

Electronic Structure and Enhanced Charge-Density Wave Order of Monolayer VSe₂

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How the interacting electronic states and phases of layered transition-metal dichalcogenides evolve when thinned to the single-layer limit is a key open question in the study of two-dimensional materials. Here, we use angle-resolved photoemission to investigate the electronic structure of monolayer VSe₂ grown on bi-layer graphene/SiC. While the global electronic structure is similar to that of bulk VSe₂, we show that, for the monolayer, pronounced energy gaps develop over the entire Fermi surface with decreasing temperature below $T_c = 140 \pm 5$ K, concomitant with the emergence of charge-order superstructures evident in low-energy electron diffraction. These observations point to a charge-density wave instability in the monolayer which is strongly enhanced over that of the bulk. Moreover, our measurements of both the electronic structure and of x-ray magnetic circular dichroism reveal no signatures of a ferromagnetic ordering, in contrast to the results of a recent experimental study as well as expectations from density-functional theory. Our study thus points to a delicate balance that can be realised between competing interacting states and phases in monolayer transition-metal dichalcogenides.

Keywords: VSe₂, charge-density wave, transition-metal dichalcogenide, monolayer

Control over materials thickness down to the single-atom scale has emerged as a powerful tuning parameter for manipulating not only the single-particle band structures of solids, but increasingly also their interacting electronic states and phases.¹⁻⁷ A particularly attractive materials system in which to explore this is the transition-metal dichalcogenides (TMDs), both because of their naturally-layered van der Waals structures as well as the wide variety of materials properties which they are known to host.⁴⁻¹³ These include much-studied charge-density wave (CDW) states¹⁴⁻¹⁸ which exhibit an intricate interplay with superconductivity in several TMDs.¹⁹⁻²² Yet, a consistent picture is still to emerge over how their charge-ordered states evolve when reducing materials thickness down to a single monolayer.²³⁻²⁹

In part, this reflects an intrinsic competition, whereby the microscopic interactions which drive such phase formation and the fluctuations which destabilise it are both expected to become strengthened in the two-dimensional limit as compared to their bulk three-dimensional counterparts. Here, we investigate VSe₂ as a particularly attractive candidate system in which to probe such phenomenology. It is known to host a CDW in the bulk, with an onset temperature of $T_c \approx 110$ K.^{15,30} Despite its simple layered structure (Fig. 1(a)), the bulk order-

ing wavevector $\mathbf{q}_{\text{CDW}} = (1/4, 1/4, \sim 1/3)$ has a significant component in the out-of-plane direction,^{15,30} which has been attributed to a nesting of the strongly three-dimensional Fermi surface at this wavevector.³¹ Reducing the material thickness to a single monolayer (ML), where the electronic structure must become strictly two-dimensional, could therefore be expected to have a major influence on the charge order in VSe₂. Studies of multi-layer exfoliated flakes have so far indicated both a strengthening and suppression of its CDW with reducing thickness,^{23,32,33} necessitating further studies in the true monolayer limit.

Moreover, first-principles calculations have consistently predicted that a robust ferromagnetic order should emerge for monolayer VSe₂, with a pronounced exchange splitting of the near- E_F electronic states in the 1T polymorph of more than 500 meV.^{32,34} A very recent experimental report that such a ferromagnetic state persists up to room temperature in monolayer VSe₂³⁵ raised the tantalising prospect that this system could form one of the emerging class of 2D magnets.^{36,37} There are, however, a number of critical unexplained features such as a reported magnetisation as high as 15 μ_B per vanadium, motivating further investigation of this putative ferromagnetic state.

