

Spin-polarized local density of states in the vortex state of helical p -wave superconductorsKenta K. Tanaka,^{1,*} Masanori Ichioka,^{1,2,†} and Seiichiro Onari^{1,2}¹*Department of Physics, Okayama University, Okayama 700-8530, Japan*²*Research Institute for Interdisciplinary Science, Okayama University, Okayama 700-8530, Japan*

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Properties of the vortex state in helical p -wave superconductor are studied by the quasiclassical Eilenberger theory. We confirm the instability of the helical p -wave state at high fields and that the spin-polarized local density of states $M(E, \mathbf{r})$ appears even when Knight shift does not change. This is because the vorticity couples to the chirality of up-spin pair or down-spin pair of the helical state. In order to identify the helical p -wave state at low fields, we investigate the structure of the zero-energy $M(E = 0, \mathbf{r})$ in the vortex states, and also the energy spectra of $M(E, \mathbf{r})$.

DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevB.95.134502](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevB.95.134502)**I. INTRODUCTION**

The superconductor (SC) Sr_2RuO_4 has attracted much attention as a topological SC, since exotic quantum states such as a Majorana state are expected in the vortex and surface states. A lot of experimental and theoretical studies support that Sr_2RuO_4 is a spin-triplet chiral p -wave SC [1,2]. On the other hand, the helical p -wave state also has been suggested as another scenario [3–5]. This is because the detailed structure of d -vector in Sr_2RuO_4 remains unclear. In addition, the difference of condensation energy between chiral and helical states is very small compared to the transition temperature [6]. Therefore, we need methods to distinguish between chiral and helical states in experiments for Sr_2RuO_4 or other candidate materials for spin-triplet SC. For this purpose, it is necessary that we study a unique behavior of physical quantity depending on the symmetry of d -vector.

In the bulk state of chiral SC, the time-reversal symmetry is broken because of the angular momentum of Cooper pair $L_z \neq 0$. The chirality of chiral p -wave state, i.e., $L_z = \pm 1$, can be distinguished via coherence effect in the vortex state. In fact, previous theories suggested that the impurity effects on the local density of states (LDOS) and local NMR relaxation rate T_1^{-1} show different behaviors between p_+ and p_- states [7–11]. This chirality dependence is caused by the interaction between the chirality and the vorticity, depending on whether the chirality is parallel ($L_z = +1$) or antiparallel ($L_z = -1$) to the vorticity ($W = +1$) [12,13]. On the other hand, in the bulk state of helical p -wave SC, the time-reversal-invariant superconductivity appears since $L_z = \pm 1$ are quenched with the degeneracy between up-spin and down-spin pairs. The up-spin (down-spin) pair's order parameter $\Delta_{\uparrow\uparrow}(\Delta_{\downarrow\downarrow})$ characterized by $S_z = +1(-1)$ has chirality $L_z = -1(+1)$ so that the bulk condition $L_z + S_z = 0$ [3]. Therefore, in the vortex state of helical p -wave SC, spin states of low-energy excitations may show a unique behavior, reflecting the vorticity coupling to the chirality of $\Delta_{\uparrow\uparrow}(L_z = -1)$ or $\Delta_{\downarrow\downarrow}(L_z = +1)$.

The scanning tunneling microscopy and spectroscopy (STM/STS) measurement can directly detect the LDOS via excitations in the vortex state [14,15]. Recently, the

STM/STS measurement in the vortex state of topological insulator-superconductor $\text{Bi}_2\text{Te}_3/\text{NbSe}_2$ heterostructure has performed [16], and theoretical studies for the measurement have supported the existence of Majorana zero-energy mode in the vortex core [17,18]. Moreover, spin polarization of Majorana zero-energy modes are investigated by the spin-polarized STM/STS measurement, which can selectively detect the spin-dependent conductance [19]. The spin polarization in the vortex state of topological SC $\text{Cu}_x\text{Bi}_2\text{Si}_3$ is also theoretically studied [20].

In this paper, we study properties of the helical p -wave SC, and focus on the spin-polarized LDOS in the vortex lattice state, in order to reveal a unique behavior of the helical state. In particular, we calculate the structure of the zero-energy spin-polarized LDOS at low fields, and also the energy spectra. These results help to investigate the vortex state of helical p -wave SC and Majorana zero-energy state by spin-polarized STM/STS measurement.

This paper is organized as follows. After the Introduction, we describe our formulation of the quasiclassical Eilenberger equation in the vortex lattice state and the calculation method for the spin-resolved LDOS in Sec. II. In Sec. III, we investigate the H dependence of order parameter, and examine the instability of the helical state at high fields. In Sec. IV, we show the H dependence of the zero-energy spin-polarized DOS and LDOS. The E dependence of the spin-polarized LDOS is presented in Sec. V. The last section is devoted to the Summary.

