

Nonlinear Hall Conductance

- From Boltzmann equation to nonlinear hall
- From Current correlation to nonlinear hall

From Boltzmann equation to nonlinear hall

$$\frac{f - f_0}{-\tau} = \partial_t f + \dot{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{k}} f$$
$$\dot{\mathbf{k}} = q\mathbf{E}(t) = qE_k e^{i\omega t}$$

⇒

$$f = f_0 - \tau \partial_t f - \tau \dot{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{k}} f$$
$$f = f^{(0)} + f^{(1)} + f^{(2)} + \dots$$

⇒

$$f^{(0)} = f_0 = \frac{1}{e^{\beta\varepsilon} + 1}$$
$$f^{(1)} = -\tau \partial_t f^{(1)} - \tau \dot{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{k}} f^{(0)}$$
$$f^{(2)} = -\tau \partial_t f^{(2)} - \tau \dot{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{k}} f^{(1)}$$

From Boltzmann equation to nonlinear hall

$$\begin{aligned}f^{(0)} &= f_0 \\f^{(1)} &= -\tau \partial_t f^{(1)} - \tau q E_k e^{i\omega t} \partial_k f^{(0)} \\f^{(2)} &= -\tau \partial_t f^{(2)} - \tau q E_k e^{i\omega t} \partial_k f^{(1)}\end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow

$$\begin{aligned}f^{(1)} &= \frac{-q\tau}{1 + i\omega\tau} E_k e^{i\omega t} \partial_k f^{(0)} \\f^{(2)} &= \frac{(q\tau)^2 E_{k_1} E_{k_2} e^{i2\omega t}}{(1 + i2\omega\tau)(1 + i\omega\tau)} \partial_{k_1} \partial_{k_2} f^{(0)}\end{aligned}$$

From Boltzmann equation to nonlinear hall

$$j_\alpha = q \int f(k) v_\alpha$$

$$v_\alpha \approx \partial_\alpha \varepsilon - q(\mathbf{E} \times \boldsymbol{\Omega})_\alpha$$
$$j_\alpha = j_\alpha^{(0)} + j_\alpha^{(1)} + j_\alpha^{(2)} + \dots$$

\Rightarrow

$$j_\alpha^{(0)} = q \int f^{(0)} \partial_\alpha \varepsilon = 0$$

$$j_\alpha^{(1)} = -q^2 \int f^{(0)} (\mathbf{E} \times \boldsymbol{\Omega})_\alpha + q \int f^{(1)} \partial_\alpha \varepsilon$$

$$j_\alpha^{(2)} = -q^2 \int f^{(1)} (\mathbf{E} \times \boldsymbol{\Omega})_\alpha + q \int f^{(2)} \partial_\alpha \varepsilon$$

