Mezoskopikus rendherek (Speci) 1999. febr. (II. fébr)

Elektromos transport olyan felverets nana herkesetelben, mele, ek mètete a nohang hat mm, eretleg um.

A mètele sollal nagrobb as atomoknal, de neu elég nagy

alder, legg voleni Eusan "vicel Eedjen. Köster mételű - meto stépikus.

G= 5 W > reventuered

G= 5 W > reventuered

L > losp. >> l = vFT, atlages trabad uthosso, a7 ar uthosso, wells ut du a resolute monumentur voltorit.
>> Ly: faris relaxaciós hosso (phan relaration length) Olimilus: mêtet 7>>

an a tavolsag, unit an elektron befut millet a kerdet farise "elrombé." amaghol, T-toll figg, B toll is.

Mexocolopieus felverete nano resert

- nagg tittasågå (leves trengese)
- sever Enstelgliba

- rever inviençe (2 dimenties electron get) tomeg, meg =0.00]

- vékony réteg (2 dimenties électron get)

- magy morgésonysagni electronos (les effectiv tomeg, meg =0.00]

- hier électron curriség a rétegben => nf ~ 40 nm, megy

- l: maladulliost maget 10 nm!

Ga As - Al Ga As heterojunctions Ex a heles geppel rendelkers Al Ga Hs ban

Estel asours a la angre recollandija.

No reighe Enshibe!

(Fred reday) X 1 3 2 donor A Feren-enorgia Züleube 78

A set releg ospreillentère 1 > Invertible releg whale at Ex arona Legy

egger suly osetèle.

Election morges.

reggebb, mint a Eerseure ble gappa GaAs - ban. E (AlGaAs) > E (GaAs) Electronol menner at at AlGaAs-bil donnoi a Ga As-be en positiv toltéreret hogypor & visma. Eser a + tolliser plektromos potencial creducturement. A say haplik. A rétequel egy potencial galor less. Eliben altalaban a legals miven uluet as elektronos.

At elektronok a rélegre Lirabyla (7-iraby) valo morgashot nog energie millèges, igy at elektronol (?) a let ampag hataran tartorlodual -> 2 DEG (éddim. elektronogés)

A 2 DEG tovabb "ferelhete" a réteg fêlé believet & gate-lel. Stadion, ber, etc. alaku tartouraugha monthalé at elektrongàt.

A Alga As

Ga As

Technologia + Finisa => gegors fejlédés eren a téren. (1970-50) (nitra regibersés)

Lagy æld fervel : [7] K

Kvantam Bauntogép 3 Faris koherens kvantam enssörök Berkesete.

Tipilus paramateres

Ga As (100)

Effethr tomeg:

Meff = 0.067. m_e , $m_e = 9.1.10^{-28} \text{ g}$ $\int_{2D} = \frac{m}{2\pi h^2} = 0.28.10^{M} \frac{1}{cm^2 \text{ meV}}$

Allapotsillaise'g

 $u_s = 4.10^{11} \frac{1}{cm^2}$

Elattion sürüség a réfequeu Fermirhallambalu

ns - 4.10 cm2

Termirenergia

 $k_{\rm F} = \sqrt{2\pi n_{\rm S}} = 1.58.10^{6} \frac{1}{\rm cm}$ $E_{\rm F} = 14 \text{ meV} \quad !!! \left(v_{\rm F} = 2.7.10^{7} \frac{\rm cm}{\rm sec} \right)$

Ferni bullantioss

 $\lambda_F = \frac{2i}{k_F} = 40 \text{ nm} !!! = 400 \text{ A}^\circ$

A'thages habaduthosa

l = V = 10²-10⁴ μμ , l>> λ =

Faris Eoleventia hossa Ly = 200 mm !!! = 2000 A°

Megj: Normal femeluel

TLIOK

2 = 1 A° € E = ~ 1 eV

,

Nauouneteres tartouramban a lastrillas difficios transport nem jo. Uj jeleurègel, a Evantemos jelleg fortos flåt es eddig is fignelembe bolt veve (semillassieur transport), de Transport tertomanyor: most as electronos interferenciaja is fordos les. A Diffinios tatoudry ALHALI = e < w, L (A,12+ (AJ2+ newdezetlen lulyeten 1 w>e AtAL+ a penyeren rugalwasan provoded ex "Obmisees augaqual ar egges pequenses bereté Expessége elertion Usal aller adodit östre, la a hogueurer lostra >> Lp. placiony L'émèrselleten (1K) Ly elègnage lehet, östremerheté, a unuta métetével/L). => Fàtis l'oberencia a minta mages rétrén. Eren Evantumos hoberencia miett ij effetturor lépuer fel: - grenge la Palizició - veret " seperség flustaciók - Abaranov-Rohm effektus Nices Hangeles Ballistiens tortourauy: New valtaduk ellenallast! JW, L < e New zerus ellevallas ora: a kontarters (a nægg riels 2DEG Aualigna: elektron optika, balèton van voer miridar. Es a Resseny 2DEG mila.

Sch einenlet => (1 + l2) 4 = 1 Sch. expendet => (1+ h2) 4=0 alori, mint a Webequide-bon. leves Hawi hallade modus Grandauer-formla jol harnalbato. van a 11 wave quide ban. Kvari bellertisus tartomaly; kevés pengerő. Tw ↑w JWKEKLI A bataton + a heuneton provodil at elektron en espeule fontossagn munitation.

7 Sawherset + paluak (Claunisus

2 DEG Schrödinger egsenlete $\hat{H} \Psi = \epsilon \Psi$, $\hat{H} = \frac{(p + eA)^2}{2m} + U(\underline{t})$ potential effettiv timey, m= 0.067mp Stabad gat, U(1)=0 -> E(k) = $\frac{t^2k^2}{2m}$ -> konstans energia "felicet" =) 4(t)=eilt periodicus hat felt. Zue = lextly $\frac{2\hat{u}}{1} = \frac{2\hat{u} \cdot 2\pi}{11}$ $N(\varepsilon) = 2$. $\frac{2m\varepsilon}{4^2} \cdot \widetilde{y}$. $\frac{1}{\frac{2\pi 2\widetilde{u}}{4x}} = L_{x}L_{y}$. $2\frac{2m\varepsilon}{4^2} \frac{\widetilde{u}}{4v^2} = L_{x}L_{y} \frac{m\varepsilon}{4^2}$ $\left| S_{2D}(\varepsilon) \right| = \frac{1}{L_{x}L_{y}} \cdot \frac{dN(\varepsilon)}{d\varepsilon} = \left| \frac{M}{vh^{2}} = \dot{\alpha} \mathcal{Q} \right|.$ $n_{s} = g_{20} \cdot E_{F} = g_{20} \cdot \frac{t^{2} \ell_{F}^{2}}{2m} \rightarrow k_{F} = \sqrt{2 \sigma n_{s}}$ Kerentinduyban korlatorot 2DEG + B- Hr. $\frac{1}{2}$ A = (By) Landan merker

A = (By) => 107 A = B H= (+P)2+4A)2+U(4). = (Px + eBy)2 + Py + U(y) 9=-e=-1.6.10-19cb $O=[\hat{p}_{x},\hat{H}] =)$ p_{x} sajatveltora ok., aran $e^{ikx} =)$ $\hat{p}_{x} = \pm \hat{k}$

A megoldar alarja

$$\Psi(x_iy) = e^{ikx} \chi(y)$$

$$H4 = \left[\frac{(tk + eBy)^2}{2m} + \frac{P_y^2}{2m} + U(y)\right] \chi(y) = \varepsilon_n(k) \chi(y)$$

$$\left[\frac{\mathsf{t}^2\mathsf{k}^2}{2\mathsf{m}} + \frac{\mathsf{f}^3}{2\mathsf{m}} + \frac{1}{2}\mathsf{m}\mathsf{w}^2\mathsf{y}^2\right] \chi(\mathsf{y}) = \mathsf{E}_n(\mathsf{k}) \chi_{\mathsf{n}\mathsf{k}}(\mathsf{y})$$

$$H_0(x) = \frac{1}{714}$$
, $H_1(x) = \frac{12x}{514}$, $H_2(x) = \frac{2x^2-1}{15x^2+14}$, ...

$$E_{n}(k) = \frac{t^{2}k^{2}}{2m} + (m + \frac{1}{2}) t_{1} w_{0} |_{1} m = 0, 1, 2, \dots \}$$

Coopert selvetting:
$$U_n(k) = \frac{1}{t} \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}(k)}{\partial k} = \frac{t_i k}{r_i n_i}$$

flavorelà a 2 iranju invertiós réfeglen is a potencial, de a korlatorott tartomain kichi (n 5-10mm) =) two ~ 100mel = Esas egy, esetleg Let nivo van betoltve at investios potencialban.

At U(y) borlatore potencial (confining pot.) måt nem olgom still tartomanyra "tereli" an elektront, mint z irambah. Igy it több alsavon is lebet elektron. Alsav (>> serent modus.

Igy Warvalaun effertiv.

Mennyi a kerent modusok trama EF-ig? M(F)=?

Legau ar wholso alsar indexe muax elesor Ex > two (mux +2) =) $\leq \frac{E_F}{t\omega} - \frac{1}{2}$, de $M(E_F) = M_{\text{max}} + 1 \Rightarrow M(E_F) = \text{hut} \left(\frac{E_F}{t\omega_n} + \frac{1}{2}\right)$

- EF J M db alsav, kerentwodus L Ru, max $N(E_F) = 2 \sum_{M=0}^{Spin} \frac{M-1}{2 \cdot k_{M,Max}}$ $\frac{2}{W_{per}} \sum_{N=0}^{M(E_F)-1} \sqrt{\frac{k_F W_{per}}{\tau}^2 - \frac{4}{\tau} \frac{k_F W_{per}}{\tau} (M + \frac{1}{2})}$ S parabola $(E) = \frac{d N(E)}{d E}$ U=0, B≠0 ext, Landan nivole Sch. $\left[\frac{p_y}{2m} + \frac{(t_1k + eBy)^2}{2m}\right] \chi_1(y) = \varepsilon_n(y) \chi_1(y)$ $y_k = \frac{t_i k}{eB}$ in $w_c = \frac{|e|B}{|e|}$ in valtorival a Sch. divisition. $\left\{\frac{P_{3}^{2}}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}m\omega_{c}^{2}(y+y_{k})^{2}\right\}\chi_{a}(y) = \xi_{a}(x)\chi_{a}(y)$ Ex osskillèter, osak a parabola az y=-ye helyre minimatris $\chi_{m,\ell}(y) = e^{-\frac{m\omega_c}{4}(y+y_b)^2} H_m(\sqrt{\frac{m\omega_c}{t}}(y+y_c))$ $\mathbf{E}_{n}(\mathbf{k}) = (n+\frac{1}{2}) t_{0} \omega_{c}, n = 0, 1, 2, ...$ A croport selverseg $U_{n}(k) = \frac{1}{t} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_{n}(k)}{\partial s} = 0$ Korpalyan moray er elektor, mines healadas (drift"). y / w A 4 (xiy) hullaufer. Vtum Likenedesii as y irduylan. le vallostatasaval a hullaufu, eltolodis at y iralyban.

Degeneració No: Haun allapot van en Landan mivon?

X iranslan perioditus het feet. (L host) =) Dle = 20 = a lehetteges k enterer list touolsåg.

Dyr = to Dk = 20th 1elB = 1elBL

At allapotok soleganeràciója $N_0 = 2 \cdot \frac{w}{\Delta y_e} = \frac{(el B.(L.w))}{rt} =$

 $P_0 = 2 \cdot \frac{\phi}{\phi}$

abol pa mintan áthaladó fluxus p= B. LW o a flux roantum o = h/e

 $Q(E) = N_o \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \delta(E - (n+1)t\omega_c)$

(i) u + 0, B + 0

Sch. $\left[\frac{p_y^2}{2m} + \frac{(k+eBy)^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}m\omega_0^2 y^2\right] \chi_n(y) = \varepsilon_n(k) \chi(y)$

Ex atirhate (teljer nignzette alakitaissal),

energia eltolar ossiellator $\int \frac{P_{v}^{2}}{2u} + \frac{1}{2} u \frac{\omega_{o}^{2} \omega_{c}^{2}}{\Omega^{2}} y_{k}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} u \Omega^{2} (y + \frac{\omega_{c}^{2}}{\Omega^{2}} y_{k})^{2} / \chi_{s}(y) = \xi_{s}(y) \chi_{s}(y)$

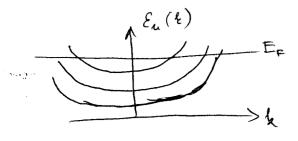
abol $\Omega^2 = \omega_e^2 + \omega_o^2$, $y_e = \frac{4k}{eB}$

 $\chi_{n,k}(y) = u_n \left(q + \frac{w_c^2}{n^2} q_k \right), \text{ abol } u_n(x) = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} H_n(x)$

q = Vinty, q = Vinty

 $E_{n}(k) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\omega_{0}^{2} \omega_{e}^{2}}{\sqrt{D^{2}}} \frac{y^{2}}{3k} + (n+\frac{1}{2}) \pm n^{2} = \left[\frac{n+\frac{1}{2}}{3} \right] \pm n^{2} + \frac{\pm^{2} k^{2}}{2m} \cdot \frac{\omega_{0}^{2}}{\sqrt{D^{2}}}$

Un (2) = 1 2 E. (2) = the wo



yk = te = v(k) 22

As as allapot, swelink atomot vist

ar +x iraupan ar eltolodis (ye-1) a minta egit oldala felle, ring anor an allapotor, melyer ellenteter iranyi å ramot visamer.

a minta mårik oldala fele tolóduak.

Osorren ar attedes a ket allapot læret (eleve es vista fele halado)

a B novelètével. (söblen a vistrastoras ut. (laid bébébb.)

Ar elétéelles harouléan l'encurithaté as allapotol Malua ic.

$$\frac{1}{L} N(\xi_F) = \frac{2}{w_{par}} \sqrt{\chi^2 - \frac{2}{4} \times \sqrt{4 + (\frac{w_{par}}{\ell_H})^2} (M + \frac{1}{2})}$$

ahol $x = \frac{k_F w_{par}}{v_{par}}$, $w_{par} = \frac{2 t_0 k_F}{m w_0}$ (est elető a, erether haraléan definiáltul)

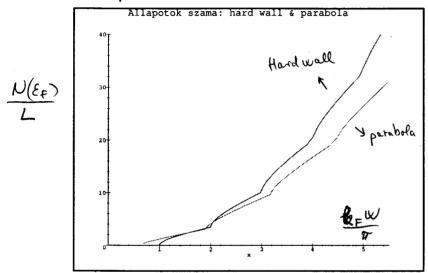
$$\sqrt{\frac{t}{eB}} = \ell_{\mu} = \sqrt{\frac{t}{eB}}$$
 mågnerer hosti. ν_{γ}

A resent modusor mana: M(F)= mt [FF + 1]

Depopulation: (=3) M

Collen a Generat moduror maina a B ter værelésèvel.

- > plot([Hard_wall(x),parabola(x)],x=0..5.5,view =[0..6,0..40],title='Allapotok szama: hard wall &

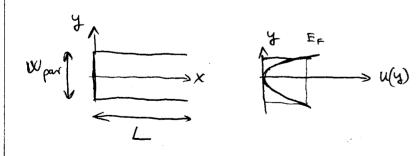


> ro_parabola:=x->2*sum((x-2/Pi*(n+0.5))/sqrt(x ^2-4*x/Pi*(n+0.5)),n=0..trunc(x*Pi/4-0.5));

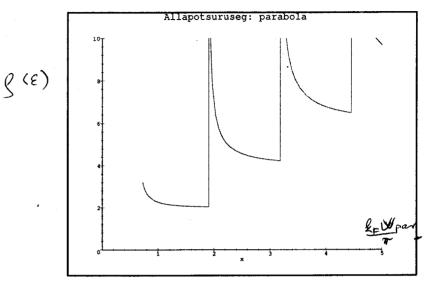
$$ro_parabola := x \to 2$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\text{trunc}(1/4 x \pi - .5)} \frac{x - 2 \frac{n + .5}{\pi}}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4 \frac{x(n + .5)}{\pi}}}$$

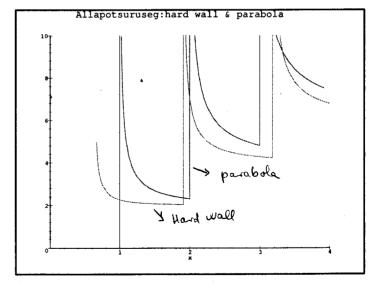
> plot(ro_parabola(x),x=0..5,title='Allapotsuru seg: parabola',view=[0..3,0..10]);



We par
$$=$$
 $\frac{1}{2}$ $w_0^2 \left(\frac{w_{par}}{2}\right)^2 = E_F = \frac{\pm^2 \ell_F^2}{2m}$



> plot([ro_hard(x),ro_parabola(x)],x=0..4,title ='Allapotsuruseg:hard wall & parabola',view=[0..4,0

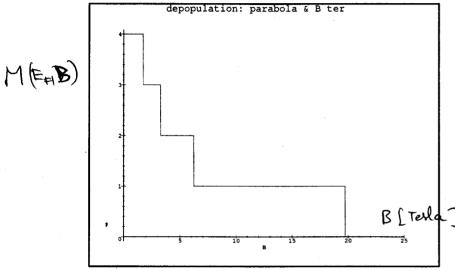


> homega_0:=3.9;

 $homega_0 := 3.9$

$$M := (e, B) \rightarrow \text{trunc}(.5 + \frac{e}{\sqrt{homega_{\bullet}0^2 + 2.996361 B^2}})$$

> plot([M(17.2,B)],B=0..25,title='depopulation: parabola & B ter');



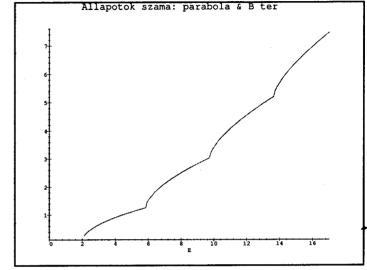
> parabola_Bter:=(e,B)->2/Pi*sum(sqrt(e-(n+0.5) *sqrt(homega_0^2+(1.731*B)^2)),n=0..trunc(e/sqrt(ho 2)-0.5));

parabola_Bter :=

$$trunc(\frac{e}{\sqrt{homega_{-}\theta^{2}+2.996361\,B^{2}}}-.5)} \\ \sum_{n=0} \sqrt{e-(n+.5)\,\sqrt{homega_{-}\theta^{2}+2.996361\,B^{2}}} \\ (e,\,B) \rightarrow 2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{homega_{-}\theta^{2}+2.996361\,B^{2}}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{e-(n+.5)\,\sqrt{homega_{-}\theta^{2}+2.996361\,B^{2}}}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{e-(n+.5)\,\sqrt{homega_{-}\theta^{2}+2.996361\,B$$

> plot(parabola_Bter(E,0.0),E=0..17.,title='All apotok szama: parabola & B ter');

Megi: the = 0.116. B[Terla] meV collaboration of services of the collaboration of the collabo



> Parabola:=e->2/Pi*sum(sqrt(e-(n+0.5)*homega_0),n=0..trunc(e/homega_0-0.5));

$$\frac{e}{homega_{-}0}^{-.5)}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sqrt{e - (n + \frac{\pi}{2}) homega_{-}0}$$

$$Parabola := e \rightarrow 2$$

> hard:=e->2*sum(sqrt(e-Pi^2/16*homega_0^2/e*n^ 2),n=1..trunc(4/Pi*e/homega_0));

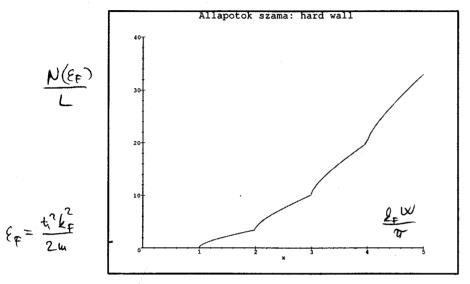
$$hard := e \rightarrow 2 \left(\frac{e}{\pi \ homega_0} \right) \sqrt{e - \frac{1}{16} \frac{\pi^2 \ homega_0^2 \ n^2}{e}}$$

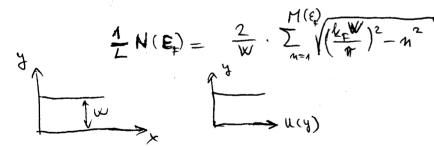
> plot([Parabola(E),hard(E)],E=0..17.2);

> Hard_wall:=x->2*sum(sqrt(x*x-n*n),n=1..trunc(x));

$$Hard_wall := x \rightarrow 2 \left(\sum_{n=1}^{trunc(x)} \sqrt{x^2 - n^2} \right)$$

> plot(Hard_wall(x),x=0..5,view=[0..6,0..40],ti tle='Allapotok szama: hard wall');

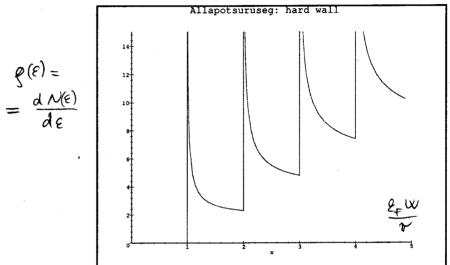


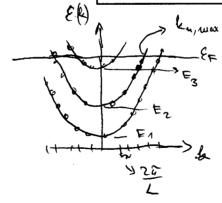


$$E_{n}(k) = E_{n} + \frac{t^{2}k^{2}}{2m}, \quad \psi(x,y) = hin \frac{nvy}{w} e^{ikx}$$
aleal $E_{n} = \frac{n^{2}\sqrt{2}t^{2}}{2mw^{2}} = E_{1}n^{2}, \quad E_{1} = \frac{v^{2}k^{2}}{2mw^{2}}$