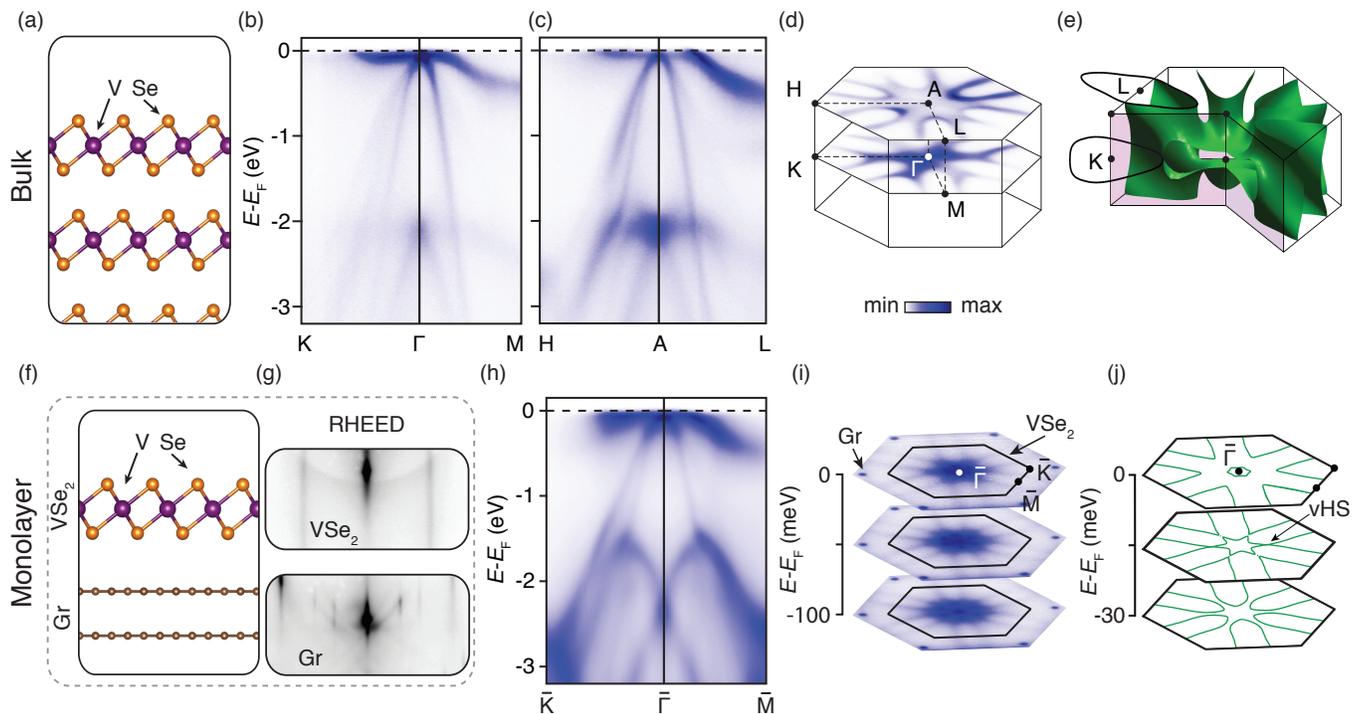


FIG. 1. Normal-state electronic structure of bulk and monolayer VSe_2 . (a) $1T$ crystal structure of bulk VSe_2 , and (b,c) its normal-state electronic structure ($T \approx 170$ K) measured along the (b) $\text{K} - \Gamma - \text{M}$ ($k_z \approx 0$, $h\nu = 92.5$ eV) and (c) $\text{H} - \text{A} - \text{L}$ ($k_z \approx \pi/c$, $h\nu = 110$ eV) directions of the bulk Brillouin zone. (d) Corresponding Fermi surfaces measured in the $\text{K} - \Gamma - \text{M}$ and $\text{H} - \text{A} - \text{L}$ planes and (e) calculated DFT Fermi surface throughout the three-dimensional Brillouin zone. (f) Crystal structure of VSe_2 /bilayer graphene (Gr) heterostructure and (g) RHEED measured along the $[1\bar{1}00]$ direction of the graphene substrate (bottom) and following growth of ML VSe_2 (top). (h) Electronic structure ($T = 170$ K) of monolayer VSe_2 measured along the $\bar{\text{K}} - \bar{\Gamma} - \bar{\text{M}}$ direction ($h\nu = 21.2$ eV). (i,j) Corresponding (i) measured ($h\nu = 110$ eV) and (j) calculated Fermi surface and near- E_F constant energy contours of monolayer VSe_2 , revealing the close proximity of the van Hove singularity to the Fermi level.

In this work, we synthesise monolayer VSe_2 films on both bilayer graphene/SiC and highly oriented pyrolytic graphite (HOPG) substrates using molecular-beam epitaxy (see Methods). We use both *in situ* and synchrotron-based angle-resolved photoemission spectroscopy (ARPES) to directly probe their temperature-dependent electronic structure, and search for ferromagnetic order from x-ray magnetic circular dichroism (XMCD). Our measurements indicate no ferromagnetism down to 10 K. Instead they reveal that a charge-density wave which gaps the entire high-temperature Fermi surface is the dominant instability at low temperatures in monolayer VSe_2 .

