

In operando electronic structure of quantum materials

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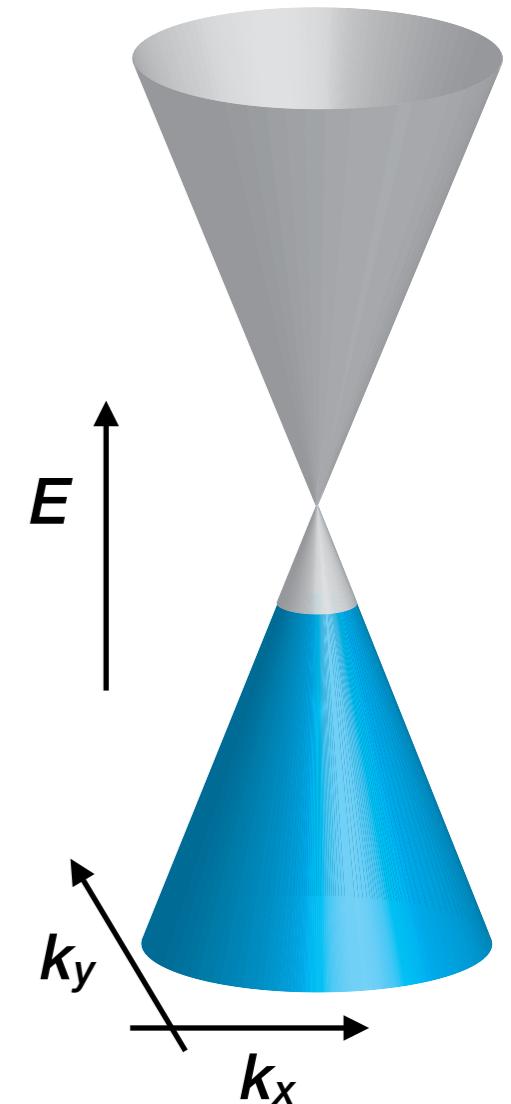
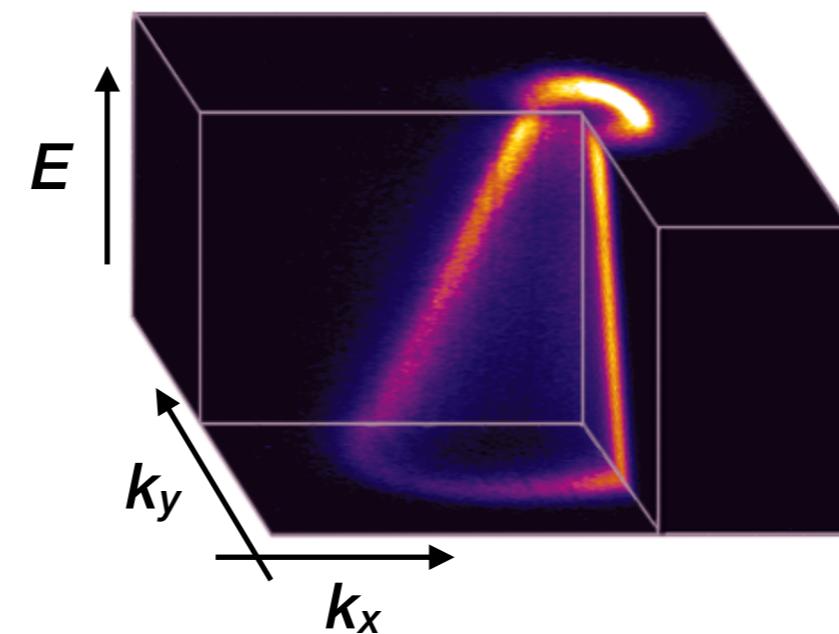
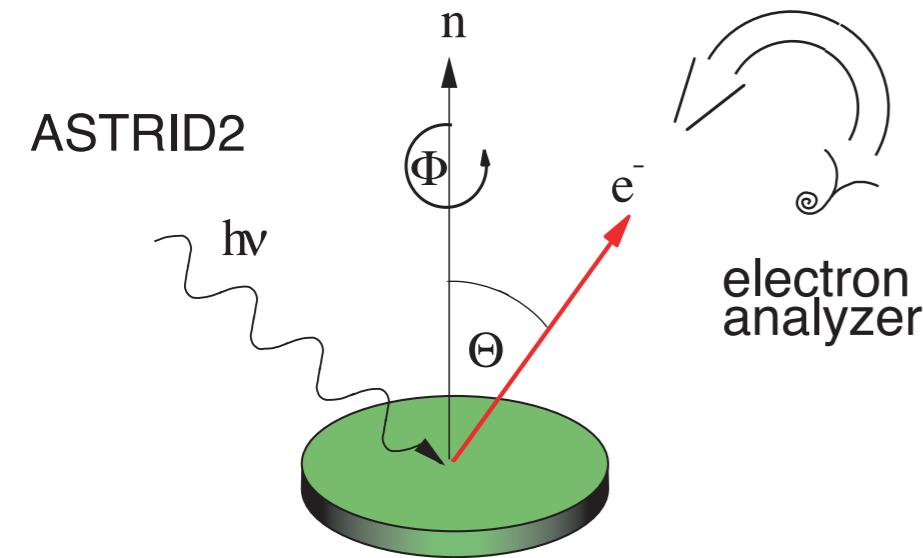


