New Physics in Moiré Flat Bands

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Creating flat bands

Moiré is different. -G. Baskaran

Electrons on a Lattice Magic angle graphene Landau levels Extended Localized topological -K -M M K Po, Zou, Senthil, Vishwanath (2019)

R. Bistritzer and A. MacDonald (2011); Y. Cao, P. Jarillo-Herrero et al. (2018);...

Twisted bilayer graphene at charge neutrality

What could happen?

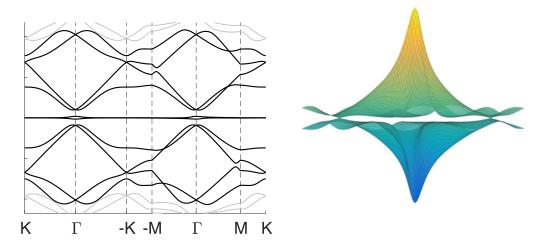
Constraints on interaction-driven insulators by topology *Ari Turner, EB, Ady Stern,* arXiv:2104.09528

What does happen?

Sign-free QMC simulations of TBG at charge neutrality *Johannes Hofmann, Eslam Khalaf, Ashvin Vishwanath, EB, Jong-Yeon Lee, arXiv:2105.12112*

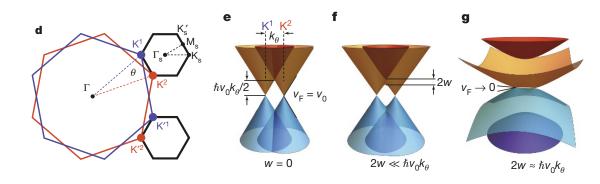
What's topological in MATBG?

• Dirac points protected by product of \mathcal{C}_{π}^{z} and \mathcal{T}



Po, Zou, Senthil, Vishwanath (2019); Calculation for Bistritzer-MacDonald model

 "Chirality" of the two Dirac points is the same!



Cao, Jarillo-Herrero et al. (2018)

Fragile topology

Po, Vishwanath, et al. (2017)

A toy 4-band model with $C_{\pi}^{z}T$ symmetry $C_{\pi}^{z}T = \sigma^{z}\tau^{x}K$

$$\mathcal{C}_{\pi}^{z}\mathcal{T} = \sigma^{z}\tau^{x}\mathcal{K}$$

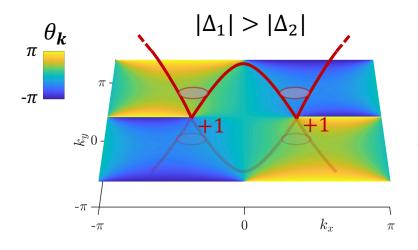
$$H_{\mathbf{k}} = \left(m + \sin^2\frac{k_x}{2} + \sin^2\frac{k_y}{2}\right)\sigma^z + \tau^z\sigma^x\sin k_x + \sigma^y\sin k_y + \Delta_1\tau^x + \Delta_2\sigma^z\tau^x$$

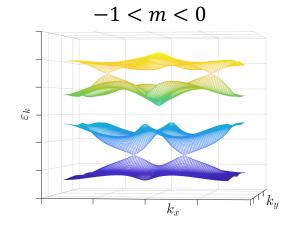
Smooth, real basis for lower bands:

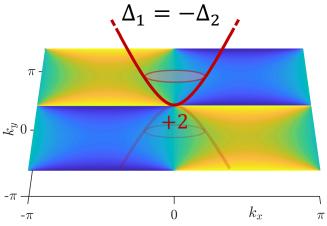
$$|u_{1,2}(\mathbf{k})\rangle$$
, $\eta^z |u_{1,2}(\mathbf{k})\rangle = \pm |u_{1,2}(\mathbf{k})\rangle$

Projected Hamiltonian:

$$H_{\rm eff}(\mathbf{k}) = h_{\mathbf{k}}(\cos\theta_{\mathbf{k}}\eta^z + \sin\theta_{\mathbf{k}}\eta^x)$$







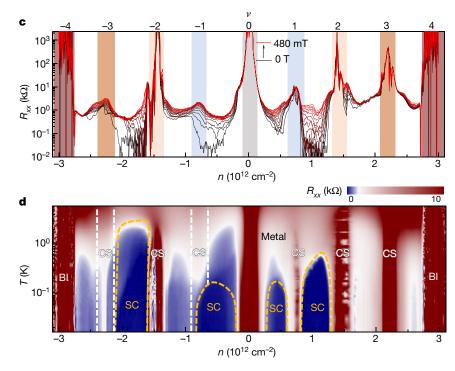
Gap at charge neutrality?

