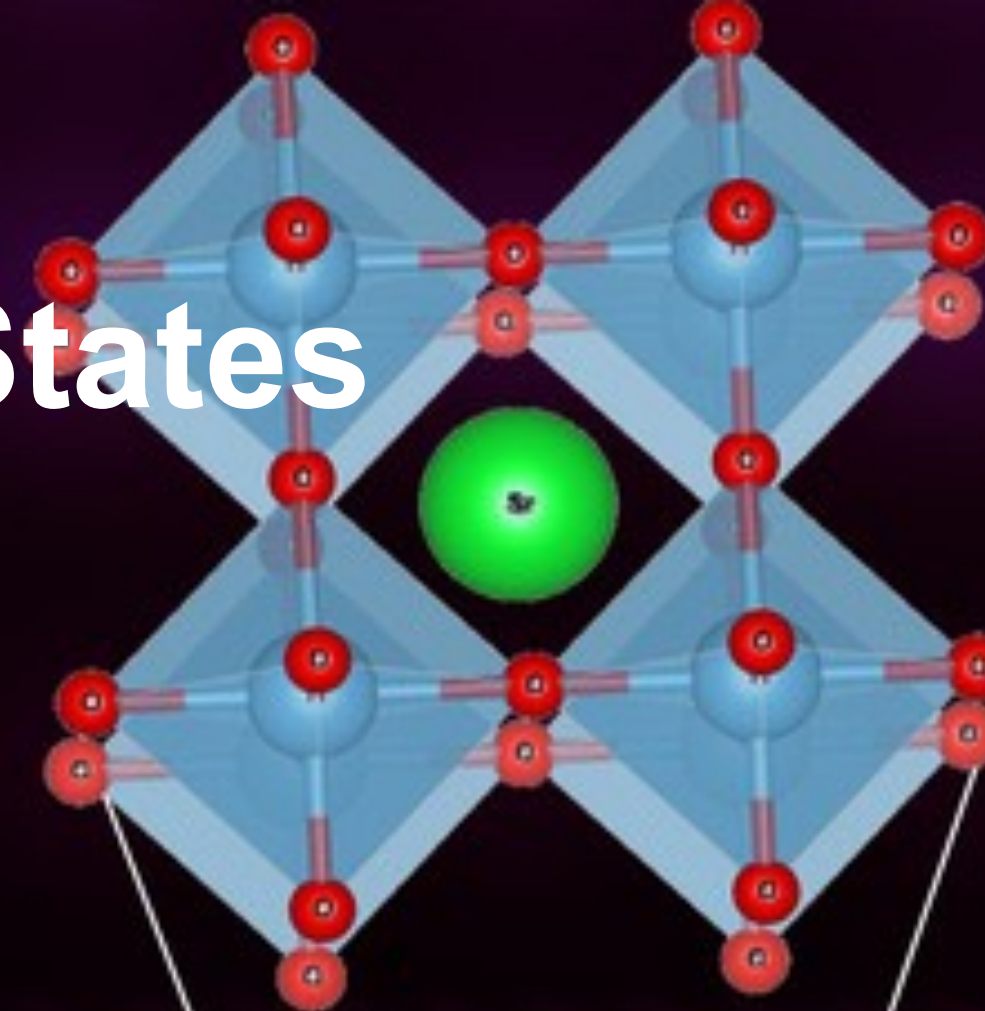


# Emerging Altermagnetism and Polar Metallic States in Epitaxial RuO<sub>2</sub> Films

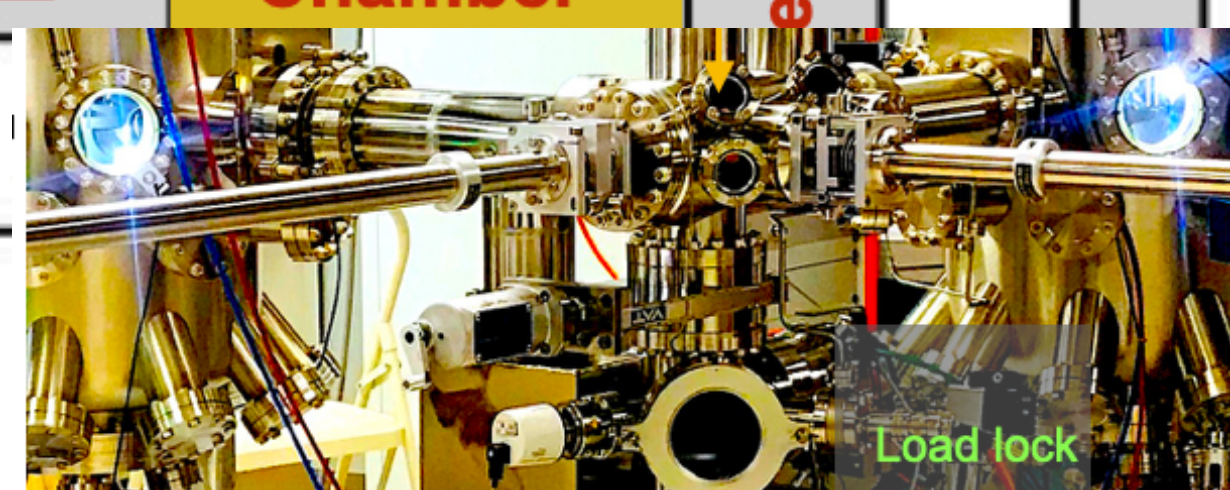
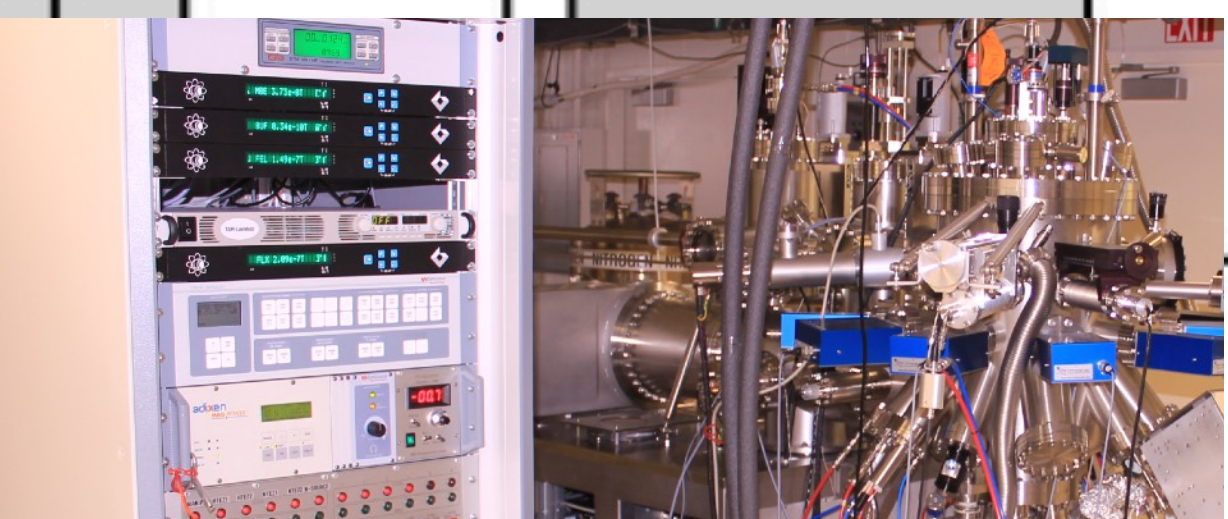
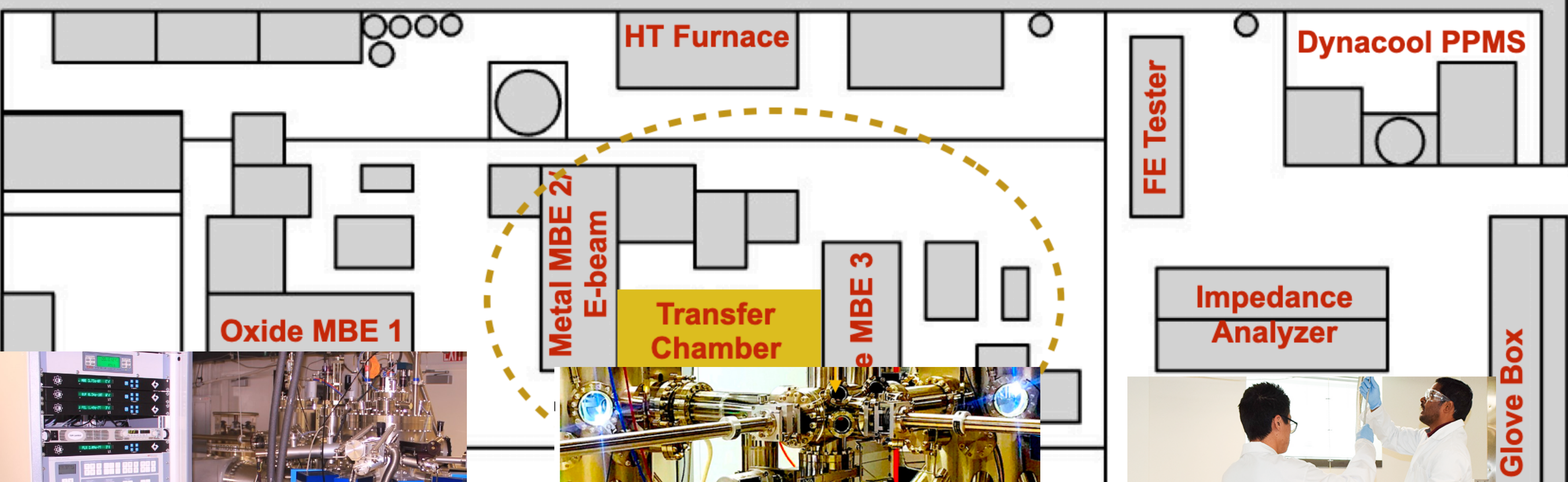
**Bharat Jalan**  
Professor

*Department of Chemical Engineering and Materials Science  
University of Minnesota, Twin Cities*



**Synthesis Lab**

**Characterization Lab**



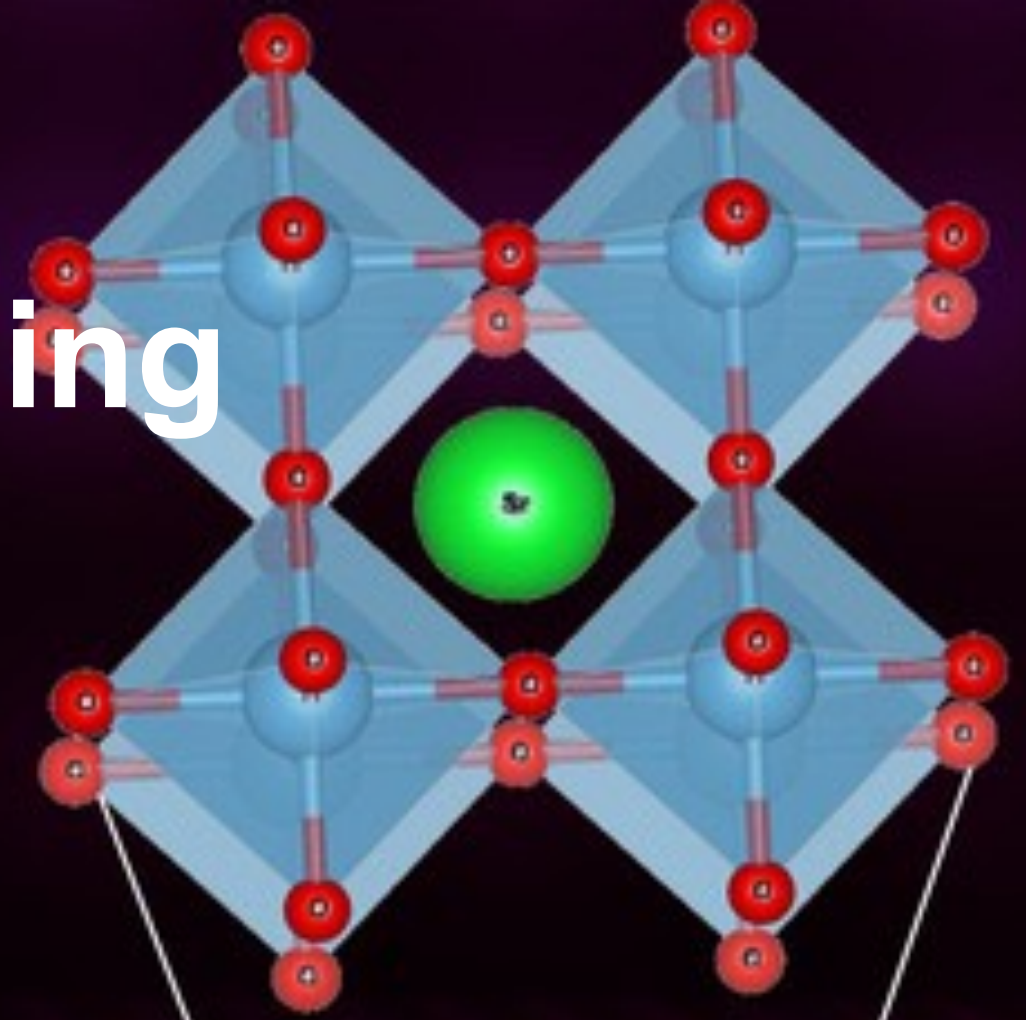
*Acknowledgements*



# Adding materials-specific reality to the ongoing discussion of magnetism in $\text{RuO}_2$

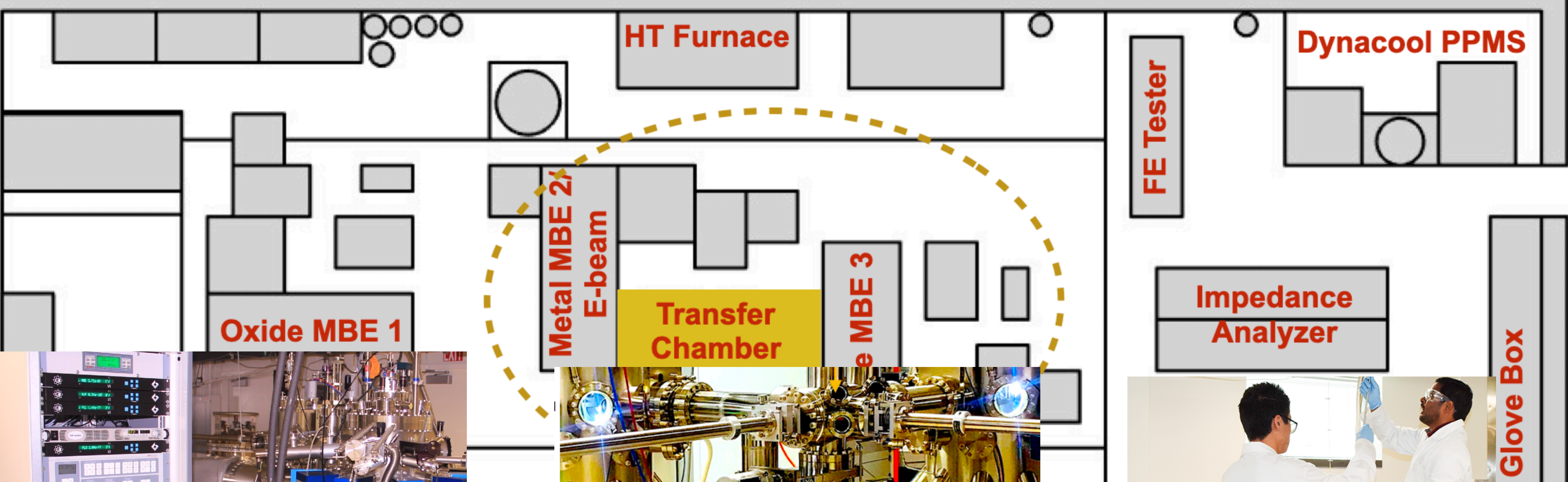
**Bharat Jalan**  
Professor

Department of Chemical Engineering and Materials Science  
University of Minnesota, Twin Cities

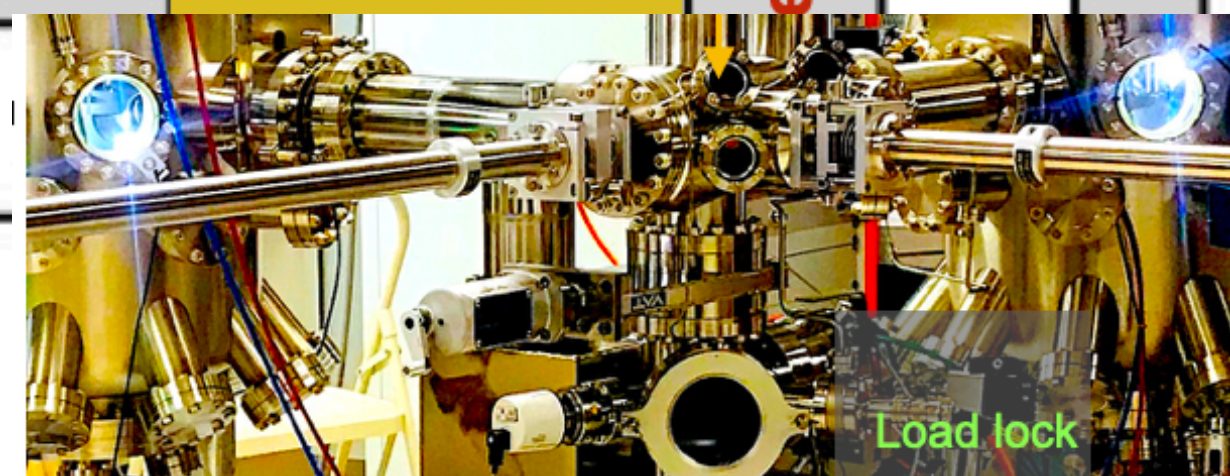
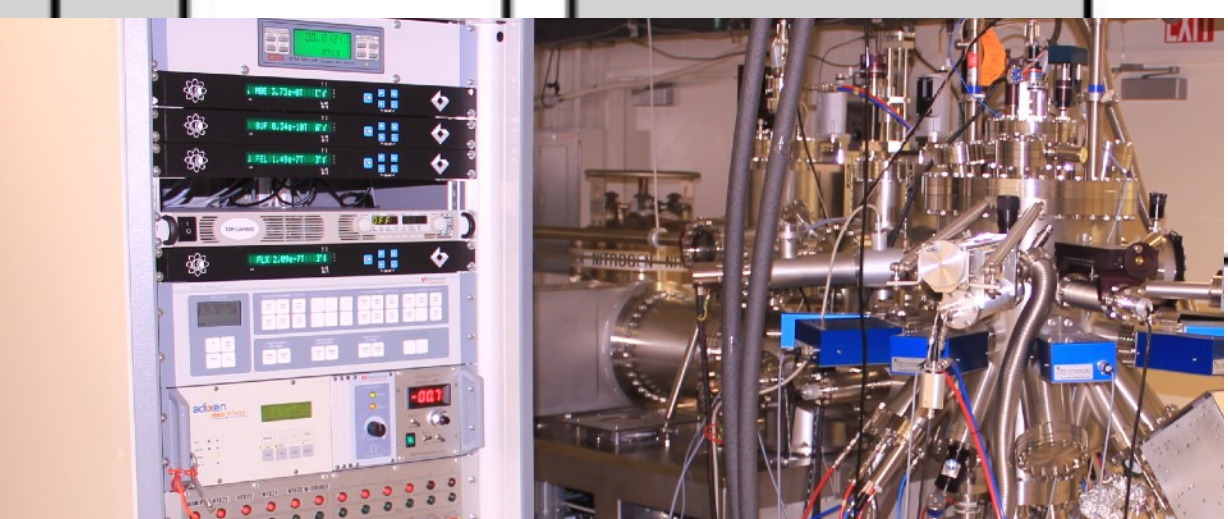


**Synthesis Lab**

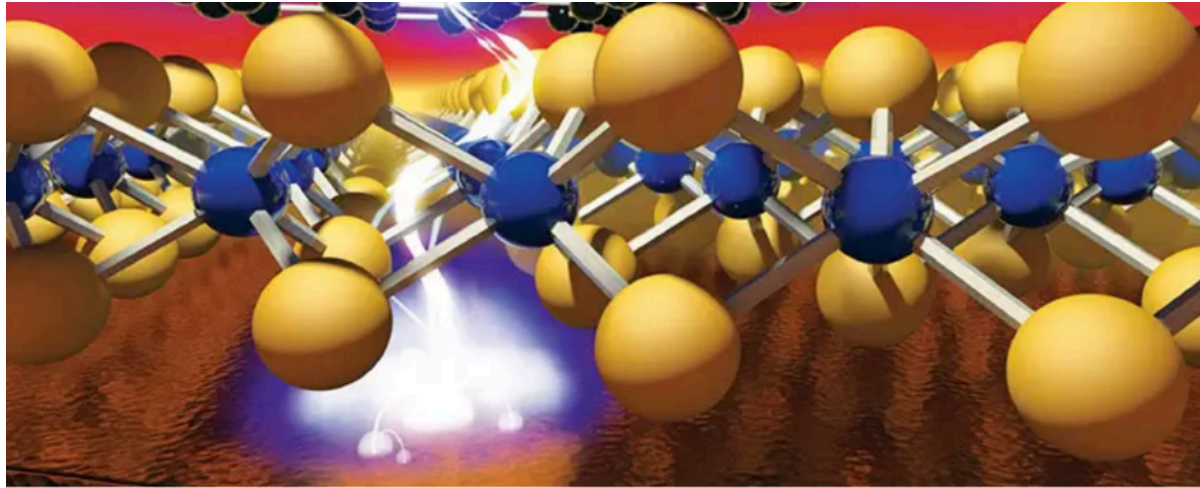
**Characterization Lab**



*Acknowledgements*

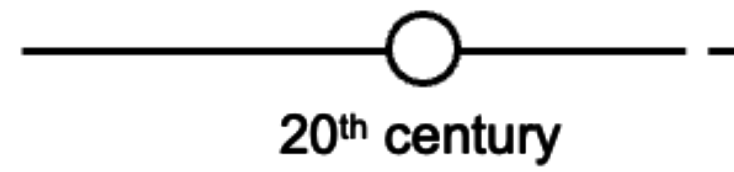


# RuO<sub>2</sub>: An Emerging Quantum Material



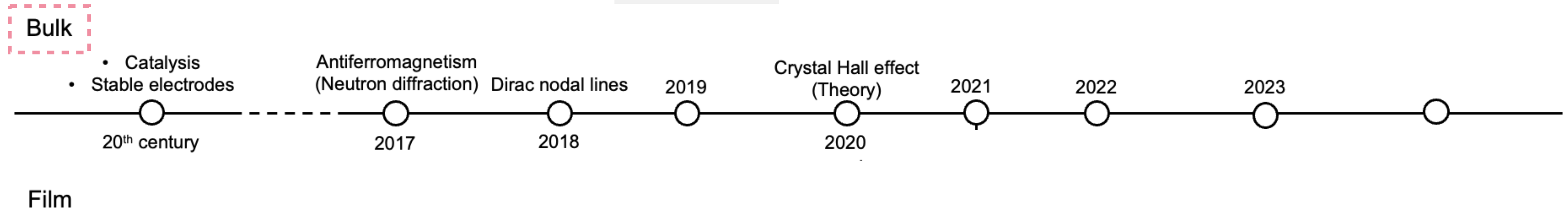
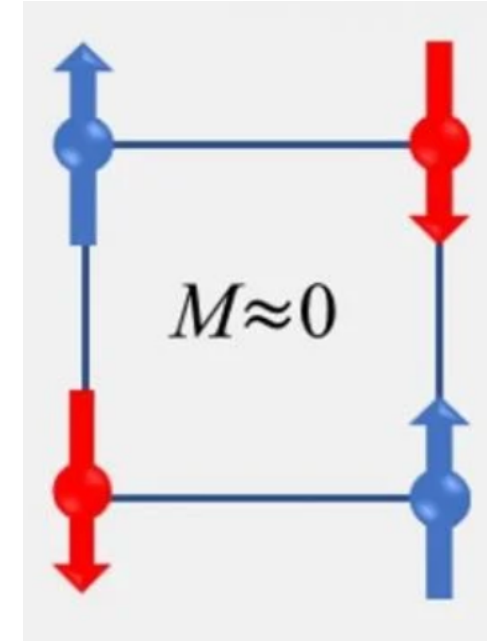
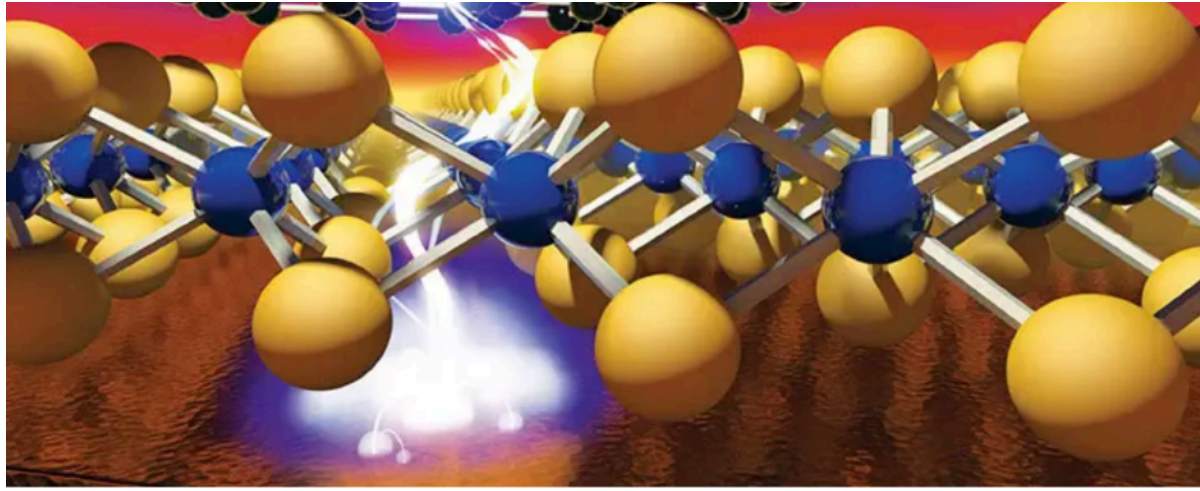
Bulk

- Catalysis
- Stable electrodes



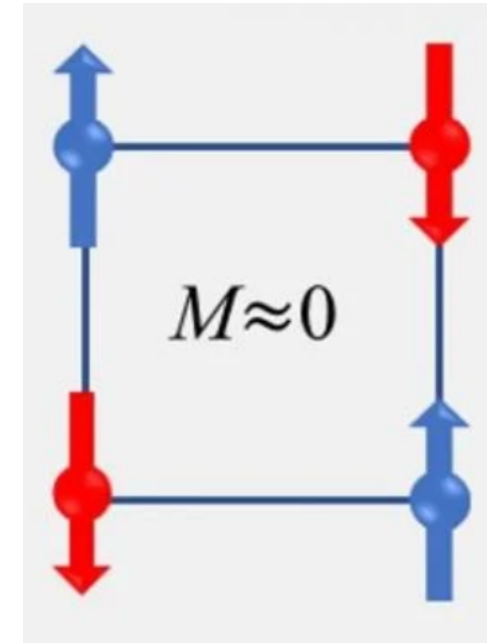
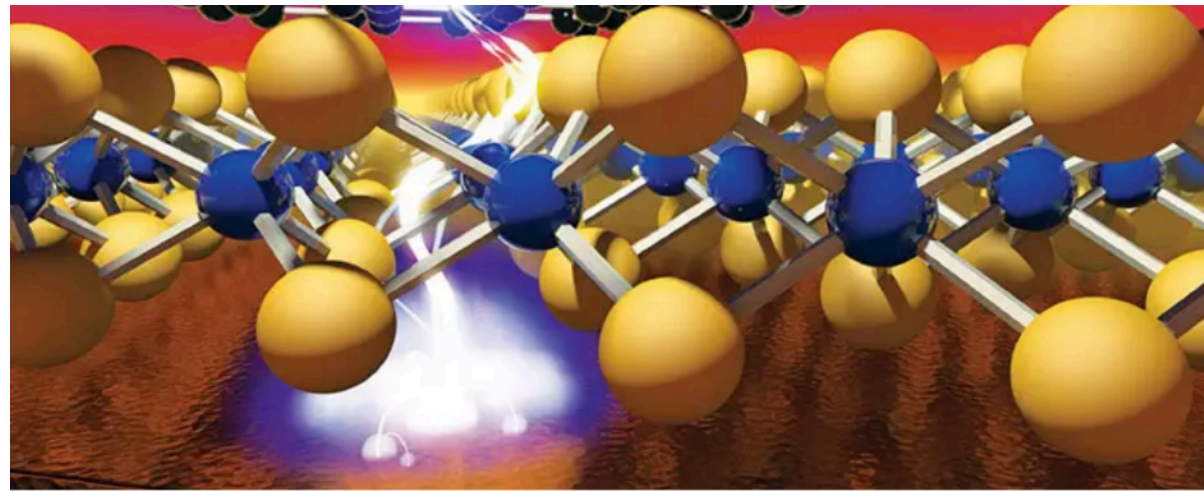
Film

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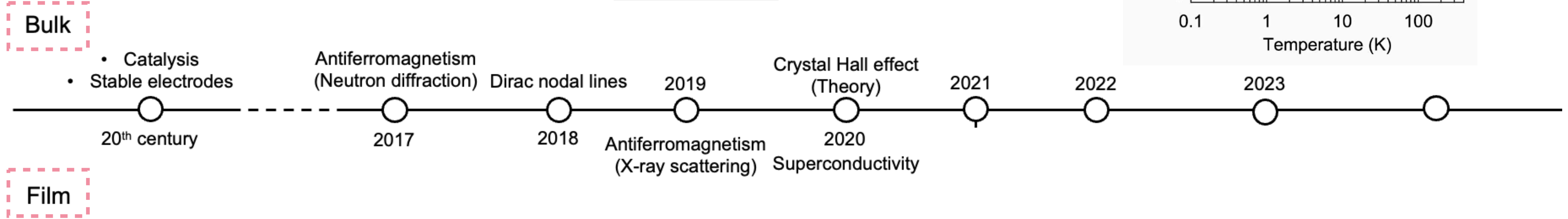
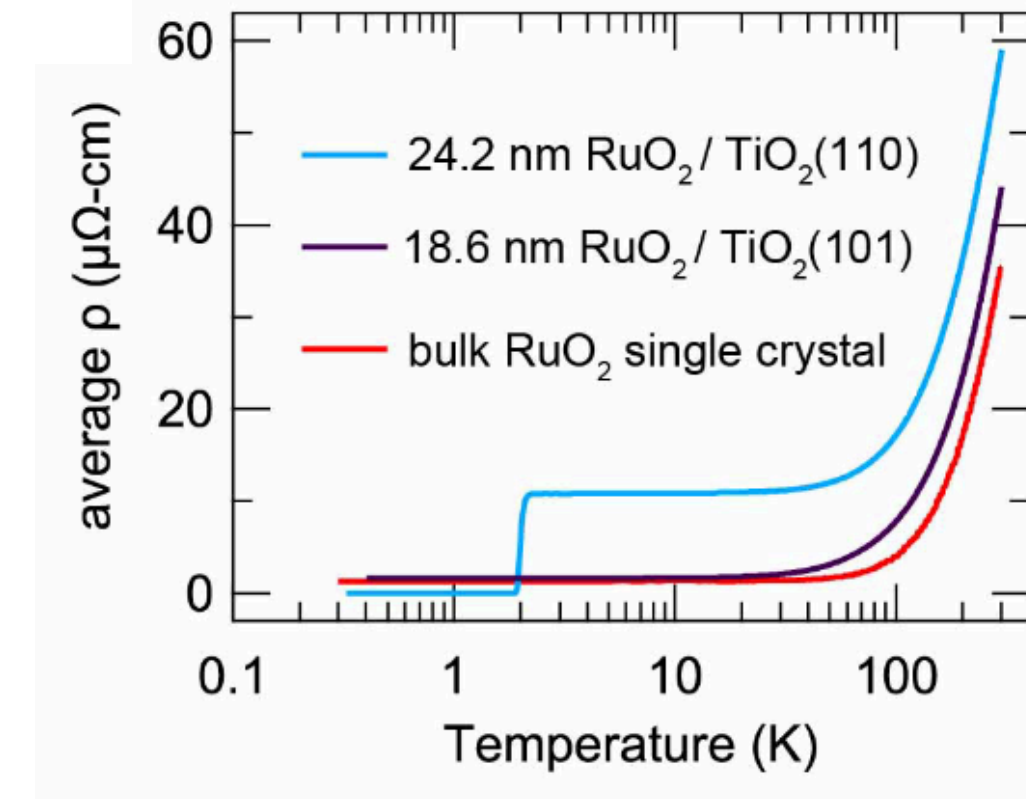


