

Engineering topological flat bands with a superlattice potential

Jennifer Cano



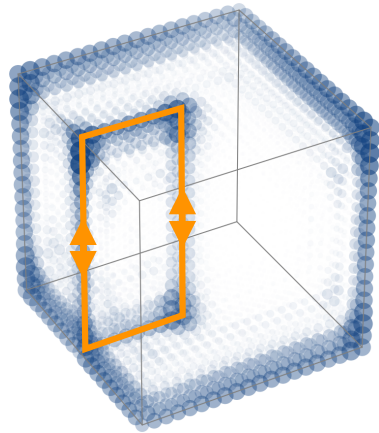
Stony Brook University



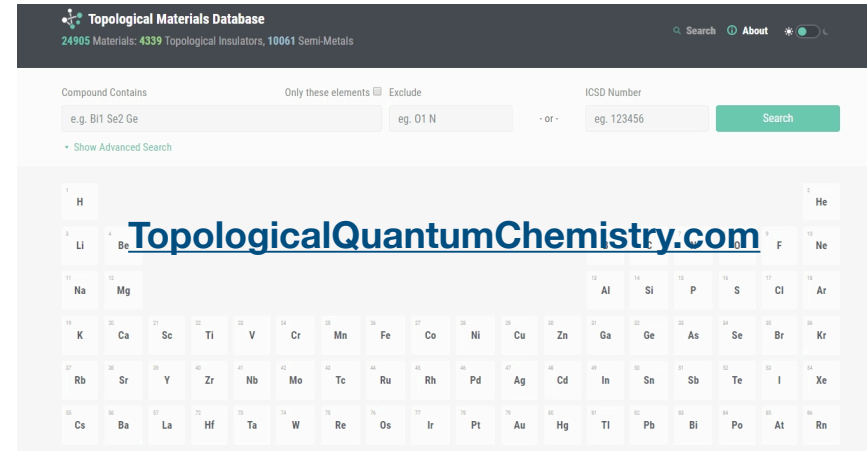
ALFRED P. SLOAN
FOUNDATION

Cano group: topological materials

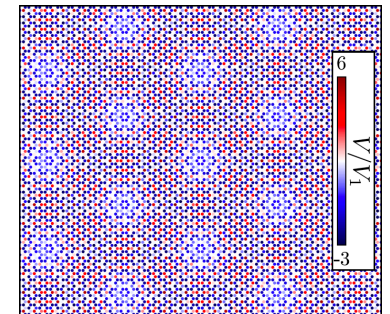
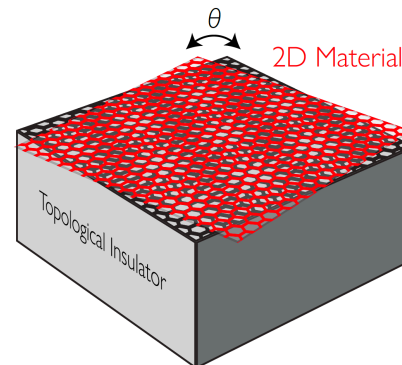
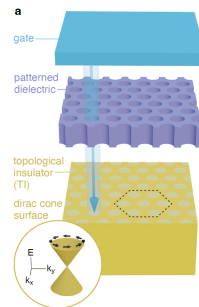
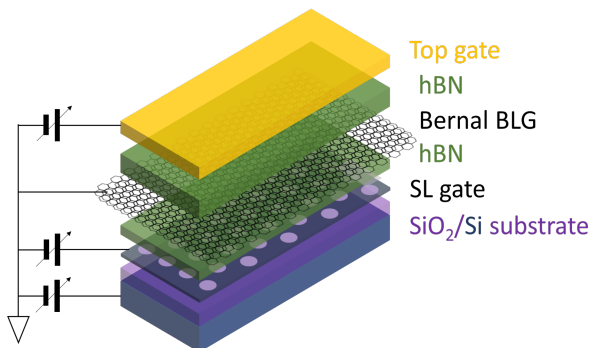
Topological quantum chemistry:
classify and predict topological materials



Higher order topology:
new materials and new probes



Moiré and superlattice heterostructures: topology by design



Engineering topological flat bands with a superlattice potential: **outline**

1. Bilayer graphene in a superlattice potential yields topological flat bands

Ghorashi, Dunbrack, Abouelkomsan, Sun, Du, **JC**

PRL 130, 196201 (2023);

Ghorashi and **JC** PRB 107, 195423 (2023);



Sayed Ghorashi

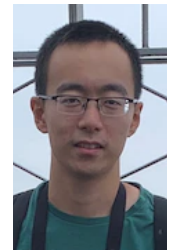


Aaron Dunbrack

2. Spontaneous symmetry breaking: preliminary evidence

(a) Quantum anomalous Hall effect at integer filling

(b) Fractional Chern insulator at $\nu = 1/3$



Yongxin Zeng
(Austin → Columbia)

3. Experimental data

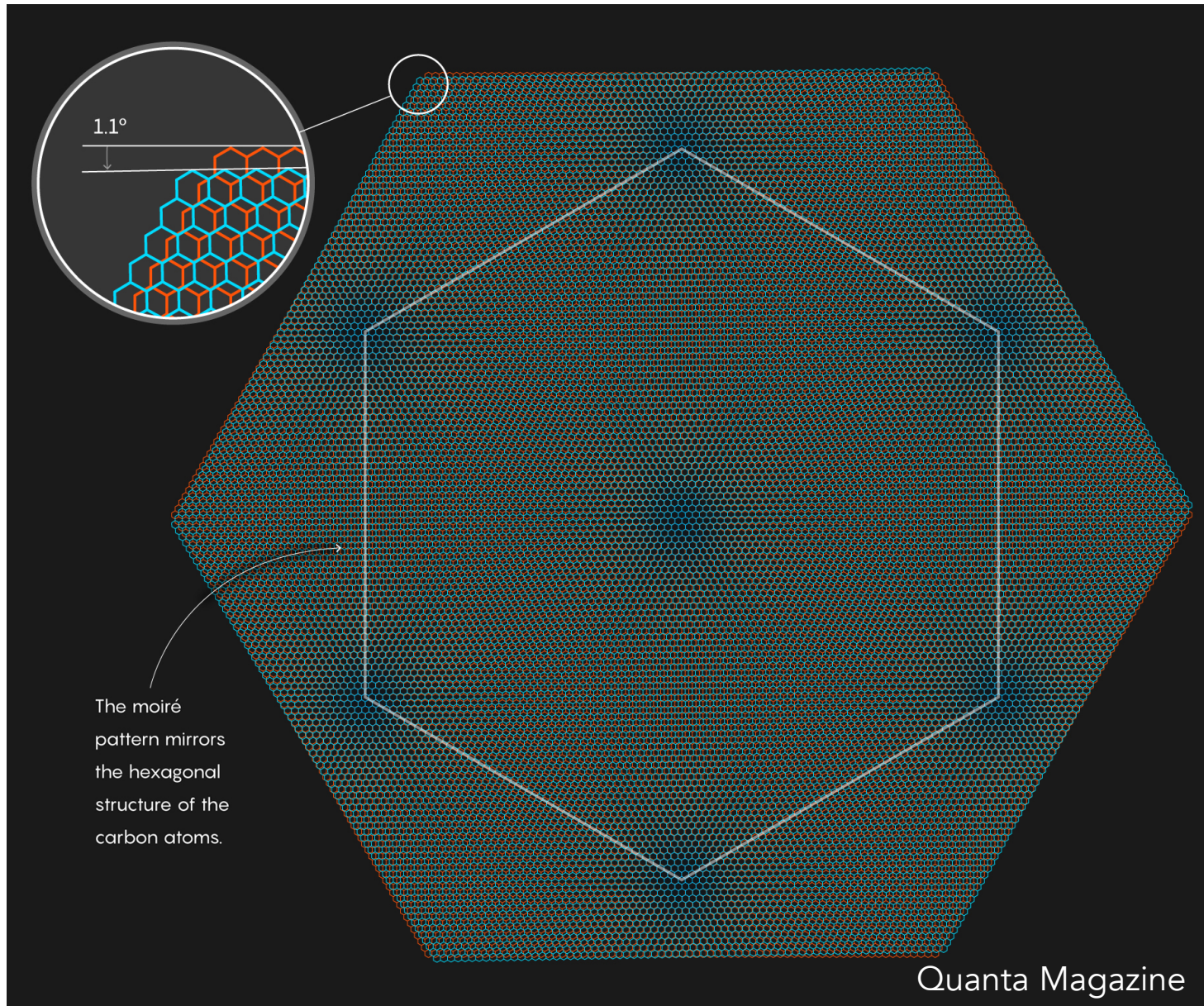
Sun, Ghorashi, Watanabe, Taniguchi, Camino,

JC, Du ArXiv 2306.06848



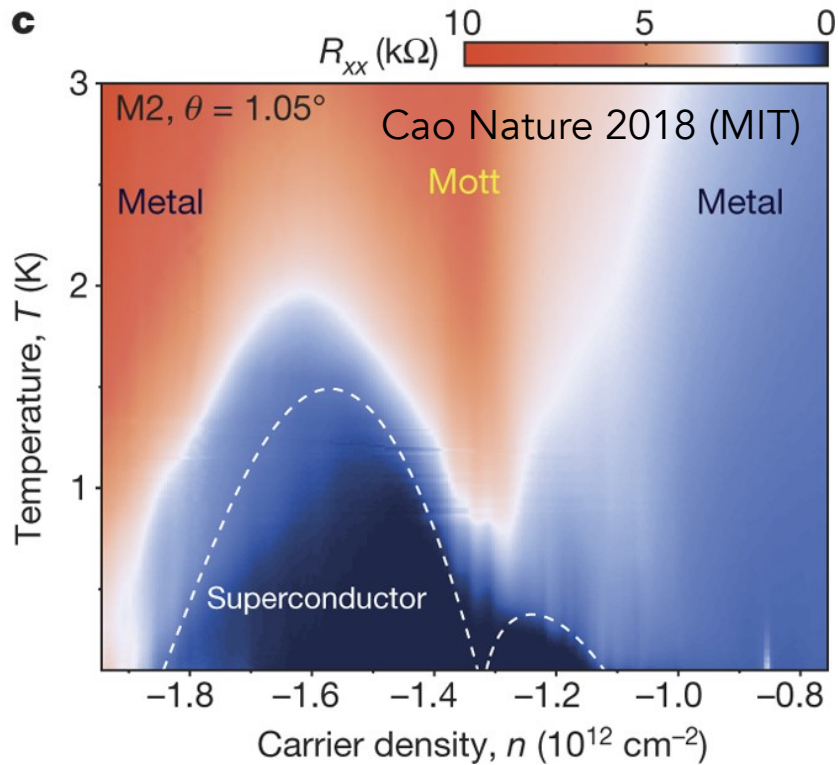
Ahmed Abouelkomsan
(Stockholm → MIT)

