1,\alpha}^\dagger c_0 + c_0^\dagger c_{1,\alpha}) + U_\alpha \left(\hat{n}_0 - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\hat{n}_{1,\alpha} - \frac{1}{2} \right), \quad (3)$$

$$H_{\text{res},\alpha} = -\gamma_\alpha \sum_{j=1}^{L-1} (c_{j+1,\alpha}^\dagger c_{j,\alpha} + c_{j,\alpha}^\dagger c_{j+1,\alpha}). \quad (4)$$

We use standard second quantization notation by introducing the fermionic annihilation (creation) operator c_j (c_j^\dagger) of a spinless particle at site j . Furthermore, $\hat{n}_0 = c_0^\dagger c_0$ and $\hat{n}_{1,\alpha} = c_{1,\alpha}^\dagger c_{1,\alpha}$ denote the occupancy operators of the dot and the first site of reservoir α , respectively. We have chosen a tight-binding description of the reservoirs of length L with hopping $\gamma_\alpha > 0$ and open boundary conditions. The total number of sites in such a setup is $2L + 1$.

2. Interacting reservoirs

We also consider models with interacting reservoirs (rather than noninteracting Fermi liquids as in the IRLM). This is achieved by including nearest-neighbor interactions of strength $J_\alpha \Delta_\alpha$ in the 1d leads. The Hamiltonian is given by

$$H = \sum_{\alpha=L,R} H_{\text{chain},\alpha} + H_{\text{coup}}(t) \quad (5)$$

with the chain part (nearest-neighbor hopping $J_\alpha/2 > 0$)

$$H_{\text{chain},\alpha} = \sum_{j=1}^{L-1} J_\alpha \left[\frac{1}{2} c_{j+1,\alpha}^\dagger c_{j,\alpha} + \frac{1}{2} c_{j,\alpha}^\dagger c_{j+1,\alpha} + \Delta_\alpha \left(\hat{n}_{j,\alpha} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\hat{n}_{j+1,\alpha} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right]. \quad (6)$$

By subtracting $1/2$ from the occupancy operator $\hat{n}_{j,\alpha}$, the Hamiltonian is particle-hole symmetric. Employing a Jordan-Wigner transformation (see, e.g., Ref. [28]), it can alternatively be written in terms of spin degrees of freedom (XXZ Heisenberg model).

Two different realizations of the contact between the reservoirs are considered. The first one of these is referred to as *point contact* and described by

$$H_{\text{coup}}(t) = \Theta(t) J' \left[\frac{1}{2} c_{1,L}^\dagger c_{1,R} + \frac{1}{2} c_{1,R}^\dagger c_{1,L} + \Delta' \left(\hat{n}_{1,L} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\hat{n}_{1,R} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right]. \quad (7)$$

In this, a hopping J' as well as a nearest-neighbor interaction $J'\Delta'$ across the link connecting the left and right chains is turned on. It is schematically shown in Fig. 1(c). The second one is called *dot contact* and the corresponding part of the Hamiltonian reads

$$H_{\text{coup}}(t) = \epsilon \hat{n}_0 + \Theta(t) \sum_{\alpha=L,R} J'_\alpha \left[\frac{1}{2} c_{1,\alpha}^\dagger c_0 + \frac{1}{2} c_0^\dagger c_{1,\alpha} + \Delta'_\alpha \left(\hat{n}_{1,\alpha} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\hat{n}_0 - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right]. \quad (8)$$

In this contact, the two reservoirs are tunnel coupled by a single dot site of energy ϵ located at $j = 0$; see Fig. 1(a). We note that these point and dot contact impurity problems are described by lattice systems with total number of sites $2L$ and $2L + 1$, respectively.

Additionally, we study the case of a single interacting reservoir [$H_{\text{chain},L}$ of Eq. (6)] tunnel coupled by a term of the form of Eq. (8), but only considering the $\alpha = L$ part, to a single level quantum dot at $t = 0$; see Fig. 1(b). This system is described by a lattice of in total $L + 1$ sites and referred to as the *single-lead case* in the following.

3. Initial preparation

The initial density matrix is prepared in each case as a product:

$$\rho = |\Psi_0\rangle\langle\Psi_0| = \begin{cases} \rho_L \otimes \rho_R & \text{point contact} \\ \rho_L \otimes \rho_{\text{dot}} \otimes \rho_R & \text{IRLM or dot contact} \\ \rho_L \otimes \rho_{\text{dot}} & \text{single-lead case} \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

with $\rho_\alpha = |\Psi_{0,\alpha}\rangle\langle\Psi_{0,\alpha}|$ given by the ground states $|\Psi_{0,\alpha}\rangle$ of the reservoirs at half-filling. In the examples involving a quantum dot, ρ_{dot} is given by the vacuum (a spin down in the spin representation).

B. Renormalization group arguments and scaling

It is well established that the *equilibrium* low-energy physics of both our noninteracting as well as our interacting 1d reservoirs can be described by a gapless continuum field

theory—the Tomonaga-Luttinger model—as long as $-J_\alpha < \Delta_\alpha < J_\alpha$ (at half-filling) [28]. For $\Delta_\alpha \neq 0$, our spinless fermion model falls into the Luttinger liquid universality class. All terms not captured by the field theory are RG irrelevant and flow to zero. However, the bare amplitude of the leading irrelevant bulk couplings (e.g., the umklapp scattering for $\Delta_\alpha > 0$) grows if one approaches the transitions to the gapped phases $|\Delta_\alpha| \rightarrow J_\alpha$. This leads to a decreasing energy scale below which Luttinger liquid physics can be observed. This energy scale vanishes at the phase transition [29]. Thus, if the range of accessible energies is bounded from below, e.g., by finite size effects, it might be impossible to observe the physics of the field theory [29,30]. We here avoid this problem by restricting the interaction strength to $|\Delta_\alpha| \lesssim 0.7$.

It was shown that at low energies, the equilibrium or steady-state impurity physics established when the above local couplings between the reservoirs are active for all times is captured by field theory [25,26,31]. We here focus on quench setups where the coupling between the reservoirs, be it via a structureless point contact or via a quantum dot, is a relevant perturbation in the RG sense leading to a flow to strong coupling. This means that the *effective* coupling between the reservoirs should be thought of as scale dependent; it is growing as the energy scale is lowered across the typical energy T_K . The dependence of T_K on the parameters of the Hamiltonian depends on the model considered and is given below. This flow can even be found if the bare couplings are infinitesimally small. The RG flow from weak to strong coupling is sometimes called “healing flow” for obvious reasons. In the presence of a single additional energy scale besides T_K , e.g., the temperature T , it implies single parameter scaling of observables with variable T/T_K and the physics can be regarded as *universal*.

This equilibrium physics becomes particularly transparent if we further restrict the parameters of our models. To avoid any complications due to the interplay of several energy scales in our dot models, we assume $\epsilon = 0$; the dot fulfills the resonance condition. For the IRLM it was shown that for left-right asymmetric setups the relation between the flowing level-reservoir hoppings and observables becomes involved [32]. As a consequence, the latter no longer shows the simple scaling behavior found for restored left-right symmetry. In Luttinger liquids, the sharp crossover between two half chains with different bulk interactions effectively induces single-particle scattering at the contact and destroys the resonance condition [31]. Although such asymmetry effects are of genuine interest and of relevance in most experimental realizations, in our first attempt to understand the nonequilibrium dynamics we suppress them by considering left-right symmetric setups with $U_\alpha = U$ and $\gamma_\alpha^{(\prime)} = \gamma^{(\prime)}$ for the IRLM as well as $J_\alpha^{(\prime)} = J^{(\prime)}$ and $\Delta_\alpha^{(\prime)} = \Delta^{(\prime)}$ for the models with Luttinger liquid leads. We furthermore fix our unit of energy by setting $\gamma = 1 = J$.

