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Universidad Euskal Herriko
del País Vasco Unibertsitatea

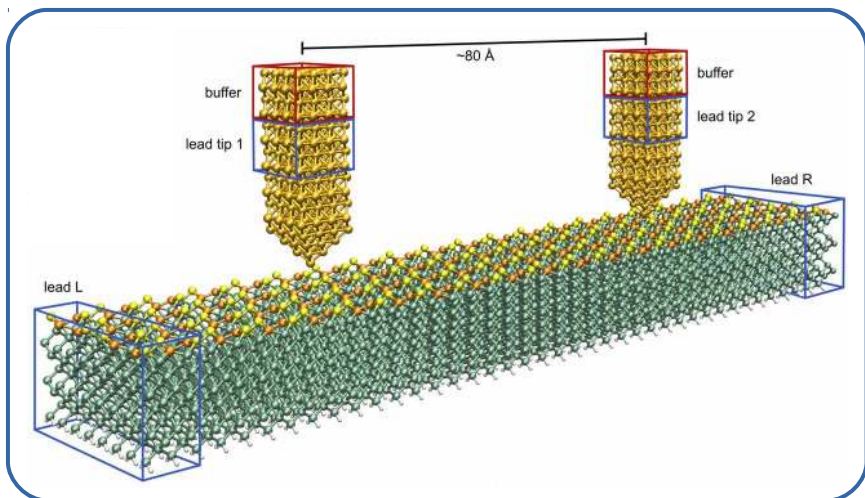


Electron quantum optics with graphene-based nanostructures

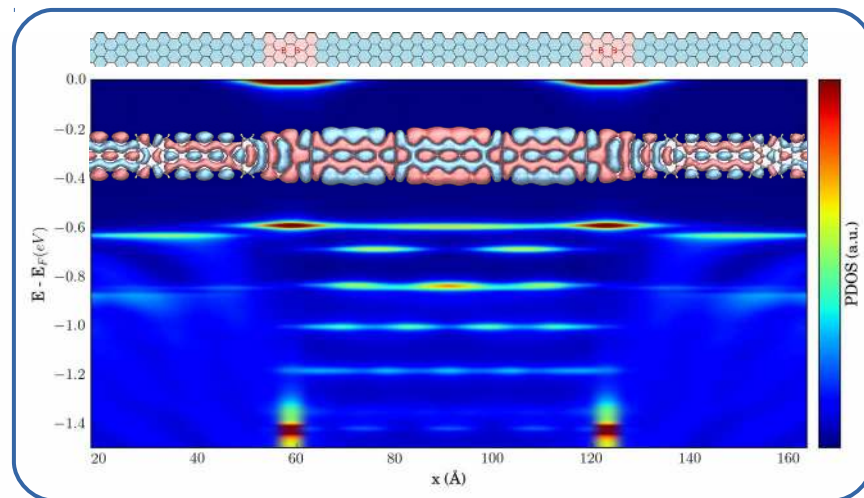
Pedro Brandimarte

Donostia International Physics Center
San Sebastián, Spain

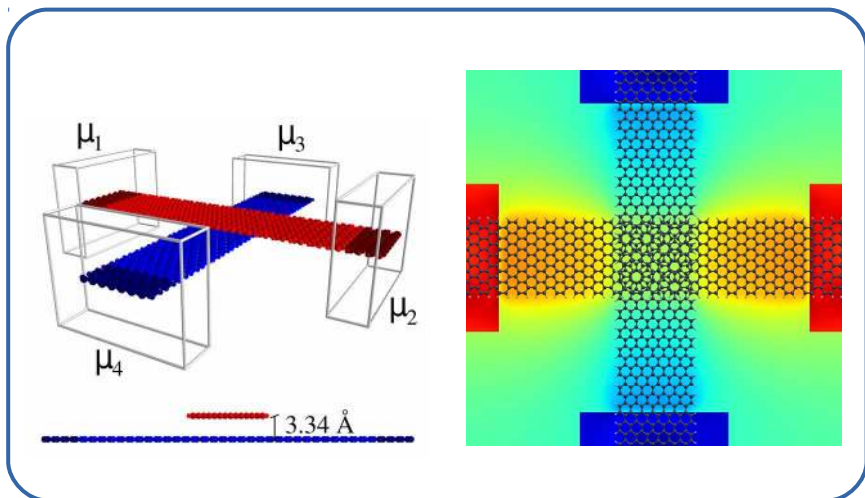
May 2018



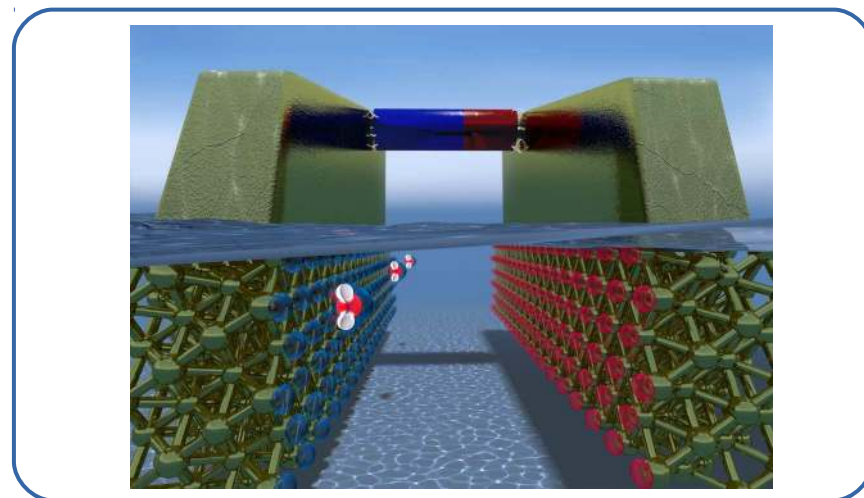
M. Kolmer, P. Brandimarte *et al.* *In preparation!*



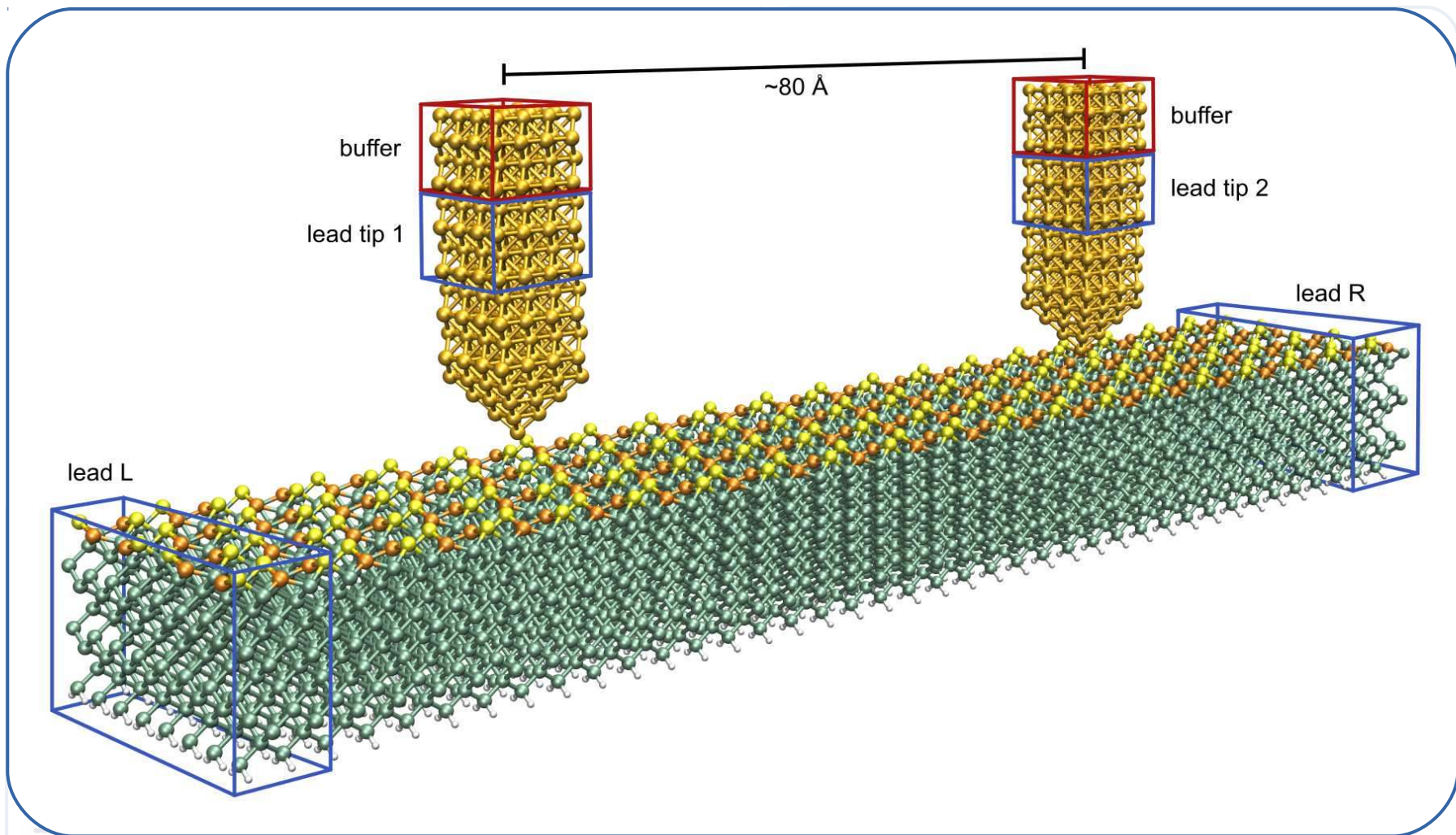
E. Cabonell-Sanromà, P. Brandimarte *et al.* *Nano Letters* **17**, 50 (2017).



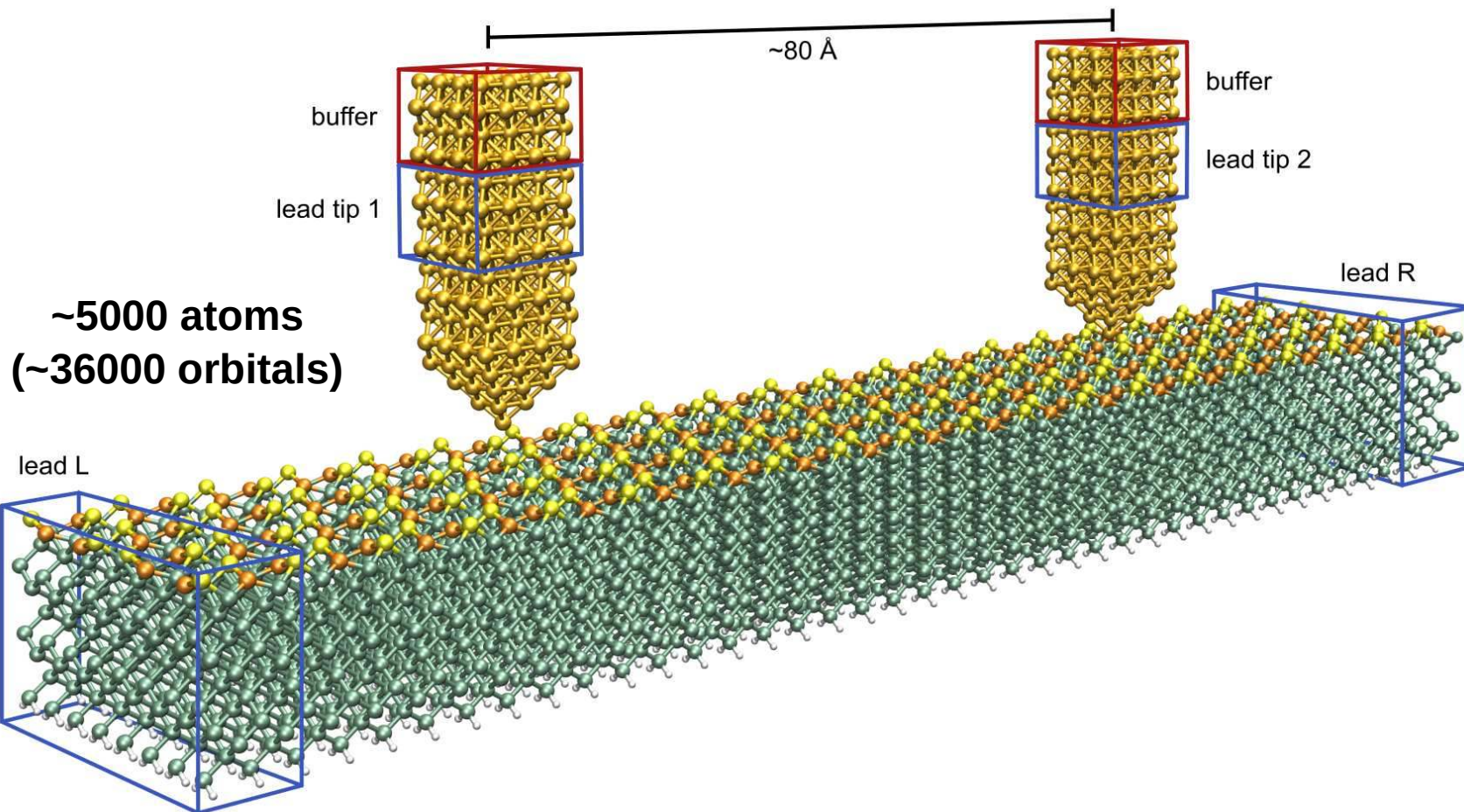
P. Brandimarte *et al.* *J. Chem. Phys.* **146**, 092318 (2017).



L. Pedroza, P. Brandimarte *et al.* *Chemical Science* **9**, 62 (2018).



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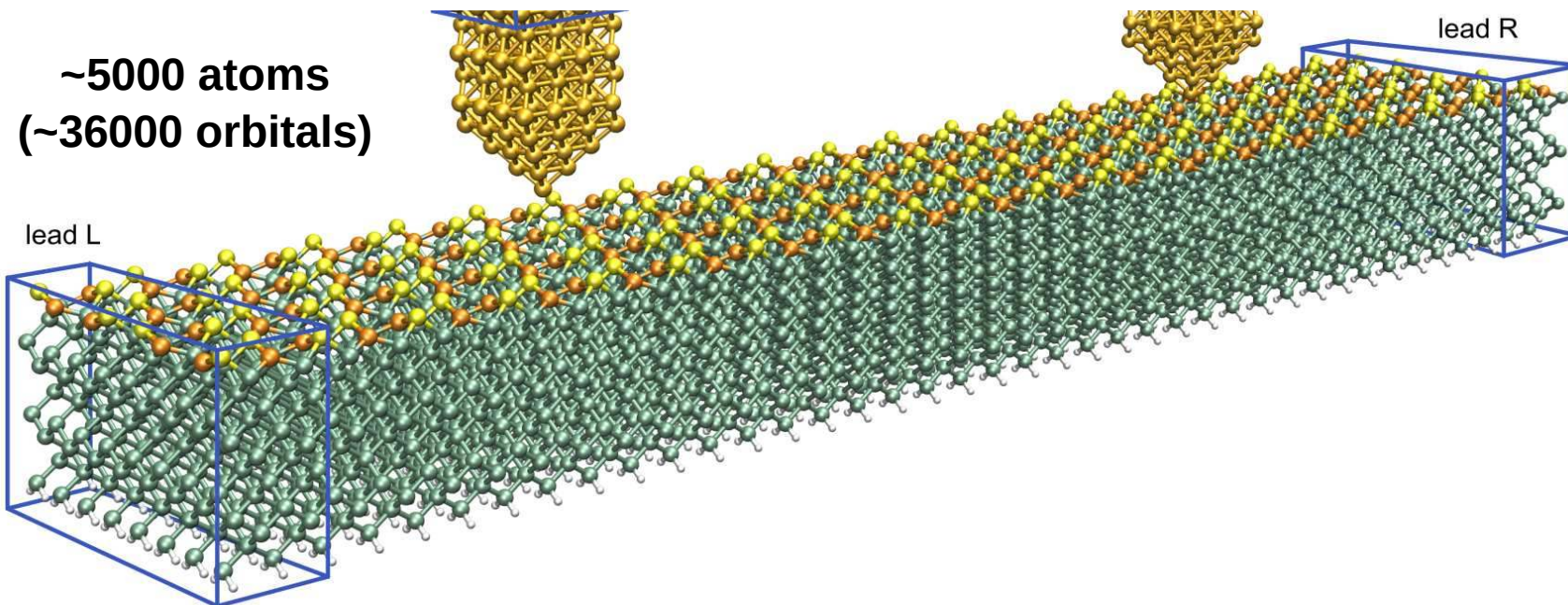
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~5000 atoms
(~36000 orbitals)



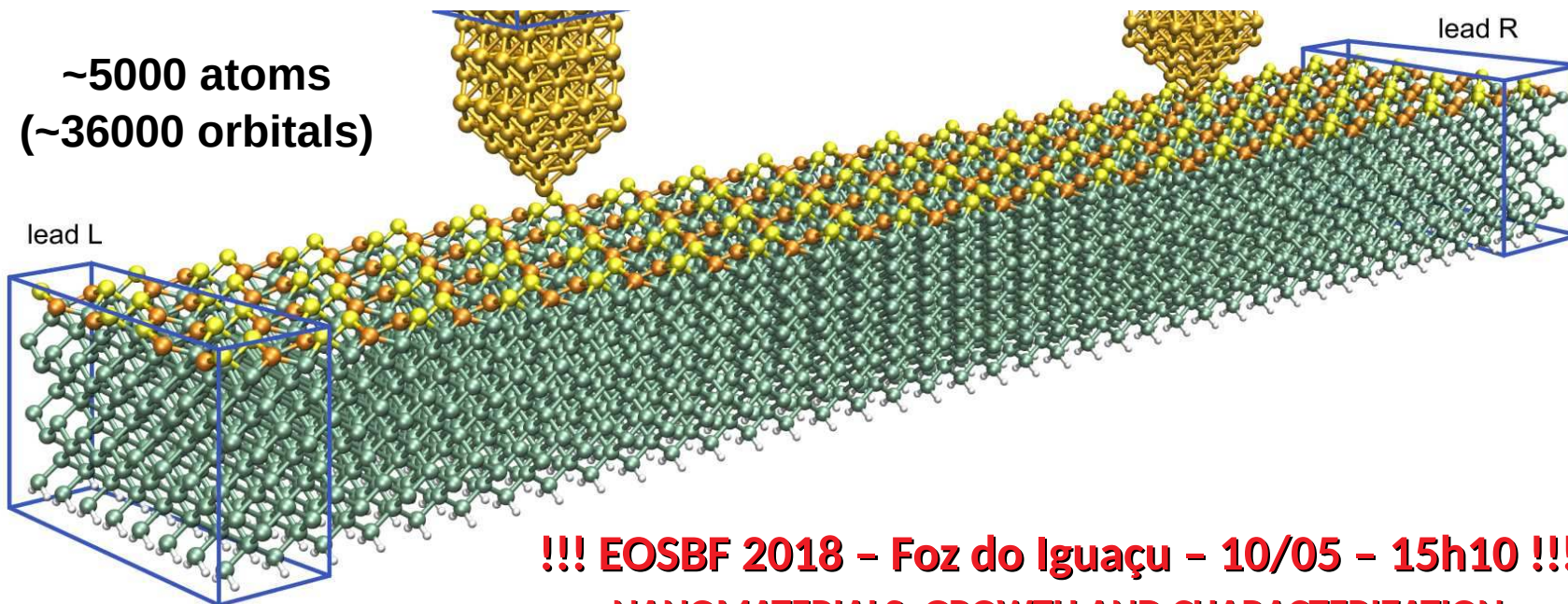
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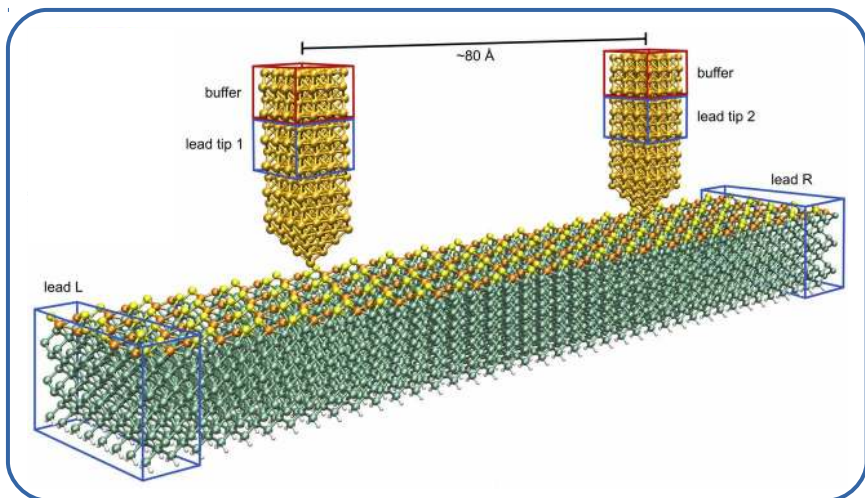


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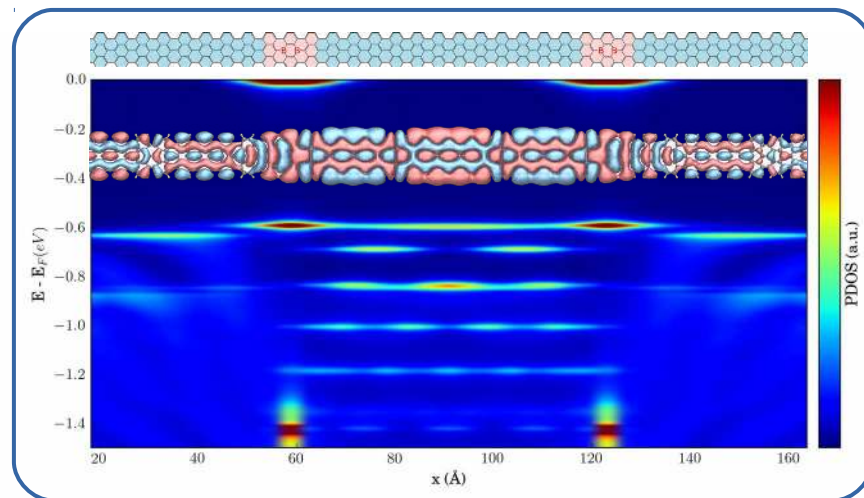


!!! EOSBF 2018 - Foz do Iguazu - 10/05 - 15h10 !!!
NANOMATERIALS: GROWTH AND CHARACTERIZATION

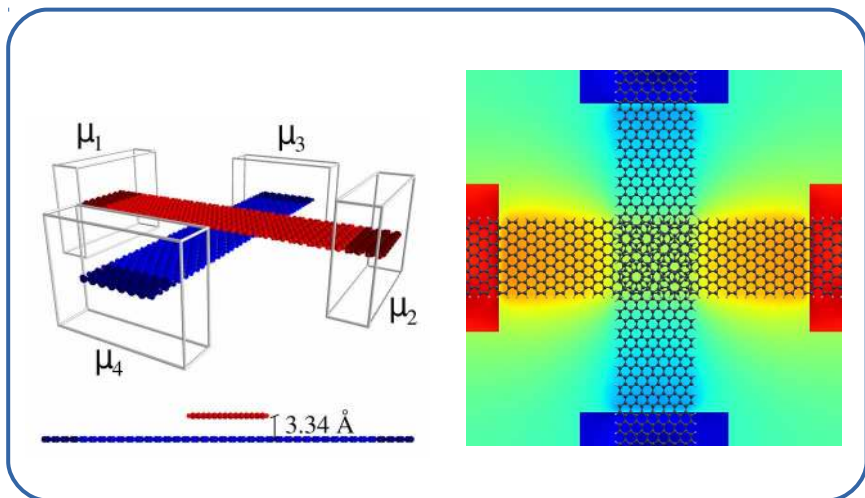
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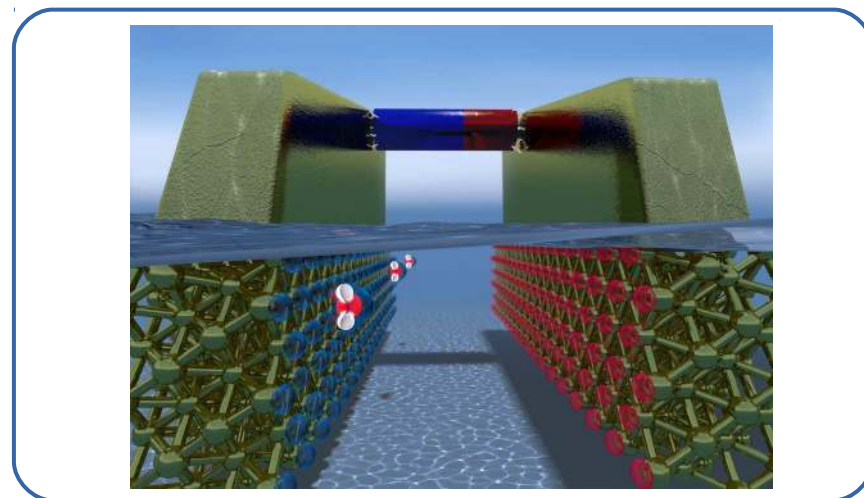
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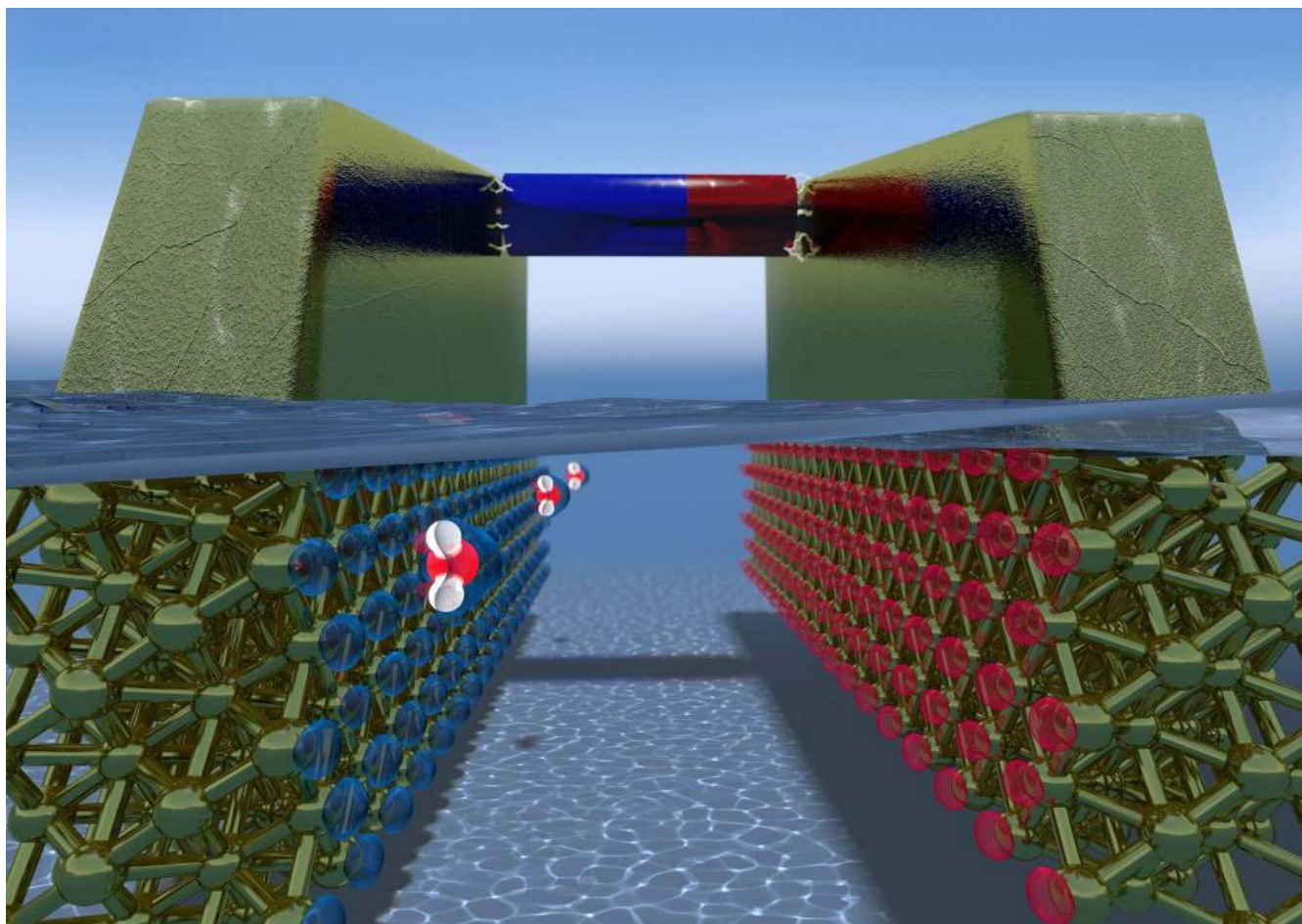
E. Cabonell-Sanromà, P. Brandimarte *et al.* *Nano Letters* **17**, 50 (2017).



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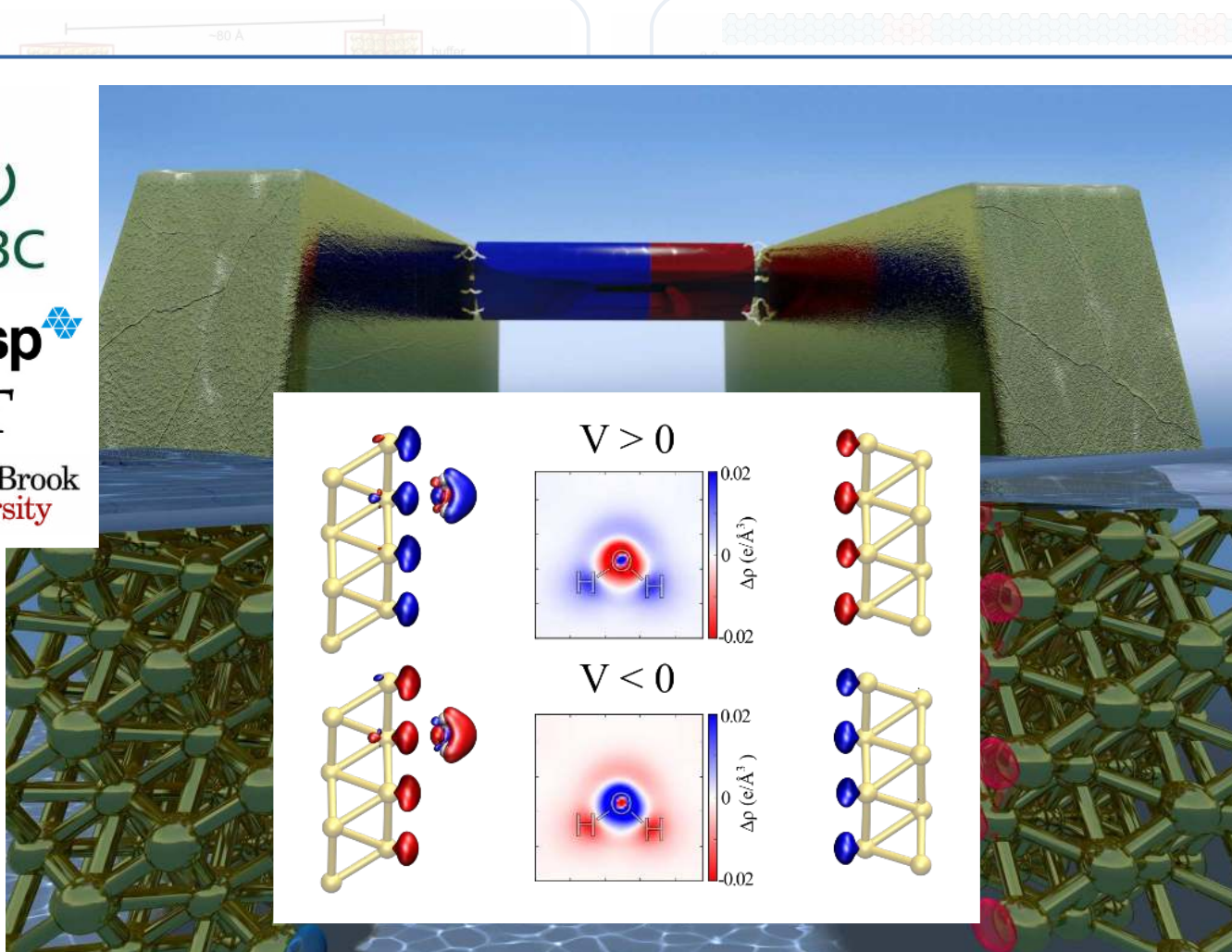
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IFT

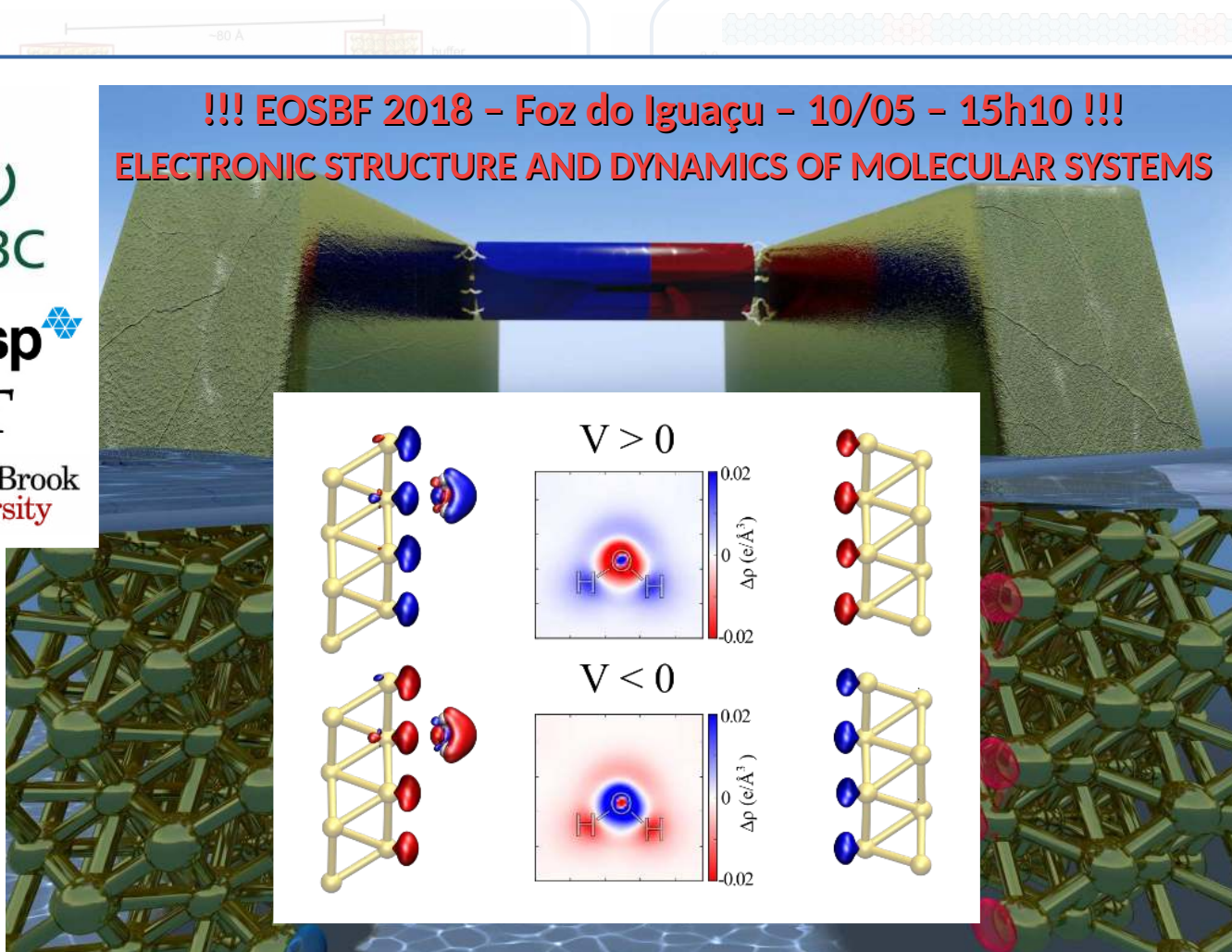


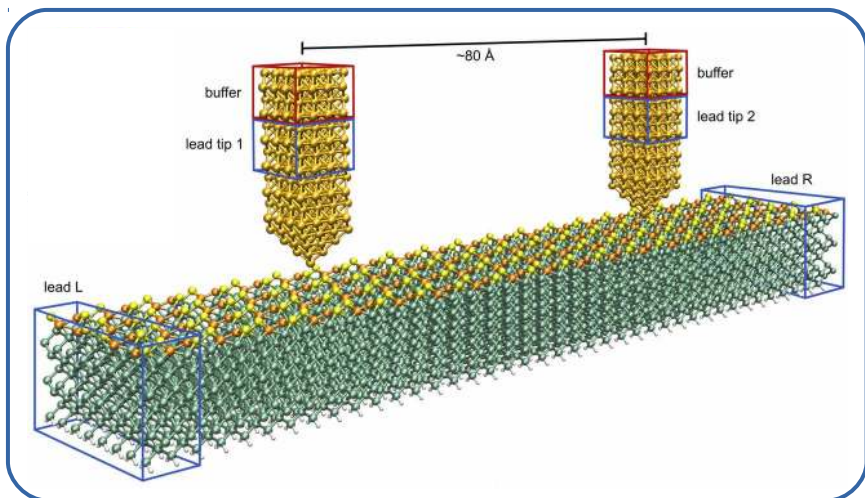


!!! EOSBF 2018 - Foz do Iguazu - 10/05 - 15h10 !!! ELECTRONIC STRUCTURE AND DYNAMICS OF MOLECULAR SYSTEMS

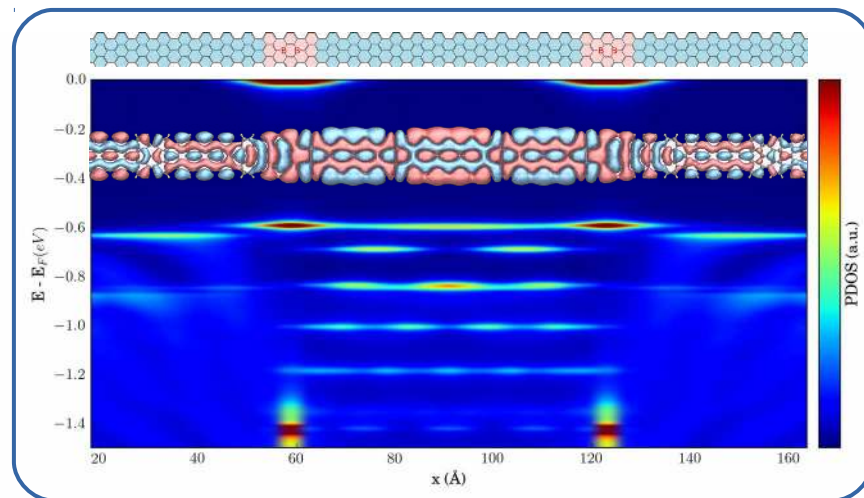


IFT

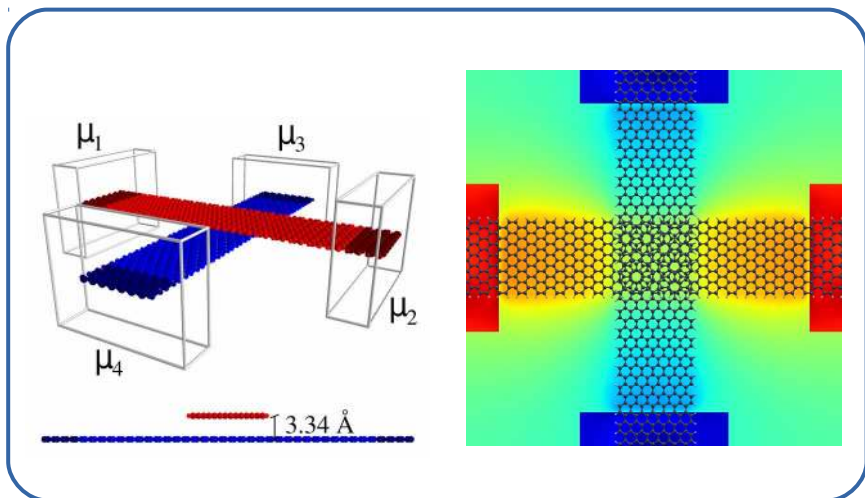




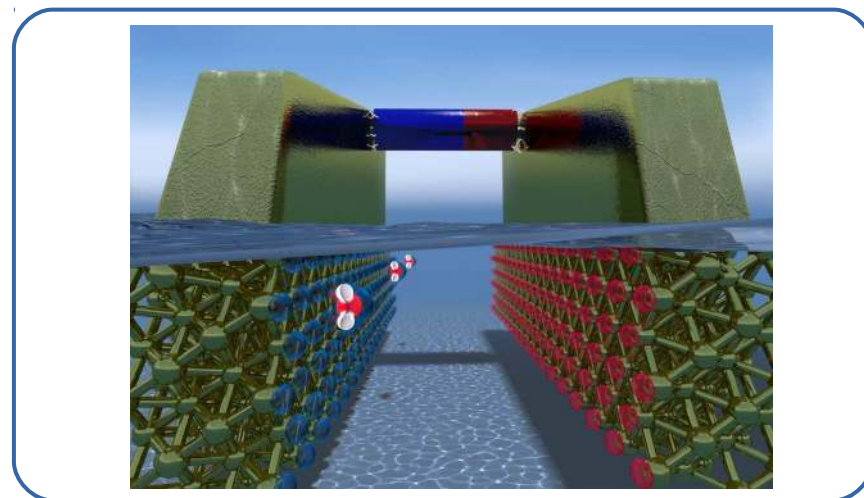
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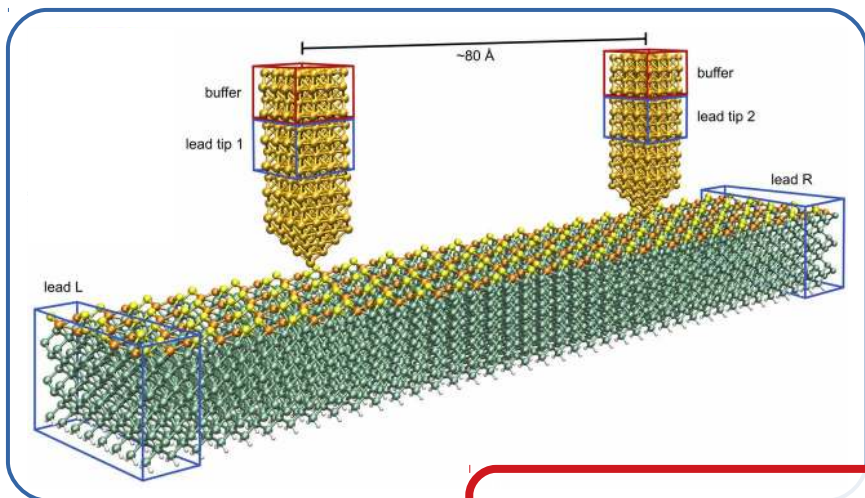
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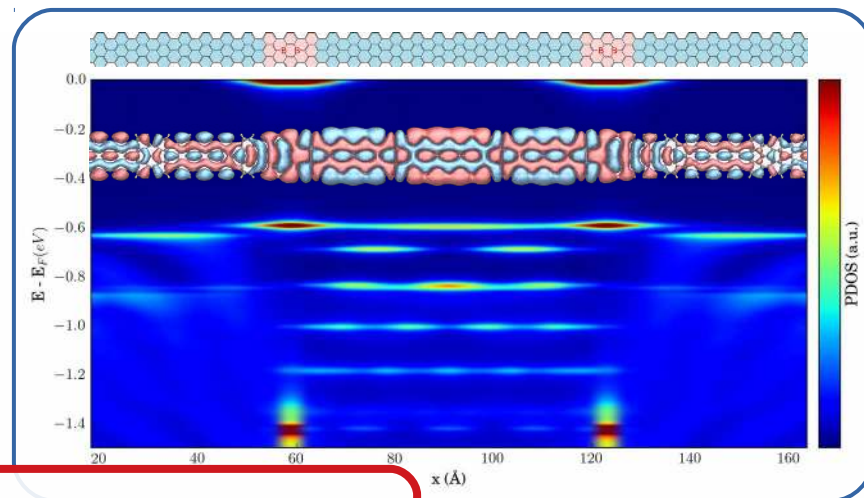
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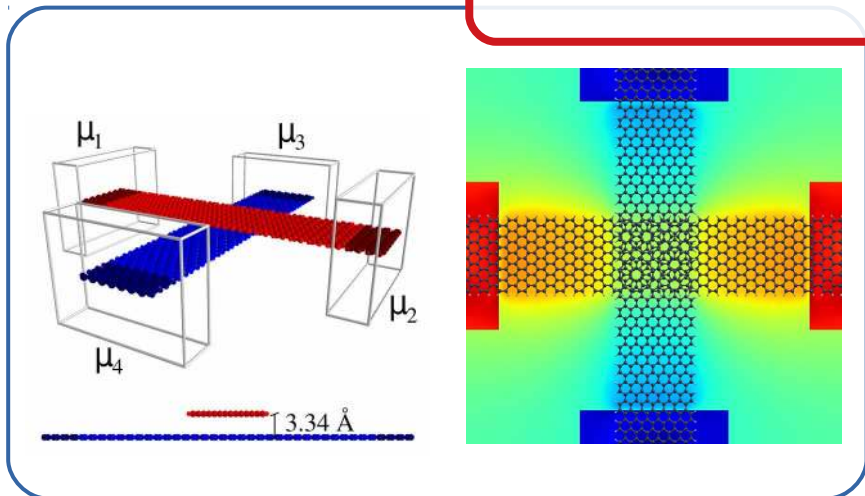


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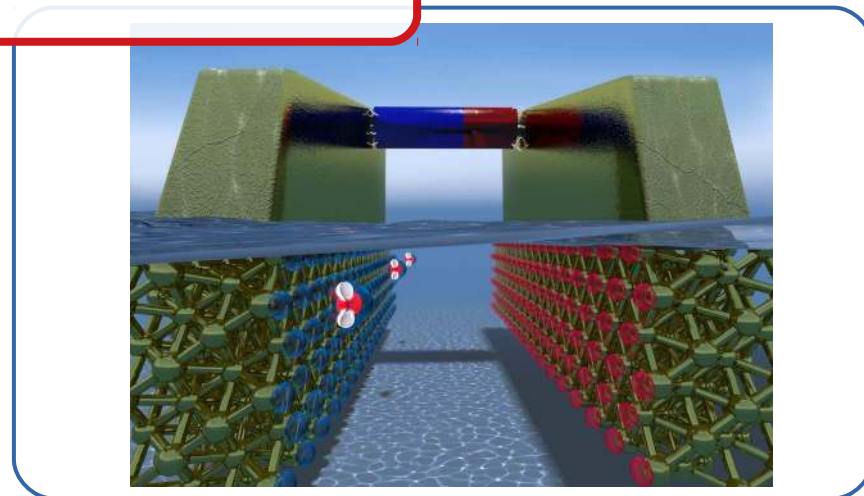


F. Cabonell-Sanromà, P. Brandimarte et al. *Nano Letters* **17**, 50 (2017).

OPEN QUANTUM SYSTEMS



P. Brandimarte et al. *J. Chem. Phys.* **146**, 092318 (2017).



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Good for tourism...





