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Effect of dephasing on charge-counting statistics in chaotic cavities [☆]

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Abstract

We calculate the cumulants of the charge transmitted through a chaotic cavity in the limit that the two openings have a large number of scattering channels. The shot noise, which is the second cumulant, is known to be insensitive to dephasing in this limit. Unexpectedly, the fourth and higher cumulants are found to depend on dephasing. A semiclassical theory and a quantum mechanical model with strong dephasing give a result different from a fully phase-coherent quantum mechanical theory. © 2001 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

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1. Introduction

The theory of shot noise in mesoscopic systems has developed along two parallel lines, one fully quantum mechanical, the other semiclassical (see Refs. [1,2] for reviews). The semiclassical method treats the dynamics of the electrons according to classical mechanics, but includes quantum statistical effects following from

the Pauli exclusion principle. The fully quantum mechanical method includes interference effects that are ignored in the semiclassical approach. Both methods are expected to give identical results in the limit that the Fermi wavelength goes to zero, or equivalently, in the limit that the number of scattering channels N goes to infinity, corresponding to a large conductance compared to the conductance quantum e^2/h .

For example, in a diffusive conductor the shot-noise power $S \rightarrow \frac{2}{3}e\langle I \rangle$ in the limit $N \rightarrow \infty$ (with $\langle I \rangle$ the mean current), and this result has been obtained both quantum mechanically (using random-matrix theory [3] or Green's functions [4–6]) and

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semiclassically (using the Boltzmann–Langevin equation [7]). Another example of the correspondence principle between quantum mechanics and semiclassicals in the large- N limit is the shot noise of a double-barrier tunneling diode [8–11].

The shot-noise power is the second cumulant of the charge transmitted through the conductor in a certain time. For the complete counting statistics, one needs to know the higher cumulants as well. The only existing semiclassical calculation of higher cumulants was done for the double-barrier tunneling diode [11], and was found to be in complete agreement with the quantum mechanical theory [12–16] in the large- N limit.

In this paper we present a semiclassical theory for the counting statistics of charge transported through a chaotic cavity, using the ‘minimal correlation’ approach developed recently by Sukhorukov and one of the authors [17]. Much to our surprise, we do not recover the quantum mechanical results in the large- N limit: the fourth and higher cumulants differ. We need to introduce dephasing into the quantum mechanical theory (by means of a voltage probe [18–21]) to obtain agreement with semiclassics.

2. Transmitted charge

We consider a chaotic cavity (or quantum dot) connected to two equilibrium reservoirs by ballistic contacts (Fig. 1). (Since our results do not depend on the dimensionality of the cavity we focus on the two-dimensional situation, which simplifies notation.) A voltage V is applied between the reservoirs. The reservoirs are described by equilibrium Fermi functions, which at zero temperature (the case of interest in this paper) have the form $f_L(E) = \theta(eV - E)$ and $f_R(E) = \theta(-E)$. The cross-sections of the contacts are denoted by Ω_L and Ω_R . Since we want to exploit

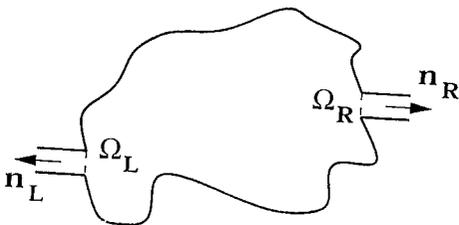


Fig. 1. Two-terminal chaotic cavity. The left and right contacts have cross-sections Ω_L , Ω_R , and outward normals \mathbf{n}_L , \mathbf{n}_R .

the chaotic dynamics of the electron motion, we assume that there is no direct transmission between the contacts. In addition, the contacts are narrow as compared to the circumference of the cavity, but are classical in the sense that the number N_L , N_R of propagating modes through each contact is large.

We are interested in the statistics of the charge transmitted through any of the contacts in a given time interval t ,

$$Q(t) = \int_0^t I(t') dt', \quad (1)$$

where $I(t) = \langle I \rangle + \delta I(t)$ is the fluctuating current. We take the limit $t \rightarrow \infty$. For definiteness, we consider the current through the left contact, with the convention that positive current is directed towards the sample. In the long-time limit the charge transmitted through the right contact is the same, due to current conservation.

