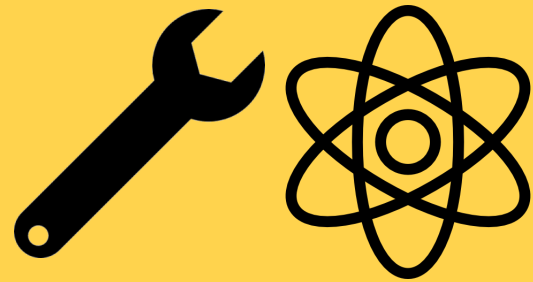
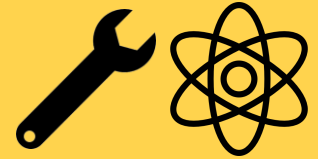


PUTTING QUANTUM INTO MECHANICS



Julian Iacoponi
MSci Project Viva

OVERVIEW



MOTIVATION & CONTEXT

- Why do this?
- Where did we start?
- What's new?

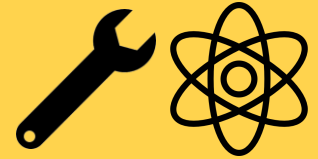
INITIAL RESULTS & GRAPHS

- Current
- Thermal Power

DEVELOPING THE MODEL

- Theory
- More results and graphs
- Entanglement?

WHY THIS PROJECT?



STUDY THE THEORY OF NEMS

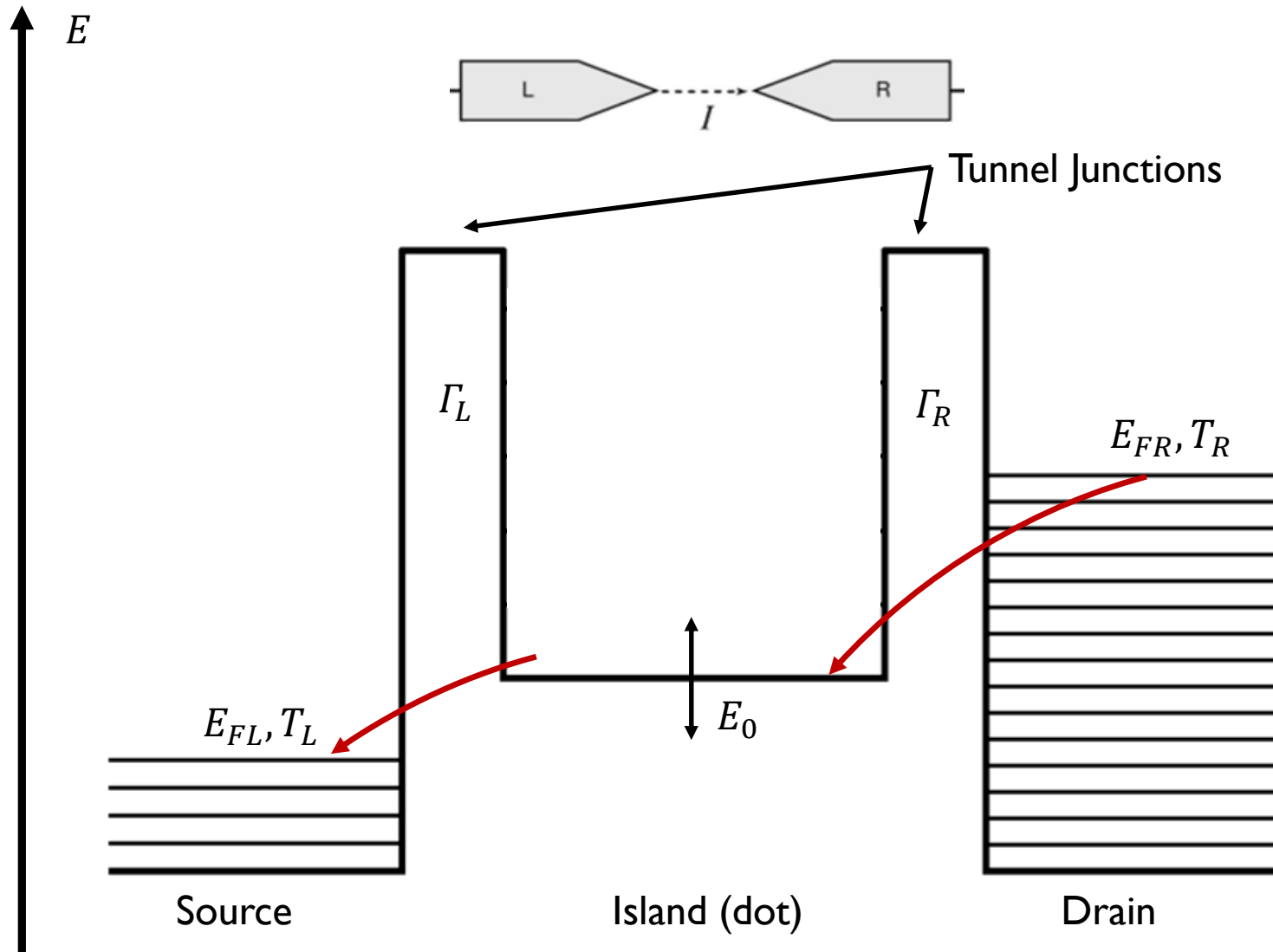
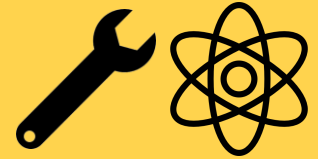
- Model single electron current across a junction of 2 leads
- Add a quantum harmonic oscillator (QHO) to the model

BENEFITS

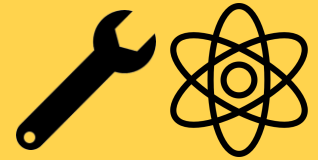
- Philosophy
 - *entanglement of macro-objects?*
 - *measurement of the ground state?*
- Applications
 - *MEMS have revolutionised our technology*
 - *qubits; atom resolution microscopy¹*

[1] Roukes, Michael. "Nanoelectromechanical systems face the future." *Physics World*, February 2001: p25-31.

MODEL SCHEMATIC



WHAT DID WE START FROM?



TAHIR'S PHD²

→ Self-energies (advanced, retarded, lesser)

- *contribution to dot energy due to leads ($\alpha = L, R$)*

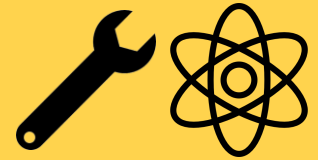
$$\Sigma_{\alpha}^{<} = f_{\alpha}(\Sigma_{\alpha}^a - \Sigma_{\alpha}^r) \qquad \Sigma_{\alpha}^a = (\Sigma_{\alpha}^r)^* = \frac{i\Gamma_{\alpha}}{2}$$

→ Green's functions (advanced, retarded, lesser)

- *$G^{<}$ propagates electrons*

$$G^{<} = G^r \Sigma^{<} G^a \qquad G^{r(a)} = (E - E_0 - \Sigma^{r(a)})^{-1}$$

ORIGINS OF THE MODEL



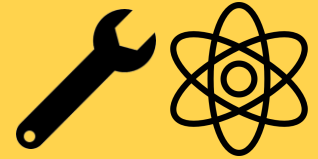
$$\rho = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G^< dE \quad \hat{I}_\alpha / \frac{e}{\hbar} = i \sum_j (V_{0\alpha} c_0^\dagger c_{\alpha j} - c_{\alpha j}^\dagger c_0 V_{\alpha 0})$$

