

Quantum thermodynamics of the driven resonant level model

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We present a consistent thermodynamic theory for the resonant level model in the wide-band limit, whose level energy is driven slowly by an external force. The problem of defining “system” and “bath” in the strong-coupling regime is circumvented by considering as the system everything that is influenced by the externally driven level. The thermodynamic functions that are obtained to first order beyond the quasistatic limit fulfill the first and second law with a positive entropy production, successfully connect to the forces experienced by the external driving, and reproduce the correct weak-coupling limit of stochastic thermodynamics.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Classical machines such as heat engines and refrigerators are described by thermodynamic laws which characterize the processes by which a subsystem exchanges energy—in the form of both heat and work—and particles with its environment. With advances in nanofabrication, corresponding devices can now be realized on smaller and smaller scales (see Ref. [1] and references therein), demanding an extension of the thermodynamic description to the nanoscale.

Such an extension poses several fundamental issues. Perhaps the most pressing among these is the proper accounting for the system-bath coupling. Macroscopic thermodynamics and statistical mechanics are based on models that describe systems whose intensive properties are governed by their coupling to equilibrium reservoirs. The vanishing surface-to-volume ratio in the thermodynamic limit justifies the practice of disregarding the system-bath coupling in the thermodynamic description. In contrast, when considering the thermodynamics of small systems special attention has to be given to both the definition of the “system” and consequently the “bath,” and their mutual interaction.¹

These issues have been the subject of several recent papers which address systems such as the resonant level model considered here [2,3] or quantum particles strongly coupled to a harmonic oscillator bath [4–6]. Recent work has also addressed fluctuation theorems which characterize the stochastic behavior of thermodynamic quantities in quantum systems that are strongly coupled to their environment [7] and the efficiencies of different energy-converting processes in quantum thermoelectric devices [8,9].

One outstanding issue is the need to derive a consistent formulation for the nonequilibrium thermodynamics of such a strongly coupled system. This requires proper accounting of energy conservation as well as a proper definition of entropy that will lead to entropy production consistent with the second law of thermodynamics. In particular, the entropy production is the central element in deriving efficiencies for various energy-

conversion processes and characterizes the irreversibility of the process. It is thus an essential aspect of the nonequilibrium thermodynamics of nanoscale devices [10,11].

In this work, we study the thermodynamics of the driven resonant level model. This noninteracting model describes a single spinless electronic level (say, of a quantum dot) coupled to one or more leads described as free-electron metals. This system has long been studied as the simplest model for conducting nanoscopic junctions involving molecular or quantum dot bridges. When the resonant level energy and/or the level-lead coupling are driven by an external agent such as a gate voltage, it becomes a model for a quantum nano-engine, for which the above issues can be investigated. Our goal is to formulate a consistent nonequilibrium thermodynamic theory that will hold beyond the quasistatic limit in which the system remains in equilibrium and strictly follows the driving adiabatically.

Finding a consistent thermodynamic description of this model is nontrivial [2,3]. First, the level-lead coupling itself has to be accounted for. Second, the strong hybridization of the dot level with the lead electronic states makes it necessary to develop an energy-resolved (or quantum) description of the dynamic processes, which goes beyond the kinetic (master-equation) schemes and stochastic approaches that are usually derived in the weak-coupling (or classical) limit.

Esposito *et al.* [3] pointed out these difficulties and, addressing the general case (i.e., including the driving in both the level energy and the level-lead coupling), formulated the basic laws of thermodynamics in a manner which includes the effects of irreversible driving through a modified spectral density. While satisfying the laws of thermodynamics, this formulation does not yield the known equilibrium forms of these thermodynamic functions in the quasistatic limit, already in the wide-band limit and for time-independent level-lead coupling.

Here we present an alternative formulation of the nonequilibrium thermodynamics of the driven resonant level model, albeit for the more restricted case where the driving affects only the level energy. In developing a consistent thermodynamic description of this model, we are guided by several basic requirements: The thermodynamic functions must (i) reduce to the correct quasistatic (equilibrium) limit, (ii) fulfill particle and energy conservation at each order, (iii) pre-

¹These issues are not limited to the quantum regime. However, the treatment of ultrascale systems frequently requires quantum considerations.

dict a positive entropy production reflecting the irreversibility of the transformations, and (iv) correctly connect to the forces experienced by the driving (see Refs. [12] and [13] for a general discussion and calculations of these forces). In departure from attempts to address the thermodynamic functions of the dot itself, which are marred by the need for a proper partitioning of the dot-lead coupling between the various subsystems [2,3,14], we focus on the changes in the thermodynamic properties of the overall system (dot and lead) which result from local changes in parameters (i.e., the energy of the resonant level in the present context). This circumvents the need to address the contribution of the system-bath coupling to the thermodynamic functions of the dot and instead defines the system as that part of the “world” which is influenced by the dynamics of the externally driven resonant level. We will henceforth refer to this part of the overall system as the extended resonant level.²

This paper is organized as follows: In Sec. II, we introduce the model. Section III contains a derivation of the equilibrium thermodynamics of the extended resonant level from the grand potential. Section IV extends these thermodynamic functions to finite driving speed. To this end, we start with their representations in terms of quasistatic expectation values of operators, obtained in Sec. III, and expand these to linear order in the driving speed. This is done by using a gradient expansion within the framework of nonequilibrium Green’s functions. In Sec. V, we show that, for weak level-lead coupling, our theory approaches the expected classical master-equation limit. We conclude in Sec. VI. We have relegated most explicit calculations to a series of appendixes in order not to break the flow of the main arguments.

II. MODEL

We consider a single localized electronic level coupled to a free-electron metal at temperature T and chemical potential μ . The Hamiltonian of the full system is

$$H = H_D + H_V + H_B, \quad (1)$$

where H_D , H_B , and H_V denote the Hamiltonians of the dot,

$$H_D = \varepsilon_d(t) d^\dagger d, \quad (2)$$

of the metal lead,

$$H_B = \sum_k \varepsilon_k c_k^\dagger c_k, \quad (3)$$

and of the lead-dot coupling,

$$H_V = \sum_k (V_k d^\dagger c_k + \text{H.c.}). \quad (4)$$

Here, d annihilates an electron in the dot level, c_k annihilates an electron with momentum k and energy ε_k in the lead, and V_k denotes the coupling strength between dot level and lead.

The dot energy $\varepsilon_d(t)$ is driven by an external force. Our goal is to elucidate the effect of this driving on the thermodynamic

properties of the system. We limit ourselves to the simplest situation of a single driven dot level, a single macroscopic lead, and the wide-band approximation. (Alternative coupling models, see, e.g., Ref. [15], can be considered.) Apart from the driving, the lead is assumed to be in thermal equilibrium characterized by a temperature T and an electronic chemical potential μ . In the wide-band approximation the retarded dot self-energy

$$\Sigma^R(\varepsilon) = \lim_{\eta \rightarrow 0} \sum_k^k \frac{|V_k|^2}{\varepsilon - \varepsilon_k + i\eta} = -\frac{i}{2}\Gamma \quad (5)$$

can be taken as purely imaginary and energy independent for energies ε well within the bandwidth of the lead and vanishes for energies outside the band (see Appendix B). It is furthermore proportional to the decay rate of the dot electrons into the lead $\Gamma = 2\pi \sum_k |V_k|^2 \delta(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_k)$. Consequently, the spectral function associated with the dot’s electronic state is a Lorentzian of width Γ centered at ε_d ,

$$A(\varepsilon) = \frac{\Gamma}{(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_d)^2 + (\Gamma/2)^2}. \quad (6)$$

The broadening necessitates an energy-resolved description of the electronic response to changes in the level energy and is responsible for the quantum nature of the problem. In Sec. V we show that our quantum results reduce to their classical counterparts in the limit $\Gamma \ll k_B T$ (k_B is the Boltzmann constant). As already mentioned, strong hybridization of dot and lead results in a reaction of the lead to changes in the level energy. This makes the definition of thermodynamic quantities associated with the driven subsystem alone a difficult task. We overcome this problem by considering as the driven system the entire part of the world that is affected by changes in the dot level, as shown in the next section.

III. EQUILIBRIUM THERMODYNAMICS

When $\varepsilon_d(t)$ moves infinitely slowly, the change induced by the driving is quasistatic and reversible.³ The system stays in equilibrium at all times and follows the change in ε_d adiabatically. The desired thermodynamic functions can then be calculated from equilibrium thermodynamics. We do this in the grand canonical framework, where our “full” system (i.e., dot and lead) is coupled to a reservoir that controls its temperature $T = k_B \beta^{-1}$ and chemical potential μ . In the free-electron model, the grand partition function Ξ and the grand potential $\Omega = -k_B T \ln \Xi$ can be evaluated exactly, yielding

$$\Omega_{\text{tot}} = -k_B T \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} \rho(\varepsilon) \ln(1 + e^{-\beta(\varepsilon - \mu)}), \quad (7)$$

where the label “tot” stands for this being the grand potential of the total system. We emphasize that the total system comprises everything that is described by the Hamiltonians (2)–(4); namely, the dot, the lead, and their coupling. In Eq. (7), $\rho(\varepsilon)$

²Note that, because we work in the grand canonical ensemble framework, the metal lead in our world is assumed to be weakly open to an equilibrium bath of given temperature and electronic chemical potential.