The average transmitted charge gives the average current $\langle I \rangle = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} t^{-1} \langle Q(t) \rangle$, and the variance of the transmitted charge gives the zero-frequency shot-noise power,

$$S = 2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \langle \delta I(0) \delta I(t) \rangle dt \\ = 2 \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} t^{-1} (\langle Q^2 \rangle - \langle Q \rangle^2). \quad (2)$$

Higher cumulants of $Q(t)$ determine higher-order correlation functions of the current.

Classically, the current is expressed in terms of the distribution function $f(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{n}, E, t)$, with \mathbf{n} the direction of momentum. The absolute value of the momentum p_F may be regarded as a constant. The current is given by

$$I_L(t) = -\frac{e p_F}{2\pi\hbar^2} \int_{\Omega_L} dy_L \int dE \\ \times \int d\mathbf{n} (\mathbf{n}_L \cdot \mathbf{n}) f(x, t), \quad (3)$$

where \mathbf{n}_L is the outward normal to the surface of the cavity at the location of the left contact (Fig. 1), y_L is a point at the cross-section of the contact, and we have abbreviated $x \equiv \{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{n}, E\}$. The angular integral is normalized to unity, $\int d\mathbf{n} = 1$.

Electrons incident from the left reservoir ($\mathbf{n}_L \cdot \mathbf{n} < 0$) are described by the non-fluctuating distribution function $f_L(E)$. (We ignore thermal fluctuations.) The distribution function of the electrons with $\mathbf{n}_L \cdot \mathbf{n} > 0$ carries information about the chaotic dynamics inside

the cavity. On average, it only depends on energy, since the coordinate and angular dependence averages out due to the multiple scattering from the surface of the cavity. This average distribution function inside the cavity is readily found from the condition that the current in each energy layer is conserved [17],

$$\langle f \rangle = \frac{N_L f_L + N_R f_R}{N_L + N_R} \quad (4)$$

The number of modes N_L, N_R is given by $N_{L,R} = p_F W_{L,R} / \pi \hbar$, with $W_{L,R}$ the width of the contacts. The mean transmitted charge (1) is thus

$$\langle Q \rangle = \langle I_L \rangle t = \frac{e^2 V t}{h} \frac{N_L N_R}{N_L + N_R} \quad (5)$$

This result could also be obtained by series addition of the ballistic conductances $N_L e^2 / h$ and $N_R e^2 / h$ of the two contacts.

3. Fluctuations of the distribution function

Fluctuations of the transmitted charge at zero temperature are entirely determined by the fluctuations of the distribution function inside the cavity. Following Ref [17], we assume that the fluctuations of the distribution function $\delta f \equiv f - \langle f \rangle$ inside the cavity may be decomposed into two parts,

$$\delta f(x, t) = \delta \tilde{f}(x, t) + \delta f_C(E, t) \quad (6)$$

The function $\delta \tilde{f}$ describes the purely ballistic motion and obeys the equation

$$(\partial_t + v_F \mathbf{n} \cdot \nabla) \delta \tilde{f}(x, t) = 0 \quad (7)$$

with v_F the Fermi velocity. This equation is supplemented by the expression for the equal-time correlator,

$$\langle \delta \tilde{f}(x, t) \delta \tilde{f}(x', t) \rangle = \delta(x - x') \langle f \rangle (1 - \langle f \rangle), \quad (8)$$

where

$$\delta(x - x') = v^{-1} \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}') \delta(\mathbf{n} - \mathbf{n}') \delta(E - E') \quad (9)$$

and $v = m / 2\pi \hbar^2$ is the density of states. Eq (8) has the same form as in equilibrium, although the function $\langle f \rangle$ describes the non-equilibrium state in the cavity. The reason is that the only source of noise at equilibrium as well as in the case of a deterministic chaotic cavity is the partial occupation of states. The uniform fluctuating term δf_C accounts for the fact that at long

times the motion inside the cavity is not purely ballistic, and ensures the current conservation at any time in any energy interval.

