

量子物質が加速する表面・原子層科学の新展開

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空間反転対称性の破れ

→ スピン分裂、Non-collinear スピン

1. 表面・原子層電子状態
2. グラフェン超伝導
3. スピン分裂した表面電子状態: ラシュバ超伝導
4. トポロジカル表面電子状態

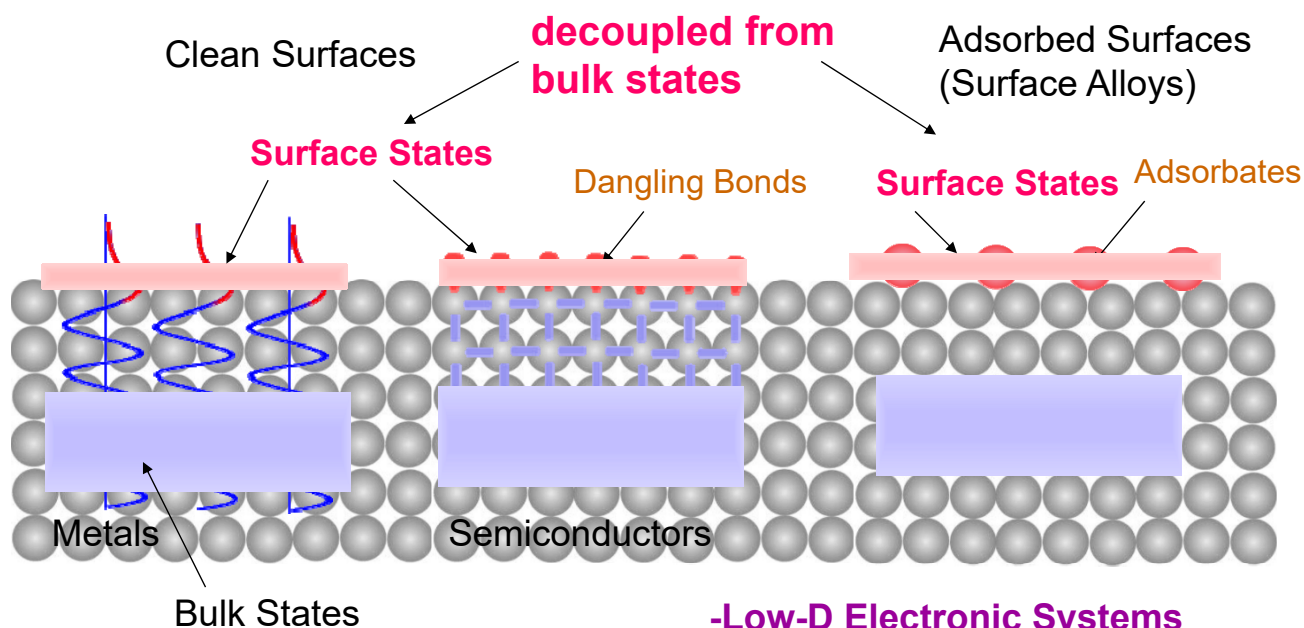
無散逸エッジ伝導、トポロジカルホール効果

ブルーボックス
 2021年1月21日出版



Surface States — Shockley & Tamm States —

Chemical bonding and Potential at Surfaces



-Low-D Electronic Systems
 -New Periodicity
 -Broken (Space-Inv.) Symmetry

Surface (Electronic) States

1. Shockley states (extended)

Tamm states (localized)

Chemical bonding,
Surface Potential

2. Image states

Image charge

3. Surface space-charge layer

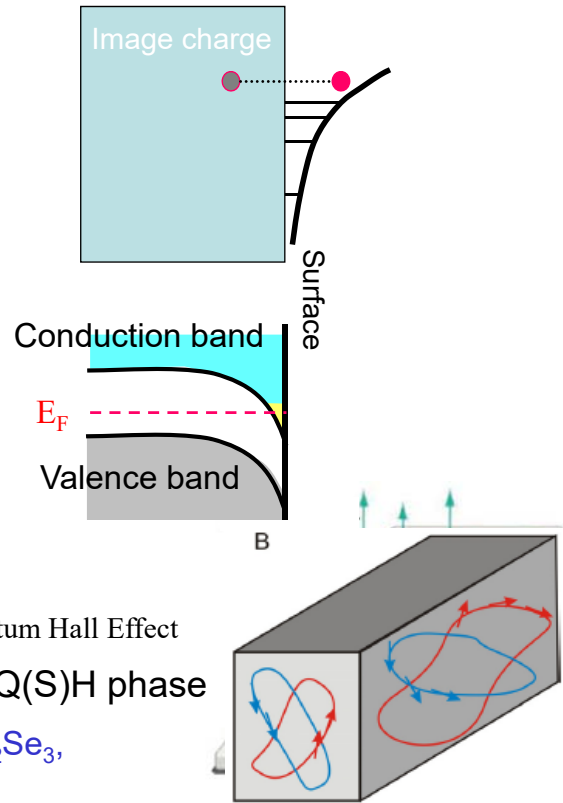
Bending of bulk bands

4. Topological surface states

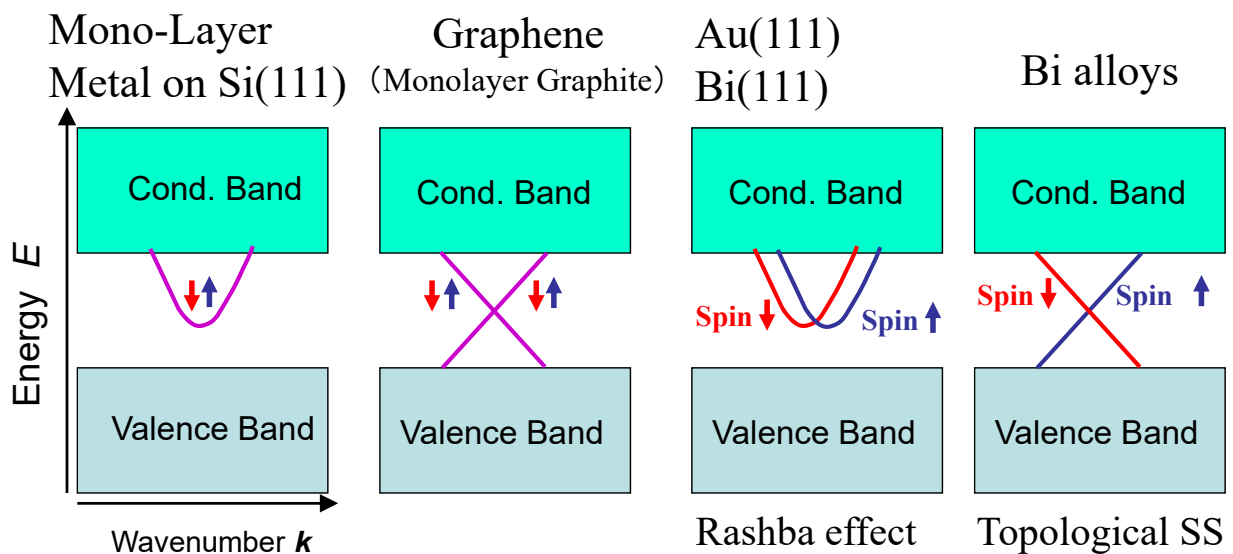
Quantum Hall Effect

Spin-orbit coupling ← Edge states of Q(S)H phase

HgTe (QW), Bi_{1-x}Sb_x, Bi₂Te₃, Bi₂Se₃,



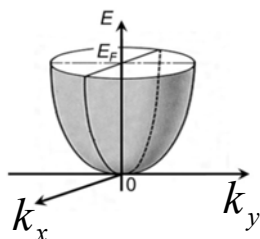
Various Types of Surface States



Free-Electron-like

$$E = \frac{p^2}{2m^*} = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m^*}$$

(Non-relativistic)

