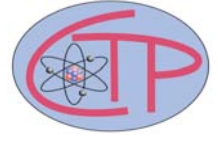




**NEW YORK CITY COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY**  
**Physics Department**  
**Center for Theoretical Physics**



# **Probing Excitons and Exciton Complexes in Ultrathin Transition Metal Dichalcogenides**

***Presented by:***

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**Thursday, October 15 at 12:00 PM**  
**Namm, Room 823**

## **Abstract**

Due to the discovery of a direct band gap and strong absorption in ultrathin (one chemical unit) transition metal dichalcogenides (TMDCs) such as MoS<sub>2</sub>, these materials play a central role in the race to identify new phenomena and engineer the characteristics of two-dimensional (2D) materials derived from van der Waals materials, by themselves and in new combinations of heterostructures. One of the novel physical characteristics of the 2D-TMDCs is the substantial deviation in the screened Coulomb interaction from the conventional, long-wavelength form of  $1/\epsilon_0 r$ . Furthermore, the interaction strength is tunable and it can be substantially stronger than found in traditional semiconductor heterostructures, e.g., GaAs-based quantum well structures. In this presentation, I will describe some of the consequences for the low energy electron-hole excitations in TMDCs and complexes formed from them. Topics will include the non-hydrogenic form of the exciton spectrum and the formation of charged exciton complexes (trions) and biexciton complexes [1-4].

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- [2] A. Chernikov, et al, Phys. Rev. Lett. 113, 076802 (2014).
- [3] Y. You, et al., Nat. Phys. 11, 477 (2015).
- [4] M. Z. Mayers, et al., ArXiv:1508.01224v2, 2015.

Work performed at the Center for Functional Nanomaterials, which is a U.S. DOE Office of Science Facility, at Brookhaven National Laboratory under Contract No. DE-SC0012704.