The question whether the same type of universality is realized in the nonequilibrium post-quench dynamics is largely open; it lies at the heart of our present work. More specifically we investigate numerically whether the entanglement entropy and the Loschmidt echo introduced below are scaling functions with $T_K t$ being the relevant variable indicating a “dynamical healing.” We thus ask whether “time follows the RG flow” with the large-time limit $T_K t \gg 1$ corresponding

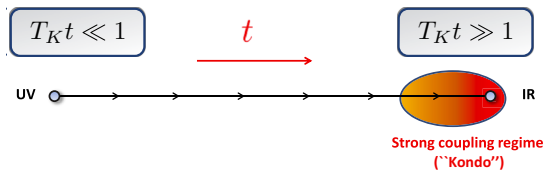


FIG. 2. (Color online) Dynamical healing RG flow studied in this work. The dynamics only depends on $T_K t$, such that the time evolution follows the RG flow from weak to strong coupling. In particular, the large-time limit $T_K t \gg 1$ corresponds to the low-energy, strong coupling regime.

to the low-energy fixed point (see Fig. 2 for a sketch). This is what one expects based on a field-theoretical approach to the type of local quenches considered here [4,13]. In this approach, the 1d nonequilibrium problem is formally “folded” into a two-dimensional (2d) boundary statistical mechanics problem in equilibrium using a Wick rotation. However, this mapping is based on *assumptions* on the analytic properties of the appearing partition functions. By providing indications of one-parameter scaling with $T_K t$ we thus not only establish evidence that the dynamics of the nonequilibrium problems considered here is (1) universal and that (2) field theory can be applied but also that (3) the assumptions underlying the field-theory approach itself are justified. We furthermore compare the long-time dynamics of our observables to the corresponding field-theoretical predictions. The alleged simple replacement of equilibrium energy scales such as temperature by inverse time in standard RG arguments is obviously very specific to the considered type of *local* quenches. Within field theory on a technical level it is linked to the possibility of “folding” and the subsequent use of BCFT.

We already emphasize at this point that universal dynamics can only be expected for times $B^{-1} \ll t \ll L/v_F$ with B being the reservoirs band width and v_F their Fermi velocity. This holds in close analogy to the equilibrium situation in which scaling is cut off at large energies by nonuniversal band effects and at low ones by finite size effects.

C. Observables

There are many different observables that could be considered to monitor the dynamics of the system after the quantum quench. A very instructive quantity is the entanglement of the subsystems as a function of time that we measure by the entanglement entropy $S(t)$. It characterizes the exchange of information between the two reservoirs. More precisely, the entanglement entropy is calculated between the left reservoir (L) and the rest of the system (\bar{L} which in our dot setups contains the dot site) and is defined as

$$S(t) = -\text{Tr}\{\rho_L(t)\ln[\rho_L(t)]\}, \quad (10)$$

with the reduced density matrix of the left subsystem $\rho_L(t) = \text{Tr}_{\bar{L}}[\rho(t)]$ with respect to the full system $\rho(t) = |\Psi(t)\rangle\langle\Psi(t)|$ and $|\Psi(t)\rangle = e^{-iHt}|\Psi_0\rangle$. Initially, we have $S(0) = 0$ as the left reservoir is decoupled from the rest of the system. The evolution of the entanglement entropy across a marginal defect in noninteracting fermionic systems was computed in Refs. [33–35]. The generalization to interacting problems in

the case of a weakly modified link was carried out recently in Ref. [21] (see Ref. [36] for the corresponding analysis in equilibrium). In the following, we investigate whether the results of Ref. [21] hold for a microscopic model. In addition, we study $S(t)$ for dot setups.

Another quantity that we study is the so-called Loschmidt echo

$$G(t) = \langle\Psi_0|e^{iH_0t}e^{-iHt}|\Psi_0\rangle, \quad (11)$$

which is the Fourier transform of the work distribution [37] $P(W) = \sum_n \delta(W - [E^{(n)} - E_0])|\langle\Psi^{(n)}|\Psi_0\rangle|^2$, with the eigenvalues $E^{(n)}$ and eigenstates $|\Psi^{(n)}\rangle$ of the Hamiltonian after the quench, and $|\Psi_0\rangle$ the ground state of the Hamiltonian before the quench (decoupled reservoirs) with corresponding ground-state energy E_0 . The square modulus of the Loschmidt echo is the probability to find the system at time t in its initial state. It can be thought of as a quantum return probability which, if decaying, characterizes the irreversibility of the time evolution. The Loschmidt echo has attracted a lot of attention recently, in the context of “dynamical” Anderson orthogonality catastrophes, see, e.g., Refs. [8,10,11,38–40], but also in studies of “dynamical phase transitions” [41–46]. We note that the work distribution can be argued to be directly proportional to the absorption spectrum in quantum dot setups where the absorption of a photon effectively triggers a quantum quench [10–12]. A general field theoretical formalism to compute $G(t)$ for (“integrable”) impurity problems after a local quench was developed in Ref. [13] but only applied to the noninteracting resonant level model (RLM).

D. Methods

1. Boundary conformal field theory

In general, it is difficult to provide closed analytical expressions for the time evolution of observables after a local quench. Within field theory this can be linked to the emergence of an energy scale T_K that breaks conformal invariance, and to the presence of interactions. However, in the large-time limit $T_K t \gg 1$, one can obtain asymptotic results using the above described mapping to a 2d inhomogeneous statistical mechanics problem as well as BCFT. For the entanglement entropy, one finds [4,47]

$$S(t) \xrightarrow{T_K t \gg 1} S_0 + \frac{1}{3} \ln(T_K t), \quad (12)$$

where we have inserted the central charge $c = 1$ of the Luttinger liquid (or Dirac fermions) reservoirs (see, e.g., Ref. [28]). Here, S_0 is a nonuniversal constant. This relation should hold in all setups with two reservoirs—in the single-lead case, the entanglement entropy is bounded from above by $\ln 2$ (see below).

Computing the large-time asymptotics of the Loschmidt echo is slightly more involved. For a *point contact junction* between two Luttinger liquids, we can use the CFT results of Refs. [8,48] and obtain

$$|G(t)|^2 \xrightarrow{T_K t \gg 1} (T_K t)^{-1/4}, \quad (13)$$

independent of Δ as long as $-1 < \Delta < 0$ so that the local tunnel coupling is relevant. Note that we have once again inserted the central charge $c = 1$ of the gapless reservoirs.

The *IRLM* and *dot setups* are more subtle because of the dynamical nature of the impurity. In these cases, it is convenient to use the general framework introduced in Ref. [13] and consider the imaginary time Loschmidt echo as a correlation function (or modified partition function) in a semi-infinite critical 2d statistical mechanics problem, with the impurity corresponding to a boundary condition; see Ref. [49] for a similar calculation in the context of the Fermi edge singularity. In that language, a quantum quench at $t = 0$ can be considered as a sudden change of boundary condition at imaginary time $\tau = 0$, effectively creating infinitely many massless excitations in the bulk. Following Ref. [13], one can then interpret the Loschmidt echo $G(t = -i\tau)$ for $T_K\tau \gg 1$ as the two-point function of a boundary condition changing operator, [50] whose scaling dimension is fixed by conformal invariance. Assuming analyticity to rotate back to real time, we expect [13]

$$|G(t)|^2 \underset{T_K t \gg 1}{\sim} (T_K t)^{-4\Delta_{\text{BCC}}}, \quad (14)$$

with the scaling dimension Δ_{BCC} which is model dependent and given below. We note that the vanishing of the Loschmidt echo at large time is the real-time analog of the well-known Anderson orthogonality catastrophe [22]. As a consequence the work distribution is characterized by an edge singularity at low energy [12,37,51], which can be observed in optical absorption experiments (see e.g. Refs. [10,11] in the context of the Kondo effect).

2. Density matrix renormalization group

DMRG has proven to be an invaluable tool to numerically study the equilibrium and nonequilibrium many-body physics of interacting one-dimensional systems [16]. In DMRG, the numerical cost depends in an exponential fashion on the entanglement in the system. For typical real-time evolutions, entanglement grows linearly with time and thus the numerical resources available are exhausted exponentially fast until no further progress in time can be made. The time scales reachable within DMRG thus critically depend on the entanglement of the system under scrutiny. In this work, we apply DMRG in a very natural representation via matrix product states [15,16,52]. We use the implementation outlined in Ref. [16] to tackle the problems introduced in the previous section. We checked that preparing the ground states in the decoupled reservoirs either via a simple imaginary time evolution starting from an initial random product state (see Sec. 7 of Ref. [16]) or a more sophisticated iterative procedure (see Sec. 6 of Ref. [16]) yield coinciding results. The iterative ground-state search is performed with a single-site algorithm. To protect this algorithm from getting stuck in nonglobal minima when optimizing the energy, we use the ideas introduced in Ref. [53]. For the imaginary time evolution, we apply a second-order Trotter decomposition with $\Delta\tau = 0.0025$, and we gradually increase the bond dimension χ during the convergence process. Once the ground states have been prepared, we employ a real time evolution algorithm (see again Sec. 7 of Ref. [16]) with the full Hamiltonian including the tunneling terms. We use a fourth-order Suzuki-Trotter decomposition with $\Delta t = 0.2$ chosen small enough to give converged results on the scale of every plot presented in the

following. Additionally, we can exploit the trivial rewriting of the Loschmidt echo [54,55]:

$$\begin{aligned} G(t) &= \langle \Psi_0 | e^{iH_0 t} e^{-iHt} | \Psi_0 \rangle \\ &= e^{iE_0 t} \langle \Psi_0 | e^{-iHt/2} e^{-iHt/2} | \Psi_0 \rangle \\ &= e^{iE_0 t} \langle \Psi_0(-t/2) | \Psi_0(t/2) \rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

This allows us to reach times twice as large as in the original form exploiting the same numerical resources. The bond dimension is dynamically increased during the real time evolution so that the discarded weight ϵ always remains below 10^{-7} – 10^{-8} .

