

Tuning Fermi Contour Anisotropy of GaAs of Quasi-2D Electron and Hole Systems in Parallel Magnetic Fields



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Motivation

- Fundamental importance of the role of spin-orbit interaction and non-parabolicity of the bands in 2D GaAs carrier systems.
- Relevant in devices operating in the ballistic regime.
- Interesting problems we address:
 - Can we tune the Fermi contour anisotropy in electron and hole systems?
 - What does parallel magnetic field $(B_{||})$ do to the electron and/or hole Fermi contour?
- Our primary results:
 - The application of B_{\parallel} makes the Fermi contours very anisotropic.
 - In holes the effect of B_{||} is also spin-dependent!
 - Semi-quantitative agreement with density-functional theory calculations with no adjustable parameters.

Fermi contour calculations electrons, 300Å QW, $n = 2.84 \times 10^{11} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ -0.2 -0.2 0 0.2 -0.2 0 0.2 -0.2 0 0.2 holes, 175Å QW, p = $1.50 \times 10^{11} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ 0.2 -0.2 $\kappa_{F, [110]} (nm^{-1})$ k_{F, [110]} (nm⁻¹) i = 1,2,3,... $R_{[110]}\left(\Omega\right)$ Electrostatic commensurability condition Direct measurement of k_F Measure of the extreme size of the Fermi contour