**Bulk studies:**  
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*Electrochim. Acta.* 23, 3541 (1997)  
*Nature* 344, 319 (1990)  
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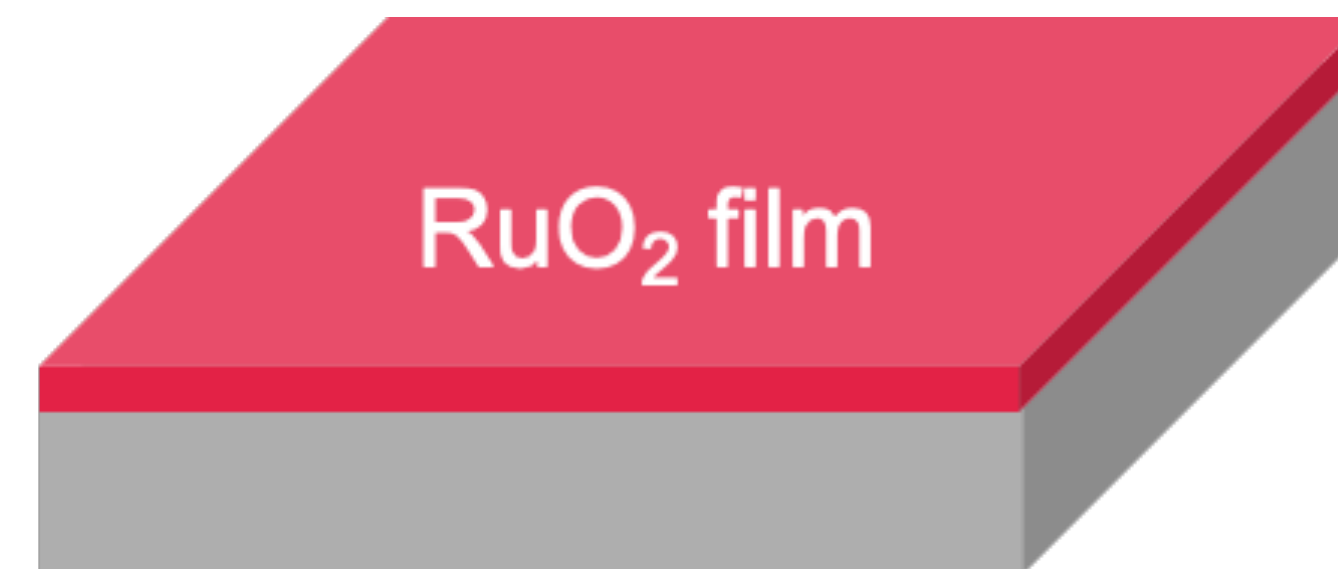


Schlom group, Cornell and Kawasaki group, U Tokyo

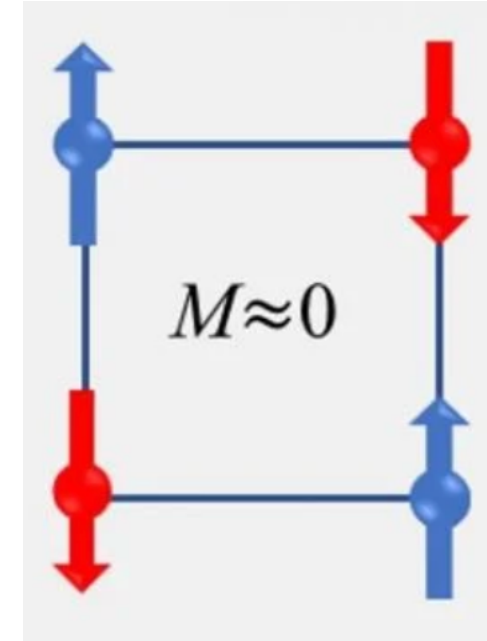
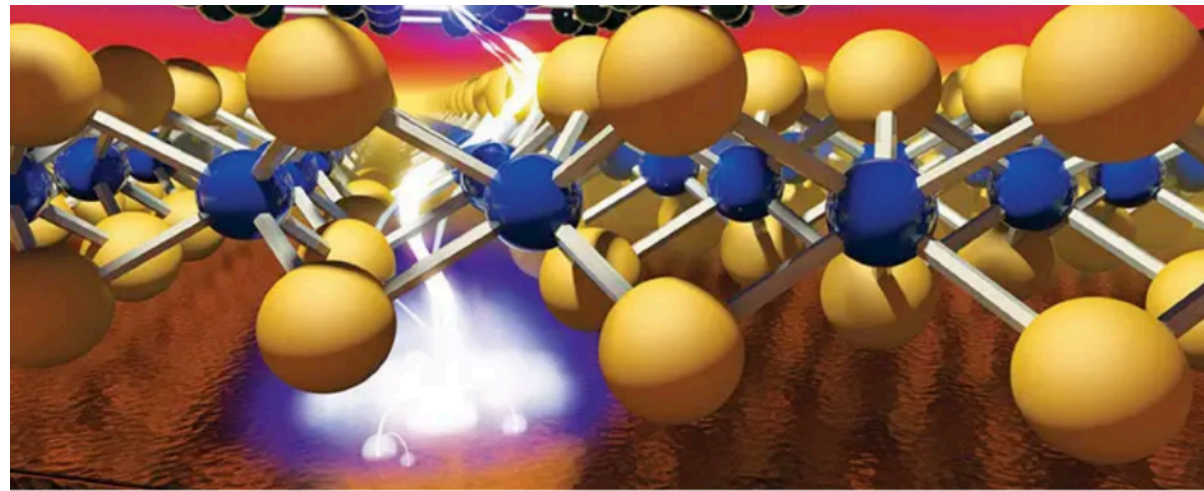


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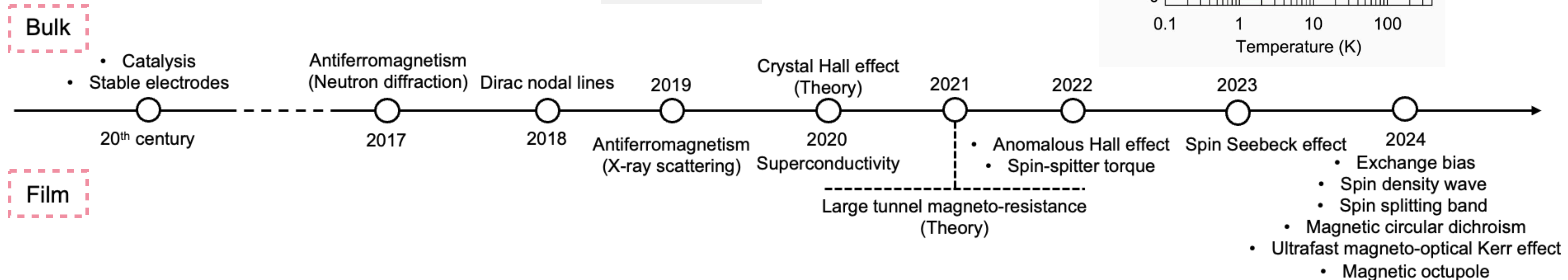
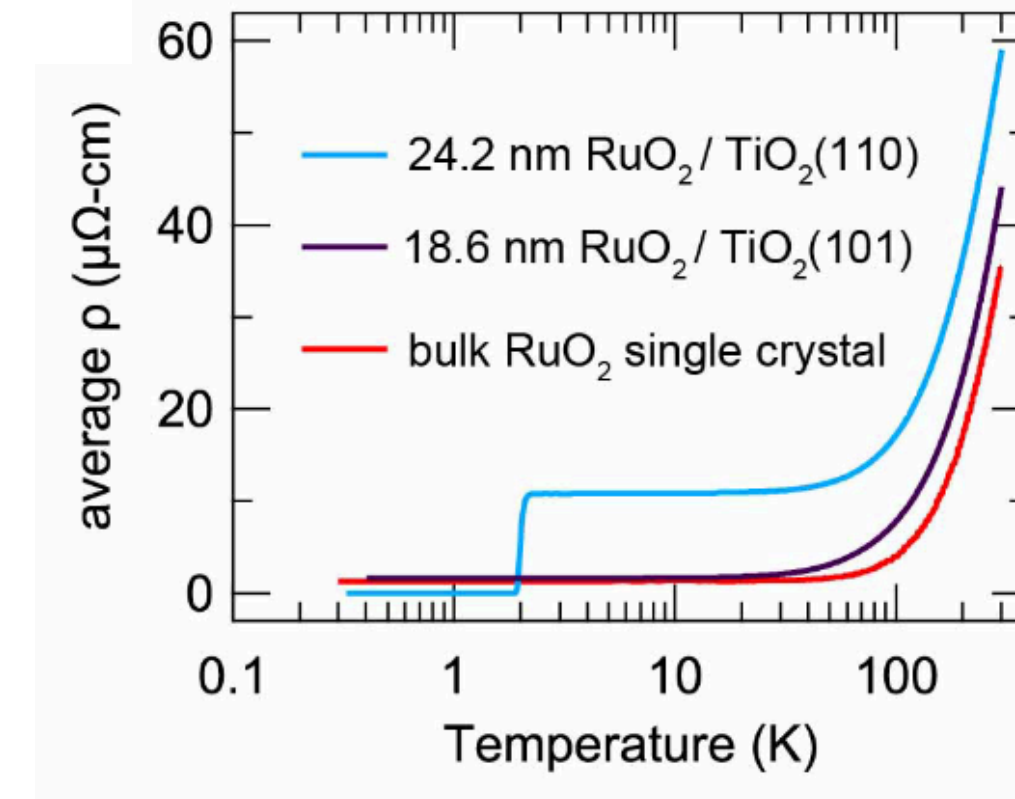
**Film studies:**  
*Phys. Rev. Lett.* 122, 017202 (2019)  
*Phys. Rev. Lett.* 125, 147001 (2020)  
*Nat. Comm.* 12, 7061 (2021)  
*Nat. Electron.* 5, 735 (2022)  
*Nat. Electron.* 5, 267 (2022)  
*Phys. Rev. Lett.* 130, 216701 (2023)  
*Phys. Rev. Lett.* 133, 046701 (2024)  
*Phys. Rev. Lett.* 132, 086701 (2024)  
*Sci. Adv.* 10, eadj4883 (2024)  
 arXiv:2408.05187 (2024)  
 arXiv:2405.05838 (2024)



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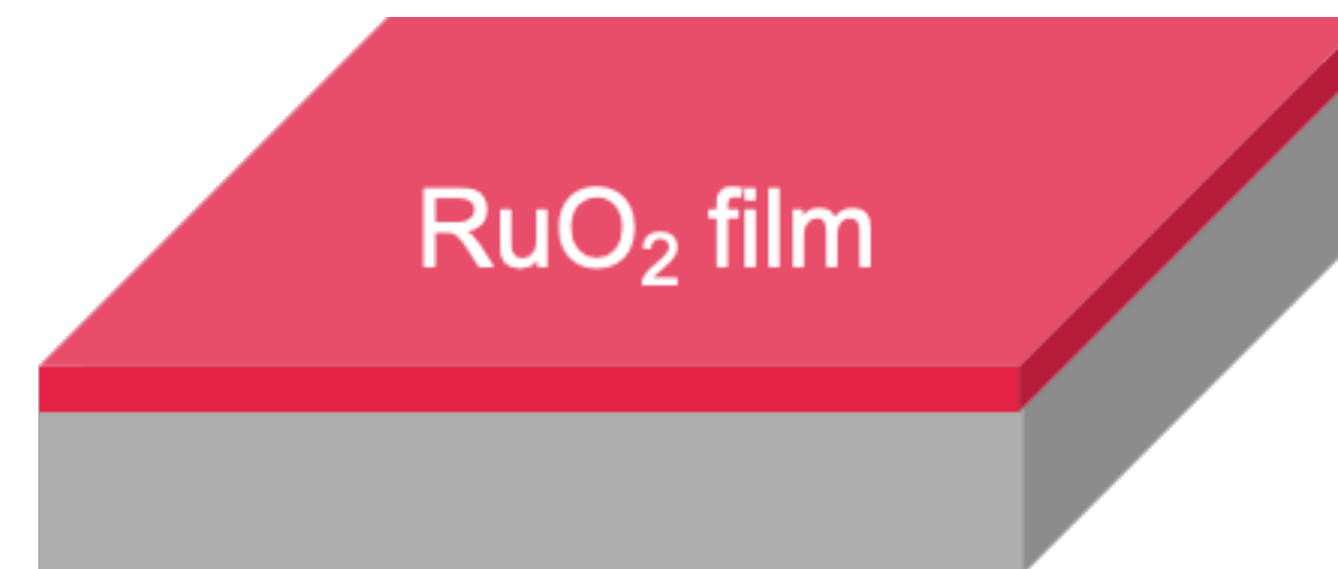
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*Adv. Sci.* 11, 2400967 (2024)  
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*Phys. Rev. B* 110, 134423 (2024)  
*Adv. Funct. Mater.* 12, 2313332 (2024)  
*Appl. Phys. Lett.* 124, 162402 (2024)  
*ACS Nano* 18, 26350 (2024)



# RuO<sub>2</sub>: An Emerging Quantum Material



— Nonmagnetic RuO<sub>2</sub>  
— Magnetic RuO<sub>2</sub>

Bulk

Paramagnetic RuO<sub>2</sub>

Antiferromagnetism  
(Neutron diffraction)

Antiferromagnetism  
(X-ray scattering)

Crystal Hall effect (Theory)

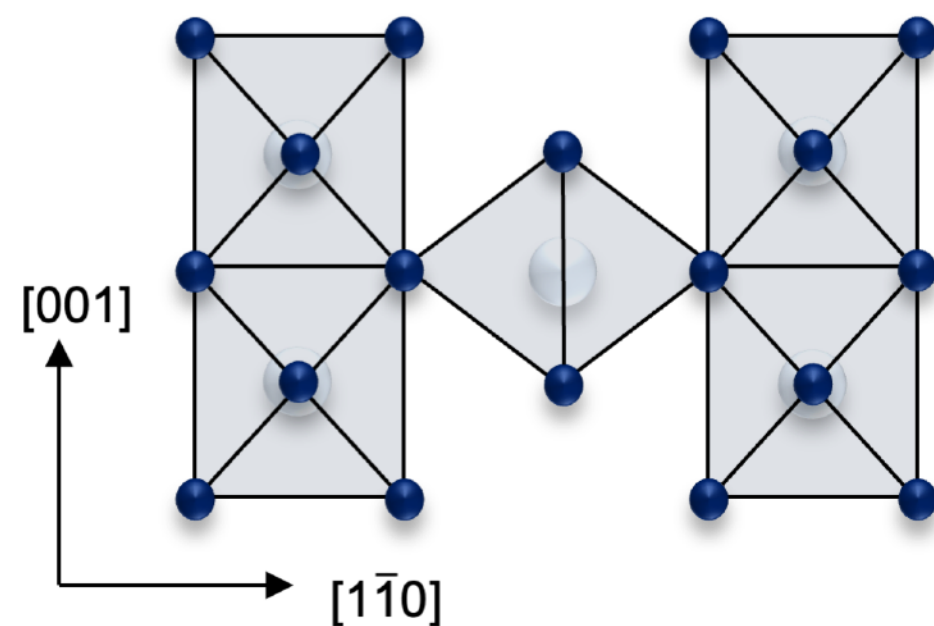
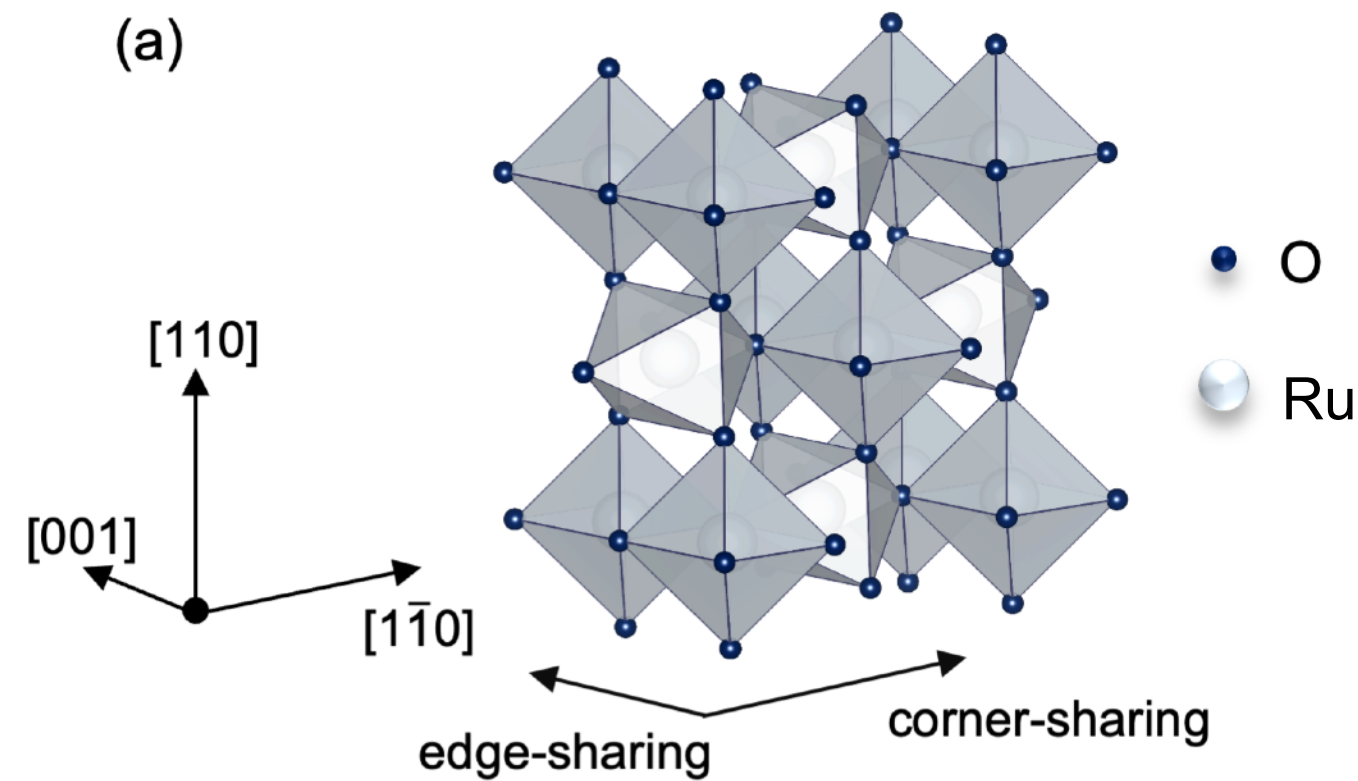
Antiferromagnetism  
(X-ray scattering)

- Anomalous Hall effect
- Spin-spitter torque

Spin Seebeck effect

- Exchange bias
- Spin density wave
- Spin splitting band (ARPES)
- Magnetic circular dichroism
- Ultrafast magneto-optical Kerr effect
- Magnetic octupole (SHG)

Film



### Bulk studies:

*J. Chem. Phys.* 52, 6058 (1970)  
*Phys. Rev. Lett.* 118, 077201 (2017)  
*Phys. Rev. Lett.* 122, 017202 (2019)  
*Sci. Adv.* 6, eaaz8809 (2020)  
*Phys. Rev. Lett.* 132, 166702 (2024)  
*npj Spintronics* 2, 50 (2024)  
*Phys. Rev. B* 110, 064432 (2024)  
 arXiv:2407.11148v1 (2024)

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*Phys. Rev. Lett.* 122, 017202 (2019)  
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*Nat. Electron.* 5, 267 (2022)  
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# RuO<sub>2</sub>: An Emerging Quantum Material



— Nonmagnetic RuO<sub>2</sub>  
— Magnetic RuO<sub>2</sub>

Bulk

Paramagnetic RuO<sub>2</sub>

Antiferromagnetism  
(Neutron diffraction)

Antiferromagnetism  
(X-ray scattering)

Crystal Hall effect (Theory)

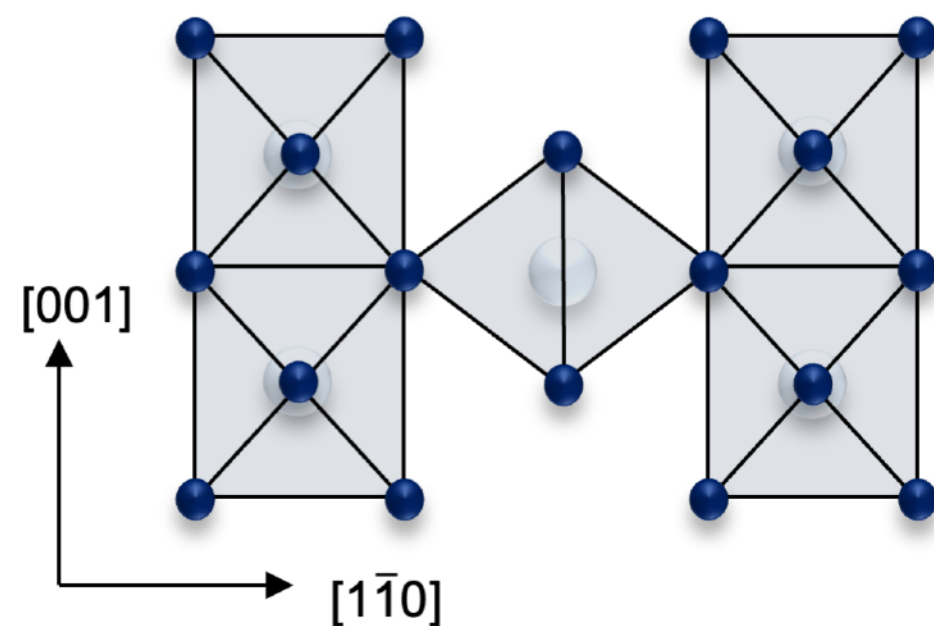
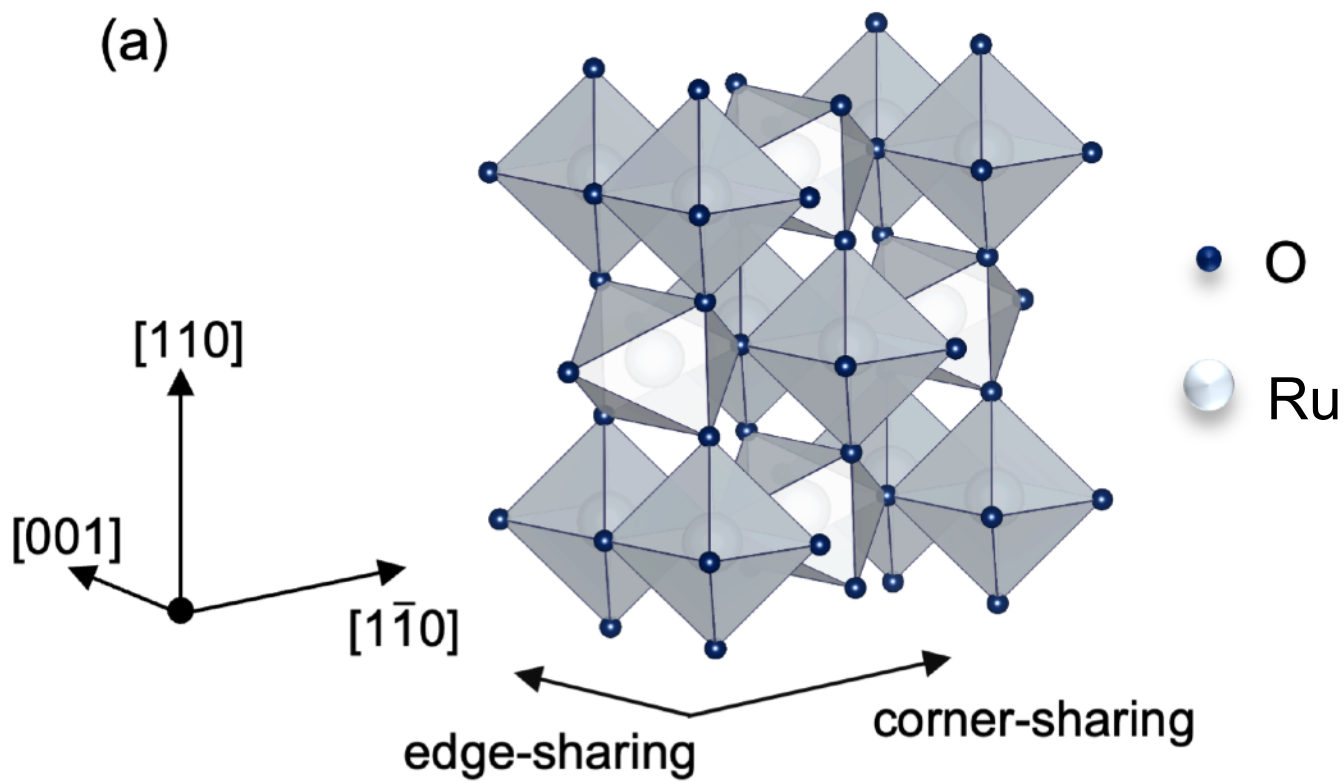
Antiferromagnetism  
(X-ray scattering)

- Anomalous Hall effect
- Spin-spitter torque

Spin Seebeck effect

- Exchange bias
- Spin density wave
- Spin splitting band (ARPES)
- Magnetic circular dichroism
- Ultrafast magneto-optical Kerr effect
- Magnetic octupole (SHG)

Film



## Bulk studies:

*J. Chem. Phys.* 52, 6058 (1970)  
*Phys. Rev. Lett.* 118, 077201 (2017)  
*Phys. Rev. Lett.* 122, 017202 (2019)  
*Sci. Adv.* 6, eaaz8809 (2020)  
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*Phys. Rev. B* 110, 064432 (2024)  
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*Phys. Rev. Lett.* 132, 166702 (2024)  
*npj Spintronics* 2, 50 (2024)

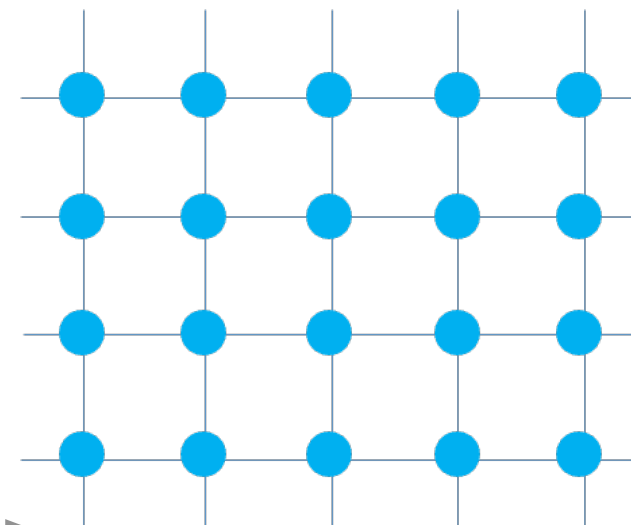
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*Phys. Rev. Lett.* 128, 197202 (2022)  
*Adv. Opt. Mater.* 11, 2300177 (2023)  
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*Adv. Funct. Mater.* 12, 2313332 (2024)  
*Appl. Phys. Lett.* 124, 162402 (2024)  
*ACS Nano* 18, 26350 (2024)

Altermagnetism

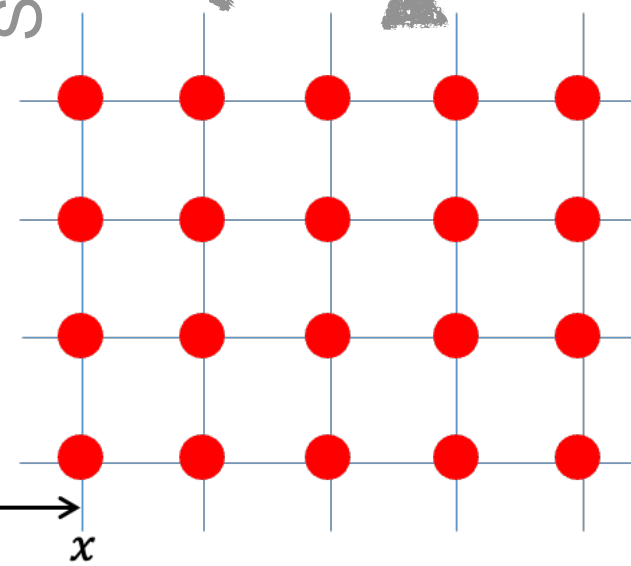


## Ferromagnetism (FM)

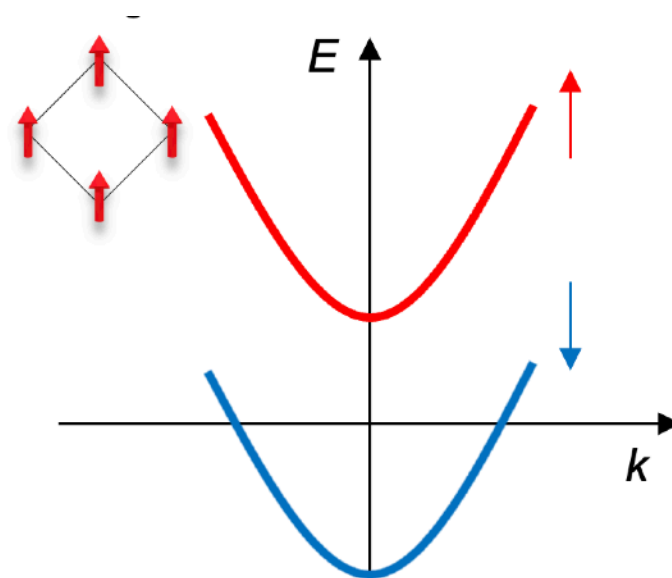


No Symmetry

Flipping the spin  
(time reversal)

