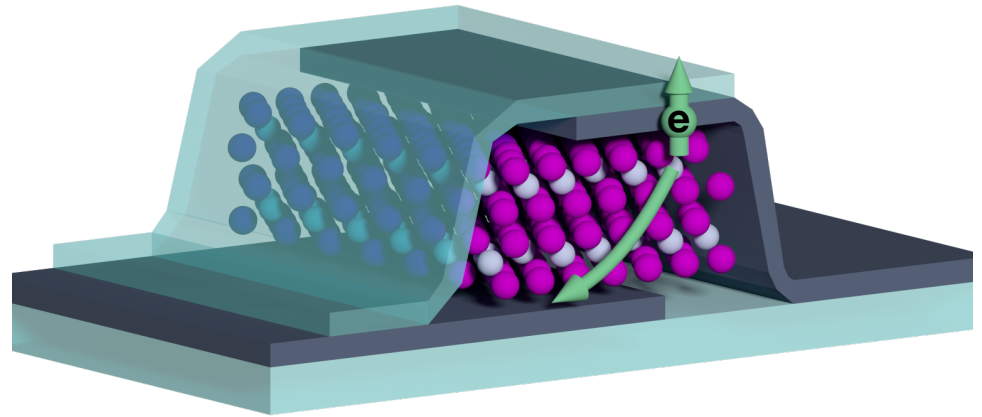
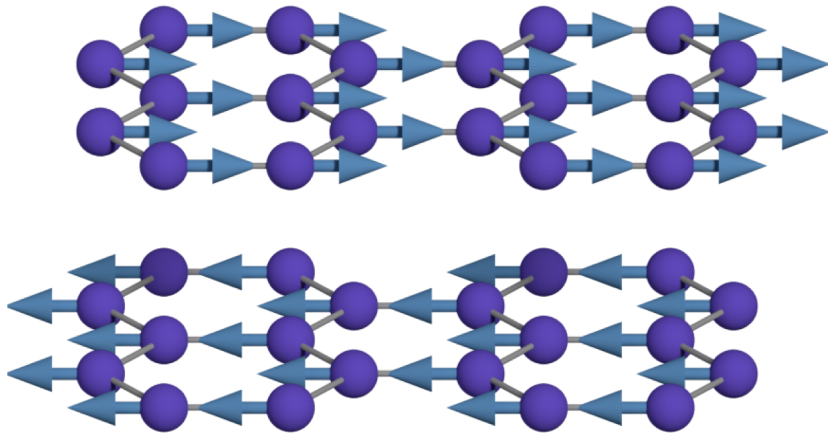


# Magnetism in the Ultrathin Chromium Trihalides



Dahlia Klein

Jarillo-Herrero Group

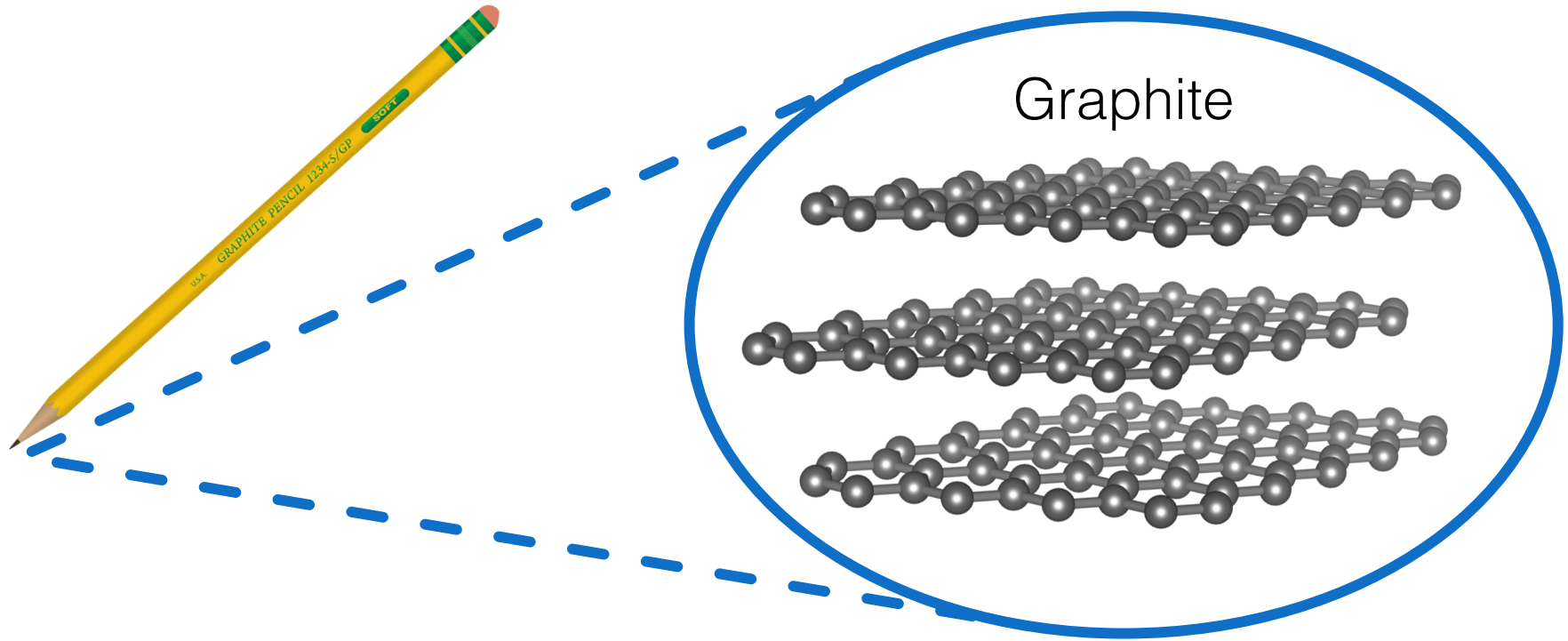


# Outline

- Introduction to 2D magnets
- CrI<sub>3</sub>: Detection & control of magnetism
- CrCl<sub>3</sub>: Connecting magnetism & structure
- Outlook



# 2D van der Waals Materials



Strong bonds within each layer

Weak van der Waals bonds between layers

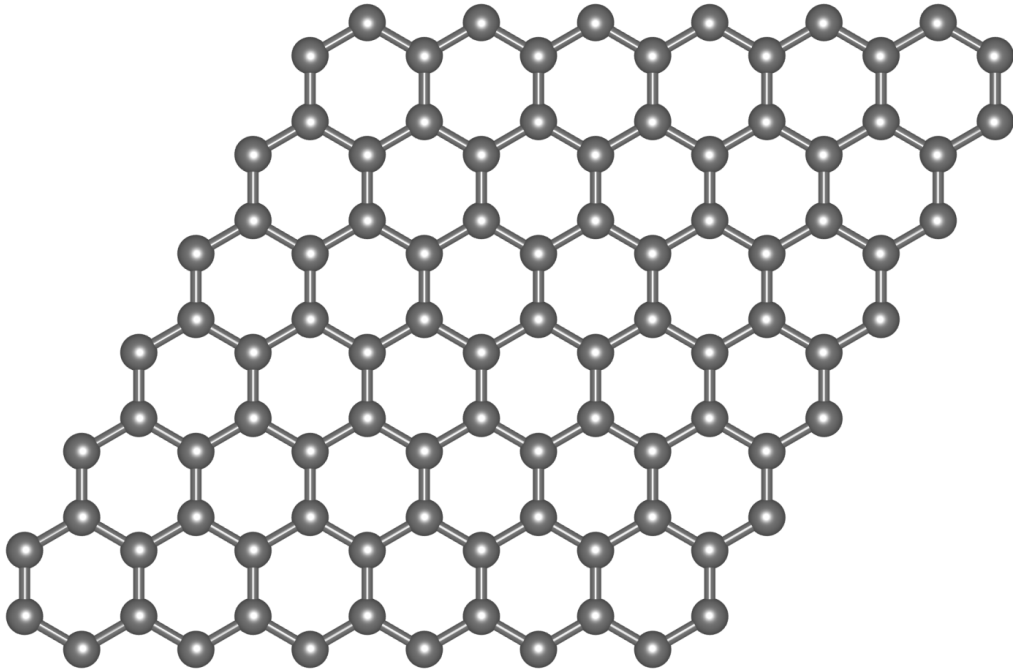
# 2D van der Waals Materials



Mechanical  
Exfoliation

Photo: *American Scientist*

# Graphene



Single atomic layer of  
graphite

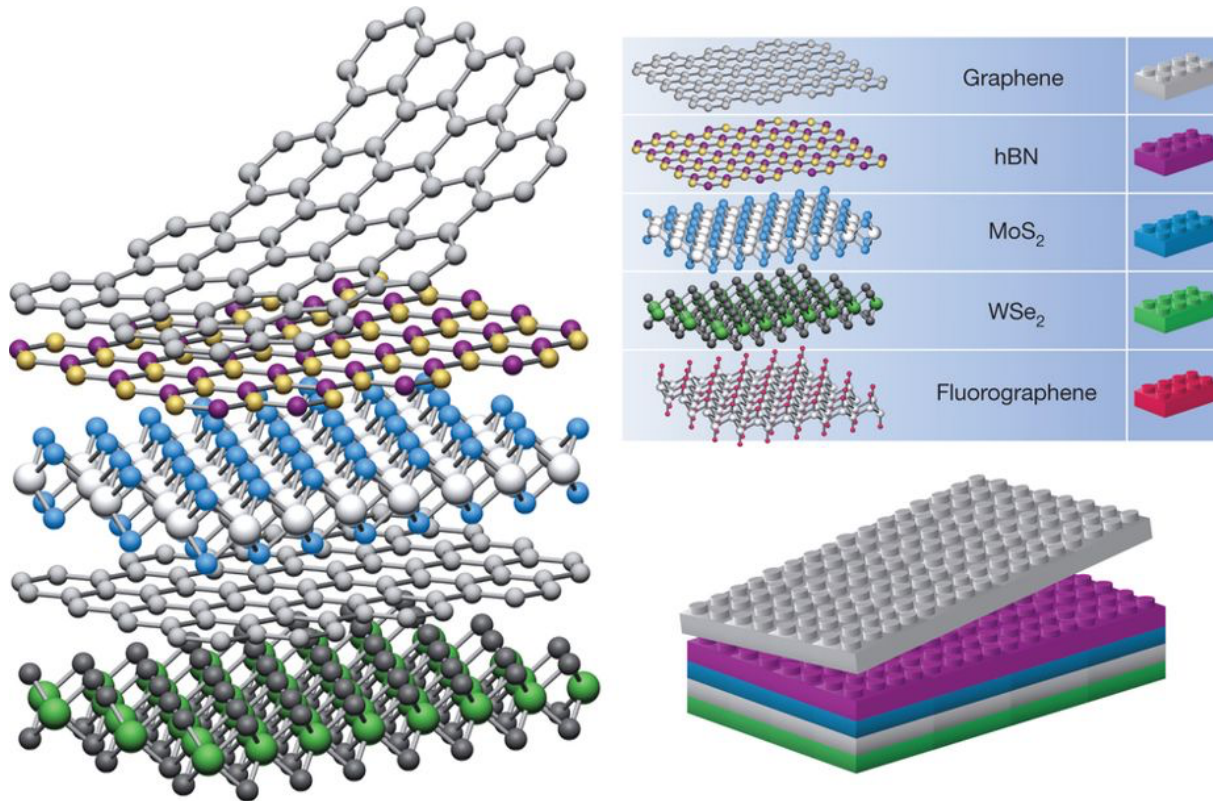
2004: First isolated

2010: Nobel Prize  
in Physics



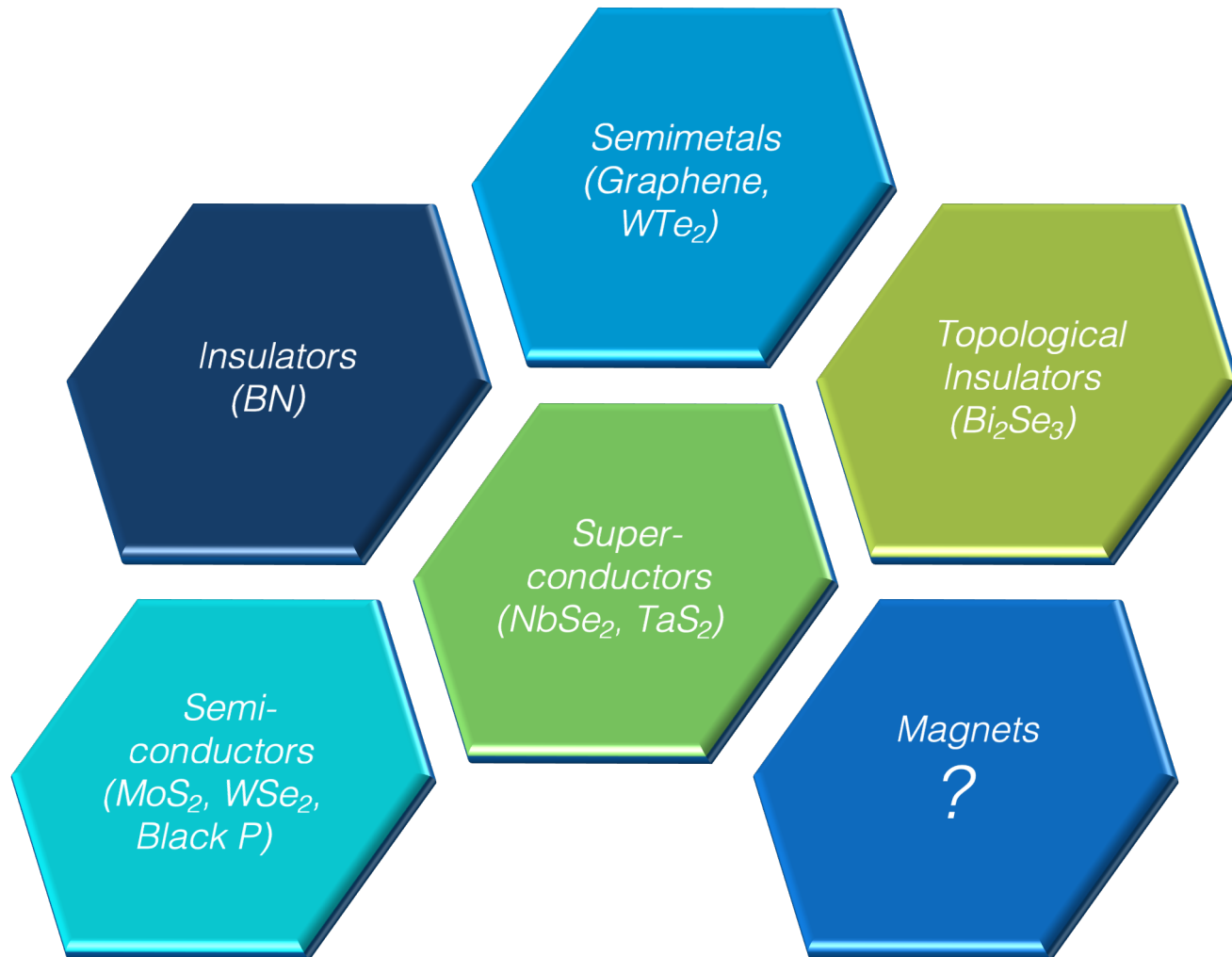
# Beyond Graphene

Many 2D materials cleavable to few-layer limit



Geim & Grigorieva, *Nature* (2013)

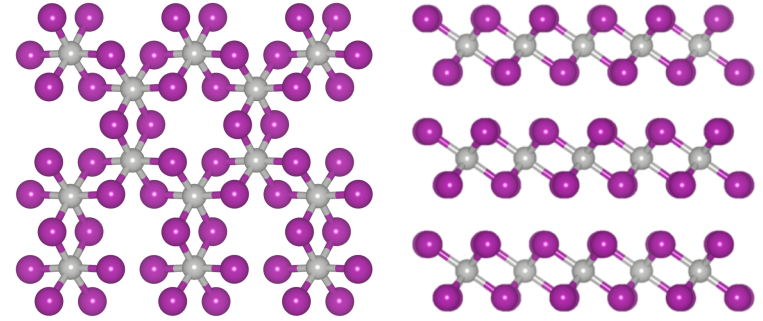
# Family of 2D Materials



# 2D Magnets

Insulators/semiconductors:

- $\text{CrX}_3$  ( $X = \text{Cl}, \text{Br}, \text{I}$ )
- $\text{CrXTe}_3$  ( $X = \text{Si}, \text{Ge}$ )
- $\text{MPS}_3$  ( $M = \text{Fe}, \text{Mn}, \text{Ni}$ )
- $\alpha\text{-RuCl}_3$



$\text{CrI}_3$

Huang *et al.*, *Nature* (2017)

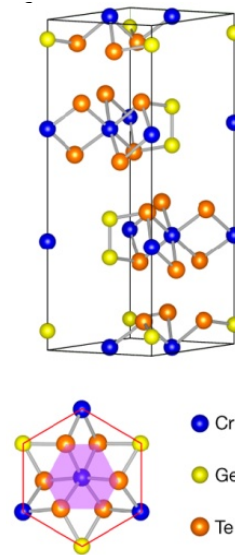
Conductors:

- $\text{Fe}_3\text{GeTe}_2$
- $\text{MSe}_2$  ( $M = \text{Cr}, \text{Mn}, \text{V}$ )

Topological insulators:

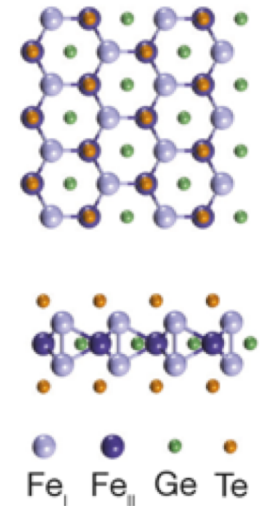
- $\text{MnBi}_2\text{Te}_4$

Other candidates...



$\text{CrGeTe}_3$

Gong *et al.*, *Nature* (2017)



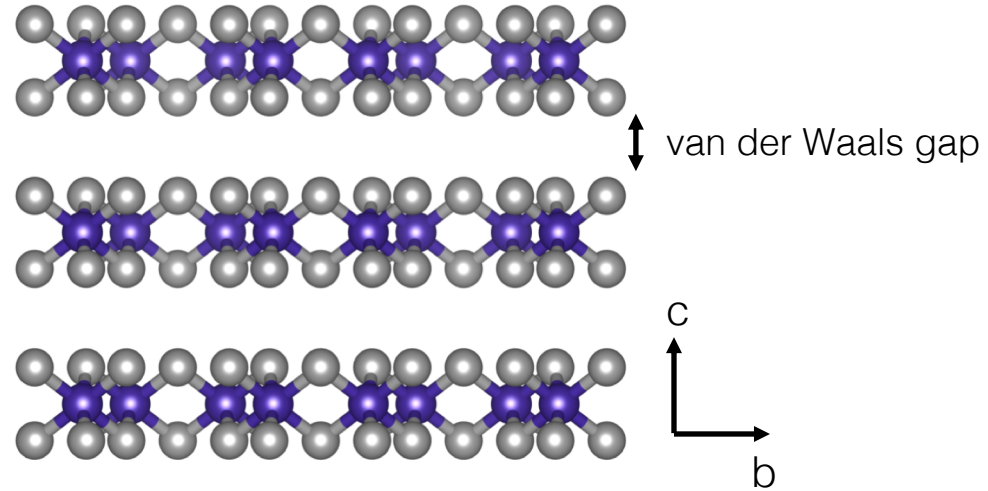
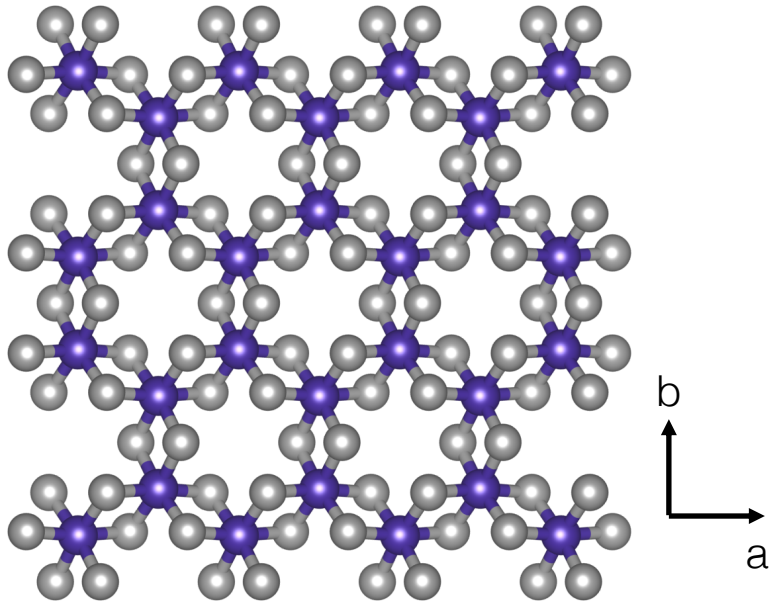
$\text{Fe}_3\text{GeTe}_2$

Deng *et al.*, *Nature* (2018)



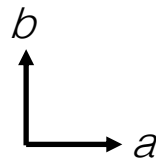
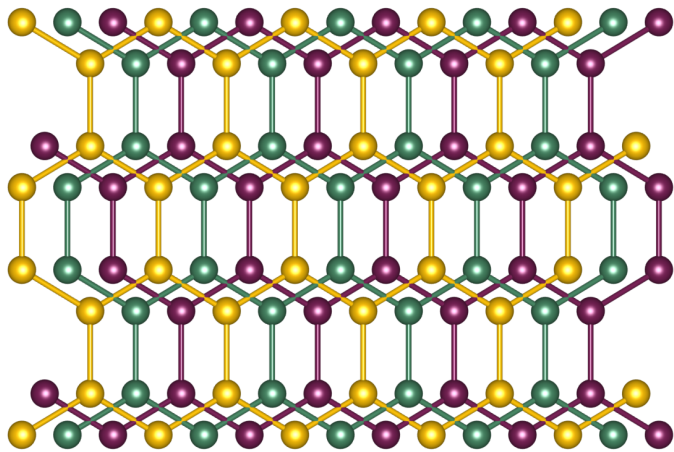
# CrX<sub>3</sub> Crystal Structure

Cr<sup>3+</sup> honeycomb structure surrounded by X<sup>-</sup> octahedra



# Stacking Phase Transition

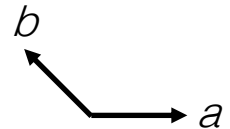
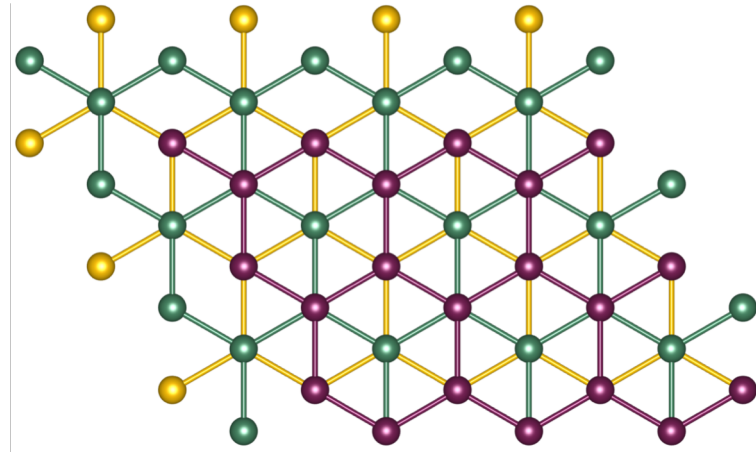
$C2/m$   
Monoclinic



