Microwave-Induced Resistance Oscillations as a Classical Memory Effect

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By numerical simulations and analytical studies, we show that the phenomenon of microwave-induced resistance oscillations can be understood as a classical memory effect caused by recollisions of electrons with scattering centers after a cyclotron period. We develop a Drude-like approach to magnetotransport in the presence of a microwave field, taking into account memory effects, and find an excellent agreement between numerical and analytical results, as well as a qualitative agreement with experiment.

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Nearly 20 years ago Zudov, Du, Simmons, and Reno \cite{1} and later Mani \textit{et al.} \cite{2, 3} experimentally discovered huge microwave-induced resistance oscillations (MIRO) in high-mobility two-dimensional electron gas at low temperatures and moderate magnetic fields. This spectacular phenomenon with many very unusual features has attracted a lot of interest. A detailed review of experimental results and theoretical approaches is presented by Dmitriev \textit{et al.} \cite{4}.

Starting with the pioneering works \cite{5, 6} which predicted oscillatory photoconductivity long before its experimental observations, the mainstream theories describe MIRO as a quantum phenomenon \cite{4} and deal with quantum transitions between Landau levels in crossed electric and magnetic fields in the presence of electron scattering by different types of disorder.

In this Letter we demonstrate that the so-called “displacement” mechanism of MIRO can be understood as a classical memory effect caused by recollisions of electrons with scattering centers after one or more cyclotron periods. We propose a simple Drude-like equation taking into account such memory effects.

The idea that memory effects due to recollisions are important for understanding MIRO was previously put forward by Vavilov and Aleiner \cite{7}. They derived a quantum kinetic equation including such effects and considered quantum interference of scattering amplitudes, using the self-consistent Born approximation and the Keldysh technique. Our purely classical approach is much more transparent, although based on a similar physical picture.

In strong enough magnetic fields, memory effects are known to result in classical localization when the resistivity $\rho_{xx}$ is zero \cite{8} or exponentially small \cite{9}. At low magnetic fields the magnetoresistance can be either positive \cite{10} (soft scatterers) or negative (hard scatterers) \cite{11}. Here we consider a regime which is far from localization.

We start with presenting the results of our numerical experiment, based entirely on Newton mechanics (Fig. 1), which reproduces quite well the typical experimental results for MIRO, notably the absolute negative resistance in Fig. 1(d).

We use the following input parameters. Sample size: $200 \times 200 \mu m^2$; impurity concentration: $N = 1.1 \times 10^8 \ cm^{-2}$; Fermi energy: $E_F = 8.6 \ meV$; effective mass: $m = 0.067 m_e$; ac field amplitude: $E_1 = 2 \ V/cm$; ac frequency: $\omega = 2 \pi \times 50 \ GHz$; and dc electric field: $E_0 = 0.02 \ V/cm$. These parameters fairly well correspond to the typical experimental conditions.

We choose the impurity potential as $V(r) = V_0[1 - (r/r_0)^2]^{5/2}$ for $r < r_0$ and $V(r) = 0$ for $r > r_0$, with $V_0 = 0.6 E_F$ and $r_0 = 55 \ nm$. The exact form of $V(r)$ is not really important.

Each point in Fig. 1 was obtained by averaging over $5 \times 10^8$ electron trajectories with random initial conditions. Interactions between electrons was neglected.

The initial velocities have the zero-temperature Fermi distribution which does not noticeably change during the

![FIG. 1. Numerical simulation of classical electron magnetotransport in presence of a circularly polarized microwave radiation. Left panel: randomly distributed scattering centers and typical trajectories without (a), (b), and with recollisions (c). Right panel: (d) numerically calculated resistivity, $\rho_{xx}$, as a function of magnetic field, with and without microwaves, (e) calculated MIRO resistivity, $\delta \rho_{xx}$, as a function of the ratio $\omega/\omega_c$. Dashed line—theory, see Eq. (17).](https://example.com/fig1.png)
numerical experiment. The resistivity was defined as \( \rho_{xx} = \sigma_{xx}/(\sigma_{xx}^2 + \sigma_{xy}^2) \), where the conductivity tensor \( \sigma \) was evaluated by calculating the average electron flow caused by the dc electric field \( E_0 \). We have checked that the conductivity tensor calculated numerically at low magnetic field and in the absence of microwaves coincides with the predictions following from the Boltzmann equation for the chosen form of the scattering potential. The technical details of the simulation procedure will be presented elsewhere.