From Boltzmann equation to nonlinear hall

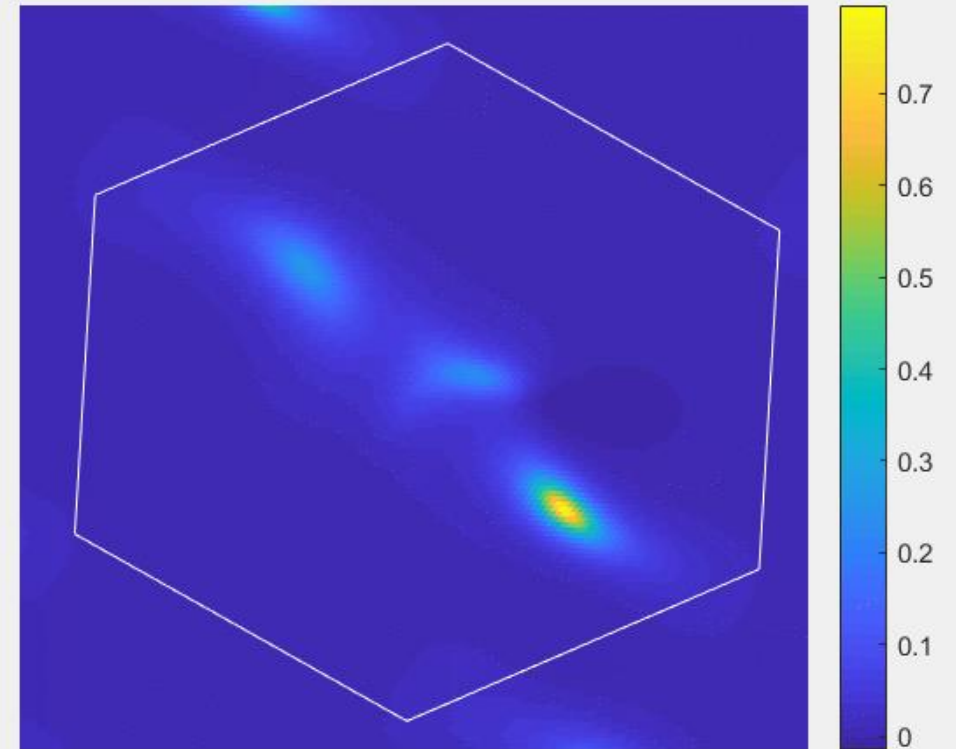
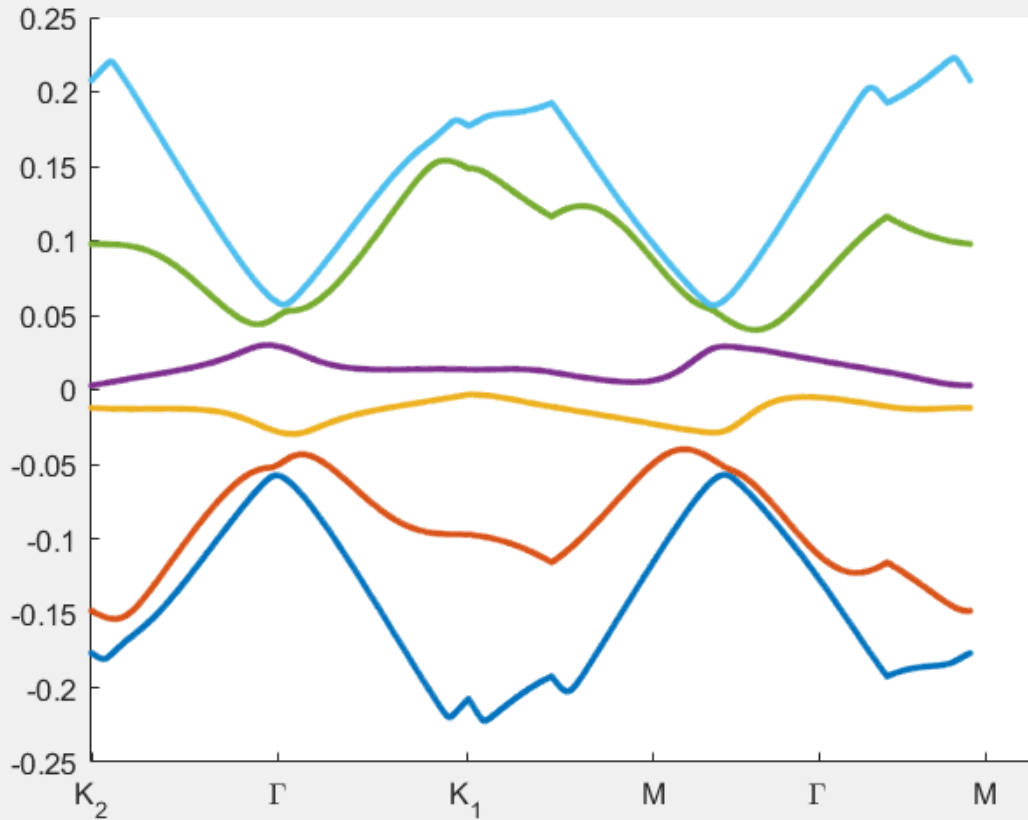
$$j_{\alpha}^{(1)} = \sigma_{\alpha\beta} \mathbf{E}_{\beta}$$
$$j_{\alpha}^{(2)} = \chi_{\alpha\beta\gamma} \mathbf{E}_{\beta} \mathbf{E}_{\gamma}$$

\Rightarrow

$$\sigma_{\alpha\beta} = -q^2 \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} \int f^{(0)} \Omega_{\gamma} + \frac{q^2 \tau}{1 + i\omega\tau} \int f^{(0)} \partial_{\alpha} \partial_{\beta} \varepsilon$$

