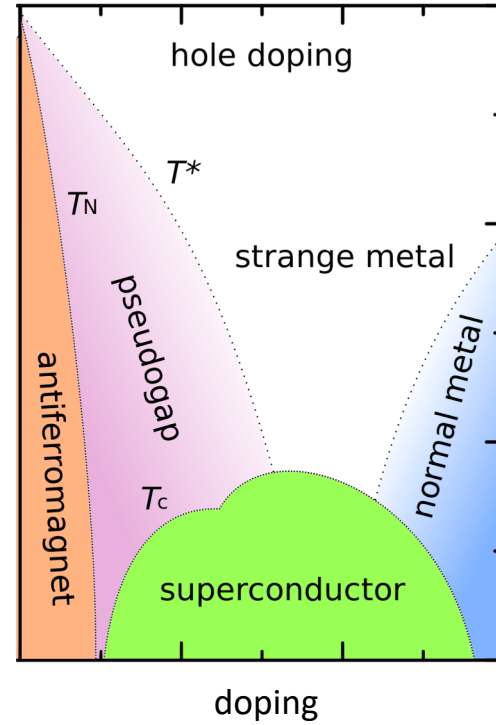
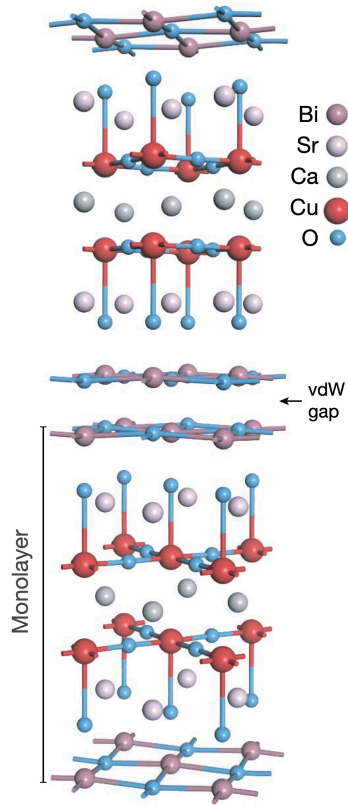


Forget graphene: more exotic **moiré** physics with **TMDs**

Louk Rademaker

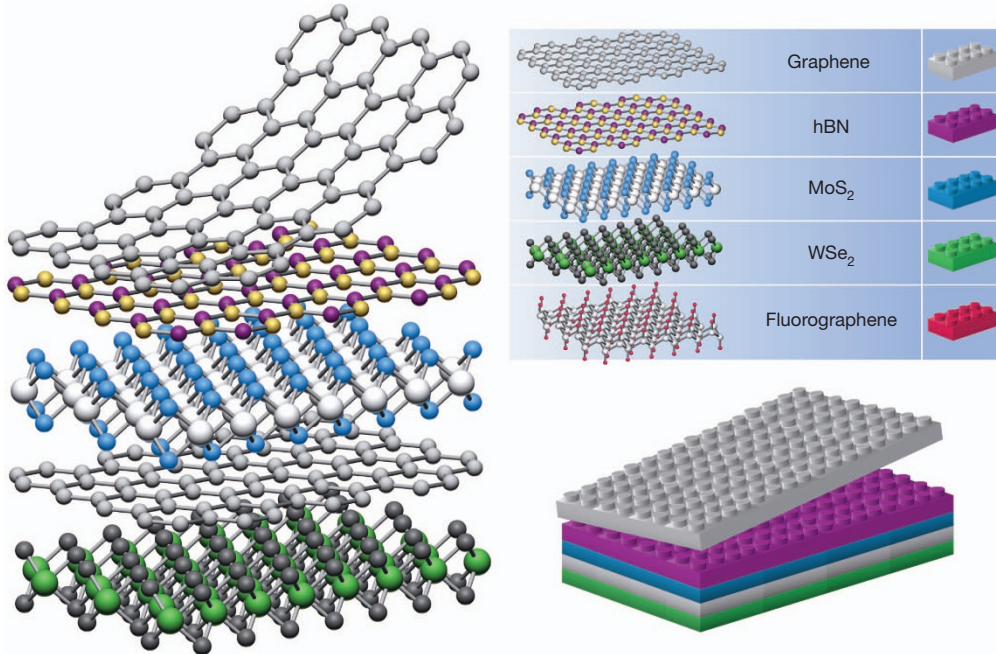
Friday 7 October 2022, LPS Orsay

Strong correlations!



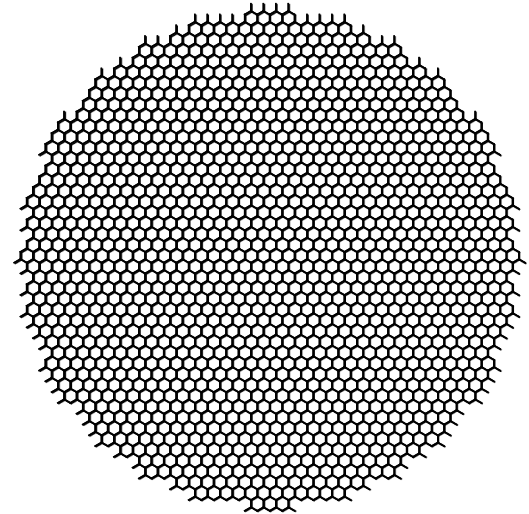
Van der Waals – moiré materials

Van der Waals heterostructures: Atomic 'LEGO'

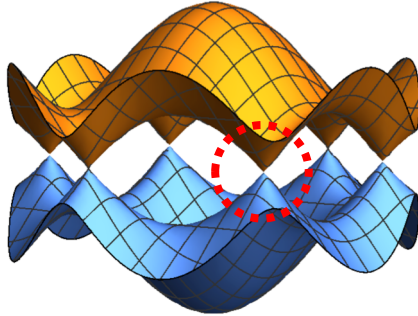


Ref: Geim Nature 2013

Moiré pattern *Twist or Lattice mismatch*



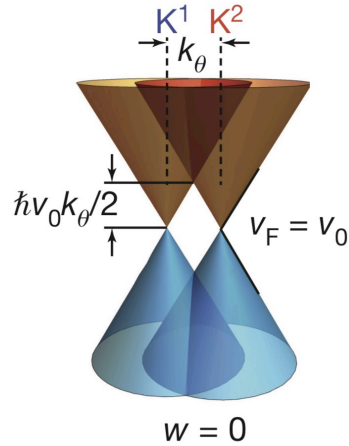
Monolayer graphene



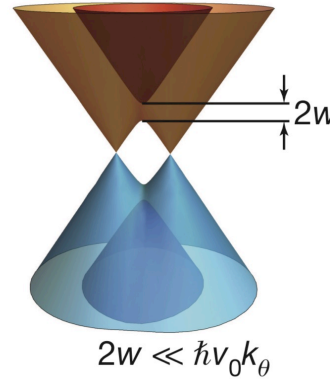
Dirac cone dispersion
of massless electrons

$$H = v_F \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{k}$$

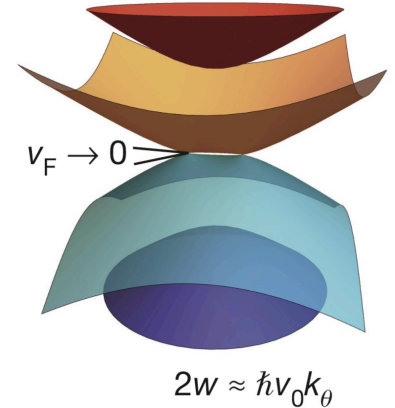
Twisted Bilayer Graphene (tBG)



Dirac cones of each
layer are close



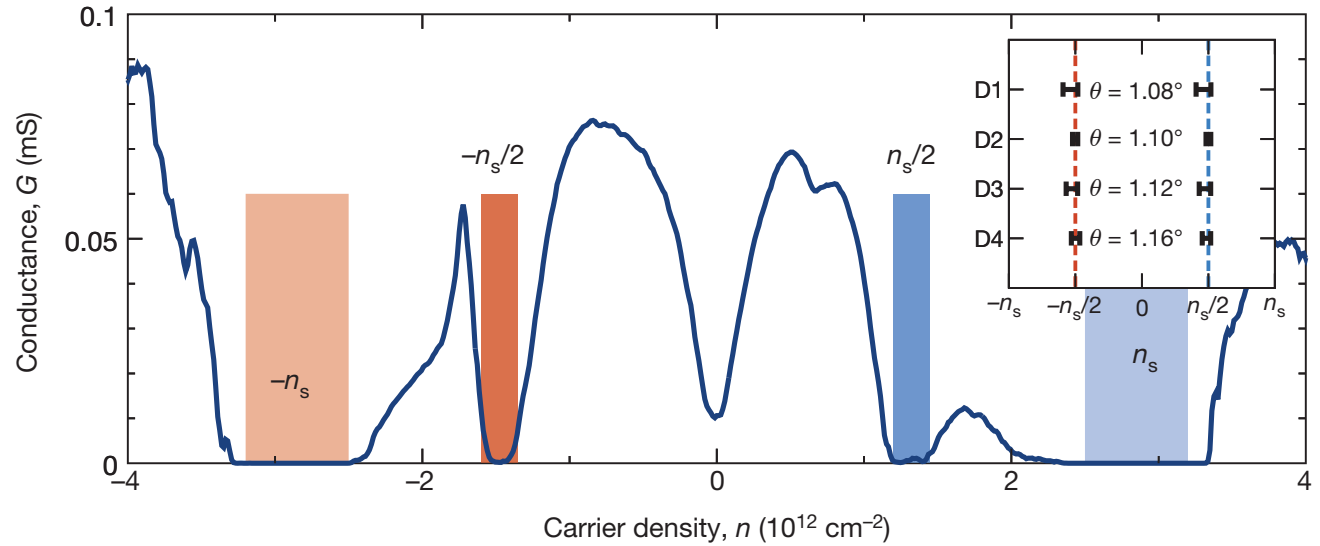
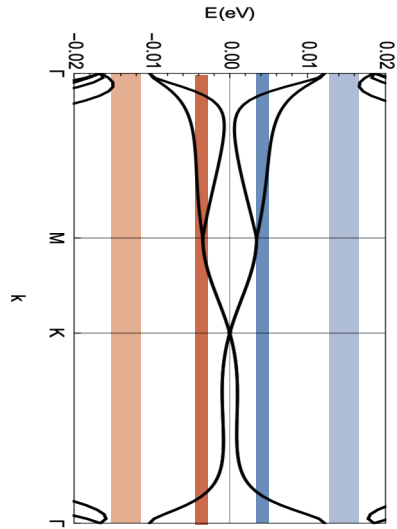
+ Interlayer
hopping



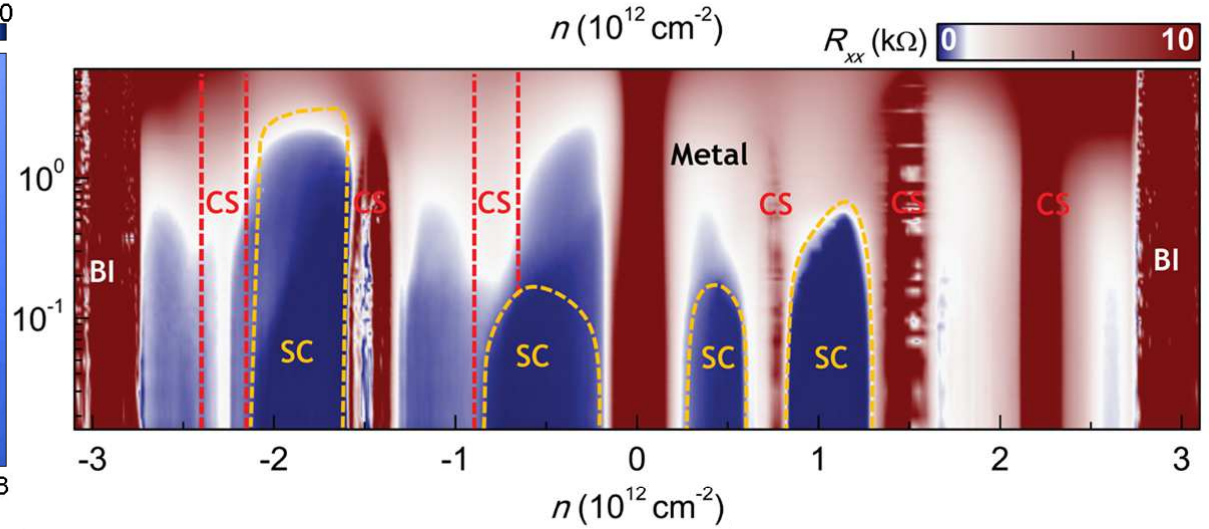
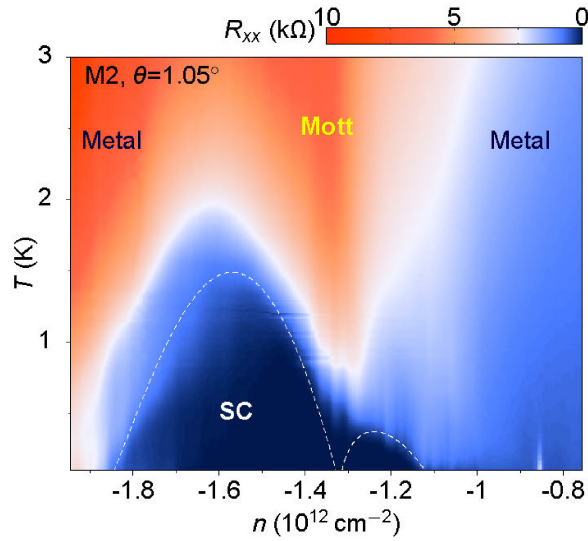
= Topological
Flat bands