Electron trajectories were calculated on a PC by the velocity Verlet algorithm adapted for problems involving magnetic field [12] with a variable time step. A graphics processing unit (GPU) was used to increase the performance [13]. It takes about 2 hours to calculate each point in Fig. 1 with a Nvidia GPU (GTX 560 model).

MIRO-like oscillations were previously obtained numerically in Ref. [14] for a model involving multiple recollisions with hard disks and a special source of noise.

In the absence of electric fields, the impact parameter and scattering angle during recollisions remains the same (Fig. 2). The crucial role of external fields is to introduce a mismatch, \( \Delta \), of trajectories after each cycle [7]. This mismatch consists of two parts: \( \Delta = \Delta_0 + \Delta_1 \) due to the actions of the dc and ac electric fields, \( E_0 \) and \( E_1(t) \):

\[
\Delta_0 = \frac{2\pi e E_0 \times \omega_c}{m \omega_c^2}, \quad \Delta_1(t) = \frac{e}{m} \frac{E_1(t) - E_1(t - T)}{\omega(\omega - \omega_c)},
\]

where \( e \) and \( m \) are effective mass, \( \omega_c = eB/mc \), \( T = 2\pi/\omega_c \) is the cyclotron period. The ac field \( E_1(t) \), is assumed to be circularly polarized in the sense of cyclotron rotation [15].

We now introduce our Drude-like approach accounting for the memory effects related to recollisions and resulting in a simple equation for the average electron velocity.

Collisions of the type presented in Fig. 2 can be considered as extended collisions. The external fields, \( E_0 \) and \( E_1(t) \), act on the electron during such extended collisions.

Memory effects are mathematically described by equations that are nonlocal in time. Thus, to account for returns, the collision integral in the kinetic equation for the distribution function \( f(v,t) \) should include [1] terms containing this function at earlier times, \( f(v,t - nT) \), with non-negative integer values of \( n \) [16].

Here, we descend to the level of the Drude equation for the average electron velocity \( \langle v(t) \rangle \). Within this approach, the conventional relaxation term \( -\langle v(t)\rangle/\tau_0 \) (\( \tau_0 \) is the transport relaxation time), describing the change of velocity at time \( t \) due to collisions, must be modified to contain the velocities at previous times \( t - nT \).

Figure 2 (drawn for \( n = 1 \)) shows that the average of velocity change during a collision at time \( t \), \( \delta v = \langle v(t - T) \rangle - \langle v(t) \rangle \), is proportional to the average velocity at time \( t - nT \). These considerations lead to our main result, the following Drude-like equation, accounting for memory effects caused by extended collisions:

\[
\dot{\langle v(t) \rangle} = \omega_c \times \langle v(t) \rangle - \frac{e}{m} E - (1 - p) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} p^\delta \hat{f}^{(n)}(t - nT),
\]

where \( E = E_0 + E_1(t) \) is the total electric field, the sum is over the number of recollisions \( n \) (so that \( n = 0 \) corresponds to a simple collision, and \( \Gamma^{(0)}_{ij} = \delta_{ij}/\tau_q \)), \( p \) is the probability for the electron to make a full circle unperturbed by collisions, and it is also the fraction of electrons that rotate in free space and do not contribute to conductivity.

The conventional expression for the probability \( p \) is [4]

\[
p = \exp(-2\pi/\omega_q \tau_q),
\]

where \( \tau_q \) is the so-called quantum lifetime [17]. For our model, \( 1/\tau_q = 2\tau_0 N v_F \).

