

Correlation-Dependent Coherent to Incoherent Transitions in Resonant Energy Transfer Dynamics

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I investigate energy transfer in a donor-acceptor pair beyond weak system-bath coupling. I identify a transition from coherent to incoherent dynamics with increasing temperature, due to multiphonon effects not captured by a standard weak-coupling treatment. The crossover temperature has a marked dependence on the degree of spatial correlation between fluctuations experienced at the two system sites. For strong correlations, this leads to the possibility of coherence surviving into a high-temperature regime.

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Excitation energy transfer is a fundamental process common to a wide variety of multisite (donor-acceptor) systems, ranging from those in the solid state, such as crystal impurities [1–3] and quantum dots (QDs) [4–6], to conjugated polymers [7] and photosynthetic complexes [8–12]. In its simplest Förster-Dexter (FD) form energy transfer is considered to be incoherent, resulting from weak donor-acceptor transition-dipole interactions [1]. However, recent experimental progress in demonstrating *quantum coherent* energy transfer in a number of systems [7,10,11] has highlighted the importance of describing transfer dynamics beyond the incoherent regime [12]. Furthermore, such systems are still embedded in a larger host matrix, and therefore remain susceptible to couplings to their environment [13]. The resulting interplay between coherent and incoherent processes can fundamentally alter the nature of the transfer dynamics, destroying quantum coherent effects and modifying the transfer rate.

To develop a full understanding of any donor-acceptor system it is thus crucial to establish the coherent or incoherent nature of the transfer process [3,14,15], and to explore how this changes with variations in donor-acceptor separation, system-bath coupling strengths, or temperature. For example, the recent demonstration of coherent transfer at room temperature in conjugated polymers [7] points to the potentially pivotal role played by correlated dephasing fluctuations in protecting coherence in these systems [7,10,16]. Furthermore, determining the respective roles of coherent and incoherent processes in optimizing energy transfer efficiency in donor-acceptor networks is currently subject to considerable interest [17–19].

A number of methods have been put forward to deal with the dynamics of coherent energy transfer under the influence of an external environment. A popular assumption is that the system-bath coupling is weak [19,20], which leads to Redfield-type dynamics involving only single-phonon processes [21]. A modified Redfield treatment, with a broader range of validity, has also been suggested [21,22]. For strong system-bath coupling, FD theory has been extended to account for exciton delocalization over donor and

acceptor sites [23], while the polaron transformation provides a useful tool to investigate both the weak and strong coupling regimes [3,24,25]. The importance of non-Markovian effects has also been studied [8,26].

To explore the criteria for coherent energy transfer in a donor-acceptor pair in detail, I present here an analytical theory of the transfer dynamics capable of interpolating between the weak (single-phonon) and strong (multiphonon) system-bath coupling regimes, and correlated to independent fluctuations, while still capturing the coherent dynamics due to the donor-acceptor electronic coupling. As a main result, I identify a crossover from coherent to incoherent transfer for resonant donor-acceptor pairs with increasing temperature, as multiphonon effects become dominant. Such behavior cannot be derived from a weak-coupling treatment. I show that the critical temperature at which the crossover occurs has a pronounced dependence on the degree of correlation between fluctuations at each site, leading to the possibility of coherent transfer surviving at high temperatures in strongly correlated environments, where multiphonon processes are suppressed.

Consider a pair of two-level systems ($j = 1, 2$) separated by a distance \mathbf{d} , with energy transfer interaction V_F , coupled linearly to a harmonic environment ($\hbar = 1$):

$$H = \sum_{j=1,2} \epsilon_j |X\rangle_j \langle X| + V_F (|GX\rangle \langle XG| + |XG\rangle \langle GX|) \\ + \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \omega_{\mathbf{k}} b_{\mathbf{k}}^\dagger b_{\mathbf{k}} + \sum_{j=1,2} |X\rangle_j \langle X| \sum_{\mathbf{k}} (g_{\mathbf{k}}^j b_{\mathbf{k}}^\dagger + g_{\mathbf{k}}^{j*} b_{\mathbf{k}}).$$

