

# A Renormalization Group based framework to study twisted bilayer graphene

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joint with **Vieri Mastropietro**

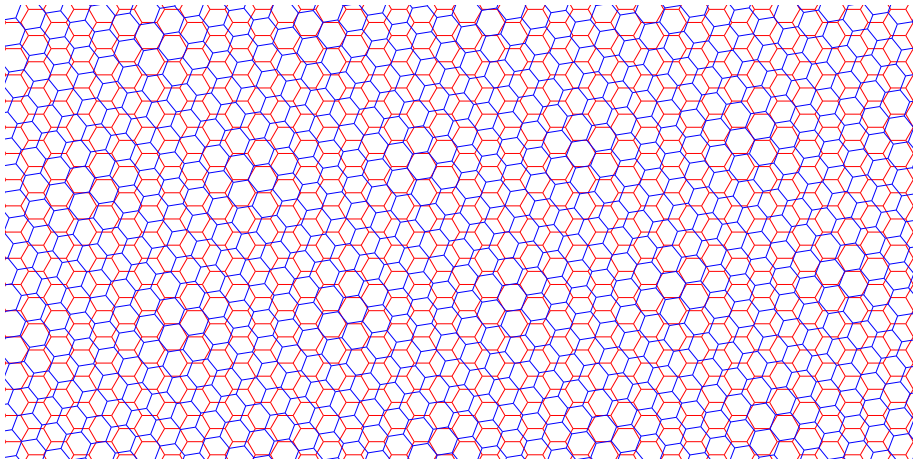
Dedicated to the memory of [Giosi Benfatto](#),  
whose work is the foundation on which these results are built.

## **Kondo Effect in a Fermionic Hierarchical Model**

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Ian Jauslin<sup>3</sup>**

# Twisted Bilayer Graphene

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# Twisted Bilayer Graphene

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- Two graphene sheets at an angle  $\theta$ .
- Theoretically studied: [Bistritzer, MacDonald, 2011]
- Experimental realization: [Cao, Fatemi, Fang, Watanabe, Taniguchi, Kaxiras, Jarillo-Herrero, 2018]
- At certain specific angles (“magic angles”): flat bands, leading to “unconventional” superconductivity.
- First (largest) Magic Angle:  $\approx 1.05^\circ$

# Model

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- Graphene lattices:  $\mathcal{L}_1$  and  $\mathcal{L}_2$ .
- Intra-layer: for  $i = 1, 2$ ,

$$H_i = \sum_{x \sim y \in \mathcal{L}_i} c_{i,x}^\dagger c_{i,y}$$

- Inter-layer:

$$V = \lambda \sum_{x \in \mathcal{L}_1} \sum_{y \in \mathcal{L}_2} \phi(x - y) (c_{1,x}^\dagger c_{2,y} + c_{2,y}^\dagger c_{1,x})$$

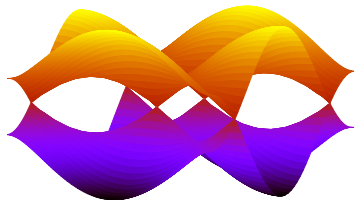
- Total Hamiltonian

$$H = H_1 + H_2 + V.$$

## Intra-layer model

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- If  $\lambda = 0$ ,  $H = H_1 + H_2$ : two independent graphene layers.
- Hamiltonian is diagonalizable in Fourier space.



- Fermi points: singularities of two-point correlation.

## Main result

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- **Theorem:** If  $\phi$  is short-ranged, and  $\hat{\phi}(q) \leq ce^{-\kappa|q|}$  (plus a technical assumption), then, for any  $[\theta_0, \theta_1] \subset [0, 2\pi)$  and any  $C_0 > 0$ , there exists a set of  $\theta$ 's that has large measure (its complement has measure at most  $(C_0/(\theta_0 - \theta_1)^2)$ ) for which (upon adding an appropriate counter-term to the Hamiltonian) the Schwinger function is close to the intra-layer one near the Fermi points:

$$S_i(\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{p}_{F,i}) = \begin{pmatrix} -iZ_{j,\omega}k_0 & (iv_{i,\omega}k_1 - w_{i,\omega}\omega k_2) \\ (-iv_{i,\omega}^*k_1 - w_{i,\omega}^*\omega k_2) & -iZ_{j,\omega}k_0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} (1 + O(\mathbf{k}^2))$$

$$Z_{j,\omega} = 1 + O(\lambda) \in \mathbb{R}, \quad v_{i,\omega}, w_{i,\omega} = \frac{3}{2} + O(\lambda) \in \mathbb{C}$$

