


Tunable moire spinons in magnetically encapsulated twisted van der Waals quantum spin liquids

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Quantum spin-liquid van der Waals magnets such as TaS₂, TaSe₂, and RuCl₃ provide a natural platform to explore new exotic phenomena associated with spinon physics, whose properties can be controlled by exchange proximity with ferromagnetic insulators such as CrBr₃. Here we put forward a twisted van der Waals heterostructure based on a quantum spin-liquid bilayer encapsulated between ferromagnetic insulators. We demonstrate the emergence of spinon flat bands and topological spinon states in such heterostructure, where the emergence of a topological gap is driven by the twist. We further show that the spinon band structure can be controlled via exchange proximity effect to the ferromagnetic leads. We finally show how by combining small magnetic fields with tunneling spectroscopy, magnetically encapsulated heterostructures provide a way of characterizing the nature of the quantum spin-liquid state. Our results put forward twisted quantum spin-liquid bilayers as potential platforms for exotic moire spinon phenomena, demonstrating the versatility of magnetic van der Waals heterostructures.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Magnetic van der Waals materials have risen as a highly versatile family of compounds in the two-dimensional realm [1–4]. These materials attracted much research interest as their two-dimensional nature provides a platform to electrically control magnetism [5–8], design magnetic tunnel junctions [9–12], topological superconductivity [13,14], and exploit magnetism in generic van der Waals heterostructures [15]. Remarkably, specific magnetic van der Waals materials such as TaS₂, TaSe₂, and RuCl₃ provide a realization of an exotic phase of matter, quantum spin-liquid (QSL) states [16–19].

In contrast with conventional magnets, QSLs appear in magnetic systems featuring strong degrees of frustration, and are characterized by a quantum disordered ground state [20–24]. Interest in quantum-spin liquids has been fueled by their potential emergent Majorana physics [25] and their potential relation with high-temperature superconductivity [26,27]. A variety of materials have been proposed as QSL candidates [28–40], yet it remains a remarkable challenge to unveil the nature of QSLs and to experimentally identify them [41,42]. Interestingly, magnetic van der Waals materials offer new directions for the engineering and detection of QSL, by exploiting the large flexibility of stacking and twisting of moiré systems.

Stacking van der Waals heterostructures yields electronic structures sensitive to the relative twisting between different layers [43,44]. A paradigmatic example of these

phenomena is twisted bilayer graphene, where the emergence of flat bands has led to a variety of unconventional many-body states [45–49]. Interestingly, twist engineering generically provides a platform for correlated phases with electrical tunability [50–52] and topologically nontrivial electronic structures [53–58]. The versatility offered by stacked van der Waals heterostructures motivates the search for analogous phenomena in the realm of van der Waals magnets [59–61] that can lead to novel spinon phenomena in moiré quantum spin liquids. Ultimately, the moiré quantum spin liquids would allow the detection of spinons, which remains a much bigger challenge than detecting magnon counterparts in ordered van der Waals magnets [9].

In this work, we put forward twist engineering in QSL van der Waals heterostructures as a powerful knob to control spinon physics. We show that twist engineering creates spinon flat bands at a specific twisting angle, with a topological gap opening leading to in-gap spinon edge modes. We show that the spinon spectra can be tuned by means of encapsulation between van der Waals magnets, leading to dramatic changes in their low energy spectra. Finally, we discuss how this exchange bias tuning provides a spectroscopic electrical method to characterize QSL states. Our results put forward magnetic van der Waals heterostructures formed by ferromagnets and QSLs as a tunable platform to explore and probe spinon phenomena in moiré systems.

Our paper is organized as follows. In Sec. II, we show the spinon spectra in a twisted bilayer QSL structure, where spinon flat bands and a topological gap opening emerges. In Sec. III, we show that magnetic encapsulation allows tuning the spinon spectra in the twisted QSL, that can be eventually probed with inelastic spectroscopy. In Sec. IV, we elaborate on specific quantitative aspects of our proposal relevant for experiments. Finally in Sec. V, we summarize our conclusions.

