

Transient Charge and Energy Flow in the Wide-Band Limit

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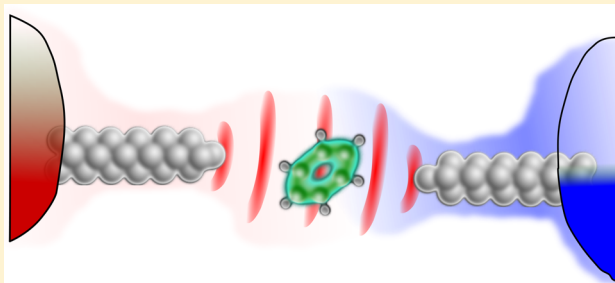
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ABSTRACT: The wide-band limit is a commonly used approximation to analyze transport through nanoscale devices. In this work we investigate its applicability to the study of charge and heat transport through molecular break junctions exposed to voltage biases and temperature gradients. We find by comparative simulations that while the wide-band-limit approximation faithfully describes the long-time charge and heat transport, it fails to characterize the short-time behavior of the junction. In particular, we show that the charge current flowing through the device shows a discontinuity when a temperature gradient is applied, while the energy flow is discontinuous when a voltage bias is switched on and even diverges when the junction is exposed to both a temperature gradient and a voltage bias. We provide an explanation for this pathological behavior and propose two possible solutions to this problem.



1. INTRODUCTION

Over the last decades great effort has been spent to miniaturize electric circuits. The goal is to realize the fundamental building blocks of electronic circuits, such as transistors, on the scale of single molecules. There has been great success in shrinking electronic devices down experimentally. In order to understand the properties of molecular break junctions, a quantum mechanical description of the device is required. Perhaps the most successful and widespread theory to describe how charge flows through a nanoscale junction is the so-called Landauer–Büttiker approach,^{1–3} which describes the charge transport as a scattering problem. Essentially, the flow of charge through a molecular junction is determined by the transmission function of the device—describing how impinging electrons are scattered—and the occupation function of the electrons in the (metallic) leads connected to the junction.

In recent years there has been renewed interest in addressing not only the charge flow but also the energy (or heat) flow through nanoscale devices. Understanding how charge and energy flow depend on voltage and temperature biases across the device provides crucial insight for the development of thermoelectric circuits, which could be used to convert waste heat into useful electric energy.^{4,5} Furthermore, recent experiments demonstrate that local temperatures in nanoscale conductors can be measured with a spatial resolution of tens of nanometers.^{6,7} A common path to address the effect of temperature gradients across the nanoscale device is to allow for different temperatures in the occupation functions characterizing the leads in the Landauer–Büttiker formula. Conceptually this can only be justified if the leads are

considered to be disconnected from the device initially (partitioned approach). This artificial partitioning of the system, however, is problematic, for it assumes that it is possible to perfectly decouple the leads from the molecular junction—a rather optimistic assumption if one considers atomic-scale devices. For times much larger than the typical time scale of molecular break junctions, which are on the order of femtoseconds,^{8–11} the assumption of a decoupled initial state does not play a crucial role. However, for transient dynamics the initial state matters. As pump–probe experiments are now able to investigate phenomena happening at this time scale^{12–15} it is important to properly describe the initial state.

An alternative to the partitioned approach is to couple the device and leads at all times and trigger the charge flow by switching a potential bias.¹⁶ This *partition-free* approach leads to the same steady state as the partitioned approach, but the transient dynamics of the device will, in general, be different.¹⁷ The advantage of the partition-free approach is that the transient charge and energy/heat flows are not spoiled by the dynamics induced by connecting leads and device, because the electronic states in the device are allowed to hybridize with the leads before any temperature or voltage bias is applied. Importantly, it is also possible to take into account temperature differences in the leads within the partition-free approach: We consider a *thermomechanical potential*, which couples to the *local* energy density of the system—much like the usual electric potential couples to the charge density.¹⁸ This thermomechan-

Received: January 26, 2018

Published: April 16, 2018

ical potential acts as mechanical “proxy”¹⁹ for local temperature variations. An intuitive way to understand this is to consider the occupation function, which is determined from the ratio of the energy and the temperature. Accordingly, a change in occupations due to a change in temperature can alternatively be viewed as a change in energy keeping the temperature fixed. The thermomechanical potential rescales the energy locally, thereby mimicking a locally varying temperature. Applying this idea in the context of transport means that different temperatures in the leads are described by rescaling the bandwidth of the leads.²⁰

A widespread simplification used to describe transport through nano junctions is the so-called wide-band limit (WBL). The WBL assumes that the detailed structure of the density of states in the leads is not important for the description of transport, which substantially simplifies computations. The WBL for charge transport is justified when the bandwidth is large compared to the applied bias.^{21–27} An important requirement for the WBL is that it should not induce any spurious, unphysical dynamics. Its only purpose is to allow for an efficient description of dynamics in large scale open quantum systems.

In this work we investigate whether the WBL can be employed in conjunction with the thermomechanical potential. An immediate question that comes to mind is: What is the meaning of rescaling an infinite band? In the following we will show that the steady state is well described in the WBL, provided the WBL is taken properly. The transient currents, however, exhibit peculiarities at short times. Specifically, we see that the charge current jumps at the initial time when the device is exposed to a temperature gradient and, similarly, the heat current behaves discontinuously when a voltage bias, but no temperature bias, is switched on. Even more dramatically, the heat current diverges as $(t - t_0)^{-1}$, with t_0 being the time at which a temperature *and* charge bias are applied to the system. By comparing the WBL transient charge and heat currents to results obtained at finite bandwidth, we highlight that this pathological behavior of the WBL can be attributed to the fact that—at short times—the natural cutoff, provided by the finite bandwidth, plays a crucial role for the dynamics.

