

# Spin-Bahn-Kopplung in Graphen

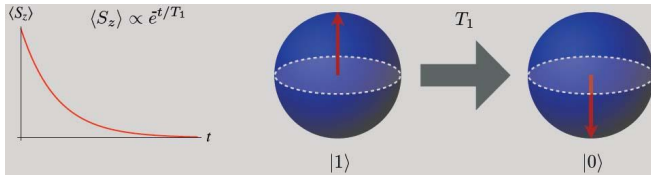
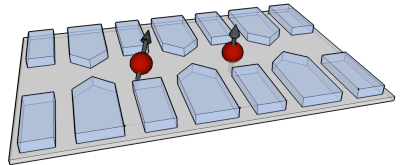
Adrian Auer

08.06.09

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- 2 Tight-Binding Modell
  - Wiederholung
  - Erweiterung
- 3 Spin-Bahn-Kopplung
  - Stör-Operatoren
  - Störungsrechnung
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# Motivation

- Realisierung eines Quantencomputers durch Festkörper-Qubits
- Leistungsfähigkeit hängt ab von Lebensdauer
- Spin-Bahn-Kopplung beeinflusst Qubit-Dynamik



# Erweitertes Tight-Binding Modell

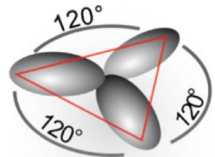
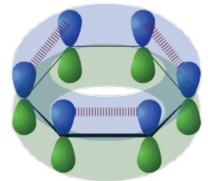
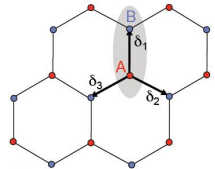
Min *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. B* **74**, 165310 (2006)

- Störungsrechnung erfordert weitere Zustände
- Berücksichtigung von *s*- und *p*-Orbitalen

Matrizelemente:

$$H_{A,\mu;A,\mu'}(\mathbf{k}) = H_{B,\mu;B,\mu'}(\mathbf{k}) = t_{\mu}\delta_{\mu,\mu'}$$

$$H_{A,\mu;B,\mu'}(\mathbf{k}) = H_{B,\mu;A,\mu'}^*(\mathbf{k}) = \sum_{i=1}^3 e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\delta_i} t_{\mu,\mu'}(\delta_i)$$



# Hamilton-Operator

Matrizelemente am  $K(K')$ -Punkt:

| Orbital  | $A, s$ | $A, p_x$ | $A, p_y$ | $A, p_z$ | $B, s$ | $B, p_x$ | $B, p_y$ | $B, p_z$ |
|----------|--------|----------|----------|----------|--------|----------|----------|----------|
| $A, s$   | $s'$   |          |          |          |        |          |          |          |
| $A, p_x$ |        | $p$      |          |          |        |          |          |          |
| $A, p_y$ |        |          | $p$      |          |        |          |          |          |
| $A, p_z$ |        |          |          | $p$      |        |          |          |          |
| $B, s$   |        |          |          |          | $s'$   |          |          |          |
| $B, p_x$ |        |          |          |          |        | $p$      |          |          |
| $B, p_y$ |        |          |          |          |        |          | $p$      |          |
| $B, p_z$ |        |          |          |          |        |          |          | $p$      |

# Hamilton-Operator

Matrizelemente am  $K(K')$ -Punkt:

| Orbital  | $A, s$ | $A, p_x$ | $A, p_y$ | $A, p_z$ | $B, s$ | $B, p_x$ | $B, p_y$ | $B, p_z$ |
|----------|--------|----------|----------|----------|--------|----------|----------|----------|
| $A, s$   | $s$    |          |          |          |        |          |          |          |
| $A, p_x$ |        | 0        |          |          |        |          |          |          |
| $A, p_y$ |        |          | 0        |          |        |          |          |          |
| $A, p_z$ |        |          |          | 0        |        |          |          |          |
| $B, s$   |        |          |          |          | $s$    |          |          |          |
| $B, p_x$ |        |          |          |          |        | 0        |          |          |
| $B, p_y$ |        |          |          |          |        |          | 0        |          |
| $B, p_z$ |        |          |          |          |        |          |          | 0        |

