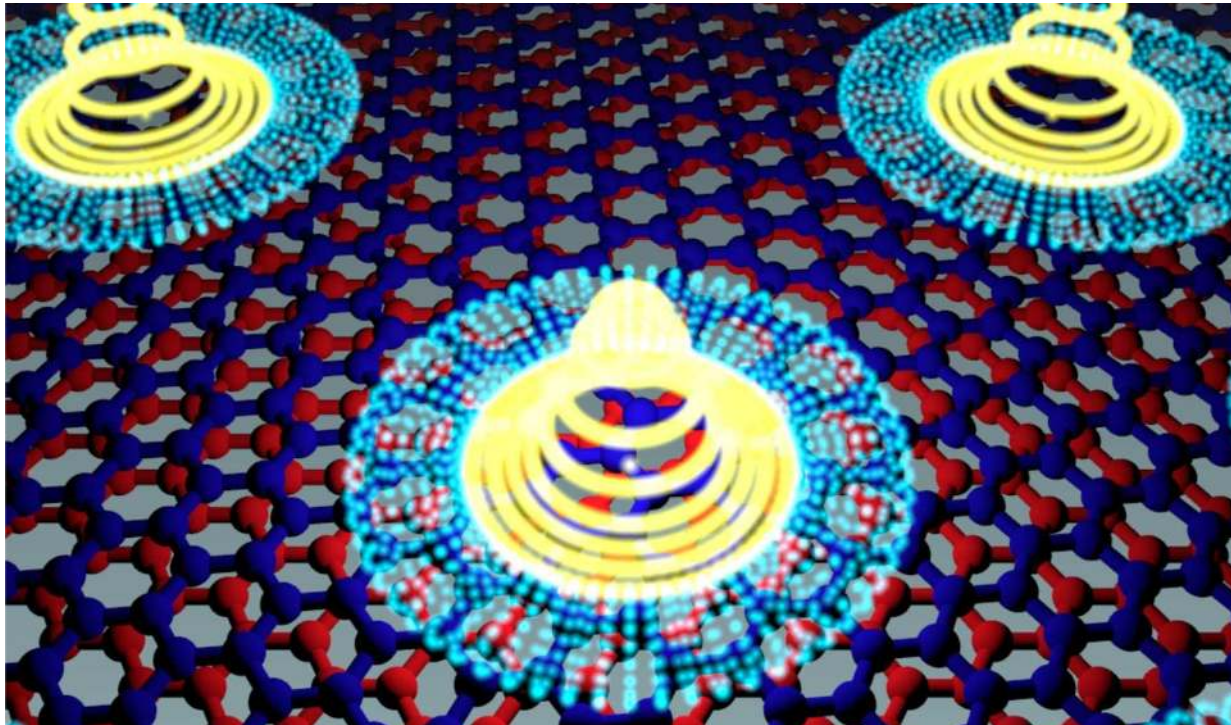


Moire physics and symmetry breaking in magnetically encapsulated van der Waals heterostructures

Jose Lado

Department of Applied Physics, Aalto University, Finland



CMD2020GEFES Flat band Moires Mini-colloquia, September 3rd 2020

Exotic physics in quantum materials

Quantum spin liquids



Unconventional superconductivity



Topological matter

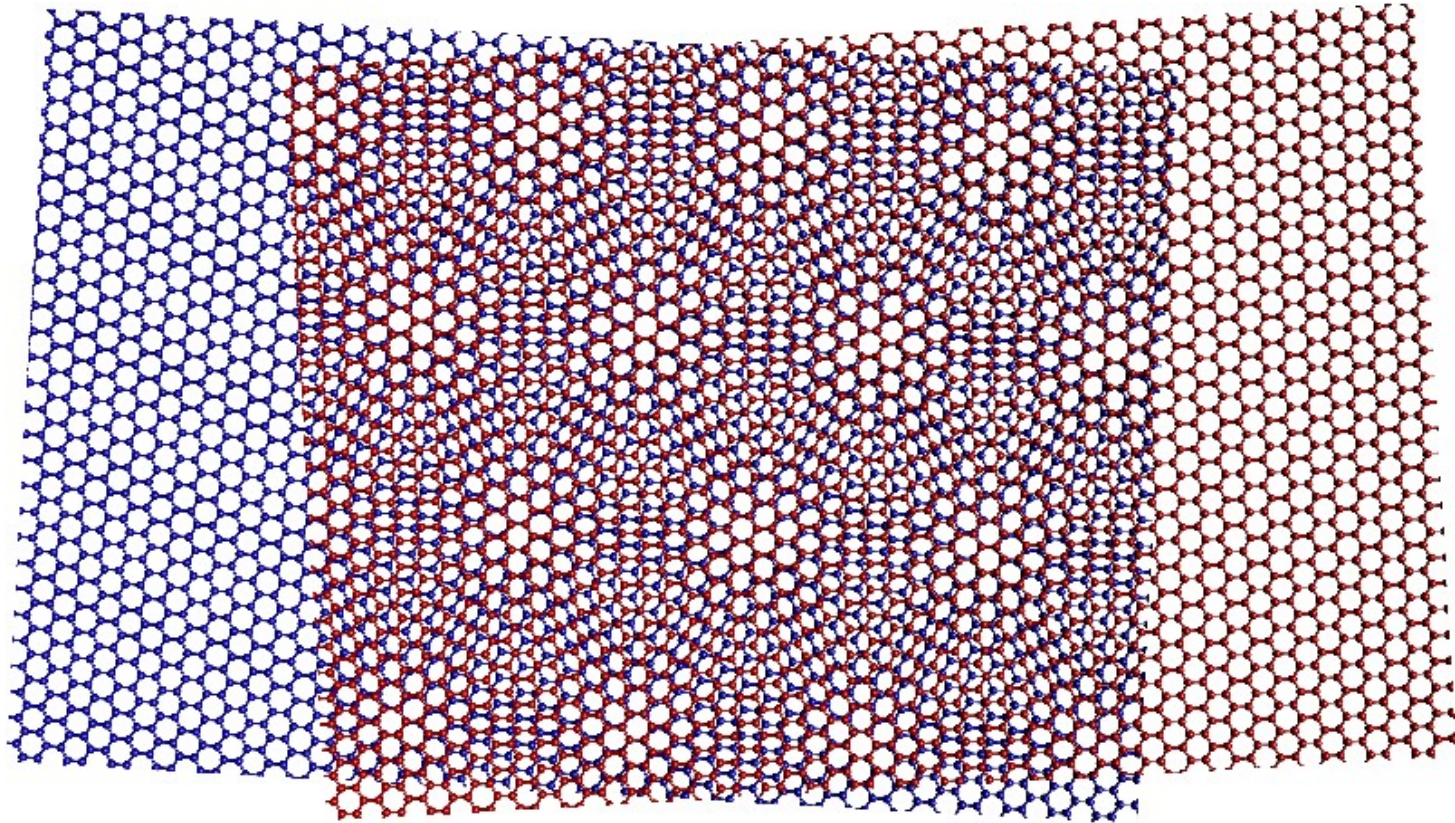


Topological quantum computing

Low consumption electronics

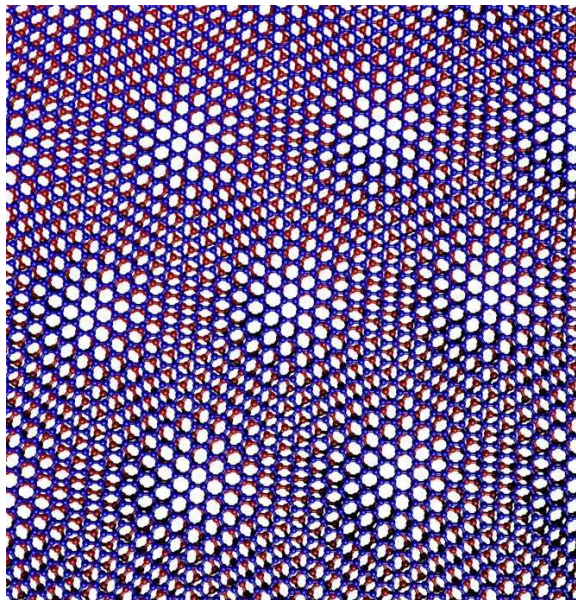
New physics not yet realized in nature (fractional quantum particles)

Twisted 2D materials as a platform for artificial quantum matter

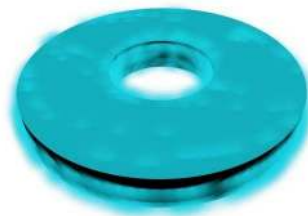


One material, a zoo of electronic phases

Twisted bilayer graphene

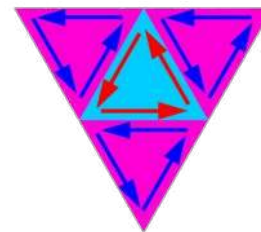


Superconductivity



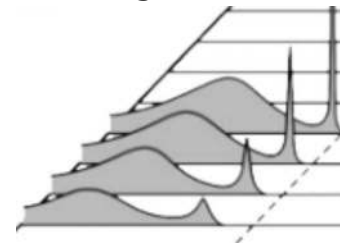
Nature 556, 43–50 (2018)

Topological networks



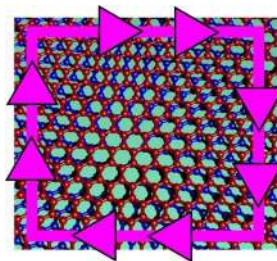
Nano Lett. 18, 11,
6725-6730 (2018)

Strange metals



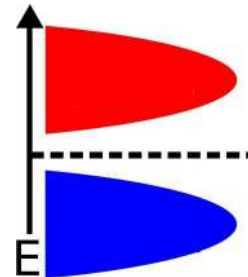
Phys. Rev. Lett. 124,
076801 (2020)

Chern insulators



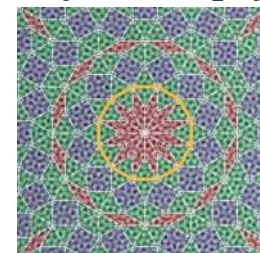
Science 365, 605-608 (2019)

Correlated insulators



Nature 556, 80–84 (2018)

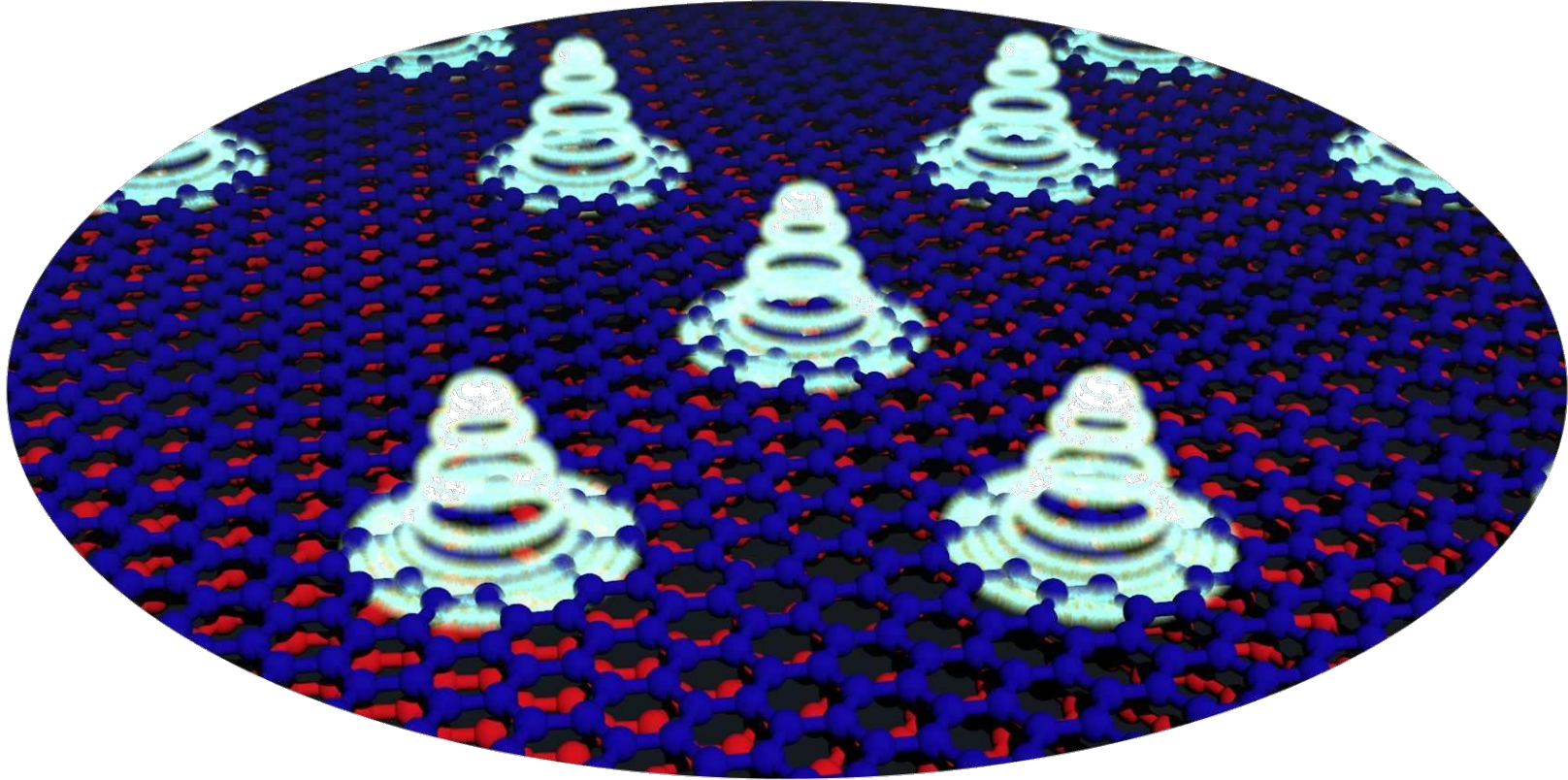
Quasicrystalline physics



Science 361 782-786 (2018)

Twisted graphene multilayers provide a powerful platform for emergent phenomena

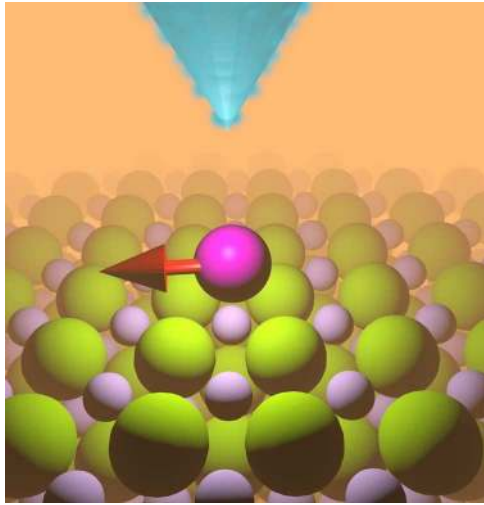
A new universe in each new twisted material



Each twisted material is a new universe for electrons, with laws that change from twist to twist

Building quantum matter with artificial lattices

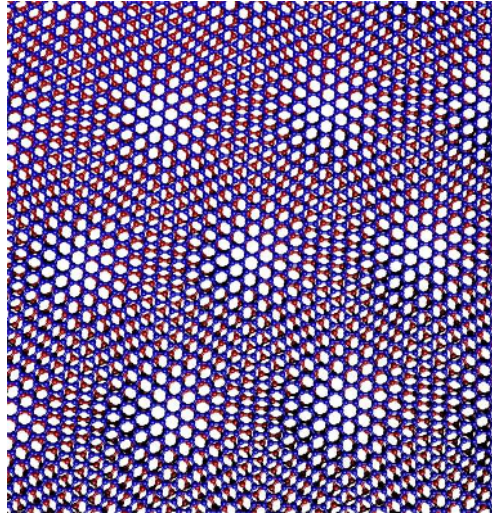
Atomic lattices



$a = 0.5 \text{ nm}$

Nature Physics 12 (7), 656 (2016)
Nature Physics 13 (7) 668 (2017)
Science 335 (6065), 196-199 (2012)

