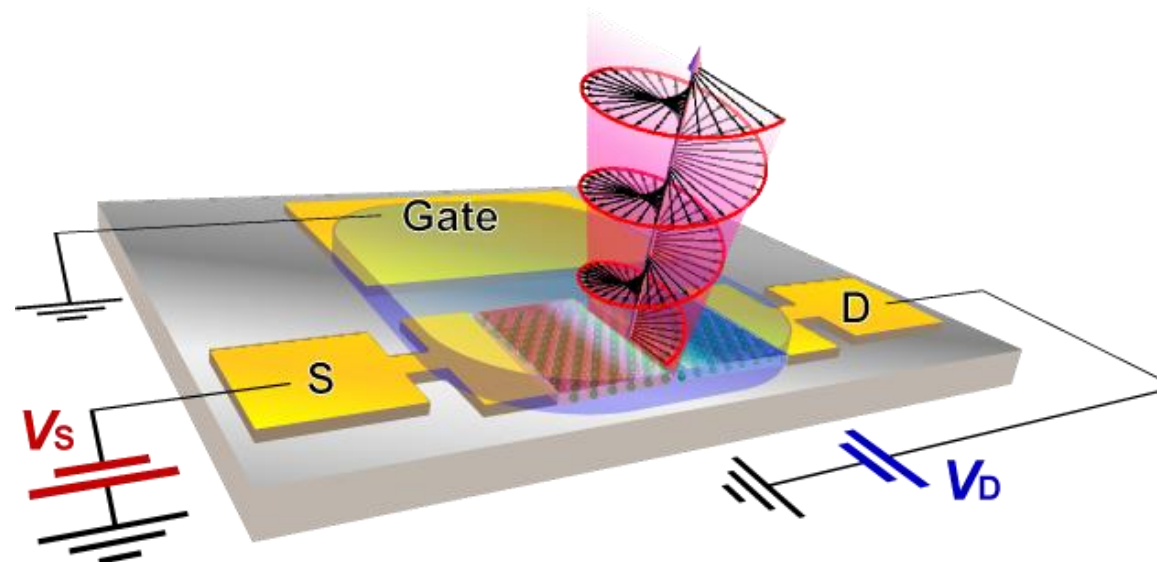
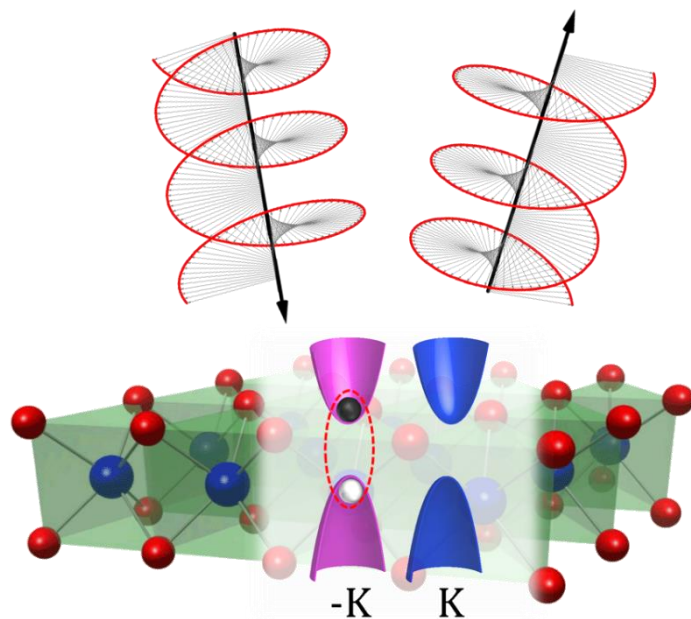


# Chiral electroluminescence from 2D material based transistors

Y. Iwasa

University of Tokyo & RIKEN CEMS



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## Materials/Devices

Y. J. Zhang (Tokyo)  
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## SARPES

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S. Shin, K. Yaji (ISSP)  
K. Miyamoto, T. Okuda (Hiroshima)

## Theory

T. Oka (Tokyo)



# Transition Metal Dichalcogenides (TMD, $\text{MX}_2$ )

$\text{MoS}_2$  known as lubricant

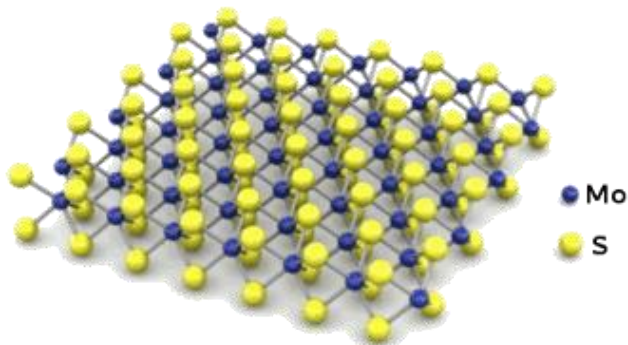


4	IVB	5	VB	6	VIB
22 47.867	Ti	23 50.942	V	24 51.996	Cr
TITANIUM VANADIUM CHROMIUM					
40 91.224	Zr	41 92.906	Nb	42 95.94	Mo
ZIRCONIUM NIOBIUM MOLYBDENUM					
72 178.49	Hf	73 180.9	Ta	74 183.84	W
HAFNIUM TANTALUM WOLFRAM					

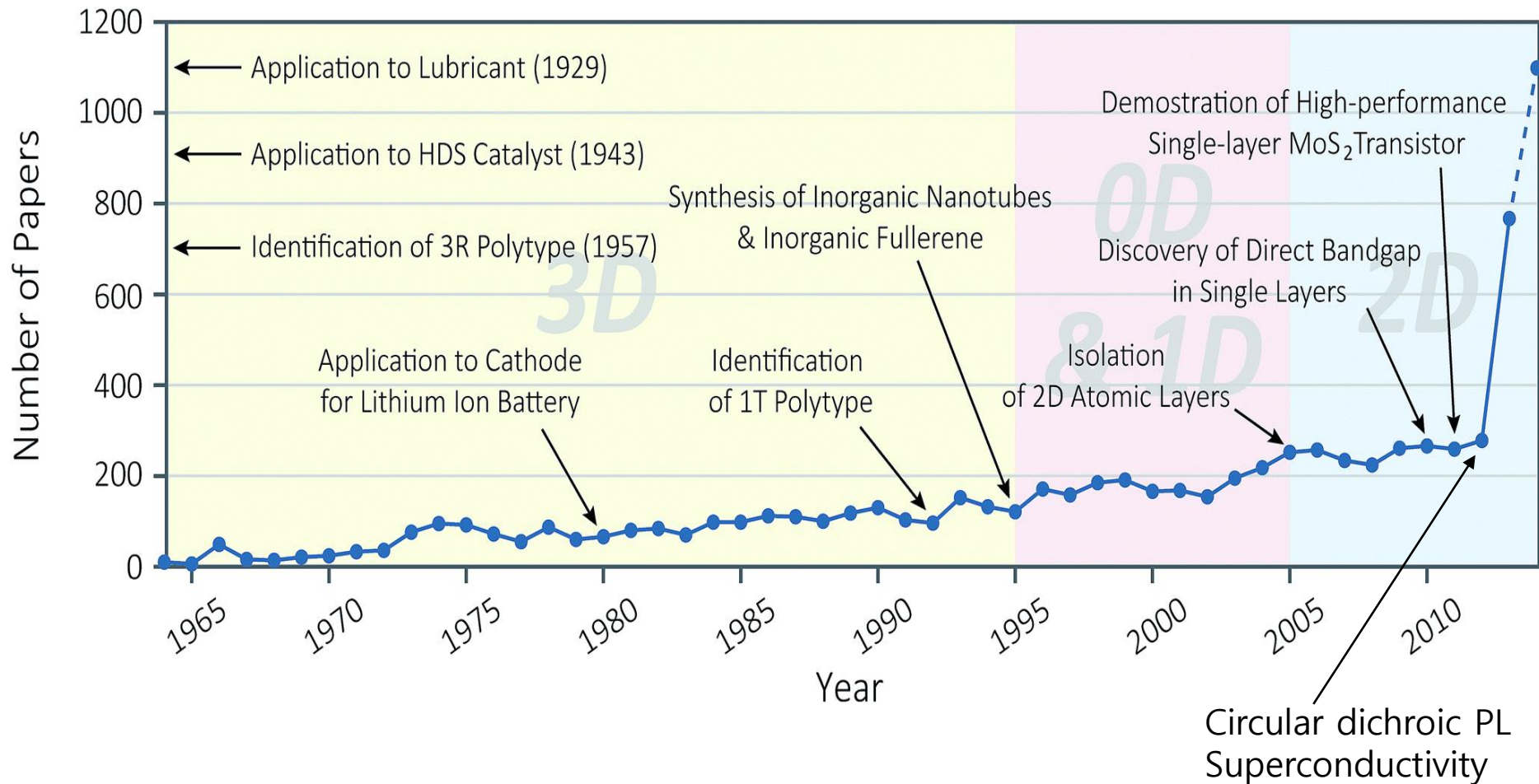
16 32.065	S
SULPHUR	
34 78.96	Se
SELENIUM	
52 127.60	Te
TELLURIUM	

mono/multilayer



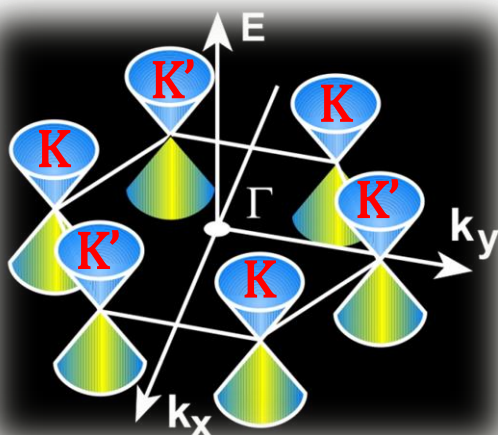
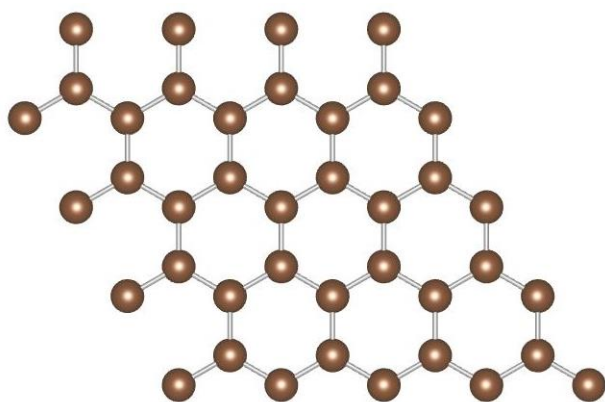
- Monolayer Isolation (2005)
- Photoluminescence (2010)
- Monolayer FET(2011)
- Valleytronics (2012)
- Superconductivity (2012)
- Photodetectors (2013)
- Light Emitting Diodes (2014)
- Piezoelectric (2014)
- Laser (2015)
- Thermoelectrics