³The velocity of the level is measured by $\dot{\varepsilon}_d/\Gamma$, and the detailed condition for the process being quasistatic depends on whether $k_B T < \Gamma$ or $k_B T > \Gamma$. In these limits, one obtains the conditions $\dot{\varepsilon}_d/\Gamma \ll \Gamma$ and $\dot{\varepsilon}_d/\Gamma \ll k_B T$, respectively.

is the density of states of the system as given by the trace of the spectral function,

$$\rho(\varepsilon) = \sum_n A_{nn}(\varepsilon). \quad (8)$$

Here, $A_{nn}(\varepsilon) = -2 \text{Im}G_{nn}^R(\varepsilon)$ with the retarded Green's function

$$G_{nn}^R(t, t') = -i \Theta(t - t') \langle \{c_n(t), c_n^\dagger(t')\} \rangle. \quad (9)$$

The index n enumerates all single-particle states (lead and dot). For better comparison with the recent work of Ref. [3], we present the calculation of the density of states beyond the wide-band limit, which is shown in Appendix A. The result is

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(\varepsilon) = & A_{dd}(\varepsilon) \left(1 - \frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \text{Re}\Sigma^R(\varepsilon) \right) \\ & + 2\text{Re}G_{dd}^R(\varepsilon) \frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \text{Im}\Sigma^R(\varepsilon) + \nu(\varepsilon), \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

where $A_{dd}(\varepsilon)$ is the full spectral function associated with the dot's electronic state (i.e., not in the wide-band limit), Σ^R is the corresponding retarded self-energy, and $\nu(\varepsilon)$ is the density of states of the free lead. The ε_d -dependent term of the grand potential stems from the density of states $\rho(\varepsilon)$ and arises from the first three of the four terms in Eq. (10). In the wide-band limit, the second and third terms on the right-hand side of Eq. (10) vanish, and the ε_d -dependent part of the density of states ρ_{ε_d} is given by the spectral function $A(\varepsilon)$ [Eq. (6)]. In the general (non-wide-band) case, the ε_d -dependent part of the density of states is similar to the modified spectral function proposed in Ref. [3], with the difference that the energy derivative in the third term is taken of the imaginary part of the self-energy, while Esposito *et al.* have a contribution $-2 \text{Im}\Sigma^R \partial_\varepsilon \text{Re}G_{dd}^R(\varepsilon)$ to their modified spectral function. This leads to different thermodynamic functions calculated with the help of the density of states, also in the wide-band limit. We refer to the ε_d -dependent part of the system as the extended resonant level, since it accounts for the change of the surrounding in response to changing the level energy.

We now use the ε_d -dependent part of the density of states $\rho_{\varepsilon_d}(\varepsilon) = A(\varepsilon)$ to calculate the ε_d -dependent contribution to the grand potential Ω , which in turn yields the corresponding ε_d -dependent contributions to all the thermodynamic functions of the system. In particular, we calculate the entropy $S^{(0)}$, the internal energy $E^{(0)}$, and the particle number $N^{(0)}$ of the extended resonant level in equilibrium, i.e., for a frozen dot level, and show how they evolve when the dot level is changed quasistatically by an external force. We use superscripts on the thermodynamic functions to indicate to which order in the level velocity $\dot{\varepsilon}_d$ they are calculated. Furthermore, we show how these quantities can be represented, in the model considered, as quasistatic expectation values of operators. This observation provides a convenient route for extending the quasistatic thermodynamic quantities to nonequilibrium, i.e., to situations where the dot level is moved at finite speed (see Sec. IV).

In the following, the notation Ω , $S^{(0)}$, $E^{(0)}$, $N^{(0)}$ and the corresponding names grand potential, entropy, energy, and particle number always refer to the ε_d -dependent parts of these

functions. The grand potential takes the form

$$\Omega = -k_B T \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} A \ln(1 + e^{-\beta(\varepsilon - \mu)}). \quad (11)$$

Here and in the following, we omit energy arguments for better readability. The particle number, entropy and energy are given by

$$N^{(0)} = -\frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial \mu} = \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} A f, \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} S^{(0)} = & -\frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial T} \\ = & k_B \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} A [\beta(\varepsilon - \mu) f + \ln(1 + e^{-\beta(\varepsilon - \mu)})] \\ = & k_B \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} A [-f \ln f - (1 - f) \ln(1 - f)], \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

and

$$E^{(0)} = \Omega + \mu N^{(0)} + T S^{(0)} = \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} \varepsilon A f, \quad (14)$$

where f is the Fermi–Dirac distribution. In the wide-band limit, the grand potential as well as the internal energy depend on the bandwidth D and diverge in the limit $D \rightarrow \infty$. However, this only affects the reference point from which the grand potential and the internal energy are measured. Here, we are interested in the thermodynamic relations between *changes* in these quantities as the dot level ε_d varies. These changes converge to bandwidth-independent values in the limit of an infinite bandwidth (see the detailed discussion in Appendix B).

Equation (12) implies that, in the wide-band limit, the ε_d -dependent part of the equilibrium particle number $N^{(0)}$ is given by the quasistatic dot occupation $N^{(0)} = \langle d^\dagger(t) d(t) \rangle^{(0)}$; namely, the equilibrium occupation for the instantaneous value of ε_d . The contribution to the energy, Eq. (14), explicitly shows that the coupling to the environment affects the energy cost associated with changes of the bare dot energy ε_d , because it cannot be represented as an expectation value of H_D only. Equation (13) is the energy-resolved version of the Gibbs entropy of a single fermionic level with equilibrium occupation probability f , weighted by the spectral function of the dot electrons. For $T \rightarrow 0$, the term in square brackets in Eq. (13) for $S^{(0)}$ tends to zero for $\varepsilon \neq \mu$ and to $\ln 2$ for $\varepsilon = \mu$, reflecting the degeneracy at the Fermi edge. Integrating over energy leads to a vanishing equilibrium entropy $S^{(0)}$ of the extended resonant level for $T \rightarrow 0$.

It is important to note that the equilibrium energy of the extended resonant level; namely, the ε_d -dependent part of the total (dot plus lead) internal energy, can be expressed as a sum of contributions from the different terms in the Hamiltonian (1). In particular, as shown in Appendix E, the part of the internal energy $E^{(0)}$ given by Eq. (14) can be represented by the quasistatic expectation value $E^{(0)} = \langle H_D \rangle^{(0)} + \frac{1}{2} \langle H_V \rangle^{(0)}$. This appears to indicate that, in the model considered, half of the energy associated with the coupling H_V can be attributed to the extended resonant level. This interpretation, however, is an oversimplification as may be realized from the following: Calculating the ε_d -dependent part of the averages of H_D , H_V , and H_B from the grand potential, Eq. (11), we obtain $\langle H_B \rangle_{\varepsilon_d} = -\int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} (\varepsilon - \varepsilon_d) A f$,

$\langle H_V \rangle_{\varepsilon_d} = 2 \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} (\varepsilon - \varepsilon_d) A f$, and $\langle H_D \rangle_{\varepsilon_d} = \varepsilon_d \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} A f$ (see Appendix E). It is interesting to note that not only $\langle H_V \rangle$ but also $\langle H_B \rangle$ has an ε_d -dependent part and together with $\langle H_D \rangle$ they add up to $E^{(0)}$, Eq. (14). In fact, the contributions of H_V and H_B add to $\langle H_B \rangle_{\varepsilon_d} + \langle H_V \rangle_{\varepsilon_d} = \frac{1}{2} \langle H_V \rangle^{(0)}$, which shows the intricate physical origin of the symmetric splitting.

An apparent symmetric splitting of the coupling energy in the wide-band limit of the resonant level model between an effective driven system $H_D + \frac{1}{2}H_V$ and an effective bath $H_B + \frac{1}{2}H_V$ was also found in the case of periodic driving [2]. It should be emphasized that this separation; namely, assigning parts of the calculated thermodynamic functions to the different subsystems, is not needed in the present analysis of the equilibrium thermodynamics. We allude to it both because it has been considered in recent discussions [2] and because it can help building intuition about the system behavior. Furthermore it serves as a convenient starting point for the Green's-function-based calculation of the internal energy when the level moves at finite velocity.

Next, we consider the evolution of the thermodynamic functions when changing the dot level quasistatically. In particular, we examine the different contributions to the reversible energy change $dE^{(0)}$, the reversible work $dW^{(0)}$, the heat $dQ^{(0)}$, and the chemical work $\mu dN^{(0)}$. These satisfy energy conservation as expressed by the first law,

$$dE^{(0)} = dW^{(0)} + dQ^{(0)} + \mu dN^{(0)}, \quad (15)$$

when applied to the extended resonant level. Note that this equation relates properties of the full system (dot + lead). But because the individual terms result from changes in the bare dot energy ε_d , they are often referred to as changes in the corresponding dot property.

