Diffusion at the surface of Topological Insulators

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Topological insulators surface states

Robust characteristic surface states : Dirac fermions

• ARPES experiments : richer structure, hexagonal shape of the Fermi surface





-0.2

Characterization of hexagonal warping

• Fermi surface deformation



• Warping hamiltonian $\mathcal{H} = \hbar v_F \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{k} + \frac{\lambda}{2} (k_+^3 + k_-^3) \sigma^z + V(\vec{r})_{(\text{L.Fu}, 2009)}$ $w = w_{\max} \frac{k_{\max} - k_{\min}}{k_{\max} + k_{\min}} \quad ; \quad b = \frac{w(w + w_{\max})^2}{2(w_{\max} - w)^3},$



Different energies Fermi surfaces



Regime of diffusive transport

- Experimental regime : far from the Dirac point
- Sample length >> mean free path
- Semi classical approach, $k_f l_e \gg 1$
 - Boltzmann equation
 - Diagrammatics



Boltzmann approach

• Density of states :
$$f(\vec{k})$$

• Scattering probability : $|\langle \vec{k'} | V | \vec{k} \rangle|^2 = g_{\vec{k}}(\theta)$



Non perturbative diagrammatics

• Kubo formula + weak disorder diagrammatics





<u>Results non perturbative in warping</u>

(G.Montambaux and E.Ackermans, Mesoscopic physics of electrons and photons)



Coherent regime

- $L \sim l_{\phi}$
- Symplectic class (same as electrons in random SO)
- Quantum correction to conductivity $\langle \delta \sigma \rangle$ and conductance fluctuations $\langle \delta \sigma^2 \rangle$ only paramaterized by D



Conclusion

Hexagonal warping crucial for transport properties



• Conductance : non perturbative in warping