# History of MoS<sub>2</sub> researches



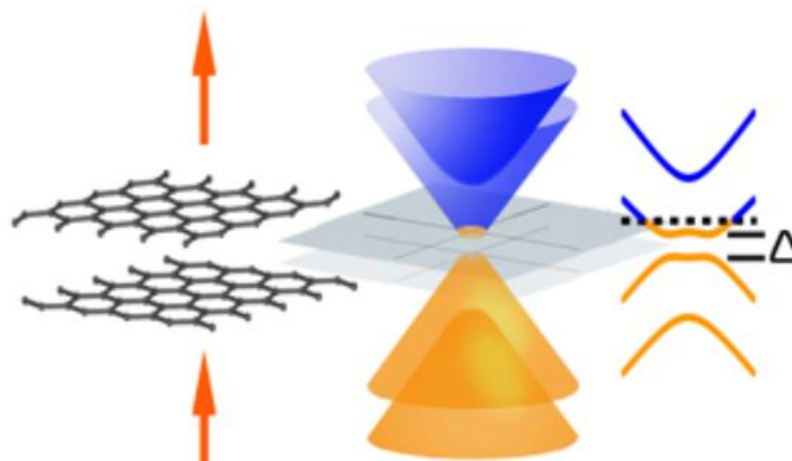
# Broking Inversion Symmetry in Graphene

## Graphene

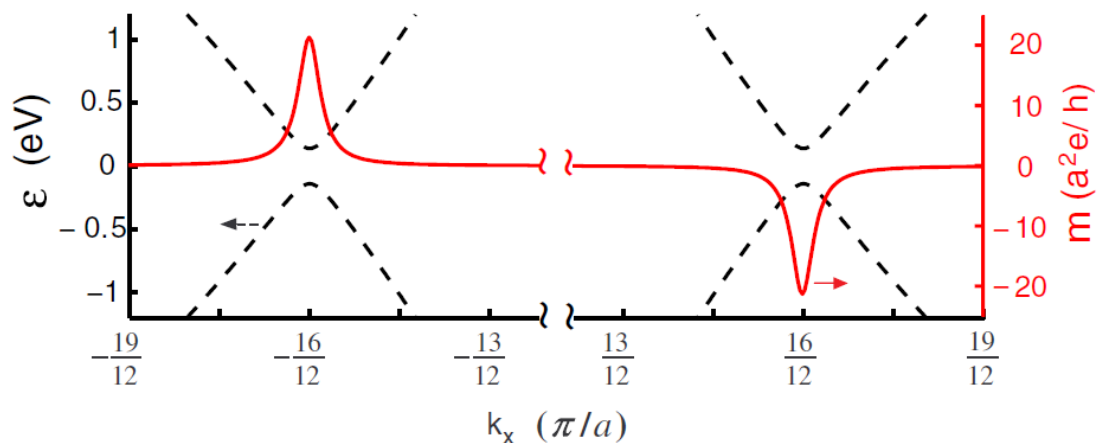


<http://www2.fkf.mpg.de/klitzing/home>

## Double layer graphene under E

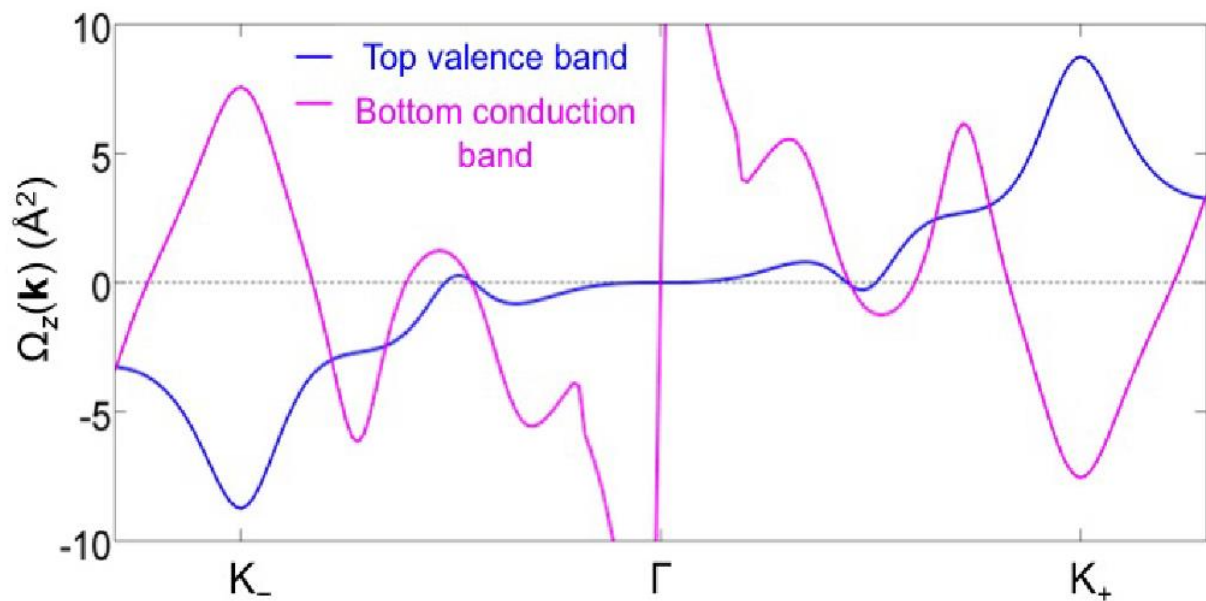
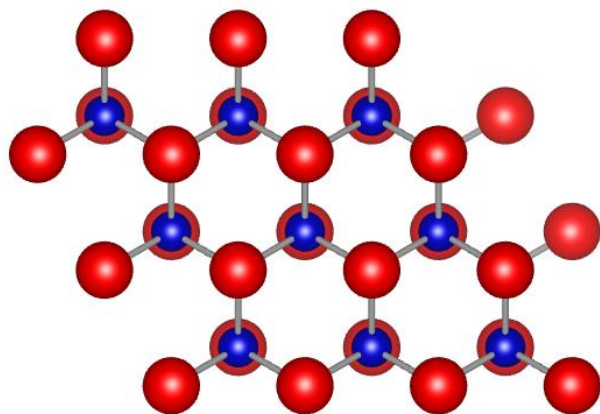


Zhang, Nature 459, 820 (2009).

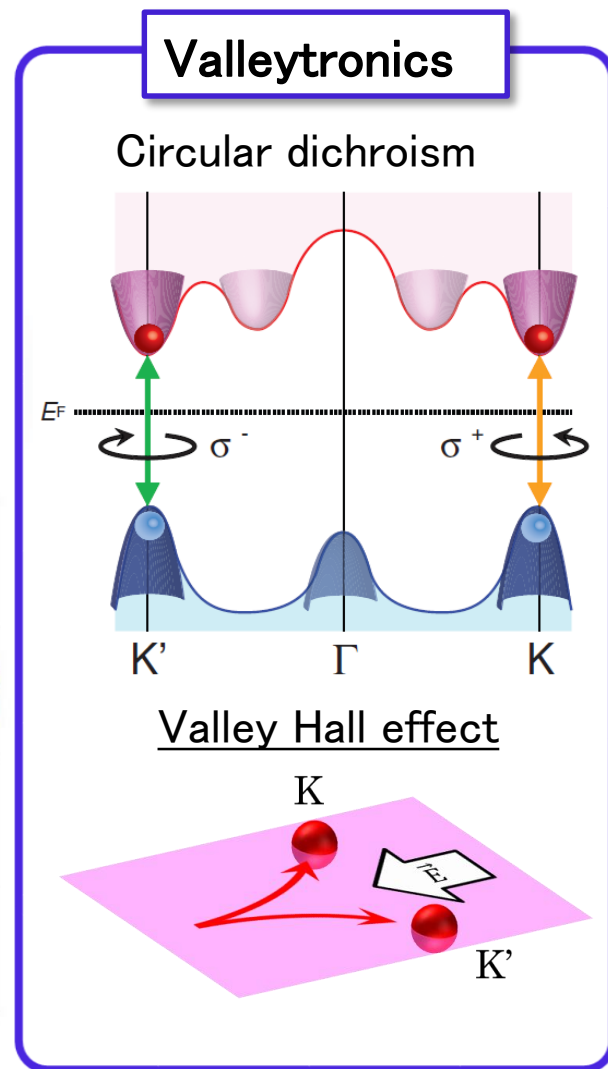


Xiao, Yao, Niu, PRL 99, 236809 (2007).

# Valley curvature in monolayer TMDs

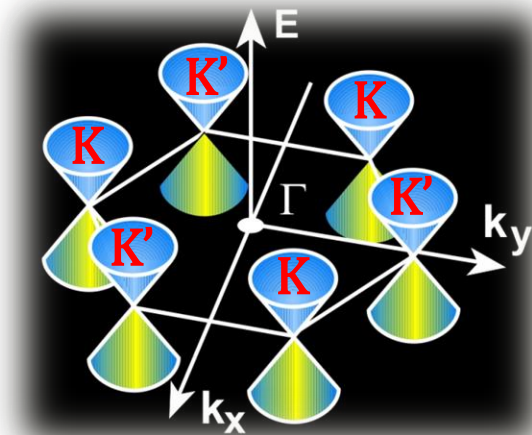
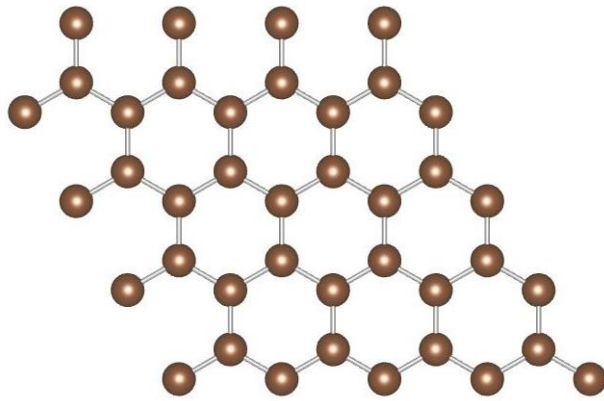


T. Cao, *et al.*, Nature Communication, **3**, 887 (2012).

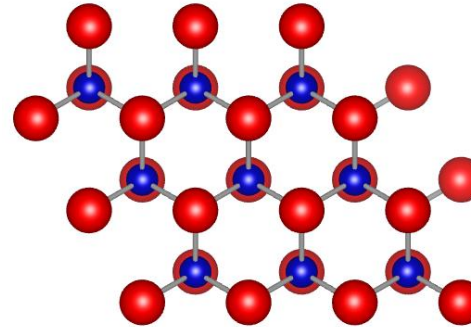


# Broken Inversion Symmetry + SOI in TMD

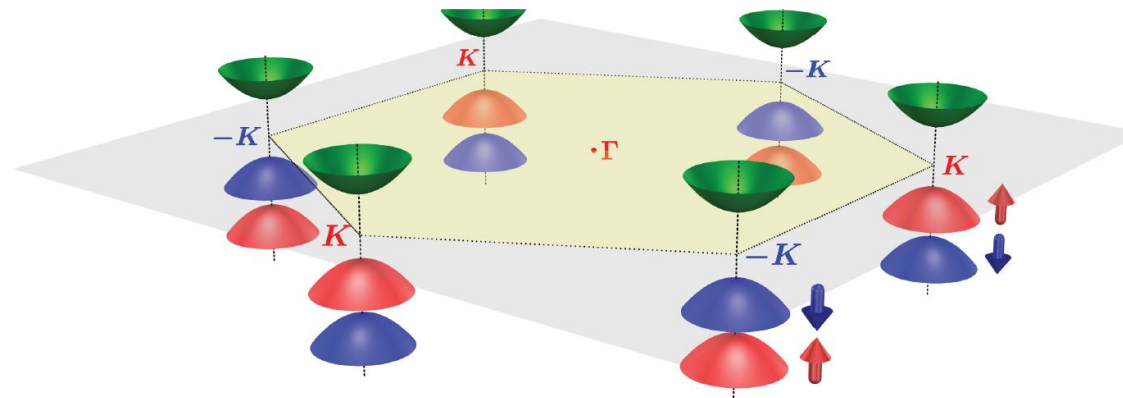
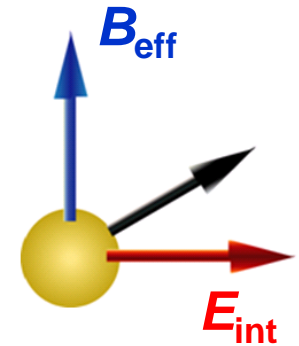
## Graphene