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II. SPINON SPECTRA IN TWISTED BILAYER QUANTUM SPIN LIQUID

For the sake of concreteness, in the following, we focus on a specific gapless quantum spin liquid state on the triangular lattice, structurally analogous to the one proposed for TaS₂. For this sake, let us first briefly review the physics of a single-layer QSL. We start with a Heisenberg model on a triangular lattice of the form $\mathcal{H}_0 = \sum_{i,j} J_{ij}^{\mu\nu} S_i^\mu S_j^\nu$ where $J_{ij}^{\mu\nu}$ is the exchange coupling between spin components μ, ν on sites i, j . The previous model is known to have a rich phase diagram and in particular it supports QSL states such as those realized in TaS₂ [16,62,63], TaSe₂ [18], and NaYbO₂ [39,40]. We now focus on the regime of the model yielding a QSL state with a linear density of states (DOS), and in particular the $U(1)$ Dirac spin liquid π -flux model [64,65]. This state can be captured by performing a parton transformation of the form $\mathbf{S} = \frac{1}{2} f_\alpha^\dagger \sigma_{\alpha\beta} f_\beta$, with f_α^\dagger and f_α fermionic spinon operators and $\sigma_{\alpha\beta}$ the spin Pauli matrices. With the previous replacement, the Heisenberg model can be solved at the spinon mean-field level, yielding a single-particle spinon Hamiltonian of the form $H_0 = t \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} \chi_{ij} f_i^\dagger f_j$, where χ_{ij} and t are mean-field parameters. The π -flux model is defined by taking the mean-field solution χ_{ij} hosting an associated staggered 0 and π fluxes in neighboring triangles. We apply the gauge with real hoppings $\chi_{ij} = \pm 1$ such that the system has time-reversal symmetry. Under this gauge, the model has two Dirac cones in the first Brillouin zone located at time-reversal invariant momenta [66].

We move on to consider a twisted bilayer QSL as sketched in Fig. 1(a). We start from the parent Heisenberg Hamiltonian for the twisted bilayer, that takes the form

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_{l,i,j} J_{\parallel,ij}^{\mu\nu} S_{i,l}^\mu S_{j,l}^\nu + \sum_{i,j} J_{\perp,ij}^{\mu\nu} S_{i,1}^\mu S_{j,2}^\nu, \quad (1)$$

where l labels the two layers, and $J_{\parallel,ij}^{\mu\nu}$ and $J_{\perp,ij}^{\mu\nu}$ denote intra- and interlayer spin exchange, respectively. In the regime $J_{\parallel,ij}^{\mu\nu} \gg J_{\perp,ij}^{\mu\nu}$, the ground state of the system will consist of two coupled $U(1)$ QSL states. Therefore, we take as the mean-field solution for each layer the spinon π -flux model, with an effective interlayer spinon coupling from interlayer spin exchange:

$$H = t \sum_{l,\langle i,j \rangle} \chi_{l,ij} f_{i,l}^\dagger f_{j,l} + \sum_{i,j} t_{\perp,ij} (f_{i,1}^\dagger f_{j,2} + \text{H.c.}), \quad (2)$$

where $t, \chi_{l,ij}$, and $t_{\perp,ij}$ are mean-field parameters that can be derived analogously from a mean-field replacement in Eq. (1). The mean-field parameter $t_{\perp,ij}$ will depend on the relative distance between sites i and j , inherited from the parent Heisenberg coupling $J_{\perp,ij}^{\mu\nu}$ in Eq. (1). We take a functional form for the interlayer coupling as [67] $t_{\perp,ij} = t_{\perp,0} \frac{d^2}{r_{ij}^2} e^{-\lambda(r_{ij}-d)}$, where d is the interlayer distance, r_{ij} is the distance between sites i and j , λ is the parameter that controls the decay of the interlayer coupling, and $t_{\perp,0}$ is the largest possible interlayer coupling realized at $r_{ij} = d$. In the following we take $t_{\perp,0} = 0.36t$, $\lambda = 10/a$, and $d = a$, where a is the lattice constant of the triangular lattice. From the computational point of view, we will use the twist scaling relation for computational convenience [68–70], and we compute the