The tensor \( \hat{f}^{(n)} \) in Eq. (2) describes the rate of velocity changes due to extended collisions with \( n \) returns. It is time dependent and generally depends on all the mismatches occurring in each of \( n \) cycles.

Equations (1), (2) describe the memory effects in the dark magnetoresistance and the ac conductivity, as well as the microwave-induced oscillations of \( \rho_{xx} \) and \( \rho_{xy} \). They also describe effects that are nonlinear in microwave power and/or the dc field \( E_0 \) [18, 19].

Dark magnetoresistance.—In the absence of the ac field, the linear in \( E_0 \) magnetotransport is described by the stationary solution of Eq. (2) with \( \Gamma^{(n)}_{ij} = \gamma_i \delta_{ij} \).
\[ \mathbf{\omega_c} \times \mathbf{v} - \frac{e}{m} \mathbf{E}_0 - \gamma \mathbf{v} = 0, \quad \gamma = (1 - p) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p^n \gamma_n. \]  

(3)

Thus the magnetoresistance is given by the formula

\[ \rho_{xx}(B)/\rho_{xx}(0) = \gamma \tau_{tr}. \]  

(4)

The parameters \( \gamma_n \) can be readily evaluated, since in the absence of external fields the impact parameter \( \rho \) remains the same during an arbitrary number of recollisions:

\[ \gamma_n = N \nu_F \int [\cos(n\theta) - \cos((n + 1)\theta)] \sigma(\theta) d\theta, \]  

(5)

where \( \sigma(\theta) \) is the differential scattering cross section. Note that \( \gamma_0 = 1/\tau_0 \). Equations (4), (5) give the \( \rho_{xx}(B) \) dependence indistinguishable from the corresponding result of simulations in Fig. 1(c) (the “MW off” curve). For \( p \ll 1 \) and small angle scattering, when \( \gamma_1 = 3\gamma_0 \), Eq. (4) coincides with the corresponding result in Ref. [7] obtained by a quantum approach.

**Microwave-induced resistance oscillations.**—For \( n \geq 1 \), the tensor \( \hat{\Gamma}^{(n)} \) in Eq. (2) oscillates in time due to mismatches caused by the microwave field. To solve Eq. (2), we look for a solution in the form \( \mathbf{v}(t) = \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{v}_1(t) \), where \( \mathbf{v} \) is the constant part, and \( \mathbf{v}_1(t) \) is the oscillating part induced by the ac field \( \mathbf{E}_1(t) \):

\[ \mathbf{v}_1(t) = \frac{e}{m} \mathbf{\omega_c} \times \mathbf{E}_1(t). \]  

(6)

Inserting this result into the last term of Eq. (2) and averaging over the period of the microwave field, we obtain the following equation for the steady-state velocity \( \mathbf{v} \):

\[ \mathbf{\omega_c} \times \mathbf{v} - (\gamma + \hat{\Gamma}) \mathbf{v} - \frac{e}{m} (\mathbf{E}_0 + \hat{\mathbf{E}}) = 0, \]  

(7)

where the microwave-induced relaxation tensor \( \hat{\Gamma}_{ij} \) and the effective electric field \( \hat{\mathbf{E}} \) are given by

\[ \frac{e}{m} \hat{\mathbf{E}} = (1 - p) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} p^n (\hat{\Gamma}^{(n)} \mathbf{v}_1(t - nT)), \]  

(8)

\[ \hat{\Gamma}_{ij} = (1 - p) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} p^n \langle (\Gamma^{(n)} \rangle - \delta_{ij} \gamma_n). \]  

(9)

Here, the angular brackets denote averaging over the period of the ac field. Thus the action of microwave radiation during extended collisions (i) modifies the relaxation term and (ii) produces an effective dc electric field, \( \hat{\mathbf{E}} \).