## TMD

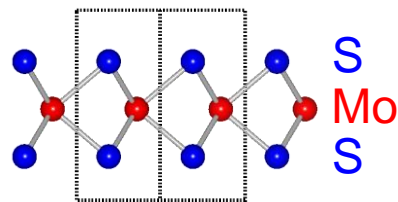


Spin-Orbit Interaction



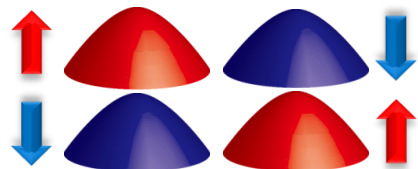
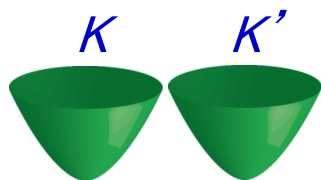
# Monolayer and Bulk MoS<sub>2</sub>

1ML MoS<sub>2</sub> ( $P\bar{6}m2$ )

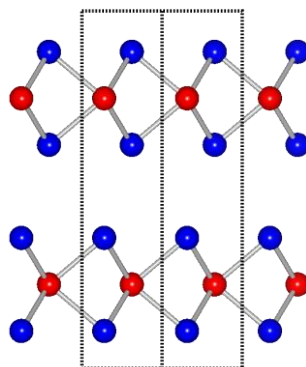


3-fold

Noncentrosymmetric

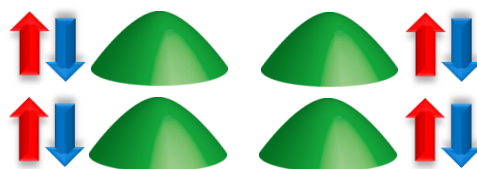
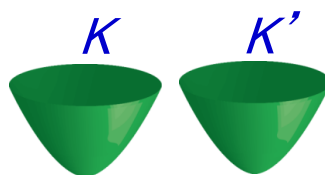


2H-MoS<sub>2</sub> ( $P6_3/mmc$ )

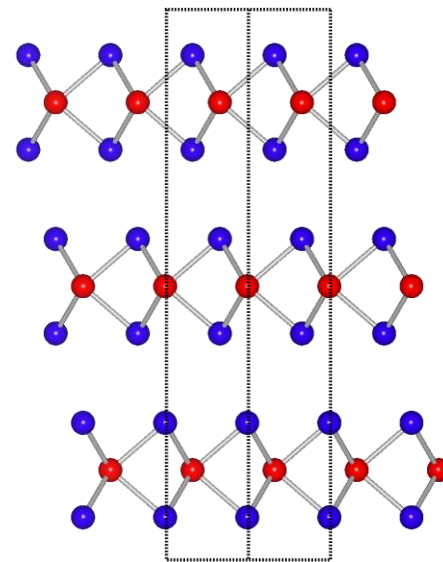


6-fold

Centrosymmetric



Bulk 3R-MoS<sub>2</sub> ( $R3m$ )



3-fold

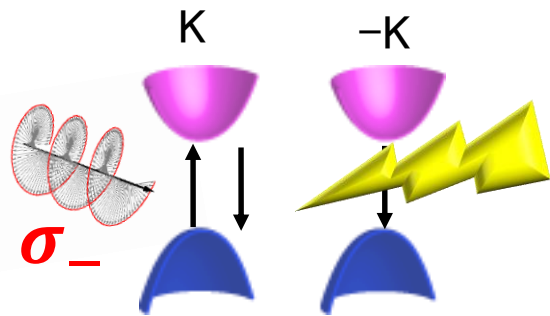
Noncentrosymmetric



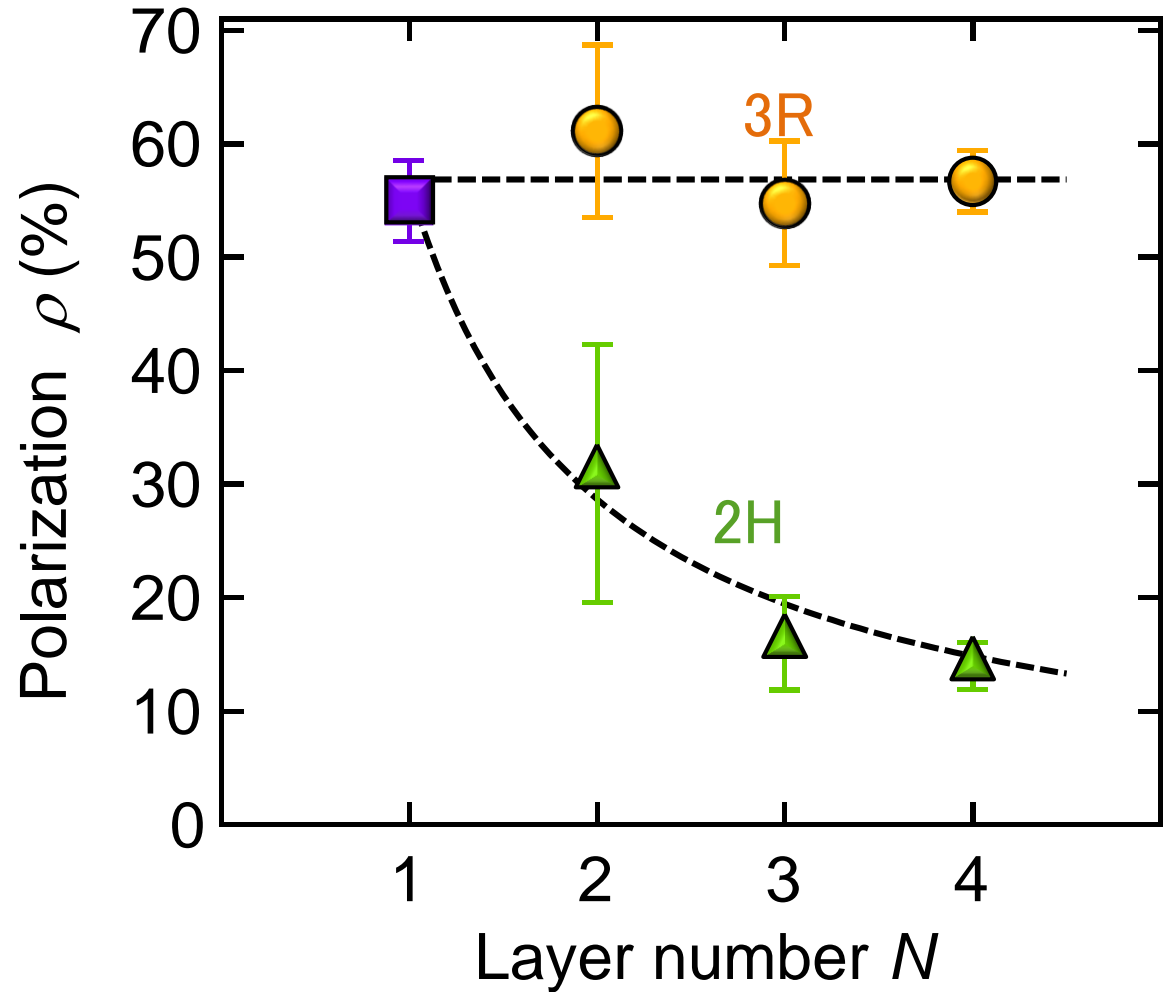
Spin-Valley coupling in bulk



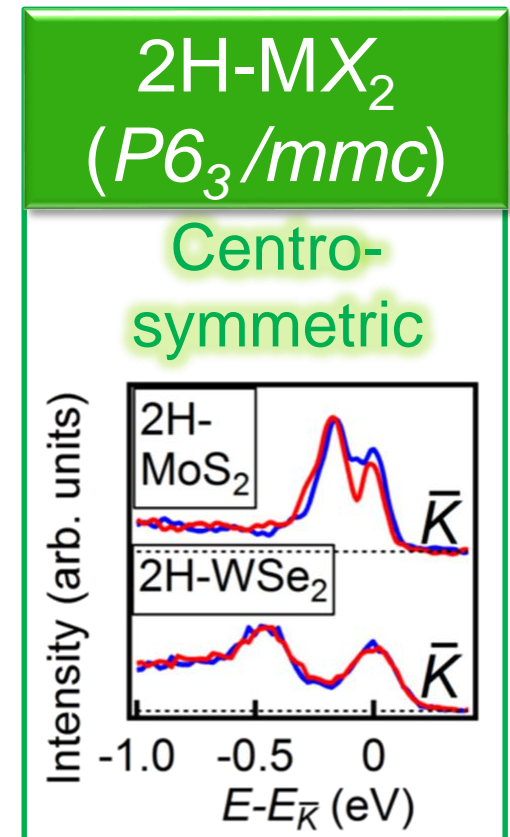
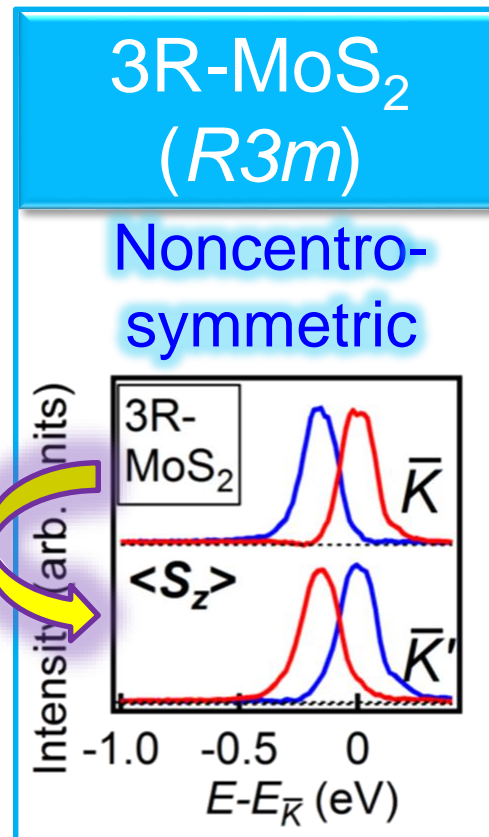
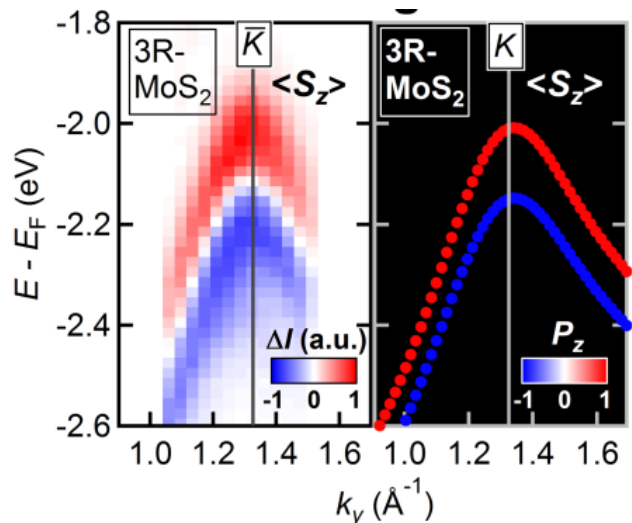
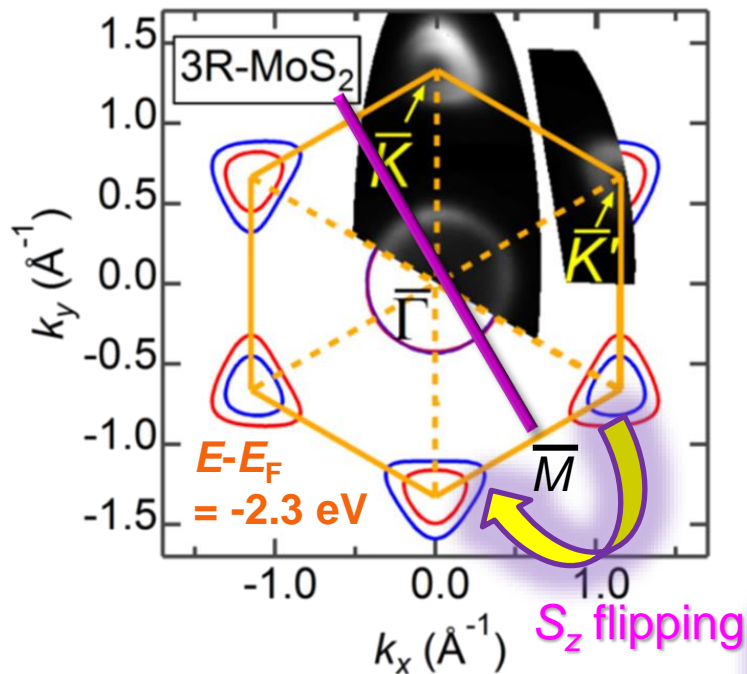
# Layer number dependence of PL Circular Polarization