The reversible work is given by the change in the grand potential upon changing the level energy, $dW^{(0)} = d\varepsilon_d \partial_{\varepsilon_d} \Omega$. Expressed as an equation for the power $\dot{W}^{(1)}$, this takes the form

$$\dot{W}^{(1)} = \dot{\varepsilon}_d N^{(0)}(\varepsilon_d) = \dot{\varepsilon}_d \langle d^\dagger(t) d(t) \rangle^{(0)}. \quad (16)$$

It is frequently the case that the time dependence of $\varepsilon_d(t)$ reflects the dynamics of some external coordinate, $\varepsilon_d(t) = M x_d(t)$ with a coupling parameter M . The quantity $F = -M \langle d^\dagger(t) d(t) \rangle^{(0)}$ is then the quasistatic force needed to change the level energy. General expressions for such forces were obtained in the context of adiabatic reaction forces [12,13].

The quasistatic heat leaving or entering the system is calculated from $dQ^{(0)} = T d\varepsilon_d \partial_{\varepsilon_d} S^{(0)}$, with $S^{(0)}$ given by Eq. (13). By noting that $A(\varepsilon)$ depends only on $(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_d)$ and integrating by parts, the corresponding quasistatic heat current takes the form

$$\dot{Q}^{(1)} = T \dot{\varepsilon}_d \frac{\partial S^{(0)}}{\partial \varepsilon_d} = \dot{\varepsilon}_d \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} (\varepsilon - \mu) A \partial_\varepsilon f. \quad (17)$$

With $N^{(0)}$ in Eq. (12), the quasistatic particle current $\dot{N}^{(1)} = \dot{\varepsilon}_d \partial_{\varepsilon_d} N^{(0)}$ is given by

$$\dot{N}^{(1)} = \dot{\varepsilon}_d \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} A \partial_\varepsilon f. \quad (18)$$

The quasistatic change in the system's energy associated with the change in ε_d is given by

$$\dot{E}^{(1)} = \dot{\varepsilon}_d \frac{\partial E^{(0)}}{\partial \varepsilon_d} = \dot{\varepsilon}_d \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} \varepsilon \frac{\partial A}{\partial \varepsilon_d} f \quad (19)$$

and is easily seen to indeed satisfy the first law, Eq. (15), since $\dot{E}^{(1)} = \dot{W}^{(1)} + \dot{Q}^{(1)} + \mu \dot{N}^{(1)}$. Note that the quasistatic power $\dot{W}^{(1)}$, the currents $\dot{N}^{(1)}$ and $\dot{Q}^{(1)}$, and the rate of energy change $\dot{E}^{(1)}$ are *linear* in the driving speed, as indicated by the superscript.

We end our discussion of quasistatic (equilibrium) processes with several comments:

(a) The integrand of $\dot{N}^{(1)}$ can be understood as an energy-resolved particle current $J^{(1)}(\varepsilon) = \dot{\varepsilon}_d A \partial_\varepsilon f$ and the right-hand side of Eq. (17) can be expressed in terms of the same current

$$\dot{Q}^{(1)} = \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} J^{(1)}(\varepsilon) (\varepsilon - \mu). \quad (20)$$

Consequently, $J_Q^{(1)}(\varepsilon) = J^{(1)}(\varepsilon) (\varepsilon - \mu)$ can be identified as the energy-resolved heat current, providing physical insight into the nature of this current. It is important to note that identifying the integrand of an energy integral such as the particle current $\dot{N}^{(1)}$ in Eq. (18) as an energy-resolved current is open to ambiguity. Other expressions could also be chosen following integration by parts. Considering the particle and heat currents together serves to resolve this ambiguity.

(b) For quasistatic processes, we could calculate the particle, energy, and heat currents without assigning these variables to expectation values of the dot operators themselves. Especially the quasistatic heat current, Eq. (17), was obtained without relying on any specific forms for the energetic properties of the dot itself. In particular, the symmetric splitting of the coupling Hamiltonian between dot and lead, discussed above, was not used. It can, however, also be calculated from expectation values by using the symmetric splitting into effective bath and system introduced above. Indeed, we show in Appendix F that, to lowest order in the level speed, the adiabatic heat current $\dot{Q}^{(1)}$ given in Eq. (17) is reproduced by the change of the energy of the effective bath $H_B + \frac{1}{2}H_V$ minus the chemical contribution of the particle flow,

$$\dot{Q}^{(1)} = -\frac{d}{dt} \left\langle H_B + \frac{1}{2} H_V \right\rangle^{(0)} - \mu \frac{d}{dt} N^{(0)}. \quad (21)$$

Equation (21) confirms, for the present model and the wide-band limit, the consistency of the symmetric splitting of the coupling Hamiltonian H_V into an effective bath and an effective driven system. This will serve as a convenient starting point for the calculation of the heat current at finite level speed. Note, however, that for more general models (e.g., beyond the wide-band approximation and with variations in the level-lead coupling), the possibility to express the change in thermodynamic variables in terms of expectation values of "system operators" is an open problem and subject to several difficulties [14].

(c) In the quasistatic process, the entropy change $\dot{S}^{(1)} = \dot{\varepsilon}_d \partial_{\varepsilon_d} S^{(0)}$ is given by the corresponding heat current, $\dot{Q}^{(1)} = T \dot{S}^{(1)}$, indicating that no entropy is produced. This is not the case when the level moves at finite speed and dissipation sets in, as discussed in the next section.

We have described the equilibrium thermodynamics of the resonant level model and calculated the reversible change of the thermodynamic quantities in the wide-band limit. We represented all thermodynamic quantities of the extended resonant level as quasistatic expectation values of operators. Next we extend our discussion to the nonadiabatic regime and consider the effect of moving the dot level energy at a small, but finite speed.

IV. NONEQUILIBRIUM THERMODYNAMICS

In this section, we consider the changes in thermodynamic quantities when the dot level moves at finite speed. For this nonequilibrium process we cannot use the equilibrium grand potential as a starting point. Instead, we extend our quasistatic results to finite-speed processes by expanding the expectation values of the operators associated with the thermodynamic variables in powers of the level velocity, using the nonequilibrium Green's function approach together with the gradient expansion in the Wigner representation. Our theory should follow three guidelines: First, all nonequilibrium quantities should converge to their equilibrium forms, obtained in the previous section, in the limit of vanishing speed. Second, higher-order corrections should satisfy conservation of energy and particle number at the corresponding order. Third, the nonequilibrium entropy of the extended resonant level should lead to positive entropy production characterizing the irreversibility of the process. Note that the corrections obtained below are of different orders in the level speed. The corrections to the equilibrium values of the thermodynamic variables themselves are linear in $\dot{\varepsilon}_d$, while the correction to their fluxes are quadratic. The corresponding order is again indicated by the superscript assigned to the different variables. We also assume a linear motion of the dot level, $\ddot{\varepsilon}_d = 0$.

Particle number. We extend the calculation of the particle number of the resonant level to finite speed by expanding the lesser Green's function $\langle d^\dagger(t)d(t) \rangle = -iG_{dd}^<(t,t)$ to linear order in the level speed. This is done in Appendix C. Alternatively, the effect of the level speed on the dot occupation can be expressed through a nonequilibrium distribution function ϕ (as done in Ref. [3]), which is related to the Wigner transform of the lesser Green's function via $G^< = iA\phi$. The equation of motion for ϕ and its solution are given in Appendix D, and the final result for the nonequilibrium distribution ϕ is

$$\phi = f - \frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_d}{2} \partial_\varepsilon f A. \quad (22)$$

Both approaches are equivalent and lead to $G^< = iA(f - \frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_d}{2} \partial_\varepsilon f A)$ and therefore to a correction to the particle number linear in the velocity,

$$N^{(1)} = -\frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_d}{2} \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} \partial_\varepsilon f A^2. \quad (23)$$

This correction in particle number accounts for the fact that the dot population lags behind the equilibrium value since electrons are not exchanged fast enough with the leads. The time derivative of Eq. (23) now yields the correction $\dot{N}^{(2)} = \frac{d}{dt} N^{(1)}$ to the quasistatic current $\dot{N}^{(1)}$, which takes the

form

$$\dot{N}^{(2)} = -\frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_d^2}{2} \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} \partial_\varepsilon^2 f A^2. \quad (24)$$

One might be tempted to identify the integrand of $\dot{N}^{(2)}$ as the second-order correction to the energy-resolved particle current. However, this cannot be done unambiguously because other expressions can be obtained after integration by parts. As before, more information can be obtained by considering the particle and heat currents together, as further discussed below.

Work. The quasistatic work per unit time $\dot{W}^{(1)} = \dot{\varepsilon}_d N^{(0)}$ can be extended to finite level speed with the correction to the dot occupation $N^{(1)}$ [Eq. (23)]. With this we readily obtain the extra power that the external driving has to provide for moving the level at finite speed by multiplying $N^{(1)}$, Eq. (23), by the level speed

$$\dot{W}^{(2)} = -\frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_d^2}{2} \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} \partial_\varepsilon f A^2. \quad (25)$$

$\dot{W}^{(2)}$ thus corresponds to the power dissipated by driving the system at finite speed. When considering the time dependence of $\varepsilon_d(t)$ as reflecting the dynamics of some external coordinate, $\varepsilon_d(t) = Mx_d(t)$, the dissipated power is caused by a friction force acting on the external coordinate $F_{\text{fric}} = -MN^{(1)} = -\gamma\dot{x}_d$. This yields the friction coefficient

$$\gamma = -\frac{M^2}{2} \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} \partial_\varepsilon f A^2. \quad (26)$$

The same expression for the friction in the resonant level model was found in Ref. [13].