> ro_hard(x):=2*sum(x/sqrt(x*x-n*n),n=1..trunc(x));
ro_hard(x):=
$$2\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\text{trunc}(x)} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-n^2}}\right)$$

> plot(ro_hard(x),x=0..5,title='Allapotsuruseg: hard wall',view=[0..4.2,0..15]);





$$N(\mathcal{E}_{\mathsf{F}}) = 2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n}{2\pi/L}$$

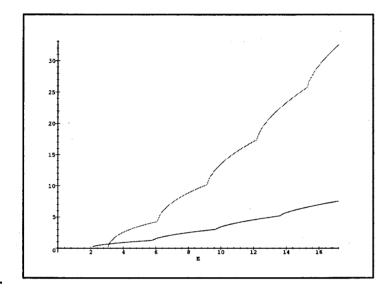
$$N(\mathcal{E}_{\mathsf{F}}) = 2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n}{2\pi/L}$$

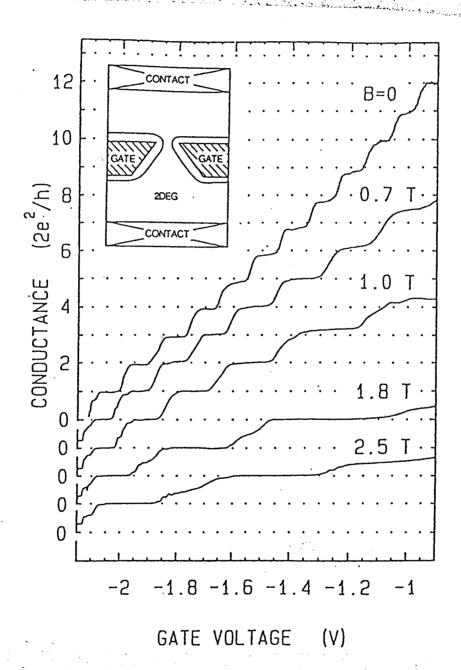
$$N(\mathcal{E}_{\mathsf{F}}) = 2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n}{2\pi}$$

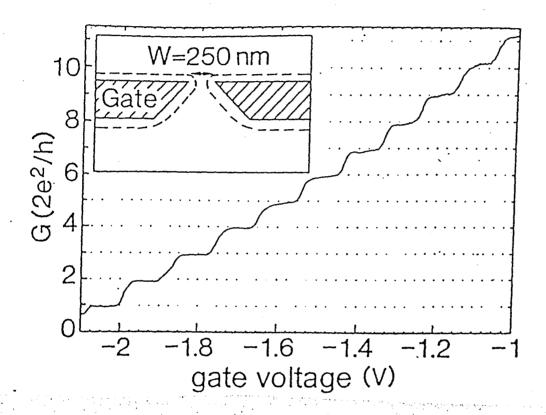
$$N(\mathcal{E}_{\mathsf{F}}) = 2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n}{2\pi}$$

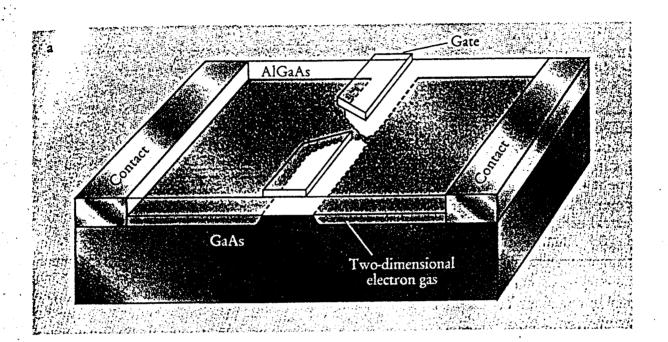
$$=\frac{2}{\pi}\sum_{n=1}^{H(\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{F}})}\sqrt{\left(\mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{F}}-\mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{F}}n^{2}\right)\frac{2m}{4\pi}}$$

E= > nmax · E1









Hard Wall:

$$U(y) = \begin{cases} 0 , o < y < \alpha \\ 0 , y = 0 \text{ is } y = \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad$$

$$E_{n}(k)$$
 E_{1}
 E_{2}
 E_{3}
 E_{4}
 E_{4}
 E_{5}
 E_{4}
 E_{5}
 E_{5}

A Generation dusos

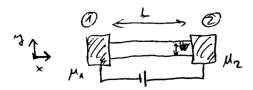
$$M = m_{max} = lnt \left[\frac{E_F}{E_A} \right] = \left[\frac{k_F w}{\tau} \right]$$
, $\tau = k_F$

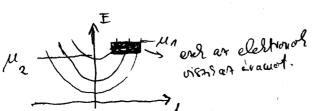
Nomal féminel H magion mais ment de sicri es W magy (~106!) Pe. Lettrauzister, 2=30mm, W=15mm => M=1000

Vereto le perseg raduitosa a transfuistrio alapjan

Landauer-forhula:

A veretou entfolya à ramot as elektron transmissions valobriums égélois Mamoljus. Eléhor virtgaljus a ballintieur vereté ellevellaisat. Mivel much Mérocentrum, est varjur, legg rétus es ellenellesc. Asorban Lideril, born a kontaktus ok miatt mégis fellespellen ellas.





Follows: Reflectionless contact: A boutarturnil as elektron nem veradit USPAC. Mindent elugel. Coar emittal. Est a feltevest Gafer, Stone PRB 162,300(189) numer Eusa जामन्यीय.

Reflectionless kontestus eseten a 1+ k> elektron alapotos (aror, melyek a +x iralyban moragnar le hullaintrement) osar a bal oldali kontaltusbol mermashatual, exist i'k a 1/1 Lemiai potencialu Des soutaltassal vannes exensitesban. A HR> allapot Levazi Fermi-energicia M1 Masoulan a 1-k) allapotor esar a jobboldali routartes los johetuer. I-k) allapat kvari Fermi-energiaja Ma T=O lieurisellet: A ram Manolèsa: H-u modusnas van egy En (2) dispersiós relàciója, os eff E_n cut-off energicja, mely alatt at elektron nem propagalodhat. $E_n = \mathcal{E}(k=0)$ A Severet moduros nama. $M(E) = \sum_{n} \Theta(E - E_n)$ befälter. Telinterius eyez modust av éstres (+ k) allapottal es f (En) valoriun cappel. $I^{\dagger} = e n \sigma = e \cdot \frac{1}{L} \sum_{k=1}^{L} \frac{\partial e_{k}}{\partial k} \cdot f^{\dagger}(\epsilon_{k}) =$ periodisus $\sum_{k} = 2 \cdot \frac{L}{2\pi} \int dk$ Spin u= 1 (L hostron en elektron halad) hat fell. $I_{n}^{+} = \frac{e}{L} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{L}{2\pi} + \int dk \cdot \frac{\partial \varepsilon_{n}}{\partial k} f(\varepsilon_{n}) = \frac{2e}{L} \int d\varepsilon_{n} \cdot f'(\varepsilon_{n})$ Franclembe vive ar ostres modust, adot E energie les ostreadua ener atamjatule robat ar ener modusorlol: $T' = \sum_{n} T_{n}^{\dagger} = \sum_{n} \frac{2e}{h} \int_{E_{n}} d\epsilon f^{\dagger}(\epsilon) = \frac{2e}{h} \int_{\infty} M(\epsilon) f^{\dagger}(\epsilon) d\epsilon$ $\xi^{+}(\varepsilon) = 1$ kiharnálva n(e) alakját Thh. M(E) = all, ha MLECH2 coar o =) It = $\frac{2e}{h}$ $M(\varepsilon)$. $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f^{\dagger}(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon = \frac{2e}{h} M(\varepsilon) \cdot (H_1 - H_1)$ M-M2-energia tartomariban Revolte) allaptos

veretuer.

$$I^{+} = \frac{2e^{2}}{h} M(\varepsilon) \cdot \mu_{1} - \mu_{2} = G_{\varepsilon} V$$

$$G_{c} = \frac{2e^{2}}{h} M$$

Gc = 2e2 M/ > Loudastus verek'snas nexterriis.

$$R_{c} = \frac{1}{G_{c}} = \frac{\lambda}{2e^{2}} \frac{1}{H}$$

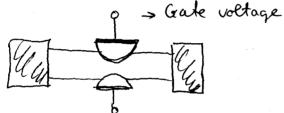
$$= 12.9 \text{ kJz}$$

kontatt ellen ell c's

Ha M way (walroniepieus west, homel few), also Re ellaugagollatá bitren Mrogg pe. M~ 106)

Risitlet:

B. J. Wees: PRL, 60,848(188)



7 + ~ 30mm, Waztonm

G [202] Leposik! Gake ferriltrig (negativ)

(Folia)

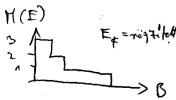
Depopulation of Sultands; Kerentwodusor riurilète a B Her növelerével.

B. J. Wees et al. PRB, 38, 3625 (188)

(Folia)

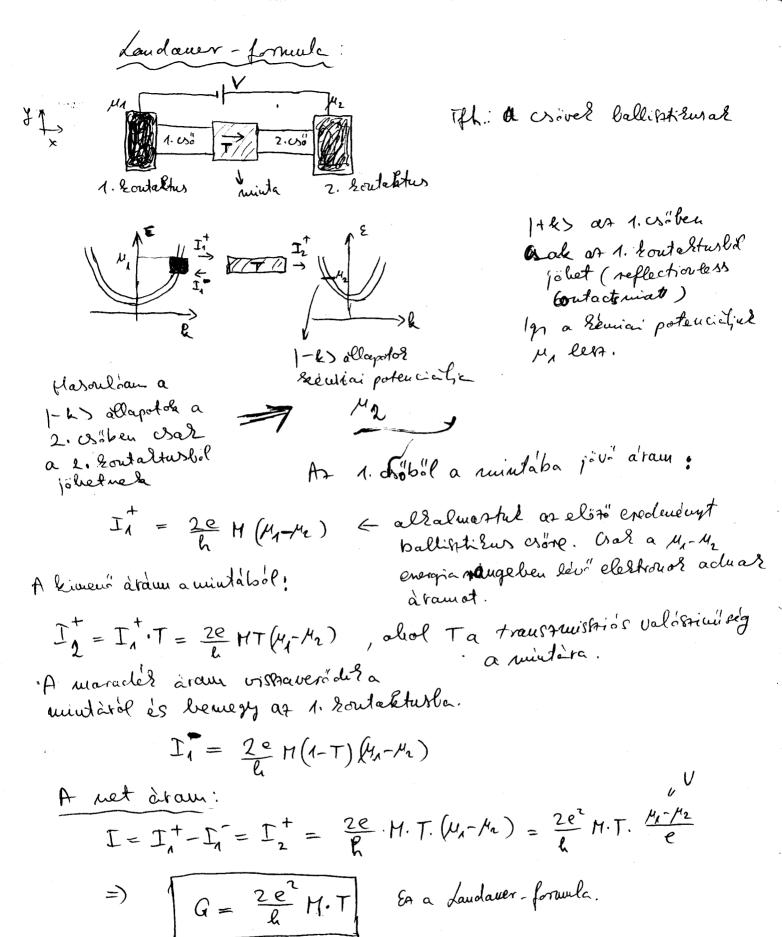


Lattul rosabbar



-2 -1.8. V gate femilting.

B-t novelve eyre severebb less az M(B) Resentuedusol maua régratet Fernieurgen



Kerder: Be sell venni a bouletusolat is a Traduitaiseban?

1. Estables

27

27

1. Csö

7

2. Soutables

A'llitar: Elig M.T menniséget 18 és 23 kötött Macwolni. (Es en esomó tramolais mundélé ment meng!)

Riz.: A haudauer-formulaual esak a mintaba bejeve elektronorat nexteik. Belátható, hogey "reflektron less" kontakturor exeten ar egnes crovelben a mintaba bejevé állapotok termisur anensül, ban vanak a migfelel." kontakturral, igy elég mámolni 11.7-t 18 és 12 seret. Printer a sevetsere modor latható be: As elektron, mely a 2. sontalturból jón soha sem tölti be 14k3 állapotot az 1. csőben, hitren er ar elektron a 1-k3 állapotot tölti be ar s. vsőben, mejd elmelődis ar s. kontakturnál. Erint a 14k3 állapot ar 1. cróben csar ar s. sontakturból jóhet. 1944 a svári termi-energicja (F+) a 14k3 állapotosuar ar s. cróben mindig (még ha siilső potencittőadur a rendrera) 14. cróben a 1-k3 állapot a 2. cróben csak a 2. lontakta ból mátmarhat, ezétt a 1-k3 állapotor kiáti termi-energicján 142.

Megi: A mindabol simenó elaktionos sa a fenties men igasal.

Pl: a 1-k> allapot as 1. csőben népben jéhet a 2. kontaktusból a mindan való athaladas során, másrént as 1. sontaktusból a mindan való reflexió után. Ian a +2> allapotos energic elestésát as 1. csőben nem lehet fudni. Hasarló ijes a Hk>-ra a z-vsőben.

De perencséte a dandaner-formula lenezetéséhes nem sell tudni eselnek as allapotosnas a Rhergia-elostását (semini potencialiat).

Cses a mintaba bejevő állapotos emergia-elostása salla leveretéshes.

Olin-förveng: Nag mintata a Landauer-formulébél mogkaphal. or Olu torveny. M = \frac{g_FW}{g} reag mintake $G = \frac{2e^2}{h} M \cdot T = \frac{2e^2}{h} \frac{k}{m} \frac{k}{m} T = \frac{2e^2}{h} \frac{k}{m} \frac{k}{m} T = \frac{2e^2}{h} \frac{k}{m} \frac{k}{m} \frac{k}{m} T = \frac{2e^2}{h} \frac{k}{m} \frac$ Tudiul, bogy $\mathcal{S}_{2D} = \frac{m}{t^2 \sigma} \quad 2DEG_{m}$ $(x) = e^{2} S_{2b} \cdot W \left(\frac{\sigma_{F}}{T} T \right) \rightarrow T \alpha \text{ transmission uss.}$ Keirder menni T=? Nerrise elson set egységet: R. The ST. R. Art gondoluduk T= T1T2 Ex lubas! Finelembe Ell Art gondoluaine

T = 1/2 v
venir a reflexiolat.

Ti Ti Ti

R1R4 T2

Ti R2R4 T2

Ti R2R4 R2R1.T2 $T = T_1 T_2 + T_1 T_2 R_1 R_2 + T_1 T_2 R_1^2 R_1^2 + \dots = \frac{T_1 T_2}{1 - R_1 R_2}$ Tudial, hopy Rn=1-Th ès Rn=1-T2 $\frac{1-\overline{1}_{12}}{\overline{1}_{12}} = \frac{1-\overline{1}_{1}}{\overline{1}_{1}} + \frac{1-\overline{1}_{2}}{\overline{1}_{2}}$ At 1-T meny seg additiv! Legren N db Morro contrum sorban. N= VL, alol V at egséquision la horro con hospor a poroceuty $\frac{1-T(N)}{T(N)} = N \cdot \frac{1-T}{T} \Rightarrow T(N) = \frac{T}{\nu(1-T)+T} =$ $\Rightarrow T(L) = \frac{L_0}{L+L_0} \text{ is } L_0 = \frac{T}{V(1-T)}$ Malad Meuri Lo =? La az hosp (atlagosa,), Einstein $G = e^{2} S_{20} \cdot D$ rolàcio π wellet as electron weater wielett Morodua. Plantes on verla land a use 7.: arom diffusio relacio ev ab Moraclutamina J=-e D. gradn = e hostron. En centram altali matas usa-e = 1-T. $= -eD \cdot \frac{C_{2D} \cdot (\mu_2 - \mu_A)}{L} \stackrel{\wedge}{\times}$ lay a usa, born borodis en de los Centrumon = (1-T) Ve, de ex - ê D. 920 Mz-MM & = - e DB20 E => 8 = e B20. D at himen l'malana megtétele utan mar maradik an elektron.

$$\ell \sim \frac{1}{V(1-T)} = \frac{L_0}{T} \quad \text{la Tal} = 0$$

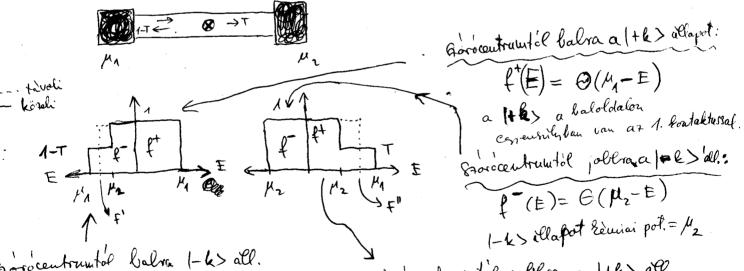
=) l n Lo Agar Lo at aflagos Mabad uthosA

Magysagrendii.

As a tem, hogy 1-T additiv jellegii -) I sosal a Morocentrusal jatulesa ellouallas: $G^{-1} = \frac{h}{2e^{2}\Pi} \frac{1}{T} = \frac{h}{2e^{2}H} + \frac{h}{2e^{2}H} \frac{1-T}{T}$ " astualis $G^{-1} = G_c^{-1} + G_s^{-1}$ ellerallas".

Evergiceloplas

Ellangagoljak most ar interferencia effektust er pennislatnisusan vertins a réspectielle. Kesobb megnétail at 5 matrixal is. T=0Khom.



Gorocentrumtol balra 1-k> all.

+ all. be van toltre Espirig.

De on My-Mz rangeben

1-T valiriu."seggel van betolter a 123 all. Exer

an all apotor a A routakturbol

Harmastar. f =(E)=θ(μ2-E)+(1-T)[Θ(μ2-E)] Siorocentoumtol jobbra a 116 > all.

ELM2-ig + del. betiltre. MICECHI - re ar allapot T valossimisegger vannar betoltve.

 $f^{+}(E) = G(\mu_{2}-E) + T[G(\mu_{4}-E)-G(\mu_{2}-E)]$

reunily elossas alalul L. A paracentrumtel tavol, balva: V Bedl valami I' étérne a fermienerque $f^-(E) \cong G(f'-E)$ A Provocentrutol tavol, politica: 7" less a Ferri-exergia f + (E)= O(F"-E) F' es F" albél hafatoshalomog, hon a rénecsée trau men $f' = \mu_2 + (\mu T)(\mu_1 - \mu_2)$ $\mp^{11} = \mu_2 + \tau \left(\mu_4 - \mu_2 \right)$ Leuriai poleucial a hely finggverry eben: a set oldalon asonos

a set oldalon asonos

The set ol A potencial exes $\mu_1 - F' = F' - \mu_2 = (1-T)(\mu_1 - \mu_2)$ mind 1+8) es 1-8>-m. Ex a pat eres a provocentrus révil van, igy = eVs - sel avouscrithato! A MI-M2 ferrillsegle (1-T) (MI-M2) a Proro centramon en E, mig a maradér fersiltrèg (= I(M,-M2)) a routaltuson eriz. $I = \frac{2e^2}{6} \text{ M} \cdot \overline{T(\mu_1 - \mu_2)} = G_c V_c$ Exert ar atom:

A Govocentrum ellenallàsa:
$$R = \frac{1}{G_s^{-1}} = \frac{U_s}{I} = \frac{\frac{1}{[e]} (1-T)(\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\frac{2e^2}{h} + \frac{1}{[e]} (\frac{1-T}{e})} = \frac{h}{2e^2 H} \frac{1-T}{T}$$

$$R_{c} = \frac{1}{G_{c}^{-1}} = \frac{V_{c}}{I} = \frac{h}{2e^{2}H}$$

Mit mérius? Névrier a 4 bruivalos el renderèst!

Merrir a 4 bruivalos el renderèst!

E orabbar lattel a l'émai potencial helyfriggéset. $\mu_{1} = \frac{\mu_{1}}{\mu_{2} + (h-T)(\mu_{1} - \mu_{2})} = F^{1}$

1. Contellus prórocentrum 2. Enteltus

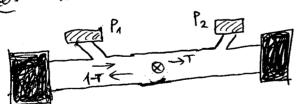
MP = MA es MP = F" -> ME> allapatra (hasouloan)

 $=) \mu_{P_1} - \mu_{P_2} = \mu_1 - F'' = (1 - T)(\mu_1 - \mu_2)$

Az draw $I = \frac{2e}{h} M \cdot T \cdot (\mu_1 - \mu_2) \in Est lattile mat l'orabbon.$

4-forminal R_{4t} = $\frac{(\mu_{R}-\mu_{P})/(e)}{I} = \frac{a}{2e^{2}M} \cdot \frac{1-T}{T}$

At eredenby magnon függ at elrendetettel es kvantaminterferencichet. a, elneuderer: teliutris at allebbi elneuderest:



A Pr metapontual a |+k> Rimyebben tud belepui, mint

a (-k) àllapote elebtion (ex utobbinal magnobb Mègben kell Morodui)

lars fz-vel nagnjabol Has all. potencialjaval aronos de rvetlemil jobbra a provocentrantôl. Aras: MP2 = FI

MPX = T. (MA-M2) + M2

Hasonlaan a P1-vel MP = == (1-T) (M1-M2)+M2 &

PH = (4P1-1/P2)/P2 Le 1-27 11, T>0.T-re megative elleurillas!