Figure 1 summarises the normal-state electronic structure of bulk and monolayer VSe_2 from our ARPES measurements of single crystal samples and epitaxial monolayers, respectively. Both the bulk and monolayer samples host a qualitatively similar electronic structure. The Fermi surface is formed from a relatively weakly-dispersive V $3d$ -electron-derived band.³⁸ An additional set of hole-like bands, derived from the Se $4p$ orbitals, disperse steeply down from the Γ -point into the lower-

lying valence bands, with their band maximum situated 65 meV below E_F .

In bulk, the Fermi surface of VSe_2 is known to be three-dimensional.³¹ Consistent with this, we find subtle but important differences in the electronic structure measured using photon energies chosen to probe close to the centre and boundary of the Brillouin zone along k_z , respectively (Fig. 1(b-d)). In particular, the V-derived state crosses E_F along the $\text{A} - \text{L}$ direction, leading to a Fermi surface in the $\text{H} - \text{A} - \text{L}$ plane which forms closed electron-like contours of almost elliptical cross-section enclosing the zone-edge L-points. In contrast, this band does not quite reach E_F along the $\Gamma - \text{M}$ direction, with the clear Fermi crossing along $\Gamma - \text{K}$ instead forming the tip of a large trigonally-warped hole-like Fermi contour located around each corner K-point within the $\text{K} - \Gamma - \text{M}$ plane. This is in agreement with the calculated Fermi surface from density-functional theory (DFT, Fig. 1(e)) as well as previous soft x-ray ARPES measurements,³¹ which indicate the k_z -dependent evolution of the Fermi surface between these two distinct topologies.