# Hamilton-Operator

Matrizelemente am  $K(K')$ -Punkt:

| Orbital  | $A, s$        | $A, p_x$      | $A, p_y$     | $A, p_z$ | $B, s$        | $B, p_x$      | $B, p_y$     | $B, p_z$ |
|----------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------|
| $A, s$   | $s$           | $0$           | $0$          | $0$      | $0$           | $\pm i\alpha$ | $\alpha$     | $0$      |
| $A, p_x$ | $0$           | $0$           | $0$          | $0$      | $\mp i\alpha$ | $-\beta$      | $\mp i\beta$ | $0$      |
| $A, p_y$ | $0$           | $0$           | $0$          | $0$      | $-\alpha$     | $\mp i\beta$  | $\beta$      | $0$      |
| $A, p_z$ | $0$           | $0$           | $0$          | $0$      | $0$           | $0$           | $0$          | $0$      |
| $B, s$   | $0$           | $\mp i\alpha$ | $-\alpha$    | $0$      | $s$           | $0$           | $0$          | $0$      |
| $B, p_x$ | $\mp i\alpha$ | $-\beta$      | $\pm i\beta$ | $0$      | $0$           | $0$           | $0$          | $0$      |
| $B, p_y$ | $\alpha$      | $\pm i\beta$  | $\beta$      | $0$      | $0$           | $0$           | $0$          | $0$      |
| $B, p_z$ | $0$           | $0$           | $0$          | $0$      | $0$           | $0$           | $0$          | $0$      |

$\alpha, \beta$ : Modell-Parameter;  $s$ : relative Energie des  $s$ -Orbitals

## Eigenwerte und Eigenvektoren

| # | $E$         | $A, s$      | $A, p_x$      | $A, p_y$  | $A, p_z$ | $B, s$      | $B, p_x$      | $B, p_y$ | $B, p_z$ |
|---|-------------|-------------|---------------|-----------|----------|-------------|---------------|----------|----------|
| 1 | $-\gamma_-$ | $-\gamma_-$ | 0             | 0         | 0        | 0           | $\mp i\alpha$ | $\alpha$ | 0        |
| 2 | $-\gamma_-$ | 0           | $\mp i\alpha$ | $-\alpha$ | 0        | $-\gamma_-$ | 0             | 0        | 0        |
| 3 | $-2\beta$   | 0           | $\pm i$       | $-1$      | 0        | 0           | $\pm i$       | 1        | 0        |
| 4 | 0           | 0           | 0             | 0         | 1        | 0           | 0             | 0        | 0        |
| 5 | 0           | 0           | 0             | 0         | 0        | 0           | 0             | 0        | 1        |
| 6 | $\gamma_+$  | $\gamma_+$  | 0             | 0         | 0        | 0           | $\mp i\alpha$ | $\alpha$ | 0        |
| 7 | $\gamma_+$  | 0           | $\mp i\alpha$ | $-\alpha$ | 0        | $\gamma_+$  | 0             | 0        | 0        |
| 8 | $2\beta$    | 0           | $\mp i$       | 1         | 0        | 0           | $\pm i$       | 1        | 0        |

$$\gamma_{\pm} = \frac{\sqrt{s^2 + 8\alpha^2} \pm s}{2}$$



# Eigenwerte und Eigenvektoren

| # | $E$         | $A, s$      | $A, p_x$      | $A, p_y$  | $A, p_z$ | $B, s$      | $B, p_x$      | $B, p_y$ | $B, p_z$ |
|---|-------------|-------------|---------------|-----------|----------|-------------|---------------|----------|----------|
| 1 | $-\gamma_-$ | $-\gamma_-$ | 0             | 0         | 0        | 0           | $\mp i\alpha$ | $\alpha$ | 0        |
| 2 | $-\gamma_-$ | 0           | $\mp i\alpha$ | $-\alpha$ | 0        | $-\gamma_-$ | 0             | 0        | 0        |
| 3 | $-2\beta$   | 0           | $\pm i$       | $-1$      | 0        | 0           | $\pm i$       | 1        | 0        |
| 4 | 0           | 0           | 0             | 0         | 1        | 0           | 0             | 0        | 0        |
| 5 | 0           | 0           | 0             | 0         | 0        | 0           | 0             | 0        | 1        |
| 6 | $\gamma_+$  | $\gamma_+$  | 0             | 0         | 0        | 0           | $\mp i\alpha$ | $\alpha$ | 0        |
| 7 | $\gamma_+$  | 0           | $\mp i\alpha$ | $-\alpha$ | 0        | $\gamma_+$  | 0             | 0        | 0        |
| 8 | $2\beta$    | 0           | $\mp i$       | 1         | 0        | 0           | $\pm i$       | 1        | 0        |

