

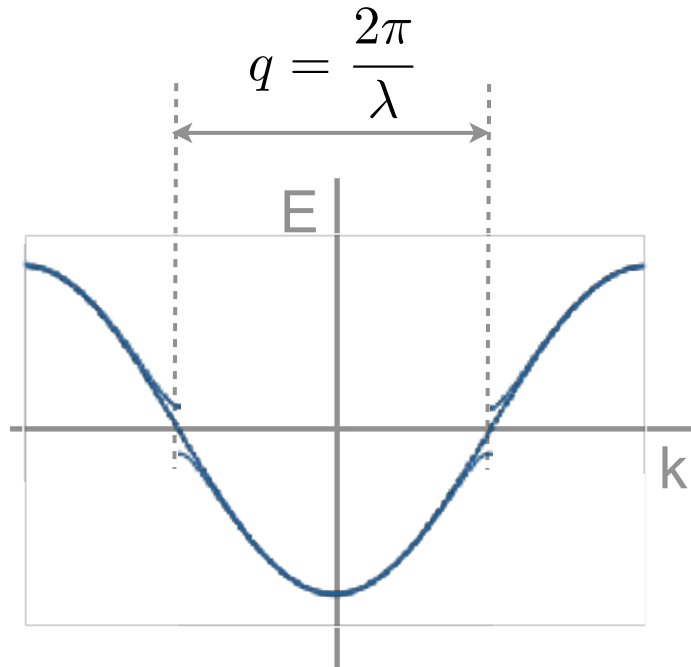
# Multipole charge density waves causing Orbital order

Yingying Peng, Felix Flicker, Jans Henke, ..., Jasper van Wezel

# Charge Order

# Prototype CDW

ID



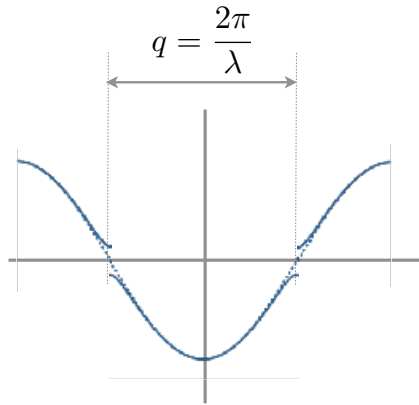
$$\Delta \propto u$$

$$\epsilon \propto u^2$$



Sir Rudolf Peierls

# Prototype CDW

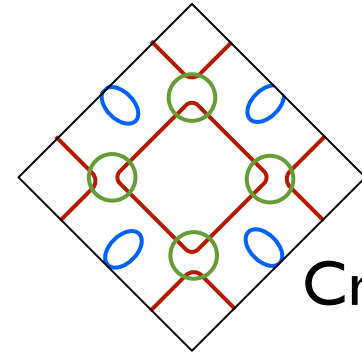


$$\Delta \propto u \quad \epsilon \propto u^2$$



Oversimplified picture

- (absence of) nesting in 2 and 3D



A.W. Overhauser, Phys Rev 128, 1437 (1962).

- Coulomb (and other) interactions

$$\frac{1}{\chi_q} \leq \frac{4\eta_q^2}{\hbar\omega_q} - (2U_q - V_q)$$

Chan & Heine, J. Phys. F **3**, 795 (1973)  
 Johannes & Mazin, PRB **77**, 165135 (2008)

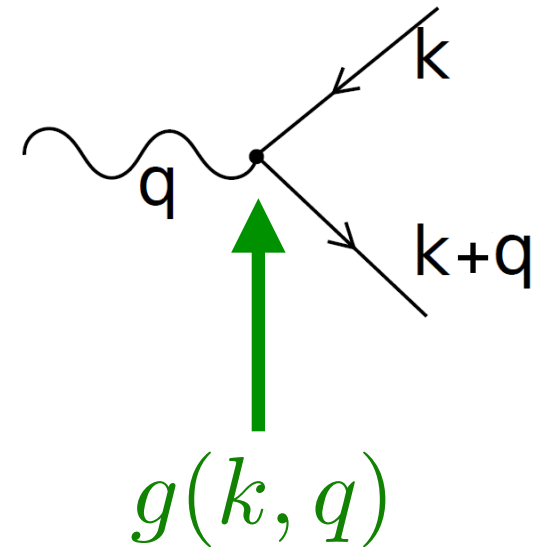
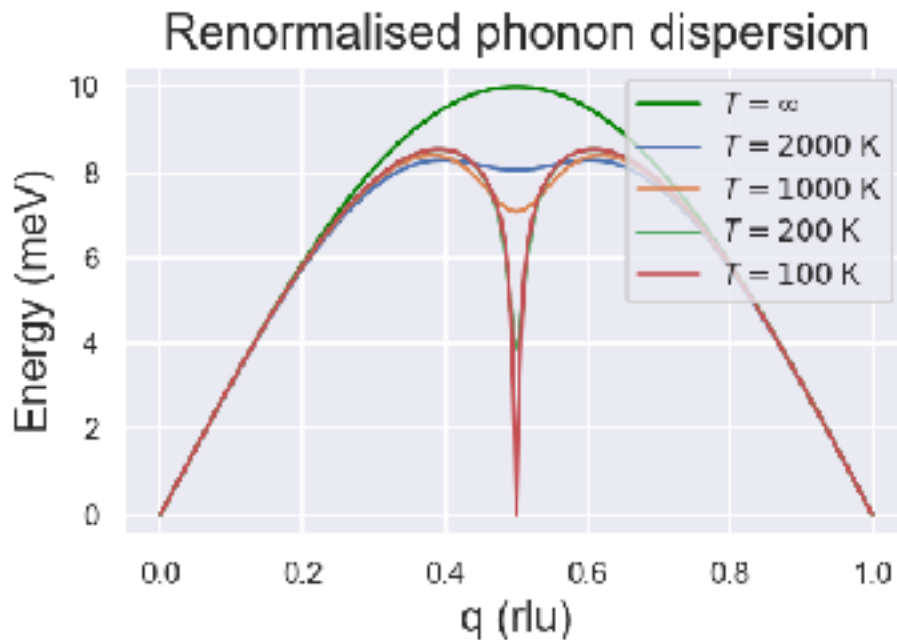
- Structured coupling

- Orbital structure

# Structured coupling

# Kohn anomaly

$$\tilde{\omega}_q^2 = \omega_q \left( \omega_q - \sum_k |g(k, q)|^2 \chi(k, q) \right)$$

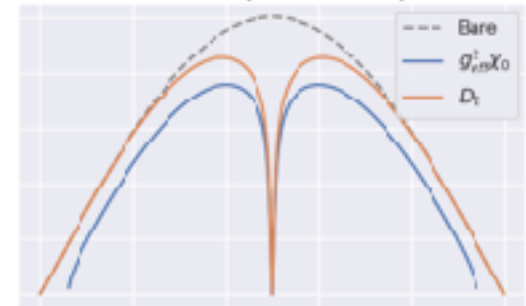


# Structured e-ph coupling

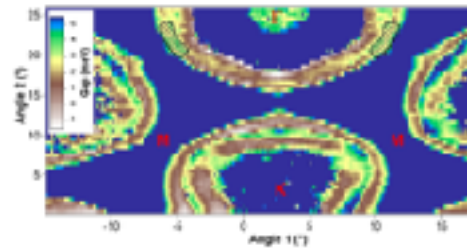
Peierls: prevent unphysical instability

Crucial for understanding:

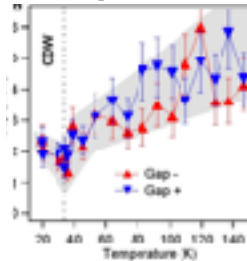
- Peierls model
- CDW in TMDC
  - $2H\text{-NbSe}_2$
  - $1T\text{-VSe}_2$
  - ...
- Superconductors
  - $\text{Sr}_2\text{RO}_4$
  - $2H\text{-NbSe}_2$
  - ...



