

Bridging 3D microscopic models to one-dimensional many body systems

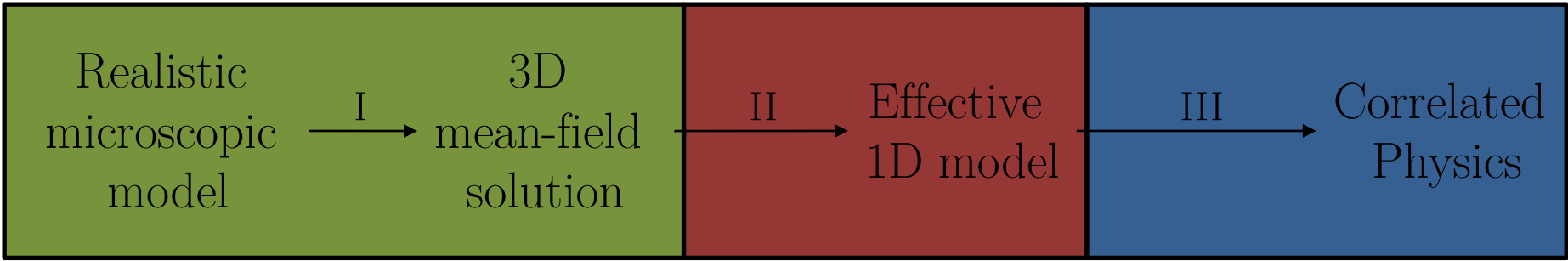
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VaQuM online school, 6 – 10 July 2020





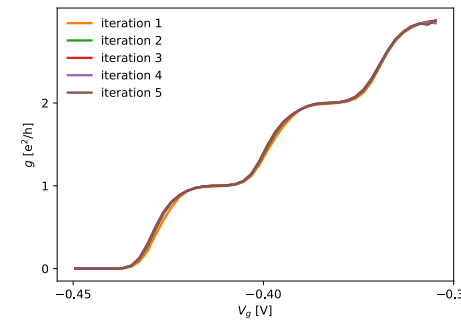
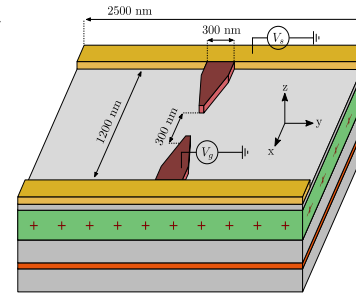
I

Schrödinger – Poisson self consistent problem
(Hartree approximation)

Capture mean field physics
with a microscopic parameter-less model.

Quantum hall physics at any B field value

P.Armagnat, X.Waintal, J. Phys. Matter: 3 (2020) 02LT01



P.Armagnat, A.Lacerda-Santos,
B.Rossignol, C.Groth, X.Waintal,
SciPost Phys, 7, 031 (2019)

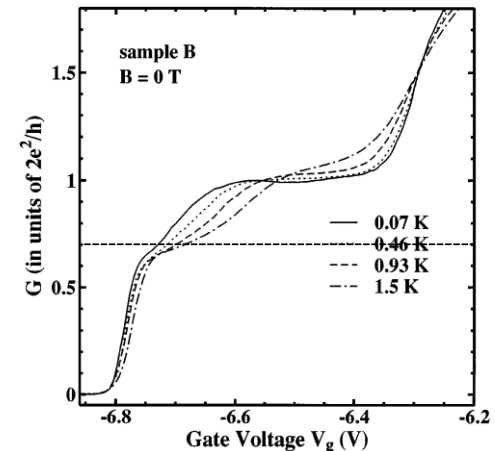
II

Keep only the lowest energy propagating modes

Quasi* – Quantum Monte Carlo

[*] M.Macek, P.T.Dumitrescu, C.Bertrand,
B.Triggs, O.Parcollet, X.Waintal,
arXiv:2002.12372 (2020)

C.Bertrand, S.Florens,
O.Parcollet, X.Waintal
PhysRev X 9.041008 (2019)



