

Ground-state properties of sub-Ohmic spin-boson model with simultaneous diagonal and off-diagonal coupling

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By employing a variational approach, the density matrix renormalization group (DMRG), the exact diagonalization, and symmetry and mean-field analyses, the ground-state properties of the two-bath spin-boson model with simultaneous diagonal and off-diagonal coupling are systematically studied in the sub-Ohmic regime. A quantum phase transition from a doubly degenerate “localized phase” to the other doubly degenerate “delocalized phase” is uncovered. Via the multi- D_1 *Ansatz* as the variational wave function, transition points are determined accurately, consistent with the results from DMRG and exact diagonalization. An effective spatial dimension $d_{\text{eff}} = 2.37(6)$ is then estimated, which is found to be compatible with the mean-field prediction. Furthermore, the quantum phase transition is inferred to be of first order for the baths described by a continuous spectral density function. In the single-mode case, however, the transition is softened.

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I. INTRODUCTION

As an archetype of open quantum systems, the spin-boson model [1,2] finds a wide range of applications in condensed-phase physics and physical chemistry in topics such as quantum computation [3–5], spin dynamics [1,6,7], biological molecules [8,9], and quantum phase transition [10–13]. The spin-boson model consists of a two-level system coupled linearly to an environment bath represented by a set of harmonic oscillators. The coupling between the system and the environment can be characterized by a spectral function $J(\omega)$, which usually adopts a power-law form in the low-frequency regime as $J(\omega) \propto \omega^s$. Depending on the value of s , there exist three distinct cases known as sub-Ohmic ($s < 1$), Ohmic ($s = 1$), and super-Ohmic ($s > 1$) regimes. An interesting aspect of the spin-boson model concerns the quantum phase transition in the ground state. Recent theoretical studies [10–13] show that there exists a second-order phase transition separating a nondegenerate delocalized phase from a doubly degenerate localized phase due to the competition between tunneling and environment induced dissipation in the sub-Ohmic regime. It is also well known that there exists a Kosterlitz-Thouless type phase transition in the Ohmic regime [1].

The spin-boson model is similar to a one-exciton, two-site version of the Holstein model [14] that is widely used to study optical and transport properties of organic and biological molecules. In the Holstein model, the diagonal and off-diagonal exciton-phonon coupling are defined as nontrivial dependence of the exciton site energies and transfer integrals on the phonon coordinates, respectively [15]. Similarly, the diagonal and off-diagonal coupling in the spin-boson model denote bath-induced modulation of the spin bias and the tunneling, respectively. Most studies on the quantum phase transition of the spin-boson model consider the coupling only in the diagonal form, predominantly because identifying the

quantum phase transition with simultaneous diagonal and off-diagonal coupling is a challenging problem from the theoretical point of view. Recent studies [16] utilized the Davydov D_1 variational *Ansatz* to investigate the quantum phase transition of the spin-boson model in the sub-Ohmic regime with the spin coupled diagonally and off-diagonally to a common bath. It is revealed that the off-diagonal coupling lifts the degeneracy in the localized phase, thereby removing the second-order phase transition. The interplay between the diagonal and the off-diagonal coupling is thus known to give rise to a much richer phase diagram.

To obtain a deeper insight into the competition between the diagonal and the off-diagonal coupling, an additional phonon bath coupled to the spin off-diagonally can be taken into account, resulting in a two-bath spin-boson model (see Fig. 1). This two-bath model is an appropriate low-energy description of a variety of physical systems and phenomena, such as the excitonic energy transfer process in natural and artificial light-harvesting systems [17], electromagnetic fluctuations of two linear circuits attached to a superconducting qubit [18–20], two cavity fields coupled to a SQUID-based charge qubit [21], and the process of thermal transport between two reservoirs coupled with a molecular junction [22]. In the case of zero bias and tunneling, the model exhibits a high level of symmetry, which can be described by a nontrivial central extension of the Abelian symmetry group. The group-theory analysis shows that the system’s ground state is always doubly degenerate, and rendering invalid the picture of phase transition from degenerate to nondegenerate ground states. In other words, the ground-state degeneracy does not necessarily support spontaneous magnetization. Moreover, the quantum-to-classical correspondence fails in dealing with the two-bath model due to a sign problem [23]. Hence, it remains very challenging to understand the quantum phase transition of the two-bath model.

Previous numerical studies on the spin-boson model are typically based on the numerical renormalization group

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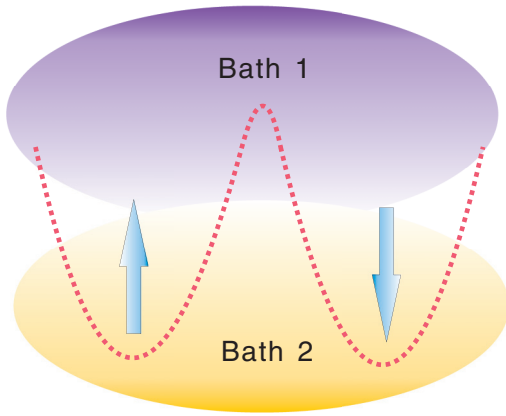


FIG. 1. (Color online) Schematics of the two-bath spin-boson model.

(NRG) [11,24–26], the density matrix renormalization group (DMRG) [23], the method of sparse polynomial space representation [12], quantum Monte Carlo [13], the extended coherence state approach [27–29], and the variational approach [16]. The results point to a second-order phase transition which is ascribed to the competition between the diagonal spin-bath coupling and the spin tunneling. Apart from the spin tunneling, the off-diagonal spin-bath coupling in the two-bath model can also provide a communication channel between spin-up and spin-down states. It is thus interesting to investigate whether the quantum phase transition of the two-bath model retains its second-order characteristics.

Motivated by these considerations, in this paper we aim to investigate the quantum phase transition of the two-bath model in the simultaneous presence of the diagonal and off-diagonal coupling. By using the variational approach, DMRG, exact-diagonalization as well as symmetry and mean-field analyses, we conduct a comprehensive study on the ground-state properties of the two-bath model, identify the picture of quantum phase transition, and accurately determine transition points in the sub-Ohmic regime. A first-order quantum phase transition between the localized and delocalized states is inferred, and an effective spatial dimensional $d_{\text{eff}} = 2.37(6)$ is estimated, consistent with the mean-field prediction. The rest of the paper is organized as follows. In Sec. II, the two-bath model is described, followed by analyses based on symmetry and the mean field theory. In Secs. III and IV, the numerical results are presented for the quantum phase transition of the two-bath model involving baths described by a single mode and a continuous spectral density function, respectively. Finally the results obtained are discussed at length before drawing conclusions in Sec. V.

II. MODEL AND ANALYSIS

A. Model

The standard Hamiltonian of the spin-boson model can be written as

$$\hat{H}_{\text{SBM}} = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\sigma_z - \frac{\Delta}{2}\sigma_x + \sum_l \omega_l b_l^\dagger b_l + \frac{\sigma_z}{2} \sum_l \lambda_l (b_l^\dagger + b_l), \quad (1)$$

where ε is spin bias, σ_x and σ_z are Pauli matrices, Δ is the tunneling constant, ω_l denotes the frequency of the l th effective bath mode for which b_l (b_l^\dagger) represents the phonon annihilation (creation) operator, and λ_l signifies the coupling amplitude with the spin. The spectral density function is

$$J(\omega) = \sum_l \lambda_l^2 \delta(\omega - \omega_l). \quad (2)$$

Generally, it is convenient to rewrite Eq. (1) into its continuous form

$$\hat{H} = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\sigma_z - \frac{\Delta}{2}\sigma_x + \int_0^{\omega_c} g(\omega) b_\omega^\dagger b_\omega + \frac{\sigma_z}{2} \int_0^{\omega_c} h(\omega) (b_\omega^\dagger + b_\omega), \quad (3)$$

where b_ω and b_ω^\dagger are the continuous b_l and b_l^\dagger , $g(\omega)$ is the dispersion relation, and $h(\omega)$ is the coupling function. As indicated in Refs. [11], [24], and [30], $g(\omega)$ and $h(\omega)$ obey

$$J(\omega) = \pi \frac{dg^{-1}(\omega)}{d\omega} h^2(g^{-1}(\omega)), \quad (4)$$

with $g^{-1}(\omega)$ being the inverse function of $g(\omega)$. A logarithmic discretization procedure is adopted by dividing the phonon frequency domain $[0, \omega_c]$ into M intervals $[\Lambda^{-(l+1)}, \Lambda^{-l}]_{\omega_c}$ ($l = 0, 1, \dots, M-1$) and choosing $h(g^{-1}(\omega))$ as constant in each interval [11,24,27], where M is the number of effective bath modes, and ω_c is the maximum frequency in the bath. Then, the parameters ω_l and λ_l in Eq. (1) can be obtained by

$$\lambda_l^2 = \int_{\Lambda^{-(l+1)\omega_c}}^{\Lambda^{-l}\omega_c} dx J(x), \quad \omega_l = \lambda_l^{-2} \int_{\Lambda^{-(l+1)\omega_c}}^{\Lambda^{-l}\omega_c} dx J(x)x. \quad (5)$$

Note that infinite bath modes are considered via the integration of the continuous spectral density $J(\omega)$, although the number of effective bath modes M is finite.

In this paper, we primarily aim to study the two-bath model, for which the Hamiltonian is written as

$$\hat{H}_{\text{TBSBM}} = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\sigma_z - \frac{\Delta}{2}\sigma_x + \sum_{l,i} \omega_l b_{l,i}^\dagger b_{l,i} + \frac{\sigma_z}{2} \sum_l \lambda_l (b_{l,1}^\dagger + b_{l,1}) + \frac{\sigma_x}{2} \sum_l \phi_l (b_{l,2}^\dagger + b_{l,2}), \quad (6)$$

where the subscript $i = 1, 2$ is introduced to distinguish the two baths, and λ_l and ϕ_l are the diagonal and off-diagonal coupling amplitude, respectively, which determine spectral densities,

$$J_z(\omega) = 2\alpha\omega_c^{1-s}\omega^s, \quad J_x(\omega) = 2\beta\omega_c^{1-\bar{s}}\omega^{\bar{s}}. \quad (7)$$

In the equation above, α and β are dimensionless coupling strengths, and the two boson baths are characterized by spectral exponents s and \bar{s} , accounting for the diagonal and the off-diagonal coupling, respectively. The frequency cutoff ω_c is set to be unity throughout this paper.

B. Symmetry arguments

For nonzero values of $\alpha, \beta, \varepsilon$, and Δ , the system Hamiltonian does not possess any symmetry. Therefore, in this work we assume that $\varepsilon = 0$, and focus on the case of $\varepsilon = \Delta = 0$ as it

corresponds to scenarios with much stronger symmetry (the case of $\Delta = 0$ can be reduced similarly by an obvious rotation). We introduce the notation

$$P_1 = e^{i\pi \sum_n b_{n,1}^\dagger b_{n,1}}, \quad P_2 = e^{i\pi \sum_n b_{n,2}^\dagger b_{n,2}}, \quad (8)$$

and consider the operators

$$\mathcal{P}_x^\pm = \pm \sigma_x P_1, \quad \mathcal{P}_z^\pm = \pm \sigma_z P_2 \quad (9)$$

that act in the system space of states, and obviously commute with the system Hamiltonian when $\varepsilon = \Delta = 0$. Taking the product of the above operators, we obtain

$$\mathcal{P}^{\gamma\zeta} = \mathcal{P}_z^\gamma \mathcal{P}_x^\zeta = i\gamma\zeta \sigma_y P_1 P_2, \quad (10)$$

where $\gamma, \zeta, \gamma\zeta = \pm$ clearly obey a product rule. A straightforward verification shows that eight operators $\mathcal{I}^\pm, \mathcal{P}_x^\pm, \mathcal{P}_z^\pm, \mathcal{P}^{\pm\pm}$, where $\mathcal{I}^\pm = \pm id$, form a non-Abelian group G , whose center (i.e., the set of elements that commute with any element of the group) is represented by $\{\mathcal{I}^\pm\}$. We thus have the factor group $G/\{\mathcal{I}^\pm\} \cong \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$ that is an Abelian group. Stated differently, the non-Abelian symmetry group G of the two-bath model with zero bias and tunneling is given by a nontrivial central extension of the Abelian group $\mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$. The set of its unitary irreducible representations is given by four one-dimensional representations, characterized by the trivial action of the group center, and therefore labeled by four irreducible representations of the Abelian group $\mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$, characterized by a nontrivial action of the center, or more specifically the elements \mathcal{I}^\pm are represented by the operators $\pm id$. Since by definition the operators \mathcal{I}^\pm act in the space of states as $\pm id$, only the two-dimensional representation participates in the decomposition of the space of states in irreducible representations. Furthermore, by the Schur lemma, all energy levels, in particular the ground state, are necessarily doubly degenerate.

