

High-efficiency spin-resolved ARPES of a topological insulator with the spin-TOF analyzer

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October 5, 2011



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Project Leaders

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Tech. / Fab. Support

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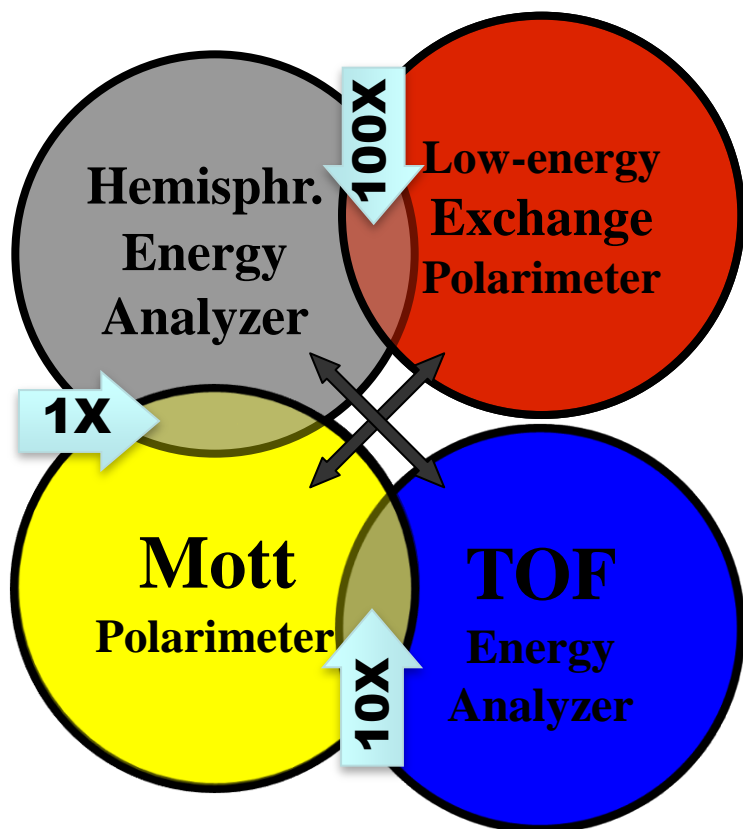
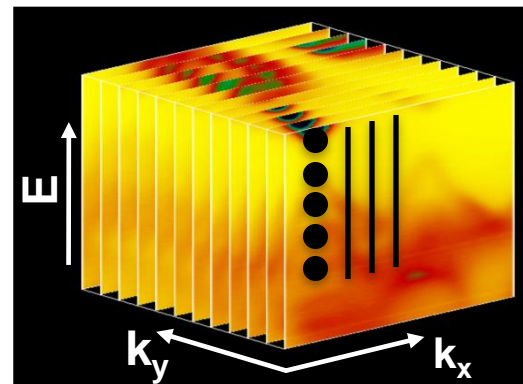
Monroe Thomas (ALS)

Spin resolution & efficiency

“Standard” ARPES : high speed 2D data acquisition

Efficiency ↔ resolution, scope

Spin analysis: (1) low efficiency (FOMs $\sim 10^{-4}$)
 (2) “single” channel



Hemispherical Energy Analyzer

+ Mott scattering polarimeter

- D.-J. Huang, *et al.*, Rev. Sci. Instrum. (1993) (U. Texas)
- A.V. Fedorov, *et al.*, J. El. Spectr. Rel. Phen. (1998) (BNL)
- G. Ghiringhelli, *et al.*, Rev. Sci. Instrum. (1999) (ESRF)
- M. Hoesch, *et al.*, J. El. Spectr. Rel. Phen. (2002) (SLS)

Hemispherical Energy Analyzer

+ Low Energy Exchange scattering polarimeter

- F.U. Hillebrecht, *et al.*, Rev. Sci. Instrum. (2002) (Düsseldorf)
- R. Bertacco, *et al.*, Rev. Sci. Instrum. (2002) (Milan)
- T. Okuda, *et al.*, Rev. Sci. Instrum. (2008) (SRL, Tokyo)
- A. Winkelmann, *et al.*, Rev. Sci. Instrum. (2008) (Max-Planck)

Time-of-Flight Analyzer

+ Mott scattering polarimeter

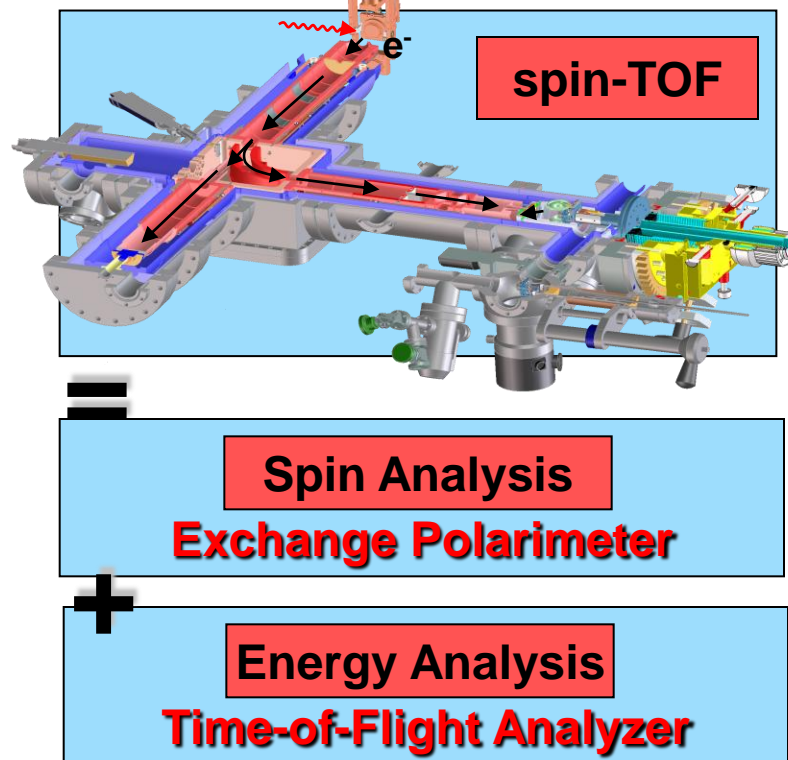
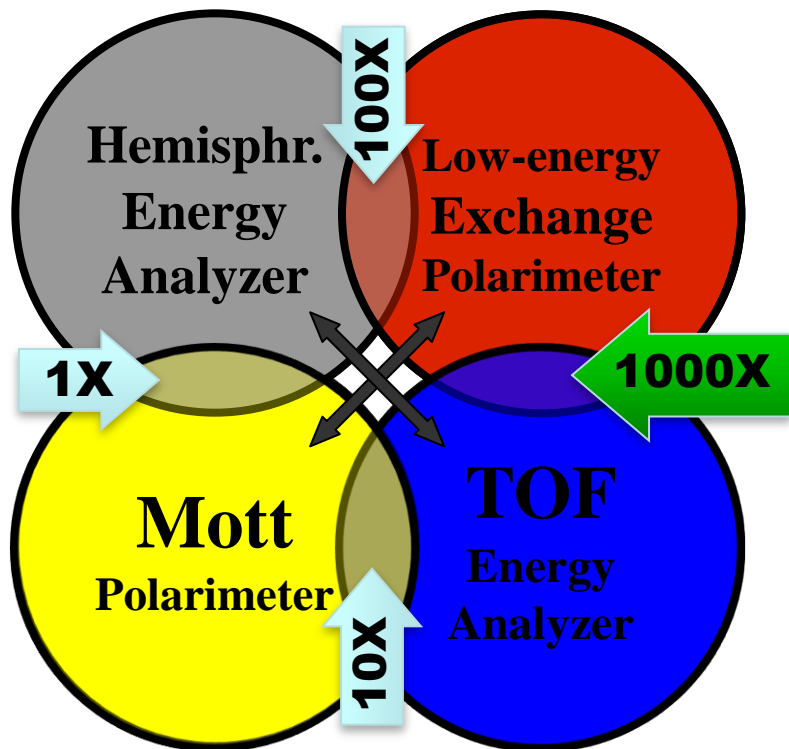
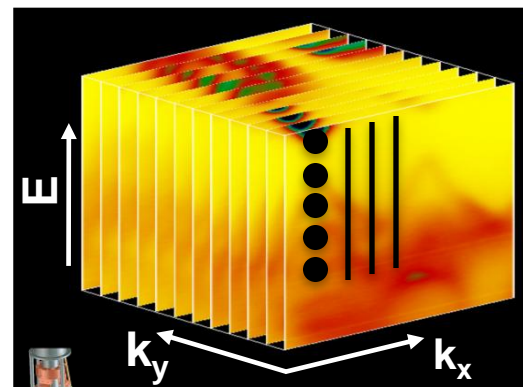
- N. Müller, *et al.*, J. El. Spectr. Rel. Phen. (1995) (BESSY)
- G. Snell, *et al.*, Rev. Sci. Instrum. (2000) (U. W. Mich., ALS)
- L. Moreschini, *et al.*, Rev. Sci. Instrum. (2008) (ESRF)
- C.M. Cacho, *et al.*, Rev. Sci. Instrum. (2009) (Trieste)

