

Two-band MR

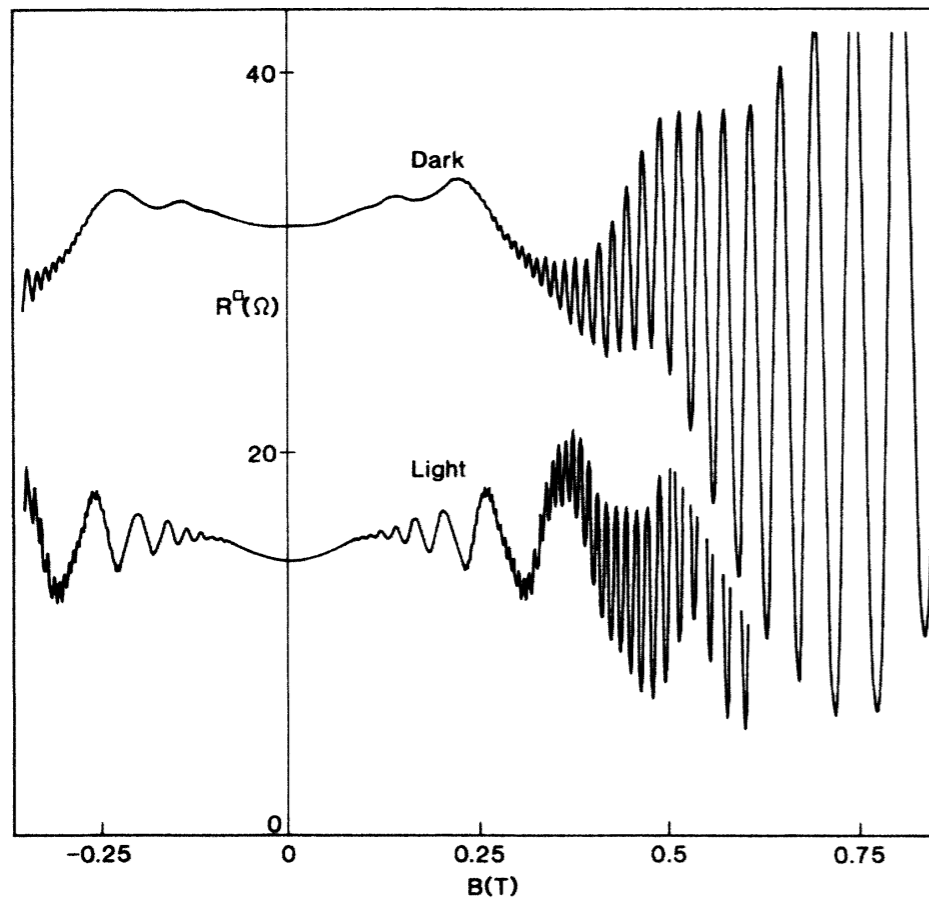


FIG. 1. The resistance per square for a GaAs-Al_xGa_{1-x}As heterostructure with two two-dimensional subbands occupied as a function of magnetic field at 30 mK. Persistent photoconduction is used to change the carrier densities. The fast oscillations pertain to the lowest subband and the slow oscillations to the second subband.

At $B=0$:

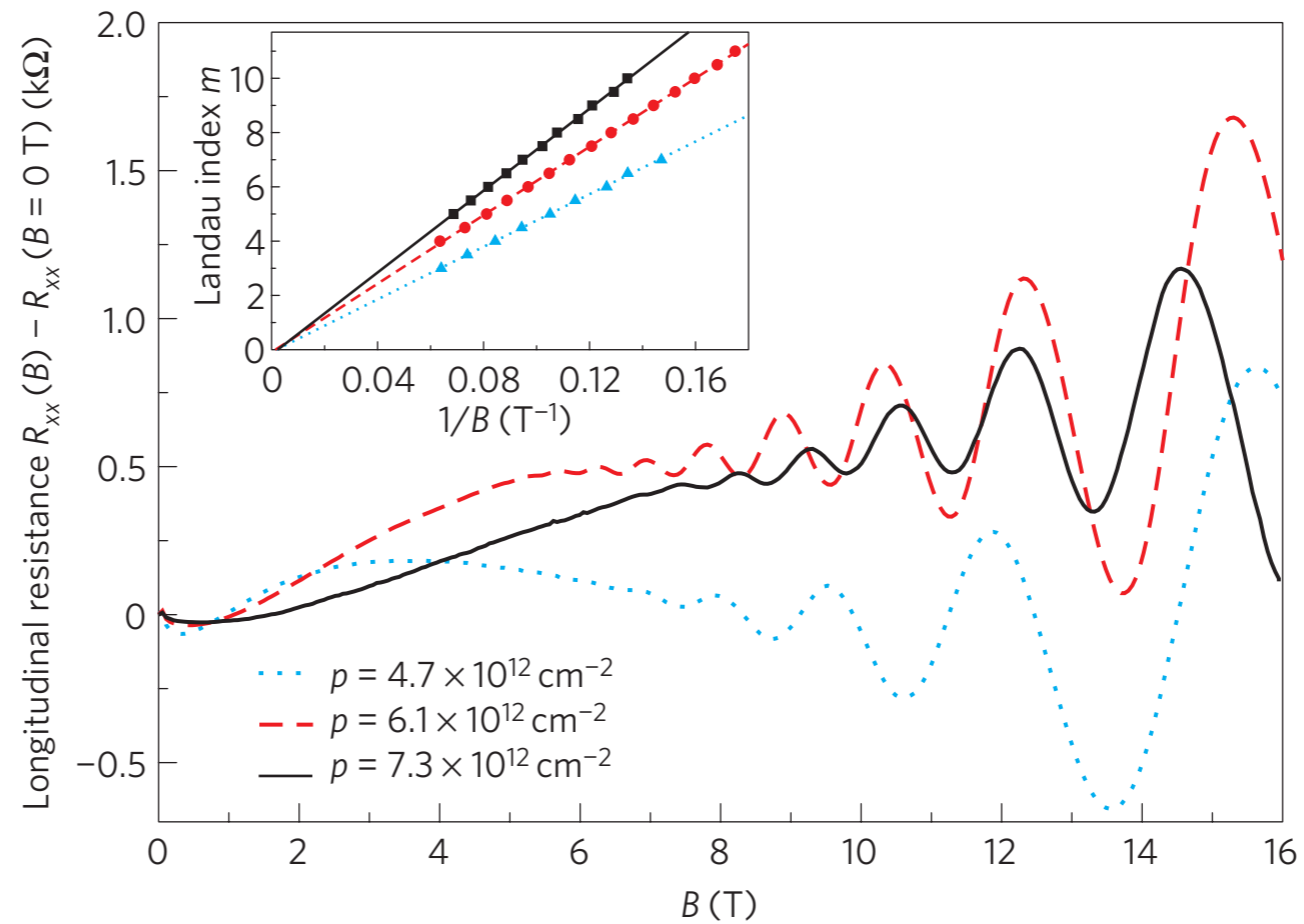
$$\sigma = \sigma_1 + \sigma_2 = en_1\mu_1 + en_2\mu_2$$

Under effect of magnetic field:

$$\sigma(B) = \frac{\sigma_0}{1+x^2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x \\ -x & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x = \mu B$$

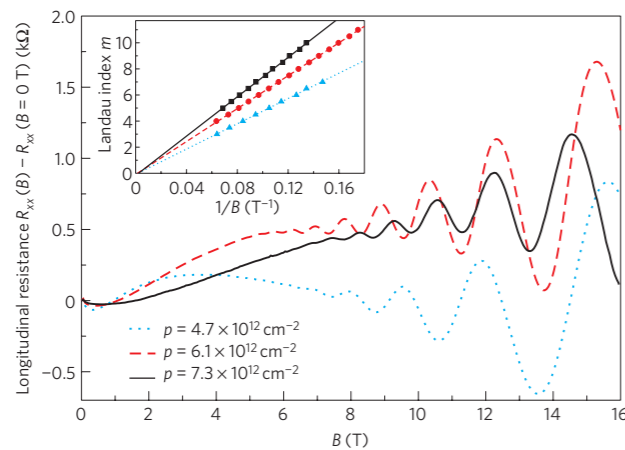
Shubnikov - de Haas oscillations (graphene)



$$\Delta \left(\frac{1}{B} \right) = \frac{2\pi e}{\hbar} \frac{1}{A_e} = \frac{e}{2\pi\hbar} \frac{f}{p}$$