Motivation: twisted bilayer graphene

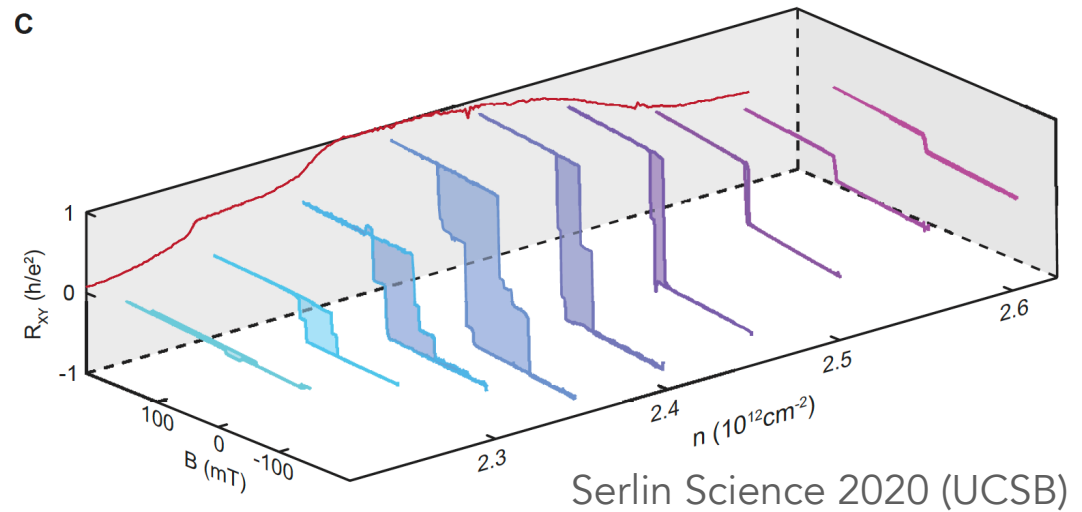


Motivation: twisted bilayer graphene

Superconductivity



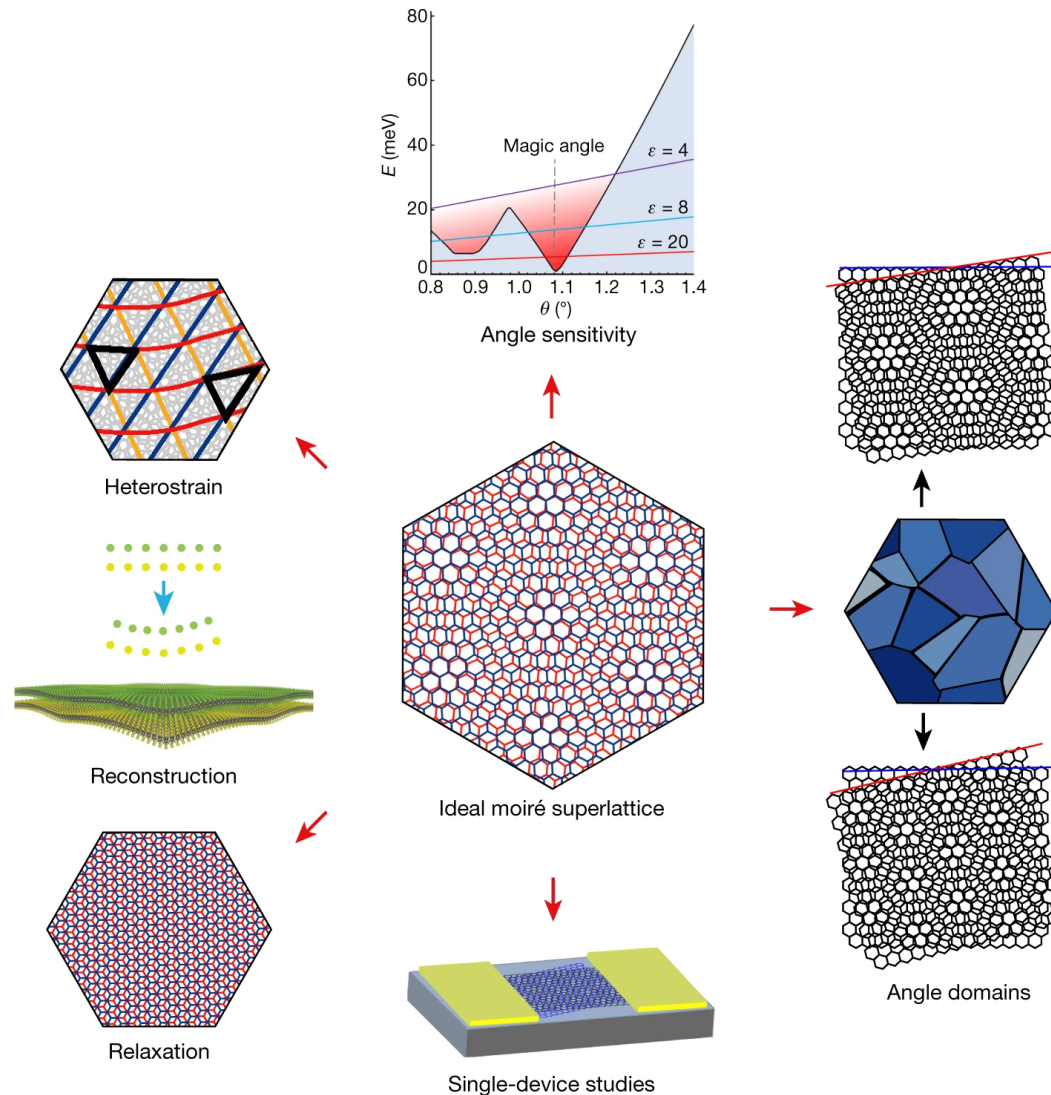
Quantum anomalous Hall



The whole is greater than the sum of its parts

Twisted bilayer graphene also comes with challenges

Lau, Bockrath, Mak, Zhang Nature 602, 41 (2022)

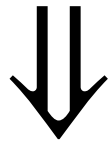
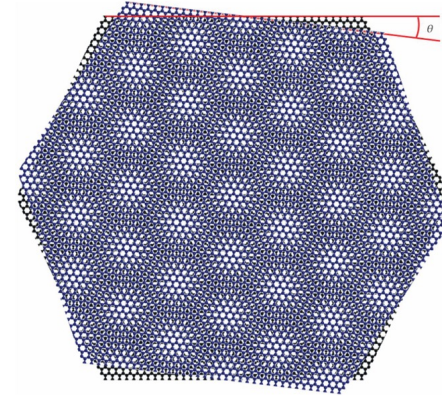


Motivates investigation into alternative platforms

What are the defining features?

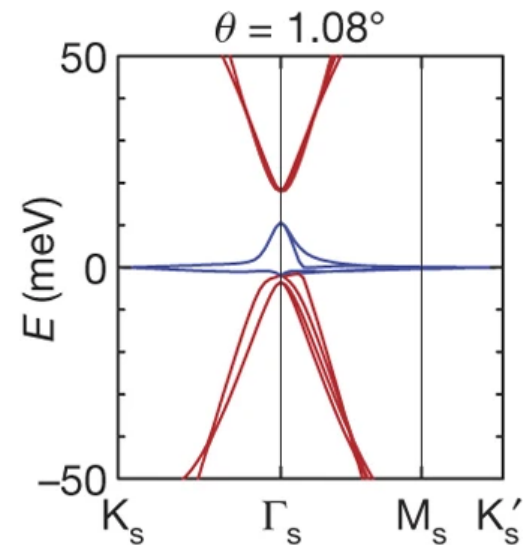
Two layers of graphene

Large superlattice

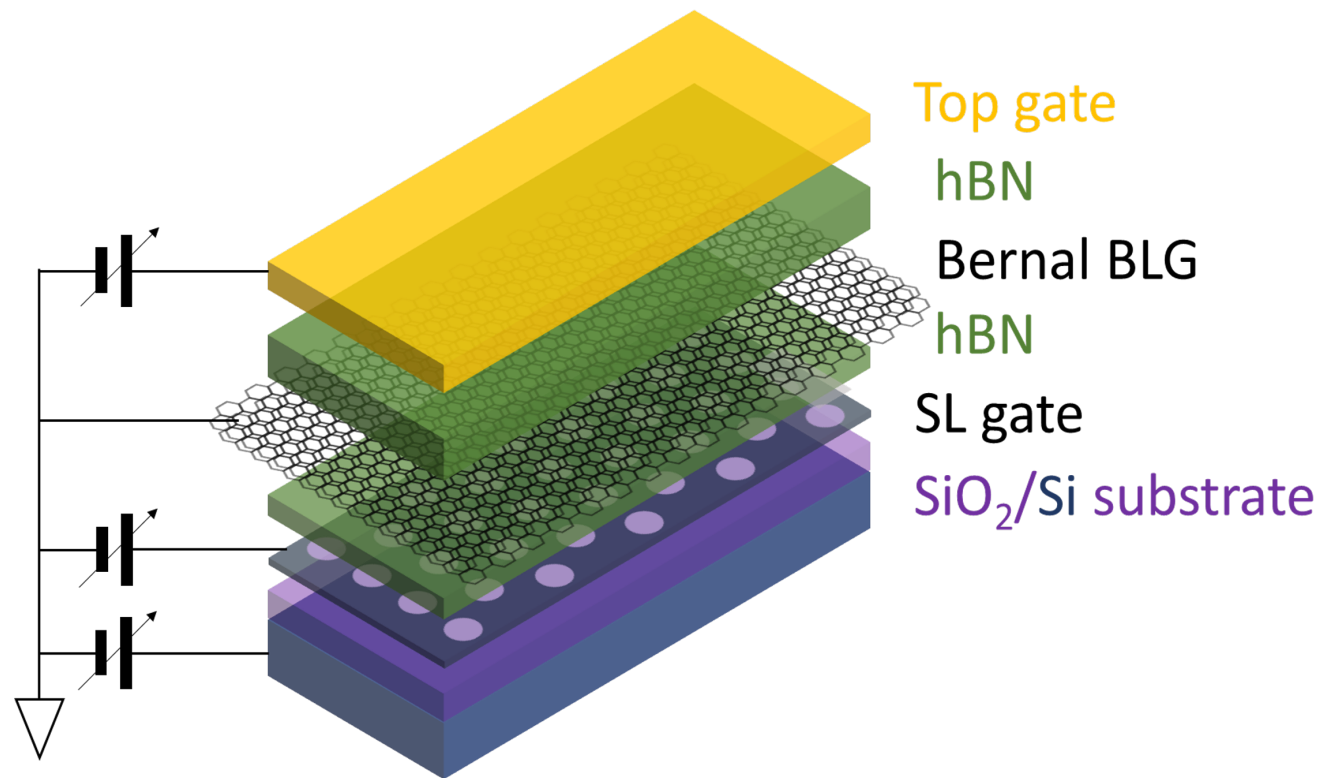


Dispersionless electrons

“flat bands”

