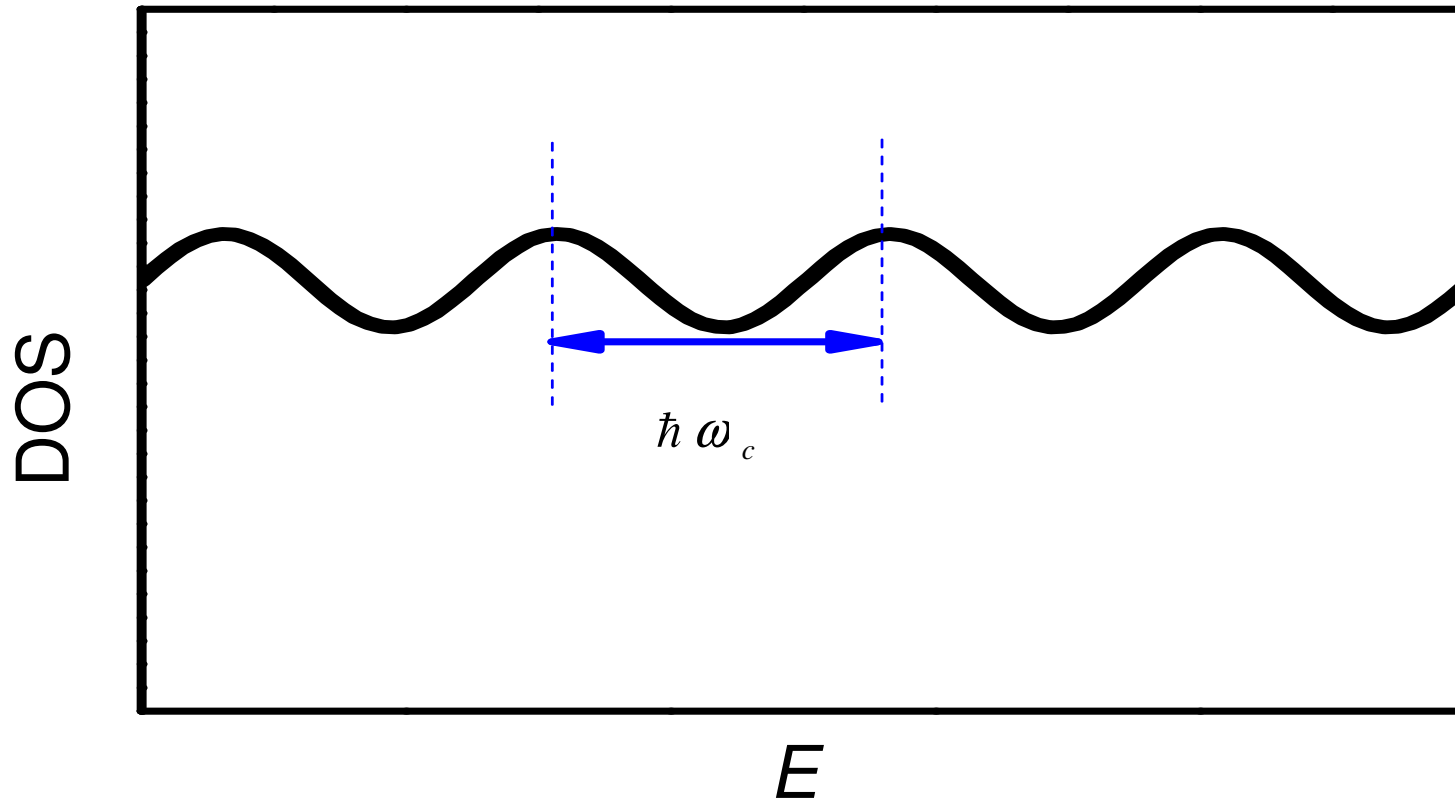


Conventional Shubnikov-de Haas (SdH) theory (Landau quantisation in the metallic regime)

$$\Delta\rho_{SdH}(B, T) = C \exp\left(\frac{-\pi}{\mu B}\right) \frac{\frac{2\pi^2 k_B m^* T}{\hbar e B}}{\sinh\left(\frac{2\pi^2 k_B m^* T}{\hbar e B}\right)}$$

