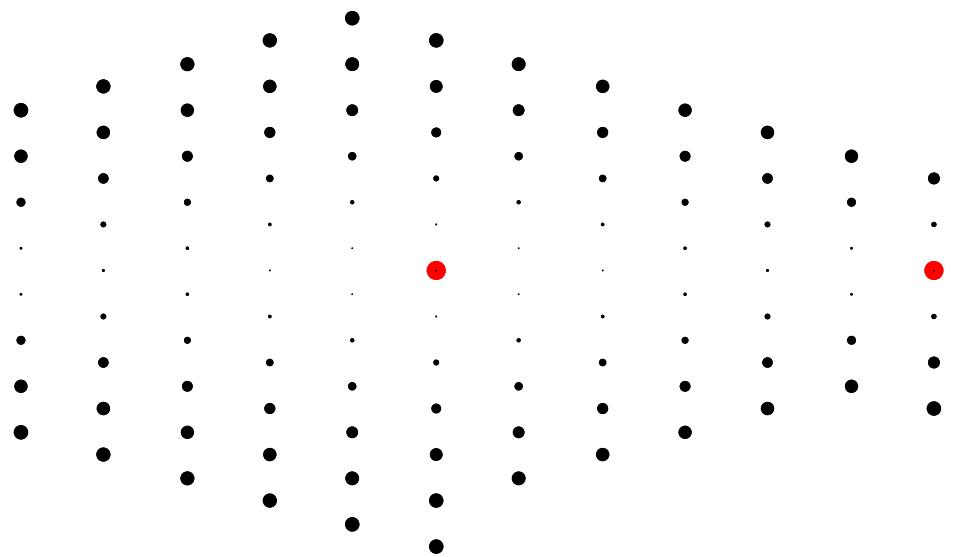
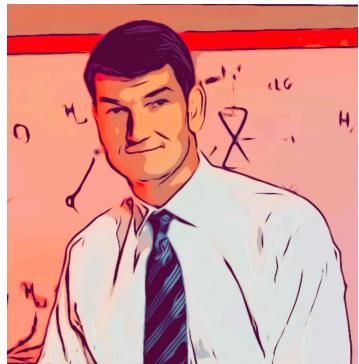