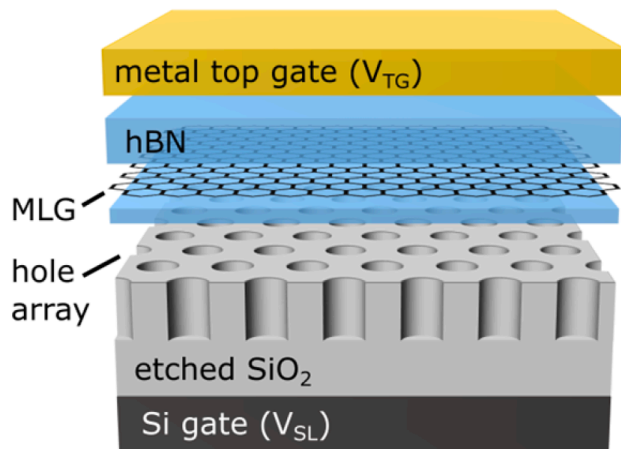
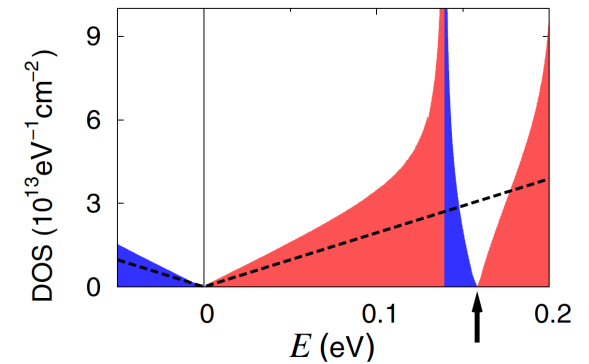
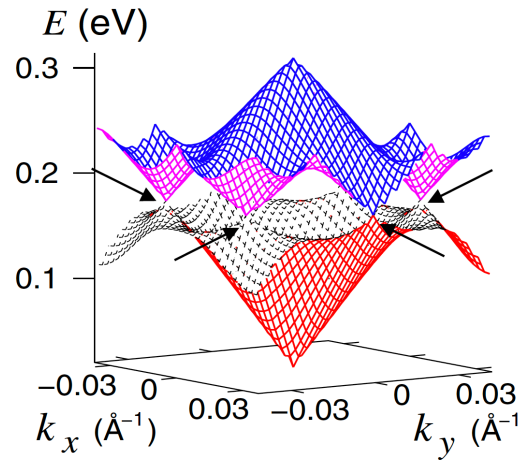
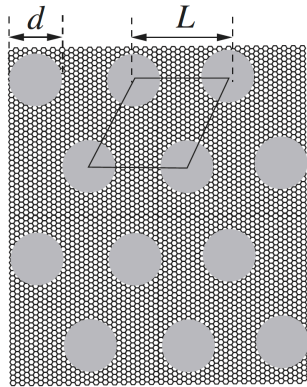


We propose an alternative to twisted bilayer graphene:
bilayer graphene with a superlattice potential

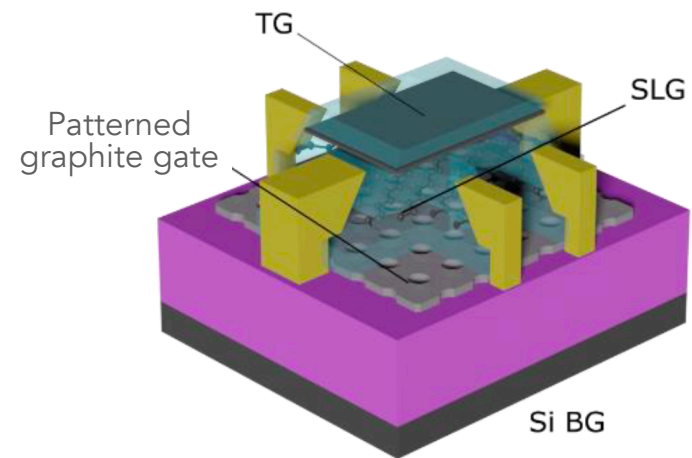


Previously: superlattice on monolayer graphene

Park et al, Cohen/Louie group: Nat. Phys. 4, 213 (2008); PRL 101, 126804 (2008)



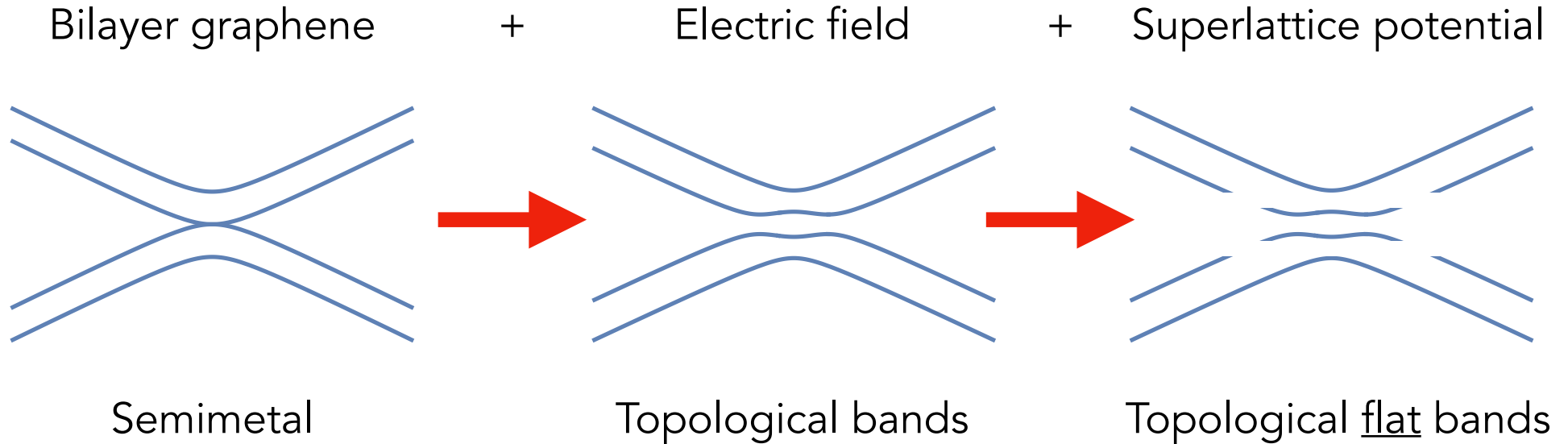
Dielectric patterning: $L \sim 35\text{nm}$
Dean group, *Nat. Nanotech* (2018)



Patterned graphite gate: $L \sim 18\text{nm}$
Koppens group, ArXiv: 2207.14027

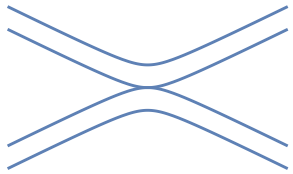
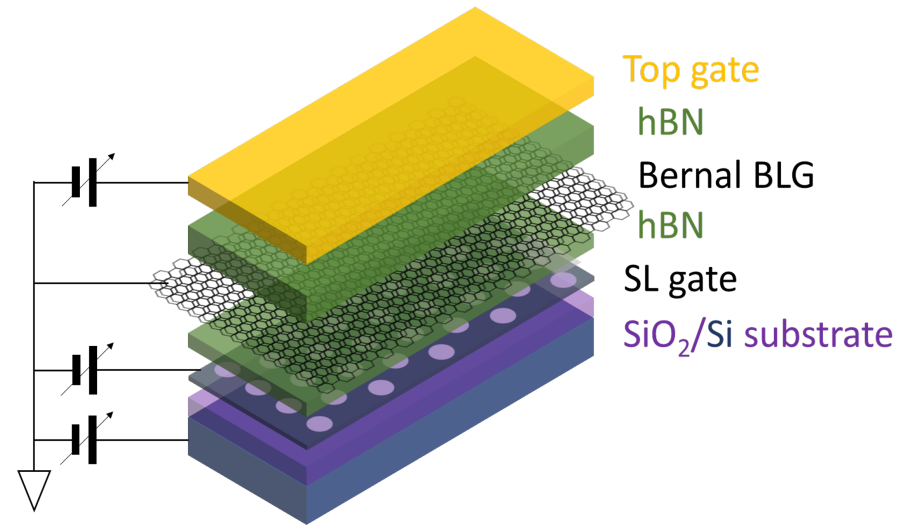
Spoiler:

Superlattice on BLG drives topological flat bands

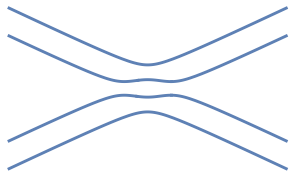


Continuum model

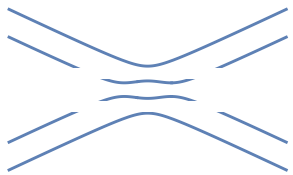
$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_{BLG} + \hat{H}_{V_0} + \hat{H}_{SL}$$



$$H_{BLG}(\mathbf{r}) = \hbar v \tau^0 (-i \partial_x \sigma^1 - i \partial_y \sigma^2) + \frac{t}{2} (\tau^1 \sigma^1 - \tau^2 \sigma^2)$$

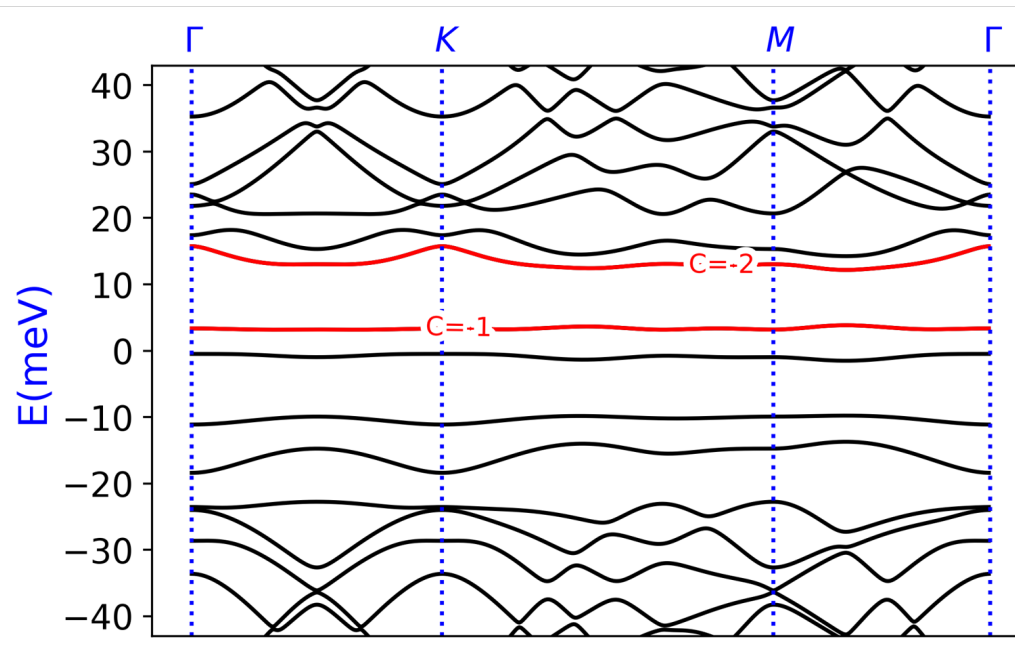
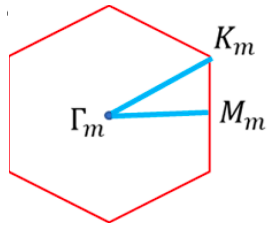


$$H_{V_0}(\mathbf{r}) = V_0 \tau^3 \sigma^0$$



$$H_{SL}(\mathbf{r}) = V_{SL} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \alpha \end{pmatrix} \sigma^0 \sum_n \cos(\mathbf{Q}_n \cdot \mathbf{r})$$