$$\rho_{xx} = \rho_0 + \Delta\rho_{SdH} \cos[\pi(\nu - 1)] \quad (1)$$

Landau quantisation modulates the DOS  
without inducing a QH liquid

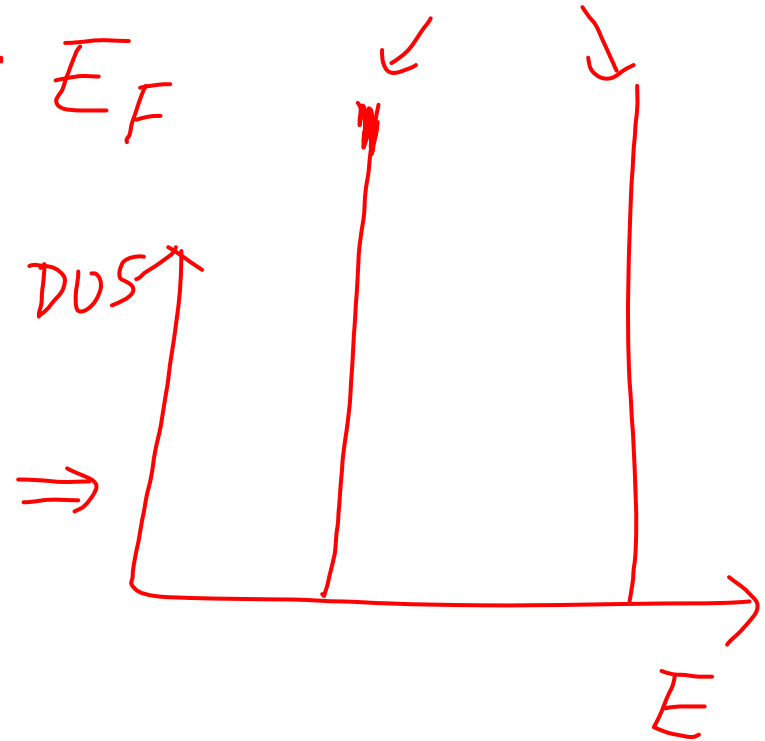
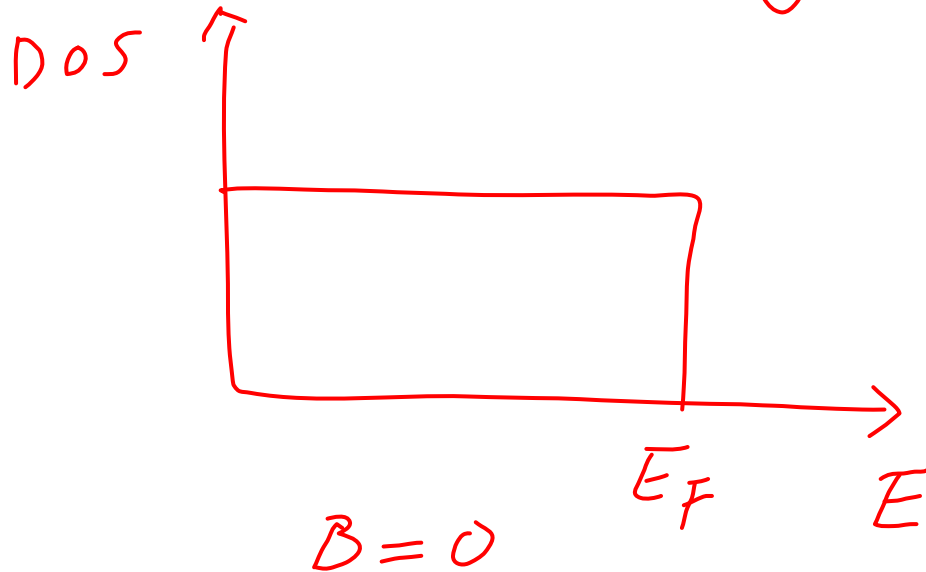


