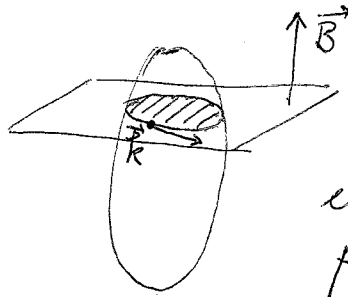


5. Mécanique Fermion flèche. ~~Blatt 1~~

A) de Haas - van Alphen :

$$\begin{cases} \hbar \dot{\vec{k}} = q \vec{r}_k \times \vec{B} \\ \vec{r}_k = \frac{1}{\hbar} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial \vec{k}} \end{cases}$$



elektron sa pohybujú
podľa priesečníka
roviny kolmej na $\vec{B}$
a ekvivalentnej hmotnosti

kanonická hybnosť:

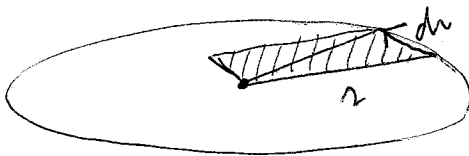
$$\vec{p} = \hbar \vec{k} + q \vec{A}$$

Bohr - Sommerfeld:

$$\oint \vec{p} \cdot d\vec{r} = 2\pi\hbar(n + \gamma) \quad \gamma = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\hbar \dot{\vec{k}} = q \vec{v} \times \vec{B} \rightarrow \hbar \vec{k} = q \vec{r} \times \vec{B} + \hbar \vec{k}_0$$

$$\oint \hbar \vec{k} \cdot d\vec{r} = q \oint \vec{r} \times \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{r} + \underbrace{\hbar \vec{k}_0 \cdot \oint d\vec{r}}_{=0} = -q \vec{B} \cdot \oint \vec{r} \times d\vec{r} = -2\Phi q$$



$$\oint \vec{r} \times d\vec{r} = 2S \quad (\text{area in real space})$$

$$\text{Preto} \quad \oint \vec{p} \cdot d\vec{r} = -2\Phi q + q \oint \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{r} = -q\Phi \stackrel{!}{=} 2\pi\hbar(n + \gamma)$$

$$\downarrow \quad \boxed{\Phi = \frac{\hbar}{e} (n + \gamma)} \quad \xrightarrow{q = -e} \quad S = \frac{(n + \gamma) \Phi_0}{B} \quad \Phi_0 = \frac{\hbar}{e}$$

$$\downarrow \text{odliatto} \quad d\vec{k} = \frac{qB}{\hbar} d\vec{r} \rightarrow A = \left(\frac{eB}{\hbar}\right)^2 \frac{2\pi\hbar}{eB} (n + \gamma)$$

$$\boxed{A_n = \frac{eB \cdot 2\pi}{\hbar} (n + \gamma)} \quad \text{-- plocha v } k\text{-priestore}$$

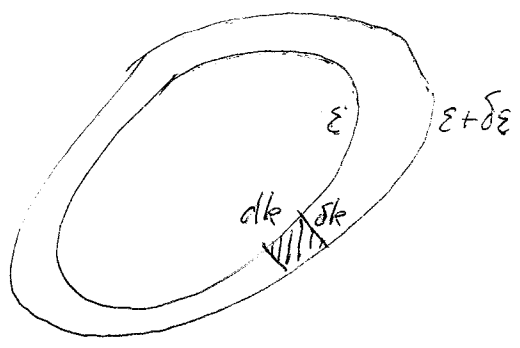
2

Označme $k_z \parallel B$, $k_x, k_y \perp B$

Plocha v rovine k_x, k_y pripadája na 1 hladinu

$\Delta A = \frac{2\pi eB}{\hbar}$ Preto $\boxed{\int \frac{dk_x dk_y}{(2\pi)^2} \rightarrow \frac{eB}{2\pi\hbar} \sum_n}$

• frekvencia ^{periodická} ~~krivového~~ pohyb



→ rovinu kolmú na B

$$\hbar \frac{dk}{dt} = \frac{eB}{\hbar} \frac{\delta \epsilon}{\delta k}$$

$$\underbrace{dk \delta k}_{dA} = \frac{eB}{\hbar^2} \delta \epsilon dt$$

$$\underbrace{\oint dA}_{\delta A} = \frac{eB}{\hbar^2} \delta \epsilon \underbrace{\oint dt}_{T \text{ (period)}} \rightarrow \boxed{T = \frac{\hbar^2}{eB} \frac{\delta A}{\delta \epsilon} = \frac{\hbar^2}{eB} \frac{dA}{d\epsilon}}$$

$$\boxed{\omega_c = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi eB}{\hbar^2 \frac{dA}{d\epsilon}}} \quad \text{cyklotronová frekvencia (závisí od } \underline{k_z} \text{ a } n)$$