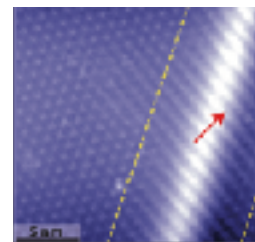
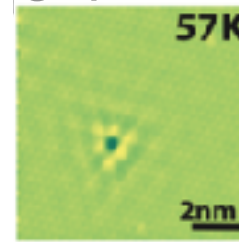
$\text{NbSe}_2$ : Fermi arcs, pseudogap, strain effects



PRL 102, 166402 (2009)

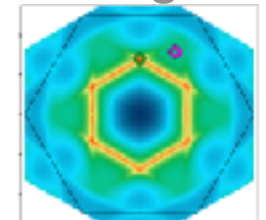
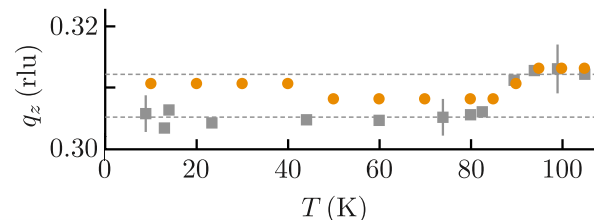


PRB 89, 235115 (2014)



PNAS 110, 1623 (2013)

$\text{VSe}_2$ : thermal evolution, coexisting CDWs



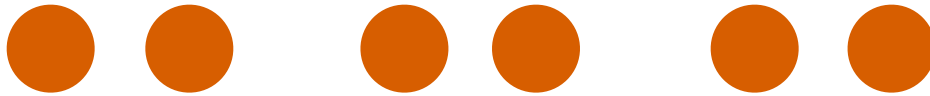
Nat Comm 6, 7034 (2015)  
 PRB 94, 235135 (2016)  
 PRR 1, 033108 (2019)  
 SciPost Phys. 9, 056 (2020)  
 Science 372, 6549 (2021)  
 ACS Nano 16, 783 (2022)

# Orbital structure



# I: quantum chemistry

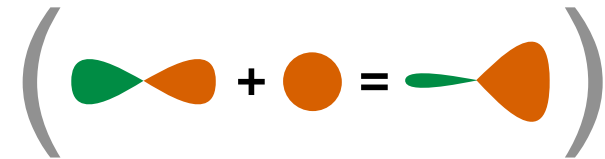
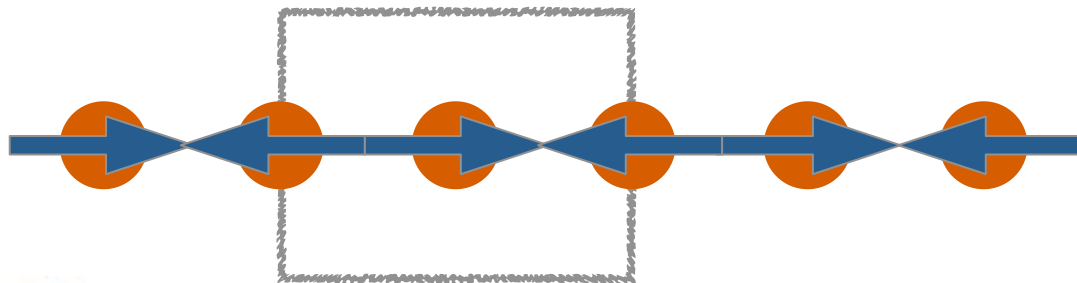
Atomic displacement:



Orbital structure:

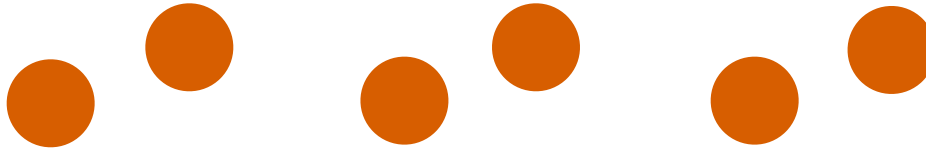


Charge redistribution:

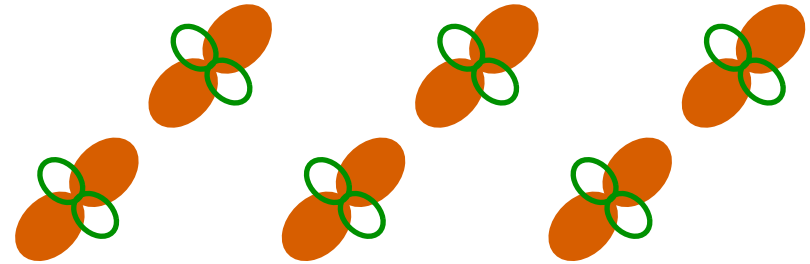


# II: degenerate orbitals

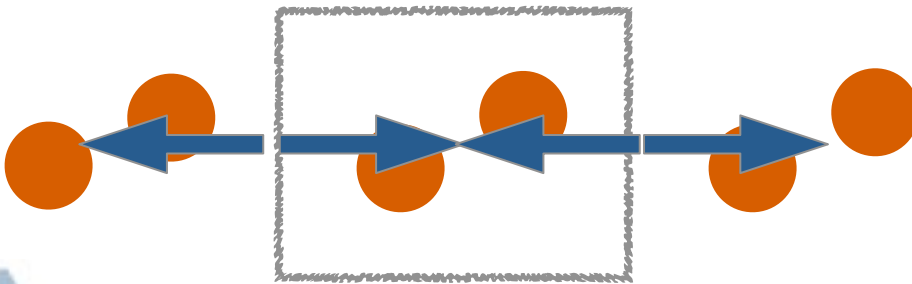
Atomic displacement:



Orbital structure:

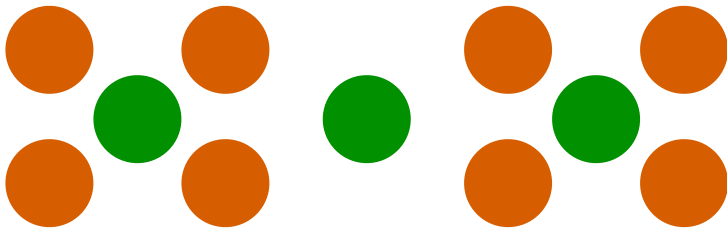


Charge redistribution:

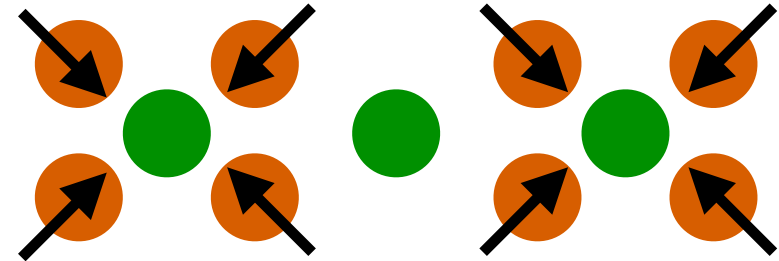


# III: multipole expansion

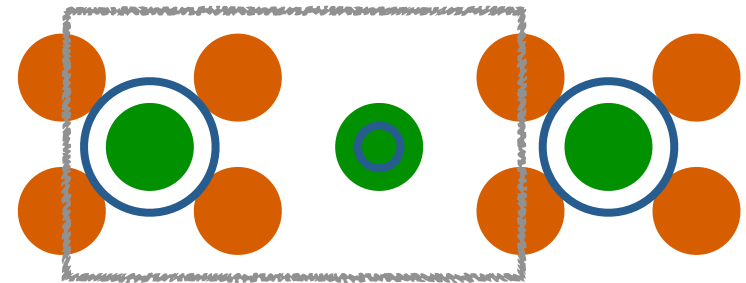
Monopole



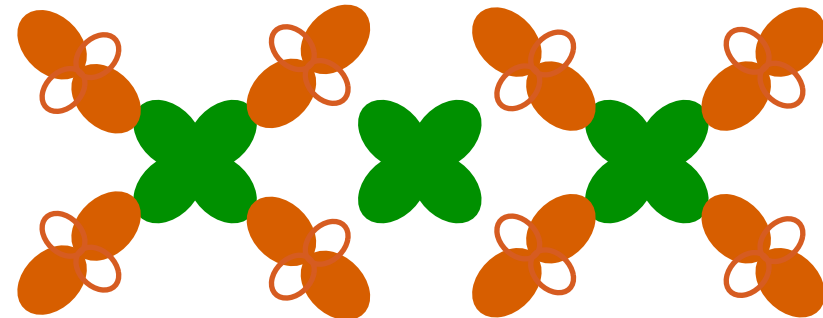
Atomic displacement:



Charge redistribution:

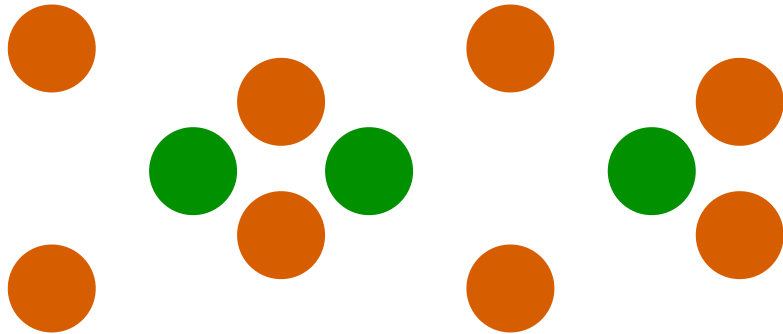


Orbital structure:

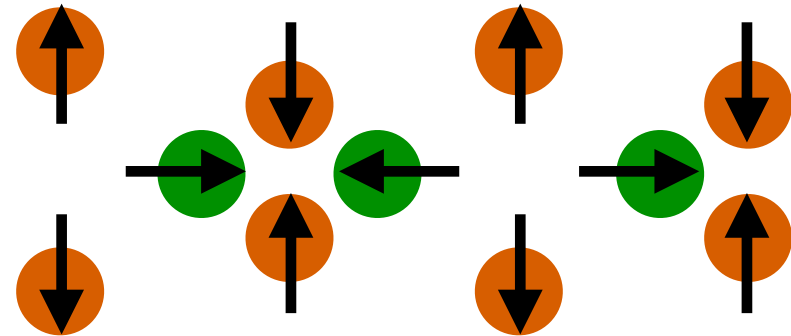


# III: multipole expansion

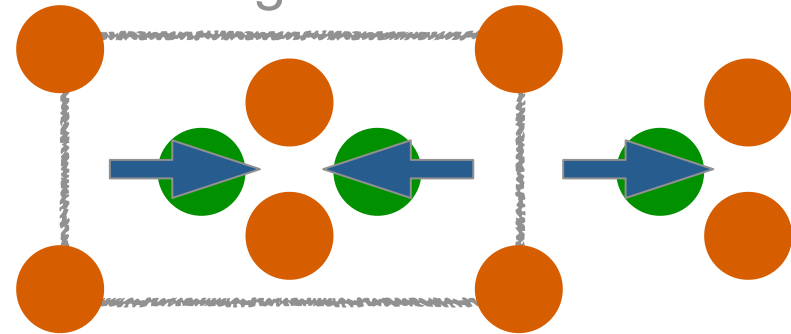
Longitudinal dipole



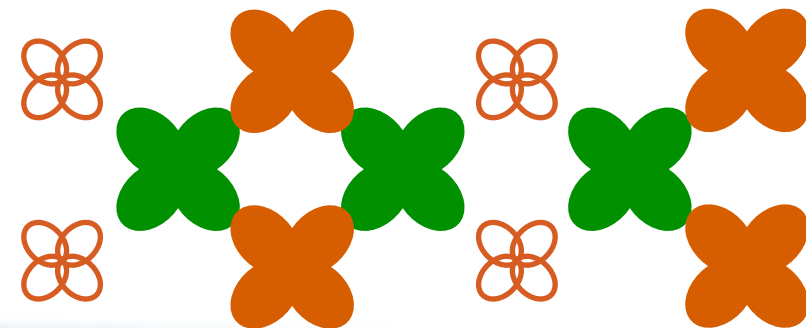
Atomic displacement:



Charge redistribution:

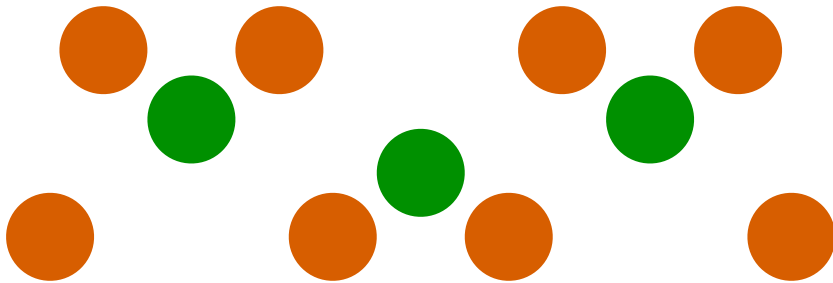


Orbital structure:

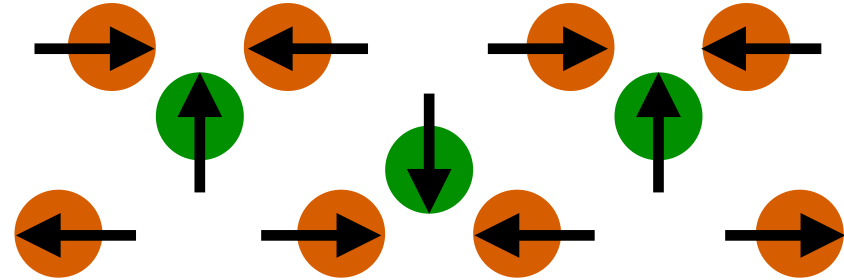


# III: multipole expansion

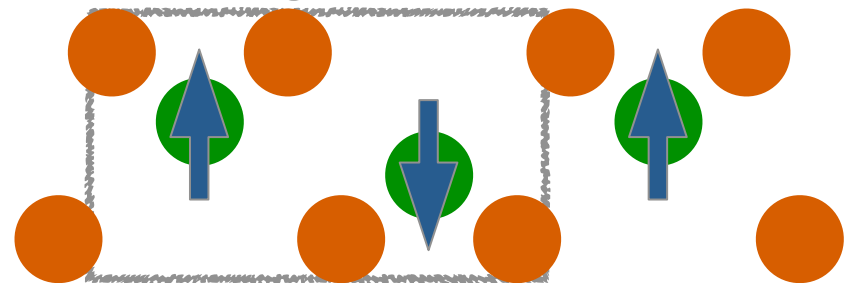
Transverse dipole



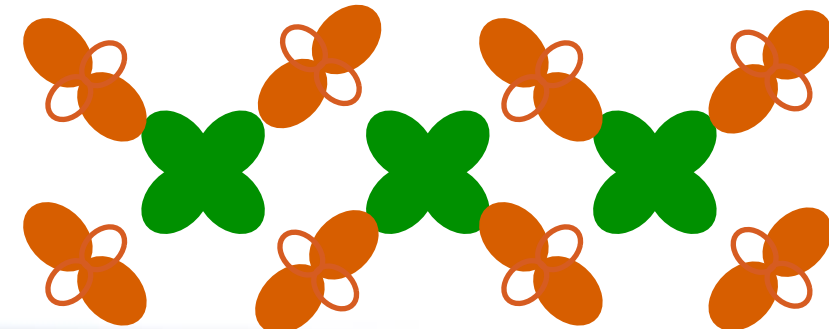
Atomic displacement:



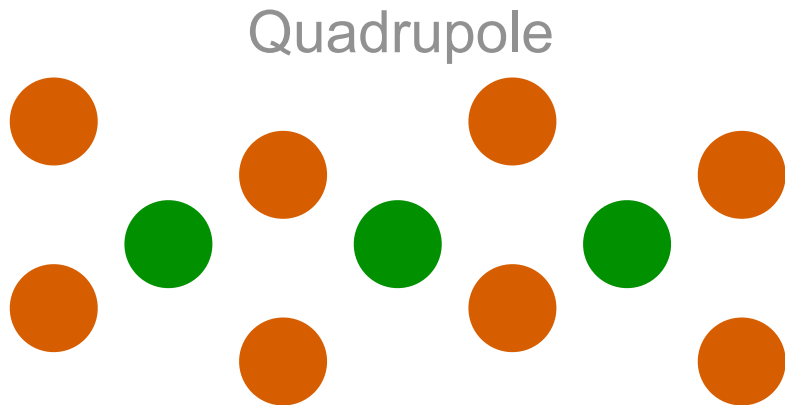
Charge redistribution:



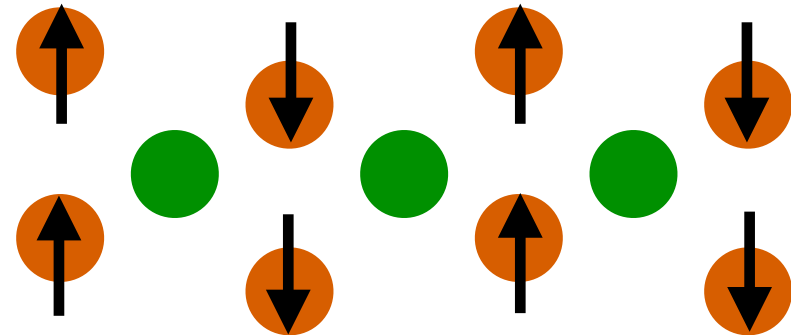
Orbital structure:



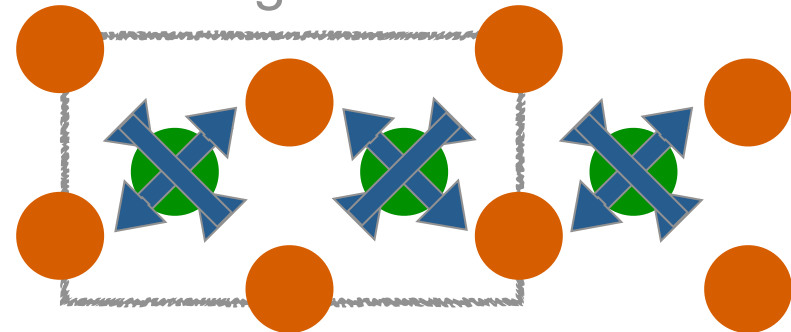
# III: multipole expansion



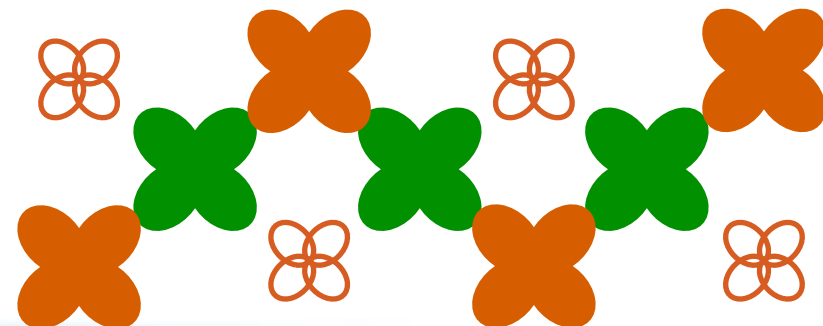
Atomic displacement:



Charge redistribution:



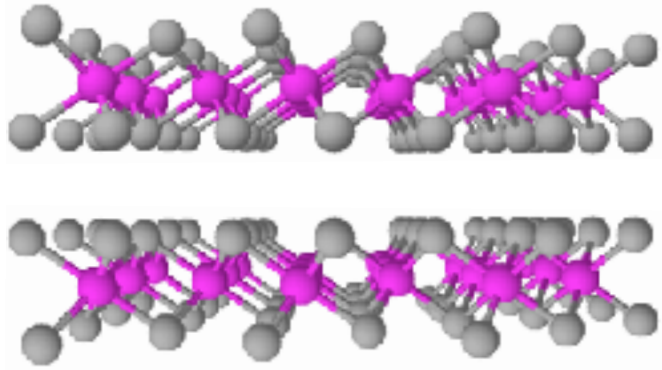
Orbital structure:



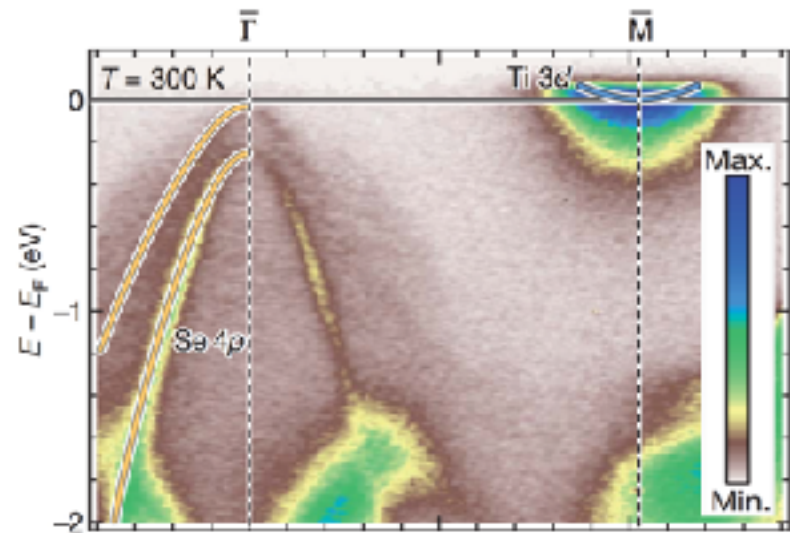
# Titanium di-Selenide

(orbital structure)

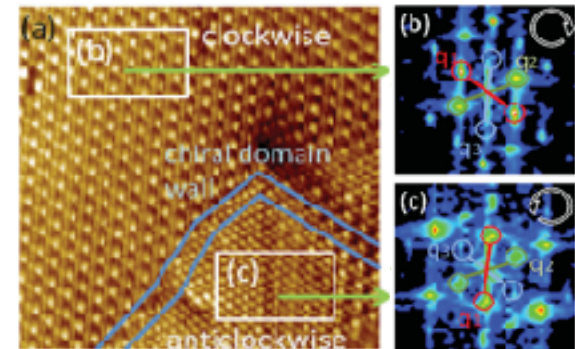
# TiSe<sub>2</sub>



- Quasi 2D, layered material
- Commensurate charge density wave transition at 202 K
  - charge transfer from Se 4p<sup>6</sup> to Ti 3d<sup>0</sup>
- Suggested chiral CDW phase
  - debated: no *direct* evidence



Nature 471, 490 (2011)



PRL 105, 176401 (2010)

EPL 96, 67011 (2011)

PRL 110, 196404 (2013)

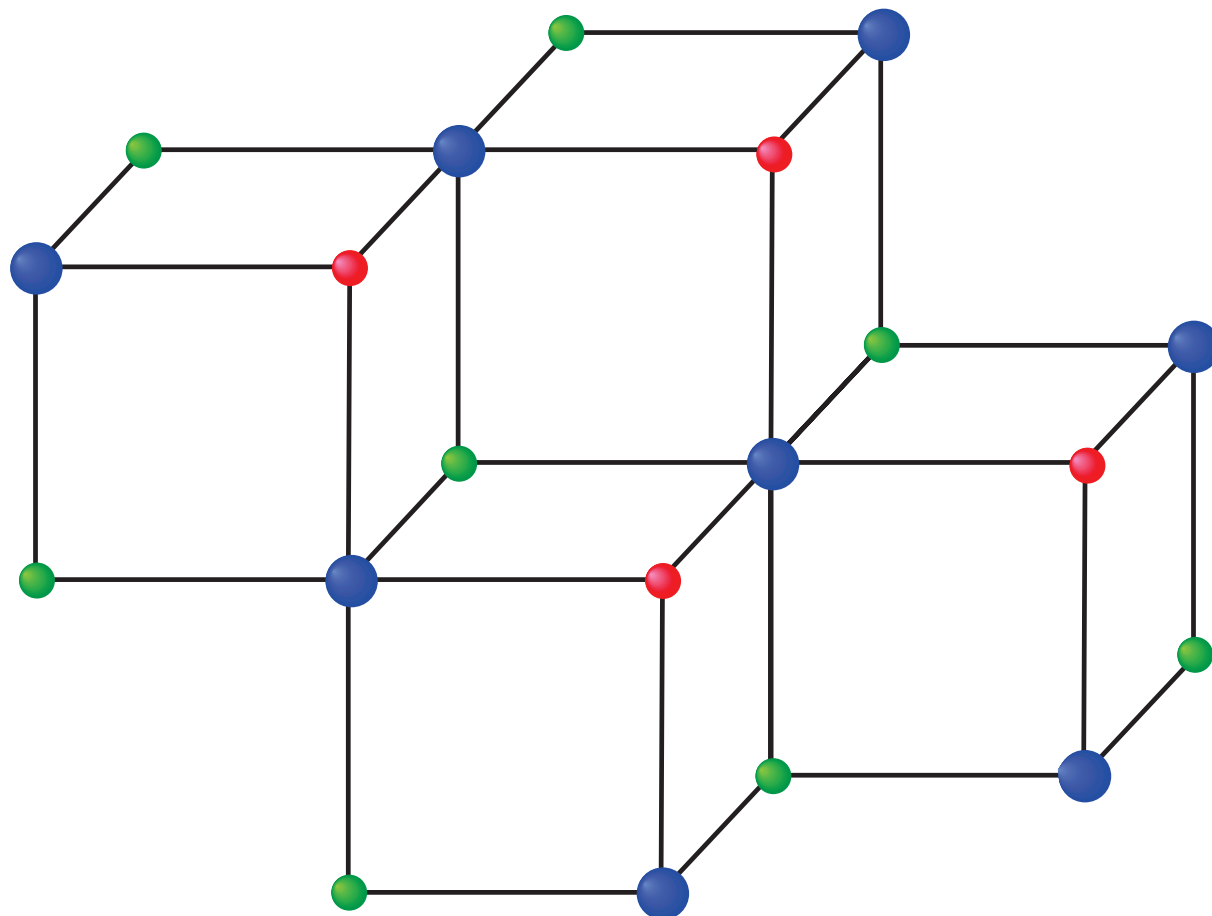
PRL 120., 136404 (2018)

