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Citation for published version:
Branny, A, Wang, G, Kumar, S, Robert, C, Lassagne, B, Marie, X, Gerardot, BD & Urbaszek, B 2016, 'Discrete quantum dot like emitters in monolayer MoSe2: Spatial mapping, magneto-optics, and charge tuning', Applied Physics Letters, vol. 108, no. 14, 142101. https://doi.org/10.1063/1.4945268

Digital Object Identifier (DOI):
10.1063/1.4945268

Link:
Link to publication record in Heriot-Watt Research Portal

Document Version:
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Published In:
Applied Physics Letters

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Discrete quantum dot like emitters in monolayer MoSe2: Spatial mapping, magneto-optics, and charge tuning

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Citation: Applied Physics Letters 108, 142101 (2016); doi: 10.1063/1.4945268
View online: http://dx.doi.org/10.1063/1.4945268
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Transition metal dichalcogenide monolayers such as MoS$_2$, MoSe$_2$, and WSe$_2$ have a direct bandgap in the visible region of the spectrum, ideal for optoelectronics applications. Quantum confinement in three dimensions leading to discrete electronic states in TMD host materials would provide a versatile platform for optical and electrical manipulation of spin and valley states of individual carriers. The 2D host materials have the advantage of being cost efficient, with highly tunable properties and optical access to the electron valley index in momentum space, an additional degree of freedom compared to other solid state qubits in III-V quantum dots (QDs) or NV centres in diamond, for example. There are several approaches to achieve 3D quantum confinement, such as patterning TMD MLs, chemically synthesized TMD nano-crystals, and defect engineering.

In photoluminescence (PL) experiments at $T = 4 \text{K}$, we observe QD-like, discrete emission lines (full width at half maximum (FWHM) typ. 150–400 meV) in energy below the 2D charged exciton (trion) and neutral exciton emission (FWHM typ. 10 meV) in ML MoSe$_2$. We show that the discrete emission lines stem from spatially isolated regions linked to the positions of wrinkles in the ML flake. To provide insight into the physical origin of the emitters and to tune their emission properties, we perform experiments in magnetic fields applied perpendicular to the ML. We are able to extract an exciton Landé $g$-factor of $g = -4$, close to values reported for the 2D neutral excitons in ML MoSe$_2$. We also demonstrate discrete charge tuning of the QD-like emitters in a suspended flake.

The existence of discrete emitters with intriguing optical properties has been reported very recently in the TMD ML host material WSe$_2$ but not in MoSe$_2$. The physical origin of the discrete emitters still needs to be clarified. Between ML MoSe$_2$ used here and WSe$_2$ studied in the literature exist important differences: (i) the QD like emitters can appear background free below the trion PL emission energy, see Figs. 1 and 2, whereas in ML WSe$_2$, the discrete emitters can overlap with broad peaks linked to localized 2D excitons and/or their phonon replica; (ii) the 2D neutral exciton states in ML MoSe$_2$ are optically bright, whereas the lowest energy transition in ML WSe$_2$ is optically dark, which will impact carrier relaxation and recombination dynamics.

The MoSe$_2$ ML flakes are obtained by micro-mechanical cleavage of a bulk crystal using viscoelastic stamping. Samples 1 and 2 are exfoliated onto a gold substrate. An optical micrograph, in Fig. 1(a), shows sample 1 and marks the region which has been scanned for PL measurements. The dark line penetrating the image from the top is due to a wrinkle which was intentionally created during the transfer process. Sample 3 is a charge tunable structure, the MoSe$_2$ ML is suspended between two Cr/Au (5/50 nm) electrodes (distance 4 µm) on SiO$_2$(90 nm)/Si substrate. The application of a bias voltage between the top Cr/Au electrodes and the n-doped Si substrate (used as a back gate) enables electrical tuning of the resident carrier density. Experiments at $T = 4 \text{K}$ are carried out in a confocal microscope, and magnetic fields up to $|B_z| = 9 \text{T}$ can be applied perpendicular to the sample plane, i.e., parallel to the light propagation axis (Faraday geometry). The detection spot diameter is $\lesssim 1 \mu m$, i.e., considerably smaller than the ML size of typically $\sim 10 \mu m \times 10 \mu m$. The PL emission is dispersed in a spectrometer and detected with an Si-CCD camera. The sample is excited with 633 nm or 532 nm lasers.

