

Small quenches and thermalization

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We study the expectation values of observables and correlation functions at long times after a global quantum quench. Our focus is on metallic (“gapless”) fermionic many-body models and small quenches. The system is prepared in an eigenstate of an initial Hamiltonian, and the time evolution is performed with a final Hamiltonian which differs from the initial one in the value of one global parameter. We first derive general relations between time-averaged expectation values of observables as well as correlation functions and those obtained in an eigenstate of the final Hamiltonian. Our results are valid to linear and quadratic order in the quench parameter g and generalize prior insights in several essential ways. This allows us to develop a phenomenology for the thermalization of *local* quantities up to a given order in g . Our phenomenology is put to a test in several case studies of one-dimensional models representative of four distinct classes of Hamiltonians: quadratic ones, effectively quadratic ones, those characterized by an extensive set of (quasi-) local integrals of motion, and those for which no such set is known (and believed to be nonexistent). We show that for each of these models, all observables and correlation functions thermalize to linear order in g . The more *local* a given quantity, the longer the linear behavior prevails when increasing g . Typical *local* correlation functions and observables for which the term $\mathcal{O}(g)$ vanishes thermalize even to order g^2 . Our results show that lowest-order thermalization of *local* observables is an ubiquitous phenomenon even in models with extensive sets of integrals of motion.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Relaxation and thermalization

Over the past decade, the question if and how expectation values of observables as well as correlation functions of closed quantum many-body systems time evolved with a (final) Hamiltonian H_f approach a steady-state value was heavily investigated [1,2]. Nontrivial relaxation in the large-time limit $t \rightarrow \infty$ can only occur if the initial state is characterized by a density matrix ρ_i , which does not commute with H_f . If at least a few quantities reach steady-state values, the obvious question arises whether or not these can consistently be computed via a time-independent statistical operator, and if this operator can be chosen as the density matrix of one of the standard ensembles of equilibrium statistical mechanics. The latter scenario is widely known as *thermalization*.

While there are well-established concepts to answer these questions under rather general conditions in classical mechanics [2], the situation is by far less clear—and theoretically more challenging—in the quantum case. Given the recent experimental advances in preparing and controlling cold atomic gases, it is now possible to realize quantum many-body systems, which can be viewed as isolated [3]. Gaining a comprehensive understanding of the nonequilibrium dynamics of such systems is thus a pressing problem of theoretical quantum physics.

B. Quench dynamics

Answering the above questions in full generality is still out of reach. Hence prior works usually focused on investigating certain special scenarios. One of these is the dynamics (and

possible steady state) resulting out of a global quantum quench. In this protocol, one assumes that the system is prepared in an equilibrium state of an initial Hamiltonian H_i (e.g., the ground state $|E_0^i\rangle$) and that it is subsequently time evolved with H_f . Both Hamiltonians differ by the value of at least one global parameter g , which is often taken to be the two-particle interaction of the many-body Hamiltonian, defining the subclass of “interaction quenches.” Quantum quenches can be realized experimentally in cold gases since those setups allow one to change a global parameter on time scales that are short compared to the internal ones [3].

Only a few model-independent results on the quench dynamics are available [1,2,4]. Most studies of concrete models focused on one-dimensional (1d) systems for which a variety of analytical as well as numerical nonequilibrium many-body methods exist to tackle the dynamics. However, even the quench problem in 1d is still far from being understood completely.

In this paper, we exclusively focus on the case of *small quenches* ($g \ll 1$) [5–8]. This allows us to gain unbiased insights, and we do not need to make use of advanced ideas such as “quantum integrability” [2] or the eigenstate thermalization hypothesis [4]. We generalize the analytical, model-independent results of Refs. [5,6] and propose a “phenomenological picture of small quenches.” We then test this phenomenology explicitly for a variety of 1d models, which (depending on their complexity) we solve analytically or numerically using matrix product state techniques [9]. In particular, we exploit the fact that the latter can be implemented directly (and elegantly) in the thermodynamic limit to obtain results, which are free of finite-size effects [10].

C. Time averages for small quenches

Considering quenches in which the amplitude g is small offers the perspective of obtaining model-independent, analytical results using perturbation theory. This was exploited in Refs. [5,6], whose results we now briefly summarize.

1. Discussion of prior results

In the above-mentioned works, it was shown that for a finite system the long-time limit of the time-averaged expectation value

$$\overline{\langle O \rangle} = \lim_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\tau} \int_0^\tau \langle E_0^i | O(t) | E_0^i \rangle dt, \quad (1)$$

with $O(t)$ being the observable in the Heisenberg picture with respect to H_f , equals two times the equilibrium expectation value of O in the ground state $|E_0^f\rangle$ of H_f up to corrections of third order:

$$\overline{\langle O \rangle} = 2\langle E_0^f | O | E_0^f \rangle + \mathcal{O}(g^3). \quad (2)$$

To prove this theorem, it was assumed that (a) perturbation theory in $H_f - H_i$ is applicable for the eigenstates; (b) all discrete (finite system size) eigenenergies of H_i and H_f are nondegenerate; (c) a basis of common eigenstates of H_i and O exists, i.e., $[O, H_i] = 0$; (d) the initial state is the ground state $|E_0^i\rangle$ with respect to H_i ; and (e) $\langle O | E_0^i \rangle = 0$. Note that under these conditions, $\overline{\langle O \rangle}$ is at least of order g^2 (there is no linear term).

Out of the above conditions, (e) is not restrictive as it can always be achieved via a redefinition of the observable by subtracting its expectation value in the state $|E_0^i\rangle$ (see below). More importantly, (c) limits the class of operators to which the theorem applies. The standard example studied in Refs. [5,6] is the nonlocal eigenmode number operator with respect to H_i , which leads to the momentum distribution function if H_i is given by the kinetic energy (interaction quench out of the noninteracting ground state).

If one now assumes that

$$\langle O \rangle_{ss} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \langle E_0^i | O(t) | E_0^i \rangle \quad (3)$$

converges to a steady-state value, it is tempting to conclude that this and the time average $\overline{\langle O \rangle}$ agree. This, however, ignores potential subtleties when performing the thermodynamic limit $L \rightarrow \infty$. (While our general considerations hold in any spatial dimension, all case studies focus on 1d models; hence, we use the symbol L for the system size throughout our paper.) In a closed system, a steady state can only be reached if the thermodynamic limit $L \rightarrow \infty$ is taken before $t \rightarrow \infty$ to prevent recurrence effects—this explains the order of limits in Eq. (3). However, in order to compare $\overline{\langle O \rangle}$ with $\langle O \rangle_{ss}$, Eq. (1) must be evaluated for $L \rightarrow \infty$; the limits of large times and large systems are therefore effectively reversed. In general, it is not clear that this swapping is permitted. Even worse, the time average might lead to a well-defined result while the right-hand side of Eq. (3) does not even converge. Given this plethora of subtleties, we will employ our insights for time averages only to guide our intuition of what to expect for the steady state.

Under this caveat, we still generalize the theorem of Refs. [5,6] on the time average of expectation values by

loosening (b), (c), and (d). In particular, we allow for eigenstates to be degenerate and consider observables which do not necessarily commute with H_i . Subsequently, we develop a phenomenology of thermalization for small quenches. For the rest of the paper, we introduce the notation

$$H_f = H_i + gV. \quad (4)$$

2. Generalizations

Throughout this paper, we abandon the assumption of nondegenerate spectra. In fact, the standard many-body models studied in the realm of quantum quenches generically feature degeneracies. This can already be seen for a 1d tight-binding chain with periodic boundary conditions, which is one prototypical choice of H_i . Many-body eigenstates of this system are generically degenerate, partly due to the translation invariance.

Guided by the idea that the initial and final Hamiltonian share the same symmetries responsible for the degeneracies (e.g., translation invariance), we replace the assumption (b) by the weaker one: (b2) the eigenstates $|E_n^i, \lambda\rangle$ of H_i and $|E_n^f, \lambda\rangle$ of H_f (with $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$) can be characterized by the same (set of) additional quantum number(s) λ fully lifting possible degeneracies (complete set of commuting observables).

If, e.g., H_i and H_f are invariant under translations, the total (lattice) momentum is one component of λ . (a) and (b2) are the central assumptions which are exploited in all our model-independent considerations.

Moreover, we loosen (d) and allow all eigenstates $|E_l^i, \lambda\rangle$ of H_i as initial states (not only a nondegenerate $|E_0^i\rangle$). As mentioned above, assumption (e) is not restrictive; a trivial g -independent term can be eliminated by considering $\tilde{O} = O - \langle E_l^i, \lambda | O | E_l^i, \lambda \rangle$. For brevity of notation, we drop the tilde and assume that the initial state expectation value of O was subtracted; we make this explicit by reintroducing the tilde whenever appropriate. Note that in our approach O can be a self-adjoint operator (observable) or the operator part of a correlation function. For convenience we always refer to O as an observable.

We then discuss several generalizations of the class of observables to which the theorem applies. In a first step (see Sec. II A), we drop (c) completely and—using only (a) and (b2)—prove that for arbitrary O

$$\overline{\langle O \rangle} = \langle E_l^f, \lambda | O | E_l^f, \lambda \rangle + \mathcal{O}(g^2) \quad (5)$$

holds. Up to linear order in the quench parameter g , the time-averaged expectation value is thus equal to the expectation value in the eigenstate $|E_l^f, \lambda\rangle$ of H_f . Note, however, that the linear term is not necessarily nonzero for each observable.

In a second step (see Sec. II B), we go up to second order in g as in Eq. (2) but weaken the condition (c). Instead, we assume that (c2) O is chosen such that

$$\langle E_n^i, \lambda | O | E_m^i, \lambda \rangle = \delta_{n,m} \langle E_n^i, \lambda | O | E_n^i, \lambda \rangle \quad (6)$$

holds for all n, m , and λ . This means that for any given (set of) additional quantum number(s) λ , the observable does not couple energy-subspaces of H_i . Under the conditions (a), (b2), and (c2), we can then prove that

$$\overline{\langle O \rangle} = 2\langle E_l^f, \lambda | O | E_l^f, \lambda \rangle + \mathcal{O}(g^3) \quad (7)$$

holds. The linear order in g vanishes in Eq. (7). Note that the assumption (c) of Ref. [6] implies (c2) but not the converse; our Eq. (7) is the natural generalization of Eq. (2). We thus extend the class of operators for which the time-averaged expectation value can be expressed in terms of an eigenstate expectation value of H_f up to order g^2 . This will turn out to be crucial as we are mainly interested in observables, which are spatially local and hence do not satisfy (c).

The obvious questions are, are the assumptions (b2) and (c2) fulfilled in realistic setups? To this end, is it straightforward to identify the set of λ for given standard $H_{i/f}$, and can all degeneracies be lifted by taking into account quantum numbers associated to fundamental symmetries (e.g., translation invariance)? As our case studies of Secs. III–V illustrate, both must be answered by “no.” This can already be seen in the 1d tight-binding chain, which, besides the degeneracies associated with the translational symmetry, features further “accidental” degeneracies [11].

At this stage, it might thus remain fuzzy how results for time-averaged expectation values based on the above assumptions can be useful in understanding the large-time quench dynamics of such Hamiltonians. However, this will become obvious in the course of the paper: they can be employed to develop a phenomenology which applies to the broad range of models and local observables of interest to us.

D. Thermalization

We will eventually test our (to be developed) “small-quench thermalization phenomenology” by case studies where we compute the time evolution for representative 1d fermionic models from four different classes and a variety of observables (Secs. III–V). The classes are (i) quadratic Hamiltonians, (ii) Hamiltonians, which can be rewritten as quadratic forms in effective degrees of freedom, (iii) nonquadratic Hamiltonians, which are characterized by an extensive set of (quasi-) local integrals of motion (Bethe ansatz solvable), and (iv) those for which no such set is known (and believed to be nonexistent). We explicitly verify that the expectation value of all observables of interest to us approach a stationary value at large times.

For quadratic or effectively quadratic H_f , the eigenmode occupancies with respect to H_f constitute a set of (nonlocal) integrals of motion. In the steady state, the occupancies are thus not distributed according to equilibrium Fermi-Dirac or Bose-Einstein statistics but instead determined by their initial-state expectation values; they do not thermalize. One might still wonder if for such models and large times the expectation values of certain observables (e.g., *local* ones) are equal to their thermal counterparts at an appropriately chosen temperature T_f . If so, this is believed to be even more likely for nonquadratic models.

In fact, this idea was put forward in Ref. [12]. It was argued and exemplified that *local* observables reach their thermal steady-state values by dephasing largely independent of the dynamics of the mode occupancies of the quasiparticles. Thus a thermal distribution of the nonlocal mode occupancies might not be necessary for other observables to be effectively thermal. To quote from Ref. [12]: “Different quantities effectively thermalize on different time scales and a complete

thermalization of all quantities may not be necessary.” In nonquadratic models, quasiparticle scattering starts to affect the dynamics of the mode occupancies on scales that are large compared to those on which the local observables reach their thermal value. Depending on the model it might eventually lead to thermal steady-state values. Before scattering sets in, the mode occupancies are stuck in a prethermalization plateau. For weakly-perturbed quadratic Hamiltonians, the occupancies in this time regime can be described by a generalized Gibbs ensemble (GGE) [14]. To distinguish the fast thermalization of local observables from the slow relaxation of the mode occupancies (in nonquadratic models)—which might or might not lead to thermal expectation values of the latter—the authors of Ref. [12] denoted the suggested scenario as *prethermalization*. In the following, we refer to it as the *prethermalization conjecture*. We emphasize that the prethermalization conjecture does *not* imply that *local* observables, after quickly reaching a time-independent value by dephasing, show further changes at larger time scales when quasiparticle scattering starts to affect the dynamics of the mode occupancies in nonquadratic models [12,13]. Consistently, such a behavior was to the best of our knowledge not observed in model calculations. Here, we do not investigate the dynamics of the mode occupancies (of nonquadratic models) and do thus not address the question whether these take thermal values or not.

