

Magnetic Transport Along Translationally Invariant Obstacles

A Bachelor's Thesis Defense

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Its spectrum is $\sigma(H) = \sigma_p(H) = \left\{ (2n+1) \|\vec{B}_0\| \mid n \in \mathbb{N}_0 \right\}$.

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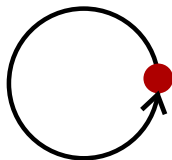
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 - ▶ the layer is smoothly bent and invariant under translation $y \mapsto y + c$
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Magnetic Transport Along Translationally Invariant Obstacles

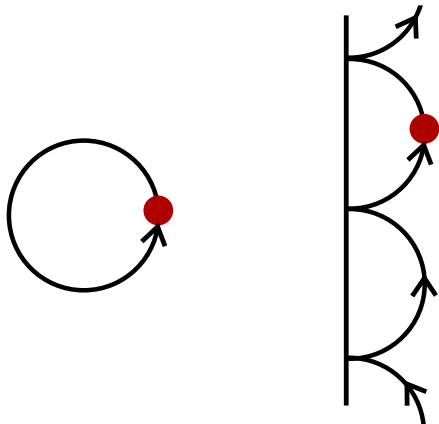
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Classically:



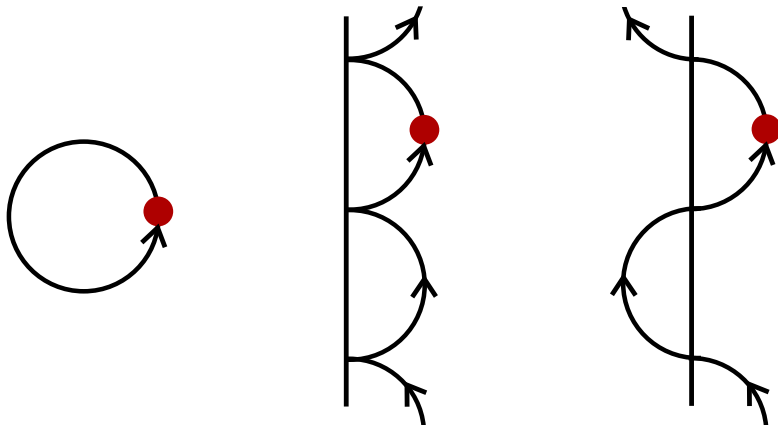
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Quantum Mechanics:

- Spectrum of H is pure point
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- Spectrum of H is continuous
 - ↔ there are no stationary states
 - ↔ **Magnetic Transport!** (*or Iwatsuka type effect*)

Magnetic Transport Along Translationally Invariant Obstacles

The Hamiltonian is either of these:

- (a) $H = (-i\vec{\nabla} + \vec{A})^2 + V(x)$ on $L^2(\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2)$
- (b) $H = (-i\vec{\nabla} + \vec{A}(x))^2$ on $L^2(\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2)$
- (c) $H = (-i\vec{\nabla} + \vec{A})$ on $L^2(\Omega)$, Ω being a thin layer in \mathbb{R}^3

And we are interested in its pure point / continuous spectrum.

The two parts

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① Summary of known results

- ▶ Steep potential wall (Macris et al., 1999) and (Fröhlich et al., 2000)
- ▶ Half-plane with Dirichlet boundary (Fröhlich et al., 2000)
- ▶ Bounded magnetic perturbation (Iwatsuka, 1983 and 1985)
- ▶ Layer with one-sided fold, asymptotically flat layer, very thin layer (Exner et al., 2018)

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② Original work (potential obstacles)

- ▶ Half-plane with Robin boundary
 - ★ $\psi \in L^2([0, \infty))$, $\alpha \psi(0, y) + \partial_x \psi(0, y) = 0$
- ▶ Dirac δ -interaction on a line
 - ★ $\psi \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$, $\partial_x \psi(0+, y) - \partial_x \psi(0-, y) = \alpha \psi(0, y)$

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We choose the Landau gauge:

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$$\simeq \int_{\mathbb{R}}^{\oplus} \left(P_x^2 + (p + b Q_x)^2 + V(x) \right) dp$$