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Donostia - San Sebastián

Good for tourism... **and for SCIENCE!!!**



Centro Joxe Mari Korta



nanoGUNE



CFM



DIPC

Acknowledgments

CFM/DIPC



Daniel Sánchez-Portal



Thomas Frederiksen



Aran Garcia-Lekue



Mads Engelund



Sofia Sanz



Geza Giedke

DTU (Denmark)

Nick Papior



CIC nanoGune/CFM

Jose Ignacio Pascual



Eduard Carbonel-Sanromà



Martina Corso



Outline

- Motivation
- 1-Dimension quantum well states on doped GNRs
- Tunable electronic beam splitter with crossed GNRs
- Summary

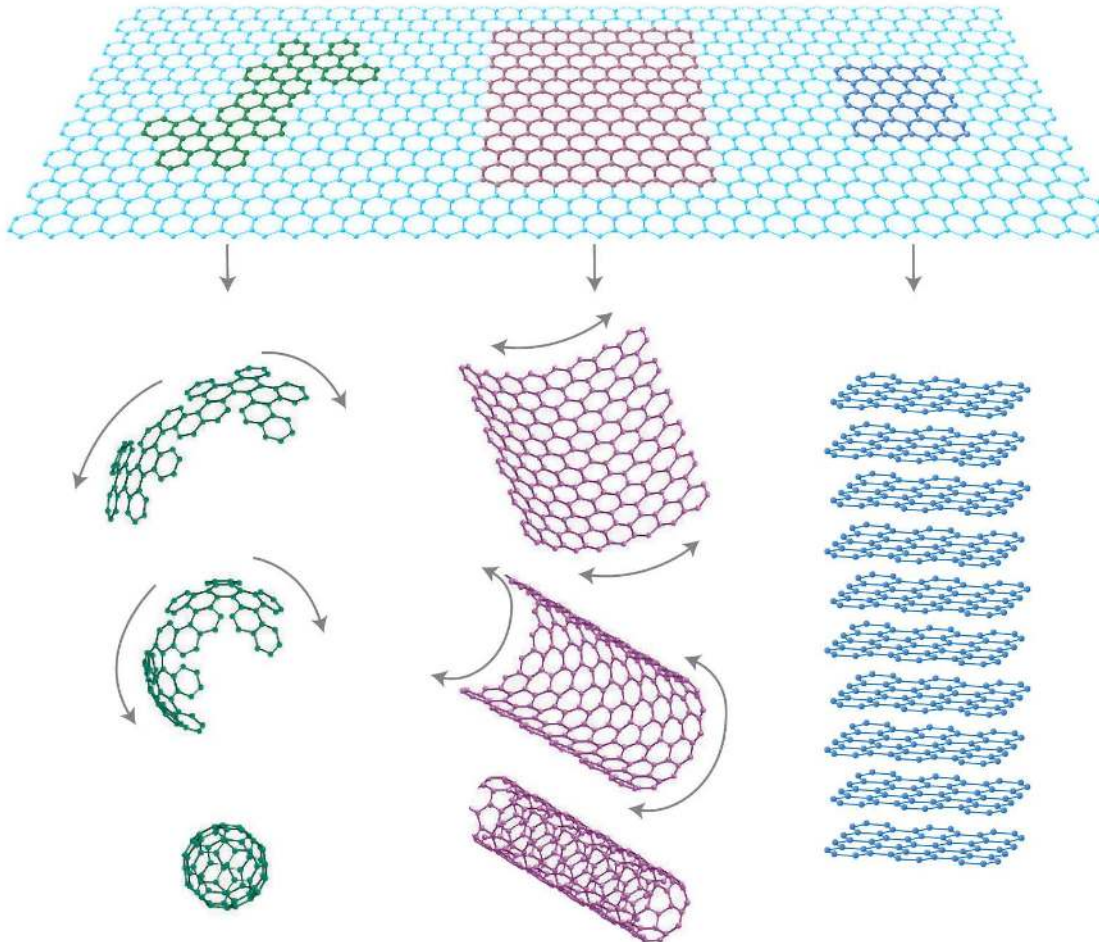
What is GNR?

What is GNR?



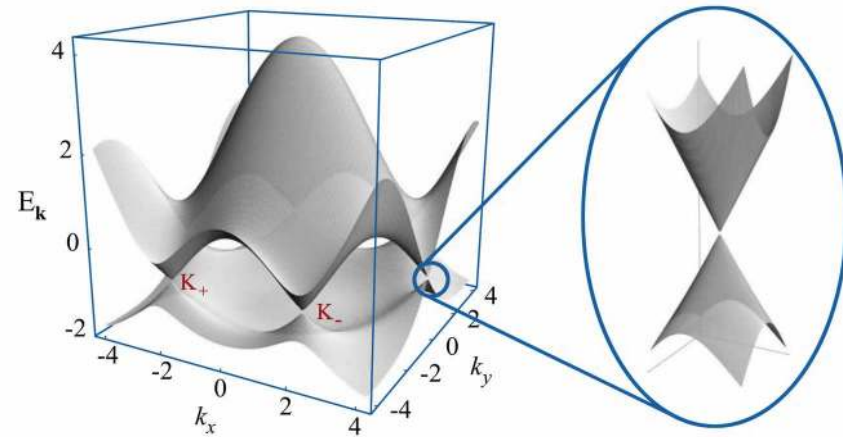
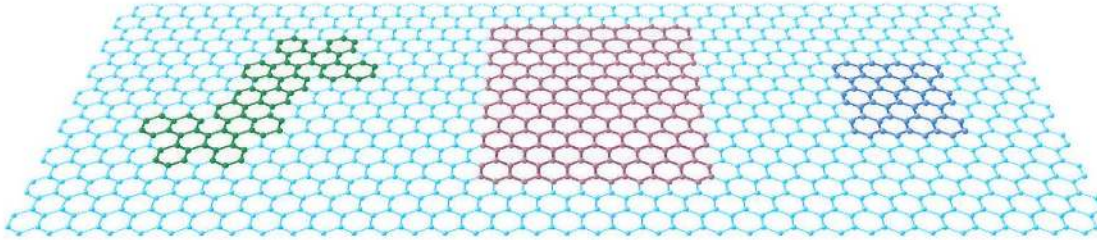
What is GNR?

Graphene



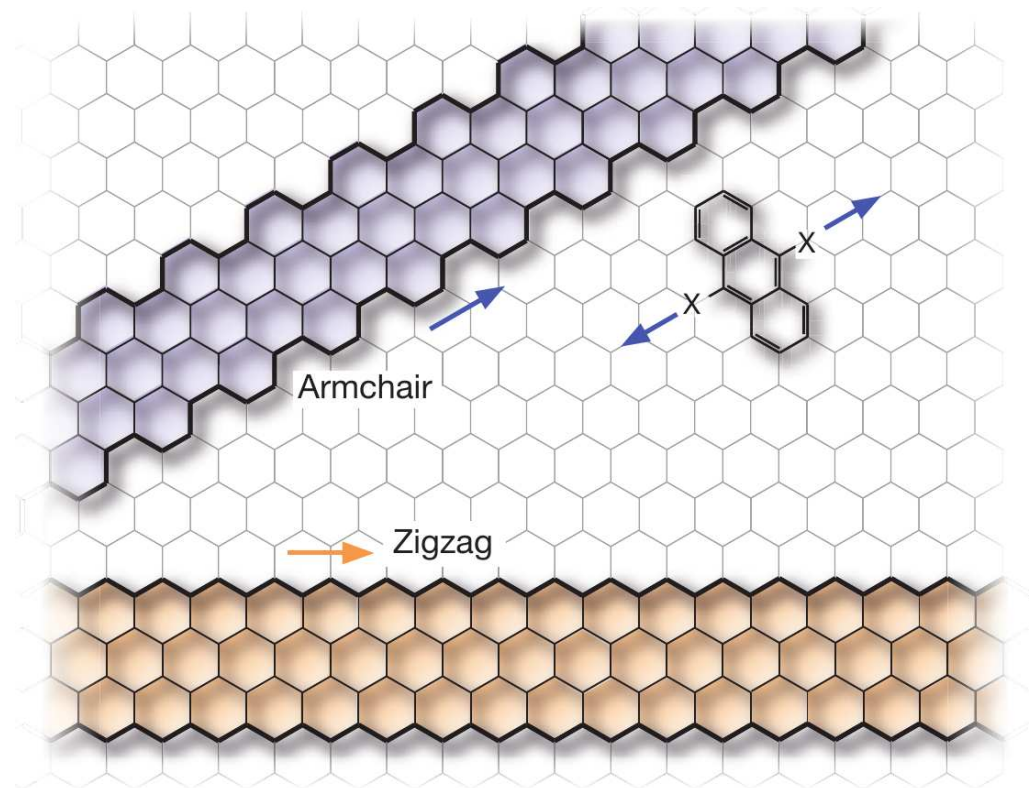
What is GNR?

Graphene



What is GNR?

Graphene NanoRibbon (GNR)



What is GNR?

Armchair Graphene NanoRibbon

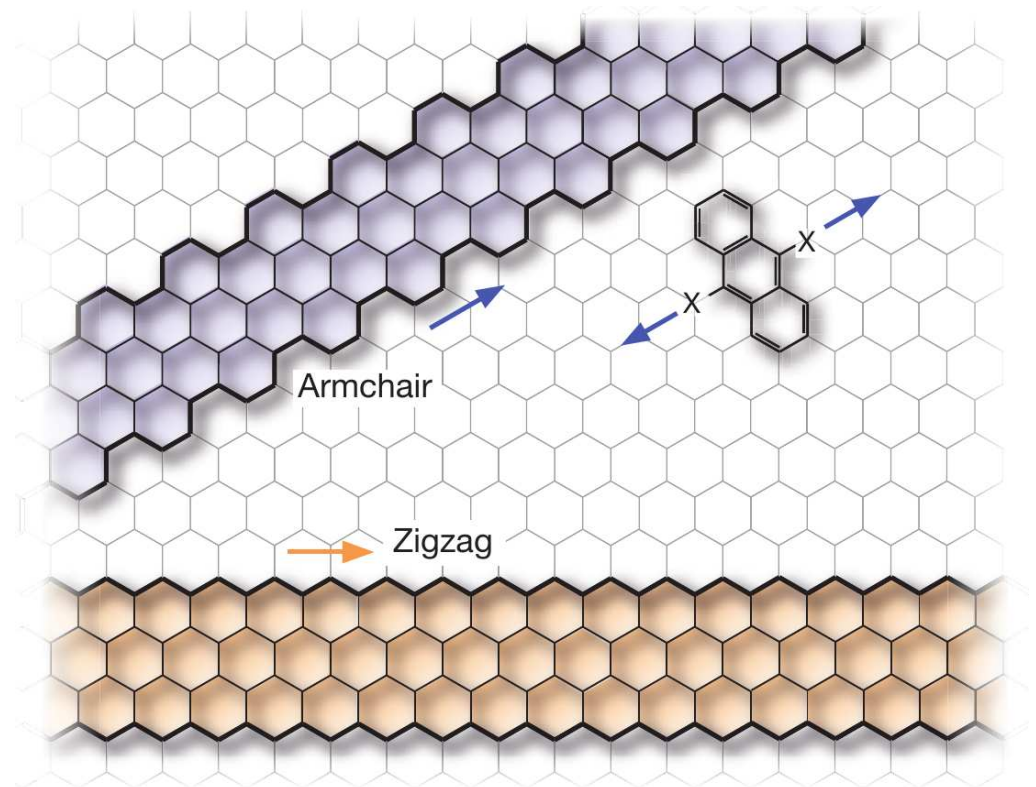
AGNR



+



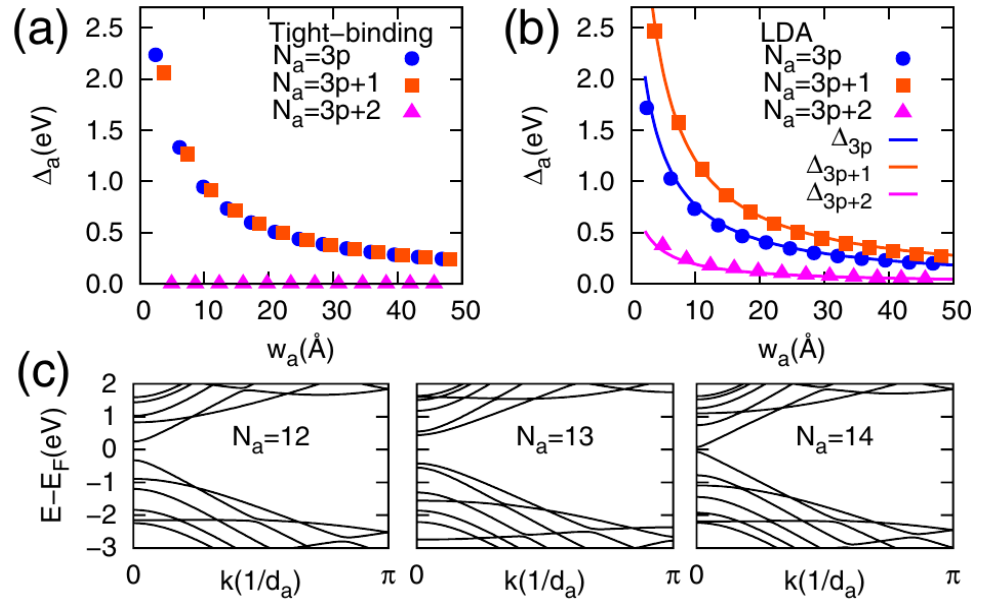
Graphene NanoRibbon (GNR)



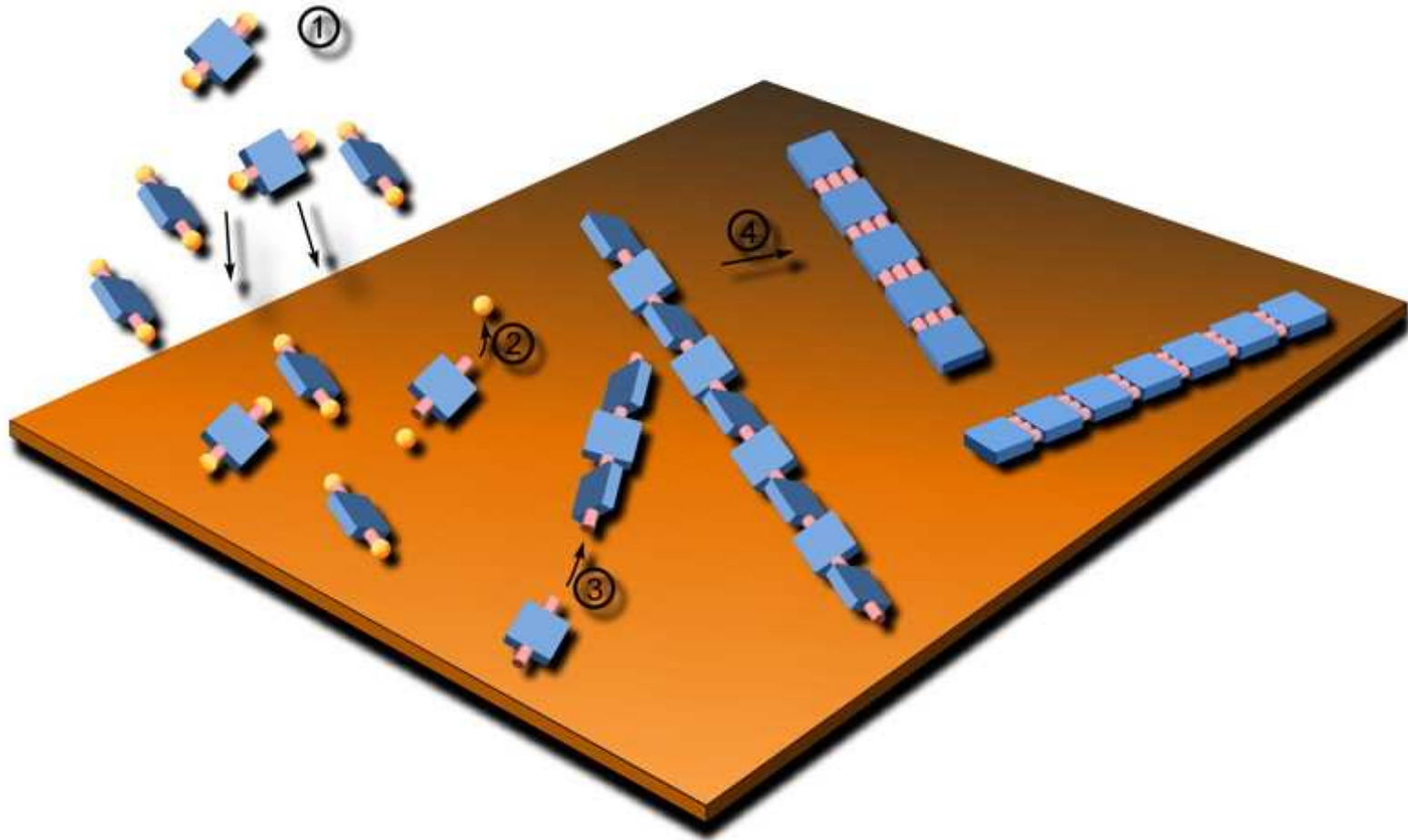
What is GNR?

Armchair Graphene NanoRibbon

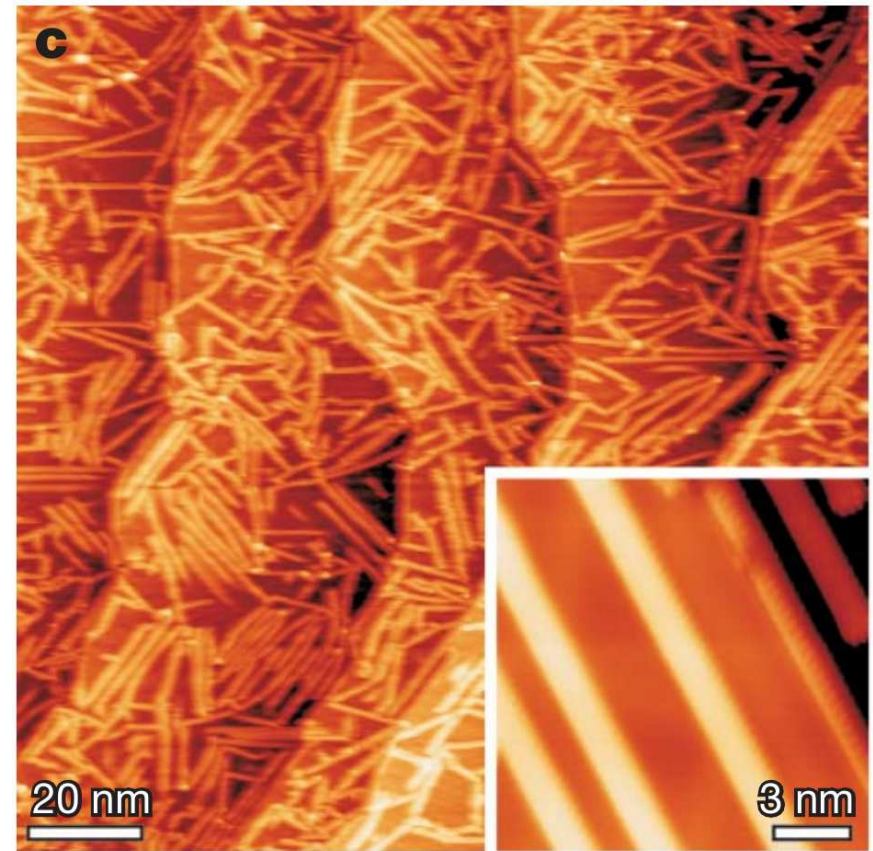
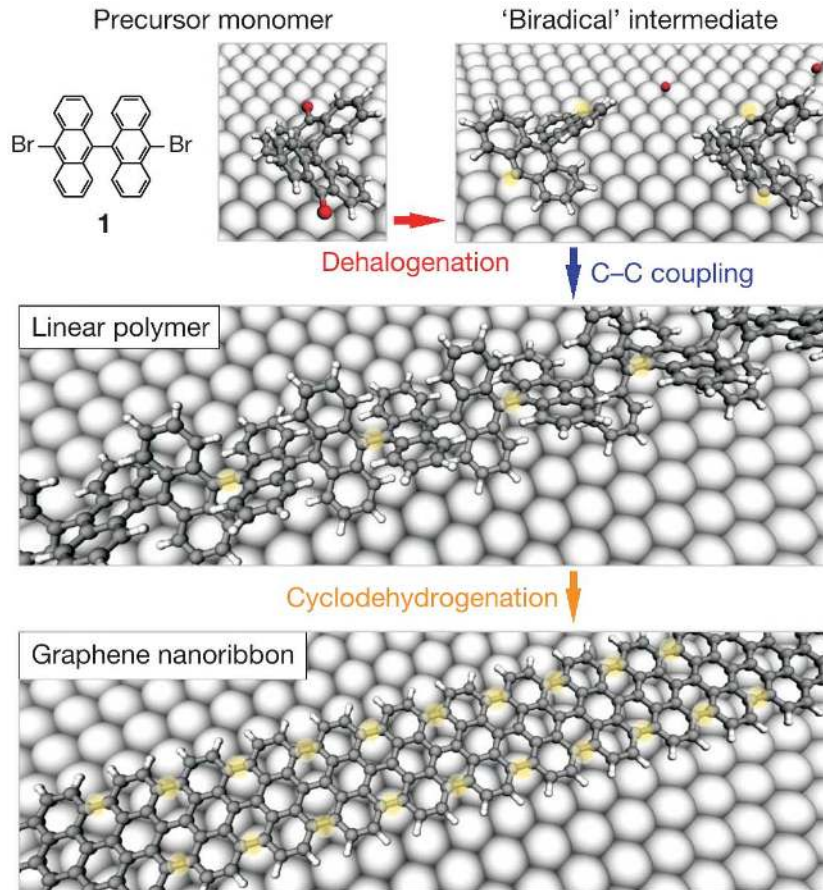
AGNR



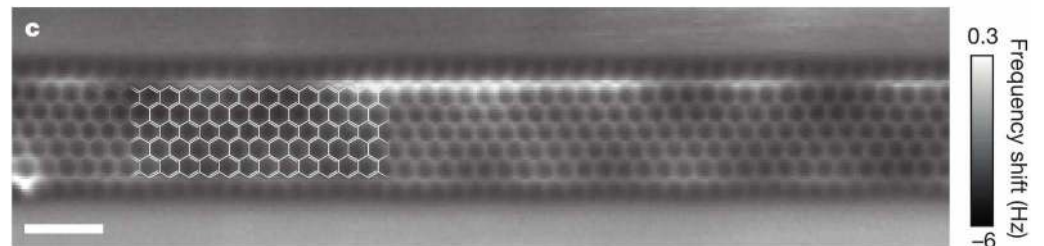
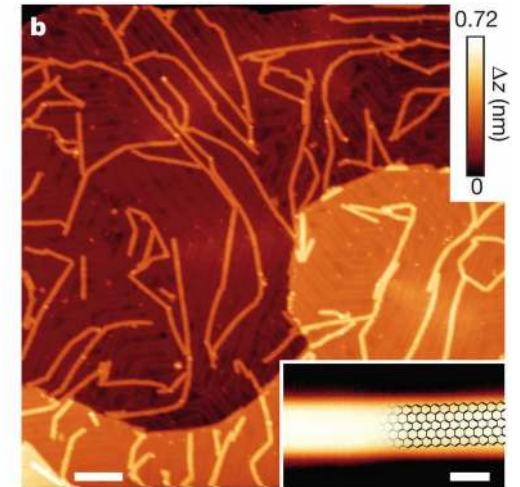
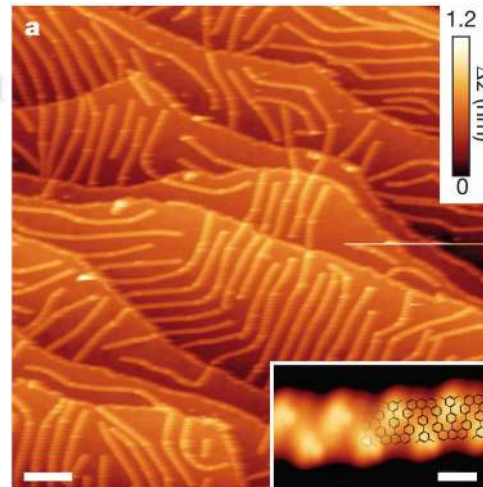
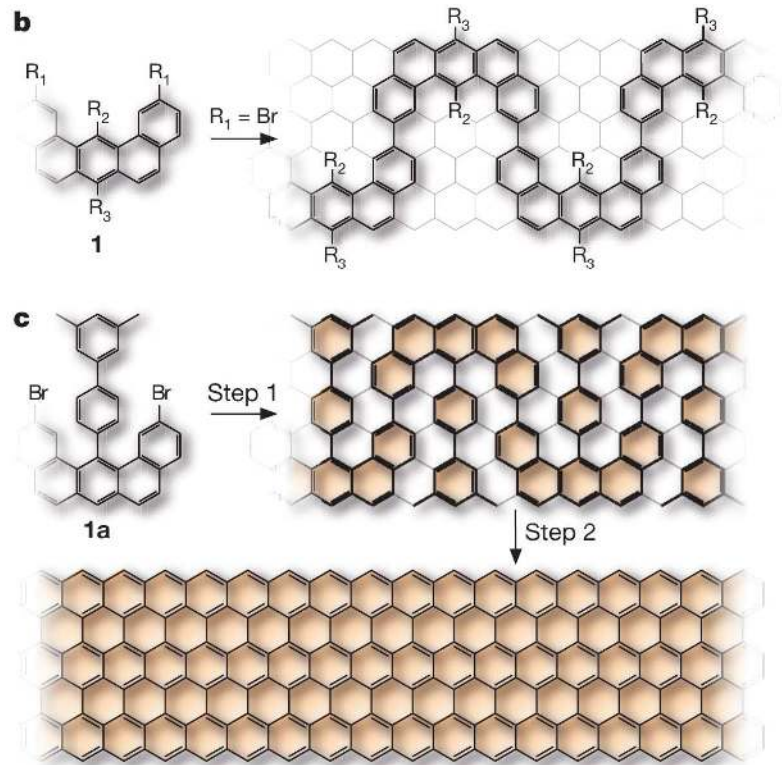
GNR on-surface synthesis



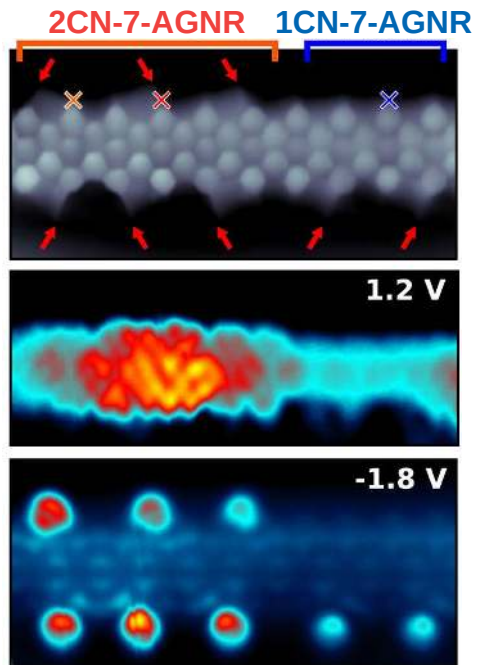
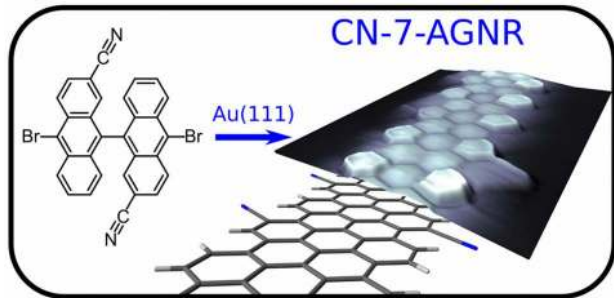
GNR on-surface synthesis



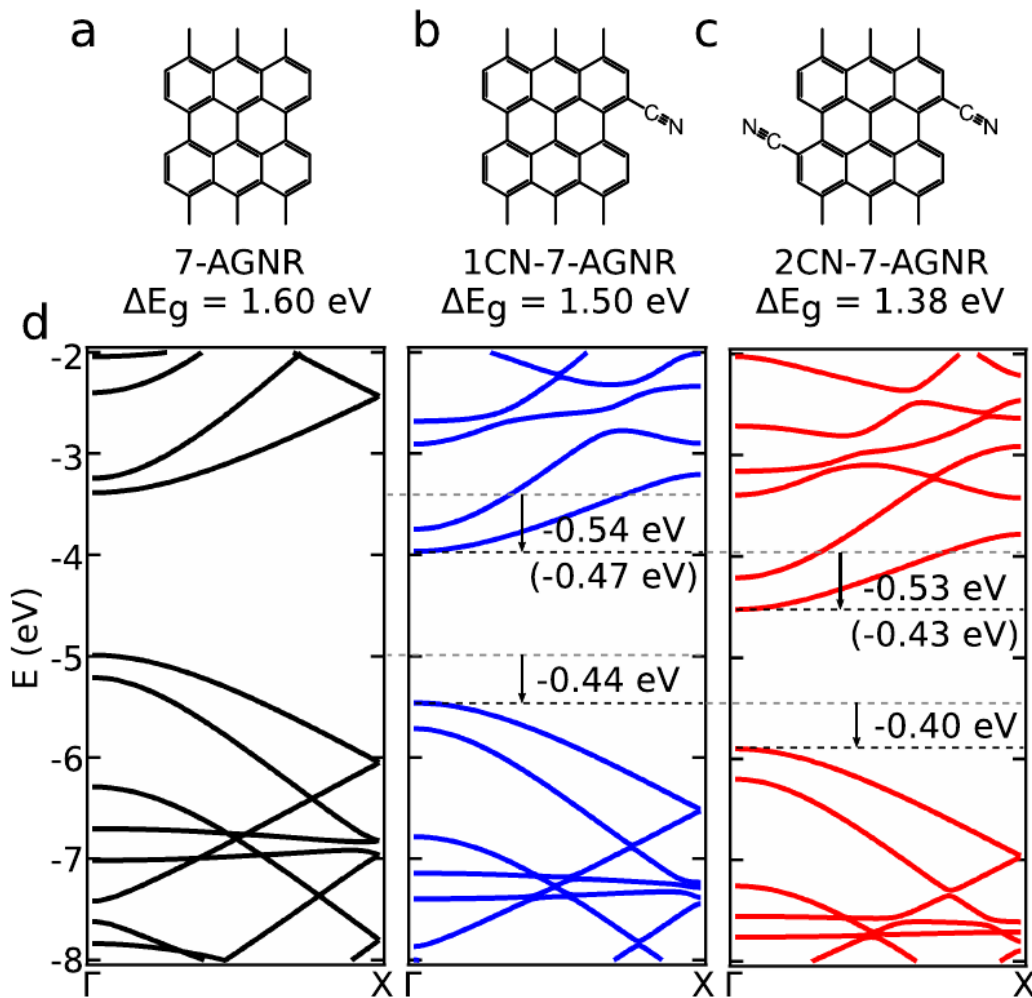
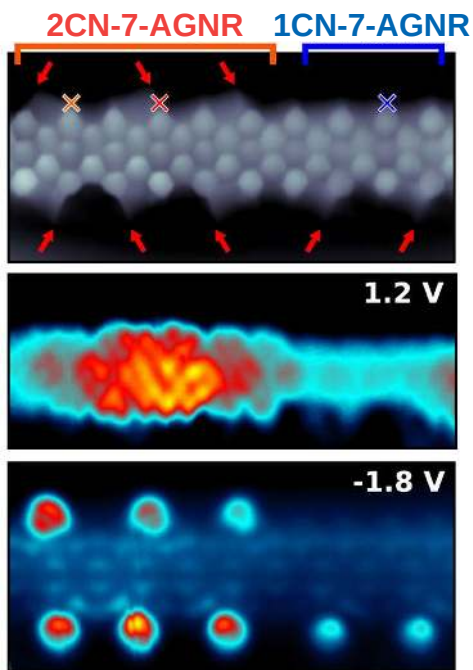
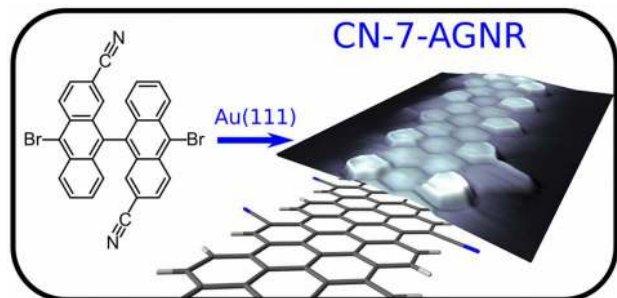
GNR on-surface synthesis



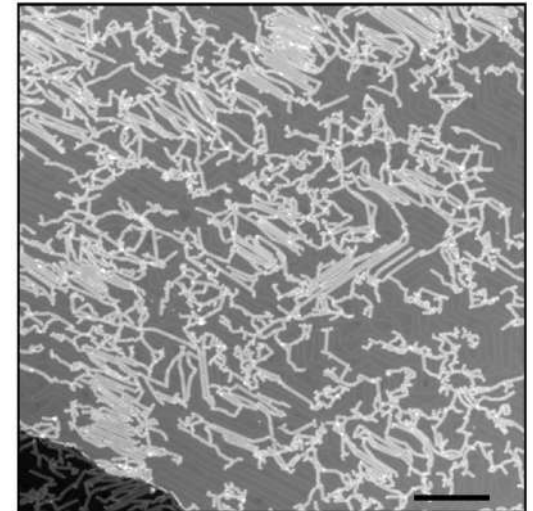
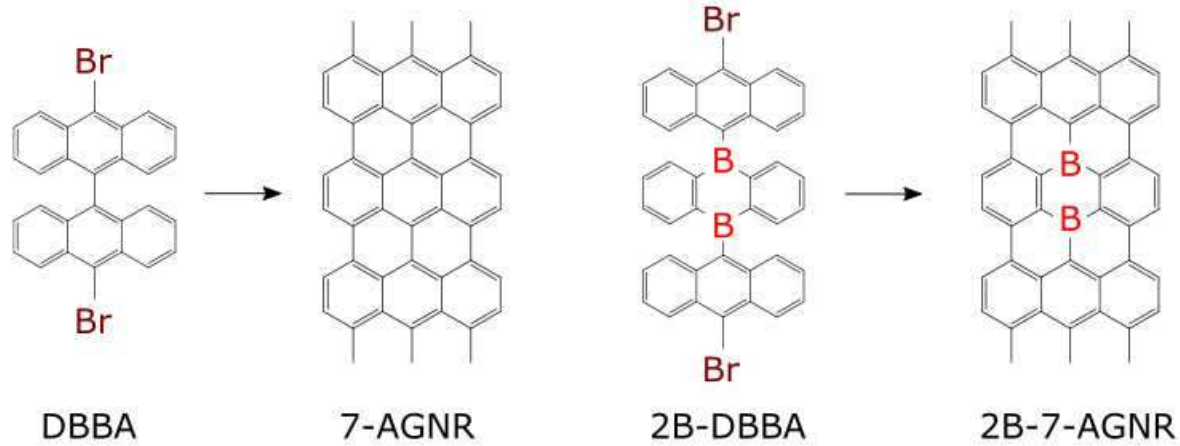
Chemical functionalization of GNR



Chemical functionalization of GNR



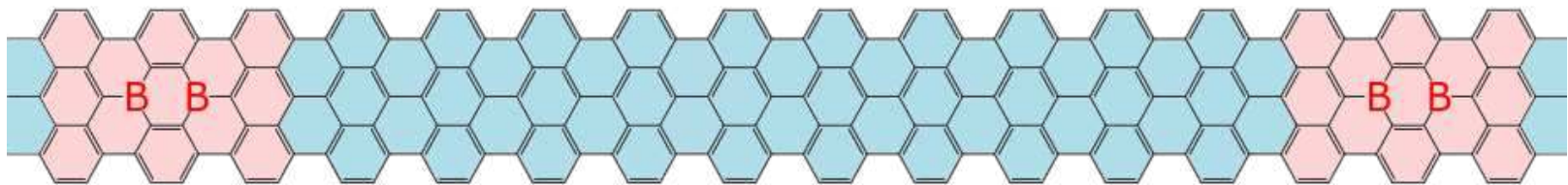
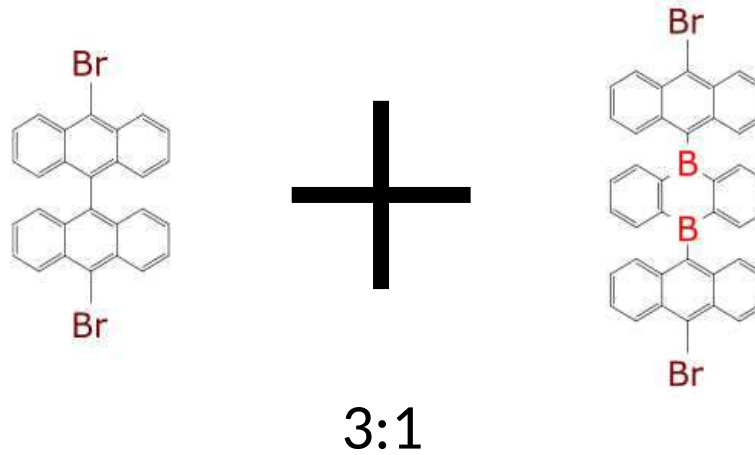
Chemical functionalization of GNR



S. Kawai *et al.* *Nature Comm.* **6**, 8098 (2015).

R. R. Cloke *et al.* *J. A. Chem. Soc.* **137**, 8872 (2015).

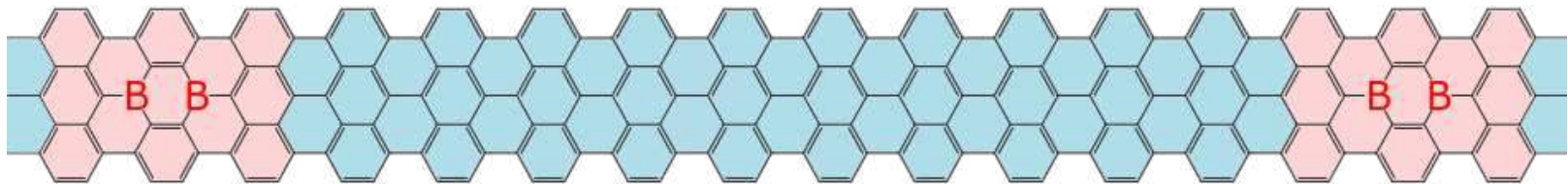
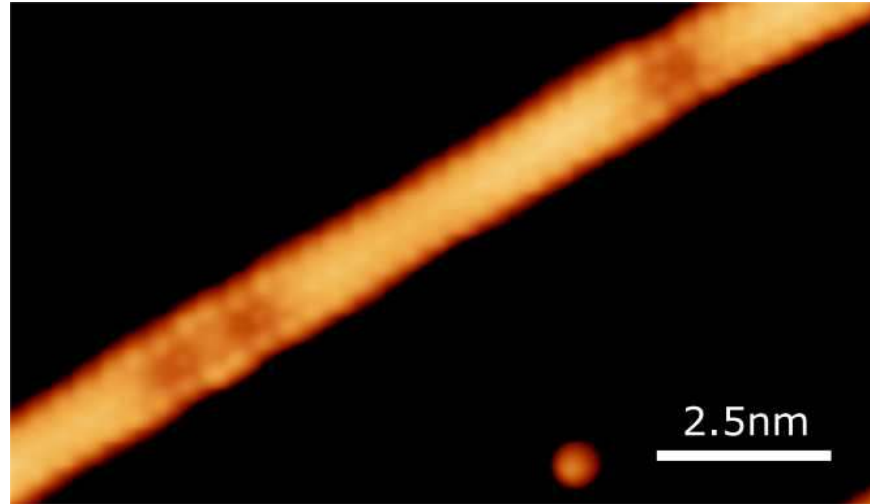
Hybrid 7-AGNR



