

Free-Kagome

Force-free microstructures reveal distinct switching of chiral transport in AV_3Sb_5 Kagome superconductors

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Theory:

GL theory on CVS:
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Neupert

DFT:

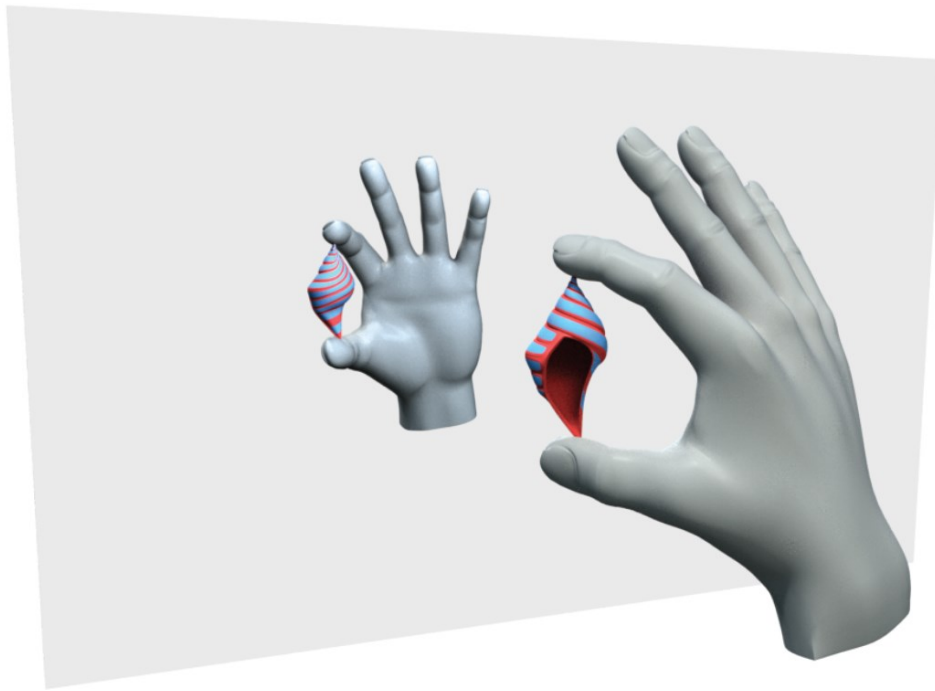
Martin Gutierrez-Amigo, Ion Errea,
Maia G. Vergniory



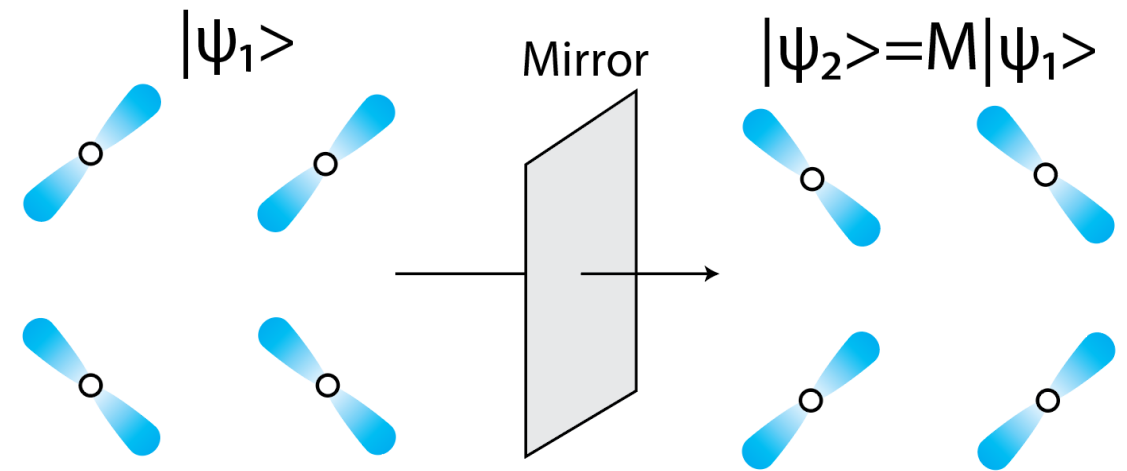
Symmetry in quantum materials

A simple example: mirror symmetry

Mirror symmetry in real life

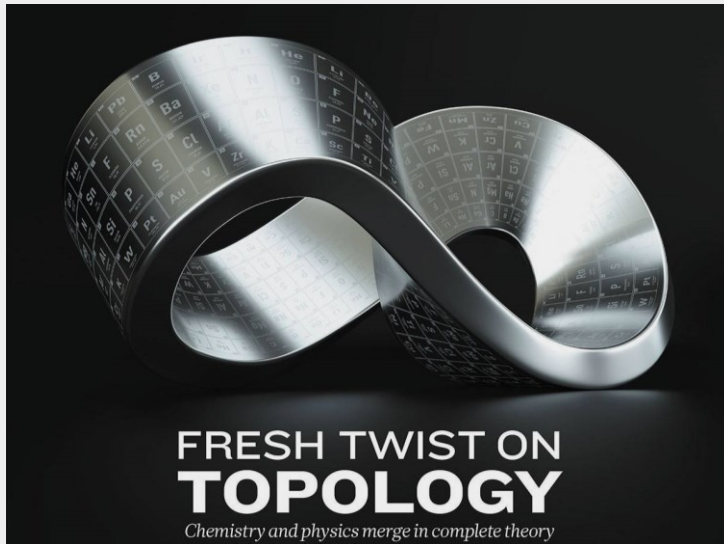


Mirror symmetry in solid states

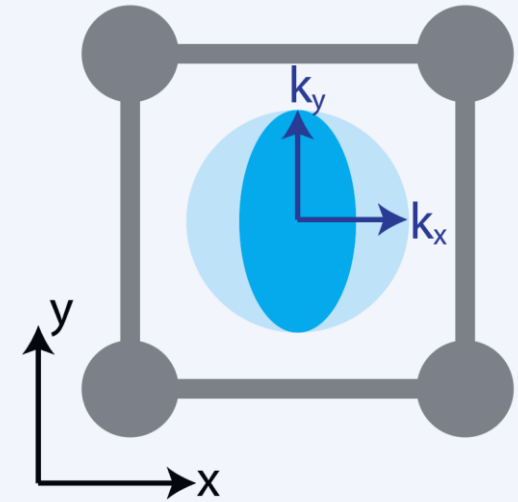


Symmetry in quantum materials

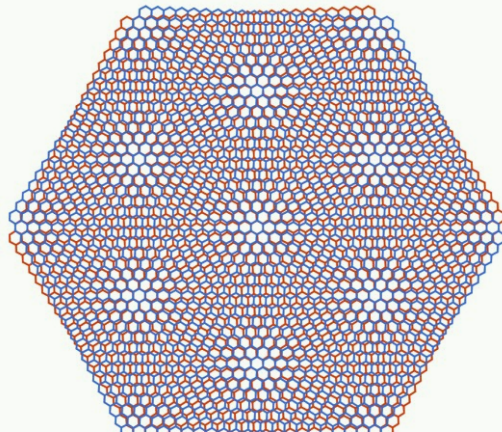
Symmetry to topology



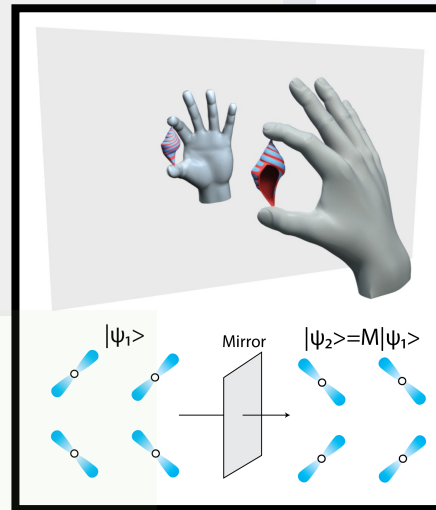
Electronic symmetry



Moiré lattice/magic angle

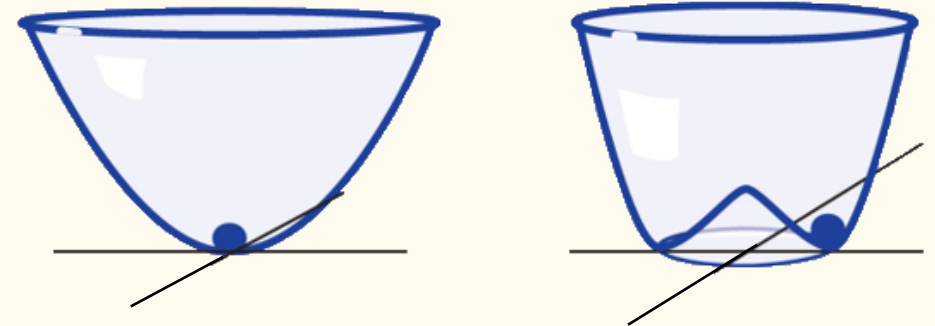


Adrian Choc, *Science* 337,1289(2012).



T. Zhang et al., *Nature*, 566, 475 (2019)

Spontaneously broken symmetry



Yuan Cao et al., *Nature* 556, 43 (2018)

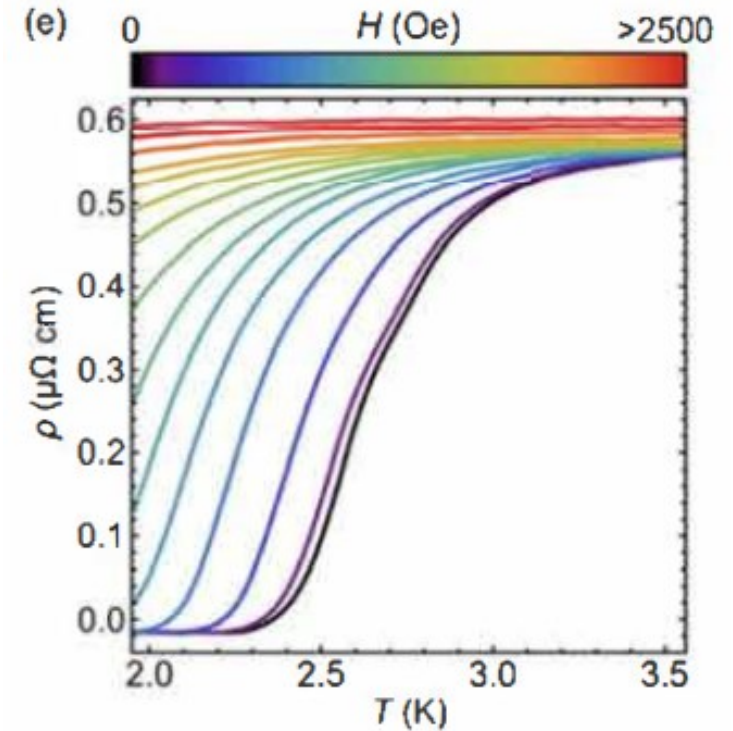
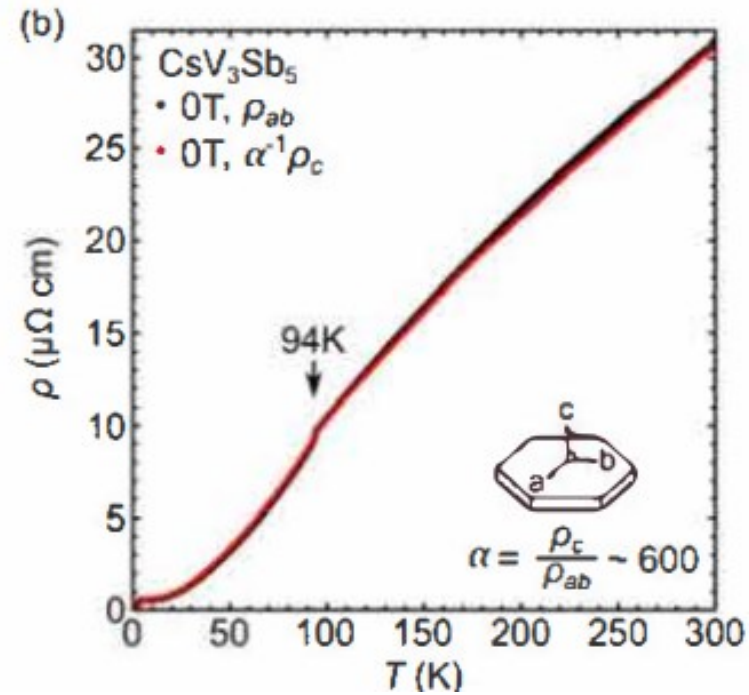
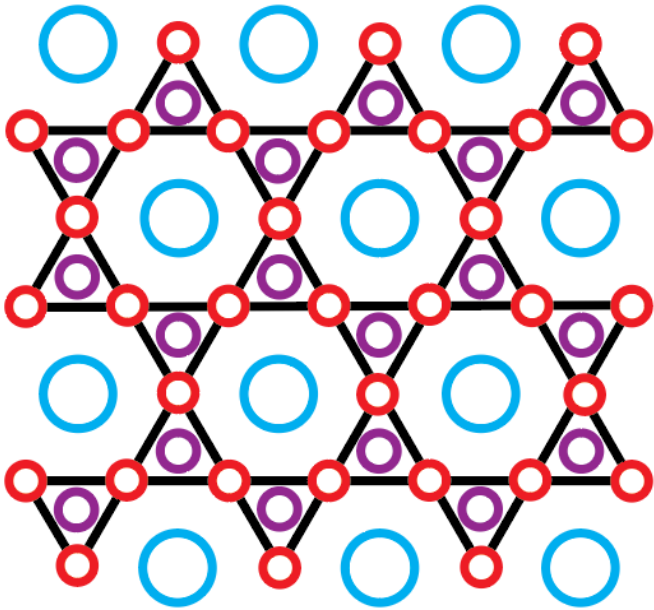
F. Tang et al., *Nature*, 566, 486 (2019)

Barry Bradlyn et al., *Nature* 547, 298 (2017)

AV_3Sb_5 : charge-ordered Kagome superconductors

BR Ortiz et al., PRL 125, 247002 (2020)

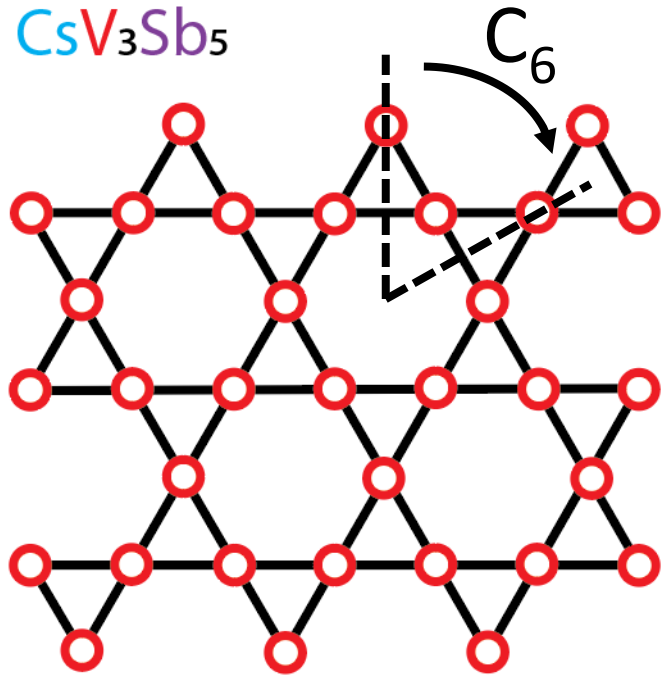
CsV_3Sb_5



A Kagome superconductor with charge-order formed below 94 K.

