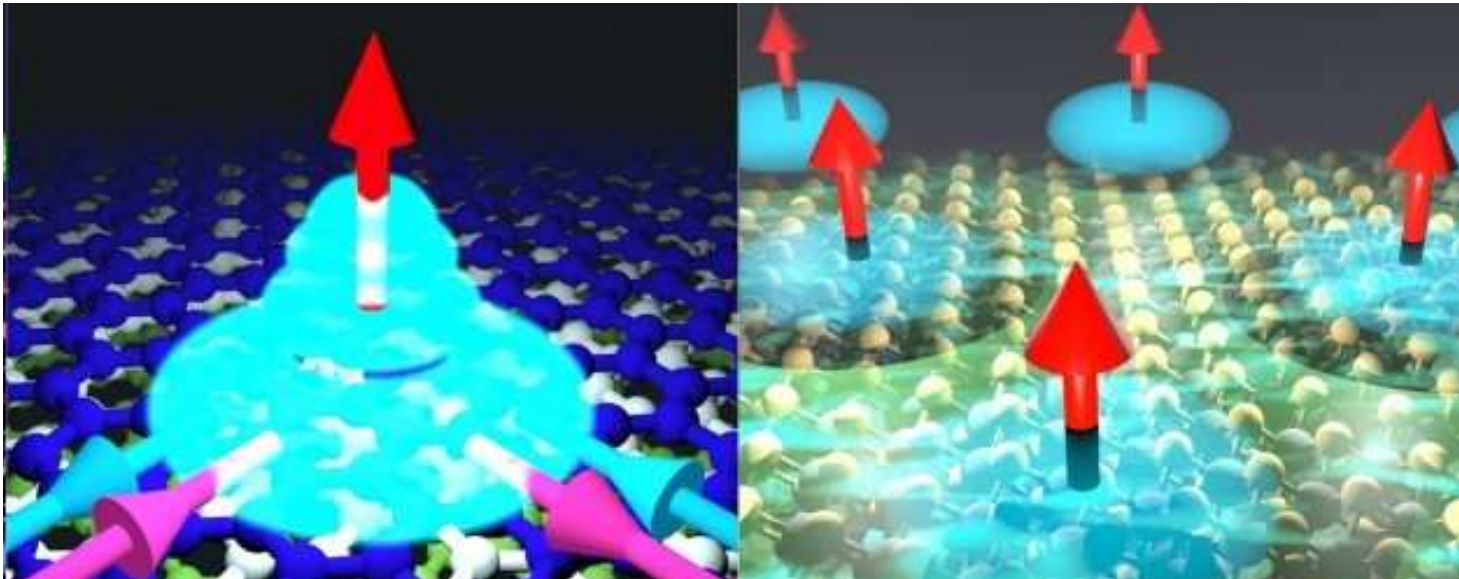


Design and realization of heavy-fermion quantum matter in van der Waals materials

Jose Lado

Department of Applied Physics, Aalto University, Finland



Phys. Rev. Lett. 127, 026401 (2021)

Nature 599, 582–586 (2021)

Complex Quantum Systems / Condensed Matter Seminar, The University of Texas at Austin
January 20th 2022

Complexity, universality and emergence

Psychology

Medicine

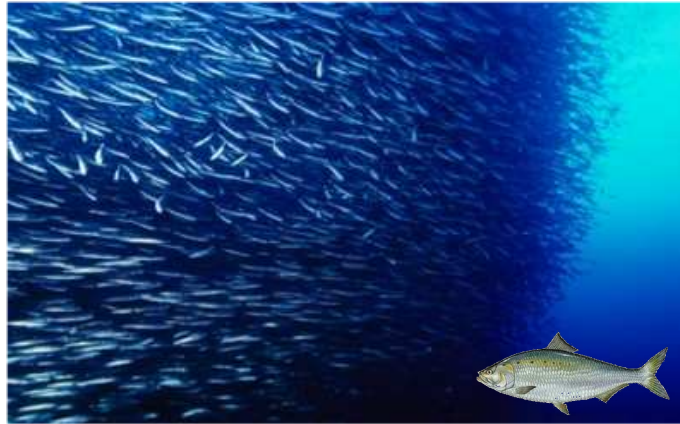
Biology

Chemistry

Physics

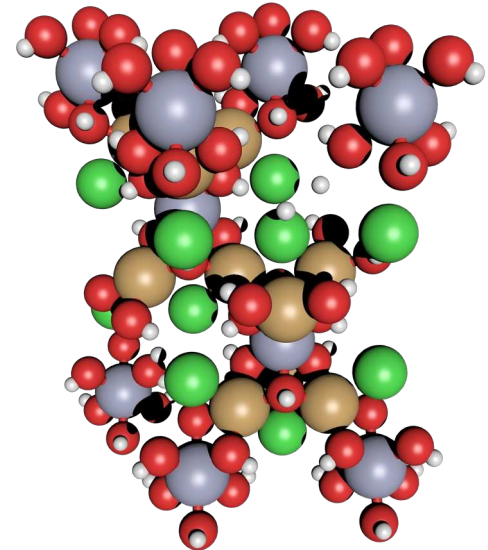
Complexity

Fish schools



Phys. Rev. Lett. 120, 198101 (2018)

Complex compounds



Complex systems allow to have new phenomena that did not exist before

Exotic physics in quantum materials

Quantum spin liquids



Unconventional superconductivity



Topological matter



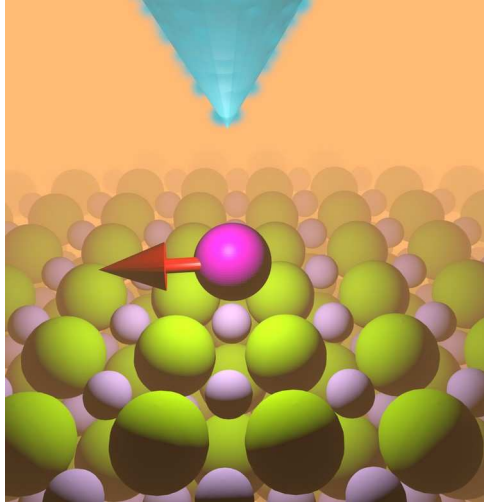
Topological quantum computing

Low consumption electronics

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

Building quantum matter with artificial lattices

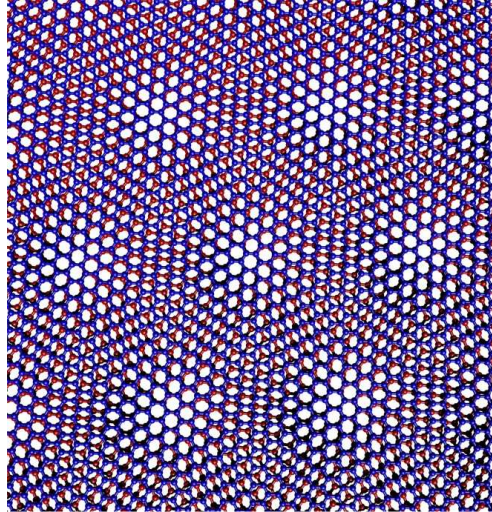
Atomic lattices



$a = 0.5 \text{ nm}$

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

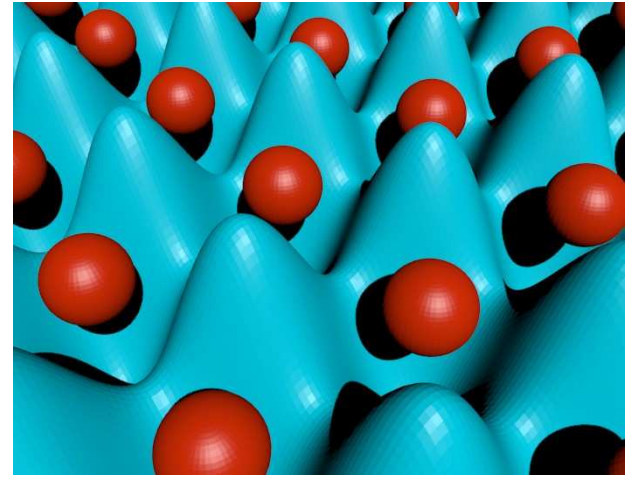
Twisted 2D moire materials



$a = 30 \text{ nm}$

Phys. Rev. Lett. 99, 256802 (2007)
Nature Physics 6, 109–113 (2010)
PNAS 108 (30) 12233-12237 (2011)
Nature 556, 80–84 (2018)

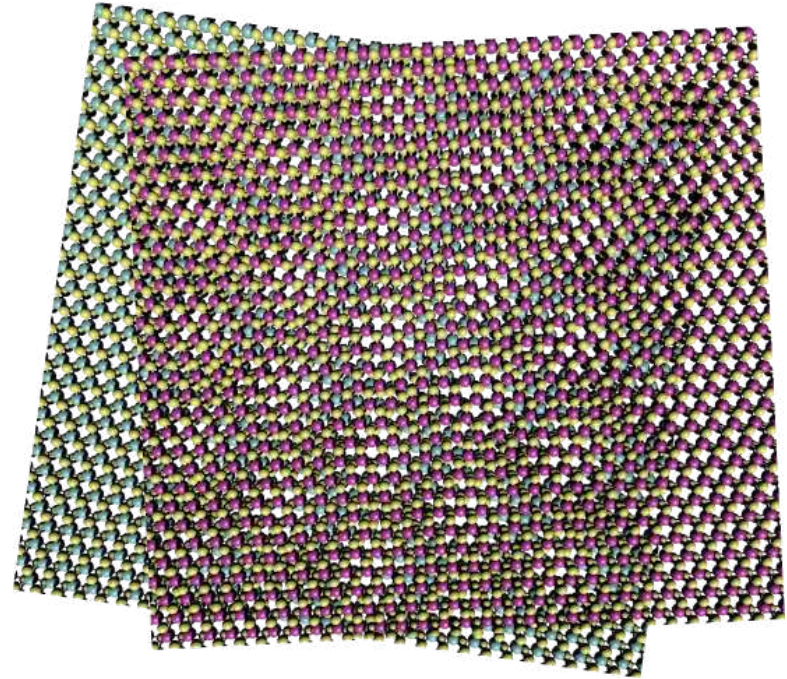
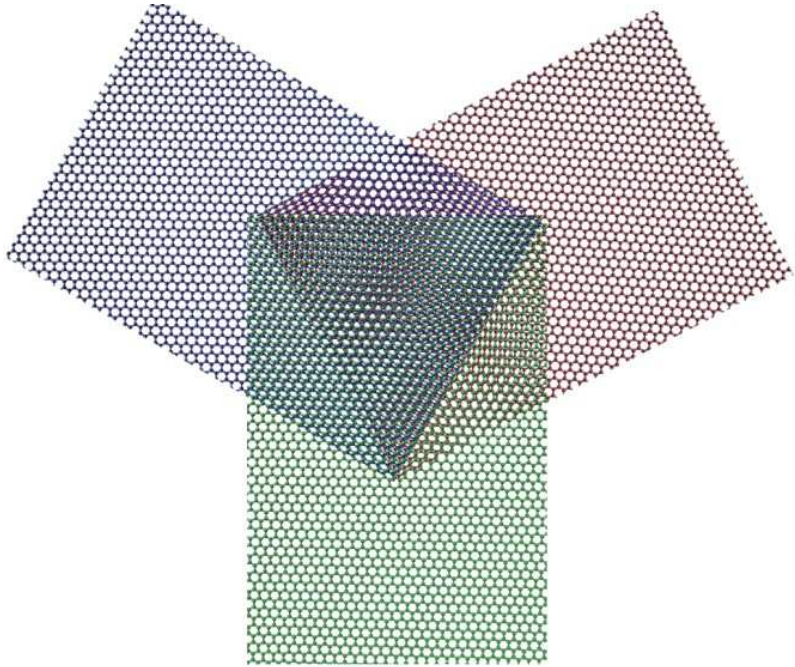
Cold atoms



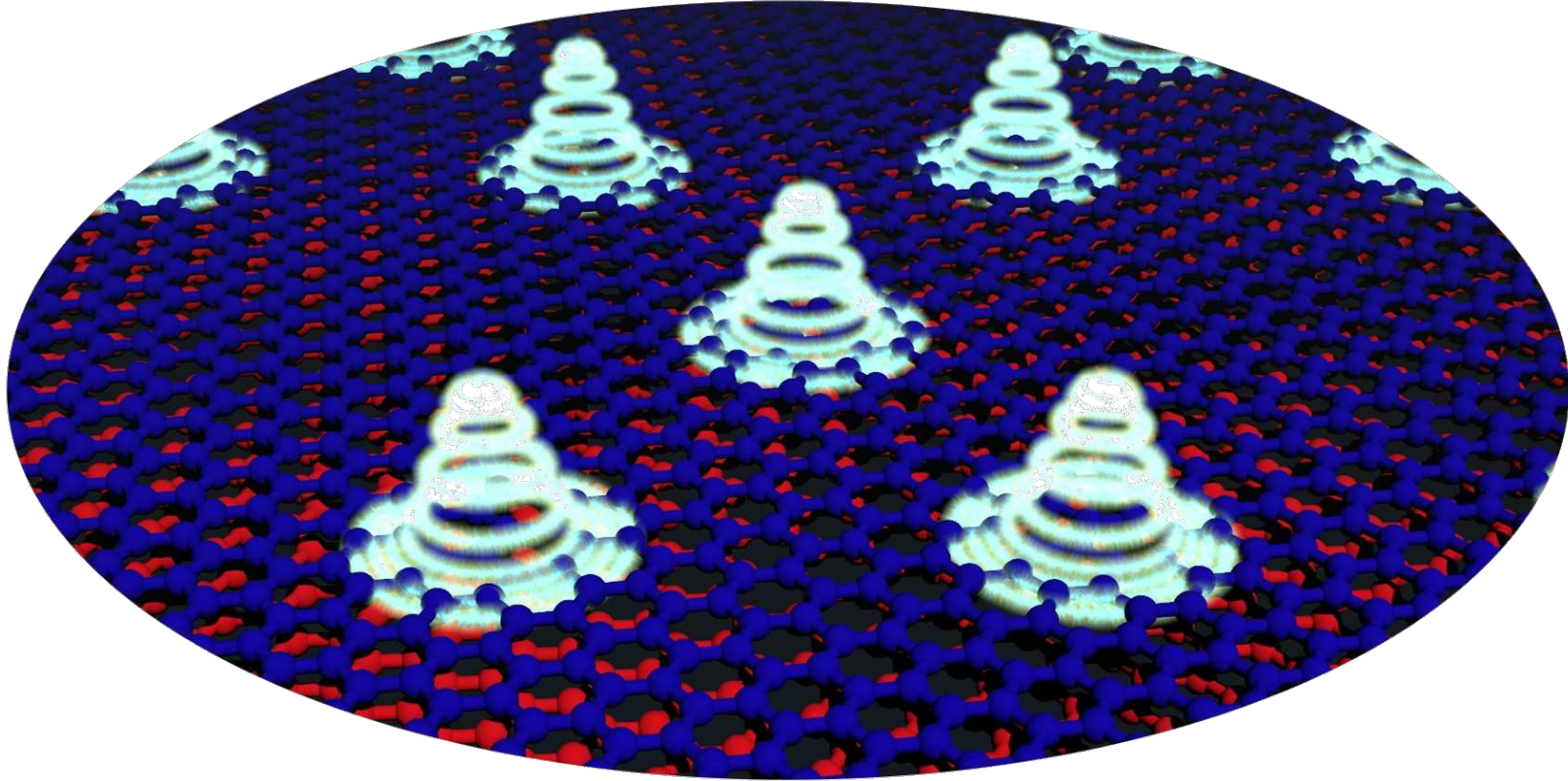
$a = 1000 \text{ nm}$

Nature 545, 462–466 (2017)
Nature 455, 204–207 (2008)
Phys. Rev. Lett. 111, 185307 (2013)

Twisted 2D materials as a platform for artificial quantum matter



A new universe in each new twisted material

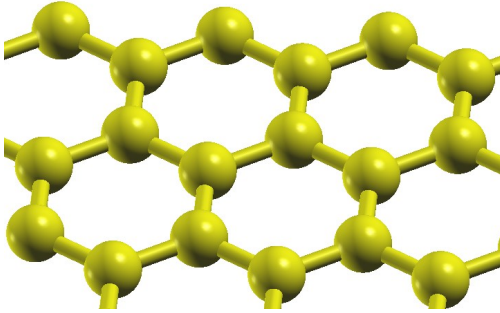


Each twisted material is a new universe for electrons, with laws that change from twist to twist

The two-dimensional materials world

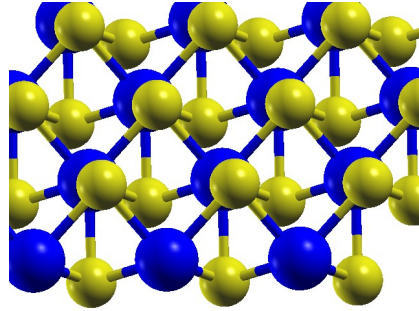
Semimetal

Graphene



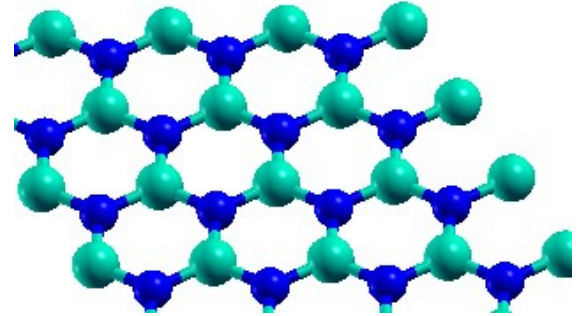
Superconductor

NbSe_2



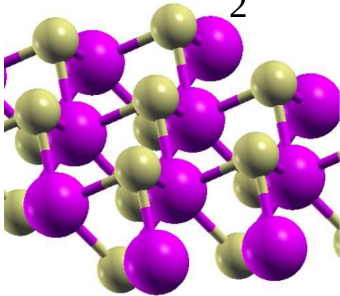
Insulator

BN



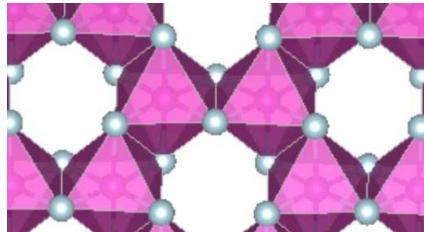
Semiconductor

WSe_2



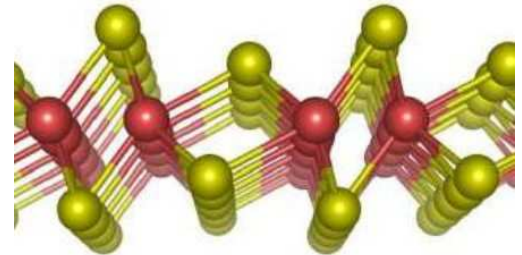
Ferromagnet

CrI_3



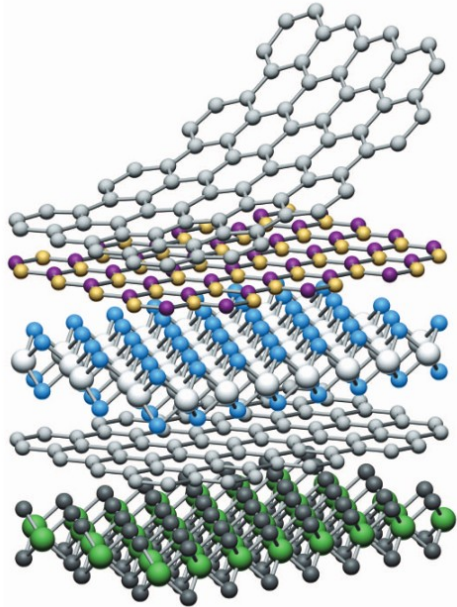
Quantum spin Hall insulator

WTe_2



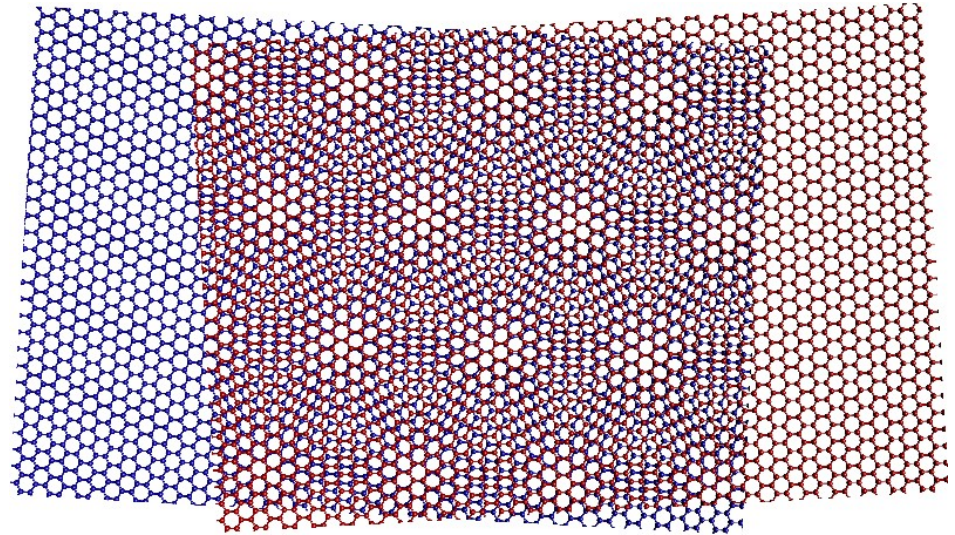
The flexibility of two-dimensional materials