1+2> all. electronius way magber held morodi. 190 (-6> -val len eneurily a Pr-vel.

A gravarlathan a vereté minta sollal hostrabl, mint a maladuthosp. $T = \frac{Lo}{L+Lo} (C1 =)$ 1-T ~ 1-2T Ion a gråttåli eltetélel nem olornal mugg elterert ar ellenollasban. De ovatosnal kollikur b.) kvantum interferencia: Ar interferencia befolgasolja a met fettiltreget a metéportual. le. as ereducting fingg, hon hol van a Horo centrum la feltestrie, bogs a motas koherens a teljer mintelban. Kestob ær § matrix recritiquel kontret példat laturk ene. (Data, Ex. 3.1.) Es en jeleses ana is, hog, a neuvillastribus leiras korlatorot. Eddig at elossaifu. f(E) -t nestük a (+ 2) ès 1-2) allapotra. Harouli modon hamoluel a p-u transmitteroluel is usalottel es lyul vou. Frontan fâtis 2 obereus mintaban a 1+ ks es 1-k) allapotor eroten korrelalhatual. =) At f(E) Fermi-elorlas fo. belyett a nurus ség-matrix leiras a helyesett. Et en missir story... A továbbiarbar a több lerminalos fázis loherens mintát a met åtamor er fersiltsder alapjan jellemertik. Ettel meg leriljuk art a retdert, bog milyen belső elektronállapotai vannar a vezetőnek. Eliair Bütliker dolgosta est ki. Butiker-formula: $I = \frac{2e}{h} M \cdot T \cdot (\mu_1 - \mu_2) = \frac{2e}{h} T (\mu_1 - \mu_2), T = M \cdot T$ $\frac{1}{h} = \frac{2e}{h} T (\mu_1 - \mu_2), T = M \cdot T$ $\frac{1}{h} = \frac{2e}{h} T (\mu_1 - \mu_2), T = M \cdot T$ $\frac{1}{h} = \frac{1}{h} T (\mu_1 - \mu_2), T = M \cdot T$ $\frac{1}{h} = \frac{1}{h} T (\mu_1 - \mu_2), T = \frac{1}{h} T (\mu_1 -$ Kikenonter tobbe torminalre: at a the ellentiths at at the irray about a work at at al. In= Z(Gob Vb - Gba Va), and Gba= 2e Tb -a Vp as ostres terminalra azonos. SGab = & Gba OSPTEG Malan, Last wig Datta 123-old. Est felliamualva (en ar Ip-be as elso sommabol up-t siemelse) = 0 K lie wette Eleky! To = I God (Vb - Va) rabol Gab = 2e2 To = a

11 Gba-ba pakoltur a Evantumanechanikat "

A Britiser-formula hasouló a kirchoff-törvén het,

lea a Bruigneres les zères. Bt o exetén

New Binneton Eurs, auni $G_{ba}(B) \neq G_{ab}(B)$ tell, hon teljesiljon a kinchoff terrery. himmelieus G , ha

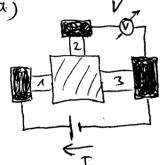
lgas as , hory

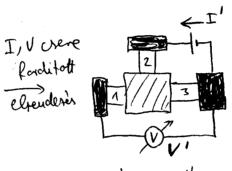
$$G_{ab}(\underline{B}) = G_{ba}(-\underline{B})$$

B i valunat ellentéterne vactoritatius. Kicerletileg et (a linearis valat tortomain ban) mindig teljernet feiggetlemil a transport, ellegetől, a fizisai révletes től.

Ar & matrix segritségével le fogjur lateur a fenti östrefüggert hobereus transport exelète. (Data: 123-124. oldal!)

Pèlda; a) 3. Janual:





Felhatrualva a Bütiser-formulat $R_{3t} = \frac{V}{V}$

$$\frac{V}{I} \qquad \text{Felhamualva} \qquad R'_{3t} = \frac{V'}{I'}$$

$$\alpha \quad \text{Buthiser-formulat} \qquad R'_{3t} = \frac{V'}{I'}$$

$$\frac{I_{1}}{I_{2}} = \begin{cases}
G_{12} + G_{13} & -G_{12} & -G_{13} \\
-G_{21} & G_{14} + G_{23} & -G_{23} \\
-G_{31} & -G_{32} & G_{34} + G_{32}
\end{cases}$$

$$\frac{V}{I'}$$

$$\frac{V}{I'}$$

$$\frac{V}{I'}$$

$$\frac{V}{V_{2}}$$

$$\frac{V}{V_{3}}$$

En I,+I,+I,=0 = Ar ösneg habalybol Sövetzerik. As atamor a fersülftegrülönbiegerter függuet, eset veletjük pl. V3=0-402

$$\begin{pmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} G_{12} + G_{13} & -G_{12} \\ -G_{21} & G_{21} + G_{23} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(went:

$$\begin{pmatrix} V_{1} \\ V_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} R_{11} & R_{12} \\ R_{24} & R_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_{4} \\ I_{L} \end{pmatrix} , \text{ alsof } \underline{R} = \begin{pmatrix} G_{12} + G_{13} & -G_{4L} \\ -G_{24} & G_{24} + G_{23} \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

fla R3t - † alærjus megtudni, akker I2=0 (hissen ide en nagn ellevattassi Ø voltnære van Eaperolje, melyen ig elkængagolható akalu (Note that $V_z=0$ vehicly) $R_{3t} = \frac{V_z}{I} = \frac{V_z}{I_1} \Big|_{I_2=0} = R_{21}$

plasouleau a forditett elreuderesre: $R'_{3t} = \frac{V'}{I'} = \frac{V_1}{I_2}\Big|_{I=0} = R_{12}$ b) 4-terminal: 1//// Legnen V4=0 $\begin{pmatrix}
\mathbf{I}_{1} \\
\mathbf{I}_{2} \\
\mathbf{I}_{3}
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
G_{12} + G_{13} + G_{14} & -G_{12} & -G_{13} \\
-G_{24} & G_{24} + G_{13} + G_{14} & -G_{23} \\
-G_{34} & -G_{32} & G_{34} + G_{32} + G_{34}
\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}
V_{1} \\
V_{2} \\
V_{3}
\end{pmatrix}$ $\mathbf{I}_{2} = \hat{\mathbf{I}}_{3} = 0$ $= \begin{array}{c} \begin{pmatrix} V_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{array}{c} P \begin{pmatrix} \Gamma_1 \\ \Gamma_2 \\ \Gamma_3 \end{pmatrix} \\ \stackrel{\cdot}{\text{ex}} & \Gamma_1 + \Gamma_4 = 0 \end{array}$ $R_{4t} = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{V_2 - V_3}{I_1}\Big|_{I_2 = I_3 = 0} = R_{21} - R_{31}$ Hasoulian a forditott elrendererre: (V4 = 0 vettink!) $R'_{4t} = \frac{U'}{I'} = \frac{V_A}{\Gamma_2}\Big|_{\Gamma_1 = 0, \Gamma_2 = -\Gamma_3} = R_{12} - R_{13}$ Reciprocitas Marrostropieus Hall meternel Ryt (Sxx es Ourager termodinamika segitségével bebisourifotta, logg Sxx (B) = Sxx (-B) => R4t (B) = R4t (-B) Mesossapilus rendrerben Ryt fluktual & függvennebe unet veletlen men többheres porasor amplitudei interferalual. Kèsibb oft relaterebben vizsgaljuk. Ign nem varladjukt, $R_{4}t(B) = R_{4t}(-B)!$

/ 15

Arouban tetholeges alari marronropiens veretore régéta isment, hogy B > -B és a I C>V crene utan a met ellevallas nem valtorik.

At elité példaban

$$R_{3t}(+B) = R'_{3t}(-B)$$
 vag $R_{4t}(+B) = R'_{4t}(-B)$

Er a reciprocitàli feltébel. Elévier termodinamisai inton bisouritation.

Allitàs: A reciprocitas igas mesossopisus renderere is R.A. Webb et. al. Physics Today 41, 52 (1988).

Kilvarpualjul a reciprocitant a loudultanciara (l'arebban lattul de mem bitounilotul) Lisabb & matrix sequence la rongeting

$$G_{qp}(\underline{B}) = G_{pq}(-\underline{B})$$

Lésébb

segnittique

lunen këvetreris ($R = G^{-1}$): $R = R^{-1} |_{B} = R^{-1} |_{B}$

Tivel
$$\mathbb{R}^{-1} = (\mathbb{R})^{-1}$$

$$|\mathbf{R}|_{\mathbf{B}} = (\mathbf{R}^{-1})^{-1}|_{\mathbf{B}} = (\mathbf{R}^{-1})^{-1}|_{-\mathbf{B}} = ((\mathbf{R}^{-1})^{-1})|_{-\mathbf{B}} = (\mathbf{R}^{-1})^{-1}|_{-\mathbf{B}}$$

$$\stackrel{>}{=} \stackrel{?}{=} \stackrel{?}$$

Juneu pl. 3 às 4 ferminal motésnel:

$$R_{31}|_{B} = R_{13}|_{-B} |_{R_{21}}|_{+B} = R_{-B}|_{-B}$$

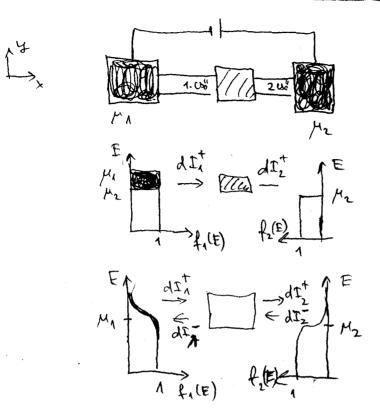
=)
$$R_{3t} = R_{21} = R_{12} - B = R_{3t} - B$$

es $R_{4t}|_{B} = R_{21} - R_{31}|_{B} = R_{31} - R_{13}|_{-B} = R_{4t}|_{-B}$

A reciprocitàs tulaj dous ag sisètlet : himmataisa volt at egni? fontos alkalmas às au al landetben a Birtiker, formulainal.

Tovabbi ("valos") altaluatasta lasd Data Ex. 2.3, Ex. 24.

New Zerus liduderseklet, T+0



Korábban T=OK esetén a transport 1-32 - be történt, forditra nem.

Most T+OK exclor van a wirdek bennens aram a jobb loutelturbèl (dI_2)

At 1. Sontakturból a mintaba menő aram dE energián behil:

$$dI_{A}^{+} = \frac{2e}{h} M f_{A}(E) dE$$
abol $f_{A}(E) = \frac{1}{e^{\beta(E + M)}}$

$$dI_2 = \frac{2e}{h} M' f_2(E) dE$$

A net atau:

$$dI = dI_{1}^{+} - dI_{2}^{-} = dI_{2}^{+} - dI_{1}^{-} = TdI_{1}^{+} + (1-T')dI_{2}^{-} - dI_{2}^{-} =$$

$$= TdI_{1}^{+} - T'dI_{2}^{-} = \frac{2e}{h} \left[M(E)T(E) f_{1}(E) - M'(E)T(E) f_{2}(E) \right] dE$$

placer: T(E) = M(E) T(E)

$$T = \frac{2e}{h} \left\{ \overline{T}(E) \cdot \left[f_1(E) - f_2(E) \right] dE \right\} \cdot \left[h_e \right] \overline{T}(E) = \overline{T}'(E) \quad \text{of } P \in A$$

Egyenerik, ban $f_1=f_2=J=0=J$ Abhalaban Szillő firtültrégre $T(E) \neq T'(E)$ a De

lia winer rugalmatlan hótas,
ashor er egar még E 40
erelen is. Leisel sésőbbi
sigoribb indollaist solverens
verelőlere.

Lincatis valati: La M=1/2 => I=0 EAO.K. (f(E)=f2(E))

Legnen MA + M2 , de MA-M2 Richi.

at dibbi Replettise: $\delta I = \frac{2e}{h} \int \left[T(E) \right] eq \cdot \delta(f_1 - f_1) + (f_1 - f_2) \cdot \delta(T(E)) dE$

ies Taylor Sortlytue S(fr-fr)-t $\delta(f_{A}-f_{z}) \approx (\mu_{A}-\mu_{z}) \cdot \frac{\partial f_{o}}{\partial \mu}|_{eq} = -\frac{\partial f_{o}}{\partial E} (\mu_{A}-\mu_{z}), \quad f_{o} = \frac{1}{e^{|E-\mu|}|_{\mu=E_{E}}}$

lay Got SI = 2er (T(E).(-Df.)dE

Alacsony his metterleten: for (EF-E) =) - DE = S(EF-E)

 $= \qquad \qquad G = \frac{2e^{i}}{0} \, \overline{T}(E_{\sharp})$

Misor jo a lin. valat?

faluntal hi fa(E)-fa(E)-t!

 $f_{\lambda}(E) - f_{\lambda}(E) = \int \left(\frac{d}{dE'} \frac{1}{e^{\beta(E-E')} + 1} \right) dE' = \int \left(-\frac{d}{d(E-E')} \frac{1}{e^{\beta(E-E')}} \right) dE'$

 $F_{T}(E) = -\frac{d}{dE} \cdot \frac{1}{e^{\beta E} + 1}$ $= \frac{1}{42RT} \cdot \frac{1}{CL^{2}EE}$ $\frac{2}{8T} \cdot \frac{1}{4^{2}RT} \cdot \frac{1}{4$

 $\xi 99200 f(E) - f_2(E) = \int_{A}^{A} f_T(E - E') dE'$

At atom (at lap vege): I = 20 ST(E) [S"A FT(E-E) dE'] dE =

= $\int_{a}^{h} \frac{2e}{e} \left[\int_{a}^{e} T(E) F_{T}(E-E) dE \right] dE = \frac{1}{e} \int_{a}^{h} \hat{G}(E') dE'$

and $\hat{G}(E') = \frac{2e^2}{L} \int T(E) F_T(E-E') dE$

A Sµ= Mn-M2 alkalmarot ferrietsègne a rendrer politier and liveatis valant la G(E) nem figg E-toll at 4,> E>42 energia rangben.

$$I = \widehat{G}(E_F) \frac{\mu_1 - \mu_2}{e}, \text{ also}$$

$$G = \widehat{G}(E_F) = \frac{2e^2}{a} \int T(E) F_T(E - E_F) dE = \frac{2e^2}{a} \int T(E) \left[-\frac{d}{dE} \frac{1}{e^{F(E - E_F)} + 1} \right] dE$$

1 - 2 fo / M=EF Ex pedig er ar eredweurt jamit Endblan of Melmolaiselsot

F(E) en similé for, komokválva T(E)-vel Rapturk. G(E) risimal. Actaloban T(E) vadul fluttual ær interferencat

T(E) he Ly macy es Thémérééet licsi.

Est timbre at F7(E) for

E A lieurersellet , simuit ". skålan valtoris, egsekkent relative nima fer. G(E) coor a EBT

Igg vålatt liveans, he Mi-M2 << 8 RT

Van egg måbit energia stata is. Ha Ly a kolierencia bosst, alsor t A mêtesernel est mindig tertjæk.

Ec = to rorelaciós energía Ec = 0.006 meV, ha Ty = 100 ps

Es nèlea lebet noon ekker T(E) Ec skalan vallori ?

Ion àchalabam a lin. valabr jo, ha MI-M2 CC ERT+ Ec

Tobb terminal evele (2 lenerater):

=) In = ZefZ Tha(E)[fa(E)-fh(E)] Lineanitalia (along elabb kettil)

Ib = Z Gba (Vb-Va) $T \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow 2e^{2} = \frac{2e^{2}}{h} = \frac{1}{h} \left(E_{+}\right)$ and Gpa= 2e2 (Tpa(E)(- DE) dE

Lehet-e probabilisettéleten megfignelui a Evantelt konduktancia lépeséléet?

Fla Constriction, W elég lich , aller pl. hard-wall confining potentiallal becrière $E_1 = E_1(k=0) = \frac{t^2 \overline{v}^2}{2m w^2}$

m = me tameggel;

 $E_{1} = \frac{10^{5}}{W^{2} [A^{2}]} [K] = \frac{64 \text{ mK}}{W}, W = 250 \text{ nm}$ = 40 K, W = 100 A = 10 nm = 400 K, W = 100 A = 1 nm

In « raisaillande Mélességü es à le seben mat a lépersébet nem beni el a F_T (E) fingqueluy (enner mélessége let) alar Mobaliemétréletentem. Essel becslétel. De mat l'éverletilez rimitatés!! Télia

Pauli-eli?

Vajon modocitani bell as aramlifejerest a Pauli-elv miat.

 $I_{a} = \int \frac{2e}{h} \sum_{b} \left[T_{ab}(E) f_{b}(E) - T_{ba}(E) f_{a}(E) \right] dE$ $f_{b} \cdot (1-f_{a}) \qquad f_{a}(1-f_{b})$

Ha fanclembe vernéul às atrenderneul Ib-t, 2 apjul

In= SelTab fo-Tbafa]- (Tab-Tba).fbfa

Ha Tab The valler as extratag zerus. et at extra tag.

Top neu leungeges, hog finelembe vestrié a lauli-elvet vagy nem.

Korabban (1930-til paintra) a tunnelezé si probléma Ehal (pl.

transister) mindig finelembe vetter a l'ambi-elvet.

Ket-terminal rendspersel $T_{12} = T_{21}$ mindig igat at östreg trability miatt. Erest neu werilt felle Evrabban et a Lévoles.

Azorban B + 0 météselnél alt. Tab + Tha ign a Pauli-elu mélkül vogs artal, ar exeduréus Llaubozui fog. Megnutatian, log Cohereus veretire: Tab = The (At 1-f temerével a lincaritalas I-ben (alognest) előbb tetül) bonyolultable lifejerésne veretne. New Echerens rugalmas Franksport: L>>L4 M₁

F₁(E)

E

M₂ "Vertical flow" At elektron kirlenbore " energia esatorna" motogliat detalaban. De la la ar electron transsport rugelmatan es as 1-f forter bell. Ma felteskur, hogy a transport nigulmas, alsor mines energia distripàció. At impulsus relavació (valtoràs) aredueight ellevallart. (Ar evergia crever coal at equentilist bistorihar.) Nines ; vertical-flow". > rugalmas transport. Peltever faires agrasor lebetuer, a træutsport. Et a model (Juliu Soherens rugalmas transport) grahvan Magnon/ocs at [1-f falter sem sell] (ser holierens verete ostre happrolva, de atomo evergia cratornan tertenis a transporter en a solverens rugalmas Mèras, melyre be fogjul latur (hogs nem kell 1-f fartor.) (ahol Ec at at energia melijen a transquistrio T(F) uniform.) Ha Mr-Mr + melany Ept << Ec alerer meg «vertical-flow" exeten is 10 a Britiser-formula", nom Roll: 1- f fastor.

L hosprisagui

as "a" oldal, ign normallt à bullaim pe.

-ikmxa

Kodrereus vereté:

Elevror nerriul ket terminalt. B ter.

26) 91 x G

Sch-eggenlet megoldaisa:

This ar "a" oldalon bennen egg $\chi_p^{(a)}(y_a)_{L}^{+ikp} \chi_a$ elektron

Xp a p. modus kereptiravya hullaufv. e at "a" oldalou.

Az elektron energiaja: Ef, igg pl. Hard-Wall-ra: $2\left(1 + \frac{t^{2}(2^{n})^{2}}{2m}\left(2^{n}\right)^{2} + \frac{p^{2}r^{2}}{2m^{2}}\right) \implies \frac{t^{2}8^{2}}{2m} = E_{F} = \frac{t^{2}}{2m}\left[\left(2^{n}\right)^{2} + \frac{p^{2}r^{2}}{2m^{2}}\right]$

 $= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{p} \right) = \sqrt{k_{\mp}^2 - \frac{p^2 \hat{y}^2}{|y|^2}}$

Mais exterben $\chi^{(a)}$ bourolultable (entleg B. toll is figg....) tellowtis tig

A7 "a" oldalon a megoldas:

4 (a) (Xa) = Xp (a) (ya) 1/L e + i & xa

> 4 (a) (xa) - ban Pinder csar emle leafely A "b" oldalon a megoldås: hon a bemen 4 (b) (xb) = Eb tep x (b) (yb) . The . e en p-leljet.

A Ca bereistmetsseten atmenő aramsűrelfelg:

j(a) = + eit (4 grad 4* - 4* grad 4) =

= eit 1 [(\chi^{(a)}(ya) e \frac{i\x_p^{(a)}}{x_a} + \frac{7}{2} \chi^{(aa)} \chi^{(a)} \chi^{(a)}

+ \(\hat{r}_{np}^{(aa)} \) \(\text{ti } \frac{g(a)}{n} \) \(\text{va} \) \(\text{Y} \)

 $I_{p} = \int_{C_{\alpha}} \underline{j}_{\alpha} dy_{\alpha} \cdot \hat{X}_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{L} \cdot \underbrace{eit}_{2u} \left\{ \int_{C_{\alpha}} dy_{\alpha} \left(-i\frac{g_{\alpha}^{(\alpha)}}{p} \right) \chi_{p}^{(\alpha)} \chi_{p}^{(\alpha)} + \sum_{u,m} \int_{dy_{\alpha}} \underbrace{\left(+i\frac{g_{\alpha}^{(\alpha)}}{p} \right) \Gamma_{mp} \Gamma_{mp} \cdot e}_{\chi_{\alpha}^{(\alpha)} \chi_{\alpha}^{(\alpha)} \chi_{\alpha}^{(\alpha)}} \right\}$

+ C.C + a he resultages Diejtis egymant. } =

$$\begin{split} & \Gamma_{\rho}^{(k)} = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{4}}}{w} \frac{1}{L} \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{1}{\rho} - \frac{e^{\frac{1}{4}}}{w} \frac{1}{L} \sum_{n \neq p} \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{1}{\rho} \\ & = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{4}}}{L} \frac{L_{\rho}^{(k)}}{L} \left[1 - \sum_{n \neq p} \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{1}{\rho}$$

I (ch ar ar áram, annely abbol hármari?, hogy a bal oldalou elindul egy p modusú elektron (mely termisusan eenensúlyban van a bal oldali terrivoirral) és transpuitalódik a jobb oldaloa.

