

# Graphene : Spin-Orbit Coupling

EP : Course Seminar

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# Intrinsic Spin-Orbit splitting

- Interaction arises due to coupling of internal potential with spin of electrons
- Effective Hamiltonian:

$$H_{SO} = \lambda_I \kappa \sigma_z s_z$$

- Here,  $s_z$  : Pauli spin matrix in the electron-spin space
- The dispersion relation for total Hamiltonian  $H_0 + H_{SO}$  is

$$\epsilon_\nu = \nu \sqrt{\epsilon_0^2 + \lambda_I^2}$$

- The space inversion and Time reversal symmetries
- Two fold degeneracy in bands

# Intrinsic Spin-Orbit splitting

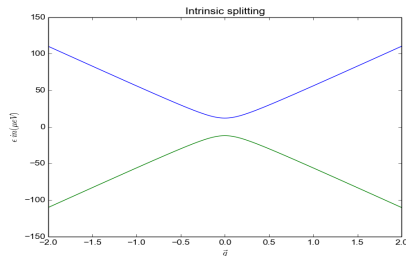


Figure : Intrinsic Spin-orbit splitting

The energy gap of  $|2\lambda_I|$  opens at the Dirac points.  
Conical shape is replaced by smooth curvature.

# Extrinsic Spin-orbit splitting

- In the presence of transverse electric field,

$$H_{BR} = \lambda_{BR}(\kappa\sigma_x s_y - \sigma_y s_x)$$

- $\lambda_{BR}$  : Bychkov-Rashba parameter
- The energy-momentum dispersion relation is given by

$$\epsilon_{\mu\nu} = \mu\lambda_{BR} + \nu\sqrt{(\hbar\nu_F k)^2 + (\lambda_{BR} - \mu\lambda_I)^2}$$

- The degeneracy is lifted except at Dirac points
- $\lambda_{BR}$  depends upon the strength of applied electric field.

$$\lambda_{BR} < \lambda_I$$

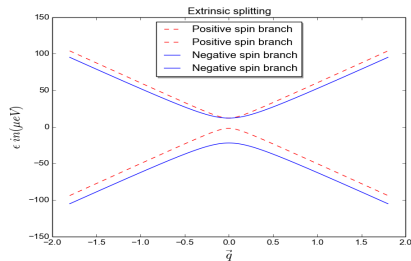


Figure : Extrinsic Spin-orbit splitting when  $E = 1.0\text{V}/\text{nm}$

$$\lambda_{BR} = \lambda_I$$

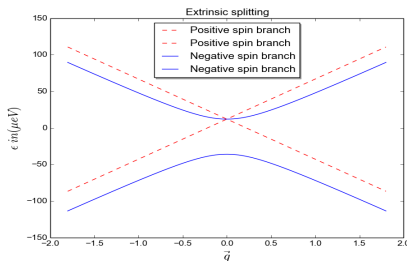


Figure : Extrinsic Spin-orbit splitting when  $E = 2.44 \text{ V/nm}$

- Positive spin branches form massless fermion like cone.
- The remaining branches are massive parabolic bands.

$$\lambda_{BR} > \lambda_I$$

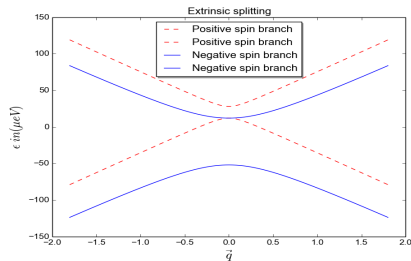


Figure : Extrinsic Spin-orbit splitting when  $E = 4V/nm$

# Modification in Intrinsic splitting

The authors propose that the value of  $2\lambda_I$  is  $24\mu\text{eV}$ . Whereas the earlier reported value is around  $1\mu\text{eV}$ .

- Previous results were not truly from first principle calculations.
- The contribution from  $d$  and higher orbitals are also taken into account.
- The contribution from  $s, p$  is lower compared to  $d$ .
- Removing the contribution of  $d$  orbitals gives back the old results.

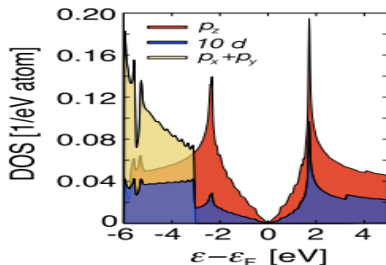


Figure : Projected density of states to particular atomic orbitals



# References