Cool below  $T_S$



$R\bar{3}$   
Rhombohedral

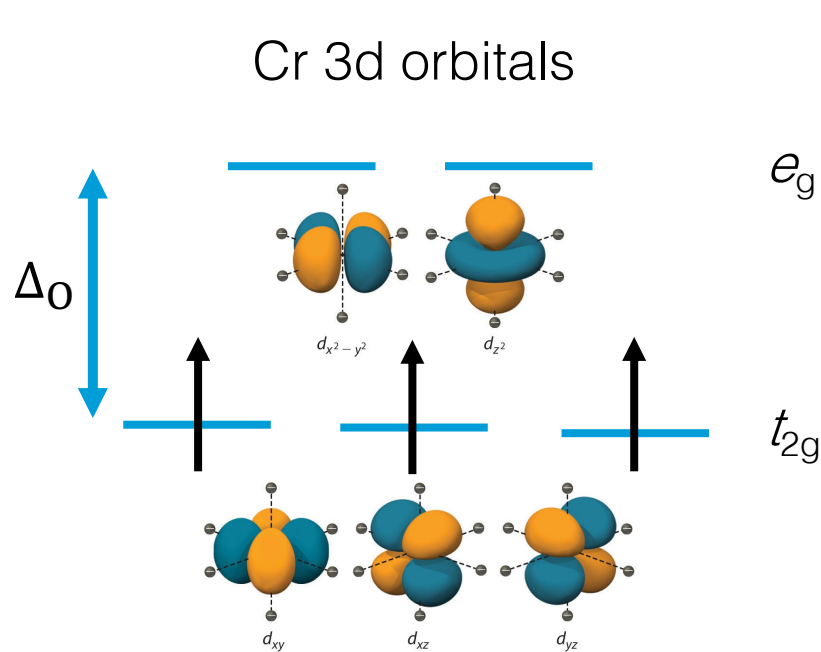


$T_S = 240 \text{ K (CrCl}_3\text{)}, 420 \text{ K (CrBr}_3\text{)}, 210 \text{ K (CrI}_3\text{)}$

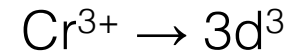
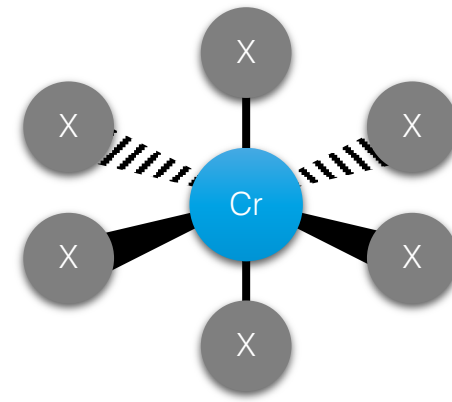


# Magnetic Order

## Octahedral Crystal Field



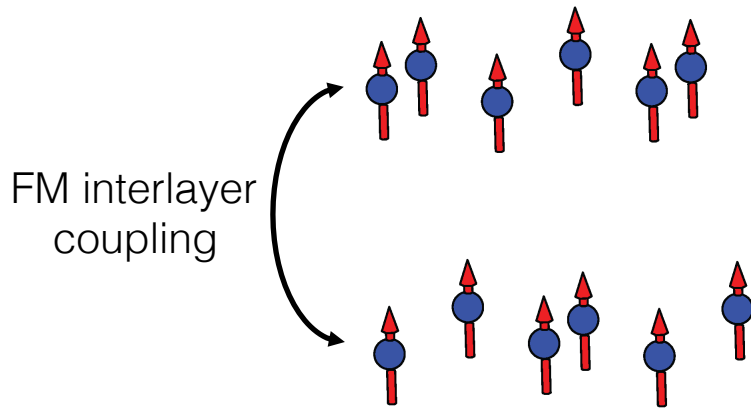
*Principles of General Chemistry*  
Averill & Eldredge



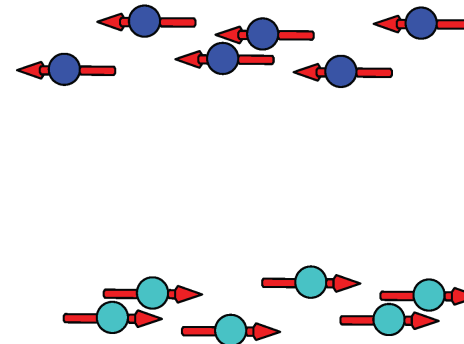
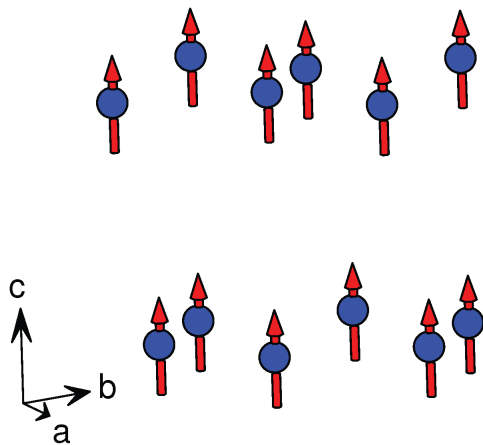
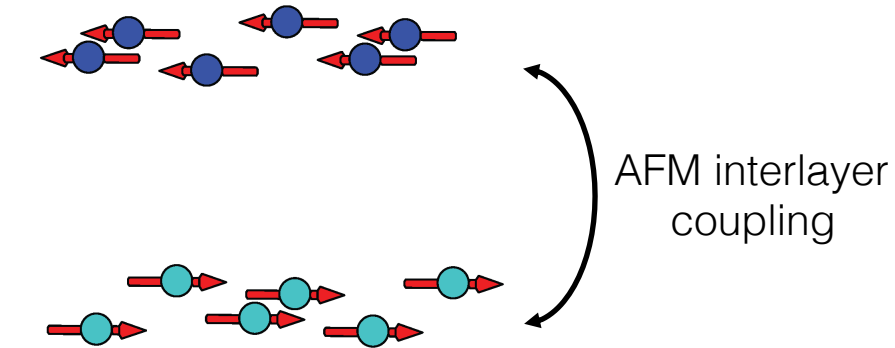
Consistent with saturation  
moment  $3\mu_B/\text{Cr}$

# Magnetic Order

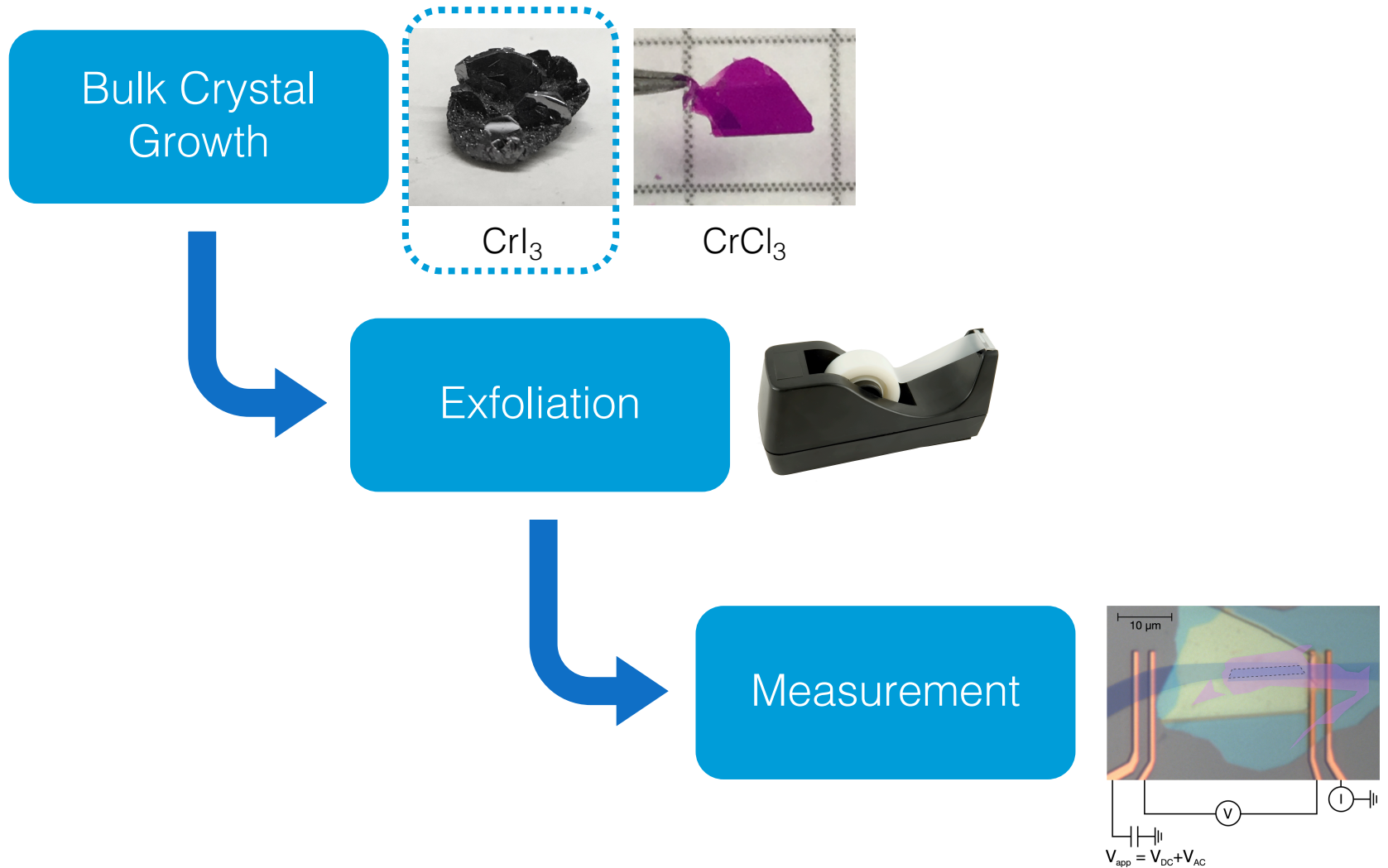
$\text{CrI}_3$ ,  $\text{CrBr}_3$   
Out-of-plane FM



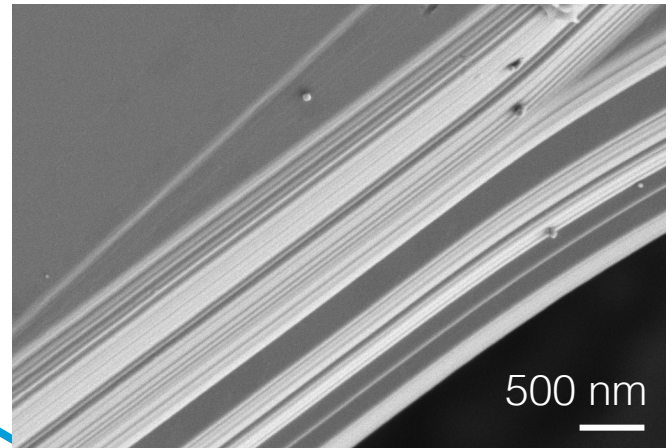
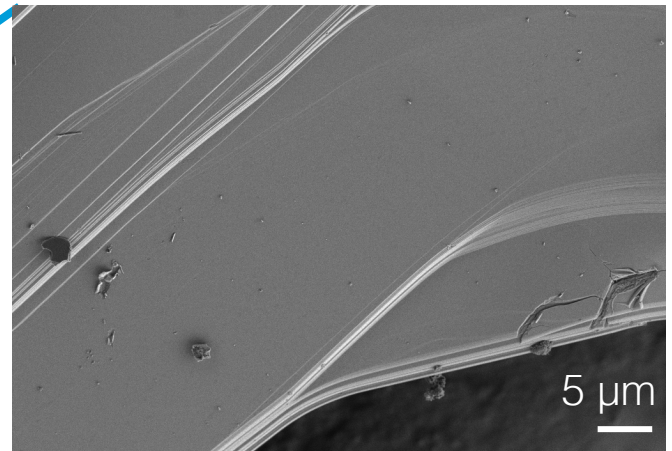
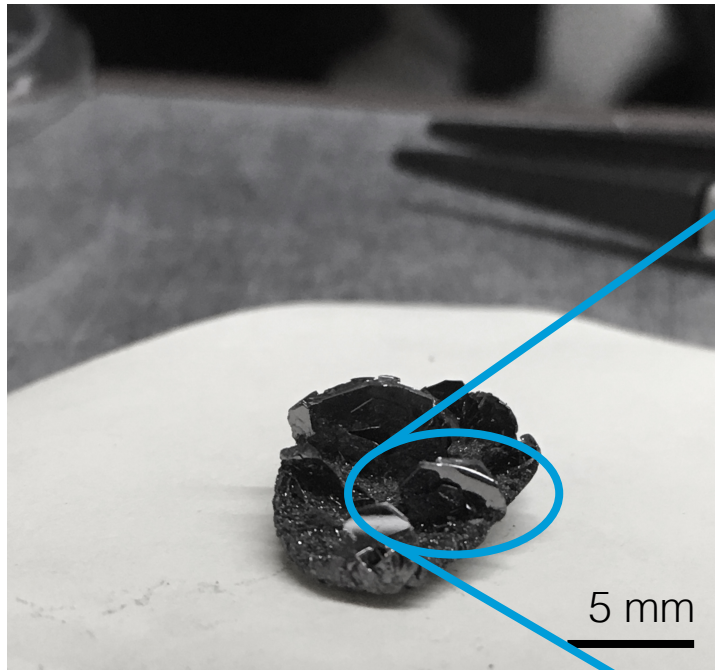
$\text{CrCl}_3$   
In-plane AFM



# From Bulk to Monolayer Magnets

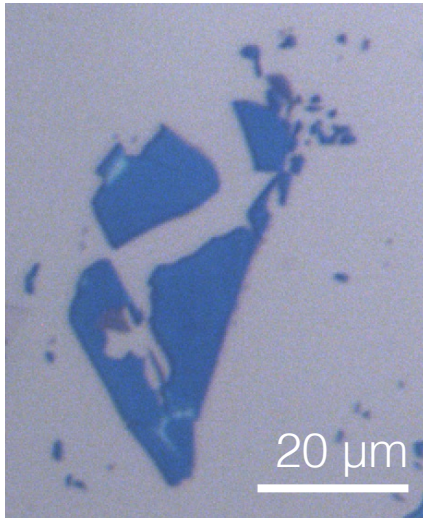


# Growth of $\text{CrI}_3$



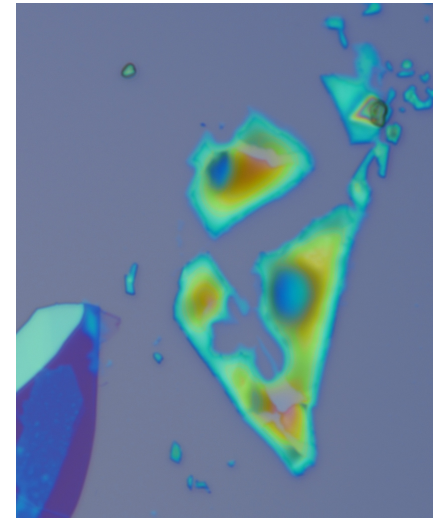
SEM

# Mechanical Exfoliation



~20 nm thick

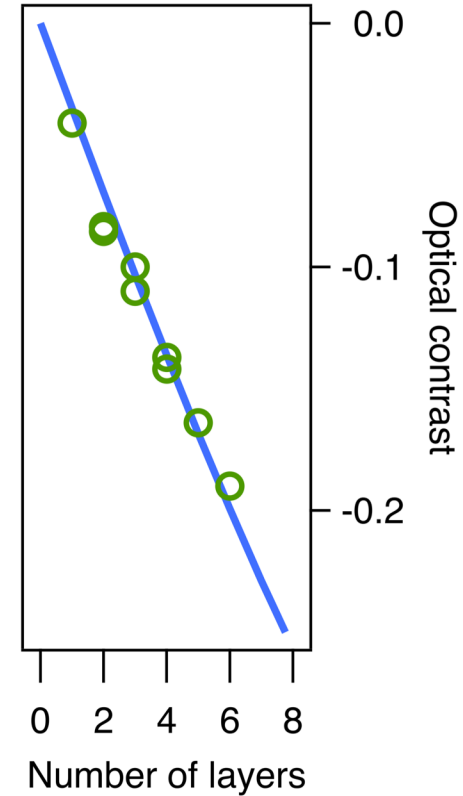
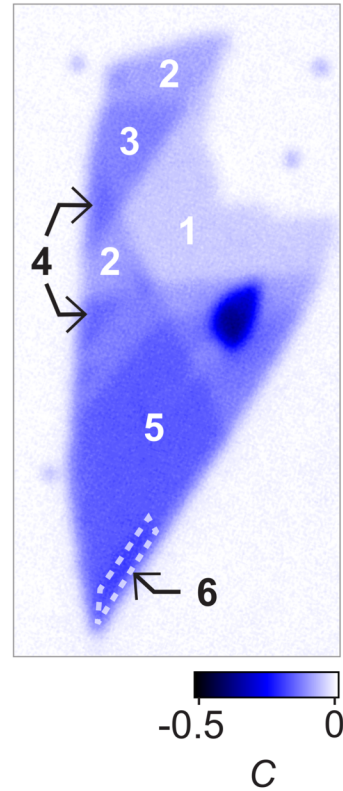
Few minutes  
in air



Inert atmosphere required  
to prevent hydration



# Mechanical Exfoliation



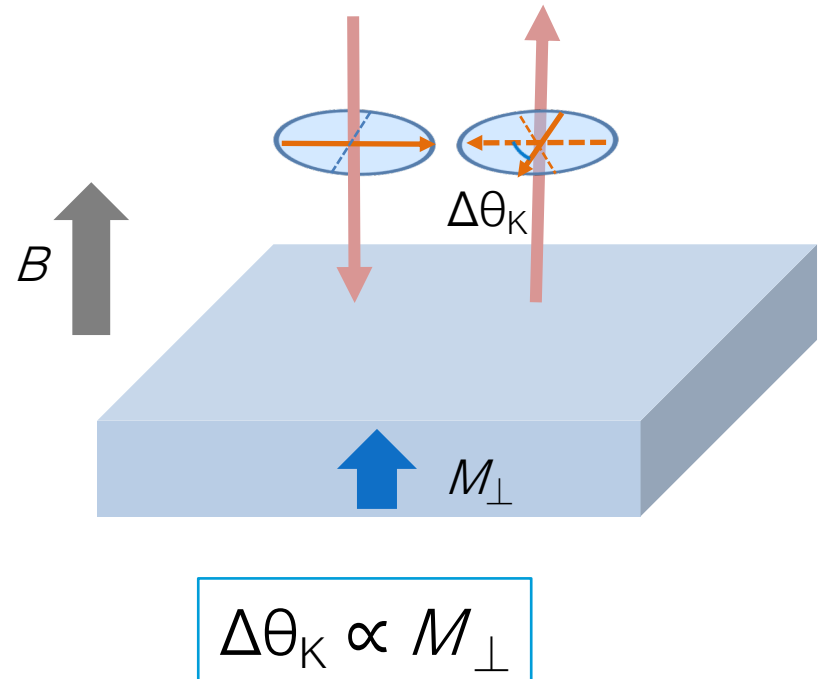
- ✓ Exfoliate and identify flakes down to monolayer
- ? Magnetic order in few-layer  $\text{CrI}_3$ ?

# Magneto-Optical Kerr Effect (MOKE)

Measure polarization rotation  
 $\Delta\theta_K$  of reflected light

Sensitive probe of perpendicular  
sample magnetization  $M_{\perp}$

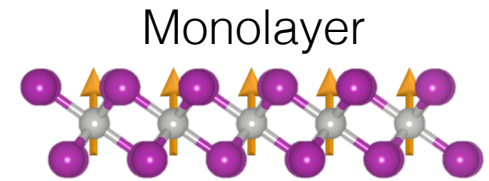
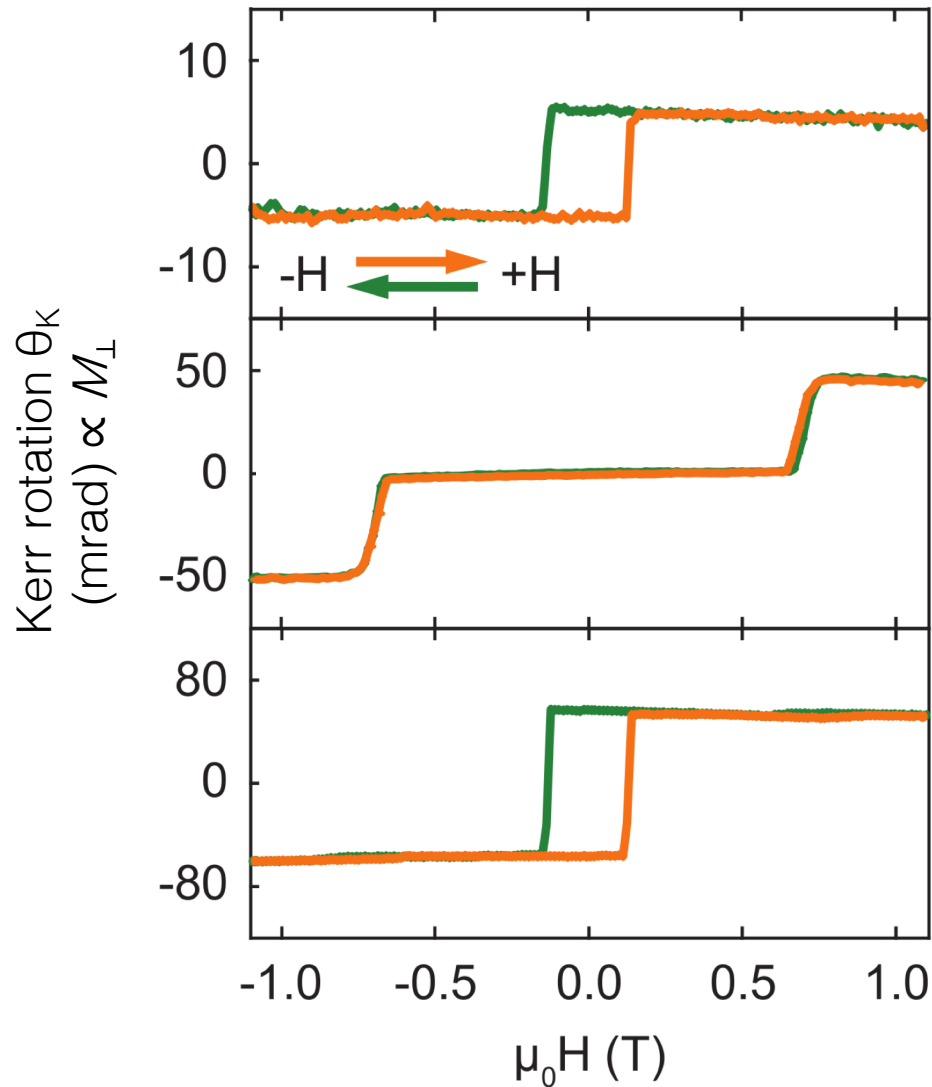
Vary applied magnetic field  $B$