Avam ruguarad =) Ita=I(s) =) Ina (r(aa)) un (r(aa)) un (t(ba)) un

At IIca es IIc6 + tolishatius egs Legnen a Goordinate rendher a bal es Répletbe is. jobb oldalon 1 xa = X6146 Eller at "a"-bol -> "b"-be meno atam: Ib = 2e / [f(e) Ma Sab - [(t) mn (t) mn f(e)] de tha bea jaller I/ca , ha b\(\pera a) - I/cb (es mivel a goordinetarenderer most allentités xb-ben, mint gordban I/cb und.) Sor terminalra altalanositas: $\int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0$ ×a > \(\frac{1}{\times_c}\) $I_{b} = \frac{2e}{R} \int \sum_{a} \left[f^{(a)}(\varepsilon) M_{a} \delta_{ab} - \sum_{n \in a} \left(t^{ba} \right)_{mn} \left(t^{(a)} \right)_{mn} f^{(a)}(\varepsilon) \right] d\varepsilon$ Mb f (b) a dal mat meb $\frac{H_b}{t^{(ab)}} \frac{H_c}{t^{(ac)}} = \frac{H_a}{H_b} \frac{H_b}{S_{21}}$ $\frac{H_a}{t^{(ab)}} \frac{S_{11}}{S_{21}}$ $\frac{H_a}{t^{(ab)}} \frac{S_{21}}{S_{21}}$ $\frac{H_a}{t^{(ab)}} \frac{S_{21}}{S_{21}}$ abol My = I Ma a total Gerentmodusor Malua. $\sum_{m} |S_{mn}|^2 = 1, \forall u \left(\text{ordopol ocheque} = 1 \right)$ us (de a Sovo le' is = 1!)At draw Maquerad => 5 minden beneud in osatornéta in est lattur illetre megnutational A terminalol es moduros asonos pinten vannar Eeselve at & - matrixban. |out> = \(\in \) St S=1 vary Ss=1 $\begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_{m_T} \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ a_{m_T} \end{pmatrix}$ er ar isment aled at avain mequaradapra. 00 (th) + th]=1

Définisfier a transmissiós for: megi: ha a=b (a bal es jobb oldal mimetribus),
aller = Tr t ba t ba $T_{ba} = \sum_{m \in a} |S_{m \in m}|^2$ med

med

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exeruel a D3-hah deve [Sijlelener issnege.

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exeruel a D3-hah deve [Sijlelener issnege. Ma taa Ho Hat I ien & Ma Mb to to The State of the Mc to the State of Ma dho Oslop van ès V-il oslopra iget, hon \$ |Smn|2=1, H-17-78 Cossacy Gallary ba = Ma index chere a Tab = Mb an elsore a elsore a elsore $\Rightarrow \sum_{ab} \overline{\sum}_{ab} = M_{T} = \sum_{a} M_{a}$ Vishatèrne at draw rifejerestes: $\int M_b f^{(b)}(\varepsilon) - \sum_a \overline{T}_{ba} f^{(a)}(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon =$ ide beinjul I Tran = $\frac{2e}{a} \int \left[\sum_{a} T_{ab} f^{(b)}(\varepsilon) - \sum_{a} T_{ba} f^{(a)}(\varepsilon) \right] d\varepsilon$ A Pauli-elobol jovo 1-f faktor Er a Bittiler-formula. how felent ruly. A covereder ja B = 0 magneres der enter is. That = Table (ext sisible relieves weretire) Ib = [Vb-Va] aluel $G_{ba} = \frac{2e^2}{h} \int \overline{T}_{ba}(E) \left(-\frac{\partial f_0}{\partial E}\right) dE = \frac{2e^2}{h} \overline{T}_{ba}(E_F)$ $T_{ba} = \sum_{n \in a} |S_{mn}|^2$

Egy példa:

The a nigy ferminal telesen aronos.

$$T_{43} = T_{34} = T_{42} = T_{24} = T_F$$
 $T_{24} = T_{32} = T_{43} = T_{44} = T_R$
 $T_{44} = T_{42} = T_{23} = T_{34} = T_L$

The megmestil a Tx, Tx es TL -t (hogs boggen leised Leisebb!) B kirben.

$$T_{R} = T_{R}$$
 $O = T_{R}$
 $O = T_{R}$

Hall-metest charling:

$$R_{\mu} = ?$$

$$I_b = \sum_{a} G_{a} (V_b - V_a)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
I_{1} \\
I_{2}
\end{pmatrix} = \frac{2e^{2}}{k!} \begin{pmatrix}
T_{0} & -T_{L} & -T_{F} \\
-T_{R} & T_{0} & -T_{L}
\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}
V_{1} \\
V_{2} \\
V_{3}
\end{pmatrix} , \quad T_{0} = T_{F} + T_{R} + T_{L}$$

Invertalira:

$$\begin{pmatrix} V_{1} \\ V_{2} \\ V_{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} R_{11} & R_{12} & R_{13} \\ R_{21} & R_{12} & R_{23} \\ R_{31} & R_{32} & R_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_{1} \\ I_{2} \\ I_{3} \end{pmatrix} , \text{ also}$$

$$R_{24} = \frac{L_{1}}{2e^{2}} \cdot \frac{T_{L}T_{0} + T_{F}T_{R}}{\Delta} , \quad R_{23} = \frac{L_{1}}{2e^{2}} \cdot \frac{T_{R}T_{0} + T_{F}T_{L}}{\Delta}$$

$$error error err$$

$$I_1 = -I_3$$
 es $I_2 = I_4 = 0$

$$=) V_2 = (R_{21} - R_{23}) I_1$$

$$R_{\mu} = \frac{V_2 - V_4^{=0}}{\Gamma_1} = \frac{V_2}{\Gamma_1} = \frac{\ell_1}{2e^2} \frac{(T_L - T_R)(T_L + T_R)}{\Delta} =$$

$$R_{H} = \frac{4}{2e^{2}} \frac{T_{L} - T_{R}}{T_{L}^{2} + T_{R}^{2} + 2T_{F}T_{L} + 2T_{F}T_{L}}$$

A fauti met Tr, Tr, Tr adatoBral

PRB 46, 9648 (192)

T₊, T_R, T_L mètère (elvi) lased PRB 46, 9648 (192))

$$\begin{pmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \\ I_3 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2e^2}{l_1} \begin{pmatrix} T_0 - T_L - T_R \\ T_R & T_0 - T_L \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V_1 \\ O + 2 \\ T_2 & T_L \end{pmatrix}$$

A 2-3 poudolat révidre zájálak

$$T_1 = \frac{2e^2}{h} T_0 \cdot V_1$$

$$I_2 = \frac{2e^2}{h} (-T_E) \cdot V_1$$

$$I_3 = \frac{2e^2}{h} (-T_F) \cdot V_1$$
allien vere?

S-matrix fulajdonsågan:

A ram megmara d'astrèl la tul:

$$\Rightarrow \quad S^{\dagger}S = 1 = SS^{\dagger}$$

$$\frac{11_{T}}{2} |S_{mm}|^{2} = \frac{1}{2} |S_{mm}|^{2} = 1$$

ispay mobile:
$$\sum_{a} T_{ab} = \sum_{b} \sum_{a} |S_{min}|^2 = \sum_{b} 1 = M_b$$
 Laiblus

 $\sum_{a} T_{ab} = \sum_{b} \sum_{a} |S_{min}|^2 = \sum_{b} 1 = M_b$
 $\sum_{a} T_{ab} = \sum_{b} \sum_{a} |S_{min}|^2 = \sum_{b} 1 = M_b$

Reciprocitan: Korabban allitatur, han

Most bebisonified Lobereus verteline est. SIB = SI-B, asas

Est sell
$$\frac{Z}{B} \left| \frac{S}{B} \right|^{2} \left| \frac{S}{B} \right|^{2} \left| \frac{S}{B} \right|^{2} \left| \frac{S}{B} \right|^{2}$$
belief in the metal me

$$H4 = E4 \Rightarrow H = \frac{(t_{qrad} + eA)^2}{2m} + U(x_i y_i)$$

$$\mu^{*} q^{*} = E q^{*} \text{ in } B \rightarrow -\underline{B}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{(i + D + eA)^{2} + u(x, y)}{2m} = E q^{*}$$

$$=) \quad \psi^*(\kappa;y) \Big|_{-B} = \left. \psi^*(\kappa;y) \right|_{B} \qquad -B \text{ terben a } \psi^* \text{ ugranar}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \psi^*(\kappa;y) \Big|_{-B} = \left. \psi^*(\kappa;y) \right|_{B} \qquad -B \text{ terben a } \psi^* \text{ ugranar}$$

Ma ismejuis a m. 0(4) a Soh. Regrenlette + B-tethen, als ar a sugoldos a _B -terher (4*) . Ha vissout 4+ + bacuoljus, assor + beneud hullan Simenave valiz es forditra: $b = 2 | \frac{a}{+B}$ Linero de § unitér S-1/= S+1-R a-e-iex areiex 9 +x irinlar tiged vegjis a X-ot tet oldalor S* | 1R = S+ |-B (magining = S*) $S \mid_{+B} = S \mid_{-B}$ => Smn | +B = Smm | -B 112 vive N- Let oldalra es =) tapjat Gables Goal-B S= Mossitaa tab --- 7 Ket terminelran Altolanos alak: $S = \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{r} \\ \mathbf{t} \\ \end{array} \right)$

↑ → bal

-X industrial

terjed.

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc}
b_1 & = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{r}^{(1)} & \mathbf{t}^{(1)} \\ \mathbf{t}^{(1)} & \mathbf{r}^{(1)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}^{(1)} \\ \mathbf{v} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{in} \quad \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{b}^{(1)} \\ \mathbf{b}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{t}^{(1)} & \mathbf{t}^{(1)} \\ \mathbf{t}^{(1)} & \mathbf{r}^{(1)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{u} \\ \mathbf{a}_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} b^{(i)} \\ b^{(i)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} r & t' \\ t & r' \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a^{(i)} \\ a^{(i)} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \qquad S_1 \otimes S_2 = \begin{bmatrix} r & t' \\ t & r' \end{bmatrix}$$

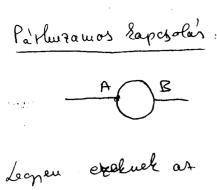
$$\frac{1}{t} = \frac{t^{(2)}}{t} \left[\frac{1}{t} - r^{(2)} r^{(4)} \right]^{-1} t^{(6)}, \quad r = r^{(6)} + t^{(6)} r^{(6)} \left[\frac{1}{t} - r^{(6)} r^{(6)} \right]^{-1} t^{(6)}$$

$$\frac{1}{t} = t^{(6)} \left[\frac{1}{t} - r^{(2)} r^{(4)} \right]^{-1} t^{(6)}, \quad r = r^{(6)} + t^{(6)} \left[\frac{1}{t} - r^{(6)} r^{(6)} \right]^{-1} r^{(6)} t^{(6)}$$

$$\frac{1}{t} = t^{(6)} \left[\frac{1}{t} - r^{(2)} r^{(4)} \right]^{-1} t^{(6)}, \quad r = r^{(6)} + t^{(6)} \left[\frac{1}{t} - r^{(6)} r^{(6)} \right]^{-1} r^{(6)} t^{(6)}$$

Kounen belithati, horry : t = \frac{t_1 t_2}{1 - t_1' t_2} => T = |t|^2 = \frac{T_1 T_2}{1 - 24 R_1 R_2' (0.56 + R_1 R_2')} = \frac{t_1 t_2}{1 - 24 R_1 R_2' (0.56 + R_1 R_2')} = \frac{1}{1 - 24 R_1 R_2' (0.

$$\underline{t} = \underline{t^{(a)}} \left[\underline{t} - \underline{r^{(a)}} \underline{r^{(a)}} \underline{J}^{-1} \underline{t^{(a)}} \right] = \underline{t^{(a)}} \underline{t^{(a)}} \underline{t^{(a)}} \underline{r^{(a)}} \underline{t^{(a)}} \underline{t^{(a)}}$$



Egymodusu kæritæ, R sugatu

Th. A ès B minumehrieus 3 elagataisos
mut.

Legnen exakuel at 5-matrixa:

$$\begin{bmatrix} c & \sqrt{\epsilon} & \sqrt{\epsilon} \\ \sqrt{\epsilon} & a & b \\ \sqrt{\epsilon} & b & a \end{bmatrix} , a,b,c,\epsilon \in \mathbb{R}$$

a.) Mutassul meg logg $C = \pm \sqrt{-2\varepsilon}$ ès $\alpha = \frac{1-C}{2}$, $b = \frac{1+C}{2}$ b, frantent li a transfuissiot!

Megoldan: a., S⁺S=1 uniher

=) atb=1-8, c=1-28, 2ab=-8, a+b+c=0

ery megoldar: $a = \frac{1-c}{2}$, $b = \frac{1+c}{2}$ es $c = \sqrt{1-2E}$ tovabbi megoldasst vag nigg saphatos, hog a-t ès b-t felcreregnis, vagg nig, hog c-t megat/vual vessiris.

Leggen a baloldali Y àqual: V-nàglan eg modus, él.

Vi7sejaljur ar also ill. felso ågat: Elégier Ah. mindlet ag egy-en [t t'] matrixal irhaté le (altalanosan)

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ v_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} r_{\sharp} & t_{\sharp} \\ t_{\sharp} & r_{\sharp} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ u_1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \leftarrow \quad \uparrow, \text{felso}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_2 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} r_{\mathsf{p}} & t_{\mathsf{p}} \\ t_{\mathsf{p}} & r_{\mathsf{p}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow A, \text{ also}$$

A set ag (also, felso) felfogbato egy egységnes:

Ar előbbi egrenletet alapján:

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} r_F & 0 & t_F' & 0 \\ 0 & r_A & 0 & t_A' \\ t_F & 0 & r_F' & 0 \\ t_A & 0 & r_A' \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{t}{t} = \begin{pmatrix} t_{\mathsf{F}} & 0 \\ 0 & t_{\mathsf{A}} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \frac{t}{t} = \begin{pmatrix} t_{\mathsf{F}} & 0 \\ 0 & t_{\mathsf{A}} \end{pmatrix}$$

A B-portual at & matrix:

$$\Gamma = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} \qquad
\pm \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & e \end{bmatrix}$$

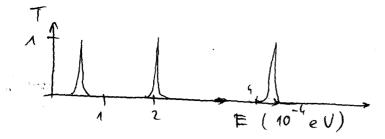
$$\pm \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & e \end{bmatrix} \qquad
\pm \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & e \end{bmatrix} \qquad
\pm \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & e \end{bmatrix}$$

3 ab egysteg van, sorosan laporolea:

Leonen $r_F = r_A = 0$ es in $r_F' = r_A' = 0$ $t_F = t_A = e^{i\Theta} = P$ Tissa transmission (nines reflexio!

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \left(\otimes 2 \right) \otimes 3 \end{array} \right) \\ = \left(\begin{array}{c} \left(C \right) & \left(\kappa_{1}, \kappa_{2} \right) \left(\kappa_{2}, \kappa_{3} \right) \left(\kappa_{1}, \kappa_{3} \right) \\ \left(\kappa_{1}, \kappa_{2} \right) & \left(\kappa_{2}, \kappa_{3} \right) \left(\kappa_{2}, \kappa_{3} \right) \\ \left(\kappa_{1}, \kappa_{2} \right) & \left(\kappa_{2}, \kappa_{3} \right) \left(\kappa_{1}, \kappa_{3} \right) \\ \left(\kappa_{1}, \kappa_{2} \right) & \left(\kappa_{2}, \kappa_{3} \right) \left(\kappa_{1}, \kappa_{3} \right) \\ \left(\kappa_{1}, \kappa_{2} \right) & \left(\kappa_{1}, \kappa_{2} \right) \left(\kappa_{1}, \kappa_{2} \right) \\ = \left(\kappa_{1}, \kappa_{2} \right) \cdot \left[\kappa_{1} - \left(\kappa_{1}, \kappa_{2} \right) \right] \cdot \left(\kappa_{1}, \kappa_{2} \right) \\ \left(\kappa_{1}, \kappa_{2} \right) & \left(\kappa_{1}, \kappa_{2} \right) \cdot \left(\kappa_{1}, \kappa_{2} \right) \\ = \left(\kappa_{1}, \kappa_{2} \right) \cdot \left[\kappa_{1} - \left(\kappa_{1}, \kappa_{2} \right) \right] \cdot \left(\kappa_{1}, \kappa_{2} \right) \\ = \left(\kappa_{1}, \kappa_{2} \right) \cdot \left[\kappa_{1} - \left(\kappa_{1}, \kappa_{2} \right) \right] \cdot \left(\kappa_{1}, \kappa_{2} \right) \\ = \left(\kappa_{1}, \kappa_{2} \right) \cdot \left[\kappa_{1} - \left(\kappa_{1}, \kappa_{2} \right) \right] \cdot \left(\kappa_{1}, \kappa_{2} \right) \\ = \left(\kappa_{1}, \kappa_{2} \right) \cdot \left[\kappa_{1} - \left(\kappa_{1}, \kappa_{2} \right) \right] \cdot \left(\kappa_{1}, \kappa_{2} \right) \\ = \left(\kappa_{1}, \kappa_{2} \right) \cdot \left(\kappa_{1}, \kappa_{2} \right) \cdot \left(\kappa_{1}, \kappa_{2} \right) \cdot \left(\kappa_{1}, \kappa_{2} \right) \\ = \left(\kappa_{1}, \kappa_{2} \right) \cdot \left(\kappa_{1}, \kappa_{2} \right) \\ = \left(\kappa_{1}, \kappa_{2} \right) \cdot \left(\kappa_{1},$$

 $\theta = \sqrt{\frac{2 \text{ME}}{t_1^2}} \cdot RT$ a fatis trog a felher meghétele serdu.



$$R = 1000 \, \text{A}^{\circ}$$

 $E = 0.025$

Migneses ter a gyinible:

$$t_{+} \Rightarrow t_{+} \cdot e^{i\frac{\theta}{\hbar}} \int_{e^{i\frac{\theta}{\hbar}}} \frac{A \cdot dS}{e^{i\frac{\theta}{\hbar}}} = t_{+}e^{i\frac{\theta}{\hbar}}$$
 $t_{+} \Rightarrow t_{+} \cdot e^{-i\frac{\theta}{\hbar}} \int_{e^{i\frac{\theta}{\hbar}}} \frac{A \cdot dS}{e^{i\frac{\theta}{\hbar}}} = t_{+}e^{i\frac{\theta}{\hbar}}$
 $t_{+} \Rightarrow t_{+} \cdot e^{-i\frac{\theta}{\hbar}} \int_{e^{i\frac{\theta}{\hbar}}} \frac{A \cdot dS}{e^{i\frac{\theta}{\hbar}}} = t_{+}e^{i\frac{\theta}{\hbar}}$
 $t_{+} \Rightarrow t_{+} \cdot e^{-i\frac{\theta}{\hbar}} \int_{e^{i\frac{\theta}{\hbar}}} \frac{A \cdot dS}{e^{i\frac{\theta}{\hbar}}} = t_{+}e^{i\frac{\theta}{\hbar}}$
 $t_{+} \Rightarrow t_{+} \cdot e^{-i\frac{\theta}{\hbar}} \int_{e^{i\frac{\theta}{\hbar}}} \frac{A \cdot dS}{e^{i\frac{\theta}{\hbar}}} = t_{+}e^{i\frac{\theta}{\hbar}}$

Verrig lehet vaduolui erekkel at ij t-kll.

Kideril hogy a Pr- PA joube.

Meg lebet est éveni a Feynmahn Path-al ic.

Ket hulldu interferal (fels! er alser a'tholade'):

$$T(M \in M) = |t_1 + t_2|^2$$

also
$$t_1 = \sum_{\alpha \in A} A_{\beta}$$
, $t_2 = \sum_{\alpha \in A} A_{\beta}$

Path

a felso

a felso

$$T = |t_1 + t_2|^2 = |t_1|^2 + |t_1|^2 + t_1 t_2 e^{i\theta_1} - i\theta_2 + t_1 t_2 e^{i\theta_2} =$$

$$= T_1 + T_2 + 2\sqrt{T_1 T_2} \cdot (on(\theta_1 - \theta_2))$$

De
$$\psi_1 - \psi_1 = \frac{\mathbf{P}}{4} \oint \mathbf{A} d\mathbf{S} = \frac{\mathbf{e}}{4} \cdot \phi = \frac{\mathbf{e}}{4} \cdot \phi$$

loger T= Ti+Ti+ 24TiTi Cox(2000+14) energie függé.

he oszalladió a Bl függvernjeben.