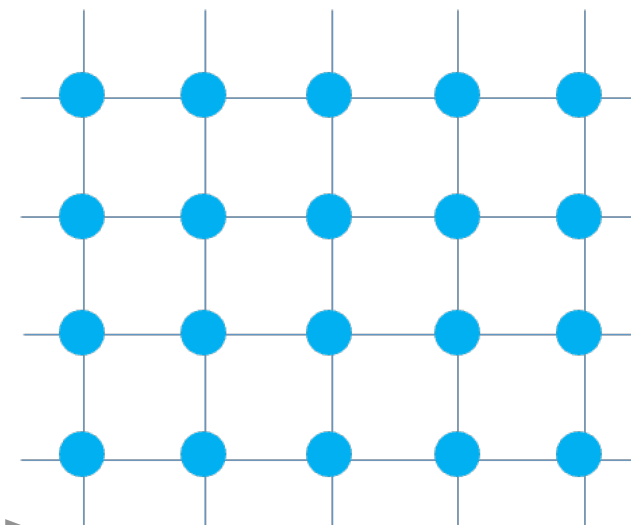


- spin down
- spin up



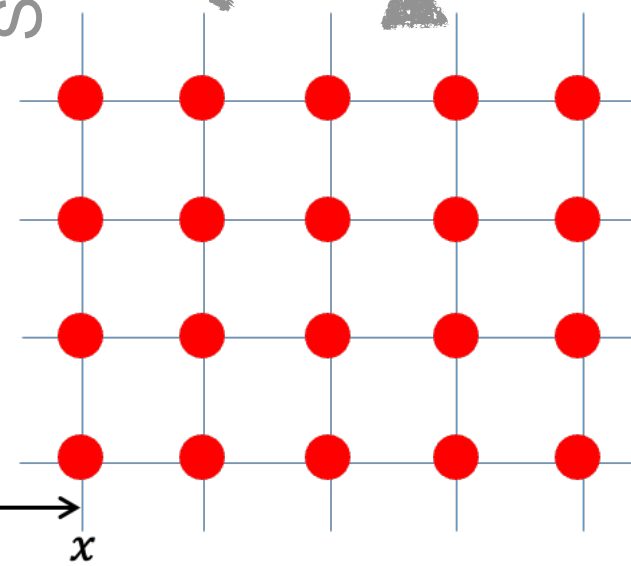


## Ferromagnetism (FM)



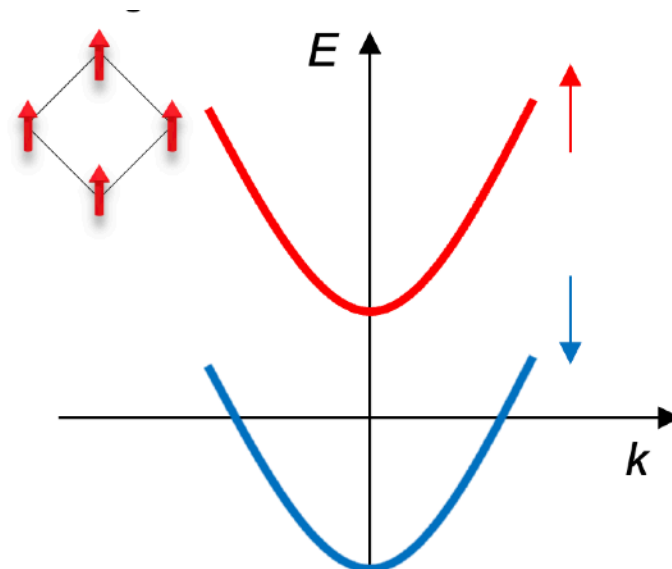
Flipping the spin  
(time reversal)

No  
Symmetry

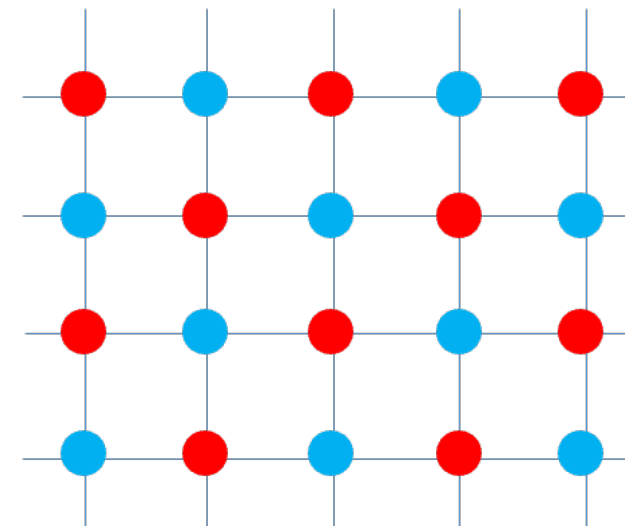


y  
x

- spin down
- spin up

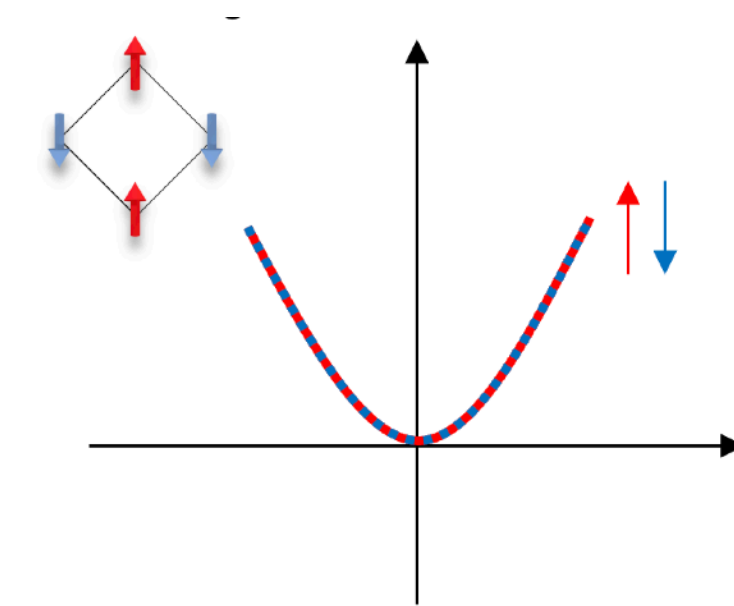
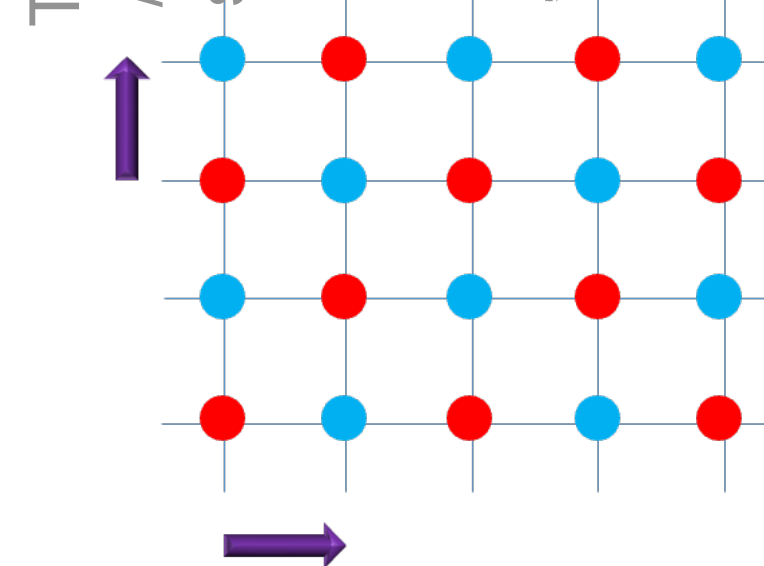


## Antiferromagnetism (AF)



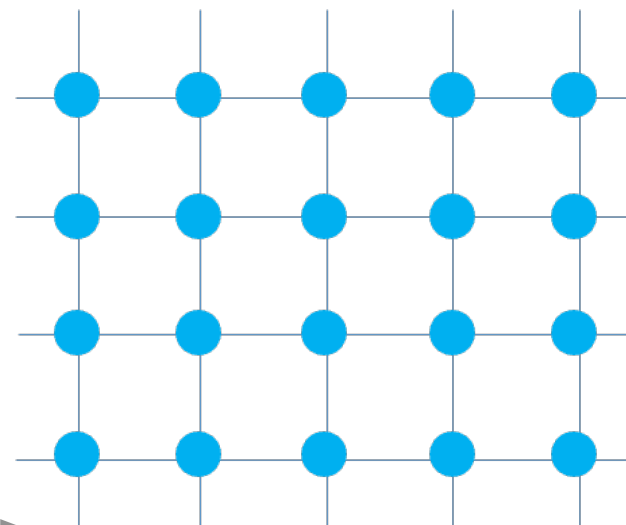
Flipping the spin  
(time reversal)

Translation  
/Inversion  
symmetry

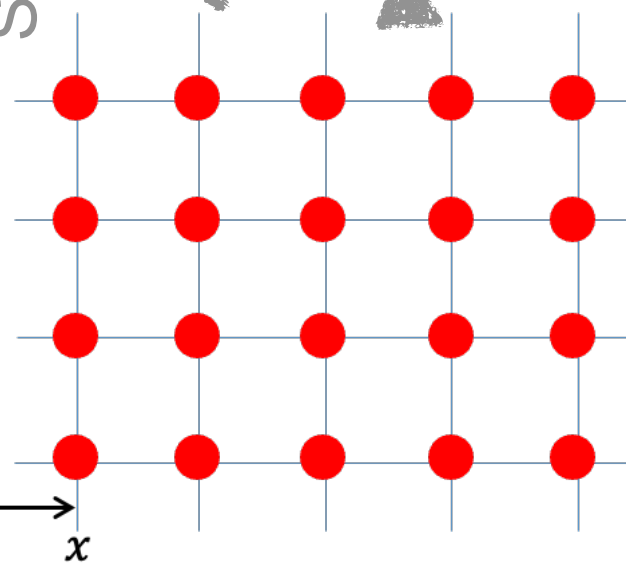




## Ferromagnetism (FM)

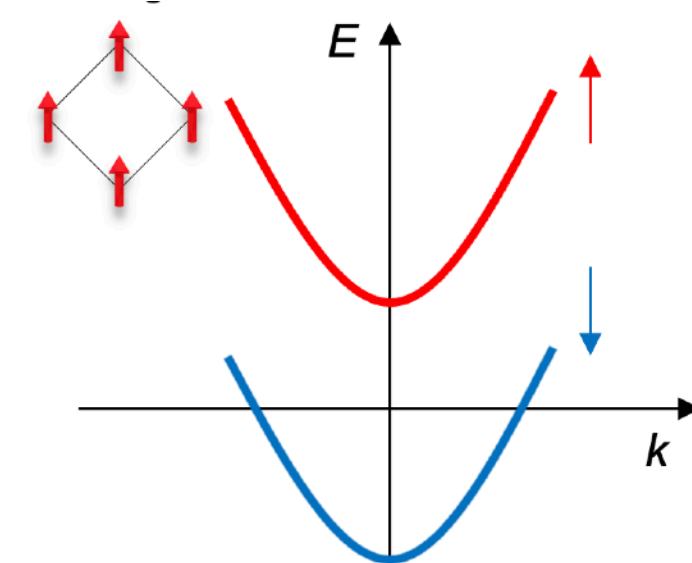


Flipping the spin  
(time reversal)

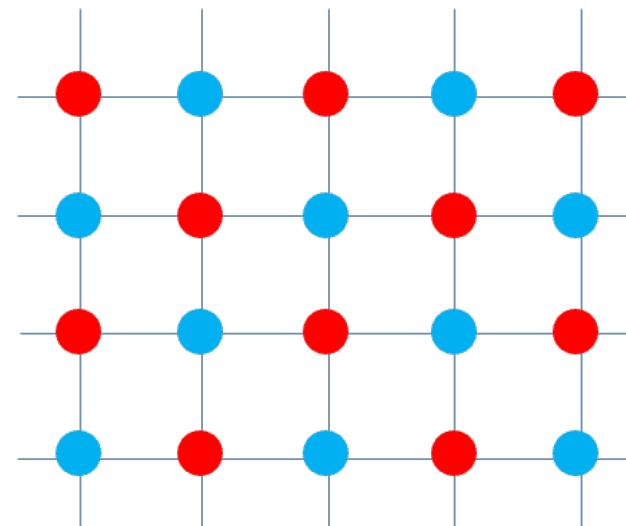


y  
x

● spin down  
● spin up

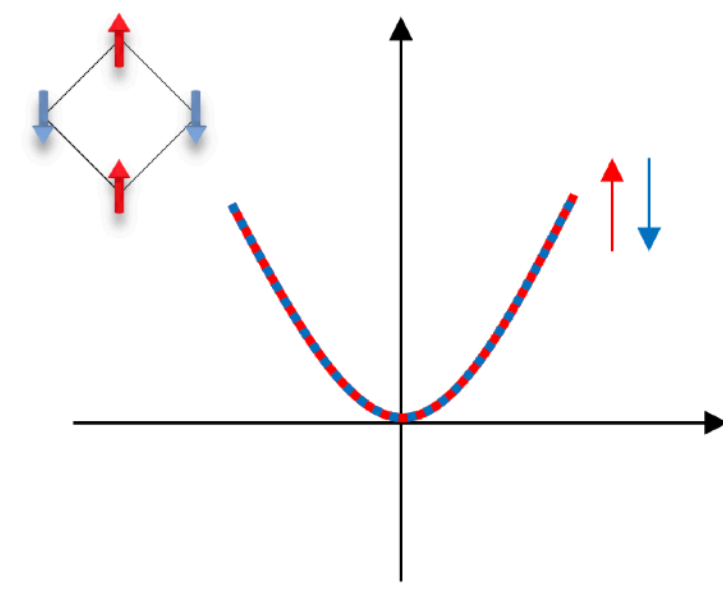
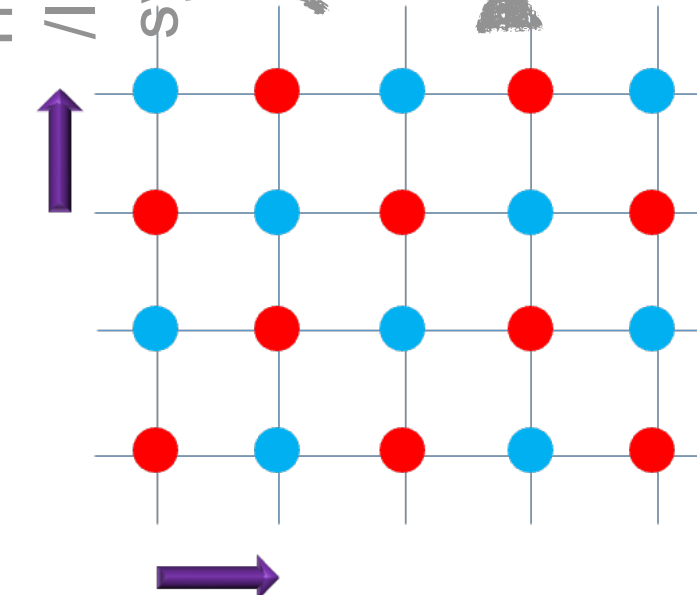


## Antiferromagnetism (AF)

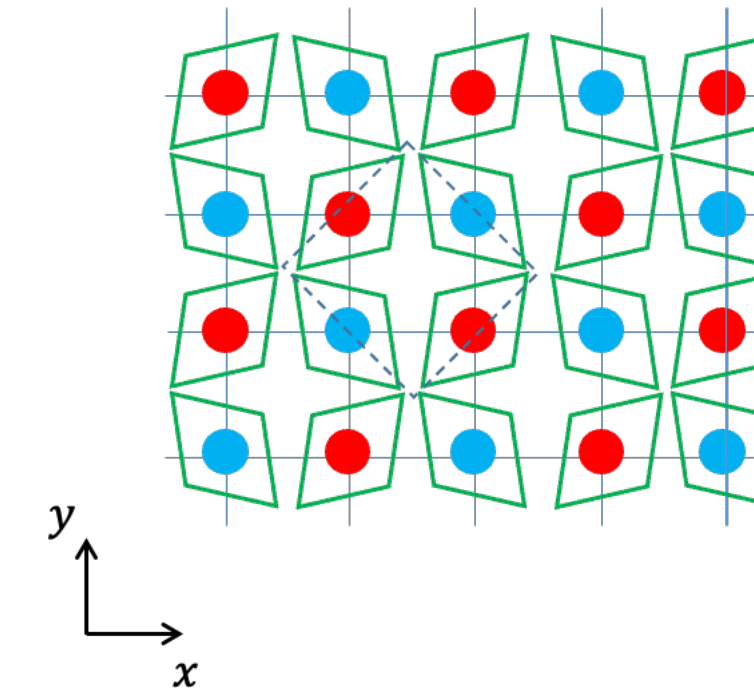


Translation  
/Inversion  
symmetry

Flipping the spin  
(time reversal)

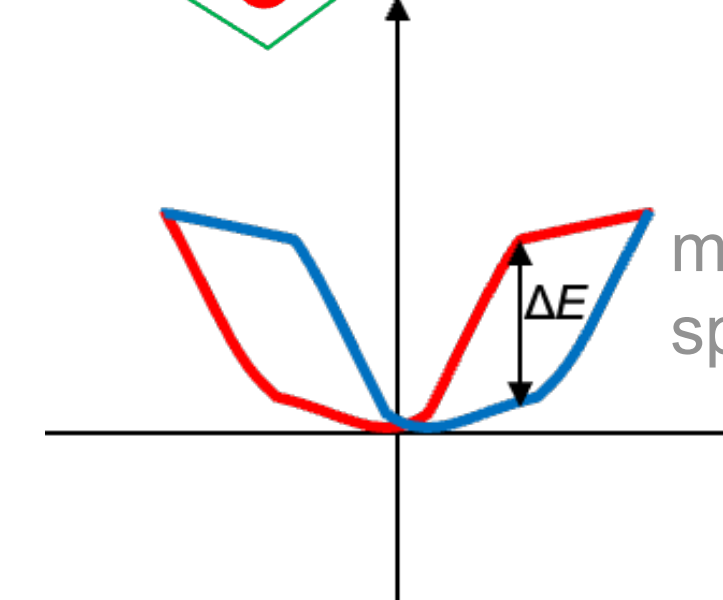
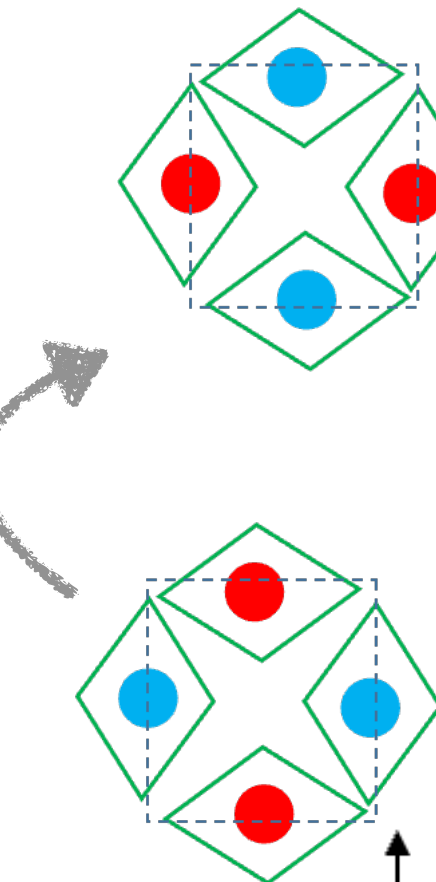


## Altermagnetism (AF + local environments)



Rotational  
symmetry

Flipping the spin  
(time reversal)



momentum-dependent  
spin-splitting

# A Controversial Topic in Condensed Matter Physics



— Nonmagnetic RuO<sub>2</sub>  
— Magnetic RuO<sub>2</sub>

Bulk

Paramagnetic RuO<sub>2</sub>

Antiferromagnetism  
(Neutron diffraction)

Antiferromagnetism  
(X-ray scattering)

2019 Crystal Hall effect (Theory)

Antiferromagnetism  
(X-ray scattering)

2020

• Anomalous Hall effect  
• Spin-spitter torque

Spin Seebeck effect

2022

2023

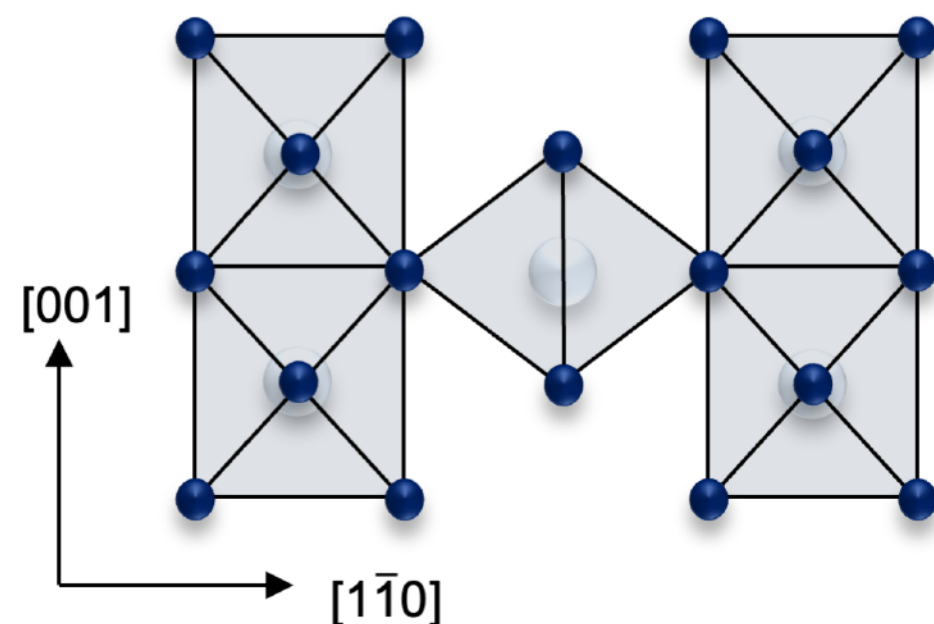
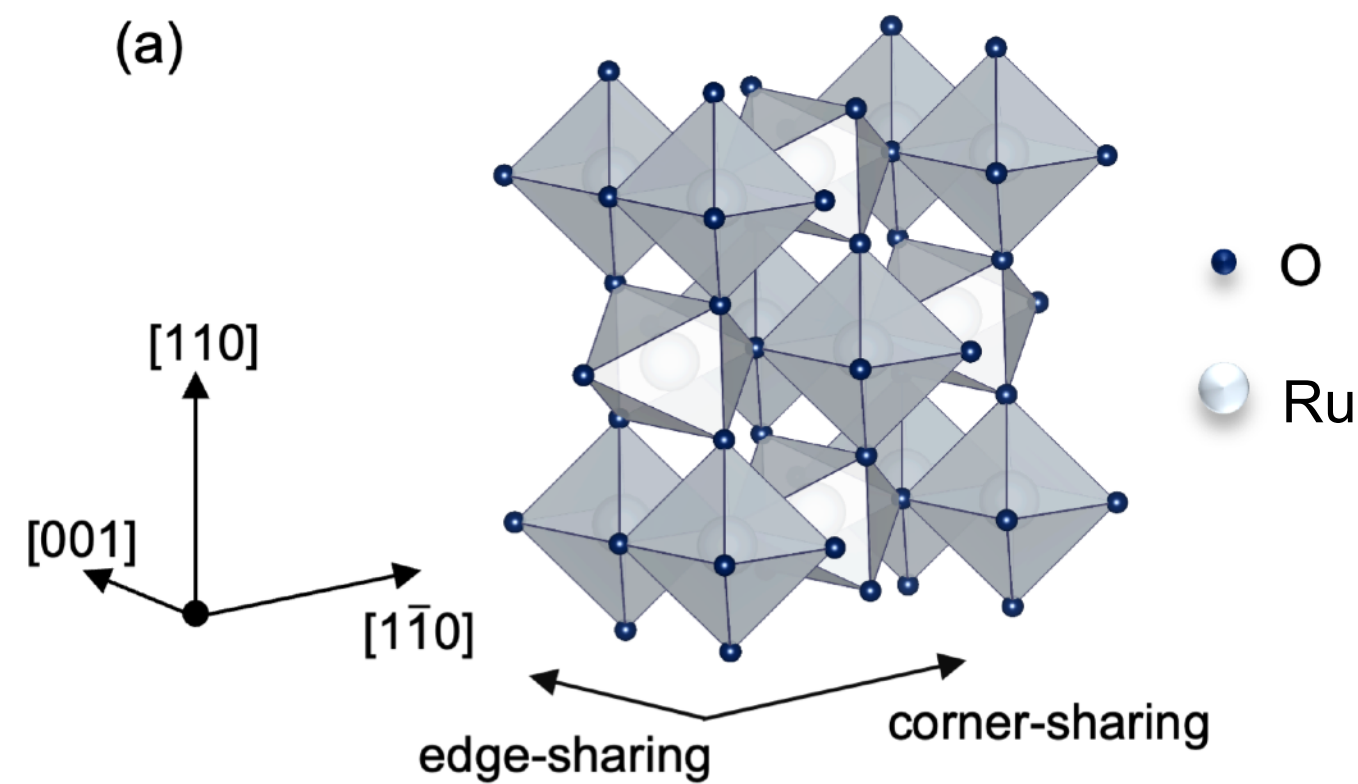
• Absence of magnetization  
( $\mu$ SR spectroscopy and neutron diffraction)  
• Absence of spin splitting band (ARPES)  
• Nonmagnetic phase in optical conductivity  
• Multicarrier transports

2024

• Exchange bias  
• Spin density wave  
• Spin splitting band (ARPES)  
• Magnetic circular dichroism  
• Ultrafast magneto-optical Kerr effect  
• Magnetic octupole (SHG)  
• Absence of magnetization ( $\mu$ SR spectroscopy)  
• Absence of spin splitting band (ARPES)

Film

(a)



Altermagnetism

**Bulk studies:**

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*ACS Nano* 18, 26350 (2024)

# Looking at RuO<sub>2</sub> through Materials Science Lenses..



Ru can take multiple valence states..

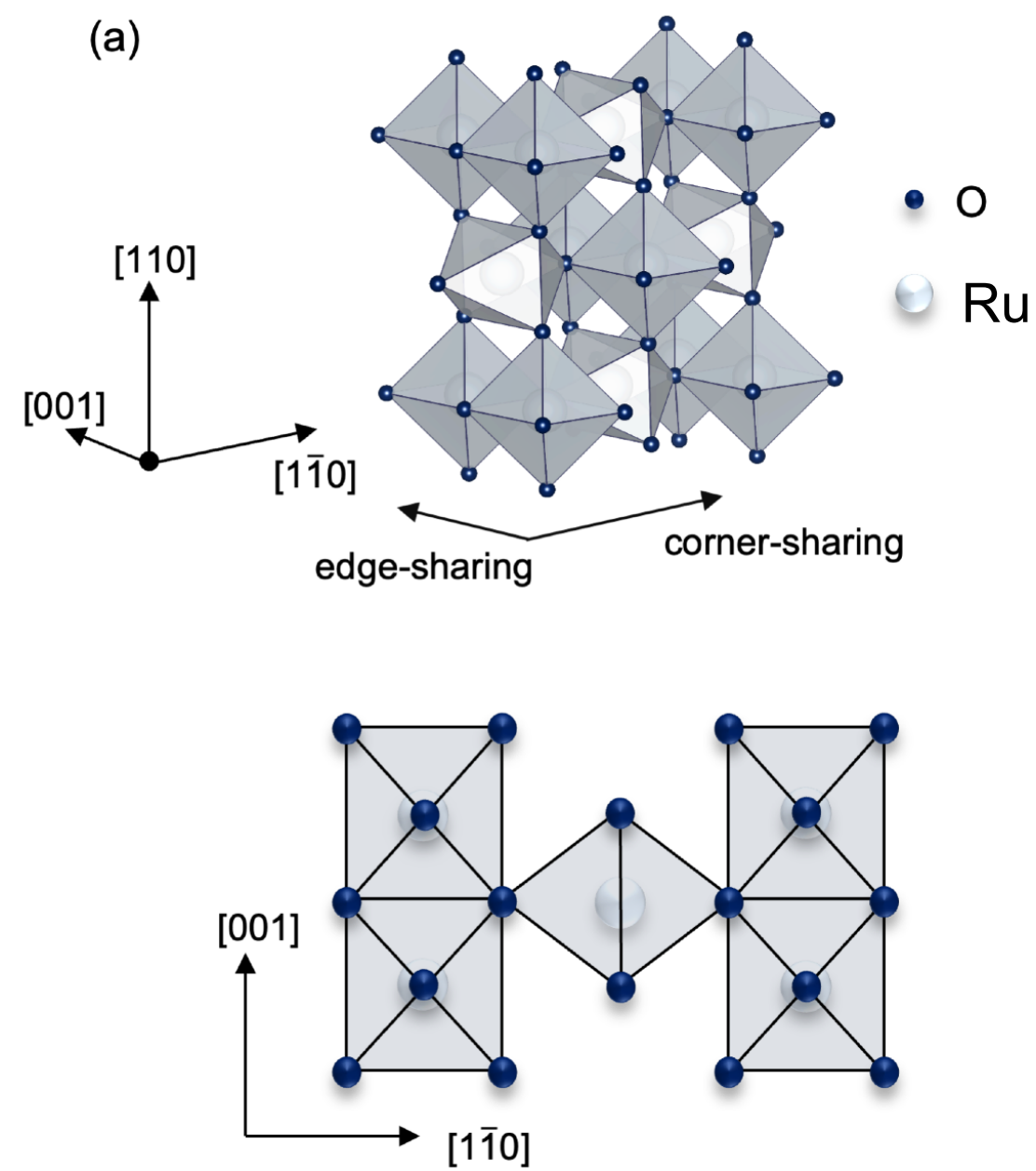
| Charge | C.N. | Spin | I.R./Å |
|--------|------|------|--------|
| +3     | 6    |      | 0.68   |
| +4     | 6    |      | 0.620  |
| +5     | 6    |      | 0.565  |
| +7     | 4    |      | 0.38   |
| +8     | 4    |      | 0.36   |



Ru can take multiple valence states..

| Charge | C.N. | Spin | I.R./Å |
|--------|------|------|--------|
| +3     | 6    |      | 0.68   |
| +4     | 6    |      | 0.620  |
| +5     | 6    |      | 0.565  |
| +7     | 4    |      | 0.38   |
| +8     | 4    |      | 0.36   |

Anisotropic crystal structure/bonding



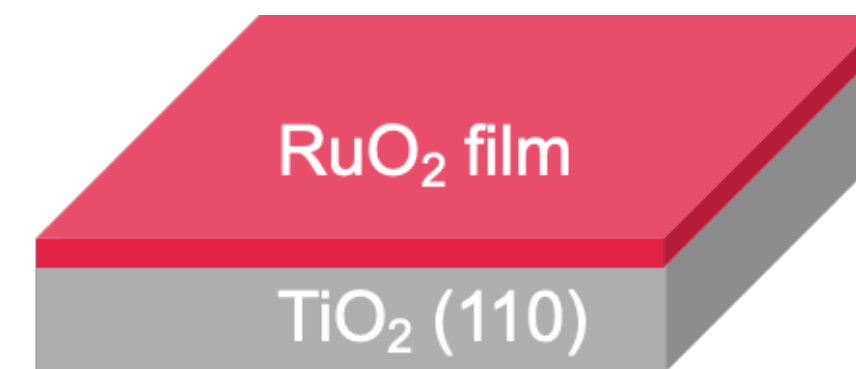
# Looking at RuO<sub>2</sub> through Materials Science Lenses..



