Spin- and valley-dependent transport effects in twisted graphene on semiconducting and magnetic van-der-Waals crystals

Anna Dyrdał¹

Mirali Jafari¹, Izabella Wojciechowska¹, Martin Gmitra^{2,3} ¹Faculty of Physics, ISQI, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, ul. Uniwersytetu Poznanskiego 2, 61-614 Poznan, Poland ²Institute of Physics, Pavol Jozef Safarik University in Kosice, 04001 Kosice, Slovakia ³Institute of Experimental Physics, Slovak Academy of Sciences, 04001 Kosice, Slovakia <u>adyrdal@amu.edu.pl</u>

Spin-orbit interaction leads to various novel states and phases of matter, like chiral spin textures or interfacial and surface spin-polarized states. It also gives a unique possibility of pure-electrical control of the spin degree of freedom, which is of great practical importance. Consequently, spin-orbit-driven phenomena – like the spin Hall effect and current-induced spin polarization [1] – are of particular interest as, on one side, they reveal fundamental aspects of solid-state physics and, on the other side, have great potential for practical applications in spintronics and nanoelectronics. Many recent experiments performed on graphene-based hybrid structures revealed spin-orbit proximity effects strong enough to make spin currents or spin polarization measureable up to room temperatures [2]. This, in turn, opened a new era of spintronics, i.e., a van-der-Waals spintronics, that couples charge, spin, and valley degrees of freedom.

We will present a detailed study of anomalous, spin, and valley Hall effects as well as currentinduced spin polarization in graphene twisted with respect to a monolayer of semiconducting TMDCs (MoS2, WS2, MoSe2, WSe2) and in graphene twisted with respect to a monolayer of Cr-based transition metal trihalides (CrI3, CrCI3). We will show that the twist angle strongly modifies band structure and spin polarization of quasiparticles at the Fermi level (spin-momentum locking), as well as Berry curvature.

Our theoretical calculations are based on Green function formalism in the linear response limit adapted to effective low-energy Hamiltonians derived from symmetry analysis and DFT calculation [3]. The parameters describing effective Hamiltonian for twisted graphene on TMDCs have been taken based on DFT study published recently by Zollner et al. [4] and S. Lee et al. [5]. In turn, for CrX3 (X=I, CI), we performed our DFT calculations [6] that will also be presented.

References

- [1] J. Sinova, Rev. Mod. Phys. 87, 1213 (2015)
- [2] A. Avsar et al., Nature Commun. 5:4875 (2014); T. S. Ghiasi et al., Nano Lett. 19, 5959 (2019), B. Zhao et al., Appl. Phys. Lett. 117, 242401 (2020)
- [3] A. Dyrdal, J. Barnas, 2D Materials 4, 034003 (2017)
- [4] K. Zollner et al., Phys. Rev. B 108, 235166 (2023)
- [5] S. Lee et al., Low, Phys. Rev. B 106, 165420 (2022)
- [6] M. Jafari, I. Wojciechowska, M. Gmitra, A. Dyrdal, to be published