

# Effect of Inversion Asymmetry on Quantum Confinement of Dirac Semimetal $\text{Cd}_3\text{As}_2$

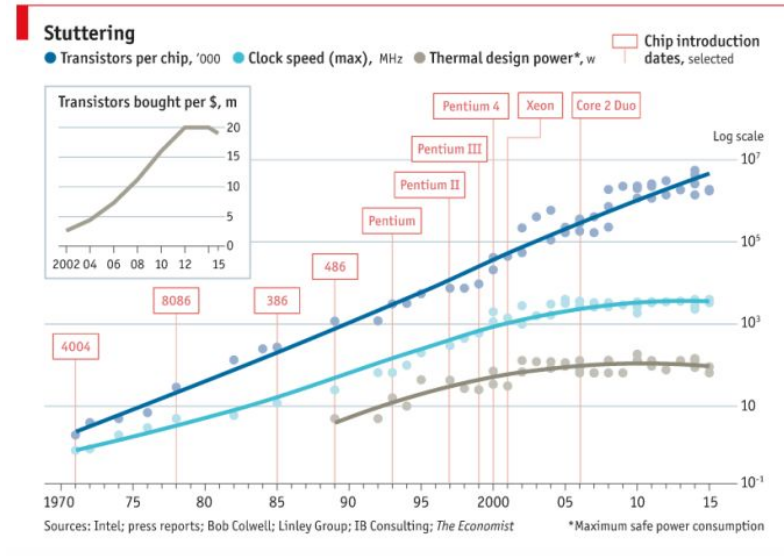
**Christopher Chou**  
Washington High School

**Manik Goyal**  
Materials Department  
University of California, Santa Barbara

**RMP Research Symposium**  
July 29, 2020

# Motivation for Dirac Semimetals

- End of Moore's Law
- Current transistors are limited in efficiency, high power consumption
- Economically challenging to decrease sizes of transistors

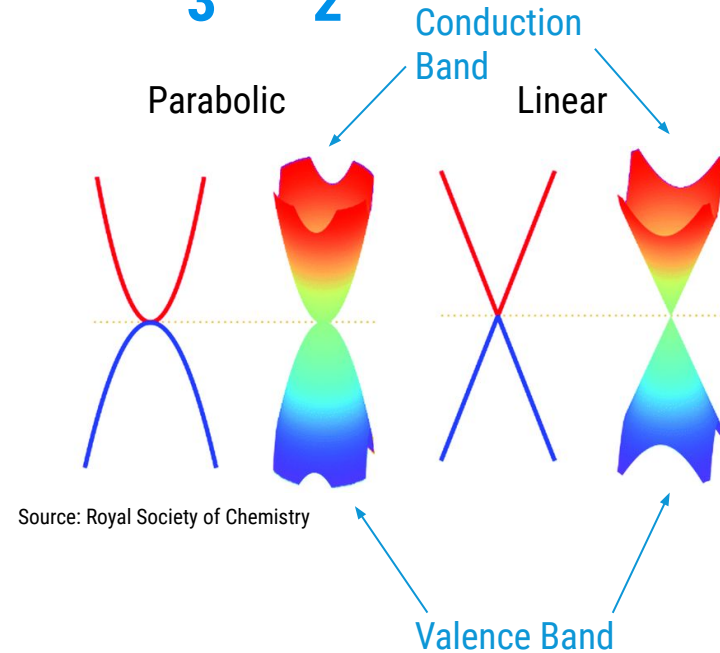


# Promising Properties of $\text{Cd}_3\text{As}_2$

Linear band dispersion

Electron mobility 80x greater than Silicon (Nakazawa, 2018)

Backscattering Suppression



# Previous Studies on $\text{Cd}_3\text{As}_2$

- Exhibits 3D topological insulator state when quantum confined
- Hybridization affected by thickness of thin film
- Inversion asymmetry affected by environment disorder



Source: Orlando Sentinel

# Research Goals

## Quantum Simulation

We utilized the Python package Kwant to simulate electronic transport under quantum confinement

