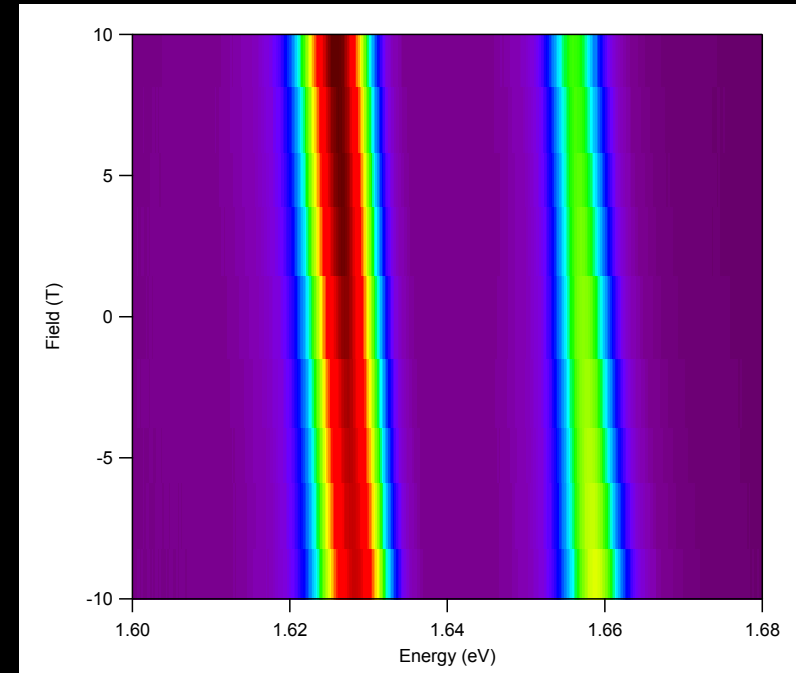
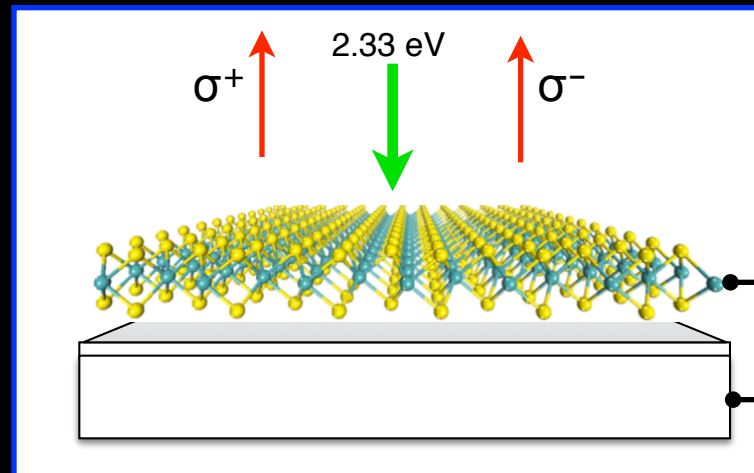
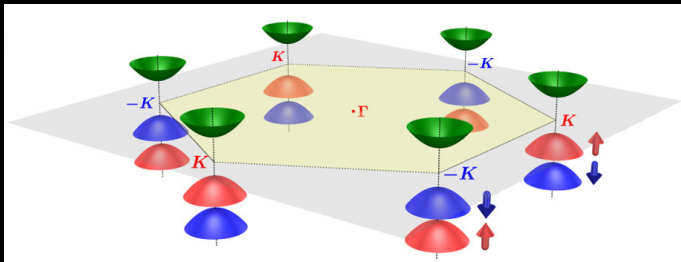


# Magneto-spectroscopy of excitons in monolayer transition metal dichalcogenides

## Valley splitting and polarization by magnetic field in monolayer MoSe<sub>2</sub>



**Dmitry Smirnov**

*National High Magnetic Field Laboratory, Tallahassee, FL*

**Magneto-spectroscopy of excitons**  
**in monolayer transition metal dichalcogenides**

**Valley splitting and polarization by magnetic field in monolayer MoSe<sub>2</sub>**

Li, Y., Ludwig, J. et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. **113**, 266804 (2014).

***Columbia University, New York NY (USA)***

***NHMFL***

**Yilei Li**

**Arend van der Zande**

**Jonathan Ludwig**

**Tony Low**

**Albert Rigosi**

**Zhengguang Lu**

**Alexey Chernikov**

**Heather Hill**

**Zhiqiang Li**

**Xu Cui**

**Suk Hyun Kim**

**Dmitry Smirnov**

**Ghidewon Arefe**

**James Hone**

**Young Duck Kim**

**Tony Heinz**



DMR-1122594  
DMR-1124894  
DMR-1106225  
NHMFL UCGP No. 5087



DE-SC0001085  
DE-FG02-07ER46451



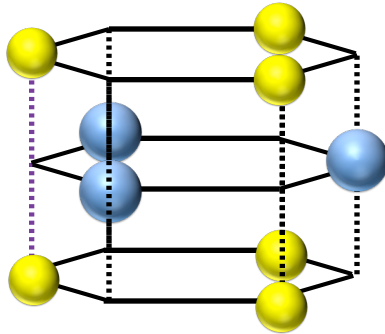
# Semiconducting monolayer TMDs

$\text{MX}_2$

Se (S, Te)

Mo (W)

Se (S, Te)



From indirect gap (bulk) to direct bandgap in monolayer

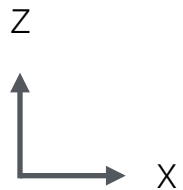
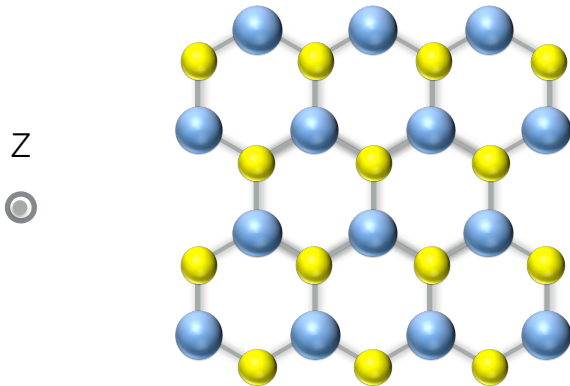
PRL 105, 136805 (2010)

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

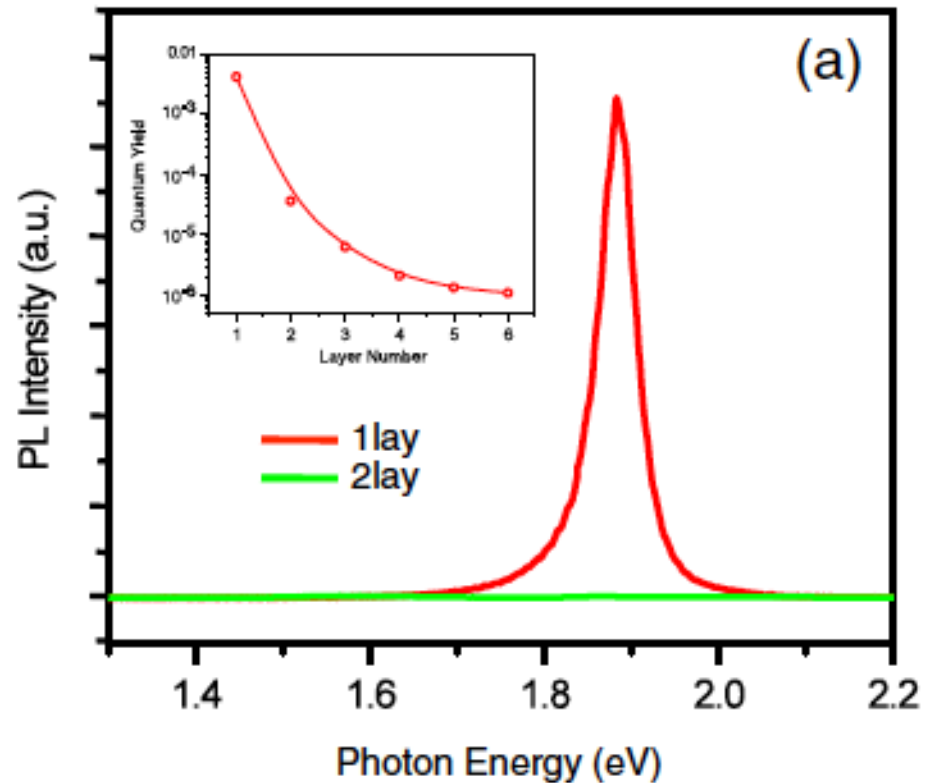
week ending  
24 SEPTEMBER 2010

Atomically Thin  $\text{MoS}_2$ : A New Direct-Gap Semiconductor

Kin Fai Mak,<sup>1</sup> Changgu Lee,<sup>2</sup> James Hone,<sup>3</sup> Jie Shan,<sup>4</sup> and Tony F. Heinz<sup>1,\*</sup>



Bulk  $\text{MoS}_2$  : indirect-gap



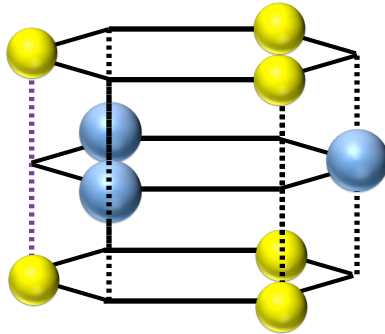
# Semiconducting monolayer TMDs

$\text{MX}_2$

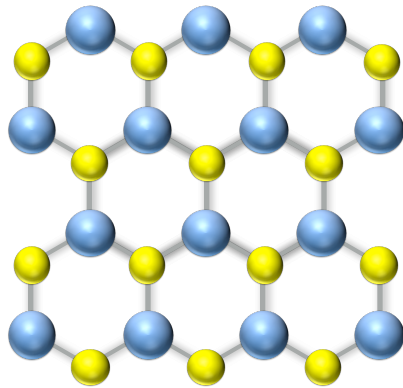
Se (S, Te)

Mo (W)

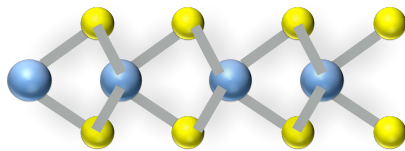
Se (S, Te)



