

ANEXOS

Espectro y estados localizados en sistemas
fermiónicos compuestos

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1. ANEXO I: Códigos

```
#Definir primero num = longitud de la cadena; t0, t1, t2  
# Y en el caso de los aislantes:  $\delta$ 
```

1.1. Espectro metal

```
M = zeros(num);  
[filas, columnas] = size(M)  
for j=1:columnas-1  
    M(j,j+1)=t1;  
end  
for i=1:filas-1  
    M(i+1,i) = t1;  
end  
#Condiciones periodicas  
M(1,columnas) = t1;  
M(filas, 1) = t1;  
E1des = eig(M);
```

1.2. Unión dos metales

```
A = zeros(num);  
#metal 1  
for j=1:columnas/2-1  
    A(j,j+1)=t1;  
end  
for i=1:filas/2-1  
    A(i+1,i) = t1;  
end  
#INTERSECCION  
A(filas/2, columnas/2+1) = t0;  
A(filas/2+1, columnas/2) = t0;  
#metal 2  
for k=columnas/2+1:columnas-1  
    A(k,k+1)=t2;
```

```

end
for l=filas/2+1: filas-1
A(l+1,l)=t2;
end
#Condiciones periódicas
A(1,columnas) = t0;
A(filas, 1) = t0;
Eb = eig(A);

```

1.3. Espectro aislante

```

A1 = zeros(num);
[filas, columnas] = size(A1);
for j=1:columnas-1
A1(j,j+1)=t1+(-1)j+1*delta1;
end
for i=1:filas-1
A1(i+1,i) = t1+(-1)i+1*delta1;
end
A1(1, columnas)= t1+(-1)filas+1*delta1;
A1(filas, 1) = t1+(-1)filas+1*delta1;
Eldes = eig(A1);
# Unión metal-aislante y aislante-aislante análoga a metal-metal.

```

1.4. Cálculo localización

```

[vect, diag] = eig(A);
#denominador
for indice=1:num
denominador(indice) = 0;
end
for columna = 1:num
for fila = 1:num
denominador(columna) = denominador(columna) + vect(fila, columna)*vect(fila,columna);
end

```

```

end
#numerador
for indice=1:num
    numerador1(indice) = 0;
    numerador2(indice) = 0;
end
for columna = 1:num
    for indexed=100:199
        numerador1(columna) = numerador1(columna) + vect(indexed, columna)*vect(indexed,columna);
        numerador2(columna) = numerador2(columna) + vect(indexed+300, columna)*vect(indexed+300,columna);
    end
end
numerador = numerador1 + numerador2;
for ii = 1:num
    localizacion(ii) = numerador(ii)/denominador(ii);
end

```

1.5. Cálculo distribución

```

[vect, diag] = eig(J);
for indice=1:num
    energias(indice) = diag(indice, indice);
end
#vector con energias
for indice=1:num
    energias(indice) = diag(indice, indice);
end
#denominador for indice=1:num
denominador(indice) = 0;
end
for columna = 1:num
    for fila = 1:num
        denominador(columna) = denominador(columna) + vect(fila, columna)*vect(fila,columna);
    end
end

```

```

end
num6 = num/6;
#numerador
for indice=1:num
    numerador1(indice) = 0;
    numerador2(indice) = 0;
end
for columna = 1:num
    for indiced=1:(num/2)
        numerador1(columna) = numerador1(columna) + vect(indiced, columna)*vect(indiced,columna);
        numerador2(columna) = numerador2(columna) +
        + vect(indiced+num/2, columna)*vect(indiced+num/2,columna);
    end
end
numerador2menos = -numerador2;
distribucion = numerador1 + numerador2menos;

```

1.6. Cálculo penetración

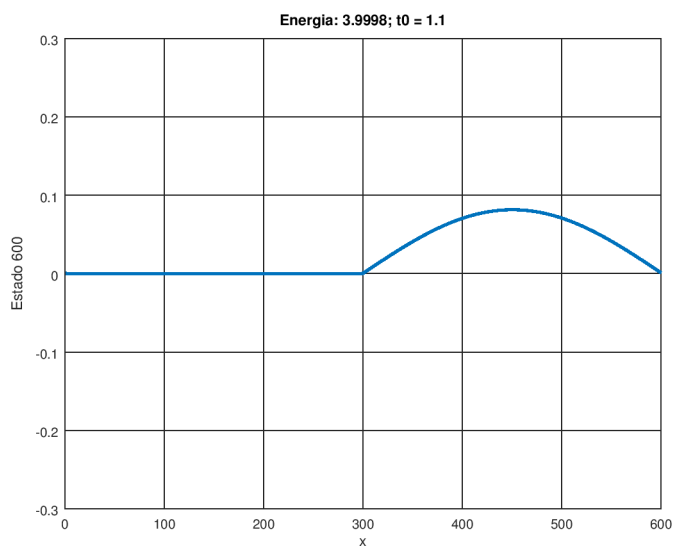
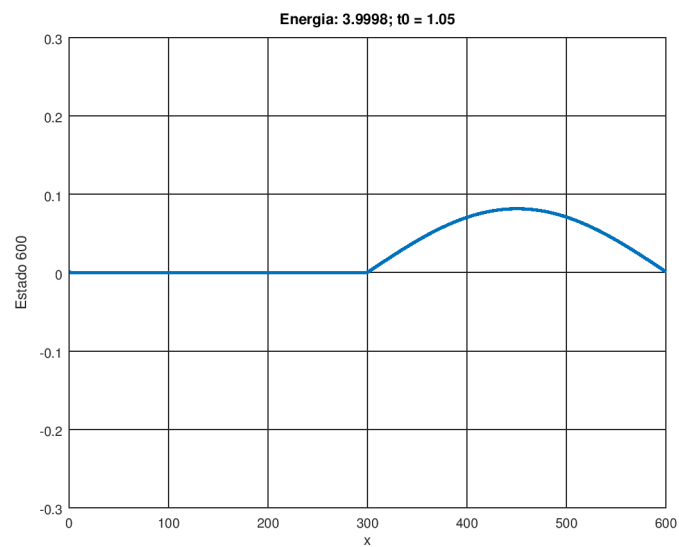
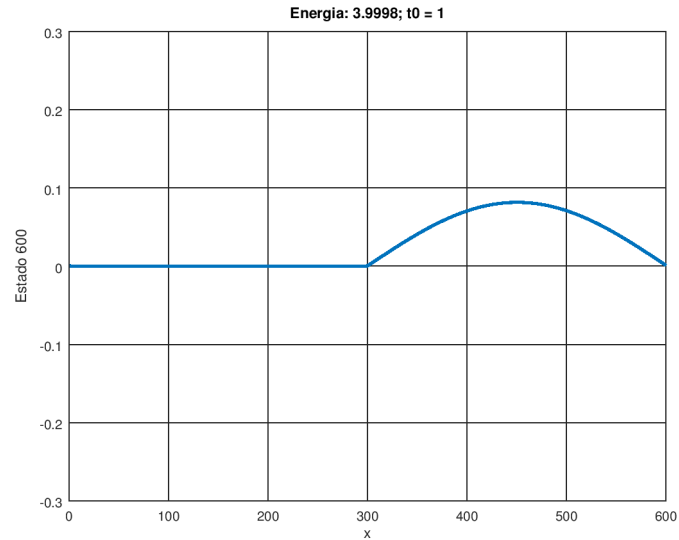
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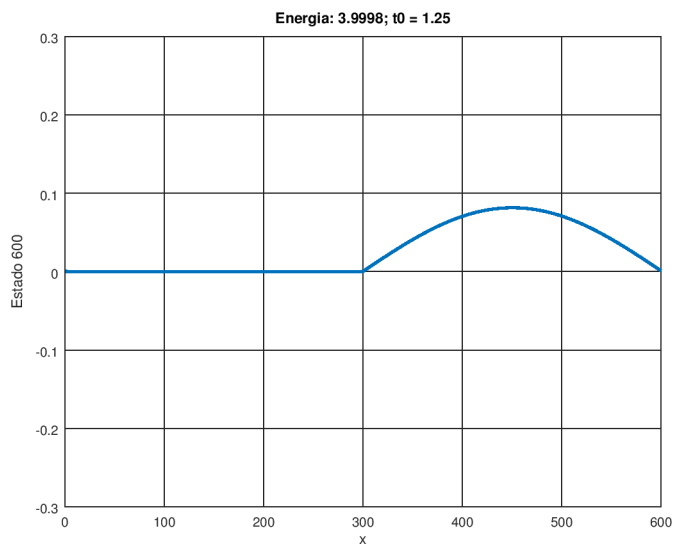
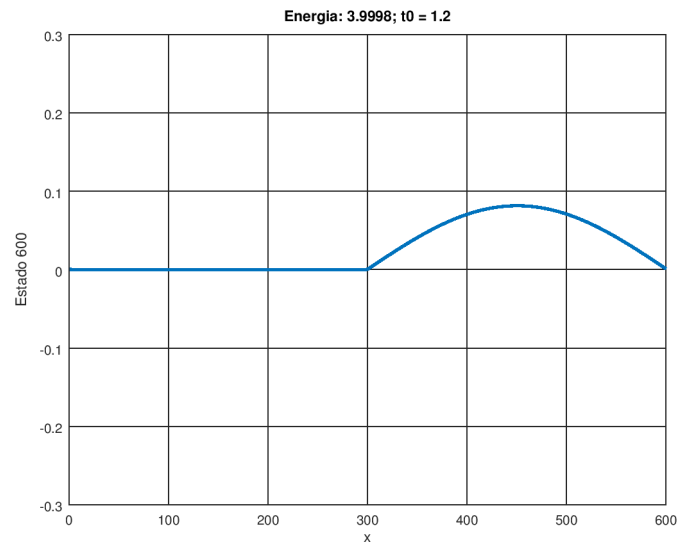
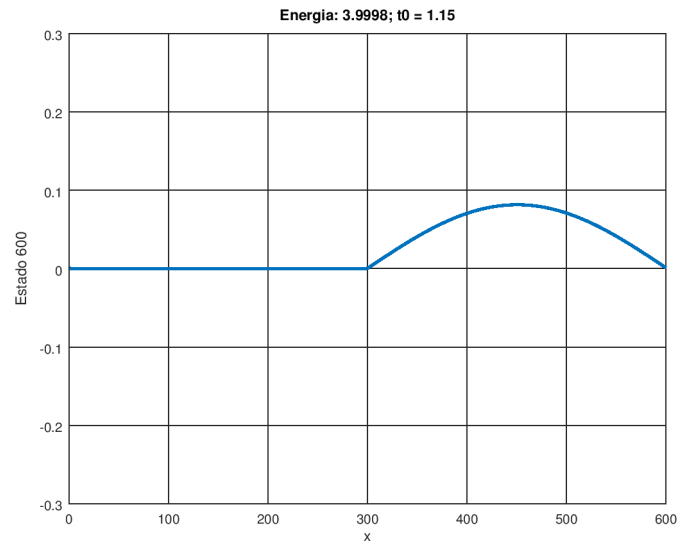
[vect, diag] = eig(J);
for indice=1:num
    energias(indice) = diag(indice, indice);
end
#demonidador
for indice=1:num
    denominador(indice) = 0;
end
for columna = 1:num
    for fila = 1:num
        denominador(columna) = denominador(columna) + vect(fila, columna)*vect(fila,columna);
    end
end
num6 = num/6;
#numerador

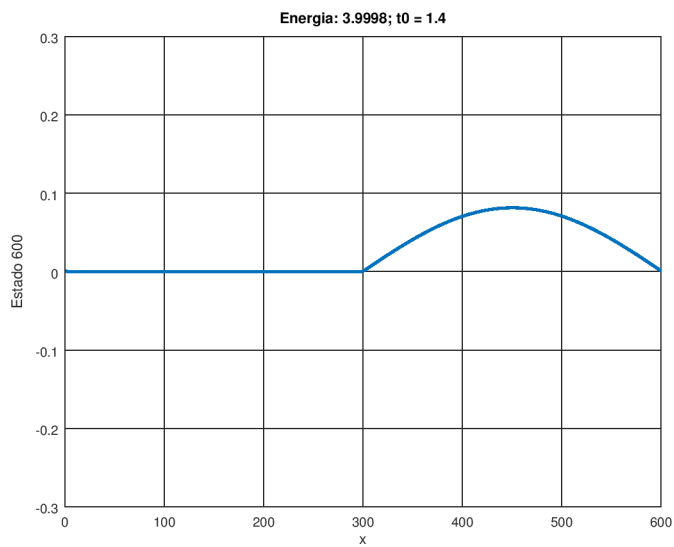
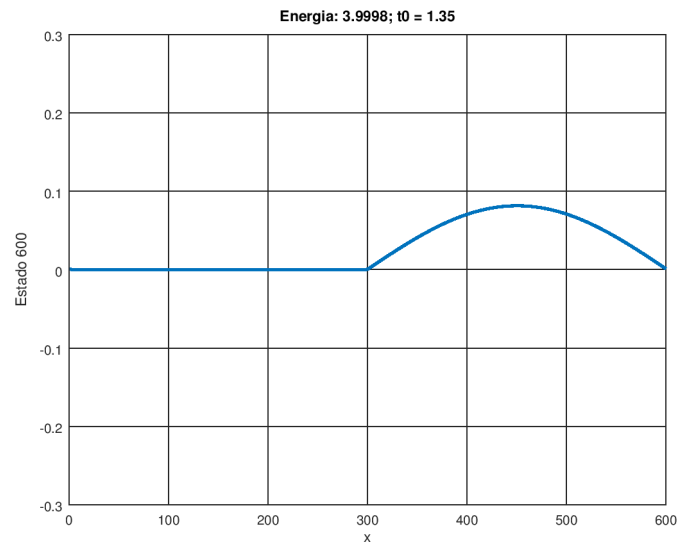
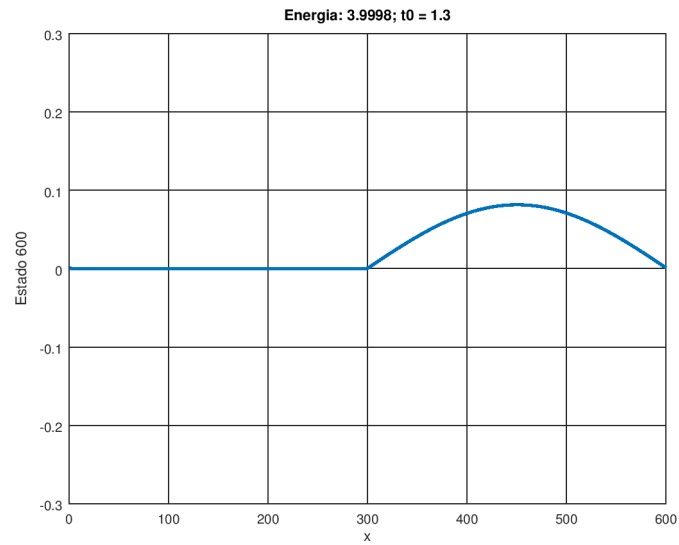
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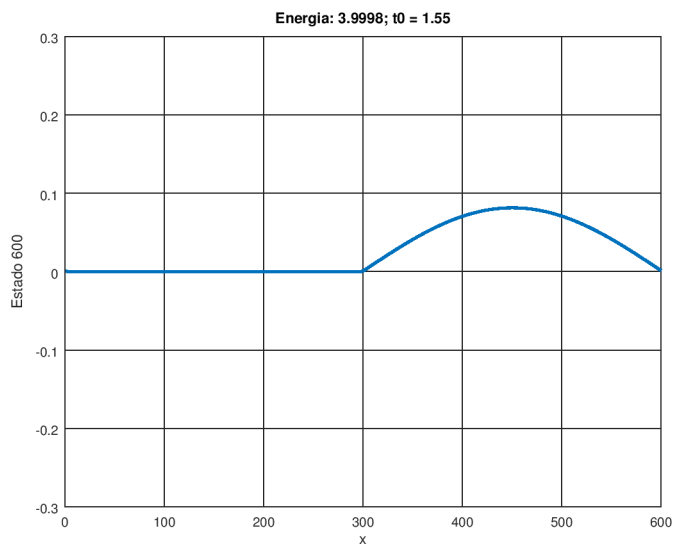
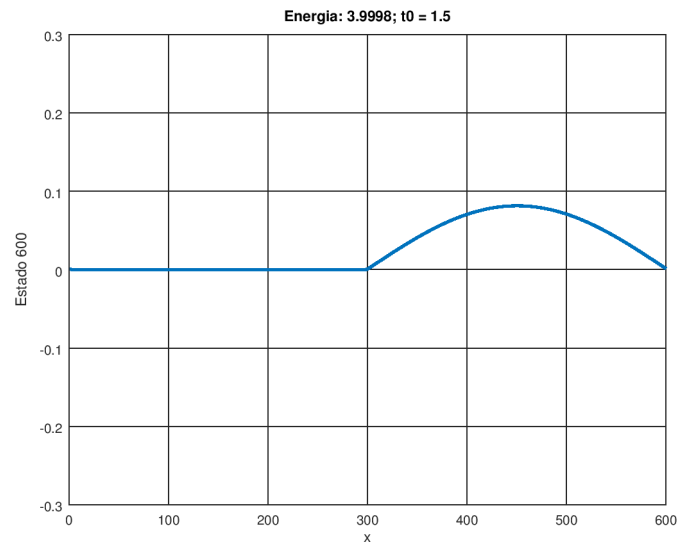
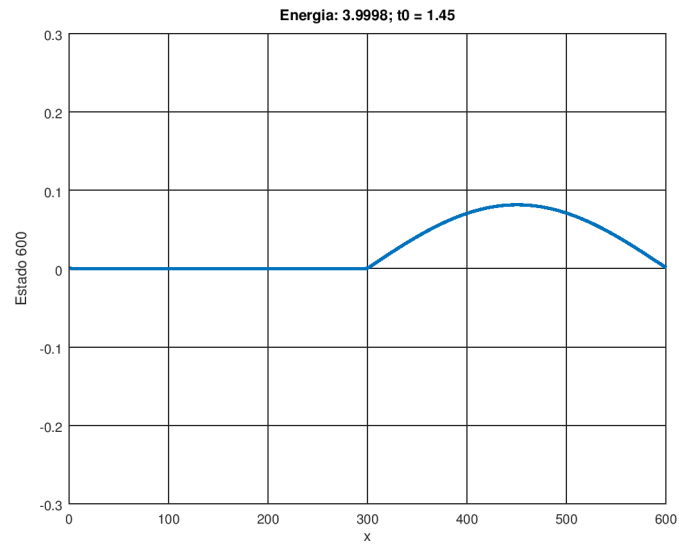
```
for indice=1:num
    numerador(indice) = 0;
end
for columna = 1:num
    for indiced=num/2+1:(num)
        numerador(columna) = numerador(columna) + vect(indiced, columna)*vect(indiced,columna);
    end
end
for ii = 1:num
    entropia(ii) = numerador(ii)/denominador(ii);
end
```