2. MODEL AND METHOD

We consider a simple tight-binding model Hamiltonian to describe a molecular break junction. A single molecular level is connected to two metallic leads (cf. sketch in Figure 1). The Hamiltonian reads

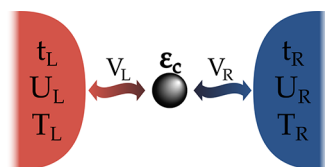


Figure 1. Molecular break junction: Schematic representation of the system considered in this work. A single impurity site, representing a molecular level with energy ϵ_c , is coupled via hopping amplitudes V_α to metallic leads with a bandwidth $4t_\alpha$ ($\alpha = R, L$). Charge and energy flow is triggered by applying a potential bias U_α to the leads and/or changing the temperature T_α in the leads.

$$\hat{H} = \epsilon_c \hat{\phi}_c^\dagger \hat{\phi}_c + \sum_{ak} \epsilon_{ak} \hat{\phi}_{ak}^\dagger \hat{\phi}_{ak} + \sum_{ak} (\hat{\phi}_{ak}^\dagger V_{(ak)c} \hat{\phi}_c + \hat{\phi}_c^\dagger V_{(ak)c} \hat{\phi}_{ak}) \quad (1)$$

where ϵ_c is the energy of the molecular level, $\hat{\phi}_{ak}^\dagger$ and $\hat{\phi}_{ak}$ are the field operators of the leads, with $\alpha = L(\text{eft}), R(\text{ight})$ and k labels the basis functions in the leads, and $\hat{\phi}_c^\dagger, \hat{\phi}_c$ representing the field operators associated with the molecular level. The matrix elements $V_{(ak)c} = [V_{c(ak)}]^\star$ take the coupling between the molecular level and the leads into account. In the following we will drop the subscript “c” of $V_{(ak)c}$ since we are only considering a single site. The leads are modeled as non-interacting one-dimensional tight-binding chains, i.e., the dispersion of the electrons in the leads is given by

$$\epsilon_{ak} = -2t_\alpha \cos(k) + c_\alpha \quad (2)$$

where t_α is the nearest neighbor hopping in lead α , yielding a bandwidth of $4t_\alpha$. The energy c_α corresponds to the center of the band of the lead α ; that is, it determines the alignment of the band with respect to the chemical potential, which we take to be at zero energy. Finally the hopping to the central site is $V_{ak} = V_\alpha \sin(k)$. This picture may be extended to more complicated lead structures and couplings.²⁸ The embedding self-energy due to lead α is then given by

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma_\alpha^{R/A}(z) &= \sum_k V_{ak} g_{ak}^{R/A}(z) V_{ak}^\star \\ &= \frac{|V_\alpha|^2}{t_\alpha} S\left(\frac{z - c_\alpha}{2t_\alpha}\right) \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

with $g_{ak}^{R/A}(z)$ being the retarded/advanced Green’s function of the isolated lead α . The function $S(z)$ is given by

$$S(z) = z - \sqrt{z - 1} \sqrt{z + 1} \quad (4)$$

where the character of the function $S(z)$, i.e., whether it is the advanced or retarded self-energy, is determined by the sign of the imaginary part of z . The function $S(z)$ has a branch cut on the real axis from $z = -1 \rightarrow z = 1$. The Green’s function for the molecular level is then simply given by

$$G^{R/A}(z) = \left[z - \epsilon_c - \sum_\alpha \Sigma_\alpha^{R/A}(z) \right]^{-1} \quad (5)$$

The inverse of the imaginary part of the self-energy yields a finite lifetime for the quasi-particles in the molecular junction, and the real part of the self-energy shifts the energy of the quasi-particles.

The WBL is defined as the limit $t_\alpha \rightarrow \infty$ (infinite bandwidth) while keeping the ratio $|V_\alpha|^2/t_\alpha$ which corresponds to the decay rate into lead α , constant. Expanding the expression of the self-energy for large t_α we obtain

$$[\Sigma_\alpha^{R/A}(z)]_{\text{WBL}} = \mp i \frac{|V_\alpha|^2}{t_\alpha} = \mp i \frac{\Gamma_\alpha}{2} \quad (6)$$

where the \mp sign refers to the retarded/advanced self-energy, respectively. As we can see from this expression, the only effect of the leads is to provide a decay-mechanism for the quasi-particles.

Expressing the field operators $\hat{\phi}$ in the Heisenberg picture and using their equations of motion, the charge and heat currents are given by^{20,29–31}

$$I_{\alpha} = -\partial_t \sum_k \langle \hat{\phi}_{\alpha k}^{\dagger}(t) \hat{\phi}_{\alpha k}(t) \rangle \quad (7a)$$

$$Q_{\alpha} = -\partial_t \left[\sum_k \epsilon_{\alpha k} \langle \hat{\phi}_{\alpha k}^{\dagger}(t) \hat{\phi}_{\alpha k}(t) \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \sum_k (V_{\alpha k} \langle \hat{\phi}_{\alpha k}^{\dagger}(t) \hat{\phi}_{\alpha k}(t) \rangle + \text{h. c.}) \right] \quad (7b)$$

Note that we define the heat current Q_{α} as the temporal change in the energy within the leads *plus* half the coupling energy.³² Since we are working in the partition-free approach our initial state is described by a grand canonical ensemble determined by the global chemical potential μ and the (inverse) temperature β . Without loss of generality we can assume that the chemical potential defines the zero in energy, which implies that in definition 7b the energy flow due to the convective motion of the electrons is properly accounted for; that is, the shift $Q_{\alpha} \rightarrow Q_{\alpha} - \mu I_{\alpha}$ does not change the heat current. All energy levels in our model are measured with respect to the chemical potential.

3. TRANSPORT SETUP

In this work, we investigate the validity of the WBL in the case of dynamical heat and charge transport in the junction described in the previous section. Once a nonequilibrium situation is created by applying a potential bias and/or temperature gradient, transient dynamics will take place and electrons will move, resulting in charge and heat currents flowing across the junction. We focus on the specific cases of quenches; that is, the electric and thermomechanical potentials suddenly change at a certain time t_0 . Transient dynamics—induced by changing the potentials—occur on the order of a characteristic time scale τ given by the inverse of the decay rate due to the leads, i.e.,

$$\tau^{-1} = \sum_{\alpha} \frac{V_{\alpha}^2}{t_{\alpha}} \quad (8)$$

For times $t \gg \tau$ the junction will reach a steady state. We choose the hopping $V_L = V_R = V$ as our unit of energy: the molecular energy level is taken to be at $\epsilon_c = 0.2V$, the nearest neighbor hopping of the leads $t_L = t_R = 5V$, the chemical potential defines the zero of the energy, the centers of the band of the leads are aligned with it ($\epsilon_{\alpha} = \mu = 0$), and the (inverse) temperature $\beta = (k_B T_0)^{-1} = 100V^{-1}$.