Z

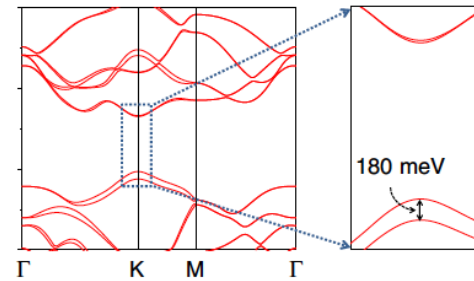


Z

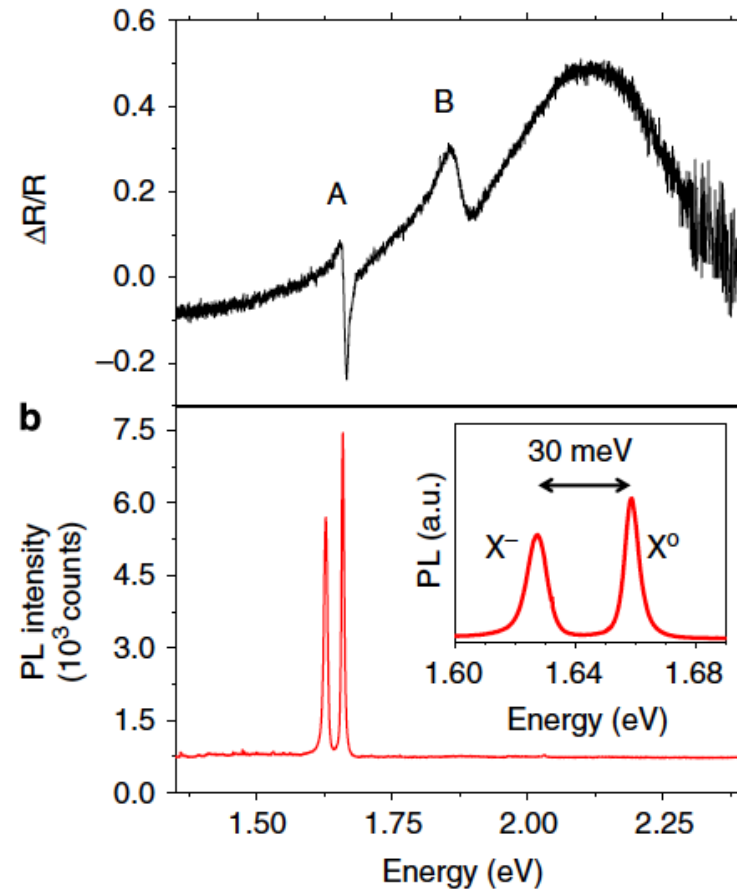


Bulk  $\text{MoS}_2$  : 1.3 eV indirect-gap

From indirect gap (bulk) to direct bandgap in monolayer



Ross et al. Nature Comm., 4:1474 (2013)



# Semiconducting monolayer TMDs

$\text{MX}_2$

PRL 108, 196802 (2012)

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

week ending  
11 MAY 2012

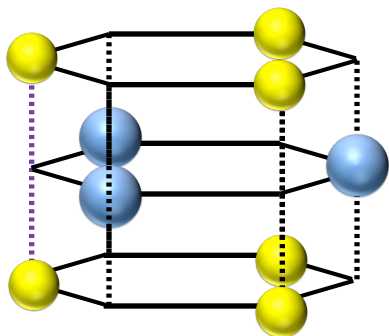
Coupled Spin and Valley Physics in Monolayers of  $\text{MoS}_2$  and Other Group-VI Dichalcogenides

Di Xiao,<sup>1,\*</sup> Gui-Bin Liu,<sup>2</sup> Wanxiang Feng,<sup>1,3,4</sup> Xiaodong Xu,<sup>5,6</sup> and Wang Yao<sup>2,†</sup>

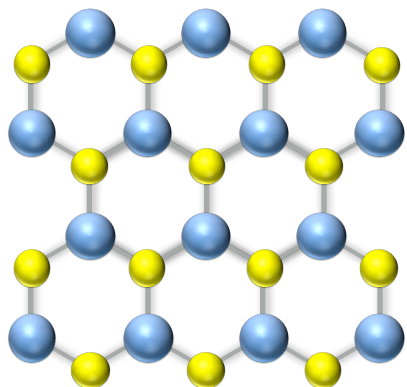
Se (S, Te)

Mo (W)

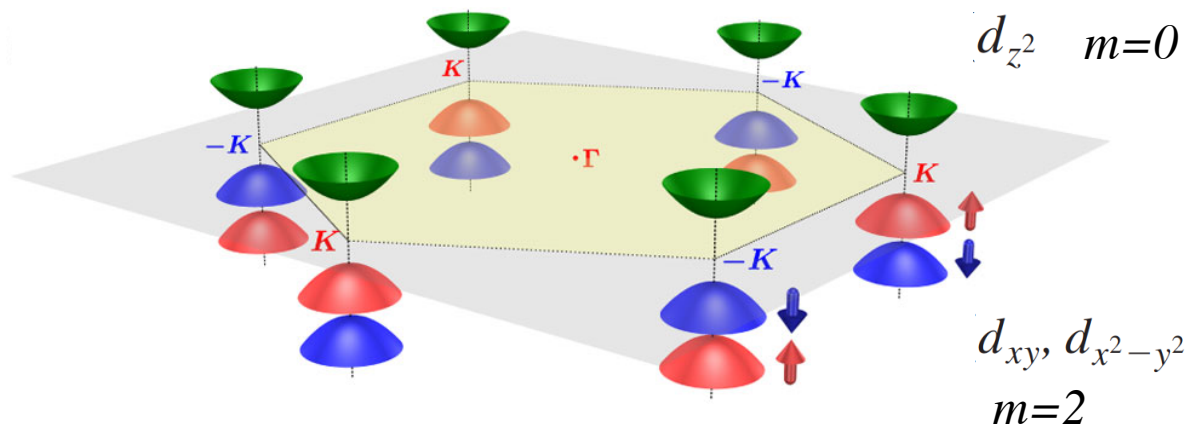
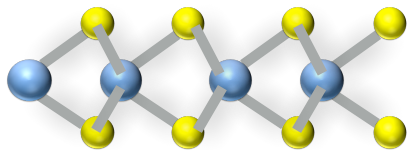
Se (S, Te)



Z



Z



# Semiconducting monolayer TMDs

PRL 108, 196802 (2012)

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

week ending  
11 MAY 2012

Coupled Spin and Valley Physics in Monolayers of MoS<sub>2</sub> and Other Group-VI Dichalcogenides

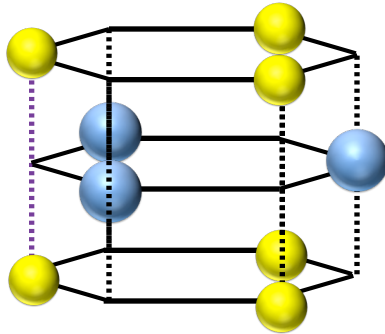
Di Xiao,<sup>1,\*</sup> Gui-Bin Liu,<sup>2</sup> Wanxiang Feng,<sup>1,3,4</sup> Xiaodong Xu,<sup>5,6</sup> and Wang Yao<sup>2,†</sup>

**MX<sub>2</sub>**

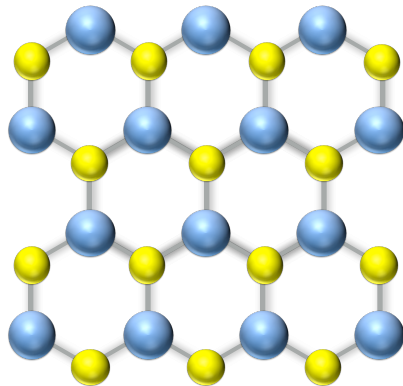
**Se** (S, Te)

**Mo** (W)

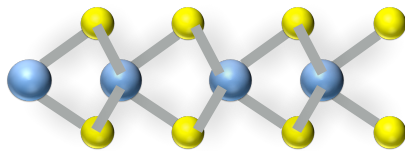
**Se** (S, Te)



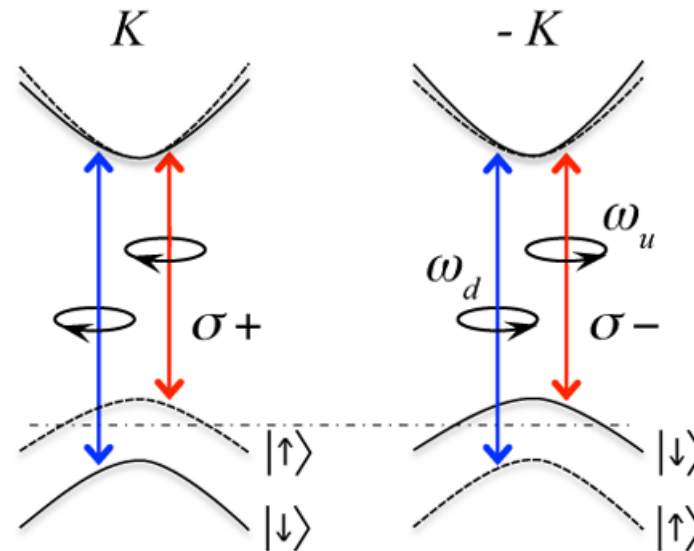
Z



Z



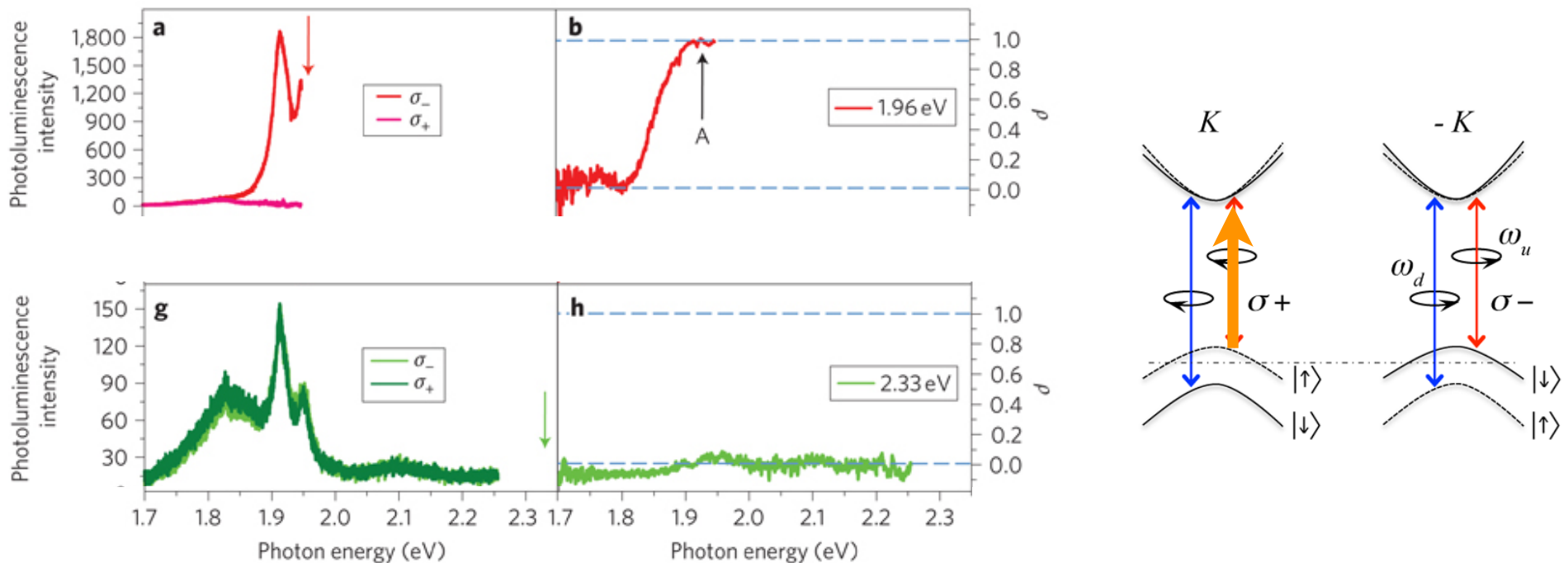
**Spin-valley coupling**



# Valley-spin coupling

## Circular Polarized PL at Resonance Excitation

- ▶ Strong polarization selectivity, preservation of circular state
- ▶ Creation of *transient* valley population imbalance