In the $\Delta \neq 0$ case, the symmetry is reduced to the Abelian subgroup $G_x \subset G$ that consists of two elements $G_x = \{\mathcal{I}^+, \mathcal{P}_x^+\}$, so that $G_x \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$, and the quantum phase transition occurs between the phase with spontaneous magnetization in the z direction, characterized by a doubly degenerate ground state, and a symmetric phase with no spontaneous magnetization ($\langle \sigma_z \rangle$) and nondegenerate ground state. The above picture is quite similar to the phase transition in the standard spin-boson model with one diagonally-coupled bath. The implications of $\Delta = 0$, on the other hand, are markedly different. First, due to the symmetry considerations presented above, the system ground state is always doubly degenerate, and the phase transition from degenerate to nondegenerate ground state disappears. Second, one can, and should, consider spontaneous magnetization $\langle \sigma_z \rangle$ and $\langle \sigma_x \rangle$ in the z and x directions, respectively. In what follows we will first describe the symmetry-based picture of the phase transition in the $\Delta = 0$ case, and then give further support to the presented scenario with numerical simulations, based on the variational and DMRG approaches.

We start with noting that, while the nondegenerate ground state does not support spontaneous magnetization by mere symmetry arguments, neither does the ground-state degeneracy necessarily. Rather, the latter merely creates an opportunity for spontaneous magnetization to occur. Indeed, to consider the dependence of spontaneous magnetization $\langle \sigma_z \rangle$ on bias ε , we

switch on a very weak ‘‘magnetic field,’’ which in our case introduces a weak yet nonzero bias ε . For a nondegenerate ground state one has $\langle \sigma_z \rangle \sim \varepsilon$, which corresponds to finite susceptibility. In the case of degenerate ground state the additional term $(\varepsilon/2)\sigma_z$ can eliminate the degeneracy, and we will obtain a finite value of $\langle \sigma_z \rangle$ for $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, given by the expectation value of the σ_z operator evaluated with respect to the nondegenerate ground state. Therefore, to ascertain whether the symmetry is actually broken one needs to evaluate the projection of the σ_z or σ_x operator onto the two-dimensional subspace of the ground states. This can be done by invoking a convenient basis set of the eigenstates of $\mathcal{P}_z = \mathcal{P}_z^+$ or $\mathcal{P}_x = \mathcal{P}_x^+$ operator. Since $\mathcal{P}_z^2 = \mathcal{I}$, the eigenvalues would be ± 1 . Let $\mathcal{P}_z|\psi\rangle = |\psi\rangle$; then $\mathcal{P}_z\mathcal{P}_x|\psi\rangle = -\mathcal{P}_x\mathcal{P}_z|\psi\rangle = -\mathcal{P}_x|\psi\rangle$, so that our basis is given by $(|\psi\rangle, \mathcal{P}_x|\psi\rangle)$. A straightforward computation yields $\langle \psi|\mathcal{P}_x\sigma_z\mathcal{P}_x|\psi\rangle = -\langle \psi|\sigma_z|\psi\rangle$ and $\langle \psi|\mathcal{P}_x\sigma_z|\psi\rangle = \langle \psi|\sigma_z\mathcal{P}_x|\psi\rangle = 0$, as well as $\langle \psi|\mathcal{P}_x\sigma_x\mathcal{P}_x|\psi\rangle = \langle \psi|\sigma_x|\psi\rangle = 0$. $\langle \psi|\sigma_z\mathcal{P}_z|\psi\rangle = \langle \psi|\mathcal{P}_z|\psi\rangle$ and $\langle \psi|\sigma_x\mathcal{P}_x|\psi\rangle = \langle \psi|\mathcal{P}_x|\psi\rangle$ are also derived. Denoting by s_x and s_z the operators, acting in the two-dimensional subspace of ground states, represented by the corresponding Pauli matrices in the basis set as introduced above, we arrive at

$$\mathcal{Q}\sigma_z = \langle \psi|\mathcal{P}_z|\psi\rangle s_z, \quad \mathcal{Q}\sigma_x = \langle \psi|\mathcal{P}_x|\psi\rangle s_x, \quad (11)$$

where \mathcal{Q} denotes the projection onto the subspace of the ground states. It follows directly from Eq. (11) that the spontaneous magnetization

$$|\langle \sigma_z \rangle| = \langle \psi|\mathcal{P}_z|\psi\rangle, \quad |\langle \sigma_x \rangle| = \langle \psi|\mathcal{P}_x|\psi\rangle \quad (12)$$

can be expressed in terms of overlaps of properly chosen system states. This means that although due to the symmetry the system ground state is always doubly degenerate, the symmetry can be broken or independent of whether the corresponding overlap in Eq. (12) vanishes or not.

We are now in a position to lay out a picture of the phase transition, which will be verified by numerical simulations to come. For $\varepsilon = \Delta = 0$ there is a phase transition that for a given α occurs at $\beta = \beta_c(\alpha)$, so that for $\beta < \beta_c$ the system is in a phase with $\langle \sigma_z \rangle \neq 0$ and $\langle \sigma_x \rangle = 0$, whereas for $\beta > \beta_c$, the opposite trend ensues. This implies that one of the spontaneous magnetizations is always nonzero while the other necessarily vanishes.

C. Mean-field analysis

The two-bath model can be treated using an approach presented in Appendix A for the case of the standard spin-boson model counterpart. In this subsection, we present an alternate, completely equivalent approach to study the two-bath model, in order to emphasize its connection with the theory of stochastic processes and the probability theory. Consider a Gaussian stochastic process for periodic $\mathbf{B}(\tau + \beta) = \mathbf{B}(\tau)$ trajectories $\mathbf{B}(\tau) = (B_x(\tau), B_z(\tau))$ with the probability measure

$$d\mu(\mathbf{B}) = e^{-S_0(\mathbf{B})} \mathcal{D}\mathbf{B},$$

$$S_0(\mathbf{B}) = \frac{1}{2\beta} \sum_n \left(\frac{|\tilde{B}_x(\omega_n)|^2}{K_x(\omega_n)} + \frac{|\tilde{B}_z(\omega_n)|^2}{K_z(\omega_n)} \right), \quad (13)$$

where \mathcal{D} is defined as a differential in the path integral, and the time-ordered Matsubara Green’s functions of the spin

operators adopt a form

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle \sigma_{j_1}(\tau_1) \dots \sigma_{j_s}(\tau_s) \rangle_H &= Z^{-1} \text{Tr}[T(\hat{\sigma}_{j_1}(\tau_1) \dots \hat{\sigma}_{j_s}(\tau_s))e^{-\beta H}] = Z^{-1} \langle \text{Tr}[T(\sigma_{j_1}(\tau_1; \mathbf{B}) \dots \sigma_{j_s}(\tau_s; \mathbf{B}))\mathcal{U}(\beta; \mathbf{B})] \rangle_{S_0(\mathbf{B})} \\
 &= Z^{-1} \int d\mu(\mathbf{B}) \text{Tr}[T(\sigma_{j_1}(\tau_1; \mathbf{B}) \dots \sigma_{j_s}(\tau_s; \mathbf{B}))\mathcal{U}(\beta; \mathbf{B})] \\
 &= Z^{-1} \int \mathcal{D}\mathbf{B} \text{Tr}[T(\sigma_{j_1}(\tau_1; \mathbf{B}) \dots \sigma_{j_s}(\tau_s; \mathbf{B}))\mathcal{U}(\beta; \mathbf{B})]e^{-S_0(\mathbf{B})}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

In the equation above, we have denoted

$$\mathcal{U}(t; \mathbf{B}) = T \exp\left(-\int_0^t d\tau \{[B_x(\tau) + \varepsilon]\sigma_x + [B_z(\tau) + \Delta]\sigma_z\}\right), \quad \sigma_j(\tau; \mathbf{B}) = \mathcal{U}(\tau; \mathbf{B})\sigma_j\mathcal{U}^{-1}(\tau; \mathbf{B}). \tag{15}$$

The partition function is given as

$$Z = \text{Tr}e^{-\beta H} = \int d\mu(\mathbf{B}) \text{Tr}\mathcal{U}(\beta; \mathbf{B}) = \int \mathcal{D}\mathbf{B} \text{Tr}\mathcal{U}(\beta; \mathbf{B})e^{-S_0(\mathbf{B})} = \int \mathcal{D}\mathbf{B} e^{-S_{\text{eff}}(\mathbf{B})}, \tag{16}$$

and the form of the effective action is

$$S_{\text{eff}}(\mathbf{B}) = S_0(\mathbf{B}) - \ln \text{Tr}\mathcal{U}(\beta; \mathbf{B}). \tag{17}$$

Note that Eq. (14) provides formal expressions for the Matsubara spin correlation functions in terms of stochastic averaging. In the most interesting case of $\varepsilon = \Delta = 0$, Eq. (15) adopts a form

$$\mathcal{U}(t; \mathbf{B}) = T \exp\left(-\int_0^t d\tau [B_x(\tau)\sigma_x + B_z(\tau)\sigma_z]\right) = T \exp\left(-\int_0^t d\tau \mathbf{B}(\tau)\boldsymbol{\sigma}\right). \tag{18}$$

The above representation for the spin correlation functions, including the partition function, is readily obtained by introducing the collective coordinates $B_x = \sum_k g_k x_k$ and $B_z = \sum_k f_k z_k$, associated with the two uncorrelated baths, which fully describe the spin-bath coupling. Further, we note that the spin correlation functions in the quantum system studied here, are fully determined by the two-point correlation functions of the collective coordinates. These functions can thus be reproduced by a Gaussian stochastic model with the spin coupled to the stochastic variable $\mathbf{B}(\tau)$, provided the two-point correlation functions of the stochastic variables coincide with the quantum correlation functions of the corresponding collective-coordinate variables. The latter condition is satisfied if (and only if) the functions $K_x(\omega_n)$ and $K_z(\omega_n)$ satisfy Eq. (A5).

To obtain the mean-field picture of the phase transition, we consider the value of the effective action for \mathbf{B} independent of τ . In this case, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{\text{eff}}(\mathbf{B}) &= \beta E_{\text{eff}}(\mathbf{B}), \\
 E_{\text{eff}}(\mathbf{B}) &= \frac{B_x^2}{2K_x(0)} + \frac{B_z^2}{2K_z(0)} - \sqrt{B_x^2 + B_z^2},
 \end{aligned} \tag{19}$$

where the contribution of the lower eigenvalue is neglected in the calculation of $\text{Tr}[\mathcal{U}(\beta; \mathbf{B})]$. Minimizing the effective energy with respect to \mathbf{B} , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 B_x &= \pm K_x(0), \quad B_z = 0, \quad \text{for } K_x(0) > K_z(0), \\
 B_x &= 0, \quad B_z = \pm K_z(0), \quad \text{for } K_x(0) < K_z(0).
 \end{aligned} \tag{20}$$

This will lead to a phase transition (on the mean-field level of theory) at $K_x = K_z$. In each of the two phases, we have nonzero spontaneous magnetization in one direction, but not in the other. Moreover, at the mean-field level of theory, the

phase transition is of first order, since there is spontaneous magnetization at the phase transition point.