Symmetry breaking in CsV_3Sb_5

CsV_3Sb_5

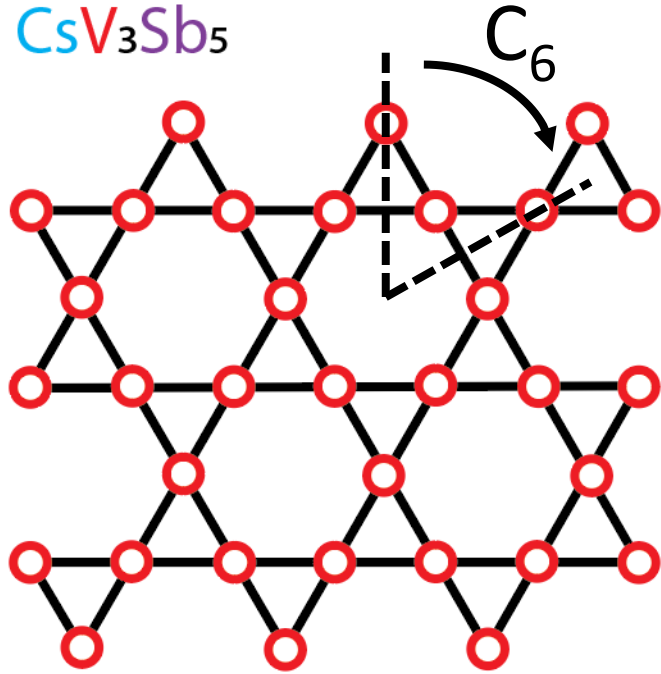


Focus on V-kagome net

Decreasing temperature

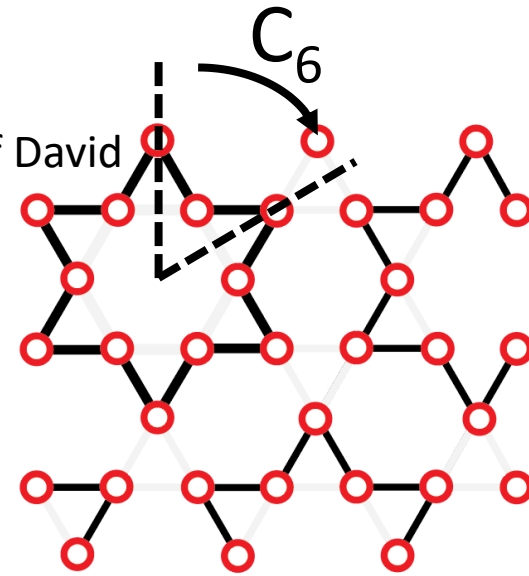
Symmetry breaking in CsV_3Sb_5

CsV_3Sb_5

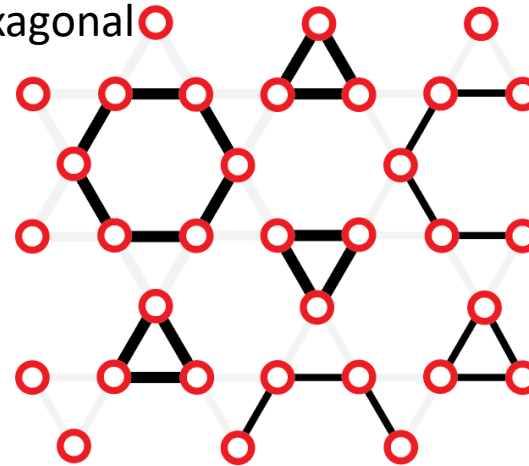


T_{CDW}

Star of David



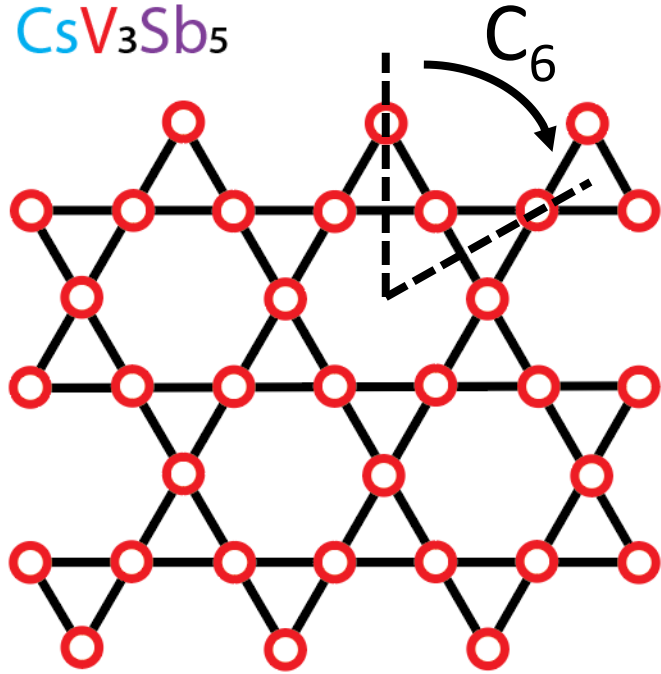
Tri-hexagonal



Decreasing temperature

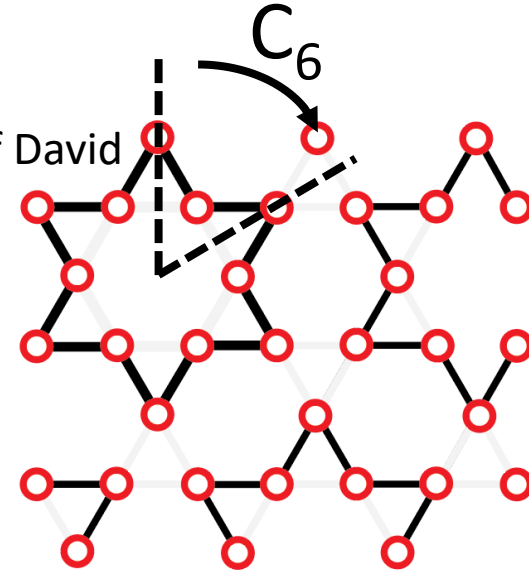
Symmetry breaking in CsV_3Sb_5

CsV_3Sb_5

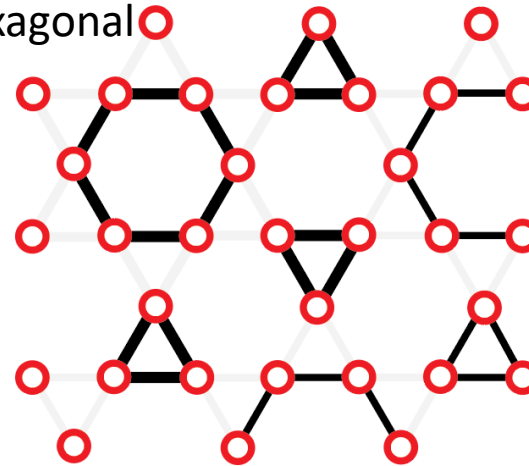


T_{CDW}

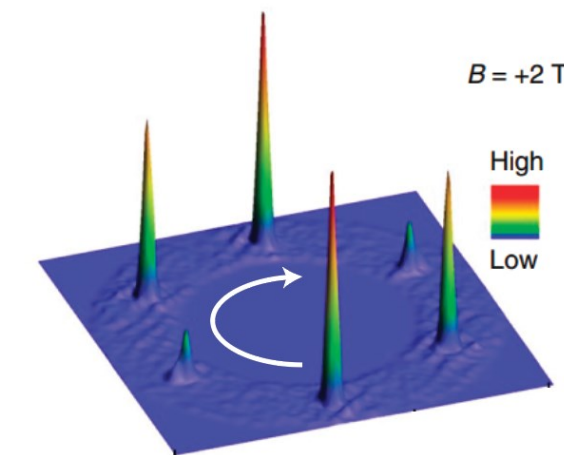
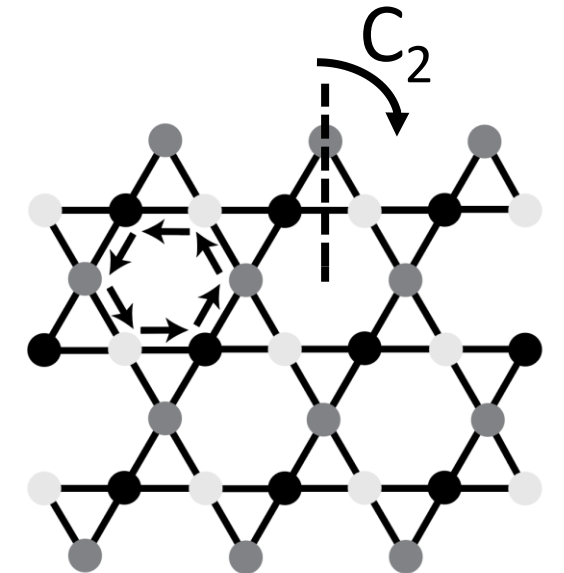
Star of David



Tri-hexagonal



T'

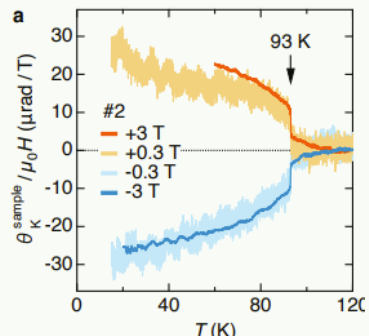


Yu-Xiao Jiang et al., Nat. Mat. 20, 1353 (2021)

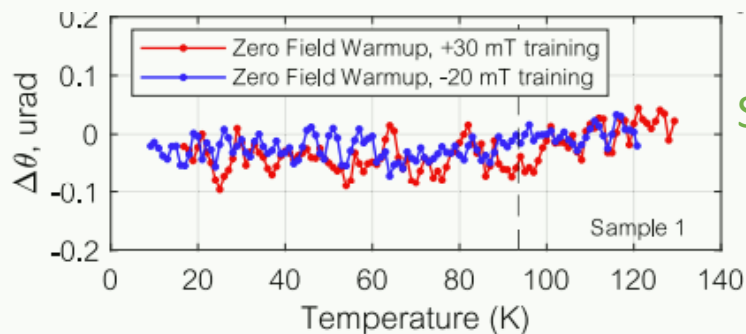
Decreasing temperature

AV_3Sb_5 : Conflicting results

The mysterious T'-phase: spontaneous symmetry-breaking?