Mak, K. F., He, K., Shan, J., & Heinz, T. F. Nature Nanotechnol, 7, 494 (2012)  
Also experiments by X. Cui, J. Feng, B. Urbaszek groups

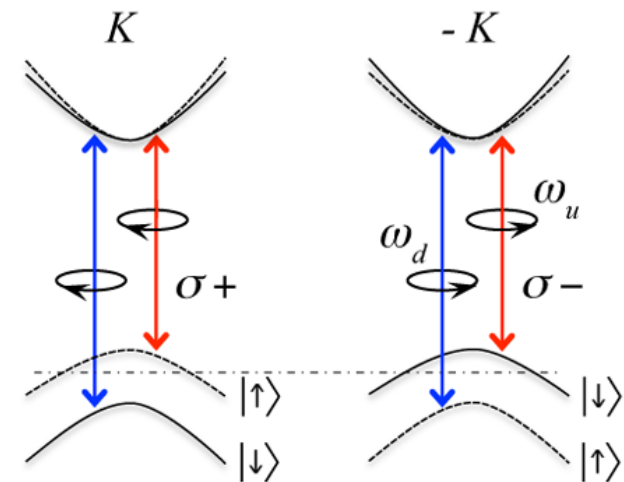
# Valley-spin coupling

## Circular Polarized PL at Resonance Excitation

- ▶ Strong polarization selectivity, preservation of circular state
- ▶ Creation of *transient* valley population imbalance

### Open questions (motivation):

- How to break the valley degeneracy and control the valley splitting?
- How to create and control the steady-state valley polarization

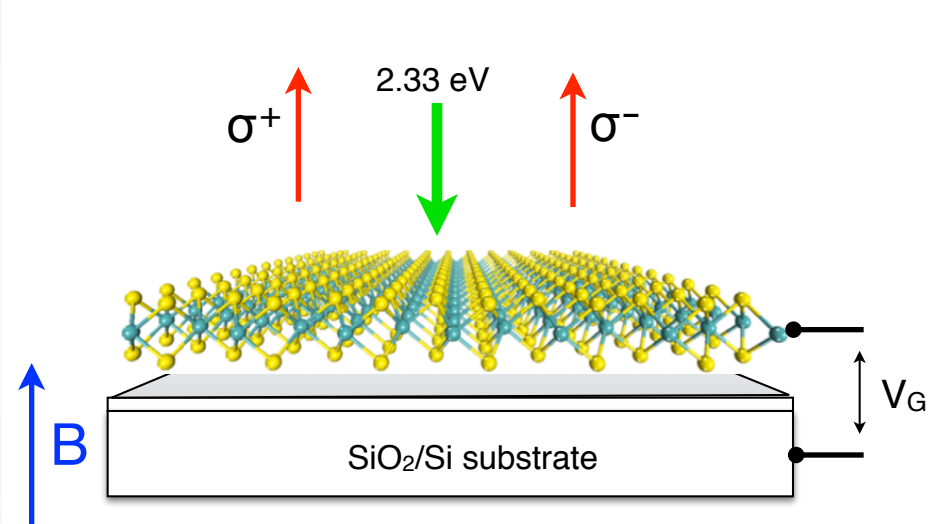
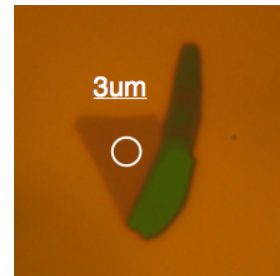
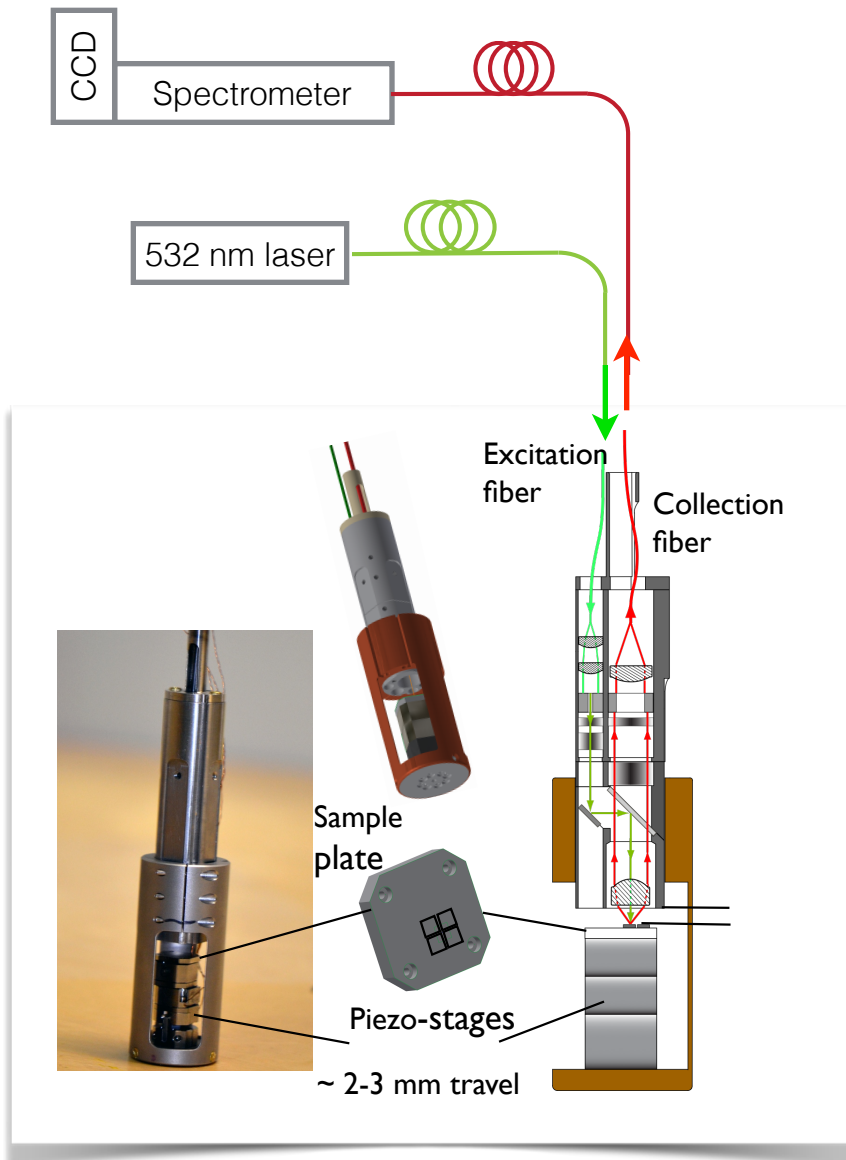