# Trions in Twisted Bilayer Graphene

Frank Schindler,

Oskar Vafek, Andrei Bernevig

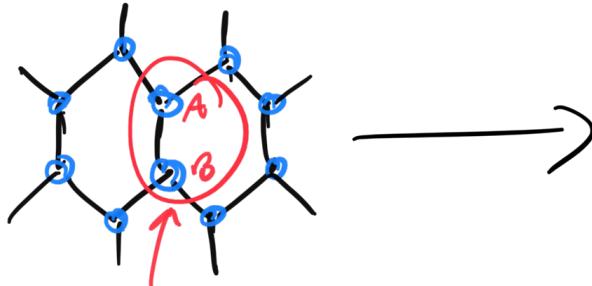


GRS on Correlated Electron Systems,  
Mount Holyoke College, June 25th 2022

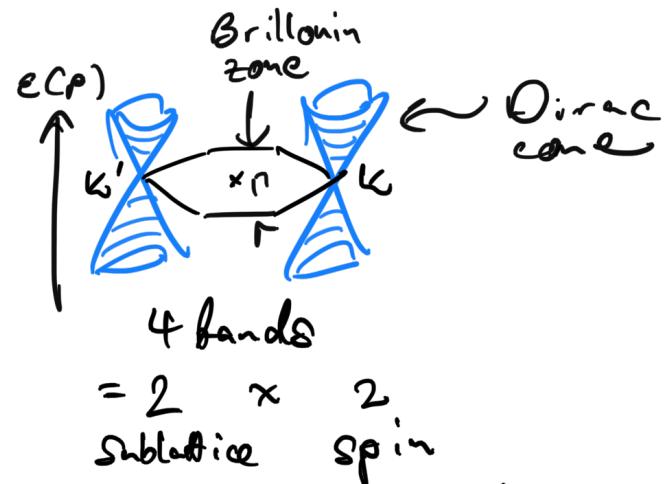
arXiv:2112.12776  
PRB 105, 155135

# Twisted Bilayer graphene

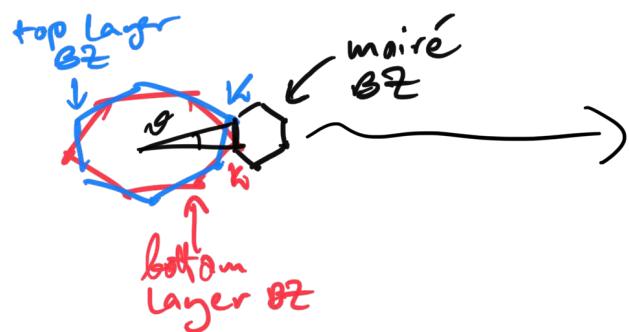
graphene



unit cell  
( $A\uparrow, A\downarrow, B\uparrow, B\downarrow$ )

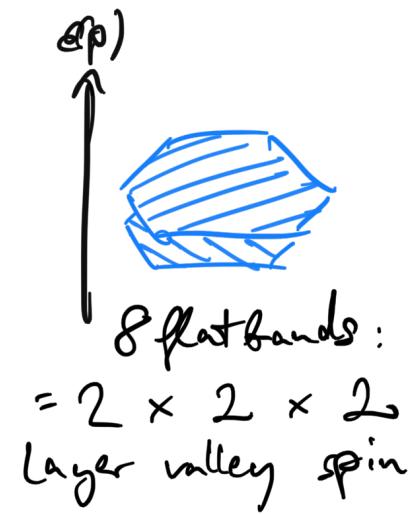
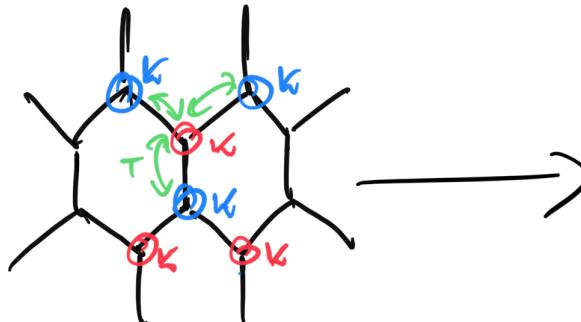


TBG

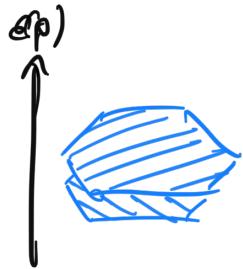


Bishtzger - MacDonald model

$T$ : inter-layer potential



# Flat-band projection



$$H = \cancel{H_{\text{kin}}} + \sum_{xy} V_{xy} q_x q_y$$

$(c_x^\dagger c_x - \frac{1}{2})$ , density

$$\langle \text{flat band} | H | \text{flat band} \rangle = 0 + \int_q V_q \phi_q^+ \phi_q$$

$$\phi_q = \sum_{\kappa, \dots} \langle u_{\kappa+q} | u_\kappa \rangle q_{\kappa q}$$

Fourier-transformed density op.

spin, valley, band index

$= (c_{\kappa+q}^\dagger c_\kappa - \frac{1}{2} \delta_{q0})$

$V_q \geq 0 \rightarrow H$  positive-semidefinite,  $| \Omega_{\text{exp}} \rangle =$   
ground state  $| \Omega \rangle : \phi_q | \Omega \rangle = 0$

$$\prod_{\kappa m} c_{\kappa m \alpha}^+ c_{\kappa m \beta}^+ | 0 \rangle$$

band index = 1, 2      valley-spin index =  $(\kappa \uparrow, \kappa \downarrow, \kappa' \uparrow, \kappa' \downarrow)$

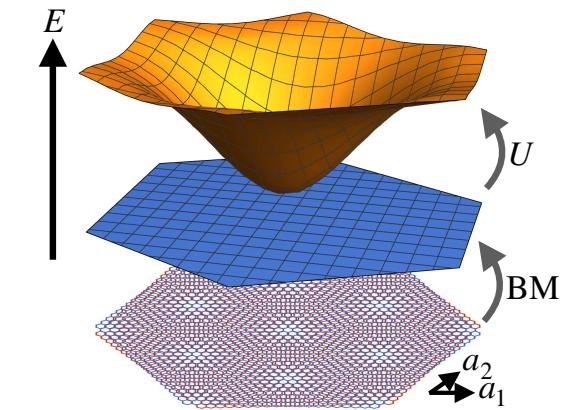
filled 4 of 8 flat bands  
= charge-neutral