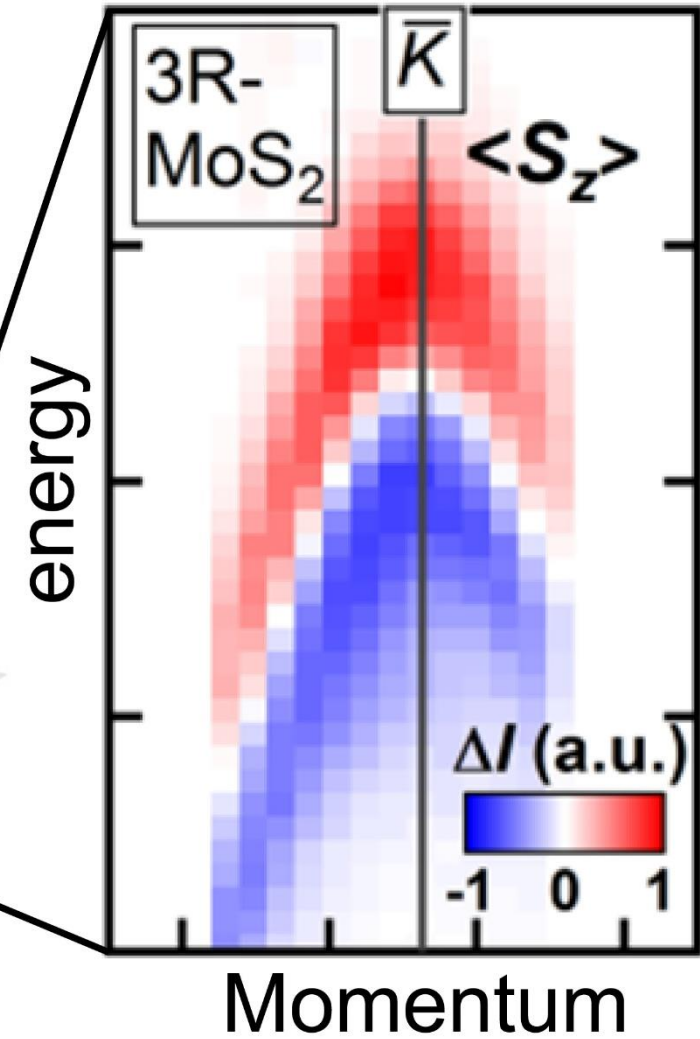
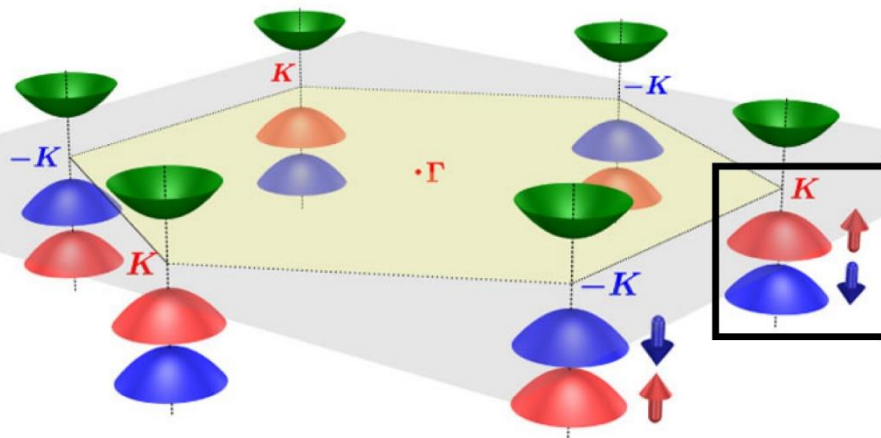
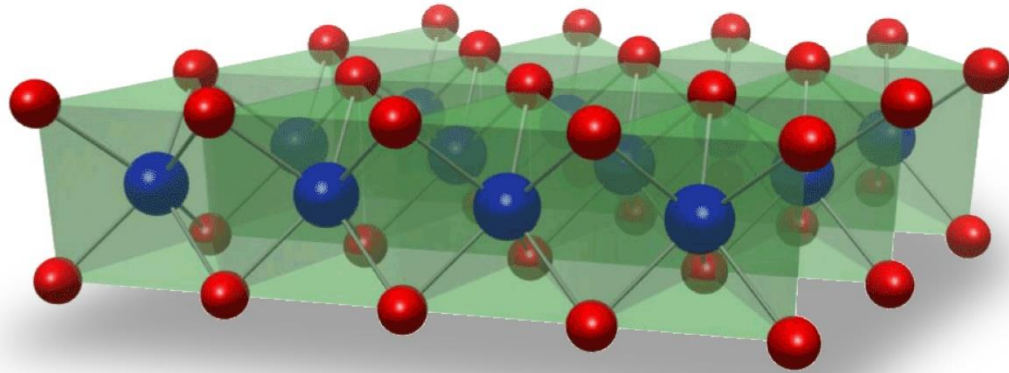
$$\rho = \frac{I(\sigma -) - I(\sigma +)}{I(\sigma -) + I(\sigma +)}$$



# Spin-Polarized Valence band in 3R-MoS<sub>2</sub>



# Valley-dependent spin polarization observed by SARPES



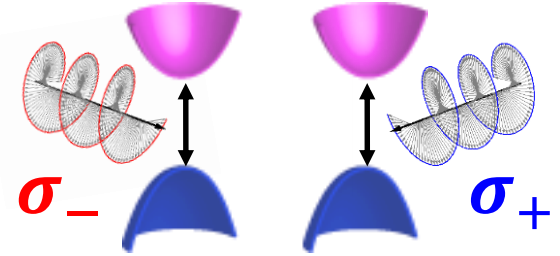
D. Xiao et al., PRL 108, 196802 (2012)

R. Suzuki et al., Nat Nanotech 9, 611 (2014)

# Opto-valleytronics in monolayer TMDs

- Circular dichroic PL

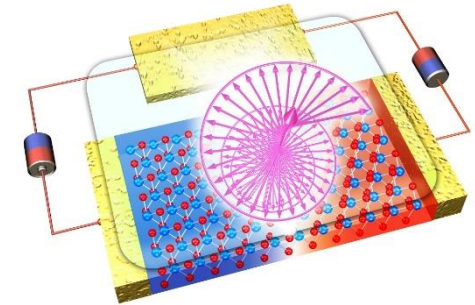
H. Zeng et al., *Nat Nano* 7, 490 (2012).  
K. F. Mak et al., *Nat Nano* 7, 494 (2012).



- EO conversion

Current  $\rightarrow$  Circularly polarized light  
(Chiral Light Emitting Transistor)

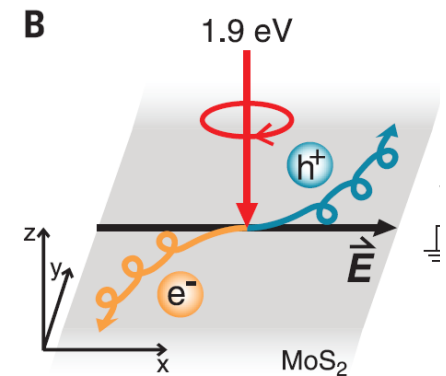
Y. J. Zhang et al., *Science* 344, 725 (2014)



- OE conversion

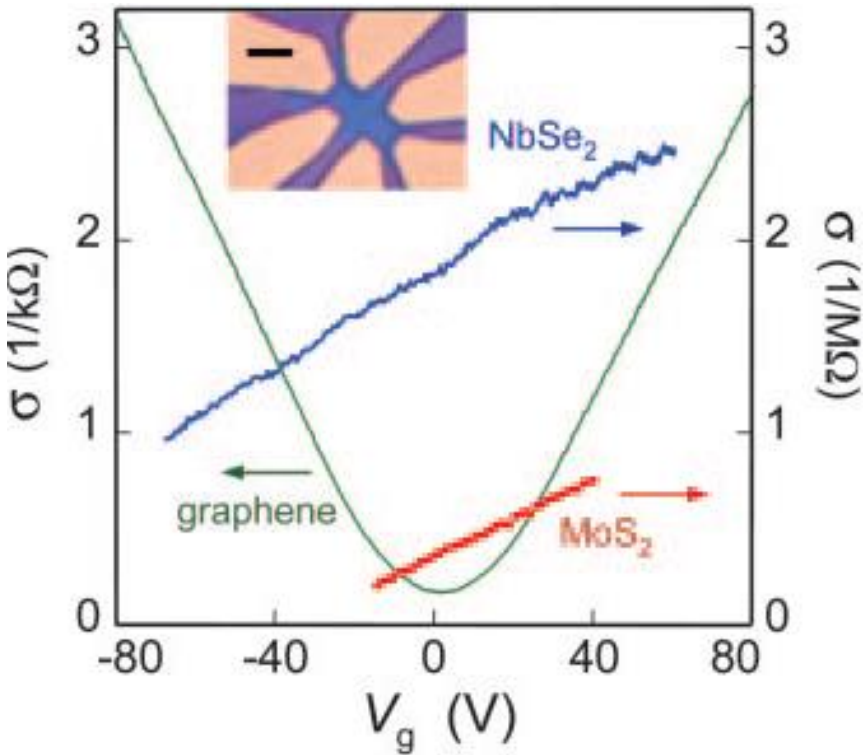
Circularly polarized light  
 $\rightarrow$  Valley-polarized current (Valley Hall Effect)