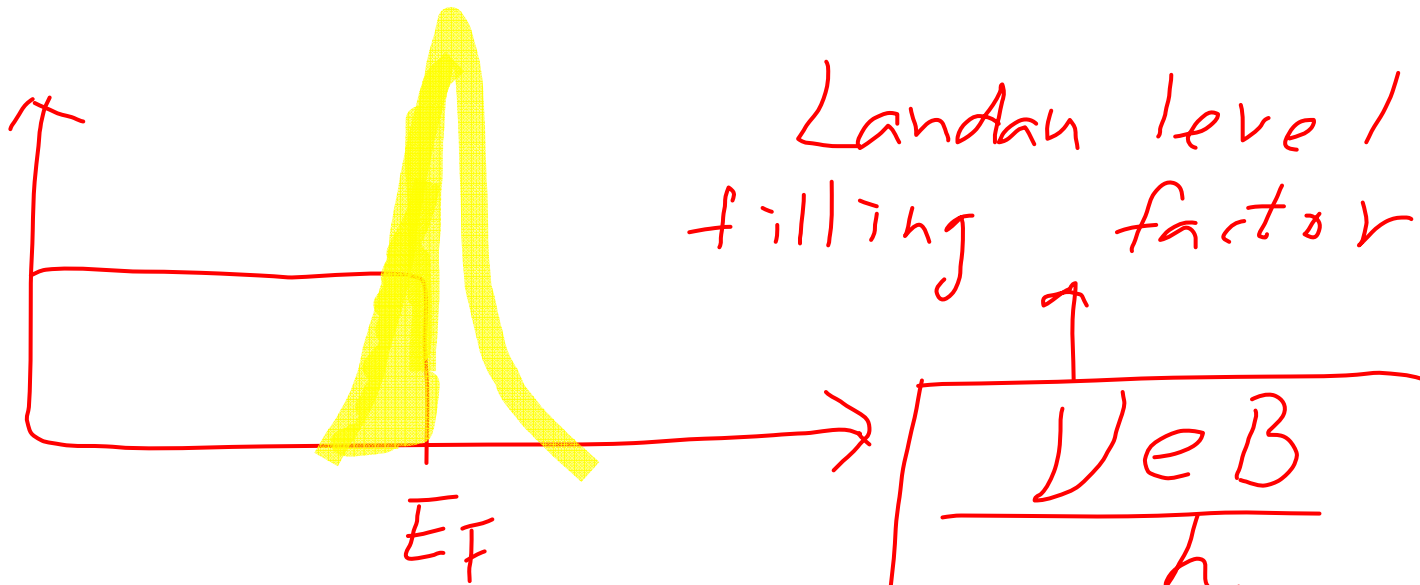
Picture for conventional SdH oscillations

$$\frac{m^*}{2\pi\hbar^2} \times 2 \quad \text{2D DOS}$$

$$= \frac{m^*}{\pi\hbar^2} \quad \text{when considering spin-degeneracy } \delta\text{-function.}$$