PRL 122, 229701 (2019)

Nature 578, 545 (2020)

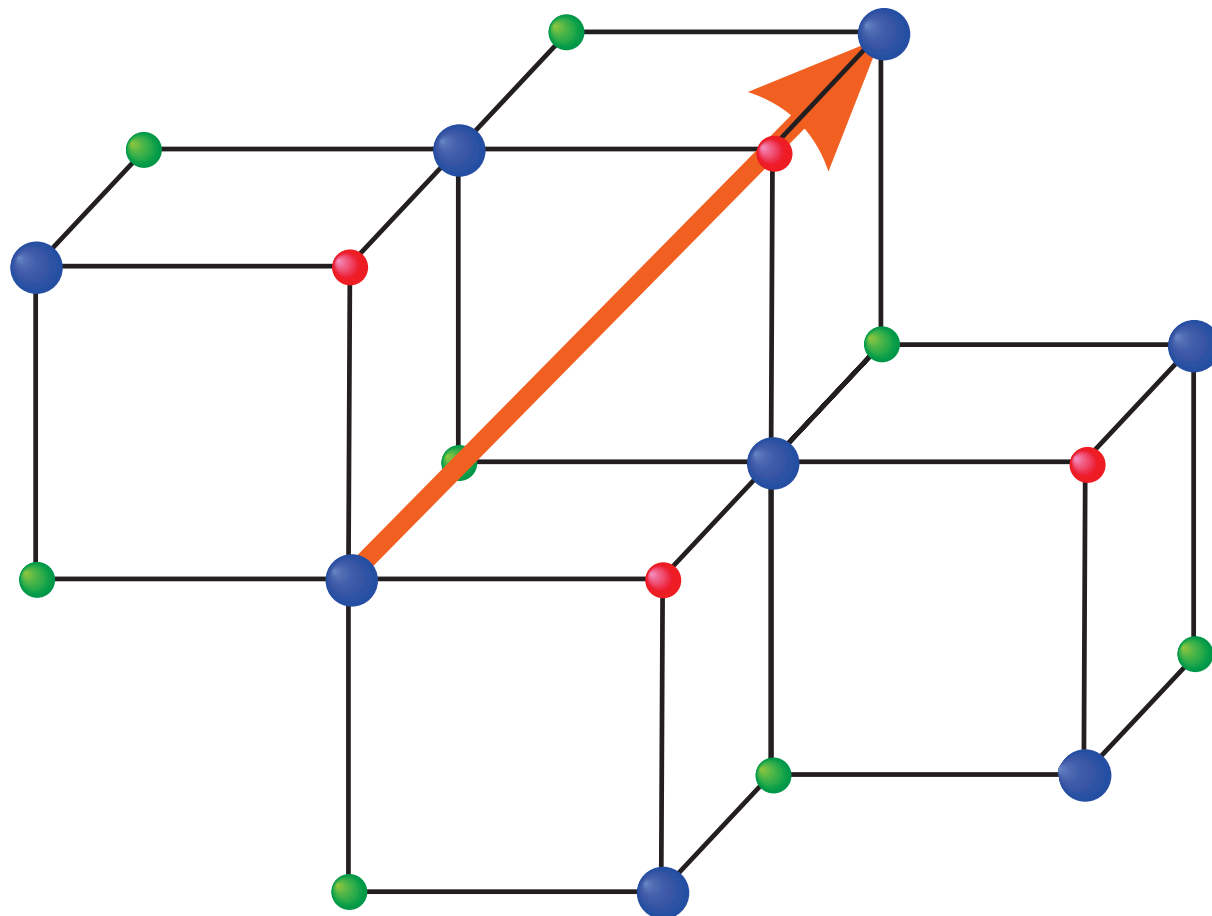


# Charge and orbital order



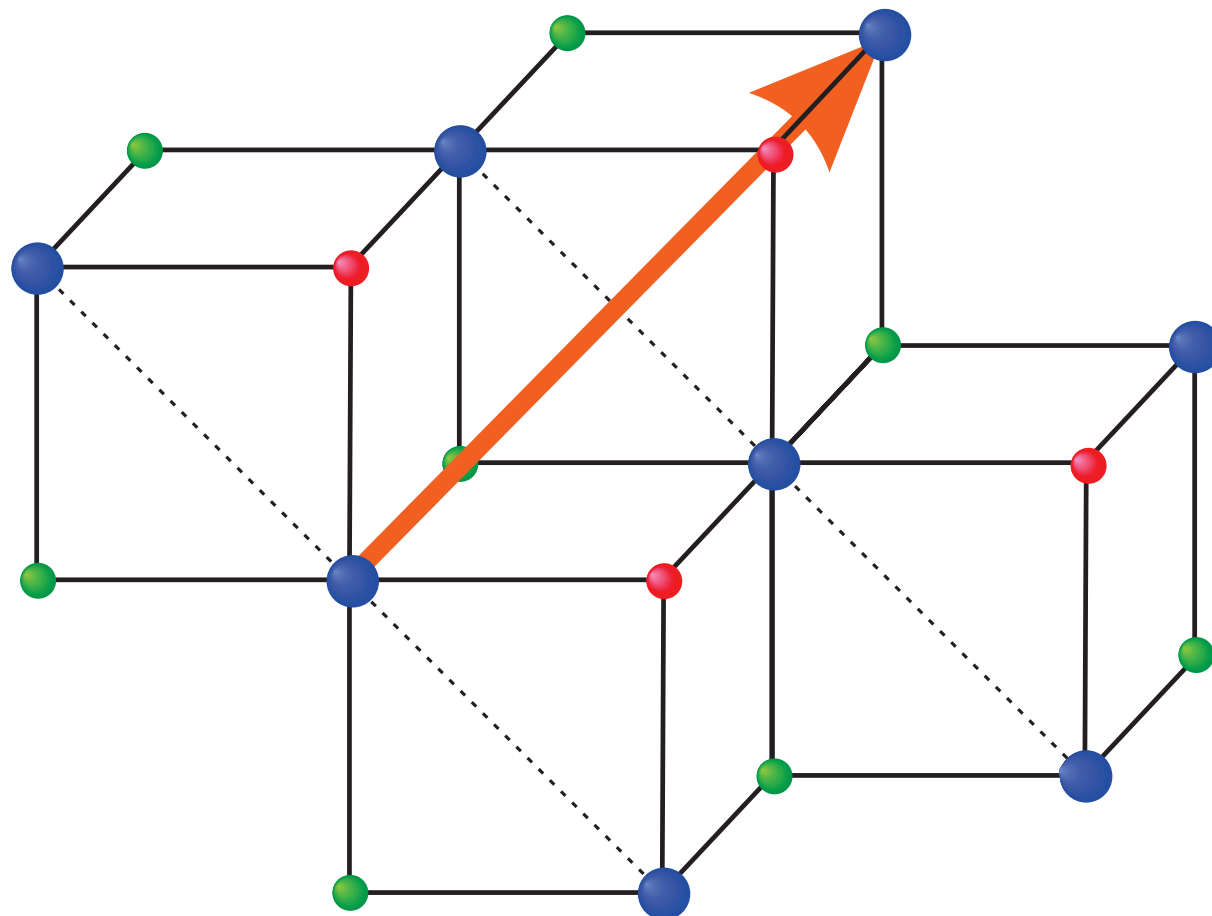
van Wezel, *EPL* **96**, 67011 (2011)  
Whangbo & Canadell, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **114**, 9587 (1992)