Here, each system has ground (excited) state $|G\rangle_j$ ($|X\rangle_j$) and energy ϵ_j , the system-bath couplings are given by $g_{\mathbf{k}}^j$, and the bath comprises a collection of oscillators of frequencies $\omega_{\mathbf{k}}$ and creation (annihilation) operators $b_{\mathbf{k}}^\dagger$ ($b_{\mathbf{k}}$). Such a model has previously been employed in a range of physical settings, see e.g., Refs. [2,3,8,12,14,20], and could also represent the basic unit of a spin chain [27]. We shall consider system-bath couplings of the form $g_{\mathbf{k}}^1 = |g_{\mathbf{k}}| e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{d}/2}$ and $g_{\mathbf{k}}^2 = |g_{\mathbf{k}}| e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{d}/2}$, where position dependent phases give rise to correlations between the bath-

induced fluctuations experienced at each system site [2,3,20]. Following Refs. [20,28], I parameterize the transfer interaction as $V_F = [V_0/(d/d_0)^3]f(d/d_0)$, where $d = |\mathbf{d}|$, $f(x) = 3\sqrt{\pi/2}\text{erf}(x/\sqrt{2}) - 3xe^{-x^2/2}$ accounts for small d corrections to the dipole approximation, and d_0 determines when the dipole limit is reached.

The full Hamiltonian may be decomposed into three decoupled subspaces $[|GG\rangle, \{|XG\rangle, |GX\rangle\}, |XX\rangle]$. We are interested in the energy transfer dynamics occurring between the single-excitation states, described by a Hamiltonian H_{sub} , and we set $|XG\rangle \equiv |0\rangle$, $|GX\rangle \equiv |1\rangle$ to identify an effective two-state system spanning the subspace [14]. To move into an appropriate basis for the subsequent perturbation theory, we apply the unitary transformation $H' = e^S H_{\text{sub}} e^{-S}$, where $S = |0\rangle\langle 0| \sum_{\mathbf{k}} (\alpha_{\mathbf{k}} b_{\mathbf{k}}^\dagger - \alpha_{\mathbf{k}}^* b_{\mathbf{k}}) + |1\rangle\langle 1| \sum_{\mathbf{k}} (\beta_{\mathbf{k}} b_{\mathbf{k}}^\dagger - \beta_{\mathbf{k}}^* b_{\mathbf{k}})$, with $\alpha_{\mathbf{k}} = g_{\mathbf{k}}^\dagger/\omega_{\mathbf{k}}$ and $\beta_{\mathbf{k}} = g_{\mathbf{k}}/\omega_{\mathbf{k}}$. As a result, we map our system to the polaron-transformed, spin-boson model $H' = \frac{\epsilon}{2}\sigma_z + V_R\sigma_x + \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \omega_{\mathbf{k}} b_{\mathbf{k}}^\dagger b_{\mathbf{k}} + V_F(\sigma_x B_x + \sigma_y B_y)$, here describing the energy transfer dynamics of our donor-acceptor pair in the single-excitation subspace, with bath-renormalized coupling $V_R = BV_F$ [3,24,25]. The Pauli matrices, σ_l (for $l = x, y, z$), are defined in the basis $\{|0\rangle, |1\rangle\}$, while $\epsilon = \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2$. Bath-induced fluctuations are described by $B_x = (1/2)(B_+ + B_- - 2B)$ and $B_y = (-i/2)(B_- - B_+)$, where $B_\pm = \prod_{\mathbf{k}} D[\pm(\alpha_{\mathbf{k}} - \beta_{\mathbf{k}})]$ are products of displacement operators $D(\pm\chi_{\mathbf{k}}) = e^{\pm(\chi_{\mathbf{k}} b_{\mathbf{k}}^\dagger - \chi_{\mathbf{k}}^* b_{\mathbf{k}})}$ [24]. Assuming the bath to be in thermal equilibrium at temperature T , the correlation-dependent renormalization of the coupling strength is determined by $B = \langle B_\pm \rangle = e^{-\int_0^\infty d\omega (J(\omega)/\omega^2)[1-F(\omega, d)]\text{coth}(\beta\omega/2)}$, where $\beta = 1/k_B T$, with Boltzmann constant k_B . Here, we define a single-site spectral density as $J(\omega) = \sum_{\mathbf{k}} |g_{\mathbf{k}}|^2 \delta(\omega - \omega_{\mathbf{k}})$, while the factor $[1 - F(\omega, d)]$ accounts for the degree of spatial correlation in the fluctuations at each site. We find $F(\omega, d) = \text{sinc}(\omega d/c)$ in three dimensions, assuming $k = \omega/c$, and that $J(\omega)$ is isotropic.

