

Plasmons and their interaction with electrons in trilayer graphene

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The interaction between electrons and plasmons in trilayer graphene is investigated within the Overhauser approach resulting in the “plasmaron” quasiparticle. This interaction is cast into a field theoretical problem, and its effect on the energy spectrum is calculated using improved Wigner-Brillouin perturbation theory. The plasmaron spectrum is shifted with respect to the bare electron spectrum by $\Delta E(\mathbf{k}) \sim 150\text{--}200\text{ meV}$ for *ABC* stacked trilayer graphene and for *ABA* trilayer graphene by $\Delta E(\mathbf{k}) \sim 30\text{--}150\text{ meV}$ [$\Delta E(\mathbf{k}) \sim 1\text{--}5\text{ meV}$] for the hyperbolic (linear) part of the spectrum. The shift in general increases with the electron concentration n_e and electron momentum. The dispersion of plasmarons is more pronounced in *ABC* stacked than in *ABA* stacked trilayer graphene, because of the different energy band structure and their different plasmon dispersion.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Trilayer graphene as a novel material has attracted considerable attention in recent years.^{1–5} Trilayer and few-layer graphene are interesting because they possess different and unique properties with respect to both single-layer graphene and conventional semiconductors. For instance, bilayer⁶ and certain types of trilayer graphene¹ are shown to have an electrically tunable band gap.⁷ This would make them good candidates for application in electronic industry where the control of the band gap is desirable to implement a chosen logic. On the other hand, plasma excitations in graphene structures⁸ and in general nanostructures made of graphene, semiconductors and/or metals are the subject of current interest of many researchers worldwide. The new emerging field called plasmonics⁹ and nanoplasmonics is concerned with the methods to confine plasmons and electromagnetic fields over dimensions on the order of or smaller than its wavelength. For instance, surface plasmons guided by graphene structures are shown to exhibit low losses and being tunable by gating and doping makes graphene an appropriate candidate to replace metal plasmonic devices.^{8,10}

In order to investigate the electron-plasmon interaction in more detail, the concept of a new quasiparticle named “plasmaron” was introduced that is, in fact, a bound state of a charge carrier with plasmons. Coulomb interaction and plasmarons in both single-layer graphene^{11–15} and bilayer graphene^{16,17} have been studied intensively. One of the reasons is that it was found experimentally that, in monolayer graphene,¹⁴ the accepted view of a linear (Dirac-like) spectrum does not provide a sufficiently detailed picture of the charge carrying excitations in this material. The motivation behind the interest in this kind of study is that studying the physics of the interaction between electrons and plasmons may lead to the realization of plasmonic devices that merge photonics and electronics. The interest in similar phenomena in few-layer graphene is equally high.

Coulomb interaction and electronic screening was probed in bilayer and multilayer graphene using angle-resolved photoemission spectroscopy (ARPES) in Ref. 18. Further plasmon dispersion was studied in multilayer graphene using high-resolution electron energy-loss spectroscopy in Ref. 19.

Recently, plasmarons and the quantum spectral function in bilayer graphene was investigated in Ref. 17 theoretically, where the onset of a broad plasmaron peak away from the Fermi surface was predicted. While the energy dispersion in graphene is linear in momentum, in trilayer graphene it can be cubic, hyperbolic, and/or linear depending on the stacking order. The advantage of multilayer graphene over usual semiconductors is that its charge carrier density can be controlled by the application of a gate voltage over orders of magnitude and the charge carrier type can be changed from electrons to holes. Furthermore, the band gap can be tuned to meet specific demands for device design.

In this work, we use second-order perturbation theory in order to take into account the electron-plasmon interaction which is cast into a field theoretical problem. In this way, one is able to calculate the correction to the band structure, which comes as a consequence of the interaction of charge carriers with plasmons. The interaction is treated using the Overhauser approach^{20,21} here applied to the two-dimensional electron gas in trilayer graphene.

The paper is organized as follows. In Sec. II we present the theoretical model and derive the relevant expressions for the interaction and the coupling between electrons and plasmons in trilayer graphene. In the subsequent section, Sec. III, the numerical calculations of the energy correction due to the interaction with plasmons are presented as a function of electron momentum and for various doping levels, i.e., charge carrier density. Both stacking orders *ABC* and *ABA* were considered. The influence of the doping level is analyzed and discussed. Finally, we summarize our results and present the conclusions in Sec. IV.

