

$\frac{1}{21}$  Wigner Crystals in Transition Metal  
Dichalcogenides

• Prelude

Weakly Interacting  
Electrons



Fermi  
Liquids

electrons

+

"nearly" free  
plane waves  
w/ well-defined  
momenta  
and energies

Pauli Principle



Fermi surface.

Electron-electron interactions strong



"wave" starting point not so good

• Wigner crystal (WC)?

Consider electrons at low density ( $n$ )

Classically

$n \downarrow \Rightarrow a \sim n^{-1/3} \uparrow \Rightarrow$  Weak  
interact  
Interactions

$a$  - e-e separation

# Quantum Mechanically

Coulomb  
Interactions

(no screening)

$$E_{\text{pot}} \sim \frac{e^2}{a}$$

Kinetic Energy

$$E_{\text{kin}} = \frac{P^2}{2m} \sim \frac{P_F^2}{2m}$$

$$P_F \sim \frac{\hbar}{a}$$

(Uncertainty)  
(Principle)

$$E \sim \frac{\hbar^2}{2m a^2}$$

Low densities  
(large  $a$ )

$$a > \frac{\hbar^2}{me^2} > a_0.$$

4.

Potential energy dominates

Electrons at low densities are  
strongly correlated system!

Ground State?

Minimize  $\Rightarrow$  periodic  
Potential Energy arrangement

electrons are  
localized  
at sites

- WC breaks translational symmetry without underlying lattice (in contrast to Mott insulators)
- $\exists$  no additional degrees of freedom (e.g. phonons as for CDW instabilities). Therefore localized wavepackets are essentially electrons with small  $m$  and strong quantum fluctuations
- "Mixed identity"
  - "classical" particles are discernible by position
  - quantum  $\rightarrow$  QFs strong
  - $\Downarrow$
  - quantum crystal

- a controlled by density

$$n \uparrow \Rightarrow KE \uparrow \Rightarrow \text{Melting}$$

↑

Into what?

How?

- WC can be set in motion by

an E field  $\Rightarrow$

Motion  $\Rightarrow$  Current

- Embedded in real crystal

Very sensitive to disorder

(pinning)

Why are WCs difficult to observe?

(proposed in 1934).

• Difficult to achieve very low densities

• Very fragile with respect to the environment

Disorder  $\Rightarrow$  electrons prefer to "sit" in local minima

Material must be very clean

How to probe (electronic structure often mixed in device)

• Indirect (Direct imaging difficult)

• Resonance at modes of WC

• Transport

# Prior Experimental Settings

Electrons above surface  
of Liquid Helium

No Disorder.

Semiconductor  
Heterostructures

1) Very clean  
(GaAs)

2) Application  
of magnetic  
fields  
quenches  
kinetic  
energy -  
electrons in  
Landau orbits