We now write $H' = H'_0 + H'_1$, where $H'_1 = V_F(\sigma_x B_x + \sigma_y B_y)$ is treated as a perturbation. Provided V_R is nonzero, as assumed throughout, this procedure is suitable for exploring both single-phonon and multiphonon bath-induced effects on the system dynamics. In cases where $V_R = 0$, we can instead apply a related variational approach [29]. Following the standard procedure [30], we derive a Markovian master equation describing the reduced system dynamics in the polaron-transformed Schrödinger picture (H.c. denotes the Hermitian conjugate) [13]:

$$\dot{\rho}' = -\frac{i\eta}{2}[\sigma_z, \rho'] - V_F^2 \sum_{l, \omega, \omega'} (\Lambda_l(\omega') [P_l(\omega), P_l(\omega') \rho'] + \text{H.c.}), \quad (1)$$

where $\omega, \omega' \in \{0, \pm\eta\}$, $\eta = \sqrt{\epsilon^2 + 4V_R^2}$, $\Lambda_l(\omega) = \gamma_l(\omega)/2 + iS_l(\omega)$, and we have decomposed the system operators as $\hat{\sigma}_l(t) = \sum_{\omega} P_l(\omega) e^{-i\omega t}$ [30]. The rates

$$\gamma_l(\omega) = e^{\beta\omega/2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\tau e^{i\omega\tau} \langle B_l^\dagger(\tau - i\beta/2) B_l(0) \rangle, \quad (2)$$

are Fourier transforms of the bath correlation functions

$$\langle B_x^\dagger(\tau - i\beta/2) B_x(0) \rangle = (B^2/2)(e^{\bar{\varphi}(\tau)} + e^{-\bar{\varphi}(\tau)} - 2), \quad (3)$$

$$\langle B_y^\dagger(\tau - i\beta/2) B_y(0) \rangle = (B^2/2)(e^{\bar{\varphi}(\tau)} - e^{-\bar{\varphi}(\tau)}), \quad (4)$$

defined in terms of the phonon propagator [24]

$$\bar{\varphi}(\tau) = 2 \int_0^\infty d\omega \frac{J(\omega)}{\omega^2} [1 - F(\omega, d)] \frac{\cos\omega\tau}{\sinh(\beta\omega/2)}, \quad (5)$$

while $S_l(\omega) = \text{Im} \int_0^\infty d\tau e^{i\omega\tau} \langle B_l^\dagger(\tau) B_l(0) \rangle$. The most interesting dynamics of the model can now be explored by considering two limiting cases: that of resonant donor and acceptor, in which the interplay between coherent and incoherent processes is most evident, and that of large energy mismatch, often encountered in practice.

Resonant.—The resonant case is of particular importance as it demonstrates most clearly how bath-induced fluctuations can fundamentally alter the nature of the energy transfer process. As we shall see, in the high-temperature regime, multiphonon dephasing effects can become dominant, giving rise to a crossover from low-temperature coherent dynamics to a high-temperature incoherent process. Setting $\epsilon = 0$, we derive from Eq. (1) a set of Bloch equations governing the time evolution of the system state. Taking an initial state $\rho'(0) = |XG\rangle\langle XG|$, a single excitation in the donor, and transforming out of the polaron frame, we solve for the subsequent donor-acceptor population dynamics, $\langle \sigma_z \rangle_t = \text{Tr}_S(\sigma_z \rho(t))$, to find

$$\langle \sigma_z \rangle_t = e^{-(\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2)t/2} \left(\cos \frac{\xi t}{2} + \frac{(\Gamma_2 - \Gamma_1)}{\xi} \sin \frac{\xi t}{2} \right), \quad (6)$$