E. Thermalization for small quenches

For small quenches, we can derive model-independent results on thermalization (see Sec. II). In conjunction with the insights on time averages, this allows us to formulate our phenomenology of small quenches. Supplementing (a) and (b2), we now make the additional assumption that (f) the ground state $|E_0^i, \lambda_0\rangle = |E_0^i\rangle$ of H_i is nondegenerate, and the system is initially prepared in this state. Here, λ_0 denotes the value(s) of the additional quantum number(s) taken in the ground state. The condition (f) will be fulfilled in all case studies of Secs. III–V [classes (i) to (iv)].

1. Effective temperature in gapless systems

In Sec. II C, we present results for the dependence of T_f on g in *metallic* (“*gapless*”) systems. The effective temperature T_f is chosen such that the canonical (or grand canonical; see below) expectation value of H_f equals the energy quenched into the system,

$$\langle E_0^i | H_f | E_0^i \rangle \stackrel{!}{=} \frac{1}{Z_f} \text{Tr}(e^{-\beta_f H_f} H_f) = \langle H_f \rangle_{\text{th}}, \quad (8)$$

where Z_f is the partition function with respect to the final Hamiltonian, $\beta_f = T_f^{-1}$ denotes the inverse temperature, and we introduced the notation $\langle \dots \rangle_{\text{th}}$ for the thermal expectation value. We show that if both sides of Eq. (8) are expanded to order g , one obtains $T_f = 0$; an expansion to order g^2 leads to $T_f \propto g$. This *suggests* that the following identity holds: (g)

$$\langle O \rangle_{\text{th}} = \langle O \rangle_{\text{th}}(T_f = 0) + \mathcal{O}(g^2) \quad (9)$$

for any given O .

2. Thermalization to first order

In Sec. II D, we argue that if we assume the conditions (a), (b2), (f), and (g) to hold and moreover read Eq. (5) as an equation for the steady state (and not only the time average), every observable that becomes stationary thermalizes to linear order in g (note, however, that the linear term is not necessarily finite for each O). We emphasize that this statement holds true even for (effectively) quadratic Hamiltonians and that it is independent of any specific assumptions on the locality of the observable. Note that by speaking of “thermalization” when a steady-state expectation value becomes equal to the ground state (with respect to the final Hamiltonian) one we might extend the meaning of this phrase, which frequently appears to be reserved for cases in which $T_f > 0$. However, we believe that this is meaningful as in case studies “first-order thermalization” will turn out to be a frequently encountered phenomenon.

In our case studies of Secs. III–V, we will explicitly confirm this first-order-thermalization conjecture by computing $\langle O \rangle_{\text{ss/th}}$ for a variety of models and observables. We will also calculate ground-state expectation values to directly verify Eq. (5), which is a central ingredient in the derivation of our result. Moreover, we demonstrate that the more *local* the observable at hand, the longer the term linear in g prevails when increasing g (and thus the longer linear order thermalization dominates).

Besides its fundamental importance, this insight has direct implications for numerical studies. At small g , the linear order term dominates, rendering it rather difficult to observe numerical differences between the thermal expectation values and the steady-state ones which might appear at higher orders. Examples for this are discussed in Secs. III and V; in fact, our case studies show that linear terms govern the behavior of prototypical models and *local* observables up to surprisingly large g . For example, the interaction quench in the XXZ chain at half-filling is dominated by first-order thermalization over the entire gapless regime (see the lower three panels of Fig. 6).

3. Thermalization to second order

In Sec. II E, we discuss thermalization up to second order. One motivation for this is that for several observables of interest, the linear order term in the steady-state expectation value vanishes. We demonstrate that if the conditions that lead to first-order thermalization are satisfied, then observables with expectation values $\langle O \rangle_{\text{ss/th}} = c_1 + c_2 \langle H_i \rangle_{\text{ss/th}}$ (with g -independent $c_i \in \mathbb{C}$) thermalize even to second order. We refer to this class of operators as the “thermalization class”; by definition, H_i is one of its elements ($c_1 = 0$ and $c_2 = 1$). Our explicit results of Secs. III–V are fully consistent with this. Importantly, we show that many of the “standard” *local* observables studied in quantum quench problems are in fact members of the thermalization class and hence thermalize to second order in g .

As a second class of operators, we define the factor of two class, which is the natural generalization of the class of operators studied in Refs. [5,6]. Its elements fulfill Eq. (7) with the time average replaced by the steady-state expectation value [note that the leading term in Eq. (7) is quadratic]. In Sec. II E, we show that for thermalization class operators, which are

simultaneously from the factor of two class, the factor of 2 in Eq. (7) has a natural explanation: the steady-state value consists of two *equal* parts, the zero temperature one (ground state with respect to H_f) as well as the one originating from thermal excitations at T_f . If the conditions (a) and (b2) are fulfilled in a given system, the kinetic energy satisfies Eq. (6) and thus also Eq. (7), suggesting that the thermalization class is in fact a subclass of the factor of two class. This is again corroborated by all our explicit results.

In our case studies, we also show explicitly that when leaving the thermalization class but staying in the factor of two class (so that no linear terms appear), the steady-state and thermal expectation values do no longer agree up to second order in the quench amplitude. However, being order g^2 , the steady-state as well as the thermal expectation values of such observables are small at small quenches (for concrete examples, see Secs. III and V). In purely numerical studies, the difference between the two is thus easily obscured by errors inherent to the methods used and the way the steady-state value was extracted. Combined with our insights on linear-order thermalization, this leads us to conclude that it is virtually impossible to make any reliable statements about thermalization of *local* observables at small quenches solely based on numerics. What “small” means depends on the model, the quench parameter, as well as the observable (for examples, see Secs. III and V) and will often be *a priori* unknown. These insights form the thermalization phenomenology for small quenches mentioned in Sec. I C. It is based on our results on time averages.

F. Quenches in (effectively) quadratic models: classes i and ii

Our first model system is a tight-binding chain featuring a staggered on-site energy, which we use as the quench parameter g (see Sec. III). It represents the class i of noninteracting models with quadratic Hamiltonians. We focus on quarter filling of the band so that the system remains metallic; the ground state at zero staggered field is chosen as the initial state. The time evolution can be solved exactly, and one can derive simple explicit expressions for steady-state expectation values of $G_{j,j+r} = c_j^\dagger c_{j+r}$, which is one of the standard observables studied for quenches in lattice models ($c_j^{(\dagger)}$ denote Wannier state ladder operators on the lattice site j).

We explicitly show that for even r the steady-state expectation value of $G_{j,j+r}$ contains terms linear in g and that Eq. (5) with $\langle \dots \rangle$ replaced by $\langle \dots \rangle_{\text{ss}}$ holds. [In the following, we will implicitly assume that this replacement was made when referring to Eqs. (5) and (7) in the context of steady-state expectation values.] For odd r , the leading term of $\langle \tilde{G}_{j,j+r} \rangle_{\text{ss}}$ is quadratic, and $\tilde{G}_{j,j+r}$ a factor of two class operator [it satisfies Eq. (7)]. We note that for general r , $\tilde{G}_{j,j+r}$ does not fall into the class of observables considered in Refs. [5,6] as it does not commute with H_i . Since $c_j^\dagger c_{j+1}$ is directly linked to the kinetic energy, we investigate this quantity as a byproduct.

We derive an analytic expression for T_f and compute $\langle G_{j,j+r} \rangle_{\text{th}}$ up to a given order in g . We explicitly demonstrate that $\langle G_{j,j+r} \rangle_{\text{th}} = \langle G_{j,j+r} \rangle_{\text{ss}} + \mathcal{O}(g^2)$ holds (first-order thermalization). For $r = 1$ (locality), $\tilde{G}_{j,j+1}$ is simultaneously a member of the factor of two class as well as of the

thermalization class, and we accordingly observe second-order thermalization, $\langle \tilde{G}_{j,j+1} \rangle_{\text{th}} = \langle \tilde{G}_{j,j+1} \rangle_{\text{ss}} + \mathcal{O}(g^3)$. The same holds true if $\tilde{G}_{j,j+1}$ is replaced by \tilde{H}_i (see the definition of the thermalization class). We show that for odd $r > 1$, the prefactors of the quadratic terms of the steady-state and thermal expectation values do indeed deviate; for these r , $\tilde{G}_{j,j+r}$ is no longer an element of the thermalization class.

Next (see Sec. IV), we investigate the translationally-invariant Tomonaga-Luttinger (TL) model and study interaction quenches out of its noninteracting ground state [15,16]. The TL model represents the class ii of models, which can be mapped onto noninteracting ones with a Hamiltonian that is quadratic in effective degrees of freedom; in the present case, these are the bosonic densities. Closed analytic expressions for the quench dynamics of observables can be derived [17–21].

For the TL model, we compute the kinetic energy, the fermionic single-particle Green function, and the density-density correlation function. For arbitrary spatial distances of the involved operators, the last two quantities do not commute with H_i . The steady-state expectation values simplify considerably for small quenches. We show that all of the above observables fall into the factor of two class and that Eq. (7) is satisfied for the steady state. We derive explicit expressions for T_f as well as for the thermal expectation values. To leading nontrivial order in the spatial distance (locality), the Green function and density-density correlation function are a member of the thermalization class and thus thermalize to second order. We briefly discuss the semi-infinite TL model [22]. In this case, the steady-state expectation value of the density has a $\mathcal{O}(g)$ contribution; Eq. (5) holds, and we find thermalization to linear order. The results for both models are in full accordance with our small-quench thermalization phenomenology.

G. Quenches in interacting lattice models: classes iii and iv

In Sec. V, we go beyond Hamiltonians that can be written as a quadratic form and consider quenches of the two-particle interaction in a tight-binding model. We employ the time-dependent density-matrix renormalization group [9,23] (DMRG) to compute the time evolution of the expectation value of a variety of observables. For the problem at hand, this numerical approach provides highly-accurate results for times up to a hundred times the inverse bandwidth.

In Sec. VC, we first demonstrate (for different sets of parameters) that one can access time scales on which local observables approach plateau values. While one might wonder if at larger times further dynamics sets in, at least for the special scenario where a so-called dimer or a Néel state is evolved with an H_f featuring sufficiently strong nearest-neighbor interactions, it was earlier shown that the steady state can indeed be reached with the DMRG [24,25]. For these protocols, exact results for steady-state expectation values are available as a frame of reference [25,26]. We cannot exclude that the constant values reached for other parameters and initial states are not the asymptotic ones, but in our examples, we do not find any indications of the onset of deviations from the plateau value at larger times. This is consistent with the prethermalization conjecture that local observables can become stationary by dephasing largely independent of the dynamics of the mode occupancies. The latter—which

we do not study as they cannot be computed with the same accuracy as local observables [21]—might not have reached their steady-state values for the times accessible by the DMRG. We do not observe any systematic differences for the Bethe ansatz solvable case with nearest-neighbor interaction and the one in which a next-nearest-neighbor interaction is considered in addition; for the latter, no Bethe ansatz solution is known.

We compare the expectation values obtained at the largest accessible times to the thermal ones (the latter are extracted via the DMRG as well). We investigate observables that fall into the factor of two class, into the thermalization class, and those which do not fall in any of the two classes [in order to determine the class of an operator, we explicitly check Eqs. (5) and (7)]. This is done in Sec. VD for the system with nearest-neighbor interaction only, representing the class (iii) of models which is characterized by an extensive set of local and quasilocal integrals of motion without being quadratic (see, e.g., Ref. [27]). In Sec. VE, we switch on an additional next-nearest-neighbor interaction to obtain a representative of the most general class iv of models which are not quadratic and for which no extensive set of local integrals of motion is known (and expected) to exist. The numerical results turn out to be fully consistent with our thermalization phenomenology; general observables thermalize to linear, local thermalization class ones to second order, respectively. We do not observe any systematic differences between the model with an extensive set of (quasi-) local integrals of motion and the one for which such a set is not expected to exist. In analogy with our results for the (effectively) quadratic models, the differences between thermal and steady-state expectation values turn out to be generically very small even for sizable g and *local* observables which do not fall into the thermalization class.

II. GENERAL RESULTS FOR SMALL QUENCHES

We now derive our model-independent results. Throughout this section, we assume that the conditions (a) and (b2) introduced in Sec. IC hold.

A. Time-averaged expectation values to first order

As our initial state we consider an eigenstate $|E_l^i, \lambda\rangle$ of H_l . By inserting partitions of unity, one obtains

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\langle O \rangle} &= \overline{\langle E_l^i, \lambda | e^{iH_f t} O e^{-iH_f t} | E_l^i, \lambda \rangle} \\ &= \lim_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\tau} \int_0^\tau \sum_{m, m'} \sum_{\kappa, \kappa'} e^{i(E_m^f - E_{m'}^f)t} \langle E_l^i, \lambda | E_m^f, \kappa \rangle \\ &\quad \times \langle E_m^f, \kappa | O | E_{m'}^f, \kappa' \rangle \langle E_{m'}^f, \kappa' | E_l^i, \lambda \rangle dt \\ &= \sum_m \sum_{\kappa, \kappa'} \langle E_l^i, \lambda | E_m^f, \kappa \rangle \langle E_m^f, \kappa | O | E_m^f, \kappa' \rangle \\ &\quad \times \langle E_m^f, \kappa' | E_l^i, \lambda \rangle \\ &= \sum_m \langle E_l^i, \lambda | E_m^f, \lambda \rangle \langle E_m^f, \lambda | O | E_m^f, \lambda \rangle \langle E_m^f, \lambda | E_l^i, \lambda \rangle, \quad (10) \end{aligned}$$

with E_n^f denoting the eigenvalues of H_f . In the last step, we used that

$$\langle E_n^i, \lambda | E_m^f, \kappa \rangle = \delta_{\lambda, \kappa} \langle E_n^i, \lambda | E_m^f, \lambda \rangle, \quad (11)$$

which follows from the assumption that the eigenstates of H_i and H_f share the same (set of) additional quantum number(s) (i.e., the same related symmetries). For any given λ , we can use standard nondegenerate perturbation theory to show

$$\langle E_n^i, \lambda | E_m^f, \lambda \rangle = \begin{cases} 1 + \mathcal{O}(g^2), & m = n \\ g \frac{\langle E_n^i, \lambda | V | E_m^i, \lambda \rangle}{E_m^i - E_n^i} + \mathcal{O}(g^2), & m \neq n \end{cases}. \quad (12)$$

Inserting this in Eq. (10) leads to Eq. (5), which completes its proof.