Jyoti Katoch



VILLUM Centre of Excellence for Dirac Materials

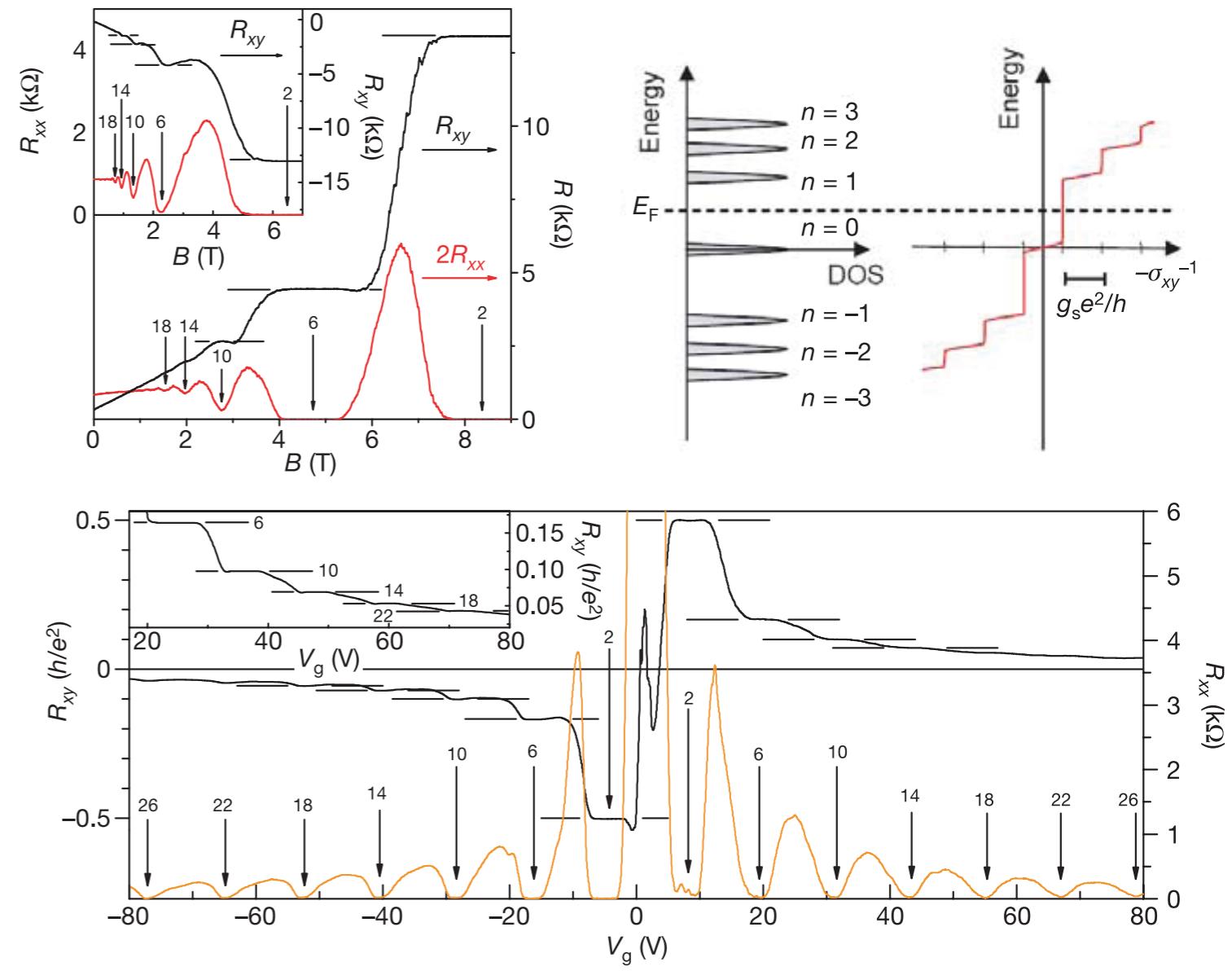
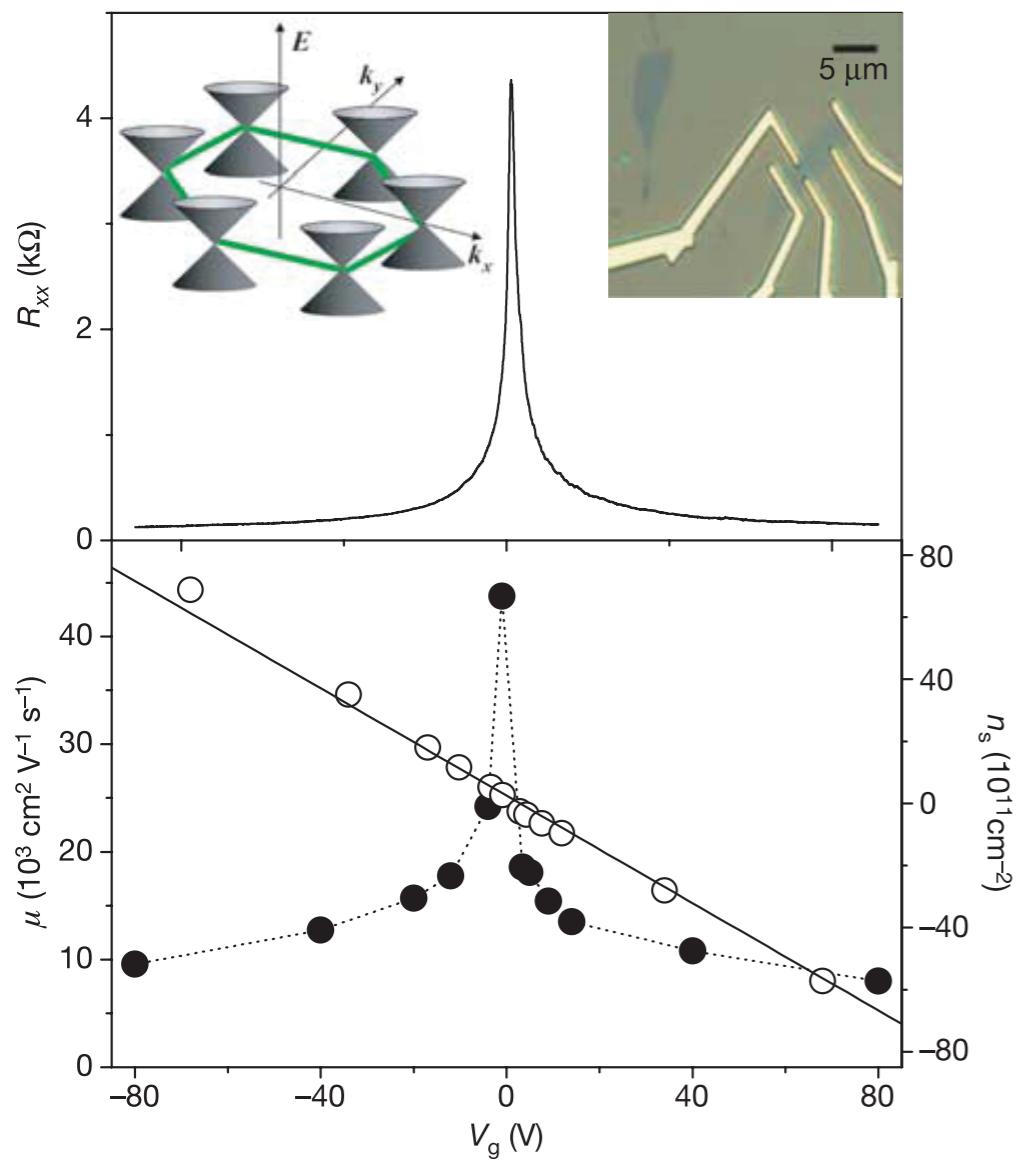
angle-resolved photoemission (ARPES): a direct view at the band structure



$$I \propto |M|^2 \mathcal{A}(\omega, \mathbf{k}) f(\omega, T)$$

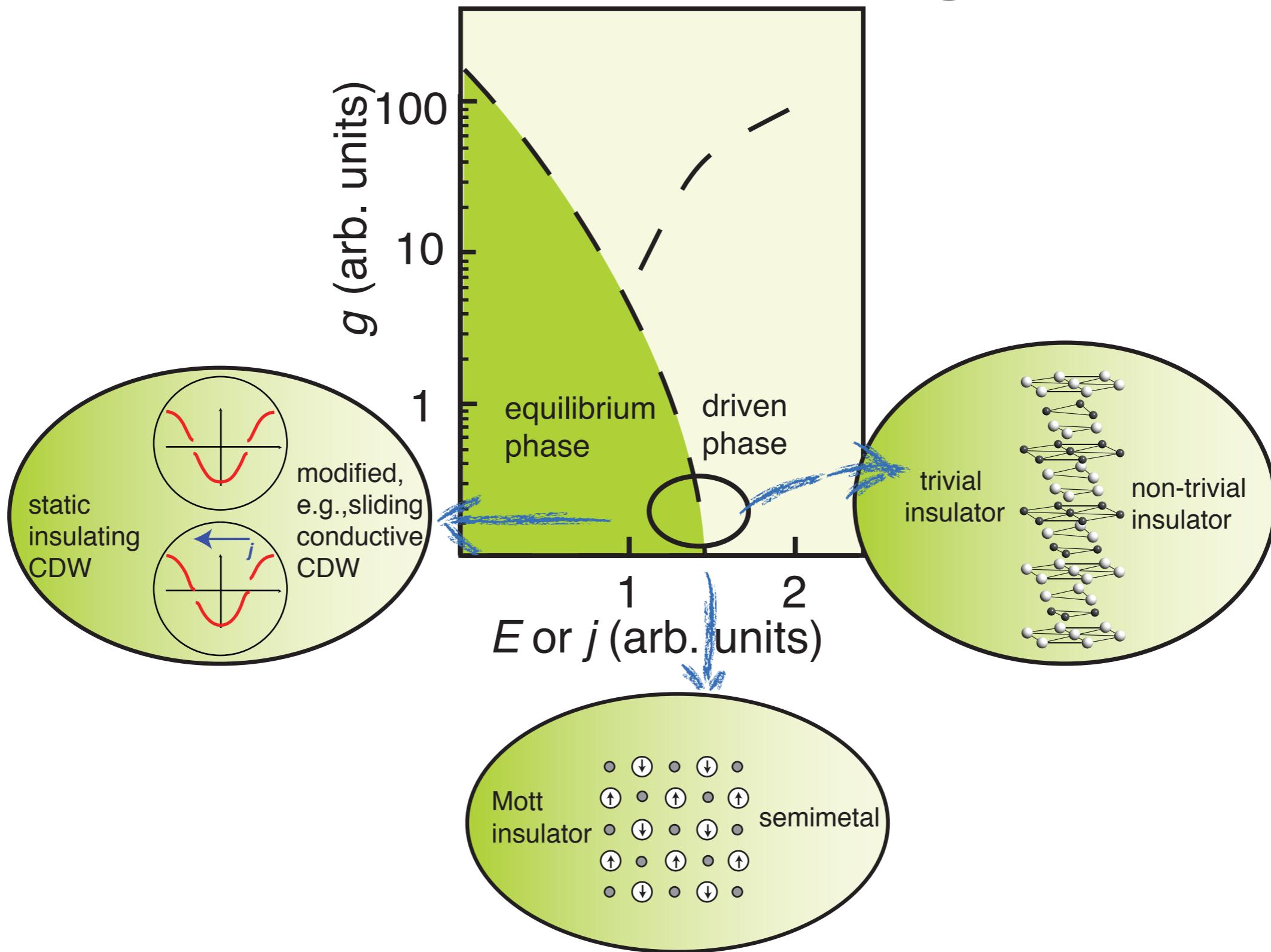
$$\mathcal{A}(\omega, \mathbf{k}) = \frac{\pi^{-1} |\Sigma''(\omega)|}{[\hbar\omega - \epsilon(\mathbf{k}) - \Sigma'(\omega)]^2 + \Sigma''^2(\omega)}$$

transport experiments (on graphene)