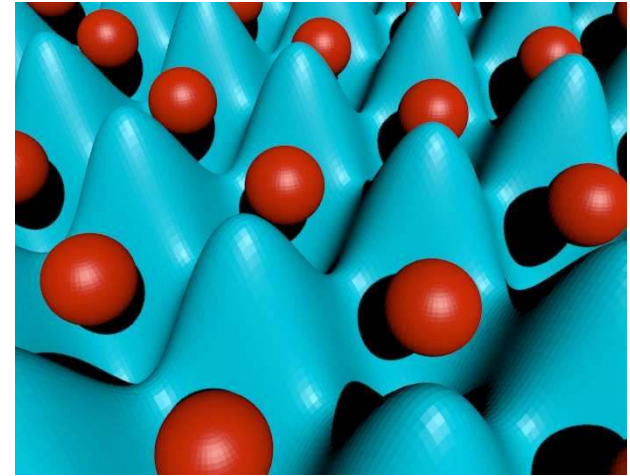
Twisted 2D moire materials



$a = 30 \text{ nm}$

Nature 556, 80–84 (2018)
Science 363 (6431) 1059-1064. (2019)

Cold atoms



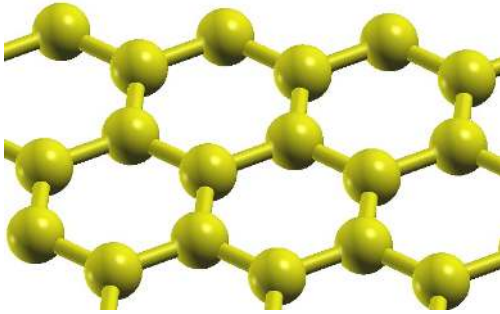
$a = 1000 \text{ nm}$

Nature 545.7655 (2017)
Nature 455.7210 (2008)
Phys. Rev. Lett. 111, 185307 (2013)

The two-dimensional materials world

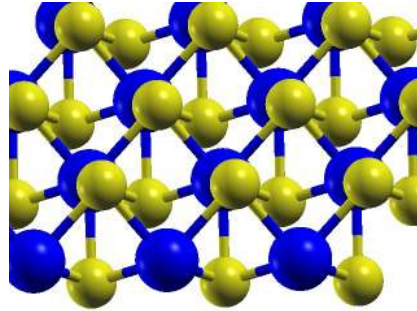
Semimetal

Graphene



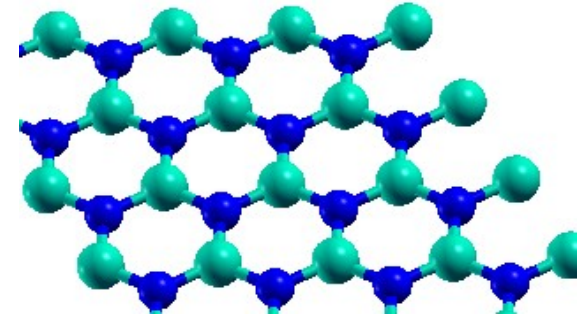
Superconductor

NbSe_2



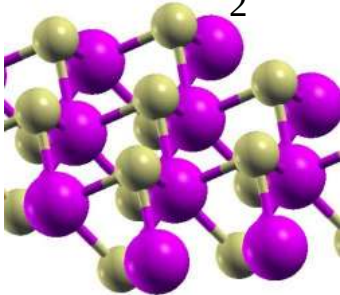
Insulator

BN



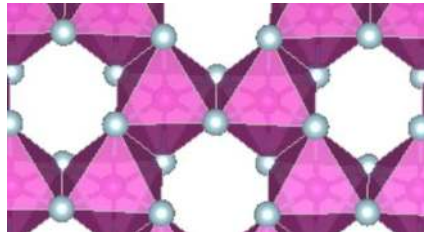
Semiconductor

WSe_2



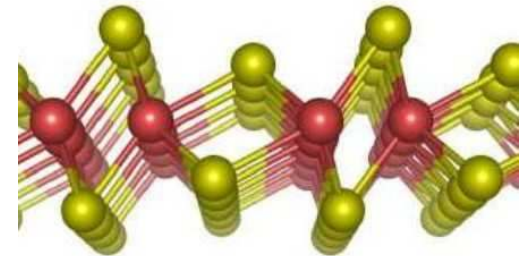
Ferromagnet

CrI_3



Quantum spin Hall insulator

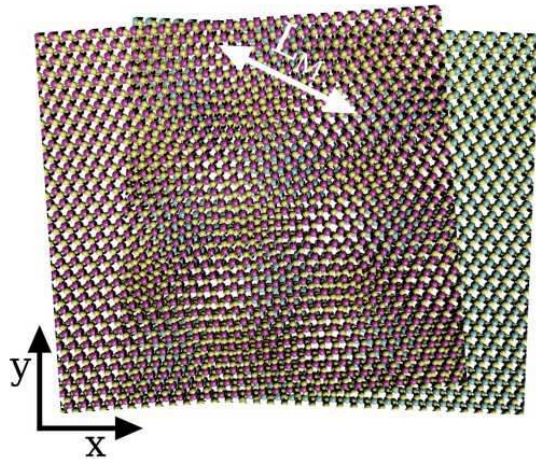
WTe_2



The generality of correlated physics in twisted 2D materials

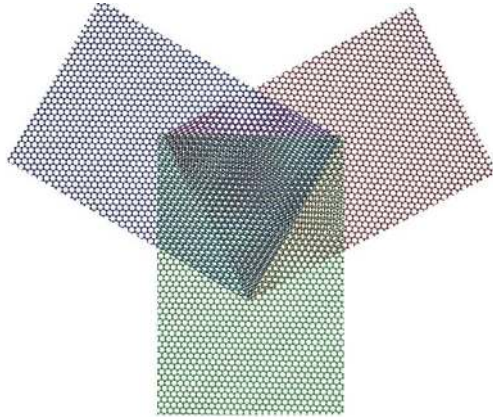
Superconductivity & Correlated behavior found also in

Twisted dichalcogenides



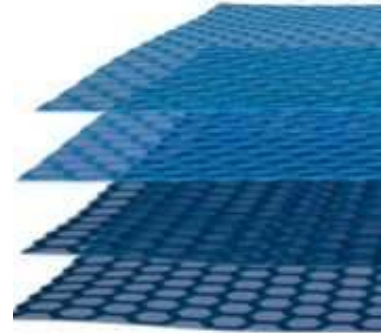
Nature 579, 359–363 (2020)

Twisted graphene trilayers



arXiv:1912.03375 (2019)

Twisted graphene tetralayers

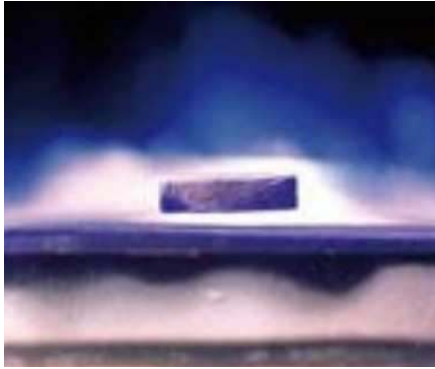


Nature 583, 221–225 (2020)

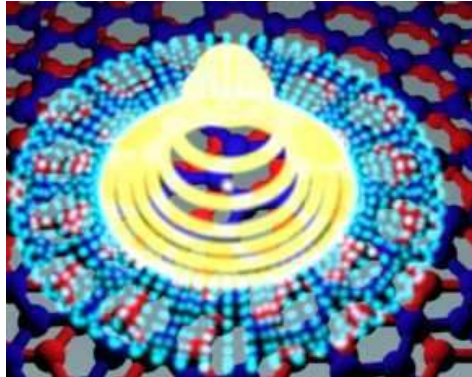
Some of new physics observed were only realized before in rare, heavy or even toxic compounds

The opportunities of twisted van der Waals materials

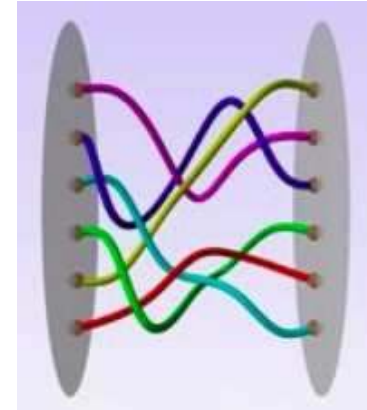
“Unveil” the nature of high T_c superconductivity (?)



Controllable exotic quantum matter (?)



A platform for topological quantum computing (?)



Explore exotic physics with a degree of control unprecedented in any other material

- *Control of single particle and many-body interactions*
- *Explore physics that only appear in rare or toxic compounds*

Designing quantum matter in twisted materials

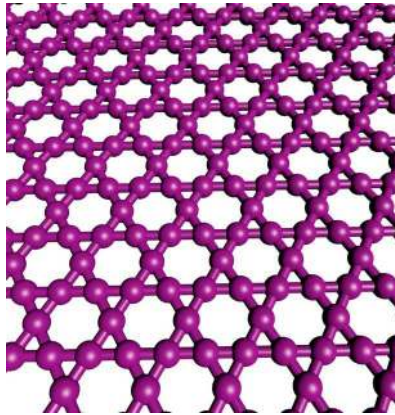
*The strength of
electronic correlations*

$$V_{ijkl}c_i^\dagger c_j c_k^\dagger c_l$$



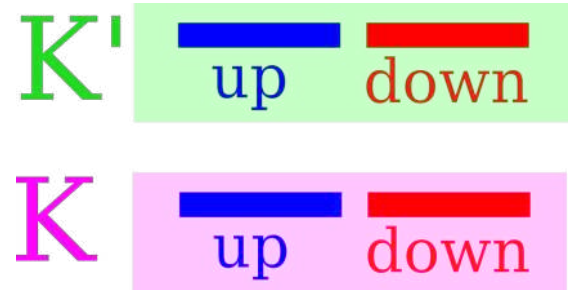
Twist angle control

*The details of the
electronic dispersion*



Interlayer bias

*The local quantum
degrees of freedom*

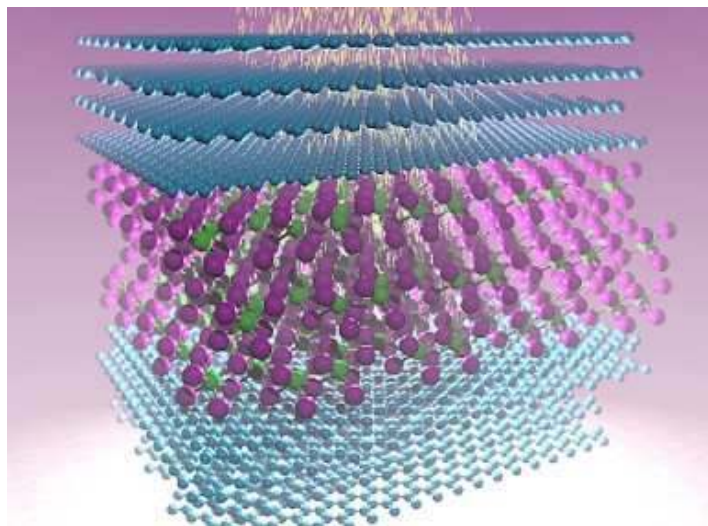


Magnetic encapsulation

Goal: control local degrees of freedom via magnetic encapsulation a twisted material

Van der Waals spinorbitronics

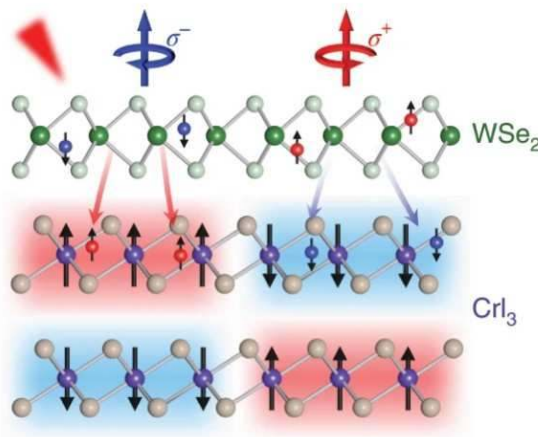
*Graphene/CrI₃
heterostructures*



Giant magnetoresistance

*Science 360 (6394),
1218-1222 (2018)*

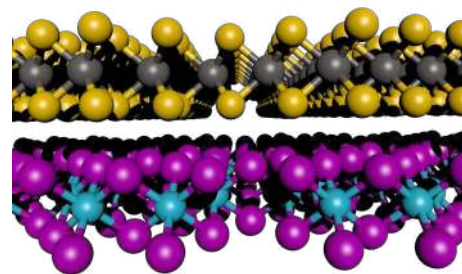
*MoSe₂/CrI₃
heterostructures*



*Exchange proximity
from magneto-optics*

*Nature Nanotechnology 15,
187-191 (2020)*

*NbSe₂/CrBr₃
heterostructures*



Topological superconductivity

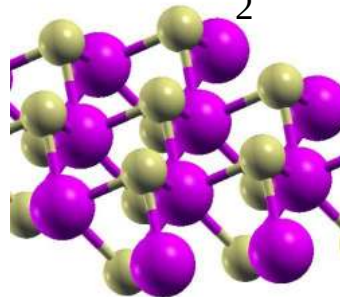
arXiv:2002.02141 (2020)