Note that at the phase transition point the system has higher $U(1)$ symmetry, at least on the mean-field level. As we know in systems with local interactions, strong transverse fluctuations destroy spontaneous magnetization for the space dimension $d \leq 2$. Although our model is one-dimensional, the nonlocal nature of interactions gives rise to an effective dimension that depends on the parameter s and should be identified by considering the properties of long-range fluctuations around the mean-field solution. In what follows we argue that according to the aforementioned criterion, we have $d_{\text{eff}} = 3 - 2s$, so that the critical value of s is $s = 1/2$; i.e., for $s < 1/2$ and $1/2 < s < 1$ the phase transition is of first and second order, respectively.

III. SINGLE-MODE BATHS

A. Exact-diagonalization results

We first explore the ground-state properties of a spin coupled to two single-mode baths using exact diagonalization. The corresponding Hamiltonian can be written as

$$\begin{aligned}
 H &= \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\sigma_z - \frac{\Delta}{2}\sigma_x + \omega(b_1^\dagger b_1 + b_2^\dagger b_2) \\
 &\quad + \frac{\sigma_z}{2}\lambda(b_1^\dagger + b_1) + \frac{\sigma_x}{2}\phi(b_2^\dagger + b_2),
 \end{aligned} \tag{21}$$

where λ and ϕ are the diagonal and the off-diagonal coupling constants, respectively. For convenience, we assume $|\psi_\uparrow\rangle$ and $|\psi_\downarrow\rangle$ are the bosonic states corresponding to the spin up and down states, which can be expanded in a series of Fock states

$|k\rangle = [(b^\dagger)^k / \sqrt{k!}]|0\rangle$ as follows:

$$|\psi_\uparrow\rangle = \sum_{k_1 k_2}^{N_{\text{tr}}} c_{k_1 k_2} |k_1 k_2\rangle, \quad (22)$$

$$|\psi_\downarrow\rangle = \sum_{k_1 k_2}^{N_{\text{tr}}} d_{k_1 k_2} |k_1 k_2\rangle, \quad (23)$$

The Schrödinger equations of the Hamiltonian shown in Eq. (21) are then derived as

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{2}|\psi_\uparrow\rangle + \omega(b_1^\dagger b_1 + b_2^\dagger b_2)|\psi_\uparrow\rangle + \frac{\lambda}{2}(b_1^\dagger + b_1)|\psi_\uparrow\rangle - \frac{\Delta}{2}|\psi_\downarrow\rangle + \frac{\phi}{2}(b_2^\dagger + b_2)|\psi_\downarrow\rangle = E|\psi_\uparrow\rangle, \quad (24)$$

$$-\frac{\varepsilon}{2}|\psi_\downarrow\rangle + \omega(b_1^\dagger b_1 + b_2^\dagger b_2)|\psi_\downarrow\rangle - \frac{\lambda}{2}(b_1^\dagger + b_1)|\psi_\downarrow\rangle - \frac{\Delta}{2}|\psi_\uparrow\rangle + \frac{\phi}{2}(b_2^\dagger + b_2)|\psi_\uparrow\rangle = E|\psi_\downarrow\rangle. \quad (25)$$

After substituting Eqs. (22) and (23) and left-multiplying the bosonic states on both sides of Eqs. (24) and (25), one has

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\varepsilon}{2}c_{k_1 k_2} + \omega(k_1 + k_2)c_{k_1 k_2} + \frac{\lambda}{2}(c_{k_1-1, k_2} \sqrt{k_1} + c_{k_1+1, k_2} \sqrt{k_1+1}) - \frac{\Delta}{2}d_{k_1 k_2} + \frac{\phi}{2}(d_{k_1, k_2-1} \sqrt{k_2} + d_{k_1, k_2+1} \sqrt{k_2+1}) &= E c_{k_1 k_2}, \\ -\frac{\varepsilon}{2}d_{k_1 k_2} + \omega(k_1 + k_2)d_{k_1 k_2} - \frac{\lambda}{2}(d_{k_1-2, k_2} \sqrt{k_1} + d_{k_1+1, k_2} \sqrt{k_1+1}) - \frac{\Delta}{2}c_{k_1 k_2} + \frac{\phi}{2}(c_{k_1, k_2-1} \sqrt{k_2} + c_{k_1, k_2+1} \sqrt{k_2+1}) &= E d_{k_1 k_2}. \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

The expectation value of σ_z and σ_x can be derived as

$$\langle \sigma_x \rangle = \sum_{k_1 k_2} c_{k_1 k_2}^* d_{k_1 k_2} + d_{k_1 k_2}^* c_{k_1 k_2}, \quad \langle \sigma_z \rangle = \sum_{k_1 k_2} |c_{k_1 k_2}|^2 - |d_{k_1 k_2}|^2. \quad (27)$$

The von Neumann entropy S_{v-N} , also known as the entanglement entropy [31,32], that characterizes the entanglement between the spin and the surrounding bath is also introduced [26,33],

$$S_{v-N} = -\omega_+ \log \omega_+ - \omega_- \log \omega_-, \quad (28)$$

where $\omega_\pm = [1 \pm \sqrt{\langle \sigma_x \rangle^2 + \langle \sigma_y \rangle^2 + \langle \sigma_z \rangle^2}] / 2$. It should be noted that $\langle \sigma_y \rangle \equiv 0$ due to Hamiltonian invariance under the transformation $\sigma_y \rightarrow -\sigma_y$ [26].

Figure 2 shows $\langle \sigma_z \rangle$ and $\langle \sigma_x \rangle$ as a function of the off-diagonal coupling strength ϕ for the diagonal coupling strength $\lambda = 0.2$ and $\varepsilon = \Delta = 0$. In this case, the ground state is always doubly degenerate as discussed before. With an increase (decrease) in the off-diagonal coupling strength ϕ , $\langle \sigma_z \rangle$ ($\langle \sigma_x \rangle$) decays gradually until $\phi = \lambda = 0.2$ where a sharp jump to zero occurs. $\langle \sigma_z \rangle$ ($\langle \sigma_x \rangle$) remains zero when ϕ is larger (smaller) than λ . However, the entanglement entropy S_{v-N} exhibits continuous behavior at $\phi = 0.2$, different from that of $\langle \sigma_x \rangle$ and $\langle \sigma_z \rangle$.

B. Variational results

For comparison, the two-bath model involving single-mode baths is also investigated by the variational approach. A systematic coherent-state expansion of the ground-state wave function is introduced as our variational *Ansatz* [34],

$$\begin{aligned} |\Psi\rangle &= |+\rangle \sum_{n=1}^N A_n \exp \left[\sum_{l=1}^M (f_{n,l} b_l^\dagger - \text{H.c.}) \right] |0\rangle_{\text{ph}} \\ &+ |-\rangle \sum_{n=1}^N B_n \exp \left[\sum_{l=1}^M (g_{n,l} b_l^\dagger - \text{H.c.}) \right] |0\rangle_{\text{ph}}, \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

where $c_{k_1 k_2}$ ($d_{k_1 k_2}$) are the coefficients with respect to a series of $\{k_1, k_2\}$ for the two bosonic baths with diagonal and off-diagonal coupling, respectively, and N_{tr} is the bosonic truncated number defined as a cutoff value of the phonon occupation number. In this work, $N_{\text{tr}} = 40$ is used in the exact diagonalization to label a truncated Hilbert space, which is sufficiently large for the ground-state energy to converge.

where H.c. denotes Hermitian conjugate, $|+\rangle$ ($|-\rangle$) stands for the spin up (down) state, and $|0\rangle_{\text{ph}}$ is the vacuum state of the boson bath. This *Ansatz* describes a superposition of the localized states $|\pm\rangle$ which are correlated to the effective bath

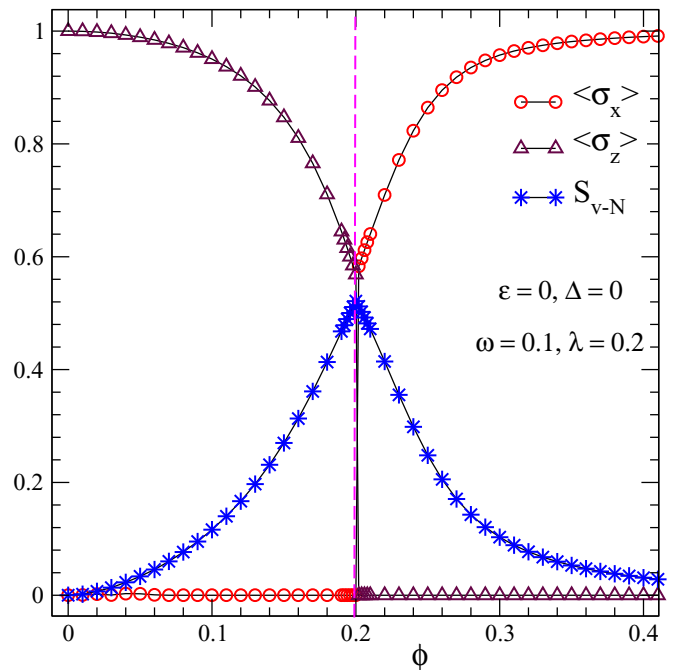


FIG. 2. (Color online) The magnetization $\langle \sigma_z \rangle$, spin coherence $\langle \sigma_x \rangle$, and entanglement entropy S_{v-N} are plotted as a function of the off-diagonal coupling ϕ for $\varepsilon = 0, \Delta = 0, \omega = 0.1$, and $\lambda = 0.2$. The dashed line marks sharp jumps of $\langle \sigma_z \rangle$ and $\langle \sigma_x \rangle$ at $\phi = 0.2$. A truncated number of $N_{\text{tr}} = 40$ is used in Eqs. (22) and (23) in the exact-diagonalization procedure.

modes with displacements $f_{n,l}$ and $g_{n,l}$, where n stands for the n th coherent state and l denotes the l th effective bath mode. Since this trial wave function is identical to the Davydov D_1 variational *Ansatz* when $N = 1$, it can also be termed as the “multi- D_1 *Ansatz*.” In the single-mode case, the number of the effective bath modes M is set to 1.

The multi- D_1 *Ansatz* is a generalization of the variational wave function originally proposed by Silbey and Harris [35], where the variational parameters are fixed to obey $A_n = B_n$, $f_{n,l} = -g_{n,l}$, and $N = 1$. It is also an extension of the hierarchy of translation-invariant *Ansätze* proposed by Zhao *et al.* [36]. More than one coherent superposition state is considered in the multi- D_1 *Ansatz* to capture bath entanglement, and quantum fluctuations which are important to the quantum phase transition are well taken into account. Theoretically, the number of coherent superposition states $N \rightarrow \infty$ is required for the completeness of the environmental wave function. However, large values of N pose significant challenges in carrying out numerical simulations. We have found $N = 4$ to be sufficient in obtaining reliable results for the variational approach, as the results from simulations with $N = 6$ show no appreciable difference.

Using the multi- D_1 *Ansatz* defined in Eq. (29), the system energy E can be calculated with the Hamiltonian expectation $H = \langle \Psi | \hat{H} | \Psi \rangle$ and the norm of the wave function $D = \langle \Psi | \Psi \rangle$ as $E = H/D$. The ground state is then obtained by minimizing the energy with respect to the variational parameters $A_n, B_n, f_{n,l}$, and $g_{n,l}$. The variational procedure entails $N(4M + 2)$ self-consistency equations,

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial x_i} - E \frac{\partial D}{\partial x_i} = 0, \quad (30)$$

where x_i ($i = 1, 2, \dots, 4NM + 2N$) denotes the variational parameters. For each set of the coefficients (α, β, s , and \bar{s}) of the continuous spectral densities defined in Eq. (7), more than 100 initial states are used in the iteration procedure with different sets of variational parameters (A_n, B_n) uniformly distributed within an interval $[-1, 1]$. The initial values of the parameters $f_{n,l}$ and $g_{n,l}$ are based on the classical displacements to a minimum of the static spin-dependent potential, i.e., $f_{n,l} = -g_{n,l} \sim \lambda_l/2\omega_l$ for the diagonally coupled bath, and $f_{n,l} = -g_{n,l} \sim \phi_l/2\omega_l$ for the off-diagonally coupled bath. For the single-mode case, both $f_{n,l}$ and $g_{n,l}$, as well as A_n and B_n , are initialized randomly. After preparing the initial state, the relaxation iteration technique [37,38] is adopted, and a simulated annealing algorithm is also employed to improve the energy minimization procedure. The iterative procedure is carried out until the target precision of 1×10^{-14} is reached. Finer details of the variational approach are provided in Appendix B.