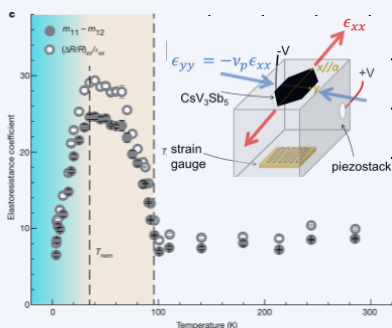


Y. Hu et al., arXiv, 2022

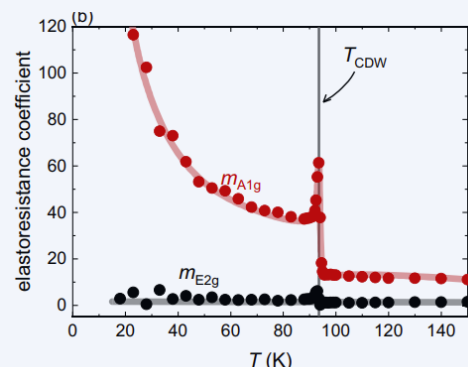


DR Saykin et al., PRL, 2023

Spontaneous TRS breaking versus none

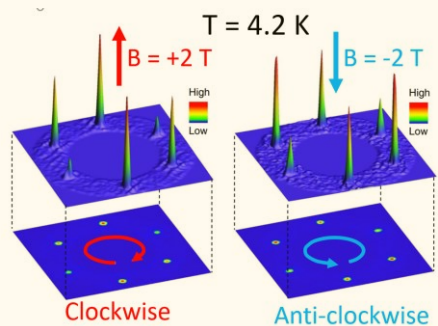


L. Nie et al., Nature, 2022

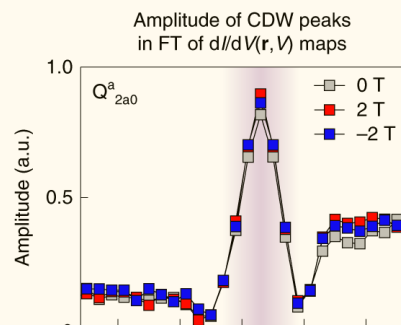


M. Frachet et al., PRL, 2024

Electronic nematicity versus none



YX Jiang et al., Nat. Mat., 2021



H. Li et al., Nat. Phys. 2022

Switchable Chiral charge order versus none

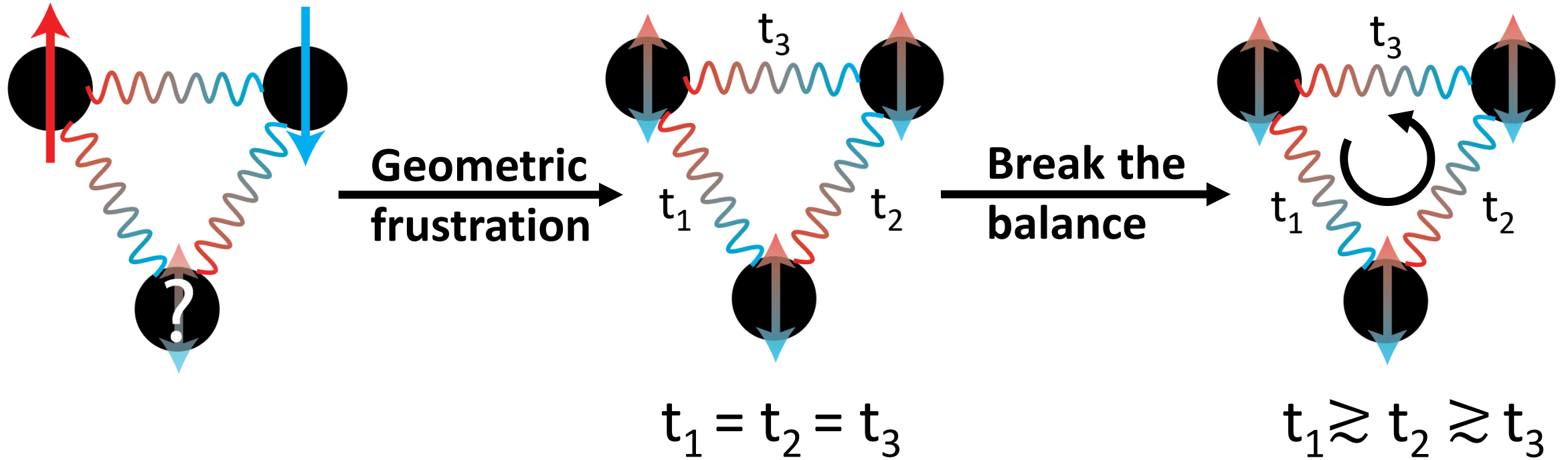
Numerous recent development with diverse conclusions:

- L Nie et al., Nature 604, 59 (2022)
- H Chen et al., Nature 599,222 (2021)
- Q Wu et al., PRB 106,205109 (2022)
- Y Xiang et al., Nat. Com. 12,6727 (2021)
- C Guo et al., Nature 611,461 (2022)
- Y Xu et al., Nat. Phys. 18,1470 (2022)
- H Zhao et al., Nature 599, 216 (2021)
- Y Jiang et al., Nat. Mat. 20, 1353 (2021)
- Y Hu et al., arXiv: 2208.08036v2 (2022)
- DR Saykin et al., arXiv: 2209.10570 (2022)
- L Yu et al., arXiv: 2107.10714 (2021)

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What's the origin?

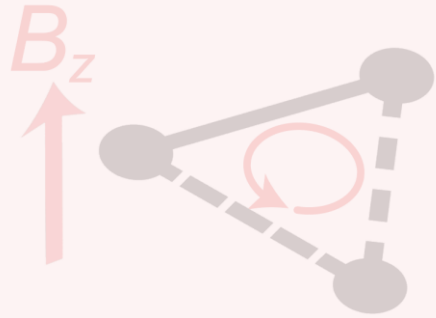
Fragile electronic ground state in CsV_3Sb_5

Example of AFM triangle



Uniaxial strain trivially locks the exciting path...

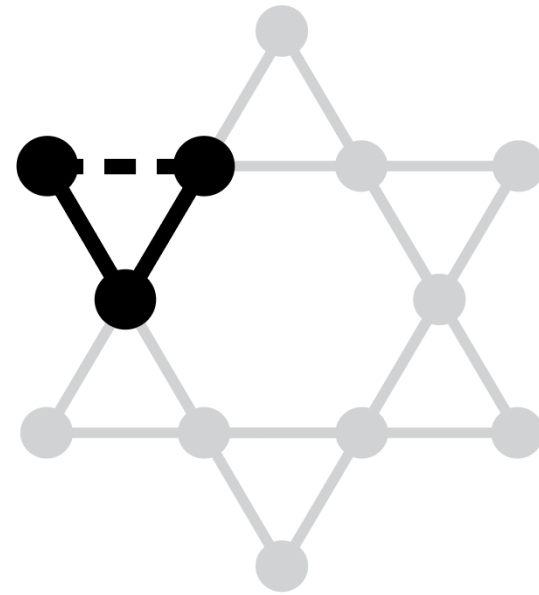
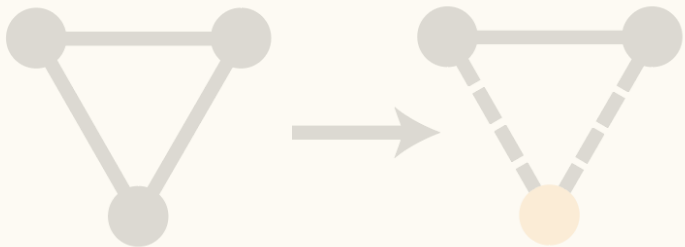
Magnetic field



Light polarization

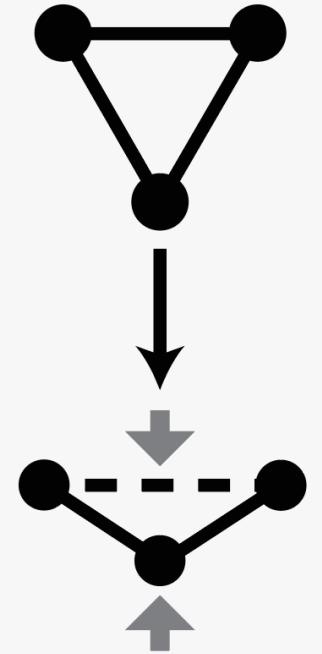


Atomic engineering



Electronic states **trivially locked by uniaxial strain** due to symmetry breaking.

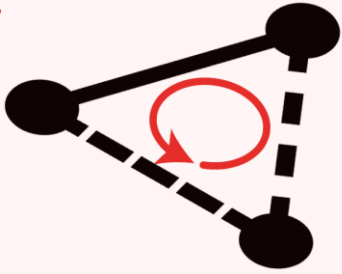
Uniaxial Strain/
Lattice distortion



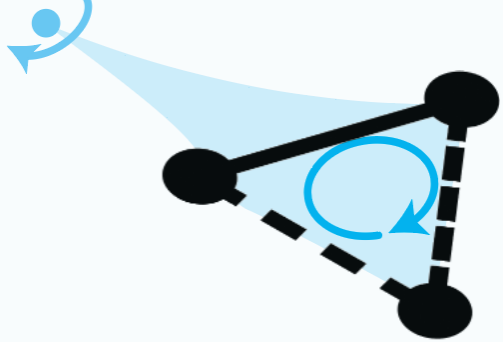
Uniaxial strain trivially locks the exciting path...

Magnetic field

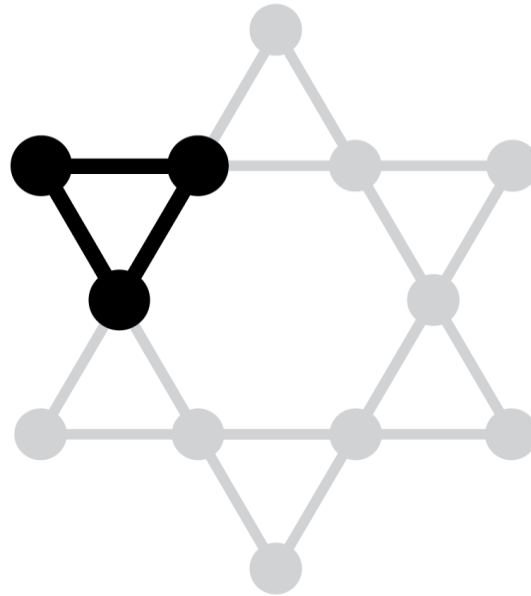
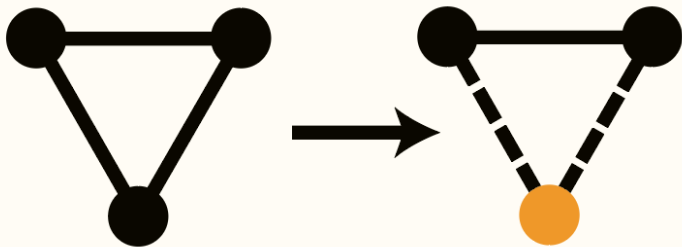
B_z



Light polarization

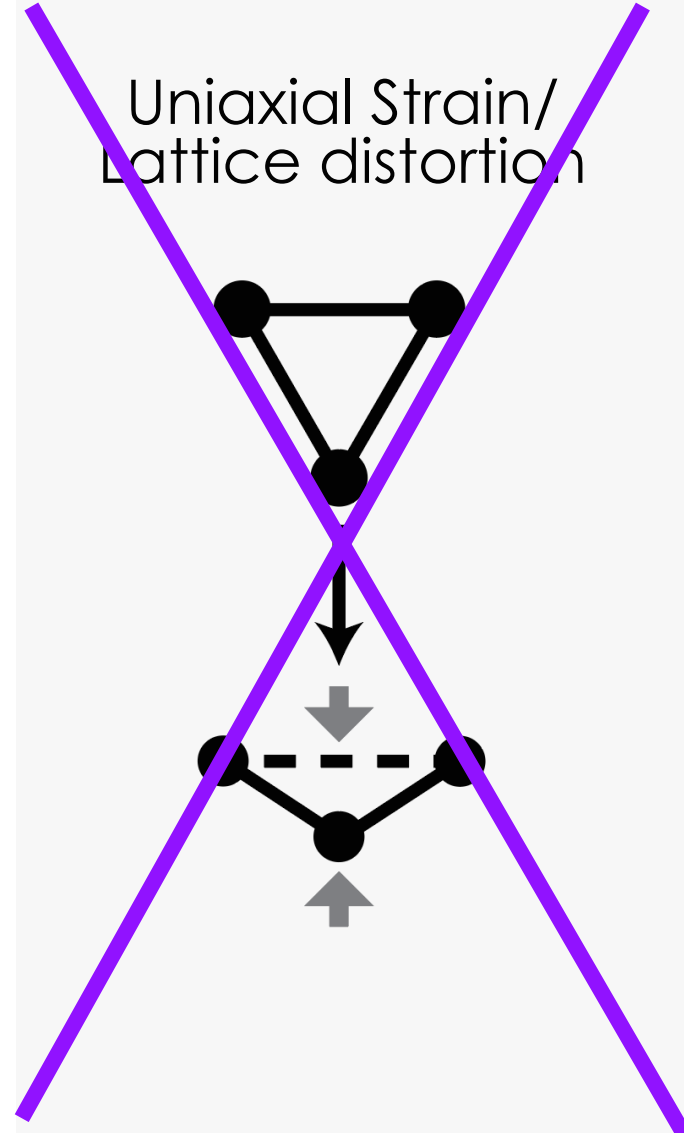


Atomic engineering



Must be eliminated!!!

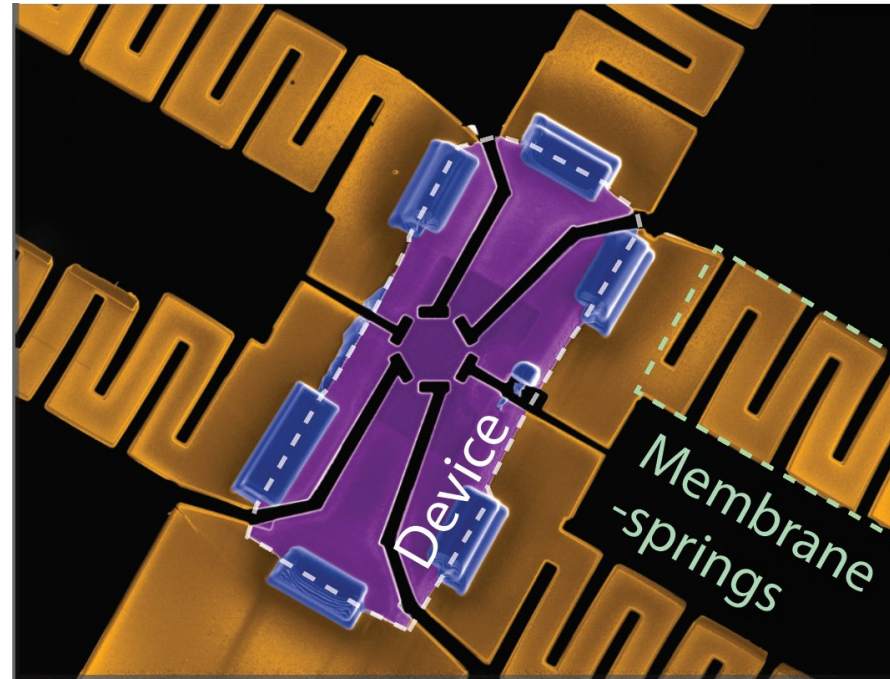
Uniaxial Strain/
Lattice distortion



Free-Kagome: designer crystal decoupled from strain-force

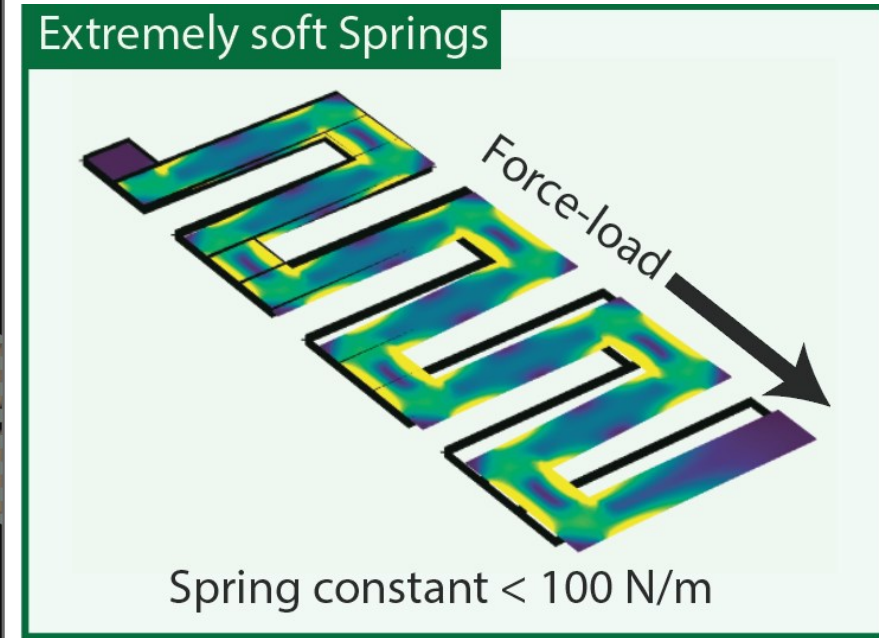


Kagome crystal must be set **softly!**



Membrane-springs-connected microdevice.
Successful decoupling of strain!