B. Time-averaged expectation values to second order

To prove Eq. (7), we proceed as we did in the first steps of Eq. (10) but insert two more partitions of unity in terms of the eigenstates of H_i . This yields

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\langle O \rangle} &= \sum_{m, n, n'} \langle E_l^i, \lambda | E_m^f, \lambda \rangle \langle E_m^f, \lambda | E_n^i, \lambda \rangle \\ &\quad \times \langle E_n^i, \lambda | O | E_{n'}^i, \lambda \rangle \langle E_{n'}^i, \lambda | E_m^f, \lambda \rangle \langle E_m^f, \lambda | E_l^i, \lambda \rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

If we now focus on the special set of observables fulfilling Eq. (6) [i.e., condition (c2)], we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\langle O \rangle} &= \sum_{m, n \neq l} \langle E_n^i, \lambda | O | E_n^i, \lambda \rangle \\ &\quad \times |\langle E_l^i, \lambda | E_m^f, \lambda \rangle|^2 |\langle E_n^i, \lambda | E_m^f, \lambda \rangle|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

Since we have redefined the observable by subtracting $\langle E_l^i, \lambda | O | E_l^i, \lambda \rangle$ (remember that we dropped the tilde and consider the initial state $|E_l^i, \lambda\rangle$), the term $n = l$ is excluded in the sums. The double sum in Eq. (14) is split into the single sum with $m = l$ and the remaining double sum with $n \neq l$ and $m \neq l$. Employing Eq. (12) in the first term the first absolute square of the wave-function overlap provides a factor $1 + \mathcal{O}(g^2)$ (equal indices). The remaining factor equals $\langle E_l^i, \lambda | O | E_l^i, \lambda \rangle$, which itself is of second order in g . In the second term, all addends with $n \neq m$ are of order g^4 . To order g^2 , this term thus reduces to a single sum ($m = n \neq l$) in which the second absolute square of the wave-function overlap provides a factor $1 + \mathcal{O}(g^2)$. To second order in g , the remaining factor is equal to $\langle E_l^i, \lambda | O | E_l^i, \lambda \rangle$. In total this leads to Eq. (7), and its proof is complete. We note that the absolute square of the wave function overlaps has contributions g^3 , which explains the addend $\mathcal{O}(g^3)$ in Eq. (7). The proof explicitly shows that for an observable obeying Eq. (6), $\overline{\langle O \rangle}$ is (at least) of second order in g .

C. The effective temperature

As already emphasized in Introduction, when discussing possible thermalization, we focus on the case in which we start in the nondegenerate ground state $|E_0^i\rangle$ of H_i [condition (f)] and consider systems which in the thermodynamic limit are gapless. Anticipating that for small g the effective temperature T_f is small, we perform a low-temperature expansion of the right-hand side of the defining equation (8) and for $L \rightarrow \infty$ obtain

$$\frac{\langle E_0^i | H_f | E_0^i \rangle}{L} = \frac{\langle E_0^i | H_f | E_0^i \rangle}{L} + \frac{1}{2} \gamma_f T_f^2 + \mathcal{O}(T_f^3), \quad (15)$$

where $\gamma_f T$ is the specific heat (per volume) with respect to H_f . Equation (15) relates the effective temperature to the excitation energy $\langle E_0^i | H_f | E_0^i \rangle - \langle E_0^f | H_f | E_0^f \rangle$ (excess energy with respect to the ground state after the quench) and the coefficient γ_f from equilibrium thermodynamics. For small quenches, we can furthermore expand the first term on the right-hand side of Eq. (15) in powers of g , which leads to

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{E_0^i}{L} + \frac{g \langle E_0^i | V | E_0^i \rangle}{L} \\ = \frac{E_0^i}{L} + \frac{g \langle E_0^i | V | E_0^i \rangle}{L} - \frac{g^2}{L} \sum_{m>0} \frac{|\langle E_m^i, \lambda_0 | V | E_0^i, \lambda_0 \rangle|^2}{E_m^i - E_0^i} \\ + \frac{1}{2} \gamma_f T_f^2 + \mathcal{O}(T_f^3, g^3), \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

where we used that V does not couple subspaces of different λ . If we only keep terms of order g , we obtain

$$T_f = 0. \quad (17)$$

If we include the term from second-order perturbation theory, we get

$$T_f = g \left[\frac{2}{\gamma_f L} \sum_{m>0} \frac{|\langle E_m^i, \lambda_0 | V | E_0^i, \lambda_0 \rangle|^2}{E_m^i - E_0^i} \right]^{1/2}, \quad (18)$$

where we replaced γ_f by γ_i , which is consistent to this order.

D. Thermalization to first order

We just concluded that if we aim at fulfilling Eq. (8) (which defines the effective temperature by equating the initial and thermal energy) to order g , we have to take $T_f = 0$. To this order, the reference ensemble is thus the zero-temperature one. This insight is our assumption (g) of Eq. (9). If we combine it with Eq. (5), (with $|E_l^i, \lambda\rangle \rightarrow |E_0^f\rangle$), which in terms of the steady-state expectation value can be written as

$$\langle O \rangle_{ss} = \langle O \rangle_{th}(T_f = 0) + \mathcal{O}(g^2), \quad (19)$$

this suggests that all observables which become stationary thermalize to linear order g :

$$\begin{aligned} \langle O \rangle_{ss} &\stackrel{*}{=} \langle E_0^f | O | E_0^f \rangle + \mathcal{O}(g^2) \\ &\stackrel{**}{=} \langle O \rangle_{th} + \mathcal{O}(g^2). \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

All the examples considered in Secs. III–V will turn out to be consistent with this—we will explicitly demonstrate that the identities $*$ and $**$ are satisfied in each case. One should emphasize that this linear order thermalization holds independently of any specific assumptions on the locality of O . However, it is important to keep in mind that not every observable has a nonzero linear contribution to $\langle O \rangle_{ss/th}$.

To summarize, Eq. (20) holds if the conditions (a), (b2), (f), and (g) are fulfilled and if Eq. (5) can be read as an expression for the steady state. While we presented general analytical arguments suggesting that (g) is in fact a consequence of (a) and (b2), we did not succeed in strictly proving this.

E. Thermalization to second order

We are now in a position to investigate thermalization up to second order when further specifying the observable. We start out with the initial Hamiltonian as O . It holds

$$\begin{aligned}\langle H_i \rangle_{ss} &= \langle H_f \rangle_{ss} - g \langle V \rangle_{ss} \\ &= \langle H_f \rangle_{th} - g \langle V \rangle_{ss} \\ &= \langle H_i \rangle_{th} + g \langle V \rangle_{th} - g \langle V \rangle_{ss}.\end{aligned}\quad (21)$$

In the second line, we used Eq. (8) defining the effective temperature T_f of the thermal ensemble and that the expectation value of H_f is an integral of motion (under the dynamics with H_f). Employing linear-order thermalization [i.e., Eq. (20)] for V ,

$$\langle V \rangle_{th} = \langle V \rangle_{ss} + \mathcal{O}(g^2), \quad (22)$$

we end up with

$$\langle H_i \rangle_{ss} = \langle H_i \rangle_{th} + \mathcal{O}(g^3). \quad (23)$$

We thus argue that the steady-state expectation value of H_i (if it exists) agrees with the thermal one up to second order; H_i thermalizes to second order. Under the condition that an observable O fulfills

$$\langle O \rangle_{ss/th} = c_1 + c_2 \langle H_i \rangle_{ss/th}, \quad (24)$$

with g -independent $c_i \in \mathbb{C}$, it is straightforward to generalize the above equation (21) and show that

$$\langle O \rangle_{ss} = \langle O \rangle_{th} + \mathcal{O}(g^3). \quad (25)$$

Equation (24) defines the thermalization class of observables; for all of its members, $\langle O \rangle_{ss}$ and $\langle O \rangle_{th}$ agree up to second order. Note that no additional assumptions beyond the ones used in the previous section were made to derive Eq. (25) for thermalization-class observables.

At first glance, the restriction introduced in Eq. (24) appears to be rather peculiar. However, as we show in our case studies of Secs. III–V, it is satisfied for surprisingly many of the *local* observables routinely computed when studying quantum quenches. We will also explicitly calculate $\langle V \rangle_{ss/th}$ to demonstrate that Eq. (22) generically holds. Accordingly, the explicit results for $\langle H_i \rangle_{ss/th}$ as well as for various other thermalization class observables will be consistent with Eq. (23).

For all systems where (a) and (b2) hold, the initial Hamiltonian H_i fulfills Eq. (6) and is therefore a member of the factor of two class. Our case studies suggest that this is generically the case and that hence the thermalization class is a subclass of the factor of two class. According to Eq. (7),

$$\langle \tilde{H}_i \rangle_{ss} = 2 \langle E_0^f | \tilde{H}_i | E_0^f \rangle + \mathcal{O}(g^3) \quad (26)$$

holds. With Eq. (23) we can conclude

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \tilde{H}_i \rangle_{ss} &= \langle \tilde{H}_i \rangle_{th} + \mathcal{O}(g^3) \\ &= \langle E_0^f | \tilde{H}_i | E_0^f \rangle + (T_f > 0)\text{-part} + \mathcal{O}(g^3)\end{aligned}\quad (27)$$

and thus

$$\langle E_0^f | \tilde{H}_i | E_0^f \rangle = (T_f > 0)\text{-part} + \mathcal{O}(g^3). \quad (28)$$

This shows that to order g^2 the steady-state expectation value consists of two *equal* parts, one given by the ground state

(of H_f) expectation value, the other one originating from the $T_f > 0$ thermal excitations. In total, this provides a natural explanation for the factor of 2 of Eq. (7) if O is given by \tilde{H}_i or, more general, an operator which is simultaneously from the thermalization class and the factor of two class. In Secs. III–V, we illustrate this by giving a variety of explicit examples.

III. QUENCH IN THE NONINTERACTING TIGHT-BINDING MODEL

A. The Hamiltonian and its eigenstates

As our first model to illustrate the above general considerations we study the tight-binding chain of M lattice sites with nearest-neighbor hopping of amplitude $J = 1$, (dimensionless) staggered on-site energy $\delta \geq 0$, and lattice constant $a = 1$ (and thus $L = M$). In second quantization it is given by the quadratic Hamiltonian

$$H = - \sum_{j=1}^M (c_{j+1}^\dagger c_j + \text{H.c.}) + \delta \sum_{j=1}^M (-1)^j c_j^\dagger c_j. \quad (29)$$

The operator c_j^\dagger creates a particle in the Wannier state $|j\rangle$. We assume periodic boundary conditions and thus identify the lattice sites $M+1$ and 1. The Wannier states $\{|j\rangle\}$ form a single-particle basis.

For $\delta = 0$, the single-particle eigenstates are given by the standard plane waves

$$|k_l\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sum_{j=1}^M e^{ik_l j} |j\rangle, \quad -\pi \leq k_l = \frac{2\pi}{M} l < \pi, \quad l \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (30)$$

and the eigenvalues read $\epsilon(k) = -2 \cos k$.

The single-particle problem with staggered field can be solved straightforwardly as well. The eigenstates are

$$|k_l, \xi\rangle_\delta = A_\xi(k_l) \left[\sum_{j \text{ odd}} e^{ik_l j} |j\rangle - \frac{d_\xi(k_l)}{\epsilon(k_l)} \sum_{j \text{ even}} e^{ik_l j} |j\rangle \right], \quad (31)$$

with $-\pi/2 \leq k_l = \frac{2\pi}{M} l < \pi/2, l \in \mathbb{Z}$ from the reduced first Brillouin zone,

$$d_\xi(k) = -\xi \sqrt{\epsilon^2(k) + \delta^2} - \delta, \quad (32)$$

and the normalization constant

$$A_\xi(k) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{M}} \left\{ 1 + \left[\frac{d_\xi(k)}{\epsilon(k)} \right]^2 \right\}^{-1/2}. \quad (33)$$

The dispersion is given by $\epsilon_{\delta, \xi}(k) = \xi \sqrt{\epsilon^2(k) + \delta^2}$. A gap of size 2δ opens at the boundaries of the reduced first Brillouin zone.

The many-body eigenstates follow from filling the single-particle ones of ascending energy up to the required filling factor ν . For $\delta > 0$ and half-filling, the system is a band insulator. We focus on quarter filling $\nu = 1/4$ for which the system remains metallic. The number of lattice sites is chosen as an odd multiple of 4 to prevent a degenerate ground state; generic excited many-body states are, however, degenerate. It is easy to see that these degeneracies cannot be fully lifted by

adding the lattice momentum as an additional quantum number (for $\delta > 0$, the lattice momentum with respect to the reduced Brillouin zone must be taken; the corresponding momentum operator can be constructed along the lines discussed in Ref. [28]). The remaining ‘‘accidental’’ degeneracies are at least partly associated to the x -axis symmetry of the dispersion $\epsilon_{\delta,\xi}(k)$. We were not able to identify further fundamental symmetries and associated quantum numbers which would allow to lift these degeneracies. Thus Eq. (6) cannot be exploited directly. As the initial state we consider the ground state $|E_0^i\rangle$ with $\delta_i = 0$, while the time evolution is performed with the Hamiltonian Eq. (29) with $\delta_f = \delta > 0$.

