

FUNDAMENTALS OF NANOELECTRONICS

B. Quantum Transport

1 Schrodinger Equation



- 1.1. Introduction
- 1.2. Wave Equation
- 1.3. Differential to Matrix Equation
- 1.4. Dispersion Relation**
- 1.5. Counting States
- 1.6. Beyond 1-D
- 1.7. Lattice with a Basis
- 1.8. Graphene
- 1.9. Reciprocal Lattice / Valleys
- 1.10. Summing up ..

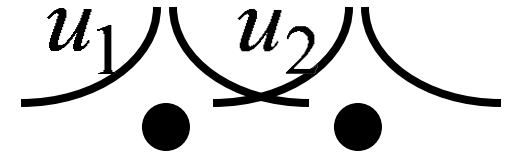
- 2. Contact-ing Schrodinger
- 3. Advanced Examples
- 4. Spin Transport

1.4a Dispersion Relation

$$E[S]\{\psi\} = [H]\{\psi\}$$

Hydrogen Molecule

$$E \begin{bmatrix} 1 & s \\ s & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon' & t' \\ t' & \varepsilon' \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

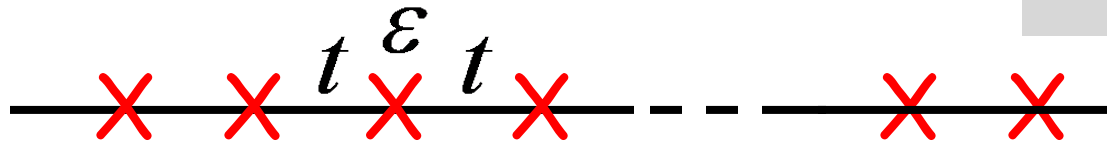


$$E \begin{Bmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \frac{1}{1-s^2} \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon' - t's & t' - \varepsilon's \\ t' - \varepsilon's & \varepsilon' - t's \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$E \begin{Bmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon & t \\ t & \varepsilon \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$E\{\psi\} = [H]\{\psi\}$$

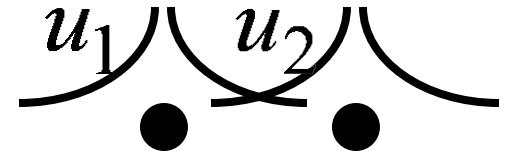
1.4b Dispersion Relation



$$E \begin{Bmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \psi_{N-1} \\ \psi_N \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon & t & 0 & \dots \\ t & \varepsilon & t & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & t & \varepsilon & t & 0 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \dots & \dots & 0 & t & \varepsilon \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \psi_{N-1} \\ \psi_N \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$H_{mn} = \int dV u_m^*(\vec{r}) H_{op} u_n(\vec{r})$$

Hydrogen Molecule

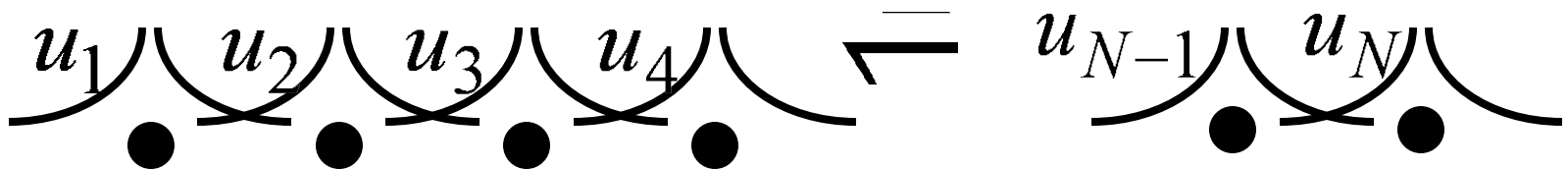


$$E \begin{Bmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon & t \\ t & \varepsilon \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\varepsilon - t \quad \text{---}$$

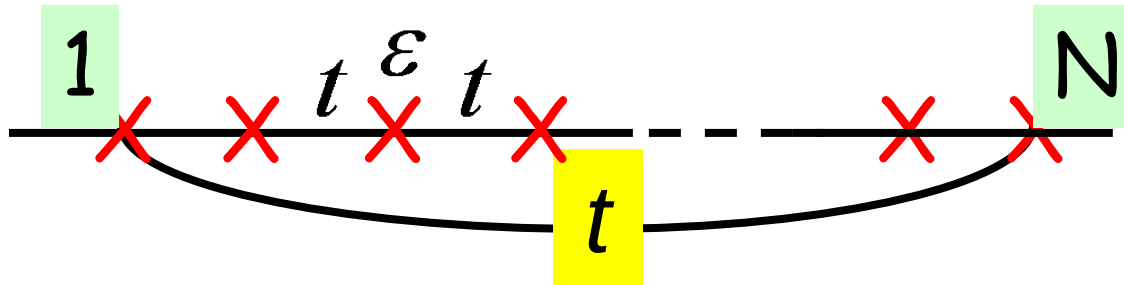
$$\varepsilon + t \quad \text{---}$$

"Hydrogen Solid"