The fluctuations in the current due to the term $\delta \tilde{f}$ are given by

$$\begin{aligned} \delta \tilde{I}_L(t) = & -\frac{e p_F}{2\pi \hbar^2} \int_{\Omega_L} dy_L \int dE \\ & \times \int_{(\mathbf{n}_L, \mathbf{n}) > 0} d\mathbf{n}(\mathbf{n}_L, \mathbf{n}) \delta \tilde{f}(x, t) \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

and similarly for $\delta \tilde{I}_R(t)$. The condition that the current at any time in any energy interval is conserved can be used to eliminate the fluctuation in the current due to the term δf_C . The total fluctuation of the current is then given by

$$\delta I_L(t) = \frac{N_R \delta \tilde{I}_L(t) - N_L \delta \tilde{I}_R(t)}{N_L + N_R} \quad (11)$$

Eqs (6)–(8) constitute the minimal correlation approach, which was shown in Ref [17] to agree in the limit $N_L, N_R \gg 1$ with the quantum mechanical expression for shot noise in a multi-terminal chaotic cavity. We seek to extend this approach to higher cumulants of the transmitted charge. Therefore, we have to specify all the cumulants of the function $\delta \tilde{f}$ at equal time moments. Generalizing Eq (8), we write

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \langle \delta \tilde{f}(x_1, t) \delta \tilde{f}(x_2, t) \dots \delta \tilde{f}(x_k, t) \rangle \rangle \\ = \delta(x_1 - x_2) \delta(x_1 - x_3) \dots \delta(x_1 - x_k) \\ \times \langle \langle f^k(x, t) \rangle \rangle, \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

where $\langle \langle \dots \rangle \rangle$ denotes the cumulant. The cumulant $\langle \langle f^k(x, t) \rangle \rangle$ is calculated later on, it depends only on E , since moments of $f(x)$ are determined by $\langle f \rangle$. Eq (12) is equivalent to Eq (8) for $k=2$, since $\langle \langle f^2 \rangle \rangle = \langle f \rangle (1 - \langle f \rangle)$ (see below).

Taking into account Eq (7) and using Eq (12) as the initial condition, we obtain the expression for the cumulant of $\delta \tilde{f}$ at arbitrary times,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \langle \delta \tilde{f}(x_1, t_1) \delta \tilde{f}(x_2, t_2) \dots \delta \tilde{f}(x_l, t_l) \rangle \rangle \\ = v^{l-1} \delta(E_1 - E_2) \dots \delta(E_{k-1} - E_k) \\ \times \delta(\mathbf{n}_1 - \mathbf{n}_2) \dots \delta(\mathbf{n}_{k-1} - \mathbf{n}_k) \\ \times \delta[\mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{r}_2 - v_F \mathbf{n}_1(t_1 - t_2)] \dots \delta[\mathbf{r}_{k-1} \\ - \mathbf{r}_l - v_F \mathbf{n}_1(t_{k-1} - t_l)] \langle \langle f^l \rangle \rangle \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

4. Semiclassical cumulants

Eqs (3), (10), (11), and (13) may now be used to calculate the cumulants of the transmitted charge. We note that all cumulants of the type $\langle\langle \delta \tilde{I}_\alpha(t_1) \delta \tilde{I}_\eta(t_k) \rangle\rangle$ vanish due to the combination of delta functions in Eq (13), unless all the subscripts α, η are equal to L or all are equal to R . The two non-zero cumulants are

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle\langle \delta \tilde{I}_\alpha(t_1) \delta \tilde{I}_\alpha(t_2) \delta \tilde{I}_\alpha(t_k) \rangle\rangle \\ &= (-1)^k \frac{e^k N_\gamma}{h} \int dE \langle\langle f^k(E) \rangle\rangle \delta(t_1 - t_2) \\ & \quad \times \delta(t_{k-1} - t_k), \quad \alpha = L, R, \quad k \geq 2 \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

Consequently, for the cumulant of the transmitted charge we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \langle\langle Q^k \rangle\rangle &= \frac{e^k t N_L^k N_R + (-1)^k N_R^k N_L}{h (N_L + N_R)^k} \\ & \quad \times \int dE \langle\langle f^k(E) \rangle\rangle \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

To complete the calculation, we must compute the cumulant $\langle\langle f^k \rangle\rangle$. The fluctuating distribution function assumes only the values 0 and 1, thus $\langle f^k \rangle = \langle f \rangle$ for $k \geq 1$. The characteristic function

$$\chi(p) = \langle \exp(p f) \rangle = 1 + \langle f \rangle [\exp(p) - 1] \quad (16)$$

generates the cumulants as coefficients in a series expansion,

$$\ln \chi(p) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{p^k}{k!} \langle\langle f^k \rangle\rangle \quad (17)$$