Results: verify topological flat band



Higher Chern number
C=2 band

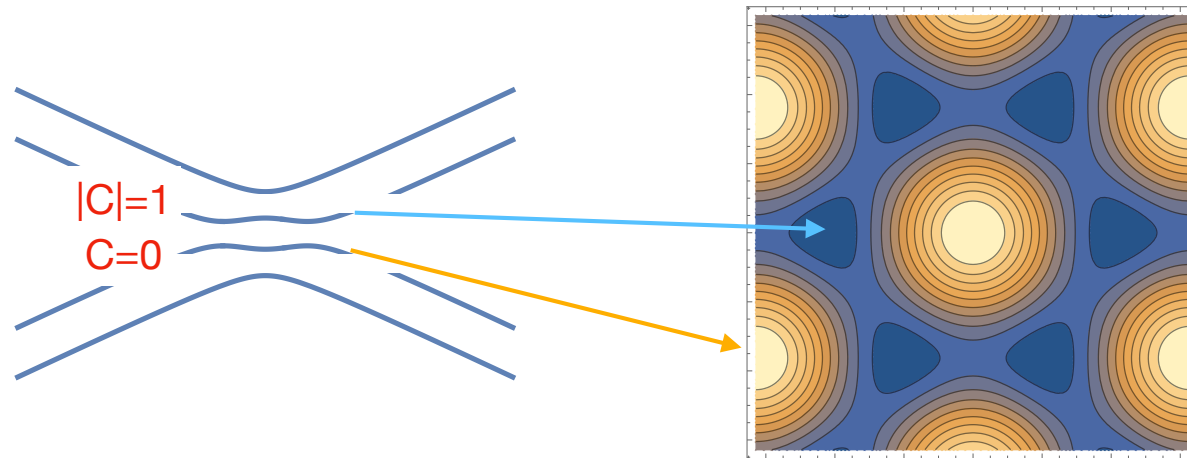
Flat Chern band

$$L = 50 \text{ nm}$$

$$V_0 = -5 \text{ meV}$$

$$V_{SL} = 10 \text{ meV}$$

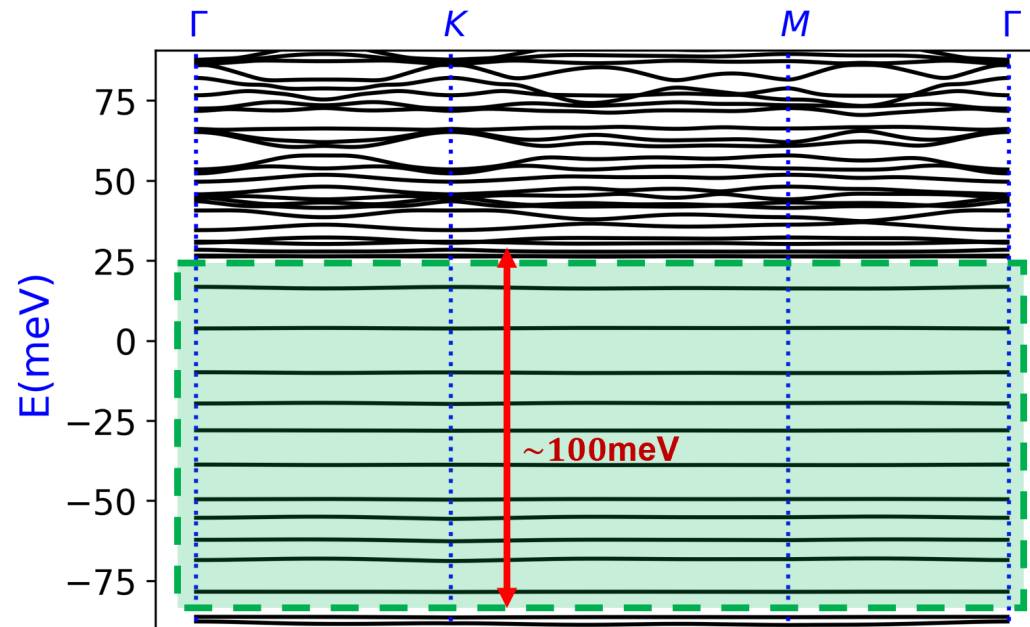
Particle-hole asymmetry from triangular superlattice



Conduction electrons localized near potential minima → **honeycomb** lattice

Valence band holes localized near potential maxima → **triangular** lattice

Larger fields: stack of (trivial) flat bands

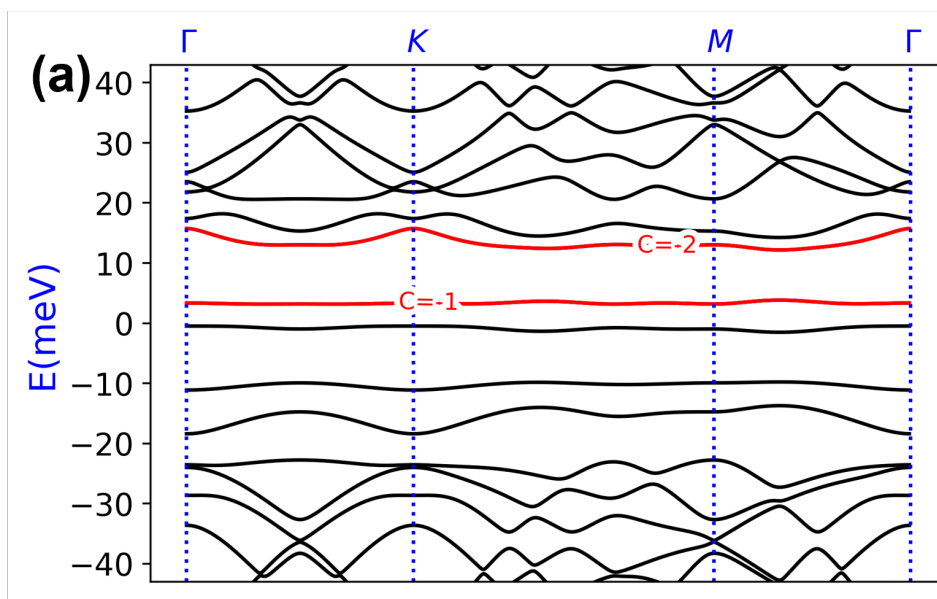


$$L = 50 \text{ nm}$$

$$V_0 = -70 \text{ meV}$$

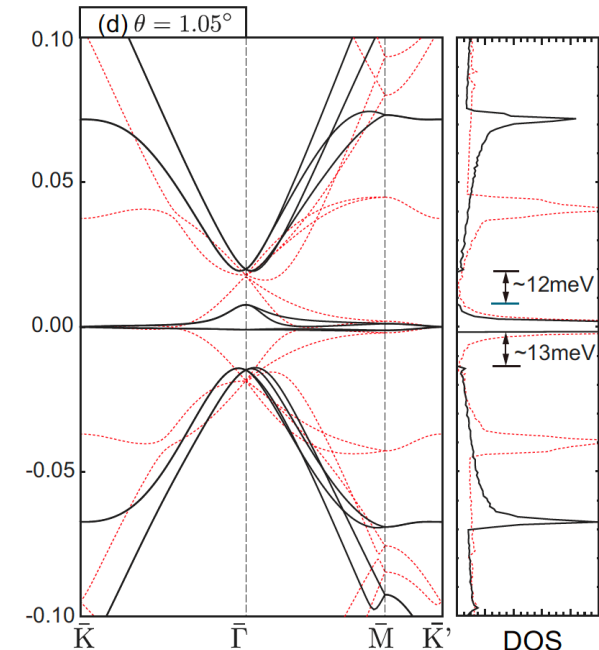
$$V_{SL} = 50 \text{ meV}$$

Comparison: BLG w/ superlattice potential vs TBG



Ghorashi, Dunbrack, Abouelkomsan, Sun, Du, **JC PRL** 130, 196201 (2023)

Flat-ish Chern bands robust over region of potentials
 Requires order over large length scales
 Superlattice engineering: flexibility in geometry / length



Nam and Koshino, **PRB** 96, 075311 (2017)

Fine-tune to magic angle
 Twist angle disorder
 Naturally hits a sweet spot!

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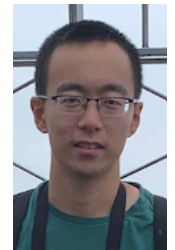


Aaron Dunbrack

2. Spontaneous symmetry breaking: preliminary evidence

(a) Quantum anomalous Hall effect at integer filling

(b) Fractional Chern insulator at $\nu = 1/3$



Yongxin Zeng
(Austin → Columbia)

3. Experimental data

Sun, Ghorashi, Watanabe, Taniguchi, Camino,

JC, Du ArXiv 2306.06848

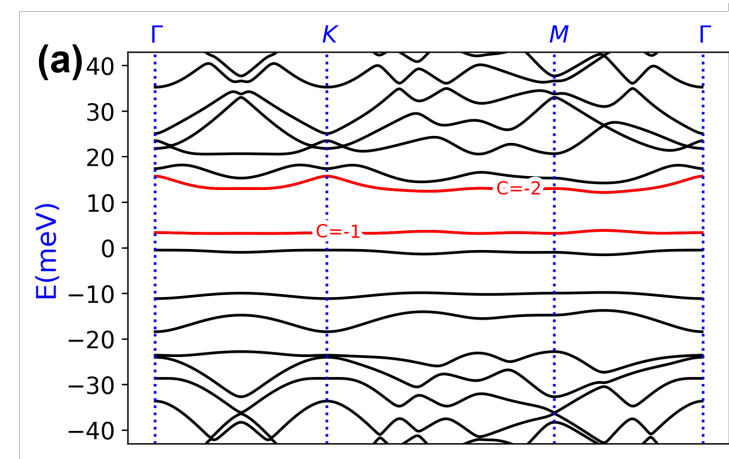


Ahmed Abouelkomsan
(Stockholm → MIT)

What happens at integer filling?