Collaboration with  
Xiaodong Xu

**W**  
UNIVERSITY of  
WASHINGTON

# Layer-Dependent Magnetism in CrI<sub>3</sub>



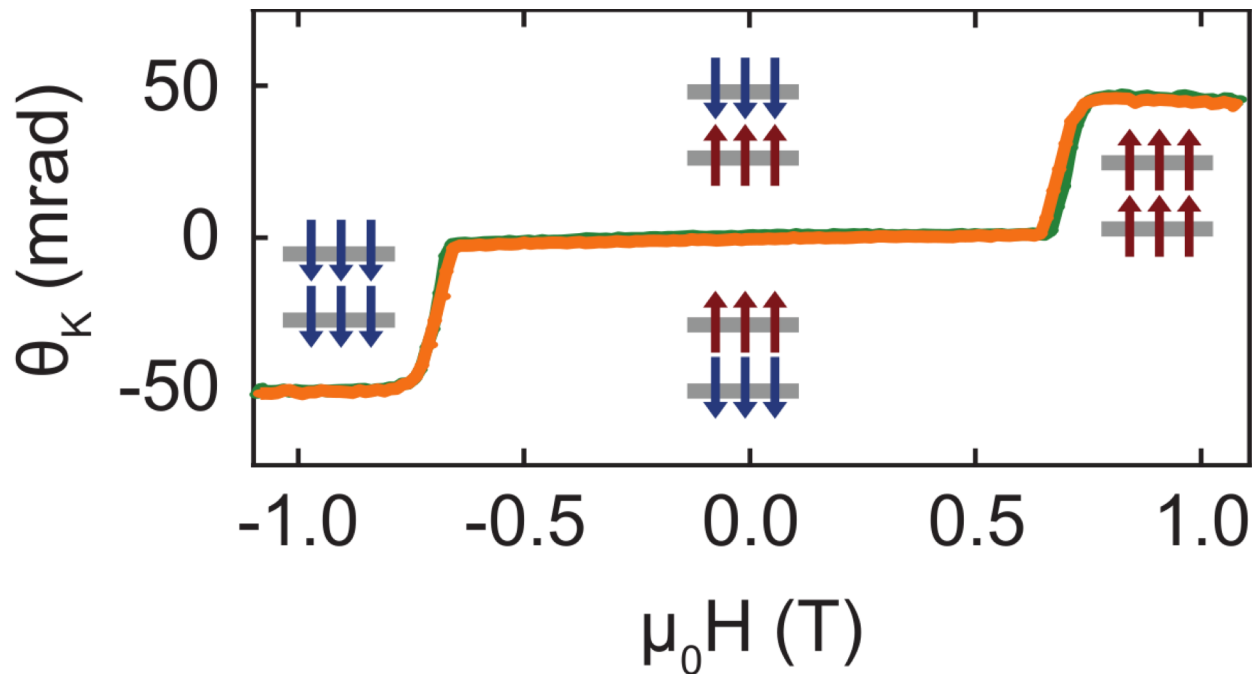
Bilayer

No net  $M_{\perp}$

Trilayer



# Ultrathin CrI<sub>3</sub>: Layered AFM

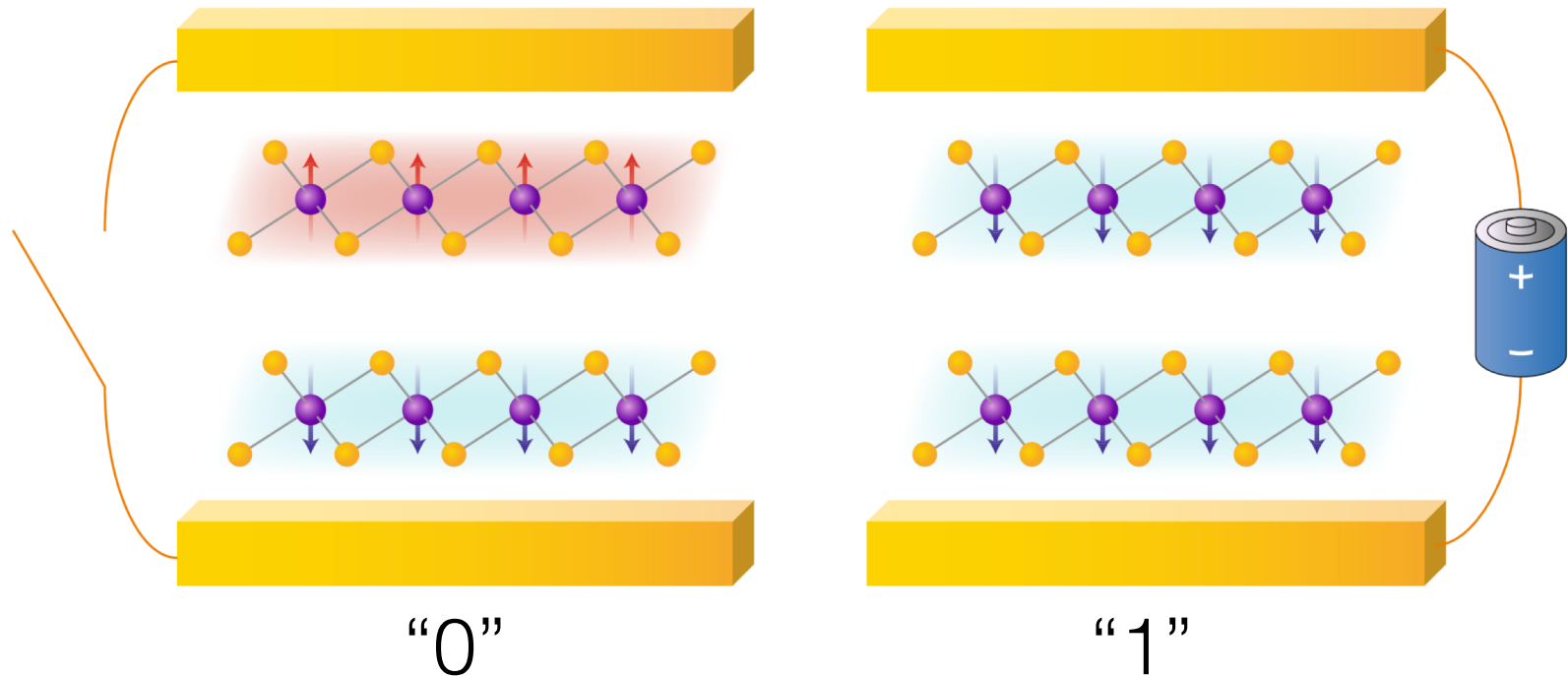


Can we electrically control this magnetic transition?

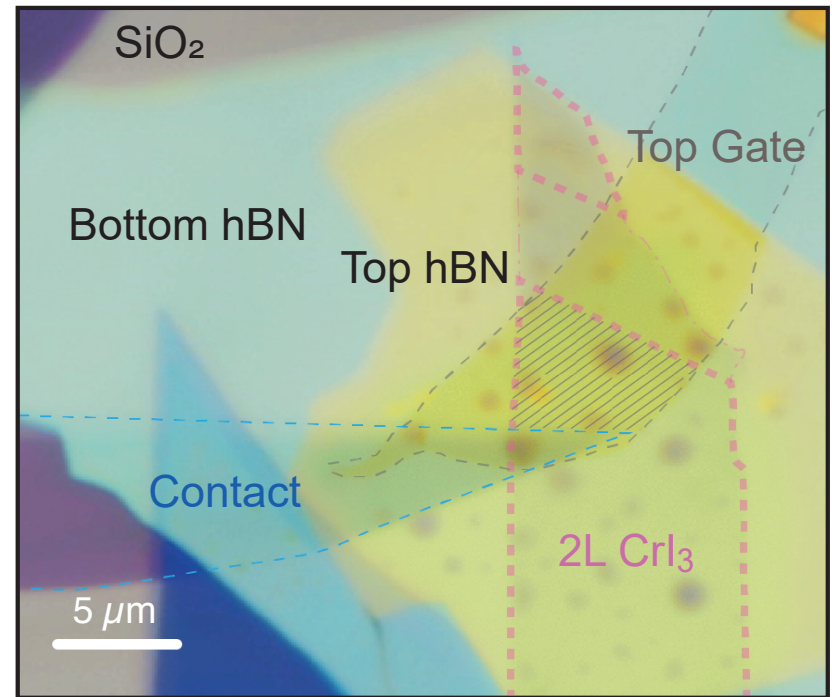
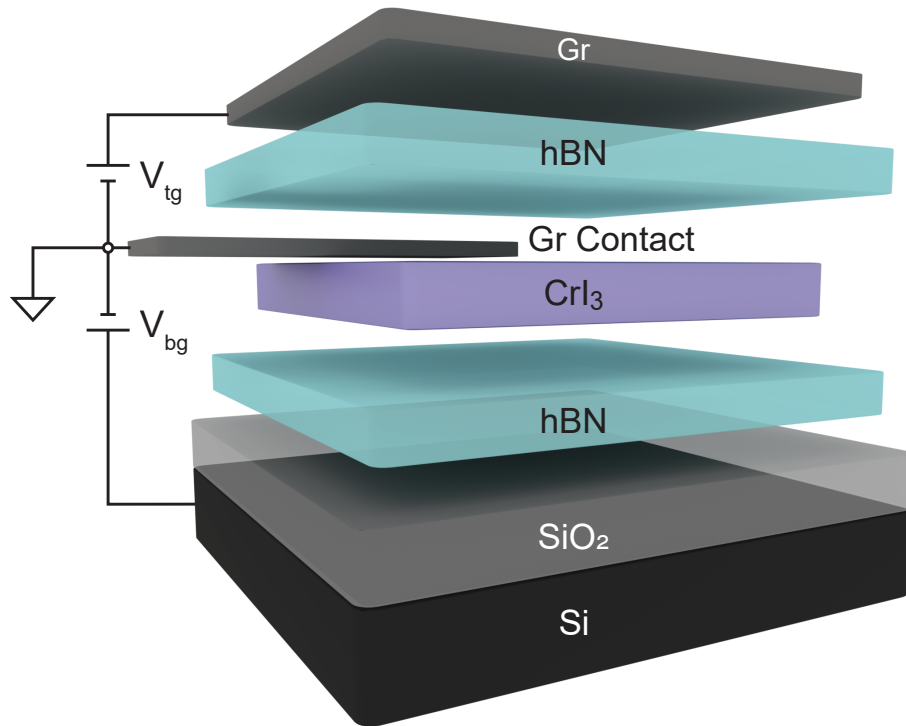
# Goal: Electrical Control of 2L CrI<sub>3</sub>

Applications for magnetic memory need current/voltage control

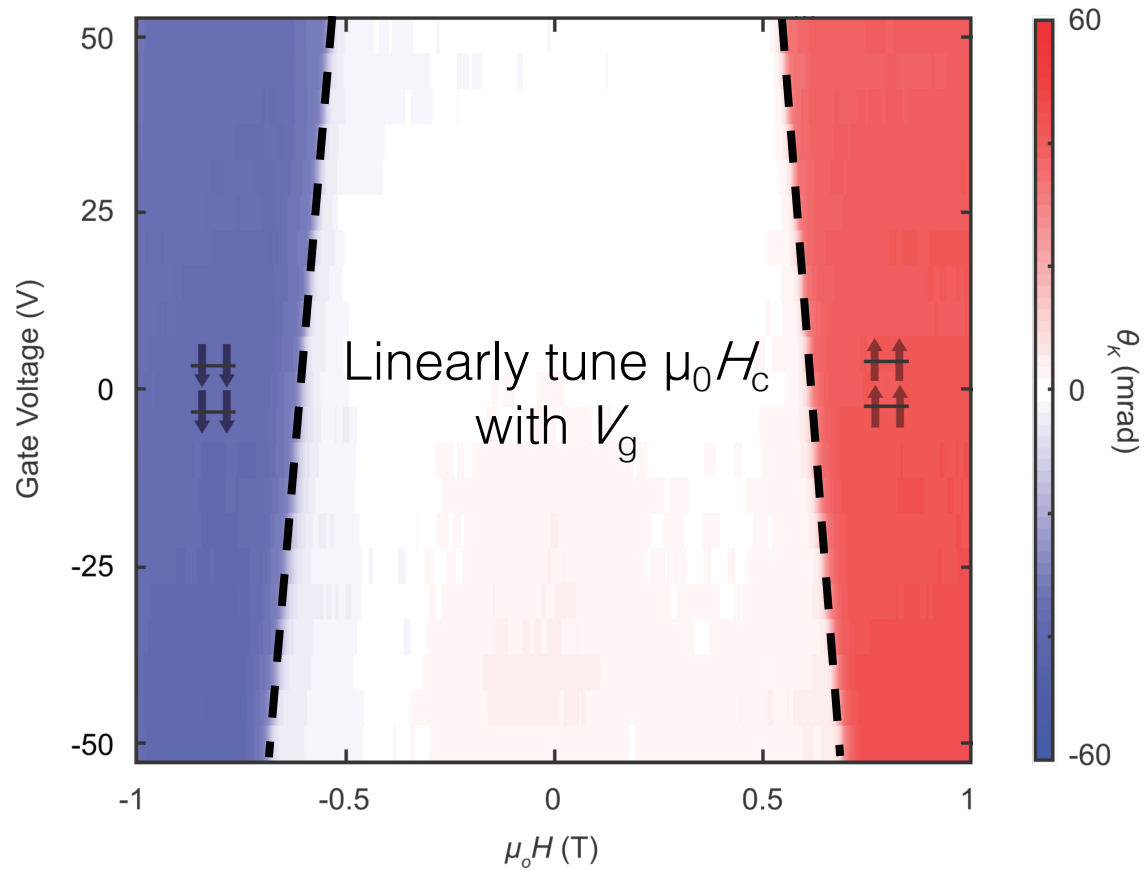
Want to reversibly drive between AFM & FM states



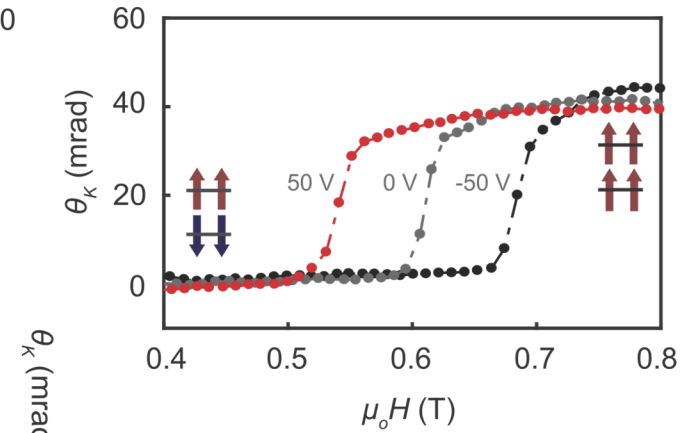
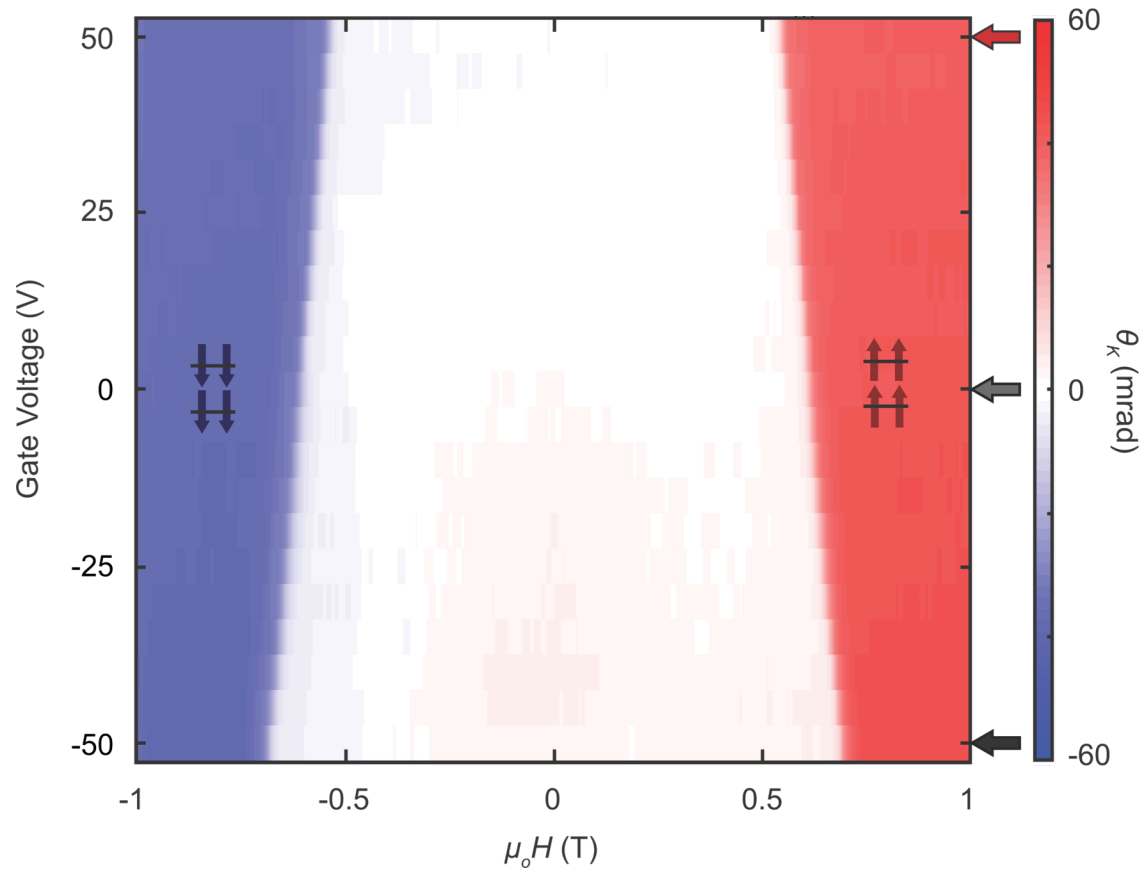
# Gated 2L CrI<sub>3</sub>



# Gated 2L CrI<sub>3</sub>

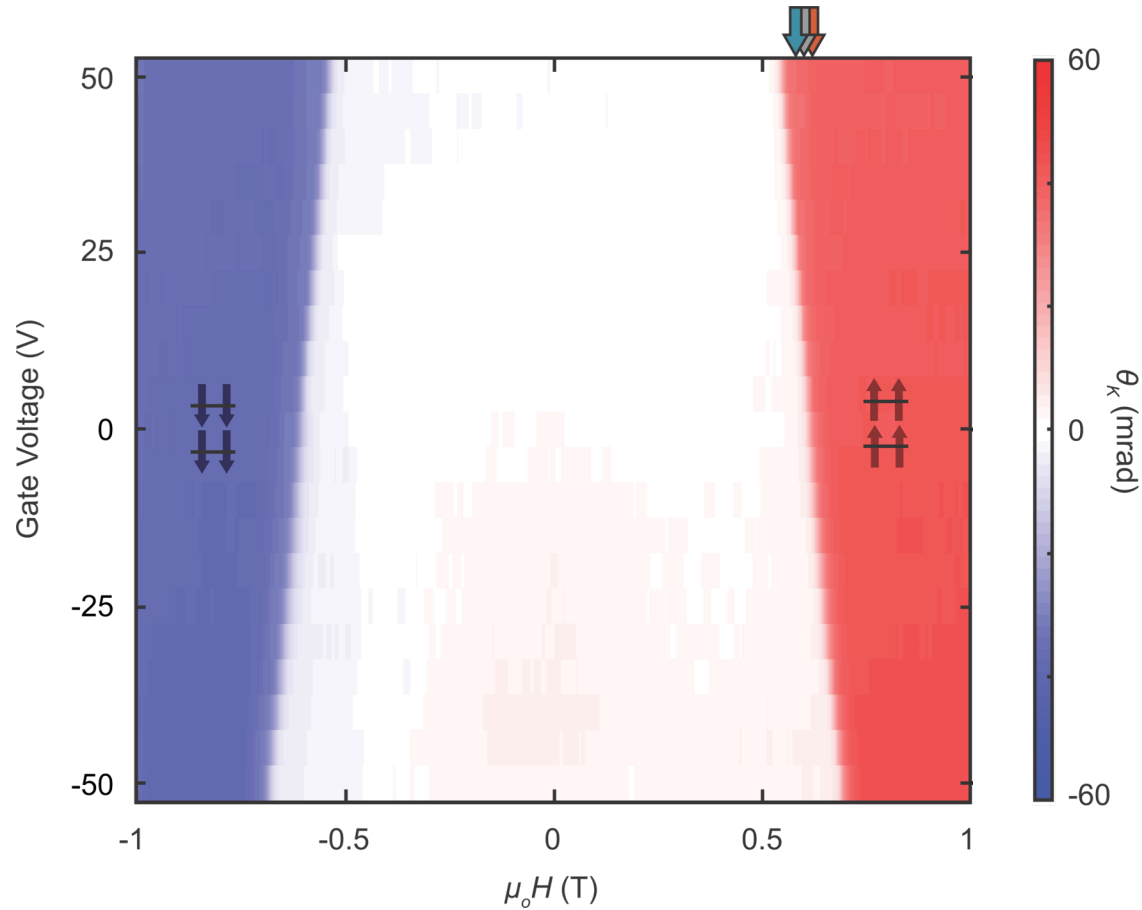


# Gated 2L CrI<sub>3</sub>



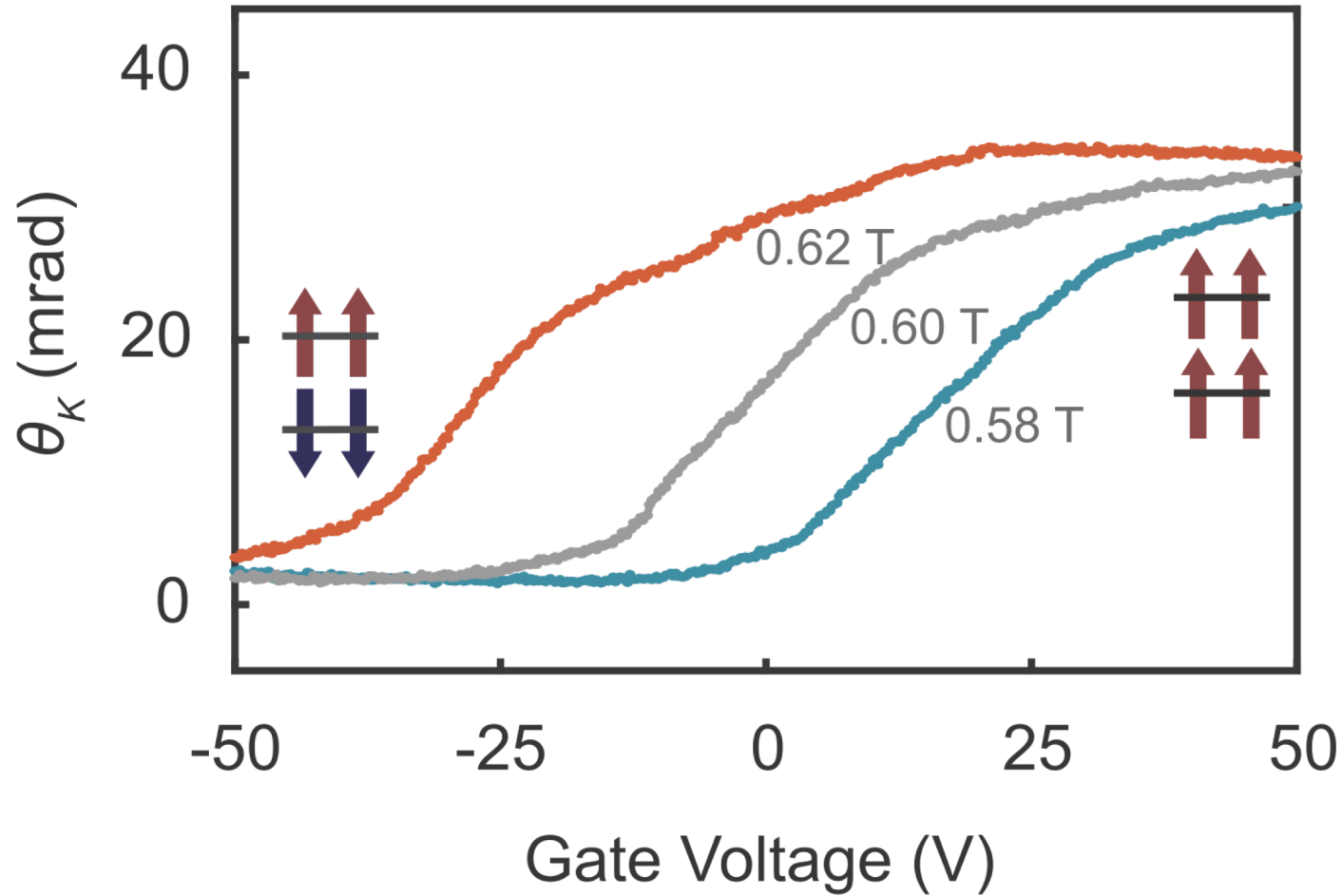
Horizontal linecuts:  
Tune  $\mu_0 H_c$  by  $\pm 0.2$  T