With the ground-state wave function $|\Psi_g\rangle$ obtained so far, one can calculate the magnetization $\langle \sigma_z \rangle = \langle \Psi_g | \sigma_z | \Psi_g \rangle / D$, the spin coherence $\langle \sigma_x \rangle = \langle \Psi_g | \sigma_x | \Psi_g \rangle / D$, and the ground-state energy $E_g = \langle \Psi_g | \hat{H} | \Psi_g \rangle / D$. The von Neumann entropy S_{v-N} is also evaluated according to Eq. (28). To further investigate the quantum phase transition, we introduce the ground-state fidelity F [27],

$$F(\beta) = |\langle \Psi_g(\beta) | \Psi_g(\beta') \rangle| / \sqrt{D(\beta)D(\beta')}, \quad (31)$$

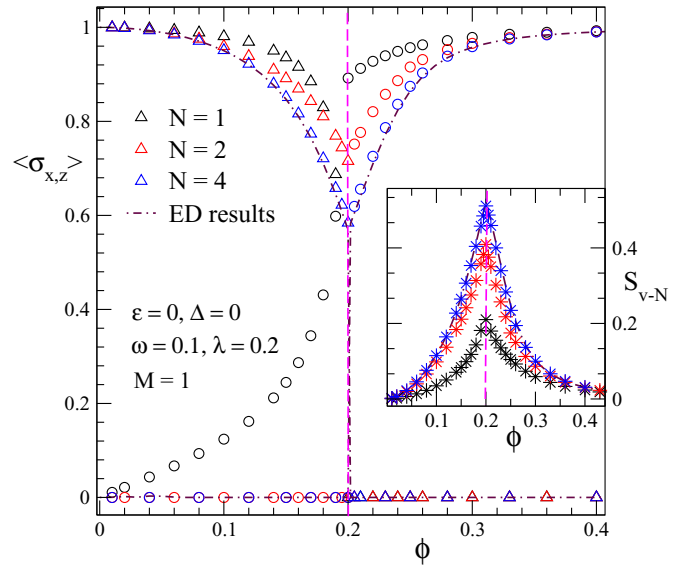


FIG. 3. (Color online) The magnetization $\langle \sigma_z \rangle$ (triangles) and spin coherence $\langle \sigma_x \rangle$ (circles) of two-bath model coupled to single-mode baths are displayed for various values of off-diagonal coupling strength ϕ in the case of $\varepsilon = 0, \Delta = 0, \omega = 0.1$, and $\lambda = 0.2$. In the inset, the von Neumann entropy S_{v-N} is plotted. The symbols with black, red, and blue colors correspond to variational *Ansätze* with $N = 1, 2$, and 4, respectively. The dashed lines mark the transition point, and the dash-dotted lines represent exact diagonalization results.

where $\beta' = \beta + \delta\beta$ is the neighboring Hamiltonian parameter, and $\delta\beta = 1 \times 10^{-5}$. An abrupt decrease in fidelity is expected to give a hint to the location of the transition, and a vanishing value of the fidelity at the critical point β_c usually indicates a first-order phase transition.

In Fig. 3, the behavior of magnetization $\langle \sigma_z \rangle$, spin coherence $\langle \sigma_x \rangle$, and von Neumann entropy S_{v-N} is displayed for various values of off-diagonal coupling strength at $\varepsilon = 0, \Delta = 0, \omega = 0.1$, and $\lambda = 0.2$. For comparison, exact diagonalization results for the same case are also plotted with the dash-dotted lines. As N increases, the difference between variational and exact diagonalization results vanishes. It indicates that $N = 4$ is sufficient to reproduce the ground state of the two-bath model coupled to single-mode baths.

As shown in Fig. 4, the ground-state energy E_g , equivalent to the free energy of the system, is also displayed for various numbers of coherence states N , in comparison with exact diagonalization results. When $N = 1$, i.e., the usual D_1 *Ansatz*, a visible difference between variational and exact diagonalization results can be observed near the transition point $\phi = 0.2$. This suggests that the D_1 *Ansatz* is too simple to study the phase transition of the two-bath model, even with single-mode bosonic baths. The shift of the ground-state energy $\Delta E_g = E_g(N) - E_{ed}$ presented in the inset of Fig. 4 shows an exponential decay with N , and the slope of the linear-log plot [1.42(6)] is significantly large. We thus establish that a small value of N , i.e., $N = 4$, is sufficient to study the two-bath model via the variational approach.

In Fig. 5, the ground-state fidelity $F(\phi)$ is plotted as a function of the off-diagonal coupling strength ϕ . A sharp decrease in $F(\phi)$ is observed at $\phi_c = 0.2$, consistent with

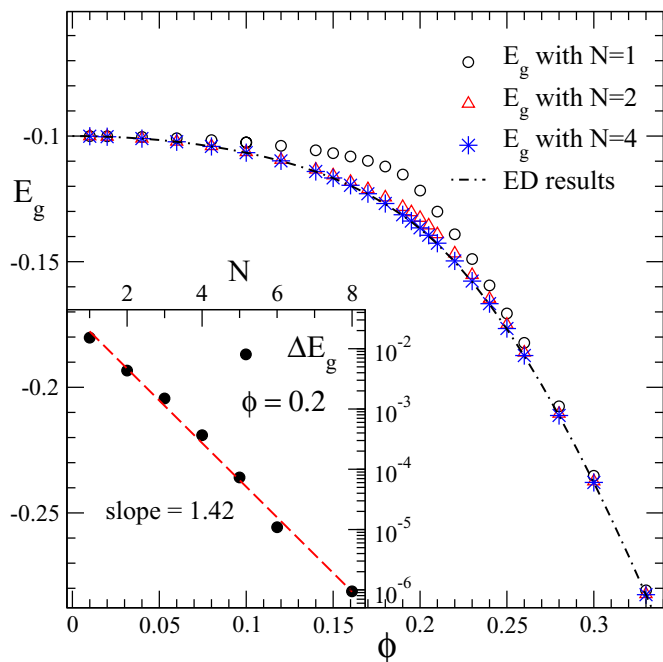


FIG. 4. (Color online) The ground-state energy $E_g(\phi)$ are shown for different variational *Ansätze* with $N = 1, 2$, and 4 , in comparison with the exact-diagonalization results. In the inset, the shift $\Delta E_g = E_g(N) - E_{ed}$ at $\phi = 0.2$ is displayed on a linear-log scale. The dashed line represents an exponential fit.

the exact-diagonalization results. The value of the fidelity $F(\phi_c) = 0.706$ is much larger than zero, indicating that the transition is not of first order. To confirm this contention, the derivative of the ground-state energy $\partial E_g / \partial \phi$ is also displayed.

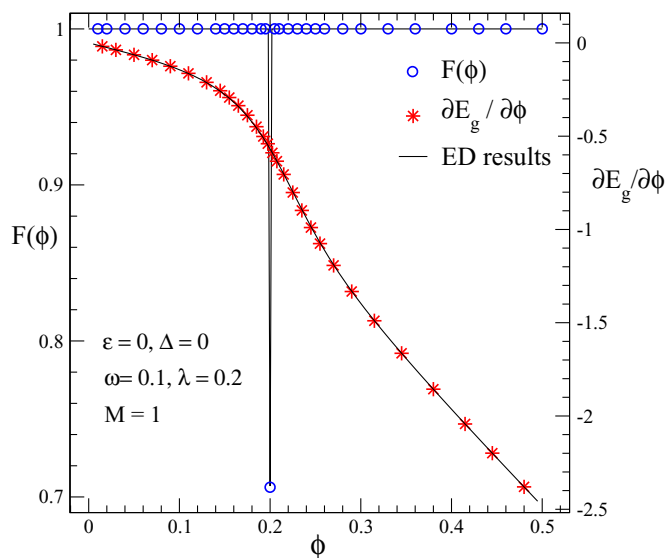


FIG. 5. (Color online) The ground-state fidelity F and the derivative of the ground-state energy E_g are displayed with respect to the off-diagonal coupling strength ϕ in the single-mode case with $\varepsilon = 0, \Delta = 0, \omega = 0.1$, and $\lambda = 0.2$. The open circles and stars represent variational results, and the solid lines denote the exact-diagonalization results.

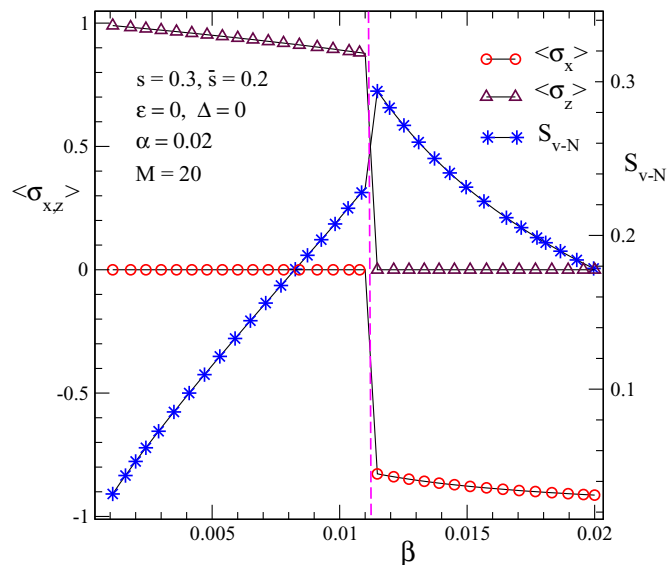


FIG. 6. (Color online) The magnetization $\langle \sigma_z \rangle$, spin coherence $\langle \sigma_x \rangle$, and von Neumann entropy S_{v-N} are plotted as a function of β for the case of $s = 0.3, \bar{s} = 0.2$, and $\alpha = 0.02$. The dashed line indicates abrupt jumps. In both the diagonal and off-diagonal coupling baths, $M = 20$ is set.

No discontinuity in $\partial E_g / \partial \phi$ supports that the transition is softened, though the magnetization $\langle \sigma_z \rangle$ and spin coherence $\langle \sigma_x \rangle$ exhibit sharp jumps.

IV. CONTINUOUS SPECTRAL DENSITIES

A. Variational results

The ground-state properties of two-bath model with the baths described by a continuous spectral density function $J(\omega)$ are also studied via the variational approach. By adopting the logarithmic discretization procedure, more than one effective bath mode is introduced in the variational calculations. Figure 6 shows the magnetization $\langle \sigma_z \rangle$, spin coherence $\langle \sigma_x \rangle$, and entanglement entropy S_{v-N} plotted against the off-diagonal coupling strength ($\beta = 0$ to 0.02) when the number of effective bath modes $M = 20$. In these calculations, the other parameters are set to $s = 0.3, \bar{s} = 0.2$, and $\alpha = 0.02$. For simplicity, only one branch of the twofold degenerate ground states is presented, and the other can be obtained easily by projecting the operator \mathcal{P}_x or \mathcal{P}_z onto the ground state. Abrupt jumps are observed at $\beta \approx 0.011$ for all the three quantities, and such discontinuous behavior points to a first-order phase transition. Since the *Ansatz* employed in this work is much more sophisticated and contains more flexible variational parameters than the Silbey-Harris *Ansatz*, it is important to distinguish the discontinuous behavior shown in Fig. 6 from that obtained by Silbey-Harris variation in the biased single-bath model. The latter is regarded as an artifact arising from the excessive simplicity of the Silbey-Harris *Ansatz*, which is considered poorly equipped to deal with the asymmetry induced by the bias [39].