CG et al., Nature 2022
X. Huang et al., PRB 2022
CG et al., npj QM, 2024
CG et al., Nature Physics 2024



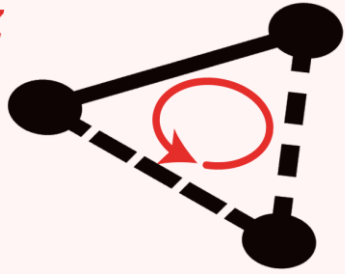
Strain reduction >99%

Ready to explore intrinsic Kagome physics!

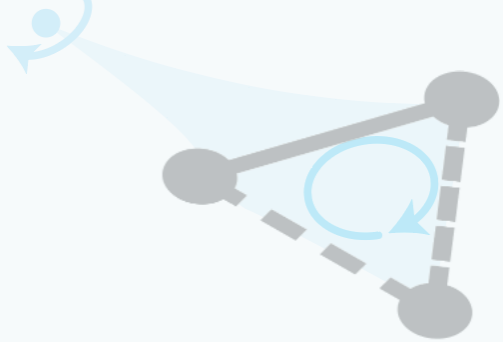
Field-switchable electronic chirality?

Magnetic field

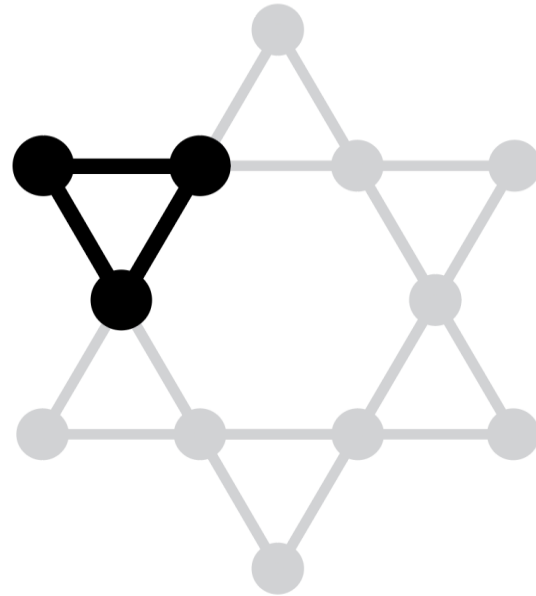
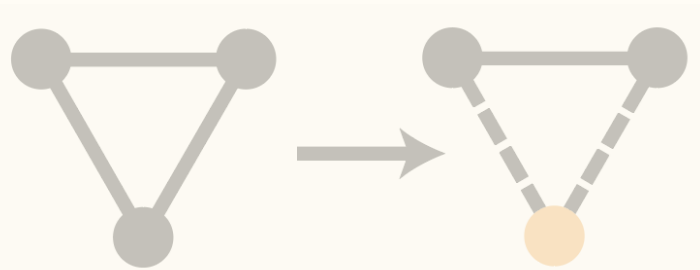
B_z



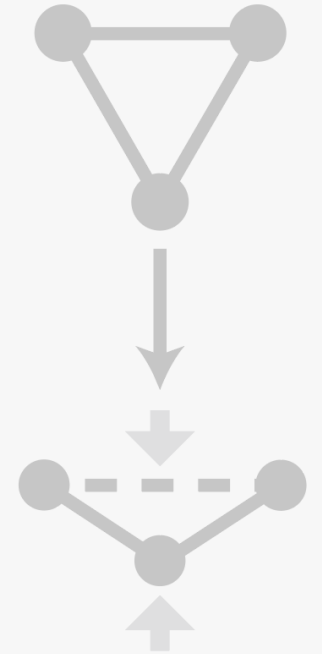
Light polarization



Atomic engineering



Uniaxial Strain/
Lattice distortion



Electric magneto-chiral anisotropy (eMChA)

Origin

Normal conductor

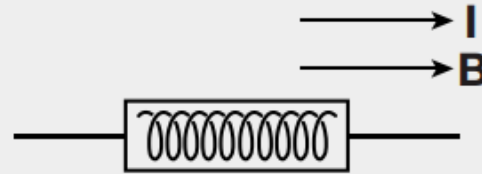


$$R(\mathbf{B}) = R_0(1 + \mu^2 \mathbf{B}^2)$$

$$R(\mathbf{I}, \mathbf{B}) = R(-\mathbf{I}, \mathbf{B})$$

$$R(\mathbf{I}, \mathbf{B}) = R(\mathbf{I}, -\mathbf{B})$$

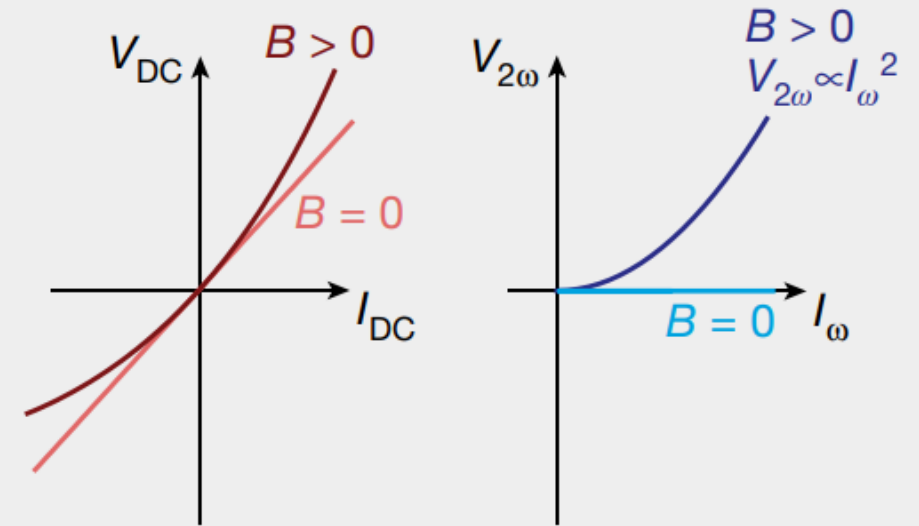
Chiral conductor



$$R(\mathbf{I}, \mathbf{B}) = R_0(1 + \mu^2 \mathbf{B}^2 + \gamma \mathbf{B}_i \mathbf{I}_i)$$

$$R(\mathbf{I}, \mathbf{B}) \neq R(-\mathbf{I}, \mathbf{B})$$

$$R(\mathbf{I}, \mathbf{B}) \neq R(\mathbf{I}, -\mathbf{B})$$



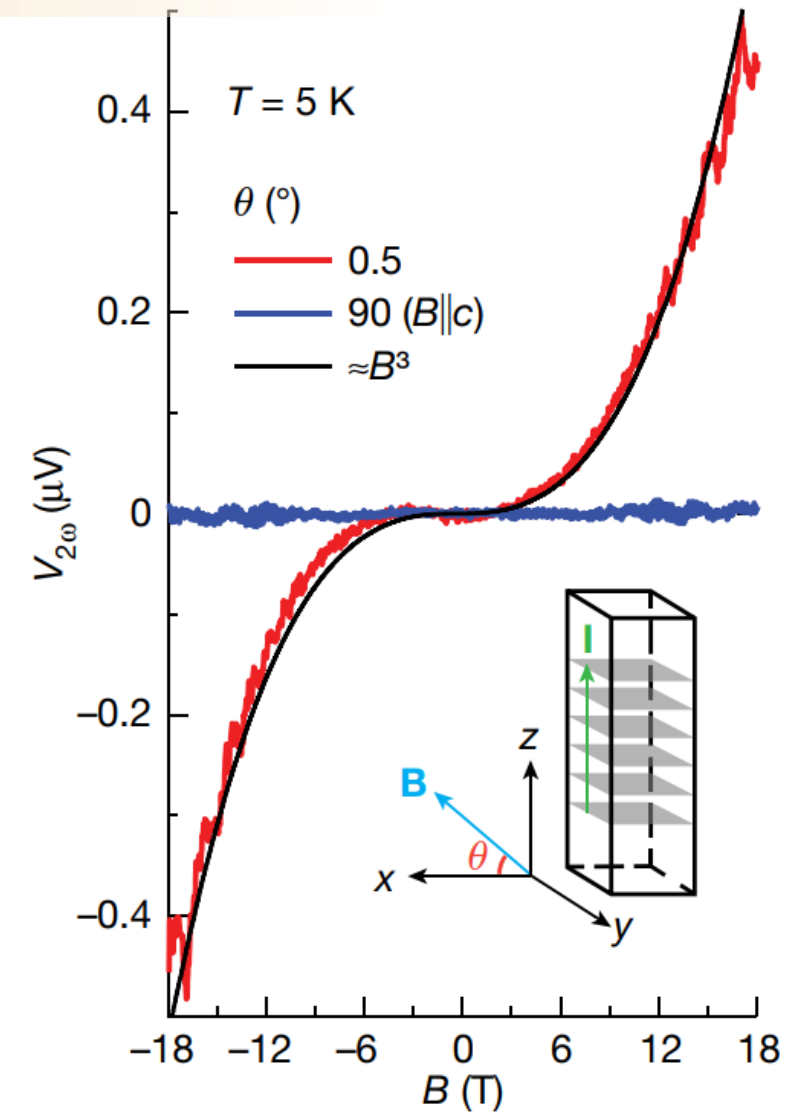
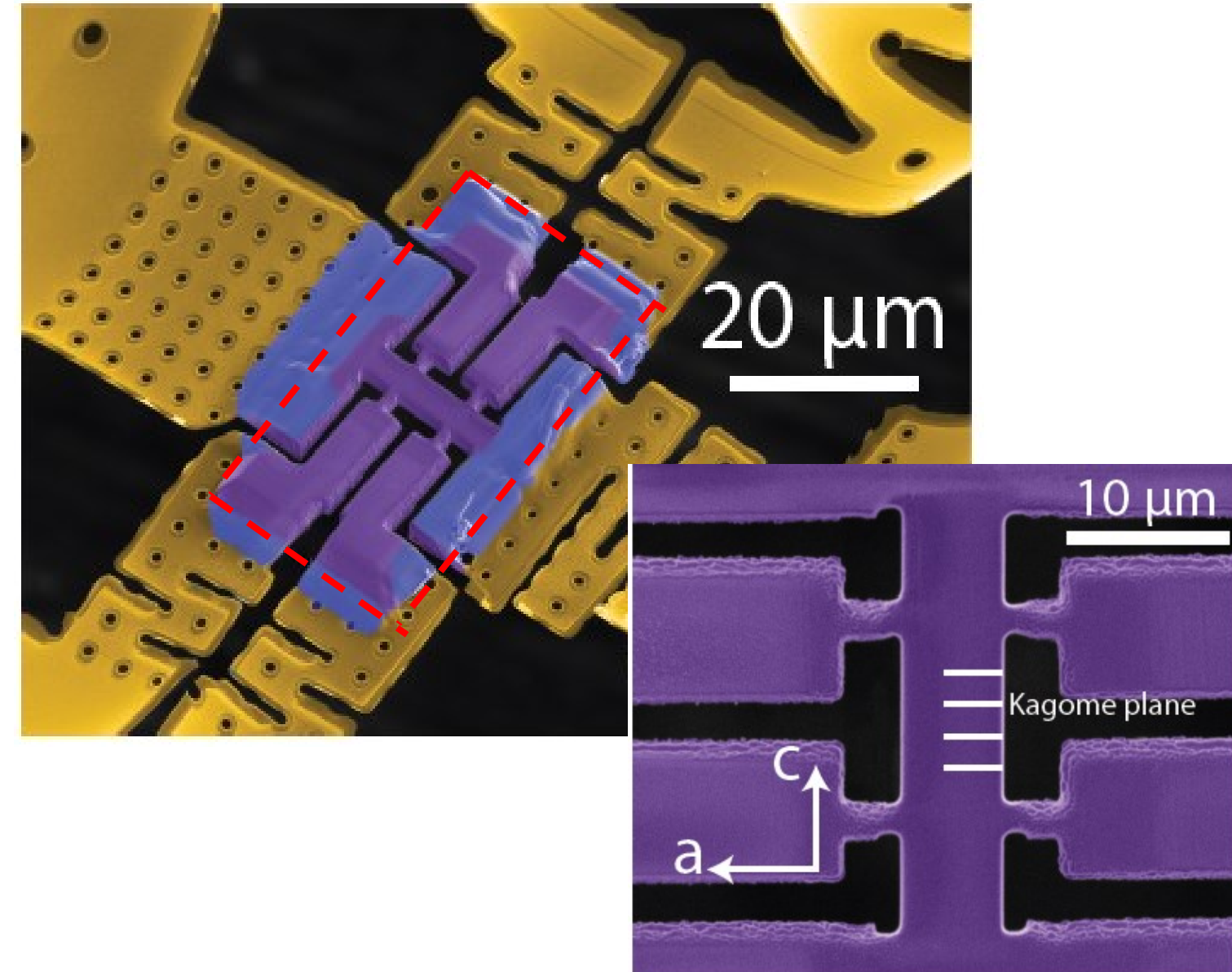
Different mechanism

	Macroscopic shape	Crystalline structure	Magnetic structure
Origin of eMChA			
Examples	Bi-helix [1]	t-Tellurium [2] TTF-ClO ₄ [3]	CrNb ₃ S ₆ [4] MnSi [5]

Chirality of the system is defined by its structure/shape.