K. F. Mak et al. *Science* 344, 1489 (2014)

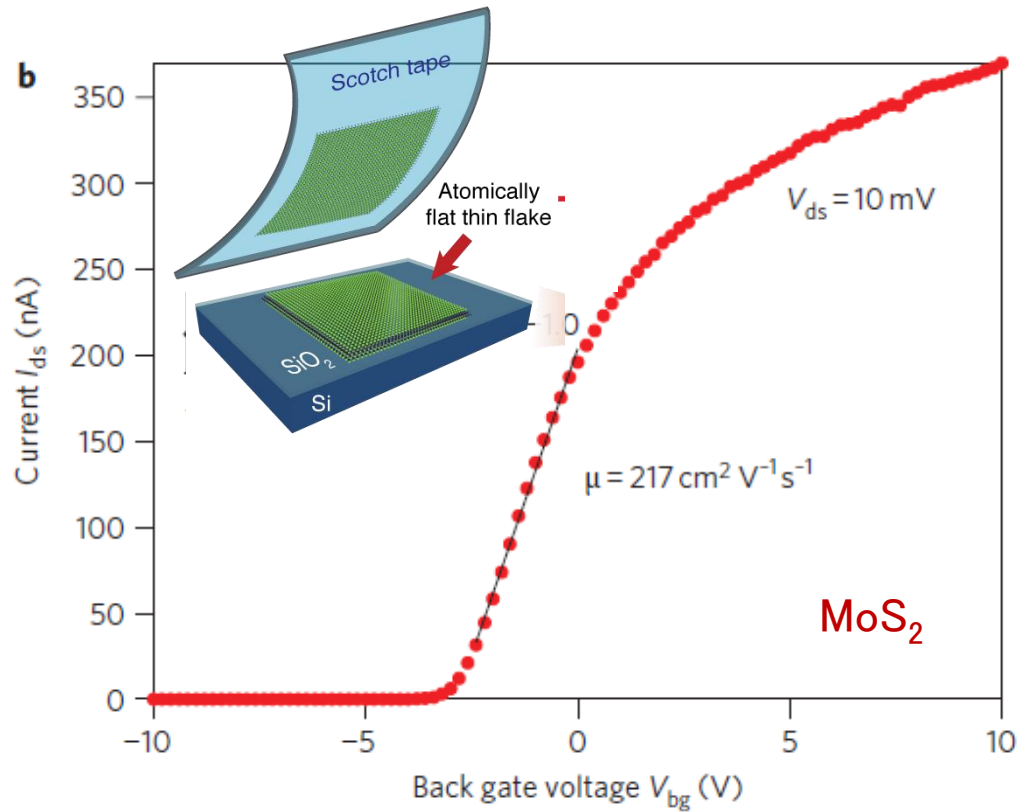


# Monolayer FET of MoS<sub>2</sub>

WSe<sub>2</sub>: V. Podzorov, APL **84**, 3301 (2004)



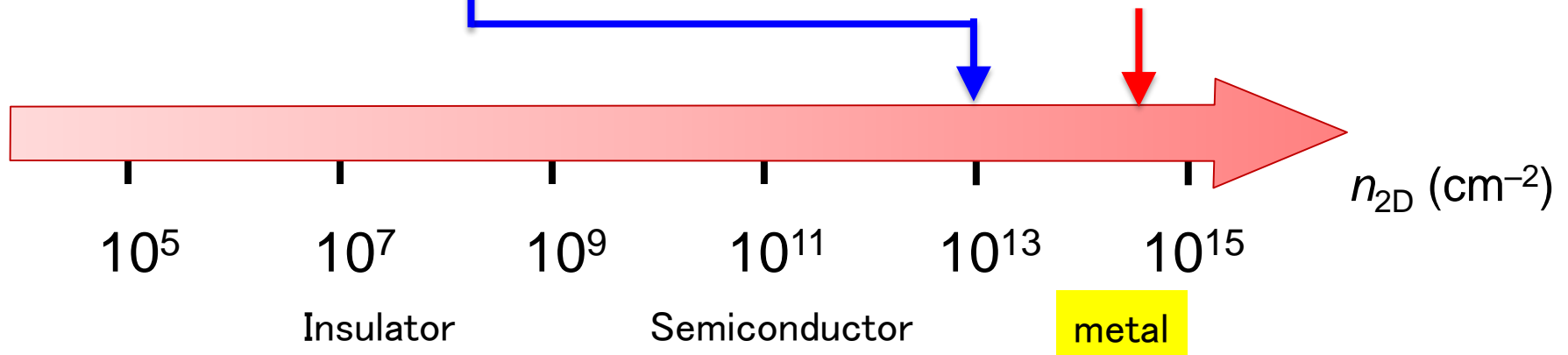
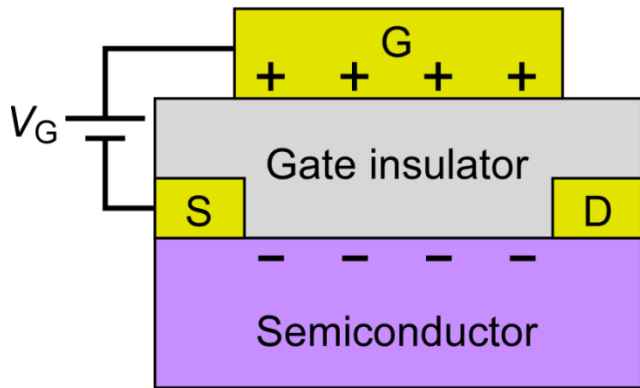
K. S. Novoselov et al., PNAS.  
102, 10451 (2005)



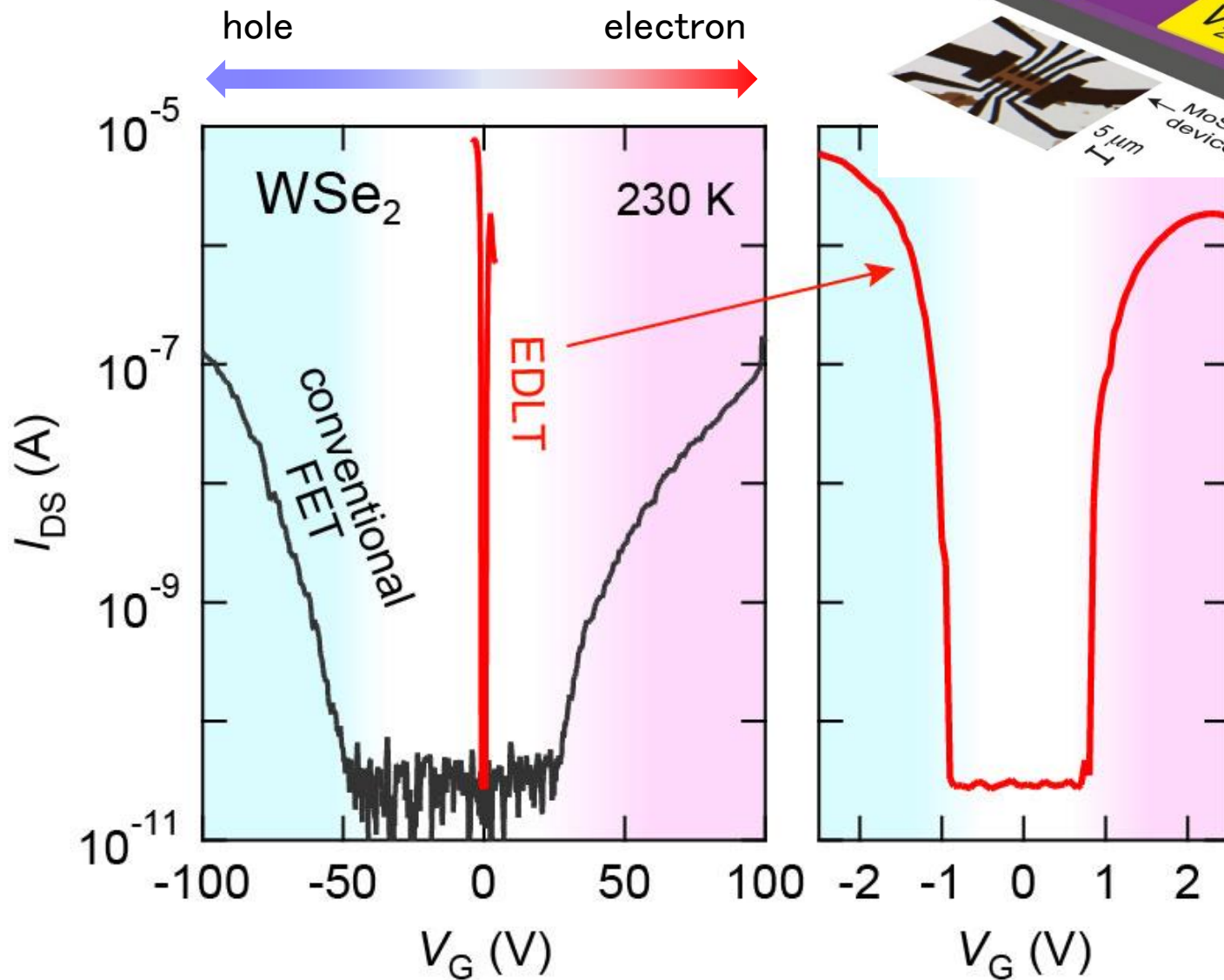
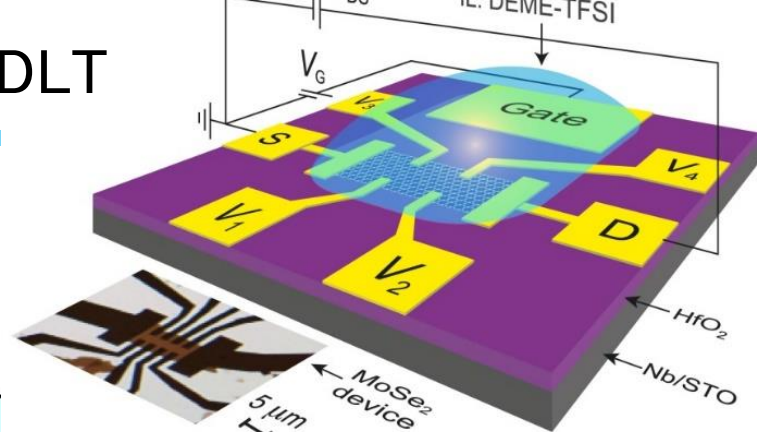
B. Radisavljevic et al., Nat. Nanotech.  
6, 147 (2011)