# Gated 2L CrI<sub>3</sub>

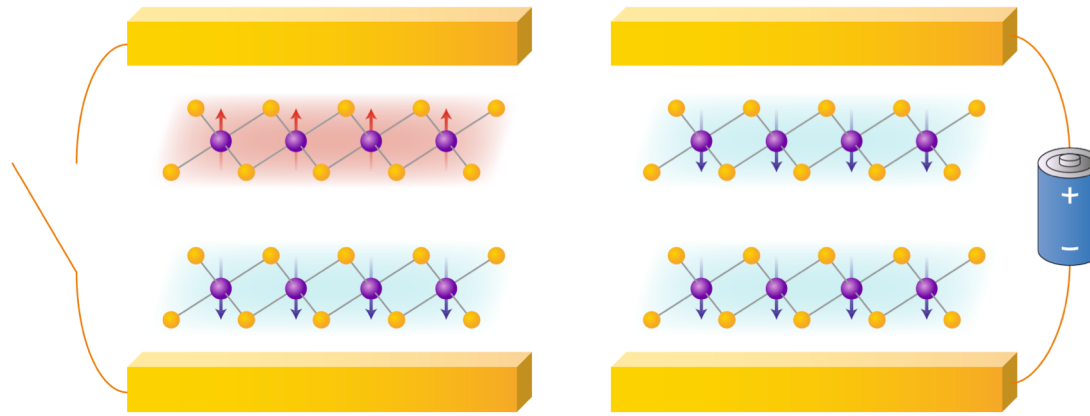


Vertical linecuts:  
Fix field near  $\mu_0 H_c$

# Gate Control of AFM-FM Transition



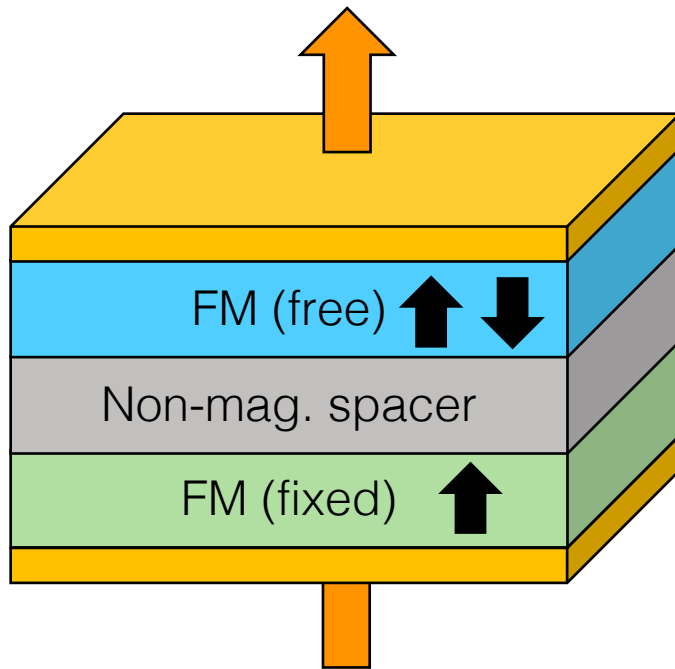
# 2D Magnetism for Applications



- ✓ Electrical control of 2D magnetism
  - ? Electrical **readout** of 2D magnetism?
- Approach: tunnel through magnet



# Transport with Magnetic Layers

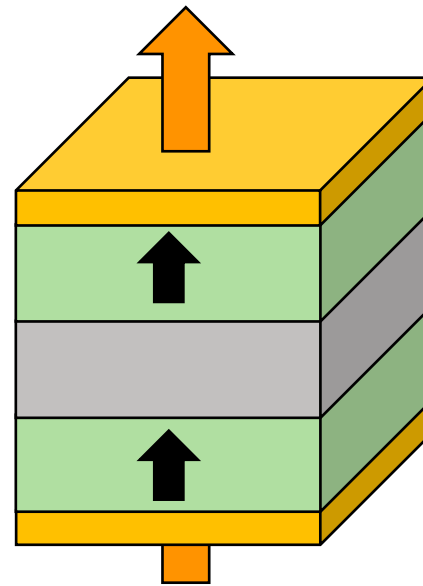
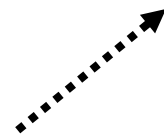
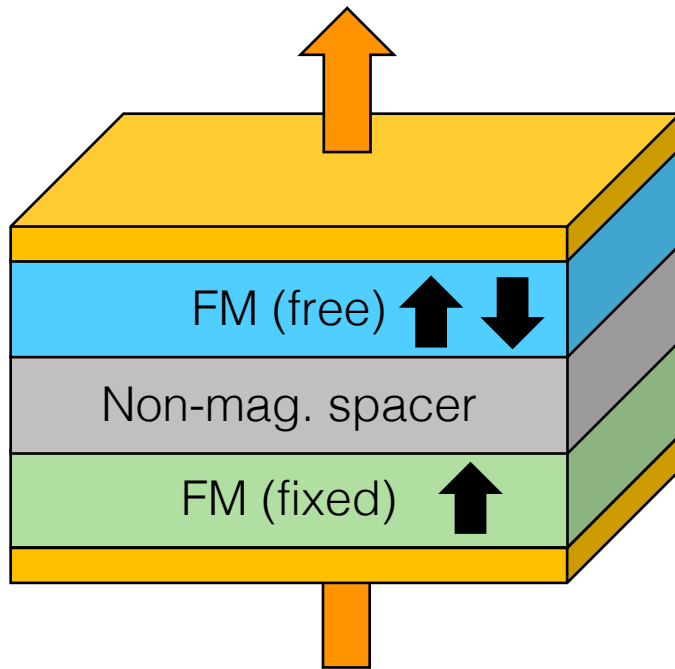


Resistance depends on relative magnetization of 2 FM layers

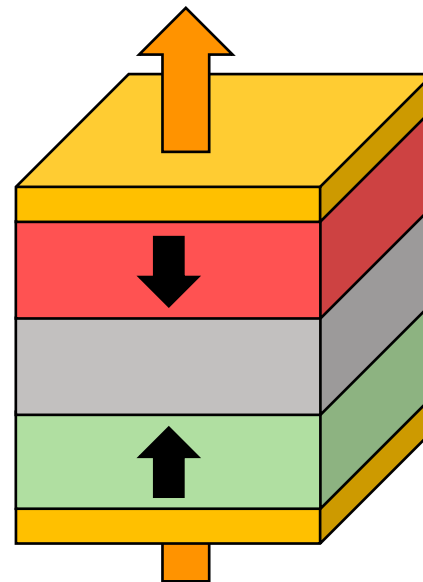
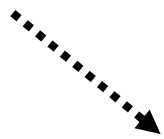
# Transport with Magnetic Layers

Giant Magnetoresistance

$$\text{GMR} = (R_{\uparrow\downarrow} - R_{\uparrow\uparrow}) / R_{\uparrow\uparrow}$$



$R_{\uparrow\uparrow}$  low



$R_{\uparrow\downarrow}$  high

# Giant Magnetoresistance

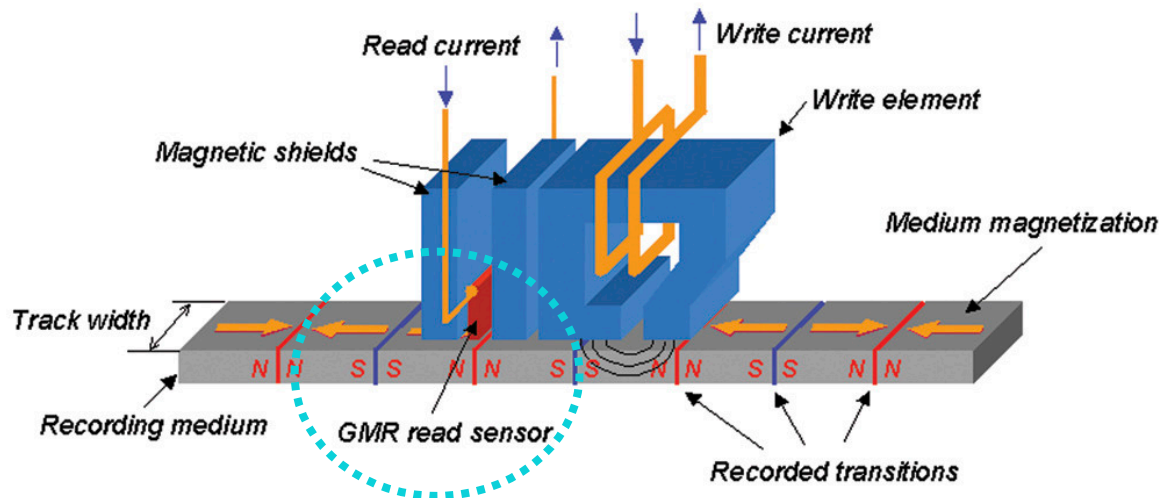
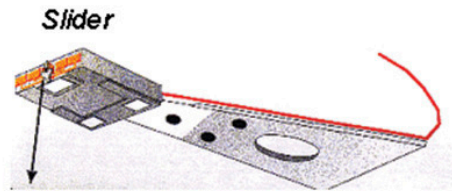
Giant Magnetoresistance

$$\text{GMR} = (R_{\uparrow\downarrow} - R_{\uparrow\uparrow}) / R_{\uparrow\uparrow}$$

2007 Nobel Prize

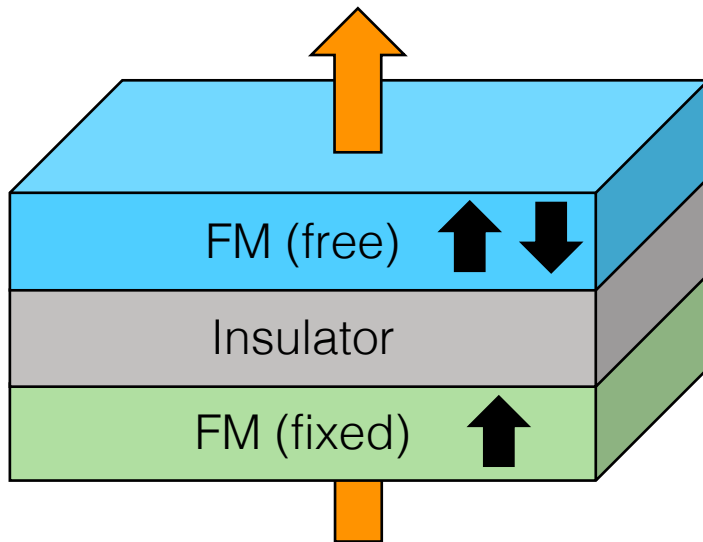


GMR-based read head  
of hard disk drive

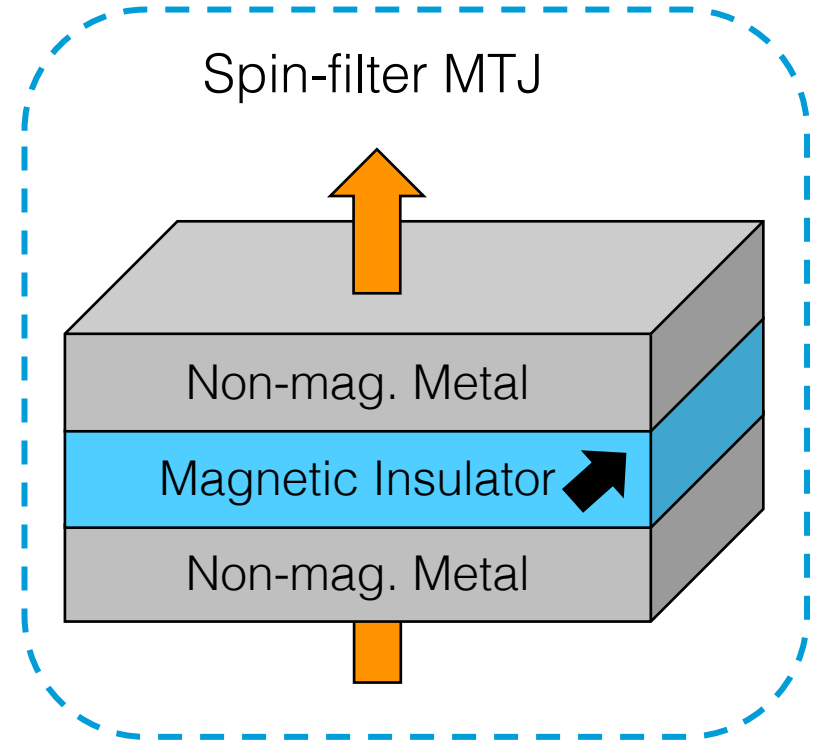


# Magnetic Tunnel Junctions

FM-I-FM (GMR)