They can be stacked



Nature 499.7459 419. (2013)

They can be rotated

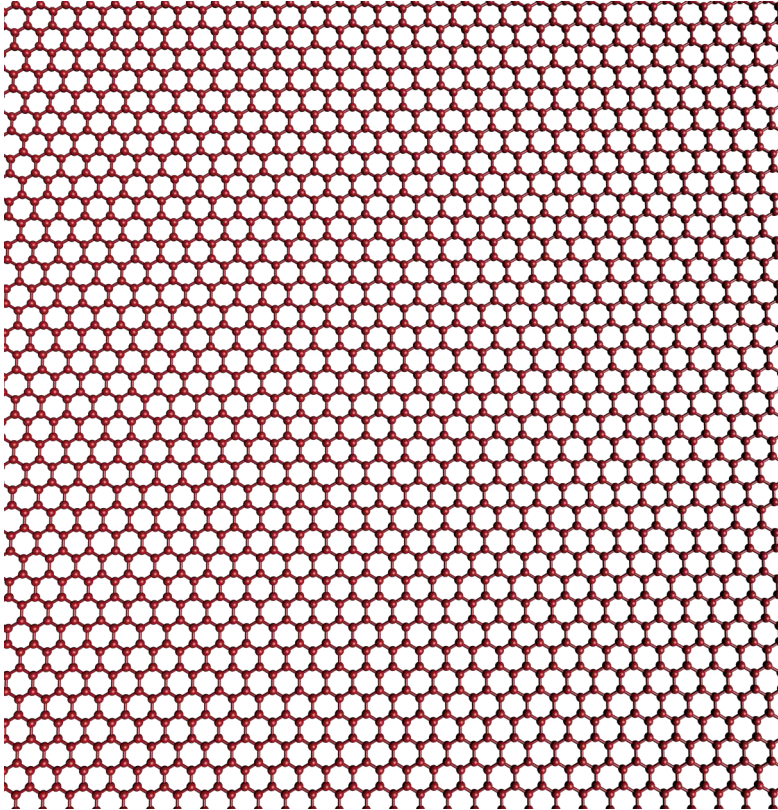


Science 361.6403 690-693. (2018)

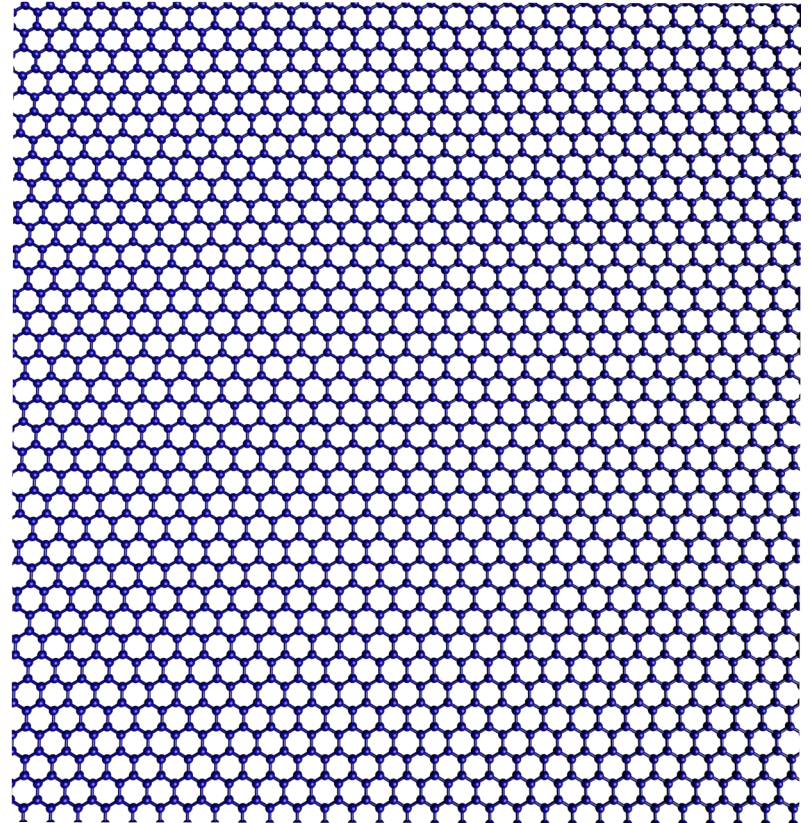
These are unique features of two-dimensional materials

Moire in twisted bilayer graphene

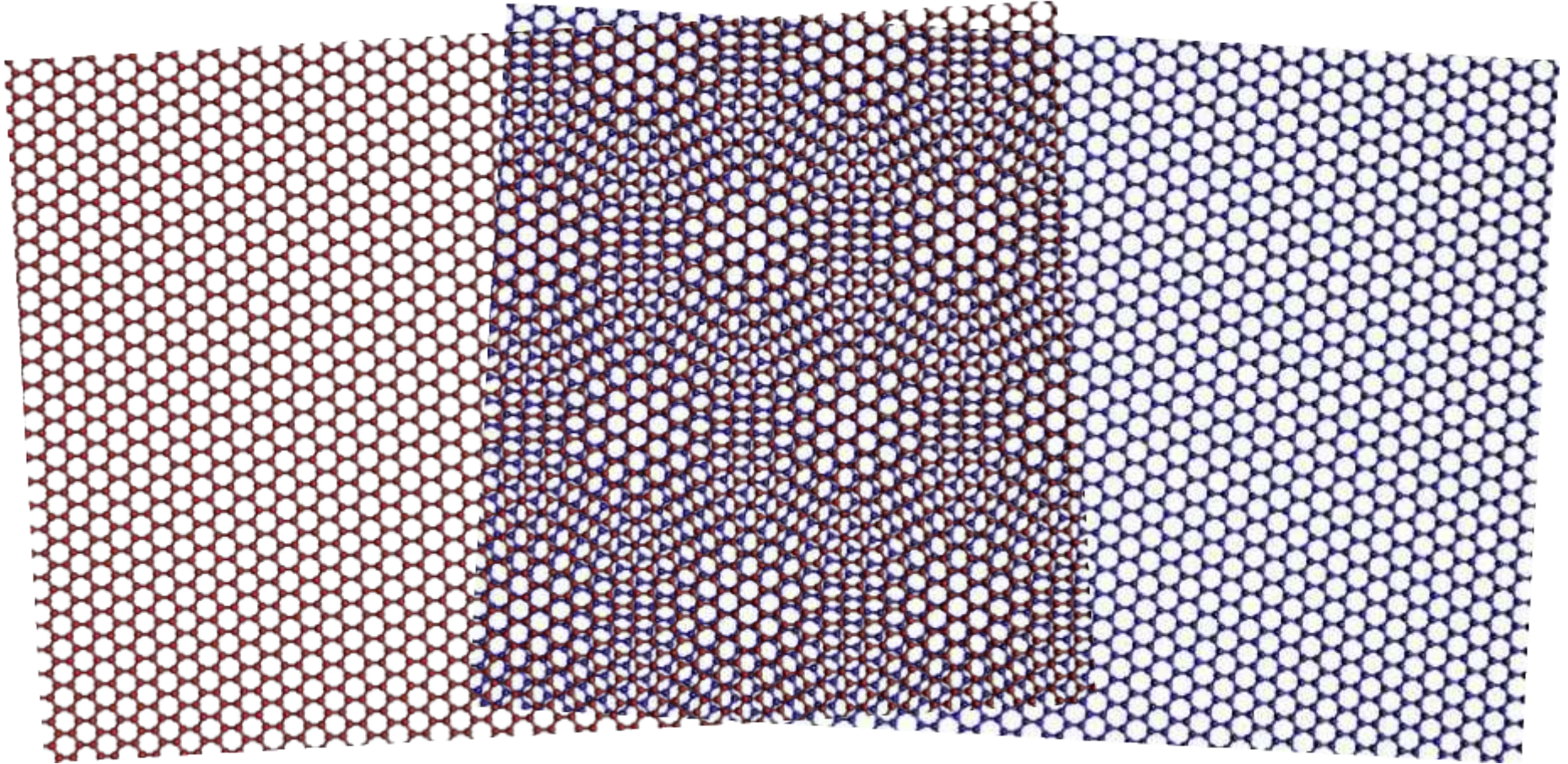
Upper graphene layer



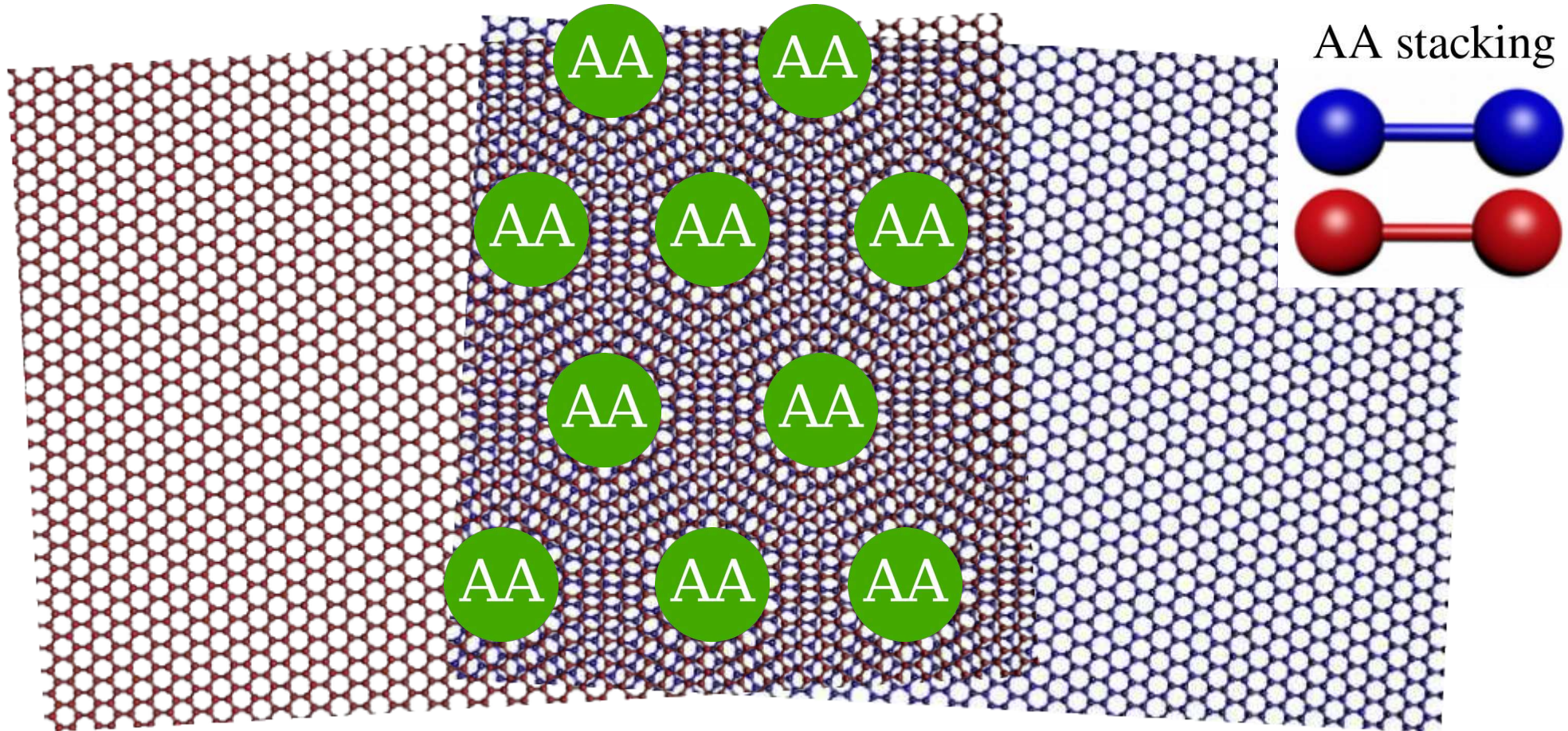
Lower graphene layer



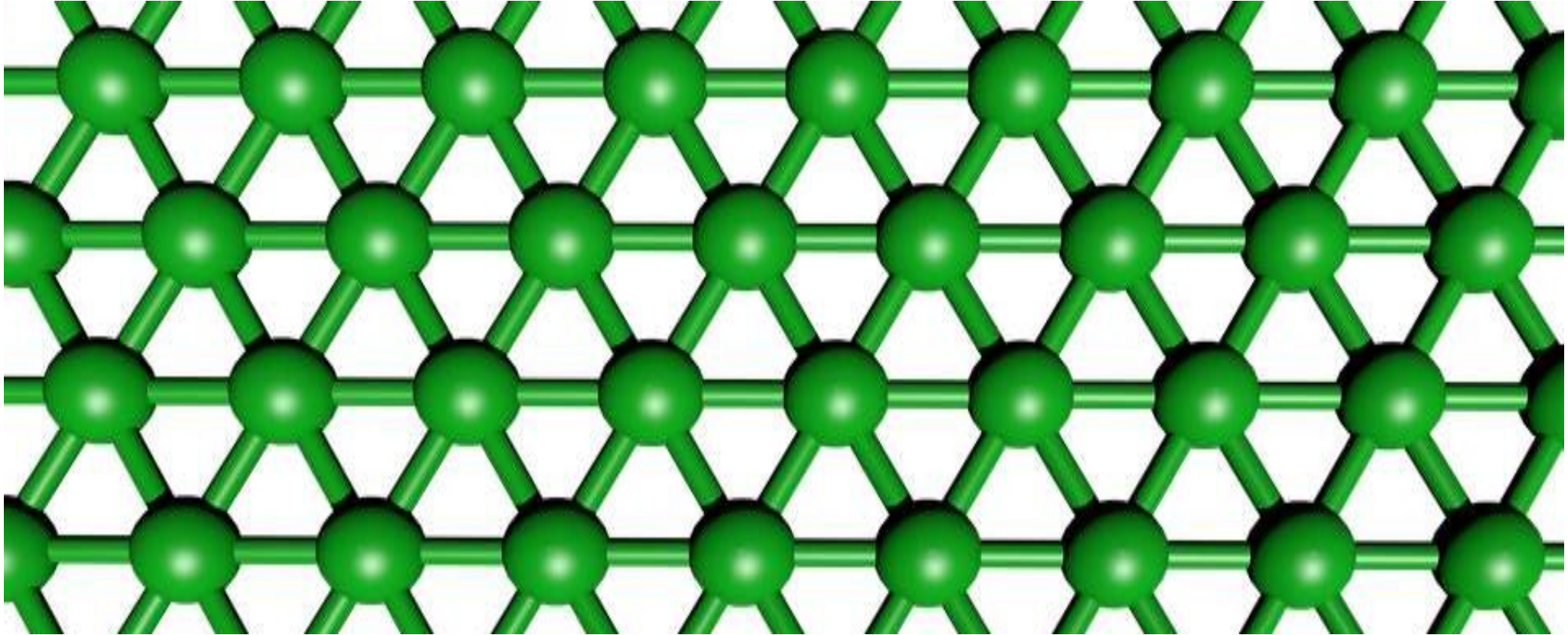
Moire in twisted bilayer graphene



Moire in twisted bilayer graphene

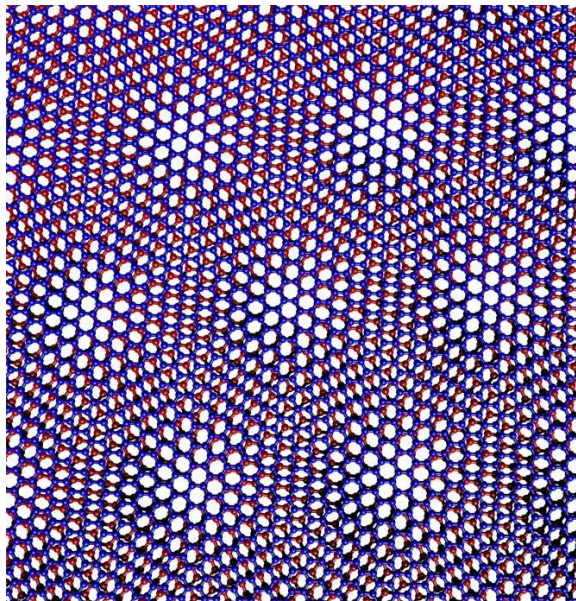


Moire in twisted bilayer graphene

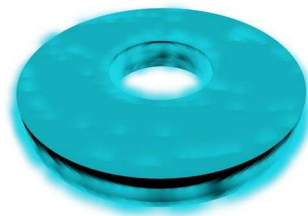


One material, a zoo of electronic phases

Twisted bilayer graphene

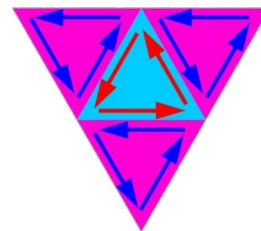


Superconductivity



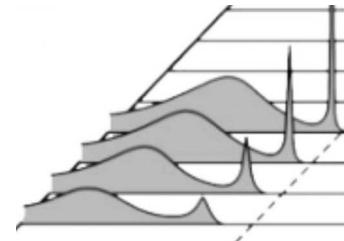
Nature 556, 43–50 (2018)

Topological networks



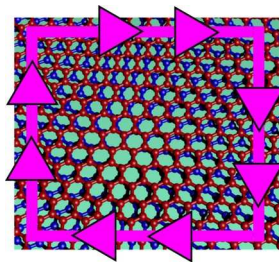
Nano Lett. 18, 11, 6725-6730 (2018)

Strange metals



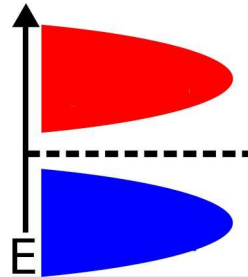
Phys. Rev. Lett. 124, 076801 (2020)