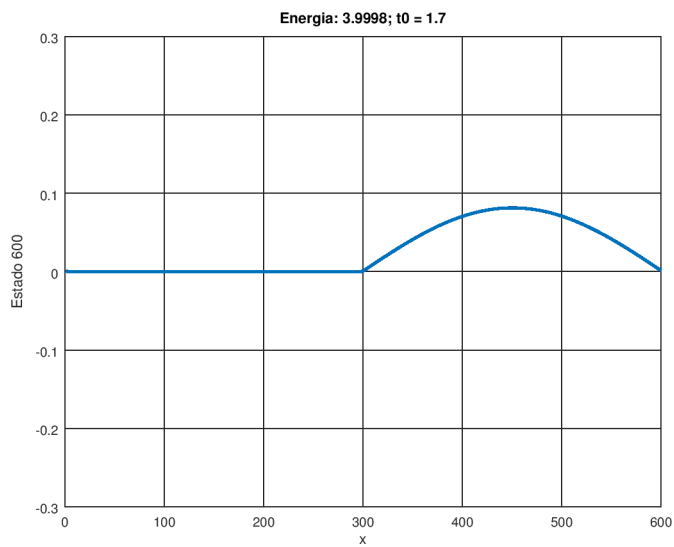
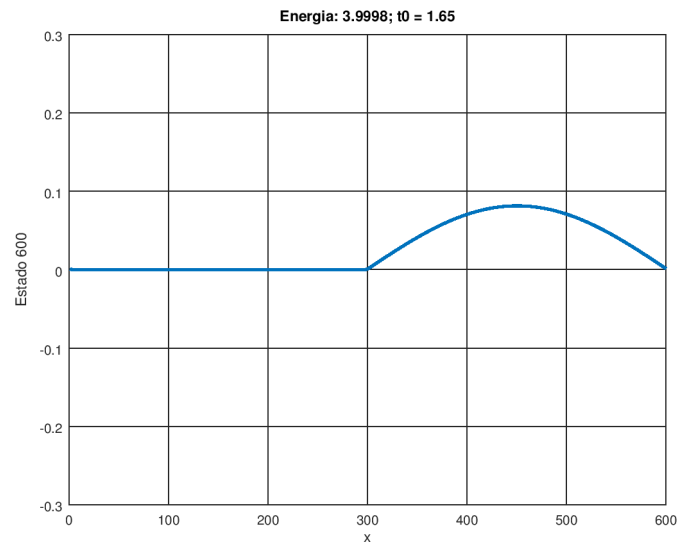
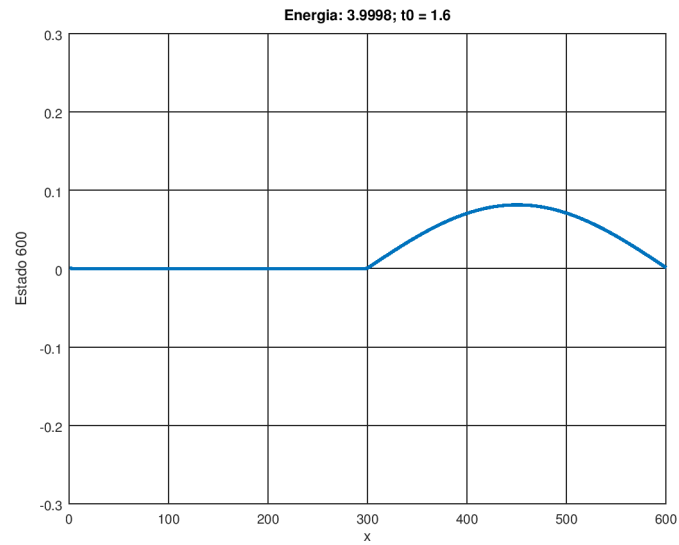

2. ANEXO II: Evolución estado de máxima energía, sistema metal-metal

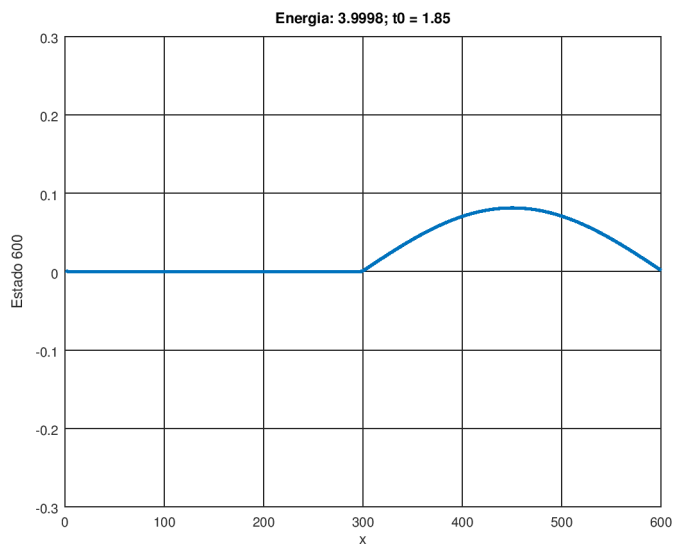
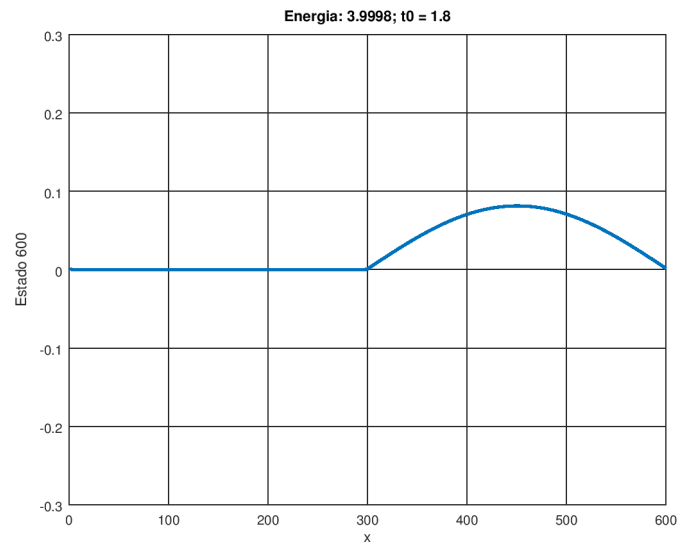
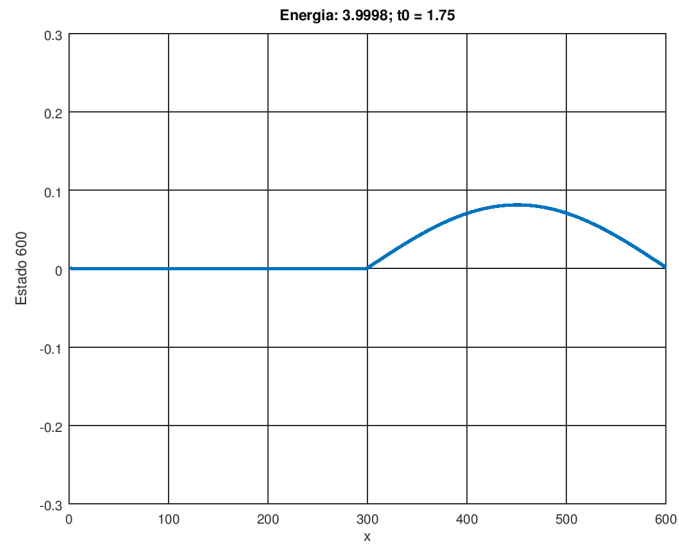


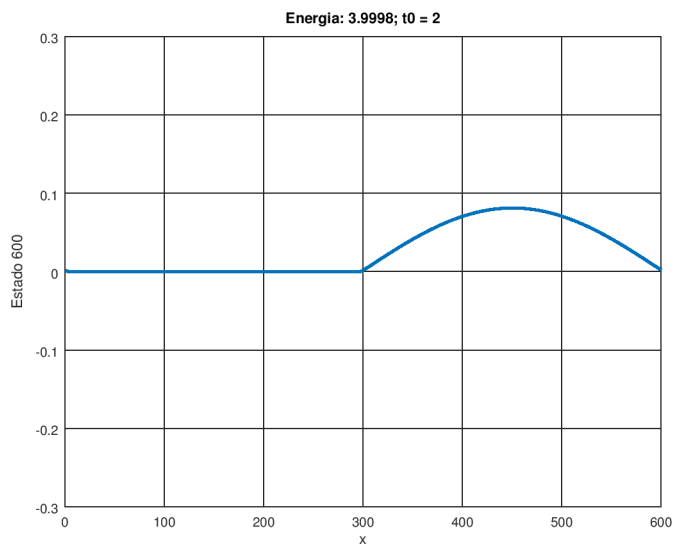
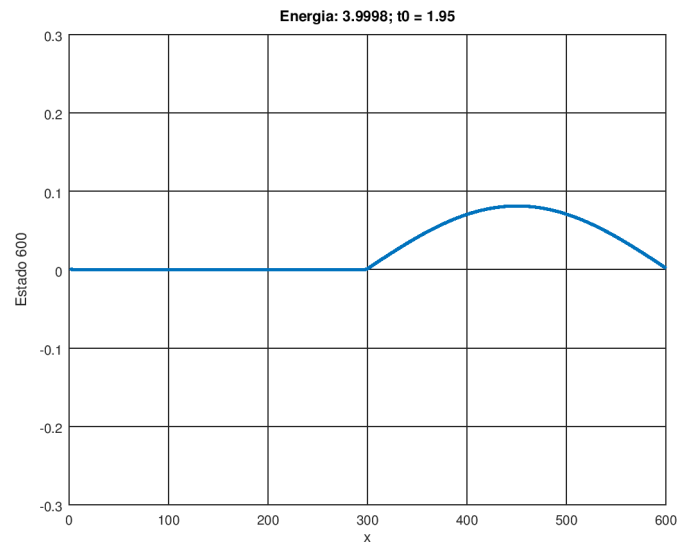
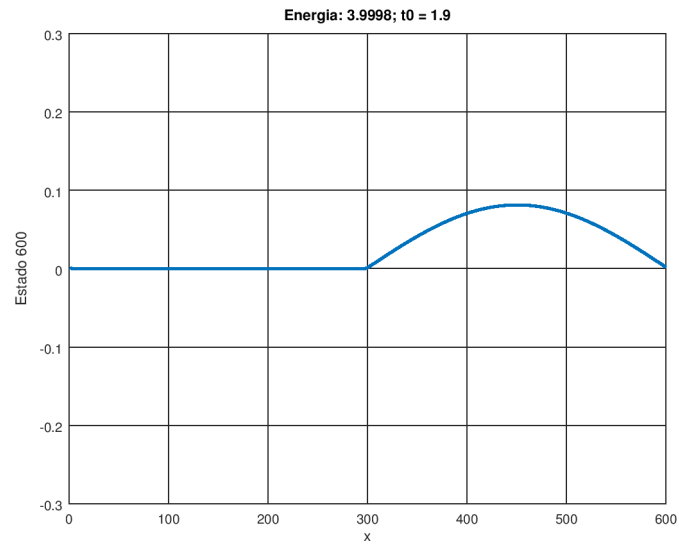


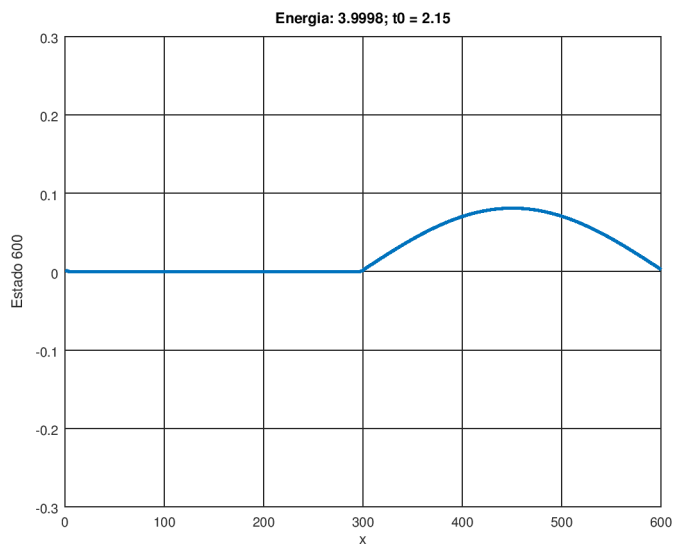
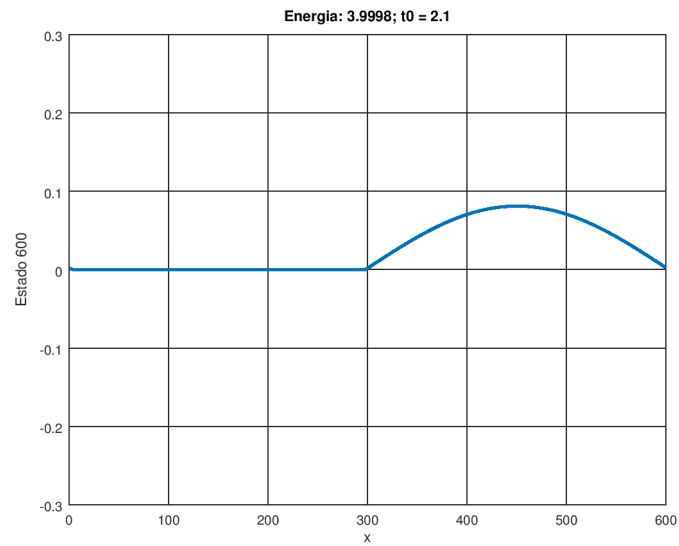
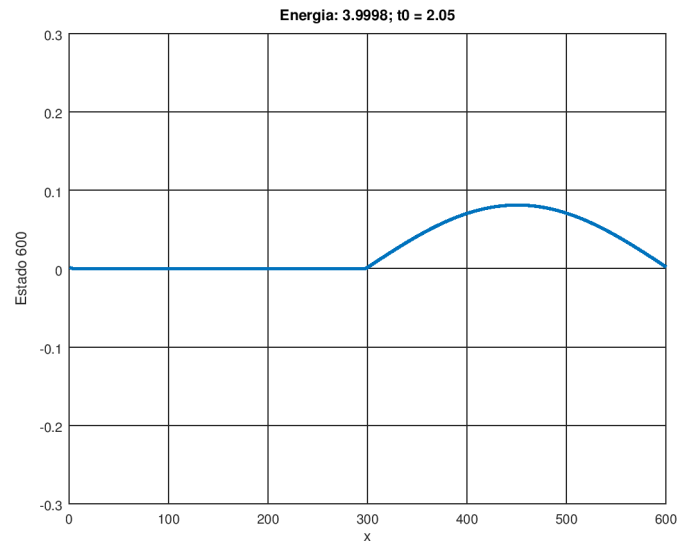


