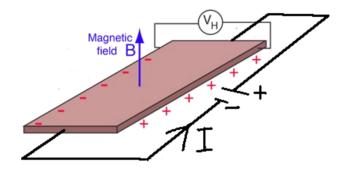
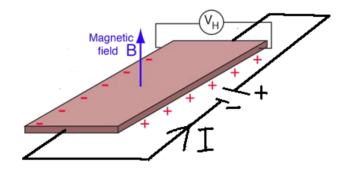


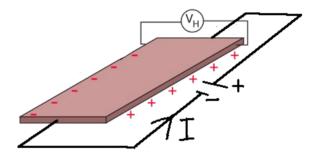
• There can be a transverse Hall voltage without a magnetic field

There can be a transverse Hall voltage without a magnetic field

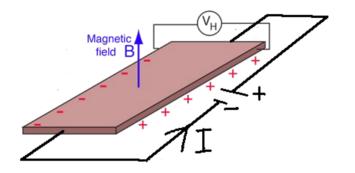


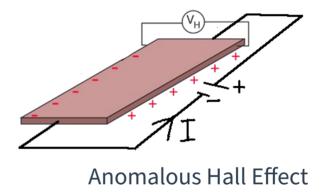
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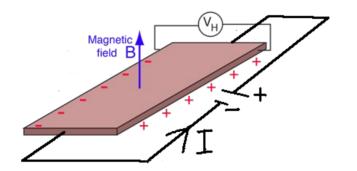


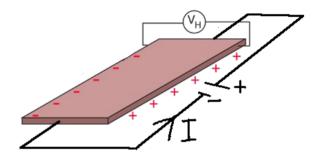
There can be a transverse Hall voltage without a magnetic field





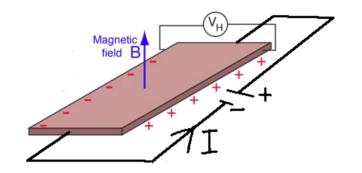
There can be a transverse Hall voltage without a magnetic field

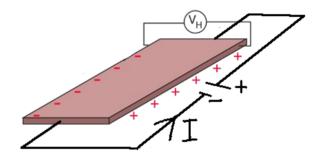




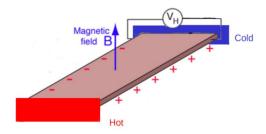
Anomalous Hall Effect

There can be a transverse Hall voltage without a magnetic field

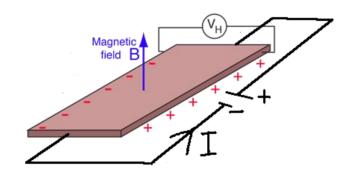


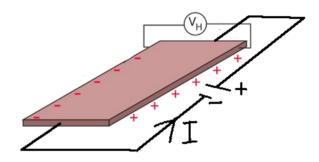


Anomalous Hall Effect

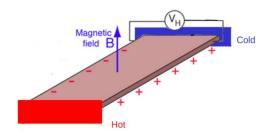


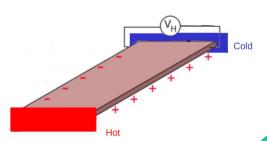
There can be a transverse Hall voltage without a magnetic field



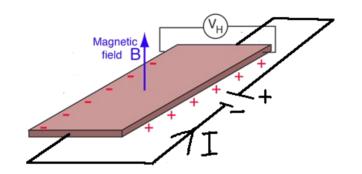


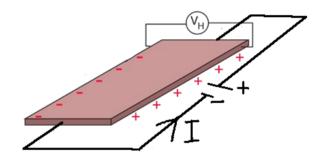
Anomalous Hall Effect



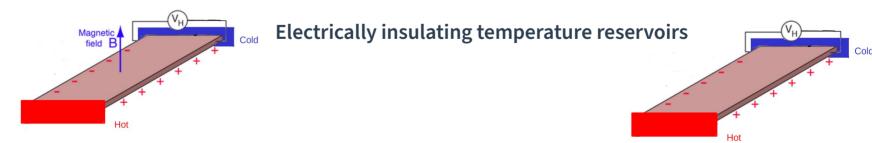


There can be a transverse Hall voltage without a magnetic field





Anomalous Hall Effect



$$\hat{\vec{j}}_{e} = \stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{L}_{11} \cdot \left(\vec{E} + \nabla \frac{\mu}{e} \right) + \stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{L}_{12} \cdot (-\nabla T)$$

$$\hat{\vec{j}}_{Q} = \stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{L}_{21} \cdot \left(\vec{E} + \nabla \frac{\mu}{e} \right) + \stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{L}_{22} \cdot (-\nabla T)$$

