Summer school - Physics of Quantum Chips

June 30 – July 4, 2025 – University of Gdańsk, Gdańsk, Poland

Lectures, Peter Samuelsson, Lund University

1. Quantum transport and tunneling in quantum dots.

- Landauer-Büttiker scattering approach to transport.
- Double barrier structures and quantum dot tunneling.
- Fermi's golden rule for tunnel rates.

2. Density matrix description and quantum coherence.

- Density matrix definition and properties.
- Relaxation, dephasing and decoherence.
- Quantum dot systems and charge coherence.

3. Open quantum systems and Lindblad equation

- Lindblad equation, heuristic derivation.
- Two-level system example.
- Hybrid open quantum systems.

Monday 30/6 9:00 – 10:30

Tuesday 1/7 9:00 – 10:30

Wednesday 2/7 11:00 – 12:30

Dynamics of open quantum systems

Time evolution for closed system.

- System described by Hamiltonian H.
- For an individual state $|\psi_i
 angle$, with $U=e^{-iHt/\hbar}$ the unitary time evolution operator,

$$|\psi_i\rangle \to U|\psi_i\rangle \Rightarrow$$

For a density matrix

$$\rho = \sum_{i} p_{i} |\psi_{i}\rangle\langle\psi_{i}| \to \sum_{i} p_{i} U |\psi_{i}\rangle\langle\psi_{i}| U^{\dagger} = U \rho U^{\dagger}$$

Equation of motion (Liouville)

$$\frac{d\rho}{dt} = \frac{-i}{\hbar} [H, \rho]$$

Time evolution for open system, described by POVM $\{E_k\}$, in terms of $L_k \sim E_k$

$$\frac{d\rho}{dt} = \frac{-i}{\hbar} \left[H, \rho \right] + \sum_{k} \left(L_k \rho L_k^{\dagger} - \frac{1}{2} \left[L_k^{\dagger} L_k \rho + \rho L_k^{\dagger} L_k \right] \right)$$

Derivation of Lindblad equation

Dephasing:

DQD dephasing in $|e\rangle, |g\rangle$ with pure dephasing time T_2^* .

Lindblad equation

$$\frac{d\rho}{dt} = \frac{-i}{\hbar} \left[H, \rho \right] + L\rho L^{\dagger} - \frac{1}{2} \left(L^{\dagger} L \rho + \rho L^{\dagger} L \right) \qquad L = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T_2^*}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Relaxation: Lindblad operators

DQD relaxation in $|e\rangle, |g\rangle$ with relaxation time T_1 .

Lindblad equation

$$\frac{d\rho}{dt} = \frac{-i}{\hbar} [H, \rho] + L\rho L^{\dagger} - \frac{1}{2} \left(L^{\dagger} L \rho + \rho L^{\dagger} L \right) \qquad L = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T_1}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad \rho(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \rho_{00} e^{-t/T_1} & \rho_{01} e^{-t/T_2} \\ \rho_{10} e^{-t/T_2} & \rho_{11} + \rho_{00} \left(1 - e^{-t/T_1} \right) \end{pmatrix} \qquad T_2 = 2T_1$$

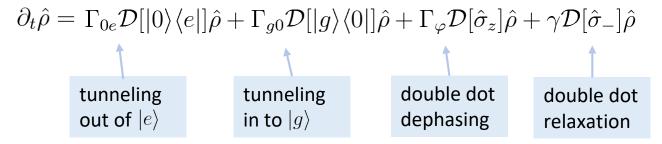
Calculation if time permits

Double quantum dot beyond qubit

DQD coupled to L,R leads (rotating frame)

• DQD Hilbert space: $|e\rangle, |g\rangle, |0\rangle$ (empty).

Lindblad equation for density matrix $\hat{\rho}$



Dissipator

$$\mathcal{D}(A)\rho = A\rho A^{\dagger} - \frac{1}{2} \left(A^{\dagger} A \rho + \rho A^{\dagger} A \right)$$

Similar style for DQD coupled to L,R leads and microwave resonator