'Magic Angle' tBG

Correlated insulator

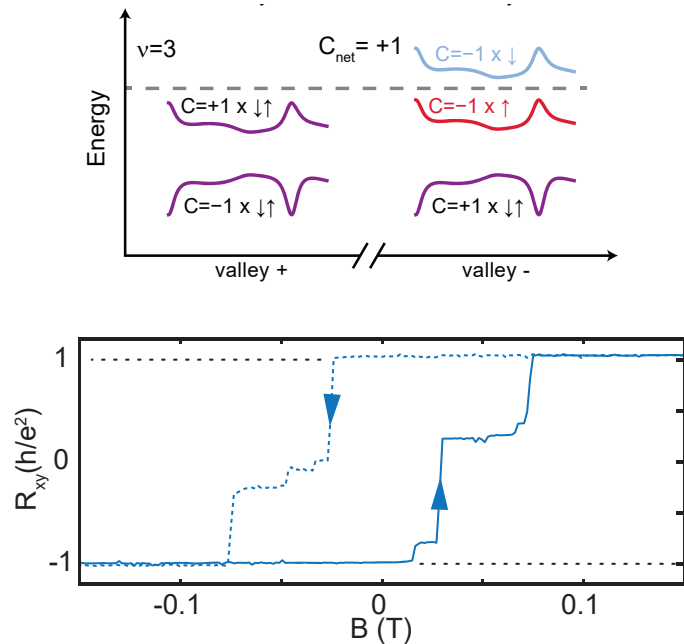


Superconductivity

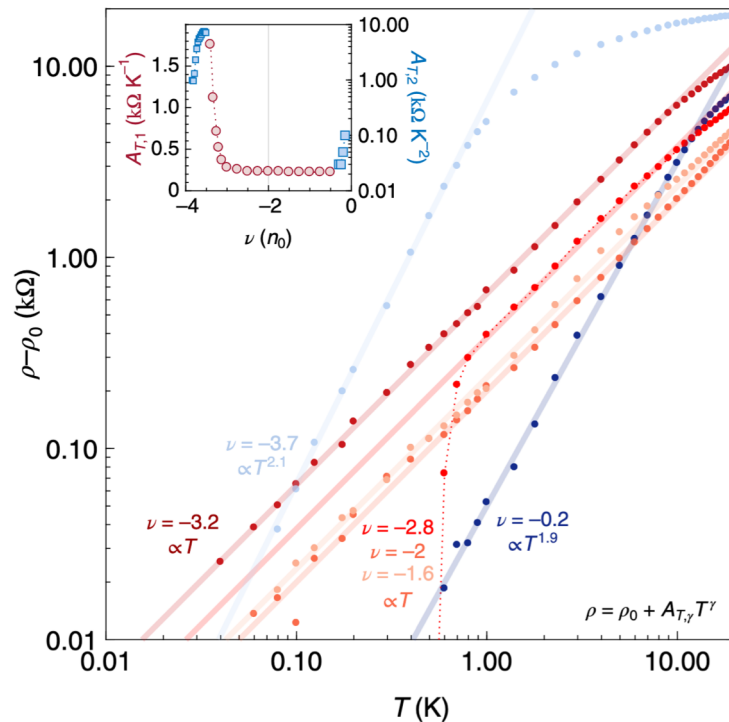


Ref: Cao Nature '18; Lu Nature '19

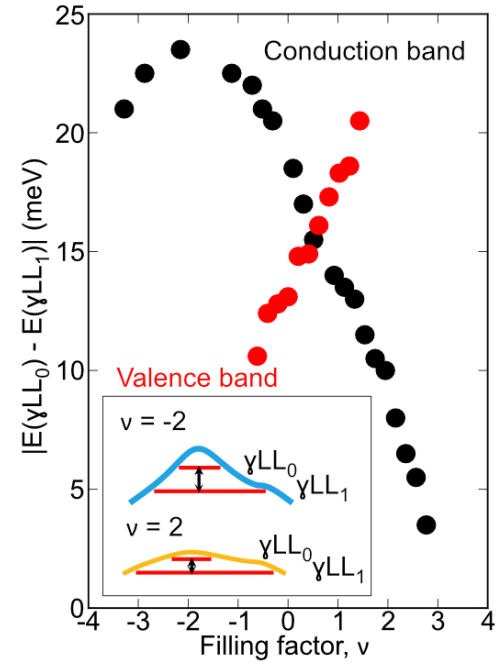
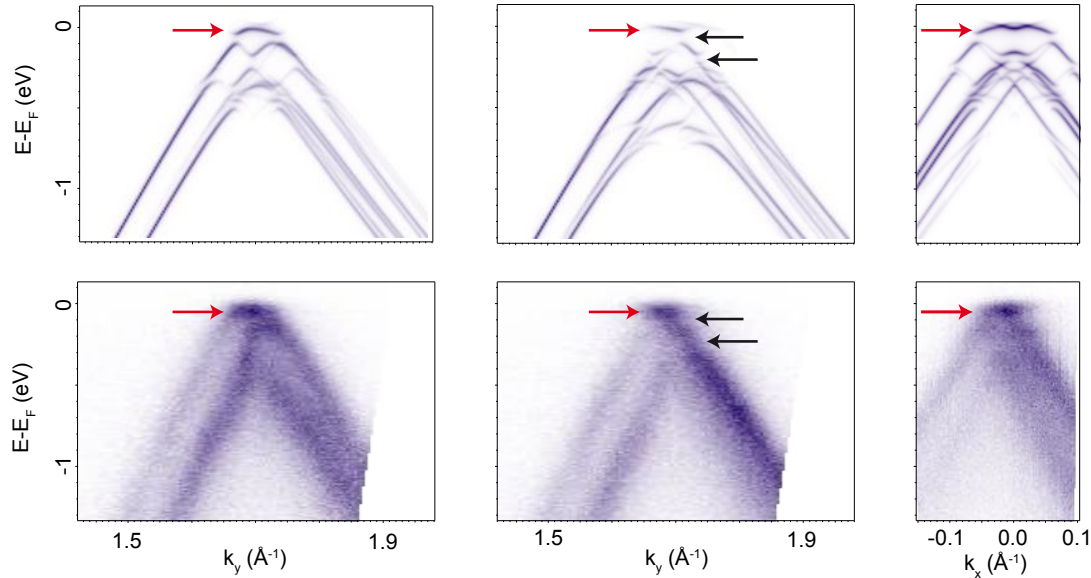
Quantum Anomalous Hall effect



Strange metal

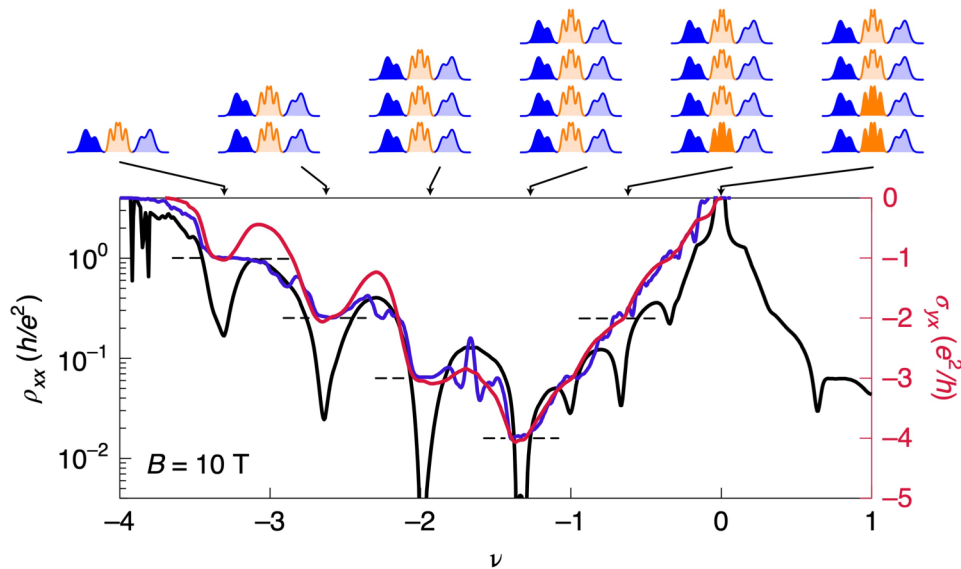
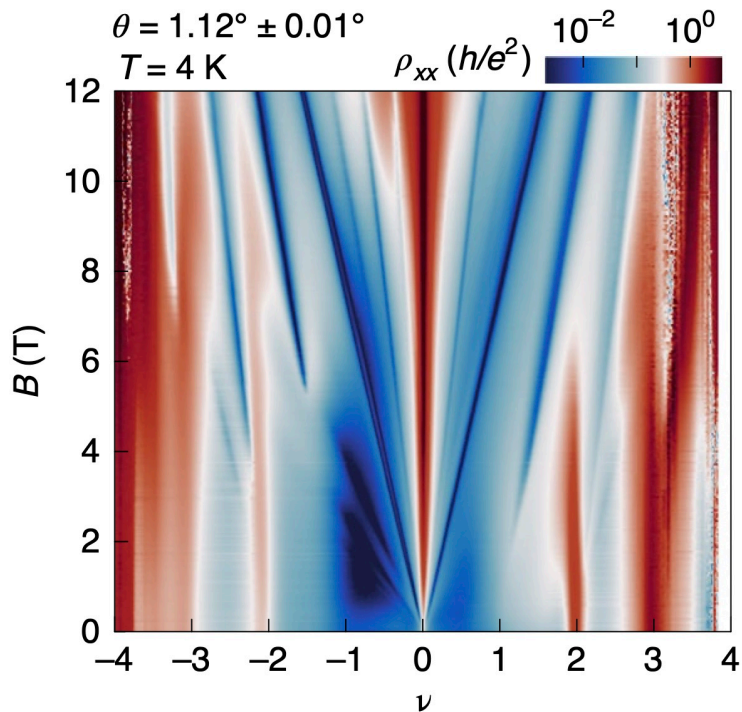


... but bands are not very flat



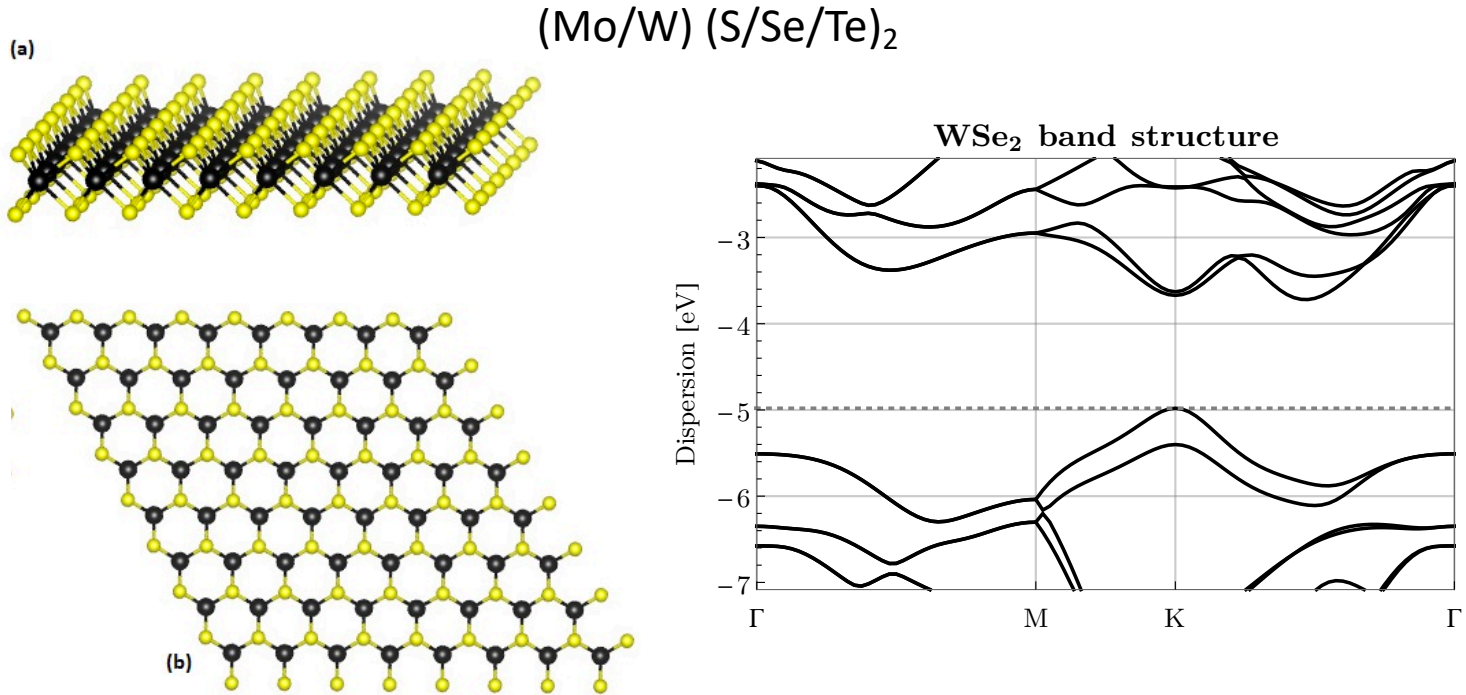
Ref: Rademaker PRB '18; Rademaker PRB '19; Lisi, Rademaker Nat Phys '20; Choi Nat Phys '21