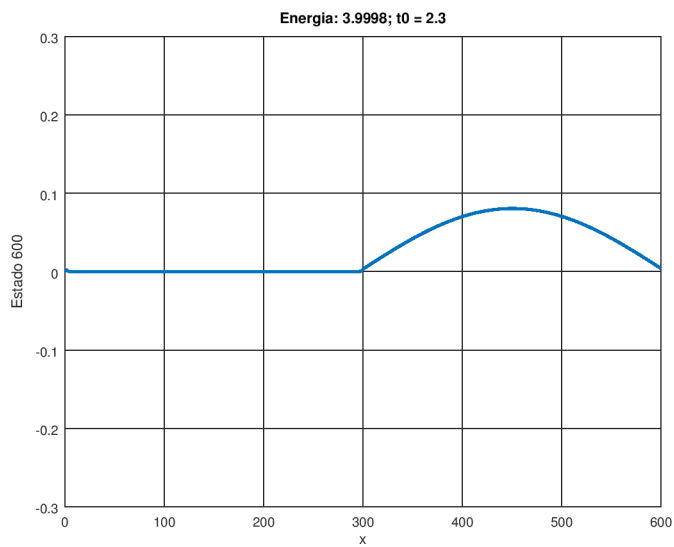
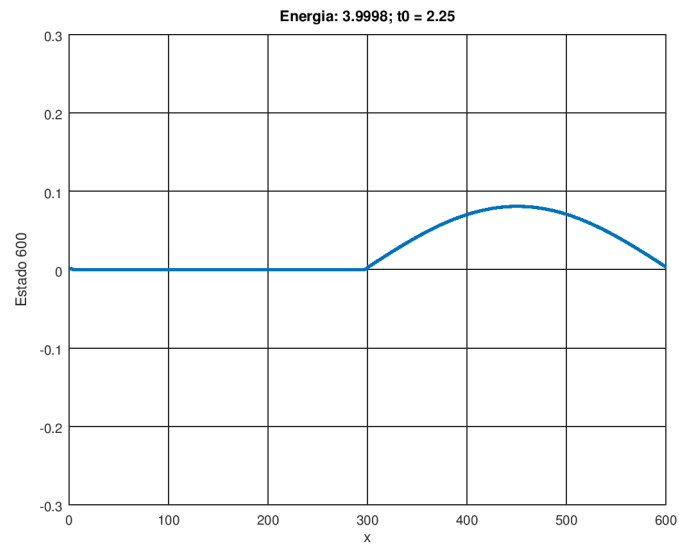
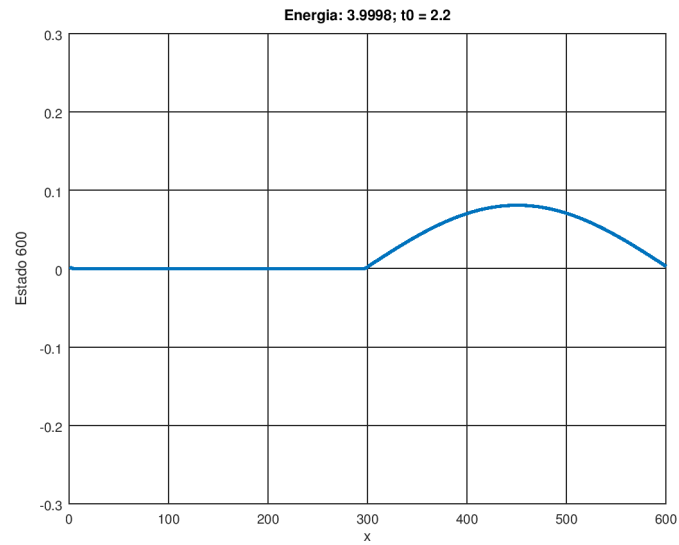


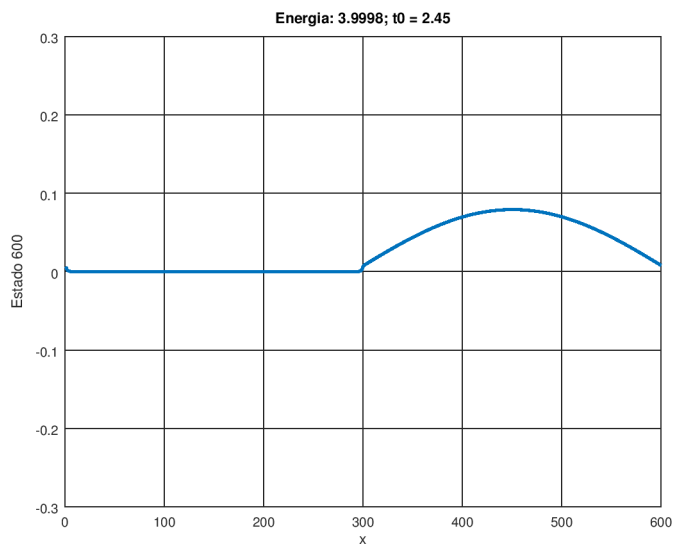
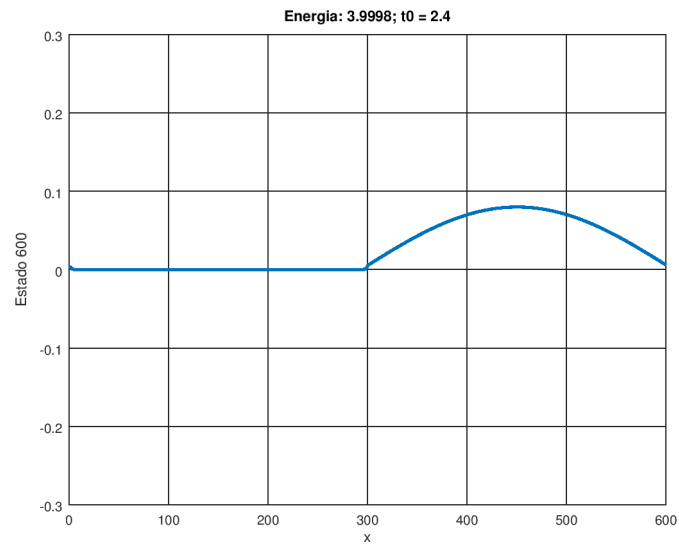
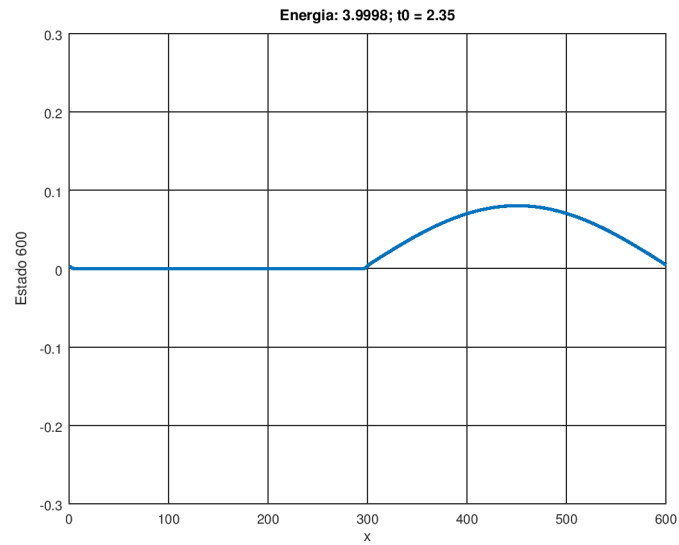


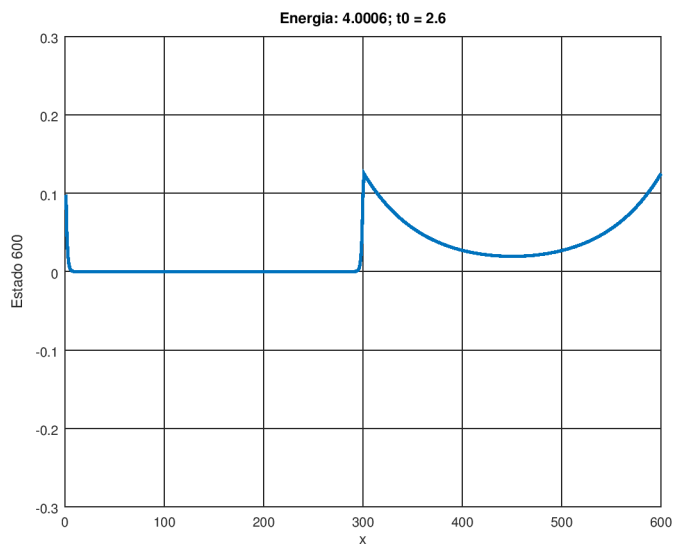
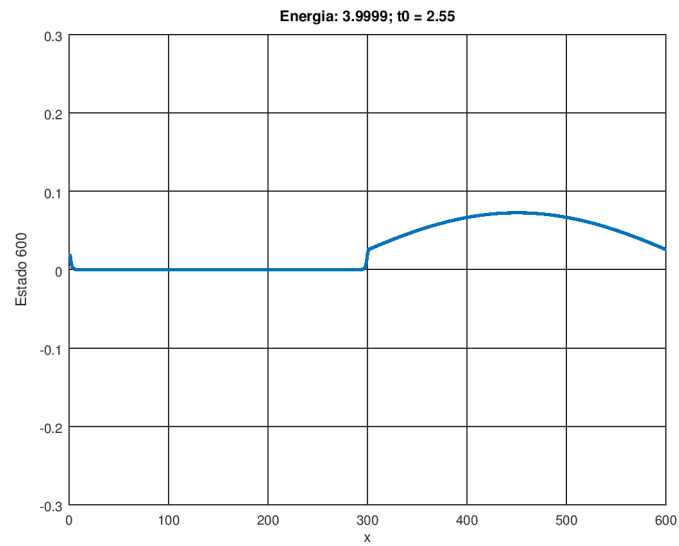
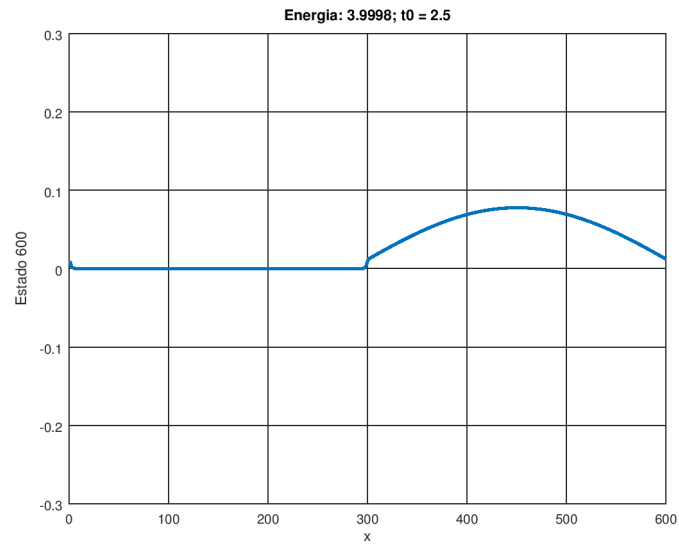


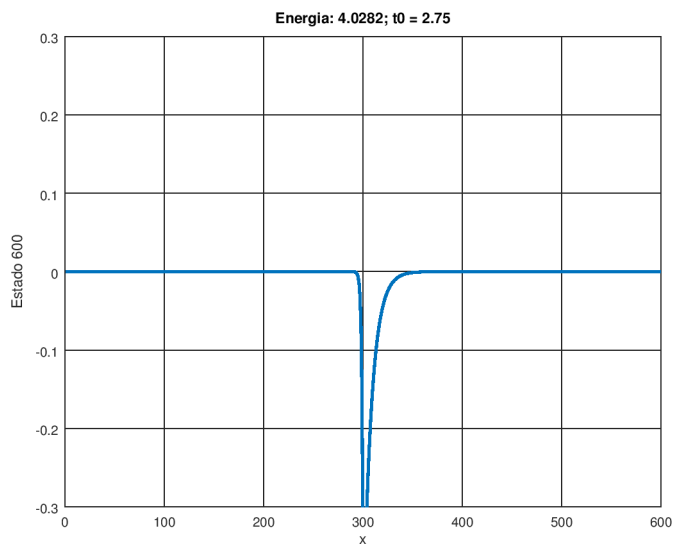
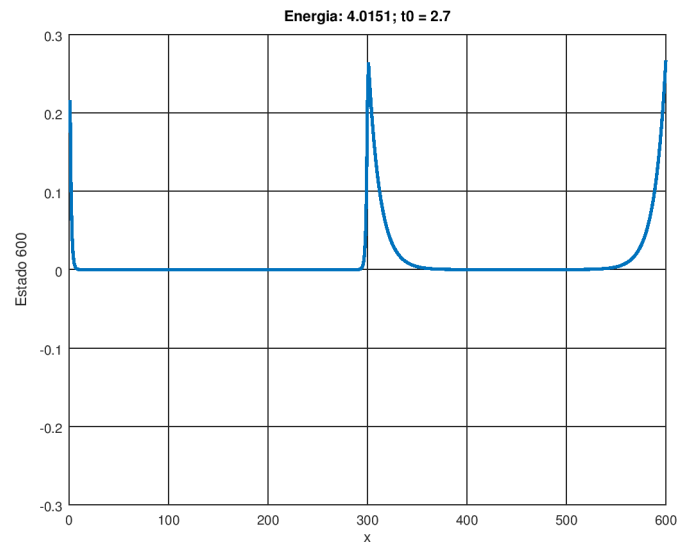
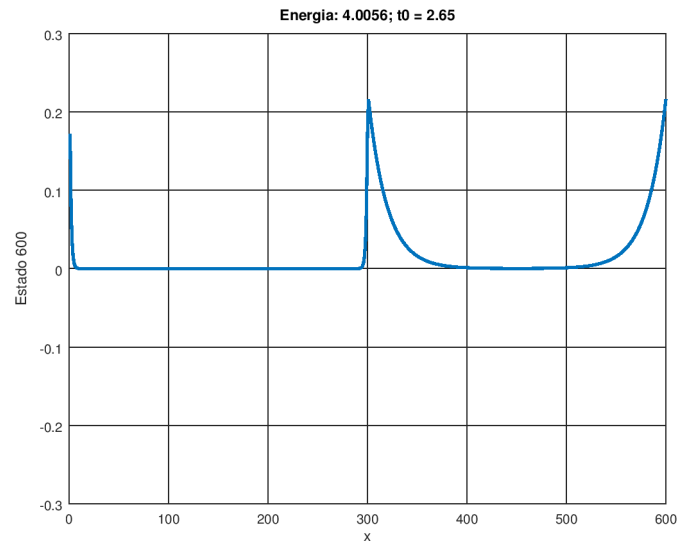


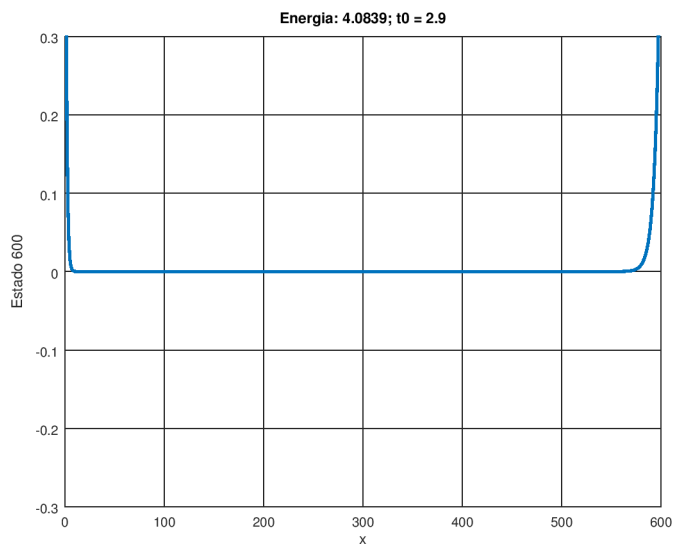
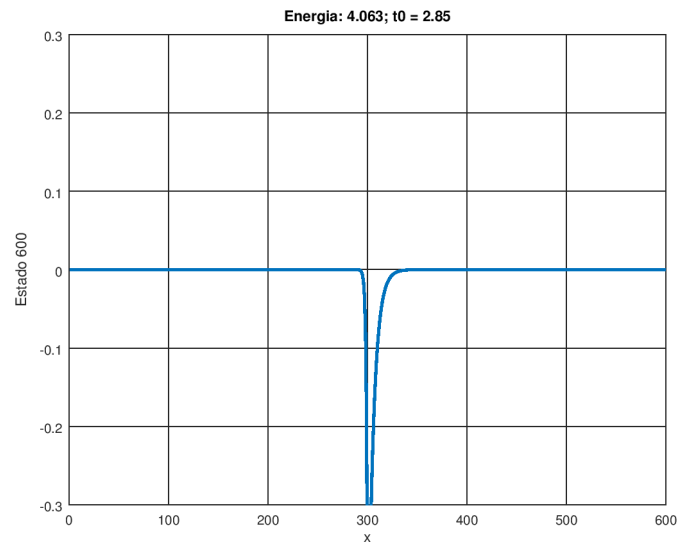
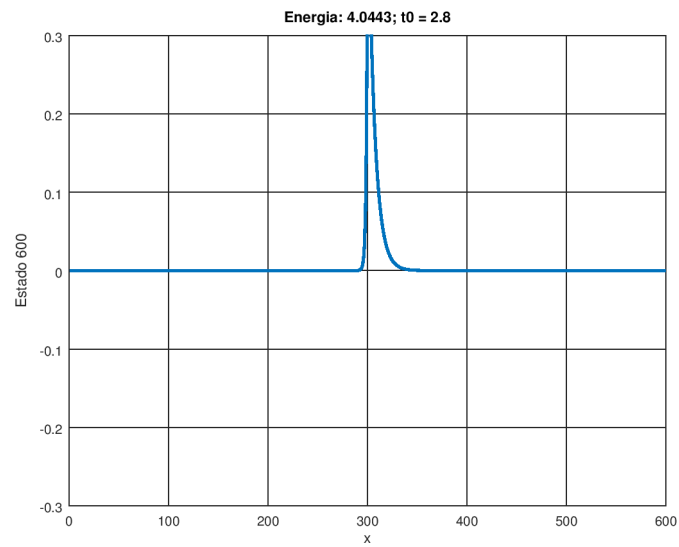












