

# Jason Zhihuai Zhu **ARPES** study of the electronic structure of three-dimensional topological insulators Andrea Damascelli's group



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## OUTLINE

3D topological insulator Bi<sub>2</sub>Se<sub>3</sub>

Angle-resolved photoemission spectroscopy

UBC ARPES group's work Surface instability control Entangled spin-orbital texture



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## Introduction: **3D** Topological Insulators

## Why "Topological"

Topological invariant: quantity that does not change under continuous deformation

Joel E. Moore, Nature (2010)







X.T. Zhu et al., PRL 107. 186102 (201



Liu et al, PRB 82, 045122 (2010)

### Trivial to Topological Insulator: Spin-orbit-driven Transition



## Trivial to non-trivial topological phase transition



## **Robust Topological Surface Dirac Fermions**





Roushan et al. Nature 2009

## **Application Potential**







Introduction: ARPES

## **Angle-Resolved Photoemission Spectroscopy**



### <u>Electrons in</u> <u>Reciprocal Space</u>



## **Angle-Resolved Photoemission Spectroscopy**

#### **Electrostatic hemispherical analyzer**











X-ray tube

Gas discharge lamp

Laserourtesy of Y.L. Chesynchrotron

## **Angle-Resolved Photoemission Spectroscopy**



#### Parallel multi-angle recording

- Improved energy resolution
- Improved momentum resolution
- Improved data-acquisition efficiency

	$\Delta E \ (meV)$	Δθ
past	20-40	2°
now	1-10	0.2°

A. Damascelli et al., PRL 85, 5194 (2000)

## ARPES ON COMPLEX SYSTEMS

- High energy resolution
- ∆E<1meV • High angular precision
- ± 0.05° • Low base temperature
  - ~ 2 K
- Photon energies
- H<sub>2</sub>, He, Ne • Polarization control
- linear

  Ultra-high vacuum
- ~ 10<sup>-11</sup> torr • Surface / Thin films
- Low Energy Electron Diffraction



## New Developments: ARPES + Spin + Time

### **ARPES+Spin polarimeter**

**ARPES+Time of Fight** 



Nishide et a., New J. Phys. 12, 065011 (2010)



Wang et al., PRL 107, 207602 (2011)

## **Band Mapping and Fermi Contours**



## ARPES: Widespread Impact in Complex Materials

#### **HTSC's**



#### **CMR**'s



#### **CDW's**



### **Quasicrystals**



Nature 2000

#### **Quantum Wells**



## **C**<sub>60</sub>



#### **Nanotubes**



Nature 2003

Diamond



Nature 2005

## How to discriminate bulk & surface?



## How to discriminate bulk & surface?



Y.L. Chen et al., Science (2009)



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# ARPES: 3D topological insulators

## ARPES on 3D TIs since 2009



Theory: H.J. Zhang, et al., Nat. Phys. (2009)

## ARPES on 3D TIs: MBE, 2DEG, warp, new materials.....



Y. Zhang, et al., Nat. Phys. (2010) M. Bianchi, et al., Nat. Comm. (2010) K. Kuroda, et al., RPL (2010)



- K. Kuroda, et al., RPL (2010)T. Sato, et al., RPL (2010)Y.L. Chen, et al., RPL (2010)
- L. Wary, et al., Nat. Phys. (2010) K. Kuroda, et al., RPL (2012) K. Miyamoto, et al., RPL (2012) M. Neupane, et al., RPB (2012) T. Arakane, et al., Nat. Comm. (2012)

## Broken time-reversal symmetry: magnetic impurities



Y.L. Chen, et al., Science (2010)

Mn = 2.5%

#### MEB thin film: Mn-Bi<sub>2</sub>Se<sub>3</sub> Mn = 0%Mn = 1.0% Magnetizes surface of Mn-Bi<sub>2</sub>Se<sub>3</sub> 2.5% Mn Hysteresis Magnetization (z) (XMCD signal) (a.u.) Out-of-plane 0 $h_V L(R) CP$ Spin texture of DC -1 h di *H* field -200 -100 100 200 0 Chiral Hedgehog $\stackrel{\wedge}{H(z)}(Oe)$

#### S.Y. Xu, et al., Nat. Phys. (2012)

## Impurities at the surface of Bi<sub>2</sub>Se<sub>3</sub>

Zhang et al., Nat. phys. 5, 438 (2009)



#### Problems on the materials:

- N-type bulk.
- Instability of the as-cleaved sample surface in UHV.
- Parabolic continuum of states: K<sub>//</sub> is not a good quantum number.

