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Surface States of Topological Insulators

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Surface States of Topological Insulators

Abstract
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Surface states of topological insulators

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We introduce a topological boundary condition to study the surface states of topological insulators within a long-wavelength four-band model. We find that the Dirac point energy, the band curvature, and the spin texture of surface states are crystal-face dependent. For an arbitrary termination of a bulk crystal, the energy of the symmetry protected Dirac point is determined by the bulk physics that breaks particle-hole symmetry in the surface normal direction and is tunable by surface potentials that preserve time reversal symmetry. For a model appropriate to Bi2Se3, the constant energy contours are generally elliptical with spin textures that are helical on the cleavage surface, collapsed to one dimension on any side face, and tilted out of plane otherwise. Our findings identify a route to engineering the Dirac point physics on the surfaces of real materials.

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Introduction. The discovery1–6 of topological insulators (TIs) and the synthesis7–9 of three-dimensional materials that realize their physics has opened up a new field in solid state physics. Particular interest has focused on the TI surface states controlled by a single band fixed node boundary condition7,13–17 which clamps the wave function to zero at the surface normal direction and is tunable by surface potentials that preserve time reversal symmetry. For a model Terminated at the boundary to vacuum. We identify the modification of its cleavage surface our method reproduces its structure of a general surface state Hamiltonian that couples the orbital and spin degrees of freedom for an arbitrary crystal face. We further identify the modification of these features by surface-localized potentials that are absent from previous bulk-derived theories. Of the possible surface potentials that are allowed by T symmetry we find that the four-band model admits only two that affect the TI surface states. The combination of the TBC and these two surface terms provides an analytically tractable two-parameter family of Hamiltonians that dictate the surface electronic spectra for an arbitrary crystal termination of a TI.

We start from a description of the low-energy model of Bi2Se3, which applies generally to other TIs with the same crystal structure with space group R3m. At the origin of Bi2Se3 Brillouin zone Γ, the effective Hilbert space near the bulk gap is spanned by states with angular momentum ml = ± 1/2 and parity P = ± 1. Because of the spin-orbit coupling (SOC), |p±, ↑⟩ and |p±, ↓⟩ states are mixed with |p+, ↓⟩ and |p−, ↑⟩ states, respectively, since the crystal-field splitting is much larger than the SOC, px orbitals dominate and ml pseudospin is proportional to the electron spin. The parity P = ± 1 hybridized states can be labeled approximately by the |−⟩ state from Bi atoms while |−⟩ from Se, due to the large energy difference between 4p (Se) and 6p (Bi) principal quantum levels.

Besides T and the parity inversion (P) symmetries, the Bi2Se3 crystal structure has threefold rotational (C3) symmetry along z perpendicular to the quintuple layers, and twofold rotational (C2) symmetry along the ΓM direction. By convention we choose the parity operator P = τz and the time reversal operator T = iKσz, where K is the complex conjugate operation. Therefore, to quadratic order in k, the k · p bulk

inversion near its bulk Γ point. For a momentum linearized theory of its cleavage surface our method reproduces its well-studied low-energy surface state dispersion and spin texture. Extending our method to include its symmetry allowed quadratic terms reveals electronic physics that is unexpectedly rich: The topological surface bands develop a pronounced curvature and the Dirac point is displaced from the gap center, as seen experimentally. Notably, we find that the both Dirac point energy and its associated spin texture are crystal-face dependent due to the R3m bulk symmetry of this material. We find that these properties can be compactly encoded in the algebraic structure of a general surface state Hamiltonian that couples the orbital and spin degrees of freedom for an arbitrary crystal face. We further identify the modification of these features by surface-localized potentials that are absent from previous bulk-derived theories. Of the possible surface potentials that are allowed by T symmetry we find that the four-band model admits only two that affect the TI surface states. The combination of the TBC and these two surface terms provides an analytically tractable two-parameter family of Hamiltonians that dictate the surface electronic spectra for an arbitrary crystal termination of a TI.