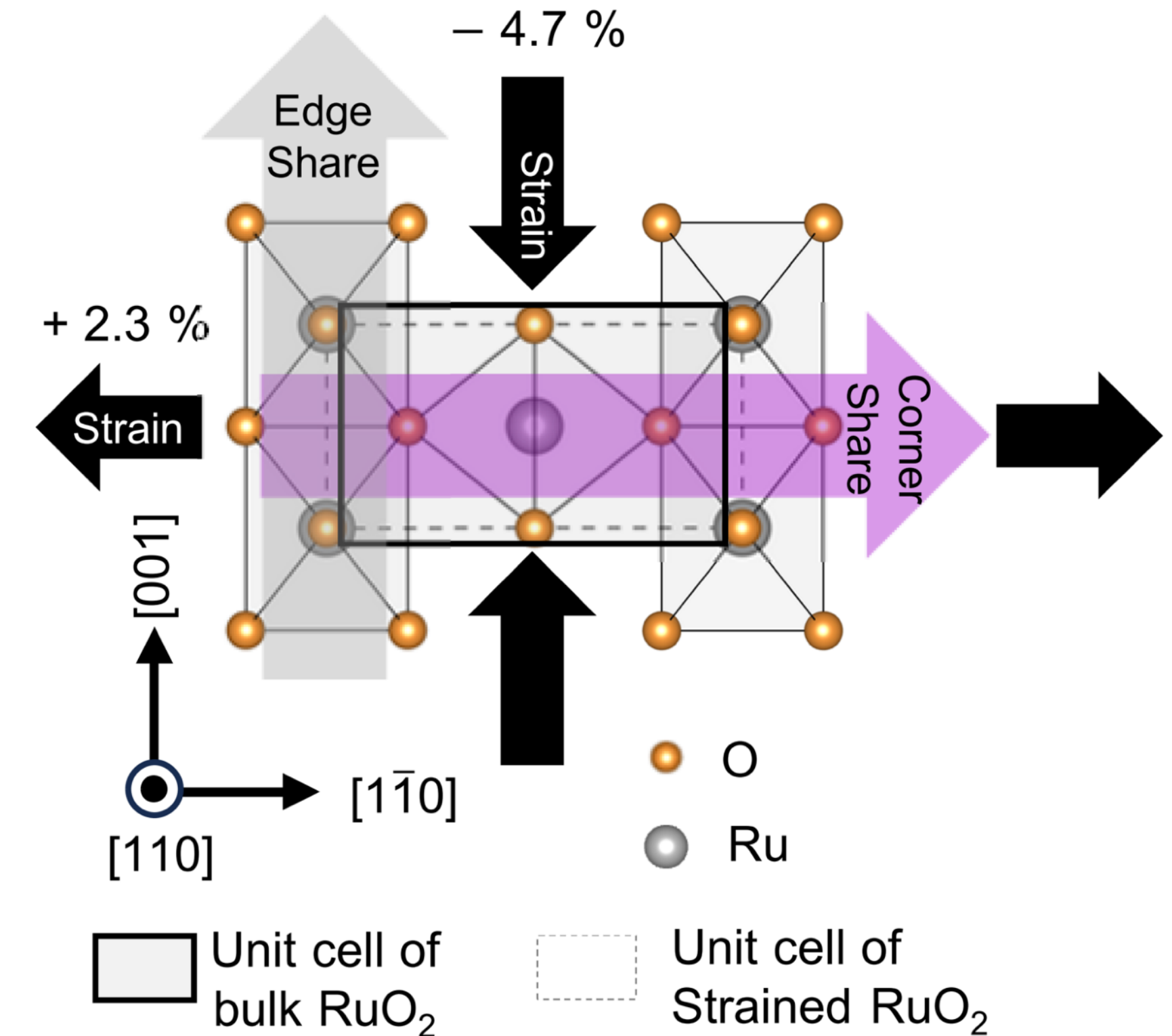
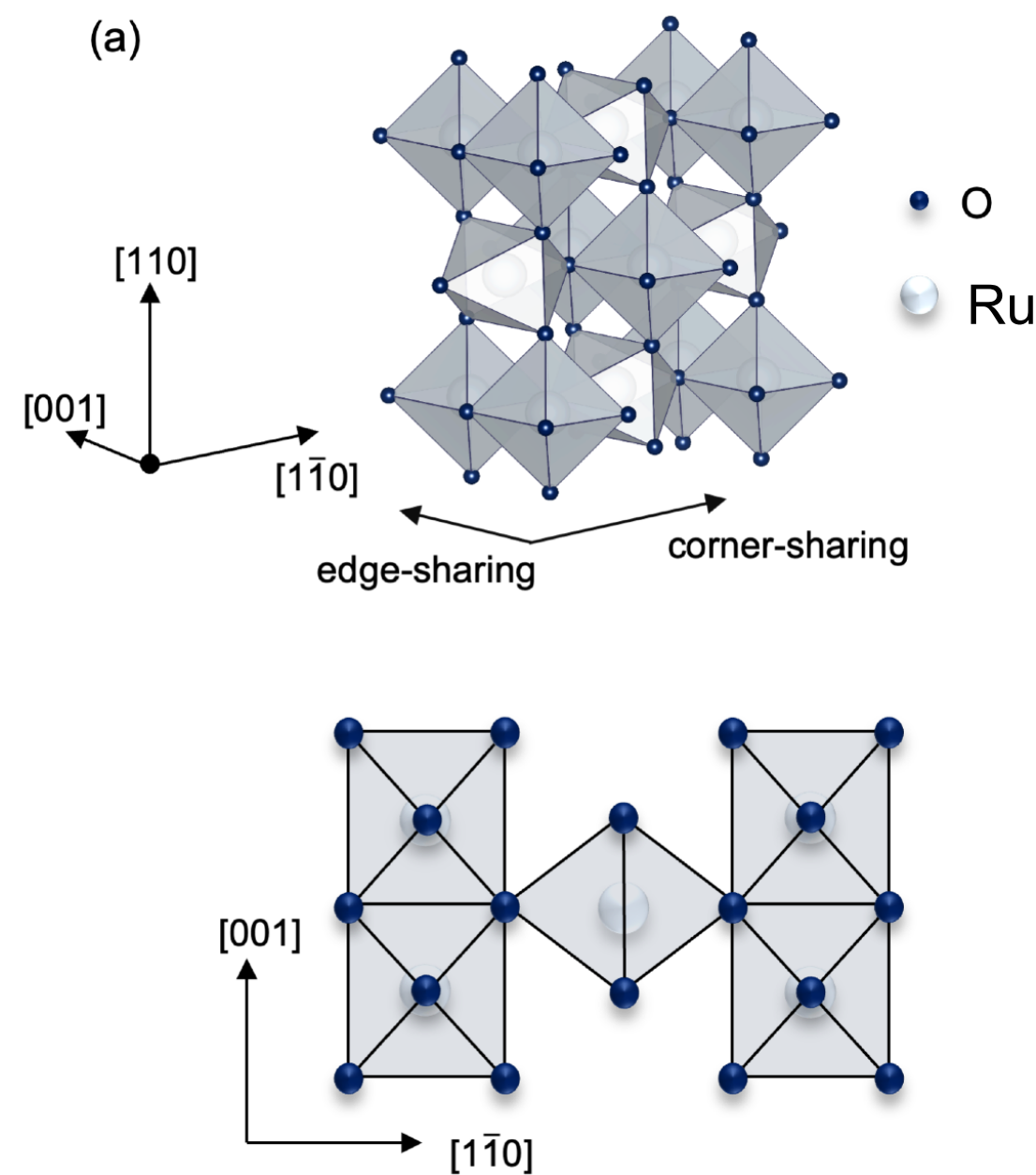
Ru can take multiple valence states..

| Charge | C.N. | Spin | I.R./Å |
|--------|------|------|--------|
| +3     | 6    |      | 0.68   |
| +4     | 6    |      | 0.620  |
| +5     | 6    |      | 0.565  |
| +7     | 4    |      | 0.38   |
| +8     | 4    |      | 0.36   |

Thin films: Epitaxial strain (anisotropy)..

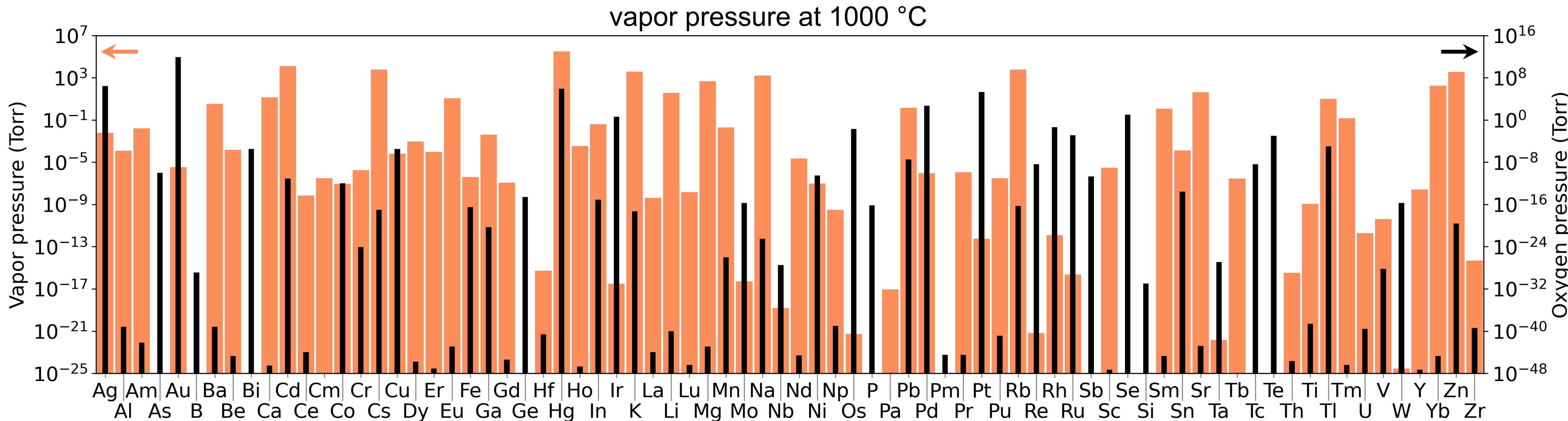


Anisotropic crystal structure/bonding





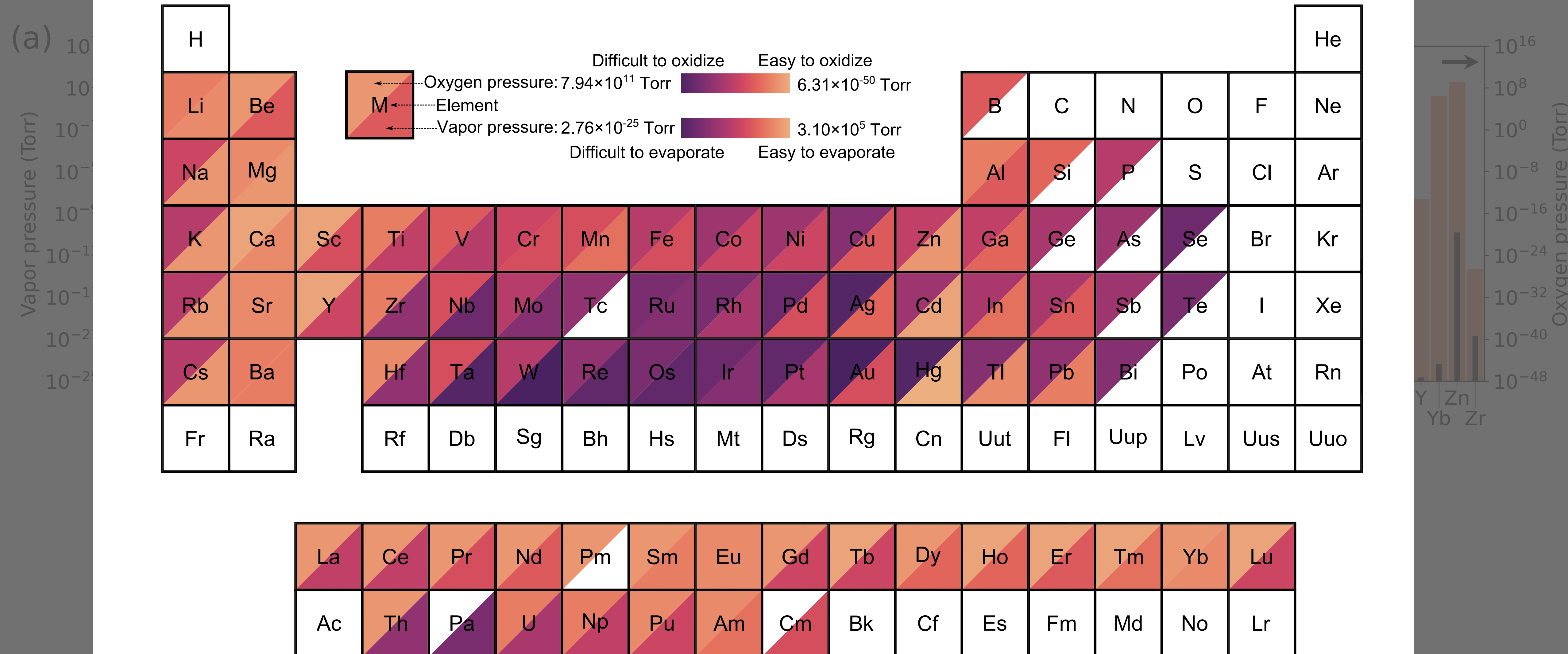
## Synthesis of atomically-precise thin films of RuO<sub>2</sub>



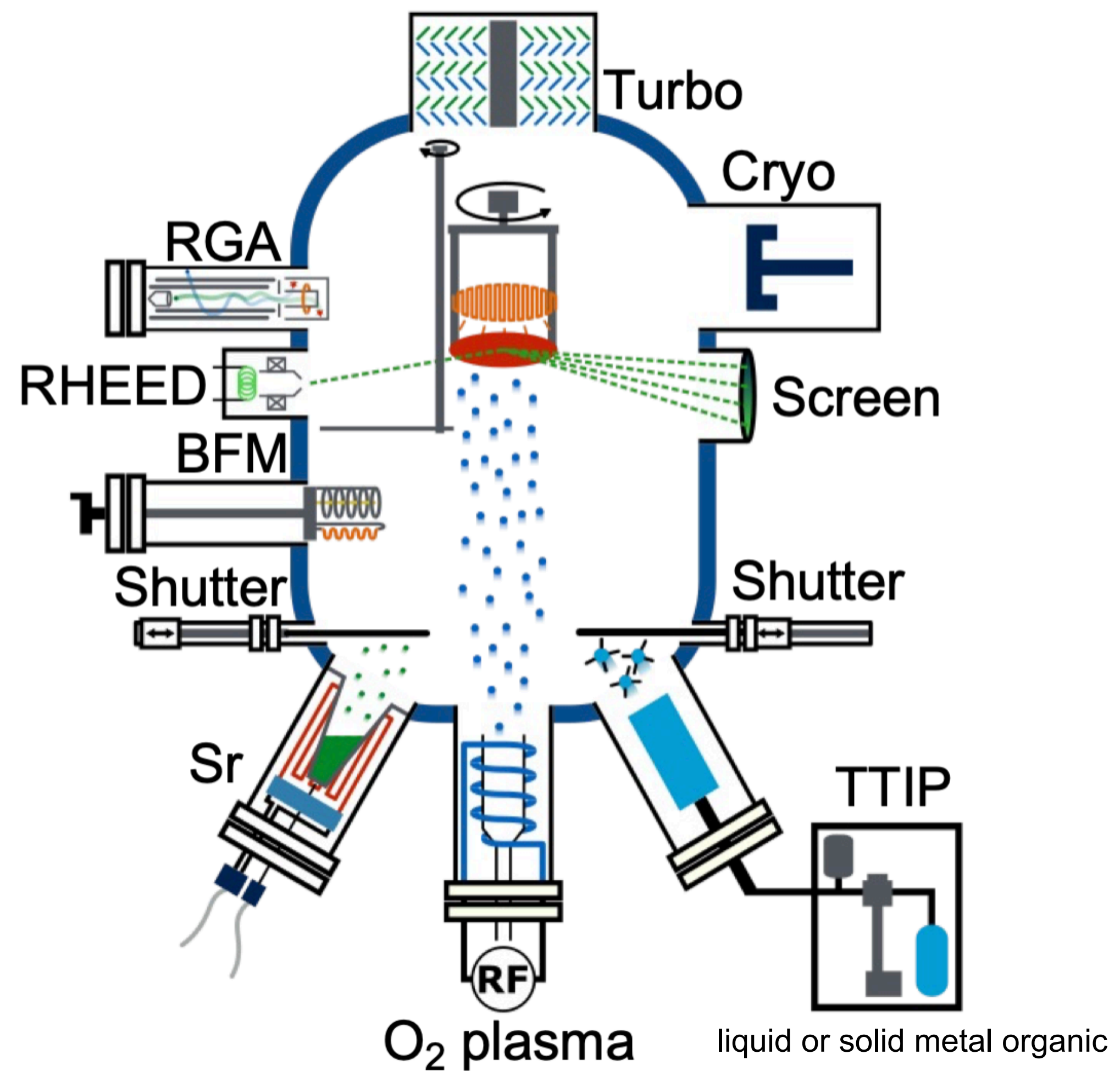
- Low vapor pressure (harder to evaporate/sublimate)
- Low oxidation potential (harder to oxidize)



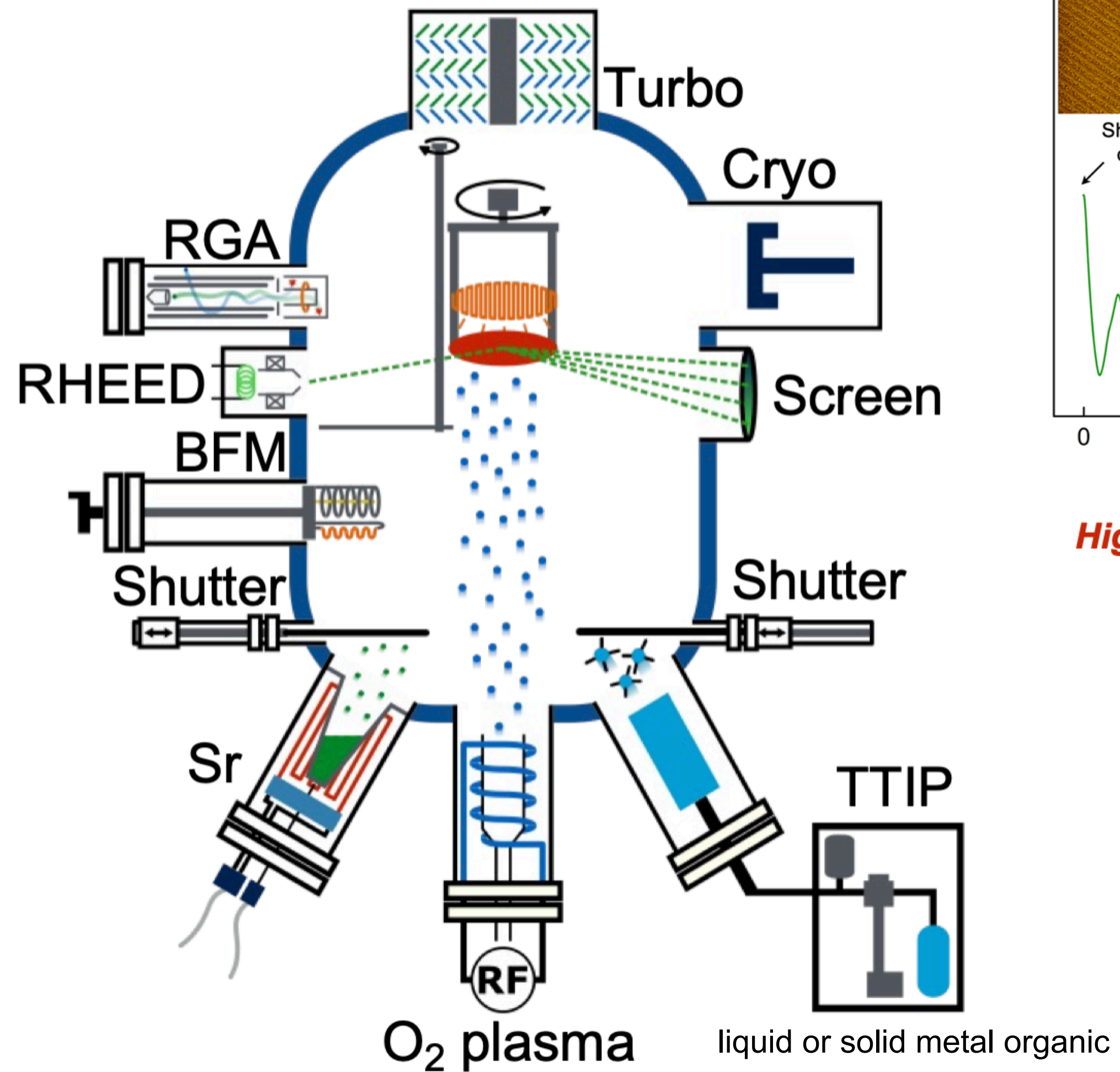
## Synthesis of atomically-precise thin films of RuO<sub>2</sub>



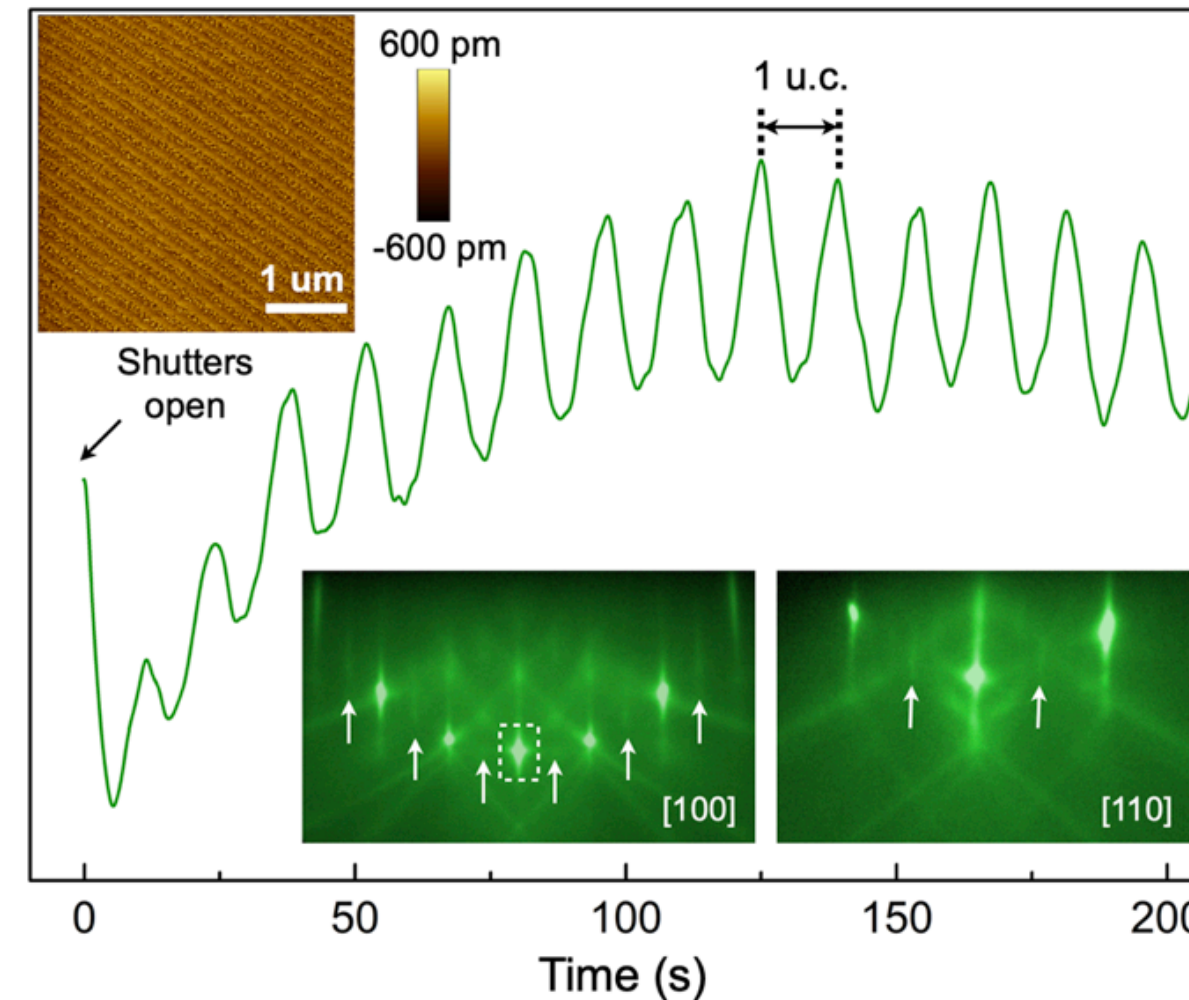
# Hybrid MBE addresses these challenges!



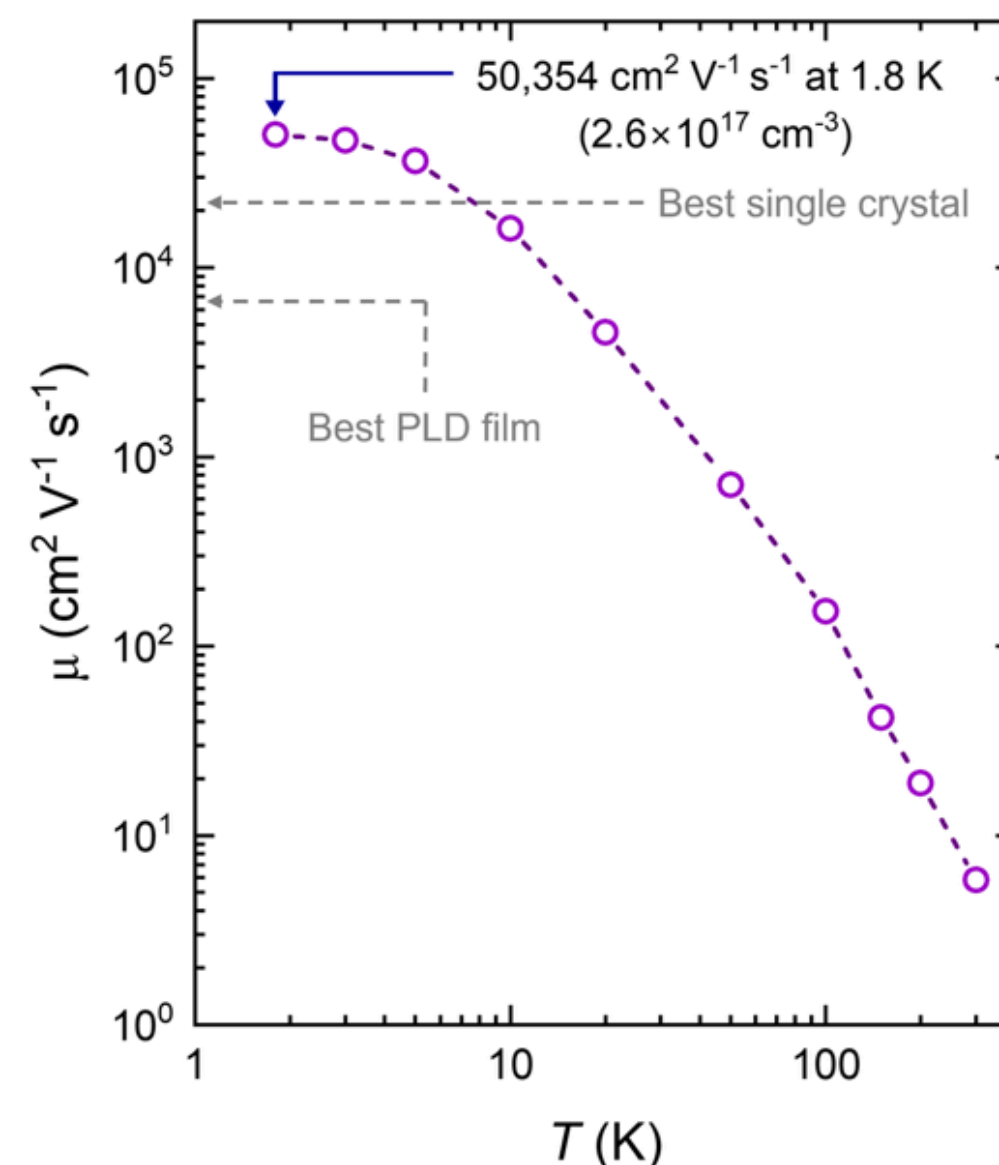
# Hybrid MBE addresses these challenges!