Acknowledgements

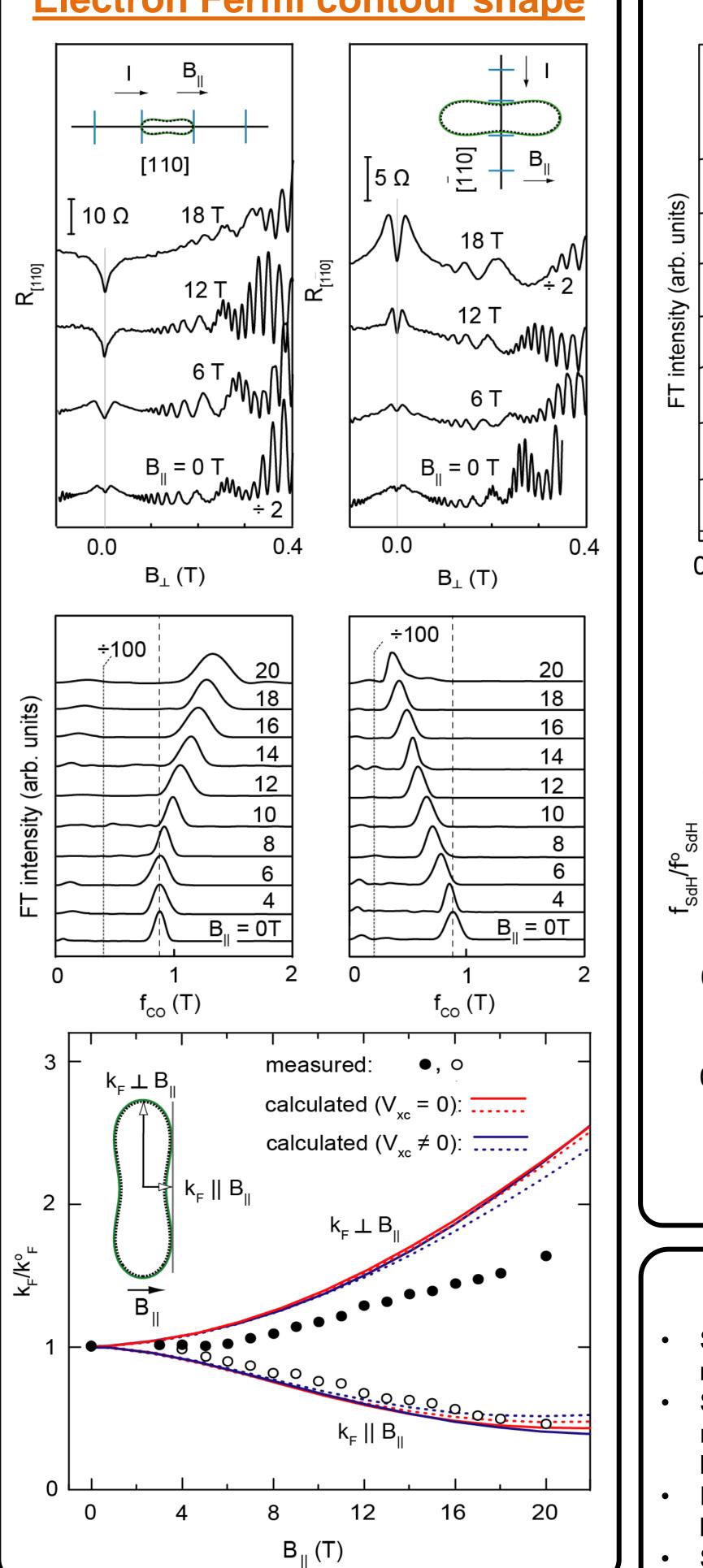
0.2

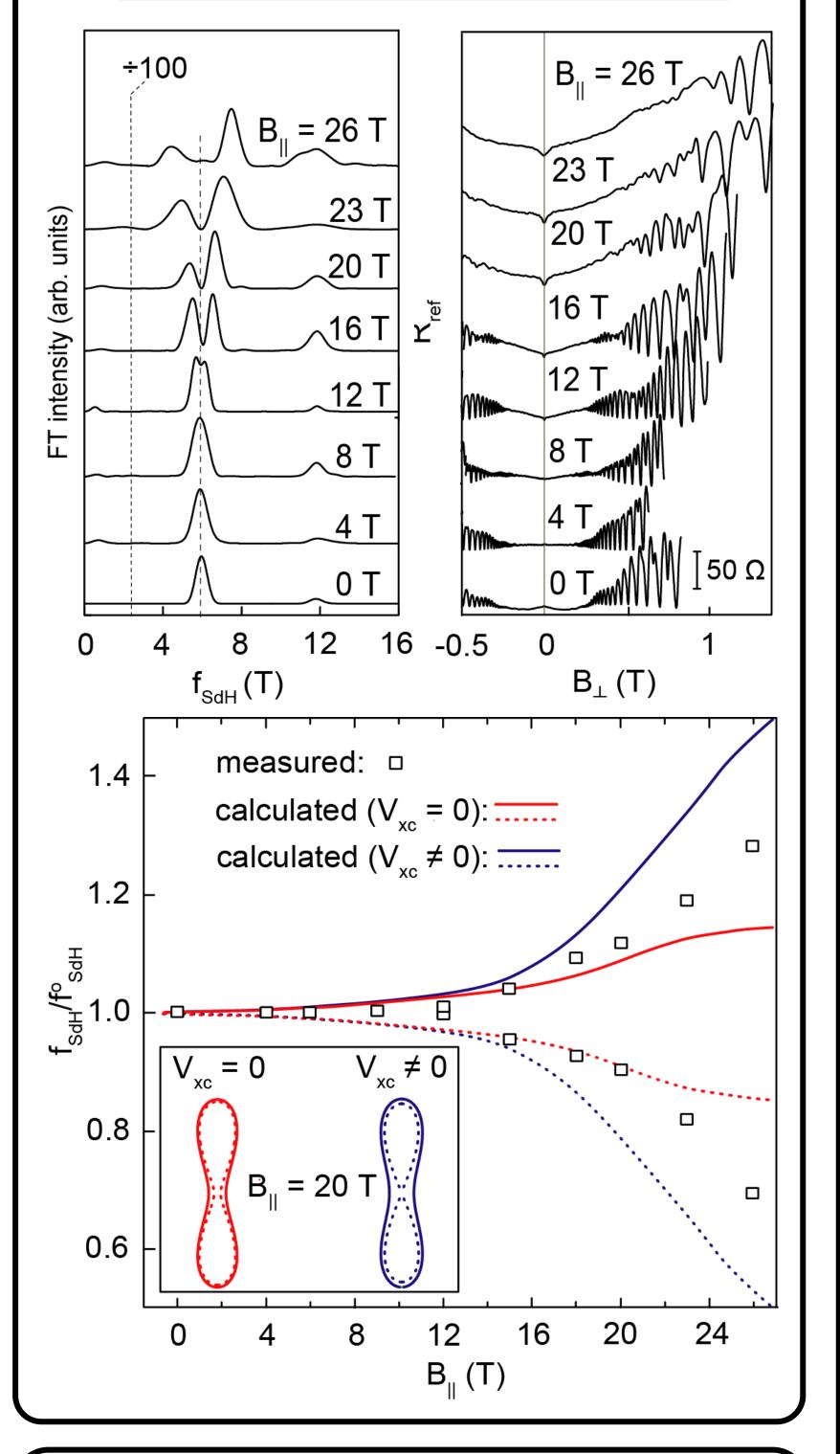
 $B_{\perp}(T)$

0.1

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Electron Fermi contour shape

