

Title: Rob Moore: Stanford Institute for Materials and Energy Sciences

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URL: <http://pirsa.org/18040002>

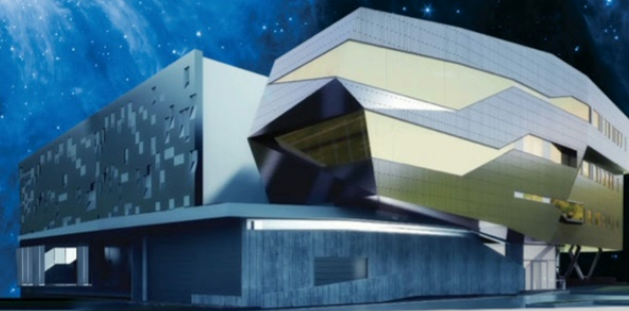
Abstract:

From the Stone Age to the Silicon Age, nothing has had a more profound influence on the world than our understanding of the materials around us. The Industrial Revolution of the 19th century and the Information Revolution of the 20th were fueled by humankind's ability to understand, harness, and control materials.

Our ongoing quest to find and develop new kinds of materials, in hopes of tackling some of society's most challenging energy problems, requires us to learn how to build materials from the atom up. Doing so means combining state-of-the-art technologies (such as growing thin-film materials) with cutting-edge techniques for probing the electron structure. Relatively recent advances in these fields have given researchers unprecedented understanding and insight into creating new materials with exotic and useful properties.

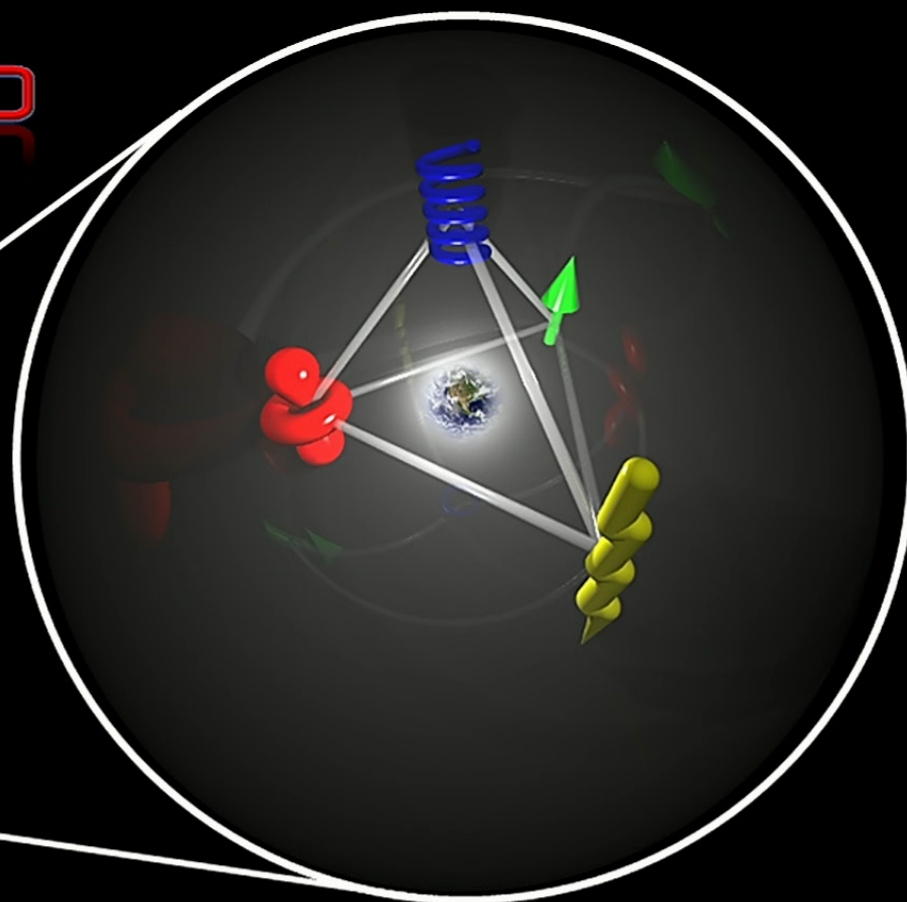
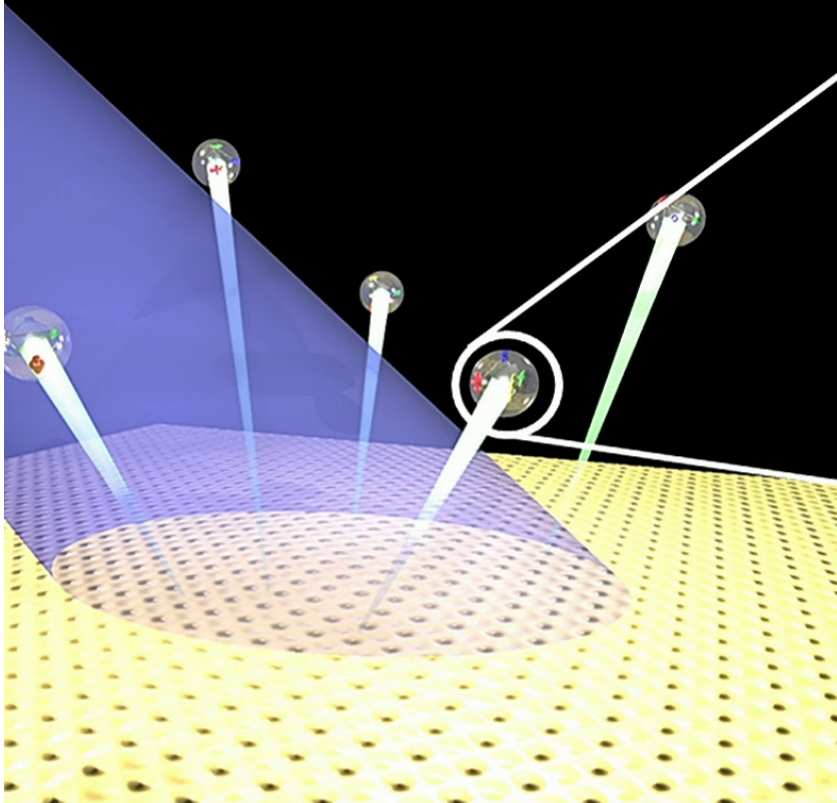
In his public lecture at Perimeter Institute, Rob Moore will explore how the next great "age" of humankind may well be forged in this new quantum world of materials.

PUBLIC LECTURE SERIES



A MATERIAL WORLD

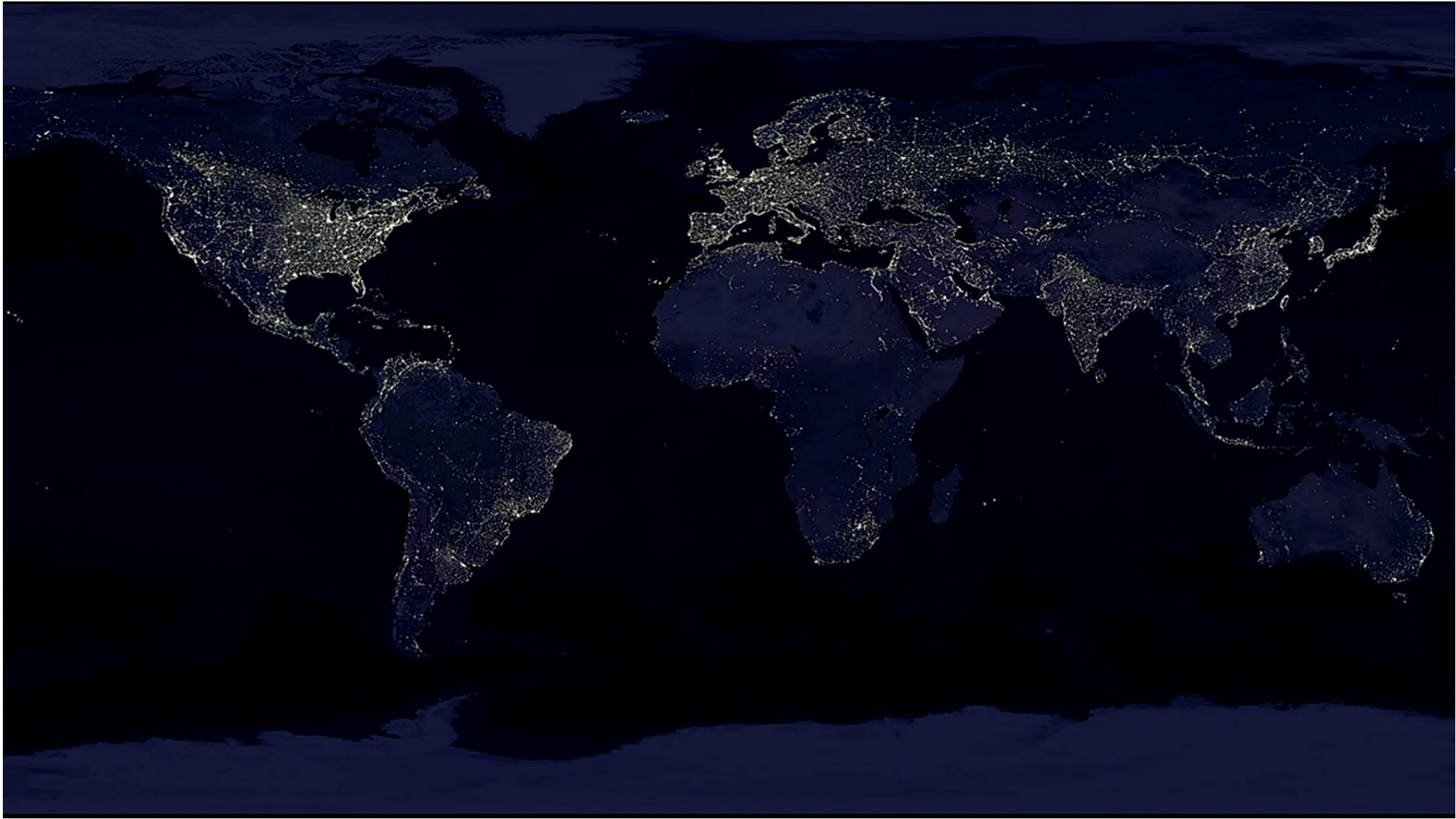
BUILDING A FUTURE FROM THE ATOMS UP

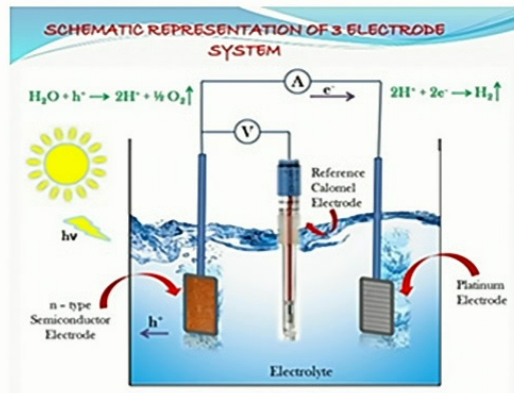


Rob Moore

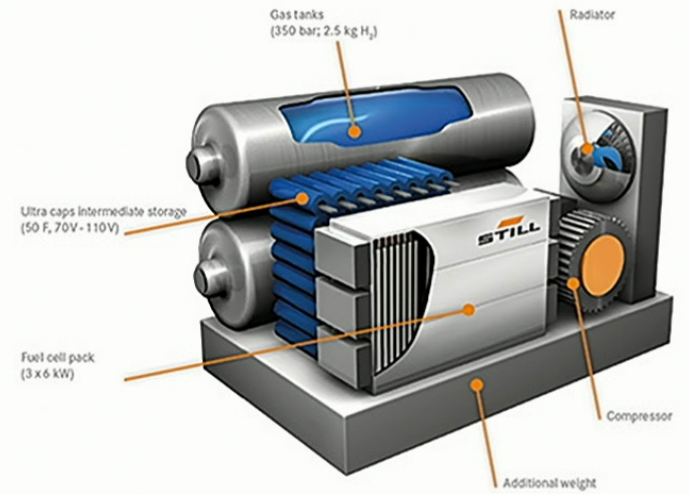
Stanford Institute for Materials and Energy Sciences
SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory

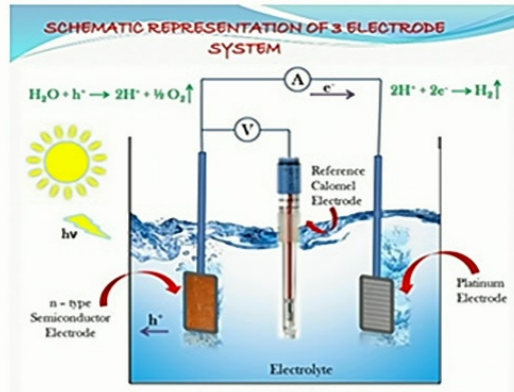




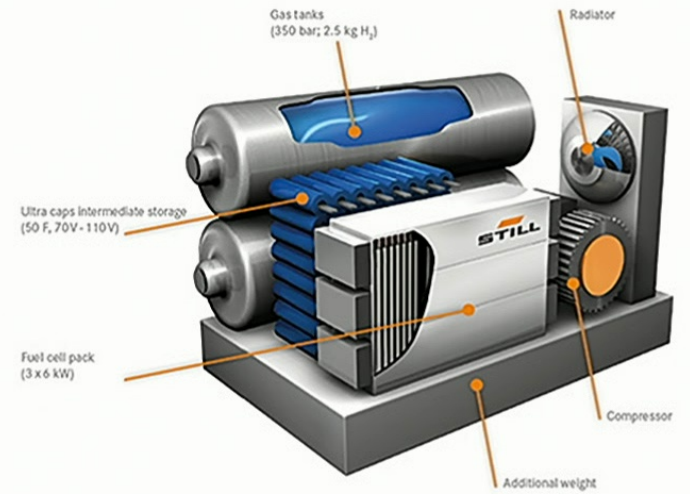


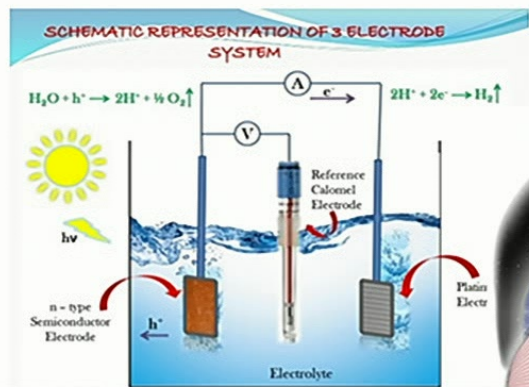
THE STILL FUEL CELL POWER PACK:
A full power plant in minimum space without CO₂ emission



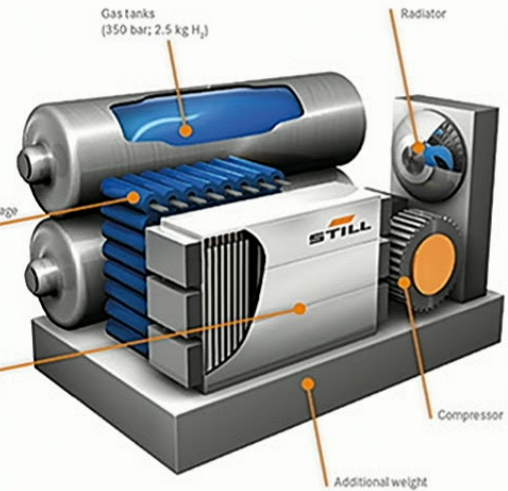


THE STILL FUEL CELL POWER PACK:
A full power plant in minimum space without CO₂ emission





In minimum space without CO₂ emission



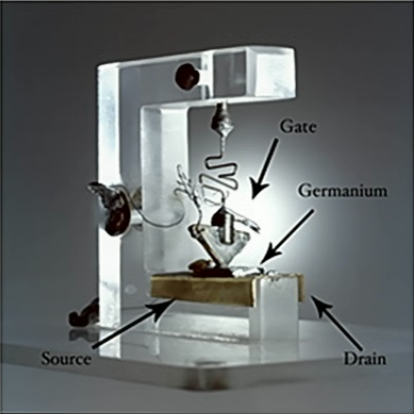
The Metals Age – Mastering All things Metal



5000 Years



The Semiconductor Age – Mastering All things Kinda Metal

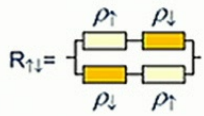
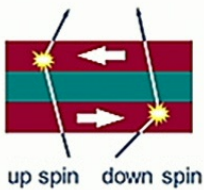
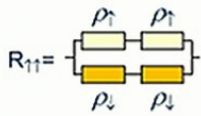
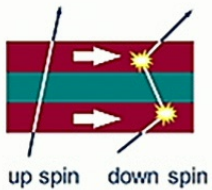


60 Years

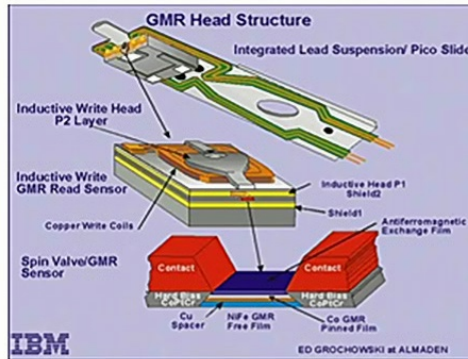


Today's Material Cycle – Giant Magneto Resistance

1988



1997



2006

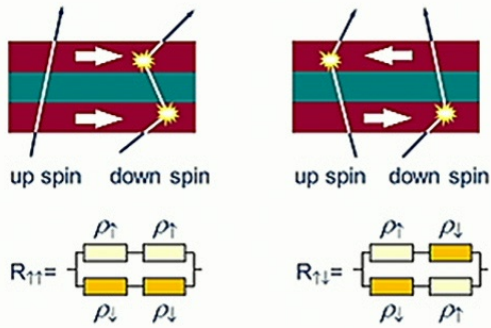


1980s

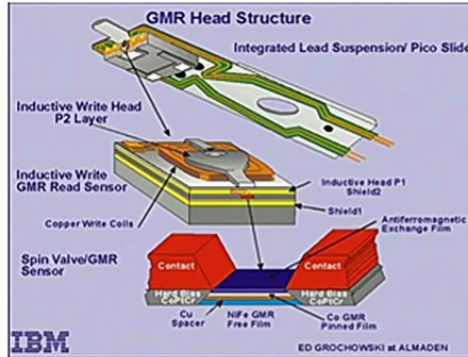


Today's Material Cycle – Giant Magneto Resistance

1988



1997



2006



10 Years

10 Years

10 Years

1980s



x 750,000 =

2016





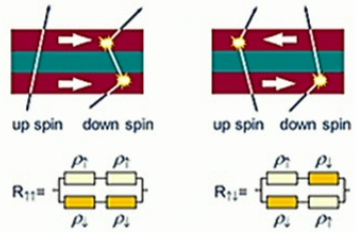
3.3 Million years



5000 years

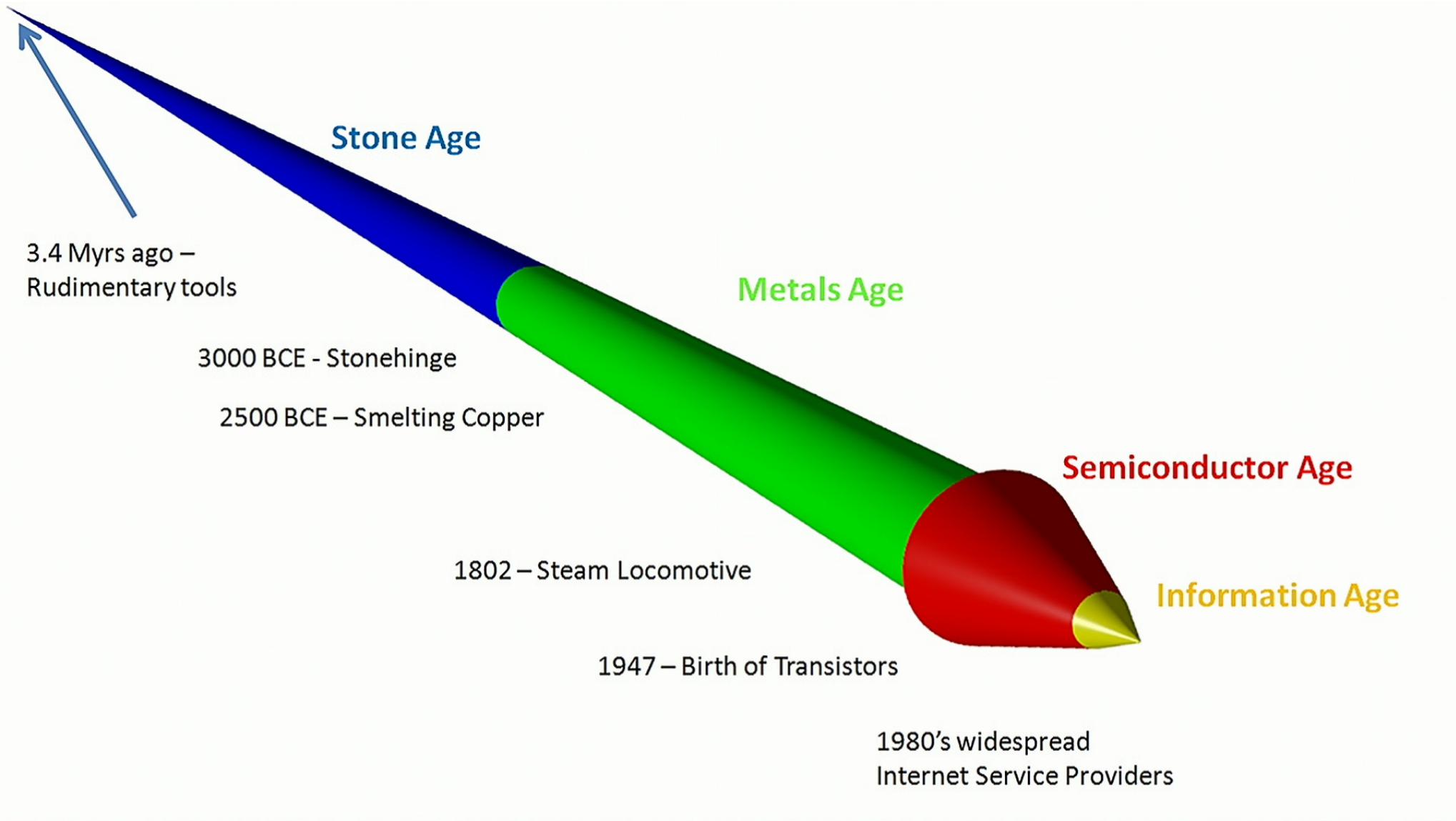


60 years

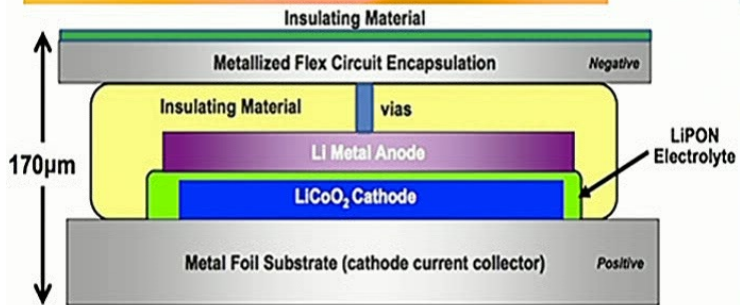
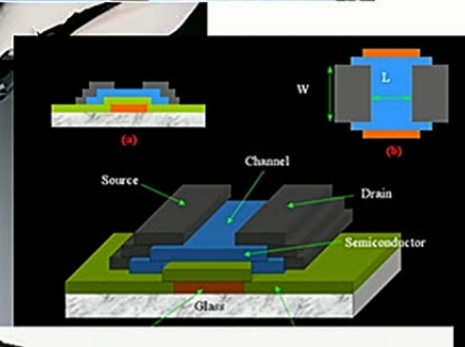
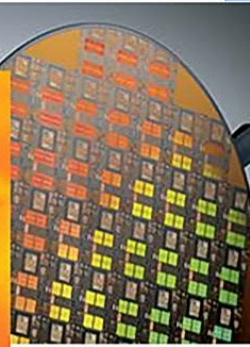
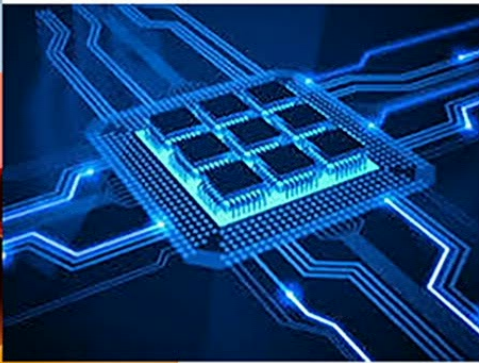
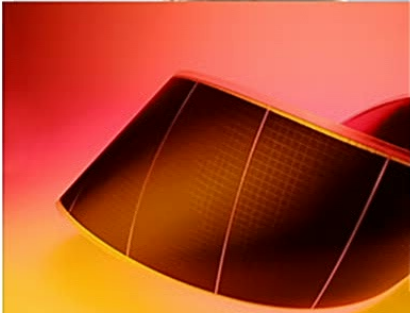
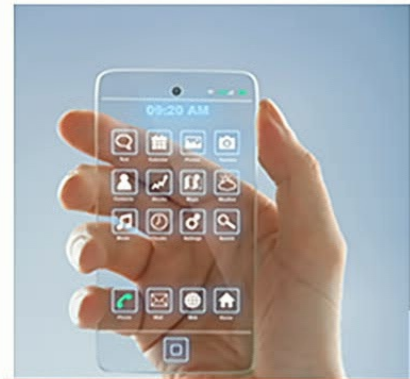


10 years

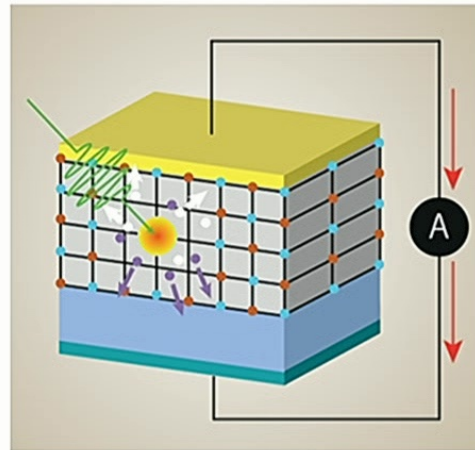
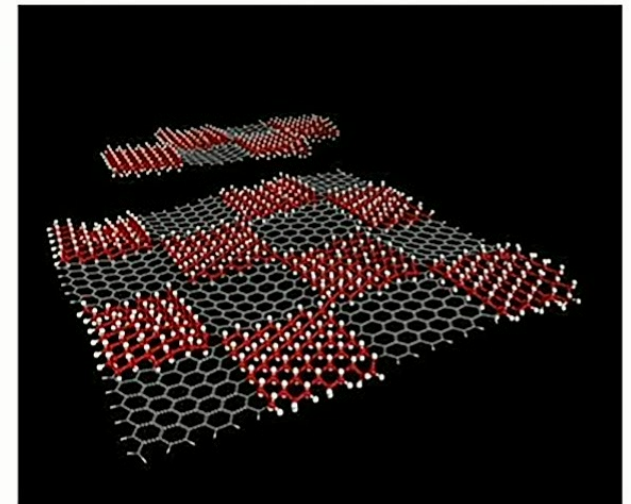
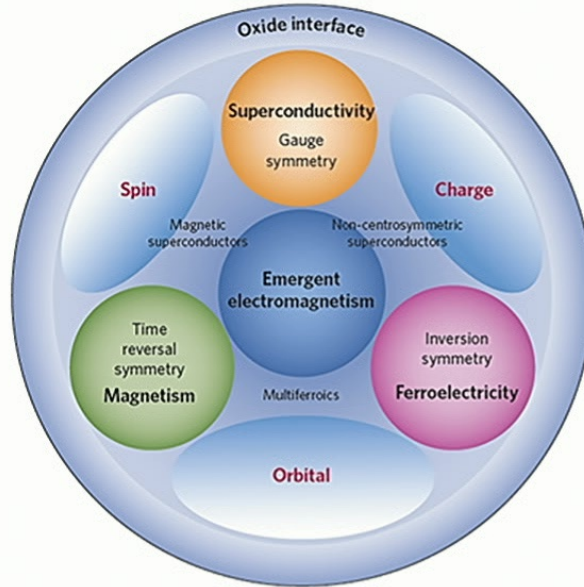
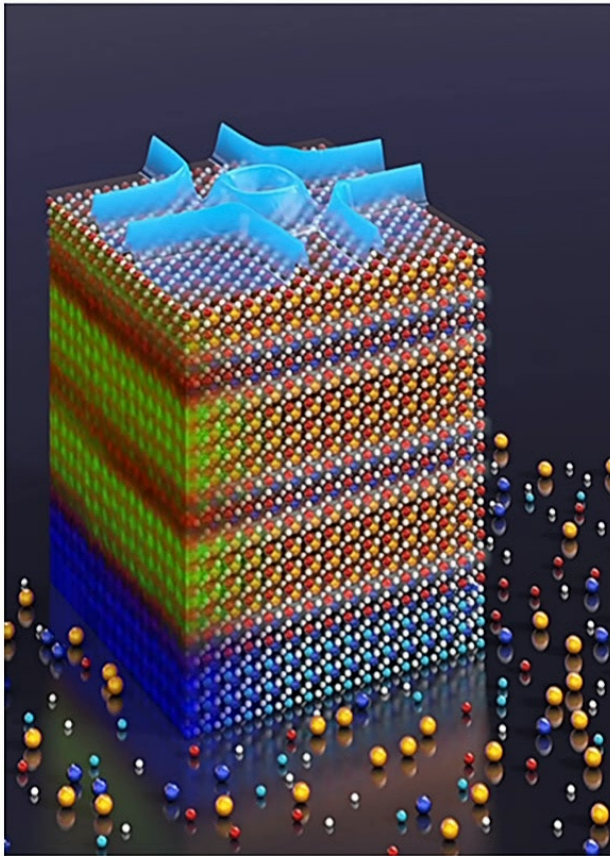




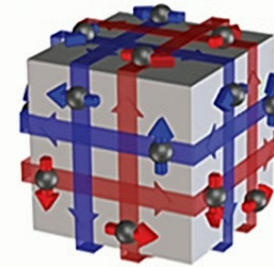
State of the Art



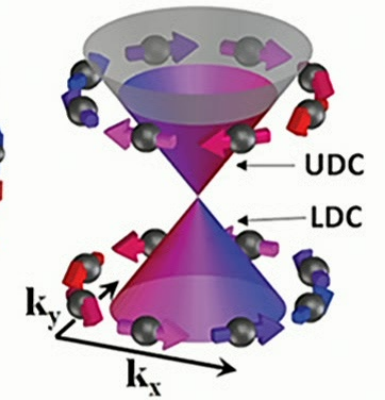
The Next Age.....