In contrast, the Fermi surface of ML- VSe_2 must be

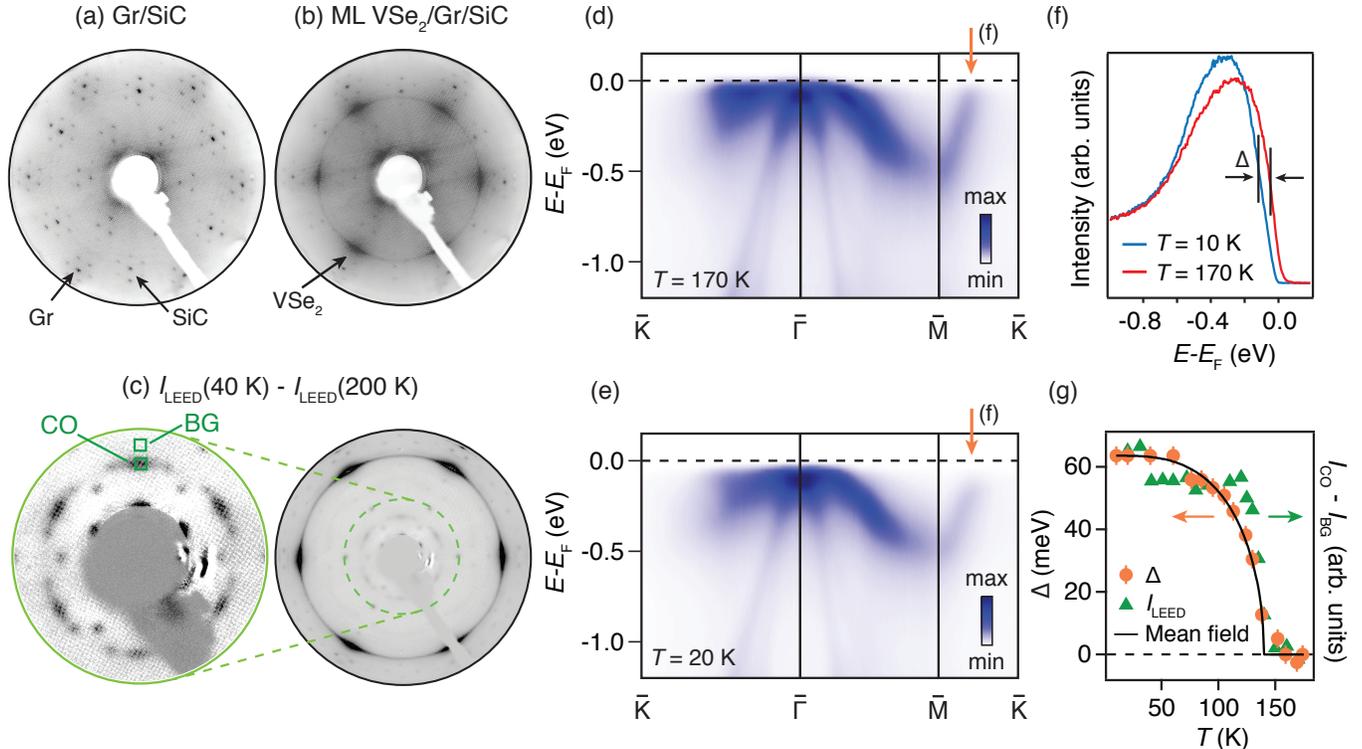


FIG. 2. Charge density-wave order of monolayer VSe₂. (a,b) Low energy electron diffraction of (a) bilayer Graphene/SiC and (b) following additional growth of ML-VSe₂ ($T = 170$ K, $E = 150$ eV). (c) Difference image of ML-VSe₂ LEED ($E = 100$ eV) at $T = 40$ K and $T = 200$ K, revealing the emergence of additional charge-order peaks at low temperature, as shown magnified and with enhanced contrast in the inset. (d,e) Corresponding evolution of the measured electronic structure ($h\nu = 21.2$ eV) from (d) $T = 170$ K to (e) $T = 20$ K, revealing the opening of a charge-density wave gap at the Fermi level. (f) This is clearly evident in EDCs at k_F along the $\bar{M} - \bar{K}$ direction (at the position marked in (d,e)). (g) The temperature-dependent shift of the leading edge midpoint (LEM), plotted as $I_{CO} - I_{BG}$ to take account of temperature-dependent background variations, where the charge-order and background regions are defined in (c). The solid line in (g) shows a fit to a semi-phenomenological mean-field form for the gap opening: $\Delta(T) \propto \tanh(C\sqrt{\frac{T_c}{T} - 1})$ where C is a constant.

strictly two-dimensional. Our measured Fermi surface (Fig. 1(i)) exhibits nearly-triangular hole-like Fermi surfaces around the corner \bar{K} -points of the 2D Brillouin zone. This is most similar to the bulk Fermi surface for the $k_z = 0$ plane. Moving below the Fermi level, the constant energy contours evolve into closed electron-like pockets centered around the \bar{M} -points, similar to the bulk Fermi surface within the $k_z = \pi/c$ plane. Our DFT calculations (Fig. 1(j)) indicate that the van Hove singularity that marks the transition between these cases is situated within ~ 20 meV of the Fermi level. From our measured dispersions along $\bar{\Gamma} - \bar{K}$, we find experimentally that this van Hove singularity is located at a slightly higher binding energy of 45 meV. This may reflect a slight electron doping of our monolayer films due to charge transfer from the substrate. Nonetheless, its proximity to the Fermi level raises the tantalising prospect to drive a Lifshitz transition in monolayer VSe₂ by moder-

ate charge carrier doping either via chemical substitution or transistor-style gating approaches.

The π -states of the underlying bilayer graphene substrate are also visible in our measurements, situated on the vertices of a hexagon in Fig. 1(i) where they are evident as small electron pockets due to the residual electron doping of our epitaxial graphene samples. The Brillouin zone of the VSe₂ lattice is in good rotational alignment with the graphene one but is smaller. This points to a weak coupling between the substrate and the overlayer such that strain is not coupled into the as-grown film. This is consistent with our reflection high-energy electron diffraction (RHEED, Fig. 1(g)) measurements which indicate an in-plane lattice constant of our monolayer VSe₂ of $a = 3.31 \pm 0.05$ Å, in good agreement with that of bulk VSe₂. This is further supported by our low-energy electron diffraction (LEED) measurements (Fig. 2(a-c)). Sharp Bragg spots and a well-defined

moiré superstructure, arising due to the lattice mismatch between graphene and SiC, are observed for our bilayer graphene/SiC substrates (Fig. 2(a)). As is typical for epitaxial TMD monolayers,^{28,39,40} the Bragg spots of our VSe₂ are rather elongated in the azimuthal direction (Fig. 2(b)), indicating some rotational disorder due to the weak substrate-overlayer interaction. Their intensity is, however, strongly peaked in the direction parallel to the Bragg spots of the graphene lattice, indicating that they retain a good overall epitaxial registry.

