

FUNDAMENTALS OF NANOELECTRONICS

B. Quantum Transport

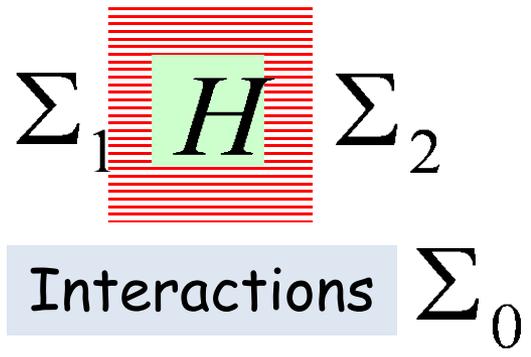
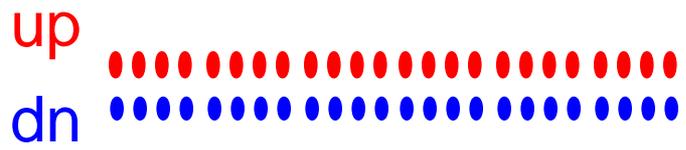
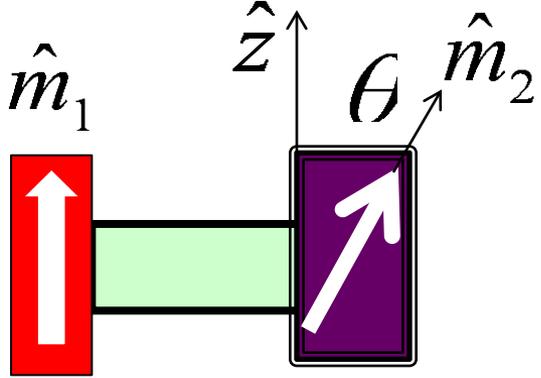
1. Schrodinger Equation
2. Contact-ing Schrodinger
3. More Examples

4. Spin Transport



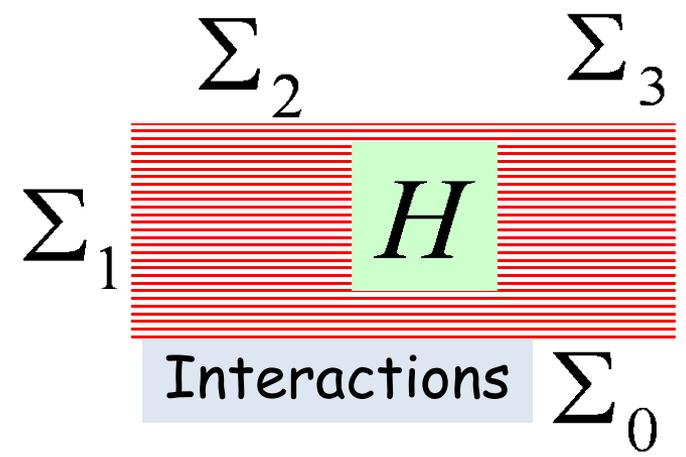
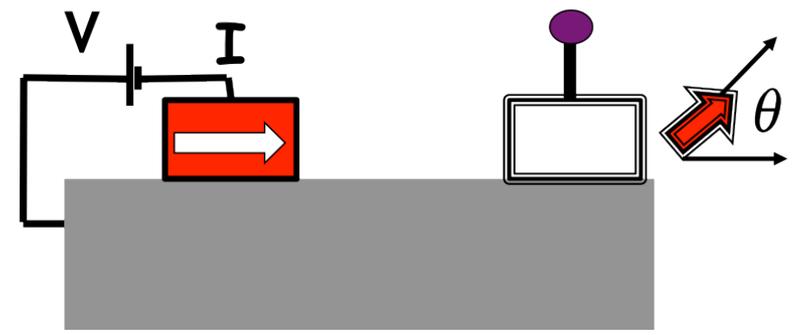
- 4.1. Introduction
- 4.2. Magnetic contacts
- 4.3. Rotating contacts
- 4.4. Vectors and spinors
- 4.5. Spin-orbit coupling
- 4.6. Spin Hamiltonian
- 4.7. Spin density/current
- 4.8. Spin voltage
- 4.9. Spin circuits**
- 4.10. Summing up ..