II. FORMULATION

We calculate the spatial structure of vortices in the vortex lattice state by quasiclassical Eilenberger theory. The quasiclassical theory is valid when the atomic scale is small enough compared to the superconducting coherence length. For many SCs including Sr_2RuO_4 , the quasiclassical condition is well satisfied [1,2]. Moreover, since our calculations are performed in the vortex lattice state, we can obtain the structure of LDOS quantitatively.

For simplicity, we consider the helical p -wave pairing on the two-dimensional cylindrical Fermi surface, $\mathbf{k} = (k_x, k_y) = k_F(\cos \theta_k, \sin \theta_k)$, and the Fermi velocity $\mathbf{v}_F = v_{F0}\mathbf{k}/k_F$. In the following, the symbol of hat indicates the 2×2 matrix in spin space and the symbol of check indicates the 4×4 matrix in particle-hole and spin spaces.

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To obtain quasiclassical Green's functions $\check{g}(i\omega_n, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{k})$ in the vortex lattice state, we solve the Riccati equation derived from the Eilenberger equation [21]

$$-i\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla \check{g}(i\omega_n, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{k}) = \frac{1}{2} [i\tilde{\omega}_n \check{\sigma}_z - \check{\Delta}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{k}), \check{g}(i\omega_n, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{k})] \quad (1)$$

in the clean limit, where \mathbf{r} is the center-of-mass coordinate of the pair, $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}_F/v_{F0}$, $\check{\sigma}_z$ is the Pauli matrix, and $i\tilde{\omega}_n = i\omega_n - \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{A}$ with Matsubara frequency ω_n . The quasiclassical Green's function and order parameter are described by

$$\check{g}(i\omega_n, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{k}) = -i\pi \begin{bmatrix} \hat{g}(i\omega_n, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{k}) & i\hat{f}(i\omega_n, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{k}) \\ -i\hat{f}(i\omega_n, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{k}) & -\hat{g}(i\omega_n, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{k}) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (2)$$

$$\check{\Delta}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{k}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \hat{\Delta}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{k}) \\ -\hat{\Delta}^\dagger(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{k}) & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (3)$$

where $\check{g}^2 = -\pi^2 \check{1}$. The spin spaces of \hat{g} and $\hat{\Delta}$ are defined by the matrix elements $g_{\sigma\sigma'}(i\omega_n, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{k}) = [g_0(i\omega_n, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{k})\hat{1} + \sum_{\mu=x,y,z} g_\mu(i\omega_n, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{k})\hat{\sigma}_\mu]_{\sigma\sigma'}$ and $\Delta_{\sigma\sigma'}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{k}) = [i\sum_{\mu=x,y,z} (d_\mu(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{k}) \cdot \hat{\sigma}_\mu)\hat{\sigma}_\mu]_{\sigma\sigma'}$, where $\sigma, \sigma' = \uparrow$ (up-spin) or \downarrow (down-spin), and d_μ is μ component of d -vector. In addition, the matrix elements of the order parameter are defined by

$$\Delta_{\sigma\sigma'}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{k}) = \Delta_{+, \sigma\sigma'}(\mathbf{r})\phi_{p+}(\mathbf{k}) + \Delta_{-, \sigma\sigma'}(\mathbf{r})\phi_{p-}(\mathbf{k}), \quad (4)$$

with the order parameter $\Delta_{\pm, \sigma\sigma'}(\mathbf{r})$ and pairing function $\phi_{p\pm}(\mathbf{k}) = k_x \pm ik_y$ for p_\pm state. Length, temperature, and magnetic field are, respectively, measured in units of ξ_0 , T_c , and B_0 . Here, $\xi_0 = \hbar v_{F0}/2\pi k_B T_c$ and $B_0 = \phi_0/2\pi \xi_0^2$ with the flux quantum ϕ_0 . T_c is superconducting transition temperature at a zero magnetic field. The energy E , pair potential Δ , and ω_n are in units of $\pi k_B T_c$. In the following, we set $\hbar = k_B = 1$. In this study, our calculations are performed at $T = 0.5T_c$.

We set the magnetic field along the z axis. The vector potential $\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{r} + \mathbf{a}(\mathbf{r})$ in the symmetric gauge. $\mathbf{H} = (0, 0, H)$ is a uniform flux density, and $\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{r})$ is related to the internal field $\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{r}) = (0, 0, B(\mathbf{r})) = \mathbf{H} + \nabla \times \mathbf{a}(\mathbf{r})$. The unit cell of the vortex lattice is set as square lattice [1].