II. THEORETICAL MODEL

A. *ABC* stacked trilayer graphene

If the relevant energies of interest in trilayer graphene are smaller than the interlayer hopping parameter γ_1 , one may use the low-energy limit. In this limit, the problem can be reduced to the effective two-band model and the corresponding

Hamiltonian reads²²

$$H_{ABC} = \frac{(\hbar v_F)^3}{\gamma_1^2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & (k_x - ik_y)^3 \\ (k_x + ik_y)^3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (1)$$

where v_F is the Fermi velocity. The eigenvalues of Eq. (1) are known and read

$$E_l^{(0)} = l \frac{(\hbar v_F)^3}{\gamma_1^2} k^3, \quad (2)$$

where $l = \pm 1$. Structures made of graphene may exhibit and support quanta of collective charge excitations of the electron gas, i.e., plasmons, as a result of the restoring force of the long-range Coulomb interaction. Contrary to the case of conventional two-dimensional electron gas, the ‘‘Dirac plasma’’ is manifestly of quantum nature.²³ For example, in single-layer graphene the plasma frequency is proportional to $1/\sqrt{\hbar}$ and does not have a classical limit independent of the Planck constant. The dynamic dielectric function within random phase approximation (RPA) is given by

$$\epsilon(\mathbf{q}, \omega) = 1 - \frac{2\pi e^2}{\kappa q} \Pi(\mathbf{q}, \omega), \quad (3)$$

where $\kappa = (1 + \kappa_s)/2$ is the dielectric constant of the material and is related to the one of the substrate. Here $\Pi(\mathbf{q}, \omega)$ is the free-particle polarizability and is given by

$$\Pi(\mathbf{q}, \omega) = \frac{g_d}{\Omega} \sum_{l'l'k} \frac{f_{\mathbf{k}}^l - f_{\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}}^{l'}}{\hbar\omega + E_{\mathbf{k}}^l - E_{\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}}^{l'}} F_{ll'}(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{k} + \mathbf{q}), \quad (4)$$

where g_d is the degeneracy factor, $f_{\mathbf{k}}^l$ is the Fermi-Dirac distribution, and Ω is the volume of the system. Here $F_{ll'}$ is the overlap between the states having momenta \mathbf{k} and $\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{q}$. In the long wavelength limit $q \rightarrow 0$ (i.e., $q \ll \omega/v_F$) one may expand the denominator²⁴ and then keep the first term of the Taylor series for both the difference in the Fermi functions and the energies ($E_{\mathbf{k}} - E_{\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}}$). Further, the overlap integral $F_{ll'}$ is close to unity since the angle between \mathbf{k} and $\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{q}$ is almost zero. Finally, for the zero-temperature case, the difference of the Fermi functions will yield the factor $\delta(k - k_F)$. This leads to an approximate relation for the polarizability:

$$\Pi(\mathbf{q}, \omega) \approx \frac{g_d k_F}{4\pi} \frac{q^2}{(\hbar\omega)^2} \left. \frac{\partial E_{\mathbf{k}}}{\partial k} \right|_{k=k_F}. \quad (5)$$

Taking into account the energy-momentum relation, Eq. (2), and upon inserting Eq. (5) into Eq. (3), one arrives at the plasmon dispersion relation

$$\omega_{\mathbf{q}} = \left(\frac{3g_d \hbar (v_F k_F)^3 e^2}{2\gamma_1^2 \kappa} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{q}. \quad (6)$$

The Fermi wavevector can be calculated from the known relation $k_F = \sqrt{\pi n_e}$, which holds for all 2D systems with isotropic energy dispersion.

The excitations of the electron gas can be represented by a scalar field previously described by Overhauser²⁰ for the 3D electron gas but here modified for the 2D electron gas. The corrections to the electron spectrum are calculated in a similar way as for the polaron problem, with the difference being that a test charge interacts with plasmons. The interaction of an

electron with plasmons was treated in our earlier work,²⁵ and the interaction term of the Hamiltonian is given by

$$H_{\text{int}} = \sum_{\mathbf{q}} \frac{V_{\mathbf{q}}}{\sqrt{\Omega}} \exp(i\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{r}) (a_{\mathbf{q}} + a_{-\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}), \quad (7)$$

where $a_{\mathbf{q}}$ and $a_{\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger}$ are electron annihilation and creation operators, respectively. Here the electron-plasmon interaction matrix element is²⁶

$$V_{\mathbf{q}} = \frac{2\pi e^2}{\sqrt{\Omega} \kappa q} \lambda_{\mathbf{q}}. \quad (8)$$