Megi. Többriss "patogar" a let végpont löt, mondjul

N-var. Ell-1 4-42=29N\$ => OSzálláció $\phi = \frac{L}{e} \cdot 1$ Magasabb harmonilusor.

Lischetileg nobet mérni, mert <u>h</u> i effekturnal

a megtett it NL = N. Rø sordu ar elektron apuplitudeja:

C - 2NL/Lp len, aret eggre csöllen N növelésével.

.

•

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Dirac-delta Estras-matrixa, egydinenzio:

 e^{ikx} nux fe^{ikx} $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}$

 $\psi(x) = \begin{cases} e^{i\mathbf{k}x} + \hat{\mathbf{r}} e^{-i\hat{\mathbf{r}}x} \\ \hat{\mathbf{t}} e^{i\hat{\mathbf{r}}x} \end{cases} , x > 0$

(sol egy moders van. =) $\hat{f} = r$ ès $\hat{t} = t$ des Alalatol. $4|_{-} = 4|_{+}$ folst.

41/1 - 41/_ = 2m40 4(0) > gradiens.

Legen $\lambda^2 = \frac{2u u_0}{t^2}$ dimensi [u_0] $= \frac{1}{k_0 c_{sr}}$

dimensi [Uo] = M. F & hessex everya $V(x) = h_0 \delta \alpha$) $V(x) dx = U_0$

1+r=t $ikt-[ik+(ik)r]=\lambda(1+r)^{2}$

 $V = \frac{-i\frac{\lambda}{2}}{2+i\frac{\lambda}{2}} \Rightarrow t = \frac{2}{2+i\frac{\lambda}{2}}$

 β immetria => t'=t

 $=) \left[\begin{array}{ccc} S & \frac{1}{2+i\frac{\lambda}{2}} & \begin{bmatrix} -i\frac{\lambda}{2} & \xi \\ \xi & -i\frac{\lambda}{2} \end{bmatrix} \right]$

es miles

 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{d_2} \frac{1}{d_2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$

 $S = \frac{\text{Sures}}{\text{Sures}} = \frac{\text{So}}{\text{Sures}} = \frac{\text{Sures}}{\text{So}} = \frac{\text{Sures}}{\text{Sures}} = \frac{\text{So}}{\text{Sures}} = \frac{\text{Sures}}{\text{So}} = \frac{\text{Sures}}{\text{Sures}} = \frac{\text{Sures}}{\text{So}} = \frac{\text{Sures}}{\text{Sures}} = \frac{\text{Sures}}{\text{So}} = \frac{\text{Sures}}{\text{Sures}} = \frac{\text{Sures}}{\text{So}} = \frac{\text{Sures$

Es uniter

Kinimilius en
$$M$$
 - matrixot. \leftarrow Lasd (240) oldaed!

$$M = \begin{cases} (1 - i\frac{\lambda}{24})e^{i2d} & -i\frac{\lambda}{22} \\ +i\frac{\lambda}{22} & (1 + i\frac{\lambda}{24})e^{-i2d} \end{cases}$$

Saidèrlisei
$$|M_{41} - \lambda| |M_{12} - M_{12} - \lambda| = 0$$

$$M_{21} |M_{22} - \lambda| = 0$$

De en modus exelen
$$M = \left(\frac{1}{1}e^{-\frac{1}e^{-\frac{1}{1}e^{-\frac{1}{1}e^{-\frac{1}{1}e^{-\frac{1}{1}e^{-\frac{1}{1}e^{-\frac{1}{1}e^{-\frac{1}{1}e^{-\frac{1}{1}e^{-\frac{1}{1}e^{-\frac{1}e^{-\frac{1}{1}e^{-\frac{1}e$$

Uo= gev A

d= 50 A°

$$U(x) = N_0 \left[\delta(x) + \delta(x-d) \right]$$

1246

$$u_0 \downarrow u_0 \downarrow v_0$$

$$T(E) = \frac{T_1^2}{1 - 2R_1 \cos\theta + R_1^2}, \text{ abol}$$

$$T_{A} = \frac{t^{2}v^{2}}{t^{2}v^{2} + U_{0}^{2}}, \quad R_{A} = \frac{U_{0}^{2}}{t^{2}v^{2} + U_{0}^{2}}, \quad v = \frac{t_{0}k}{m}, \quad k = \sqrt{\frac{2wE}{t^{2}}}$$

$$\Theta = 2 \left[kd + arc tg \frac{tv}{u_0} \right]$$

Britouritation Pasal Sovos-largelas

T = T1 T2 1-24R.R WS6+R.R.

M trunsfet with xolbie

de rijen a

> with(plots):

> meff:=0.067:U0:=9:d:=50:ens:=7.62:

> c:=U0*meff*d/ens;

$$c := 3.956692913$$

$$R1 := \frac{15.65541881}{k^2 \left(1 + \frac{15.65541881}{k^2}\right)}$$

> theta:=2*(k+arctan(k/c));

$$\theta := 2k + 2\arctan(.2527363184k)$$

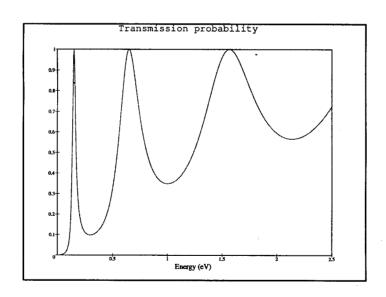
T:=k-> T1^2/(1-2*R1*cos(theta)+R1^2); $T1^2$

$$T := k \to \frac{T1^2}{1 - 2R1\cos(\theta) + R1^2}$$

> a:=d*sqrt(2*meff/ens):k:=a*sqrt(E);

$$k := 6.630479215 \sqrt{E}$$

> plot(T(E),E=0..2.5,view=[0..2.5,0..1], xtickmarks=5,ytickmarks=10,axes=BOXED,\
numpoints=200,labels=['Energy (eV)',''],labelfont=[TIMES,ROMAN,15],\
axesfont=[TIMES,ROMAN,10],title='Transmission probability');



Transfer-luatrix:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0' \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{S} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \underline{T} \\ \underline{I} \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \underbrace{S} - \underline{\mathsf{wahit}} , \underbrace{S} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} r & t' \\ \underline{I} & r' \end{bmatrix}}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = M \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 \rightarrow transfer-walnix

Kapcrolat van Sès I 857ët.

$$0 = rI + t'I'$$

$$0' = tI + r'I'$$

$$1' = H_{11}I + H_{12}O$$

$$1' = t^{1-1}O - t^{1-1}rI$$

$$0' = tI + r'(t'^{-1}O - t'^{-1}rI)$$

$$=) M_{11} = t - t'(t')^{-1}r$$

Masouloan a tobbi es végül:

$$M = \begin{cases} t - r'(t')^{-1}r & r'(t')^{-1} \\ -(t')^{-1}r & (t')^{-1} \end{cases}$$

Thivel
$$SS^{+}=1$$
 => $+t^{+}=-t^{+}(t^{+})^{+}\Rightarrow (t^{+})^{-1}t^{-1}$
ight $M_{11}=t-t^{+}(t^{+})^{-1}t=t+t^{+}(t^{+})^{+}(t^{+})^{-1}t=t+t^{+}(t^{+})^{+}(t^{+})^{-1}t=t+t^{+}(t^{+})^{+}(t^{+})^{-1}t=t+t^{+}(t^{+})^{+}(t^{+})^{-1}t=t+t^{+}(t^{+})^{+}(t^{+})^{-1}t=t+t^{+}(t^{+})^{+}(t^{+})^{-1}t=t+t^{+}(t^{+})^{+}(t^{+})^{-1}t=t+t^{+}(t^{+})^{+}(t^{+})^{-1}t=t+t^{+}(t^{+})^{+}(t^{+})^{-1}t=t+t^{+}(t^{+})^{+}(t^{+})^{-1}t=t+t^{+}(t^{+})^{+}(t^{+})^{-1}t=t+t^{+}(t^{+})^{+}(t^{+})^{-1}t=t+t^{+}(t^{+})^{+}(t^{+})^{-1}t=t+t^{+}(t^{+})^{+}(t^{+})^{-1}t=t+t^{+}(t^{+})^{+}(t^{+})^{-1}t=t+t^{+}(t^{+})^{+}(t^{+})^{-1}t=t+t^{+}(t^{+})^{-1}t=t+$

$$M = \begin{cases} (t^{+})^{-1} & r'(t')^{-1} \\ -(t')^{-1}r & (t')^{-1} \end{cases}$$

Hasoulian
$$M \implies S = \begin{bmatrix} + & t \\ t & r \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Gamma &= -M_{22}^{-1} M_{21} \\
+ &= M_{11} - M_{12} M_{22}^{-1} M_{21} = (M_{11}^{+})^{-1} \\
+ &= M_{12} M_{22}^{-1} \\
+ &= M_{22}^{-1}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\prod_{t=0}^{\infty} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{t^{2}} & \frac{1}{t} \\ -\frac{1}{t} & \frac{1}{t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{H} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{t^*} & -\frac{v^*}{t^*} \\ -\frac{v}{t} & \frac{1}{t} \end{bmatrix}$$

ahol
$$r, t$$
 shalaron.

 $t = t' \Rightarrow$
 $t = t' \Rightarrow$
 $t = -r t' = -r t'$
 $\frac{r''}{t''} \Rightarrow \frac{r'''}{t''} = -\frac{r}{t}$

17db Dirac-delta egymathir d=4.1 taivollabra.

MR)

The matrix ϱ is M_L by M_R , where $M_L = \operatorname{Int}\left[\frac{k_E W_L}{\pi}\right]$ and $M_R = \operatorname{Int}\left[\frac{k_E W_R}{\pi}\right]$ are the open channels in the left and right lead (here Int[x] stands for the integer part of x). Thus, in general, ϱ is a rectangular matrix. However, P and Q are square matrices.

$$\frac{2\sqrt{\frac{W_L}{W_R}}}{\pi} \frac{m \sin\left(\frac{j\pi h}{W_R}\right) + j\left(-1\right)^j \frac{W_L}{W_R} \sin\left[\frac{m\pi}{W_L}\left(W_R - h\right)\right]}{m^2 - j^2 \frac{W_L^2}{W_R^2}} \tag{43}$$

2 Combining two scattering matrices

$$S_1 = \begin{pmatrix} r_1 & t_1' \\ t_1 & r_1' \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad S_2 = \begin{pmatrix} r_2 & t_2' \\ t_2 & r_2' \end{pmatrix}. \tag{44}$$

Then

$$S = S_1 \otimes S_2 = \begin{pmatrix} r & t' \\ t & r' \end{pmatrix}, \text{ where}$$
 (45)

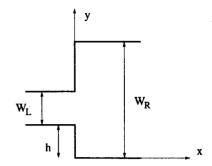
$$r = r_1 + t_1' r_2 (1 - r_1' r_2)^{-1} t_1, (46)$$

$$t = t_2 (1 - r_1' r_2)^{-1} t_1, (47)$$

$$r' = r'_2 + t_2 (1 - r'_1 r_2)^{-1} r'_1 t'_2, (48)$$

$$t' = t'_1 (1 - r_2 r'_1)^{-1} t'_2. (49)$$

1 Scattering matrix for constriction



The wave functions satisfy the Helmholtz equation

$$\left(\nabla^2 + k_{\rm F}^2\right)\Psi(x, y) = 0. \tag{1}$$

The wave functions on the left/right hand sides are

$$\Psi_{L}(x,y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{k_{p}^{(L)}}} e^{ik_{p}^{(L)}x} \chi_{p}^{(L)}(y) + \sum_{j} r_{jp} \frac{1}{\sqrt{k_{j}^{(L)}}} e^{-ik_{j}^{(L)}x} \chi_{j}^{(L)}(y), \qquad (2)$$

$$\Psi_{\rm R}(x,y) = \sum_{j} t_{jp} \frac{1}{\sqrt{k_i^{({\rm R})}}} e^{ik_j^{({\rm R})} x} \chi_j^{({\rm R})}(y), \text{ where}$$
 (3)

$$k_{\rm n}^{\rm (L)} = k_{\rm F} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{n\pi}{k_{\rm F}W_{\rm L}}\right)^2},$$
 (4)

$$k_n^{(R)} = k_F \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{n\pi}{k_F W_P}\right)^2},$$
 (5)

$$\chi_n^{(L)}(y) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{2}{W_L}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{W_L}(y-h)\right), & \text{if } h < y < W_L + \ell \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$
 (6)

$$\chi_n^{(R)}(y) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{W_R}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{W_R}y\right),$$
 (7)

For simplicity, we assumed that $W_{\rm L} < W_{\rm R}$. Note that $\chi_n^{(\rm L)}$ and $\chi_n^{(\rm R)}$ are orthonormalt basis. The boundary conditions are

$$\Psi_{\mathbf{L}}\Big|_{x=0} = \Psi_{\mathbf{R}}\Big|_{x=0}, \tag{8}$$

$$\left. \frac{d\Psi_{\rm L}}{dx} \right|_{x=0} = \left. \frac{d\Psi_{\rm R}}{dx} \right|_{x=0}. \tag{9}$$

Substituting the above wave functions into the equations of the boundary conditions, we have

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{k_p^{(L)}}} \chi_p^{(L)}(y) + \sum_j r_{jp} \frac{1}{\sqrt{k_j^{(L)}}} \chi_j^{(L)}(y), = \sum_j t_{jp} \frac{1}{\sqrt{k_j^{(R)}}} \chi_j^{(R)}(y), \tag{10}$$

$$i\sqrt{k_p^{(L)}}\chi_p^{(L)}(y) - i\sum_j r_{jp}\sqrt{k_j^{(L)}}\chi_j^{(L)}(y), = i\sum_j t_{jp}\sqrt{k_j^{(R)}}\chi_j^{(R)}(y).$$
(11)

Multiplying both sides of the above equations from left by $\left[\chi_m^{(L)}(y)\right]^*$ and integrating over y from h to W_L (this is the interval, where $\chi_n^{(L)}$ are nonzero), we obtain

$$\delta_{mp} + r_{mp} = \sum_{j} \sqrt{\frac{k_{m}^{(L)}}{k_{j}^{(R)}}} \langle \chi_{m}^{(L)} | \chi_{j}^{(R)} \rangle t_{jp}, \tag{12}$$

 $\delta_{mp} - r_{mp} = \sum_{j} \sqrt{\frac{k_{j}^{(\mathrm{R})}}{k_{m}^{(\mathrm{L})}}} \langle \chi_{m}^{(\mathrm{L})} | \chi_{j}^{(\mathrm{R})} \rangle t_{jp}, \text{ where}$ (13) $\overline{\langle \chi_m^{(L)} | \chi_j^{(R)} \rangle} = \int_{-\infty}^{w_{il}} [\chi_m^{(L)}(y)]^* \chi_j^{(R)}(y) \, dy.$

We now introduce the following overlap integral:

$$\varrho_{mj} = \sqrt{\frac{k_m^{(L)}}{k_j^{(R)}}} \langle \chi_m^{(L)} | \chi_j^{(R)} \rangle, \tag{15}$$

(14)

Then.

$$1+r = \varrho t, \tag{16}$$

$$1 - r = \sum_{j} \sqrt{\frac{k_j^{(R)}}{k_m^{(L)}}} \langle \chi_m^{(L)} | \chi_j^{(R)} \rangle t_{jp}, \qquad (17)$$

Adding the two equations and multiplying the resulting equation by ρ^+ , where the sign + stands for the transposition and conjugation.

$$2\varrho^{+} = \varrho^{+}\varrho \, t + \sum_{m,j} \sqrt{\frac{k_{m}^{(L)}}{k_{l}^{(R)}}} \sqrt{\frac{k_{j}^{(R)}}{k_{m}^{(L)}}} \langle \chi_{l}^{(R)} | \chi_{m}^{(L)} \rangle \langle \chi_{m}^{(L)} | \chi_{j}^{(R)} \rangle t_{jp}. \tag{18}$$

The summation over m gives the unit matrix and then the summation over j results in the matrix t, i.e.,

$$2\rho^+ = \rho^+ \rho \, t + t,\tag{19}$$

from which we find

$$t = 2(1 + \rho^{+}\rho)^{-1}\rho^{+}. (20)$$

Then.

$$r = \varrho t - 1 = 2\varrho \left(1 + \varrho^+ \varrho \right)^{-1} \varrho^+ - 1. \tag{21}$$

We now prove the following identity:

$$(1 + \varrho^+ \varrho)^{-1} \varrho^+ = \varrho^+ (1 + \varrho \varrho^+)^{-1}.$$
 (22)

Starting from the left hand side we have

$$(1 + \varrho^{+}\varrho)^{-1}\varrho^{+} = [\varrho^{+}(\varrho^{+^{-1}} + \varrho)]^{-1}\varrho^{+} = (\varrho^{+^{-1}} + \varrho)^{-1}$$
(23)

$$= \left[\left(1 + \varrho \varrho^{+} \right) \varrho^{+^{-1}} \right]^{-1} = \varrho^{+} \left(1 + \varrho \varrho^{+} \right)^{-1}. \tag{24}$$

Thus, the matrix r becomes

$$r = 2\varrho (1 + \varrho^{+}\varrho)^{-1} \varrho^{+} - 1 = 2\varrho \varrho^{+} (1 + \varrho\varrho^{+})^{-1} - 1$$
 (25)

$$= 2\varrho \, \varrho^{+} \left(1 + \varrho \varrho^{+} \right)^{-1} - \left(1 + \varrho \varrho^{+} \right) \left(1 + \varrho \varrho^{+} \right)^{-1} \tag{26}$$

$$= \left(2\varrho\,\varrho^+ - 1 - \varrho\,\varrho^+\right)\left(1 + \varrho\varrho^+\right)^{-1} = \left(\varrho\,\varrho^+ - 1\right)\left(1 + \varrho\varrho^+\right)^{-1}.\tag{27}$$

The scattering matrices for wave function incoming from the right side can be obtained with similar calculations and we find

$$r' = \left(1 + \varrho^+ \varrho\right)^{-1} \left(1 - \varrho^+ \varrho\right), \tag{28}$$

$$t' = t^{+} = 2\varrho \left(1 + \varrho^{+}\varrho\right)^{-1}$$
 (29)

In summary, the full scattering matrix becomes

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} r & t' \\ t & r' \end{pmatrix}, \text{ where}$$
 (30)

$$r = (P-1)(1+P)^{-1},$$
 $\sim (31)$

$$t = 2\varrho^{+}(1+P)^{-1}, (32)$$

$$t' = 2\varrho (1+Q)^{-1}, (33)$$

$$r' = (1-Q)(1+Q)^{-1},$$
 (34)

$$P = \varrho \varrho^+, \tag{35}$$

$$Q = \varrho^+ \varrho, \tag{36}$$

$$\varrho_{mj} = \sqrt{\frac{k_m^{(L)}}{k_j^{(R)}}} \langle \chi_m^{(L)} | \chi_j^{(R)} \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{k_m^{(L)}}{k_j^{(R)}}} \int_h^{W_L} \left[\chi_m^{(L)}(y) \right]^* \chi_j^{(R)}(y) \, dy, \tag{37}$$

Finally, some useful identities:

$$\varrho^{+} (1+P)^{-1} = (1+Q)^{-1} \varrho^{+}, \tag{39}$$

$$\varrho (1+P)^{-1} = (1+Q)^{-1} \varrho, \tag{40}$$

$$P^+ = P, (41)$$

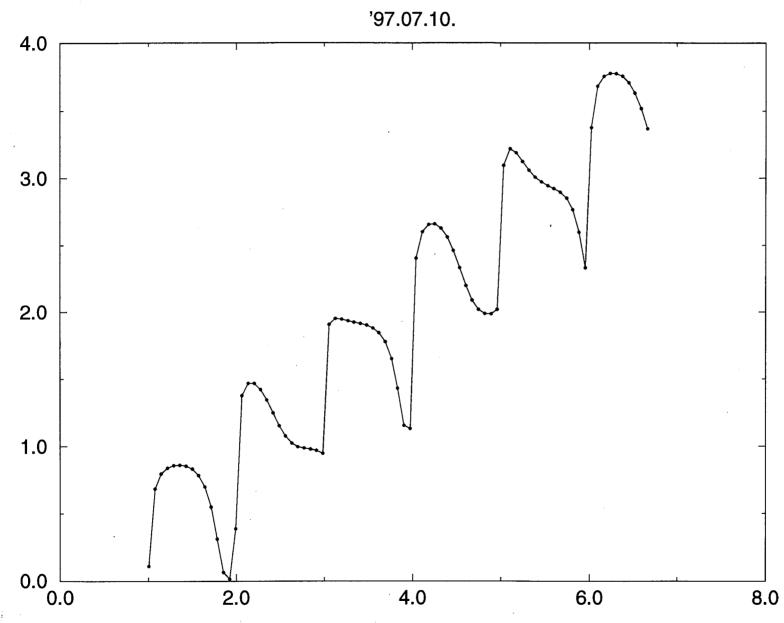
(38)

$$Q^+ = Q. (42)$$

[C]=Wi 2 is m on p = } ap [(" 7" 19" + < 7" 10"]] Cj. $O = \sum_{i} \mathbf{M} \left[i k_{in} \left(\chi_{in}^{(i)} / \phi_{i}^{(i)} \right) = \left(\chi_{in}^{(i)} / \frac{\partial \phi_{i}^{(i)}}{\partial n} \right) / C_{j}.$ 2: km dwp = 2 Am; G. e e rer 0 = \(\bar{\sum_{i}} \\ \bar{\sum_{i}} \\ \\ \end{array} $A_{u_j} = ik_u \langle x_u^{(n)} | \phi_j \rangle + \langle x_m^{(n)} | \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial u} \rangle =$ = $\sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \int dx \sin \frac{m \hat{u}}{a} \times \cdot \left[\phi_{j}(x_{1} \circ) i \int_{m}^{m} \frac{\partial \phi_{j}}{\partial n} \right]_{x_{1}y_{2}=0}$ $\phi_{j}^{(l)}(x, y) = \int_{V_{j}} \frac{\exists v_{j}(kd) hiv(v_{j+1}v_{j})}{\exists v_{j+1}(kd) hiv(v_{j+1}v_{j})} \cdot \int_{V_{j+1}} \frac{\exists v_{j}(kr) hiv(v_{j+1}v_{j})}{\exists v_{j}(kr) hiv(v_{j+1}v_{j})} \cdot \int_{V_{j}} \frac{\exists v_{j}(kr) hiv(v_{j+1}v_{j})}{(kr) hiv(v_{j+1}v_{j})} \cdot \int_{V$ $\frac{\partial \phi^{(i)}}{\partial u} = -\frac{\partial \phi^{(i)}}{\partial r} \cdot \cos \varphi + \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial \phi^{(i)}}{\partial \varphi} \cdot \sin \varphi = \frac{\partial \phi^{(i)}}{\partial \varphi}$ Auj = \(\frac{2}{a} \int dx \quad \text{mu \frac{\intertal \frac{\epsilon}{\text{or}}} \left(\frac{2 \frac{\epsilon}{\text{or}}}{\text{or}} \reft(\frac{\ L 1 (V. 7v; (2r) (0)4; 4- A) Fy; (2r) V; +1 contint) sin 4 P= acty = Fd core = Cory cory . May - 20 Cordy 6 = k. 1x1+d= = 6dx)+ cosds = xelo, dina.]