# From FET to EDLT (Electric Double Layer Transistor)

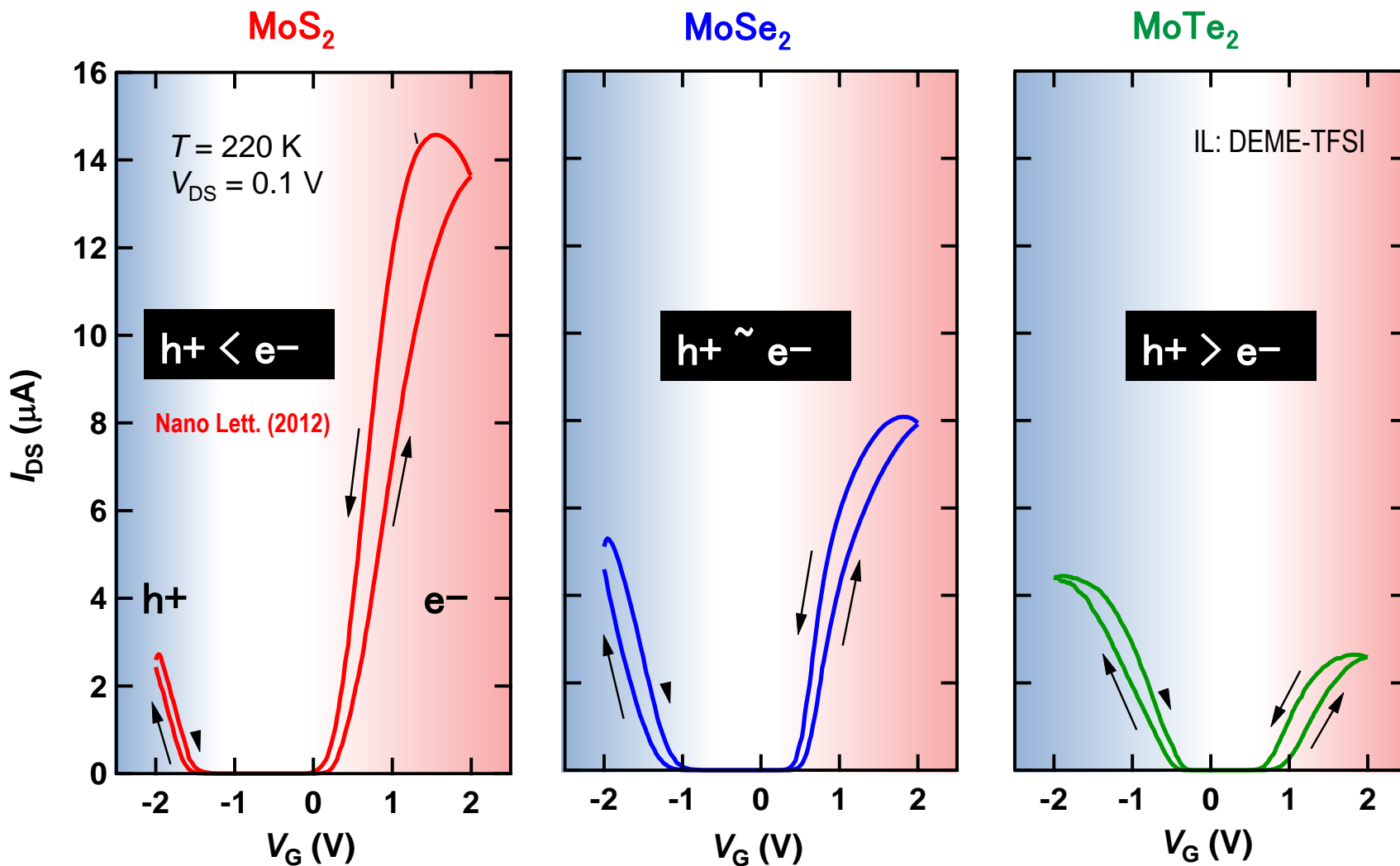
FET



# Ambipolar transport in WSe<sub>2</sub>: FET vs EDLT



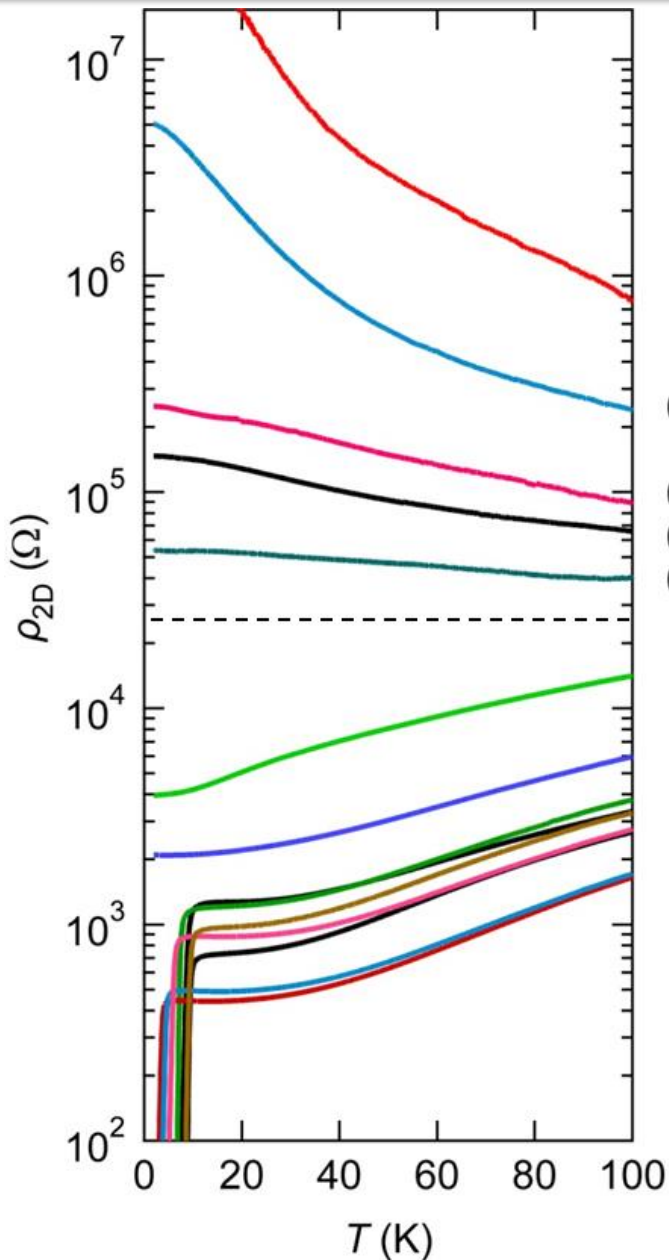
# Transistor Characteristics of MoX<sub>2</sub> EDLTs



❖ **Systematic Evolution of Ambipolar Transistor Operation in MoX<sub>2</sub>**

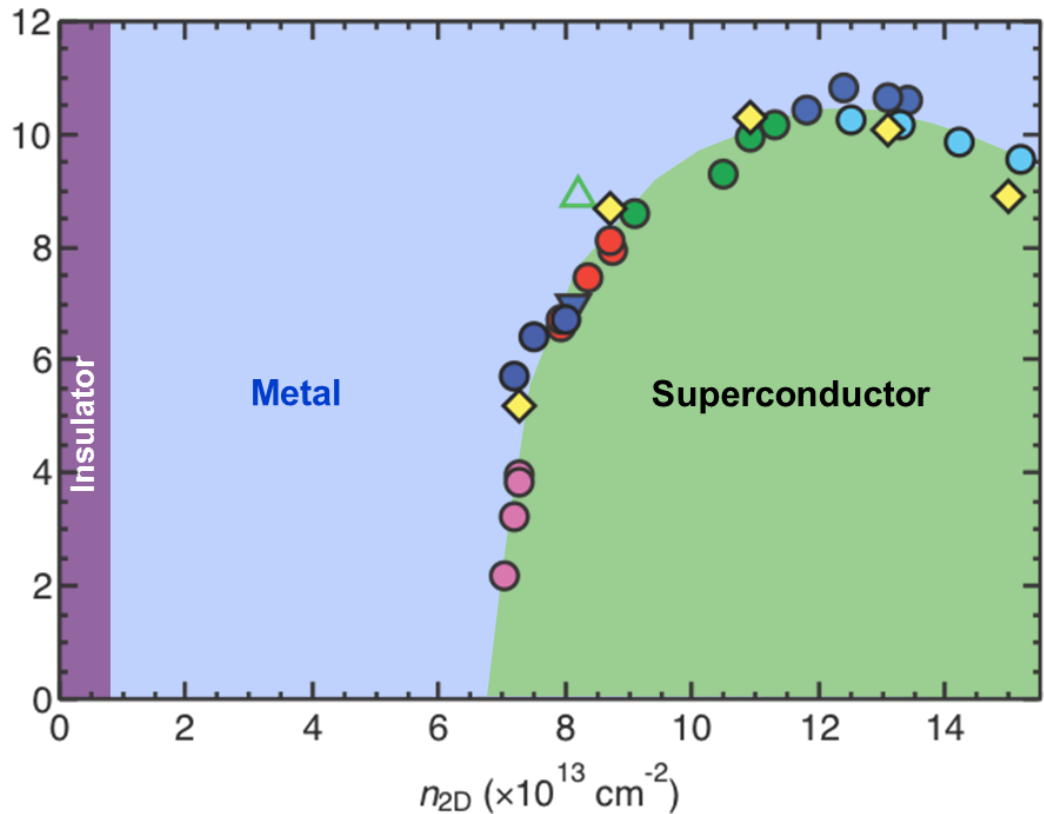


# Gate induced superconductivity in MoS<sub>2</sub>

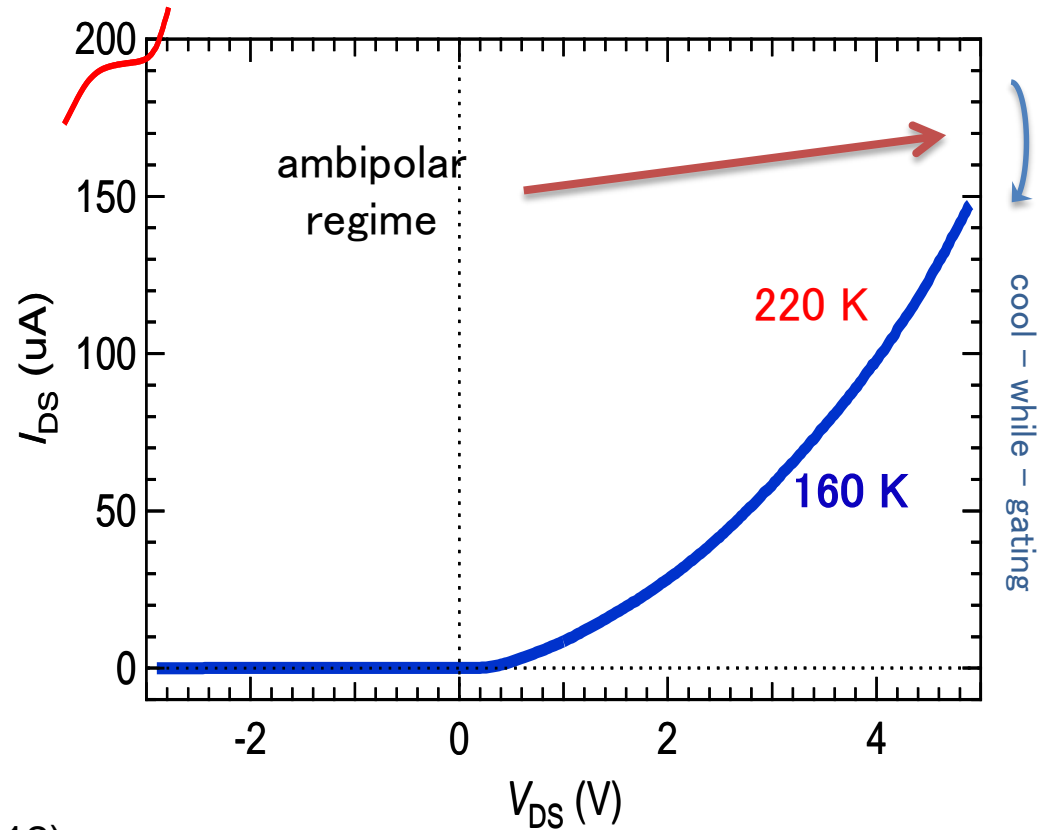
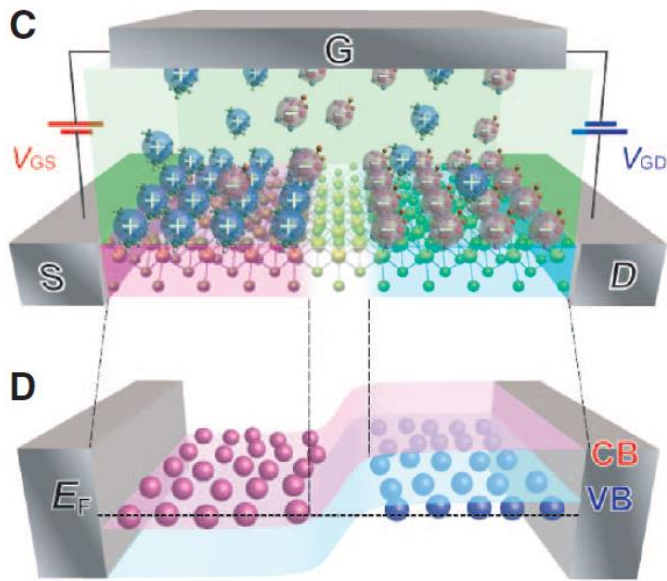