For $t < t_0$ the system is taken to be in thermal equilibrium at temperature T_0 . In order to induce a charge current, the left lead is shifted up in energy by $U = 2V$ for $t \geq t_0$; that is, the energy dispersion of the left lead is given by

$$\epsilon_{Lk} = \begin{cases} -2t_L \cos(k) & \text{for } t < t_0, \\ -2t_L \cos(k) + U & \text{for } t \geq t_0. \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

In order to describe a temperature gradient across the junction—in addition to the potential bias—we apply a thermomechanical potential $\psi = \frac{T_{\alpha} - T_0}{T_0} = 1$ in the left lead, which rescales the bandwidth for $t \geq t_0$. This thermomechanical potential effectively doubles the temperature in the left lead:

$$\epsilon_{Lk} = \begin{cases} -2t_L \cos(k), & \text{for } t < t_0 \\ (1 + \psi)(-2t_L \cos(k) + U) & \text{for } t \geq t_0 \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

Figure 2 sketches of the molecular junction in the initial equilibrium and in the steady-state limit, showing that in the

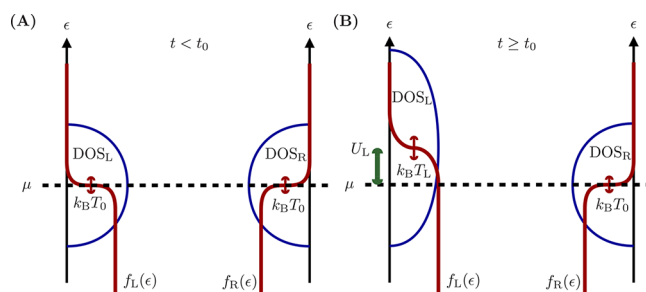


Figure 2. Comparison of initial and steady state: (A) Initial state of the junction. The leads–molecule system is equilibrated at a unique temperature T_0 and chemical potential μ (represented by the dashed horizontal line). (B) Graphical representation of the steady state. At t_0 a thermomechanical potential and the potential bias is applied. This results in a steady state in which the occupation function of the left lead corresponds to a Fermi function with $T_L = 2T_0$ and $\mu_L = \mu + U_L$.

steady-state the energy dispersion of the left lead is broadened by a factor of 2. In Figure 3 we depict the time-dependent

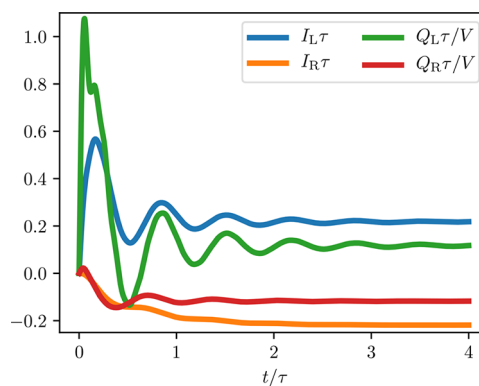


Figure 3. Charge and heat currents: Transient charge (I_{α}) and heat currents (Q_{α}) flowing between the left lead ($\alpha = L$) and the right lead ($\alpha = R$) and the molecular junction, respectively. The results are obtained taking into account the full frequency dependence of the embedding self-energy. The currents are triggered by a sudden change in the temperature and potential in the left lead at $t_0 = 0$.

charge and heat currents through the molecular junction. In this calculation, both a charge bias and a temperature gradient are applied across the junction and we observe fast transient oscillation of the currents on the time scale τ followed by a saturation to a steady current.

4. RESULTS

In order to test the WBL we compute the time-dependent charge and heat currents flowing from the leads into the impurity in the WBL and compare the results to calculations taking the full frequency dependence of the lead self-energy [cf. eq 4 and Figure 3] into account. Specifically, we rescale the bandwidth of the leads, making it effectively wider, while keeping the ratio $|V_{\alpha}|^2/t_{\alpha}$ constant. Hence, we use

$$V_{\alpha}^{\lambda} = \sqrt{\lambda} V_{\alpha}, \quad t_{\alpha}^{\lambda} = \lambda t_{\alpha} \quad (11)$$

with a rescaling factor λ , which allows us to approach the WBL as $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$. We focus on two different scenarios: (1) A situation where only a potential bias is applied to the left lead [cf. eq 9], (2) A situation where both a potential bias and a temperature difference are applied across the junction [cf. eq 10]. The numerical algorithm to compute the transient currents—taking the full frequency dependence of the embedding self-energy into account—has already been discussed in ref 33. In the following we refer to these results as the “full” calculation. Very recently progress has been made in evaluating the time-dependent currents in tight-binding models within the WBL analytically.^{34,35} It turns out that this is also possible if a thermomechanical potential—describing temperature gradients—is present. Accordingly, all WBL results are obtained analytically. The explicit derivation of the analytical expression will be presented elsewhere.

Steady State Currents. For times much longer than the characteristic lifetime τ the system reaches a steady state. In general we find that the steady state currents obtained in the WBL coincide with the results of the full calculation when the scaling factor λ is increased. However, there is a subtle point in the evaluation of the heat current in the steady state: it turns out to be crucial to take the WBL at the end of the calculation and *not* inside the integral defining the steady state current. The difference between taking the WBL inside the integral and taking the WBL after performing the integral is only present if two leads at different temperatures are connected to the same state in the device. This is trivially the case for a molecular junction modeled by a single site. We present a careful derivation in Appendix B showing that the order of limits matters.