Chern insulators



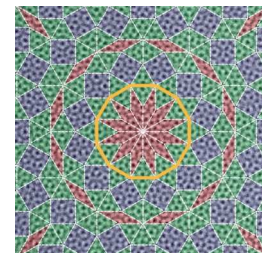
Science 365, 605-608 (2019)

Correlated insulators



Nature 556, 80–84 (2018)

Quasicrystalline physics



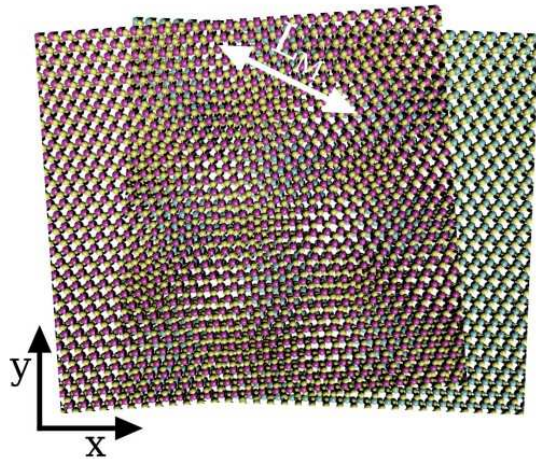
Science 361, 782-786 (2018)

Twisted graphene multilayers provide a powerful platform for emergent phenomena

The generality of correlated physics in twisted 2D materials

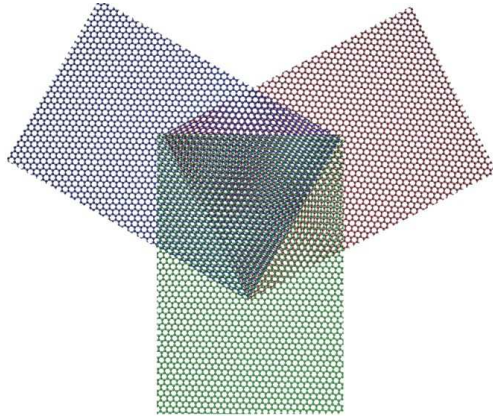
Superconductivity & correlated behavior found also in

Twisted dichalcogenides



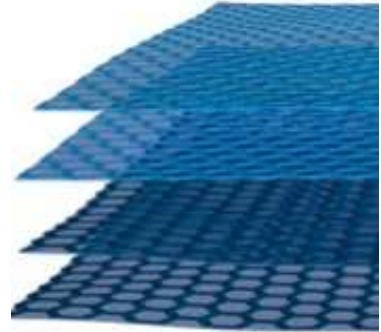
Nature 579, 359–363 (2020)

Twisted graphene trilayers



Nature 590, 249–255 (2021)

Twisted graphene tetralayers

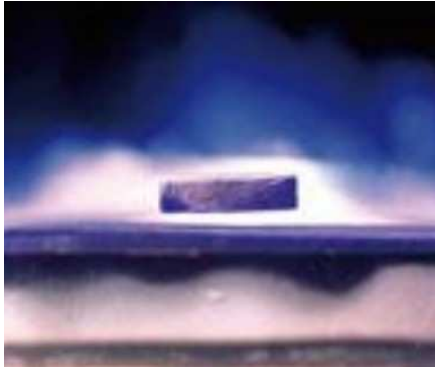


Nature 583, 221–225 (2020)

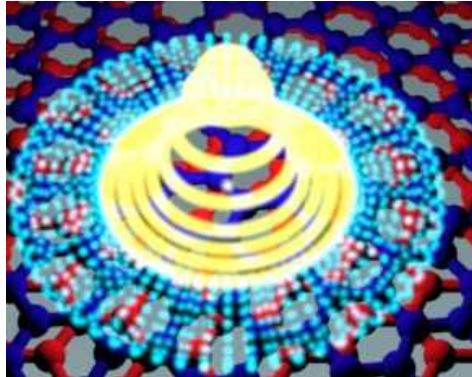
Some of new physics observed were only realized before in rare, heavy or even toxic compounds

The opportunities of twisted van der Waals materials

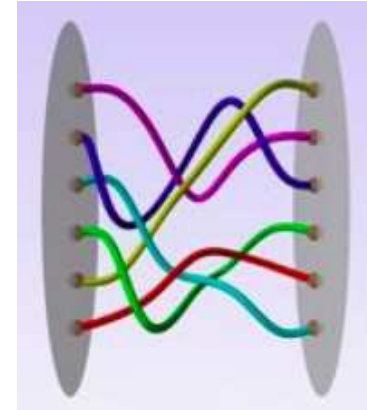
“Unveil” the nature of high T_c superconductivity (?)



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

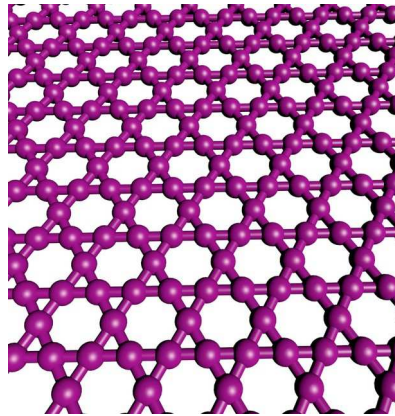
*The strength of
electronic correlations*

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



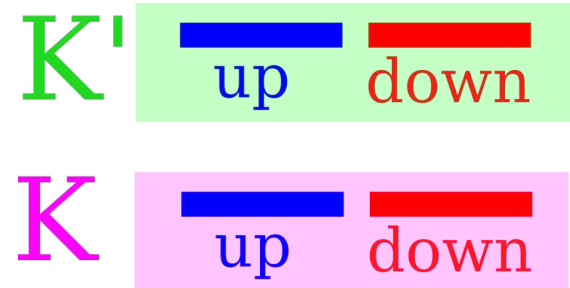
Twist angle control

*The details of the
electronic dispersion*



Interlayer bias

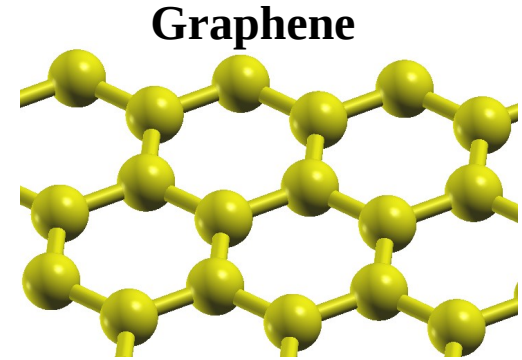
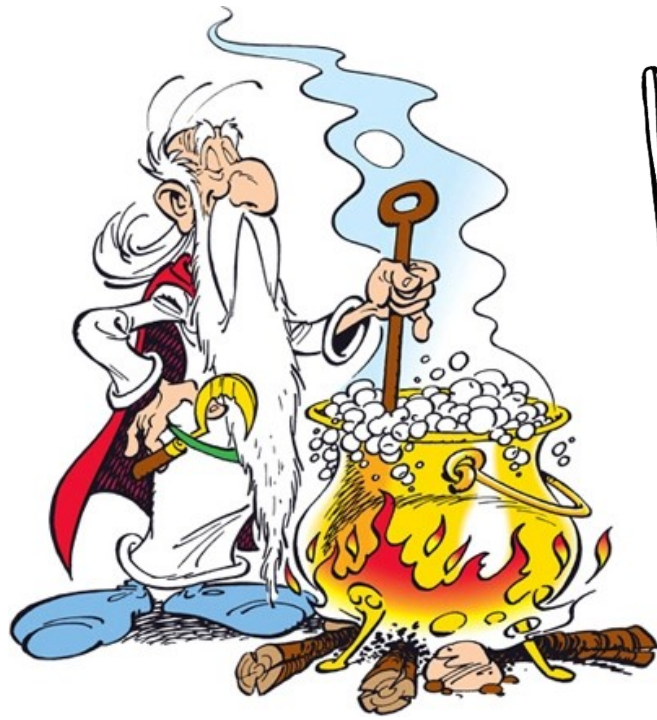
*The local quantum
degrees of freedom*



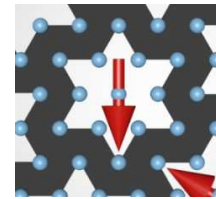
Magnetic 2D materials

Goal: engineer local quantum degrees of freedom via 2d magnetism

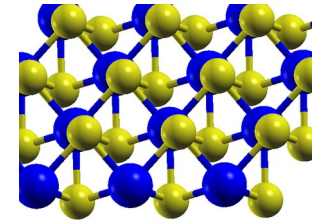
Designing quantum matter with twisted magnetic van der Waals materials



Magnet
 $1T\text{-TaS}_2$

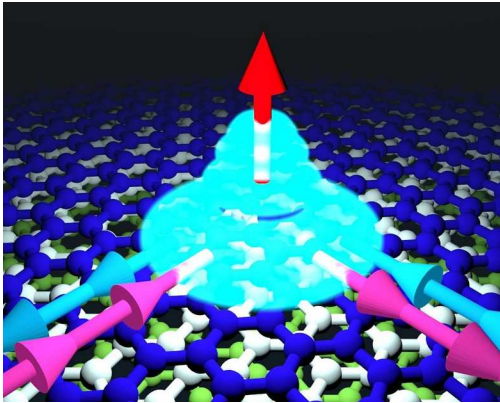


Metal
 $1H\text{-TaS}_2$



Behind the scenes

Heavy fermions in twisted graphene trilayers

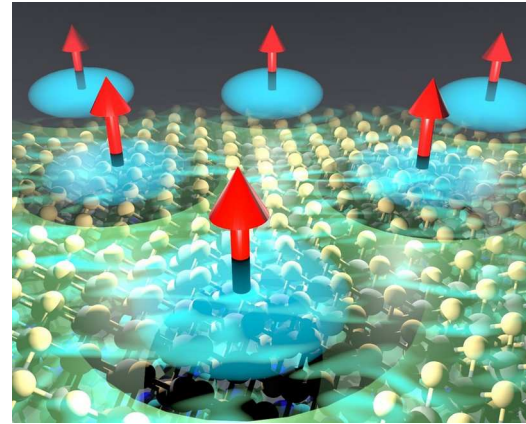


Aline Ramires



Phys. Rev. Lett. 127, 026401 (2021)

Heavy fermions in twisted dichalcogenide bilayers



V. Vaňo



S. Kezilebieke



P. Liljeroth



Nature 599, 582–586 (2021)

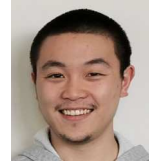
S. Ganguli



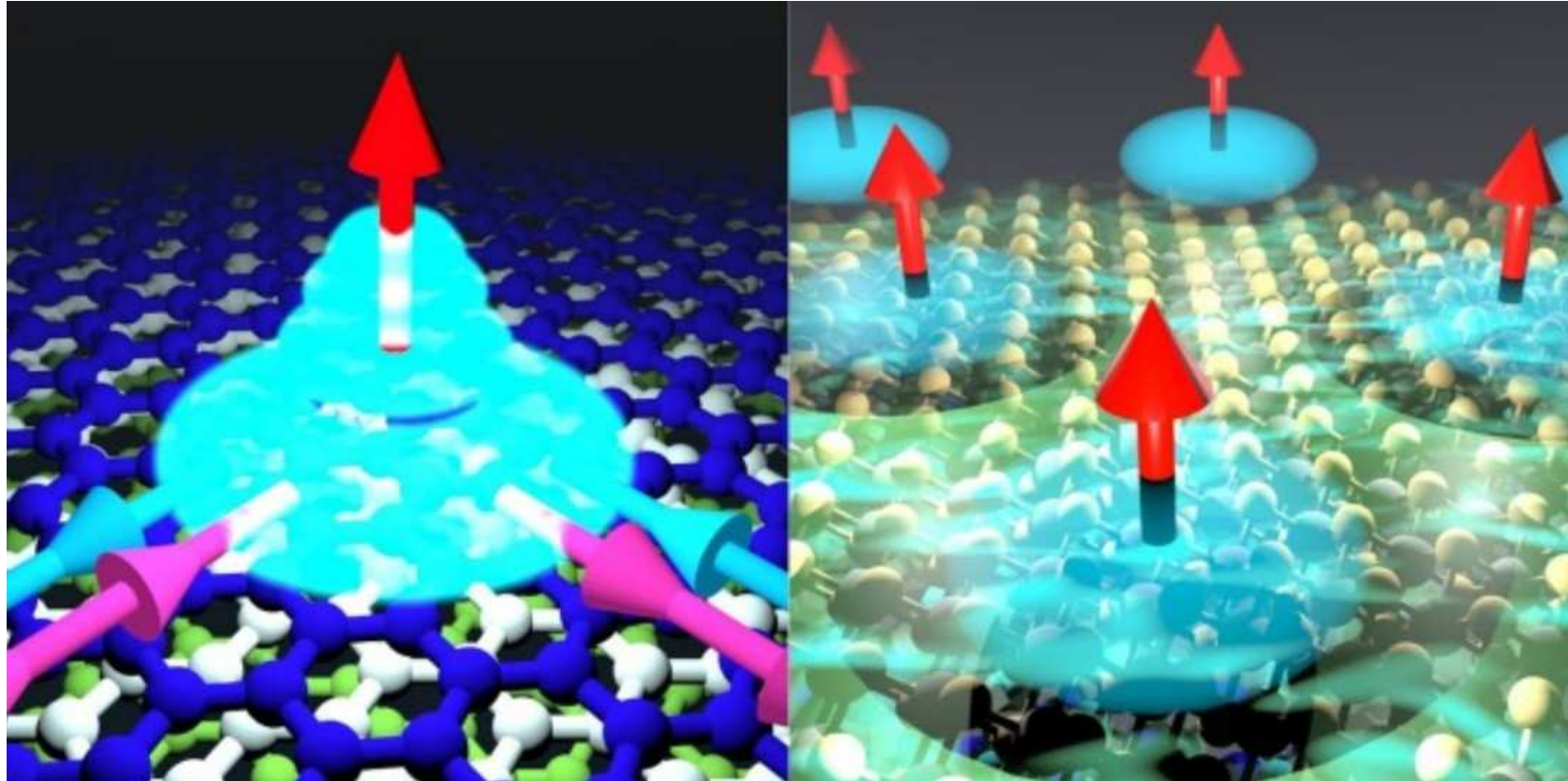
M. Amini



G. Chen



Heavy fermions in van der Waals materials

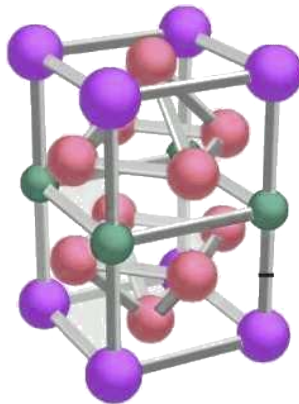


Searching for new heavy fermion compounds

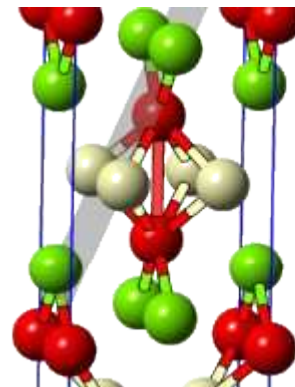
We have a rich family of bulk heavy-fermion compounds



Science 375, 6576, 76-81 (2021)



Nature 579, 523–527 (2020)



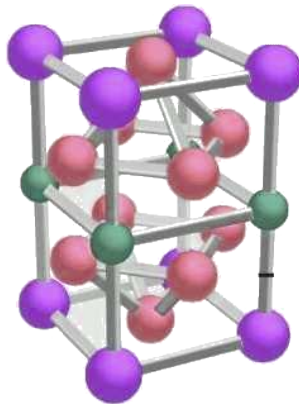
- Strongly correlated matter, dominated by Kondo lattice physics
- Unique system to realize quantum criticality and unconventional superconductivity
- Found in rare-earth compounds, such as UTe_2 or UPt_3

Searching for new heavy fermion compounds

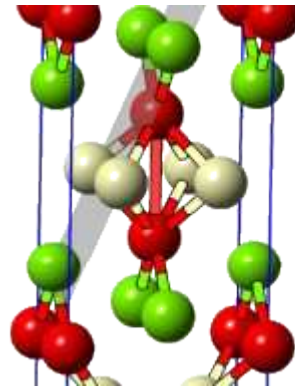
We have a rich family of bulk heavy-fermion compounds



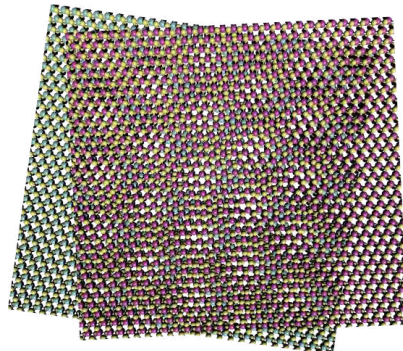
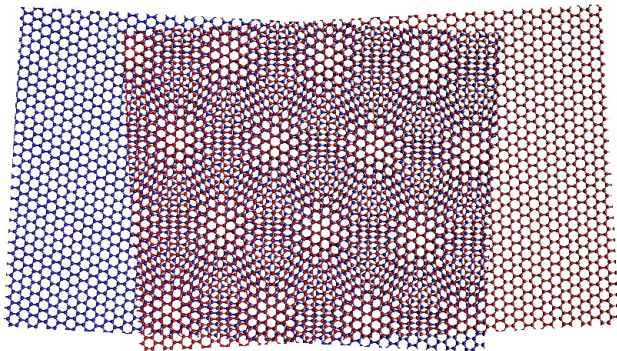
Science 375, 6576, 76-81 (2021)



Nature 579, 523–527 (2020)



Can we realize heavy-fermion physics with two-dimensional materials?