$$\gamma_{\pm} = \frac{\sqrt{s^2 + 8\alpha^2} \pm s}{2}$$

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# Atomare Spin-Bahn-Kopplung

Aus Dirac-Gleichung:

$$H_{\text{SO}} = \frac{1}{2(m_e c)^2} \left( [\nabla V(\mathbf{r})] \times \mathbf{p} \right) \cdot \mathbf{S}$$

Für kugelsymmetrisches Potential ( $V(\mathbf{r}) = V(r)$ ):

$$\nabla V(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial V(r)}{\partial r} \mathbf{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow H_{\text{SO}} = \frac{1}{2(m_e c)^2} \left( \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial V(r)}{\partial r} \mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{p} \right) \cdot \mathbf{S} = \frac{1}{2(m_e c)^2} \left( \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial V(r)}{\partial r} \right) \mathbf{L} \cdot \mathbf{S}$$

# Atomare Spin-Bahn-Kopplung

Näherung durch lokale atomare Beiträge:

$$H_{\text{SO}} = \sum_{i,l} P_{il} \xi_l \mathbf{L}_i \cdot \mathbf{S}_i$$

Matrizelemente: ( $X \in A, B$ )

$$\begin{aligned} \langle X, p_i | H_{\text{SO}} | X, s \rangle &= 0 \\ \langle X, p_z | H_{\text{SO}} | X, p_x \rangle &= -i\xi S_y \\ \langle X, p_z | H_{\text{SO}} | X, p_y \rangle &= i\xi S_x \\ \langle X, p_z | H_{\text{SO}} | X, p_z \rangle &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

# Vorgriff

Zwei Möglichkeiten für Spin-Bahn-Kopplung in Graphen:

- ① **intrinsische** Spin-Bahn-Kopplung (Dresselhaus-Term,  $\lambda_{SO}$ )
- ② **extrinsische** Spin-Bahn-Kopplung (Rashba-Term,  $\lambda_R$ )
  - erzeugt durch Symmetriebrechung  
(BIA = Bulk Inversion Asymmetry)

# Einteilchen Stark-Effekt

Motivation:

- Symmetriebruch
- physikalischer Hintergrund

Externes elektrisches Feld:

$$H_{\text{EF}} = eE \sum_i z_i$$

Matrixelemente: ( $X \in A, B$ )

$$\begin{aligned}\langle X, p_i | H_{\text{EF}} | X, p_j \rangle &= 0 \\ \langle X, p_z | H_{\text{EF}} | X, s \rangle &= eEz_0\end{aligned}$$

# Störungsrechnung

Gesamter Stör-Hamilton-Operator  $\Delta H = H_{\text{SO}} + H_{\text{EF}}$

Entartete Störungsrechnung 2. Ordnung

$$H_{m,n}^{(2)} = \sum_{j \neq 4,5} \frac{\langle m^{(0)} | \Delta H | j^{(0)} \rangle \langle j^{(0)} | \Delta H | n^{(0)} \rangle}{E_{4,5}^{(0)} - E_j^{(0)}}$$