Experimental determination of Fermi surface

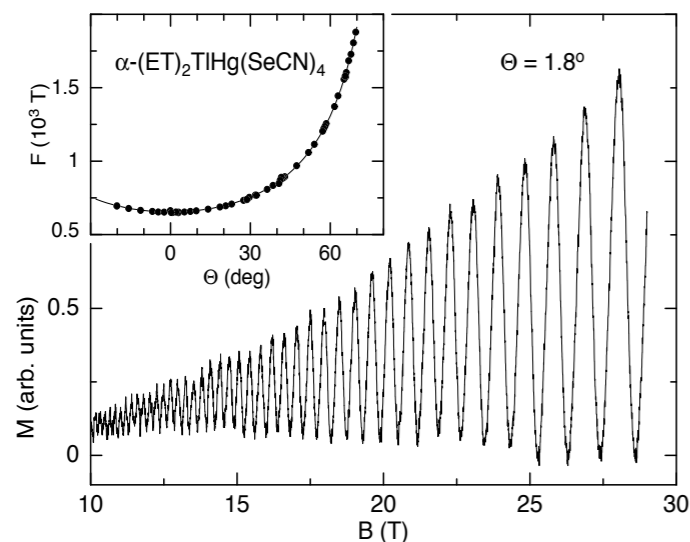
Reminder:
Shubnikov-de Haas
oscillations



<p>Potassium</p>	<p>Copper</p>
	<p>PRB 73, 064420</p>
<p>Aluminium</p>	<p>Bismuth</p>
	<p>electron pocket hole pocket</p>

Prog Surf Sci 81, 191 (2006)

de Haas-van Alphen
effect



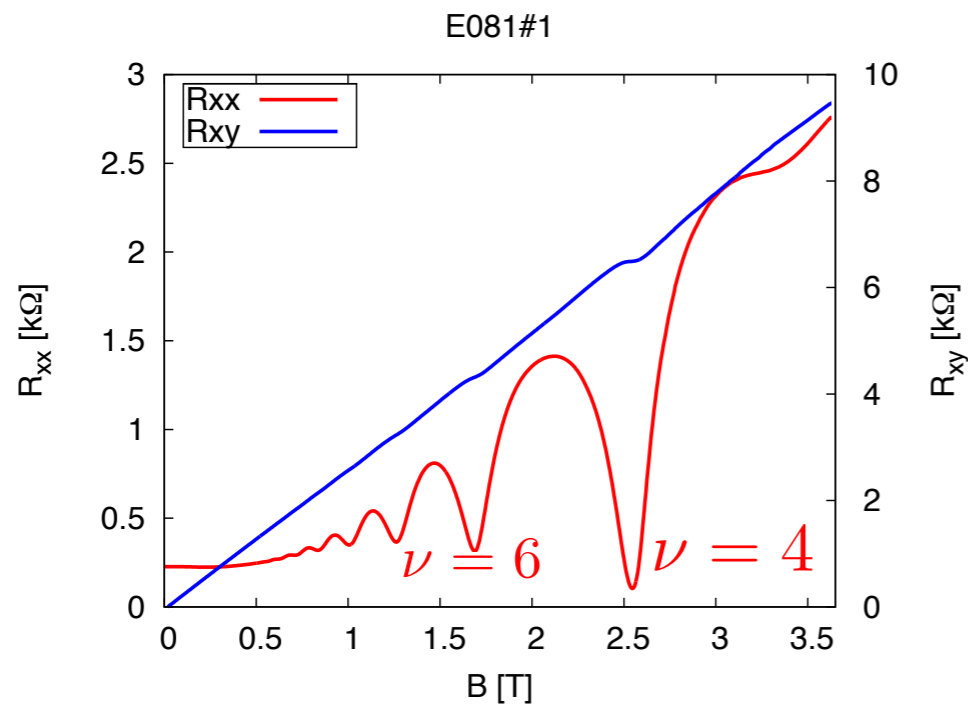
Extremal cross section $\perp \vec{B}$
EPL 35, 37 (1996)