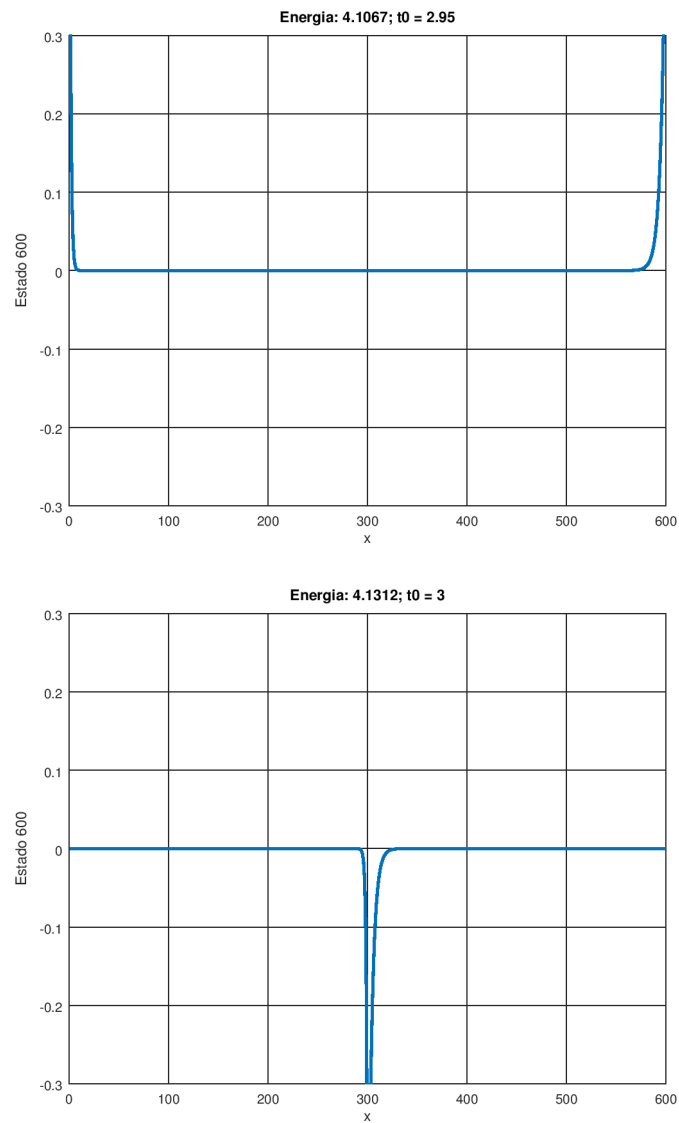
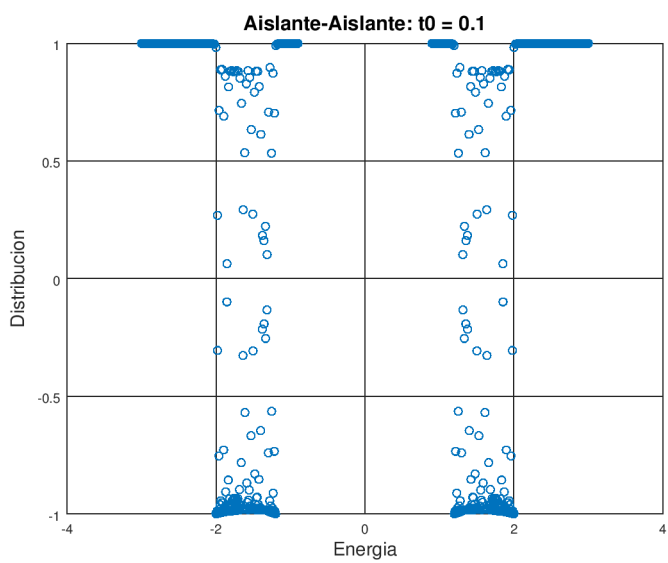
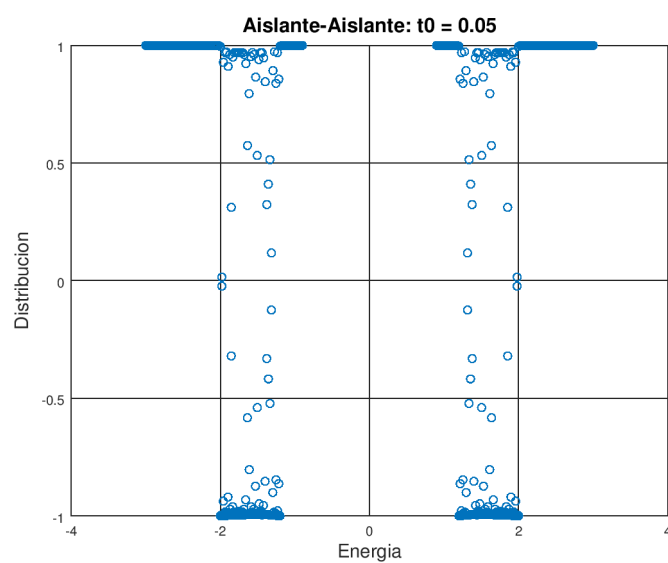
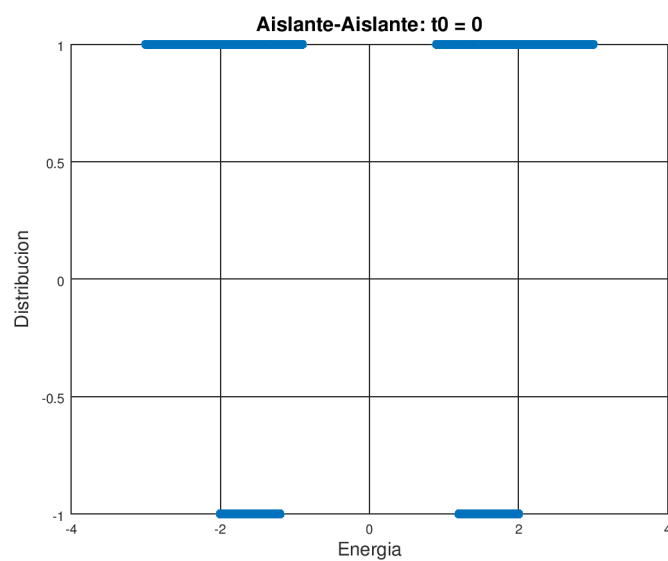
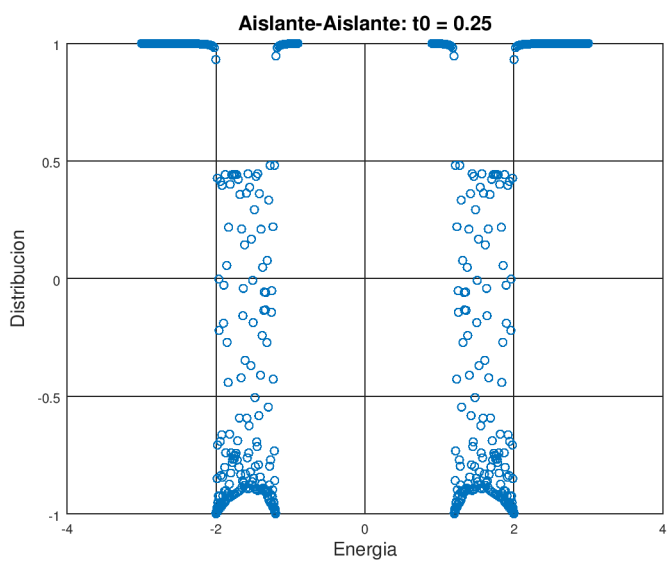
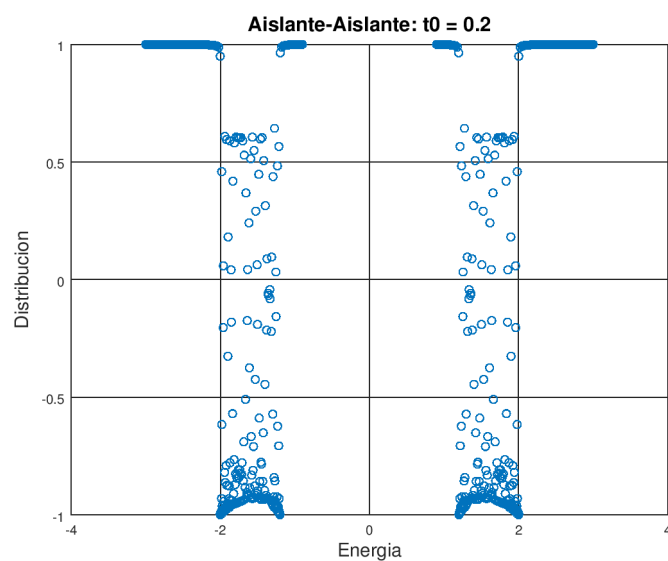
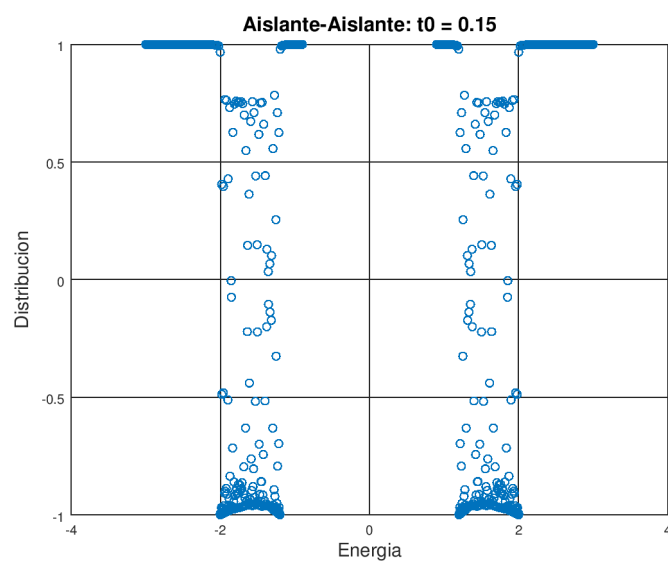
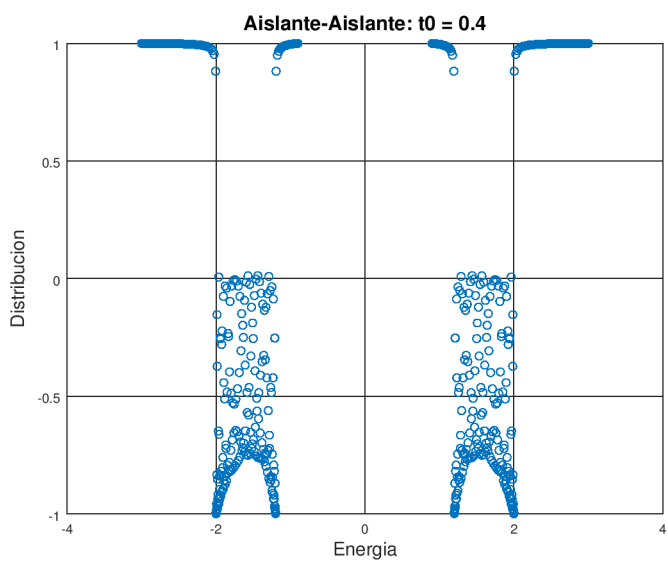
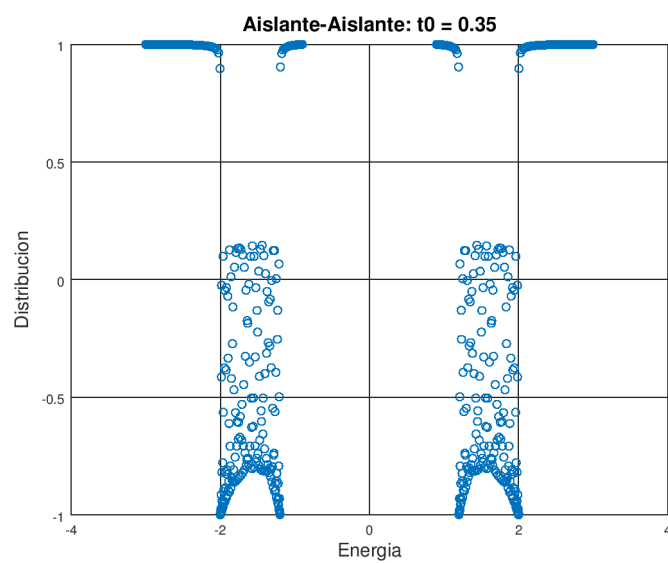
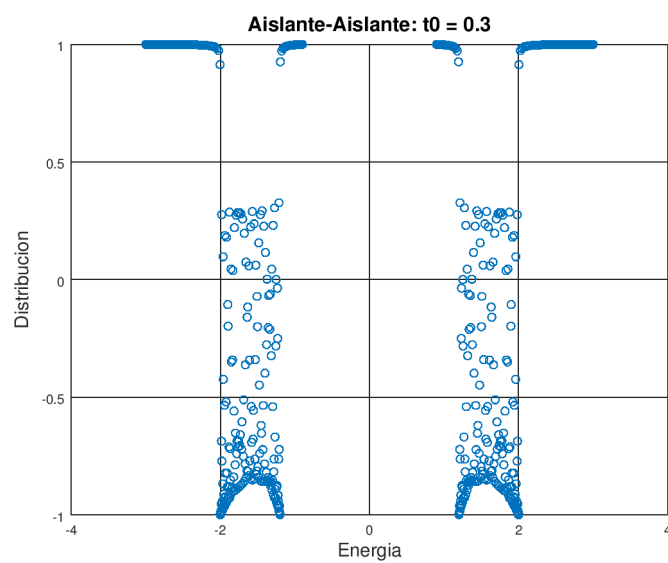


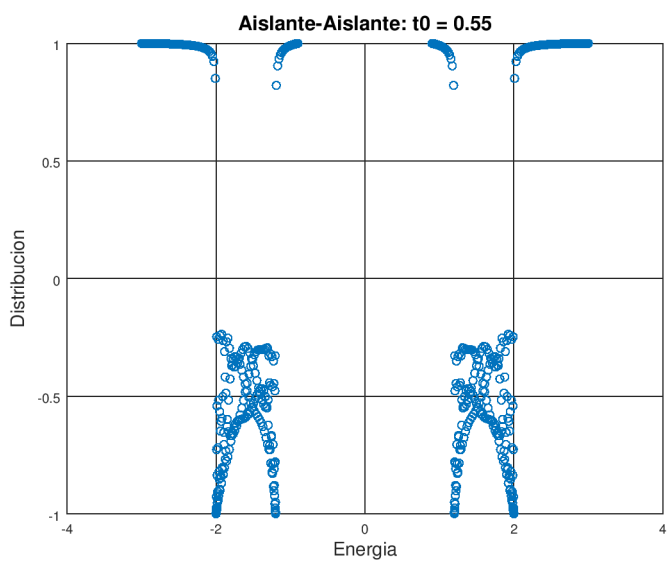
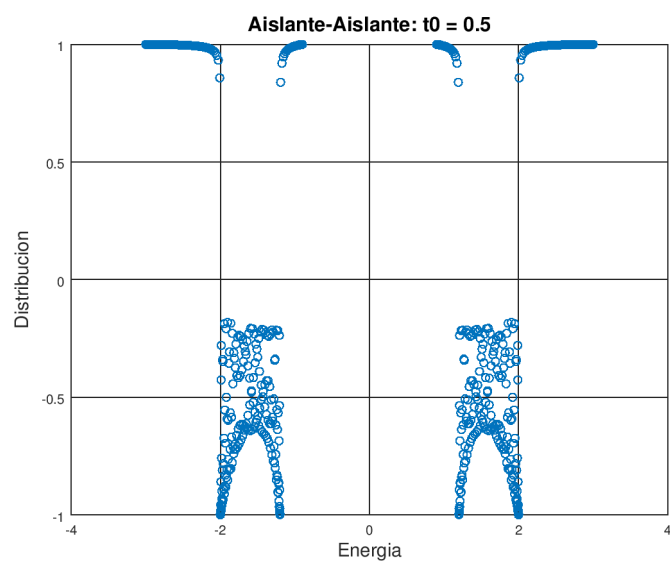
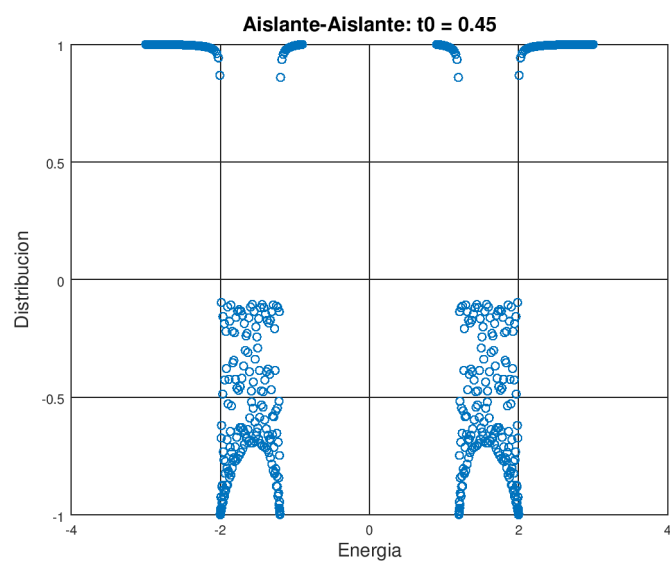
Figura 2.1: Evolución del estado de máxima energía en función del valor del contacto.