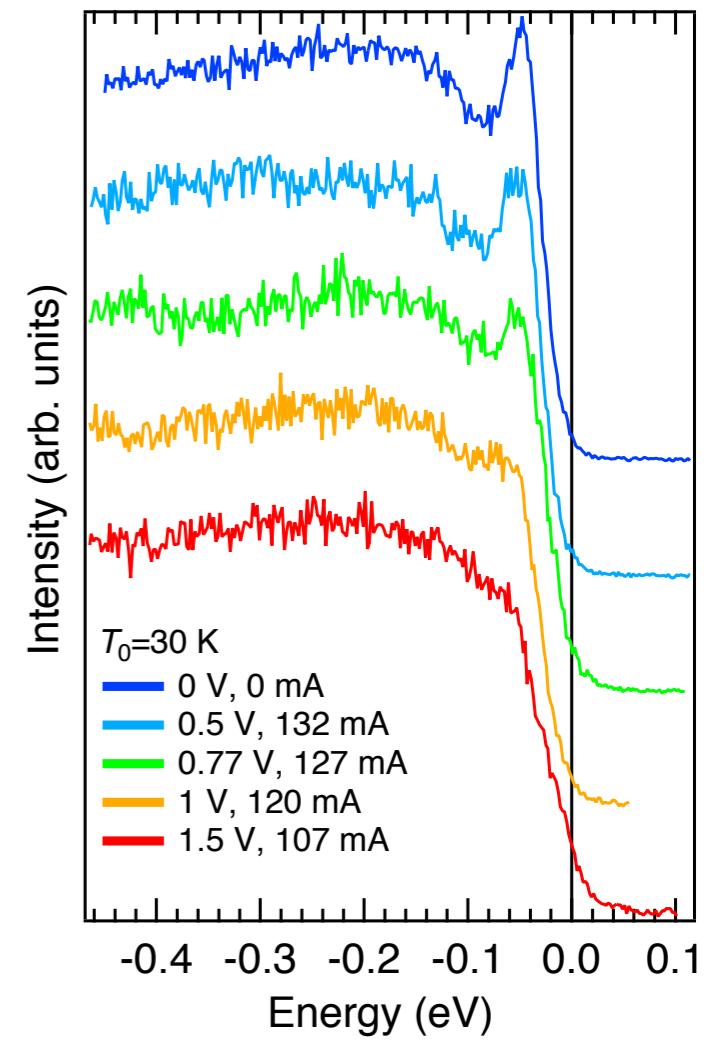
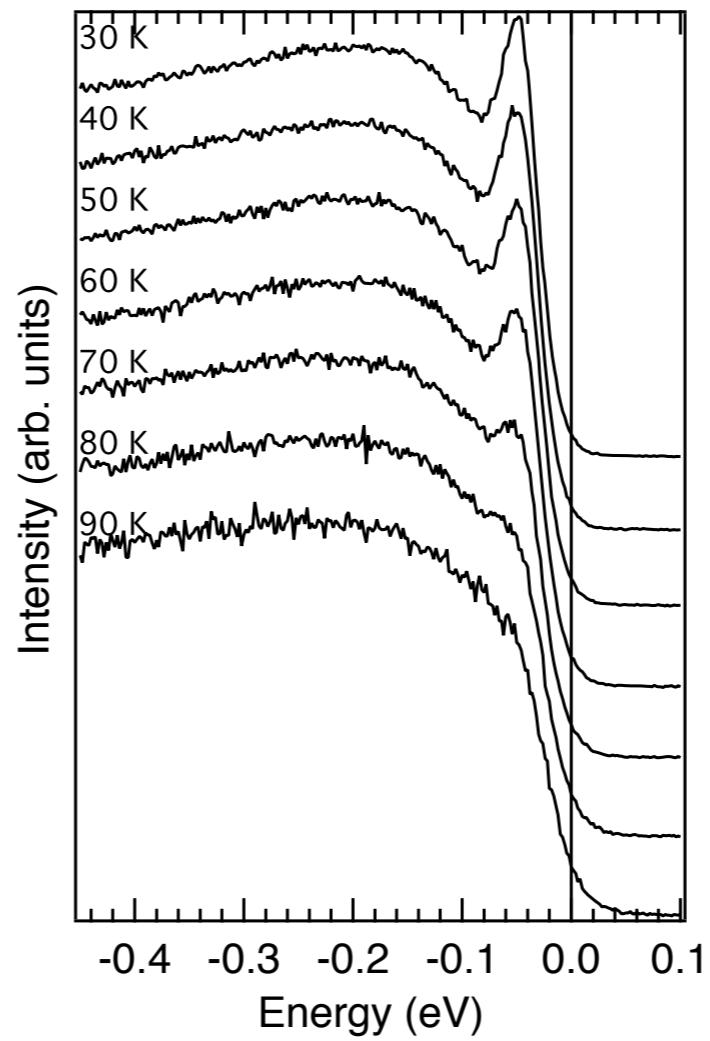
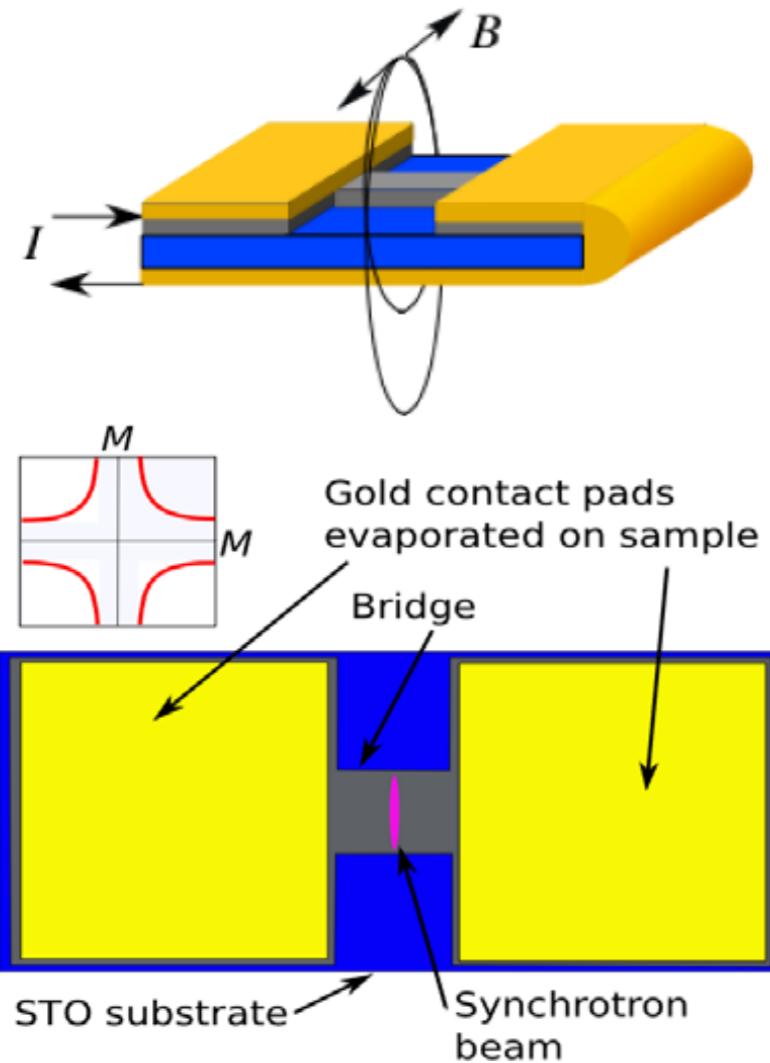