Transient Charge Current. The transient charge induced by a potential bias alone is nicely reproduced in the WBL [cf. Appendix A for the corresponding plots]. This is consistent with earlier studies of the transient charge dynamics in nanoscale junctions.^{21,25} If a temperature gradient—in addition to the potential bias—is applied, the charge current exhibits a jump at the initial time but otherwise represents the full calculation for times $t \gtrsim \tau$. In Figure 4 we depict the charge current for $t \ll \tau$ (a plot of I_{α} for $t \gtrsim \tau$ is provided in Appendix A). It can be shown analytically that the jump, ΔI_{α} at the initial time is proportional to

$$\Delta I_{\alpha} \propto \bar{V}_{\alpha} \left(\frac{V_{\alpha}}{t_{\alpha}} - \frac{\bar{V}_{\alpha}}{\bar{t}_{\alpha}} \right) \quad (12)$$

where the hopping amplitude inside the leads for $t < t_0$ is denoted by t_{α} and that for $t \geq t_0$ is denoted by \bar{t}_{α} . Similarly, we could write the coupling between lead α and the molecular region as V_{α} before t_0 and \bar{V}_{α} afterward. In our setup the couplings are held constant at all times, i.e., $\bar{V}_{\alpha} = V_{\alpha}$ and the temperature gradient is mimicked by changing the hopping inside the leads as discussed in section 3. Specifically, from eq 10 we have $\bar{t}_{\alpha} = (1 + \psi)t_{\alpha}$, which means that the charge current has a finite jump when a temperature gradient is applied across the molecular junction. Equation 12, however, suggests that the jump can be avoided if the temperature bias is mimicked by scaling the couplings V_{α} in the same way as the hopping inside the leads. This would imply that $\bar{V}_{\alpha}/\bar{t}_{\alpha} = V_{\alpha}/t_{\alpha}$ which is sufficient to make ΔI_{α} vanish even in the presence of a temperature gradient. We stress that this cannot be achieved in

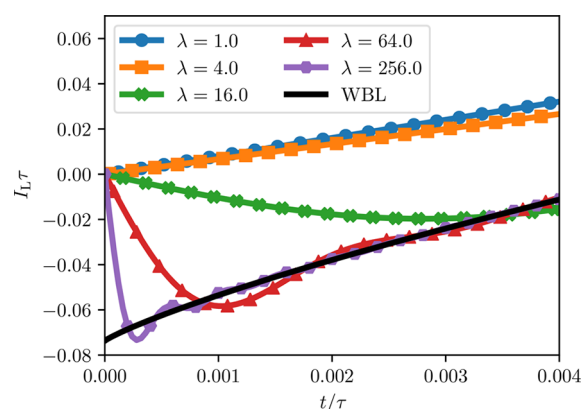


Figure 4. Short-time dynamics of charge current: Time-dependent charge current flowing from the left lead to the impurity under the influence of a potential bias and a temperature gradient. The full calculation approaches the WBL result as the scaling factor increases. However, there is an apparent discontinuity developing at $t = 0$ for $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$. While in the full calculation the charge current always vanishes for $t \rightarrow 0$, in the WBL a finite value is obtained.

the partitioned approach, because V_{α} is zero by definition for $t < t_0$ if the system is initially decoupled.

Transient Heat Current. Turning to the transient heat current we find that if only a potential bias is applied, the heat current of the full calculation is reproduced in the WBL for times $t \gtrsim \tau$ but exhibits a jump at t_0 . The short time behavior $t \ll \tau$ is depicted in Figure 5 (cf. Appendix A for $t \gtrsim \tau$). Similar

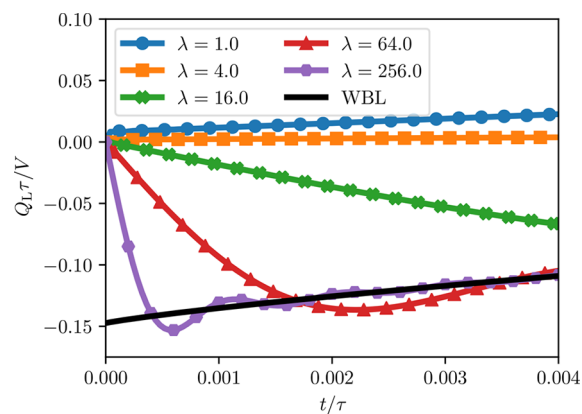


Figure 5. Transient heat current driven by a potential bias: Similar to the case of a charge current driven by a temperature gradient [cf. Figure 4] in the limit of infinite bandwidth, $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$, the heat current develops a step at t_0 . This means that the heat currents in the WBL tend to a finite value.

to the case of the charge current induced by a temperature gradient, we can see that the WBL approximates a discontinuity at t_0 in the limit $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ in the full calculation. Again, the heat current in the full calculation always vanishes as $t \rightarrow t_0$, but the WBL leads to a finite step in the heat current already in the presence of only a potential bias. In contrast to the charge current it is not possible to extract a simple expression as eq 12, but instead the jump depends on the details of the molecular junction, i.e., on the quasi-particle energy levels.

If a temperature gradient is applied across the junction the heat current flowing from the left lead into the molecule depends strongly on the bandwidth for short times, even in the full calculation. In Figure 6 we can see that the heat current

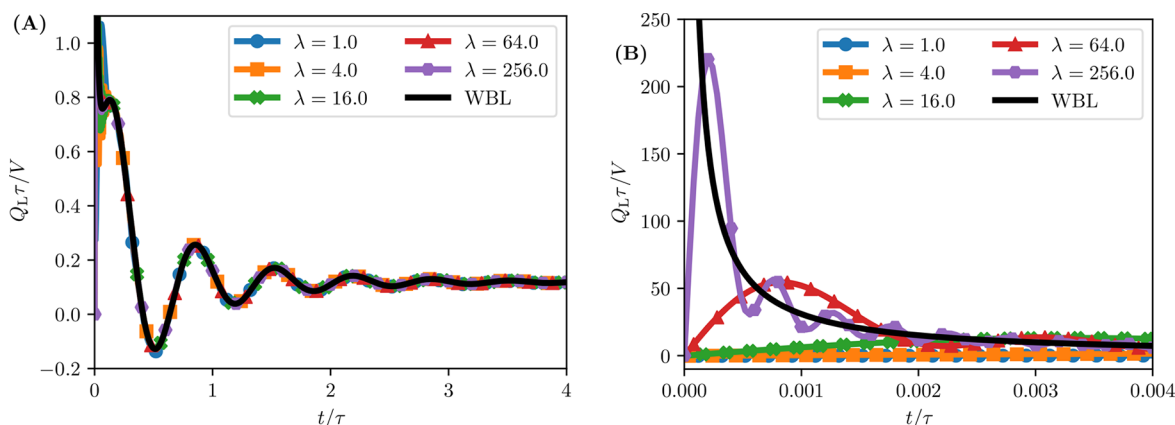


Figure 6. Heat current induced by temperature gradient: (A) Transient heat current for time comparable to the quasi-particle lifetime driven by a potential bias and a temperature gradient. For $t \gtrsim \tau$ the WBL reproduces the full calculations. (B) Transient heat current for $t \ll \tau$. The heat current in the full calculation exhibits a sharp spike which increases in height and gets closer to t_0 as the bandwidth, which is proportional to λ , increases. The WBL results diverge as $(t - t_0)^{-1}$.