To locate the critical point more accurately, the magnetization $\langle \sigma_z \rangle$ is displayed in Fig. 7 in a smaller range of β from 0.0105 to 0.012 . The transition point $\beta_c = 0.01109$ is then

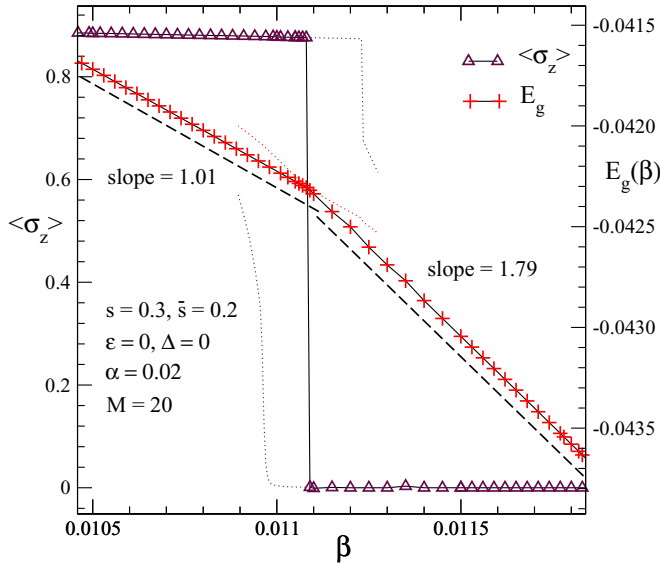


FIG. 7. (Color online) The magnetization $\langle \sigma_z \rangle$ and ground-state energy E_g are displayed in a narrow range of β for the case of $s = 0.3$, $\bar{s} = 0.2$, and $\alpha = 0.02$. The critical point $\beta = 0.01109$ is located according to the discontinuity in the functions $\langle \sigma_z \rangle$ and $\partial E_g / \partial \beta$. The dotted lines represent the results of the metastable states.

determined according to the discontinuous behavior of $\langle \sigma_z \rangle$ within the interval $[0.01105, 0.01115]$. Figure 7 also shows the calculated ground-state energy E_g as a function of β . Two different slopes resulting from linear fitting, 1.01 and 1.79, indicate that the derivative of the free energy $\partial E_g / \partial \beta$ is discontinuous at the transition point, different from that in the single-mode case shown in Fig. 5. For comparison, the results for the metastable states are obtained from the relaxation iterations with gradually increasing (decreasing) off-diagonal coupling strength β , starting from the ground state at $\beta < \beta_c$ ($\beta > \beta_c$). After β crosses the transition point, the system will be trapped in metastable states with higher system energy. This further supports the first-order nature of the phase transition.

We next probe the wave function of the ground state in the vicinity of the transition point. Shown in Fig. 8(a) are the displacement coefficients $f_{n,l}$ and $g_{n,l}$ of the bath diagonally coupled to the spin for $\beta = 0.01108$ and 0.01109 . For convenience, the notations Ψ_A and Ψ_B are used to denote wave functions of these two ground states. At low frequencies, all the displacement coefficients converge to a value independent of n , i.e., $f_{n,l} = g_{n,l} \rightarrow -\lambda_l / 2\omega_l$ (0) in Ψ_A (Ψ_B). A huge jump appears in the low-frequency asymptotic value of the displacement coefficients as the coupling strength β is changed by only a paltry amount of 10^{-5} . A similar phenomenon can also be found in Fig. 8(b) for the displacements of the off-diagonal coupling bath, i.e., $f_{n,l} = g_{n,l} \approx 0$ in Ψ_A and $f_{n,l} = g_{n,l} \approx \phi_l / 2\omega_l$ in Ψ_B . At high frequencies, however, $f_{n,l}$ and $g_{n,l}$ exhibit quite different behavior not only at $\beta = 0.01108$, but also at $\beta = 0.01109$ in both Figs. 8(a) and 8(b).

Figure 9 shows the ground-state fidelity $F(\beta)$ in the case of $s = 0.3$, $\bar{s} = 0.2$, and $\alpha = 0.02$. A sharp drop in $F(\beta)$ at the critical point $\beta_c = 0.01109$ separates the “localized phase” at small β and the “delocalized phase” at large β . The vanishing

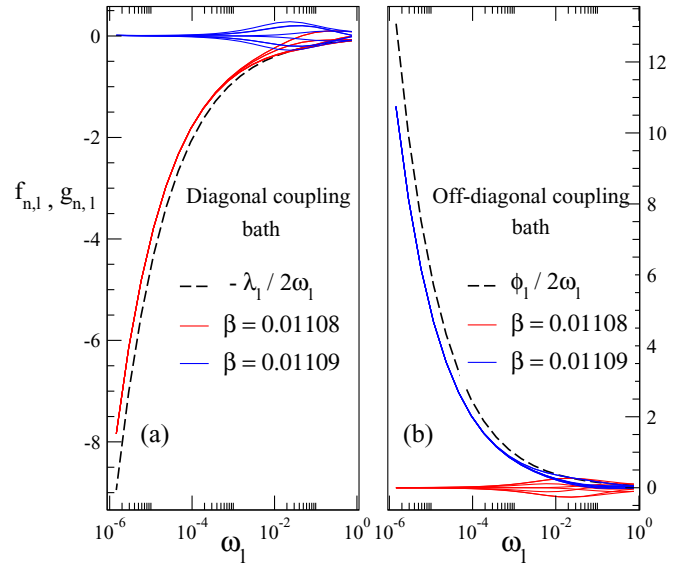


FIG. 8. (Color online) The displacement coefficients $f_{n,l}$ and $g_{n,l}$ determined at $\beta = 0.01108$ and 0.01109 are plotted in (a) and (b) for the diagonal coupling and off-diagonal coupling baths, respectively. The dashed lines represent the classical displacements to the minimum of the static spin-dependent potential.

value of the fidelity at $\beta = \beta_c$, i.e., $F(\beta_c) = 0$, lends further support to the first-order transition. Since the fidelity maintains a value of unity on both sides of the transition point, Ψ_A and Ψ_B shown in Figs. 8(a) and 8(b) can be approximately considered as the ground states for $\beta < \beta_c$ and $\beta > \beta_c$, respectively. We further calculate the energies of the ground state and the first excited state $E_A = \langle \Psi_A | \hat{H} | \Psi_A \rangle$ and $E_B = \langle \Psi_B | \hat{H} | \Psi_B \rangle$. The fact that E_A and E_B exhibit a crossover at the critical point is

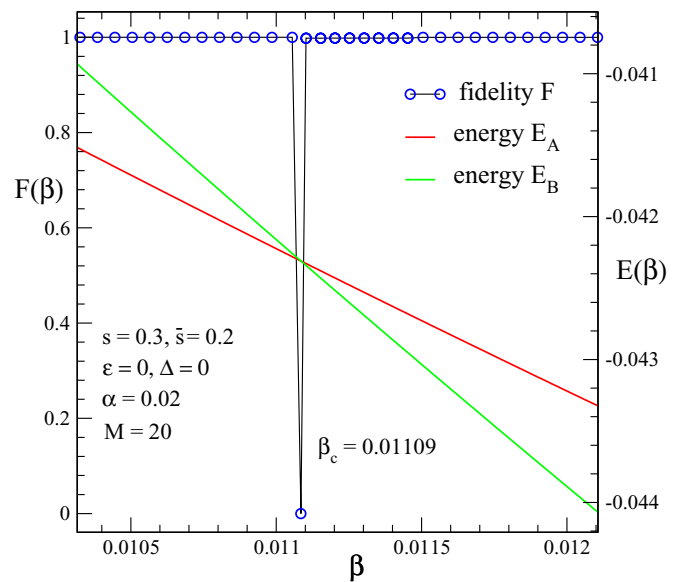


FIG. 9. (Color online) The ground-state fidelity F and two energy functions $E_A = \langle \Psi_A | \hat{H} | \Psi_A \rangle$ and $E_B = \langle \Psi_B | \hat{H} | \Psi_B \rangle$ are plotted as a function of β for the case of $s = 0.3$, $\bar{s} = 0.2$, and $\alpha = 0.02$. At the critical point β_c , a sharp drop of $F(\beta)$ and an intersection of the two energy curves are found.

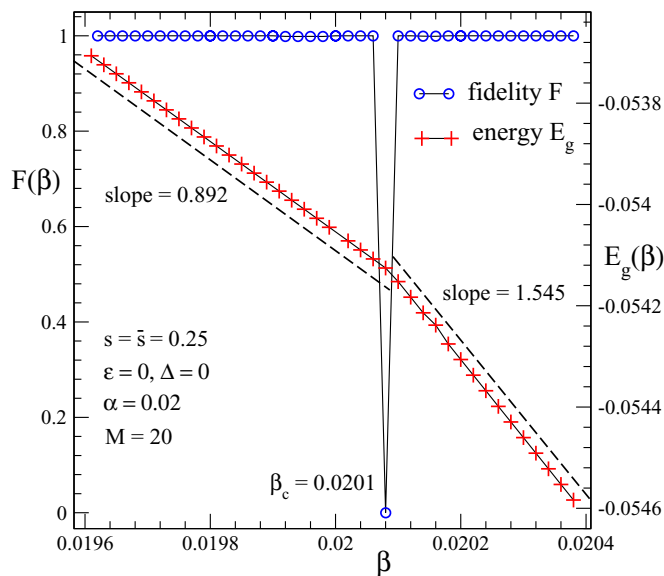


FIG. 10. (Color online) The ground-state energy E_g and fidelity F are displayed as a function of β in the case of $s = \bar{s} = 0.25$ and $\alpha = 0.02$. The discontinuity of the derivative of the energy curve $\partial E_g/\partial\beta$ and an abrupt drop of the fidelity $F(\beta)$ are found at $\beta_c = 0.0201$.

consistent with the picture of the first-order phase transition, e.g., the ice-water phase transition [40].

Finally, the case with two identical spectral exponents $s = \bar{s}$ is studied by the variational approach to further explore the competitive effects of the two phonon baths. The ground-state energy $E_g(\beta)$ and fidelity $F(\beta)$ are displayed in Fig. 10, for $s = \bar{s} = 0.25$ and $\alpha = 0.02$. According to the discontinuity in the derivative of the ground-state energy $\partial E_g/\partial\beta$ and the abrupt drop in the fidelity $F(\beta)$, one can locate the transition point β_c accurately. The resulting value of $\beta_c = 0.0201$ is in good agreement with $\beta_c = \alpha = 0.02$ obtained from the symmetry analysis. The relative error ($\delta\beta/\beta_c$) in the transition point is only 0.5%. It thus indicates that the variational approach is an effective and feasible approach to study the quantum phase transition of the two-bath model.

B. DMRG results

To provide a platform for comparison of the results obtained by the variational approach, we have carried out DMRG calculations to investigate the quantum phase transition of the two-bath model. Starting from Eq. (3) for the usual spin-boson model, one can map the phonon bath onto a Wilson chain by using the canonical transformation [30,41]. The Hamiltonian can be simultaneously mapped onto

$$\hat{H} = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\sigma_z - \frac{\Delta}{2}\sigma_x + \sum_{n=0} [\omega_n b_n^\dagger b_n + t_n (b_n^\dagger b_{n+1} + b_{n+1}^\dagger b_n)] + \frac{\sigma_z}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\eta}{\pi}} (b_0^\dagger + b_0), \quad (32)$$

where b_n^\dagger (b_n) are phonon creation (annihilation) operator, ω_n is the on-site energy of site n , and t_n is the hopping amplitude. The coupling constant η is proportional to α , which is often chosen as the control parameter in the studies of the quantum phase

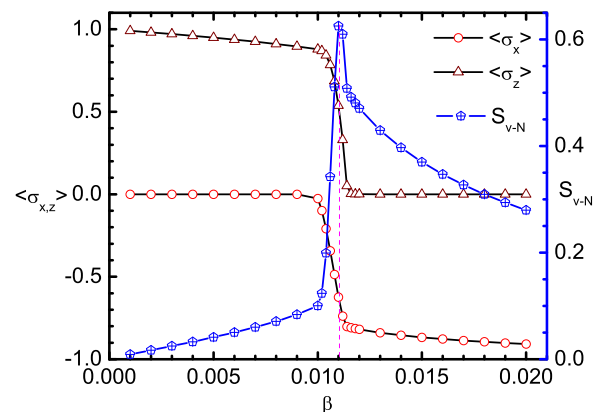


FIG. 11. (Color online) $\langle\sigma_x\rangle$ and $\langle\sigma_z\rangle$ are plotted as a function of β for the case of $s = 0.3, \bar{s} = 0.2$, and $\alpha = 0.02$. The transition point is marked by the dashed line. The corresponding von Neumann entropy S_{v-N} is shown as well with a sharp peak at the transition point $\beta_c = 0.0110$.

transition of the spin-boson model. Following the same routine of the single-bath spin-boson model, the two phonon baths in the two-bath model can be mapped onto two Wilson chains. The matrix product state (MPS) approach is then adopted with an optimized phonon basis in the framework of DMRG to study the quantum phase transition in the ground state of the two-bath model. The reader is referred to Appendix C for detailed derivation of Hamiltonian mapping and introduction of the MPS method.