To determine the pair potential $\hat{\Delta}(\mathbf{r})$ and the quasiclassical Green's functions self-consistently, we calculate the order parameter $\hat{\Delta}_\pm(\mathbf{r})$ by the gap equation

$$\hat{\Delta}_\pm(\mathbf{r}) = gN_0T \sum_{|\omega_n| \leq \omega_{\text{cut}}} \langle \phi_{p\pm}^*(\mathbf{k}) \hat{f}(i\omega_n, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{k}) \rangle_{\mathbf{k}}, \quad (5)$$

where $\langle \dots \rangle_{\mathbf{k}}$ indicates Fermi surface average, $(gN_0)^{-1} = \ln T + 2T \sum_{0 < \omega_n \leq \omega_{\text{cut}}} \omega_n^{-1}$, and we use $\omega_{\text{cut}} = 20k_B T_c$. In Eq. (5), p -wave pairing interaction is isotropic in spin space. For the self-consistent calculation of the vector potential for the internal field $B(\mathbf{r})$, we use the current equation $\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) = -\frac{2T}{\kappa^2} \sum_{0 < \omega_n} \langle \mathbf{v} \text{Im}\{g_0\} \rangle_{\mathbf{k}}$ with the Ginzburg-Landau parameter $\kappa = B_0/\pi k_B T_c \sqrt{8\pi N_0}$. In our calculations, we use $\kappa = 2.7$ appropriate to Sr_2RuO_4 as a candidate material for the chiral or helical p -wave SC. We iterate calculations of Eqs. (1)–(5) for ω_n until we obtain the self-consistent results of $\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r})$, $\hat{\Delta}(\mathbf{r})$, and the quasiclassical Green's functions in the vortex lattice state.

In the helical p -wave SCs, d -vector is given by $\mathbf{d}(\mathbf{k}) \propto k_x \hat{x} + k_y \hat{y} = \phi_{p+}(\mathbf{k})\mathbf{d}_- + \phi_{p-}(\mathbf{k})\mathbf{d}_+$ in uniform state at a zero field, with $\mathbf{d}_\pm(\mathbf{k}) = \frac{1}{2}(1, \pm i, 0)$. Thus, when we iterate calculations of Eqs. (1)–(5), the initial value of d -vector is set

to be $\mathbf{d}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{k}) = d(\mathbf{r})(k_x \hat{x} + k_y \hat{y})$, where $d(\mathbf{r})$ is the Abrikosov vortex lattice solution.

Next, using the self-consistently obtained $\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r})$ and $\Delta(\mathbf{r})$, we calculate $\check{g}(E \pm i\eta, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{k})$ for real energy E by solving Eilenberger equation (1) with $i\omega_n \rightarrow E \pm i\eta$. η is a small parameter, and we use $\eta = 0.01$ in this paper except for the calculations of distribution in Figs. 4(d) and 4(e), and Figs. 5(d) and 5(e). The spin-resolved LDOS $N_\sigma(E, \mathbf{r})$ is given by

$$N_\sigma(E, \mathbf{r}) = \langle \text{Re}\{\hat{g}(E + i\eta, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{k})\}_{\sigma\sigma} \rangle_{\mathbf{k}}. \quad (6)$$

We define the LDOS $N(E, \mathbf{r}) = N_\downarrow(E, \mathbf{r}) + N_\uparrow(E, \mathbf{r})$, and spin-polarized LDOS $M(E, \mathbf{r}) = N_\downarrow(E, \mathbf{r}) - N_\uparrow(E, \mathbf{r})$.

III. H DEPENDENCE OF ORDER PARAMETER

In order to examine the instability of helical p -wave state at high H , we show the H dependence of spatial average of the order-parameter amplitude, $\langle |\Delta_{\pm, \sigma\sigma'}(\mathbf{r})| \rangle_{\mathbf{r}}$, defined by Eq. (4) in Fig. 1. Using the initial state of helical states, $\Delta_{\downarrow\uparrow}$ and $\Delta_{\uparrow\downarrow}$ components do not appear in the self-consistent calculations of our model. In the vortex state of helical p -wave SC at $H < 0.35H_{c2}$, up-spin pair has a form $\Delta_{\uparrow\uparrow}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{k}) = \Delta_{-, \uparrow\uparrow}(\mathbf{r})\phi_{p-}(\mathbf{k}) + \Delta_{+, \uparrow\uparrow}(\mathbf{r})\phi_{p+}(\mathbf{k})$ with subcomponent $\Delta_{+, \uparrow\uparrow}(\mathbf{r})$. The main component $\Delta_{-, \uparrow\uparrow}(\mathbf{r})$ has chirality $L_z = -1$, antiparallel to vorticity $W = +1$ as $L_z + W = 0$. The subcomponent $\Delta_{+, \uparrow\uparrow}(\mathbf{r})$ is induced around the vortex core. Since the local winding number can be a value other than $W = +1$ in the induced components, the subcomponent with $L_z = +1$ has inverse winding number $W = -1$ to satisfy the conservation of $L_z + W = 0$ [11]. According to the previous studies for the vortex state of chiral p -wave SC [12,13], the antiparallel vortex state ($L_z + W = 0$) is stable compared with the parallel vortex state ($L_z + W = +2$) by the interaction between the chirality and the vorticity. Therefore, the H dependence of $\langle |\Delta_{-, \uparrow\uparrow}| \rangle_{\mathbf{r}}$ and $\langle |\Delta_{+, \uparrow\uparrow}| \rangle_{\mathbf{r}}$ show the same behavior to those for the antiparallel case in a chiral p -wave SC [12], and the amplitude survives until H_{c2} .