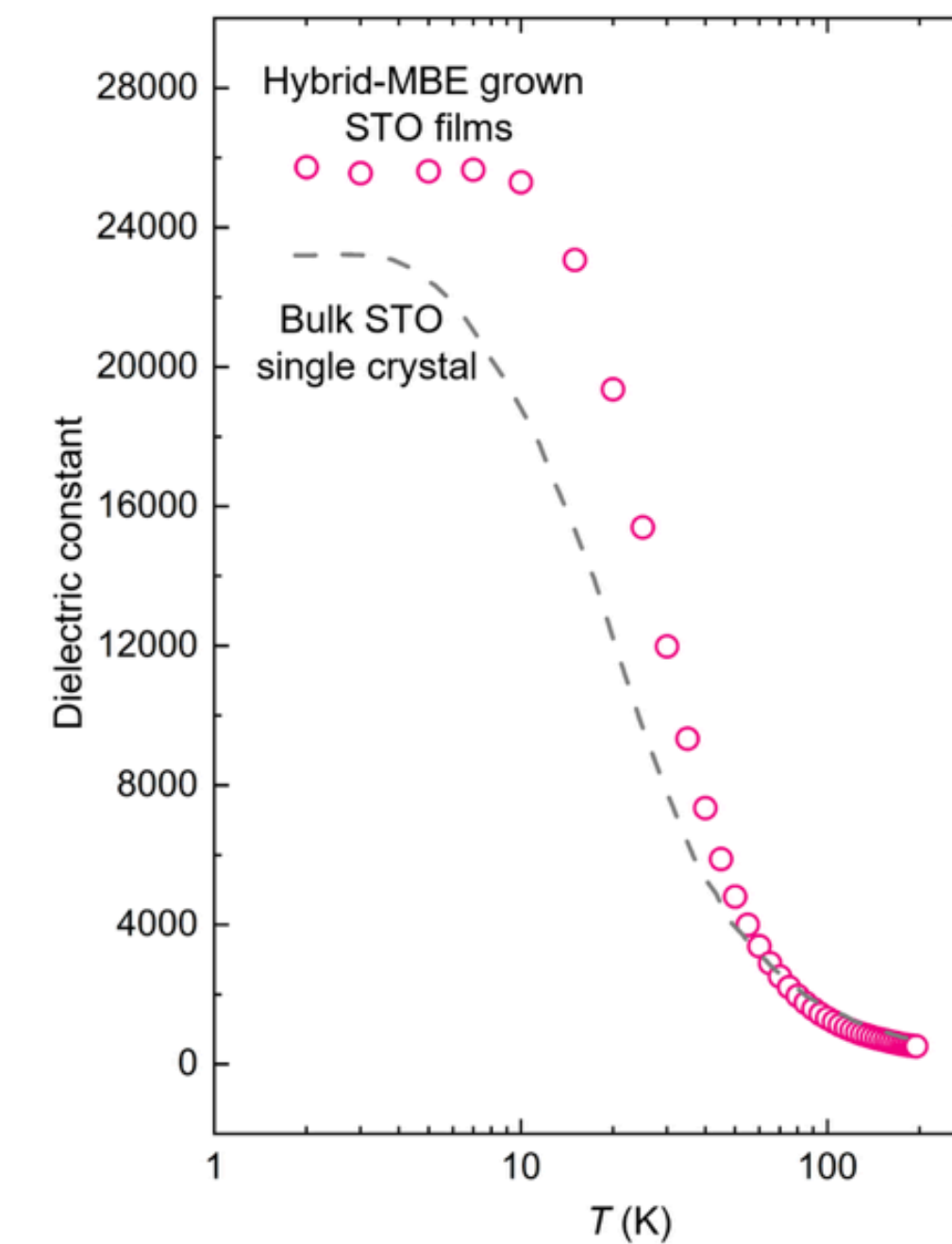
## Atomic layer-by-layer growth



## Higher mobility than Bulk single crystals



## Record-high dielectric constant to-date

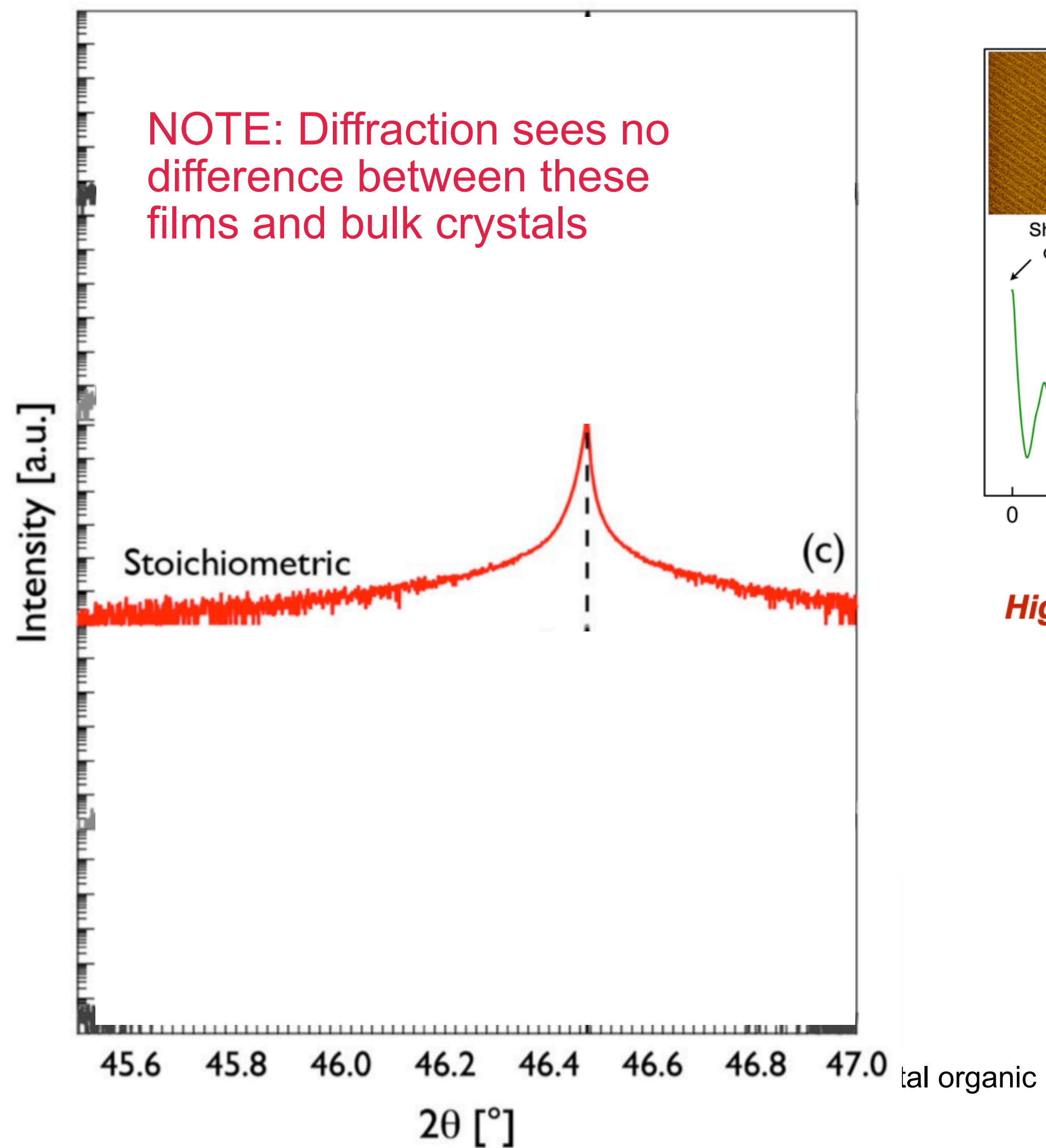


## Record-high mobility and dielectric constant in SrTiO<sub>3</sub> to-date!

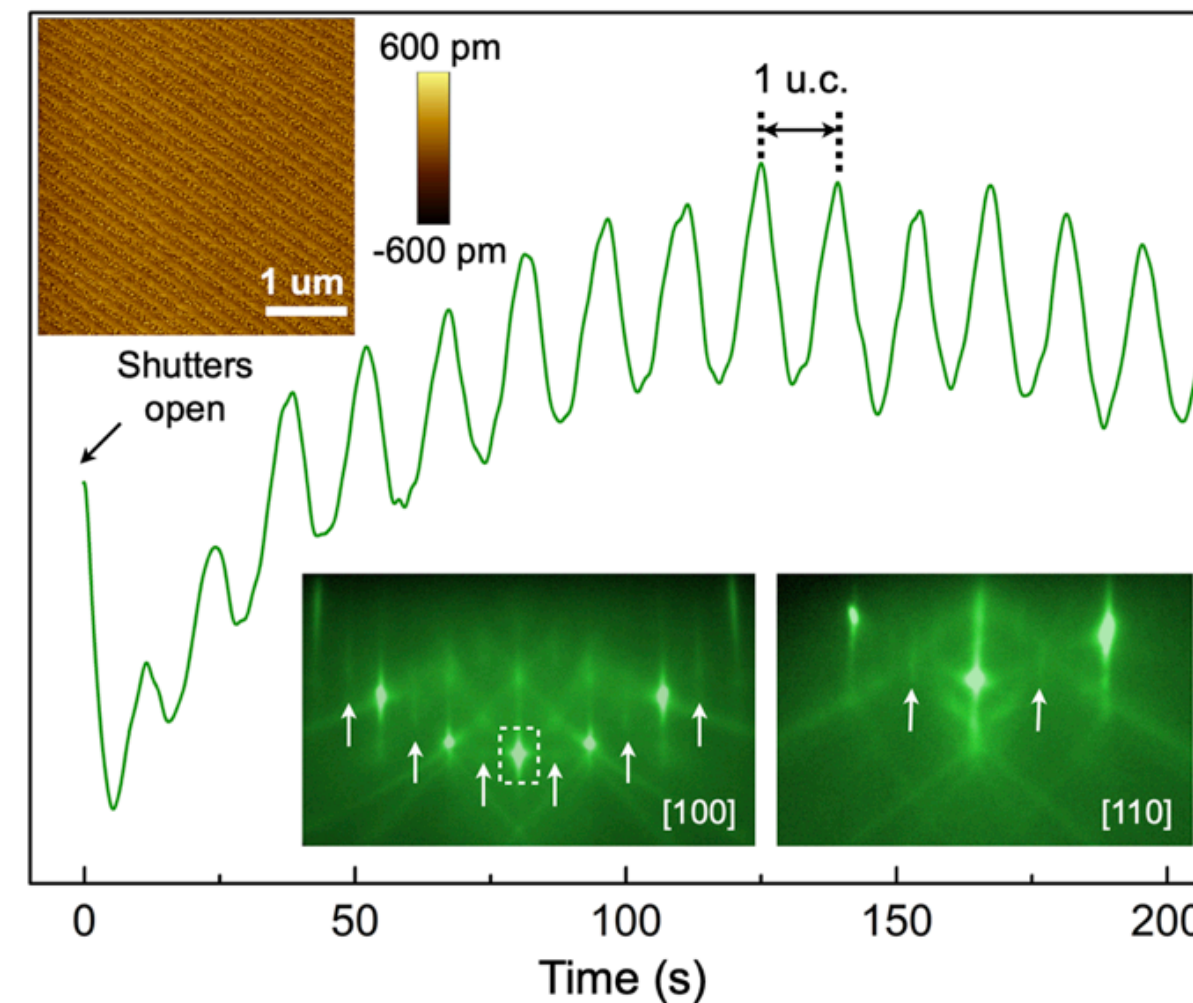
J. Yue, Y. Ayino, T. K. Truttman, M. N. Gastiasoro, E. Persky, A. Khanukov, D. Lee, L. R. Thoutam, B. Kalisky, R. M. Fernandes, V. S. Pribiag, and B. Jalan, **Sci. Adv.** **8**, eab15668 (2022)

Z. Yang, D. Lee, J. Yue, J. Gabel, T.-L. Lee, R. D. James, S. Chambers, and B. Jalan, **Proc. Natl. Acad. Sciences** **119**, e2202189119 (2022)

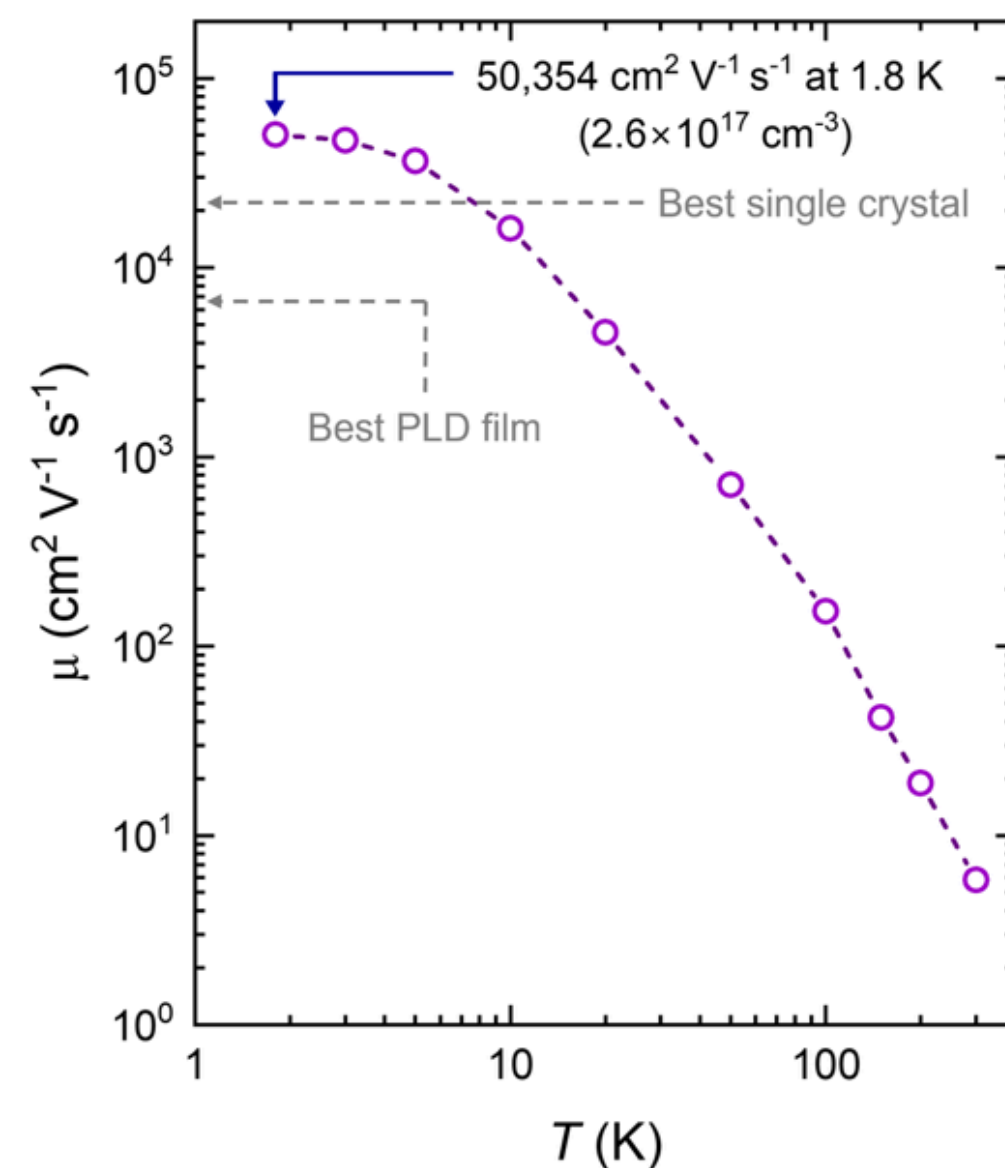
# Hybrid MBE addresses these challenges!



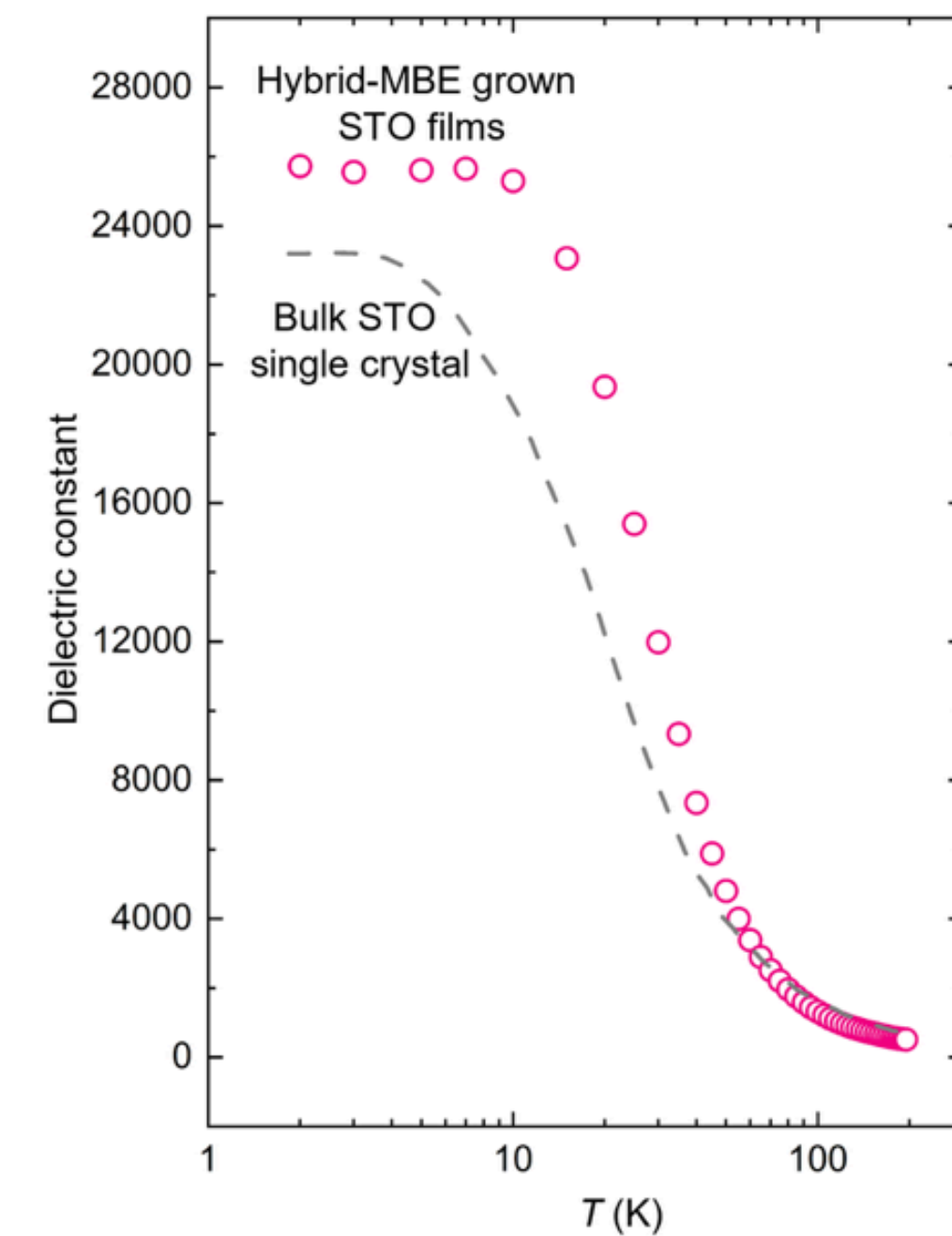
## Atomic layer-by-layer growth



## Higher mobility than Bulk single crystals



## Record-high dielectric constant to-date

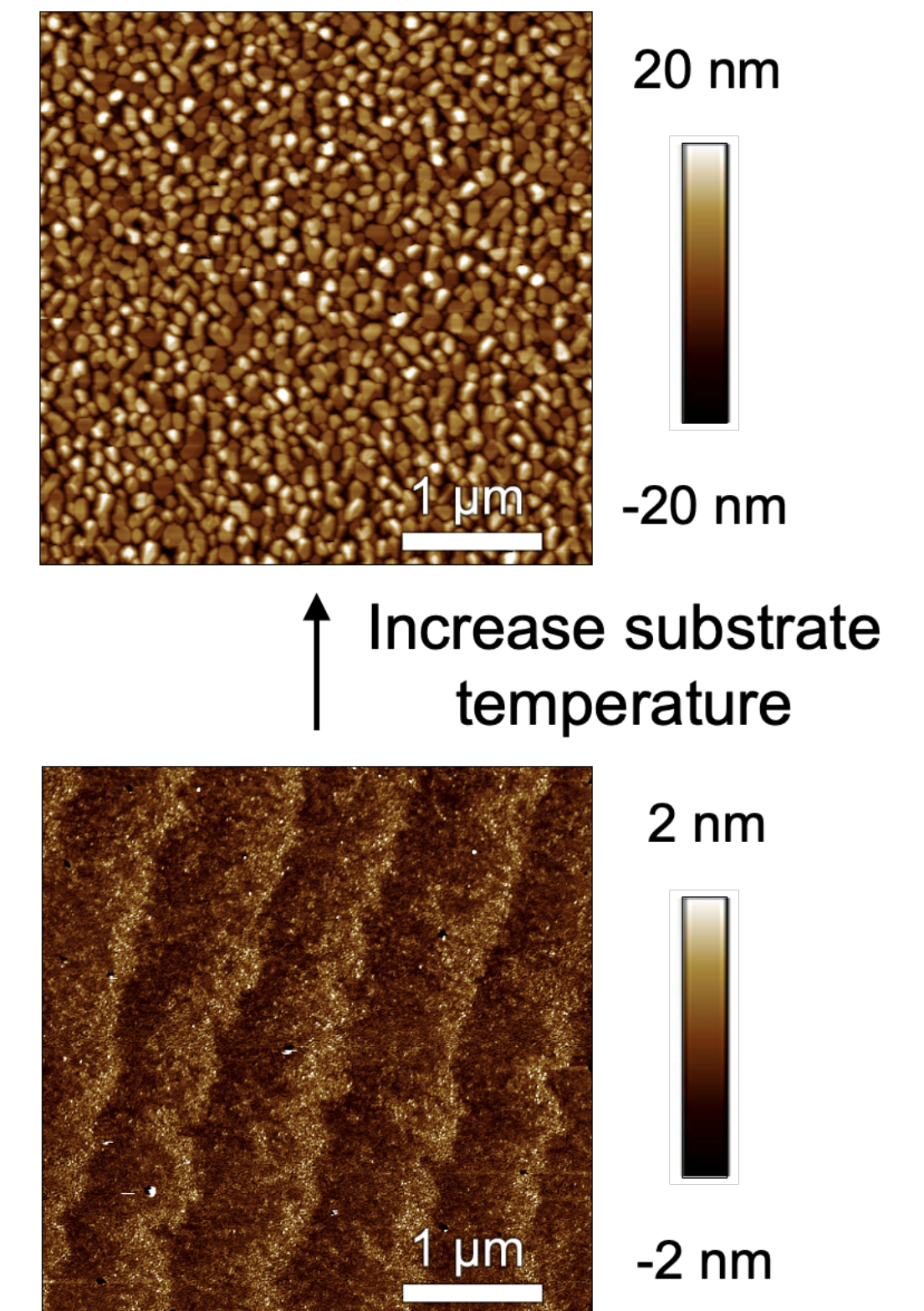
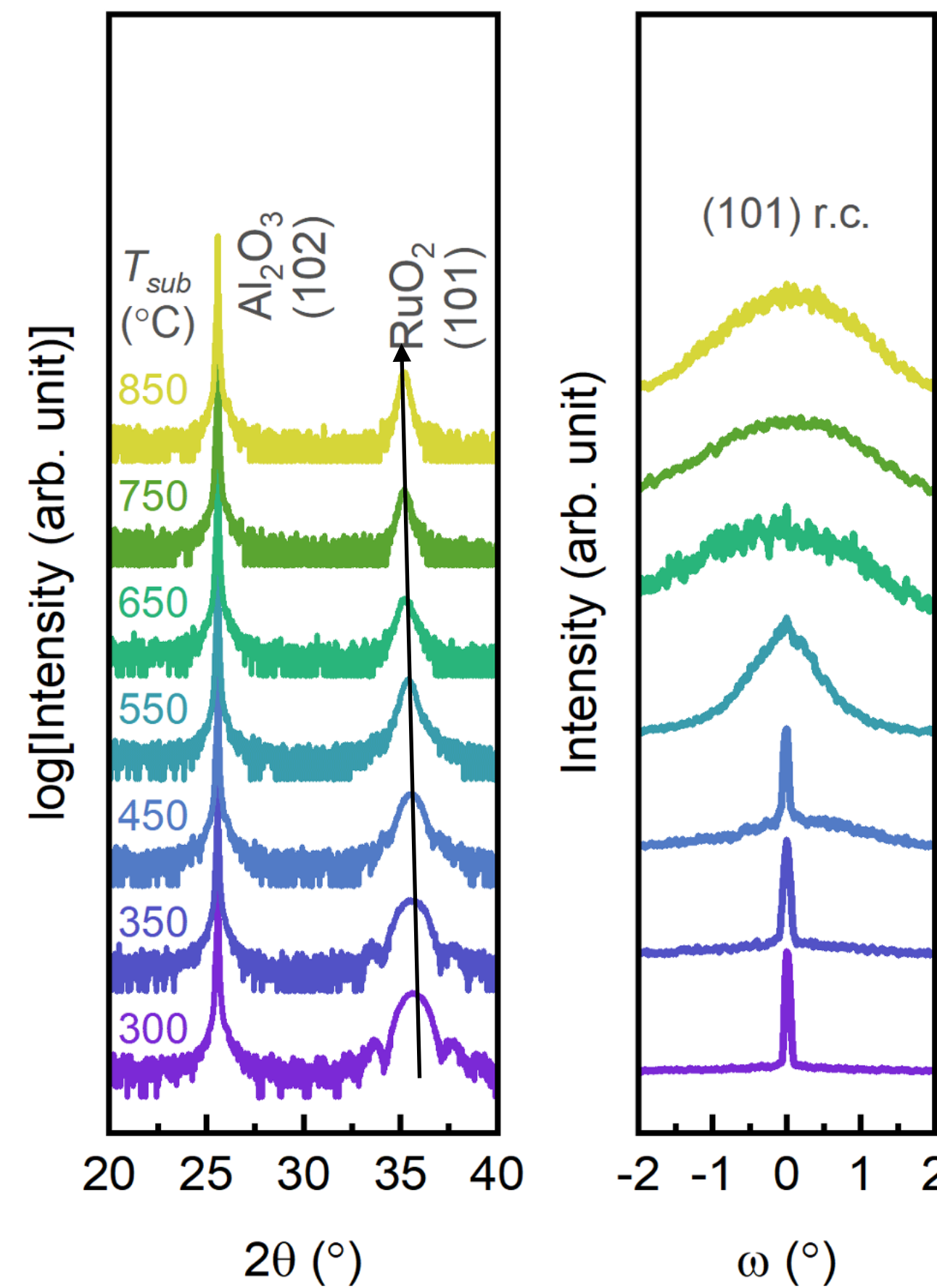
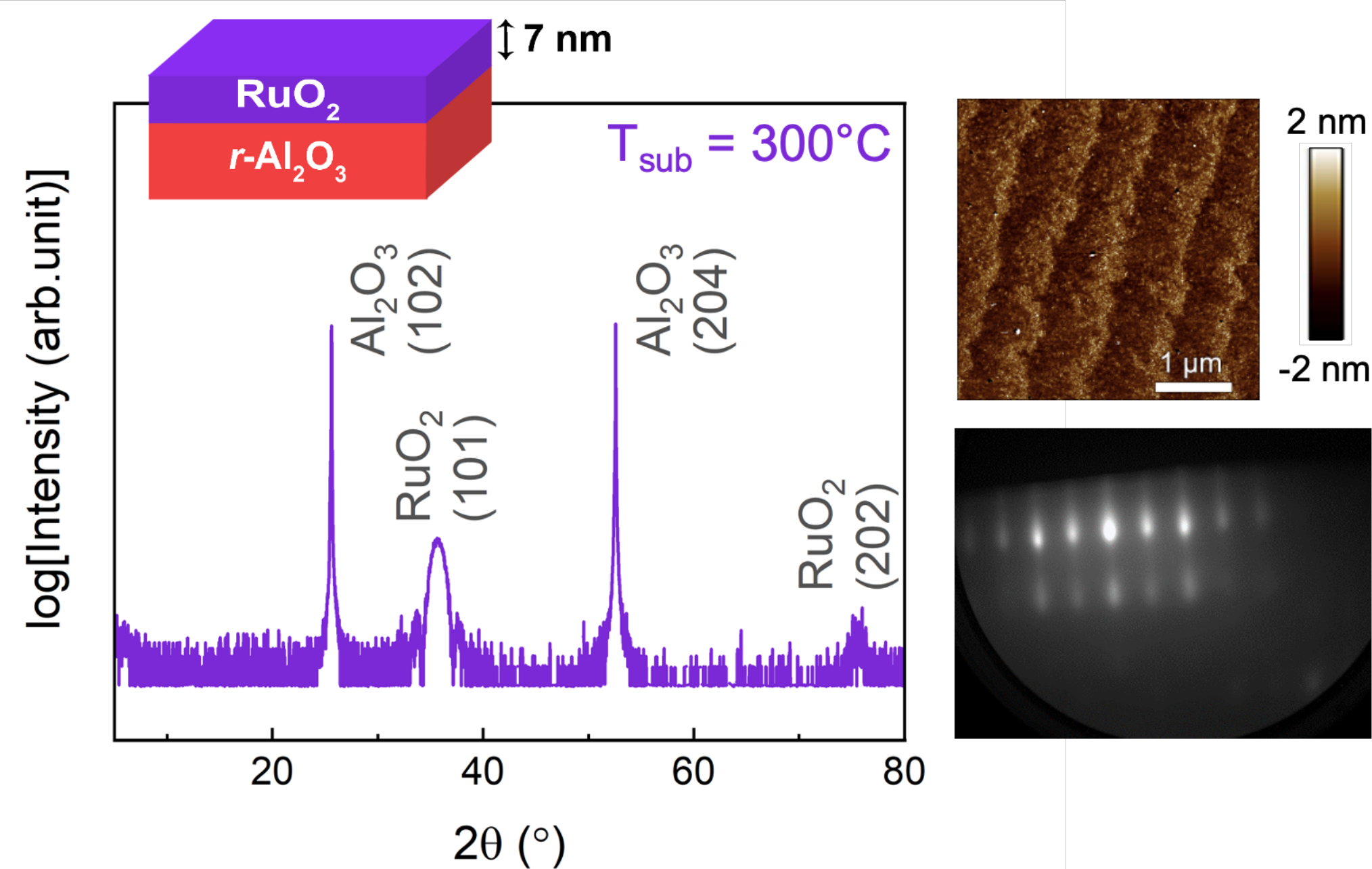
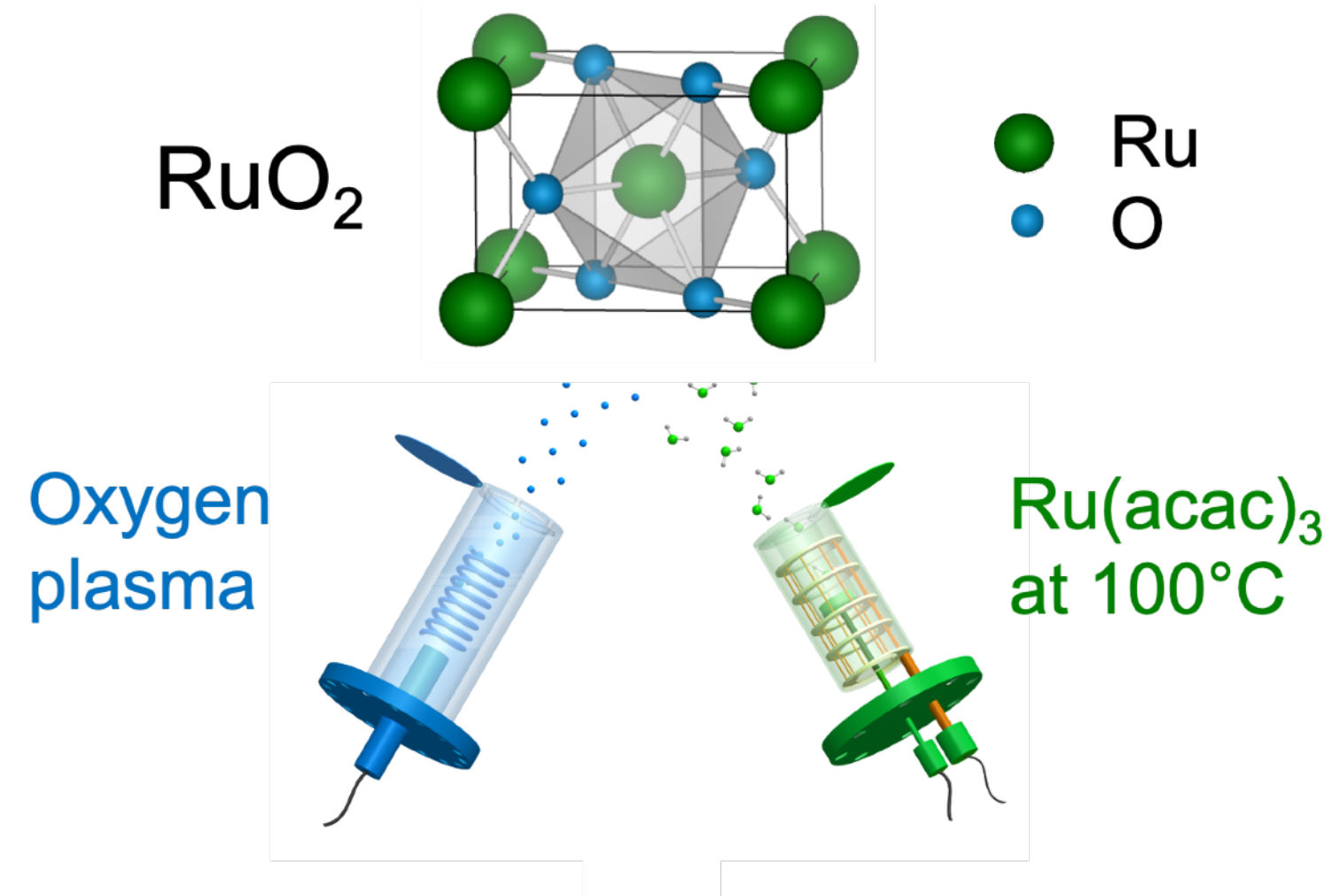


## Record-high mobility and dielectric constant in SrTiO<sub>3</sub> to-date!

J. Yue, Y. Ayino, T. K. Truttmann, M. N. Gastiasoro, E. Persky, A. Khanukov, D. Lee, L. R. Thoutam, B. Kalisky, R. M. Fernandes, V. S. Pribiag, and B. Jalan, **Sci. Adv.** **8**, eab15668 (2022)

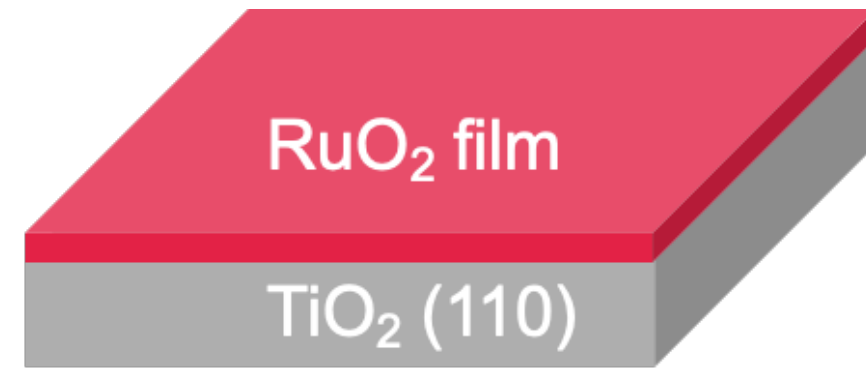
Z. Yang, D. Lee, J. Yue, J. Gabel, T.-L. Lee, R. D. James, S. Chambers, and B. Jalan, **Proc. Natl. Acad. Sciences** **119**, e2202189119 (2022)

# Phase-pure, Epitaxial RuO<sub>2</sub> films



$T_{sub} \uparrow$  : crystal quality  $\downarrow$  ; absence of thickness fringes —  
apparent change in structural quality!