### Answer (method):

- Apply magnetic field and break the time reversal symmetry

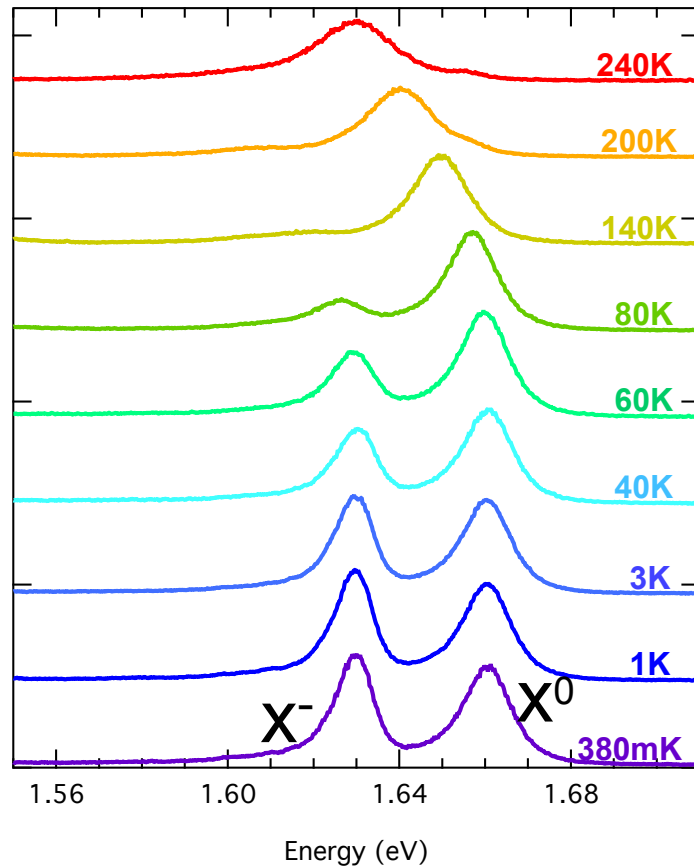


# Experimental details

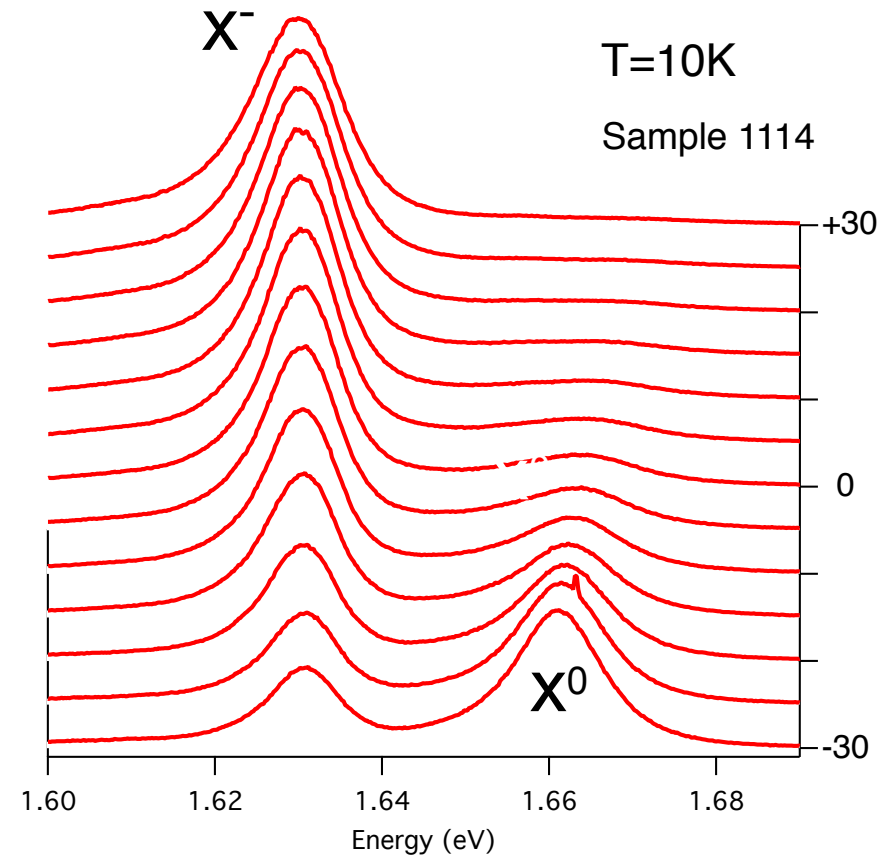


# Gate control of neutral and charged excitons in a monolayer MoSe<sub>2</sub>

## Temperature dependence



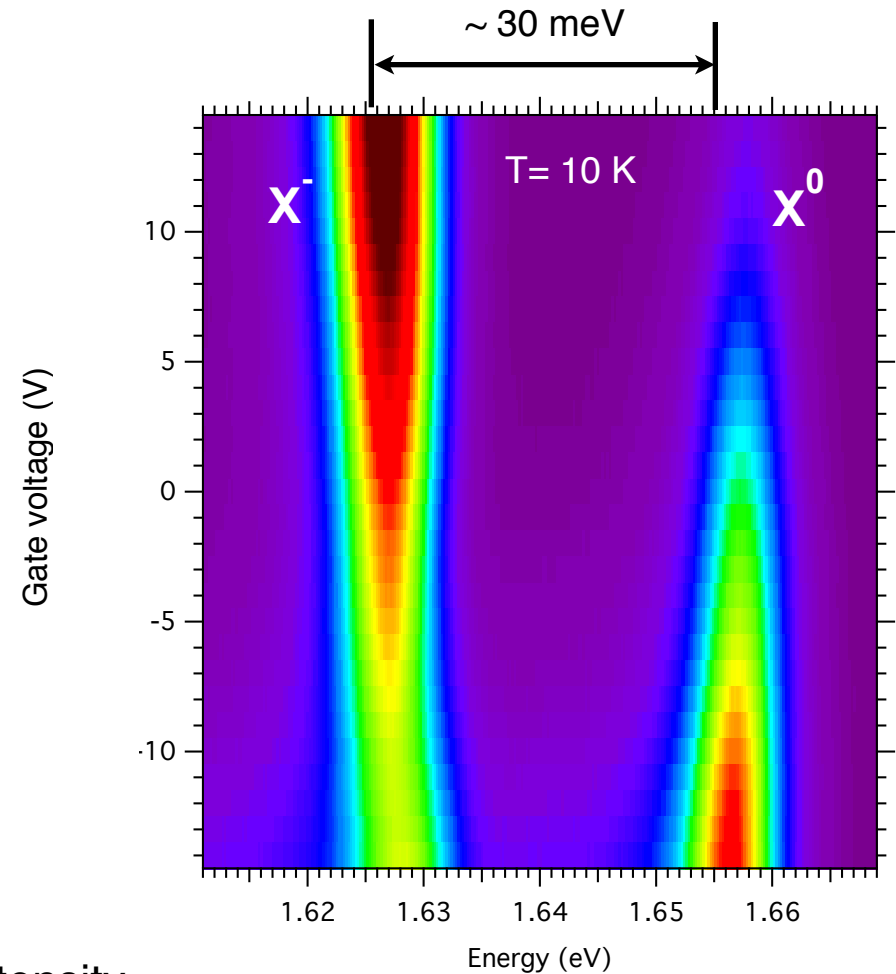
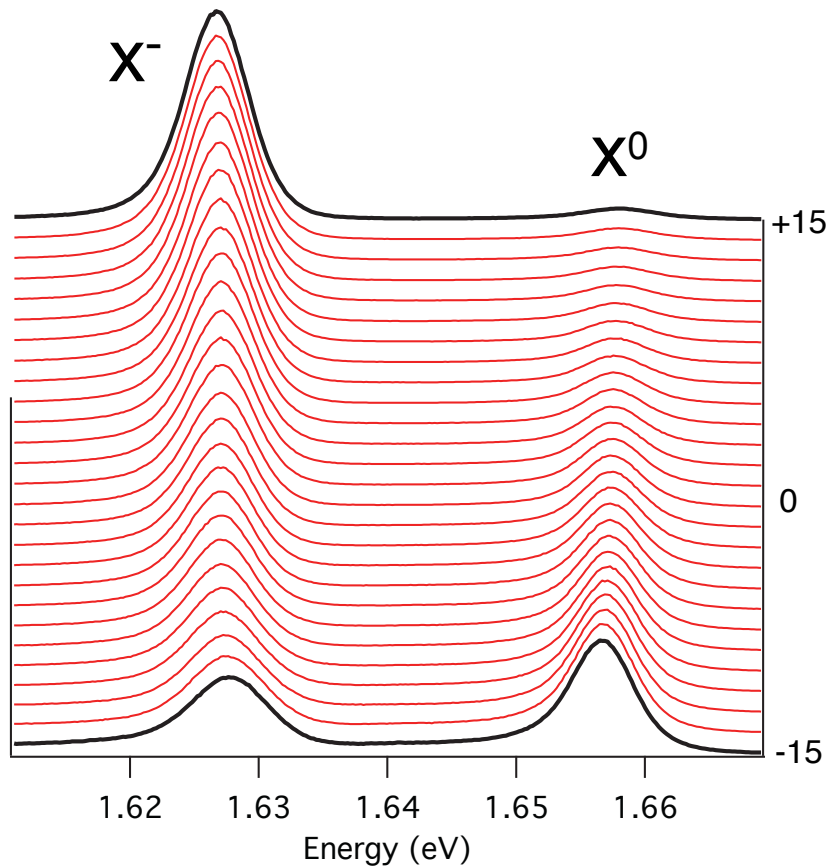
## Gate voltage dependence



First shown by T.Heinz' (MoSe<sub>2</sub>) and X.Xu's (MoSe<sub>2</sub>) groups

Mak et al. Nature Mat., 12, 207 (2013)  
Ross et al. Nature Comm., 4:1474 (2013)

# Zero-field PL vs gate voltage



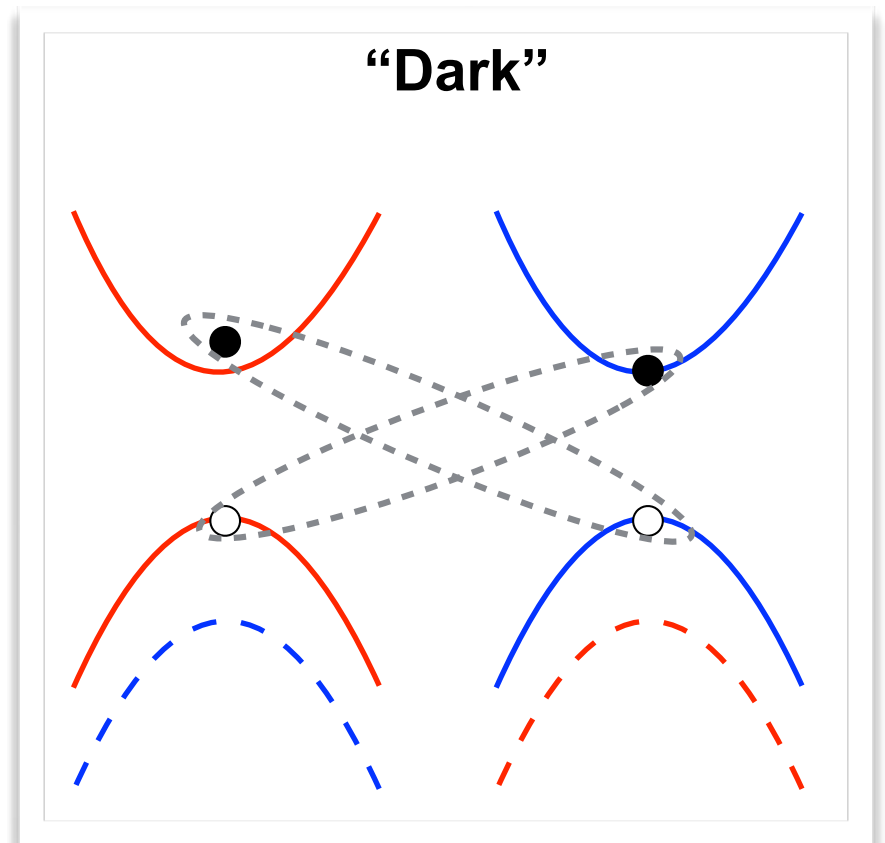
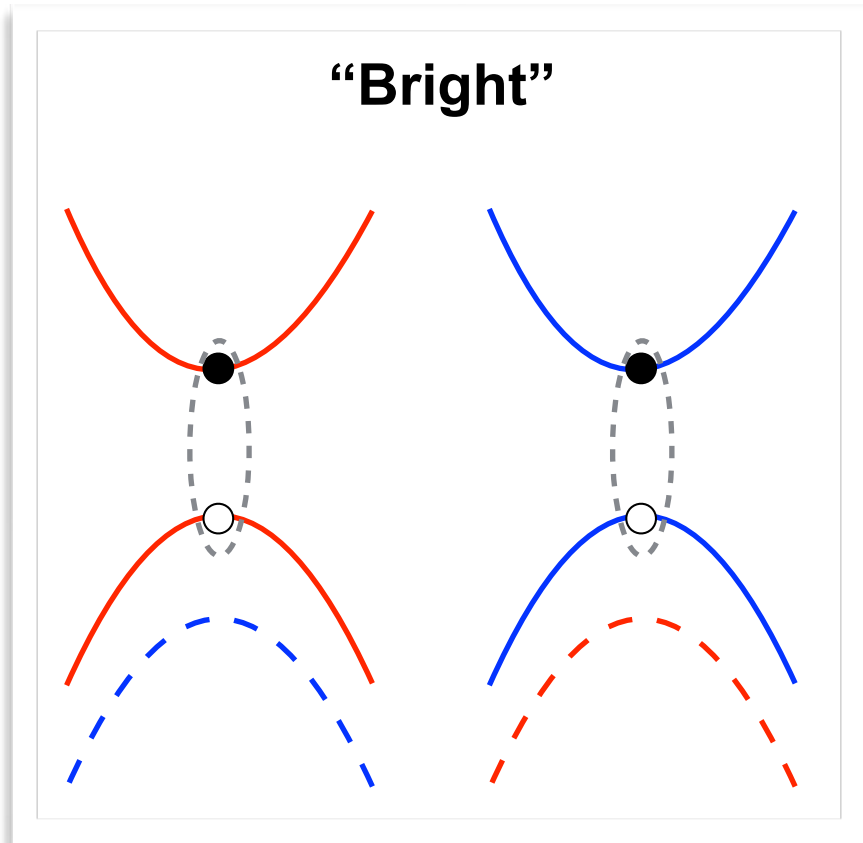
► Low-doping regime :  $X^-$  and  $X^0$  have similar intensity

