武汉物数所理论交叉学术交流系列报告 (第一一三期)

Localization at the Edge of 2D Topological

Insulator by Kondo Impurities

Prof. Boris Altshuler Columbia University, New York, USA 2015年01月14日(周三)上午10:30-12:00 频标楼4楼报告厅

About the speaker:

Research areas: Condensed Matter Physics of electrons in metals, Semiconductors and Superconductors, Quantum transport in disordered systems, Quantum devices, Quantum computation.

Awards: 1993 Hewlett-Packard Europhysics Prize (Agilent Prize); 1993 Edmund Stoner Award of IoP; 1998 Humboldt Research Award.; 2003 Oliver Buckley Prize of American Physical Society.

Professional Societies: 1993 Fellow of the American Physical Society; 1996 Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; 2002 Member of the National Academy of Sciences.



Abstract: Recent interest to the topological insulators [1] is inspired by the fact that their boundaries host gapless electronic excitations, which are extended and make the system conductive even in the presence of a potential disorder. 1D edge of a 2D topological insulator is predicted to have perfect conductance $(2e^2/h)$: right and left moving electrons carry opposite spins and potential disorder cannot flip spins and thus causes neither back-scattering nor the usual 1D localization.

What if there are localized spins coupled to the edge electrons? It turns out that the conductivity is still perfect provided that this coupling conserves the z-projection of the total spin of the impurities and electrons. Magnetic anisotropy violates this conservation and causes the backscattering even at T=0, i.e. an arbitrary small density of the spins with arbitrary weak anisotropy of the coupling leads to Anderson localization of the edge states in long enough samples [3]. The conclusion follows from the mapping of the electron-spin coupling to the well-studied problem [2] of disordered Luttinger liquid.

1. M.Z. Hasan and C.L. Kane, Rev. Mod. Phys. 82, 3045 (2010).

- 2. T.Giamarchi and H.J.Schulz, Phys. Rev. B 37, 325 (1988).
- 3. B.L.Altshuler, I.L.Aleiner, V.I. Yudson Phys. Rev. Lett 111, 086401 (2013)

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