



# Does self-induction matter in quantum transport?

Viðar Guðmundsson

Science Institute, University of Iceland

vidar@hi.is

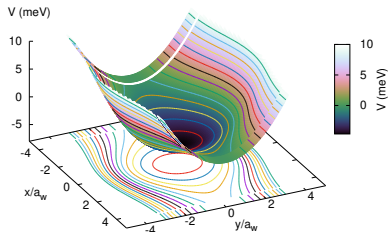
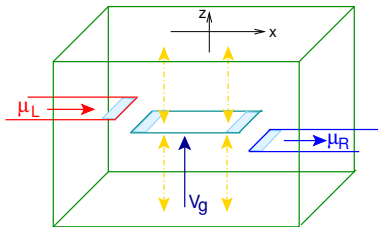
1st International Symposium on Precision Engineering, NCHU, Taichung, Taiwan

<https://notendur.hi.is/vidar/Rann/Fyrirlestur/ISPE2020.pdf>

2020



# Time-dependent transport

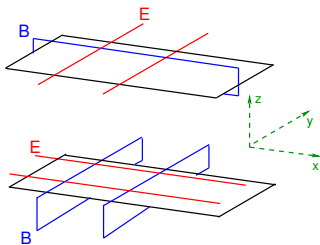


Short quantum GaAs wire ( $L_x = 180$  nm) in a 3D photon cavity  
Weak coupling  $g_0 g^{L,R} a_w^{3/2} \sim 0.101 \times (\text{state} - \text{dependence})$  meV  
( $a_w \approx 20.75$  nm,  $B_{\text{ext}} = 1.0$  T)

# Quantized cavity field

$$\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r}) = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{e}}_x \\ \hat{\mathbf{e}}_y \end{pmatrix} \mathcal{A} \{a + a^\dagger\} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{\pi y}{b_c}\right) \\ \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{a_c}\right) \end{pmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{\pi z}{d_c}\right),$$

TE<sub>011</sub>, *x*-pol.  
TE<sub>101</sub>, *y*-pol.



*y*-polarization

*x*-polarization

$$\hbar\omega = 0.98 \text{ meV} \rightarrow L_x/a_c, \quad L_x/b_c = 1/(70.7) = \delta \approx \mathbf{0.014}$$

# Equation of motion

Liouville-von Neumann  $\rightarrow$  projection on central system  $\rightarrow$   
quantum master equation

$$\partial_t W = \mathcal{L}W, \quad \mathcal{L}W = -\frac{i}{\hbar}[H, W]$$

$$H = H_S + H_{LR} + H_T(t), \quad H_S = H_e + H_{EM}$$

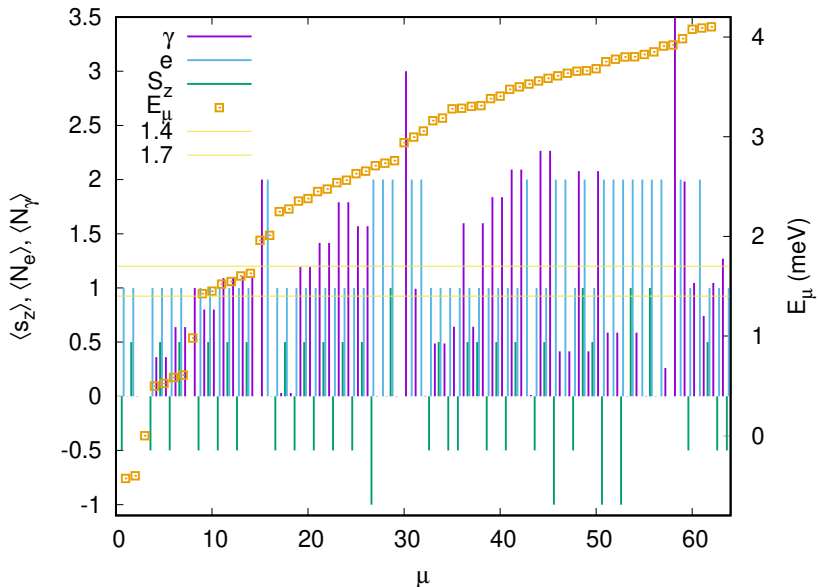
$$H_S = \int d^2r \psi^\dagger(\mathbf{r}) \left\{ \frac{\pi^2}{2m^*} + V(\mathbf{r}) \right\} \psi(\mathbf{r}) + H_{Coul} + \hbar\omega a^\dagger a \\ + \frac{1}{c} \int d^2r \mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}) \cdot \mathbf{A}_\gamma + \frac{e^2}{2m^*c^2} \int d^2r \rho(\mathbf{r}) A_\gamma^2$$

$$\boldsymbol{\pi} = \left( \mathbf{p} + \frac{e}{c} \mathbf{A}_{ext} \right), \quad \rho = \psi^\dagger \psi, \quad \mathbf{j} = -\frac{e}{2m^*} \{ \psi^\dagger (\boldsymbol{\pi} \psi) + (\boldsymbol{\pi}^* \psi^\dagger) \psi \}$$