/asym45/g.s45





Green-finggreny:

 $\int E - H(t) \int G(t,t',E) = \delta(t-t')$

+ leat. felt. (pl. Dirichlet vay Neumann)

Legien $H(\underline{r}) \phi_n(\underline{r}) = \underline{E}_n \phi_n(\underline{r})$ Sajatértet egyenlet

(\$ (+) \$ pm (+) d+ = Sum

Jelolès:

 $\phi_m(t) = \langle t | \phi_m \rangle$

operatorox P(k-i,) H(i) = (i | H | i,)

G(E, +', E) = < Y | G(E) | Y')

(+ 1+1) = 5 (+ - +1)

(dr/r><r1 = 1

lay (E-H) G=1

 $H(\phi_m) = E_n(\phi_m) / (\phi_n(\phi_m) = \delta_{nm}, \Sigma(\phi_n) = 1$

 $\langle \bar{L} | (E - H) G | \bar{L} \rangle = \langle \bar{L} | J | \bar{L} \rangle = \delta(\bar{L} - \bar{L} |)$

 $E G(t,t',E) - \int dt'' \langle r|H|t'' \rangle \langle r''|G(E)|r' \rangle = \int_{G(r-r'')H(r)} \int_{G(r'',r',E)} \frac{\partial f(r-r'')H(r)}{\partial f(r-r'')H(r)} = \int_{G(r'',r',E)} \frac{\partial f(r-r'')H(r)}{\partial f(r-r'')H(r)} = \int_{G(r'',r',E)} \frac{\partial f(r-r'')H(r)}{\partial f(r-r'')H(r)} = \int_{G(r-r'')H(r)} \frac{\partial f(r-r'')H(r)}{\partial f(r-r'')H(r)} = \int_{G(r'')H(r)} \frac{\partial f(r-r'')H(r)}{\partial f(r-r'')H(r)} = \int_{G(r-r'')H(r)} \frac{\partial f(r-r''')H(r)}{\partial f(r-r''')H(r)} = \int_{G(r-r''')H(r)} \frac{\partial f(r-r'''')H(r)}{\partial f(r-r'''')H(r)} = \int_{G(r-r''')H$

= $EG(\underline{r},\underline{r}',E)$ - $\mu(r)$ G(r,r',E)

vista saptur a a sindulé definiciójet.

 $G(E) = \frac{1}{E-H} \Rightarrow G(E) = \frac{1}{E-H} \sum_{n} |\phi_{n}\rangle \langle \phi_{n}| = \sum_{n} \frac{|\phi_{n}\rangle \langle \phi_{n}|}{E-H}$

r-reprezentacióban: $\overline{G(r,r',E)} = \sum_{n} \frac{\phi_{n}(r) \phi_{n}^{*}(r')}{E-E_{n}}$

detalacos

F(4)(\$>=

= f(En) 194)

PRB, 40,8169(189) B-ter: Baranger, Stone

elestron-elestron solcsonhatas mics bent! el-el. Ih. ereten celheribb a kulo-formalismusbol kindului.

Vnm = - Jum + ita Vn vn . I dya dyb Xm (ya) Xm (ya) Xm (ya) Xe (ya) Xe (ya) Xe (ya) Xe (ya) Xe (ya) Xe (ya) $e^{i\Re[k-x']}=1$, wet x=x'! tnm = it/\(\sigma_n\) \(\sigma_n\) \(\sigma_ Jaleal X-X'= La minter Mossac. = Sum e i km (x-x') Dirac-della heungeres: 70(x-xe) G = G o + Go HA Go + Go H, Go H, Go + G= Go + Gole> 7 (216. + Gole> 2 (216. 18) 2 (216. + = Go + Gole> 2 (1 + 2 < e | Gole> + 2 < e | Gole> (e | Gole> + ...) < e | Go = $= G_0 + \lambda \frac{G_0 \mid e \rangle \langle e \mid G_0}{1 - \lambda G_0(e,e,E)} \qquad G_0(e,e,E)$ $= G_0(r,r',E) = G_0(r,r',E) + \lambda \frac{G_0(r,b)G_0(b)}{1 - \lambda G_0(r,b)}$ $= G_0(r,r',E) = G_0(r,r',E) + \lambda \frac{G_0(r,b)G_0(b)}{1 - \lambda G_0(r,b)}$ $= G_0(r,r',E) = G_0(r,r',E) + \lambda \frac{G_0(r,b)G_0(b)}{1 - \lambda G_0(r,b)}$ $= G_0(r,r',E) = G_0(r,r',E) + \lambda \frac{G_0(r,b)G_0(b)}{1 - \lambda G_0(r,b)}$ $= G_0(r,r',E) = G_0(r,r',E) + \lambda \frac{G_0(r,b)G_0(b)}{1 - \lambda G_0(r,b)}$ $= G_0(r,r',E) = G_0(r,r',E) + \lambda \frac{G_0(r,b)G_0(b)}{1 - \lambda G_0(r,b)}$ $= G_0(r,r',E) = G_0(r,r',E) + \lambda \frac{G_0(r,b)G_0(b)}{1 - \lambda G_0(r,b)}$ $= G_0(r,r',E) = G_0(r,r',E) + \lambda \frac{G_0(r,b)G_0(b)}{1 - \lambda G_0(r,b)}$ $= G_0(r,r',E) = G_0(r,r',E) + \lambda \frac{G_0(r,b)G_0(b)}{1 - \lambda G_0(r,b)}$ $= G_0(r,r',E) = G_0(r,r',E) + \lambda \frac{G_0(r,b)G_0(b)}{1 - \lambda G_0(r,b)}$ $= G_0(r,r',E) = G_0(r,b)$ $= G_0(r,b) = G_0(r,b)$ $= G_0(r,b)$ = $G_{o}(x, r', t) = \begin{cases} G_{o}(x, r', t) & G_{o}(x, a_{1}) \dots & G_{o}(x, a_{N}) \\ G_{o}(x, r', t) & G_{o}(x, a_{1}) & G_{o}(x, a_{1}) \\ G_{o}(x, r', t) & G_{o}(x, a_{1}) & G_{o}(x, a_{1}) \\ G_{o}(x, r', t) & G_{o}(x, a_{1}) & G_{o}(x, a_{1}) \\ G_{o}(x, r', t) & G_{o}(x, a_{1}) & G_{o}(x, a_{1}) \\ G_{o}(x, r', t) & G_{o}(x, a_{1}) & G_{o}(x, a_{1}) \\ G_{o}(x, r', t) & G_{o}(x, a_{1}) & G_{o}(x, a_{1}) \\ G_{o}(x, r', t) & G_{o}(x, a_{1}) & G_{o}(x, a_{1}) \\ G_{o}(x, r', t) & G_{o}(x, a_{1}) & G_{o}(x, a_{1}) \\ G_{o}(x, r', t) & G_{o}(x, a_{1}) & G_{o}(x, a_{1}) \\ G_{o}(x, a_{1}) & G_{o}($ Dirac-Selfe $G_{0}(a_{1},a_{n}) - \frac{1}{2n} - G_{0}(a_{1},a_{N})$ $G_{0}(a_{N},a_{N}) - \frac{1}{2n}$

utes 05. Green-fu-ner mas leveretèse:

$$G^{R}(X,Y,E) = \sum_{m} \frac{\psi_{m}(Y) \psi_{m}(Y)}{E - E_{m} + i\gamma}$$
 $E = \sum_{m} \frac{\psi_{m}(Y) \psi_{m}(Y)}{E - E_{m} + i\gamma}$
 $E = \sum_{m} \frac{\psi_{m}(Y) \psi_{m}(Y)}{E - E_{m} + i\gamma}$

alol
$$HY_{m}(t) = E_{m}H(t)$$

When uso wel: $H = \frac{\rho^{2}}{2m} = \frac{\rho_{x}^{2}}{2m} + \frac{\rho_{y}^{2}}{2m}$

Eldror
$$\frac{f_{m,k}(x,y)}{f_{m,k}(x,y)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} e^{i\frac{R}{2}x} \chi_{m}(y),$$

$$\chi_{m}(y) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{W}} \chi_{m} \frac{m\hat{u}}{w} y \text{ indexes}$$

$$e^{i \ell(x-x')} \chi_n(y) \chi_n(y')$$

$$= -E_n + i\eta$$

Ign
$$G^{R}(x_{1}y_{1}x_{1}y_{1},E) = \frac{1}{L}\sum_{m_{1}k_{2}} \frac{e^{i\frac{x}{2}(x-x_{1})}}{E-E_{m_{1}}x_{2}+i\eta}$$

$$\sum_{\hat{\Sigma}} \rightarrow \sum_{\hat{Z}\bar{y}} \int d\hat{k}$$

$$\frac{\sum_{k} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int dk}{\sum_{k} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int dk} = \frac{e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}(x-x')}}{E - \frac{t^2}{2m}(k^2 + \frac{u^2 G^2}{lw^2}) + i\eta} \gamma_n(y) \gamma_n(y')$$

$$\frac{E}{2\pi} \int dk \frac{e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}(x-x')}}{E - \frac{t^2}{2m}(k^2 + \frac{u^2 G^2}{lw^2}) + i\eta}$$

$$k_{1,2} = \pm k_m (1+i\delta)$$
, and $k_n = \sqrt{\frac{2m}{h^2}} \frac{E - \frac{n^2 G^2}{W^2}}{E}$

The x-x'>0 der felsé felsison ranjus a konturt.

$$G^{R}(x,y;x;y) = \frac{2\pi i}{2\pi} \sum_{n} \frac{e^{i \mathcal{E}_{n}(x-x')}}{-\frac{t^{2}}{2m} 2k_{n}} \gamma_{n}(y) \gamma_{n}(y') = \sum_{n} \frac{e^{i \mathcal{E}_{n}(x-x')}}{t_{n} \sigma_{n}(y) \gamma_{n}(y')}$$
also $\sigma = \frac{t_{n} \mathcal{E}_{n}(x-x')}{t_{n} \sigma_{n}(y) \gamma_{n}(y')}$

Ha x-x'co, akker et als: felhilor tajul a londurt. Elsor a $2_{2} = -2_{m}(1+i\delta)$ polies taimit.

Vègüe

$$G^{R}(x,y;x',y') = \sum_{n} \frac{-i}{t \sigma_{n}} e^{i \vartheta_{n}} \left(x-x' \right) \gamma_{n}(y) \gamma_{n}(y')$$

alon et a 26. oldalon mår meglaptur.

Megiegnes Egg db. Direc-della Græn-fu. e r-repiber.

$$G_{r} = G_{0} + G_{0} H_{1}G$$

$$\langle t | G_{1}| t^{1} \rangle = \langle t | G_{0}| t^{1} \rangle + \int \langle t | G_{0}| t_{1} \rangle \langle t_{1}| H_{1}| t_{2} \rangle \langle t_{2}| G_{1}| t^{1} \rangle d^{3}t^{3}d^{3}t^{2}$$

$$G(r_{1}, t^{1}) = G_{0}(r_{1}, t^{1}) + \int G(r_{1}, t_{1}) \delta(r_{1} - r_{2}) H_{1}(r_{1}) G(r_{1}, t^{1}) d^{3}r_{1} d^{3}r_{2} =$$

$$= G_{0}(r_{1}, t^{1}) + \int G_{0}(r_{1}, t_{1}) H_{1}(r_{1}) G(r_{1}, t^{1}) d^{3}r_{2} =$$

$$= G_{0}(r_{1}, t^{1}) + \int G_{0}(r_{1}, t_{1}) H_{1}(r_{1}) G(r_{1}, t^{1}) d^{3}r_{2} =$$

2 S(roita)

G(r,r)= Go(r,r) + > Go(r,ro) G(ro,r')

Lengen $r = r_0 = G(r_0, r') = G_0(r_0, r') + \lambda G_0(r_0, r_0) G(r_0, r')$ $G(r_0,r') = \frac{G_0(r_0,r')}{1 - \lambda G_0(r_0,r_0)}$

$$=) \left[G_{0}(r,r') = G_{0}(r,r') + \lambda \frac{G_{0}(r_{0}r_{0}) G_{0}(r_{0}r')}{1 - \lambda G_{0}(r_{0}r_{0})} \right]$$

Est Raptur a sorissregerésnèl is, ign ar eveduren aller is étuenques, la sor nem lonverger (asas, la 2 Go (ro, ro) >1).

Be lahet latur algebrai won, sorospegtes welliel is a G-4.

G = G0 = 76012> < e1 G0 = 10>

= Go + 2 Go18/28/Go 1-2/28/Go18)

Bisounitas: Excrossal meg Test jobbrél A+IX>(y) - wal. 1 - et lepous.

Reichl: PRB 59, 8163 (199) Boundary elevent method: n boundary C₁
P₁
C₂
4_E 20 = GfC2+Px+Pz Helruholtz-egreulet: (P2+82)4(1)=0 4/hat=0 $\Psi_{L} = e^{i\frac{g(L)}{2m}\chi_{M}(y)} + \sum_{i} \hat{f}_{jM} e^{-i\frac{g(L)}{2}\chi_{j}(y)}$ A fastornaly believeben $\psi_{\overline{x}} = Z \hat{t}_{jm} e^{i \xi_{j}^{(R)} \times i \gamma_{j}^{(R)}(y)}$ folverment on laxist, meler Lieberit a Helmholtz-ogenletet: , de neu tudje a bot feltébelt. $\left(\nabla^2 + \delta_s^{\mathsf{b}}\right) \phi_{\mathsf{b}}(\mathsf{F}) = 0$ A Can Cz-u a had. feldetel: 4 = | c1 = 4 | c1 , 4 = | c2 = 4 | 22 , grad 4 | = grad 4 | c1 | q rad 4 | = grad 4 | c1 Helmbolt - speulderbill: $\phi_{e} \nabla^{2} \psi + 2_{F} \phi_{e} \psi = 0$ es $\psi \nabla^{2} \phi_{e} + 8_{F}^{2} \phi_{e} \psi = 0$ Livorna a selfet en marbol: 4 02 de - de 02 4 = 0 => dis (4 grad be - de grad 4)=0 > Pourday integral.

A bull. for elect =) [ds (4 grad de - pe grad 4) = 0] Cras a DD hatavor dogen P,-n: \(\(\gamma\) = \(\frac{1}{\L_n} \cdot \(\frac{1}{\L_n} \right) \) Eell ismeri. Esel a 7. goodinatetil, P_2-n : $\xi_n^{(1)}(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_1}} e^{i\frac{2L_1}{L_1}} n\lambda$ a Pr ill. Pr menter vet hospinsagorhol Eller quadfle is pariodilus for e 7-nola Jugguet. Orthonormalt båris. hataron. 1919 Pariodizus fu. ds grady $|P_n = \sum_{n} C_n^{(n)} S_n^{(n)}(n) dn$ 2- nel. in digrady $| P_2 = \sum_{n} C_n^{(2)} \xi_n^{(2)}(\lambda) d\lambda$

tellarrustra (de (parade - parade) = 0

 $=) - \int_{P_A} d\lambda \, \phi_e \, Z \, c_n^{(a)} \, \xi_n^{(a)}(\lambda) - \int_{P_A} d\lambda \, \phi_e \, Z \, c_n^{(a)} \, \xi_n^{(a)}(\lambda) + \int_{P_A} d\lambda \, \phi_e \, Z \, c_n^{(a)} \, \xi_n^{(a)}(\lambda) + \int_{P_A} d\lambda \, \phi_e \, Z \, c_n^{(a)} \, \xi_n^{(a)}(\lambda) + \int_{P_A} d\lambda \, \phi_e \, Z \, c_n^{(a)}(\lambda) + \int_{P_A} d\lambda \, \phi_e \, Z \, \phi_e \, Z \, \phi_e \, Z \, \phi_e \, Z \,$

+ S(VI grad de - de grad 4 E) ds + S(4) grad de - de grad 4) ds = 0

Ex ax equelet Il - 12 telichil.

Ismeretlemes

X = (rim)
C(n)
C(n)

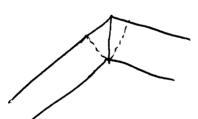
Ha lindet matimalis éditet vog valentius, hogg megegresen at ismeretlenes sain dal,

aller our Ax = 6 tipuli meulet lapune X-re.

i ès É namelhaté es Cj., Ci entéleit is

megraphetiel.

PQ.





de = fe(fr) eilp

Green-fr. racion

Ear dimention
$$H=-\frac{t^2}{2m}\frac{d^2}{d\kappa^2}+U(\kappa)$$

$$\frac{a}{x=ja} \qquad \frac{t^2}{x=ja} = -\frac{t^2}{u} \frac{d\psi}{dx^2} + U_j \psi_j,$$

abol $U_j = U(x=ja), \ \psi_i = \psi(x=ja)$

leë kliter
$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\Big|_{y=ja}$$
 $\rightarrow \frac{1}{a^2}\left(\frac{4}{j+1}-\frac{24}{j}+\frac{4}{j+1}\right)$

=)
$$H + 1 \times 1 = (U_j + 2 \times 1) + 1 - 2 \times 1 - 2 \times 1 = 0$$

alol $\chi = \frac{t_i^2}{2 \pi a^2}$ hopping $\chi = \frac{t_i^2}{2 \pi a^2}$

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} -\gamma & u_{-1}+2\gamma & -\gamma & \\ -\gamma & u_{0}+2\gamma & -\gamma & \\ & -\gamma & u_{0}+2\gamma & -\gamma & \\ \end{bmatrix}$$

Disporal. Legan U(x) = Uo, flyt: 4th e = F=40+ 2115

dintrét: E4:=(40+27)4, -84j+1-84j-1

Leggen 4, = e 2/2 -> E(E)= 4+27(1-cos 8a) parabole $V = \frac{1}{4} \frac{\partial E}{\partial E} = \frac{1}{4} 2a \gamma \sin 2a$ lia $\xi cc \frac{1}{a}$

0 / C 2=4 E(Ex1 &) =? Zdim: E4ij = (U0+Z8) 4ij -8 / 11-1-84inj -84inj Vii = e (8x ia + Eyja) =) E(2x124) = (40+25)-28 cos2xa -28 cos2xa n hopping Decimilas: H= [E. liski] + Z Vijliski] 2 Hijtj = Etj., lis con Letn. all. yi = cil4) M a leaderen a raupondos Hij = < i | HIj> ai) Lemen l: rospilett

NHN

High; + Hie te = Eti b) Lensen i=e =) ZHej Y, + Hee Ye = E Ye =) Ve = 1 ≥ Hejtj. → beina F-Hee fite S (Hij + Hie Hej) 4; = E 4i

Korder, menni a surface Green-fu. getarded series freen for for comininfut Leyen Dirichlet- hat felt. (hard wall pot.) Ymik (xy) = /2 / Xm (y) Sin &x Tun (4 He fru hing Em(E) = Emme + + + 782 14 das $G^{R}(x_{i}y_{i},x_{i}y_{i})=G^{R}(x_{i}y_{i},x_{i}y_{i})=$ = 2 \ \frac{2}{L} \frac{\text{Nu}(y) \text{Nu}(y') \text{Fin}^2 \text{\$\frac{2}{2} \text{Nu}}}{\text{E} - \text{Euno} - \frac{t_1^2 \text{\$\frac{2}{2} \text{Nu}}}{2 \text{Nu}} + i \text{h} Z > LSO dE $G^{R}(x_{1}y_{1}X_{1}y') = \frac{2}{T}\sum_{m} \pi_{m}(y)\pi_{m}(y') \int_{C} \frac{\sin^{2}kx}{E-\epsilon_{m,0}-\frac{t^{2}8^{2}}{2m}+i\eta} d\xi$ $\operatorname{Sin}^2 2x = \frac{2 - e^2 e^2 x}{4} \text{ is } \int_{0}^{\infty} dk$ $G^{R}(x_{1}y_{1}x_{1}y') = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{u} \chi_{u}(y) \chi_{u}(y') \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1 - e^{i28x}}{E - E_{u_{1}0} - \frac{t^{28}}{2u} + i\eta}$ Kontour integrales, alogy Savablan is crima Chus: GR(X, Y, X, Y) = = -28in2mx 7in(y) ei2mx xm(y) En = (2m (E-Em, o) , Vm = 1/4 / 1/4

Edding folist X, y Everdine to Esal mémoltant . 30 Rayon: A belies ereducturet ugy Eap, as, hogy X=a vessis. $g(y_i,y_i) = \sum_{u} \frac{-e^{i\frac{2}{2}u}q}{\sqrt{2}} \chi_u(y_i) \chi_u(y_i)$ rawon De lattur (hosp $E(t_{k}) = E_{u_{1}0} - 2r \cos k_{u}a$)

=) $t_{v_{1}u} = t_{1} \frac{\partial E}{\partial k} = 2ra tiuk_{u}a$ $\left[g^{R}(y_{i}y_{j}) = \sum_{u_{i}} \frac{-\epsilon^{i2u_{i}a}}{\sqrt{\pi}a} \chi_{u_{i}}(y_{i}) \chi_{u_{i}}(y_{j}) \right]$ Elsor Xm (j=1) = Ym (j=N+1)=0 Miert neu x=0-t rele vehni?