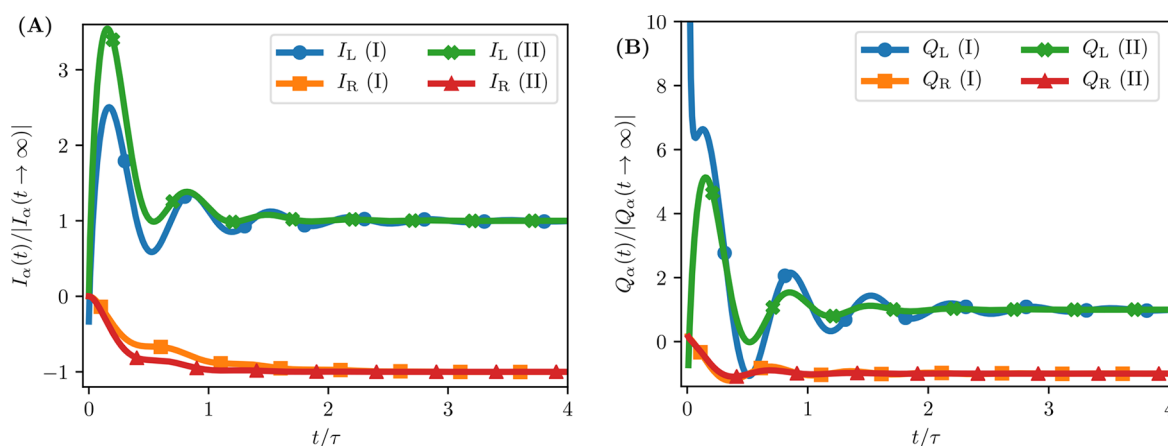


Figure 7. Fixing the short-time behavior of the currents: (A) Transient charge current for times comparable to the quasi-particle lifetime driven by a potential bias and a temperature gradient. (B) Transient heat current. In both panels we compare the WBL results obtained by applying the thermomechanical potential only inside the leads (I) to the WBL currents obtained by applying the thermomechanical potential also to the coupling between the leads and the device (II). The currents are normalized by their respective steady-state limit.

oscillates strongly for $t \lesssim \tau$ with a frequency proportional to the bandwidth (which, in turn, is proportional to λ). These oscillations correspond to transitions between the band edges of the leads and have already been observed in ref 33. In the WBL these oscillations are absent since there are no band edges, but instead the heat current diverges as

$$Q_\alpha \sim \bar{V}_\alpha \left(\frac{V_\alpha}{t_\alpha} - \frac{\bar{V}_\alpha}{\bar{t}_\alpha} \right) \frac{1}{t - t_0} \quad (13)$$

In the partition-free approach this divergence can be tamed by rescaling the couplings V_α in the same way as t_α , i.e., by applying the thermomechanical potential not only inside the leads but also on the boundary of the junction. It turns out, however, that the subleading order for the heat current exhibits a logarithmic divergence as $t \rightarrow t_0$. This is shown in Figure 7, where we compare the transient charge and heat currents in the WBL scaling only the hopping inside the leads (I) and scaling also the coupling to the impurity (II). We can see that the charge current starts from zero for both leads if also the coupling V_L is rescaled with the temperature, but it exhibits a finite jump in the lead where the temperature is changed if the temperature only rescales the hopping inside the lead. For the

heat current we see that currents in all leads exhibit a logarithmic divergence as $t \rightarrow t_0$ if both t_α and V_α are rescaled due to the change in temperature. If only t_α is rescaled, we see the aforementioned $(t - t_0)^{-1}$ divergence.

5. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

In this work we have carefully examined the WBL for the transient and steady-state charge and heat currents through a molecular break junction. While we find that the long-time dynamics are faithfully captured in the WBL, at short times the WBL deviates considerably from a calculation taking the full frequency dependence of the embedding self-energy into account. This can be understood intuitively by considering that short times imply a wide spread in energy, and therefore, the dynamics will be sensitive to whether the self-energies have a high frequency cutoff (or decay) or whether they are constant for all frequencies. Specifically we have shown that the charge current induced by a temperature gradient and the heat current induced by a potential bias exhibit an unphysical jump at the initial time, when the system is suddenly quenched. Even more dramatically, the heat current diverges shortly after the quench if in addition to the potential bias also a temperature gradient is applied to the system. We have shown that these unphysical

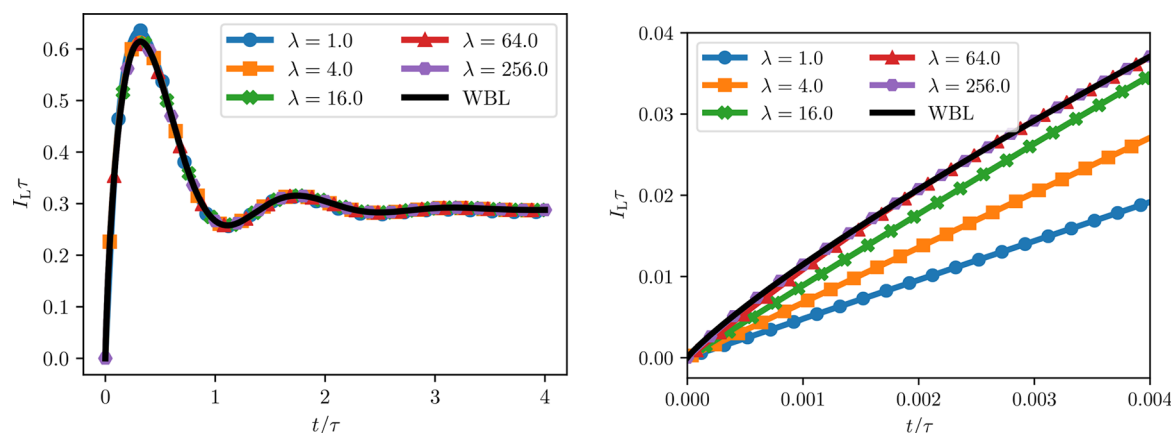


Figure 8. Time-dependent charge current flowing from the left lead to the impurity when only a potential bias is applied. The left panel shows the current for times comparable to τ , while the right panel depicts the transient current at $t \ll \tau$.

behaviors of the charge and heat current due to a temperature quench can be mitigated by considering that the temperature change affects not only the metallic leads but also the boundary between the leads and the molecular junction. Since, in practice, this boundary is not sharply defined, we consider this a legitimate fix for the WBL. We stress that this fix can only be applied in the partition-free approach to the transport problem, i.e., when the coupling between the metallic lead and the molecular junction is already taken into account in the initial state of the system (before the quench). While this fix renders the charge current physical, in the sense that the initial current vanishes, the divergence in the heat current remains but is only logarithmic.