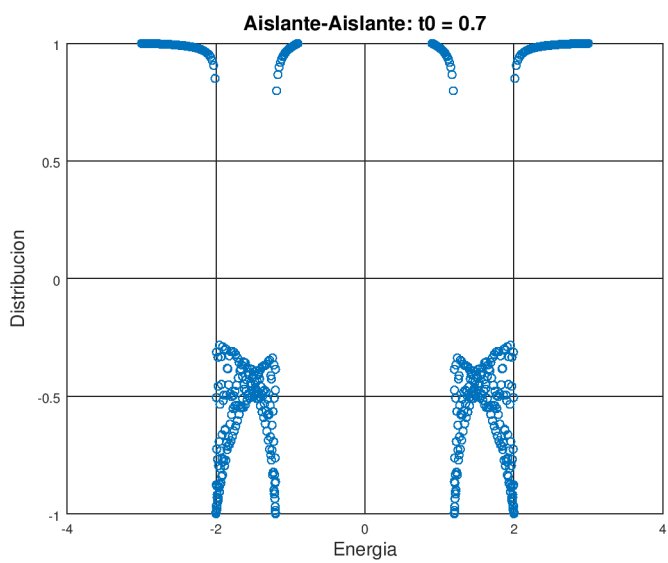
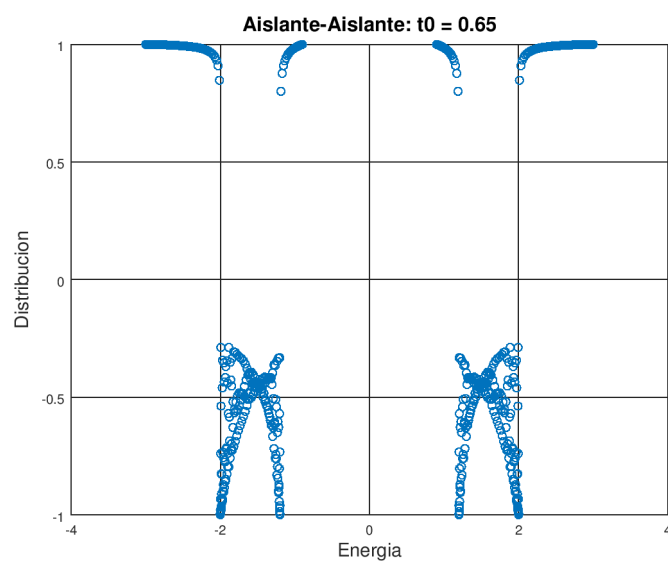
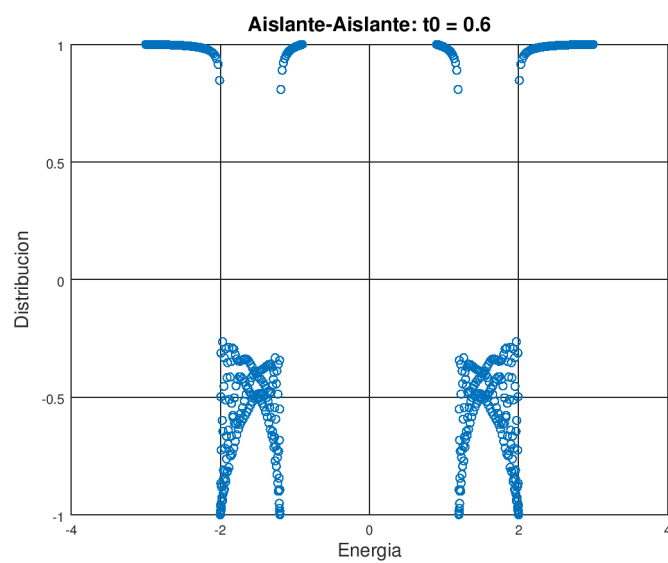
3. ANEXO III: Gráficas distribución

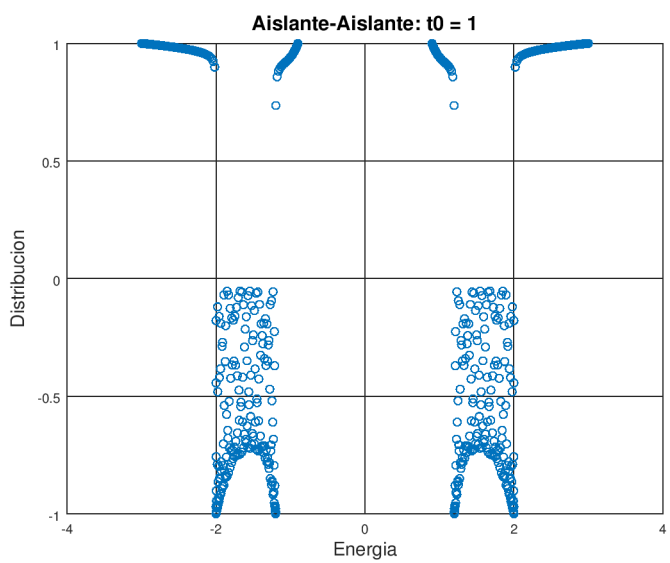
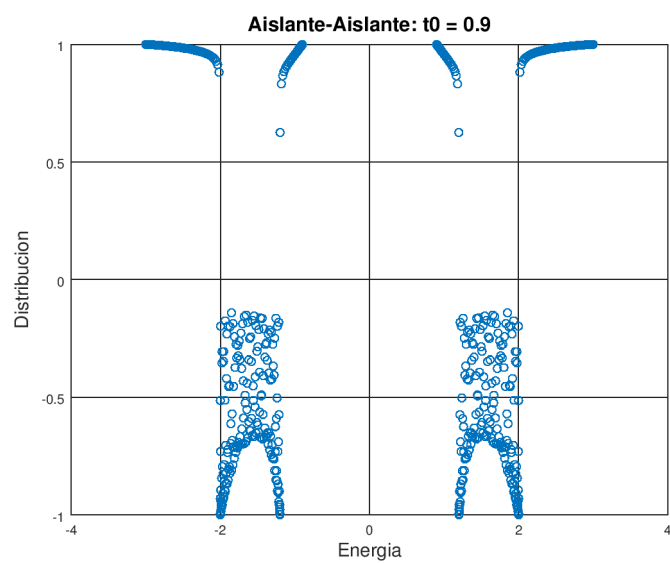
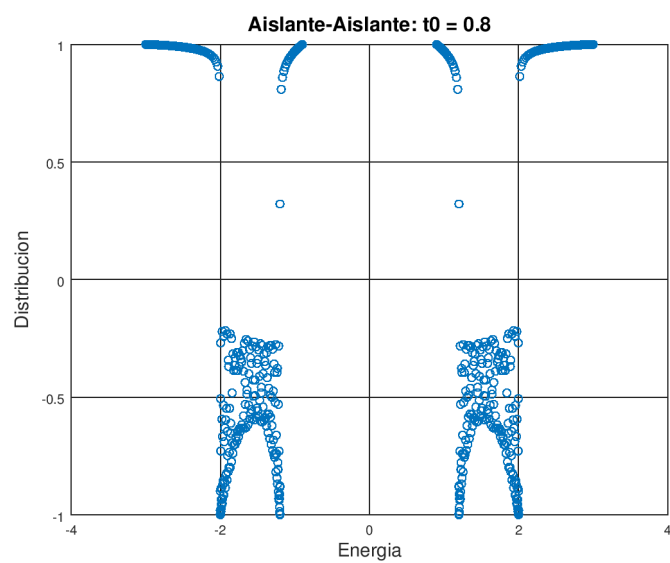


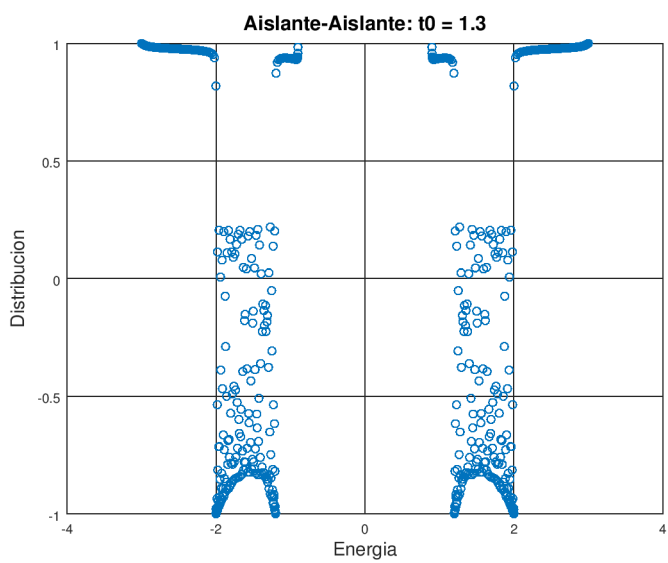
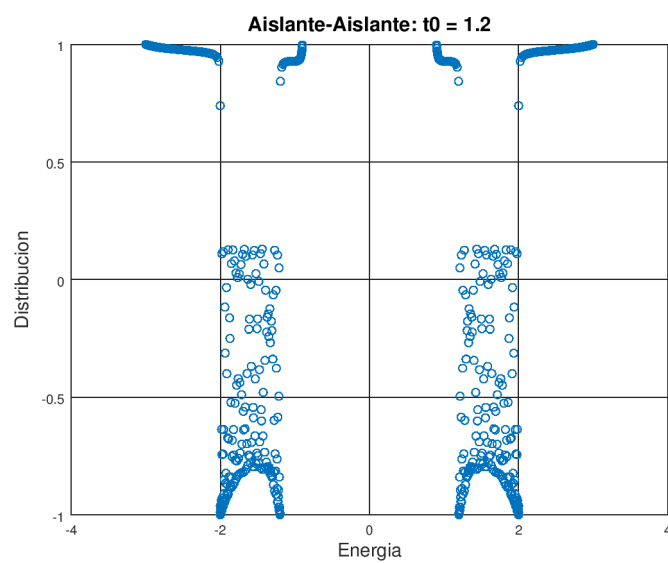
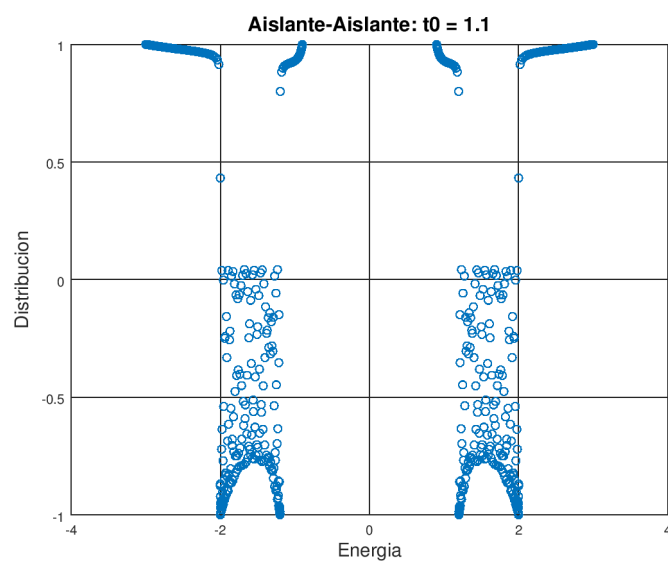


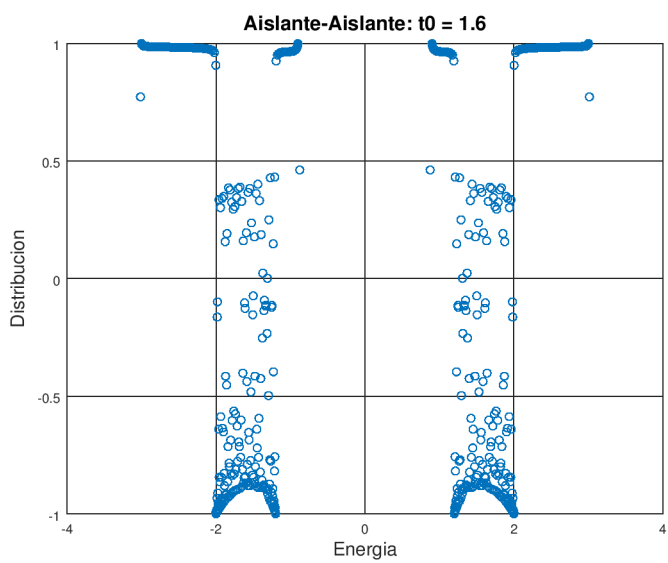
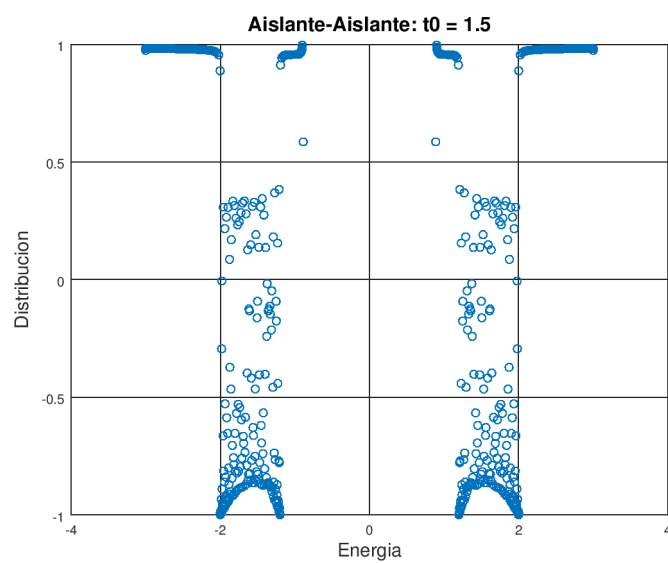
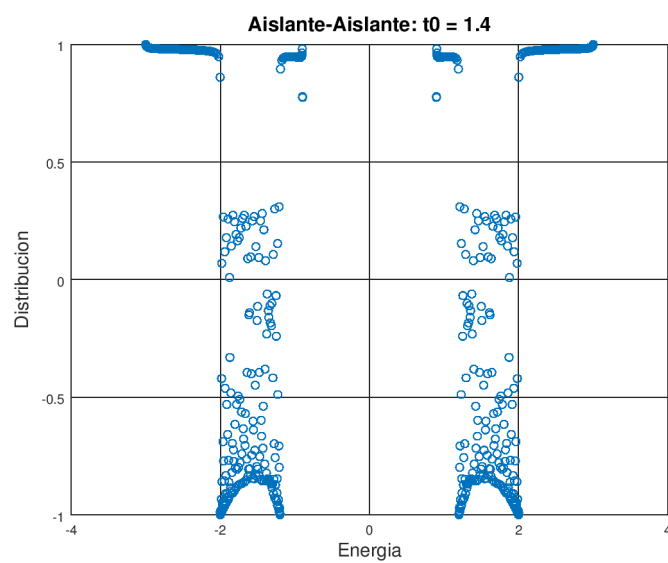


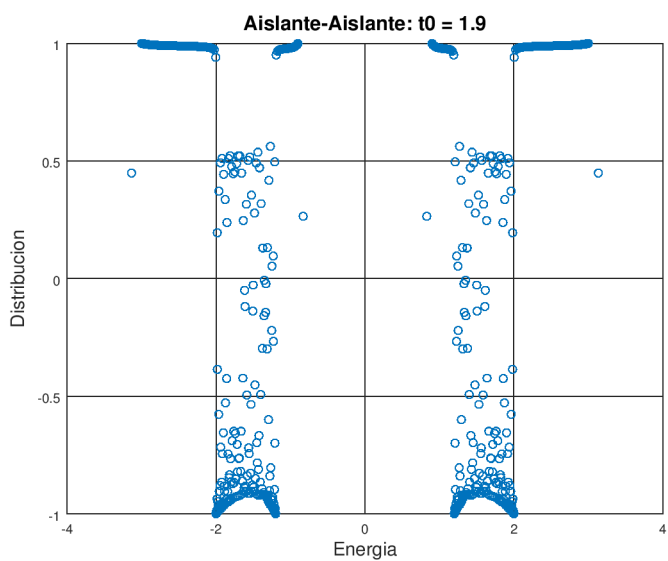
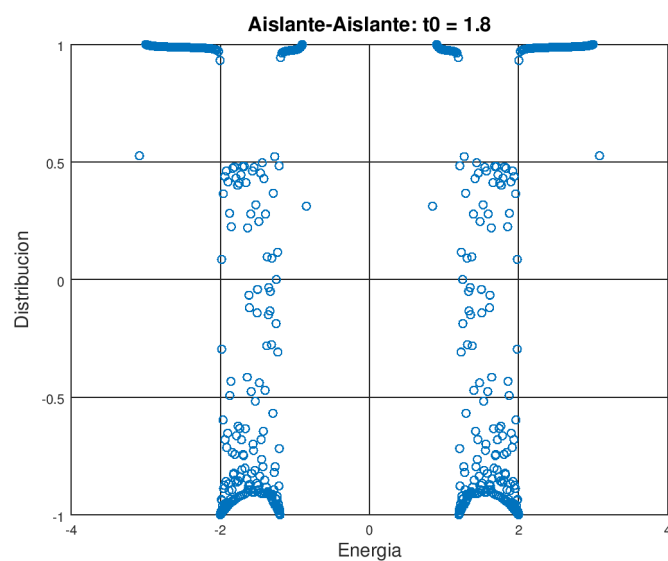
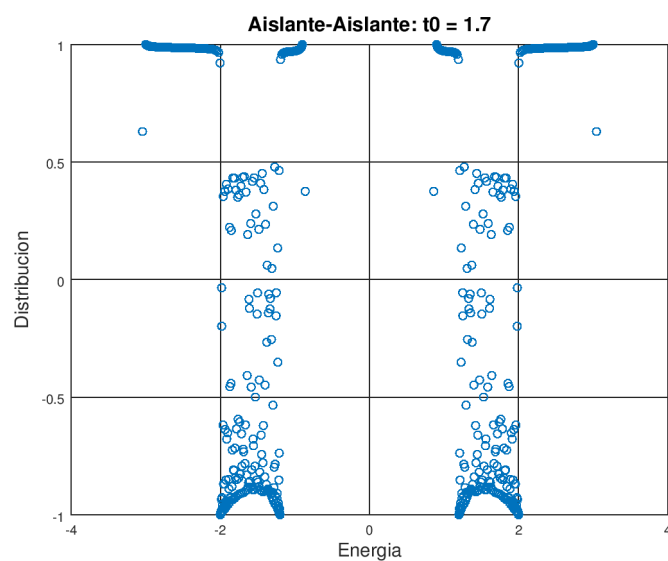