$$N_{2D} = \frac{\#}{m^2 \cdot J} \times E_F$$





$$\frac{\nu e B}{h} = \nu_{2D}$$

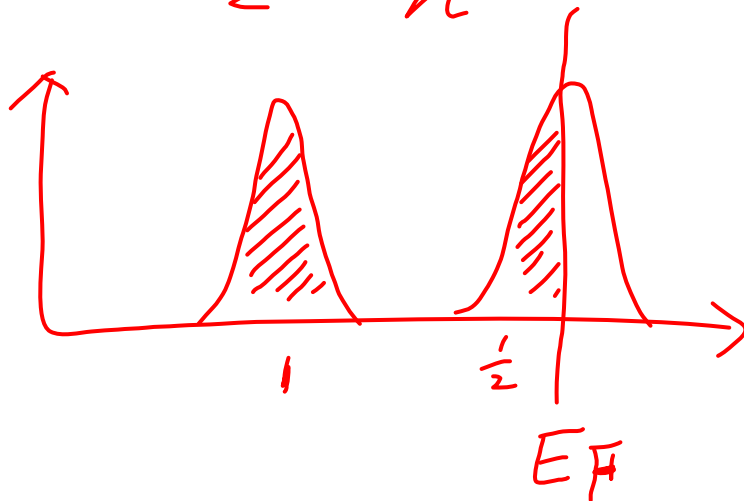
Half-filled

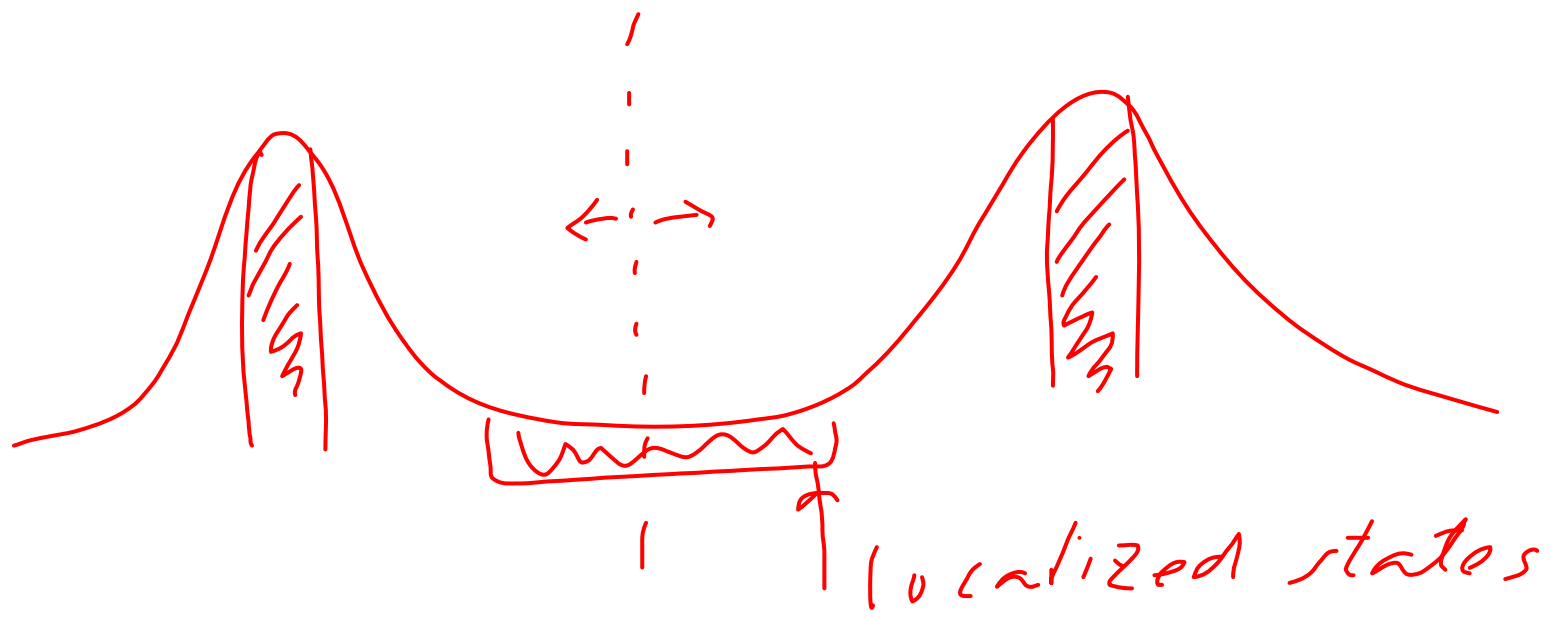
↓

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{e B}{h}\right) = \nu_{2D}$$

