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KPS

# Quantum transport through an Aharonov-Bohm ring

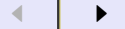
**Chenglong Jia**



*The Model*  
*The Wavefunction*  
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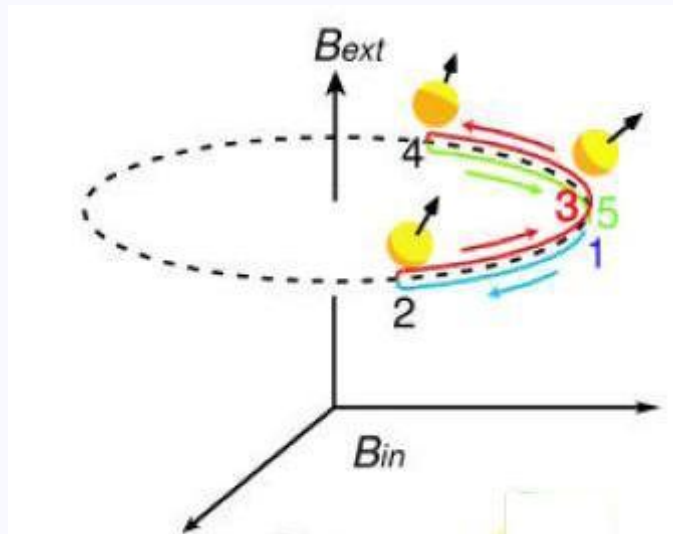
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# 1 | The Model



The ring is embedded in an inhomogeneous time-dependent magnetic field. The Hamiltonian for this system is taken to be,

$$\hat{H}(t) = \frac{1}{2ma^2} [\hat{P}_\theta - ea\mathbf{A}_\theta(t)/c]^2 + \mu\mathbf{B}(t) \cdot \hat{\sigma} \quad (1)$$



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## 2 | The Wavefunction

- After using the algebraic dynamics [details in *J. Phys.:Condens. Matter*, **16,2043 (2004)**], the exact wavefunction of the system was obtained

$$|\Psi(\theta, t)\rangle = \sum_{n,m} C_{n,m} |\Psi_{n,m}(\theta, t)\rangle \quad (2)$$

where  $|\Psi_{n,m}(\theta, t)\rangle$  is the diabatic Bases for original Schrödinger equation.

$$|\Psi_{n,m}(\theta, t)\rangle = e^{-i\Theta_{n,m}(t)} \cdot e^{in\theta} \sum_{m'} D_{m'm}^{1/2}[v_r(t)] e^{im'v_z(t)} |m'\rangle \quad (3)$$



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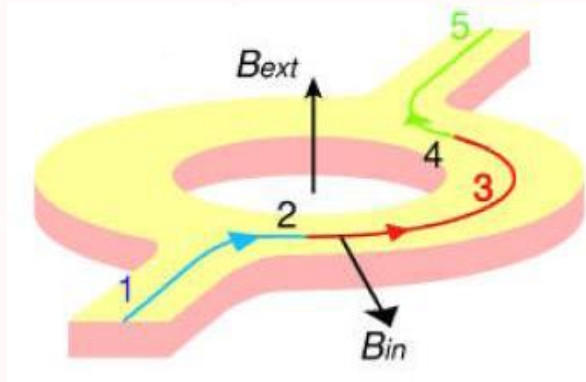
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# 3 | Quantum Transport



- According to Landauer Formula, at the strong coupling limit, and the two leads support only one open channel. The conductance reads,

$$G = \frac{e^2}{h} \sum_{s,s'} T_{s's} = \frac{e^2}{2h} \sum_{s,s'} \left| \sum_i A_{s's}^i \right|^2 \quad (4)$$

$A_{s's}^i$  denotes the probability amplitude of the  $i$ -th Feynman path from an incoming quantum channel with spin  $s$  to an outgoing channel with spin  $s'$ .



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### 3.1. The Transmission

- The transmission is given as: ( $\kappa = \uparrow, \downarrow$ )

$$T_{\kappa s}(\tau) = \frac{1}{2} \left| \sum_{\lambda, m} \langle \kappa | \Psi_{n_m^\lambda, m}(\pi, \tau) \rangle \right|^2 \quad (5)$$

where  $n_m^\lambda$  are determined by the equation  $E_F = E_{n, m}$ , and are four approximate integer number. ■

- If the four Feynman pathes have same spin tilt angle, then

$$T_{\uparrow s}(\tau) = C_{\uparrow}^2 \cos^2 v_r(\tau) [1 + \cos(\Delta\phi_{n_{\uparrow}^+ - n_{\uparrow}^-})] + C_{\downarrow}^2 \sin^2 v_r(\tau) [1 + \cos(\Delta\phi_{n_{\downarrow}^+ - n_{\downarrow}^-})]$$

$$T_{\downarrow s}(\tau) = C_{\uparrow}^2 \sin^2 v_r(\tau) [1 + \cos(\Delta\phi_{n_{\uparrow}^+ - n_{\uparrow}^-})] + C_{\downarrow}^2 \cos^2 v_r(\tau) [1 + \cos(\Delta\phi_{n_{\downarrow}^+ - n_{\downarrow}^-})]$$