# Störungsrechnung

Gesamter Stör-Hamilton-Operator  $\Delta H = H_{\text{SO}} + H_{\text{EF}}$

Entartete Störungsrechnung 2. Ordnung

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{m,n}^{(2)} &= \sum_{j \neq 4,5} \frac{\langle m^{(0)} | \Delta H | j^{(0)} \rangle \langle j^{(0)} | \Delta H | n^{(0)} \rangle}{E_{4,5}^{(0)} - E_j^{(0)}} \\
 &= \underbrace{\sum_{j \neq 4,5} \frac{\langle m^{(0)} | H_{\text{SO}} | j^{(0)} \rangle \langle j^{(0)} | H_{\text{SO}} | n^{(0)} \rangle}{-E_j^{(0)}}}_{=: H_{m,n}^{(2)}(\text{SO}, \text{SO})} + \underbrace{\sum_{j \neq 4,5} \frac{\langle m^{(0)} | H_{\text{SO}} | j^{(0)} \rangle \langle j^{(0)} | H_{\text{EF}} | n^{(0)} \rangle}{-E_j^{(0)}}}_{=: H_{m,n}^{(2)}(\text{SO}, \text{EF})} \\
 &= \underbrace{\sum_{j \neq 4,5} \frac{\langle m^{(0)} | H_{\text{EF}} | j^{(0)} \rangle \langle j^{(0)} | H_{\text{SO}} | n^{(0)} \rangle}{-E_j^{(0)}}}_{=: H_{m,n}^{(2)}(\text{EF}, \text{SO})} + \underbrace{\sum_{j \neq 4,5} \frac{\langle m^{(0)} | H_{\text{EF}} | j^{(0)} \rangle \langle j^{(0)} | H_{\text{EF}} | n^{(0)} \rangle}{-E_j^{(0)}}}_{=0}
 \end{aligned}$$



# Berechnung von $H_{A,\rho_z;B,\rho_z}^{(2)}(\text{SO}, \text{SO})$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{A,\rho_z;B,\rho_z}^{(2)}(\text{SO}, \text{SO}) &= \\
 &= \sum_{j \neq 4,5} \frac{\langle A, \rho_z | H_{\text{SO}} | j^{(0)} \rangle \langle j^{(0)} | H_{\text{SO}} | B, \rho_z \rangle}{-E_j^{(0)}} \\
 &= \frac{\langle A, \rho_z | H_{\text{SO}} | 1^{(0)} \rangle \langle 1^{(0)} | H_{\text{SO}} | B, \rho_z \rangle}{-E_1^{(0)}} + \frac{\langle A, \rho_z | H_{\text{SO}} | 2^{(0)} \rangle \langle 2^{(0)} | H_{\text{SO}} | B, \rho_z \rangle}{-E_2^{(0)}} \\
 &+ \frac{\langle A, \rho_z | H_{\text{SO}} | 3^{(0)} \rangle \langle 3^{(0)} | H_{\text{SO}} | B, \rho_z \rangle}{-E_3^{(0)}} + \frac{\langle A, \rho_z | H_{\text{SO}} | 6^{(0)} \rangle \langle 6^{(0)} | H_{\text{SO}} | B, \rho_z \rangle}{-E_6^{(0)}} \\
 &+ \frac{\langle A, \rho_z | H_{\text{SO}} | 7^{(0)} \rangle \langle 7^{(0)} | H_{\text{SO}} | B, \rho_z \rangle}{-E_7^{(0)}} + \frac{\langle A, \rho_z | H_{\text{SO}} | 8^{(0)} \rangle \langle 8^{(0)} | H_{\text{SO}} | B, \rho_z \rangle}{-E_8^{(0)}}
 \end{aligned}$$

# Berechnung von $H_{A,\rho_z;B,\rho_z}^{(2)}(\text{SO}, \text{SO})$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{A,\rho_z;B,\rho_z}^{(2)}(\text{SO}, \text{SO}) &= \\
 &= \sum_{j \neq 4,5} \frac{\langle A, \rho_z | H_{\text{SO}} | j^{(0)} \rangle \langle j^{(0)} | H_{\text{SO}} | B, \rho_z \rangle}{-E_j^{(0)}} \\
 &= \underbrace{\frac{\langle A, \rho_z | H_{\text{SO}} | 1^{(0)} \rangle \langle 1^{(0)} | H_{\text{SO}} | B, \rho_z \rangle}{-E_1^{(0)}}}_{=0} + \underbrace{\frac{\langle A, \rho_z | H_{\text{SO}} | 2^{(0)} \rangle \langle 2^{(0)} | H_{\text{SO}} | B, \rho_z \rangle}{-E_2^{(0)}}}_{=0} \\
 &+ \underbrace{\frac{\langle A, \rho_z | H_{\text{SO}} | 3^{(0)} \rangle \langle 3^{(0)} | H_{\text{SO}} | B, \rho_z \rangle}{-E_3^{(0)}}}_{=0} + \underbrace{\frac{\langle A, \rho_z | H_{\text{SO}} | 6^{(0)} \rangle \langle 6^{(0)} | H_{\text{SO}} | B, \rho_z \rangle}{-E_6^{(0)}}}_{=0} \\
 &+ \underbrace{\frac{\langle A, \rho_z | H_{\text{SO}} | 7^{(0)} \rangle \langle 7^{(0)} | H_{\text{SO}} | B, \rho_z \rangle}{-E_7^{(0)}}}_{=0} + \underbrace{\frac{\langle A, \rho_z | H_{\text{SO}} | 8^{(0)} \rangle \langle 8^{(0)} | H_{\text{SO}} | B, \rho_z \rangle}{-E_8^{(0)}}}_{=0}
 \end{aligned}$$