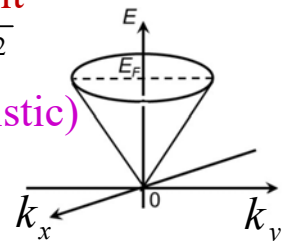


$$E = \sqrt{(mc^2)^2 + (pc)^2}$$

$$\downarrow m = 0$$

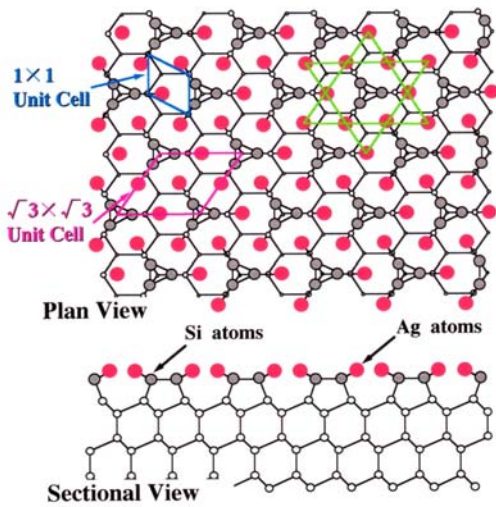
$$E = \pm pc = \pm \hbar ck$$

Massless Dirac Electrons



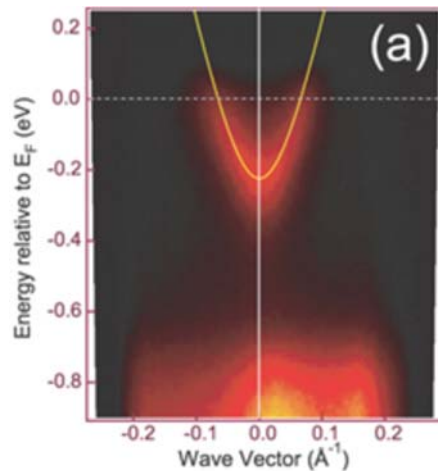
Mono-Layer Ag on Si : Si (111)- $\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3}$ -Ag Surface

2D Metal (Monatomic-Layer Metal)



- Inert and atomically flat surface
- Free-electron-like surface state

H. Aizawa, *et al.*, Surf. Sci. **429** (1999) L509
 T. Hirahara, *et al.*, Surf. Sci. **563** (2004) 191
 C. Liu, *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **96**, 036803 (2006)



$$E = \frac{p_{//}^2}{2m^*} = \frac{\hbar^2 k_{//}^2}{2m^*}$$

Parabolic Dispersion:
Free-Electron-Like State

Graphene on SiC crystal surface

MonoLayer Graphene
Dirac electron

$$E = \sqrt{(mc^2)^2 + (\hbar k)^2}$$

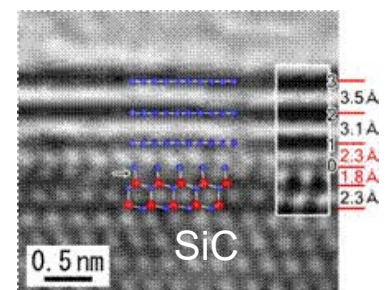
$m = 0$ Zero Mass

$$E = \pm \hbar k$$

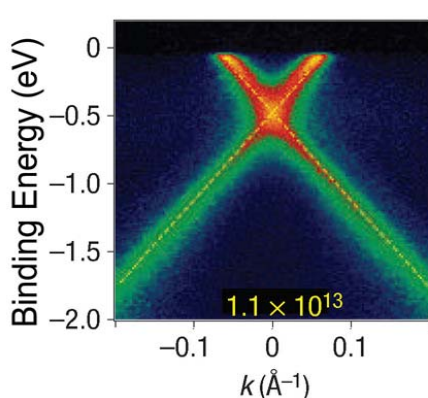
High mobility

BiLayer Graphene
Schroedinger electron
(AB stacking)

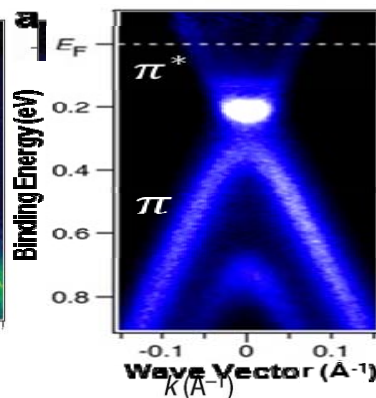
$$E = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m}$$



(M. Kusunoki @ Nagoya U.)

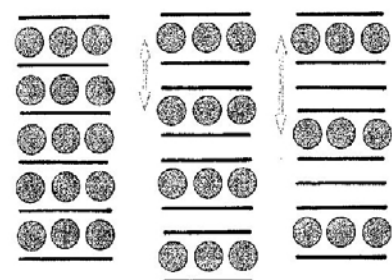


A. Bostwick, *et al.*,
B. Nature Physics **3**, 36 (2007).



K. Kanetani, *et al.*,
PNAS **109**, 19610 (2012)

Intercalation in Graphite Bulk Ca-GIC



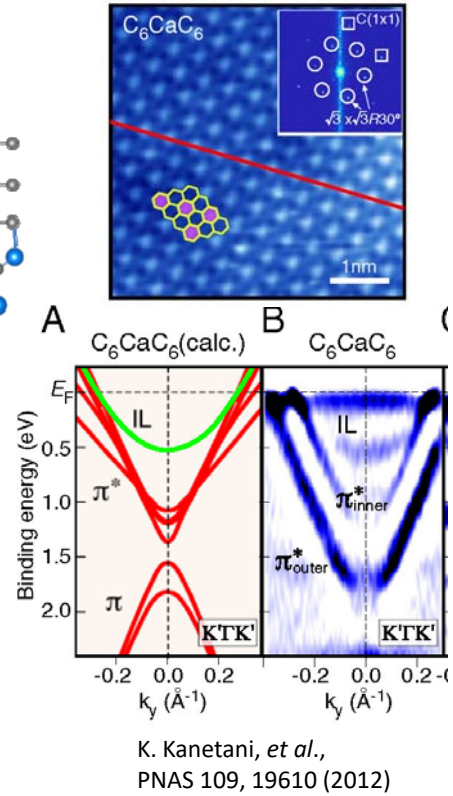
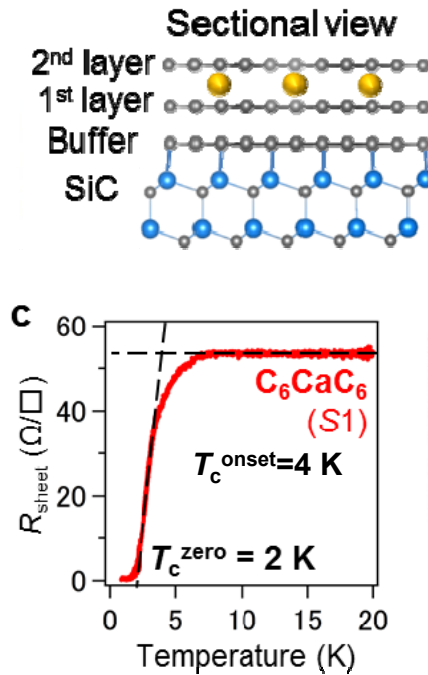
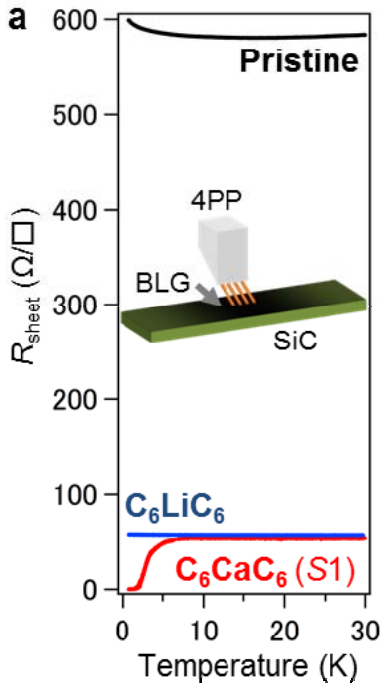
Stage1 Stage2 Stage3
 $T_C = 11.5K$ non-SC non-SC