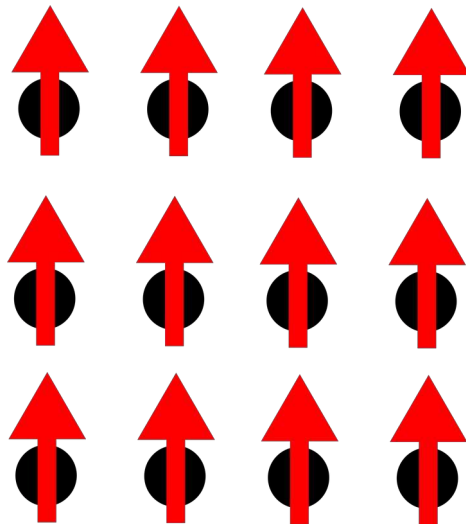


Phys. Rev. Lett. 127, 026401 (2021)
Nature 599, 582–586 (2021)
Phys. Rev. Research 3, 043173 (2021)
arXiv:2110.11962

Building an artificial heavy fermion state



Lattice of Kondo impurities



f-electrons in
rare-earth compounds

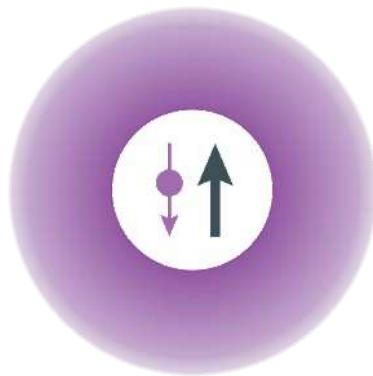
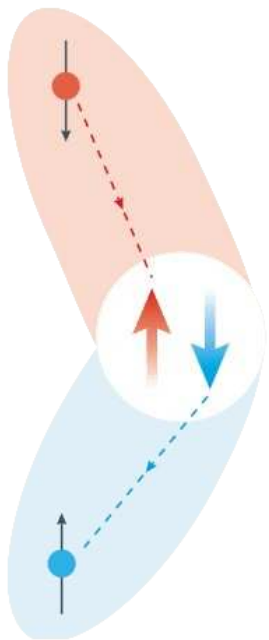
Dispersive electron gas



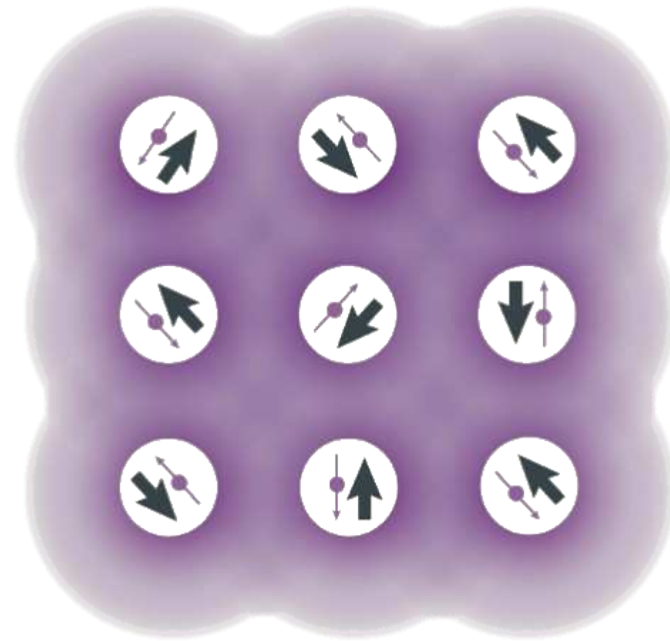
s/p/d-electrons in
rare-earth compounds

Building an artificial heavy fermion state

Conduction electrons form
Kondo singlets with the impurities



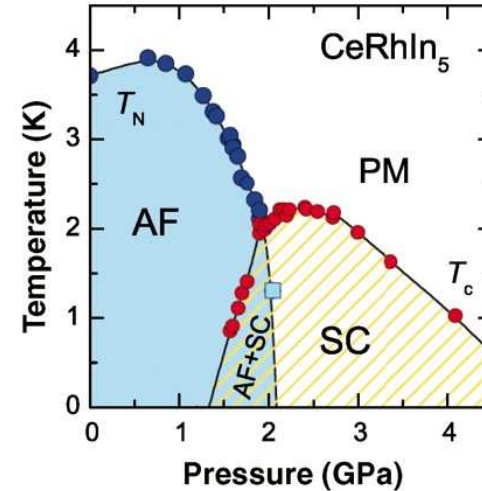
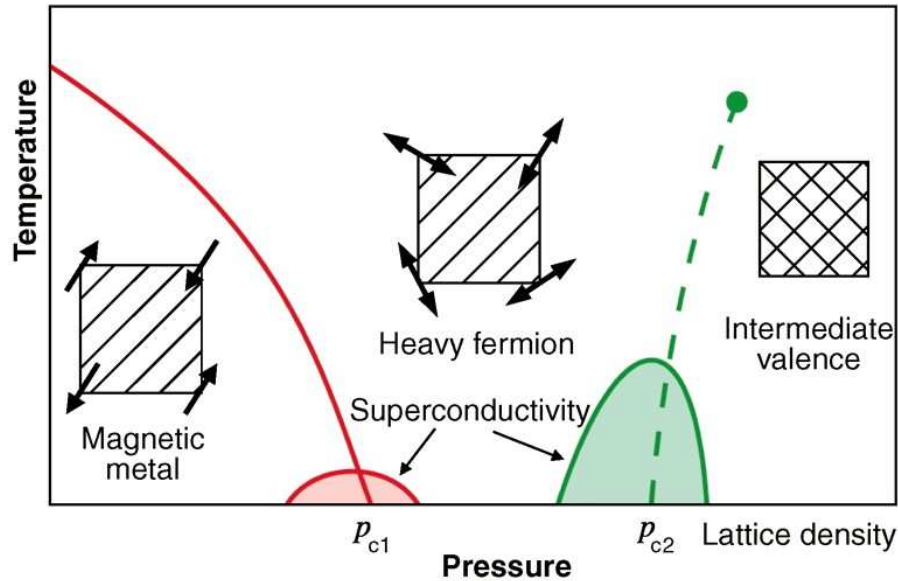
Kondo-lattice model



Associated with Kondo lattice physics:

- Colossal mass enhancement of electrons
- Quantum criticality
- Unconventional (topological) superconductivity

Basics of heavy fermion physics

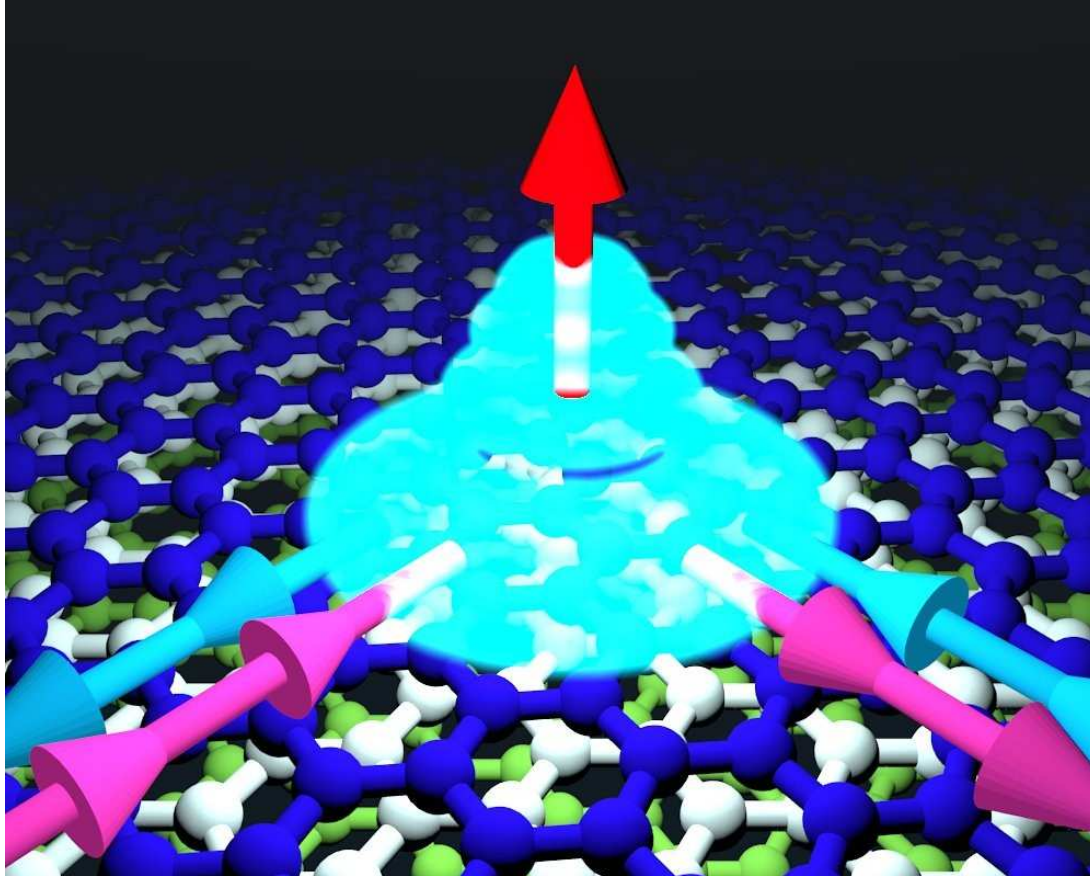


Science 332.6026, 196-200 (2011)

Associated with Kondo lattice physics:

- Colossal mass enhancement of electrons
- Quantum criticality
- Unconventional (topological) superconductivity

Heavy-fermions in twisted graphene trilayers



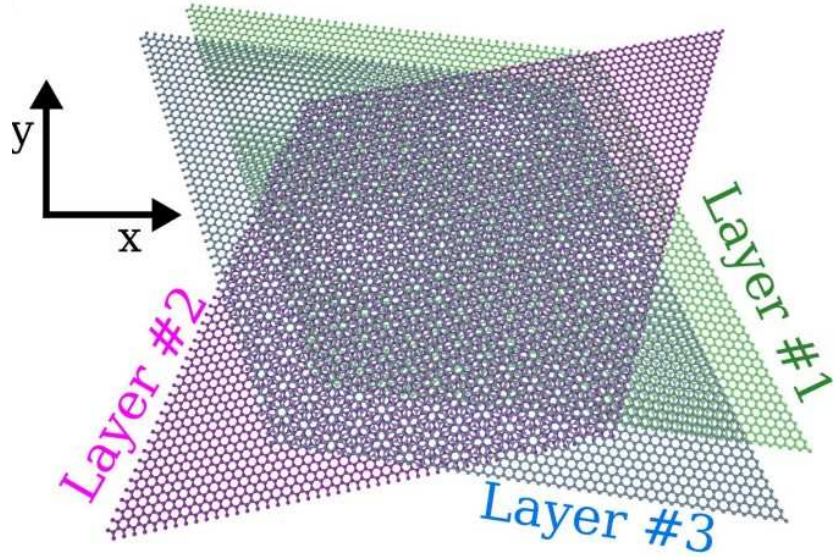
Aline Ramires



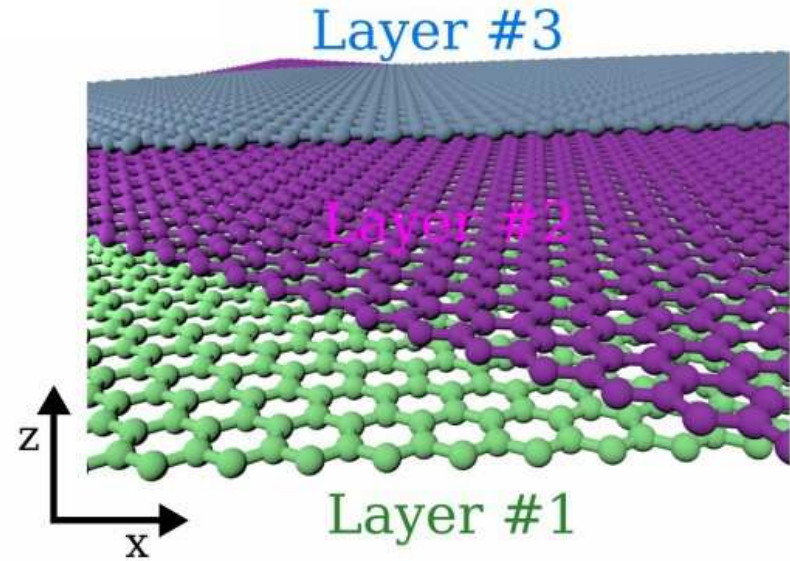
Phys. Rev. Lett. 127, 026401 (2021)

Heavy-fermions in twisted graphene trilayers

Top view

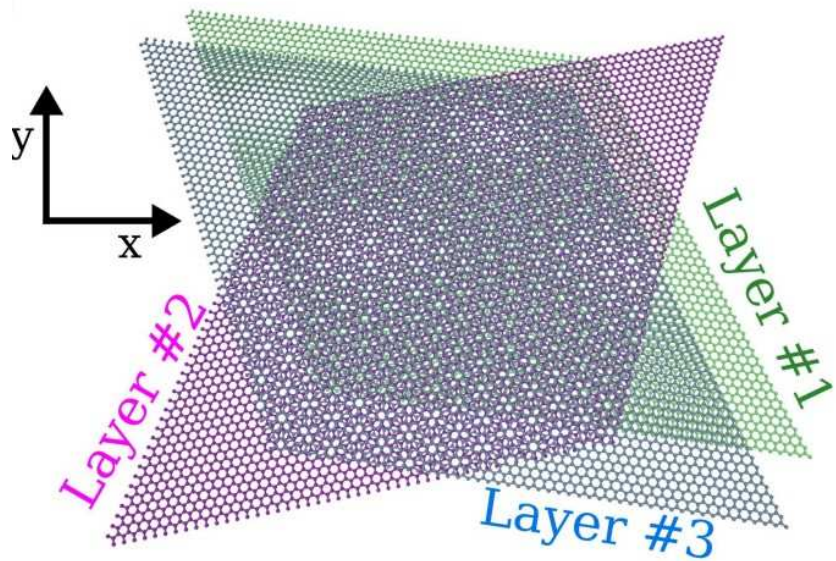


Lateral view

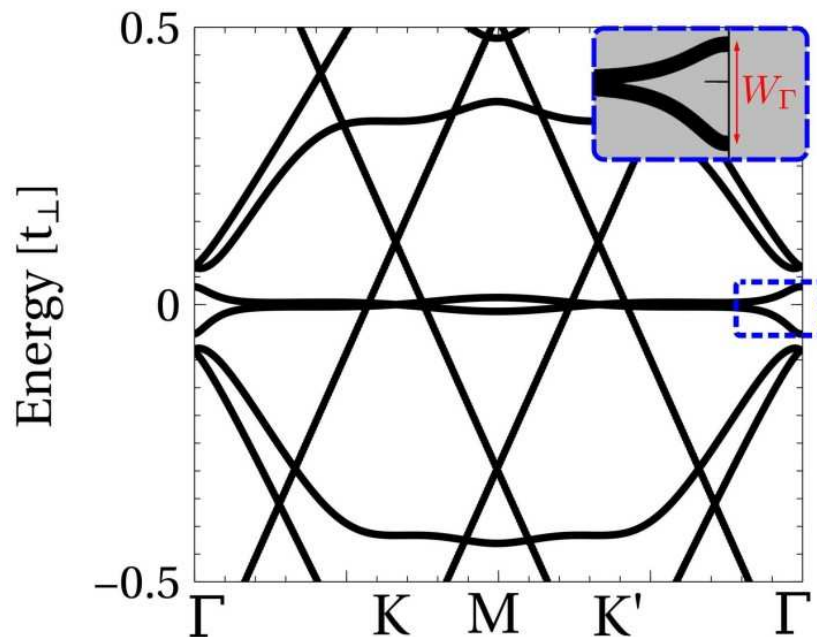


Heavy-fermions in twisted graphene trilayers

Top view

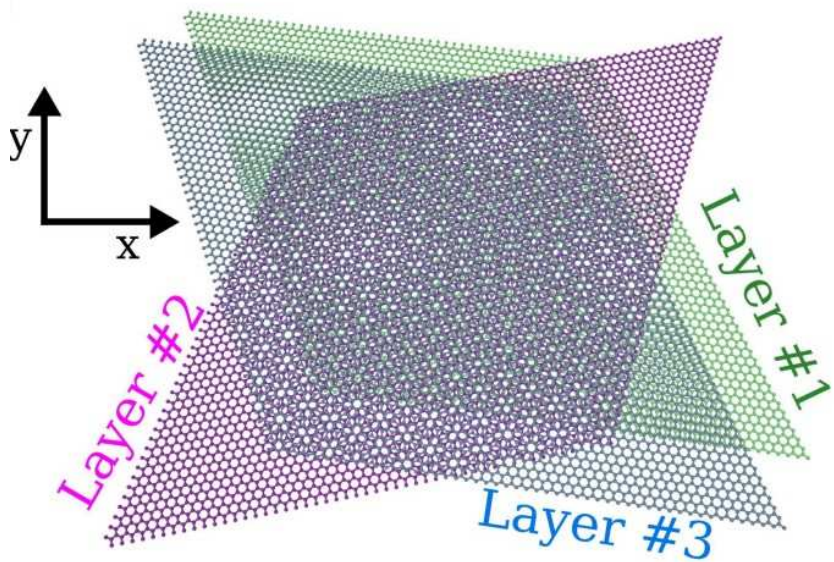


Band structure

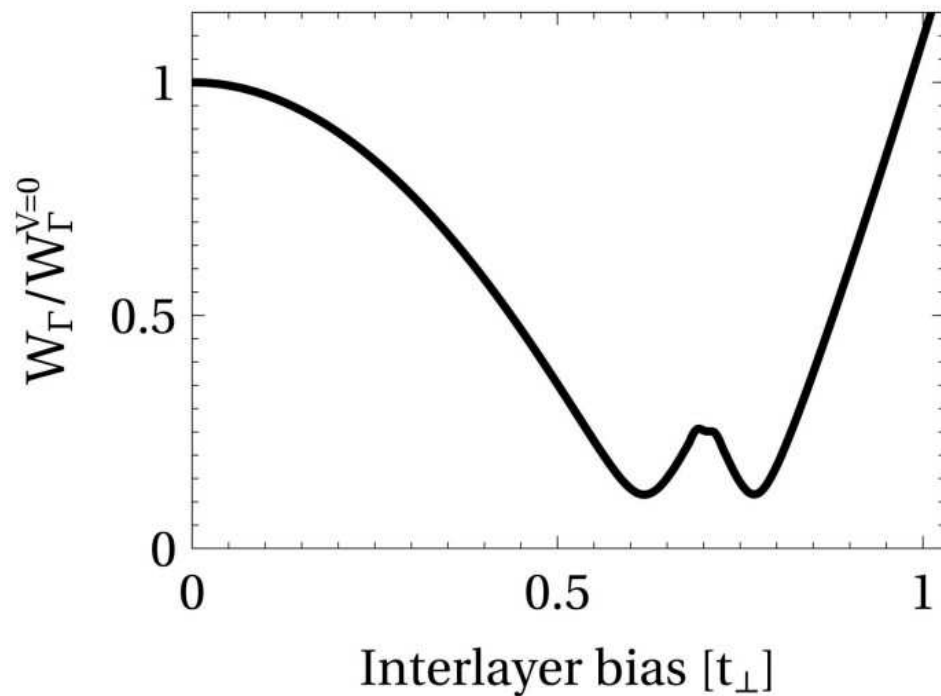


Heavy-fermions in twisted graphene trilayers

Top view



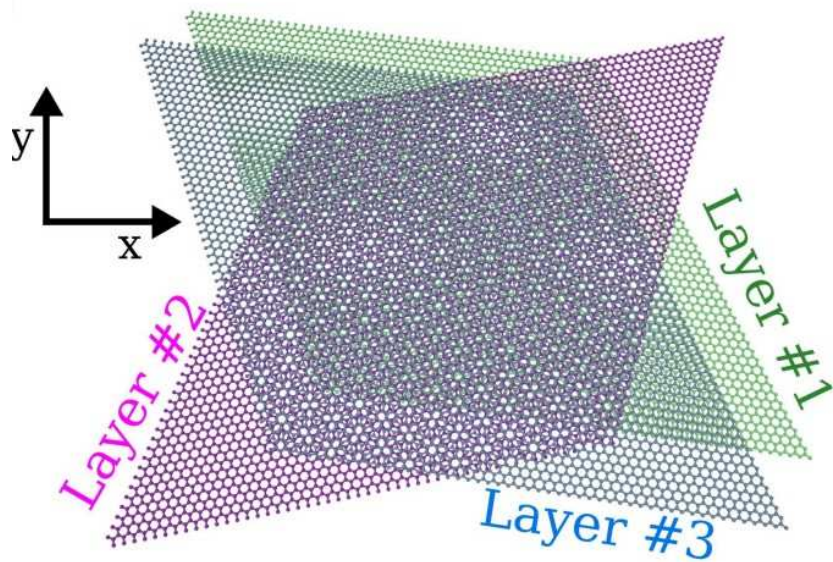
Bandwidth of nearly flat bands



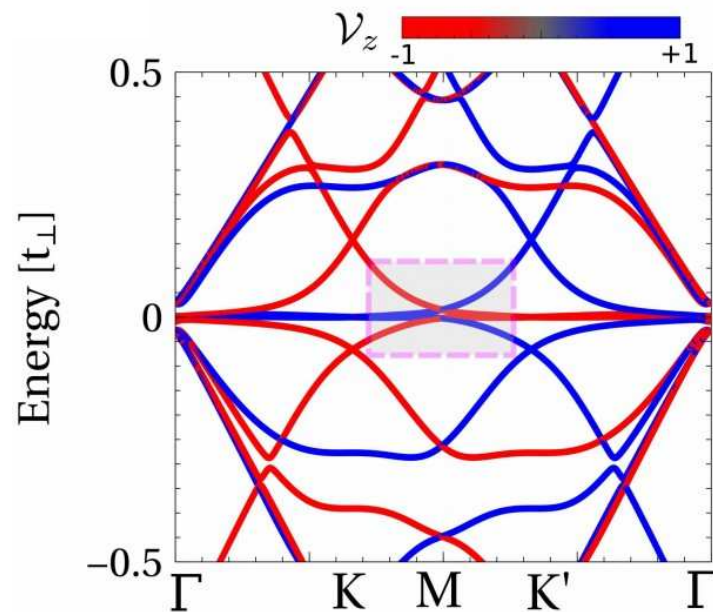
Band flattening as an interlayer bias is applied