# Quasi-particles

$$H|\Omega\rangle = 0 \rightarrow H c_p^\dagger |\Omega\rangle = \underbrace{[H, c_p^\dagger]}_{\epsilon_p} |\Omega\rangle = \epsilon_p c_p^\dagger |\Omega\rangle$$

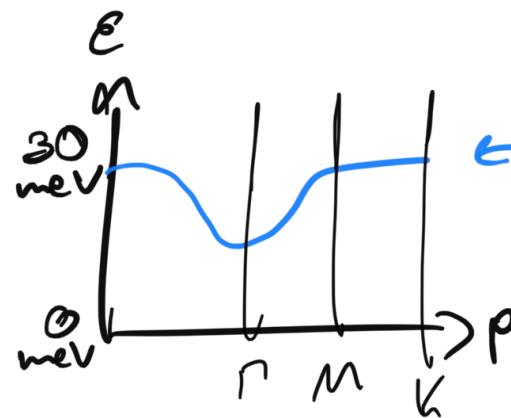
( $H$  preserves total momentum!)

$$\epsilon_p = \sum_q V(q) | \langle u(p+q) | u(p) \rangle |^2$$



$|u(p)\rangle$ : 1-particle  
Bloch states  
of flatbands

moiré BZ:



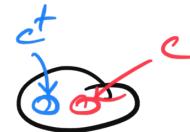
Coulomb-induced dispersion  
(recall  $H_{kin} = 0$ )

# Goldstone modes & Excitons

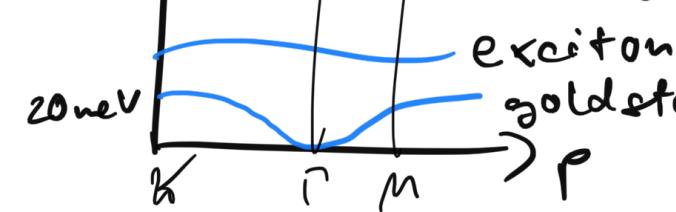
$$H c_{\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} c_{\mathbf{k}} (\Omega) = [H, c_{\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} c_{\mathbf{k}}] (\Omega)$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{\text{total mom.} = \mathbf{p}}$

$$= \sum_{\mathbf{k}'} S_{\mathbf{k}\mathbf{k}'}^{\rho} c_{\mathbf{k}'+\mathbf{p}}^{\dagger} c_{\mathbf{k}'} (\Omega)$$



$\text{spec}(S^{\rho})$



$$S_{\mathbf{k}\mathbf{k}'}^{\rho} = \delta_{\mathbf{k}\mathbf{k}'} (\epsilon_{\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{p}} + \epsilon_{\mathbf{k}}) - 2V(\mathbf{k}-\mathbf{k}') \langle n(\mathbf{k}'\mathbf{p}) | n(\mathbf{k}\mathbf{p}) \rangle \\ \cdot \langle n(\mathbf{k}) | n(\mathbf{k}') \rangle$$

diagonalize  $S_{\mathbf{k}\mathbf{k}'}^{\rho}$  = a  $N \times N$  matrix  
 $\uparrow$   
# of momenta  $N =$  # of unit cells

} Same complexity as single-particle OBC!

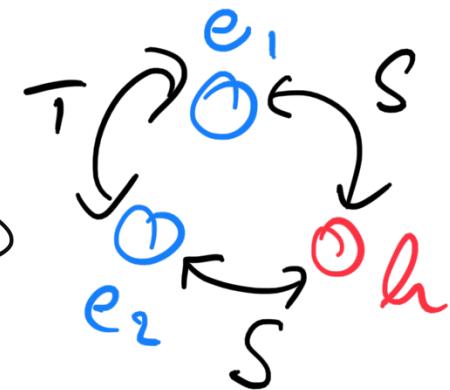
# Trions

$$H c_{\kappa_3}^{\dagger} c_{\kappa_2}^{\dagger} c_{\kappa_3 + \kappa_2 - \rho} (\Omega)$$

