

Mesoscopic Physics

Dr. Andrea Donarini
 Dr. Miriam del Valle

Room 5.01.01
 Wednesdays at 15:15

Sheet 1

1. Einstein's relation

- (a) • For an electron gas in zero (quantum dot), one (quantum wire), two (2DEG), and three (bulk) dimensions, calculate the density of states $\rho(E)$ making use of the effective mass approach. Sketch the function $\rho(E)$ taking into account the level quantization for the low dimensional systems.
- (b) • What changes when the electrons follow a linear dispersion relation?
- (c) Derive the Einstein relation from the Drude equation for the electron conductivity in a way valid for one to three dimensions.
- (d) For all dimensions, obtain an expression for the diffusion coefficient. Hint: Calculate the variance corresponding to the position of a random walk in d dimensions. The variance is related to the diffusion coefficient by $\langle \Delta x^2 \rangle = D \cdot t$.

2. Liouville's theorem

- Prove the conservation of the phase space differential volume in d dimensions. Hint: verify that the determinant of the Jacobian corresponding to the infinitesimal transformation $\vec{p}' = \vec{p} + \dot{\vec{p}} dt$ and $\vec{q}' = \vec{q} + \dot{\vec{q}} dt$ equals 1 to first order in dt .

3. Scattering on impurities

- (a) For an isotropic dispersion relation and impurity potential, and assuming elastic impurity scattering, calculate the rate of scattering $W_{kk'} = W(\epsilon_k, \hat{k} \cdot \hat{k}')$.
- (b) Calculate the state and momentum relaxation times τ and τ_m , using an impurity potential of the form

$$V(\vec{q} - \vec{R}) = \begin{cases} -U & |\vec{q} - \vec{R}| < a \\ 0 & |\vec{q} - \vec{R}| \geq a \end{cases}$$

and considering the impurities randomly distributed in the sample. Hint: Remember that the difference between state and momentum relaxation times relies on the fact for the latter scattering at small angles counts less than scattering at large angles.

Frohes Schaffen!