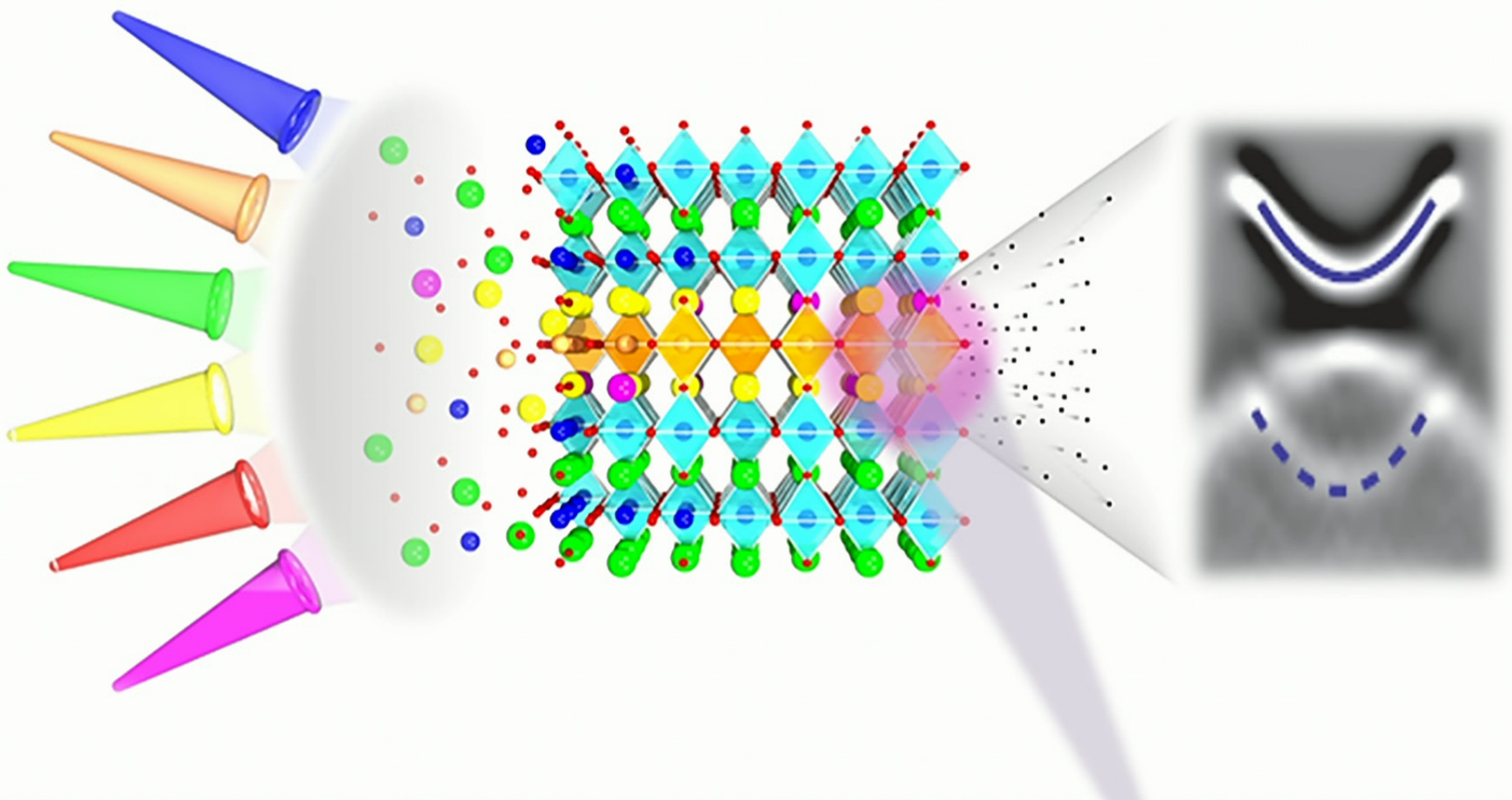
real-space



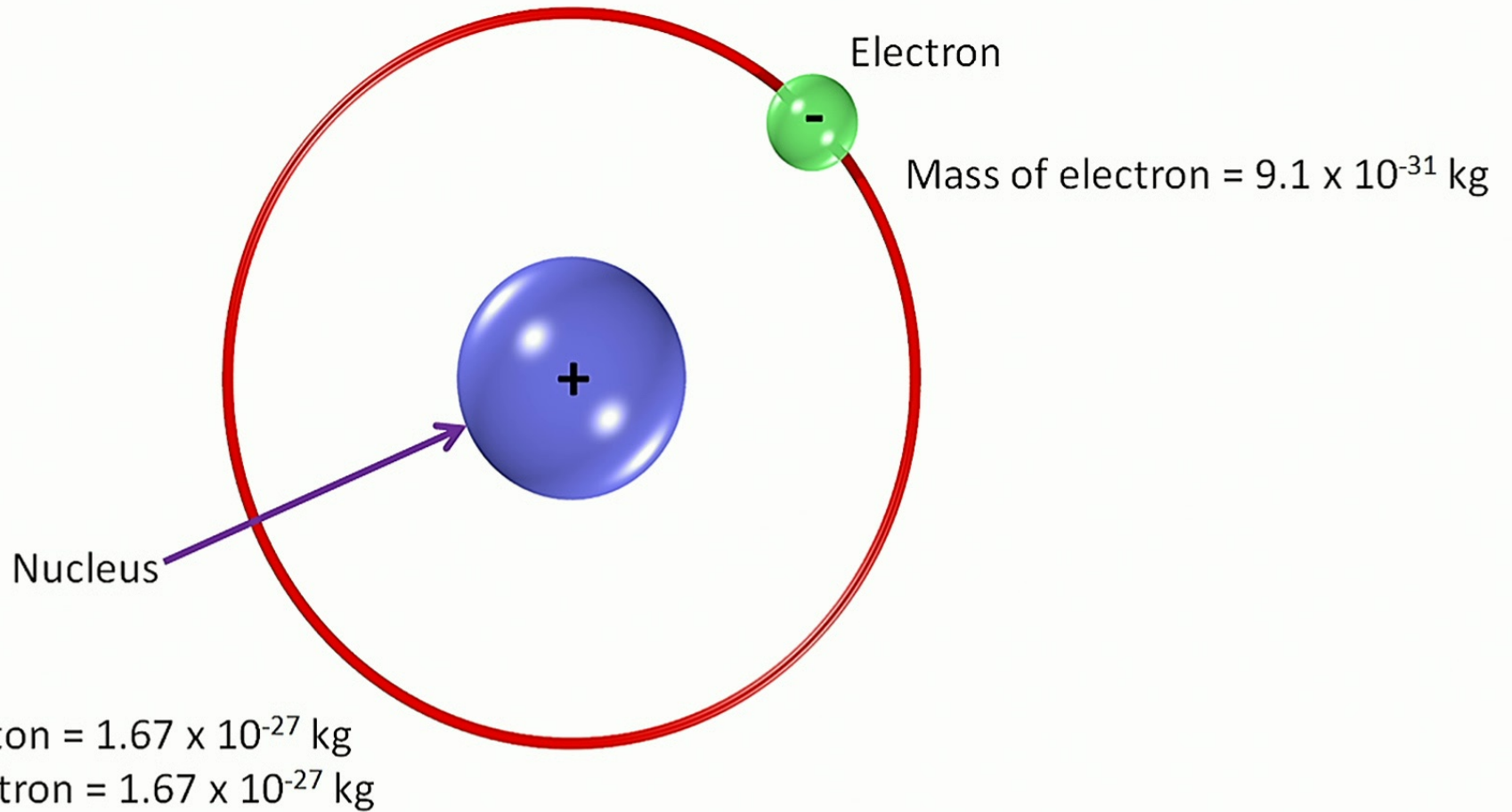
k-space



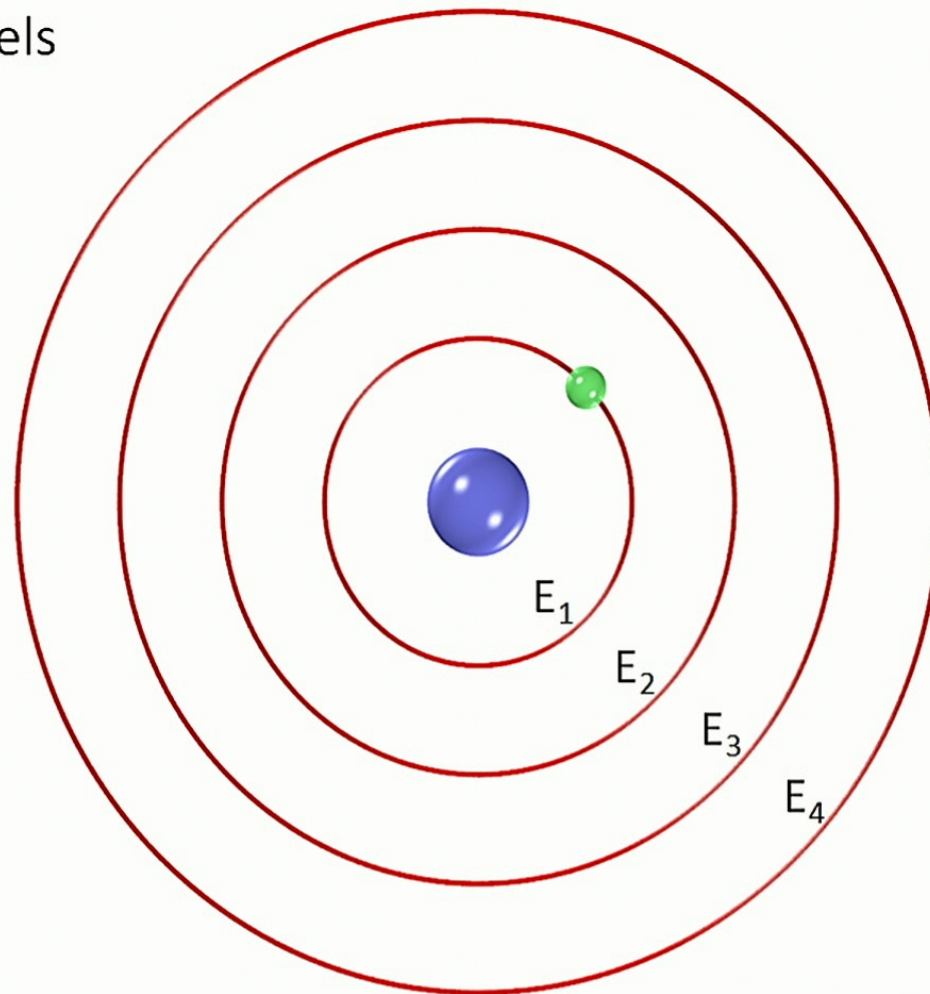
What We Do.....



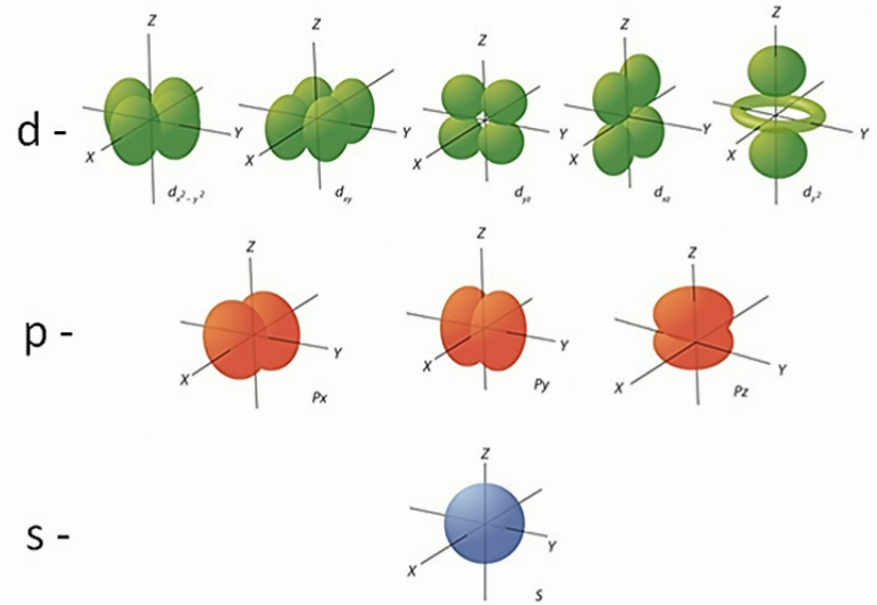
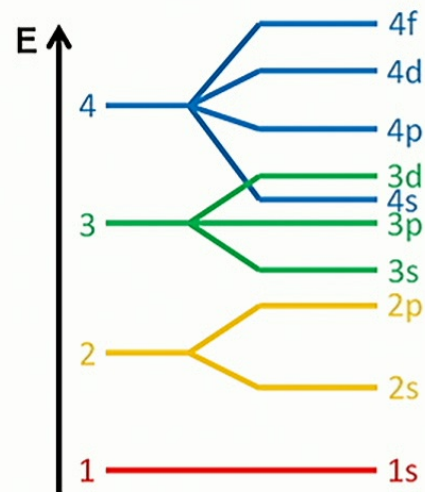
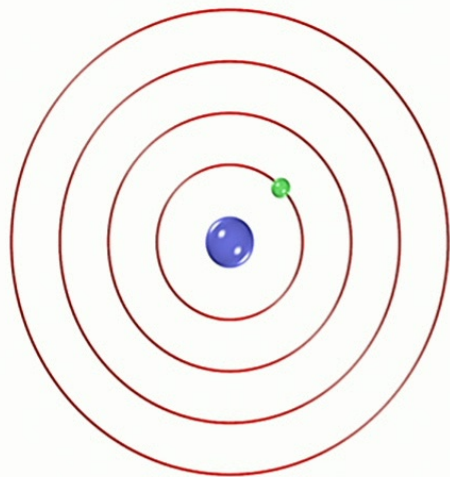
The Atom



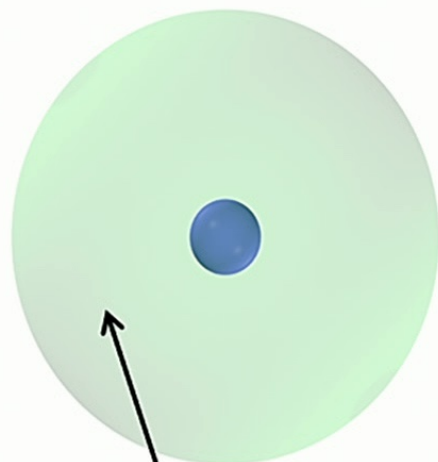
Electron Energy Levels



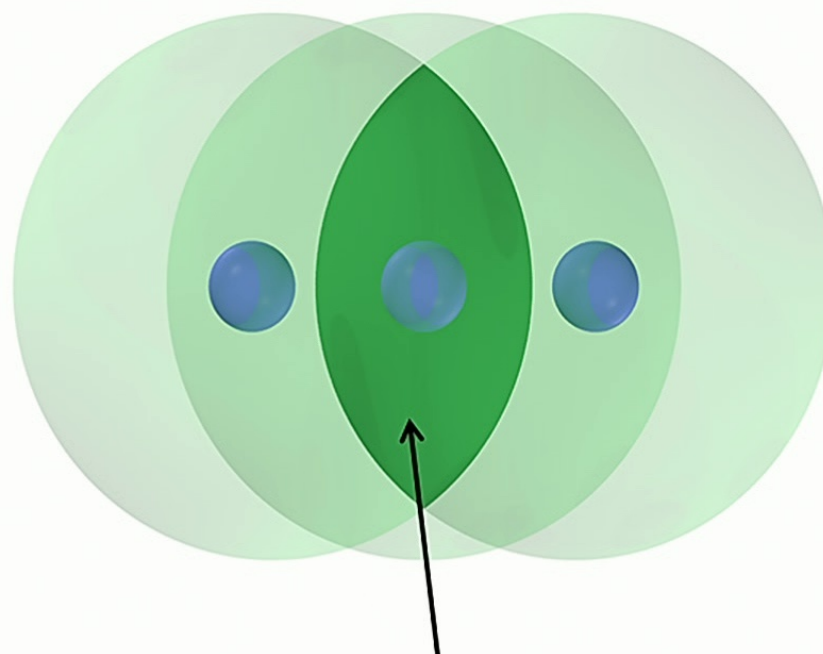
Electron Orbitals



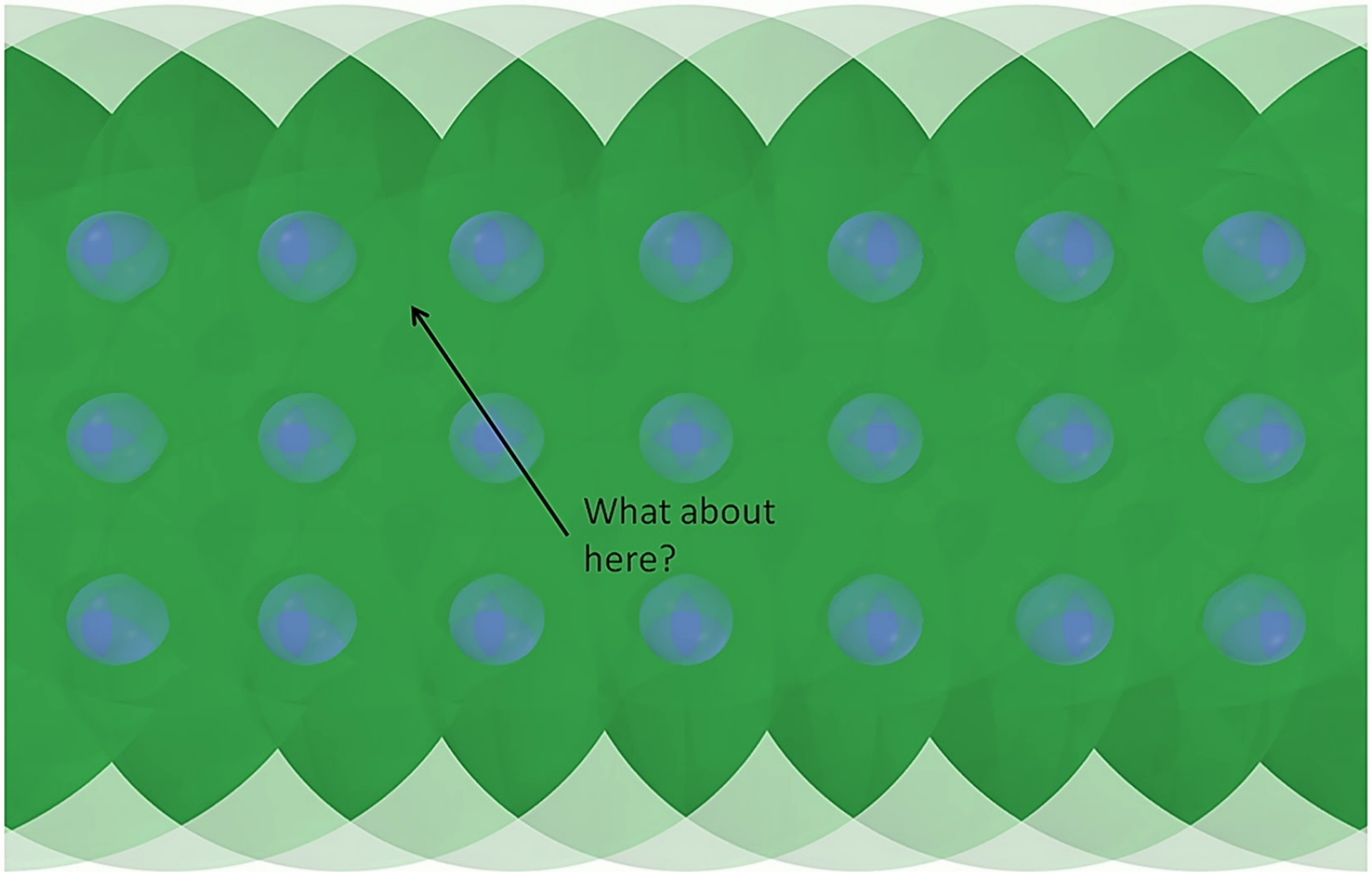
Chain of Atoms



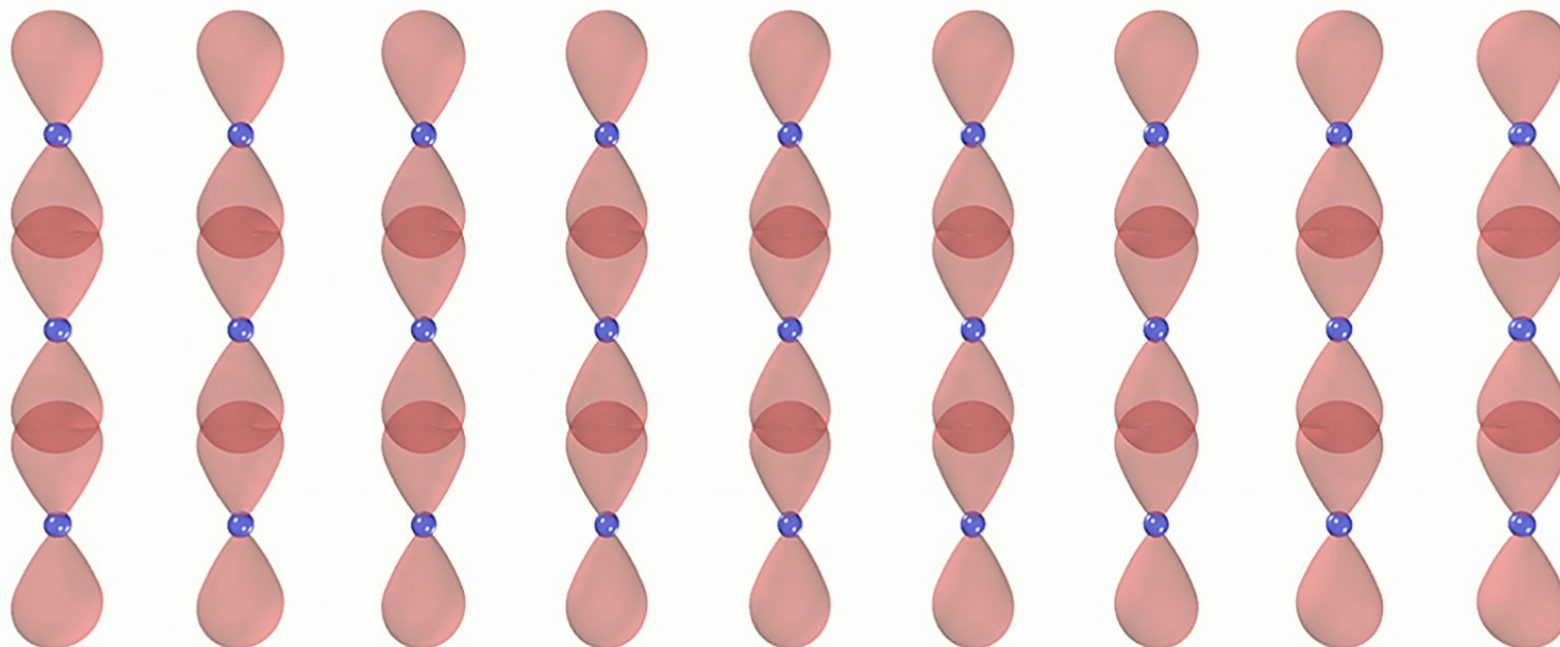
Electron "cloud"



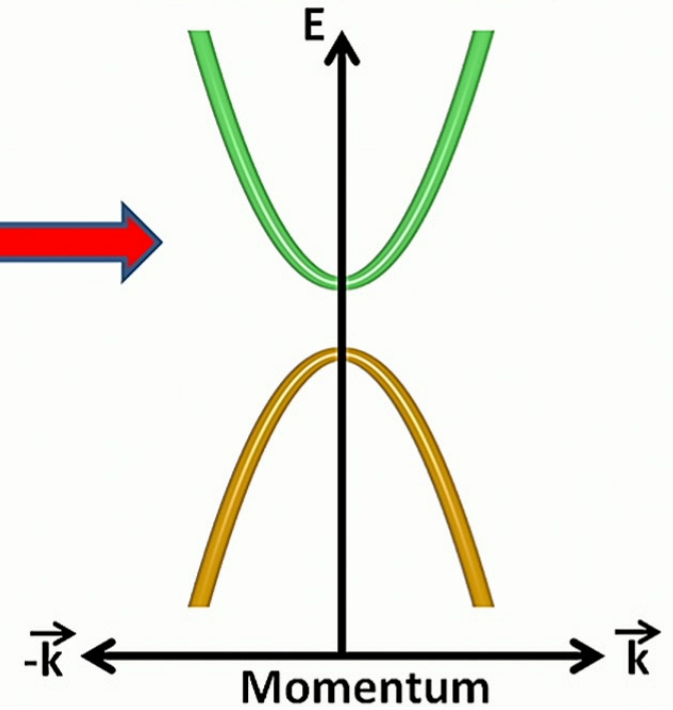
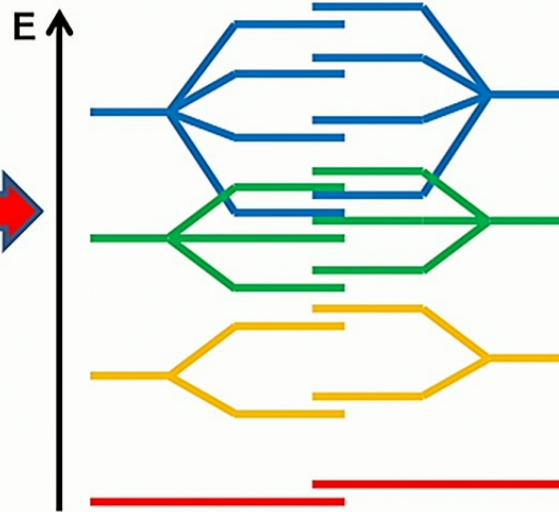
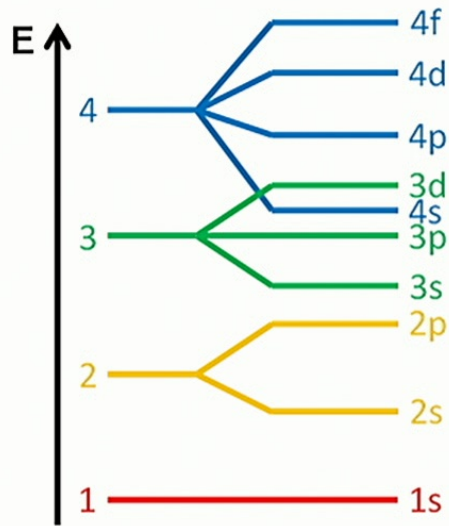
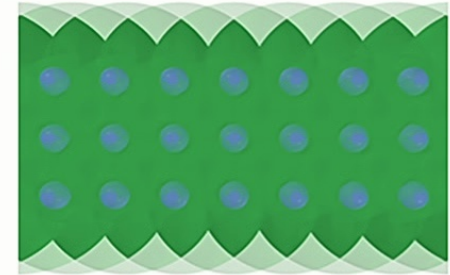
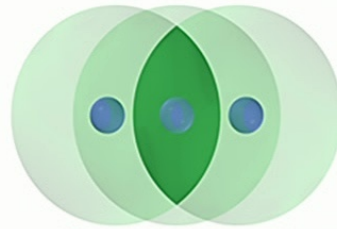
Which atom does an electron here belong to?



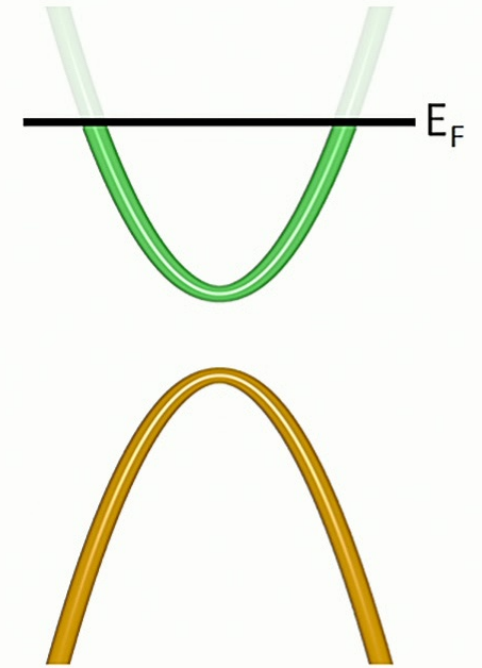
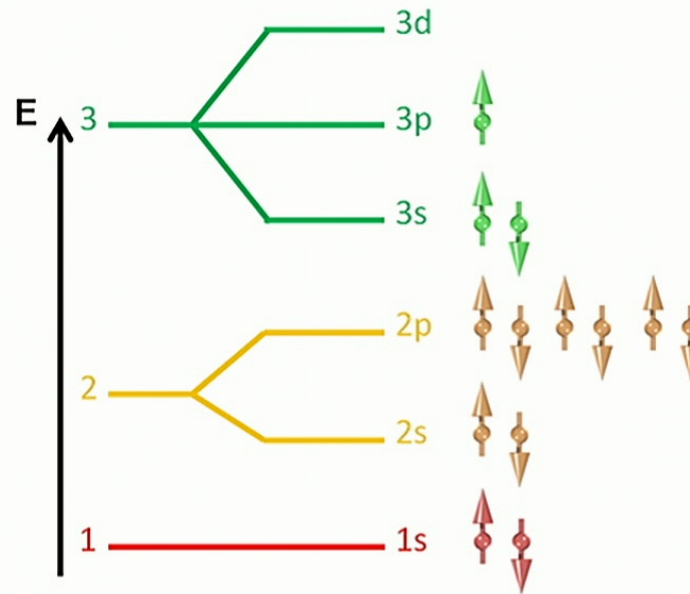
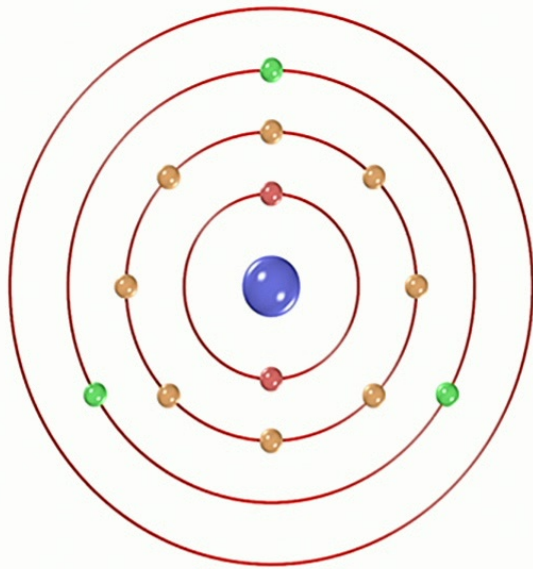
Orbital Overlap



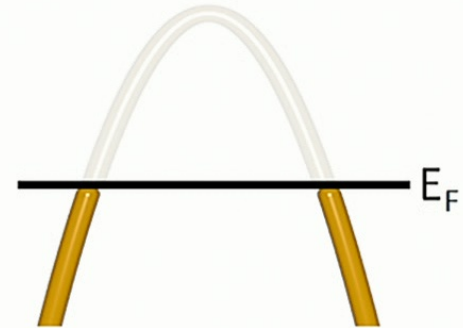
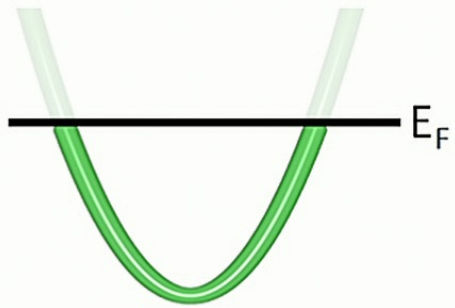
Energy Bands



Fermi Energy – E_F

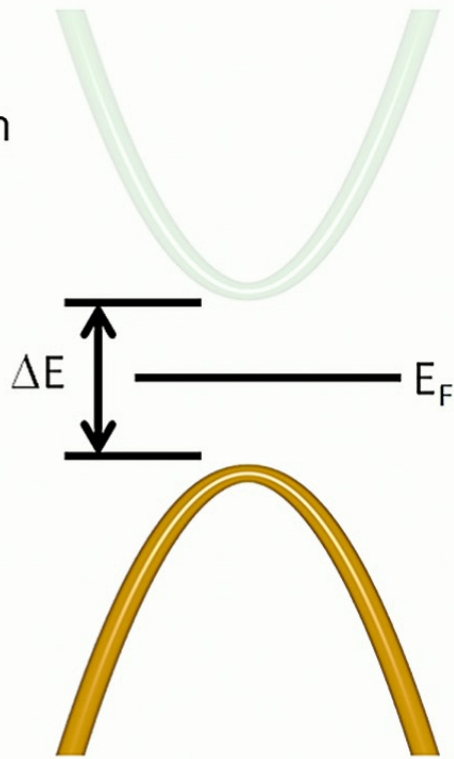


Metals



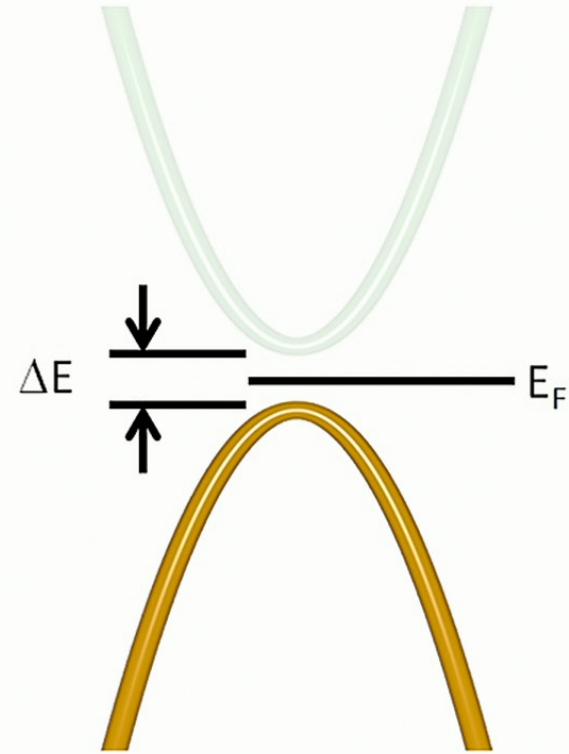
Band Gap

Conduction Band



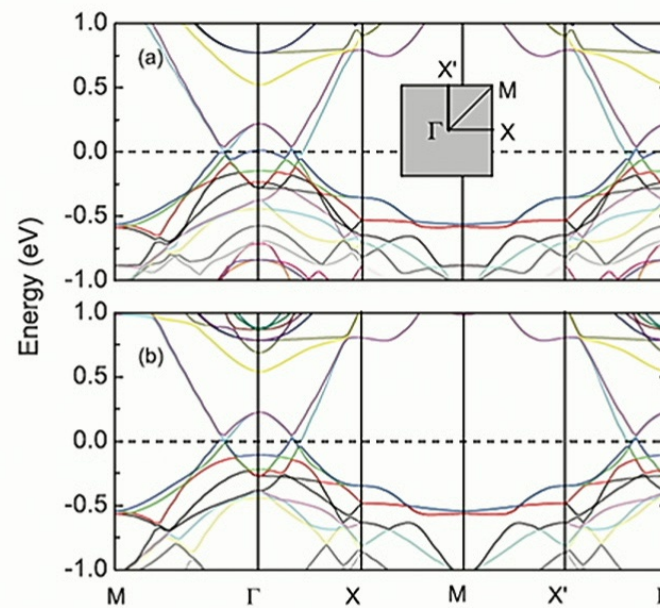
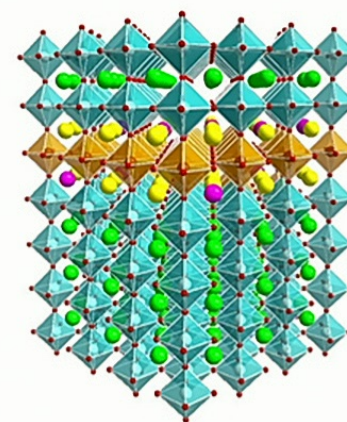
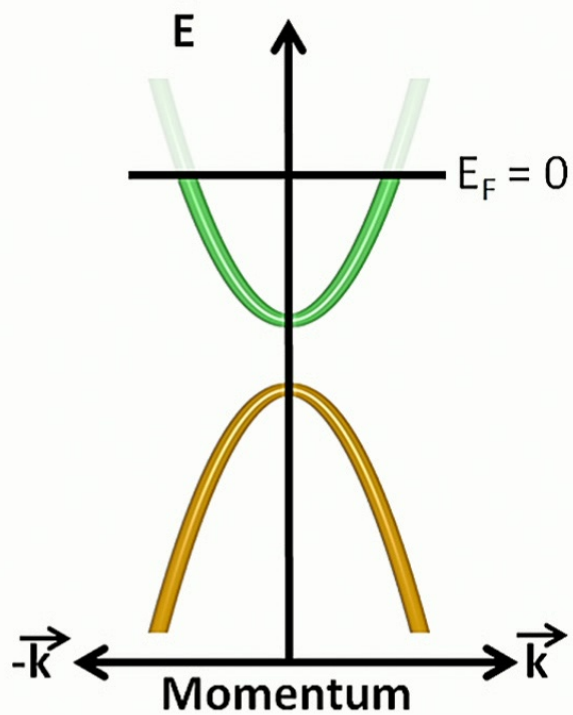
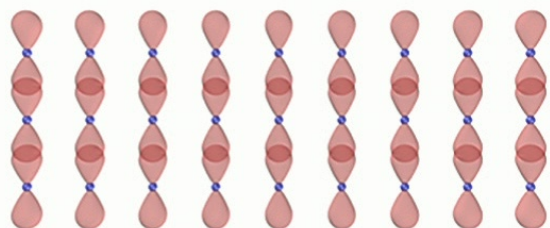
Valence Band

Large Gap = Insulator

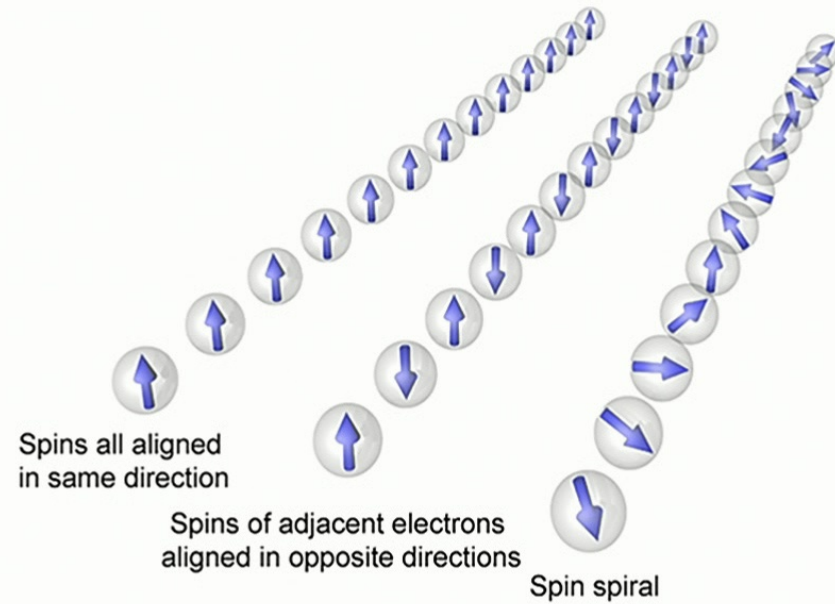
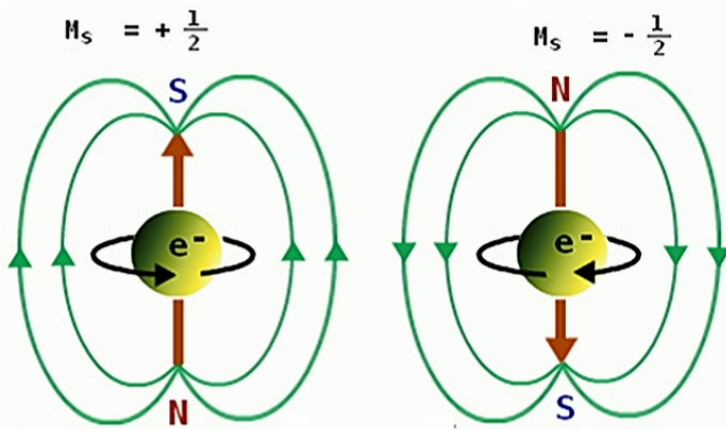
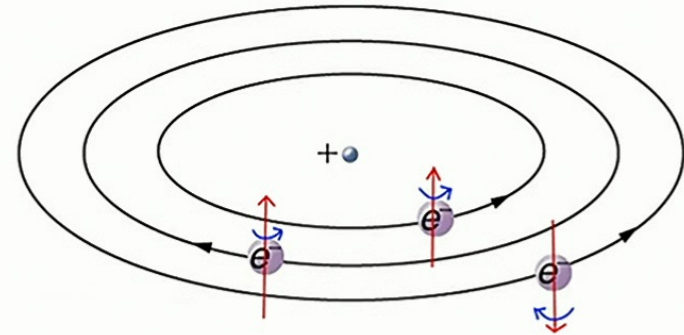