• kvantovanie energie

$$\omega_c = \frac{2\pi eB}{\hbar^2} \frac{d\epsilon}{dA} \rightarrow d\epsilon = \hbar \omega_c \frac{\hbar dA}{2\pi eB} = \hbar \omega_c$$

$$\Delta \epsilon = \hbar \omega_c \rightarrow \boxed{\epsilon_n(k_z) = \hbar \omega_c \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) + E(k_z)}$$

$\omega_c \approx \omega_c(k_z)$

$$\boxed{\epsilon_n(k_z) = \hbar \omega_c \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) + E(k_z)} \quad (\text{celková energia súčet rovinovej } E(k_z))$$

$$\boxed{\omega_c = \omega_c(k_z)} \quad \text{pre } \epsilon = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m^*} \rightarrow \boxed{\omega_c = \frac{eB}{m^*}}$$

uvažujeme pre jednoduchosť systém elektrónov
bez zahnutia spinu, $T=0$:

celk. energia v magnetickom poli
(na jednotkový objem)

$$E = \int \frac{dk_z}{2\pi} \int \frac{dk_x dk_y}{(2\pi)^2} f(\vec{k}) \epsilon_{\vec{k}}$$



$$E = \int \frac{dk_z}{2\pi} \underbrace{\frac{eB}{2\pi\hbar} \sum_n f_{nk_z} \epsilon_n(k_z)}_{E(k_z)}$$

$$E(k_z) = \frac{B}{\phi_0} \sum_n f_n(k_z) \left[\hbar \omega_c(k_z) \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) + \epsilon(k_z) \right]$$

keď pre dané k_z ^{mať} v nulovom poli $B=0$ púšťajú Fermiho plochy
plochu $A \rightarrow$ koncentrácia elektrónov (plošná) $\boxed{n = \frac{A}{4\pi^2}}$

Predpokladáme, že pre $B \neq 0$ ostane n nezmenené

$\rightarrow$ obsadené hladiny $0, 1, \dots, N$ -- úplne

$N+1$ -- čiastočne

$$N+K \frac{n\phi_0}{B} < N+2$$

definujeme pomocou faktora

$$\boxed{\gamma = \frac{n\phi_0}{B}}$$

$$E(k_z) = \frac{B}{\phi_0} \left\{ \sum_{n=0}^N \hbar \omega_c \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(n - \frac{(N+1)B}{\phi_0}\right) \hbar \omega_c \left(N + \frac{3}{2}\right) \right\}$$

~~to už nie je
term. energia
nezávislá od B
záleží na umení~~

$$E(k_z) = \frac{B\hbar\omega_c}{2\phi_0} \left\{ \underbrace{(N+1)^2 + 2(N+1)x + x}_{= \gamma^2 + x(1-x)} \right\}$$

$$\boxed{X = \gamma - (N+1)}$$

$$\boxed{E(k_z) = \frac{B\hbar\omega_c}{2\phi_0} (\gamma^2 + x(1-x))}$$

$$\boxed{X \in \langle 0, 1 \rangle}$$

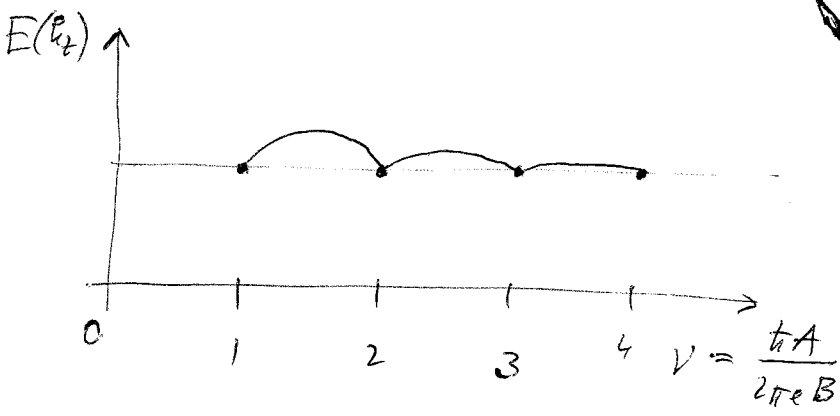
4

To mēro pīrātāj

konkrētā mērījuma ar B

$$E(k_z) = \frac{1}{8\pi^2} \frac{d\varepsilon}{dA} A^2 \left(1 + \frac{x(1-x)}{y^2} \right)$$

$$y = \frac{u\phi_0}{B} = \frac{\hbar A}{2\pi e B}$$



$$x = y - [y] \in (0, 1)$$

celā cīnī

pie $y \gg 1$
 periodiska funkcija $\frac{1}{B}$
 o periodam $\frac{2\pi e}{\hbar A}$