In order to address this, we see two possible solutions:

- (1) In an actual experiment temperature gradients and potential biases will never be switched on infinitely fast, so a description as a sudden quench is questionable—to say the least—considering short time transient dynamics. It seems plausible that a sufficiently smooth continuous switching will lead to a physical result (zero initial charge and heat currents). However, from a mathematical point of view any kind of switch-on process should be representable in terms of a sequence of quenches.³⁶ In fact, the $(t - t_0)^{-1}$ divergence implies that making the intervals of the quenches shorter and shorter will not lead to a continuous heat current. Furthermore, we emphasize that even if experimentally realizable switching times are longer than the time scale at which we see the pathological behavior of the heat current, the typical time scale for transient dynamics is given by the (inverse) of maximal spread of energy levels in the nanoscale junction. The length of the required time steps to resolve such dynamics in a numerical propagation scheme is indeed comparable to the time interval of the problematic behavior observed in our simulations.
- (2) The second possible “solution” concerns the very definition of the energy or heat current between the leads and the device.^{29–31} In this work, the *heat current* Q_α has been defined as the change in time of the *internal* energy of the leads plus half of the coupling energy. Alternatively, the *energy current* J_α from a certain lead α could be defined excluding the energy associated with the coupling to the device. The divergence at small times is due to the internal energy of the leads, which occurs in

both the energy (J_α) and the heat current (Q_α). However, there is yet another possible definition of the energy flowing between the leads and the device; that is, we can define an energy current, E_α , via the change of the energy stored in the device itself excluding the coupling. This leads to an expression $\partial_t \langle H \rangle = \sum_\alpha E_\alpha$ where $\langle H \rangle$ is the expectation value of the energy inside the junction excluding the coupling energy due to the attached leads. For a simple one-site model we have trivially $E_\alpha = e_c J_\alpha$; that is, the new energy current is proportional to the charge current. However, for a multistate device region, this is not necessarily the case. From the perspective of the leads, whose rate of change defines the energy current associated with each lead [cf. eq 7b], is defined as the internal energy of the leads plus the entire energy associated with the coupling between the lead and the device.

We point out that from a numerical point of view it would be highly desirable to employ the WBL to compute transient charge and heat currents, because it affords an analytical solution in terms of the quasi-particle states and energies in the molecular device. Harnessing this analytical solution would allow for an efficient simulation of mesoscopic devices. An approach somewhat intermediate between taking the full frequency dependence of the self-energy into account and the WBL could be to approximate the self-energies by Lorentzians, which provide a self-energy with the proper decay at high frequencies while allowing also for a (semi)analytic solution of the transport problem.^{22,24}

In this work we only consider the noninteracting case. Through the Keldysh formalism^{37–39} a generalization of the Landauer–Büttiker formula for interacting electrons is also possible.⁴⁰ There is a very interesting alternative approach for tackling the interacting transport problem using time-dependent density-functional theory (TD-DFT),^{41,42} where the interacting problem is mapped onto a fictitious noninteracting problem. This implies that the Landauer–Büttiker formula applies. The effect of the electron–electron interaction is taken into account via an effective potential, which renormalizes the effective bias driving the charge flow.^{43–45} Furthermore, the coupling to a thermomechanical potential can be used to generalize TD-DFT to allow for a direct description of *charge and energy* flow.^{46,47} We are confident that the combination of

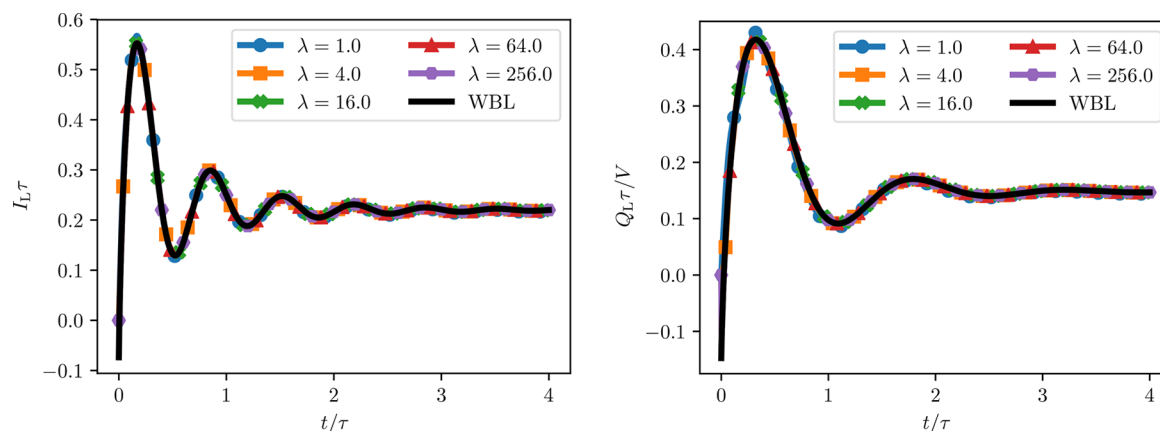


Figure 9. (left panel) Time-dependent charge current flowing from the left lead to the impurity when a potential bias and temperature gradient are applied across the junction. (right panel) Heat current induced by applying a potential bias only.

these approaches holds promise for studying the transient charge and energy flow in large molecular junctions for interacting systems.

■ APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL PLOTS FOR THE TRANSIENT CURRENTS

In this appendix we provide additional plots comparing the full results to the WBL. Figure 8 shows the transient charge currents for times comparable to the quasi-particle lifetime τ (left panel) and for very short times (right panel). It clearly shows that the WBL represents the $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ limit of the full calculation.