Small Gap = Semiconductor

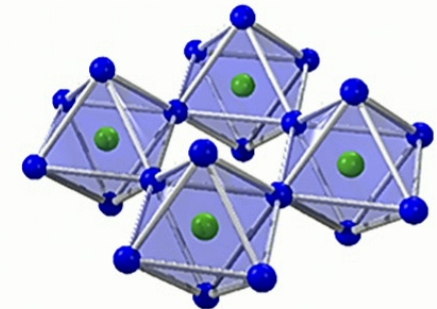
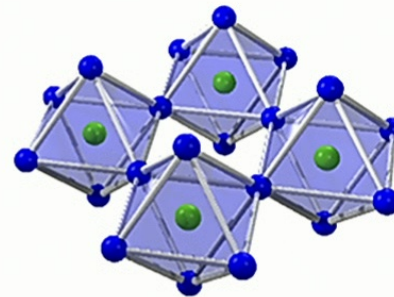
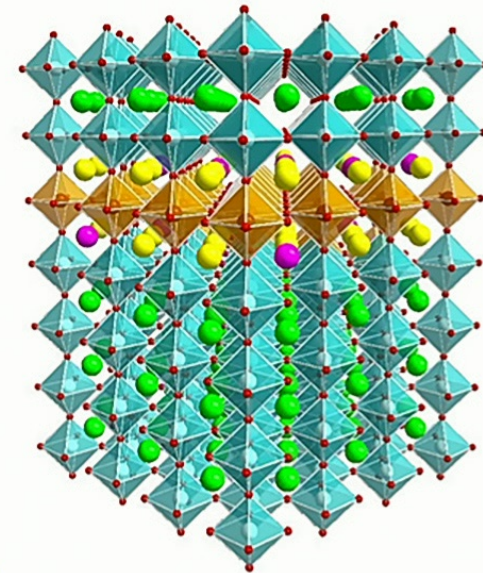
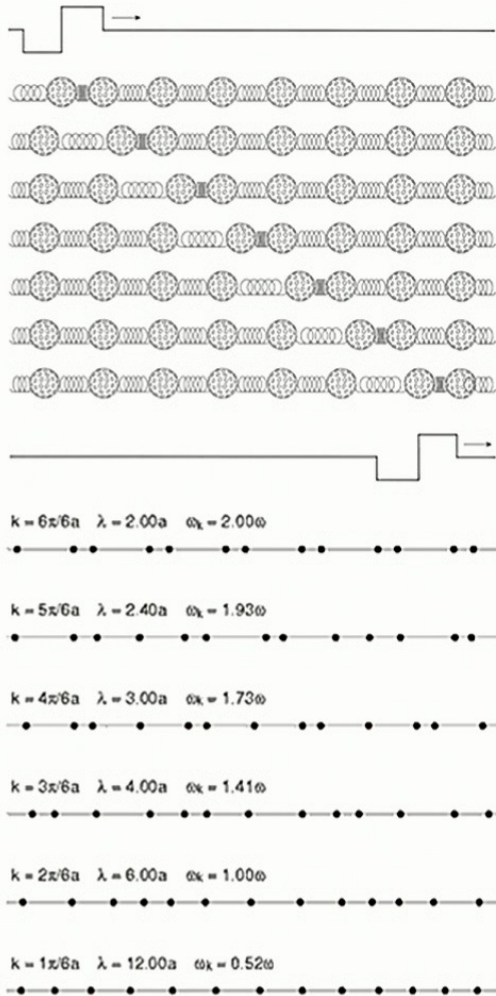
From Models to Materials



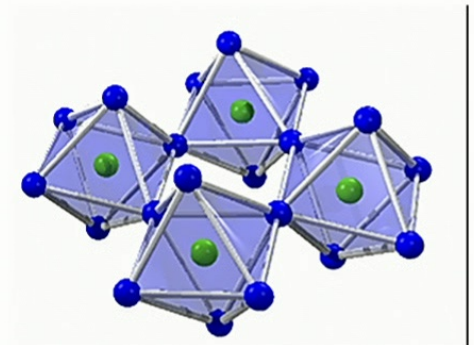
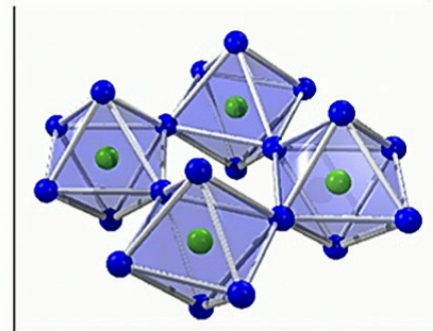
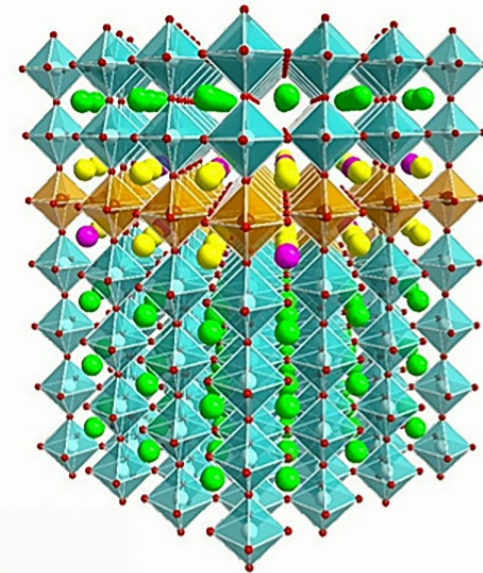
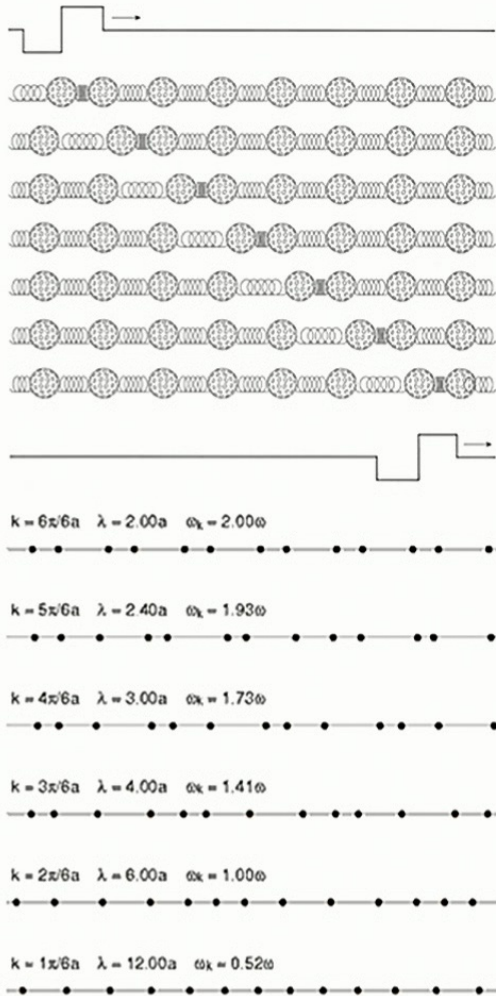
Electron Spin



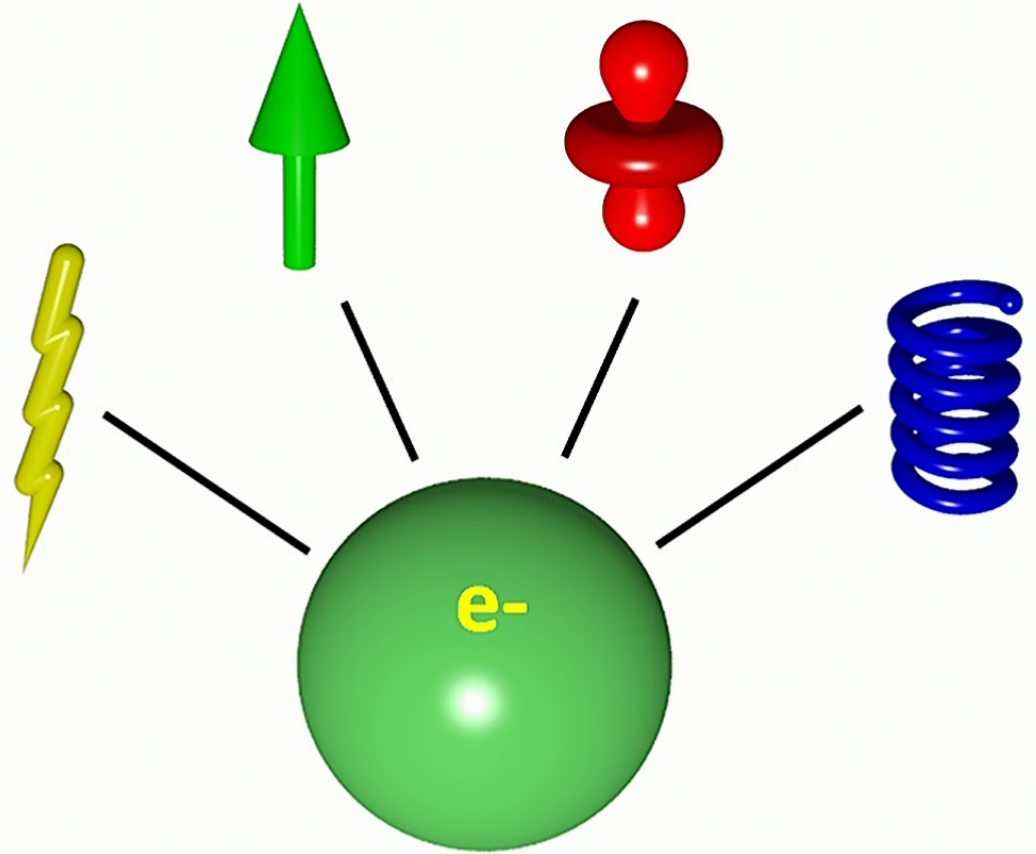
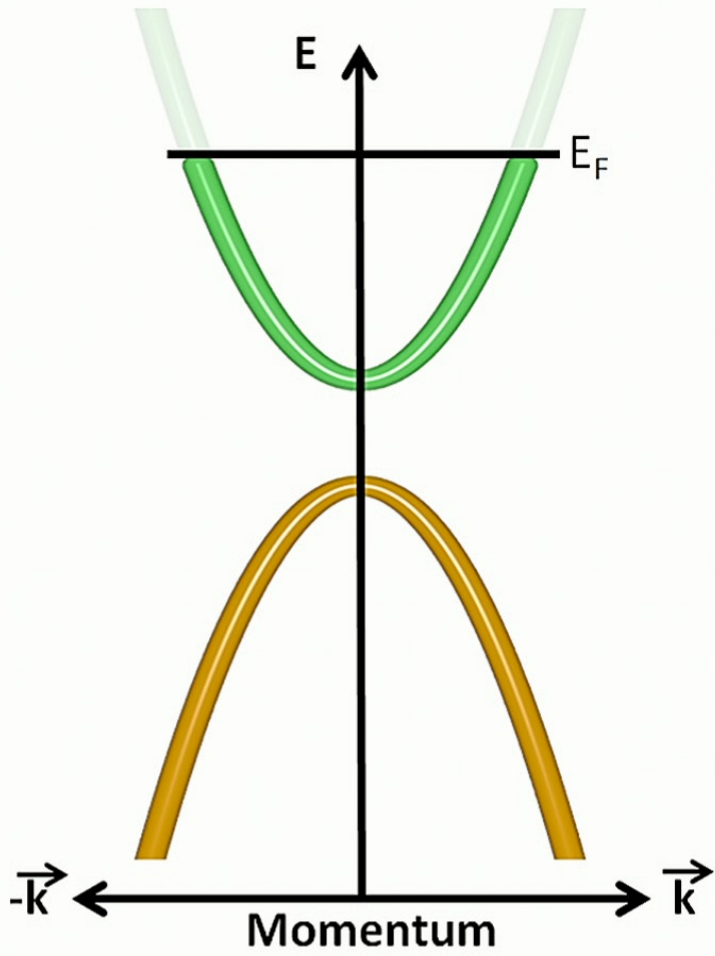
Phonons

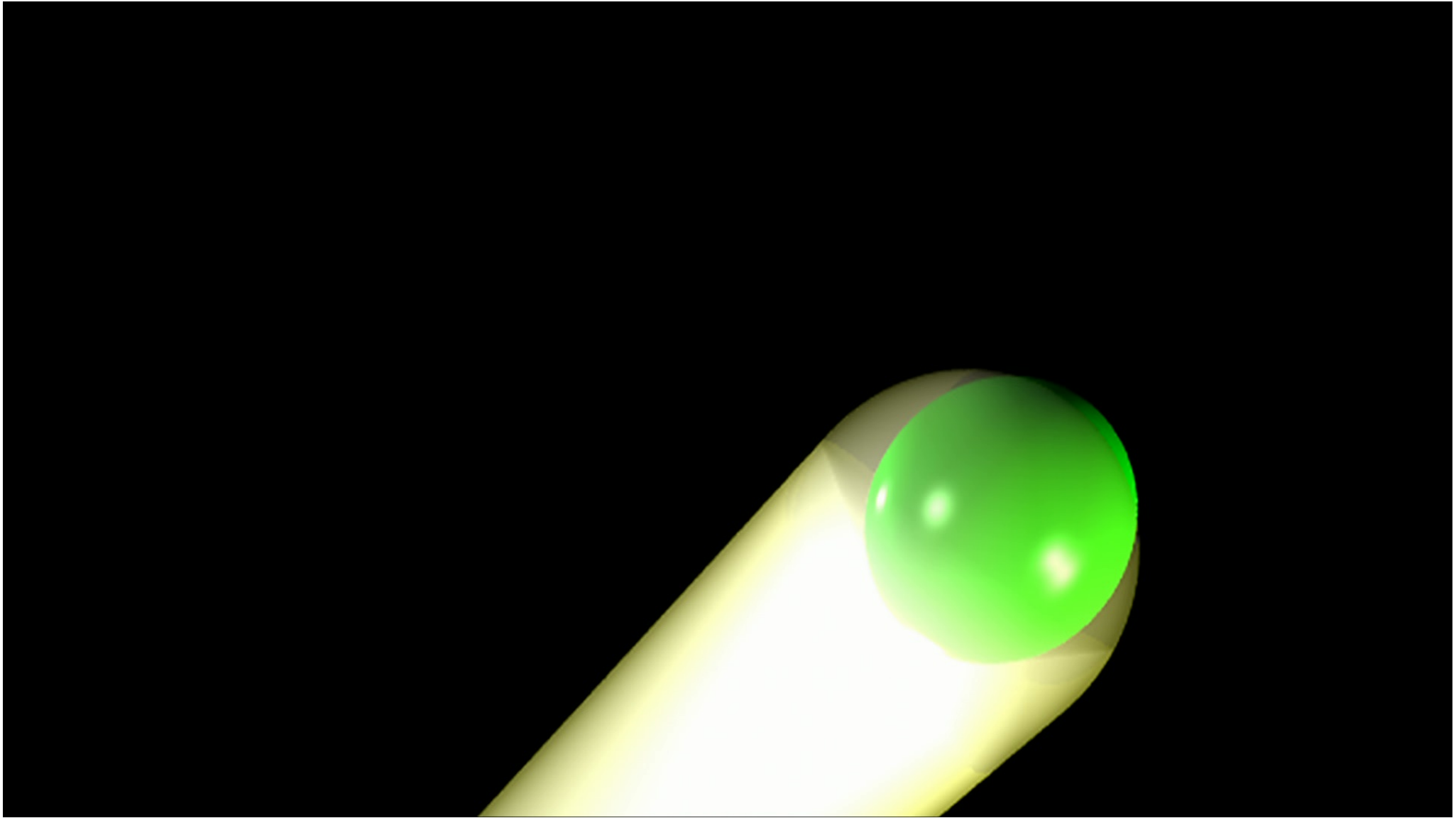


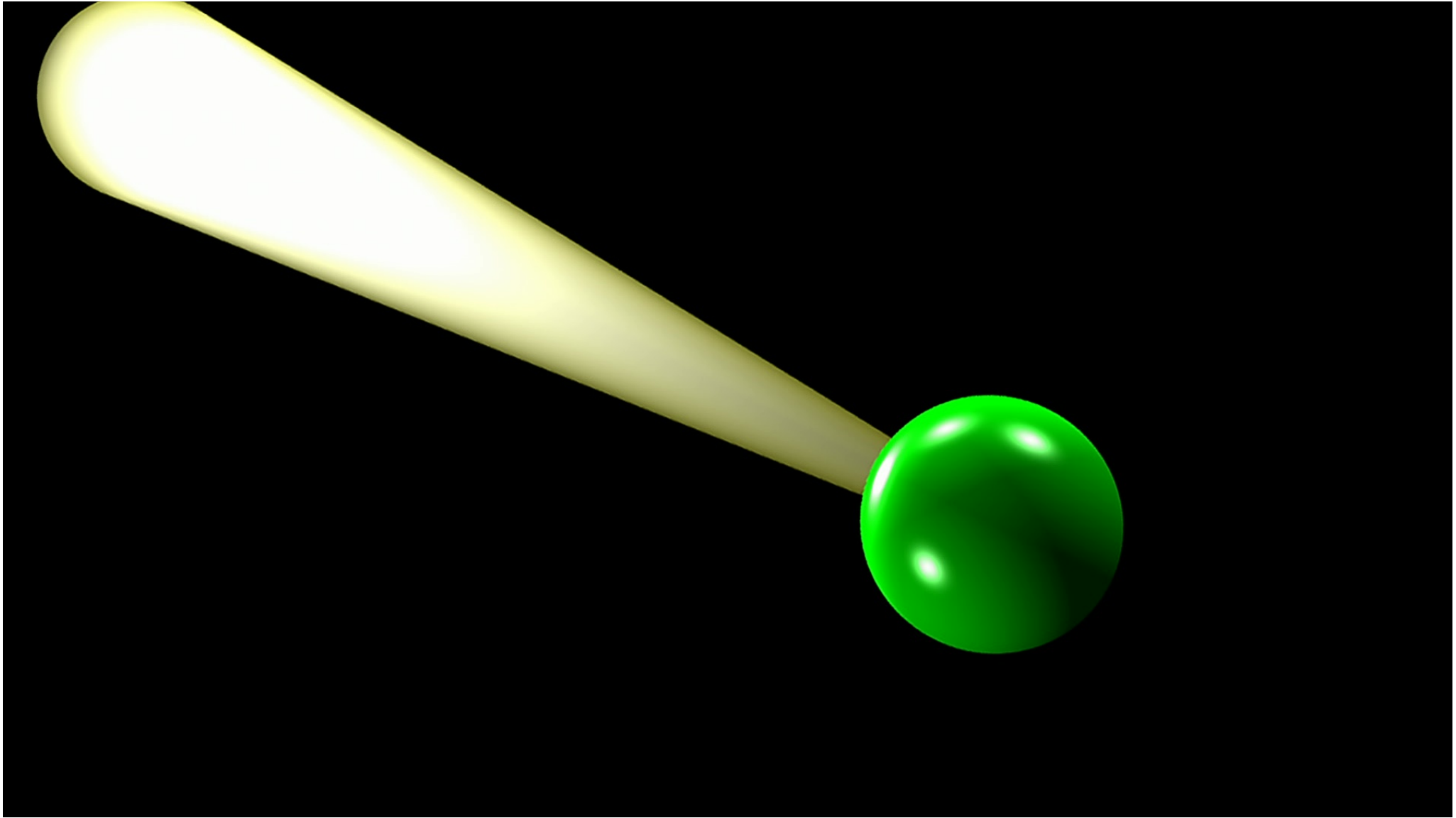
Phonons



The Types of Players



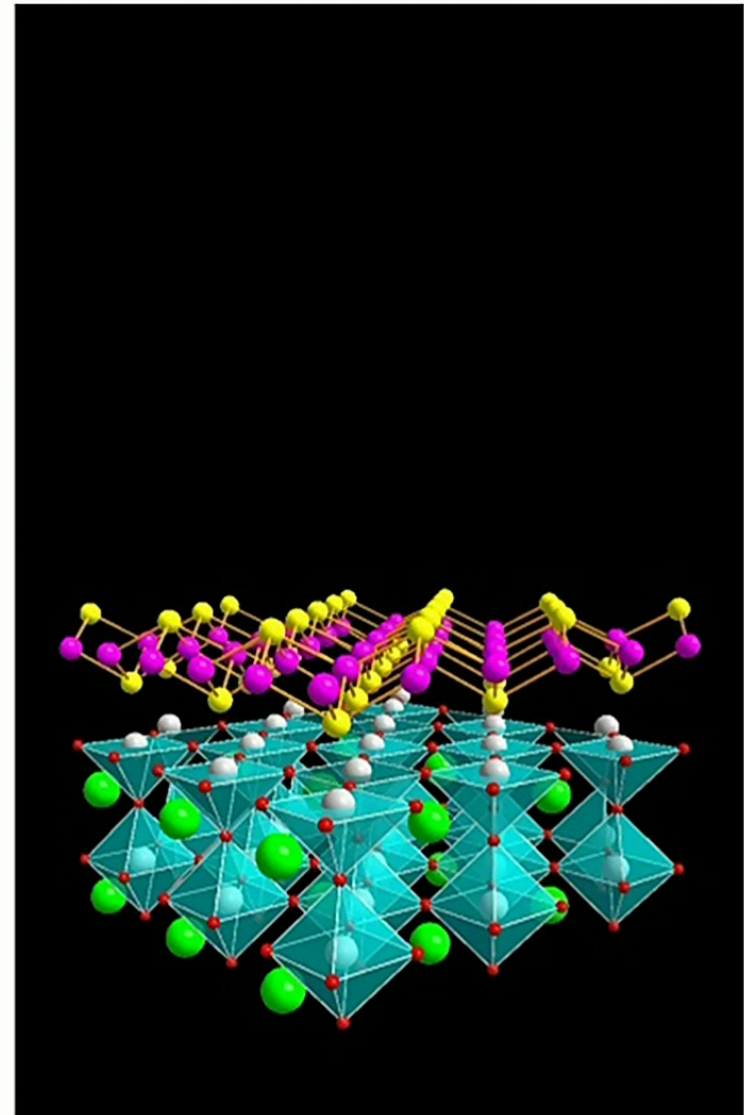
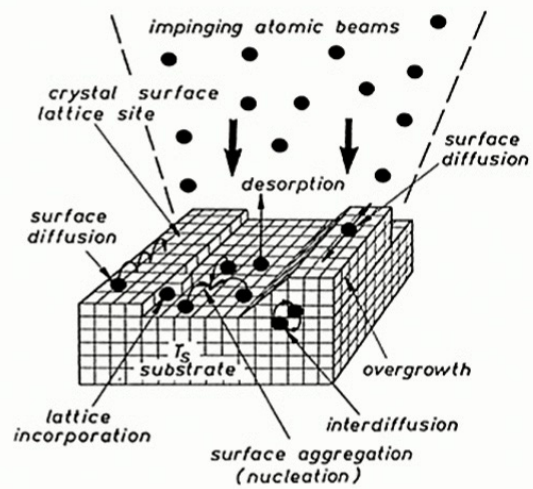
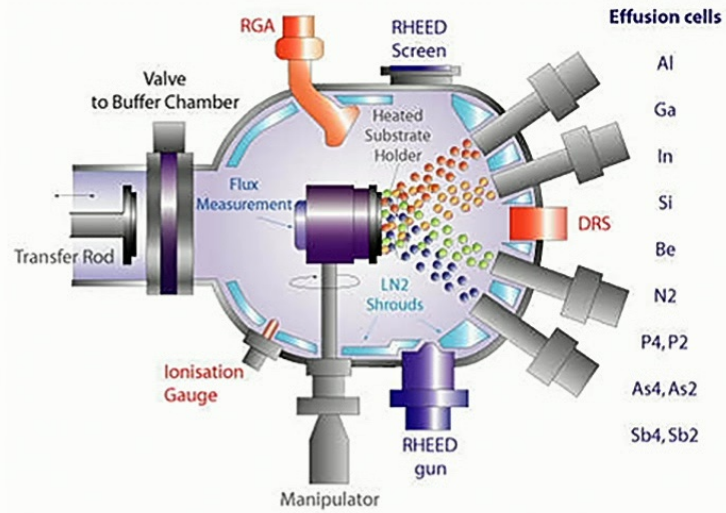


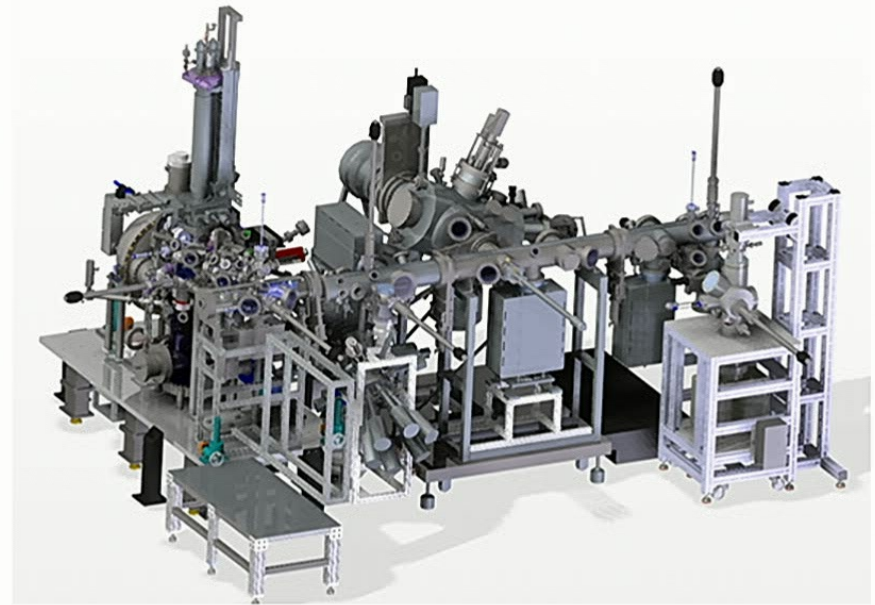
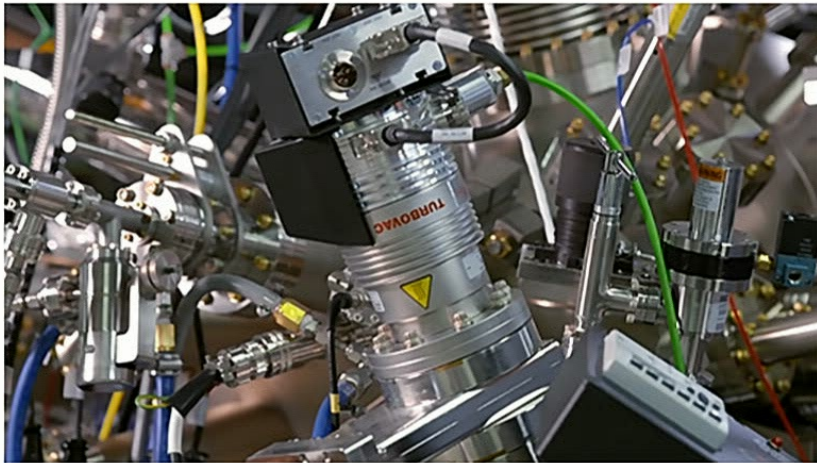
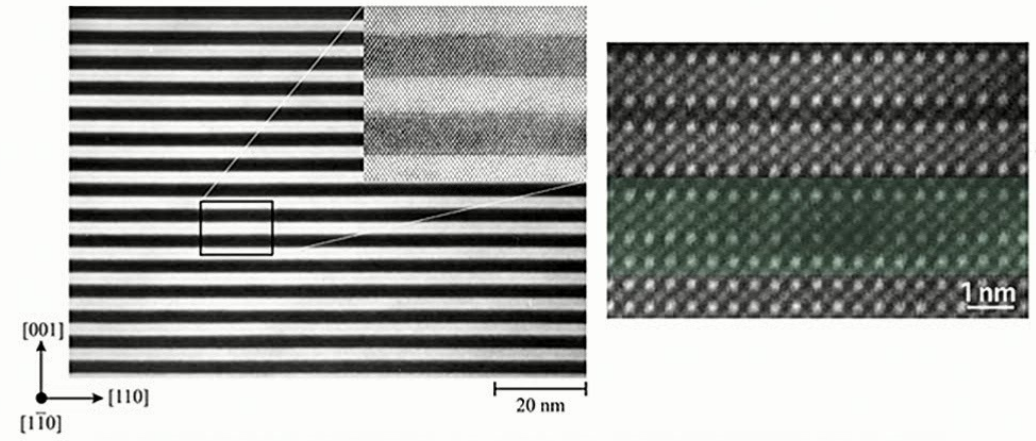
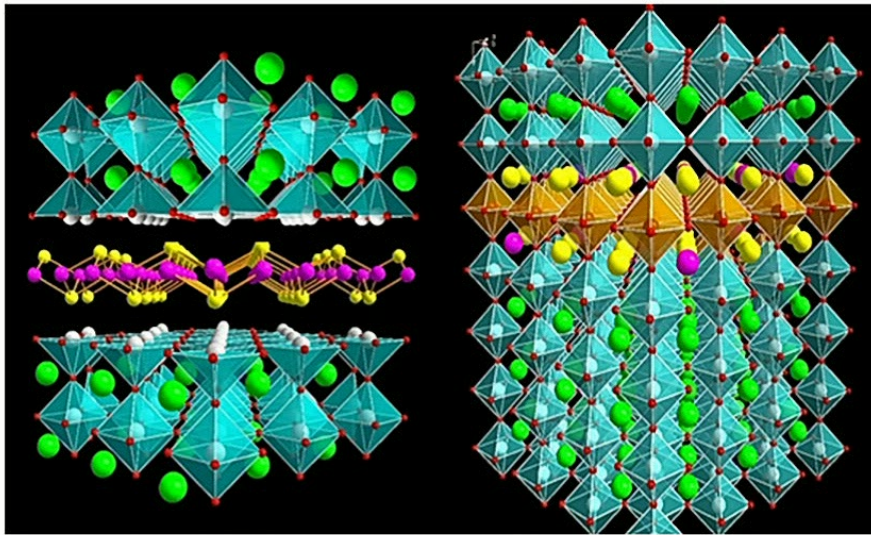


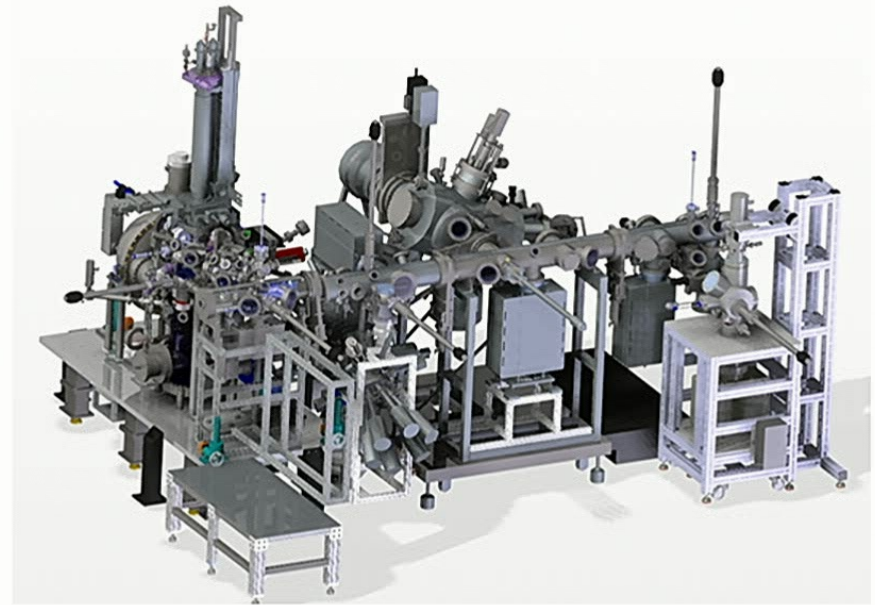
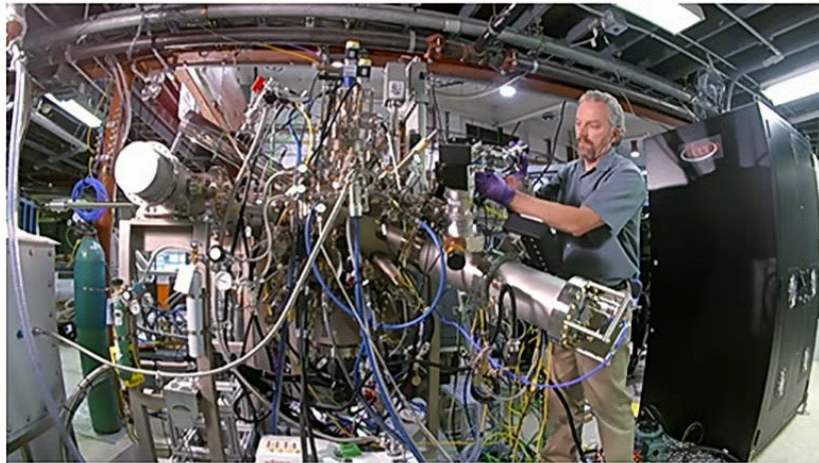
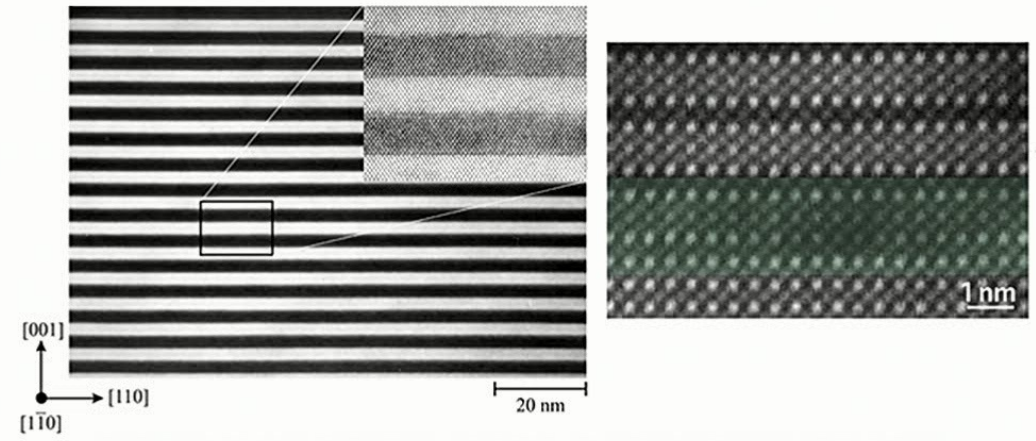
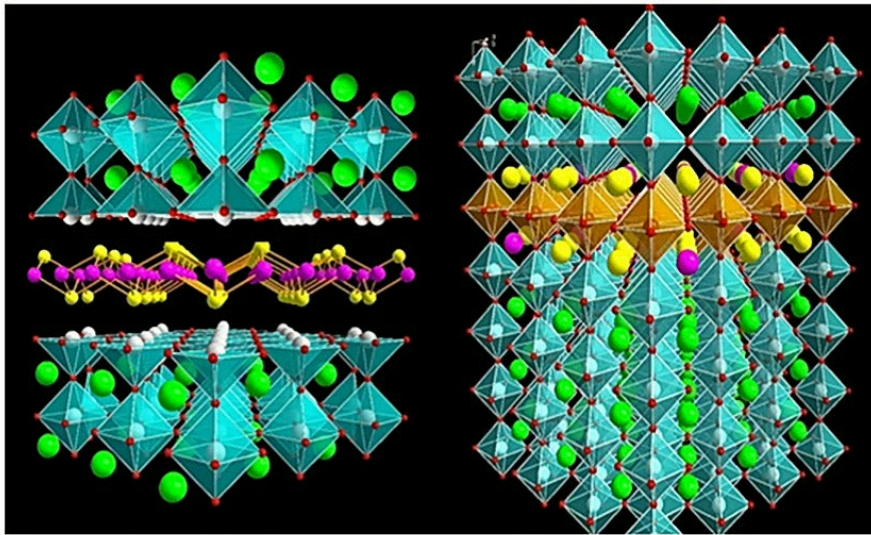
Now that we know the players, what is the game?