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 σ , electric conductivity

$$\hat{\vec{j}}_{e} = \stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{L}_{11} \cdot \left(\vec{E} + \nabla \frac{\mu}{e}\right) + \stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{L}_{12} \cdot (-\nabla T)$$

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$$\kappa, \text{ thermal conductivity}$$

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Einstein relation:

$$\hat{\vec{j}}_{e} = \stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{L}_{11} \cdot \left(\vec{E} + \nabla \frac{\mu}{e}\right) + \stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{L}_{12} \cdot (-\nabla T)$$

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$$\kappa, \text{ thermal conductivity}$$

• Einstein relation:
$$\vec{E} \longleftrightarrow \frac{\nabla \mu}{e}$$

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• Einstein relation: $\vec{E} \longleftrightarrow \frac{\nabla \mu}{e}$



Onsager relation:

$$\hat{\vec{j}}_{e} = \stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{L}_{11} \cdot \left(\vec{E} + \nabla \frac{\mu}{e}\right) + \stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{L}_{12} \cdot (-\nabla T)$$

$$\hat{\vec{j}}_{Q} = \stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{L}_{21} \cdot \left(\vec{E} + \nabla \frac{\mu}{e}\right) + \stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{L}_{22} \cdot (-\nabla T)$$

$$\kappa, \text{ thermal conductivity}$$

• Einstein relation: $\vec{E} \longleftrightarrow \frac{\nabla \mu}{e}$



• Onsager relation: $\overset{\leftrightarrow}{L}_{21} = T \overset{\leftrightarrow}{L}_{12}$

$$\hat{\vec{j}}_{e} = \stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{L}_{11} \cdot \left(\vec{E} + \nabla \frac{\mu}{e}\right) + \stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{L}_{12} \cdot (-\nabla T)$$

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$$\hat{\vec{j}}_{e} = \stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{L}_{11} \cdot \left(\vec{E} + \nabla \frac{\mu}{e}\right) + \stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{L}_{12} \cdot (-\nabla T)$$

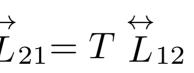
$$\hat{\vec{j}}_{Q} = \stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{L}_{21} \cdot \left(\vec{E} + \nabla \frac{\mu}{e}\right) + \stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{L}_{22} \cdot (-\nabla T)$$

$$\kappa, \text{ thermal conductivity}$$

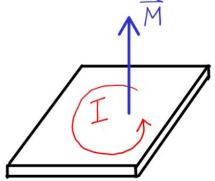
• Einstein relation: $\vec{E} \longleftrightarrow \frac{\nabla \mu}{}$



Onsager relation: $\overset{\leftrightarrow}{L}_{21} = T \overset{\leftrightarrow}{L}_{12}$







$$\hat{\vec{j}}_{e} = \stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{L}_{11} \cdot \left(\vec{E} + \nabla \frac{\mu}{e}\right) + \stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{L}_{12} \cdot (-\nabla T)$$

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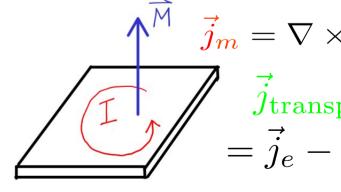
$$\kappa, \text{ thermal conductivity}$$

• Einstein relation: $\vec{E} \longleftrightarrow \frac{\nabla \mu}{e}$



• Onsager relation: $\stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{L}_{21} = T\stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{L}_{12}$





$$\hat{\vec{j}}_{e} = \stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{L}_{11} \cdot \left(\vec{E} + \nabla \frac{\mu}{e}\right) + \stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{L}_{12} \cdot (-\nabla T)$$

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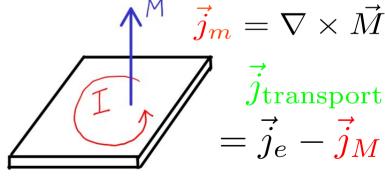
$$\kappa, \text{ thermal conductivity}$$