quantum Hall effect in graphene Yuanbo Zhang *et al.* Nature 2005

field-induced changes



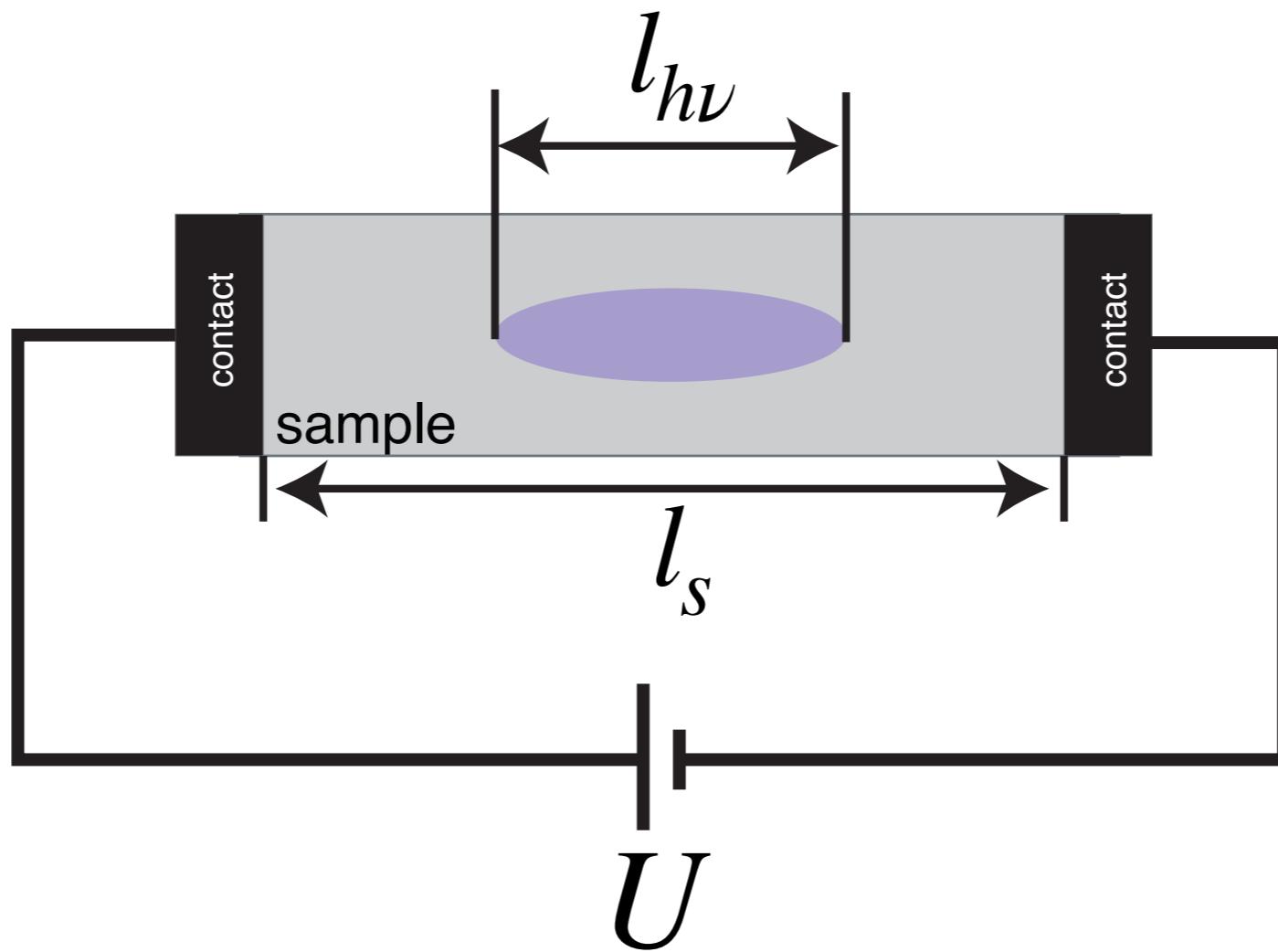
combining ARPES and transport



A. Kaminski *et al.*, Phys. Rev. X 6, 031040 (2016).

see also: M. Naamneh *et al.*, arxiv1607.0290 (2016).

steady state current and ARPES

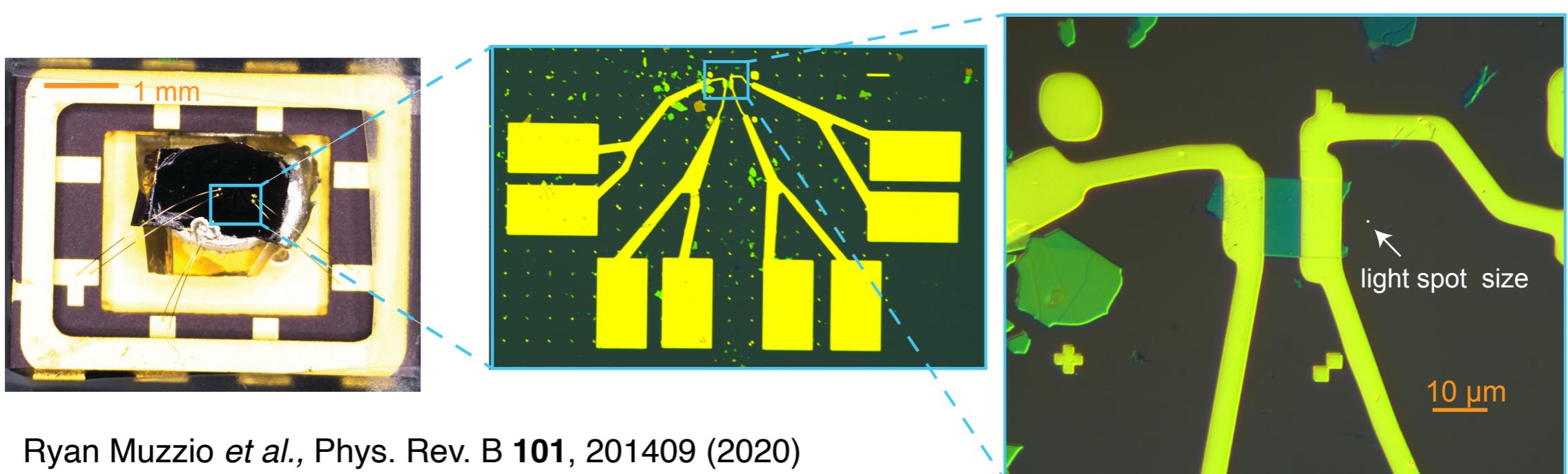
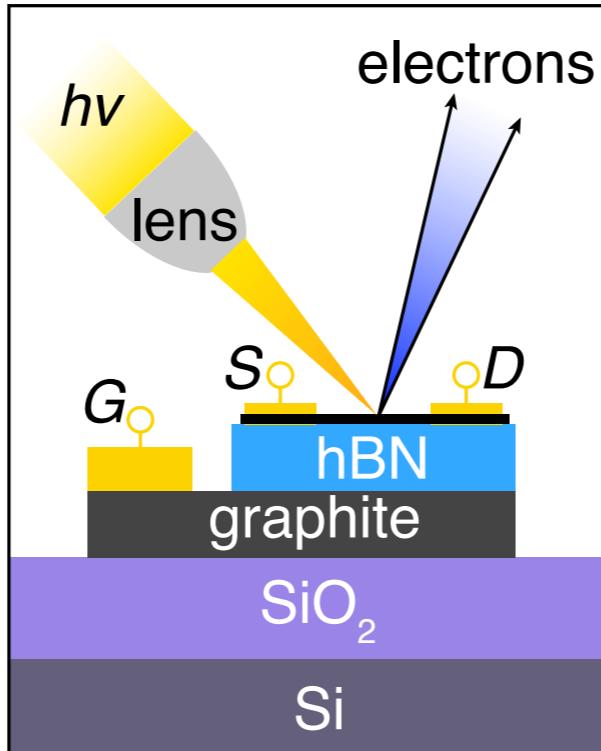


energy resolution limited to: $eU \frac{l_{h\nu}}{l_S} \approx 0.1\text{eV}$

for typical synchrotron and field of 10^4Vm^{-1}

part I: ARPES graphene-based devices

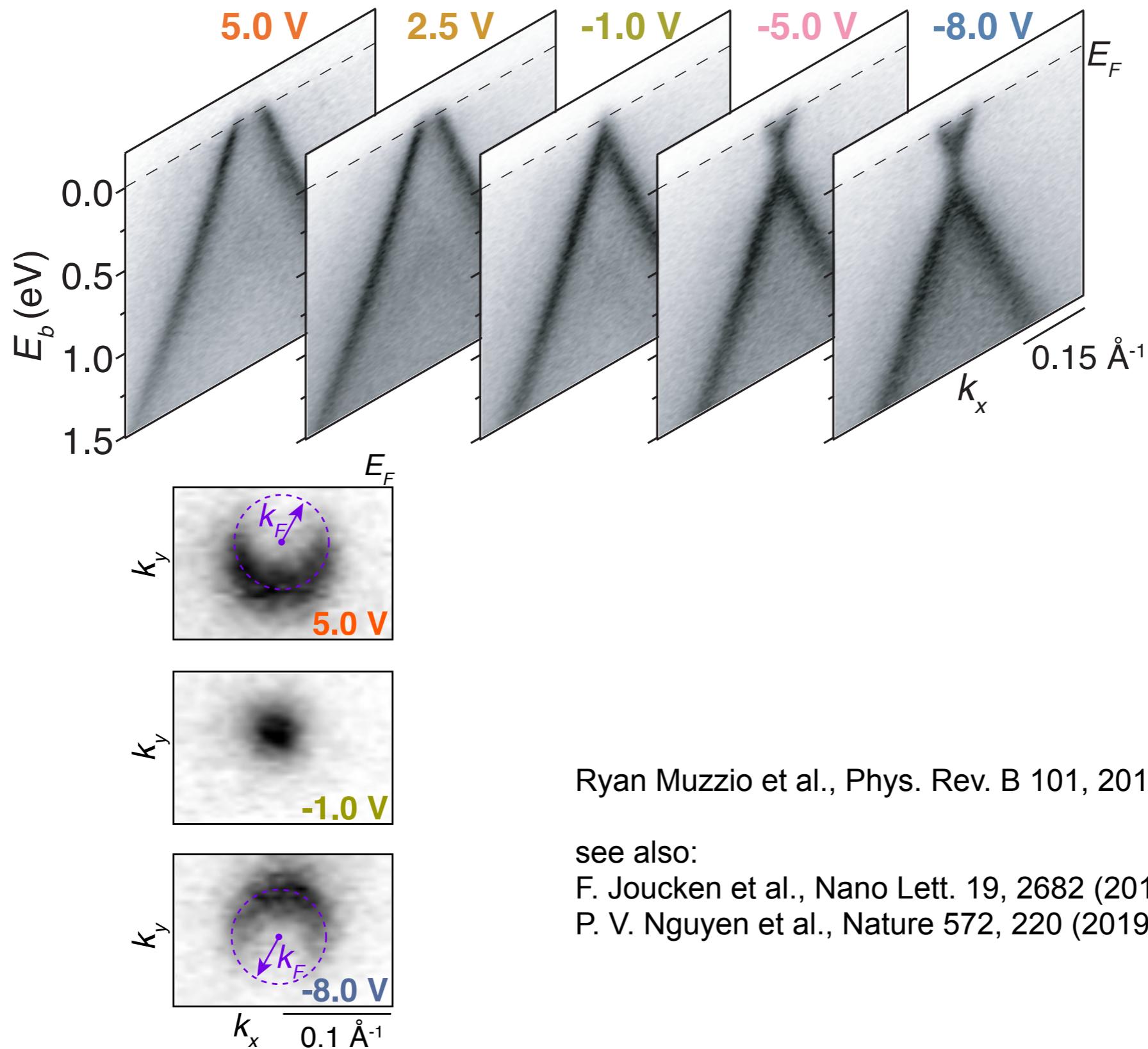
nanoARPES on a graphene device



Ryan Muzzio *et al.*, Phys. Rev. B **101**, 201409 (2020)