$\nu B$ : finite  
as  $B \rightarrow 0$

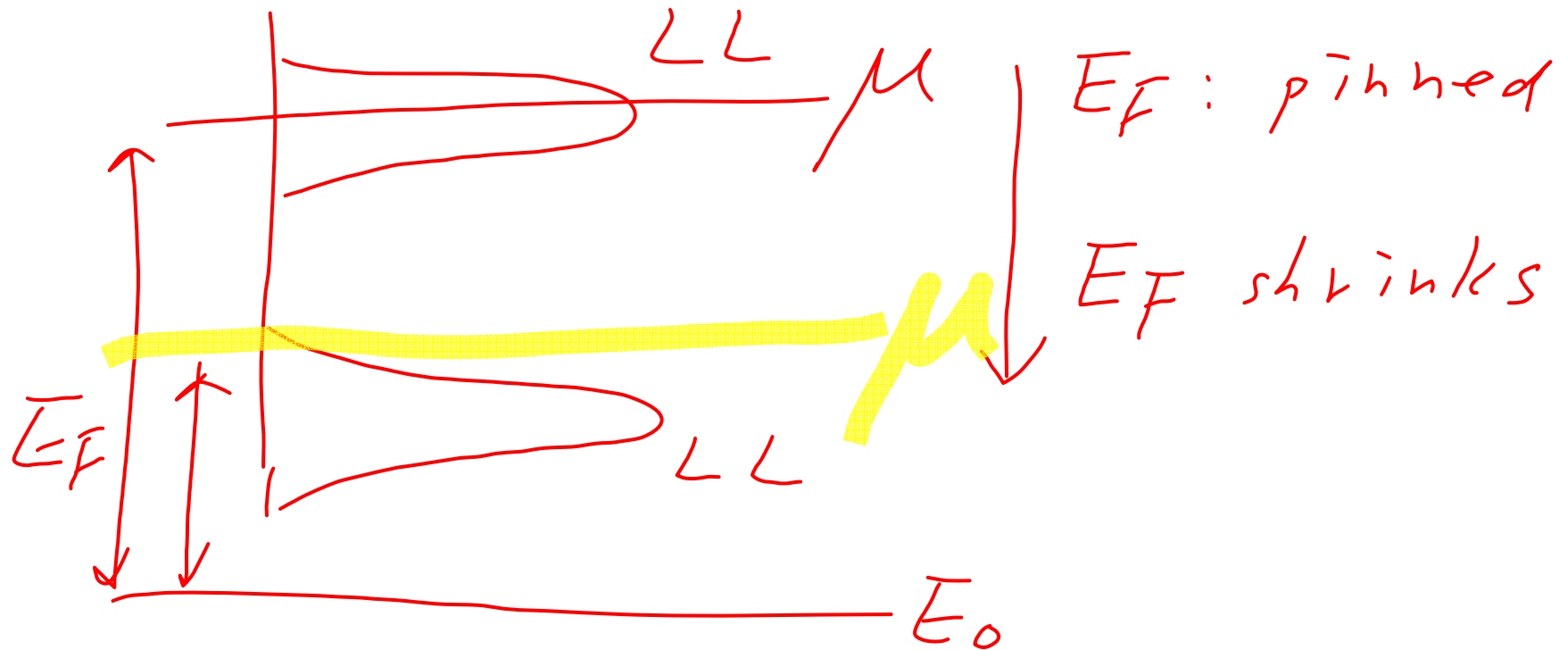
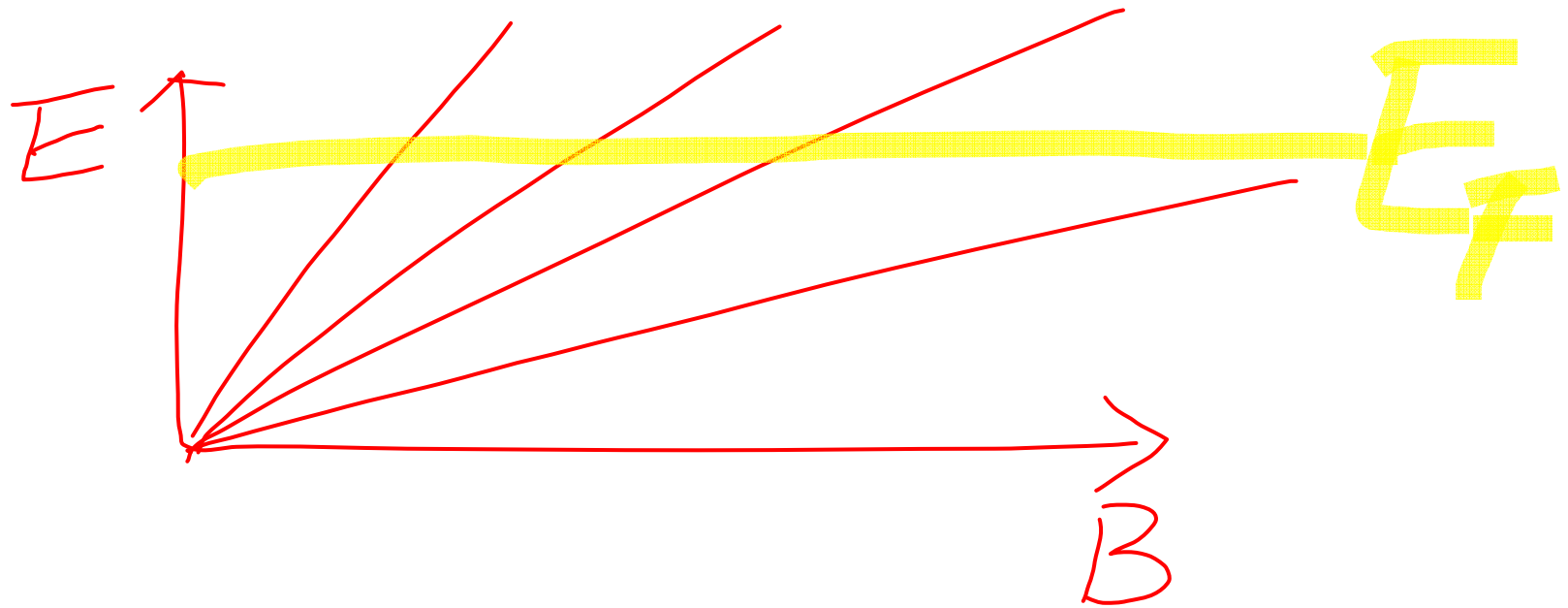
$$\nu = 1 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$