3. Functional renormalization group

For the IRLM we also analyze the quench dynamics using the FRG. FRG is a versatile method to tackle quantum many-body problems [17]. Recently, it was extended to time evolution in nonequilibrium [18] including quench dynamics [19,20]. In the present case, it allows to study our lattice realization of the IRLM at larger system sizes as well as to reach larger times compared to DMRG.

In FRG, one sets up an infinite hierarchy of flow equations for the many-particle vertex functions. We here employ the lowest order truncation scheme for this hierarchy. This means that the two-particle vertex is set constant (remaining the bare two-particle interaction throughout the entire flow), while in contrast the self-energy acquires a RG flow. This truncation poses the only relevant approximation to the many-body problem at hand. It is known that this procedure is well suited to describe the impurity physics of the IRLM. It leads to the correct resummation of logarithmic terms in form of power laws, with exponents agreeing to the exact ones to leading order in U [18,26].

We supplement the scheme of Ref. [20] by a Suzuki-Trotter decomposition as used in DMRG to describe the propagation in time. This significantly boosts the performance. We always choose a symmetric fourth-order decomposition, with $\Delta t = 0.1$ taken small enough such that it corresponds to a negligible approximation.

Since the FRG scheme outlined in Ref. [20] aims at the single-particle Green functions we need to explain how the Loschmidt echo can be deduced. In our truncation order interactions are incorporated effectively in a noninteracting, but time-dependent, renormalized Hamiltonian (in form of the self-energy). Since the time steps $\Delta t = 0.1$ used are small enough, such that the Hamiltonian can be approximated as a constant H_t during each of such time steps we can straightforwardly perform the time evolution of the initial wave function $|\Psi(0)\rangle$ (ground state of the decoupled reservoirs) with the renormalized Hamiltonian. More explicitly, we can write the ground state of the noninteracting reservoirs as a product state [56]

$$|\Psi(0)\rangle = \prod_{m=1}^{N_f} \left(\sum_{j=1}^L P_{jm}(0) c_j^\dagger \right) |0\rangle, \quad (16)$$

where N_f denotes the total number of fermions and $|0\rangle$ is the vacuum. The wave function can be propagated in time with a stepwise (in time) constant Hamiltonian $H_t = \sum_{i,j} \epsilon_{t,ij} c_i^\dagger c_j$

by

$$\begin{aligned} |\Psi(t + \Delta t)\rangle &= e^{-iH_t \Delta t} |\Psi(t)\rangle \\ &= \prod_{m=1}^{N_f} \left(\sum_{j=1}^L P_{jm}(t + \Delta t) c_j^\dagger \right) |0\rangle, \\ \underline{P}(t + \Delta t) &= e^{-i\underline{H}_t \Delta t} \underline{P}(t), \end{aligned}$$

where \underline{P} and \underline{H}_t are the matrices with entries P_{jm} and $\epsilon_{t,jm}$, respectively. The Loschmidt echo in turn can then be calculated as

$$\begin{aligned} G(t) &= \langle \Psi(0) | e^{-iH_0 t} e^{-iH t} | \Psi(0) \rangle \\ &= e^{-iE_0 t} \langle \Psi(-t/2) | \Psi(t/2) \rangle \\ &= e^{-iE_0 t} \langle 0 | \prod_{m=1}^{N_f} \sum_{j=1}^L P_{jm}(-t/2)^* c_j \prod_{n=1}^{N_f} \sum_{i=1}^L P_{in}(t/2) c_i^\dagger | 0 \rangle \\ &= e^{-iE_0 t} \det[\underline{P}^\dagger(-t/2) \underline{P}(t/2)]. \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

While in the outlined truncated FRG treatment single-particle Green functions are approximated correctly (at least) to leading order in U this is less clear for a quantity like the Loschmidt echo. We have therefore carefully checked our FRG results against numerically exact DMRG data for shorter times and smaller systems (see Fig. 4). The agreement at small U is very convincing such that we can trust the FRG results for $G(t)$ at larger L and t as well. In a similar, but more complicated fashion one could derive an expression for $S(t)$ accessible to FRG; we do not pursue this here for the sake of brevity.

III. THE INTERACTING RESONANT LEVEL MODEL

A. Field-theory limit

In the field-theory description of the semi-infinite chainlike reservoirs, we first linearize the single-particle dispersion near the Fermi energy and then conveniently “unfold” these half-infinite wires to obtain infinite ones with only right moving fermions. This leads to $H_{\text{res},\alpha} = -i v_F \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \psi_\alpha^\dagger(x) \partial_x \psi_\alpha(x)$, with the Fermi velocity $v_F = 2$ and the field operators $\psi_\alpha^{(\dagger)}(x)$. The coupling between the dot and the reservoirs can then be expressed as $H_{\text{coup},\alpha}(t) = \tilde{\gamma}' \Theta(t) (c_0^\dagger \psi_\alpha(0) + \psi_\alpha^\dagger(0) c_0) + \tilde{U} (\hat{n}_0 - \frac{1}{2}) : \psi_\alpha^\dagger(0) \psi_\alpha(0) :$, where $\tilde{\gamma}'$ and \tilde{U} depend on the microscopic parameters γ' and U in a nonuniversal (and in general unknown) way. Here $: \dots :$ denotes normal ordering. We then bosonize the fermionic fields $\psi_\alpha \sim e^{i\sqrt{4\pi}\phi_\alpha}$ [28], with bosonic fields $\phi_\alpha(x)$, and introduce an effective spin operator through $c_0^\dagger = \eta S^+$ and $\hat{n}_0 = S^z + \frac{1}{2}$ with η a Majorana fermion. After several canonical transformations, the IRLM Hamiltonian can be mapped onto an effective anisotropic Kondo problem [57], described by a single chiral boson $\phi(x)$ that depends on $\phi_{\alpha=R/L}$ in a complicated nonlinear fashion (see, e.g., Ref. [57] for details of the mapping). The resulting Hamiltonian reads

$$H = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx [\partial_x \phi(x)]^2 + \Theta(t) \frac{\tilde{\gamma}'}{\sqrt{\pi}} [e^{i\beta\phi(0)} S^+ + \text{H.c.}], \quad (18)$$

where the boundary perturbation (second term) has dimension $h = \frac{\beta^2}{8\pi} = \frac{1}{4\pi^2} (\tilde{U} - \pi)^2 + \frac{1}{4}$ (assumed to be smaller than one).

This means that the boundary perturbation flows under an RG procedure as

$$\frac{d\tilde{\gamma}'}{d\ell} = (1-h)\tilde{\gamma}' + \dots \quad (19)$$

with $\ell = \ln \Lambda$, and Λ is the infrared cutoff. Solving this equation leads to the length dependent coupling $\tilde{\gamma}'(L) \simeq \tilde{\gamma}' L^{1-h}$, where $\tilde{\gamma}'$ is the bare coupling, and L a typical length scale. The Kondo temperature $T_K \sim \frac{1}{L_K}$ is defined as the scale at which $\tilde{\gamma}'(L_K) \simeq 1$. It thus scales as

$$T_K \propto (\tilde{\gamma}')^{1/(1-h)} \propto (\gamma')^{1/(1-h)}. \quad (20)$$

The RLM has $U = \tilde{U} = 0$ such that $h = \frac{1}{2}$ and $T_K \propto (\gamma')^2$. For small U , one finds $h = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{U}{2\pi} + \mathcal{O}(U^2)$ (see, e.g., Ref. [24]). A particularly interesting value of the Coulomb interaction is given by the so-called self-dual point for which $\tilde{U} = \pi$ in our regularization scheme, such that $h = \frac{1}{4}$ and $T_K \propto (\gamma')^{4/3}$. This self-dual point corresponds to $U \approx 2$ on the lattice [25]. Without loss of generality we fix the prefactor of T_K to be 4. Why this choice is useful will become clear in the next section.