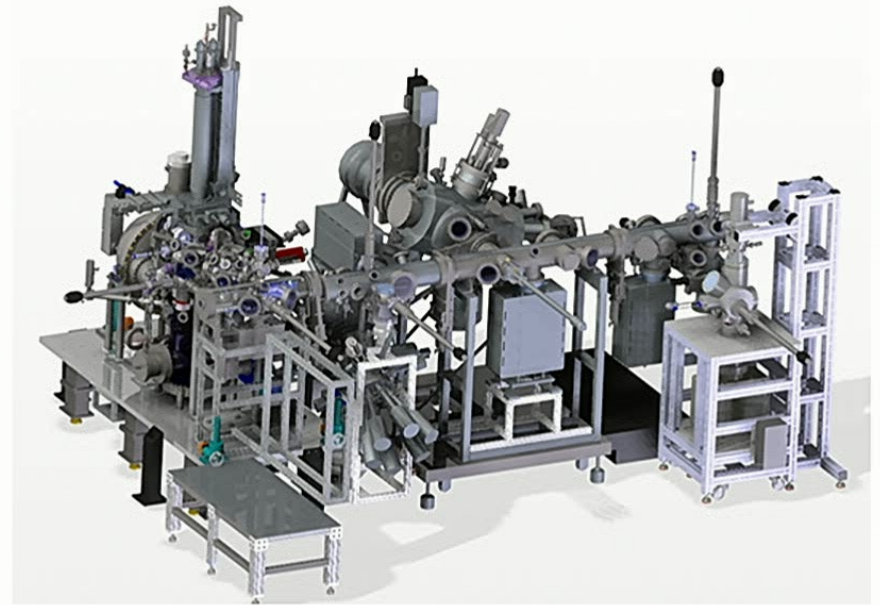
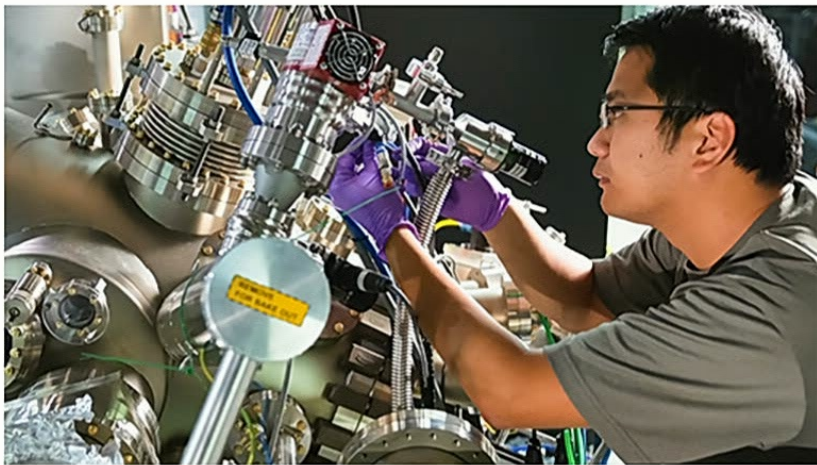
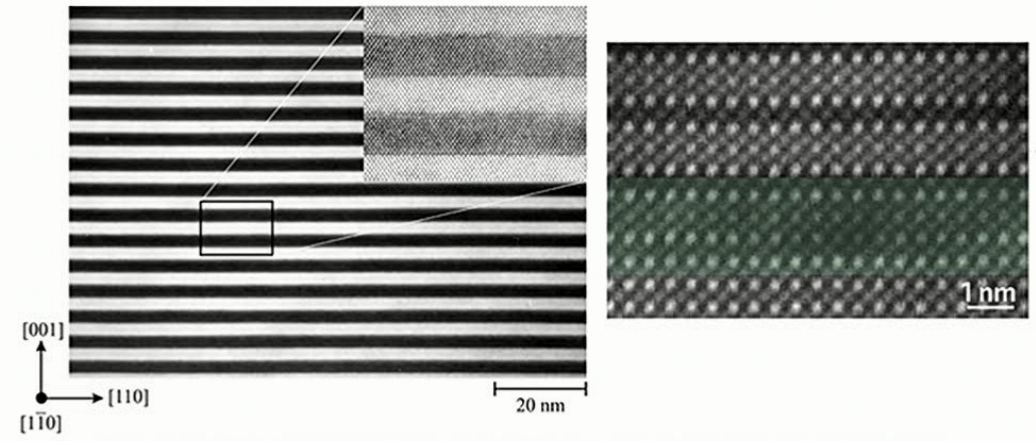
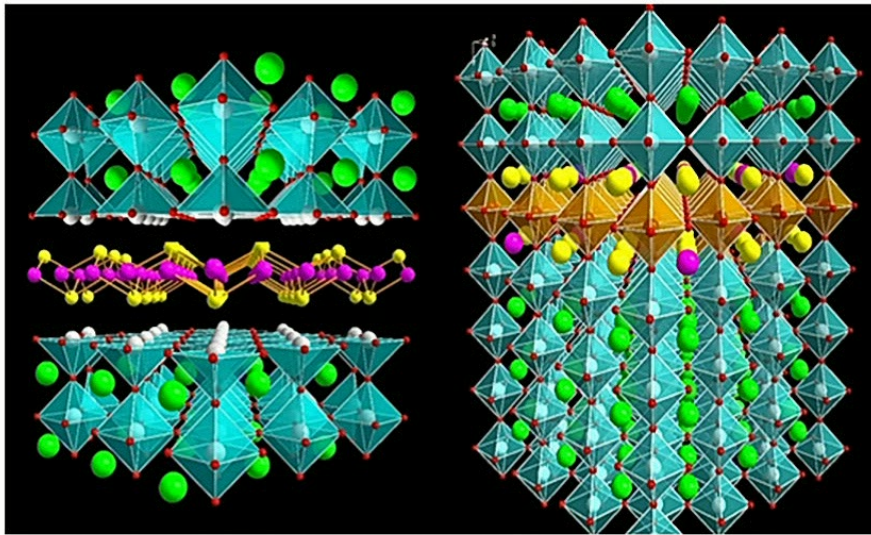
Molecular Beam Epitaxy (MBE)

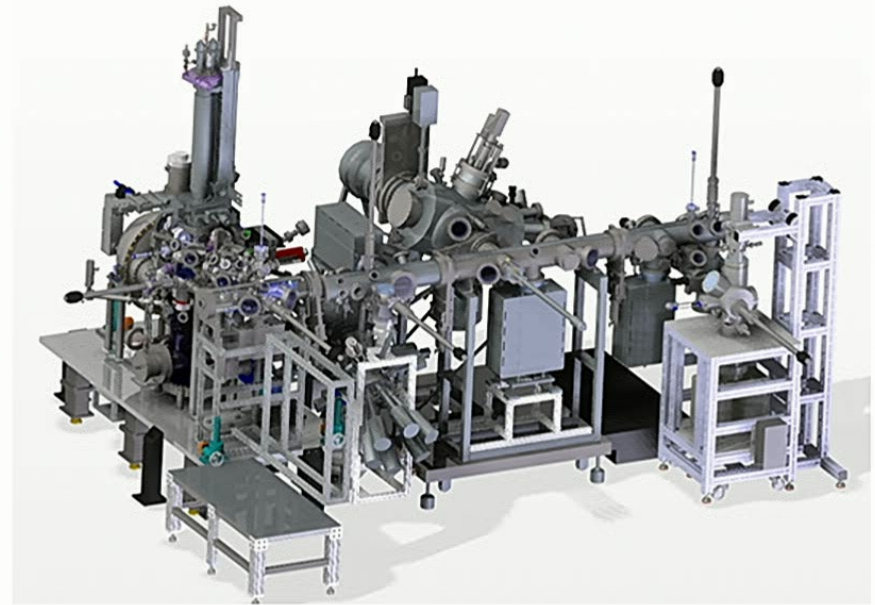
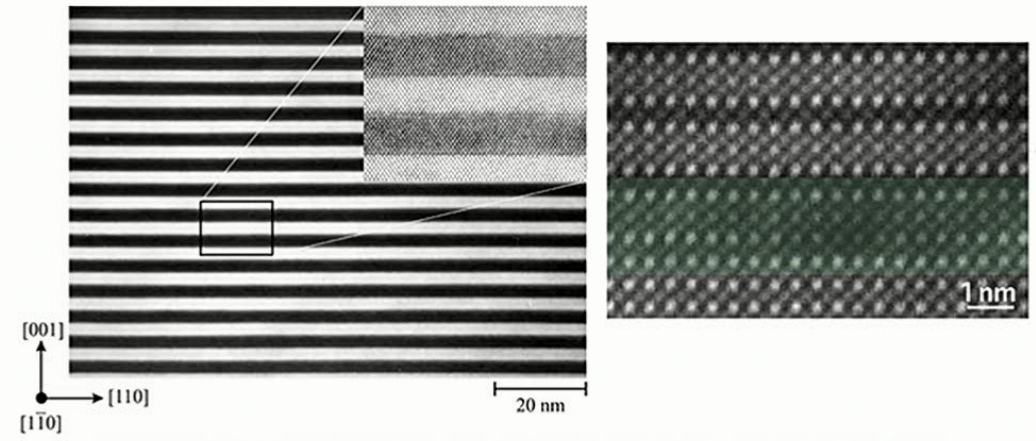
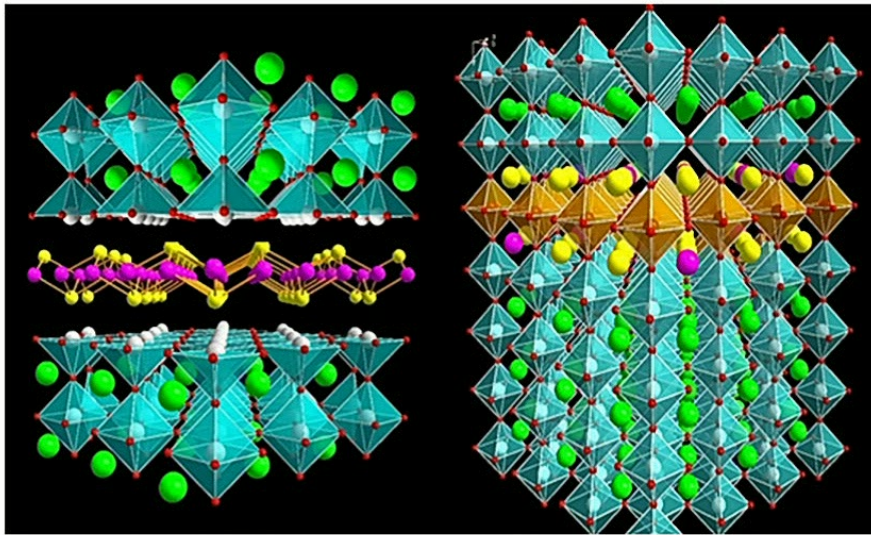




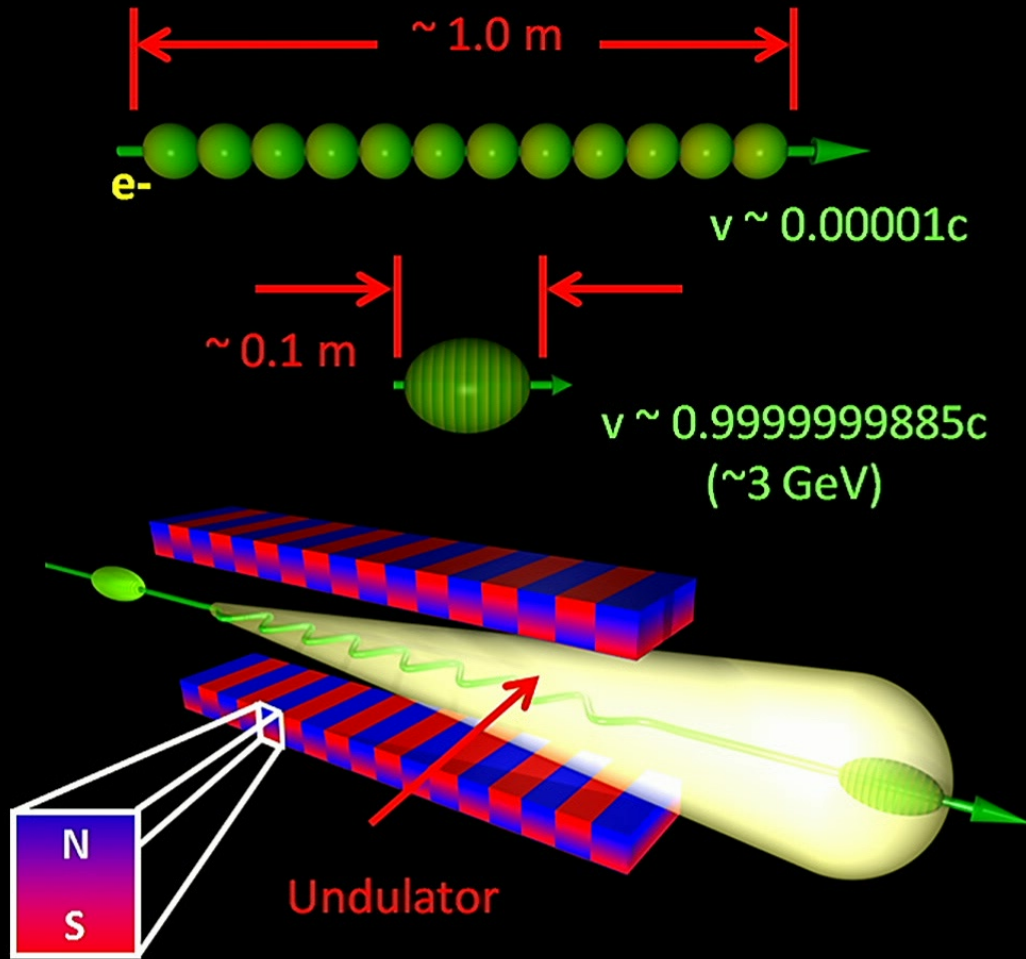




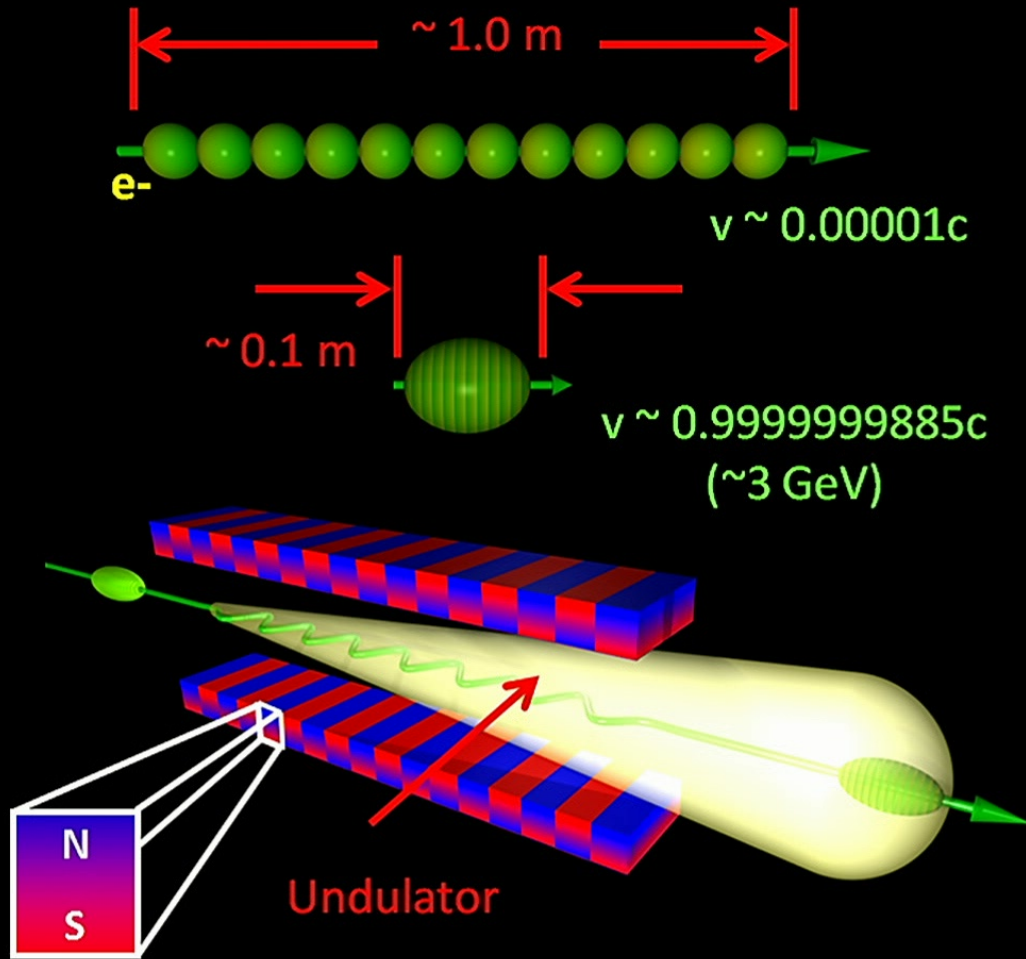




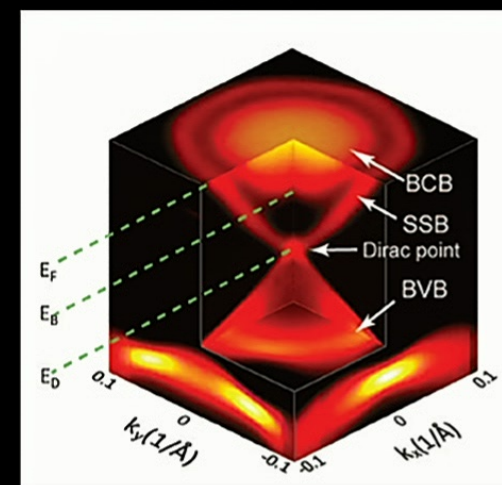
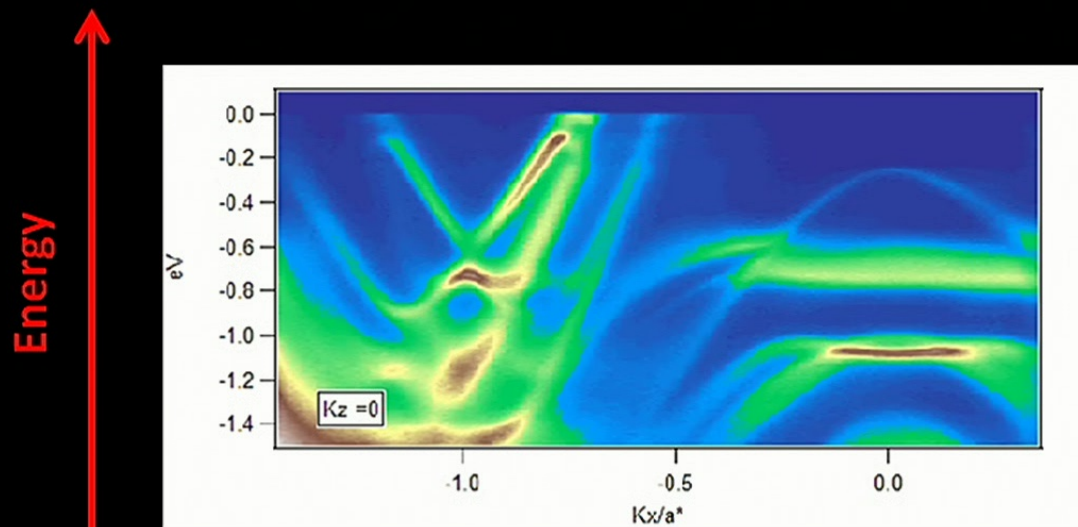
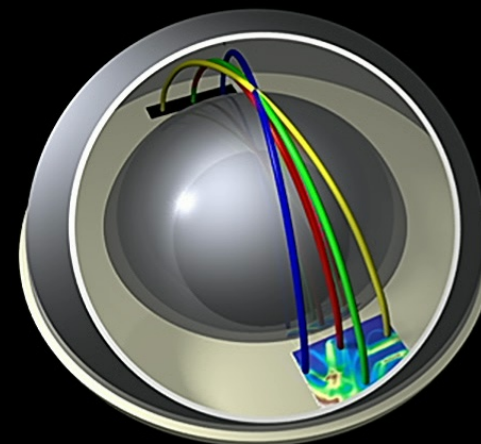
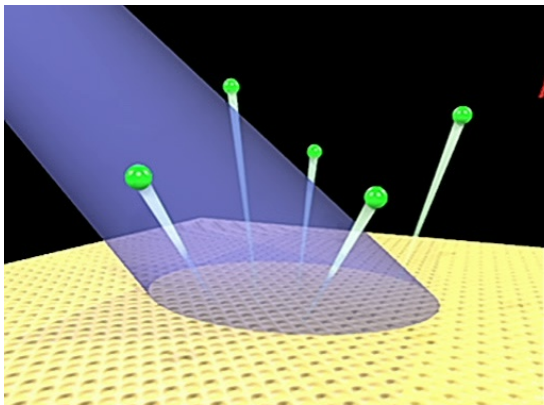
Synchrotron Radiation



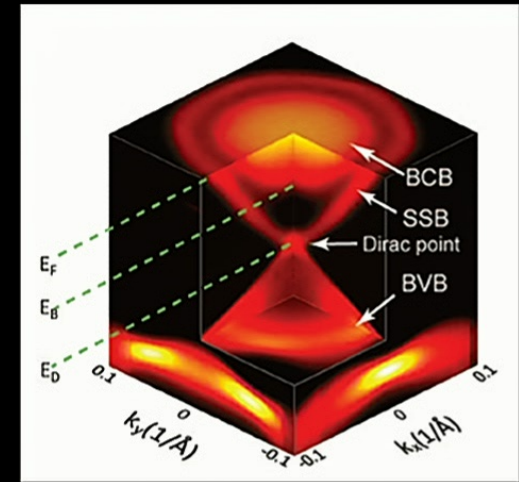
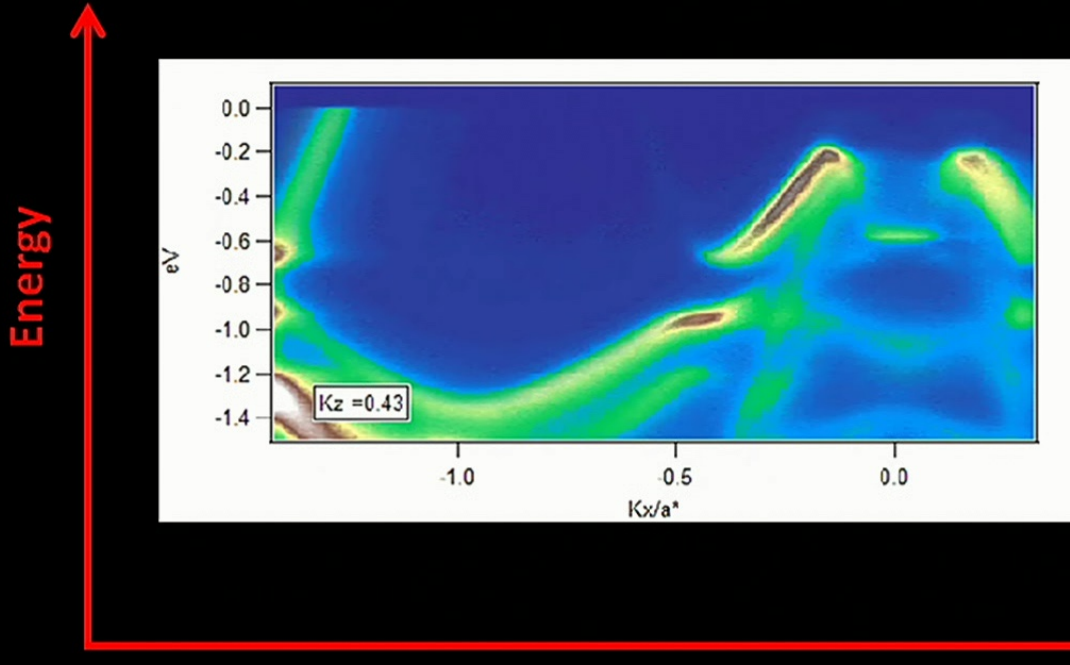
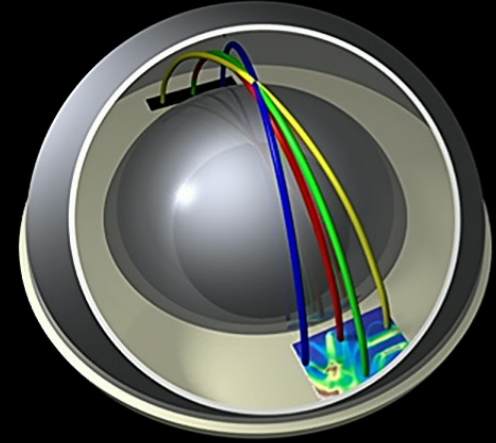
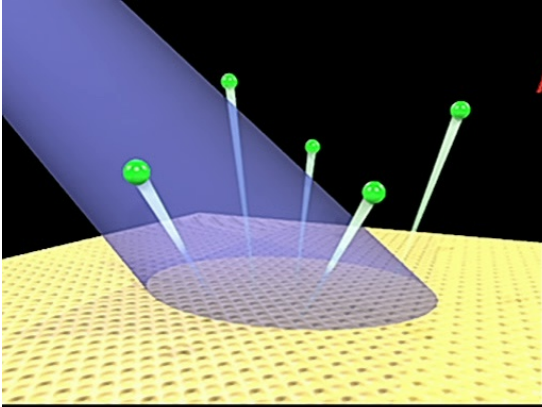
Synchrotron Radiation



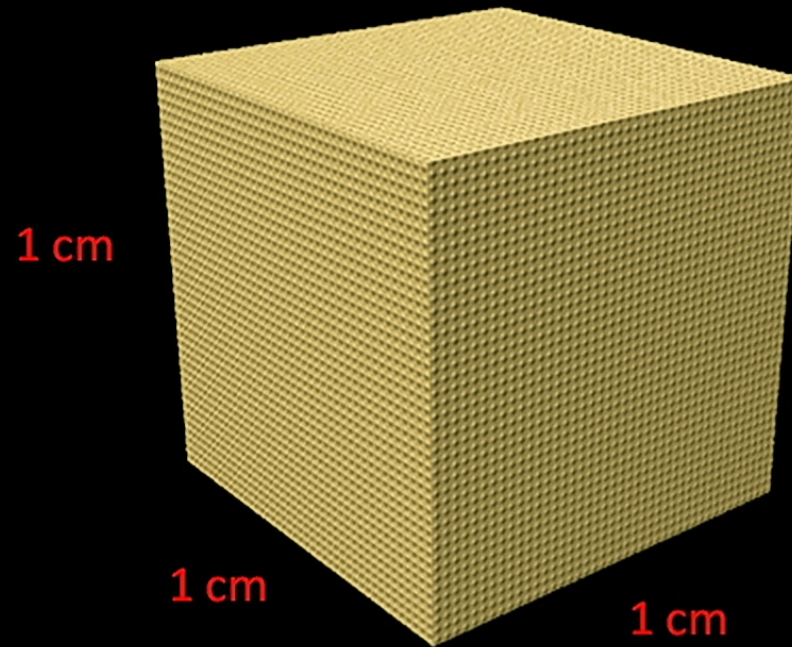
Angle Resolved Photoemission Spectroscopy (ARPES)



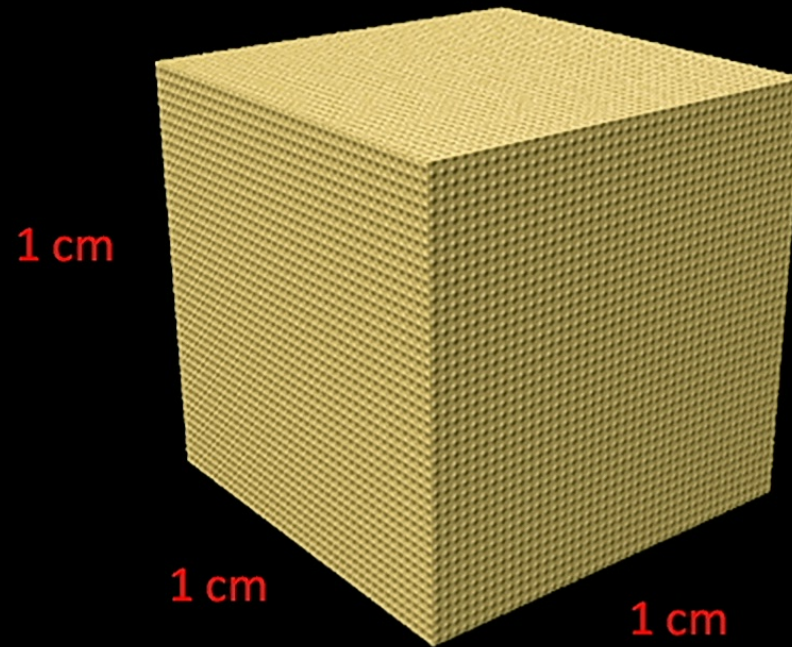
Angle Resolved Photoemission Spectroscopy (ARPES)



Many-body Physics

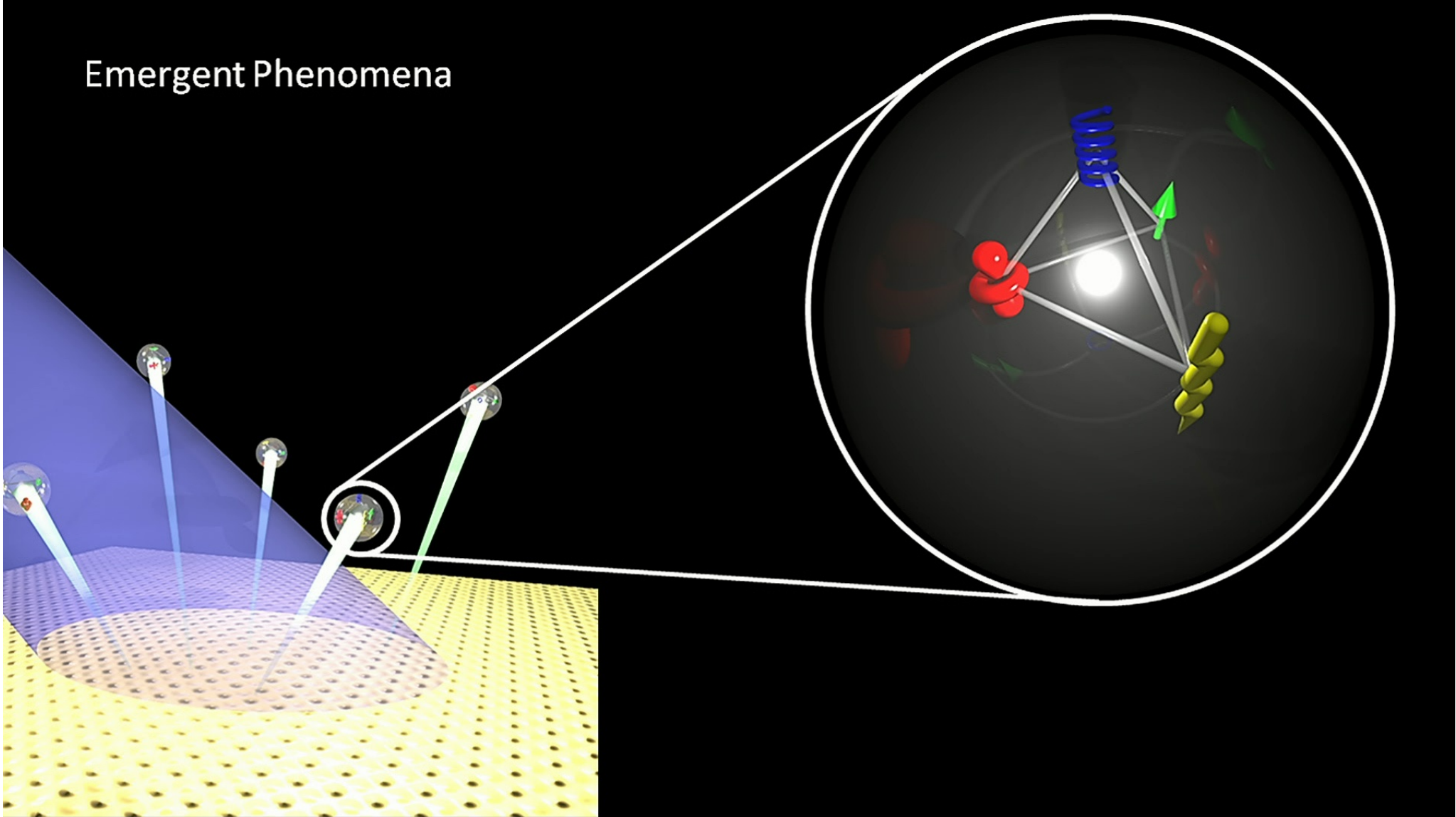


Many-body Physics

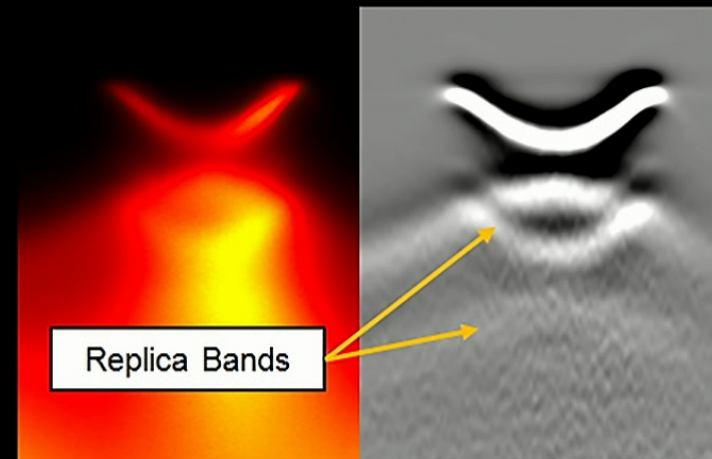
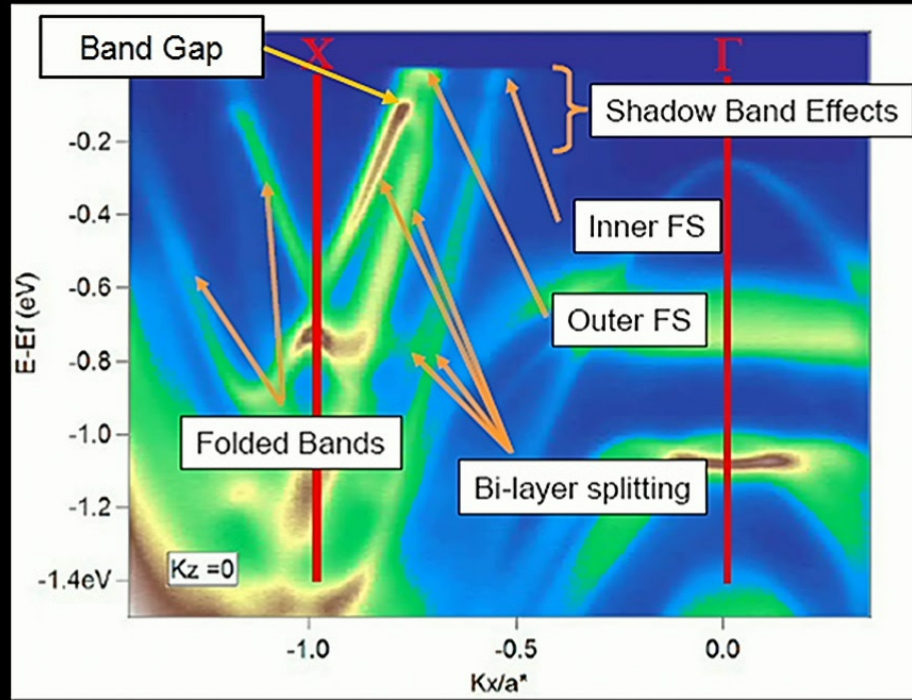