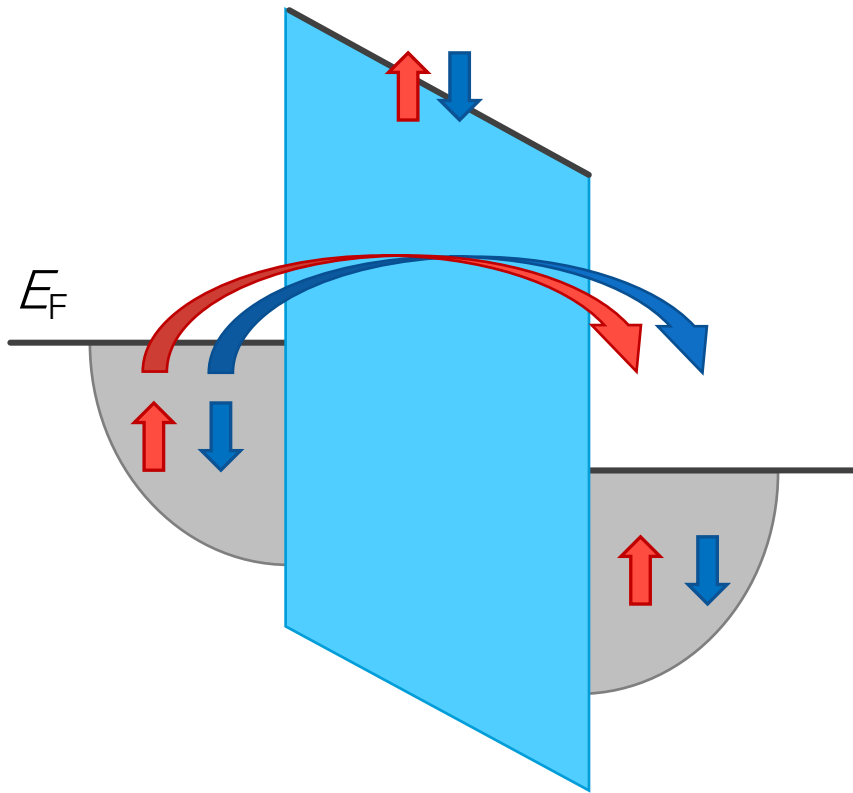


Spin-filter MTJ



Same principle: Tunneling  $R$  depends on  $M$

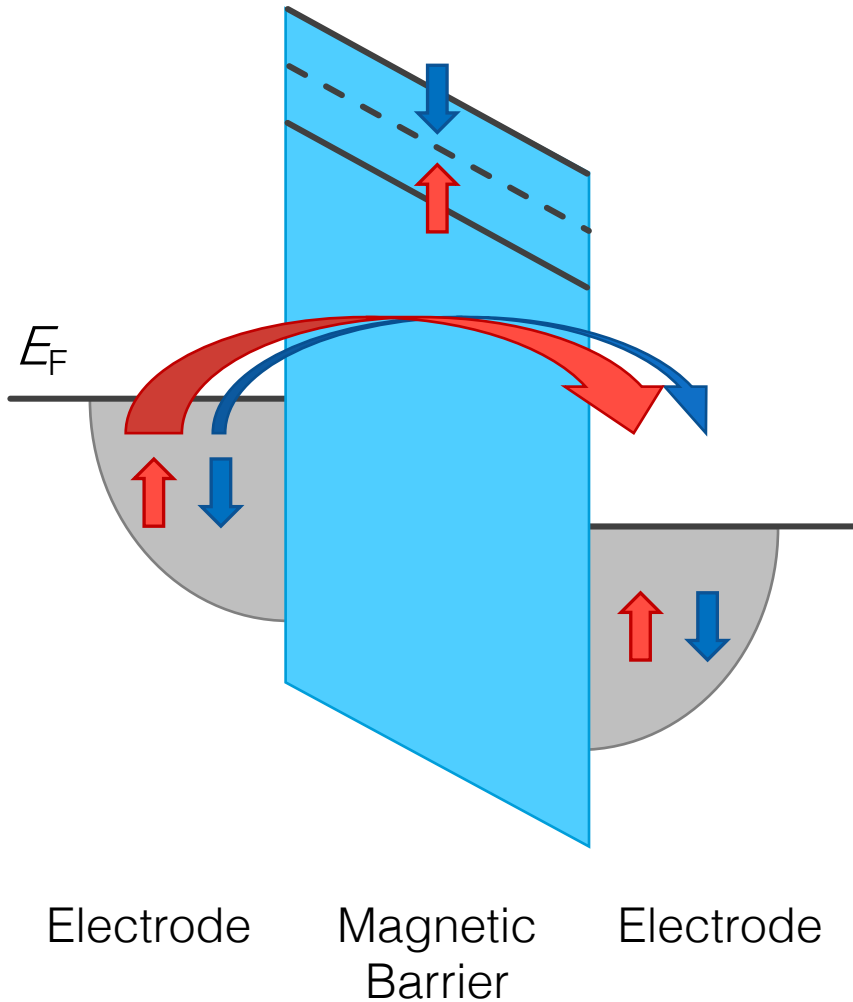
# Spin-Filter Effect



Paramagnet:  
No spin polarization above  
 $T_C$  or  $T_N$

Electrode Paramagnetic Electrode  
Barrier

# Spin-Filter Effect

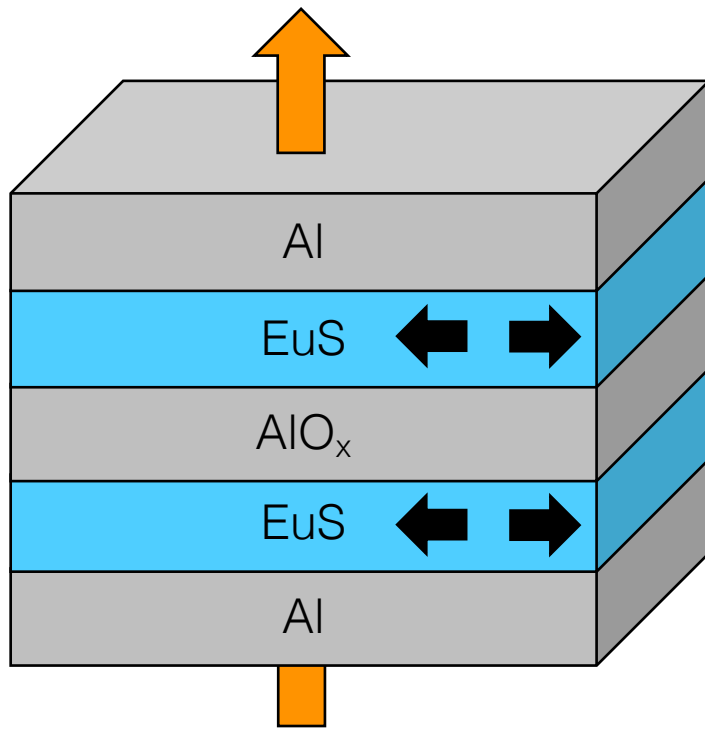


Ferromagnet:  
Barrier height depends on  
electron spin polarization

→ Spin-dependent  
tunneling probability

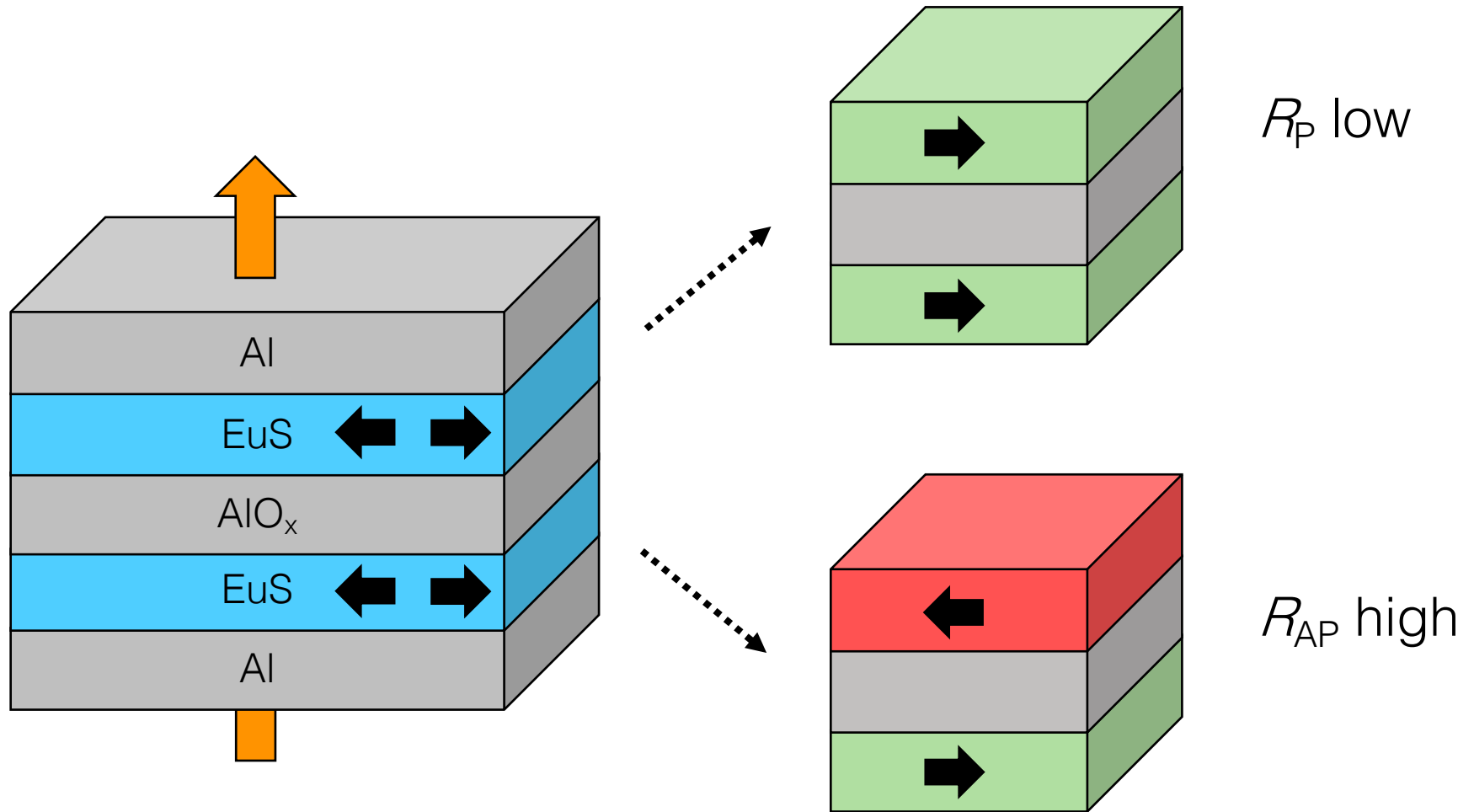
→ Spin-polarized current

# Double Spin Filter



Resistance depends on relative magnetization of 2 FM layers

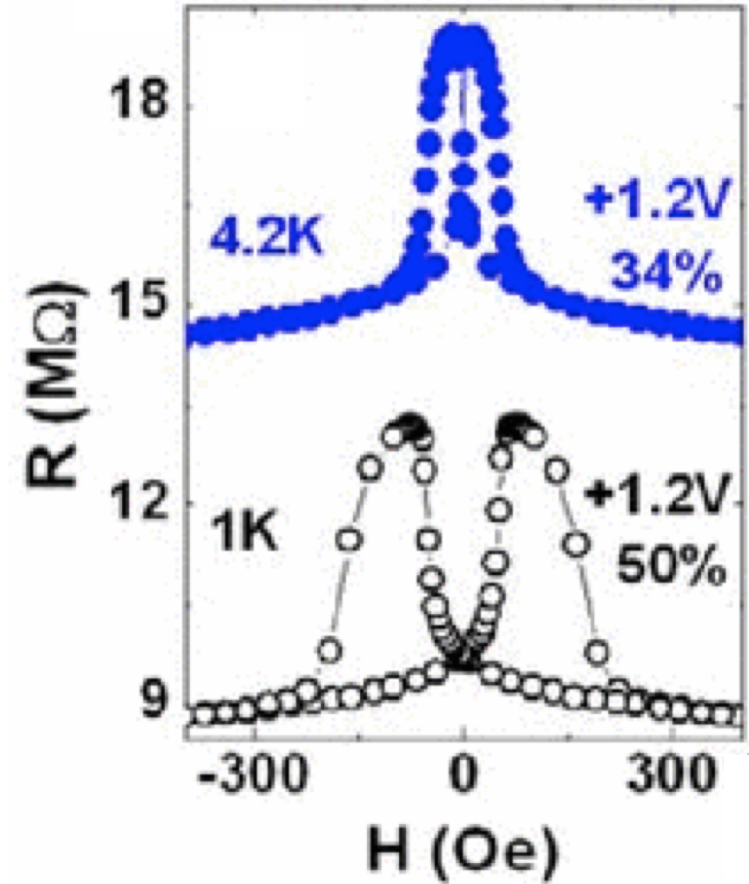
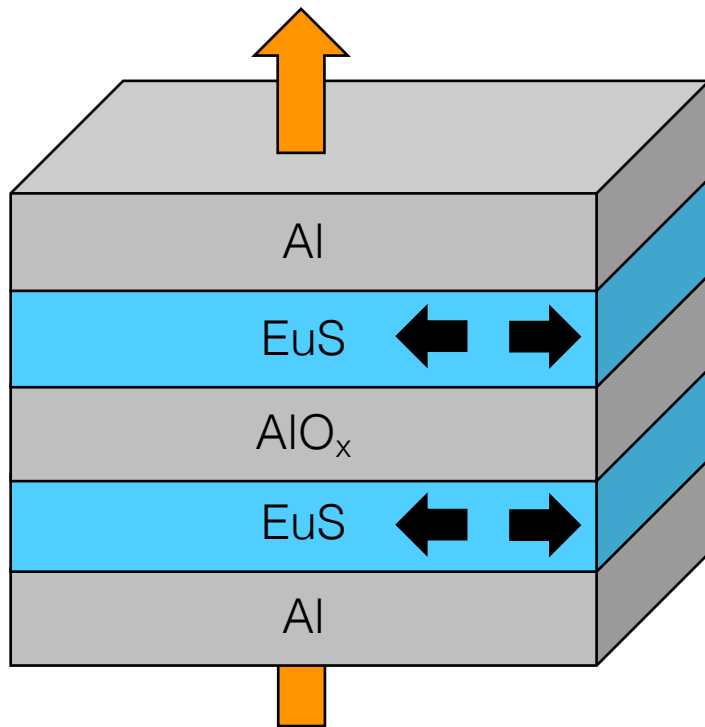
# Double Spin Filter





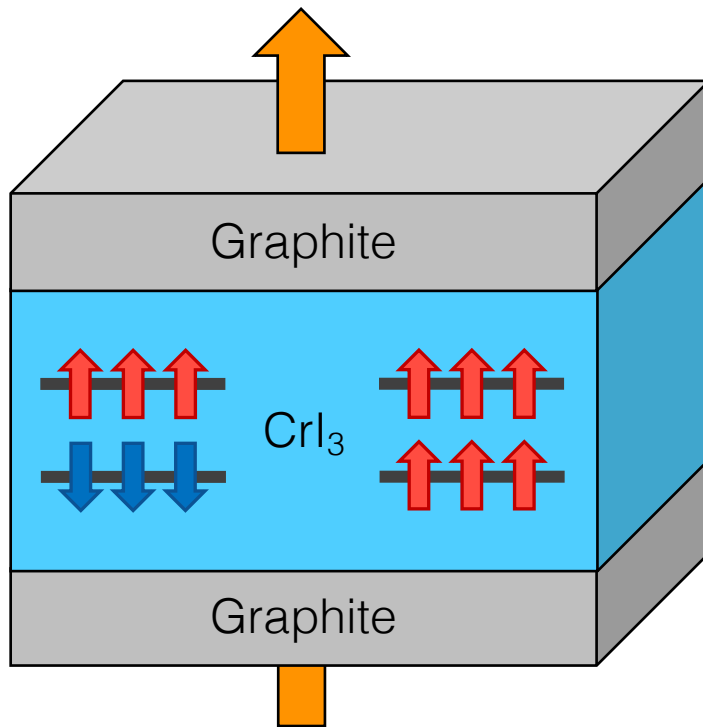
# Double Spin Filter

Moodera Group (MIT)



# van der Waals Spin-Filter MTJs

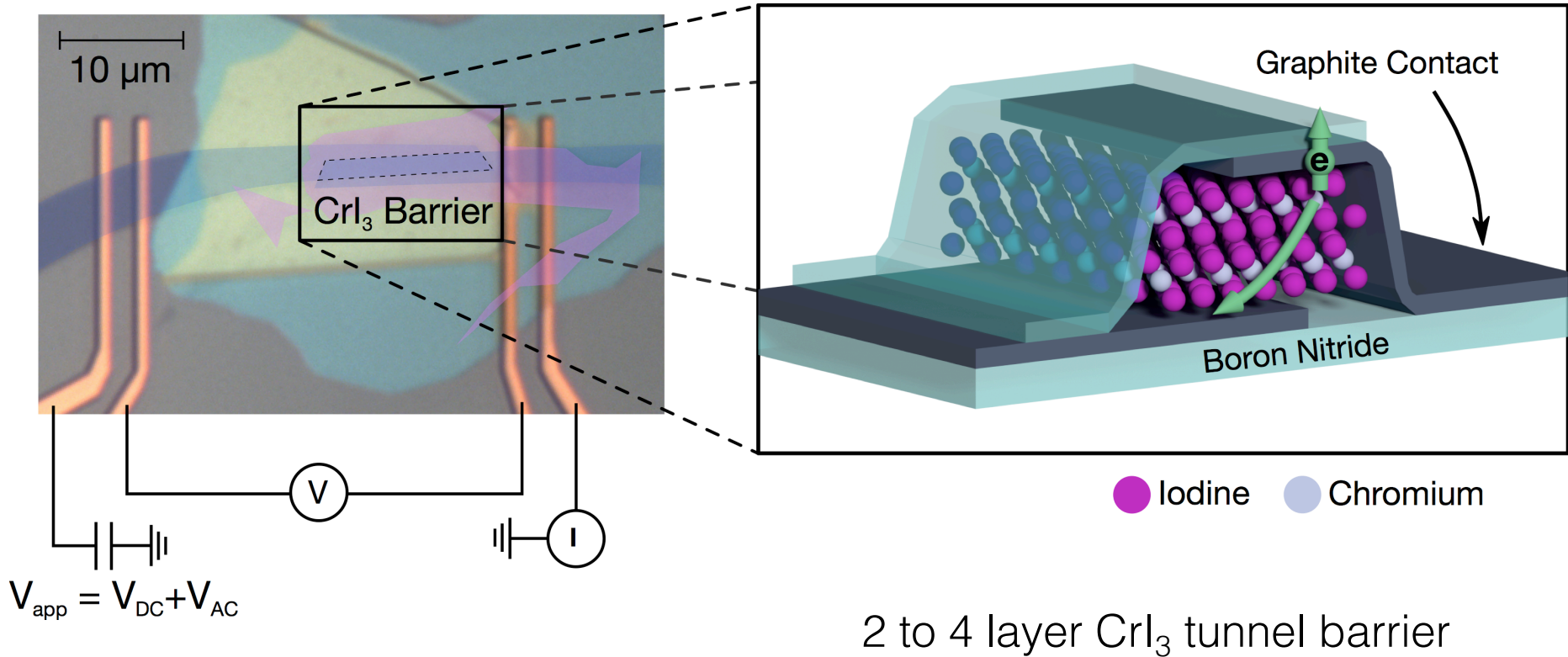
van der Waals  
heterostructures



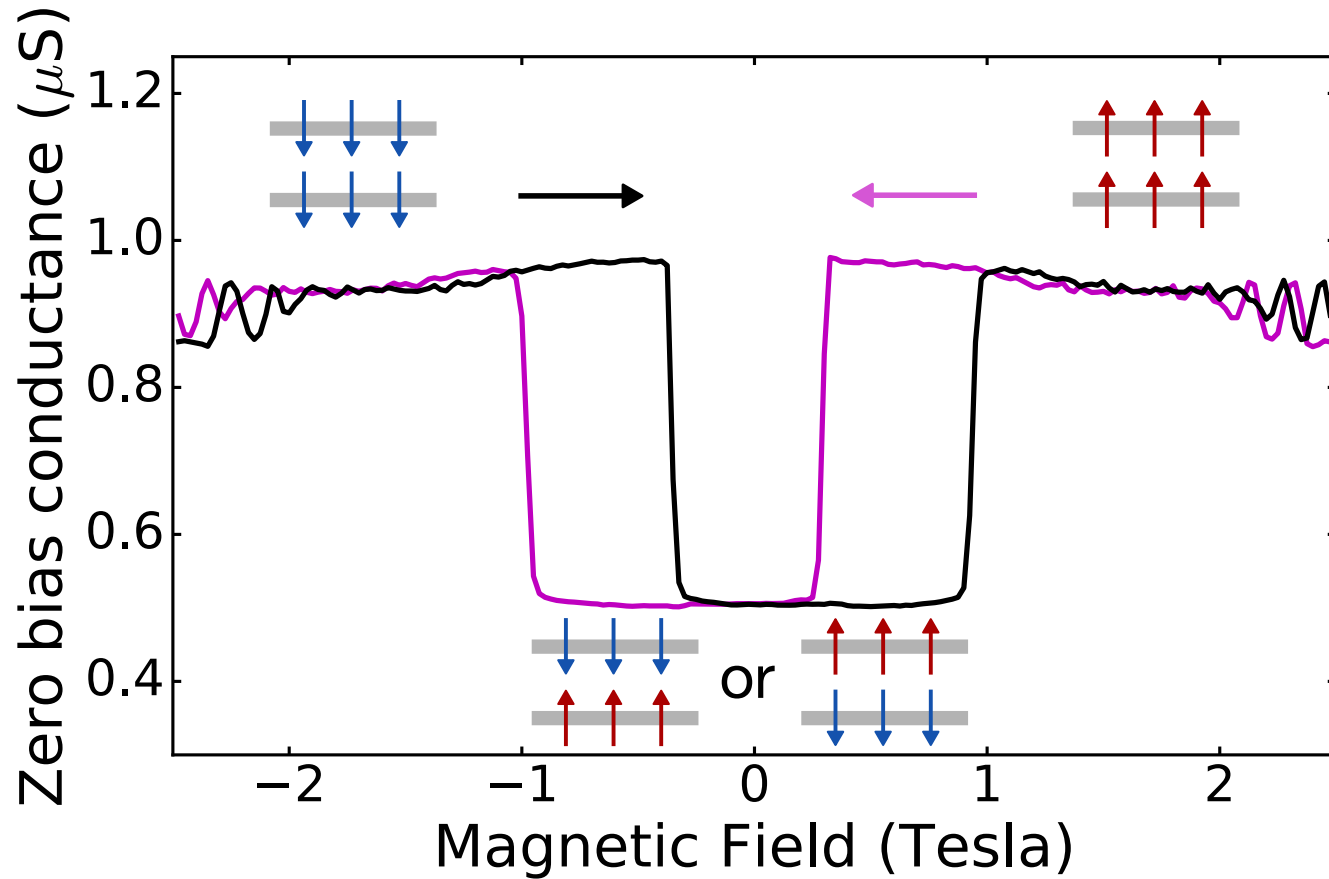
2L CrI<sub>3</sub> acts as double spin filter

Tunnel through CrI<sub>3</sub> to electrically  
read out magnetic state  
(AFM vs. FM)

# Device Structure

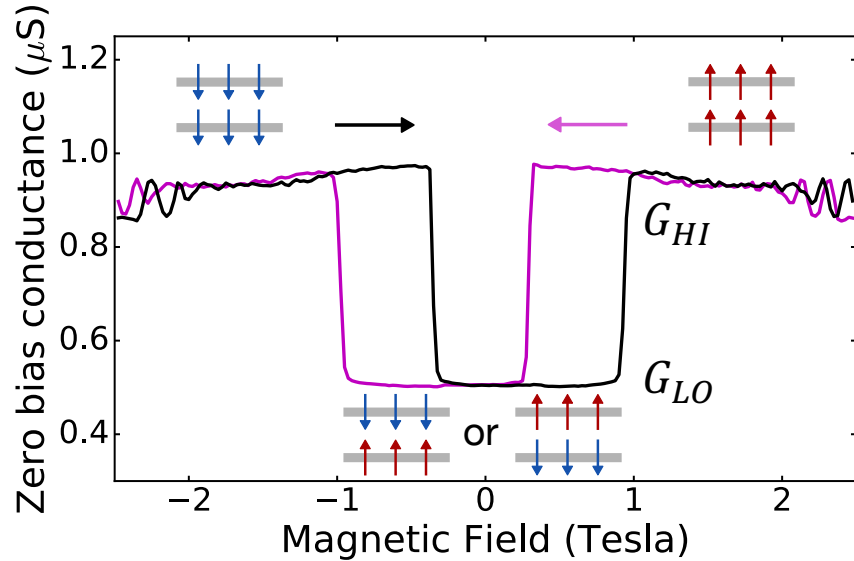


# Bilayer CrI<sub>3</sub> Junction



Electrical detection of AFM-FM transition

# Bilayer CrI<sub>3</sub> Junction

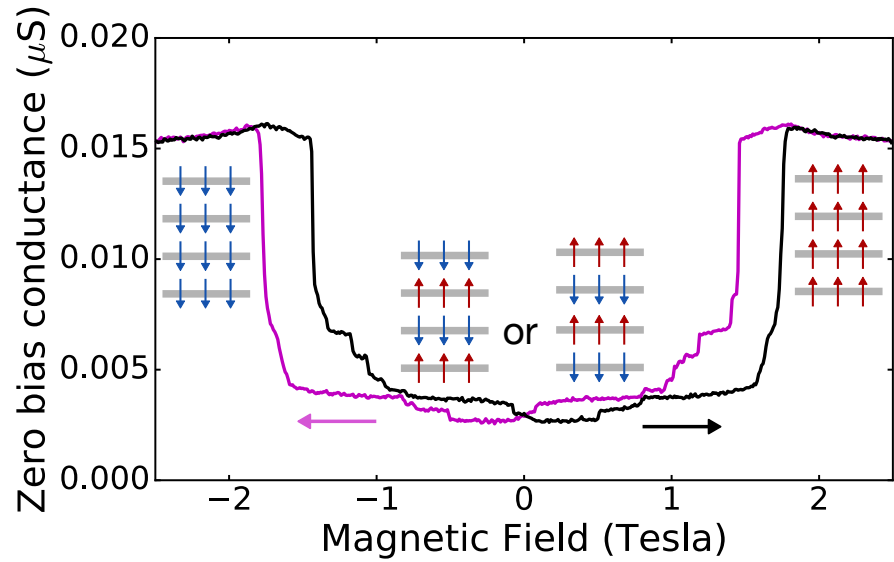


95% Magnetoresistance

Estimated spin polarization:

$$\frac{G_{\uparrow} - G_{\downarrow}}{G_{\uparrow} + G_{\downarrow}} \approx 85\%$$

# Tetralayer CrI<sub>3</sub> Junction



550% Magnetoresistance!

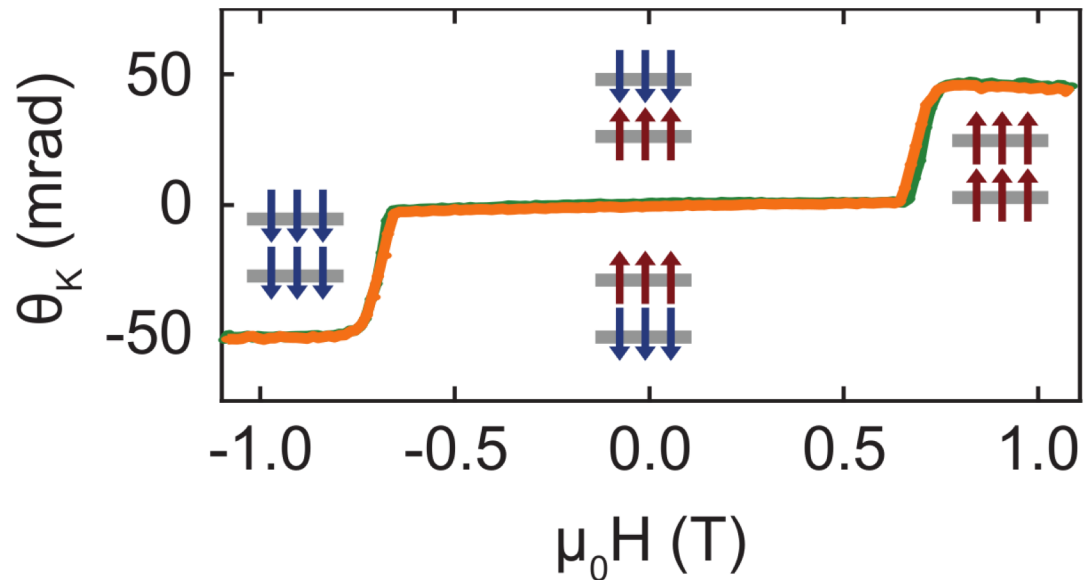
Estimated spin polarization:

$$\frac{G_{\uparrow} - G_{\downarrow}}{G_{\uparrow} + G_{\downarrow}} \approx 99\%$$

Potential source of spin-polarized current

# Mystery of Magnetism in $\text{CrI}_3$

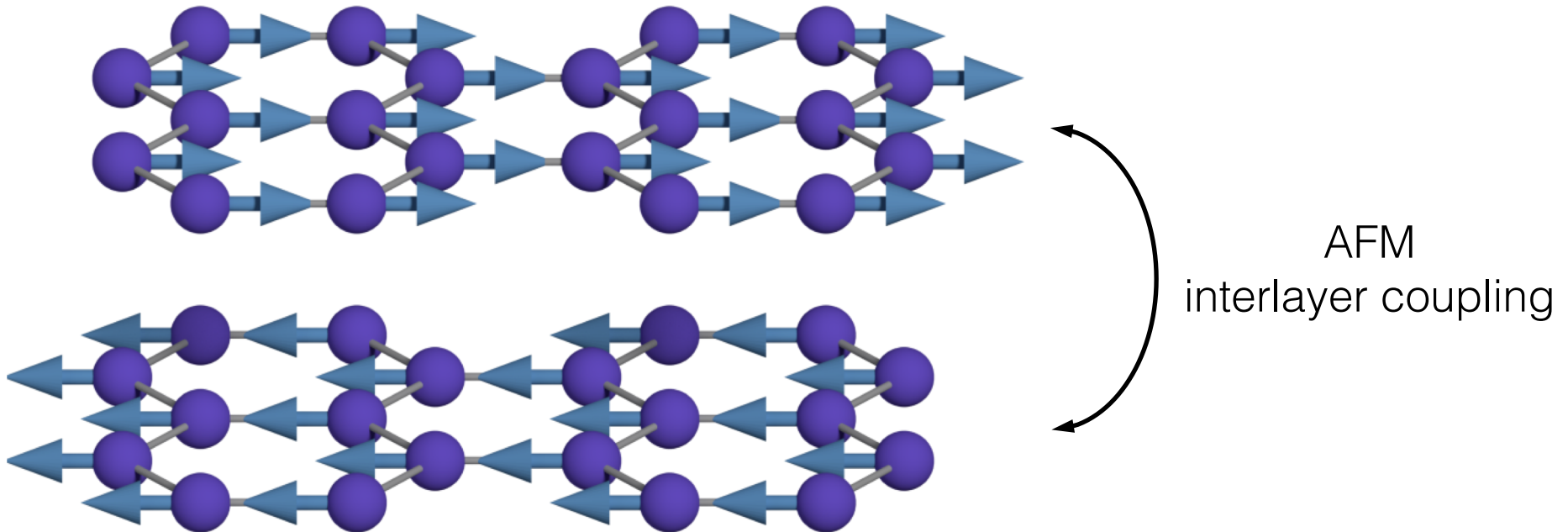
Why is ultrathin  $\text{CrI}_3$  AFM if bulk is FM?



What about the other  $\text{CrX}_3$ ?