Designing quantum matter in magnetically encapsulated twisted materials

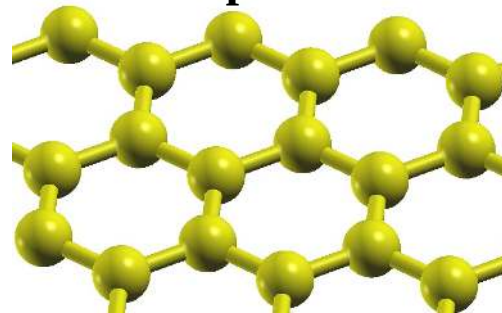


Semiconductor

WSe_2

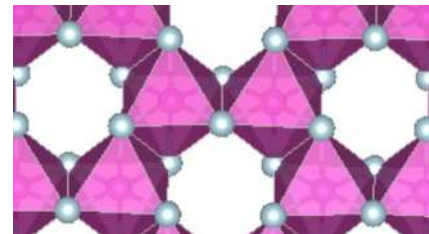


Graphene



Ferromagnet

CrBr_3 & CrI_3



Ingredients: Twist + exchange proximity + spin-orbit coupling + interactions

Behind the scenes

**Flavor-controllable correlations
in $\text{CrBr}_3/\text{twisted (WSe}_2)_2/\text{CrBr}_3$**



David
Soriano

arXiv:2006.09953

**Valley-mixing correlations
in $\text{CrI}_3/\text{twisted BG}/\text{CrI}_3$**



Tobias
Wolf



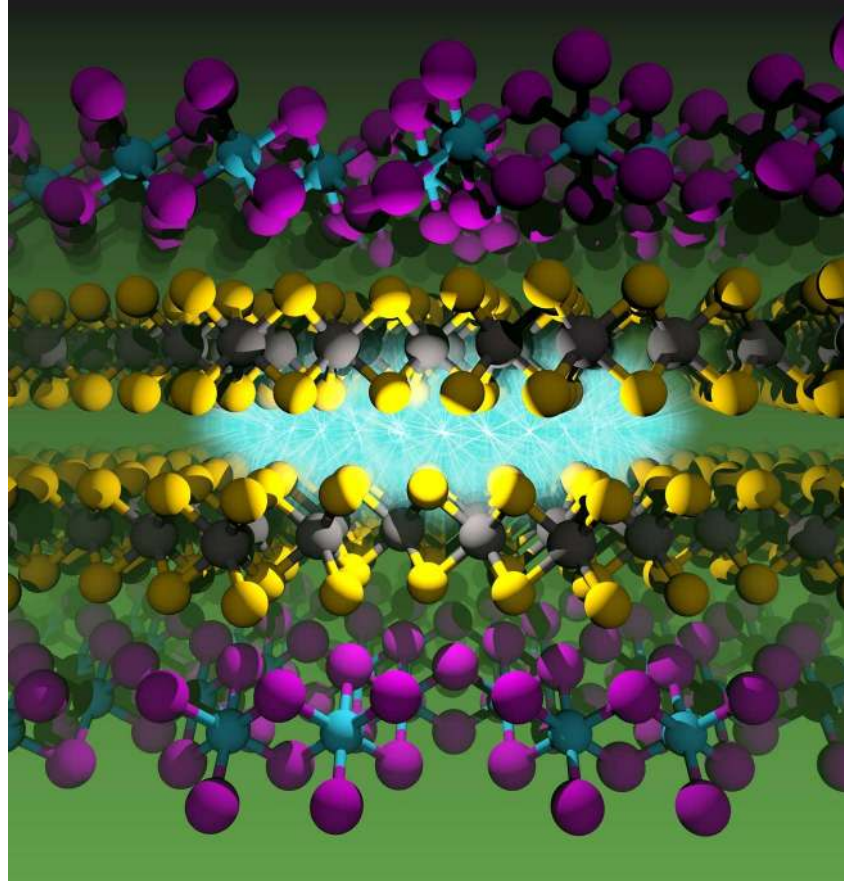
Gianni
Blatter



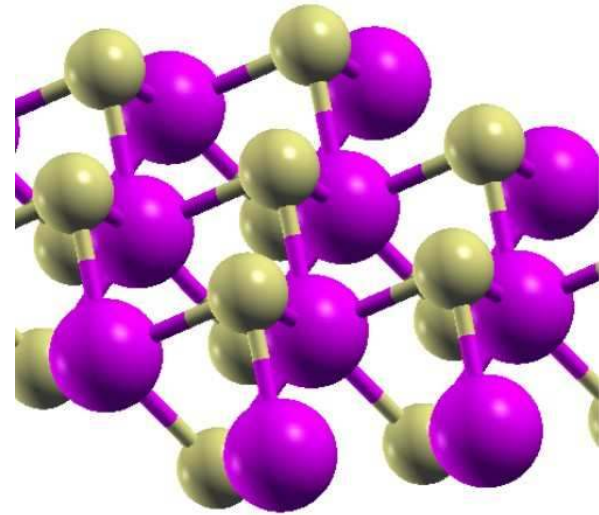
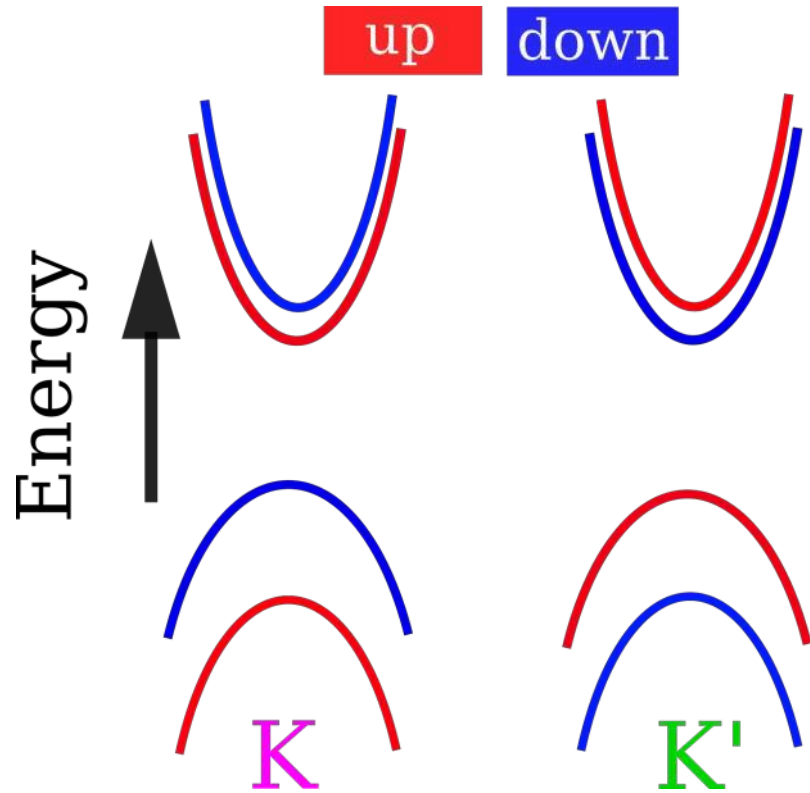
Oded
Zilberberg

arXiv:2008.06441

Controlling flavor instabilities in twisted transition metal dichalcogenides

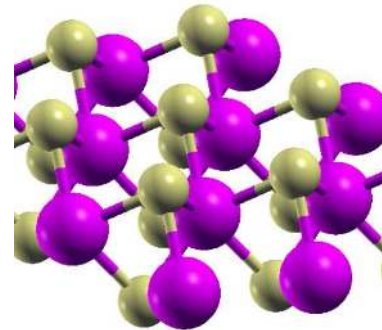
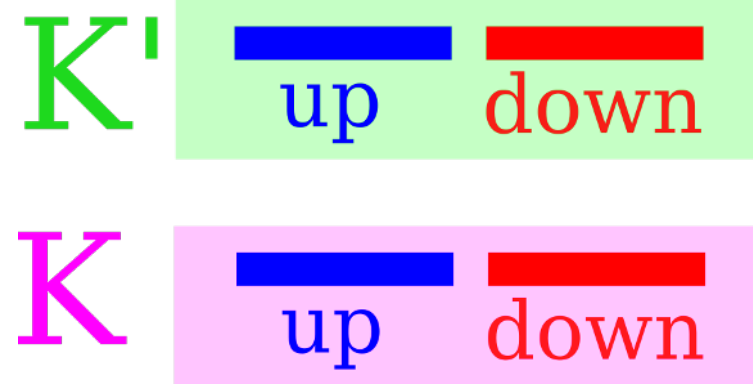
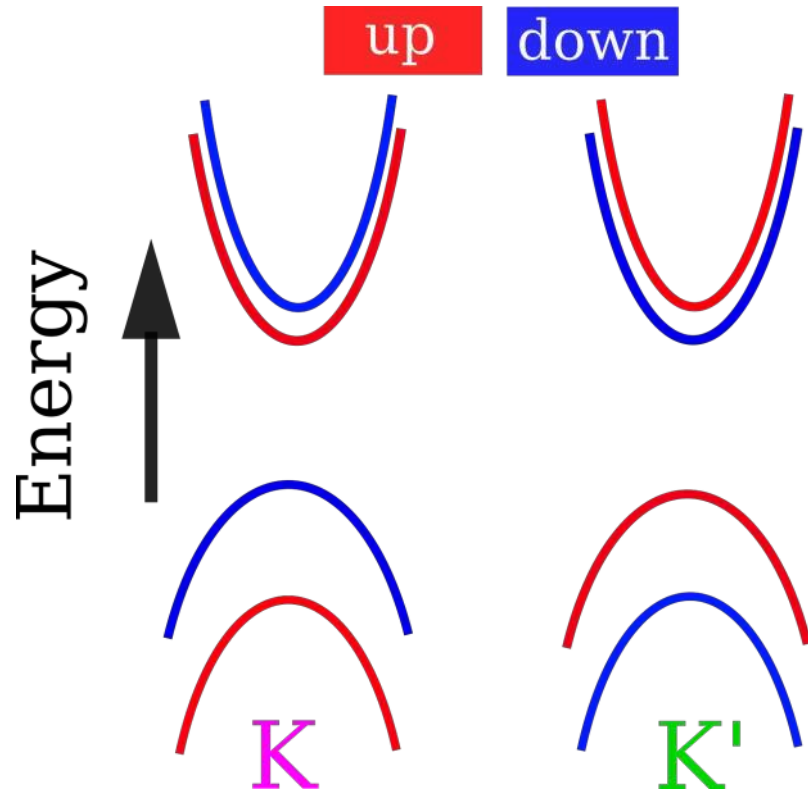


Electronic structure of WSe_2



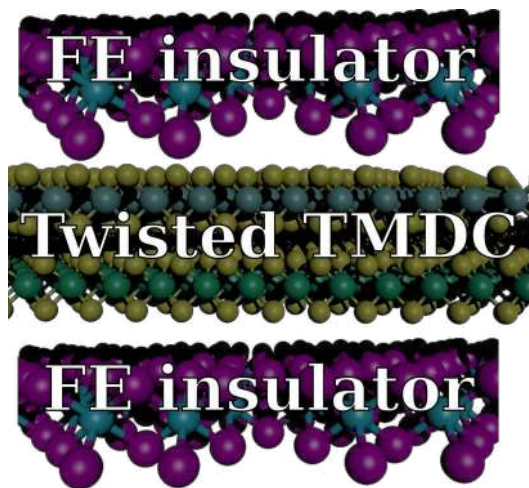
In the following let's assume we have WSe_2

Degrees of freedom a monolayer dichalcogenide



Magnetically encapsulated TMDC heterostructure

Structure

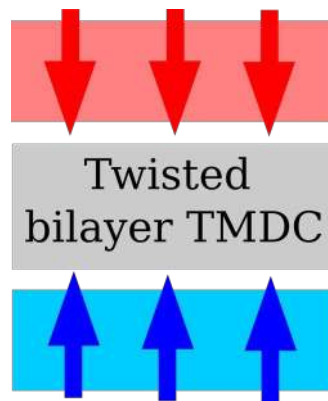


Hamiltonian of the
heterostructure

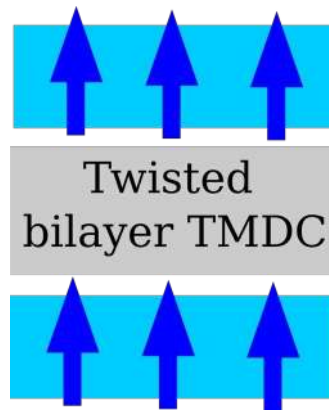
$$\text{CrBr}_3/\text{twisted } (\text{WSe}_2)_2/\text{CrBr}_3$$

$$\alpha \approx 1.5^\circ - 2^\circ$$

Antiferromagnetic
configuration



Ferromagnetic
configuration



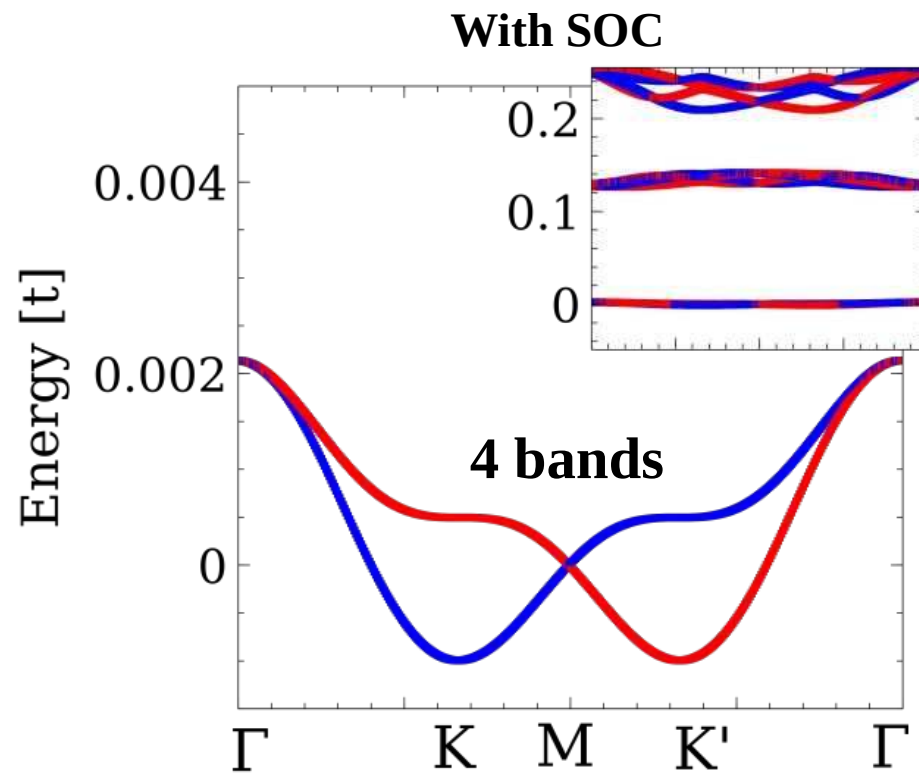
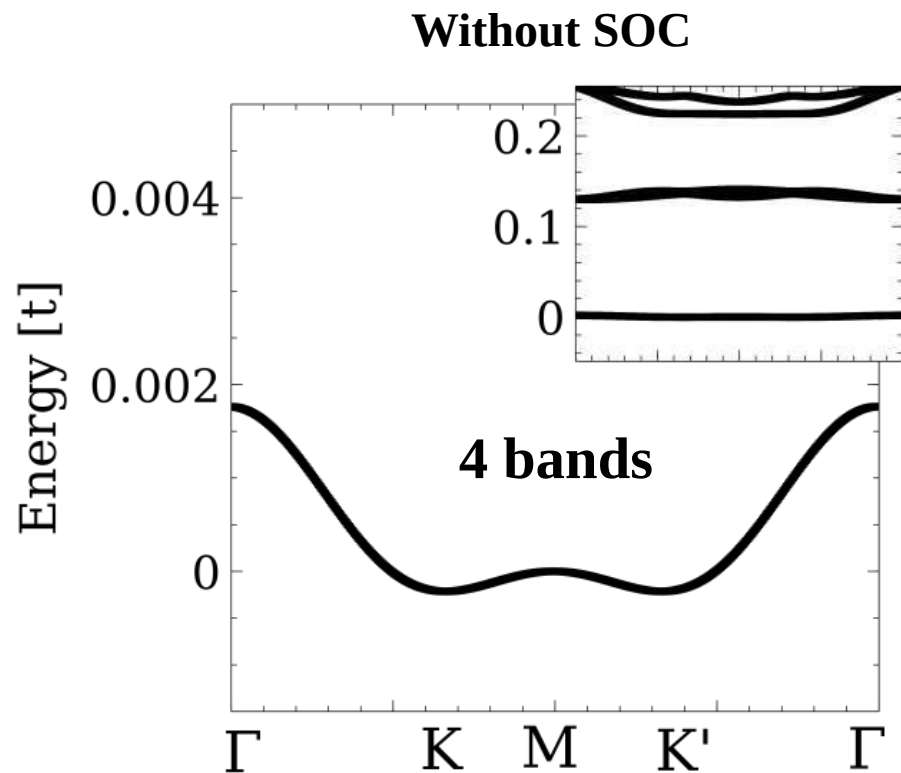
$$H = H_0 + H_{SOC} + H_J$$