• Einstein relation: $\vec{E} \longleftrightarrow \frac{\nabla \mu}{C}$

Onsager relation: $\overset{\leftrightarrow}{I}_{21} = T \overset{\leftrightarrow}{I}_{12}$





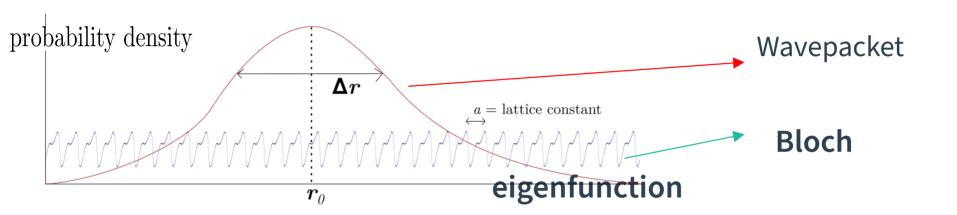


N. R. Cooper, B. I. Halperin, and I. M. Ruzin. PRB **55** 2344 (1997)

Geometric phase and Berry Curvature

Berry Curvature in reciprocal space

Construction of Bloch wavepacket, and its evolution



• The semiclassical equation of velocity is modified

The semiclassical equation of velocity is modified

$$\dot{\vec{r}} = \frac{1}{\hbar} \nabla_k \varepsilon_k - \dot{\vec{k}} \times \Omega(k)$$

$$\hbar \dot{\vec{k}} = -e(\vec{E} + \dot{\vec{r}} \times \vec{B})$$

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Anomalous velocity

The semiclassical equation of velocity is modified

$$\dot{\vec{r}}=rac{1}{\hbar}
abla_k arepsilon_k - \dot{\vec{k}} imes \Omega(k)$$
 ecoupling $\dot{\vec{k}} = -e(\vec{E}+\dot{\vec{r}} imes \vec{B})$ Anomalous velocity

The semiclassical equation of velocity is modified

$$\dot{\vec{r}} = \frac{1}{\hbar} \nabla_k \varepsilon_k - \dot{\vec{k}} \times \mathbf{\Omega}(\mathbf{k})$$

$$\stackrel{\cdot}{\text{lecoupling}} \dot{r} = \frac{\frac{1}{\hbar} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial k} + \frac{e}{\hbar} (\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{\Omega}) + \frac{e}{\hbar^2} (\mathbf{\Omega} \cdot \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial k}) \mathbf{B}}{1 + \frac{e}{\hbar} \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{\Omega}}$$

$$\dot{\vec{k}} = -e(\vec{E} + \dot{\vec{r}} \times \vec{B})$$

$$\dot{k} = -\frac{\frac{e}{\hbar} \mathbf{E} + \frac{e}{\hbar^2} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial k} \times \mathbf{B} + \frac{e^2}{\hbar^2} (\mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{B}) \mathbf{\Omega}}{1 + \frac{e}{\hbar} \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{\Omega}}$$

Anomalous velocity

The semiclassical equation of velocity is modified

$$\dot{\vec{r}} = \frac{1}{\hbar} \nabla_k \varepsilon_k - \dot{\vec{k}} \times \Omega(\mathbf{k})$$

$$\dot{\vec{k}} = -e(\vec{E} + \dot{\vec{r}} \times \vec{B})$$
lecoupling $\dot{r} = \frac{\frac{1}{\hbar} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial k} + \frac{e}{\hbar} (\mathbf{E} \times \Omega) + \frac{e}{\hbar^2} (\Omega \cdot \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial k}) \mathbf{B}}{1 + \frac{e}{\hbar} \mathbf{B} \cdot \Omega}$

$$\dot{k} = -\frac{\frac{e}{\hbar} \mathbf{E} + \frac{e}{\hbar^2} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial k} \times \mathbf{B} + \frac{e^2}{\hbar^2} (\mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{B}) \Omega}{1 + \frac{e}{\hbar} \mathbf{B} \cdot \Omega}$$

Anomalous velocity

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$$\dot{\vec{r}} = \frac{1}{\hbar} \nabla_k \varepsilon_k - \dot{\vec{k}} \times \Omega(\mathbf{k})$$