$$E = t e^{-ika} + \varepsilon + t e^{+ika}$$

1.4c Dispersion Relation



a : Lattice spacing

$$E \begin{Bmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \psi_{N-1} \\ \psi_N \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon & t & 0 & \dots & t \\ t & \varepsilon & t & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & t & \varepsilon & t & 0 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & & \\ t & \dots & 0 & t & \varepsilon \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \psi_{N-1} \\ \psi_N \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\psi_n = \psi_0 e^{+in ka}$$

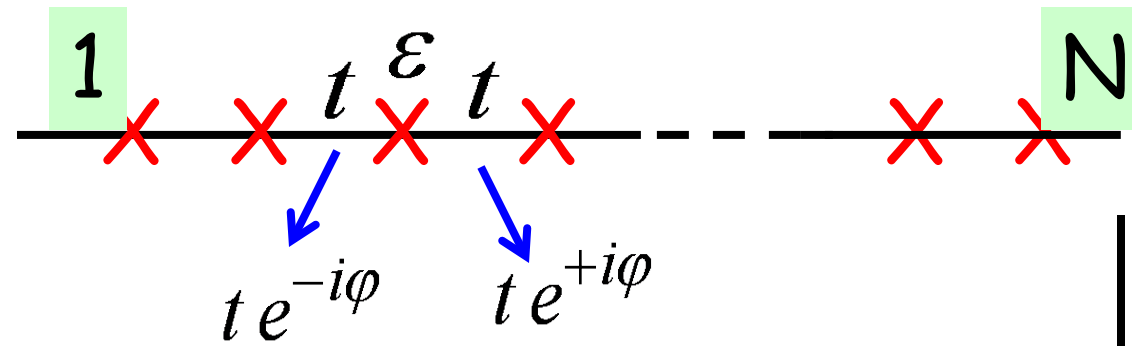
$$\frac{\psi_{n-1}}{\psi_n} = \frac{e^{+i(n-1)ka}}{e^{+in ka}}$$

$$= e^{-ika}$$

$$E \psi_n = +t \psi_{n-1} + \varepsilon \psi_n + t \psi_{n+1}$$

$$E = t \frac{\psi_{n-1}}{\psi_n} + \varepsilon + t \frac{\psi_{n+1}}{\psi_n} = +t e^{-ika} + \varepsilon + t e^{+ika}$$

1.4d Dispersion Relation



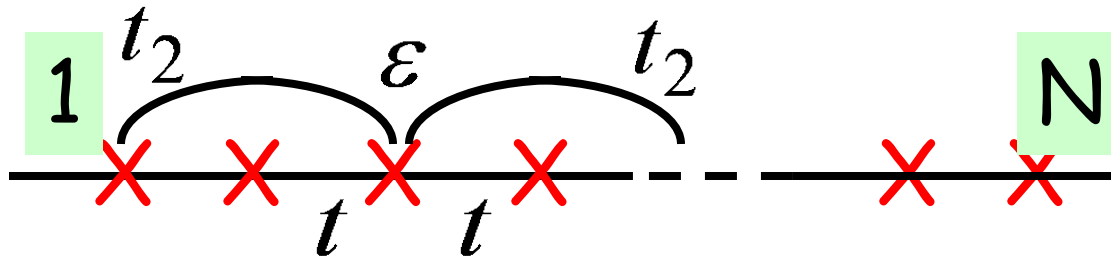
$$E \begin{Bmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \psi_{N-1} \\ \psi_N \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon & t & 0 & \dots \\ t & \epsilon & t & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & t & \epsilon & t & 0 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \dots & \dots & 0 & t & \epsilon \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \psi_{N-1} \\ \psi_N \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$H_{mn} = \int dV u_m^*(\vec{r}) H_{op} u_n(\vec{r})$$

$$E = t e^{-ika} + \epsilon + t e^{+ika} \\ = \epsilon + 2t \cos ka$$

$$E = t e^{-i\varphi} e^{-ika} + \epsilon \\ + t e^{+i\varphi} e^{+ika} \\ = \epsilon + 2t \cos(ka + \varphi)$$