Superconductivity of Bilayer Graphene with Ca intercalation

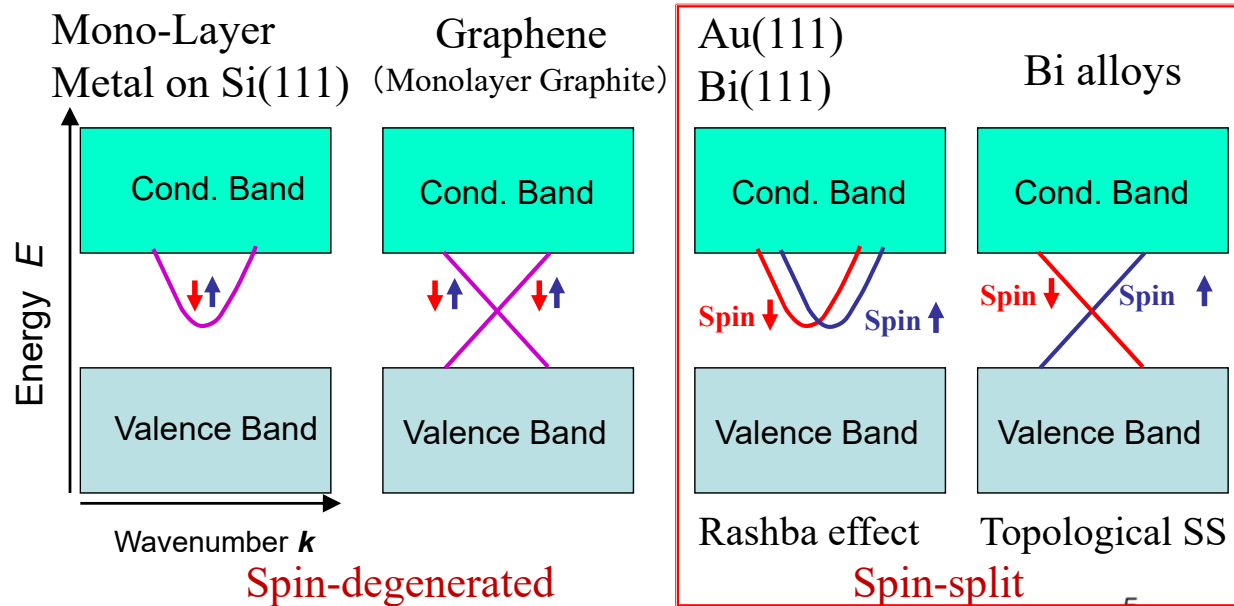
S. Ichinokura, K. Sugawara, A. Takayama, T. Takahashi, and S. Hasegawa:

"Superconducting Calcium-Intercalated Bilayer Graphene", ACS Nano **10**, 2761-2765 (Jan, 2016) (Times Cited 170)

第 2 回薄膜表面物理分科会 論文賞受賞 (2018.3)



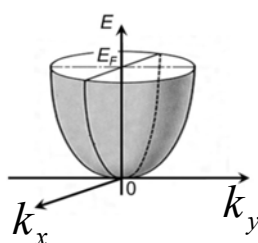
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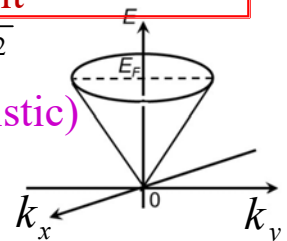


$$E = \sqrt{(mc^2)^2 + (pc)^2}$$

\downarrow $m = 0$ (Relativistic)

$$E = \pm pc = \pm \hbar ck$$

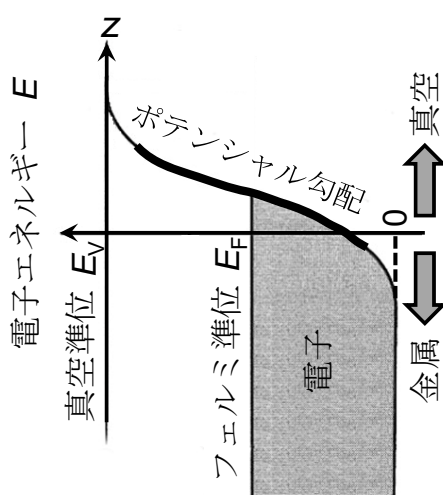
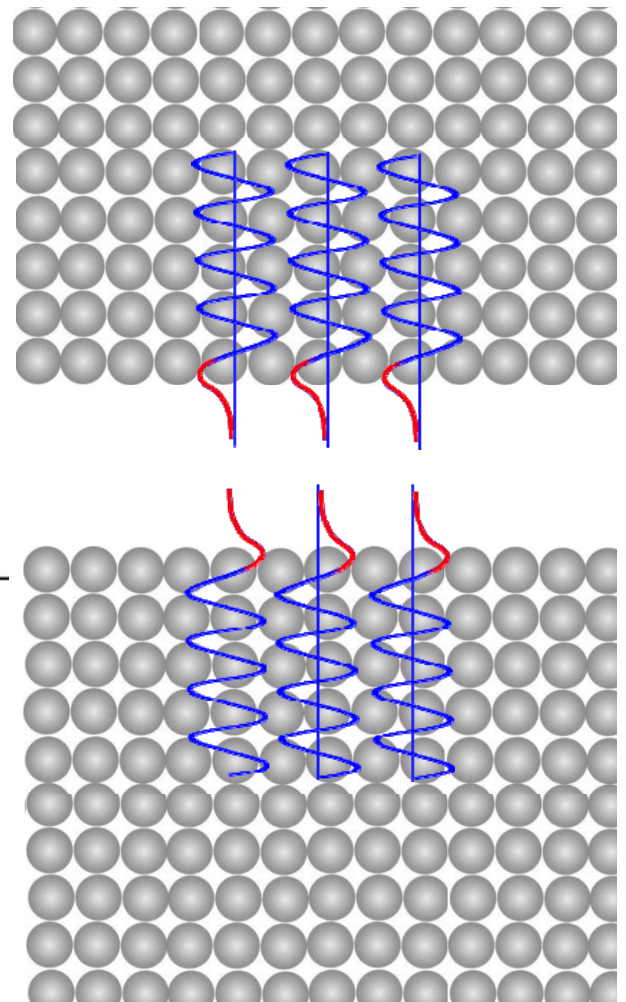
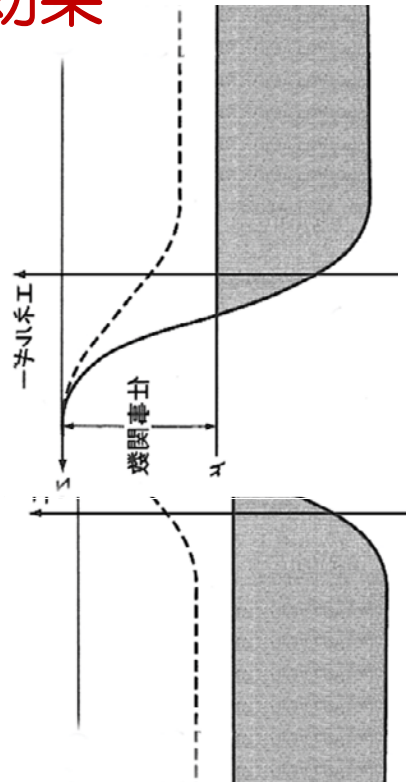
Massless Dirac Electrons