► High-doping regime :  $X^-$  dominates

Sample 415

# Excitons in a monolayer MoSe<sub>2</sub>

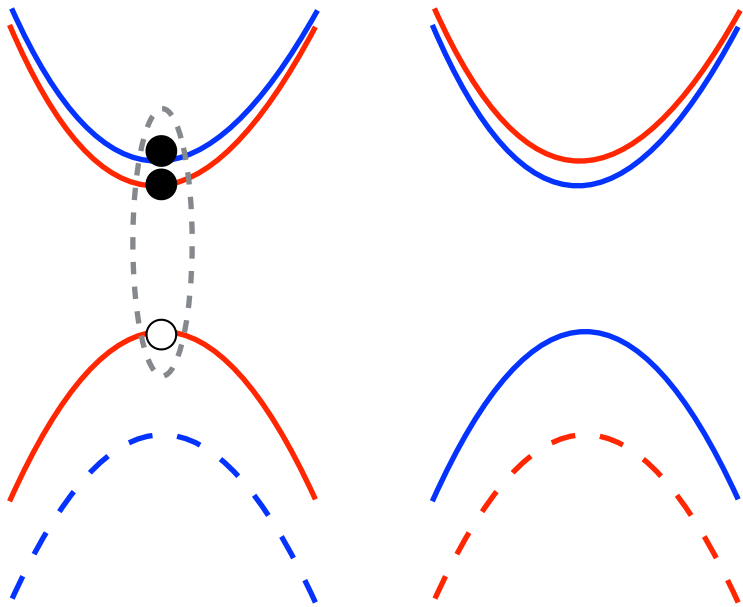
## X<sub>0</sub> exciton : neutral exciton



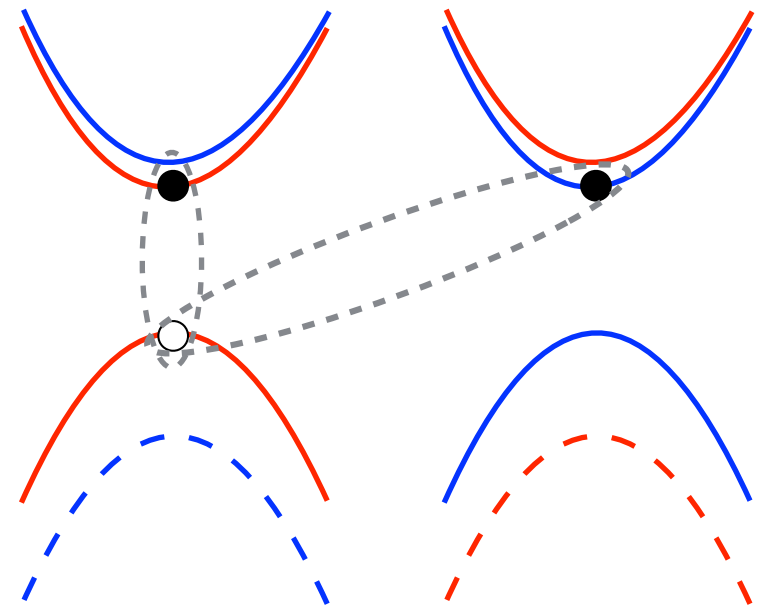
# Excitons in monolayer MoSe<sub>2</sub>

## X- exciton : negatively charged trion

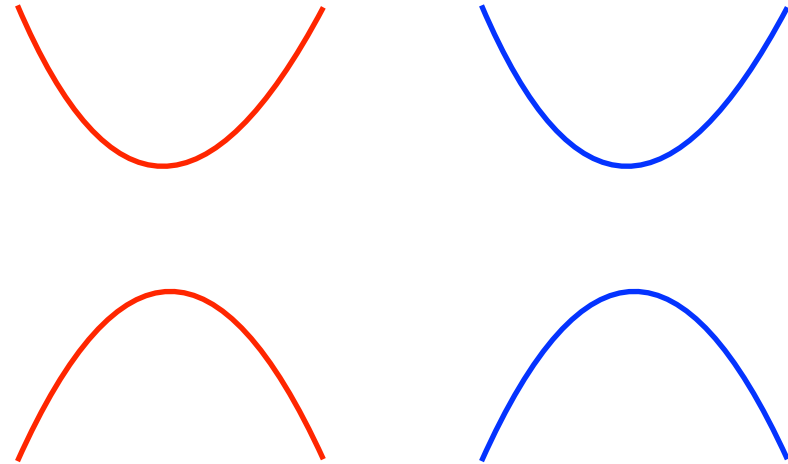
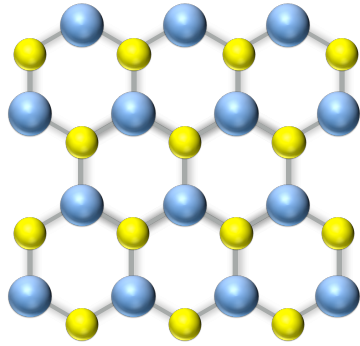
“Bright” intra-valley exciton