At low temperatures, a new set of features appear in our LEED measurements (Fig. 2(c)), labelled ‘CO’ in the magnified image. These show a similar angular spread as for the VSe₂ Bragg spots discussed above, but are much weaker in overall intensity. We assign these as charge-order peaks indicative of a CDW instability persisting to the monolayer limit of VSe₂, as further supported below. The location of the new features that we observe in LEED is consistent with the $\Gamma_{\{11\}}$ family of charge order spots for an ordering wavevector $\mathbf{q}_{\text{CDW}} = (1/4, 1/4)$, retaining the in-plane periodicity of the bulk CDW order,^{15,30,41} where the $\Gamma_{\{01\}}$ spots would be shadowed by the electron gun in our LEED optics. Although this is certainly plausible, further measurements, for example scanning tunnelling microscopy or x-ray scattering, will be required to unambiguously classify \mathbf{q}_{CDW} here. Irrespective of the precise ordering vector, we show below how this CDW has a pronounced effect on the low-energy electronic structure of monolayer VSe₂.

At the Fermi crossing along the $\bar{M} - \bar{K}$ direction, a pronounced CDW gap opens, evident as a shift of $\Delta = 64 \pm 5$ meV of the leading edge midpoint (LEM) of EDCs measured at k_F of the normal state Fermi surface (Fig. 2(f)). Monitoring this leading-edge shift as a function of temperature (Fig. 2(g)), we observe a gap opening that closely follows the intensity of the charge-order superstructure peak that we observe in LEED. These both onset at $T_c = 140 \pm 5$ K, providing unambiguous evidence that charge-density wave order not only persists to, but is strengthened in, the monolayer limit of VSe₂. This is consistent with transport studies of few-layer VSe₂ obtained by liquid exfoliation,³² as well as the very recent observation of an increasing T_c with decreasing material thickness extracted from scanning tunnelling microscopy measurements of mechanically exfoliated few-layer samples.³³

The CDW gap opening is reasonably described by a semi-phenomenological mean-field functional form (Fig. 2(g)). For a two-dimensional system such as this, fluctuations would be expected to reduce the temperature at which long-range order sets in. Given the relatively large linewidths of our measured EDCs (see Methods), we cannot conclusively say whether these lead to deviations from a mean-field form for the gap opening in close vicinity to T_c . Irrespective, the clear spectroscopic gap opening that we observe here at 140 ± 5 K points to

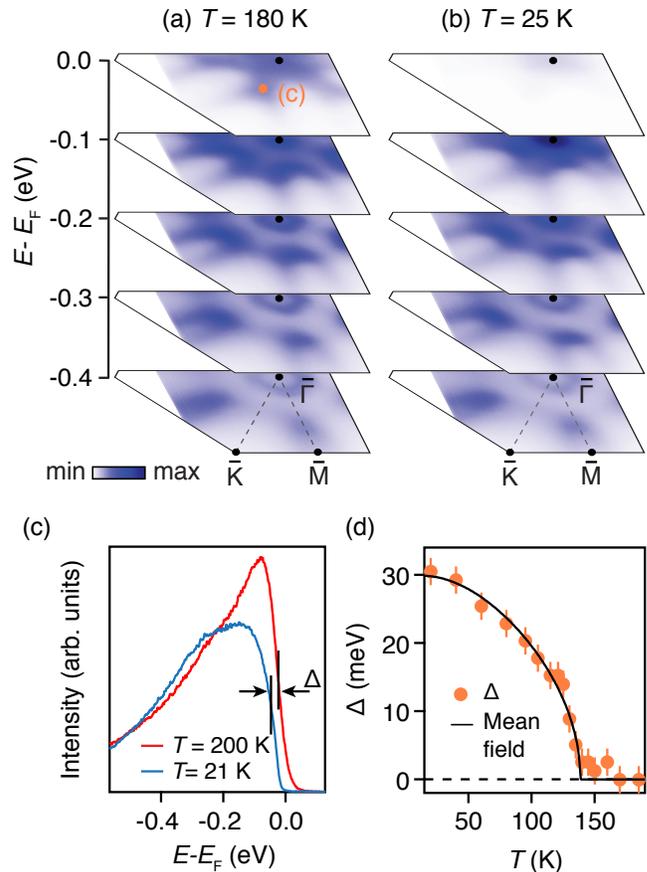


FIG. 3. Momentum-dependent CDW gaps. Fermi surface of monolayer VSe₂ measured ($h\nu = 21.2$ eV) at (a) $T = 180$ K and (b) $T = 20$ K. (c) Corresponding EDCs at the tip of the \bar{K} -centered Fermi surface (orange dot in (a)) and (d) temperature-dependent gap opening extracted from the LEM shift of such EDCs, together with a mean-field fit (solid line).

a robust enhancement of the T_c for monolayer VSe₂ as compared to the bulk T_c of 110 K.