Hybrid 7-AGNR

■ Borylated sections
■ Pristine sections

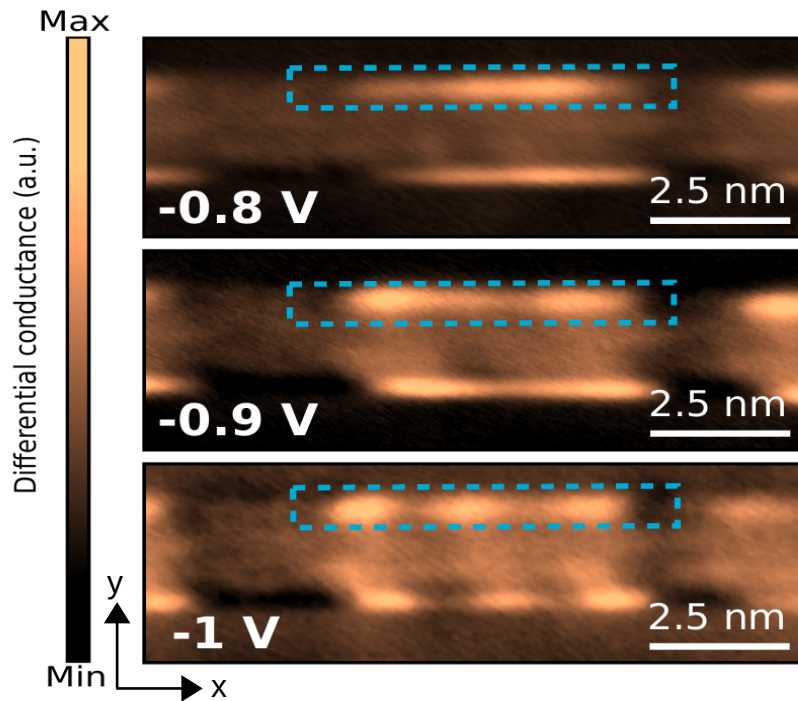
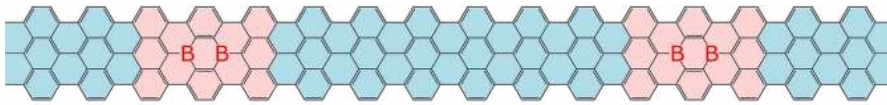
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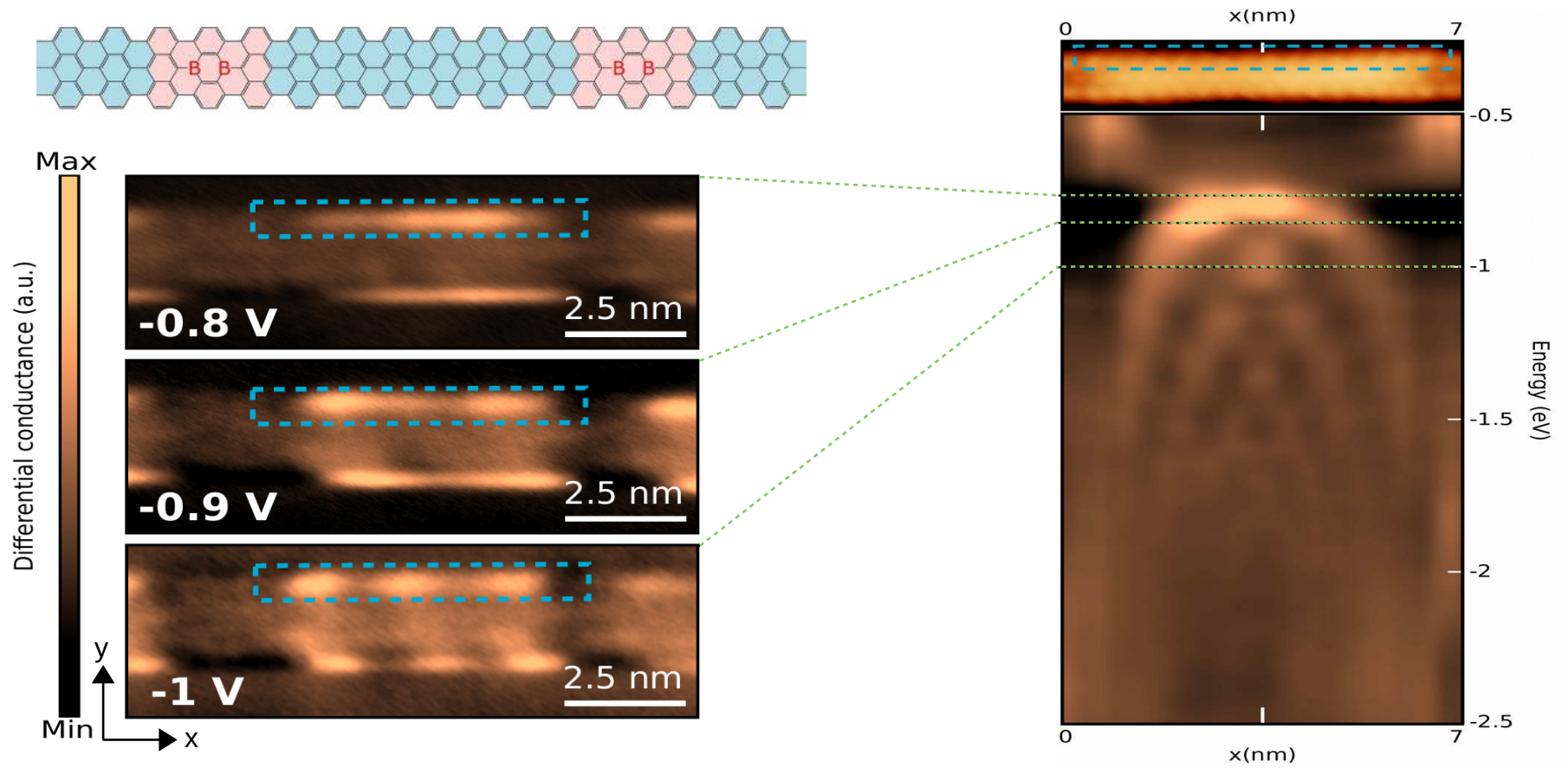
Hybrid 7-AGNR

- Borylated sections
- Pristine sections

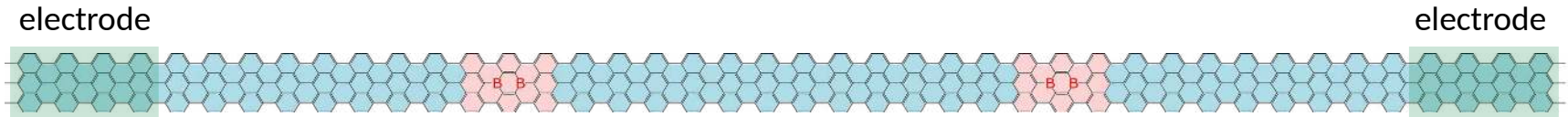
Hybrid 7-AGNR



Hybrid 7-AGNR



Transport simulation setup



Density-Functional Theory (DFT)

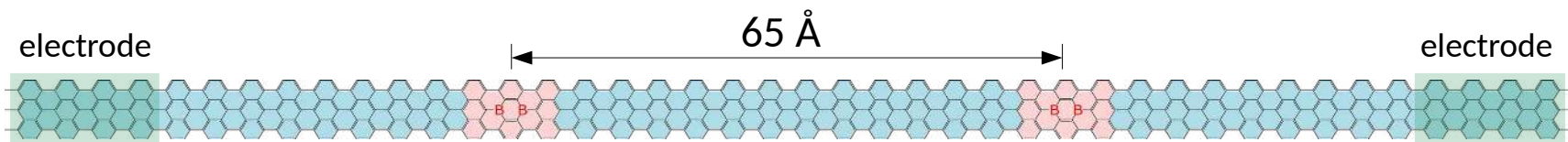
+

Non-Equilibrium Green's Function (NEGF)

TranSIESTA

- J. M. Soler *et al.* *J. Phys. Condens. Matter.* **14**, 2745 (2002).
M. Brandbyge *et al.* *Phys. Rev. B* **65**, 165401 (2002).
N. Papior *et al.* *Comp. Phys. Commun.* **212**, 8 (2017).

Transport simulation setup



Density-Functional Theory (DFT)

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Non-Equilibrium Green's Function (NEGF)

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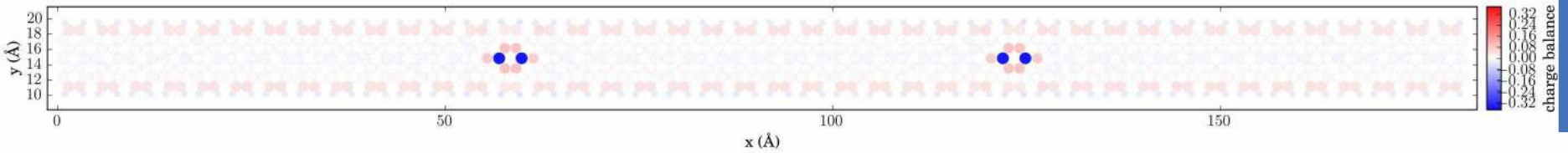
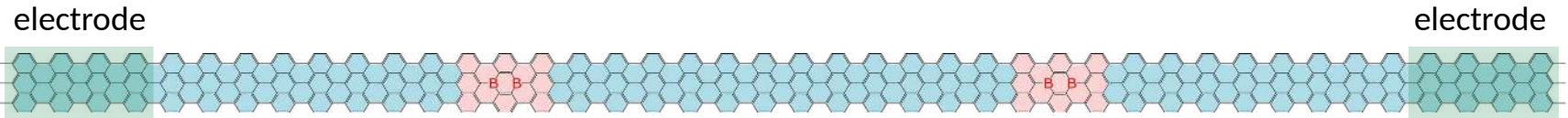
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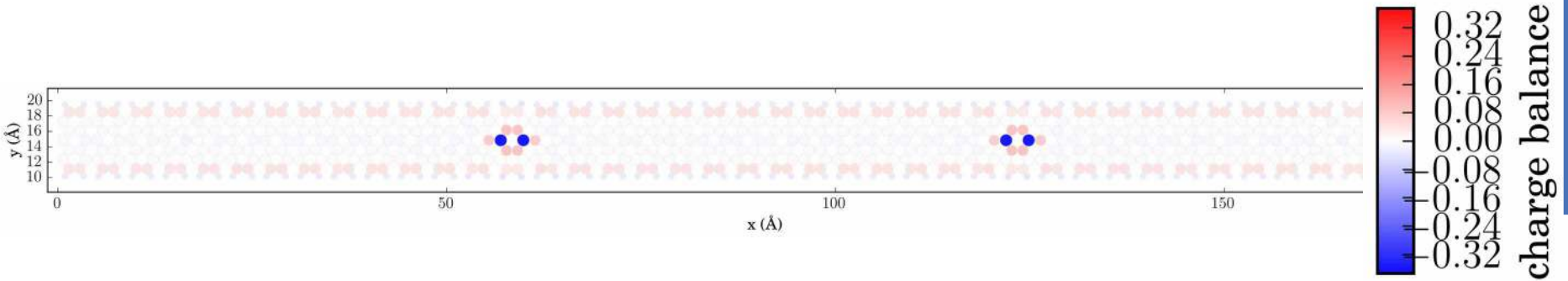
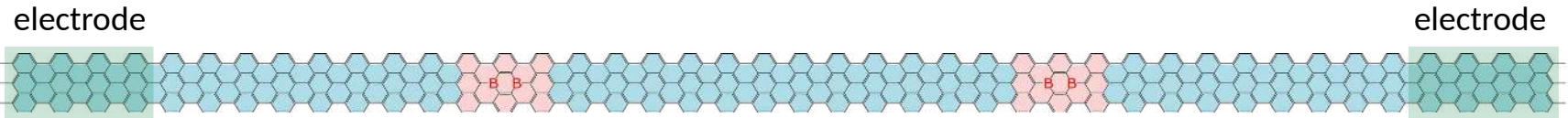
Simulation characteristics:

- 756 atoms;
- double- ζ (5040 orbitals);
- vdW (optB88);
- real space grid cutoff: 250 Ry;
- forces < 10 meV/Å.

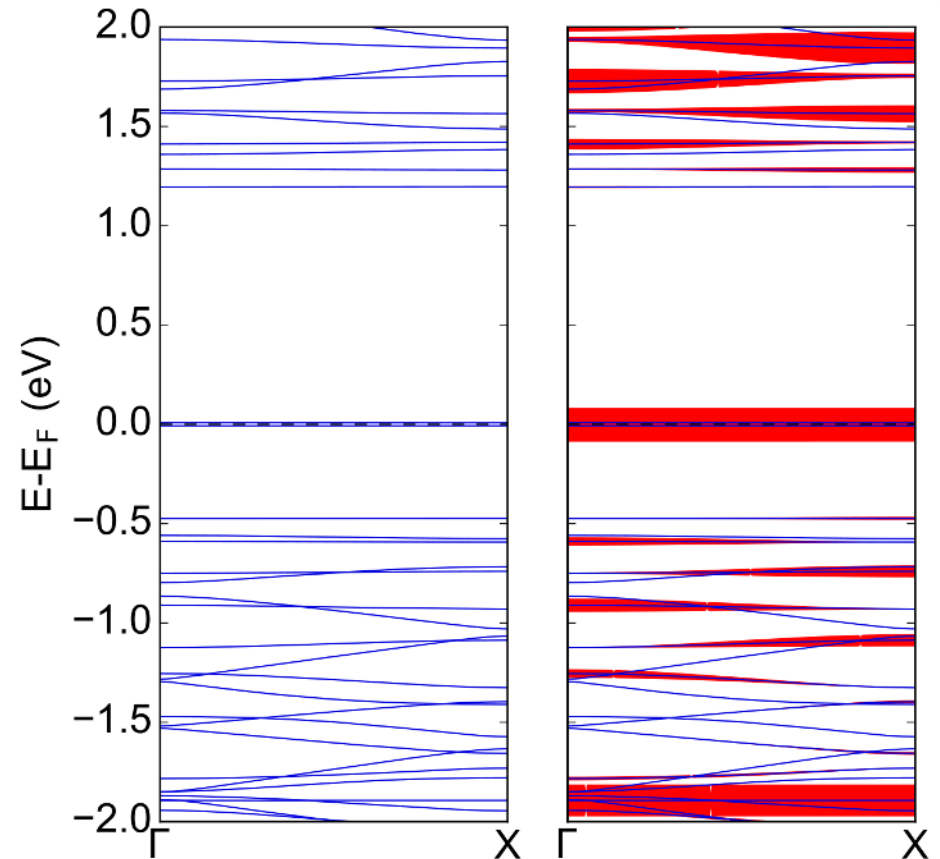
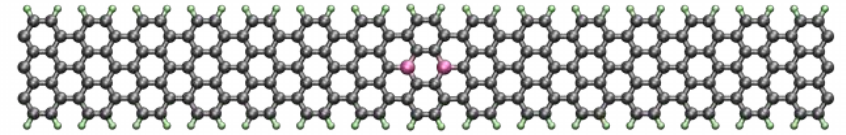
Mulliken population



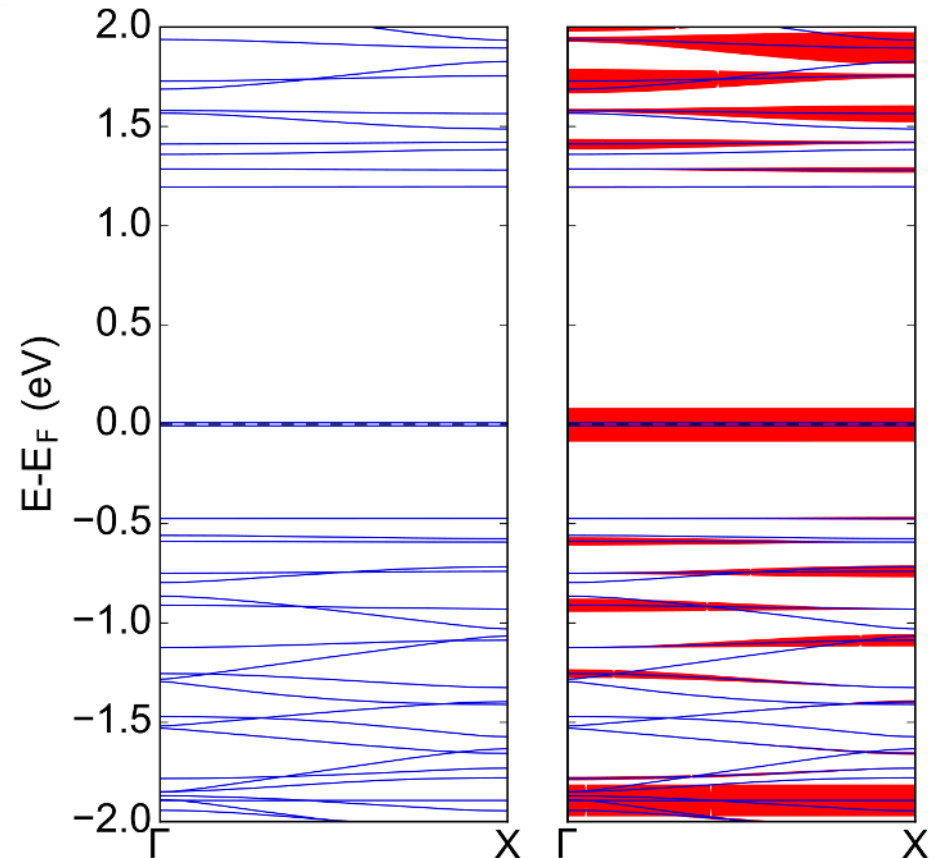
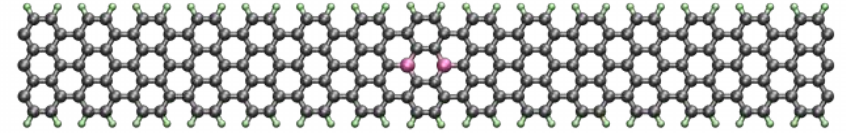
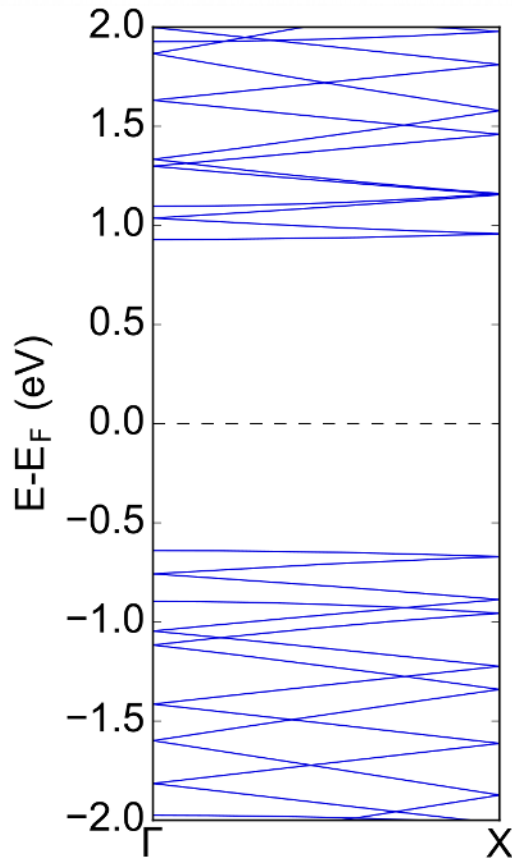
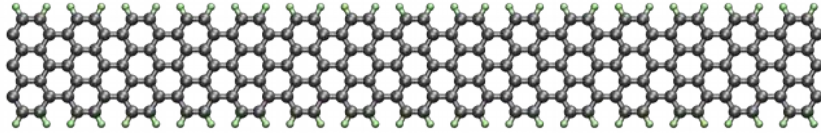
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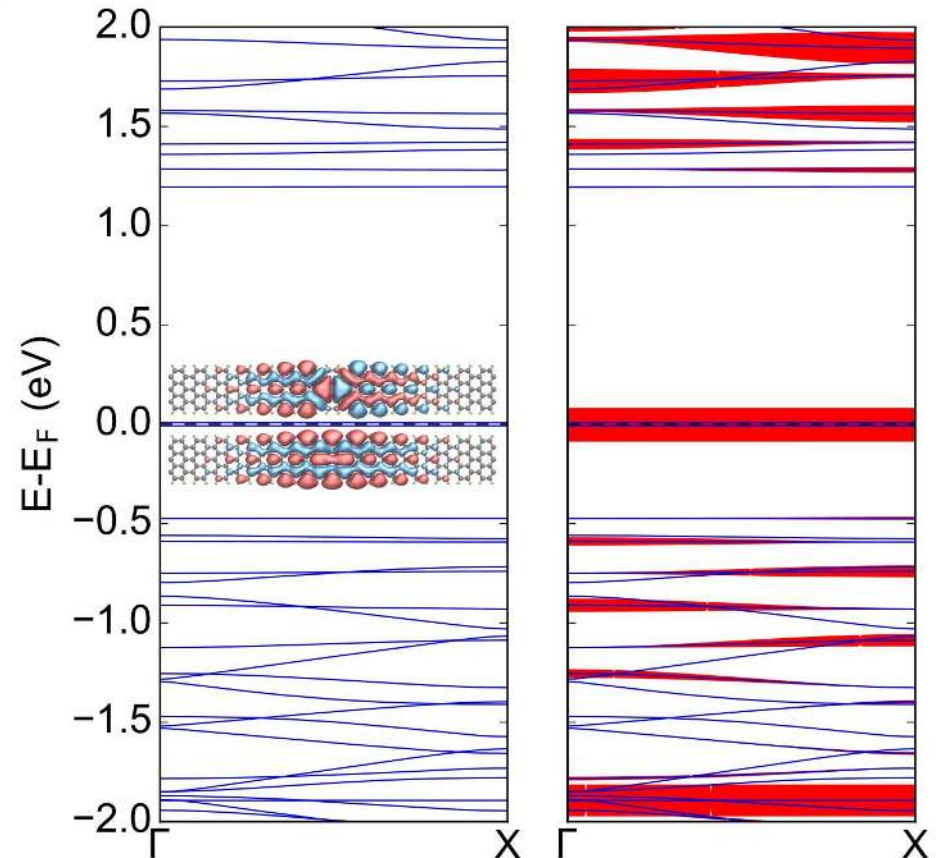
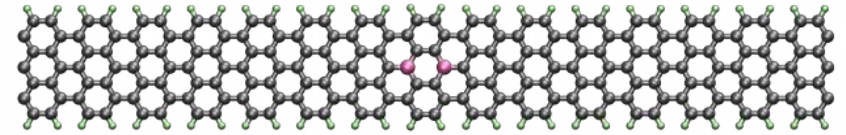
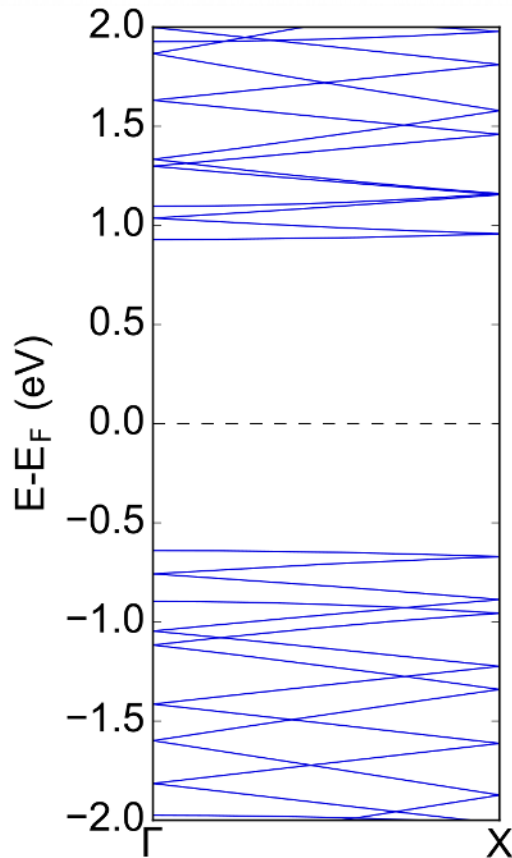
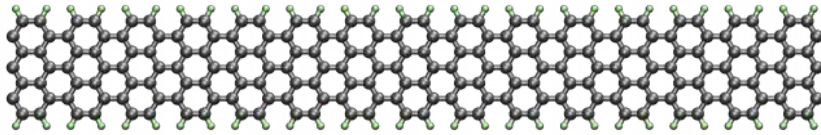
Periodic calculation



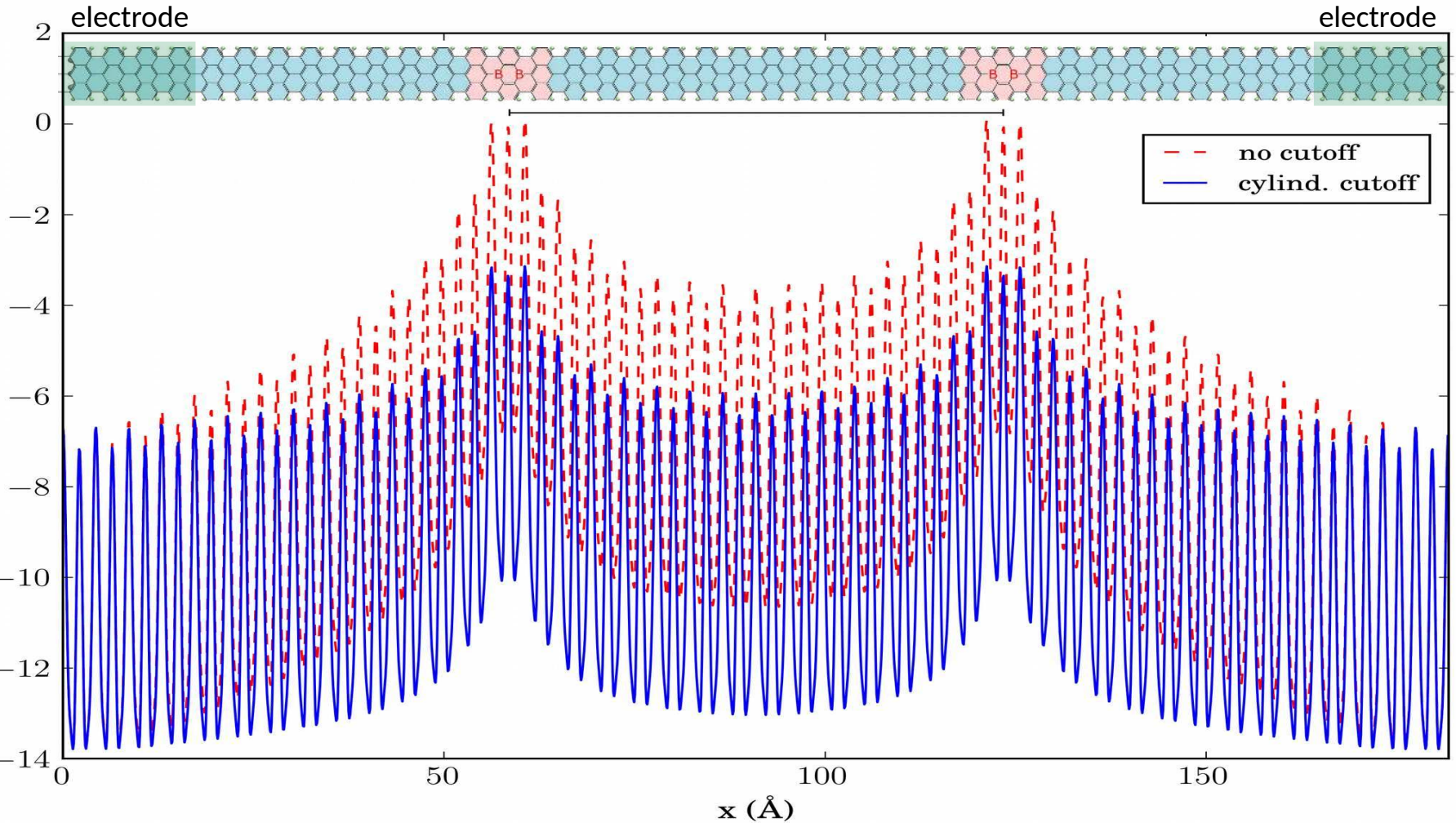
Periodic calculation



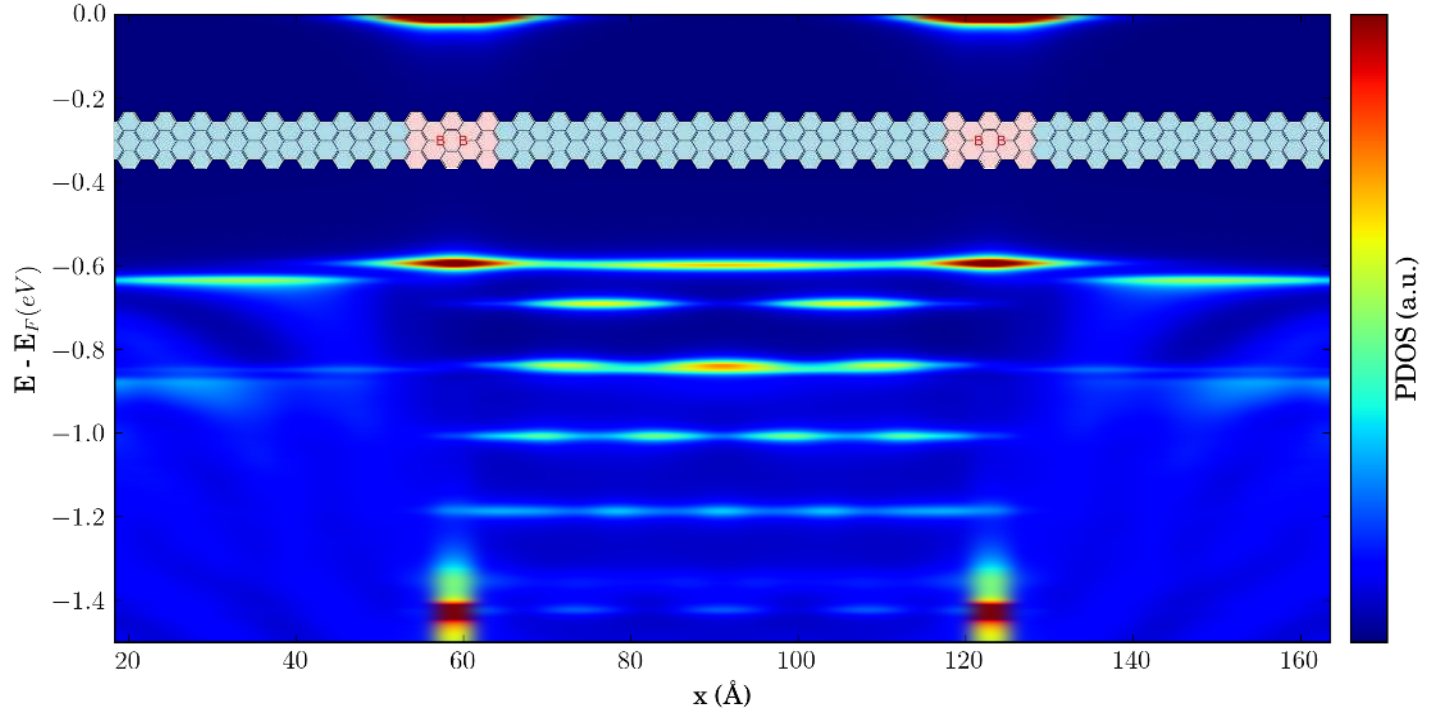
Periodic calculation



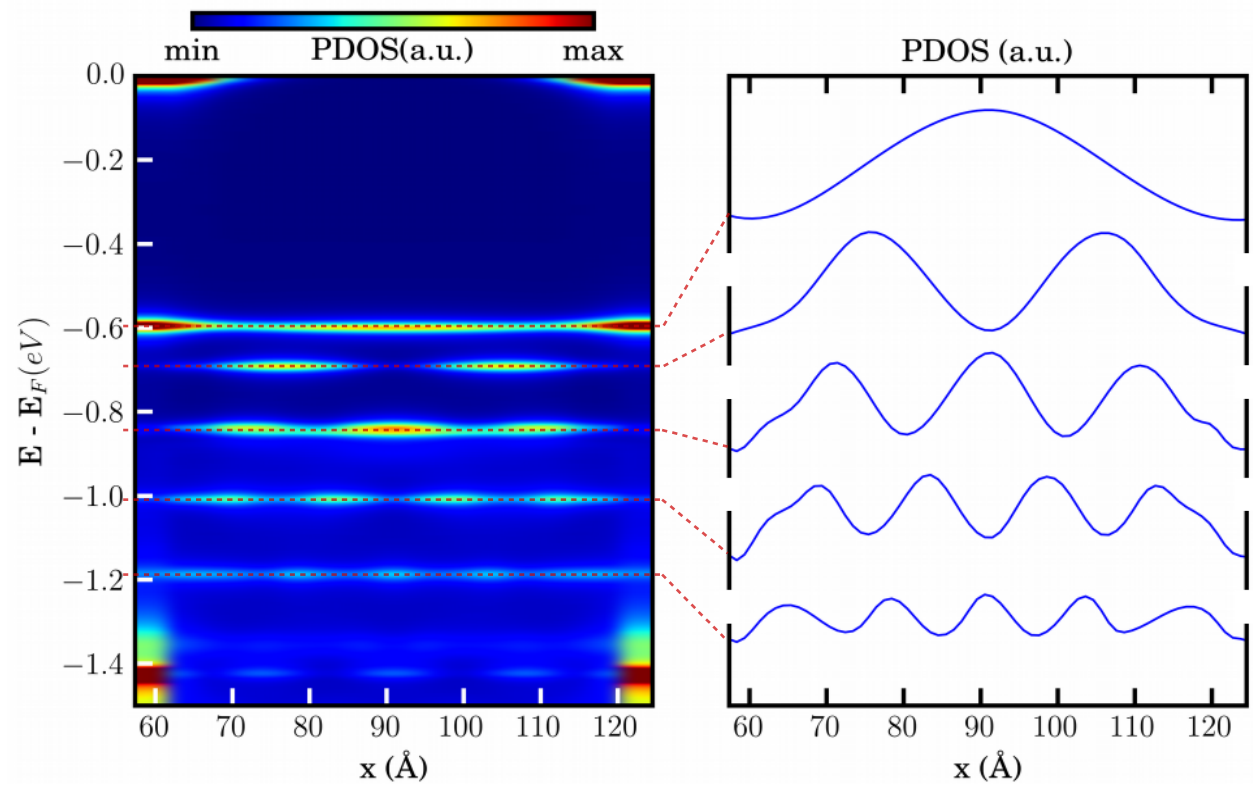
Electrostatic potential



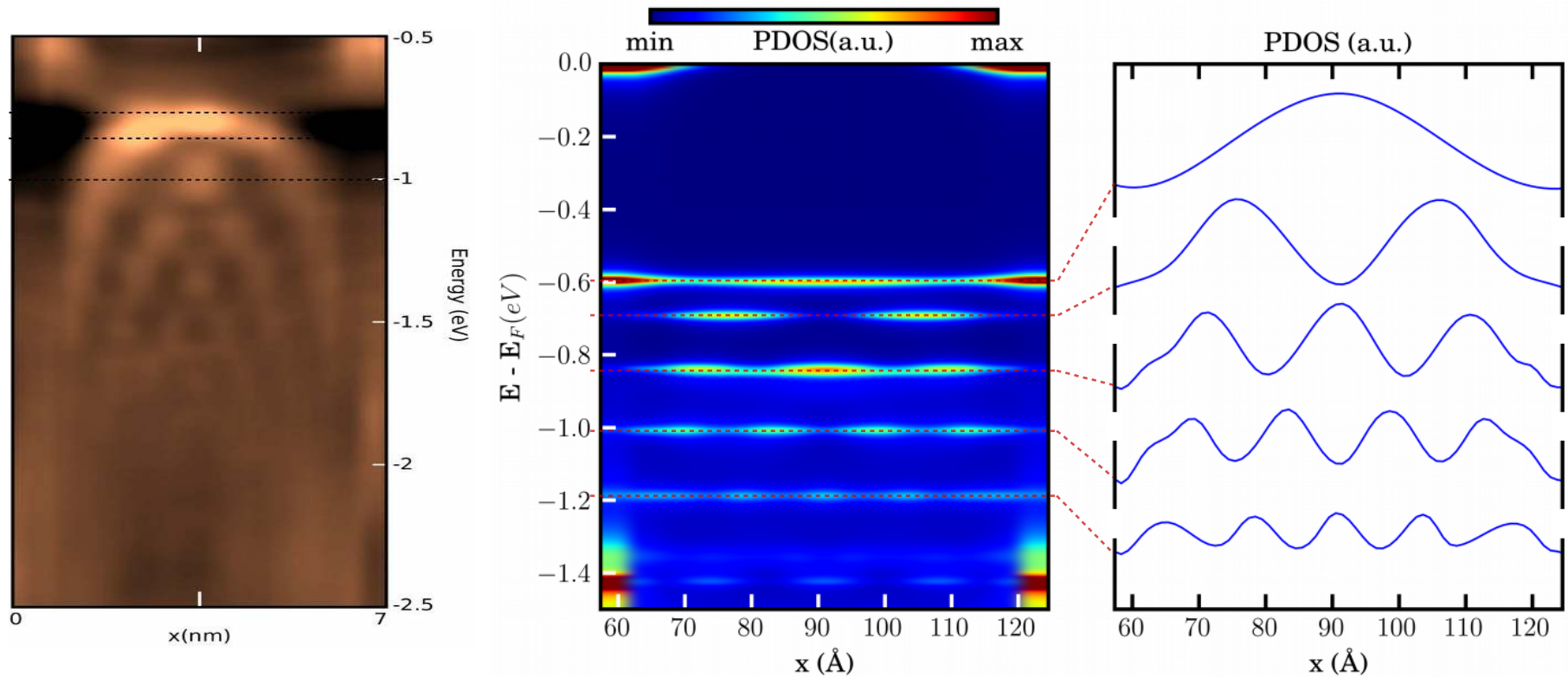
DOS projected on each GNR "row"



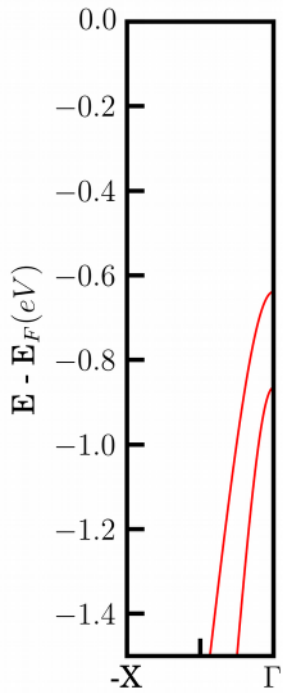
DOS projected on each GNR "row"



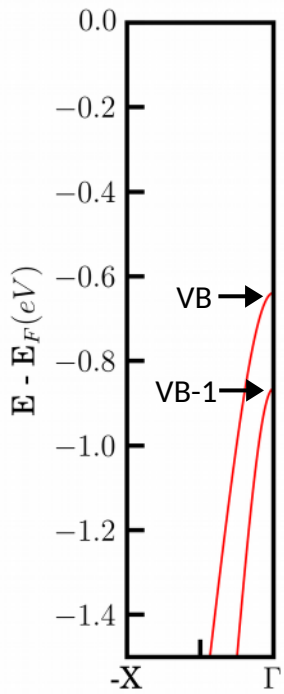
DOS projected on each GNR "row"