Substituting the average distribution function (4), integrating over energy, and taking into account Eq (5), we obtain the expression for the cumulants of the transmitted charge ($k \geq 2$),

$$\langle\langle Q^k \rangle\rangle = e^{k-1} \langle Q \rangle S_k \frac{N_L^{k-1} + (-1)^k N_R^{k-1}}{(N_L + N_R)^{k-1}}, \quad (18)$$

where the coefficients S_k are defined as

$$\ln[N_R + N_L \exp(p)] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{p^k}{k!} S_k \quad (19)$$

Expression (18) may be simplified in the symmetric case $N_L = N_R$, when

$$S_{2l} = \frac{2^{2l} - 1}{2l} B_{2l}, \quad S_{2l+1} = 0, \quad l \geq 1, \quad (20)$$

where B_n are Bernoulli numbers. In this case we have (for $l \geq 1$)

$$\begin{aligned} \langle\langle Q^{2l} \rangle\rangle &= e^{2l-1} \langle Q \rangle \frac{2^{2l} - 1}{l 2^{2l-1}} B_{2l}, \\ \langle\langle Q^{2l+1} \rangle\rangle &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

In particular, $\langle\langle Q^2 \rangle\rangle = e \langle Q \rangle / 4$, which is the 1/4-shot noise suppression in a symmetric chaotic cavity [22]. The next non-vanishing cumulant is negative, $\langle\langle Q^4 \rangle\rangle = -e^3 \langle Q \rangle / 32$.

For non-equivalent contacts Eq (18) yields

$$\langle\langle Q^2 \rangle\rangle = e \langle Q \rangle \frac{N_L N_R}{(N_L + N_R)^2}, \quad (22)$$

in agreement with Refs [6,23]. The next two cumulants are

$$\langle\langle Q^3 \rangle\rangle = -e^2 \langle Q \rangle \frac{N_L N_R (N_L - N_R)^2}{(N_L + N_R)^4}, \quad (23)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle\langle Q^4 \rangle\rangle &= e^3 \langle Q \rangle N_L N_R \\ & \quad \frac{(N_L^2 - 4N_L N_R + N_R^2)(N_L^3 + N_R^3)}{(N_L + N_R)^7} \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

5. Phase-coherent quantum mechanical cumulants

We produced the result (18) by a semiclassical method, generalizing the minimal correlation approach to higher cumulants. Let us compare it to the phase-coherent quantum mechanical theory in the large- N limit.

We use the relationship derived by Lee et al [15] between the characteristic function of the transmitted charge and the transmission eigenvalues T_j ,

$$\langle \exp(Q p / e) \rangle = \prod_j [1 + T_j (\exp(p) - 1)]^{e V t / h} \quad (25)$$

This is the expression for a particular cavity, so we still have to perform an ensemble average. The transmission eigenvalues have density $\rho(T)$ in the ensemble of chaotic cavities. The ensemble-averaged cumulants of the transmitted charge follow from

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{p^k}{k!} e^{-k} \langle\langle Q^k \rangle\rangle \\ &= \frac{e V t}{h} \int_0^T dT \rho(T) \ln[1 + T (\exp(p) - 1)] \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

The density of transmission eigenvalues for N_L , $N_R \gg 1$ has the form [6,23]

$$\rho(T) = \frac{\sqrt{N_L N_R}}{\pi T} \left(\frac{T}{1-T} - \frac{(N_L - N_R)^2}{4N_L N_R} \right)^{1/2}. \quad (27)$$

It vanishes for $T \leq [1 + 4N_L N_R (N_L - N_R)^{-2}]^{-1}$.

In the symmetric case $N_L = N_R = N$ one simply has [22,24]

$$\rho(T) = \frac{N}{\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{T(1-T)}} \quad (28)$$

and hence

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{P^k}{k!} e^{1-k} \langle \langle Q^k \rangle \rangle = 4 \langle Q \rangle \ln \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \exp(p/2) \right], \quad (29)$$

which is equivalent to Eqs. (18) and (20). Thus, for the symmetric case the results for the charge counting statistics, obtained semiclassically and quantum mechanically, are identical.