$$\Delta(1/B) \propto 1/A_e$$

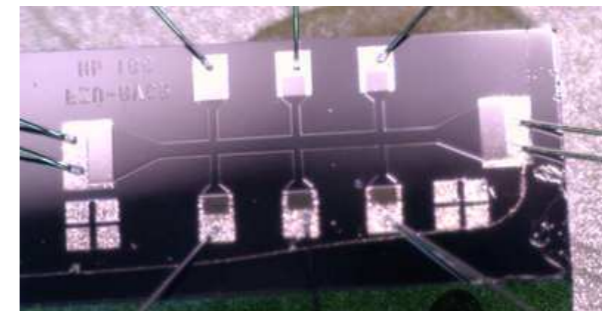
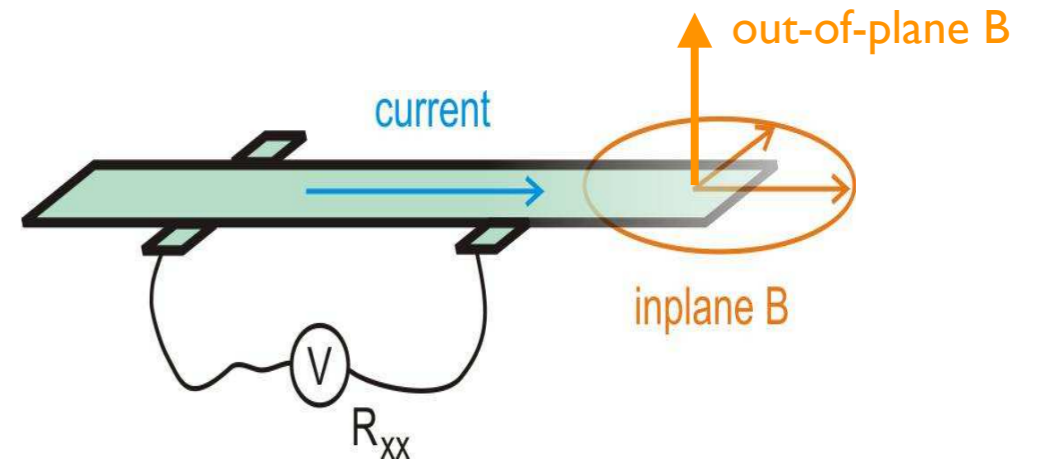
Extreme quantum limit



Plain 2DEG



Hall bar geometry



$$\rho_{xy} = \frac{2\pi\hbar}{e^2\nu} \quad \sigma_{xy} = 2n \frac{e^2}{2\pi\hbar}$$

Courtesy of L. Nádvořník (MFF/FZU AV)

Integer Quantum Hall Effect

New Method for High-Accuracy Determination of the Fine-Structure Constant Based on Quantized Hall Resistance

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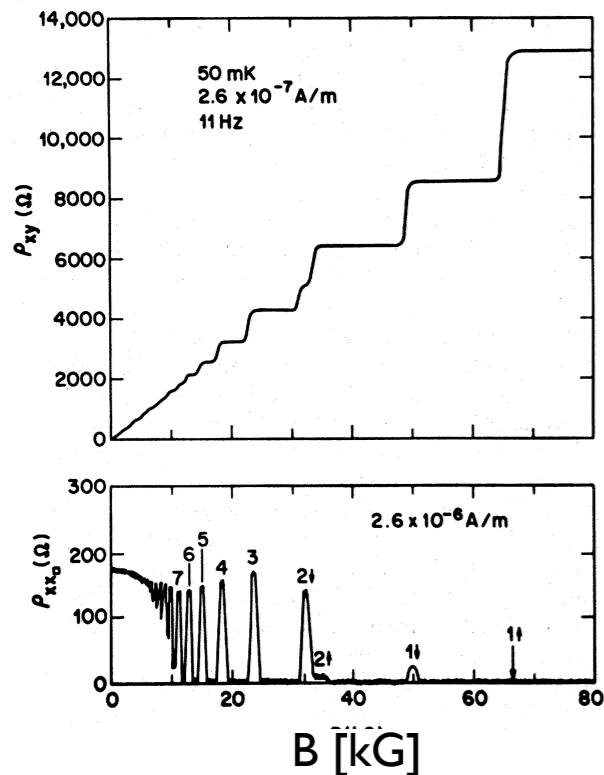
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(Received 30 May 1980)*