“Bright” inter-valley exciton



# Valley Zeeman effect

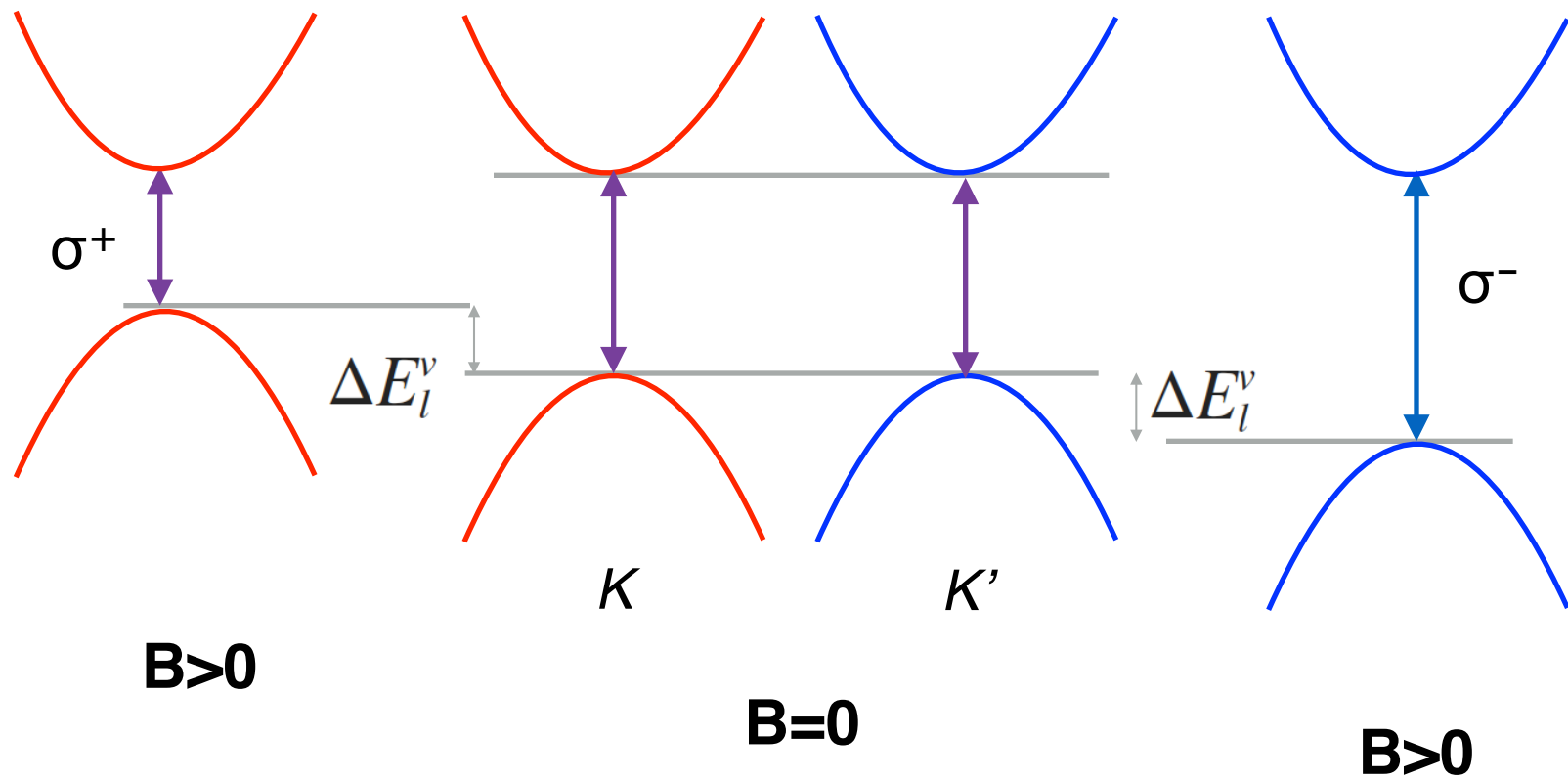


$$\Delta E_Z = E_s^{c/v} + \Delta E_l^{c/v} + \Delta E_k^{c/v}$$

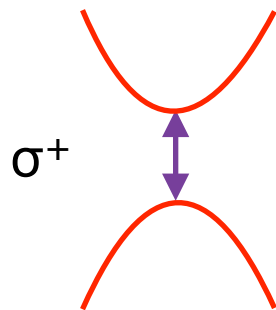
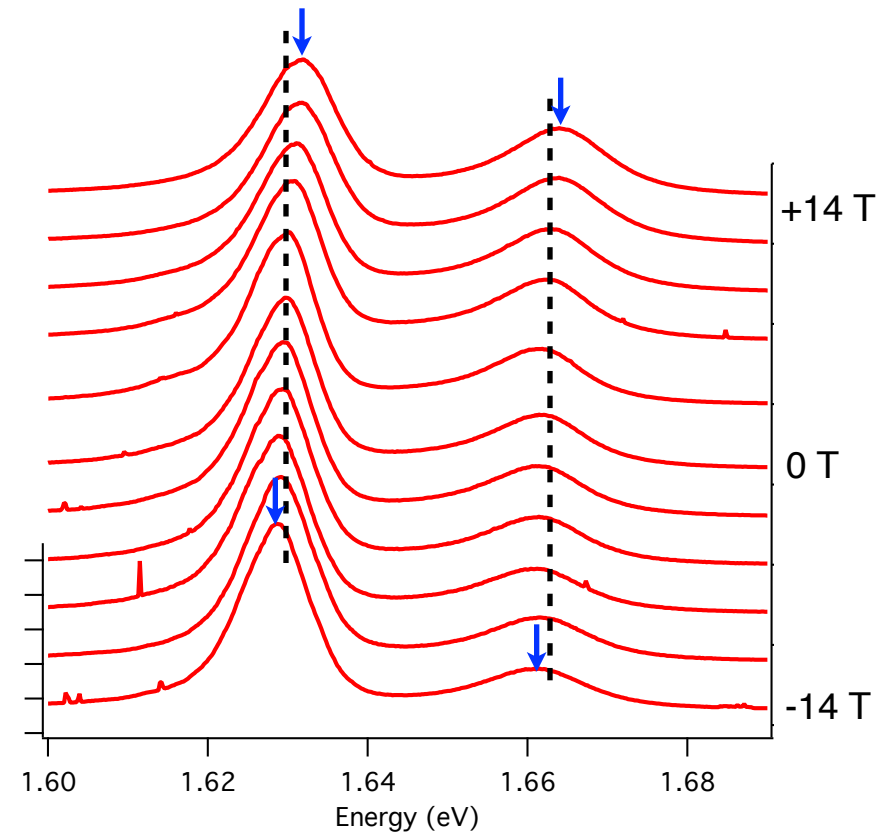
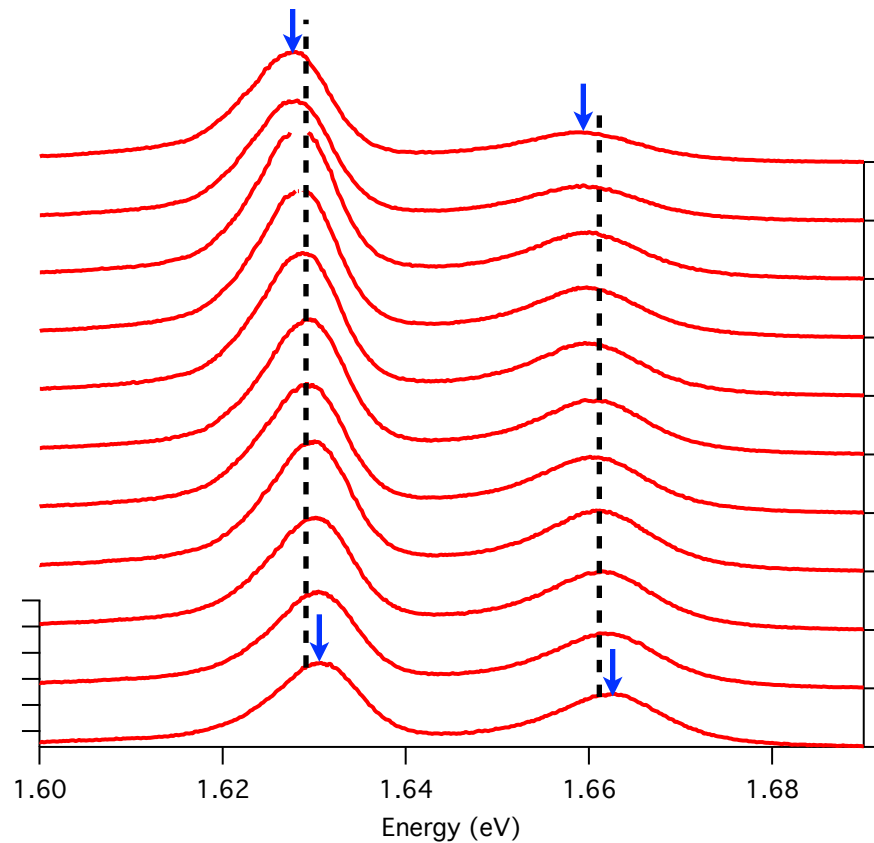
	K valley		K' valley	
	CB	VB	CB	VB
Spin	$-\mu_B$	$-\mu_B$	$+\mu_B$	$+\mu_B$
<b>Atomic d-orbitals (intracellular)</b>	0	$-2\mu_B$	0	$+2\mu_B$
Phase winding of Bloch function (intercellular) , $\alpha = m_0/m_{C,V}$	$-\alpha\mu_B$	$-\alpha\mu_B$	$+\alpha\mu_B$	$+\alpha\mu_B$

# Valley Zeeman effect

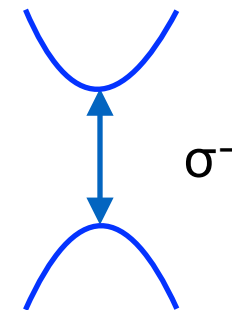
$$\Delta E_Z = \cancel{E_s^{c/v}} + \Delta E_l^{c/v} + \cancel{\Delta E_k^{c/v}} \approx 4\mu_B B$$