Number of atoms: ~50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000

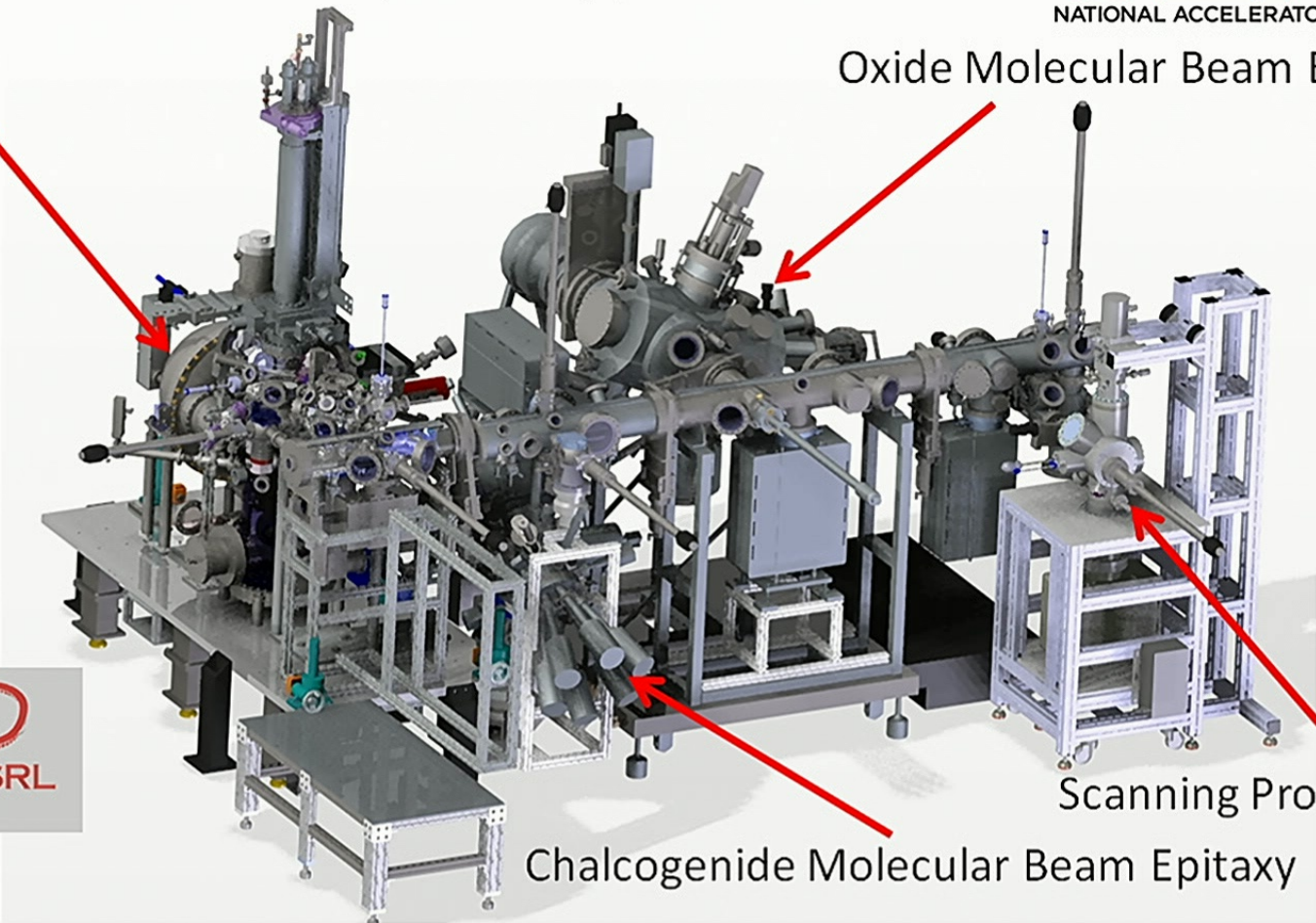
Emergent Phenomena



Emergent Phenomena



SSRL Beamline 5-2:
Angle Resolved Photoemission Spectroscopy



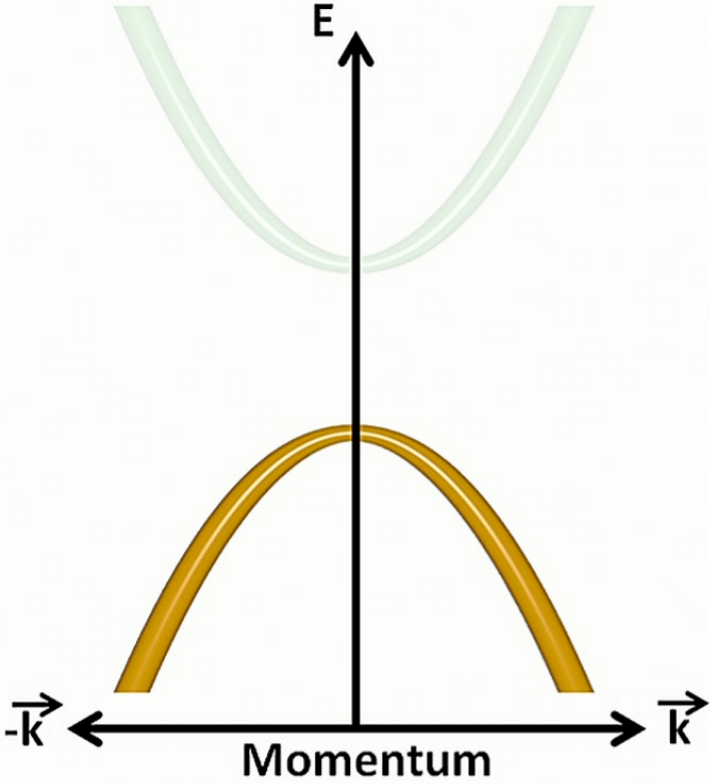
Oxide Molecular Beam Epitaxy

Scanning Probe Microscopy

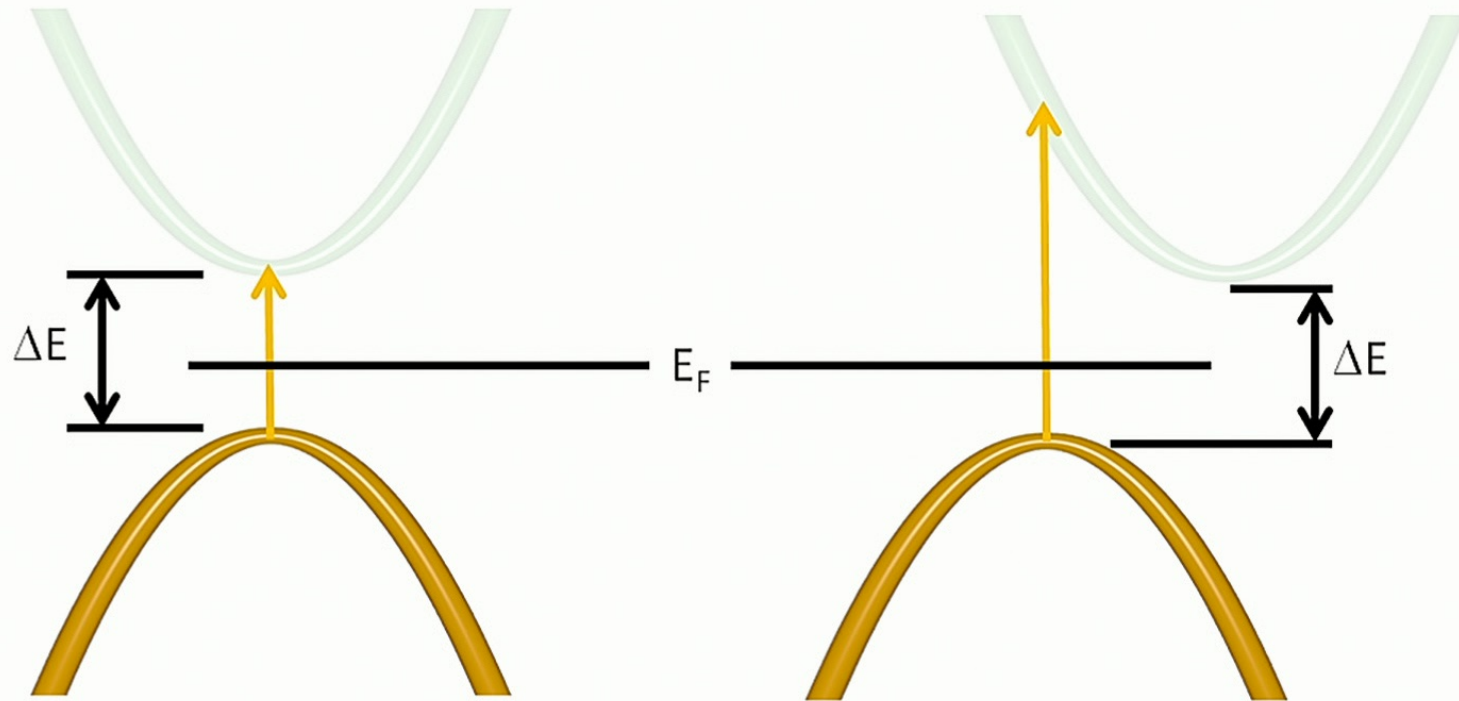
Chalcogenide Molecular Beam Epitaxy

A straight shot

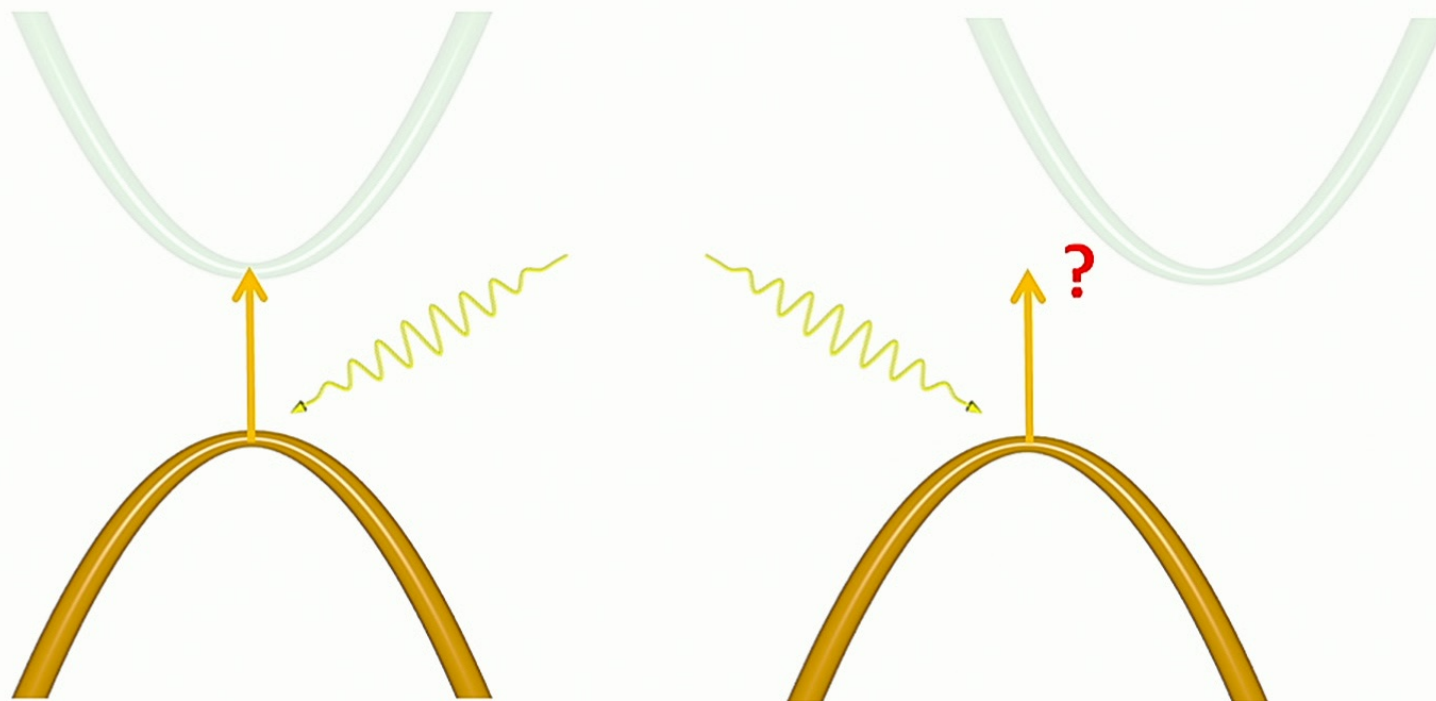
Short Term Memory Test:



Direct vs Indirect Band Gap



How to Bridge the Gap: Electron-Phonon Coupling



One way to think about it.....

We start with $H' = H_{eP} + H_{eL}$

where for a crystal $H_{eL} = \sum_{\substack{\{\mathbf{R} + \tau_{\mathbf{R},j,\alpha_j} + \eta_{\mathbf{R},j,\alpha_j}\} \\ \{\mathbf{R}' + \tau_{\mathbf{R}',j,\alpha_{j'}}\}}} V(\{\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{R} + \tau_{\mathbf{R},j,\alpha_j} + \eta_{\mathbf{R},j,\alpha_j}\}) - V(\{\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{R}' + \tau_{\mathbf{R}',j,\alpha_{j'}}\})$

with small displacements $\langle \hat{R}'_{j',\alpha_{j'}} | H_{eL} | \hat{R}_{j,\alpha_j} \rangle = \frac{\partial V}{\partial d} \hat{d} \cdot (\eta_{\hat{R}_{j,\alpha_j}} - \eta_{\hat{R}'_{j',\alpha_{j'}}})$

where $\mathbf{d} \equiv \mathbf{R} + \tau_j + \eta_{\mathbf{R},j,\alpha_j} - \mathbf{R}' - \tau_{j'} - \eta_{\mathbf{R}',j',\alpha_{j'}}$

expand in phonon eigen vectors $\eta_{\mathbf{R},j,\alpha_j} = \sum_{\lambda,\mathbf{q}} \left(\frac{\eta}{2NM_j\omega_{\lambda,\mathbf{q}}} \right)^{1/2} \left[\hat{\mathbf{e}}_{\lambda\mathbf{q}} e^{i\mathbf{q}\cdot(\mathbf{R}+\tau_j)} A(\lambda,\mathbf{q}) + \hat{\mathbf{e}}_{\lambda\mathbf{q}}^* e^{-i\mathbf{q}\cdot(\mathbf{R}+\tau_j)} A'(\lambda,\mathbf{q}) \right]$

A and A' are operators with $\langle n_{\lambda\mathbf{q}} - 1 | A(\lambda,\mathbf{q}) | n_{\lambda\mathbf{q}} \rangle = \sqrt{n_{\lambda\mathbf{q}}}$ $\langle n_{\lambda\mathbf{q}} + 1 | A^*(\lambda,\mathbf{q}) | n_{\lambda\mathbf{q}} \rangle = \sqrt{n_{\lambda\mathbf{q}} + 1}$

and phonon occupation $n_{\lambda,\mathbf{q}} = \left(e^{\frac{\eta\omega_{\lambda,\mathbf{q}}}{kT}} - 1 \right)^{-1}$

in other words $H' = 42$



Physics of the Alley-oop.....



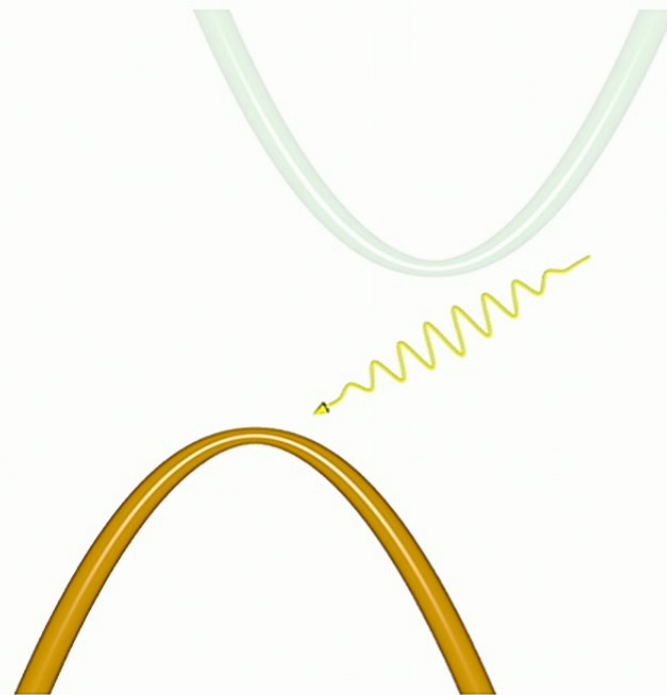
Physics of the Alley-oop.....



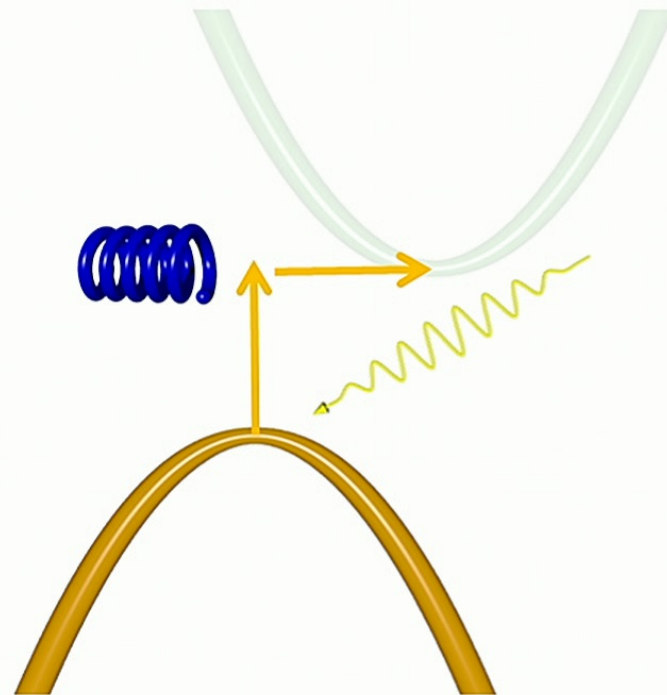
Physics of the Alley-oop.....



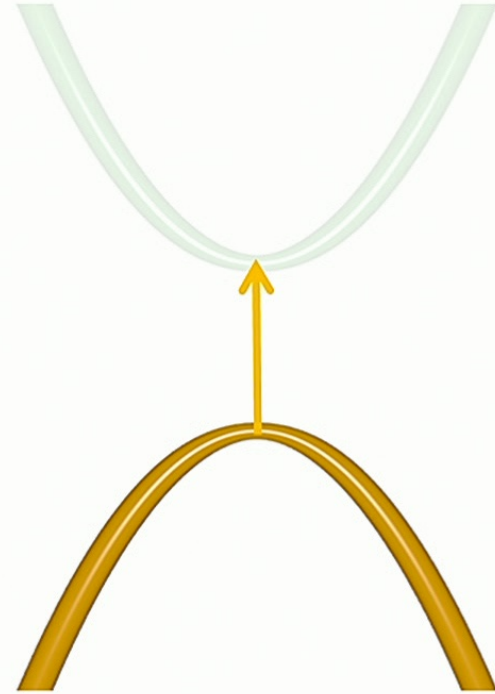
Electron-Phonon Coupling



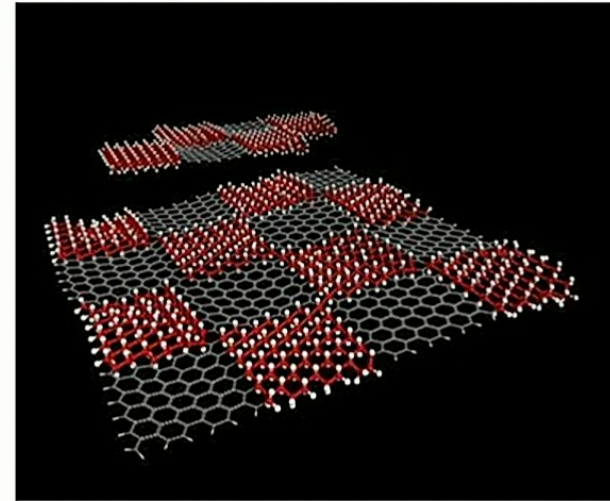
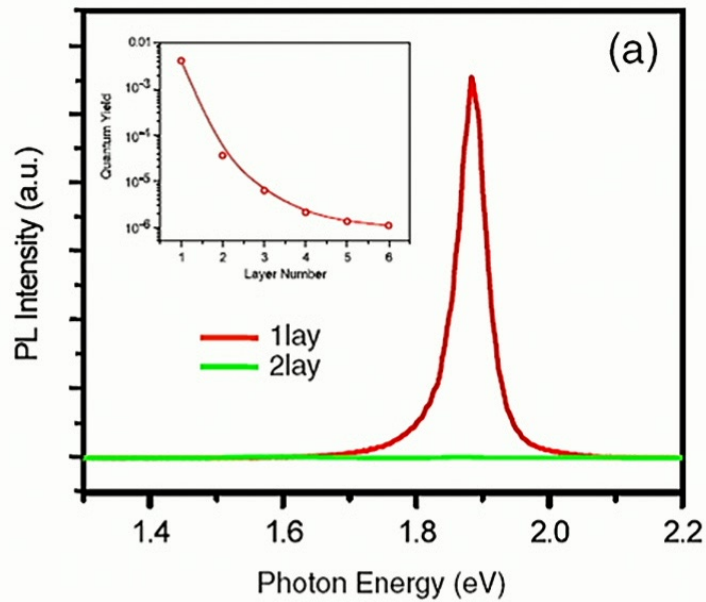
Electron-Phonon Coupling



The Straight Shot



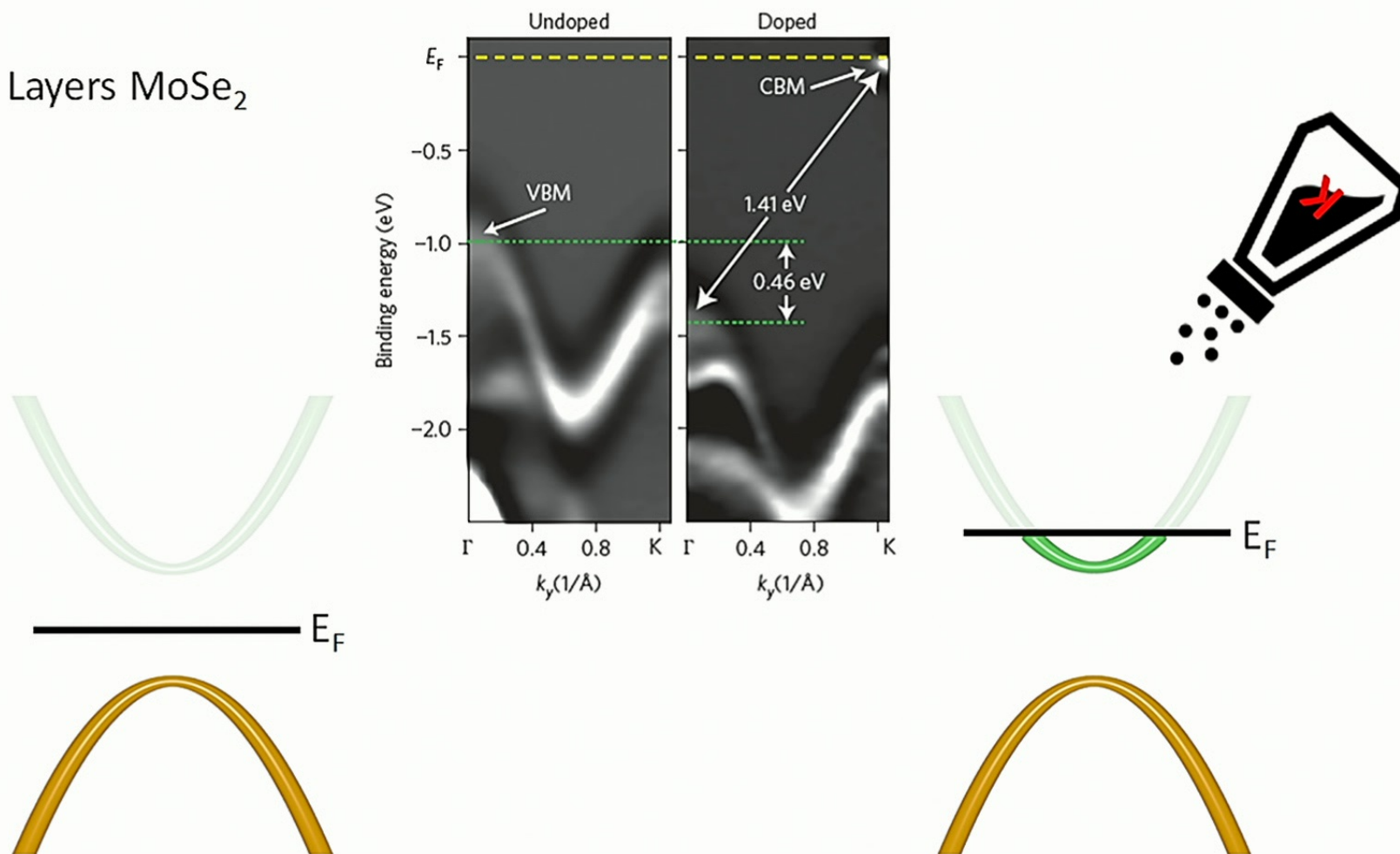
Transition Metal Dichalcogenides



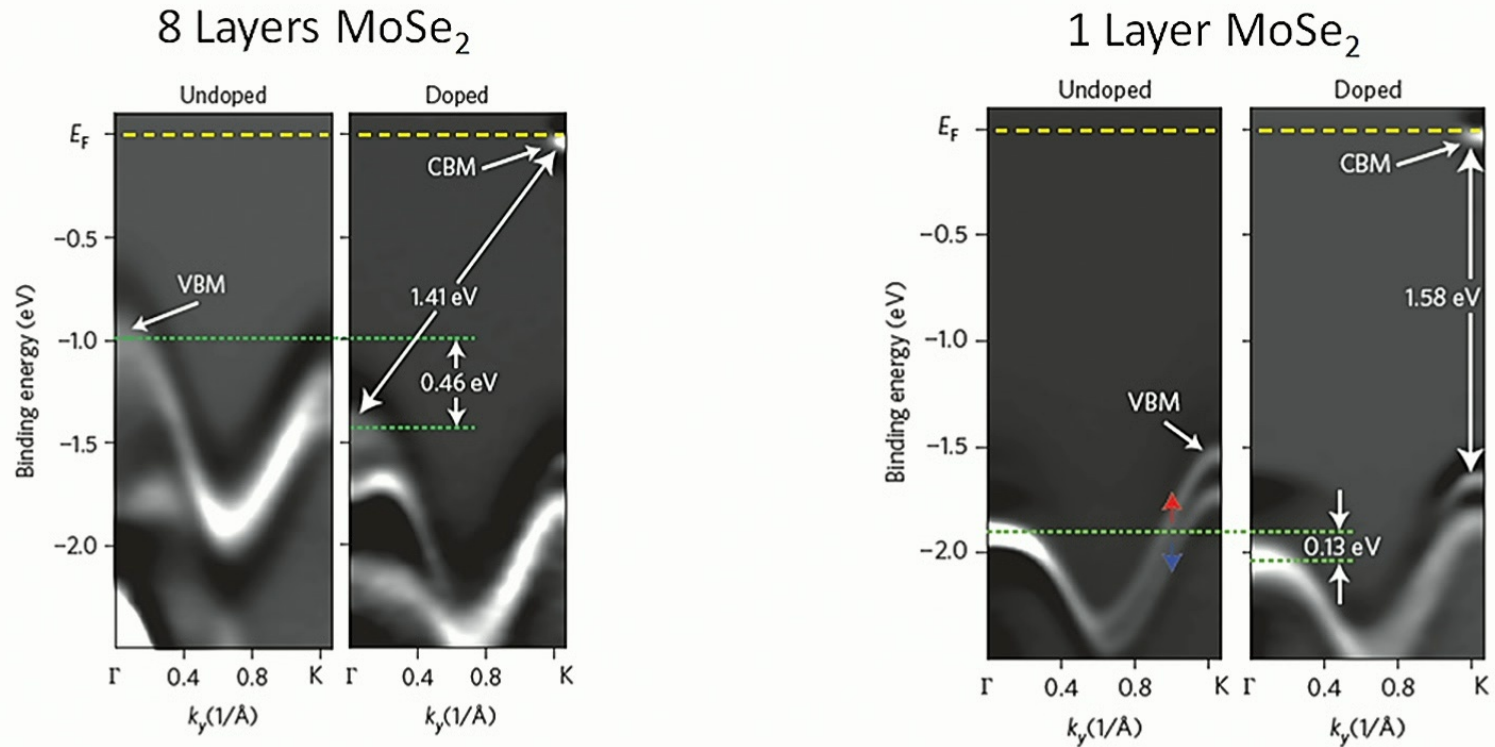
- MX_2 has non-linear response to light at wavelengths used in optical communications, but only when one layer is present
- Theory suggests this is due to an indirect to direct bandgap transition in the electronic structure

Doping Electrons – Moving E_F

8 Layers MoSe_2

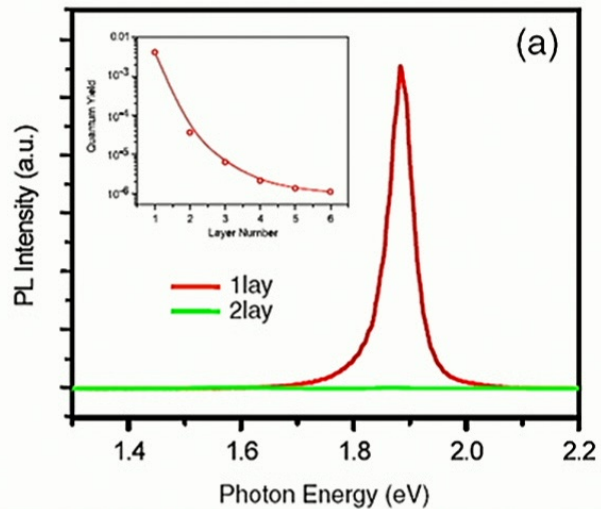
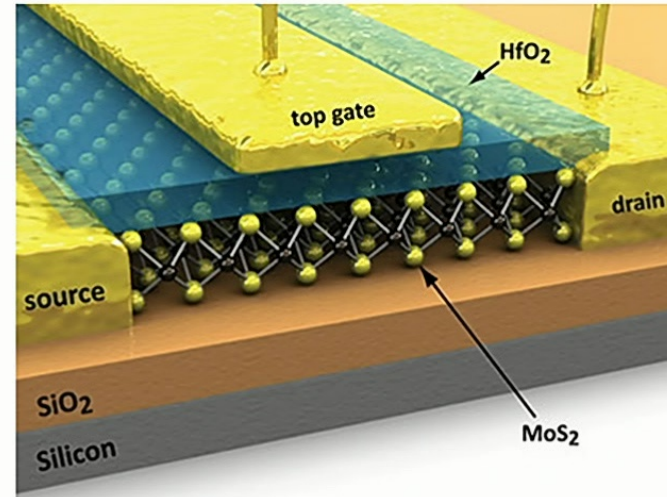
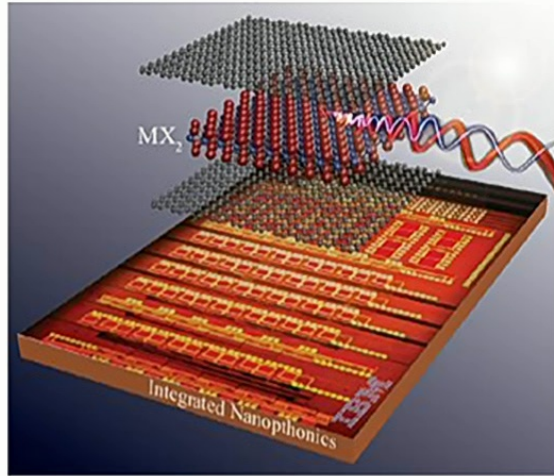


Single Layer Direct Bandgap Transition



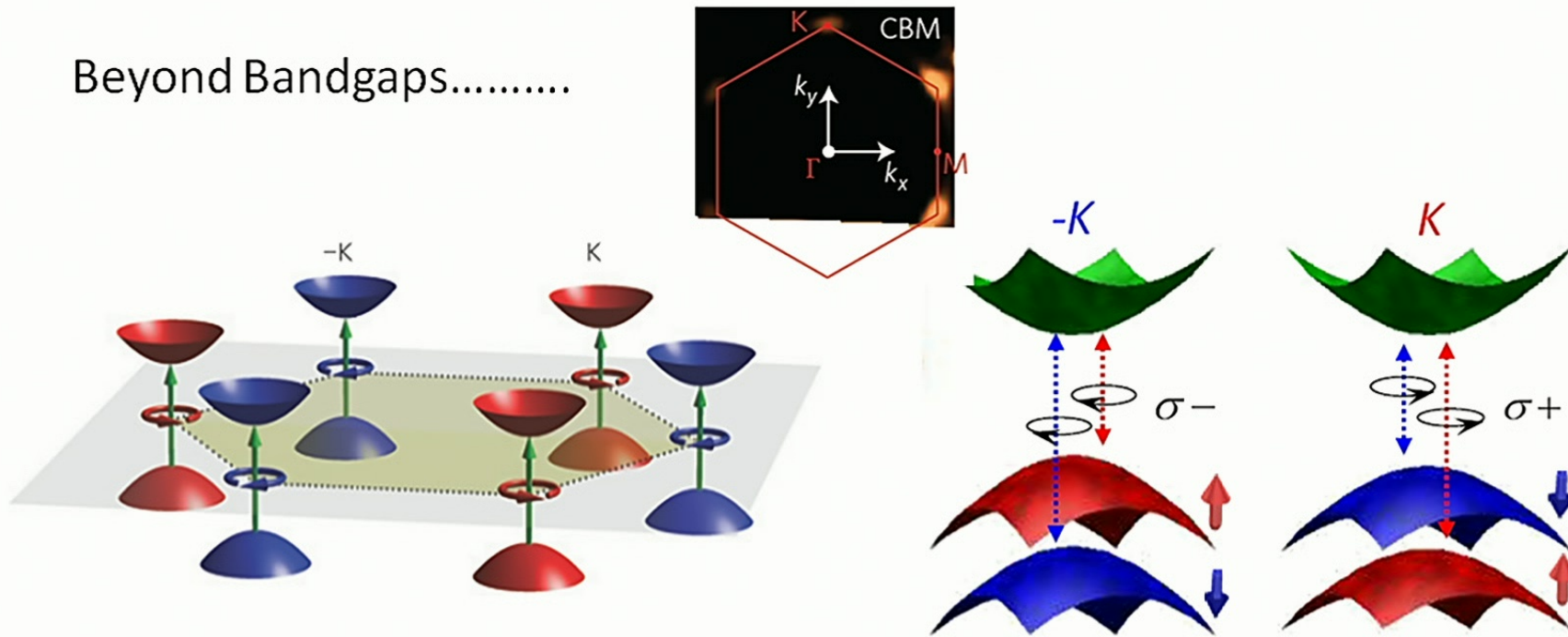
- By adding potassium, we can add electrons to the system and shift the bands down in energy
- Direct observation of the direct-indirect band gap crossover
- Doping also revealed a tunable direct bandgap!!