For the convenience of comparison, the parameters $s = 0.3, \bar{s} = 0.2$, and $\alpha = 0.02$ are used in the DMRG calculations with $L = 60, d_p = 60, \Lambda = 2$, and $D_c = 50$ defined in Appendix C. Figure 11 shows $\langle\sigma_x\rangle, \langle\sigma_z\rangle$, and S_{v-N} in a range of β from 0 to 0.02. The transition point $\beta_c = 0.0110$ is determined by the peak of the entanglement entropy S_{v-N} , in perfect agreement with the value of 0.01109 found via variational calculations. However, continuous behavior of $\langle\sigma_z\rangle, \langle\sigma_x\rangle$, and S_{v-N} is observed near the transition point, different from that observed in variational results shown in Figs. 6, 7, and 9.

The convergence of the finite-size effect is investigated carefully in the DMRG calculations for various lengths of the Wilson chains $L = 30, 40, 50$, and 60. Figure 12 shows the magnetization $\langle\sigma_z\rangle$ with respect to β for the case of $s = \bar{s} = 0.25$ and $\alpha = 0.02$. The parameters employed here are identical to those used in Fig. 10. With an increase in L , the jump in the magnetization $\langle\sigma_z\rangle$ becomes increasingly sharper. For $L = 60$, the transition point $\beta_c = 0.0202$ is determined, consistent with $\beta_c = 0.0201$ obtained by the variational approach.

V. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

At first glance, numerical results from the DMRG approach seem to suggest that the phase transition is continuous, different from the first-order nature of the transition suggested by the variational results, in which discontinuities are observed not only in $\langle\sigma_z\rangle, \langle\sigma_x\rangle$, and S_{v-N} , but also in $F(\beta)$ and $\partial E_g/\partial\beta$. The difference poses a question on whether the discontinuities

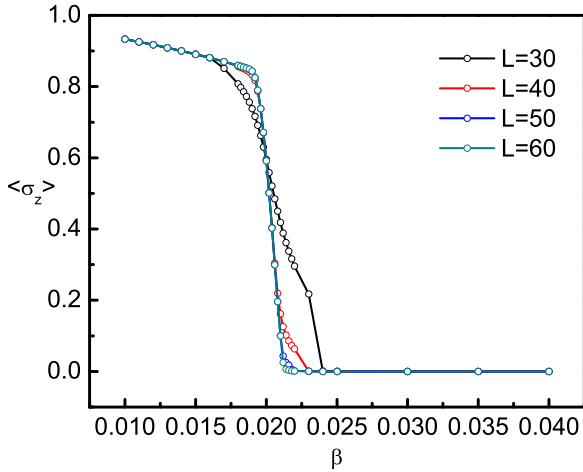


FIG. 12. (Color online) The magnetization $\langle \sigma_z \rangle$ is plotted as a function of β for the case of $s = \bar{s} = 0.25$ and $\alpha = 0.02$ for different lengths of Wilson chains $L = 30, 40, 50$, and 60 .

uncovered are caused by artifacts arising from the variational approach. According to the arguments on the results obtained for the single-mode case shown in Figs. 3, 4, and 5, the multi- D_1 variational *Ansatz* with $N = 4$ is sufficiently sophisticated to reproduce exact-diagonalization results. Furthermore, the convergence of N is also investigated for the two-bath model coupled to the baths described by a continuous spectral function $J(\omega)$ in the case of $s = 0.3, \bar{s} = 0.2, \alpha = 0.02$, and $\beta = 0.011$. Correspondingly, the ground-state energies $E_g = 0.042255$ and 0.042283 are obtained for $N = 5$ and 6 , very close to the value of 0.042224 at $N = 4$. To further verify that $N = 4$ is sufficient to obtain reliable results for the quantum phase transition of the two-bath model, the transition point at $N = 6$ is calculated to be $\beta_c = 0.01111$ in the case of $s = 0.3, \bar{s} = 0.2, \alpha = 0.02$, and $M = 20$. It is thus in good agreement with $\beta_c = 0.01109$ found with $N = 4$ in Fig. 7.

The continuous behaviors of $\langle \sigma_z \rangle$, $\langle \sigma_x \rangle$, and S_{v-N} in Figs. 11 and 12 may be misleading, since the numerical results of DMRG are sensitive to the boson number d_p , Wilson chain length L , and cutoff dimension of the matrices D_c . As shown in Fig. 12, the width of the transition regime decays rapidly with an increase in the length L . Hence, it is reasonable to conjecture that the transition may be of first order in the limit of $L, d_p, D_c \rightarrow \infty$. Moreover, similar linear behavior of the magnetization $\langle \sigma_z \rangle$ is observed apart from the transition point in both of the DMRG and variational results shown in Figs. 6 and 11, consistent with the prediction of the first-order transition theory [42]. Additional simulations with $s = \bar{s} = 0.4, \alpha = 0.1$ and $s = \bar{s} = 0.6, \alpha = 0.1$ are performed using the DMRG algorithm, and the discontinuity in the magnetization is found in both the cases, lending further support to the claim that the transition is of first order.

In addition, we have carefully examined the convergence of the numerical results with respect to the effective bath-mode number M for the variational approach. In Fig. 13, the ground-state energy E_g is displayed as a function of M in the case of $s = 0.3, \bar{s} = 0.2, \alpha = 0.02$, and $\beta = 0.011$. A power-law decay curve of the form $E_g(M) = aM^{-b} + E_g(\infty)$ is found to provide a good fitting to the numerical data, which yields the asymptotic value $E_g(\infty) = -0.04345$. Since the length of the

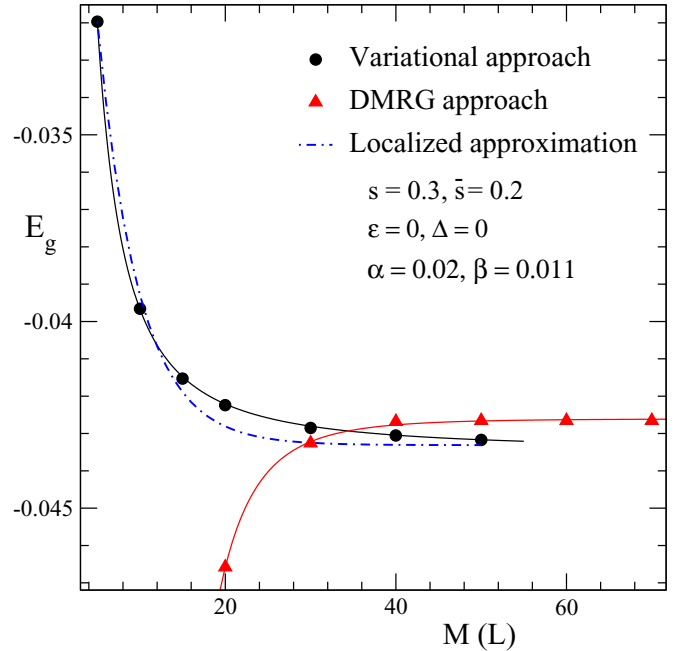


FIG. 13. (Color online) The ground-state energy $E_g(M)$ is displayed with circles and triangles (as a function of L) in the case of $s = 0.3, \bar{s} = 0.2, \alpha = 0.02$, and $\beta = 0.011$. The solid lines represent power-law fits $E_g(M) = aM^{-b} + E_g(\infty)$. In the localized approximation, the energy of effective bath modes $\sum_l (-\lambda_l^2/4\omega_l)$ is plotted with the dash-dotted line shifted up for the convenience of comparison.

Wilson chain L is equivalent to M , the numerical results $E_g(L)$ of DMRG for different values of L are also shown in Fig. 13 for comparison. The ground-state energy from the variational approach is found to be lower than that from DMRG when M and L are sufficiently large, pointing to the superiority of the variational results.

To further understand the decay of $E_g(M)$, we focus on a localized bath state in which the energy of the l th effective bath mode can be approximated by $-\lambda_l^2/4\omega_l$ (derived from $f_{n,l}, g_{n,l} = \pm \lambda_l/2\omega_l$). According to the results presented in Fig. 8, one bath of the two-bath model is in the localized state, and the other is in the delocalized state. The contribution of the effective bath modes in the delocalized state to the ground state is negligible since $f_{n,l}, g_{n,l} \approx 0$. Therefore, the energy of the effective bath modes can be calculated as $E_{\text{bath}} = \sum_l^M (-\lambda_l^2/4\omega_l)$. As shown in Fig. 13, $E_{\text{bath}}(M)$ decreases with M and tends to a constant value, in a trend similar to that of the ground-state energy $E_g(M)$. It indicates a change in the ground state of two-bath model by new effective bath modes, even though their frequencies are very low.

To investigate the influence of M on the quantum phase transition of the two-bath model, we have carried out further simulations with $M = 5, 10, 30$, and 40 for the case of $s = 0.3, \bar{s} = 0.2$, and $\alpha = 0.02$ as an example. When $M \geq 10$, a first-order phase transition is observed, and the transition point $\beta_c(M)$ is determined accurately. For simplicity, only the results of $M = 30$ and 40 are displayed. Figure 14 shows the corresponding magnetization $\langle \sigma_z \rangle$, spin coherence $\langle \sigma_x \rangle$, and entanglement entropy S_{v-N} . Sharp jumps in $\langle \sigma_z \rangle$, $\langle \sigma_x \rangle$, and S_{v-N} are observed, similar to the behavior shown in Fig. 6 at

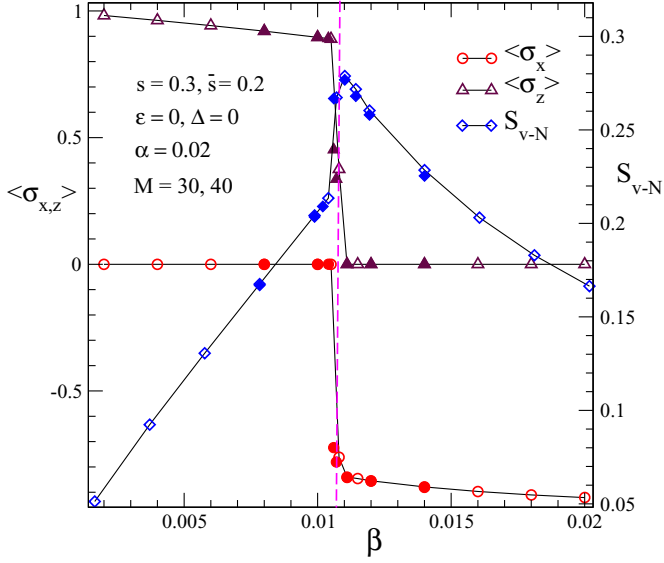


FIG. 14. (Color online) The magnetization $\langle \sigma_z \rangle$, spin coherence $\langle \sigma_x \rangle$, and entanglement entropy S_{v-N} are plotted as a function of β for $M = 30$ (open symbols) and 40 (solid symbols), respectively, in the case of $s = 0.3, \bar{s} = 0.2$, and $\alpha = 0.02$. The transition point is marked by the dashed line.