# Berechnung von $H_{A,p_z;B,p_z}^{(2)}(\text{SO}, \text{SO})$

$$H_{A,p_z;B,p_z}^{(2)}(\text{SO}, \text{SO}) =$$

$$\sum_{j \neq 4,5} \frac{\langle A, p_z | H_{\text{SO}} | j^{(0)} \rangle \langle j^{(0)} | H_{\text{SO}} | B, p_z \rangle}{-E_j^{(0)}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\beta} \left[ \langle A, p_z | H_{\text{SO}} | A, p_x \rangle \langle B, p_x | H_{\text{SO}} | B, p_z \rangle + i \langle A, p_z | H_{\text{SO}} | A, p_x \rangle \langle B, p_y | H_{\text{SO}} | B, p_z \rangle \right. \\ \left. + i \langle A, p_z | H_{\text{SO}} | A, p_y \rangle \langle B, p_x | H_{\text{SO}} | B, p_z \rangle - \langle A, p_z | H_{\text{SO}} | A, p_y \rangle \langle B, p_y | H_{\text{SO}} | B, p_z \rangle \right]$$

$$= -\frac{\xi^2}{4\beta} (S_x + iS_y)^2 = -\frac{\xi^2}{4\beta} \underbrace{(S_+)^2}_{=0} = 0$$

$$\langle A, p_z | H_{\text{SO}} | A, p_x \rangle = -i\xi S_y$$

$$\langle A, p_z | H_{\text{SO}} | A, p_y \rangle = i\xi S_x$$

# Berechnung von $H_{A,p_z;B,p_z}^{(2)}(\text{SO}, \text{EF})$ und $H_{A,p_z;B,p_z}^{(2)}(\text{EF}, \text{SO})$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{A,p_z;B,p_z}^{(2)}(\text{SO}, \text{EF}) + H_{A,p_z;B,p_z}^{(2)}(\text{EF}, \text{SO}) &= \\
 &= \sum_{j \neq 4,5} \frac{\langle m^{(0)} | H_{\text{SO}} | j^{(0)} \rangle \langle j^{(0)} | H_{\text{EF}} | n^{(0)} \rangle}{-E_j^{(0)}} + \sum_{j \neq 4,5} \frac{\langle m^{(0)} | H_{\text{EF}} | j^{(0)} \rangle \langle j^{(0)} | H_{\text{SO}} | n^{(0)} \rangle}{-E_j^{(0)}} \\
 &= i \frac{eEz_0\xi}{\alpha} (S_x - iS_y) = 2i \underbrace{\frac{eEz_0\xi}{2\alpha}}_{=: \lambda_R} S_- \\
 &= 2i\lambda_R S_-
 \end{aligned}$$

$\lambda_R$ : extrinsische Kopplungskonstante (**Rashba-Konstante**)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle A, p_z | H_{\text{SO}} | A, p_x \rangle &= -i\xi S_y \\
 \langle A, p_z | H_{\text{SO}} | A, p_y \rangle &= i\xi S_x \\
 \langle A, p_z | H_{\text{EF}} | A, s \rangle &= eEz_0
 \end{aligned}$$