Expanding Bandwidth and Efficiency in Optoelectronics



- A direct bandgap semiconductor one layer thick has great potential for optoelectronic applications
- Improving efficiency on the quantum level
- Theory suggested MoS₂ and MoSe₂ could be just such a system

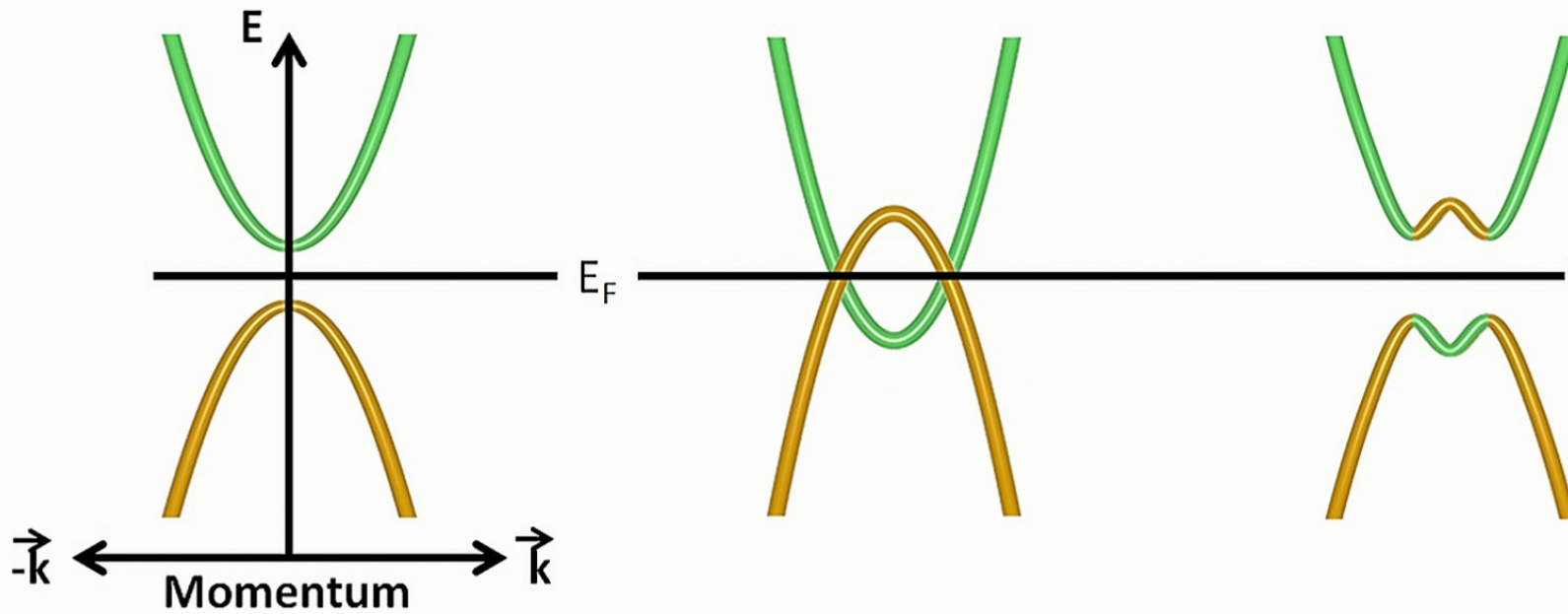
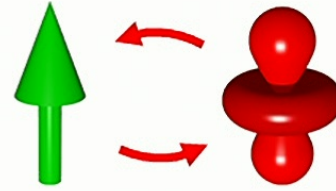
Beyond Bandgaps.....



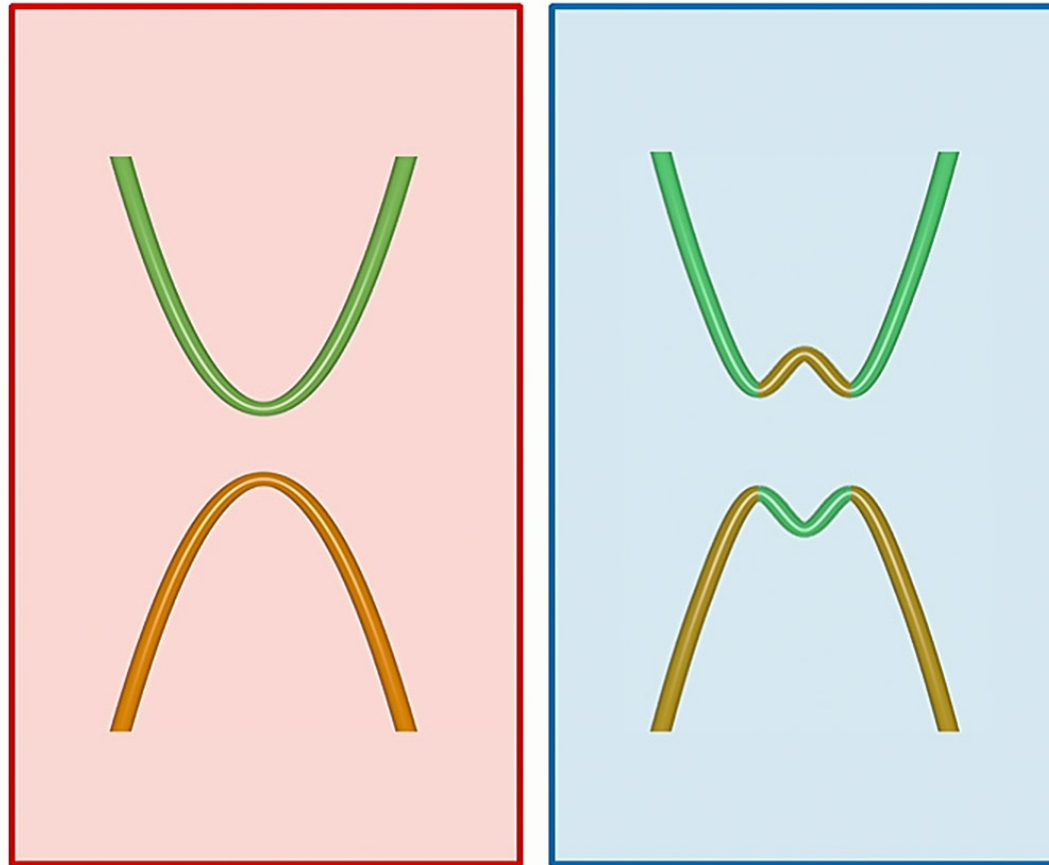
- Lack of spatial inversion symmetry creates contrast in bandstructure
- Opens possibility to couple to different electronic states
- “Valleytronics” and “Spintronics” offers new routes for information storage
- Only possible with direct bandgap

Just Ignore the Mess

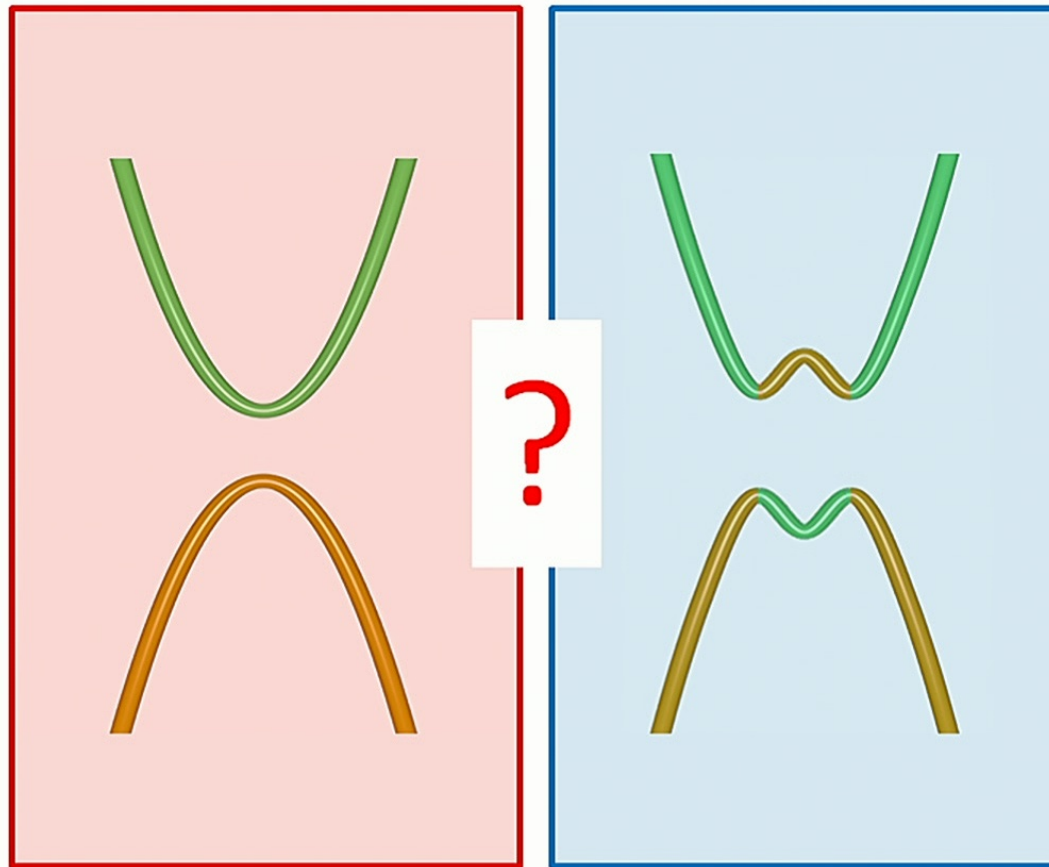
The Coupling of Electron Spin and Orbit



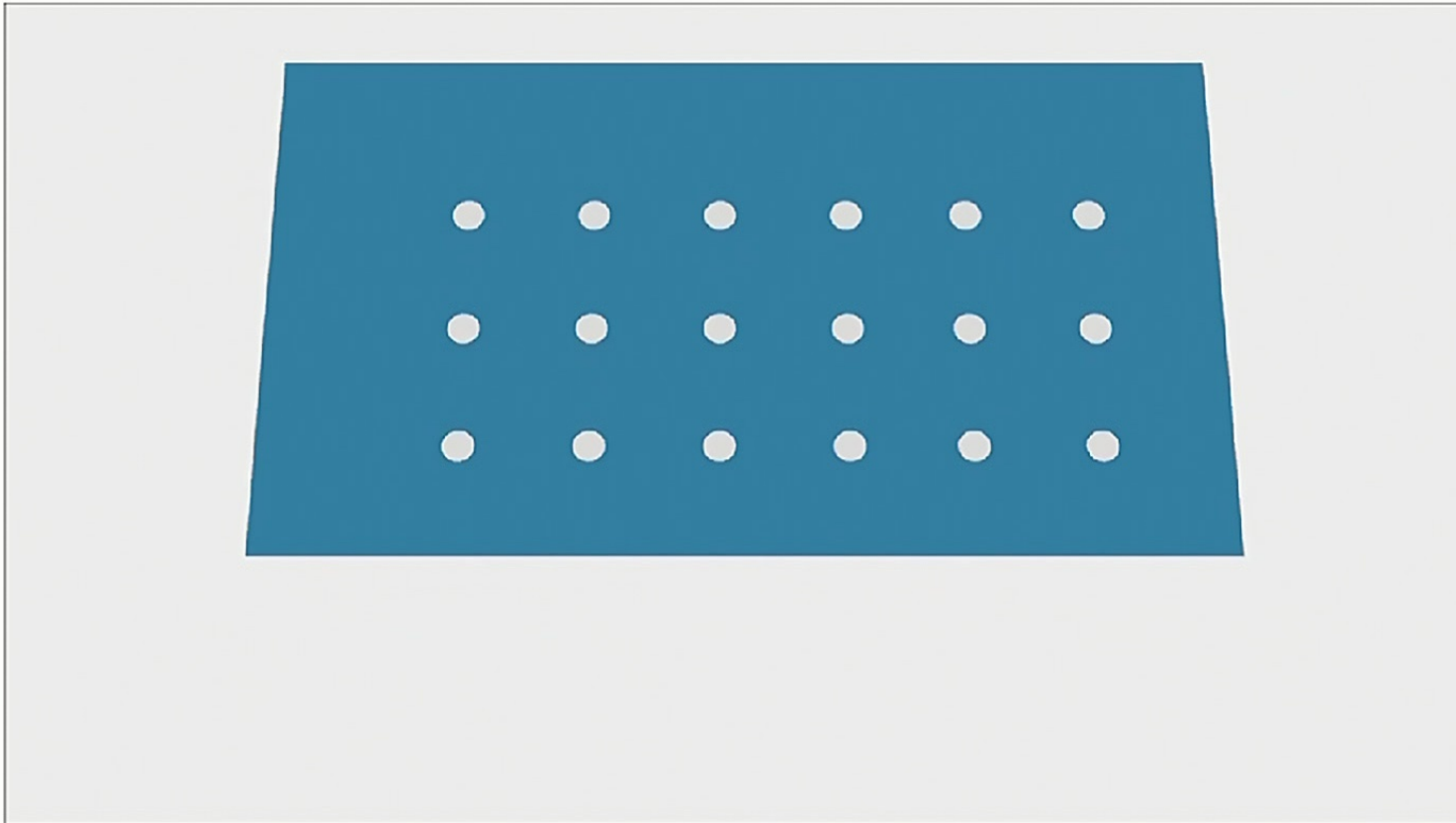
Interface of Materials with Different Spin-Orbit Coupling



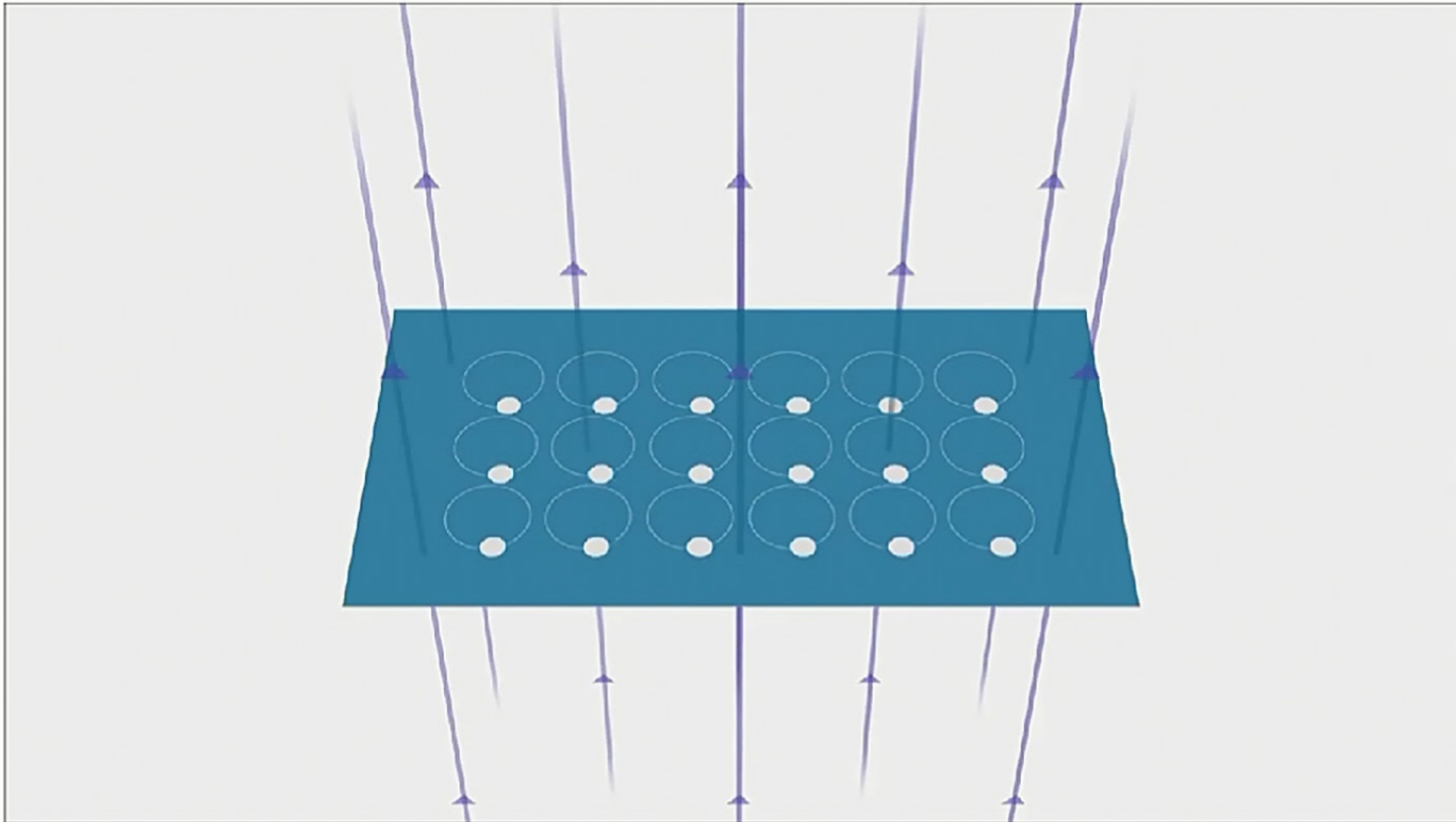
Interface of Materials with Different Spin-Orbit Coupling



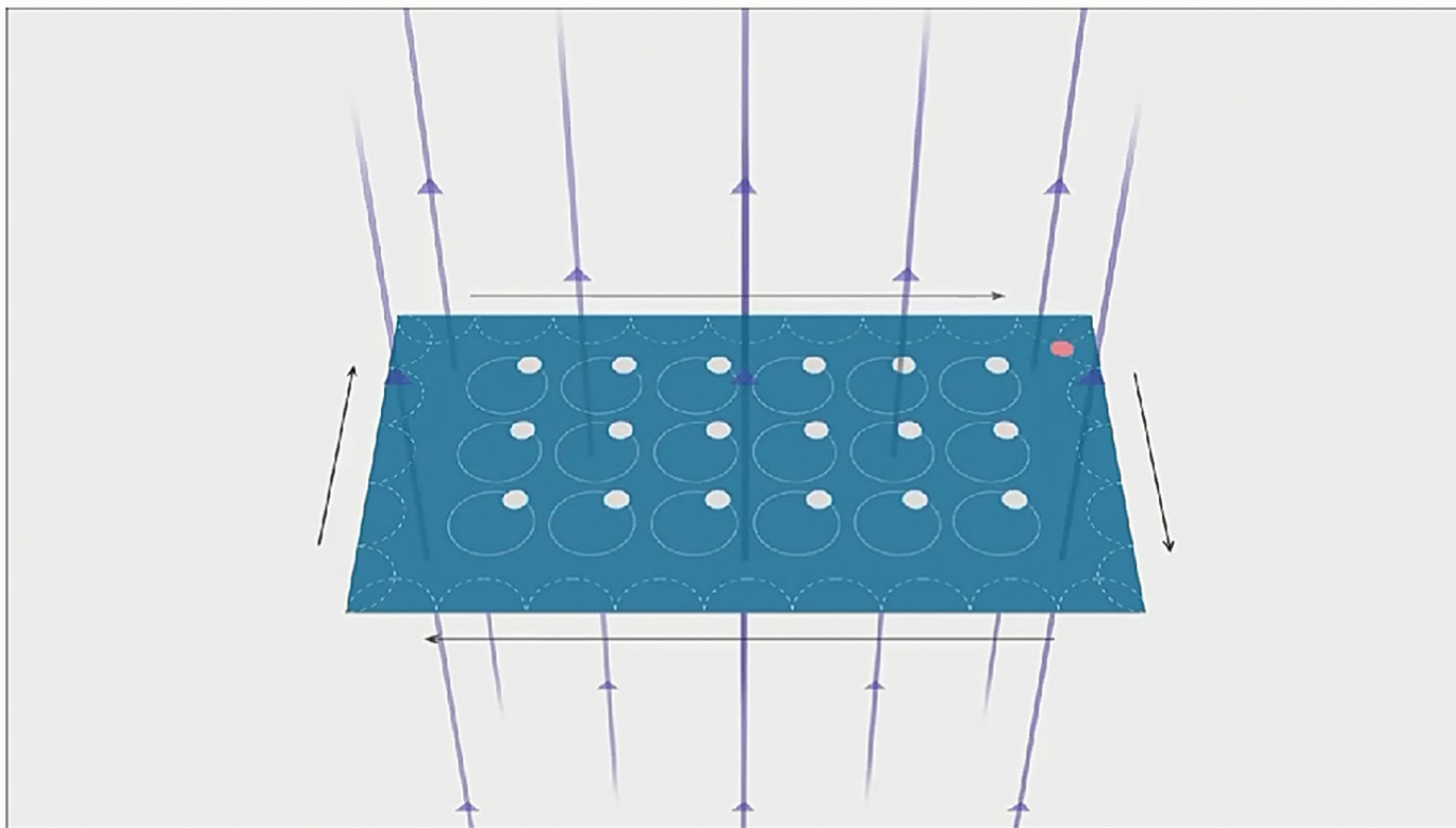
Edge Conduction and Topology



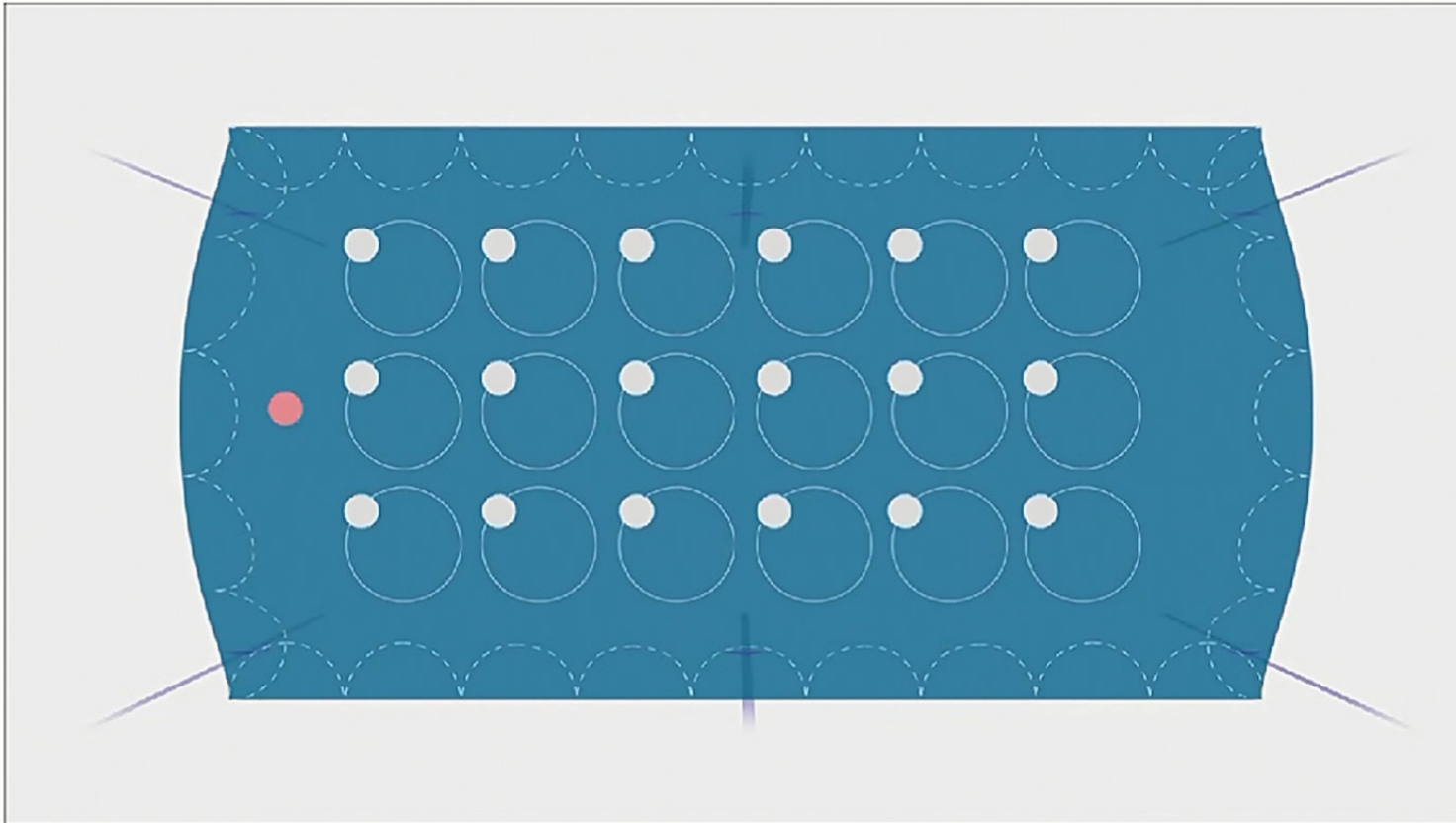
Edge Conduction and Topology



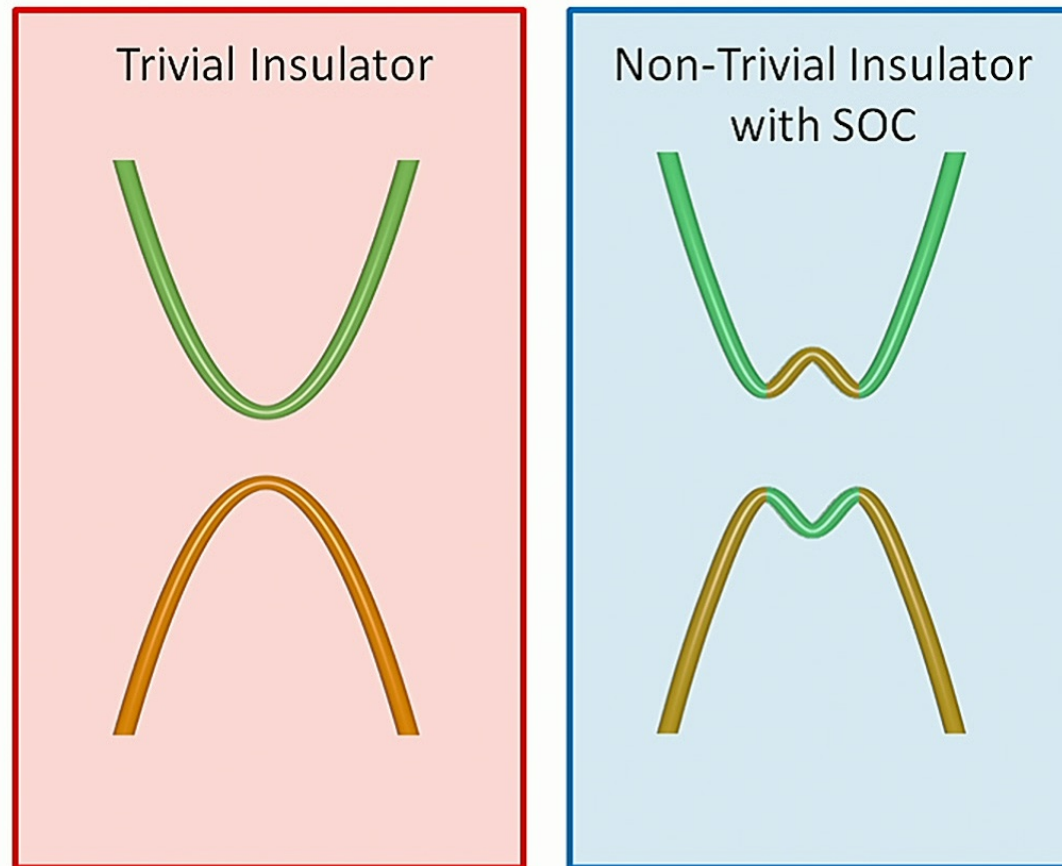
Edge Conduction and Topology



Edge Conduction and Topology



Interface of Materials with Different Spin-Orbit Coupling



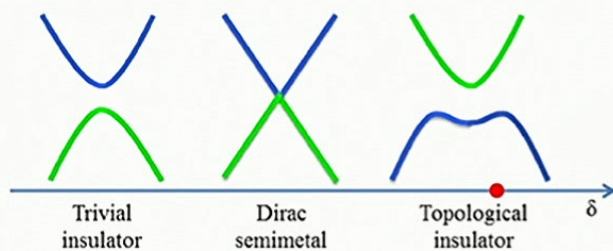
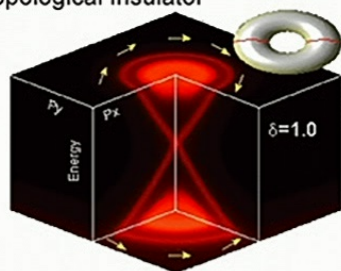
Topological Protection



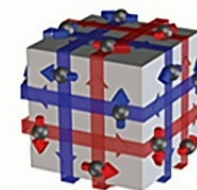
- Proposed Bridge to connect Hong Kong and China's mainland
- Connecting Left-handed and Right-handed traffic

Topological Insulators

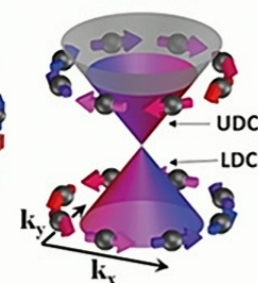
Topological Insulator



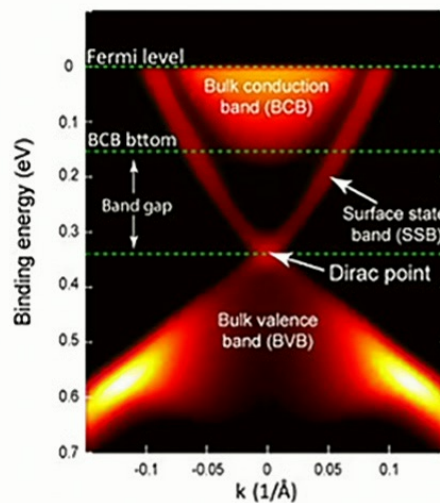
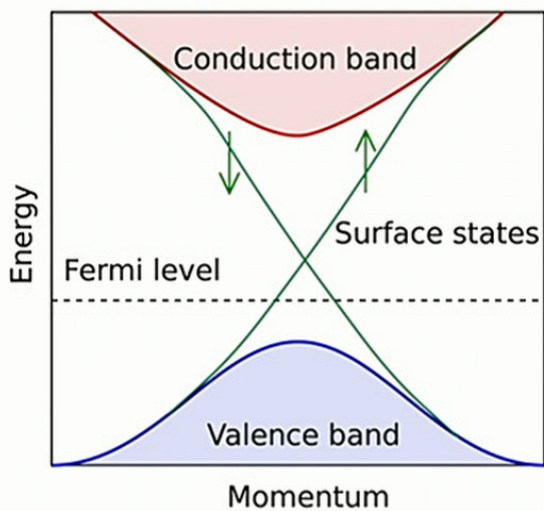
real-space



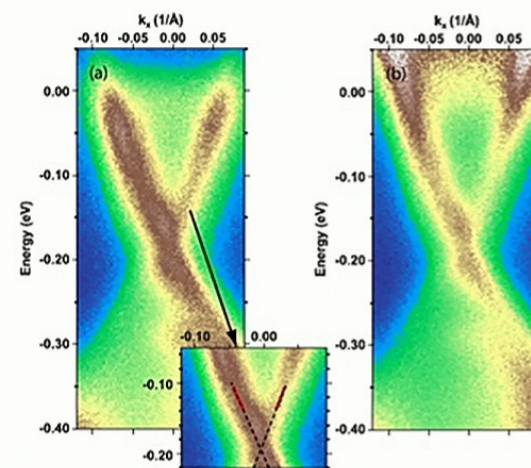
k-space



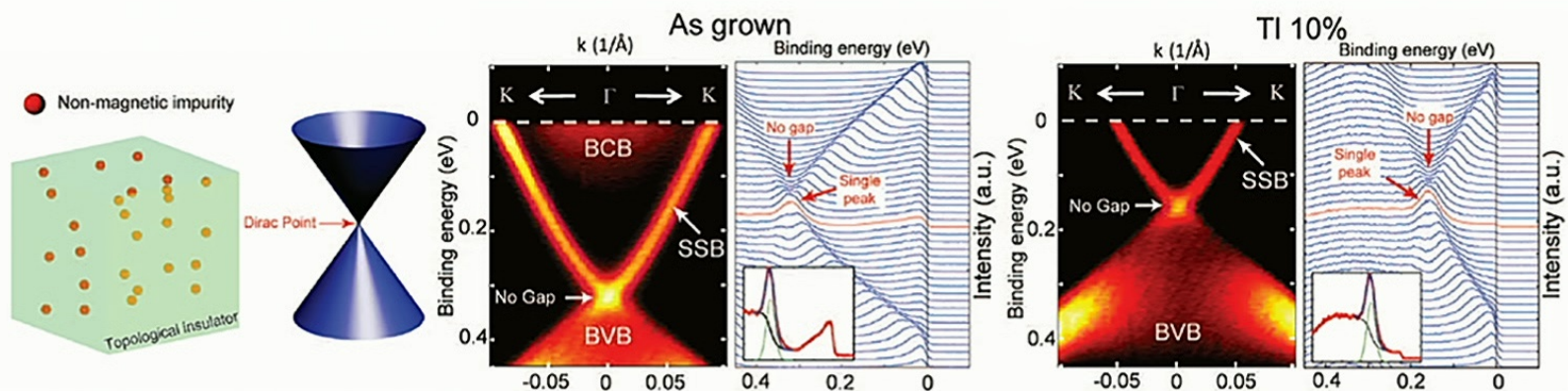
Bulk Bi_2Se_3



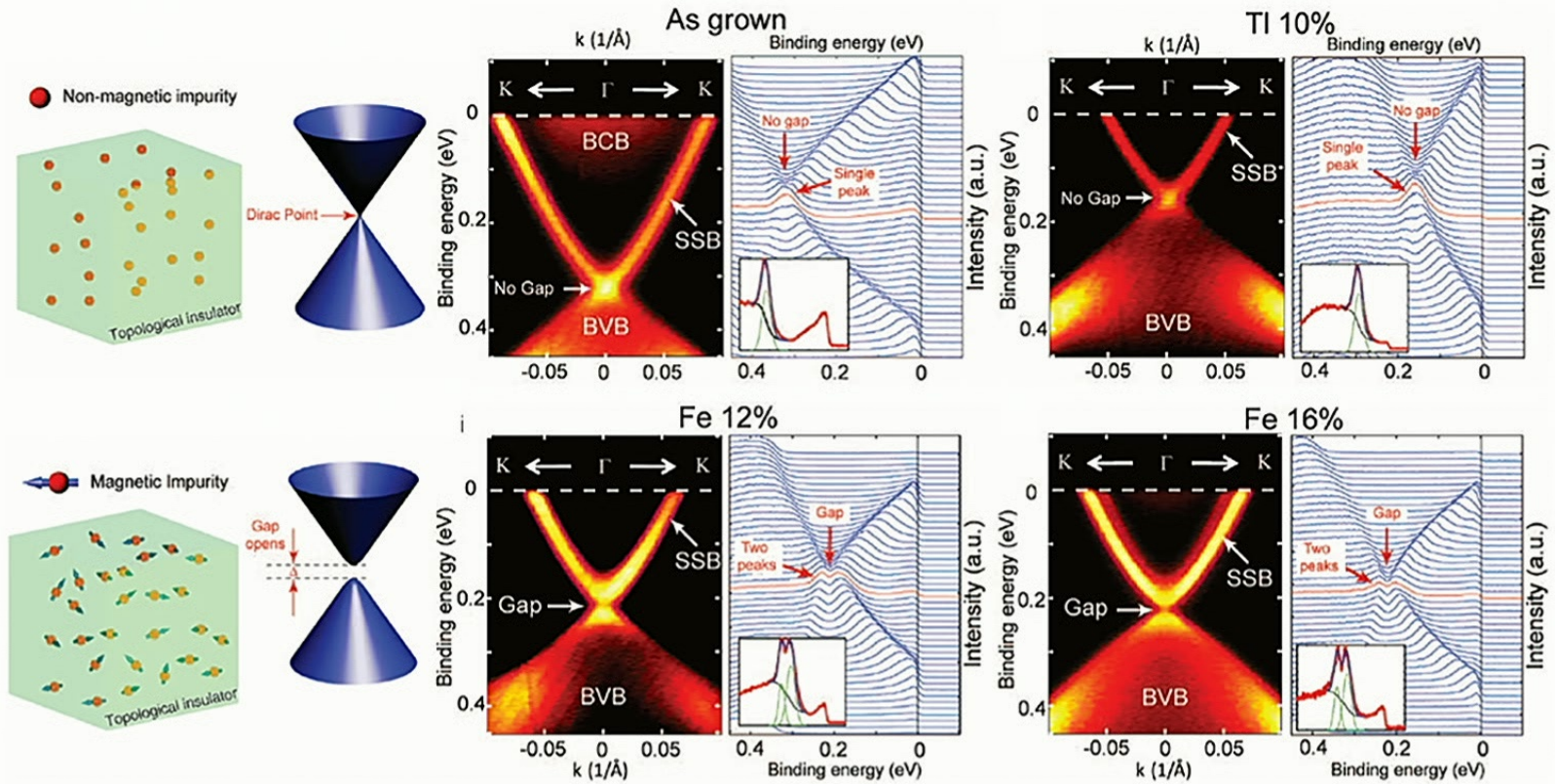
Thin Film Bi_2Se_3



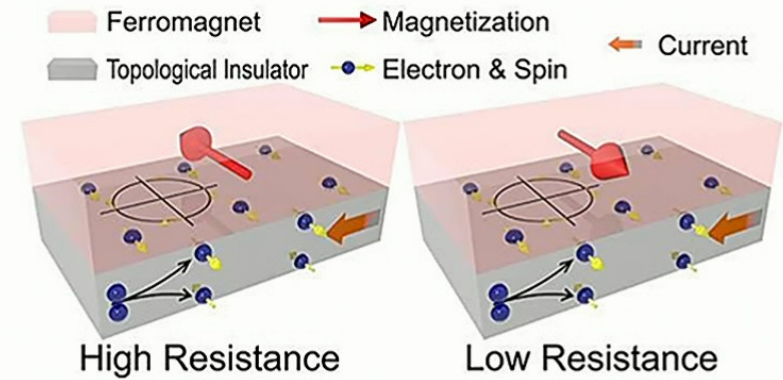
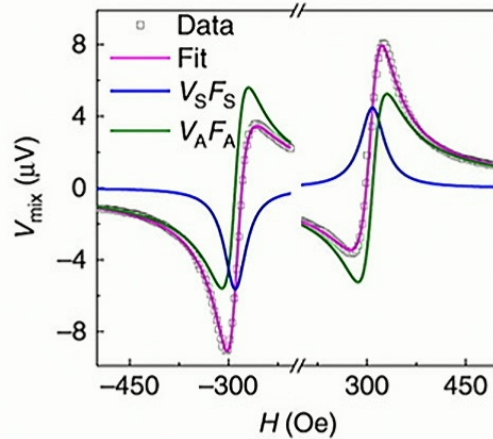
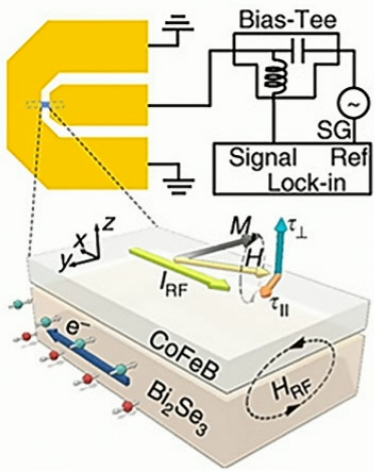
Mom was Right – Some Dirt You Just Can't Ignore