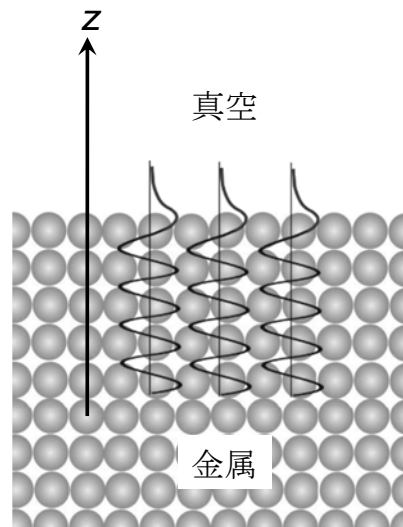
Rashba 効果



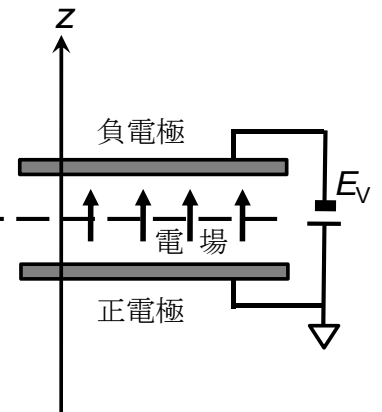
Emmanuel I. Rashba



(a) 結晶表面近くのポテンシャル

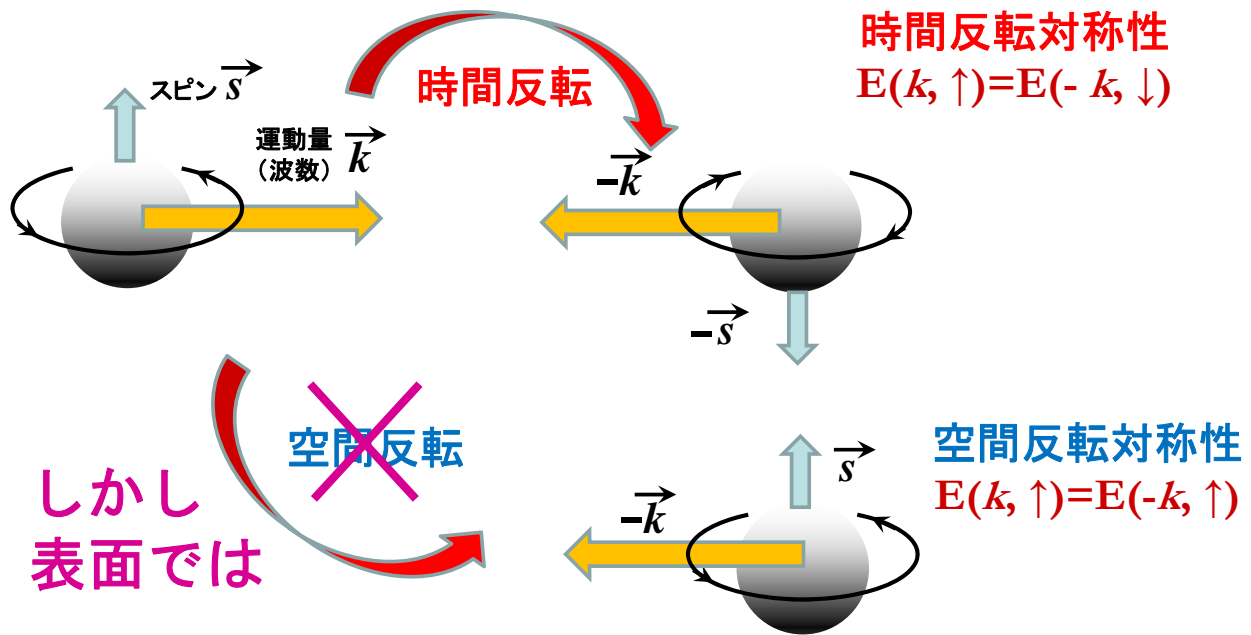


(b) 結晶表面近くの断面図



(c) 結晶表面近くの電場

電子のエネルギーは運動量(とスピン)で決まる

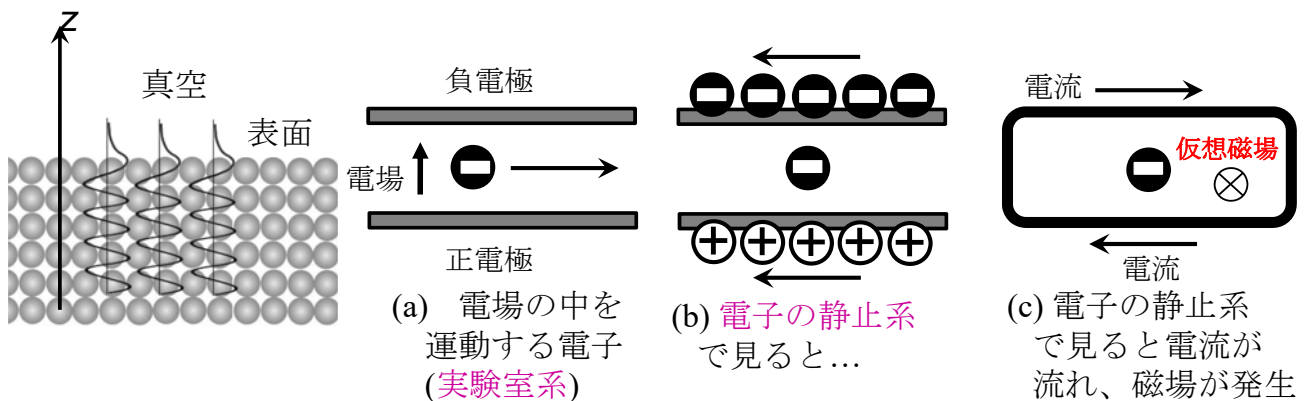


時間反転対称性 + 空間反転対称性 \Rightarrow スピン (Kramers) 縮退

表面電子状態ではスピン分裂 $\leftarrow E(k, \uparrow) \neq E(k, \downarrow)$

表面電子の運動によるスピン軌道相互作用

結晶表面近傍で運動する電子には仮想磁場がかかっている。



$$H = \frac{1}{2m} p^2 + V(x) + \frac{1}{4mc^2} \sigma \cdot (\text{grad } V \times p)$$

↑ 電子のスピン

仮想磁場と電子のスピンが相互作用 \Rightarrow スピンの向きによってエネルギーが異なる

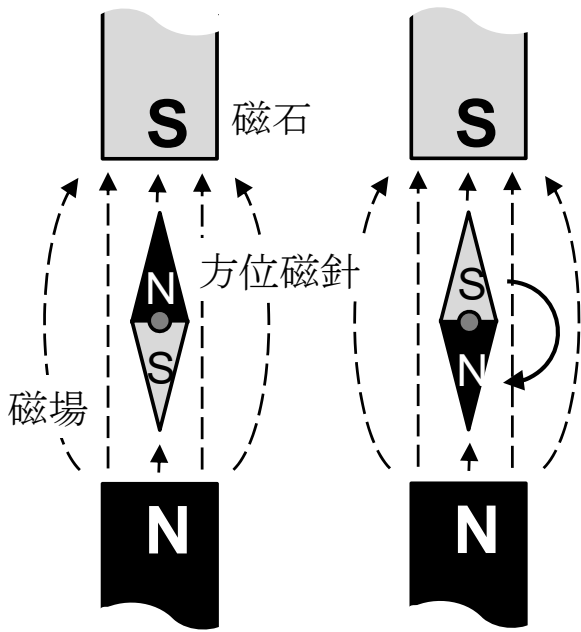
仮想磁場

\Rightarrow 仮想磁場は表面に平行方向
しかも、電子の運動方向と直交

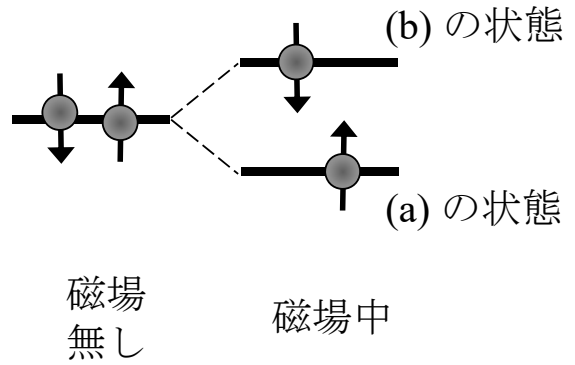
\Rightarrow スピン運動量 locking
spin \perp momentum