B. The observable

The observable we study is the Green function (or bond operator)

$$O = G_{j,j+r} = c_j^\dagger c_{j+r}. \quad (34)$$

It is routinely considered when investigating quantum quenches. Obviously,

$$H_i = - \sum_{j=1}^M (G_{j,j+1} + \text{H.c.}) \quad (35)$$

and we simultaneously obtain results for the initial Hamiltonian, which equals the kinetic energy. For general r , the $G_{j,j+r}$ do not commute with H_i and fall out of the domain of observables considered in Refs. [5,6].

Computing the steady-state and thermal (including $T_f = 0$) expectation values, we show that [see Eq. (5) with $\langle \dots \rangle$ replaced by $\langle \dots \rangle_{\text{ss}}$]

$$\langle G_{j,j+r} \rangle_{\text{ss}} = \langle E_0^f | G_{j,j+r} | E_0^f \rangle + \mathcal{O}(\delta^2), \quad r \text{ even}, \quad (36)$$

and that this expectation value agrees to order δ with the thermal one (linear order thermalization).

We show explicitly that [see Eq. (7) with $\langle \dots \rangle$ replaced by $\langle \dots \rangle_{\text{ss}}$]

$$\langle \tilde{G}_{j,j+r} \rangle_{\text{ss}} = 2 \langle E_0^f | \tilde{G}_{j,j+r} | E_0^f \rangle + \mathcal{O}(\delta^3), \quad r \text{ odd}, \quad (37)$$

implying that $\tilde{G}_{j,j+r}$ is a factor of two class operator.

Equation (35) and the symmetry related independence of $\langle G_{j,j+1} \rangle_{\text{ss/th}}$ on j implies that $G_{j,j+1}$ in addition is a thermalization class operator. We verify that Eq. (22) holds for $V = \sum_{j=1}^M (-1)^j c_j^\dagger c_j = \sum_{j=1}^M (-1)^j G_{j,j}$. Combining this with the thermalization class properties of $G_{j,j+1}$ and H_i (see Sec. II E) implies thermalization of $G_{j,j+1}$ and H_i up to second order. We explicitly verify this comparing $\langle G_{j,j+1} \rangle_{\text{ss}}$ and $\langle G_{j,j+1} \rangle_{\text{th}}$ as well as $\langle H_i \rangle_{\text{ss}}$ and $\langle H_i \rangle_{\text{th}}$. We show that for odd $r > 1$ the thermal and steady-state expectation values do not agree to order δ^2 (factor of two class but not thermalization class). The classification of the considered operators is summarized in Table I.

C. The time evolution and steady state

With the eigenbasis of H (29) known, it is straightforward to compute the initial-state expectation value of $G_{j,j+r}(t)$ for

TABLE I. Classification of the considered operators.

observable	first-order therm.	fact 2 cl.	therm. cl.
$G_{j,j+r}, r \text{ even}$	yes	no	no
$\tilde{G}_{j,j+r}, r \text{ odd}$	first order vanishes	yes	for $r = 1$
H_i	first order vanishes	yes	yes

all $t > 0$ employing

$$c_{k,\xi}(t) = e^{-i\epsilon_{\delta,\xi}(k)t} c_{k,\xi}, \quad c_{k,\xi}^\dagger(t) = e^{i\epsilon_{\delta,\xi}(k)t} c_{k,\xi}^\dagger. \quad (38)$$

At fixed t , the thermodynamic limit $M \rightarrow \infty$ of $\langle E_0^i | G_{j,j+r}(t) | E_0^i \rangle$ can be taken and afterwards t can be sent to infinity; the expectation value becomes stationary at large t . The asymptotic value is

$$\langle \tilde{G}_{j,j+r} \rangle_{\text{ss}} = \begin{cases} -\frac{\delta^2}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} dk \frac{\cos(kr)}{4 \cos^2(k) + \delta^2}, & r \text{ odd} \\ -\frac{(-1)^j \delta}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} dk \frac{2 \cos(kr) \cos(k)}{4 \cos^2(k) + \delta^2}, & r \text{ even} \end{cases}, \quad (39)$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} \langle E_0^i | G_{j,j+r} | E_0^i \rangle &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} dk \cos(kr) \\ &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} & r = 0 \\ \frac{\sin(\pi r/4)}{\pi r} & r \neq 0 \end{cases}. \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

The leading order contributions are obtained by taking $\delta \rightarrow 0$ in the denominator. We find that $\langle \tilde{G}_{j,j+r} \rangle_{\text{ss}}$ is order δ^2 for odd r and order δ for even ones. We note that for odd r only even powers in δ contribute and for even r only odd ones. For arbitrary δ , the integrals in Eq. (39) can easily be performed numerically.

We note in passing that $\langle \tilde{G}_{j,j+r} \rangle_{\text{ss}}$ can also be obtained employing a GGE [29–31]. However, we preferred to compute the full time evolution to prove that $\langle E_0^i | \tilde{G}_{j,j+r}(t) | E_0^i \rangle$ indeed becomes stationary. To explicitly confirm Eqs. (36) as well as (37) and verify our expectations on the thermalization properties we next study the thermal expectation value of $G_{j,j+r}$ with respect to H_f including the case of vanishing temperature.

D. The thermal expectation value

We first have to determine the effective temperature T_f corresponding to the energy quenched into the system as well as the chemical potential μ_f ensuring the required filling. For T_f we here go beyond the perturbative result of Sec. II C and for the concrete Hamiltonian Eq. (29) consider the effective temperature to all orders. Both T_f and μ_f are obtained by solving the set of equations

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\langle E_0^i | H_f | E_0^i \rangle}{M} &\stackrel{!}{=} \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{M Z_f} \text{Tr}(e^{-[H_f - \mu_f N]/T_f} H_f) \\ &\Leftrightarrow -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \stackrel{!}{=} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} dk \sum_{\xi=\pm} \epsilon_{\delta,\xi}(k) f\left(\frac{\bar{\epsilon}_{\delta,\xi}(k)}{T_f}\right), \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

where we used that H_f can be expressed in terms of $G_{j,j}$ and $G_{j,j+1}$ as well as Eq. (40) and

$$\lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\langle E_0^i | N | E_0^i \rangle}{M} \stackrel{!}{=} \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{M Z_f} \text{Tr}(e^{-[H_f - \mu_f N]/T_f} N)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow v \stackrel{!}{=} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dk \sum_{\xi=\pm} f\left(\frac{\bar{\epsilon}_{\delta,\xi}(k)}{T_f}\right), \quad (42)$$

with $\bar{\epsilon} = \epsilon - \mu_f$ and the Fermi function $f(x) = [e^x + 1]^{-1}$. The coupled equations (41) and (42) can straightforwardly be solved numerically. For small quenches the solutions are consistent with Eqs. (17) and (18).

For a given T_f and μ_f , the expectation value $\langle \tilde{G}_{j,j+r} \rangle_{\text{th}}$ in the grand canonical ensemble can in analogy to the time evolution be computed by appropriate basis changes. It is given by

$$\langle \tilde{G}_{j,j+r} \rangle_{\text{th}} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dk \frac{\cos(kr) \cos(k)}{\sqrt{4 \cos^2(k) + \delta^2}} \sum_{\xi=\pm} (-\xi) f\left(\frac{\bar{\epsilon}_{\delta,\xi}(k)}{T_f}\right)$$

$$- \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} dk \cos(kr) \quad (43)$$

for r odd and

$$\langle \tilde{G}_{j,j+r} \rangle_{\text{th}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dk \cos(kr) \sum_{\xi=\pm} f\left(\frac{\bar{\epsilon}_{\delta,\xi}(k)}{T_f}\right)$$

$$- \frac{(-1)^j}{2\pi} \delta \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dk \frac{\cos(kr)}{\sqrt{4 \cos^2(k) + \delta^2}}$$

$$\times \sum_{\xi=\pm} (-\xi) f\left(\frac{\bar{\epsilon}_{\delta,\xi}(k)}{T_f}\right) - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} dk \cos(kr) \quad (44)$$

for r even. The integrals can easily be performed numerically.

E. Comparison

We are now in a position to *explicitly* confirm Eqs. (36) and (37), that is Eqs. (5) and (7) with the time average replaced by the steady-state expectation value. To achieve this, we set $T_f = 0$ in Eqs. (43) and (44) and thus consider

$$\langle \tilde{G}_{j,j+r} \rangle_{\text{th}}(T_f = 0) = \langle E_0^f | \tilde{G}_{j,j+r} | E_0^f \rangle. \quad (45)$$

Expanding in δ gives

$$\langle E_0^f | \tilde{G}_{j,j+r} | E_0^f \rangle$$

$$= \begin{cases} -\frac{\delta^2}{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} dk \frac{\cos(kr)}{8 \cos^2(k)} + \mathcal{O}(\delta^4), & r \text{ odd} \\ -\frac{(-1)^j \delta}{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} dk \frac{\cos(kr)}{2 \cos(k)} + \mathcal{O}(\delta^3), & r \text{ even} \end{cases} \quad (46)$$

Up to a factor 1/2 for odd r this agrees with the leading order expansion of Eq. (39), which confirms Eqs. (36) and (37).

To show thermalization to order δ , we expand Eqs. (43) and (44) to this order, taking into account the expansion of T_f Eq. (18). For odd r , the linear contribution of $\langle \tilde{G}_{j,j+r} \rangle_{\text{th}}$ vanishes. The same holds for the steady-state value $\langle \tilde{G}_{j,j+r} \rangle_{\text{ss}}$ of Eq. (39). For even r , we find

$$\langle \tilde{G}_{j,j+r} \rangle_{\text{th}} = -\frac{(-1)^j \delta}{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} dk \frac{\cos(kr)}{2 \cos(k)} + \mathcal{O}(\delta^2), \quad (47)$$

which agrees with the linear order expansion of the lower line of Eq. (39). We thus confirmed first-order thermalization of $G_{j,j+r}$ for arbitrary r (no restriction on the locality).

Going to higher orders in the expansion it is straightforward to show that for general even r , $\langle \tilde{G}_{j,j+r} \rangle_{\text{th}}$ has a correction of order δ^2 . As noted in connection with Eq. (39) the δ^2 contribution vanishes in $\langle \tilde{G}_{j,j+r} \rangle_{\text{ss}}$ and the agreement between the steady-state and thermal expectation values is thus restricted to the leading order. The higher-order expansion of $\langle \tilde{G}_{j,j+r} \rangle_{\text{th}}$ also shows that if r is a multiple of 4 the δ^2 term vanishes in accordance with $\langle \tilde{G}_{j,j+r} \rangle_{\text{ss}}$. This higher-order agreement is, however, particular to the symmetries of the model as well as the observable considered and cannot be expected in other cases. When comparing numerical results for $\langle \tilde{G}_{j,j+r} \rangle_{\text{ss}}$ and $\langle \tilde{G}_{j,j+r} \rangle_{\text{th}}$ for even r , we will further down restrict ourselves to odd multiples of 2, which show the generic behavior.

Equation (47) also implies that Eq. (22) holds for $V = \sum_{j=1}^M (-1)^j G_{j,j}$; thermal excitations for $T_f > 0$ only contribute to order δ^2 . According to the considerations of Sec. II E the kinetic energy H_i as well as $G_{j,j+1}$ (thermalization class operator) thus thermalize up to order δ^2 . This can be seen *explicitly* by expanding Eq. (43) for $r = 1$ in δ employing the second-order expression for T_f . This gives

$$\langle \tilde{G}_{j,j+1} \rangle_{\text{th}} = \underbrace{-\frac{\delta^2}{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} dk \frac{1}{8 \cos(k)}}_{T_f=0\text{-contribution}}$$

$$- \underbrace{\frac{\delta^2}{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} dk \frac{1}{8 \cos(k)}}_{T_f>0\text{-contribution}} + \mathcal{O}(\delta^3). \quad (48)$$

The first term is the zero-temperature contribution—compare to Eq. (46) for $r = 1$ —while the second one stems from thermal excitations at T_f ; they add up to give the steady-state result (39) (upper right-hand side for $r = 1$ and $\delta \rightarrow 0$ in the denominator). In accordance with our considerations of Sec. II E, both addends are equal. This explains why, to order δ^2 , $\langle \tilde{G}_{j,j+1} \rangle_{\text{ss}} = \langle \tilde{G}_{j,j+1} \rangle_{\text{th}}$ is twice as large as $\langle E_0^f | \tilde{G}_{j,j+1} | E_0^f \rangle$.