Mom was Right – Some Dirt You Just Can't Ignore

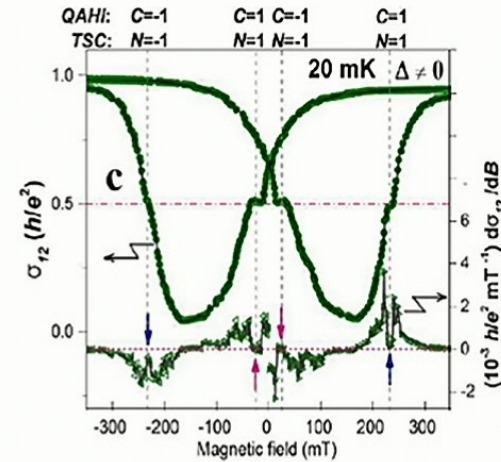
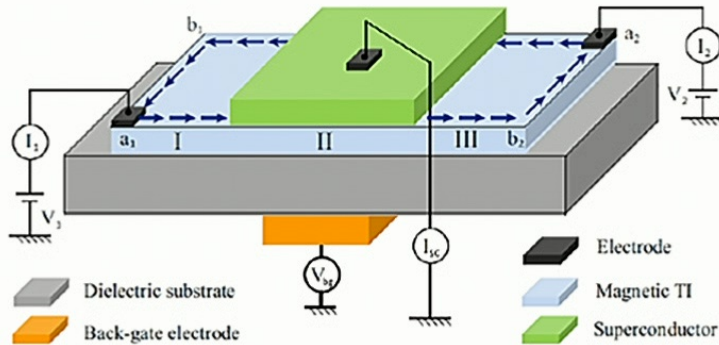


Controlling Spin

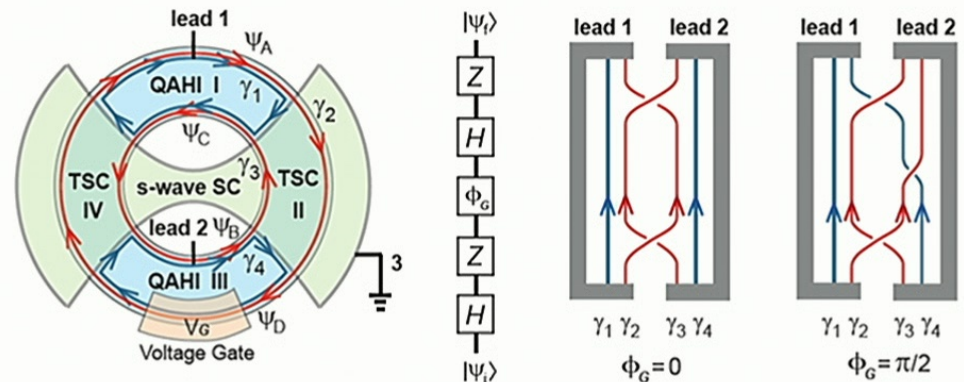


- Controlling spins across material interface
 - Spin valves
 - Magnetoresistive memory
 - Spintronics
- Improved efficiency by conducting spins without dissipative energy loss

Topological Protection and Quantum Computing

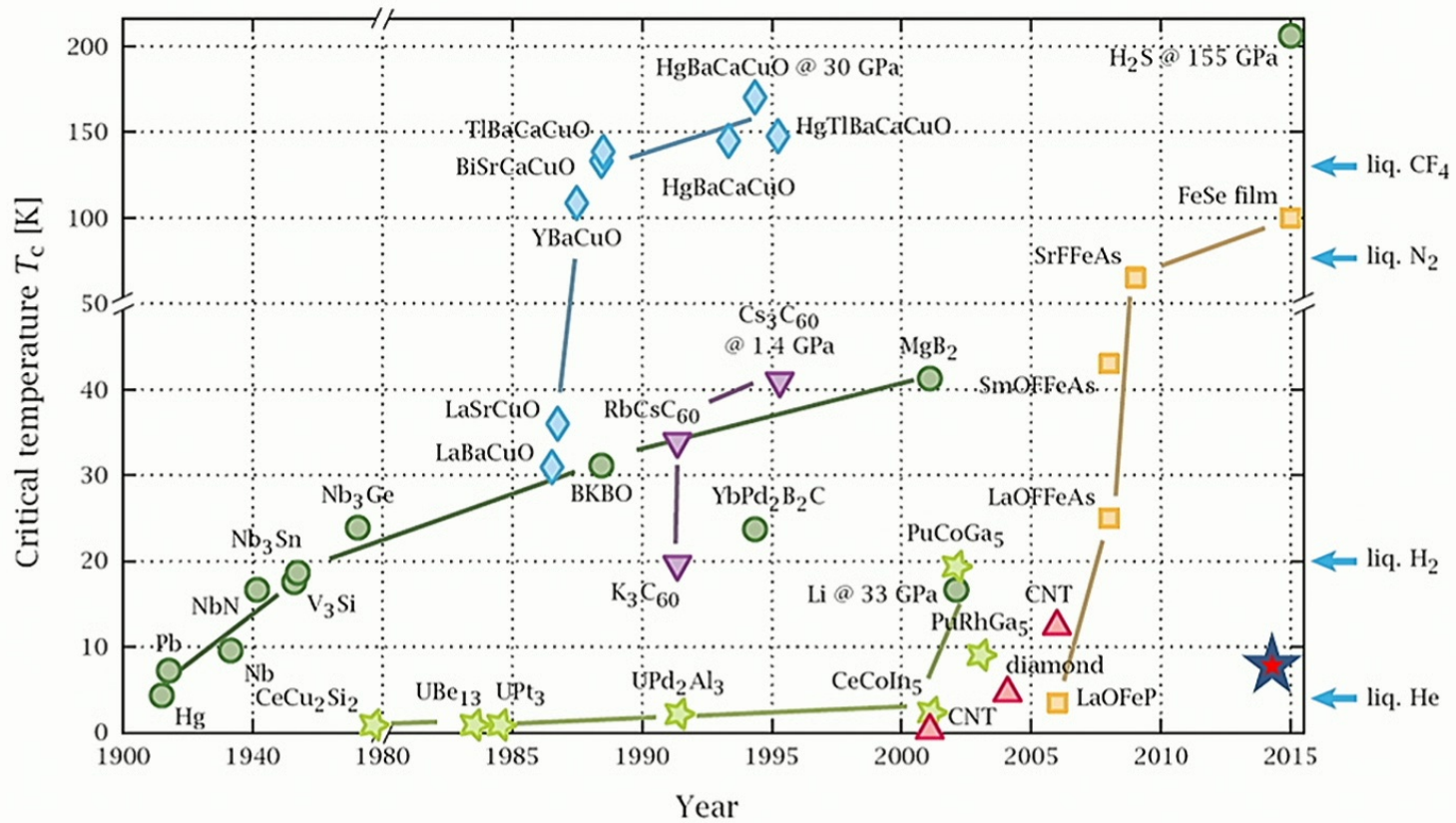


- Discovery of Majorana Fermions
 - Particles that are their own Antiparticle
 - Building block of Qubits
- Robust entangled states requiring less error correction

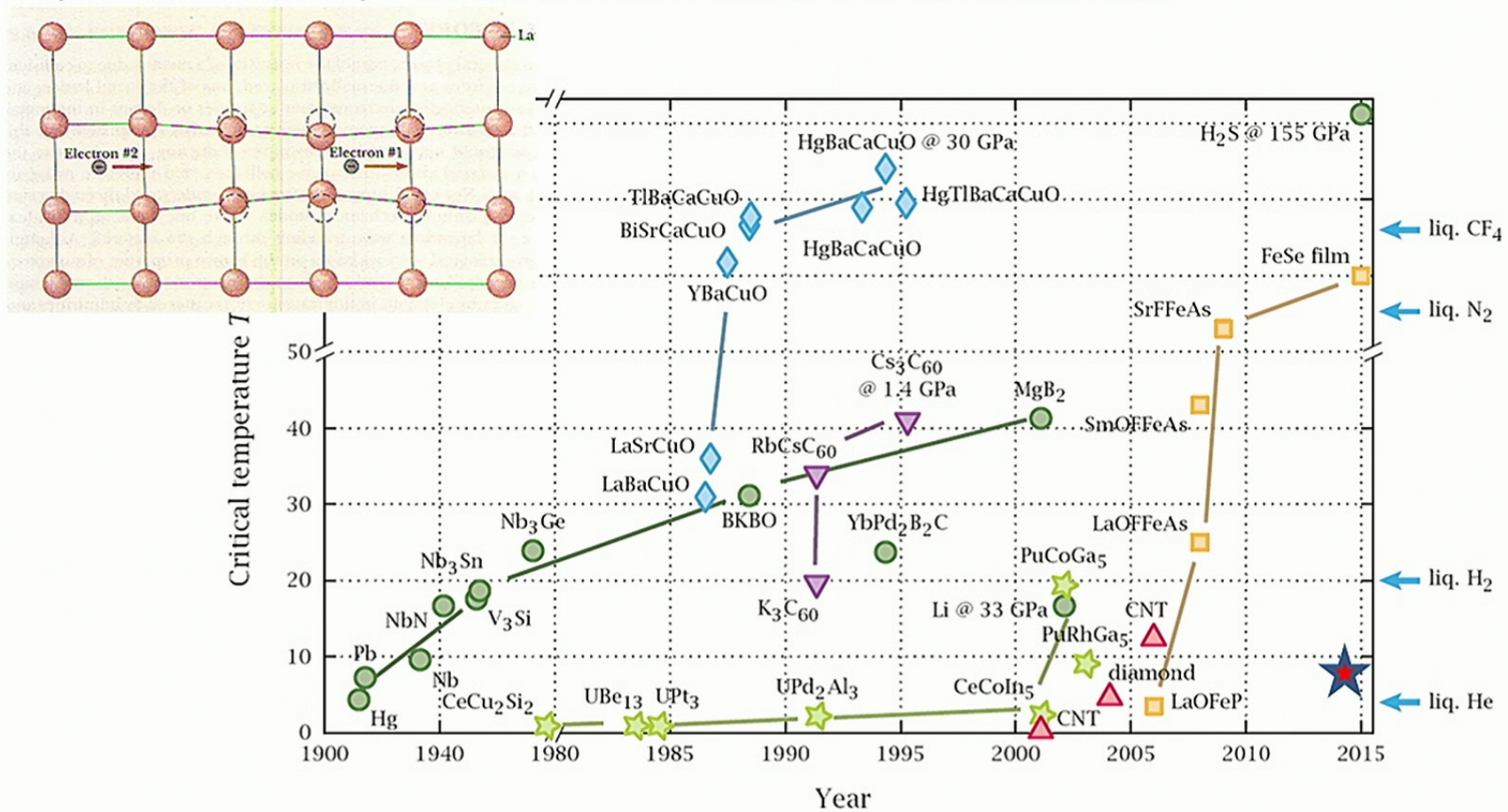


Resistance is futile

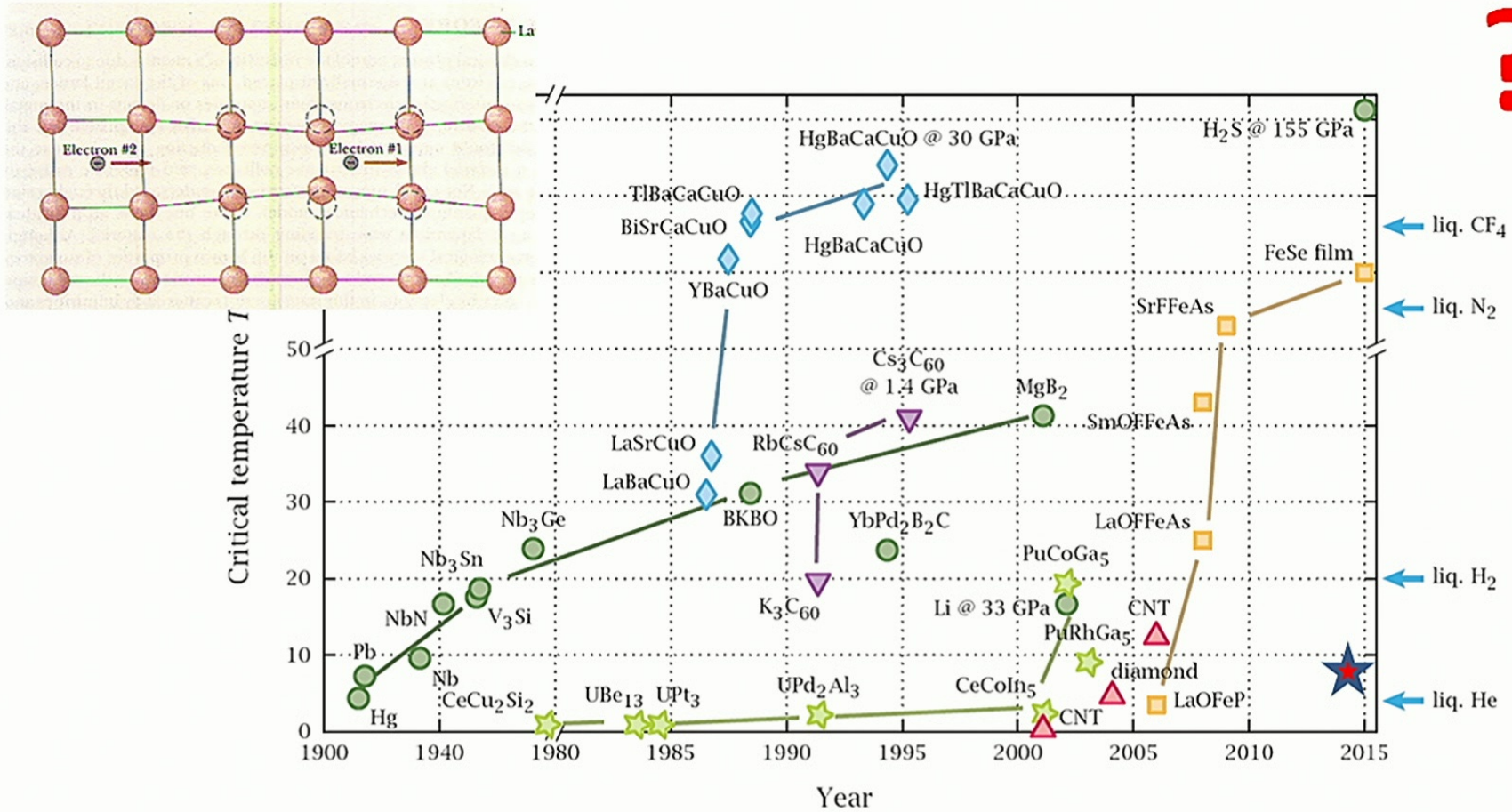
Superconductivity – Electrical Current without Resistance



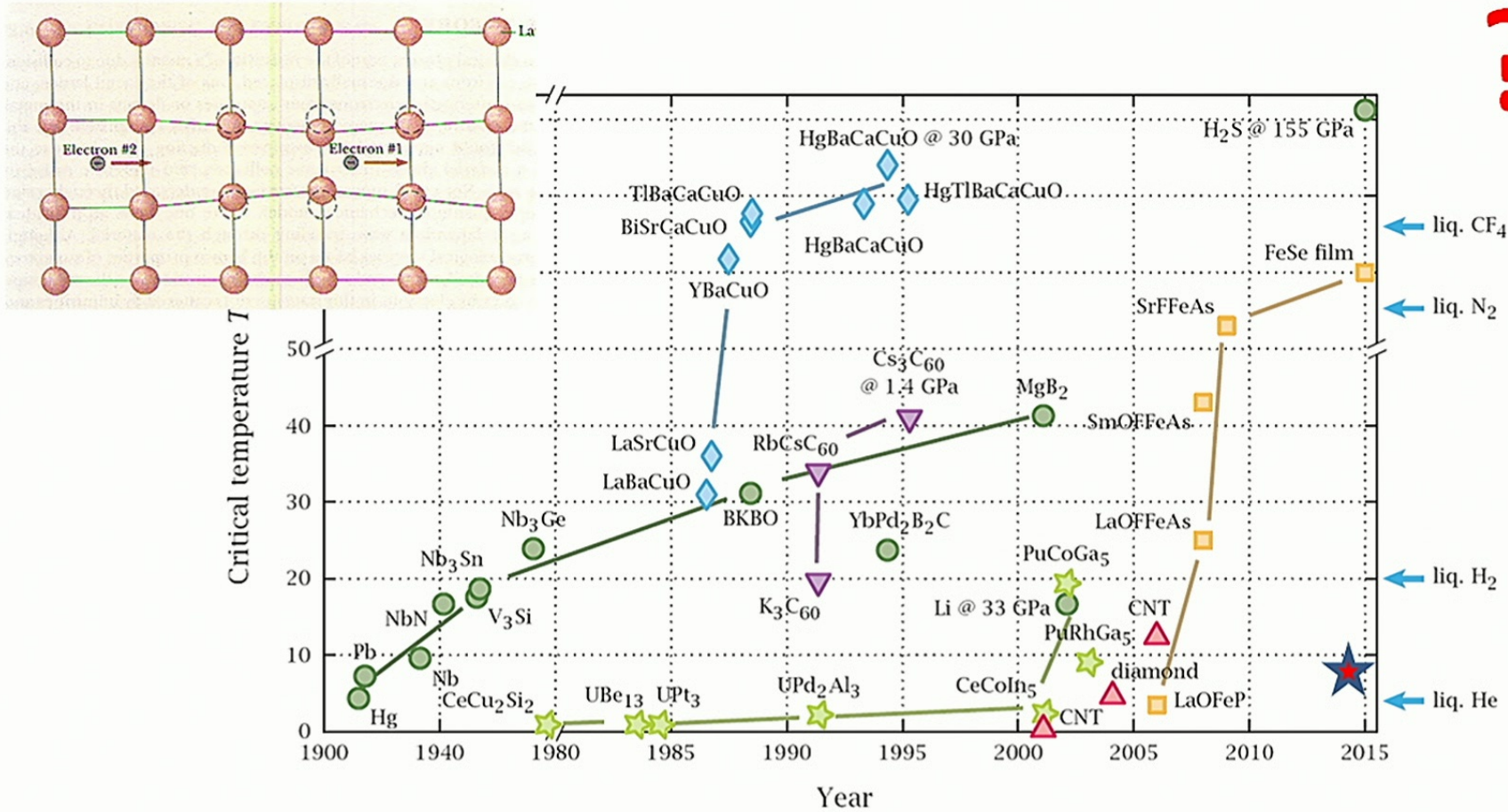
Superconductivity – Electrical Current without Resistance



Superconductivity – Electrical Current without Resistance

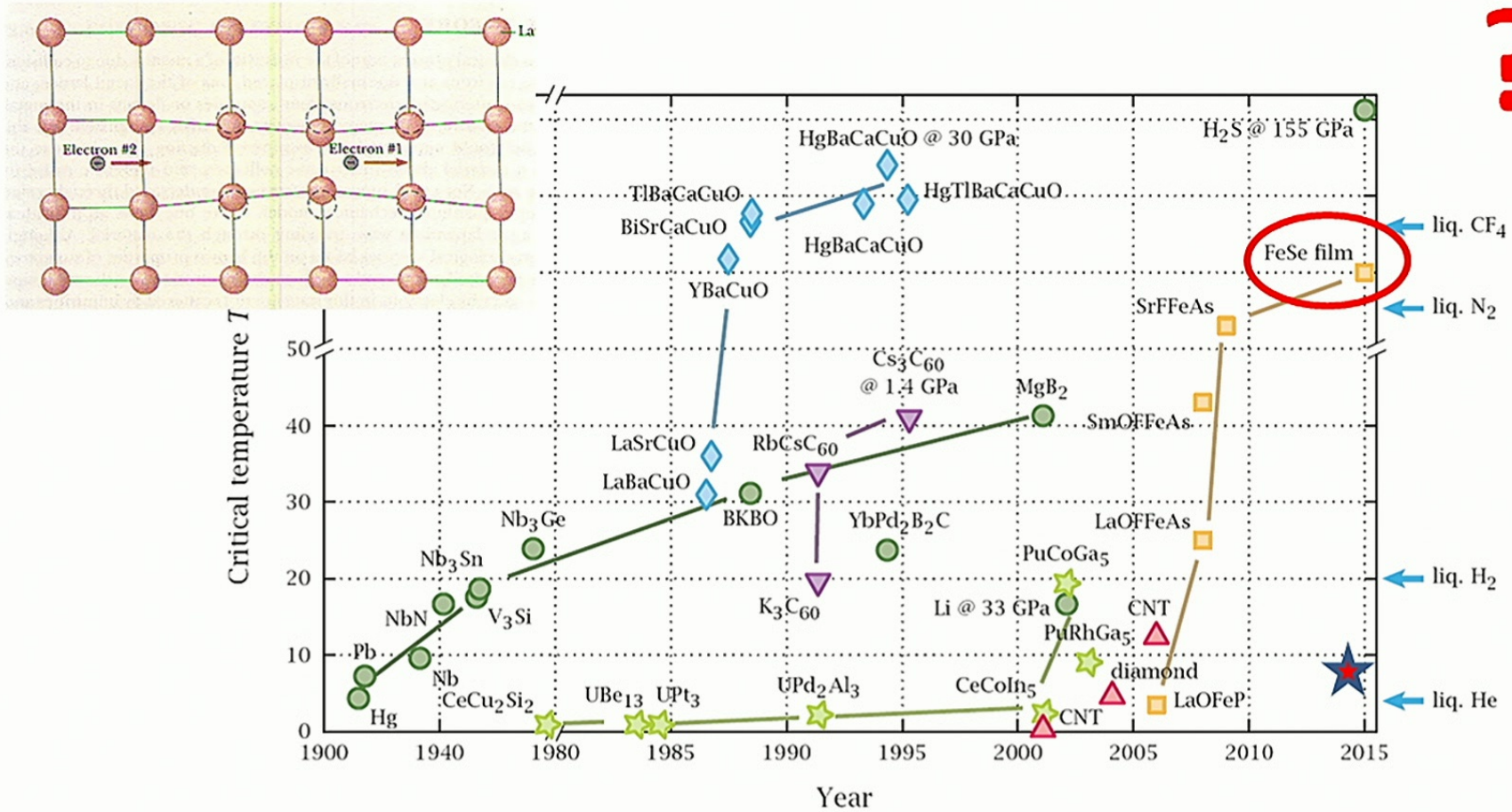


Superconductivity – Electrical Current without Resistance



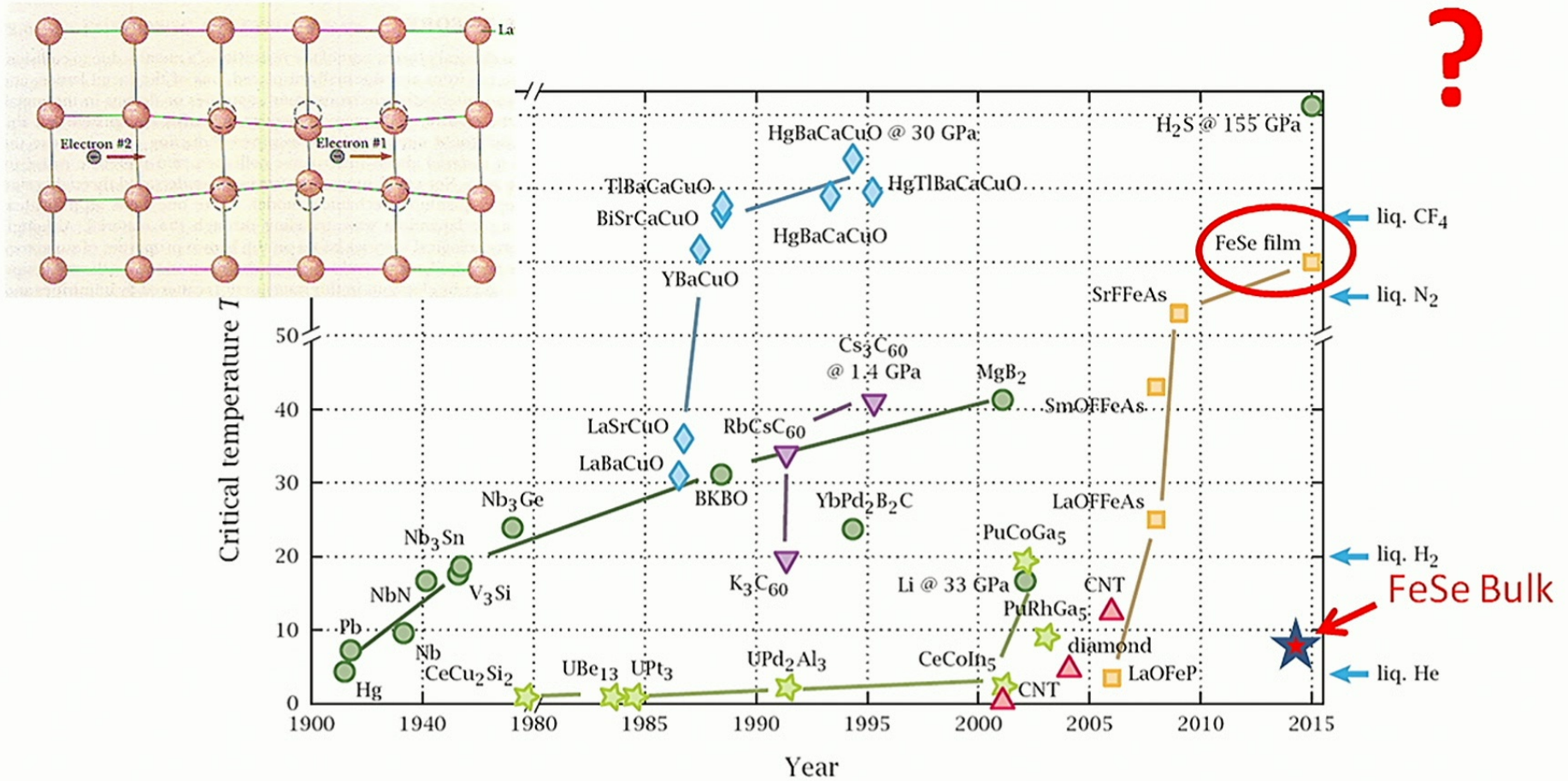
.....still and unsolved mystery

Superconductivity – Electrical Current without Resistance



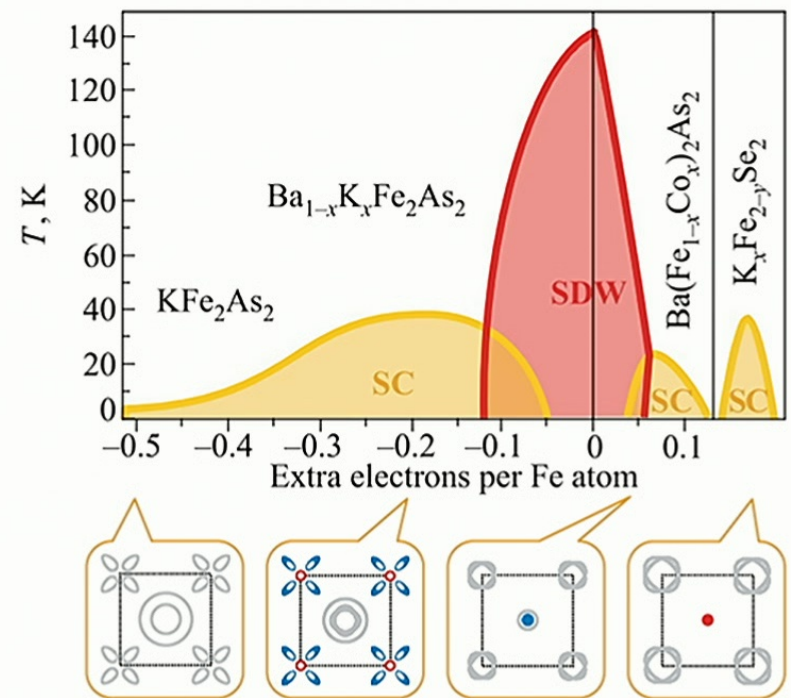
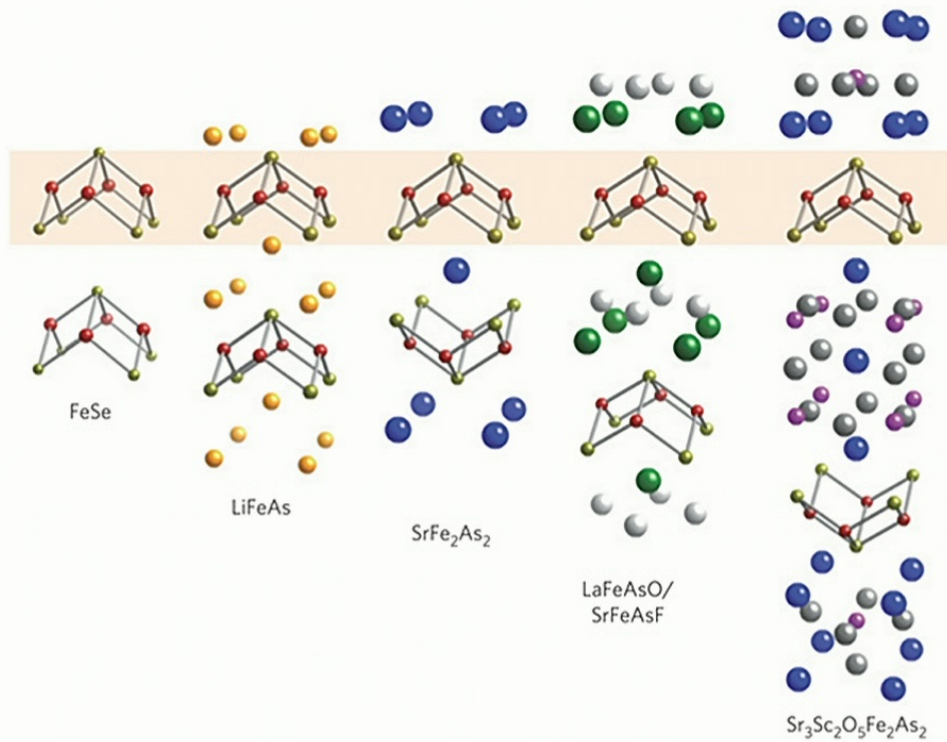
.....still and unsolved mystery

Superconductivity – Electrical Current without Resistance

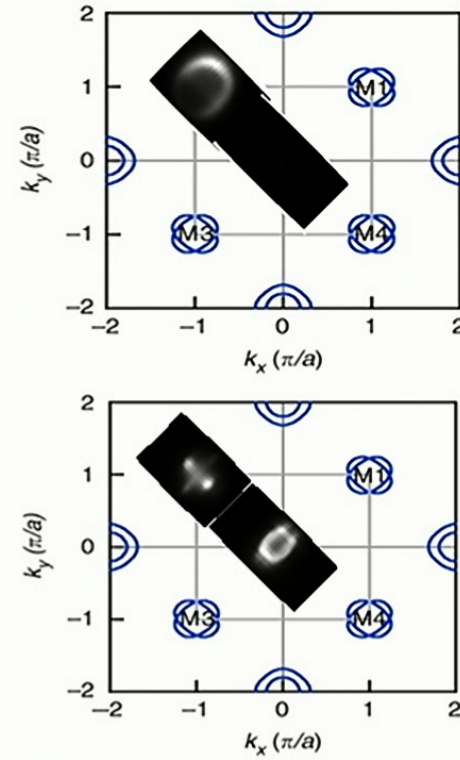
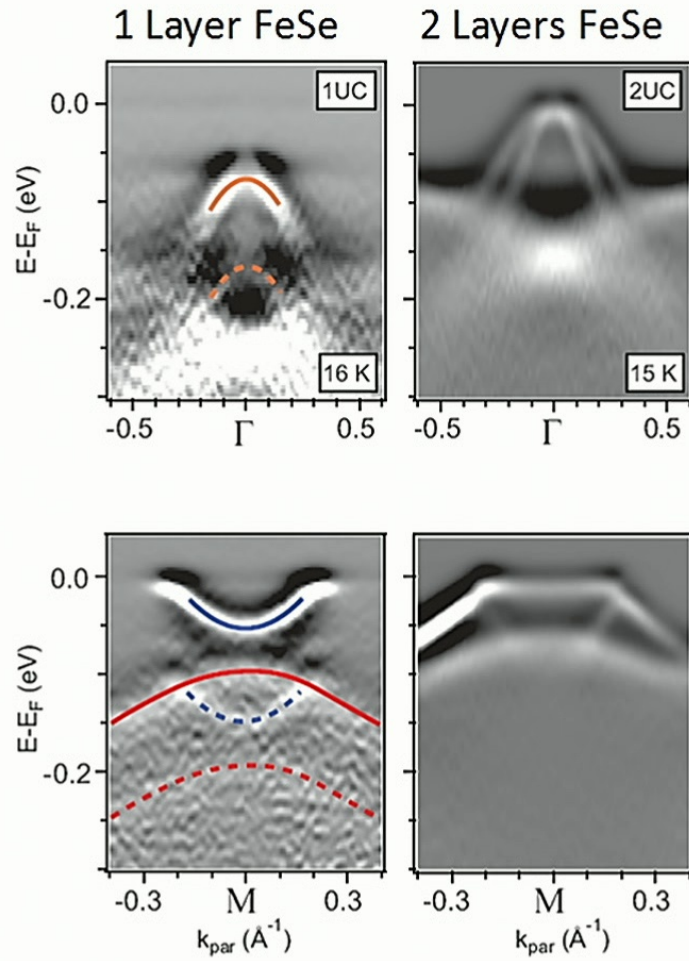