Zeeman 効果 スピンが磁場に平行か反平行かでエネルギーが異なる

← **リアルな磁場**



電子の
エネルギー



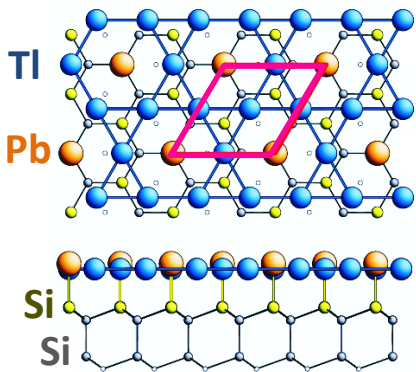
Rashba効果/topological絶縁体

スピン軌道相互作用に起因する**仮想磁場**

→ スピンの向きによってエネルギーが異なる

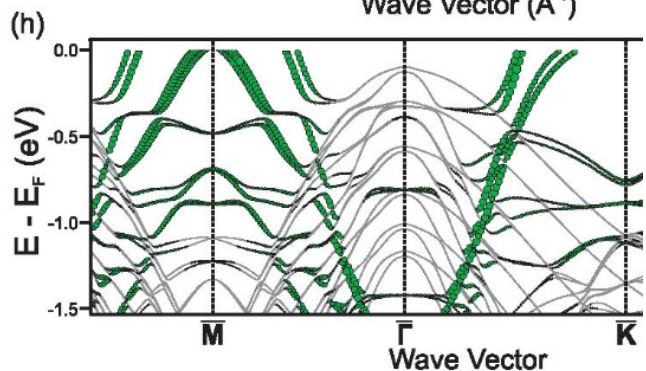
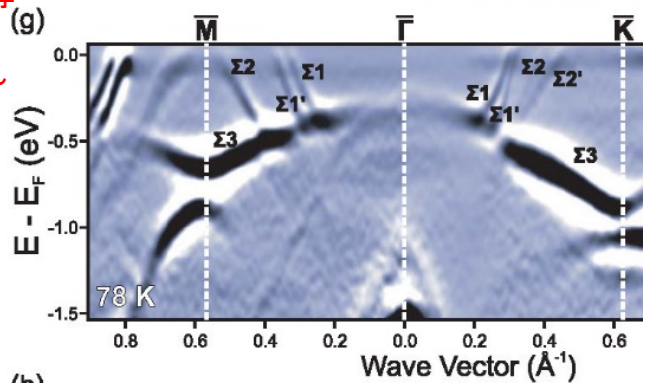
Si(111)- $\sqrt{3}\times\sqrt{3}$ -(Tl, Pb) 表面構造でのRashba効果と超伝導

A.V. Matetskiy, et al.; PRL 115, 147003 (2015).

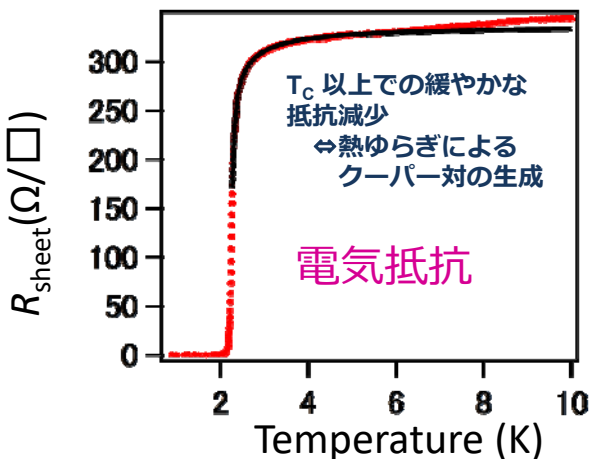


ラッシュバ超伝導
→
パリティの破れた超伝導
=
非BCS超伝導
トポロカル超伝導

角度分解光電子分光実験 ARPES

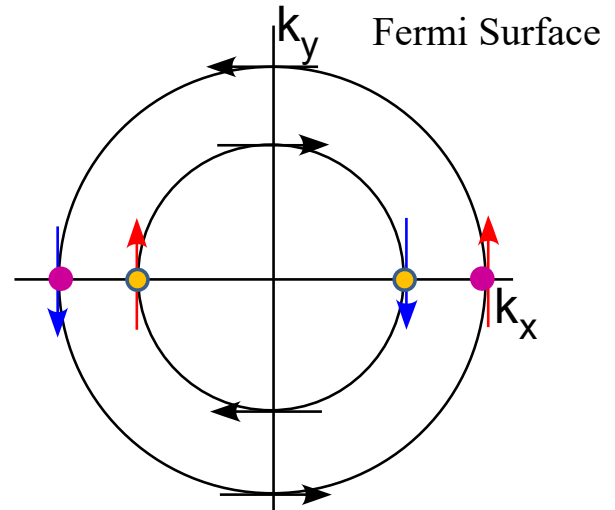
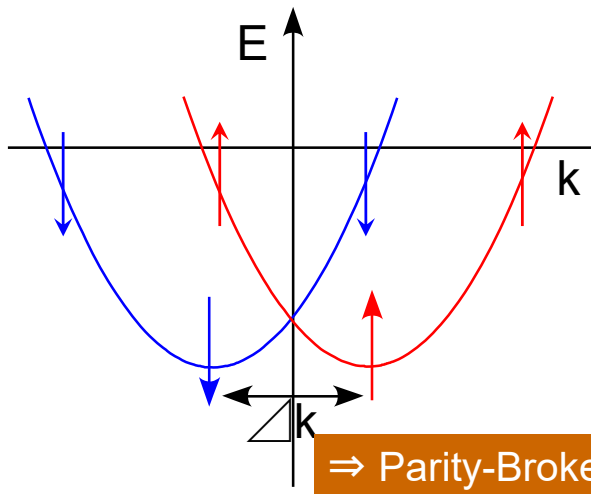


第1原理理論計算



Spin Split and Cooper Pairs in Free-Electron Band

Band Dispersion



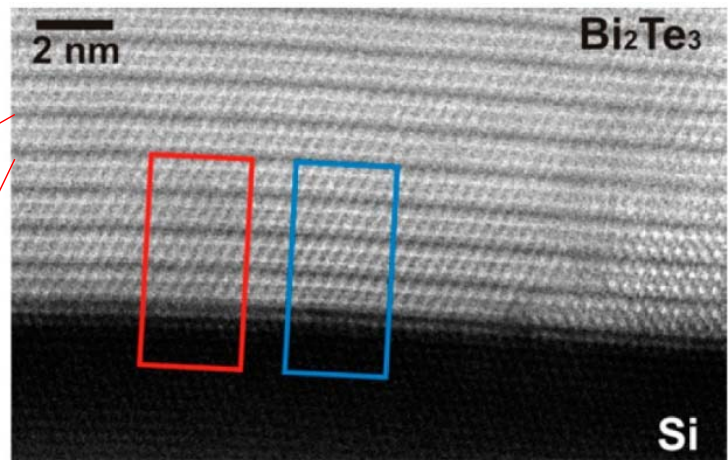
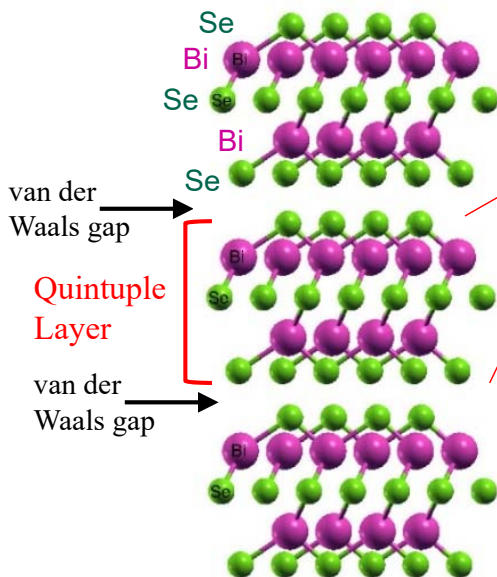
⇒ Parity-Broken Superconductors

$$|k \uparrow\rangle | -k \downarrow\rangle = \frac{1}{2} \left(\underbrace{|k \uparrow\rangle | -k \downarrow\rangle - |k \downarrow\rangle | -k \uparrow\rangle}_{\text{Singlet}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\underbrace{|k \uparrow\rangle | -k \downarrow\rangle + |k \downarrow\rangle | -k \uparrow\rangle}_{\text{Triplet}} \right)$$