Spin and valley degenerate flat bands \Rightarrow 4x degeneracy

$$\underline{K \uparrow, C=-1} \quad \underline{K \downarrow, C=-1} \quad \underline{K' \uparrow, C=+1} \quad \underline{K' \downarrow, C=+1}$$



At $\nu = 1$: expect "spin-valley ferromagnet" \Rightarrow quantum anomalous Hall

$$\underline{K \uparrow, C=-1} \quad \underline{K \downarrow, C=-1} \quad \underline{K' \uparrow, C=+1}$$

$$\underline{K' \downarrow, C=+1}$$

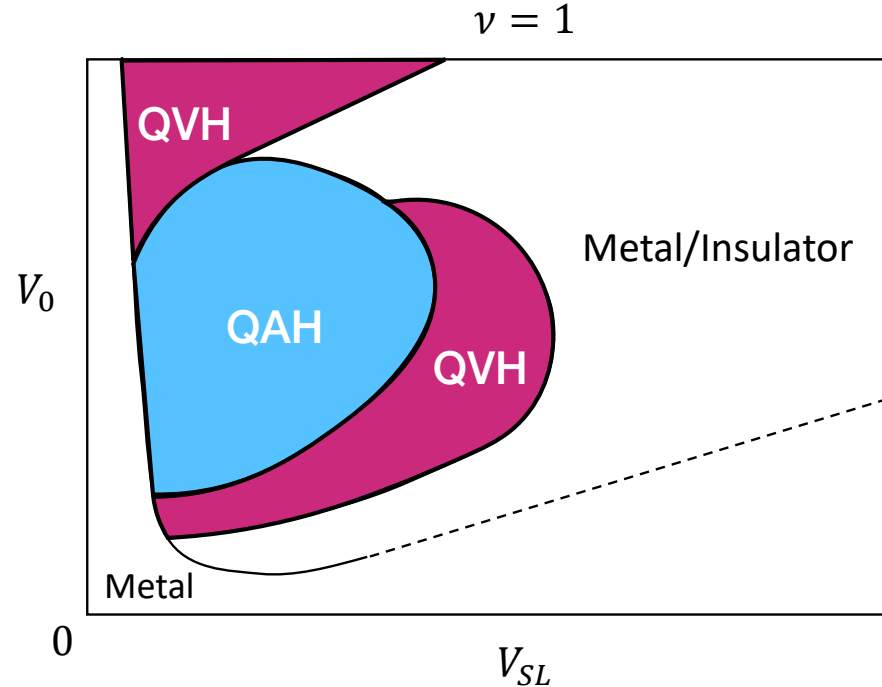
Spontaneous symmetry breaking @ $\nu = 1$ → quantum anomalous Hall

K ↑, C=-1

K ↓, C=-1

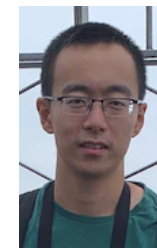
K' ↑, C=+1

K' ↓, C=+1

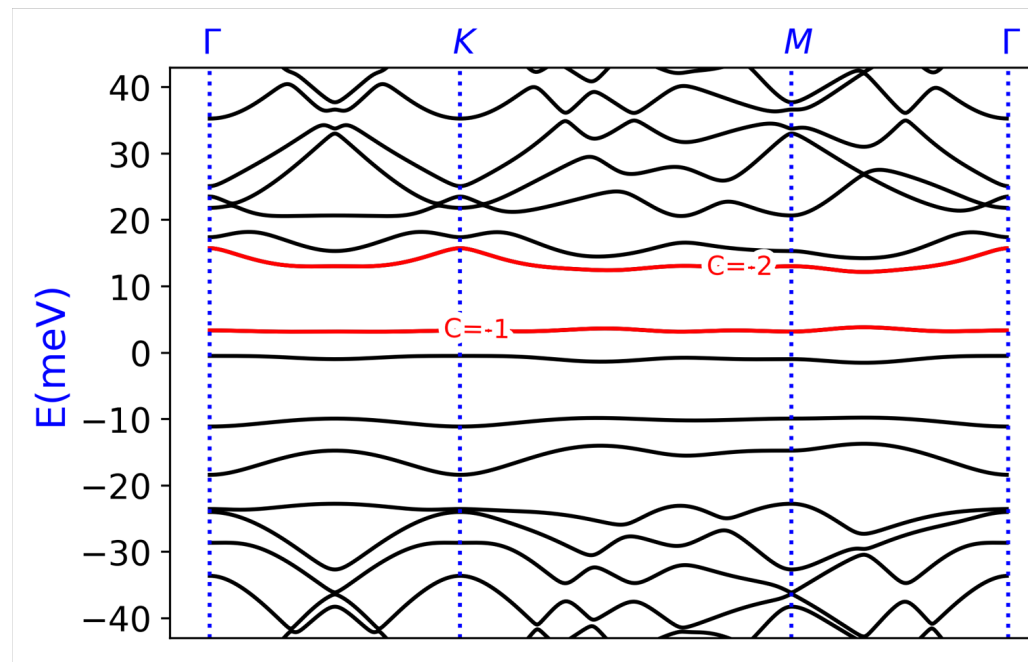


Gate-tunable topological
phase transition

Preliminary Hartree-Fock phase diagram
By Yongxin Zeng, UT Austin/Flatiron Institute




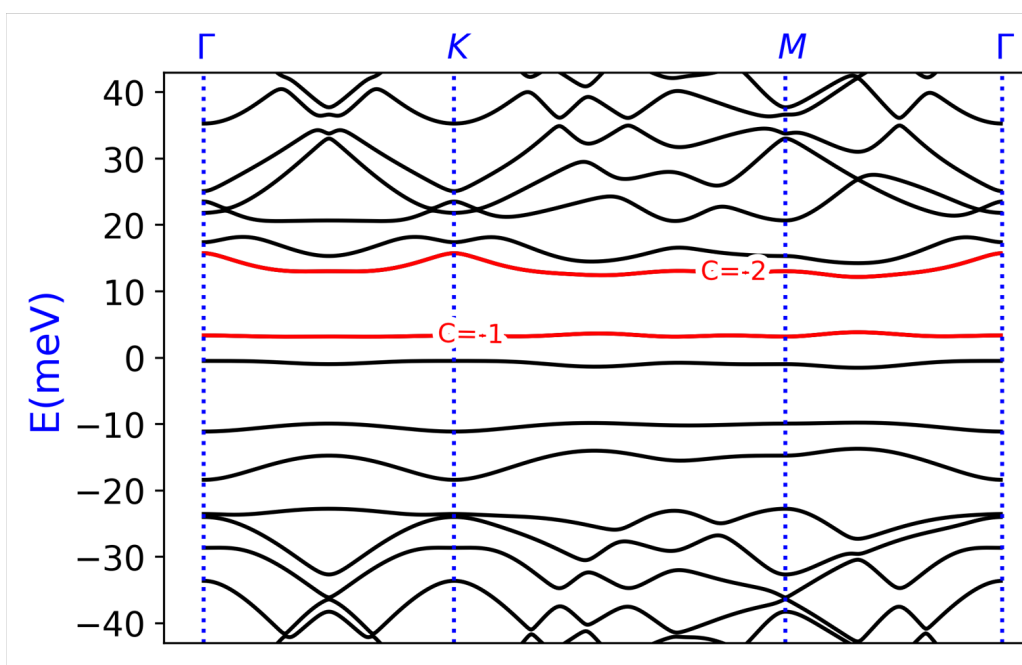
What happens when Chern band is fractionally filled?





... is the ground state a fractional Chern insulator?

"Indicators" for a fractional Chern insulator

- **Small bandwidth** 
- Small Berry curvature fluctuations
- Near-"ideal" band geometry



“Indicators” for a fractional Chern insulator

- Small bandwidth 
- Small Berry curvature fluctuations
- **Near-“Ideal” band geometry** 

$$T(\mathbf{k}) = \text{tr } g(\mathbf{k}) - |\Omega(\mathbf{k})|$$

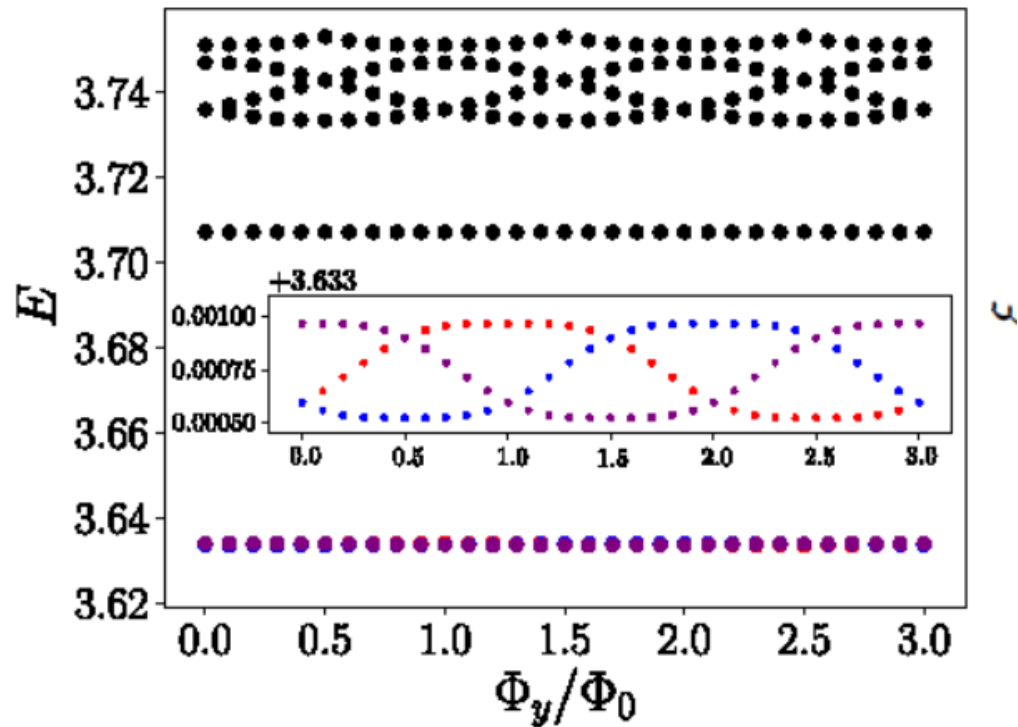
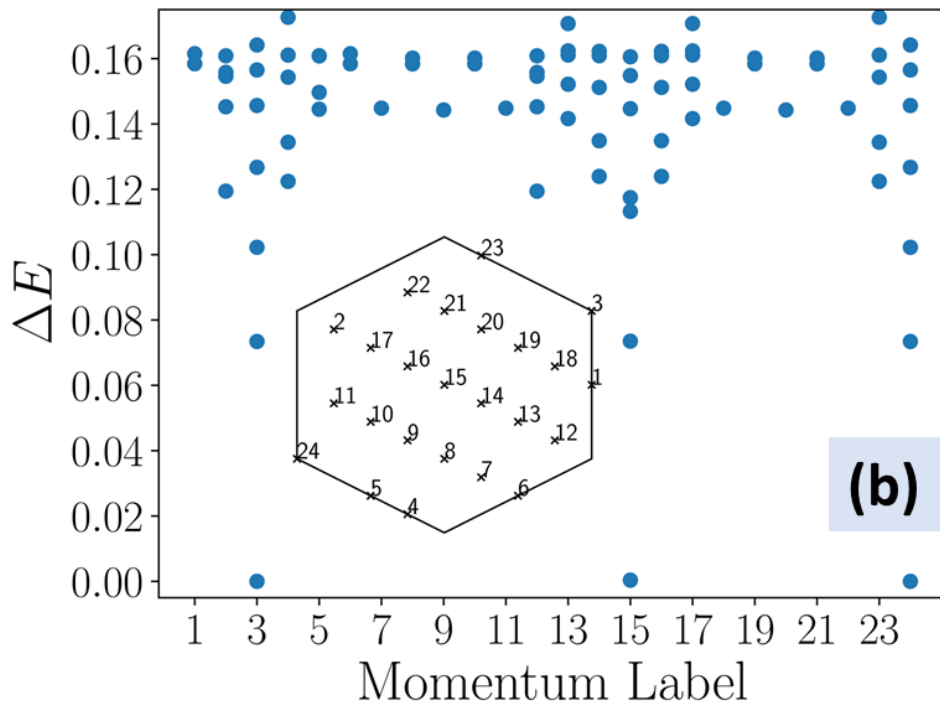
$\bar{T} = \langle T(\mathbf{k}) \rangle_{BZ} = 0$: defines an “ideal” Chern band