On the other hand, down-spin pair has a form $\Delta_{\downarrow\downarrow}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{k}) = \Delta_{+, \downarrow\downarrow}(\mathbf{r})\phi_{p+}(\mathbf{k}) + \Delta_{-, \downarrow\downarrow}(\mathbf{r})\phi_{p-}(\mathbf{k})$ at low fields, with subcomponent $\Delta_{-, \downarrow\downarrow}(\mathbf{r})$. Since the chirality $L_z = +1$ of main

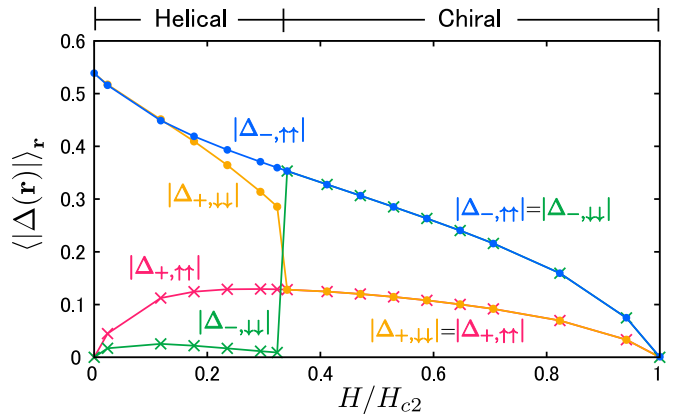


FIG. 1. H dependence of the spatial average of the order-parameter amplitudes $\langle |\Delta_{-, \downarrow\downarrow}| \rangle_{\mathbf{r}}$, $\langle |\Delta_{+, \downarrow\downarrow}| \rangle_{\mathbf{r}}$, $\langle |\Delta_{-, \uparrow\uparrow}| \rangle_{\mathbf{r}}$, and $\langle |\Delta_{+, \uparrow\uparrow}| \rangle_{\mathbf{r}}$ defined by Eq. (4). The helical p -wave state is unstable at $H > 0.35H_{c2}$, and changes to a chiral p -wave state where $\mathbf{d} \perp \mathbf{H}$.

$\Delta_{+, \downarrow \downarrow}(\mathbf{r})$ is parallel to vorticity as $L_z + W = +2$, $\Delta_{\downarrow \downarrow}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{k})$ is rapidly suppressed as a function of H , as shown in Fig. 1. In addition, at $H \sim 0.35H_{c2}$, we find the change of chirality $L_z = +1 \rightarrow -1$ in $\Delta_{\downarrow \downarrow}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{k})$, where $\Delta_{-, \downarrow \downarrow}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{k})$ changes to be the main part of $\Delta_{\downarrow \downarrow}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{k})$ from the subcomponent. At $H > 0.35H_{c2}$, $\langle |\Delta_{-, \downarrow \downarrow}| \rangle_r$ is equal to $\langle |\Delta_{-, \uparrow \uparrow}| \rangle_r$ as main components and $\langle |\Delta_{+, \downarrow \downarrow}| \rangle_r$ is equal to $\langle |\Delta_{+, \uparrow \uparrow}| \rangle_r$ as subcomponents, so that the order parameter is chiral p_- form. Even in this chiral state, $\Delta_{\downarrow \uparrow} = \Delta_{\uparrow \downarrow} = 0$ so that $\mathbf{d} \perp \mathbf{H}$. Therefore, the helical p -wave state becomes unstable at high fields by the effect of vorticity coupling to the chirality, and changes to a chiral state.

In our model, we assume that the helical state can appear in the Meissner state $H = 0$, since condensation energy of the helical state is the same as the chiral state. The helical state can be more stable than the chiral state, if we consider an additional mechanism such as weak spin-orbit coupling effect [4]. Even when a very small number of vortices penetrate to the helical p -wave SC, we expect that the helical state can be sustained at the low fields. With increasing H , it becomes a metastable state, and finally shows instability to the chiral state. The instability field H can be shifted from our estimation of Fig. 1.