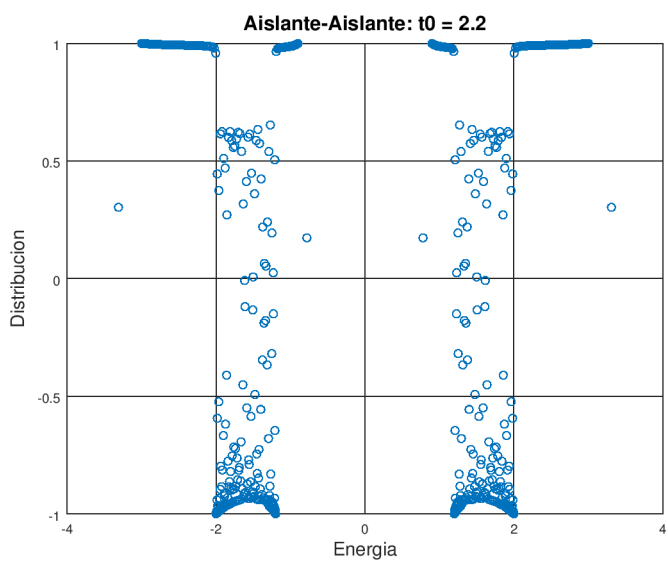
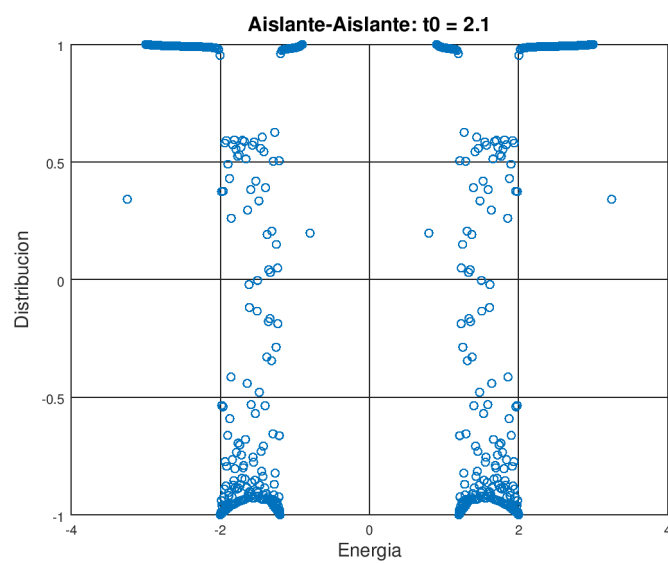
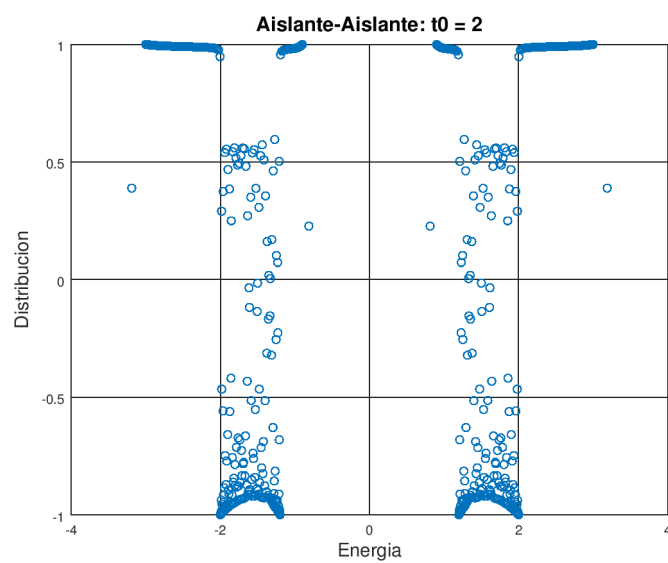


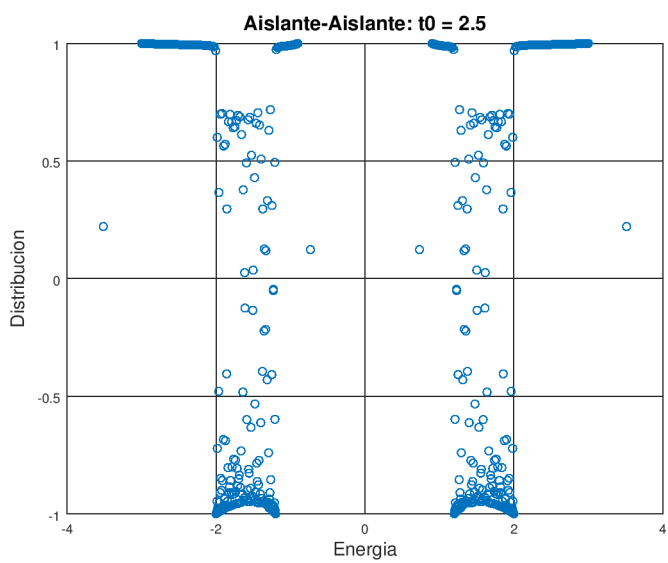
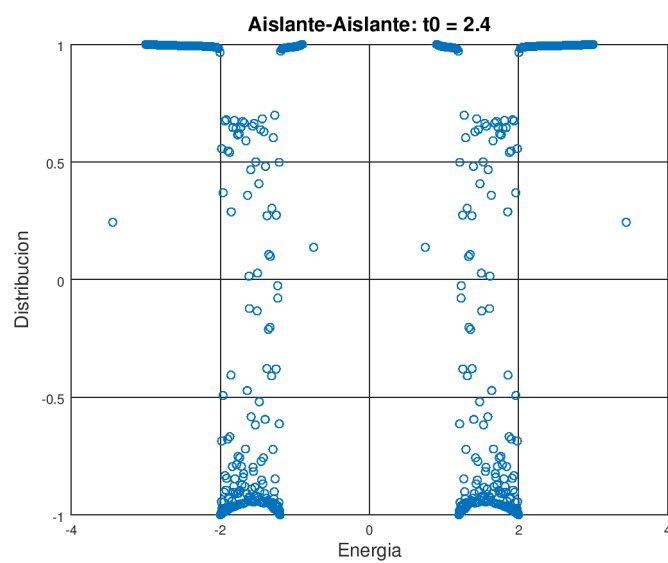
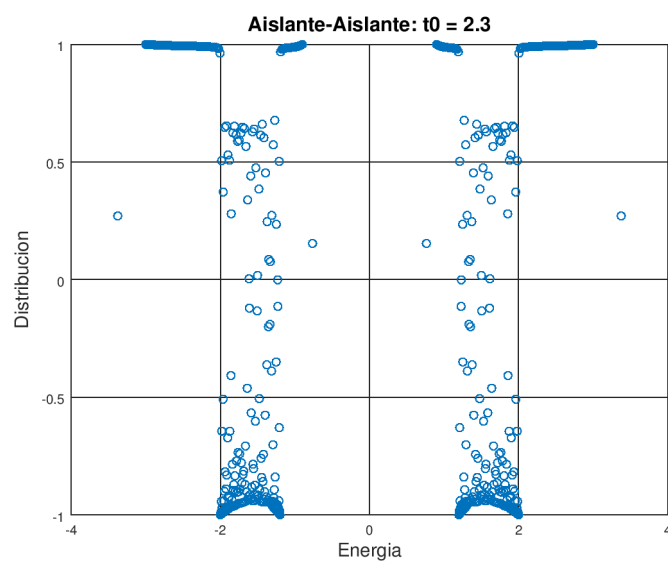


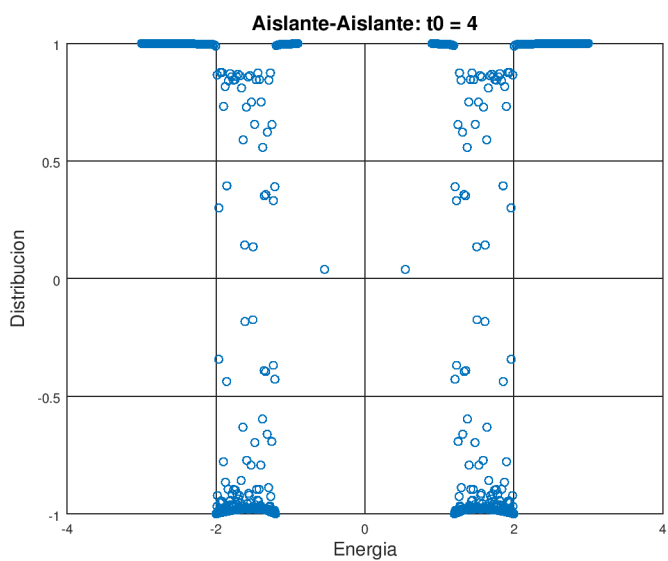
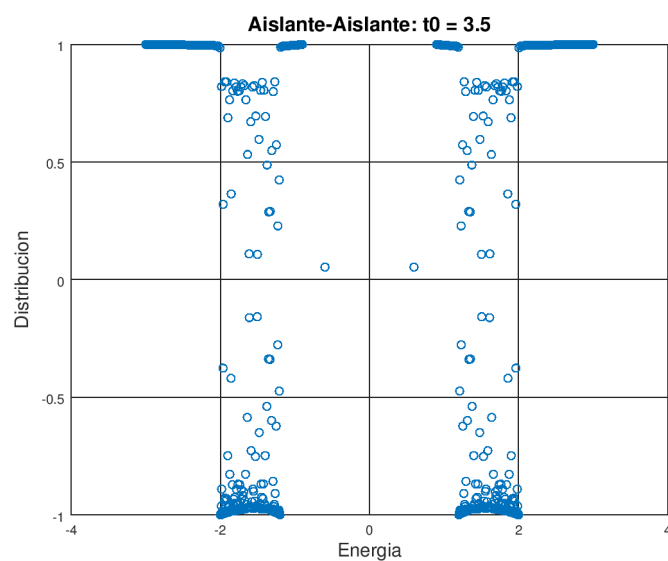
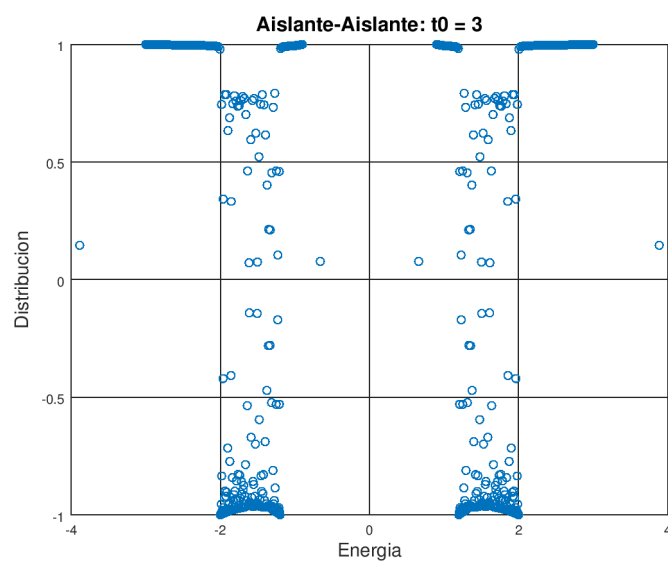


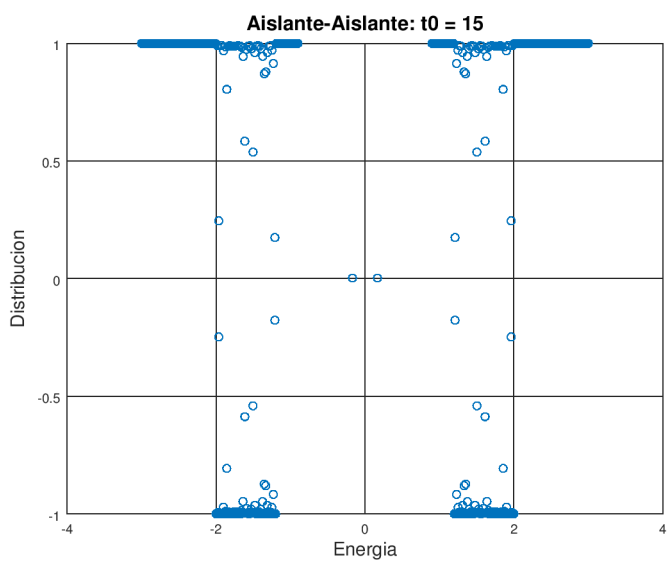
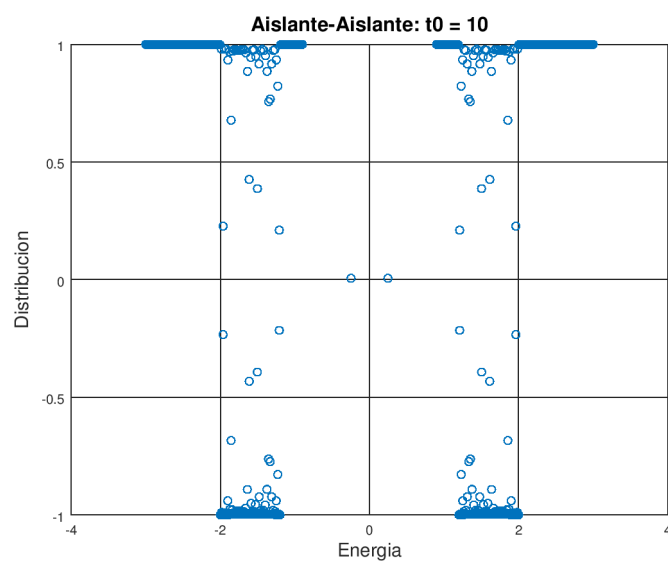
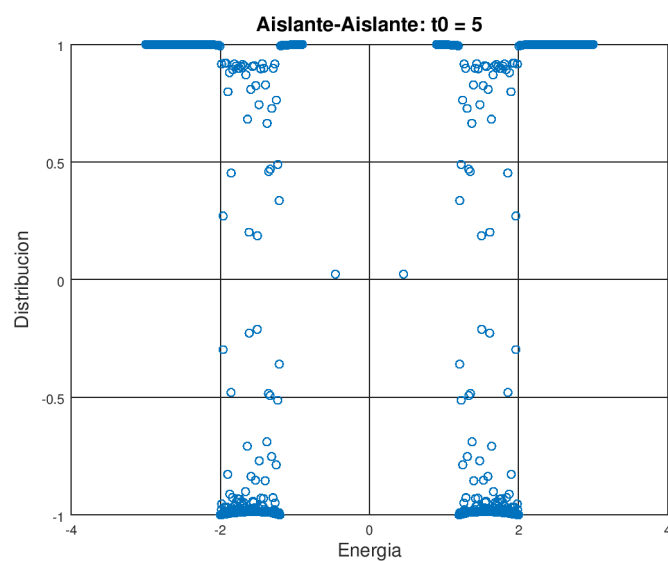