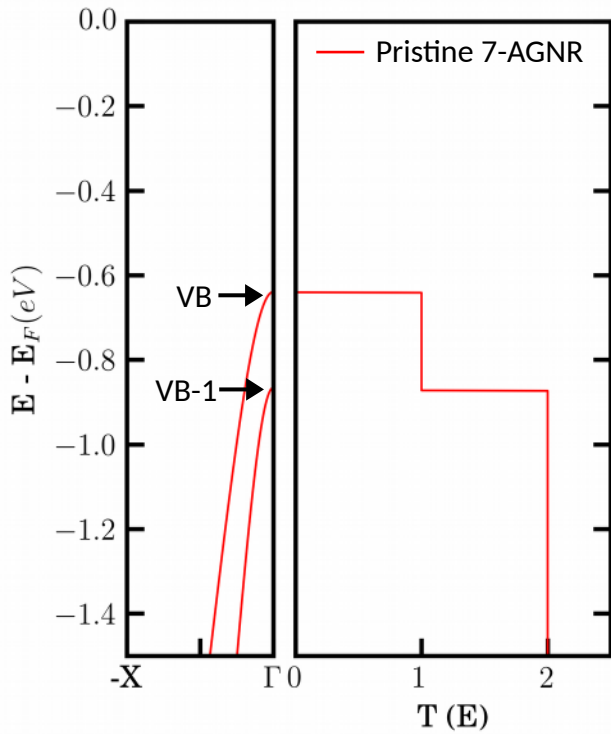
Zero bias transmission



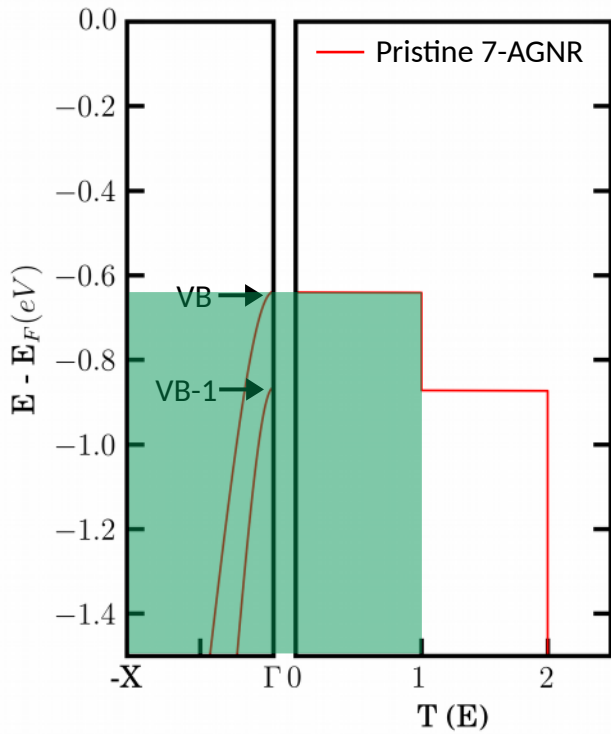
Zero bias transmission



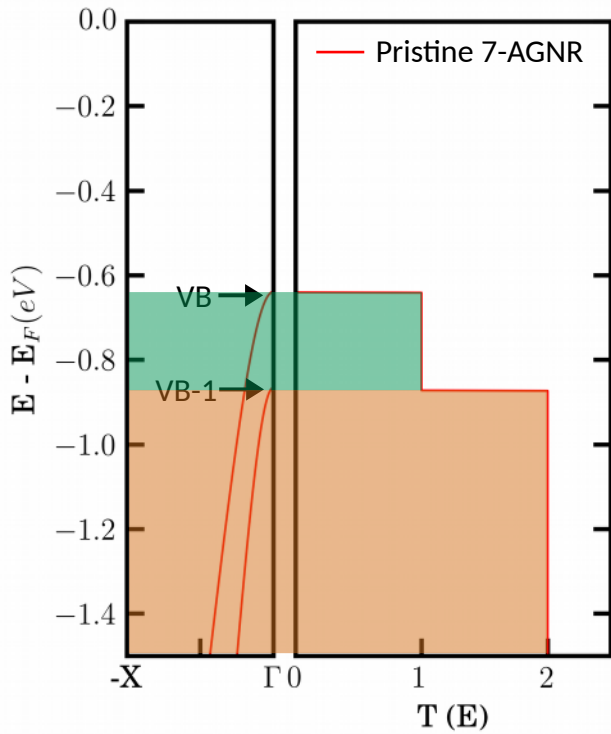
Zero bias transmission



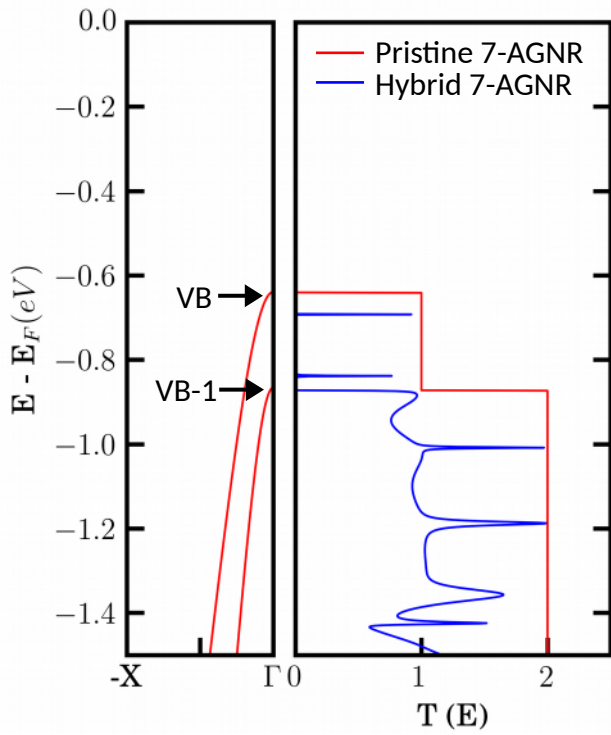
Zero bias transmission



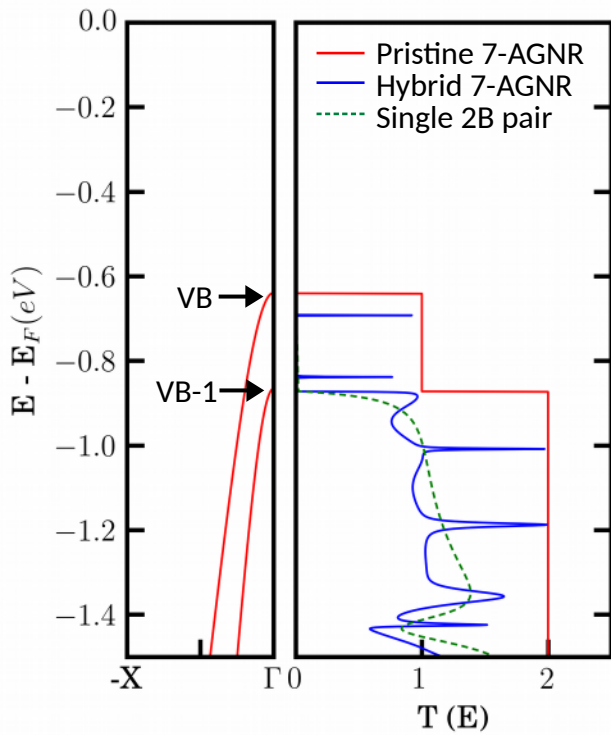
Zero bias transmission



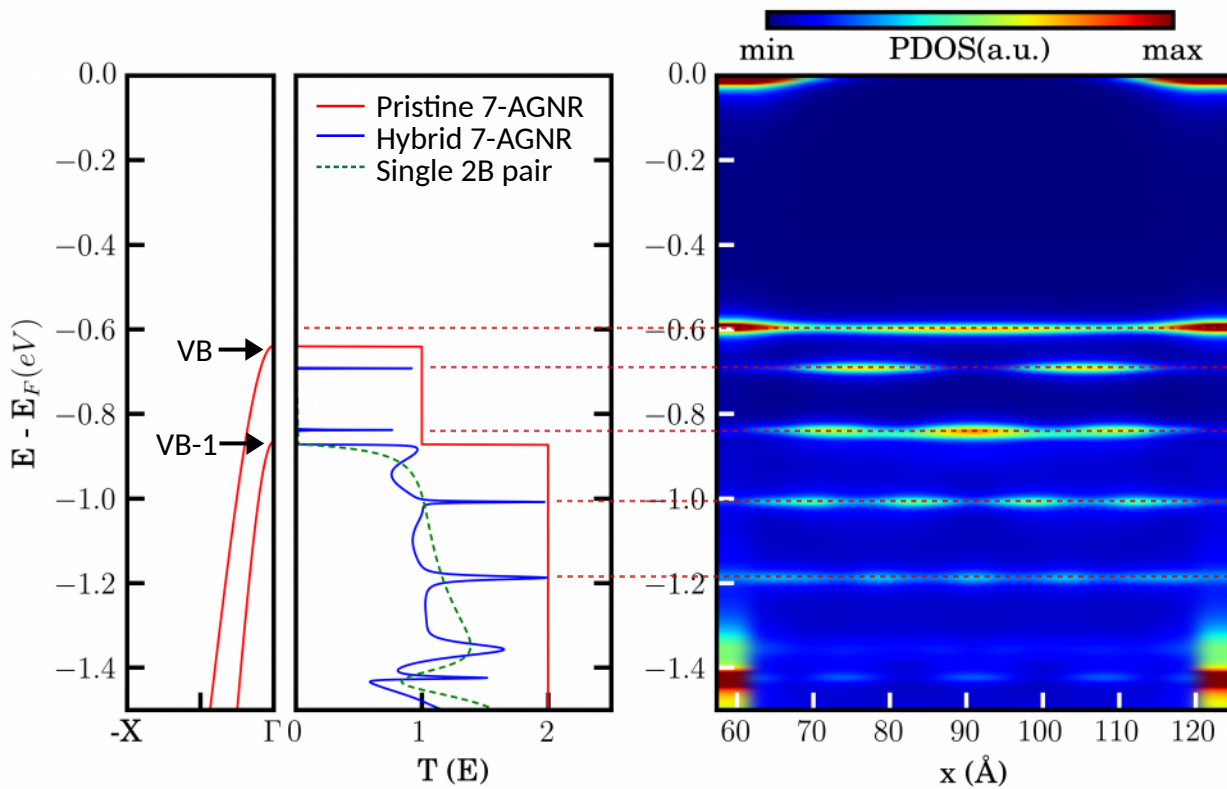
Zero bias transmission



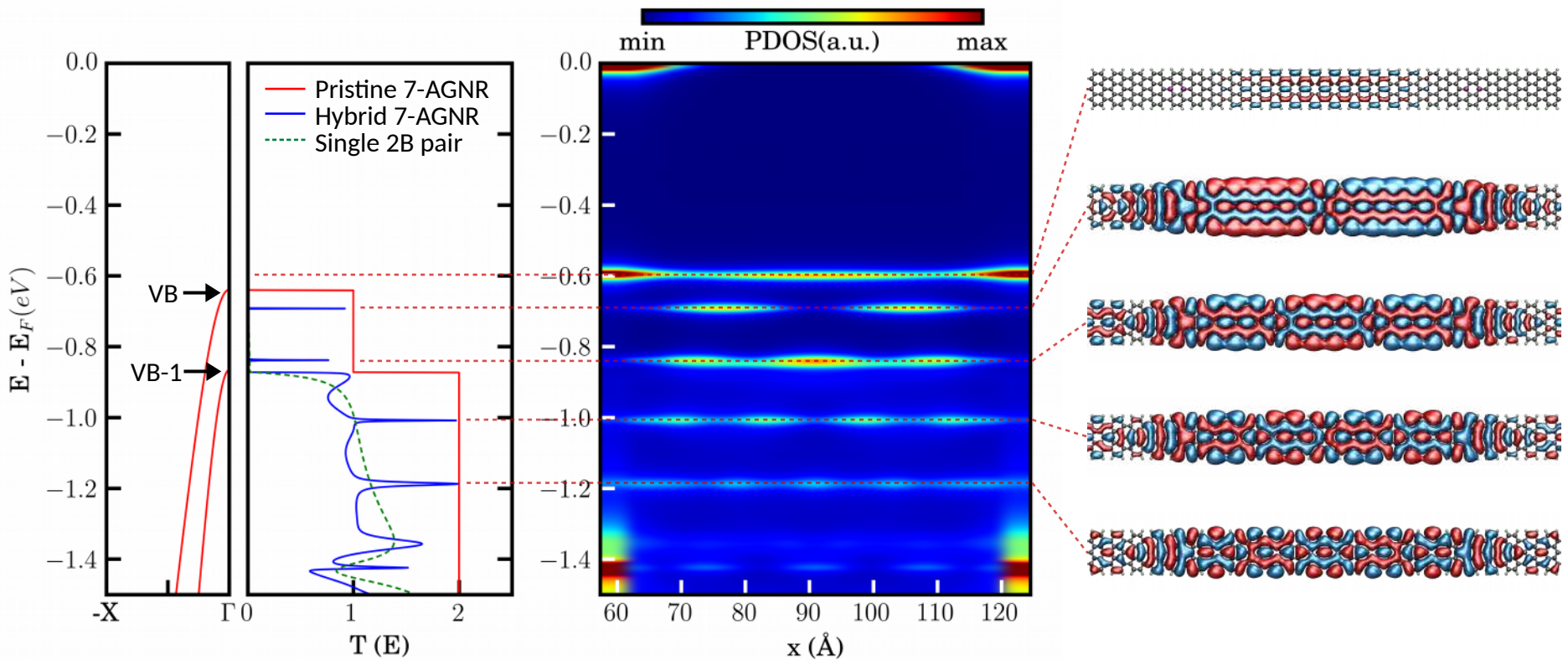
Zero bias transmission



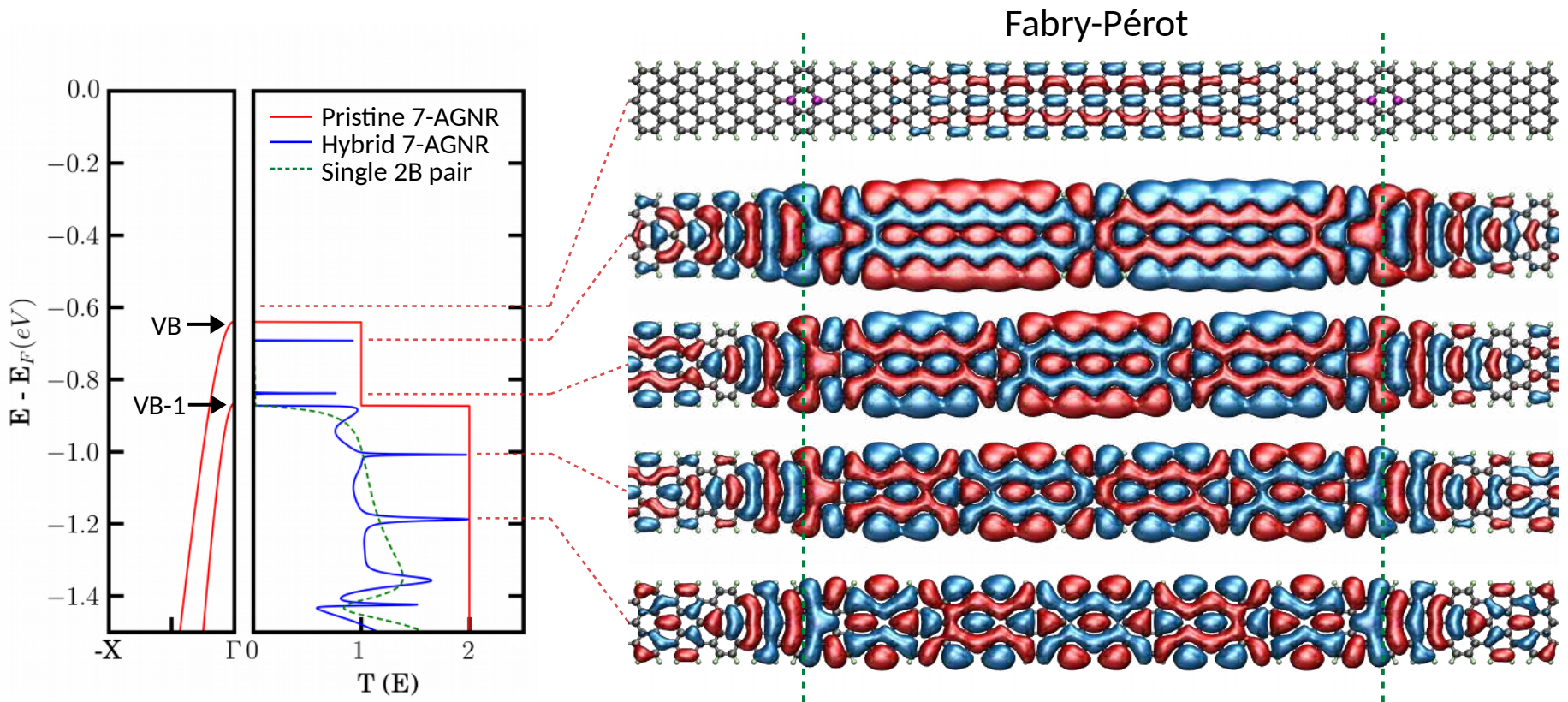
Zero bias transmission



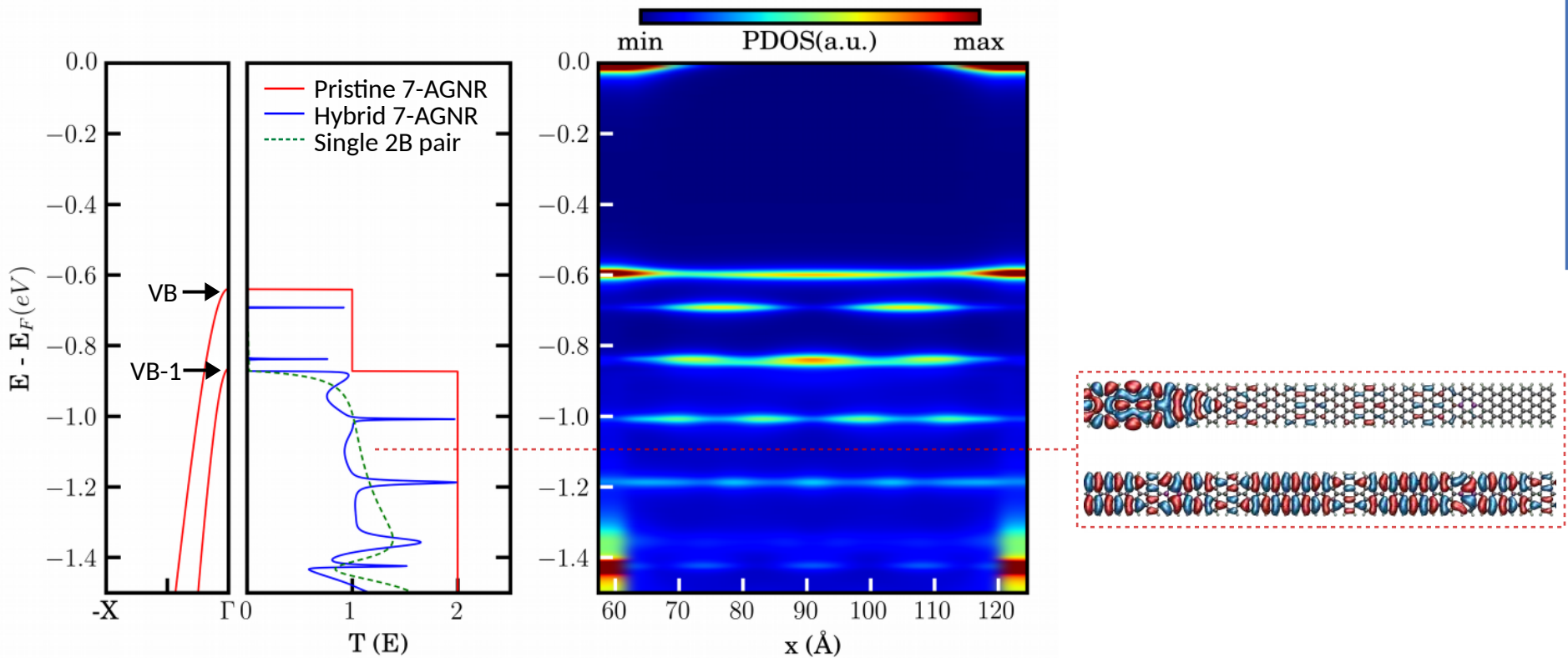
Scattering states



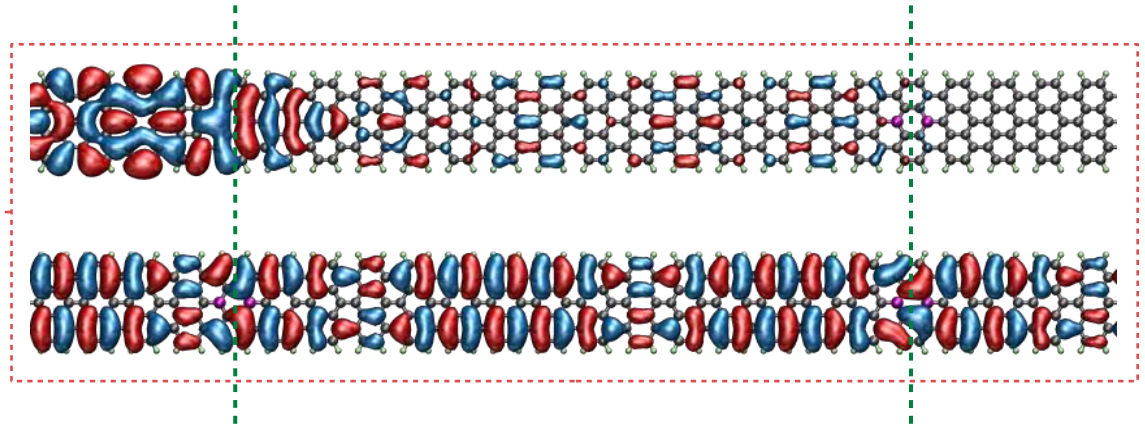
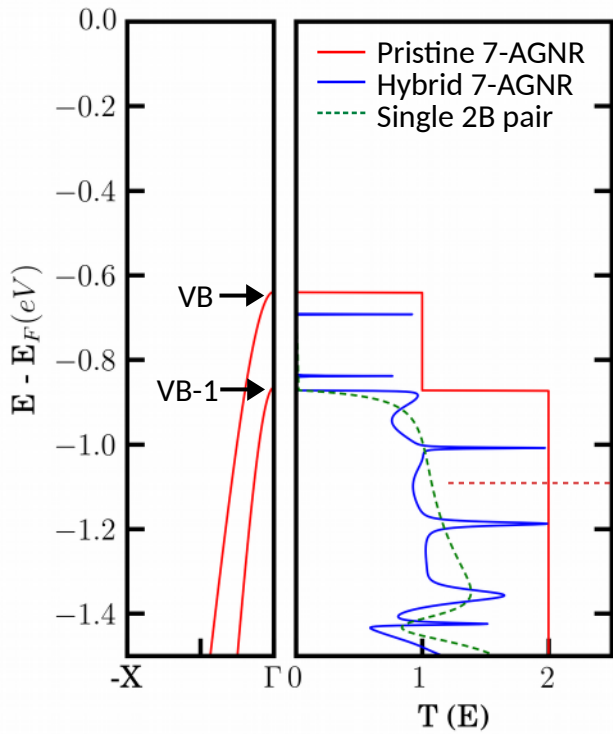
Scattering states



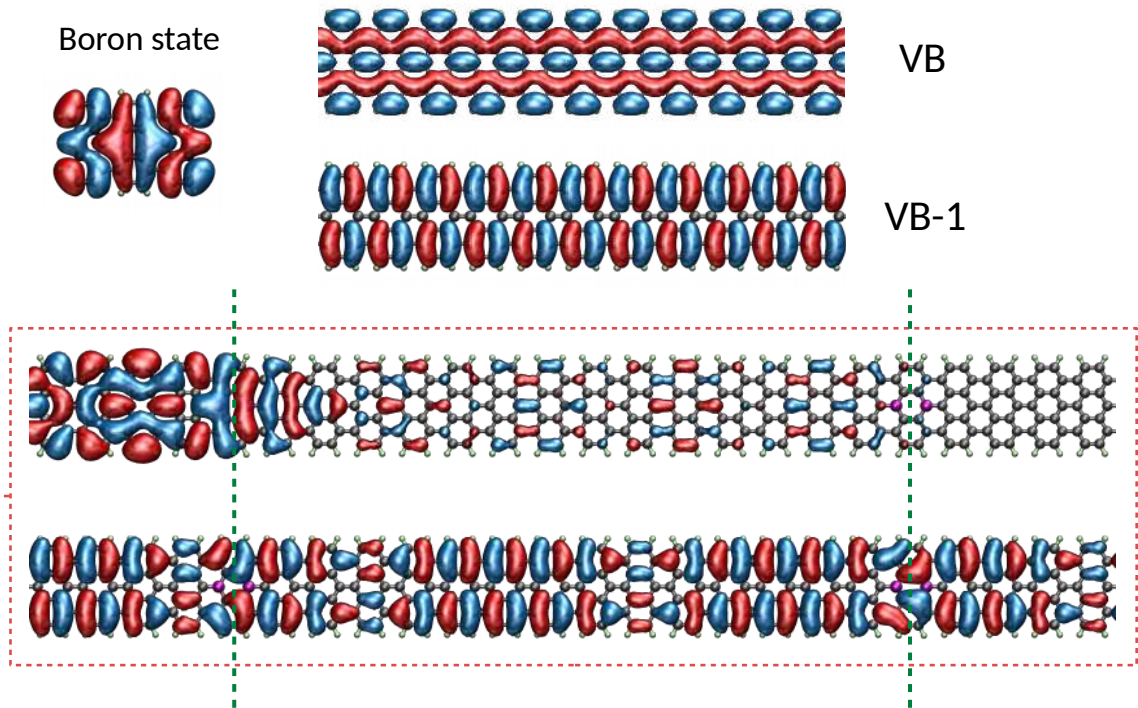
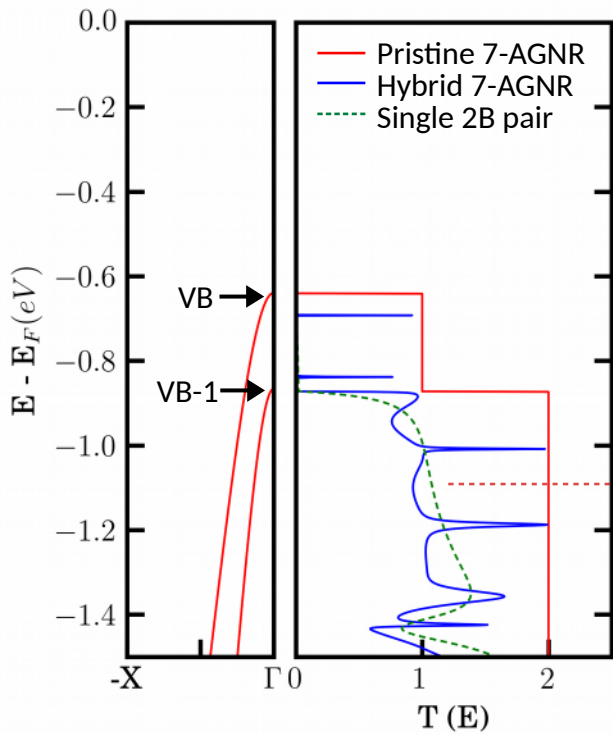
Scattering states



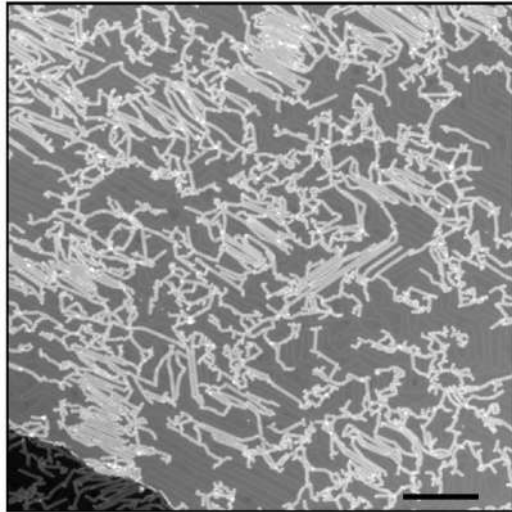
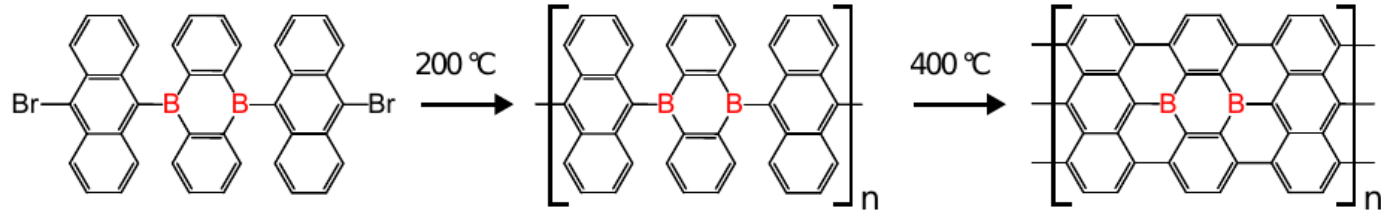
Band selectivity



Band selectivity



Fully borylated GNR

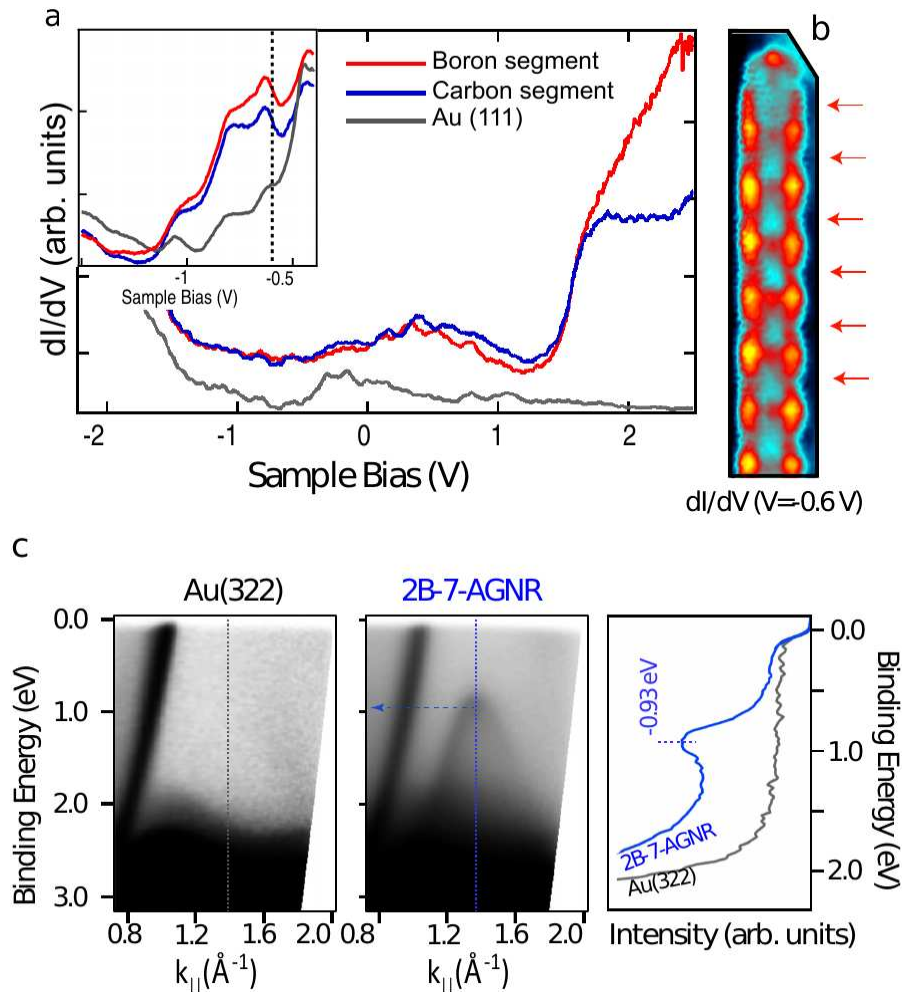


S. Kawai *et al.* *Nature Comm.* **6**, 8098 (2015).

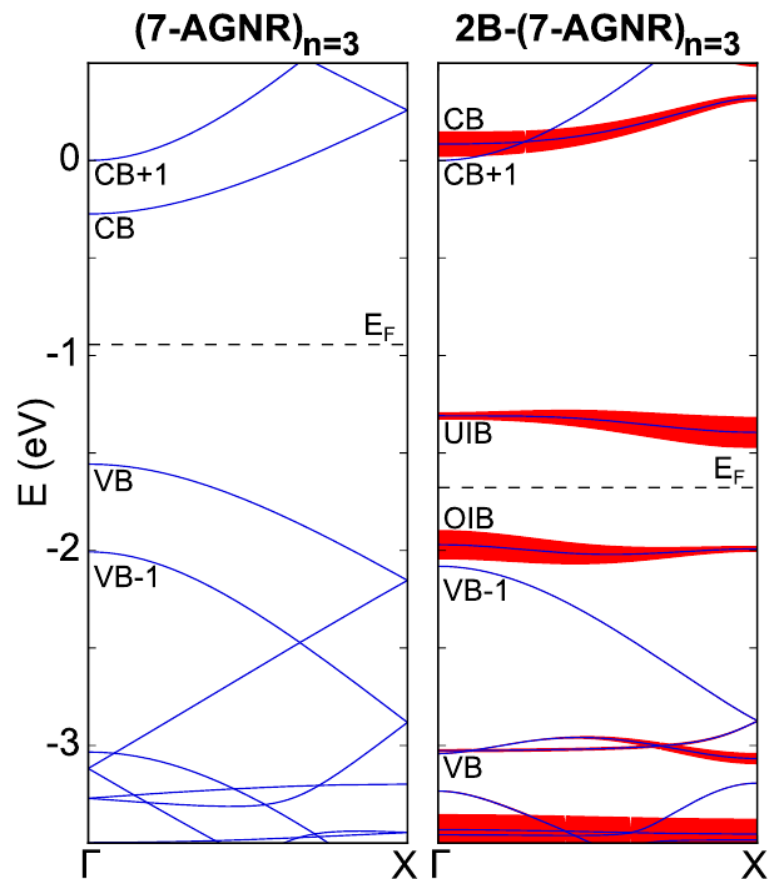
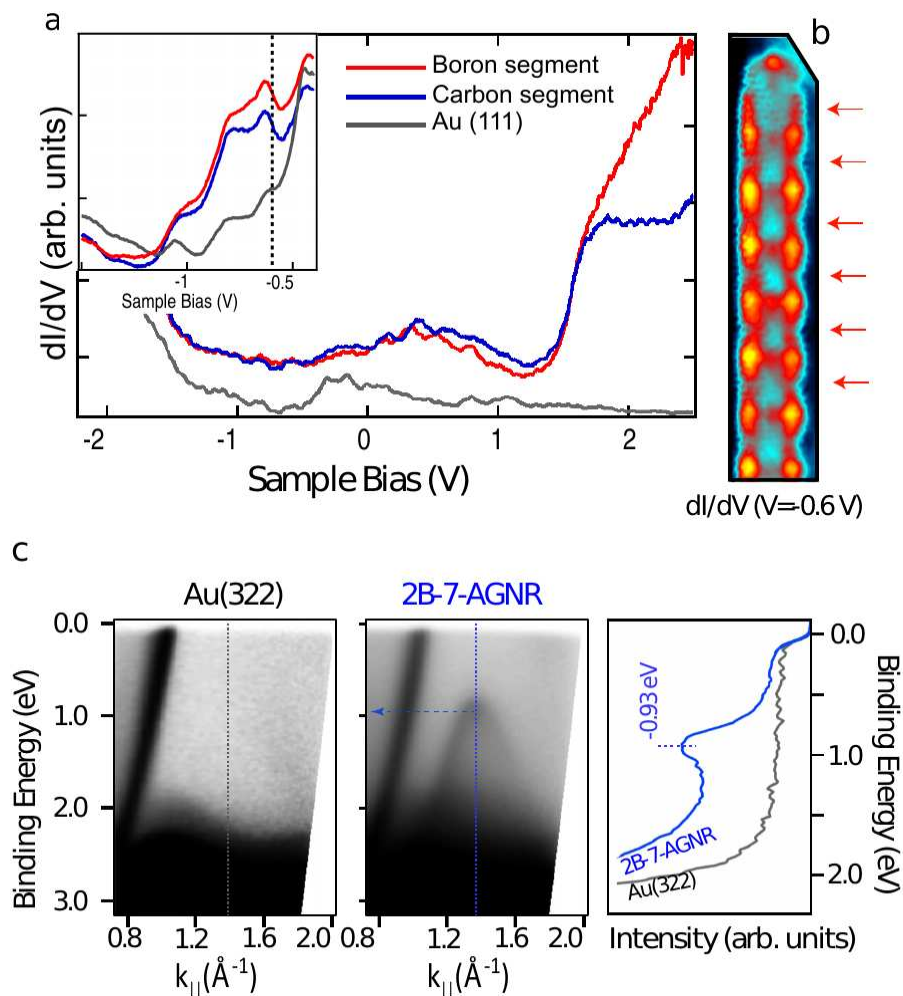
R. R. Cloke *et al.* *J. A. Chem. Soc.* **137**, 8872 (2015).

E. Carbonell-Sanromà, ..., P. Brandimarte *et al.* **Submitted!**

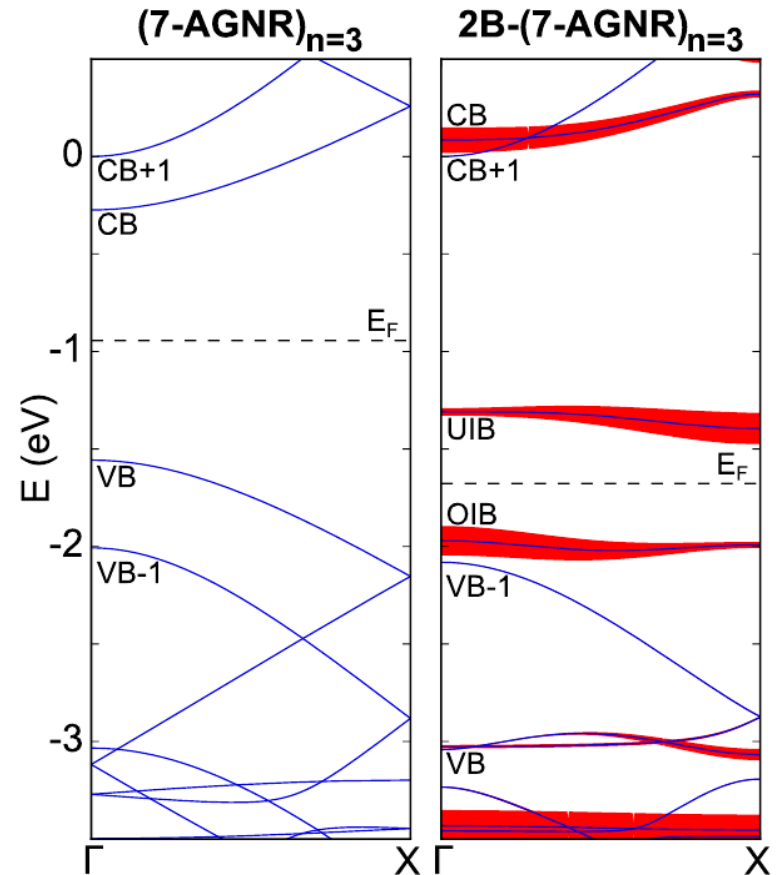
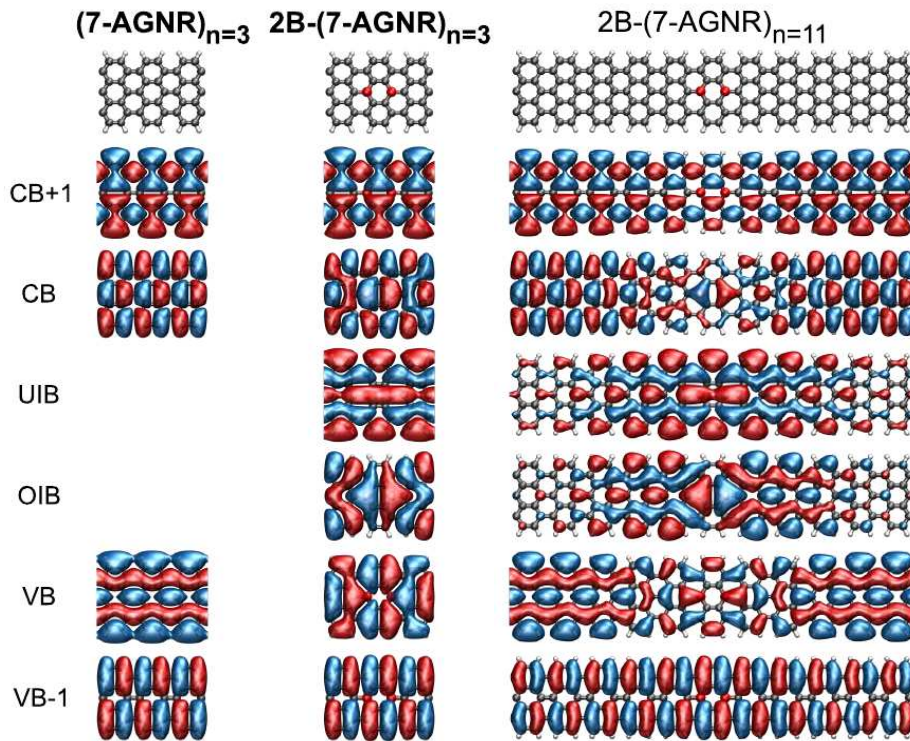
Fully borylated GNR



Fully borated GNR



Fully borylated GNR

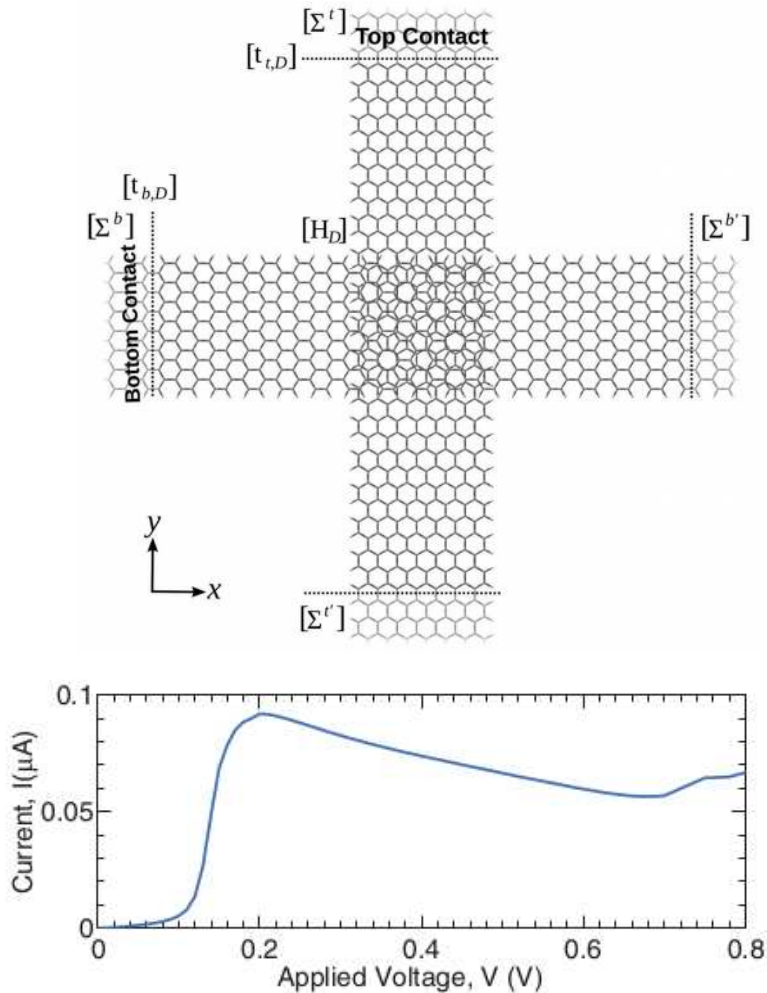


Conclusions

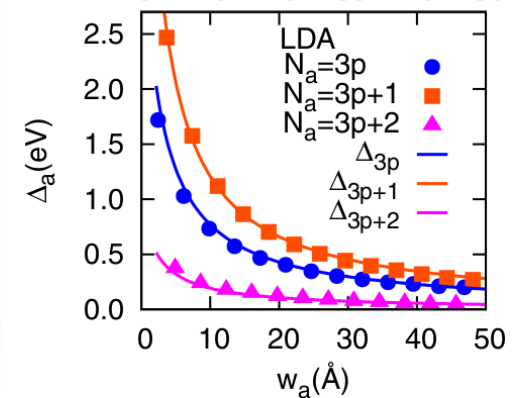
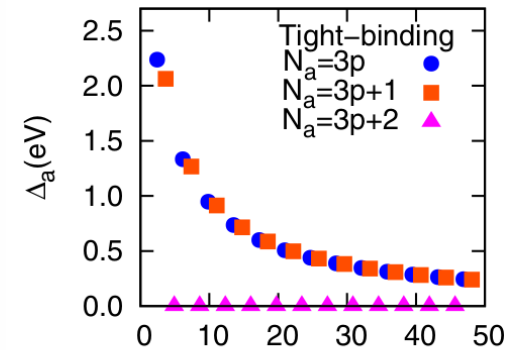
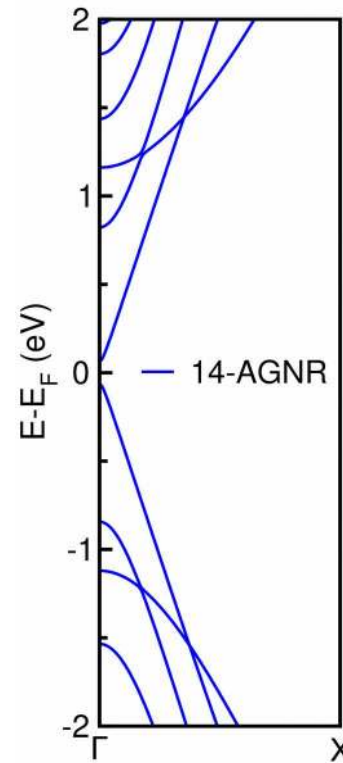
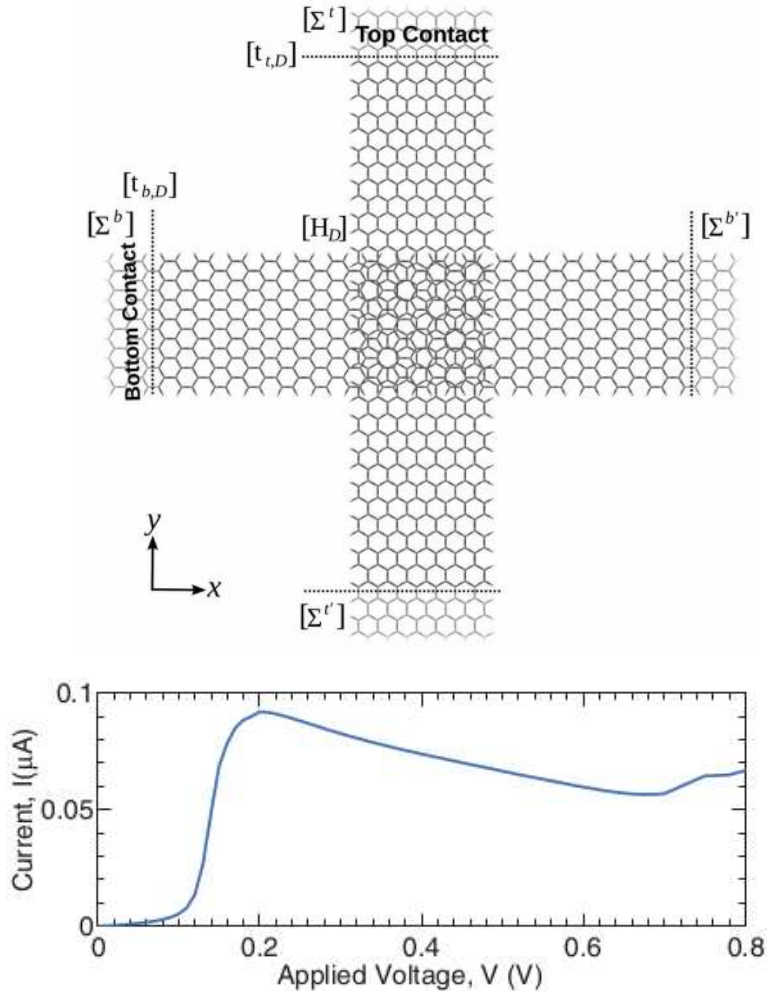
- Transport simulations can **reproduce** observed quantum well states
- The theoretical analysis **reveals a band selectivity** mechanism
- **Fabry-Pérot** analogue for **electrons**



Crossed 14-AGNR device



Crossed 14-AGNR device



Transport simulation setup

Density-Functional Theory (DFT)

+

Non-Equilibrium Green's Function (NEGF)

TranSIESTA

- J. M. Soler *et al.* *J. Phys. Condens. Matter.* **14**, 2745 (2002).
M. Brandbyge *et al.* *Phys. Rev. B* **65**, 165401 (2002).
N. Papior *et al.* *Comp. Phys. Commun.* **212**, 8 (2017).