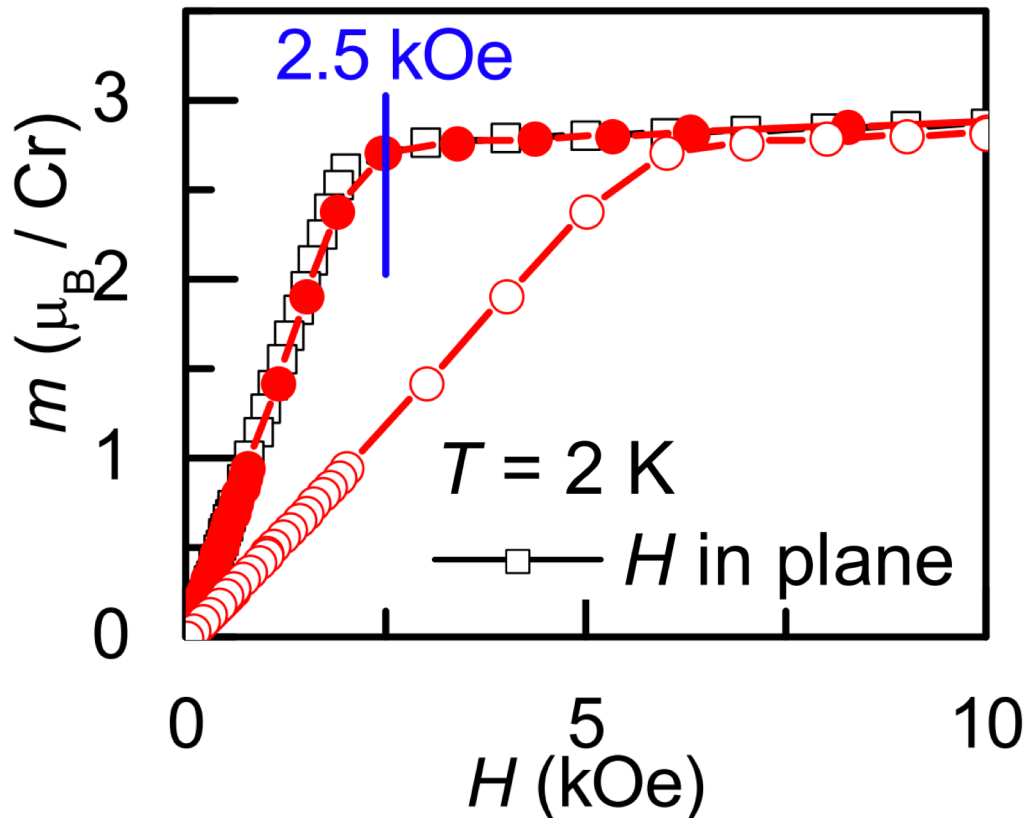
# CrCl<sub>3</sub>: Layered Antiferromagnet

Analogous crystal structure to CrI<sub>3</sub>  
In-plane magnetic moments





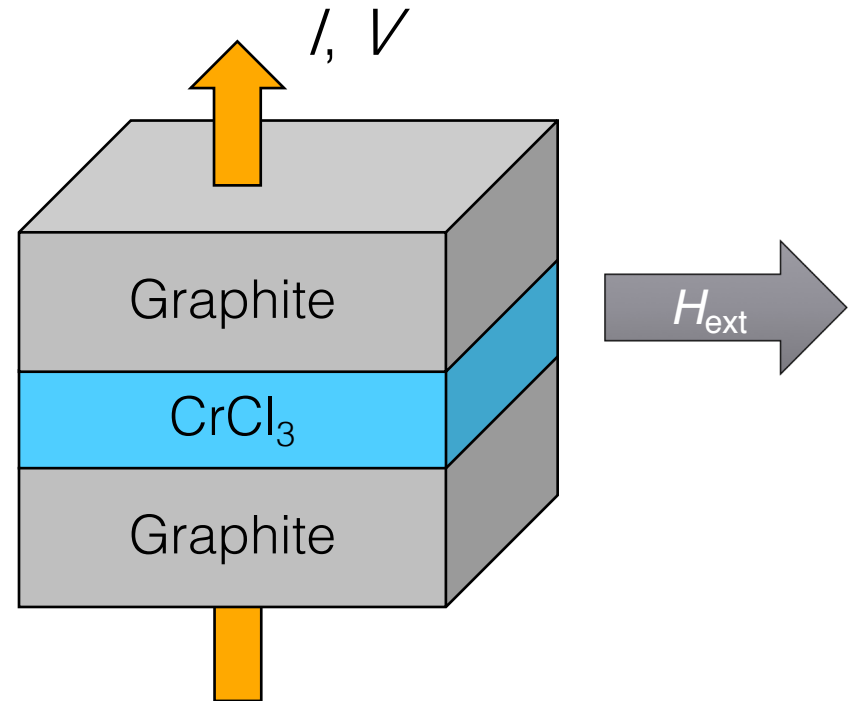
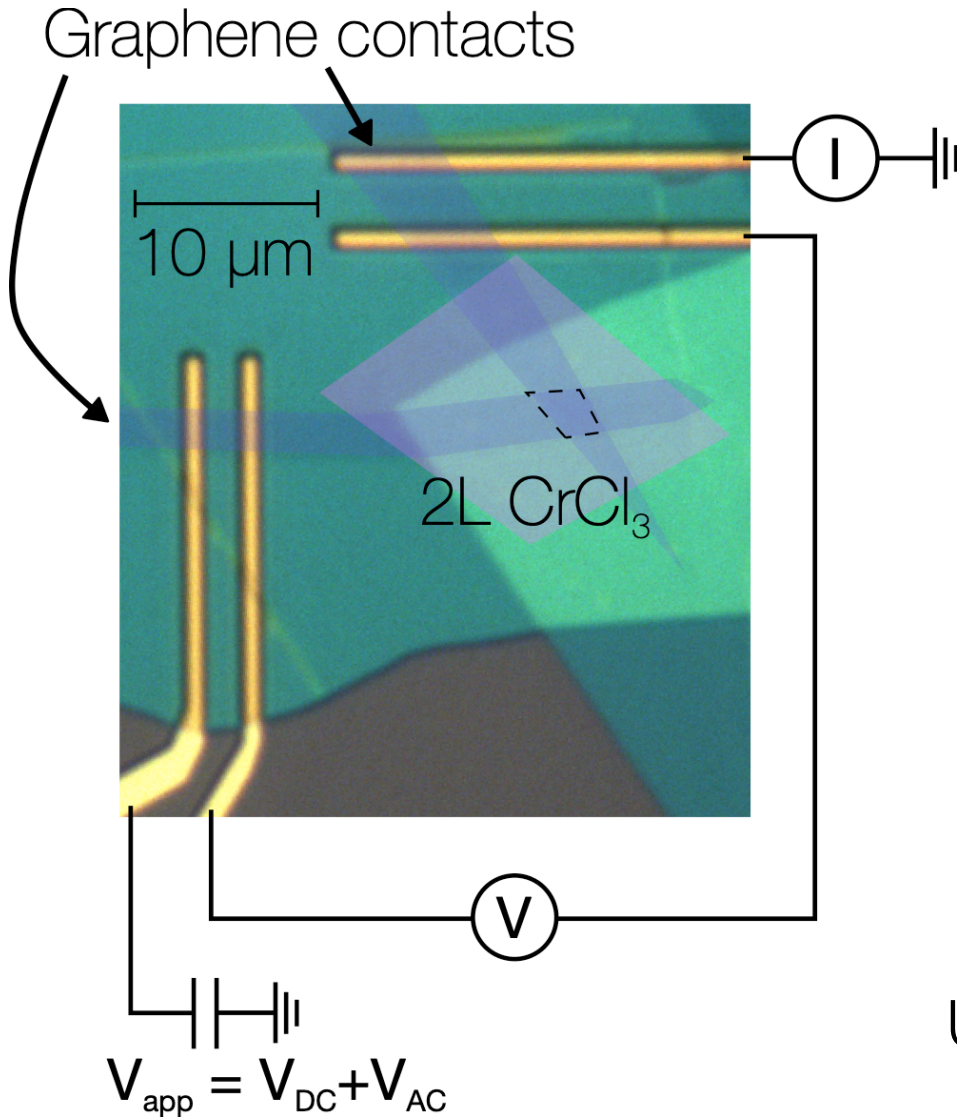
# CrCl<sub>3</sub>: Layered Antiferromagnet



Bulk magnetization saturates with in-plane field of 0.25 T

Is the magnetic behavior the same in few-layer CrCl<sub>3</sub>?

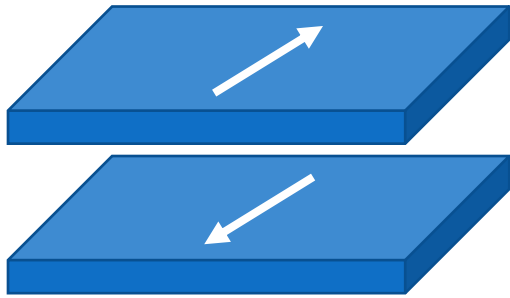
# Tunneling through $\text{CrCl}_3$



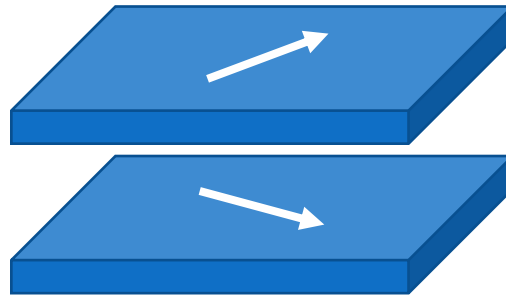
MTJs with 2-4 layer  
 $\text{CrCl}_3$  barrier

Use MR to measure interlayer  
exchange coupling

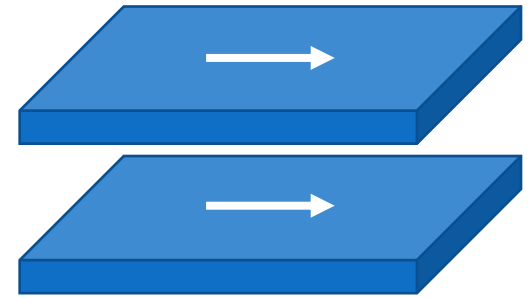
# Tunneling through $\text{CrCl}_3$



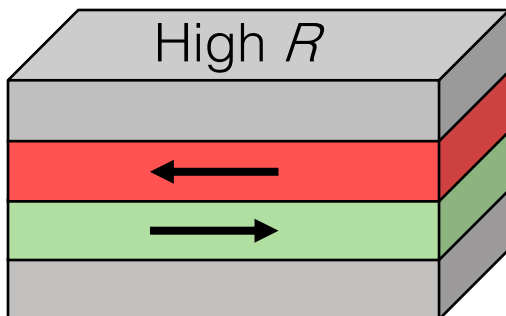
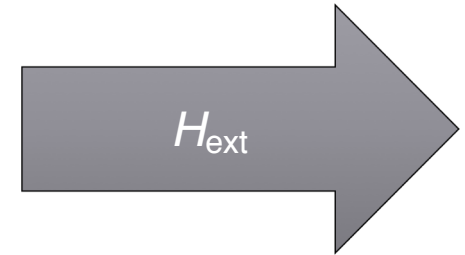
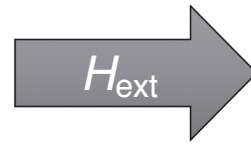
AFM ground state



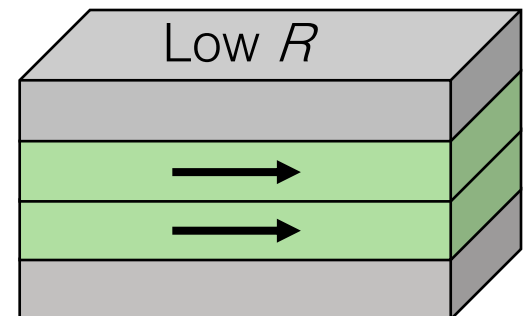
Spins begin to cant towards field



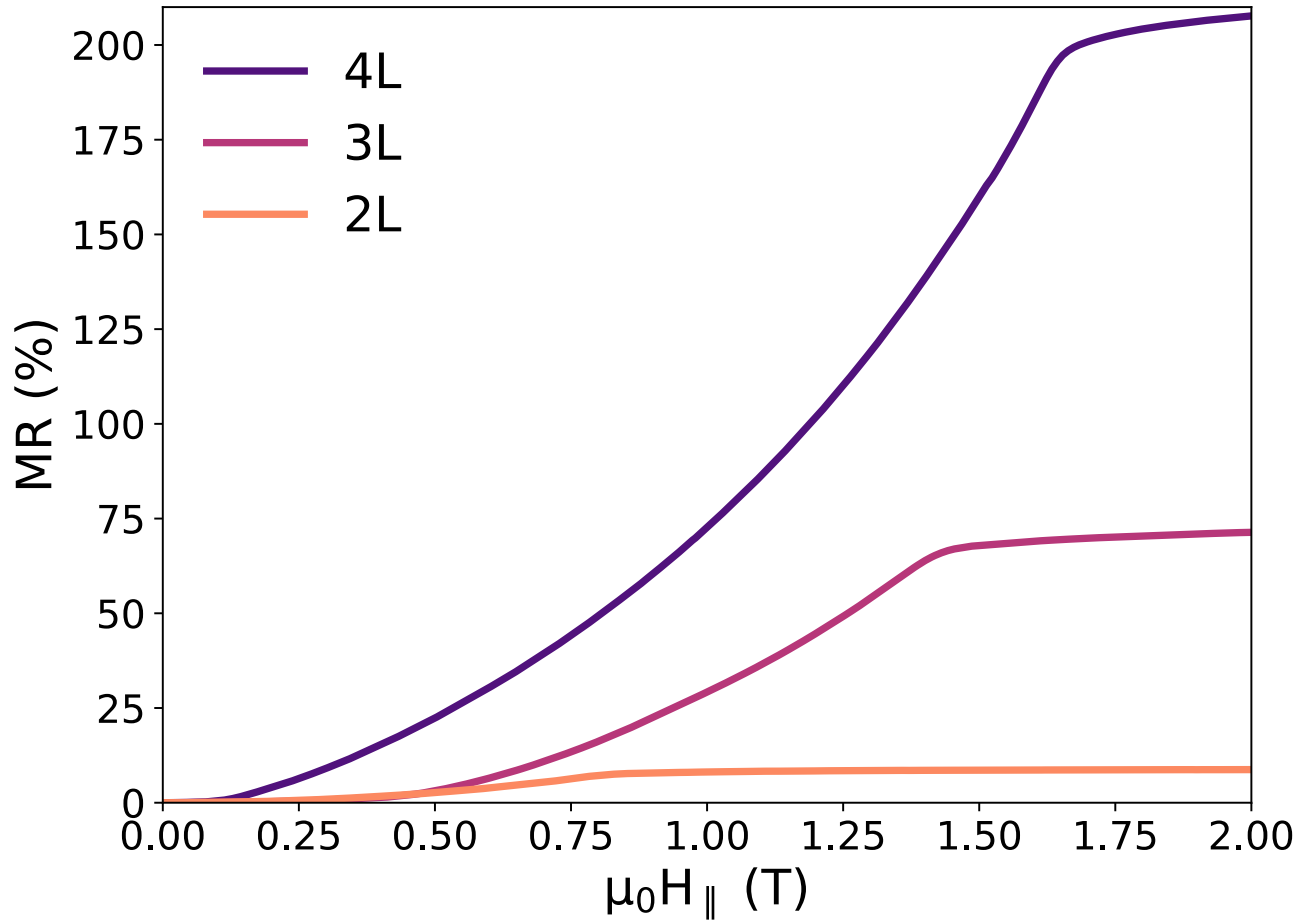
Spins fully aligned at saturation field  $H_{\text{sat}}$



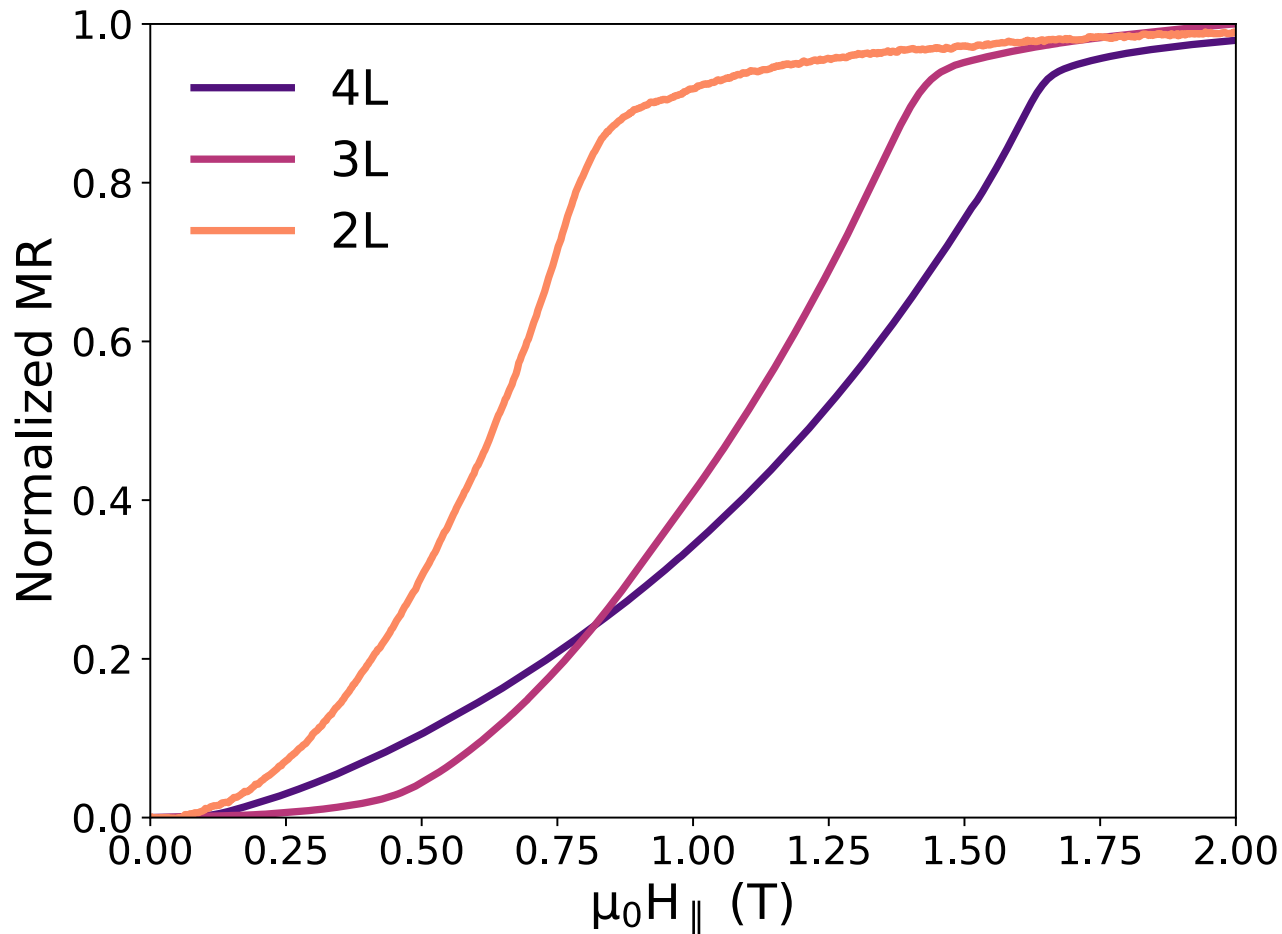
Use MR to read out  $H_{\text{sat}}$



# Magnetoresistance



# Magnetoresistance



$\mu_0 H_{\text{sat}}$ :  
1.65 T  
1.45 T  
0.85 T

Much larger than  
bulk  $\mu_0 H_{\text{sat}} \sim 0.25$  T

# Interlayer Exchange

Extract interlayer exchange

$\mu_0 H_E$  from  $\mu_0 H_{\text{sat}}$ :

0.97 T (4L)

0.96 T (3L)

0.86 T (2L)

Magnetization models:

$$H_{\text{sat}} = (1 + \sqrt{2}/2)H_E \quad (4L)$$

$$H_{\text{sat}} = \frac{3}{2}H_E \quad (3L)$$

$$H_{\text{sat}} = H_E \quad (2L)$$

# Interlayer Exchange

Extract interlayer exchange

$\mu_0 H_E$  from  $\mu_0 H_{\text{sat}}$ :

0.97 T (4L)

0.96 T (3L)

0.86 T (2L)

0.084 T (bulk)

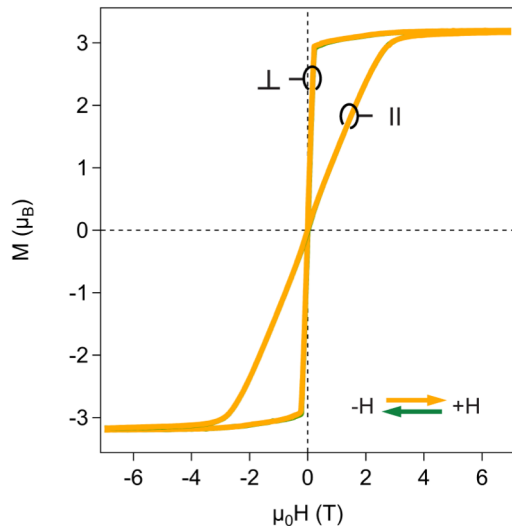
[Narath & Davis, *Phys. Rev.* (1965)]

10x increase in interlayer exchange in ultrathin  $\text{CrCl}_3$ !