IV. H DEPENDENCE OF ZERO-ENERGY SPIN-POLARIZED DOS AND LDOS

In this section, to find the difference of observed quantities between helical and chiral states, we investigate the characteristic behavior of helical state under the assumption that the helical p -wave state is sustained at low $H (< 0.35H_{c2})$.

First, we study the H dependence of the zero-energy DOS $\langle N(E=0, \mathbf{r}) \rangle_r$, the zero-energy spin-resolved DOS $\langle N_\sigma(E=0, \mathbf{r}) \rangle_r$, and the zero-energy spin-polarized DOS $\langle M(E=0, \mathbf{r}) \rangle_r$. As shown in Fig. 2(a), the H dependence of $\langle N_\uparrow(E=0, \mathbf{r}) \rangle_r$ shows the typical behavior, which is the same behavior in the antiparallel vortex state of chiral p -wave

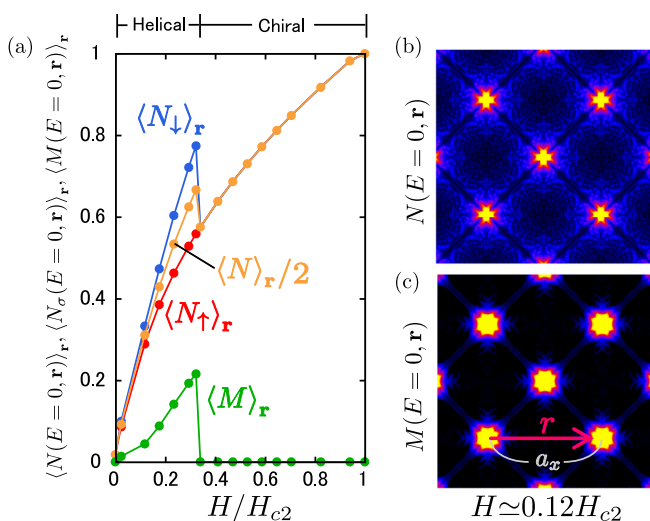


FIG. 2. (a) H dependence of DOS $\langle N(E=0, \mathbf{r}) \rangle_r/2$, spin-resolved DOS $\langle N_\sigma(E=0, \mathbf{r}) \rangle_r$, and spin-polarized DOS $\langle M(E=0, \mathbf{r}) \rangle_r$. The distributions of zero-energy (b) LDOS $N(E=0, \mathbf{r}) \leq 3$ and (c) spin-polarized LDOS $M(E=0, \mathbf{r}) \leq 0.3$ at $H \simeq 0.12H_{c2}$. The brighter region indicates the large value of N or M .

SC [12]. On the other hand, the H dependence of $\langle N_\downarrow(E=0, \mathbf{r}) \rangle_r$ at $H < 0.35H_{c2}$ is larger than $\langle N_\uparrow(E=0, \mathbf{r}) \rangle_r$. At $H > 0.35H_{c2}$, since $\Delta_{\downarrow \downarrow}$ and $\Delta_{\uparrow \uparrow}$ have the same chirality, $\langle N_\downarrow(E=0, \mathbf{r}) \rangle_r = \langle N_\uparrow(E=0, \mathbf{r}) \rangle_r$. Here, contributions of the Zeeman effect are absent since $\mathbf{d} \perp \mathbf{H}$. As a result, the H dependence of DOS $\langle N(E=0, \mathbf{r}) \rangle_r$ shows a jump when the helical state becomes unstable in Fig. 2(a). The jump behavior may be observed by the low temperature specific heat measurement. When the instability field shifts into high (low) H , the jump of specific heat becomes larger (smaller).

The H dependence of $\langle M(E=0, \mathbf{r}) \rangle_r$ at low fields has a finite value and shows increasing behavior, reflecting the $\langle N_\downarrow(E=0, \mathbf{r}) \rangle_r$ behavior in Fig. 2(a). And, it jumps to zero when the helical state becomes unstable. At high fields as the vortex state of chiral p -wave SC, where $\Delta_{\downarrow \downarrow} = \Delta_{\uparrow \uparrow}$, M vanishes. This H dependence of M is the unique behavior of the helical p -wave state. In addition, Figs. 2(b) and 2(c) show the LDOS and spin-polarized LDOS distributions at a low field $H \simeq 0.12H_{c2}$, which have large amplitudes around the vortex core. Since the zero energy state localized around the vortex core is a Majorana state in the chiral and helical SCs, Fig. 2(c) shows that the Majorana state is spin-polarized in the helical p -wave SCs. This is another type of spin-polarized zero energy state than that supposed in $\text{Bi}_2\text{Te}_3/\text{NbSe}_2$ [18] or $\text{Cu}_x\text{Bi}_2\text{Si}_3$ [20].