Davide Curcio *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **125**, 236403 (2020)

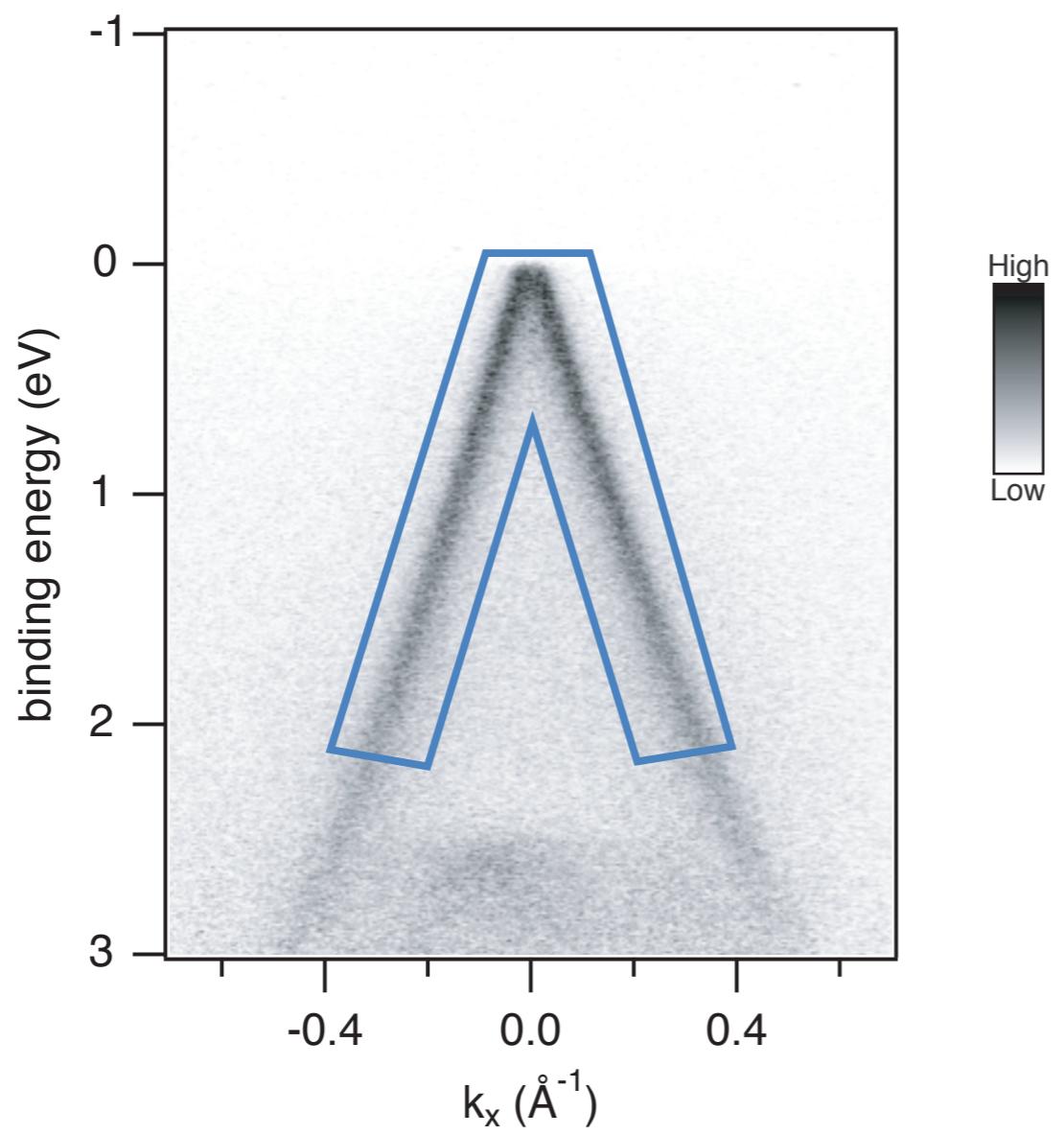
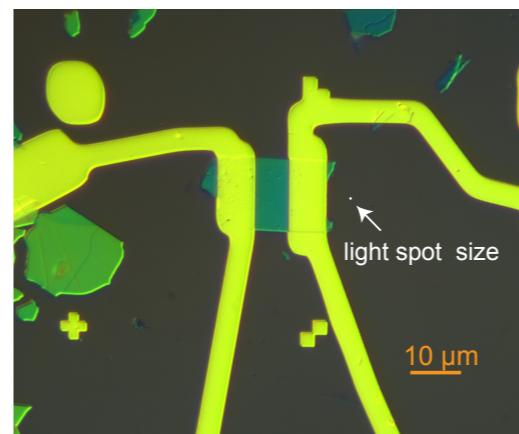
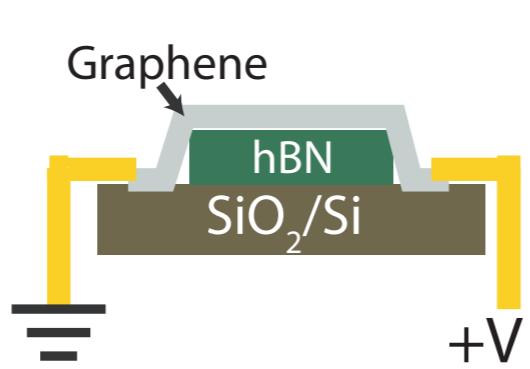
static gating

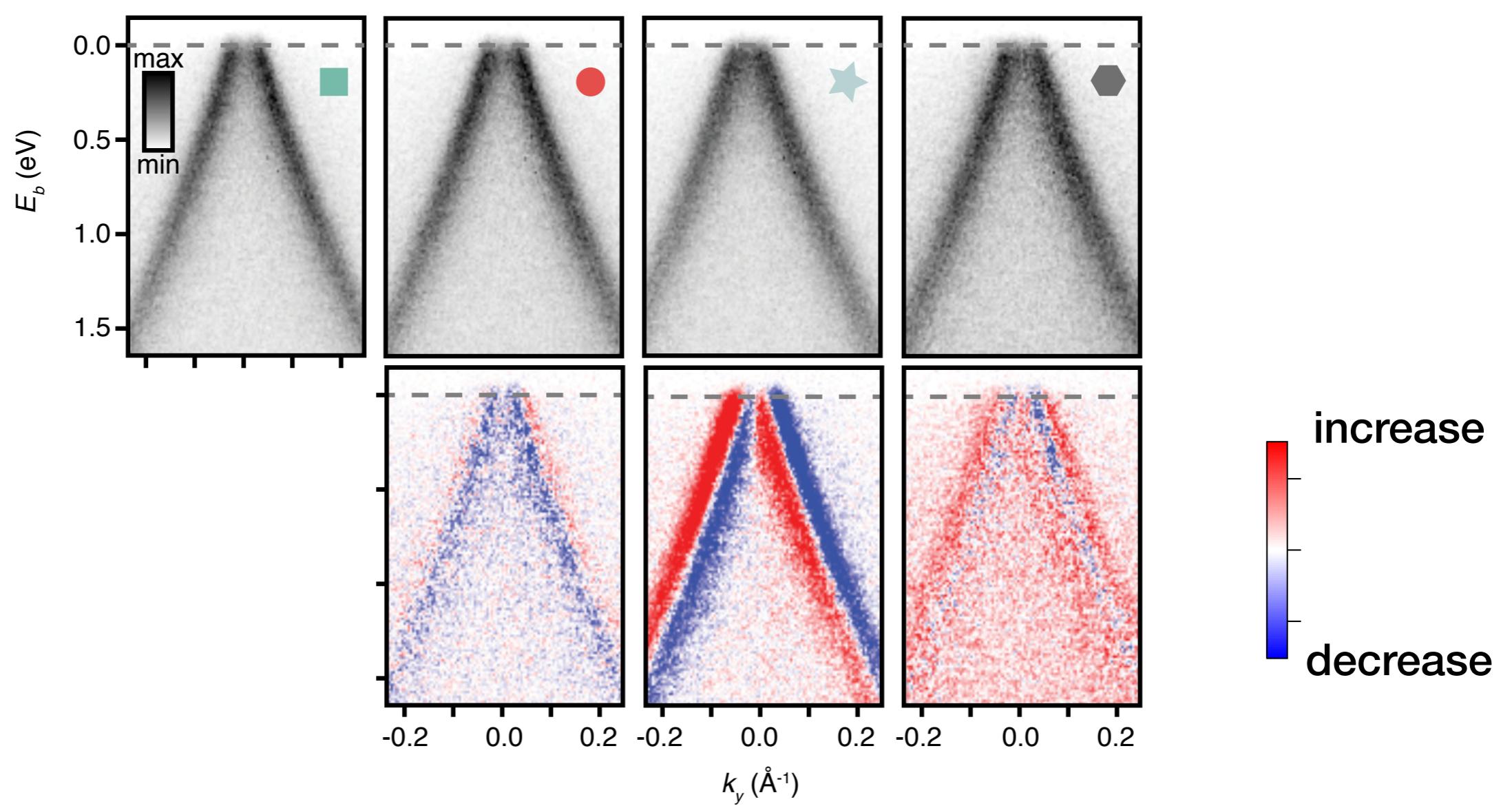
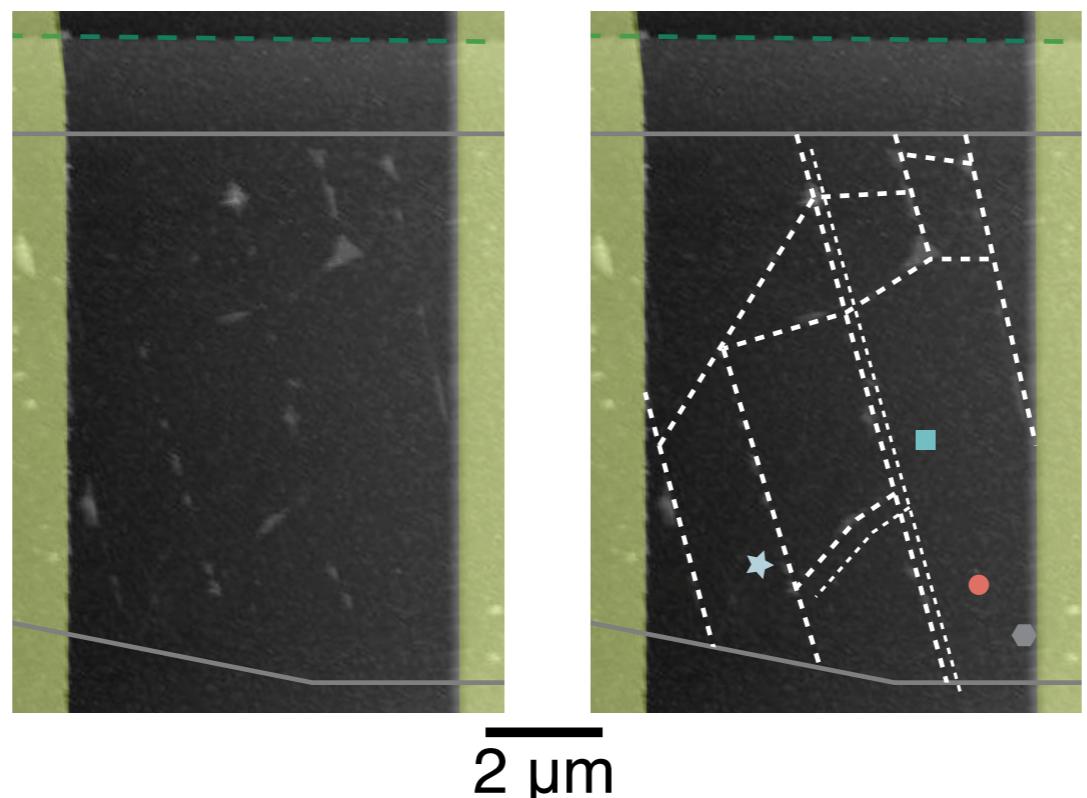