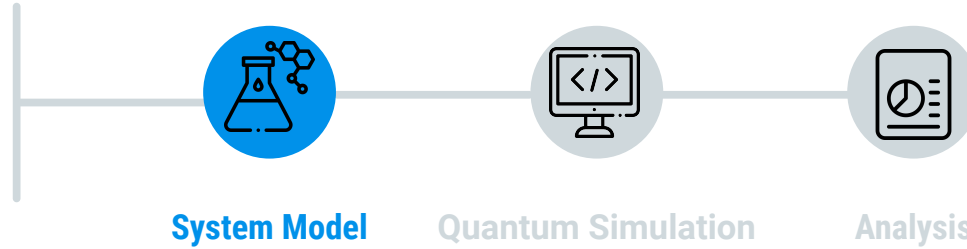
## Formulating Applications

We propose novel topological devices utilizing  $\text{Cd}_3\text{As}_2$  by manipulating inversion symmetry/hybridization terms

## Explaining Interactions

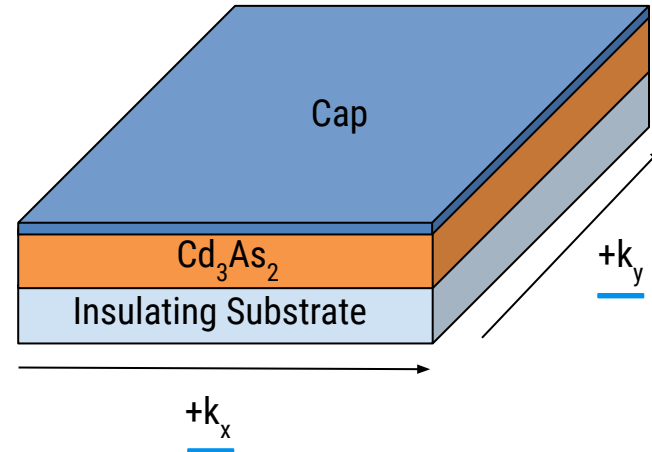
After simulating quantum transport and analyzing previous experimental data, we explain electronic interactions

# Procedure



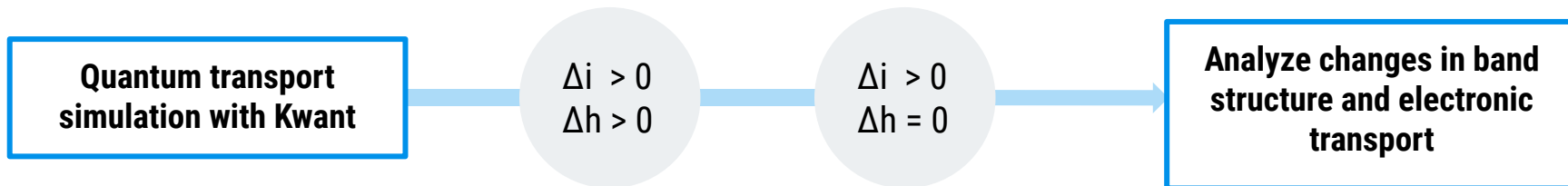
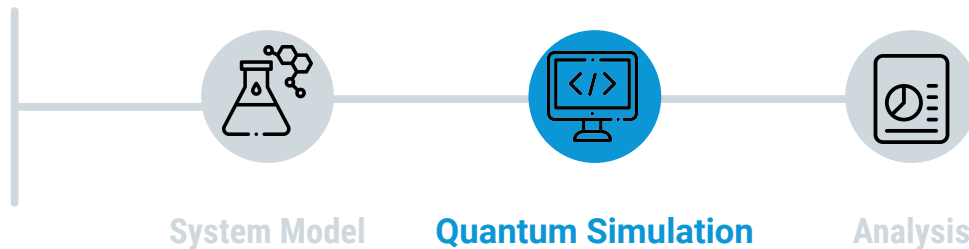
$\Delta_i$  related to  $E_{\text{Top}} - E_{\text{Bottom}}$