4.9a Spin circuits



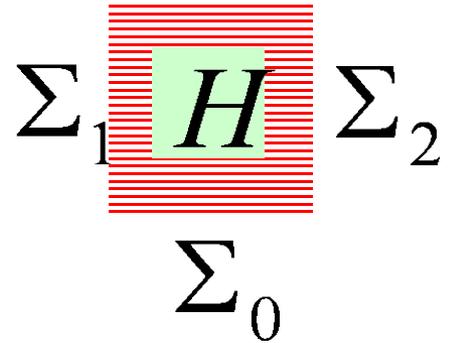
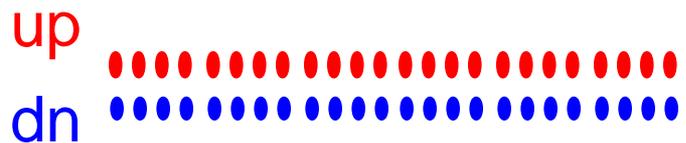
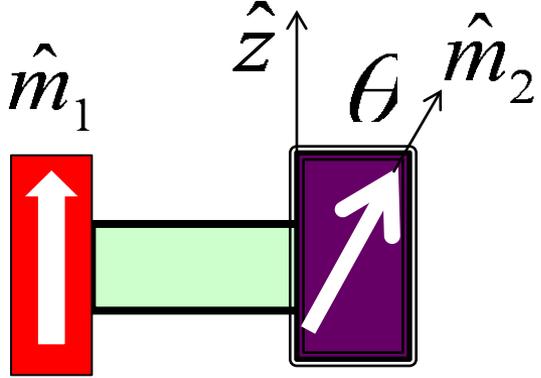
◆ Spin Valves

◆ Magnetic Tunnel Junctions (MTJ's)