# Charge and orbital order



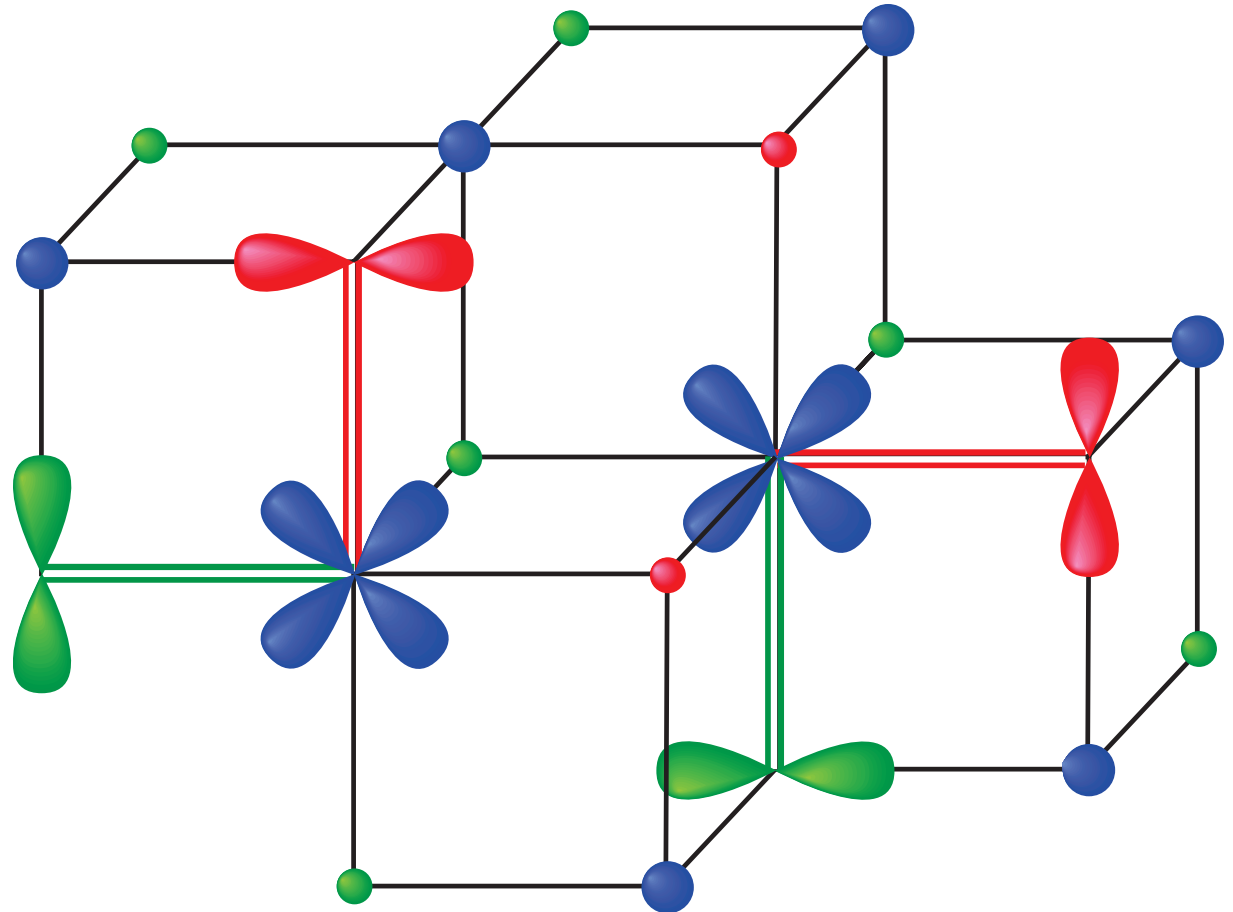
van Wezel, *EPL* **96**, 67011 (2011)  
Whangbo & Canadell, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **114**, 9587 (1992)

# Charge and orbital order



van Wezel, *EPL* **96**, 67011 (2011)  
Whangbo & Canadell, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **114**, 9587 (1992)

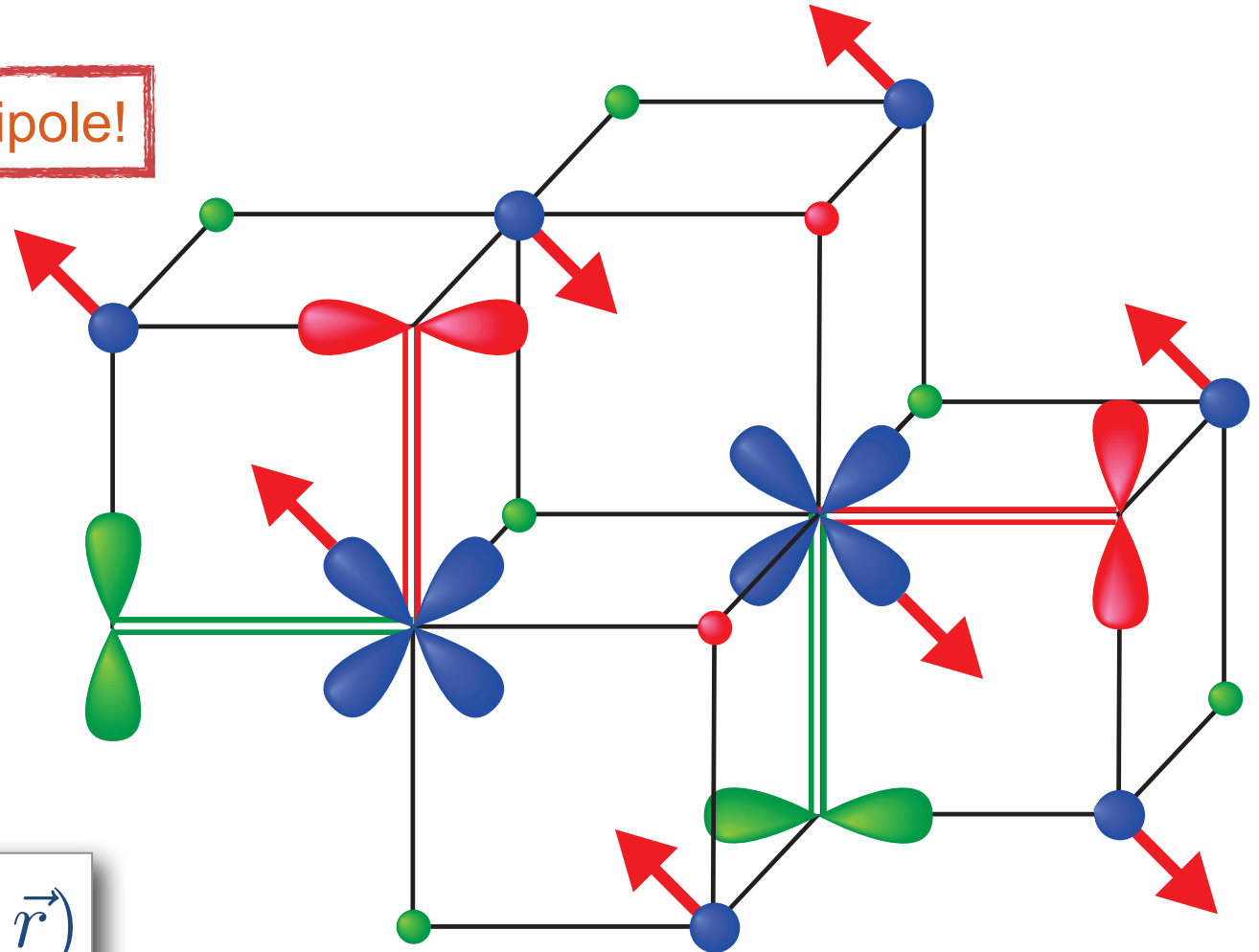
# Charge and orbital order



van Wezel, *EPL* **96**, 67011 (2011)  
Whangbo & Canadell, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **114**, 9587 (1992)

# Charge and orbital order

= transverse dipole!