$$= \sum_{\kappa'_3 \kappa'_2} \omega_{\kappa_3 \kappa_2, \kappa'_3 \kappa'_2}^{\rho} c_{\kappa'_3}^{\dagger} c_{\kappa'_2}^{\dagger} c_{\kappa'_3 + \kappa'_2 - \rho} (\Omega)$$

an  $N^2 \times N^2$  matrix

$\omega_{\kappa_3 \kappa_2, \kappa'_3 \kappa'_2}^{\rho}$  = an unholy mess

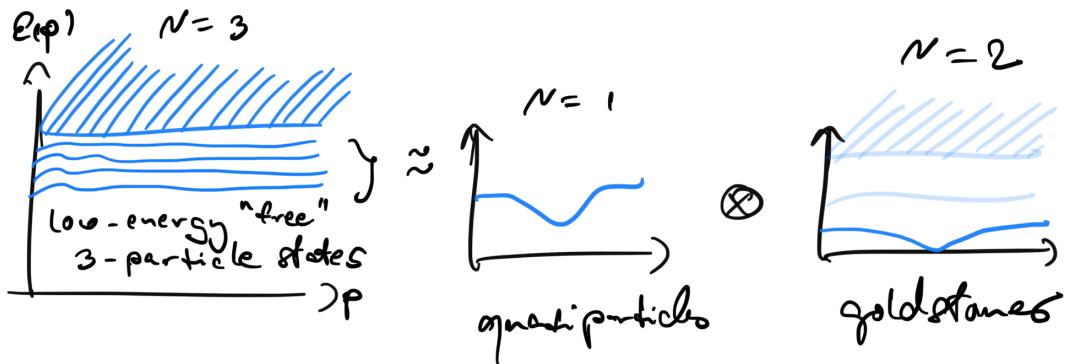


$T \geq 0, S \geq 0$   
↳ no Cooper pairs!

$$H c_{\mathbf{k}_3, m_3, \eta_3, s_3}^{\dagger} c_{\mathbf{k}_2, m_2, \eta_2, s_2}^{\dagger} c_{\mathbf{k}_2 + \mathbf{k}_3 - \mathbf{p}, m_1, \eta_1, s_1} |\Psi_0\rangle =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{\tilde{\mathbf{k}}_3, \tilde{\mathbf{k}}_2, \tilde{m}_3, \tilde{m}_2, \tilde{m}_1} \left\{ \delta_{\mathbf{k}_3, \tilde{\mathbf{k}}_3} \delta_{\mathbf{k}_2, \tilde{\mathbf{k}}_2} \left[ \underbrace{R_{\tilde{m}_3, m_3}^{(\eta_3)}(\mathbf{k}_3) \delta_{\tilde{m}_2, m_2} \delta_{\tilde{m}_1, m_1}}_{\text{Energy 1st electron}} + \underbrace{R_{\tilde{m}_2, m_2}^{(\eta_2)}(\mathbf{k}_2) \delta_{\tilde{m}_3, m_3} \delta_{\tilde{m}_1, m_1}}_{\text{Energy 2nd electron}} \right. \right. \\ & + \underbrace{R_{m_1, \tilde{m}_1}^{(\eta_1)}(\mathbf{k}_2 + \mathbf{k}_3 - \mathbf{p}) \delta_{\tilde{m}_2, m_2} \delta_{\tilde{m}_3, m_3}}_{\text{Energy hole}} \left. \left. + 2\delta_{\tilde{m}_1, m_1} \delta_{\tilde{\mathbf{k}}_2 + \tilde{\mathbf{k}}_3, \mathbf{k}_2 + \mathbf{k}_3} T_{-\tilde{\mathbf{k}}_2, \tilde{m}_3, \tilde{m}_2; -\mathbf{k}_2, m_3, m_2}^{(\eta_3, \eta_2)}(\mathbf{k}_3 + \mathbf{k}_2) \right] \right. \\ & - \underbrace{2\delta_{\tilde{m}_2, m_2} \delta_{\tilde{\mathbf{k}}_2, \mathbf{k}_2} S_{\tilde{\mathbf{k}}_3 + \mathbf{k}_2 - \mathbf{p}, \tilde{m}_3, \tilde{m}_1; \mathbf{k}_3 + \mathbf{k}_2 - \mathbf{p}, m_3, m_1}^{(\eta_3, \eta_1)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{k}_2)}_{e_1 - h \text{ attraction}} - \underbrace{2\delta_{\tilde{m}_3, m_3} \delta_{\tilde{\mathbf{k}}_3, \mathbf{k}_3} S_{\tilde{\mathbf{k}}_2 + \mathbf{k}_3 - \mathbf{p}, \tilde{m}_2, \tilde{m}_1; \mathbf{k}_3 + \mathbf{k}_2 - \mathbf{p}, m_2, m_1}^{(\eta_2, \eta_1)}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{k}_3)}_{e_2 - h \text{ attraction}} \right\} \\ & c_{\tilde{\mathbf{k}}_3, \tilde{m}_3, \eta_3, s_3}^{\dagger} c_{\tilde{\mathbf{k}}_2, \tilde{m}_2, \eta_2, s_2}^{\dagger} c_{\tilde{\mathbf{k}}_2 + \tilde{\mathbf{k}}_3 - \mathbf{p}, m_1, \eta_1, s_1} |\Psi_0\rangle \end{aligned}$$

