



Discussion on 17th May

Due on 24th May

Exercise 1 *Electron / hole density and Hall effect in GaAs*

In the lecture, we derived for the electron density $n = 2 \left(\frac{m_e k_B T}{2\pi\hbar^2} \right)^{3/2} \exp[(\mu - E_c)/k_B T]$ and a similar formula for the hole density p .

- (a) Use the effective mass and the band gap (see table values of the lecture slides) to estimate n and p (for light holes).
- (b) Calculate the Hall coefficient if only holes or electrons contribute.

Exercise 2 *Quantum oscillations on quasi two-dimensional systems*

In $\text{Tl}_2\text{Ba}_2\text{CuO}_{6+\delta}$, quantum oscillations with a frequency of $F = 18.1 \text{ kT}$ are observed (B. Vignolle et al., Nature **455**, 952-955 (2008)).

- (a) Use the Onsager relation ($S = 2\pi \frac{eF}{h}$) to calculate the Fermi surface area.
- (b) If we assume a circular Fermi surface shape, what is the Fermi momentum?

Exercise 3 *Quantum oscillations in gold*

Estimate the Fermi energy of gold (in eV) based on the oscillations of the spin susceptibility in a magnetic field, see figure 1. Which of the two superimposed oscillations corresponds to the largest orbit on the Fermi-sphere? Compare the result with the literature value $\epsilon_F = 5.51 \text{ eV}$. Where is the other oscillation originating from?

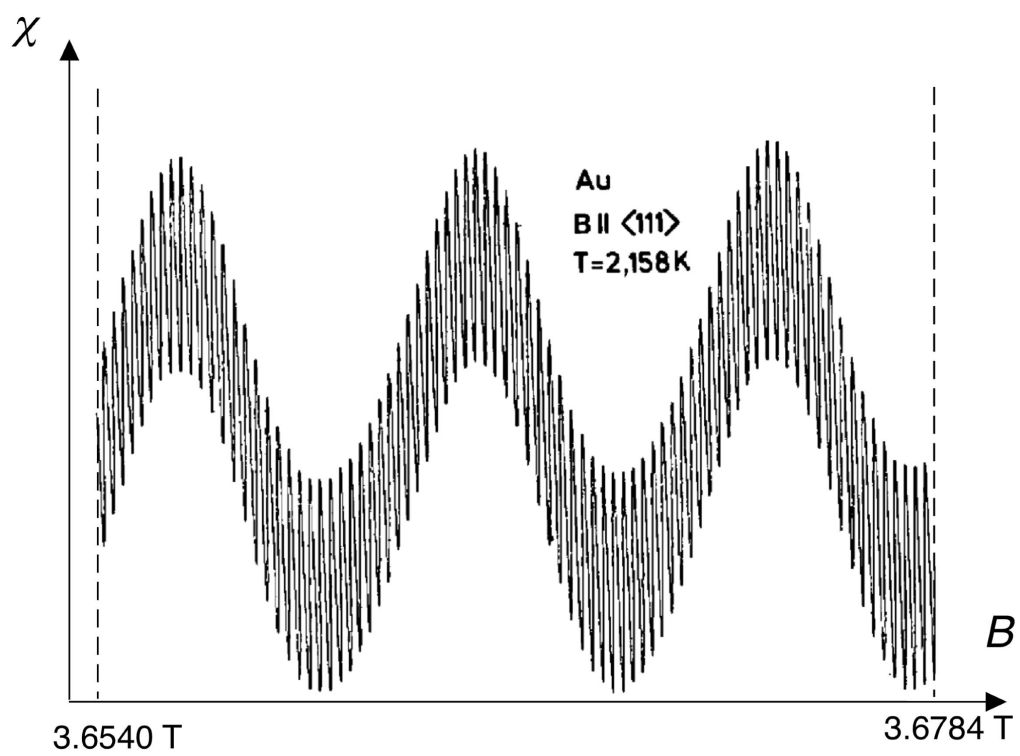


Figure 1: The spin susceptibility of gold in a magnetic field.