Kinetic
energy

Spin-orbit
coupling

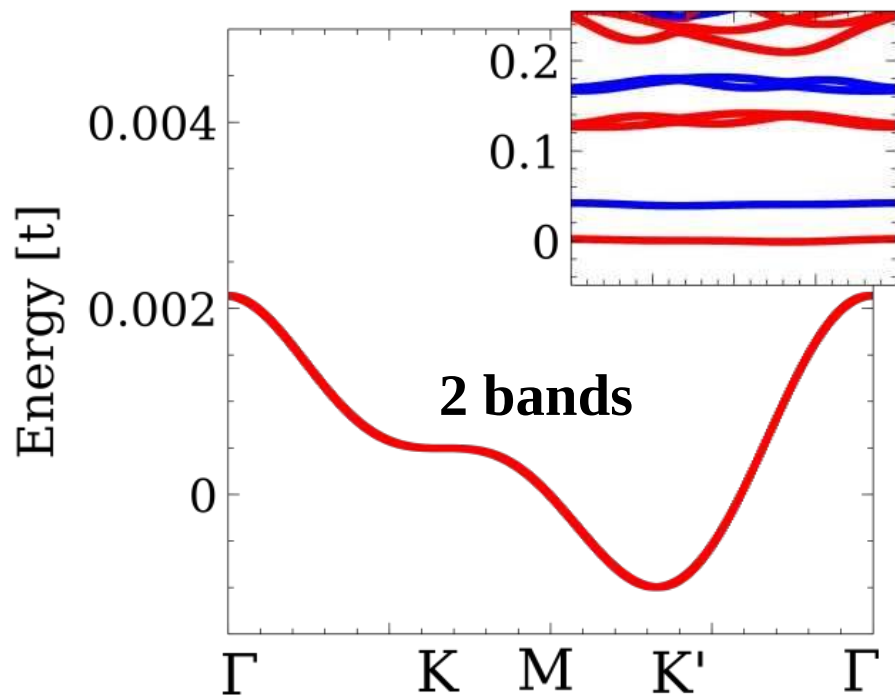
Exchange
proximity

In the absence of exchange proximity effect

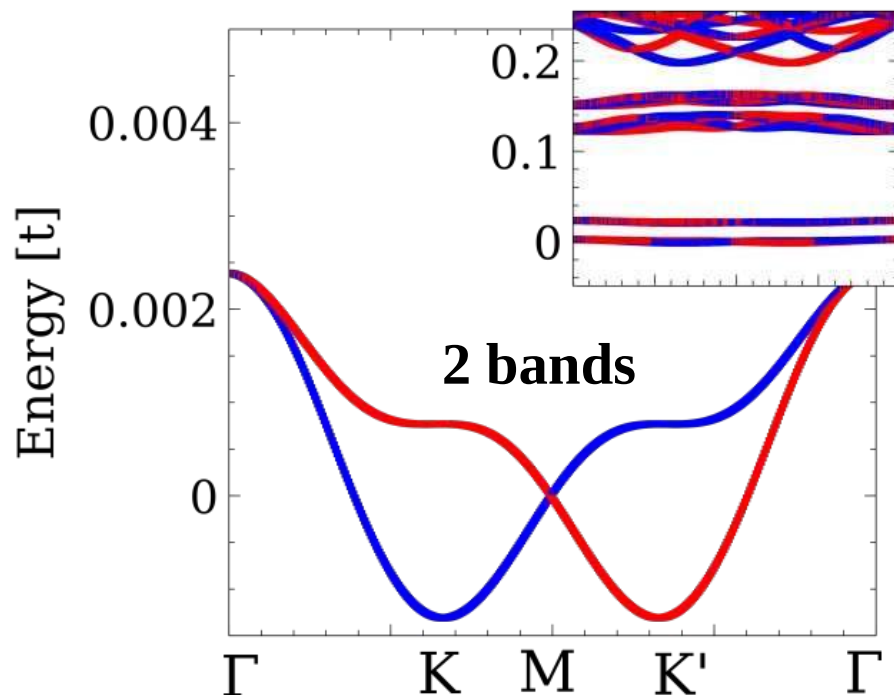


With exchange proximity effect

Ferromagnetic configuration

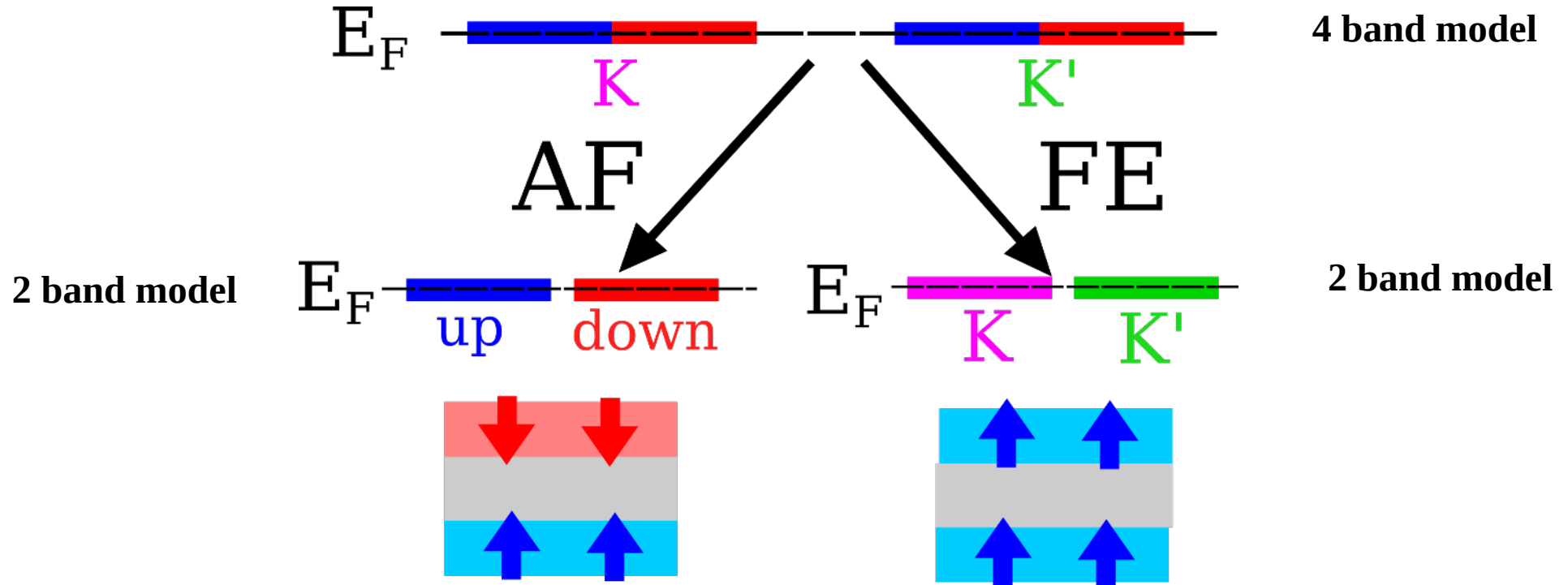


Antiferromagnetic configuration



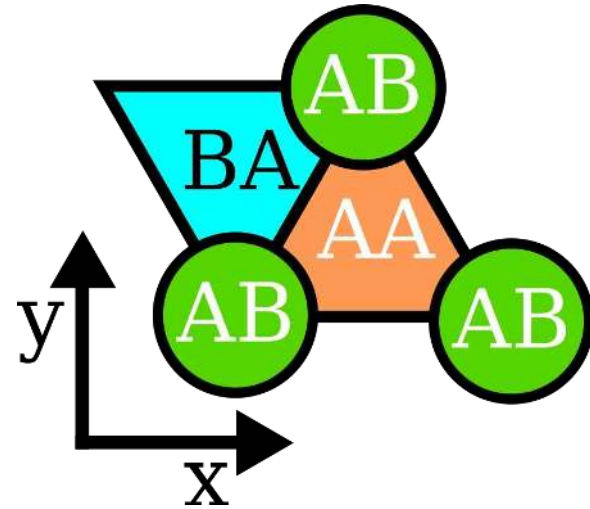
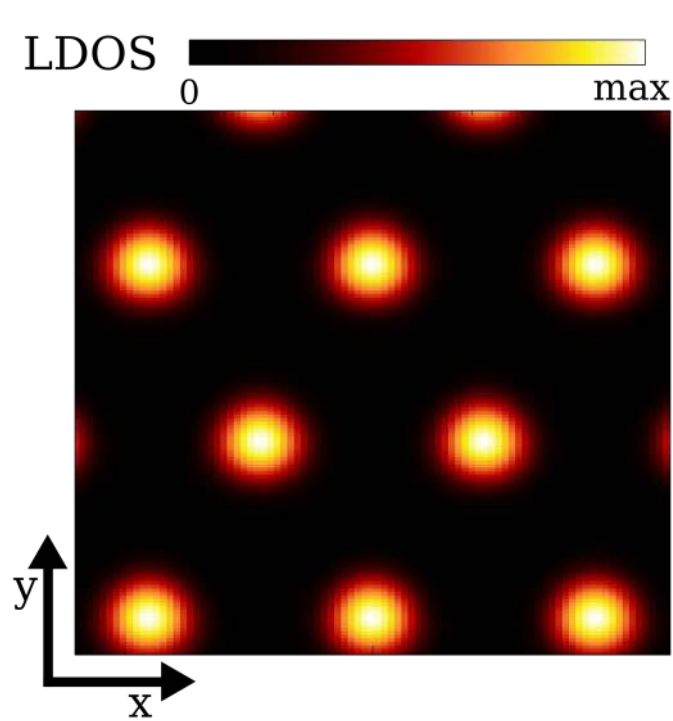
Low energy described by a 2-band model

Controlling the low energy sector via exchange bias



The magnetic encapsulation controls the nature of the low energy degeneracy

Localization of the low energy modes

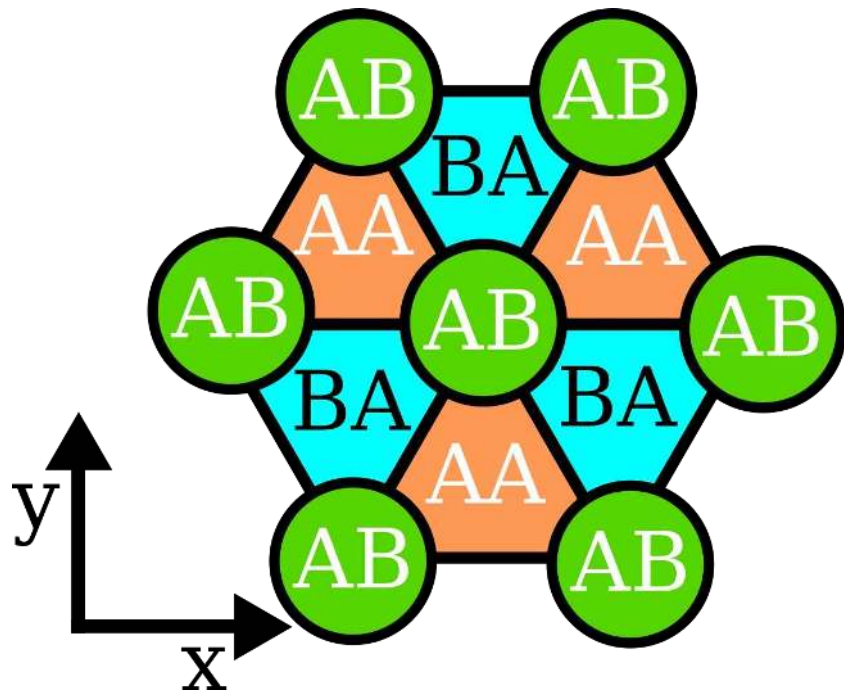


arXiv:2005.13879

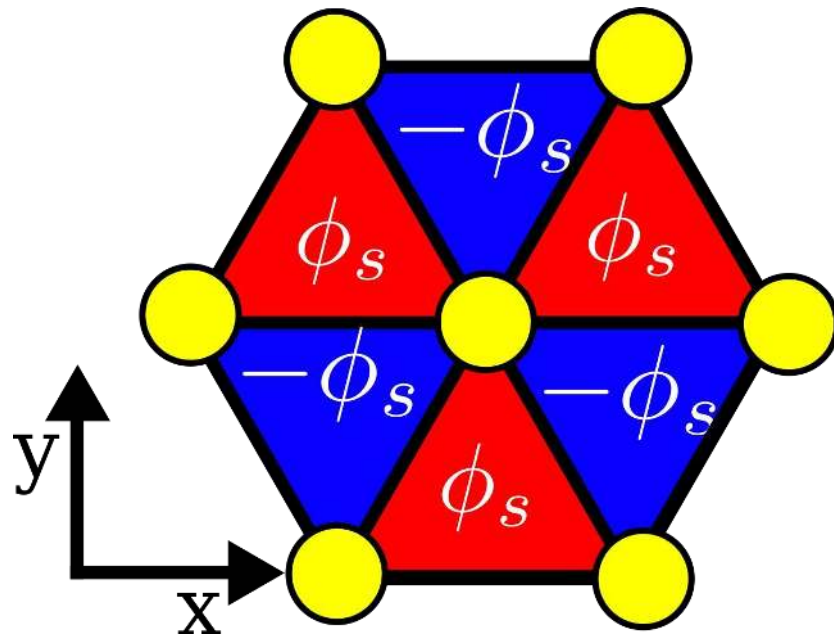
arXiv:2006.09953

Low-energy modes are localized in regions with AB stacking

Low energy triangular flux model



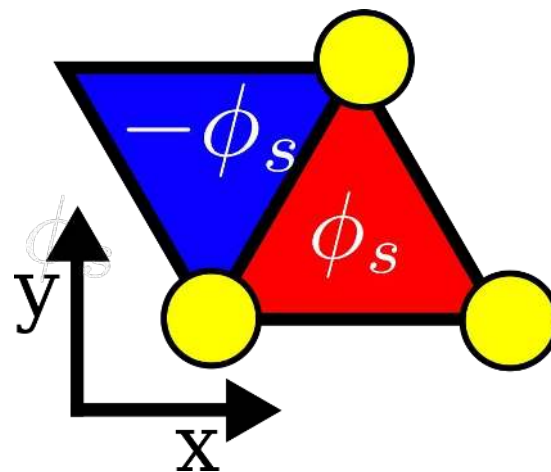
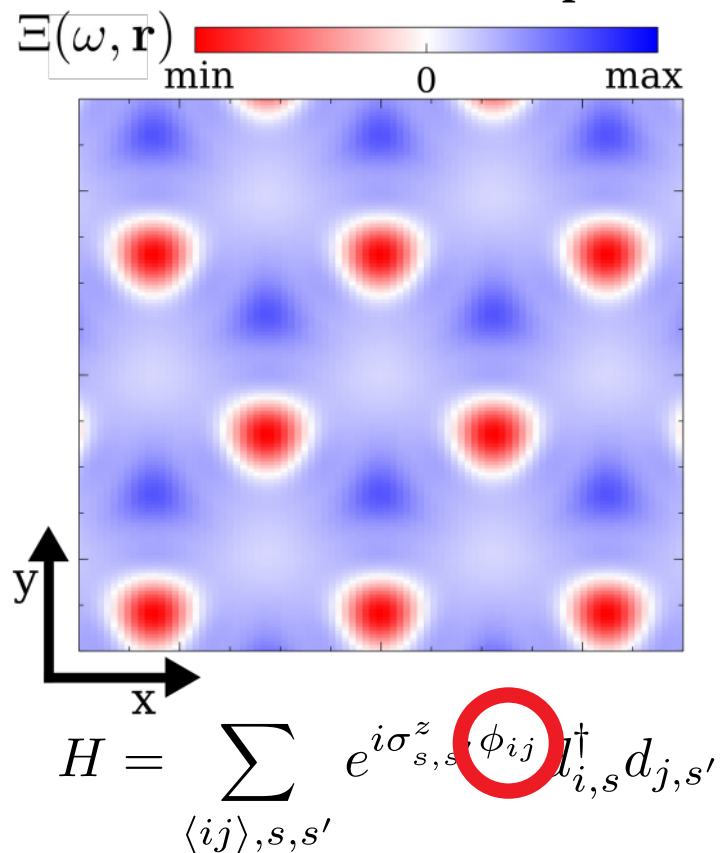
Flux model in a triangular lattice



$$H = \sum_{\langle ij \rangle, s, s'} e^{i\sigma_{s, s'}^z \phi_{ij}} d_{i, s}^\dagger d_{j, s'}$$

Real-space topological flux

The real space density of artificial spin-valley gauge field

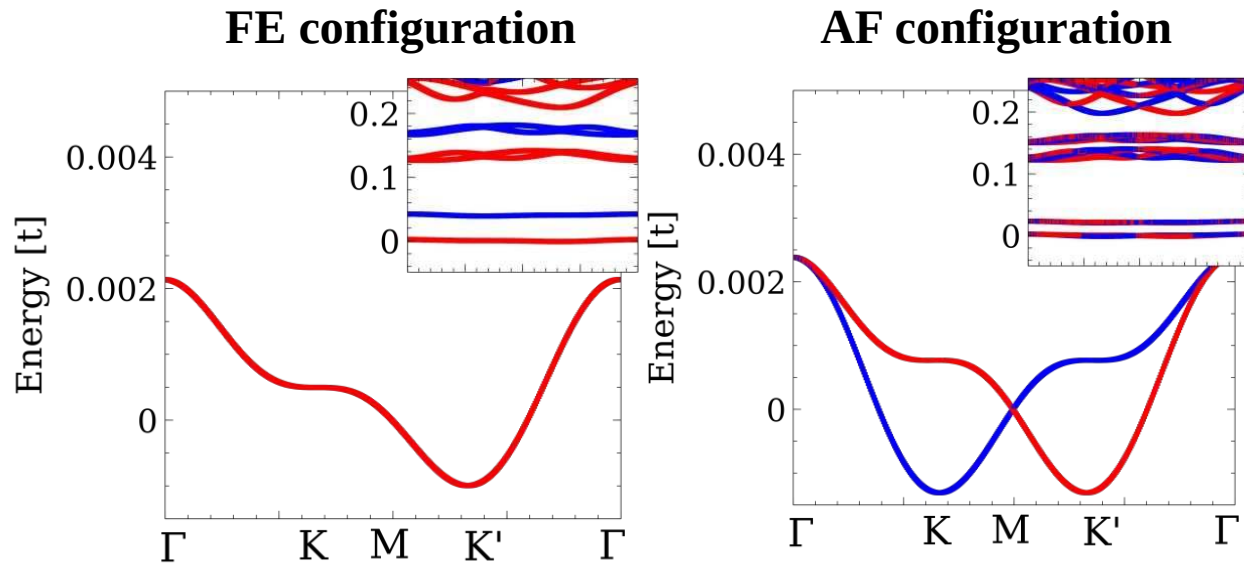


The valley-spin Chern number is defined as

$$\mathcal{C} = \int_{-\infty}^0 d\omega \int d^2 \mathbf{r} \Xi(\mathbf{r}, \omega)$$

$$\mathcal{C} = (\mathcal{C}_{\uparrow, K} - \mathcal{C}_{\downarrow, K}) - (\mathcal{C}_{\uparrow, K'} - \mathcal{C}_{\downarrow, K'})$$