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$$\dot{k} = -\frac{\frac{1}{\hbar} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial k} + \frac{e}{\hbar} (\mathbf{E} \times \Omega) + \frac{e}{\hbar^2} (\Omega \cdot \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial k}) \mathbf{B}}{1 + \frac{e}{\hbar} \mathbf{B} \cdot \Omega}$$

Anomalous velocity

The semiclassical equation of velocity is modified



Anomalous velocity

38

The semiclassical equation of velocity is modified

$$\dot{\vec{r}} = \frac{1}{\hbar} \nabla_k \varepsilon_k - \dot{\vec{k}} \times \Omega(k)$$

$$\dot{\vec{k}} = -e(\vec{E} + \dot{\vec{r}} \times \vec{B})$$

$$\dot{k} = -\frac{\frac{1}{\hbar} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial k} + \frac{e}{\hbar} (E \times \Omega) + \frac{e}{\hbar^2} (\Omega \cdot \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial k}) B}{1 + \frac{e}{\hbar} B \cdot \Omega}$$

$$\dot{k} = -\frac{\frac{e}{\hbar} E + \frac{e}{\hbar^2} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial k} \times B + \frac{e^2}{\hbar^2} (E \cdot B) \Omega}{1 + \frac{e}{\hbar} B \cdot \Omega}$$

Anomalous velocity

The semiclassical equation of velocity is modified

$$\dot{ec{r}} = rac{1}{\hbar}
abla_k arepsilon_k - \dot{ec{k}} imes oxedom{(k)}{ecoupling} \dot{r} = rac{rac{1}{\hbar} rac{\partial arepsilon}{\partial k} + rac{e}{\hbar} (oldsymbol{E} imes oldsymbol{\Omega}) + rac{e}{\hbar^2} (oldsymbol{\Omega} \cdot rac{\partial arepsilon}{\partial k}) oldsymbol{B}}{1 + rac{e}{\hbar} oldsymbol{B} \cdot oldsymbol{\Omega}} \ \dot{k} = -rac{rac{e}{\hbar} oldsymbol{E} + rac{e}{\hbar^2} rac{\partial arepsilon}{\partial k} imes oldsymbol{B} + rac{e^2}{\hbar^2} (oldsymbol{E} \cdot oldsymbol{B}) oldsymbol{\Omega}}{1 + rac{e}{\hbar} oldsymbol{B} \cdot oldsymbol{\Omega}} \ Anomalous velocity$$

40

The semiclassical equation of velocity is modified

$$\dot{ec{r}} = rac{1}{\hbar}
abla_k arepsilon_k - \dot{ec{k}} imes oldsymbol{\Omega}(oldsymbol{k})$$
 recoupling $\dot{r} = rac{rac{1}{\hbar} rac{\partial arepsilon}{\partial k} + rac{e}{\hbar} (oldsymbol{E} imes oldsymbol{\Omega}) + rac{e}{\hbar^2} (oldsymbol{\Omega} \cdot rac{\partial arepsilon}{\partial k}) oldsymbol{B}}{1 + rac{e}{\hbar} oldsymbol{B} \cdot oldsymbol{\Omega}}$ $\dot{k} = -rac{e}{\hbar} oldsymbol{E} + rac{e}{\hbar^2} rac{\partial arepsilon}{\partial k} imes oldsymbol{B} + rac{e^2}{\hbar^2} (oldsymbol{E} \cdot oldsymbol{B}) oldsymbol{\Omega}}{1 + rac{e}{\hbar} oldsymbol{B} \cdot oldsymbol{\Omega}}$ Anomalous velocity

The semiclassical equation of velocity is modified

$$\dot{\vec{r}} = \frac{1}{\hbar} \nabla_k \varepsilon_k - \dot{\vec{k}} \times \mathbf{\Omega}(k)$$

$$\stackrel{\cdot}{\hbar} \dot{\vec{k}} = -e(\vec{E} + \dot{\vec{r}} \times \vec{B})$$
lecoupling $\dot{r} = \frac{\frac{1}{\hbar} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial k} + \frac{e}{\hbar} (\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{\Omega}) + \frac{e}{\hbar^2} (\mathbf{\Omega} \cdot \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial k}) \mathbf{B}}{1 + \frac{e}{\hbar} \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{\Omega}}$

$$\dot{k} = -\frac{\frac{e}{\hbar} \mathbf{E} + \frac{e}{\hbar^2} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial k} \times \mathbf{B} + \frac{e^2}{\hbar^2} (\mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{B}) \mathbf{\Omega}}{1 + \frac{e}{\hbar} \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{\Omega}}$$