Chiral TBG	“Realistic” TBG	BLG with SL
$\bar{T} = 0$	$\bar{T} = 3 - 4$	$\bar{T} = 2.15$

Refs: Ledwith, Tarnopolski, Khalaf, Vishwanath PRR 2020
Wang, **JC**, Millis, Liu, Yang PRL 2021

Exact diagonalization reveals fractional Chern insulator at $\nu = 1/3$

(Preliminary)



Preliminary calculation by Ahmed Abouelkomsan (Stockholm U)



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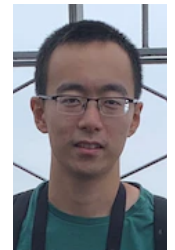


Aaron Dunbrack

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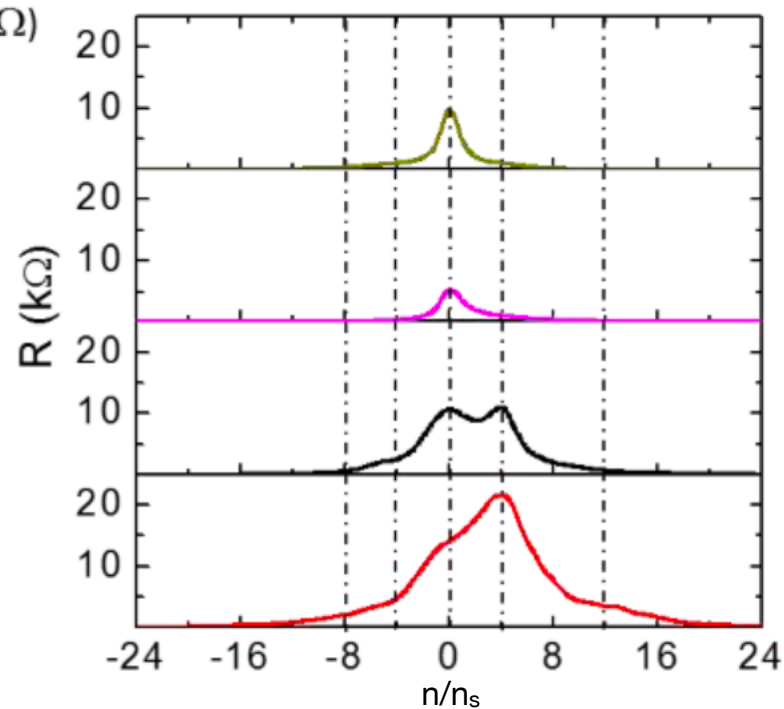
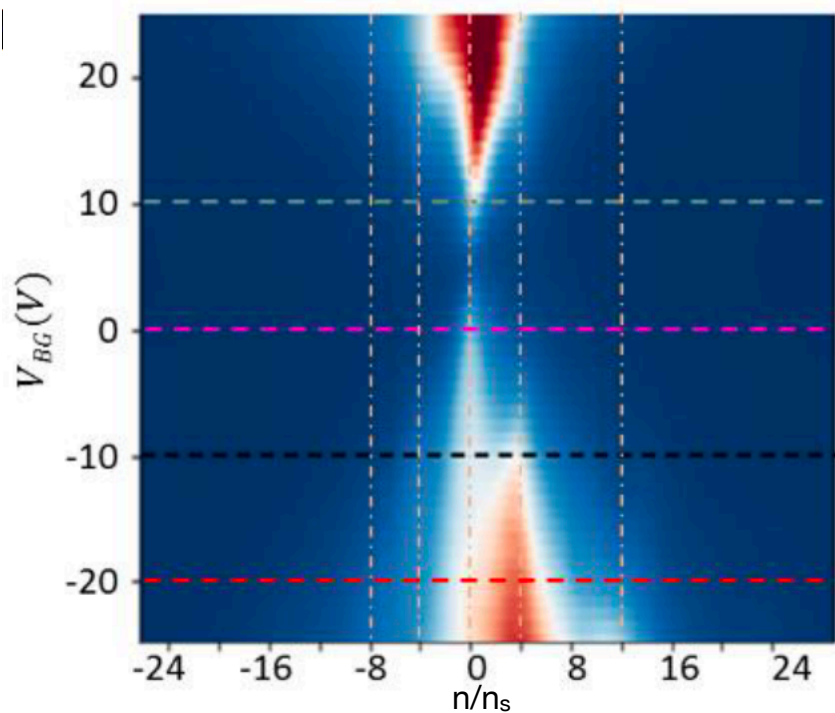
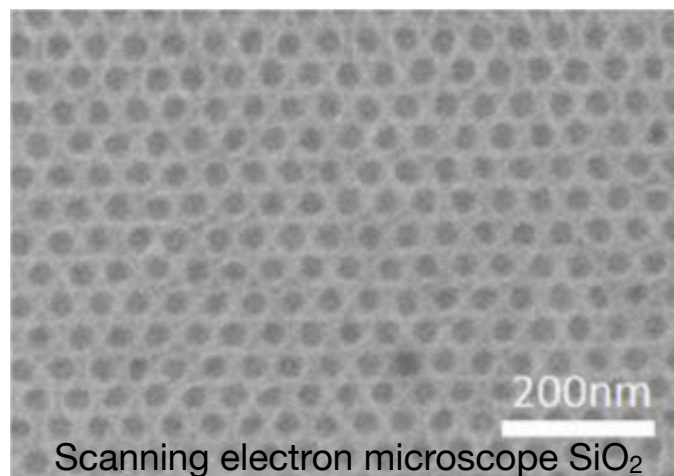
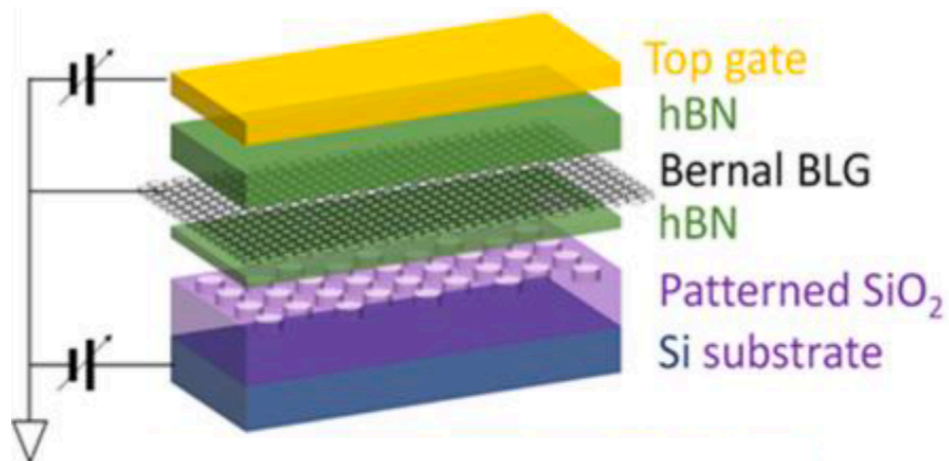
Sun, Ghorashi, Watanabe, Taniguchi, Camino,

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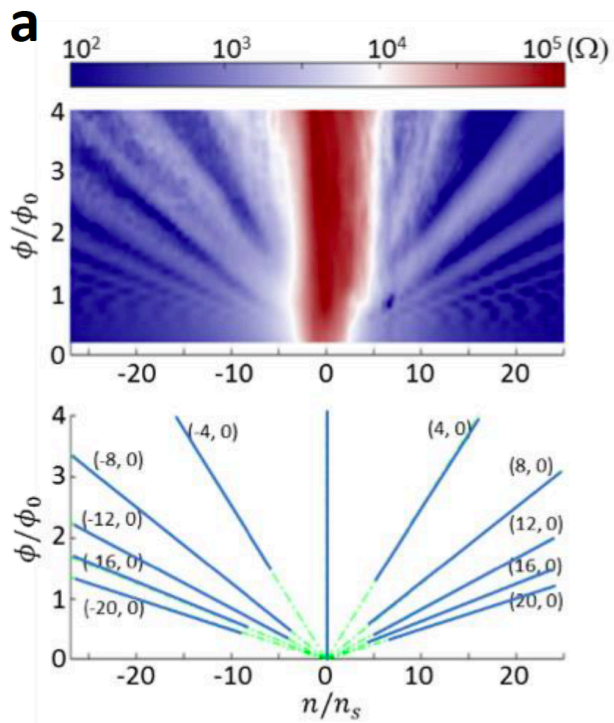
Ahmed Abouelkomsan
(Stockholm → MIT)

First experimental realization of superlattice on BLG



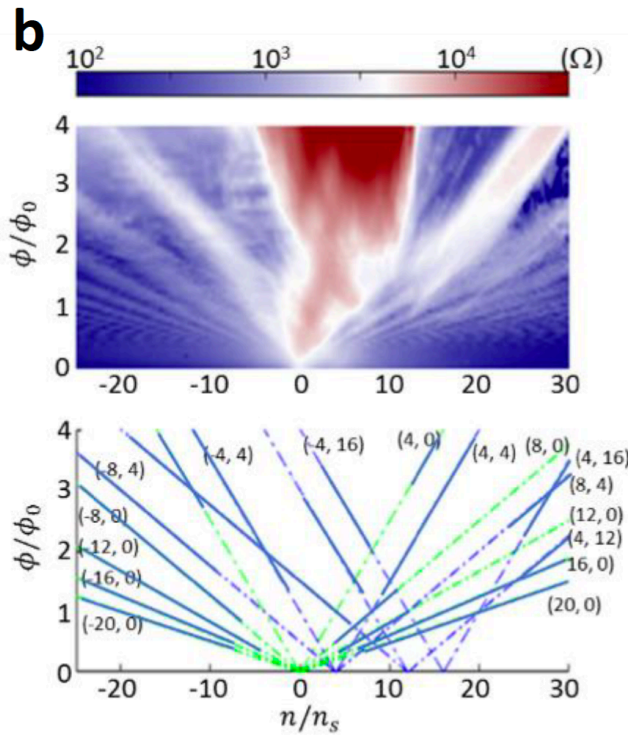
Landau fans reveal correlation-driven physics