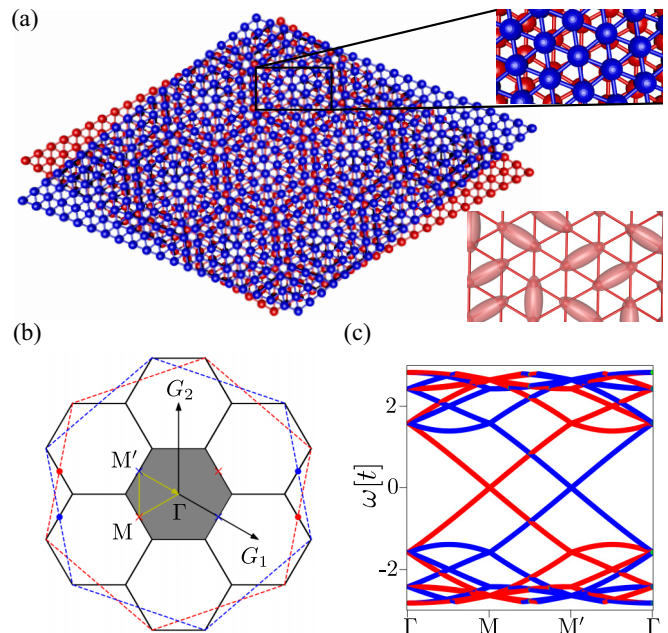


FIG. 1. (a) Sketch of a twisted bilayer Dirac QSL on a triangular lattice. (b) The moiré Brillouin zone of the twisted QSL. The dashed red and blue hexagons represent the Brillouin zone of the bottom and top layers. The red/blue circles (crosses) denote the location of the Dirac points in the original (folded) Brillouin zone (grey area). (c) Spinon band structure of the twisted Dirac QSL in the decoupled limit for $\theta = 22^\circ$, showing the two sets of decoupled bands in the top (blue) and bottom (red) layers.

valley expectation $\langle \mathcal{V}_z \rangle = \pm 1$ by means of the valley operator [51,71–74].

The π -flux hoppings $\chi_{l,ij}$ are subject to a $U(1)$ degree of freedom for each layer, respectively. However, the gauge difference between the two layers determines the relative position of Dirac cones of the two layers in reciprocal space [75]. As a result, the momentum difference between Dirac cones of the two layers, $\Delta\mathbf{k}$, can be either large or small. When $|\Delta\mathbf{k}| \gg |1/\mathbf{R}|$, where \mathbf{R} is the periodicity of $t_{\perp,ij}$ in real space, the Dirac cones are almost decoupled. In such case, the impact of $t_{\perp,ij}$ is small on low energy physics, keeping the two layers effectively decoupled. In contrast, when $|\Delta\mathbf{k}| \ll |1/\mathbf{R}|$, $t_{\perp,ij}$ leads to significant coupling between the Dirac cones of different layers. From the energetic point of view, this gauge configuration couples the two layers and therefore will lower the many-body energy through spinon hybridization. With this gauge choice, the moiré Brillouin zone is shown in Fig. 1(b), with two Dirac cones at time-reversal invariant momenta M and M' . The spinon dispersion in the decoupled limit for twisting angle $\theta \approx 22^\circ$ is shown in Fig. 1(c), where the two spinon Dirac cones of the two decoupled layers are observed.

Let us now move on to the case in which the two QSLs are coupled through the interlayer exchange coupling. In this situation, we find that the interlayer coupling leads to a gap opening in the Dirac cones of the bilayer QSL upon twisting. This gap opening stemming from the twist is similar to the case of twisted double bilayer graphene [53] [Figs. 2(a)–2(c)], and stems from the broken $C_{2z}T$ symmetry [76,77] of the effective model. Besides the gap opening, we also observe the