$\swarrow \quad \searrow$

$$I_\alpha = \text{Tr}(\rho \hat{I}_\alpha)$$
$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Sigma_\alpha^< (G^r - G^a) + G^< (\Sigma_\alpha^a - \Sigma_\alpha^r) dE$$

- Current in units of $\frac{e}{\hbar}$
- Electron creation/annihilation operators:
 - *propagates from dot to leads (and vice versa) via $G^<$*
- Hopping potentials related to tunneling fraction
 - *self-energy is included*

CURRENT EQUATION

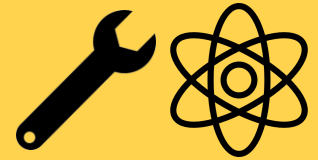


$$\begin{aligned} I &= I_L - I_R \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\Sigma_L^< - \Sigma_R^<)(G^r - G^a)dE - (\Gamma_L - \Gamma_R)\rho \end{aligned}$$

DENSITY

- Affects current only when $\Gamma_L \neq \Gamma_R$
- ‘Leaks’ more in one direction if tunnelling barriers are not equal

WHAT'S NEW?



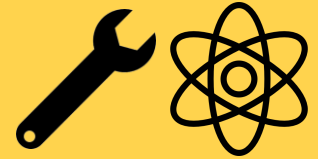
- Normal form of Fermi function hard to integrate
- Tahir assumed $T \rightarrow 0$; Fermi function going to a step function

$$f_{\alpha} = \left(e^{\frac{E - E_{F\alpha}}{k_B T_{\alpha}}} + 1 \right)^{-1}$$

- Prof. MacKinnon set us up with Matsubara technique
- *Mathematica* can do the integral, and then the sum

$$f_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{2} - \sum_{q=-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{E - E_{F\alpha}}{k_B T_{\alpha}} - i(2q + 1)\pi \right)^{-1}$$

WHAT'S NEW?



- Normal form of Fermi function hard to integrate
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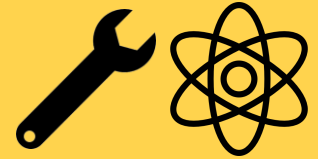
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$$f_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{2} - \sum_{q=-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{E - E_{F\alpha}}{k_B T_{\alpha}} - i(2q + 1)\pi \right)^{-1}$$

Can now explore the theory at finite temperatures!

DERIVED RESULTS



MOST GENERAL CASE

→ Algebraically simplifies very nicely

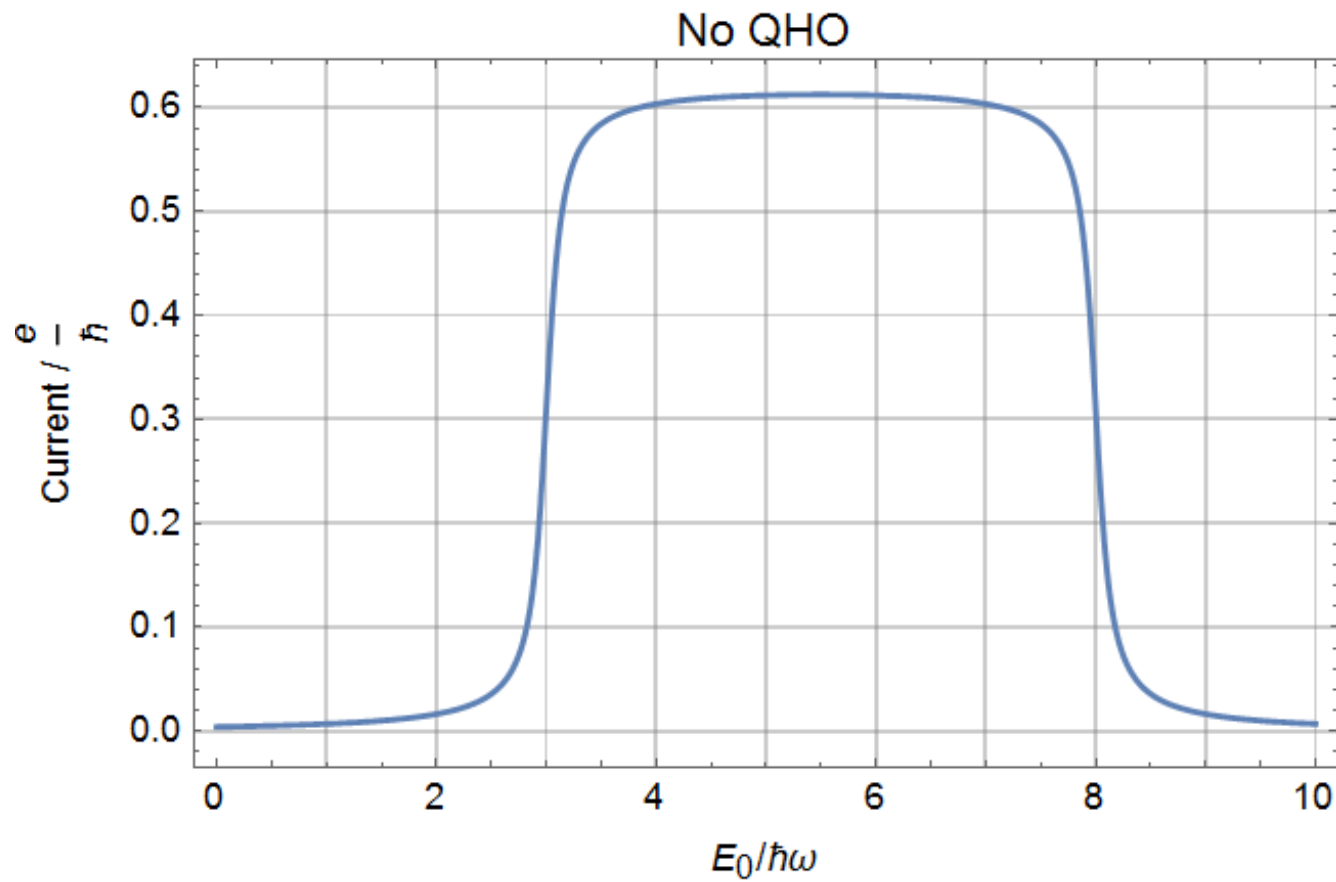
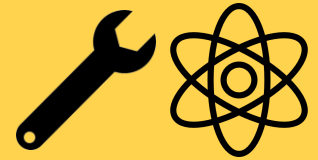
$$I = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{\Gamma_L \Gamma_R}{\bar{\Gamma}} \cdot i(\Delta\psi(z_L) - \Delta\psi(z_R))$$