The value of $V_{\mathbf{q}}$ is determined using the f -sum rule applied to the case of interest. The derivation of the f -sum rule goes as follows. First, we note that the expectation value of the double commutator $\langle 0|[n_{-\mathbf{q}}, [n_{\mathbf{q}}, H]]|0\rangle$ can be evaluated in two different ways.²⁷ Here $n_{\mathbf{q}}$ is the electron density operator,

$$n_{\mathbf{q}} = \sum_{\mathbf{r}} \lambda_{\mathbf{q}} (a_{\mathbf{q}} e^{i\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{r}} + a_{-\mathbf{q}}^{\dagger} e^{-i\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{r}}). \quad (9)$$

Then, it is known that the relation $\langle n|C|m\rangle = (E_n - E_m)\langle n|A|m\rangle$ holds for any commutator with the Hamiltonian, $C = [H, A]$. Second, it can easily be proven that

$$\langle 0|[n_{-\mathbf{q}}, [n_{\mathbf{q}}, H]]|0\rangle = 2 \sum_n \hbar\omega_{n0} |\langle n|n_{\mathbf{q}}|0\rangle|^2, \quad (10)$$

where $\hbar\omega_{n0} = E_n - E_0$. Then, the explicit evaluation of the double commutator yields

$$\sum_n \hbar\omega_{n0} |\langle n|n_{\mathbf{q}}|0\rangle|^2 = N \frac{(\hbar v_F)^3 q^3}{\gamma_1^2}. \quad (11)$$

Within the plasmon-pole approximation there is only one collective excitation for each wave vector \mathbf{q} , so that one can put $\omega_{n0} = \omega'_{\mathbf{q}}$ and taking into account Eq. (9), the sum rule reduces to

$$\hbar\omega'_{\mathbf{q}} \lambda_{\mathbf{q}}^2 = N \frac{(\hbar v_F)^3 q^3}{\gamma_1^2}. \quad (12)$$

Here the quantity $\lambda'_{\mathbf{q}} = \sqrt{(\hbar v_F)^3 q^3 / (\gamma_1^2 \hbar\omega'_{\mathbf{q}})}$ serves as a small dimensionless parameter in the electron-plasmon interaction and takes the value of about or less than 0.5. On inserting Eq. (12) in Eq. (8), one arrives at the following expression for the interaction matrix element:

$$V_{\mathbf{q}} = \frac{2\pi e^2}{\kappa \gamma_1} \sqrt{\frac{(\hbar v_F)^3 q n_e}{\hbar\omega'_{\mathbf{q}}}}, \quad (13)$$

where $n_e = N/\Omega$ is the electron concentration. Note that $\omega'_{\mathbf{q}}$ is not the bare plasmon frequency but is modified by the polarization of the electron gas. In order to investigate electron-plasmon interaction, one should consider a test charge interacting with the plasmon modes. But this test charge introduces a change in energy as a result of its interaction with the dielectric. In order to determine the value of the plasmon frequency one needs the electron dielectric function. It can be shown that the static dielectric function within the random phase approximation can be approximated by the following relation:²⁸

$$\epsilon(q) = 1 + \frac{q_s}{q}, \quad (14)$$

where q_s is the screening wavevector²⁹ and given by $q_s = 2\pi e^2/\kappa D_0$ where D_0 is the density of states of the *ABC* stacked trilayer graphene,

$$D_0 = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{g_d}{4\pi} \right)^{3/2} \frac{\gamma_1^2}{(\hbar v_F)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n_e}}. \quad (15)$$

Here g_d is the degeneracy factor that takes into account both spin and valley degrees of freedom. Then, the actual plasmon frequency is given by²¹

$$\omega_{\mathbf{q}}^2 = \omega_{\mathbf{q}}^2 \frac{\epsilon(q)}{\epsilon(q) - 1}. \quad (16)$$

Now, using second-order perturbation theory, the correction to the energy spectrum is given by

$$\Delta E_0(\mathbf{k}) = -P \frac{1}{\Omega} \sum_{\mathbf{q}} \frac{|V_{\mathbf{q}}|^2}{\hbar\omega_{\mathbf{q}} + E_0(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{q}) - E_0(\mathbf{k})}, \quad (17)$$

where $P(\cdot)$ stands for the principal value. Here, the cut-off value for the momentum \mathbf{q} was taken to be $q_c = 1/a_0$, where a_0 is the lattice constant. This formula correspond to nondegenerate Rayleigh-Schrödinger perturbation theory (RSPT). For certain values of the plasmon wavevector \mathbf{q} a degeneracy occurs when $E_0(\mathbf{k}) = \hbar\omega_{\mathbf{q}} + E_0(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{q})$, and one should employ improved Wigner Brillouin perturbation theory²⁶ (IWBPT). The main idea behind this method is to ensure enhanced convergence when the denominator in Eq. (17) approaches zero, which is realized by adding the term $\Delta(\mathbf{k}) = \Delta E(\mathbf{k}) - \Delta E_0(\mathbf{k})$ ($\Delta E_0(\mathbf{k})$ is evaluated within RSPT):

$$\Delta E(\mathbf{k}) = -P \sum_{\mathbf{q}} \frac{|V_{\mathbf{q}}|^2}{\hbar\omega_{\mathbf{q}} + E_0(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{q}) - E_0(\mathbf{k}) - \Delta(\mathbf{k})}. \quad (18)$$