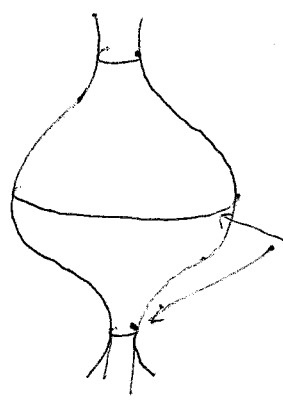
celkuma enerģija

$$\delta E(B) = \int \frac{dk_z}{2\pi} \frac{1}{8\pi^2} \frac{d\varepsilon}{dA} A^2 \frac{x(1-x)}{y^2}$$

pie kāme $k_z \rightarrow$ kāme $A(k_z)$
 $\rightarrow$ kāme frekvence oscilācijā
 $\rightarrow$ destruktīvā interferencija!

Pastiprini ievā ekstrinālās oļitij:

$$\frac{dA(k_z)}{dk_z} = 0$$



extrinālās oļitij

pastiprinātā pārvietotā:

kurā T
 cīnīto
 vel t B

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_c \tau &\gg 1 & \tau &= \text{dīta Fīrta} \\ \hbar \omega_c &\gg T & T &= \text{leptotā} \\ \hbar \omega_c &\ll \frac{\Delta^2}{\varepsilon_F} & & (\text{absencia pīrarnā} \\ & & & \text{vīt dīalēj}) \end{aligned}$$

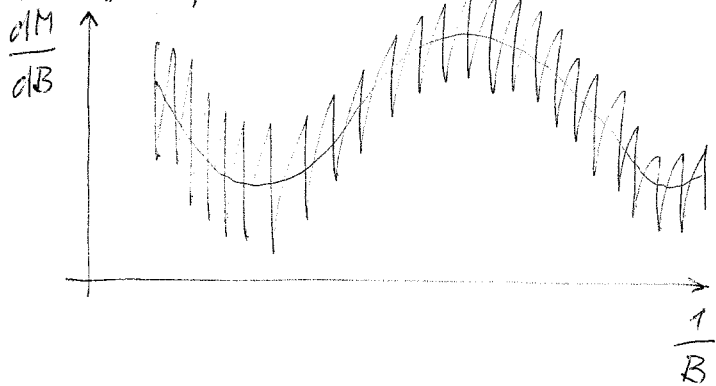
magnetitācija:

$$M = - \frac{\partial E}{\partial B}$$

$\rightarrow$ oscilācijā tātā o frekvenciam

$$\Delta\left(\frac{1}{B}\right) = \frac{2\pi e}{\hbar A_{\text{extrinālā}}}$$

'typický' experiment:



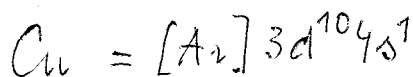
→ 2 extrémálne orbity

často aj viac

→ Fourierova analýza

funkcie $\chi = \chi(1/B)$

Príklad:



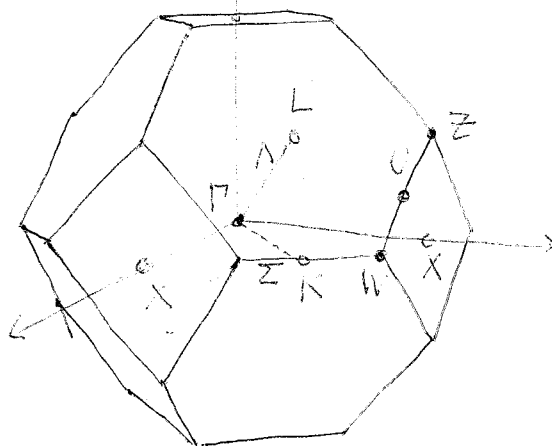
fcc mriežka v jednotkách $\frac{2\pi}{a}$

$\Gamma = (0, 0, 0)$

$X = (1, 0, 0) \quad W = (1, \frac{1}{2}, 0)$

$L = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \quad K = (\frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, 0)$

$U = (1, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4})$



k_F pre fcc mriežku:

(vlnné číslo)

$n = \frac{4}{a^3} = \frac{k_F^3}{3\pi^2} \rightarrow$

$k_F = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3}{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{a}$