At low energy, the boundary interaction flows to the conformally invariant boundary condition $\phi(0^+) = \phi(0^-) + \delta/\sqrt{\pi}$, where $\delta^2 = \pi^2 h/2$ corresponds to the phase shift felt by the effective fermion $\psi \sim e^{i\sqrt{4\pi}\phi}$. We stress that this fermion ψ has a very complicated expression in terms of the original fermionic fields $\psi_{\alpha=L,R}$. As discussed in Ref. [13] the large-time behavior of the entropy is given by Eq. (12), whereas the Loschmidt echo behaves as Eq. (14) with

$$\Delta_{\text{BCC}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\delta}{\pi} \right)^2 = \frac{h}{4}. \quad (21)$$

Using Eq. (14) we therefore expect $|G(t)|^2 \sim (T_K t)^{-1/2}$ for the RLM and $|G(t)|^2 \sim (T_K t)^{-1/4}$ for the IRLM at the self-dual point. This provides an interesting example where the interactions strongly renormalize the large-time exponent of the Loschmidt echo.

B. Microscopic model and scaling limit

When comparing predictions from field theory to results obtained numerically for the microscopic models obtained by DMRG and FRG, one needs to be careful about the range of validity of the field-theory description. Two conditions have to be fulfilled simultaneously: (a) the large L limit $T_K L / v_F \gg 1$ and (b) the scaling limit $T_K / B \ll 1$. At a given large L they impose an upper as well as lower bound on γ' . As a first step, let us assume correspondence between the microscopic model and the field theory in the proper limit and let us choose $\gamma' = 0.05$ with $L = 200$ as a point of reference. The corresponding reference curve for the Loschmidt echo $|G(t)|^2$ obtained for $U = 2$ using DMRG is scaled with the field-theory Kondo temperature $T_K^{\text{FT}} = 4(\gamma')^{4/3}$. We then determine the Kondo temperature T_K^{fit} for the microscopic IRLM by collapsing all curves (with different γ') on top of this scaled reference curve. The ratio between T_K^{fit} extracted by this procedure and the field-theory prediction T_K^{FT} is shown in the main panel of Fig. 3. For $\gamma' \gtrsim 0.3$, we leave the scaling limit regime and deviations between the field-theory T_K^{FT} and the T_K^{fit} of the microscopic model become prominent. For very small γ' , one

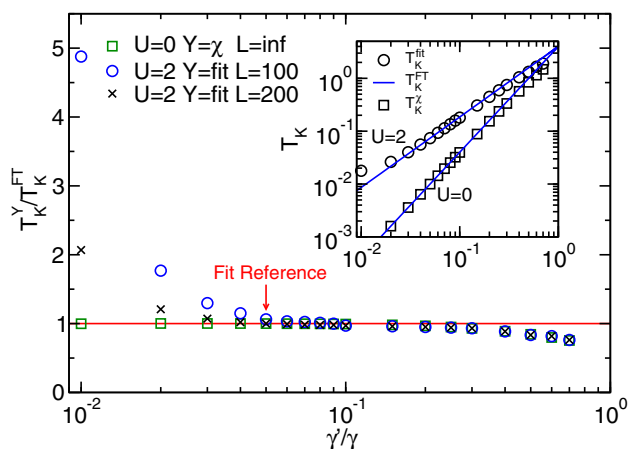


FIG. 3. (Color online) Dependence of the Kondo temperature on γ' for the IRLM (including the RLM with $U = 0$). We show the ratio of the Kondo temperature T_K^{fit} obtained by collapsing our numerical DMRG data by hand, the T_K^{χ} from Eq. (22), and the field-theory prediction $T_K^{\text{FT}} = 4(\gamma')^{-1/4}$.

does no longer fulfill $T_K L/v_F \gg 1$ and finite size effects yield deviations in the Kondo temperatures. This is confirmed by the fact that reducing the size of the system (from $L = 200$ to $L = 100$) enhances this effect.

We remark that for the IRLM it has been shown [18,26,27,58,59] that yet another reasonable definition of T_K at small values of U/γ is the charge susceptibility

$$T_K^{\chi} = -\frac{2}{\pi\chi} \quad \chi = \left. \frac{d\langle n \rangle}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0}. \quad (22)$$

This choice of T_K for the microscopic IRLM again results in a very convincing collapse of the curves at small U/γ . With this definition of T_K we can fix the prefactor of the field-theory T_K to 4, by demanding that the two definitions agree at $U = 0$. Since T_K^{χ} does not rely on calculating the Loschmidt echo, we

can now for $U = 0$ compare T_K^{χ} with T_K^{FT} in the limit $L \rightarrow \infty$. The condition $T_K L/v_F \gg 1$ is thus guaranteed to hold and the finite size deviations for small γ' disappear, while effects arising from the second inequality $T_K/B \ll 1$ being no longer fulfilled remain roughly the same as for $U = 2$ (see Fig. 3).

Since overall the Kondo temperatures T_K defined from field theory, or via the fit procedure as well as the charge susceptibility for the microscopic model agree reasonably well, in the following we will only use the field-theory definition $T_K = T_K^{\text{FT}}$ to collapse the curves obtained numerically for the microscopic model. Nevertheless, it is important to keep in mind that simultaneously fulfilling both inequalities in numerical computations for finite chains infers restrictions on γ' .

C. Quench dynamics of the lattice model

Let us now discuss the numerical data obtained for the time evolution of the Loschmidt echo as well as the entanglement entropy. The main plot of Fig. 4(a) shows a comparison of the Loschmidt echo obtained by DMRG and FRG at $U = 0.1$ and for different γ' . The agreement between the two methods is very convincing for this small value of the two-particle interaction. FRG can be used to tackle larger system sizes and times, which is the reason why data for $L = 500$ is shown compared to $L = 200$ for DMRG. The inset of this panel shows the collapse of the same FRG curves when the Kondo temperature T_K is used as the proper energy scale. In addition, a similar collapse of DMRG data for a larger value of the interaction strength $U = 2$ corresponding to the self-dual point is presented. The large-time BCFT predictions of Eq. (14) of Sec. III A with $\Delta_{\text{BCC}}(U = 0.1) \approx 0.1210$ and $\Delta_{\text{BCC}}(U = 2) = 1/16$ (shown as dashed lines) are consistent with our numerical data. Similarly, Fig. 4(b) shows the one-parameter scaling of the entanglement entropy. The main plot depicts $U = 0.1$, while the inset covers $U = 2$. The curves collapse well when rescaled by T_K , and the long time

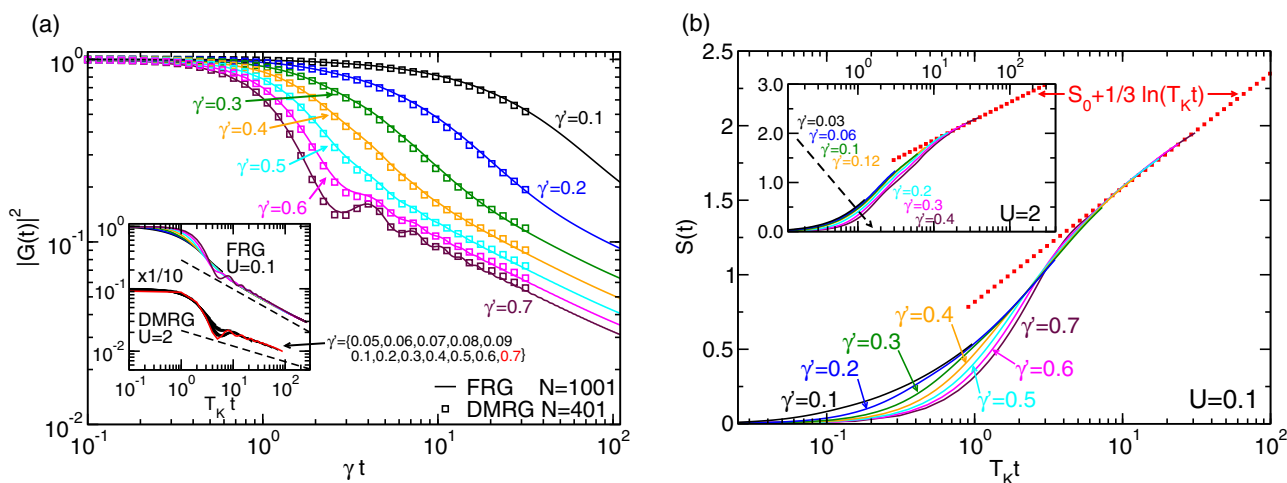


FIG. 4. (Color online) Time evolution of the Loschmidt echo and the entanglement entropy after a quantum quench in the IRLM. (a) Comparison between our FRG and DMRG data for the Loschmidt echo at $U = 0.1$. (Inset) Universal collapse of the Loschmidt echo curves when rescaled by the Kondo temperature T_K (for $U = 0.1$ and 2). The dotted lines correspond to the large-time BCFT predictions. (b) Universal scaling of the entanglement entropy for $U = 0.1$ and 2.0 (inset). At large time, one recovers the expected CFT behavior (red dotted line).

behavior is consistent with the universal CFT prediction for the entropy (12).