Can we overcome these problems?

#### Dirac point (DP) moving with time



Z.-H. Zhu et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 107, 186405 (2011)

## K-deposited Bi<sub>2</sub>Se<sub>3</sub>: Spin-splitting control

#### K-evaporation induces Rashba states

$$E^{\pm}(k_{\parallel}) = E_{\bar{\Gamma}} + \frac{\hbar^2 k_{\parallel}^2}{2m^{\star}} \pm \alpha_R k_{\parallel}$$



Potassium-evaporation

Z.H. Zhu et al., PRL 107, 186405 (2011)

## Spin texture of topological surface state

~85% Bi<sub>2</sub>Se<sub>3</sub>



M. Hasan and C. Kane, RMP (2010)



Phenomenological model: 100%

#### First principle calculations: 50-85%

~50% Bi<sub>2</sub>X<sub>3</sub> (X=Se, Te) O.V. Yazyev et al. *PRL* (2010)

Y. Zhao et al. *Nano Lett.* 

(2011) Measured spin polarization range: 10-80%

~30%  $Bi_{1-x}Sb_x$  D. Hsieh et al. *Science* (2009) ~20%  $Bi_2Te_3$  D. Hsieh et al. *Nature* (2009) ~10%  $Bi_2Se_3$  T. Hirahara et al. *PRB* (2010) ~60%  $Bi_2Te_3$  S. Souma et al. *PRL* (2011) ~75%  $Bi_2Se_3$  Z.-H. Pan et al. *PRL* (2011) ~40%  $BiTISe_2$  S.-Y. Xu et al. Science (2011) >80%  $Bi_2Se_3$  C. Jozwiak et al. *PRB* (2011)

## Absence of backscattering

#### Simple idea:

Point-like defect Metal Electron



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#### nature

#### LETTERS

## Transmission of topological surface states through surface barriers

Jungpil Seo<sup>1</sup>, Pedram Roushan<sup>1</sup>, Haim Beidenkopf<sup>1</sup>, Y. S. Hor<sup>2</sup>, R. J. Cava<sup>2</sup> & Ali Yazdani<sup>1</sup>



## Periodic table of topological materials

Existence or absence of topological phases depends on symmetry and dimensionality of the system.

 $\mathcal{T}$  symmetry  $\Theta$ , particle-hole symmetry  $\Xi$  and chiral symmetry  $\Pi = \Xi \Theta$ .

Conventional									Symmetry			
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Π	[I]	Θ	AZ
Chean insulators	$\mathbb{Z}$	0	$\mathbb{Z}$	0	$\mathbb{Z}$	0	$\mathbb{Z}$	0	0	0	0	A
Pølyacetylene	0	$\mathbb{Z}$	0	$\mathbb{Z}$	0	$\mathbb{Z}$	0	$\mathbb{Z}$	1	0	0	AIII
	$\mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	0	$\mathbb{Z}$	0	0	0	0	0	1	AI
Quantum spin	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	0	$\mathbb{Z}$	0	0	0	$\mathbb{Z}$	1	1	1	BDI
insulators	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	0	$\mathbb{Z}$	0	0	0	$\mathbb Z$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	0	1	0	D
	0	$\mathbb{Z}$	0	0	0	$\mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	1	1	-1	DIII
<b>Topological insulators</b>	$\mathbb{Z}$	0	0	0	$\mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	0	0	0	-1	AII
	0	0	0	$\mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	0	$\mathbb{Z}$	1	-1	-1	CII
	0	0	$\mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	0	$\mathbb{Z}$	0	0	-1	0	C
	0	$\mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	0	$\mathbb{Z}$	0	0	1	-1	1	CI

Ryu, S., A. Schnyder, A. Furusaki, A. W. W. Ludwig, 2010, New J. Phys. **12**, 065010.

Kitaev, A., 2009, AIP Conf. Proc. 1134, 22.