$M = 20$. However, the transition point $\beta_c \approx 0.0108$ is much smaller than $\beta_c = 0.0111$ of $M = 20$, thereby emphasizing the dependence of the critical point on M .

In order to reveal the relation $\beta_c(M)$, the transition points calculated from the variational approach for different numbers of effective bath modes M are depicted in Fig. 15. With an increase in M , β_c is found to decrease monotonically tending to an asymptotic value $\beta_c(\infty)$, similar to the trend in $E_g(M)$ shown in Fig. 13. This suggests that the shift of the transition point β_c may possibly be related to the change in the ground state induced by the new effective bath modes. General scaling

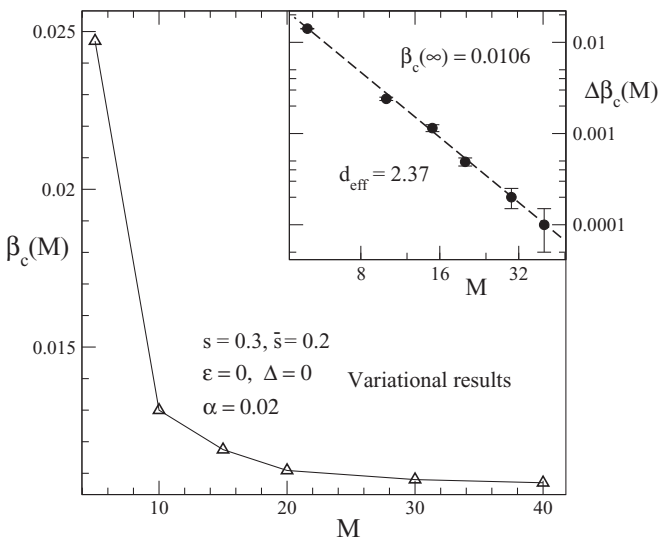


FIG. 15. The transition point β_c determined by the variational results is displayed with open triangles as a function of the effective bath-mode number M . Inset: The shift $\Delta\beta_c(M) = \beta_c(M) - \beta_c(\infty)$ is plotted with solid circles on a log-log scale. The dashed line represents a power-law fit.

TABLE I. The influences of the symmetry operations projecting onto the ground state $|\Psi_A\rangle$ characterized by the magnetization $\langle \sigma_z \rangle$, spin coherence $\langle \sigma_x \rangle$, von Neumann entropy S_{v-N} , and ground-state energy E_g .

States	$\langle \sigma_x \rangle$	$\langle \sigma_z \rangle$	S_{v-N}	E_g
$ \Psi_A\rangle$	8.4125×10^{-11}	-0.87616	0.23221	-4.2305×10^{-2}
$\mathcal{P}_z \Psi_A\rangle$	-8.4125×10^{-11}	-0.87616	0.23221	-4.2305×10^{-2}
$\mathcal{P}_x \Psi_A\rangle$	8.4125×10^{-11}	0.87616	0.23221	-4.2305×10^{-2}
$\mathcal{P}_x\mathcal{P}_z \Psi_A\rangle$	-8.4125×10^{-11}	0.87616	0.23221	-4.2305×10^{-2}

arguments on the first-order phase transition lead to a finite-size scaling relation [40,43,44]

$$\Delta T_c(L) = T_c(L) - T_c(\infty) \sim L^{-d}, \quad (33)$$

where $T_c(\infty)$ is the transition point in the limit of $L \rightarrow \infty$, and L^d is the system volume. Similarly, $\Delta\beta_c(M) = \beta_c(M) - \beta_c(\infty) \sim M^{-d_{\text{eff}}}$ is assumed with an effective spatial dimension d_{eff} based on the equivalence between the number of effective bath modes M and the length of Wilson chains L . Taking $\beta_c(\infty) = 0.0106$ as input, perfect power-law behavior of $\Delta\beta_c(M)$ is presented in the inset of Fig. 15. From the slope, the effective spatial dimension is estimated as $d_{\text{eff}} = 2.37(6)$ for the two-bath model. Interestingly, it is in good agreement with the prediction $d = 3 - 2s = 2.4$ by the mean-field analysis with $s = 0.3$.

Finally, the symmetry analysis of the two-bath model presented in Sec. II is numerically verified. Taking the ground state $|\Psi_A\rangle$ obtained at $s = 0.3, \bar{s} = 0.02, \alpha = 0.02, \beta = 0.01108$ as an example, the influences of the symmetry operators $\mathcal{P}_z, \mathcal{P}_x$, and $\mathcal{P}_x\mathcal{P}_z$ on the ground state are investigated, and the results are summarized in Table I. Twofold-degenerate ground states $|\Psi_A\rangle$ ($\mathcal{P}_z|\Psi_A\rangle$) and $\mathcal{P}_x|\Psi_A\rangle$ ($\mathcal{P}_x\mathcal{P}_z|\Psi_A\rangle$) are obtained according to different values of the magnetization $\langle \sigma_z \rangle = \pm 0.87616$. The ground-state energy E_g , entropy S_{v-N} , and spin coherence $\langle \sigma_x \rangle$ of the two states are found to be nearly the same. The overlaps between $|\psi_A\rangle, \mathcal{P}_z|\psi_A\rangle, \mathcal{P}_x|\psi_A\rangle, \mathcal{P}_x\mathcal{P}_z|\psi_A\rangle, \mathcal{P}_1|\psi_A\rangle$, and $\mathcal{P}_2|\psi_A\rangle$ are also calculated. The relations $\langle \psi_A|\mathcal{P}_z|\psi_A\rangle = -\langle \psi_A|\mathcal{P}_z|\psi_A\rangle = 1$, $\langle \psi_A|\mathcal{P}_z\mathcal{P}_z|\psi_A\rangle = \langle \sigma_z \rangle = -0.087617$, and $\langle \psi_A|\mathcal{P}_2|\psi_A\rangle = |\langle \sigma_z \rangle| = 0.087617$ are obtained along with $\langle \psi_A|\mathcal{P}_2\mathcal{P}_x\mathcal{P}_z|\psi_A\rangle = \langle \psi_A|\sigma_z\mathcal{P}_x|\psi_A\rangle = 0$ and $\langle \psi_A|\mathcal{P}_1\mathcal{P}_x|\psi_A\rangle = \langle \psi_A|\sigma_x|\psi_A\rangle = 0$. All of them are consistent with the predictions of the symmetry analysis. By projecting these operators onto another ground state $|\Psi_B\rangle$ at the other side of the transition point, similar properties are revealed except that the doubly degenerate ground states become $|\Psi_B\rangle$ and $\mathcal{P}_z|\Psi_B\rangle$ with different values of $\langle \sigma_x \rangle$. This further supports the contention that the phase transition does not remove the ground-state degeneracy, but rather eliminates spontaneous magnetization.

In summary, the ground-state properties of the extended spin-boson model with two baths coupled to the x and z spin components, respectively, have been studied in this paper by the variational approach, the DMRG approach, and the exact-diagonalization method, as well as by the symmetry and mean-field analyses. A quantum phase transition from a doubly degenerate ‘‘localized phase’’ to the other doubly

degenerate “delocalized phase” is uncovered. Adopting the multi- D_1 *Ansatz* as the variational wave function, transition points are determined accurately, in good agreement with the results of exact diagonalization and DMRG. According to the discontinuity in the magnetization, spin coherence, von Neumann entropy, and derivative of the ground-state energy, and the vanishing value of the fidelity at the transition point, the transition is inferred to be of first order for the baths described by a continuous spectral density function. In the case with single mode, however, the transition is found to be softened. Furthermore, the convergence of results is carefully evaluated against the number of the coherence superposition states (N) and that of effective bath modes (M). An effective spatial dimension is then calculated, consistent with the mean-field prediction within the error bar.

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APPENDIX A: THE GINZBURG-LANDAU THEORY FOR THE SPIN-BOSON MODEL

Consider a spin-boson (SB) Hamiltonian

$$\hat{H} = \Delta\sigma_x + \sigma_z \sum_k g_k x_k + \sum_k \left(\frac{p_k^2}{2m} + \frac{m\omega_k^2 x_k^2}{2} \right), \quad (\text{A1})$$

where coupling coefficients are characterized by the spectral function

$$J(\omega) = \sum_k g_k^2 \delta(\omega_k - \omega) = \alpha \omega_c^{-s} \omega^s e^{-\frac{\omega}{\omega_c}}. \quad (\text{A2})$$

We are primarily interested in the so-called sub-Ohmic regime with $0 < s < 1$. We also assume that the interaction cutoff frequency ω_c is sufficiently large, so that $\omega_c \gg \Delta$ and $\omega_c \gg \beta^{-1}$ ($\beta = T^{-1}$ is the inverse temperature).

We are interested in studying the partition function of the system, $Z = \text{Tr}(e^{-\beta H})$. It is known that for a sufficiently large value of spin-bath coupling α , the system exhibits a *continuous* phase transition into a localized phase, i.e., a phase where spin acquires spontaneous magnetization along the z direction. (As a result, the oscillators shift from their equilibrium positions, e.g., some “weak” analogy with the Peierls transition). Therefore one can introduce an order parameter as $B = \langle \sum_k g_k x_k \rangle$ by introducing a constraint in the Hamiltonian (A1) through a Lagrange multiplier field λ . That is, we rewrite Eq. (A1) as

$$H = \Delta\sigma_x + B\sigma_z + \sum_k \left(\frac{p_k^2}{2m} + \frac{m\omega_k^2 x_k^2}{2} \right) + i\lambda \left(B - \sum_k g_k x_k \right). \quad (\text{A3})$$

By integrating out the oscillators and then the field λ , we obtain an (imaginary time) effective action for the spin+order parameter system,

$$S = \int_0^\beta d\tau [\Delta\sigma_x + B(\tau)\sigma_z] + \frac{1}{2\beta} \sum_{\omega_n} \frac{|B(\omega_n)|^2}{K(\omega_n)}, \quad (\text{A4})$$

where $\omega_n = 2\pi n/\beta$ are Matsubara frequencies and

$$K(\omega) = \sum_k \frac{g_k^2}{m(\omega^2 + \omega_k^2)} = \int d\omega' \frac{J(\omega')}{m(\omega^2 + \omega'^2)}. \quad (\text{A5})$$

Note that for the spectral function given by Eq. (A2), $K(\omega) \simeq K(0) - c\omega^s$ for $\omega \ll \omega_c$, where $c = (\frac{\alpha}{m\omega_c^s}) \int_0^\infty x^{s-1}(1+x^2)^{-1} dx$, and $K(\omega) \sim \omega^{-2}$ for $\omega \gg \omega_c$.