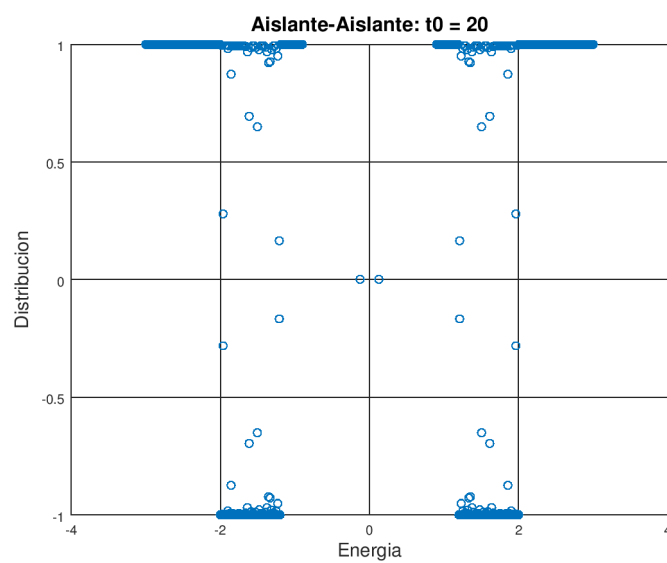
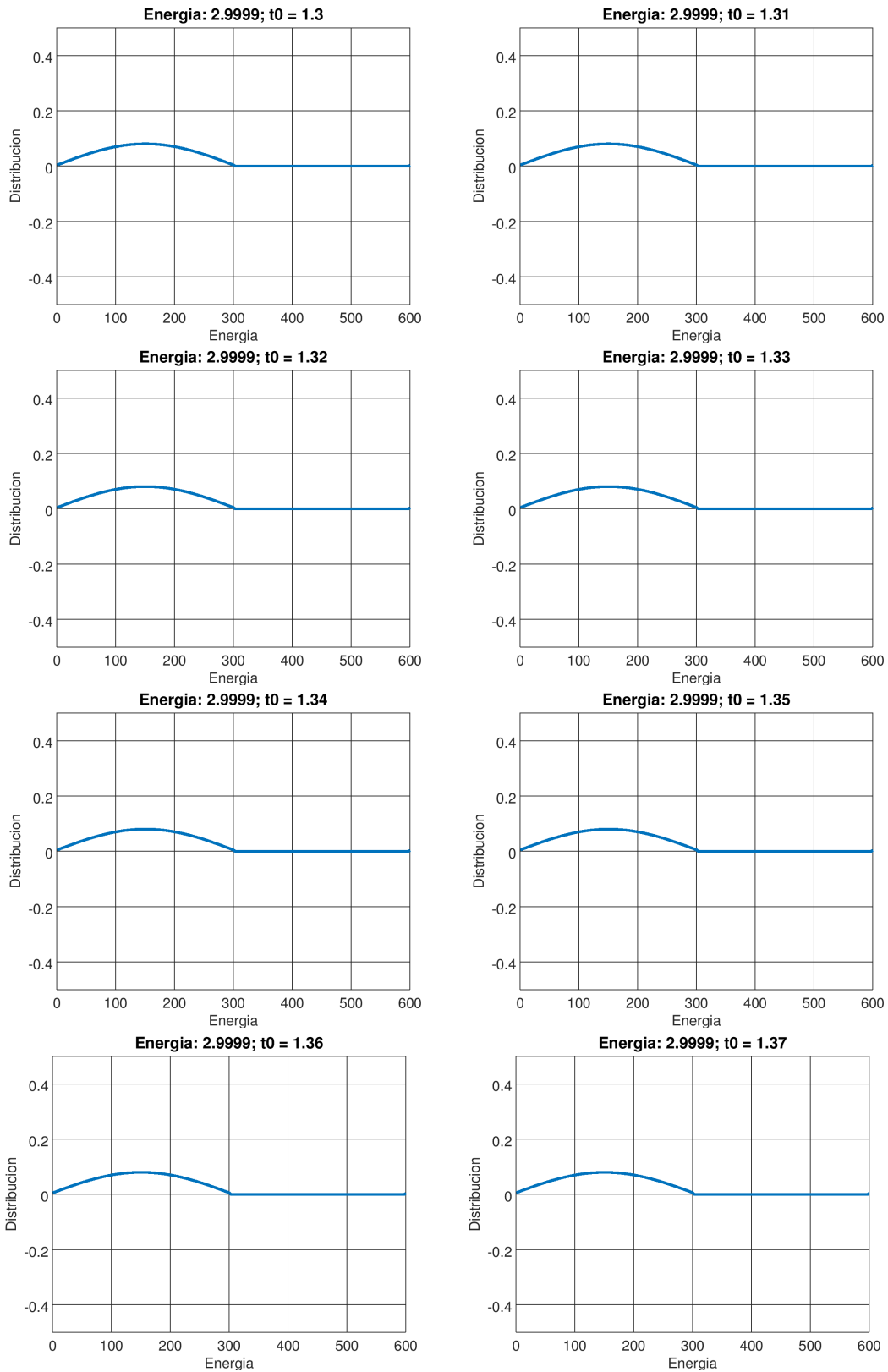
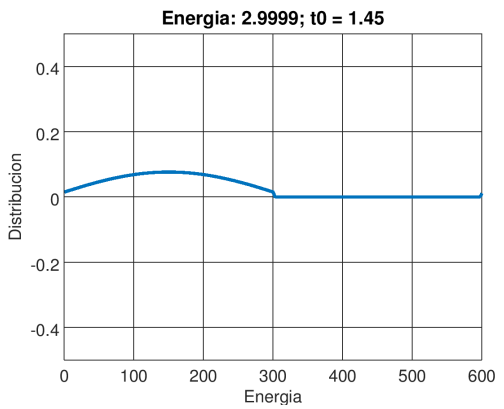
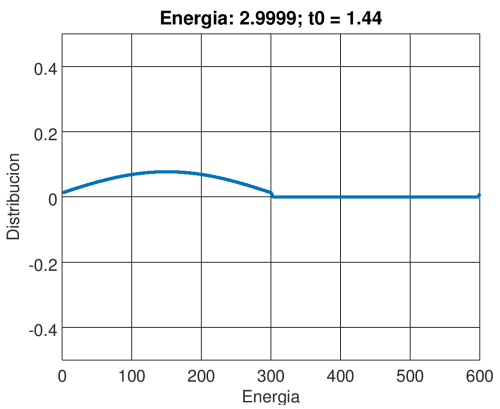
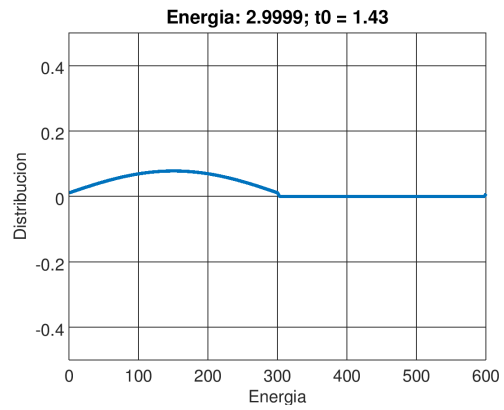
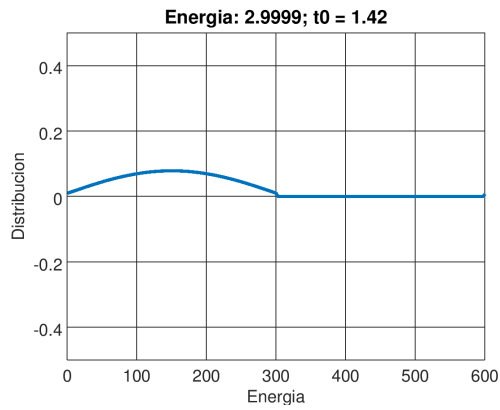
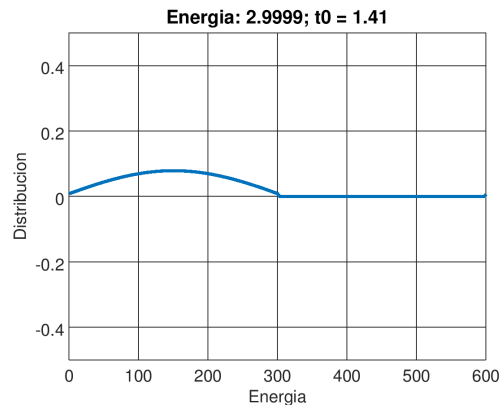
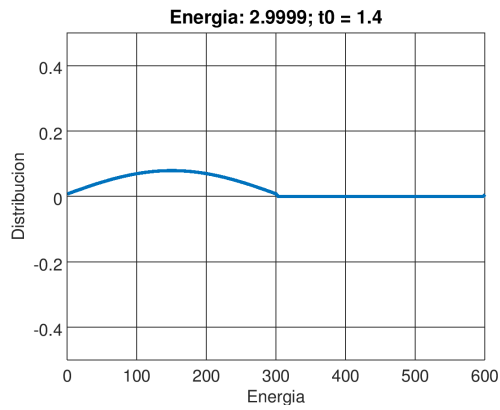
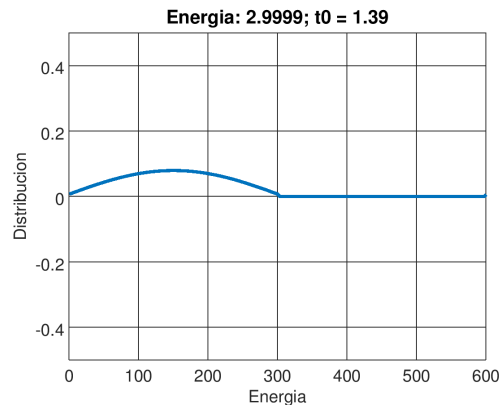
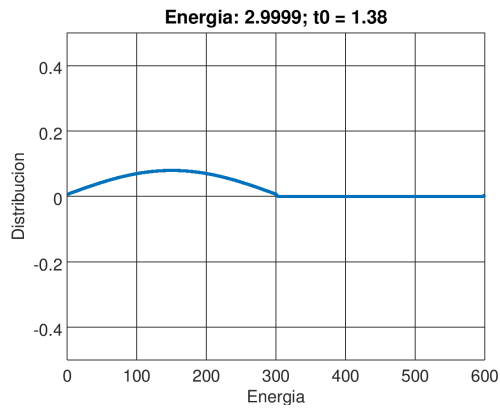
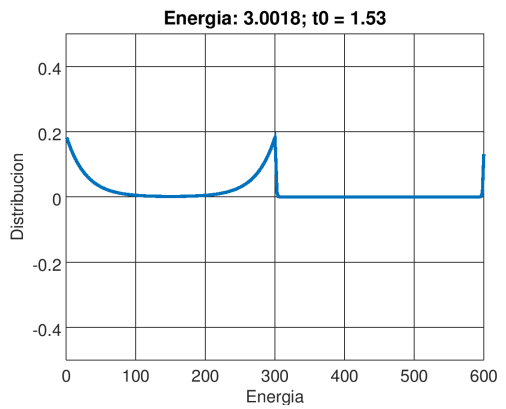
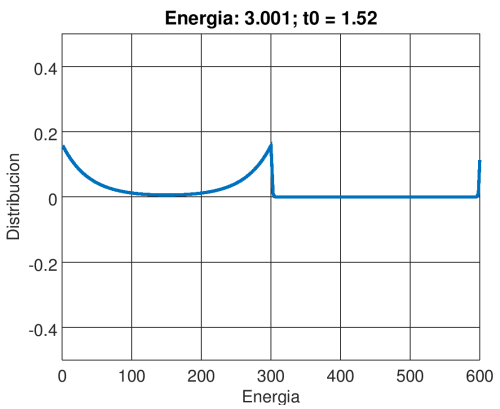
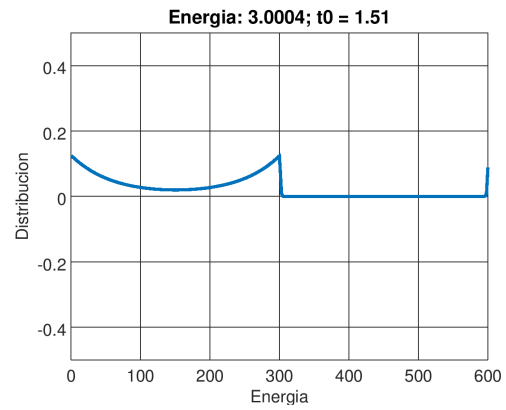
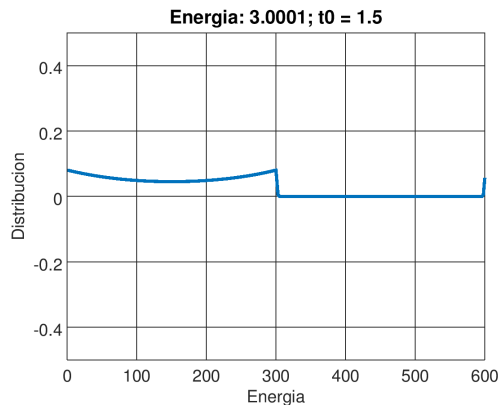
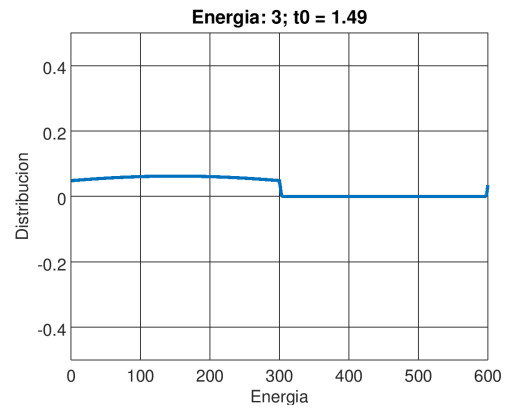
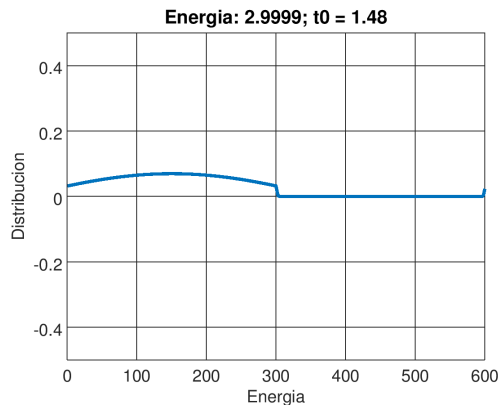
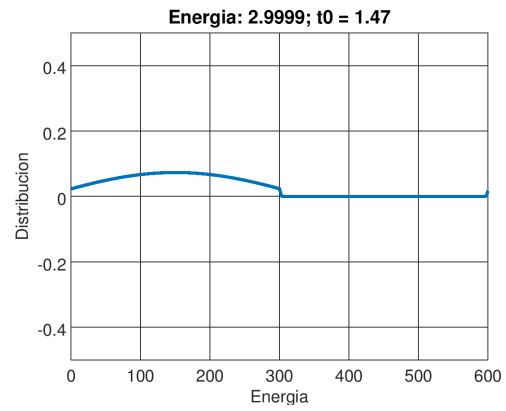
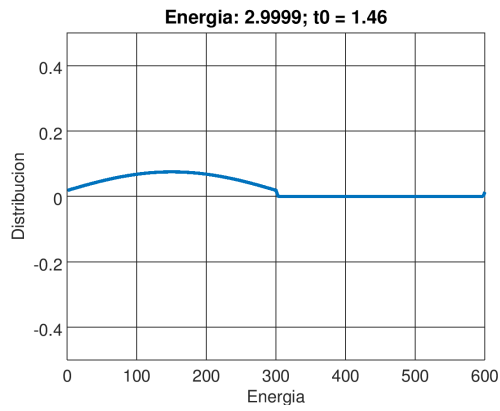


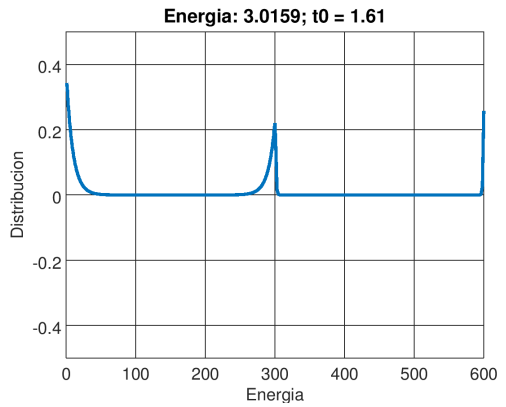
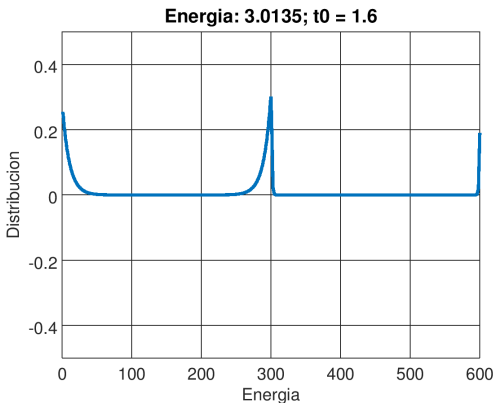
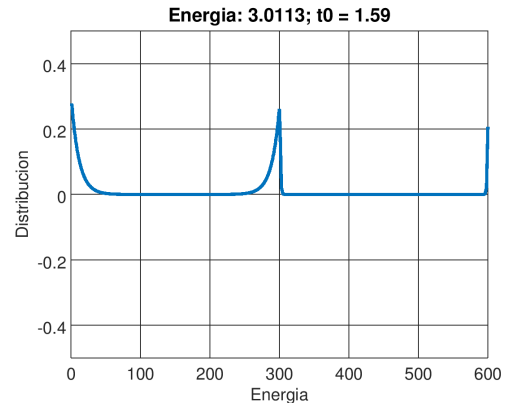
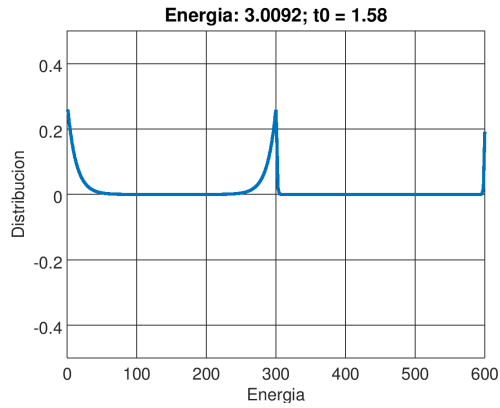
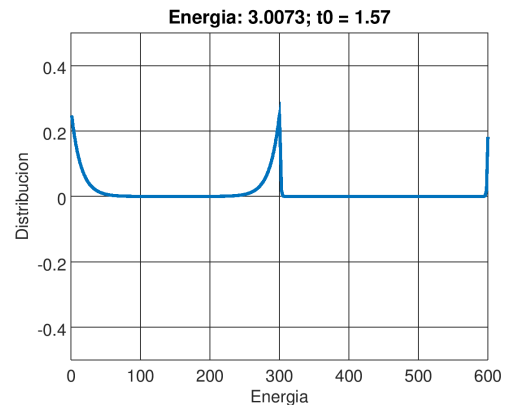
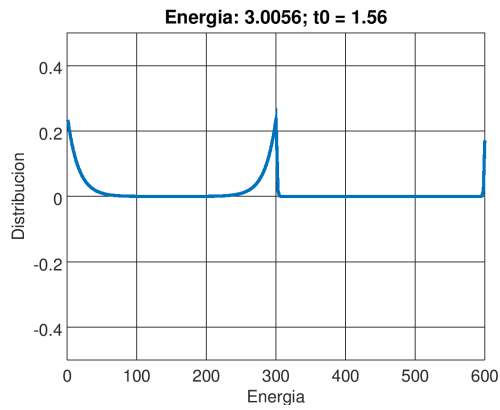
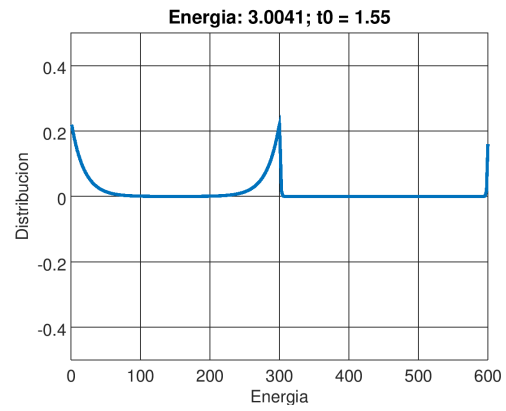
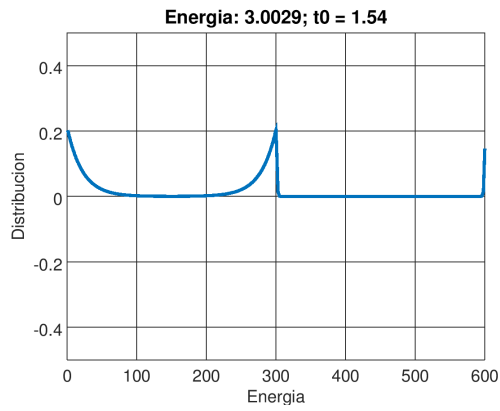
Figura 3.1: Evolución de la distribución en función del valor del contacto.