We finally compare results for $\langle \tilde{G}_{j,j+r} \rangle_{\text{ss}}$ and $\langle \tilde{G}_{j,j+r} \rangle_{\text{th}}$ obtained by numerically solving the integrals in the exact expressions Eqs. (39) to (44). Figure 1 shows $\langle \tilde{G}_{j,j+r} \rangle_{\text{ss/th}}$ as a function of δ for $r = 0, 2, 6$. Consistent with our analytical insights the steady-state and thermal expectation values agree to linear order (first-order thermalization). We observe that the smaller r , that is the more local the observable, the longer the linear term prevails for increasing $|\delta|$. Figure 2 shows $\langle \tilde{G}_{j,j+r} \rangle_{\text{ss/th}}$ as a function of δ for $r = 1, 3$, and 5. The just described trend on the locality of the observable and the agreement of the steady-state and thermal expectation values obviously also holds for odd r . For such r , $\tilde{G}_{j,j+r}$ is a factor of two class operator and the steady-state expectation value is $\mathcal{O}(\delta^2)$. As just shown analytically, the same holds for $\langle \tilde{G}_{j,j+r} \rangle_{\text{th}}$. This is consistent with our numerical results. Being order g^2 the expectation values for small $|\delta|$ are rather small. To further investigate the second-order term in Fig. 3, we show $\Delta = |\langle \tilde{G}_{j,j+r} \rangle_{\text{ss}} - \langle \tilde{G}_{j,j+r} \rangle_{\text{th}}|/\delta^2$ for the data of Fig. 2. For $r = 1$, $\tilde{G}_{j,j+r}$ is a thermalization class operator

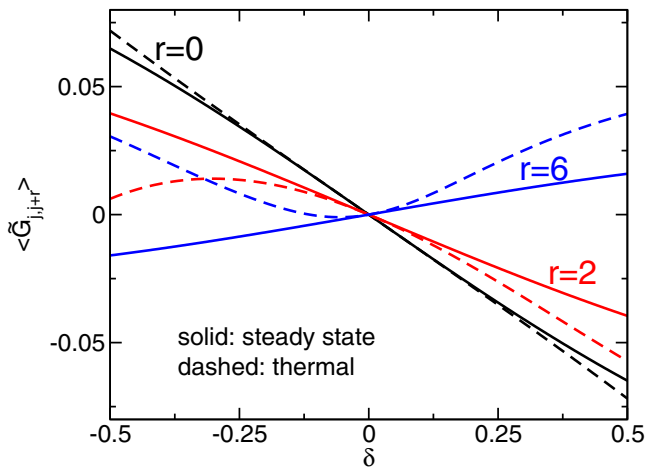


FIG. 1. Comparison of the steady-state and thermal expectation values of $\tilde{G}_{j,j+r}$ as a function of the quench amplitude δ for $j = 0$ and different even r . At fixed r the two values agree to order δ (leading order thermalization). The more local the observable, the longer the linear term prevails, that is, the longer the steady-state and thermal values agree, when $|\delta|$ is increased.

and $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \Delta = 0$. In contrast, for $r = 3, 5$, $\tilde{G}_{j,j+r}$ is not from this class and $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \Delta$ remains finite; for odd $r > 1$, $\tilde{G}_{j,j+r}$ does thus not thermalize to second order.

Our computations exemplify that for small even or odd r , that is a local $\tilde{G}_{j,j+r}$, and small $|\delta|$, either the differences or the absolute values of the expectation values are rather small. It indicates that based on purely numerical data obtained for models, which cannot be solved exactly and which are prone to errors—for examples, see Sec. V—it will be very difficult to make any definite statements on thermalization for small quenches.

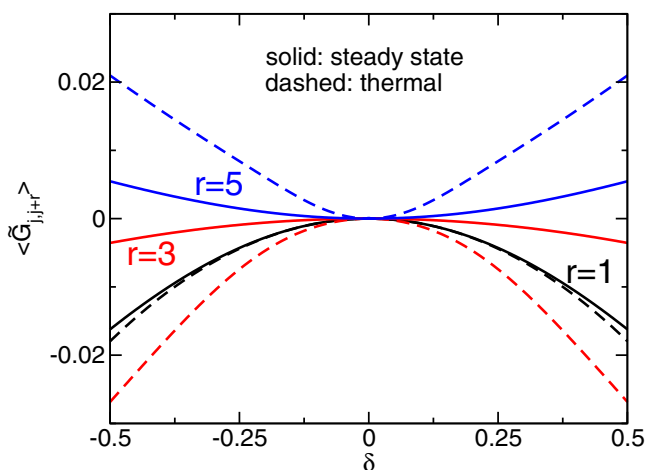


FIG. 2. The same as in Fig. 1 but for odd r . The leading δ dependence is of second order (factor of two class observables). For $r = 1$, the prefactors of the second-order terms agree and we find second-order thermalization (thermalization class operator). This does not hold for $r = 3, 5$ as further analyzed in Fig. 3. The more local the observable the longer the steady-state and thermal values agree when $|\delta|$ is increased.

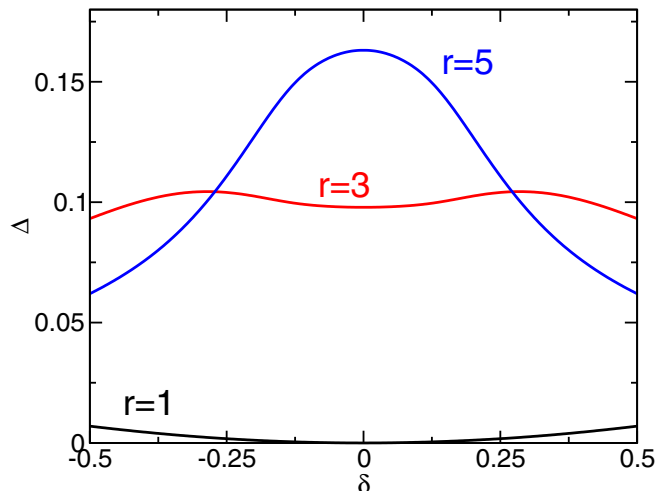


FIG. 3. The difference $\Delta = |\langle \tilde{G}_{j,j+r} \rangle_{ss} - \langle \tilde{G}_{j,j+r} \rangle_{th}| / \delta^2$ as a function of δ for $j = 0$ and different odd r . The vanishing of Δ for $\delta \rightarrow 0$ and $r = 1$ shows that $\tilde{G}_{j,j+1}$ is a thermalization class operator. For odd $r > 1$, $\tilde{G}_{j,j+r}$ is not from this class but still from the factor of two class (see Fig. 2).

IV. INTERACTION QUENCH IN THE TOMONAGA-LUTTINGER MODEL

In this section, we study steady-state expectation values of a variety of observables after small interaction quenches in the spinless TL model [15,16]. The quench dynamics of the TL model was studied before [17–21], however, not in the context of interest to us. This continuum model presents one of the rare examples in which closed analytical expressions for the expectation values of observables and correlation functions at all times can be obtained for an interacting system. To achieve this bosonization is used. This method consists of two steps. First the fermionic Hamiltonian is rewritten in terms of collective bosonic degrees of freedom (bosonization of the Hamiltonian). This is possible as right- and left-moving fermions with linear dispersion as well as two-particle scattering processes with only small momentum transfer are considered. To be able to compute all fermionic expectation values of interest, in a second step, one has to express the fermionic field in terms of the bosons (bosonization of the field operator) [16,32]. We here adopt the notation and conventions of Ref. [20].

A. The Hamiltonian and eigenstates

The bosonized Hamiltonian is given by

$$H = \sum_{n>0} \left[k_n \left(v_F + \frac{v(k_n)}{2\pi} \right) (b_n^\dagger b_n + b_{-n}^\dagger b_{-n}) + k_n \frac{v(k_n)}{2\pi} (b_n^\dagger b_{-n}^\dagger + b_{-n} b_n) \right], \quad (49)$$

with bosonic operators $b_n^{(\dagger)}$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, which are linked to the densities $\rho_{n,\pm}$ of the right(+)- and left(-)-moving fermions in

momentum space by

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|n|}} \begin{cases} \rho_{n,+} & \text{for } n > 0 \\ \rho_{n,-} & \text{for } n < 0 \end{cases}, \quad (50)$$

and which obey the standard commutation relations. The two-particle potential is denoted as $v(k)$, the Fermi velocity as v_F , and momenta are given by $k_n = n2\pi/L$ (periodic boundary conditions) with system size L . For vanishing interaction $v(k) = 0$, the $b_n^{(\dagger)}$ are the eigenmode ladder operators and the boson dispersion is $\omega_0(k) = v_F|k|$. We note that the interaction only couples the modes with fixed $|n|$. The Hamiltonian is thus a sum of commuting terms and the problem of finding the new eigenmodes factorizes. The eigenstates are product states (over $n \in \mathbb{N}$).

By a Bogoliubov transform H can straightforwardly be diagonalized

$$H = \sum_{n \neq 0} \omega(k_n) \alpha_n^\dagger \alpha_n + E_{\text{gs}} \quad (51)$$

in terms of the eigenmodes

$$\alpha_n = c(k_n)b_n - s(k_n)b_{-n}^\dagger \quad (52)$$

with

$$s^2(k) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1 + \hat{v}(k)/2}{\sqrt{1 + \hat{v}(k)}} - 1 \right], \quad c^2(k) = 1 + s^2(k),$$

$$\omega(k) = v_F |k| \sqrt{1 + \hat{v}(k)}, \quad (53)$$

and the dimensionless potential $\hat{v}(k) = v(k)/(\pi v_F)$. For small interactions

$$s^2(k) = \hat{v}^2(k)/16 + \mathcal{O}(\hat{v}^3). \quad (54)$$

We assume that the Fourier transform $v(q)$ of the two-particle potential is an even function which for $q > 0$ decreases monotonically on a characteristic scale q_c . It can be expressed as a function of q/q_c . In integrals over momenta, we often substitute $q' = q/q_c$ which implies $\hat{v}(q) = \hat{v}(q_c q')$, $c^2(q) = c^2(q_c q')$, \dots . We here focus on two-particle potentials with $\hat{v}(0) \geq 0$.

The nondegenerate ground state of H is given by the product state (over the mode index) of the vacua with respect to the eigenmodes $|\text{vac}(\alpha)\rangle$ and

$$E_{\text{gs}} = -2 \sum_{n>0} \omega(k_n) s^2(k_n) \quad (55)$$

is the ground-state energy. The excited states can be constructed by populating the bosonic states of the different eigenmodes n . Momentum conservation of the Hamiltonian (49) implies that every excited state is at least doubly degenerate. Depending on the momentum dependence of the eigenmode dispersion $\omega(k)$ (53) and thus the momentum dependence of the (dimensionless) two-particle potential $\hat{v}(k)$ further degeneracies might appear. Note that often $\omega(k)$ is linearized (in k), which leads to a vast number of degeneracies. However, all eigenstates are product states over the mode index $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and every factor is uniquely determined by the energy and the momentum contained in the given mode. Employing this one can generalize the proof of Sec. II B for time averages which is then based on an analog of Eq. (6) with the state

being one of the factors of the many-body eigenstate. We refrain from going into details as even the direct applicability of the considerations of Sec. II B for the TL model does not imply that time-averaged and steady-state expectation values are equal (see the discussion of Sec. I C).

To be able to compute arbitrary fermionic expectation values, one has to bosonize the field operator. We here focus on the right-moving particles with momentum space ladder operators $c_{n,+}^{(\dagger)}$ and field operator

$$\psi_+^\dagger(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} \sum_n e^{-ik_n x} c_{n,+}^\dagger. \quad (56)$$

One can prove the operator identity [16,32]

$$\psi_+^\dagger(x) = \frac{e^{-ix\pi/L}}{\sqrt{L}} e^{-i\Phi^\dagger(x)} U^\dagger e^{-i\Phi(x)}, \quad (57)$$

with

$$\Phi(x) = \frac{\pi}{L} N x - i \sum_{n>0} e^{iq_n x} \left(\frac{2\pi}{L q_n} \right)^{1/2} b_n, \quad (58)$$

where N denotes the particle number operator and U^\dagger a unitary fermionic raising operator which commutes with the $b_n^{(\dagger)}$. It maps the N -electron ground state to the $(N+1)$ -electron one. Particle number contributions do not matter for our considerations and will not be discussed in detail. We emphasize that the relation between the original fermionic degrees of freedom and the bosonic eigenmodes is highly nonlinear.

As the initial state, we consider the ground state of the noninteracting Hamiltonian (49) with $v(k) = 0$. It corresponds to the product state of the vacua with respect to the b_n , $|E_0^i\rangle = |\text{vac}(b)\rangle$, and the ground-state energy E_0^i vanishes. The excited states are constructed by filling the bosonic modes associated to the $b_n^{(\dagger)}$. The time evolution is performed with the two-particle interaction switched on and H_F given by Eq. (49). The (dimensionless) quench parameter is the amplitude of the two-particle potential $\hat{v}(0)$ at vanishing momentum transfer.

B. The observables

As observables we consider the kinetic energy

$$H_0 = \sum_{n \neq 0} v_F |k_n| b_n^\dagger b_n = H_i, \quad (59)$$

which is equivalent to the initial Hamiltonian, the operator content of the density-density correlation function of the right movers

$$D(x) = \rho_+(x) \rho_+(0) = \frac{1}{L^2} \sum_{n, n' \neq 0} e^{ik_n x} \rho_{n,+} \rho_{n',+}, \quad (60)$$

as well as the one of the single-particle Green function of the right movers

$$G(x) = \psi_+^\dagger(x) \psi_+(0). \quad (61)$$

We note that for arbitrary x , $D(x)$ and $G(x)$ do not commute with $H_i = H_0$ and do thus not fall into the class of operators considered in Refs. [5,6]. We explicitly show that $\tilde{D}(x)$ and

$\tilde{G}(x)$ are factor of two class operators by computing their steady-state and interacting ground-state expectation values.

Employing Eq. (50), $D(x)$ can be written as

$$D(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi L} \sum_{l,l'>0} \sqrt{k_l k_{l'}} \times (e^{ik_l x} b_l b_{l'} + e^{ik_l x} b_l b_{l'}^\dagger + e^{-ik_l x} b_l^\dagger b_{l'} + e^{-ik_l x} b_l^\dagger b_{l'}^\dagger). \quad (62)$$

To show that Eq. (24) defining the thermalization class holds for small x , we employ that H_i and H_f both conserve the total momentum $\sim \sum_{l \neq 0} k_l b_l^\dagger b_l$ and that $b_l^{(\dagger)}$ destroys (creates) a momentum k_l . Both ensures that in the steady-state and thermal expectation values of $D(x)$ (62) only the second and the third term with $l = l'$ contribute. Furthermore, for $x = 0$ the exponential terms in Eq. (62) are equal to 1 and $D(0)$ is proportional to the positive momentum part of the kinetic energy H_i . In the steady-state and thermal expectation values of the kinetic energy, the positive and negative momentum parts of the sum contribute equally (by symmetry). Up to the prefactor $(2\pi v_F L)^{-1}$, these expectation values of $D(0)$ are thus equal to the ones of H_0 . Thus the *local* operator $\tilde{D}(0)$ is element of the thermalization class. Comparing the steady-state and thermal expectation values of $D(0)$ we explicitly verify that it thermalizes to second order in the two-particle interaction.