$\Delta_h$  related to film thickness

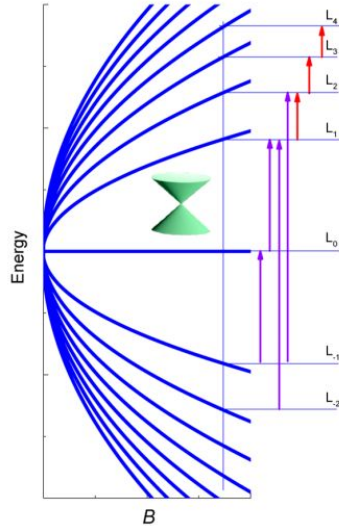
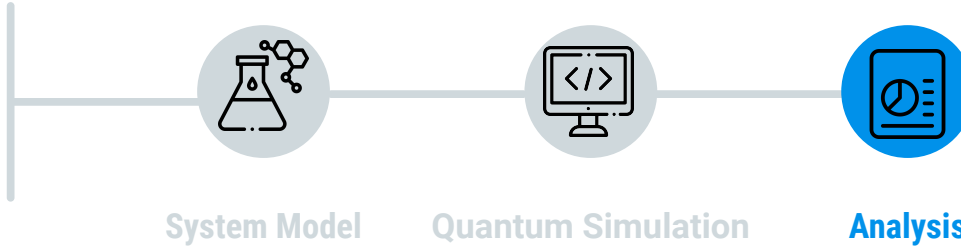


$$\mathcal{H} = \hbar v_f (k_x \sigma_y - k_y \sigma_x) \otimes \tau_z + \Delta_i \mathbf{1} \otimes \tau_z + \Delta_h \mathbf{1} \otimes \tau_x + g^* \mu_B B_0 \sigma_z \otimes \mathbf{1}$$

# Procedure

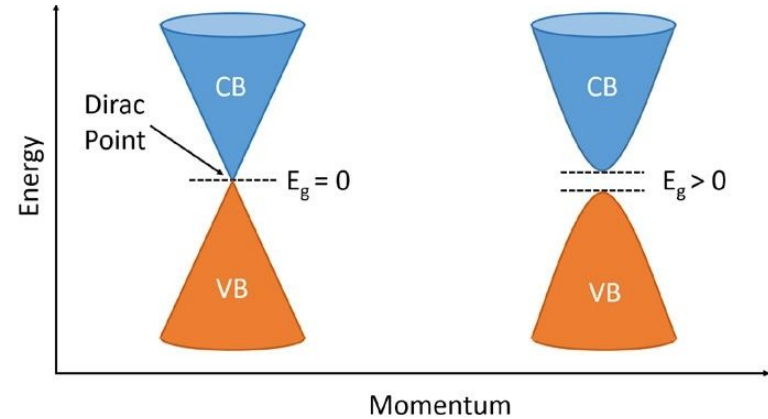


# Procedure



Source: Yuan et al.