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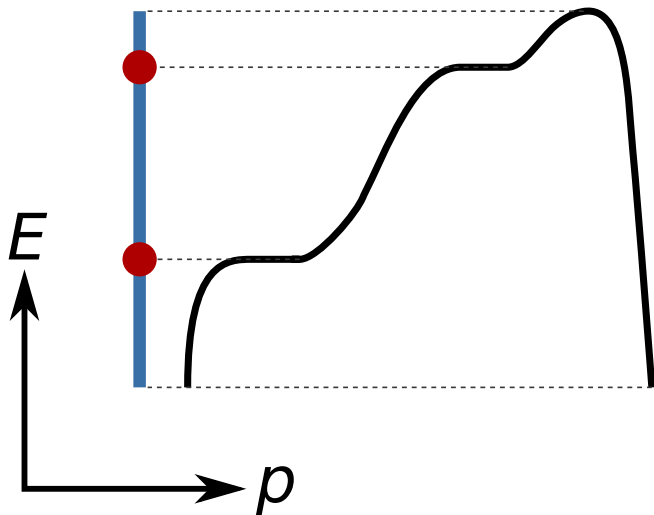
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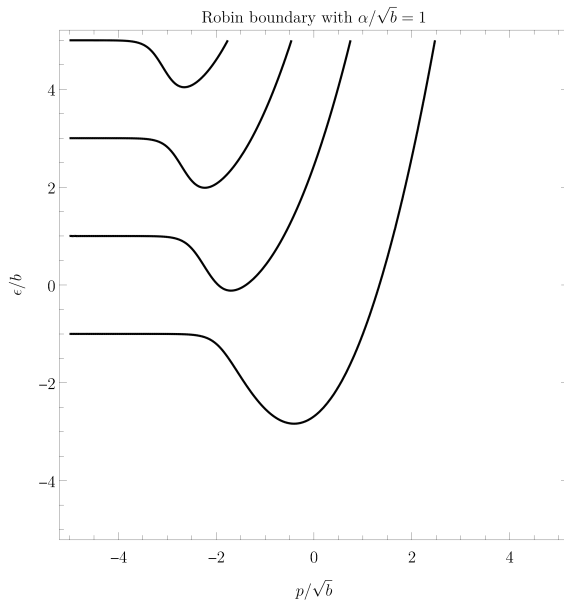
$$\begin{aligned} H &= P_x^2 + (P_y + b Q_x)^2 + V(x) && / P_y \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} Q_p \\ &\simeq P_x^2 + (Q_p + b Q_x)^2 + V(x) && / \text{"fix } p\text{"} \\ &\simeq \int_{\mathbb{R}}^{\oplus} \left(P_x^2 + (p + b Q_x)^2 + V(x) \right) dp \\ &=: \int_{\mathbb{R}}^{\oplus} \mathcal{H}(p) dp , \end{aligned}$$

where $\mathcal{H}(p)$ is 1D and (hopefully) has discrete spectrum.

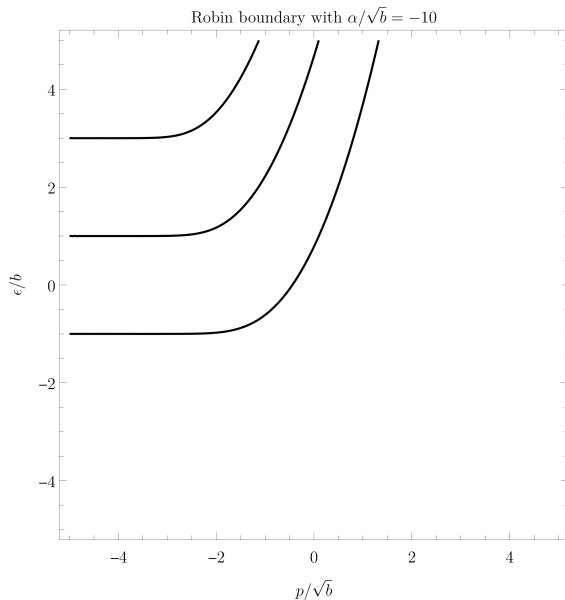
The Spectrum of a Direct Integral



Half-plane with Robin boundary

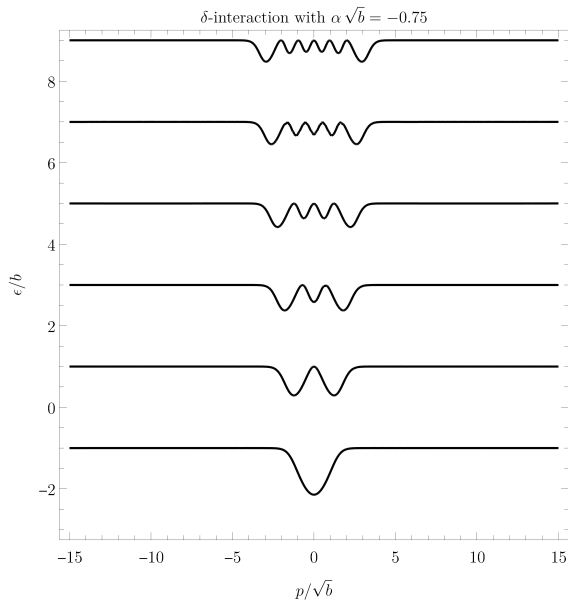


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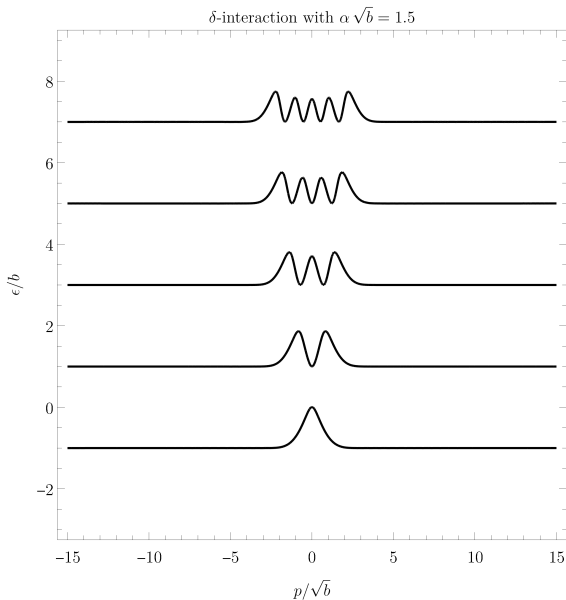


Half-plane with Robin boundary

Dirac δ -interaction



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Thank you for your attention!