# Bulk vs. Thin Films of $\text{CrX}_3$

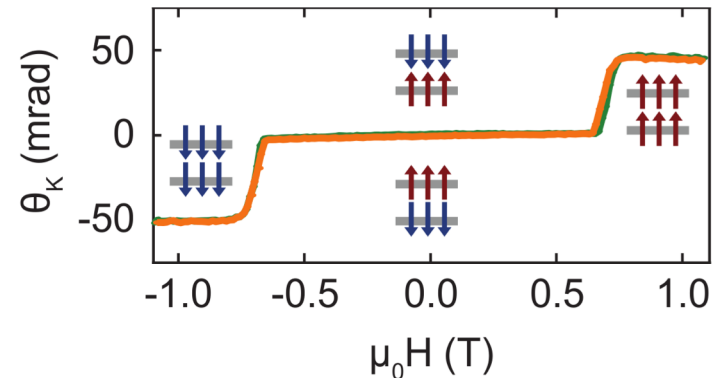
Bulk  $\text{CrCl}_3$ :  
Small AFM interlayer coupling

Bulk  $\text{CrI}_3$ :  
FM interlayer coupling



Few-layer  $\text{CrCl}_3$ :  
Large AFM interlayer coupling

Few-layer  $\text{CrI}_3$ :  
AFM interlayer coupling





# Mystery of Magnetism in $\text{CrX}_3$

[arXiv.org](#) > [cond-mat](#) > [arXiv:1806.09274](#)

[Condensed Matter](#) > [Materials Science](#)

## Stacking tunable interlayer magnetism in bilayer $\text{CrI}_3$

[Peiheng Jiang](#), [Cong Wang](#), [Dachuan Chen](#), [Zhicheng Zhong](#), [Zhe Yuan](#), [Zhong-Yi Lu](#), [Wei Ji](#)

*(Submitted on 25 Jun 2018 (v1), last revised 2 Mar 2019 (this version, v2))*

[arXiv.org](#) > [cond-mat](#) > [arXiv:1807.00357](#)

[Condensed Matter](#) > [Mesoscale and Nanoscale Physics](#)

## Interplay between interlayer exchange and stacking in $\text{CrI}_3$ bilayers

[D. Soriano](#), [C. Cardoso](#), [J. Fernández-Rossier](#)

*(Submitted on 1 Jul 2018 (v1), last revised 25 Mar 2019 (this version, v2))*

[arXiv.org](#) > [cond-mat](#) > [arXiv:1808.06559](#)

[Condensed Matter](#) > [Materials Science](#)

## Stacking-Dependent Magnetism in Bilayer $\text{CrI}_3$

[Nikhil Sivasdas](#), [Satoshi Okamoto](#), [Xiaodong Xu](#), [Craig J. Fennie](#), [Di Xiao](#)

*(Submitted on 20 Aug 2018 (v1), last revised 15 Nov 2018 (this version, v2))*

[arXiv.org](#) > [cond-mat](#) > [arXiv:1809.01388](#)

[Condensed Matter](#) > [Materials Science](#)

## Microscopic understanding of magnetic interactions in bilayer $\text{CrI}_3$

[Seung Woo Jang](#), [Min Yong Jeong](#), [Hongkee Yoon](#), [Siheon Ryee](#), [Myung Joon Han](#)

*(Submitted on 5 Sep 2018)*

[arXiv.org](#) > [cond-mat](#) > [arXiv:1901.09525](#)

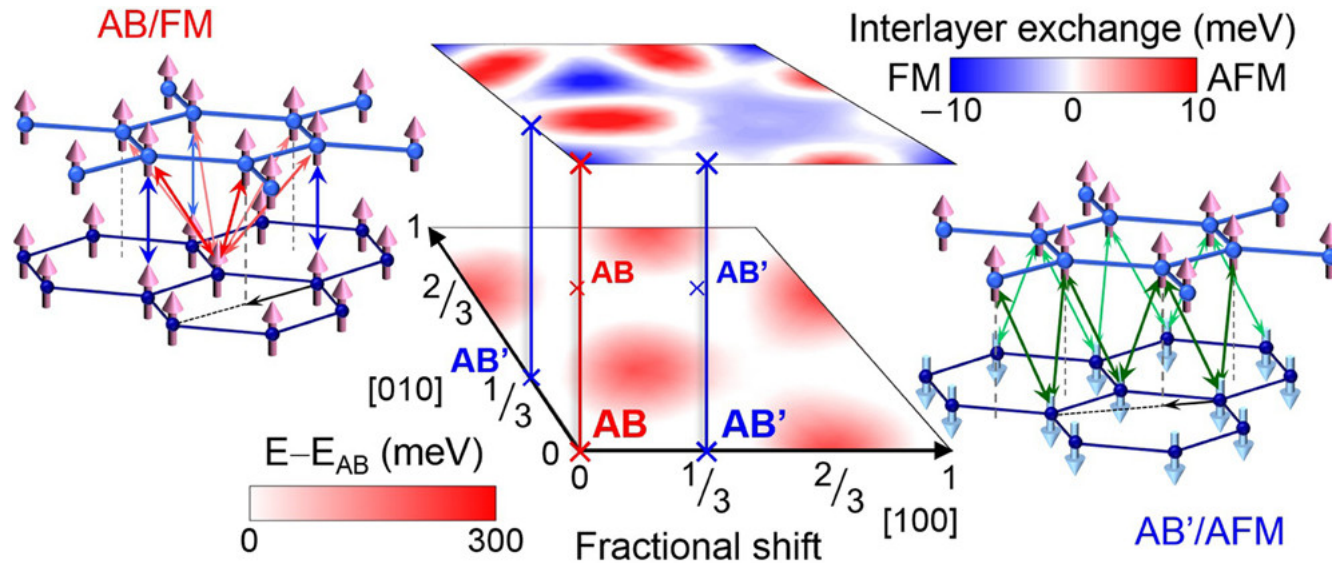
[Condensed Matter](#) > [Materials Science](#)

## Microscopic origin of ferromagnetism in trihalides $\text{CrCl}_3$ and $\text{CrI}_3$

[Omar Besbes](#), [Sergey Nikolaev](#), [Igor Solov'yev](#)

*(Submitted on 28 Jan 2019)*

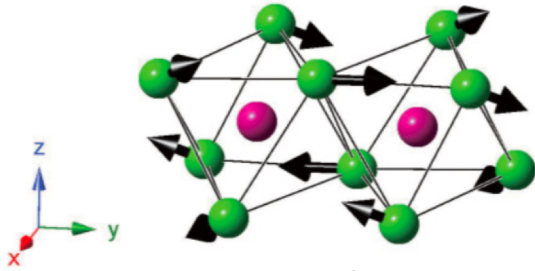
# Hypothesis: Stacking Order in $\text{CrX}_3$



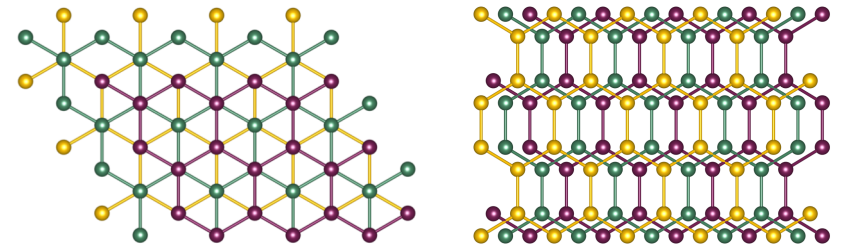
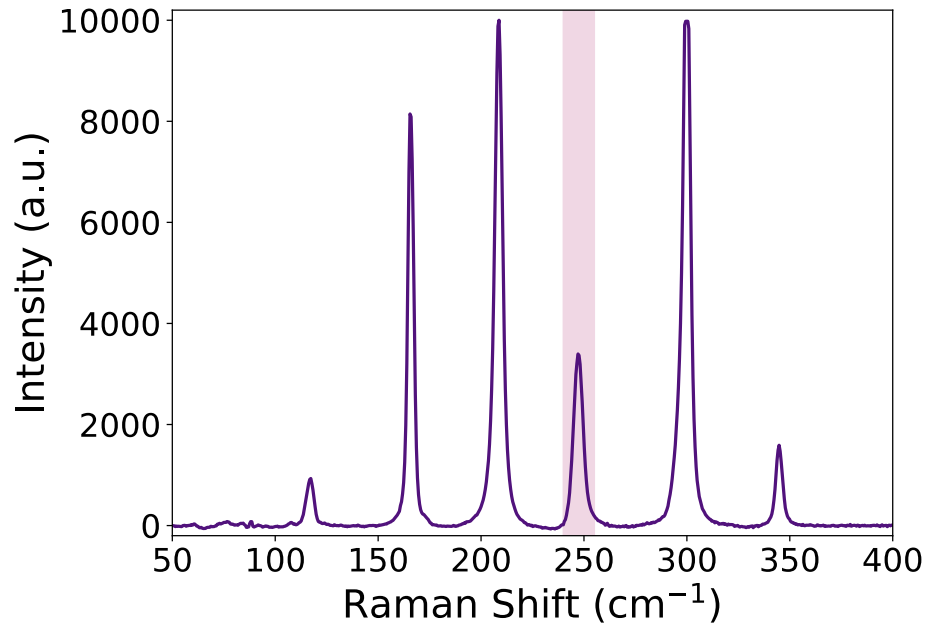
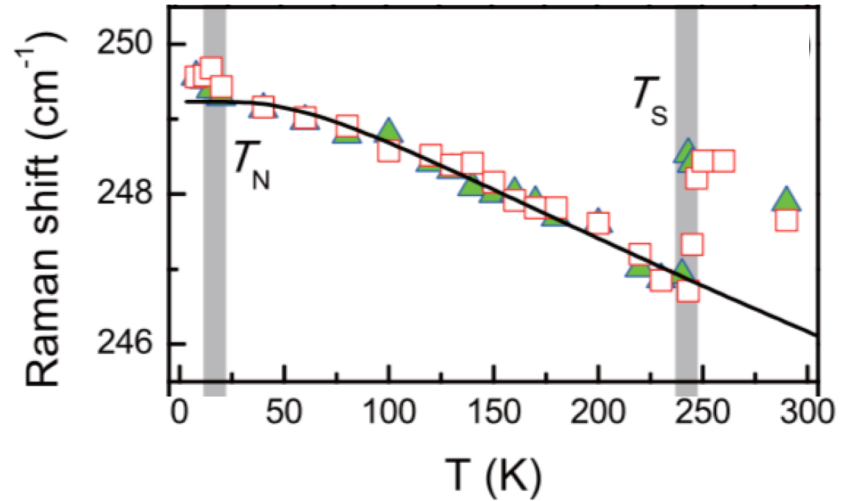
First principles calculations: interlayer coupling in 2L  $\text{CrI}_3$

Could stacking order play a role in  $\text{CrCl}_3$  interlayer exchange?

# Raman Spectroscopy of $\text{CrCl}_3$



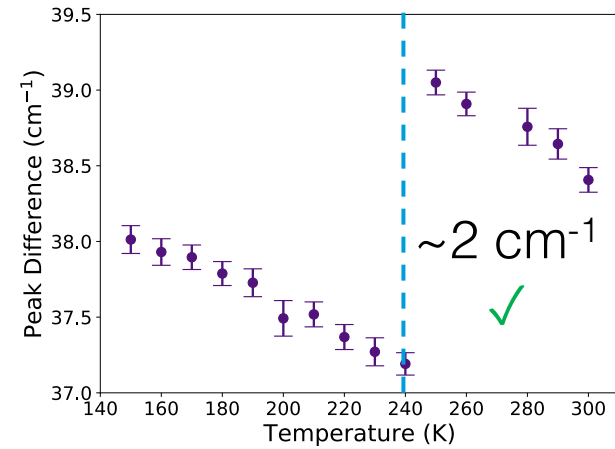
247  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  Raman peak  
sensitive to stacking



Bulk peak jumps at  $T_S$   
by  $\sim 2 \text{ cm}^{-1}$

# Investigating Phase Transition

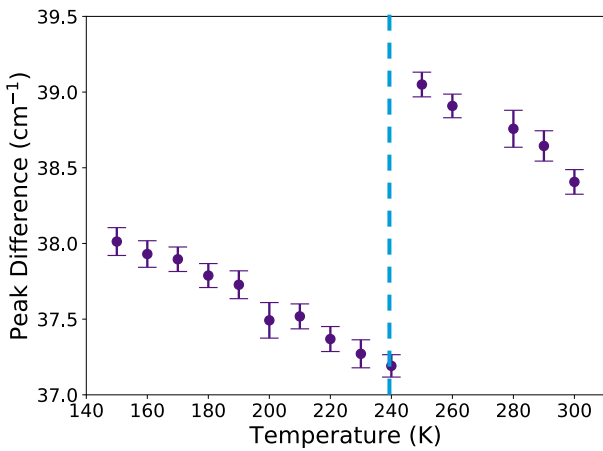
Use relative shift from constant reference peak at 209  $\text{cm}^{-1}$



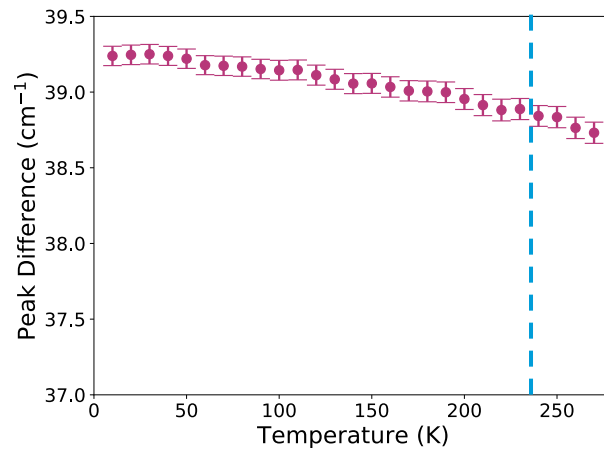
Bulk

# Investigating Phase Transition

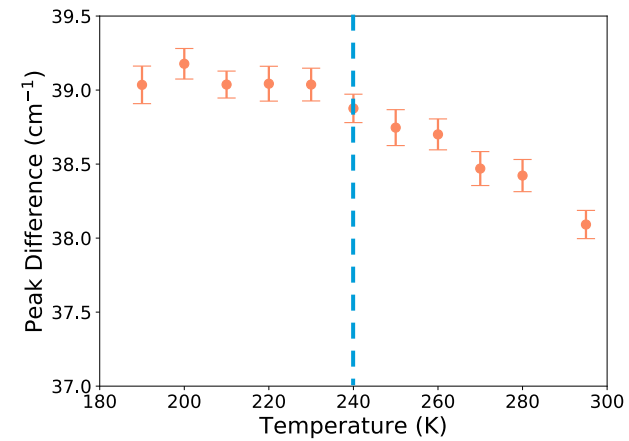
Use relative shift from constant reference peak at 209  $\text{cm}^{-1}$



Bulk



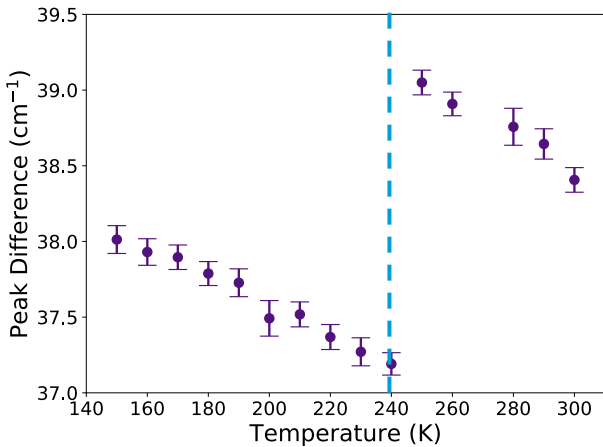
35 nm Flake



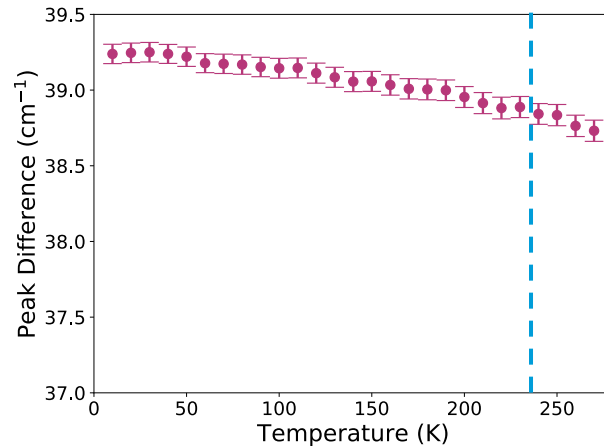
8 nm Flake



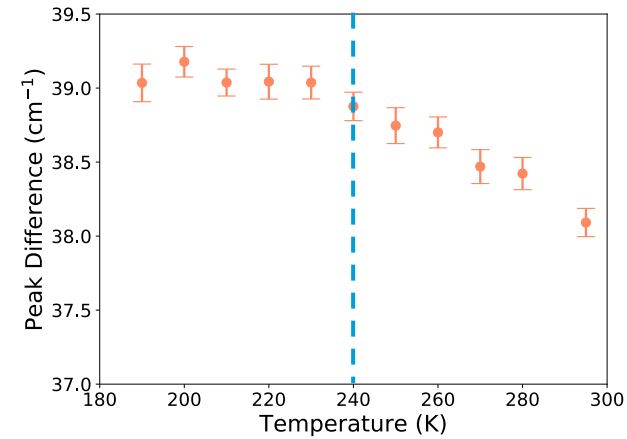
# Investigating Phase Transition



Bulk



35 nm Flake



8 nm Flake

No evidence of phase transition in thin flakes even down to 10 K!

Does thin  $\text{CrCl}_3$  remain in the monoclinic phase at low T?

# Symmetry of 247 cm<sup>-1</sup> Peak

Peak energy vs. Raman polarization angle

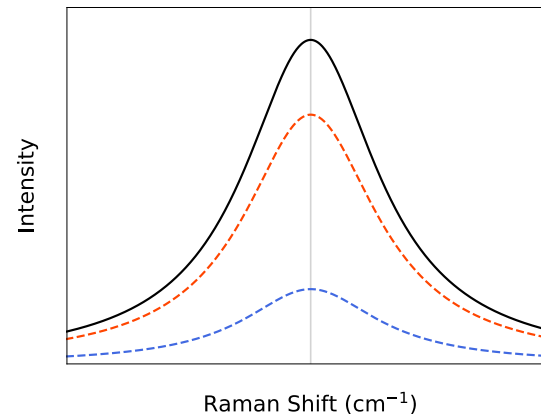
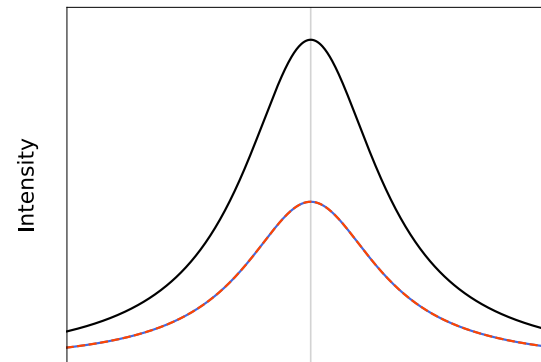
Rhombohedral Phase (Low T):

$${}^1E_g + {}^2E_g$$



Degenerate phonon modes

No polarization dependence  
in peak energy



# Symmetry of 247 cm<sup>-1</sup> Peak

Peak energy vs. Raman polarization angle

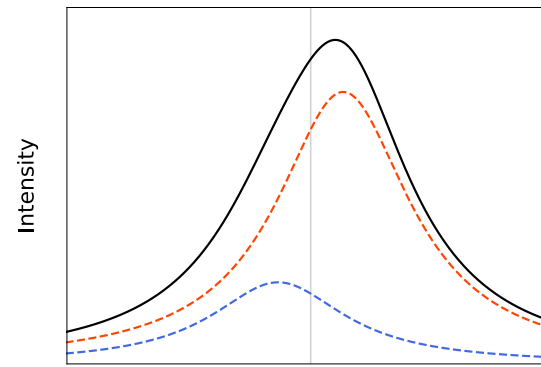
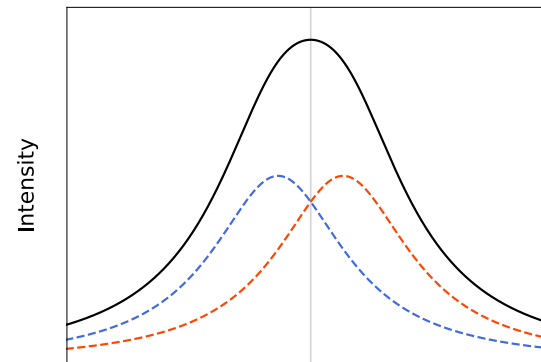
Monoclinic Phase (High T):

$$A_g + B_g$$



Phonon modes split

4-fold peak energy oscillation

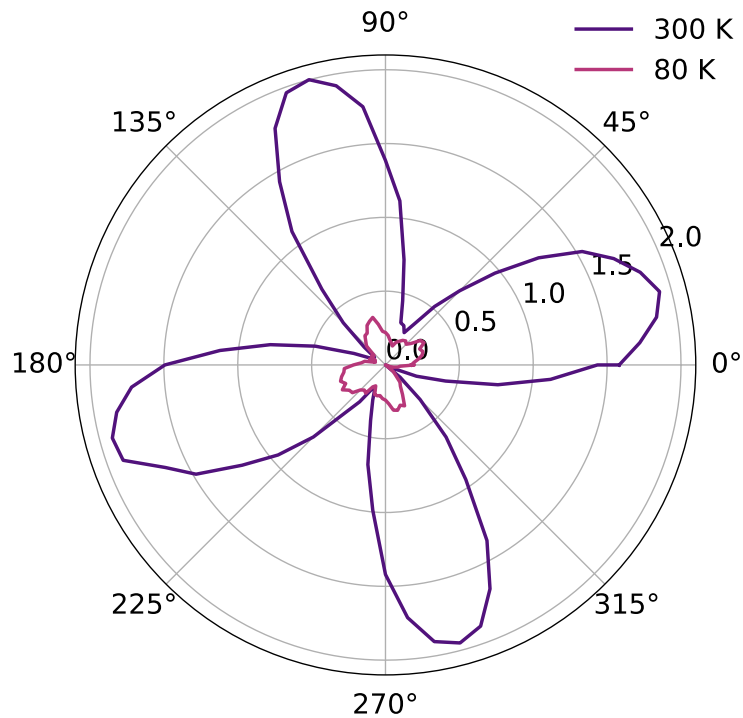


Raman Shift (cm<sup>-1</sup>)



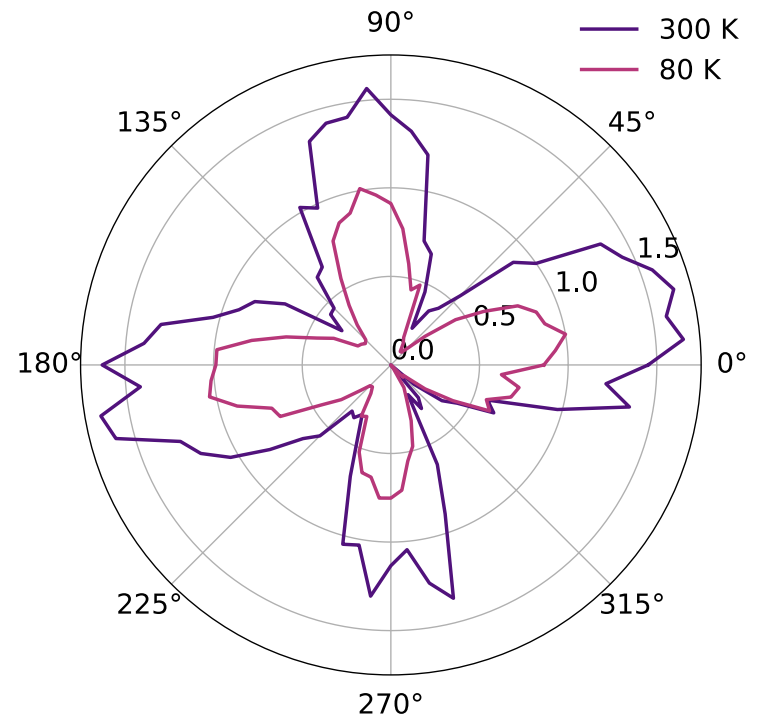
# Symmetry of 247 $\text{cm}^{-1}$ Peak

## Bulk



- ✓ 4-fold symmetry at 300 K
- ✓ No symmetry at 80 K

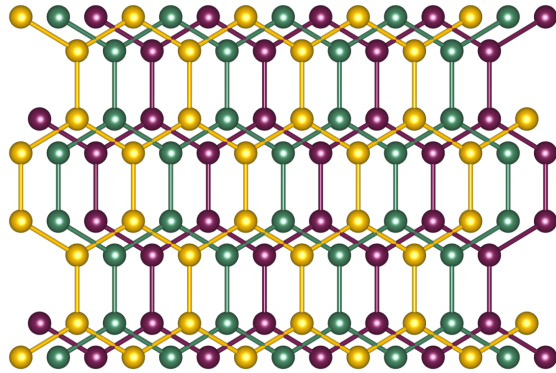
## 17 nm Flake



- ✓ 4-fold symmetry at 300 K
- ? 4-fold symmetry at 80 K!

