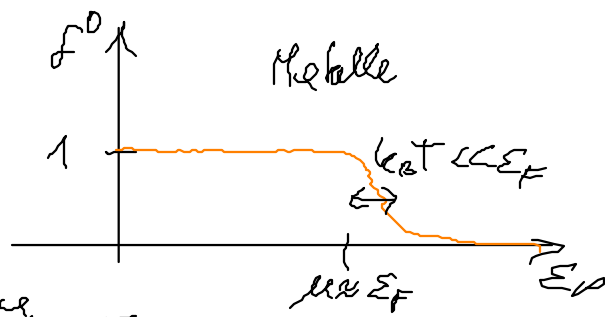


# Boltzmann Verteilungsfunktion $f(\vec{r}, \vec{p}, t)$

Gleichgewicht  $f^0(\dots) = \frac{1}{e^{\frac{\epsilon_0 - \epsilon_F}{k_B T}} + 1}$



Elektrische Dichte  $n(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{1}{V} \sum_{\vec{p}} f(\vec{r}, \vec{p}, t)$

Stromdichte  $\vec{j}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{1}{V} \sum_{\vec{p}} e \vec{v}_p f(\dots)$ ;  $\vec{v}_p = \nabla_p \epsilon_p$

Boltzmann-Gleichung  $\left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + e \vec{E} \cdot \nabla_p + \frac{\hbar}{m} \nabla_r \cdot \nabla_p \right) f(\vec{r}, \vec{p}, t) = \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \right)_{coll}$

**Beispiel:** Störwellenstruktur (S-Wellen  $\vec{p}(\vec{r}, \vec{p}) = const$ )

$\left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \right)_{imp} = -\frac{1}{\tau_{imp}} [f(\vec{r}, \vec{p}, t) - \langle f(\vec{r}, \vec{p}, t) \rangle]$ ;  $\langle \dots \rangle = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int d\Omega_p \dots$

## Relaxations-Approximation

$\left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \right)_{coll} = -\frac{1}{\tau} \delta f$       $\delta f = f - f^0$

vereinfacht das Problem, aber es bleibt zu prüfende Näherung ausreicht. Erhaltungssätze müssen erfüllt bleiben.

**Beispiel:** • homogenes el. Feld  $f^0 = \frac{1}{e^{\frac{\epsilon_0 - \epsilon_F}{k_B T}} + 1}$ ;  $\delta f = f - f^0$

• stationäre Lösung, räumlich konstant

$\left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + e \vec{E} \cdot \nabla_p + \frac{\hbar}{m} \nabla_r \cdot \nabla_p \right) (f^0 + \delta f) = -\frac{1}{\tau_{imp}} \delta f$ ;

(• für S-Wellenstrahlung reduziert sich Störintegral auf Relaxationsansatz)

• Entwicklung  $\delta f \ll f^0 \Rightarrow \delta f = -\tau_{imp} e \vec{E} \cdot \nabla_p \frac{\partial f^0}{\partial \epsilon}$   
 $= -\tau_{imp} e \vec{E} \cdot \nabla_p \cdot \frac{\partial f^0}{\partial \epsilon}$

$-\frac{\partial f^0}{\partial \epsilon} = \frac{1}{4k_B T \cosh^2 \frac{\epsilon - \epsilon_F}{2k_B T}} \approx \delta(\epsilon - \epsilon_F)$

$\int_0^\infty d\epsilon \left( -\frac{\partial f^0}{\partial \epsilon} \right) = 1$

• **Stromdichte**  $\vec{j} = \frac{e}{V} \sum_{\vec{p}} \vec{v}_p \cdot \delta f = -\tau_{imp} \frac{e^2}{V} \sum_{\vec{p}} \vec{v}_p (\vec{v}_p \cdot \vec{E}) \frac{\partial f^0}{\partial \epsilon}$

$\frac{1}{4\pi} \int d\Omega_p \vec{p}(\vec{p} \cdot \vec{E}) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin \theta d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \begin{pmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \\ p_z \end{pmatrix} p_z E = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \frac{E p^2}{4\pi} \int \sin \theta d\theta \int d\phi \cos^2 \theta$

(Ein z-Richtung) =  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \frac{E p^2}{2} \int_{-1}^1 d\eta \eta^2 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} E p^2$

$\cos \theta = \eta$

$\Rightarrow \vec{j} = -\tau_{imp} e^2 \int d^3 p \frac{1}{(2\pi \hbar)^3} \vec{v}_p (\vec{v}_p \cdot \vec{E}) \frac{\partial f^0}{\partial \epsilon}$

$$= -\tau_{imp} e^2 \int d\varepsilon N(\varepsilon) \frac{1}{4\pi} \int d\Omega_p \hat{v}_p (\hat{v}_p \cdot \vec{E}) \frac{\partial f^0}{\partial \varepsilon}$$

$$= -\tau_{imp} e^2 \int d\varepsilon N(\varepsilon) \delta(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_F) \cdot \frac{1}{3} v_F^2 \vec{E}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{j} = \frac{2e^2 \tau_{imp} v_F^2 N(\varepsilon_F)}{3} \vec{E} = \sigma \cdot \vec{E}$$

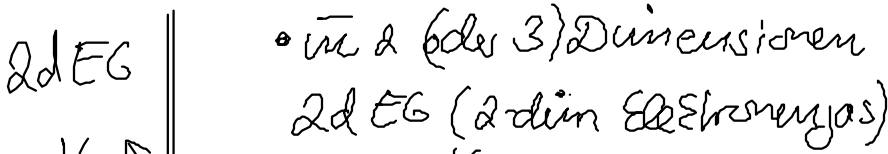
• Leitfähigkeit  $\sigma = \frac{2e^2 \tau_{imp} v_F^2 N(\varepsilon_F)}{3} = 2e^2 N(\varepsilon_F) D$

