

# Time-dependent quantum transport in the Kadanoff-Baym approach

Petri Myöhänen<sup>1</sup>, Adrian Stan<sup>1</sup>, Gianluca Stefanucci<sup>2,3</sup>, Robert van Leeuwen<sup>1,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Physics, Nanoscience Center, FIN 40014, University of Jyväskylä, Jyväskylä, Finland

<sup>2</sup> Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Roma Tor Vergata, Via della Ricerca Scientifica 1, I-00133 Rome, Italy

<sup>3</sup> European Theoretical Spectroscopy Facility (ETSF)

### Method

Kadanoff-Baym equations:  
Equation of motion for the Green function

$$[i\partial_z - h(z)]G(z, z') = \delta(z, z') + \int_c d\bar{z} [\Sigma_{\text{MB}}(z, \bar{z}) + \Sigma_{\text{emb}}(z, \bar{z})]G(\bar{z}, z')$$

many-body effects

Effects from the leads (embedding)

Keldysh-contour

Conserving approximations for  $\Sigma_{\text{MB}}$

Hartree-Fock  $\Sigma = \text{diagram}$

2<sup>nd</sup> Born  $\Sigma = \text{diagram}$

GW  $\Sigma = \text{diagram}$

### Model

Hamiltonian for the whole system

$$\hat{H}(t) = \sum_{ij, \sigma\alpha} [t_{ij}^\alpha + \delta_{ij} U_\alpha(t)] \hat{c}_{i\sigma\alpha}^\dagger \hat{c}_{j\sigma\alpha} + \sum_{ij, \sigma} t_{ij} \hat{d}_{i\sigma}^\dagger \hat{d}_{j\sigma} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij, \sigma\sigma'} v_{ij} \hat{d}_{i\sigma}^\dagger \hat{d}_{j\sigma'}^\dagger \hat{d}_{j\sigma'} \hat{d}_{i\sigma} + \sum_{ij, \sigma\alpha} V_{i,j\alpha} [\hat{d}_{i\sigma}^\dagger \hat{c}_{j\sigma\alpha} + \hat{c}_{j\sigma\alpha}^\dagger \hat{d}_{i\sigma}]$$

Spectral function

$$A(T, \omega) = -\text{Tr} \text{Im} \int dt e^{i\omega t} [G^> - G^<] (T + \frac{t}{2}, T - \frac{t}{2})$$

