Joint CQSE and CASTS Seminar

Weekly Seminar May 25, 2012 (Friday)

TIME May 25, 14:30 ~ 15:30

TITLE Effects of edge potential on an armchair-graphene open

boundary and nanoribbons

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Abstract

Pseudospin flipping is found to be the key process leading to the formation of an edge-potential-induced edge state at an armchair-graphene open boundary and nanoribbons. At an open boundary, the edge potential U0 is shown to turn on pseudospin-flipped (intravalley) scattering even though U0 does not post an apparent breaking of the AB site (basis atoms) symmetry. For a valley-polarized incident beam, the interference between the pseudospin-conserving (intervalley) and -nonconserving (intravalley) processes in the scattering state leads to a finite out-of-plane pseudospin density. This two-wave feature in the evanescent regime leads to the formation of the edge state. The physical origin of the edge state is different from that for the Tamm states in semiconductors. For an armchair-graphene nanoribbon with a gapless energy spectrum, applying U0 to both edges opens up an energy gap. Both edge states and energy gap opening exhibit distinct features in nanoribbon conductance.

Reference: Phys. Rev. B 85, 155444 (2012).