$V_{LG}$   
0 V  
0.2 V  
0.4 V  
0.6 V  
0.8 V  
1 V  
2 V  
4 V  
6 V

$T_c$  (K)



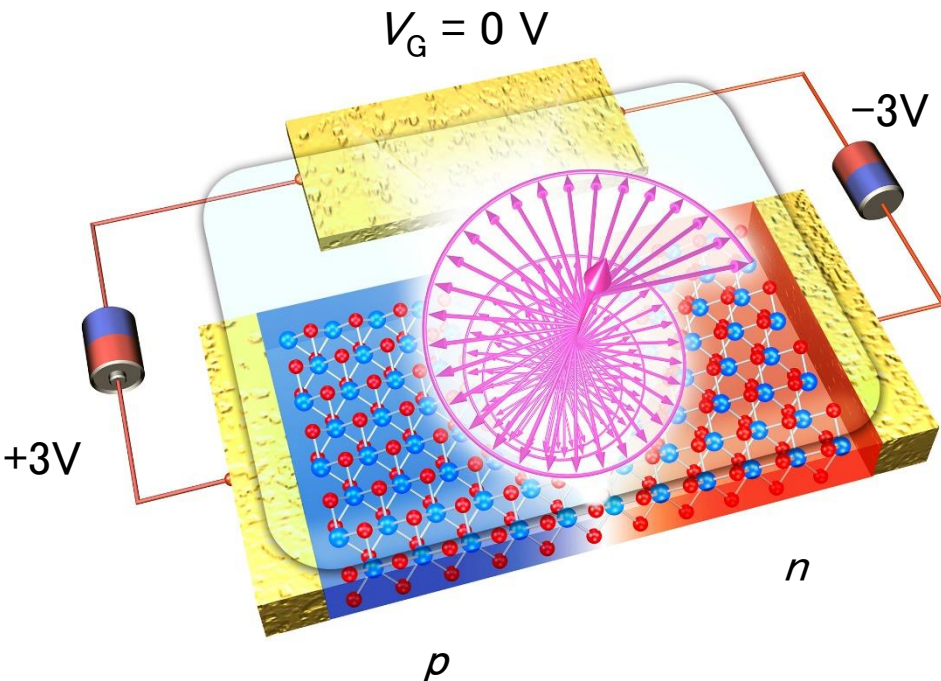
# Ambipolar transport and Stable $p-i-n$ Junction in $\text{MoS}_2$ -EDLT



Y. J. Zhang et al., *Nano Lett.* **12** 1136 (2012)

Y. J. Zhang et al., *Nano Lett.* **13** 3023 (2013)

# Circularly polarized EL in monolayer WSe<sub>2</sub>-EDLT

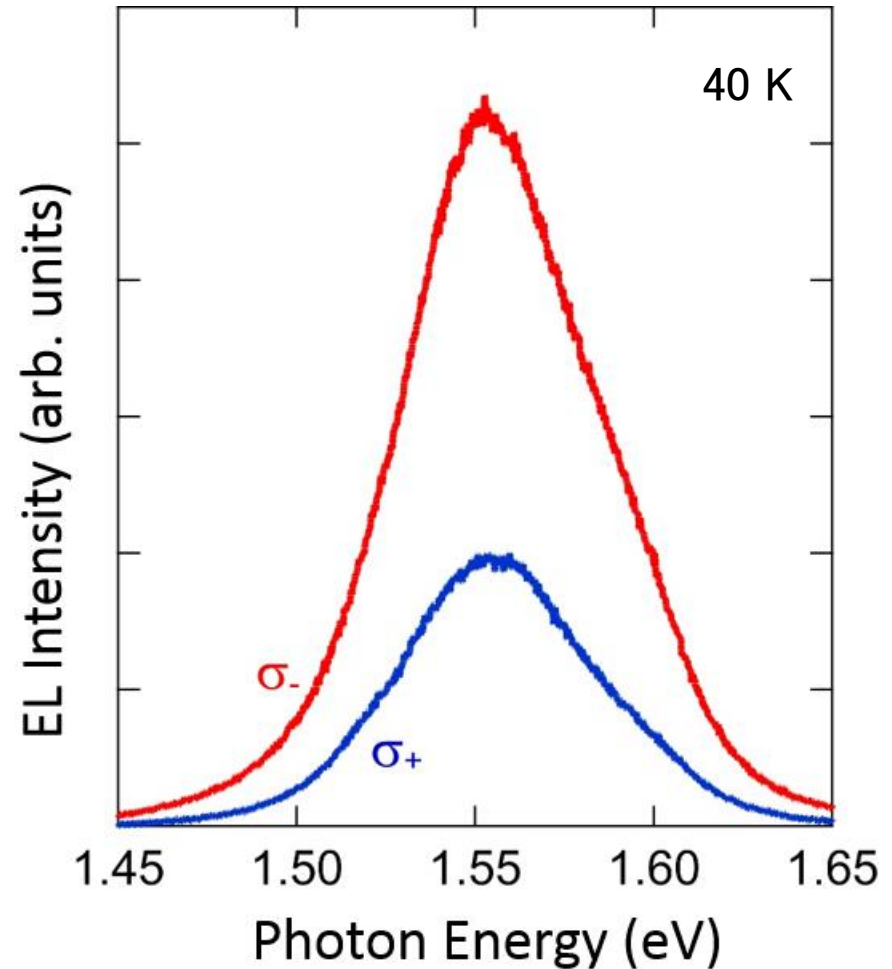


## Light Emitting Transistor with solid gate

Popischil et al. *Nature Nano* **9**, 257 (2014)

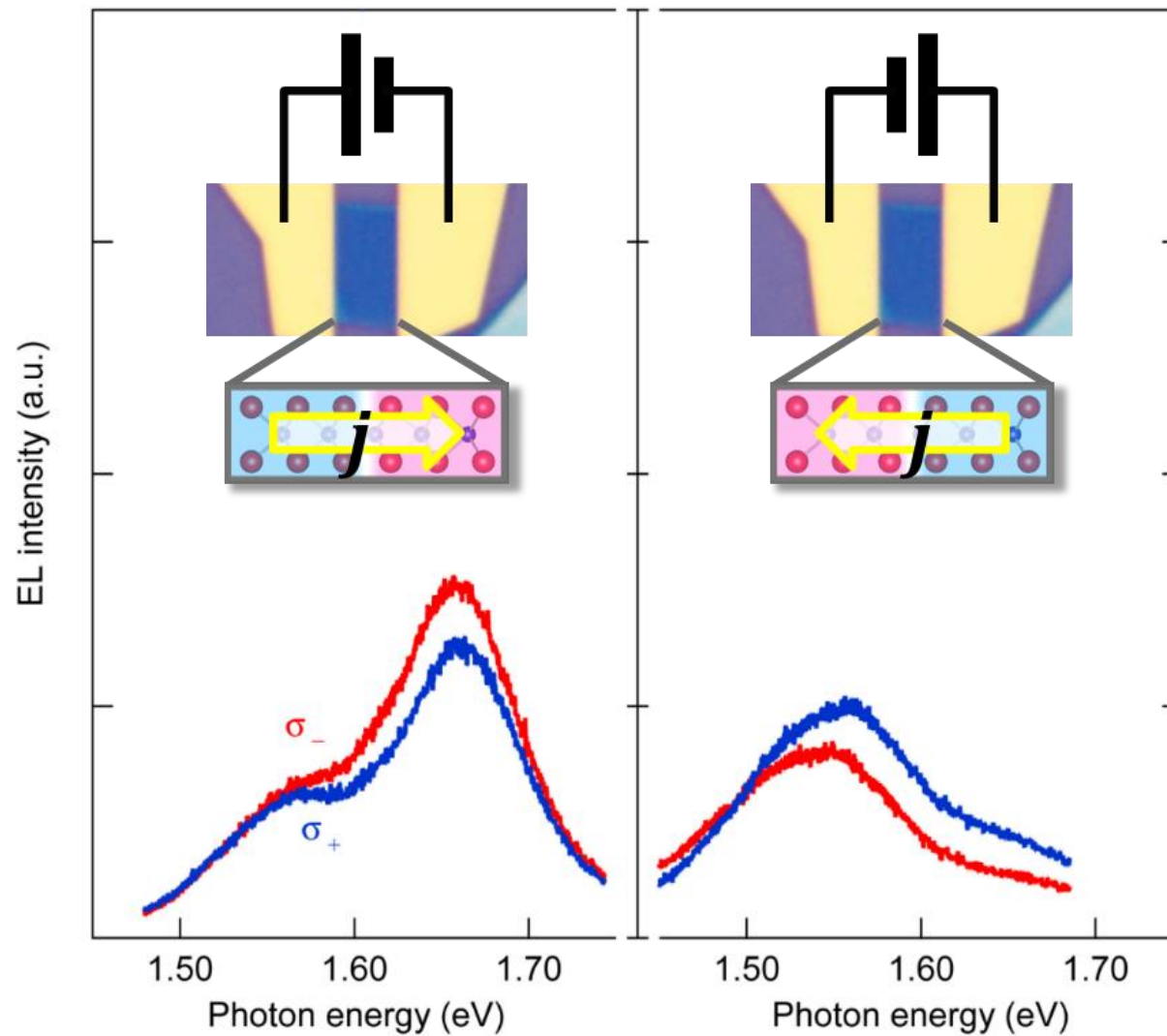
Baughner et al., *Nature Nano* **9**, 262 (2014)

Ross et al., *Nature Nano* **9**, 262 (2014)



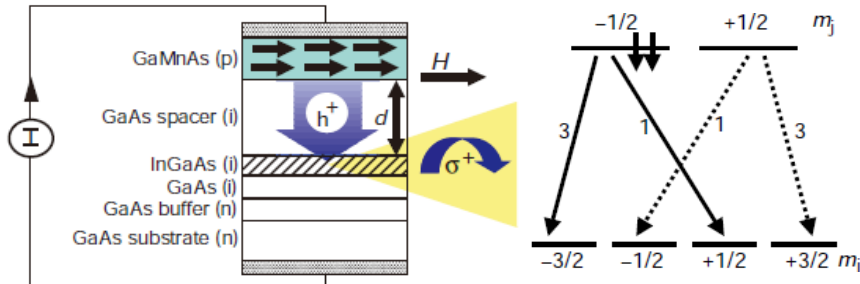
Y. J. Zhang et al., *Science* **344**, 725 (2014)

# Polarization switching by current direction in $\text{WSe}_2$



# Switchable chiral light source

## Spin LED



*Nature* **402**, 787/790 (1999)

