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

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In a quasi-2D carrier system with finite (non-zero) layer thickness, the coupling between the carriers' out-of-plane motion and an applied magnetic field (B_{\parallel}) parallel to the sample plane could lead to a severe distortion of the energy bands and the Fermi contours (FCs). Such a distortion can affect devices and/or experiments which rely on ballistic transport of the carriers in the presence of a strong B_{\parallel} used, e.g., to spin-polarize the carriers.

Here we present both numerical calculations (Fig. 1) and experimental data that shed light on this field-induced anisotropy [1,2]. We show results for the FCs of both quasi-2D electrons and holes confined to GaAs quantum wells. As seen in Fig. 1, at $B_{\parallel} = 0$ the FC is circular for electrons. With increasing B_{\parallel} , the majority-and minority-spin FCs

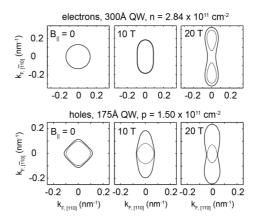


Fig. 1. Results of 8 x 8 Kane Hamiltonian calculations of the FCs. The majority- and minority-spin FCs are shown by solid and dotted lines. Top row: FCs for electrons confined to a 300-Å-wide GaAs quantum well. Bottom row: FCs for holes in a 175-Å-wide quantum well.

are deformed, and eventually the minority-spin FC disintegrates. In contrast to the electron case, the hole FCs are slightly anisotropic and split even at $B_{\parallel} = 0$; the splitting is a result of the strong spin-orbit interaction. The hole FCs show much stronger splitting at finite B_{\parallel} and the anisotropy is much more pronounced for the majority spin FC (see, e.g., the contours for $B_{\parallel} = 10$ T).

Experimentally, we use the commensurability between the quasi-classical orbits of the carriers with a periodic potential modulation [1-3] to measure the size of the Fermi wave vector k_F along both [110] and [$\overline{1}$ 10] as a function of B_{\parallel} . We use a novel technique that allows us to apply a large B_{\parallel} as well as a small perpendicular field to induce the commensurability oscillations.

Our results agree semi-quantitatively with the numerical calculations given in Fig. 1 [1-3]. They demonstrate the *tuning* and *probing* of the GaAs 2D carrier dispersions and FC anisotropy through the application of B_{\parallel} .

References:

- [1] D. Kamburov et. al., preprint.
- [2] D. Kamburov et al., Phys. Rev. B 86, 241302 (2012).
- [3] D. Kamburov et al., Phys. Rev. B 85, 121305(R) (2012).