Internal energy. We showed above that the equilibrium internal energy of the extended resonant level can be represented as the quasistatic expectation value $E^{(0)} = \langle H_D \rangle^{(0)} + \frac{1}{2} \langle H_V \rangle^{(0)}$. Expanding the expectation values to first order in the velocity (see Appendix E), we obtain the first-order correction to the internal energy,

$$E^{(1)} = \frac{-\dot{\varepsilon}_d}{2} \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} \varepsilon \partial_\varepsilon f A^2. \quad (27)$$

Heat flux. Taking the next-order correction to the expression of the quasistatic heat flux, Eq. (21), in terms of the energy change in the effective bath and the chemical contribution (shown in Appendix F) gives the correction to the heat flux that originates from moving the level at finite speed,

$$\dot{Q}^{(2)} = -\frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_d^2}{2} \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} (\varepsilon - \mu) \partial_\varepsilon^2 f A^2. \quad (28)$$

As in the case of the quasistatic heat current, the integrand of the correction $\dot{Q}^{(2)}$ can be understood as heat $(\varepsilon - \mu)$ carried into the lead by the energy-resolved particle current $J^{(2)}(\varepsilon)$, $\dot{Q}^{(2)} = \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} (\varepsilon - \mu) J^{(2)}(\varepsilon)$. The energy-resolved particle current $J^{(2)}(\varepsilon)$ in turn is the properly chosen integrand in $\dot{N}^{(2)} = \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} J^{(2)}(\varepsilon)$ as given by Eq. (24). This unambiguously defines the second-order correction to the energy-resolved particle current as $J^{(2)} = -\frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_d^2}{2} \partial_\varepsilon^2 f A^2$.

Consistency checks. The consistency of our thermodynamic description should be examined by its behavior in the quasistatic limit by satisfying particle conservation and by its adherence to the first law (energy conservation). Furthermore,

the entropy, discussed below, should give a consistent second law. Indeed, our expressions go over to the equilibrium (quasistatic) limit by construction, and taking the time derivative of the first-order correction to the internal energy $E^{(1)}$, Eq. (27), shows (see Appendix E) that the expressions for the first-order corrections of particle number, internal energy, work, and heat also satisfy the first law $\dot{E}^{(2)} = \dot{W}^{(2)} + \dot{Q}^{(2)} + \mu\dot{N}^{(2)}$.

As an additional check, we show in the following that the corrections to work, heat, and particle number exhibit the correct behavior under transformations between equilibrium points, corresponding to a path-independent change of internal energy and particle number. To this end, we consider a path between two points that essentially represent a system in equilibrium; namely, the dot level ε_d moving from a position far below μ , where it is completely occupied, at time t_1 to a position far above μ , where it is completely empty, at time t_2 . The change of the particle number associated with this transformation is thus path independent, requiring that the nonequilibrium correction $\dot{N}^{(2)}$ in Eq. (24) vanishes when integrated along the path

$$\Delta N^{(2)} = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} dt \dot{N}^{(2)} = 0. \quad (29)$$

We show in Appendix G that this is indeed the case. Furthermore, the change in internal energy ΔE also cannot depend on the path and must therefore be given by its adiabatic value, i.e., as an integral over time of $\dot{E}^{(1)}$ in Eq. (19). This must hold although the instantaneous value of $E = E^{(0)} + E^{(1)}$ is velocity dependent, cf., Eq. (27). Thus, the extra work exerted for moving the level along this path at finite speed needs to appear as additional heat given to the leads,

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} dt \dot{W}^{(2)} = - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} dt \dot{Q}^{(2)}. \quad (30)$$

We show in Appendix H that this equality is indeed satisfied by the second-order quantities (25) and (28).

Entropy. In addition to the consistency checks discussed above, the nonequilibrium correction to the entropy should comply with the second law of thermodynamics. A consideration of this issue requires a proper definition of the nonequilibrium entropy. In Sec. III we showed that the equilibrium entropy S_0 of the extended resonant level [cf., Eq. (13)] is an integral over the energy-resolved version of the Gibbs entropy of a single fermionic level with equilibrium occupation probability f . In order to extend this result to finite level speeds, we follow Esposito *et al.* [3] and use Eq. (13) as an ansatz for the nonequilibrium entropy after replacing the equilibrium distribution f by its nonequilibrium counterpart ϕ given in Eq. (22),

$$S = k_B \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} A(-\phi \ln \phi - [1 - \phi] \ln[1 - \phi]). \quad (31)$$

Note that, in contrast to Esposito *et al.* [3], we define the nonequilibrium entropy with the standard broadened spectral function $A(\varepsilon)$ of the dot electrons. Consequently, our form of the nonequilibrium entropy smoothly connects to the equilibrium limit $S^{(0)}$ given in Eq. (13) above. Expanding Eq. (31) up to first order in $\dot{\varepsilon}_d$ leads to the form $S = S^{(0)} + S^{(1)}$, where $S^{(0)}$ is the equilibrium entropy (13) and $S^{(1)}$ is the

first-order correction,

$$S^{(1)} = \frac{-k_B \dot{\varepsilon}_d}{2} \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} \left(\frac{\varepsilon - \mu}{k_B T} \right) \partial_\varepsilon f A^2. \quad (32)$$

From Eq. (32) the correction to the entropy evolution (quadratic in the velocity) is given by

$$\dot{S}^{(2)} = \frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_d^2}{T} \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} (\varepsilon - \mu) \partial_\varepsilon f \partial_\varepsilon A^2. \quad (33)$$

While the change of the equilibrium entropy $\dot{S}_0 = \dot{\varepsilon}_d \partial_{\varepsilon_d} S_0$ is solely given by the corresponding heat current, $\dot{Q}_0 = T \dot{S}_0$, the second-order correction $\frac{dS^{(2)}}{dt}$ cannot be written only in terms of the heat current $\dot{Q}^{(2)}/T$ in Eq. (28). We identify the remaining entropy change as the entropy production $\dot{S}^{(2)}$,

$$\frac{dS^{(2)}}{dt} = \frac{\dot{Q}^{(2)}}{T} + \dot{S}^{(2)}. \quad (34)$$

The entropy production can be related to the dissipated power, Eq. (25),

$$\dot{S}^{(2)} = \frac{\dot{W}^{(2)}}{T} \geq 0. \quad (35)$$

Therefore the nonequilibrium entropy defined above obeys the second law of thermodynamics and the entropy production vanishes for quasistatic driving. Furthermore, the entropy production calculated for finite driving speeds is properly related to the dissipated power. We have thus found, for this model, a consistent extension of quantum thermodynamics to this nonequilibrium situation.

V. CLASSICAL LIMIT

Here we show that the energy-resolved thermodynamic quantities obtained above reduce to their classical equivalents in the limit $\Gamma \ll k_B T$. Thus, the quantum thermodynamics framework developed here is consistent with the familiar classical limit in which the dot level is well described by a Pauli master equation. The latter takes the form of a rate equation for the occupation probability of the resonant level p ,

$$\frac{dp}{dt} = -\Gamma[1 - f(\varepsilon_d)]p + \Gamma f(\varepsilon_d)[1 - p]. \quad (36)$$

We first consider the thermodynamic implications of this dynamics. To this end, we solve Eq. (36) to linear order in the velocity in terms of a static solution $f(\varepsilon_d)$ plus a velocity-dependent correction

$$p = N^{(0)} + N^{(1)} = f(\varepsilon_d) - \frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_d f'(\varepsilon_d)}{\Gamma}, \quad (37)$$

with $f'(\varepsilon_d) = \partial_\varepsilon f|_{\varepsilon_d}$. As in the strongly coupled quantum system considered above, the power that the external driving needs to provide is set by the dot occupation $\dot{W} = \dot{\varepsilon}_d N$. Equation (37) then directly yields the power up to second order as $\dot{W}^{(1)} + \dot{W}^{(2)} = \dot{\varepsilon}_d p$. In this weak-coupling case, the ε_d -dependent part of the thermodynamic properties of the overall system are well represented by those that are usually assigned to the dot itself. This leads directly to the classical

internal energy, $E = \varepsilon_d N$, up to first order in the velocity,

$$E^{(0)} + E^{(1)} = \varepsilon_d \left(f(\varepsilon_d) - \frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_d f'(\varepsilon_d)}{\Gamma} \right), \quad (38)$$

and to the heat flux between the dot and its environment, $\dot{Q} = (\varepsilon_d - \mu)\dot{N}$, up to second order in the velocity,

$$\dot{Q}^{(1)} + \dot{Q}^{(2)} = (\varepsilon_d - \mu) \left(\dot{\varepsilon}_d f'(\varepsilon_d) - \frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_d^2}{\Gamma} f''(\varepsilon_d) \right). \quad (39)$$

Finally, the ε_d -dependent part of the entropy in this weak-coupling limit is again given by the dot entropy itself. Assuming the latter is given by the Gibbs form

$$S = -k_B [p \ln p + (1 - p) \ln(1 - p)], \quad (40)$$

one obtains

$$\dot{S}^{(1)} = \frac{\dot{Q}^{(1)}}{T} \text{ and } \dot{S}^{(2)} = \frac{\dot{Q}^{(2)}}{T} + \frac{\dot{W}^{(2)}}{T}, \quad (41)$$

where $\dot{W}^{(2)} = -\frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_d^2}{\Gamma} f'(\varepsilon_d)$.