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Hamiltonian that preserves the above four symmetries has a unique form:

$$\mathcal{H} = \left(c_0 + c_2 k_x^2 + c_1 k_y^2\right) + \left(-m_0 + m_2 k_x^2 + m_1 k_y^2\right) + v_k k_x + v_j (k_j \sigma_j - k_i \sigma_i)$$

where we assume $m_2, m_1, v_x, v_y > 0$ and $\hbar = 1$ hereafter. The first parentheses is a scalar term that preserves $T$ and $\mathcal{P}$ symmetries but breaks the particle-hole ($p$-$h$) symmetry. The quadratic scalar terms intrinsically give rise to the curvature of Dirac surface bands and the rigid shift of Dirac point from the middle of the bulk gap, as we will demonstrate in the following. Equation (1) has both $T$ and $\mathcal{P}$ symmetries with a topological index $Z_2 = \text{sgn}(-m_0)$.

**Topological boundary condition.** The symmetry protected physics at the TI surface occurs because of the sign reversal of the mass term in Eq. (1) across an interface with vacuum. Accordingly we study a model in which the TI side has $m_0 = m$ positive and half of the bulk gap at $k = 0$, and $c_0 = 0$ to define the middle of the $k = 0$ gap as energy zero. The vacuum side is a trivial insulator with an infinite gap, i.e., $m_0 = -M$, where $M \to +\infty$. Both $e_z$ and $c_1$ vanish since the vacuum side is dominated by $M$ and can be regarded as $p$-$h$ symmetric around $c_0$.

It is useful to consider the one-dimensional quantum mechanics of the (001) surface in which we turn off the quadratic terms in Eq. (1). Note that the two spin flavors are decoupled for this eigenvalue problem. The spin $\uparrow \downarrow$ states in $\{\tau_1, \tau_2\}$ representation are determined by the following coupled Dirac equations:

$$\begin{pmatrix} -m(z) & -v_z \partial_z \\ v_z \partial_z & m(z) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0.$$  

(2)

The wave function $\psi = (\psi_1, \psi_2)'$ is continuous across the surface, integrating Eq. (2) over the vicinity of the surface. This continuity condition leads to a nontrivial solution which is isolated in the middle of the bulk gap and is localized on the surface. This midgap ($E = 0$) state has a simple and elegant exact solution,

$$\psi_{k_1}(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{A} e^{i(k_1 x + k_2 y)} \phi(z) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\phi(z) = \begin{cases} e^{-\kappa z}, & z > 0 \quad (\text{TI}), \\ e^{\kappa z}, & z < 0 \quad (\text{vac}), \end{cases}$$

where $\kappa = m/v_x, k_0 = M/v_y$, and $A$ is a normalization factor. $\phi(z)$ is evanescent on both sides of the surface where the mass $m_0$ changes sign, analogous to the Jackiw and Rebbi (JR) solution\cite{Jackiw:1976} of a two-band Dirac model. The spin $\downarrow$ solution can be obtained by $\psi_1 = T \psi_2$. This isolated midgap state at $k_{1j} = 0$ is identified as the Dirac point and at finite $k_1$ spreads into a perfect Dirac cone which forms the ideal topologically protected surface bands. Note that the evanescent solutions of the JR model in the exterior region provide the appropriate boundary condition for terminating of the bulk states of Eq. (1). This TBC applies even when the quadratic terms are nonzero.

**Surface state spin texture.** On the (001) surface, the midgap solution of the boundary problem at $k_0 = 0$ is determined by the operators $\tau$ and is free under any rotation of the operators $\sigma$. This $\tau \otimes \sigma$ algebra of the boundary problem can be generalized to any surface with $\tau$ replaced by $S_1$ and $\sigma$ by $S_2$. For an arbitrary surface $\Sigma(\theta)$ defined in Fig. 1, the algebraic structure is

$$\begin{align*}
S_1 &= \{\alpha \tau_3 + \beta \tau_1 \sigma_2, \alpha \tau_3 - \beta \tau_1 \sigma_2\}, \\
S_2 &= \{\alpha \sigma_3 - \beta \tau_2 \sigma_3, \alpha \sigma_3 + \beta \tau_2 \sigma_3\},
\end{align*}$$