This equation has to be solved self-consistently as ΔE appears on both sides of the equation. Because of the isotropic nature of the spectrum, we have $E(\mathbf{k}) = E(k)$. In the next section the value of $\Delta E(k)$ (within IWBPT) will be calculated numerically for concrete values of the doping level, permittivity, and other material parameters. As has been pointed out elsewhere¹³ the plasmon excitation in graphene of the Dirac sea remains pretty much well defined even when it penetrates the interband particle-hole continuum. This is the consequence of the fact that the transitions near the bottom of the interband particle-hole continuum have almost parallel wavevectors \mathbf{k} and $\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{q}$. Thus, those transitions carry negligible charge-fluctuation weight. A similar conclusion holds for trilayer graphene. In practice, the damping can be important for very large momentum q , but then the contribution to the energy shift, i.e., to the integral in Eq. (18), is small.

B. *ABA* stacked trilayer graphene

In this case multilayer graphene is stacked in the Bernal type where the sites in the first and the third layer coincide. This kind of stacking is more common and can be realized by exfoliating natural graphite because it has virtually the same crystalline structure.³⁰ The effective Hamiltonian obtained by a tight-binding model and taking into account only

nearest-neighbor interaction is^{3,31}

$$H_{ABA} = \hbar v_F \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \mathbf{k} + \delta' I_2 & \tau & 0 \\ \tau^\dagger & \boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \mathbf{k} & \tau^\dagger \\ 0 & \tau & \boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \mathbf{k} - \delta' I_2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (19)$$

where I_2 is the 2×2 unit matrix and $\delta' = \delta/(\hbar v_F)$ is the externally induced interlayer potential difference. The Hamiltonian is written in the basis of orbital eigenfunctions

$$\Psi = [\psi_{\alpha_1}, \psi_{\beta_1}, \psi_{\alpha_2}, \psi_{\beta_2}, \psi_{\alpha_3}, \psi_{\beta_3}]^T, \quad (20)$$

where the indices correspond to the different sublattices (*A* or *B*) of the three layers. When the external potential is zero, $\delta = 0$, the two blocks in the Hamiltonian correspond to a superimposed linear spectrum (monolayer like) and a hyperbolic one (bilayer like) near the Dirac point. Then, electrons in *ABA* stacked TLG may propagate through two different modes, one monolayer-like and the other bilayer-like mode. The scattering between the two modes is not allowed as long as the mirror symmetry of the three layers remains conserved. As for the plasmons in trilayer graphene, one can envisage that the system in question is composed of monolayer and bilayer graphene and the dielectric function can then be written in the 2×2 matrix form

$$\epsilon(q, \omega) = \det |I_2 - \hat{v}(q) \cdot \hat{\Pi}(q)|, \quad (21)$$

where

$$v_{ij}(q) = \frac{2\pi e^2}{q} e^{-|i-j|qd}. \quad (22)$$

Here d is the interlayer distance $d = 3.42 \text{ \AA}$, while Π_{11} and Π_{22} are the polarizability of single and bilayer graphene, respectively. Here we assume that to leading order there is no direct coupling between the two modes so that $\Pi_{12} = \Pi_{21} = 0$. Upon inserting $\Pi_{11}(\mathbf{q}, \omega) = C_1 q^2/\omega^2$ for single layer and $\Pi_{22}(\mathbf{q}, \omega) = C_2 q^2/\omega^2$ for bilayer in Eq. (21), one can find the plasmon modes by determining the zeros of the dielectric function $\epsilon(\mathbf{q}, \omega)$. Here $C_1 = g_d E_F/(4\pi\hbar^2)$ and $C_2 = 2g_d E_F/(4\pi\hbar^2)$. This leads to a biquadratic equation with respect to ω ,

$$\omega^4 - (C_1 + C_2) \frac{2\pi e^2 q}{\kappa} \omega^2 + C_1 C_2 \frac{2\pi e^2 q^2}{\kappa} (1 - e^{-2qd}) = 0. \quad (23)$$

However, in practice $qd \ll 1$ and $\exp(-2qd) \approx 1 - 2qd$, which yields the following expressions for the two plasmon modes, one optical like

$$\omega_{op} = \sqrt{\frac{3e^2 g_d E_F}{2\hbar^2 \kappa}} q, \quad (24a)$$

and one acoustical like

$$\omega_{ac} = \sqrt{\frac{8\pi e^2}{\kappa}} d \frac{g_d E_F}{\hbar} q. \quad (24b)$$

The first mode has a square-root dependence on the wavevector q and the second one is linear in q .