Paalanen et al., PRB '82

- medium mobility
- very low T

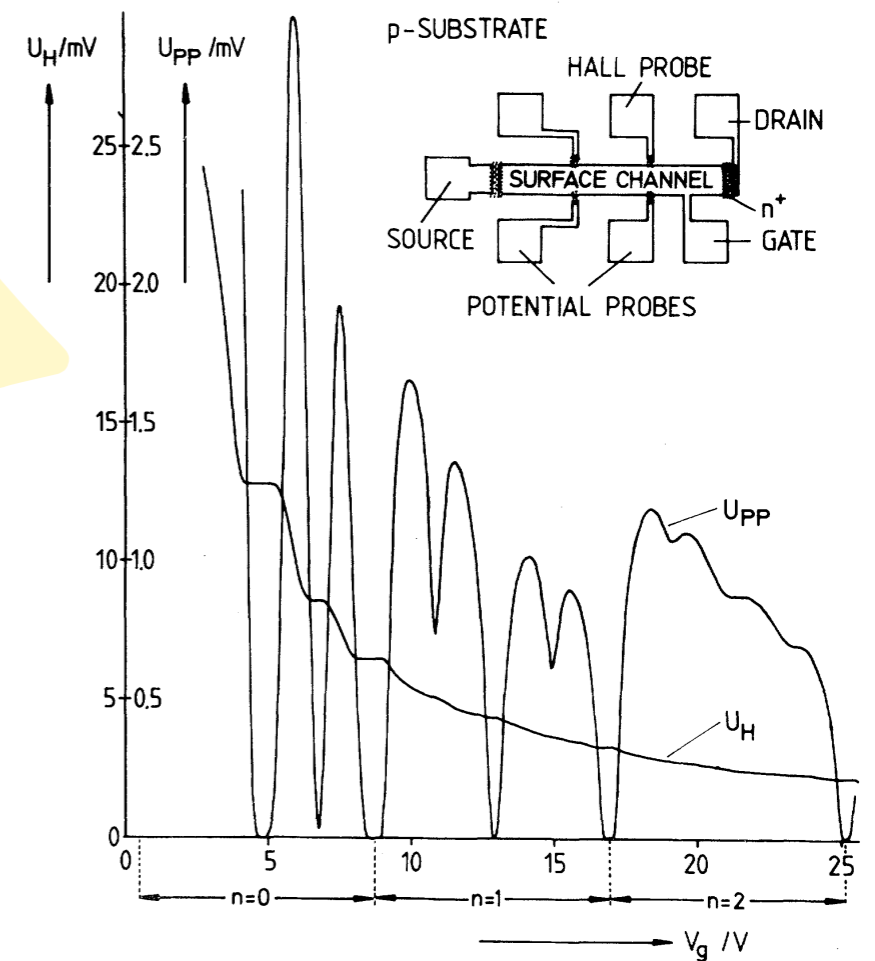


FIG. 1. Recordings of the Hall voltage U_H , and the voltage drop between the potential probes, U_{pp} , as a function of the gate voltage V_g at $T=1.5$ K. The constant magnetic field (B) is 18 T and the source drain current, I , is $1 \mu A$. The inset shows a top view of the device with a length of $L = 400 \mu m$, a width of $W = 50 \mu m$, and a distance between the potential probes of $L_{pp} = 130 \mu m$.