The impact of interactions



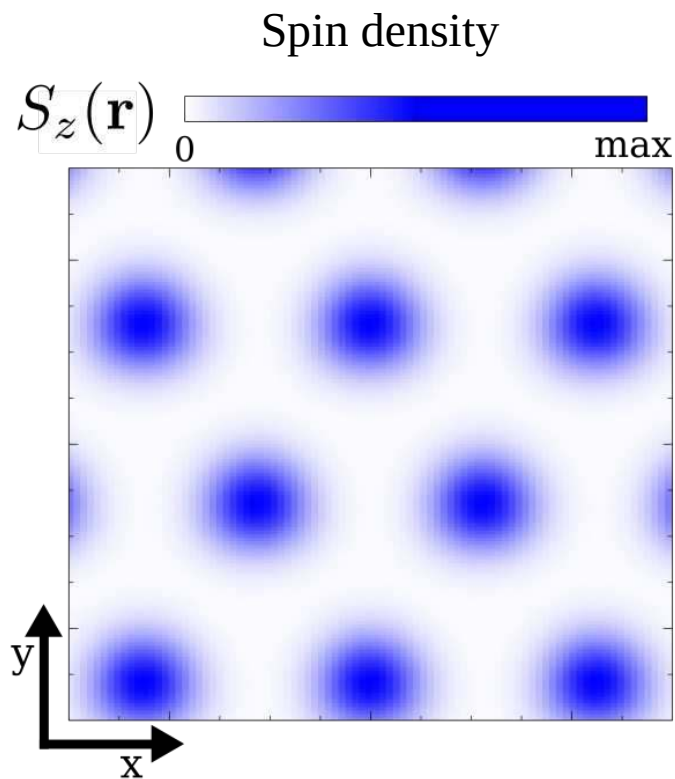
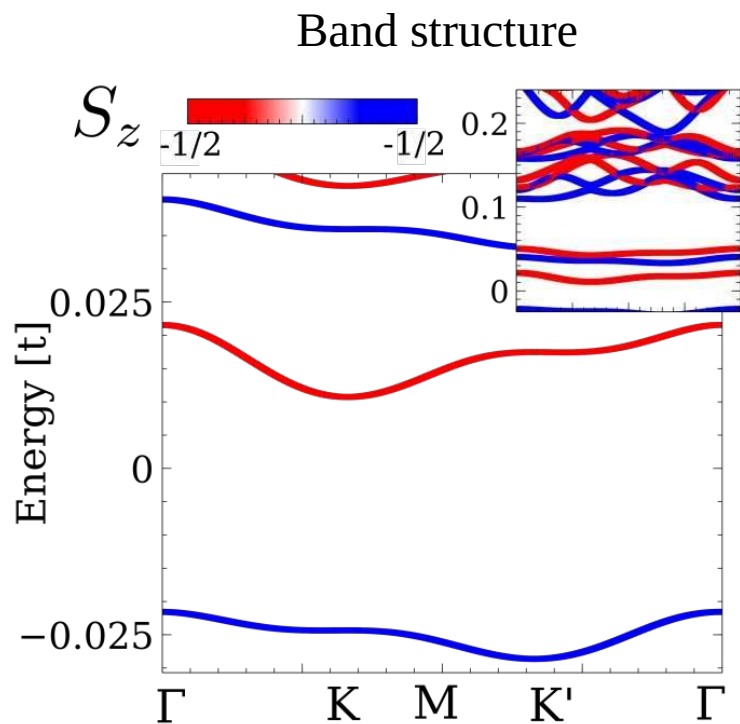
Free Hamiltonian

Electronic interactions

$$H = H_0 + H_{int}$$

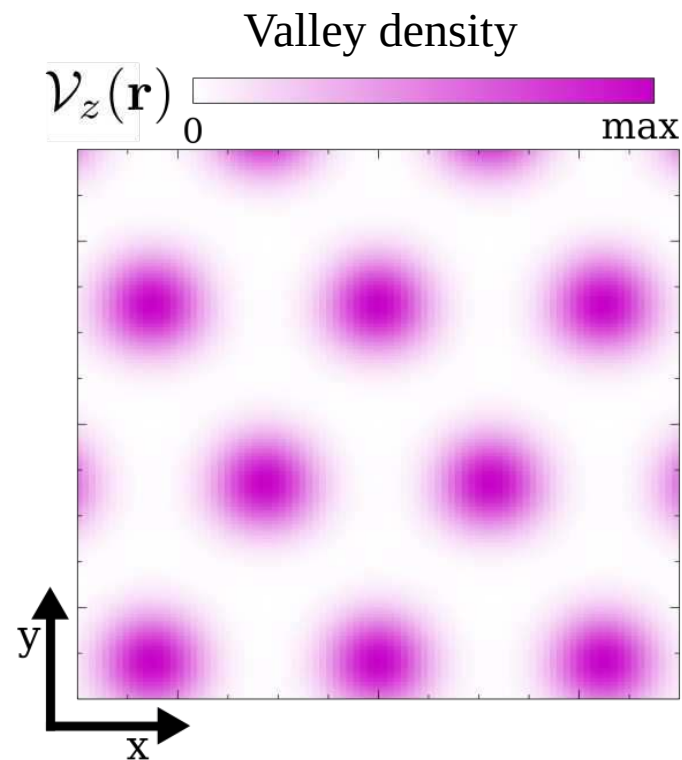
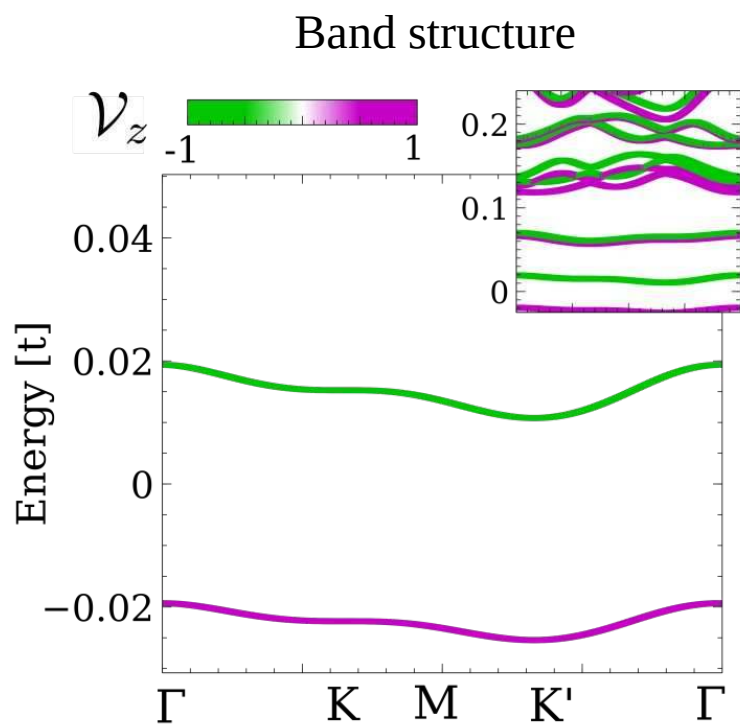
What is the effect of interactions at half filling?

Impact of interactions in the AF configuration



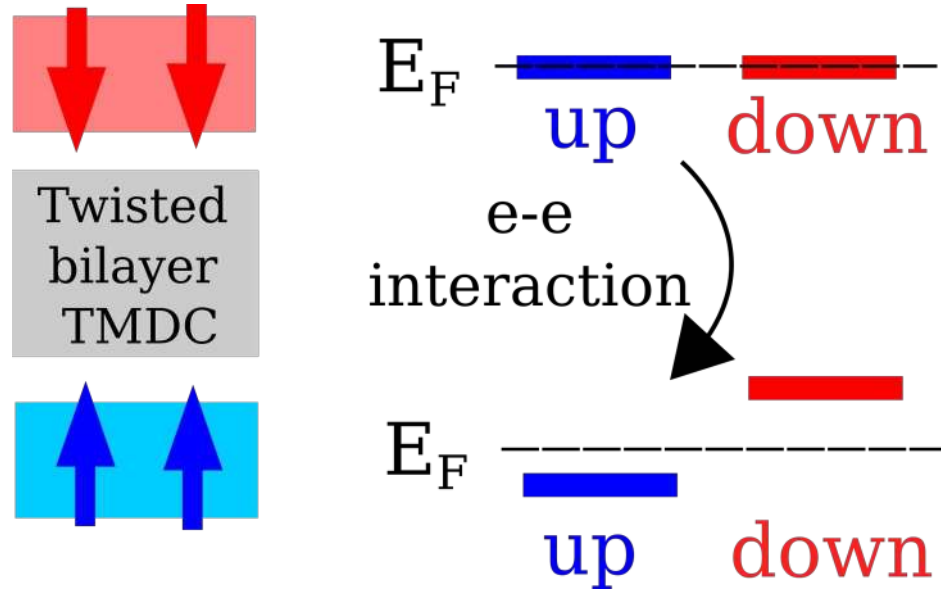
Interaction-induced spin-symmetry breaking

Impact of interactions in the FE configuration

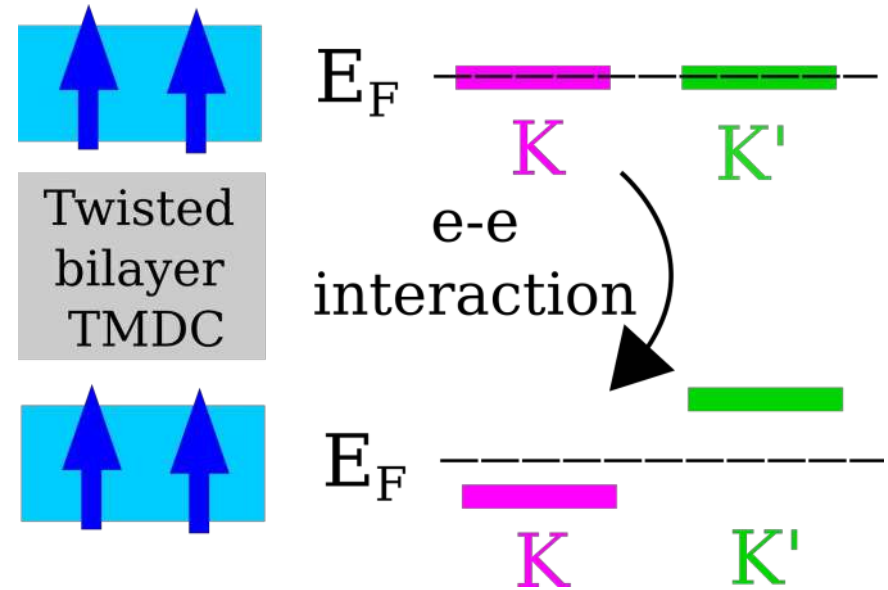


Interaction-induced valley-symmetry breaking

Controlling valley-symmetry breaking with exchange bias

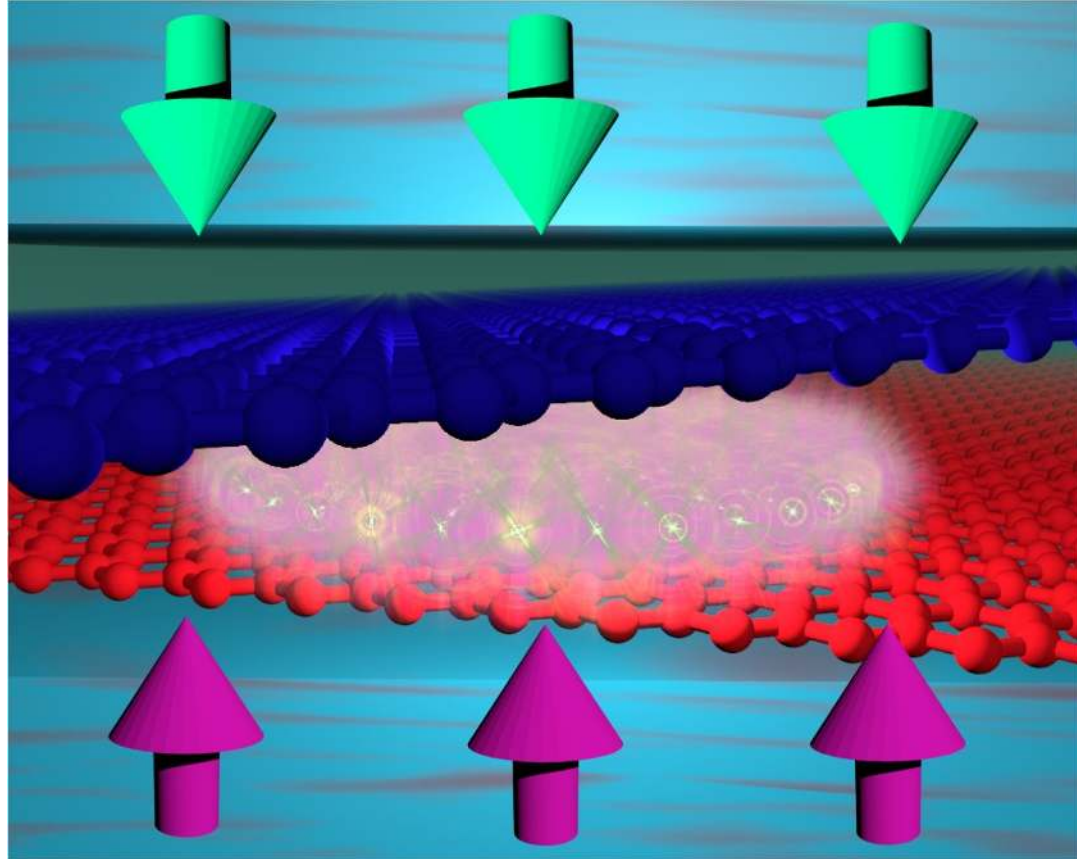


Interaction-induced
spin-symmetry breaking



Interaction-induced
valley-symmetry breaking

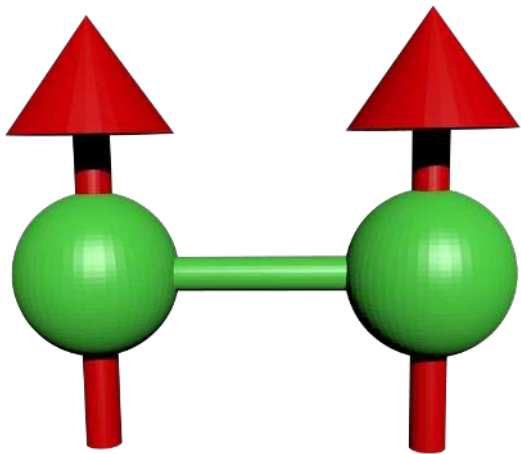
Valley-mixing correlations in magnetically encapsulated tBG



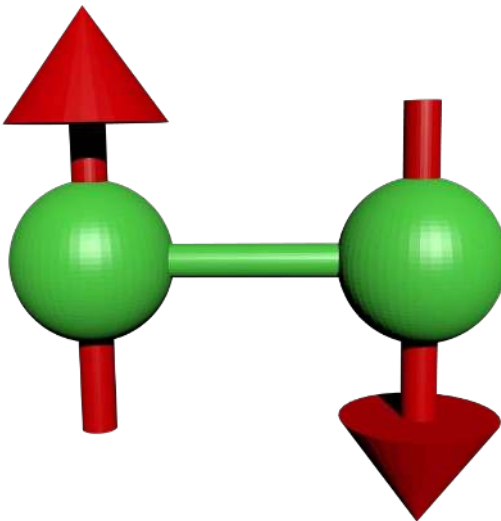
Frustration

A bird's eye view on magnetism

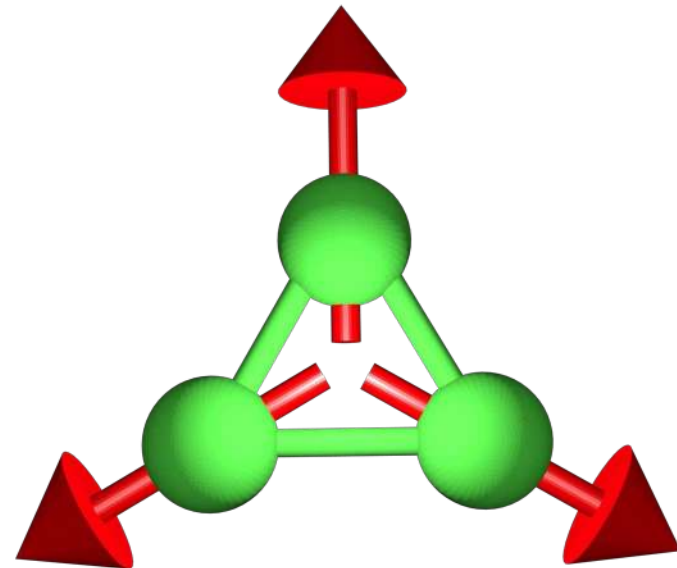
Ferromagnetism



Antiferromagnetism



Frustrated magnetism



Can we control the microscopic properties of a magnet?