Crystal Structure of Bi₂Se₃ (Bi₂Te₃) : Topological Insulator

H. Zhang, *et al.*, Nature Physics (2009)

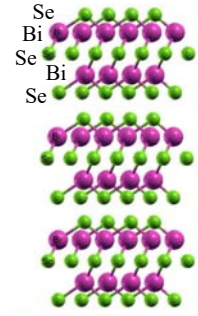
S. Borisova, *et al.*, Cryst. Growth Des. **12**, 6098 (2012)



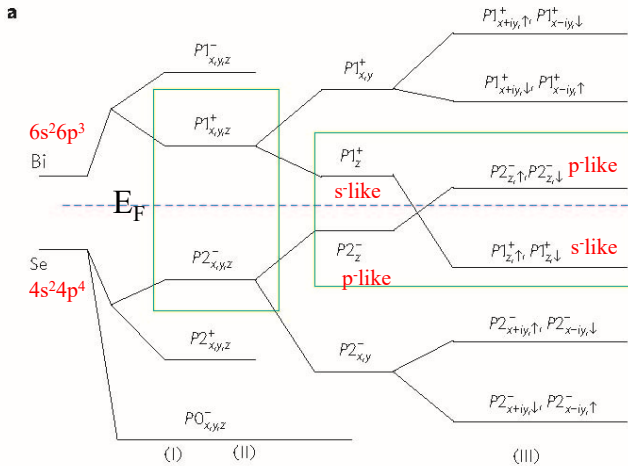
XTEM

van der Waals Epitaxy

トポロジカル絶縁体: Bi_2Se_3



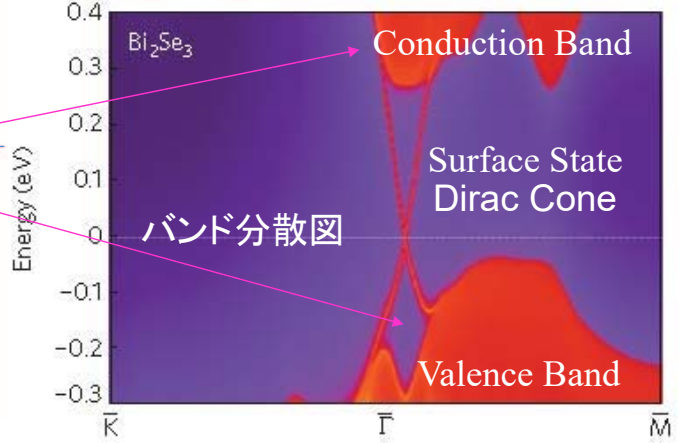
H. Zhang, et al.,
Nature Physics (2009)



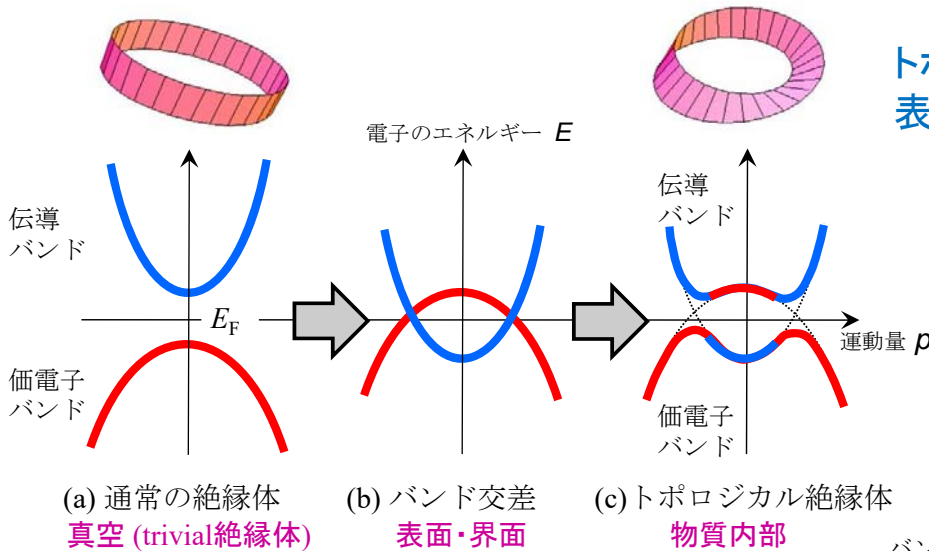
Isolated Atoms
(Atomic Orbital)

Atomic Bondings
Split by
Crystal Field

Spin-Orbit
Intercation



バンド反転 (強いスピン軌道相互作用)
⇒ パリティが反転.
⇒ トポロジカル物質

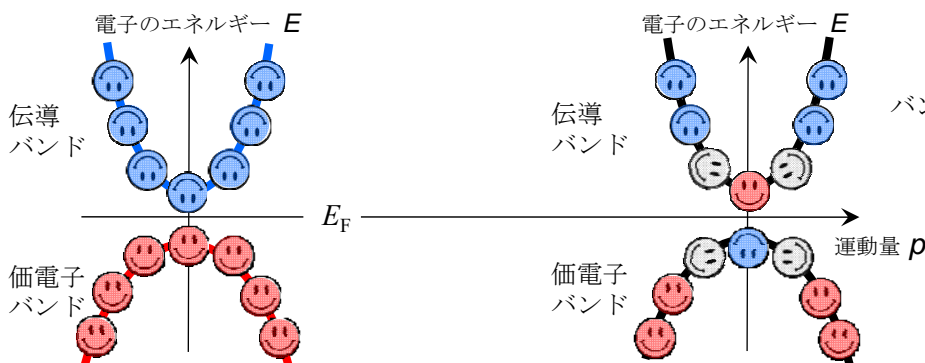


(a) 通常の絶縁体
真空 (trivial絶縁体)