Employing Eqs. (56) to (58) and the Baker-Campbell-Hausdorff formula $G(x)$ can be written as

$$G(x) = G_0(x) \exp \left(\sum_{l>0} \frac{e^{-ik_l x} - 1}{\sqrt{l}} b_l^\dagger \right) \times \exp \left(\sum_{l'>0} \frac{1 - e^{ik_{l'} x}}{\sqrt{l'}} b_{l'} \right), \quad (63)$$

with

$$G_0(x) = \frac{1}{L} \frac{e^{-ik_F x}}{1 - e^{i(2\pi x/L + i0)}}. \quad (64)$$

Following the same reasoning as for $D(0)$, it is straight forward to show that

$$\frac{\langle G(x) \rangle_{ss/th}}{G_0(x)} = 1 - x^2 \frac{2\pi}{L} \sum_{l>0} k_l \langle b_l^\dagger b_l \rangle_{ss/th} + \mathcal{O}(x^4). \quad (65)$$

This shows that for small x , $G(x)$ is from the thermalization class. Comparing the steady-state and thermal expectation values of $G(x)$ at small x we explicitly verify that it thermalizes to second order.

We furthermore verify that Eq. (22) holds for

$$V = \sum_{n>0} \left[k_n \frac{v(k_n)}{2\pi \hat{v}(0)} (b_n^\dagger b_n + b_{-n}^\dagger b_{-n}) + k_n \frac{v(k_n)}{2\pi \hat{v}(0)} (b_n^\dagger b_{-n}^\dagger + b_{-n} b_n) \right] \quad (66)$$

[see Eq. (4)]. With the results of Sec. II E, we can thus be sure that all thermalization class operators thermalize to second order in $\hat{v}(0)$. The classification of the considered operators is summarized in Table II.

TABLE II. Classification of the considered operators.

observable	first-order therm.	fact 2 cl.	therm. cl.
$\tilde{G}(x)$	first order vanishes	yes	for $q_c x \ll 1$
$\tilde{D}(x)$	first order vanishes	yes	for $q_c x \ll 1$
\tilde{H}_i	first order vanishes	yes	yes
$\rho(x)$	yes	no	no

C. The time evolution and steady state

Employing Eq. (57), the simple time dependence of the eigenmode ladder operators

$$\alpha_n(t) = e^{-i\omega(k_n)t} \alpha_n, \quad \alpha_n^\dagger(t) = e^{i\omega(k_n)t} \alpha_n^\dagger, \quad (67)$$

the ladder operator properties of the $b_n^{(\dagger)}$ and $\alpha_n^{(\dagger)}$, as well as the knowledge of the interacting and noninteracting ground states the time evolution of the expectation values of our observables out of the noninteracting ground state can be computed straightforwardly. After the thermodynamic limit was taken—note that the kinetic energy is extensive and must first be divided by L —the limit $t \rightarrow \infty$ can be performed and the expectation values assume steady-state values.

For the dimensionless kinetic energy per length, we obtain

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\langle \tilde{H}_0 \rangle_{ss}}{v_F q_c^2 L} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\infty dq q s^2(q_c q) c^2(q_c q), \quad (68)$$

where we have substituted $q/q_c \rightarrow q$.

The dimensionless steady-state expectation value of $\tilde{D}(x)$ is given by

$$q_c^{-2} \langle \tilde{D}(x) \rangle_{ss} = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_0^\infty dq q s^2(q_c q) c^2(q_c q) \cos[q(q_c x)]. \quad (69)$$

If we expand the cosine function on the right-hand side for small $q_c |x|$ and keep only the leading term, we obtain

$$q_c^{-2} \langle \tilde{D}(x) \rangle_{ss} = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_0^\infty dq q s^2(q_c q) c^2(q_c q) + \mathcal{O}([q_c x]^2) = \frac{1}{2\pi} e_{ss} + \mathcal{O}([q_c x]^2). \quad (70)$$

In the last step, we used Eq. (68). The relation between the local part of the steady-state expectation value of $\tilde{D}(x)$ and the kinetic energy is in accordance with the discussion following Eq. (62).

We finally consider the single-particle Green function $G(x)$. Its steady-state expression was derived earlier; see, e.g., Eq. (33) of Ref. [20]. It can be written as

$$\langle \tilde{G}(x) \rangle_{ss} = G_0(x) [e^{g_{ss}(x)} - 1], \quad (71)$$

with

$$g_{ss}(x) = 4 \int_0^\infty dq s^2(q_c q) c^2(q_c q) \frac{\cos[q(q_c x)] - 1}{q}. \quad (72)$$

For $q_c |x| \ll 1$, $g_{ss}(x)$ further simplifies to

$$g_{ss}(x) = -2(q_c x)^2 \int_0^\infty dq q s^2(q_c q) c^2(q_c q) + \mathcal{O}([q_c x]^4) = -\pi(q_c x)^2 e_{ss} + \mathcal{O}([q_c x]^4) \quad (73)$$

[for the second line see Eq. (68)] and thus

$$\frac{\langle \tilde{G}(x) \rangle_{ss}}{G_0(x)} = -\pi(q_c x)^2 e_{ss} + \mathcal{O}([q_c x]^4), \quad (74)$$

in accordance with Eq. (65).

The steady-state expectation values can also be obtained using a GGE [17]. As for the quench in the tight-binding chain, we, however, preferred to compute the full time evolution to verify that all the observables of interest become stationary.

D. The thermal expectation values

We next compute the thermal expectation values. The effective temperature corresponding to the energy quenched into the system is determined by

$$\lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\langle \text{vac}(b) | H_f | \text{vac}(b) \rangle}{L} \stackrel{!}{=} \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{L Z_f} \text{Tr}(e^{-H_f/T_f} H_f) \\ \Leftrightarrow 0 \stackrel{!}{=} \int_0^\infty dk \omega(k) \left[n\left(\frac{\omega(k)}{T_f}\right) - s^2(k) \right], \quad (75)$$

where $n(x) = [e^x - 1]^{-1}$ is the Bose function. We note that for the phononlike bosons $\alpha_n^{(\dagger)}$ the chemical potential vanishes. Equation (75) can straightforwardly be solved numerically. For small quenches $|\hat{v}(0)| \ll 1$ we can make analytical progress using Eq. (54) and obtain

$$\left(\frac{T_f}{v_F q_c}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{8\pi^2} \int_0^\infty dq q \hat{v}^2(q_c q) + \mathcal{O}(\hat{v}^3(0)). \quad (76)$$

This is consistent with Eq. (18).

The thermal expectation values of our observables can be computed employing the same ideas as used for the time evolution. They are given by

$$e_{\text{th}} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty dq q \left[s^2(q_c q) + \{1 + 2s^2(q_c q)\} n\left(\frac{\omega(q_c q)}{T_f}\right) \right] \quad (77)$$

for the kinetic energy,

$$q_c^{-2} \langle \tilde{D}(x) \rangle_{\text{th}} = \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \int_0^\infty dq q \cos[q(q_c x)] \\ \times \left[s^2(q_c q) + \{1 + 2s^2(q_c q)\} n\left(\frac{\omega(q_c q)}{T_f}\right) \right]. \quad (78)$$

for the density-density-correlation function, and

$$\langle \tilde{G}(x) \rangle_{\text{th}} = G_0(x) [e^{g_{\text{th}}(x)} - 1], \quad (79)$$

with

$$g_{\text{th}}(x) = 2 \int_0^\infty dq \frac{\cos[q(q_c x)] - 1}{q} \\ \times \left[s^2(q_c q) + \{1 + 2s^2(q_c q)\} n\left(\frac{\omega(q_c q)}{T_f}\right) \right] \quad (80)$$

for the single-particle Green function. Remarkably, in all expressions the interaction and temperature enter via the same factor given by the square brackets.

E. Comparison

We are now in a position to explicitly confirm Eq. (7) (with $\langle \dots \rangle$ replaced by $\langle \dots \rangle_{ss}$) for all the considered observables. Expanding the steady-state expectation values Eqs. (68), (69), and (71) [with Eq. (72) inserted] for $|\hat{v}(0)| \ll 1$ leads to

$$e_{ss} = \frac{1}{8\pi} \int_0^\infty dq q \hat{v}^2(q_c q) + \mathcal{O}(\hat{v}^3(0)), \quad (81)$$

$$q_c^{-2} \langle \tilde{D}(x) \rangle_{ss} = \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \int_0^\infty dq q \hat{v}^2(q_c q) \cos[q(q_c x)] + \mathcal{O}(\hat{v}^3(0)), \quad (82)$$

and

$$\frac{\langle \tilde{G}(x) \rangle_{ss}}{G_0(x)} = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^\infty dq \hat{v}^2(q_c q) \frac{\cos[q(q_c x)] - 1}{q} + \mathcal{O}(\hat{v}^3(0)), \quad (83)$$

where we used Eq. (54). Setting $T_f = 0$ and thus $n(\omega(q_c q)/T_f) \rightarrow 0$ in Eqs. (77), (78), and (80), we obtain the ground-state expectation values of our observables with respect to H_f . If we expand the resulting expressions for $|\hat{v}(0)| \ll 1$ employing Eq. (54), we recover Eqs. (81), (82), and (83) up to a factor 1/2, which confirms Eq. (7); all the considered observables are from the factor of two class.

We next explicitly investigate thermalization to order $\hat{v}^2(0)$. We start out with the thermal kinetic energy Eq. (77). For $T_f > 0$, also the second term in the square brackets associated to thermal excitations contributes. For small quenches, we can use that T_f is of order $\hat{v}(0)$ [see Eq. (76)] and obtain

$$e_{\text{th}} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty dq q \left[\underbrace{\frac{1}{16} \hat{v}^2(q)}_{T_f=0\text{-contr.}} + \underbrace{n\left(\frac{\omega(q_c q)}{T_f}\right)}_{T_f>0\text{-contr.}} \right] + \mathcal{O}(\hat{v}^3(0)) \\ = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty dq \left[\underbrace{\frac{q}{16} \hat{v}^2(q)}_{T_f=0\text{-contr.}} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{T_f}{v_F q_c}\right)^2 \frac{q}{e^q - 1}}_{T_f>0\text{-contr.}} \right] + \mathcal{O}(\hat{v}^3(0)) \\ = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty dq \left[\underbrace{\frac{q}{16} \hat{v}^2(q)}_{T_f=0\text{-contr.}} + \underbrace{\frac{q}{16} \hat{v}^2(q)}_{T_f>0\text{-contr.}} \right] + \mathcal{O}(\hat{v}^3(0)). \quad (84)$$

In the last step, we used Eq. (76) and $\int_0^\infty dq q / (e^q - 1) = \pi^2/6$. The ground-state contribution and the one from the thermal excitations at T_f —both being equal—add up to give the steady-state expectation value Eq. (81) up to corrections of order $\hat{v}^3(0)$. This confirms thermalization to quadratic order and provides yet another example for our explanation of the factor of 2 in Eq. (7) for observables which are simultaneously from the factor of two class and the thermalization class.

After expanding the cosine appearing in Eqs. (78) and (80) to lowest nonvanishing order the same steps can be performed as the remaining integrals are exactly of the form which appeared in the analysis of the kinetic energy. Thus $D(x)$ thermalizes to order $\hat{v}^2(0)$ up to corrections of order $(q_c x)^2$ and $G(x)$ up to corrections of order $(q_c x)^4$. In other words, the *local* parts of $D(x)$ and $G(x)$ thermalize for small quenches. The factor of two of Eq. (7) can again be traced back to the

two equal contributions from the ground state and the thermal excitations.

This is in full agreement with the general results of Sec. II E. The operator content of the first term of V Eq. (66) is identical to that of the kinetic energy. For the latter, we have just shown that the steady-state and thermal expectation values are identical up to corrections of order $\hat{v}^3(0)$. Thus the same holds for this contribution to V . To show that also the second term in V fulfills Eq. (22) does also not require any additional computations. When computing thermal expectation values of products of two b ladder operators temperature always enters via the Bose function. As we have just seen when going from the first to the second line in Eq. (84) q times the Bose function always contributes a factor $T_f^2 \sim \hat{v}^2(0)$. The $T_f = 0$ and $T_f > 0$ expectation values thus agree up to corrections of order $\hat{v}^2(0)$ and Eq. (22) holds for V of Eq. (66).

F. The density in the semi-infinite Tomonaga-Luttinger model

The observables we considered so far for the TL model were all from the factor of two class and, if local, in addition from the thermalization class. To provide an example of an observable which does not fall into the factor of two class, we investigate the density $\rho_+(x) = \psi_+^\dagger(x)\psi_+(x)$. For a translationally invariant system its expectation value is x -independent and turns out to be time-independent after the interaction quench. Neither is true if we consider the TL model with open boundary conditions [22]. The quench dynamics of the TL model in the presence of open boundaries was studied earlier [33]. The exact computation of the quench dynamics of this model requires so-called open boundary bosonization [22,34,35]. We here refrain from giving details and only report on the results. The steps required to obtain these are very similar to the ones taken above for the quench dynamics of the translationally invariant TL model.