Diffusionskonstante  $D = \frac{v_F^2 \tau_{imp}}{3}$

$d=3$ :  $N(\varepsilon_F) = \frac{m v_F}{2\pi^2 \hbar^3}$   $v = \frac{4\pi}{3} p_F^3 \frac{2}{(2\pi \hbar)^3}$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma = \frac{4e^2 \tau_{imp}}{m}$$
 axiale Drude

## 1.6 Sharvin - Leitwert eines Punktkontaktes



• in 2 (oder 3) Dimensionen

2d EG (2 dim Elektronengas)

• rechts und links "Reservoir" mit  $v_{L,R} = \pm \frac{v}{2}$

$$f_L = f^0(\varepsilon_F - \frac{eV}{2}) \quad ; \quad f_R = f^0(\varepsilon_F + \frac{eV}{2})$$

•  $I = e \sum_{\vec{p}} \hat{v}_p f(\varepsilon)$   
 Spin  $\uparrow$   $\left( \sum_{\vec{p}_2 > 0} \hat{v}_p f_L(\varepsilon) - \sum_{\vec{p}_2 < 0} \hat{v}_p f_R(\varepsilon) \right)$   
 $\frac{e}{2} = 2e \frac{1}{A} \frac{\omega}{v}$   
 $I = e \omega \int \frac{d^2 p}{(2\pi \hbar)^2} \hat{v}_p f(\varepsilon) = \frac{2e\omega}{A} \frac{\omega}{v}$

$$= 2e \omega \left( \int_{p_z > 0} \frac{d^2 p}{(2\pi \hbar)^2} \hat{v}_p f_L - \int_{p_z < 0} \frac{d^2 p}{(2\pi \hbar)^2} \hat{v}_p f_R \right)$$

$$= 2e\omega \int d\varepsilon N^{(2d)}(\varepsilon) \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} v_p d\theta \cos\theta \left[ f^0(\varepsilon - \frac{eV}{2}) - f^0(\varepsilon + \frac{eV}{2}) \right]$$

-  $\frac{\pi}{2}$   $\frac{\pi}{2}$   $\leftarrow$  da  $p_z < 0$  oder  $p_z > 0$

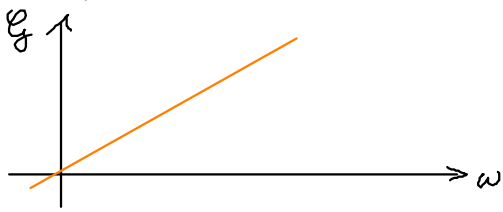


• Leitwert  $G = \frac{2e^2 \omega}{\pi} v_F N^{(2d)}(\varepsilon_F)$   $N^{(2d)}(\varepsilon_F) = \frac{m}{2\pi \hbar^2}$  ;  $A = 2\pi \hbar^2$   
 $= \frac{2e^2 \omega}{\pi} \frac{A}{2\pi \hbar^2} k_F = \frac{\omega k_F}{\pi} \frac{2e^2}{\hbar}$  Widerstand  $R_K$   
 Geometriefaktor

• Widerstandsquantum  $R_K = \frac{h}{e^2} = 25,8 \dots k\Omega$

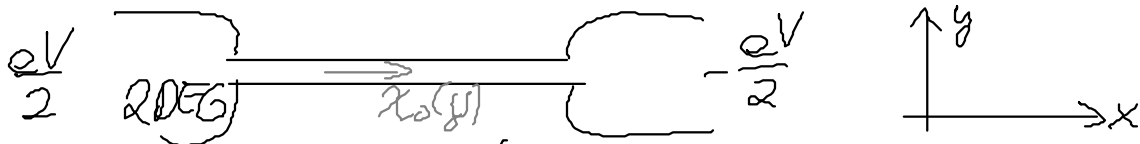
$$G = \frac{e^2}{h} \approx 2 \frac{1}{R_K}$$

•  $R_K$  bekannt vom Quanten-Hall-Effekt



3dim:  $G^{(3d)} \propto A k_F^2 \cdot 2 \frac{1}{R_K}$

### 1.7 Eindimensionaler Leiter zwischen Kontakten



$$\psi(\vec{r}) = \psi_0(z) \chi_0(y) e^{ikx}$$

$$I = 2e \left( \sum_{p>0} v_p f_L(\epsilon_p) - \sum_{p<0} v_p f_R(\epsilon_p) \right)$$

$$= 2e \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\epsilon N^{(1d)}(\epsilon) \frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial p} \left[ f^0\left(\epsilon - \frac{eV}{2}\right) - f^0\left(\epsilon + \frac{eV}{2}\right) \right]$$

$$N^{(1d)}(\epsilon) = \frac{2}{2\pi\hbar} \frac{1}{\frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial p}} = \frac{1}{4\hbar} \sqrt{\frac{m}{2\epsilon}}$$

$$I = \frac{e}{\pi\hbar} \int d\epsilon \underbrace{\frac{1}{\frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial p}}}_{\text{Zustandsdichte}} \underbrace{\frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial p}}_{\text{Gruppengeschw.}} \left[ f^0\left(\epsilon - \frac{eV}{2}\right) - f^0\left(\epsilon + \frac{eV}{2}\right) \right] \frac{2e^2}{2\pi\hbar} V = \frac{2e^2}{h} V = 2 \frac{e^2}{h} = \frac{2V}{R_K}$$

⇒ Leitwert  $G = \frac{2}{R_K}$  ist quantisiert