Ryan Muzzio et al., Phys. Rev. B 101, 201409 (2020)

see also:

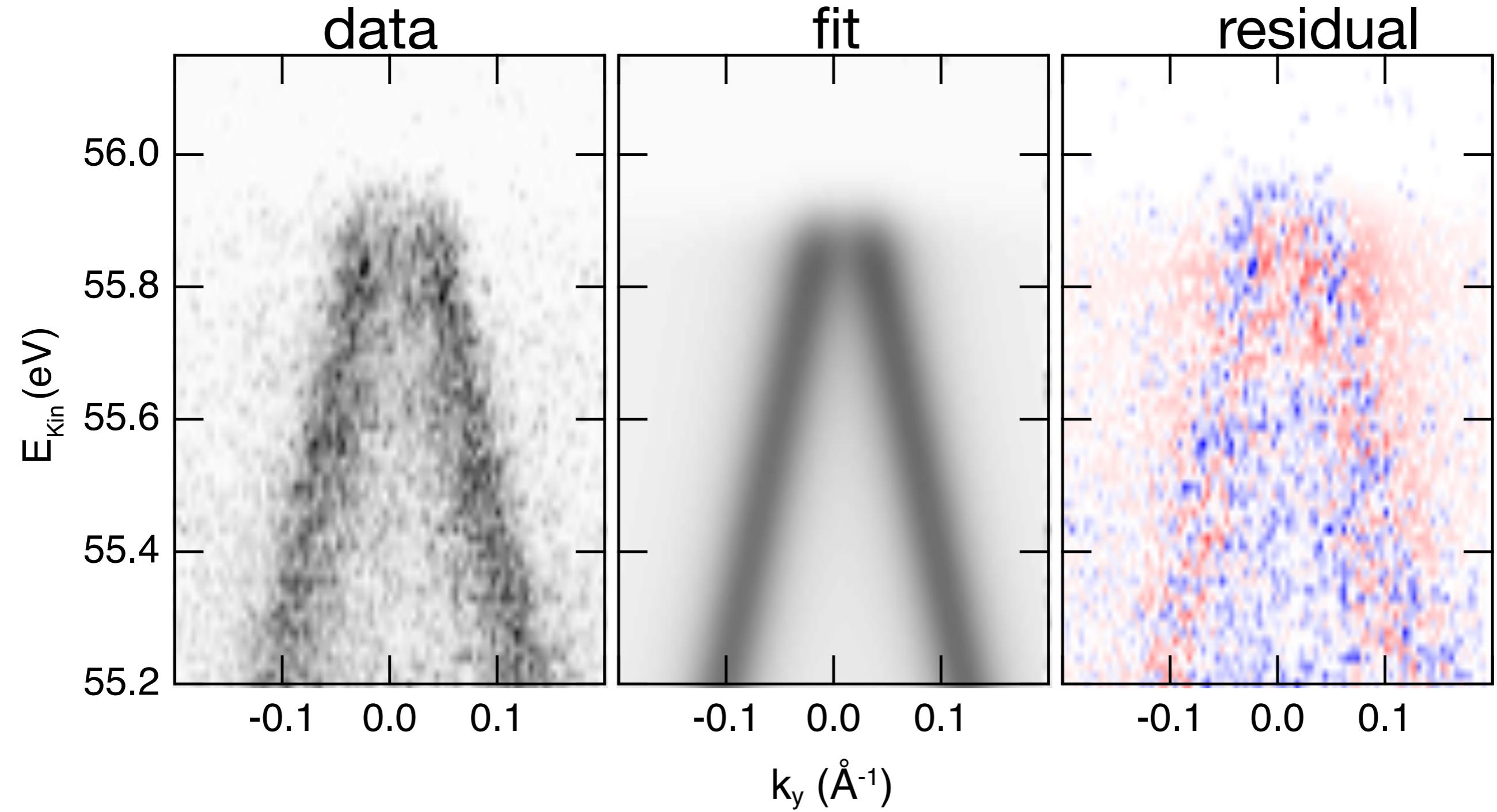
F. Joucken et al., Nano Lett. 19, 2682 (2019).
P. V. Nguyen et al., Nature 572, 220 (2019).

