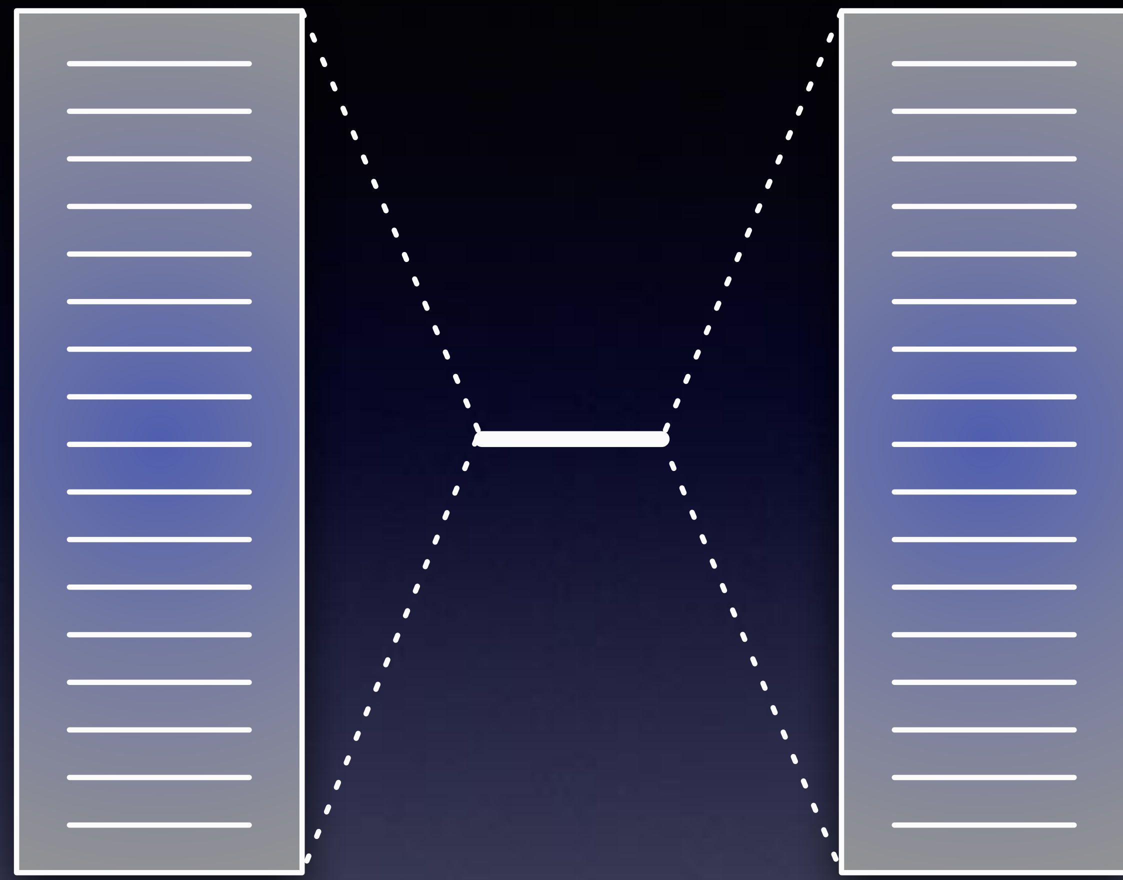
Landauer Model

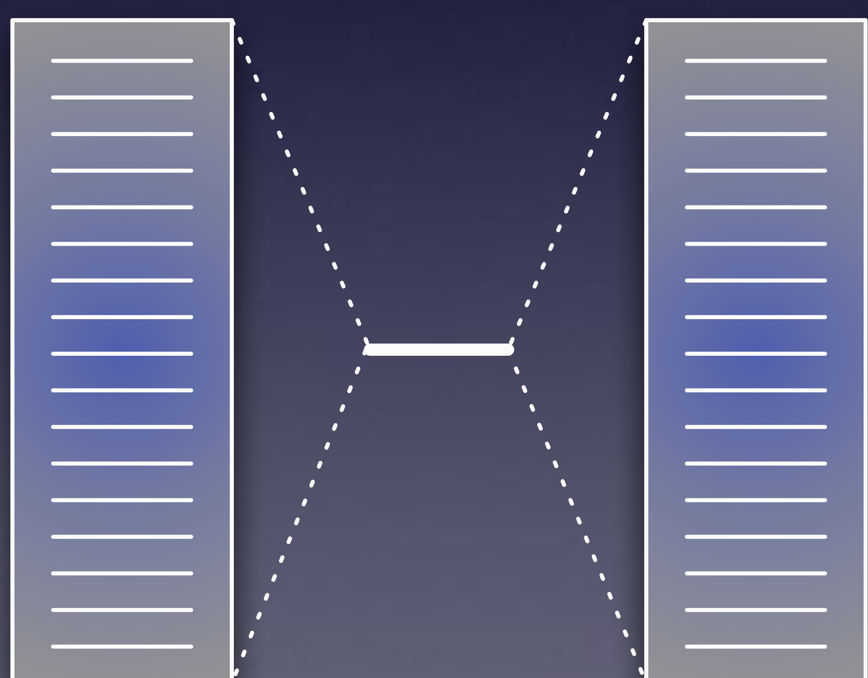


$$
\begin{aligned}
H_{\mathrm{SC}} = & \sum_{k\in L} \epsilon_k n_k + \epsilon_0 n_0 + \sum_{k\in R} \epsilon_k n_k \\
& + \sum_{k\in L} t_k \sqrt{\left(n_0 - n_0^2 + \lambda\right)\left(n_k - n_k^2 + \lambda\right)} \cos(q_0 - q_k) f_b^{(0,k)}(\mathbf{n}) \\
& + \sum_{k\in R} t_k \sqrt{\left(n_0 - n_0^2 + \lambda\right)\left(n_k - n_k^2 + \lambda\right)} \cos(q_0 - q_k) f_b^{(0,k)}(\mathbf{n})
\end{aligned}
$$

Quasiclassical Approach

DCMF Hamiltonian can't give quantum partition function...

...so we start with quantum initial conditions!



Factorized initial conditions:

- dot chosen to be (un)occupied
- electrode modes independent

$$Q = \prod_j \left(1 + e^{-\beta(\epsilon_j - \mu_j)}\right)$$