



Weekly Seminar

Optical spectroscopy and control of valley excitons in 2D semiconductors

Prof. Ziliang Ye

University of British Columbia (UBC)

Time: 3: 00 pm, Oct. 11, 2019 (Friday)

时间: 2019年10月11日 (周五) 下午3:00

Venue: Room W563, Physics building, Peking University

地点: 北京大学物理楼, 西563会议室

Abstract

Valley polarization associated with the occupancy in energy degenerate but quantum mechanically distinct valleys in the momentum space resembles the spin polarization in many aspects, including the valley magnetic moment, optical selection rule, and valley hall effect. Atomically thin transition metal dichalcogenides (TMDs), a class of honeycomb-like layered materials with broken inversion symmetry and significant spin-orbital coupling, can host robust valley polarization and therefore become an important platform for studying valley-dependent physics. We demonstrated that the valley polarization in the TMD can not only be initialized and measured but also be manipulated coherently by light. (1) Ultrafast valley pseudospin rotation was achieved by leveraging the intense electric field in the fs laser pulse. Both the direction and speed of rotation can be controlled by fine-tuning the dynamic phase difference between the exciton wavefunction in opposite valleys. The pseudospin rotation was reflected in the shift of the photoluminescence polarization orientation. By varying the time delay between the excitation and control pulses, we were able to directly probe the lifetime of the intervalley coherence in monolayer WSe₂. In addition, I will discuss how the lifetime of TMD excitons can be significantly improved by hexagonal boron nitride encapsulation, where we observed multiple biexciton species with nontrivial valley configurations. (2)

(1) Z. Ye, D. Sun, T. F. Heinz, Optical Manipulation of Valley Pseudospin. *Nature physics*, 13, 26 (2017)

(2) Z. Ye, et al., Efficient Generation of Neutral and Charged Biexcitons in Encapsulated WSe₂ Monolayers, *Nature communications*, 9, 3718 (2018)

About the speaker

Prof. Ziliang Ye got his bachelor from Fudan University and PhD from UC Berkeley in 2013 under the supervision of Xiang Zhang. His then became a postdoc of Tony Heinz at Columbia University, and later on moved with the group to Stanford University. In December 2017, Ziliang joined the department of physics and astronomy in the University of British Columbia (UBC) as an assistant professor, where he also holds the tier II Canada research chair and became a member of Stewart Blusson Quantum Matter Institute. His research topics include two dimensional van der Waals materials, ultrafast optical spectroscopy, nearfield optical microscopy and spectroscopy, and nanophotonic devices.