(b) バンド交差
表面・界面

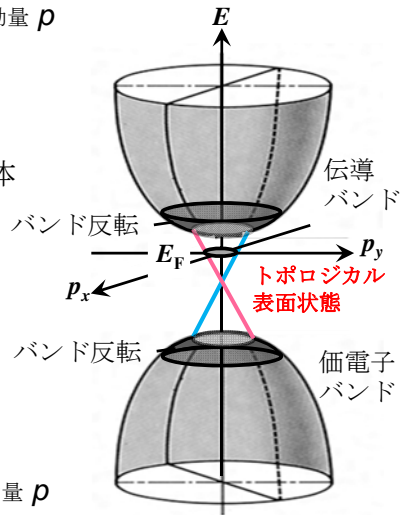
(c) トポロジカル絶縁体
物質内部

トポロジカル絶縁体と
表面電子状態



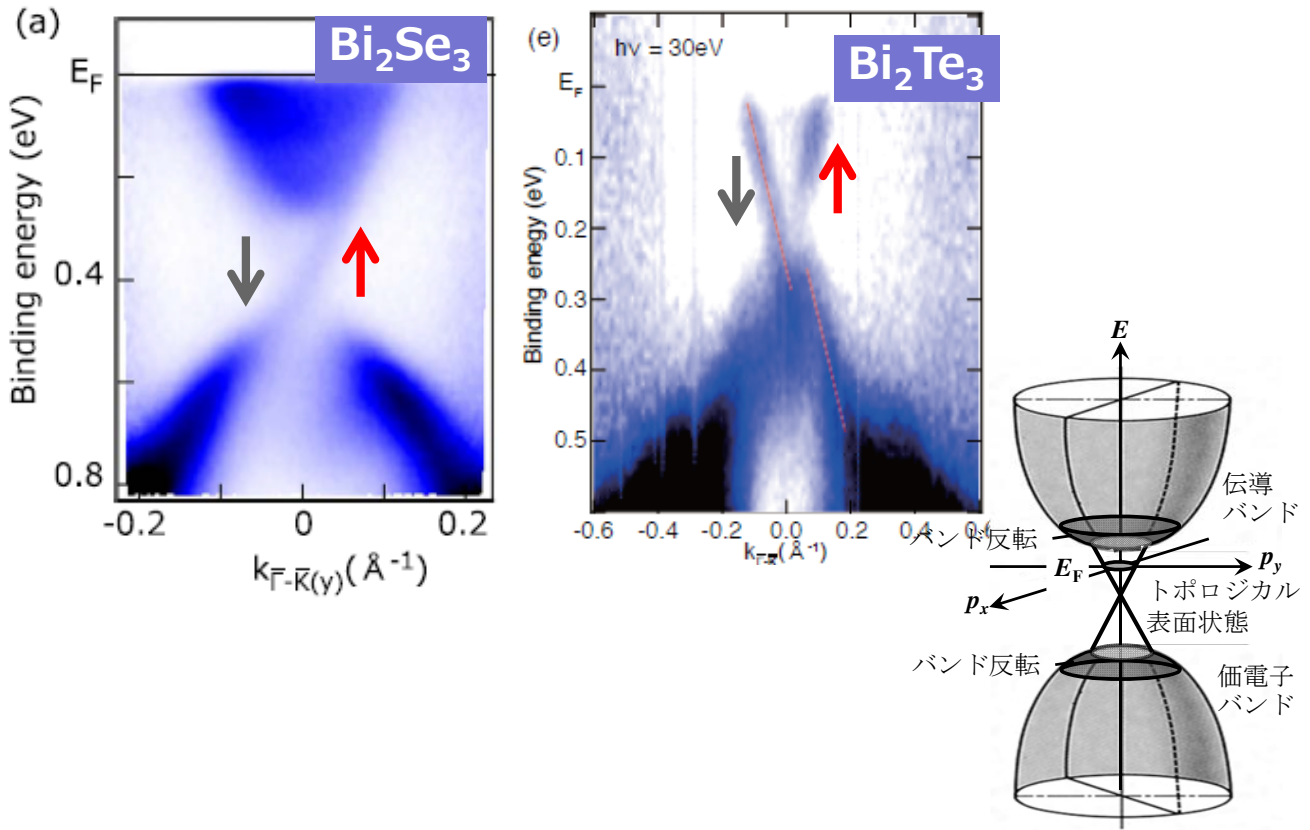
(d) 通常の絶縁体

(e) トポロジカル絶縁体



バンドに特異点ができる
→ ベリー曲率 (位相) が生じる

Dirac Cones of Topological Insulators



$$H = \frac{1}{2m} p^2 + V(x) + \frac{1}{4mc^2} \sigma \cdot (\text{grad } V \times p)$$

Spin \perp momentum
spin-momentum locking

(a) 後方散乱(の禁止)
 Diagram showing an electron (電子) with momentum \vec{p} and spin \vec{s} scattering off a scatterer (散乱体). Backscattering is forbidden because it would require a spin flip.

(b) フェルミ面
 Fermi surface in the p_x - p_y plane showing spin-momentum locking. Arrows indicate the direction of spin \vec{s} relative to momentum \vec{p} .

(c) ヘリカル Dirac Cone
 Helical Dirac cone in the E - p_x - p_y space. The Dirac point (ディラック点) is at the center. The cone is helical, meaning the spin of the carriers is locked to their momentum.

(d) スピン偏極電流 (Edelstein効果)
 Spin-polarized current (Edelstein effect) in the p_x - p_y plane. The current is polarized along the direction of the applied electric field.

(e) 3D-TI: 表面純スピン流
 3D Topological Insulator showing pure spin current on the surface.

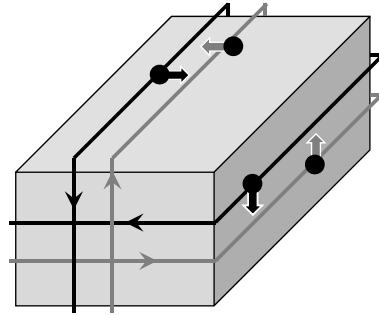
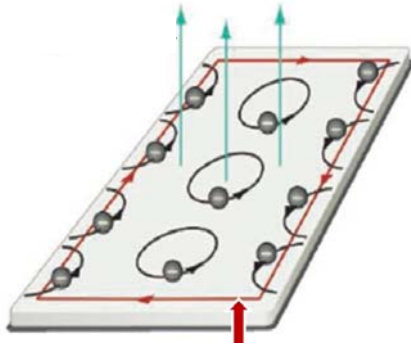
(f) 2D-TI: エッジ純スピン流
 2D Topological Insulator showing pure spin current at the edge.

電子波の幾何学的位相：AB位相とベリー位相

量子ホール効果

内部は絶縁体(局在)
エッジ・表面は金属

トポロジカル絶縁体



リアル磁場

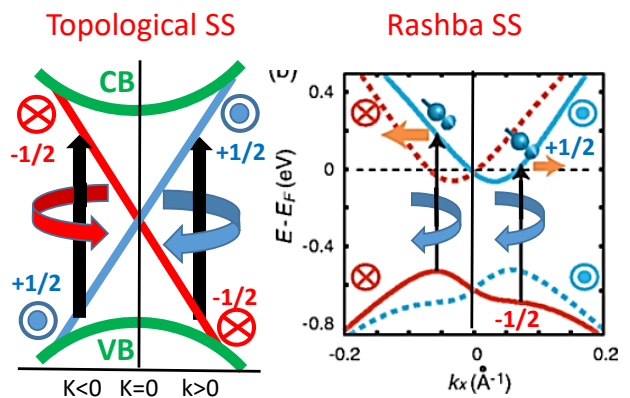
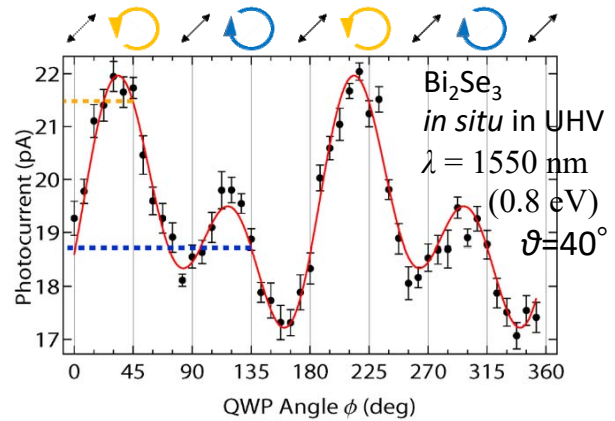
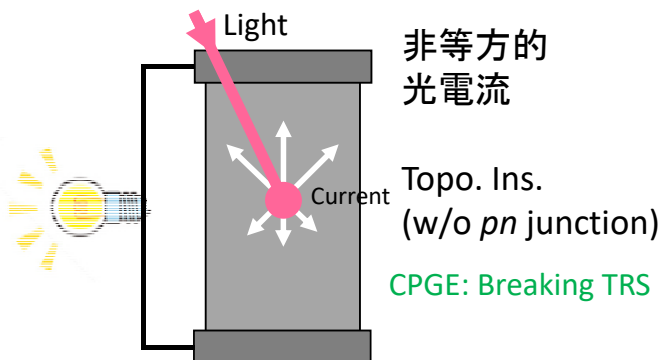
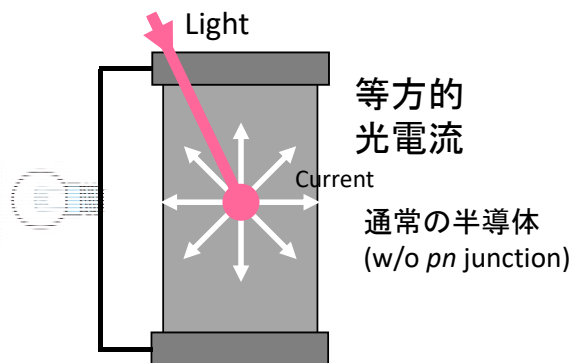
- ⇒ AB位相(幾何学的位相)
- ⇒ 実空間に曲率
- ⇒ トポロジカルに非自明