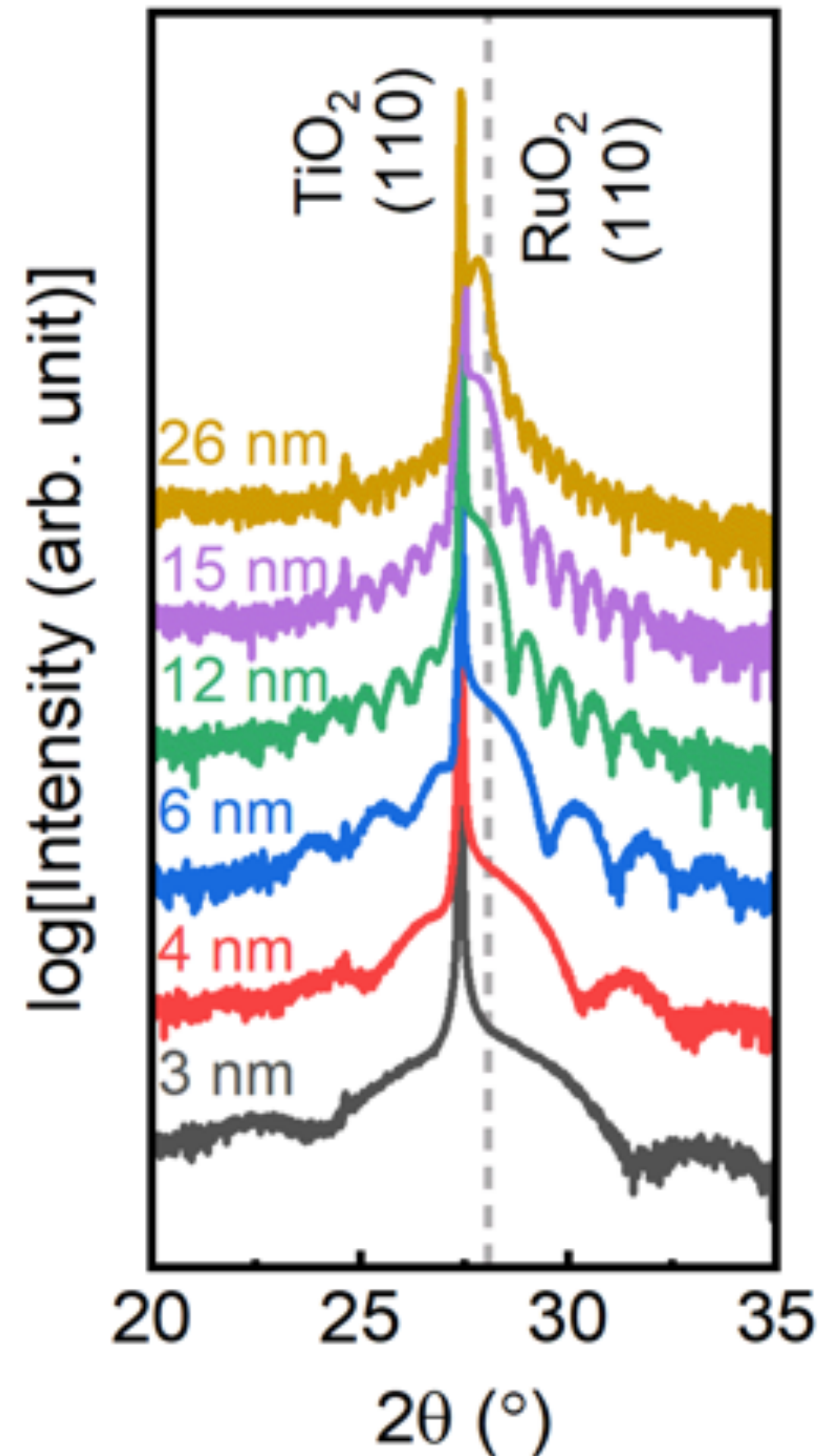
# Phase-pure, Epitaxial RuO<sub>2</sub> films



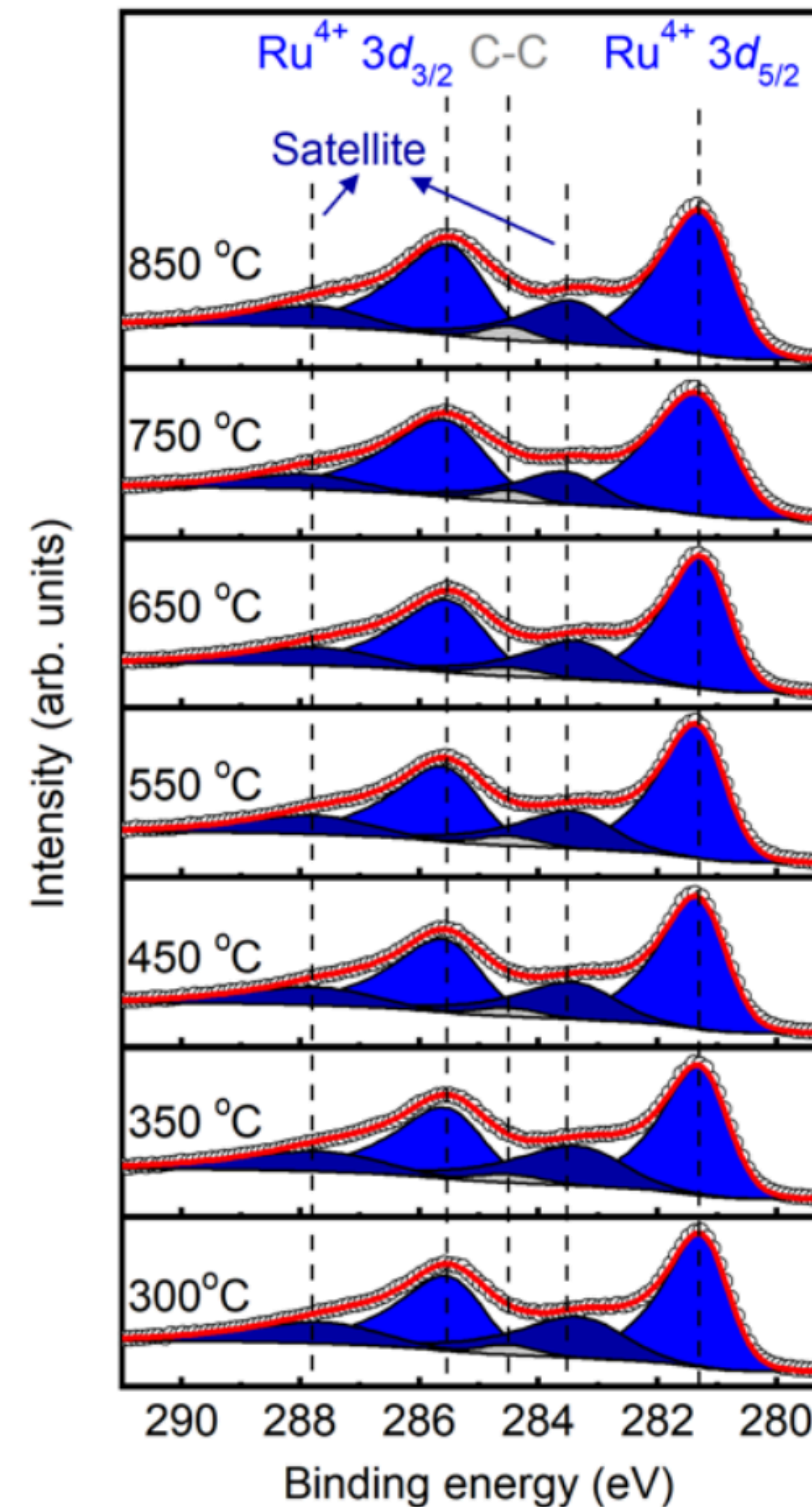
T<sub>sub</sub> = 300 °C

Phase-pure, epitaxial  
films with Laue  
oscillations - evidence of  
excellent structural  
quality!

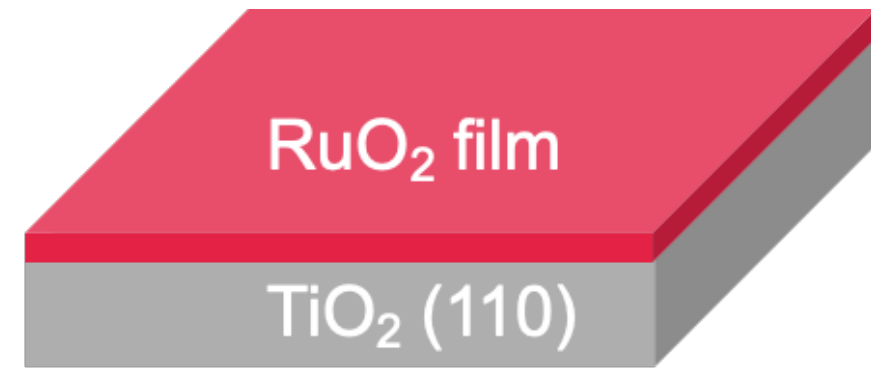
Epitaxial, phase-pure films



XPS confirms Ru<sup>4+</sup>  
(within the XPS resolution!)

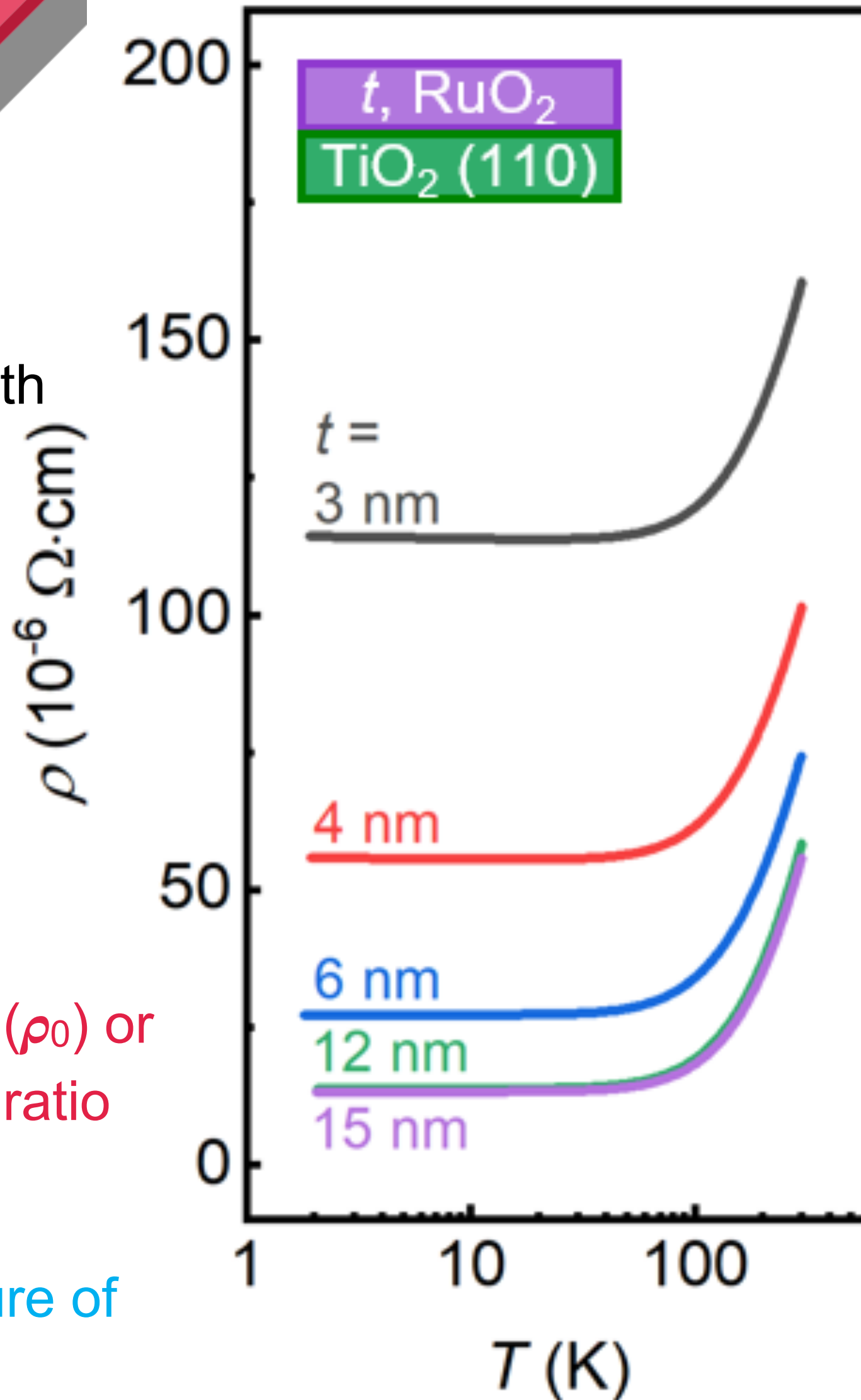


# Residual Resistivity as a Sensitive Proxy to Disorder



$T_{\text{sub}} = 300 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

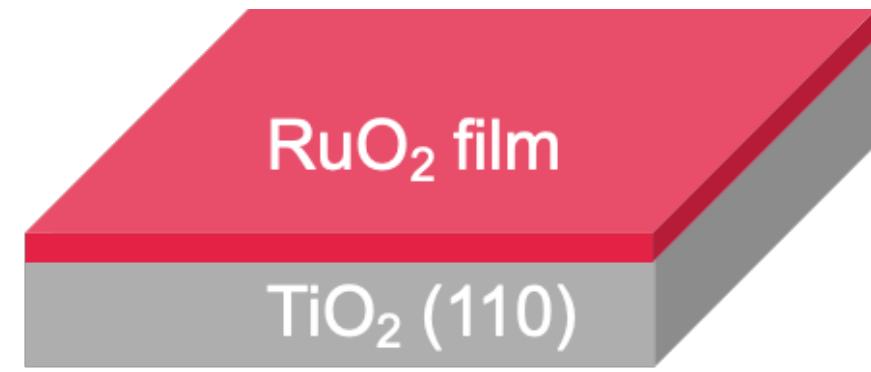
Resistivity increases with decreasing film thickness!



residual resistivity ( $\rho_0$ ) or residual resistivity ratio (RRR)

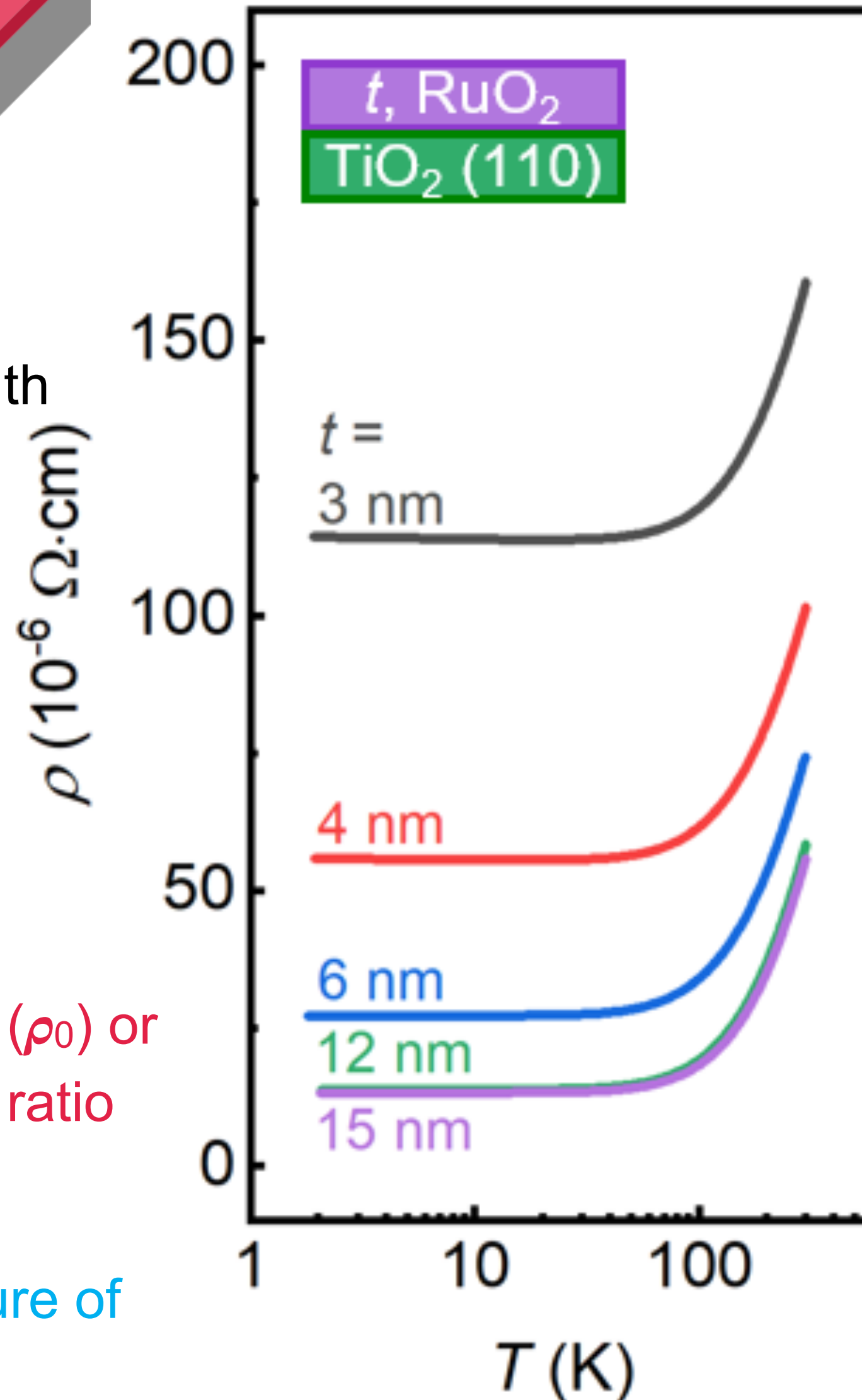
a sensitive measure of disorder!

# Residual Resistivity as a Sensitive Proxy to Disorder



T<sub>sub</sub> = 300 °C

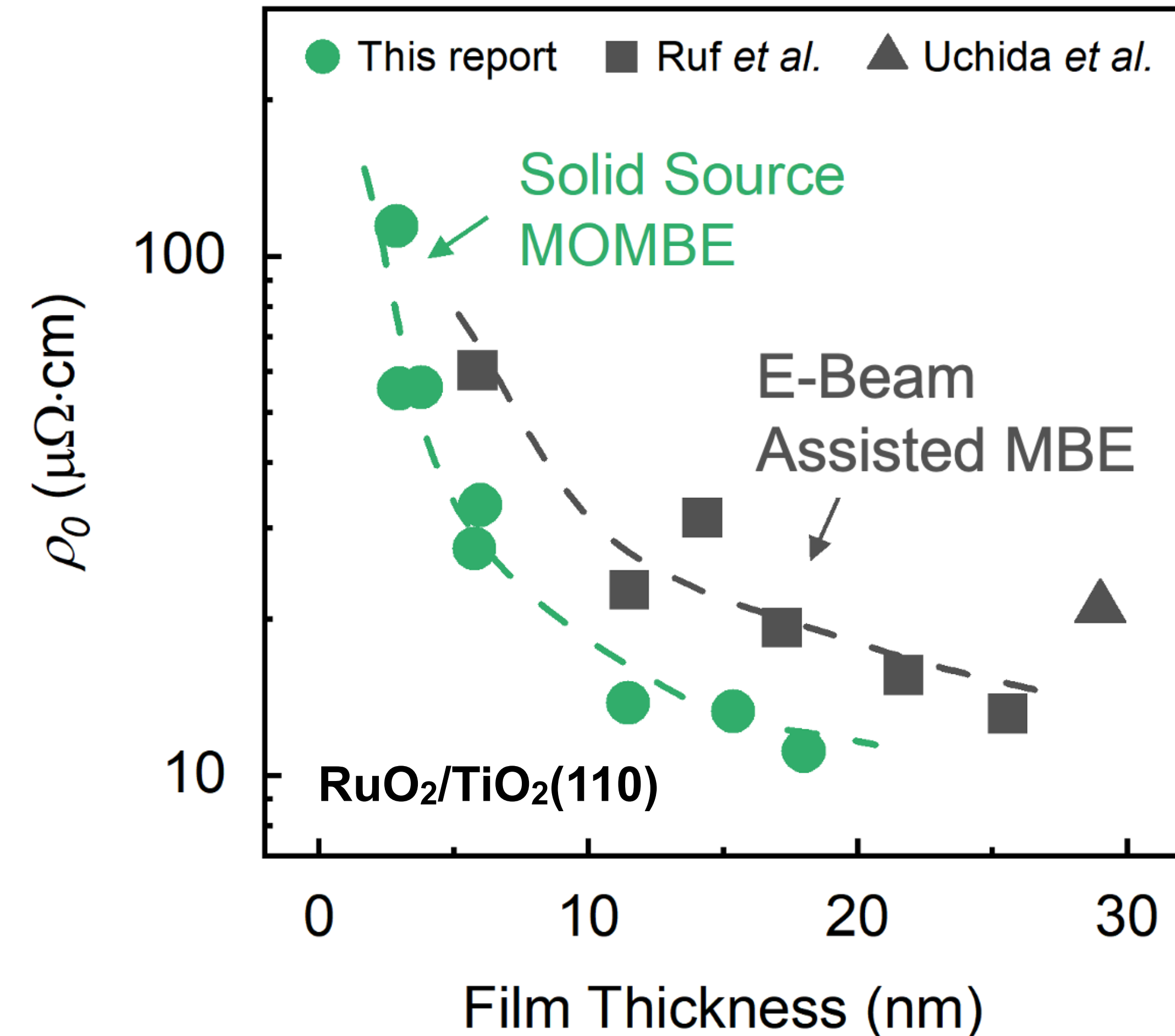
Resistivity increases with decreasing film thickness!



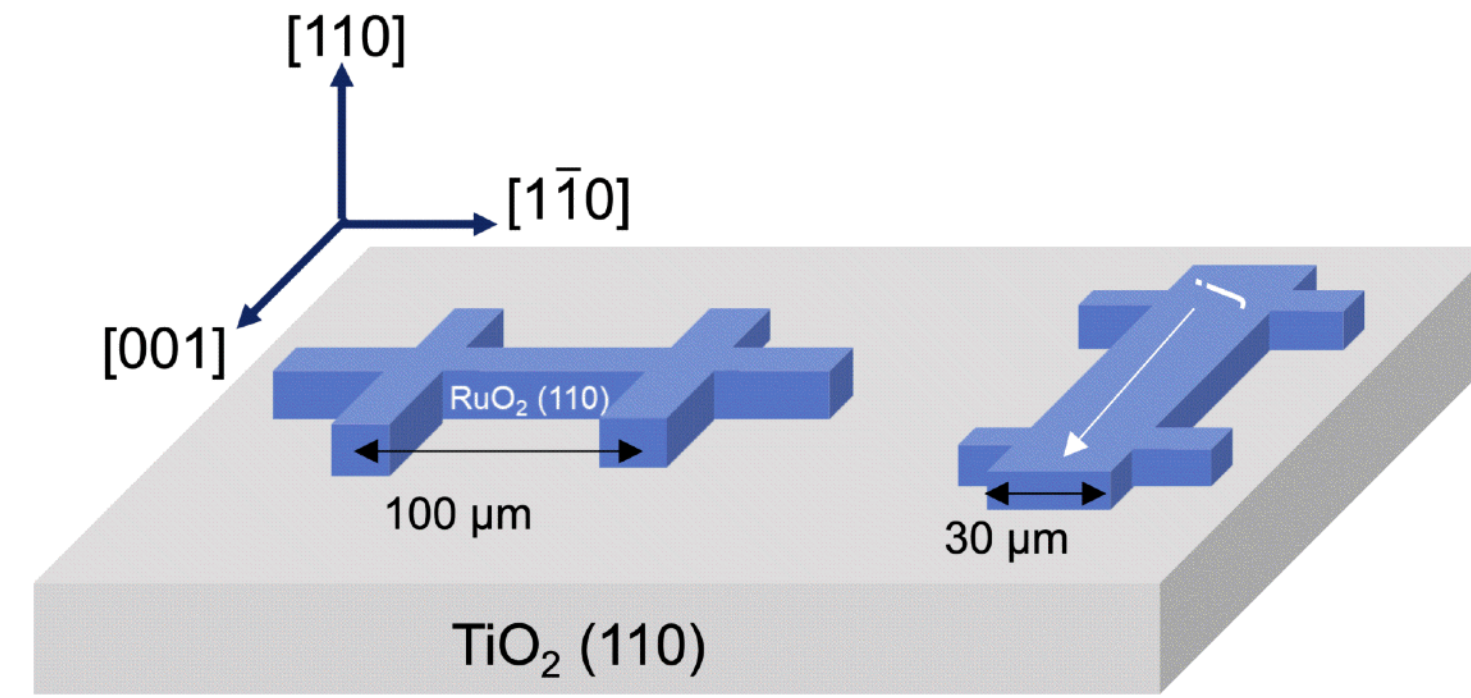
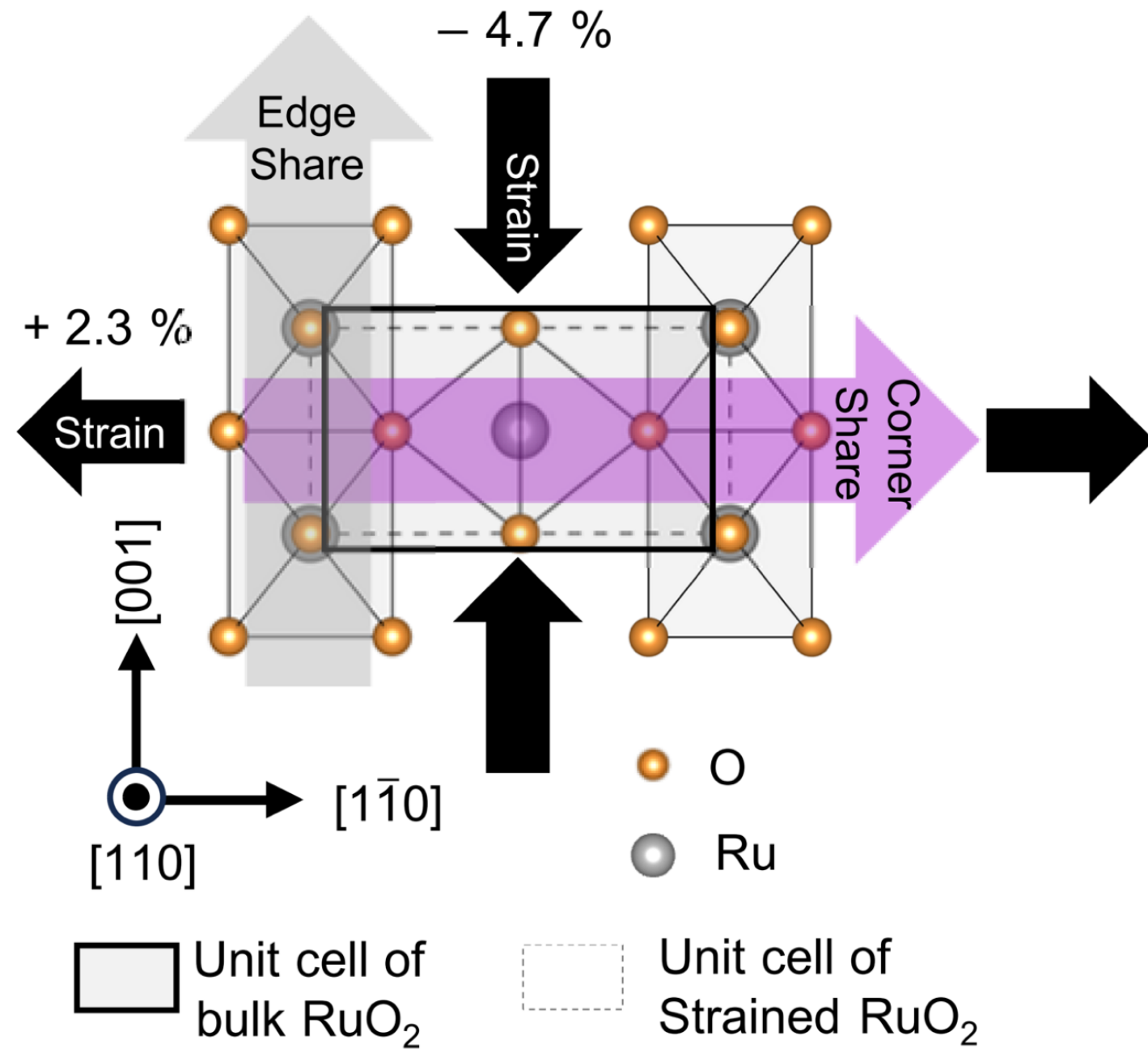
residual resistivity ( $\rho_0$ ) or residual resistivity ratio (RRR)

a sensitive measure of disorder!