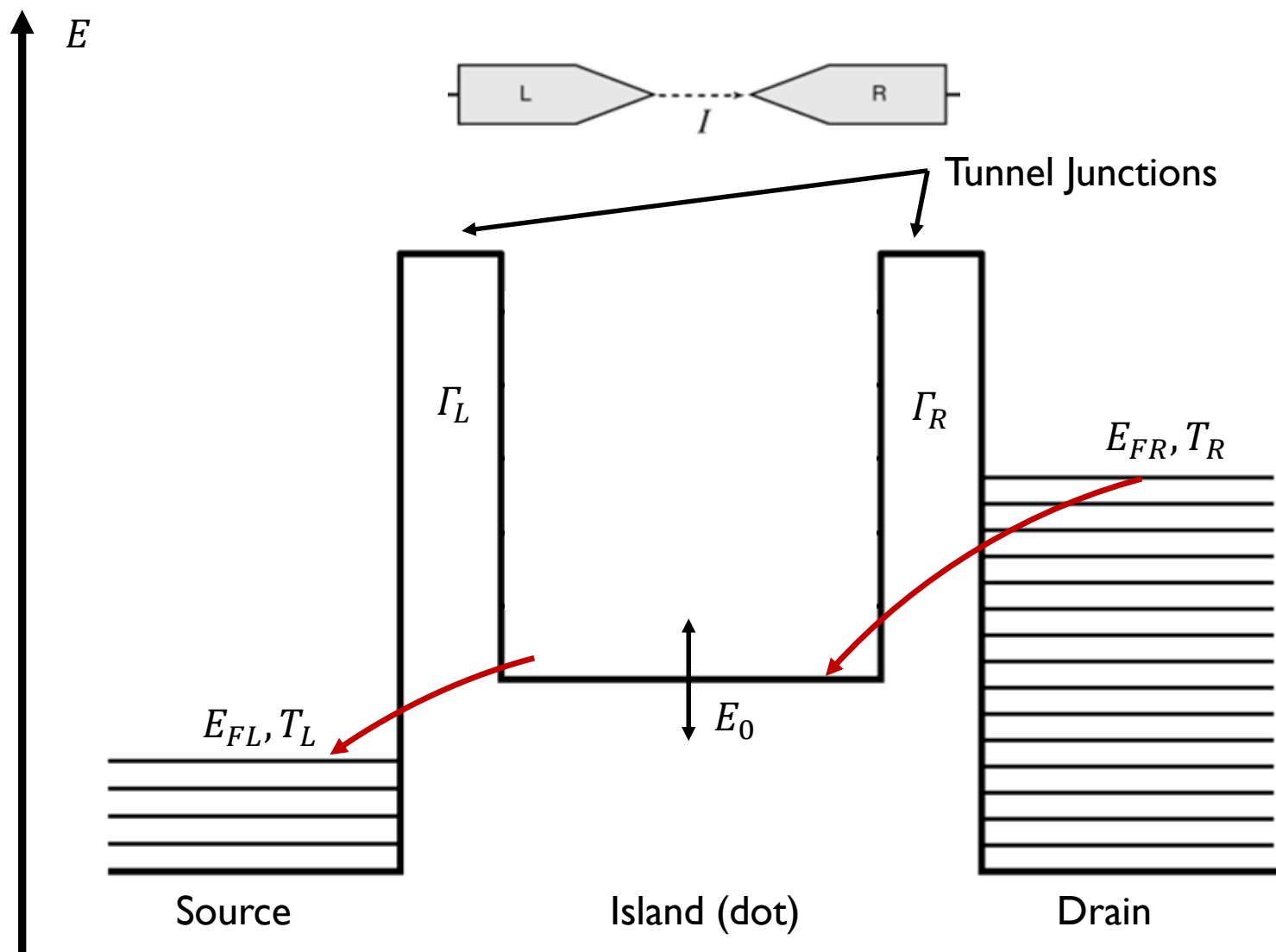
$$\Delta\psi(z) = \psi(z) - \psi(z^*) \quad z_\alpha = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\bar{\Gamma} + i(E_{F\alpha} - E_0)}{2\pi k_B T_\alpha}$$

→ Gives: Digamma functions depending on the difference in dot and Fermi energies

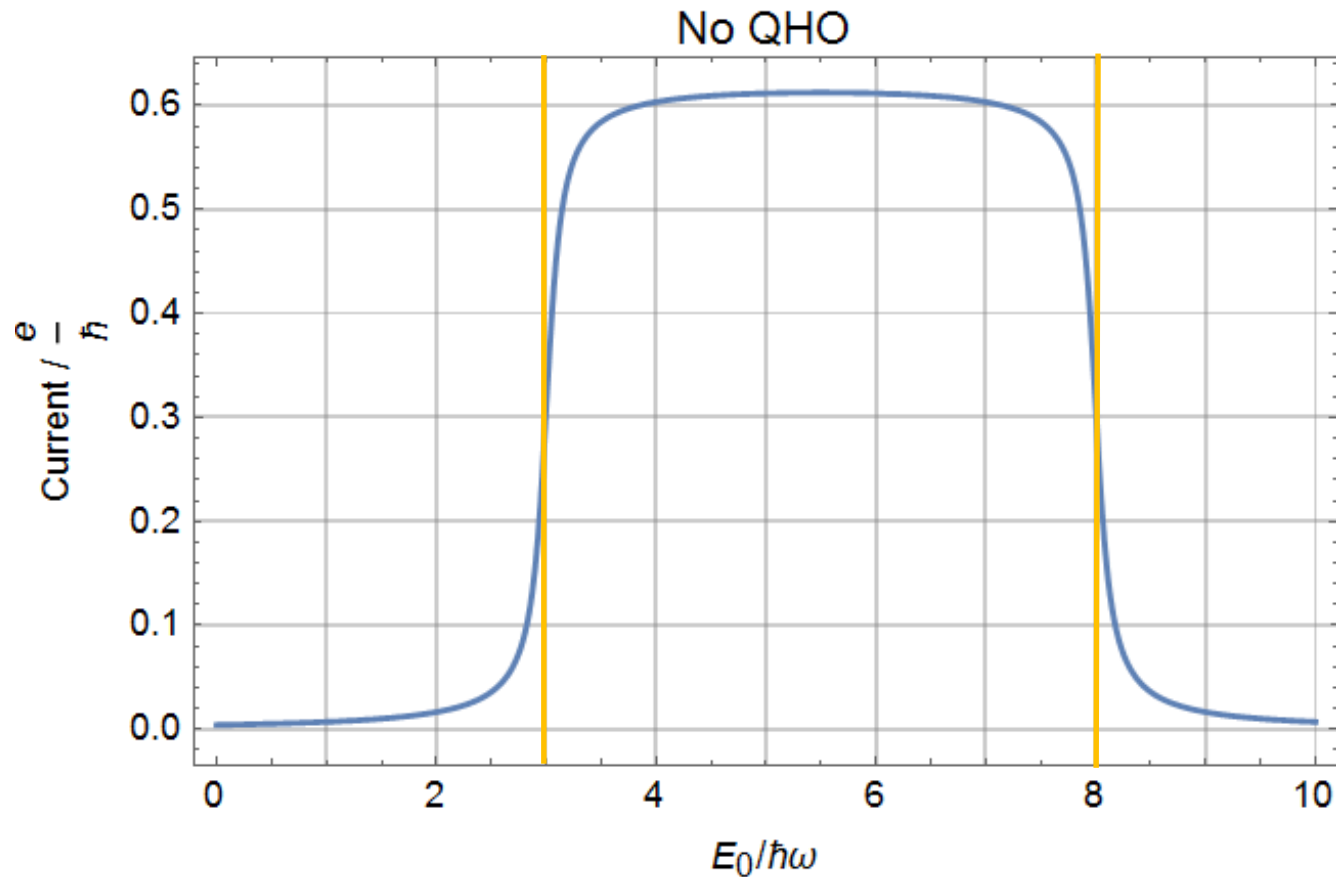
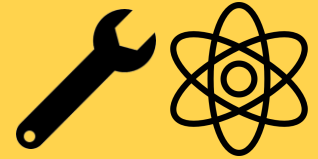
→ Symmetric to exchanging left and right, as required