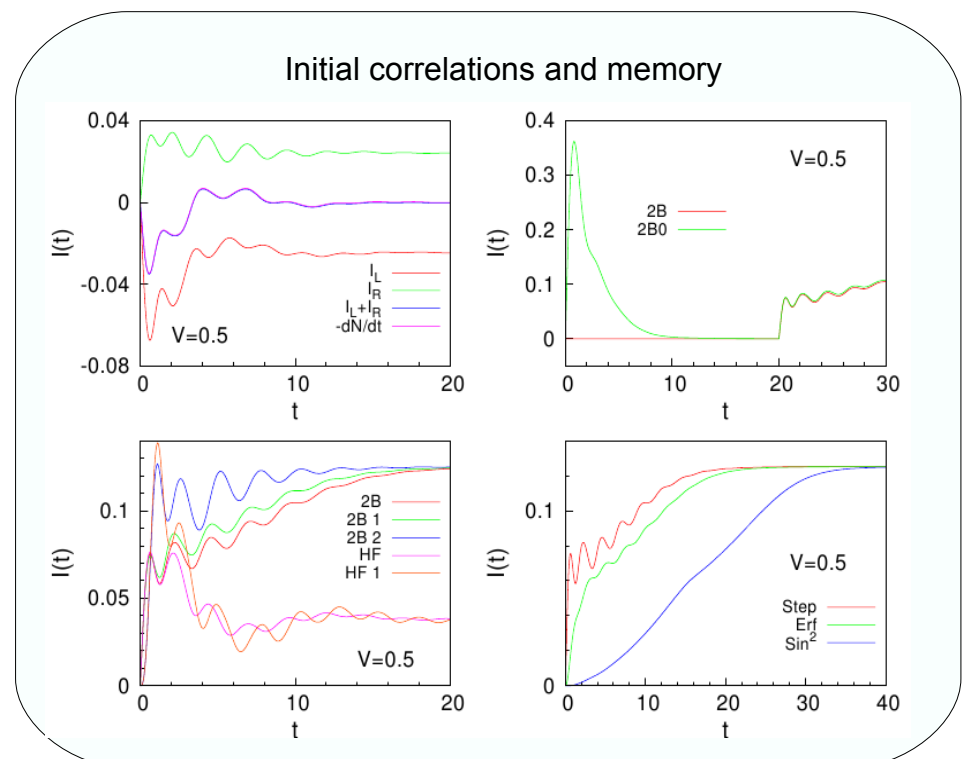
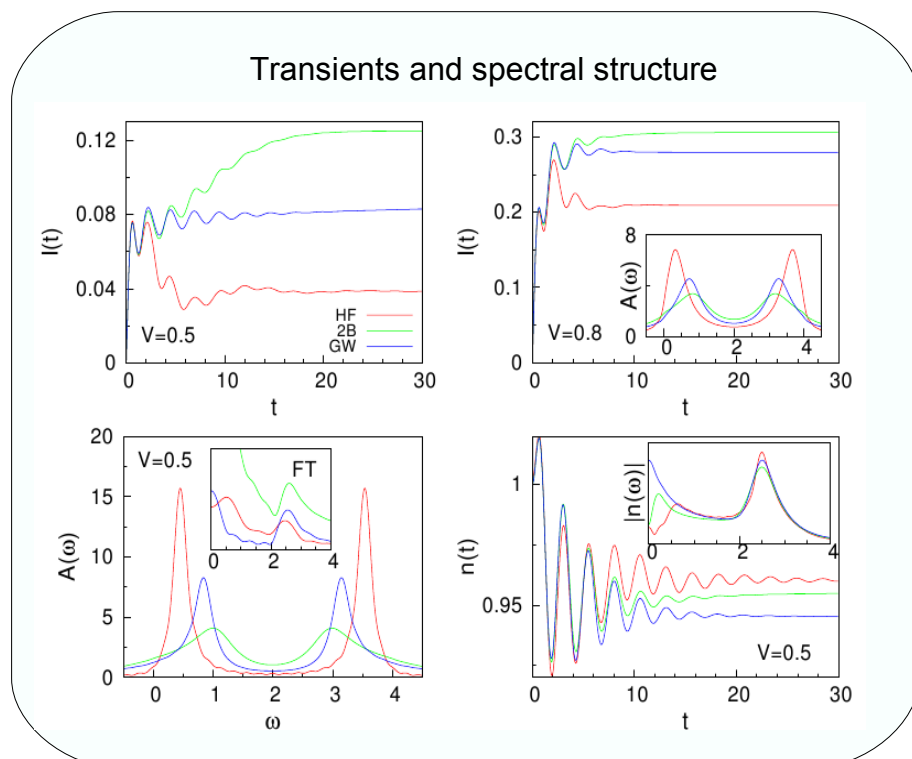
$$T = (t_1 + t_2)/2 \quad t = t_1 - t_2$$

Level view of the biased system

Current in lead  $\alpha$  is obtained from

$$I_\alpha(t) = -2\text{Re} \text{Tr}_C [G^< \cdot \Sigma_{\alpha, \text{emb}}^A + G^R \cdot \Sigma_{\alpha, \text{emb}}^< + G^> \cdot \Sigma_{\alpha, \text{emb}}^>](t, t)$$

Initial correlations and memory



## Conclusions

- The KB equations provide a powerful tool to study correlated quantum transport in real time
- The method allows for inclusion of many-body correlations while satisfying important conservation laws
- Many-body interactions have large effects on steady-state and transient currents
- The temporal features in the transients and density distributions were analyzed in detail and related to level structure displayed in the spectral functions
- The memory terms have a large effects on the time-dependent currents
- Provides benchmark results for TDDFT-QT
- KB equations offer a way to construct **conserving** xc-functionals with **memory** in TDDFT [ U.von Barth, N.E.Dahlen, R.van Leeuwen and G.Stefanucci, Phys.Rev.B **72**, 235109 (2005) ]

## References

- Petri Myöhänen, Adrian Stan, Gianluca Stefanucci and Robert van Leeuwen, cond-mat: arXiv:0808.3483 (2008)
- G.Stefanucci and C.-O.Almbladh, Phys.Rev.B **69**, 195318 (2004)
- K.S.Thygesen, Phys.Rev.Lett. **100** 166804 (2008)
- N.E.Dahlen and R.van Leeuwen, Phys.Rev.Lett. **98**, 153004 (2007)