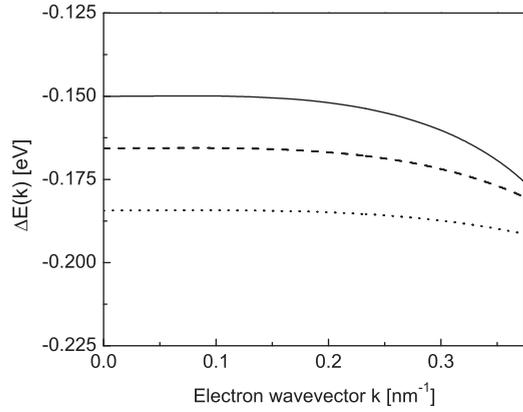


FIG. 1. The correction to the energy, $\Delta E(k)$, vs. electron momentum k , in *ABC* stacked trilayer graphene for three values of the doping level $n_e = 3 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ (solid curve), $5 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ (dashed curve), and 10^{13} cm^{-2} (dotted curve).

III. NUMERICAL RESULTS

We will present numerical calculations for doped trilayer graphene, with varying electron concentration.

A. *ABC* stacked trilayer graphene

First, we give results for *ABC* stacked trilayer graphene, having cubic energy dispersion in the low-energy limit. Figure 1 shows the results for the energy correction $\Delta E(\mathbf{k})$ for three values of the electron concentration: $n_e = 3 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ (solid curve), $5 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ (dashed curve), and 10^{13} cm^{-2} (dotted curve). The value of background dielectric constant was $\kappa_s = 3.8$ that corresponds to SiO_2 ,³² and this value is approximately the same for hexagonal boron nitride (h-BN) substrate.³³ As can be seen, the shift increases with the electron momentum, and this dependence is more pronounced for lower electron concentrations. The increase with \mathbf{k} is more rapid than in the case of single-layer graphene.³⁴ Note that the explicit dependence on the concentration is $V_{\mathbf{q}} \propto \sqrt{n_e}$ similar monolayer graphene, but the interaction matrix element is also related to the doping level through the plasmon frequency. The latter in single-layer graphene is mainly proportional to $n_e^{1/4}$, while in trilayer graphene it has a more complicated dependence, which depends also on the stacking order. Further, the effective plasmon frequency is modulated through the polarization of the surrounding electron gas, which depends on the density of states. On the other hand, the coupling parameter is a function of the carrier density $r_s = f(n_e)$ (while in single-layer graphene it is independent of n_e).

In contrast to the case of polarons in conventional semiconductors, here it is not straightforward to derive any approximate analytical relation for $\Delta E(k)$ at small k . This is due to the fact that plasmons here have a more complicated dispersion relation, and the fact that the interaction strength $V_{\mathbf{q}}$ depends on \mathbf{q} in a nontrivial manner. Thus, we will treat Eq. (17) numerically and one may write for small k

$$\Delta E(k) = \Delta E(0) + \alpha k^3 + \beta k^6. \quad (25)$$

We fitted Eq. (25) to our numerical results within the range $0 < k < 0.4 \text{ nm}^{-1}$. For instance, for $n_e = 3 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, the

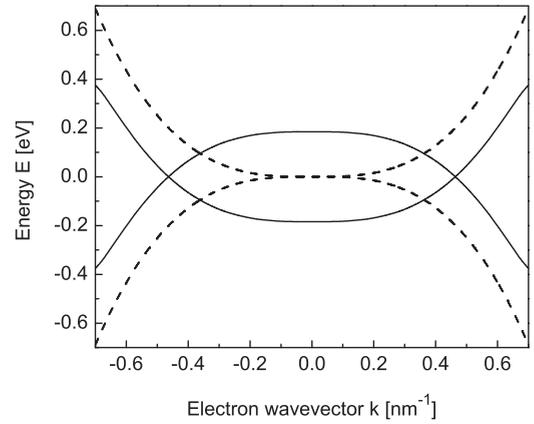


FIG. 2. Energy band structure of *ABC* stacked trilayer graphene for electron concentration $n_e = 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, and for $\kappa_s = 3.8$. The dashed curves is for the case of zero electron-plasmon interaction, i.e., $n_e = 0$.

fitting parameters are $\alpha = -1.98 \times 10^{-22} \text{ eVcm}$ and $\beta = -5.86 \times 10^{-42} \text{ eVcm}^2$.