Next, we present the structure of spin-polarized LDOS $M(E, \mathbf{r})$ at low fields to study the properties of the vortex state of helical p -wave SC. Figure 3 presents the H dependence of $M(E=0, \mathbf{r})$ and $N_\sigma(E=0, \mathbf{r})$ at some positions on a

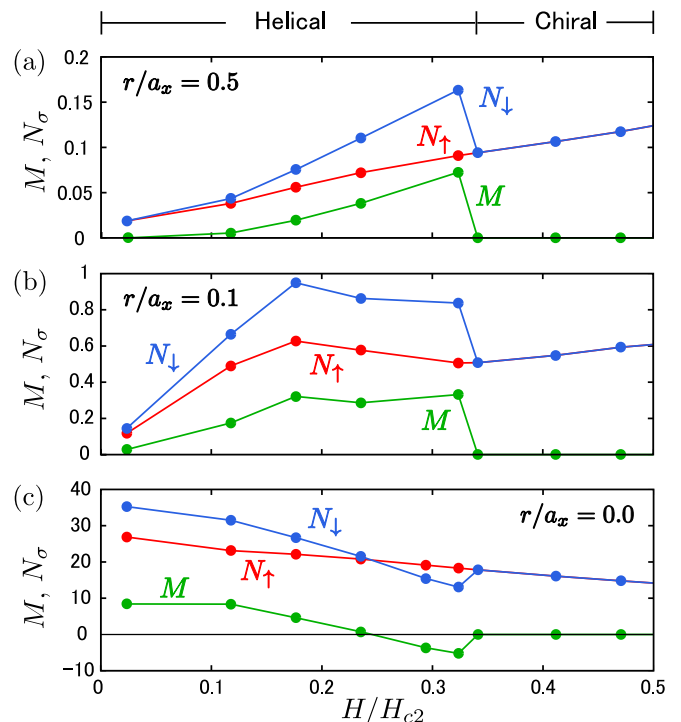


FIG. 3. (a),(b),(c) H dependence of spin-resolved LDOS $N_\sigma(E=0, \mathbf{r})$ and spin-polarized LDOS $M(E=0, \mathbf{r})$ at radius $r/a_x = 0.5, 0.1, 0.0$ from the vortex center along the NNN direction, respectively. a_x is NNN intervortex distance.