Samples 1 and 2 exfoliated onto gold show for most parts two dimensional neutral (2D-X0) and charged (2D-XT) exciton peaks at usual energies 1.659 eV and 1.628 eV shown in Fig. 1(b) (grey curve for sample 2 and black for
The FWHM of the 2D exciton PL emission is of the order of 10 meV. In Fig. 1(c), we display a space map of integrated PL intensity for the entire spectral window 683–855 nm. This map reveals that the black spectrum from Fig. 1(b) is representative for the majority of PL signal coming from the sample with only small variations in intensity, indicating the good overall optical quality of the flake. Remarkably, the 2D exciton emission is not spectrally shifted (within a few meV) compared to samples exfoliated onto SiO$_2$/Si and the trion binding energy of $E_{2D-XT} - E_{2D-X0} \approx 31$ meV is not influenced by the choice of metal substrate. Also, for the related ML material MoS$_2$, it has been reported that the emission of the direct gap 2D excitons is little affected by the gold substrate, presumably due to the very small exciton Bohr radius in ML TMDs. The exact ratio of the PL intensities 2D-XT: 2D-X0 varies across the sample, compare in Fig. 1(b) the 2D exciton spectrum in green and black, which is also observed for the more standard ML MoSe$_2$ on SiO$_2$ system.

At certain locations on the flake (see points marked in Fig. 1(c)), we detect spectrally sharp emission lines with typ. FWHM of 150–400 meV, similar to those found in WSe$_2$ MLs. The top and the bottom panels of Fig. 1(b) show two sets of QD-like PL spectra which were taken from samples 1 and 2. The lines from the QD like emitter in MoSe$_2$ in our samples are closely spaced in energy, making it challenging to filter a single emission line. In time traces, we measure spectral jitters up to $\approx 1$ meV in some cases, suggesting that
the measured linewidth of several hundred $\mu$eV is also broadened by these fluctuations. We tentatively assign this behaviour to charge noise in the environment of the emitter, which could be influenced by the presence of the gold substrate.

Our measurements show that localization of these emitters is correlated with the local strain gradients. We generate space maps of integrated PL peak intensities over two narrow spectral windows. Figures 1(d) and 1(e) are space maps for emitters from blue (the second from the bottom) and pink (the bottom) spectra of Fig. 1(b). These figures show that the spatial locations of these emitters coincide with the wrinkle position on the flake from the micrograph (see Fig. 1(a)). Localisation lengths of these centres are below the diffraction limit of our optical setup. We measure a FWHM of 570 nm for the intense source from Fig. 1(e) (the bottom spectrum).

To understand further the influence of wrinkle, we fit peak wavelengths of 2D-X0 emission across the flake. We observe a sudden and sharp redshift as we go across the wrinkle. This shift is equivalent to \( \delta \) meV decrease in energy relative to the average 2D neutral exciton along the solid line. Therefore, as it was shown for WSe\(_2\), QD-like emitters in MoSe\(_2\) are localized by sharp and local strain gradients.