... and correlated insulators are ferromagnets

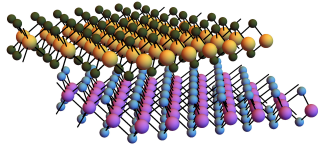


Ref: Saito, Rademaker Nat Phys '21

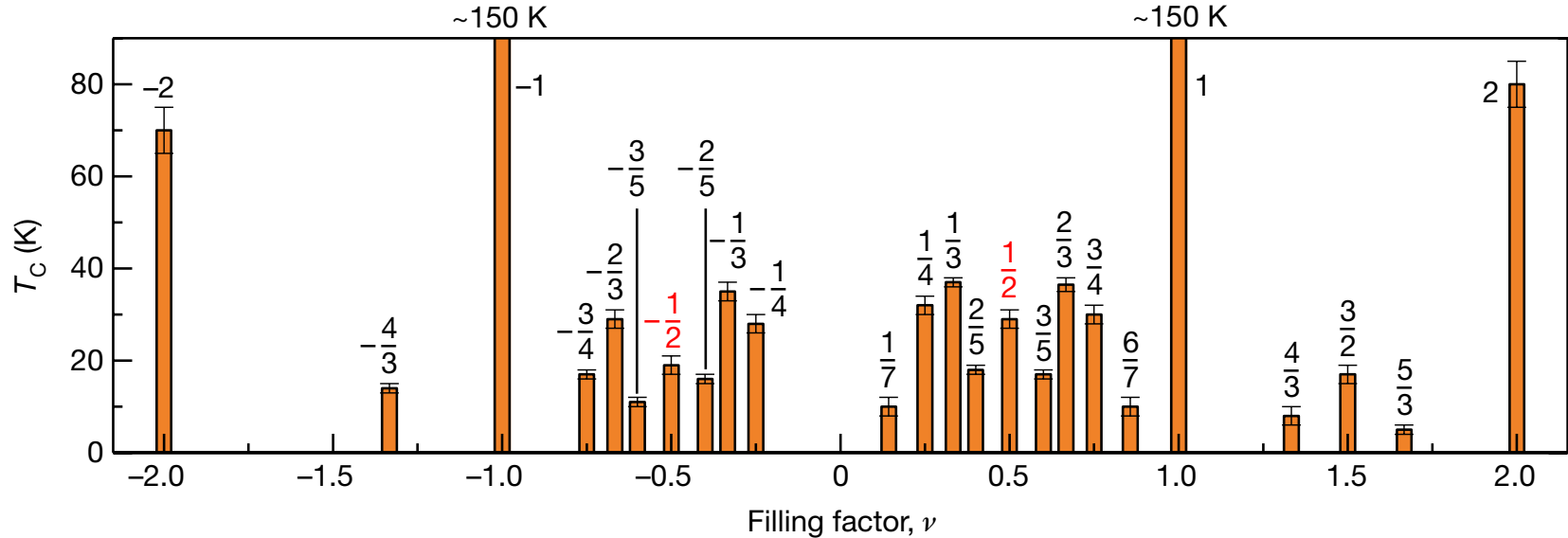
Monolayer transition metal dichalcogenides (TMDs)



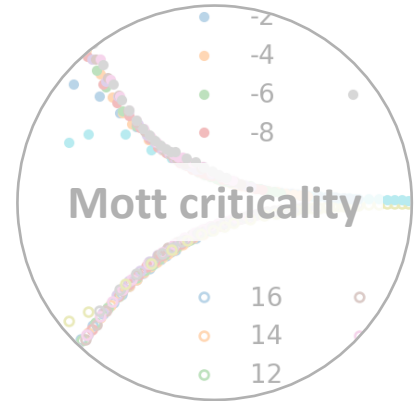
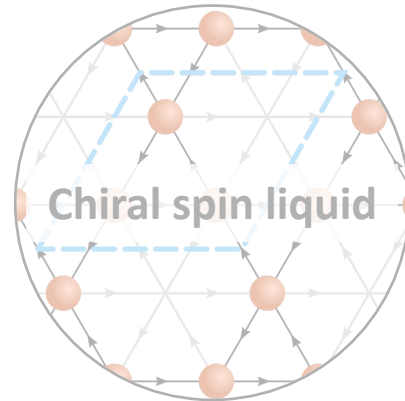
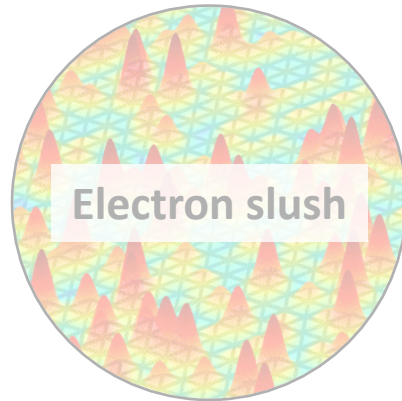
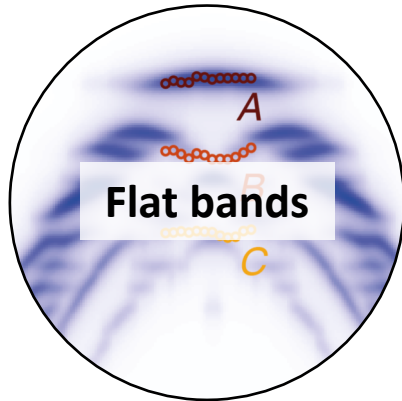
Wigner-Mott insulators



Moiré material from aligned **WS₂/WSe₂** “heterobilayers”

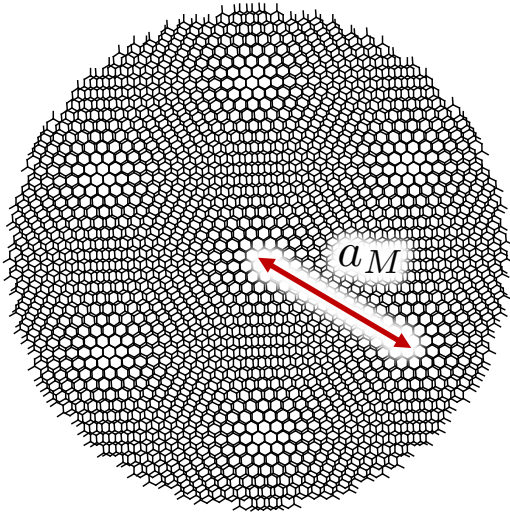


Overview: exotic moiré physics with TMDs

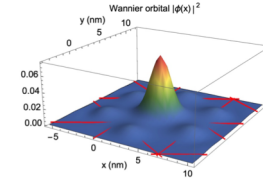


Natural Strong Correlations

Moiré unit cell

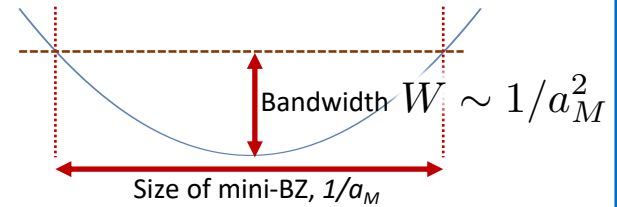


Coulomb Interaction



$$U \sim 1/a_M$$

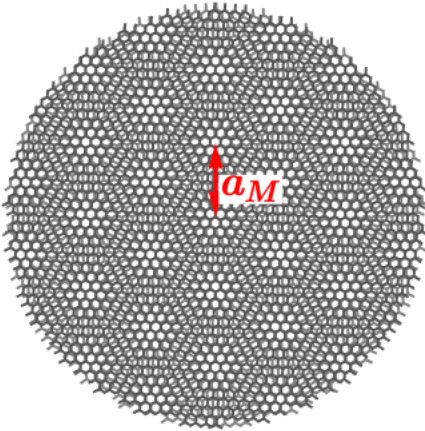
Effective bandwidth



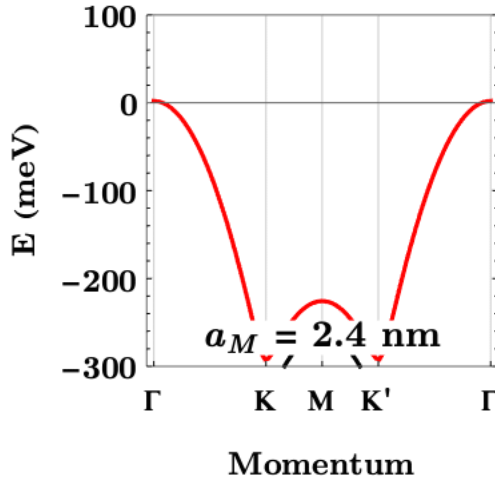
Small twist angle = **Large** Moiré unit cell = **Strong correlations** $U/W \sim a_M$

Tuneability

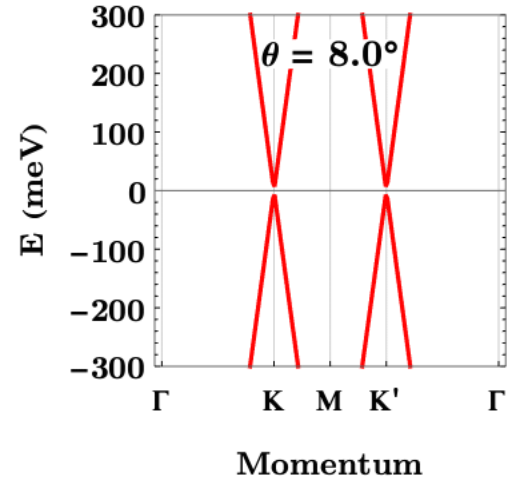
Tuning **twist** angle



Twisted **TMD**
bilayer



Twisted Bilayer
Graphene



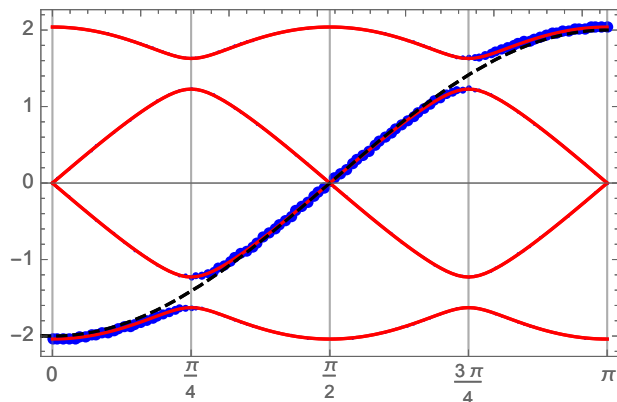
Tuning **chemical potential** = **electron density** using gates

More knobs: **lattice mismatch**, **pressure**, **screening**, ...

How to observe flat bands?

Idea: use Angle-Resolved Photo-Emission Spectroscopy (**ARPES**)

How to measure in a 'mini-Brillouin zone'? **Example:**



Arpes intensity is given by

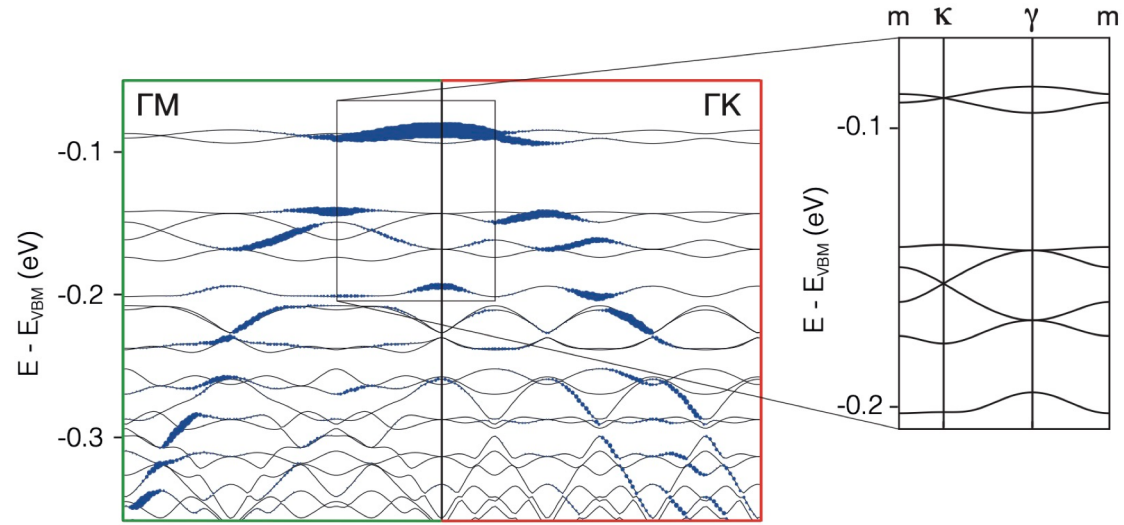
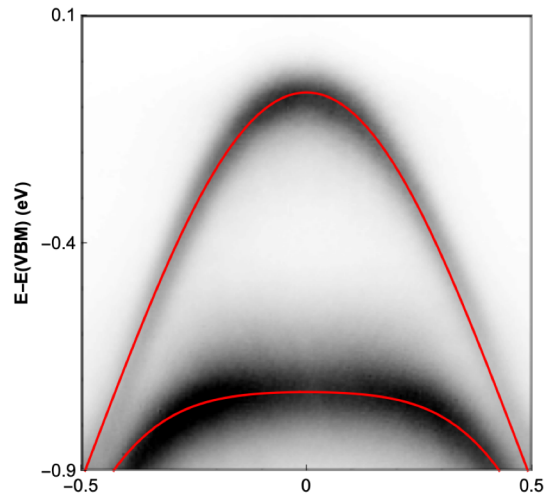
$$w_{fi} = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} \sum_{\mathbf{k}} |M_{\mathbf{k}_f \mathbf{k}}|^2 \underbrace{|\langle \Psi_f^{N-1} | \hat{c}_{\mathbf{k}} | \Psi_i^N \rangle|^2}_{\sum_f \Rightarrow A^-(\mathbf{k}, \omega) \text{ (bandstructure)}} \delta(E_f^{N-1} + E_{kin} - E_i^N - h\nu).$$