Spin resolution & efficiency

“Standard” ARPES : high speed 2D data acquisition

Efficiency ↔ resolution, scope

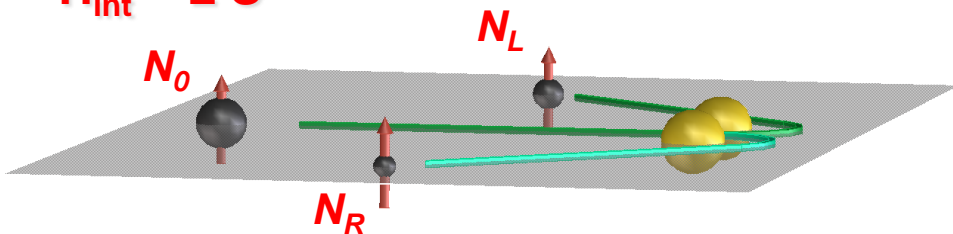
Spin analysis: (1) low efficiency (FOMs $\sim 10^{-4}$)
 (2) “single” channel



Spin polarimeter efficiency

Mott polarimetry

$$H_{\text{int}} \sim \mathbf{L} \cdot \mathbf{S}$$



Requires: ≥ 20 keV $\rightarrow N \ll N_0$

$$S_{\text{eff}} \sim 0.20 \quad N/N_0 \sim 0.002 \quad FOM \sim 1 \times 10^{-4}$$

resolving power: Sherman function

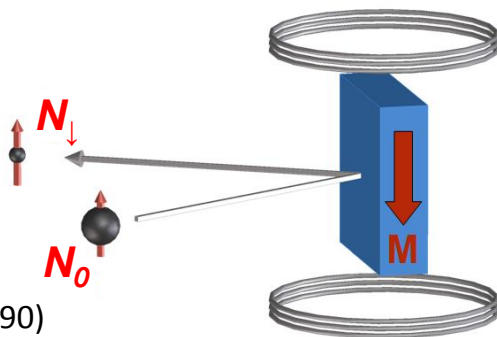
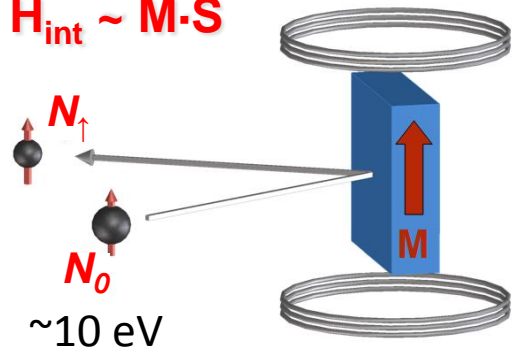
$$S_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{P} \frac{N_L - N_R}{N_R + N_L} \quad P = \frac{1}{S_{\text{eff}}} \frac{N_L - N_R}{N_R + N_L}$$

Overall performance: figure of merit

$$FOM = S_{\text{eff}}^2 \frac{N_L + N_R}{N_0}$$

Exchange polarimetry

$$H_{\text{int}} \sim \mathbf{M} \cdot \mathbf{S}$$



Target system:
50 ML Co/W(110)

$$S_{\text{eff}} \sim 0.12 \rightarrow 0.25$$

$$N/N_0 \sim 0.065$$

$$FOM \sim 1 \times 10^{-3} \rightarrow 4 \times 10^{-3}$$

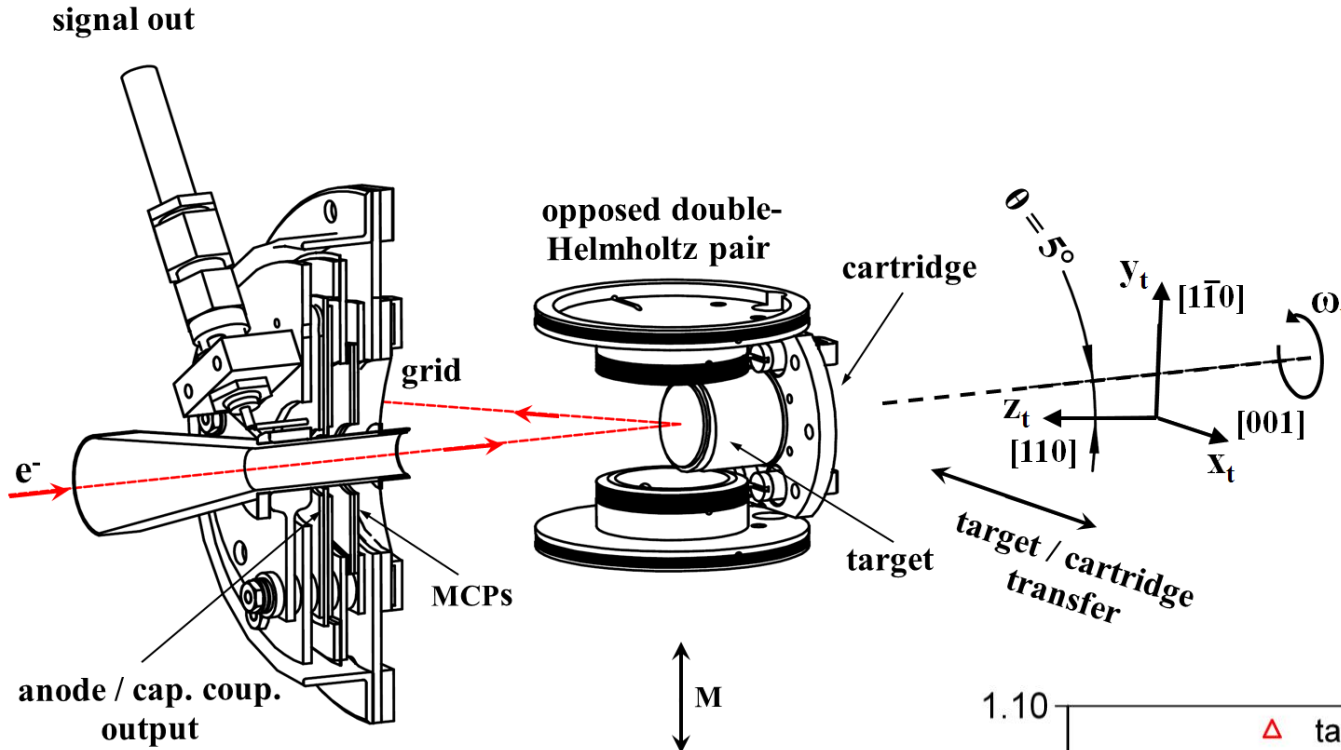
R.J. Celotta, *et al.*, PRL **43**, 728 (1979)

D. Tillmann, *et al.*, Z. Phys. B **77**, 1 (1989)

M. Hammond, *et al.*, Vacuum **41**, 500 (1990)

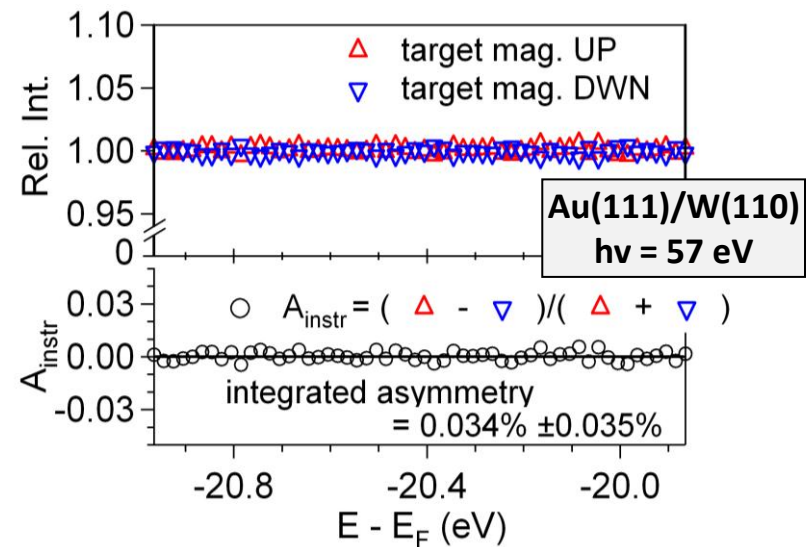
F.U. Hillebrecht, *et al.*, PRL **65**, 2450 (1990)

Polarimeter design



Key Features:

- High-speed detection - $\Delta t < 200$ ps
- Minimal scattering angle, θ
- Versatile, isolated target prep chamber
- Rotatable polarization axis
- Ultra-low false instrumental asymmetry