In the long-time limit, the density becomes stationary and its steady-state expectation value $d_{ss}(x)$ is given by

$$\frac{d_{ss}(x)}{d_0(x)} = \exp\left\{\int_0^\infty dq 2s(qcq)c(qcq)[s(qcq) + c(qcq)]^2 \times \frac{\cos[q(qcx)] - 1}{q}\right\}, \quad (85)$$

where $d_0(x)$ denotes the density of the open system at vanishing two-particle interaction. The thermal expectation value is

$$\frac{d_{th}(x)}{d_0(x)} = \exp\left\{\int_0^\infty dq 2\left[s^2(qcq) + s(qcq)c(qcq) + \{s(qcq) + c(qcq)\}^2 n\left(\frac{\omega(qcq)}{T_f}\right)\right] \times \frac{\cos[q(qcx)] - 1}{q}\right\}. \quad (86)$$

Via the term $s(qcq)c(qcq)$ the interaction now enters to linear order in $\hat{v}(0)$; $\rho_+(x)$ of the semi-infinite TL model is not from the factor of two class. To order $\hat{v}(0)$, the argument of the exponential function in $d_{ss}(x)$ and $d_{th}(x)$ is equal to $-\hat{v}(qcq)\{\cos[q(qcx)] - 1\}/(2q)$ and the density thermalizes

to order $\hat{v}(0)$. We emphasize that this holds independently of the position x away from the open boundary; there is no requirement of locality for first-order thermalization. Furthermore, to leading order T_f in Eq. (86) can be set to zero and Eq. (5) with $\langle \dots \rangle$ replaced by $\langle \dots \rangle_{ss}$ holds.

V. INTERACTION QUENCHES FOR SPINLESS LATTICE FERMIONS

A. The Hamiltonians and DMRG

Finally, we study interacting spinless fermions on a lattice of size M described by the Hamiltonian

$$H = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^M (c_{j+1}^\dagger c_j + \text{H.c.}) + U \sum_{j=1}^M \left(n_j - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(n_{j+1} - \frac{1}{2}\right), \quad (87)$$

where $n_j = c_j^\dagger c_j$ is the density. The nearest-neighbor density-density-type two-particle interaction has the (dimensionless) strength U . We focus on repulsive interactions $U > 0$ and half-filling of the band. Note that in contrast to the Hamiltonian of Sec. III where the amplitude of the nearest-neighbor hopping J was set to 1 it will turn out to be more convenient to take $J = 1/2$ here. With this choice the bandwidth is two. The model can be mapped onto the XXZ-Heisenberg spin chain

$$H = \sum_{j=1}^M (S_{j+1}^x S_j^x + S_j^y S_{j+1}^y) + U \sum_{j=1}^M S_j^z S_{j+1}^z, \quad (88)$$

using a Jordan-Wigner transform. The S_j^ζ , with $\zeta = x, y, z$, denote spin-1/2 operators. This simple form justifies a posteriori the choice $J = 1/2$. The spin Hamiltonian is convenient when using DMRG.

The XXZ-Heisenberg spin chain is Bethe ansatz solvable. Therefore many of its equilibrium properties are known analytically (see, e.g., Refs. [15] and [16]). The system is gapless for $0 \leq U < 1$, while for $U > 1$ a gap opens. In the latter regime long-ranged antiferromagnetic ordering emerges—charge-density-wave order in the language of the fermions. The former displays (metallic) Luttinger liquid behavior. The model is characterized by an extensive set of (quasi-) local integrals of motion and thus constitutes a prototypical model of the class (iii) defined in the Introduction.

The implications of this set of conserved quantities on the relaxation dynamics was heavily debated [2]. We stress that our general considerations of Sec. II do not make use of integrals of motion and our predictions are thus valid in the presence as well as in the absence of such a set. To emphasize this, we in addition study a model in which the nearest-neighbor interaction is supplemented by a next-nearest-neighbor one with (dimensionless) strength $W \geq 0$:

$$H = \sum_{j=1}^M (S_{j+1}^x S_j^x + S_j^y S_{j+1}^y) + U \sum_{j=1}^M S_j^z S_{j+1}^z + W \sum_{j=1}^M S_j^z S_{j+2}^z. \quad (89)$$

For such a system, a Bethe ansatz solution is not known. It is generally believed that the model is not solvable employing this method. The model thus represents the most generic class (iv). The equilibrium phase diagram including the next-nearest-neighbor interaction is more complicated, but displays an extended gapless phase at small U and small W .

Besides the degeneracies associated to translation invariance at least for $U = W = 0$ further “accidental” degeneracies can be found [36,37]. The same considerations as in Sec. III hold and Eq. (6) cannot be exploited directly.

As the initial state we consider the nondegenerate ground state $|E_0^i\rangle$ for $U = W = 0$ (odd number of particles) and perform the time evolution with respect to finite U and possibly W . Thus for small quenches the system will remain in its gapless phase, which is at the center of our interest. For completeness, we will also show results for gapped systems (after the quench) to illustrate how the perturbatively motivated analytical insights become invalid at larger interactions.

As the Hamiltonians introduced above include two-particle interactions, which are difficult to treat analytically, we rely on the numerically exact DMRG in the following. The accuracy of the DMRG is (in practice) controlled by a numerical parameter called the bond dimension χ . Increasing χ and with it the numerical effort, one can achieve converged results. In the following, χ is always chosen such that no changes of the results can be observed on the scales of the respective plots if it is further increased (“numerically exact results”).

We are left with performing three tasks: (a) preparing the ground state of the noninteracting ($U = 0 = W$) system, (ii) subsequently performing the time evolution with respect to finite U and possibly W , and (iii) calculating the finite temperature canonical ensemble with respect to finite U and possibly W (which is independent of the previous two tasks).

We implement our DMRG algorithm using the language of matrix product states (MPS) and so-called infinite boundary conditions, which can be coded very elegantly. More importantly, one obtains results directly in the thermodynamic limit $M \rightarrow \infty$ [38,39] and does not need to perform a finite-size scaling analysis [10]. As the algorithms are well documented [9] we will skip the technical details and provide only an overview. The ground state is found via an iterative procedure. One starts with a random MPS and repetitively applies $e^{-H_i \Delta \tau}$, normalizing the MPS after each step. To apply $e^{-H_i \Delta \tau}$, we choose a second-order Trotter decomposition. We start with larger values of $\Delta \tau$ and successively lower it until the MPS converges to $|E_0^i\rangle$. We aim at a relative accuracy of the total energy per lattice site of 10^{-10} ; after this is reached we stop the algorithm. It is straightforward to benchmark the outcome of this procedure, as the ground-state preparation is done for the noninteracting system $U = 0 = W$. Next, we perform a real-time evolution of this MPS by repetitively applying $e^{-i H_i \Delta t}$, where we use a fourth-order Suzuki-Trotter decomposition and choose Δt small enough such that the error arising from this decomposition is negligible. To determine the finite temperature canonical ensemble, we use purification at $\beta = 1/T = 0$ effectively rewriting the ensemble as an MPS in enlarged physical space [40]. Afterwards one can “cool down” the MPS by repetitively applying $e^{-H_i \Delta \beta}$ (and normalizing) in an appropriately Trotter decomposed fashion.

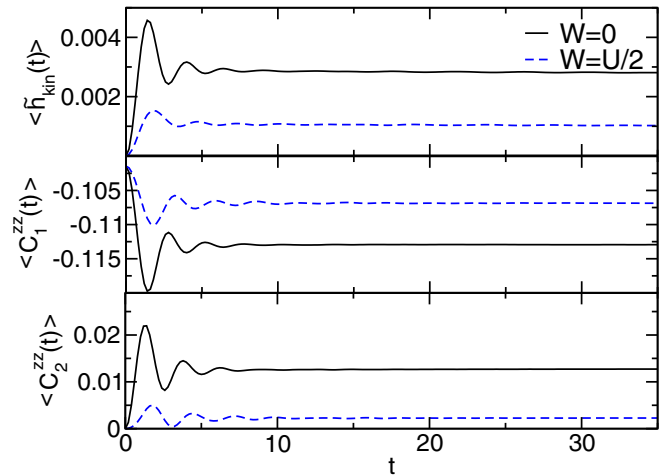


FIG. 4. Time evolution of $\langle O(t) \rangle = \langle E_0^i | O(t) | E_0^i \rangle$ for different observables O after an interaction quench with amplitude $U = 0.25$, $W = 0$ and $U = 0.25$, $W = 0.125$ obtained by DMRG. The initial state is the noninteracting ground state. For all observables, the results become stationary for the times reachable.

B. The observables

As in Secs. III and IV, we consider several observables. We study the spin-spin correlations of the z direction

$$C_r^{zz} = S_j^z S_{j+r}^z, \quad (90)$$

which due to translation invariance are j -independent. As explicitly discussed below (see Figs. 4 and 5) $\langle E_0^i | C_r^{zz}(t) | E_0^i \rangle$ converges towards a steady-state value for all r and all parameter sets studied. The expectation values $\langle C_r^{zz} \rangle_{\text{ss/th}}$ turn out to have a leading linear order dependence on the quench amplitude and C_r^{zz} is neither from the factor of two class nor the thermalization class. As shown in the lower panels of Figs. 6 (lower three) and 8 (lower two) the numerical results for the steady-state and ground-state (with respect to H_f) expectation

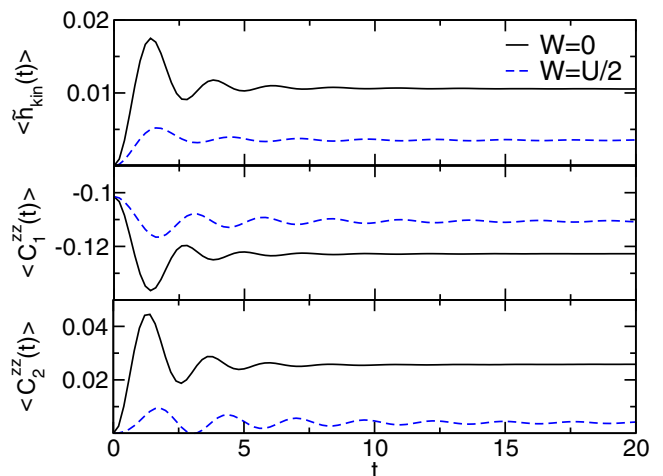


FIG. 5. The same as in Fig. 4 but for $U = 0.5$, $W = 0$ and $U = 0.5$, $W = 0.25$. The larger the interaction quench the stronger the entanglement grows with time and the shorter the time scales reachable for given computational resources (compare to Fig. 4).

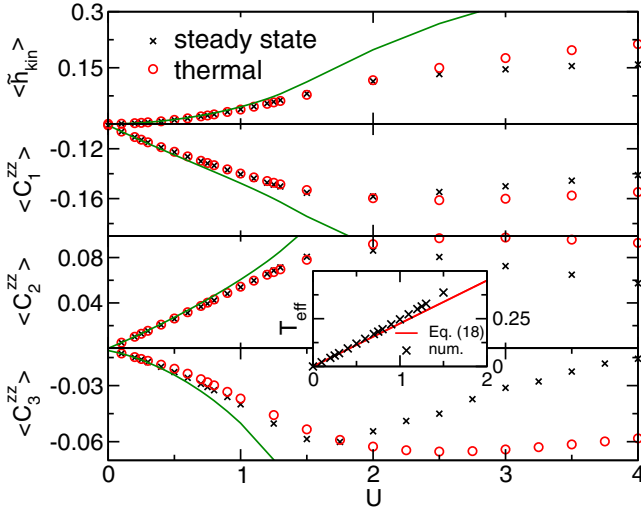


FIG. 6. Comparison of the steady-state (crosses) and thermal (circles) expectation values for different observables as a function of the quench amplitude U . The kinetic energy (top) is a factor of two class as well as a thermalization class operator. Accordingly its leading term is $\mathcal{O}(U^2)$ with agreeing prefactors of the steady-state and thermal values. The solid line shows twice the ground state (with respect to H_f) expectation value [see Eq. (7) with $\langle \dots \rangle$ replaced by $\langle \dots \rangle_{\text{ss}}$]. The spin-spin correlations (lower three panels) are neither from the factor of two class nor the thermalization class and show thermalization to order U . The more local the observable, that is, the smaller r , the longer the linear order term prevails. The solid lines show the ground-state (with respect to H_f) expectation values [see Eq. (5) with $\langle \dots \rangle$ replaced by $\langle \dots \rangle_{\text{ss}}$]. The inset shows the U dependence of the effective temperature T_f (over the entire gapless phase) obtained numerically as well as from the order U expression Eq. (18).

values at sufficiently small U are fully consistent with Eq. (5) where $\langle \dots \rangle$ is replaced by $\langle \dots \rangle_{\text{ss}}$ (compare the crosses and the solid lines). We thus expect Eq. (20) to hold for $\langle C_r^{zz} \rangle_{\text{ss/th}}$ indicating thermalization to linear order.

We furthermore compute the kinetic energy per lattice site

$$\tilde{h}_{\text{kin}} = \frac{1}{M} (H_i - \langle E_0^i | H_i | E_0^i \rangle), \quad (91)$$

where we have subtracted the value of the kinetic energy before the quench to eliminate an irrelevant constant. It takes a steady-state value; see Figs. 4 and 5. The numerical results for the steady-state expectation value of the kinetic energy are consistent with an order g^2 dependence; see the crosses in the upper panel of Figs. 6 and 8. A comparison of the crosses with the solid lines which show twice the ground state (with respect to H_f) expectation values indicate that Eq. (7) with $\langle \dots \rangle$ replaced by $\langle \dots \rangle_{\text{ss}}$ holds; the kinetic energy is a factor of two class operator. It is per definition from the thermalization class and we expect thermalization to second order.