Transport simulation setup

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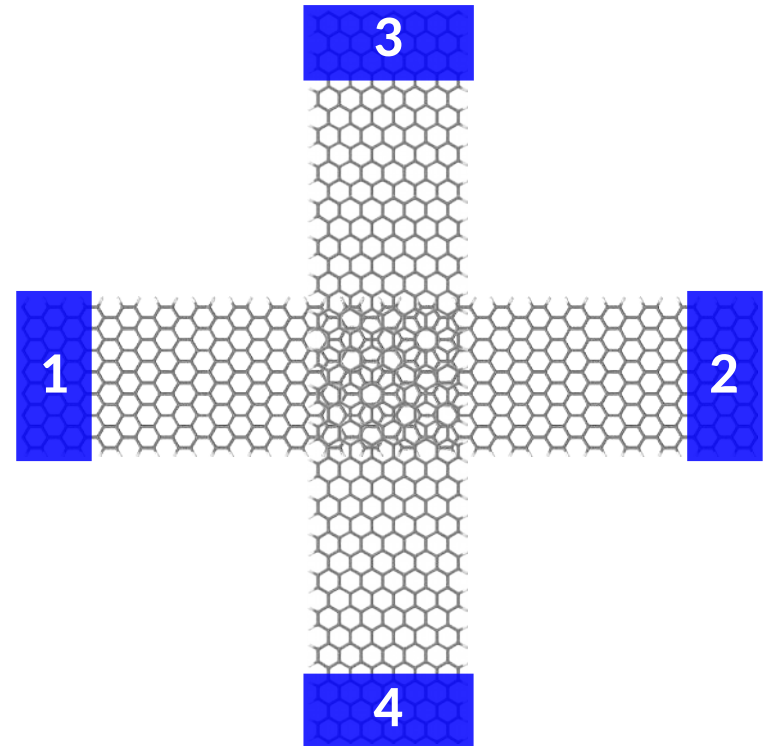
J. M. Soler *et al.* *J. Phys. Condens. Matter.* **14**, 2745 (2002).

M. Brandbyge *et al.* *Phys. Rev. B* **65**, 165401 (2002).

N. Papior *et al.* *Comp. Phys. Commun.* **212**, 8 (2017).



!!! multi-terminal !!!



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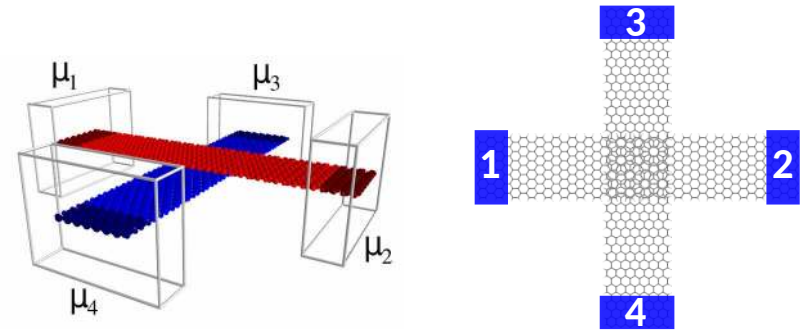
J. M. Soler et al. *J. Phys. Condens. Matter.* **14**, 2745 (2002).

M. Brandbyge et al. *Phys. Rev. B* **65**, 165401 (2002).

N. Papior et al. *Comp. Phys. Commun.* **212**, 8 (2017).

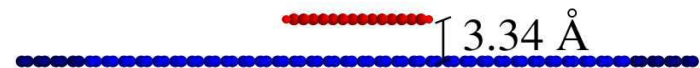


!!! multi-terminal !!!

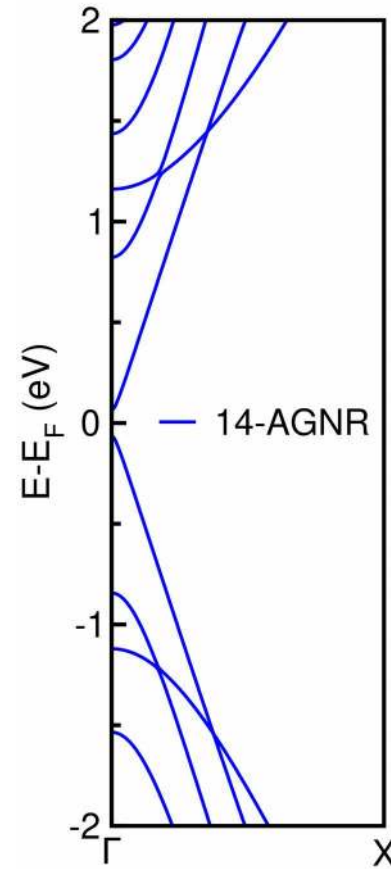
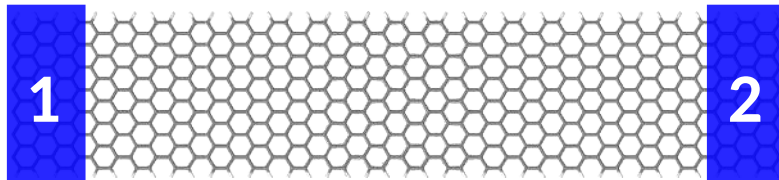


Simulation characteristics:

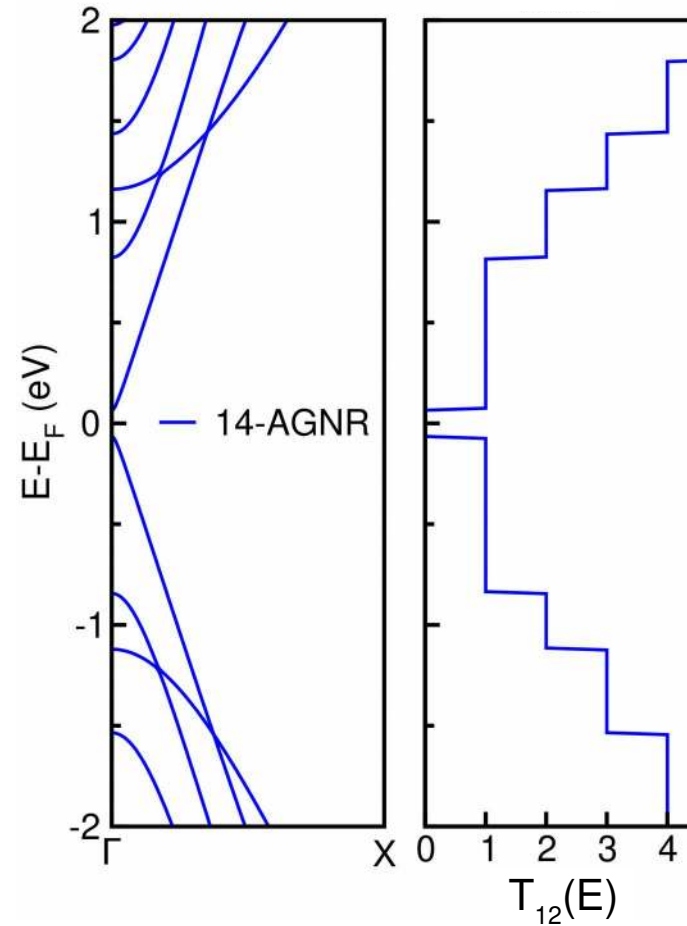
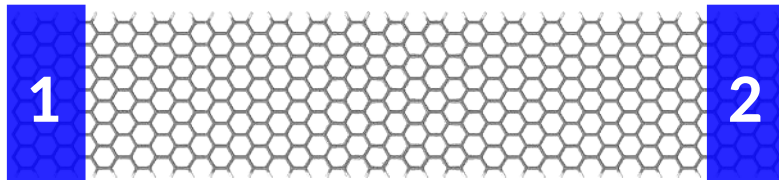
- 1280 atoms;
- double- ζ (9280 orbitals);
- vdW (optB88);
- real space grid cutoff: 350 Ry;
- forces < 5 meV/Å.



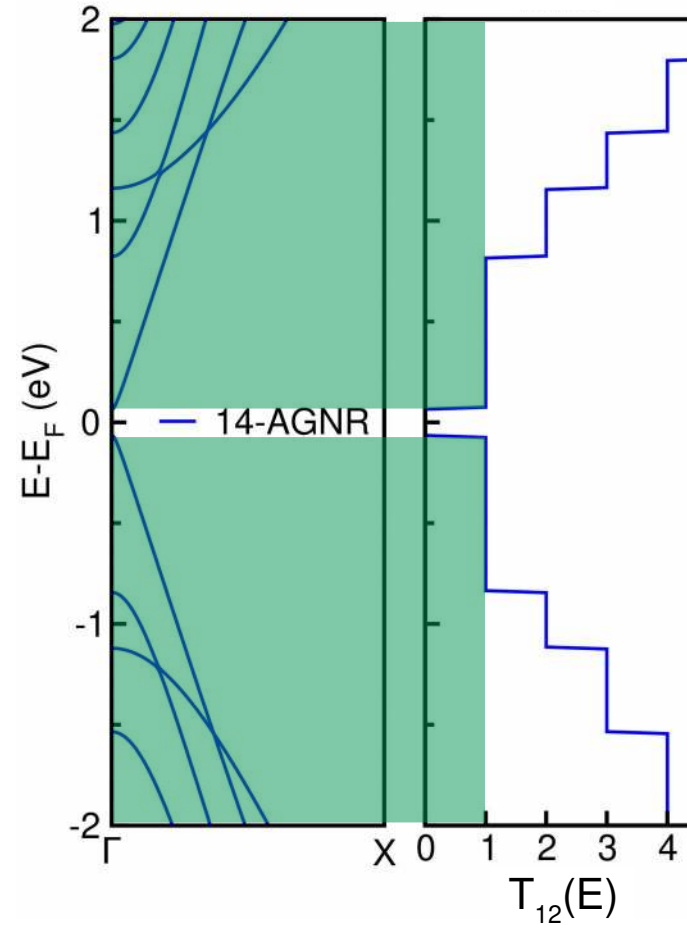
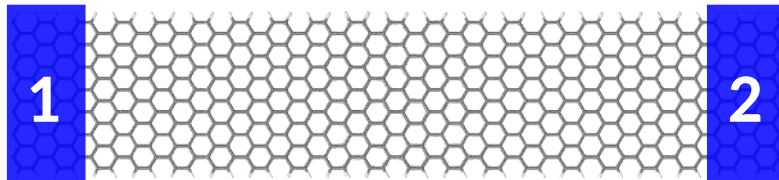
Pristine 14-AGNR



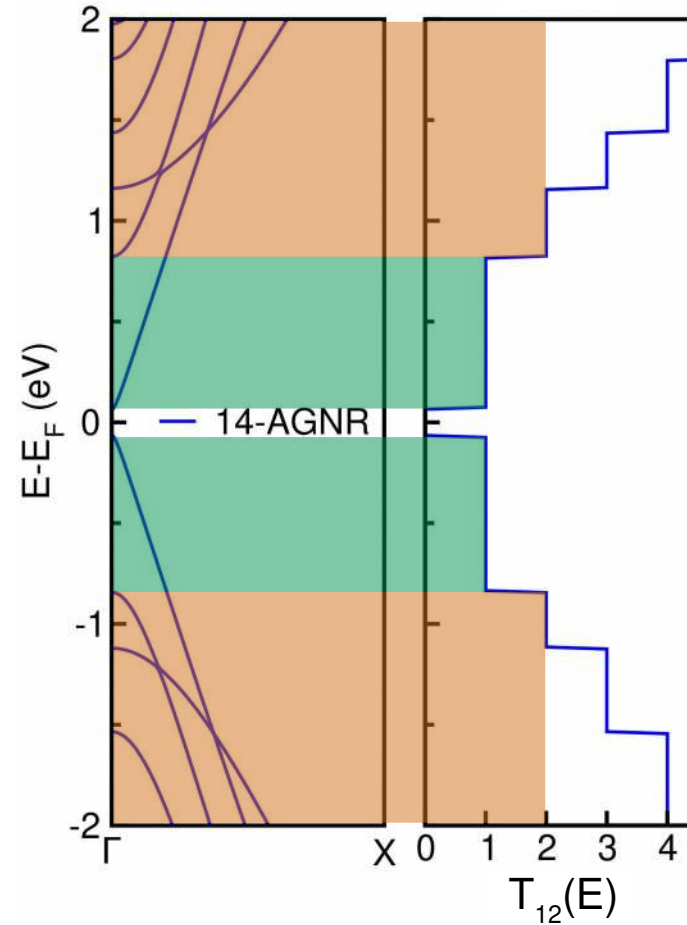
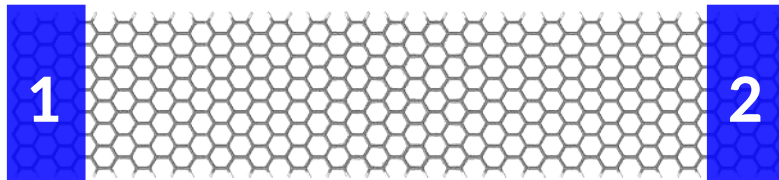
Pristine 14-AGNR



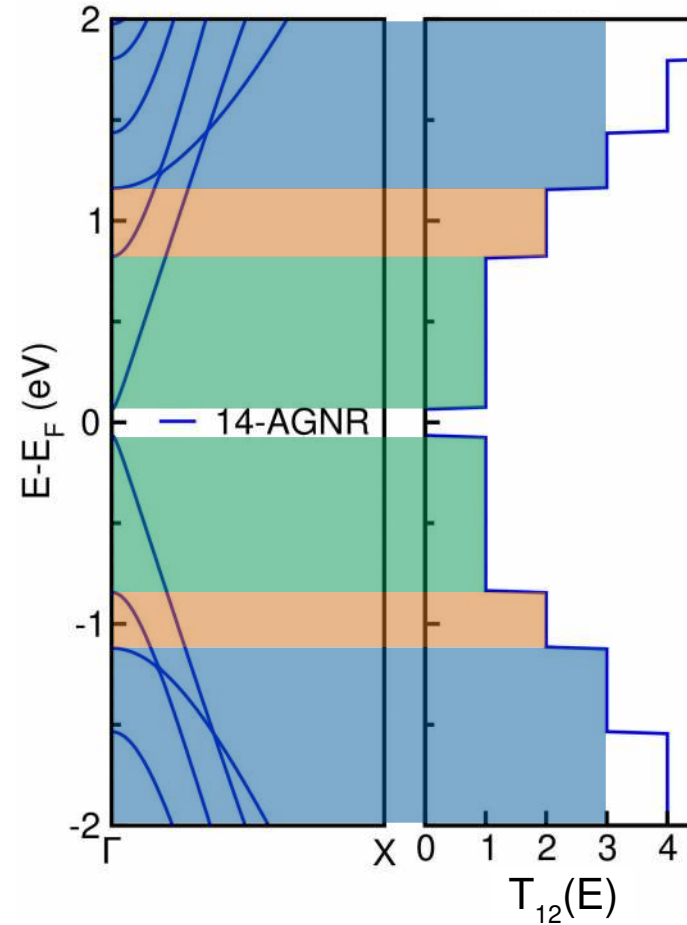
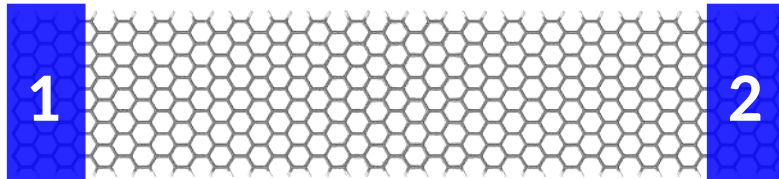
Pristine 14-AGNR



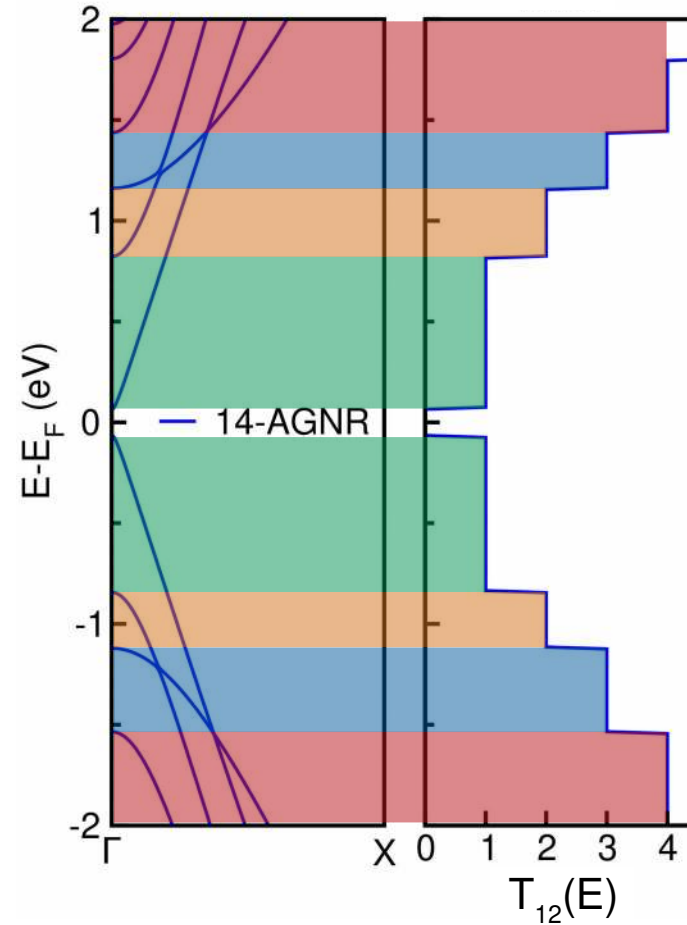
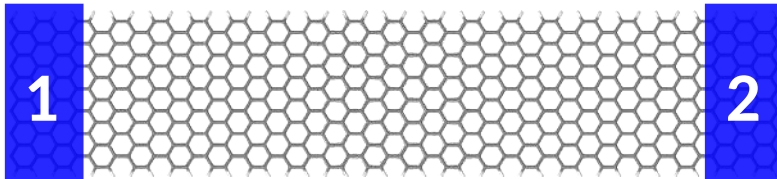
Pristine 14-AGNR