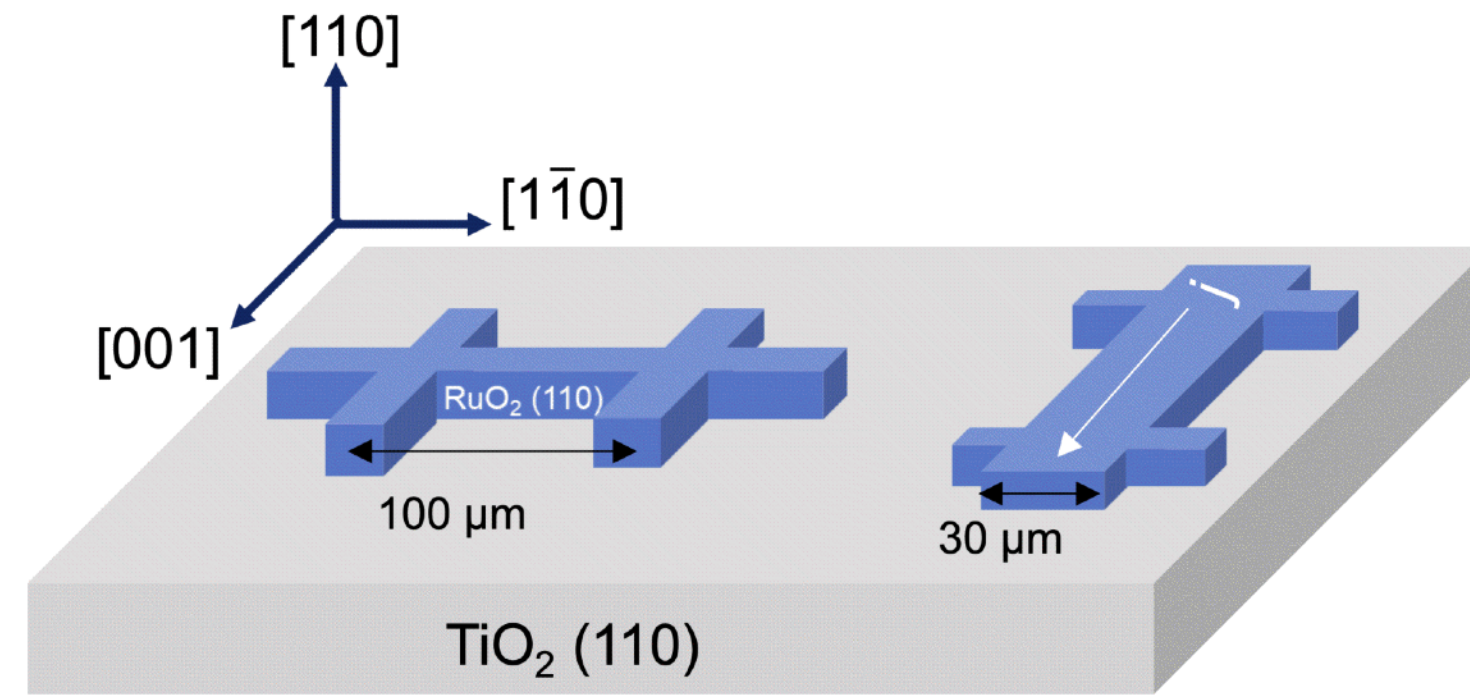
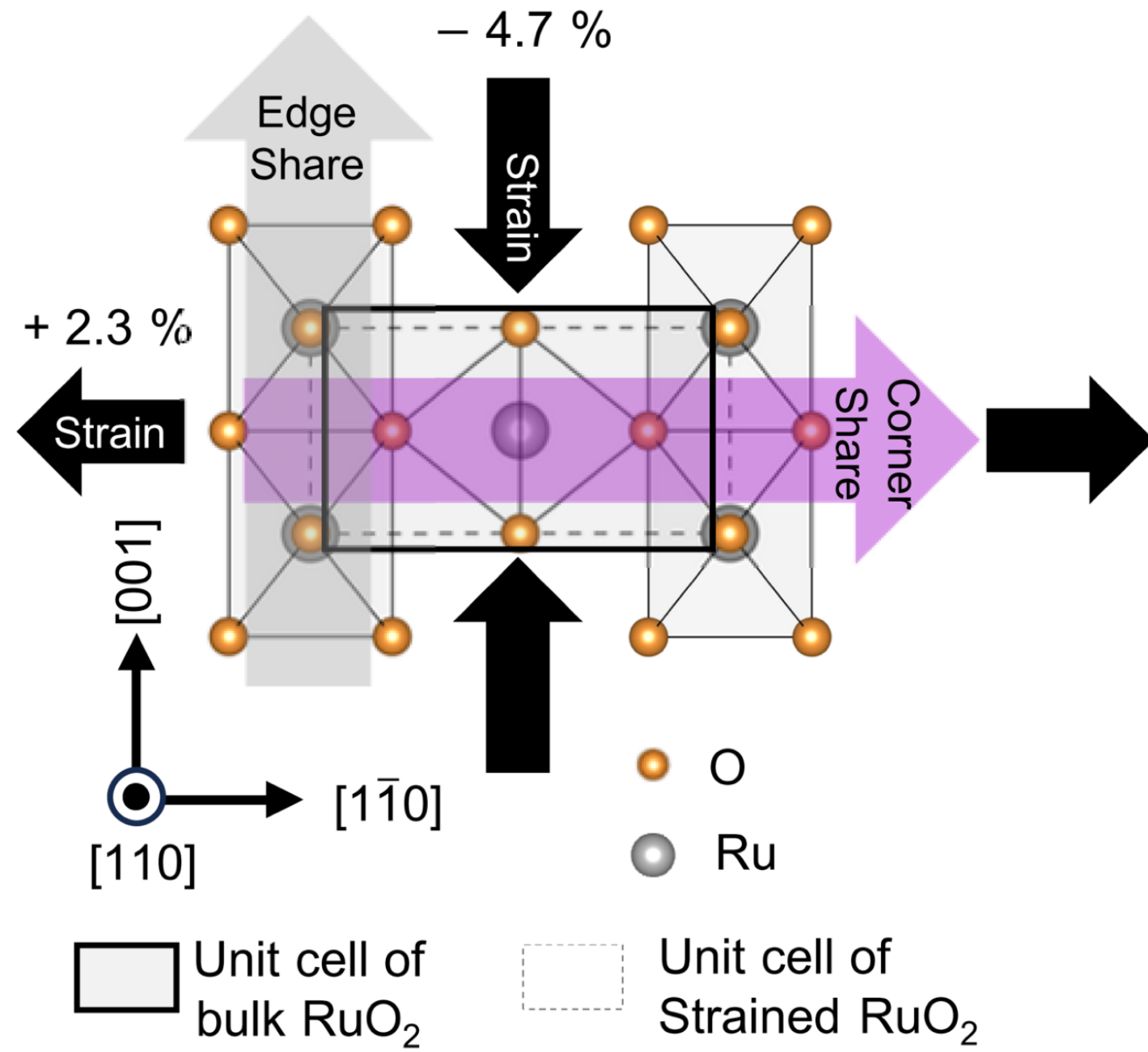
Comparable residual resistivity compared to the films grown using ozone-assisted MBE



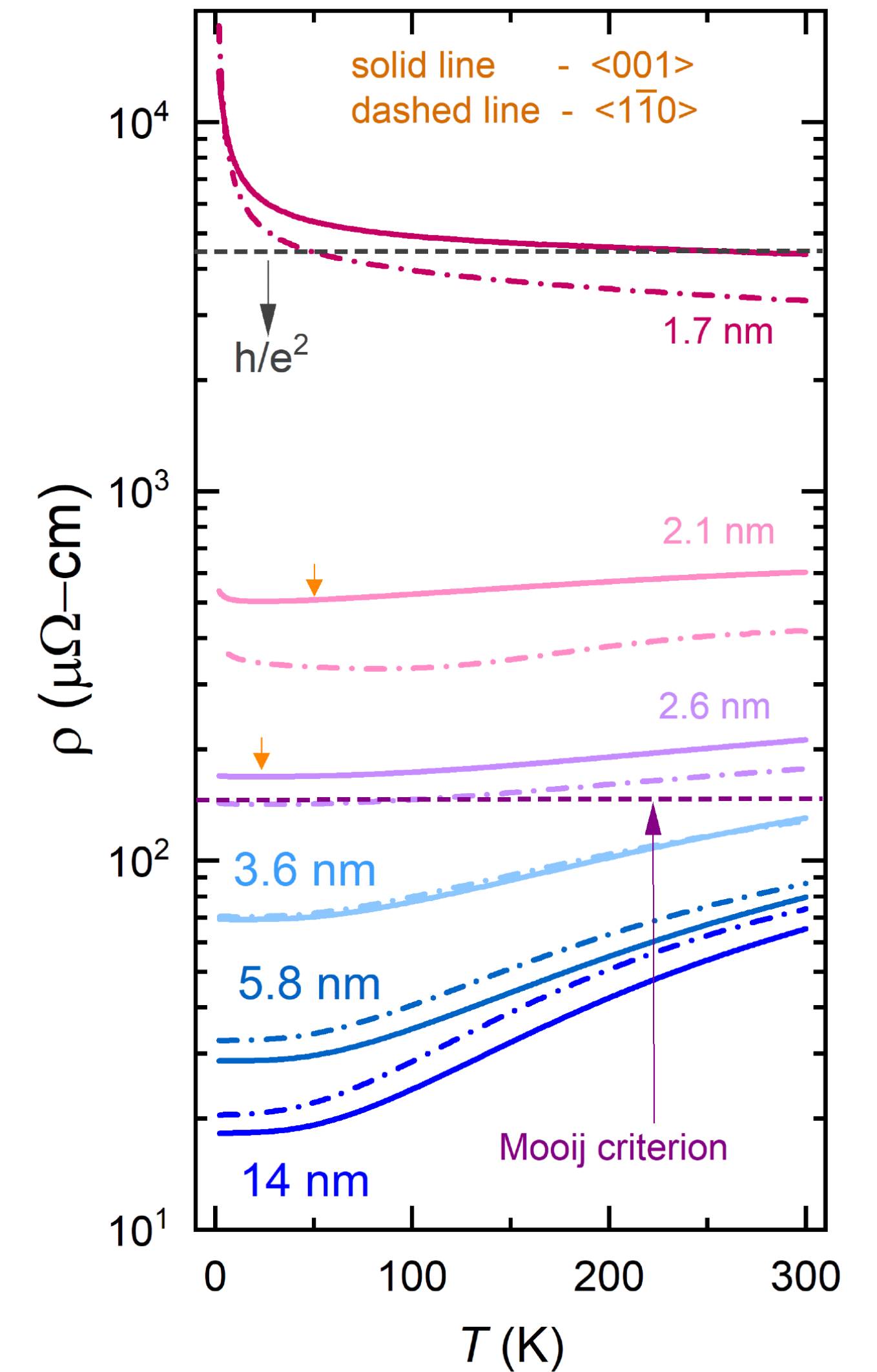
# Anisotropic Strain Relaxation in RuO<sub>2</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub> (110)



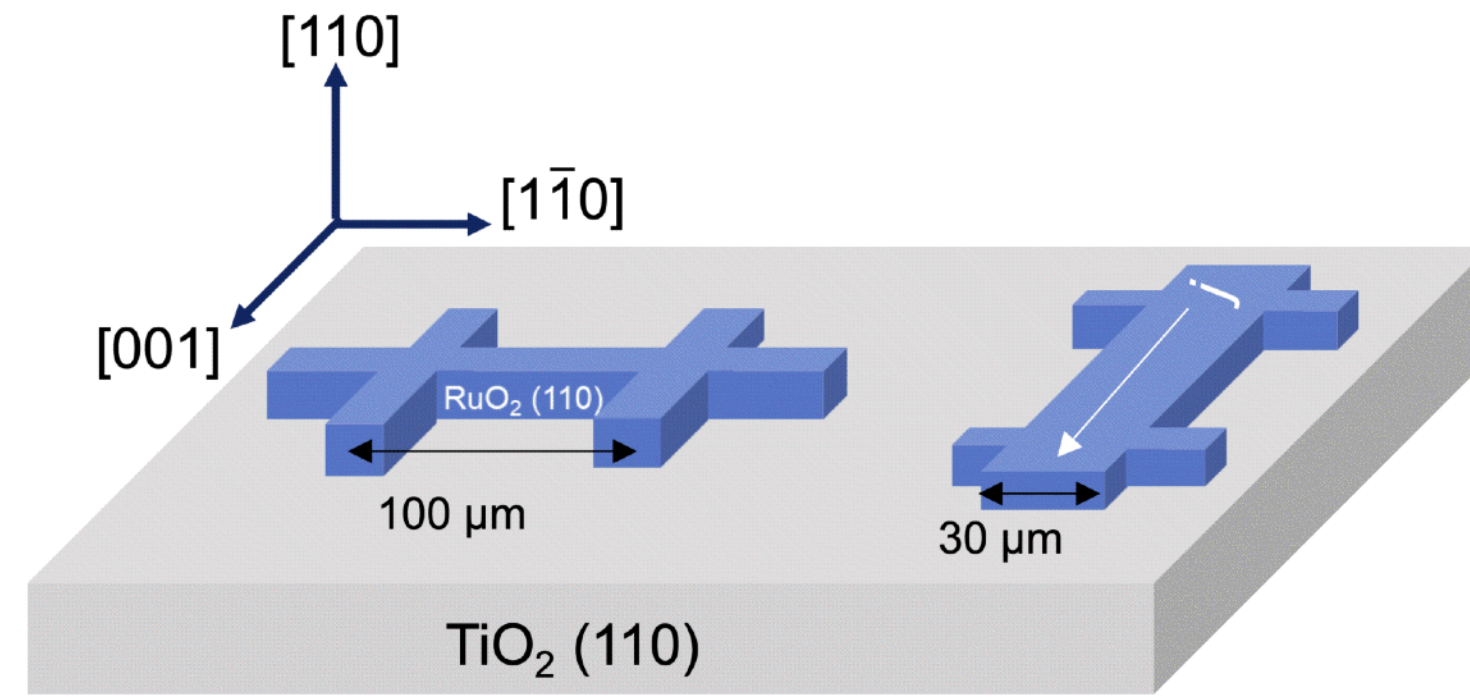
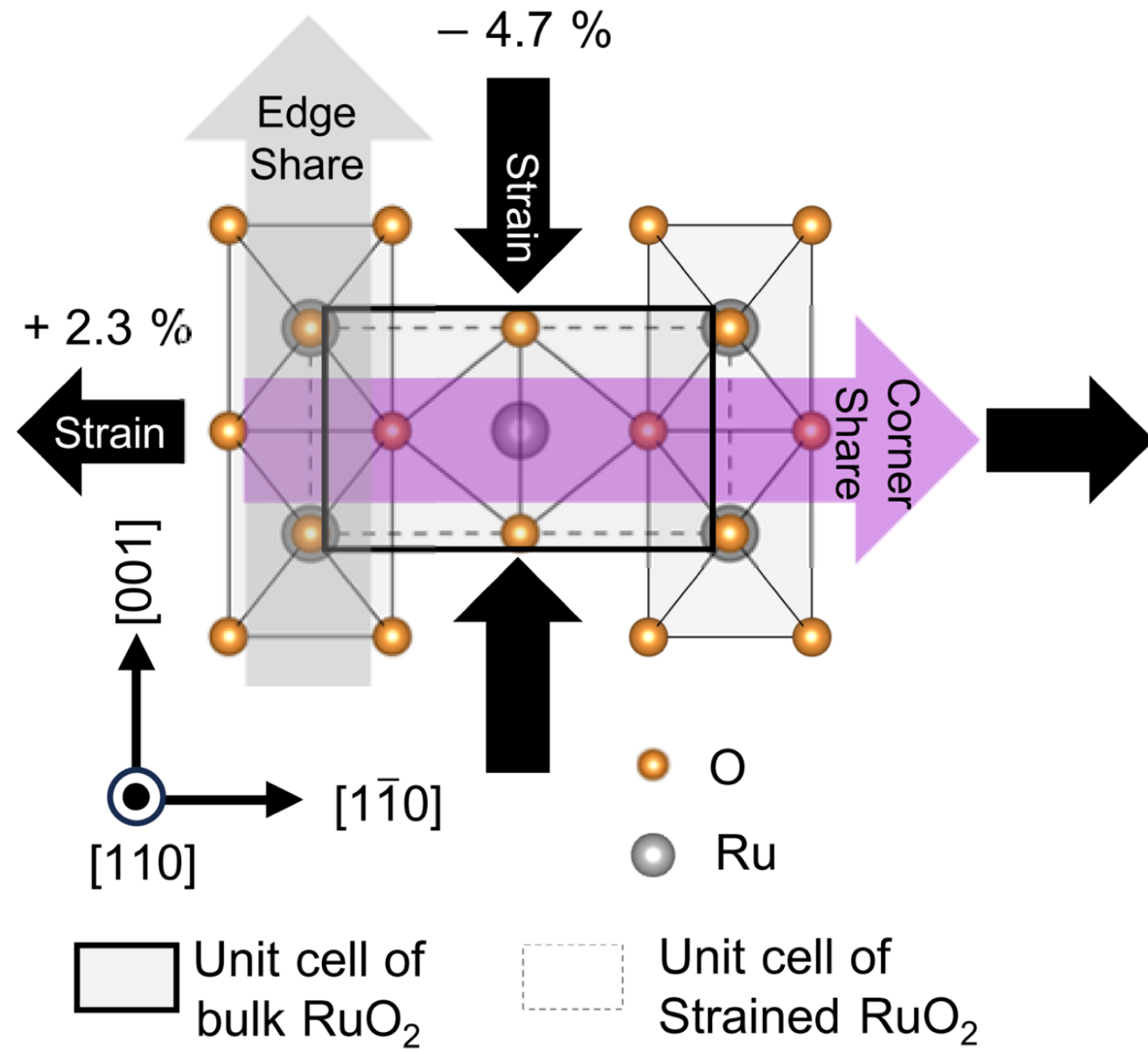
# Anisotropic Strain Relaxation in RuO<sub>2</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub> (110)



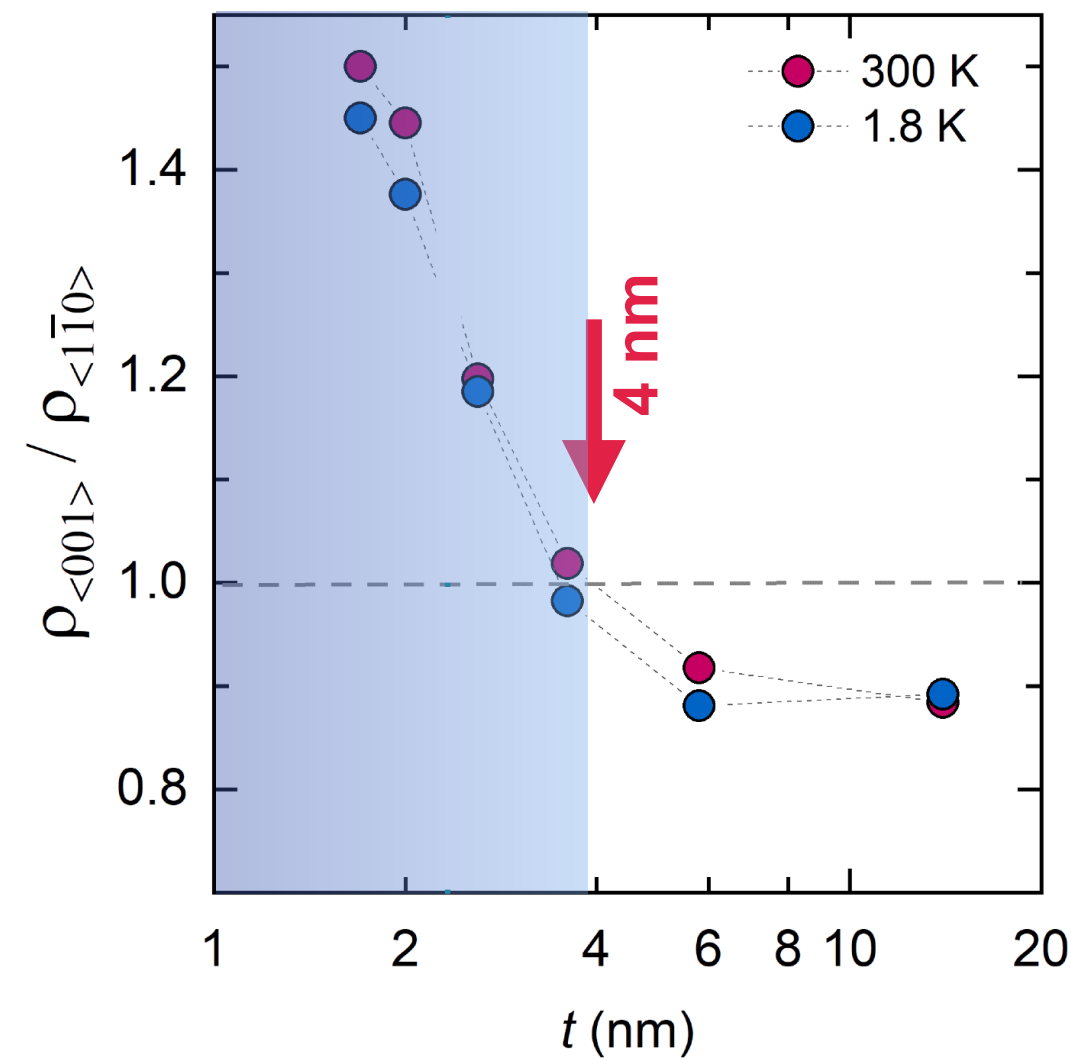
Metal-to-insulator transition as  $t_{\text{film}} \downarrow$



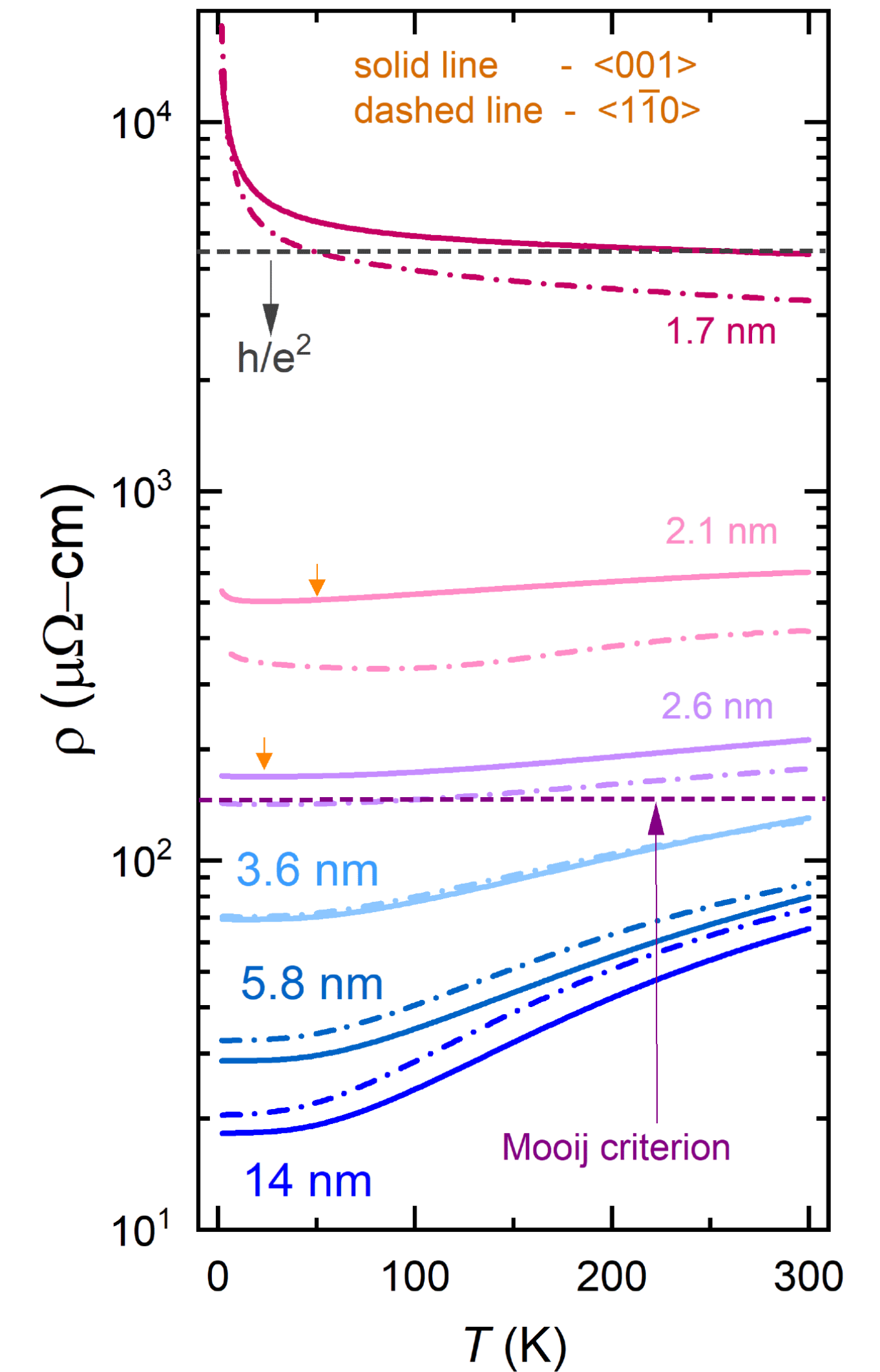
# Anisotropic Strain Relaxation in RuO<sub>2</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub> (110)



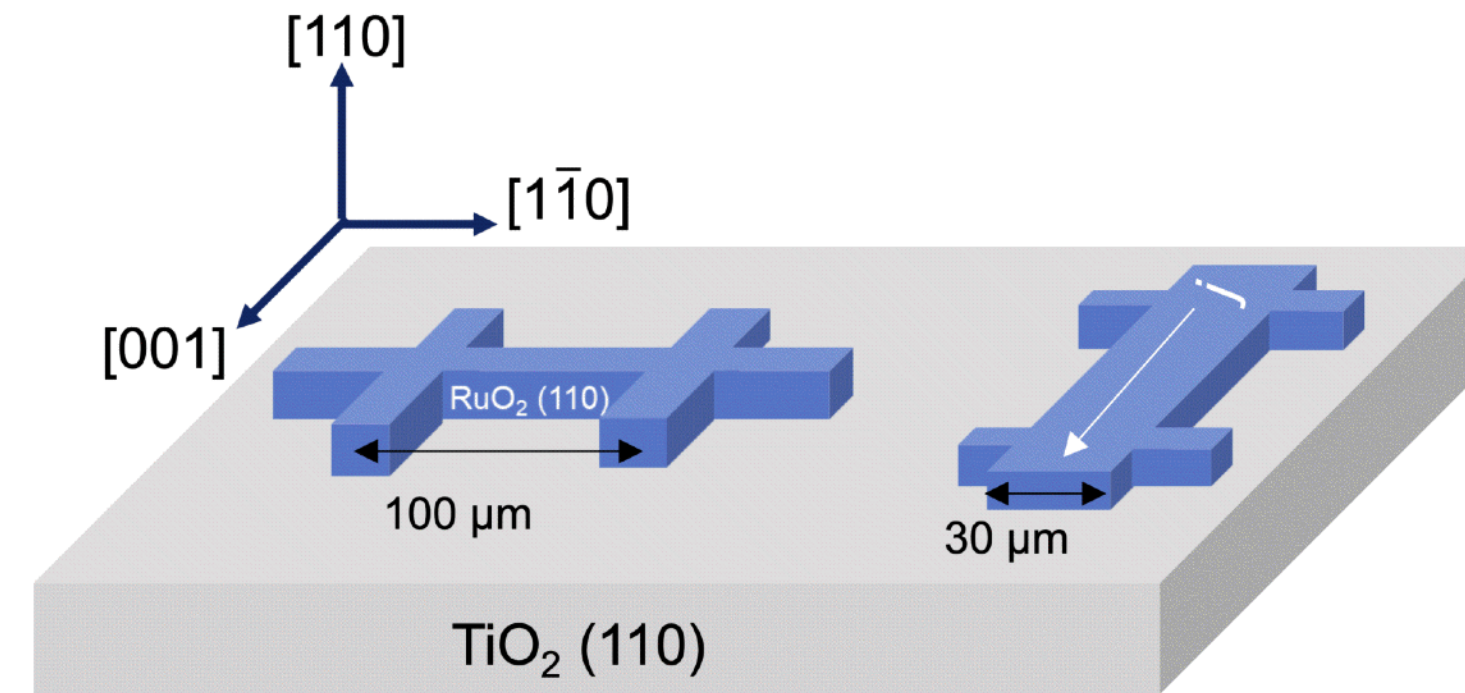
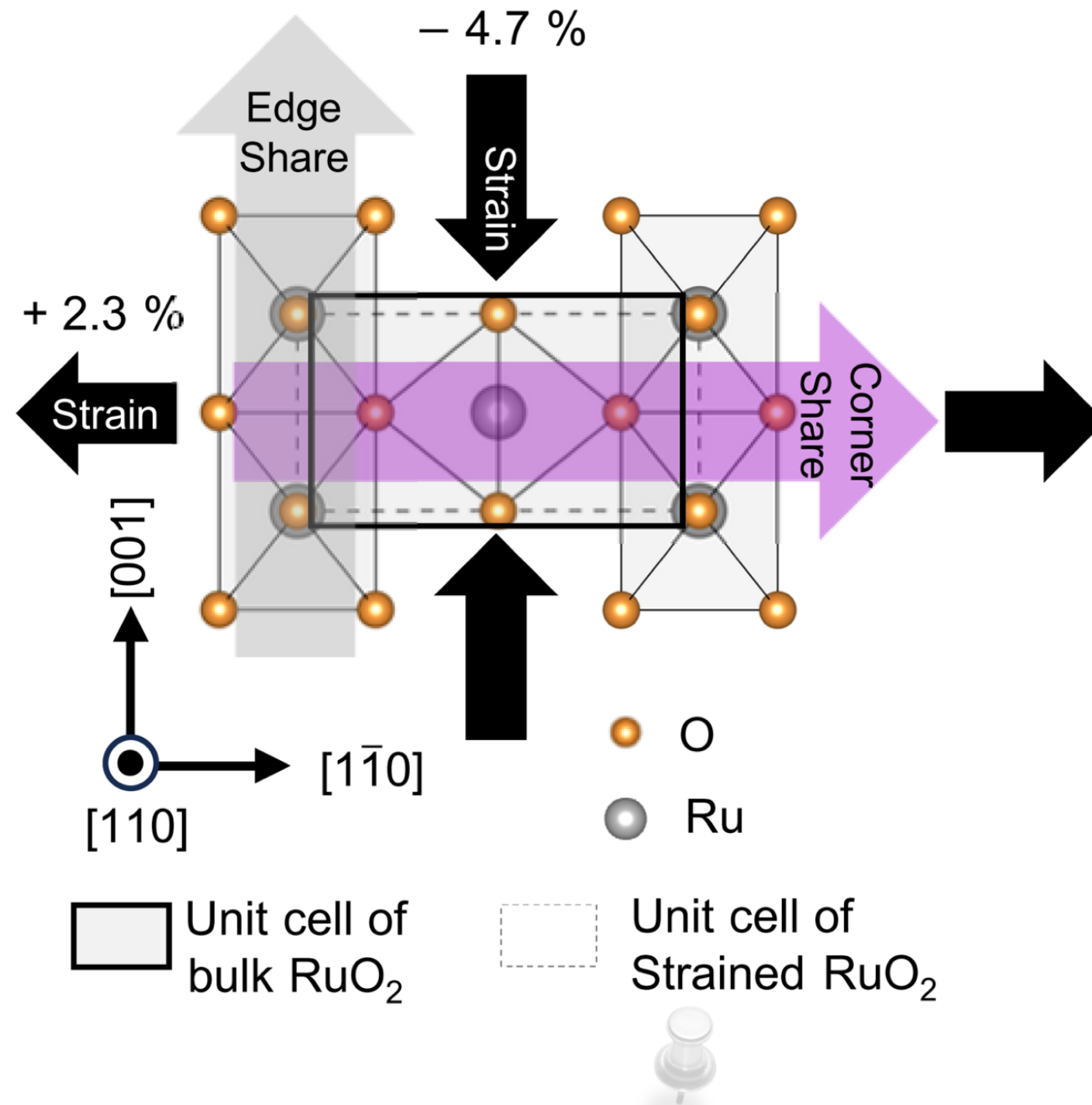
$\rho$  ( $[1\bar{1}0]$  exceeds  $\rho$  [001] at  $t_{\text{film}} > 4$  nm)