This weak-coupling thermodynamics can be directly reproduced from the thermodynamic quantities of the resonant level model derived in Secs. III and IV by taking the limit $\Gamma \ll k_B T$. In this limit, the spectral function A becomes strongly peaked around ε_d so that we can neglect the variation of the Fermi distribution within the broadened level and, in case the thermodynamic function contains the spectral function A to the first power, replace it by a δ function, $A \rightarrow \delta(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_d)$. Expressions that contain higher powers of A have to be handled more carefully by performing the integral over the spectral functions explicitly. Thus, for example, Eq. (28) leads to

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{Q}^{(2)} &= - \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} (\varepsilon - \mu) \frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_d^2}{2} \partial_\varepsilon^2 f A^2 \\ &\rightarrow -(\varepsilon_d - \mu) \frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_d^2}{2} f''(\varepsilon_d, \mu) \frac{2}{\Gamma}, \end{aligned} \quad (42)$$

which is identical to the quadratic contribution in Eq. (39). It is readily realized that the weak-coupling limit of all the thermodynamic quantities in Secs. III and IV are identical

to the expressions Eqs. (37)–(41) derived from the rate equation (36).

VI. CONCLUSION

We have developed a consistent nonequilibrium quantum thermodynamics of the driven resonant level model where the effects of the driving are evaluated within the framework of nonequilibrium Green's functions and the gradient expansion. Our construction is consistent with the first and second laws of thermodynamics and with particle conservation. The problem of taking proper account of the strong system-bath coupling was circumvented by considering the extended resonant level—the part of the overall system, or the world, that is affected by local changes in the level energy. The method developed here of representing these equilibrium thermodynamic functions by quasistatic expectation values of operators and subsequently extending the model to finite level speed with the help of the nonequilibrium Green's functions formalism can provide a guideline for future thermodynamic treatments of strongly coupled quantum systems. It should be kept in mind, however, that our model was restricted to a particular kind of driving—a time-dependent level energy—and our calculations were done in the wide-band limit. Extending our treatment to more general situations may require further theoretical considerations, with some difficulties already pointed out in Ref. [14]. Another interesting problem is the inclusion of interactions of the dot electron with the electrons in the lead. Some thermodynamic properties have been studied including these interactions; in particular the specific heat and susceptibility in the context of Kondo systems [16] and the Ohmic two-state system [17,18]. However, an inclusion of interactions into the full thermodynamic description of the driven level remains an open issue.

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APPENDIX A: CALCULATING THE DENSITY OF STATES OF THE RESONANT LEVEL MODEL

In the following we calculate the part of the density of states that changes when the dot level is moved, which in turn determines the relevant thermodynamic quantities of the extended resonant level. As in the main text, this derivation is presented without using the wide-band limit to achieve better comparison with the recent work of Ref. [3]. This density of states is given by the trace of the spectral function $\rho(\varepsilon) = \sum_n A_{nn}(\varepsilon)$, where $A_{nn}(\varepsilon) = -2 \text{Im} G_{nn}^R(\varepsilon)$. In the basis of uncoupled dot (d) and lead free-electron states (k) this gives

$$\rho(\varepsilon) = A_{dd}(\varepsilon) + \sum_k A_{kk}(\varepsilon). \quad (A1)$$

The spectral function of the dot electrons in presence of the coupling takes the well-known form

$$A_{dd}(\varepsilon) = \frac{-2 \text{Im} \Sigma^R(\varepsilon)}{[\varepsilon - \varepsilon_d - \text{Re} \Sigma^R(\varepsilon)]^2 + [\text{Im} \Sigma^R(\varepsilon)]^2}, \quad (A2)$$

where $\Sigma^R(\varepsilon) = \sum_k |V_k|^2 g_k^R(\varepsilon)$ is the retarded self-energy of the dot state due to its coupling to the leads and $g_k^R(\varepsilon)$ is the retarded Green's function of a free lead electron in state k . Due to the strong coupling of the dot to the lead electrons, the density of states of the surrounding also responds upon changes in the dot level. To calculate A_{kk} we start from the Dyson equation for $G_{kk}^R(\varepsilon)$,

$$G_{kk}^R(\varepsilon) = g_k^R(\varepsilon) + [g_k^R(\varepsilon)]^2 |V_k|^2 G_{dd}^R(\varepsilon). \quad (\text{A3})$$

Summing over k and using $\Sigma^R(\varepsilon) = \sum_k |V_k|^2 g_k^R(\varepsilon)$ we can write the second term on the right side of Eq. (A3) in terms of the retarded self-energy, leading to the total density of states

$$\rho(\varepsilon) = A_{dd}(\varepsilon) \left(1 - \frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \text{Re}\Sigma^R(\varepsilon) \right) + 2 \text{Re}G_{dd}^R(\varepsilon) \frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \text{Im}\Sigma^R(\varepsilon) + \nu(\varepsilon), \quad (\text{A4})$$

where $\nu(\varepsilon) = -2 \sum_k \text{Im}g_k^R(\varepsilon)$ is the density of states of the free metal. This is Eq. (10) from the main text.

APPENDIX B: DENSITY OF STATES IN THE WIDE-BAND LIMIT

In this work, we use the term ‘‘wide-band limit’’ in the following sense: We consider a large bandwidth $2D$ in the lead with a constant product of the coupling matrix element $|V_k|^2$ and lead density of states $\nu(\varepsilon)$,

$$\Gamma = 2\pi \nu(\varepsilon) |V(\varepsilon)|^2, \quad (\text{B1})$$

for energies ε within the bandwidth of the lead. This leads to the retarded dot self-energy

$$\Sigma^R(\varepsilon) = \lim_{\eta \rightarrow 0} \sum_k \frac{|V_k|^2}{\varepsilon - \varepsilon_k + i\eta} = \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \ln \left| \frac{D + \varepsilon}{D - \varepsilon} \right| - i \frac{\Gamma}{2} \Theta(D - |\varepsilon|), \quad (\text{B2})$$

where Θ is the Heaviside function.

For energies $\varepsilon \ll D$, we can approximate the real part as $\Sigma^R(\varepsilon) \simeq 2\varepsilon/D$, which gives small corrections to the quasiparticle weight, the level energy ε_d , and the level width Γ . Neglecting this contribution in the limit $D \rightarrow \infty$, we find the approximation used in the bulk of the paper.

Strictly speaking, this approximation leads to divergences. To see that these divergences do not lead to complications in our discussion of the thermodynamics, one needs to treat the wide-band limit somewhat more carefully. From Eq. (10) in the main text we obtain the density of states in the wide-band limit:

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(\varepsilon) = & \frac{\Gamma \Theta(D - |\varepsilon|)}{(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_d - \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \ln \left| \frac{D+\varepsilon}{D-\varepsilon} \right|)^2 + [\frac{1}{2}\Gamma \Theta(D - |\varepsilon|)]^2} \left(1 - \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \ln \left| \frac{D + \varepsilon}{D - \varepsilon} \right| \right) \\ & - \frac{(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_d - \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \ln \left| \frac{D+\varepsilon}{D-\varepsilon} \right|)}{(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_d - \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \ln \left| \frac{D+\varepsilon}{D-\varepsilon} \right|)^2 + [\frac{1}{2}\Gamma \Theta(D - |\varepsilon|)]^2} \frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \Gamma \Theta(D - |\varepsilon|) + \nu(\varepsilon). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B3})$$

The large but finite bandwidth of the lead reduces the energy interval in which the density of states takes finite values to $\varepsilon \in [-D, D]$. The energy dependence of the self-energy that arises from the finite bandwidth leads to additional contributions to the density of states of the extended resonant level (the full density of states ρ minus the unperturbed density of states in the bath ν) for energies close to the band edge $\varepsilon \sim \pm D$. To calculate the influence of these additional terms on the thermodynamic quantities, we consider their contribution to the quasistatic energy $E^{(0)} = \Omega + \mu N^{(0)} + TS^{(0)}$ [Eq. (14)], the quantity with the largest contribution from the band edge. The correction to the internal energy δE_1 originating from the term $\propto \frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \text{Im}\Sigma^R(\varepsilon)$ vanishes,

$$\delta E_1 = - \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} \varepsilon f(\varepsilon) \frac{(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_d - \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \ln \left| \frac{D+\varepsilon}{D-\varepsilon} \right|)}{(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_d - \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \ln \left| \frac{D+\varepsilon}{D-\varepsilon} \right|)^2 + [\frac{1}{2}\Gamma \Theta(D - |\varepsilon|)]^2} \frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \Gamma \Theta(D - |\varepsilon|) = 0. \quad (\text{B4})$$