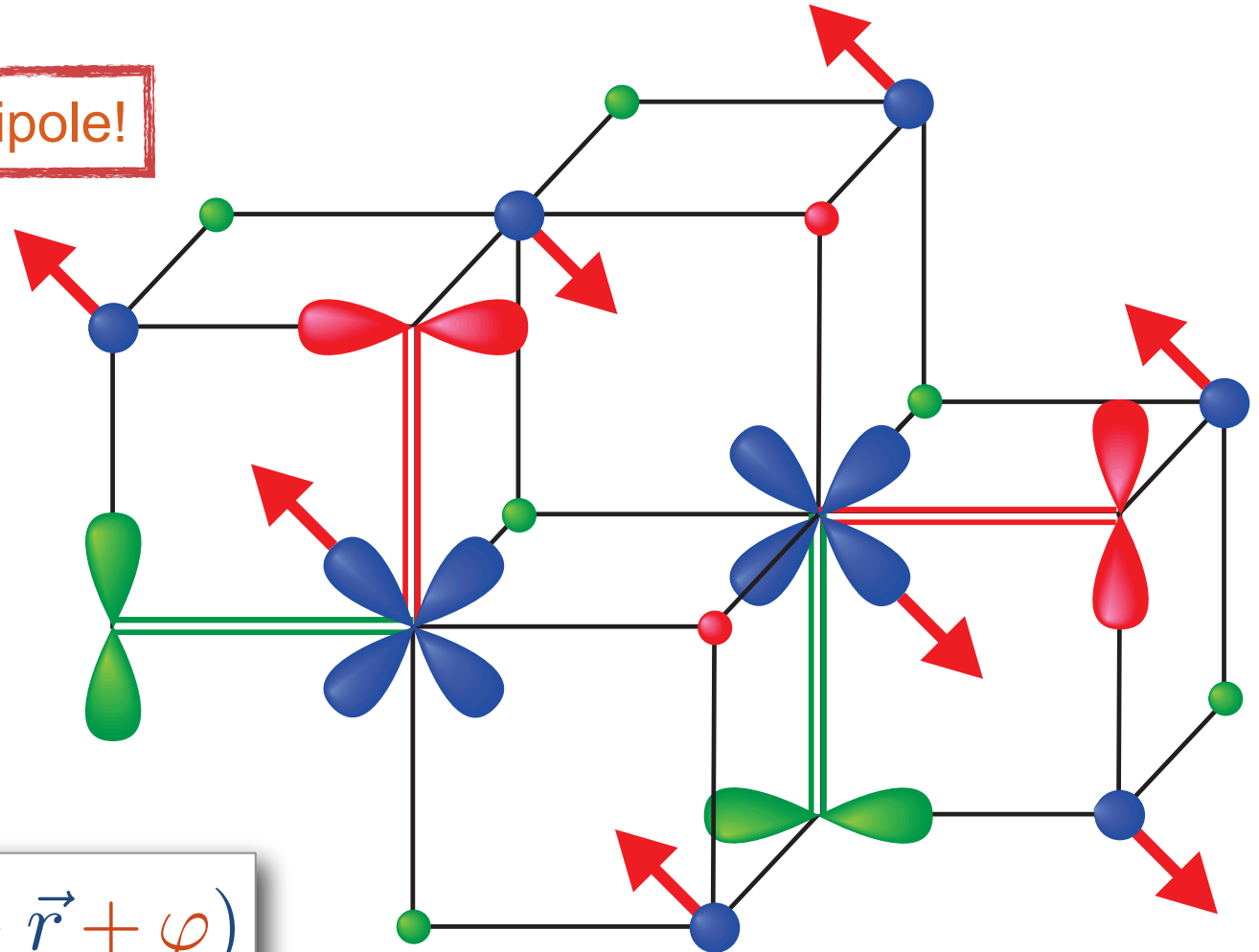


$$\hat{\epsilon} \perp \vec{Q}$$

$$\vec{u} \propto \hat{\epsilon} \sin(\vec{Q} \cdot \vec{r})$$

# Charge and orbital order

= transverse dipole!

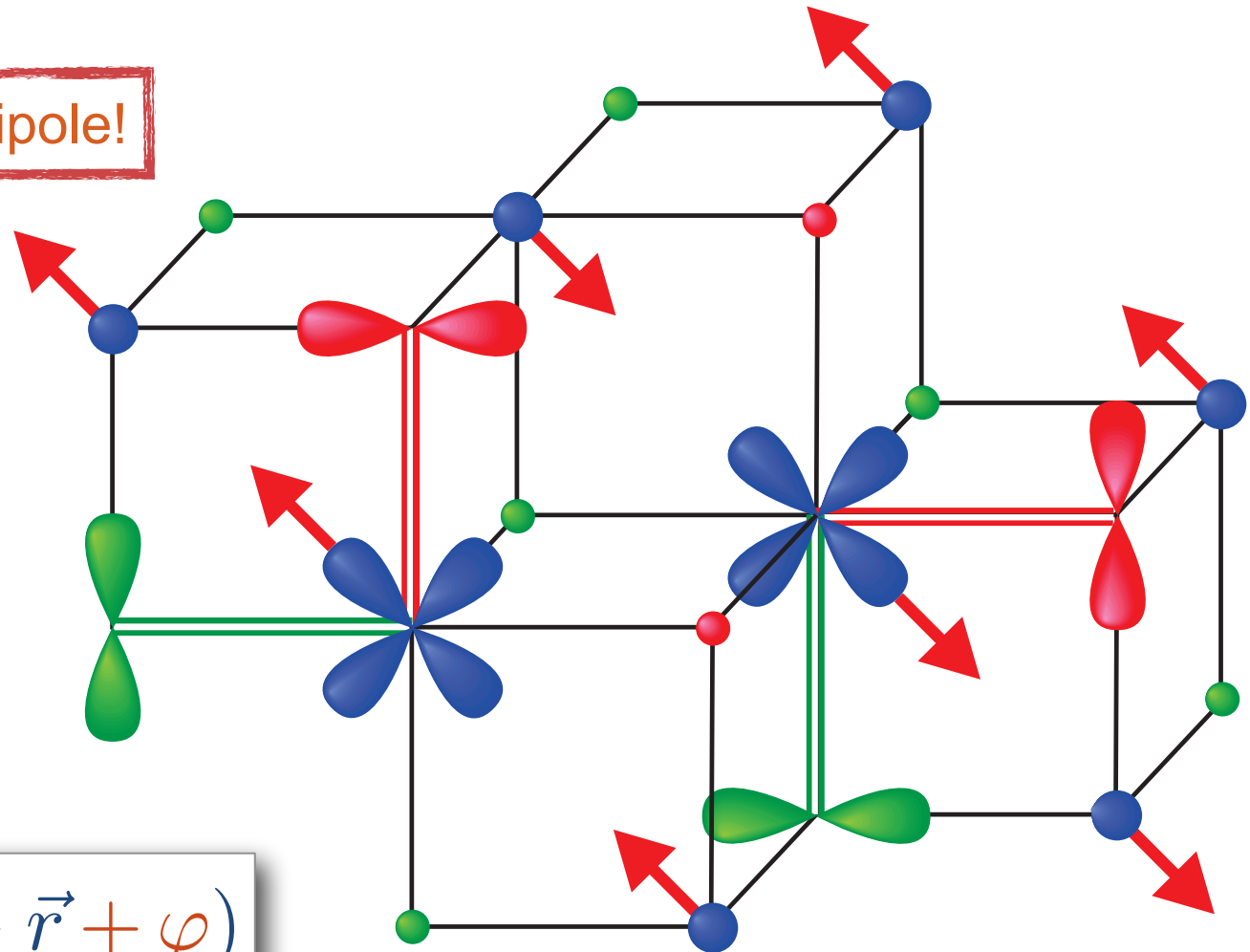


$$\hat{\epsilon} \perp \vec{Q}$$

$$\vec{u} \propto \hat{\epsilon} \sin(\vec{Q} \cdot \vec{r} + \varphi)$$

# Charge and orbital order

= transverse dipole!



$$\hat{\epsilon} \perp \vec{Q}$$

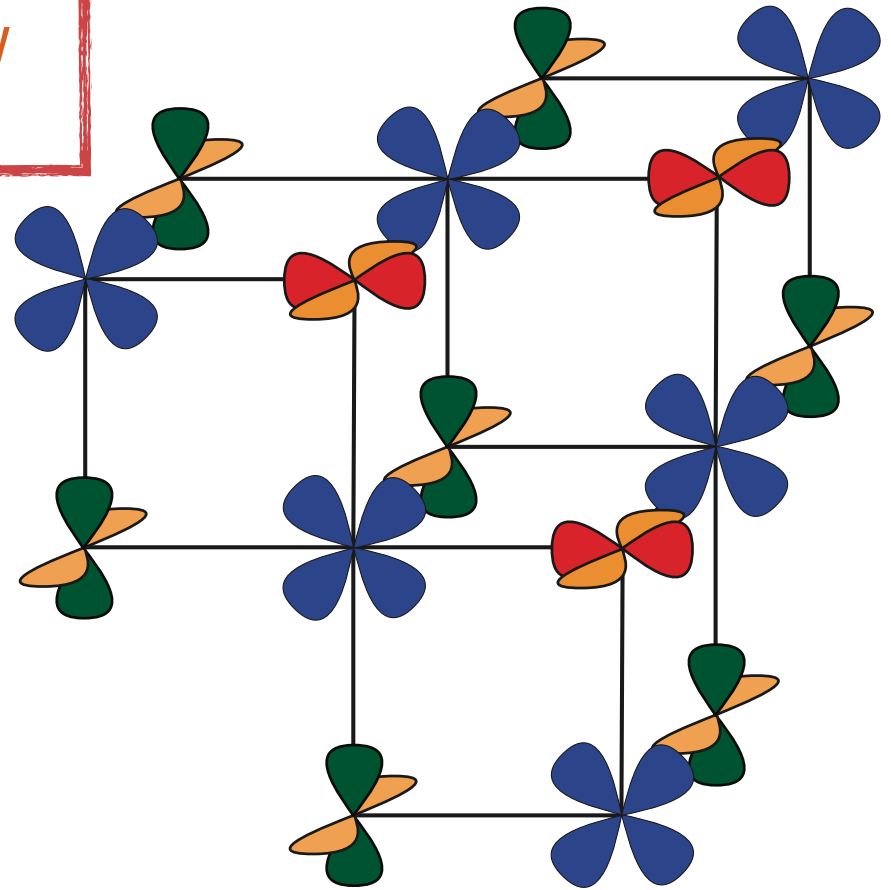
$$\vec{u} \propto \hat{\epsilon} \sin(\vec{Q} \cdot \vec{r} + \varphi)$$