Conventional BLG
Landau levels

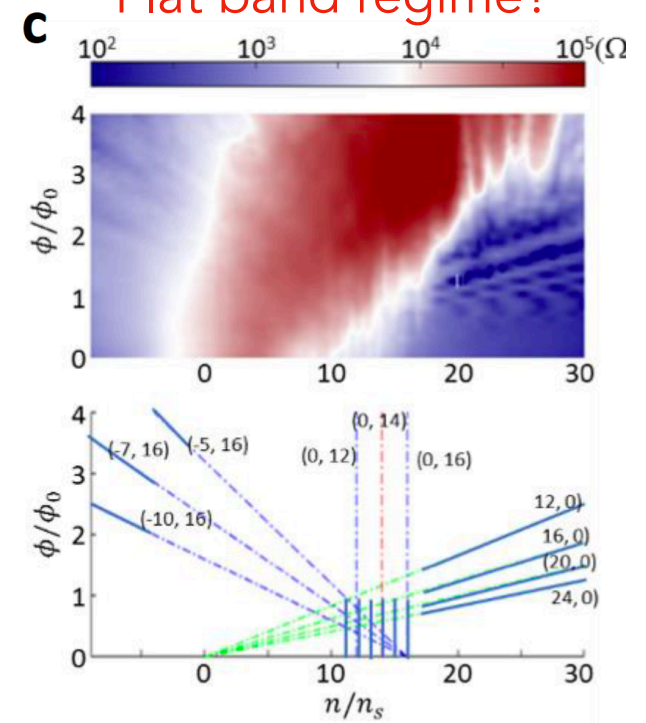


$$\frac{n}{n_s} = t \frac{\phi}{\phi_0} + s$$

Additional Landau fans
from superlattice



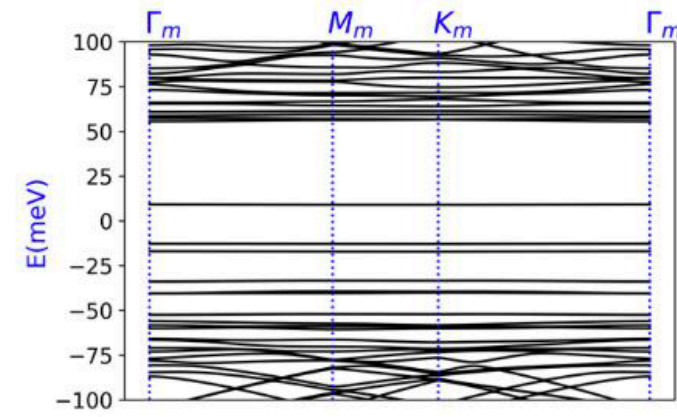
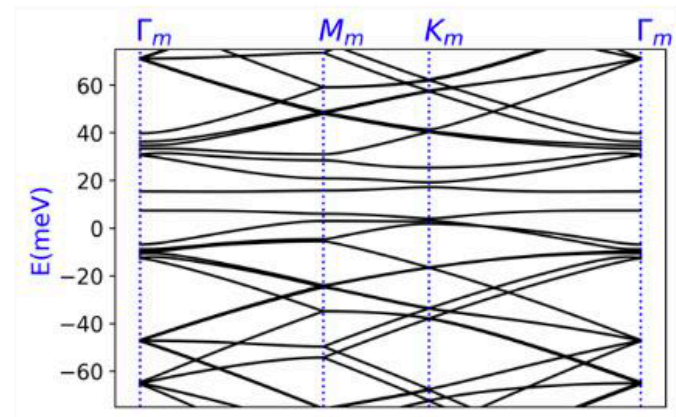
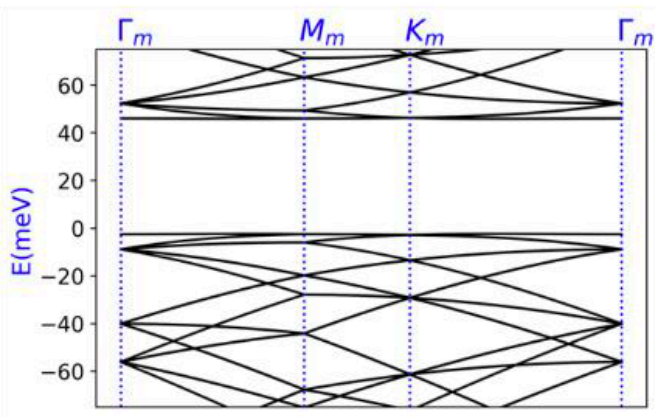
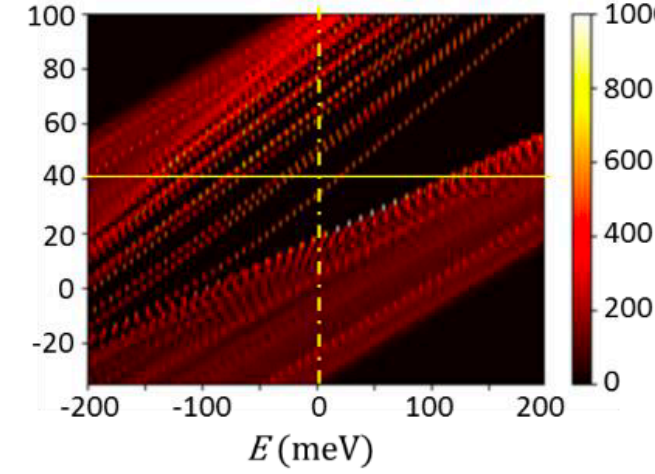
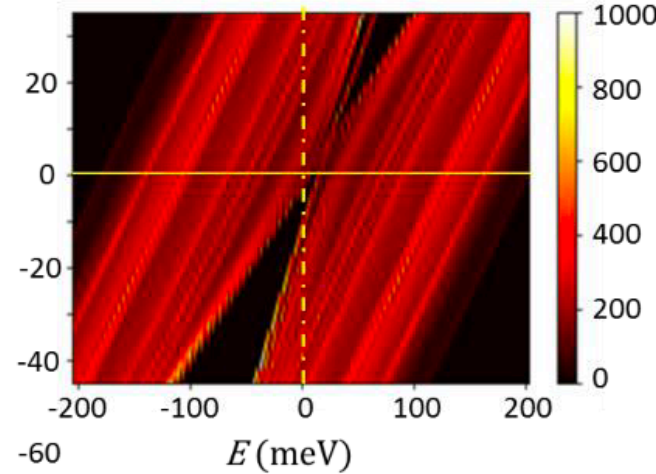
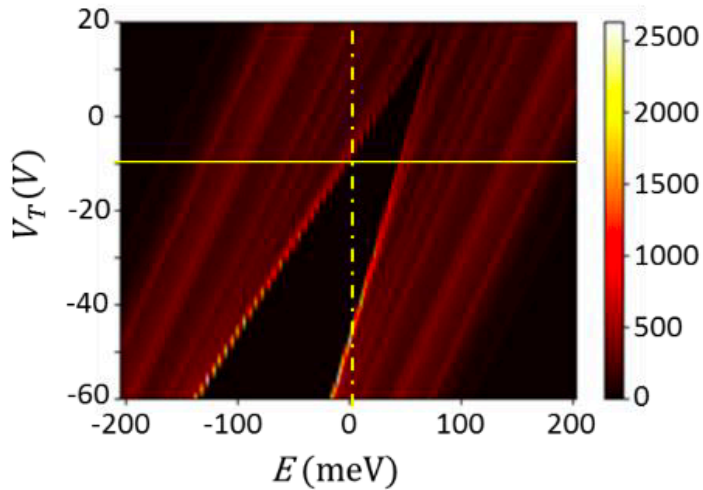
Correlation-driven
Landau fans at odd filling
Flat band regime?



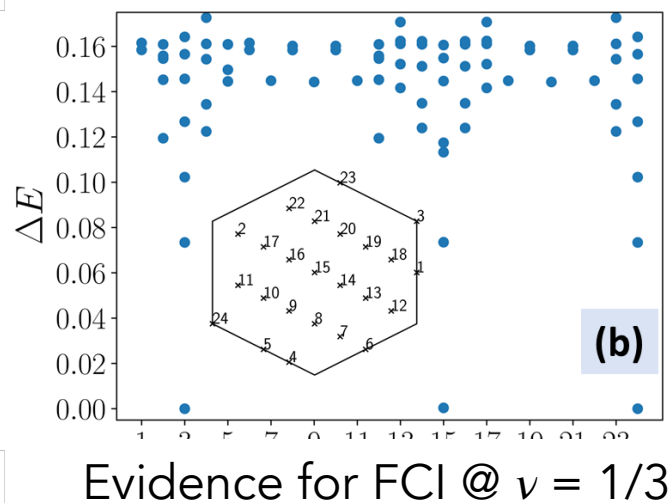
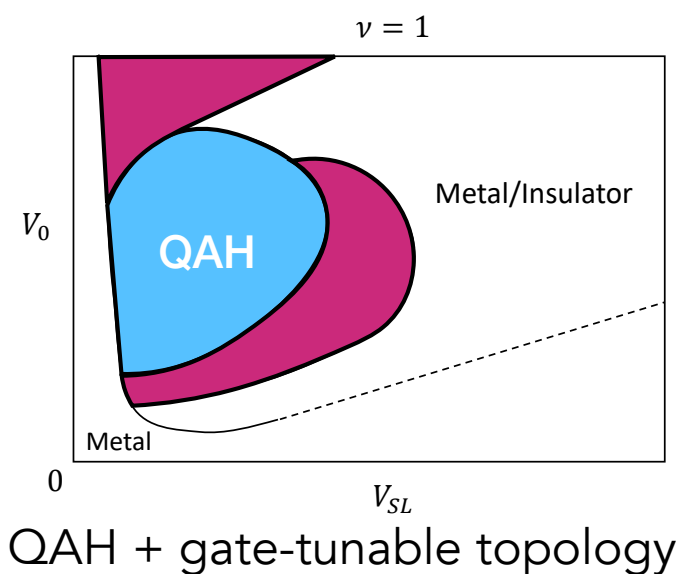
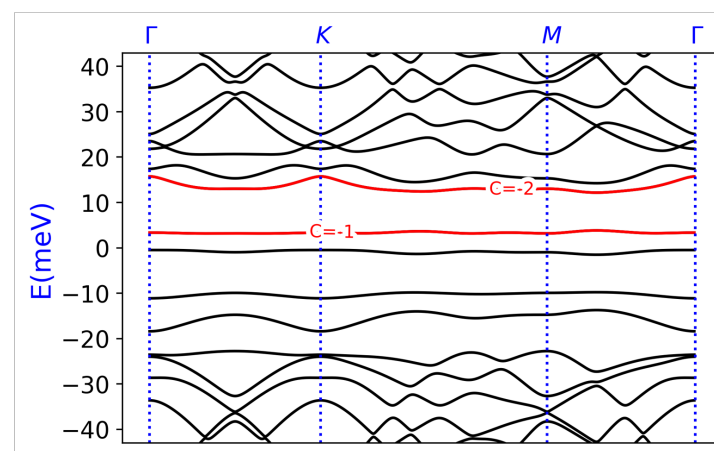
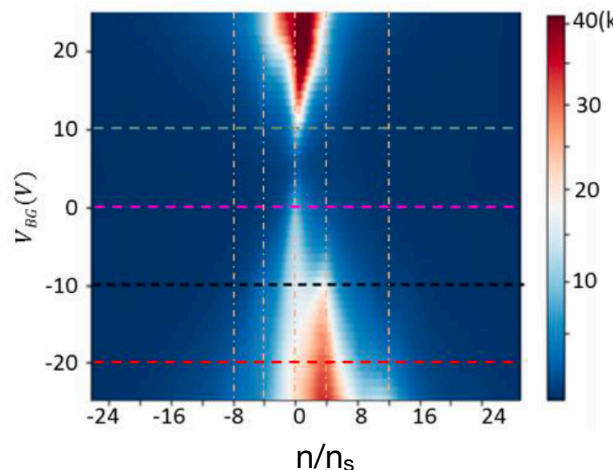
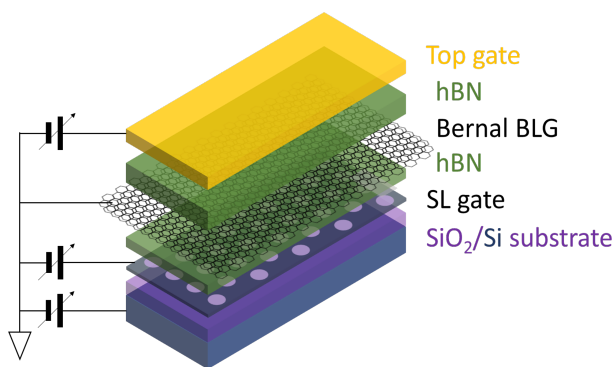
V_{BG}