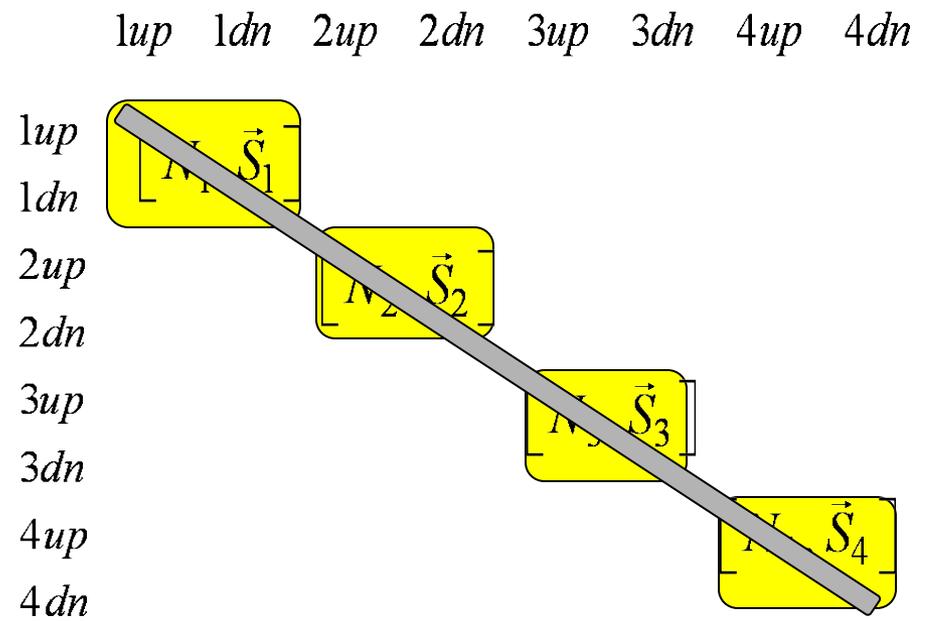


◆ Phase-breaking
◆ Spin flip

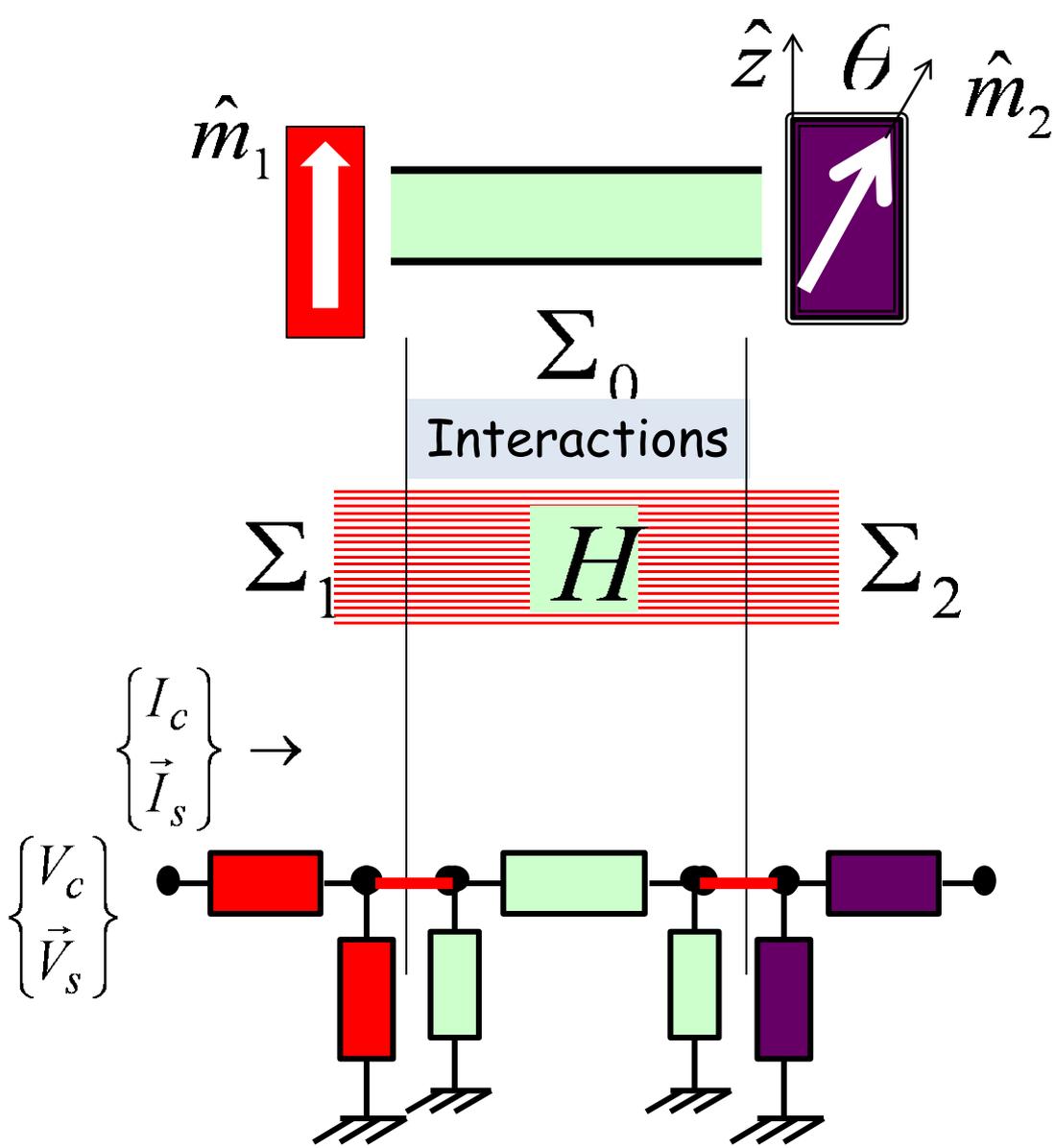
4.9b Spin circuits



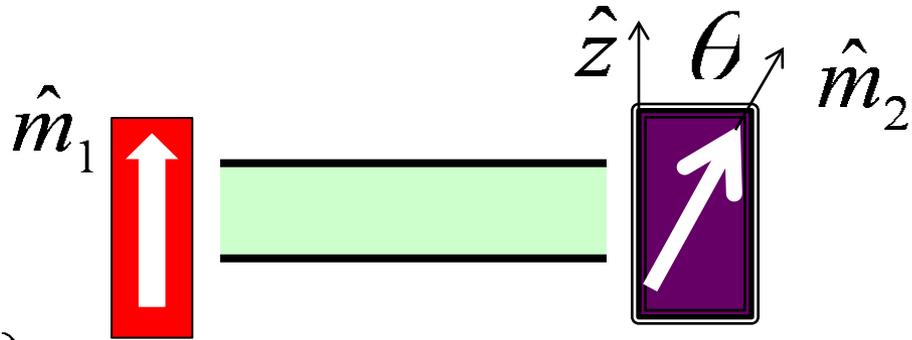
Interactions



4.9c Spin circuits

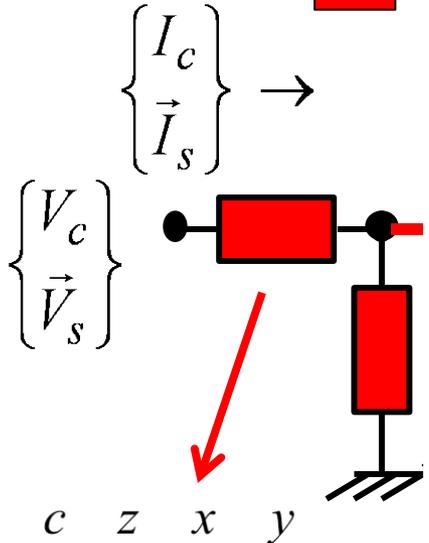


4.9d Spin circuits



$$c = \frac{up + dn}{2}$$

$$z = \frac{up - dn}{2}$$



$$G_0 \begin{array}{c|cc} c & z & x & y \\ \hline \begin{bmatrix} 1 & P & 0 & 0 \\ P & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} & c & z & x & y \end{array}$$