= adding quadrupole!

van Wezel, *EPL* **96**, 67011 (2011)  
Whangbo & Canadell, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **114**, 9587 (1992)

# Charge and orbital order

Transverse dipole CDW  
+ Quadrupole CDW  
= Orbital order



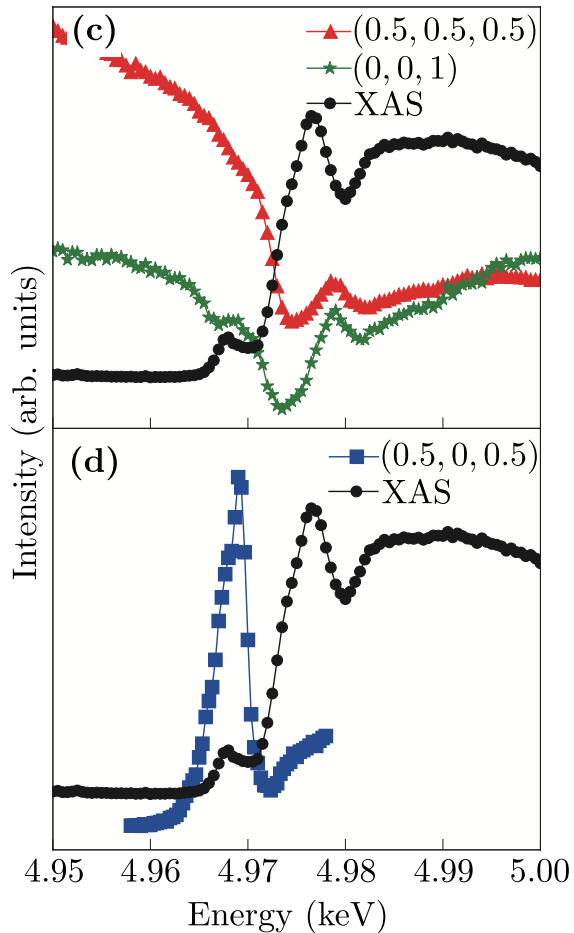
$$\hat{\epsilon} \perp \vec{Q}$$

$$\vec{u} \propto \hat{\epsilon} \sin(\vec{Q} \cdot \vec{r} + \varphi)$$



# Observing orbital structure

# RXS at the Ti K-edge



Two families of peaks:

1. "normal" CDW peaks

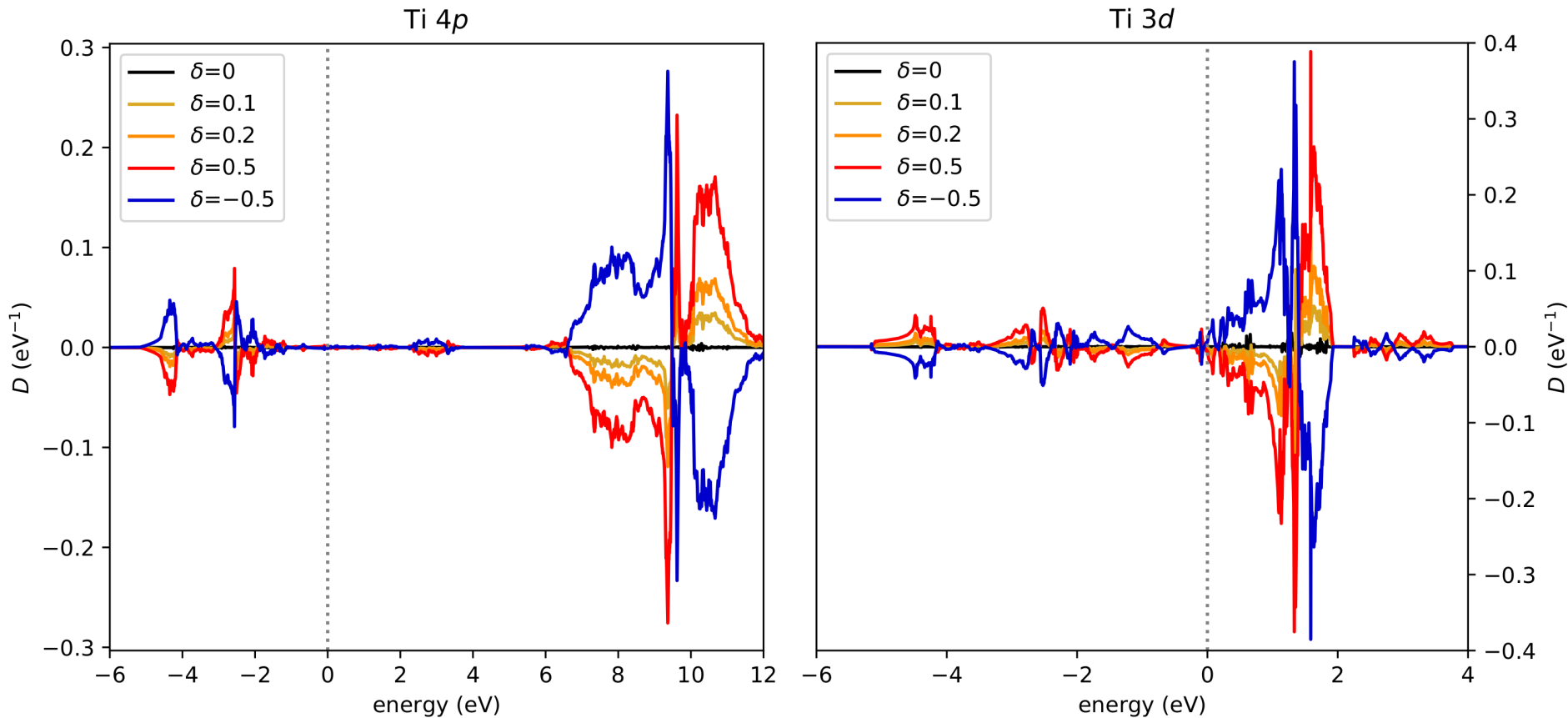
- allowed already off-resonance
- suppression near resonant edge:  
Thomson scattering from atomic cores

2. "anomalous" CDW peaks

- *forbidden* off-resonance
- peaked at pre-edge:  
reflections due to orbital transitions

=> Orbital occupation on Ti has  
lower symmetry than "normal" CDW

# Consistent with broken inversion



Broken inversion: hybridization between 3d and 4p  
=> yields resonant scattering at pre-edge

# Conclusions

# Conclusions

- ▶ Charge order can be understood *quantitatively* in real materials, if:
  - The momentum and orbital structure of the electron-phonon coupling is taken into account
  - The effects of Coulomb interactions are considered on the same level as electron-phonon coupling
- ▶ This solves many apparent mysteries:
  - Fermi arcs and pseudogap in NbSe<sub>2</sub>
  - Quantum phase transitions under strain in NbSe<sub>2</sub>
  - Gap structure and thermal evolution of NbSe<sub>2</sub> and VSe<sub>2</sub>
  - Orbital order in TiSe<sub>2</sub>, as seen by recent REXS experiments
  - Orbital order in elemental chalcogens Se, Te, and Po
- ▶ The links between atomic displacements, charge redistribution, and orbital occupation can be efficiently described in terms of multipole charge order