Overlap between Bloch states and plane waves

Continuum flat band model

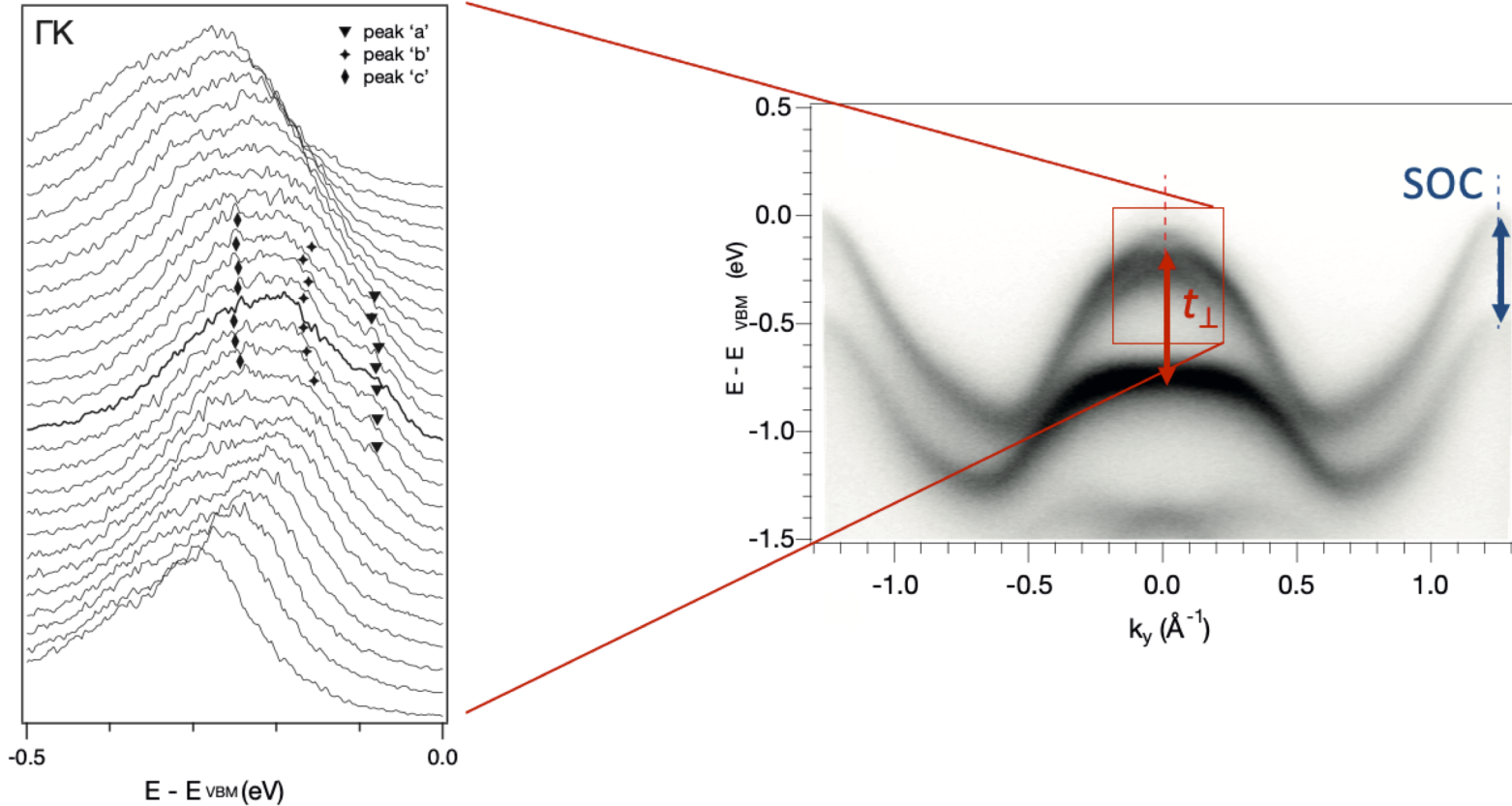
$$H = -\frac{\hbar^2 \mathbf{k}^2}{2m^*} \mathbb{1}_2 + t_{\perp}(\mathbf{k}) \sigma^1 + \sum_{j=1}^6 V_0 e^{\pm i\phi} e^{i\mathbf{G}_j^M \cdot \mathbf{r}}$$

WSe₂ bilayer Moiré



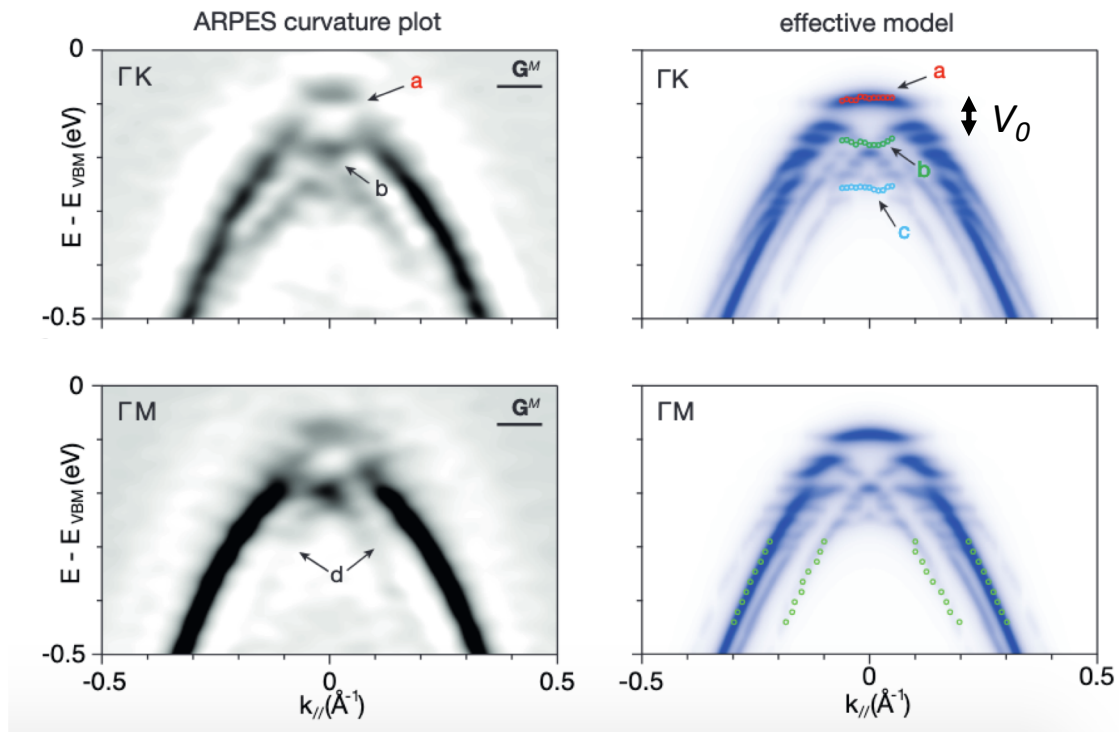
Ref: Gatti, Rademaker tpb '22

ARPES results on 57.4° tWSe2



Ref: Gatti, Rademaker *et al.* '22

Fitting the data

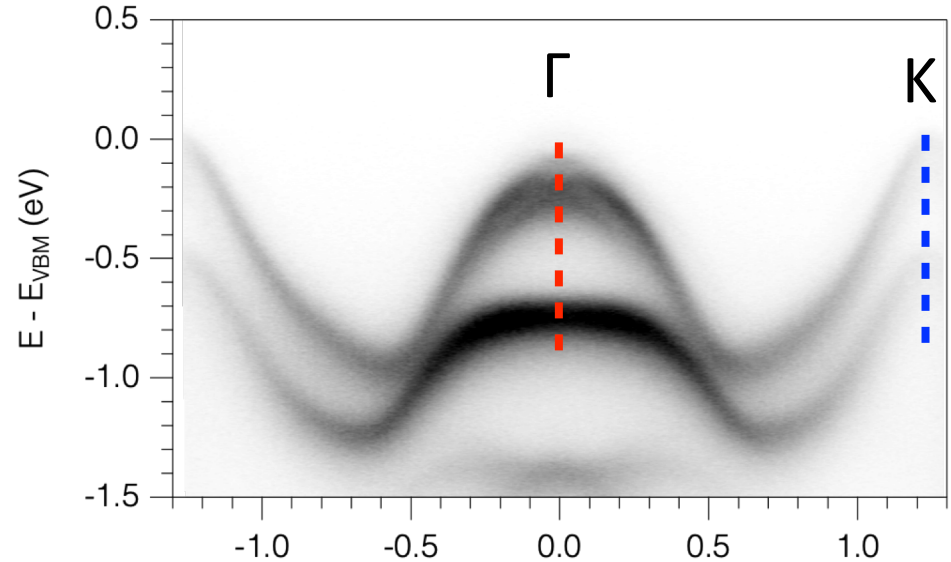
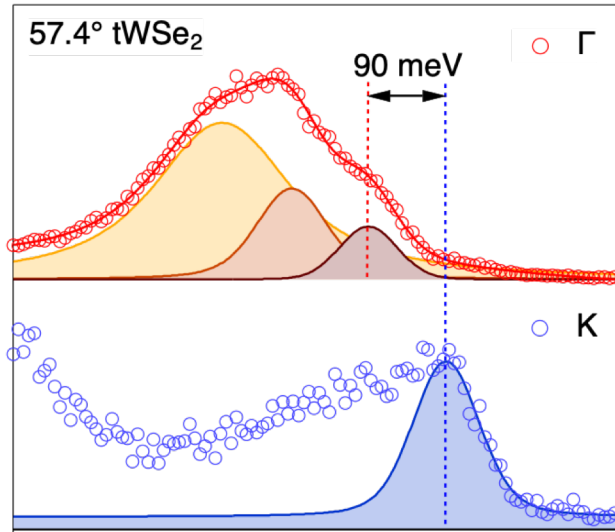


$$\theta = 57.4^\circ \text{ (aka } 2.6^\circ\text{)}$$

$$V_0 = 40 - 60 \text{ meV}$$

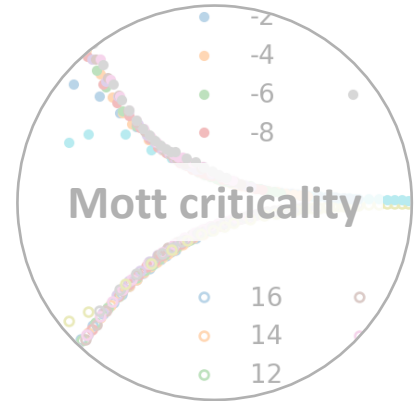
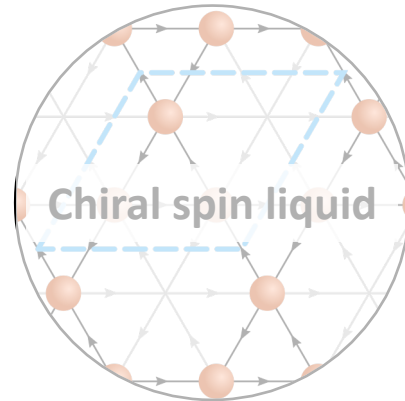
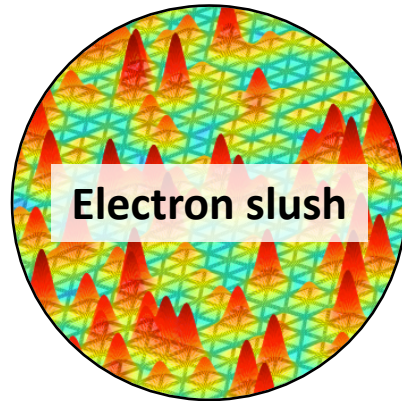
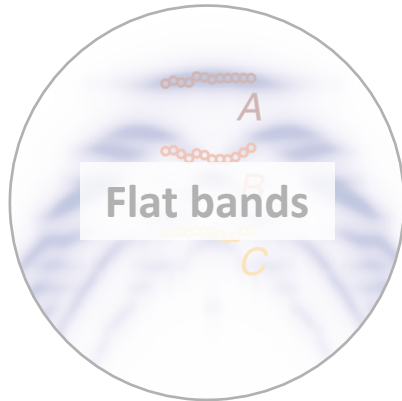
$$\phi = 120^\circ$$

Gamma vs K

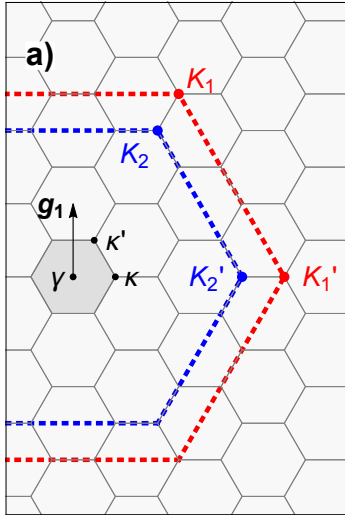


K states higher in energy but have no moiré flat bands?