Our measured low-temperature gap magnitude and CDW transition temperature yield a value of $2\Delta/k_B T_c \approx 10$ which significantly exceeds the value of 3.52 that would be expected for a weak-coupling mean-field instability. In agreement with this, Figs. 3(a,b) show how the closed Fermi pockets around the \bar{K} -points that are evident at high temperature lose almost all of their spectral weight below T_c . This indicates that not only the well-nested flat portions of Fermi surface near the $\bar{M} - \bar{K}$ line become gapped by the CDW, but rather the entire Fermi surface opens a CDW gap. Indeed, EDCs taken at the apex of the Fermi surface along $\bar{\Gamma} - \bar{K}$ (Fig. 3(c)) indicate a similar temperature-dependent gap opening (Fig. 3(d)) to that discussed above for the Fermi crossing along $\bar{M} - \bar{K}$, albeit with a smaller gap magnitude of $\Delta = 30 \pm 5$ meV.

This is in stark contrast to bulk VSe₂, where gaps are

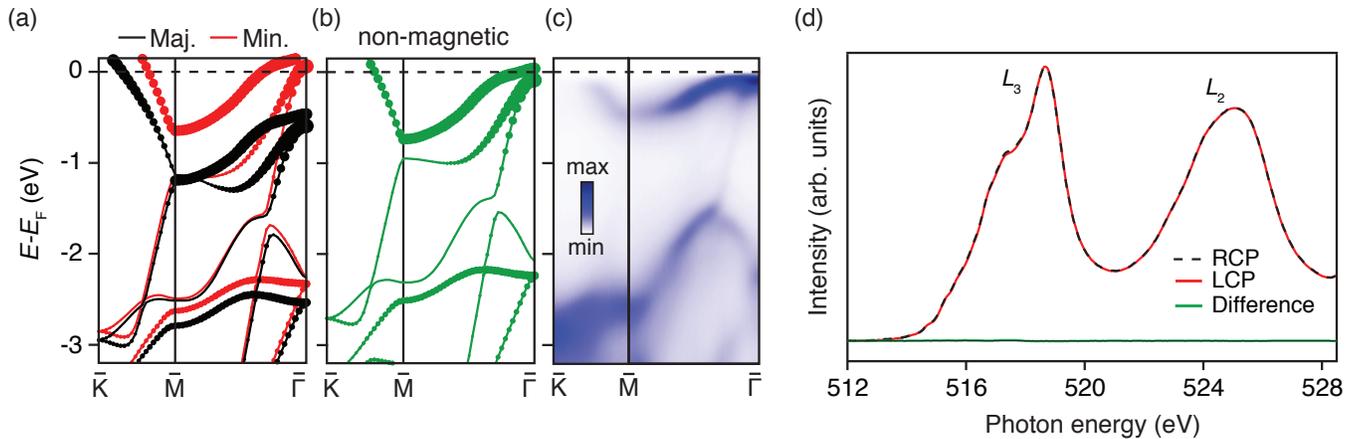


FIG. 4. Absence of ferromagnetic order. Electronic structure of monolayer VSe₂ from (a) a spin-polarised and (b) a non-magnetic DFT calculation. The calculations are projected onto the V 3*d* orbital character (size of the points), and the majority and minority spin components are shown respectively as red and black colouring in (a). (c) Equivalent experimental electronic structure, which is consistent only with the non-magnetic calculation. (d) V *L*_{2,3}-edge x-ray absorption measurements performed using left-circularly polarised (LCP) and right-circularly polarised (RCP) light in an applied magnetic field of 9 T (*T* = 100 K, red and black lines, respectively), and corresponding difference signal (green), show the absence of XMCD, further ruling out ferromagnetic order.

thought to only open over small portions of the Fermi surface which are well-nested.³¹ In the monolayer, we find that the flat portions of Fermi surface have a nesting vector along \mathbf{a}^* of $\mathbf{q}_{\text{nest}} = 0.54 \pm 0.04 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$, which is close to the ordering wavevector of the CDW discussed above. Nonetheless, while this may help to enhance the CDW order, the large overall gap magnitude, in particular persisting to the tips of the Fermi surface where there is negligible nesting, instead points to a strong electron-phonon coupling as the main driver of the CDW instability here. Similarly, we note that the apparently even better Fermi surface nesting along the one-dimensional directions at 30° rotation from the \mathbf{a}^* direction that is evident in Fig. 1(i,j) does not appear to dominate the CDW ordering vector here, further confirming that nesting is not the driving force of the CDW in monolayer VSe₂. Consistent with this, we also find a fully- or near-fully gapped CDW phase from our measurements on HOPG substrates (Supplementary Fig. S1), with a comparable critical temperature ($T_c = 134 \pm 5 \text{ K}$) to the measurements shown here for graphene substrates.