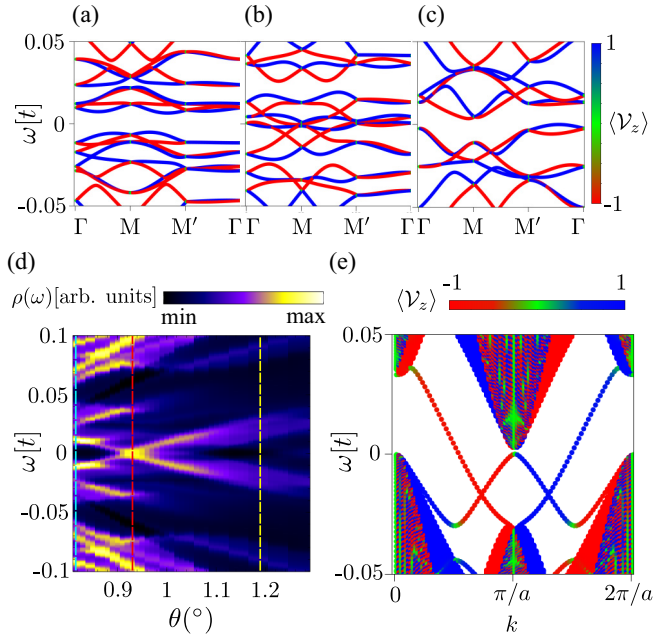


FIG. 2. (a)–(c) Spinon band structure of the twisted Dirac QSL at different twisting angles $\theta = 0.81^\circ, 0.93^\circ, 1.20^\circ$ [dashed lines in panel (d)], respectively. (d) Spinon DOS $\rho(\omega)$ of the twisted Dirac QSL near the flat band twisting angle $\theta = 0.93^\circ$. (e) Spinon band structure of a twisted QSL nanoribbon at $\theta = 3.5^\circ$.

emergence of spinon flat bands at a specific fine tuned twisting angle $\theta/(t_{\perp}/t) \approx 2.6^\circ$, which for $t_{\perp} = 0.36t$ appears at $\theta = 0.93^\circ$ [Fig. 2(d)], similar to other twisted Dirac materials [43,44].

Interestingly, the emergence of a gap opening driven by the twist has been shown to give rise to topological states in van der Waals heterostructures based on graphene [78–80]. In particular, we find that the gap opening in the bilayer QSL has an associated valley Chern number of 2, giving rise to two counterpropagating channels at each edge with opposite valley polarization [81–85]. The previous phenomenology can be explicitly demonstrated by computing the spinon band structure of a twisted QSL nanoribbon at twisting angle $\theta = 3.5^\circ$ [Fig. 2(e)]. In particular, it is clearly seen the emergence of in-gap valley-polarized topological edge modes, associated with the topological valley Hall quantum spin-liquid state. We note that the topological edge modes are protected by the approximate valley charge conservation, and therefore perturbations giving rise to strong intervalley scattering can lead to intervalley mixing between topological spinon edge states [73,74,84,86,87].

III. TUNING SPINON SPECTRA WITH MAGNETIC ENCAPSULATION

After considering the emergent spinon spectra driven by the twist between the two QSL layers, we now move on to show how such emergent moiré bands can be controlled by a magnetic encapsulation. From the material science point of view, in the following we will consider that the QSL bilayer is sandwiched between two ferromagnetic insulators, for which