More exotic moiré physics with TMDs



Heterobilayers

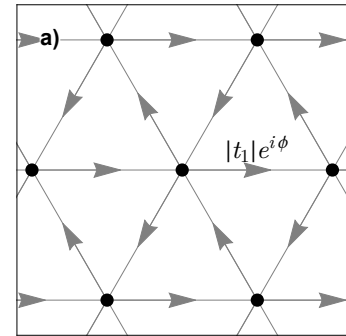
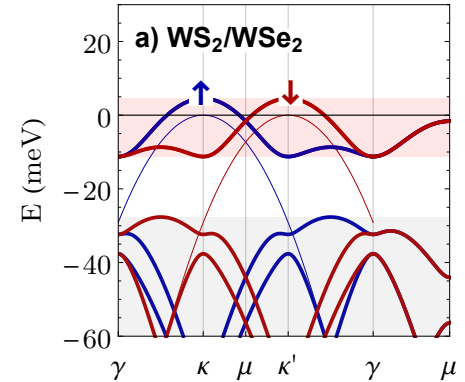


Moiré pattern **without a twist**:

$$\frac{1}{a_M} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{a_1^2} + \frac{1}{a_2^2} - \frac{2 \cos \theta}{a_1 a_2}}$$

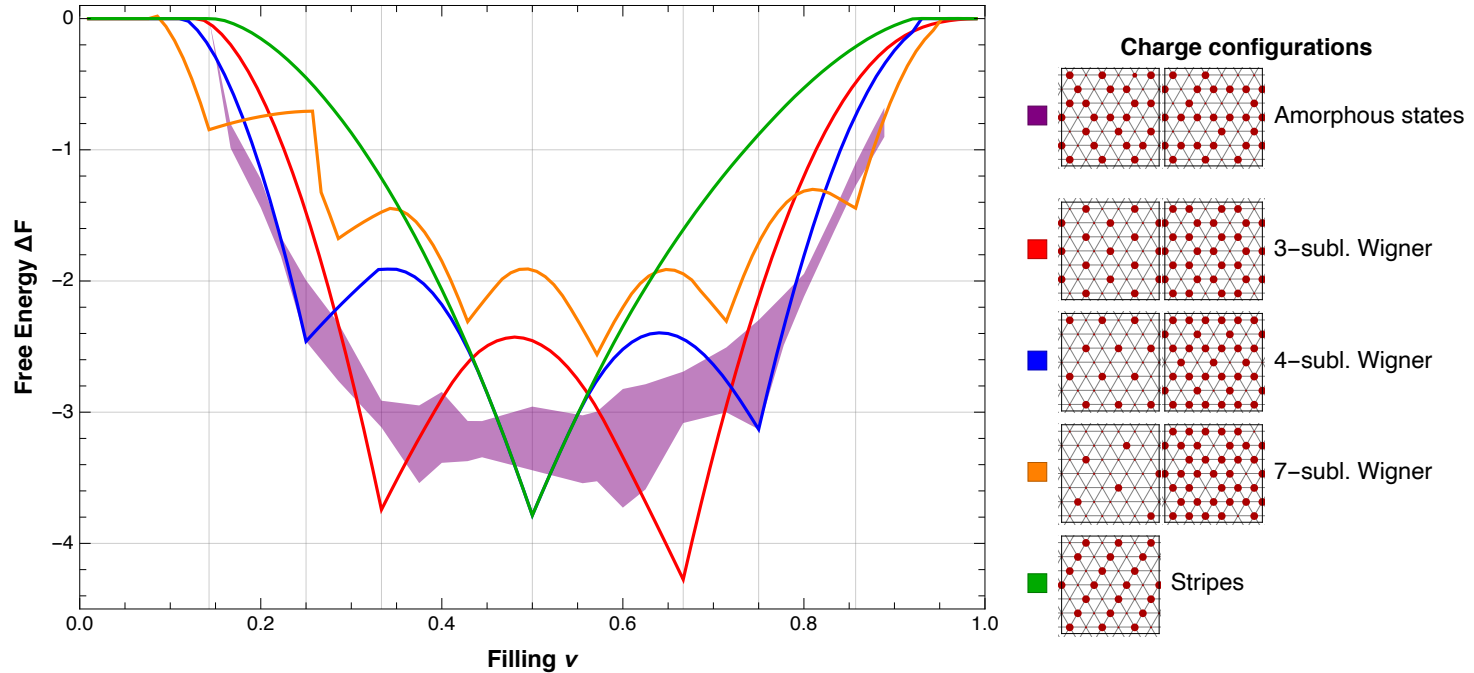
Hopping model on **triangular lattice** with **spin-orbit coupling**

$$H = t_1 \sum_{\langle ij \rangle \sigma} e^{i\phi \sigma^z \nu_{\langle ij \rangle}} c_{i\sigma}^\dagger c_{j\sigma}$$

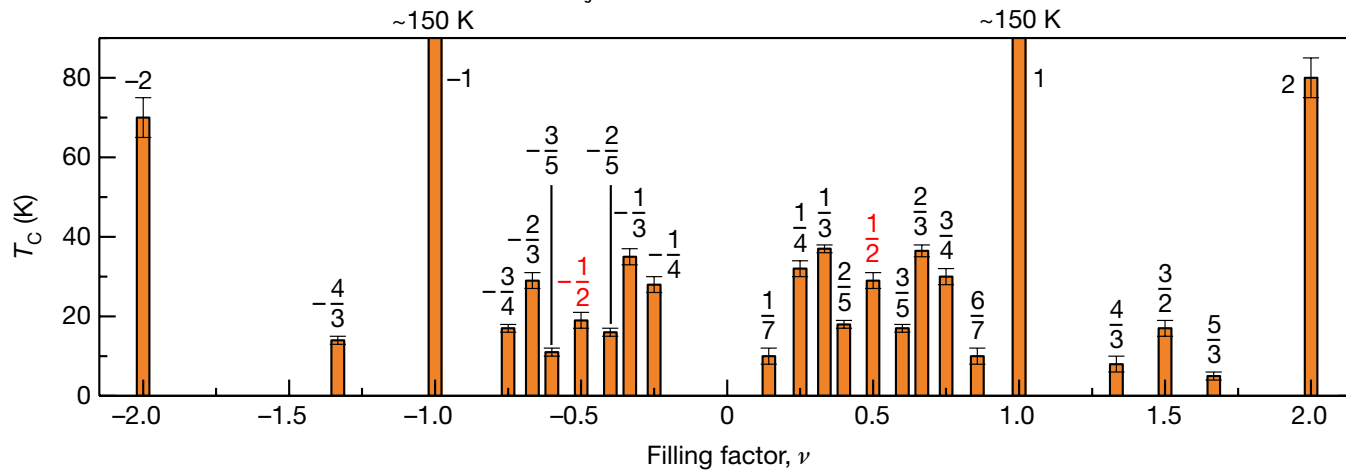
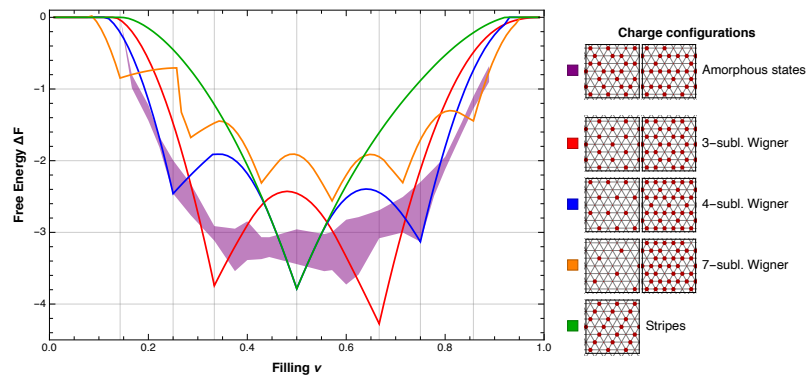


Long-range interactions: Wigner-Mott states

$$V_{sc}(r) = \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2 + d^2}} \right) \quad \text{Strong long-range repulsion: } V/t \approx 13$$

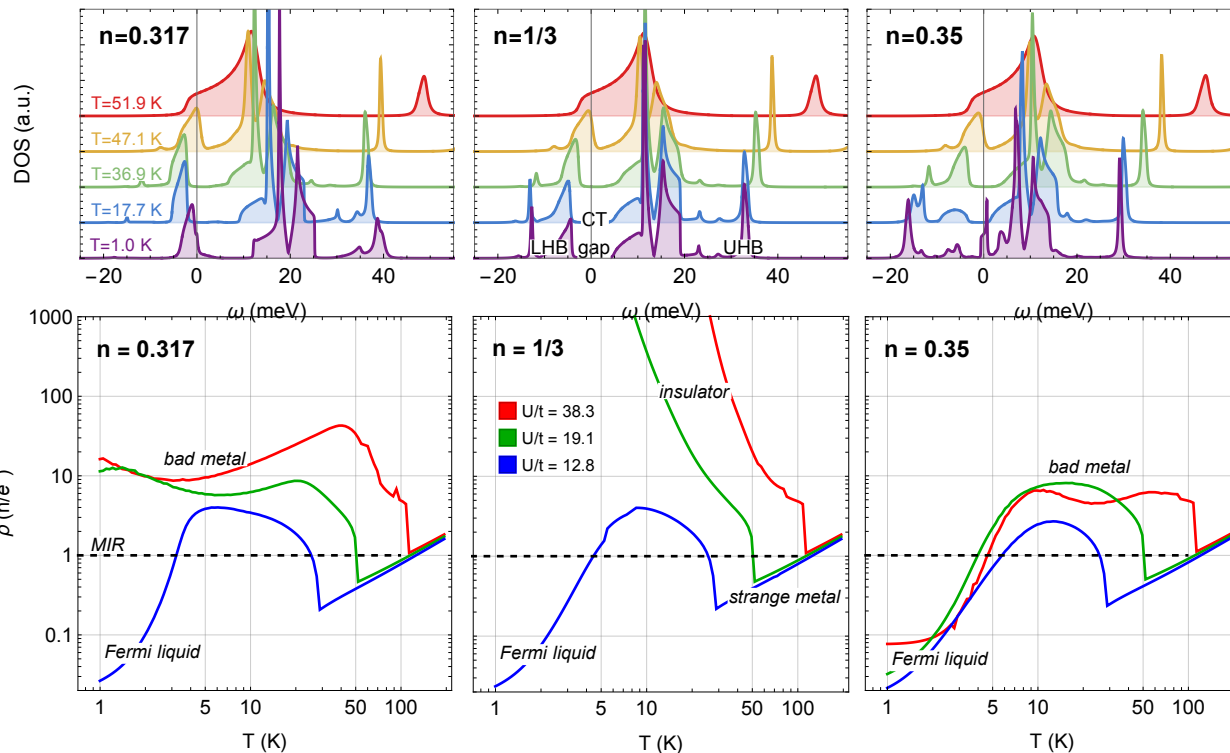
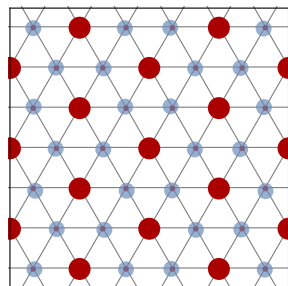


Long-range interactions: Wigner-Mott states

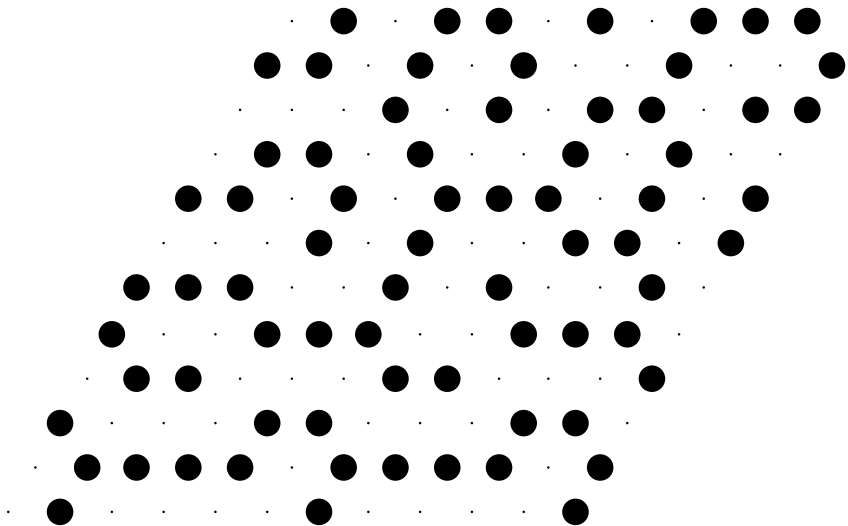


Ref: Tsang, ..., Rademaker tpb '22; Xu Nature '20

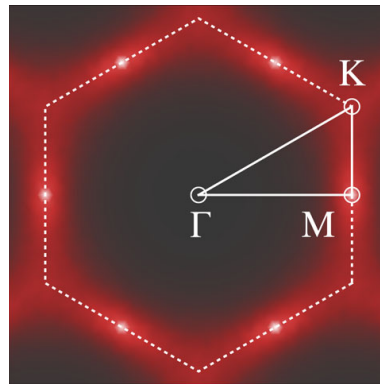
Doping the Wigner-Mott insulator



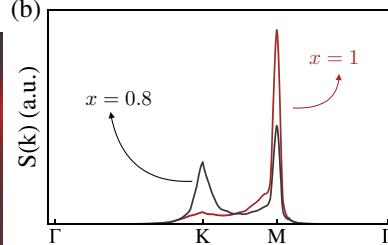
Amorphous configurations



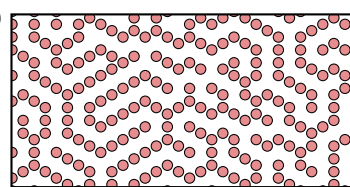
(a)