Considerations about the limits of applicability of field-theory scaling in lattice models similar to the equilibrium ones outlined in Sec. III B are also crucial for the dynamics. In particular, we expect that for “large” values of γ' the scaling limit condition is not fulfilled perfectly. This is the reason why for the largest considered γ' at small times deviations from scaling and even oscillations in the Loschmidt echo are apparent in Fig. 4. The amplitude of the latter vanishes for $\gamma' \rightarrow 0$ and their frequency is set by the bandwidth. We here will not further investigate this nonuniversal piece of physics [60]. Nonetheless, the curves collapse nicely at large times and allow us to access larger rescaled times $T_K t$. In particular, only for sizable γ' sufficiently large $T_K t$ for analyzing the asymptotic behavior can be reached. In general, we find that “small” values of γ' describe well the universal scaling curve for small $T_K t$, while larger values of γ' leave the scaling limit regime for small $T_K t$ but collapse very well for larger values of $T_K t$. It is known from equilibrium that sampling the entire scaling function for a finite size lattice model requires the use of different values of the impurity strength [31]. After rescaling by T_K the different curves overlap and in combination form the scaling function. We will use this procedure also for our other impurity models.

IV. LUTTINGER LIQUIDS LEADS

A. Single-lead case

Although the nonequilibrium dynamics of the IRLM studied above involved *two noninteracting reservoirs* connected through a single-level dot quenching, the tunneling between a *single interacting* Luttinger liquid lead and a quantum dot results in very similar physics. This motivates why this case is discussed next. We consider a reservoir given by Eq. (6) ($\alpha = L$ only) whose low-energy physics in the gapless regime ($-1 < \Delta < 1$) falls into the Luttinger liquid universality class with Luttinger parameter $g^{-1} = 2 - \frac{2}{\pi} \arccos \Delta$ [28]. In the bosonized language [28], the reservoir can be described in terms of a massless compactified boson $\Phi = \Phi_L = \phi^r + \phi^l$ whose right- and left-moving components are scattering off the quantum dot. The chiral fields $\phi^r(x)$ and $\phi^l(x)$ live on the interval $[0, \infty)$, with the impurity at $x = 0$. It is again convenient to unfold the semi-infinite wires to define a chiral boson ϕ (say, right-moving) on the real line: $\phi(x) = \phi^r(x)$ for $x > 0$, and $\phi(x) = \phi^l(-x)$ for $x < 0$. One then expects that the low-energy sector of the Hamiltonian (5) is given by

$$H = \frac{g}{4\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx [\partial_x \phi(x)]^2 + \Theta(t) \tilde{J}' (e^{-i\phi(0)} S_0^+ + \text{H.c.}) + \dots, \quad (23)$$

with $\tilde{J}' \propto J'$ for small J' and S_0 is the auxiliary spin of the impurity as in the IRLM. The boundary term has dimension $h = \frac{1}{2g} < 1$ and is thus relevant for all values of $-1 < \Delta < 1$. Remarkably, this field theoretical Hamiltonian is formally equivalent to that of the two lead IRLM Eq. (18), so all the formulas derived for the IRLM also apply here. In particular, the system again flows to a “healed” fixed point at low energy

and the corresponding Kondo energy scale reads [61]

$$T_K \propto (\tilde{J}')^{2g/(2g-1)} \propto (J')^{2g/(2g-1)}. \quad (24)$$

In analogy to the IRLM, we choose the prefactor to be 4. Further pursuing the analogy, the large-time behavior of the Loschmidt echo is given by Eq. (14) with $\Delta_{\text{BCC}} = \frac{1}{8g}$. The entanglement entropy in this case is expected to scale exponentially to $\ln(2)$, which signals the onset of the singlet formation between reservoir and the dot level.

However, when “deriving” Eq. (23), we dropped the term $J' \Delta' (\hat{n}_{1,L} - \frac{1}{2})(\hat{n}_0 - \frac{1}{2}) \sim \partial_x \phi(0) S_0^z$ for $\Delta' \neq 0$ of the microscopic lattice model which is *marginal* and could therefore change the exponents in a nonuniversal way. Within field theory, one considers the limit $J' \rightarrow 0$. Therefore, since this marginal term scales with J' as well, we do not expect it to modify our results in the field-theory limit. In practice, however, we also consider sizable J' to cover the full crossover, so one needs to verify numerically the importance of this marginal coupling. Gradually increasing the interaction term $J' \Delta'$ starting at 0, we find numerically that the long-time exponent of the Loschmidt echo seems to be independent of this marginal contribution as shown in Fig. 5. Note, however, that the time scale for which asymptotic behavior is reached evolves to larger times with increasing $J' \Delta'$.

As an alternative protocol one could consider a setup in which the interaction term $J' \Delta' (\hat{n}_{1,L} - \frac{1}{2})(\hat{n}_0 - \frac{1}{2})$ is present already initially (only the reservoir-dot hopping is switched on). We expect that in this case the long-time exponent of the Loschmidt echo acquires an extra contribution depending on $J' \Delta'$; see Ref. [62] for a related calculation.

Our DMRG results are presented in Fig. 6. The data for the Loschmidt echo, Fig. 6(c) for $\Delta' = \Delta$, collapse rather nicely if rescaled by T_K for both positive and negative Δ . Moreover, the long time prediction $|G(t)|^2 \sim (T_K t)^{-\frac{1}{2g}}$ —shown as black dashed lines—appears to be consistent with our data, despite

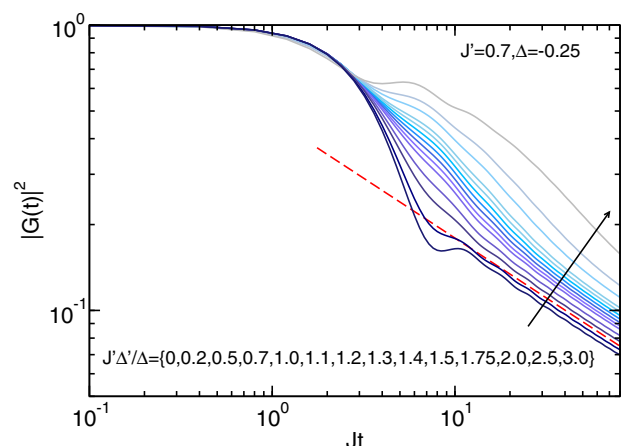


FIG. 5. (Color online) DMRG data for $G(t)$ in the single lead case at fixed J' . Gradually increasing the interaction $J' \Delta'$ between the dot and the single lead ($L = 200$) reveals that the marginal term dropped in our field-theory analysis does not alter the large-time exponent. The time scales for which asymptotic behavior can be observed, however, increases with increasing $J' \Delta'$. The field-theory prediction $|G(t)|^2 \sim (T_K t)^{-\frac{1}{2g}}$ is included as a dashed red line.