(4)

where $\alpha = v_x \cos \theta/v_x$, and $\beta = v_y \sin \theta/v_x$. These pseudospins satisfy $[S_1, S_2] = 2i \delta_{ab} \epsilon_{ijk} S_k^a$. Rewritten in this pseudospin basis, Eq. (1) reads

$$\mathcal{H} = -m_0 S_1^z + (v_3 k_3 + v_0 k_1) S_2^y + (v_1 k_2 - v_0 k_1^2) S_1^x,$$

(5)

where $v_0 = (v_1^2 - v_2^2) \sin \theta \cos \theta/v_x$ and $v_1 = v_2 v_1/v_x$. By matching the eigensystems of the TI and vacuum sides, we obtain the $\Sigma(\theta)$ surface states similar to Eq. (3) where $\tau$ and $\sigma$ are replaced by $S_1$ and $S_2$, respectively. Note that $\kappa = m/v_x + i v_0 k_1/v_x$ in general. $k_1$ coupling to $S_1^x$ neither influences the energy spectrum nor the spin texture, only making the evanescent states oscillate and giving a phase accumulation along $k_1$ away from the Dirac point. Therefore, ignoring the quadratic corrections, we first derive the effective surface state Hamiltonian for an arbitrary face $\Sigma(\theta)$ to the linear order,

$$\mathcal{H}^{(1)}(\theta) = v_1 k_2 S_2^y - v_0 k_1 S_1^x,$$

(6)

from which we can further explicitly demonstrate the surface state spin texture on $\Sigma(\theta)$:

$$\langle \sigma_i \rangle_{\theta} = \frac{\pm v_0 v_1 k_1 \cos \theta}{v_3 \sqrt{v_1^2 k_1^2 + v_0^2 k_2^2}},$$

$$\langle \sigma_y \rangle_{\theta} = \frac{\pm v_0 v_1 k_1}{v_3 \sqrt{v_1^2 k_1^2 + v_0^2 k_2^2}},$$

$$\langle \sigma_z \rangle_{\theta} = 0,$$

(7)

where $\pm (-)$ denotes the conduction (valence) band. The electron real spin $\langle \hat{s} \rangle$ is proportional to but always smaller than $\langle \sigma \rangle$ due to the SOC.\cite{Kane:2010}
The equal-energy contours are from $-80$ to $160$ meV with $10$ meV increments relative to the Dirac point. Surface band curvatures are taken into account. All three panels are in the same scale and the parameters are adopted from Ref. 7. The lower panels only show the spin textures at $160$ meV in the $k_x$-$k_y$ planes, where $k_y$ is the vertical axis.

$\langle \sigma_1 \rangle_\theta = \langle \sigma_x \rangle_\theta \cos \theta$ and $\langle \sigma_3 \rangle_\theta = \langle \sigma_y \rangle_\theta \sin \theta$. Equation (7) indicates that while the pseudospin ($\hat{S}$) texture has a universal structure on the elliptic constant energy contour near the Dirac point, the surface state spin ($\sigma$) texture is rather different from face to face. The absence of spherical symmetry in the bulk Hamiltonian requires that the spin and orbital structures are crystal-face dependent on the surface of a TI. The spin texture is helical on the south and north poles, though compressed to a single dimension along the equator, and tilted out of plane for a general crystal surface. The surface state anisotropy and spin textures for different faces are compared in Fig. 2.

The surface state spin textures on the poles and the equator of a TI sphere can be understood by symmetries. Note that the bulk Hamiltonian Eq. (1) has no coupling to $\sigma_z$ in the crystal frame due to the mirror symmetry with respect to $\Gamma M(\hat{\kappa})$. For the $(100)$ face, the $C_2$ symmetry along the $\Gamma M$ direction forbids $\sigma_z$ coupling to any in-plane momentum. In linear order $C_3$ symmetry upgrades to continuous rotational symmetry, consequently, the surface normal spin is zero along the TI equator. On the two poles, the mirror symmetry with respect to $\Gamma M$ and the $C_3$ symmetry along the $\hat{\zeta}$ direction ensure that spin and momentum lock into the form of $k_x \sigma_x - k_y \sigma_y$.