Heavy-fermions in twisted graphene trilayers

Top view

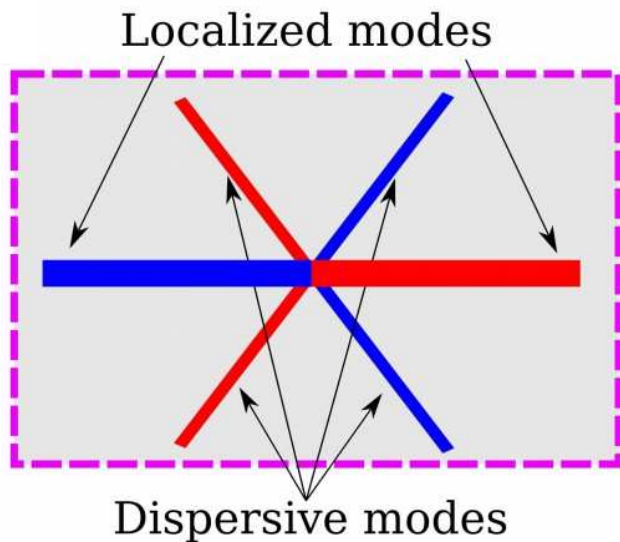


Electronic structure in the presence of an electric bias

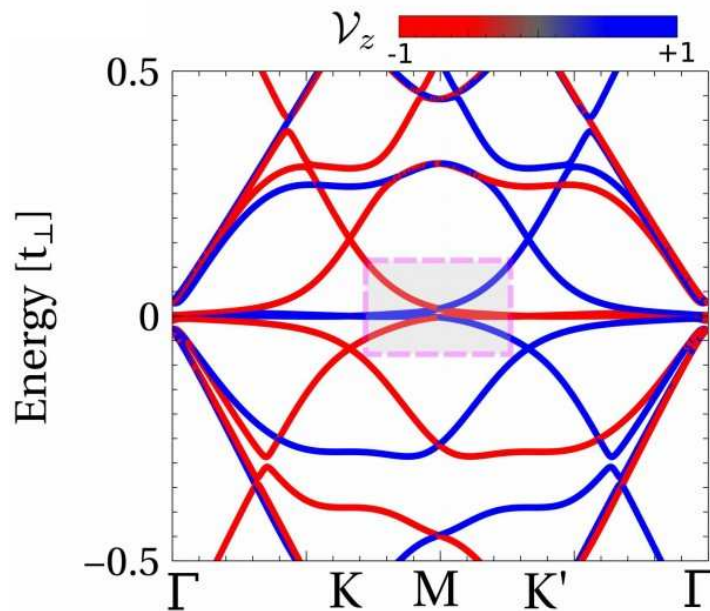


Heavy-fermions in twisted graphene trilayers

Low energy model

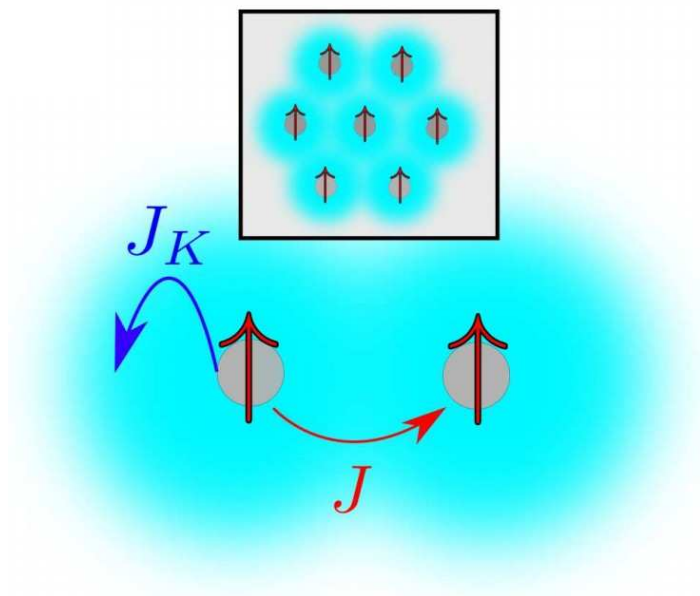


Electronic structure in the presence of an electric bias

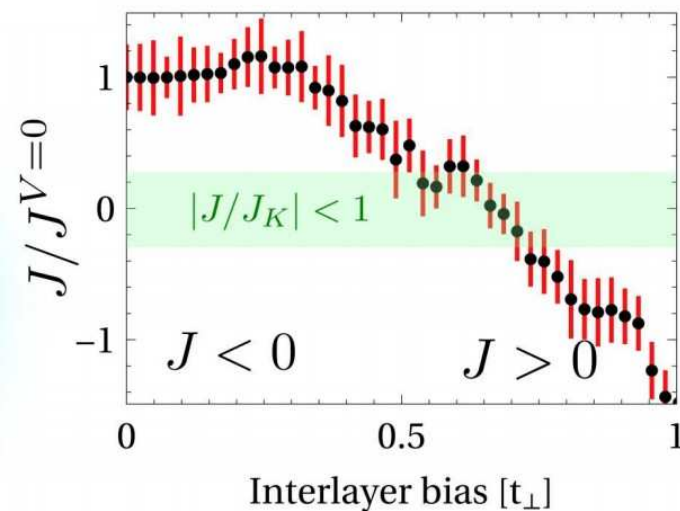


Kondo lattice model in the presence of interactions

Interactions of the Kondo lattice model



Electric control of the Kondo regime

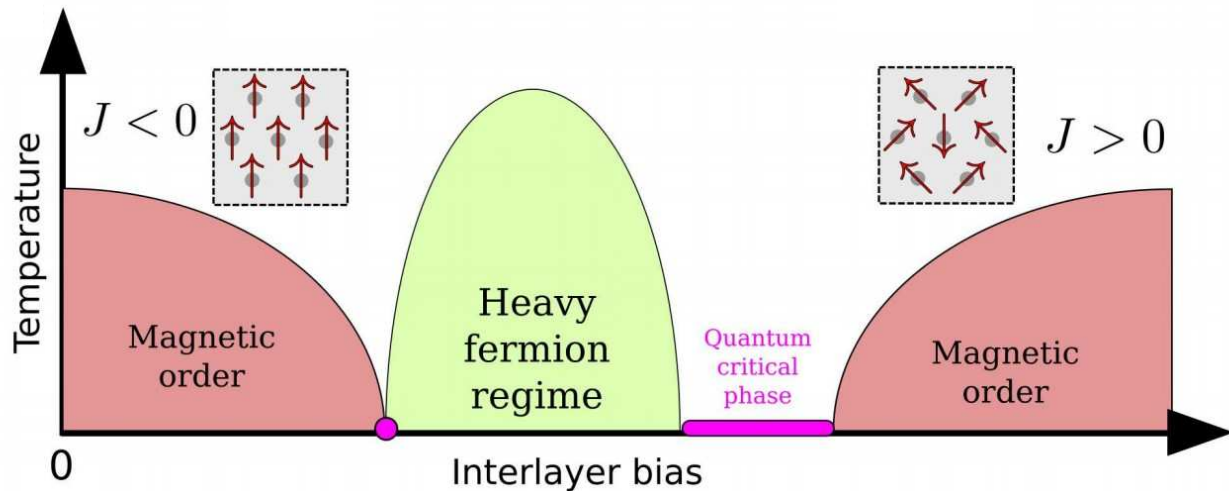


A heavy fermion regime appears when the Kondo coupling dominates over the exchange coupling

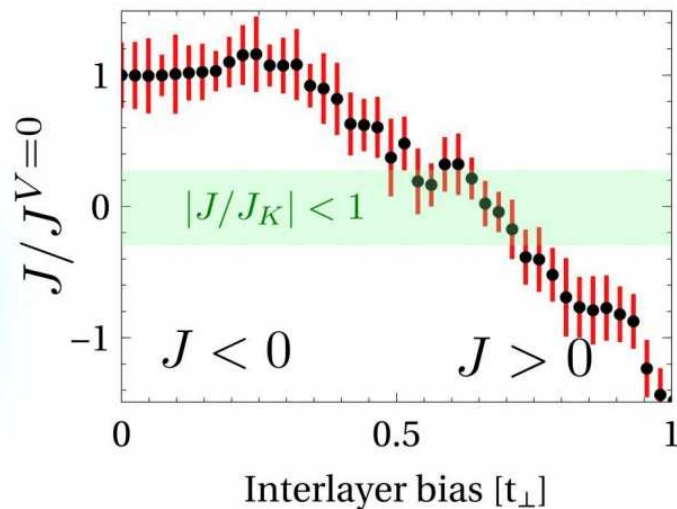
$$|J/J_K| < 1$$

Heavy-fermions in twisted graphene trilayers

Heavy-fermion (Doniach) phase diagram

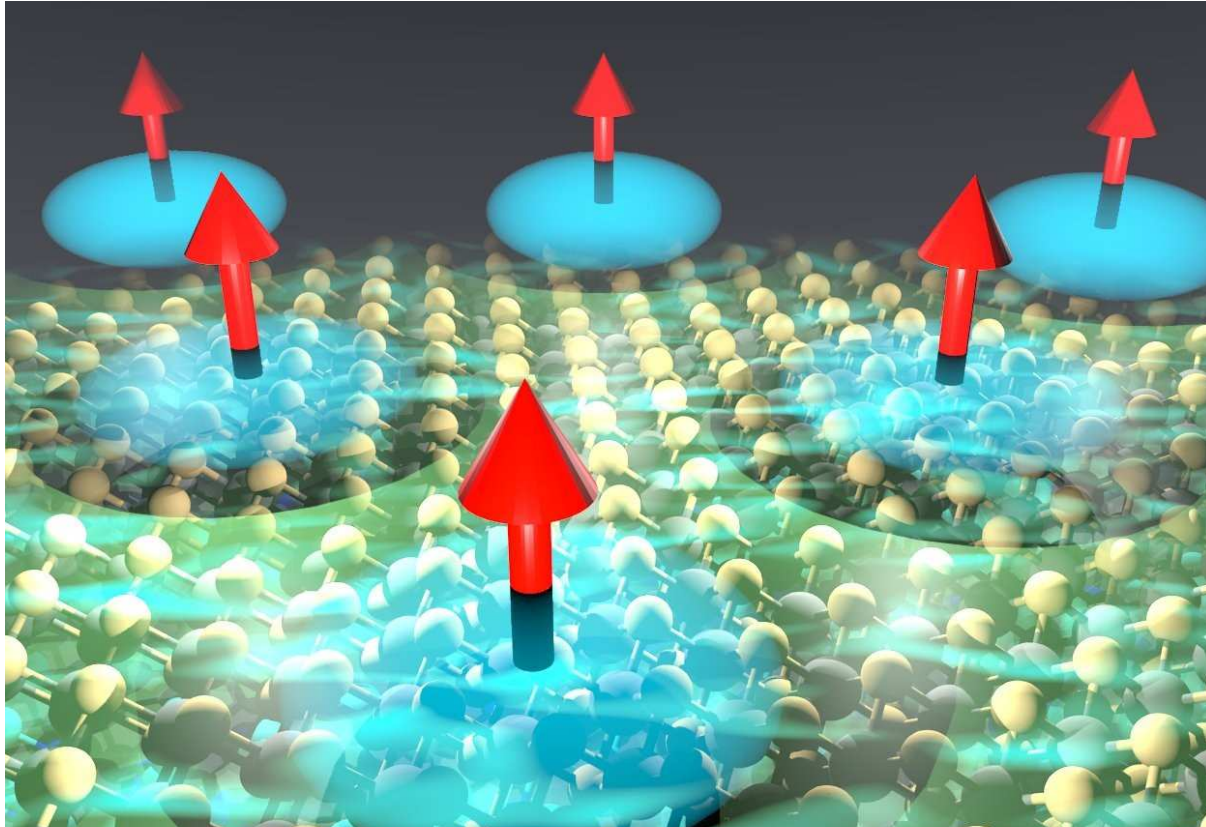


Electric control of the Kondo regime



The full phase diagram of the heavy fermion system can be explored in a single twisted graphene, by tuning the system with an electric bias

Heavy-fermions in a van der Waals dichalcogenide heterostructure



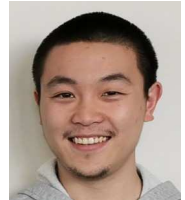
S. Ganguli



M. Amini



G. Chen



V. Vaňo



S. Kezilebieke



P. Liljeroth



Nature 599, 582–586 (2021)

Heavy-fermions in dichalcogenide bilayers

**Triangular lattice of
local magnetic moments**



1T-TaS₂

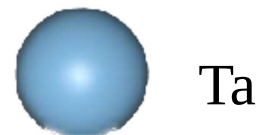
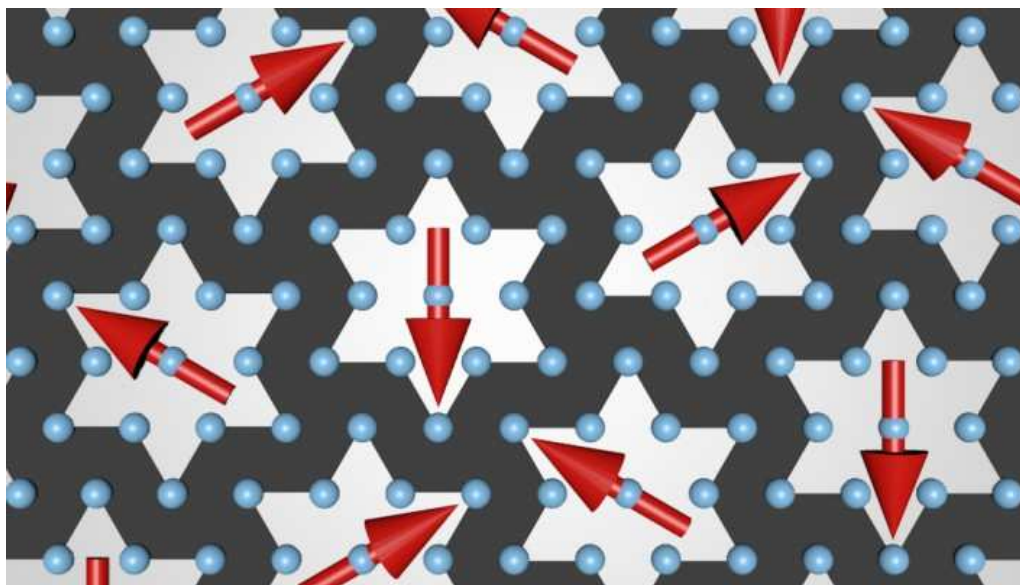
Two-dimensional electron gas



1H-TaS₂

Moment formation in 1T-TaS₂

Charge-density wave reconstruction, leading to a localized orbital in a $\sqrt{13} \times \sqrt{13}$ unit cell



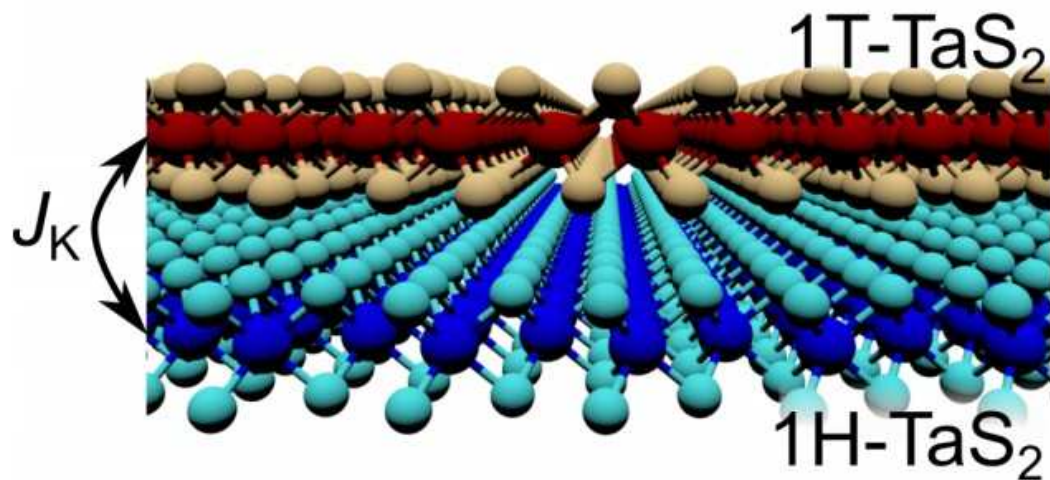
Strong interactions give rise to local moment formation

Effectively described by an $S=1/2$ Heisenberg model in a triangular lattice

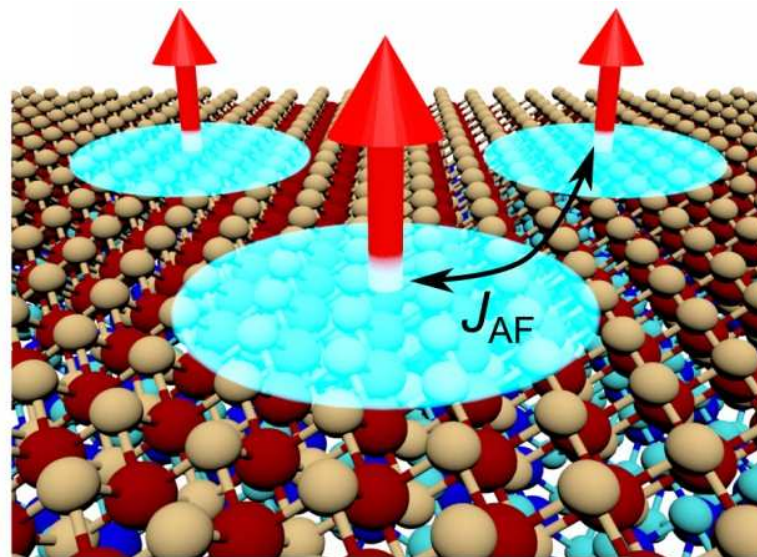
PNAS 114.27 (2017)
Phys. Rev. X 7, 041054 (2017)
Phys. Rev. B 96, 195131 (2017)