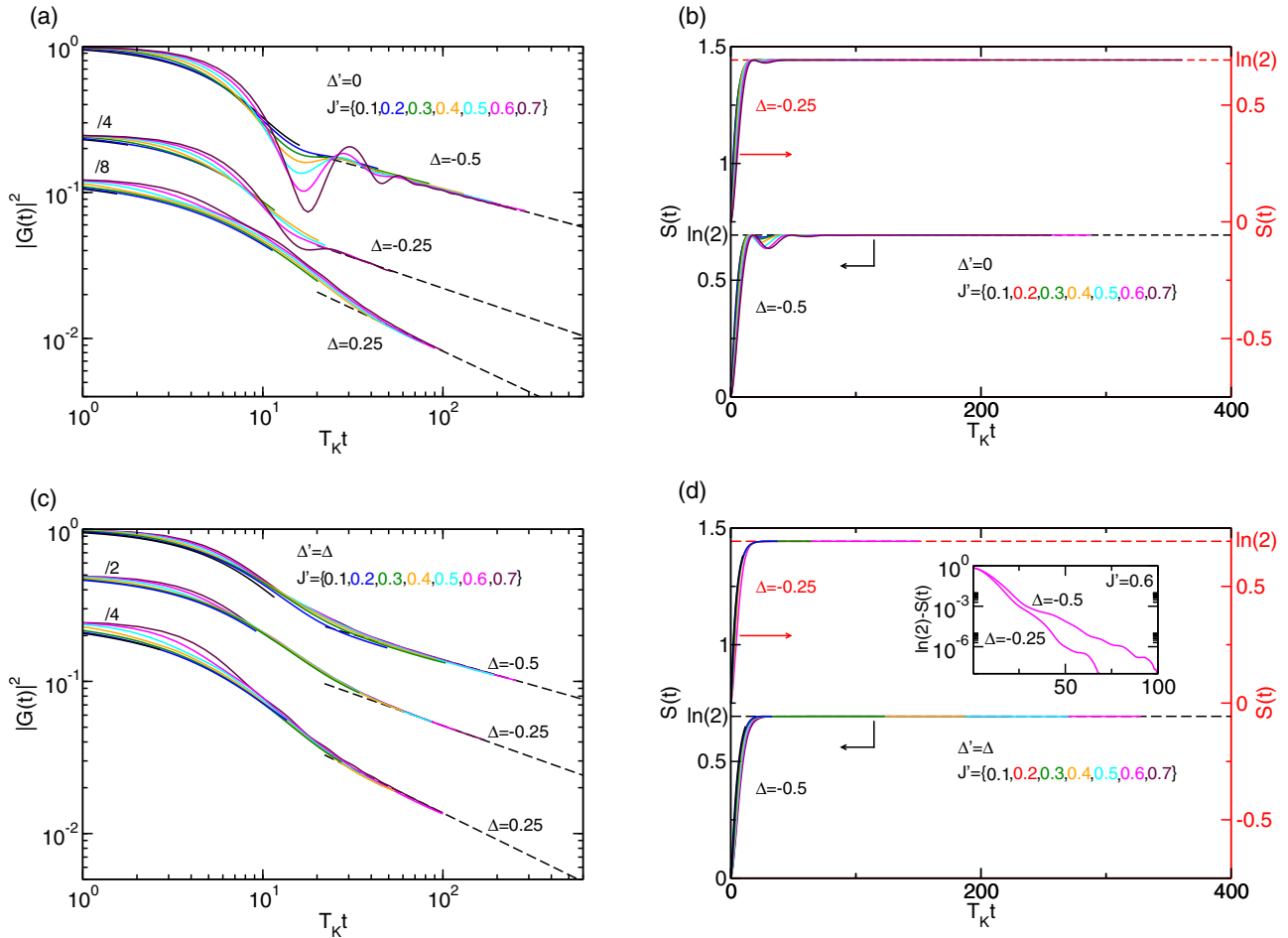


FIG. 6. (Color online) Universal scaling of the Loschmidt echo and the entanglement entropy after a quantum quench of the tunneling between a Luttinger liquid lead ($L = 400$) and a quantum dot. The predicted asymptotic long time behavior is indicated as dashed lines. (a) and (b) $\Delta' = 0$. (c) and (d) $\Delta' = \Delta$. (a) and (c) Loschmidt echo. (b) and (d) Entanglement entropy. The inset in (d) shows that the steady-state value of $\ln(2)$ is approached exponentially fast, thus indicating that the impurity becomes maximally entangled with the lead for large times.

the presence of the marginal term $J' \Delta' (\hat{n}_{1,L} - \frac{1}{2})(\hat{n}_0 - \frac{1}{2})$. We find that the data for $\Delta' = 0$ collapse using the same T_K albeit with stronger oscillations [see Fig. 6(a)]. In Figs. 6(b) and 6(d), we depict the entropy. Scaling is again very convincing. The inset of Fig. 6(d) shows that for $t \rightarrow \infty$, $S(t)$ indeed approaches $\ln(2)$ in an exponential fashion.

B. Dot contact

The low-energy limit of the dot contact corresponds to two Luttinger liquid reservoirs connected through an effective spin- $\frac{1}{2}$ impurity S_0 . It can be described in the bosonized language starting from the single-lead setup discussed above by introducing two bosons (one per channel)

$$H_{\text{chain},\alpha} = \frac{g}{4\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx (\partial_x \phi_\alpha)^2. \quad (25)$$

The contact term (8) is then given by

$$H_{\text{link}}(t) = \Theta(t) \tilde{J}' \left(S_0^+ \sum_{\alpha=L/R} e^{-i\phi_\alpha(0)} + \text{H.c.} \right) + \dots, \quad (26)$$

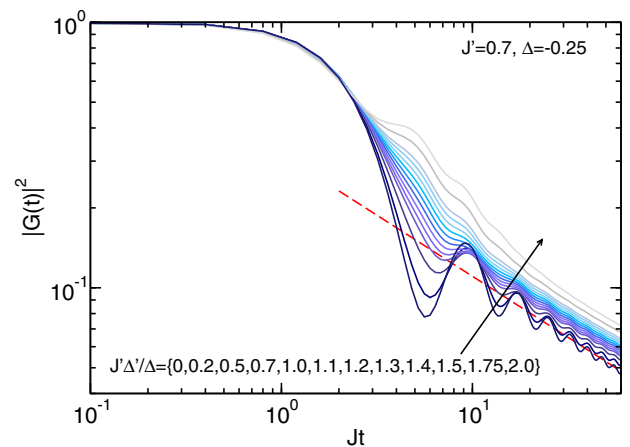


FIG. 7. (Color online) DMRG data for $G(t)$ for the dot contact at fixed J' . Gradually turning on the interaction $J' \Delta'$ between the dot and the leads ($L = 200$) reveals that the marginal term dropped in our field-theory analysis of the dot case does not alter the large-time exponent found (see Fig. 5 for the single-lead setup). The time scales for which asymptotic behavior can be observed increases with increasing $J' \Delta'$. The field-theory prediction $|G(t)|^2 \sim t^{-\frac{1}{4}(1+\frac{1}{2})}$ is included as a dashed red line.

with $\tilde{J}' \propto J'$ for small J' . As in the single-lead case, this term has dimension $h = \frac{1}{2g}$ (< 1 for $g > 1/2$ on which we focus) and is thus relevant. The Kondo temperature is given by Eq. (24). Note that we have again dropped the term $J'\Delta' \sum_{\alpha} (\hat{n}_{1,\alpha} - \frac{1}{2})(\hat{n}_0 - \frac{1}{2}) \sim [\partial_x \phi_L(0) + \partial_x \phi_R(0)] S_0^z$, which is also marginal and could change the scaling exponent. In analogy to the single lead case, we analyze the influence of this marginal contribution on the asymptotic exponent of $G(t)$ numerically by increasing $J'\Delta'$ starting at 0. As shown in Fig. 7, the exponent again appears to be independent of the marginal contribution, although the asymptotic time regime is shifted to larger times with increasing $J'\Delta'$.

The low-energy fixed point of the two-lead model is slightly more complex than its single-lead analog. It is convenient to introduce the new basis of bosons $\phi_{\alpha=R/L} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\phi_{\sigma} \pm \phi_{\rho})$, so that the boundary perturbation now reads $\cos \frac{\phi_{\rho}(0)}{\sqrt{2}} (S^+ e^{-i\phi_{\sigma}(0)/\sqrt{2}} + \text{H.c.})$. At low energy, the value of the bosonic field $\phi_{\rho}(x)$ is pinned down at $x = 0$, while ϕ_{σ} satisfies a Kondo-like boundary condition $\phi_{\sigma}(0^+) = \phi_{\sigma}(0^-) + \delta/\sqrt{\pi}$, where $\delta^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{8g}$ (see related discussions in Refs. [61,63,64]).

The long-time exponent of the Loschmidt echo Eq. (14) is thus given by $\Delta_{\text{BCC}} = \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16g}$, where the $\frac{1}{16}$ contribution corresponds to changing the boundary condition at $x = 0$ for ϕ_{ρ} from Neumann to Dirichlet, while the other piece $\frac{1}{16g}$ can be associated with the phase shift δ for ϕ_{σ} . For noninteracting leads, the problem reduces to the RLM, and one finds $|G(t)|^2 \sim (T_K t)^{-1/2}$ as expected. When $g = 1/2$ (isotropic limit $\Delta = 1$ of the lattice XXZ chain), the Loschmidt echo decays as $|G(t)|^2 \sim (T_K t)^{-3/4}$, where the value $3/4$ is consistent with the two-channel Kondo orthogonality exponent reported in Ref. [49].