Phase space density is modified

Anomalous velocity

The semiclassical equation of velocity is modified

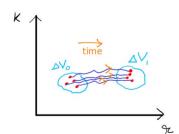
$$\dot{\vec{r}} = \frac{1}{\hbar} \nabla_k \varepsilon_k - \dot{\vec{k}} \times \Omega(k)$$

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$$\dot{k} = -\frac{\frac{e}{\hbar} \mathbf{E} + \frac{e}{\hbar^2} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial k} \times \mathbf{B} + \frac{e^2}{\hbar^2} (\mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{B}) \Omega}{1 + \frac{e}{\hbar} \mathbf{B} \cdot \Omega}$$

Phase space density is modified

Anomalous velocity



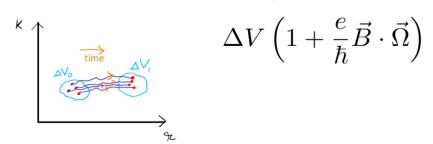
The semiclassical equation of velocity is modified

$$\dot{\vec{r}} = \frac{1}{\hbar} \nabla_k \varepsilon_k - \dot{\vec{k}} \times \Omega(k)$$
ecoupling $\dot{r} = \frac{\frac{1}{\hbar} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial k} + \frac{e}{\hbar} (E \times \Omega) + \frac{e}{\hbar^2} (\Omega \cdot \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial k}) B}{1 + \frac{e}{\hbar} B \cdot \Omega}$

$$\dot{\vec{k}} = -e(\vec{E} + \dot{\vec{r}} \times \vec{B})$$

$$\dot{k} = -\frac{\frac{e}{\hbar} E + \frac{e}{\hbar^2} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial k} \times B + \frac{e^2}{\hbar^2} (E \cdot B) \Omega}{1 + \frac{e}{\hbar} B \cdot \Omega}$$

Phase space density is modified

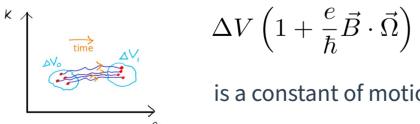


Anomalous velocity

The semiclassical equation of velocity is modified

$$\dot{ec{r}} = rac{1}{\hbar}
abla_k arepsilon_k - \dot{ec{k}} imes \Omega(k)$$
 recoupling $\dot{r} = rac{rac{1}{\hbar} rac{\partial arepsilon}{\partial k} + rac{e}{\hbar} (oldsymbol{E} imes \Omega) + rac{e}{\hbar^2} (\Omega \cdot rac{\partial arepsilon}{\partial k}) oldsymbol{B}}{1 + rac{e}{\hbar} oldsymbol{B} \cdot \Omega}$ $\dot{k} = -rac{e}{\hbar} oldsymbol{E} + rac{\dot{e}}{\hbar^2} rac{\partial arepsilon}{\partial k} imes oldsymbol{B} + rac{e^2}{\hbar^2} (oldsymbol{E} \cdot oldsymbol{B}) \Omega}{1 + rac{e}{\hbar} oldsymbol{B} \cdot \Omega}$

Phase space density is modified



$$\Delta V \left(1 + \frac{e}{\hbar} \vec{B} \cdot \vec{\Omega} \right)$$

is a constant of motion

Anomalous velocity

(2D)

The semiclassical equation of velocity is modified

$$\dot{ec{r}} = rac{1}{\hbar}
abla_k arepsilon_k - \dot{ec{k}} imes \Omega(oldsymbol{k})$$
 recoupling $\dot{r} = rac{rac{1}{\hbar} rac{\partial arepsilon}{\partial k} + rac{e}{\hbar} (oldsymbol{E} imes \Omega) + rac{e}{\hbar^2} (oldsymbol{\Omega} \cdot rac{\partial arepsilon}{\partial k}) oldsymbol{B}}{1 + rac{e}{\hbar} oldsymbol{B} \cdot \Omega}$ $\dot{k} = -rac{rac{e}{\hbar} oldsymbol{E} + rac{e}{\hbar^2} rac{\partial arepsilon}{\partial k} imes oldsymbol{B} + rac{e^2}{\hbar^2} (oldsymbol{E} \cdot oldsymbol{B}) \Omega}{1 + rac{e}{\hbar} oldsymbol{B} \cdot \Omega}$