where $\xi = \sqrt{8V_R(2V_R + \lambda) - (\Gamma_1 - \Gamma_2)^2}$. Here,

$$\Gamma_1 = V_F^2 \left[2\gamma_x(0) + \gamma_y(2V_R) \frac{(1 + 2N(2V_R))}{(1 + N(2V_R))} \right], \quad (7)$$

$$\Gamma_2 = 2V_F^2 \gamma_x(0), \quad (8)$$

$\lambda = 2V_F^2 [S_y(2V_R) - S_y(-2V_R)]$, and $N(\omega) = (e^{\beta\omega} - 1)^{-1}$. The coherent-incoherent transition thus occurs at

$$8V_R(2V_R + \lambda) = (\Gamma_1 - \Gamma_2)^2. \quad (9)$$

We shall return to the crossover shortly. First, let us consider the dynamics in the weak system-bath coupling limit. In this case, we expand Eqs. (3) and (4) to first order in $\bar{\varphi}(\tau)$, hence keeping only single-phonon contributions. We then find $\Gamma_2 \approx 0$, and thus a damping rate $\tilde{\Gamma}_1 = \pi J(2\tilde{V}_R) [1 - F(2\tilde{V}_R, d)] \text{coth} \beta \tilde{V}_R$. Here, $\tilde{V}_R = \tilde{B} V_F$, where we expand $\tilde{B} \approx B_0 [1 - \int_0^\infty d\omega \frac{J(\omega)}{\omega^2} [1 - F(\omega, d)]] \times (\text{coth} \beta \omega/2 - 1)$, with vacuum term $B_0 = e^{-\int_0^\infty d\omega (J(\omega)/\omega^2)[1-F(\omega, d)]}$. From Eq. (6), we find that the system performs damped coherent oscillations: $\langle \sigma_z \rangle_t = e^{-\tilde{\Gamma}_1 t/2} [\cos(\tilde{\xi} t/2) - (\tilde{\Gamma}_1/\tilde{\xi}) \sin(\tilde{\xi} t/2)]$, with frequency

$\tilde{\xi} \approx \sqrt{16\tilde{V}_R^2 - \tilde{\Gamma}_1^2}$, where $4\tilde{V}_R > \tilde{\Gamma}_1$ to be consistent with the original expansion.

Under what circumstances is a weak-coupling approximation appropriate? To address this question it is useful to consider an explicit form for the spectral density. As an illustration, we choose $J(\omega) = A\omega^3$, describing, for example, acoustic phonon induced dephasing with a coupling strength A [20,24,31]. Here, we keep a cutoff frequency ω_c only in the vacuum terms. From Eq. (5) we obtain

$$\bar{\varphi}(\tau') = \varphi_0 \left(\text{sech}^2 \tau' - \frac{\tanh(x - \tau') + \tanh(x + \tau')}{2x} \right), \quad (10)$$

where we scale the time as $\tau' = \pi\tau/\beta$, and define the dimensionless parameters $\varphi_0 = 2\pi^2 A/\beta^2 = T^2/T_0^2$ and $x = \pi d/c\beta = T/T_d$. Importantly, we can now identify two distinct temperature scales that determine whether single-phonon or multiphonon processes are relevant: T_0 , set by A [24]; and T_d , which is inversely proportional to the separation, and is therefore *correlation dependent*.

Let us consider two cases. (i) When $x \gg 1$ ($T \gg T_d$, weak fluctuation correlations), it can be shown from Eq. (10) that φ_0 alone is suitable as an expansion parameter in the bath correlation functions. Hence, $\varphi_0 \ll 1$ defines the single-phonon regime in this case, most easily satisfied for large separation d , small A , and low T . (ii) When $x \ll 1$, the strongly-correlated case most easily satisfied for small d , we expand Eq. (10) to second order in x to give $\bar{\varphi}(\tau) \approx \varphi_0 x^2 [(1 - 4\tanh^2 \tau')/3 + \tanh^4 \tau']$. Now, $\varphi_0 x^2$ plays the role of an expansion parameter in the correlation functions, with the single-phonon rate valid for $\varphi_0 x^2 \ll 1$. However, since x is already assumed small in this case, it is clear that the single-phonon rate can be used at least up to $\varphi_0 \sim 1$, and is therefore valid over a much larger range of temperatures and/or coupling strengths than in case (i). The system is thus far better protected from the adverse effects of the environment when the fluctuations are highly correlated, and hence multiphonon processes can be suppressed up to much higher temperatures. This is shown in the inset of Fig. 1, where the damping rate in Eq. (6) is plotted against temperature for strong correlations, leading to a single-phonon rate valid beyond $T/T_0 = 1$.