We summarize our numerical DMRG results for the dot contact in Fig. 8. Both the Loschmidt echo [Figs. 8(a) and 8(c)] and the entanglement entropy [Figs. 8(b) and 8(d)] collapse well using the Kondo temperature Eq. (24), although the Loschmidt echo obtained for $\Delta' = 0$ shows stronger oscillations again. The entanglement entropy at large times is consistent with Eq. (12). We find that the large-time behavior of the Loschmidt echo is in agreement with the power law prediction Eq. (14), with an exponent consistent with the BCFT prediction $\Delta_{\text{BCC}} = \frac{1}{16}(1 + 1/g)$ for $\Delta' = 0$ as well as $\Delta' = \Delta$.

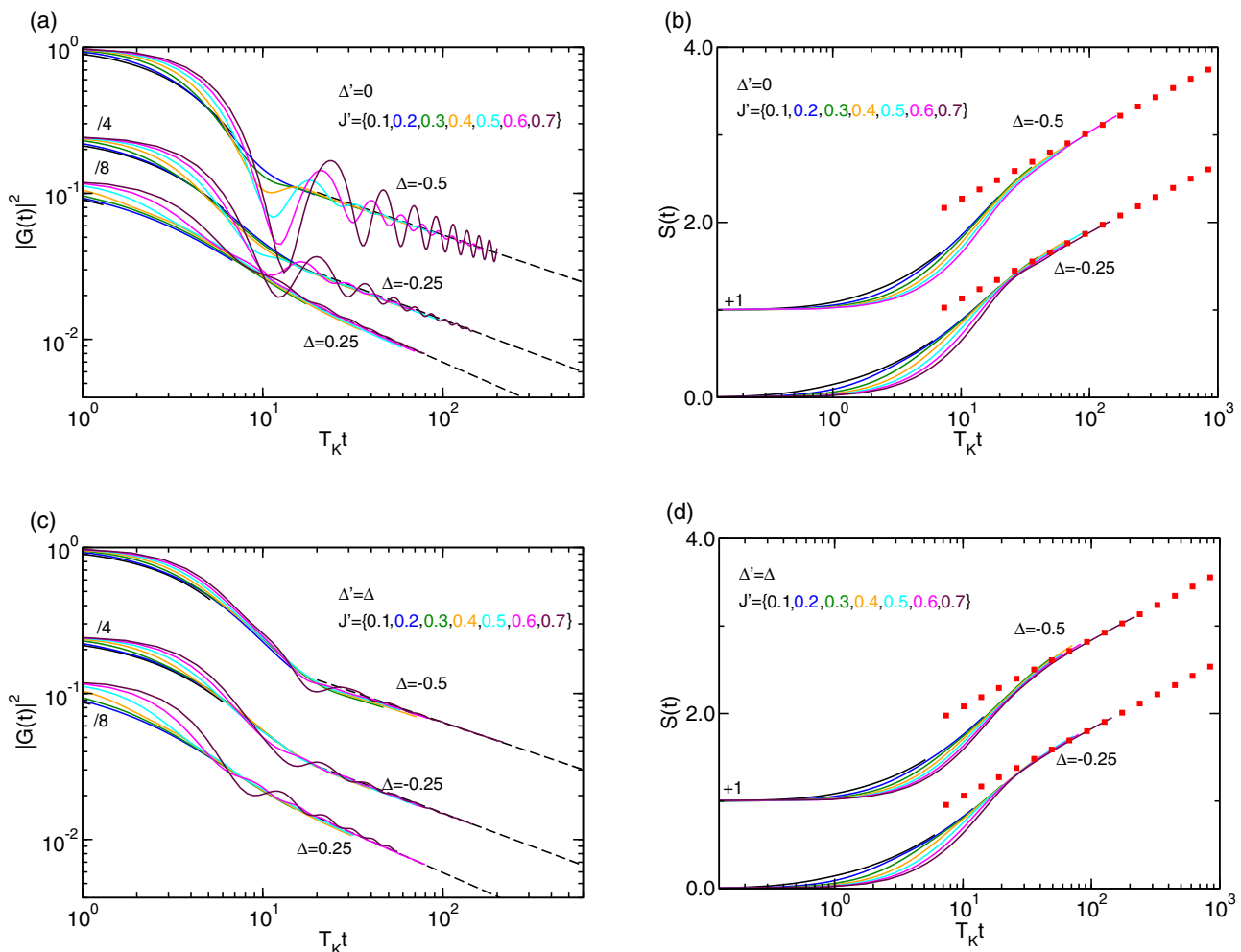


FIG. 8. (Color online) Universal scaling of the Loschmidt echo and the entanglement entropy after a quantum quench of the tunneling between two Luttinger liquid lead ($L = 200$) via a quantum dot. The predicted asymptotic long time behavior is indicated as dashed lines. (a) and (b) $\Delta' = 0$. (c) and (d) $\Delta' = \Delta$. (a) and (c) Loschmidt echo. (b) and (d) Entanglement entropy with the large-time predictions given by a red dotted line.

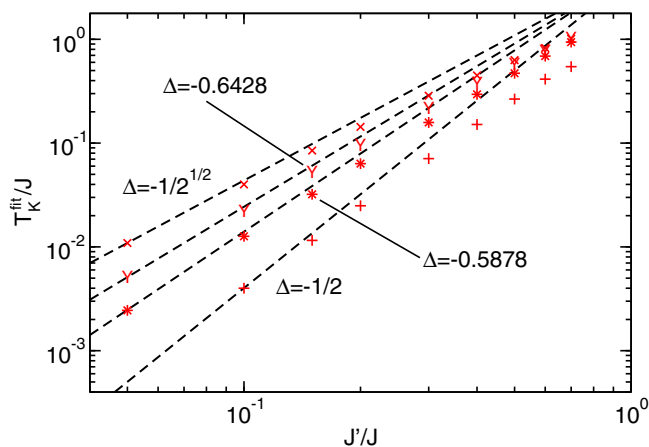


FIG. 9. (Color online) Dependence of the Kondo temperature on J' for the point contact and different Δ . We show the Kondo temperature T_K^{fit} obtained from collapsing our numerical DMRG data by hand (red symbols) as well as the small J' field-theory prediction $T_K^{\text{FT}} \sim (J')^{g/(g-1)}$ (black dashed lines) on a log-log scale. The lines are shifted such that T_K^{fit} and T_K^{FT} coincide at the smallest J' available. The power-law behavior of T_K^{fit} found for small J' is consistent with the prediction from field theory.

C. Point contact

As a last example, let us consider a point contact Eq. (7) between two Luttinger liquid reservoirs. This case does not involve a dynamical impurity (quantum dot), and the bosonized version of the tunneling term reads

$$H_{\text{inck}}(t) = \Theta(t)\tilde{J}' \cos[\phi_L(0) - \phi_R(0)] + \dots, \quad (27)$$

where the dots stand for terms being RG irrelevant in equilibrium, and $\tilde{J}' \propto J'$ for small J' . We emphasize that Eq. (27) corresponds only to the tunneling part $\frac{J'}{2}(c_{1,L}^\dagger c_{1,R} + c_{1,R}^\dagger c_{1,L})$ of Eq. (7). We have dropped $J'\Delta'(\hat{n}_{1,L} - \frac{1}{2})(\hat{n}_{1,R} -$

$\frac{1}{2}) \sim \partial_x \phi_L(0)\partial_x \phi_R(0)$ as it has scaling dimension 2 and is therefore RG irrelevant (in equilibrium). Forming odd and even combinations, one finds that the even boson decouples while the nontrivial part of the dynamics is encoded in a boundary sine-Gordon Hamiltonian for the odd field. The dimension of the perturbation is $h = g^{-1}$ such that we shall focus on the attractive regime ($g > 1$, $\Delta < 0$) where it is relevant [65]. To leading order in \tilde{J}' the RG equation for the amplitude of the tunneling term is $d\tilde{J}'/d\ell = (1 - g^{-1})\tilde{J}'$. For $\tilde{J}' \ll 1$, the Kondo scale in that case is thus given by

$$T_K \propto (\tilde{J}')^{g/(g-1)} \propto (J')^{g/(g-1)}. \quad (28)$$

In the following, we will set the prefactor to 4 by convention (to match the definition of T_K in the IRLM). The large-time behavior of the entanglement entropy and the Loschmidt echo in the field theory are given by Eqs. (12) and (13), respectively. This corresponds to having $\Delta_{\text{BCC}} = \frac{1}{16}$ in Eq. (14), which is known to be the scaling dimension of the operator changing boundary conditions from Neumann ($\tilde{J}' = 0$) to Dirichlet ($\tilde{J}' \rightarrow \infty$) in the free boson theory.