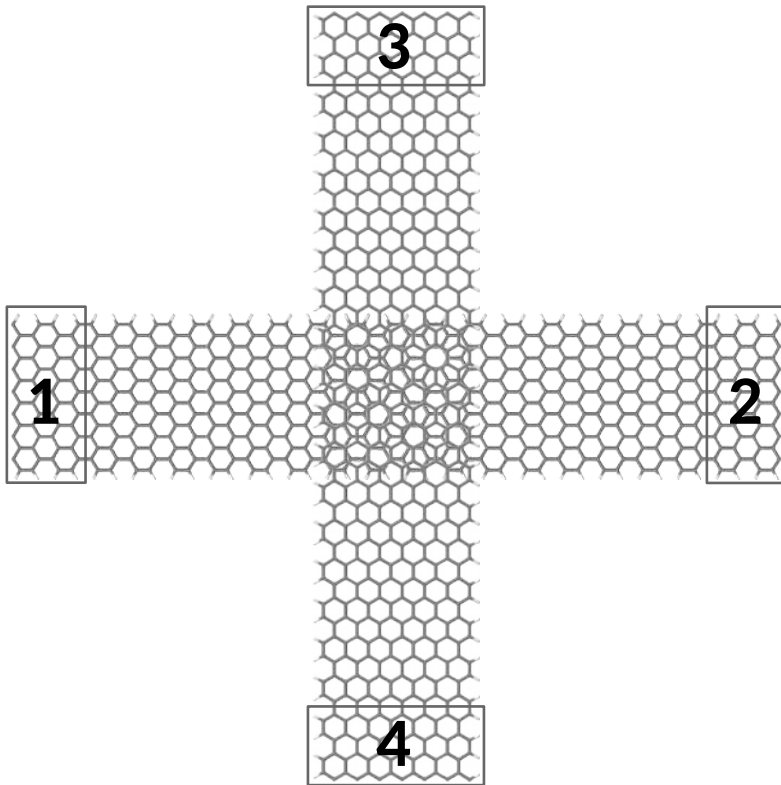
Pristine 14-AGNR



Pristine 14-AGNR

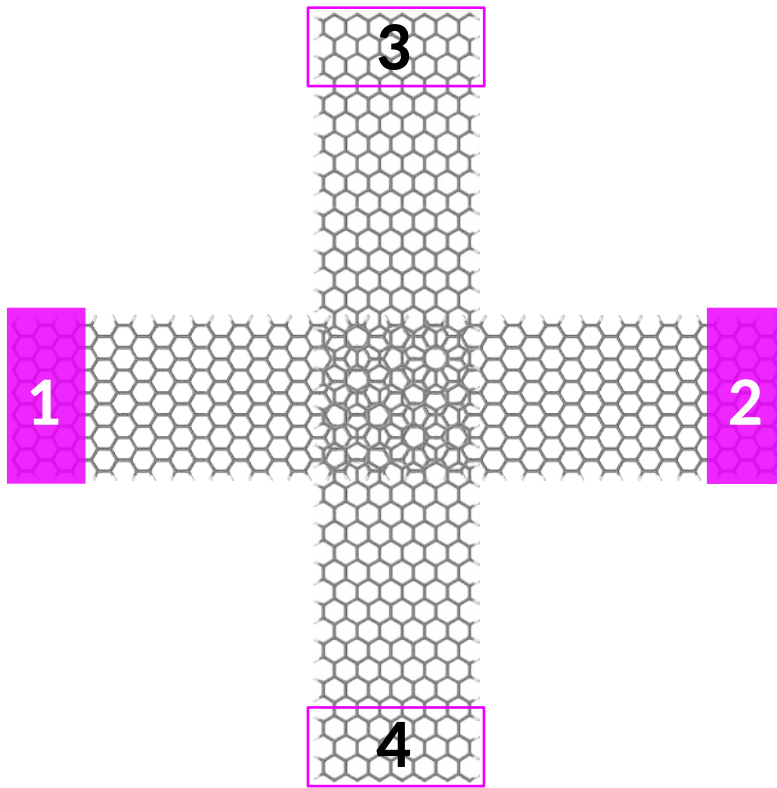


Crossed 14-AGNR

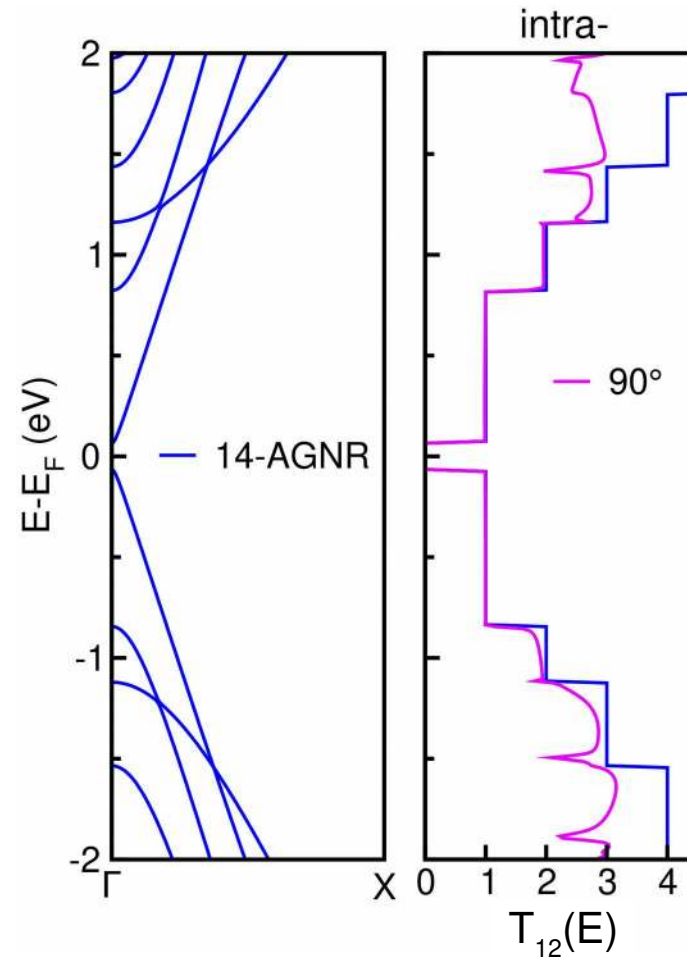


interlayer separation of 3.34 Å

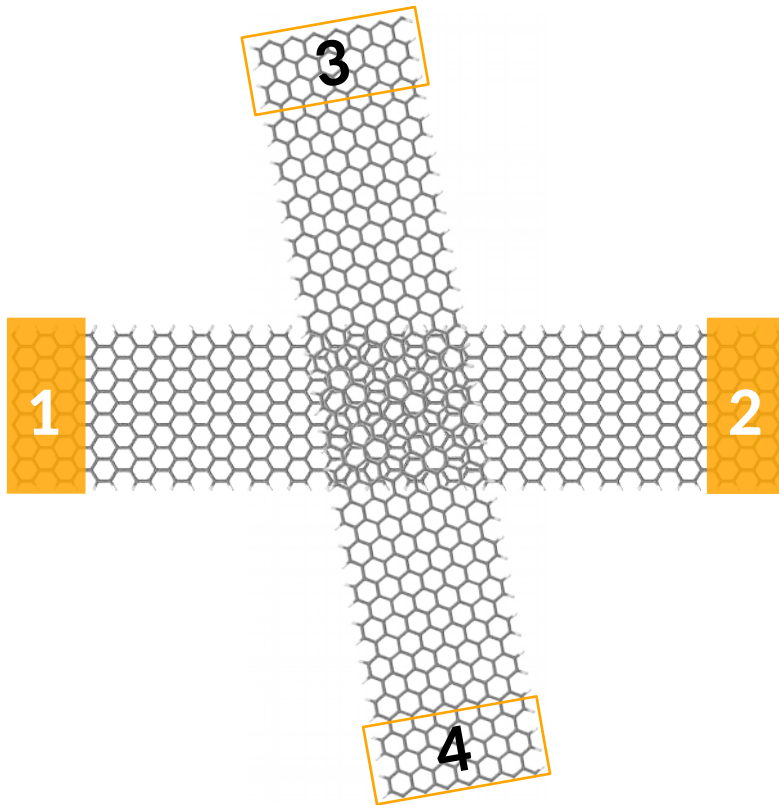
Intra-GNR transmission at $V=0$



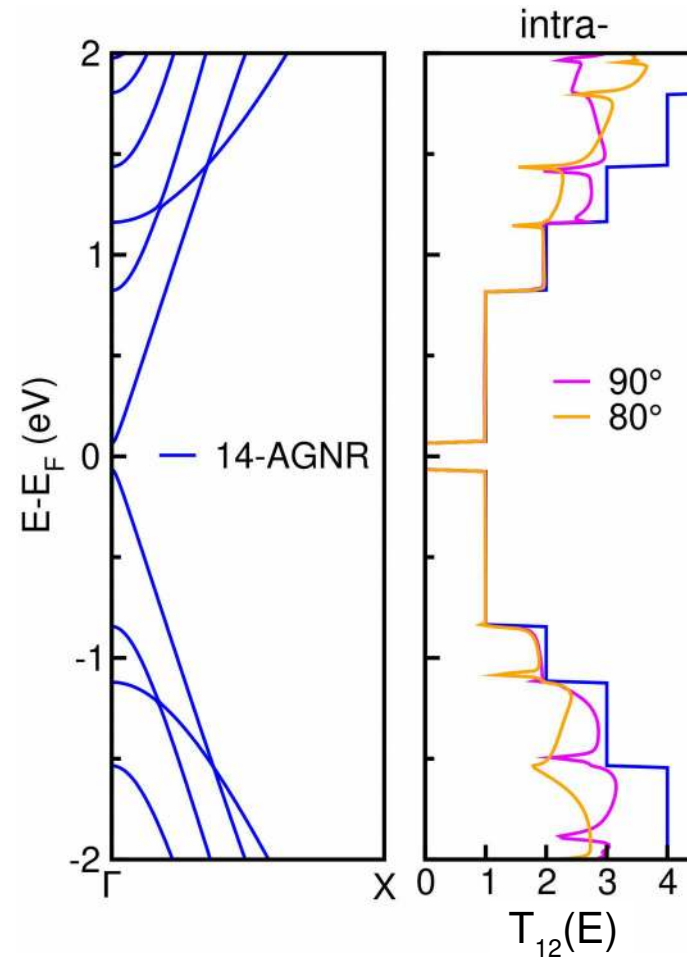
interlayer separation of 3.34 Å



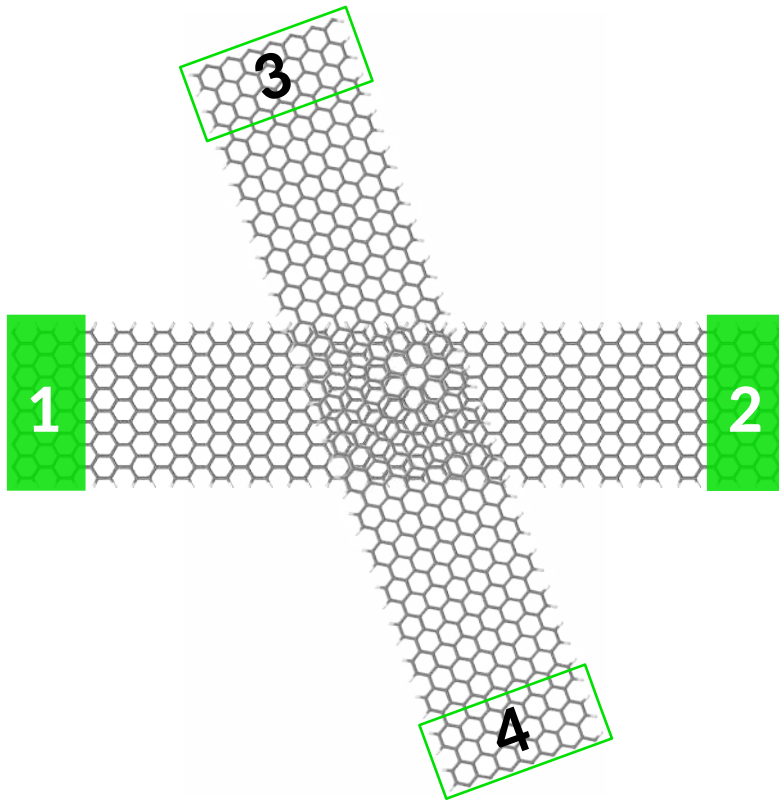
Intra-GNR transmission at $V=0$



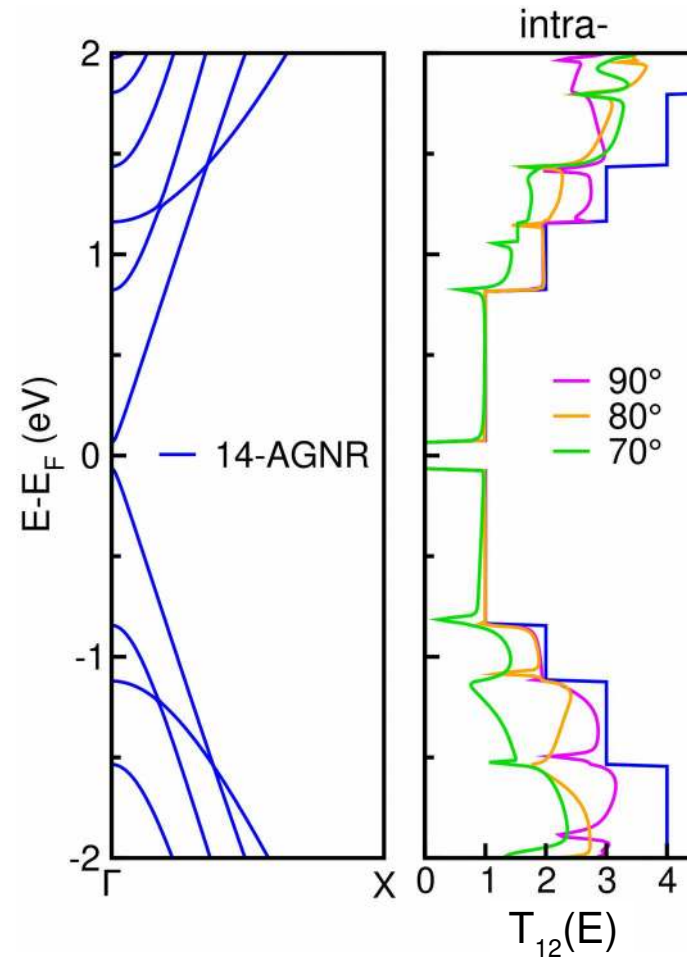
interlayer separation of 3.34 Å



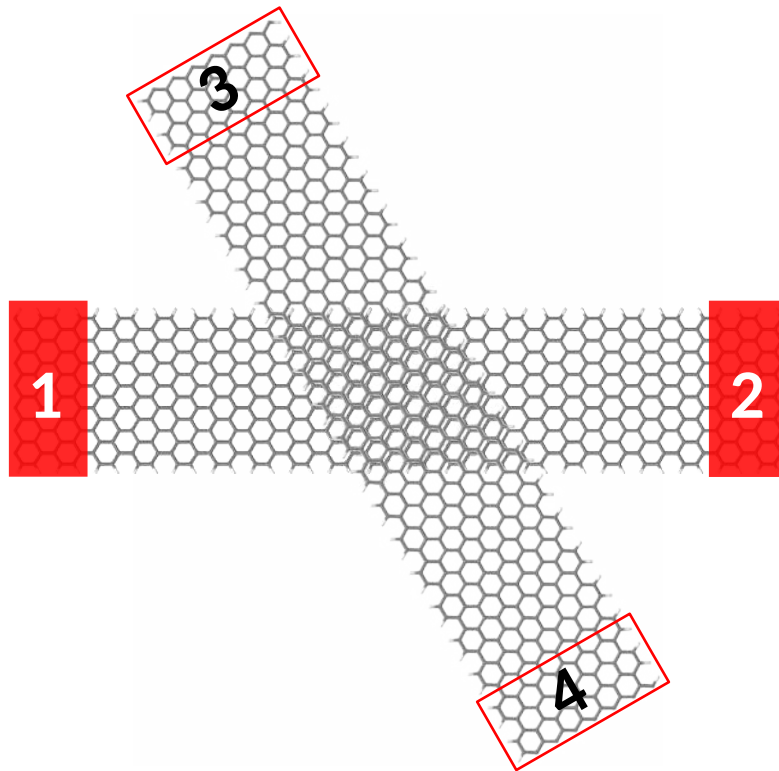
Intra-GNR transmission at $V=0$



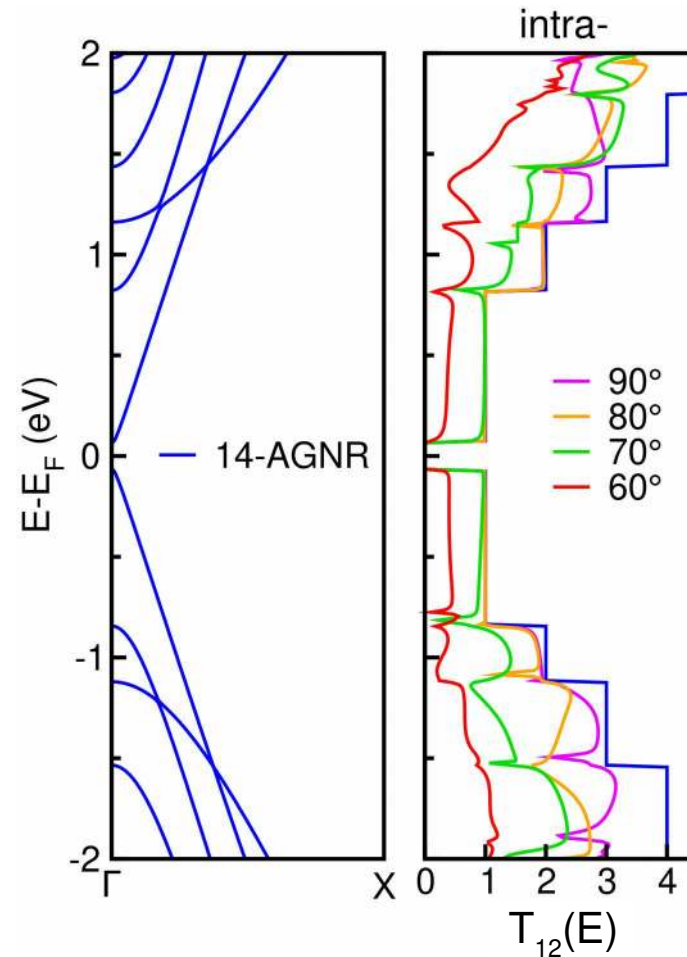
interlayer separation of 3.34 Å



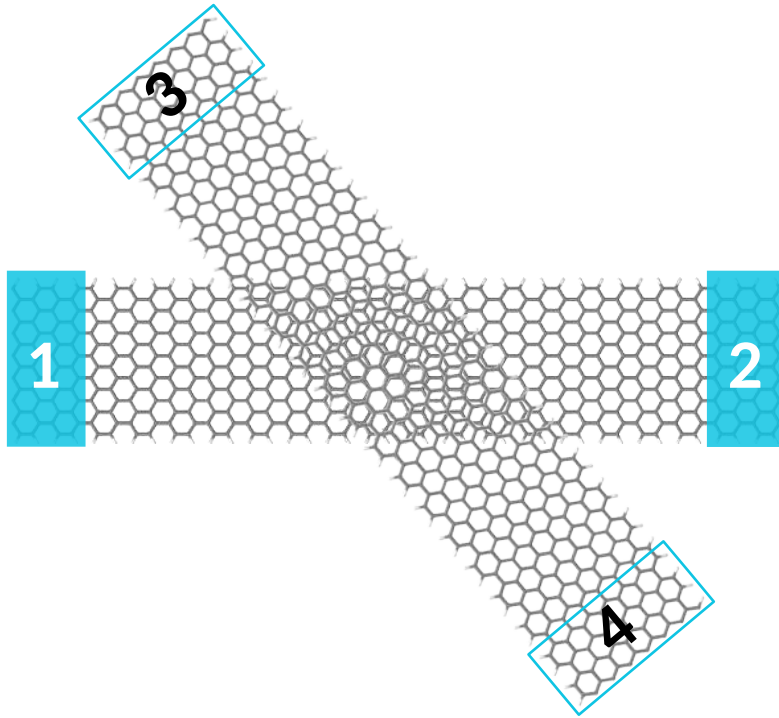
Intra-GNR transmission at $V=0$



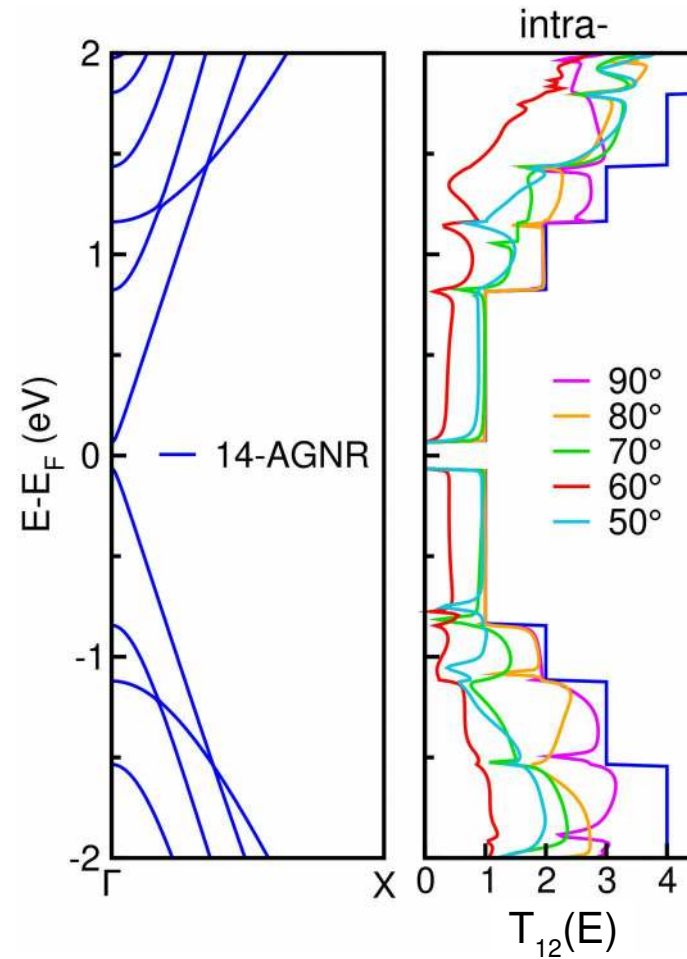
interlayer separation of 3.34 Å



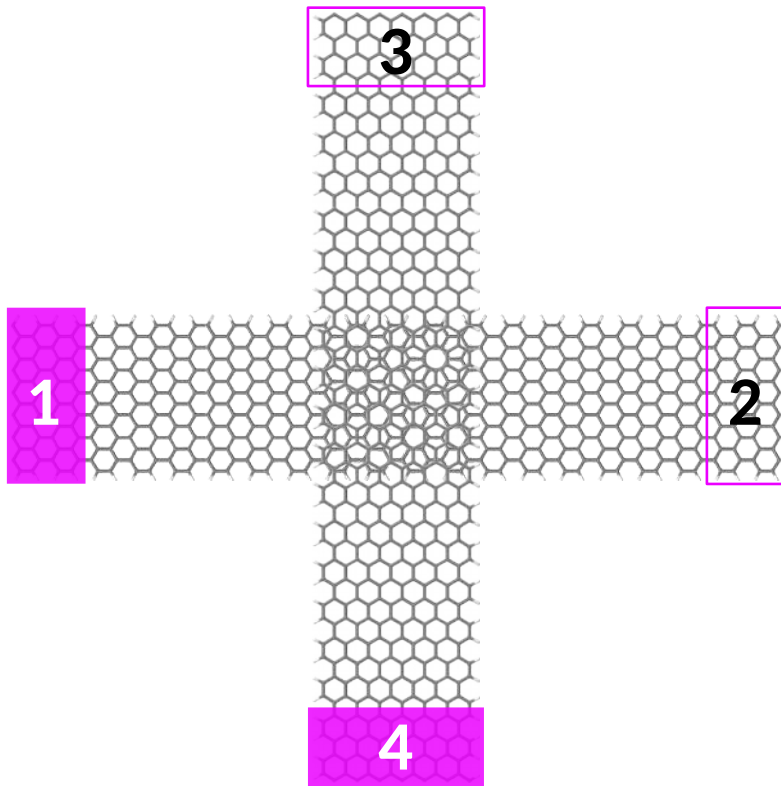
Intra-GNR transmission at $V=0$



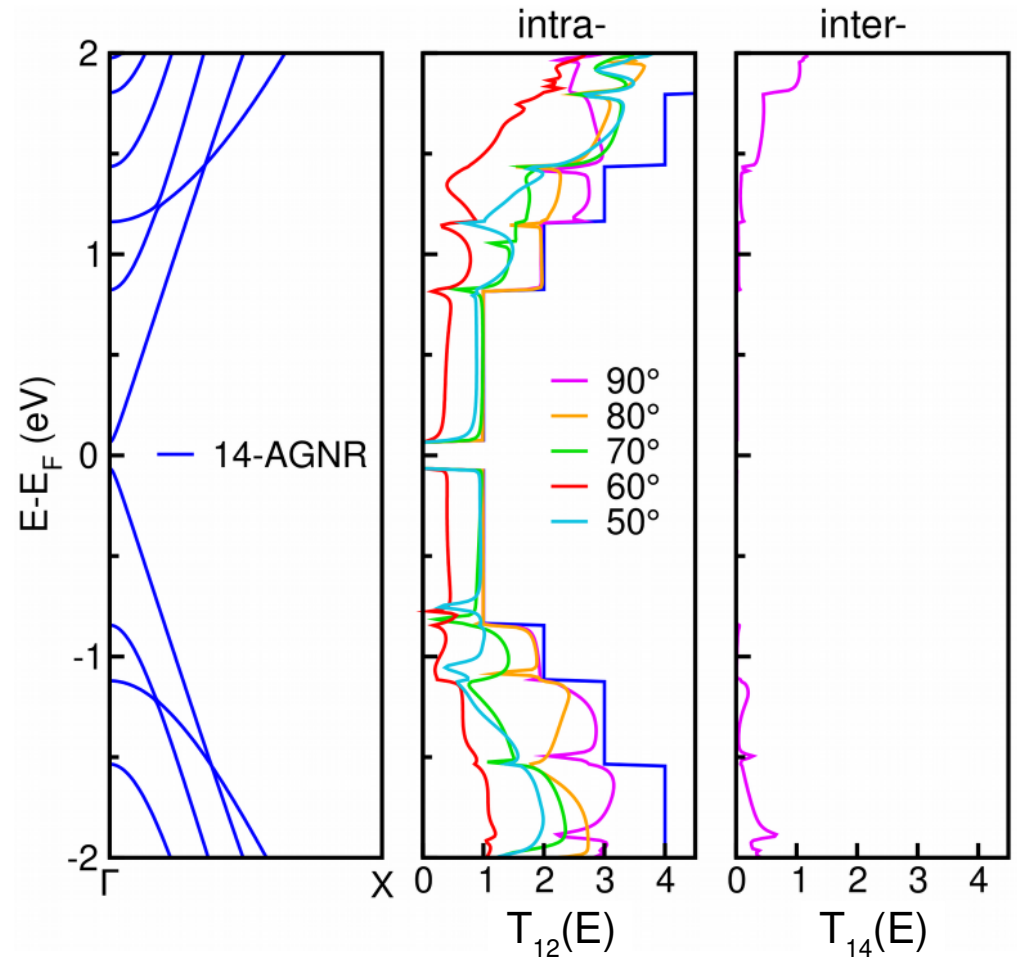
interlayer separation of 3.34 Å



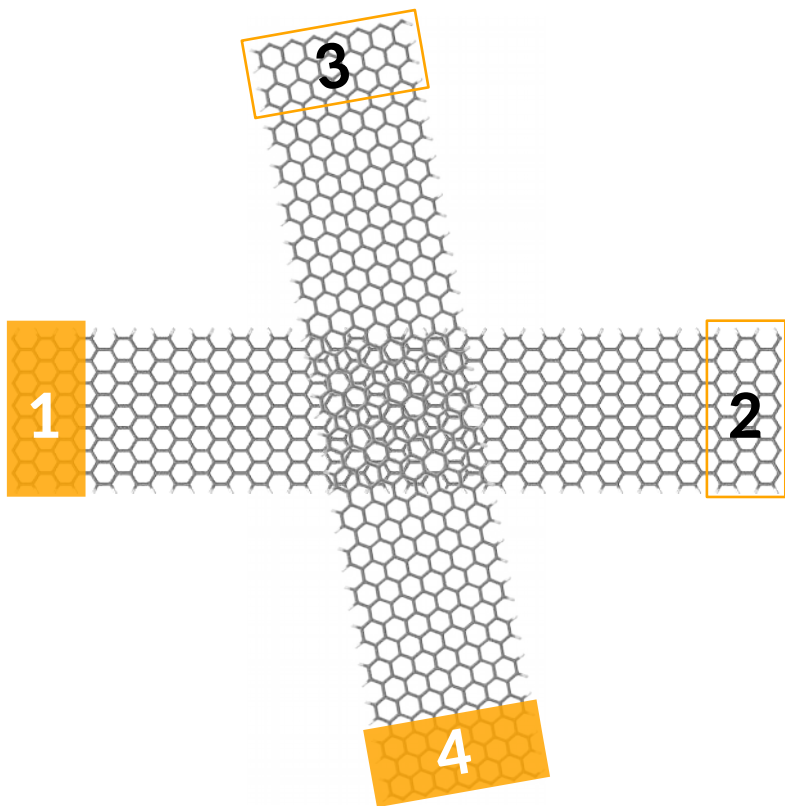
Inter-GNR transmission at $V=0$



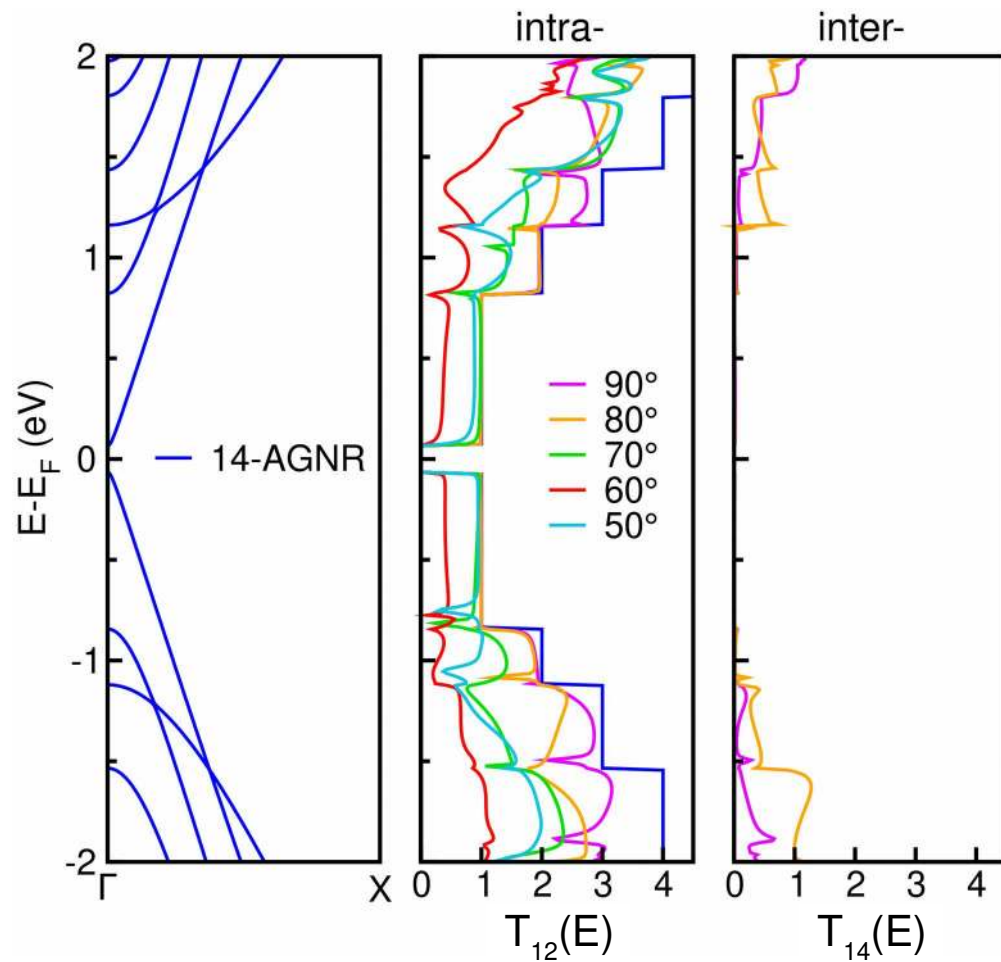
interlayer separation of 3.34 Å



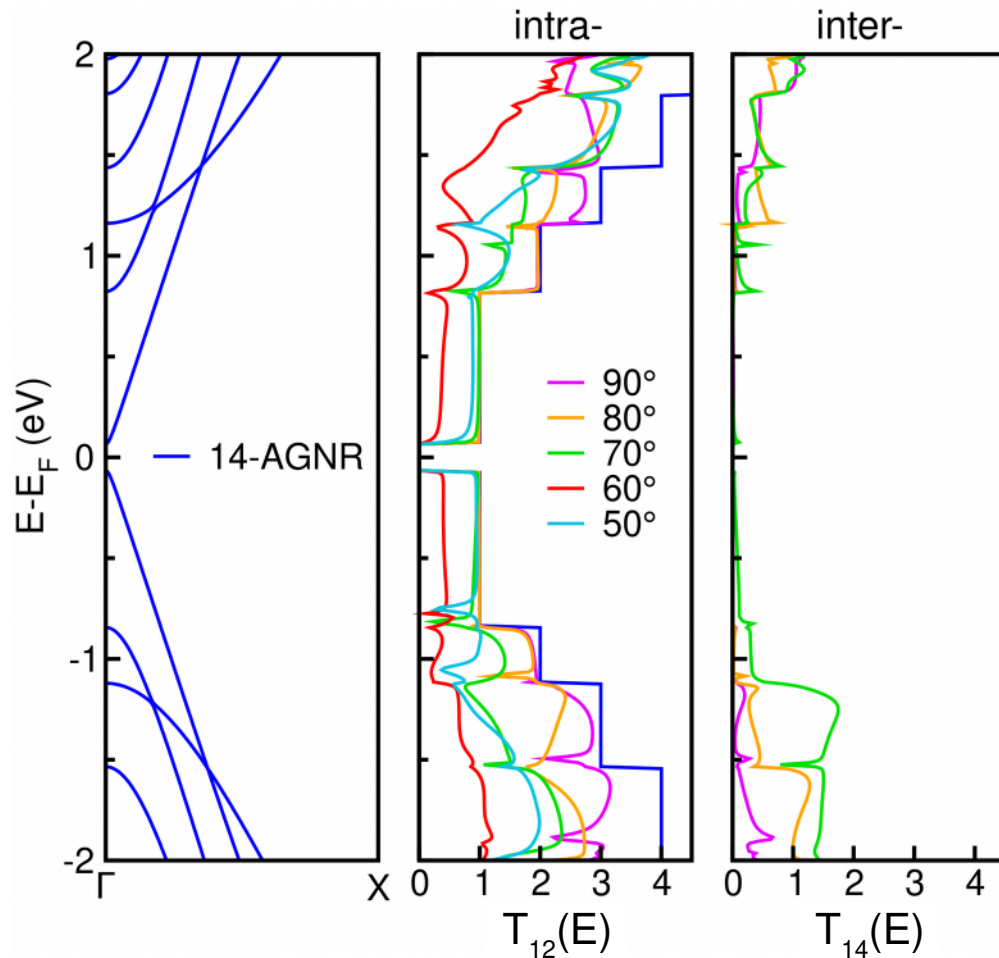
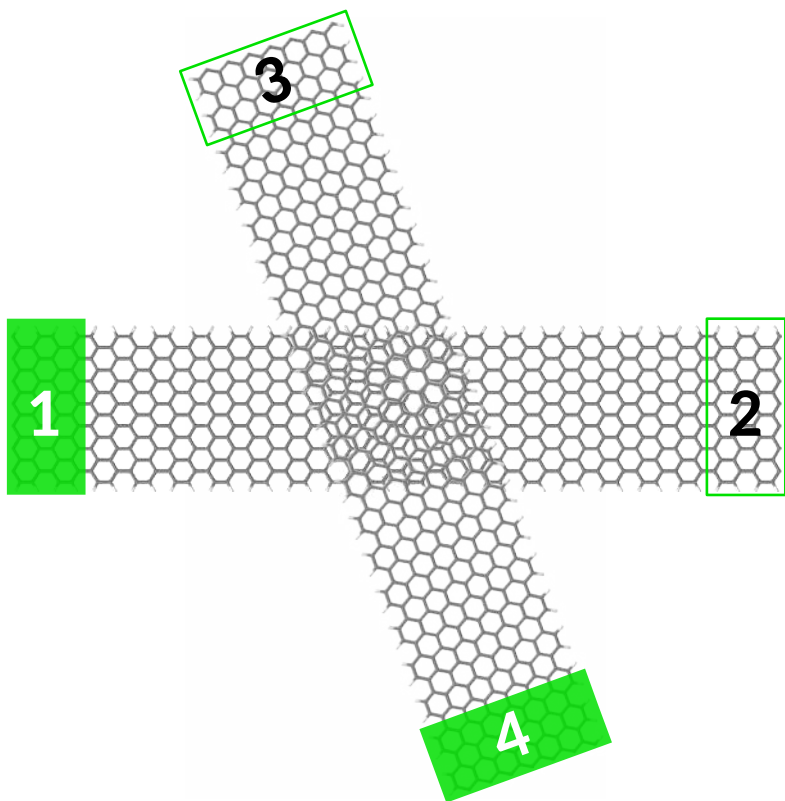
Inter-GNR transmission at $V=0$



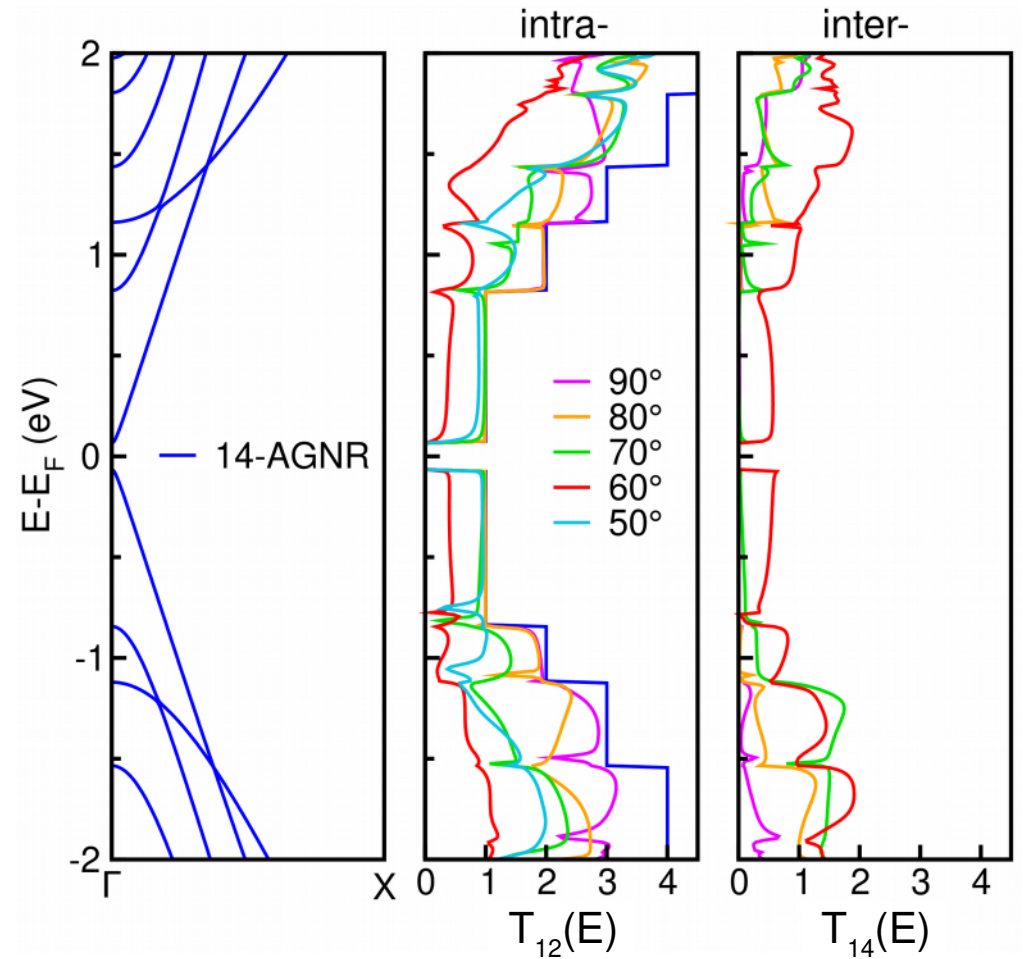
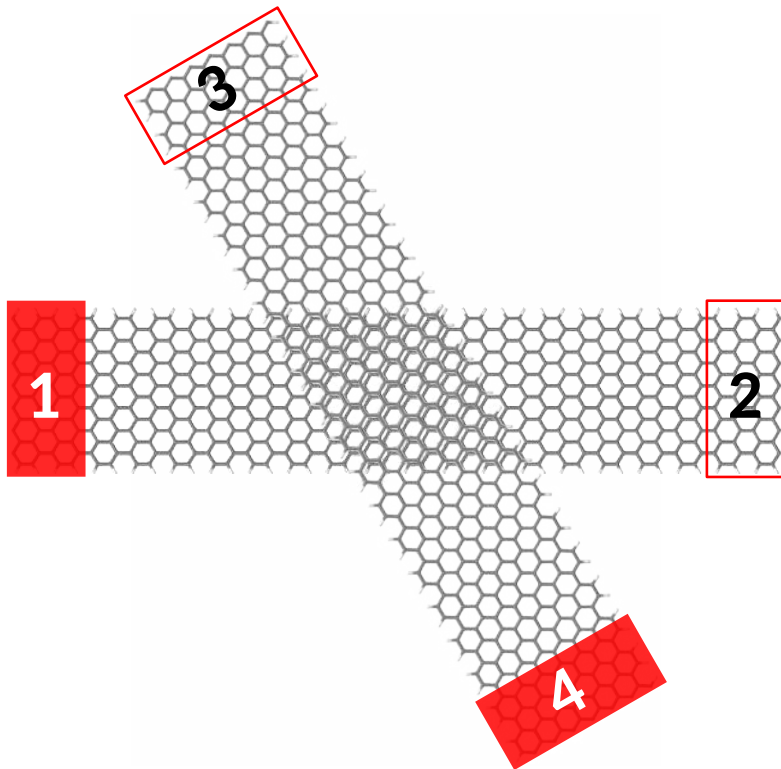
interlayer separation of 3.34 Å



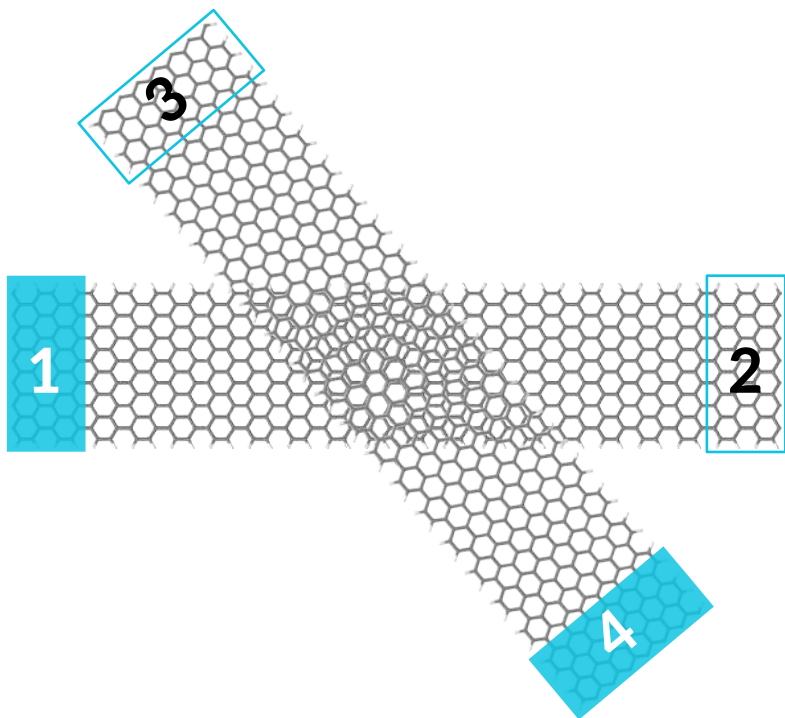
Inter-GNR transmission at $V=0$



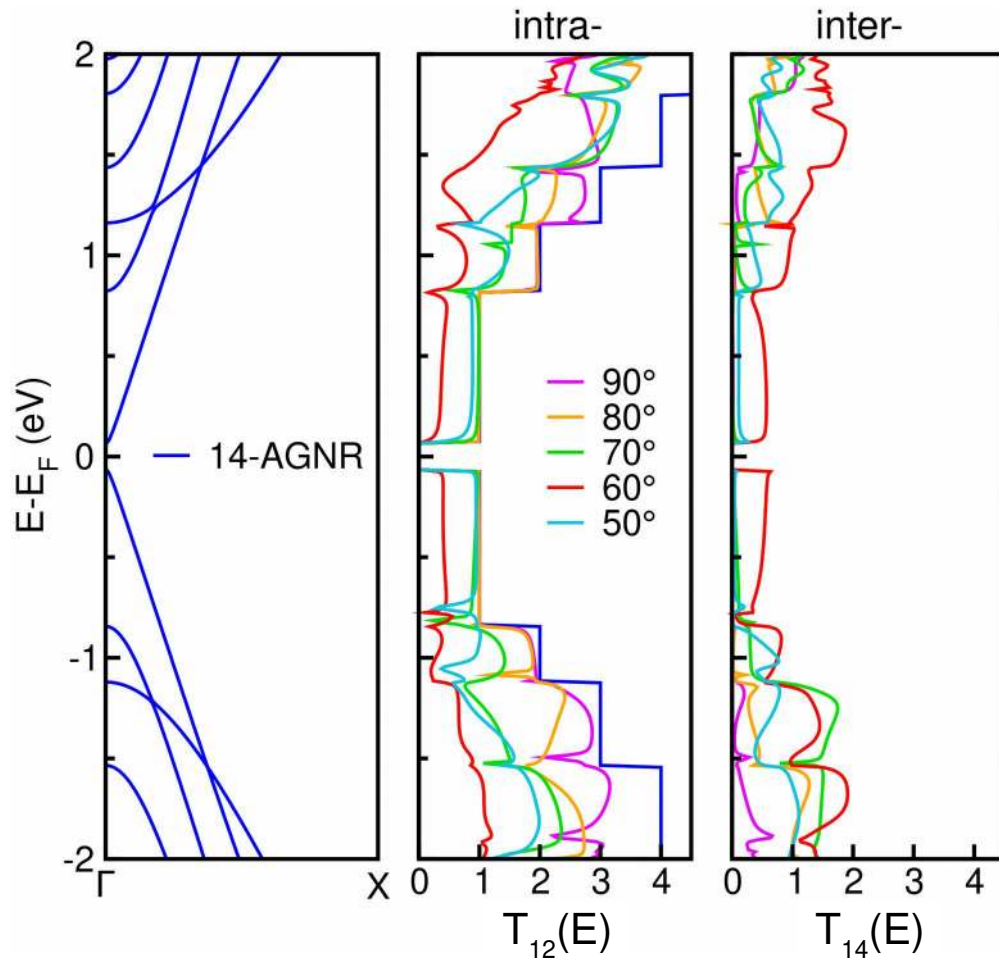
Inter-GNR transmission at $V=0$



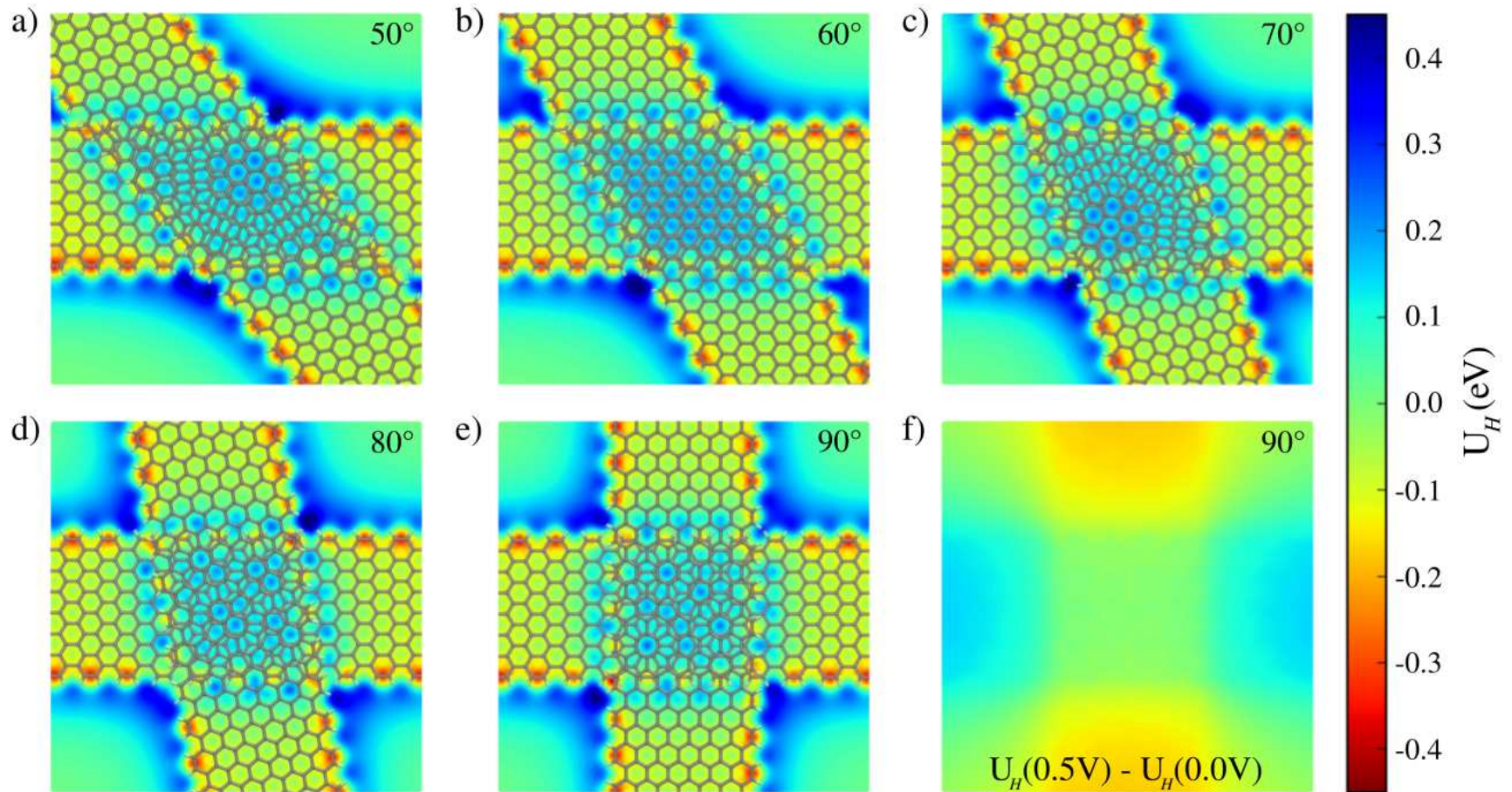
Inter-GNR transmission at $V=0$



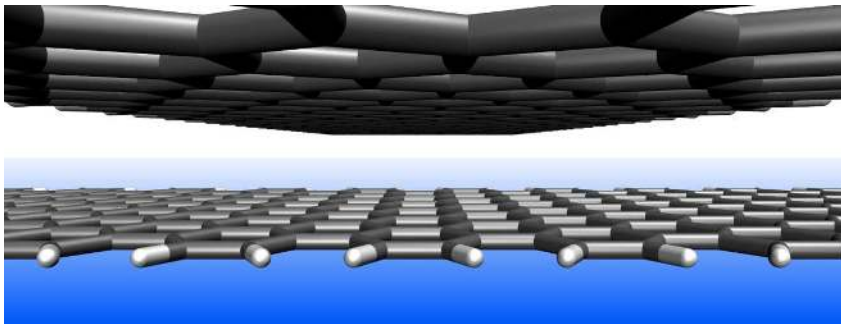
interlayer separation of 3.34 Å



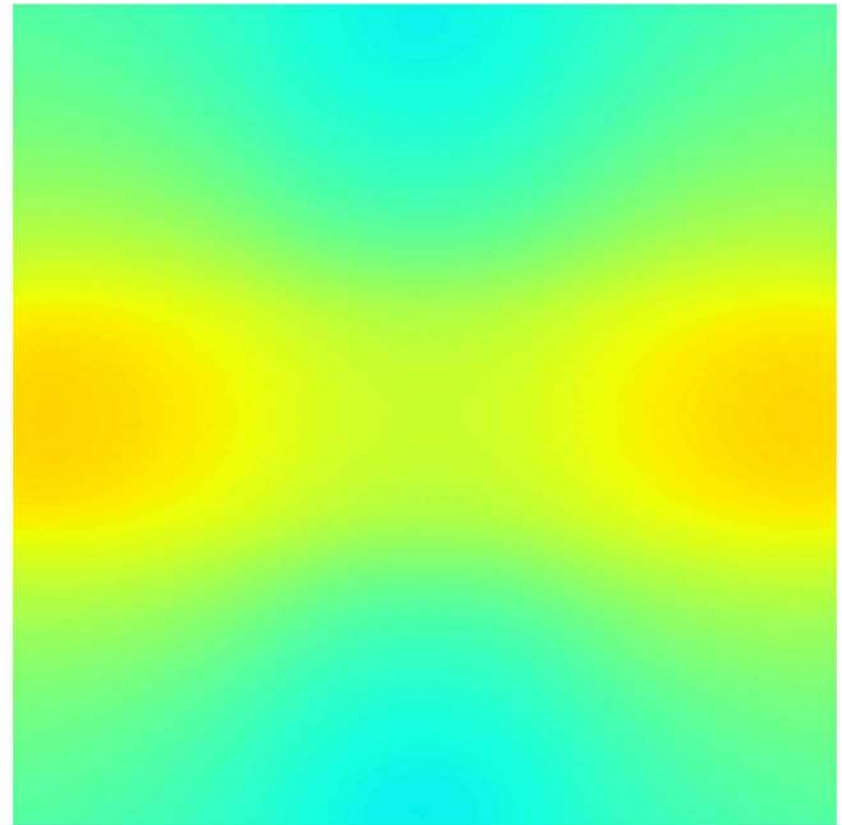
Electrostatic potential at $V=0.5V$



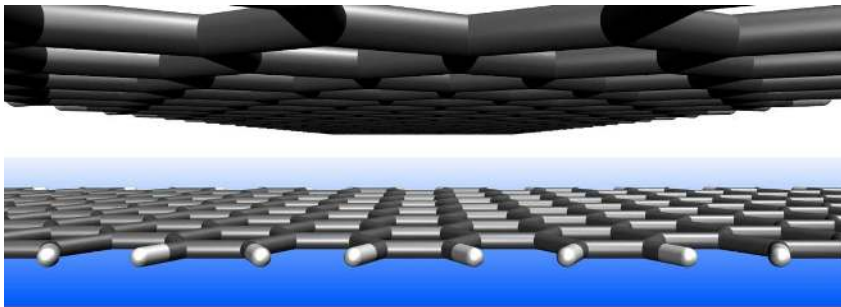
Electrostatic potential profile at $V=0.5V$



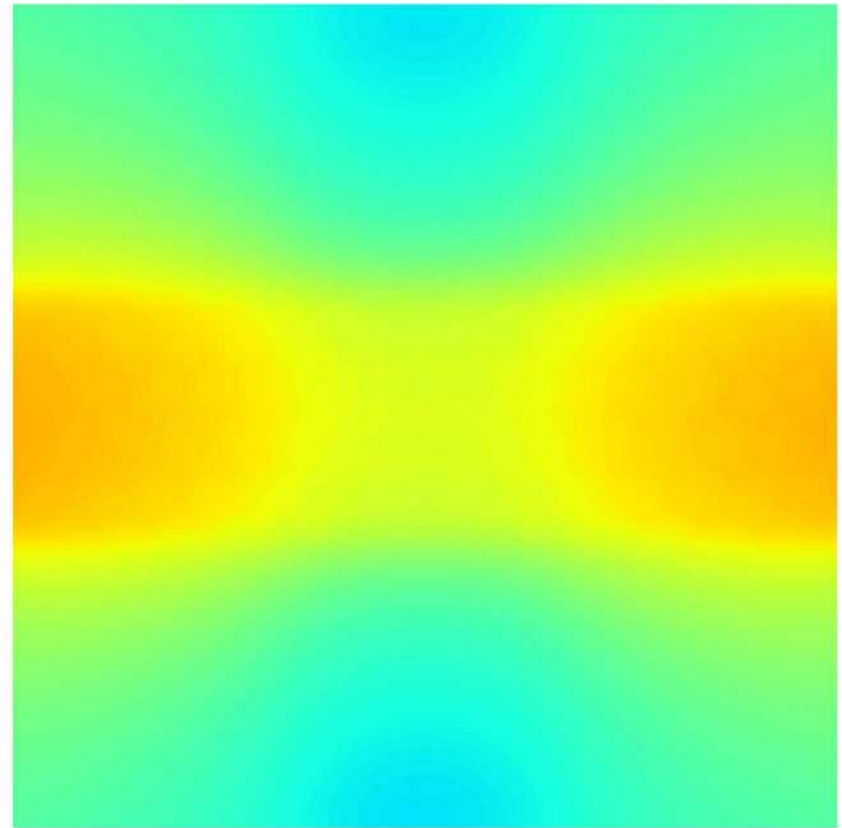
$U_H(V=0.5V) - U_H(V=0.0V)$ (eV)



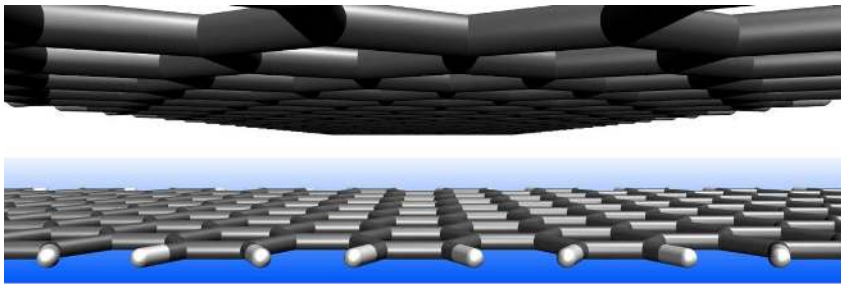
Electrostatic potential profile at $V=0.5V$



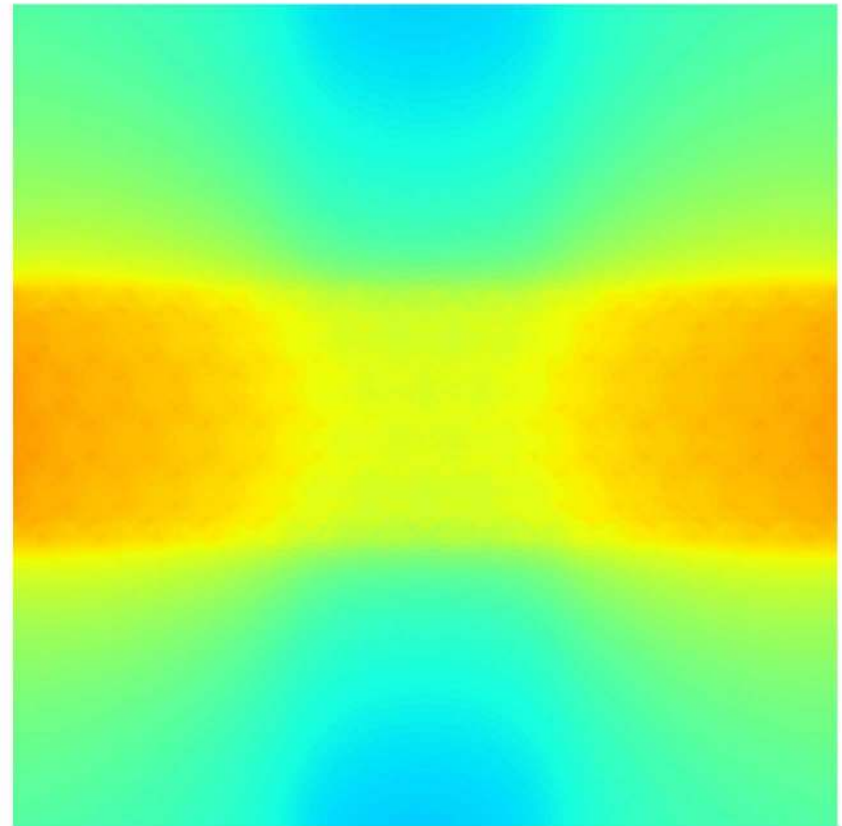
$U_H(V=0.5V) - U_H(V=0.0V)$ (eV)



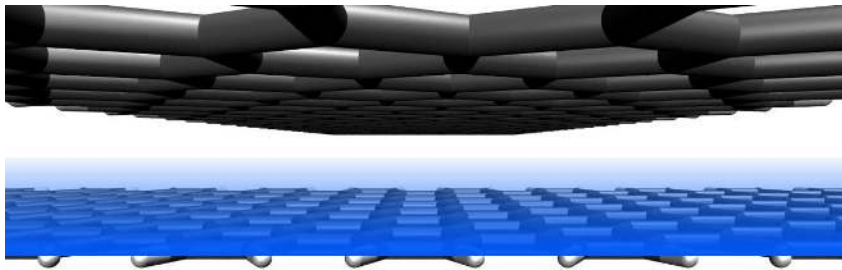
Electrostatic potential profile at $V=0.5V$



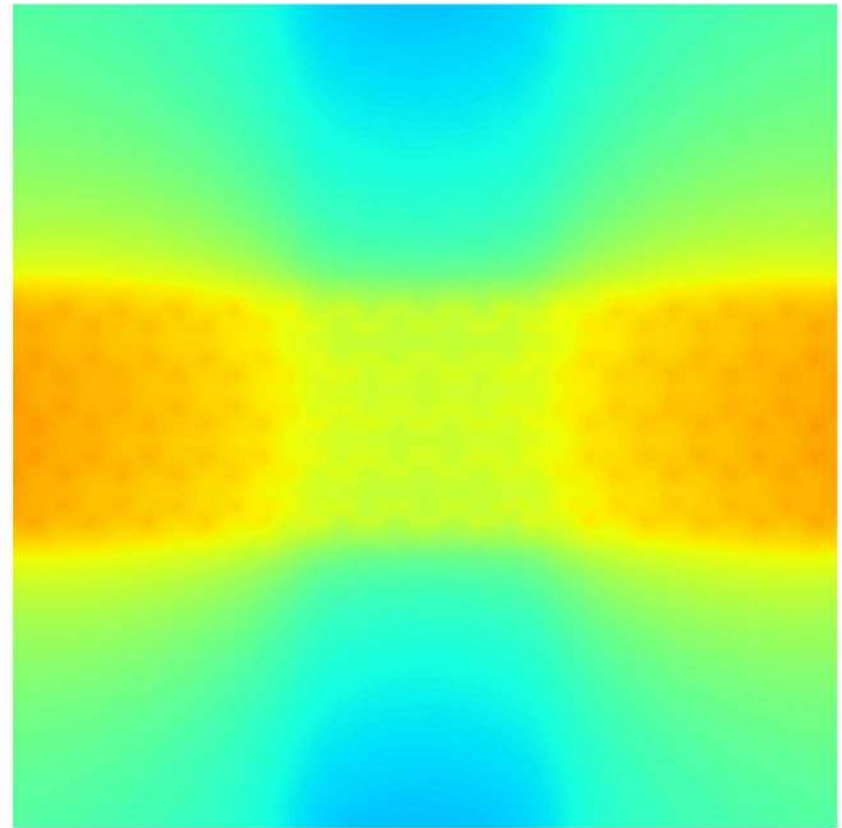
$U_H(V=0.5V) - U_H(V=0.0V)$ (eV)



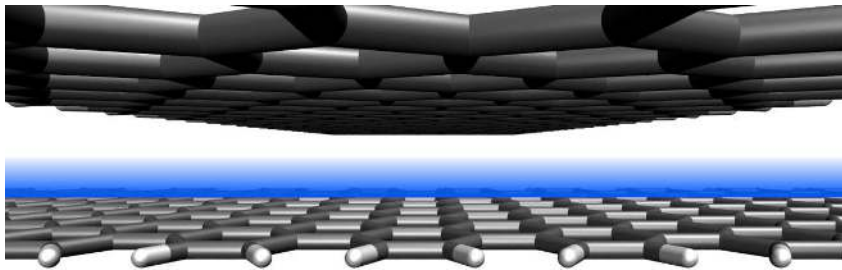
Electrostatic potential profile at $V=0.5V$



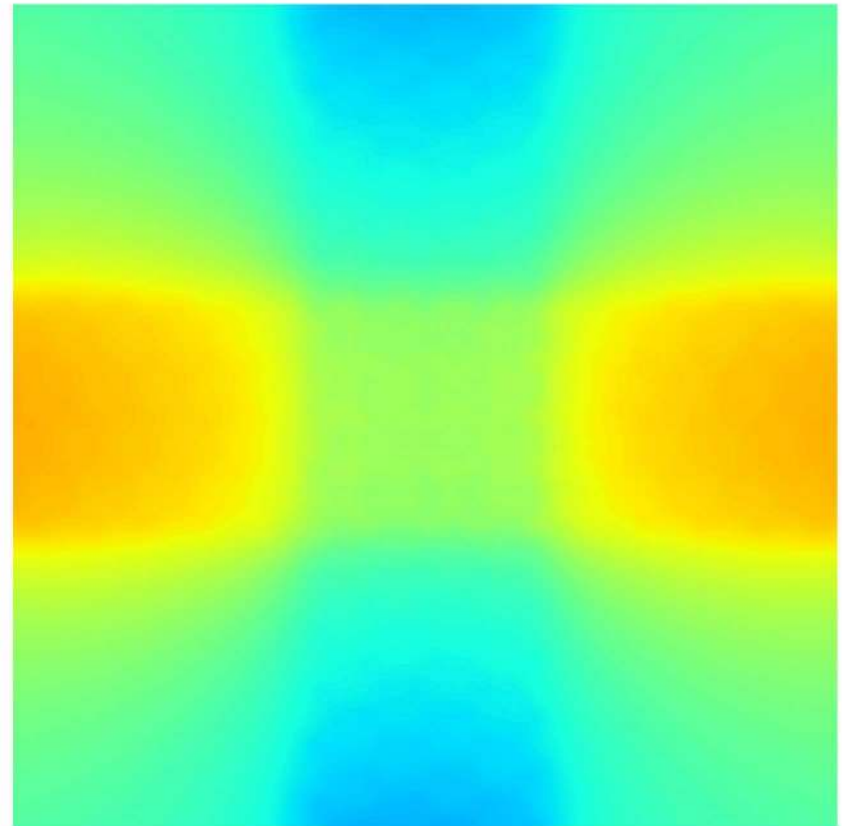
$U_H(V=0.5V) - U_H(V=0.0V)$ (eV)



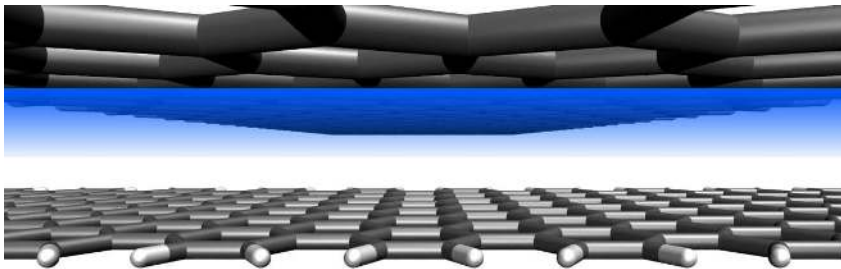
Electrostatic potential profile at $V=0.5V$