In order to average over the spin, one needs to evaluate the time-ordered exponent $\mathcal{T} e^{-\int_0^\beta d\tau [\Delta\sigma_x + B(\tau)\sigma_z]}$. This can be done perturbatively in B . Indeed, near the critical point the value of the order parameter B is infinitesimally small, and therefore such expansion is well justified. Furthermore, near the phase transition point, the energy functional Eq. (A4) is dominated by low-frequency fluctuations. Therefore for finite Δ , when evaluating the time-ordered exponent, one can use an adiabatic approximation [in $B(\tau)$]. For sufficiently high β (i.e., low temperature),

$$\text{Tr}_{\text{spin}}(\mathcal{T} e^{-\int_0^\beta d\tau [\Delta\sigma_x + B(\tau)\sigma_z]}) \simeq e^{\int_0^\beta d\tau \sqrt{\Delta^2 + B^2(\tau)}}, \quad (\text{A6})$$

where we have dropped the term with $+\sqrt{\Delta^2 + B^2(\tau)}$ eigenvalue. Expanding the square root up to the quartic order in B , we obtain an effective Ginzburg-Landau-type functional for the partition function of the system in the vicinity of critical point, $Z = \int \mathcal{D}B(\tau) e^{-F_{\text{eff}}}$, where

$$F_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{2\beta} \sum_{\omega_n} \left(\frac{1}{K(\omega_n)} - \frac{1}{\Delta} \right) |B(\omega_n)|^2 + \frac{1}{4\Delta^3} \int d\tau |B(\tau)|^4. \quad (\text{A7})$$

Note that the use of the adiabatic approximation was not necessary. An explicit account of nonlocality in the quadratic term gives

$$F_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{2\beta} \sum_{\omega_n} \left(\frac{1}{K(\omega_n)} - \frac{\Delta}{\Delta^2 + \omega_n^2} \right) |B(\omega_n)|^2 + \frac{1}{4\Delta^3} \int d\tau |B(\tau)|^4, \quad (\text{A8})$$

where, in the spirit of Ginzburg-Landau expansion, the frequency dependence in the quartic term is neglected. The energy functional exhibits an instability given at the mean-field level by the condition $\Delta = K(0)$. Note that the phase transition is believed to occur at the critical value of $\alpha_c \sim \Delta^{1-s}$, while our mean-field condition corresponds to $\alpha_c \sim \Delta$. So, presumably, the renormalization effects are strong for $s \sim 1$.

To first order, the renormalization of the phase transition point (i.e., one loop correction) is given by the equation

$$\frac{1}{K(0)} - \frac{1}{\Delta} + \frac{1}{2\Delta^3} \int \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{K(\omega)} - \frac{\Delta}{\Delta^2 + \omega^2}} = 0. \quad (\text{A9})$$

Here, for simplicity, we consider the $T = 0$ case.

APPENDIX B: THE VARIATIONAL APPROACH

For convenience, the Hamiltonian in Eq. (6) can be recast in a single-bath form

$$\hat{H} = -\frac{\Delta}{2}\sigma_x + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\sigma_z + \sum_l \omega_l b_l^\dagger b_l + \frac{\sigma_z}{2} \sum_l \lambda_l (b_l + b_l^\dagger) + \frac{\sigma_x}{2} \sum_l \phi_l (b_l + b_l^\dagger) \quad (\text{B1})$$

by the transformation

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_l &= \begin{cases} \omega_l, & 0 < l \leq M, \\ \omega_{l-M}, & M < l \leq 2M, \end{cases} \\ \lambda_l &= \begin{cases} \lambda_l, & 0 < l \leq M, \\ 0, & M < l \leq 2M, \end{cases} \\ \phi_l &= \begin{cases} 0, & 0 < l \leq M, \\ \phi_{l-M}, & M < l \leq 2M, \end{cases} \\ b_l &= \begin{cases} b_{l,1}, & 0 < l \leq M, \\ b_{l-M,2}, & M < l \leq 2M, \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B2})$$

where M is the number of effective bath modes for both of the diagonal and off-diagonal coupling baths. Using the multi- D_1 Ansatz defined in Eq. (29) as trial wave function, the system energy can be calculated as $E = H/D$, where H is the Hamiltonian expectation and D is the normal of the wave function. In the case $\varepsilon = \Delta = 0$, they can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} H &= \sum_{m,n} A_m B_n \Gamma_{m,n} \sum_k \eta_k (f_{m,k} + g_{n,k}) \\ &+ \sum_{m,n} A_m A_n F_{m,n} \sum_k \left[\omega_k f_{m,k} f_{n,k} + \frac{\lambda_k}{2} (f_{m,k} + f_{n,k}) \right] \\ &+ \sum_{m,n} B_m B_n G_{m,n} \sum_k \left[\omega_k g_{m,k} g_{n,k} - \frac{\lambda_k}{2} (g_{m,k} + g_{n,k}) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B3})$$

and

$$D = \langle \psi | \psi \rangle = \sum_{m,n} (A_m A_n F_{m,n} + B_m B_n G_{m,n}), \quad (\text{B4})$$

where $F_{m,n}$, $G_{m,n}$, and $\Gamma_{m,n}$ are Debye-Waller factors defined as

$$\begin{aligned} F_{m,n} &= \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \sum_k (f_{m,k} - f_{n,k})^2 \right], \\ G_{m,n} &= \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \sum_k (g_{m,k} - g_{n,k})^2 \right], \\ \Gamma_{m,n} &= \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \sum_k (f_{m,k} - g_{n,k})^2 \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B5})$$

One can get a set of self-consistency equations with the form of Eq. (30) by minimizing the energy $E = H/D$ with respect to the variational parameters. They can also be deduced by the Lagrange multiplier method when we consider the constraint

condition $D \equiv 1$. Finally, the iterative equations are derived:

$$\begin{aligned} A_n^* &= \frac{\sum_m B_m \Gamma_{n,m} d d_{n,m} + 2 \sum_m^{m \neq n} A_m F_{n,m} (a a_{n,m} - E)}{2(E - a_{n,n})}, \\ B_n^* &= \frac{\sum_m A_m \Gamma_{m,n} d d_{m,n} + 2 \sum_m^{m \neq n} B_m G_{m,n} (b b_{m,n} - E)}{2(E - b_{n,n})}, \\ f_{m,k}^* &= \frac{2 \sum_n^{n \neq m} A_n F_{m,n} (\omega_k f_{n,k} + \lambda_k/2 + a a_{m,n} f_{n,k} - E f_{n,k})}{2A_m(E - \omega_k - a a_{m,m})} \\ &+ \frac{\sum_n B_n \Gamma_{m,n} (g_{n,k} d d_{m,n} + \eta_k) + A_m \lambda_k}{2A_m(E - \omega_k - a a_{m,m})}, \\ g_{m,k}^* &= \frac{2 \sum_n^{n \neq m} B_n G_{m,n} (\omega_k g_{n,k} - \lambda_k/2 + b b_{m,n} g_{n,k} - E g_{n,k})}{2B_m(E - \omega_k - b b_{m,m})} \\ &+ \frac{\sum_n A_n \Gamma_{n,m} (f_{n,k} d d_{n,m} + \eta_k) - B_m \lambda_k}{2B_m(E - \omega_k - b b_{m,m})}, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B6})$$

where $d d_{m,n}$, $a a_{m,n}$, and $b b_{m,n}$ denote

$$\begin{aligned} d d_{m,n} &= \sum_k \eta_k (f_{m,k} + g_{n,k}), \\ a a_{m,n} &= \sum_k \left[\omega_k f_{m,k} f_{n,k} + \frac{\lambda_k}{2} (f_{m,k} + f_{n,k}) \right], \\ b b_{m,n} &= \sum_k \left[\omega_k g_{m,k} g_{n,k} - \frac{\lambda_k}{2} (g_{m,k} + g_{n,k}) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B7})$$

respectively. Using the relaxation iteration technique, one updates the variation parameters by $x'_i = x_i + t(x_i^* - x_i)$, where x_i^* is defined in Eq. (B6), and t is the relaxation factor. Usually, $t = 0.1$ is set in the variational procedure, while it gradually decreases to 0.001 in the simulated annealing algorithm. With the ground state at hand, the magnetization $\langle \sigma_z \rangle$ and spin coherence $\langle \sigma_x \rangle$ can be calculated by

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \sigma_z \rangle &= \frac{\sum_{m,n} A_m A_n F_{m,n} - B_m B_n G_{m,n}}{\sum_{m,n} A_m A_n F_{m,n} + B_m B_n G_{m,n}}, \\ \langle \sigma_x \rangle &= \frac{\sum_{m,n} 2A_m B_n \Gamma_{m,n}}{\sum_{m,n} A_m A_n F_{m,n} + B_m B_n G_{m,n}}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B8})$$

And the entanglement entropy S_{v-N} and ground-state energy E_g are measured according to Eq. (28) and H/D , respectively.

APPENDIX C: THE DMRG METHOD

In order to deal with the two-bath model by employing the DMRG algorithm, followed by the standard theoretical treatment [11,24,30,41] that leads to Eq. (32), the two phonon baths are transformed into two Wilson chains. The Hamiltonian Eq. (6) is mapped simultaneously to

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{H} &= \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\sigma_z - \frac{\Delta}{2}\sigma_x \\ &+ \sum_{n=0,i} [\omega_{n,i} b_{n,i}^\dagger b_{n,i} + t_{n,i} (b_{n,i}^\dagger b_{n+1,i} + b_{n+1,i}^\dagger b_{n,i})] \\ &+ \frac{\sigma_z}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\eta_z}{\pi}} (b_{0,1}^\dagger + b_{0,1}) + \frac{\sigma_x}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\eta_x}{\pi}} (b_{0,2}^\dagger + b_{0,2}), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{C1})$$

where

$$\eta_x = \int_0^{\omega_c} J_x(\omega) d\omega = \frac{2\pi\beta}{1+s} \omega_c^2, \quad (\text{C2})$$

$$\eta_z = \int_0^{\omega_c} J_z(\omega) d\omega = \frac{2\pi\alpha}{1+s} \omega_c^2, \quad (\text{C3})$$

and $i = 1, 2$ is the index for the baths. $\omega_{n,i}$ and $t_{n,i}$ are given as [30]

$$\omega_{n,1} = \zeta_s (A_n + C_n), \quad (\text{C4})$$

$$t_{n,1} = -\zeta_s \left(\frac{N_{n+1}}{N_n} \right) A_n, \quad (\text{C5})$$

$$\zeta_s = \omega_c \frac{s+1}{s+2} \left(\frac{1 - \Lambda^{-(s+2)}}{1 - \Lambda^{-(s+1)}} \right), \quad (\text{C6})$$

$$A_n = \Lambda^{-n} \frac{(1 - \Lambda^{-(n+1+s)})^2}{(1 - \Lambda^{-(2n+1+s)})(1 - \Lambda^{-(2n+2+s)})}, \quad (\text{C7})$$

$$C_n = \Lambda^{-(n+s)} \frac{(1 - \Lambda^{-n})^2}{(1 - \Lambda^{-(2n+s)})(1 - \Lambda^{-(2n+1+s)})}, \quad (\text{C8})$$

$$N_n^2 = \Lambda^{-n(1+s)} \frac{(\Lambda^{-1}; \Lambda^{-1})_n^2}{(\Lambda^{-(s+1)}; \Lambda^{-1})_n^2 (1 - \Lambda^{-(2n+1+s)})}, \quad (\text{C9})$$

with

$$(a; b)_n = (1-a)(1-ab)(1-ab^2) \cdots (1-ab^{n-1}) \quad (\text{C10})$$

and the discretization parameter $\Lambda = 2$.

In the Fock representation, the ground-state wave function of Hamiltonian (C1) characterizing a single-chain system can be written in the form of matrix product states (MPS) as

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_{i_0=\uparrow, \downarrow; \vec{j}} A^{i_0} A^{j_1} A^{j_2} \cdots A^{j_{L-1}} |i_0, \vec{j}\rangle, \quad (\text{C11})$$

where i_0 is the spin index, $\vec{j} = (j_1, j_2, \dots, j_{L-1})$, $0 \leq j_i \leq d_p$, represents the quantum numbers for the phonon basis, L is the length of the chain, and d_p is the number of phonon allocated on each site on the chain. A^j defined in Eq. (C11) are single matrices whose dimension is restricted by a cut off D_c .

Subsequently, performing the iterative optimization procedure [45], each matrix A can be optimized with the truncation error less than 10^{-7} . Furthermore, if we used the DMRG algorithm combined with the optimized phonon basis [23,46], the phonon numbers d_p on each site of the Wilson chain can be kept up to 100. Therefore, totally about $10^2 L$ phonons will be included in the DMRG calculations. Here, in order to determine the phase transition conclusively, at least $d_p = 60$ phonon should be kept in the calculation. After that, $\langle \sigma_x \rangle$, $\langle \sigma_z \rangle$, and the von Neumann entropy

$$S_{V-N} = -\text{Tr} \rho_s \log \rho_s, \quad (\text{C12})$$

where ρ_s is the reduced density matrix of the spin, can all be extracted by performing common quantum averaging using the MPS wave function.

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