CURRENT GRAPH



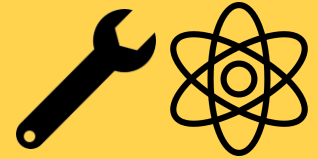


CURRENT GRAPH



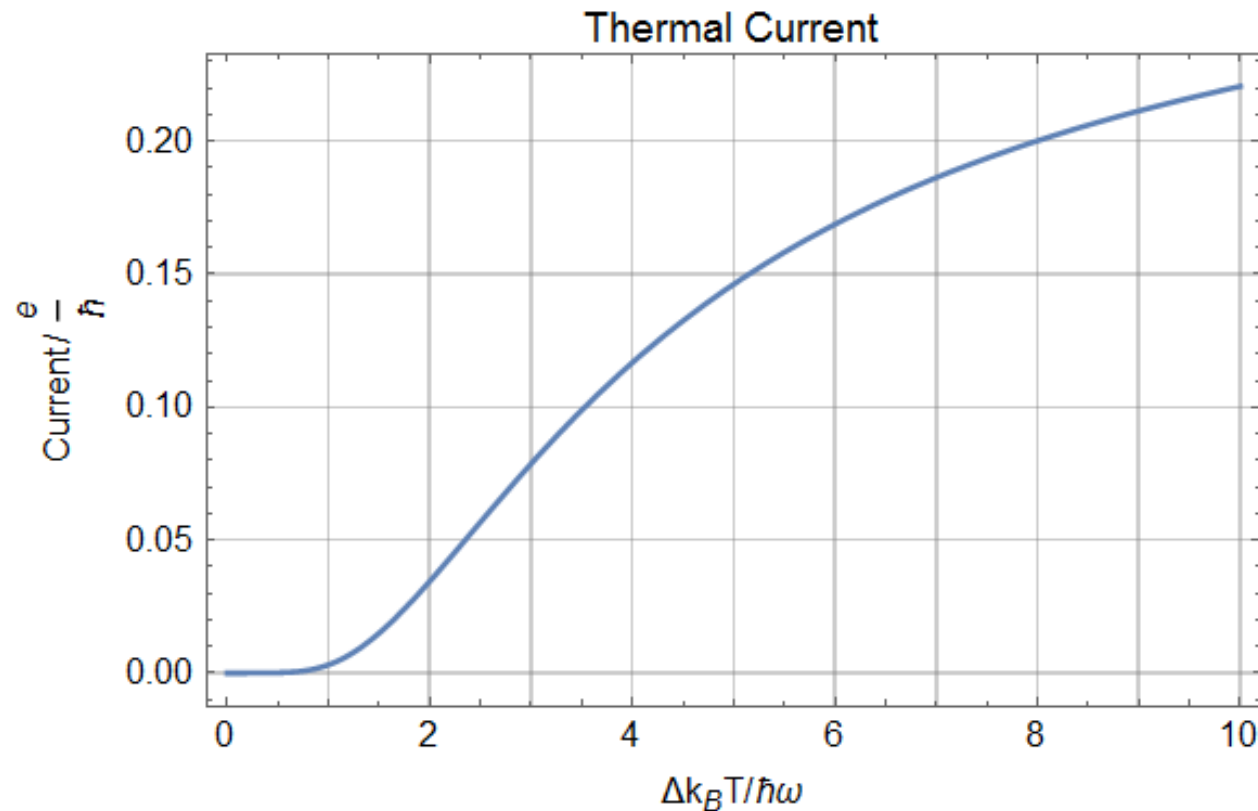
- Double step shape because of 2 transitions
- Smoothing at Fermi level transition due to temperature

THERMAL POWER

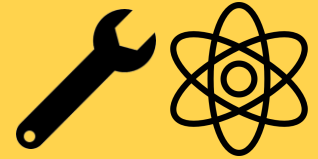


→ Set $E_{FL} = E_{FR} \neq E_0$

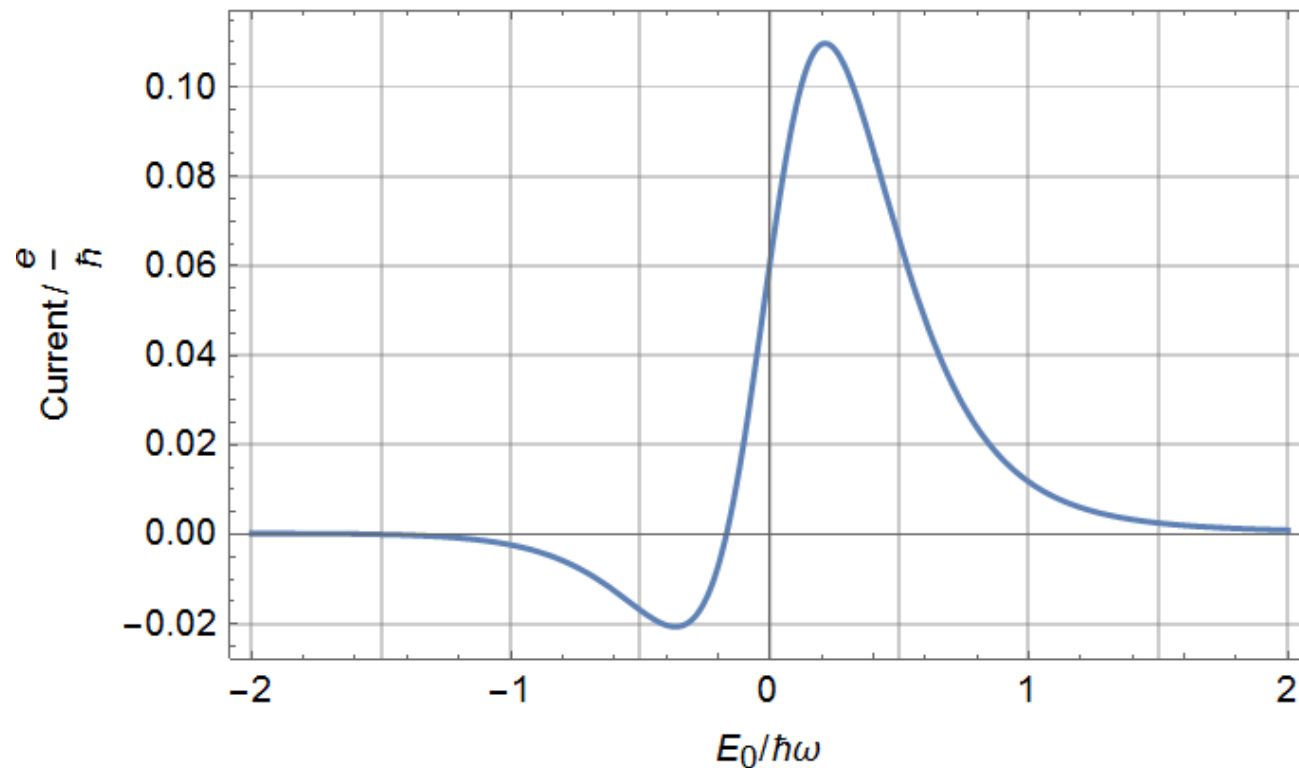
→ Difference in lead temperatures produces a current!