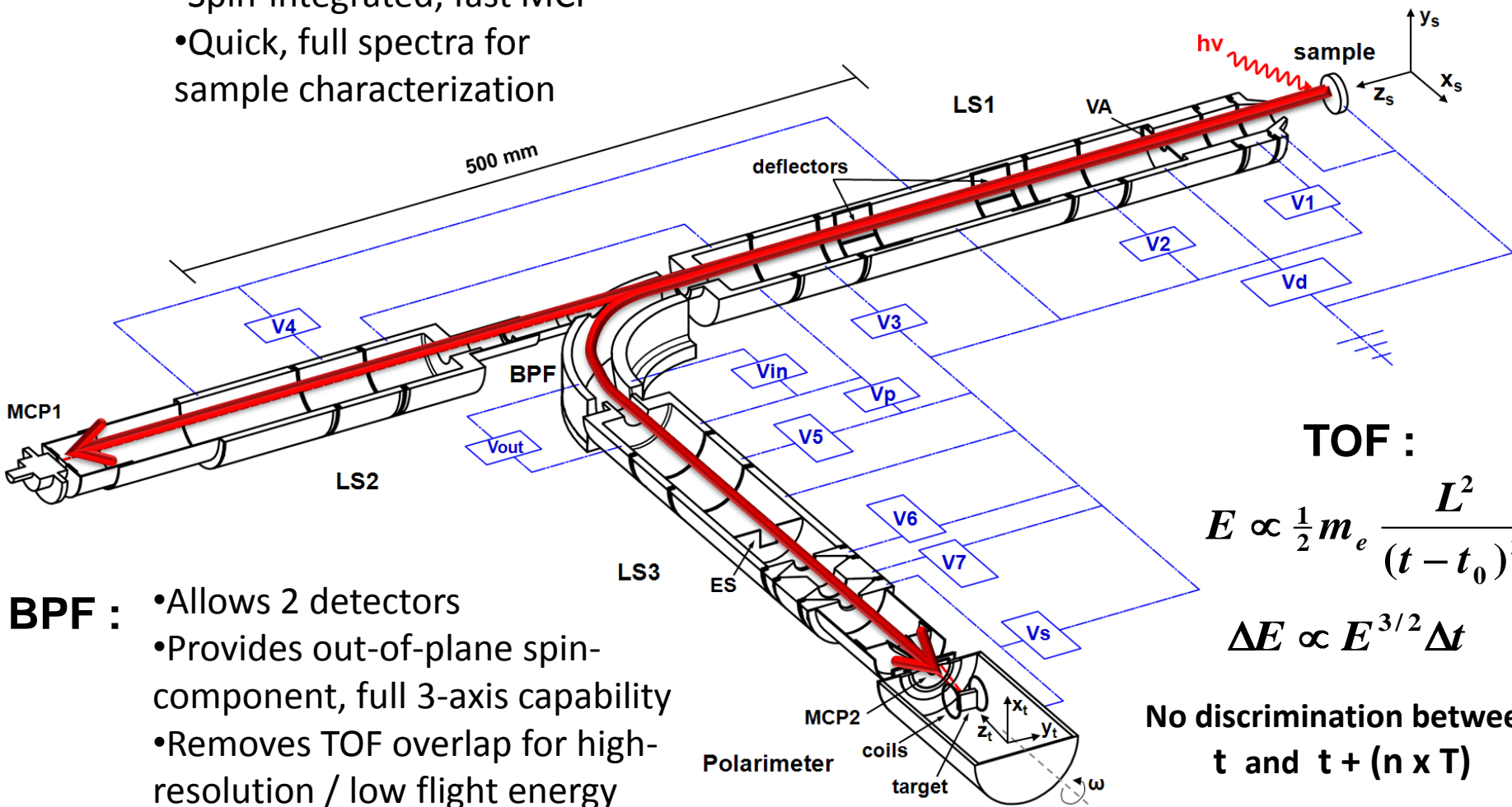


Full TOF lens system

2 modes of operation:

- “M1” :
- Straight path
 - Spin-integrated, fast MCP
 - Quick, full spectra for sample characterization

- “M2” :
- Spin polarimeter
 - High-res, detailed spin-resolution
 - 90° spherical bandpass filter (BPF)



TOF :

$$E \propto \frac{1}{2} m_e \frac{L^2}{(t - t_0)^2}$$

$$\Delta E \propto E^{3/2} \Delta t$$

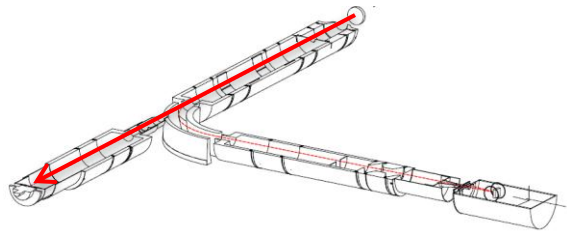
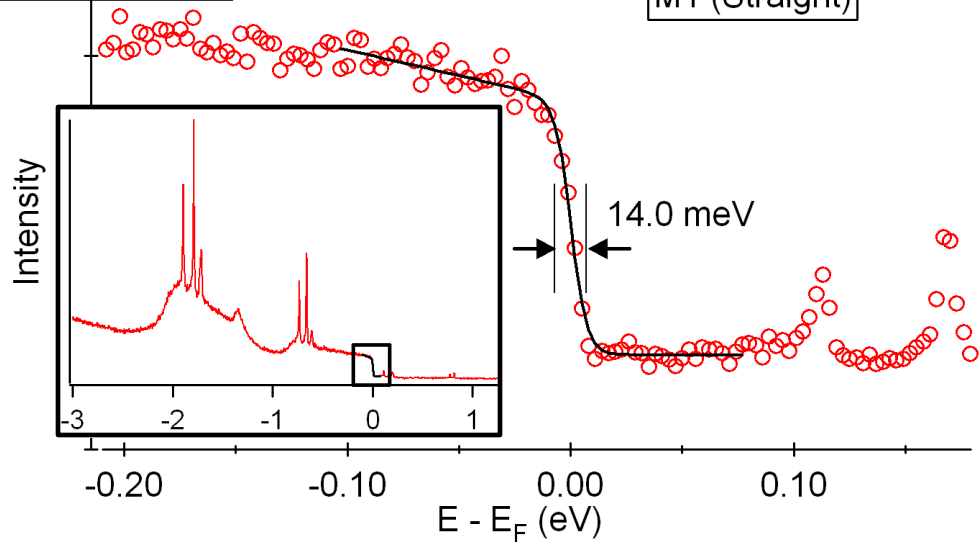
No discrimination between t and $t + (n \times T)$

- BPF :
- Allows 2 detectors
 - Provides out-of-plane spin-component, full 3-axis capability
 - Removes TOF overlap for high-resolution / low flight energy

Energy resolution performance: M1 and M2

W(110)
 $h\nu = 28 \text{ eV}$

M1 (Straight)

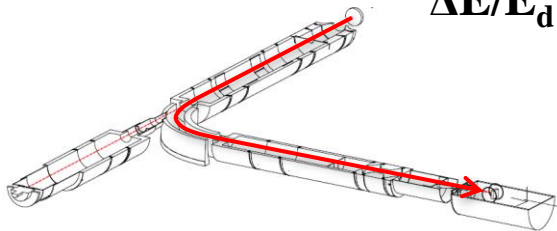
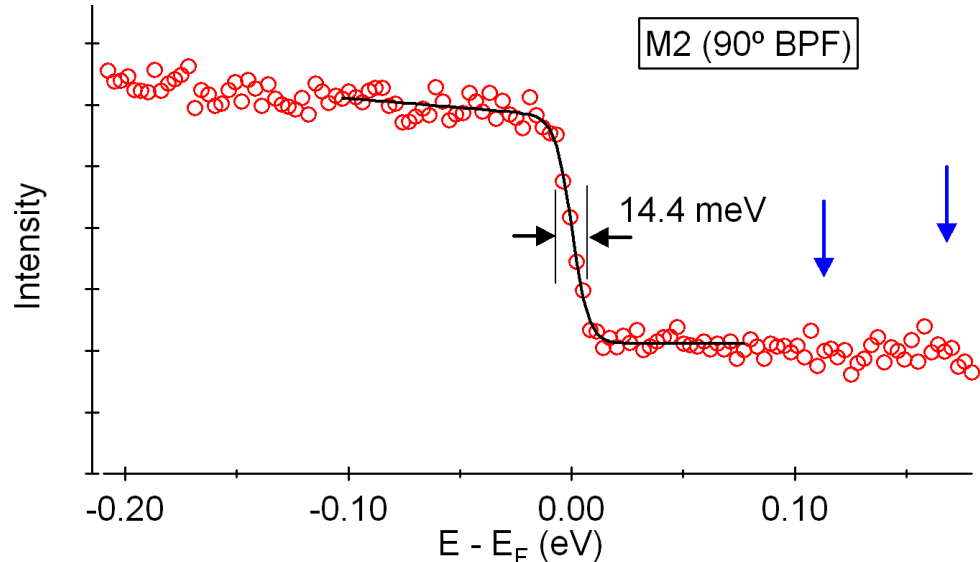


$\Delta E_{\text{tot.}} \sim 14 \text{ meV}$
 $\Delta E_{\text{hv}} \sim 10 \text{ meV}$
 $\Delta E_{4kT} \sim 4 \text{ meV}$

$\Delta E_{\text{TOF}} \sim 9 \text{ meV}$

$\Delta E/E_d > 1000$

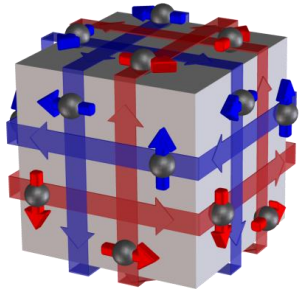
M2 (90° BPF)