Without interactions: at charge neutrality, if the active bands are separated from the rest of the spectrum, the system is metallic unless a symmetry (e.g. $\mathcal{C}_{\pi}^{z}\mathcal{T}$) is broken.*

* Translation symmetry breaking can also open a gap: Kang, Vafek (2019)

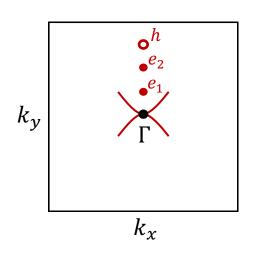
Q. With strong interactions, are there other options?
Topological order?
"Featureless" insulator?

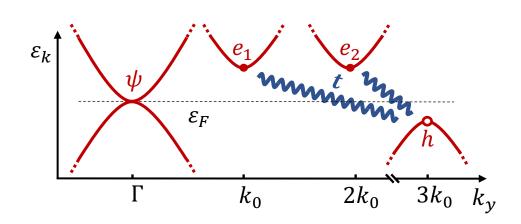
Gap at charge neutrality (theory): Xie, MacDonald (2020); Bultnik, Khalaf et al. (2020); Liao, Kang, Meng et al. (2021)



Gap at charge neutrality in MATBG Lu, Efetov et al. (2018)

Gap opening by interactions





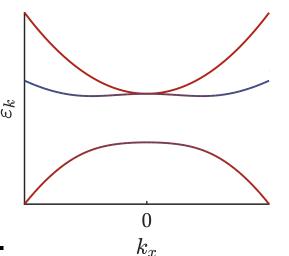
Turn on interaction:

$$H_{int,1} = -|V_1|(e_1^{\dagger}e_1 + e_2^{\dagger}e_2)h^{\dagger}h$$

 \Rightarrow "Trion" $t^{\dagger} = e_1^{\dagger} e_2^{\dagger} h^{\dagger}$ bound state near Γ



$$H_{int,2} = V_2 \left(h^{\dagger} e_1^{\dagger} e_2^{\dagger} \psi + h.c. \right) \sim t^{\dagger} \psi + h.c.$$



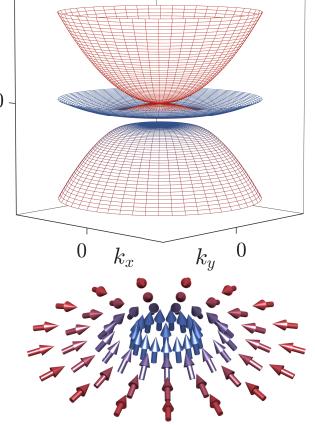
Gap opening by interactions

Near k = 0, 3×3 effective real Hamiltonian:

$$H_{\text{eff}} = \begin{pmatrix} k_y^2 - k_x^2 & -2k_x k_y & \alpha k_x \\ -2k_x k_y & k_x^2 - k_y^2 & \alpha k_y \\ \alpha k_x & \alpha k_y & \frac{k^2}{2m_t} - E_0 \end{pmatrix}$$
Wavefunction of lowest band:

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Note: not possible with a single Dirac point (π Berry phase)



Twisted bilayer graphene at charge neutrality

- What could happen?
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Eslam Khalaf (Harvard)



Jong Yeon Lee (KITP)

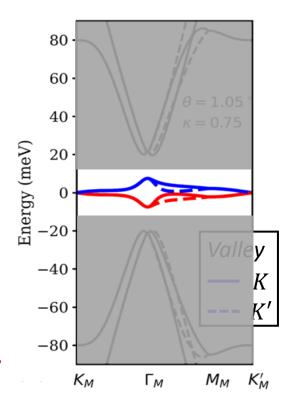
Many-body simulations of twisted bilayer graphene

- No localized Wannier description of narrow bands: k-space description required
- 2 bands, 2 valleys, 2 spins = 8 degrees of freedom per unit cell
- Long-range Coulomb interactions

T = 0 simulations of TBLG:

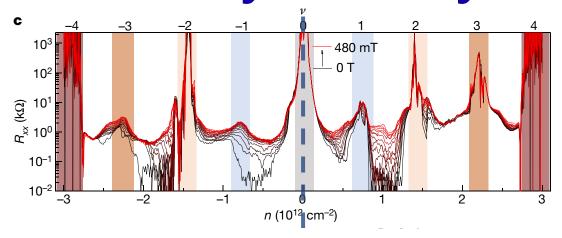
ED: Repellin, Senthil et al. (2020); Xie, Regnault et al. (2021); Potasz, MacDonald et al (2021),...