It is interesting to point out that the surface band is the $\sigma$-valley of $\Delta^1$ and the chiral counterpart is separated and localized on the opposite face. Thus the surface state Hilbert space is reduced by $\frac{1}{8}$ and this pseudospin polarity ($\sigma_z$) blocks the backscattering on the surface as a result of the interplay between $T$ symmetry and band inversion physics with TBC.

**Dirac point energy and surface potentials.** The absence of spherical symmetry in the bulk also requires that the Dirac point has different energies on different crystal faces. When the quadratic mass terms and $p$-$h$ symmetry breaking terms in Eq. (1) are introduced, the surface state wave function and spectrum are changed. In the coupled Schrödinger-type Eq. (1), the components of the wave functions and their slopes are all continuous across the boundary. We find that the effective Hamiltonian for face $\Sigma(\theta)$ inherit two important corrections:

$$\mathcal{H}^{(2)}(\theta) = c_1 k_x^2 + (c_x \sin^2 \theta + c_0 \cos^2 \theta) k_y^2,$$

$$\mathcal{H}^{\text{DP}}(\theta) = \frac{c_x \cos^2 \theta + c_0 \sin^2 \theta}{m_x \cos^2 \theta + m_0 \sin^2 \theta}.$$  

The breaking $p$-$h$ symmetry terms give the surface Dirac cone a parabolic curvature described by Eq. (8) and shifts the Dirac point from the midgap to a nonzero energy given by Eq. (9). These two effects are responsible for the shape of the cleavage surface bands observed in ARPES experiments, and as illustrated in Fig. 3.

Although the surface state solution obtained by Eq. (2) with TBC remains topologically stable, it is essential to understand how localized potentials that arise from surface reconstruction or adsorbed species can influence the surface spectra and the associated wave functions as well. We focus on potentials that preserve $T$ symmetry as well as the lattice translational symmetry in the plane of the surface. Among these six types, $I$, $\tau_r$, $\tau_c$, and $\sigma_r$ break $P$ symmetry. It turns out that the same potential could play different roles on different crystal faces, as shown in Table I.

On the south pole of a TI sphere, a potential $\Delta_\theta \delta(z) 2v_r/mI$ changes the wave function continuity condition obtained by integrating Eq. (2), including surface potentials over the vicinity of $z = 0$. The amplitudes of $\psi_1$ and $\psi_2$ are either weakened or enhanced across the surface, with changes always opposite to each other. Consequently, to match the evanescent solutions on the vacuum and the matter sides, the surface band energies are rigidly shifted by $\delta E_{\text{DP}}$. $\tau_c$ potentials have similar effects to the $I$ type although $\tau_m$ breaks $P$ symmetry. For a $\tau_c$ potential, it simply modifies the mass term on the surface, and it is not surprising that it does not affect the surface spectra. A $\tau_c$ potential tunes the amplitudes of $\psi_1$ and $\psi_2$ in the same manner on the matter side, but this gives no observable effect since $\psi_1(z) = \psi_2(z)$ and $\psi_1,2(z < 0) \rightarrow 0$ are still valid. Similarly, a potential such as $\sigma_r (\Delta_\theta \sigma_m \equiv \vec{A} \cdot \vec{\sigma})$ does nothing to the surface spectra and $\psi_1/\psi_2$; however, it couples the two spin flavors and shifts their phase with opposite signs. Note that

FIG. 2. (Color online) Dirac cones and spin textures of surface states on faces with (a) $\theta = 0$, (b) $\theta = \pi/4$, and (c) $\theta = \pi/2$. The equal-energy contours are from $-80$ to $160$ meV with $10$ meV increments relative to the Dirac point. Surface band curvatures are taken into account. All three panels are in the same scale and the parameters are adopted from Ref. 7. The lower panels only show the spin textures at $160$ meV in the $k_x$-$k_y$ planes, where $k_y$ is the vertical axis.

