

Contents

Preface	xiii
Foreword	xv
Acknowledgement	xvi
Author biography	xvii
1 Electron liquid	1-1
1.1 Introduction	1-1
1.2 Jellium model	1-4
1.2.1 The Hamiltonian	1-5
1.2.2 Hartree–Fock approximation	1-6
1.2.3 Hartree–Fock energy	1-8
1.3 Properties of the electron liquid	1-10
1.3.1 Effective mass	1-12
1.3.2 Magnetic properties	1-13
1.3.3 Screening and dielectric function	1-15
1.3.4 Conductivity	1-25
1.4 Determination of the Fermi surface: the de Haas–Van Alphen effect	1-27
1.5 Fermi liquid theory	1-32
1.6 Summary and outlook	1-36
References	1-36
2 Magnetic phenomena in solids	2-1
2.1 Introduction	2-1
2.2 Magnetic ordering: diamagnetism and paramagnetism	2-2
2.3 Magnetic properties of filled and partially filled shell materials	2-4
2.4 Ferromagnetism and antiferromagnetism	2-8
2.5 Mean field theory	2-12
2.6 Linear spin wave theory	2-15
2.6.1 Quantum XY model	2-18
2.7 Ising model of ferromagnetism: transfer matrix	2-21
2.8 Critical exponent and the universality class	2-24
2.9 Quantum antiferromagnet	2-25
2.10 Itinerant electron magnetism	2-29
2.11 Magnetic susceptibility: Kubo formula	2-30

2.12	Hubbard model: an introduction	2-35
2.13	Symmetries of the Hubbard model	2-36
2.13.1	Spin-rotational invariance	2-36
2.13.2	Particle-hole symmetry	2-37
2.13.3	Extreme limits of the Hubbard model	2-38
2.14	Ferromagnetism in Hubbard model: Stoner criterion	2-43
2.15	Antiferromagnetism in the Hubbard model	2-45
2.15.1	Strong coupling limit	2-49
2.15.2	Summary and outlook	2-51
2.16	Appendix	2-51
2.17	RS coupling	2-52
2.18	jj Coupling	2-52
2.19	Hund's rule	2-53
	References	2-54
3	Transport in electronic systems	3-1
3.1	Introduction	3-1
3.2	Quantum Hall effect	3-3
3.2.1	General perspectives	3-7
3.2.2	Translationally invariant system: classical limit of QHE	3-11
3.2.3	Charge particles in a magnetic field: Landau levels	3-14
3.2.4	Degeneracy of the Landau levels	3-16
3.2.5	Conductivity of the Landau levels: role of the edge modes	3-18
3.2.6	Spin and the electric field	3-18
3.2.7	Laughlin's argument: Corbino ring	3-20
3.2.8	Edge modes and conductivity of the single Landau level	3-21
3.2.9	Incompressibility and the QH states	3-23
3.2.10	Hall effect in the symmetric gauge	3-24
3.3	Kubo formula and the Hall conductivity	3-27
3.3.1	Hall conductivity and the Chern number	3-31
3.4	Quantum Hall effect in graphene	3-33
3.4.1	Basic electronic properties of graphene	3-34
3.4.2	Experimental confirmation of the Dirac spectrum	3-38
3.4.3	Landau levels in graphene	3-40
3.4.4	Experimental observation of the Landau levels in graphene	3-45
3.4.5	Summary	3-46
	References	3-49

4	Symmetry and topology	4-1
4.1	Introduction	4-1
4.1.1	Gauss–Bonnet theorem	4-3
4.1.2	Berry phase	4-7
4.2	Symmetries and topology	4-9
4.2.1	Inversion symmetry	4-9
4.2.2	Time reversal symmetry	4-10
4.3	SSH model	4-12
4.3.1	Introduction	4-12
4.4	The SSH Hamiltonian	4-13
4.4.1	Topological properties	4-15
4.4.2	Chiral symmetry	4-22
4.5	Topology in 2D: graphene as a topological insulator	4-24
4.5.1	Berry phase of graphene	4-24
4.5.2	Symmetries of graphene	4-26
4.5.3	Semenoff insulator	4-27
4.5.4	Haldane (Chern) insulator	4-31
4.5.5	Quantum anomalous Hall effect	4-36
4.6	Quantum spin Hall insulator	4-37
4.6.1	Kane–Mele model	4-39
4.7	Bulk-boundary correspondence	4-41
4.8	Spin Hall conductivity	4-43
4.8.1	Rashba spin–orbit coupling	4-44
4.8.2	Rashba spin–orbit coupling in graphene	4-46
4.8.3	$\mathbb{Z}_2$ invariant	4-47
4.9	Spin Hall effect	4-48
4.9.1	Spin current	4-49
4.9.2	Summary and outlook	4-51
	References	4-52
5	Green’s functions	5-1
5.1	Introduction	5-1
5.2	Second quantization	5-1
5.2.1	Fock basis	5-3
5.2.2	Representation of a one-body operator in second quantized notation	5-6
5.2.3	Representation of a two-body operator	5-7
5.2.4	Applications of the second quantized method	5-9