# Valley Zeeman effect in a monolayer MoSe<sub>2</sub> : low carrier density

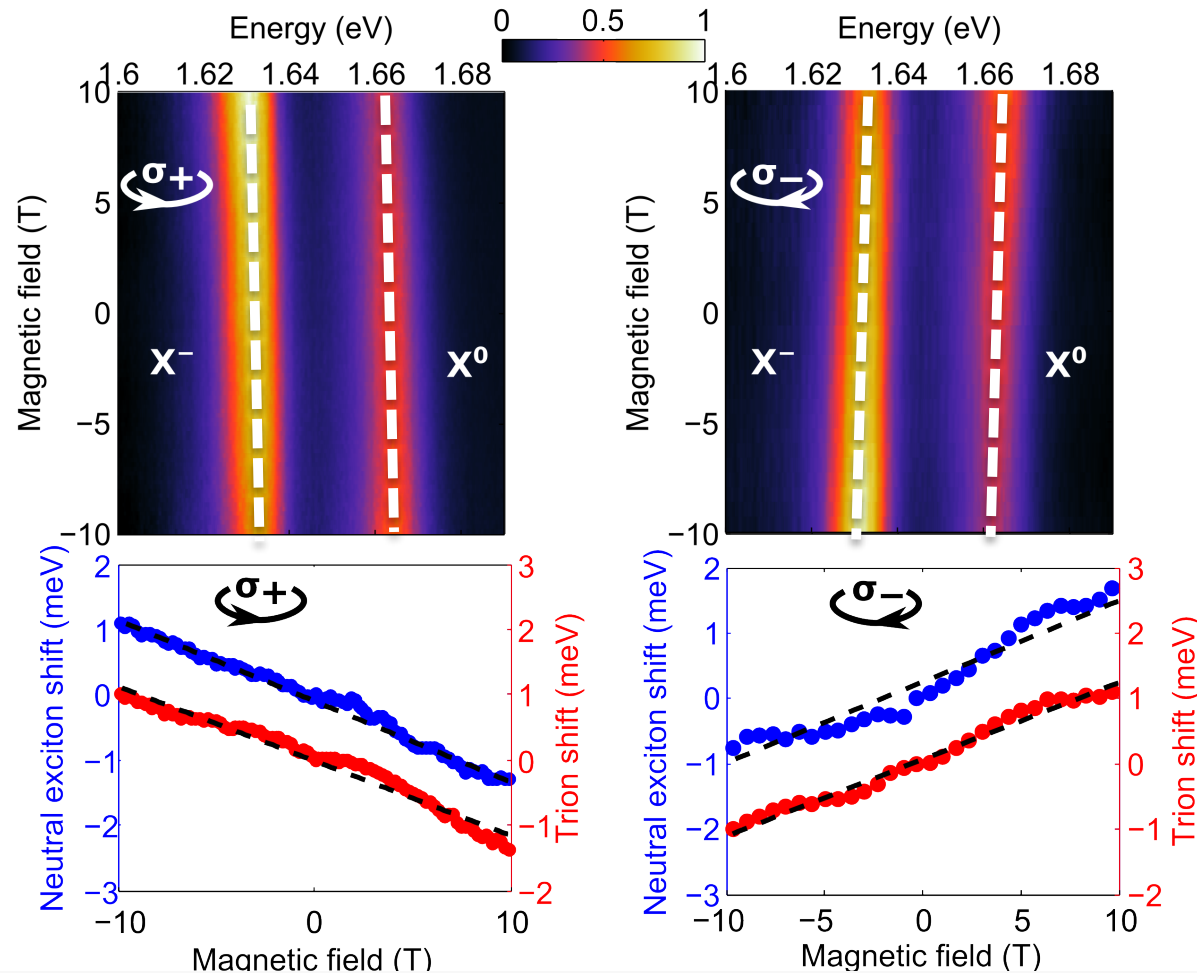


**Valley degeneracy is lifted**





# Zeeman shift of exciton peaks



	Experimental slope
$X^0$	$\pm 0.12$ meV/T
$X^-$	$\pm 0.12$ meV/T

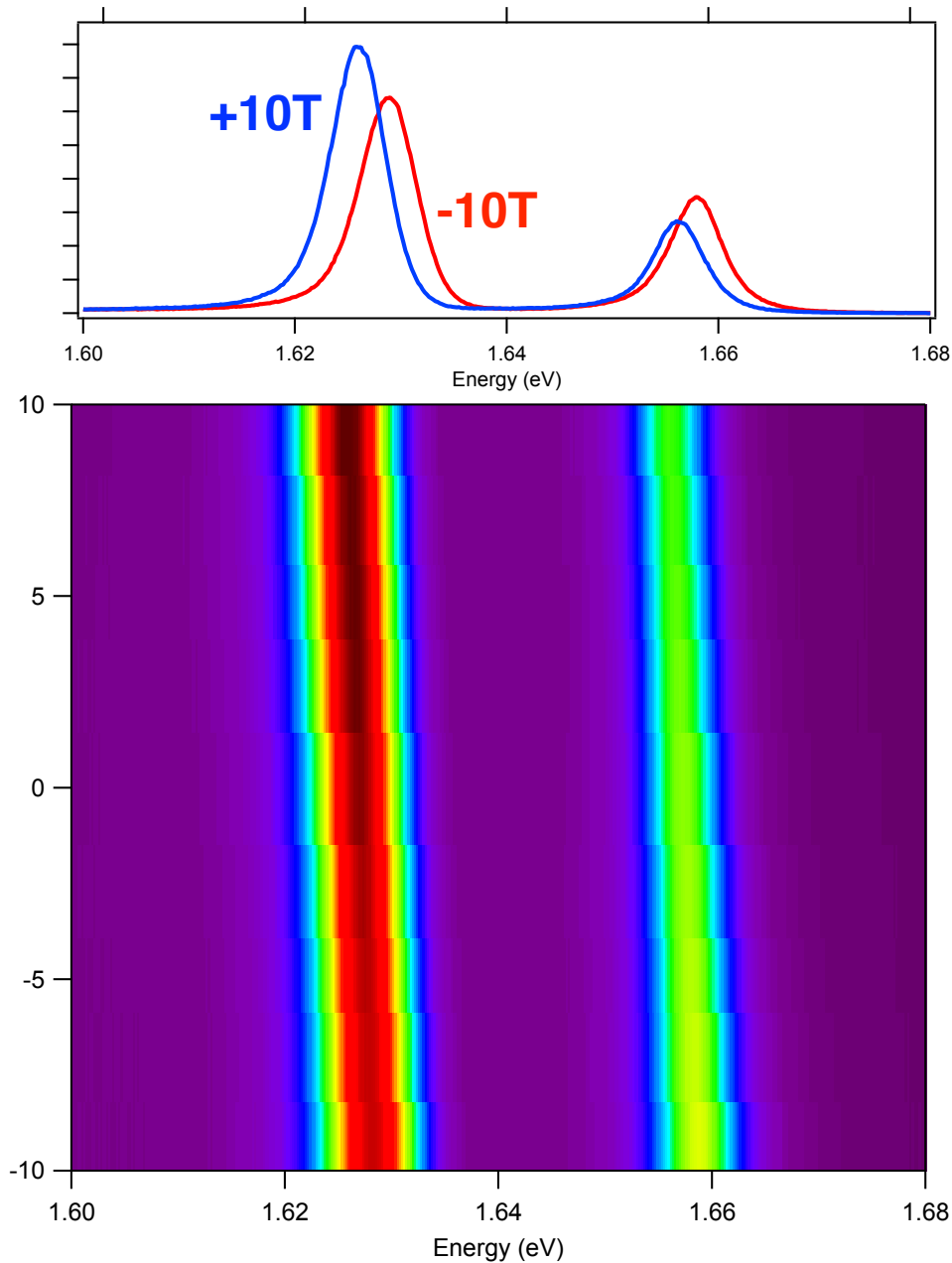
$$2\mu_B = 0.116 \text{ meV/T}$$

$$E_{X^0} = E^c - E^v - E_{X^0}^b$$

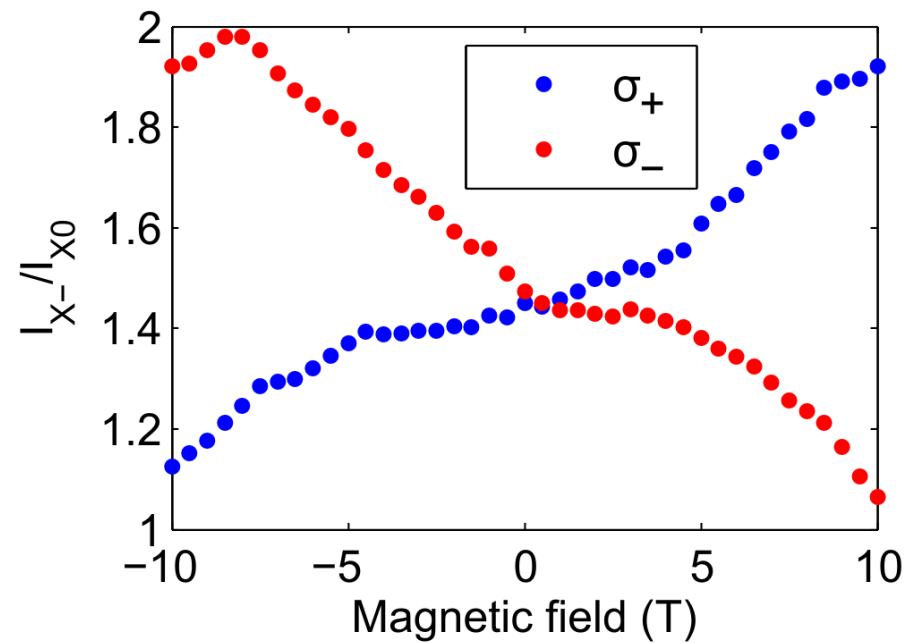
$$E_{X^-} = E^c - E^v - E_{X^0}^b - E_{X^-}^b$$

- Valley degeneracy is lifted due to the contribution from the valence band atomic orbitals, resulting in total Lande factor of 4.1
- Binding energies are not influenced by the magnetic field at low densities

# Variation of relative intensity

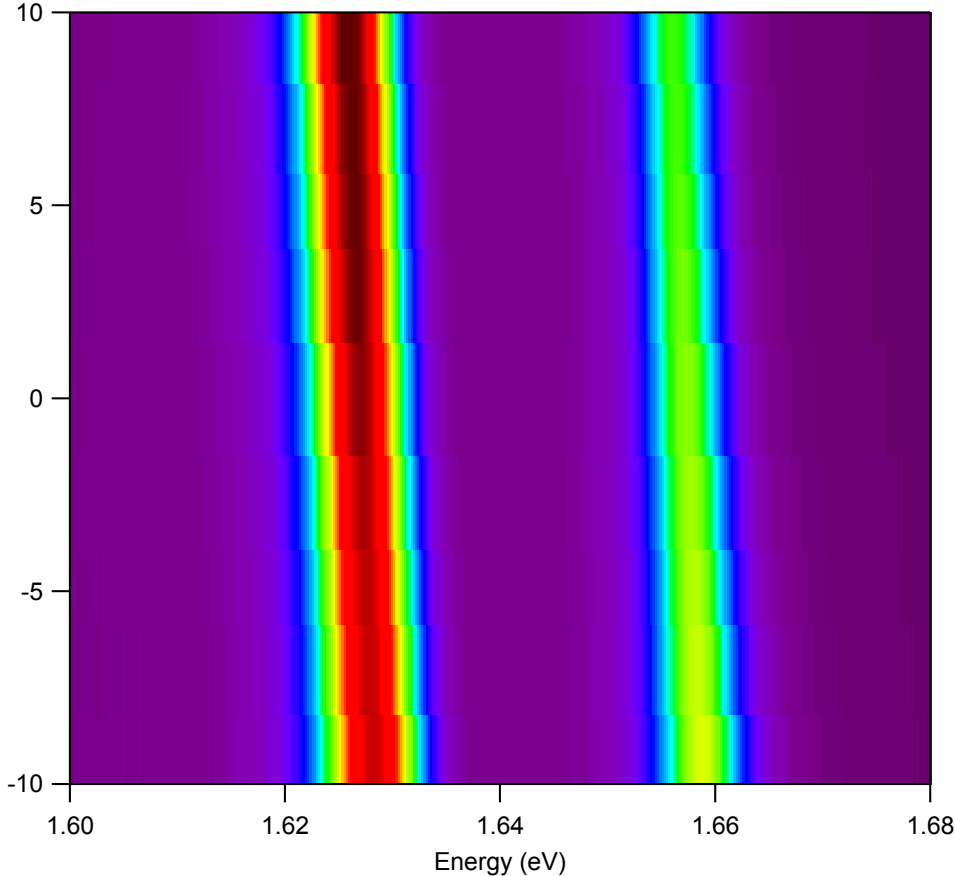
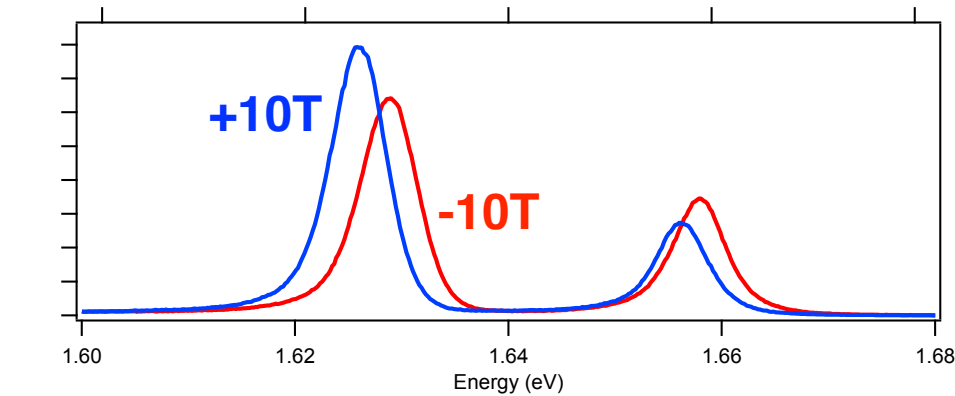


- The relative intensities of X- and X0 varies monotonically with magnetic field
- The trend is reversed for the opposite valleys