Figure 9 shows the charge and heat current for times comparable to the quasi-particle lifetime. The charge current is shown for the second scenario, i.e., when a potential bias and a temperature gradient is applied. The heat current is shown for the first scenario, i.e., when only a potential bias is applied at t_0 . We see that in both cases the WBL currents correspond to the $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ currents obtained in the full calculation for times $t \geq t_0$. However, in the WBL both currents approach a finite value for $t \rightarrow 0$ as discussed in section 4.

■ APPENDIX B: DERIVATION OF THE STEADY-STATE ENERGY CURRENT

Here we present the analytical evaluation for the steady-state energy current discussed in section 4. In our derivation we consider a generic Hamiltonian of the form

$$\hat{H} = \hat{\Phi}^\dagger \cdot \underline{H} \cdot \hat{\Phi} + \sum_{ak} \epsilon_{ak} \hat{\phi}_{ak}^\dagger \hat{\phi}_{ak} + \sum_{ak} (\hat{\phi}_{ak}^\dagger \underline{V}_{ak}^\dagger \cdot \hat{\Phi} + \hat{\Phi}^\dagger \cdot \underline{V}_{ak} \hat{\phi}_{ak}) \quad (14)$$

which is the generalization of the Hamiltonian introduced in section 2, eq 1 to multiple states in the molecular junction. We denote vectors in the single-particle state space of the impurity by bold symbols, e.g., $\hat{\Phi}$ or \underline{V}_{ak} and matrices by underlined bold symbols, e.g., \underline{H} . In the WBL the retarded (R) and advanced (A) Green's function are given by

$$\underline{G}^R(z) = \sum_n \frac{\underline{R}_n \underline{A}_n^\dagger}{z - \omega_n} \quad (15a)$$

$$\underline{G}^A(z) = \sum_m \frac{\underline{A}_m \underline{R}_m^\dagger}{z - \omega_m^\star} \quad (15b)$$

The vectors \underline{R}_n are the *right* eigenvectors of the retarded eigenproblem and the vectors \underline{A}_m are the *right* eigenvectors to the corresponding advanced eigenproblem, i.e.,

$$\left(\underline{H} - i\frac{1}{2}\underline{\Gamma} \right) \cdot \underline{R}_n = \omega_n \underline{R}_n \quad (16a)$$

$$\left(\underline{H} + i\frac{1}{2}\underline{\Gamma} \right) \cdot \underline{A}_n = \omega_n^\star \underline{A}_n \quad (16b)$$

They are normalized by requiring $\underline{A}_m^\dagger \cdot \underline{R}_n = \delta_{nm}$. The Landauer–Büttiker formula for the energy current explicitly reads

$$J_\alpha = i \sum_{\alpha'} \sum_{nm} \underline{R}_m^\dagger \cdot \underline{\Gamma}_\alpha \cdot \underline{R}_n \underline{A}_n^\dagger \cdot \underline{\Gamma}_{\alpha'} \cdot \underline{A}_m \times \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\epsilon}{2\pi i} \epsilon [f(\epsilon_\alpha) - f(\epsilon_{\alpha'})] \frac{1}{\epsilon - \omega_n} \frac{1}{\epsilon - \omega_m^\star} \quad (17)$$

where we introduced the short hand $\epsilon_\alpha = \frac{\beta_\alpha}{\beta}(\epsilon - U_\alpha)$, with β_α being the (inverse) temperature, and U_α the potential in lead α (note that $\beta_\alpha/\beta = [1 + \psi_\alpha]^{-1}$). Using the representation of the Fermi function in terms of a Matsubara summation, i.e.,

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_f \frac{1}{z - iz_f} \quad (18)$$

with the Matsubara poles $z_f = (2f + 1)\pi/\beta$, we arrive at

$$J_\alpha = -i \sum_{\alpha'} \sum_{nm} \underline{R}_m^\dagger \cdot \underline{\Gamma}_\alpha \cdot \underline{R}_n \underline{A}_n^\dagger \cdot \underline{\Gamma}_{\alpha'} \cdot \underline{A}_m \times [C_{nm}^\alpha - C_{nm}^{\alpha'}] \quad (19)$$

with

$$C_{nm}^\alpha = \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_f \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\epsilon}{2\pi i} \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon_\alpha - iz_f} \frac{1}{\epsilon - \omega_n} \frac{1}{\epsilon - \omega_m^\star} \quad (20)$$

Using

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\epsilon}{(\epsilon - \omega_n)(\epsilon - \omega_m^\star)} \\ &= \frac{\omega_n}{\omega_n - \omega_m^\star} \frac{1}{\epsilon - \omega_n} + \frac{\omega_m^\star}{\omega_m^\star - \omega_n} \frac{1}{\epsilon - \omega_m^\star} \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

we can further decompose

$$C_{nm}^{\alpha} = \frac{1}{\omega_n - \omega_m^{\star}} [F_n^{\alpha} + (F_m^{\alpha})^{\star}] \quad (22a)$$

$$F_n^{\alpha} = \omega_n \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_f \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\epsilon}{2\pi i} \frac{1}{\epsilon_{\alpha} - iz_f} \frac{1}{\epsilon - \omega_n} \quad (22b)$$

The integral can be evaluated by closing the integration contour in the upper half of the complex plane, leading to

$$F_n^{\alpha} = \omega_n \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{f>0} \frac{1}{iz_f - \omega_{n\alpha}} \quad (23)$$

The sum (eq 23) does not converge, but it can be combined with the corresponding sum from $C_{nm}^{\alpha'}$ i.e.,

$$\begin{aligned} F_n^{\alpha} - F_n^{\alpha'} &= \omega_n \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{f>0} \left(\frac{1}{iz_f - \omega_{n\alpha}} - \frac{1}{iz_f - \omega_{n\alpha'}} \right) \\ &= \omega_n \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{f>0} \frac{\omega_{n\alpha} - \omega_{n\alpha'}}{(iz_f - \omega_{n\alpha})(iz_f - \omega_{n\alpha'})} \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

Expression 24 can be summed explicitly using

$$\frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{f>0} \frac{1}{iz_f - x} \frac{1}{iz_f - y} = \frac{D(-x) - D(-y)}{x - y} \quad (25)$$

where we defined

$$D(z) \equiv -\frac{1}{2\pi i} \psi_0 \left(\frac{1}{2} - i \frac{z\beta}{2\pi} \right) \quad (26)$$

in terms of the Digamma function $\psi_0(z)$. This leads to the final result

$$\begin{aligned} C_{nm}^{\alpha} - C_{nm}^{\alpha'} &= \frac{\omega_m^{\star}}{\omega_m^{\star} - \omega_n} [D(\omega_m^{\star}) - D(\omega_{m\alpha'}^{\star})] \\ &\quad + \frac{\omega_n}{\omega_n - \omega_m^{\star}} [D(-\omega_{n\alpha}) - D(-\omega_{n\alpha'})] \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

where we used that $[D(z)]^{\star} = -D(-z^{\star})$, which follows from $[\psi_0(z)]^{\star} = \psi_0(z^{\star})$, we can see that the expression for the energy current is a real number.