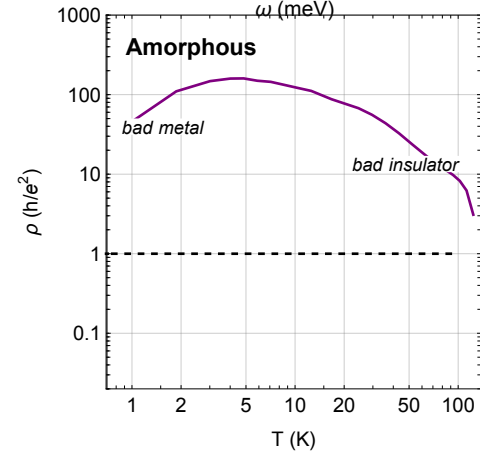
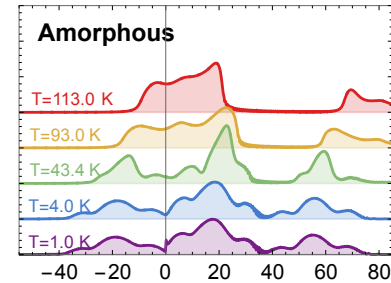
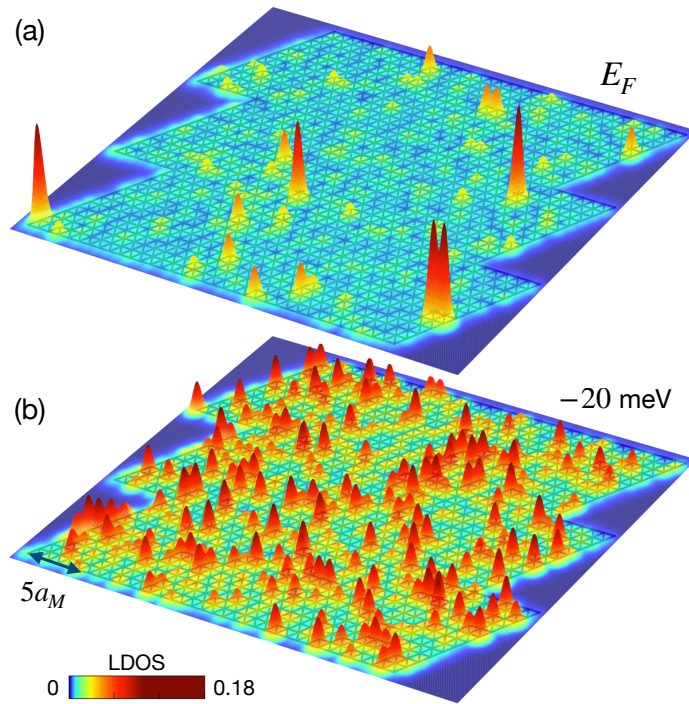
(b)



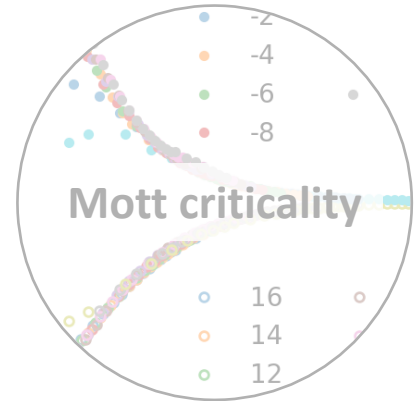
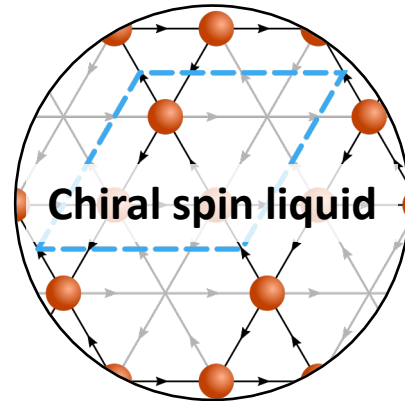
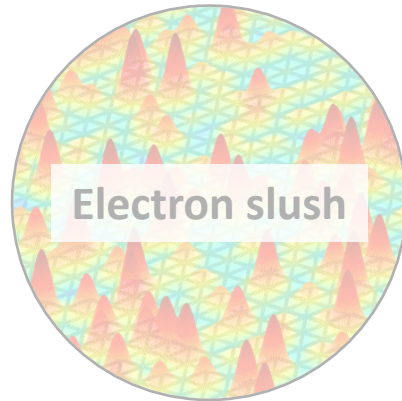
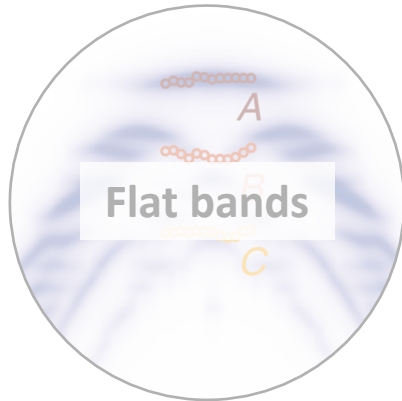
(c)



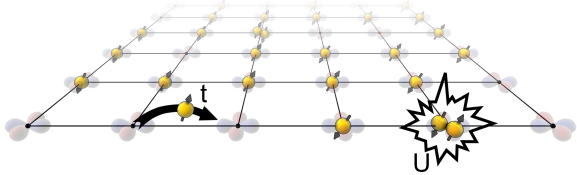
Conducting amorphous state: Electron slush



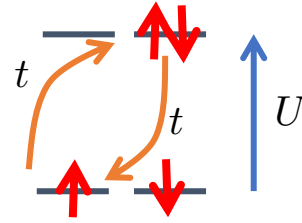
Overview: exotic Moiré physics with TMDs



Spin degrees of freedom



Hubbard model with strong U

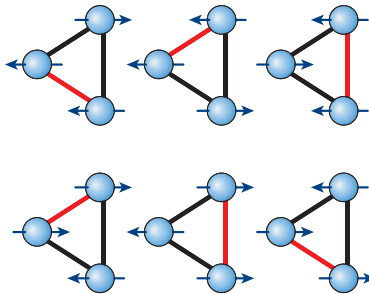


Virtual exchange

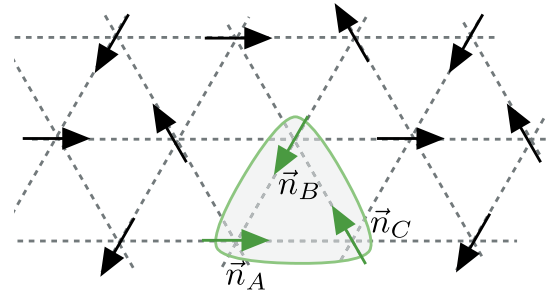
$$H = J \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} \vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_j$$

$J = \frac{2t^2}{U}$

Antiferromagnetic Heisenberg



Frustration on triangular lattice

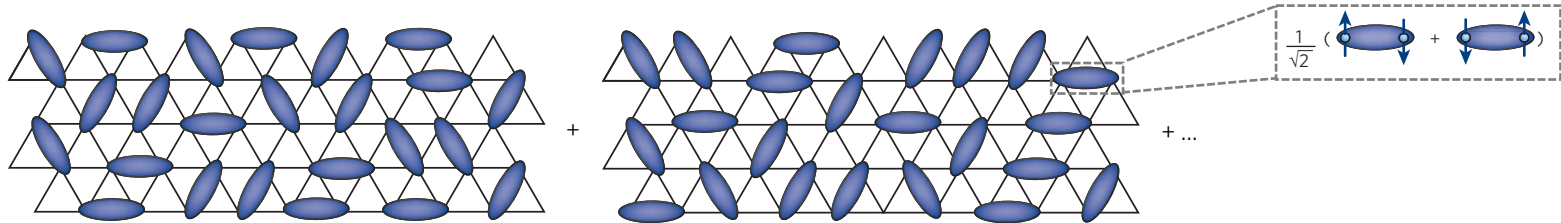


Classical 120° Néel coplanar antiferromagnet

Ref: Balents Nature '10; Rademaker PRB '15

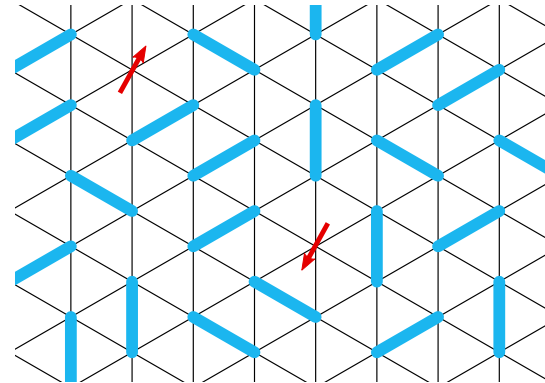
Spin liquids

Resonating valence bond (RVB)

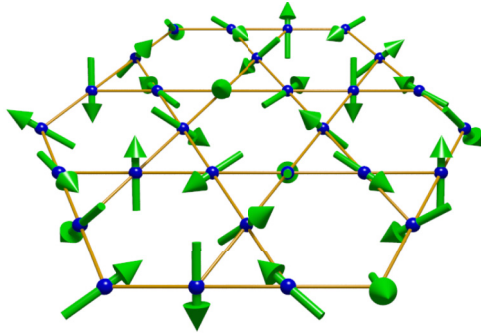


In general, **spin liquids**:

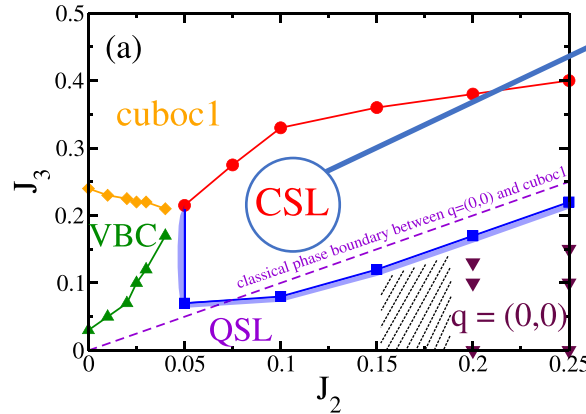
- **No magnetic order**
- High degree of **entanglement**
- **Fractionalization** of excitations
- Require **frustration**



Kagome lattice



Most frustrated spin model



Candidate for spin liquid

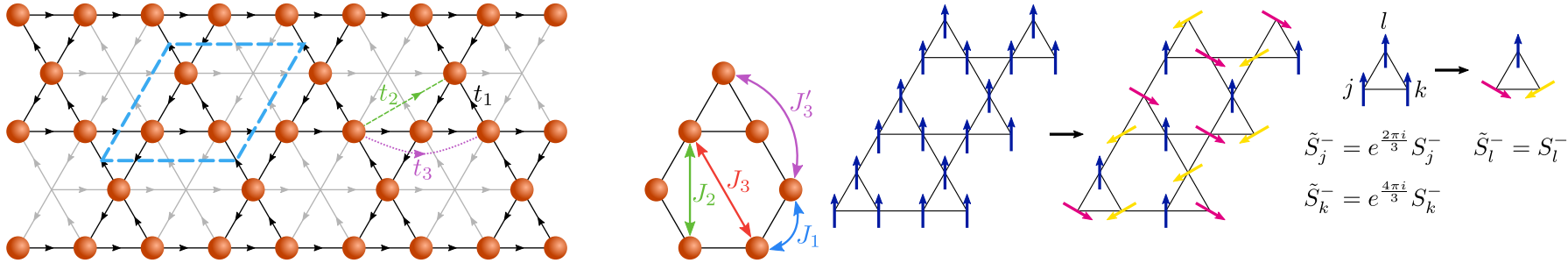
Chiral spin liquid

- Spin analog of **FQHE**
- 'Semion' fractional excitations
- Spontaneous **chiral** order

$$\sum_{\Delta} \mathbf{S}_i \cdot (\mathbf{S}_j \times \mathbf{S}_k)$$

Kagome physics in TMD heterobilayers

Charge order at $n=3/4$ filling forms kagome lattice!