The correction δE_2 from the term $\propto \frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \text{Re}\Sigma^R(\varepsilon)$ takes the form

$$\delta E_2 = \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} \varepsilon f(\varepsilon) \frac{-\Gamma \Theta(D - |\varepsilon|)}{(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_d - \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \ln \left| \frac{D+\varepsilon}{D-\varepsilon} \right|)^2 + [\frac{1}{2}\Gamma \Theta(D - |\varepsilon|)]^2} \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \frac{2D}{D^2 - \varepsilon^2}, \quad (\text{B5})$$

where we used $\frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \ln \left| \frac{D+\varepsilon}{D-\varepsilon} \right| = \frac{2D}{D^2-\varepsilon^2}$. To estimate the correction from the band edge, consider the contribution from the upper edge $\varepsilon \sim D$. The divergence of $\frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \ln \left| \frac{D+\varepsilon}{D-\varepsilon} \right|$ dominates the denominator when

$$D \lesssim \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \ln \left| \frac{D+\varepsilon}{D-\varepsilon} \right|, \quad (\text{B6})$$

$$2De^{-D/\Gamma} \lesssim D - \varepsilon. \quad (\text{B7})$$

Hence we can separate the energy integral in δE_2 into two parts,

$$\delta E_2 \simeq \int^{D-2De^{-D/\Gamma}} \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} Df(D) \frac{-\Gamma}{D^2} \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \frac{2D}{2D(D-\varepsilon)} + \int_{D-2De^{-D/\Gamma}}^D \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} Df(D) \frac{-\Gamma}{\left(\frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \ln \left| \frac{D-\varepsilon}{2D} \right|\right)^2} \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \frac{2D}{2D(D-\varepsilon)}. \quad (\text{B8})$$

Estimating the integrals leads to

$$\delta E_2 \simeq -f(D) \frac{\Gamma}{(2\pi)^2} - \Gamma f(D). \quad (\text{B9})$$

The contribution from the lower edge $\varepsilon \sim -D$ follows analogously and yields an analogous result with $f(D)$ replaced by $f(-D)$. Thus, the contribution to the density of states $\propto \frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \text{Re} \Sigma^R(\varepsilon)$ gives a finite cutoff-dependent correction to the internal energy that does not vanish in the limit $D \rightarrow \infty$.

However, the thermodynamics actually relates changes in the thermodynamic state functions, and not the state functions themselves. We can similarly consider how these changes are affected by starting with a finite bandwidth. To be specific, consider the change of the internal energy upon moving the dot level $\frac{d}{d\varepsilon_d} \delta E$. By analogy with the above, the contribution $\propto \frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \text{Im} \Sigma^R(\varepsilon)$ yields

$$\frac{d}{d\varepsilon_d} \delta E_2 = \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} \varepsilon f(\varepsilon) \frac{-2\Gamma \Theta(D-|\varepsilon|) \left(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_d - \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \ln \left| \frac{D+\varepsilon}{D-\varepsilon} \right| \right)}{\left\{ \left(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_d - \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \ln \left| \frac{D+\varepsilon}{D-\varepsilon} \right| \right)^2 + \left[\frac{1}{2} \Gamma \Theta(D-|\varepsilon|) \right]^2 \right\}^2} \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \frac{2D}{D^2 - \varepsilon^2} \quad (\text{B10})$$

$$\simeq \frac{-2f(D)\Gamma}{(2\pi)^2 D} + \frac{4\pi\Gamma f(D)}{2D} \rightarrow 0 \text{ for } D \rightarrow \infty. \quad (\text{B11})$$

Hence, for the *changes of the thermodynamic quantities*, the corrections associated with the energy dependence of the self-energy vanish in the limit $D \rightarrow \infty$. The specific choice of the bandwidth D merely sets the reference point from which the grand potential Ω and the internal energy $E^{(0)}$ of the extended resonant level are being measured—all changes of thermodynamic quantities and nonequilibrium corrections are converging to cutoff-independent results in the limit $D \rightarrow \infty$. This leads to the wide-band-limit expression for the density of states of the extended resonant level in the limit of large D ,

$$\rho_{\varepsilon_d}(\varepsilon) = \frac{\Gamma}{(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_d)^2 + (\Gamma/2)^2}, \quad (\text{B12})$$

used in the main text, which leaves the dependence on D that sets the reference point of the internal energy $E^{(0)}$ and the grand potential Ω implicit.

APPENDIX C: CALCULATION OF NONEQUILIBRIUM GREEN'S FUNCTIONS OF RESONANT LEVEL MODEL

Here we evaluate the necessary elements of the nonequilibrium Green's functions for the driven resonant level model. The gradient expansion is utilized to take advantage of the model assumption that the driving speed is slow relative to the electronic relaxation rates.

We start by deriving the form of the retarded dot Green's function at finite speed $G_{dd}^R(t, t') = -i\Theta(t-t')\langle\{d(t), d^\dagger(t')\}\rangle$, where we omit the subscript in the following. The equation of motion for the retarded Green's function can be written in the form

$$\delta(t-t') = \int dt_1 G^R(t, t_1) [i\partial_{t_1} \delta(t_1 - t') - \varepsilon_d(t_1) \delta(t_1 - t') - \Sigma^R(t_1 - t')], \quad (\text{C1})$$

with the retarded self-energy $\Sigma^R(t, t') = \sum_k |V_k|^2 g_k^R(t, t')$. To perform an adiabatic expansion it is beneficial to switch to a description in terms of Wigner transforms,

$$G(\varepsilon, t) = \int d\tau G(t_1, t_2) e^{i\varepsilon\tau}, \quad (\text{C2})$$

where $t = (t_1 + t_2)/2$ and $\tau = t_1 - t_2$ and the corresponding inverse transform. Using that the Wigner transform of a convolution can be written as

$$\int C(t_1, t_3) D(t_3, t_2) dt_3 = \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} e^{-i\varepsilon\tau} C(\varepsilon, t) * D(\varepsilon, t) \quad (\text{C3})$$

with $C(\varepsilon, t) * D(\varepsilon, t) = C(\varepsilon, t) \exp[\frac{i}{2}(\overleftarrow{\partial}_\varepsilon \overleftarrow{\partial}_t - \overleftarrow{\partial}_t \overleftarrow{\partial}_\varepsilon)]D(\varepsilon, t)$ we can take the Wigner transform of Eq. (C1) and expand the exponential up to first order to obtain

$$1 = G^R(\varepsilon, t) \left[\varepsilon - \varepsilon_d(t) + \frac{1}{2}i\Gamma \right] + \frac{i}{2} [\partial_\varepsilon G^R(\varepsilon, t) [-\dot{\varepsilon}_d(t)] - \partial_t G^R(\varepsilon, t)], \quad (\text{C4})$$

where we used the wide-band limit $\Sigma^R = -\frac{1}{2}i\Gamma$. Thus the retarded Green's function of the dot electrons is, up to first order in the velocity, given by the frozen form $G^R(\varepsilon, t) = [\varepsilon - \varepsilon_d(t) + i\frac{\Gamma}{2}]^{-1}$. An analogous calculation gives for the advanced Green's function $G^A(t, t') = i\Theta(t' - t)\langle\{d(t), d^\dagger(t')\}\rangle$ the Wigner transform $G^A(\varepsilon, t) = [\varepsilon - \varepsilon_d(t) - i\frac{\Gamma}{2}]^{-1}$.

The lesser Green's function of the dot electrons $G^<(t, t') = i\langle d^\dagger(t')d(t) \rangle$ can be calculated via the Langreth rule given the lesser component of the self-energy $\Sigma^<$ [20],

$$G^<(t, t') = \int dt_1 dt_2 G^R(t, t_1) \Sigma^<(t_1, t_2) G^A(t_2, t'). \quad (\text{C5})$$

Note that the Green's function can be alternatively calculated in the partition-free approach to quantum transport, which assumes equilibration of the entire system in presence of the coupling as boundary conditions for the Green's functions [21]. Taking the Wigner transform of this convolution and expanding up to first order in the velocity we obtain in the different orders

$$G^{<(0)}(\varepsilon, t) = G^R \Sigma^< G^A, \quad (\text{C6})$$

$$G^{<(1)}(\varepsilon, t) = \frac{i}{2} (\partial_\varepsilon G^R \partial_t \Sigma^< - \partial_t G^R \partial_\varepsilon \Sigma^<) G^A + \frac{i}{2} [\partial_\varepsilon (G^R \Sigma^<) \partial_t G^A - \partial_t (G^R \Sigma^<) \partial_\varepsilon G^A]. \quad (\text{C7})$$

By using $\partial_t G^{R/A} = -\dot{\varepsilon}_d \partial_\varepsilon G^{R/A}$, $\Sigma^<(\varepsilon) = if(\varepsilon)\Gamma$, and $\partial_\varepsilon G^R G^A - G^R \partial_\varepsilon G^A = i\frac{A^2}{\Gamma}$ we obtain

$$G^<(\varepsilon, t) = iAf - i\frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_d}{2} \partial_\varepsilon f A^2. \quad (\text{C8})$$