Finally, we introduce observables which are of the factor of two class, but not necessarily of the thermalization class. A simple example of such are the fermionic bond operators

$$\tilde{B}_r = c_j^\dagger c_{j+r} + \text{H.c.} - \langle E_0^i | c_j^\dagger c_{j+r} + \text{H.c.} | E_0^i \rangle, \quad (92)$$

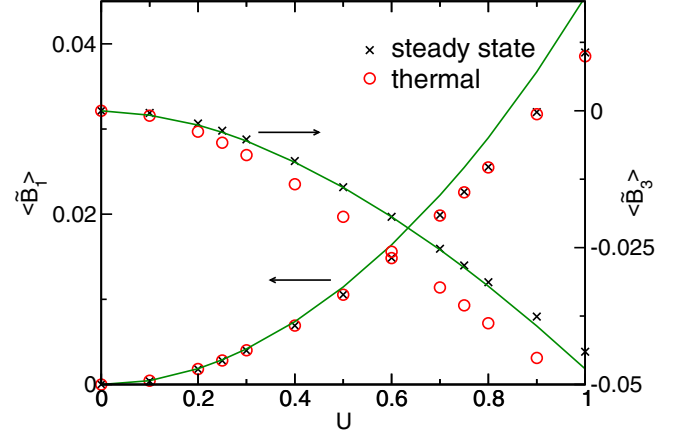


FIG. 7. The same as in Fig. 6 but for the factor of two class operators \tilde{B}_r with odd r (the expectation values for even r vanish by symmetry). The solid line shows twice the ground-state (with respect to H_f) expectation value [see Eq. (7) with $\langle \dots \rangle$ replaced by $\langle \dots \rangle_{\text{ss}}$]. The operator \tilde{B}_1 is directly related to the kinetic energy and thus in addition from the thermalization class. The prefactor of the leading U^2 terms of the steady-state and thermal expectation values agree (crosses and circles coincide for sufficiently small U). This does not hold for \tilde{B}_3 .

which take steady-state values (not shown). The system remains translationally invariant by one lattice site even after the quench. The expectation values (during the time evolution, in the steady state as well as in the thermal state) of the operator will thus be independent of j . This explains why we suppressed the index j in the definition of \tilde{B}_r . The sum of \tilde{B}_r over j can be expressed in terms of the noninteracting eigenmode number operators $c_k^\dagger c_k$. Those in turn commute with H_i and the condition (c) of Refs. [5,6] to prove Eq. (2) is fulfilled; our generalization is not required. The combination of translational and particle-hole symmetry (at half-filling) ensures that $\langle \tilde{B}_r \rangle_{\text{ss}} = 0 = \langle \tilde{B}_r \rangle_{\text{th}}$ for even r . Thus we focus on r being odd. As exemplified in Fig. 7 all \tilde{B}_r are elements of the factor of two class (compare the crosses and solid lines). However, only \tilde{B}_1 can be related to the kinetic energy due to the spatial translation invariance and is thus also of the thermalization class. Thus Eq. (7) with $\langle \dots \rangle$ replaced by $\langle \dots \rangle_{\text{ss}}$ holds for all \tilde{B}_r but thermalization to second order can only be expected for \tilde{B}_1 . The classification of the considered operators is summarized in Table III.

C. Time evolution towards the steady state

First, we benchmark the time scales accessible within our numerical DMRG approach at given computational resources and show that on these, all observables of interest take

TABLE III. Classification of the considered operators.

observable	first-order therm.	fact 2 cl.	therm. cl.
C_r^{zz}	yes	no	no
\tilde{h}_{kin}	first order vanishes	yes	yes
\tilde{B}_r	first order vanishes	yes	for $r = 1$

steady-state values. To reach a designated accuracy in DMRG simulations, the bond dimension χ must be increased for increasing entanglement of the system. As entanglement generically grows with time, one can only reach a finite time scale (for given numerical resources).

We show the dynamics resulting out of different quench protocols in Figs. 4 and 5 for two different small quench amplitudes. The time evolution of the observables shows an initial transient behavior on times of the order of the inverse bandwidth. Within this transient regime, the observables exhibit damped oscillatory behavior, where the amplitude almost perfectly dies out (on the scale of the plots) after times of the order of ten times the inverse bandwidth. Generically, the lower the value of U and W , the larger is the time scale, which can be reached at given resources (compare Figs. 4 and 5). This is very reasonable as larger quenches result in a larger entropy production and thus a larger entanglement growth. In any case, one can access time scales of the order of a 100 or 10 times the inverse bandwidth for smaller and larger quenches, respectively. This is sufficient to extract what appears to be the steady value to high precision for all our observables and all parameter sets considered. This demonstrates the usefulness of the DMRG for the analysis we have in mind. Note that there is no notable difference in the time evolution for the cases of vanishing and finite W , that is for systems with an extensive set of (quasi-) local integrals of motion and without this. We emphasize, that we studied the time evolution for many more parameter sets and always found a behavior similar to the one shown in Figs. 4 and 5.

In the following, the steady-state value of an observable is approximated by its value at the largest time reached within our simulation. Obviously purely based on the numerics we cannot rule out that at much larger time scales another relaxation mechanism sets in leading towards a different steady-state value. However, we cannot observe an indication of this in any of our data sets (for $W = 0$ and $W > 0$). In fact, the agreement of the steady-state value read off from the numerical data with the thermal expectation value according to our general considerations of Secs. IID and IIE we discuss next gives us confidence that we have reached the ultimate steady-state value. We emphasize that the observed single step relaxation of *local* observables is in accordance with the prethermalization conjecture [12].

D. Steady state for the model with nearest-neighbor interaction

We next compare the steady-state expectation value of our observables obtained after an interaction quench to their thermal counterparts. The temperature T_f of the thermal ensemble is computed using DMRG and Eq. (8) by an iterative procedure. The inset of Fig. 6 shows the effective temperature determined this way in dependence of U after the quench in comparison to our order U prediction Eq. (18).

First, we focus on $W = 0$ [model class iii] and consider the kinetic energy \tilde{h}_{kin} as well as the spin-spin correlations C_r^{zz} with $r \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ as typical examples of *local* observables. As argued above, the kinetic energy is of the factor of two class (compare crosses and line in the upper panel of Fig. 6) and by definition from the thermalization class, while the spin-spin correlator is neither element of the former nor the

latter. The comparison is summarized in the main panels of Fig. 6, where the x axis labeled by U denotes the strength of the interaction after the quench. The steady-state and thermal kinetic energy show a leading U^2 dependence and within the accuracy of our numerics the two prefactors agree. This second-order thermalization is in full agreement with our general considerations. This can be understood in more detail considering the spin-spin correlations. The steady-state as well as thermal expectation values of the three r shown display a linear U dependence. Within the accuracy of the results the prefactors of the steady-state and thermal values agree; the C_r^{zz} thermalize to linear order in accordance with Sec. IID. For the Hamiltonian (88), C_1^{zz} is directly linked to V of Eq. (4). Thus Eq. (22) holds and thermalization of \tilde{h}_{kin} to second order can be concluded from our considerations of Sec. IIE.

The numerical findings for the XXZ chain are thus in full agreement with our small-quench thermalization phenomenology. A more sophisticated analysis to extract and compare the differences in the next to leading order (as performed in Sec. III) is currently beyond the accuracy of the DMRG results, as very small but finite contributions from the transient dynamics spoil this extremely sensitive numerical test.

In Fig. 6, we consider U being as large as 4, which means that the quench leads out of the gapless into the gapped phase of the system. We do so to illustrate how deviations of the thermal and steady-state expectation values continuously develop at larger values of U . Surprisingly, the quantitative agreement between steady-state and thermal expectation values of the local observables $\tilde{h}_{\text{kin}}(t)$ and C_r^{zz} with $r \in \{1, 2\}$ is very good over a rather large range of U . The differences in the prefactors of the higher order terms— $\mathcal{O}(U^3)$ and $\mathcal{O}(U^2)$ for $\tilde{h}_{\text{kin}}(t)$ and C_r^{zz} with $r \in \{1, 2\}$, respectively—must be small. In fact, the expectation values almost perfectly agree in the entire gapless phase $U < 1$. For C_r^{zz} , thermalizing to order U , we observe that the smaller r , that is, the more local the observable, the longer the linear term prevails and the longer the two expectation values agree. This is in full accordance with the results of Sec. III E. It also illustrates that for small U it was virtually impossible to reliably distinguish between thermal and nonthermal steady-state behavior in earlier purely numerical studies of the metallic XXZ-chain and related models.

Next, we turn our attention to the bond operators \tilde{B}_r , which as argued above are for any r element of the factor of two class (compare crosses and lines in Fig. 7), while $r = 1$ is additionally in the thermalization class. The results are summarized for $r = 1$ and $r = 3$ in Fig. 7. The data are fully consistent with a U^2 dependence. For \tilde{B}_1 , we expect that the prefactors of the thermal and the steady-state expectation values agree. Figure 7 indicates this. Also the increasing deviation between $\langle \tilde{B}_3 \rangle_{\text{ss}}$ and $\langle \tilde{B}_3 \rangle_{\text{th}}$ at increasing U is consistent with the absence of second-order thermalization for \tilde{B}_3 (not a thermalization class observable). However, $\langle \tilde{B}_3 \rangle_{\text{ss}}$ can still be related to the ground-state (with respect to H_f) expectation value by Eq. (7). Also, for factor of two class observables, we again observe the general trend that the more local the observable the longer the steady-state and thermal expectation values agree when increasing the quench amplitude (see also Sec. III E). In addition, due to the quadratic dependence on the quench parameter at small quenches the expectation values themselves are small (see Fig. 7).

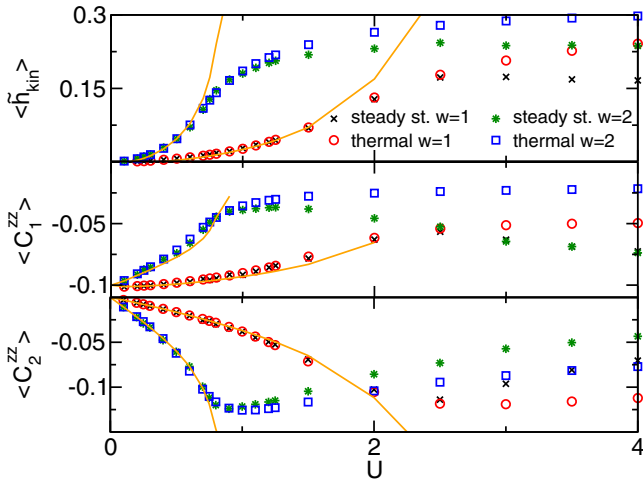


FIG. 8. The same as in Fig. 6 but for the model including a next-nearest-neighbor interaction.

E. Steady state for the model including next-nearest-neighbor interaction

We perform an analysis similar to the one of the last section in the presence of the next-nearest-neighbor interaction W . For this model, no extensive set of (quasi-) local integrals of motion is known. It is generally believed that such a set does not exist. We perform the time evolution with $H_f = H$ of Eq. (89) with $U > 0$ as well as $W = wU > 0$. We show exemplary results for the steady-state and thermal expectation values of $\tilde{h}_{\text{kin}}(t)$ and C_r^{zz} , with $r = 1, 2$, in Fig. 8. Again, we find that our numerical results for $\tilde{h}_{\text{kin}}(t)$ being out of the thermalization class (as well as the factor of two class) are consistent with second-order thermalization. For spin-spin correlations, not being in the factor of two class, only the leading linear order of $\langle \tilde{C}_r^{zz} \rangle_{\text{ss}}$ and $\langle \tilde{C}_r^{zz} \rangle_{\text{th}}$ agree. As for $W = 0$, the quantitative agreement between thermal and steady-state expectation values of $\tilde{h}_{\text{kin}}(t)$ as well as C_r^{zz} with $r = 1, 2$ are surprisingly good even for interactions as large as $U = 2$ ($U = 1$) for $W = U$ ($W = 2U$), indicating that differences in the prefactors of subleading contributions must be small. The results of this section illustrate that leading order thermalization investigated by us is insensitive to the presence or absence of an extensive set of (known) integrals of motion.

VI. SUMMARY

A complete summary of our work on small quenches was already given in the introductory Secs. IC to IG and we here refrain from repeating this. Instead we emphasize our main results and put them into a broader perspective.

Based on analytical insights for time averages, we have developed a small-quench thermalization phenomenology, which shows that *leading* (nonvanishing) order thermalization of *local* observables and correlation functions is a ubiquitous phenomenon for quenches out of the ground state of H_i .

This holds independently of the number and nature of the integrals of motion inherent to a certain model as was shown by explicitly studying the quench dynamics of four distinct 1d models from different classes.

In accordance with the prethermalization conjecture, the steady-state expectation value is reached in a single-step relaxation procedure and is thus unaffected by a possible second step of the dynamics of the nonlocal mode occupancies (which we did not investigate). The more local the observable, the smaller either the differences between the steady-state and thermal expectation values or the smaller the values themselves even for sizable amplitudes g of the quench parameter. Both makes it very difficult to make reliable statements about thermalization for small $|g|$ based on purely computational studies (prone to numerical errors) of models that cannot be solved exactly. The heavily studied interaction quench in the XXZ-chain and related models is a particularly astonishing example for this as the steady-state and thermal expectation values of typical local observables are virtually indistinguishable in the entire metallic regime.

We start the time evolution in a pure state and the unitary dynamics implies a pure state also at large times. Thermalization of local observables can still be expected as the rest of the system can be viewed as a reservoir to the (small) subsystem which supports the observable. This argument cannot be used for the nonlocal mode occupancies and other nonlocal observables. We thus believe that our results for small quenches provide a rather satisfying picture of thermalization.

The expectation values of the observables computed in many of our model studies can be obtained from the statistical average taken with a properly chosen GGE. This is obvious for the quadratic as well as the effectively quadratic models (and mentioned in Secs. III and IV) [30,31] and, most likely, also holds true for the XXZ chain with nearest-neighbor interaction [25,26]. This raises the question under what conditions (for which observables) a GGE prediction happens to be identical to a thermal description up to a given order in the quench amplitude. It would be very interesting to further pursue this question.

We finally emphasize that our explicit results of second-order thermalization for the studied observables of 1d Fermi systems of Secs. IV and V are not at odds with earlier indications of (nonthermal) Luttinger liquid universality of the same observables in the steady state after an interaction quench [21,33]. The Luttinger liquid universality can be found in the large distance behavior of post-quench correlation functions while the thermal behavior is restricted to local correlation functions and observables.

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