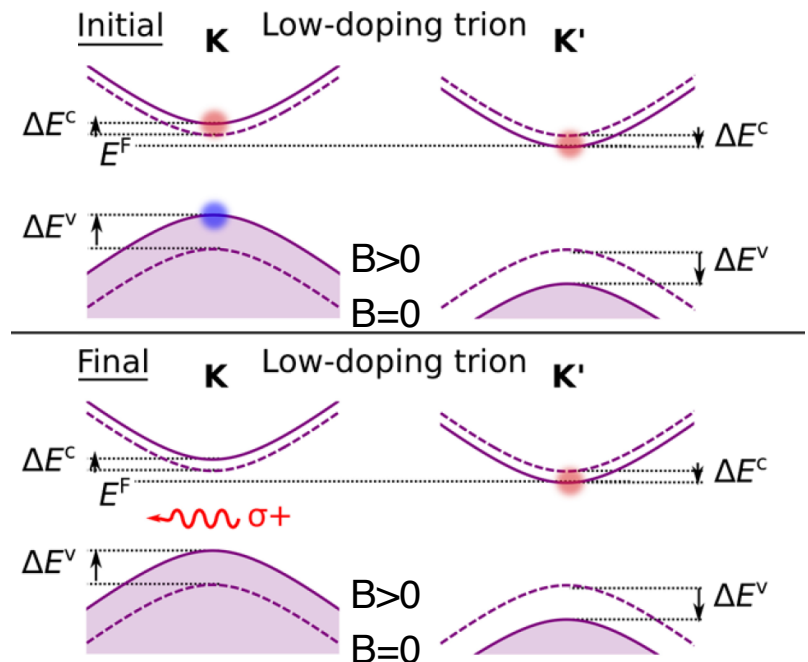


# Trion configuration

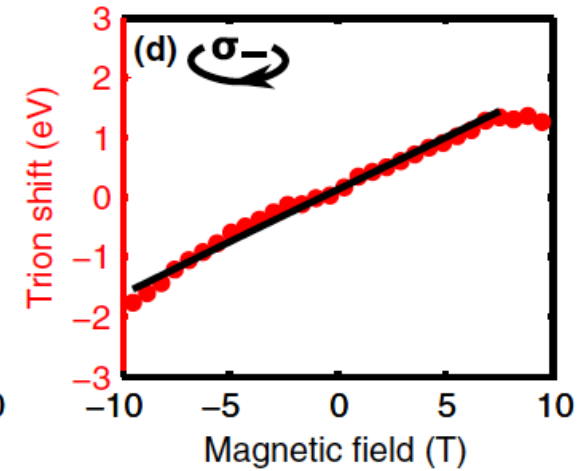
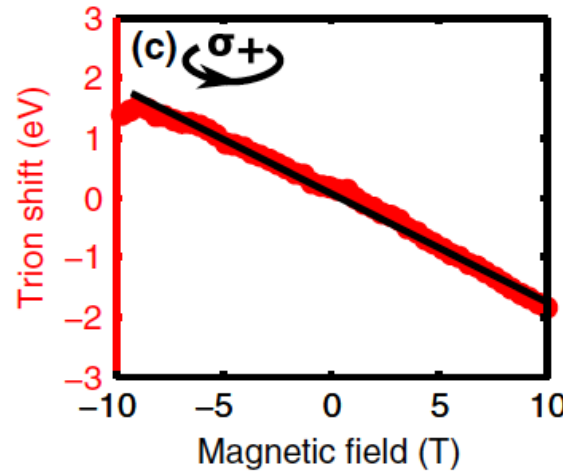
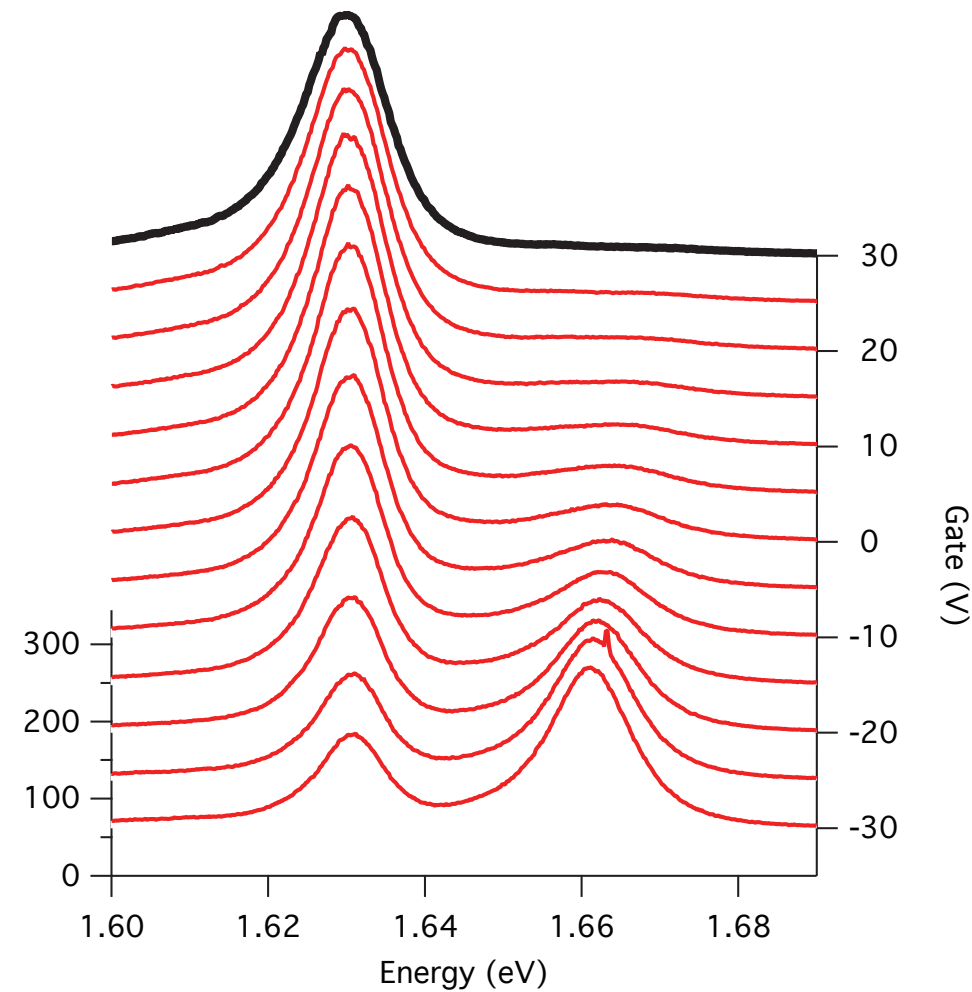
- The relative intensities of X- and X0 varies monotonically with magnetic field
- The trend is reversed for the opposite valleys



## Inter-valley trion



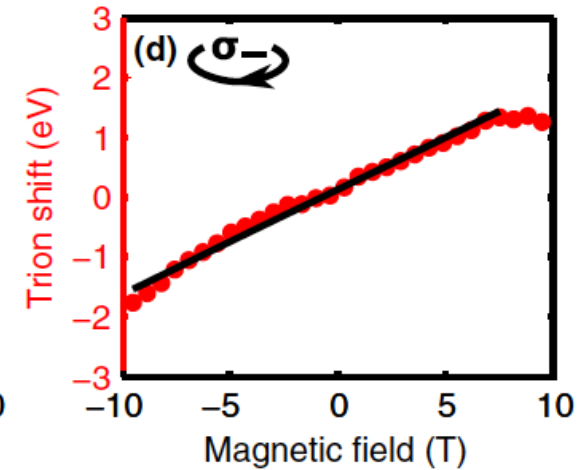
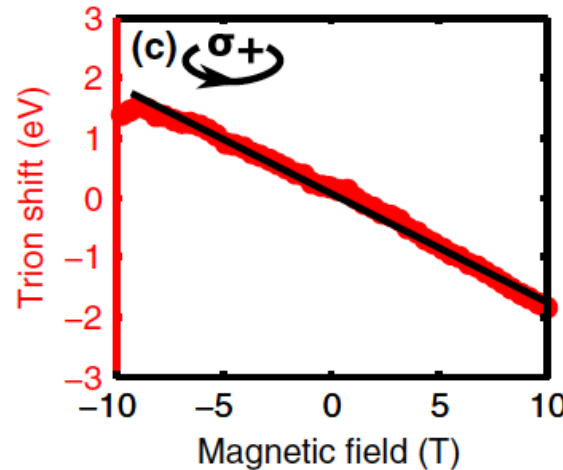
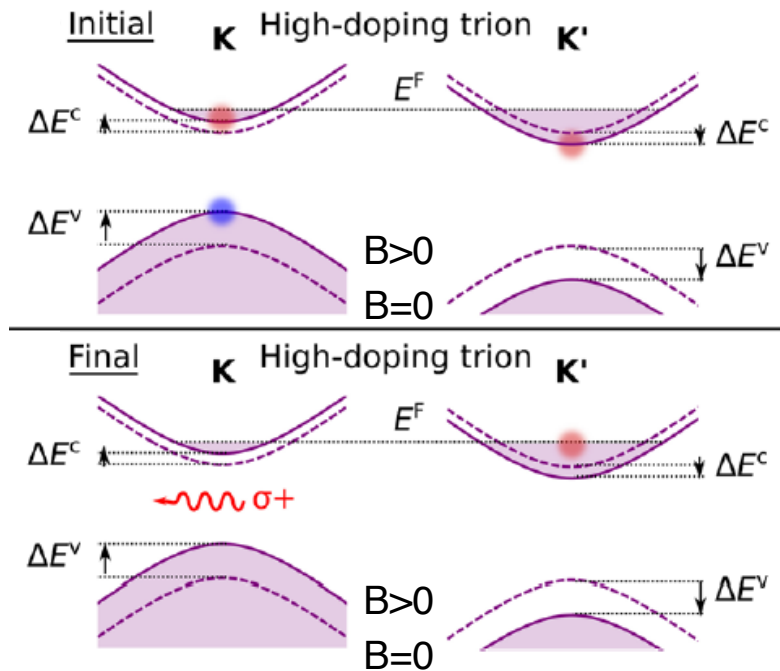
# Trion emission at high carrier density



Gate (V)

- The slope is **0.18 meV/T**, i.e. **50% increase** compared with **0.12 meV/T** in the regime of low carrier density
- Estimated carrier density of  $3 \times 10^{12}$  would cause the Fermi level to be  $\sim 10$  meV above the CB edge

# Trion emission at high carrier density



- At  $E_F > E_C$ , the trion Zeeman shift is expected to follow total VB contribution only ( $5\mu_B$ ), which would result in **0.29 meV/T**.

???

- The slope is **0.18 meV/T**, i.e. **50% increase** compared with **0.12 meV/T** in the regime of low carrier density
- Estimated carrier density of  $3 \times 10^{12}$  would cause the Fermi level to be  $\sim 10$  meV above the CB edge

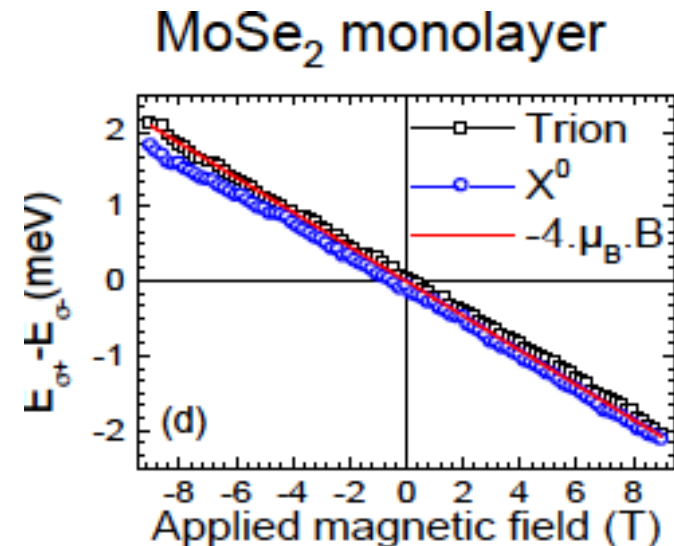
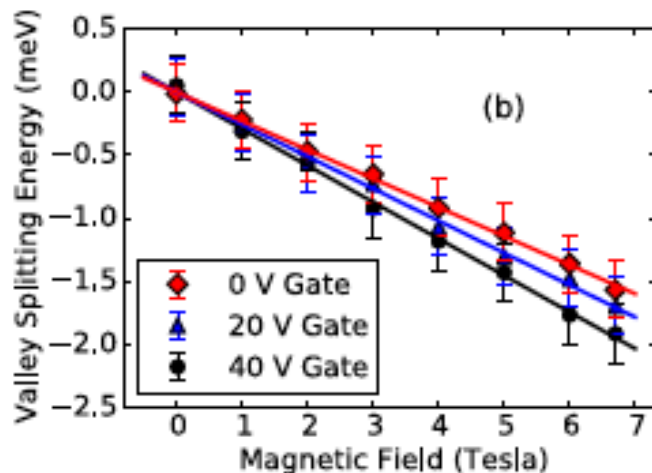
# Related works on valley Zeeman effect in monolayer TMDs

Aivazian, G., et al. (Univ. of Wash.)  
Magnetic control of valley pseudospin in monolayer WSe<sub>2</sub>.  
Nature Physics, **11**(2), 148 (2015)

Srivastava, A., et al. (ETH, EPFL)  
Valley Zeeman effect in elementary optical  
excitations of monolayer WSe<sub>2</sub>.  
Nature Physics, **11**(2), 141 (2015)

MacNeill, D., et al. (Cornell)  
Breaking of Valley Degeneracy by Magnetic Field in  
Monolayer MoSe<sub>2</sub>.  
Physical Review Letters, **114**, 037401 (2015)

Wang, G., et al. (Toulouse, Ioffe)  
Magneto-optics in transition metal diselenide monolayers.  
arXiv:1503.04105v1 (2015)



# Valley splitting and polarization in monolayer MoSe<sub>2</sub>

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- **Splitting of K/K' valleys by application of perpendicular magnetic field (tuning valley DoF)**
- **Charge imbalance in different valleys for doped samples – creation of steady-state valley polarization**
- **Intervalley configuration is the lower energy state for the trion**
- **Variation in the trion emission energy  $X(B)$  with at high doping (call for more experimental and theoretical studies)**