APPENDIX D: ALTERNATIVE DERIVATION OF NONEQUILIBRIUM GREEN'S FUNCTIONS IN TERMS OF A QUANTUM KINETIC EQUATION

Here we present an alternative derivation of the nonequilibrium properties of the dot electrons. Instead of deriving the lesser component of the nonequilibrium Green's function by using the Langreth rule in the Keldysh integral formulation, one can equivalently derive the nonequilibrium occupation of the level by using the a quantum kinetic (Kadanoff–Baym or quantum Boltzmann) equation in the first-order gradient approximation [22], as is done in Refs. [3] and [19]. For the description of a single electronic level in contact with leads, these approaches are equivalent and we explicitly show both here to clarify the connection of our work to Ref. [3]. For a single electronic level, the retarded Green's function of the dot electrons takes the frozen form $G^R(\varepsilon, t) = [\varepsilon - \varepsilon_d(t) + i\frac{\Gamma}{2}]^{-1}$ when considering the gradient expansion of the Dyson equation up to second order. Thereby the form of the spectral function $A(\varepsilon) = -2\text{Im}G^R(\varepsilon)$ is also set and all effects of the level speed up to linear order can be cast in a nonequilibrium distribution function ϕ , related to the lesser Green's function via $G^< = iA\phi$. The nonequilibrium distribution function of the dot electrons in contact to one lead satisfies the equation of motion [19]

$$\{G_0^{-1} - \text{Re}\Sigma^R, A\phi\} - \{\Gamma f, \text{Re}G^R\} = A\Gamma(f - \phi), \quad (\text{D1})$$

where $\{C, D\} = \partial_\varepsilon C \partial_t D - \partial_t C \partial_\varepsilon D$ is the Poisson bracket and $G_0^{-1} = \varepsilon - \varepsilon_d(t)$.⁴ By using the wide-band limit we solve this equation for ϕ consistently up to linear order in the velocity to obtain

$$\phi = f - \dot{\varepsilon}_d \partial_\varepsilon f \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma} + \partial_\varepsilon \text{Re}G^R \right) = f - \frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_d}{2} \partial_\varepsilon f A, \quad (\text{D2})$$

which is identical to the solution above obtained via the Langreth rule for the lesser component of the Green's function (C8).

APPENDIX E: CALCULATION OF INTERNAL ENERGY

As mentioned in the main text, the internal energy of the extended resonant level model can be, at different orders i , represented as expectation value of the Hamiltonian of the effective system $H_D + \frac{1}{2}H_V$,

$$E^{(i)} = \langle H_D \rangle^{(i)} + \frac{1}{2} \langle H_V \rangle^{(i)}. \quad (\text{E1})$$

To calculate $\langle H_V \rangle$ we write

⁴Eq. (D1) differs from Eq. (4.19) in Ref. [19], used in Ref. [3], in the second Poisson bracket on the left, because our expression involves f rather than ϕ . We believe that our form is correct, but in any case both forms are equivalent up to the first order in velocity considered here and both lead to the same solution for ϕ Eq. (D2).

$$\langle H_V \rangle = \sum_k (V_k \langle d^\dagger c_k \rangle + V_k^* \langle c_k^\dagger d \rangle) \quad (\text{E2})$$

$$= 2 \sum_k \text{Im}[V_k^* G_{d,k}^<(t,t)], \quad (\text{E3})$$

with $G_{d,k}^<(t,t') = i \langle c_k^\dagger(t') d(t) \rangle$ and where we used $G_{d,k}^<(t,t) = -[G_{k,d}^<(t,t)]^*$. The equation of motion for the mixed Green's function $G_{d,k}^<$ and analytical continuation from the Keldysh contour to the lesser component leads to [20]

$$\begin{aligned} \langle H_V \rangle &= 2 \sum_k \text{Im} \left(\int dt' |V_k|^2 [G^R(t,t') g_k^<(t',t) + G^<(t,t') g_k^A(t',t)] \right) \\ &= 2 \text{Im} \left(\int dt' [G^R(t,t') \Sigma^<(t',t) + G^<(t,t') \Sigma^A(t',t)] \right). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{E4})$$

Moving to the Wigner transform we obtain

$$\langle H_V \rangle = 2 \text{Im} \left(\int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} [G^R(\varepsilon,t) * \Sigma^<(\varepsilon) + G^<(\varepsilon,t) * \Sigma^A] \right). \quad (\text{E5})$$

Note that $G^<(\varepsilon,t) * \Sigma^A = G^<(\varepsilon,t) \frac{1}{2} i \Gamma$ does not contribute, since it is purely real. This leads up to linear order in the velocity to

$$\langle H_V \rangle = 2 \text{Im} \left(\int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} \left[G^R(\varepsilon,t) i f(\varepsilon) \Gamma - \frac{i}{2} \partial_t G^R(\varepsilon,t) i \partial_\varepsilon f(\varepsilon) \Gamma \right] \right). \quad (\text{E6})$$

From the fact that G^R does not have a correction linear in the velocity it follows that the first term on the right side contributes only in zeroth order and yields the quasistatic coupling energy $\langle H_V \rangle^{(0)}$,

$$\langle H_V \rangle^{(0)} = \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} 2 f(\varepsilon) \Gamma \text{Re} G^R(\varepsilon) \quad (\text{E7})$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} f(\varepsilon) (\varepsilon - \varepsilon_d) A, \quad (\text{E8})$$

which leads, by using the result for $\langle H_D \rangle^{(0)} = \varepsilon_d \langle d^\dagger d \rangle^{(0)}$ from Eq. (C8), to the quasistatic internal energy of the extended resonant level given in the main text [Eq. (14)],

$$E^{(0)} = \langle H_D \rangle^{(0)} + \frac{1}{2} \langle H_V \rangle^{(0)} = \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} \varepsilon f A. \quad (\text{E9})$$

The first-order correction to the coupling energy is obtained from the second term on the right side of Eq. (E6) and takes the form

$$\langle H_V \rangle^{(1)} = \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} \partial_\varepsilon f \Gamma \text{Im} \partial_t G^R(\varepsilon) \quad (\text{E10})$$

$$= \frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_d}{2} \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} \partial_\varepsilon f \Gamma \partial_\varepsilon A. \quad (\text{E11})$$

With $\langle H_D \rangle^{(1)} = \varepsilon_d \langle d^\dagger d \rangle^{(1)}$ from Eq. (C8) we obtain the correction to the internal energy Eq. (27) from the main text

$$E^{(1)} = \langle H_D \rangle^{(1)} + \frac{1}{2} \langle H_V \rangle^{(1)} = \dot{\varepsilon}_d \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} \left(-\frac{\varepsilon_d}{2} \partial_\varepsilon f A^2 + \frac{1}{4} \Gamma \partial_\varepsilon f \partial_\varepsilon A \right) \quad (\text{E12})$$

$$= \frac{-\dot{\varepsilon}_d}{2} \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} \varepsilon \partial_\varepsilon f A^2, \quad (\text{E13})$$

where we used $\partial_\varepsilon A = \frac{-2(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_d)}{\Gamma} A^2$. Taking the time derivative of this correction leads to the second-order contribution to the internal energy change per unit time,

$$\frac{d}{dt} E^{(1)} = \dot{E}^{(2)} = \frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_d^2}{2} \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} \varepsilon \partial_\varepsilon f \partial_\varepsilon A^2 \quad (\text{E14})$$

$$= \frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_d^2}{2} \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} (-\partial_\varepsilon f A^2 - \varepsilon \partial_\varepsilon^2 f A^2), \quad (\text{E15})$$

where we integrated by parts. Note again that throughout the entire paper we assume a linear motion of the dot level $\dot{\varepsilon}_d = 0$. With the corresponding expressions given in the main text [Eqs. (25), (28), and (24)], it can be seen that the derived corrections satisfy the first law $\dot{E}^{(2)} = \dot{W}^{(2)} + \dot{Q}^{(2)} + \mu \dot{N}^{(2)}$.

Note, however, that even though the symmetric splitting into effective system and bath gives a correct representation of the ε_d -dependent part of the internal energy (the internal energy of the extended resonant level model), it does not mean that $\langle H_B \rangle$ has no ε_d -dependent part. This can be seen explicitly by calculating the ε_d -dependent part of the lead Hamiltonian, which we call $\langle H_B \rangle_{\varepsilon_d}$ in the following, via a scaled version of the grand potential of the extended resonant level Ω Eq. (11) (the ε_d -dependent part of the grand potential). We use the scaled Hamiltonian

$$H_\lambda = H_D + \lambda H_B + H_V \quad (\text{E16})$$

to calculate $\langle H_B \rangle_{\varepsilon_d}$ from the associated scaled grand potential Ω_λ ,

$$\langle H_B \rangle = \left. \frac{\partial \Omega_\lambda}{\partial \lambda} \right|_{\lambda=1}, \quad (\text{E17})$$

evaluated at $\lambda = 1$. The scaled lead Hamiltonian changes the density of states of the bath electrons $\nu_\lambda(\varepsilon) = \nu(\varepsilon)/\lambda$ and the scaled spectral function of the dot electrons A_λ reads

$$A_\lambda = \frac{\Gamma}{(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_d)^2 + \left(\frac{\Gamma}{2\lambda}\right)^2}. \quad (\text{E18})$$