DMRG: Kang, Vafek (2020); Soejima, Zaletel et al. (2020); Chatterjee, Zaletel (2020)

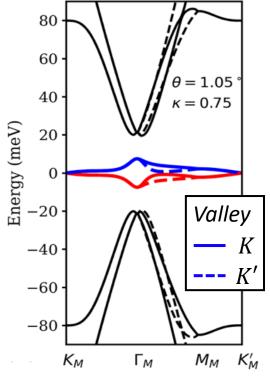


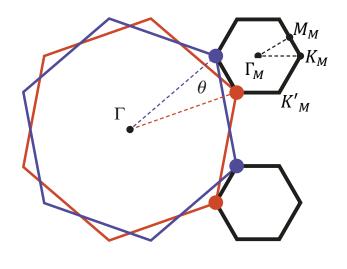
This work: sign-free momentum space quantum Monte Carlo simulations at $\nu = 0$, enabled by particle-hole symmetry

Particle-hole symmetry at $\nu = 0$?



Lu, Efetov et al. (2018)





Many-body Hamiltonian

"Standard model" of TBLG:

$$H = \hat{H}_{BM} + \hat{V}$$

$$\hat{H}_{BM} = \int d^2r \, c^{\dagger} \left(H_g + H_T \right) c \qquad \hat{V} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mathbf{q}} V_{\mathbf{q}} \delta \rho_{\mathbf{q}} \delta \rho_{-\mathbf{q}}$$

$$c^{\dagger} = \left(c_{\boldsymbol{\sigma}, \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{s}, \boldsymbol{\tau}}^{\dagger} \right)$$

 σ : sublattice, μ : layer, s: spin, τ : valley

$$H_g = -ve^{-i\frac{\theta}{4}\mu} \sqrt{\tau^z} \left(\tau^z \sigma^x \frac{1}{i} \partial_x + \sigma^y \frac{1}{i} \partial_y\right) e^{i\frac{\theta}{4}\mu} \sqrt{\tau^z}$$

Inter-layer tunneling
$$H_T = \sum_{m=1}^3 \mu^+ \left[w_0 + w_1 \left(e^{\left(\frac{2\pi i m}{3} + i \boldsymbol{q}_m \cdot \boldsymbol{r} \right) \tau^z} \sigma^+ + h.c. \right) \right] + h.c.$$

Intra-sublattice Inter-sublattice

$$q_1$$
 q_3
 q_2
 q_3
 q_4

Many-body Hamiltonian

Approximate anti-unitary particle-hole symmetry ($\nu = 0$):

$$Cc^{\dagger}C^{-1} = \tau^x \sigma^x \mu^y c$$
$$CiC^{-1} = -i$$



 $\theta \approx 1.1^{\circ} \approx 0.02$

$$c^{\dagger} = \left(c^{\dagger}_{\sigma,\mu,s,\tau}\right)$$

 σ : sublattice, μ : layer, s: spin, τ : valley

$$H_g = -ve^{-i\frac{\theta}{4}\mu} \sqrt{z^z} \left(\tau^z \sigma^x \frac{1}{i} \partial_x + \sigma^y \frac{1}{i} \partial_y \right) e^{i\frac{\theta}{4}\mu} \sqrt{z^z}$$

$$H_T = \sum_{m=1}^{3} \mu^+ \left[w_0 + w_1 \left(e^{\left(\frac{2\pi i m}{3} + i \boldsymbol{q}_m \cdot \boldsymbol{r}\right) \tau^z} \sigma^+ + h.c. \right) \right] + h.c.$$

Intra-sublattice Inter-sublattice

$$q_3$$
 q_2 q_3 q_2

$$|\mathbf{q}_m| = \frac{8\pi \sin\left(\theta/2\right)}{3\sqrt{3}a}$$

Projection to the narrow

bands

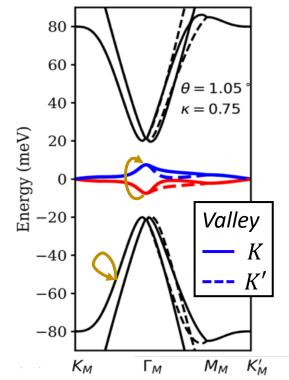
"Freeze" the remote bands, leave only active bands: n = +1, -1

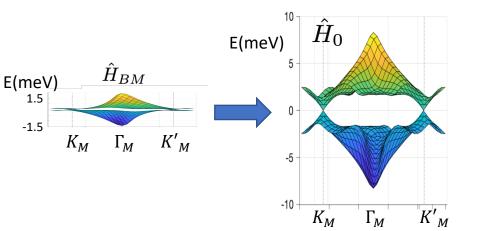
Interaction renormalization of single particle Hamiltonian:

$$\hat{H}_{BM} \to \hat{H}_0 = \hat{H}_{BM} - \left[\hat{V}\right]_{\Psi_0}$$

 $egin{bmatrix} \hat{V} \end{bmatrix}_{\Psi_0}$: Hatree-Fock decoupling of \hat{V} w.r.t. to ground state of decoupled layers