THERMAL POWER

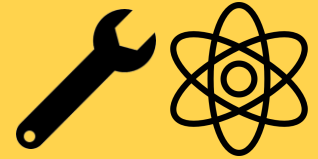


→ Set $\Delta k_B T \approx \Delta E_F$



→ Thermal power reverses normal current at transition!

SATURATION CURRENT



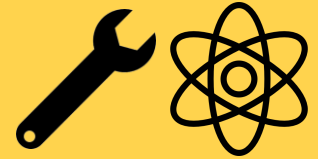
$$E_{FL} \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow f_L \rightarrow 0$$

$$E_{FR} \rightarrow -\infty \Rightarrow f_R \rightarrow 1$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{\Gamma_L \Gamma_R}{\bar{\Gamma}}$$

- Depends on tunnelling fractions only
- More tunnelling = more current flow
- Symmetric to right/left, as required

ADDING AN OSCILLATOR



QHO THEORY

→ Add QHO energies!

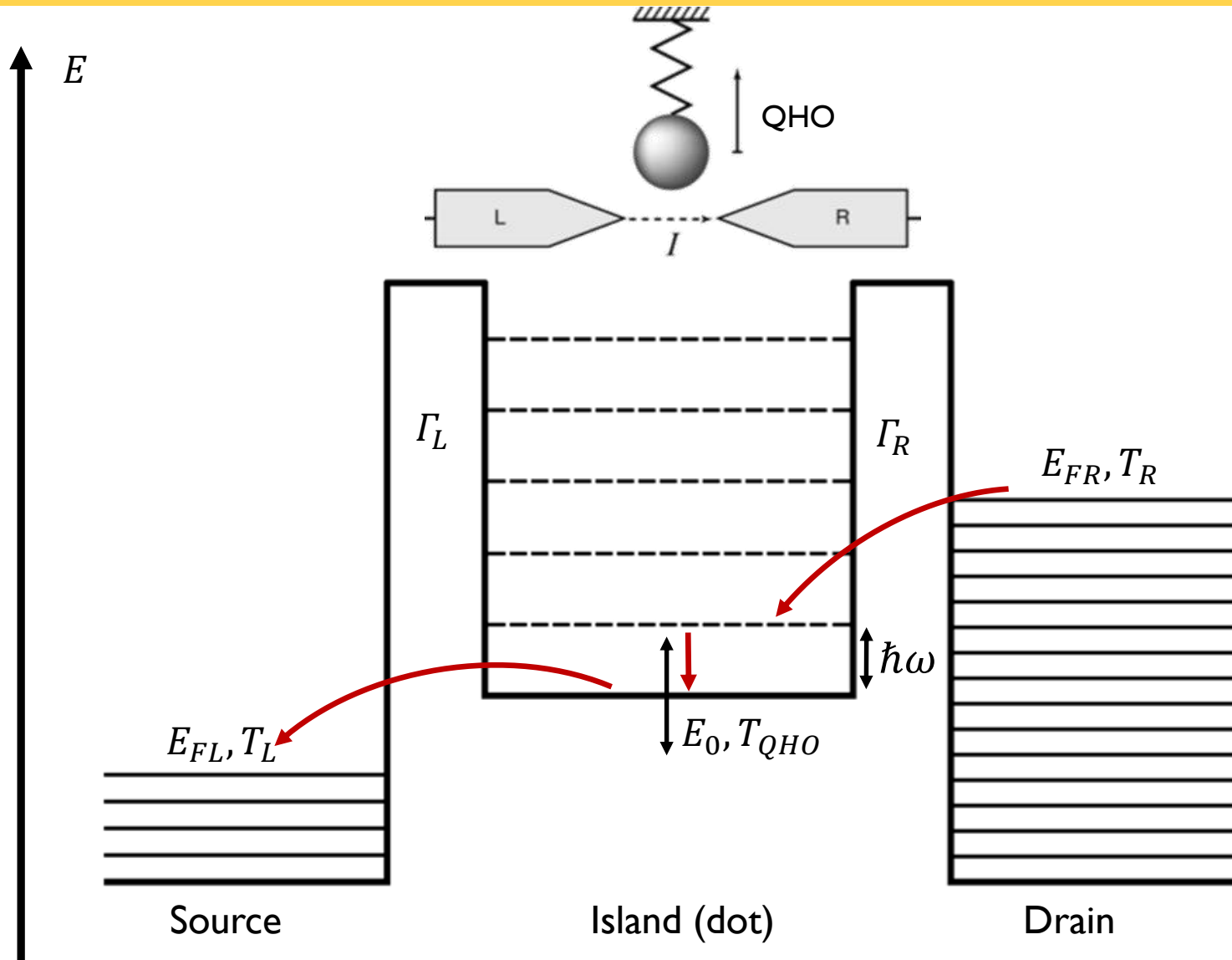
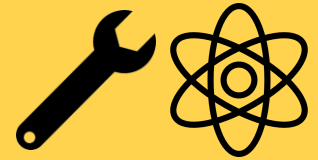
$$E_{F\alpha} \longrightarrow E_{F\alpha} + (n + \frac{1}{2})\hbar\omega$$

$$E_0 \longrightarrow E_0 + (n + \frac{1}{2})\hbar\omega$$

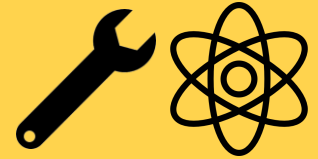
- S-matrices (Φ_{nm}) relate initial and final QHO states
- Add indices to indicate these states
- Self-energy has Boltzmann factor

$$\Sigma_{\alpha n}^< = i\Gamma_{\alpha} f_{\alpha n} B_n$$

SCHEMATIC (WITH QHO)