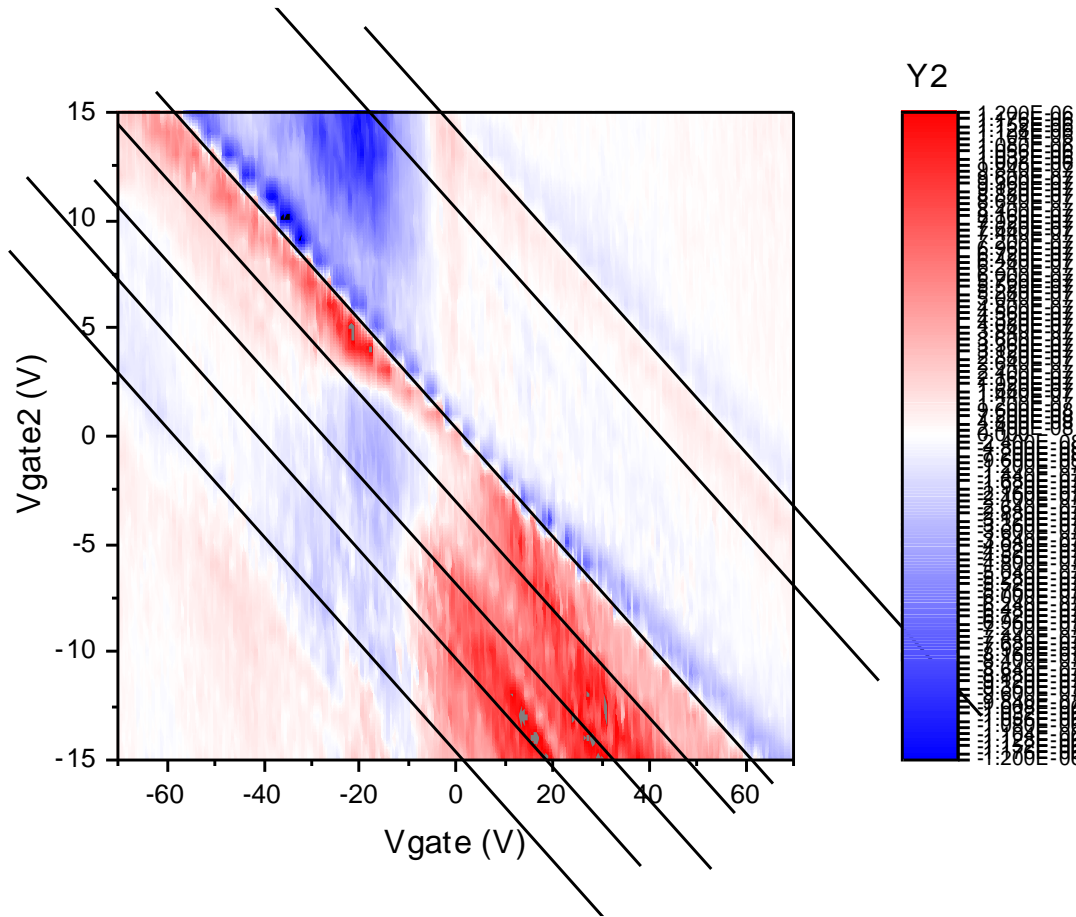
$$\chi_{\alpha\beta\gamma} = -\frac{q^3 \tau}{1 + i\omega\tau} \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\eta} \int f^{(0)} \partial_{\gamma} \Omega_{\eta} + \frac{q^3 \tau^2}{(1 + i2\omega\tau)(1 + i\omega\tau)} \int f^{(0)} \partial_{\alpha} \partial_{\beta} \partial_{\gamma} \varepsilon + (\beta \leftrightarrow \gamma)$$

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$$\chi_{\alpha\beta\gamma} = -\frac{q^3\tau}{1+i\omega\tau}\epsilon_{\alpha\beta\eta}\int f^{(0)}\partial_\gamma\Omega_\eta + (\beta \leftrightarrow \gamma)$$

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$\epsilon = 0.3\%, \theta = 45^\circ, \alpha = 1.3^\circ, \mathbf{p}$ along x direction