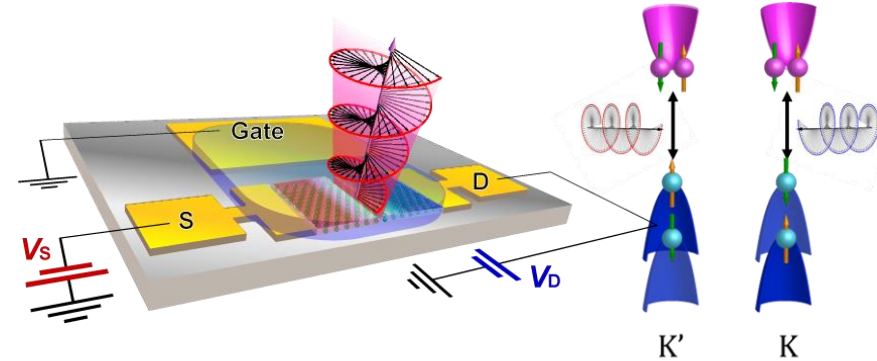
Chemically doped  $p$ - $n$  junction

Spin circular dichroism

Circular emission requires spin injection

Helicity is controlled by magnetic field

## Valley LET



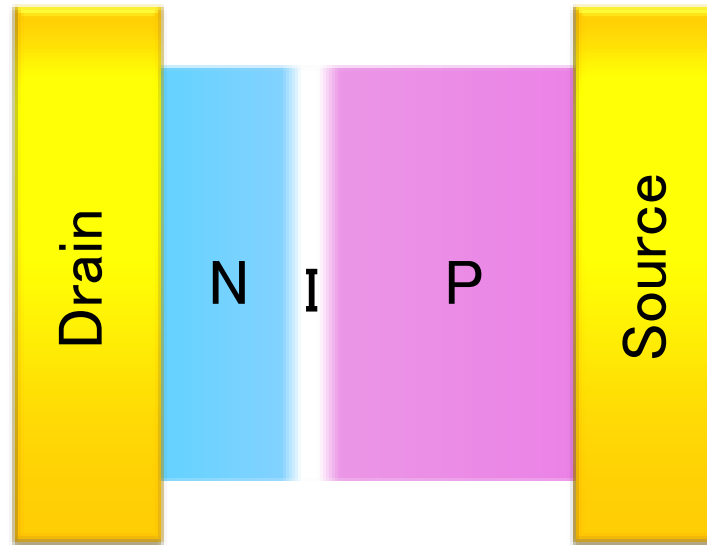
Field-induced  $p$ - $n$  junction

Valley circular dichroism

Valley injection is not necessary

Helicity can be controlled by electric field

# Potential Mechanisms



Model 1; Polarization is produced at I-region

Y. J. Zhang *et al.*, *Science* 344, 725 (2014)

Model 2: Polarization is produced at P-region

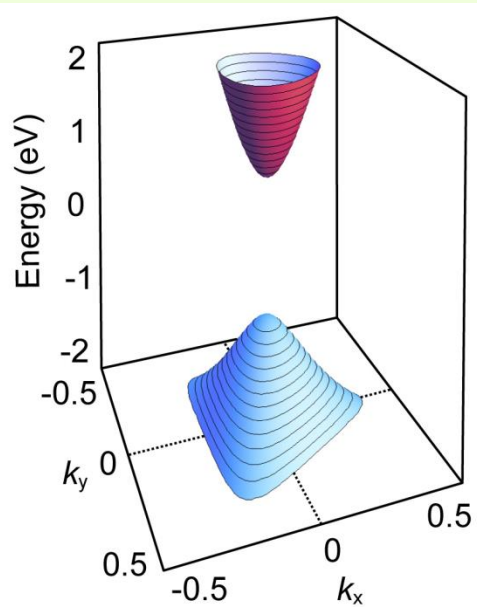
H. Yu *et al.*, *PRL* 113, 156603 (2014)

Source of circularly polarized EL is  
non-parabolicity (trigonal warping) of valence bands

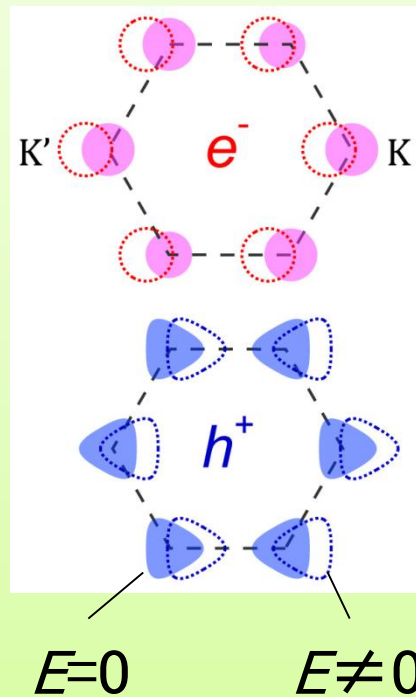
# Mechanism 1: Produced at *PIN* Junction

## Valley dependent overlap of electron and hole distributions

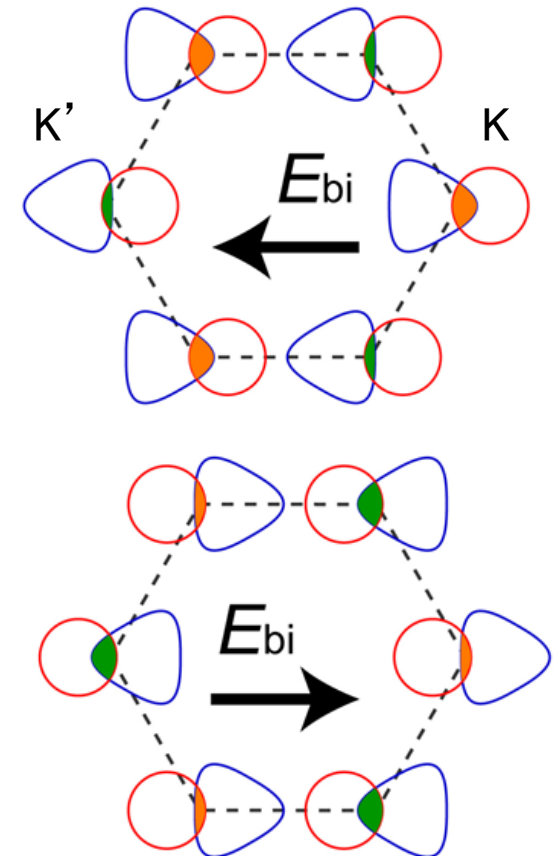
Trigonal warping



Built-in potential



Field direction depended valley overlap polarization

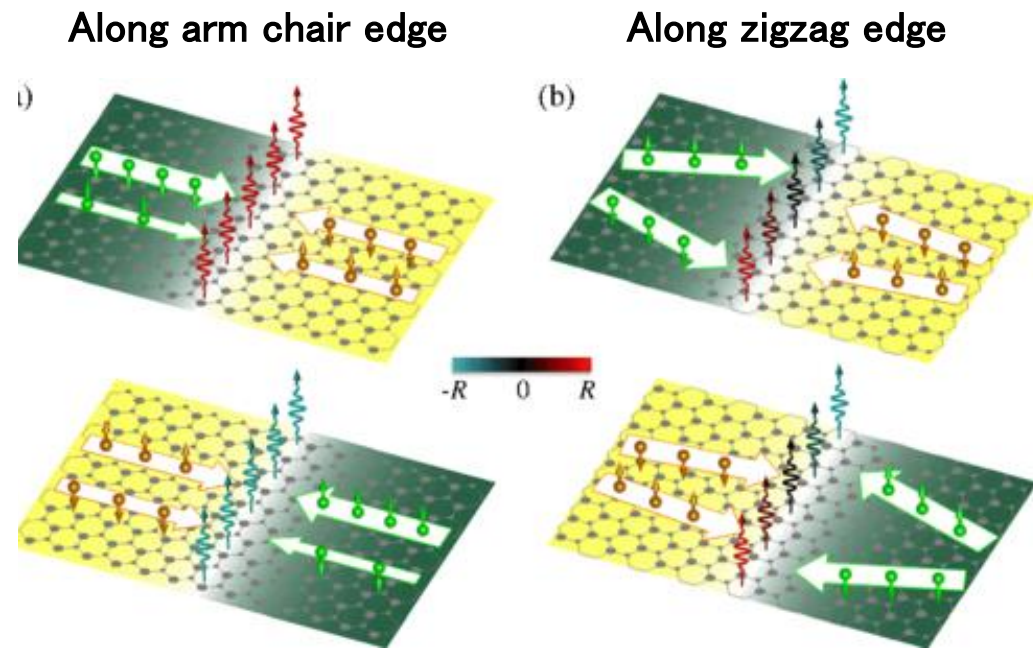
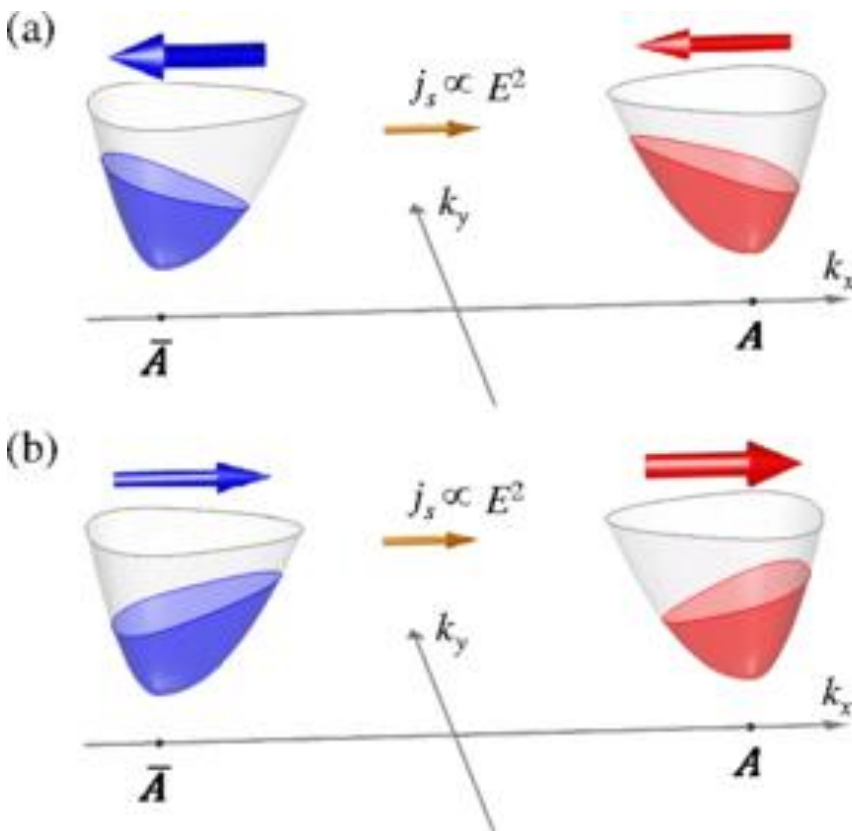


A. Kormányos *et al.*,  
*Phys. Rev. B* **88**, 045416 (2013).

Y. J. Zhang, T. Oka *et al.*, *Science* **344**, 725 (2014)

# Mechanism 2: Produced at $P$ channels

Nonlinear current produces valley polarization





# Summary

## TMD for valleytronics: interface valley and spin/light

1. Experimental detection of valley-dependent spin polarization
2. Switchable chiral light emitting transistor