$$G_0 \begin{array}{c|cc} c & z & x & y \\ \hline \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & -b \\ 0 & 0 & +b & a \end{bmatrix} & c & z & x & y \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} up \\ dn \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} g_1 & 0 \\ 0 & g_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G_0 = g_1 + g_2$$

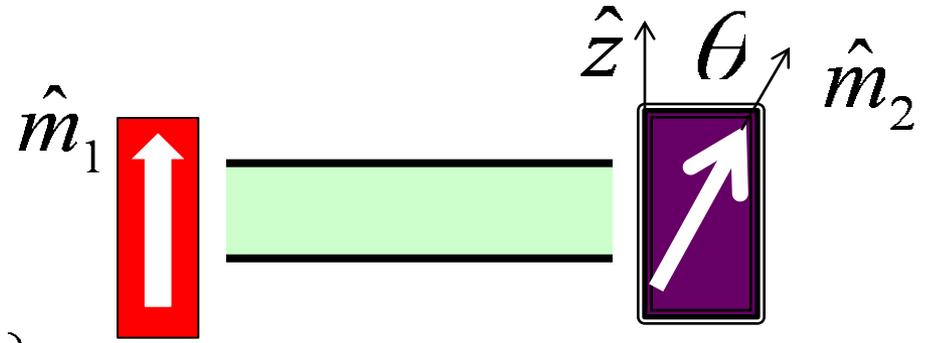
$$\Delta G = g_1 - g_2$$

$$\begin{array}{c} c \\ z \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} G_0 & \Delta G \\ \Delta G & G_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P = \Delta G / G_0$$