5.3	Green's function	5-9
5.3.1	Green's function for a single particle	5-11
5.3.2	Green's function for a many-particle system	5-12
5.3.3	Representations in quantum mechanics	5-12
5.3.4	Electron Green's function at zero temperature	5-16
5.3.5	Example: a degenerate electron gas	5-18
5.4	Retarded and advanced Green's functions	5-19
5.4.1	Spectral representation	5-20
5.4.2	Wick's theorem and Feynman diagrams	5-21
5.5	Self-energy: Dyson equation	5-26
5.5.1	Self-energy for a two-site chain: an example	5-28
5.5.2	Hartree-Fock approximation	5-30
5.6	Finite temperature Green's function	5-31
5.6.1	Properties of the Matsubara Green's function	5-35
5.6.2	Matsubara Green's function and the retarded propagator at $T = 0$	5-36
5.6.3	Matsubara frequency sums	5-37
5.7	Summary and outlook	5-39
	References	5-40
6	Superconductivity	6-1
6.1	Introduction	6-1
6.1.1	Historical developments	6-3
6.1.2	Physical properties	6-3
6.1.3	Meissner effect	6-4
6.1.4	Perfect conductors and superconductors	6-5
6.1.5	Electrodynamics of superconductors: London theory	6-6
6.1.6	Penetration depth	6-8
6.1.7	Flux quantization	6-9
6.1.8	Non-local electrodynamics	6-12
6.2	Magnetic phase diagram of superconductors	6-12
6.2.1	Thermodynamics of superconductors	6-15
6.2.2	Specific heat	6-16
6.2.3	Density of states	6-20
6.3	BCS theory	6-22
6.3.1	Introduction	6-22
6.3.2	Isotope effect	6-22
6.3.3	Origin of attractive interaction	6-23

6.3.4	The BCS ground state	6-25
6.3.5	Statistical description of the BCS ground state	6-28
6.4	The variational calculation	6-30
6.4.1	Temperature dependence of the gap	6-33
6.4.2	Thermodynamics from BCS theory	6-36
6.5	Electromagnetic considerations	6-38
6.5.1	Meissner effect	6-41
6.5.2	Electromagnetic response in the transverse gauge	6-48
6.6	Ginzburg–Landau (GL) theory	6-49
6.6.1	Coherence length and the penetration depth	6-51
6.7	Experimental determination of energy gap	6-53
6.7.1	Absorption of electromagnetic radiation	6-54
6.7.2	Ultrasound absorption	6-55
6.7.3	Tunneling experiment	6-55
6.7.4	Unconventional superconductivity	6-58
6.7.5	High- T_c cuprates	6-58
6.8	The pseudogap phase	6-61
6.8.1	Summary and outlook	6-63
	References	6-64
7	Superfluidity	7-1
7.1	Introduction	7-1
7.2	Bose–Einstein condensation	7-2
7.3	Superfluidity	7-4
7.3.1	Gross–Pitaevskii equation	7-6
7.3.2	Quantized vortices	7-10
7.4	Many-body physics with cold atomic systems	7-13
7.4.1	BEC in weakly interacting systems	7-13
7.5	Strongly correlated systems	7-16
7.5.1	Optical lattice	7-16
7.5.2	Atom–atom interaction: Feshbach resonance	7-18
7.5.3	Ultracold atoms on optical lattice and Bose–Hubbard model	7-19
7.6	Various aspects of ultracold atoms in optical lattices	7-22
7.6.1	Disorder optical potential	7-22
7.6.2	Synthetic magnetic field	7-24
7.6.3	Dipole–dipole interaction	7-24
7.6.4	Bose glass phase	7-27
7.6.5	Methods of solution of the BHM	7-27

7.6.6	Single-site MFT	7-28
7.6.7	Superfluid–Mott insulator (SF–MI) transition	7-30
7.6.8	Limitations of MFT	7-31
7.6.9	Optical dipole trap (ODT)	7-32
7.6.10	Spin-1 Bose gas: an era of quantum magnetism	7-33
7.6.11	A comparison between spin-0 (spinless) and spin-1 Bose gases	7-35
7.6.12	Phase diagrams	7-35
7.7	Summary and outlook	7-36
7.8	Appendix	7-38
7.8.1	Derivation of the Gross–Pitaevskii equation	7-38
	References	7-39