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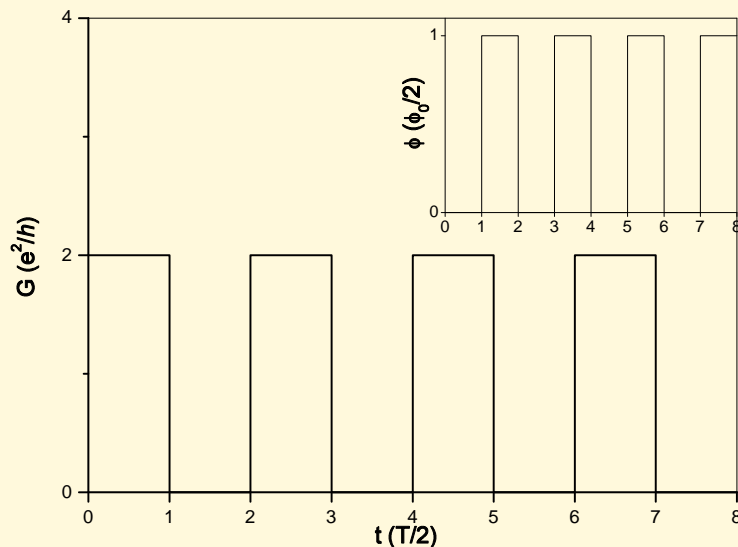
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# 4 | Diode

✠ After summation over the spin indices  $\kappa$  and  $s$ , the total conductance is

$$G = \frac{e^2}{h} [1 + \cos 2\pi\phi(t) \cos \pi(1 - \cos 2v_r(0))] \quad (6)$$

✠ If the initial spin states is  $z$ -polarized, i.e.  $v_r(0) = 0$  or  $\pi/2$ , in a rectangularly oscillating perpendicular magnetic field  $B_z(t)$  (inset,  $\phi(t) = B_z(t) \cdot \pi a^2$ ) with period  $T$ , such a system acts as an ideal diode.



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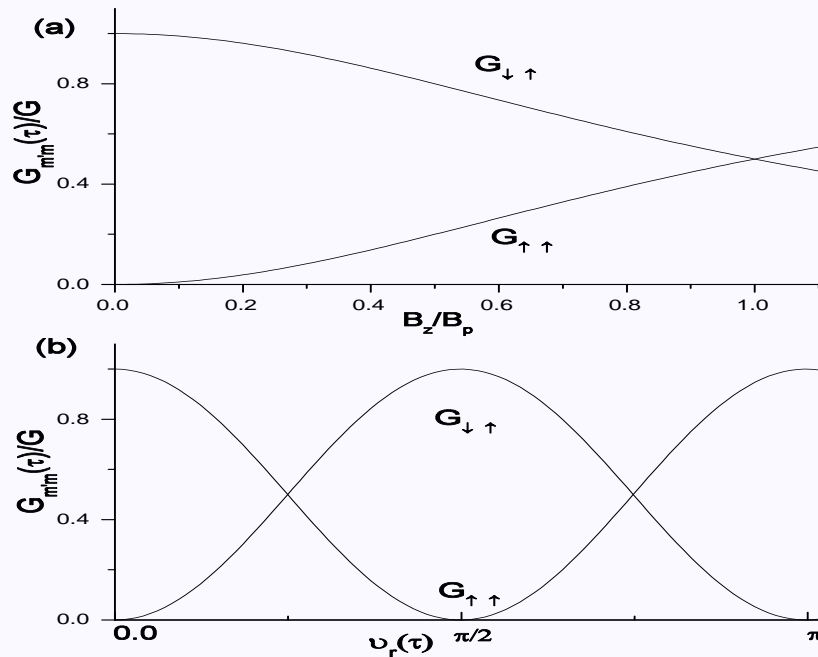
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# 5 | Spin Flip

- At the adiabatic Limit [*PRL. 87, 256602(2002)*]: the Larmor frequency of spin precession,  $\omega_s = 2\mu|B|/\hbar$ , must be larger compared to the frequency  $\omega_F = v_F/a$  of orbital motion with the Fermi velocity  $v_F$  around the ring, i.e.  $\omega_s/\omega_F \gg 1$ , the spin direction can be completely reversed.



(a) Counter-clockwise rotating magnetic field; (b) Resonant magnetic field.



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## 6 | The practical implications

- ⚡ A mesoscopic magnetic flux “diode” : Via an rectangularly oscillating perpendicular magnetic field.
- ⚡ Spin switch, spin transistors, filters, and so on: In the a ”weak” magnetic field  $B_z \approx 0$  and the adiabatic limit

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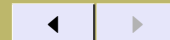
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*Thank you!*

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