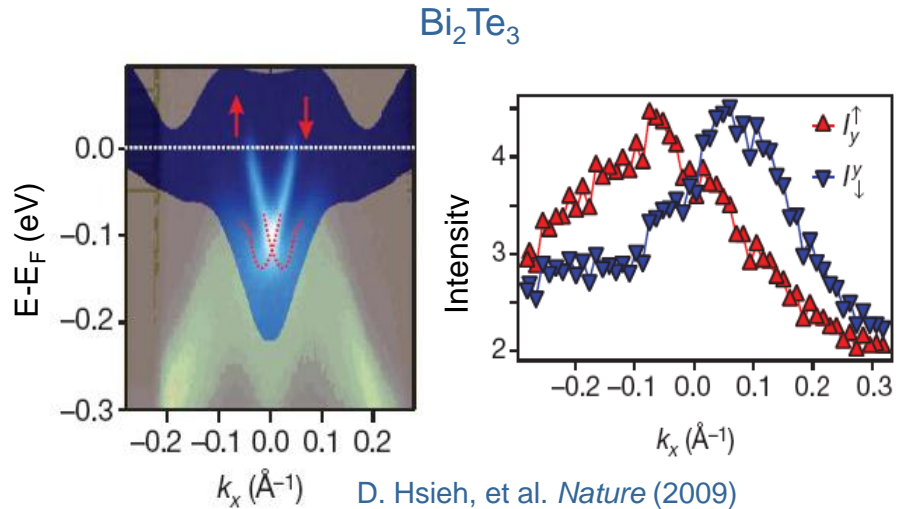
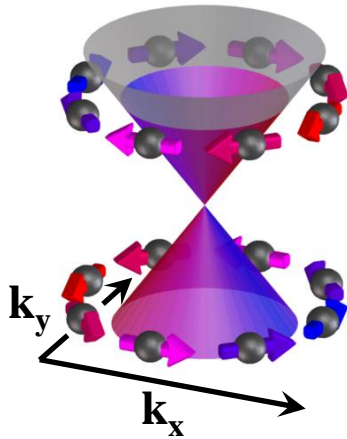
Low drift energy = high resolution
BPF = no overlap
h ν rep. rates over 10 MHz

Spin texture of topological insulators

real-space



k-space



First measured spin polarizations < **20%**

~10% ($\text{Bi}_{1-x}\text{Sb}_x$) D. Hsieh, et al. *Science* (2009)

~20% (Bi_2Te_3) D. Hsieh, et al. *Nature* (2009)

Experimental literature range ~ **10 – 75%**

~10% (Bi_2Se_3 thin film) T. Hirahara, et al. *PRB* (2010)

~60% (Bi_2Te_3) S. Souma, et al. *PRL* (2011)

~60% (Bi_2Te_3) S.-Y. Xu, et al. *arxiv:1101.3985* (2011)

~75% (Bi_2Se_3) Z.-H. Pan, et al. *PRL* (2011)

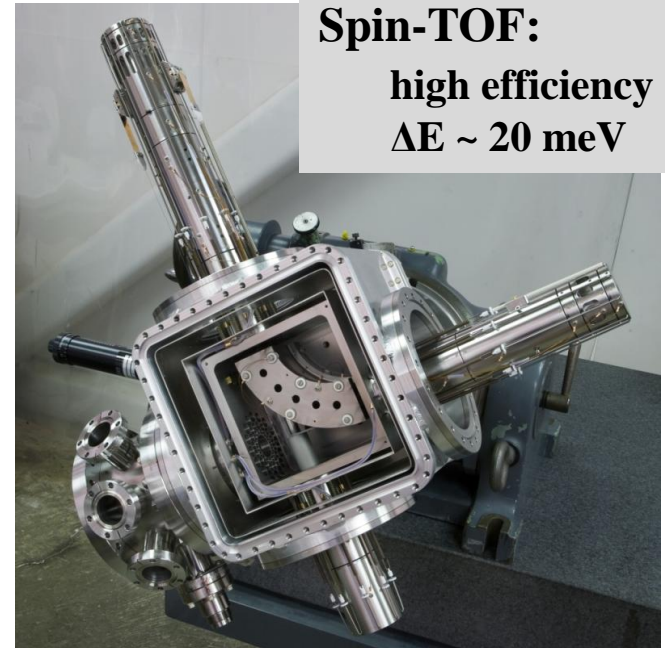
First principals calcs ~ **50%**

O. Yazyez, et al. *PRL* (2010)

Full understanding, characterization
necessary for device development

Spin-TOF:

high efficiency
 $\Delta E \sim 20$ meV

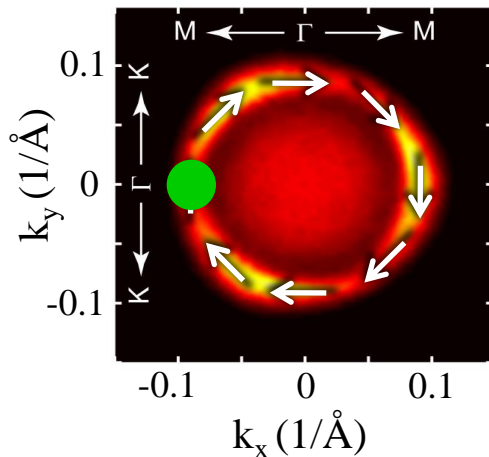
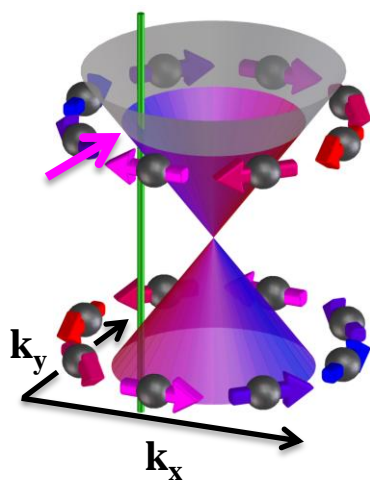
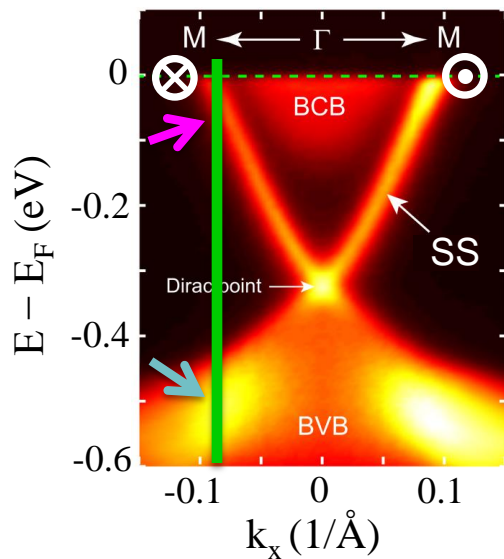


C. Jozwiak et al., *RSI* **81**, 053904 (2010)

Spin-ARPES of Bi_2Se_3

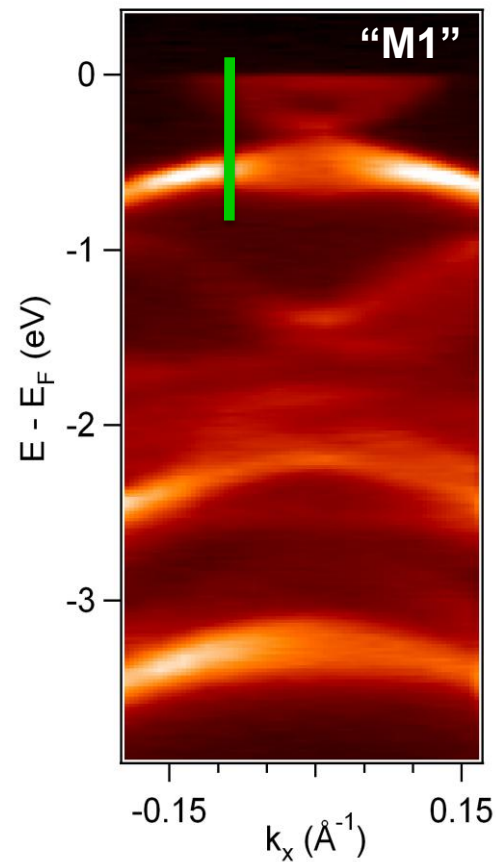
High-Res ARPES

BL10 (HERS) $h\nu = 36$ eV



Spin-resolved ARPES

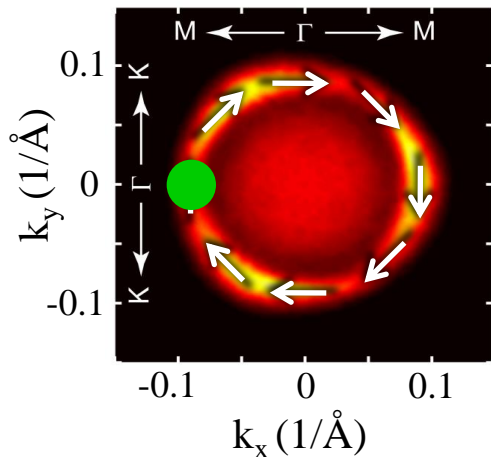
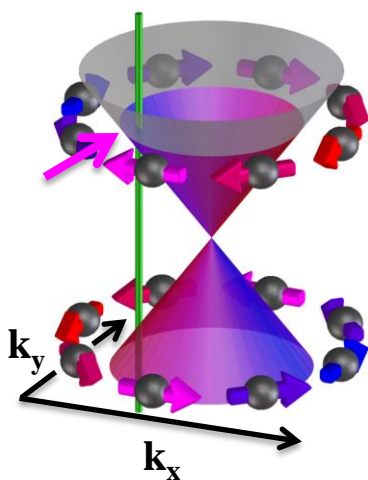
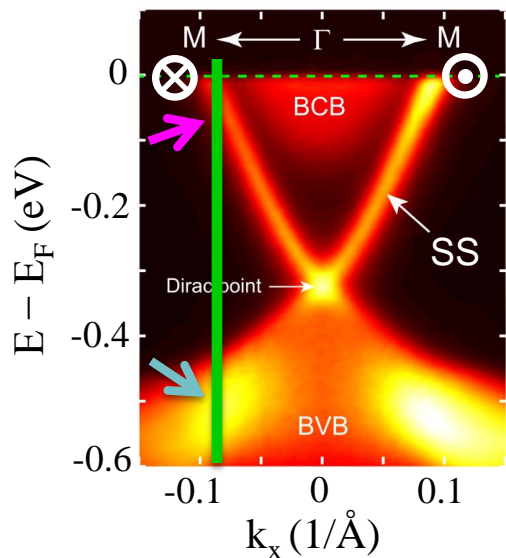
BL12.0.1 (spin-TOF) $h\nu = 36$ eV, p-pol