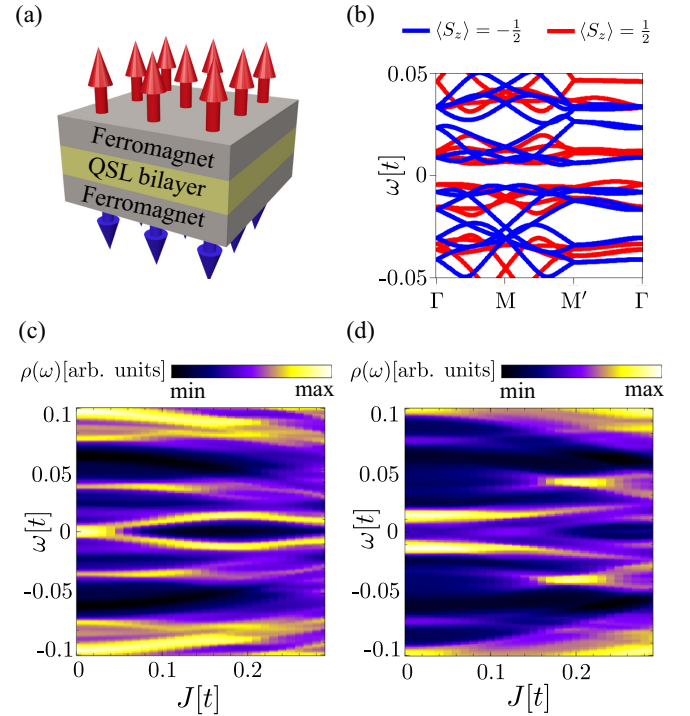


FIG. 3. (a) Sketch of the twisted bilayer Dirac QSL encapsulated by ferromagnets. (b) Spinon band structure of the twisted Dirac QSL at $\theta = 0.93^\circ$ and interlayer spinon bias $J = 0.1t$. (c),(d) Spinon DOS of the twisted bilayer Dirac QSL at (c) $\theta = 0.93^\circ$ and (d) $\theta = 1.05^\circ$ with different interlayer spinon bias J .

both CrBr_3 [9,88] and CrCl_3 would be suitable candidates. The top and bottom ferromagnets are expected to be antiferromagnetically aligned through a superexchange mechanism [89], as shown in Fig. 3(a). To study the impact on the QSL state, we now integrate out the degrees of freedom of the ferromagnet, and consider their impact on the QSL Hamiltonian. The magnetic encapsulation yields an exchange proximity term in the Hamiltonian of the QSL bilayer, analogous to the exchange terms proposed for other van der Waals materials proximized to ferromagnets [51,90–93],

$$\mathcal{H}' = \mathcal{H} + \sum_{i,\mu} \mathcal{J}_{\perp} S_{i,1}^{\mu} \mathcal{M}_1^{\mu} + \sum_{i,\mu} \mathcal{J}_{\perp} S_{i,2}^{\mu} \mathcal{M}_2^{\mu}, \quad (3)$$

where \mathcal{J}_{\perp} denotes the exchange interaction between spin in the QSL $S_{i,l}^{\mu}$ and the magnetic moment of the ferromagnets \mathcal{M}_l^{μ} , with $l = 1, 2$ labeling the two different magnets and QSL layers. We consider sufficiently small \mathcal{J}_{\perp} that does not lead to many-body reconstruction. In such case, the mean-field solution of Eq. (2) remains, and the effect of the ferromagnets can be projected onto the spinon mean-field Hamiltonian as

$$H' = H + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,\mu,l,s,s'} \mathcal{J}_{\perp} \sigma_{s,s'}^{\mu} \mathcal{M}_l^{\mu} f_{i,s,l}^{\dagger} f_{i,s',l}. \quad (4)$$

In the case of the antiferromagnetic alignment as depicted in Fig. 3(a), the magnetic encapsulation creates an effective spin-dependent interlayer spinon bias $J = \mathcal{J}_{\perp} (\mathcal{M}_1^z - \mathcal{M}_2^z)$ on the twisted Dirac QSL [51,72,90]. The effective interlayer