Finally, we return to the question of whether monolayer VSe₂ hosts an intrinsic ferromagnetic state. Indeed, consistent with previous calculations,^{32,34} our DFT of single-layer VSe₂ indicates that a ferromagnetic ground state is the lowest energy configuration. Comparing the calculated electronic structure in the ferromagnetic state (Fig. 4(a)) with equivalent non-magnetic calculations (Fig. 4(b)), the ferromagnetism can be seen to dominantly affect the V-derived states, inducing a splitting of $\sim 500 \text{ meV}$ between the spin majority and minority bands near the Fermi level. Such a pronounced ex-

change splitting is inconsistent with our experimentally-measured dispersion (Fig. 4(c)), where only a single *d*-band dispersion is observed. Indeed, the overall band dispersions observed experimentally are entirely consistent with the non-magnetic calculation apart from a small difference in doping and an overestimation of the bandwidth of the near-*E*_F states by a factor of ~ 1.4 , likely arising due to moderate electronic correlations associated with the V 3*d* orbitals which are not captured in DFT.

A lack of ferromagnetism here is further supported by measurements of V *L*_{2,3}-edge x-ray magnetic circular dichroism (XMCD) from our monolayer VSe₂ samples, shown in Fig. 4(d). XMCD is a sensitive element-specific probe of magnetic order. Despite this, we find negligible dichroism either when measured in an applied magnetic field of 9 T or when measured in remanence, and at temperatures of 300 K or 100 K (Fig. 4(d)). This directly rules out any ferromagnetic order of monolayer VSe₂ down to *T* = 100 K, in stark contrast to the recent report of robust ferromagnetism at room temperature in this system.³⁵ The absence of an exchange splitting in the electronic structure, discussed above, further allows us to exclude that ferromagnetism develops down to our lowest ARPES measurement temperature of *T* = 10 K.

It remains an open question why our DFT calculations, consistent with previous literature,^{32,34} dramatically over-estimate the tendency for ferromagnetism in monolayer VSe₂. We speculate that phase fluctuations in the two-dimensional limit may play a more important role for the ferromagnetic state here, renormalising its energy scale to below that at which the CDW takes over as the dominant instability. The consequent full gap-

ping of the Fermi surface that we observe would then remove the driving force for a Stoner-type ferromagnetic order.⁴² This suggests an appealing potential for engineering competition between disparate ground states in ML-VSe₂ and other TMDs. These may be tuneable by, for example, charge carrier doping or promoting magnetic order via proximity effects. Beyond this, our study demonstrates how charge order can be readily manipulated in two-dimensional materials, here not only occurring with a significantly increased T_c as compared to the bulk, but also exhibiting signatures of a much stronger-coupling instability in the single-layer limit of VSe₂.

Methods.

Molecular-beam epitaxy: Our films are grown using molecular-beam epitaxy on epitaxial bilayer graphene/SiC as well as highly oriented pyrolytic graphite (HOPG) substrates in a UHV chamber with a base pressure of $\sim 1 \times 10^{-10}$ mbar. A high temperature effusion cell with 4N pure V and a valved cracker cell with 5N pure Se are used as sources.

For a typical growth, the substrate is first annealed to 550°C for 60 minutes before cooling to a growth temperature of 300°C (thermocouple temperature). During growth, the V flux is maintained at a beam-equivalent pressure (BEP) of $\sim 6 \times 10^{-10}$ mbar, whereas approximately an order of magnitude greater Se flux is used. Our growth rate of 1 ML/hour is dictated by the V flux due to the near unity sticking coefficient of V at the growth temperature. As growth progresses, the streaky RHEED patterns visible from both graphene and HOPG substrates gradually disappear and the new VSe₂ streaks begin to appear (see Supplementary Fig. S2). These new patterns become strong and streaky towards the end of the growth, confirming the flat morphology of the monolayer VSe₂ surface. This, as well as a nearly-uniform ML surface coverage, are confirmed by atomic force microscopy (Supplementary Fig. S3). Some samples were capped with a protective Se layer after growth. For these, the samples are cooled down to below 35°C before depositing an amorphous layer of Se for 10 minutes. The Se BEP is maintained at $\sim 8 \times 10^{-7}$ mbar, which provides an estimated deposition rate of 1 nm/min.