## (Counter term)

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- The counter-term fixes the Fermi points. Without it, they would be shifted in momentum space.
- Form

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \nu_{i,\omega} \\ \nu_{i,\omega}^* & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

with

$$\nu = O(\lambda) \in \mathbb{C}.$$



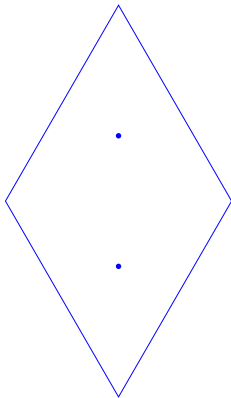
# Renormalization group

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- Renormalization group analysis: multiscale perturbation theory in  $\lambda$ .
- Main obstacle: the Fermi points are effectively dense (small divisor problem).

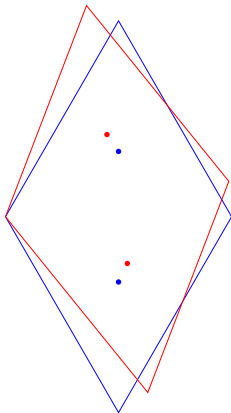
# Small divisor problem

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# Small divisor problem

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## Small divisor problem

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- The dual lattice  $\hat{\mathcal{L}}_1$  is periodic modulo  $\mathbb{Z}b_1 + \mathbb{Z}b_2$ . On the other hand  $\hat{\mathcal{L}}_2$  is periodic modulo  $\mathbb{Z}b'_1 + \mathbb{Z}b'_2$  with  $b'_i = R_\theta b_i$  ( $b'_i$  is rotated by an angle  $\theta$ ).
- **Small divisor**: for  $l, m \in \mathbb{Z}^2$

$$|q_{i,j,\omega,\omega',l,m}| := |p_{F,i}^\omega - p_{F,j}^{\omega'} + l_1 b_1 + l_2 b_2 + m_1 b'_1 + m_2 b'_2| \ll 1$$

leads to a **divergence**.

- However, such terms come with  $\hat{\phi}(|q_{i,j,\omega,\omega',l,m}|)$ , which **decays exponentially with  $l, m$** .
- So we must ensure that for  **$|q_{i,j,\omega,\omega',l,m}|$  to be small,  $l, m$  have to be large enough to be dampened by the exponential decay of  $\hat{\phi}$ .**

## Diophantine condition

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- For  $i = j$ ,  $\omega = \omega'$ : choose  $\theta$  such that

$$|l_1 b_1 + l_2 b_2 + m_1 R_\theta b_1 + m_2 R_\theta b_2| \geq \frac{C_0}{|l|^\tau}, \frac{C_0}{|m|^\tau}$$

- Complication: this is a **two-dimensional** condition, but there is only **one parameter**  $\theta$ .
- The set of such  $\theta$ 's has **arbitrarily high measure** (at the price of decreasing  $C_0$ ).

# Renormalization group analysis

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- Remainder of the analysis: similar to RG for [quasi-periodic potentials](#):
  - ▶ [Benfatto, Gentile, Mastropietro, 1997]
  - ▶ [Mastropietro, 2017]
  - ▶ [Gallone, Mastropietro, 2024].

# Outlook

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- Bistritzer-MacDonald model: only keeps 3 values of  $l, m$ .
- Our construction yields a framework to study twisted bilayers using absolutely convergent series.
- Next step: compute the first few orders and get a handle on the Magic Angles.