# Gesamtergebnis für $H_{A,p_z;B,p_z}^{(2)}$

Insgesamt:

$$\begin{aligned} H_{A,p_z;B,p_z}^{(2)} &= H_{A,p_z;B,p_z}^{(2)}(\text{SO}, \text{SO}) + H_{A,p_z;B,p_z}^{(2)}(\text{SO}, \text{EF}) + H_{A,p_z;B,p_z}^{(2)}(\text{EF}, \text{SO}) \\ &= 2i\lambda_R S_- \end{aligned}$$

Matrixelemente für Spin-Anteil der Wellenfunktion:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \uparrow | 2i\lambda_R S_- | \uparrow \rangle &= 0 \\ \langle \uparrow | 2i\lambda_R S_- | \downarrow \rangle &= 0 \\ \langle \downarrow | 2i\lambda_R S_- | \uparrow \rangle &= 2i\lambda_R \\ \langle \downarrow | 2i\lambda_R S_- | \downarrow \rangle &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

# Matrixelemente $H_{A,p_z;A,p_z}^{(2)}$ und $H_{B,p_z;B,p_z}^{(2)}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{A,p_z;A,p_z}^{(2)} &= \underbrace{\frac{|s|\xi^2}{8\alpha^2}}_{=: \lambda_{\text{SO}}} (2S_z - 1) \\
 &= -\lambda_{\text{SO}} + 2\lambda_{\text{SO}} S_z
 \end{aligned}$$

$$H_{B,p_z;B,p_z}^{(2)} = -\lambda_{\text{SO}} - 2\lambda_{\text{SO}} S_z$$

$\lambda_{\text{SO}}$ : intrinsische Kopplungskonstante (**Dresselhaus-Konstante**)

# Matrizelemente der Spin-Bahn-Kopplung

| Orbital               | $A, p_{z,\uparrow}$ | $A, p_{z,\downarrow}$ | $B, p_{z,\uparrow}$ | $B, p_{z,\downarrow}$ | $A, p_{z,\uparrow}$ | $A, p_{z,\downarrow}$ | $B, p_{z,\uparrow}$ | $B, p_{z,\downarrow}$ |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| $A, p_{z,\uparrow}$   | 0                   | 0                     | 0                   | 0                     | $-2\lambda_{SO}$    | 0                     | 0                   | $2i\lambda_R$         |
| $A, p_{z,\downarrow}$ | 0                   | $-2\lambda_{SO}$      | $2i\lambda_R$       | 0                     | 0                   | 0                     | 0                   | 0                     |
| $B, p_{z,\uparrow}$   | 0                   | $-2i\lambda_R$        | $-2\lambda_{SO}$    | 0                     | 0                   | 0                     | 0                   | 0                     |
| $B, p_{z,\downarrow}$ | 0                   | 0                     | 0                   | 0                     | $-2i\lambda_R$      | 0                     | 0                   | $-2\lambda_{SO}$      |
|                       | <b>K-Punkt</b>      |                       |                     |                       | <b>K'-Punkt</b>     |                       |                     |                       |

## Matrizelemente der Spin-Bahn-Kopplung

| Orbital               | $A, p_{z,\uparrow}$ | $A, p_{z,\downarrow}$ | $B, p_{z,\uparrow}$ | $B, p_{z,\downarrow}$ | $A, p_{z,\uparrow}$ | $A, p_{z,\downarrow}$ | $B, p_{z,\uparrow}$ | $B, p_{z,\downarrow}$ |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| $A, p_{z,\uparrow}$   | 0                   | 0                     | 0                   | 0                     | $-2\lambda_{SO}$    | 0                     | 0                   | $2i\lambda_R$         |
| $A, p_{z,\downarrow}$ | 0                   | $-2\lambda_{SO}$      | $2i\lambda_R$       | 0                     | 0                   | 0                     | 0                   | 0                     |
| $B, p_{z,\uparrow}$   | 0                   | $-2i\lambda_R$        | $-2\lambda_{SO}$    | 0                     | 0                   | 0                     | 0                   | 0                     |
| $B, p_{z,\downarrow}$ | 0                   | 0                     | 0                   | 0                     | $-2i\lambda_R$      | 0                     | 0                   | $-2\lambda_{SO}$      |
|                       | $K$ -Punkt          |                       |                     |                       | $K'$ -Punkt         |                       |                     |                       |