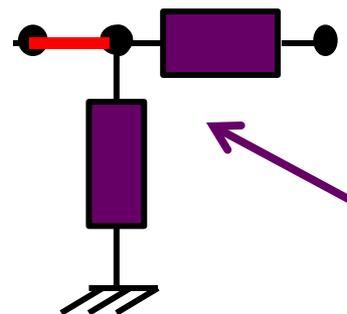
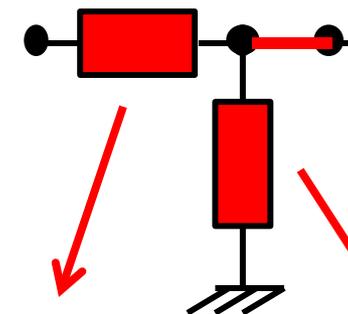
$$\rightarrow G_0 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & P \\ P & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

4.9e Spin circuits



$\begin{Bmatrix} I_c \\ \vec{I}_s \end{Bmatrix} \rightarrow$

$\begin{Bmatrix} V_c \\ \vec{V}_s \end{Bmatrix}$



$$G_0 = \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{cc|cc} c & z & x & y \\ \hline 1 & P & 0 & 0 \\ P & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} c \\ z \\ x \\ y \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$G_0 = \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{cc|cc} c & z & x & y \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & a & -b \\ 0 & 0 & +b & a \end{array} \begin{array}{l} c \\ z \\ x \\ y \end{array} \end{array}$$

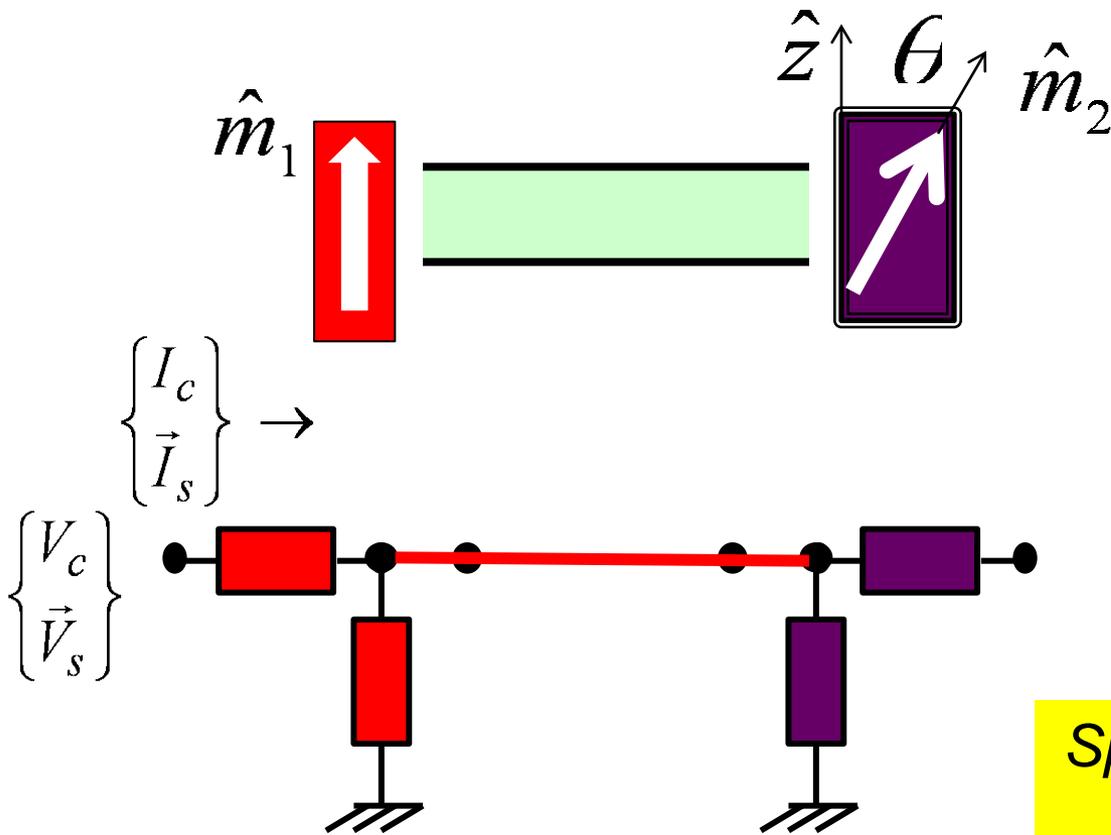
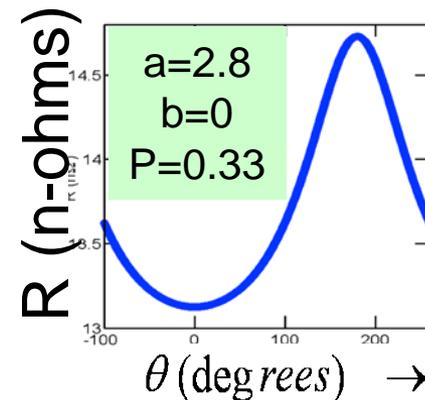
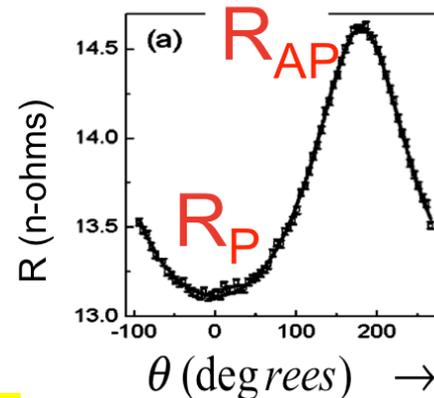
$$G(\theta) = U G(\hat{z}) U^+$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\theta & \sin\theta & 0 \\ 0 & -\sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