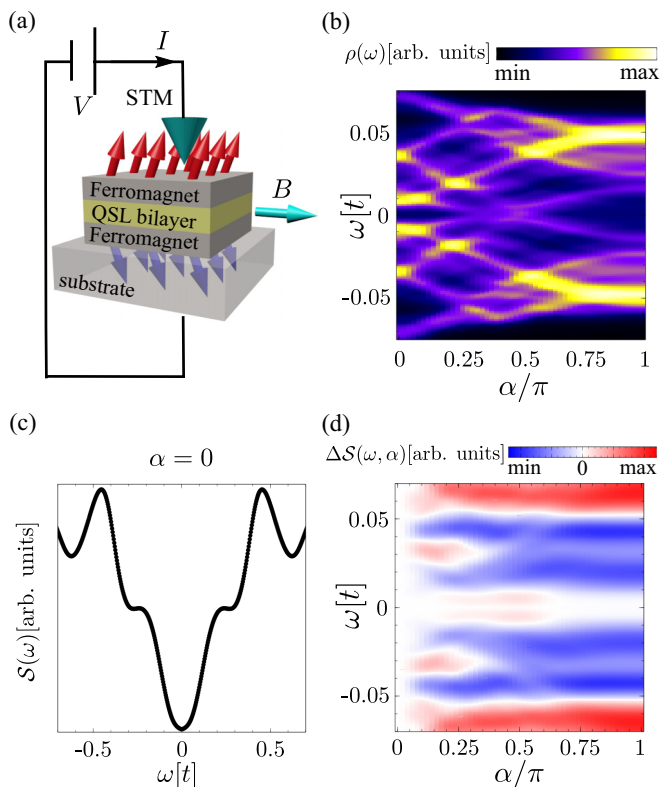


FIG. 4. (a) Sketch of the experimental setup for probing QSL via inelastic spectroscopy. (b) Spinon DOS of the twisted QSL at $\theta = 0.93^\circ$ and $J = 0.1t$ under different $\alpha(B)$. (c) Spin structure factor $S(\omega)$ with $\alpha = 0$. (d) Change in spin structure factor $\Delta S(\omega, \alpha)$ for different α .

spinon bias J induced by proximity exchange fields has a dramatic impact on the low energy spinon band structure of the twisted Dirac QSL. Due to the broken mirror symmetry of the twisted QSL [94], the exchange bias causes spin-splitting in the spinon band structure in reciprocal space [Fig. 3(b)]. At the flat band twisting angle, the gap at Fermi level drastically increases with J [Fig. 3(c)]. When the twisting angle is not the flat one, the spinon DOS gets substantially modified at larger exchange couplings [Fig. 3(d)].

We now move on to discuss how the impact of the exchange bias can be used for the detection of the spinon spectra. Scanning tunnel spectroscopy can be exploited to detect spin excitations by means of inelastic transport [9,10,41,95]. We now consider a similar setup, in which the magnetically encapsulated QSL bilayer is explored by means of vertical transport with STM as shown in Fig. 4(a). From the experimental point of view, spinon states will emerge in the inelastic contribution to the current, and will appear as peaks in d^2I/dV^2 when phonon contributions are neglected [96]. In such case, the measured d^2I/dV^2 is proportional to the spin structure factor $S(\omega)$, the latter being a convolution of spinon DOS [95,97]: $S(\omega) = \int d\omega_1 d\omega_2 \frac{\rho(\omega_1)\rho(\omega_2)}{\omega+\omega_1-\omega_2+i0^+} [f(\omega_1) - f(\omega_2)]$ where $f(\omega)$ is the Fermi-Dirac distribution.

To reveal the impact of the magnetic encapsulation, we now consider the change of the signal with respect to an in-plane magnetic field B , that is used to control the direction of magnetism in the magnets. The magnetic field will tune the

angle between magnetization of the two magnets from π to $\pi - \alpha(B)$, and modifies spinon DOS in the QSL bilayer due to proximity effect. For twisting angle $\theta = 0.93^\circ$, and effective exchange bias $J = 0.1t$, the spinon DOS under different $\alpha(B)$ is shown in Fig. 4(b). The modified spinon DOS exhibits peaks at different frequencies than the original one. Taking the specific case of antiferromagnetic alignment $\alpha = 0$, it is seen that the spin structure factor has peak structures, inherited from the peaks in the spinon DOS [Fig. 4(c)]. Due to the modification of the spinon DOS with the field, an analogous effect is expected in the d^2I/dV^2 . For this sake, we now compute the change in the d^2I/dV^2 as a function of the magnetic field, defined as $\Delta S(\omega, \alpha) = S(\omega, \alpha) - S(\omega, 0)$, and shown in Fig. 4(d). In particular, we see in Fig. 4(d) the existence of deeps and peaks in the differential d^2I/dV^2 , manifesting from the dramatic change of spinon DOS with the magnetic field in Fig. 4(b).