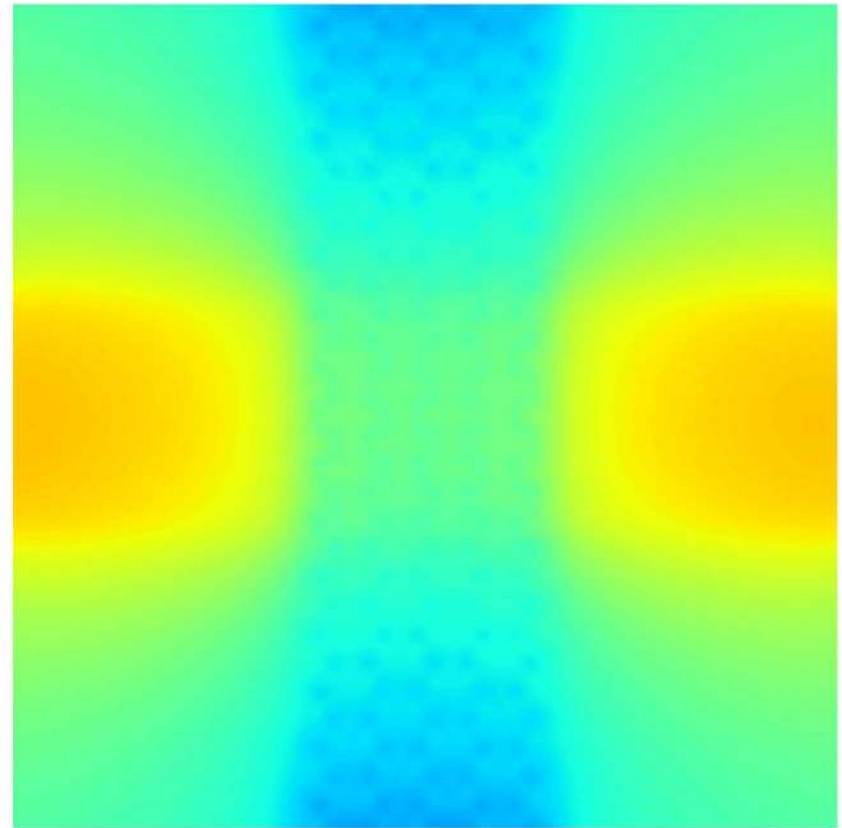
$U_H(V=0.5V) - U_H(V=0.0V)$ (eV)



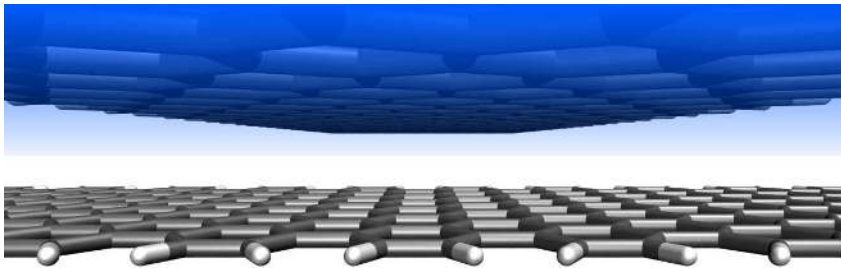
Electrostatic potential profile at $V=0.5V$



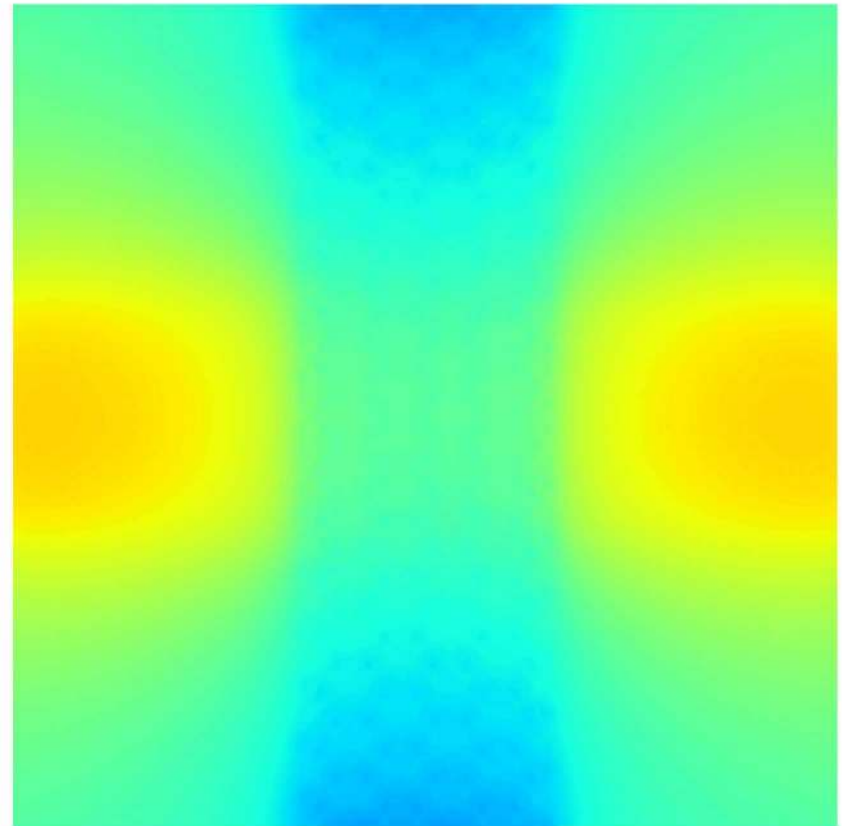
$U_H(V=0.5V) - U_H(V=0.0V)$ (eV)



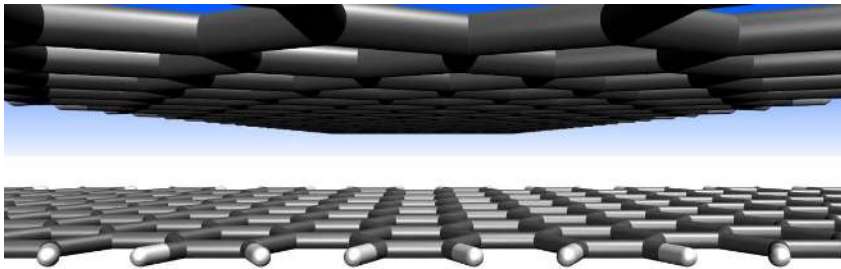
Electrostatic potential profile at $V=0.5V$



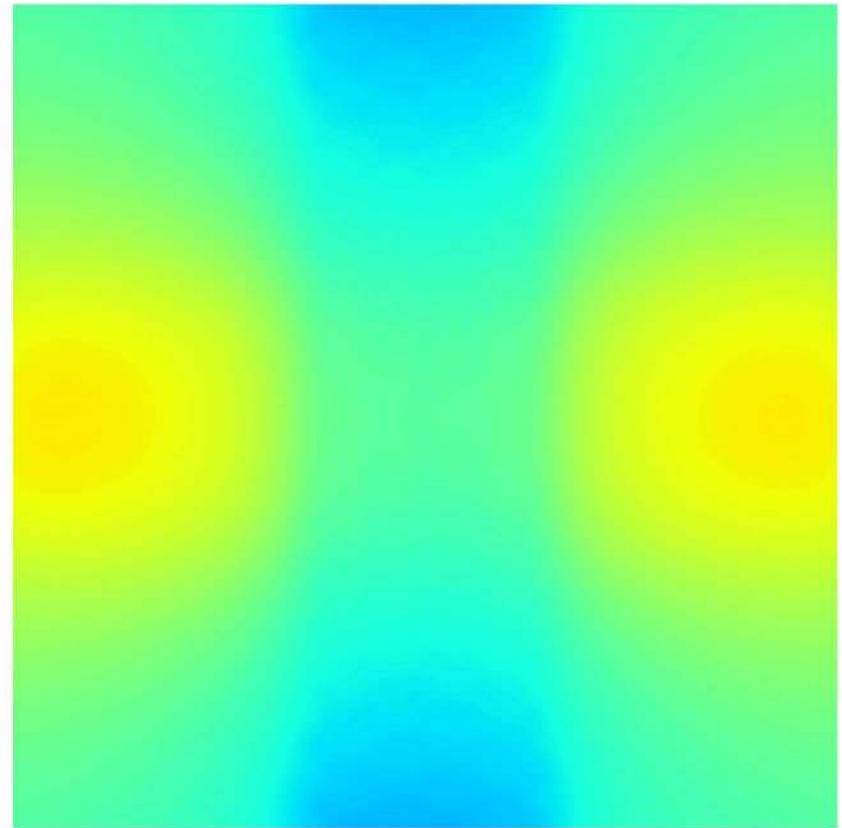
$U_H(V=0.5V) - U_H(V=0.0V)$ (eV)



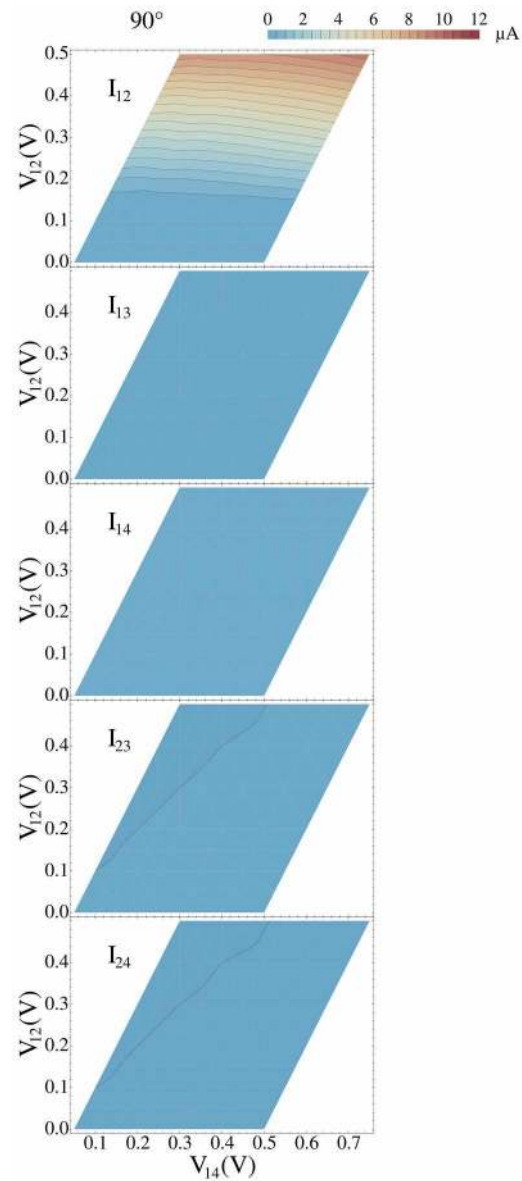
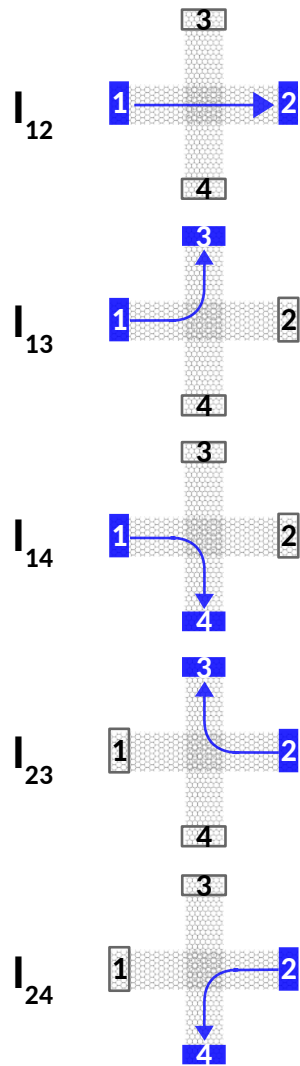
Electrostatic potential profile at $V=0.5V$



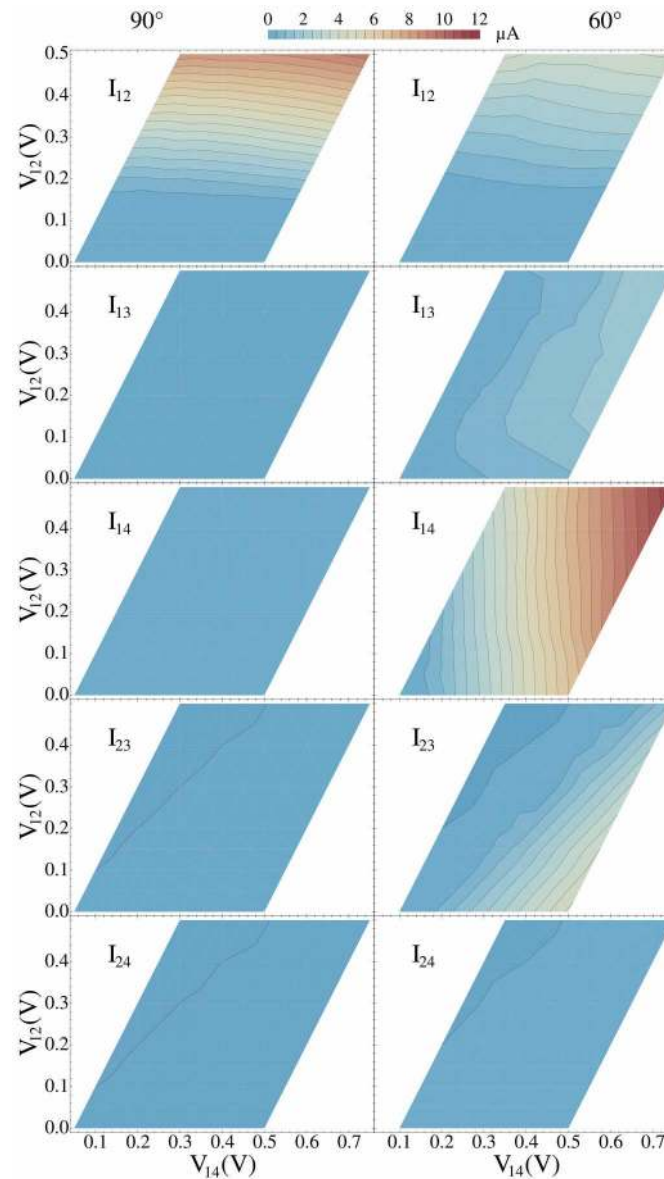
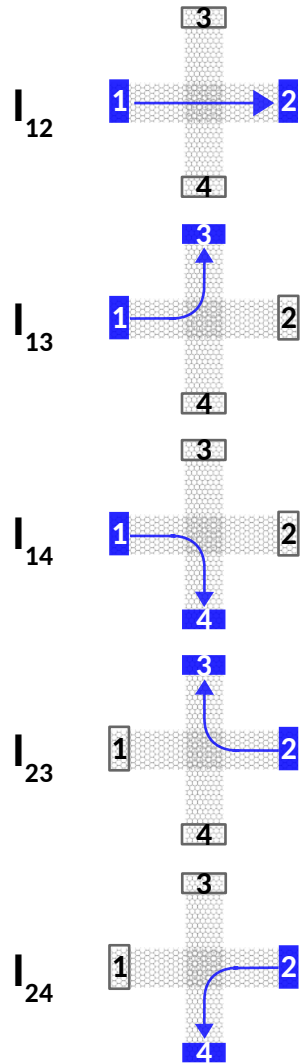
$U_H(V=0.5V) - U_H(V=0.0V)$ (eV)



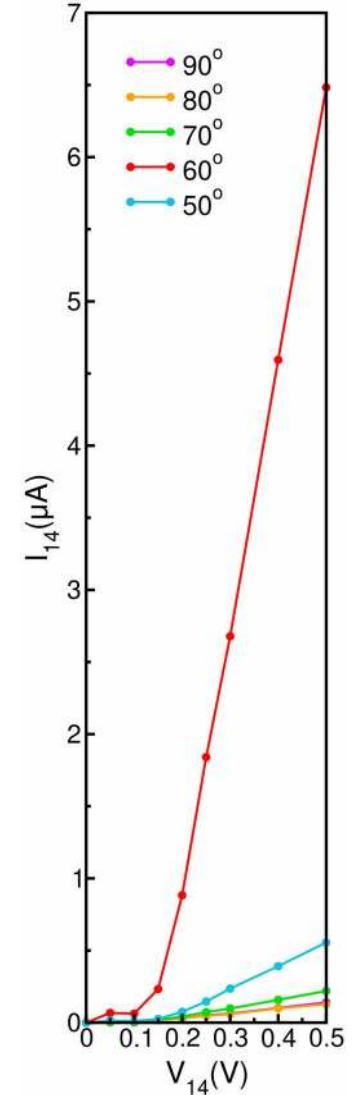
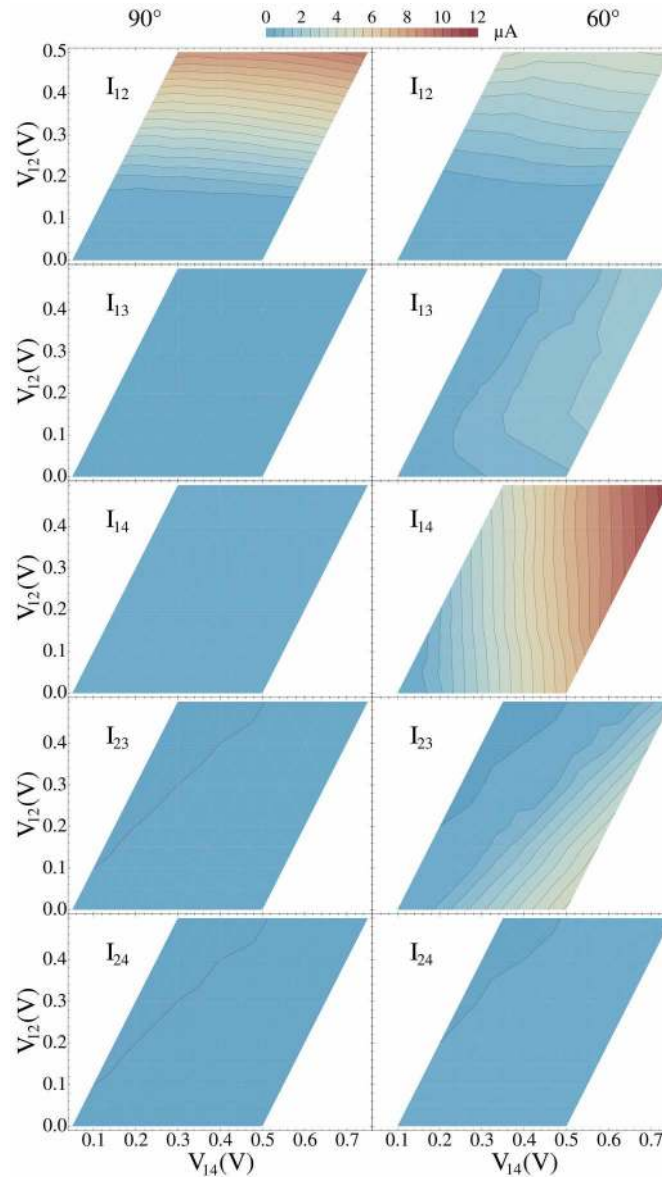
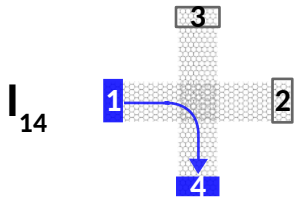
Finite bias effects



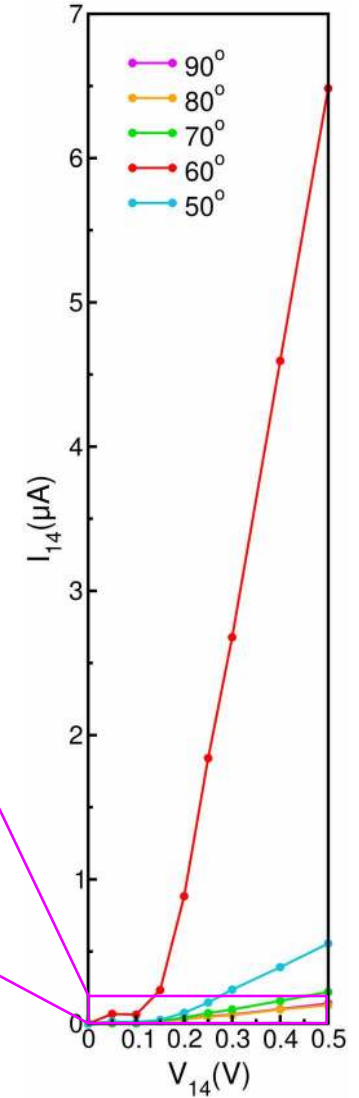
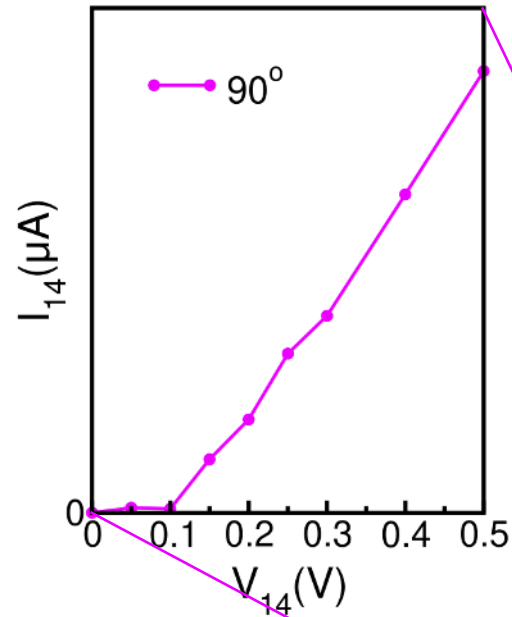
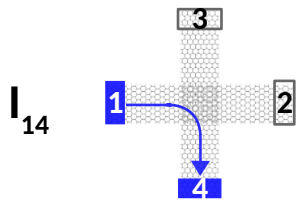
Finite bias effects



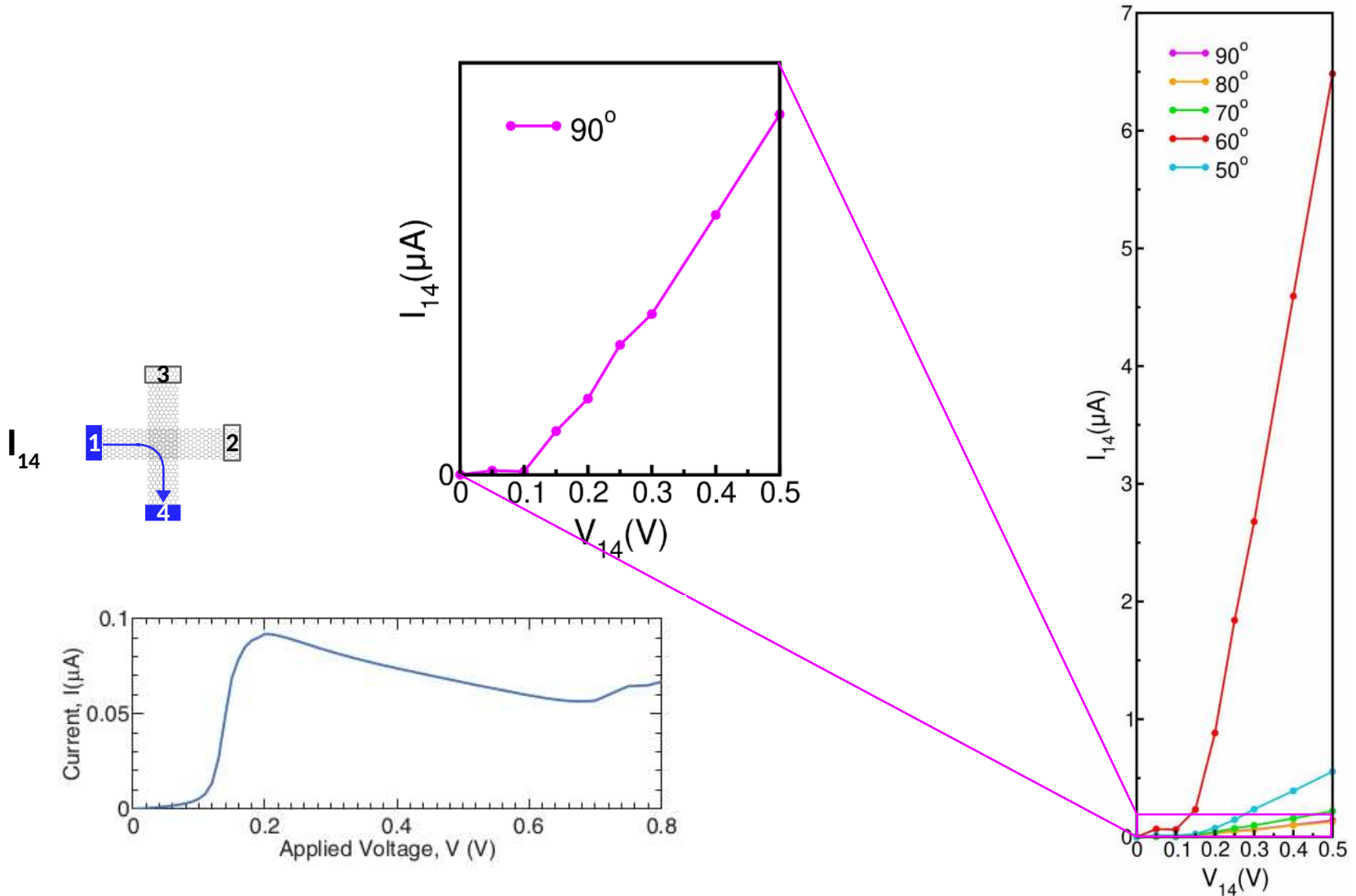
Finite bias effects



Finite bias effects



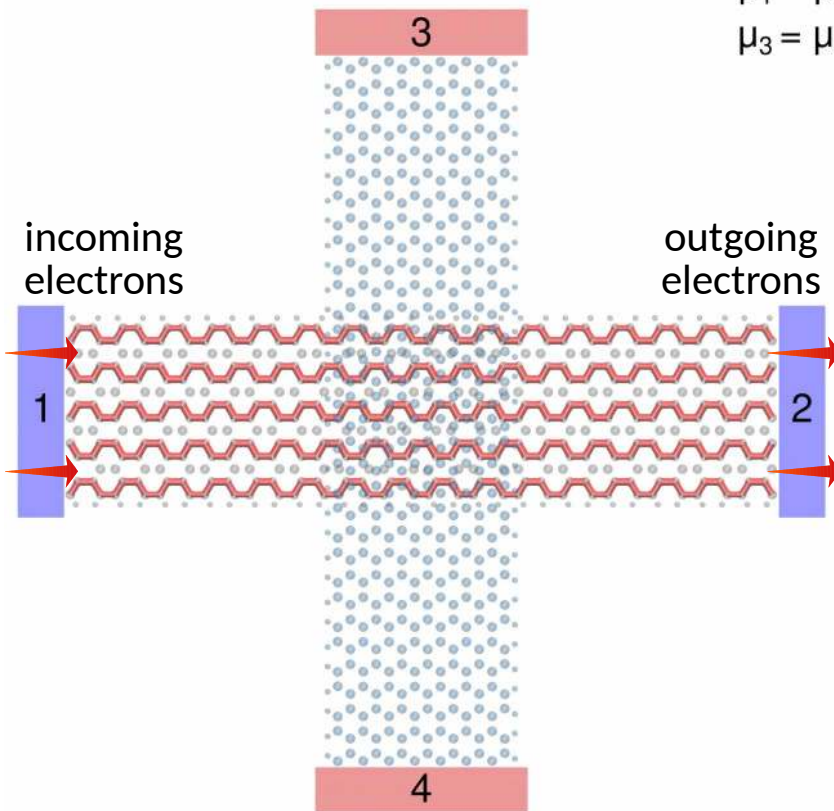
Finite bias effects



Bond currents

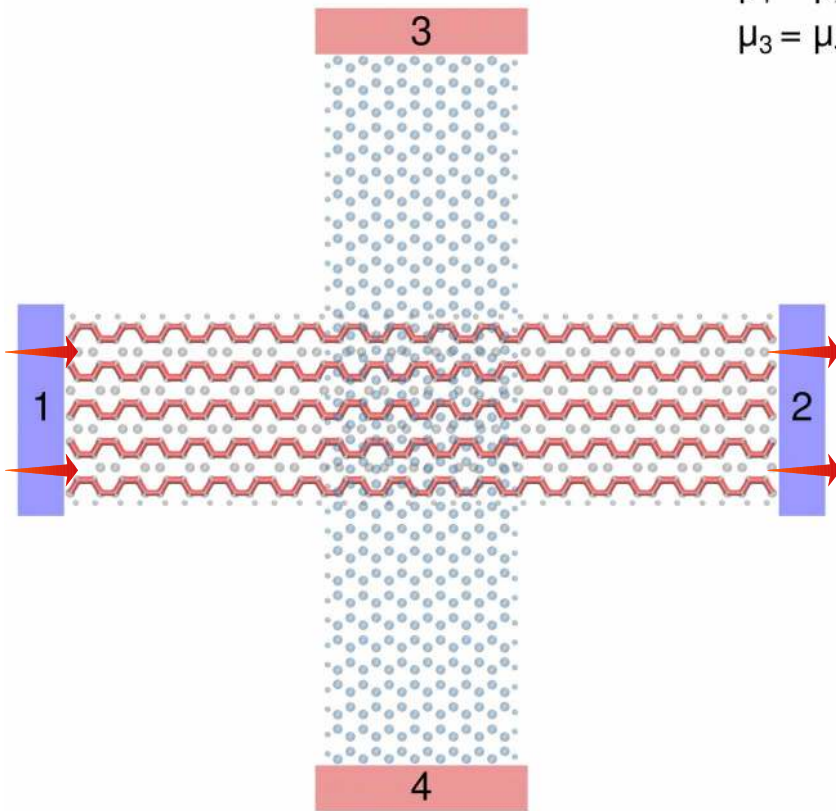
Weak tunneling effect
at 90° intersection

$$V = 0.5 \text{ V}$$
$$\mu_1 = \mu_2 = +eV/2$$
$$\mu_3 = \mu_4 = -eV/2$$



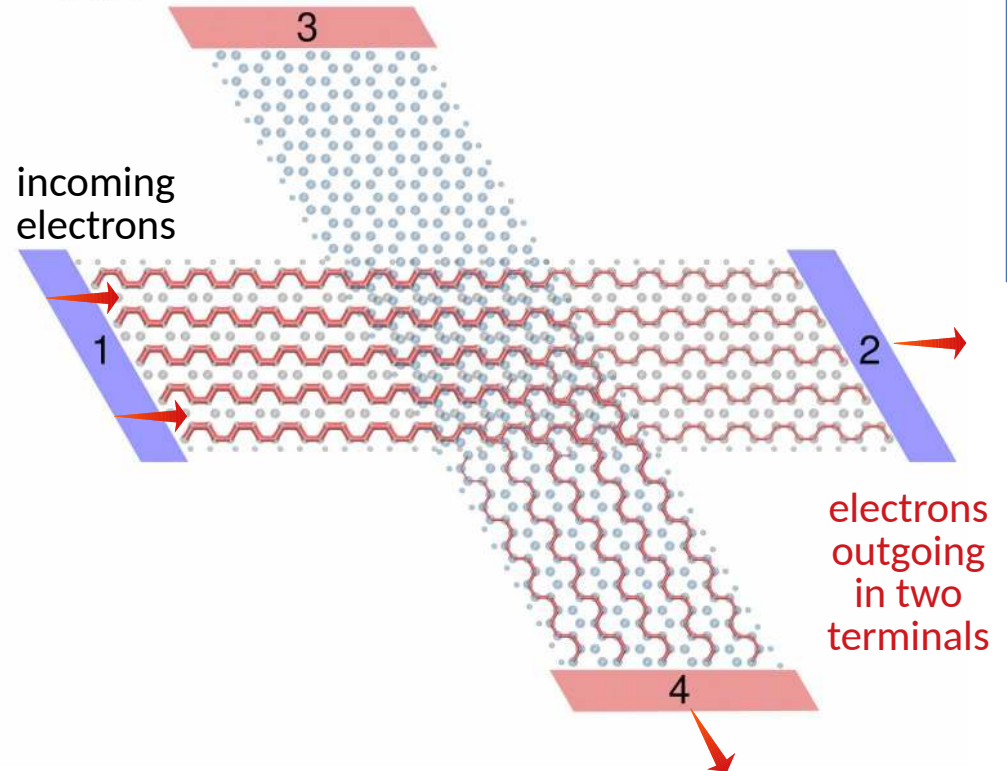
Bond currents

Weak tunneling effect
at 90° intersection



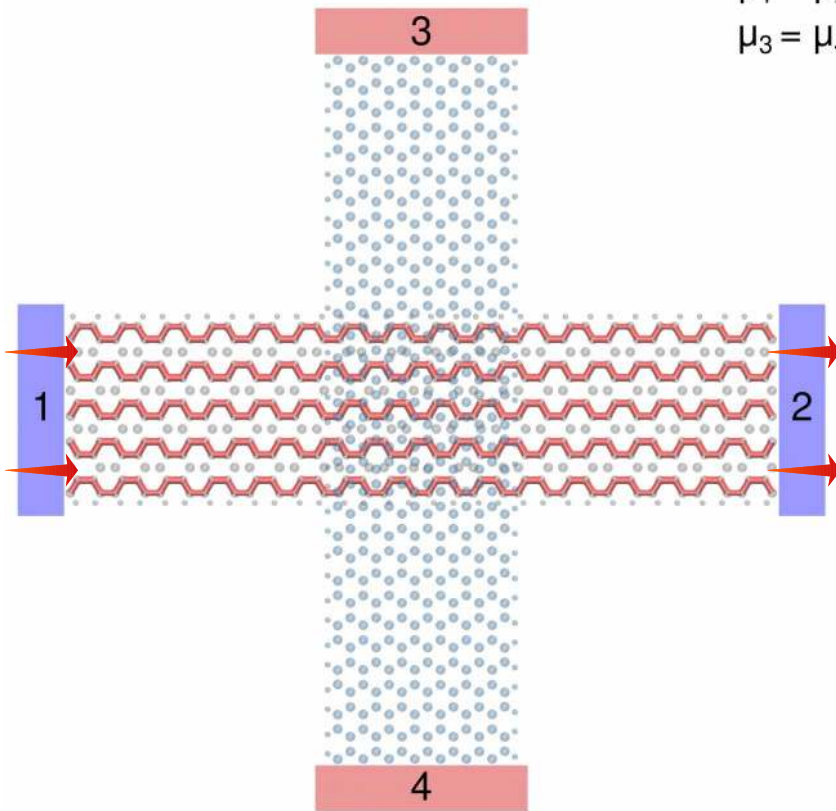
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Electron beam splitting
at 60° intersection



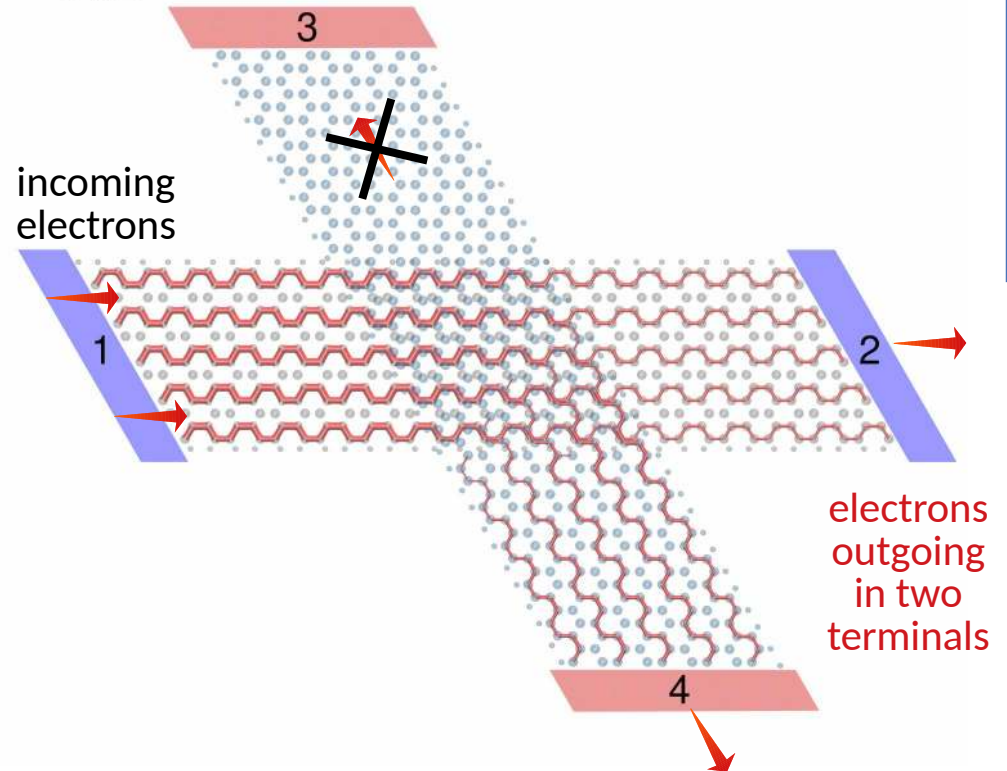
Bond currents

Weak tunneling effect
at 90° intersection



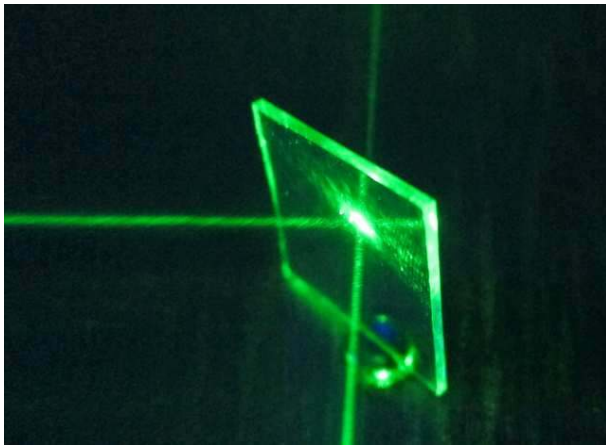
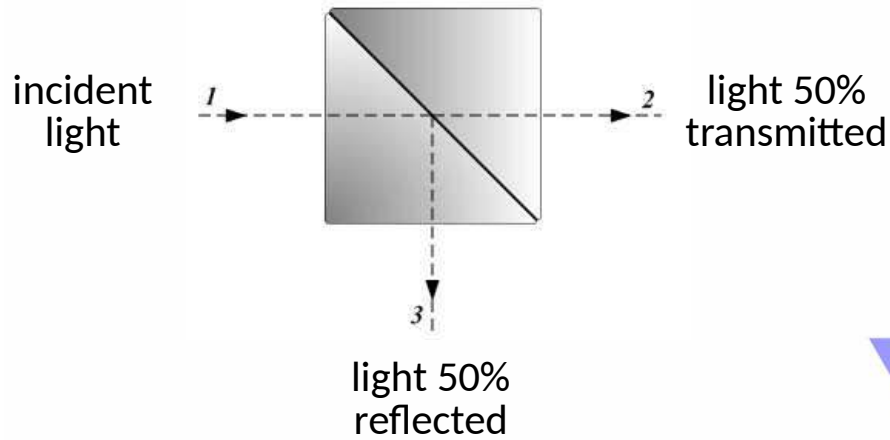
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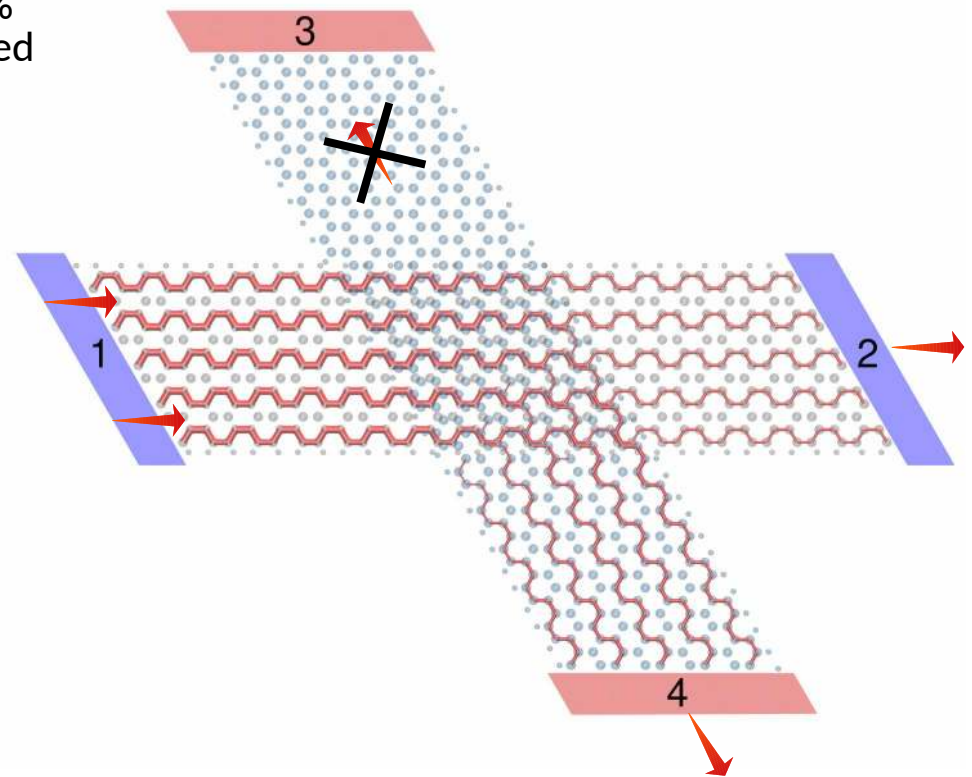
Bond currents

Beam splitter in optics



(images: Wikipedia Commons)

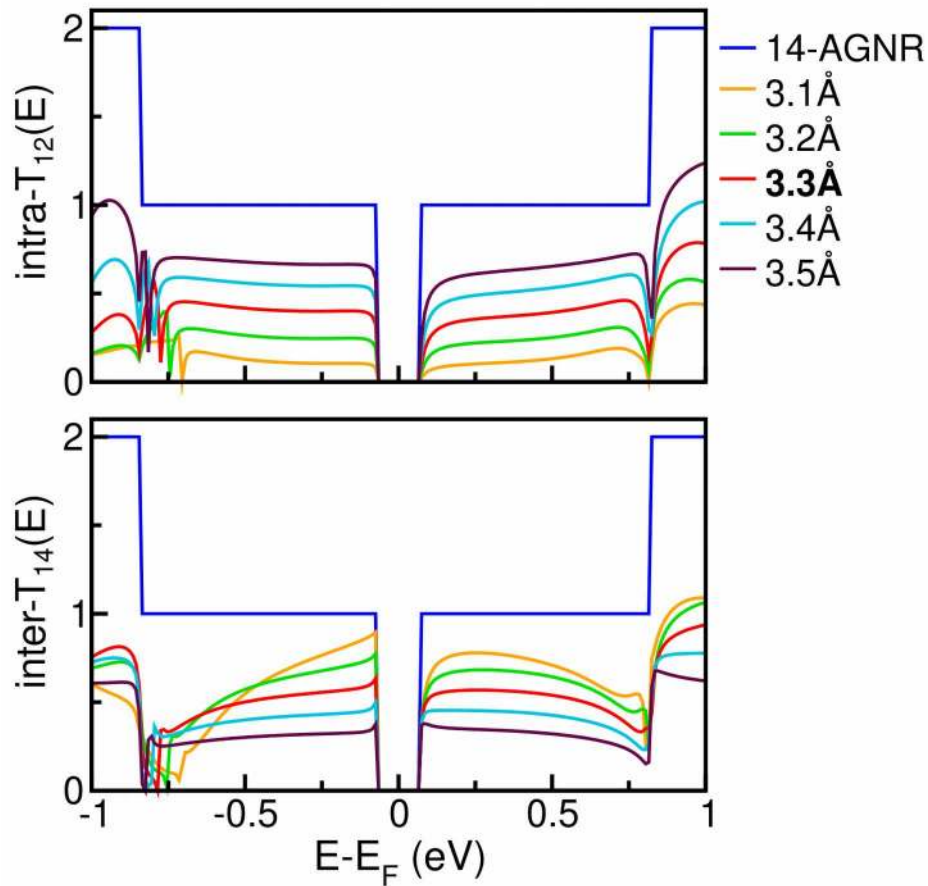
Electron beam splitting at 60° intersection