仮想磁場

- ⇒ Berry位相(幾何学的位相)
- ⇒ 運動量空間(バンド)に曲率
- ⇒ トポロジカルに非自明

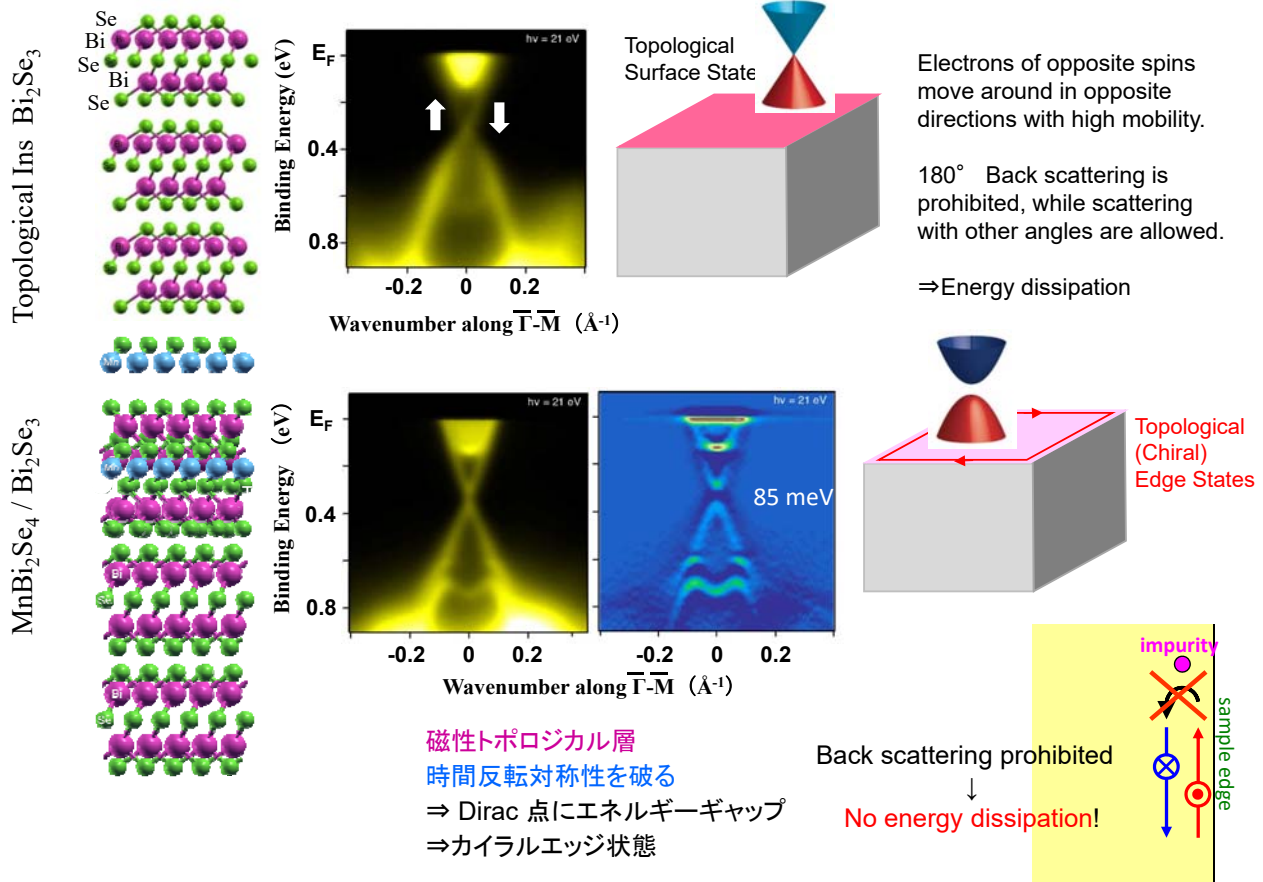
円偏光照射による非相反光電流

Circular Photo-galvanic Effect (CPGE)



磁性トポロジカル絶縁体: 量子異常ホール効果

T. Hirahara, et al., Nano Letters 17, 3493 (2017)



磁性topological 絶縁体表面でのtopological Hall 効果

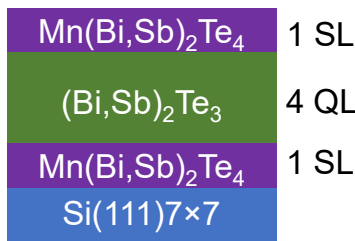
$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_{i,j} J \vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_j + \sum_{i,j} \vec{D} \cdot (\vec{S}_i \times \vec{S}_j)$$

交換相互作用 Dzyaloshinskii-Moriya(DM) 相互作用

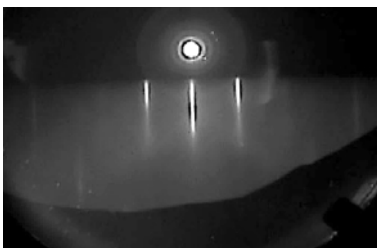
T. Takashiro, et al., arXiv 2105.13796

表面界面での空間反転対称性の破れ

分子線エピタキシー法により作製



Bi: Sb=0.45:0.55 ⇒ E_F ≈ DP

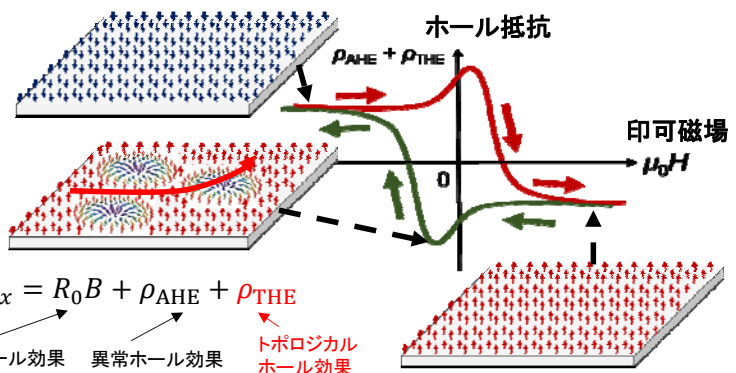
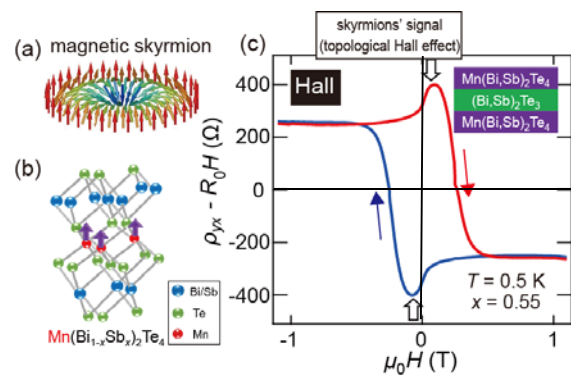


上面Mn(Bi_{0.45}Sb_{0.55})₂Te₄ 膜後のRHEED pattern

Non-collinear なスピン配置 (skyrmions)

Berry位相

Topological Hall効果





量子物質が加速する表面・原子層科学の新展開

表面・原子層電子状態での空間反転対称性の破れの影響

- ・スピン軌道相互作用

 - スピン分裂 (ラシュバ効果) ・バンド反転 (トポロジカル物質)

- ・ジャロシンスキー守谷相互作用 → Non-collinear スピン

 - Berry 位相

- グラフェン超伝導 超伝導を担う電子状態？

- スピン分裂した表面電子状態: ラシュバ超伝導

 - 非BCS超伝導か？

- トポロジカル表面電子状態

 - 純スピン流、

 - 無散逸エッジ伝導、非相反伝導

 - トポロジカルホール効果

 - トポロジカル超伝導