IV. DISCUSSION

Finally, we comment on specific quantitative aspects of our proposal relevant for experiments. First, in our paper, we have considered exchange couplings between the two monolayer QSLs on the order of $J_\perp \approx 0.3J_\parallel$. Due to the scaling relation as proved for our system in Appendix A, our results apply to systems with smaller exchange couplings J_\perp at smaller twisting angles. The specific prediction of such exchange coupling should be performed via first principle methods for the specific materials considered [98,99], and could ultimately be controlled with pressure [100,101]. For our phenomenology, a change in the exchange coupling just drifts the physics towards bigger or smaller angles, yet without qualitatively changing the overall behavior [102]. Second, when exchange proximity is considered, the exchange proximity must be smaller than the intralayer exchange to not perturb the QSL ground state. We note that for smaller values of exchange proximity than what we considered here, the reconstruction of spinon DOS remains, as shown in Fig. 6. Third, in order to tilt the direction of the magnets by an external magnetic field, yet without breaking the QSL ground state, a soft magnetic axis is preferred. As a reference, taking CrBr_3 as the ferromagnet, the anisotropy energy can be overcome with a magnetic field of around 1 T [103], whose Zeeman energy scale of 0.04 meV is not expected to perturb QSLs with exchange constants on the order of 5 meV [19,104], and in particular for TaS_2 on the order of ~ 100 meV [17]. The application of a magnetic field is also expected to affect the magnons of the ferromagnetic encapsulation, yet those states will contribute with a uniform background to the d^2I/dV^2 signal that can be subtracted [9,10]. Finally, although our analysis has focused on a Dirac QSL, analogous calculations can be performed with other QSL ground states, such as the gaped QSL of RuCl_3 [25].

We also note that our results focus on a spinon mean-field treatment to capture the nature of the spinon excitations in the twisted heterostructure. While an exact treatment of our system with pure many-body methods would be greatly interesting, this is well beyond the capability of the state-of-the-art techniques for frustrated two-dimensional quantum many-body models, such as density matrix renormalization group (DMRG) [65,105–107].

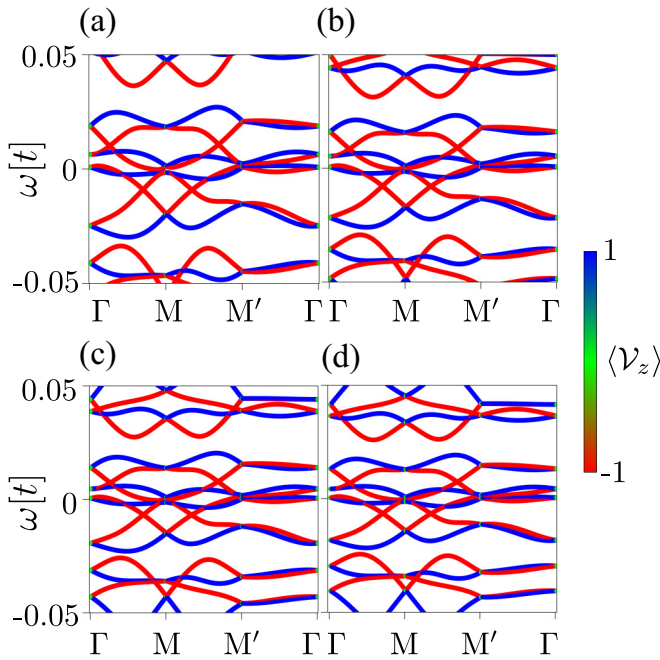


FIG. 5. Spinon band structure of the twisted Dirac QSL at different twisting angles $\theta = 1.30^\circ, 1.12^\circ, 0.99^\circ, 0.93^\circ$ [from (a) to (d)] with the same effective angle θ_{eff} .

V. CONCLUSION

To summarize, we have shown that a van der Waals heterostructure based on a magnetically encapsulated bilayer QSL allows designing controllable spinon physics, and ultimately detecting moire spinons. We showed that a twisted bilayer QSL gives rise to a topological gap opening purely driven by the twist, and in fine-tuned regimes spinon flat bands. Furthermore, we showed that encapsulating the twisted QSL bilayer with ferromagnets produces exchange bias via proximity effect, which allows us to magnetically control the spinon band structure. Based on such magnetic tunability, we proposed an experimental identification of QSL phases, utilizing small magnetic field together with inelastic spectroscopy. Our results put forward twist engineering as a means

of exploiting exotic spinon phenomena in quantum spin liquids, highlighting the versatility of magnetic van der Waals heterostructures to explore emergent spinon phenomena.

