



Lecture I I

Strange Electrons in One Dimension ("Nano"-physics)

Marx: Quantitative differences become qualitative ones.

Fitzgerald: The rich are different from us.

Hemingway: Yes, they have more money.

Quotes in P.W.Anderson, "More is different"

What is (Weiss) Mean-Field Theory?

$$H = -J \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle = \text{n.n.}} \vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_j$$

n.n.
= nearest
neighbor

$$\vec{S}_i = \underbrace{\langle \vec{S}_i \rangle}_{\text{Thermo-dynamic average}} + \delta \vec{S}_i \quad \delta \vec{S}_i = \vec{S}_i - \langle \vec{S}_i \rangle$$

$$H = -J \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle = \text{n.n.}} \vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_j \approx -J \sum_i \vec{S}_i \cdot \sum_{j=\text{n.n.}} \langle \vec{S}_j \rangle$$

$\langle \vec{S}_i \rangle =$ uniform for FM
alternating for AFM

$Z =$ coordination

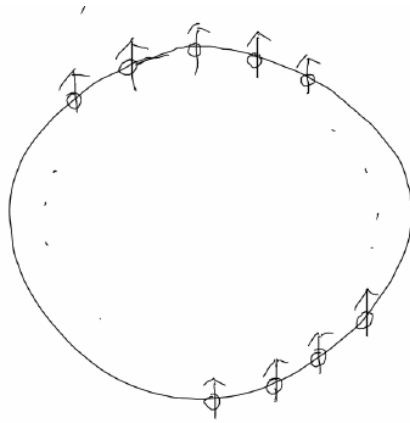
 $=$ # of n.n.

$$H = - \sum_i \vec{S}_i \cdot (J Z \langle \vec{S} \rangle) \quad \leftarrow \text{FM}$$

$$\vec{B}_i \propto J Z \vec{M}$$

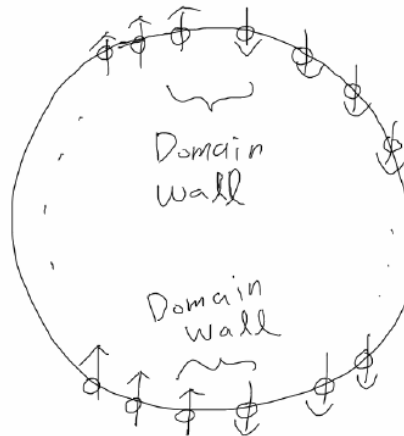
MF theory works better as
the spatial dimension
increases.

Why Mean-Field Theory **Completely** Breaks Down in One Dimension



$$E = E_0$$

$$S = 0$$



$$E = E_0 + J$$

$$S \propto \log N$$

$$F_1 < F_0 \text{ for any finite } T$$

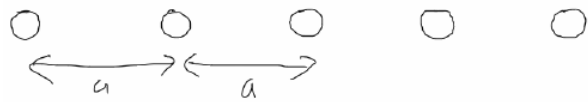
Can continue with more domains

Long range order breaks into many many short range orders which fluctuate in time, space (unless pinned by impurities)

$$F_0 = E - TS = E_0 \quad F_1 = E - TS = E_0 + J - T \frac{k_B \log N}{N}$$

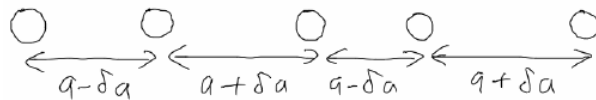
- Mermin-Wagner Theorem : No long range order (i.e. no phase transition) in 1D or 2D with short range interactions

Peierls Instability (Charge Density Wave)



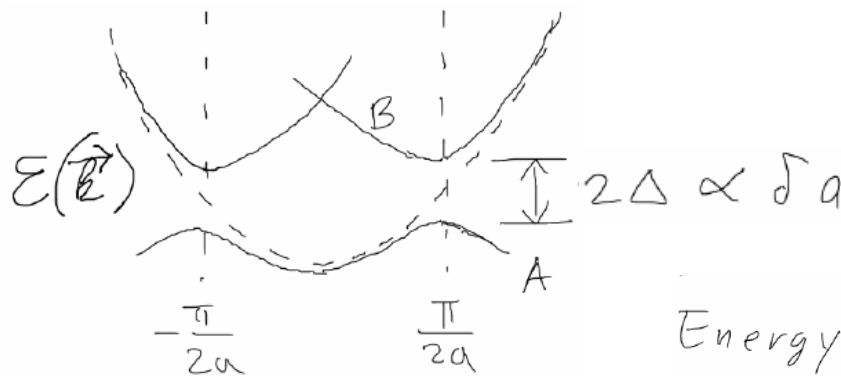
High T

mono-valent



Low T

High T : metal
Low T : insulator



Energy lowering $\propto (\delta a)^2 \log(\delta a)$
(Kittel)

Lattice strain $\propto (\delta a)^2$

- Analogous Physics in Spin Density Wave (Cr), and Spin Peierls (CuGeO_3) Transitions

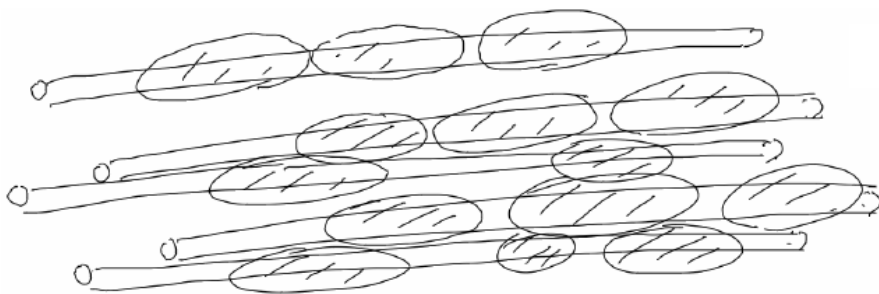
Wait ... What Really Happens in Peierls Systems

- This was a mean-field picture! And, we did not consider Mermin-Wagner theorem.



No LRO
e.g. Nanotube

Neutron Diffraction, X-ray Diffraction, Photoemission Spectroscopy, Pauli Susceptibility, Resistivity etc. can examine these strange behaviors on quasi-1D materials



$T \approx T_{MF}$

$T \gg T_{MF}$

Nothing

$T \approx T_{MF}$

Fluctuating SRO
show up
(confined to chains)

$T \approx T_{3D}$

Real LRO

($T_{3D} \ll T_{MF}$)

Phase transition

Other Novel Nano-Scale Physics

- Spin-and-charge separation
- Luttinger liquid state of electrons
- Nanotubes, graphene, graphite
- Massless Dirac particles in graphene
- Quantized conductance
- Metal-Insulator transition
- Quantum dots – Coulomb blockade, Kondo resonance, ...
- Quantum Hall Effect
- Magnetic multi-layers
- ...
I was like a boy playing on the sea-shore, and diverting myself now and then finding a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me.