Figure 2 shows the energy band structure of *ABC* stacked trilayer graphene at electron concentration $n_e = 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ ($E_F = 0.35 \text{ eV}$) within the cubic approximation. The dashed curve corresponds to unperturbed values in the absence of electron-plasmon interaction.

In Fig. 3 we present the result for the energy correction $\Delta E(0)$ at $k = 0$, versus the electron concentration n_e in *ABC* trilayer graphene. The solid curve corresponds to trilayer graphene on SiO_2 ($\kappa_s = 3.8$), while the dashed curve corresponds to free-standing graphene ($\kappa_s = 1$). It can be seen that the absolute value of $\Delta E(0)$ increases with the electron concentration. This is mainly due to the dependence of the matrix element $V_{\mathbf{q}}$ on the electron concentration n_e [see Eqs. (13) and (16)]. This relation is complicated since the plasmon frequency is modified through the polarization of the electron gas. On the other hand, the values for the case of free-standing graphene are considerably higher because the effective dielectric constant is smaller and thus the interaction matrix element $V_{\mathbf{q}}$ is larger. We found that the obtained results for the energy shift on the concentration can be fitted

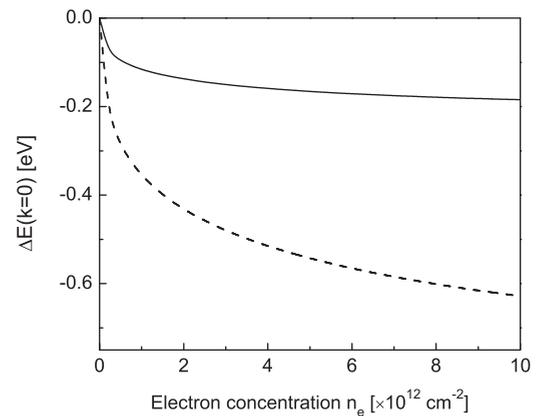


FIG. 3. The correction to the energy $\Delta E(0)$ for $k = 0$ in *ABC* stacked trilayer graphene, vs. the electron concentration n_e , for $\kappa_s = 3.8$ (solid curve) and $\kappa_s = 1$ (dashed curve).

(solid curve) (for $0 < n_e < 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$) to $\Delta E(0) = an_e^\alpha / (1 + bn_e^\gamma)$, where $\alpha = 0.55$, $\gamma = 0.52$ and $a = -6.14 \times 10^{-8}$, $b = 6.44 \times 10^{-5}$, and for the dashed curve $\alpha = 0.6$, $\gamma = 0.48$ and $a = -5.78 \times 10^{-8}$, $b = 2.76 \times 10^{-6}$ [n_e is expressed in cm^{-2} and $\Delta E(0)$ in eV].

B. ABA stacked trilayer graphene

Next, we consider the case of ABA stacked trilayer graphene. As has already been mentioned, this kind of stacking is an arrangement where the sites in the first and the third layer coincide. Since the spectrum consists of a hyperbolic and a linear part, we will consider them separately. Figure 4 shows the correction to the energy $\Delta E(k)$ for three values of the electron concentration $n_e = 3 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ (solid curve), $5 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ (dashed curve), and 10^{13} cm^{-2} (dotted curve). The background dielectric constant was taken that of SiO_2 , $\kappa_s = 3.8$. The top and the bottom panel correspond to the hyperbolic and linear part of the energy spectrum, respectively. The shift is larger for higher electron concentration as expected and lies in the range 30–150 meV for the hyperbolic part and 1–5 meV for the linear part of the energy spectrum. The dispersion is less pronounced than in the case of ABC trilayer