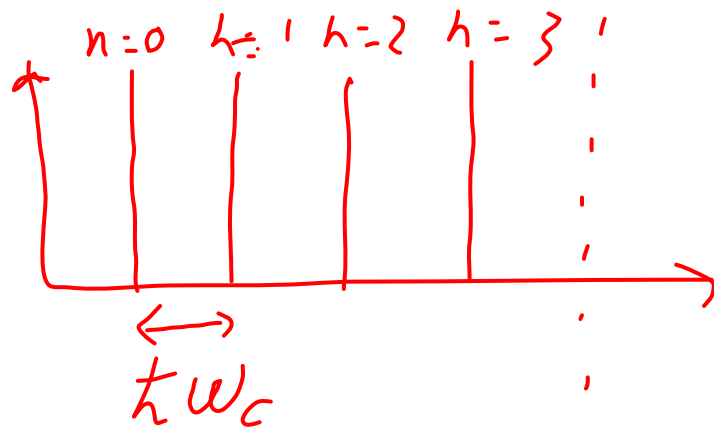


1.  $B \rightarrow 0$
2. Integer filling factors

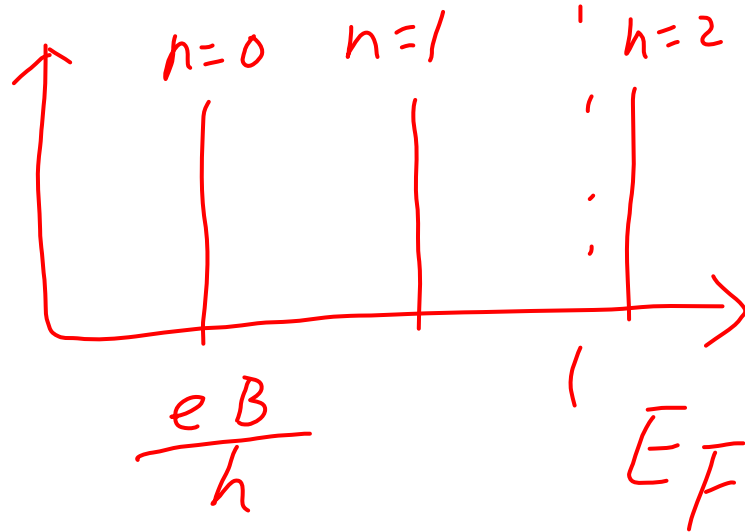
$$\frac{v e B}{h} = \nu_{2D}$$



Fixed  $N_{2D}$  varying  $B$



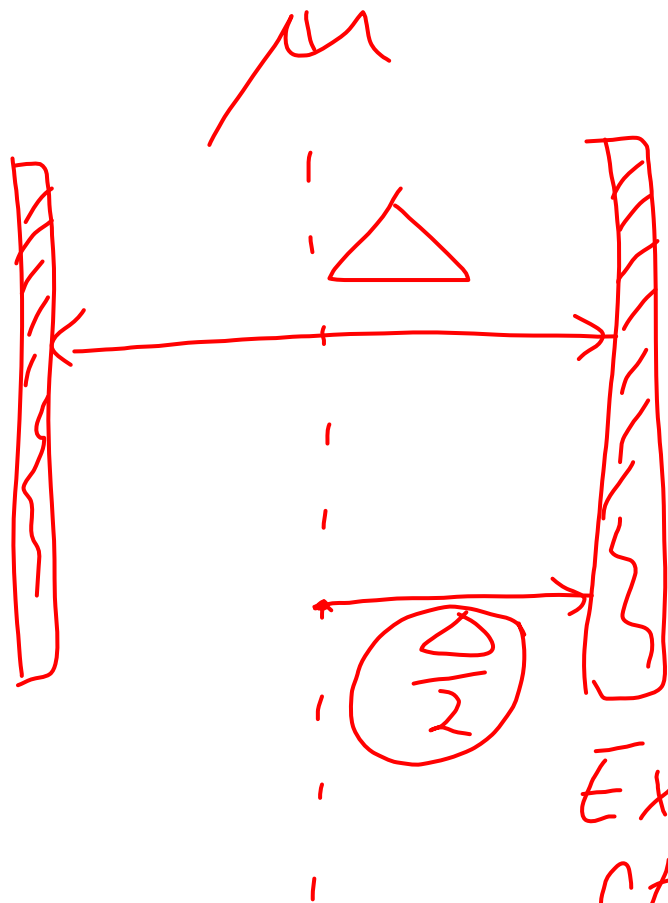
low  $B$



High  $B$

A 2DEG is not a perfect metal. About 10% of the electric field can penetrate a 2DEG!