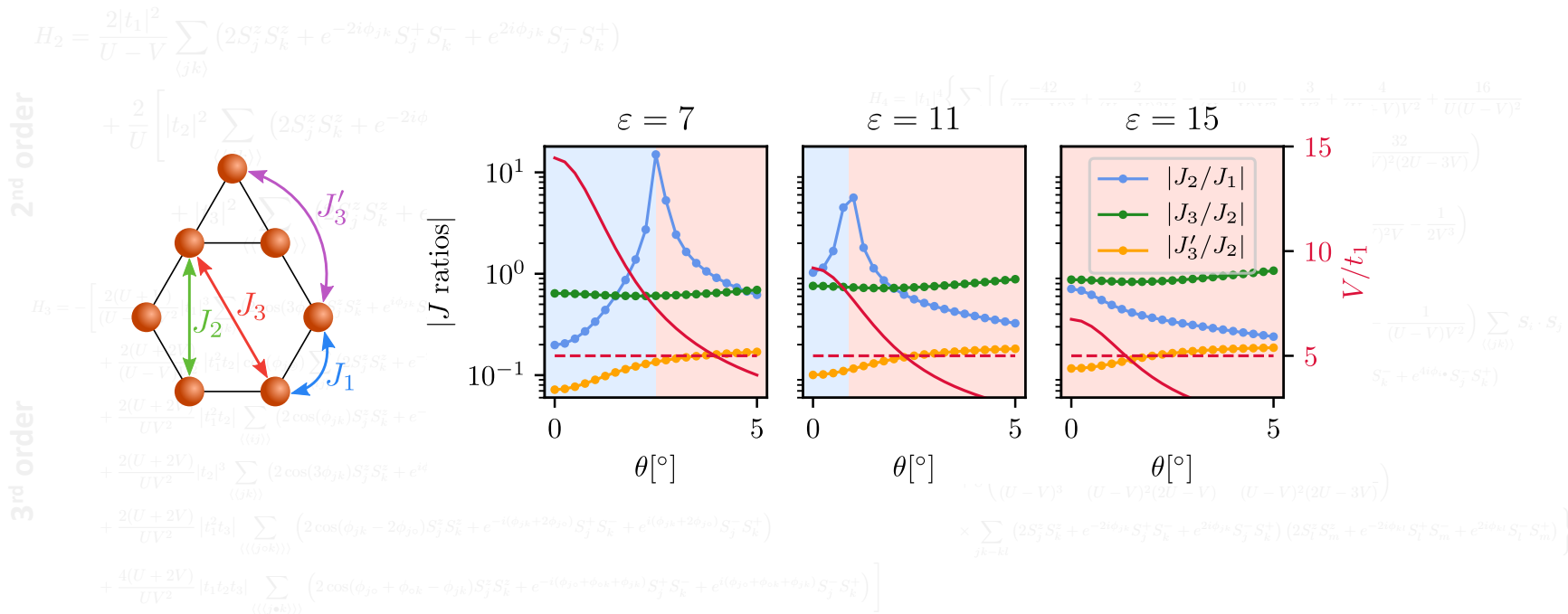
$$H_{\text{spin}} = \sum_{ij} J_{ij} \left[S_i^z S_j^z + \cos(\tilde{\phi}_{ij}) (S_i^x S_j^x + S_i^y S_j^y) + \sin(\tilde{\phi}_{ij}) (\mathbf{S}_i \times \mathbf{S}_j) \cdot \hat{\mathbf{z}} \right]$$

XXZ

DM

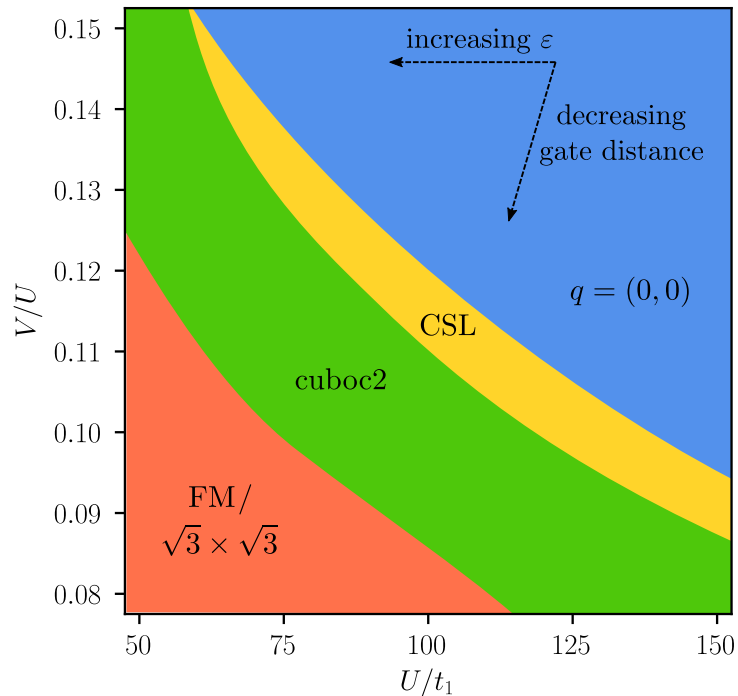
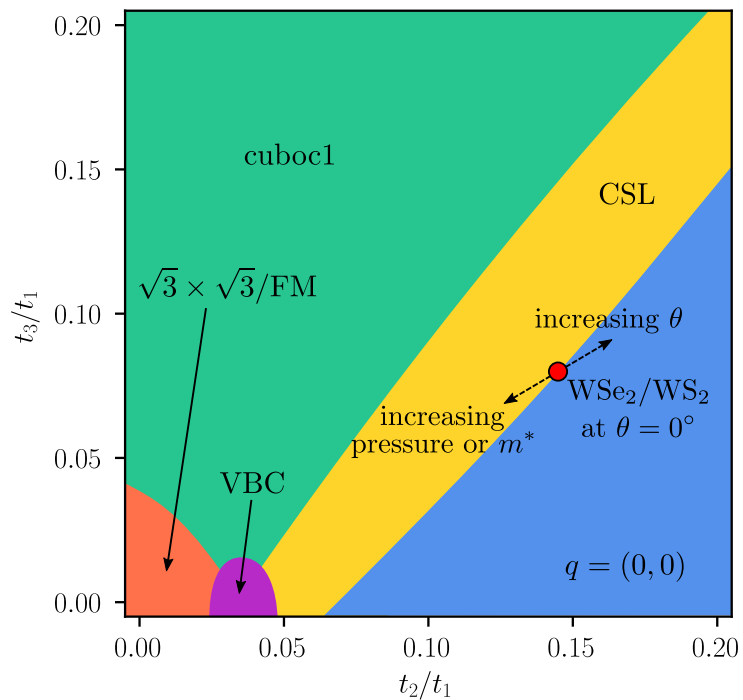
Effective spin model

Virtual exchange to get **spin model** from **tight-binding model**



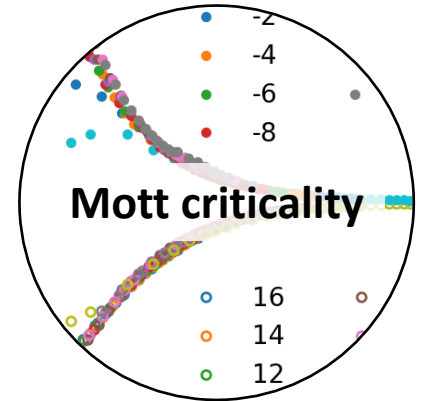
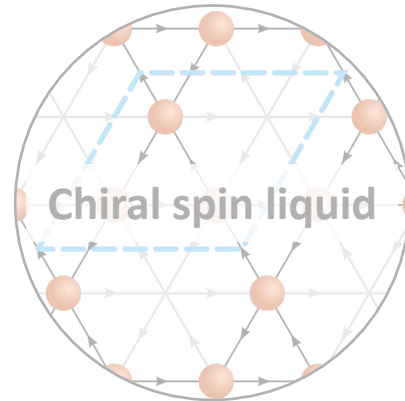
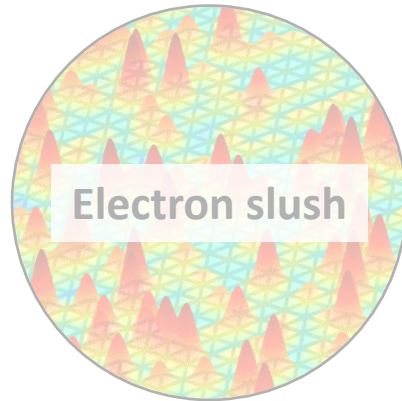
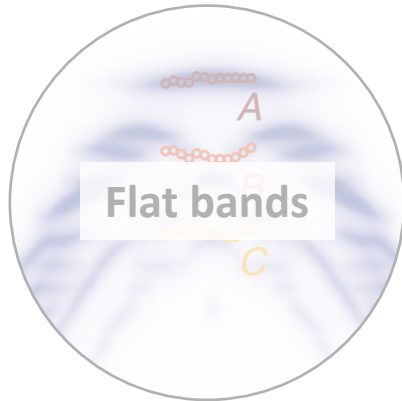
Ref: Motruk, ..., Rademaker tpb '22

