

How does battery entanglement affect extractable work?

By using an exact approach to a one-cell and two-cell battery, our analytical results suggest that, during the charging process, the extractable work slowly increases before the battery-charger entanglement reaches its maximum and then it will rapidly increase when the entanglement begins to decrease.

How does ergotropy affect battery-charger entanglement?

We consider a central-spin battery where  $N_b$  central spins serve as battery cells and  $N_c$  bath spins serve as charging units. It is shown that the energy stored in the battery that can be extractable is quantified by the ergotropy, and that battery-charger entanglement is quantified via the Von Neumann entropy.

Does quantum entanglement increase extractable energy?

The study in Ref. [1], for the first time, suggested that quantum entanglement can boost the extractable stored energy from an ensemble of quantum batteries. Later, it was shown that quantum entanglement is not absolutely necessary to increase the extractable energy, and classical correlations are enough.

How is power derived from arbitrary charging process?

Then, an upper bound for power is derived for arbitrary charging process, in terms of the Fisher information and the energy variance of the battery. The former quantifies the speed of evolution, and the latter encodes the nonlocal character of the battery state.

How does quantum entanglement affect battery power?

The former quantifies the speed of evolution, and the latter encodes the nonlocal character of the battery state. Indeed, due to the fact that the energy variance is bounded by the multipartite entanglement properties of batteries composed of qubits, we establish a fundamental bound on power imposed by quantum entanglement.

What is stored and extracted energy?

Stored and extracted energy. For a given dynamical charging (discharging) process  $\mathcal{U}$  of a quantum battery, that is initially in the state  $\rho(t_0)$ , the stored (extracted) energy  $E_s$  ( $E_e$ ) is the maximum amount of energy that the battery can absorb (deliver).

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Motivated by a recent disagreement about the claim that fluctuations in the free energy operator bound the charging power of a quantum battery, we present a critical analysis of the original derivation. The analysis shows that the above claim does not hold for both closed- and open-system dynamics. Our results indicate that the free energy operator is not a consistent ...

This study presents a concept to maximize the efficiency as well as to increase the amount of extractable power of a WPT system operating in nonresonant operation.

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In a recent article Garc&#237;a-Pintos et al. [Rev. Lett. 125, 040601 (2020)] studied the connection between the charging power of a quantum battery and the fluctuations of a &quot;free ...

Power supply: 9 V extractable battery (not included). Alimentazione: batteria estraibile da 9 V (non in dotazione). Super-equipped, the internal compartment features bottle holders, drawers and extractable compartments. Super accessoriato, il vano interno &#232; attrezzato con portabottiglie, cassette e vani estraibili.

Control to Maximize Efficiency and Extractable Power Andreas Berger, Student Member, IEEE, Matteo Agostinelli, Sanna Vesti, Jesus A. Oliver,&#180; Member, IEEE, ... DC-DC converter charging a battery ...

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We do so by proving that fluctuations in the free energy operator upper bound the charging power of a quantum battery. Our findings also suggest that quantum coherence in the battery enhances the charging process, which we illustrate on a toy model of a heat engine.

The heart of a power station is essentially a battery, whereas traditional portable power solutions--namely generators--are powered by internal combustion engines.

We study the connection between the charging power of quantum batteries and the fluctuations of the extractable work. We prove that in order to have a nonzero rate of ...

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We prove that in order to have a nonzero rate of change of the extractable work, the state  $\rho_W$  of the battery cannot be an eigenstate of a "free energy operator," defined by  $F = H_W + \beta^{-1} \log \dots$

We consider a central-spin battery where  $N_b$  central spins serve as battery cells and  $N_c$  bath spins serve as charging units. It is shown that the energy stored in the battery that can be extractable is quantified by the ergotropy, and that battery-charger entanglement is quantified via the Von Neumann entropy. By using an exact approach to a ...

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