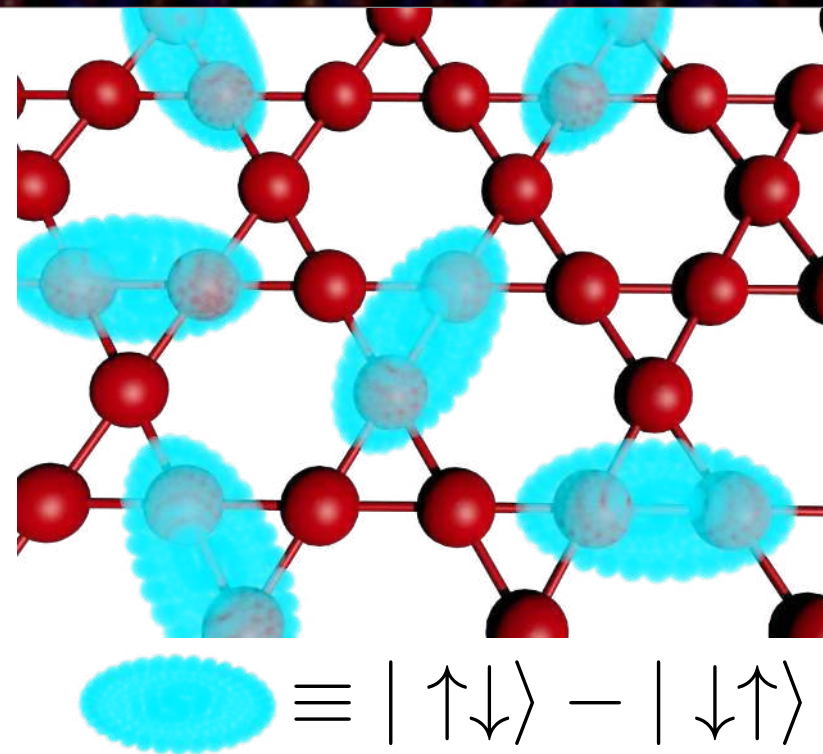
What is the best that can happen?

Quantum spin liquids

No magnetic ordering at $T=0$
Non-trivial topological properties
Fractional excitations
Macroscopic quantum state
“Ultra-quantum” matter

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_{ij} \vec{S}_i \hat{J}_{ij} \vec{S}_j$$

Rep. Prog. Phys. 80, 016502 (2017)



Kitaev's honeycomb

Annals of Physics 321.1 (2006)

Kagome Heisenberg

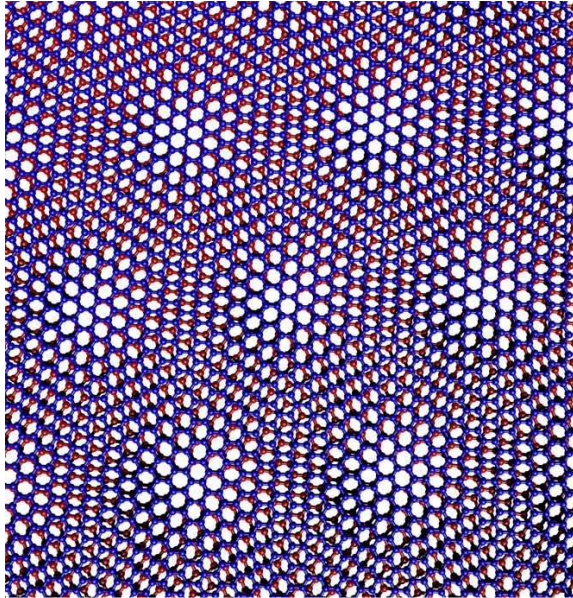
Science 332, 1173-1176 (2011)

Extended triangular Heisenberg

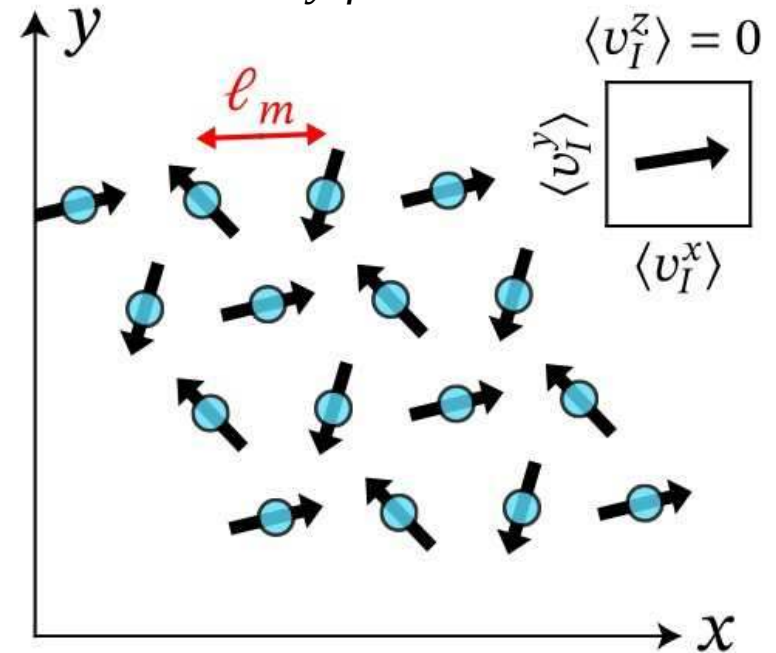
J. Phys. Soc. Jpn 83, 093707 (2014)

Frustrated valley magnetism

Moire structure



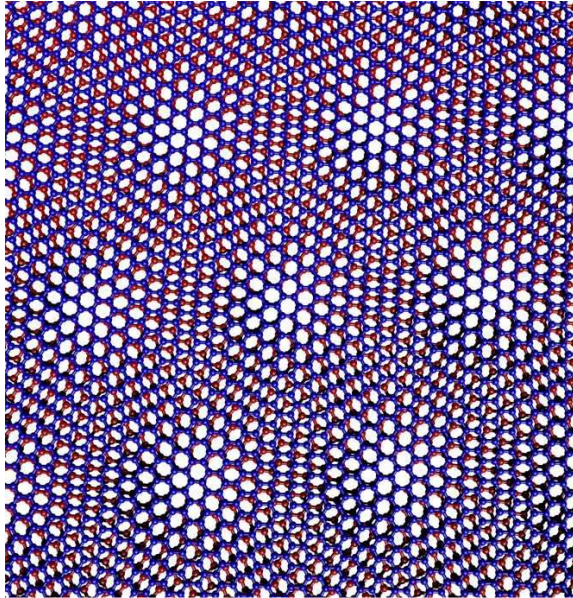
Valley-frustrated state



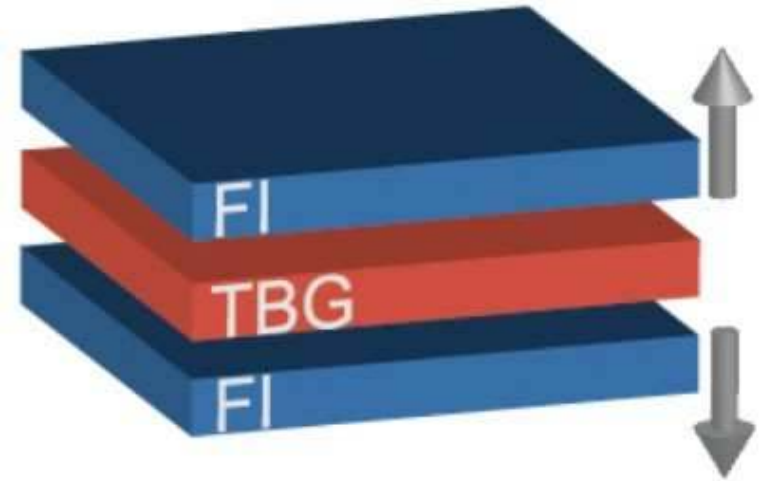
Can we create a controllable valley-only frustrated magnet?

Magnetically encapsulated twisted graphene bilayer

Moire structure



Magnetic encapsulation



CrI_3 /twisted bilayer graphene/ CrI_3

Let us focus on the antiferromagnetic configuration of the encapsulation

Magnetically encapsulated twisted graphene bilayer

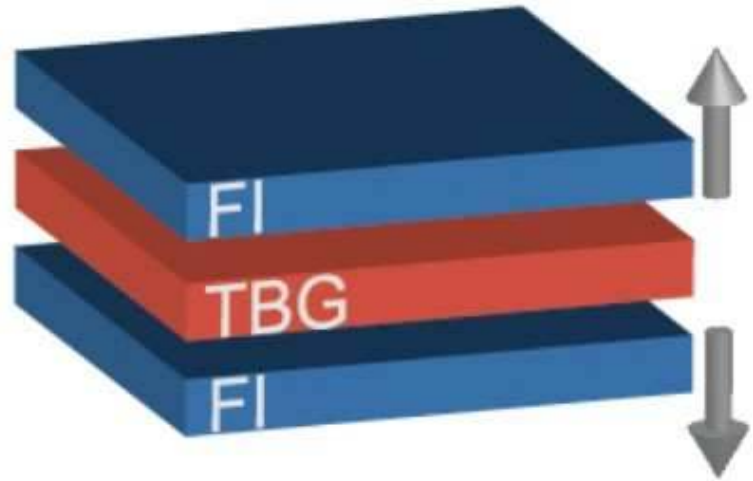
$$H = H_0 + H_J + H_R$$

Kinetic
energy

Exchange
proximity
effect

Rashba
spin-orbit
coupling

Magnetic encapsulation

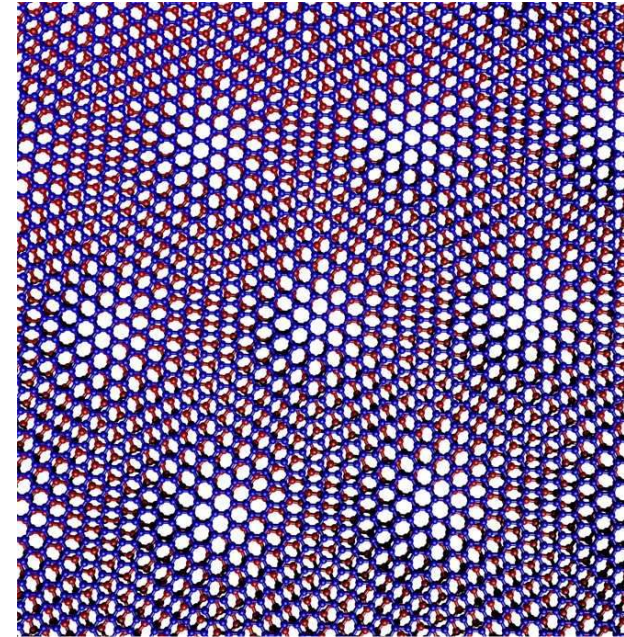
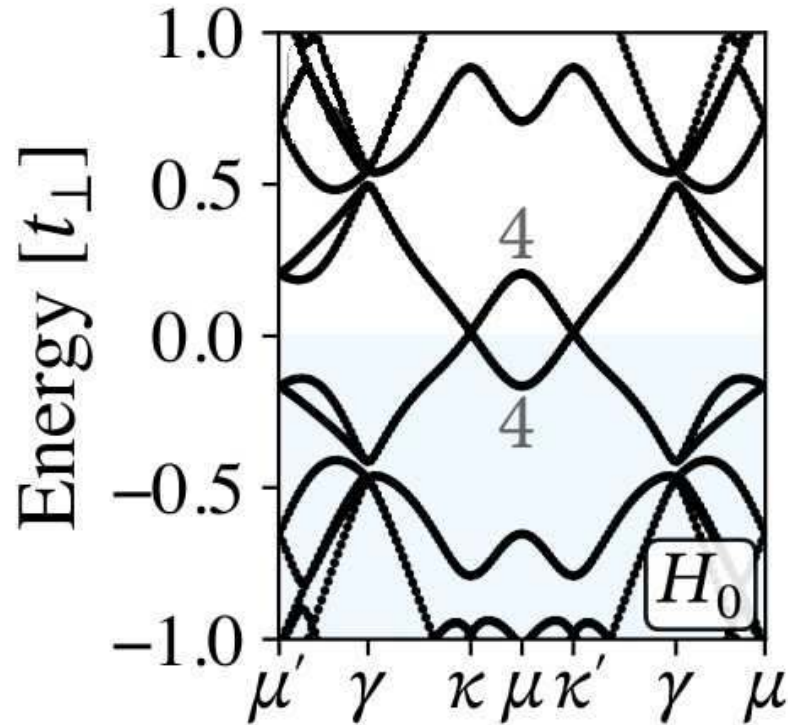


Valley frustration from combined twist engineering, exchange proximity and spin-orbit coupling.

Lets focus on the regime $\alpha = 1.3^\circ - 2^\circ$

Twisted graphene bilayer at 2 degrees

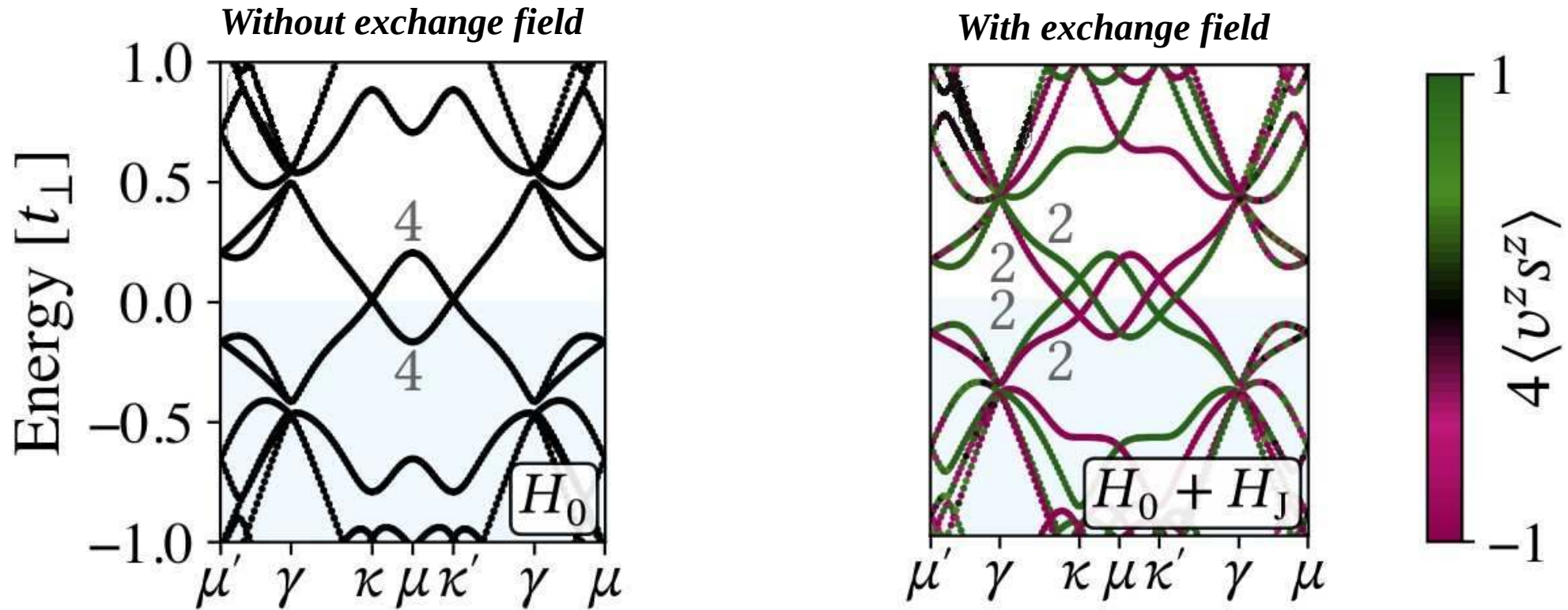
Without exchange field nor spin-orbit coupling