Heavy-fermions in dichalcogenide bilayers

Interlayer coupling create
the Kondo coupling



Intralayer exchange between
local moments

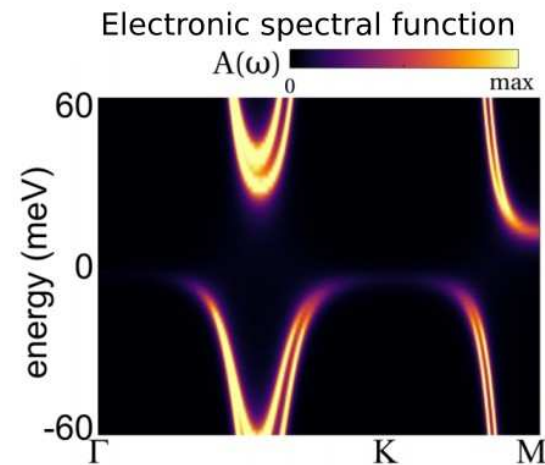
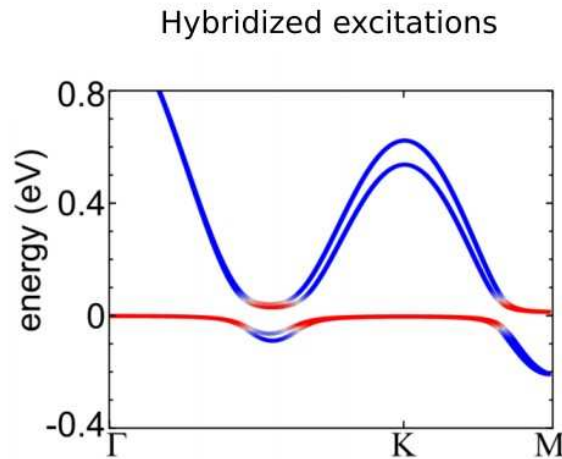
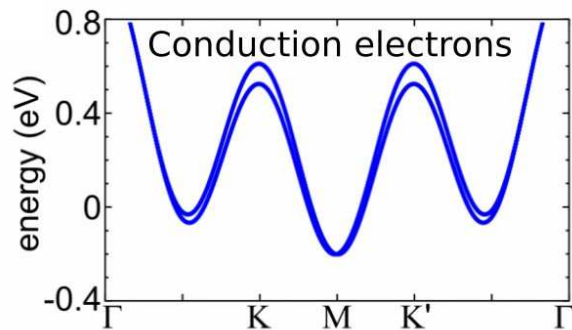
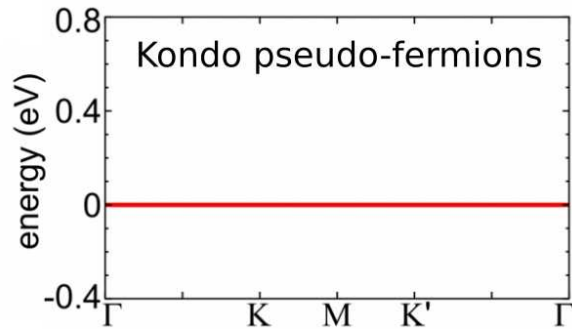


The bilayer realizes all the ingredients for heavy-fermion physics

Brief theory of heavy-fermions

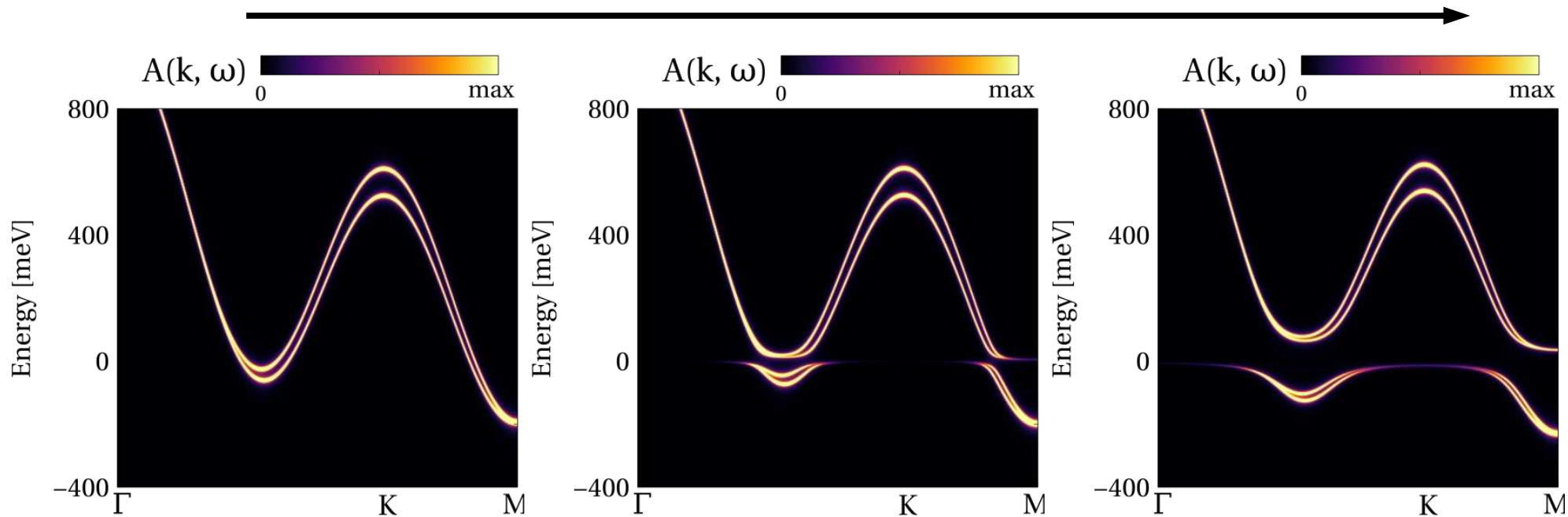
Kondo physics introduces resonant pseudo-fermions at the chemical potential

Leading to the opening of a heavy-fermion gap



Heavy-fermion hybridization gap

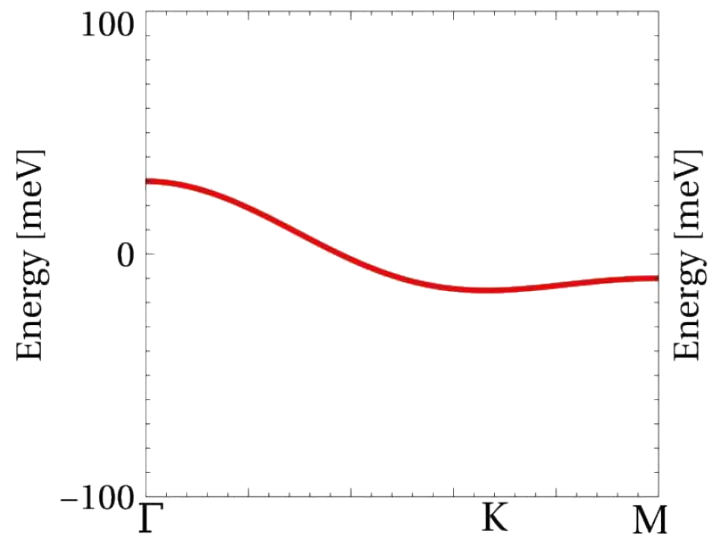
Increasing Kondo coupling



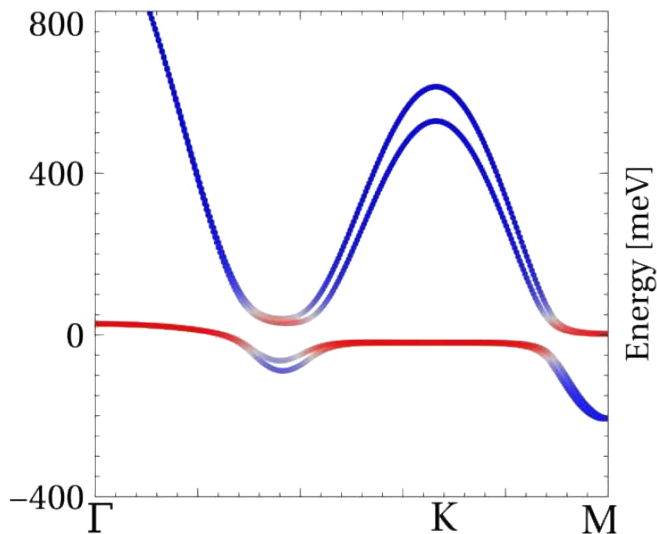
The Kondo coupling leads to a heavy-fermion gap opening in the metal

Heavy-fermion hybridization gap

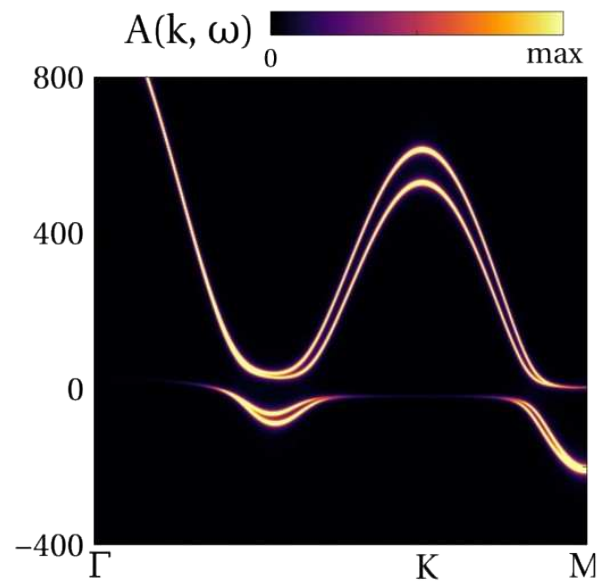
Kondo pseudofermions



Hybridized excitations



Conduction spectral function



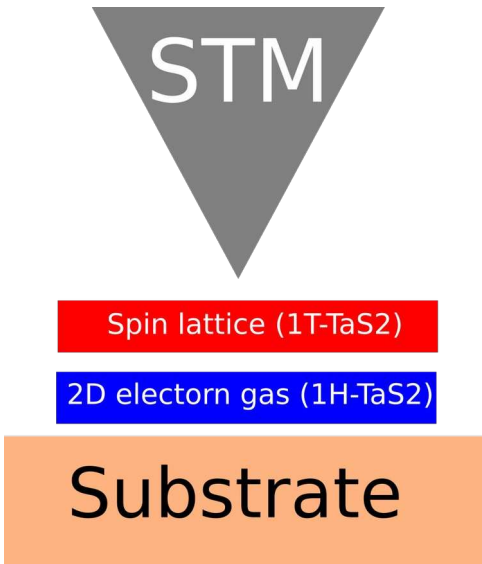
The gap remains open when including a small pseudofermion dispersion

Experimental signatures of heavy-fermion physics

- Kondo physics in the magnetic lattice
- Gap opening in the metallic layer

Both signatures can be probed with scanning tunnel microscopy by growing two heterostructures

Probing the Kondo peak



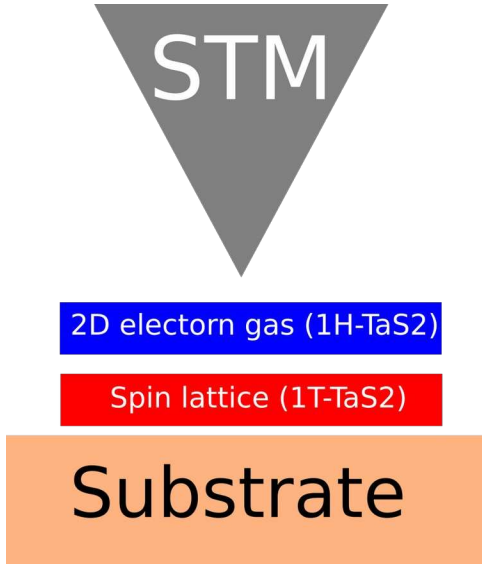
STM

Spin lattice (1T-TaS₂)

2D electron gas (1H-TaS₂)

Substrate

Probing the heavy-fermion gap



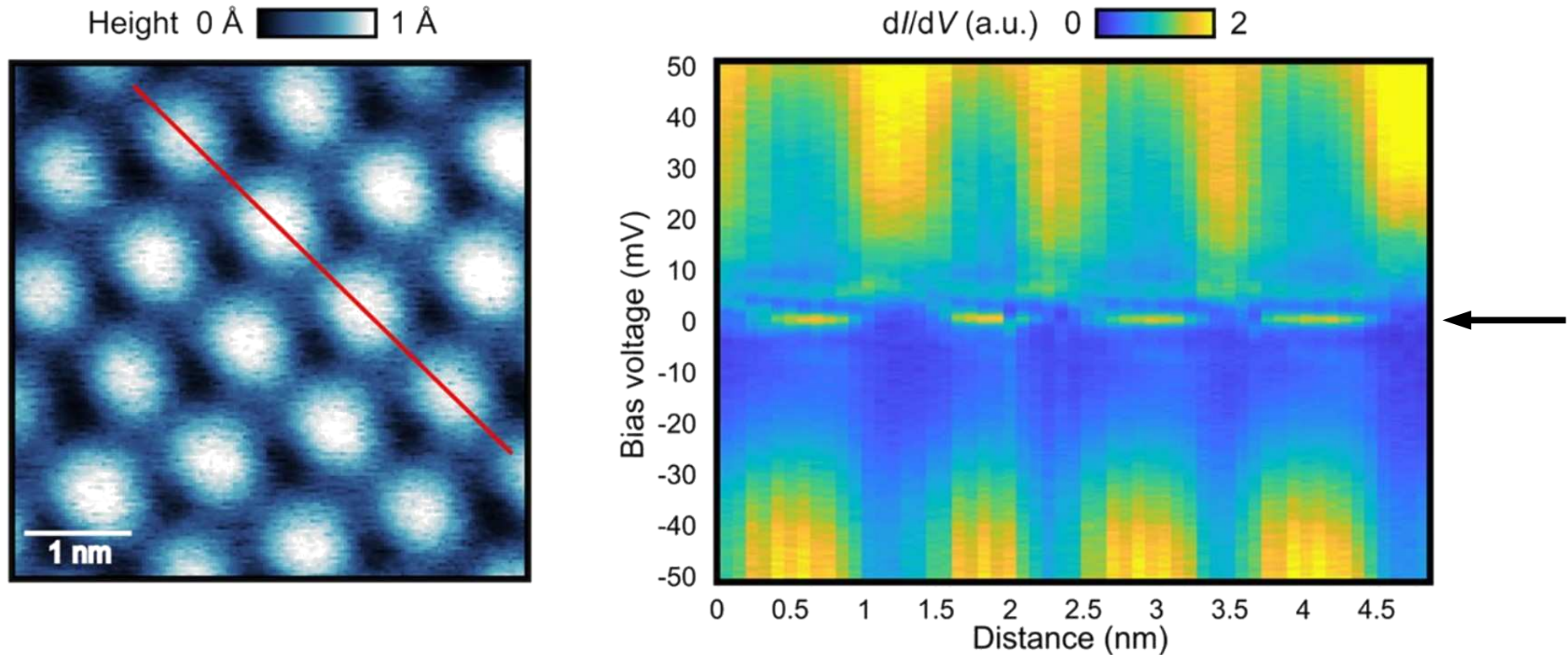
STM

2D electron gas (1H-TaS₂)

Spin lattice (1T-TaS₂)

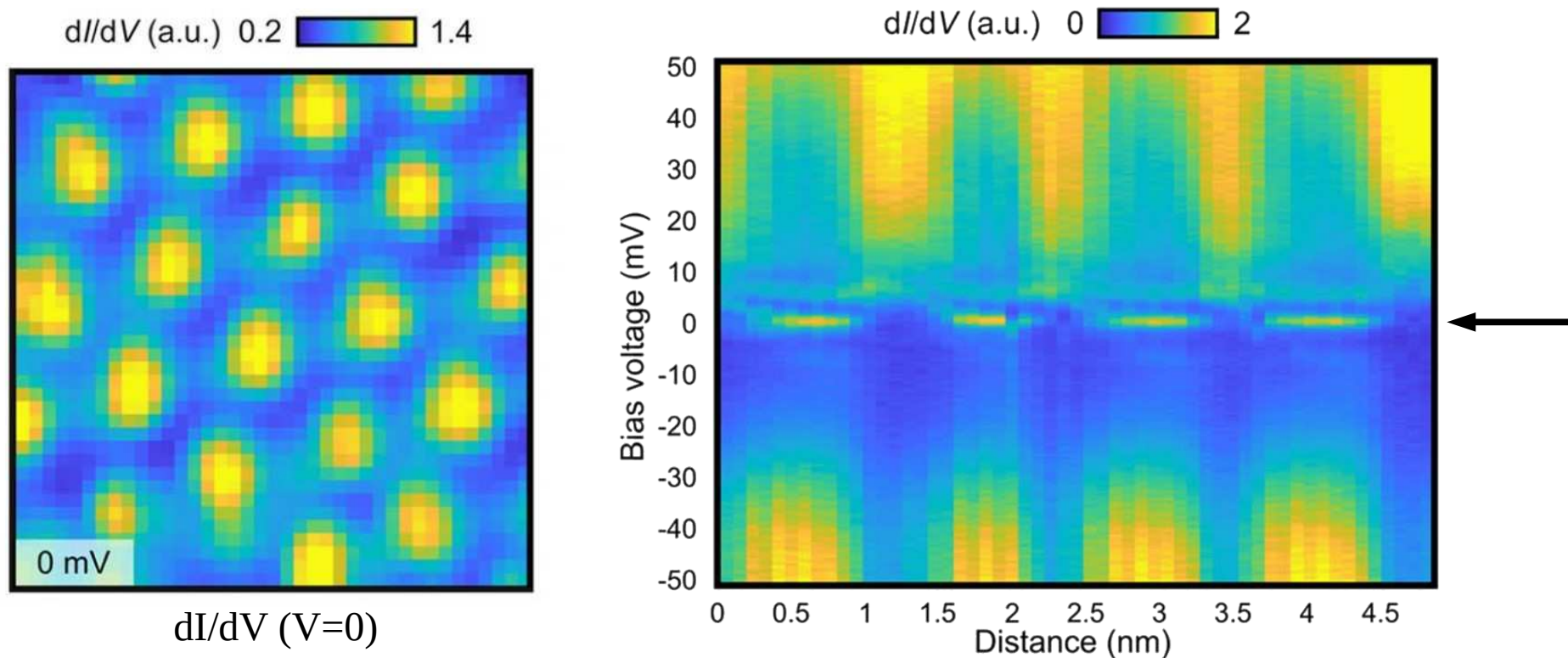
Substrate

Grid spectroscopy of 1T-1H



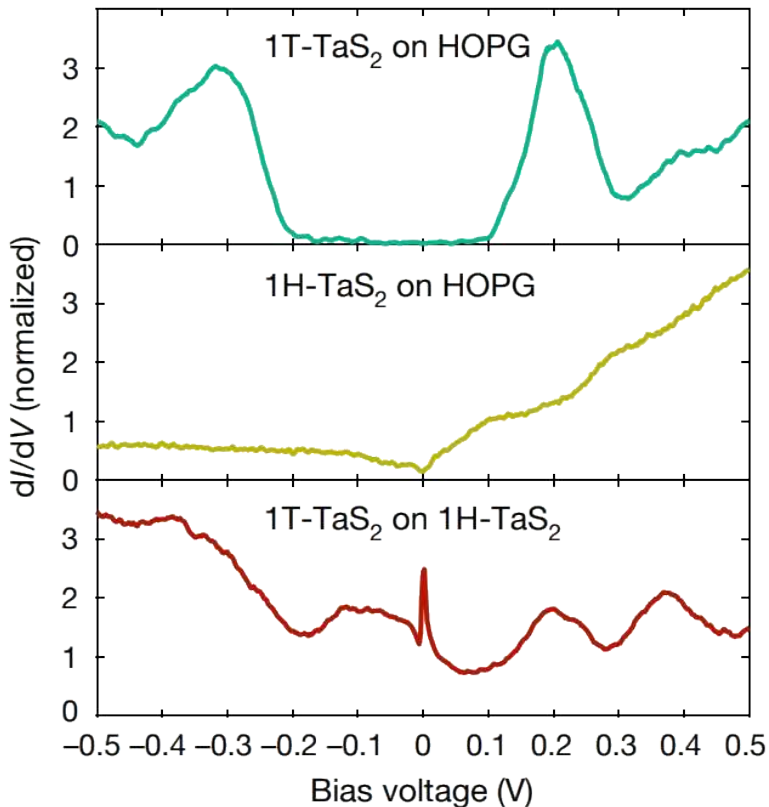
Zero bias (Kondo) peak appearing with the CDW periodicity