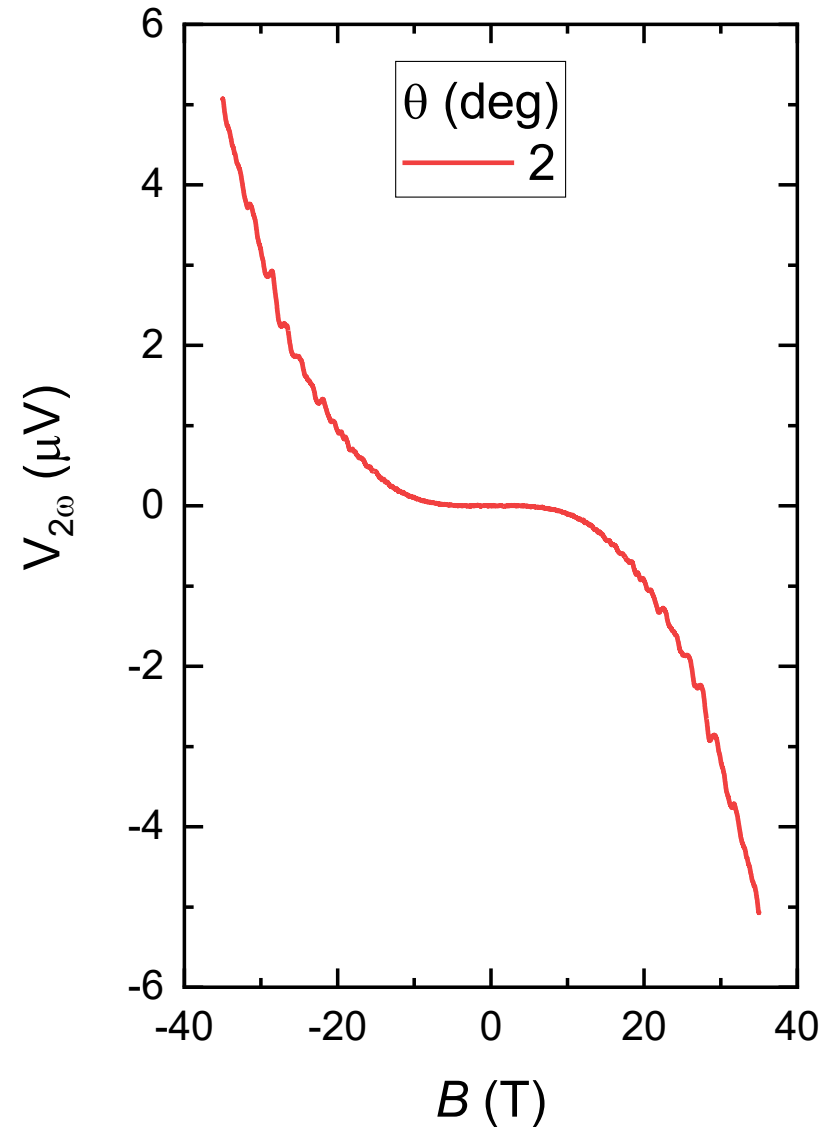
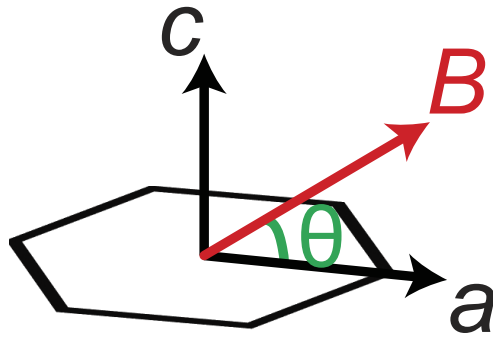
- [1] G. L. J. A. Rikken et al., PRL 87, 236602 (2001).
- [2] G. L. J. A. Rikken et al., PRB 99, 245153 (2019).
- [3] F. Pop et al., Nat. Comms. 5, 3757 (2014).
- [4] R. Aoki et al., PRL 122, 057206 (2019).
- [5] T. Yokouchi et al., Nat. Comms. 8, 866 (2017).

Chiral-magnetotransport in CsV_3Sb_5



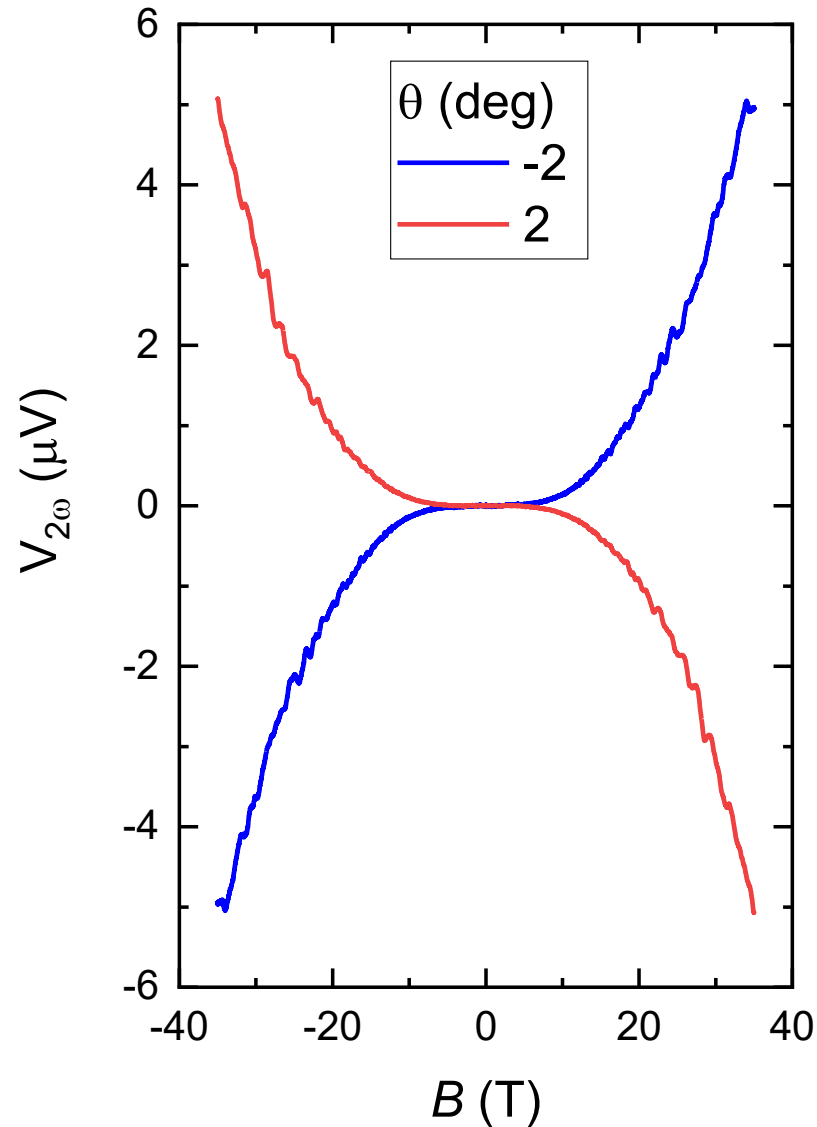
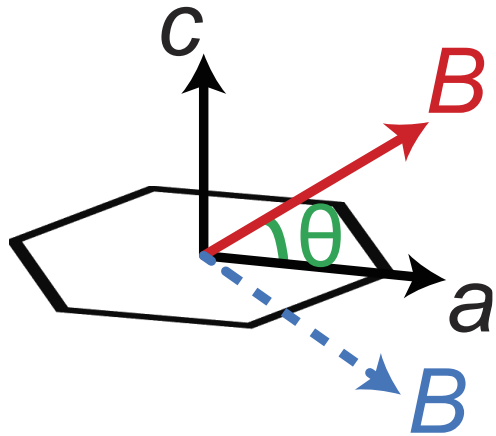
Clear second harmonic voltage with a B^3 -dependence.

Switchable chiral-magnetotransport



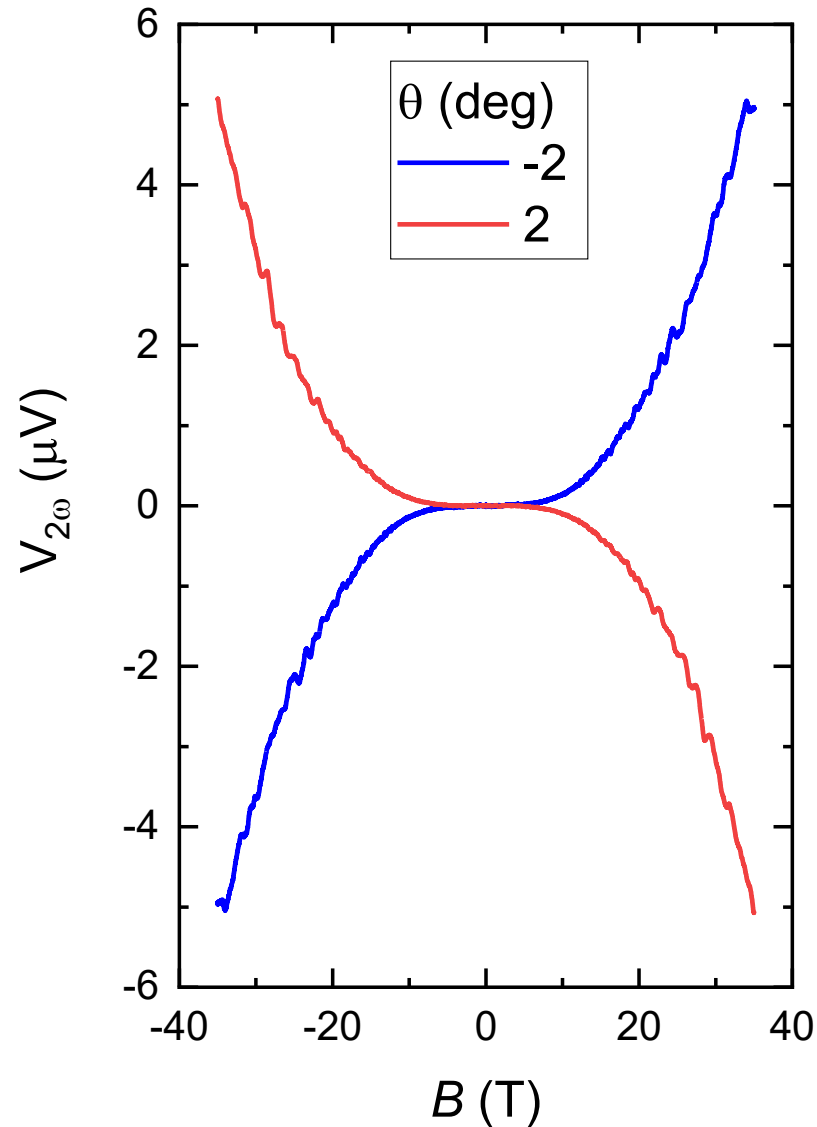
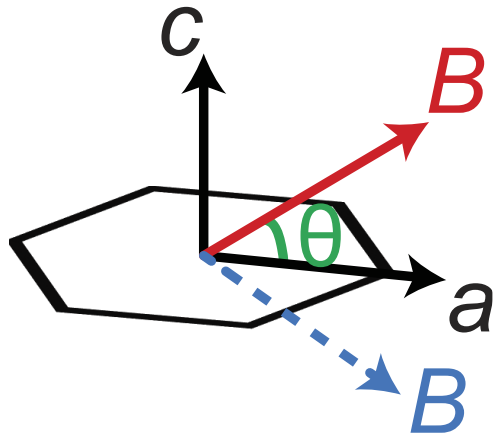
The sign of $V_{2\omega}$ is switched when the magnetic field is rotated across the Kagome plane.

Switchable chiral-magnetotransport

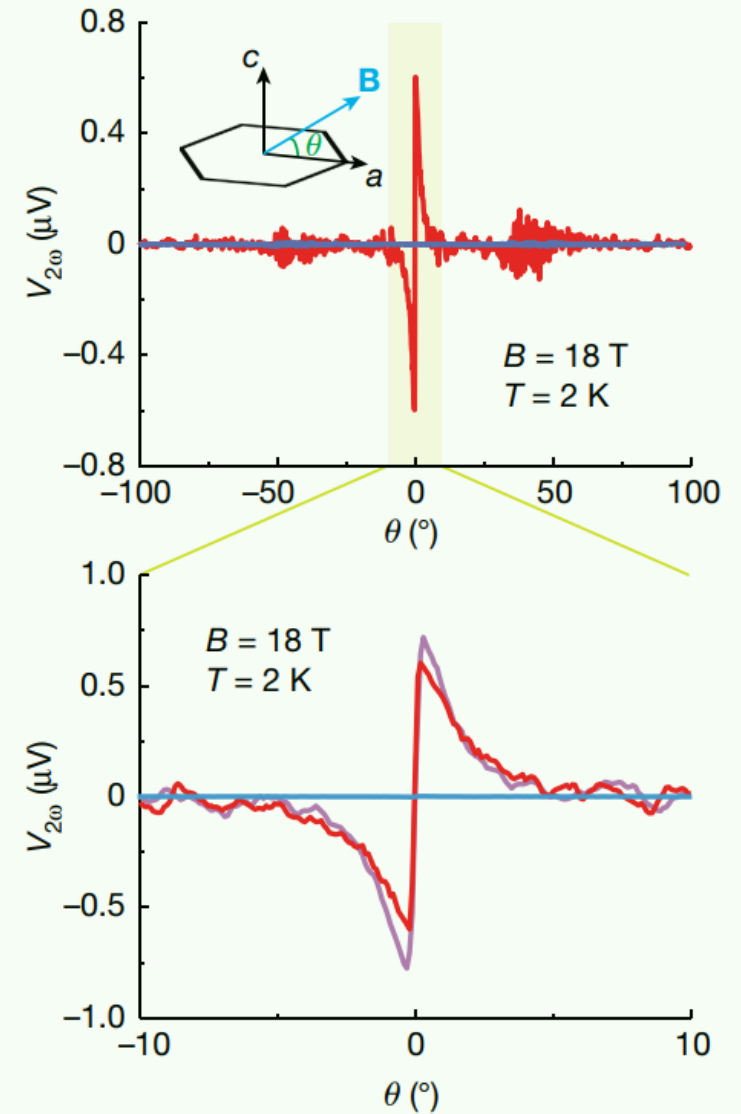


The sign of $V_{2\omega}$ is switched when the magnetic field is rotated across the Kagome plane.