This correspondence does not extend to the more general case $N_L \neq N_R$. From Eqs. (26) and (27) we reproduce the semiclassical expressions (22) and (23) for $\langle \langle Q^2 \rangle \rangle$ and $\langle \langle Q^3 \rangle \rangle$. However, the fourth cumulant,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \langle Q^4 \rangle \rangle &= e^3 \langle Q \rangle N_L N_R (N_L + N_R)^{-6} \\ &\quad \times (N_L^4 - 8N_L^3 N_R + 12N_L^2 N_R^2 - 8N_L N_R^3 + N_R^4), \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

is different from Eq. (24).

6. Effect of dephasing on the quantum mechanical cumulants

Apparently, the difference between Eqs. (24) and (30) is due to the lack of phase coherence in the semiclassical minimal correlation approach. To strengthen this explanation, we incorporate into the quantum mechanical theory a dephasing mechanism via an additional fictitious lead attached to the cavity (see Fig. 2). Following Refs. [20,21] we assume that this lead has a (fluctuating) distribution function which is determined from the condition that no current flows into the reservoir at every energy and every instant of time. An electron absorbed by this lead is immediately reinjected back at the same energy, without any memory of the phase. Thus, this fictitious lead

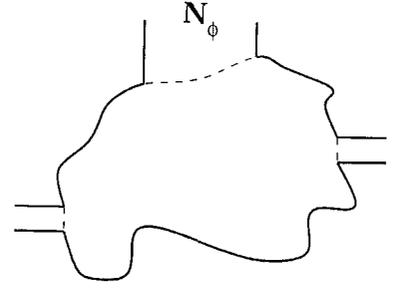


Fig 2 Chaotic cavity with a fictitious lead (supporting N_ϕ propagating modes) that models strong uniform dephasing.

introduces dephasing but not inelastic scattering. For homogeneous and complete dephasing, we take the number of scattering channels N_ϕ in the dephasing lead to be very large, $N_\phi \gg N_L, N_R$.

Our starting point is the expression for the current operator in the lead α ($\alpha = L, R, \phi$) in terms of creation/annihilation operators [8,2],

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{I}_\alpha(t) &= \frac{e}{h} \sum_{\gamma\delta} \sum_{mn} \int dE \int dE' \exp\left(\frac{i(E-E')t}{\hbar}\right) \\ &\quad \times \hat{a}_{\gamma m}^\dagger(E) A_{\gamma\delta}^{mn}(\alpha, E, E') \hat{a}_{\delta n}(E'). \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

The sum over γ and δ is over the leads L, R , and ϕ , the sum over m, n is over the mode indices. The current matrix A is expressed in terms of the scattering matrices s ,

$$A_{\gamma\delta}^{mn}(\alpha, E, E') = \delta_{mn} \delta_{\alpha\gamma} \delta_{\sigma\delta} - s_{\alpha\gamma}^{\dagger mn}(E) s_{\alpha\delta}^{nm}(E') \quad (32)$$

and the creation and annihilation operators obey the fermion anticommutation relation

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{a}_{\alpha m}^\dagger(E) \hat{a}_{\beta n}(E') + \hat{a}_{\beta n}(E') \hat{a}_{\alpha m}^\dagger(E) \\ = \delta_{\alpha\beta} \delta_{mn} \delta(E - E'). \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

The expectation value

$$\langle \hat{a}_{\alpha m}^\dagger(E) \hat{a}_{\beta n}(E') \rangle = \delta_{\alpha\beta} \delta_{mn} \delta(E - E') f_\alpha(E) \quad (34)$$

is given by the average distribution function $f_\alpha(E)$ in reservoir α . From the condition that the average (energy resolved) current $\langle I_\phi(E) \rangle$ through the dephasing lead vanishes at every energy, one finds the average distribution function

$$f_\phi(E) = \frac{N_L f_L + N_R f_R}{N_L + N_R}, \quad (35)$$

which is identical to the average semiclassical distribution function (4) inside the cavity.