Grid spectroscopy of 1T-1H



Zero bias (Kondo) peak appearing with the CDW periodicity

Zero bias Kondo peak

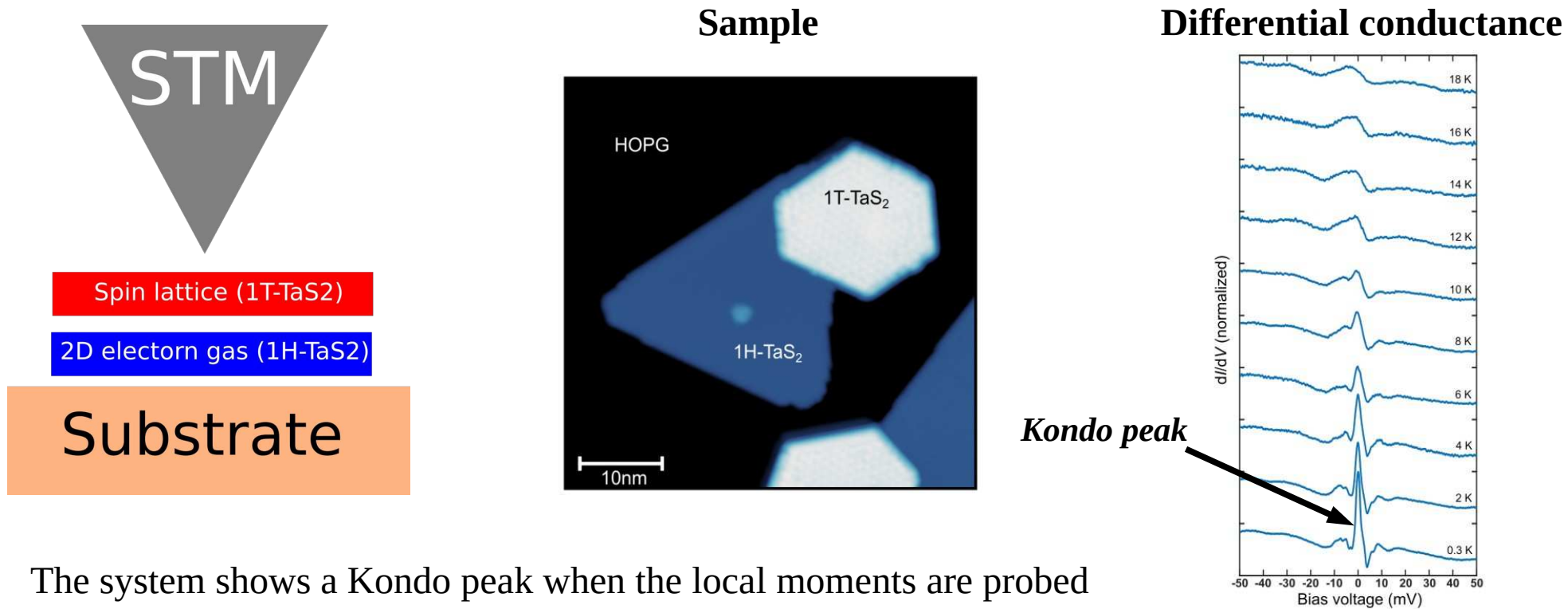


1T @ HOPG: Mott insulator

1H @ HOPG: Metal
(with a SC state at very low T)

1T @ 1H: Kondo peak

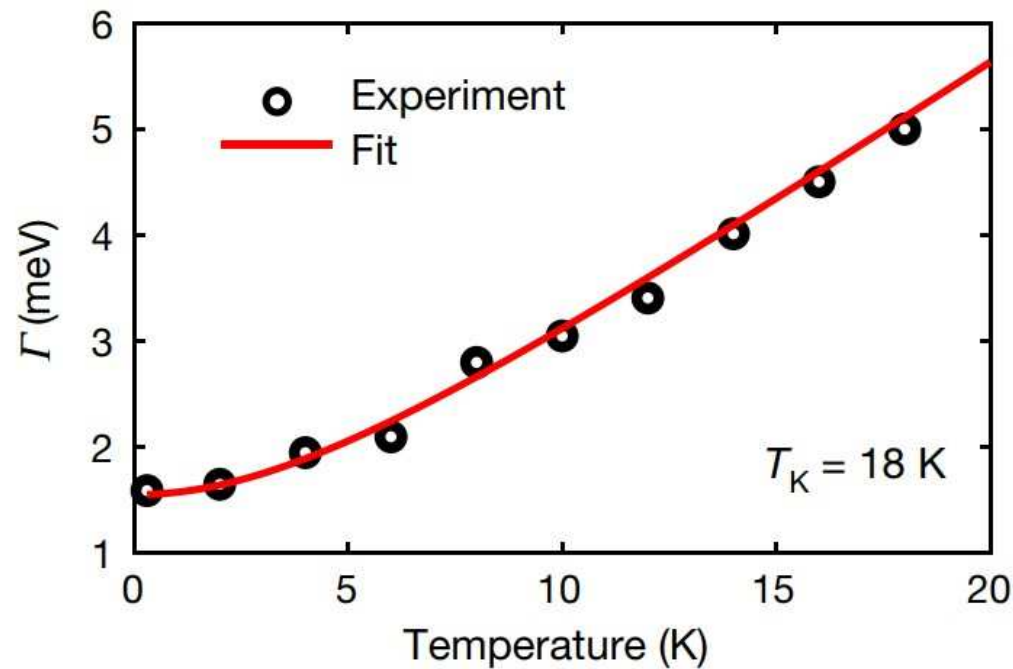
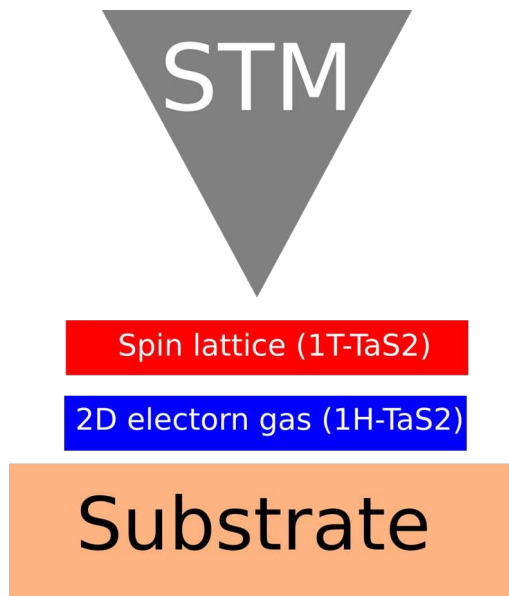
Kondo physics in the magnetic lattice



The system shows a Kondo peak when the local moments are probed

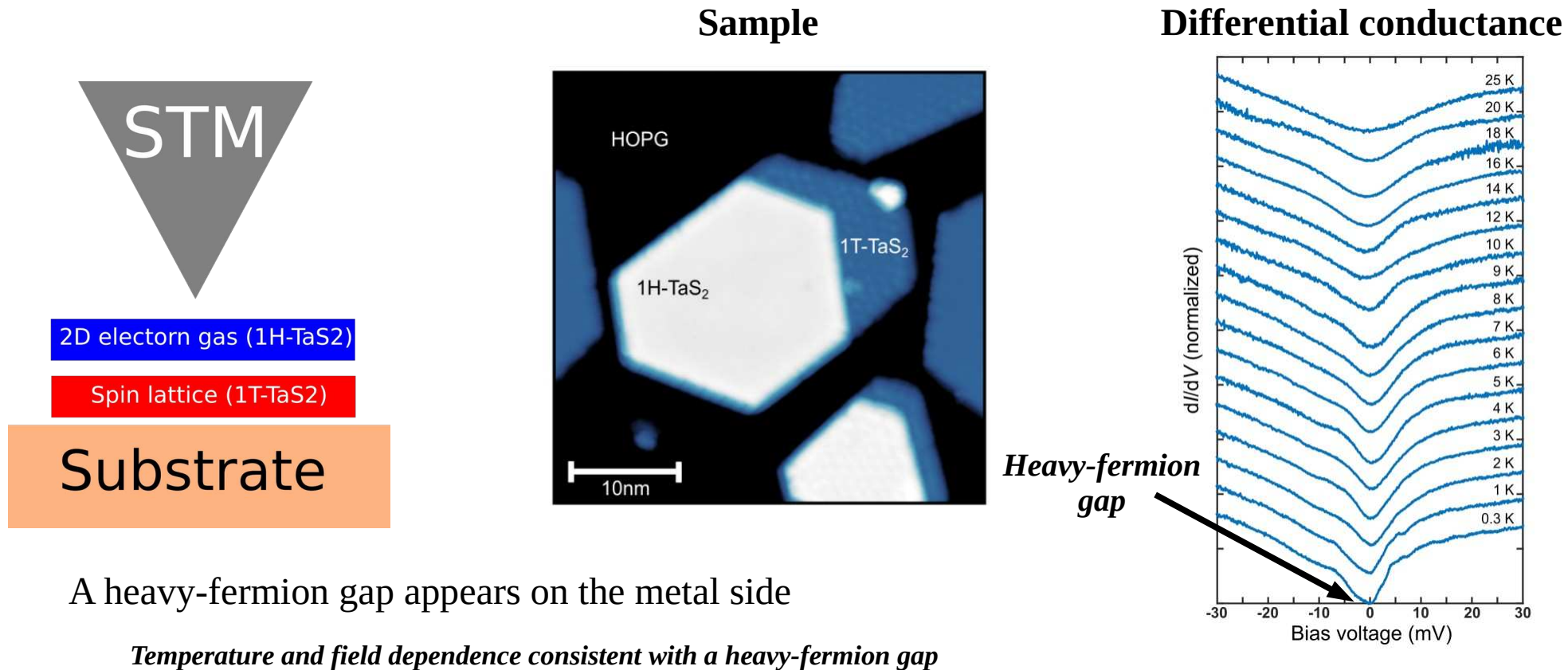
Temperature and field dependence consistent with Kondo

Kondo physics in the magnetic lattice



The Kondo peak follows the expected temperature dependence

Heavy-fermion gap in the 2D electron gas



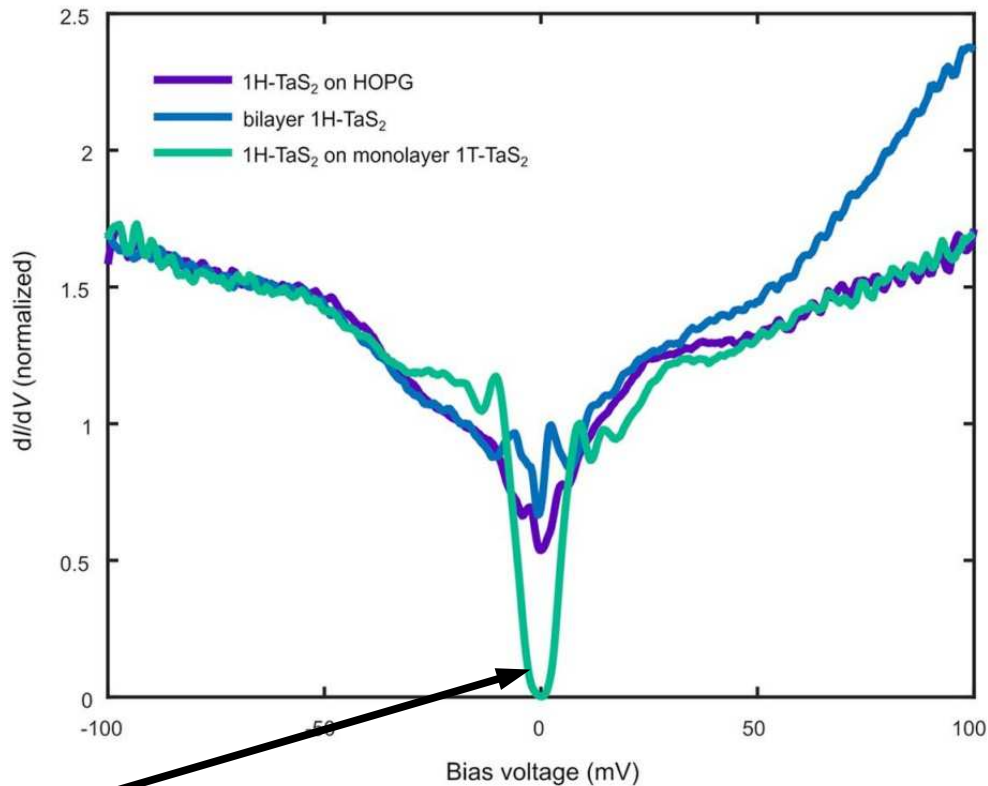
Heavy-fermion gap in the 2D electron gas

STM

2D electron gas (1H-TaS₂)

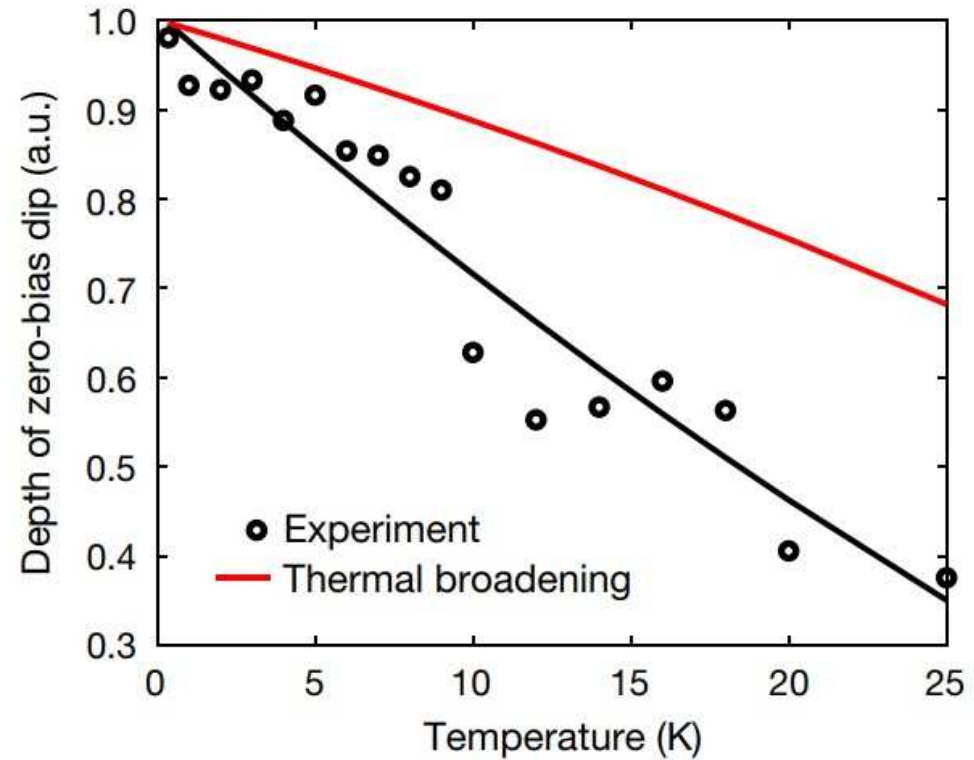
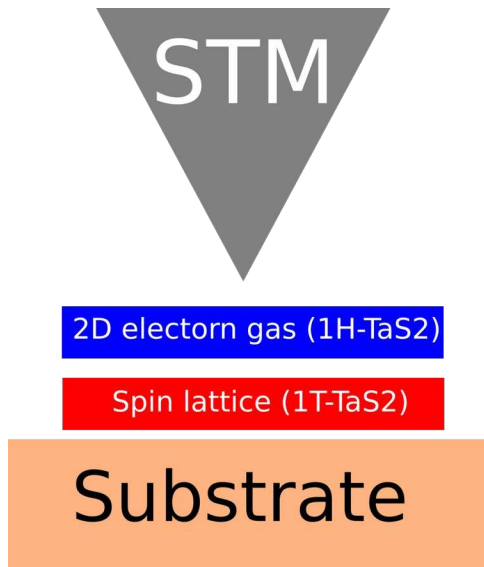
Spin lattice (1T-TaS₂)

Substrate



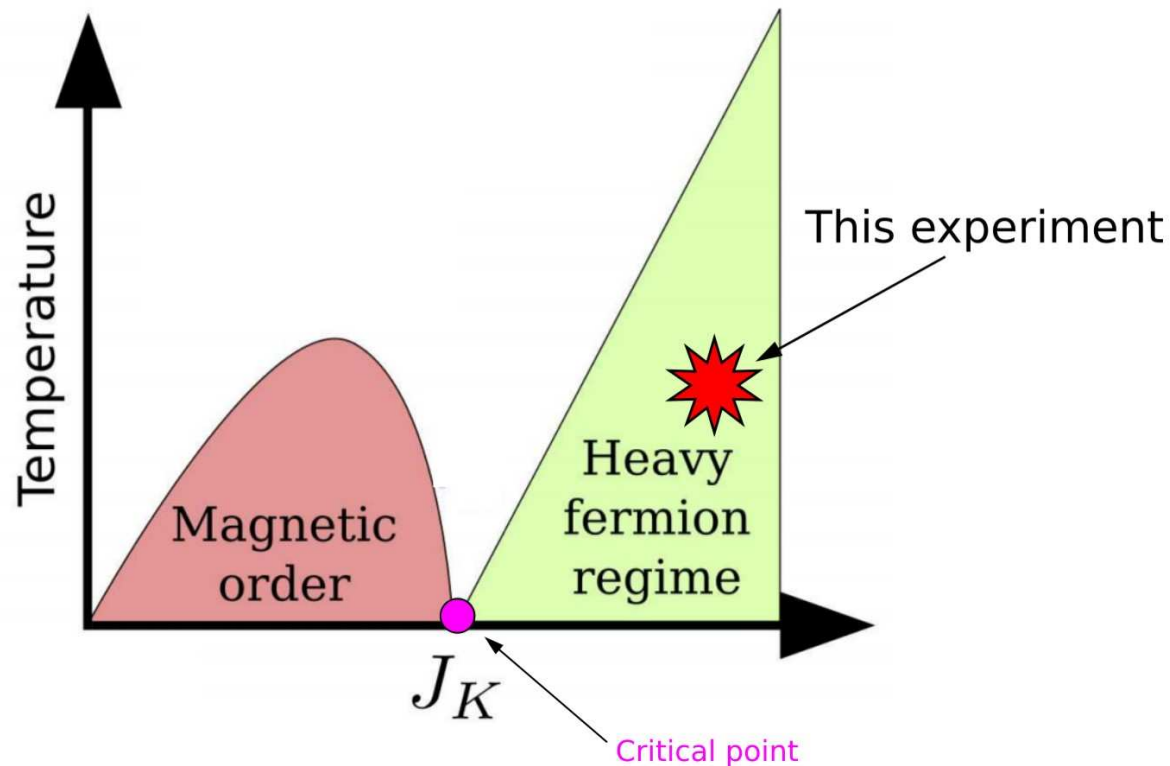
Heavy-fermion gap

Heavy-fermion gap in the 2D electron gas



The gap shows a temperature dependence beyond thermal broadening, expected from a heavy-fermion gap

Next steps in van der Waals heavy-fermions



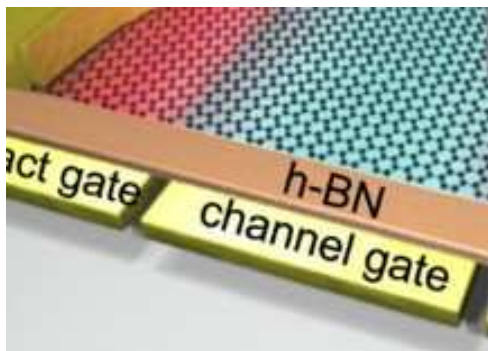
Can we push this system to critical and different unconventional superconducting regimes?