RESULTS WITH QHO



CURRENT

→ Take $\Gamma_L = \Gamma_R = \Gamma$ case to simplify current equation

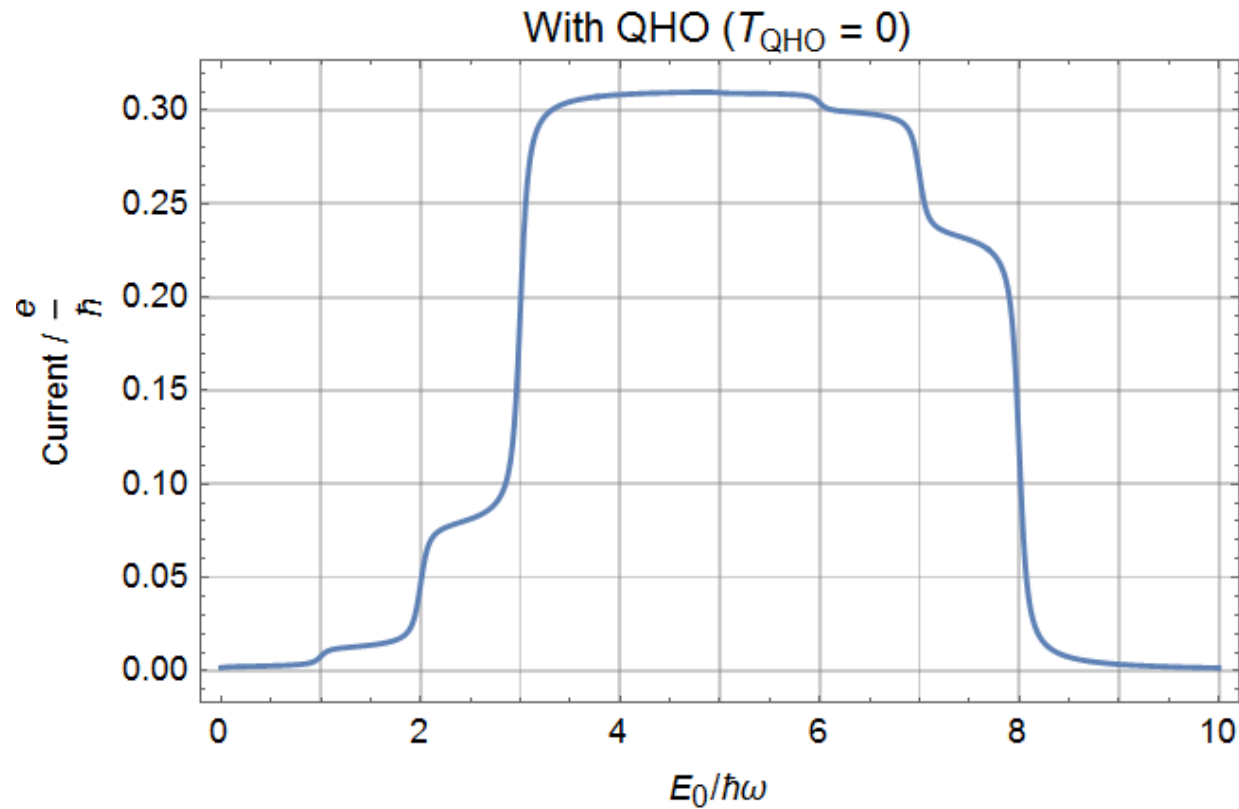
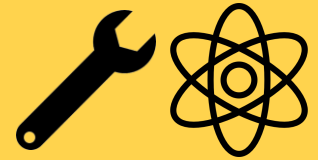
$$I = \sum_{nm} B_n |\Phi_{nm}|^2 \cdot i\Gamma(\Delta\psi(z_{Lnm}) - \Delta\psi(z_{Rnm}))$$

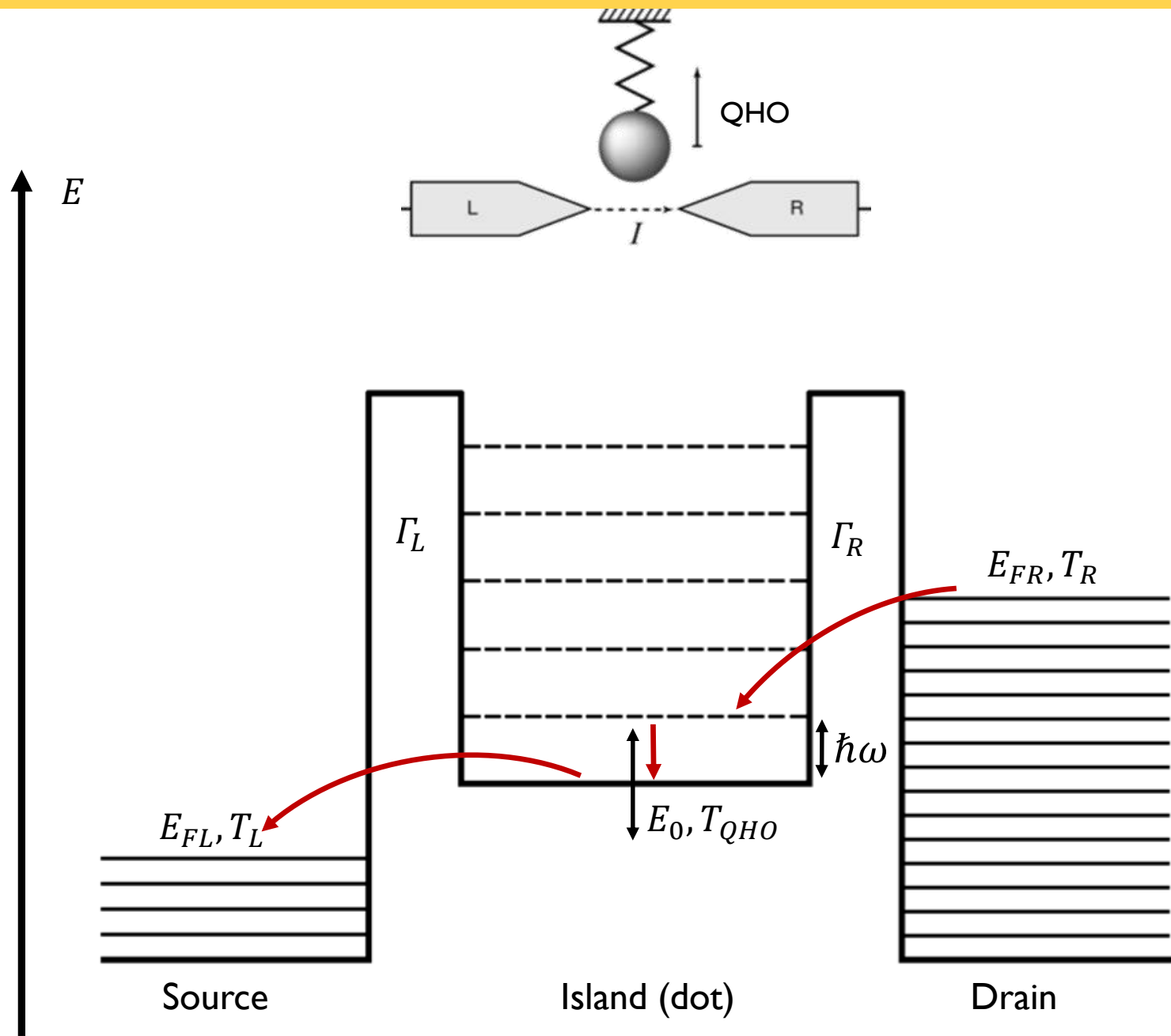
$$z_{\alpha nm} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\Gamma + i((E_{F\alpha} + (n + \frac{1}{2})\hbar\omega) - (E_0 + (m + \frac{1}{2})\hbar\omega))}{2\pi k_B T_\alpha}$$