FIG. 3. (Color online) Band curvature and Dirac point position of the $(001)$ surface state (red) in the bulk (blue) gap. (a) plots the linear theory Eq. (6), (b) includes quadratic corrections in Eqs. (8) and (9), and (c) further considers a surface potential with $\Delta_\theta = -m/8$ in Eq. (10). $E$ and $\delta$ are in units of eV and $\AA^{-1}$. Parameters are adopted from Ref. 7.
TABLE I. Summary of the influence of $T$ symmetry allowed momentum-independent surface potentials $\Delta \delta(r_i)2m\gamma_i/m$ on the inversion symmetry, and the wave-function (Ref. 25) continuity and the Dirac point energy of surface states. This $\Delta$ represents different surface potentials and their corresponding energy scales: $\Delta_0, \Delta_n, \tau_1, \Delta_1 \sigma_1 \tau_1$, and $\Delta_2 S_1^z$. For the $\sigma_1 \tau_1$ column, only the results for the $S_1^z = 1$ state are shown and their complex conjugates represent the results for the $S_1^z = -1$ state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\Sigma(0)$</th>
<th>$I$</th>
<th>$\tau_1$</th>
<th>$\tau_2$</th>
<th>$\sigma_1 \tau_2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$\Sigma(\theta)$</td>
<td>$I$</td>
<td>$\tau_2$</td>
<td>$S_1^z$</td>
<td>$S_1^z S_2^z$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\mathcal{P}$</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\delta_{E_{DP}}$</td>
<td>$4m^2 \Delta_0^2 (m^2 + \Delta_0^2)$</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$4m^2 \Delta_0 (m^2 + \Delta_0^2)$</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\psi_1^{(0^+)}$</td>
<td>$m^2 - 2m\Delta_0 - \Delta_0^2$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$m^2 - \Delta_0$</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\psi_1^{(0^-)}$</td>
<td>$m^2 - 2m\Delta_0 - \Delta_0^2$</td>
<td>$m^2 - \Delta_0$</td>
<td>$m^2 - \Delta_0$</td>
<td>$m^2 - \Delta_0$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\psi_1^{(0^0)}$</td>
<td>$m^2 - 2m\Delta_0 - \Delta_0^2$</td>
<td>$m^2 - \Delta_0$</td>
<td>$m^2 - \Delta_0$</td>
<td>$m^2 - \Delta_0$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\psi_1^{(0^+)}$</td>
<td>$m^2 - 2m\Delta_0 - \Delta_0^2$</td>
<td>$m^2 - \Delta_0$</td>
<td>$m^2 - \Delta_0$</td>
<td>$m^2 - \Delta_0$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$\psi_1 = \psi_2$ (Ref. 25) is always true on the vacuum side since $M \to \infty$. The above results are summarized in Table I, providing sufficient information for constructing the surface state wave function and to engineer the Dirac point energy position.

On an arbitrary face $\Sigma(\theta)$, the types of surface potentials are the same but their combinations and the corresponding roles are rearranged. This can be fully understood by the fact that the spin-orbital structure $\tau \otimes \sigma$ on the south pole is replaced by a pseudospin-pseudospin structure $S_1(\theta) \otimes S_2(\theta)$ on $\Sigma(\theta)$. Note that the combination only occurs for potentials with the same parity.

Although the surface state solutions are stable in the presence of localized surface potentials that preserve $T$ symmetry, Table I shows that the two terms proportional to $I$ and $S_1^z$ play an essential role in determining the energy position of the Dirac point,$^9$

$$E_{DP} = \mathcal{H}_{DP} + \frac{4m^2 (\Delta_0 + \Delta_E) (m^2 - \Delta_0^2 + \Delta_E^2)}{4m^2 (\Delta_0 + \Delta_E) (m^2 - \Delta_0^2 + \Delta_E^2)} - \frac{1}{2},$$

which implies that $I$ and $S_1^z$ potentials are able to tune the Dirac point from the midgap to the band edges $\pm m$. This effect is illustrated in Fig. 3.