# Quasiparticle-goldstone approximation



variational basis

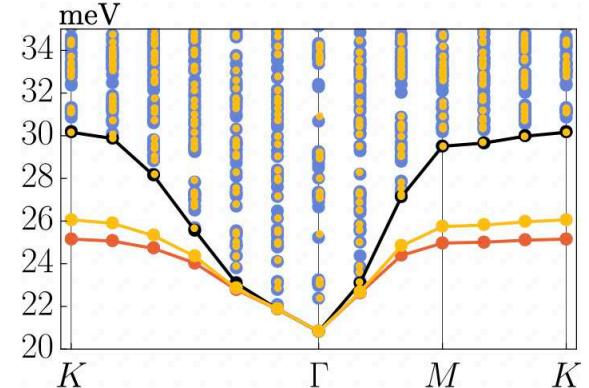
$$\left| \begin{smallmatrix} \textcircled{0} \\ \textcircled{0} \\ \textcircled{0} \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle_{p-q} = \sum_k f_k^{p-q} Q_k^q$$

goldstone   quasiparticle   wave  
                fn's                      fn's                      fn's

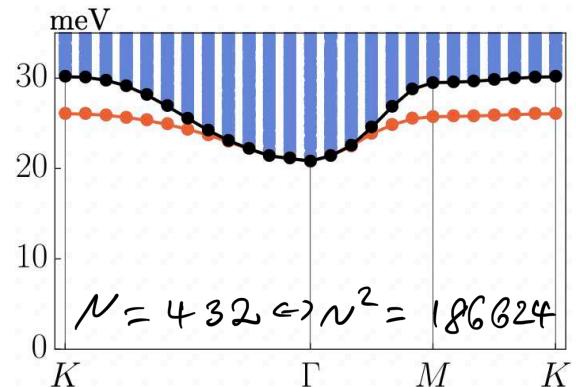
$$c_q^+ c_{k+p-q}^+ c_k(\Omega)$$

$$\langle \left| \begin{smallmatrix} \textcircled{0} \\ \textcircled{0} \\ \textcircled{0} \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle_{p-q} | \hat{H} | \left| \begin{smallmatrix} \textcircled{0} \\ \textcircled{0} \\ \textcircled{0} \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle_{p-q'} \rangle = \tilde{\omega}_{qq'}^p, \text{ an } N \times N \text{ matrix!}$$

$$(N=108 \leftrightarrow N^2=11664)$$



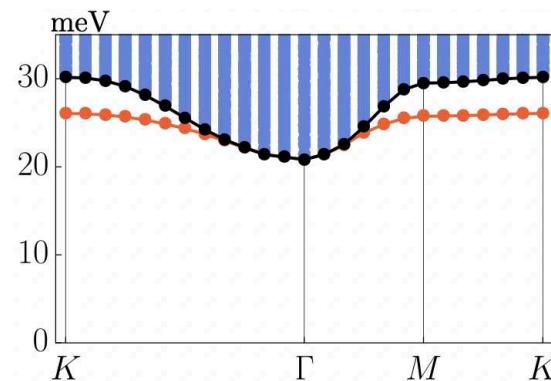
- exact continuum states
- exact triam bound state
- variational solution