Controlling the heavy-fermion state

*Of course, we can use the typical knobs of bulk heavy fermion compounds
(pressure, chemical doping, etc)*

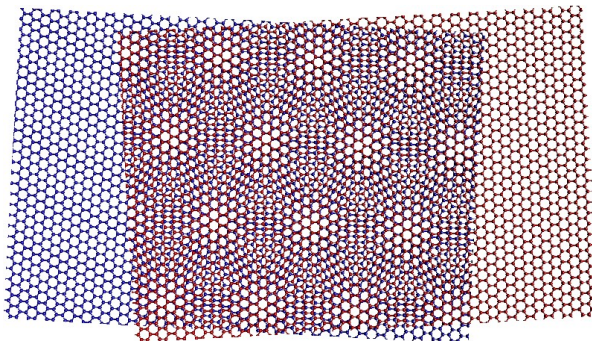
Most importantly, we can exploit the full tunability of van der Waals materials

Gating



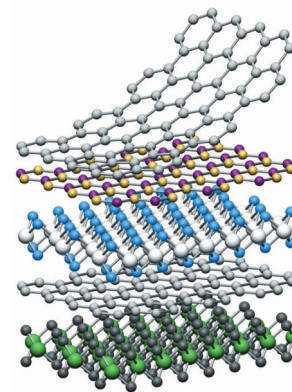
Science 306, 5696, 666-669 (2004)

Twist engineering



Nature Reviews Materials 6, 201–206 (2021)

Materials engineering

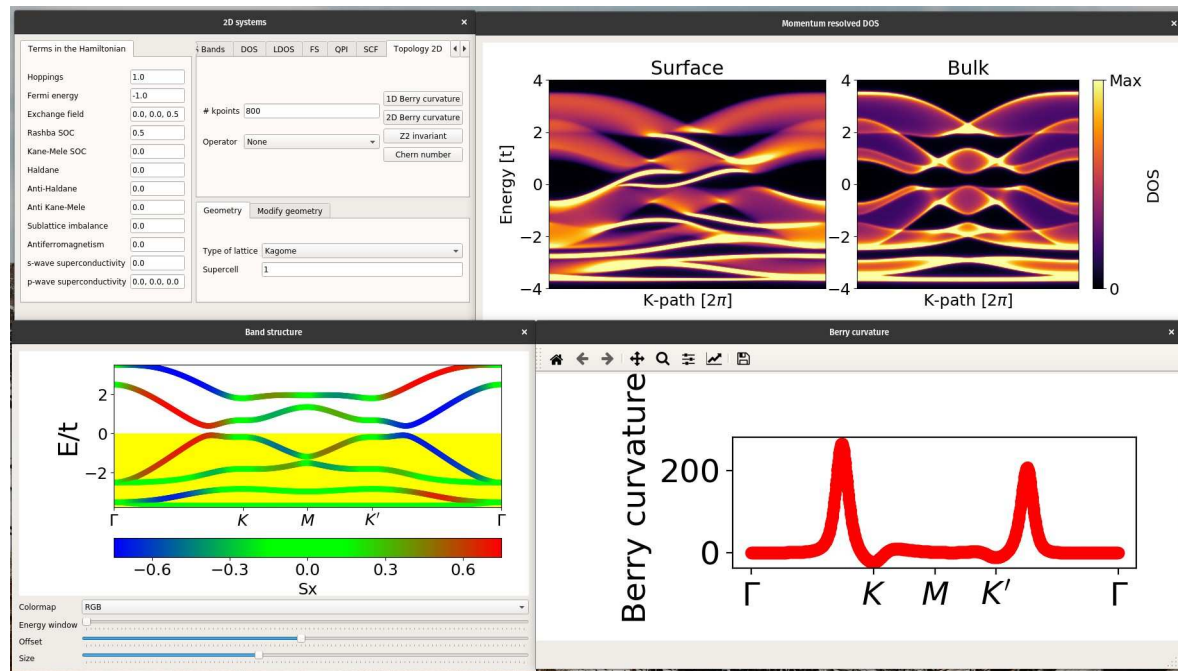
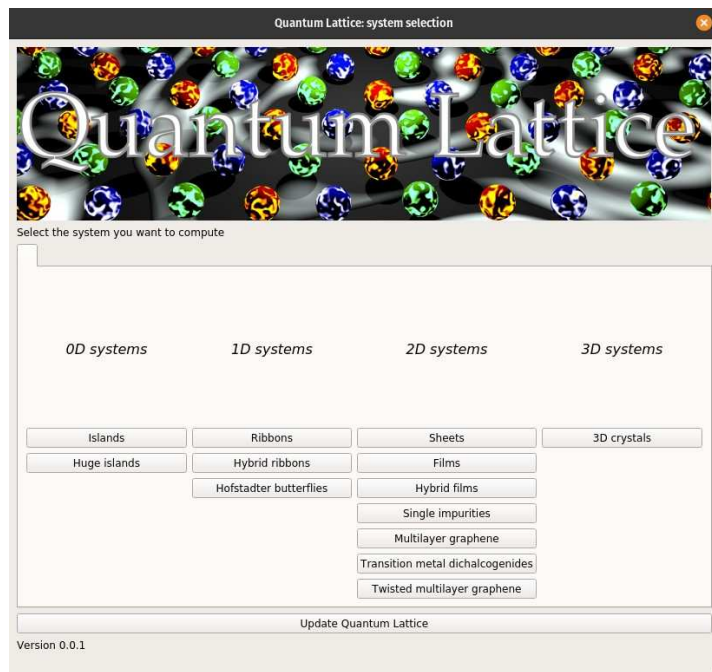


Nature 499, 419–425 (2013)

Allowing to independently control Kondo coupling, exchange coupling, doping and electronic dispersion

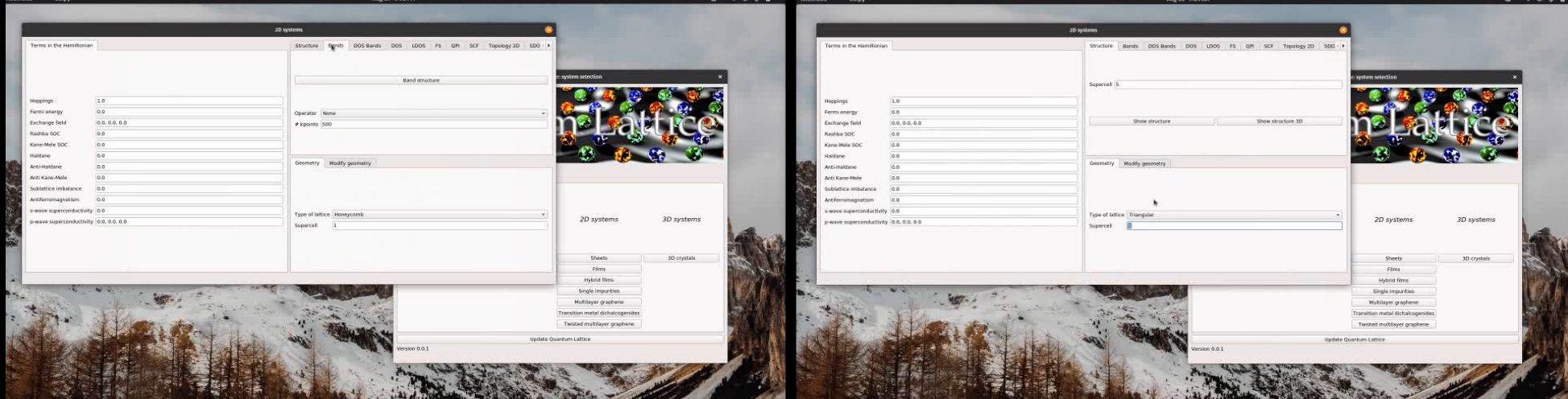
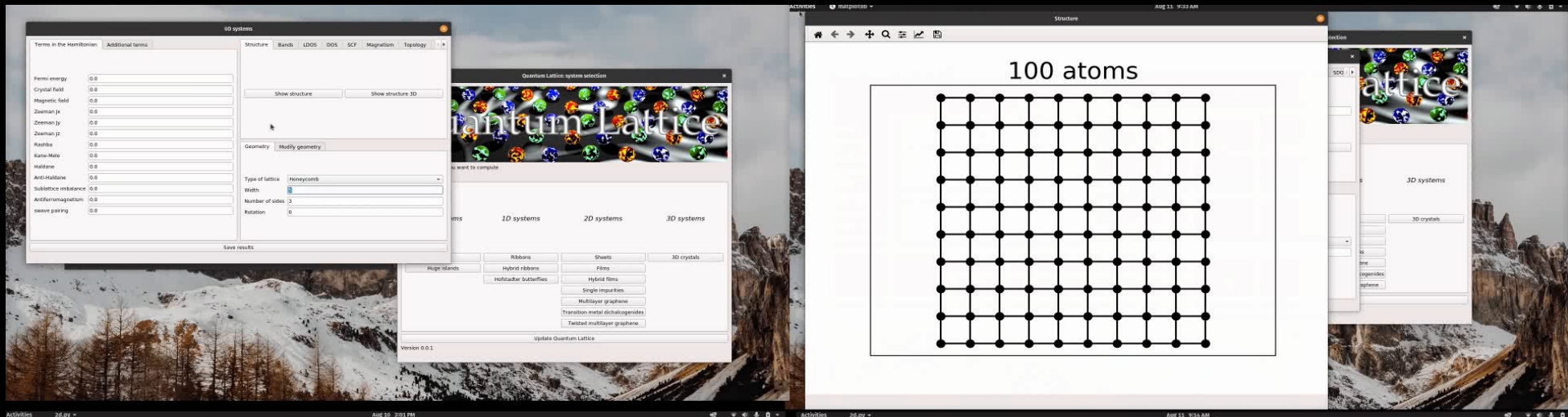
Computing electronic
properties

Quantum Lattice: A user interface to compute electronic properties



Quantum Lattice: open source interactive interface for tight binding modeling

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



Structure

Hamiltonian

Interlayer

Electric bias

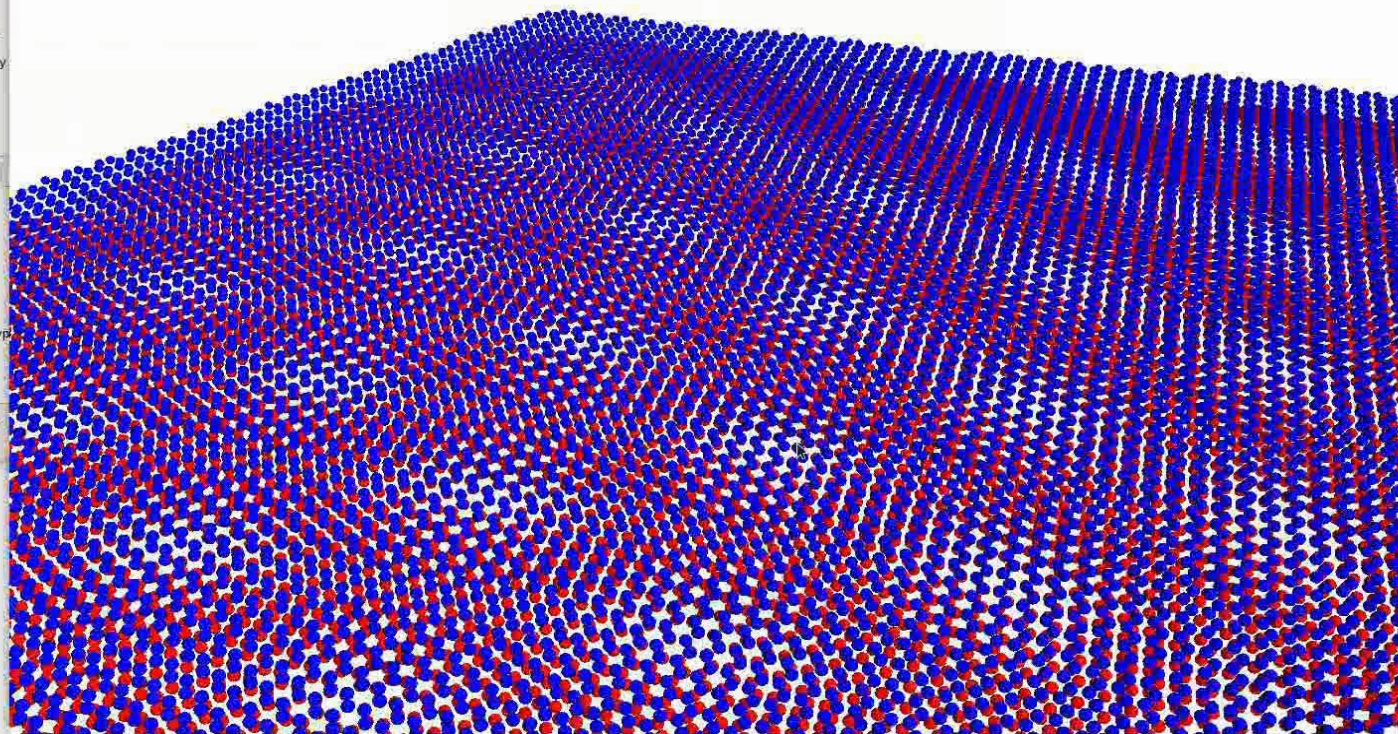
Fermi energy

Geometry

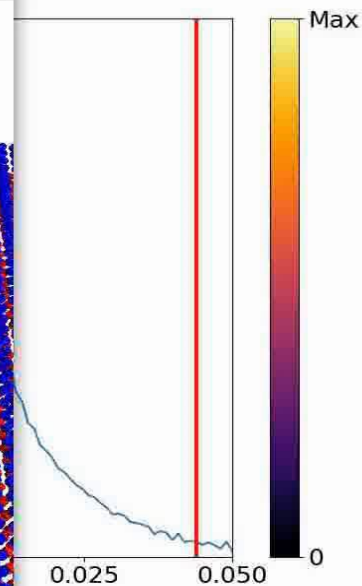
Cell size

Multilayer type

Parallelization



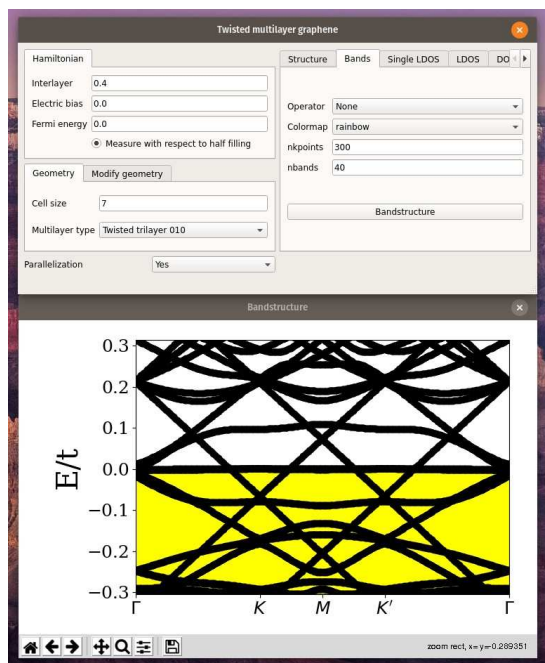
IPR



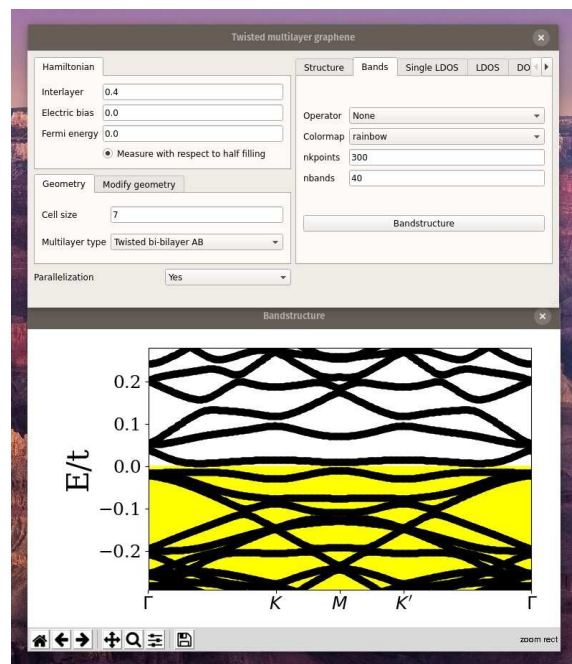
zoom rect, x=0.055054

Twisted multilayers

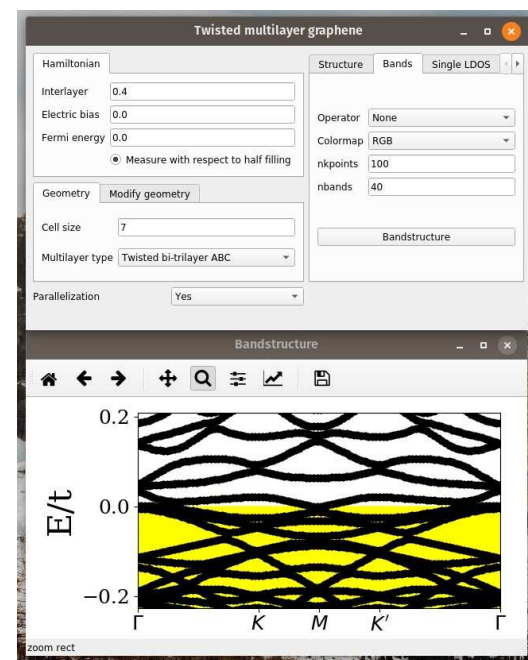
Twisted trilayer graphene



Twisted bi-bilayer graphene

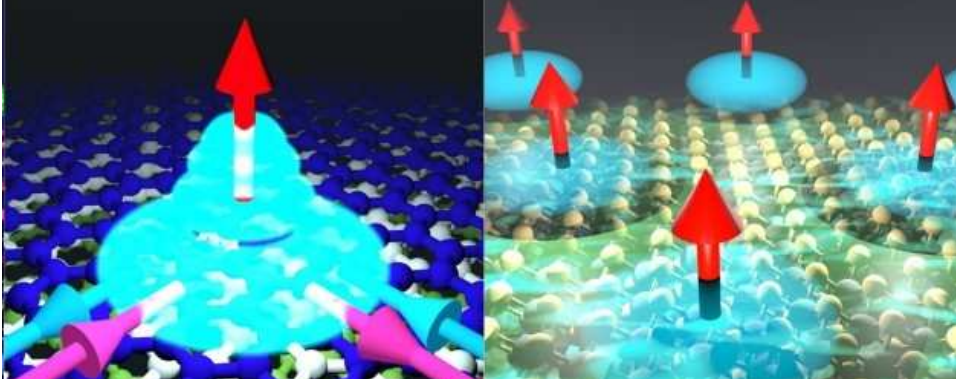


Twisted bi-trilayer graphene



Take home

Van der Waals heterostructures provide a platform to engineer heavy-fermion physics, opening a pathway to a whole new family of emergent quantum states



Phys. Rev. Lett. 127, 026401 (2021)
Nature 599, 582–586 (2021)

Thank you!

Funding from