Landau levels consistent with flat band regime



Bilayer graphene in a superlattice potential: realistic, tunable platform for topological phases



Ghorashi, Dunbrack, Abouelkomsan, Sun, Du, **JC** PRL 130, 196201 (2023); PRB 107, 195423 (2023);
Sun, Ghorashi, Watanabe, Taniguchi, Camino, **JC**, Du ArXiv 2306.06848;
Zeng, Abouelkomson in prep

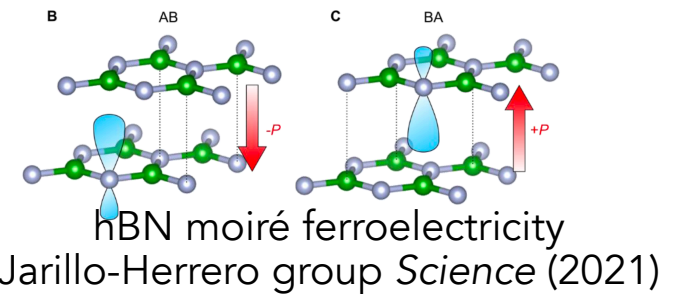
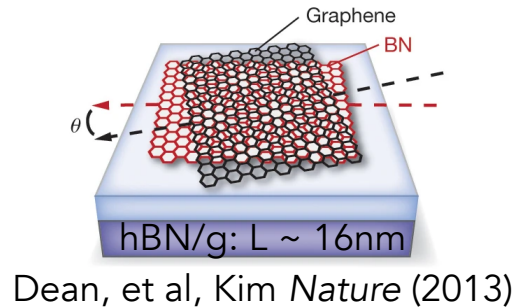
Theoretical outlook

1. Improve model:

- (a) Is continuum model adequate?
- (b) Is cosine reasonable for superlattice?

2. Theory is agnostic to the platform: what is the best platform?

Moire heterostructures?



3. New/optimal lattice geometry?

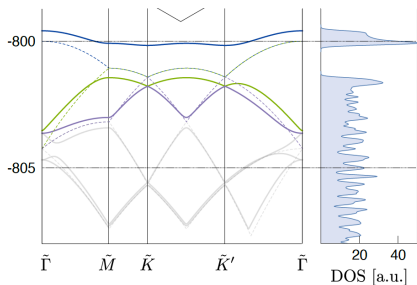
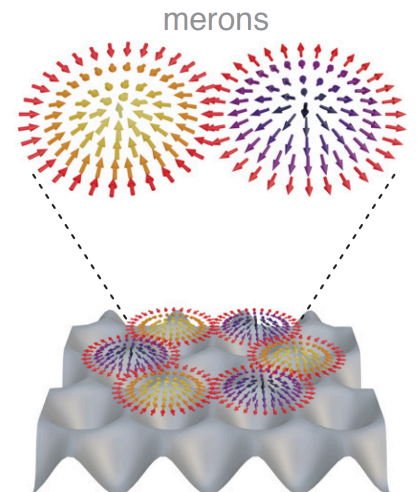
4. Apply superlattice to other 2D materials?

Manipulate topological insulator surface states

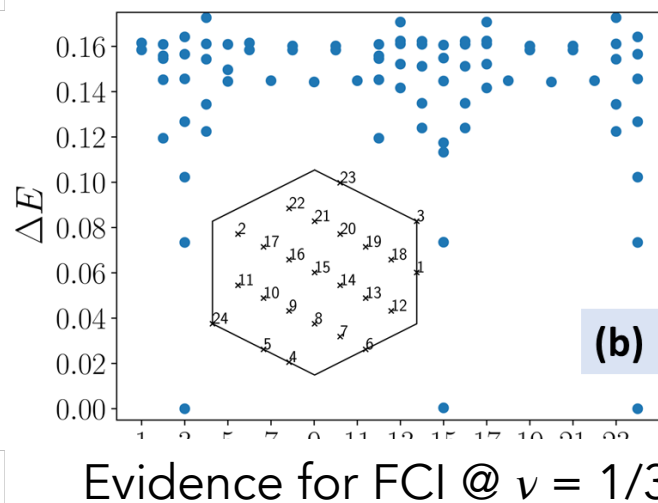
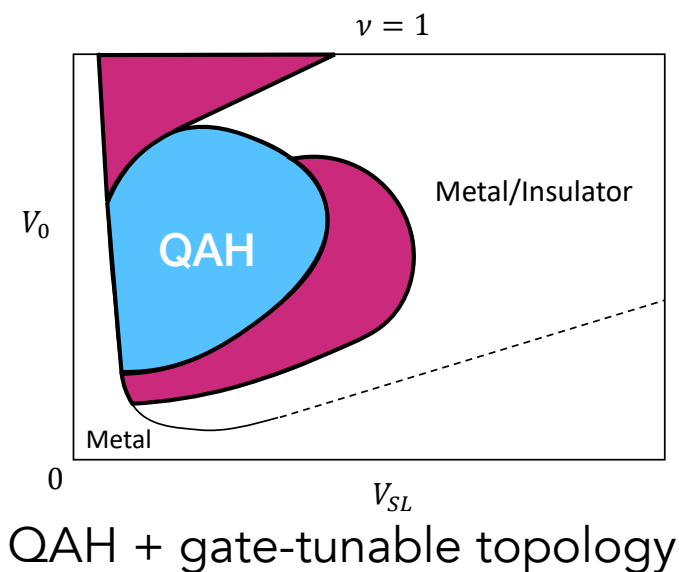
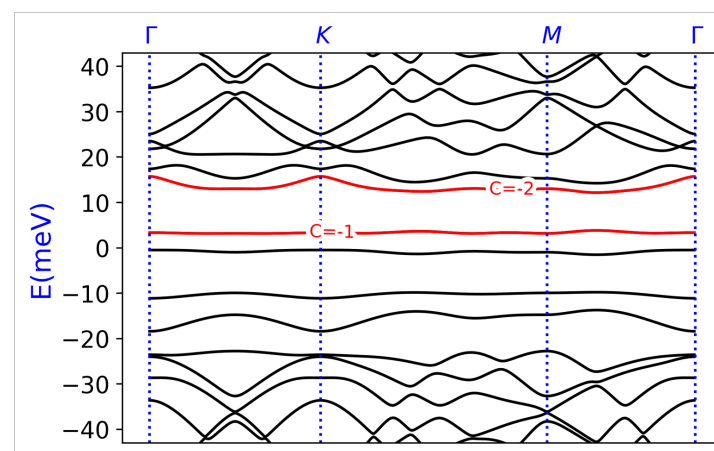
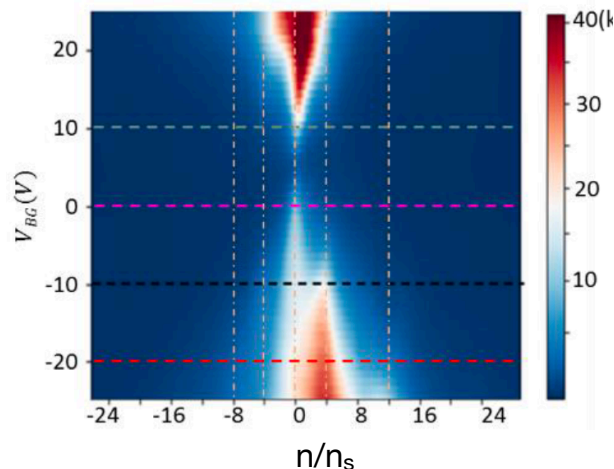
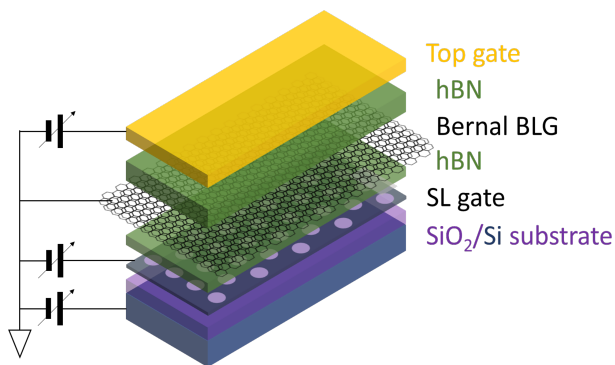
JC, Fang, Pixley, Wilson, *PRB* 103, 155157 (2021)

Guerci, Wang, Pixley, **JC**, *PRB* 106, 245417 (2022)

Dunbrack and **JC**, *PRB* 106, 075142 (2022)



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