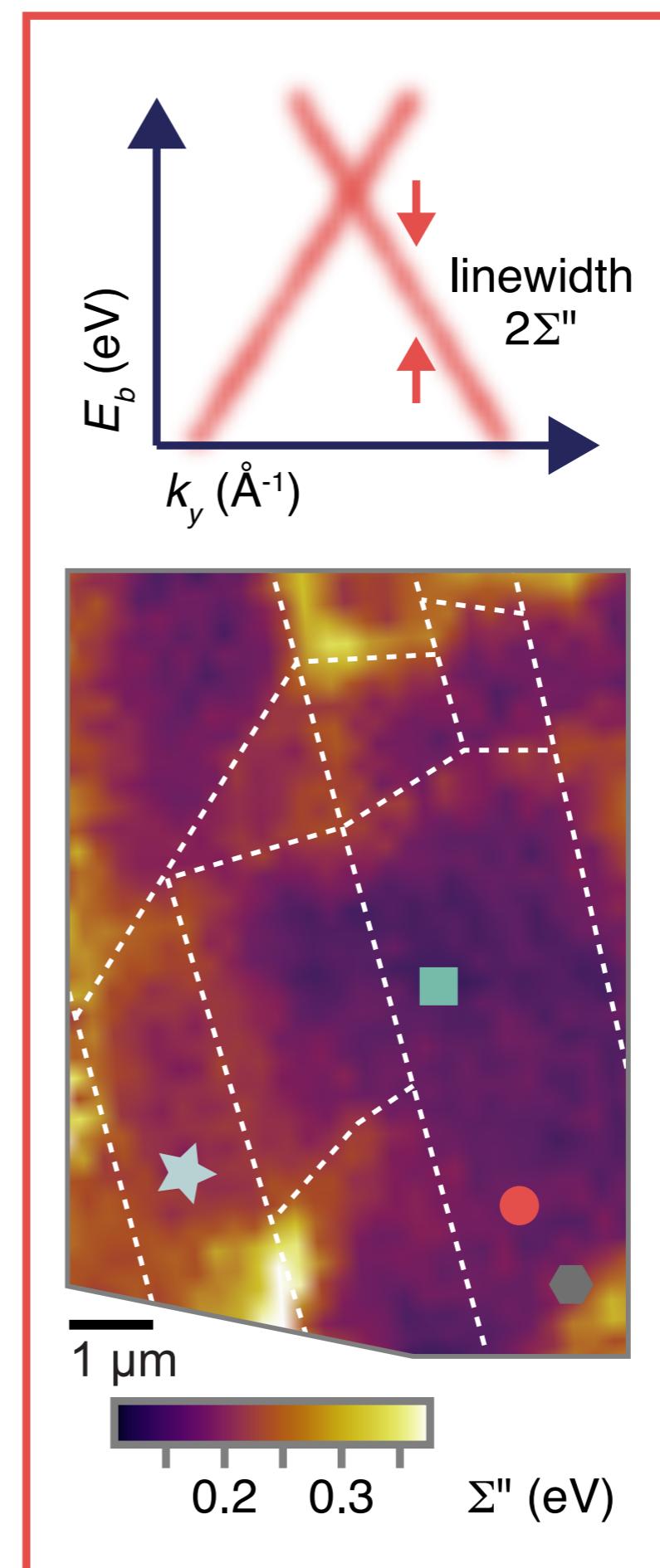
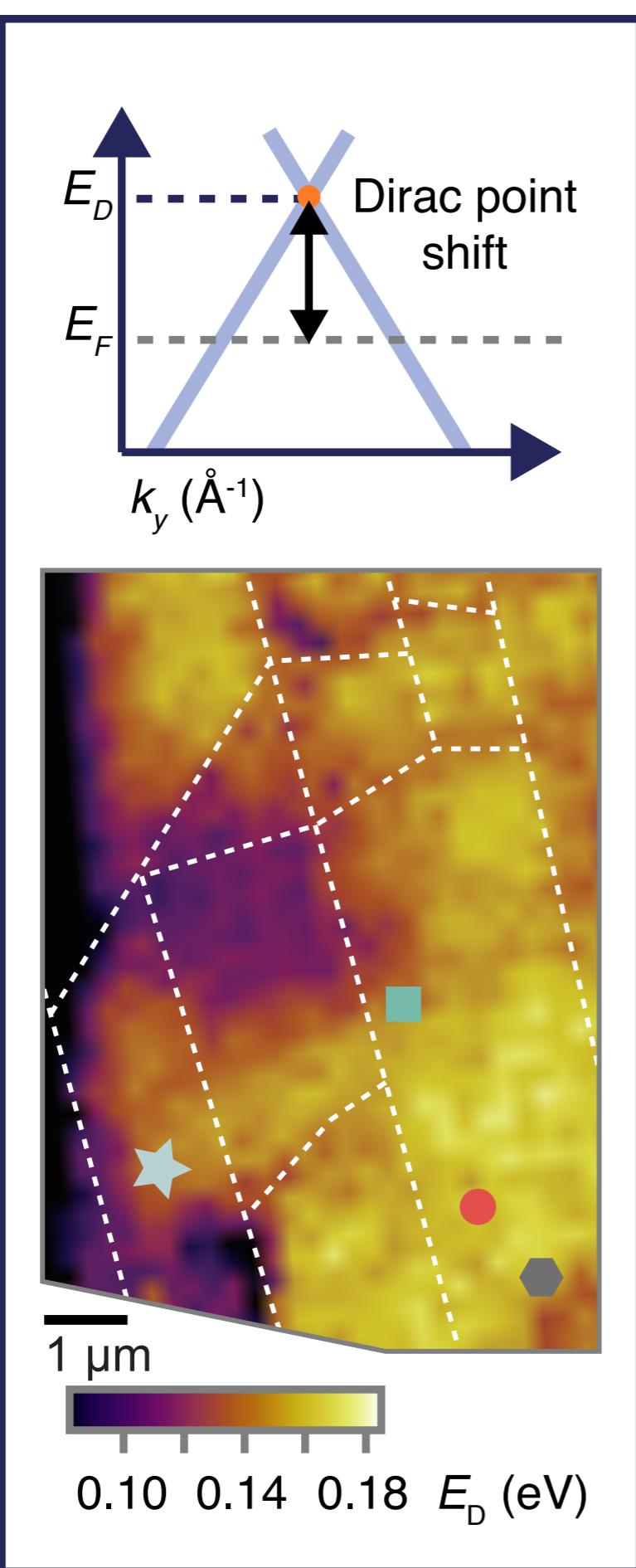


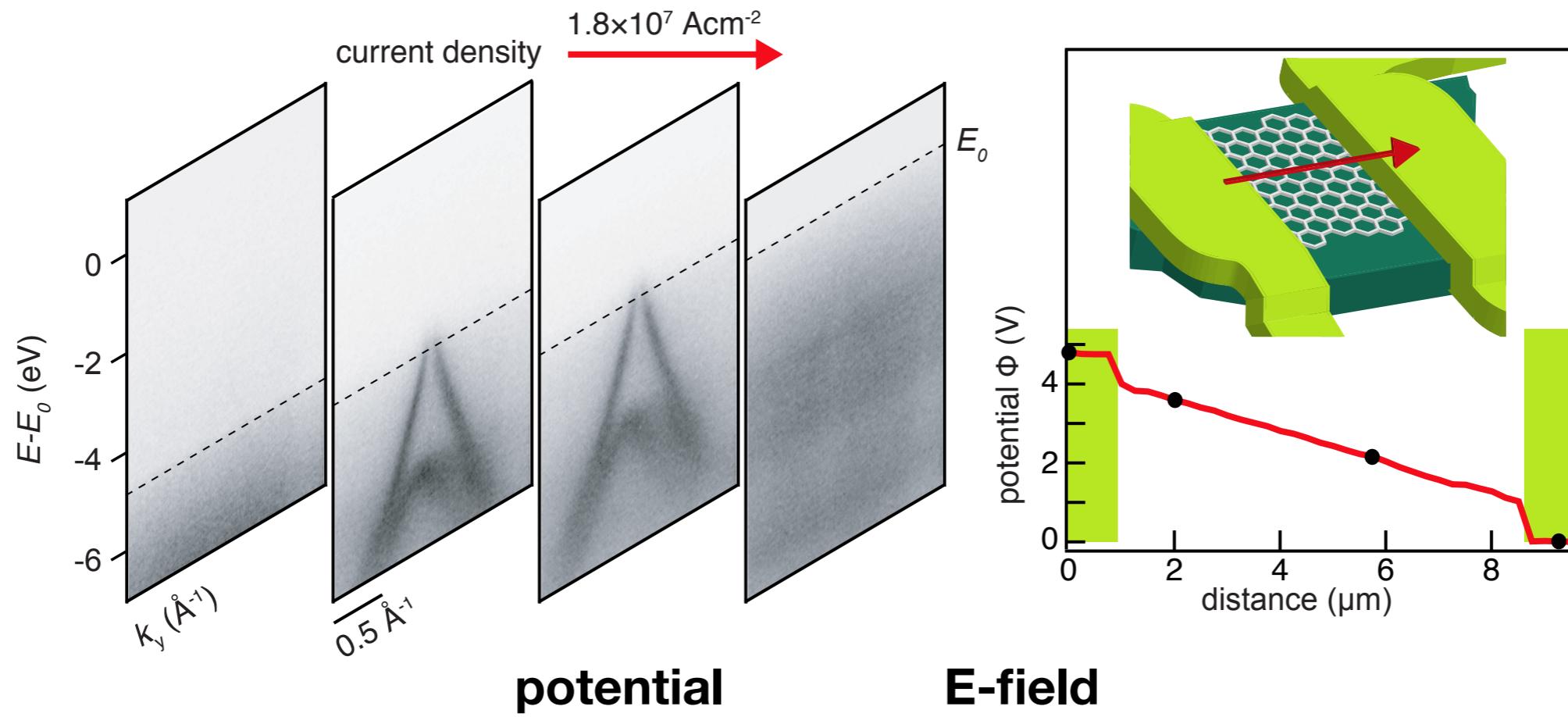


$$I \propto |M|^2 \mathcal{A}(\omega, \mathbf{k}) f(\omega, T)$$

$$\mathcal{A}(\omega, \mathbf{k}) = \frac{\pi^{-1} |\Sigma''|}{[\hbar\omega - \epsilon(\mathbf{k})]^2 + \Sigma''^2}$$