In the derivation presented above we have replaced the frequency dependent self-energies by the frequency independent WBL approximation inside the integrand. In the following we will repeat the calculation keeping a “minimal” frequency dependence, i.e.,

$$\underline{\Sigma}_{\alpha}^{\text{R/A}}(\epsilon) \approx \frac{1}{2} \underline{\Gamma}_{\alpha} \frac{\lambda}{\epsilon \pm i\lambda} \quad (28)$$

which reduces to the WBL as $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$. Only at the end of the calculation, the limit $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ is taken. Equation 28 implies that in the integral for F_n^{α} we have an additional factor of

$$\frac{\lambda^4}{(\epsilon - i\lambda)^2(\epsilon + i\lambda)^2} = \partial_x \partial_y \frac{\lambda^2}{(\epsilon - i\lambda x)(\epsilon + i\lambda y)} \Big|_{x=y=1} \quad (29)$$

Accordingly, we have

$$\begin{aligned} F_n^{\alpha} &= \omega_n \lambda^2 \partial_x \partial_y \left(\frac{1}{\beta} \sum_f \frac{1}{i\lambda x_{\alpha} - iz_f} \frac{1}{i\lambda(x+y)(i\lambda x - \omega_n)} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{f>0} \frac{\left(\frac{\beta_{\alpha}}{\beta}\right)^2}{(iz_f - i\lambda x_{\alpha})(iz_f + i\lambda y_{\alpha})(iz_f - \omega_{n\alpha})} \right) \Big|_{x=y=1} \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

Now we use

$$\sum_f \frac{1}{z - iz_f} = D(z) - D(-z) \quad (31a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{f>0} \frac{1}{iz_f - a} \frac{1}{iz_f - c} \frac{1}{iz_f - b} \\ = \frac{D(-a)}{(a-b)(a-c)} + \frac{D(-b)}{(b-a)(b-c)} \\ + \frac{D(-c)}{(c-b)(c-a)} \end{aligned} \quad (31b)$$

to arrive at

$$\begin{aligned} F_n^{\alpha} &= \omega_n \lambda^2 \partial_x \partial_y \left(\frac{D(i\lambda x_{\alpha})}{i\lambda(x+y)(i\lambda x - \omega_n)} + \frac{D(i\lambda y_{\alpha})}{i\lambda(x+y)(i\lambda y + \omega_n)} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{D(-\omega_{n\alpha})}{(\omega_n - i\lambda x)(\omega_n + i\lambda y)} \right) \Big|_{x=y=1} \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

From the asymptotic expansion of the Digamma function, $\psi_0(z) \sim \log(z)$, it follows that

$$D(i\lambda z_{\alpha}) \sim -\frac{\log\left[\lambda \frac{z\beta_{\alpha}}{2\pi}\right]}{2\pi i} \quad (33)$$

which, in turn, leads to the asymptotic expansion

$$\begin{aligned} F_n^{\alpha} &\sim \omega_n \partial_x \partial_y \left(\frac{D(-\omega_{n\alpha})}{xy} + \frac{\log\left[\frac{\lambda x \beta_{\alpha}}{2\pi}\right]}{2\pi i(x+y)x} + \frac{\log\left[\frac{\lambda y \beta_{\alpha}}{2\pi}\right]}{2\pi i(x+y)y} \right) \Big|_{x=y=1} \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

Combining the terms due to the different leads yields

$$F_n^{\alpha} - F_n^{\alpha'} \sim \omega_n \left(D(-\omega_{n\alpha}) - D(-\omega_{n\alpha'}) - i \frac{1}{2\pi} \log[\beta_{\alpha}/\beta_{\alpha'}] \right) \quad (35)$$

Equation 35 does not depend on λ anymore, and we can safely take the limit $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$, because the neglected terms in the asymptotic expansion are of order λ^{-1} . Plugging eq 35 into eqs 22a and 19 finally gives

$$J_{\alpha} = -i \sum_{\alpha'} \sum_{nm} \mathbf{R}_m^{\dagger} \cdot \underline{\Gamma}_{\alpha} \cdot \mathbf{R}_n \mathbf{A}_n^{\dagger} \cdot \underline{\Gamma}_{\alpha'} \cdot \mathbf{A}_m \\ \times \left(\frac{\omega_n}{\omega_n - \omega_m^{\star}} [D(-\omega_{n\alpha}) - D(-\omega_{n\alpha'})] + \frac{\omega_m^{\star}}{\omega_m^{\star} - \omega_n} \right. \\ \left. [D(\omega_{m\alpha}^{\star}) - D(\omega_{m\alpha'}^{\star})] \right) + \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{\alpha'} \text{Tr}[\underline{\Gamma}_{\alpha} \cdot \underline{\Gamma}_{\alpha'}] \log \left(\frac{T_{\alpha}}{T_{\alpha'}} \right) \quad (36)$$

The first term corresponds to the result when taking the WBL inside the integral. The second term is the correction if, instead, the WBL is taken after the integration. This correction term vanishes if there is no temperature gradient between the leads. Furthermore, it vanishes if the coupling matrices do not overlap in the single-particle state space of the molecular Hamiltonian. In the results presented in this work this correction is crucial in order to reproduce the steady-state heat currents in the WBL.

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Notes

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

F.G.E. has received funding from the European Union's Framework Programme for Research and Innovation Horizon 2020 (2014-2020) under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Grant Agreement No. 701796. R.T. and M.A.S. acknowledge funding by the DFG through the Emmy Noether programme (SE 2558/2-1). A.R. acknowledges financial support from the European Research Council (ERC-2015-AdG-694097) and Grupos Consolidados (IT578-13).

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