P. Brandimarte *et al.* *J. Chem. Phys.* **146**, 092318 (2017).

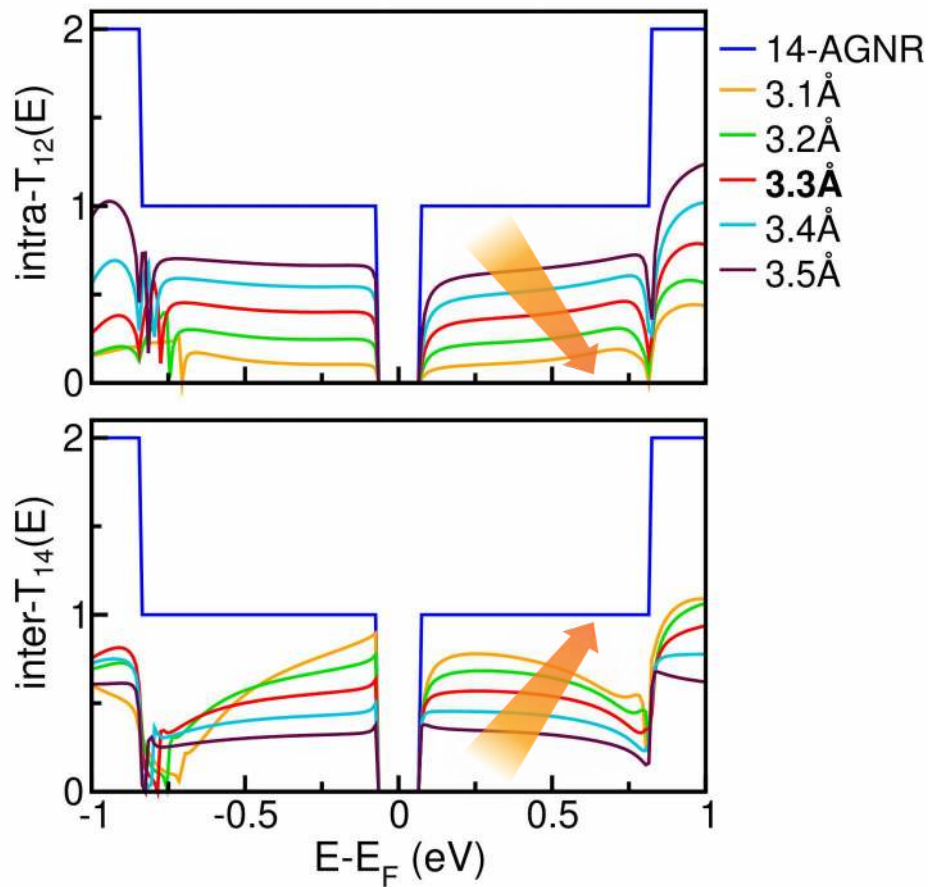
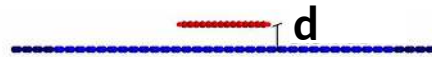
A tunable electron beam splitter at $\theta=60^\circ$

GNR separation: 



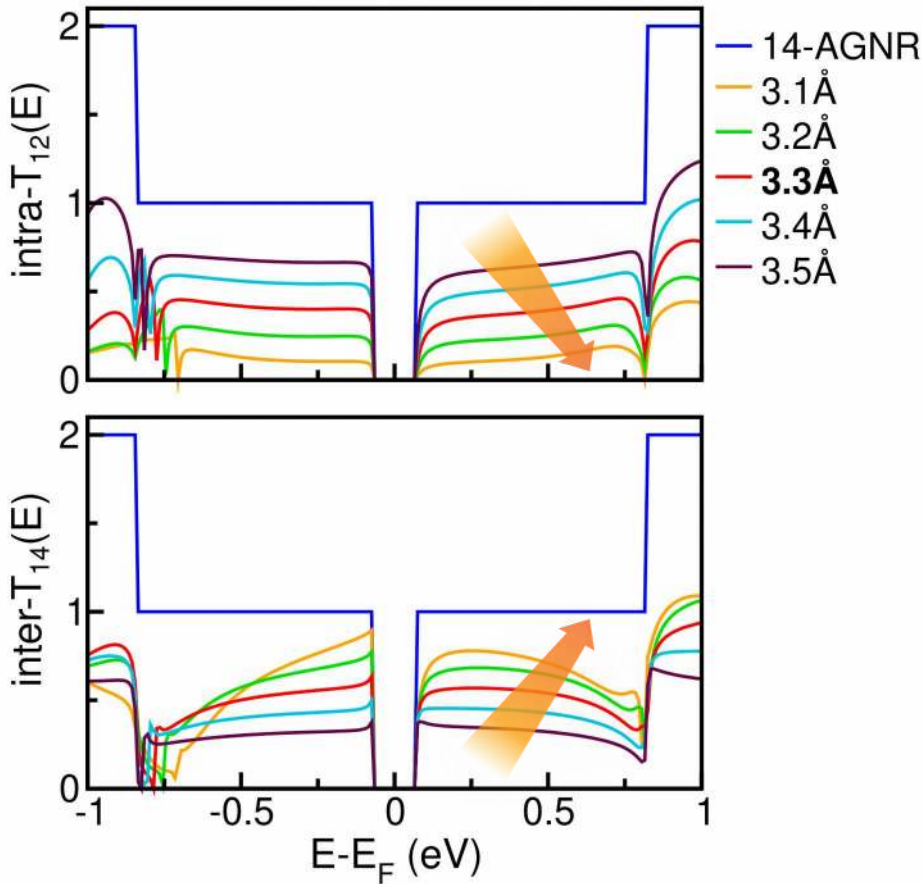
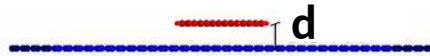
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GNR separation:

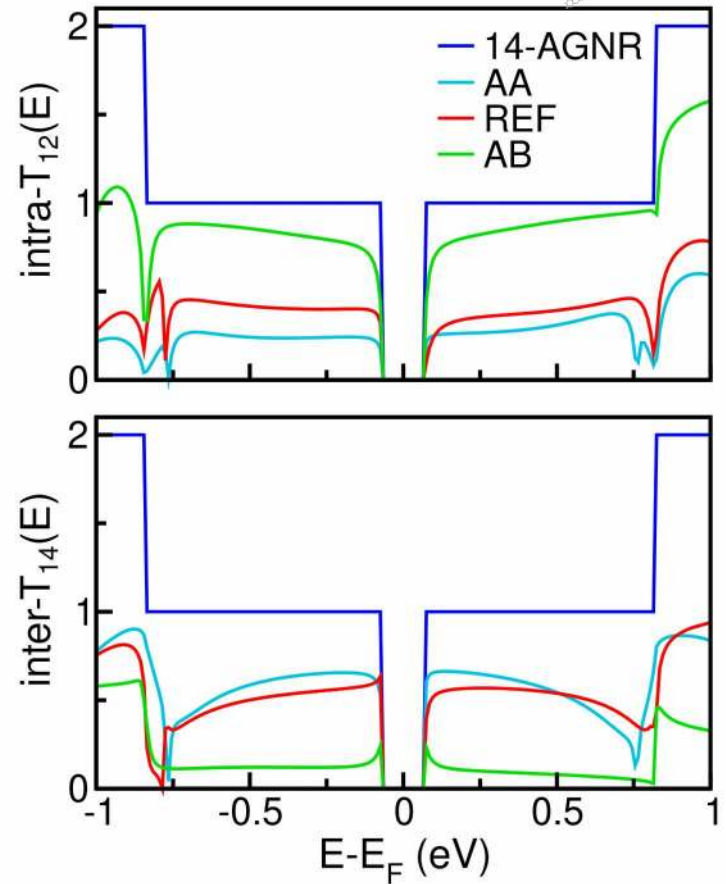
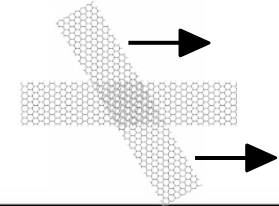


A tunable electron beam splitter at $\theta=60^\circ$

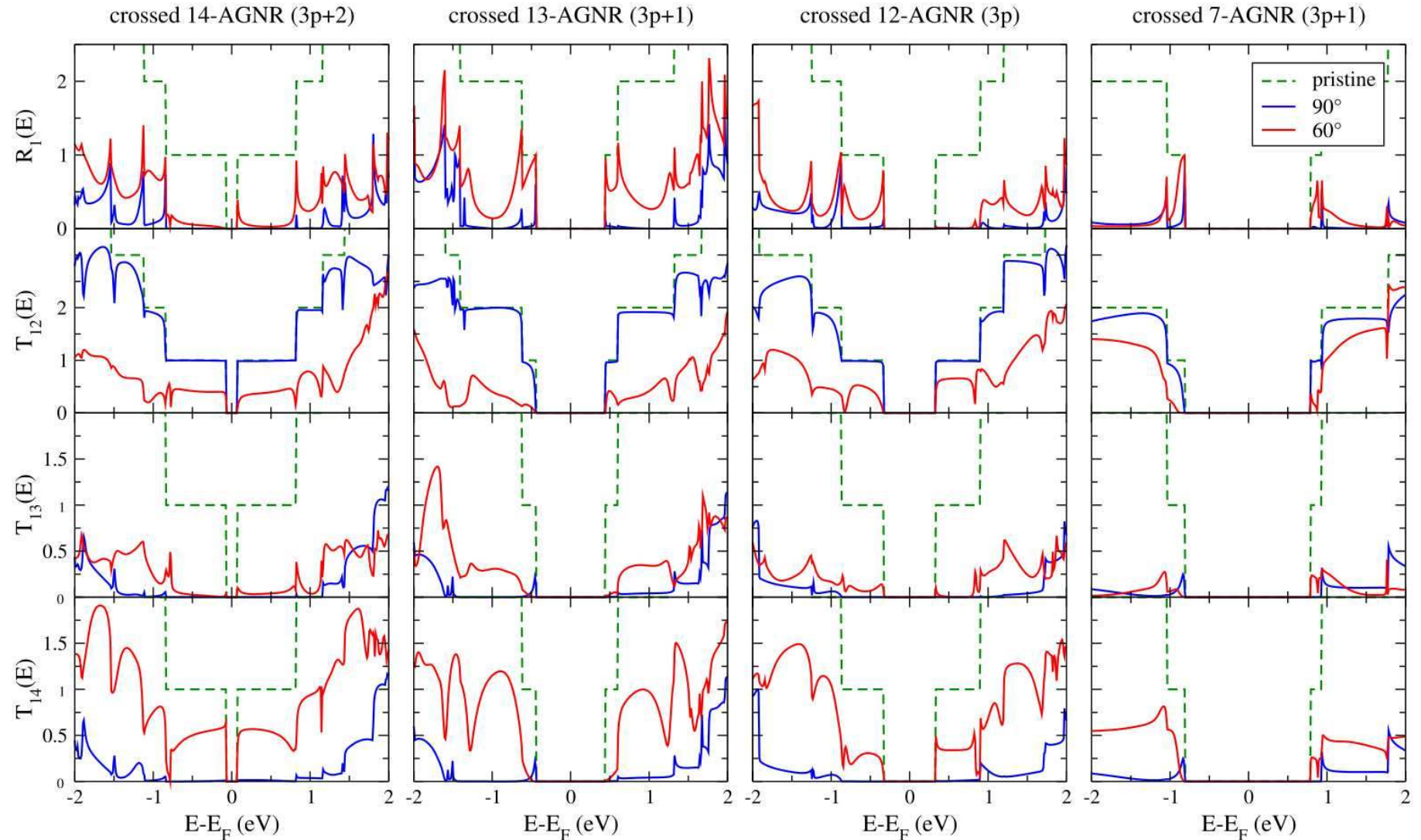
GNR separation:



GNR stacking:



Role of GNR width



Simple picture for the angle effect

Tunneling probability in perturbation theory:

$$T_{\text{inter}} \propto \left| \langle \Psi_{\tilde{\mathbf{k}}_{\parallel}, \tilde{\mathbf{k}}_{\perp}} | \Psi_{\mathbf{k}_{\parallel}, \mathbf{k}_{\perp}} \rangle \right|^2$$

J. Bardeen. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **6**, 57 (1961).

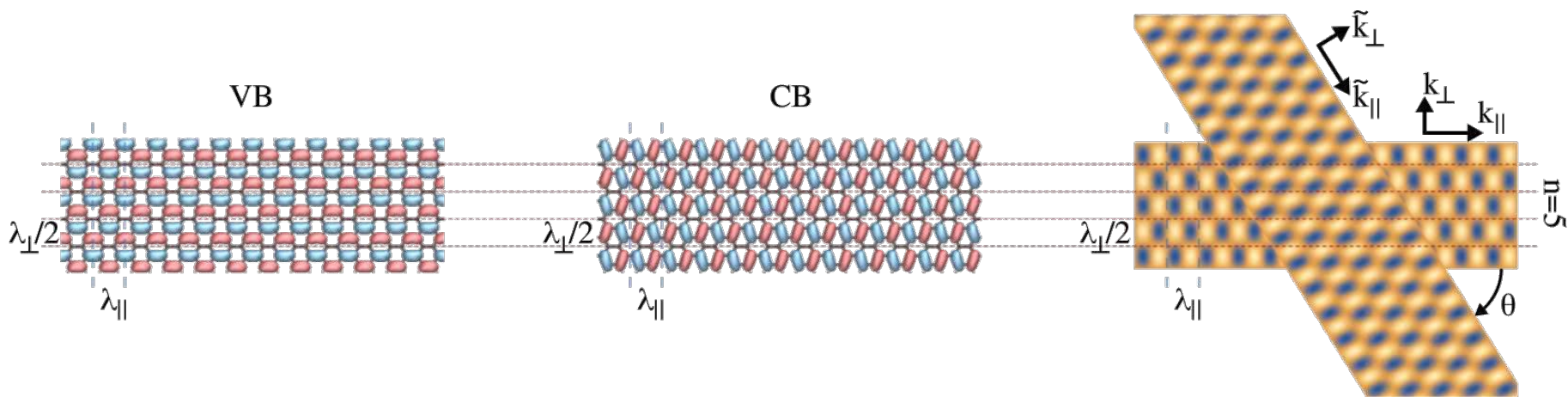
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$$\langle \mathbf{r} | \Psi_{\mathbf{k}_{\parallel}, \mathbf{k}_{\perp}} \rangle = \begin{cases} e^{-i\mathbf{k}_{\parallel} \cdot \mathbf{r}} (e^{-i\mathbf{k}_{\perp} \cdot \mathbf{r}} - e^{i\mathbf{k}_{\perp} \cdot \mathbf{r}}), & \mathbf{r} \in \text{GNR} \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$



Simple picture for the angle effect

Tunneling probability in perturbation theory:

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$$\mathbf{k}_{\parallel} + \mathbf{k}_{\perp} = \tilde{\mathbf{k}}_{\parallel} \pm \tilde{\mathbf{k}}_{\perp} \longrightarrow \cos \theta^* = \frac{k_{\parallel} \tilde{k}_{\parallel} - k_{\perp} \tilde{k}_{\perp}}{k_{\parallel}^2 + k_{\perp}^2}$$

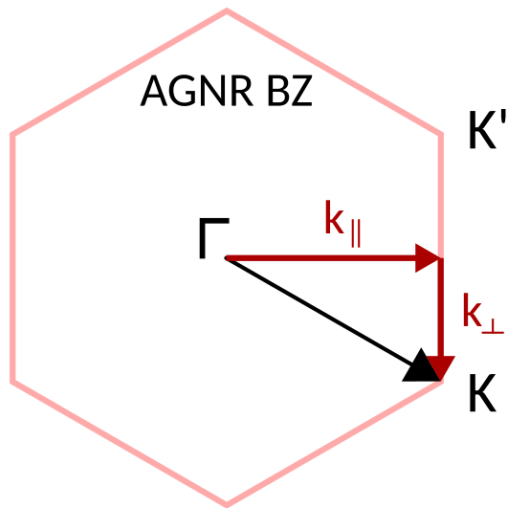
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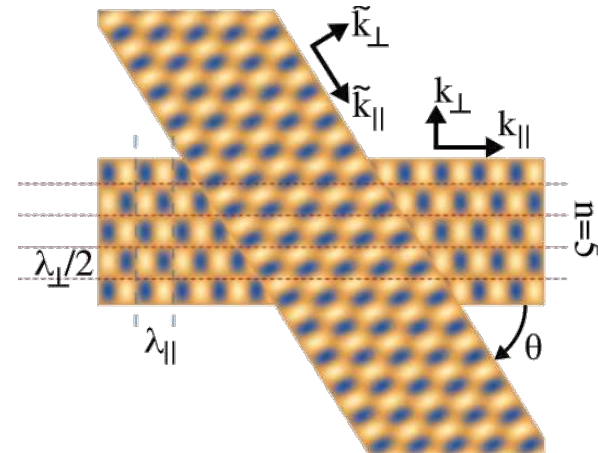
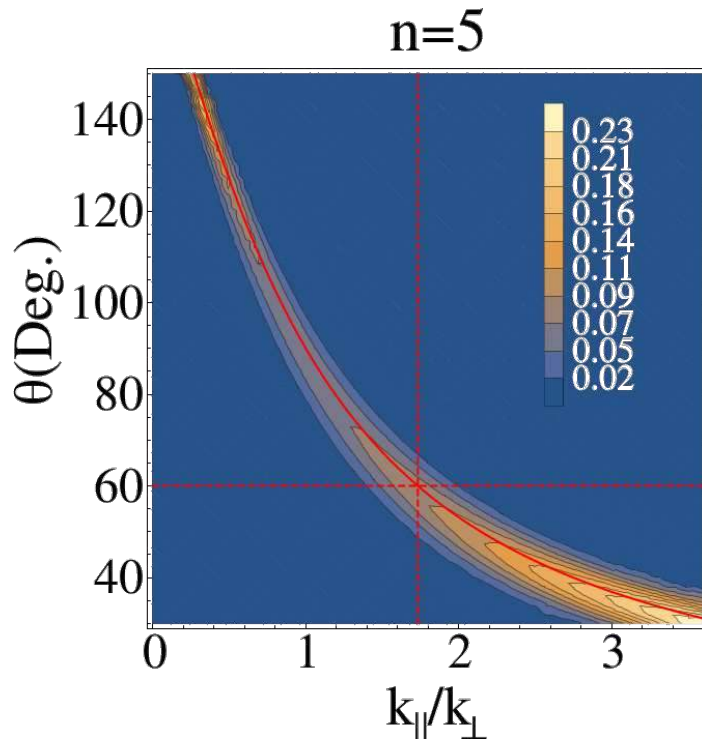
$$\frac{k_{\parallel}}{k_{\perp}} = \sqrt{3} \longrightarrow \theta^* = 60^{\circ}$$

Simple picture for the angle effect

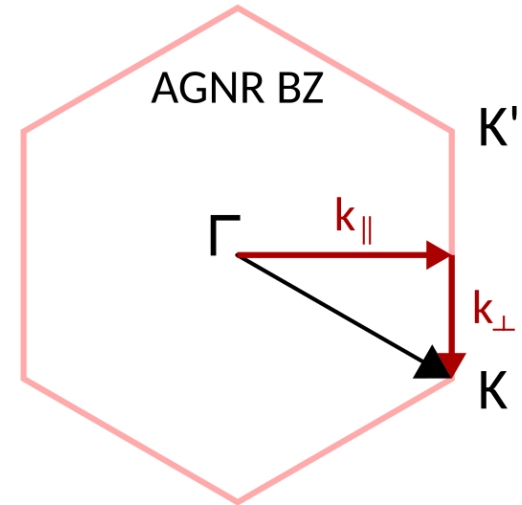
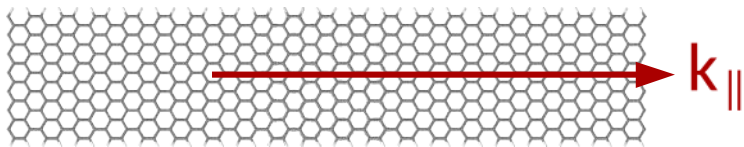
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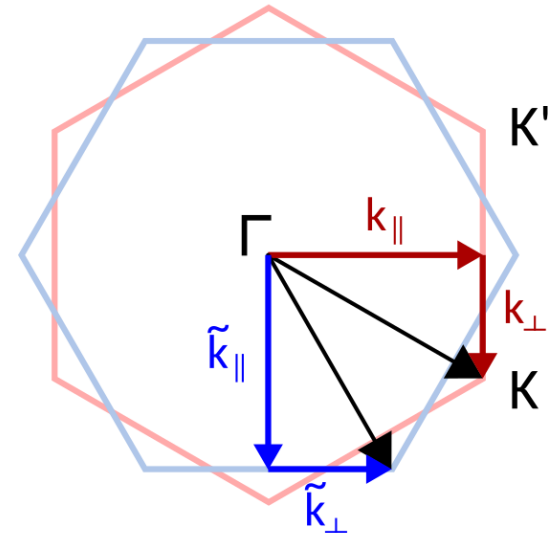
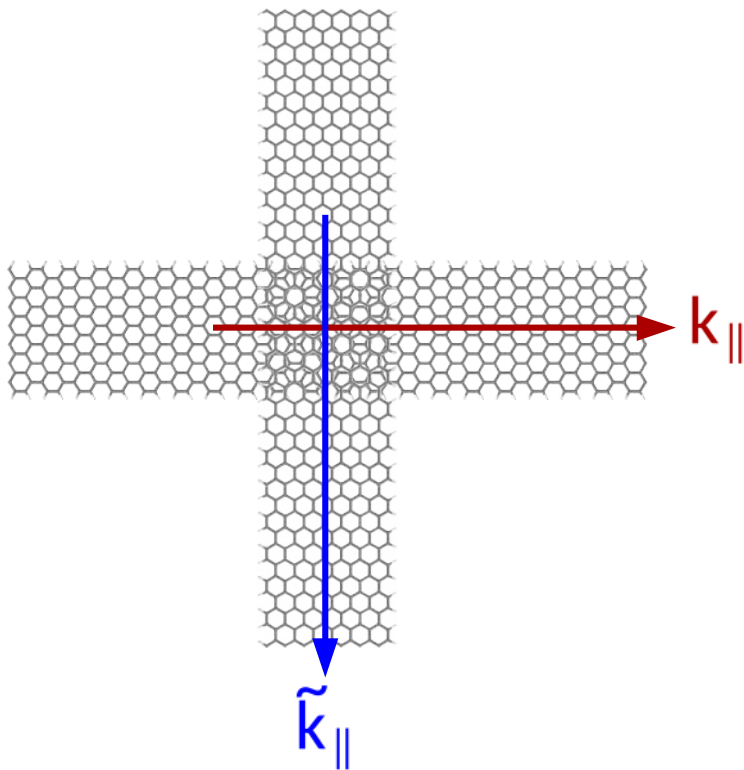
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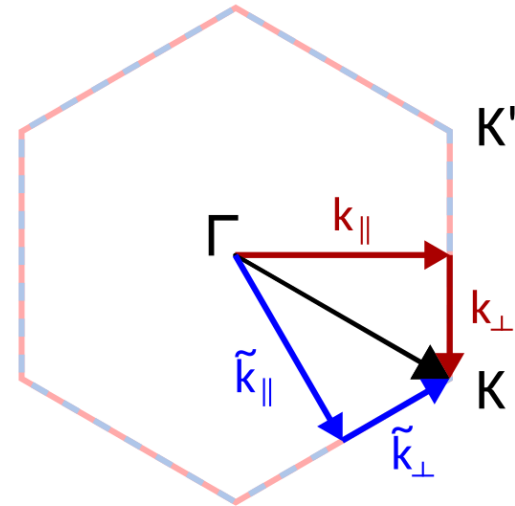
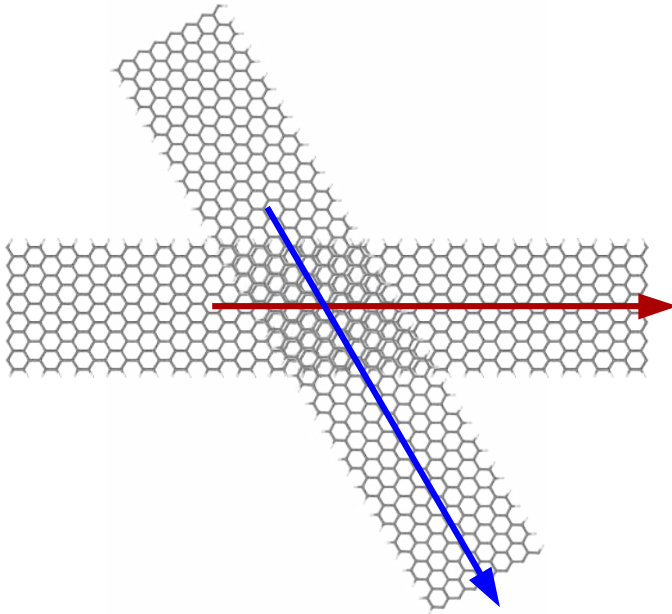
Simple picture for the angle effect



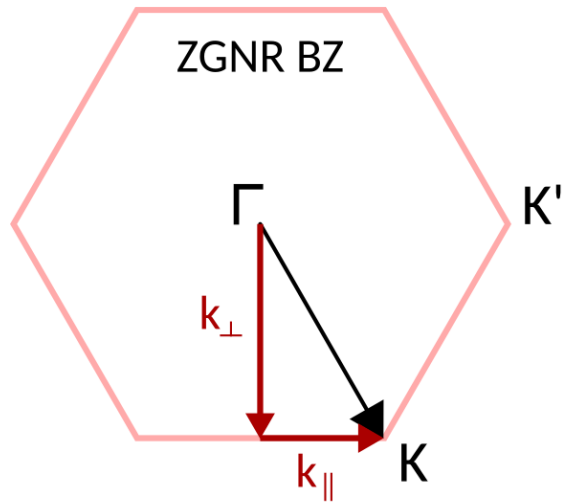
Simple picture for the angle effect



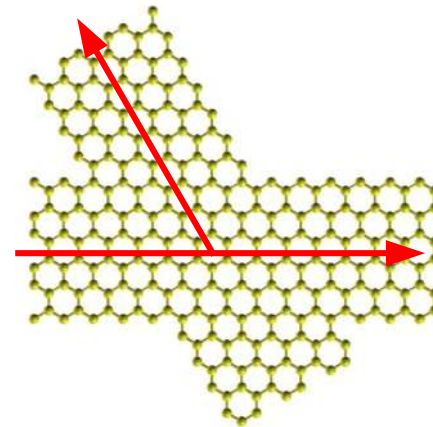
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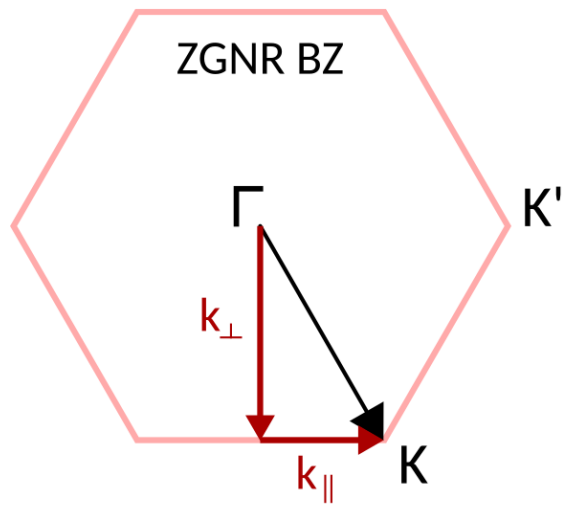
Does this applies to Zigzag GNRs?



$$\frac{k_{\parallel}}{k_{\perp}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \longrightarrow \theta^* = 120^{\circ}$$

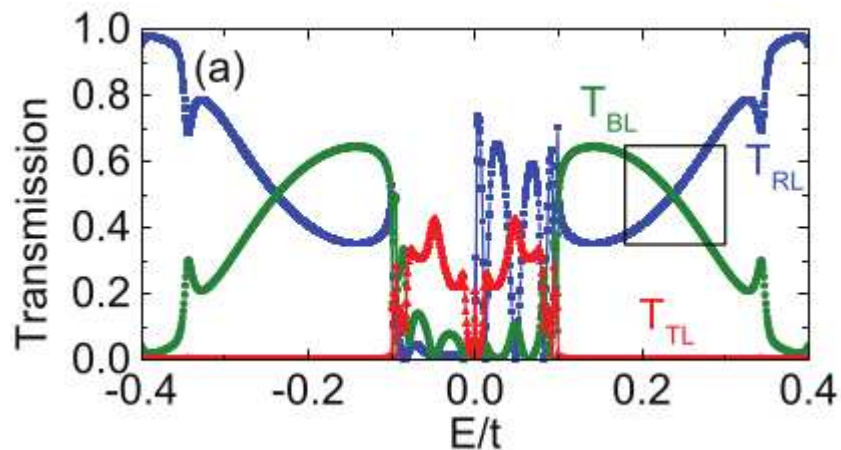


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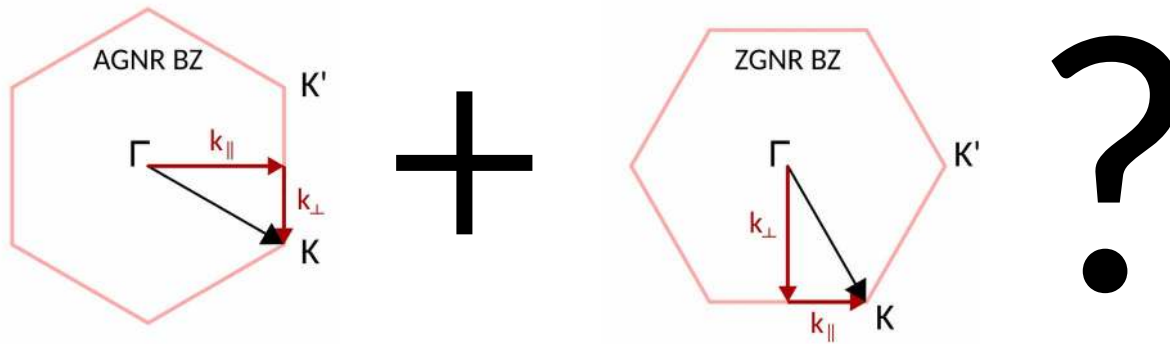


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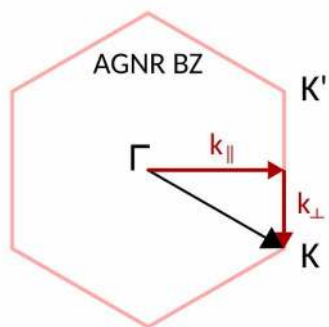
In agreement with results based on a π tight-binding model by L. Lima *et al.* *J. Phys.: Cond. Matter* **28**, 505303 (2016).



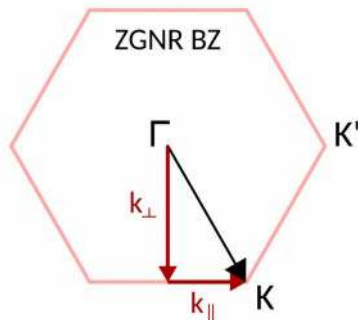
Now a homework!



Now a homework!



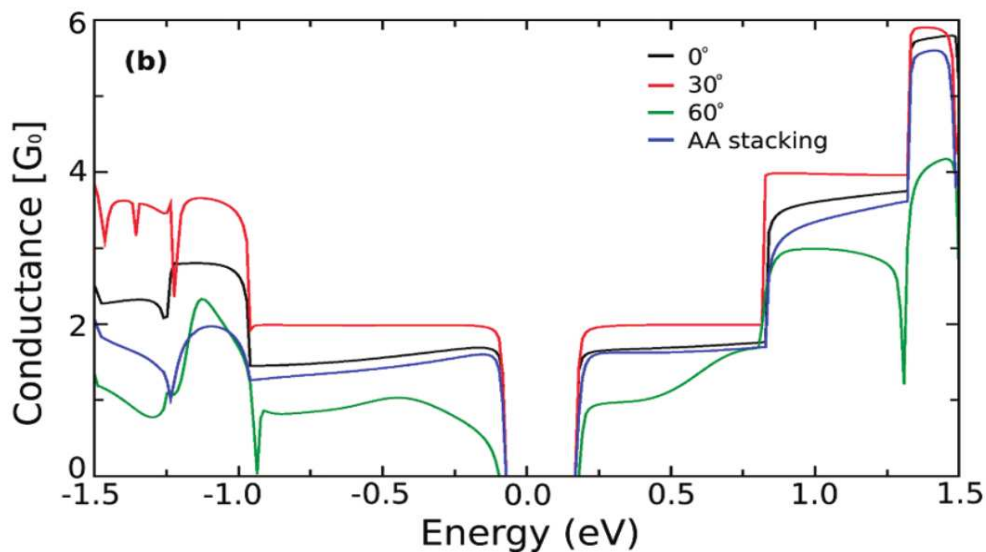
+



?

!! 30° and 90° !!

In agreement with results from
A. Botello-Méndez *et al.*
Nano Lett. **11**, 3058 (2011).



Tight-binding model

Can we capture the beam splitting effect with two parameters?

$$H = t_0 \sum_{\text{n.n}} (c_i^\dagger c_j + \text{h.c.}) + t_\perp \sum_{\text{n.n}} (c_{H,i}^\dagger c_{V,j} + \text{h.c.})$$

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sisl

build passing DOI [10.5281/zenodo.597181](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.597181) License LGPL v3 chat on gitter

pypi package 0.9.2 Anaconda Cloud 0.9.2 codecov 85% codacy A Donate PayPal

The [API documentation](#) can be found [here](#).

The sisl toolbox provides a simple API for manipulating, constructing and creating tight-binding matrices in a standard and uniform way.

Secondly, it provides easy interfaces for creating and calculating band-structures of simple tight-binding models as well as interfacing to more advanced DFT utilities.

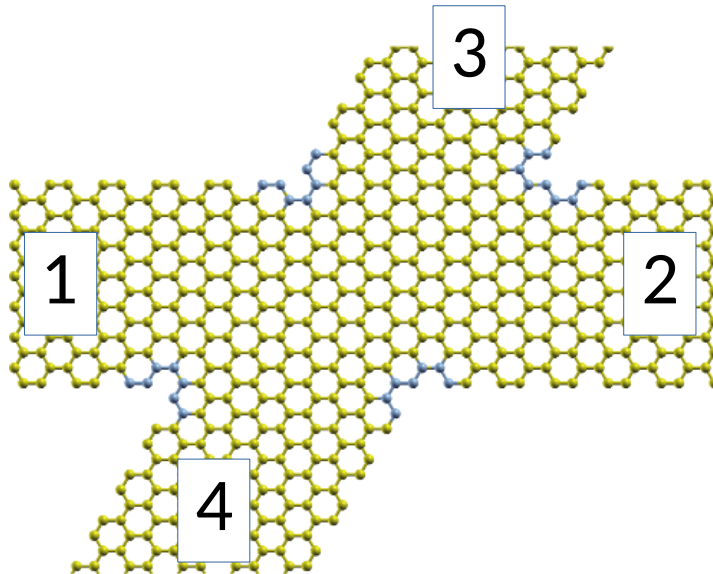
sisl may also be used together with the [ASE](#) environment.

sisl provides an interface to [TBtrans](#) and enables the calculation of transport using the non-equilibrium Green function method and easily allows calculation of tight-binding systems of millions of atoms.

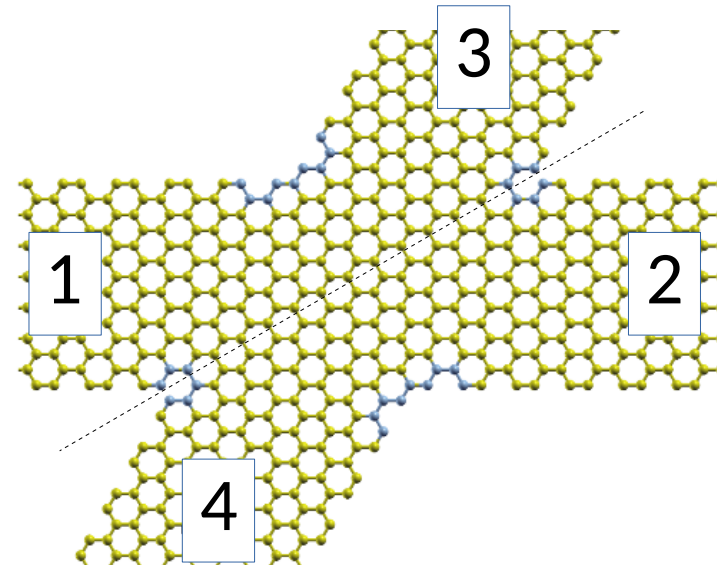
Tight-binding model

Two AA stackings:

asymmetric

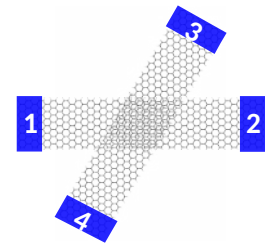


symmetric



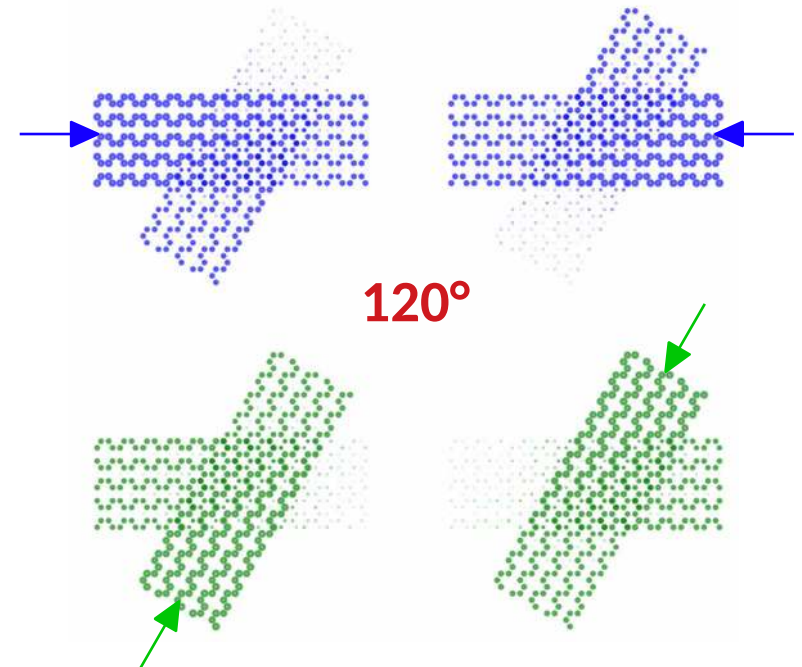
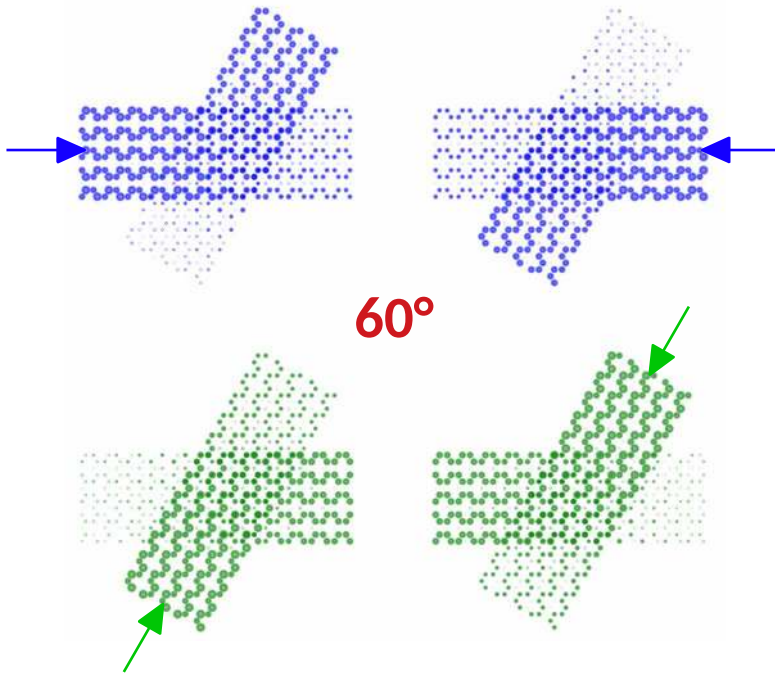
Tight-binding model

Spatially resolved electrode-induced DOS: $\mathbf{A}_i = \mathbf{G}\mathbf{\Gamma}_i\mathbf{G}^\dagger$



asymmetric

symmetric



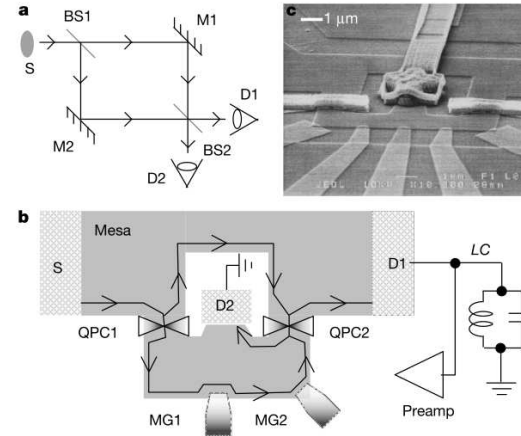
Conclusions

- Crossing GNRs can act as **electron beam splitter**
 - ✗ **50-50 splitting** of incident waves to outgoing terminals
 - ✗ **negligible** back-reflection
 - ✗ **tunable** devices (pressure/translation)
 - ✗ similar effects with **other GNRs**

What's next?

An electronic Mach–Zehnder interferometer

Yang Ji, Yunchul Chung, D. Sprinzak, M. Heiblum, D. Mahalu & Hadas Shtrikman



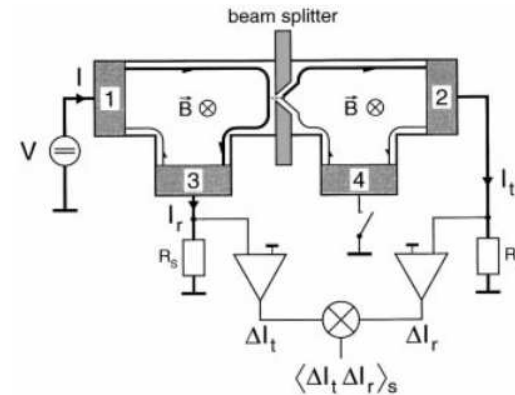
J. Yang *et al.* *Nature* **422**, 415 (2003).

The Fermionic Hanbury Brown and Twiss Experiment

M. Henny,¹ S. Oberholzer,¹ C. Strunk,¹ T. Heinzel,² K. Ensslin,² M. Holland,³ C. Schönberger^{1*}

A Hanbury Brown and Twiss experiment for a beam of electrons has been realized in a two-dimensional electron gas in the quantum Hall regime. A metallic split gate serves as a tunable beam splitter to partition the incident beam into transmitted and reflected partial beams. In the nonequilibrium case the fluctuations in the partial beams are shown to be fully anticorrelated,

include each other. In equilibrium, the cross-correlation at two different contacts is also found to be



M. Henny *et al.* *Science* **284**, 296 (1999).



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Universidad del País Vasco Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea



Thank you!



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