The distribution function of the dephasing lead fluctuates in time. These fluctuations, which can also be found from the condition that the current through this lead vanishes, modify the fluctuations of the current at the leads L and R [21],

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta\hat{I}_L(t) &= \delta\hat{I}_L(t) + \frac{N_L}{N_L + N_R} \delta\hat{I}_\phi(t), \\ \Delta\hat{I}_R(t) &= \delta\hat{I}_R(t) + \frac{N_R}{N_L + N_R} \delta\hat{I}_\phi(t),\end{aligned}\quad (36)$$

where the intrinsic fluctuations $\delta\hat{I}_\alpha(t) = \hat{I}_\alpha(t) - \langle\hat{I}_\alpha(t)\rangle$ are described by Eq (31)

We now calculate the fourth cumulant of the charge transmitted through the left lead,

$$\langle\langle Q^4 \rangle\rangle = \left\langle \left\langle \left(\int_0^t dt' \Delta\hat{I}_L(t') \right)^4 \right\rangle \right\rangle \quad (37)$$

Explicitly, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\langle\langle Q^4 \rangle\rangle &= \mathcal{E}_{LLLL} + \frac{4N_L}{N_L + N_R} \mathcal{E}_{LLL\phi} \\ &+ \frac{6N_L^2}{(N_L + N_R)^2} \mathcal{E}_{LL\phi\phi} + \frac{4N_L^3}{(N_L + N_R)^3} \mathcal{E}_{L\phi\phi\phi} \\ &+ \frac{N_L^4}{(N_L + N_R)^4} \mathcal{E}_{\phi\phi\phi\phi},\end{aligned}\quad (38)$$

where we have defined the cumulant

$$\mathcal{E}_{\gamma_1\alpha_2\alpha_3\alpha_4} = \left\langle \left\langle \prod_{i=1}^4 \int dt_i \hat{I}_{\gamma_i}(t_i) \right\rangle \right\rangle \quad (39)$$

in terms of the current operators (31). It remains to calculate the cumulant of eight creation/annihilation operators, by taking into account all possible pairings between the operators $\hat{a}_{i,m}^\dagger$ and \hat{a}_{δ,n_i} ($i = 1, 2, 3, 4$) which couple *all* the four current operators together. For $N_\phi \gg N_L, N_R \gg 1$ the leading contribution to the cumulant comes from the terms with $\gamma_i = \delta_i = \phi$. Summing all possible pairings, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{E}_{\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3\alpha_4} &= \frac{e^4 t}{h} \text{Tr}[A_{\phi\phi}(\alpha_1) \quad A_{\phi\phi}(\alpha_4)] \int dE \\ &\times f_\phi(1 - f_\phi)[f_\phi^2 - 4f_\phi(1 - f_\phi) \\ &+ (1 - f_\phi)^2],\end{aligned}\quad (40)$$

where the trace is taken over the mode indices. In the same leading order, we neglect all traces of the type $\text{Tr}[s_{\alpha\phi}^\dagger \quad s_{\eta\phi}]$ ($\alpha, \eta = L, R$), unless all indices α, η are the same. In this case

$$\text{Tr}[s_{L\phi}^\dagger s_{L\phi}]^4 = N_L, \quad \text{Tr}[s_{R\phi}^\dagger s_{R\phi}]^4 = N_R \quad (41)$$

Summing all contributions in Eq (37), we recover the result (24) of the semiclassical theory.

7. Conclusions

To summarize, we have studied the charge counting statistics in chaotic cavities using three different approaches: (i) a fully coherent quantum mechanical theory, (ii) a dephasing-lead model that is also quantum mechanical but phenomenologically introduces uniform and strong dephasing inside the cavity, and (iii) the semiclassical minimal correlation approach. All three approaches give the same results if the two openings in the cavity have the same (large) number of scattering channels. The cumulants for this symmetric case are given by Eq (21). In the asymmetric case of two different openings, the first three cumulants are also the same in the three approaches, but the fourth cumulant is not. For approach (i) it is given by Eq (30), for approaches (ii) and (iii) by Eq (24).

We conclude that the counting statistics of a chaotic cavity is sensitive to dephasing even in the limit of a large number of scattering channels. This is an unexpected conclusion since the shot noise is not affected by dephasing. What is lacking is an understanding in physical terms as to why the high-order cumulants of the transmitted charge respond differently to dephasing than the low-order cumulants.

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