

Abstract Submitted
for the MAR17 Meeting of
The American Physical Society

Doping dependence of an excitonic-driven CDW phase in 1T-TiSe₂¹ CHUAN CHEN, VITOR PEREIRA, National University of Singapore — The origin of the robust charge density wave (CDW) phase in this system has been a perennial source of new ideas, concepts, and controversy. A foremost and recurring question has been whether the CDW instability is primarily driven by electron-electron or electron-phonon interactions. Whereas it is clear that both ultimately play an important role in its overall electronic, lattice, and transport properties, the very low carrier density and particular CDW wavevector of this system has led to the suggestion that electron-electron interactions can be the dominant factor driving the CDW instability through a transition to an excitonic insulator state. By gathering the latest quantitative information about the bandstructure parameters from ARPES and performing a self-consistent Hartree-Fock calculation as a function of doping and temperature, we demonstrate that electron-electron interactions alone can explain very well the variation of T_c with electron doping seen in recent experiments up to densities where the superconducting dome emerges. In addition, the renormalized bandstructure predicted by our model provides a consistent interpretation for the development of partial gaps and the changes in the nature of charge carriers that are known, experimentally, to take place near T_c .

¹This work was supported by the Singapore National Research Foundation under grant NRF-CRP6-2010-05.

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Date submitted: 10 Nov 2016

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