

# Epitaxial Growth and STM Characterization of 2D Magnet MnSe<sub>2</sub> and VSe<sub>2</sub>

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Magnetism in 2D materials is a fascinating topic. Although extensively studied theoretically, the experimental realization of 2D magnets was not achieved until 2017 [1, 2]. Being only a few atoms thick, the high surface to volume ratio makes 2D magnets extremely sensitive to the surface environment, thus their magnetic properties can be strongly manipulated through proximity with other materials. Recently, the demonstration of epitaxial growth of 2D magnets [3,4] further brings more potential to the material. By directly synthesizing 2D magnet on different substrates, one could manipulate the electrical and magnetic properties of 2D magnet, explore new phenomena at their interface, as well as novel device structures for spintronic applications.

In this talk, we will present the epitaxial growth of 2D magnet MnSe<sub>2</sub> and VSe<sub>2</sub> on various substrate materials and characterize some of them with scanning tunneling microscopy (STM). First, we will present our recent discovery of MnSe<sub>2</sub> [3], one of the first 2D magnets with intrinsic ferromagnetic ordering at room temperature (Fig. 1). The magnetic properties of MnSe<sub>2</sub> grown on GaSe and SnSe<sub>2</sub> is compared. Furthermore, we will also show our exploration of the epitaxial growth of 2D magnet VSe<sub>2</sub> on different substrates, including HOPG, GaAs(111) and Bi<sub>2</sub>Se<sub>3</sub>. Despite of the large lattice mismatch between VSe<sub>2</sub> and the substrates, all the growths show epitaxial registry, as demonstrated by low energy electron diffraction (LEED) and STM (Fig. 2). The epitaxial alignment and clean interface between VSe<sub>2</sub> and the substrate material make it possible to host proximity interaction between them. Finally, some preliminary result of characterizing the 2D magnet materials with spin-polarized STM will be discussed.

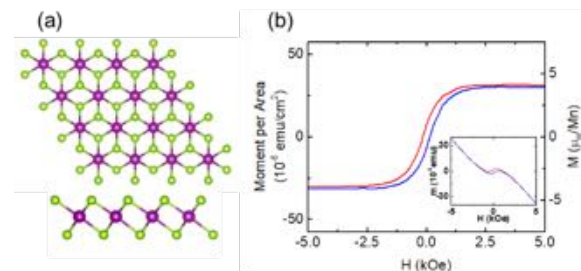


Figure 1 (a) Top and side view of 1T-MnSe<sub>2</sub> lattice. (b) Magnetic hysteresis loop of ~1 ML MnSe<sub>2</sub> at 300K.

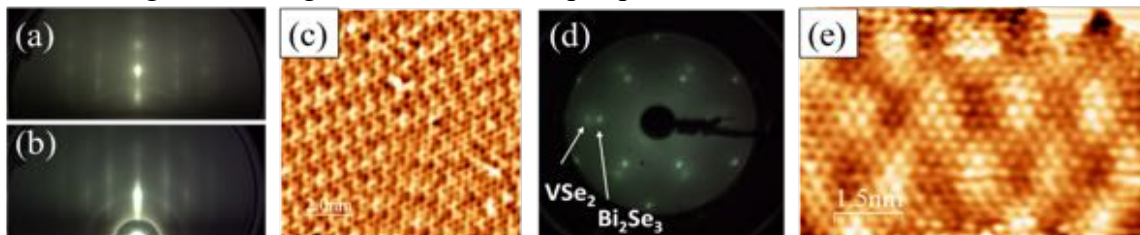


Figure 2 RHEED pattern of (a) HOPG and (b) ~1 ML of VSe<sub>2</sub> after deposition on HOPG. (c) Atomic resolution image of VSe<sub>2</sub> on HOPG measured with STM. (d) LEED pattern of ~0.4 ML VSe<sub>2</sub> grown on Bi<sub>2</sub>Se<sub>3</sub> showing good epitaxial registry. (e) STM image of VSe<sub>2</sub> on Bi<sub>2</sub>Se<sub>3</sub> showing Moiré pattern.

- [1] Huang, Bevin, et al., *Nature* **546**, 265 (2017).
- [2] Gong, Cheng, et al., *Nature* **546**, 270 (2017).
- [3] O'Hara, Dante J., et al., *Nano letters* **18**, 3125 (2018).
- [4] Bonilla, Manuel, et al., *Nature nanotechnology* **13**, 289 (2018).