Turning now to the high-temperature regime, the rates are estimated by expanding $\bar{\varphi}(\tau)$ about $\tau = 0$, where it is strongly peaked. Keeping terms up to τ^2 order we find

$$\Gamma_1 \approx 2\Gamma_2 \approx 2\beta \frac{V_F^2 B_0^2 e^{2\varphi_0/3} e^{\varphi_0(2x \text{csch} 2x - 1)/x^2}}{\sqrt{\pi \varphi_0 (x - \text{sech}^2 x \tanh x)/x}}, \quad (11)$$

valid for $2\beta V_R < 1$, with $B_0^2 = e^{-\Omega^4 x^2 / (\varphi_0 + \Omega^2 x^2)}$, where $\Omega = \omega_c / \pi k_B T_0$. Further, $\lambda \approx 0$ in this limit, hence $\xi \approx \sqrt{16V_R^2 - \Gamma_1^2}/4 \approx i\Gamma_1/2$ in Eq. (6), giving $\langle \sigma_z \rangle_t \approx e^{-\Gamma_1 t}$. Thus, in the high-temperature resonant case, the transfer is incoherent, at a rate Γ_1 given in Eq. (11).

The transition between these two regimes, from coherent to incoherent dynamics, is particularly important as it

allows us to assess up to what critical temperature quantum coherent effects might be observed. As we have seen, the weak-coupling dynamics is expected to be coherent; hence, the crossover generally occurs in the high-temperature regime, where Eq. (11) is valid. Then, Eq. (9) simplifies to $8V_R = \Gamma_1$, with the transfer being coherent for $8V_R > \Gamma_1$. We use this condition to define a critical temperature, T_c , above which the dynamics becomes incoherent. From Eq. (11) we find the implicit equation

$$T_c^2 = T_0 \frac{V_F B_0 e^{5\varphi_c/6} e^{\varphi_c(\coth x_c - 2 \tanh x_c - 1/x_c)/2x_c}}{4k_B \sqrt{\pi(x_c - \text{sech}^2 x_c \tanh x_c)/x_c}}, \quad (12)$$

where $\varphi_c = T_c^2/T_0^2$ and $x_c = T_c/T_d$. It is clear that T_c will vary in a nontrivial way as a function of donor-acceptor separation, through the dependence of Eq. (12) on x_c , B_0 , and V_F . Again, we consider two limits. (i) As the separation becomes large, the ‘‘correlation’’ temperature becomes unimportant ($T_d \rightarrow 0$) and T_c varies only weakly with separation through V_F . (ii) At very small separations the rates Γ_1 and Γ_2 tend to zero, while $V_R \rightarrow V_F$. Hence, in this limit, T_c diverges, as we expect; for complete fluctuation correlation the system behavior is always coherent, with no crossover to incoherent dynamics regardless of the temperature.

To illustrate this behavior, in the main part of Fig. 1 we plot the crossover temperature, shown separating the coherent and incoherent regimes, as a function of donor-acceptor separation. The divergence of T_c at small d implies that coherent dynamics can survive at elevated temperatures when strong fluctuation correlations suppress multiphonon effects, consistent with recent experimental observations [7]. Further, the change in T_c behavior from small to large separations can provide information on the correlation length of the bath. Specifically, once the dis-