We perform magneto-optics to compare the response of the discrete emitters to the 2D exciton results reported recently for MoSe\(_2\) MLs.\(^{21,23}\) In Figs. 2(a)–2(c), we show the PL spectrum of typical, discrete lines as a function of the applied magnetic field \( B_z \), perpendicular to the ML, i.e., parallel to the light propagation axis (Faraday geometry). The discrete emitters QD A and QD B from sample 2 do not show any measurable fine structure splitting at \( B_z = 0 \) (note that a singly charged exciton in III-V QDs has no zero field splitting). We measure an energy splitting between the \( \sigma^+ \) and \( \sigma^- \) polarized PL components of about 2 meV at \( B_z = 9 \) T. We have verified that the energy splitting of the QD like emitters presented in Fig. 2 has the same sign as the 2D neutral exciton in the same MoSe\(_2\) ML sample. For QD A and QD B, the Zeeman splitting \( \Delta_{Z} = E(\sigma^+) - E(\sigma^-) \) increases linearly in amplitude with the applied field \( B_z \). Fitting the linear function \( \Delta_Z = g_l \mu_B B_z \), we extract a g-factor of \( g = -3.8 \pm 0.2 \) for QD A and \( g = -3.9 \pm 0.2 \) for QD B (where \( \mu_B \) is the Bohr magneton). This is very close in value to the g-factor obtained for the 2D neutral exciton and trion in ML MoSe\(_2\), which hints at a physical relation between the electronic states of the discrete emitters and the 2D-X0 formed by carriers at the direct gap at the K-point. This is in stark contrast to the reports for localized states in WSe\(_2\) that showed g-factors considerably bigger than the values for 2D excitons with amplitudes between 6 and 13. To understand the origin of these large and variable g-factors and also the value of the 2D-exciton g-factors in ML TMD, in general, motivates...
numerous recent studies\textsuperscript{23,45–47} and demands future work. For discrete emitters in ML WSe\textsubscript{2} investigated in Refs. 25–27, zero field splittings of typically 600\textmu eV have been reported, similar to GaAs and CdSe QDs with reduced symmetry.\textsuperscript{48,49} So, scanning sample 2 carefully for a dot with a fine structure splitting we found QD C, see Fig. 2(c). The difference between the PL components in an applied magnetic field is now simply given by $E(\sigma^+) - E(\sigma^-) = \sqrt{\delta_1^2 + \Delta_2^2}$, and we extract a fine structure splitting $\delta_1 \approx 0.8$ meV and a g-factor of $g \approx -3$, see Fig. 2(f). Here, the high value of $\delta_1$ is another signature of the strong Coulomb interaction in these materials.\textsuperscript{34,43,44}

In Fig. 2(g), we show results from the charge tunable sample 3, where the aim is to control the resident carrier density through application of an external bias. Following optical excitation of the suspended part of the flake, applying a bias voltage allows controlling the 2D-XT:2D-X0 ratio and also excitation of the suspended part of the flake, applying a bias voltage, at an applied voltage of $V$ and going towards positive bias, at an applied voltage of $-5V$, there appears a clear additional feature at lower energy associated with the change of the charge state of the discrete emitter. The energy difference between the charge states is about 2 meV, and the discrete jump in emission energy resembles the charge tuning observed with self assembled III-V QDs.\textsuperscript{50} Charge control is essential for quantum optics experiments and also optical and electrical manipulation of single spins.

The discrete emitters in 2D hosts ML MoSe\textsubscript{2} reported here and in WSe\textsubscript{2}\textsuperscript{24–29} are a promising platform for quantum optics, as they can be addressed with optical frequencies and atomically thin materials.\textsuperscript{34,43,44} Concerning spin properties, the valley selection rules.\textsuperscript{5,6} An open question is whether the QD like emitters inherit the valley selection rules.\textsuperscript{5,6} Concerning spin manipulation, the reduced hyperfine interaction with the nuclear spin bath for states at the K-points (direct gap) as compared to electronic states in III-V semiconductor quantum dots will be an advantage.\textsuperscript{4,6,52} The control of the emission properties of these quantum dot like emitters paves the way for further engineering of the light matter interaction in these atomically thin materials.

We acknowledge funding from ERC Grant Nos. 306719 and 307392, ANR MoS\textsubscript{2}ValleyControl, and EPSRC Grant Nos. EP/J023186/1, EP/K015338/1, and EP/G03673X/1. X.M. acknowledges funding from Institut Universitaire de France, and B.D.G. was supported by a Royal Society University Research Fellowship.

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The optical transitions at the direct gap at the K-point for the 2D excitons are dominated by the transition metal d-states. The hyperfine coupling between carrier and nuclear spins is therefore of dipolar nature, similar to valence holes in III-V quantum dots. About 25.5% of the Mo atoms have non-zero spin (5/2); see Ref. 6 for details of the hyperfine interaction of confined states in TMD MLs.