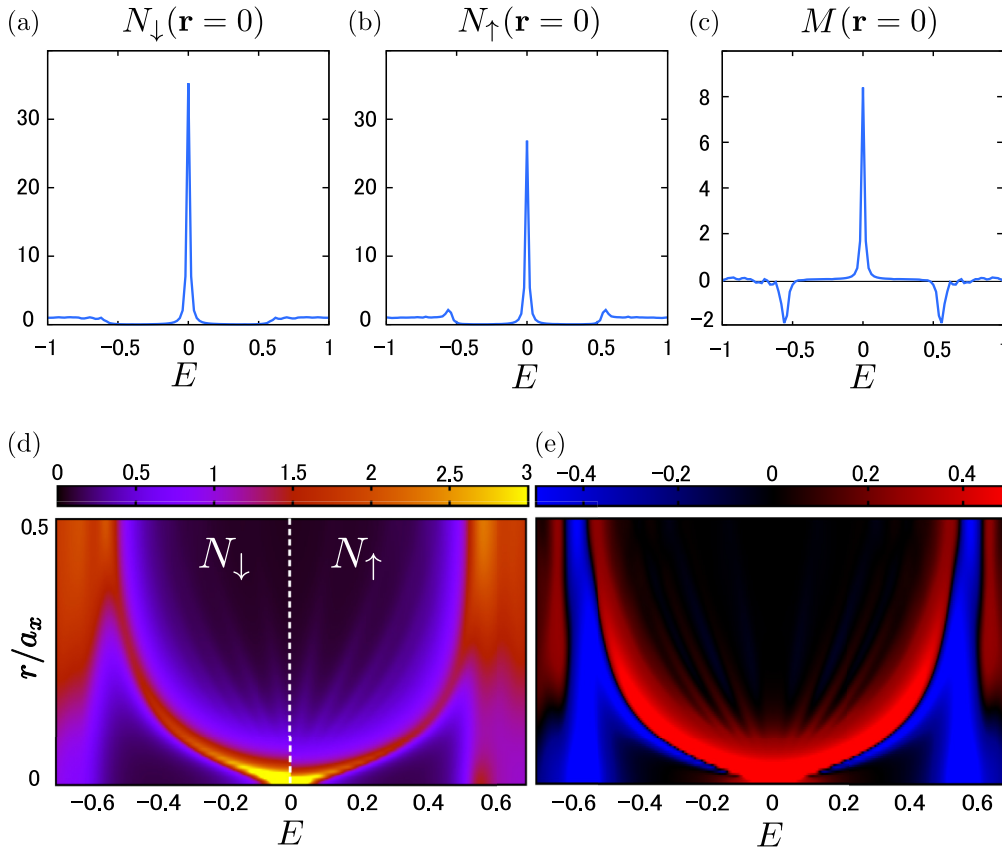


FIG. 4. (a),(b),(c) E dependence of spin-resolved LDOS N_{\downarrow} , N_{\uparrow} and spin-polarized LDOS M at the vortex center at $H/H_{c2} \simeq 0.02$, respectively. (d),(e) E dependence of $N_{\sigma}(E, r)$ for $\sigma = \downarrow, \uparrow$, and $M(E, r)$ as a function of radius r/a_x from the vortex center along the NNN direction at $H/H_{c2} \simeq 0.02$, respectively. $N_{\sigma}(-E, r) = N_{\sigma}(E, r)$. In (d) and (e), we use $\eta = 0.03$.

line between next-nearest-neighbor (NNN) vortices at $H < 0.5H_{c2}$. At $r/a_x = 0.5$ which is midpoint between NNN vortices, $N_{\downarrow}(E=0, H) > N_{\uparrow}(E=0, H)$ and their magnitudes are small and monotonically increase as a function of H . On the other hand, at the vortex core region in Figs. 3(b) and 3(c), $M(E=0, r)$ shows a large amplitude at some fields in the helical state. In particular, at the vortex center in Fig. 3(c), $M(E=0, r)$ at $H/H_{c2} \simeq 0.02$ shows much larger value than the normal state DOS (=1), while it monotonically decreases with rising H . These large values of $M(E=0, r)$ may be observed by the spin-polarized STM measurement.

V. E DEPENDENCE OF SPIN-POLARIZED LDOS

Finally, we study the E and r dependences of $N_{\sigma}(E, r)$ and $M(E, r)$ in order to investigate the behavior of LDOS spectrum of spin-polarized STM/STS measurement. When $N_{\uparrow}(E, r=0)$ is compared with $N_{\downarrow}(E, r=0)$ at a low field $H \simeq 0.02H_{c2}$, shown in Figs. 4(a)–4(c), the height of zero-energy peak in $N_{\uparrow}(E, r=0)$ is smaller, and instead the gap edges at $E \sim \pm 0.5$ have small peak. Thus $M(E, r=0)$ is positive at $E=0$, and negative at $E \sim \pm 0.5$. These weights cancel each other, so that total spin polarization $\int_{-\infty}^0 M(E, r)dE = 0$. This condition can be extended to finite T as $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} M(E, r)F(E, T)dE = 0$ with Fermi distribution function $F(E, T)$ since $M(E, r)$ is an even function of E . The absence of total spin polarization corresponds to the fact

that the Knight shift is invariant in the helical p -wave state, where $\mathbf{d} \perp \mathbf{H}$. To observe the spin-polarized LDOS in the helical state, we have to perform E -resolved observation such as spin-polarized STM/STS. The r dependence of spectra $N_{\sigma}(E, r)$ and $M(E, r)$ are presented in Figs. 4(d) and 4(e), respectively. When we focus on the dispersion curve of brighter region in Fig. 4(d), the zero-energy peak at $r=0$ evolves toward the gap edge with increasing r . Since the zero-energy vortex bound state connects with the gap-edge state at smaller r for N_{\uparrow} than N_{\downarrow} , the effective vortex core radius is smaller for N_{\uparrow} . Therefore, in N_{\uparrow} , the peaks of the gap edge ($E \sim \pm 0.5$) outside vortices can extend until the vortex center, as shown in Fig. 4(b). In Fig. 4(e), we see that the spin-polarized state appears near the dispersion curve of vortex bound state extending from the Majorana zero mode, in addition to gap edges.

Moreover, we show the E and r dependences of $N_{\sigma}(E, r)$ and $M(E, r)$ at a higher field $H \simeq 0.29H_{c2}$, considering that the helical p -wave state is still sustained at higher H . In Figs. 5(a)–5(c), the height of the zero-energy peak of N_{\uparrow} is larger than N_{\downarrow} , resulting in negative $M(E=0, r=0)$. To compensate negative value at $E=0$ and at the gap edge, $M(E, r=0)$ becomes positive for in-gap states for $0 < |E| < 0.5$. As shown in Figs. 5(d) and 5(e), since the down-spin's in-gap states have a larger value compared with the up-spin states, $M(E, r)$ has finite distributions at $0 < |E| < 0.5$ even far from dispersion curve of the bound state.