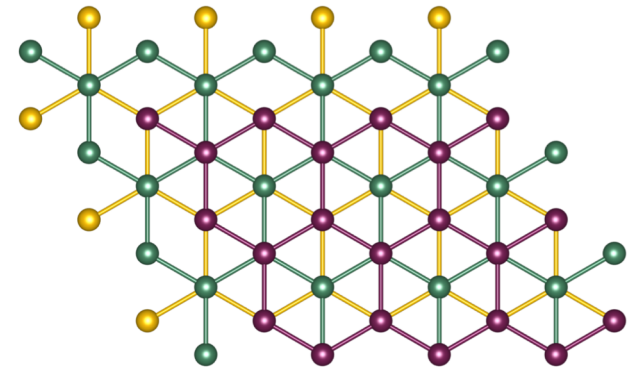
# Raman Conclusions

Bulk  
 $\text{CrCl}_3$



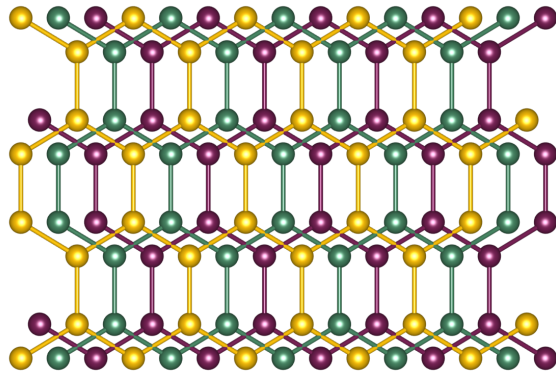
Monoclinic

Cool below  
240 K



Rhombohedral

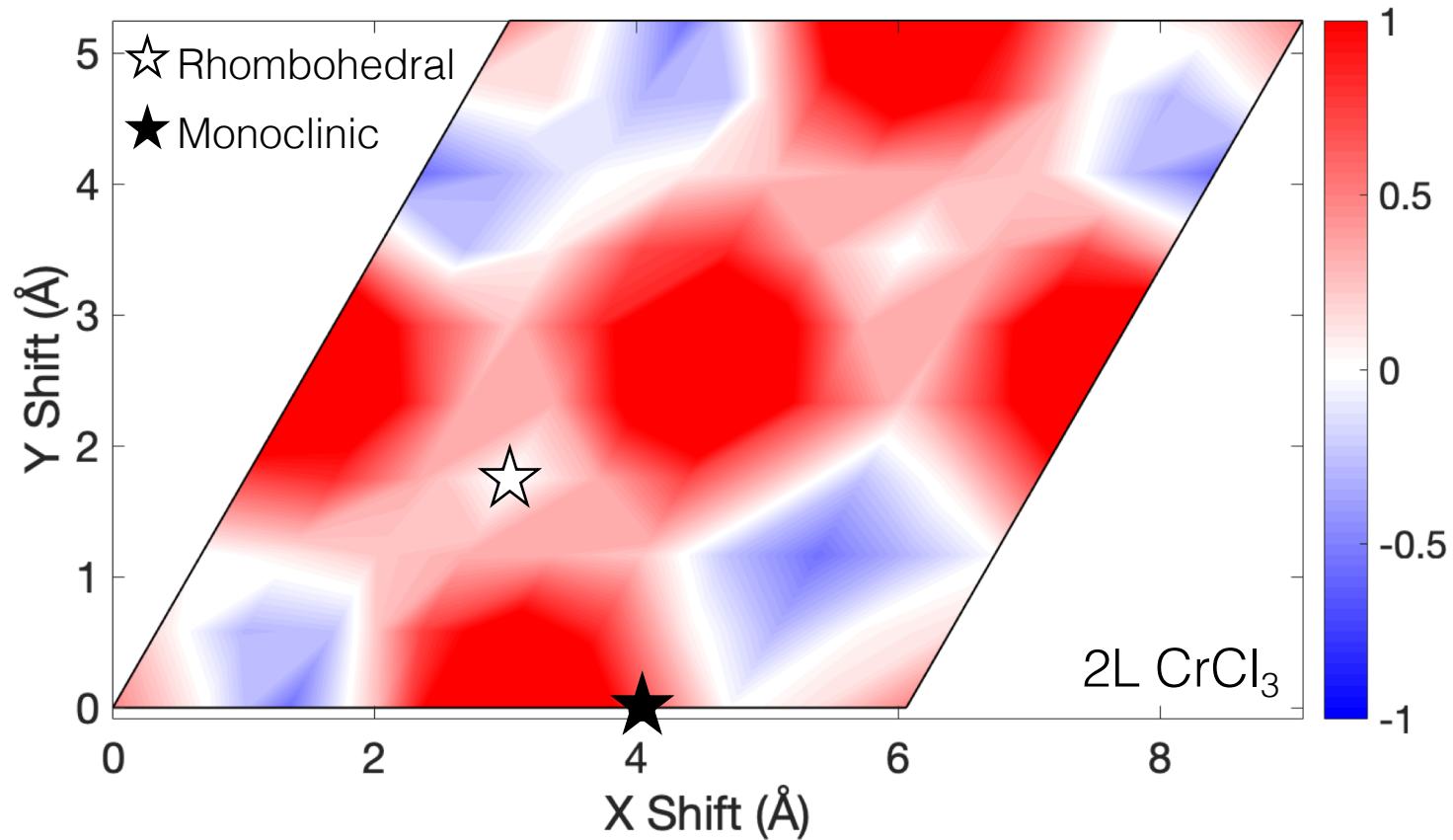
Ultrathin  
 $\text{CrCl}_3$



Monoclinic

At all T

# DFT Calculations

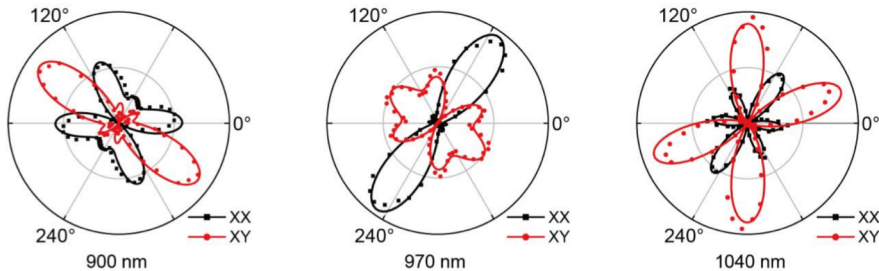
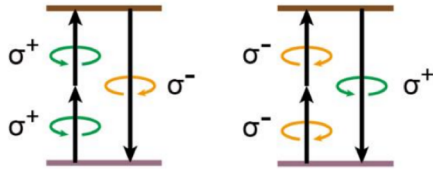


$\Delta E = E(\text{FM}) - E(\text{AFM})$  for fixed layer spacing  $d = 6 \text{ \AA}$

✓ Supports larger AFM exchange for monoclinic phase

# Further Stacking Evidence in CrI<sub>3</sub>

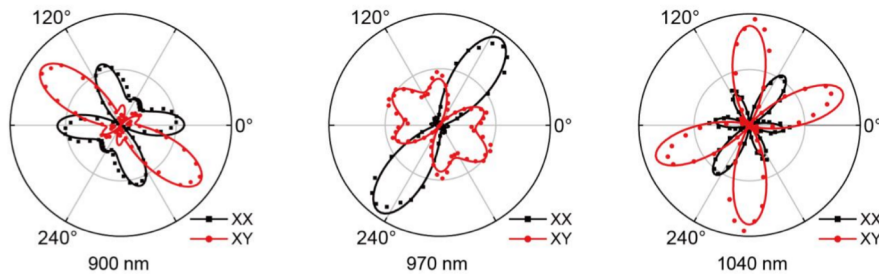
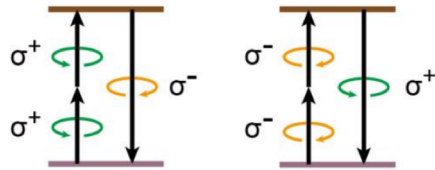
## Second Harmonic Generation (SHG) of 2L CrI<sub>3</sub>



Consistent with monoclinic symmetry  
Rules out rhombohedral ( $C_3$  symmetry axis)

# Further Stacking Evidence in CrI<sub>3</sub>

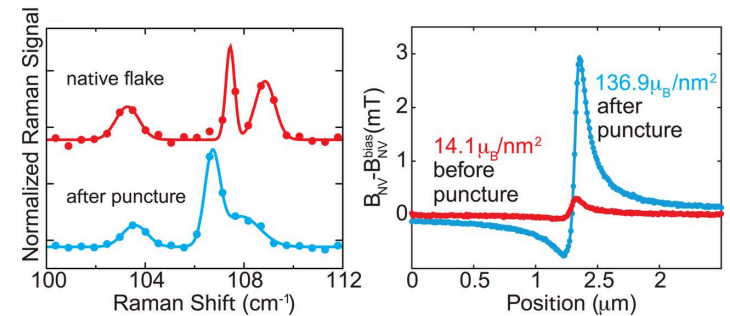
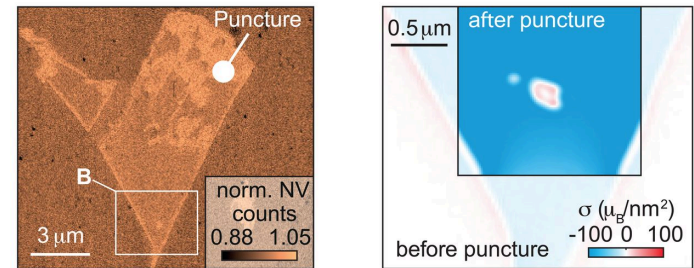
## Second Harmonic Generation (SHG) of 2L CrI<sub>3</sub>



Consistent with monoclinic symmetry  
Rules out rhombohedral ( $C_3$  symmetry axis)

Sun *et al.*, *Nature* (2019)

## Scanning NV Magnetometry of 9L CrI<sub>3</sub>

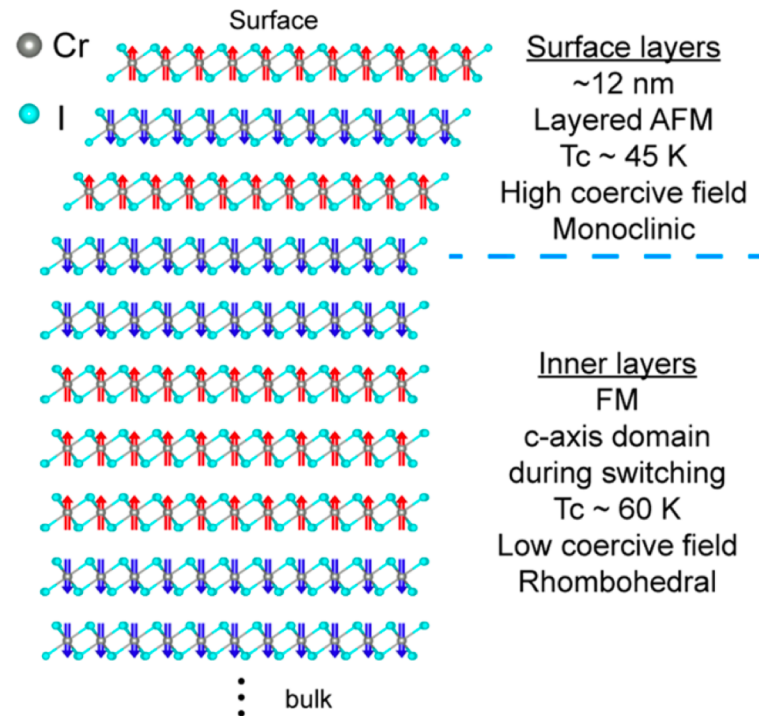
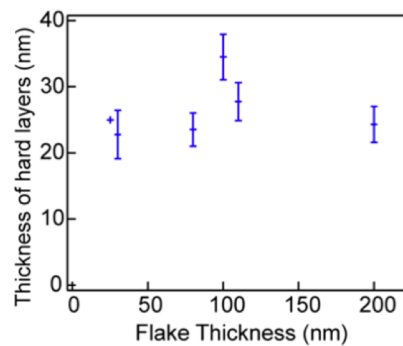
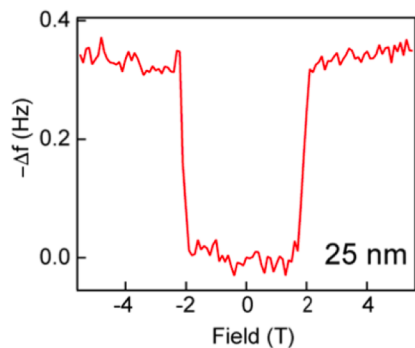
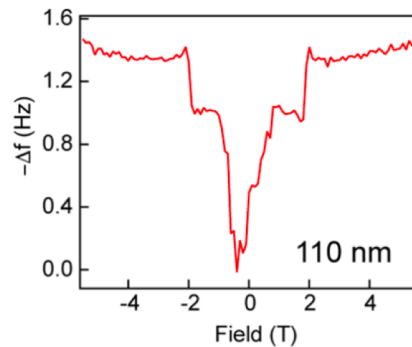
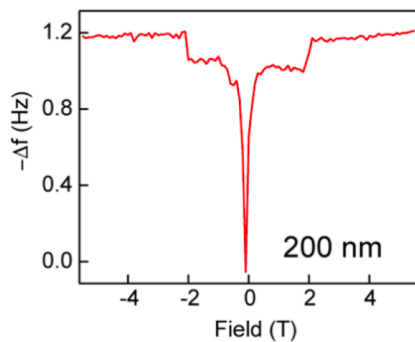


Increased  $M$  and shifted Raman signal after flake puncture  $\rightarrow$  AFM-to-FM transition

Thiel *et al.*, *Science* (2019)

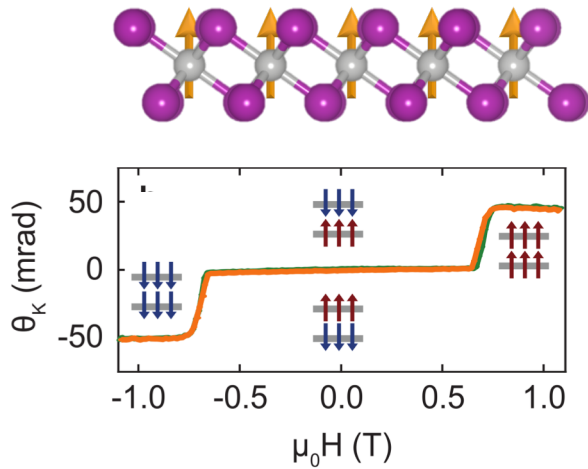
# Further Stacking Evidence in CrI<sub>3</sub>

## Magnetic Force Microscopy (MFM) of thicker CrI<sub>3</sub> flakes (25-200 nm)

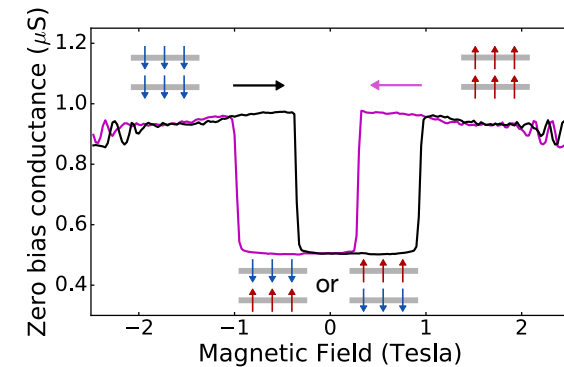
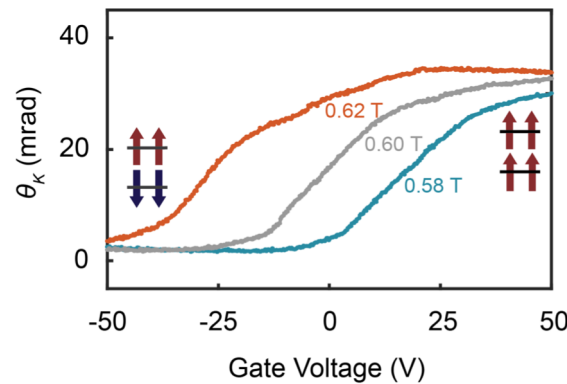


# Chromium Trihalides: 2D Magnetic Insulators

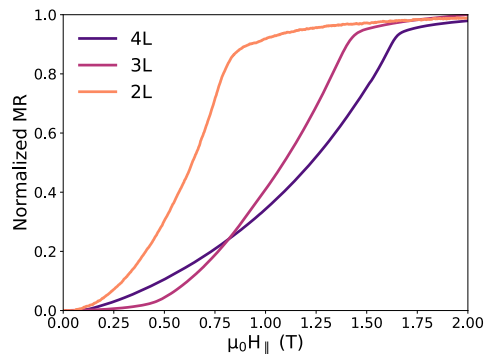
Ultrathin  $\text{CrI}_3$ :  
Layered AFM vs. bulk FM



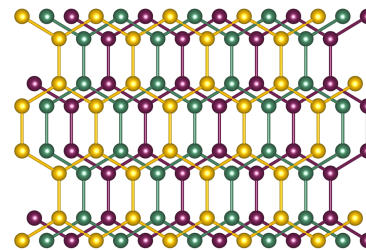
Electrical control & readout  
of 2D magnetic states



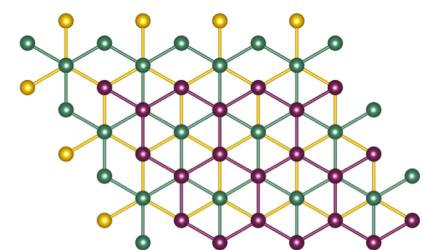
Ultrathin  $\text{CrCl}_3$ :  
10x AFM interlayer exchange



Stacking & magnetic  
orders strongly linked



vs.



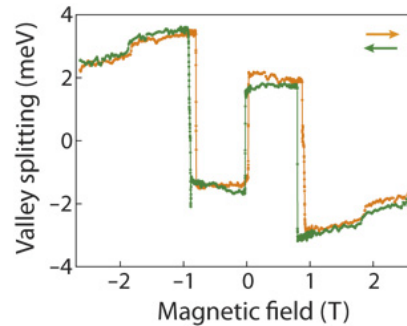
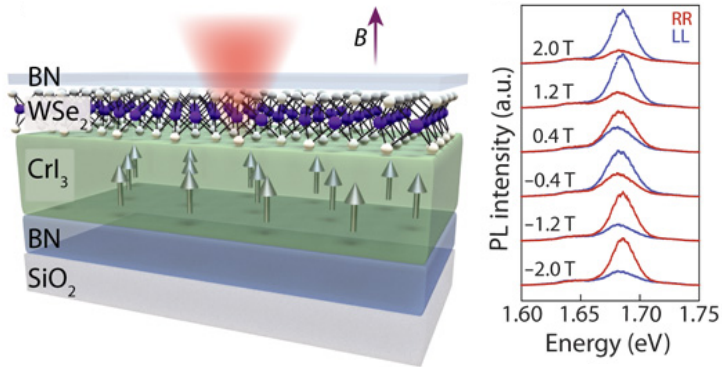
Monoclinic

Rhombohedral



# Outlook

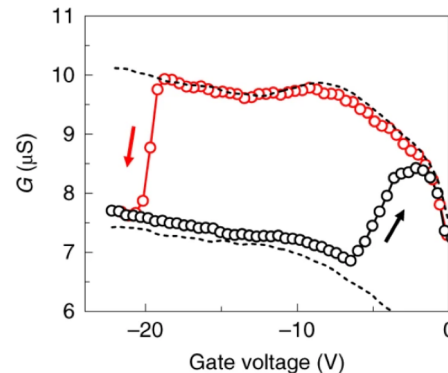
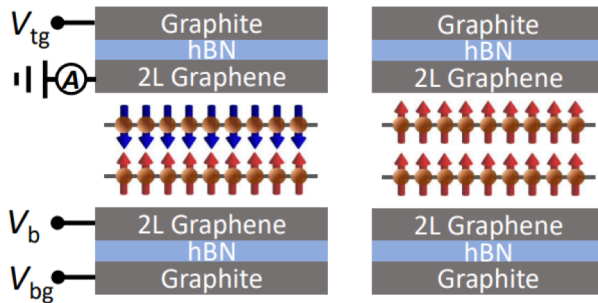
Assemble vdW heterostructures incorporating 2D magnets



Proximity magnetism in WSe<sub>2</sub>/CrI<sub>3</sub> heterostructure

Zhong *et al.*, *Sci. Adv.* (2017)

Explore van der Waals spintronics using MTJs to generate & detect spin-polarized currents



2L CrI<sub>3</sub> “Spin Transistor”

Jiang *et al.*, *Nat. Electron.* (2019)



# Outlook

Developed techniques for fabricating devices & probing states in air-sensitive 2D magnets



$MCl_2$

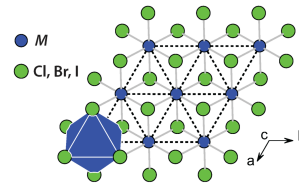
Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni
Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd
Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt

$MBr_2$

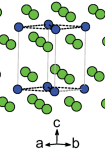
Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni
Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd
Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt

$Ml_2$

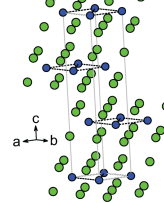
Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni
Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd
Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt



$CdI_2$  - type



$CdCl_2$  - type



other

$MCl_3$

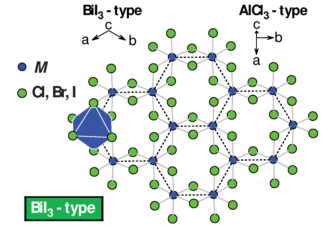
Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni
Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd
Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt

$MBr_3$

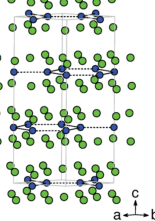
Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni
Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd
Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt

$Ml_3$

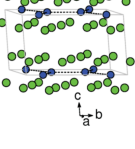
Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni
Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd
Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt



$BiI_3$  - type

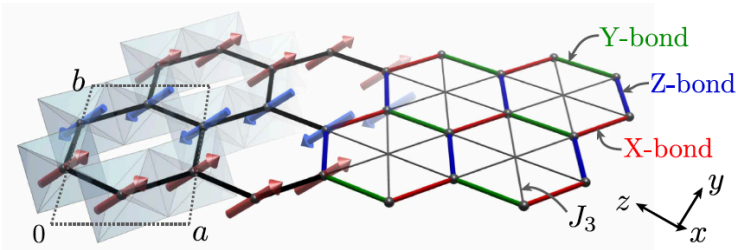


$AlCl_3$  - type



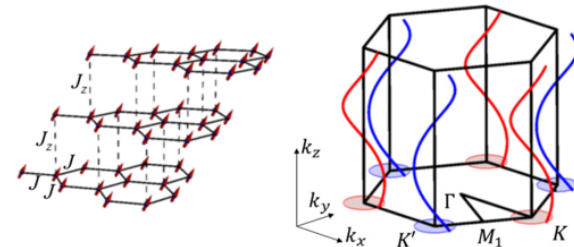
McGuire, *Crystals* (2017)

Kitaev Quantum Spin Liquid state in  $\alpha$ - $RuCl_3$



Winter *et al.*, *Nat. Commun.* (2017)

Dirac magnon-magnon interactions in honeycomb FMs



Pershoguba *et al.*, *PRX* (2018)

# Acknowledgements



Pablo Jarillo-Herrero

David MacNeill

Efrén Navarro-Moratalla

Riccardo Comin

Qian Song



Xiaodong Xu

Bevin Huang

Genevieve Clark

Kyle Seyler

Ding Zhong



Joaquín Fernández-Rossier

Jose L. Lado

David Soriano



Efthimios Kaxiras

Daniel Larson

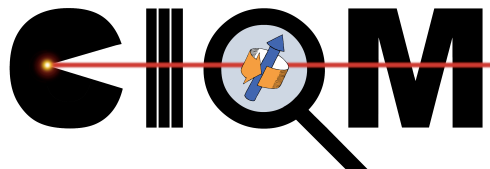
Shiang Fang

BN Crystal Growth

S. Manni, M. Xu, R. A. Ribeiro,

P. C. Canfield (Iowa State)

K. Watanabe, T. Taniguchi (NIMS)



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Nanoscale  
Systems  
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FOUNDATION