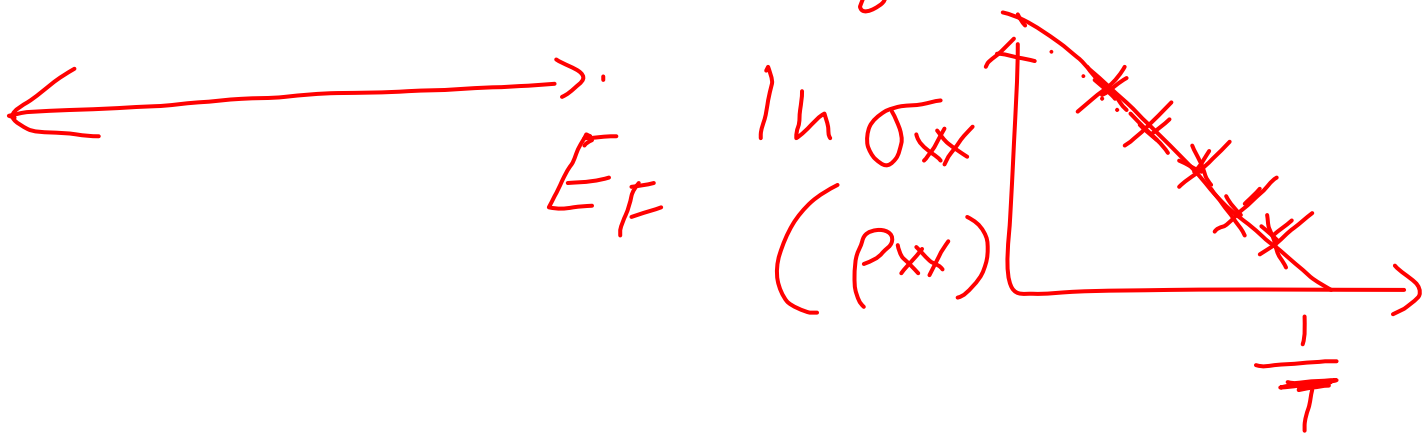




$$\sigma_{xx} \propto \exp\left(-\frac{\Delta}{2k_B T}\right)$$

Activation energy  $\Delta$

Extended states

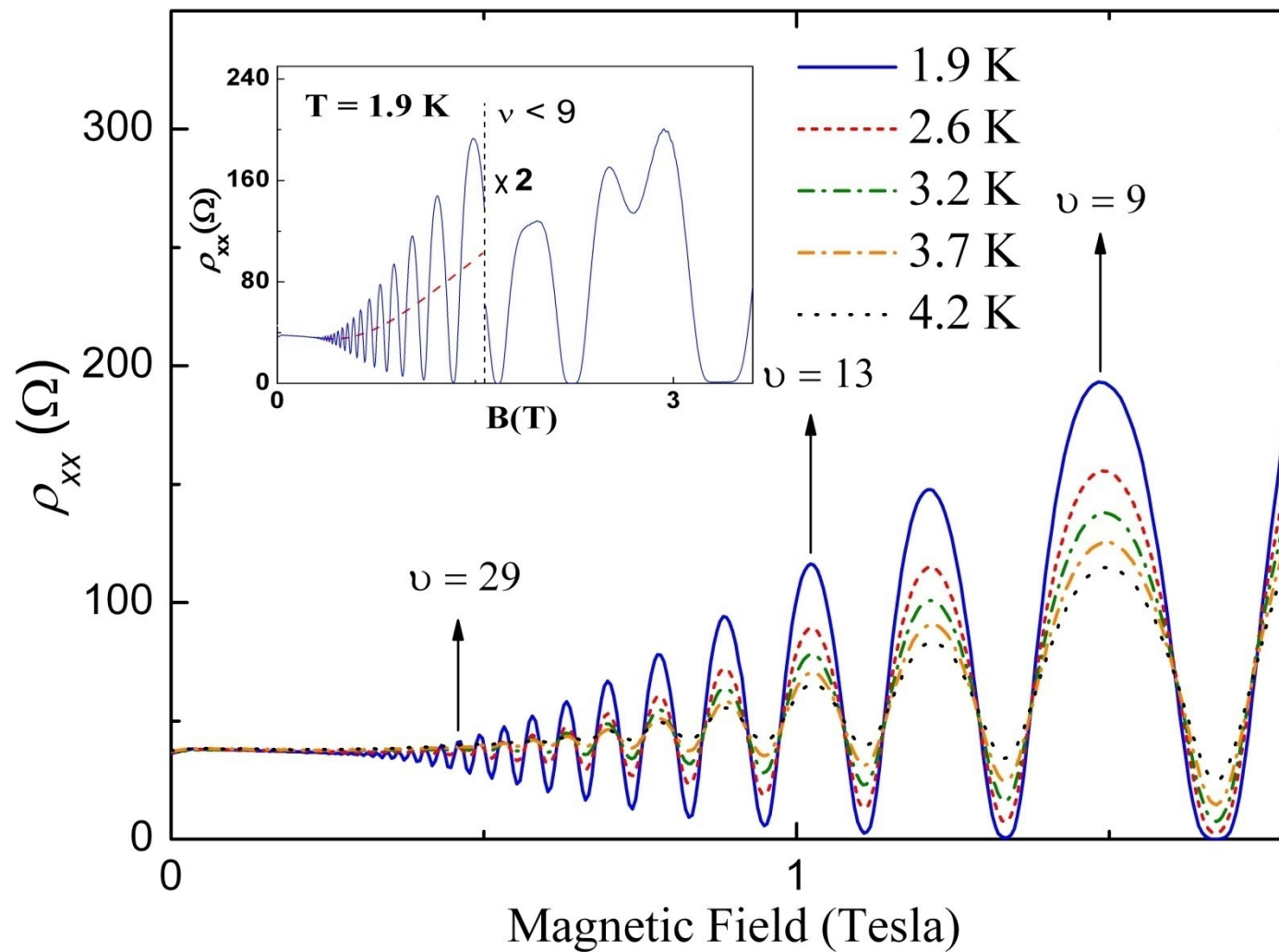


$$\ln \sigma_{xx} \propto \frac{\Delta}{2k_B T} + C$$

1.  $\Delta \gg k_B T$

2.  $\sigma_{xx}$  and  $\rho_{xx}$  varied by a decade (a factor of 10)

3.  $\sigma_{xx}$  and  $\rho_{xx} \rightarrow 0$



Introducing positive magnetoresistance (PMR) background

$$\sigma_{xx} = \frac{\rho_{xx}}{\rho_{xx}^2 + \rho_{xy}^2}$$

both  $\sigma_{xx} \rightarrow 0$  and  $\rho_{xx} \rightarrow 0$  as  $T \rightarrow 0$

$$\rho_{xy} = \frac{h}{ve^2}$$

# Quantum Hall Conductor

- $\rho_{xx}$ , or more precisely,  $\sigma_{xx}$  increases with increasing  $T$
- Activated behaviour:  $\sigma_{xx} \propto \exp(-\Delta/2k_B T)$ , where  $\Delta$  is the mobility gap