4.9f Spin circuits

EXPERIMENT

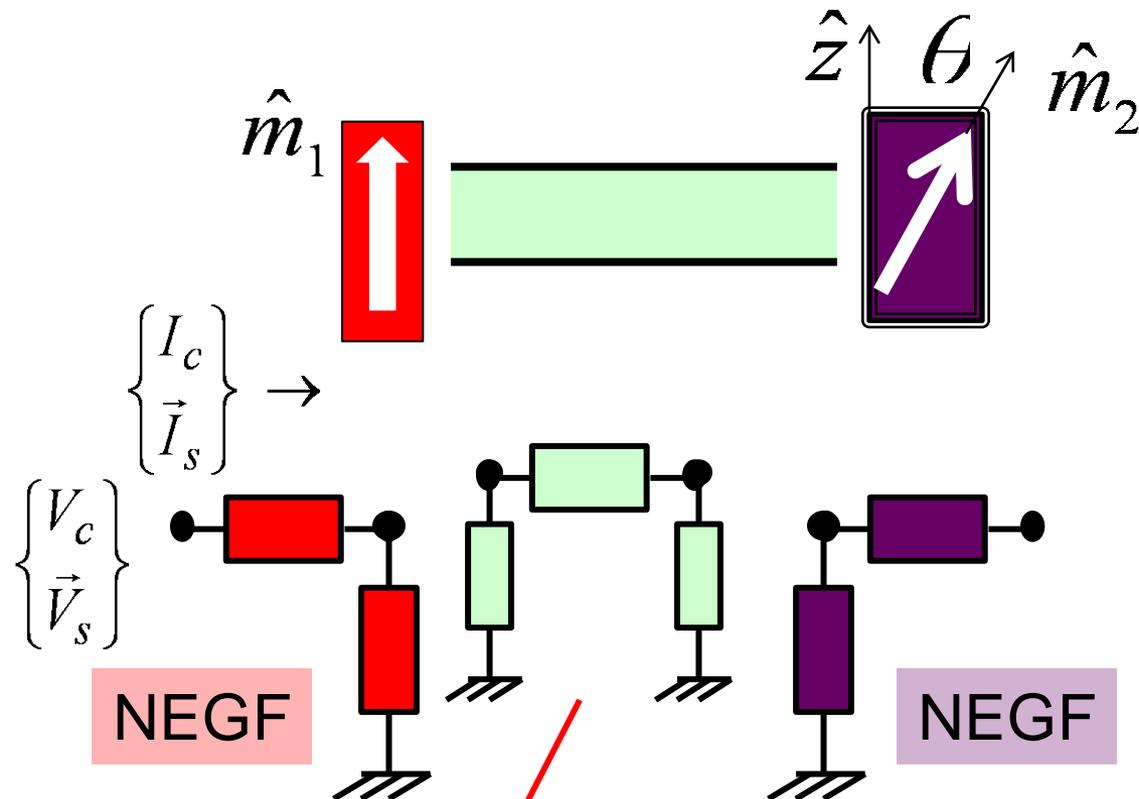
Urazhdin et al. PRB 2005



Spin circuit theory

◆ To get comparable results, NEGF would need to include dephasing processes in channel

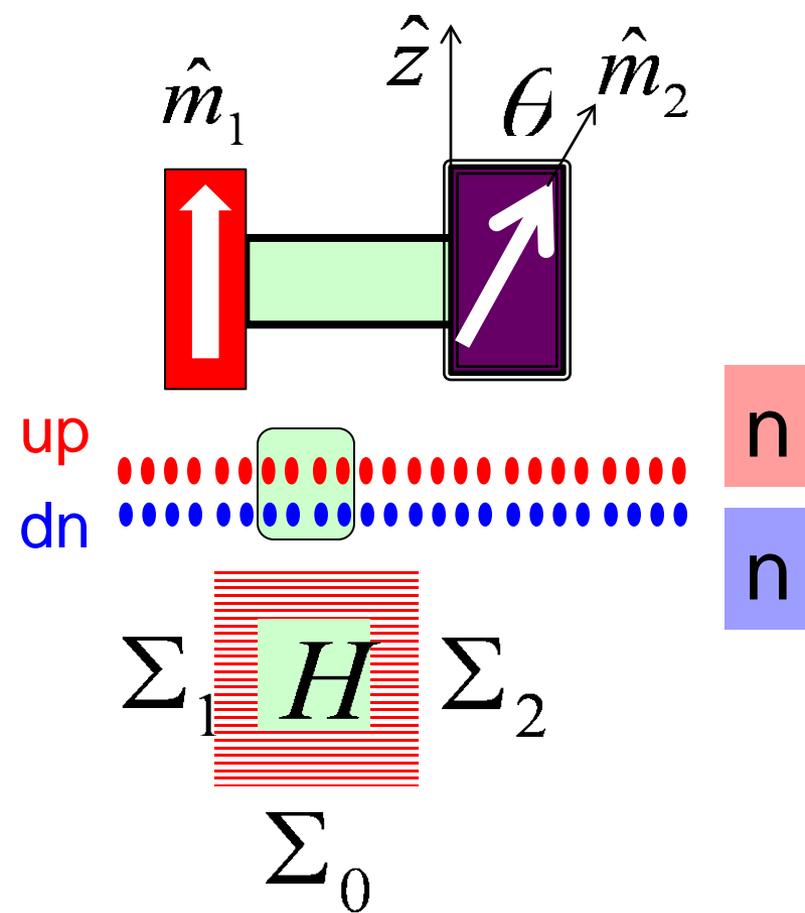
4.9g Spin circuits



- ◆ Spin diffusion equation
- ◆ NEGF

	100	100	50
	100	100	100
	Normal	Magnetic	Spin-orbit
	100	50	50
	100	50	100

4.9h Spin circuits



8-component "spin"

64-component
"voltage" + "current"

1up 1dn 2up 2dn 3up 3dn 4up 4dn

1up 1dn $[N_1, \vec{S}_1]$

2up 2dn $[N_2, \vec{S}_2]$

3up 3dn $[N_3, \vec{S}_3]$

4up 4dn $[N_4, \vec{S}_4]$

Full NEGF : $4n^2$

Spin circuit : $4n$

Full NEGF treats entire device as a "giant spin"

Coming up next ..

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