Femtosecond laser surface structuring of a topological insulator crystal

Jijil JJ Nivas^{1,2,*}, Meilin Hu¹, Rosalba Fittipaldi³, Antonio Vecchione³, Riccardo Bruzzese^{1,2}, and Salvatore Amoruso^{1,2}

Dipartimento di Fisica "Ettore Pancini", Università di Napoli Federico II, Complesso Universitario di Monte S. Angelo, Via Cintia, I-80126 Napoli, Italy

- ² CNR-SPIN, UOS Napoli, Complesso Universitario di Monte S. Angelo, Via Cintia, I-80126 Napoli, Italy
- 3 CNR-SPIN, UOS Salerno, Via Giovanni Paolo II 132, I-84084 Fisciano, Italy.

*corresponding author: jijil.jjnivas@unina.it

Topological insulators (TI) constitute a class of materials with peculiar properties when reduced at low dimensions [1]. Femtosecond (fs) laser irradiation of solid targets is particularly interesting for the fabrication of functional materials with structures surfaces, but this topic is still scarcely investigated for TI.

Here we report on fs laser irradiation and surface structuring of a bismuth telluride (Bi₂Te₃) crystal in air. The laser pulses are provided by a Ti:Sa laser source (~800 nm, ~35 fs) operating at a repetition rate of 100 Hz. The target is cleaved from a Bi₂Te₃ single crystal grown in a floating zone image furnace. The laser beam is focused on the target surface by a plano-convex lens (focal length of 75 mm) at normal incidence. The morphological features of different spots produced on the target surface have been analyzed by using a field emission scanning electron microscope (FE-SEM). Interestingly, laser induced periodic surface structures (LIPSS) form at the peripheral region or in the tail of the Gaussian spot but are absent in the central region of the spot irradiated at higher fluence [2]. This very peculiar morphology of the shallow craters is investigated for different sequences of N laser pulses ($1 \le N \le 1000$) at different pulse energies E_p (3 μ J < Ep < 60 μ J). Remarkably, at the best of our knowledge, the formation of fs LIPSS on a topological insulator material is reported for the first time. In addition, we will also discuss the effects of the number of laser pulses, pulse energy and laser polarization on the morphological features of irradiated target surface. The possible effects of material phase change or surface oxidation on irradiation with fs pulses are also considered to find a correlation with the annular shaped crater formation in Bi₂Te₃.

- [1] Zhang, H.; Liu, C. X.; Qi, X. L.; Dai, X.; Fang, Z.; Zhang, S. C. Topological Insulators in Bi2Se3, Bi2Te3 and Sb2Te3 with a Single Dirac Cone on the Surface. *Nature Physics* 5 (2009) 438–442.
- [2] Nivas, J. J.; Amoruso, S. Generation of Supra-Wavelength Grooves in Femtosecond Laser Surface Structuring of Silicon. Nanomaterials, 11 (2021) 174.