Spin-ARPES of Bi_2Se_3

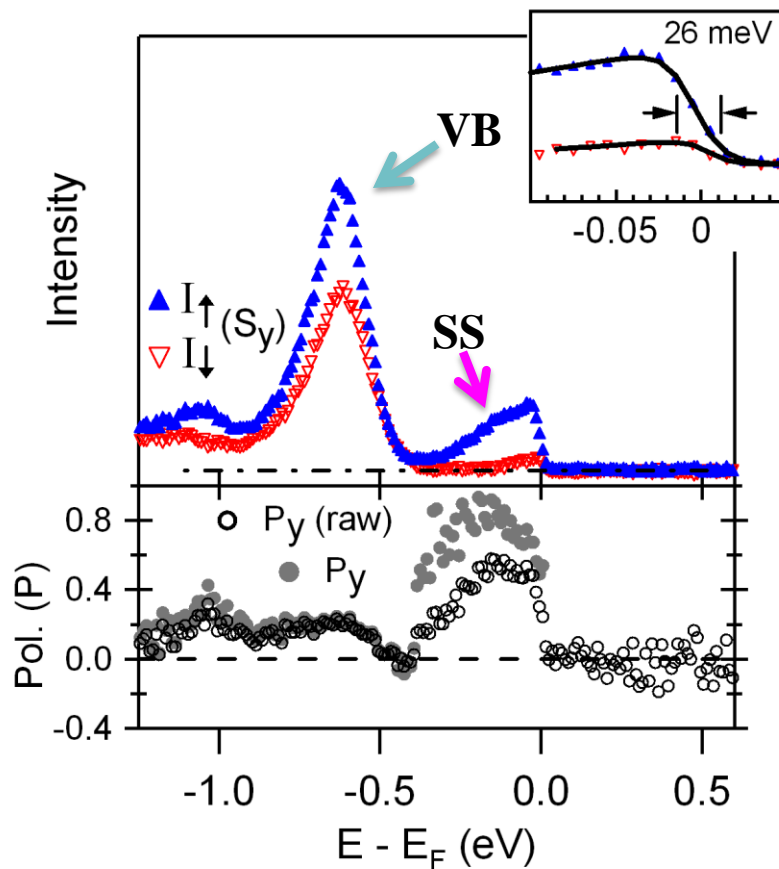
High-Res ARPES

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Spin-resolved ARPES

BL12.0.1 (spin-TOF) $h\nu = 36$ eV, p-pol



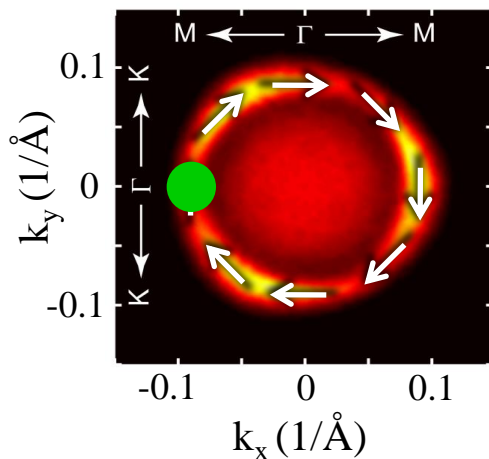
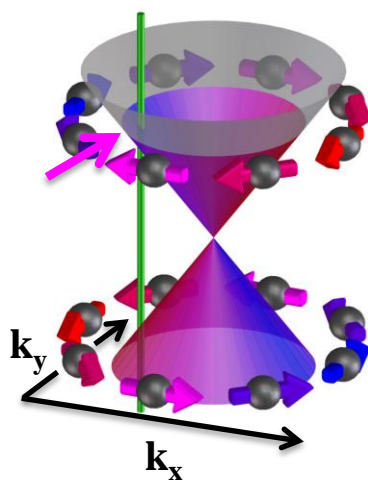
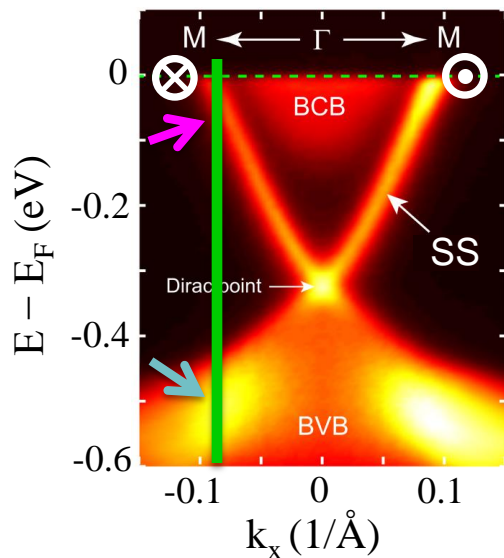
SS: **P ~ 80%**