DMRG phase diagram



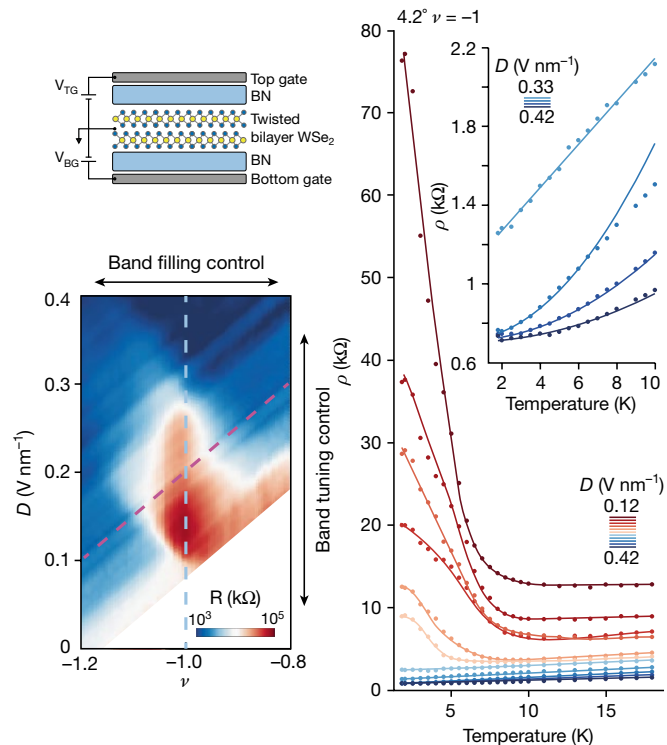
Ref: Motruk, ..., Rademaker tpb '22

Overview: exotic Moiré physics with TMDs

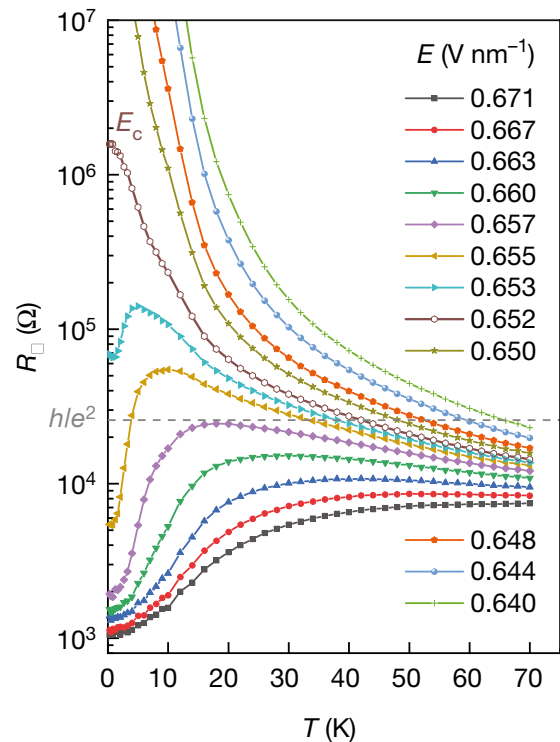


Observed Mott criticality

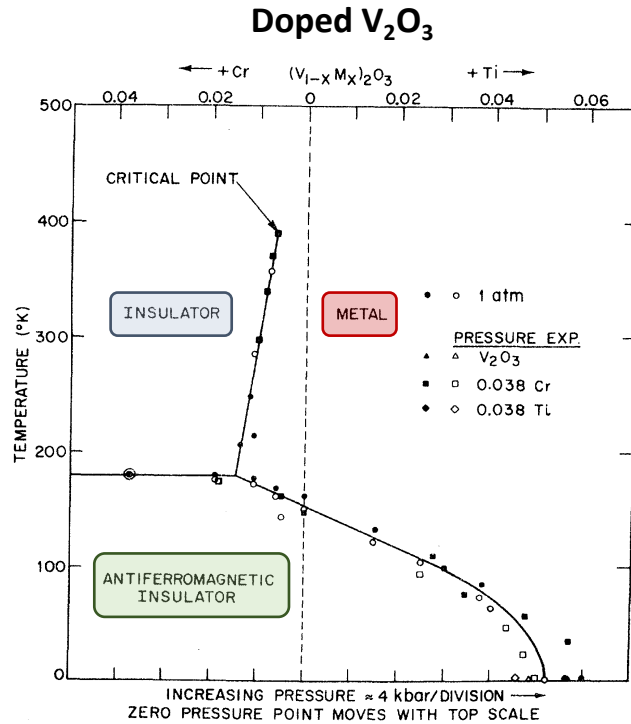
Twisted bilayer WSe₂



Aligned MoTe₂/WSe₂



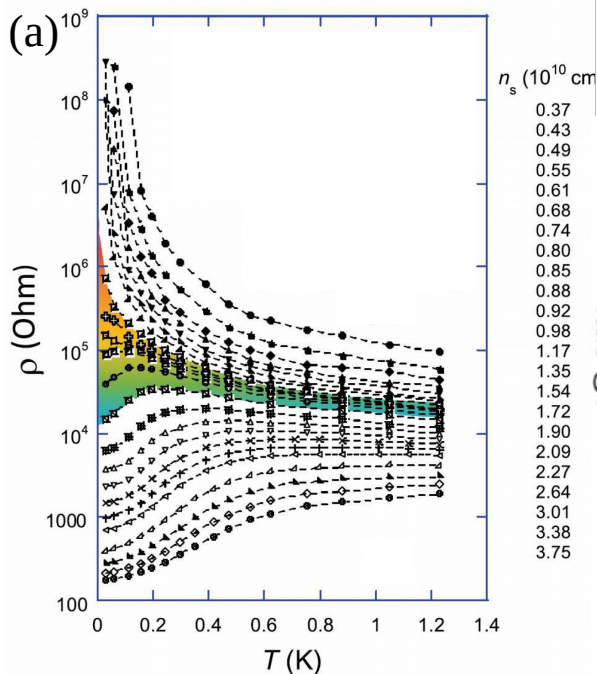
Problem with Mott criticality



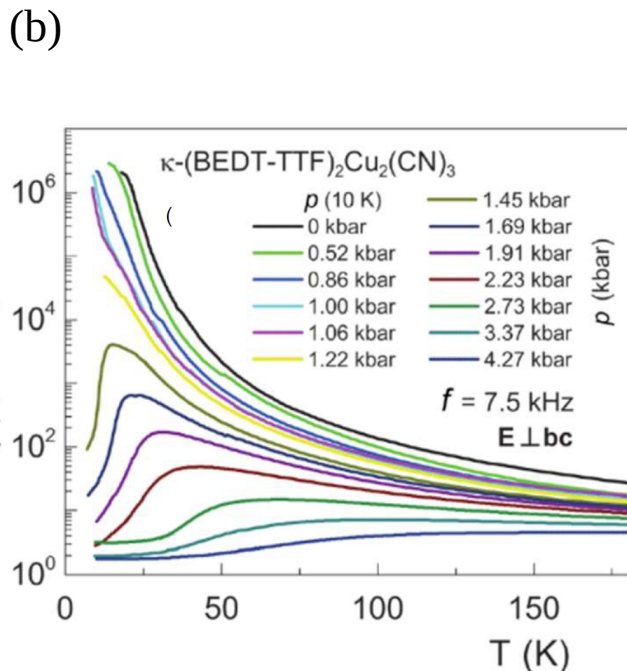
Ref: McWhan PRB '83; Mott '90

Other material realizations

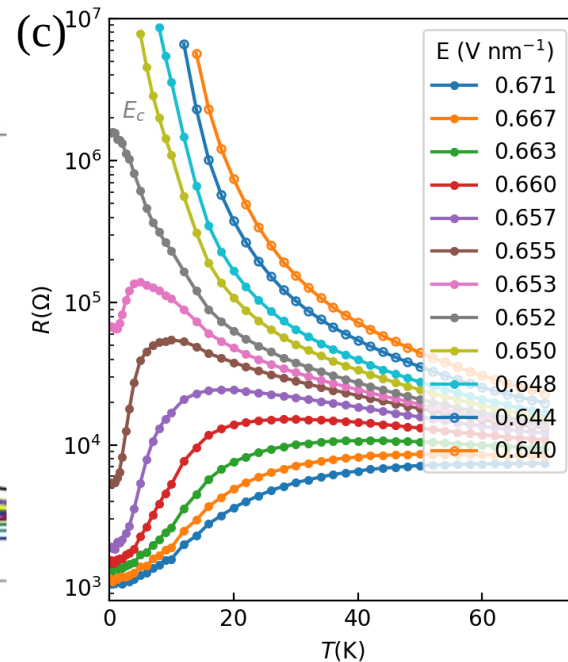
Si 2DEGs



Mott organics



MoTe $_2$ /WSe $_2$

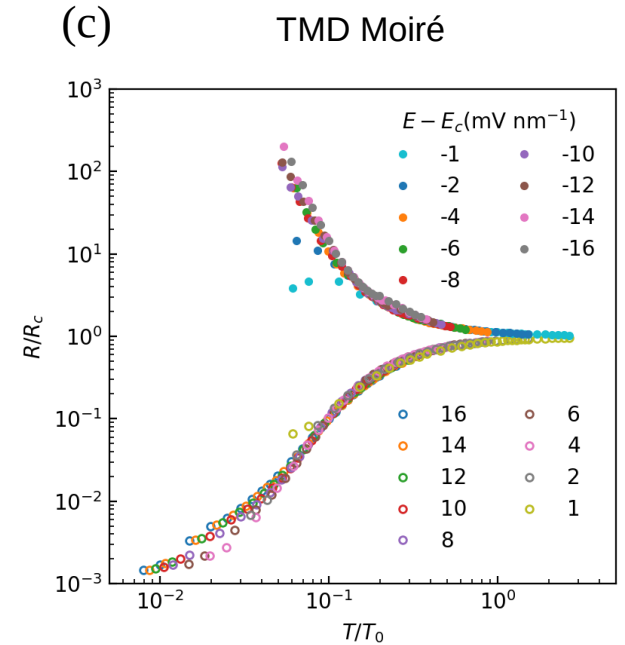
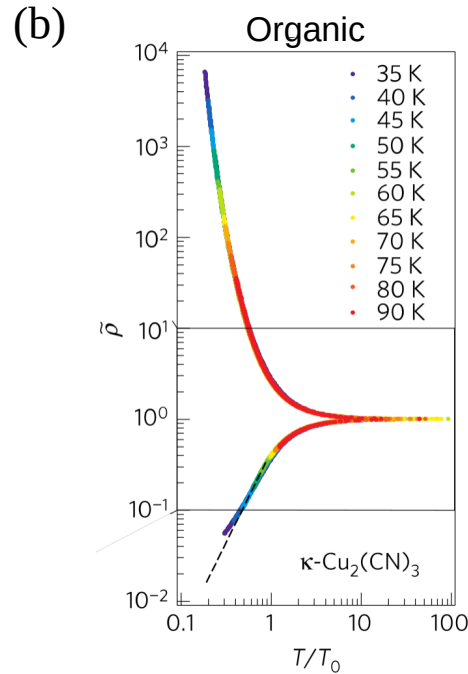
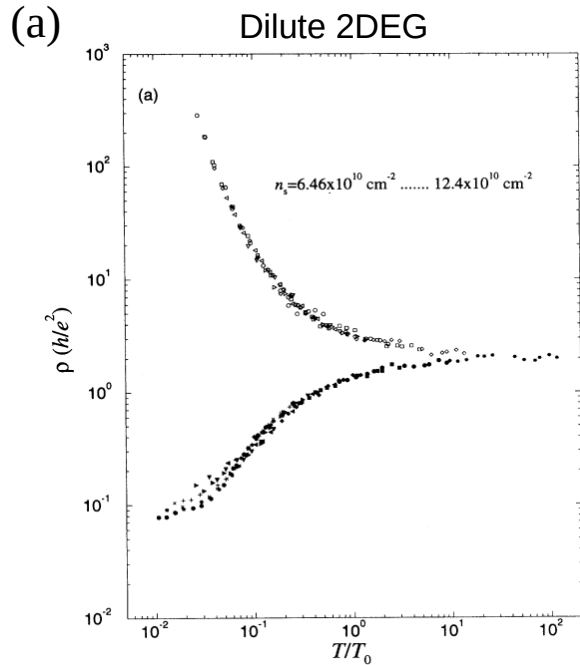


Ref: Tan, ..., Rademaker Crystals '22

Critical scaling

$$R(\delta, T)/R_c(T) = f_{\pm}(T/T_0(\delta))$$

$$T_0(\delta) \sim |\delta|^{\nu_z}$$



Ref: Tan, ..., Rademaker Crystals '22

Exponents

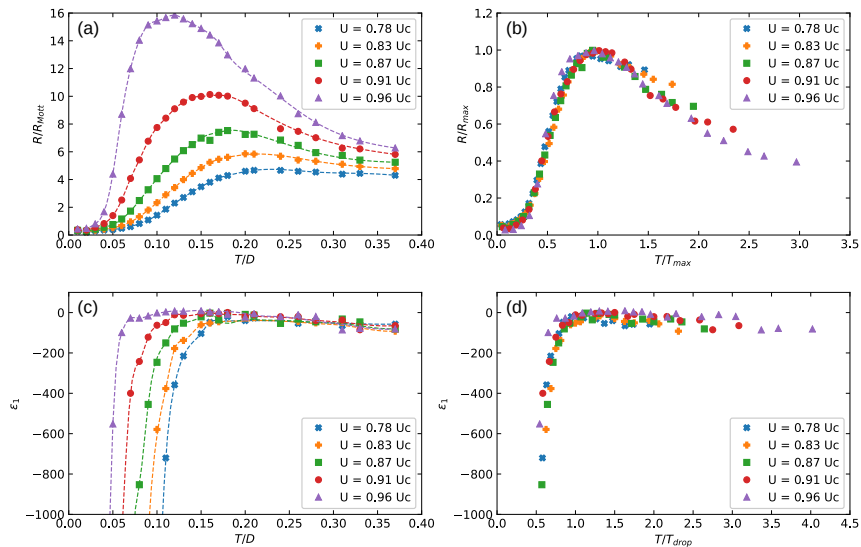
System	Dilute 2DEG	Mott Organics	TMD Moiré Bilayers
Transition Type	continuous?	weakly first order (at $T < T_c \sim 0.01T_F$)	continuous?
Δ	$ n - n_c $	$ P - P_c ^{\nu_Z}$, $\nu_Z \approx 0.7 - 1$	$ E - E_c ^{\nu_Z}$, $\nu_Z \approx 0.6$
$\frac{1}{m^*}$	$ n - n_c $?	?
T_0	$ n - n_c ^{\nu_Z}$, $\nu_Z \approx 1.6$	$ P - P_c(T) ^{\nu_Z}$, $\nu_Z \approx 0.5 - 0.7$	$ E - E_c ^{\nu_Z}$, $\nu_Z \approx 0.7$
T_{FL}	?	$ P - P_c $	$ E - E_c ^{\nu_Z}$, $\nu_Z \approx 0.7$
T_{max}	$ n - n_c $	$ P - P_c $	$ E - E_c ^{\nu_Z}$, $\nu_Z \approx 0.7$

Theories of Mott criticality

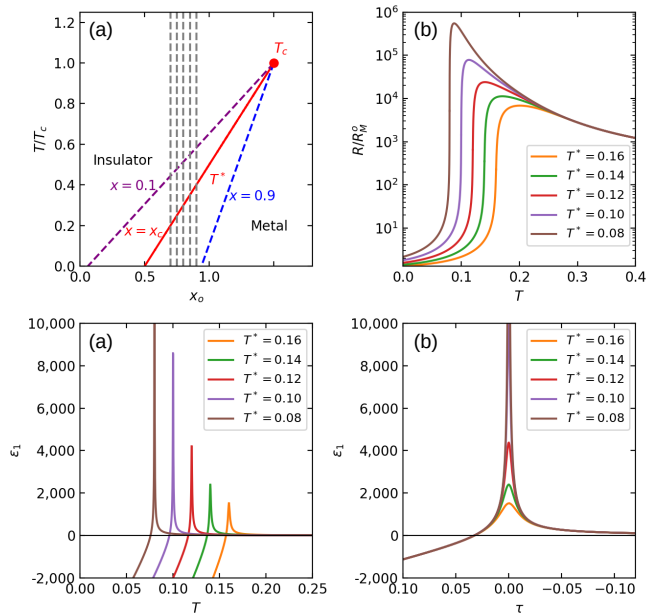
Theory Predictions	2D Spinon Theory	DMFT	Percolation Theory
Transition Type	continuous	weakly first order (at $T < T_c \sim 0.01T_F$)	first order
Δ	$ g - g_c S^{\nu z}$, $\nu z = 0.67$	$ U - U_{c1} ^{\nu z}$, $\nu z \approx 0.8$	remains finite
m^*	weak: $\ln \frac{1}{ g - g_c }$	strong: $ U - U_{c2} ^{-1}$	no divergence
$A/(m^*)^2$?	constant (KW law obeyed)	diverges: $(x_0 - x_c)^{-t}$; $t = s/m$
T_{FL}	$ g - g_c ^{2\nu}$	$ U - U_{c2} $	$T^* \sim x_0 - x_c $
T_{max}	$T_{max} = \infty$	$ U - U_{c2} $	$T^* \sim x_0 - x_c $

Optical response

DMFT: large **negative** dielectric response



Percolation: large **positive** dielectric response



Ref: Tan, ..., Rademaker Crystals '22

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Exotic moiré physics with TMDs