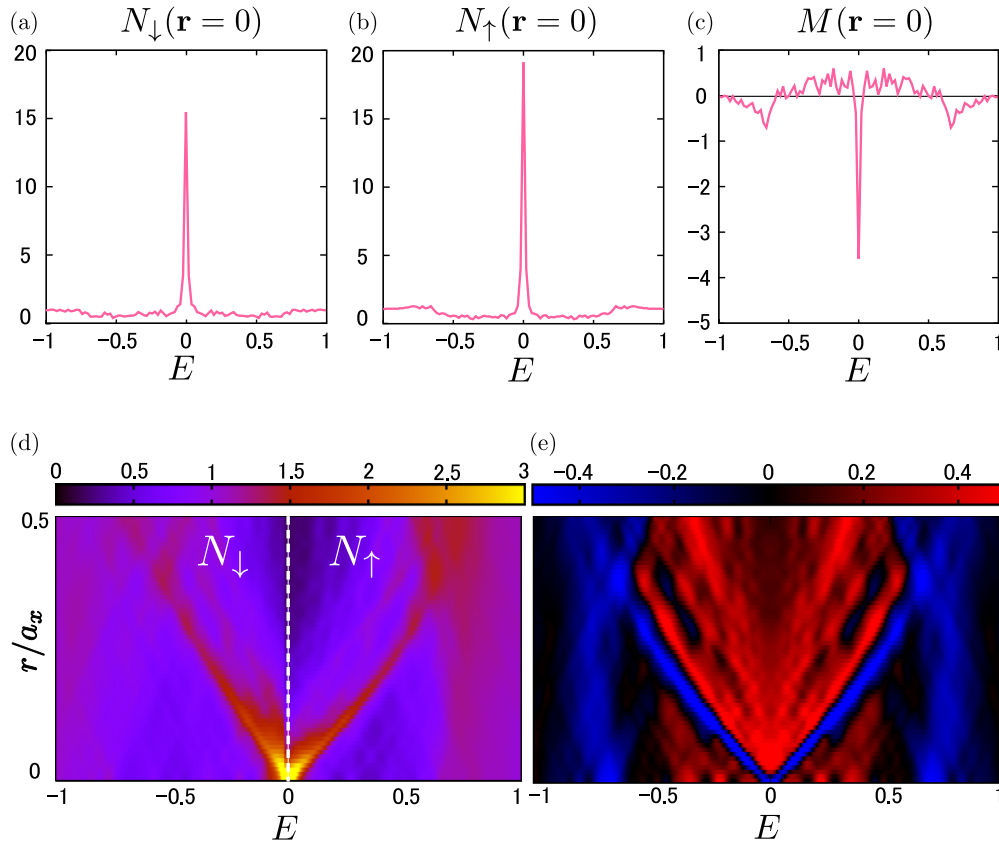


FIG. 5. (a),(b),(c) E dependence of spin-resolved LDOS N_{\downarrow} , N_{\uparrow} and spin-polarized LDOS M at the vortex center at $H/H_{c2} \simeq 0.29$, respectively. (d),(e) E dependence of $N_{\sigma}(E, \mathbf{r})$ for $\sigma = \downarrow, \uparrow$, and $M(E, \mathbf{r})$ as a function of radius r/a_x from the vortex center along the NNN direction at $H/H_{c2} \simeq 0.29$, respectively. $N_{\sigma}(-E, \mathbf{r}) = N_{\sigma}(E, \mathbf{r})$. In (d) and (e), we use $\eta = 0.03$.

VI. SUMMARY

We studied the vortex state of helical p -wave SCs based on the quasiclassical Eilenberger theory. We confirmed the instability of the helical p -wave state at high fields and that the spin-polarized LDOS $M(E, \mathbf{r})$ appears even when the Knight shift does not change. This is because the vorticity couples to the chirality of up- or down-spin pair of helical state. In addition, we found that the magnetic field dependence of zero-energy DOS shows a jump when the helical state becomes unstable. This jump behavior may be observed by the low temperature specific heat measurement. In order to identify the helical p -wave state at low fields, we investigated the structure of the zero-energy $M(E = 0, \mathbf{r})$ in the vortex states.

In particular, at the vortex center, the value of $M(E = 0, \mathbf{r} = 0)$ at a low field $H/H_{c2} \simeq 0.02$ shows much larger value than the normal state DOS, while it monotonically decreases with rising field. Moreover, we present the E and r dependences of the spin-resolved LDOS $N_{\downarrow}(E, \mathbf{r})$, $N_{\uparrow}(E, \mathbf{r})$, and $M(E, \mathbf{r})$ in the vortex state. We hope that these theoretical calculation results of spin-polarized LDOS will be examined, and will be used for detecting the spin-polarized Majorana zero-energy modes by the spin-polarized STM/STS measurement.

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