III

Understand the 0.7 Conductance anomaly

K.J.Thomas et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 77. 135 (1996)

Schrödinger – Poisson
self consistent problem

Poisson Problem

$$\nabla(\varepsilon(\vec{r})\nabla U(\vec{r})) = -e[n(\vec{r}) + n^d(\vec{r})]$$

(Discretized using Finite Volume method)

$$eU + \mu_{ch} = \mu_{ech} = 0$$

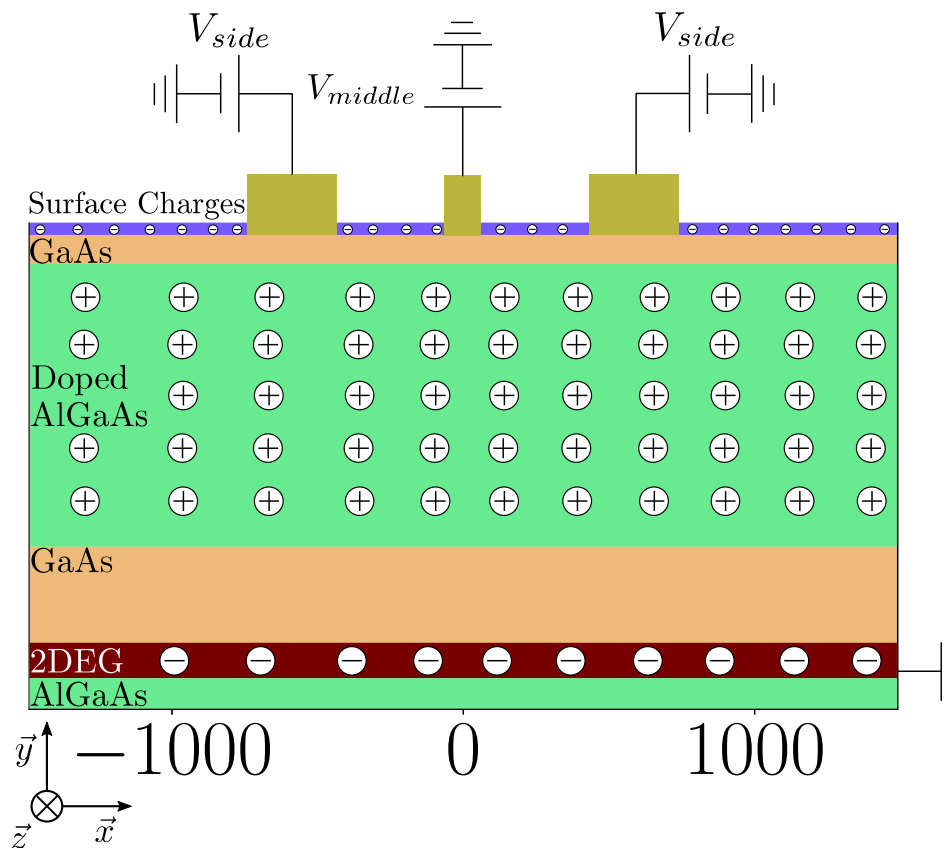
Quantum Problem

$$H = \frac{1}{2m^*} (i\hbar\vec{\nabla} - eA)^2\psi + eU(x, y)$$

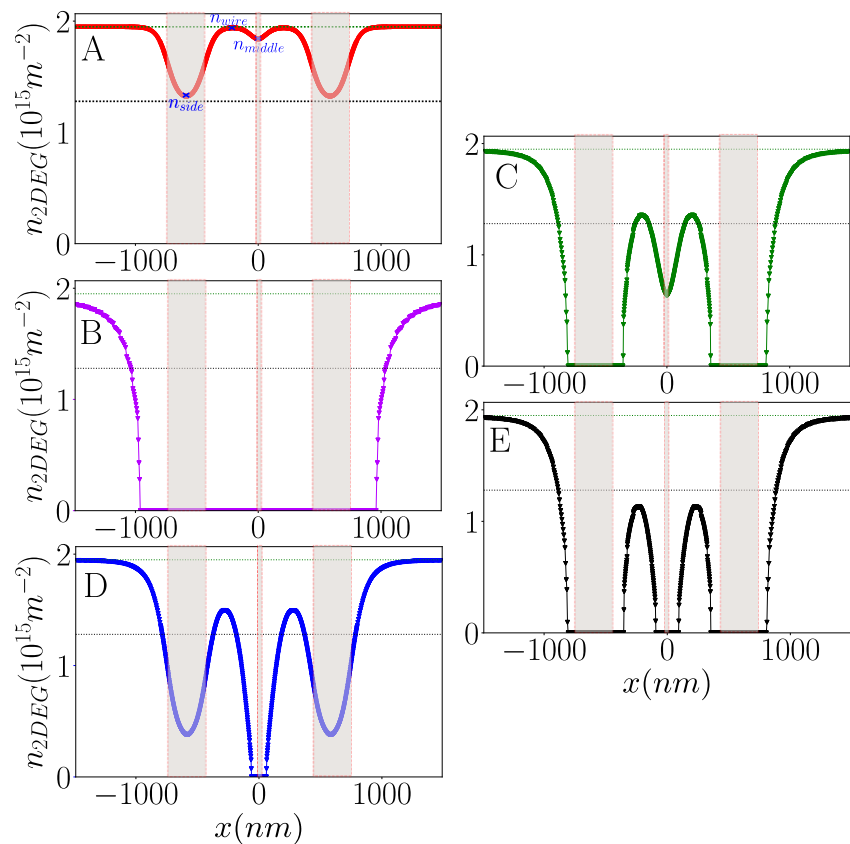
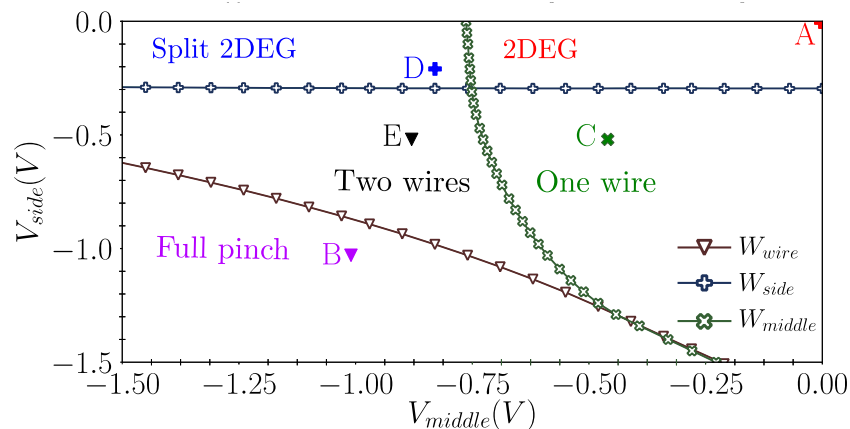
$$n(\mu, \vec{r}) = \int^\mu dE |\Psi_E(\vec{r})|^2 f(E)$$

(Discretized with Tight – binding method)