Renormalized Dirac cones

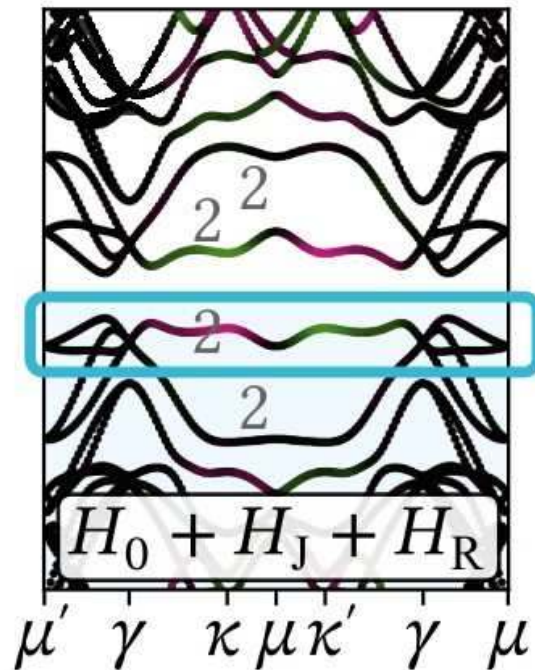
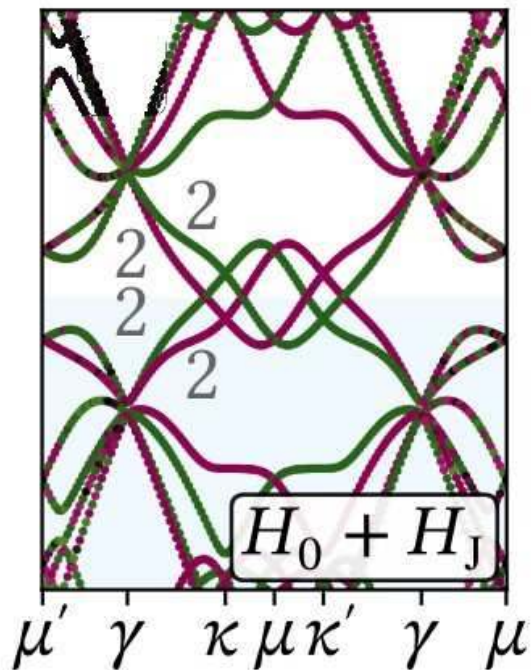
Phys. Rev Lett. 99 256802 (2007)
Phys. Rev. B 82, 121407(R) (2010)
PNAS 108 30 12233-12237 (2011)

Twisted graphene bilayer at 2 degrees



Valley-spin splitting degeneracy lifting

Valley-only correlated states in twisted graphene bilayers

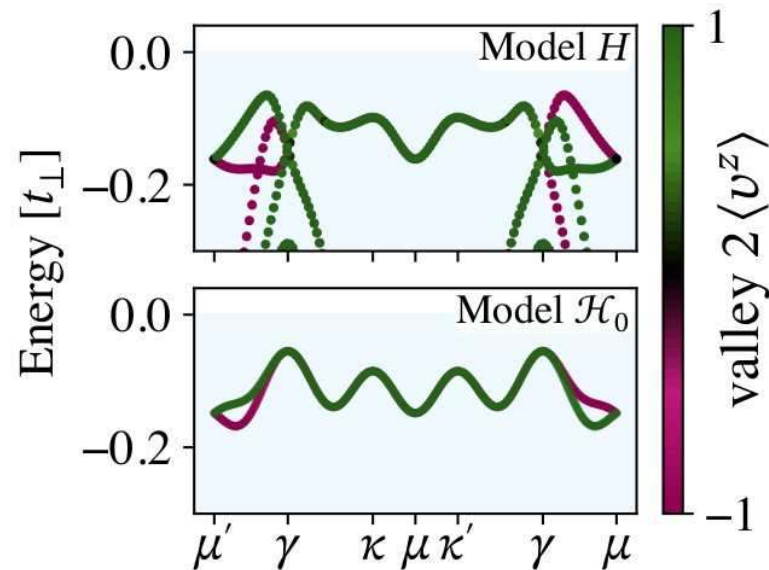
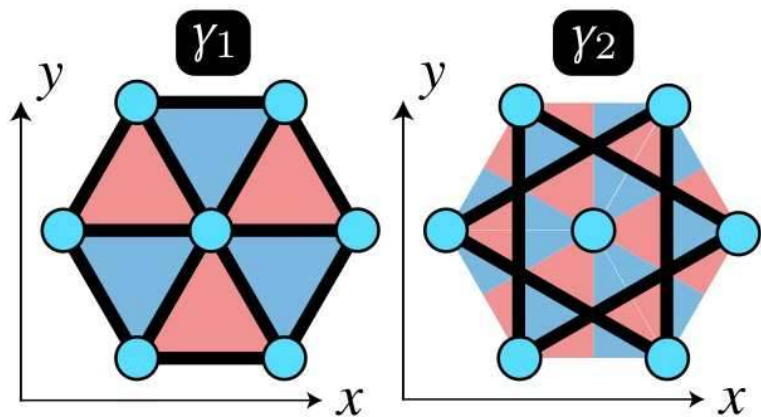


Nearly flat bands created from twist + exchange + spin-orbit coupling

Effective low energy valley model

Flux model in the triangular lattice

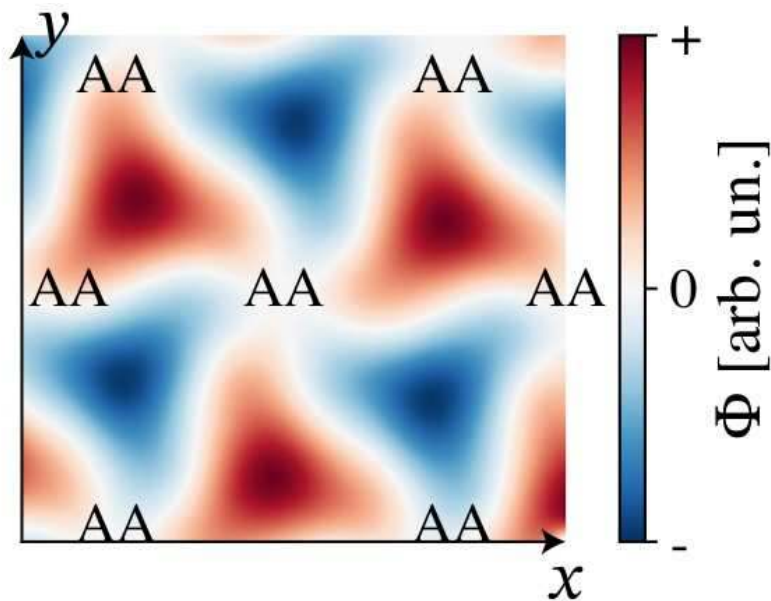
$$\mathcal{H}_0 = \sum_{\langle IJ \rangle} \gamma_1 \psi_I^\dagger e^{i\sigma^z \nu_{IJ} \phi_1} \psi_J + \sum_{\langle\langle IJ \rangle\rangle} \gamma_2 \psi_I^\dagger e^{i\sigma^z \nu_{IJ} \phi_2} \psi_J$$



Two-band valley-only model in the triangular lattice

Real-space valley flux density

$$\mathcal{H}_0 = \sum_{\langle IJ \rangle} \gamma_1 \psi_I^\dagger e^{i\sigma^z \nu_{IJ} \phi_1} \psi_J + \sum_{\langle\langle IJ \rangle\rangle} \gamma_2 \psi_I^\dagger e^{i\sigma^z \nu_{IJ} \phi_2} \psi_J$$



Real space density of artificial valley gauge field

$$\mathcal{C} = \int_{-\infty}^0 d\omega \int d^2 \mathbf{r} \Phi(\mathbf{r}, \omega)$$

$$\mathcal{C} = (\mathcal{C}_{\uparrow, K} + \mathcal{C}_{\downarrow, K}) - (\mathcal{C}_{\uparrow, K'} + \mathcal{C}_{\downarrow, K'})$$

Applying an interlayer bias controls the valley-flux of the effective model

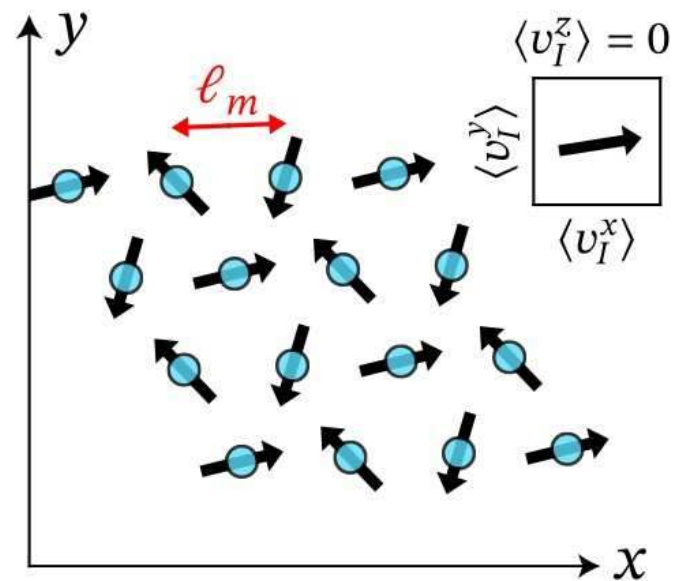
Impact of interactions

Lets add electronic interactions

Free
Hamiltonian

Electronic
interactions

$$\bar{H} = H + H_{int}$$

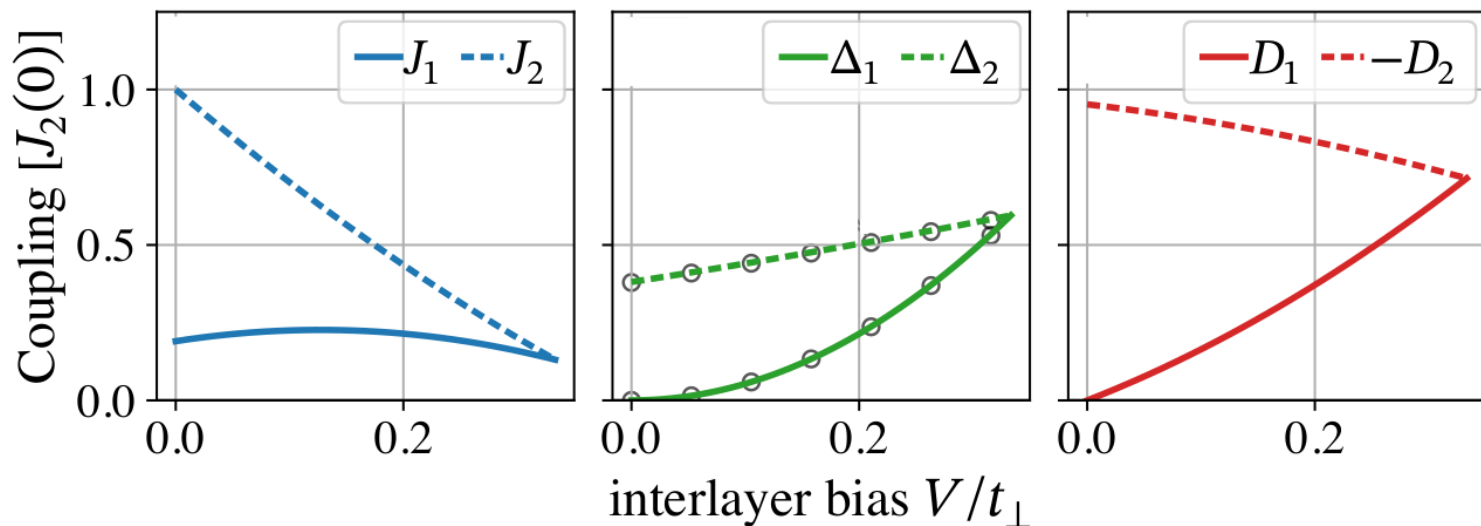


And compute the effective valley-Heisenberg Hamiltonian in the strong coupling limit

$$\mathcal{H}_v = \sum_{IJ} J_{IJ} \mathbf{v}_I \cdot \mathbf{v}_J + \Delta_{IJ} v_I^z v_J^z + \nu_{IJ} D_{IJ} (\mathbf{v}_I \times \mathbf{v}_J)_z$$

Controlling a valley-Heisenberg model electrically

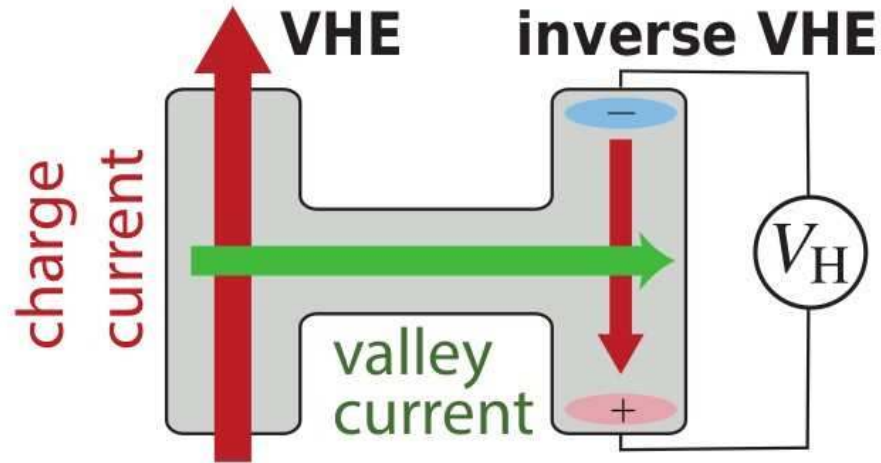
$$\mathcal{H}_v = \sum_{IJ} J_{IJ} \mathbf{v}_I \cdot \mathbf{v}_J + \Delta_{IJ} v_I^z v_J^z + v_{IJ} D_{IJ} (\mathbf{v}_I \times \mathbf{v}_J)_z$$