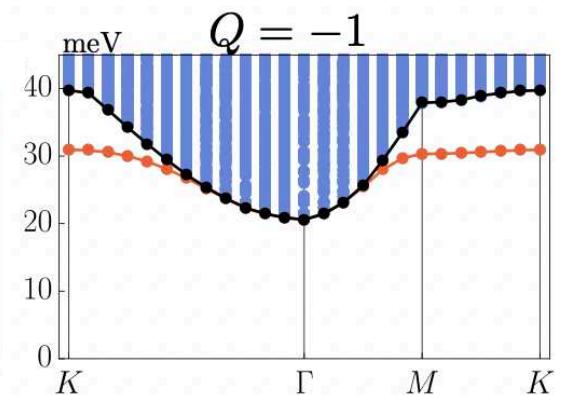
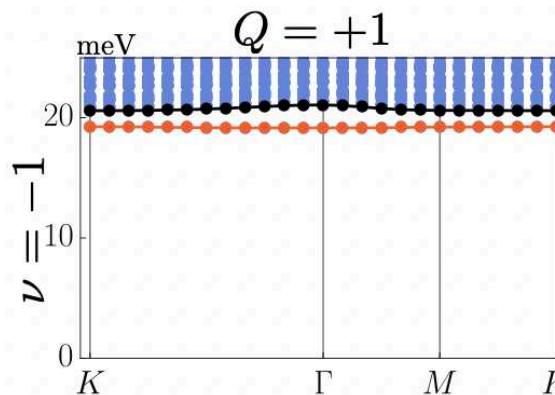
Trion bound states

charge neutrality

filling  $\nu = -1$



- Continuum
- Continuum minimum
- Trion bound state



See also arXiv:2112.06935 (E. Khalef, A. Vishwanath)

# Theory for bound states

For  $m_{qp}^* \ll m_G^*$   $\leftrightarrow | \begin{smallmatrix} \textcircled{b} \\ \textcircled{g} \\ \textcircled{p} \end{smallmatrix} \rangle$

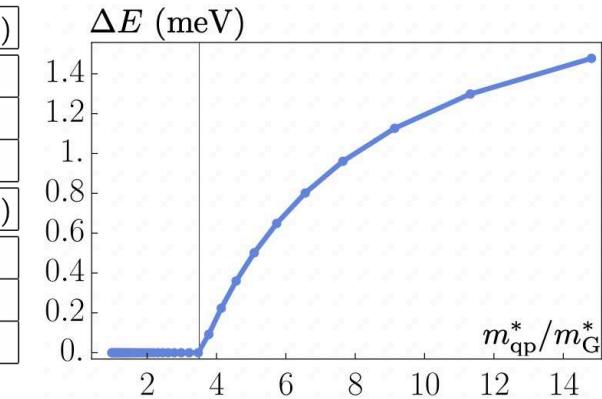
is a good variational basis.

$| \begin{smallmatrix} \textcircled{b} \\ \textcircled{g} \\ \textcircled{p} \end{smallmatrix} \rangle$  is an exact eigenstate  
(goldstone &  $\Gamma$  = symmetry!)

$$\langle \begin{smallmatrix} \textcircled{b} \\ \textcircled{g} \\ \textcircled{p} \end{smallmatrix} | \hat{H} | \begin{smallmatrix} \textcircled{b} \\ \textcircled{g} \\ \textcircled{p} \end{smallmatrix} \rangle \sim \frac{1}{n}$$

↑ no bound state.

$(\nu, Q)$	(0,1)	(0,-1)	(-1,1)	(-1,-1)
$m_{qp}^*/m_e$	0.098	0.098	13.06	0.048
$m_G^*/m_e$	0.085	0.085	0.088	0.088
$m_{qp}^*/m_G^*$	1.15	1.15	148	0.54
$(\nu, Q)$	(-2,1)	(-2,-1)	(-3,1)	(-3,-1)
$m_{qp}^*/m_e$	0.416	0.031	0.211	0.023
$m_G^*/m_e$	0.097	0.097	0.117	0.117
$m_{qp}^*/m_G^*$	4.28	0.32	1.80	0.20



Thank you for your attention!