VB: **P ~ 20%**

Spin-ARPES of Bi_2Se_3

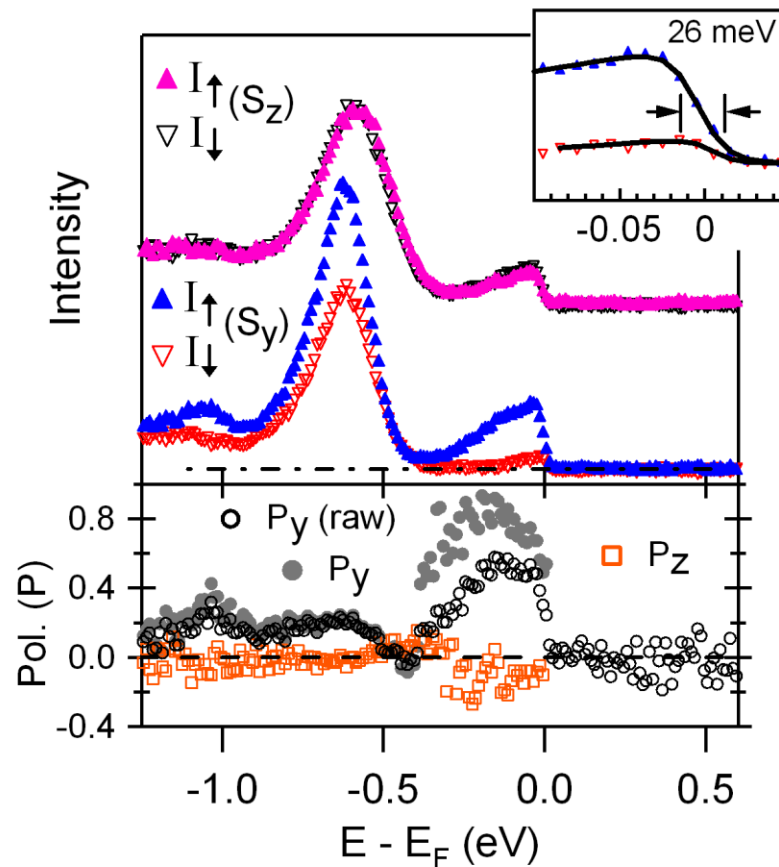
High-Res ARPES

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Spin-resolved ARPES

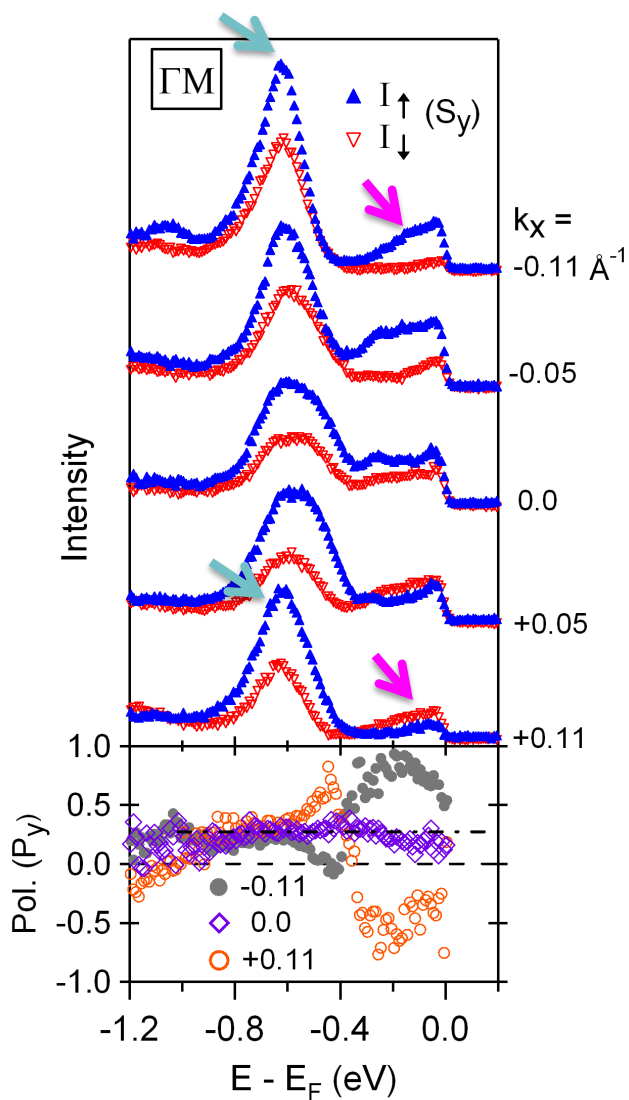
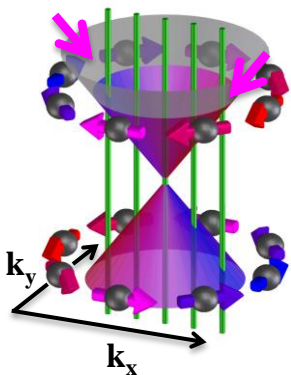
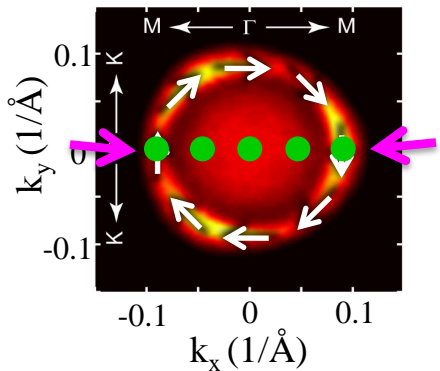
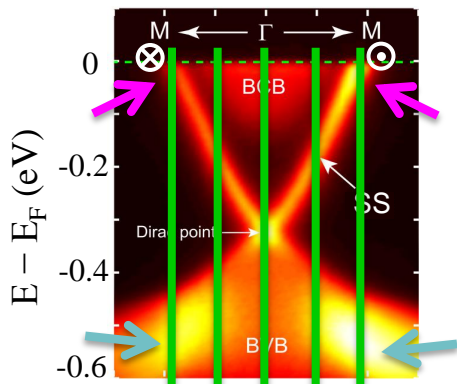
BL12.0.1 (spin-TOF) $h\nu = 36$ eV, p-pol



SS: **P ~ 80%**

VB: **P ~ 20%**

Spin polarization k -dependence



→ SS

- P dependent on k
 - $P(k) = -P(-k)$
- (Time-reversal symmetry)

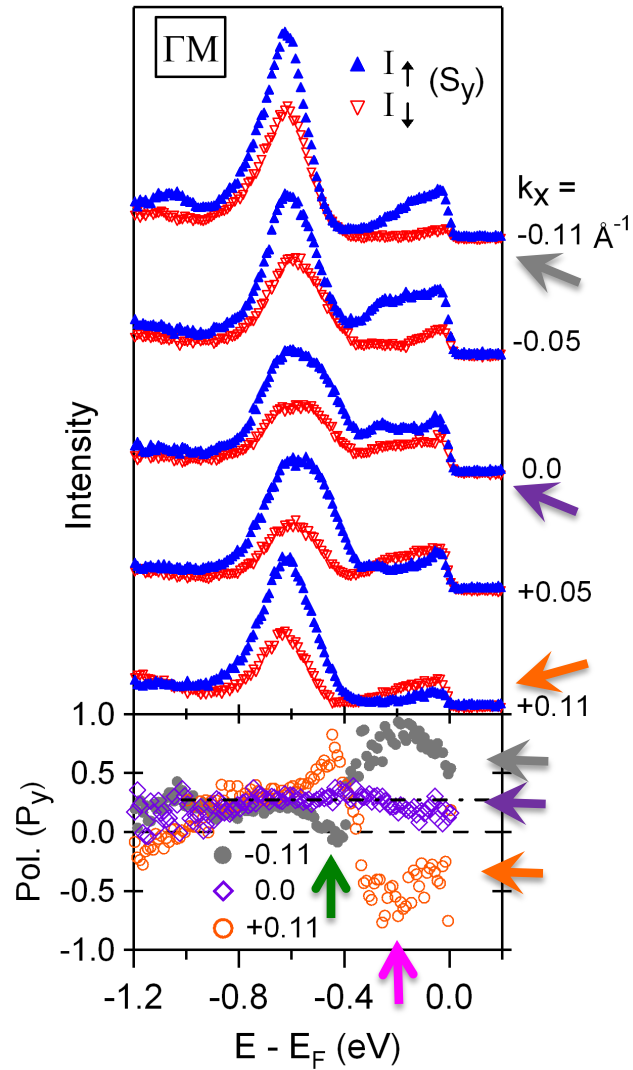
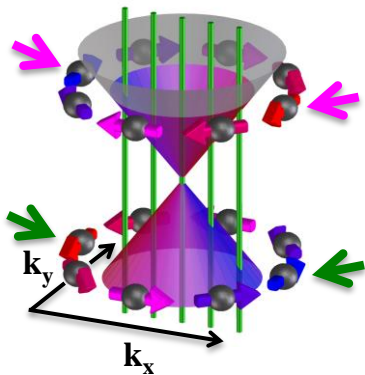
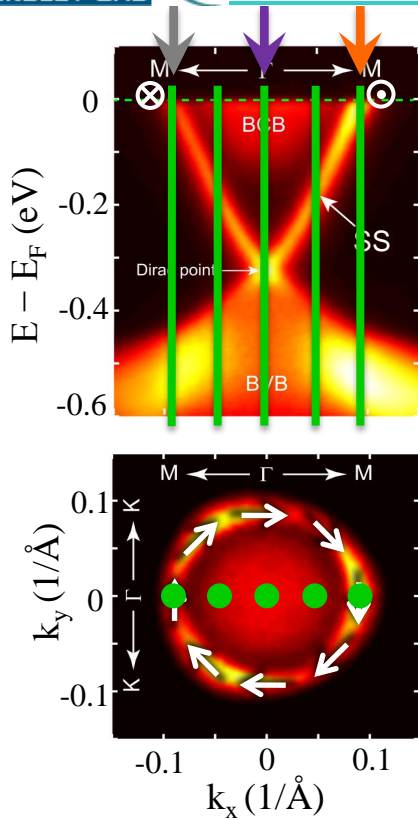
→ BB

- P independent of k
- $P(k) \neq -P(-k)$

Photoelectron polarization components:

- 1) **k-dependent**
Topological physics
- 2) **k-independent**
Bulk bands

Spin polarization k -dependence



→ SS

- P dependent on k
 - $P(k) = -P(-k)$
- (Time-reversal symmetry)

- Reversed helicity below Dirac point

(BiTlSe₂) S.-Y. Xu *Science* (2011)