1.4e Dispersion Relation

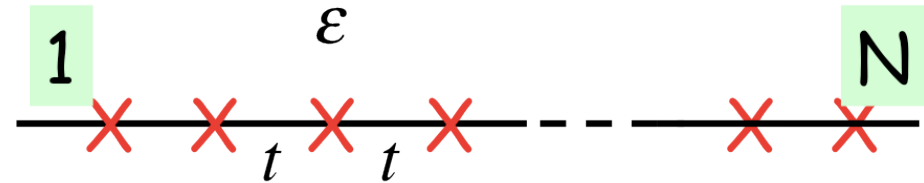


$$\begin{aligned} E &= t_2 e^{-i2ka} + t e^{-ika} + \varepsilon + t e^{+ika} + t_2 e^{+i2ka} \\ &= \varepsilon + 2t \cos ka + 2t_2 \cos 2ka \end{aligned}$$

1.4f Dispersion Relation

$$E_c = \varepsilon + 2t \rightarrow \varepsilon = E_c - 2t$$

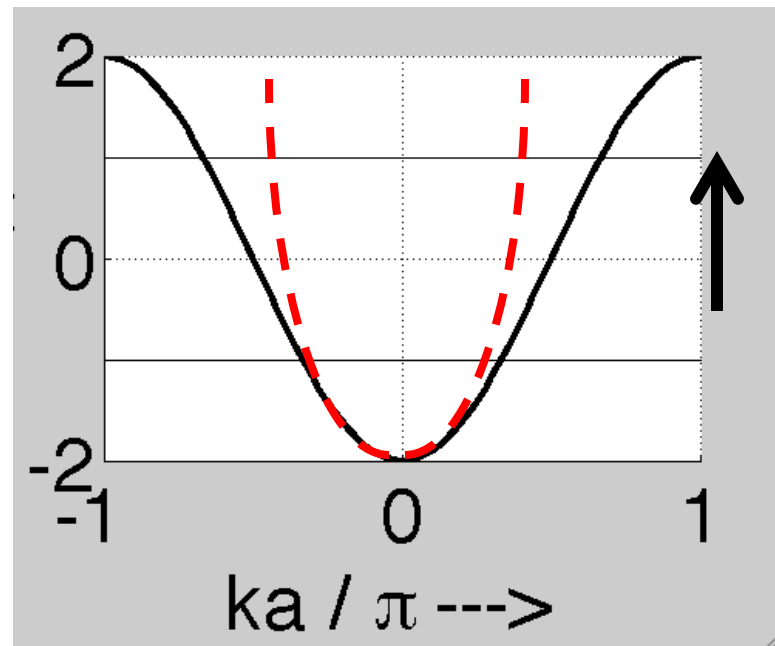
$$t = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2ma^2}$$



$$\varepsilon + 2t \left(1 - \frac{k^2 a^2}{2} + \dots \right)$$

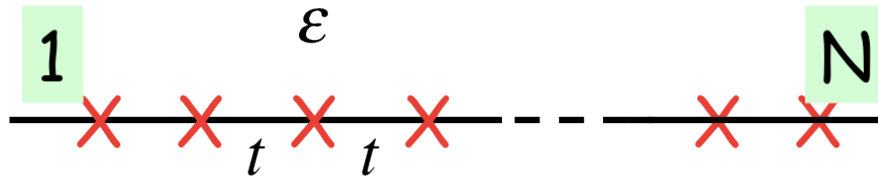
$$E = E_c + \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m}$$

$$E = \varepsilon + 2t \cos ka$$



$$\frac{E - \varepsilon}{|t|}$$

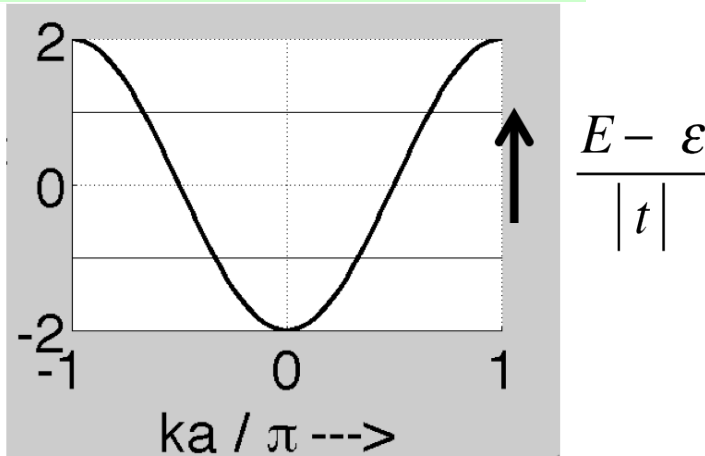
Coming up next ..



$$E \begin{Bmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \psi_{N-1} \\ \psi_N \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon & t & 0 & \dots & \\ t & \varepsilon & t & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & t & \varepsilon & t & 0 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \dots & \dots & 0 & t & \varepsilon \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \psi_{N-1} \\ \psi_N \end{Bmatrix}$$

$N \times N$ matrix
has N
eigenvalues

Allowed energies
look continuous !!



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