An interlayer bias provides a tunable anisotropic valley-Heisenberg model

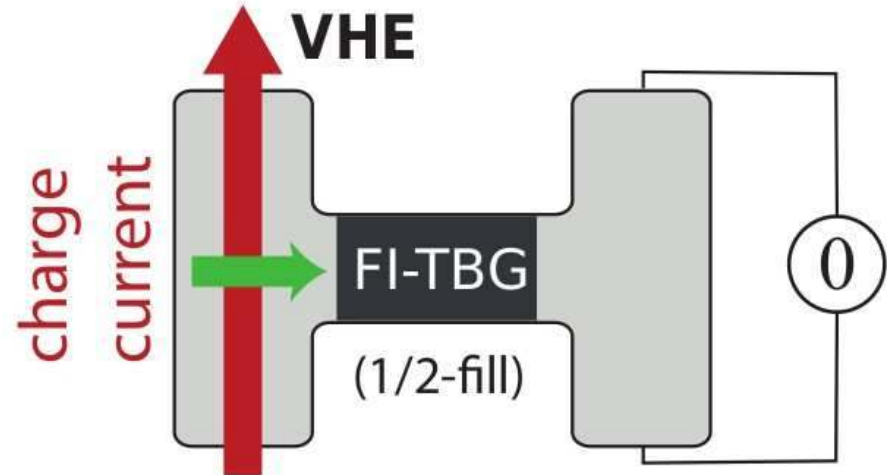
Detecting the valley spiral

No valley mixing



Finite non-local conductance

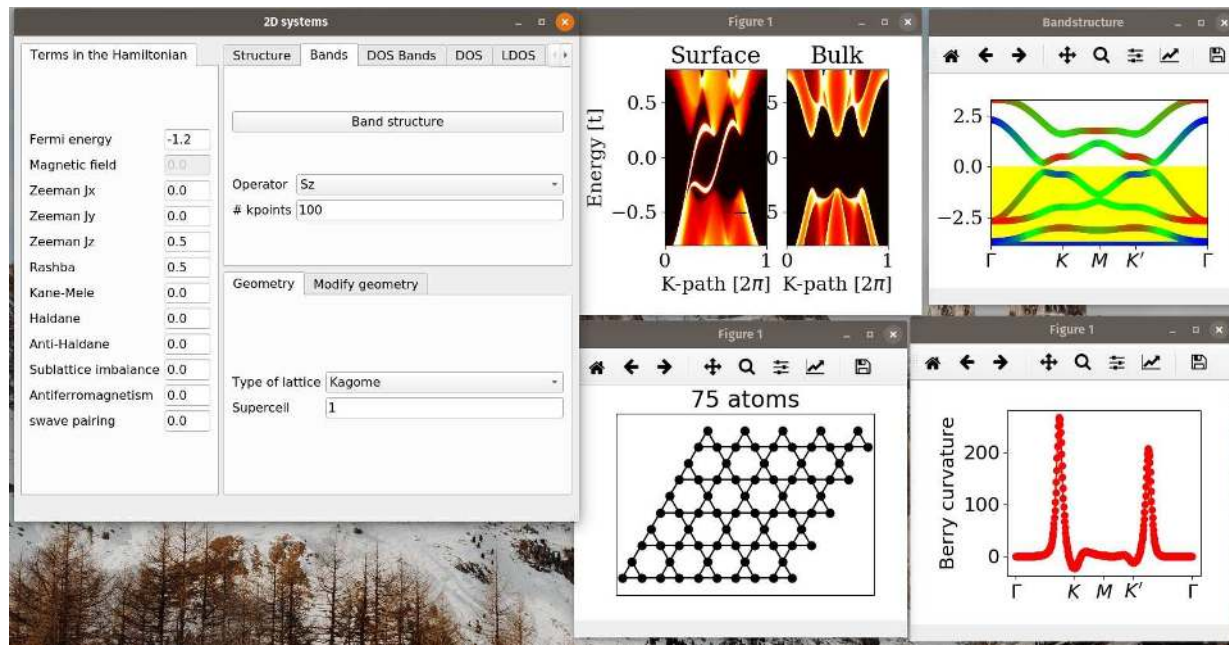
Finite valley mixing



Zero non-local conductance

Computing electronic
properties

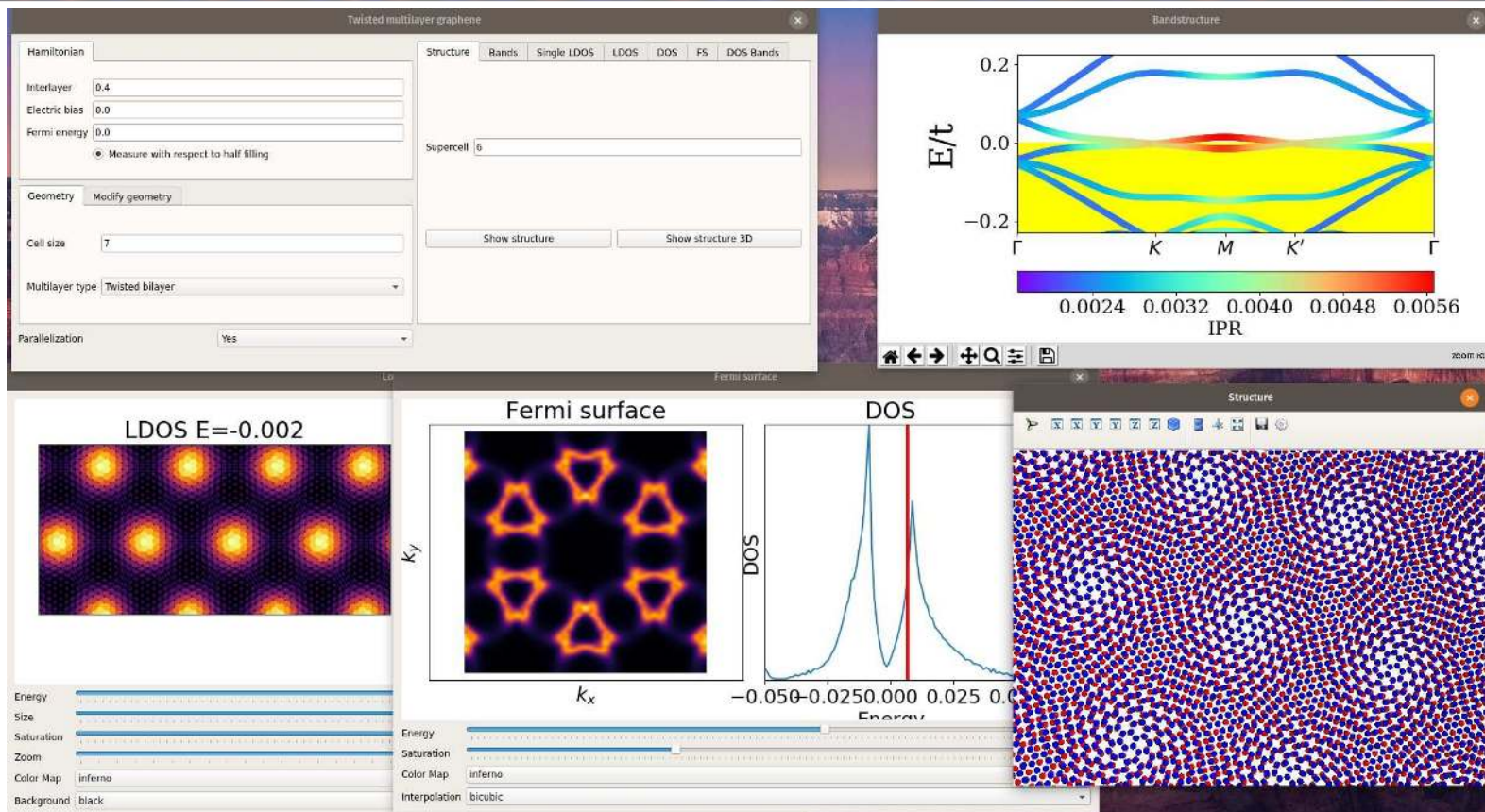
A user interface to compute electronic properties



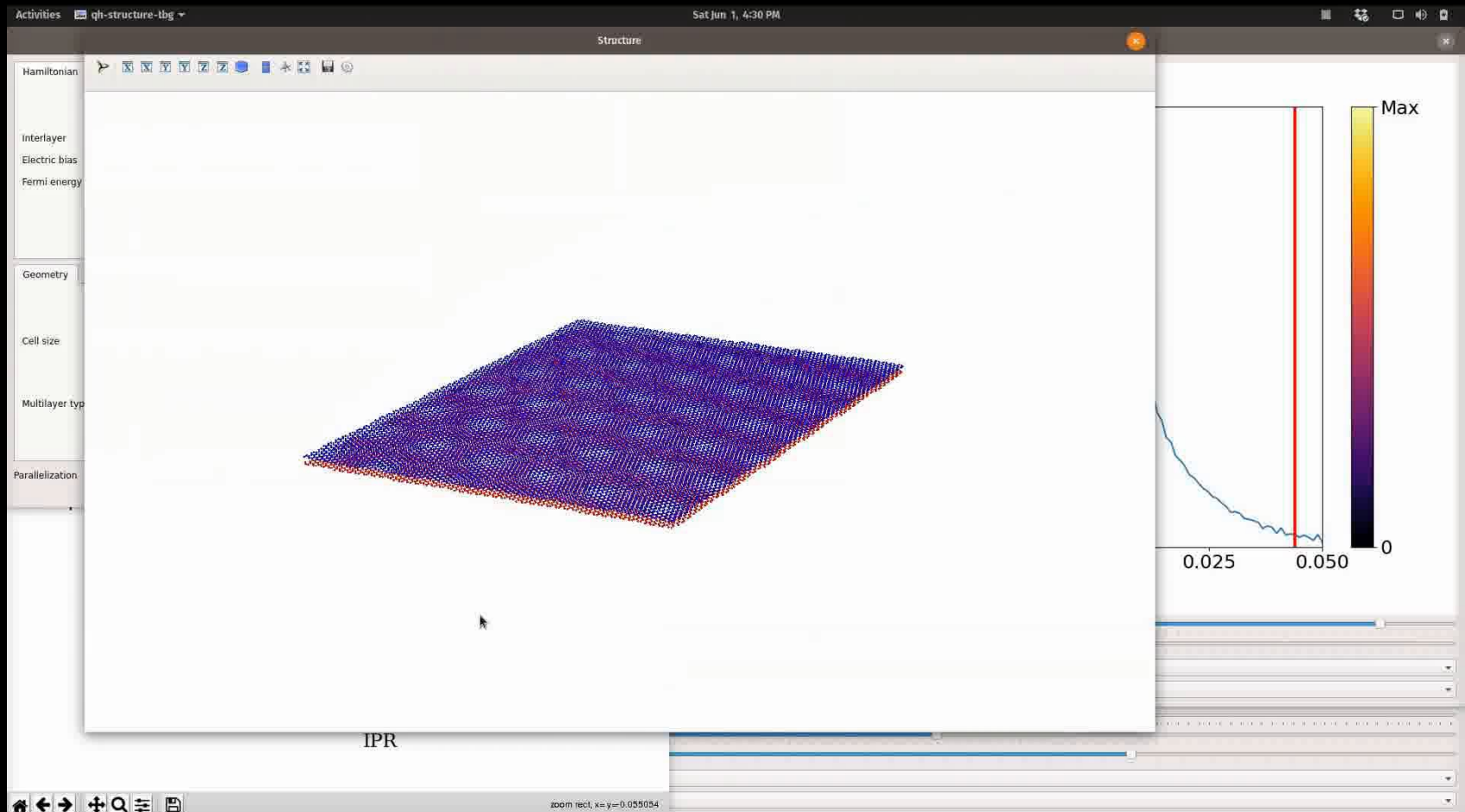
Quantum Honeycomp: open source interactive interface for tight binding modeling

<https://github.com/joselado/quantum-honeycomp>

Twisted bilayer with the user interface

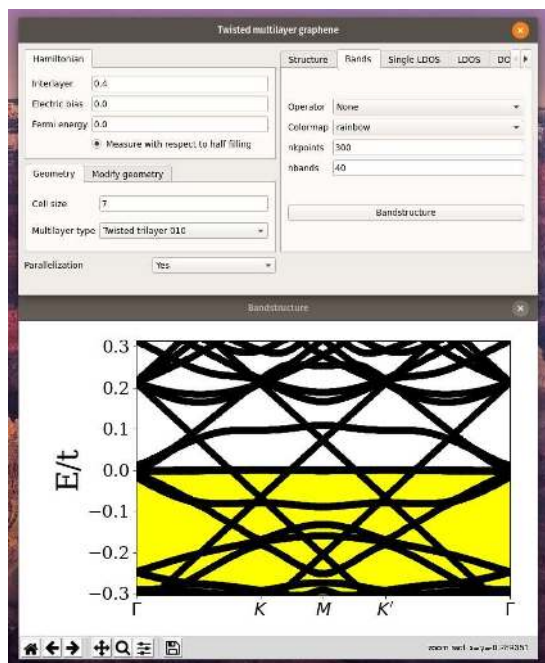


<https://github.com/joselado/quantum-honeycomp>

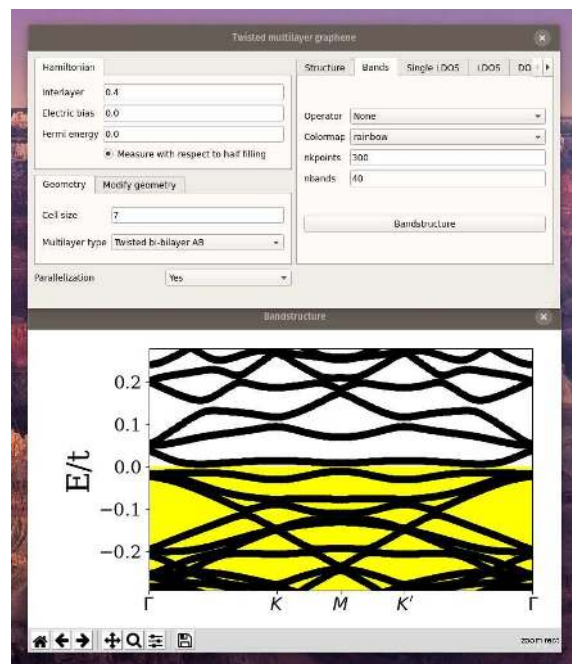


Twisted multilayers

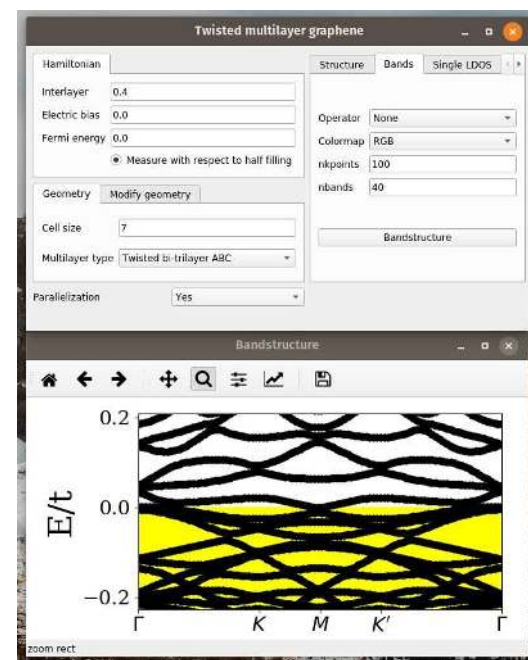
Twisted trilayer graphene



Twisted bi-bilayer graphene

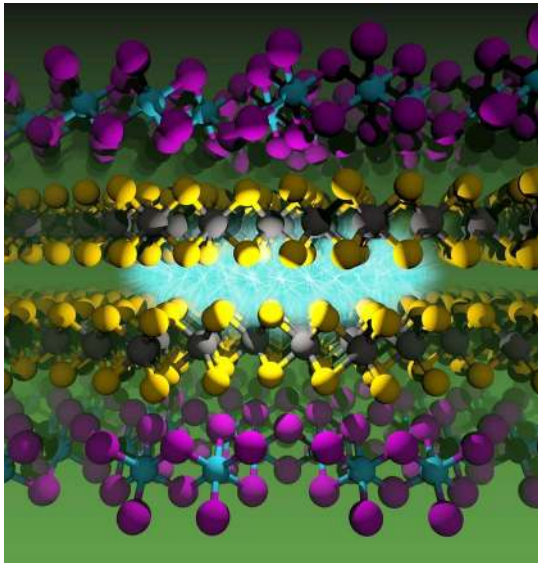


Twisted bi-trilayer graphene

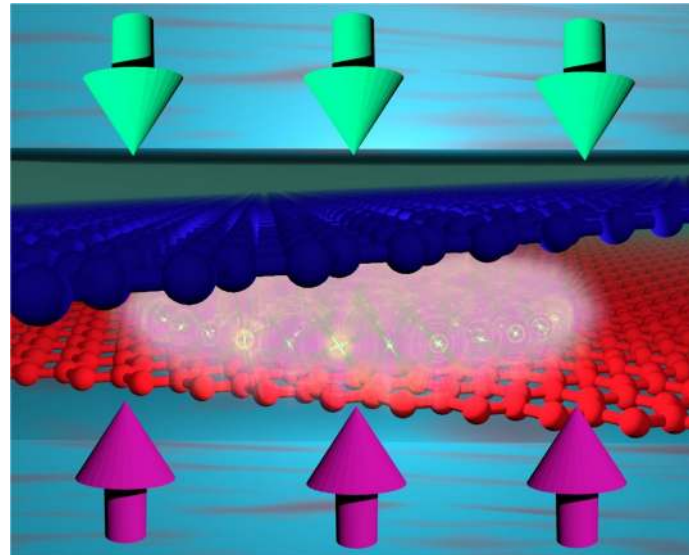


Take home

Magnetically encapsulated twisted van der Waals materials provide a platform to control the microscopic degrees of freedom of correlated states.



arXiv:2006.09953



arXiv:2008.06441

Thank you!

Funding from