### Effektiver Hamilton-Operator der Spin-Bahn-Kopplung

$$H_{\text{eff}} = -\lambda_{SO} + \lambda_{SO}\sigma_z\tau_zS_z + \lambda_R(\sigma_x\tau_zS_y - \sigma_yS_x)$$



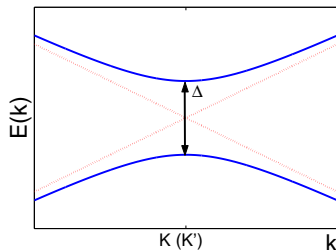
# Bandstruktur

Effektiver Hamilton-Operator:

$$H_{\text{eff}} = -\lambda_{\text{SO}} + \lambda_{\text{SO}}\sigma_z\tau_z S_z + \lambda_{\text{R}}(\sigma_x\tau_z S_y - \sigma_y S_x)$$

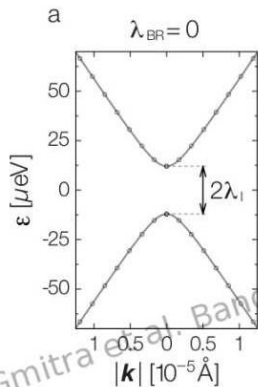
Energielücke:

$$\Delta = \begin{cases} 2\lambda_{\text{SO}} & \lambda_{\text{R}} = 0 \\ 2(\lambda_{\text{SO}} - \lambda_{\text{R}}) & 0 < \lambda_{\text{R}} < \lambda_{\text{SO}} \\ 0 & \lambda_{\text{R}} > \lambda_{\text{SO}} \end{cases} \quad 2\lambda_{\text{SO}} \approx 1\mu\text{eV}$$



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Gmitra *et al.*, 21. April 2009



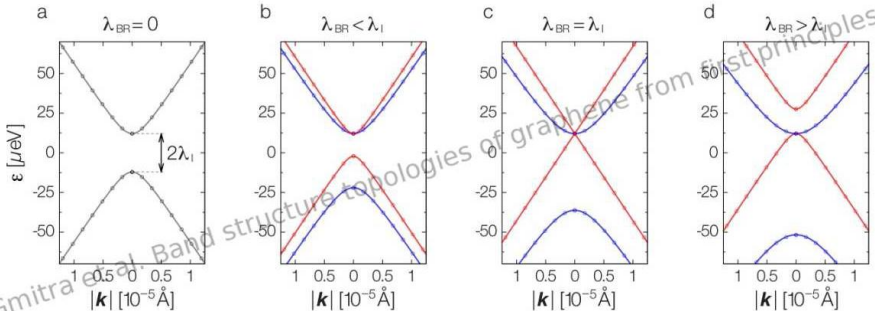
Gmitra *et al.*, arXiv:0904:3315v1

- $d$ -Orbitale dominieren Aufspaltung
- intrinsische Aufspaltung:

$$2\lambda_{\text{SO/I}} = 24 \mu\text{eV}$$

- Dirac-Kegel werden in abgerundete Kegel aufgespalten
- 2-fache Entartung der Bänder

Gmitra *et al.*, 21. April 2009



- Zusammenspiel zwischen intrinsischer und extrinsischer Spin-Bahn-Kopplung
- Gap hängt vom Verhältnis  $\lambda_{R/BR}$  zu  $\lambda_{SO/I}$  ab

⇒ Bandstruktur z.B. durch elektrisches Gate einstellbar

## Zusammenfassung

- Tight-Binding Modell:  $s$ - und  $p$ -Orbitale
- Störungstheoretische Behandlung der Spin-Bahn-Kopplung liefert die Kopplungskonstanten:

$$\lambda_{\text{SO}} = \frac{|s|\xi^2}{8\alpha^2} \qquad \lambda_{\text{R}} = \frac{eEz_0\xi}{2\alpha}$$

Dresselhaus-Konstante      Rashba-Konstante

- Spin-Bahn-Kopplung führt zu Energie-Lücke
- Größenordnung der Aufspaltung wird durch neueste Ergebnisse in Frage gestellt.

## Quellen

- Min *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. B* **74**, 165310 (2006)
- Gmitra *et al.*, arXiv:0904:3315v1 [cond-mat.mtrl-sci] 21 Apr 2009