The relaxation tensor \( \hat{\Gamma}_{ij} \) and effective field \( \hat{\mathbf{E}} \) are both oscillating functions of the ratio \( \omega_c/\omega_0 \), and proportional to the power of microwave radiation. They also depend on the polarization of the microwave field \( \mathbf{E}_1(t) \). For circular polarization the tensor \( \hat{\Gamma}_{ij} \) is diagonal: \( \hat{\Gamma}_{ij} = \delta_{ij} \hat{\gamma} \).

The number of terms that substantially contribute to the sums in Eqs. (2), (8), (9) depends on the value of the probability \( p \). We will assume that \( p \ll 1 \). Consequently, in the following we will take into account single recollisions only \((n = 1) [20]\).

The general form of the tensor \( \Gamma^{(1)}_{ij} \), depending on the vector \( \Delta \), is

\[ \Gamma^{(1)}_{ij} = \gamma_1 \delta_{ij} = \alpha \Delta^2 \delta_{ij} + \beta \Delta_i \Delta_j, \]  

(10)

where \( \alpha \) and \( \beta \) are functions of \( \Delta^2 \), \( \Delta = \Delta_0 + \Delta_1(t) \) is given by Eq. (1). To the lowest order in \( \Delta \) the coefficients \( \alpha \) and \( \beta \) are constants that will be calculated below.

With field \( \hat{\mathbf{E}} \) being proportional to the dc electric field \( \mathbf{E}_0 \), its components can be generally presented as

\[ \hat{\mathbf{E}} = x_\parallel \mathbf{E}_0 + x_\perp \frac{\mathbf{E}_0 \times \mathbf{\omega_c}}{\omega_c}, \]  

(11)

We solve Eq. (7) with \( \hat{\Gamma}_{ij} = \delta_{ij} \hat{\gamma} \) to find the corrections \( \delta \rho_{xx} \) and \( \delta \rho_{xy} \) to the longitudinal and Hall resistances respectively. Keeping only terms that are linear in \( x_\parallel, x_\perp \), and \( \hat{\gamma} \), we obtain

\[ \delta \rho_{xx}/\rho_{xx}^{(0)} = (\hat{\gamma} + \omega_c x_\perp) \tau_{tr}, \quad \delta \rho_{xy}/\rho_{xy}^{(0)} = -x_\parallel, \]  

(12)

where \( \rho_{xx}^{(0)} \) and \( \rho_{xy}^{(0)} \) are the conventional components of the resistivity tensor in the absence of microwaves. While the corrections \( \delta \rho_{xx} \) and \( \delta \rho_{xy} \) are of the same order of magnitude, the microwave-induced correction \( \delta \rho_{xx} \) might be comparable to, or even greater than \( \rho_{xx}^{(0)} \). The correction to the Hall resistance is always relatively small. With the help of Eqs. (8)–(11) we can now determine the coefficients \( x_\parallel, x_\perp, \hat{\gamma} \), which define the microwave-induced corrections to \( \rho_{xx}^{(0)} \) and \( \rho_{xy}^{(0)} \) according to Eq. (12):

\[ x_\perp = \mathcal{P} \rho_0^{(1)} \frac{2\alpha + 3\beta \pi \omega_c}{\omega_c} \frac{2\pi \omega_c}{\omega_c}, \]  

(13)

\[ x_\parallel = \mathcal{P} \rho_0^{(1)} \frac{2\beta - 4\alpha \pi \omega_c}{\omega_c} \frac{3\pi \omega_c}{\omega_c}, \]  

(14)

\[ \hat{\gamma} = \mathcal{P} \rho_0^{(1)} (4\alpha + 2\beta) \sin^2 \frac{\pi \omega_c}{\omega_c}, \]  

(15)

where \( \mathcal{P} \) is the dimensionless microwave power:

\[ \mathcal{P} = \left( \frac{e \mathbf{E}_1}{m} \right)^2 \frac{1}{\omega^2 - \omega_c^2 r_0^2} \tau_{tr}. \]  

(16)

Finally, the microwave-induced resistivity is given by

\[ \frac{\delta \rho_{xx}}{\rho_{xx}^{(0)}} = -\mathcal{P} \exp \left( -\frac{2\pi}{\omega_c \tau_{tr}} \right) \left( C_1 \frac{\pi \omega_c}{\omega_c} \frac{2\pi \omega_c}{\omega_c} + C_2 \sin^2 \frac{\pi \omega_c}{\omega_c} \right); \]

\[ C_1 = -r_0^2 \tau_{tr} (2\alpha + 3\beta), \quad C_2 = -r_0^2 \tau_{tr} (4\alpha + 2\beta). \]  

(17)

Calculation of \( \alpha \) and \( \beta \) (see below) for the chosen form of the impurity potential \( V(r) \) gives \( C_1 = 29.5, C_2 = 27.0 \).
The resulting curve for $\delta\rho_{xx}$ as a function of $\omega/\omega_c$ is presented by the dashed line in Fig. 1(c), showing a very good agreement with simulations, especially for $\omega/\omega_c > 2$. The small deviations at higher magnetic field are due to the neglected terms in Eqs. (8), (9) with $n > 1$ and also to a small nonlinearity in the microwave power.

Up to numerical factors which depend on the exact form of the potential $V(r)$, Eq. (17) is similar to corresponding results in Refs. [4, 7], obtained by using quantum formalism. In Ref. [7], where scattering by a random potential was considered, our $r_0$ in Eq. (16) is replaced by the correlation radius $\xi$ of the scattering potential. Thus their Eq. (6.11), like our Eq. (17), does not contain the Planck constant $\hbar$, which is a clear indication that the MIRO effect calculated in Ref. [7] is, in fact, classical.

On the other hand, Eqs. (72-74, 84) in Ref. [4] coincide with our Eq. (17) with $C_1 = C_2$ if the scatterer radius $r_0$ is replaced by the de Broglie wavelength $\lambda$, which seems reasonable for the case when $\lambda \gg r_0$ [21].

Evaluation of the parameters of an extended collision.— We briefly outline the way to determine the parameters $\alpha$ and $\beta$ in Eq. (10).

During the first collision with an impact parameter $\rho_1$, the initial velocity $v^{(i)}(t-T)$ rotates by an angle $\theta_1 = \theta(\rho_1)$ and becomes $v^{(f)}(t-T)$. After completing the cyclotron circle, the electron hits the scatterer for the second time with the velocity $v^{(i)}(t) = v^{(f)}(t-T)$.

Because of the mismatch $\Delta$, the new impact parameter, $\rho_2$, will differ from $\rho_1$ by the projection of the vector $\Delta$ on the direction perpendicular to $v^{(i)}(t)$; $\rho_2 = \rho_1 + \Delta\rho$.

During the second collision, the velocity rotates by the angle $\theta_2 = \theta(\rho_1 + \Delta\rho)$ and becomes $v^{(f)}(t)$. The velocity change $\delta v(t) = v^{(f)}(t) - v^{(i)}(t)$ of each electron depends on its initial impact parameter $\rho_1$ and velocity $v^{(i)}(t-T)$.

Considering $\Delta$ to be small, we expand $\delta v$ to the second order in $\Delta\rho$. Finally, we integrate $\delta v(t)$ over the distribution of the initial impact parameter $\rho_1$ and take the average over the distribution of the initial electron velocities, which is characterized by the average initial velocity $v(t-T)$.

This procedure can be done both analytically and numerically, by simulating a single extended collision with $n = 1$. Analytically, this results in Eq. (10) where $\gamma_1$ is given by Eq. (5), the parameters $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are given by

$$\alpha = -N\nu_F \int \frac{1 - 4\sin^2 \theta}{8} (\theta'(\rho))^2 d\rho, \quad (18)$$

$$\beta = -N\nu_F \int \frac{1}{4} (\theta' (\rho))^2 d\rho. \quad (19)$$

In the case of small angle scattering when $\theta \ll 1$, we have $\beta = 2\alpha$ and $C_1 = C_2$. Also, $\gamma_1 = 3\gamma_0$.

Numerical simulation allows the calculation of $\alpha$ and $\beta$ in the general case of arbitrary $\Delta$, when the coefficients $\alpha$ and $\beta$ in Eq. (10) become functions of $\Delta^2$. Figure 3(a) presents the results for the coefficients $C_1$ and $C_2$ in Eq. (17) as functions of $\Delta/r_0$. The physical reason for the reduction of the contribution of recollisions with $n = 1$ is that for high microwave power, when $\Delta/r_0 \gtrsim 1$, the electron can miss the second impact with the impurity.

Nonlinear effects.— We extend our numerical simulations to study MIRO at elevated microwave power.

The results in Fig. 3(c) (obtained for a microwave power 10 times greater than that in Fig. 1) qualitatively reproduce the main features observed experimentally; see e.g. Ref. [22]. At high magnetic field, Fig. 3(c) shows oscillations at fractional values of $\omega/\omega_c$, also observed experimentally [23, 24].

Since we are considering effects that are linear in the dc electric field, $|\Delta_0| \ll |\Delta|$ and $\Delta^2 \approx \Delta^2$. As seen from Eq. (17), $\Delta_2$ is time independent (this property exists for circular polarization only) and is an oscillating function of $\omega/\omega_c$, equal to zero for integer values of this ratio [Fig. 3(b)].

Thus, the $n = 1$ contribution to MIRO is suppressed between integer values of $\omega/\omega_c$, which pushes the extrema to integer values. For $\omega/\omega_c \gtrsim 2$, we obtain a good agreement between numerical experiment and the prediction of Eq. (17), shown by the dashed line in Fig. 3(c), if the values of the coefficients $C_1$ and $C_2$ are taken from Figs. 3(a) and 3(b).

In summary, we have demonstrated that MIRO and related phenomena can be very well understood as classical memory effects caused by the action of the ac and dc fields during extended collisions, at least for some types of disorder. (This applies to the displacement mechanism. In contrast, the “inelastic” mechanism [4], not considered here, strongly relies on Landau quantization and thus is truly quantum.) We have proposed a classical Drude-like equation, Eq. (2), in
which the relaxation term is modified to take account of an arbitrary number of recollisions. To our knowledge, such an approach has never been used previously.

We have verified that the analytical results on MIRO, obtained by solving Eq. (2), perfectly agree with the results of corresponding numerical Newton dynamics simulations (and also qualitatively agree with experiment).

It turns out that extended collisions in the presence of external dc and ac electric fields are characterized not only by the transport cross section, but also by additional parameters (our \(\alpha\) and \(\beta\)) that cannot be expressed through the differential cross section.

Apart from minor differences, most of our physical results were previously obtained in many papers devoted to the displacement mechanism by laborious quantum calculations employing advanced theoretical techniques [4]. It appears, that such theories, in fact, translate into quantum language the classical physics contained in Eq. (2). Indeed, in many cases the final results do not contain the Planck constant \(\hbar\) [25].

The situation is reminiscent of the conventional Drude approach to magnetotransport, which works quite well unless truly quantum phenomena, like e.g. Shubnikov–de Haas oscillations or weak localization, are involved. However, the only parameter in the Drude equation, \(\tau_r\) is expressed through the scattering cross section, the calculation of which may, or may not, require quantum mechanics, depending on the relation between the de Broglie wavelength \(\lambda\) and scatterer radius \(r_0\).

Similarly, our generalization of the Drude equation accounting for extended collisions is likely to be valid whatever the relation is between \(\lambda\) and \(r_0\). We have evaluated the parameters of collision with one return using classical mechanics (\(\lambda \ll r_0\)). In the opposite case, the calculation of \(\alpha\) and \(\beta\) should be done quantum mechanically. Since \(\alpha\) and \(\beta\) are not expressed through the differential cross section, the problem of their quantum-mechanical evaluation remains open.

In any case, the isolated problem of finding the parameters of extended collisions with a given mismatch \(\Delta\) is complementary to the classical Eq. (2).

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