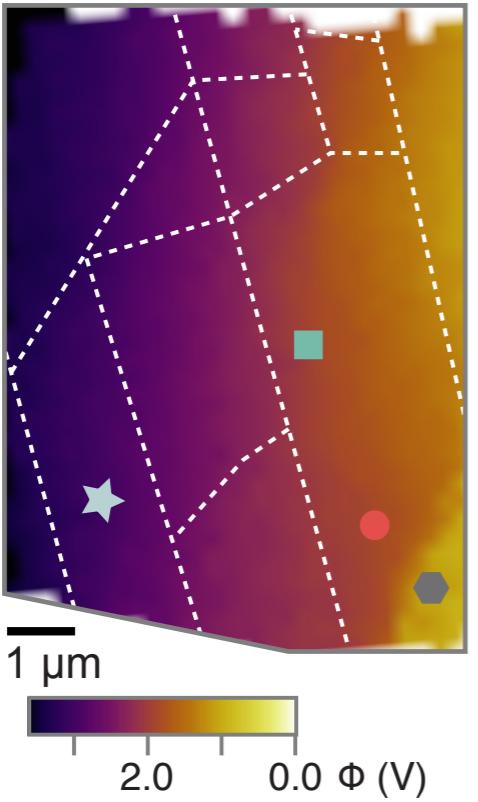






Davide Curcio *et al.*,
Phys. Rev. Lett. **125**, 236403 (2020)

potential



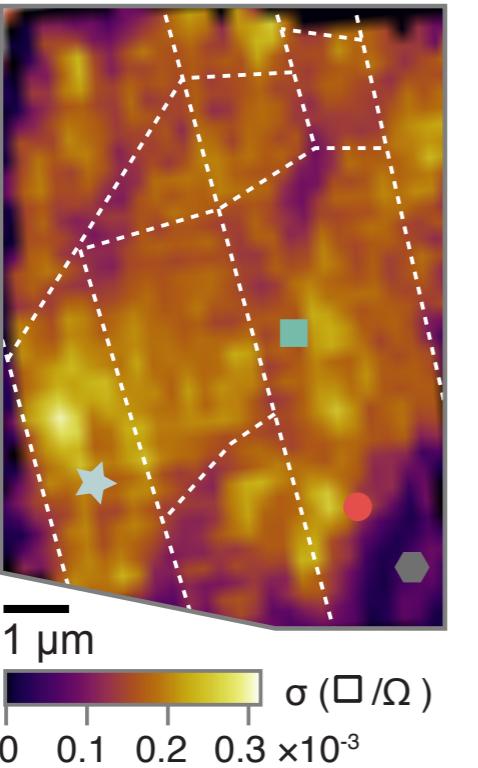
$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{j} = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\sigma \cdot \nabla \phi) = 0$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{j} = 0$$

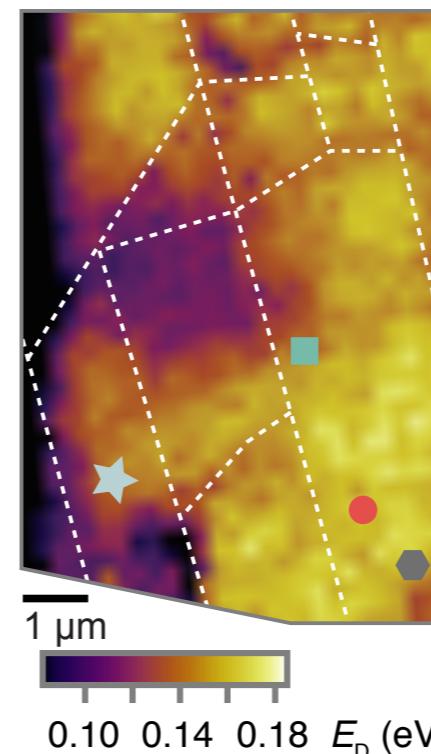
$$\nabla \times (\sigma \cdot \nabla \phi) = 0$$

conductivity

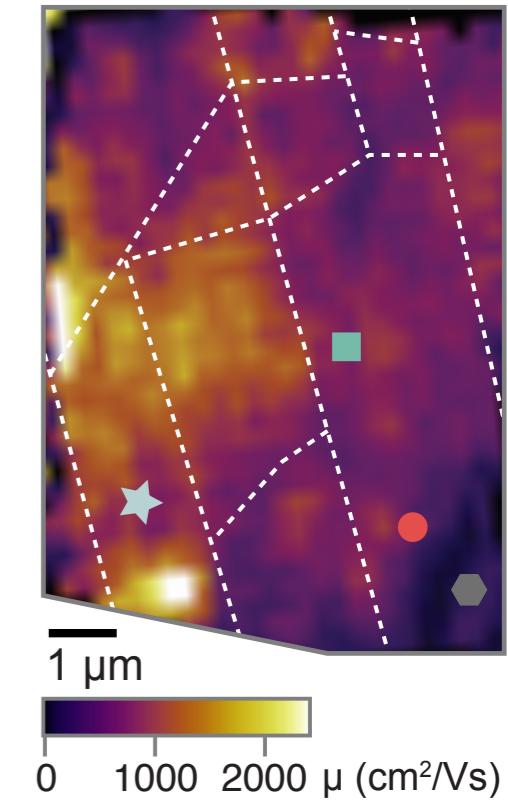


$$\mu = \frac{\sigma}{ne} = \frac{\pi \sigma v_F^2 \hbar^2}{E_D^2 e}$$

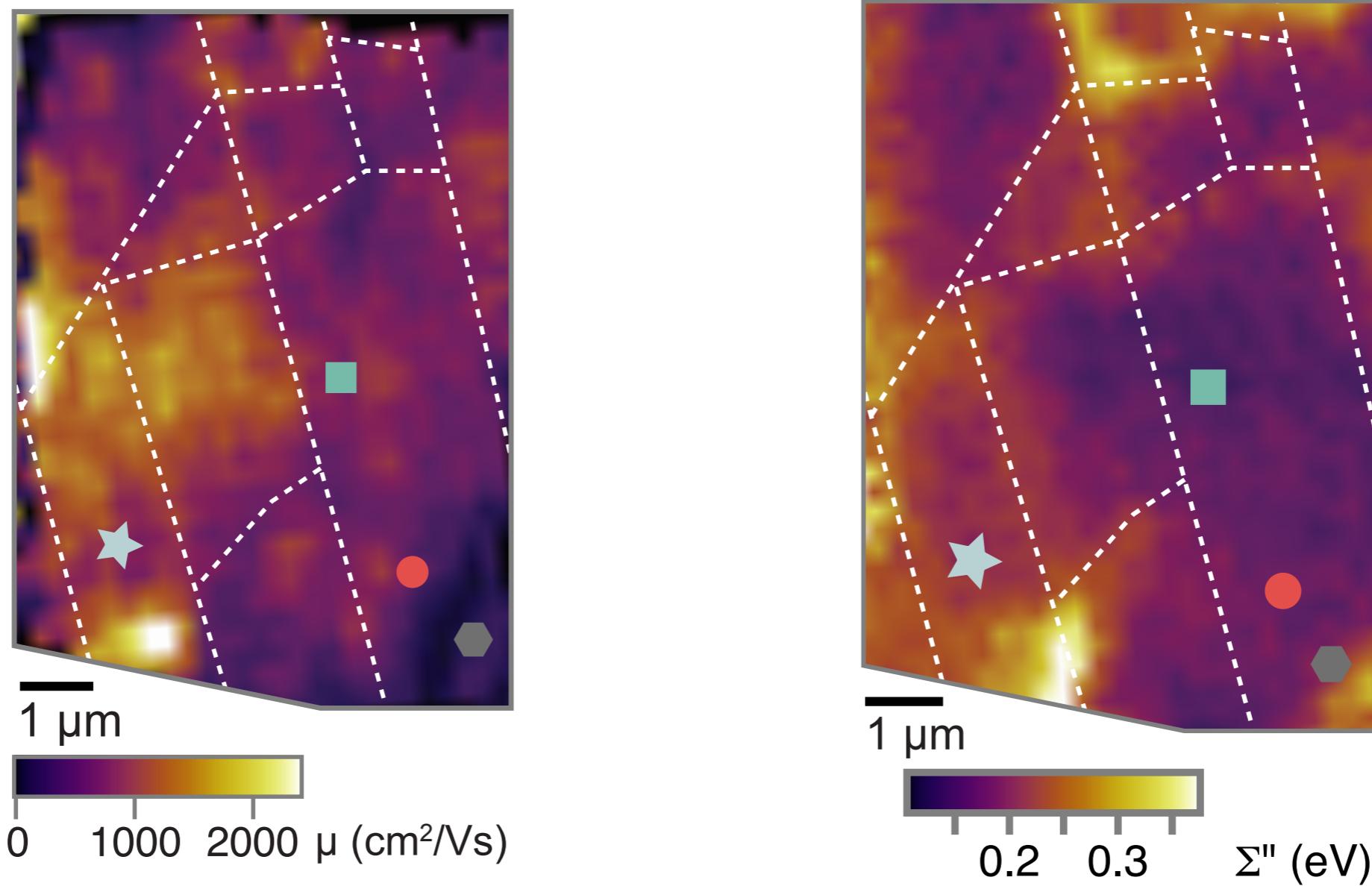
doping



mobility



mobility and self-energy



Conclusions I

- The spectral function of current-carrying devices can be explored with nanoARPES.
- This also gives the quantities such as the position-resolved conductivity (via the potential) and mobility (via potential and filling from the spectral function).

Davide Curcio *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **125**, 236403 (2020)
PH, AVS Quantum Science **3**, 021101 (2021).