Discussions. The interactions of the topologically protected bands with surface potentials provide a robust route to engineering and manipulating the topological surface states. In particular, an external surface potential can raise or lower the Dirac point to the middle of the bulk gap, providing experimental access to the topologically protected band. This goal could be achieved by surface oxidation,$^{26}$ or by other possible chemical processes,$^{27}$ perturbations,$^{28}$ and interactions$^{29,30}$ on the surface. We also point out that the electrostatic gating$^{22,27,30,31}$ can act to Stark shift the TI surface state into the gap, with a field strength determined by the penetration length of the surface states. Typically, the screened field $\sim 100$ meV nm$^{-1}$ is required for the surface states that decay in a couple of quintuple layers. Our present results provide a framework to study the self-consistent band bending physics of real TI materials$^{8,9,22,24}$ and mean-field models of surface state many-body interactions.

Our model is quite different from the fixed boundary condition (FBC) which arbitrarily clamps the surface state wave function to zero at the boundary. The FBC solution is actually insensitive to the mass inversion at the surface which topologically protects the surface bands, and consequently it cannot be used to calculate the energy of the symmetry protected degeneracy relative to the bulk bands or their interaction with surface-localized potentials. Indeed, the energy of the Dirac degeneracy is used as an input to these theories. Furthermore, FBC admits an infinite number of (physically spurious) solutions with nonzero energies for $k_1 = k_2 = 0$ that satisfy an (incorrect) surface boundary condition. By contrast TBC guarantees that there is only one isolated solution, i.e., the Dirac point of surface bands protected by the change in bulk topology. Moreover, TBC demonstrates that the energy position of the Dirac point is tunable in the bulk gap via the symmetry allowed scalar terms and surface potentials.

On a noncleavage surface, dangling bonds and their reconstruction may add complexity to the surface state spectrum which can be modeled as surface potentials encoded in the parameters $\Delta_0$ and $\Delta_E$. Our formulation for the surface potentials is applicable within the four-band model whenever these perturbations are spatially localized to the surface region (much smaller than the decay length for the TI evanescent states) and are energy independent. Since the bulk gap is small in these materials, this will generally be the case for most surface perturbations. However, for situations where the perturbing potential penetrates the bulk, either by the propagation of electrostatic or strain fields, one needs to replace the surface matching condition by a scheme in which the bulk and vacuum evanescent states are separately matched to electronic states calculated within a finite depth near the surface. In principle, these states can be obtained numerically, in which case Table I gives the symmetry allowed spatially varying potentials that can enter the theory. Note that if the penetration depth is sufficiently large, this can introduce a strongly energy-dependent matching condition, reflecting the presence of bound and resonant states in the intermediate region. This physics is responsible for the quantum well states that arise from strong band bending near a TI surface.$^{27}$

The novel spin texture that we predict near the Dirac point on noncleavage surfaces is determined by the bulk symmetries along with the topological stability of the surface spectrum and may be accessible in ARPES and STM experiments. On an equatorial face, Zeeman coupling or magnetic disorder coupled to the spin degree of freedom do not generally open a gap, and the diamagnetic susceptibility is anticipated to be unusually anisotropic. More spectacularly, there is intrinsic charge redistribution in the surface bands near the corners of a TI that connect different crystal faces with intrinsically different Dirac point energies.

Finally, we point out that our theory can be applied to many other topological states of matter that are related to band inversion (or mass reversal), besides $T$ symmetry protected strong TIs. A recent example is SnTe, a topological crystalline insulator,$^{32}$ where band inversion occurs at four bulk $L$ points and its surface states are protected by mirror symmetry.

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The crossing terms \(ck_1k_3\sin 2\theta\) have negligible effects and thus are ignored for simplicity. Equation (9) is an exact result at the \(\Gamma\) point while \(m\) gets reduced by the \(m_1k_2^2\) and \(m_\parallel k_2^2\) terms away from \(k = 0\).