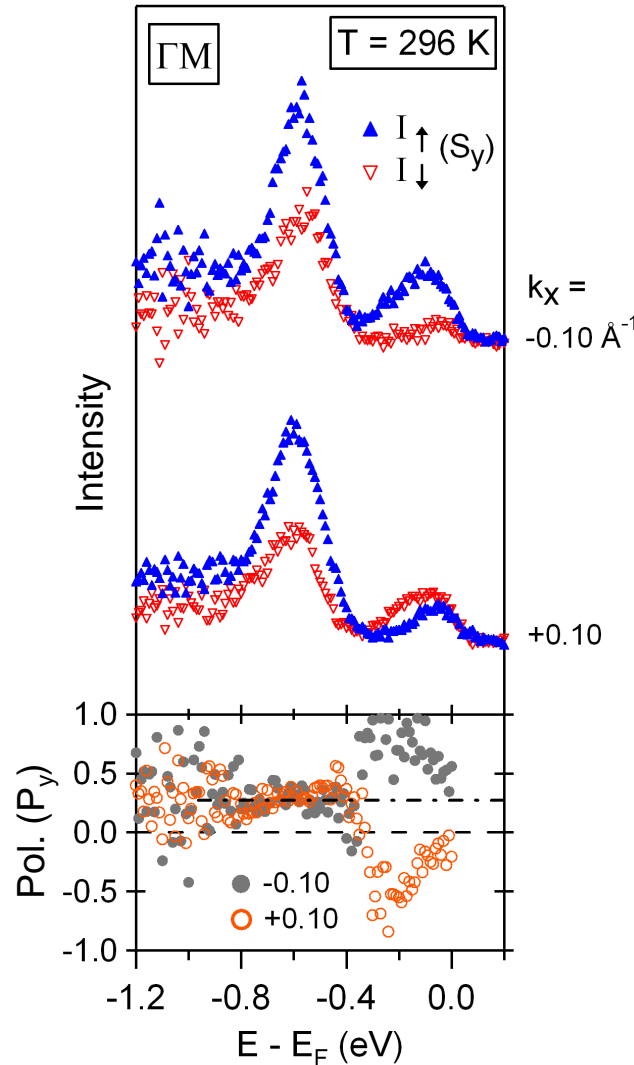
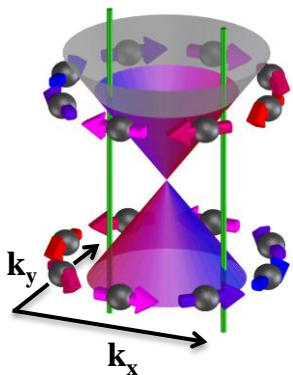
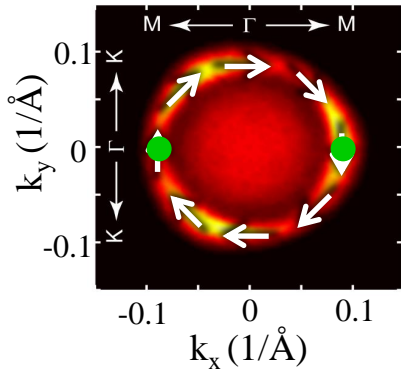
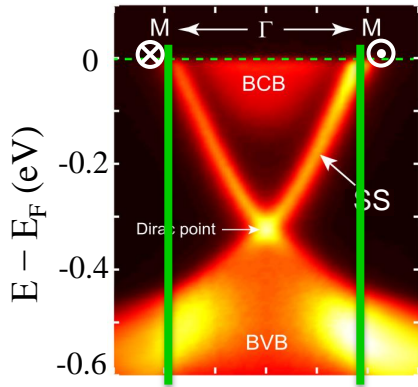
→ BB

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- $P(k) \neq -P(-k)$

Photoelectron polarization components:

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Topological physics
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Bulk bands

Spin polarization at room temp.



→ SS

- P dependent on \mathbf{k}
 - $\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{k}) = -\mathbf{P}(-\mathbf{k})$
- (Time-reversal symmetry)

- Reversed helicity below Dirac point
- P persists at room T

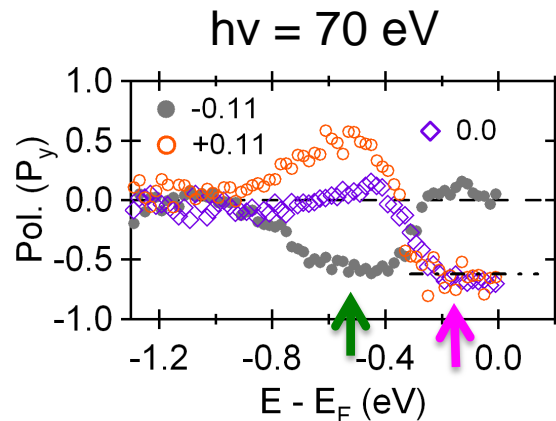
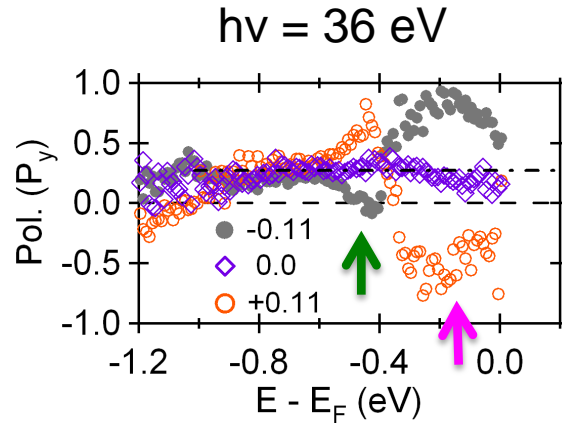
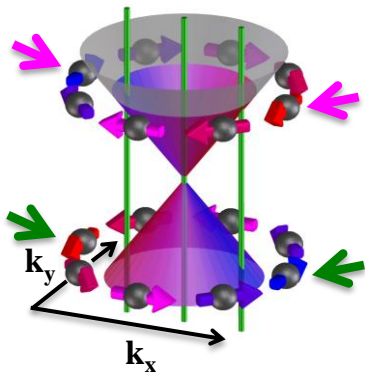
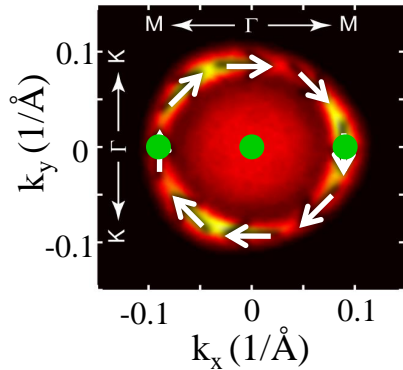
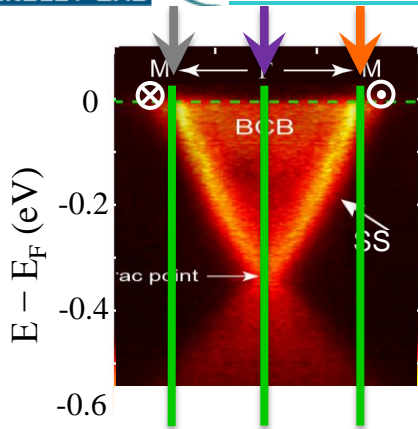
→ BB

- P independent of \mathbf{k}
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Photoelectron polarization components:

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Topological physics
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Bulk bands

Spin polarization $h\nu$ -dependence



→ SS

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- $\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{k}) = -\mathbf{P}(-\mathbf{k})$
(Time-reversal symmetry)
- Reversed helicity below Dirac point
- P persists at room T

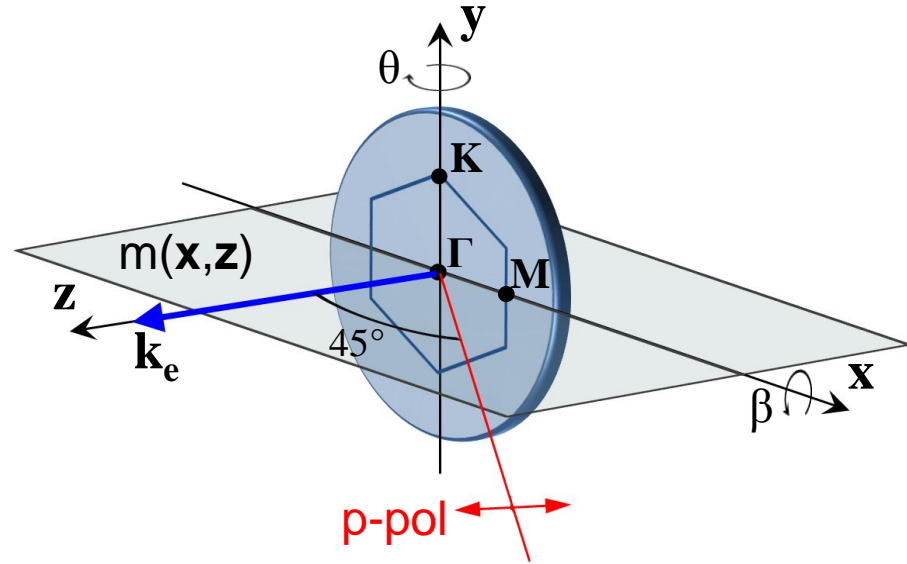
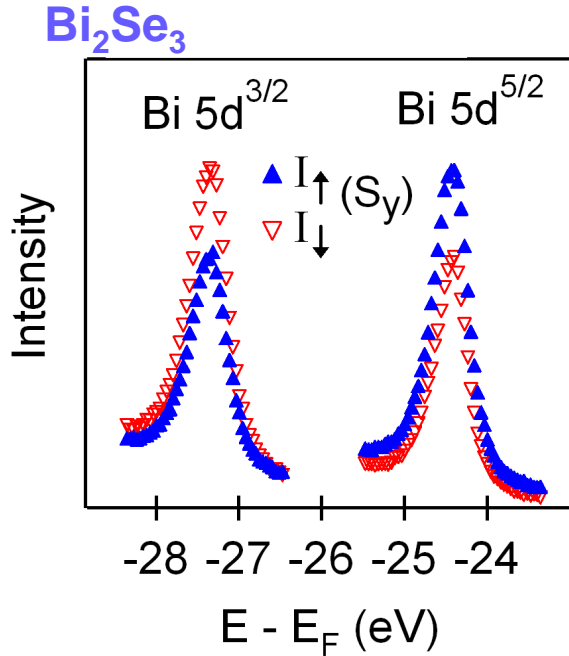
→ BB

- P independent of \mathbf{k}
- $\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{k}) \neq -\mathbf{P}(-\mathbf{k})$
- P persists at room T
- P dependent on $h\nu$

Photoelectron polarization components:

- 1) **k-dependent**
Topological physics
- 2) **k-independent**
Bulk bands

Spin-orbit induced photoelectron polarization



Atomic case: Cherepkov, *J Phys B* (1979)

$$\vec{P} = \frac{2\xi(\hat{k}_e \cdot \hat{\varepsilon})(\hat{k}_e \times \hat{\varepsilon})}{1 + 0.5\beta(3(\hat{k}_e \cdot \hat{\varepsilon})^2 - 1)}$$