Switchable chiral-magnetotransport

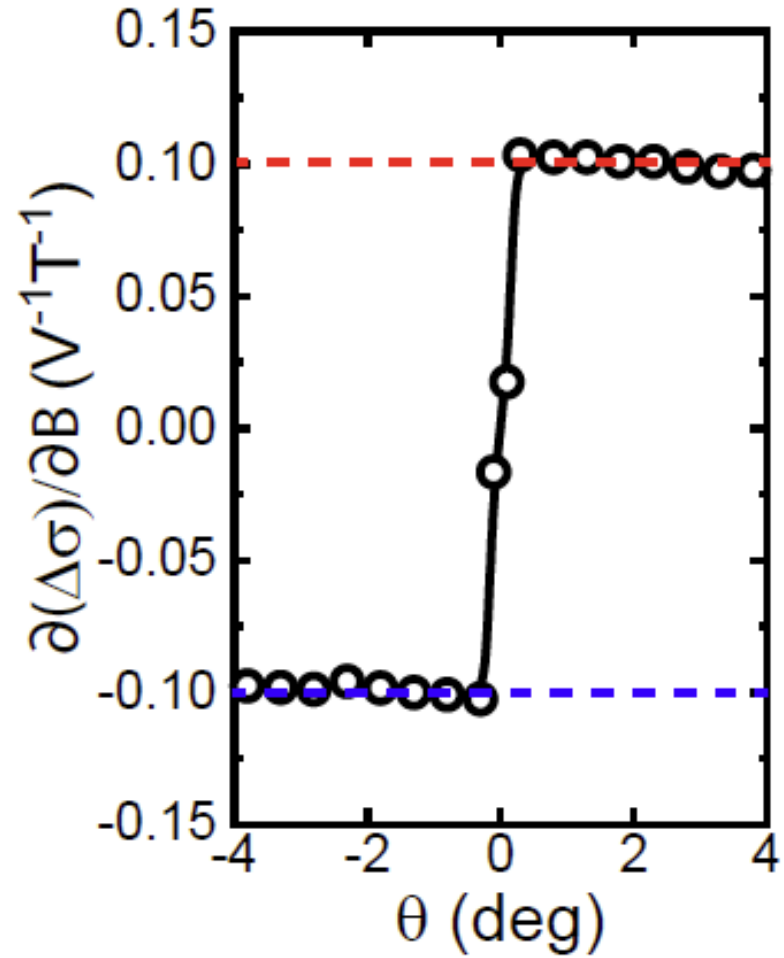
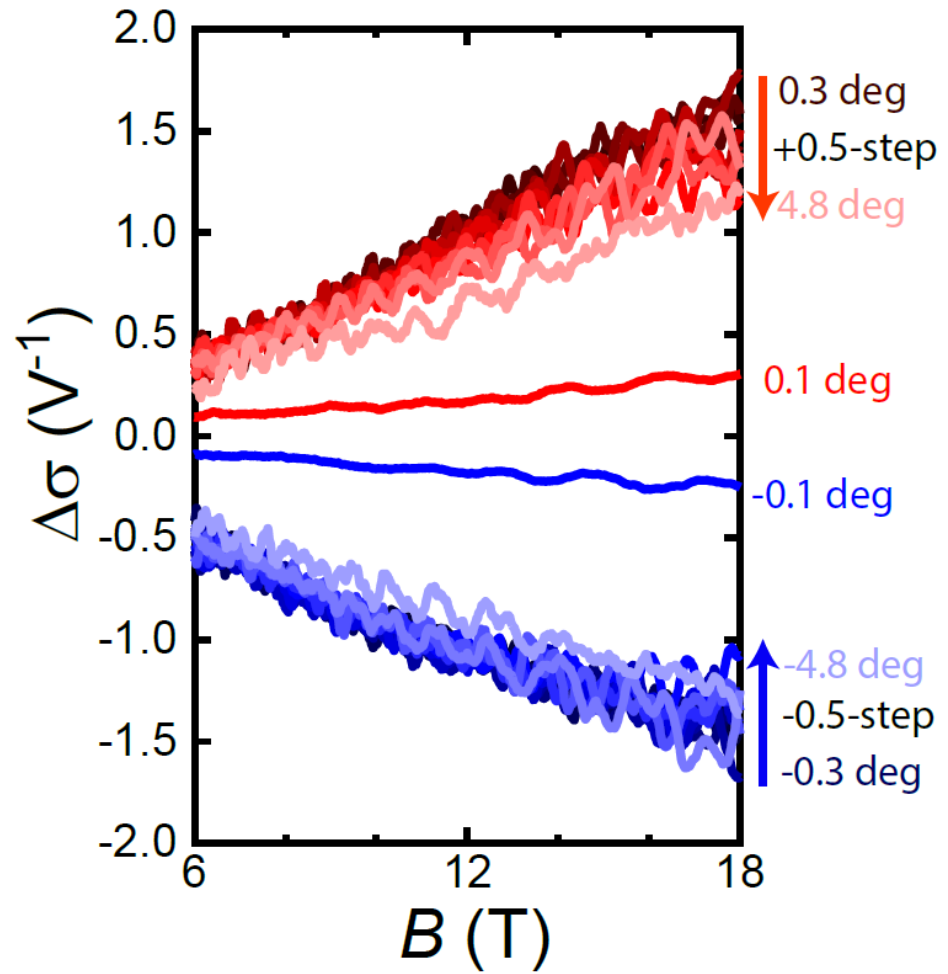


The sign of $V_{2\omega}$ is switched when the magnetic field is rotated across the Kagome plane.

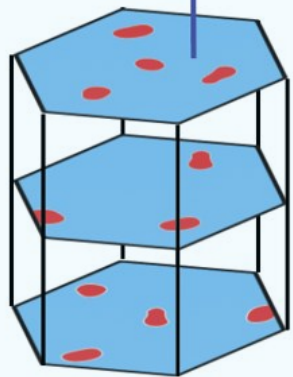
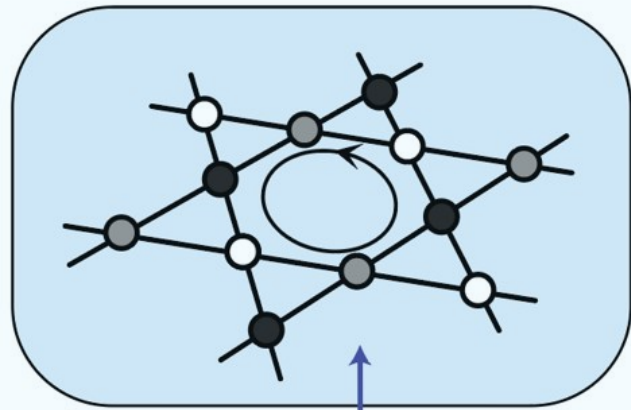


A sharp sign change across the Kagome plane.

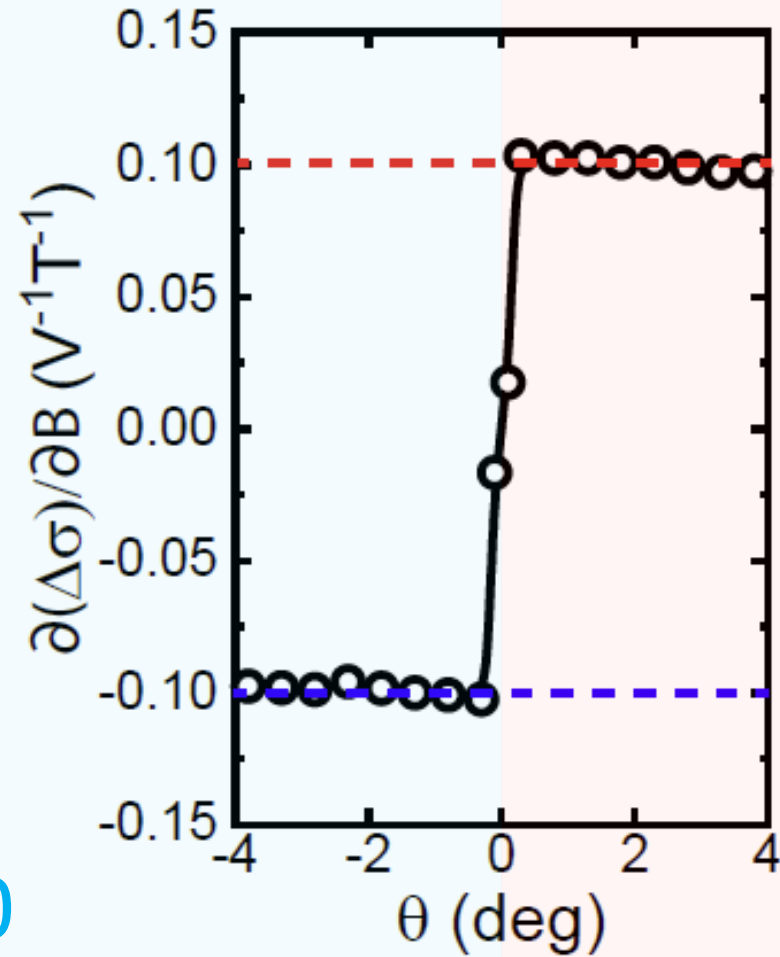
Switchable chiral-magnetotransport



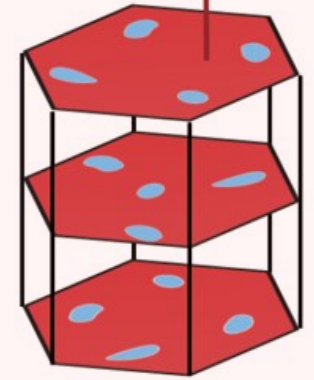
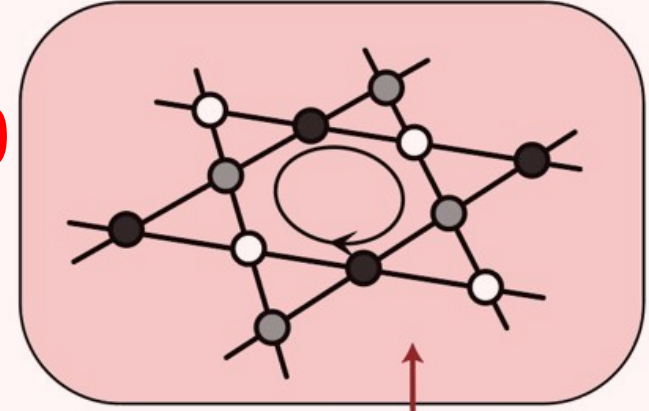
Switchable chiral-magnetotransport



$B_z < 0$



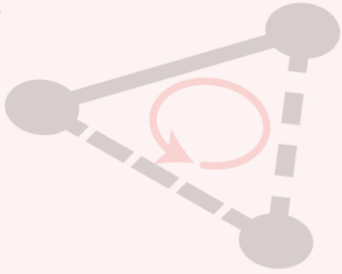
$B_z > 0$



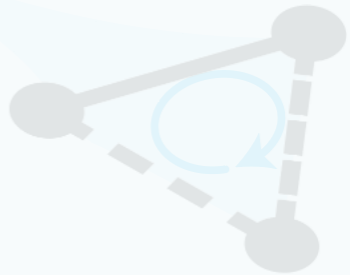
Uniaxial strain trivially locks the exciting path...

Magnetic field

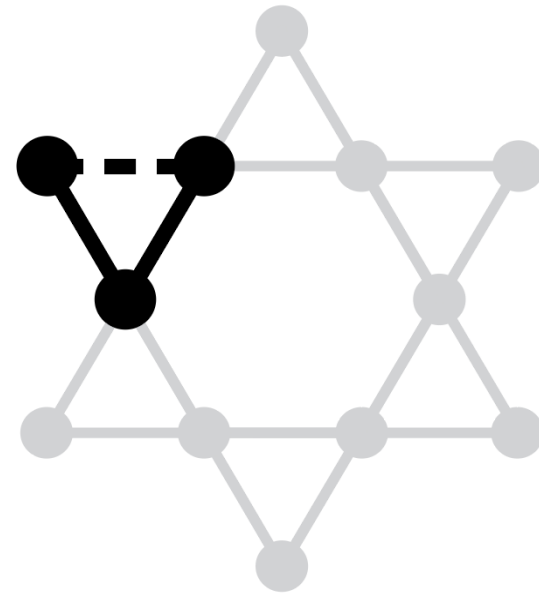
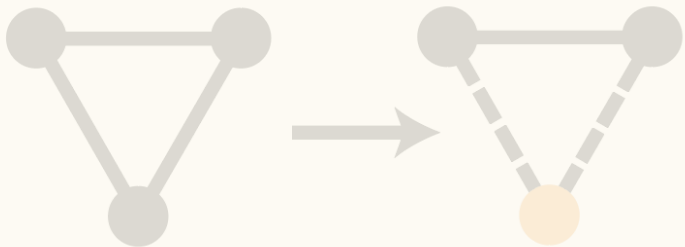
B_z