Sch eqn: $(E-u_0-2x)+(u)+3+(u+1)+3+(u-1)=0$, u>1Lebenil, ha $(E-u_0+2x)+(u)+3+(u+1)+3+(u-1)=0$ $(E-u_0+2x)+(u)+3+(u+1)+3+(u-1)=0$ $(E-u_0+2x)+(u)+3+(u+1)+3+(u+1)=0$ $(E-u_0+2x)+(u)+3+(u+1)+3+(u+1)=0$

De ex as enulet oscharson, la $A_2 = 0$ en $E = U_0 + 2 \times (1 - \cos \beta_a)$

Megj: 1 dim. a felilets breeze for megsapliative a tight-binding espendetbill is: $(E - U_0 - 27) g^R(n_1) + fg^R(n_1) + fg^R(n_1) = 0$ (1) $(E - u_0 - 2x) g^R (11) + \chi g^R (211) = A + \delta(x - x') |x = x'|$ At else emuletet religió: $g(n_1) = g^R(1/1) e^{iR(n-1)a}$ ha E= U0+27 (1- Co18a) beina a (2) equaletbe: $=) g^{(R)}(111) = (E - U_0 - 2v + ve^{ig_a})^{-1} = \frac{e^{ig_a}}{v}$ $g^{R}(M_{1}1) = \frac{-e^{i2c} i2(m-1)a}{7}$ Alt: g(R)(1,1) felicet: Green-fu, értièle Rell a Résélbhrelben

```
in[1]:= Remove["Global`*"]
```

Assymetric Breit-Wigner *)

(*e==∈0-2y Cos[k]*)

Remove::rmnsm: There are no symbols matching "Global'*". >>

In[2]:=

(*Graphics[{Black,

Disk[{-1,0},.5,{-Pi/2,Pi/2}],Disk[{1,0},.5,{Pi/2,3Pi/2}],

{Thick,Circle[{0,0},.3]},

Line[{{-1,0},{-.3,0}}],

Line[{{1,0},{.3,0}}],

Text[Style["e1",Large,Bold],{0,0}],

Text[Style["a",Large,Bold],{-.4,.1}],

Text[Style["\beta", Large, Bold], {.4,.1}]}

]*) α Out[3]=

Breit-Wigner jesonance

 $ln[4]:= v = 2 \gamma Sin[k]; g0 =$

E = - 27 Co18.

t = G[[1, 2]] v // ComplexExpand // Simplify;

 $ln[7]:= Tt[e] = Assuming[\alpha \in Reals && \beta \in Reals && \gamma \in Reals && k \in Reals && e1 \in Reals,$

 $t * t^* // FullSimplify /. {k -> ArcCos[-e / (2 \chi)]};$

Tt[e] // TraditionalForm

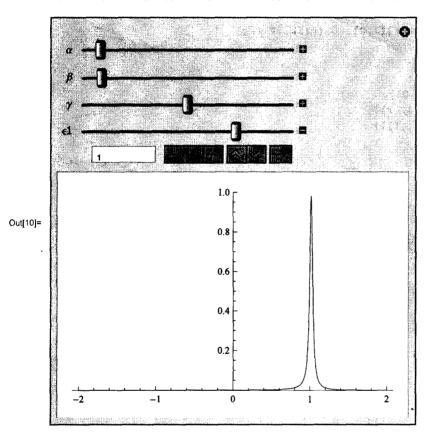
Out[8]//TraditionalForm=

$$\frac{4\alpha^2\beta^2\left(1-\frac{e^2}{4\gamma^2}\right)}{\left(1-\frac{e^2}{4\gamma^2}\right)(\alpha^2+\beta^2)^2+\left(\frac{e(\alpha^2+\beta^2-2\gamma^2)}{2\gamma}+\gamma\epsilon 1\right)^2}$$

In[9]:=

C(2402)-e5+68,

ECC 28



In[11]:= (*Fano*)

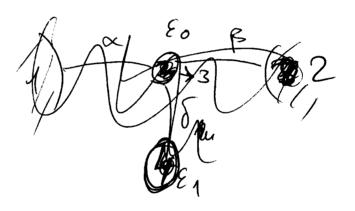
```
(*
Graphics[{Black,
    Disk[{-1,0},.5,{-Pi/2,Pi/2}],Disk[{1,0},.5,{Pi/2,3Pi/2}],
    {Thick,Circle[{0,0},.3]},
    Line[{{-1,0},{-.3,0}}],
    Line[{{1,0},{.3,0}}],
    Text[Style["61",Large,Bold],{0,0}],
    Text[Style["a",Large,Bold],{-.4,.1}],
    Text[Style["β",Large,Bold],{.4,.1}],
    {Thick,Circle[{0,1},.3]},
    Text[Style["e2",Large,Bold],{0,1}],
    Line[{{0,0.3},{0,0.7}}],
    Text[Style["δ",Large,Bold],{0.1,.5}]}
]
*)
```

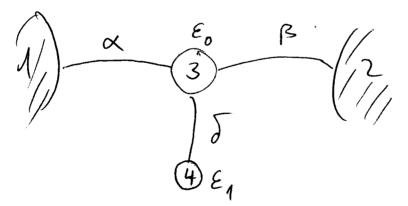
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G=Inverse
$$\begin{bmatrix} g0^{-1} & 0 & -\alpha & 0 \\ 0 & g0^{-1} & -\beta & 0 \\ -\alpha & -\beta & -2\gamma & \cos[k] - \epsilon 1 & -\delta \\ 0 & 0 & -\delta & -2\gamma & \cos[k] - \epsilon 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

*)

Fano Sasdat





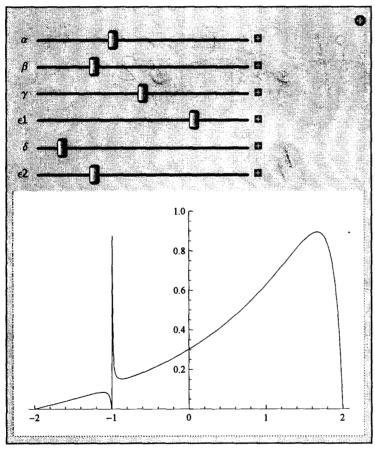
ŧ

$$\ln[15] := \frac{4 \alpha^2 \beta^2 \left(1 - \frac{e^2}{4 \gamma^2}\right)}{\left(1 - \frac{e^2}{4 \gamma^2}\right) \left(\alpha^2 + \beta^2\right)^2 + \left(\frac{e^{\left(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 2 \gamma^2\right)}}{2 \gamma} + \gamma \left(\epsilon 1 + \frac{\delta^2}{e^{-\epsilon 2}}\right)\right)^2} // \operatorname{TraditionalForm}$$

$$\frac{4 \alpha^2 \beta^2 \left(1 - \frac{e^2}{4 \gamma^2}\right)}{\left(1 - \frac{e^2}{4 \gamma^2}\right) (\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^2 + \left(\frac{e^{\left(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 2 \gamma^2\right)}}{2 \gamma} + \gamma \left(\epsilon 1 - \frac{\delta^2}{e^{-\epsilon 2}}\right)\right)^2}$$

$$\ln[16] := \operatorname{Manipulate} \left[\operatorname{Plot} \left[\frac{4 \alpha^2 \beta^2 \left(1 - \frac{e^2}{4 \gamma^2}\right)}{\left(\alpha^2 + \beta^2\right)^2 \left(1 - \frac{e^2}{4 \gamma^2}\right) + \left(\frac{e^{\left(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 2 \gamma^2\right)}}{2 \gamma} + \gamma \left(\epsilon 1 + \frac{\delta^2}{e^{-\epsilon 2}}\right)\right)^2} \right)$$

$$\left\{ \left\{\alpha, .1\right\}, 0, 2\right\}, \left\{\left\{\beta, .1\right\}, 0, 2\right\}, \left\{\left\{\gamma, 1\right\}, .5, 1.5\right\}, \left\{\left\{\epsilon 1, 0\right\}, -2, 2\right\}, \left\{\delta, 0, 1.5\right\}, \left\{\left\{\epsilon 2, 0\right\}, -2, 2\right\} \right]$$



$$In[17]:= \mathbf{fanoT} = \frac{4 \alpha^2 \beta^2 \left(1 - \frac{e^2}{4 \gamma^2}\right)}{\left(\alpha^2 + \beta^2\right)^2 \left(1 - \frac{e^2}{4 \gamma^2}\right) + \left(\frac{e \left(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 2 \gamma^2\right)}{2 \gamma} + \gamma \left(\epsilon 1 - \frac{\delta^2}{e - \epsilon^2}\right)\right)^2}$$

$$Out[17]= \frac{4 \alpha^2 \beta^2 \left(1 - \frac{e^2}{4 \gamma^2}\right)}{\left(\alpha^2 + \beta^2\right)^2 \left(1 - \frac{e^2}{4 \gamma^2}\right) + \left(\frac{e \left(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 2 \gamma^2\right)}{2 \gamma} + \gamma \left(\epsilon 1 - \frac{\delta^2}{e - \epsilon^2}\right)\right)^2}$$

Fauo PE1 Fauo resonance

Carlo Contraction of the Contrac

(*

G=Inverse
$$\begin{bmatrix} g0^{-1} & 0 & -\alpha & 0 \\ 0 & g0^{-1} & -\beta & 0 \\ -\alpha & -\beta & -2\gamma & \cos[k] - \epsilon 1 & -\delta \\ 0 & 0 & -\delta & -2\gamma & \cos[k] - \epsilon 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

*)

*

Kvantum Hall-effekturs (egers traum)

Drude-wodell, sis B-ter!

$$(E_{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{M}{e\tau} & -B \\ B & \frac{M}{e\tau} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} U_{x} \\ U_{y} \end{pmatrix}$$

I = e v. m. à raustituseg, m.: elastronstimiseg (per febret)

$$=) \left(\frac{E_{x}}{E_{y}} \right) = \left[\frac{M}{e^{2} r n_{s}} \frac{-B}{e n_{s}} \right] \left(\frac{f_{x}}{f_{y}} \right) \rightarrow E = 0.17$$

$$\frac{B}{e n_{s}} \frac{M}{e^{2} r n_{s}} \left[\frac{f_{y}}{f_{y}} \right]$$

$$S_{x} = 5^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{m}{e^2 \tau n_s} & -\frac{B}{e n_s} \\ \frac{R}{e n_s} & \frac{m}{e^2 \tau n_s} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow S_{xx} = S_{yy} = \frac{1}{60} = \frac{m_s}{e^2 \tau n_s}$$

$$S_{xy} = -S_{yy} = \frac{B}{100} = \frac{B}{100}$$

$$S \times Y$$
 $B \longrightarrow B$

Namobb terebuel - dandan-Brintez. (Klitning, et.al PRL, 45 494 (50))

- Svandalt Hall-ellenallas

Sxx ≈ 0 les ossaillal, Sxy = plato, amisor Sxx ≈ 0.

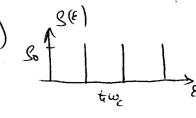
$$\mathcal{E}_{\uparrow} \circ \mathcal{E}_{=} t_{1} \omega_{c}(n+\frac{1}{2})$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{c} = \frac{2eB}{m} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \delta(\mathcal{E}_{-} t_{1} \omega_{c}(n+\frac{1}{2}))$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{c} = \frac{eB}{m}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{c} \circ \mathcal{E}_{c} = \frac{2eB}{m} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \delta(\mathcal{E}_{-} t_{1} \omega_{c}(n+\frac{1}{2}))$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{c} \circ \mathcal{E}_{c} = \frac{2eB}{m} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \delta(\mathcal{E}_{-} t_{2} \omega_{c}(n+\frac{1}{2}))$$



So hisrawolhaté in, hon a 2D allapotsiniseg Szo = 11 720 Igg true energia intervallemban fro true allapot vous. Exer ex allapotor a B ter beroposolasaval mind a Landan-miséra rencentralodual => $g_0 = g_{2D}$ to $w_c = \frac{m}{4t^2} \cdot t_w = \frac{eg}{tt} \cdot \frac{eg}{m} = \frac{2eg}{h}$ g(E)-lan a d'unicsor Lineleseduel a neugerèsel alfali moras mat. B 7 =) touc 11 =) à Landan-viva emelkedit >) Sxx ostcillail , amisor a Ex elmordul em & Landan-miverol So a Landay-vivo degeneració a! (emsignin (eli letre!) B₁ B₂ Ms or electron surriseg (eenseguri felilebre) $\frac{g_{0}(B_{A})}{g_{0}(B_{R})} = 1$ a foltétel, horn B_{0} en B_{2} set en mart $B_{0}(B_{R}) = 1$ a foltétel, horn B_{0} en B_{2} set en mart $B_{0}(B_{R}) = 1$ $M_{S} = \frac{2e}{h} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_{1}} - \frac{1}{R_{2}}}$ > meter modern M_{S} - webserve. 12 - ben ostallal fxx! Misor Cathati a svantum halas (Landan-nive & Externerye)? 1 = a cirlotron morgannal a reninger idé we Kvantom botas lèp fel, la To => tiwe >> \frac{t}{7} = a Landan-niv- Rinèles la lèse a Grenny exerces miatt. B >> 1/m $\mu_{m} = \frac{e \tau}{m} \quad \text{for } \omega_{c} = \frac{|e|B}{m} = 0$ Nagy morge gorysågn el. m $Va \mu_{m} = 10^{6} \frac{cu^{2}}{Vs} = 10^{2} \frac{u^{2}}{Vs}$ Kisebb B ter is eleg, bon a routum hatasor mar B = 10⁻²T = 100 Gauss-val vou Evanteur-effertus. megrelenjenet. T alacson, miliday &.

10

Korabban lå Hul (ismèlles): $\hat{H} = \frac{(p - eA)^2}{2m}$

 $\mathcal{E}_{u}(\ell) = (u+\frac{1}{2}) t_{u} \omega_{c}$

 $U_{n}(\mathcal{Z}) = \frac{1}{t} \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_{n}(\mathcal{Z})}{\partial \mathcal{Z}} = 0$

4 mis (x,4) = 1 e un (9+9k)

 $u_{u}(q)=e^{\frac{q^{2}}{2}}U_{u}(q)$ $q=\sqrt{\frac{uw_{c}}{t_{1}}}$

Hernik-polius 9k = 1 the ye

Mi van la van confining-potential?

y. 1 1/16 -> u(y)

E(m2)=(n+2)towe + (n,8) u(y) | m,2)

2 ((ye)

 $\xi(n_1 2) = t_1 \omega_c(n+\frac{1}{2}) + U(y_e) / y_e = \frac{t_1 2}{eB}$

allapotos, mines jatulès

at arombor

Edge stale Seberrège:

edge states

1 oser as

aramot

allapotor ereducingener

A minta set mèlen ar edge states ellentètes iranglem moroques.

M=3 (E) M=0 = 2

y= tre $\omega_c = \frac{\text{lelB}}{14}$ y iranglan the

[Px 14]=0 =) Px= ts

Nagy B-famel re= 0 ~ 1 KM Ha re elig lien, hon at U18)

Loustans exer a Malan, arror hamalhatjul u
parturbàció so à unitant

, de pu, 8> centralt ye loril ès a literiadèse try juich y-irausba

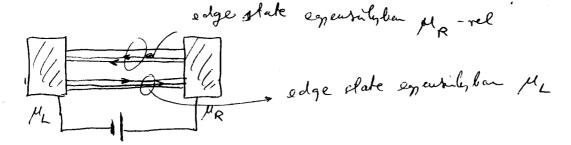
> A minta pèlèn

Valual exol at elektron allapoto & ledge states),

welser viens as apamot.

 $U(n_1 2) = \frac{1}{t} \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}(n_1 2)}{\partial \mathcal{E}} = \frac{1}{t} \frac{\partial U(y_1)}{\partial y_2} = \frac{1}{t} \frac{\partial U(y_1)}{\partial y_1} \frac{dy_2}{dx} = \frac{1}{eB} \frac{dU(y_1)}{dy_2}$

(du eliplet valt a minta set nelen.)



A minta l'et mèlèn levé edge state-el terbelileg (y irduntam)
breparalodual, at overlapping exponencialisan lieri l'estil.

(at edge state-el literateire VIII es exponencialisan lecreng e-1/2)

A minte nélein levő <u>Newyerés</u> neu sèperes est egyit edge state bil a mérit ironyban haladó edge-state be promi as elektront.

Teljes suppression of backscattering, la Fr Landson sivit van.

A balrol indulé edge state-et egensulyban vannas up reservoirral.

Aniq a jobbrol indulé - 11 - 11- 11- 11- 11- .

(Anid.pl. jobbrol elindul as mind benneg a baloldati reservoiratral.

=> Zèrus a longitudiualis ellevallas! R_=0!

Ha Er èppen at eggil Landan-vivon Veg, als ar mat voumas objan àclapotos, meliseren serestiel at elestron trovodhat. Eses at allapotos a winter belsejèber voumas. Agy lebetrèges vista trèvas, avin ellevallas mariumenot exedurement a longitudium lis R_-ben.

preumi as arain? A helipet wagon basoulé a ballistieus transsporthor.

$$T = 2e Z Z \frac{1}{4} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial k} = \frac{2e}{L} Z \int_{L}^{L} \frac{1}{4} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial k} d\ell = \frac{2e}{k} Z \int_{L}^{M_{L}} d\ell = \frac{2e}{k} M(He^{-HR})$$

 $R_L = \frac{U_L}{I} = 0$ en $R_H = \frac{U_H}{I} = \frac{l_h}{2e^2 M}$ Edge -slate-el trêma.

$$M = \left(\frac{E_F}{t_1 \omega}\right)^T \text{ egent Adm!}$$

$$R_H = \frac{h}{2e^2 M}, \frac{25.8128 \text{ kJ}}{2 \text{ M}}$$

Pontossag Ry-Van (10-6! => 02a: a töléletes suppression of backsættering! Viaba vamas neugyeső!! Lx 2 100 pm eretén is!!! At edge state-el a veges metet miet.

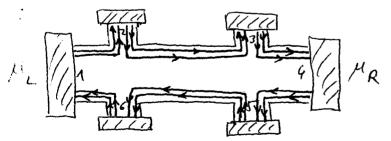
(lagen véges-mèret effesters cèp fel at elestron diamagnèses voustreptibiles sands voimités à u à l is.)

A routen Hall-ban at edge plate-et eredueinnerer & at effectant!

R_ = 0, ha Ef let Landan-nivé lêtét van.
R_ = wax, ha Ef = valamely Landan-nivéval.

({ > Autoplepo, hispen, ha E a set Landan-nivi sotot van, alsor as allapotecii tiisey an majohnen zetrus, asas mines el all ani visti as aramot » maon R. I vatuains. Hassalian, miser E = Landan nivi » van elig el., ani visti as aramot » R. ~ sim. As ellenturadas feloda'sa: A buls ban valoban a fenti e'tveles a helyes, de veges mintaban as E energicji elestion allapotos asos as edge slate-es, melses a ket Landan-nivi sistet vannas is sedpeses as aramot vimi.)

Butiler-formla alkalmareisa



Makross Lopilus minda (n 100 mm = Lx, Ly)
Mivel mines vistatabidas, Lönge"
Minolni a Tab transmistrios - függvenst.

Poestulatum: Elektron halad
egnis terminalrol a mátisra
Mérodás nelkül. Es as
anit láttunk és jol telsesül
a sisévletesben. Telses suppression
of bacs scattering.
As edge slate-es halad
Movadás nelkül egnis
termin Irol a michikra.

Tab = M = (odge Hatel Malue = Ex) Arabrau M=2.