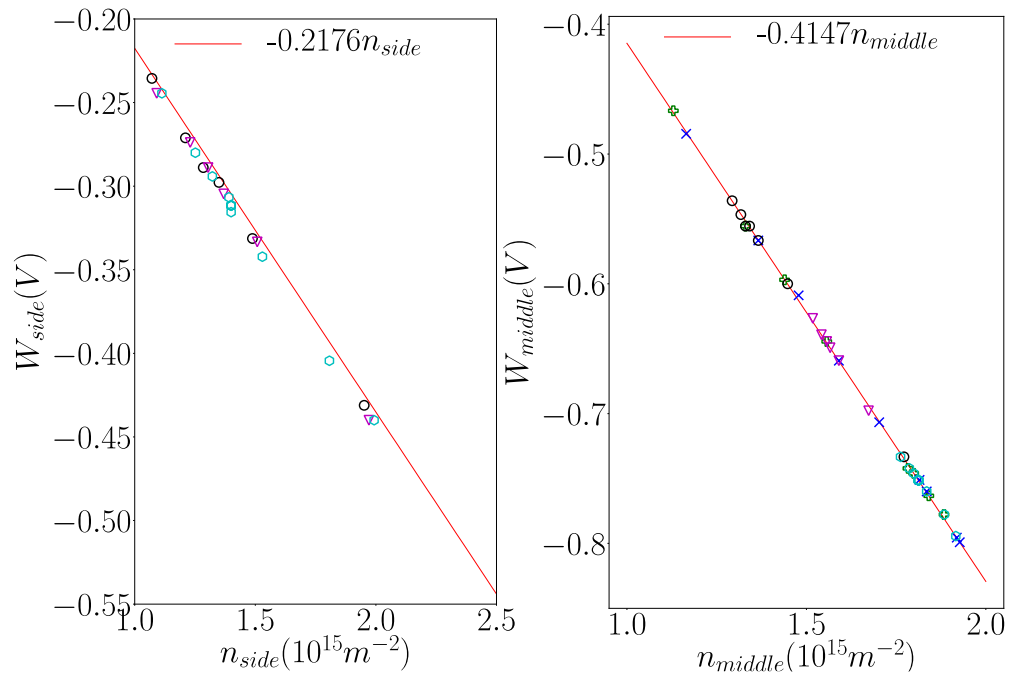
Microscopic Model



Results I : Device phase diagram

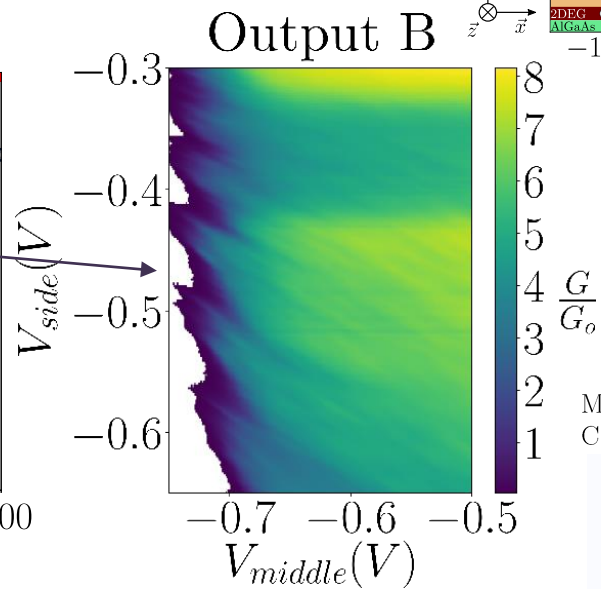
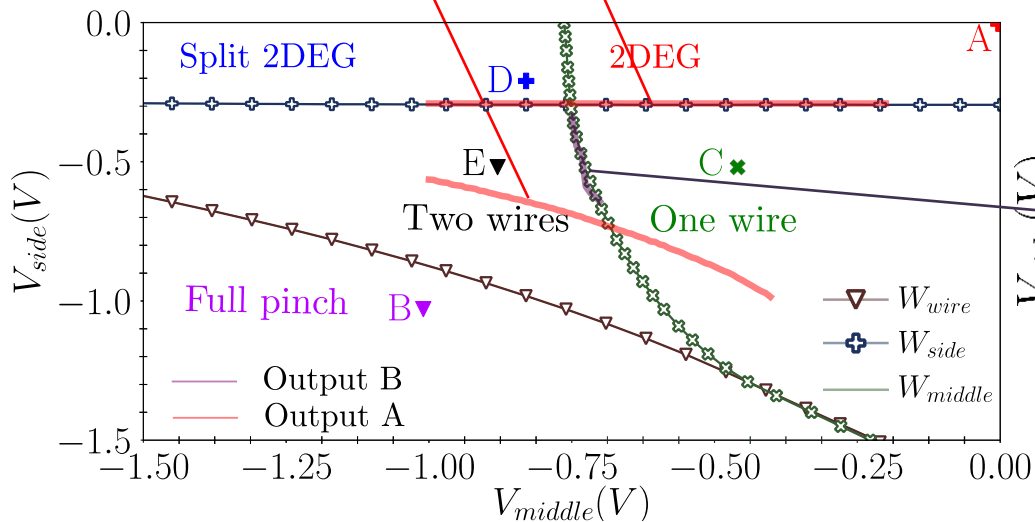
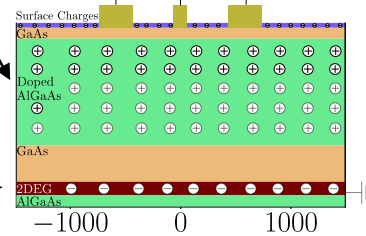
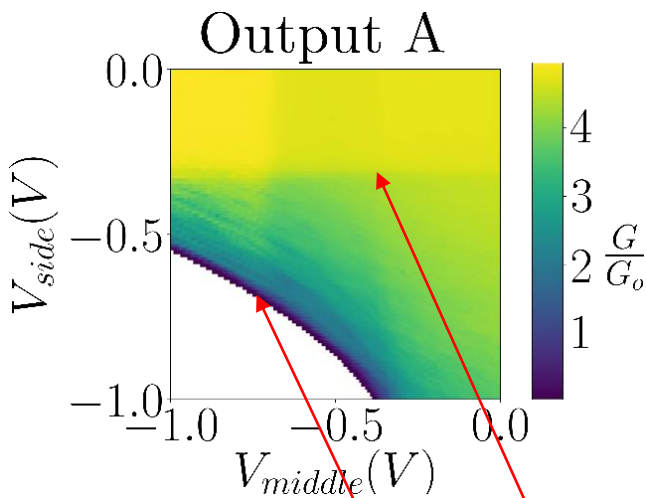
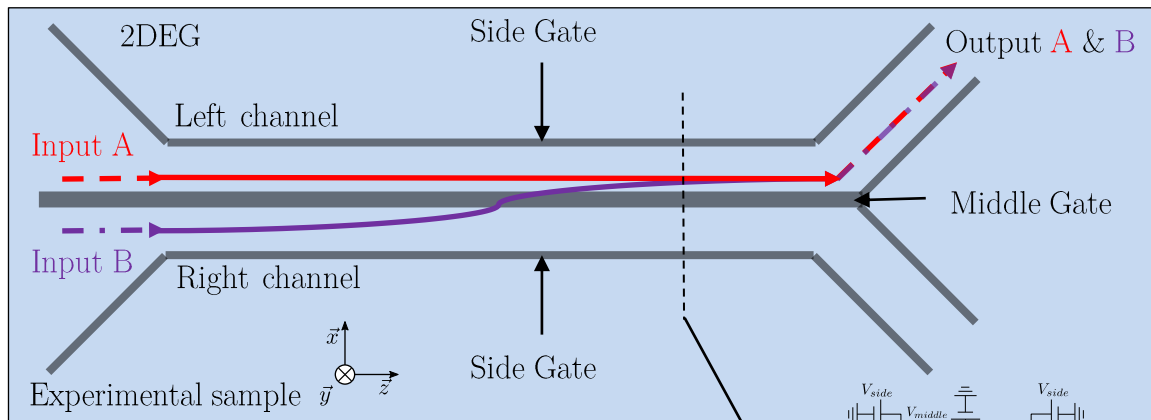


Results II : Extracting equilibrium density from phase diagram transition lines



W_{middle} and W_{side} transition lines \longrightarrow n_{middle} and n_{side} at equilibrium

Comparison with experimental data



Measurements made by
C. Bäuerle group at Inst. Néel