To sample the entire scaling function for a lattice with $L = 200$ sites, we cannot restrict our considerations to $J' \ll 1$. It is known that for $J' \rightarrow 1$ the dual picture of a weak impurity, instead of a weak link, is the appropriate one [65]. The dependence of T_K on the impurity strength is modified [65] and Eq. (28) does no longer apply. We thus proceed as follows. We consider different J' and scale the DMRG postquench time-evolution data obtained for the Loschmidt echo by hand until they collapse [see Fig. 10(a)]. This gives us an estimate of T_K which we then also use to rescale $S(t)$. Approaching small J' we expect to find the scaling Eq. (28) of T_K . The corresponding analysis is shown in Fig. 9. The field-theory prediction works well for small J' —compare the symbols to the dashed lines representing the power law (28)—while rather large deviations can be found for $J' \gtrsim 0.5$ (note the y-axis logarithmic scale). This shows that in contrast to the above

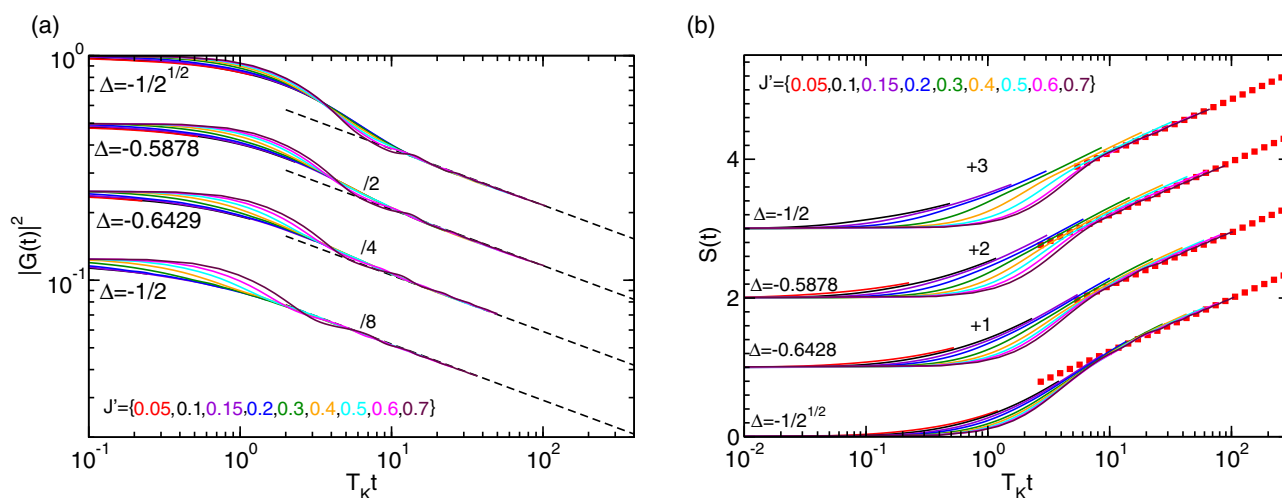


FIG. 10. (Color online) Universal scaling of the Loschmidt echo and the entanglement entropy after a quantum quench of the tunneling between two Luttinger liquids connected through a point contact (weak junction). (a) Time evolution of the Loschmidt echo scaled by hand. This determines the Kondo temperature T_K used in the right plot. The asymptotic long time predictions $|G(t)|^2 \sim (T_K t)^{-1/4}$ is shown as a black dashed line. (b) Universal collapse of the entanglement entropy using the T_K obtained by a collapse of $G(t)$. The large-time CFT predictions is given by red dotted lines.

dot junction cases, in which it was possible to take the small hopping field-theory expression for T_K (for a detailed analysis indicating this for the (I)RLM, see Fig. 3), determining the Kondo temperature by hand is vital for the point contact.

In Fig. 10(a), we show the collapsed DMRG data for $G(t)$ and different $\Delta < 0$. The collapse works particularly well for larger $|\Delta|$ and due to finite size effects deteriorates for $|\Delta| \rightarrow 0$. Remind that we cannot further increase $|\Delta|$ as the leading irrelevant *bulk terms* will increase and spoil scaling. Independent of Δ the asymptotic behavior is consistent with $|G(t)|^2 \sim (T_K t)^{-1/4}$ (dashed lines) providing indications for the field-theory prediction $\Delta_{\text{BCC}} = \frac{1}{16}$. We remark that the *static* orthogonality exponent Δ_{BCC} for the same lattice model was studied in Refs. [66–68]. In the latter work the authors employed a very stringent numerical analysis based on a logarithmic derivative. In this context, the precise numerical evaluation of Δ_{BCC} remains an open question due to the difficulty to reach very large system sizes (see also Ref. [30]). In our work, taking the logarithmic derivative to determine Δ_{BCC} is impractical due to small oscillations prevailing even at large times. Therefore, in the light of our analysis, we can only state that the large-time exponent appears to be consistent with the prediction $\Delta_{\text{BCC}} = \frac{1}{16}$. We certainly cannot rule out small corrections to this exponent, let alone show or disprove their existence. Analogous to the problem of reaching very large system sizes (as encountered in Ref. [68]), we would need to analyze much larger times, which is impractical.

Our rescaled DMRG results of $S(t)$ [using the T_K extracted from the by hand scaling of $G(t)$] for the point contact are shown in Fig. 10(b). Again, the collapse is reasonable. At large times, the data follow the field-theory prediction Eq. (12).

V. CONCLUSION

In this paper, we studied the nonequilibrium dynamics of the Loschmidt echo and of the entanglement entropy resulting out of abruptly coupling two reservoirs that are noninteracting Fermi liquids or interacting Luttinger liquids. The coupling is either realized directly by a weak link between the two systems (point contact), or indirectly by an additional single site dot in between them (dot contact). In addition, we considered the dynamics when coupling a single Luttinger liquid lead to a single site dot (single-lead case). Microscopic lattice models were used to describe these setups. The observables were accessed using both DMRG and FRG. We checked numerically the scaling expected from field theory and investigated whether the large-time behavior can be successfully captured by (boundary) conformal field

theory. Simultaneously fulfilling the conditions $T_K L/v_F \gg 1$, $T_K/B \ll 1$, and $B^{-1} \ll t \ll L/v_F$, under which field theory is expected to describe the physics of lattice models at fixed L , sets bounds on the strength of the subsystem hoppings entering in T_K as well as on the time t . Furthermore, the times reachable are bounded from above by the methods used. Taking this into account, we gathered evidence that for a microscopic realization of impurity systems with Fermi or Luttinger liquid reservoirs, the dynamics is universal and described by field theory. It would be interesting to generalize our work to finite temperatures, where the work distribution satisfies an out-of-equilibrium fluctuation-dissipation relation [69], which might bear interesting consequences. The finite temperature generalization of the Loschmidt echo would then be $\langle e^{iH_0 t} e^{-iH t} \rangle_0$, where $\langle \dots \rangle_0$ refers to thermal average with the density matrix $\rho_0 = e^{-H_0/T}/Z_0$, corresponding to the system being held at temperature T before the quench. Because of this new energy scale, we expect both the Loschmidt echo and the entanglement entropy to have a more complicated scaling behavior as functions of $T_K t$ and $T t$. For instance, at small temperature $T/T_K \ll 1$, one can argue from BCFT that the Loschmidt echo for $T_K t \gg 1$ should scale as $[\pi T / \sinh(\pi T t)]^{4\Delta_{\text{BCC}}}$, with T_K playing the role of a ultraviolet cutoff. In the large-time regime $t \gg T^{-1} \gg (T_K)^{-1}$, this implies an exponential decay of the Loschmidt echo, contrasting with the power-law behavior for $T^{-1} \gg t \gg (T_K)^{-1}$. We leave the detailed analysis of finite temperature quenches for future work.

In addition, we expect that the dynamics resulting out of local quenches for spinfull impurity systems (spin Kondo effect) should lead to a richer crossover physics. In particular, the Anderson orthogonality exponent dominating the long time behavior of the Loschmidt echo will have contributions coming from both spin channels. Other interesting generalizations of our work include the study of quantum quenches in impurity systems governed by more complicated RG flows, with for instance intermediate fixed points.

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