Light polarization

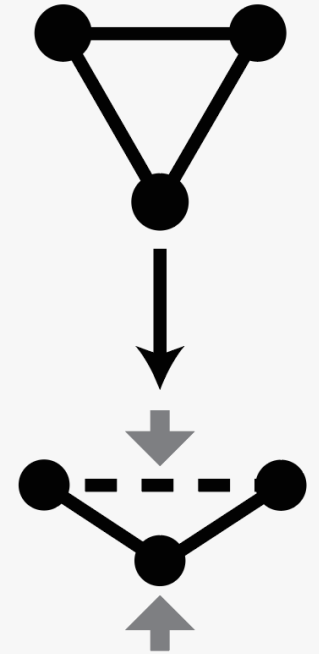


Atomic engineering

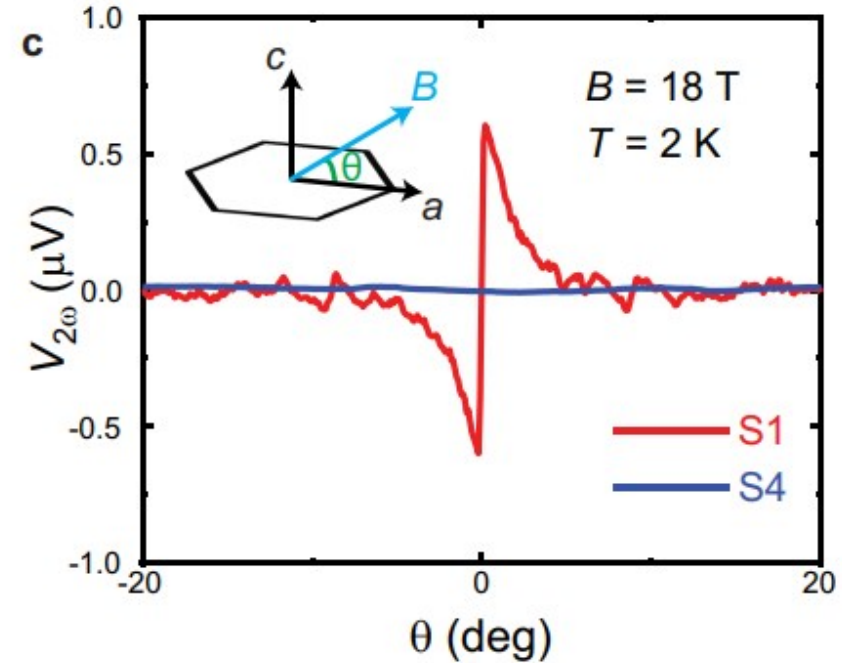
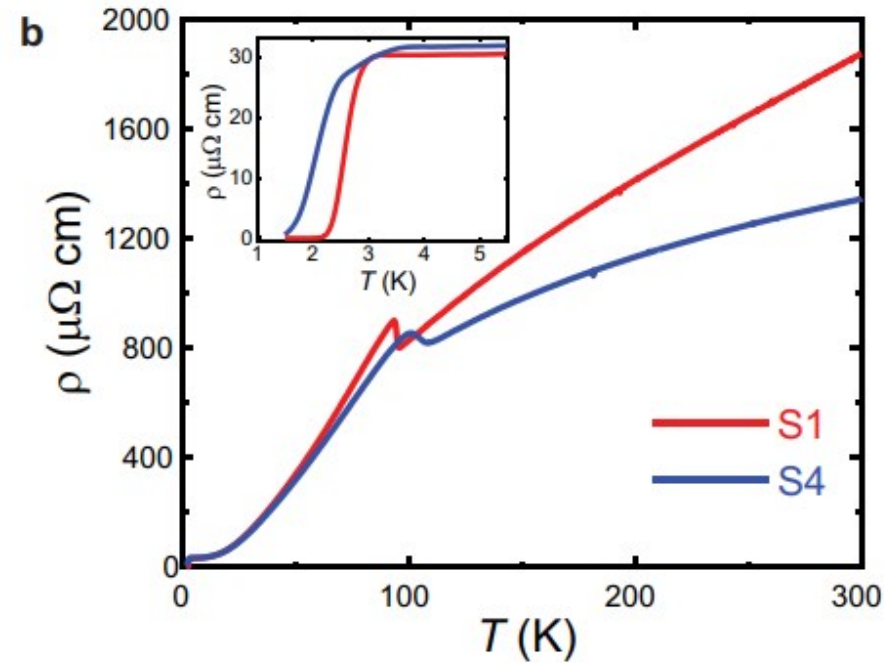
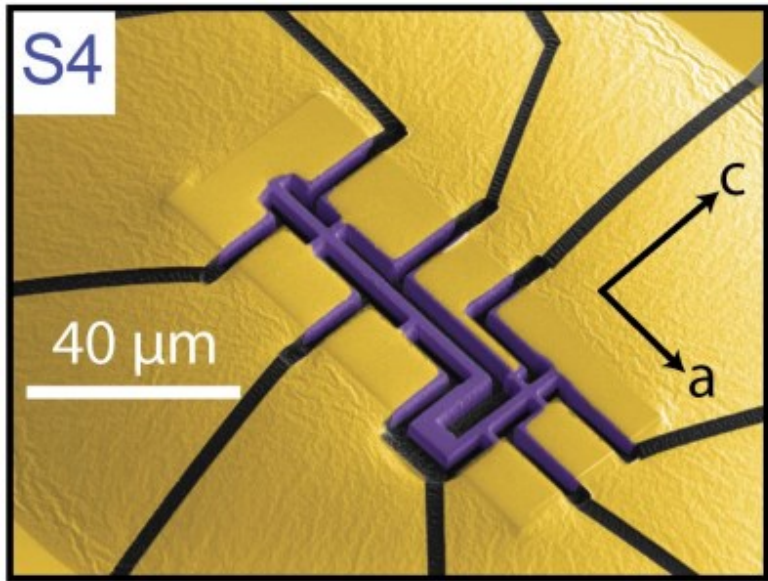


Electronic states **trivially locked by uniaxial strain** due to symmetry breaking.

Uniaxial Strain/
Lattice distortion



Strain-sensitivity

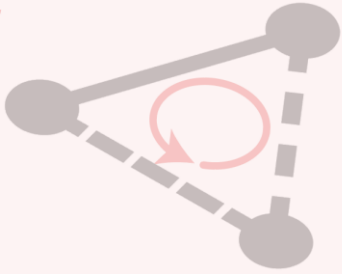


No Chiral transport signature is observed in the strained sample!!!

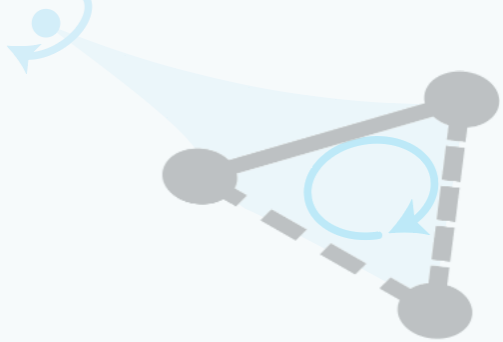
Atomic engineering

Magnetic field

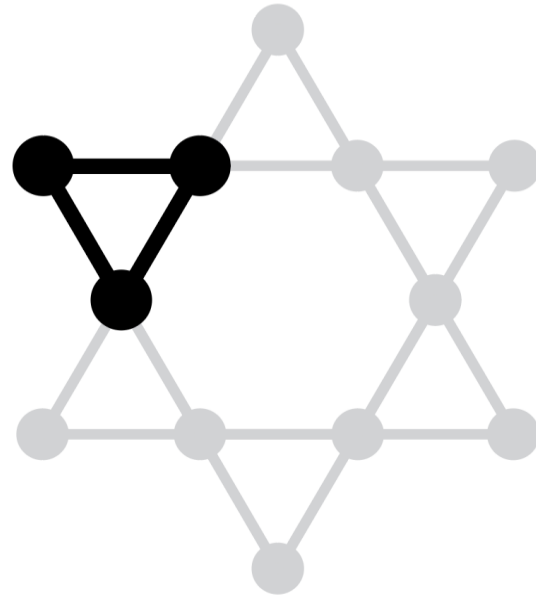
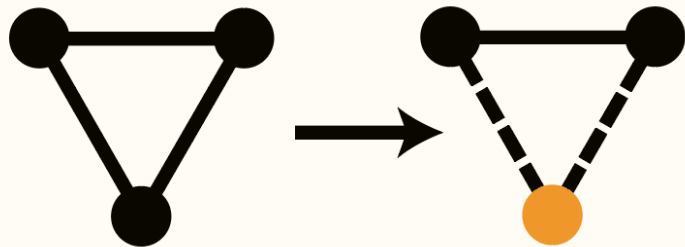
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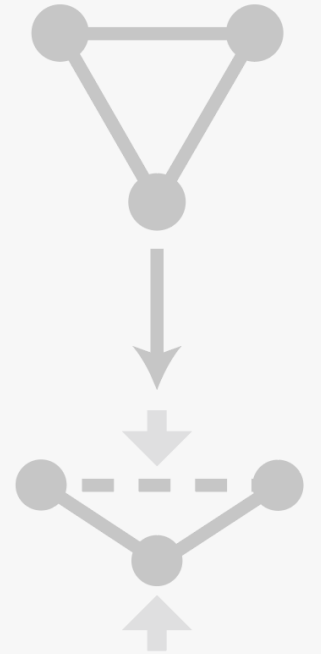
Light polarization



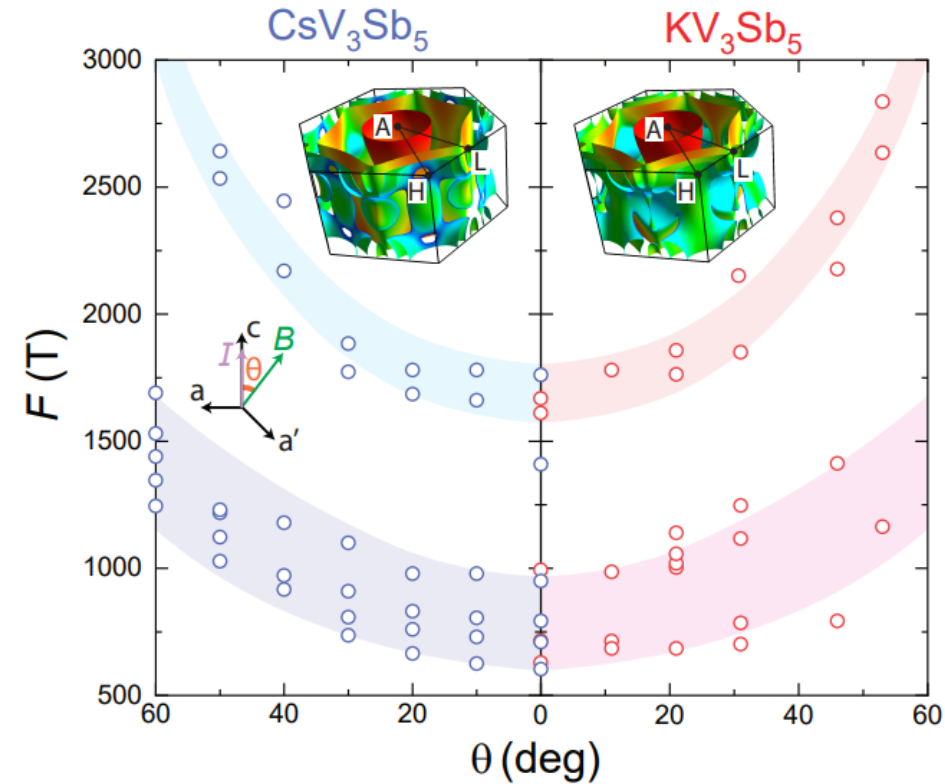
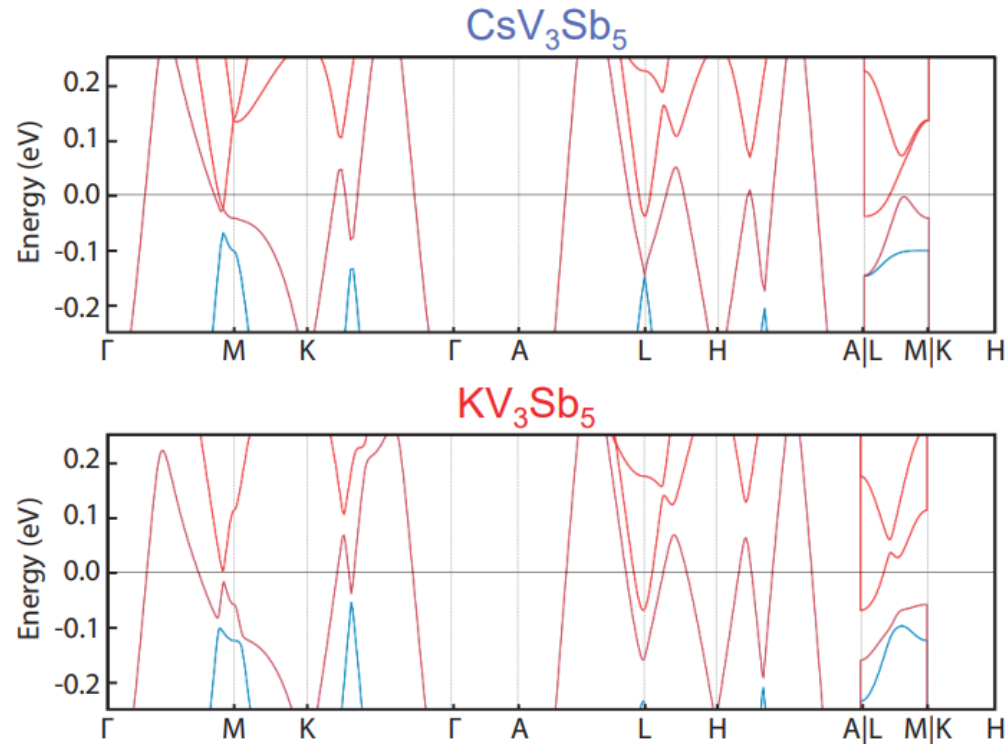
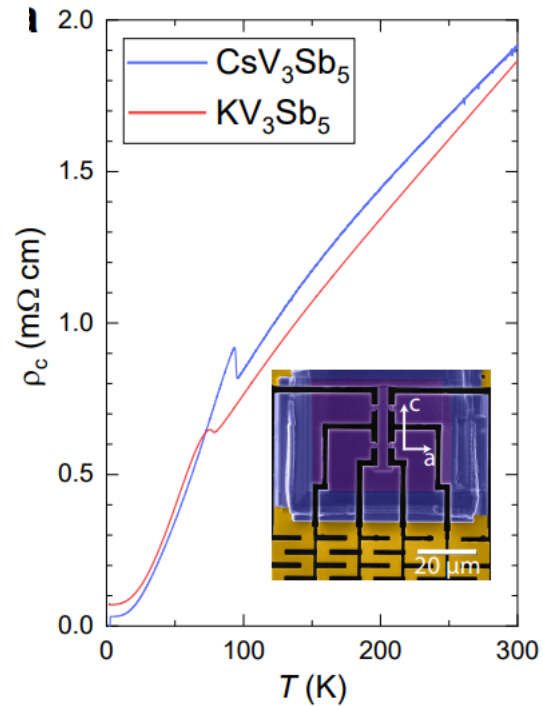
Atomic engineering



