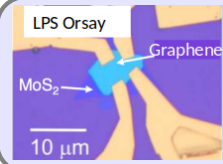


Robust propagating in-gap modes due to spin-orbit domain walls in graphene

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Graphene based platforms are promising for topological states design. Substrates induce **inhomogeneous SOC**: Valley-Zeeman(VZ), Rashba(R), Kane-Mele(KM).

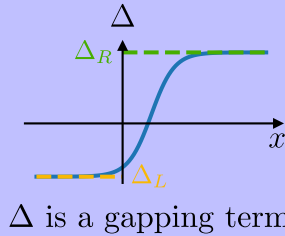
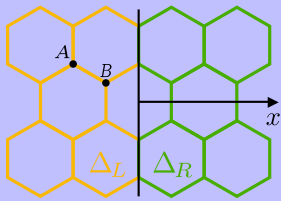
Are there topologically protected electronic states due to **inhomogeneous couplings**?

One dimensional protected states on Domain Walls (DWs), including edges. **Beyond the usual bulk-edge.**

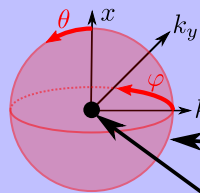
$$H = \tau_z \sigma_x (-i\partial_x) + k_y \sigma_y + m(x) \sigma_z + \lambda_{KM}(x) \tau_z \sigma_z s_z + \lambda_{VZ}(x) \tau_z s_z + \lambda_R(x) (\tau_z \sigma_x s_y - \sigma_y s_x)$$

DW	Dirac mass	Kane-Mele SOC	Valley-Zeeman SOC	Rashba SOC
homog.				
Dirac mass	2xVAL	1xHEL†	∅	∅
Kane-Mele SOC	1xHEL†	2xHEL	∅	∅
Valley-Zeeman SOC	2xVAL‡	2xHEL‡	X	∅
Rashba SOC	2xVAL‡	∅	2xVAL	X

Tight binding model

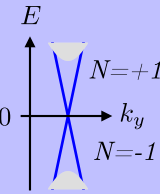


Spectral Flow theorem



$$C_- = N_{chiral}$$

Chern number of filled bands C_-
Degeneracy point



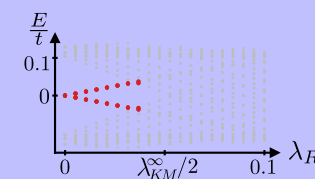
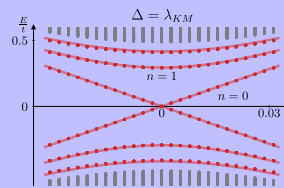
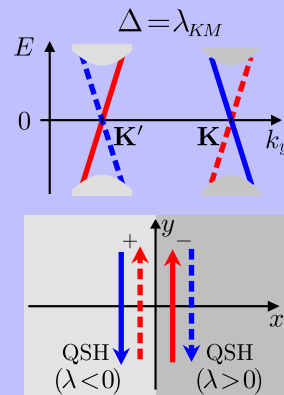
The number of chiral states leaving the valence band at the degenerate interface between two gapped hamiltonians is equal to the Chern number of the lower bands. [1]

References

- [1] M. Marciangi and P. Delplace, Phys. Rev. A, **101**, 023827 (2020)
[2] I. Martin, Y.M. Blanter and A.F. Morpurgo, Phys. Rev. Lett. **100**, 036804 (2008)

Kane-Mele

Path 1

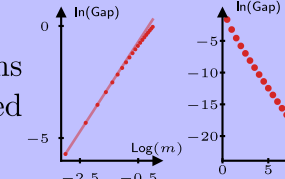
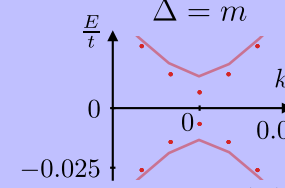
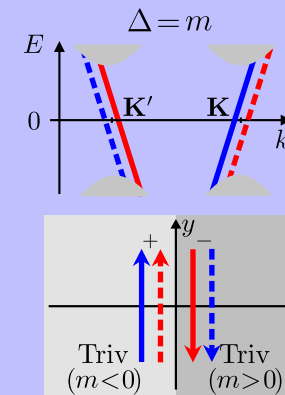


Protection by S^z symmetry.

Rashba opens a gap.

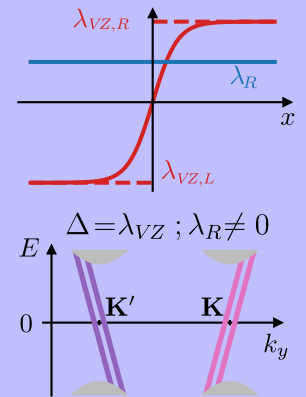
Mass

Path 3

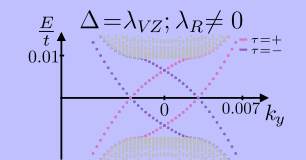


Gap $\frac{4m^2}{3}$
Not protected.
Intervalley scattering opens the gap tuned by DW width.

Valley-Zeeman



Protected by time-reversal symmetry. Robust modes.



Identical to spinless gated bilayer graphene [2]