See:Bultnick, Zaletel et al. (2020); Liu, Vishwanath et al. (2021)





Results

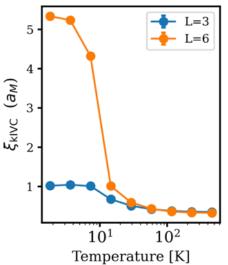
$$\kappa = \frac{w_0}{w_1} = 0.75, W \approx 8 \text{ meV}$$

Ground state: Kramers Inter-Valley Coherent state (K-IVC)

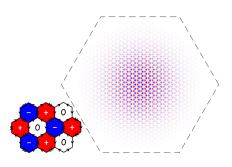
Order parameter: $\langle c^{\dagger} \tau^{x,y} \sigma^y c \rangle \neq 0$

$$\tilde{\mathcal{T}}=\tau^{y}\mathcal{K}$$

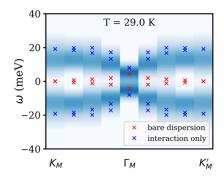
K-IVC correlation length

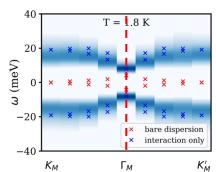


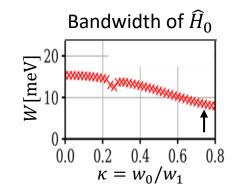
$$\xi_a^2/a_M^2 = \frac{3}{16\sin^2(\pi/L)} \left(\frac{S_a(\mathbf{q}=0)}{S_a(\mathbf{q}=\mathbf{q}_{nn})} - 1 \right)$$



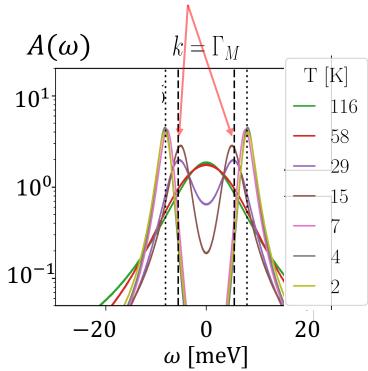
Bultnick, Khalaf, Liu, Chatterjee, Vishwanath, Zaletel (2020)







Gap-like feature onsets far above ordering



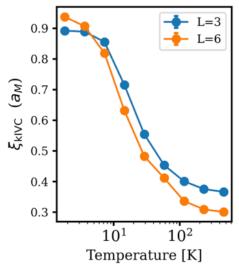
Results

$$\kappa = \frac{w_0}{w_1} = 0.3$$
, $W \approx 14 \text{ meV}$

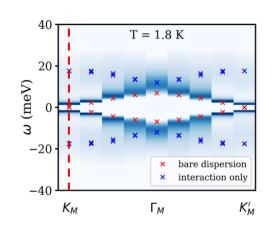
Ground state:
Correlated semi-metal

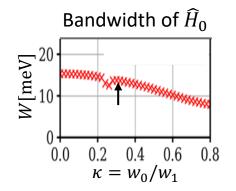
HF predicts K-IVC with a gap of ~ 17 meV

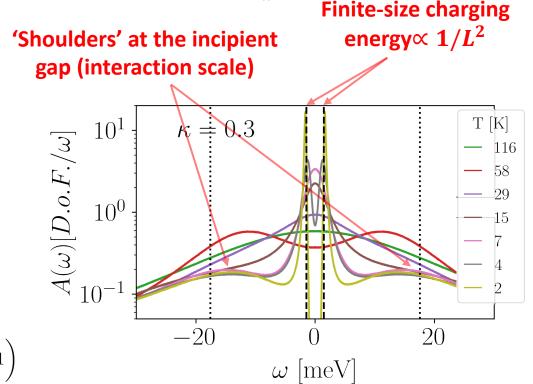
K-IVC correlation length



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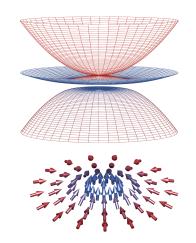


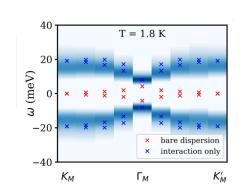


Summary

Moiré superlattices are a fascinating new playground combining topology and correlated electron physics.

- Strongly correlated fragile topological bands: unusual gapping mechanism can lead to "featureless insulator".
- TBLG at charge neutrality: no sign problem in QMC due to approximate P-H symmetry.
- Competition between K-IVC and semi-metal, 'pseudo-gap' onsets above ordering temperature.





Thank you!