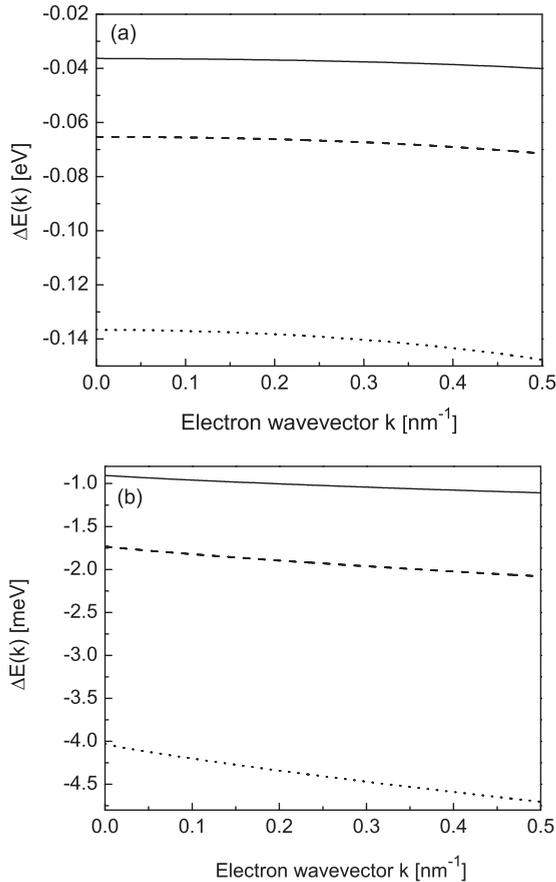


FIG. 4. The correction to the energy, $\Delta E(k)$, vs. electron momentum k , in ABA stacked trilayer graphene for three values of the electron concentration $n_e = 3 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ (solid curve), $5 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ (dashed curve), and 10^{13} cm^{-2} (dotted curve). Dashed curves correspond to free-standing graphene. The top (bottom) panel corresponds to the hyperbolic (linear) part of the energy spectrum.

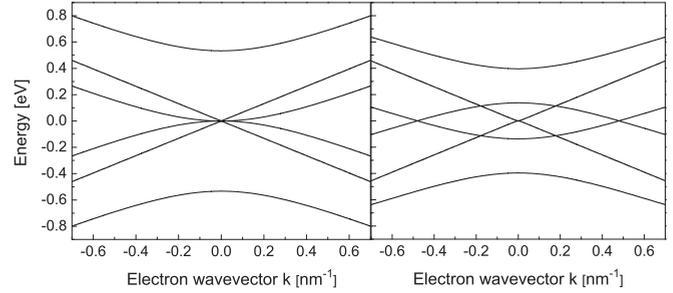


FIG. 5. Energy band structure of ABA stacked trilayer graphene for electron concentration $n_e = 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, and $\kappa_s = 3.8$. Left panel corresponds to the absence of electron-plasmon interaction, while the right panel is for the case when electron-plasmon interaction is taken into account.

graphene, which is the consequence of the different energy band structure and plasmon dispersion. Note that in the case of the energy correction to the linear part, the shape of curves have different convexity than in the first case. The values of $\Delta E(k)$ in Fig. 4(a) are lower than in the case of bilayer graphene²⁵ for all three electron concentrations. The same holds true for the linear part of the spectrum, Fig. 4(b), where the values are considerably lower.³⁴ One of the reasons is that the Fermi energy is determined by the electron concentration in trilayer structure as a whole, which is distributed over two bands and has in general lower values.

Figure 5 shows the energy band structure of ABA stacked trilayer graphene when the interaction between electrons and plasmons are taken into account (right panel) and in the absence of this interaction (left panel). The electron concentration is taken to be $n_e = 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ ($E_F = 0.6 \text{ eV}$). It consists of two groups of branches one belonging to the linear part of the spectrum and the second to the hyperbolic part. The linear part is barely shifted from the unperturbed part, since the values of the energy shift are of order of several meV [see Fig. 4(b)].

Then in Fig. 6 we give the correction to the energy at zero momentum but as a function of the electron concentration. The top and the bottom panel correspond to the hyperbolic and linear part of the energy spectrum, respectively. The solid curves correspond to trilayer graphene on SiO_2 substrate while the dashed curves correspond to free-standing graphene. The energy correction $\Delta E(0)$ increases with the electron concentration and exhibits almost a linear dependence for the hyperbolic part. The values for free-standing graphene are larger in absolute sense since then the interaction matrix element $V_{\mathbf{q}}$ is larger. The value of $\Delta E(0)$ can be fitted (solid curve) to $\Delta E(0) = c_1 n_e + c_2 n_e^2$, where $c_1 = -1.19 \times 10^{-14} \text{ eVcm}^2$ and $c_2 = -1.99 \times 10^{-28} \text{ eVcm}^4$ for the hyperbolic part, while for the linear part $\Delta E(0) = c_1 n_e + c_2 n_e^2$, where $c_1 = -2.72 \times 10^{-16} \text{ eVcm}^2$ and $c_2 = -1.38 \times 10^{-29} \text{ eVcm}^4$. The dashed curves can be fitted with the following coefficients: $c_1 = -3.27 \times 10^{-14} \text{ eVcm}^2$ and $c_2 = -8.0 \times 10^{-28} \text{ eVcm}^4$ (linear part) and $c_1 = -7.58 \times 10^{-16} \text{ eVcm}^2$ and $c_2 = -4.19 \times 10^{-29} \text{ eVcm}^4$ (hyperbolic part). Note that values of the energy shift are smaller than in cases of single monolayer³⁴ and bilayer graphene,²⁵ since the Fermi energy has lower values as the electron concentration is distributed over the two bands.