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APPENDIX A: SCALING RELATION IN TWISTED QUANTUM SPIN LIQUID

When computing the band structure of the twisted quantum spin liquid (QSL) in the main text, we used a scaling relation for computational convenience. We justify the usage of such a scaling relation in this section.

The scaling relation states that the band structure of a Dirac system is related to the magnitude of the hybridization between two Dirac cones that have a certain momentum difference, and that are coupled by a certain energy scale. When used in twisted bilayer systems, the scaling relation states that the band structure of the twisted bilayer depends only on the effective angle $\theta_{\text{eff}} = \theta \times \frac{t_0}{t_\perp}$, where θ is the twisting angle, t_\perp is the interlayer coupling strength, and t_0 is a constant. The validity of this scaling relation in a lattice model relies on taking interlayer couplings that are small in comparison with the bandwidth of the associated Dirac cone. This condition simply stems from the fact that, in the Dirac approximation, the hybridization between the Dirac cones solely depends on the relative scales between hybridization strength and momentum mismatch [69,102]. This same argument, originally developed for twisted bilayer graphene [69,102], can be also extended to generic Dirac systems. For the sake of concreteness, we now explicitly show how the scaling relation also holds for our twisted quantum spin liquid, which is a π -flux Dirac system. We show in Fig. 5 the spinon band structure of the twisted quantum spin-liquid at four different θ and t_\perp , keeping the ratio θ_{eff} constant. The band structure is the same for all θ except for a renormalization of the energy scale, that is given by the used interlayer coupling. This is exactly the same phenomenology as in the rescaling of twisted graphene bilayers, demonstrating that the scaling relation also holds for the twisted Dirac quantum spin liquid in the main text.

APPENDIX B: RECONSTRUCTION OF SPINON SPECTRA WITH SMALLER EXCHANGE PROXIMITY

In the main text, we showed the reconstruction of the spinon spectra in the twisted QSL in proximity to ferromagnetic insulators with effective coupling $J = 0.1t$ and under an in-plane magnetic field. We noted that the exchange proximity should not perturb the QSL ground state. For the $U(1)$ Dirac QSL, which survives in a large phase space in a Heisenberg model on the triangular lattice [65,108], $J = 0.1t$ is not likely to break a QSL ground state deep in the phase space. Yet, for QSL states lying at the boundary of the phase space and QSL

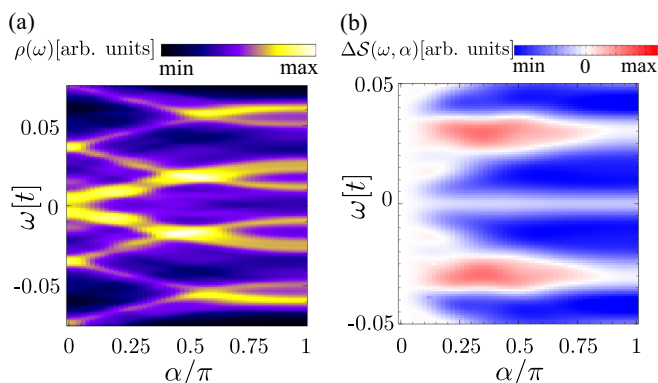


FIG. 6. (a) Spinon DOS of the twisted QSL at $\theta = 0.93^\circ$ and $J = 0.05t$ under different α . (b) Change in spin structure factor $\Delta S(\omega, \alpha)$ for different α .

states that survive in a small phase space such as the Kitaev spin liquid, smaller J is preferred to preserve the QSL state. For such sake, we show that the reconstruction of the spinon

spectra and the corresponding changes in the spin structure factor persists at $J = 0.05t$ (Fig. 6), allowing our proposal to be applied to more generic cases.

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