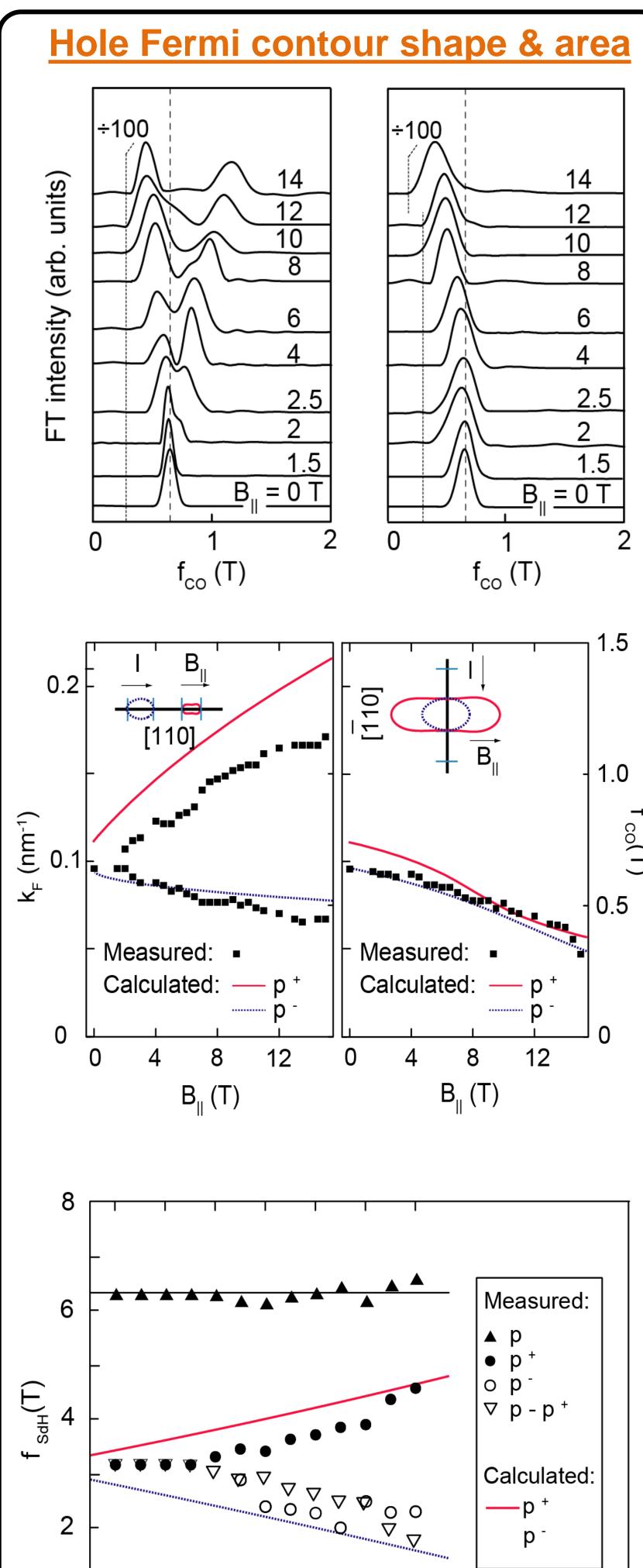




Electron Fermi contour area

Summary

- Severe distortion of the Fermi contour with parallel magnetic field.
- Spin-dependence of the Fermi contour distortion resulting from the strong spin-orbit interaction in hole systems.
- Importance of the non-parabolicity of the hole band structure.
- Some discrepancies between the experimental data and the numerical calculations (for $k_F \perp B_{||}$).
- Role of the finite layer thickness in distorting the Fermi contour.
- Implications for experiments using B_{\parallel} for spin polarization in magnetic focusing.



 $B_{\parallel}(T)$

References

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- Kamburov *et al.*, PRB 86, 241302 (2012).
- Kamburov et al., PRB 85, 121305(R) (2012).