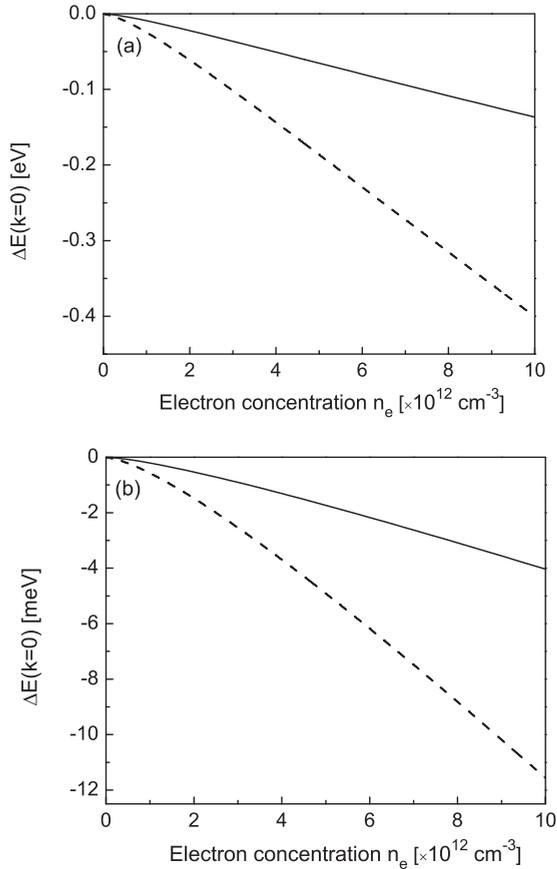


FIG. 6. The correction to the energy, $\Delta E(0)$, for zero momentum $k = 0$ vs. electron concentration n_e in *ABA* stacked trilayer graphene. Dashed curves correspond to free-standing graphene and the solid curve to graphene on SiO_2 . The top (bottom) panel corresponds to the hyperbolic (linear) part of the energy spectrum.

IV. CONCLUSION

In this work we investigated the interaction between an electron and plasmons, i.e., the collective excitation of the electron gas, in trilayer graphene by employing a field-theoretical approach. We considered both *ABC* and *ABA* stacking order, which differ in both their energy spectrum and their plasmon dispersion. The motivation behind the present study are the increased interest in transport and optical properties of trilayer graphene.^{4,5} The interaction between electrons and plasmons is modeled by applying the Overhauser approach²⁰ to the case of interest. We evaluated the energy correction, that is the shift in the energy spectrum as a result of this interaction.

Second-order perturbation theory was employed in order to determine the energy of the plasmaron, which is a bound state of an electron with a cloud of plasmons and serves as a composite particle.

First we evaluated the correction to the energy as a result of the interaction between electron and plasmons, for the cases with *ABC* and *ABA* stacking order. The shift is appreciable and lies in the range of 150–200 meV for *ABC* stacked trilayer graphene. As for *ABA* stacked trilayer graphene, the energy correction should be evaluated for the hyperbolic and linear part of the spectrum and amounts to 30–150 meV and 1–5 meV, respectively, for graphene on SiO_2 with its dielectric constant being $\kappa_s = 3.8$. The shift, of course depends and rises in absolute value with the electron concentration and electron wavevector.

Further, we investigated the influence of the doping level on the shift $\Delta E(0)$, and it is shown that it increases with n_e which is more pronounced than in the case of single layer graphene.³⁴ The difference with single layer graphene lies in the actual dependence of the interaction strength V_q on the electron concentration. The energy correction for *ABC* and *ABA* stacking order (only the hyperbolic part) has the same order of magnitude as recently calculated for bilayer graphene.²⁵

At the end we discuss available experimental data related to the electronic structure of trilayer graphene. To our knowledge, there exists currently only one experimental investigation³⁵ of the electronic structure of trilayer and bilayer graphene on $\text{Ru}(0001)$ using selected-area angle-resolved photoelectron spectroscopy (micro-ARPES). However, it was determined in that work that there is a strong coupling between the first graphene layer and the adjacent metal (Ru) that disrupts the graphene bands near the Fermi energy. This perturbation vanishes rapidly with the addition of subsequent graphene sheets. Therefore, trilayer graphene on Ru behaves like free-standing bilayer graphene. Consequently, the experimental data of Ref. 35 are not related to our results. We hope that new experimental data will emerge in literature in the near future, so that one may test and verify the theoretical results given in this work.

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