Phase space density is modified

$$\Delta V \left(1 + \frac{e}{\hbar} \vec{B} \cdot \vec{\Omega} \right)$$

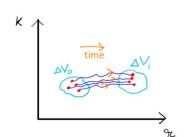
Anomalous velocity
$$\Delta V \left(1 + \frac{e}{\hbar} \vec{B} \cdot \vec{\Omega}\right) \qquad \langle \mathcal{O} \rangle \left(\vec{B} = 0\right) = 2 \int \frac{d\vec{k}}{(2\pi)^d} \left\langle \mathcal{O} \right\rangle_{\vec{k}} \tilde{g}_{\vec{k}} \tag{2D}$$
 is a constant of motion

Anomalous velocity

The semiclassical equation of velocity is modified

$$\dot{ec{r}} = rac{1}{\hbar}
abla_k arepsilon_k - \dot{ec{k}} imes \Omega(oldsymbol{k})$$
 recoupling $\dot{r} = rac{rac{1}{\hbar} rac{\partial arepsilon}{\partial k} + rac{e}{\hbar} (oldsymbol{E} imes \Omega) + rac{e}{\hbar^2} (oldsymbol{\Omega} \cdot rac{\partial arepsilon}{\partial k}) oldsymbol{B}}{1 + rac{e}{\hbar} oldsymbol{B} \cdot \Omega}$ $\dot{k} = -rac{e}{\hbar} oldsymbol{E} + rac{e}{\hbar^2} rac{\partial arepsilon}{\partial k} imes oldsymbol{B} + rac{e^2}{\hbar^2} (oldsymbol{E} \cdot oldsymbol{B}) \Omega}{1 + rac{e}{\hbar} oldsymbol{B} \cdot \Omega}$

Phase space density is modified



$$\Delta V \left(1 + \frac{e}{\hbar} \vec{B} \cdot \vec{\Omega} \right)$$

Anomalous velocity

$$\Delta V \left(1 + \frac{e}{\hbar} \vec{B} \cdot \vec{\Omega}\right) \qquad \langle \mathcal{O} \rangle \left(\vec{B} = 0\right) = 2 \int \frac{d\vec{k}}{(2\pi)^d} \left\langle \mathcal{O} \right\rangle_{\vec{k}} \tilde{g}_{\vec{k}} \qquad (2D)$$
is a constant of motion
$$\langle \mathcal{O} \rangle = 2 \int \frac{d\vec{k}}{(2\pi)^d} \left\langle \mathcal{O} \right\rangle_{\vec{k}} \tilde{g}_{\vec{k}} \qquad (2D)$$

$$\langle \mathcal{O} \rangle = 2 \int \frac{d\vec{k}}{(2\pi)^d} \left(1 + \frac{e}{\hbar} \vec{B} \cdot \vec{\Omega} \left(\vec{k} \right) \right) \langle \mathcal{O} \rangle_{\vec{k}} \, \tilde{g}_{\vec{k}}$$

$$47$$

Classical charge and energy currents
$$\vec{j}_e = -nev, \vec{j}_\epsilon = n\epsilon v$$

Classical charge and energy currents $\vec{j}_e = -nev, \vec{j}_\epsilon = n\epsilon v$ Semiclassical framework

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$$\left\langle \dot{\vec{j}}_e \right\rangle = \int \frac{d\vec{k}}{(2\pi)^d} \left(1 + \frac{e}{\hbar} \vec{B} \cdot \vec{\Omega} \left(\vec{k}\right)\right) \ (-e\dot{\vec{r}})_{\vec{k}} \tilde{g}_{\vec{k}}$$

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$$\left\langle \hat{\vec{j}}_{Q} \right\rangle = 2 \int \frac{d\vec{k}}{(2\pi)^{d}} \left(1 + \frac{e}{\hbar} \vec{B} \cdot \vec{\Omega} \left(\vec{k} \right) \right) (\varepsilon_{\vec{k}} - \mu) \dot{\vec{r}}_{\vec{k}} \tilde{g}_{\vec{k}}$$

Boltzmann Transport Equation

Validity of Perturbation Theory

New results



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