This sets the form of the scaled grand potential Ω_λ from which we obtain

$$\langle H_B \rangle_{\varepsilon_d} = \frac{-1}{\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} \frac{\Gamma}{(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_d)^2 + \left(\frac{\Gamma}{2\lambda}\right)^2} \ln(1 + e^{-\beta(\varepsilon - \mu)}) \quad (\text{E19})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\beta} \left(-\frac{\Gamma}{\lambda^2} \right) \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} \frac{(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_d)^2 - \left(\frac{\Gamma}{2\lambda}\right)^2}{\left[(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_d)^2 + \left(\frac{\Gamma}{2\lambda}\right)^2 \right]^2} \ln(1 + e^{-\beta(\varepsilon - \mu)}), \quad \lambda \rightarrow 1 \quad (\text{E20})$$

$$= \frac{1}{\beta} \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} \Gamma \text{Re} G^R(\varepsilon) \partial_\varepsilon \ln(1 + e^{-\beta(\varepsilon - \mu)}) \quad (\text{E21})$$

$$= - \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} (\varepsilon - \varepsilon_d) A f(\varepsilon). \quad (\text{E22})$$

Note that an analogous calculation for H_D and H_V reproduces the direct expectation values $\langle H_V \rangle_{\varepsilon_d} = \langle H_V \rangle^{(0)}$ Eq. (E7) and $\langle H_D \rangle_{\varepsilon_d} = \varepsilon_d \langle d^\dagger d \rangle^{(0)}$ from Eq. (C8). Thus the ε_d -dependent part of all three Hamiltonians reproduces the adiabatic internal energy of the extended resonant level from above

$$\langle H_D \rangle^{(0)} + \langle H_V \rangle^{(0)} + \langle H_B \rangle_{\varepsilon_d}^{(0)} = \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} \varepsilon f A, \quad (\text{E23})$$

while the sum $\langle H_V \rangle^{(0)} + \langle H_B \rangle_{\varepsilon_d}^{(0)}$ gives the ‘‘half splitting’’ contribution $\frac{1}{2} \langle H_V \rangle^{(0)}$.

APPENDIX F: CALCULATION OF ENERGY FLUXES

By using the results of Appendix C we can now calculate the different energy fluxes contributing to the heat current at different orders from the nonequilibrium Green’s functions formalism. Since the energy fluxes $W_\alpha = i \langle [H_{\text{tot}}, H_\alpha] \rangle$ between the different parts of the system α must satisfy

$$W_B + W_V + W_D = 0, \quad (\text{F1})$$

and because the energy change of the *total* system is given by the power provided by the external driving $\dot{E}_{\text{tot}} = \langle \frac{\partial H_d}{\partial t} \rangle$, there are in principle two ways of calculating the energy flow into the effective bath (needed for the evaluation of the heat flow at different

orders):

$$\dot{Q} = -\left(\frac{1}{2}W_V - W_B\right) - \mu\dot{N}, \text{ or} \quad (\text{F2})$$

$$\dot{Q} = W_D + \frac{1}{2}W_V - \mu\dot{N}. \quad (\text{F3})$$

We present the calculation via the energy flux leaving the effective system $W_D + \frac{1}{2}W_V$, since it takes a simpler form in the nonequilibrium Green's function formalism. Note, however, that a calculation via \bar{W}_B is also possible and leads to the same result.

We calculate the heat flux via

$$\dot{Q} = W_D + \frac{1}{2}W_V - \mu\dot{N} = \varepsilon_d\dot{N} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{d}{dt}\langle H_V \rangle - \mu\dot{N}. \quad (\text{F4})$$

This leads with $\dot{N}^{(1)}$ [Eq. (18)] and $\langle H_V \rangle^{(0)}$ [Eq. (E7)] to the quasistatic heat current linear in the velocity:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{Q}^{(1)} &= \varepsilon_d\dot{N}^{(1)} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{d}{dt}\langle H_V \rangle^{(0)} - \mu\dot{N}^{(1)} \\ &= \varepsilon_d\dot{\varepsilon}_d \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} A \partial_\varepsilon f - \dot{\varepsilon}_d \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} f \Gamma \partial_\varepsilon \text{Re}G^R - \mu \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} A(\varepsilon, \varepsilon_d) \partial_\varepsilon f(\varepsilon) \\ &= \dot{\varepsilon}_d \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} (\varepsilon - \mu) A \partial_\varepsilon f(\varepsilon), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{F5})$$

where we used $\Gamma \text{Re}G^R = (\varepsilon - \varepsilon_d)A$ and integrated by parts. Therefore, the calculation of the first-order heat current via the energy flux into the effective bath reproduces the adiabatic heat current (17) from the main text. To calculate the nonequilibrium correction we use $\dot{N}^{(2)}$ [Eq. (24)] and $\langle H_V \rangle^{(1)}$ [Eq. (E10)] and obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{Q}^{(2)} &= \varepsilon_d\dot{N}^{(2)} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{d}{dt}\langle H_V \rangle^{(1)} - \mu\dot{N}^{(2)} \\ &= -\varepsilon_d \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} \frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_d^2}{2} \partial_\varepsilon^2 f A^2 - \frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_d^2}{4} \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} \Gamma \partial_\varepsilon f \partial_\varepsilon^2 A - \mu \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} \frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_d^2}{2} \partial_\varepsilon^2 f A^2 \\ &= - \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} (\varepsilon - \mu) \frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_d^2}{2} \partial_\varepsilon^2 f A^2, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{F6})$$

where we integrated by parts and used $\Gamma \partial_\varepsilon A = -2(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_d)A^2$. This is the form of the nonequilibrium correction to the heat current given in the main text [Eq. (28)].

APPENDIX G: PARTICLE CONSERVATION OF FINITE-SPEED CURRENT

In the following we show that the correction $\dot{N}^{(2)} = \frac{d}{dt}N^{(1)}$ to the quasistatic current is obeying particle conservation upon moving on a path between two states with a well-defined particle number. We need to show that

$$\Delta N^{(2)} = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} dt \dot{N}^{(2)} = 0, \quad (\text{G1})$$

with $\varepsilon_d(t_1)$ well below and $\varepsilon_d(t_2)$ well above μ . Assuming a constant velocity $\dot{\varepsilon}_d$ we obtain

$$\Delta N^{(2)} = - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} dt \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} \frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_d^2}{2} \partial_\varepsilon^2 f A^2 = \int_{\varepsilon_1}^{\varepsilon_2} d\varepsilon_d \frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_d}{2} \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} \partial_\varepsilon f \partial_\varepsilon A^2, \quad (\text{G2})$$

where we did an integration by parts in the second step. Now we use that A is a function of $\varepsilon - \varepsilon_d$ and therefore $\partial_\varepsilon A = -\partial_{\varepsilon_d} A$ to obtain

$$\Delta N^{(2)} = -\frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_d}{2} \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} \partial_\varepsilon f \int_{\varepsilon_1}^{\varepsilon_2} d\varepsilon_d \frac{\partial A^2}{\partial \varepsilon_d} = -\frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_d}{2} \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} \partial_\varepsilon f A^2 \Big|_{\varepsilon-\varepsilon_1}^{\varepsilon-\varepsilon_2} = 0,$$

where we used that the derivative of the Fermi distribution $\partial_\varepsilon f$ restricts the ε -interval in which the integrand is nonzero to a finite range $\sim k_B T$ around μ . As long as ε_1 is well below it and ε_2 is well above it, $A^2(\varepsilon, \varepsilon_{1/2})$ is zero everywhere, where $\partial_\varepsilon f$ is nonzero, from which follows the last equality.

APPENDIX H: ENERGY CONSERVATION OF CORRECTIONS TO HEAT CURRENT AND EXTRA WORK

In the following we show that all the extra work paid for moving the level at finite speed is given as extra heat to the leads

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} dt \dot{W}^{(2)} = - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} dt \dot{Q}^{(2)}, \quad (\text{H1})$$

where again $\varepsilon_d(t_1)$ is well below and $\varepsilon_d(t_2)$ is well above μ . With analogous steps as above we obtain, assuming a constant level speed,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} dt \dot{W}^{(2)} &= - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} dt \dot{Q}^{(2)} \\ - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} dt \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} \frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_d^2}{2} \partial_\varepsilon f A^2 &= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} dt \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} \varepsilon \left(\frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_d^2}{2} \partial_\varepsilon^2 f A^2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\varepsilon}_d \int_{\varepsilon_1}^{\varepsilon_2} d\varepsilon_d \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} \varepsilon \partial_\varepsilon (\partial_\varepsilon f A^2) &= \dot{\varepsilon}_d \int_{\varepsilon_1}^{\varepsilon_2} d\varepsilon_d \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} \varepsilon \partial_\varepsilon^2 f A^2 \\ \int_{\varepsilon_1}^{\varepsilon_2} d\varepsilon_d \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} \varepsilon \partial_\varepsilon f \partial_\varepsilon A^2 &= 0 \\ - \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} \varepsilon \partial_\varepsilon f \int_{\varepsilon_1}^{\varepsilon_2} d\varepsilon_d \partial_{\varepsilon_d} A^2 &= 0 \\ - \int \frac{d\varepsilon}{2\pi} \varepsilon \partial_\varepsilon f A^2 \Big|_{\varepsilon-\varepsilon_1}^{\varepsilon-\varepsilon_2} &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

where the last equality is fulfilled due to the finite range where $\partial_\varepsilon f$ is nonzero, as above.

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