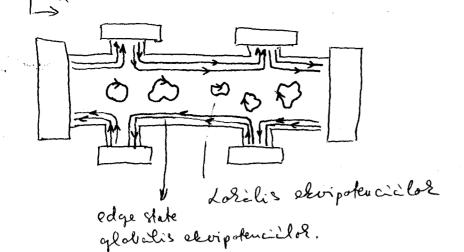
Erer alapjan a Gab a søvetrere alaku: 1 2 3 4 5 6 0 0 0 0 0 G_c

G_c 0 0 0 0 0

O G_c 0 0 0

O G_c 0 0 0

O G_c 0 0 , alol $G_c = \frac{2e^2}{h} M$ 0 0 0 G0 Pontiser-formula: Ia = I Gab [Va-Vb] = Va & Gab - Z Gab Vb Legren V4 = 0 => I1 = V1 Gc - Gc V6 Tivel 2,3, 5,6 terminal pa I2 = U2 Ge - Ge V1 febriltieg-meret raporolunt => I3 = V3 Gc - Gc V2 In = Un Ge - Ge V3 I2=13=0.0, I5=16=0 IT = U5 Gc - Gc U4 $V_1 = V_2$, $V_2 = V_3$, $V_5 = 0$, $V_6 = 0$ · I = V G G - G V5 $I_1 = V_1 G_c$ $=) R_{L} = \frac{V_{2} - V_{1}}{I_{1}} = \frac{V_{6} - V_{5}}{I_{1}} = 0$ $R_{\mu} = \frac{V_2 - V_6}{I_1} = \frac{V_3 - V_5}{I_1} = \frac{V_1}{I_1} = G_c^{-1} = \left[\frac{2e^2}{h}M\right]^{-1}$ A Britiser-formula emperien magneret 77a a Hall-ellevillast es a Re ellevallast système. Edge states renderette veretøben (nemyere 2 hatasa): küls" E ès B Liber as elektron drift sebessere U(y) (morgo Reardical irreduter, ett.) U = E X B, de E=-gradu Churchal. ~ Lotalizalt allapotos =) v 1 grad (-) VII U ekvipotenci à l'uentén morog ar elektron.



A minter bebrejèben megjelenet losalitælt ållapotol.

Mi ar ora, hory Ex => ket dandan mivé & rött van?

election > Ms = SEF Stimised > Ms = S(EFIB) dE => Sus = S(EFIB) SEF

it many g(EFIB)

ahol g magy of $\frac{du_s}{dE_F}$ magy.

Ha g livri aller $\delta E_F = \frac{\delta u_s}{s}$ magy mat his δu_s -well

is.

I cy E_F obyan externe all be,

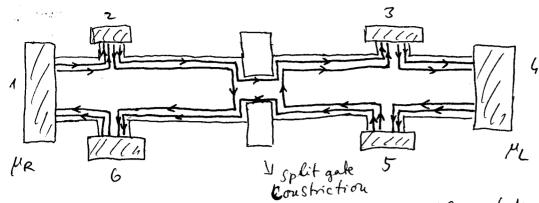
abol gnagy. At állapotsűrőség g éppen a Landan-nivón vali? Naggyá. Igy Ez a Zandan-nivónra all be.

Ex vistout at jelent, hogy Ex nem det Landan-vive Extit van, ann a feltetele annal, hogy RL = 0 leggen.

At ellentuoudas feloldasa: A losalitalt villapotos

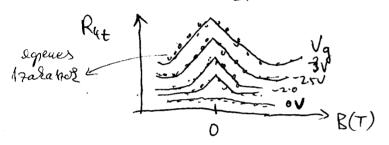
betöltöderevel mordul el at Ef a dandan-mivérél er schril set dandan-mivé ler, Ugnandsor etel a losalitælt allapotos mem jætulnas ar dramhor. Amint Ef atnegy set dandan-mivé sætt gapen a losalitælt allapotos serdenel betöltödni er sætben miner ellenallarjatulesa => vsar egg platot eredményer gxy-ben, RH-ban.

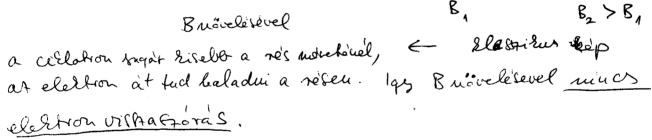
Suppression of backscattering, edge state-ek deteltalasa



Four-terminal métérnél ar ellevallàs (Longifudia clis) Osó Exeneset tapantaltak B noveléselor.

$$R(\underline{B}) - R(0) < 0$$





Magyardrat a dandauer-Büttiler-formalizmussal.

The as O-lif M modes (edge state) jou bei. A constriction - not (M>N)

N woder (edge state) helad åf. legger $P = \frac{M-N}{M}$

Elhor felirhatial a Gab matrixot.

 $G_c = \frac{2e^2}{6}M$

Legen V4=0.

32

A 2,3,5,6 servivalelra femilitiègnérét laposolune, exect $I_7 = I_8 = I_6 = 0$

$$=$$
 $V_5 = 0$, $V_4 = V_2$, $V_6 = pV_2$, $V_3 = (4-p)V_2$

=)
$$I_1 = (V_1 - V_6)G_c = (V_1 - pV_2)G_c = (1-p)V_1G_c$$

$$R_{L} = \frac{V_{2} - V_{3}}{I_{A}} = \frac{V_{6} - V_{5}}{I_{A}} = \frac{V_{1} - (I - p)V_{1}}{I_{A}} = \frac{p}{1 - p} \frac{1}{G_{c}} = \frac{h}{2e^{2}} \left(\frac{1}{N} - \frac{1}{M}\right)$$

$$R_{H} = \frac{V_{2} - V_{6}}{I_{A}} = \frac{V_{1} - pV_{1}}{I_{A}} = \frac{(1 - p)V_{1}}{(1 - p) \frac{1}{G_{c}} V_{1}} = \frac{h}{G_{c}} = \frac{h}{2e^{2}} \frac{1}{M}$$

A Hali-ellerallas <u>nem vallorik</u>, a split gake nincs balassal ta. (Naivan: 2,6 sontasturolta tavol van a split gate)

A long tudinalis ellevallàs:

$$R_{L} = \frac{L}{2e^{2}} \left(\frac{1}{N} - \frac{1}{M} \right)$$

At Ø kontakturnal eg 20 eligat van B herben _ Landan-mivile

At edge state-ek Maria = M = \frac{E_F}{E_W} \sim \frac{1}{R}

$$R_{L} = \frac{l_{1}}{2e^{2}} \left(\frac{1}{N} - \frac{t_{1}w_{c}}{E_{F}} \right) = \frac{l_{1}}{2e^{2}} \left(\frac{1}{N} - \frac{t_{1}e}{E_{F}w} B \right)$$

$$=) \frac{dRL(B)}{dB} = a'R < 0$$

(Meg lehet untatui, boogs B<0 terre dRL(B) >0.)

(1.4.3a)

 $/|e|n_{\rm s} \qquad (1.4.3b)$

he longitudinal resistance is nearly with magnetic field.

red by preparing a rectanguv along the x-direction and $V_1 - V_2$) and the transverse 1.4.1). Since $J_y = 0$, we can

 $\rho_{yx}J_x$

 $H = E_y W$. Hence the resistiviand transverse voltages by

 $=\frac{V_{\rm H}}{I}$

inal voltage V_x and the transiaAs film using a rectangular

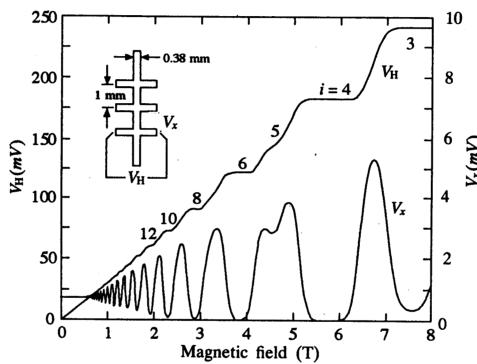


Fig. 1.4.2. Measured longitudinal and transverse voltages for a modulation-doped GaAs film at $T=1.2~\rm K$ ($I=25.5~\mu A$). Reproduced with permission from Fig. 1 of M. E. Cage, R. F. Dziuba and B. F. Field (1985), *IEEE Trans. Instrum. Meas.* IM-34, 301. © 1985 IEEE

constant while the Hall voltage increases linearly in agreement with the predictions of the semiclassical Drude model described above. At high fields, however, the longitudinal resistance shows pronounced oscillatory behavior while the Hall resistance exhibits plateaus corresponding to the minima in the longitudinal resistance. These features are usually absent at room temperature or even at 77 K but quite evident at cryogenic temperatures of 4 K and below. To understand these features we need to go

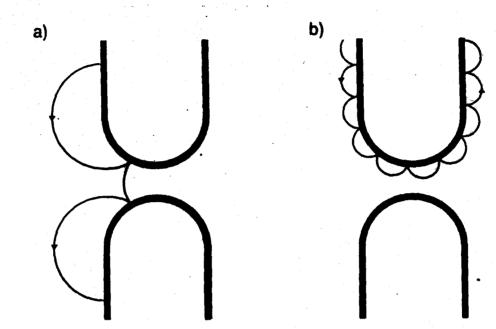


Fig. 51. Illustration of the reduction of backscattering by a magnetic field, which is responsible for the negative magnetoresistance of Fig. 50. Shown are trajectories approaching a constriction without a potential barrier, in a weak (a) and strong (b) magnetic field. Taken from H. van Houten et al., in "Nanostructured Systems" (M. A. Reed, ed.). Academic, New York.

Here $N_{\rm wide}$ is the number of occupied Landau levels in the wide 2DEG regions. The simplest (but incomplete) argument leading to Eq. (13.7) is that the additivity of voltages on receivable (ohmic contacts) implies that the two-terminal resistance $R_{\rm h} = (h/2e^2)N_{\rm mid}$ and the bagitudinal resistance $R_{\rm L}$. This argument is incomplete because it is larger than the Hall resistance in the wide regions is not affected by the same that the Hall resistance in the wide

s tabulated in Fig. 49 should

acy of the energy levels is at odd multiples of e^2/h . a particularly clear fashion, expendicular) to the 2DEG. required to fully lift the spin

all fraction of the electrons i is transmitted through the attered back into the source sistance of a ballistic point w a relatively weak magnetic backscattering caused by the ount of backscattering caused mains essentially unaffected. gnetic field is observed as a)] in a four-terminal measureace R₁. The voltage probes in G regions, well away from the iws the establishment of local in weak magnetic fields (cf. terminal replatance does not imental results for R, in this

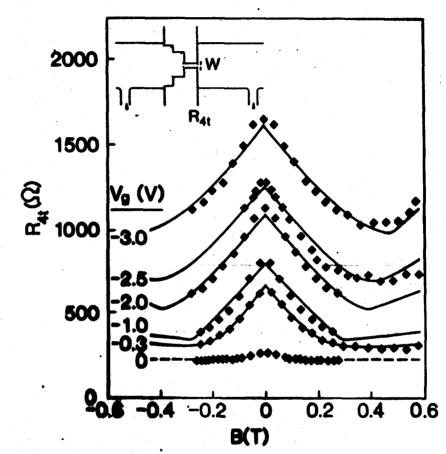


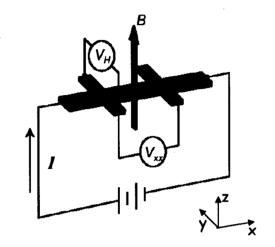
Fig. 50. Four-terminal lengitudinal magnetoresistance $R_{\rm L}$ of a constriction for a series of gate voltages. The negative magnetoresistance is temperature independent between 50 mK and 4 K. Solid lines are according to line. (13.7) and (10.8), with the constriction width as adjustable parameter. The inest shows ashematically the device geometry, with the two voltage probes used to measure $R_{\rm L}$. Taken from 16, van Houten et al., Phys. Rev. B 37, 8534 (1988).

approximately constant [at. Mg. 31 or Eq. (10.8)], so R_{2t} is only wealthy dependent on B in this last majore. For stronger fields Eq. (13.6) describes a magnetic magnetic terms of the magnetic



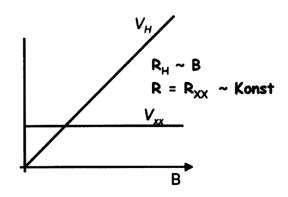
Klasszikus Hall-Effektus

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ B \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{E} = \begin{pmatrix} E_x \\ E_y \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{J} = e n_s \mathbf{v}$$
$$\frac{m \mathbf{v}}{\tau} = e \left(\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B} \right)$$



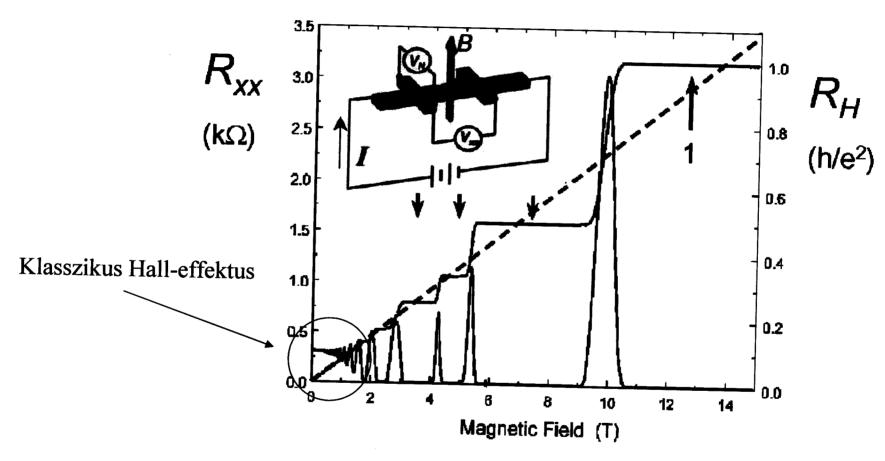
$$\begin{bmatrix}
E_x \\
E_y
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
\frac{m}{e^2 \tau n_s} & \frac{-B}{e n_s} \\
\frac{B}{e n_s} & \frac{m}{e^2 \tau n_s}
\end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}
J_x \\
J_y
\end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \mathbf{J} = \boldsymbol{\sigma} \mathbf{E} \rightarrow \boldsymbol{\varrho} = \boldsymbol{\sigma}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix}
\frac{m}{e^2 \tau n_s} & \frac{-B}{e n_s} \\
\frac{B}{e n_s} & \frac{m}{e^2 \tau n_s}
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_H =: \frac{V_y}{I} = \frac{E_y}{j_x} = \varrho_{yx} = \frac{B}{en_s}$$
, ha $j_y = 0$





EGÉSZ KVANTUM HALL-EFFEKTUS



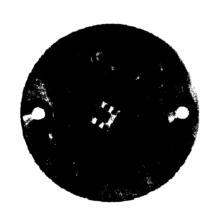


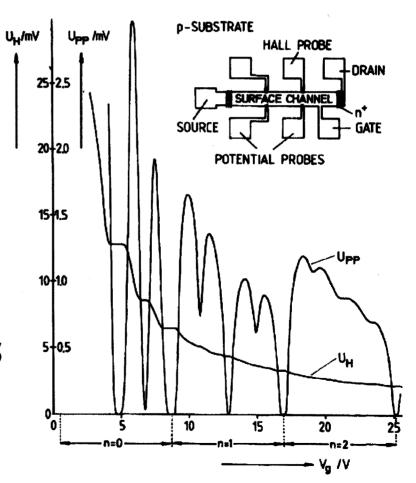


EGÉSZ KVANTUM HALL-EFFEKTUS

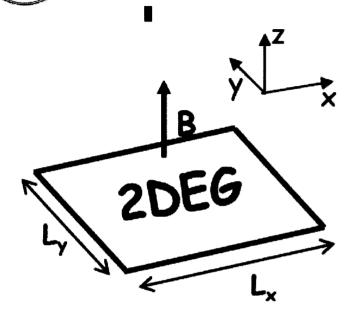
K. v. Klitzing, G. Dorda, M. Pepper: New Method for High-Accuracy Determination of the Fine-Structure Constant Based on Quantized Hall Resistance, Phys. Rev. Lett. 45, 494 (1980)

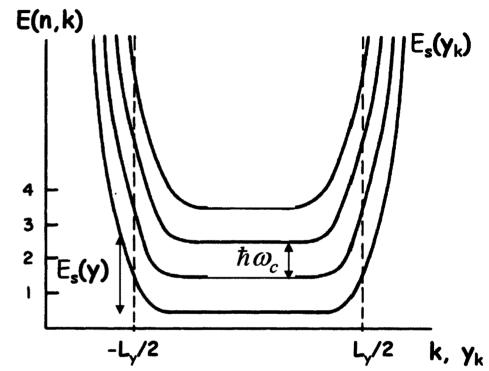






Klaus von Klitzing, Nobel-díj 1985





$$E(n,k) = \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\hbar\omega_c + E_s(y_k)$$

Landau-nívók

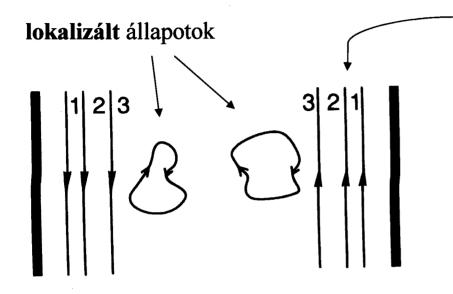
A minta szélének hatása

$$y_k = \frac{\hbar k}{eB}$$

$$\omega_c = \frac{|e|B}{m}$$
 ciklotron frekvencia

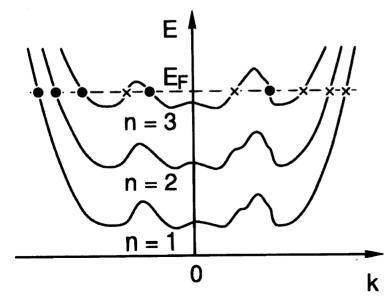


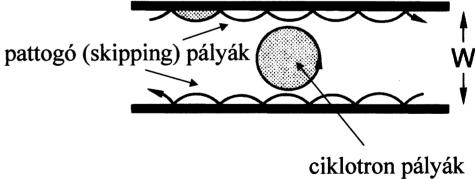
Lokalizált és élállapotok



élállapotok (edge states), kiterjedt állapotok

Klasszikus kép:

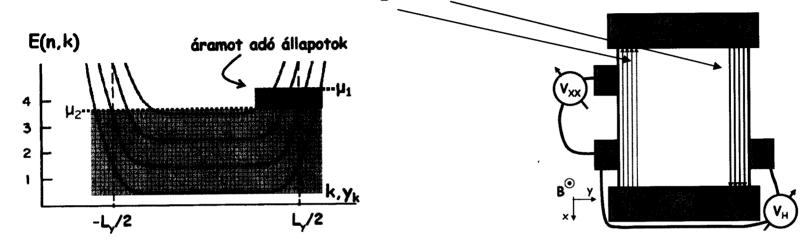






ÉLÁLLAPOTOK ÁRAMA

Visszaszórás nélküli vezető élállapotok okozzák a kvantum Hall-effektust



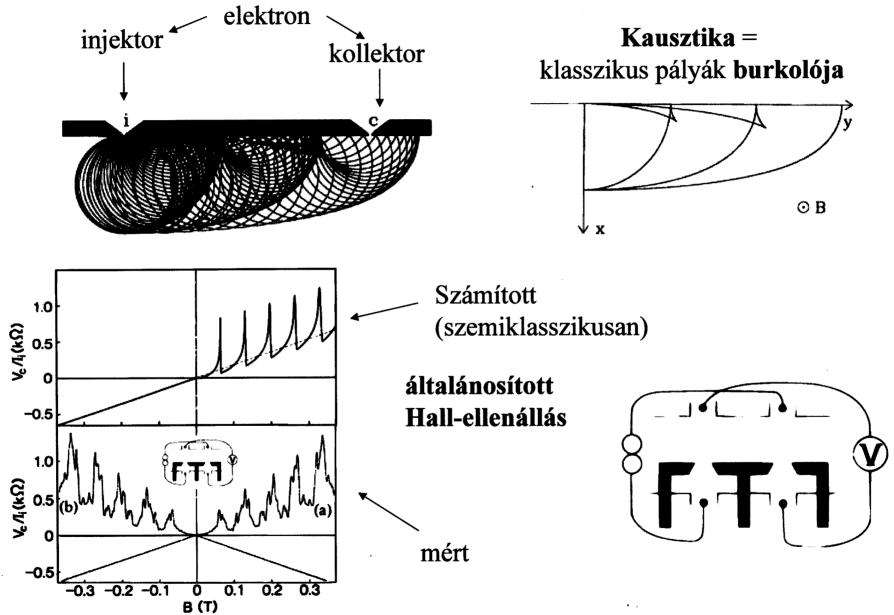
$$I = \frac{2e}{L_x} \sum_{n,k} \frac{1}{\hbar} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial k} = \frac{2e}{L_x} \sum_{n} \int_{\mu_2}^{\mu_1} \frac{L_x}{2\pi} \frac{1}{\hbar} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial k} dk = \frac{2e}{h} \sum_{n} \int_{\mu_2}^{\mu_1} d\varepsilon = \frac{2e}{h} M(\mu_1 - \mu_2)$$

$$R_{XX} = \frac{V_{XX}}{I} = \frac{V_4 - V_3}{I} = \frac{\mu_4 - \mu_3}{eI} = \frac{\mu_2 - \mu_2}{eI} = 0$$

$$R_{H} = \frac{V_H}{I} = \frac{V_5 - V_4}{I} = \frac{\mu_5 - \mu_4}{eI} = \frac{\mu_1 - \mu_2}{eI} = \frac{h}{e^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2M}$$



ELEKTRONOK FOKUSZÁLÁSA





Kísérlet az élállapot közvetlen kimutatására

Konstrikció 2DEG mintában:

