

Spin Mass of an Electron Liquid

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We show that in order to calculate correctly the *spin current* carried by a quasiparticle in an electron liquid one must use an effective “spin mass” m_s that is larger than both the band mass m_b , which determines the charge current, and the quasiparticle effective mass m^* , which determines the heat capacity. We present two independent estimates of the spin mass enhancement, m_s/m_b , in two- and three-dimensional electron liquids, based on (i) previously calculated values of the Landau parameters and (ii) a recent theory of the dynamical local field factor in the spin channel. Both methods yield a significant spin mass enhancement, which is larger in two dimensions than in three.

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The recent explosion of interest in metal and semiconductor spintronics [1,2] has brought into sharp focus the basic problem of calculating the *spin current* carried by a nonequilibrium electronic system. The standard approach is to solve the Boltzmann equation for the nonequilibrium distribution function; but this is not sufficient when many-body effects due to electron-electron interactions need to be taken into account. In fact, electronic correlations are particularly strong in low-dimensional systems, such as magnetic semiconductor films and wires, which are currently being considered for the realization of spin transistors [3]. One might hope to take care of the many-body effects by solving, instead of the Boltzmann equation, the Landau-Silin transport equation for quasiparticles [4]. But even this is not sufficient, since the transport equation *per se* does not tell us how to connect the quasiparticle distribution function to the spin current. The key question, which seems to have been overlooked so far in the growing literature on spin transport [5], is also a very basic one; namely, what is the spin current carried by a single quasiparticle of momentum \vec{p} and spin σ [6]? Without knowing the answer to this question it is not possible to calculate the spin current from first principles. In this Letter we show that, in order to calculate the spin current correctly, one must recognize that the effective spin mass m_s , which determines the relation between the spin current and the quasiparticle momentum, is neither the band mass m_b (which controls the charge current), nor the quasiparticle mass m^* (which controls the heat capacity), but rather a new many-body quantity, controlled by spin correlations. Our calculations show that the spin mass, in spite of uncertainties due to the approximate character of the many-body theory, can be considerably larger than the bare band mass in a two-dimensional electron gas (by contrast, the quasiparticle effective mass is typically very close to the band mass). Hence, the spin mass will have to be taken into account

whenever a quantitative comparison between theory and experiment is desired.

Let us begin by describing the physical origin of the spin mass. The spin current $\vec{j}_s = \vec{j}_\uparrow - \vec{j}_\downarrow$ is defined as the difference of the up-spin and down-spin currents, \vec{j}_\uparrow and \vec{j}_\downarrow , which in turn are defined as the expectation values of the operators

$$\vec{j}_\sigma = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\hat{p}_i}{m_b} \frac{1 + \sigma \hat{\sigma}_{z,i}}{2} \quad (1)$$

in the appropriate nonequilibrium state. Here $\sigma = 1$ for \uparrow spins and $\sigma = -1$ for \downarrow spins, m_b is the bare band mass, \hat{p}_i is the canonical momentum operator of the i th electron, $\hat{\sigma}_{z,i}$ is the Pauli matrix of the z component of the spin of the i th electron, $\frac{1 + \sigma \hat{\sigma}_{z,i}}{2}$ is the projector on the σ -spin component of the i th electron, and N is the number of electrons. Let us consider a many-body state, denoted by $|\vec{p}\sigma\rangle$, which contains a single quasiparticle of momentum \vec{p} and spin σ . This state carries a total current $\vec{j} = \frac{\vec{p}}{m_b}$, whether or not interactions are taken into account. The reason why this is so is simply that the state $|\vec{p}\sigma\rangle$, which contains a quasiparticle of momentum \vec{p} and spin σ , is an eigenstate of the current operator $\vec{j} = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\hat{p}_i}{m_b}$ with eigenvalue $\frac{\vec{p}}{m_b}$. As a consequence, the current density associated with the distribution $n_\sigma(\vec{r}, \vec{p}, t)$ is given by [4]

$$\vec{j}(\vec{r}, t) = \sum_{\vec{p}\sigma} \frac{\vec{p}}{m_b} n_\sigma(\vec{r}, \vec{p}, t). \quad (2)$$

The difficulty in calculating the spin current arises from the fact that the state $|\vec{p}\sigma\rangle$ is *not* an eigenstate of \hat{j}_\uparrow or \hat{j}_\downarrow ; thus, we cannot automatically say that in this state $\vec{j}_\sigma = \frac{\vec{p}}{m_b}$ and $\vec{j}_{-\sigma} = 0$, even though these expectation values would be consistent with the total value of \vec{j} . All

we can say, *a priori*, is that the expectation values of \hat{j}_\uparrow and \hat{j}_\downarrow in the state $|\vec{p}\sigma\rangle$ must be proportional to \vec{p} and add up to $\frac{\vec{p}}{m_b}$. Thus, we write

$$\langle \vec{p}\sigma | \hat{j}_\tau | \vec{p}\sigma \rangle = \alpha_{\tau\sigma} \frac{\vec{p}}{m_b}, \quad (3)$$

where $\alpha_{\tau\sigma}$ is a 2×2 matrix whose columns add up to 1, so that the total current is $\frac{\vec{p}}{m_b}$. Notice that in a paramagnetic system $\alpha_{\uparrow\uparrow} = \alpha_{\downarrow\downarrow}$, and, therefore, $\alpha_{\uparrow\downarrow} = \alpha_{\downarrow\uparrow}$: for simplicity's sake, we focus on just this case from now on. The above Eq. (3) implies that the spin current carried by an up-spin quasiparticle of momentum \vec{p} is

$$\vec{j}_s(\vec{p} \uparrow) = (\alpha_{\uparrow\uparrow} - \alpha_{\uparrow\downarrow}) \frac{\vec{p}}{m_b} \equiv \frac{\vec{p}}{m_s}, \quad (4)$$

and, similarly, the spin current carried by a down-spin quasiparticle is

$$\vec{j}_s(\vec{p} \downarrow) = (\alpha_{\downarrow\downarrow} - \alpha_{\downarrow\uparrow}) \frac{\vec{p}}{m_b} \equiv -\frac{\vec{p}}{m_s}, \quad (5)$$

since $\alpha_{\uparrow\uparrow} = \alpha_{\downarrow\downarrow}$. These equations define a *spin mass* m_s , which controls the spin current in much the same way as m_b controls the charge current [7].

Combining Eqs. (4) and (5) we see that the correct expression for the spin current density carried by a non-equilibrium quasiparticle distribution $n_\sigma(\vec{r}, \vec{p}, t)$ is

$$\vec{j}_s(\vec{r}, t) = \sum_{\vec{p}} \frac{\vec{p}}{m_s} [n_\uparrow(\vec{r}, \vec{p}, t) - n_\downarrow(\vec{r}, \vec{p}, t)]. \quad (6)$$

It is clear that m_s must be larger than m_b since $\alpha_{\uparrow\uparrow}$ and $\alpha_{\downarrow\downarrow}$ are positive numbers that add up to 1, implying that $\alpha_{\uparrow\uparrow} - \alpha_{\uparrow\downarrow} < 1$. The positivity of $\alpha_{\uparrow\uparrow}$ and $\alpha_{\downarrow\downarrow}$ can be intuitively grasped by considering the physical picture illustrated in Fig. 1. We start from an exact eigenstate of the noninteracting system with full Fermi spheres of up and down spins and an additional single particle of momentum \vec{p} and spin \uparrow out of the Fermi sphere. In this state $\vec{j}_\uparrow =$

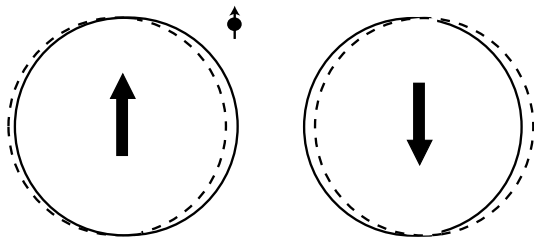


FIG. 1. Spin-momentum separation in a Fermi liquid: the momentum of an up-spin quasiparticle resides, in part, with down-spin particles. The solid lines represent the Fermi surfaces, and the dashed lines indicated the collective shifts in the momentum distribution of up and down spins.

$\frac{\vec{p}}{m_b}$ and $\vec{j}_\downarrow = 0$. The quasiparticle state is now obtained by slowly turning on the electron-electron interaction. The total momentum and spin do not change in the process, but some momentum is transferred from the up- to the down-spin component of the liquid: one may say that the up-spin quasiparticle drags along some down-spin electrons as part of its “screening cloud.” As a result, the magnitude of \vec{j}_\uparrow is *smaller* than $\frac{\vec{p}}{m_b}$ by an amount equal to \vec{j}_\downarrow . The magnitude of the spin current is *a fortiori* smaller than $\frac{\vec{p}}{m_b}$, which implies $m_s > m_b$. Notice that the “spin-momentum separation” described above is entirely due to correlations between electrons of opposite spin orientation. Interactions between same-spin electrons do not contribute to this effect.

Having thus clarified the general concept of the spin mass we now proceed to (i) relate m_s to the quasiparticle effective mass and the Landau Fermi liquid parameters, (ii) relate m_s to the small wave vector and low frequency limit of the spin local field factor $G_-(q, \omega)$, and (iii) present approximate microscopic calculations of m_s in a paramagnetic electron liquid in three and two dimensions.

Let us start from the quasiparticle state $|\vec{p}\sigma\rangle$ and apply to it the unitary transformation $\hat{U} = \exp[i\sum_{i,\tau} \vec{r}_i \cdot \frac{1+\tau\hat{\sigma}_z}{2} \vec{q}_\tau]$, which boosts the momenta of the τ -spin electrons by \vec{q}_τ . By applying \hat{U} to the fundamental Hamiltonian of the electron liquid one can straightforwardly show that the change in energy of *any* state, to first order in \vec{q}_σ , is

$$\Delta E = \sum_{\tau} \vec{j}_\tau \cdot \vec{q}_\tau. \quad (7)$$

On the other hand, for the quasiparticle state under consideration, we know that $\vec{j}_\tau = \alpha_{\tau\sigma} \frac{\vec{p}}{m_b}$. Substituting this into Eq. (7) we get

$$\Delta E = \sum_{\tau} \alpha_{\tau\sigma} \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \vec{q}_\tau}{m_b}. \quad (8)$$

The energy change under this transformation can also be calculated with the help of the Landau theory of Fermi liquids. There are two contributions: one from the boost in the momentum of the quasiparticle and the other from the collective displacement of the Fermi surfaces by \vec{q}_τ . A standard calculation gives

$$\Delta E = \sum_{\tau} \left\{ \frac{\vec{p}}{m^*} \delta_{\sigma\tau} - \sum_{\vec{p}'} f_{\vec{p}\sigma, \vec{p}'\tau} \vec{\nabla}_{\vec{p}'} n_{0,\tau}(\vec{p}') \right\} \cdot \vec{q}_\tau, \quad (9)$$

where $n_{0,\tau}(\vec{p}) = \Theta(p_F - p)$ is the momentum distribution in the ground state and p_F is the Fermi momentum.

Comparing Eqs. (8) and (9), we arrive at the identifications

$$\alpha_{\uparrow\uparrow} = \frac{m_b}{m^*} \left[1 + \frac{F_1^{\uparrow\uparrow}}{2d} \right], \quad \alpha_{\uparrow\downarrow} = \frac{m_b}{m^*} \frac{F_1^{\uparrow\downarrow}}{2d}, \quad (10)$$

where d is the number of spatial dimensions and $F_\ell^{\sigma\tau} \equiv N^*(0) \int \frac{d\Omega}{4\pi} f_{\vec{p}\sigma, \vec{p}'\tau} P_\ell(\cos\theta)$ is the angular average of the interaction function, weighted with the Legendre polynomial $P_\ell(\cos\theta)$ (or just $\cos\ell\theta$ in two dimensions) and multiplied by the density of states at the Fermi surface, $N^*(0)$. Notice that the sum rule $\sum_\tau \alpha_{\tau\sigma} = 1$ is satisfied by virtue of the well-known Fermi liquid relation [4]

$$\frac{m_b}{m^*} = \frac{1}{1 + F_1^s/d}, \quad (11)$$

where $F_\ell^{s(a)} = \frac{1}{2}[F_\ell^{\uparrow\uparrow} + (-)F_\ell^{\uparrow\downarrow}]$ are the standard dimensionless Landau parameters defined, for example, in Ref. [4]. The spin mass, on the other hand, is given by [see Eq. (4)]

$$\frac{m_s}{m^*} = \frac{1}{1 + F_1^a/d}, \quad (12)$$

showing that the relation of m_s to m^* is to the spin channel what the relation of m_b to m^* is to the density channel.

It should be noted that the spin current density obtained from Eq. (6) satisfies the continuity equation

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} n_s(\vec{r}, t) + \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{j}_s(\vec{r}, t) = 0, \quad (13)$$

where $n_s(\vec{r}, t) = n_\uparrow(\vec{r}, t) - n_\downarrow(\vec{r}, t)$ is the spin density. Conversely, Eq. (12) could have been directly obtained from the requirements of charge and spin conservation.

The microscopic calculation of Landau parameters is notoriously difficult. Diagrammatic calculations of F_1^s and F_1^a in the three-dimensional electron liquid were done by Yasuhara and Ousaka [8], and the calculated parameters, together with the resulting values of m_s/m_b are listed in the upper half of Table I for various values of the Wigner-Seitz radius r_s . In two dimensions the parameters F_1^s and F_1^a were calculated by a variational quantum Monte Carlo method in Ref. [9]. The parameters and the resulting values of m_s/m_b are listed in the bottom half of Table I. Notice that the spin mass enhancement in

TABLE I. Landau parameters from Refs. [8,9] and spin mass enhancement $\frac{m_s}{m_b} = \frac{1+F_1^s/d}{1+F_1^a/d}$ in the d -dimensional electron liquid.

d	r_s	1	2	3	4	5
3	$\frac{F_1^s}{d}$	-0.0543	-0.0647	-0.0713	-0.0773	-0.0829
	$\frac{F_1^a}{d}$	-0.0645	-0.0825	-0.0915	-0.0956	-0.0965
	$\frac{m_s}{m_b}$	1.011	1.019	1.022	1.020	1.015
2	$\frac{F_1^s}{d}$	-0.071	-0.050	-0.015	...	0.061
	$\frac{F_1^a}{d}$	-0.096	-0.120	-0.130	...	-0.136
	$\frac{m_s}{m_b}$	1.028	1.080	1.132	...	1.228

two dimensions is considerably higher than in three dimensions.

In view of the uncertainty in the calculation of the Landau parameters it seems worthwhile to attempt another kind of calculation, which does not rely on diagrammatic expansions. We first establish the connection between the spin mass and the dynamical *local field factor* in the spin channel. We recall that the dynamical spin susceptibility of an electron liquid is usually represented in the form

$$\chi_s(q, \omega) = \frac{\chi_0(q, \omega)}{1 + v_q G_-(q, \omega) \chi_0(q, \omega)}, \quad (14)$$

where $\chi_0(q, \omega)$ is the noninteracting spin susceptibility (i.e., the Lindhard function), v_q is the Fourier transform of the Coulomb interaction ($= 4\pi e^2/q^2$ in three dimensions and $2\pi e^2/q$ in two dimensions), and $G_-(q, \omega)$ is the dynamical local field factor in the spin channel. In the limit $q \rightarrow 0$ and small, but finite frequency ($\omega \ll \epsilon_F/\hbar$ where ϵ_F is the Fermi energy), Eq. (14) reduces to

$$\chi_s(q, \omega) \xrightarrow{q \rightarrow 0} \frac{nq^2}{m_b [1 + \lim_{q \rightarrow 0} \frac{nq^2 v_q G_-(q, \omega)}{m_b \omega^2}] \omega^2}. \quad (15)$$

On the other hand, the small- q /finite- ω limit of $\chi_s(q, \omega)$ can also be calculated by solving the kinetic equation [4] in the presence of slowly varying external fields $V_\sigma(q, \omega)$. In this region collisions are irrelevant, and one gets the spin response

$$\delta n_s(\vec{q}, \omega) \simeq \frac{nq^2}{m_s \omega^2} V_s(\vec{q}, \omega), \quad (16)$$

where $\delta n_s(\vec{q}, \omega) = \delta n_\uparrow(\vec{q}, \omega) - \delta n_\downarrow(\vec{q}, \omega)$ and $V_s(\vec{q}, \omega) = [V_\uparrow(\vec{q}, \omega) - V_\downarrow(\vec{q}, \omega)]/2$. Therefore,

$$\chi_s(q, \omega) \xrightarrow{q \rightarrow 0} \frac{nq^2}{m_s \omega^2}. \quad (17)$$

Comparing the above equation with Eq. (15) leads to the identification

$$\frac{m_s}{m_b} = 1 + \lim_{\omega \rightarrow 0} \lim_{q \rightarrow 0} \frac{nq^2 v_q G_-(q, \omega)}{m_b \omega^2}. \quad (18)$$

The order of the limits is, of course, essential. When ω tends to zero first, $G_-(q, \omega)$ vanishes as q^{d-1} for $q \rightarrow 0$, so as to yield a finite enhancement of the uniform static spin susceptibility. In Eq. (18), however, q tends to zero first, and we see that $v_q G_-(q, \omega)$ must go as $\frac{\omega^2}{q^2}$ in order to give a finite value of the spin mass.

The above analysis, combined with the Kramers-Krönig dispersion relation, leads to the following relation between the real and the imaginary part of $G_-(q, \omega)$:

$$\lim_{q \rightarrow 0} \text{Re} G_-(q, \omega) = \lim_{q \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{\pi} \mathcal{P} \int_0^\infty d\omega' \frac{\omega'^2 \text{Im} G_-(q, \omega')}{\omega'(\omega'^2 - \omega^2)}, \quad (19)$$

TABLE II. Spin mass enhancement calculated from Eq. (20). The first, third, and fourth lines are obtained from Eqs. (9) and (14) of Ref. [14]. The static local field factors employed in this calculation are taken from Ref. [15] in $3d$, and from Refs. [16] (third line) and [17] (fourth line) in $2d$. The second line was obtained after including an empirical correction to satisfy the third-moment sum rule in $3d$ [14,18].

d	r_s	1	2	3	4	5
3	$\frac{m_s}{m_b}$	1.02	1.06	1.11	1.17	1.23
	$\frac{m_s^*}{m_b}$	1.01	1.03	1.03	1.04	1.04
2	$\frac{m_s}{m_b}$	1.15	1.46	1.83	2.21	2.59
	$\frac{m_s^*}{m_b}$	1.18	1.77	2.78	4.11	5.36

where \mathcal{P} denotes the principal part. In the $\omega \rightarrow 0$ limit, comparison with Eq. (18) yields

$$\frac{m_s}{m_b} = 1 + \frac{n}{m_b} \lim_{q \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\infty d\omega \frac{q^2 v_q \text{Im} G_-(q, \omega)}{\omega^3}. \quad (20)$$

A simple approximation scheme for the key quantity $A(\omega) \equiv \lim_{q \rightarrow 0} q^2 v_q \text{Im} G_-(q, \omega)$, based on earlier mode-decoupling theories [10–13], has recently been proposed in Ref. [14]. In this scheme $A(\omega)$ is written as a convolution of spin-resolved density-density response functions $\chi_{\sigma\sigma'}(k, \omega)$, which are then evaluated in a generalized random phase approximation, where the static local field factors are taken from Ref. [15] in $3d$, and from Refs. [16,17] in $2d$, respectively. Although generally uncontrolled (but demonstrably exact in the high-density limit), this approximation scheme nevertheless reflects the state of the art in the theory of the dynamical local field factor.

The results of our calculations of the spin mass from Eq. (20) are listed in Table II. They are consistently larger than the ones listed in Table I. We notice that there is considerable difference between the numbers obtained in different variants of the approximation scheme, as described in the caption. In particular, we see that correcting for the third-moment sum rule in $3d$ significantly reduces the values of m_s/m_b : we expect a similar thing to happen in $2d$ but have not yet found a way to implement the third-moment correction in that case [18].

Although the spin masses calculated in various schemes in $2d$ are quite different from each other and might be overestimated in some cases due to the limitations of the approximations employed, there is no doubt that they all indicate a significant many-body effect which is definitely large enough to be observable in the exciting practice of $2d$ spintronics. We hope that these results will stimulate more accurate calculations of the spin mass by quantum Monte Carlo methods.

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