.....still and unsolved mystery

Iron Based High T_c Superconductors



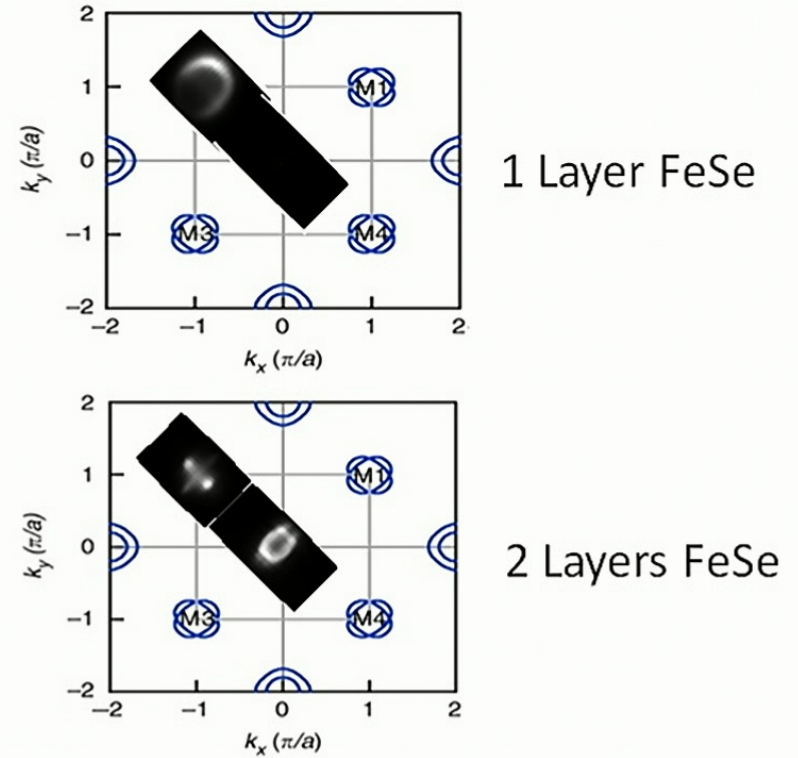
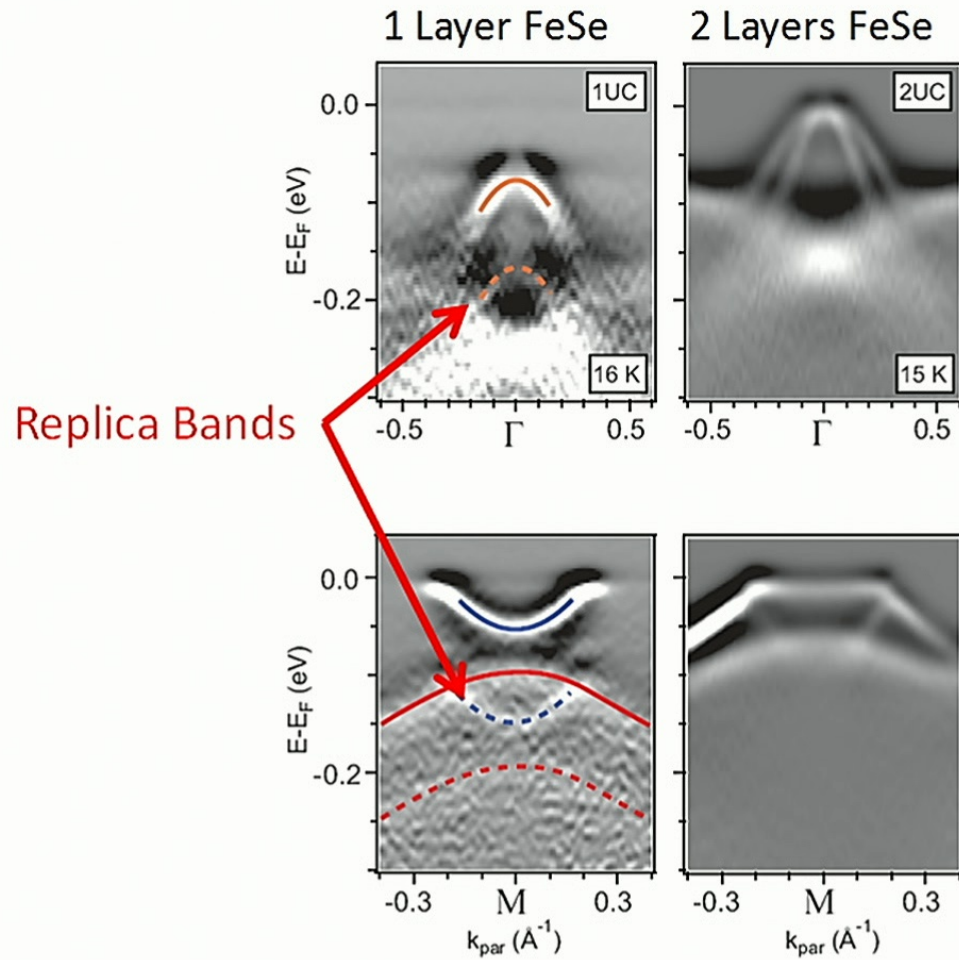
ARPES on FeSe Thin Films



1 Layer FeSe

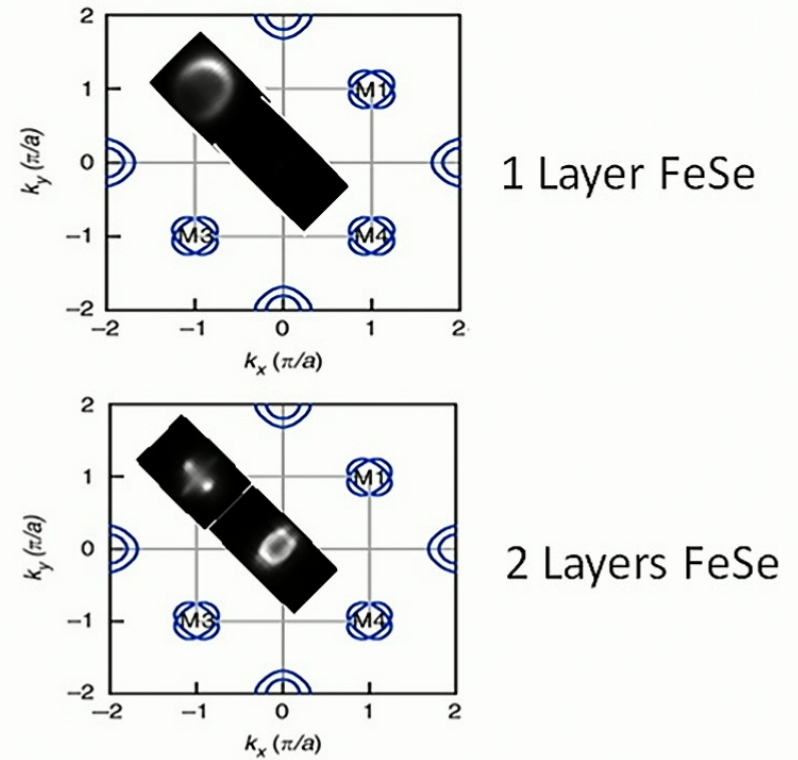
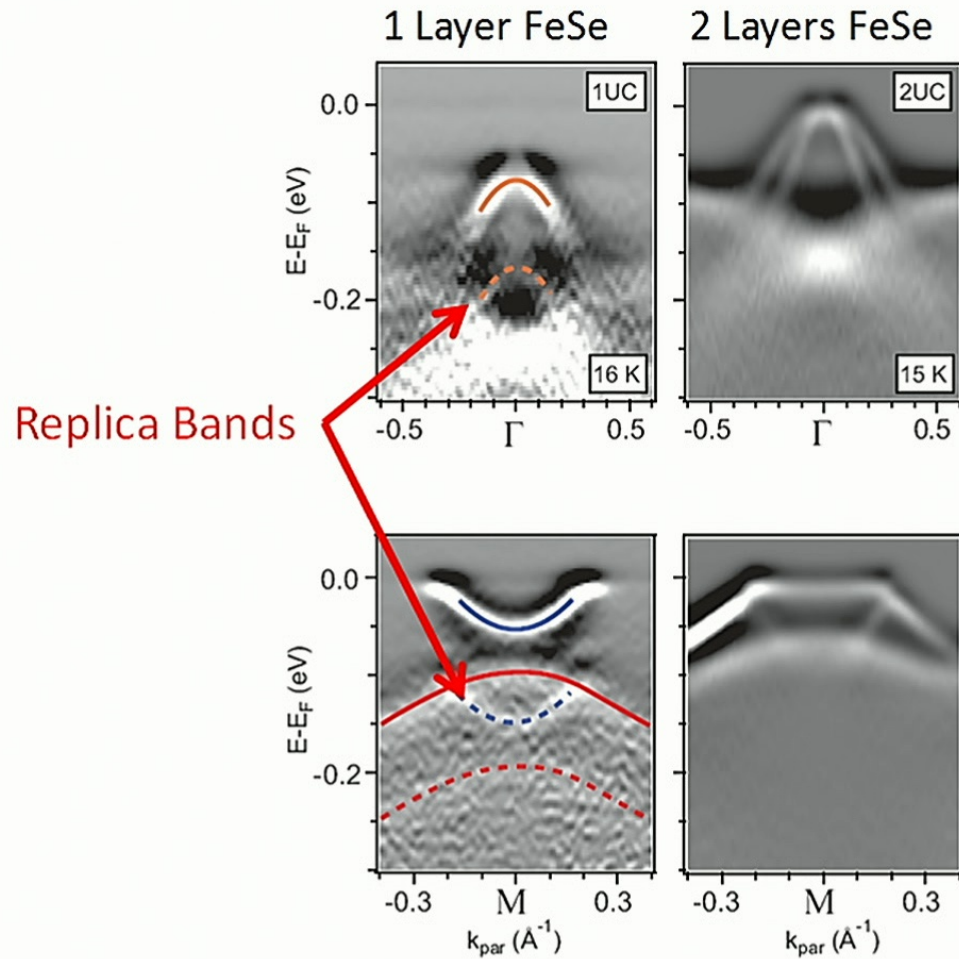
2 Layers FeSe

ARPES on FeSe Thin Films



*The most ex
science, the
discoveries,
funny...'*

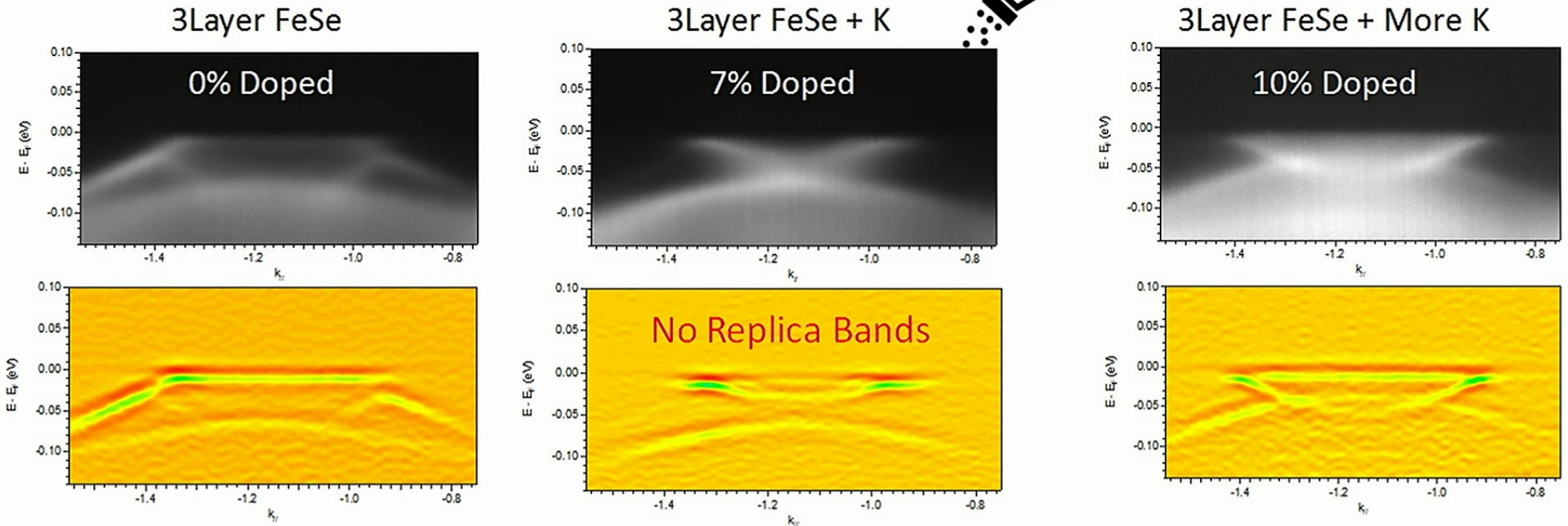
ARPES on FeSe Thin Films



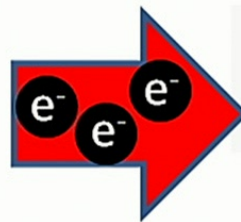
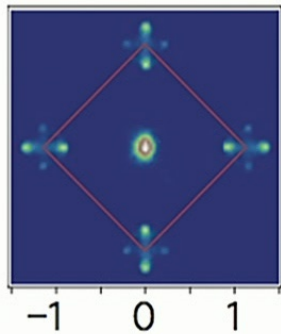
The most exciting phrase to hear in science, the one that heralds new discoveries, is not 'Eureka!' but 'That's funny...'

- Isaac Asimov

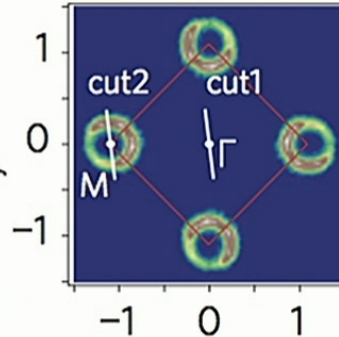
Doping Electrons – Moving E_F



3Layer FeSe Fermi Surface



k_y (\AA^{-1})

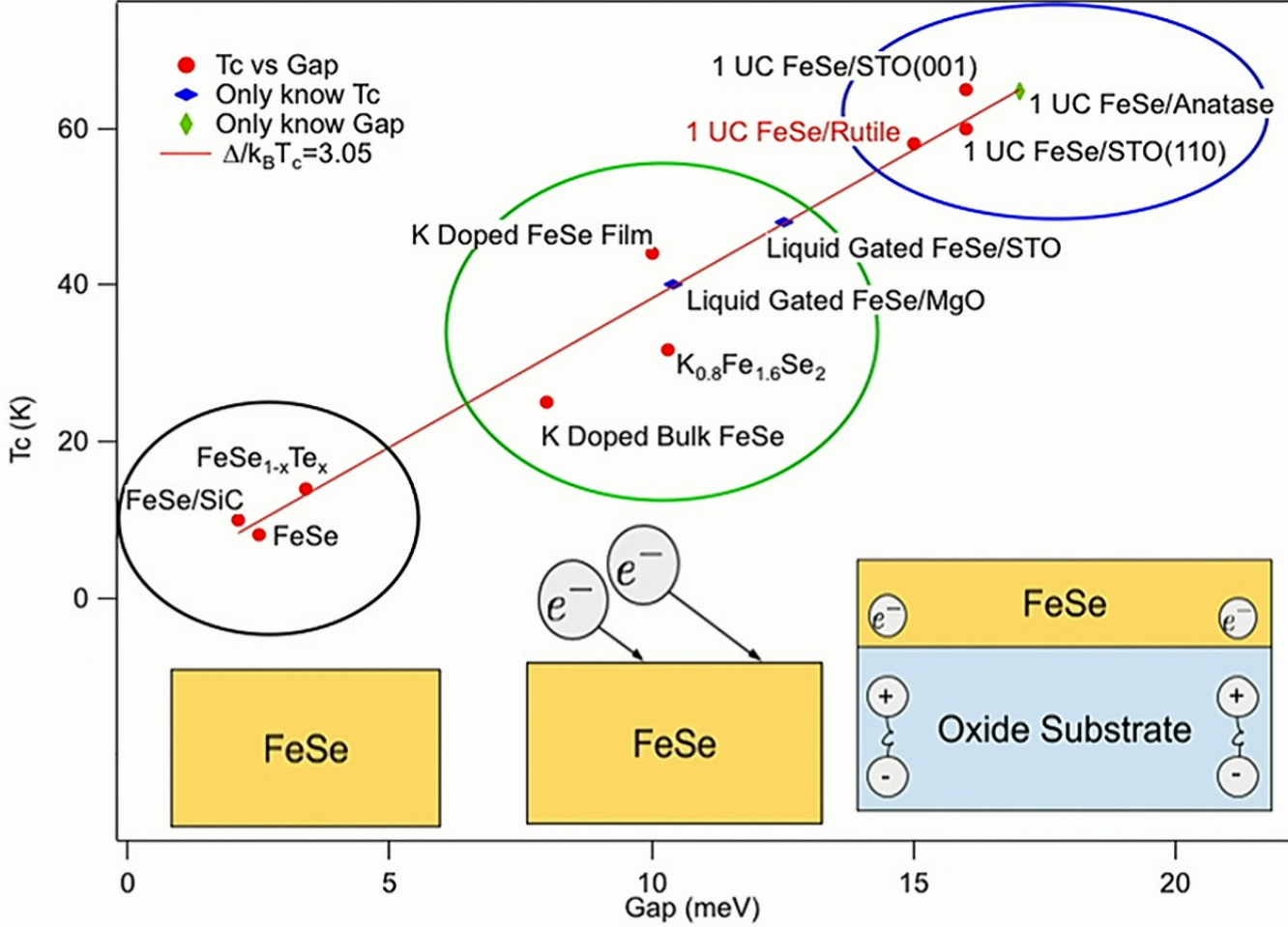


1Layer FeSe Fermi Surface

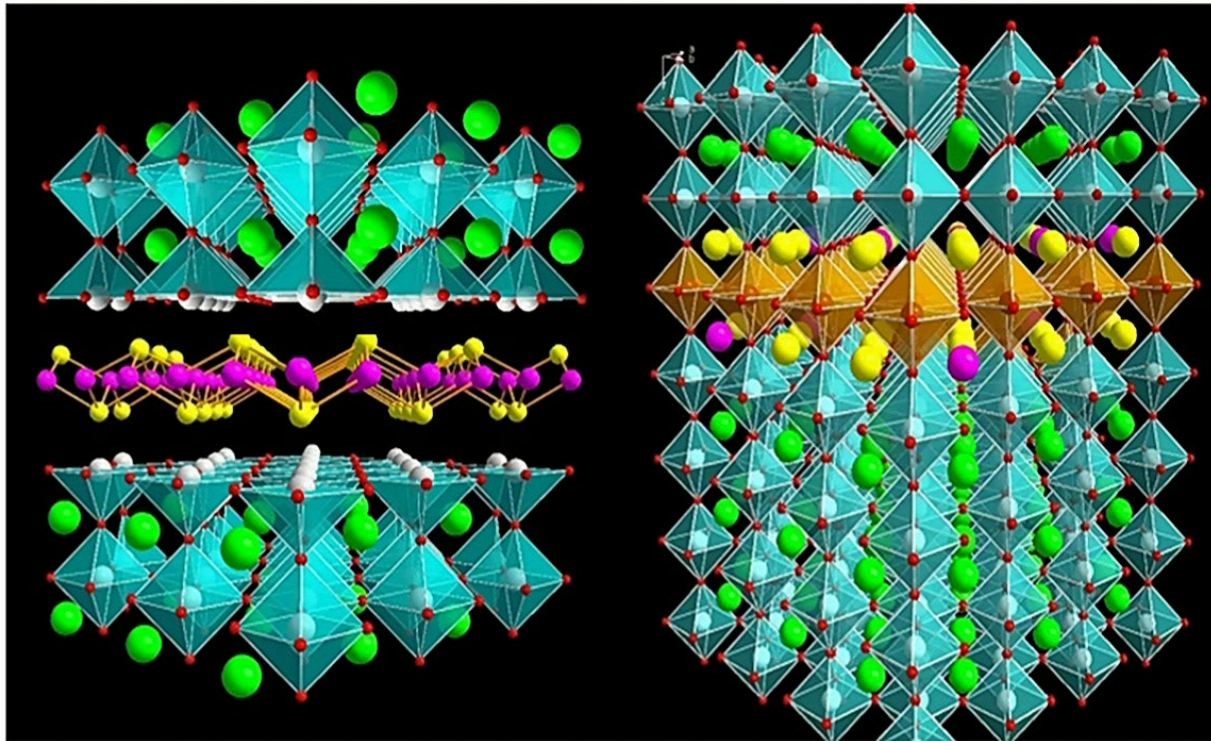
Kicking Electrons Without Changing Their Momentum



How to Enhance a Superconductor



The Punch line.....

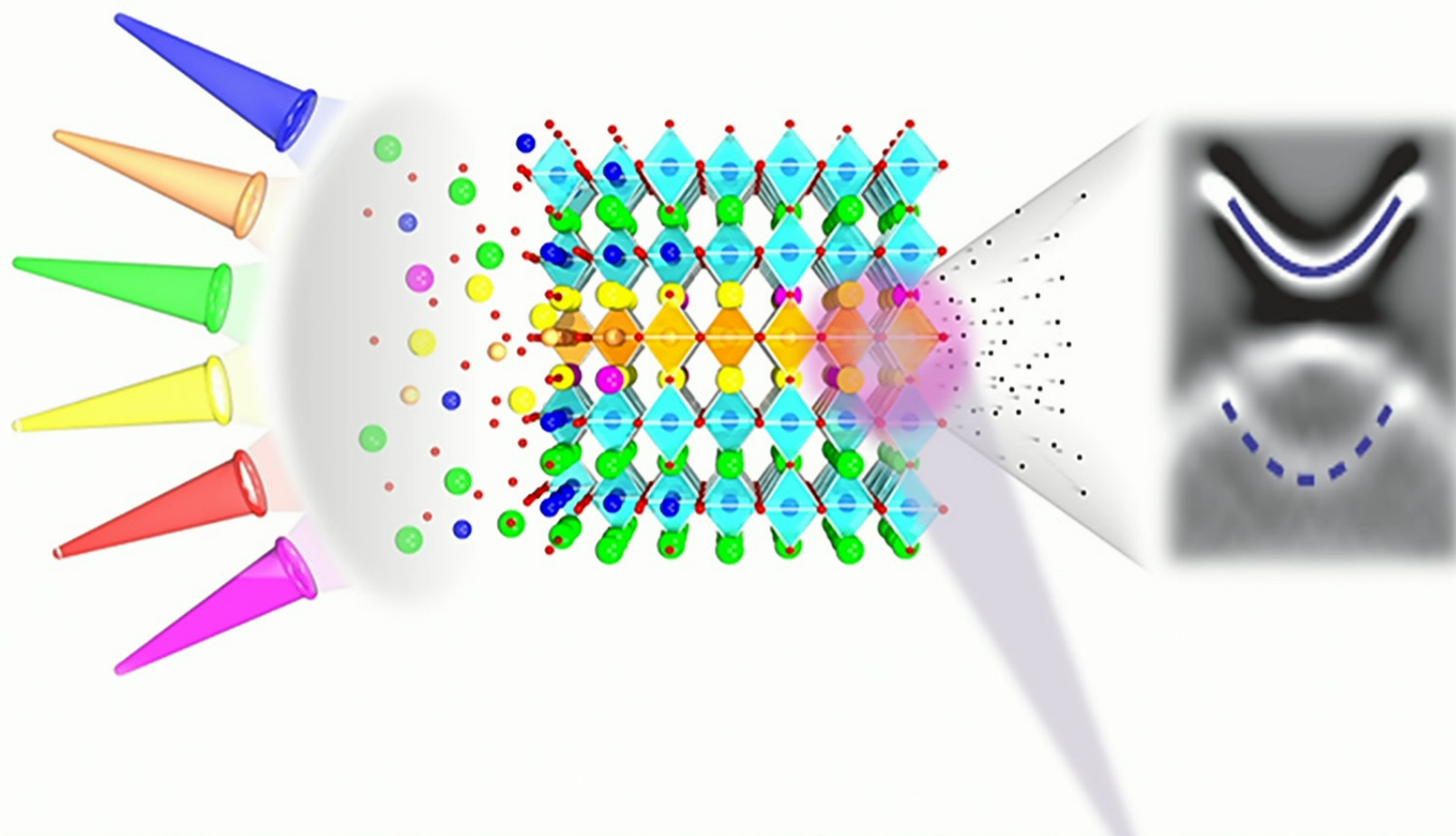


.....*there is nothing special about FeSe*

It's a wrap

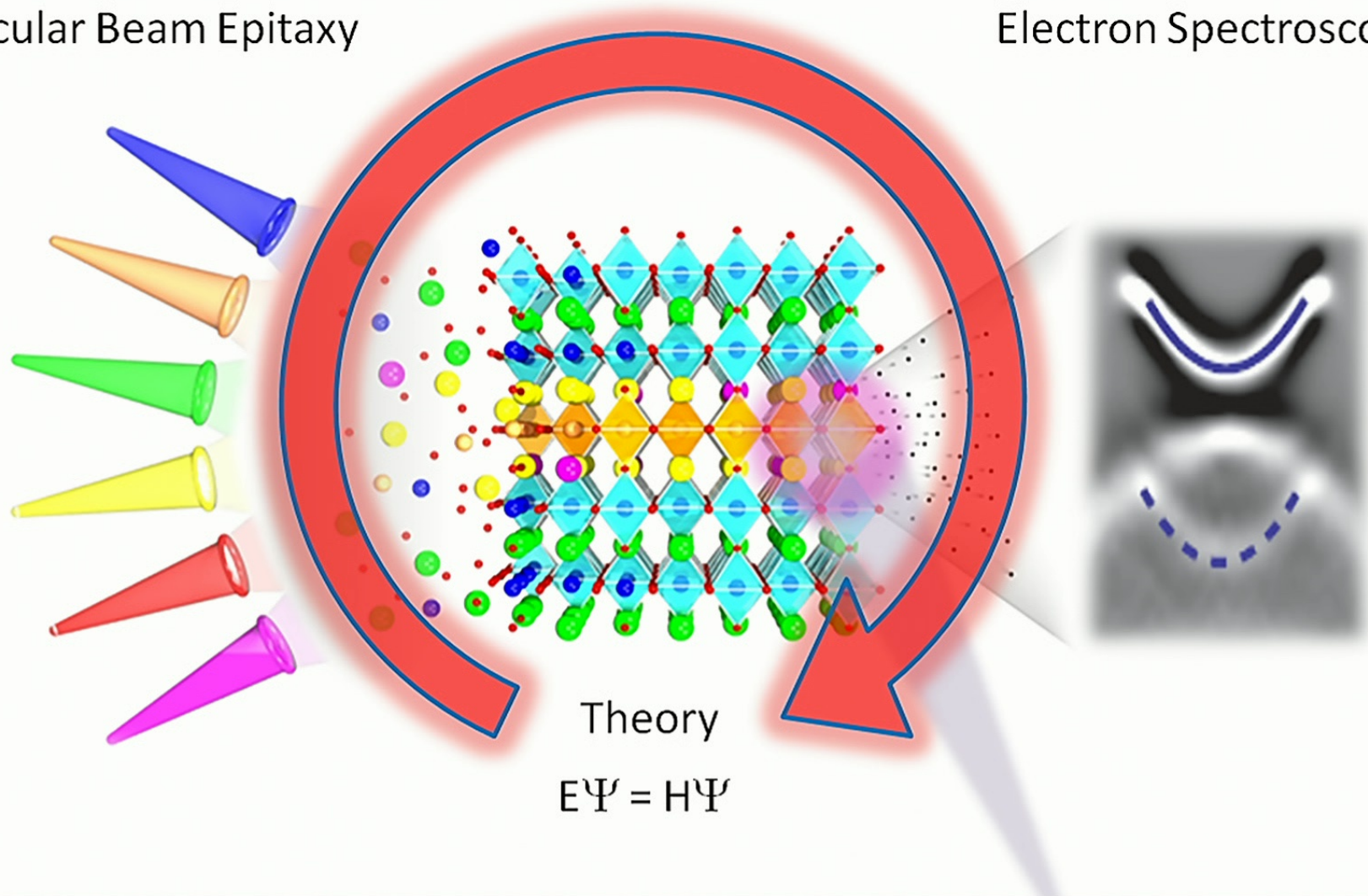
Molecular Beam Epitaxy

Electron Spectroscopy



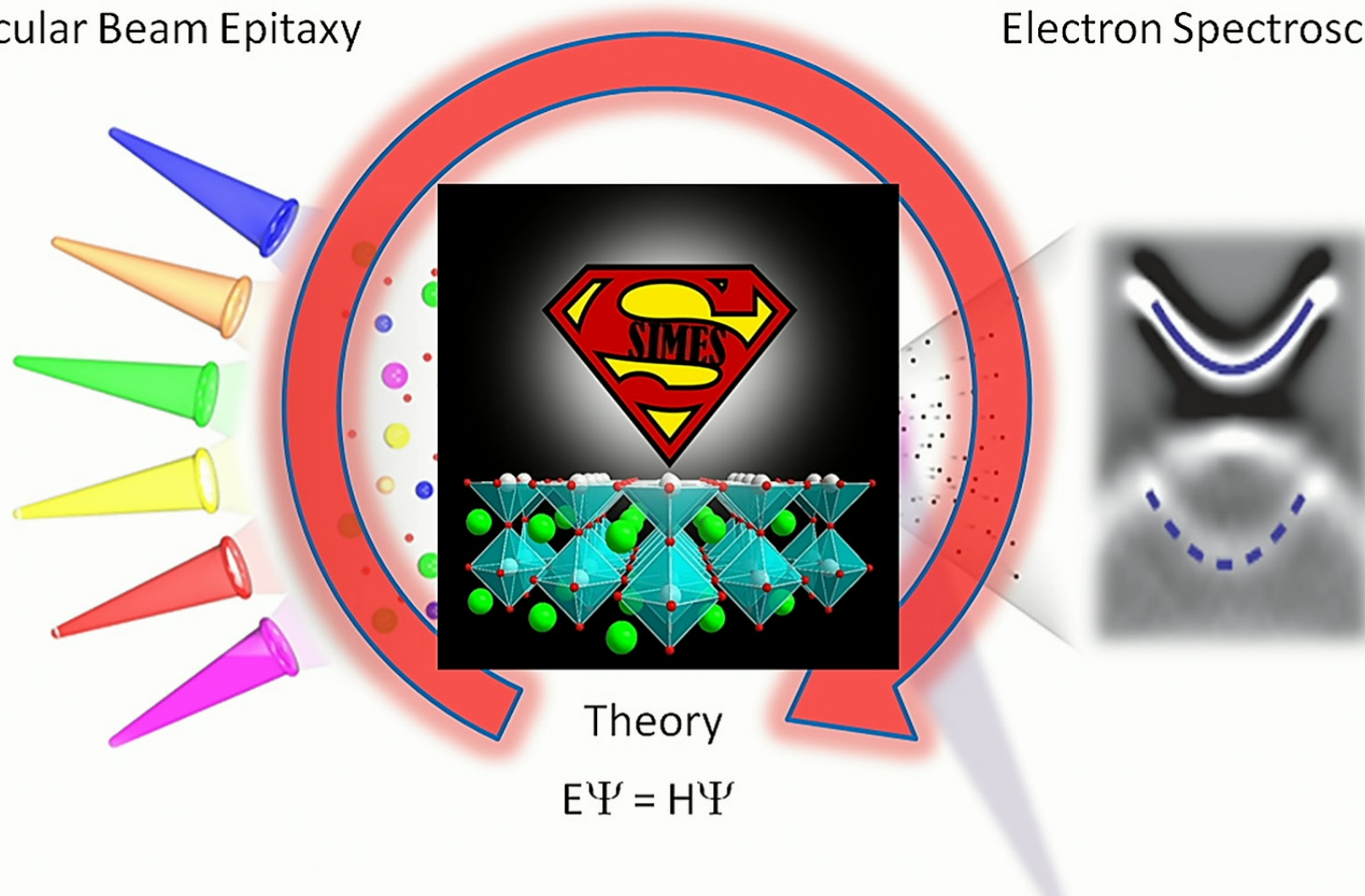
Molecular Beam Epitaxy

Electron Spectroscopy

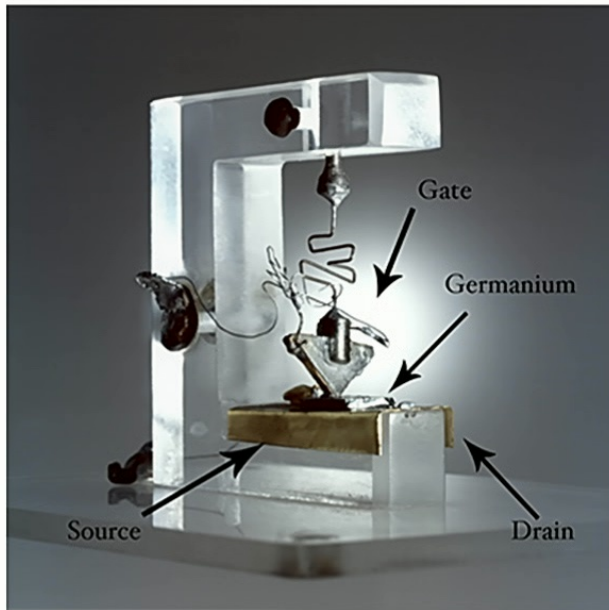


Molecular Beam Epitaxy

Electron Spectroscopy

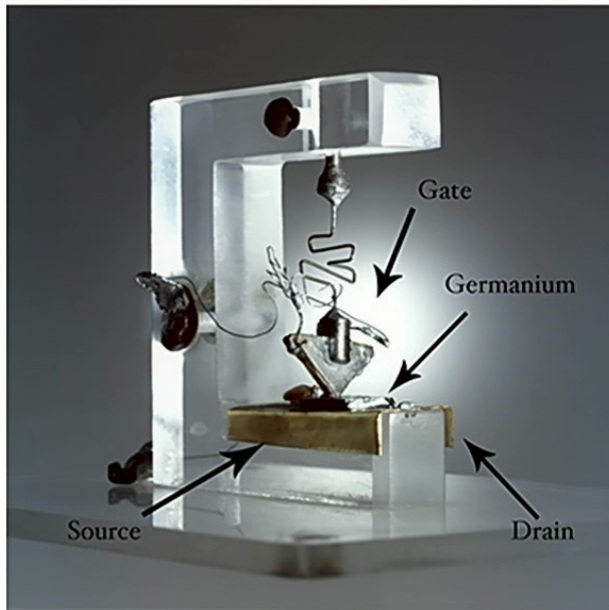


Dawn of the Quantum Age



Dawn of the Quantum Age

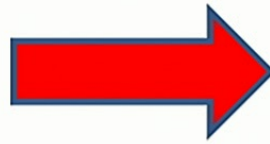
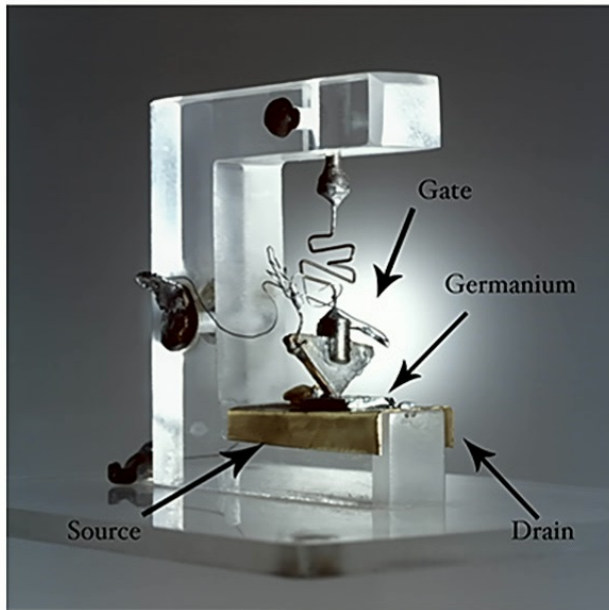
but we need to be realistic.....



.....because we have just arrived

Dawn of the Quantum Age

but we need to be realistic.....



.....because we have just arrived



THANK
YOU