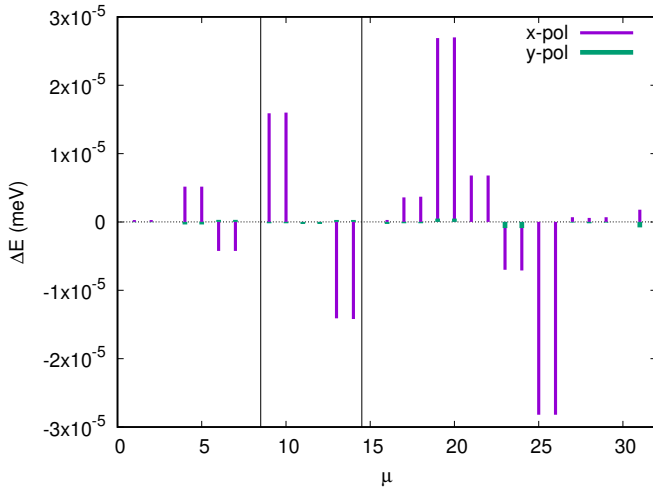
Stepwise exact numerical diagonalization, (Fortschritte der Physik 61, 305 (2013))



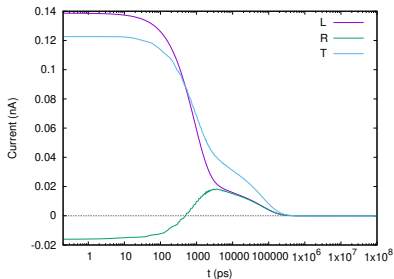
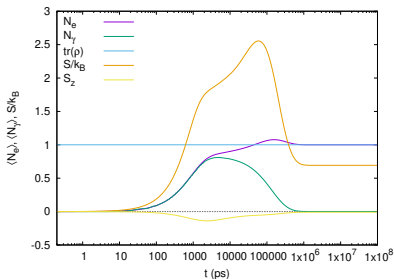
# States – energy spectrum – x-polarized field, $\delta \approx 0.014$



$$\Delta E_{\mu} = E_{\mu}^{\delta \approx 0.014} - E_{\mu}^{\delta \approx 0}$$

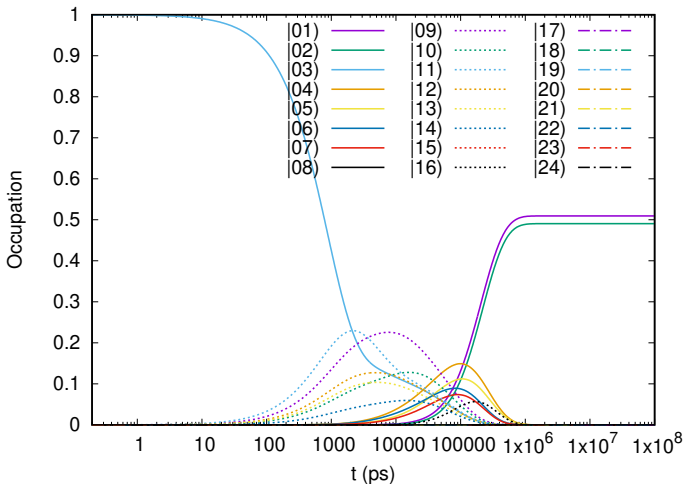


Mean values –  $\langle N_e \rangle$ ,  $\langle N_\gamma \rangle$ ,  $\langle I \rangle$ ,  $\delta \approx 0.014$



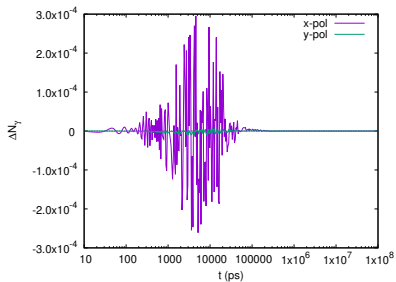
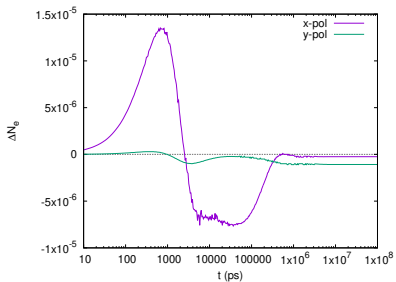
Charging of an empty system

# Dynamic occupation of states, $\delta \approx 0.014$

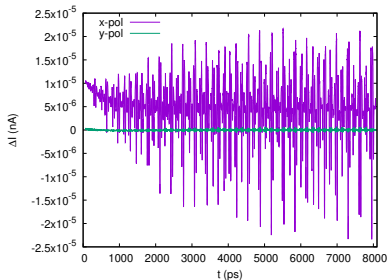
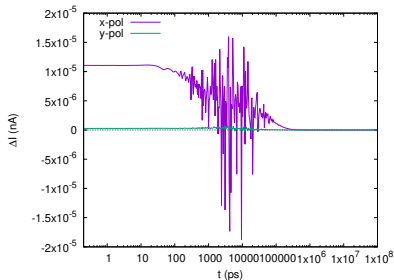




$$\Delta N_e = N_e^{\delta \approx 0.014} - N_e^{\delta \approx 0}, \quad \Delta N_\gamma = N_\gamma^{\delta \approx 0.014} - N_\gamma^{\delta \approx 0}$$



$$\Delta I = I^{\delta \approx 0.014} - I^{\delta \approx 0}$$



Fourier analysis  $\rightarrow$  Rabi oscillations superimposed  
(arXiv:2005.10914)

# Summary

- Time-dependent many-body approach, all time scales
  - Central system: Exact interactions
  - Shape – geometry
  - Weak coupling to external reservoirs
  - **We can see self-inductance**
  - Not important with present parameters, **room to enhance**
  - Review: *Entropy* **21**, 731 (2019),  
Preprint on induction: ([arXiv:2005.10914](https://arxiv.org/abs/2005.10914))
  - Andrei Manolescu (RU)
  - Valeriu Moldoveanu (NIMP)
  - Nzar Rauf Abdullah (US, KUST)
  - Chi-Shung Tang (NUU)
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