ξ : due to interference of $\ell-1$ and $\ell+1$ phase shifts

Atoms:

Theory:

C.M. Lee, *PRA* **10**, 1598 (1974)
Cherepkov, *J Phys B* **12**, 1279 (1979)

Experiment:

(Xe) Heinzmann, *PRL* **42**, 1603 (1979)
(Xe) Schonhense, *PRL* **44**, 640 (1980)

Solid, core:

Experiment:

(Cu 3p) Roth, *PRL* **73**, 1963 (1994)
(W 4f) Rose, *PRB* **53**, 1630 (1996)
(Pt 4d,f) Yu, *PRB* **77**, 193409 (2008)

Solid, VB:

Theory:

Tamura, *SSC* **79**, 989 (1991)
Tamura, *EPL* **16**, 695 (1991)

Experiment (Pt, Au):

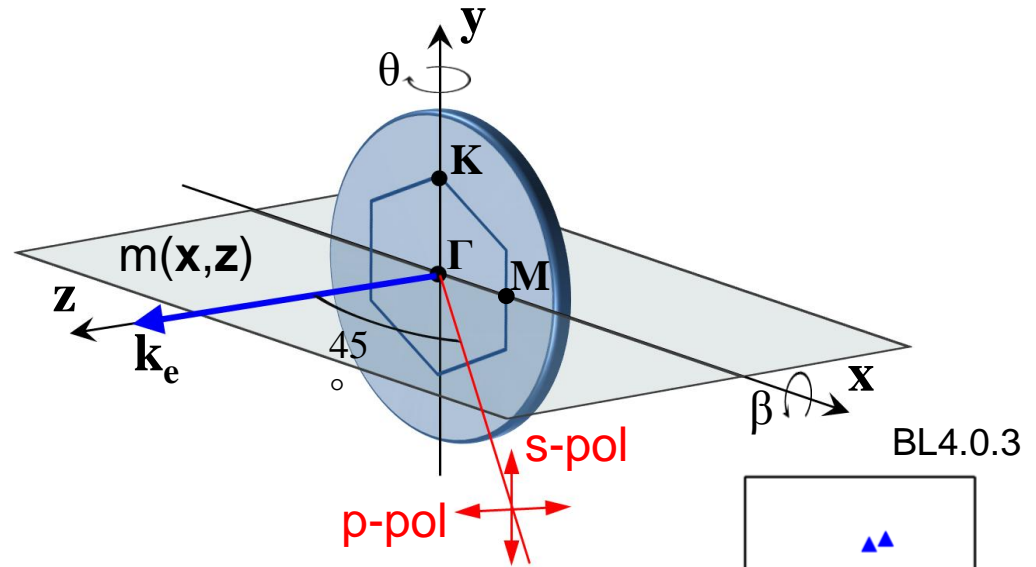
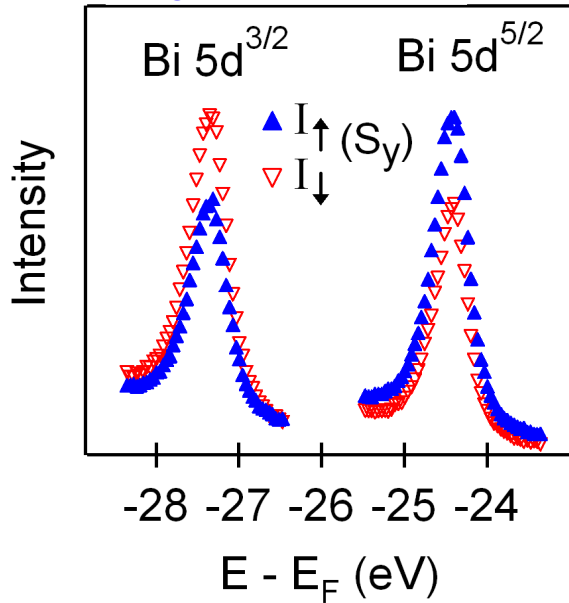
Schmiedeskamp, *APA* **53**, 418 (1991)
Irmer, *PRB* **45**, 3849 (1992)
Johnson, *Rep. Prog. Phys.* **60**, 1217 (1997)

Relativistic one-step model calc.

Dependent on: geometry, photon energy and polarization

Spin-orbit induced photoelectron polarization

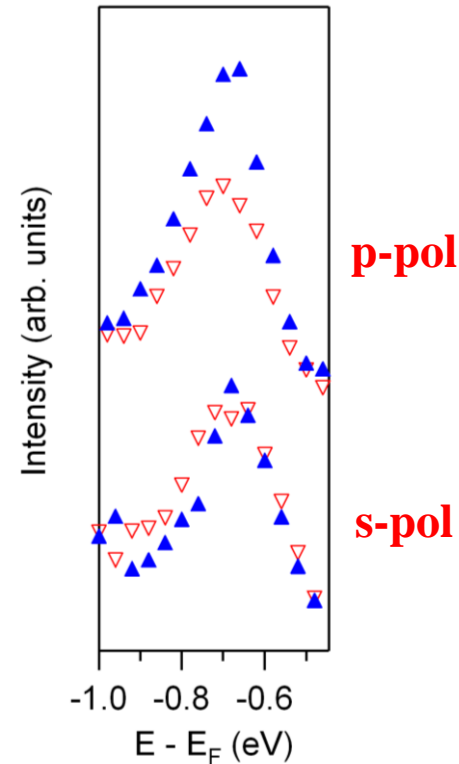
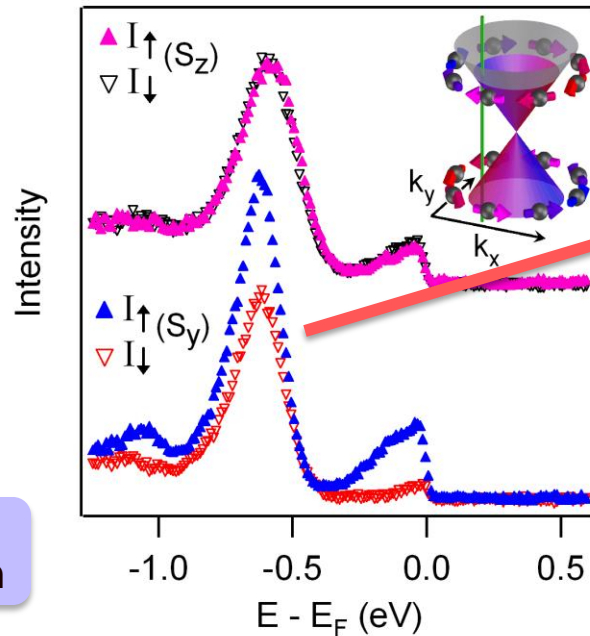
Bi_2Se_3



Atomic case: Cherepkov, *J Phys B* (1979)

$$\vec{P} = \frac{2\xi(\hat{k}_e \cdot \hat{\varepsilon})(\hat{k}_e \times \hat{\varepsilon})}{1 + 0.5\beta(3(\hat{k}_e \cdot \hat{\varepsilon})^2 - 1)}$$

ξ : due to interference of $\ell-1$ and $\ell+1$ phase shifts



BL4.0.3

Dependent on: geometry, photon energy and polarization

Conclusions

Efficient spin-resolved spectrometer by combining low-energy exchange scattering and TOF techniques

Thorough spin-ARPES study of 3D topological insulator, Bi_2Se_3

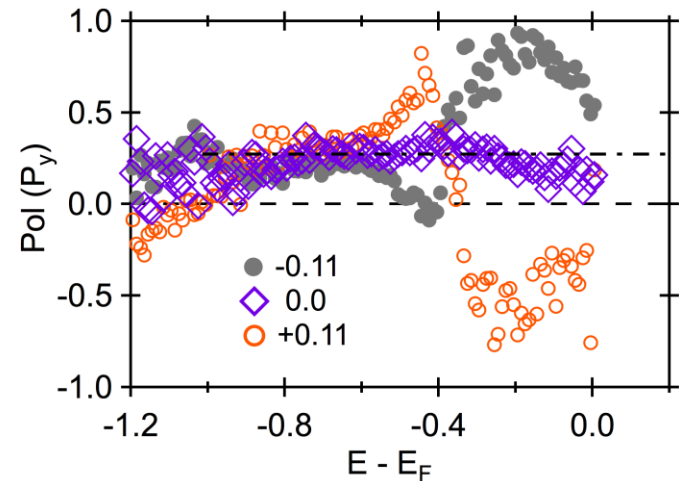
- Photoelectron polarization has 2 components

(1) **k-dependent** ($P(\mathbf{k}) = -P(-\mathbf{k})$)

- Topological spin texture
- High $P \sim 80\%$
- Persists at room temperature
- Reversed helicity below Dirac point

(2) **k-independent**

- Also spin-orbit induced
- Dependent on geometry, photon energy and polarization
(i.e. not just spin polarization of initial state)



- Photoelectron polarization \neq initial state polarization

(Au) Henk, *PRB* **68**, 165416 (2003)

(graphene) Kuemmeth, *PRB* **80**, 241409(R) (2009)