

FUNDAMENTALS OF NANOELECTRONICS

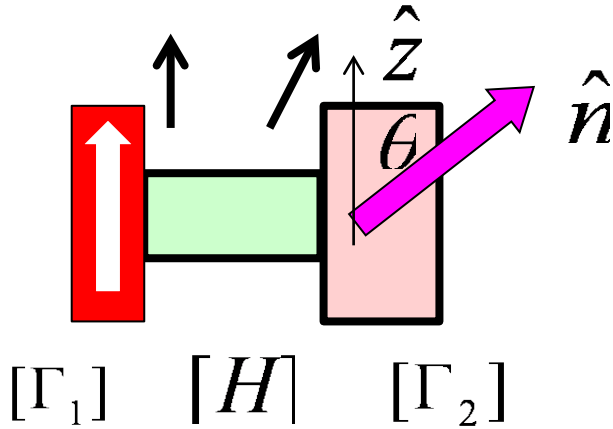
B. Quantum Transport

1. Schrodinger Equation
2. Contact-ing Schrodinger
3. More Examples

4. Spin Transport →

- 4.1. Introduction
- 4.2. Magnetic contacts
- 4.3. Rotating contacts
- 4.4. Vectors and spinors
- 4.5. Spin-orbit coupling**
- 4.6. Spin Hamiltonian
- 4.7. Spin density/current
- 4.8. Spin voltage
- 4.9. Spin circuits
- 4.10. Summing up ..

4.5a Spin-orbit coupling



Electrons in atoms

$$H = \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \vec{p}}{2m_0} I + \frac{q\hbar}{4m_0^2 c^2} \vec{\sigma} \cdot [\vec{F} \times \vec{p}]$$

Spin-orbit coupling

Electrons in solids

$$H = \left(E_c + \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \vec{p}}{2m} \right) I - \eta \vec{\sigma} \cdot (\hat{z} \times \vec{p})$$

$$I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \sigma_z = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \sigma_x = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \sigma_y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ +i & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$p_x = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

Relativistic

$$E^2 = m_0^2 c^4 + p^2 c^2 \rightarrow H = ??$$

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} m_0 c^2 I & c \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p} \\ c \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p} & -m_0 c^2 I \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H^2 = \begin{bmatrix} m_0 c^2 I & c \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p} \\ c \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p} & -m_0 c^2 I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m_0 c^2 I & c \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p} \\ c \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p} & -m_0 c^2 I \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= (m_0^2 c^4 + c^2 p^2) \begin{bmatrix} I & Z \\ Z & I \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= (m_0^2 c^4 + p^2 c^2) I_4$$

4.5b Spin-orbit coupling

Non-relativistic

$$E = \frac{p^2}{2m_0} \rightarrow H = \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \vec{p}}{2m_0}$$

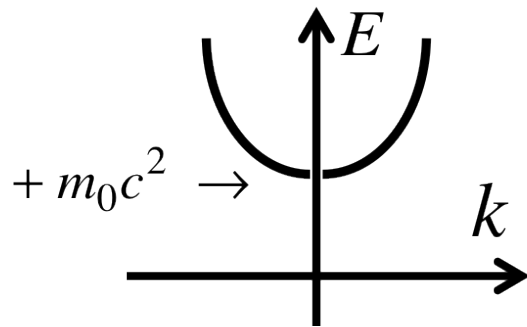
$$Z \equiv \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$p_x = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} [\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p}] [\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p}] &= p^2 [I] \\ [\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{V}_1] [\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{V}_2] &= (\vec{V}_1 \cdot \vec{V}_2) I + i \vec{\sigma} \cdot (\vec{V}_1 \times \vec{V}_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} m_0 c^2 I & c \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p} \\ c \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p} & -m_0 c^2 I \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E = \pm \sqrt{m_0^2 c^4 + c^2 \hbar^2 k^2}$$



$$E \begin{Bmatrix} \psi \\ \phi \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (m_0 c^2 + U) I & c \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p} \\ c \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p} & (-m_0 c^2 + U) I \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \psi \\ \phi \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$c^2 [\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p}] [(E + m_0 c^2 - U) I]^{-1} [\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p}]$$

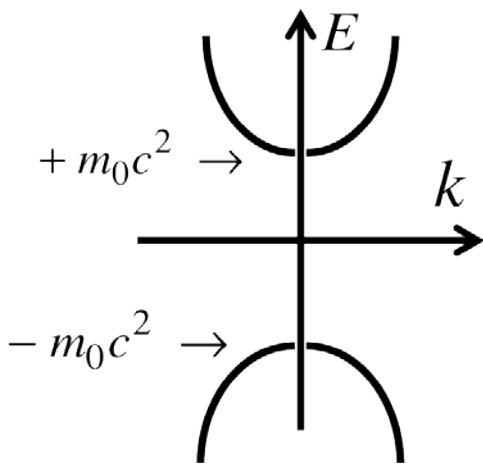


$$E \begin{Bmatrix} \psi \\ \phi \end{Bmatrix} = [H + \Sigma] \begin{Bmatrix} \psi \\ \phi \end{Bmatrix}$$