≈ 0.78

presne Fermiho plocha v mriežke ΓL : (q, q, q)

ΓX : $(q, 0, 0)$

ΓK : $(q, q, 0)$

$q \approx 0.45 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{a} \quad | \quad 0.09 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{a}$

$q \approx 0.78 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{a} \quad | \quad 0.22 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{a}$

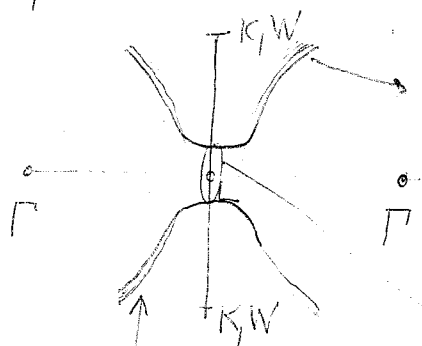
$q \approx 0.55 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{a} \quad | \quad 0.28 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{a}$

Fermiho plocha je najbližšie

k hranici tóky v smere mriežky ΓL

rotácia o 120°
hranice tóky

počítal počet tektonických hranice tóky:



skutočná Fermiho plocha $\approx$ guľa + 8 "kúbov"
(mriežka)

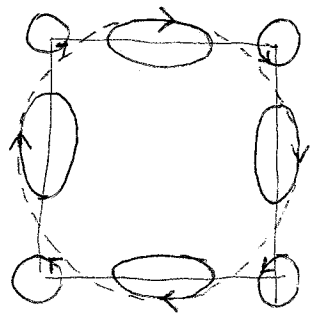
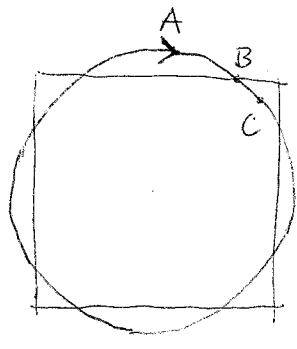
v mriežke $\langle 111 \rangle$

extrémne orbita
pre $B \parallel \langle 111 \rangle$

pre daný $1/B$ mriežka
skutočná extrémna plocha
 $\approx \pi k_F^2$

vlnné číslo

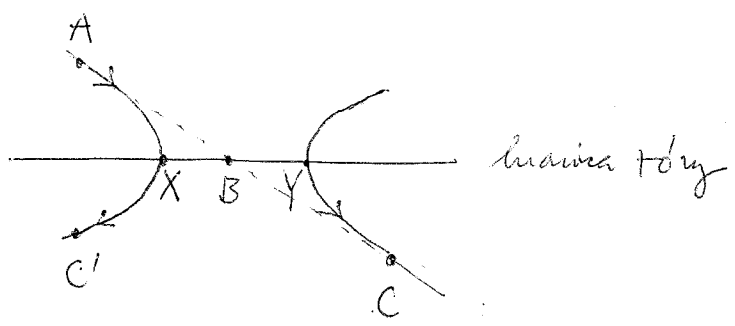
6 B) Magnetyczny pierśc



wysoke' polow

niizke' polow

zryjny B
keoz maslone
magnetyczny pierast?



Pravdepodobnost - muelovania z X do Y:

radiation - medni X a Y $\sim \frac{\Delta}{\hbar v_F}$ $\rightarrow$ ~~W~~ Δ kiefenie p'arov v bode B

heuristic - lybmori a m'asnice v mag. poli: $\delta k, \delta r$

Heisenberg: $\delta k \cdot \delta r \sim 1$

plytova' unice (m.1): $\delta r \sim \frac{\hbar}{eB} \delta k$ $\left. \vphantom{\delta r \sim \frac{\hbar}{eB} \delta k} \right\} \rightarrow \boxed{\delta k \sim \sqrt{\frac{eB}{\hbar}}}$

podmienka pierastu: $\boxed{\delta k > \frac{\Delta}{\hbar v_F}} \rightarrow \frac{eB}{\hbar} > \frac{\Delta^2}{\hbar^2 v_F^2}$

$\omega_c \sim \frac{eB}{m}$ $\rightarrow$ podmienka pierastu:

$$\boxed{\hbar \omega_c > \frac{\Delta^2}{E_F}}$$

$$E_F \sim m v_F^2$$

Podmienka de Haas-van Alphen:

$$\boxed{\frac{\hbar}{T} \ll \hbar \omega_c \ll \frac{\Delta^2}{E_F}}$$

analóg zenerovo pierastu
POBOR: nainy oclied
 $\hbar \omega_c > \Delta$: nespeany!