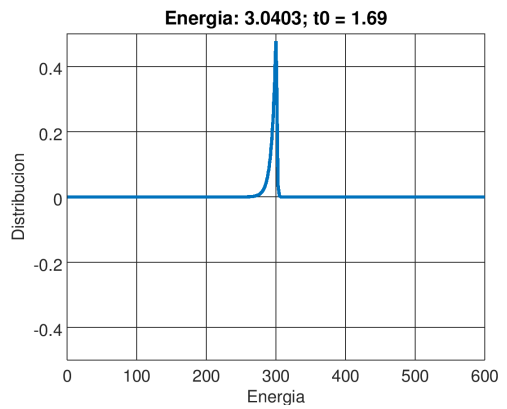
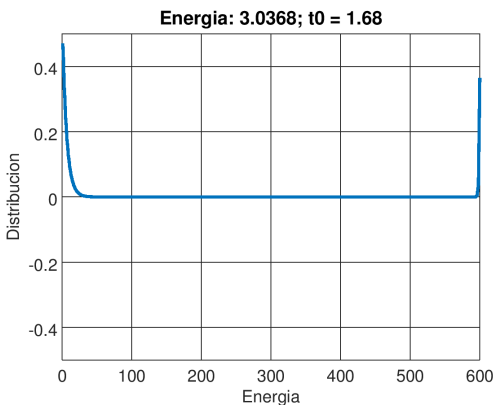
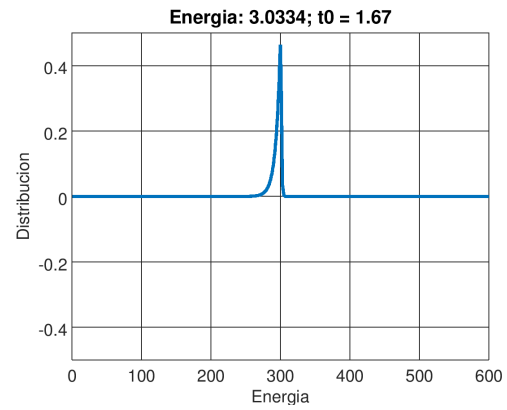
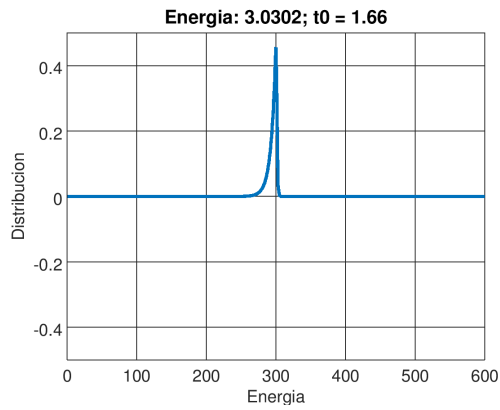
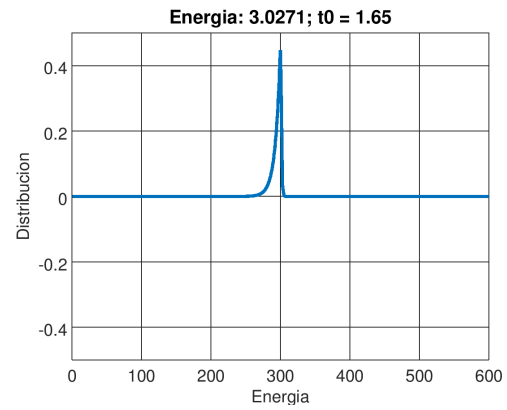
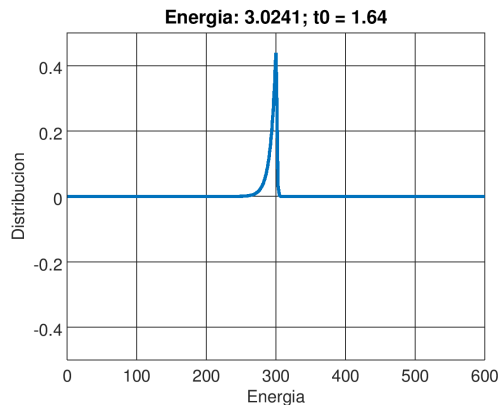
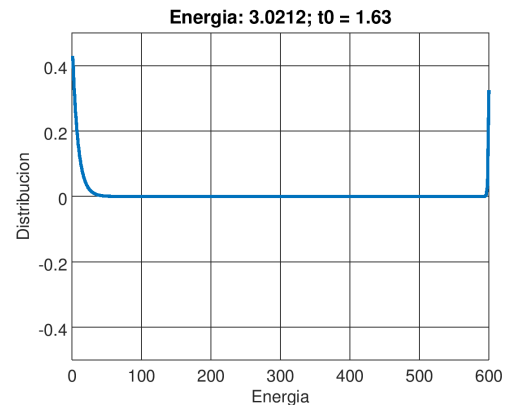
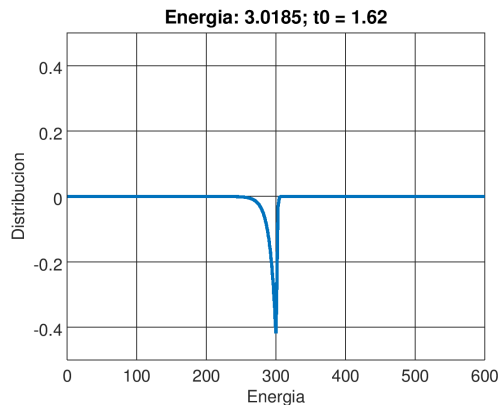
4. ANEXO IV: Evolución estado máxima energía











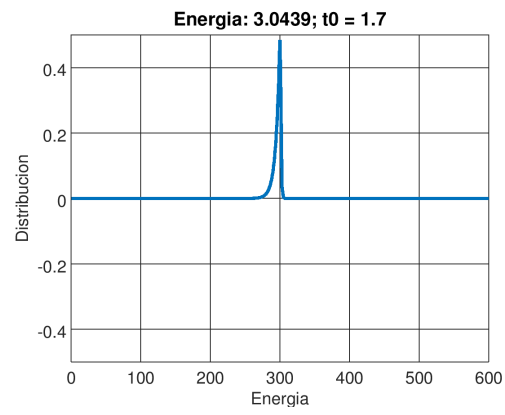


Figura 4.1: Evolución del estado de máxima energía de la banda de conducción en función del contacto.

5. ANEXO V: Casos concretos de la localización

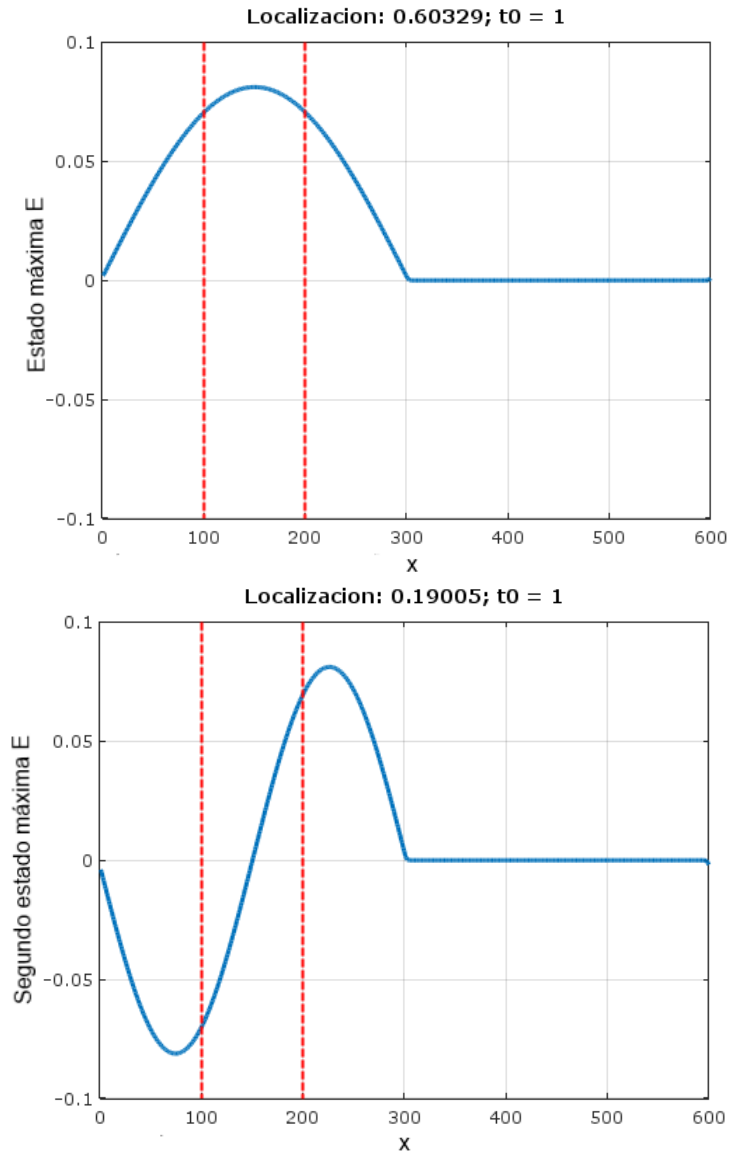


Figura 5.1: A pesar de que los estados están extendidos, el valor de su localización es distinto a $1/3$.

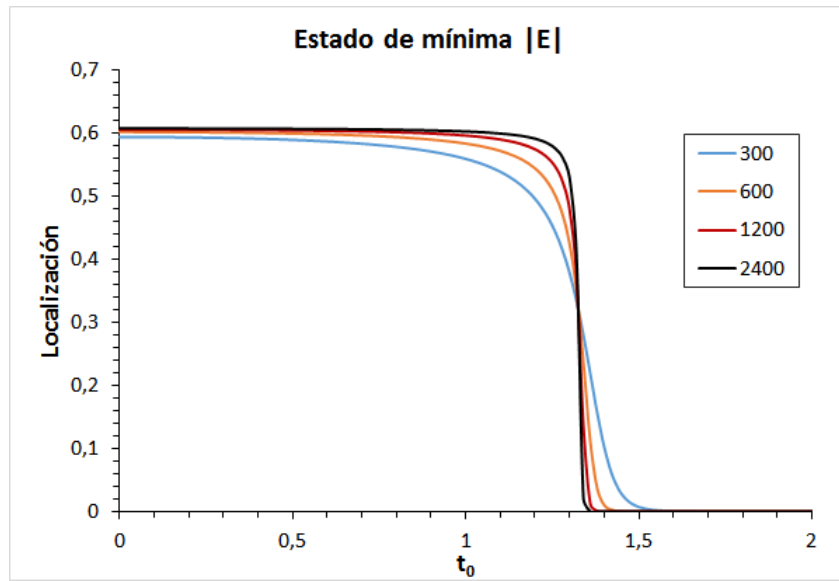
6. ANEXO VI: Anchura de la transición variable con N 

Figura 6.1: Evolución de la localización del estado de mínima energía de la banda de conducción.

7. ANEXO VII: Derivada de la energía en función del contacto

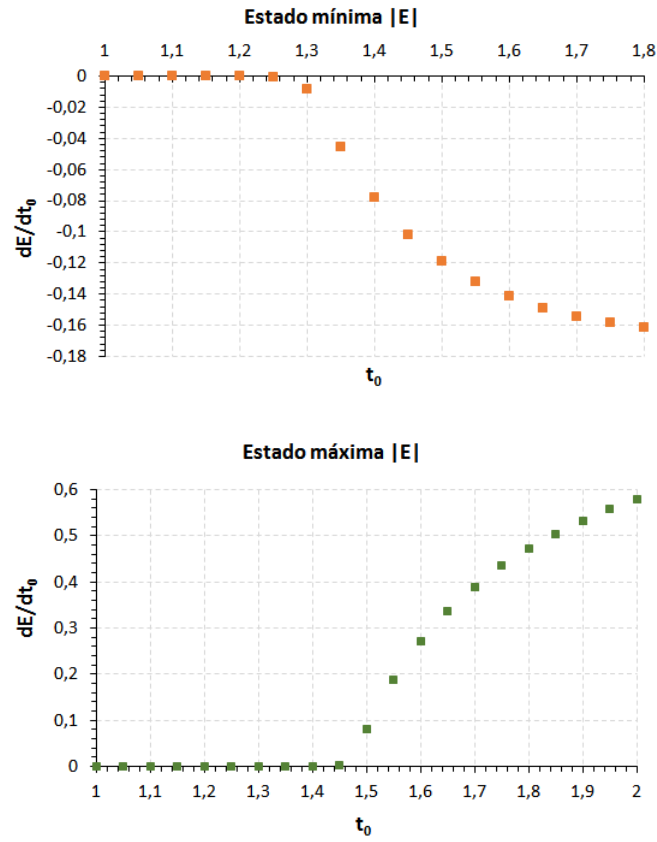


Figura 7.1: Arriba: evolución de la derivada de la energía del estado de mínima energía de la banda de conducción (301). Abajo: misma magnitud en el caso del estado de máxima energía (600)

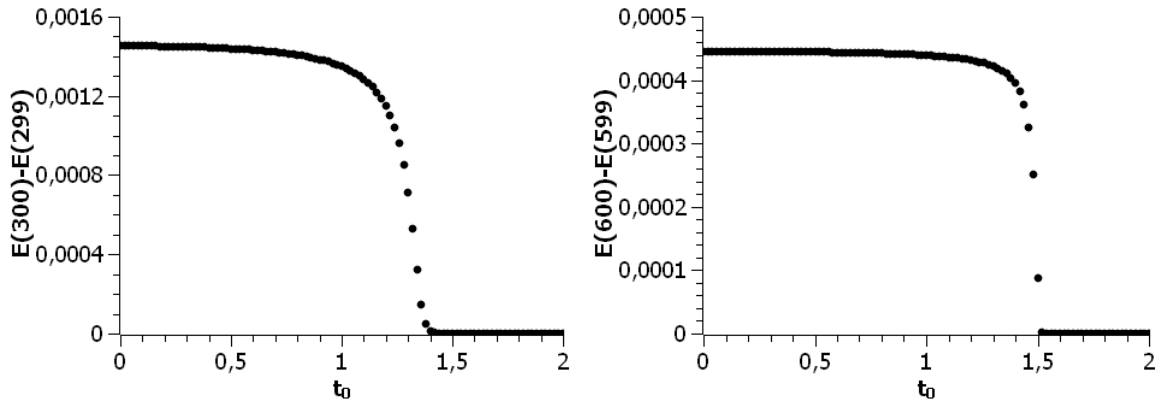
8. ANEXO VIII: Evolución del gap para $N = 600$ 

Figura 8.1: Izquierda: evolución del gap que existe entre los estados 300 y 299 en función del valor del contacto. Derecha: misma variación, pero para el caso de los estados 600 y 599.