For substrates, fresh HOPG surfaces were exfoliated in atmosphere and straightaway transferred into a vacuum load lock. For graphene synthesis, we use a variation of a widely demonstrated technique for epitaxial bilayer graphene growth:⁴³ 3×7 mm² wafers of *n*-type 6H-SiC(0001) are first cleaned using acetone and isopropanol. Two such substrates are then placed one on top of another with the Si terminated surfaces facing each other and a 0.12 mm thick Ta spacer between them on both ends. This ‘sandwich’ is then loaded into a vacuum chamber and annealed at 600°C for 6 hours by direct current heating. After this, the substrates are further heated to 1500°C for 7 minutes to produce bilayer graphene layers. These yield sharp Bragg spots and well-defined moiré patterns in LEED measurements (Fig. 2(a)).

Angle-resolved photoemission: Following growth, our samples were transferred *in situ* to a lab-based ARPES setup. ARPES measurements were performed using a high-intensity He lamp ($h\nu = 21.2$ eV, *p*-polarisation) and a SPECS Phoibos 225 hemispherical electron analyzer, at temperatures between 10 and 180 K. LEED measurements were performed

in the same system, using a SPECS ErLEED 150. We note that the measured linewidths of our EDCs are significantly higher than the experimental energy resolution, in common with other ARPES studies of monolayer TMDs. This could reflect impurity scattering, finite domain-size effects, and the effects of rotational disorder. The resultant broadening can lead to an underestimate of the CDW gap size from the LEM shift, although we stress that this analysis method still yields a robust value of T_c .

Monolayer VSe₂ samples were also measured at the I05 beamline of Diamond Light Source, UK, using photon energies of 92.5 eV and 110 eV, and a Scienta R4000 analyzer. The measurements shown in Fig. 1(i) are the sum of Fermi surfaces recorded using left- and right-circularly polarised light. The samples were Se-capped following growth, as described above, and transferred through air, before being decapped by annealing to $\sim 230^\circ\text{C}$ for 15 minutes in a preparation chamber connected to the I05 ARPES chamber. Characterisation by LEED and ARPES in our home system indicates that the capping, air exposure, and de-capping procedure leads to no noticeable changes in the measured electronic structure. In addition, ARPES measurements of bulk VSe₂ crystals⁴⁴ were performed using the I05 beamline as well as the CASSIOPEE beamline of the SOLEIL synchrotron, France, using Scienta R4000 electron analyzers. The data shown in Fig. 1(b,c) is the sum of measurements performed using *p* and *s*-polarised light, while *p*-polarised light is used for the Fermi surfaces shown in Fig. 1(d). The samples were cleaved *in situ* and measured at a temperature of 170 K.

Calculations: The electronic structure of monolayer VSe₂ was calculated within density-functional theory. The DFT calculations were performed using the Wien2k package⁴⁵ utilizing the linearized augmented plane wave (LAPW) method and the Perdew Burke and Ernzerhof (PBE) exchange-correlation functional.⁴⁶ A separation of 18 Å between V layers in our supercell (corresponding to a vacuum gap of 14.85 Å) was found to be sufficient to ensure our calculations were representative of an isolated monolayer. We employed a $14 \times 14 \times 2$ k-point mesh, and the internal lattice parameters were optimised until the total force is less than 2 mRy/a.u.

X-ray magnetic circular dichroism: XMCD measurements were performed in total electron yield (TEY) mode from Se-capped samples at the ID32 beamline of the ESRF synchrotron. The sample was mounted with the incoming x-ray beam at 55° to the surface normal. The V $L_{2,3}$ -edge X-ray absorption was clearly visible in TEY mode, but was only very weakly evident when measuring in fluorescence mode due to the monolayer thickness. XMCD measurements were performed first at room temperature in an applied magnetic field of 9 T and then in remanence. This measurement cycle was repeated after cooling to 100 K. All measurements yielded a consistent result of negligible dichroism.

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Supporting Information: The Supporting Information is available free of charge on the ACS Publications website at DOI: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx.

Supporting Figures 1-3, describing equivalent measurements to those shown in the main text for samples grown on HOPG substrates and additional growth and materials characterisation from reflection high-energy electron diffraction and atomic force microscopy.

Note: The authors declare no competing financial interests.

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TOC Graphic