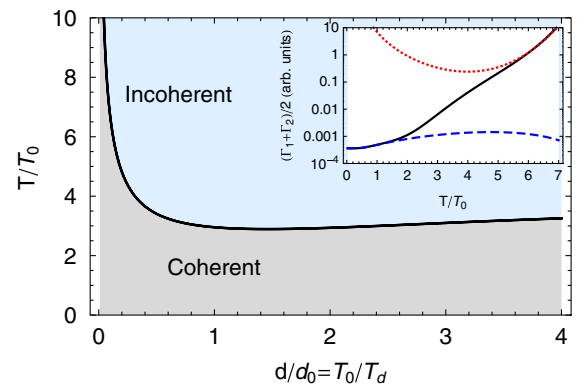


FIG. 1 (color online). Main: Regimes of resonant energy transfer for varying temperature (T/T_0) and scaled donor-acceptor separation. The line $T = T_c$, given by Eq. (12), divides the coherent (lower) and incoherent (upper) cases. Inset: Resonant damping rate versus T/T_0 evaluated numerically (black, solid line), and by single-phonon (blue, dashed line) and high-temperature (red, dotted line) analytical approximations. Here, $T_d/T_0 = 10$. Parameters: $\omega_c/k_B T_0 = 5$ and $V_0/k_B T_0 = 1$.

tance dependence of T_c becomes weak there is no longer significant correlation between fluctuations at each site.

To give Fig. 1 a relevant experimental context, we now estimate T_0 and T_d for two closely-spaced semiconductor QDs, as realized experimentally in Ref. [5], which could be brought into resonance by applying an external electric field. Typically, deformation potential coupling to acoustic phonons dominates exciton dephasing in such samples [20]. A simple model [31] allows an estimate of $A = 0.032 \text{ ps}^2$ in this case, implying $T_0 \approx 9.6 \text{ K}$. Taking $c = 5110 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ [20] and a dot separation $d = 4.5 \text{ nm}$ [5], we find $T_d \approx 2.8 \text{ K}$. Setting $V_0/k_B T_0 = 1$ and $d/d_0 = T_0/T_d$ then implies the reasonable values $V_0 \approx 0.8 \text{ meV}$ and $d_0 \approx 1.3 \text{ nm}$ [20], respectively. From Fig. 1 we then obtain a crossover temperature of $T_c \approx 30 \text{ K}$, below which we expect the energy transfer dynamics to display signatures of coherence. In fact, in Ref. [5] temperatures of around 4–40 K were explored, which should therefore be a promising range over which to observe both coherent and incoherent transfer dynamics in QD samples.

Off resonant.—It is also important to examine the dynamics when the donor and acceptor are far off resonant with each other, such that $V_F/\epsilon \ll 1$. This can occur quite naturally, for example, in QD samples due to the nature of their growth. Furthermore, the recent weak-coupling theory of Ref. [20] predicts a single transfer rate in the off-resonant regime, and thus provides a means to assess the validity of our theory in this limit. As in the resonant case, we derive a set of Bloch equations from Eq. (1), this time expanding the resulting expressions to second order in V_F/ϵ . We find system dynamics well approximated by $\langle \sigma_z \rangle_t \approx e^{-\Gamma t} - (1 - e^{-\Gamma t}) \tanh(\beta\epsilon/2)$, describing incoherent energy transfer from the initially excited donor to the acceptor at a rate $\Gamma = V_F^2 \frac{[1+2N(\epsilon)]}{[1+N(\epsilon)]} [\gamma_x(\epsilon) + \gamma_y(\epsilon)]$. Taking the weak-coupling limit of Γ by retaining only single-phonon terms, we find $\tilde{\Gamma} \approx (4\pi\tilde{V}_R^2/\epsilon^2)J(\epsilon) \times [1 - F(\epsilon, d)] \coth(\beta\epsilon/2)$, consistent with Ref. [20] once renormalization of V_R has been included there. In the opposite, high-temperature limit ($k_B T \gg \epsilon$), we again find $\langle \sigma_z \rangle_t \approx e^{-\Gamma t}$, with $\Gamma = \Gamma_1$ of Eq. (11).

Summary.—I have presented an analytical theory of excitation transfer in a correlated environment, showing that for resonant donor and acceptor, a crossover from coherent to incoherent transfer is expected as multiphonon effects begin to dominate. The theory outlined here opens up intriguing possibilities for further study of the role of coherence in the transfer dynamics of larger arrays, such as photosynthetic complexes [17–19]. For example, it enables one to address the important question of how the transfer efficiency changes in such systems when crossing from the coherent to incoherent regime.

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