**Landau Level Index Diagram**

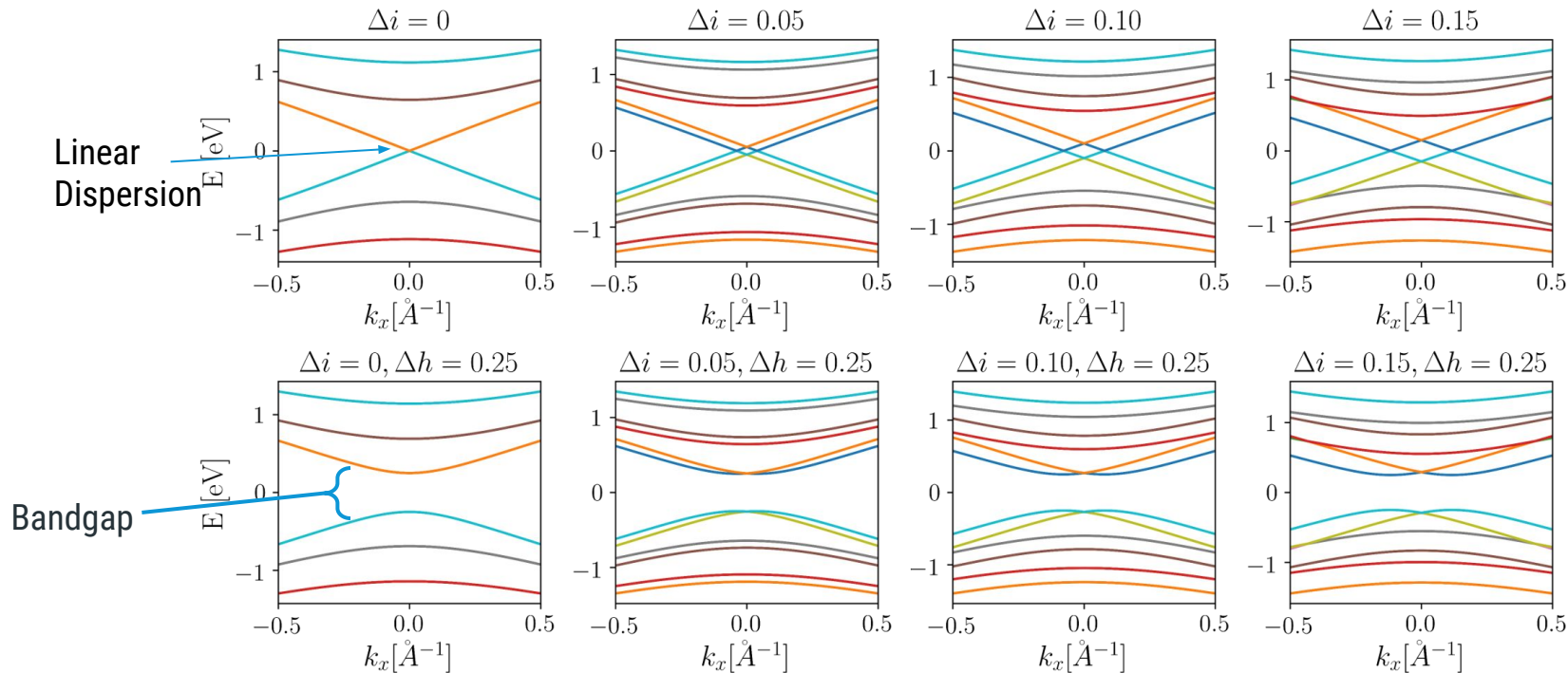


Source: Azo Materials

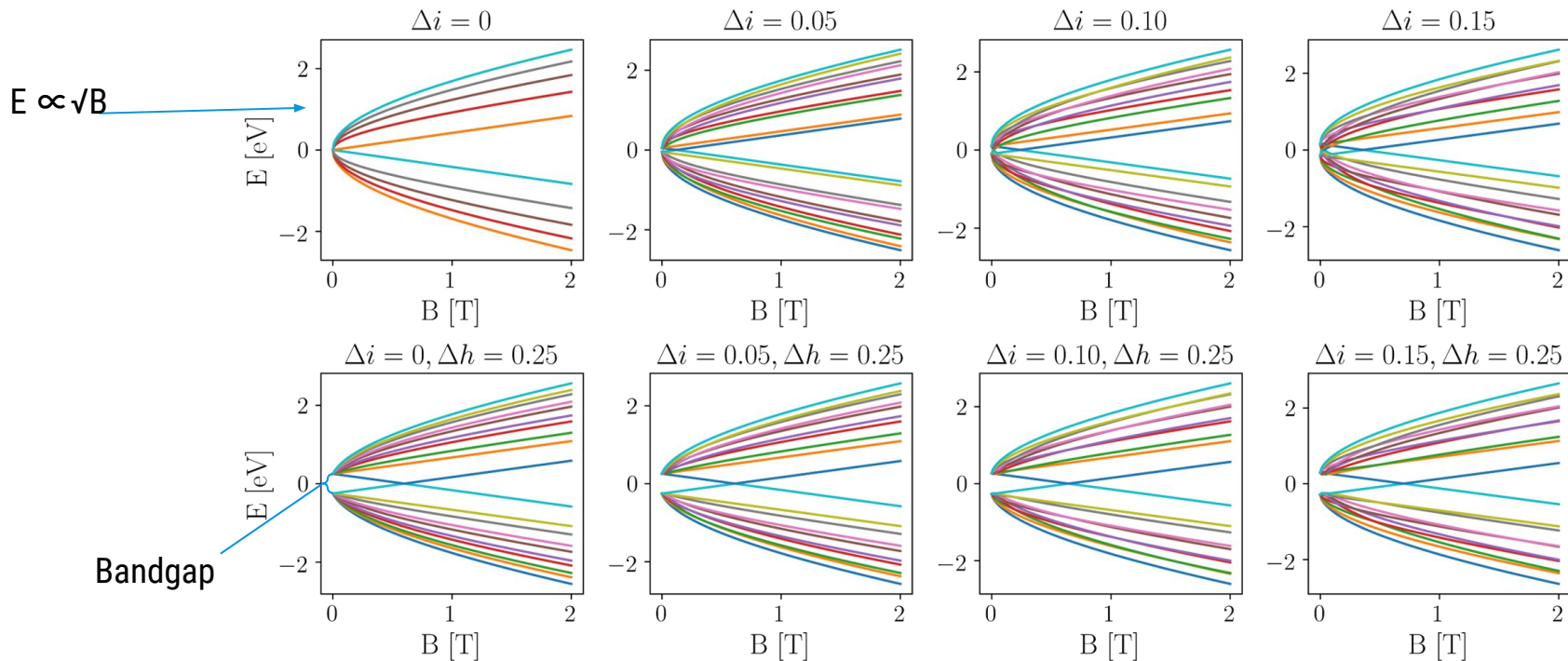
**Energy-Momentum Dispersion**



# Energy - Momentum Dispersion

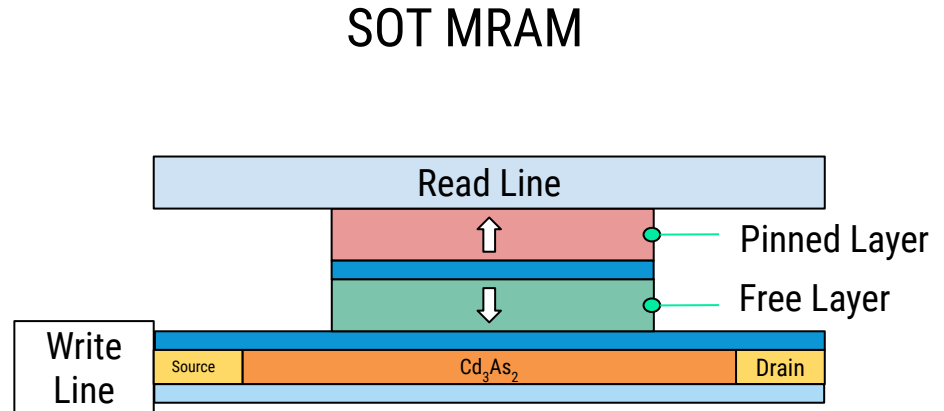


# Energy vs. Magnetic Field



# Spintronics

- Spin-polarized states through breaking of inversion symmetry
- Controllable Spin signals with electric field



# Conclusion

## Summary:

- Analyzed effects of inversion asymmetry and hybridization through quantum simulation
- Spin-polarized surface states develop when breaking inversion symmetry, promising for spintronics

## Future Work:

- Testing for detection of spin-polarized states on  $\text{Cd}_3\text{As}_2$
- Topological devices by manipulating spin-states of electrons

# Acknowledgments

Manik Goyal

Andrew McGrath

Lina Kim

Junho Park

Jerry Shi

Sam Bishop

Rachel Xu