→ Again, Digammas depending on difference in dot and lead energies

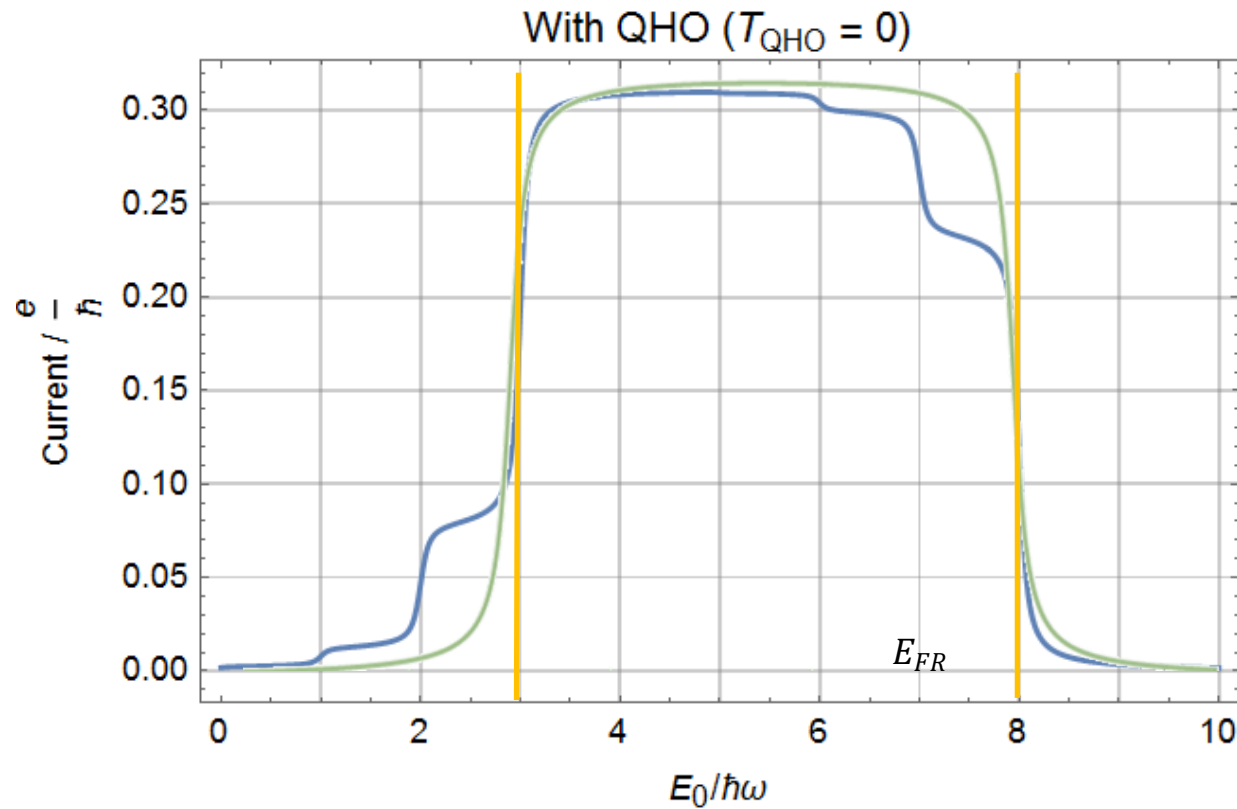
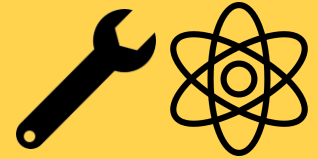
→ Ground state cancels!

$T_{\text{QHO}}=0$ CURRENT



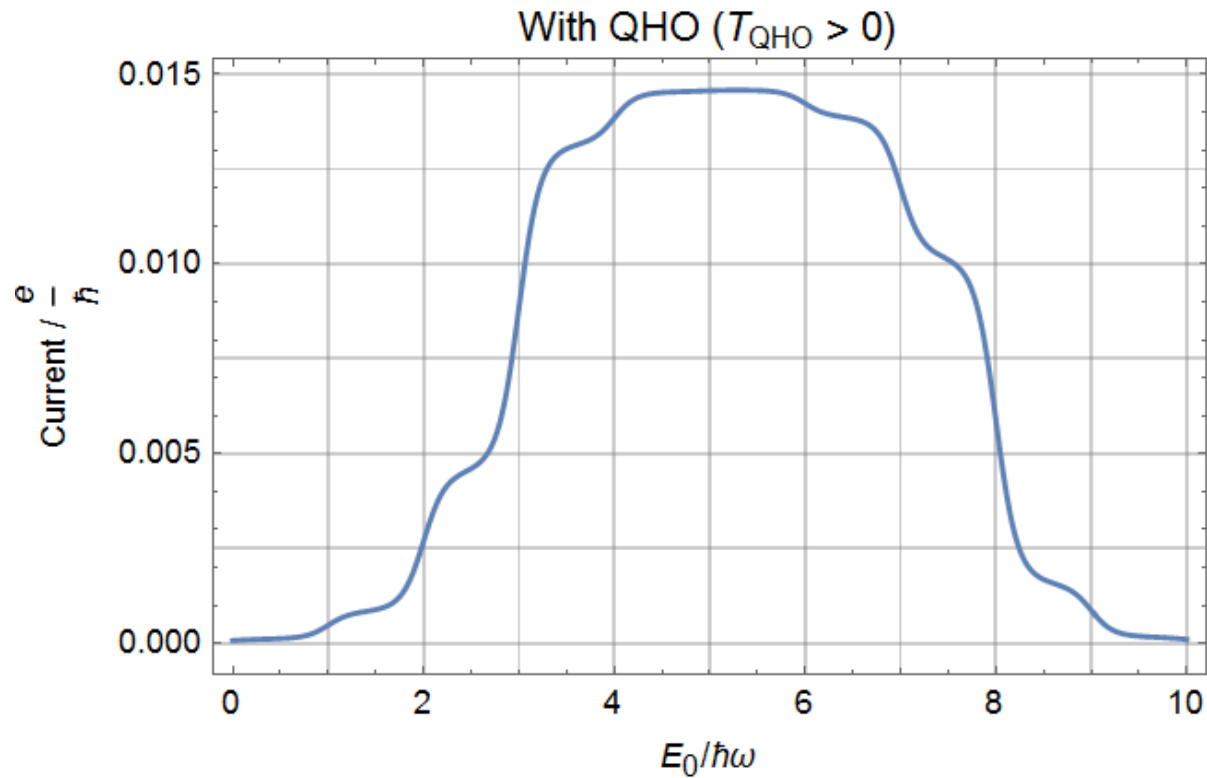
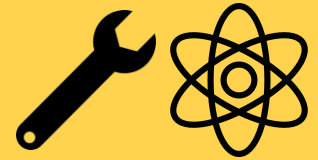