B3.3 $\Sigma = \tau [EI - H_R]^{-1} \tau^+$

$$E \begin{Bmatrix} \psi \\ \phi \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} H & \tau \\ \tau^+ & H_R \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \psi \\ \phi \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} m_0 c^2 I & c \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p} \\ c \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p} & -m_0 c^2 I \end{bmatrix}$$



Reduced H

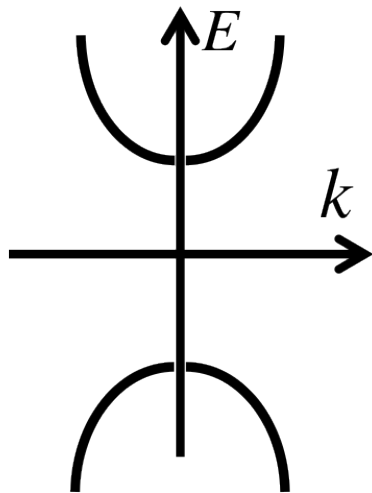
$$(m_0 c^2 + U)I + c^2 [\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p}] [(E + m_0 c^2 - U)I]^{-1} [\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p}]$$

$$\approx (m_0 c^2 + U)I + \frac{[\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p}] [\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p}]}{2m_0}$$

$$\frac{p^2}{2m_0} I + \frac{q\hbar}{4m_0^2 c^2} \vec{\sigma} \cdot [\vec{F} \times \vec{p}]$$

A red arrow points from the denominator $2m_0$ in the second term of the first equation to the p^2 term in the second equation.

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} (m_0 c^2 + U)I & c \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p} \\ c \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p} & (-m_0 c^2 + U)I \end{bmatrix}$$



Reduced H

$$\approx UI + \frac{[\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p}][\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p}]}{2m_0} \quad \leftarrow \frac{p^2}{2m_0} I$$

B 3.6

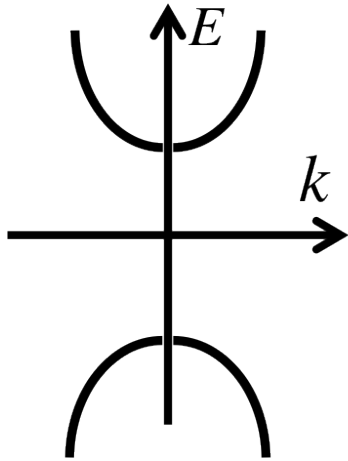
$$+ \frac{q\hbar}{4m_0^2 c^2} \vec{\sigma} \cdot [\vec{F} \times \vec{p}]$$

$$\frac{[\vec{\sigma} \cdot (\vec{p} + q\vec{A})][\vec{\sigma} \cdot (\vec{p} + q\vec{A})]}{2m_0}$$

$$\vec{B}_{\text{eff}} = \frac{[\vec{F} \times \vec{p}]}{2m_0 c^2}$$

$$\frac{(\vec{p} + q\vec{A}) \cdot (\vec{p} + q\vec{A})}{2m_0} I + \mu_B \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{B}$$

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} (m_0 c^2 + U)I & c \vec{\sigma} \cdot (\vec{p} + q \vec{A}) \\ c \vec{\sigma} \cdot (\vec{p} + q \vec{A}) & (-m_0 c^2 + U)I \end{bmatrix}$$



Zero external
magnetic field

$$\rightarrow \left(E_c + \frac{p^2}{2m} \right) I - \eta \vec{\sigma} \cdot (\hat{z} \times \vec{p})$$

Reduced H

$$H = \left(U + \frac{(\vec{p} + q \vec{A}) \cdot (\vec{p} + q \vec{A})}{2m_0} \right) I + \mu_B \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{B} + \frac{q \hbar}{4m_0^2 c^2} \vec{\sigma} \cdot [\vec{F} \times \vec{p}]$$

$$H = \left(E_c + \frac{(\vec{p} + q \vec{A}) \cdot (\vec{p} + q \vec{A})}{2m} \right) I + \frac{g}{2} \mu_B \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{B} - \eta \vec{\sigma} \cdot (\hat{z} \times \vec{p})$$

$$H = E_c + \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \vec{p}}{2m}$$

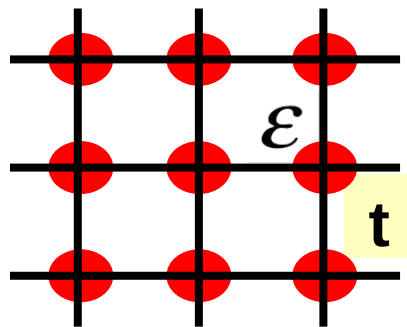
B 3.6

Coming up next ..

B 3.2

$$H = E_c + \frac{(\vec{p} + q\vec{A}) \cdot (\vec{p} + q\vec{A})}{2m}$$

[H]



$$H = \left(E_c + \frac{(\vec{p} + q\vec{A}) \cdot (\vec{p} + q\vec{A})}{2m} \right) I + \frac{g}{2} \mu_B \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{B} - \eta \vec{\sigma} \cdot (\hat{z} \times \vec{p})$$

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