Uniaxial Strain/
Lattice distortion

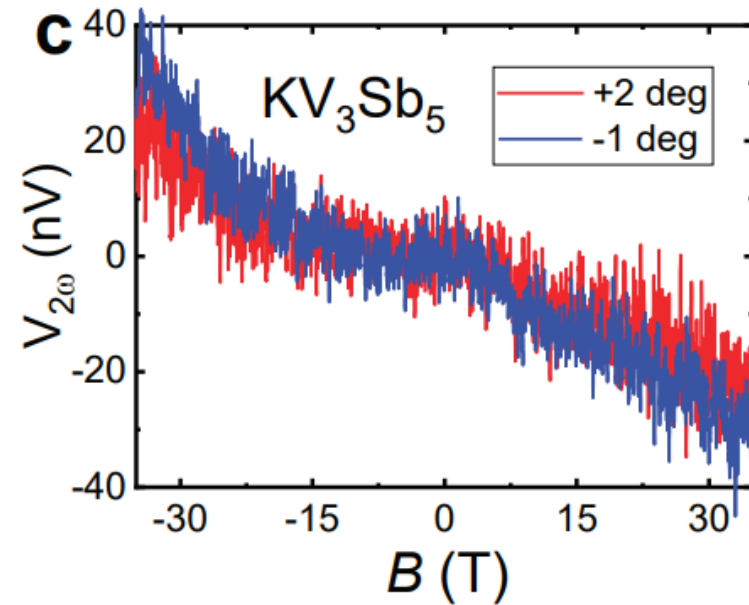
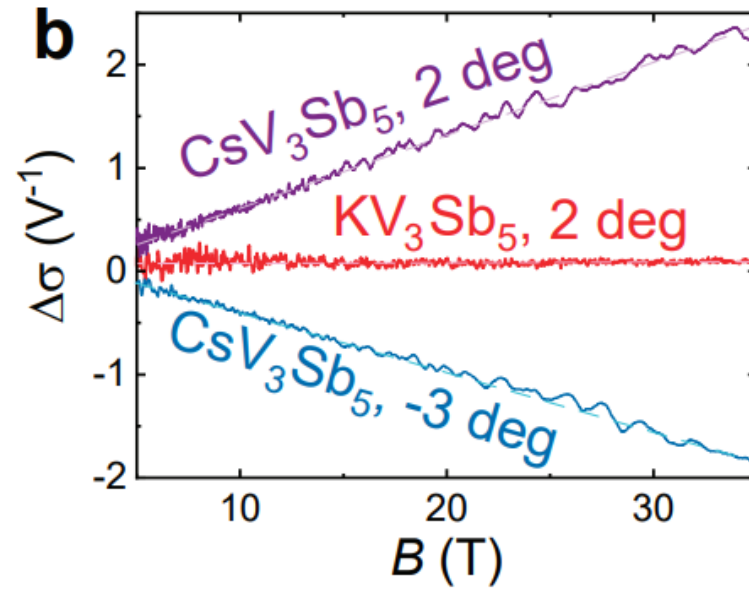
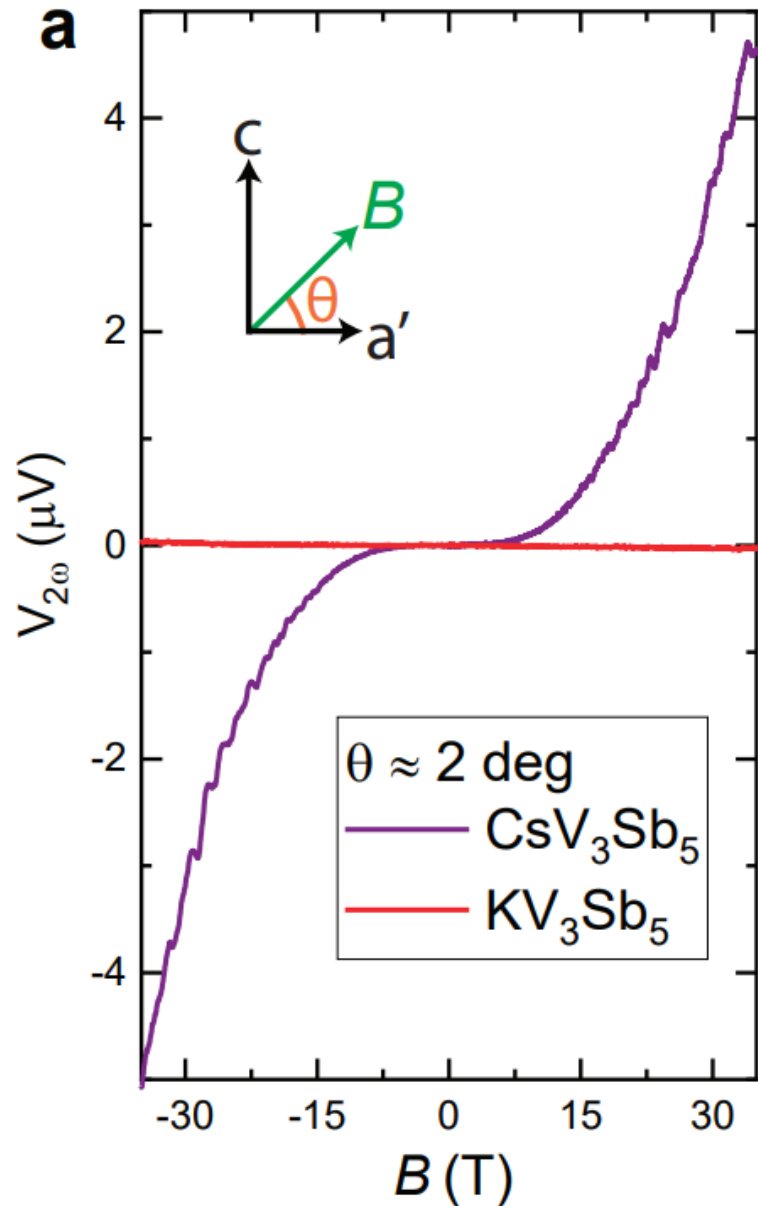


Comparison to KV_3Sb_5 : Similarities



Resistivity, quantum oscillations, DFT... all electronic structure features looks quite similar.

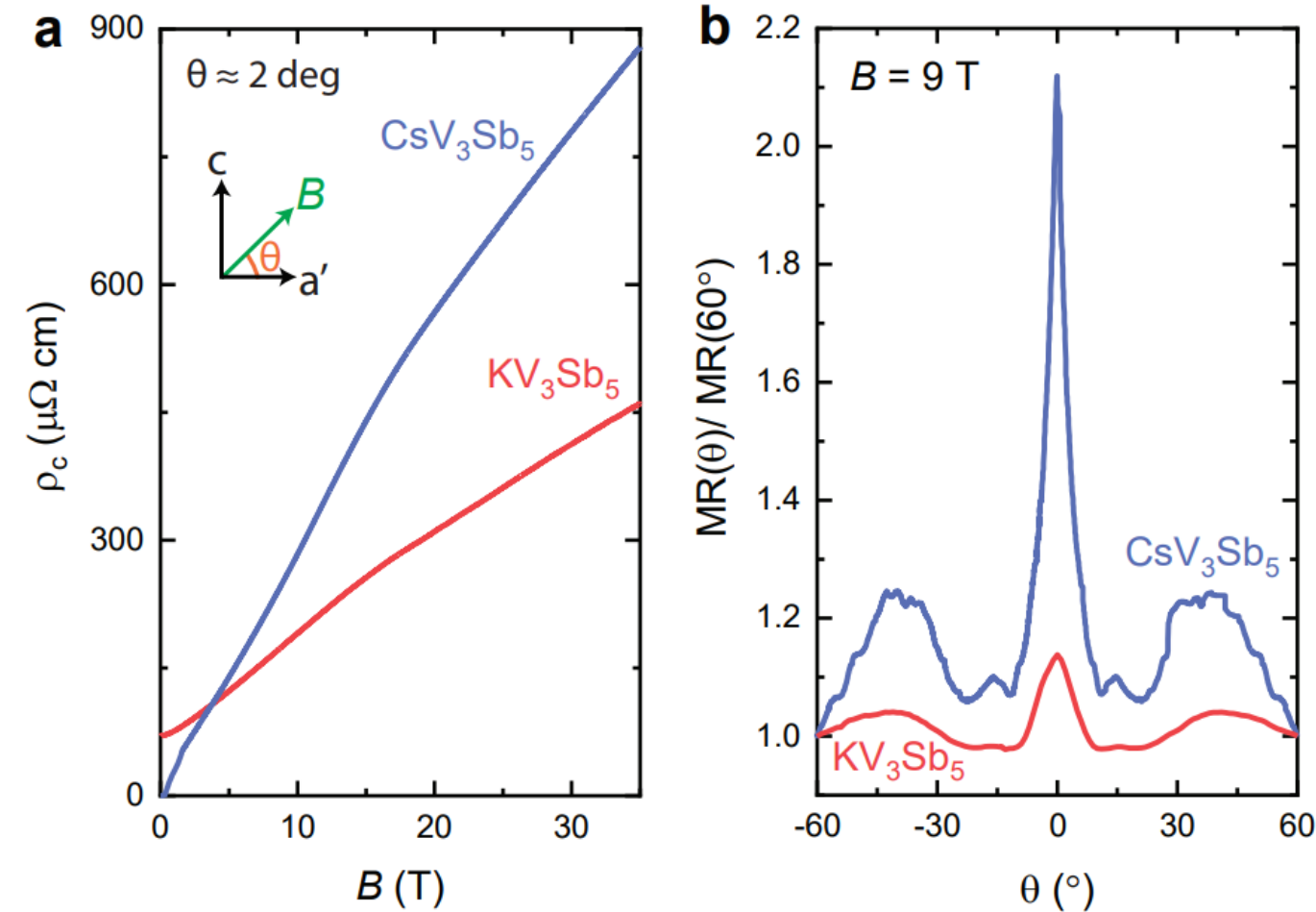
Comparison to KV_3Sb_5 : Major difference in Chiral transport



Significantly smaller chiral transport signature, and no switching!

Why?

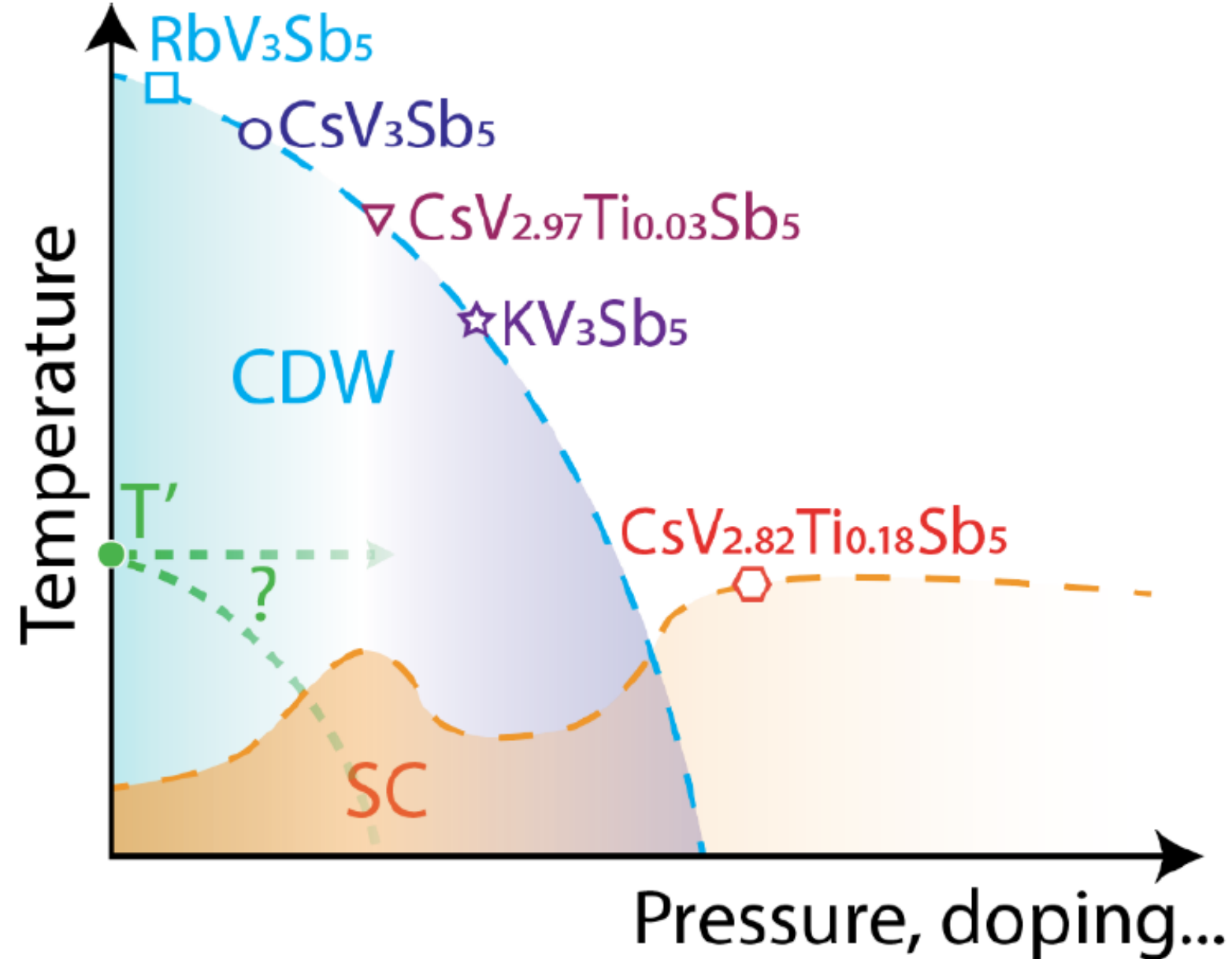
Comparison to KV_3Sb_5 : Possible origin of the difference



Similarity in electronic structure, yet enhancement of residual resistivity and suppressed AMR peaks:

- Enhanced impurity scatterings
- Impurity as pinning center of chiral domains
- Intrinsic difference between KVS and CVS by electronic chirality

Comparison to KV_3Sb_5 : Possible origin of the difference



- General phase diagram:
1. Is KVS located at the “wrong” side of the phase diagram?
 2. Quantum criticality of orbital magnetism?