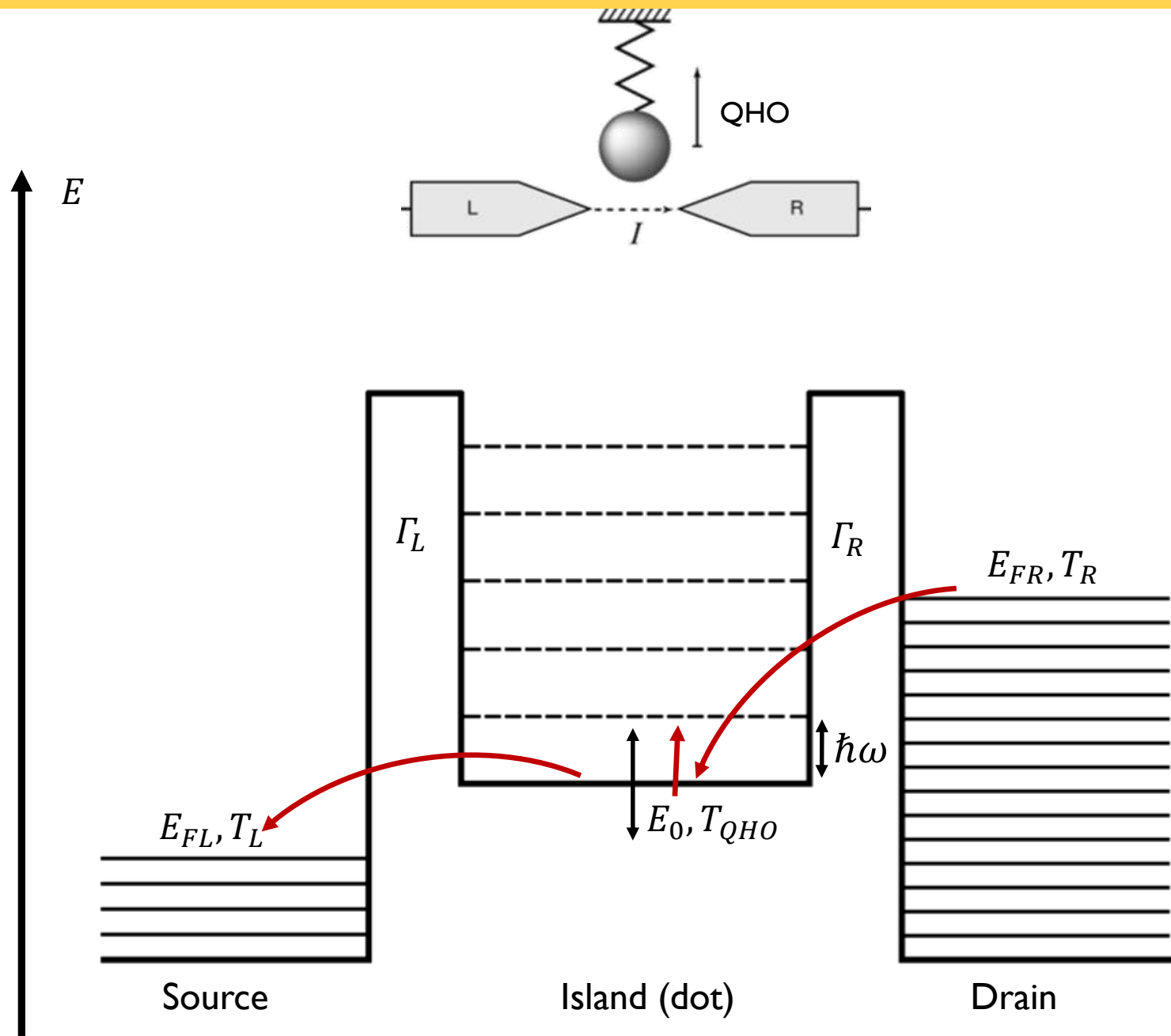
$T_{\text{QHO}}=0$ CURRENT



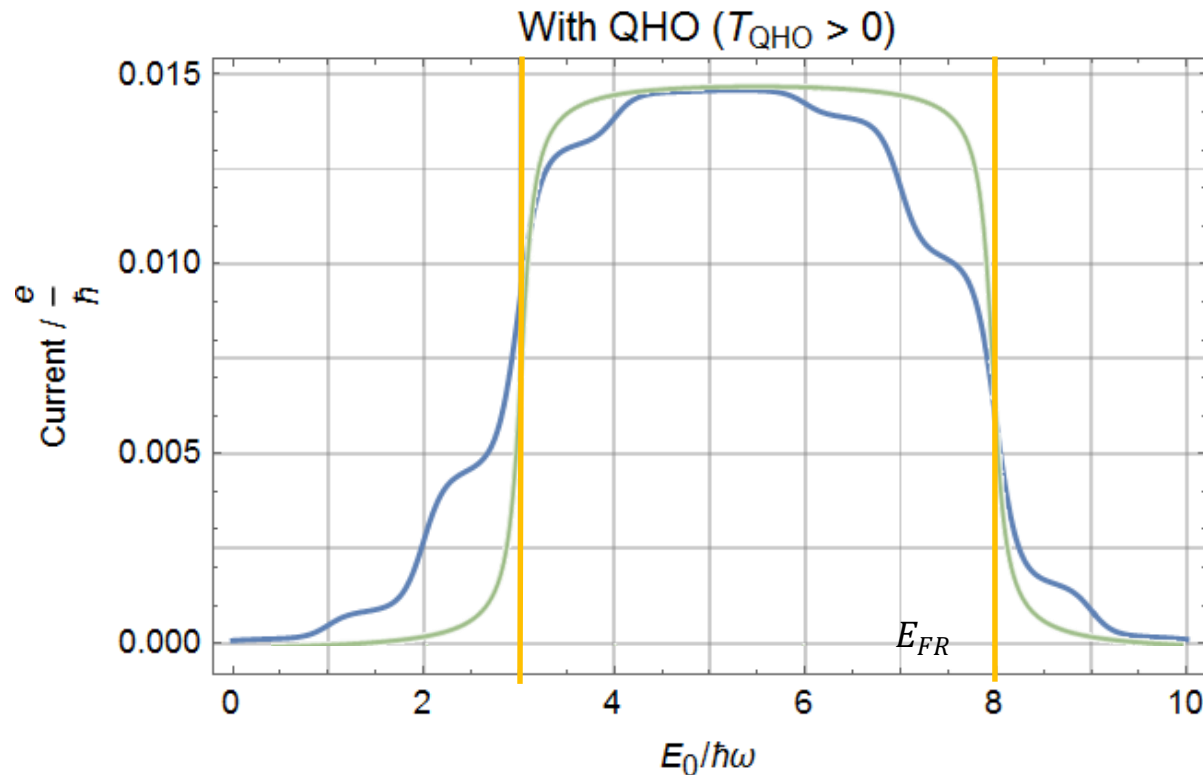
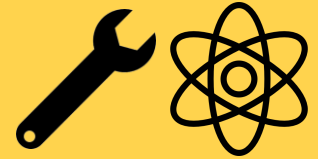
→ Phonon creation routes **raise** (lower) current **before** **entry** (exit) of Fermi energy gap

$T_{\text{QHO}} > 0$ CURRENT



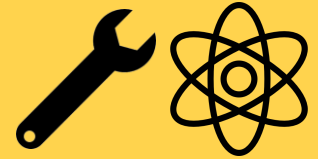


$T_{\text{QHO}} > 0$ CURRENT



→ Phonon annihilations **lower** (raise) current after **entry** (exit) of Fermi energy gap

ENTANGLEMENT?



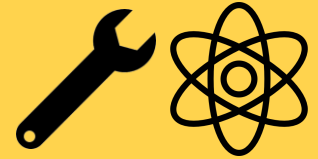
DENSITY MATRIX

$$\rho_{nn'} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G_{nn'}^{<} dE$$

$$G_{nn'}^{<} = \sum_m G_{nm}^r \Sigma_m^{<} G_{mn'}^a$$

- Non-zero diagonal elements suggest mixed states
- Eigenvectors correspond to phonons
- Eigenvalues correspond to electrons

QUANTUM ENTROPY?

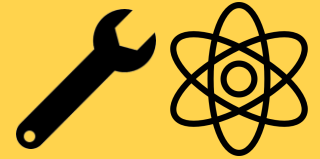


VON NEUMANN DEFINITION

$$S(\rho) = -\text{Tr}(\rho \ln \rho)$$

- Quantifiable measure for extent of entanglement
- × Our density matrix is ‘missing’ density, so approach not currently working

SUMMARY



MOTIVATION & CONTEXT

- Important for philosophy and technology
- Based off Tahir's PhD
- New Matsubara technique for Fermi function!

INITIAL RESULTS & GRAPHS

- Digammas gives step-like current
- Thermal power
- Saturation current

DEVELOPING THE MODEL

- Coupled QHO
- Bumps in current due to phonons
- Evidence of entanglement

**THANK YOU
FOR
LISTENING**