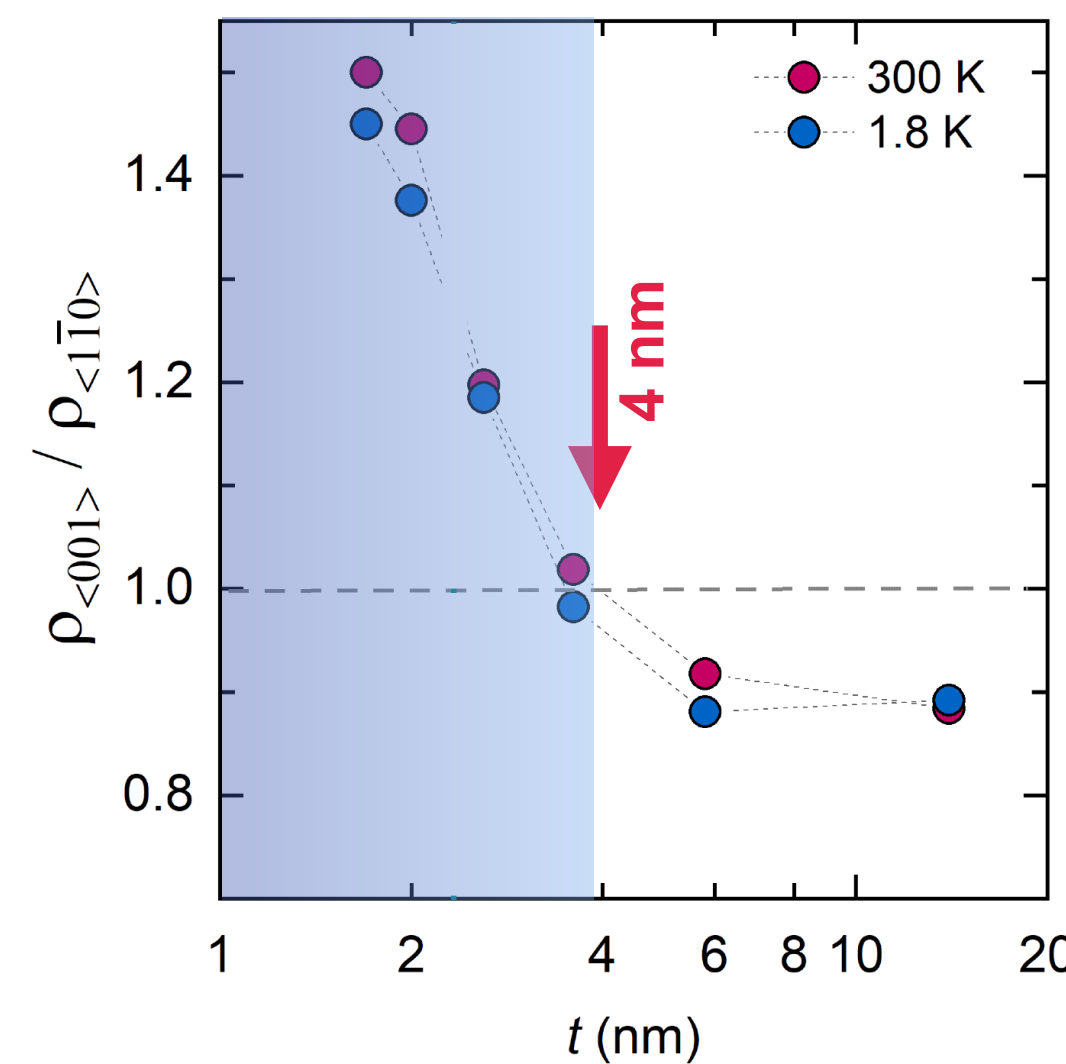
Metal-to-insulator transition as  $t_{\text{film}} \downarrow$



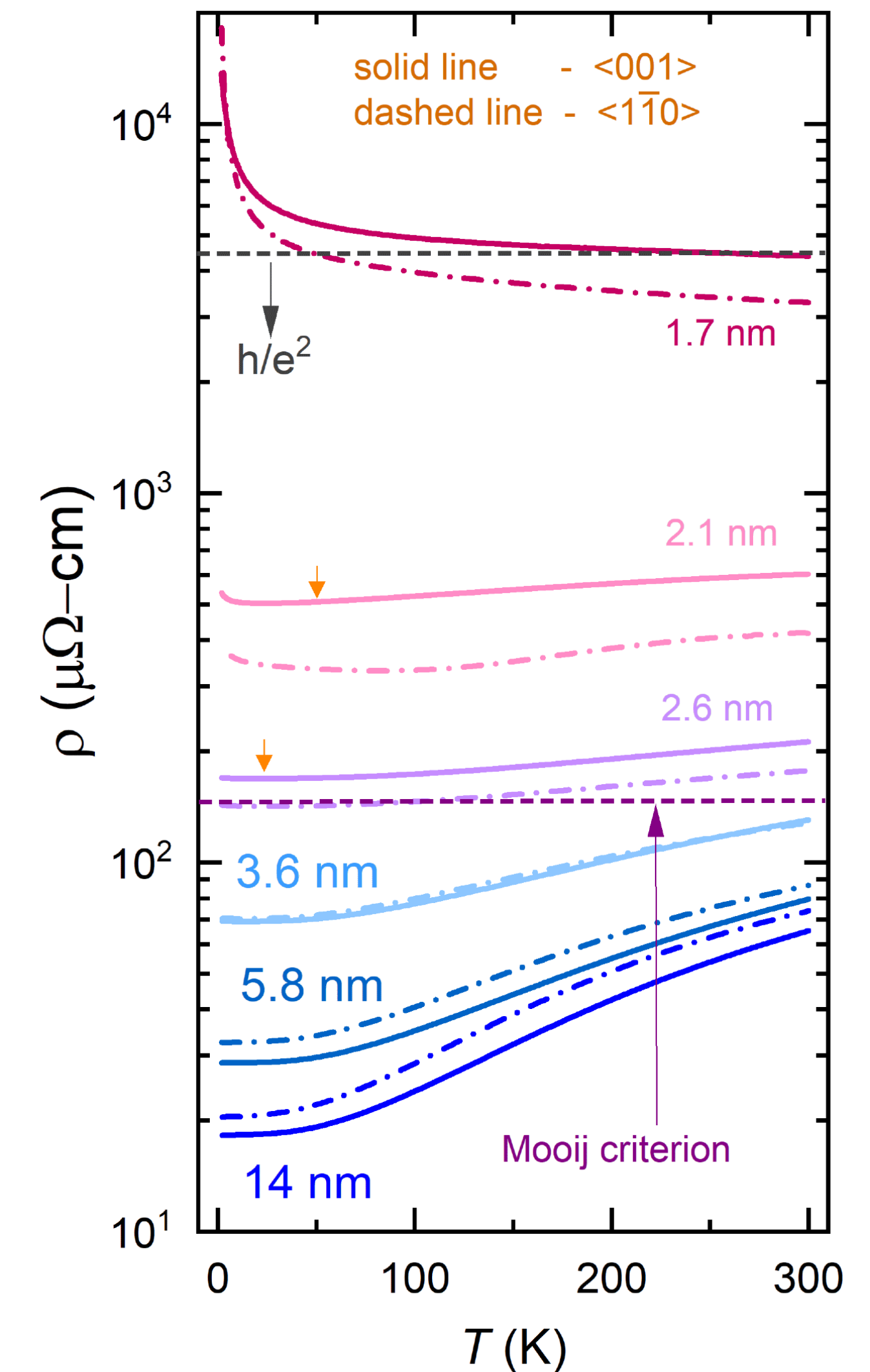
# Anisotropic Strain Relaxation in RuO<sub>2</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub> (110)



$\rho$  ( $[1\bar{1}0]$  exceeds  $\rho$  [001] at  $t_{\text{film}} > 4$  nm)



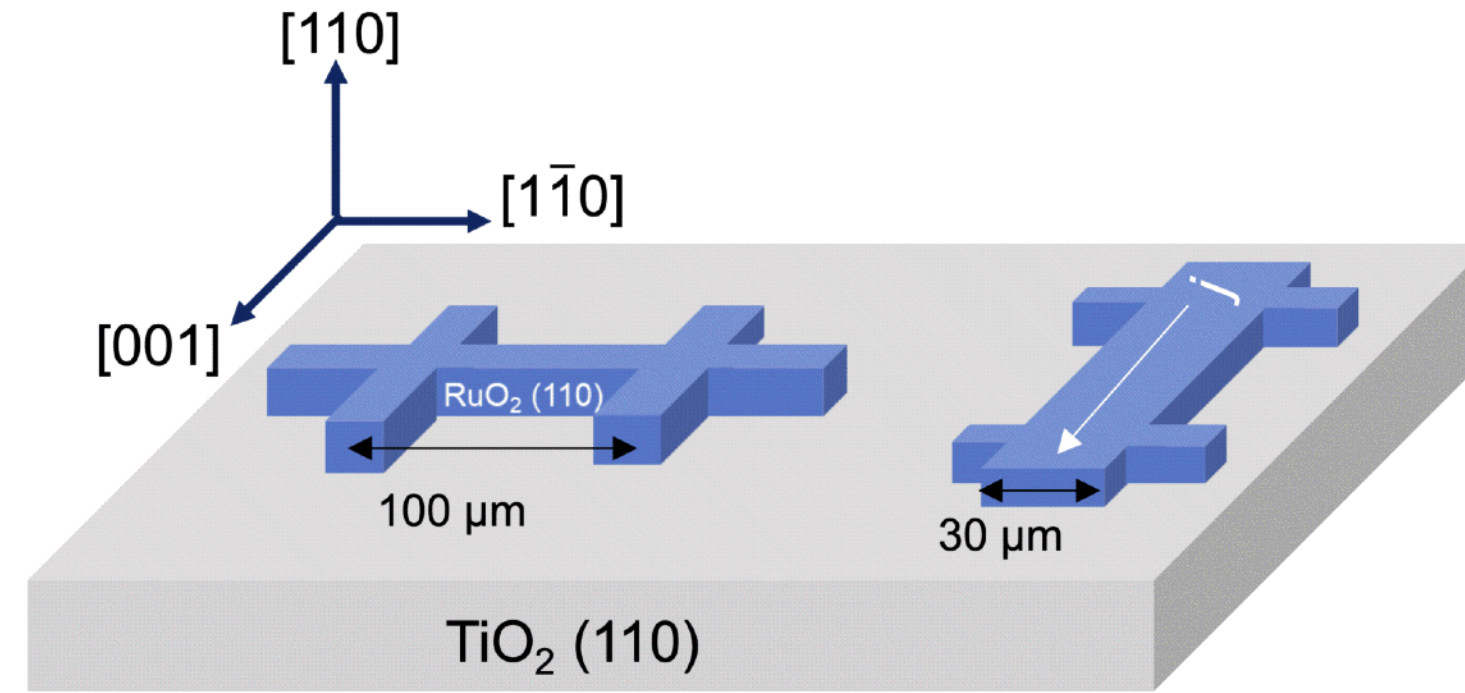
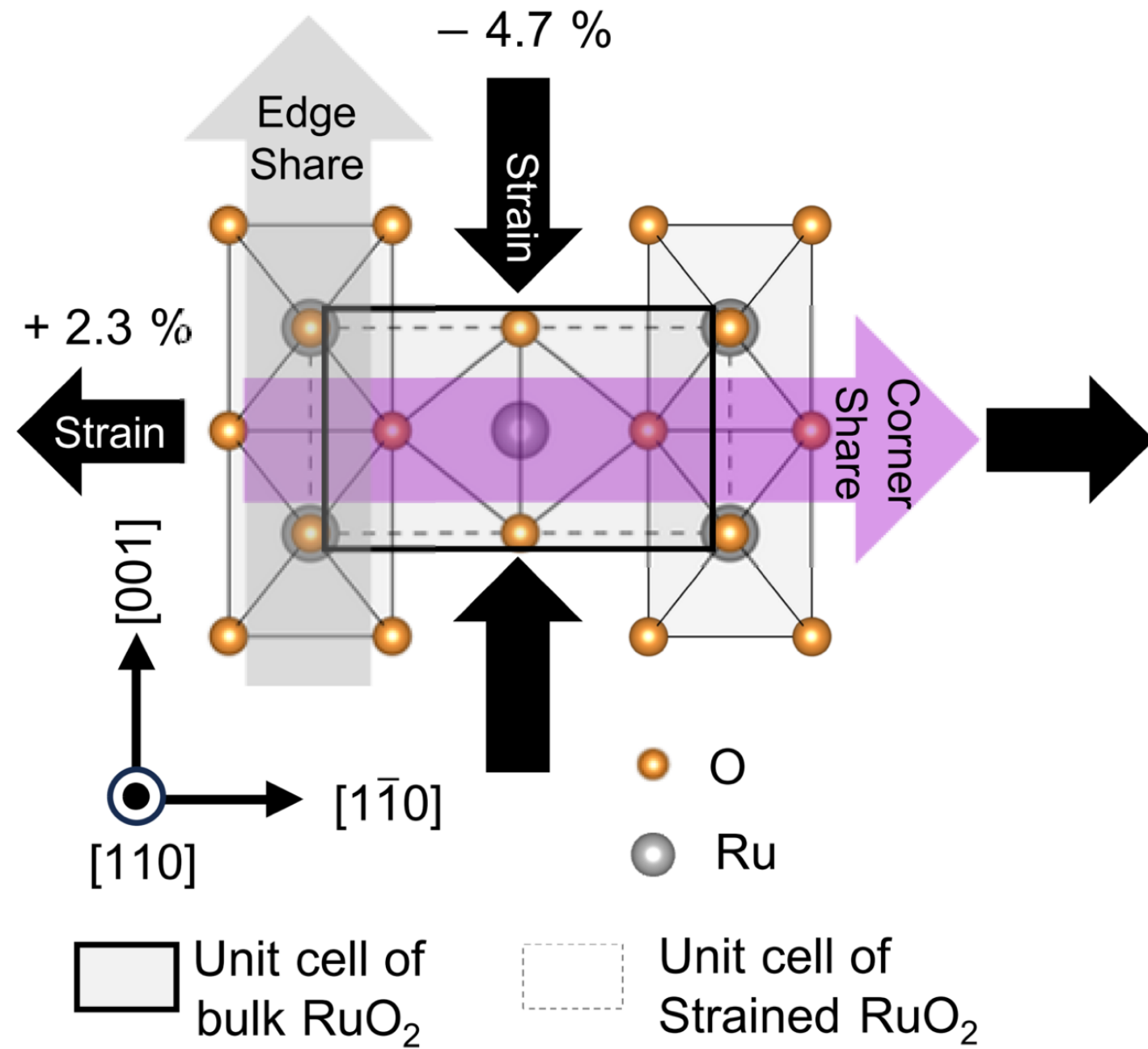
Metal-to-insulator transition as  $t_{\text{film}} \downarrow$



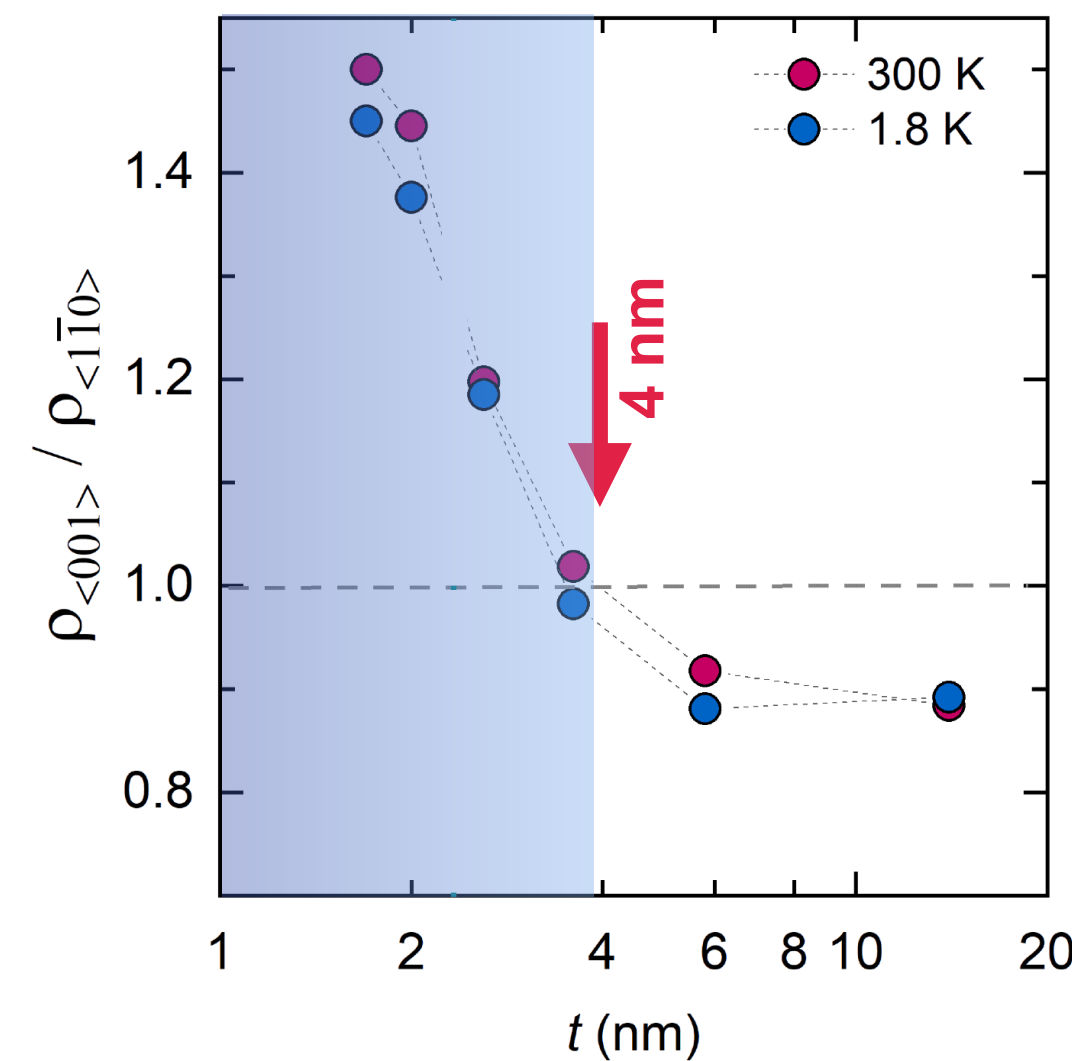
## Open Questions

1. Directional crossover in resistivity at 4 nm: Is it related to strain-relaxation?
2. As  $t_{\text{film}} \downarrow$ , resistivity increases leading to  $M \rightarrow I$  transition?  
structural disorder, surface, interface, or dimensionality?

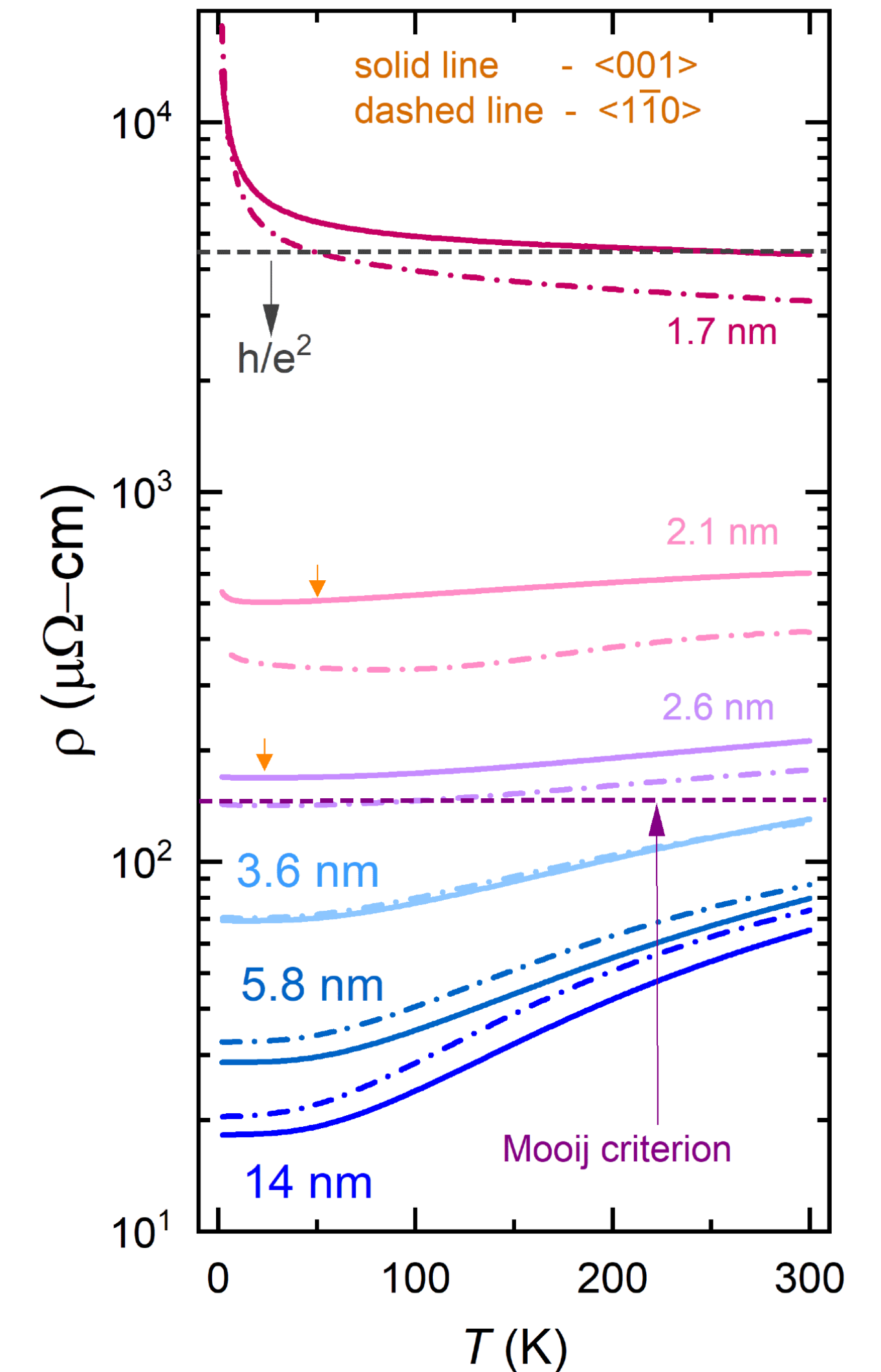
# Anisotropic Strain Relaxation in RuO<sub>2</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub> (110)



$\rho$  ( $[1\bar{1}0]$  exceeds  $\rho$  [001] at  $t_{\text{film}} > 4$  nm)



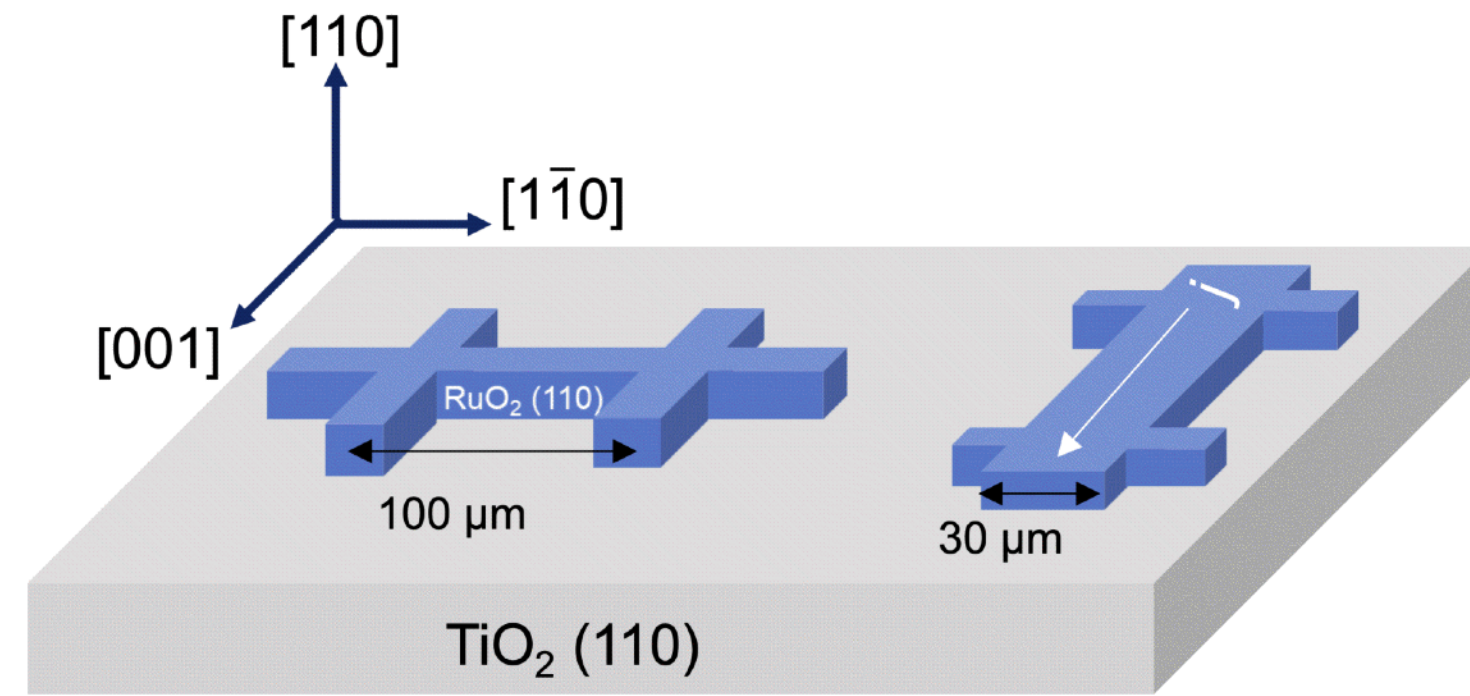
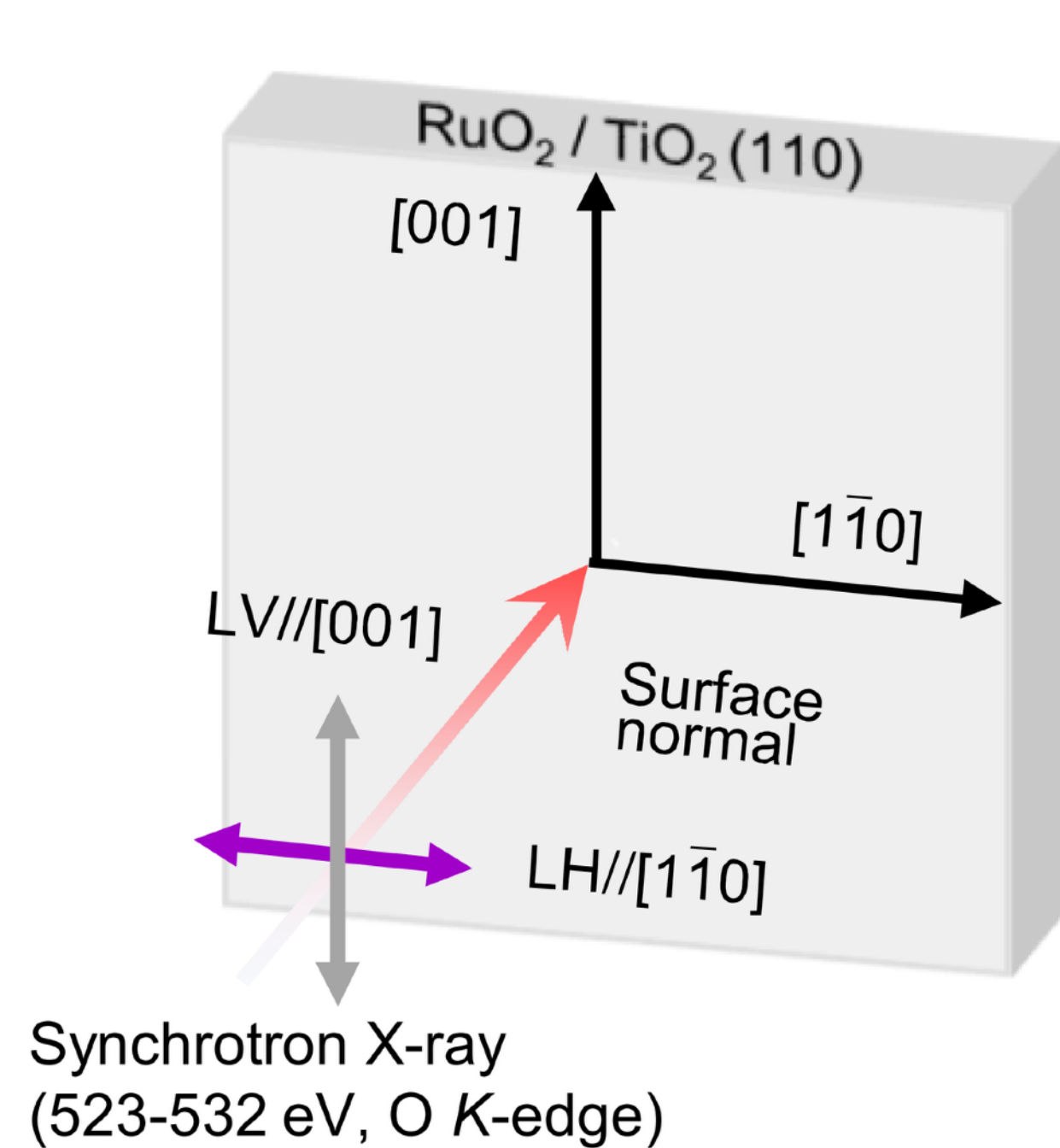
Metal-to-insulator transition as  $t_{\text{film}} \downarrow$



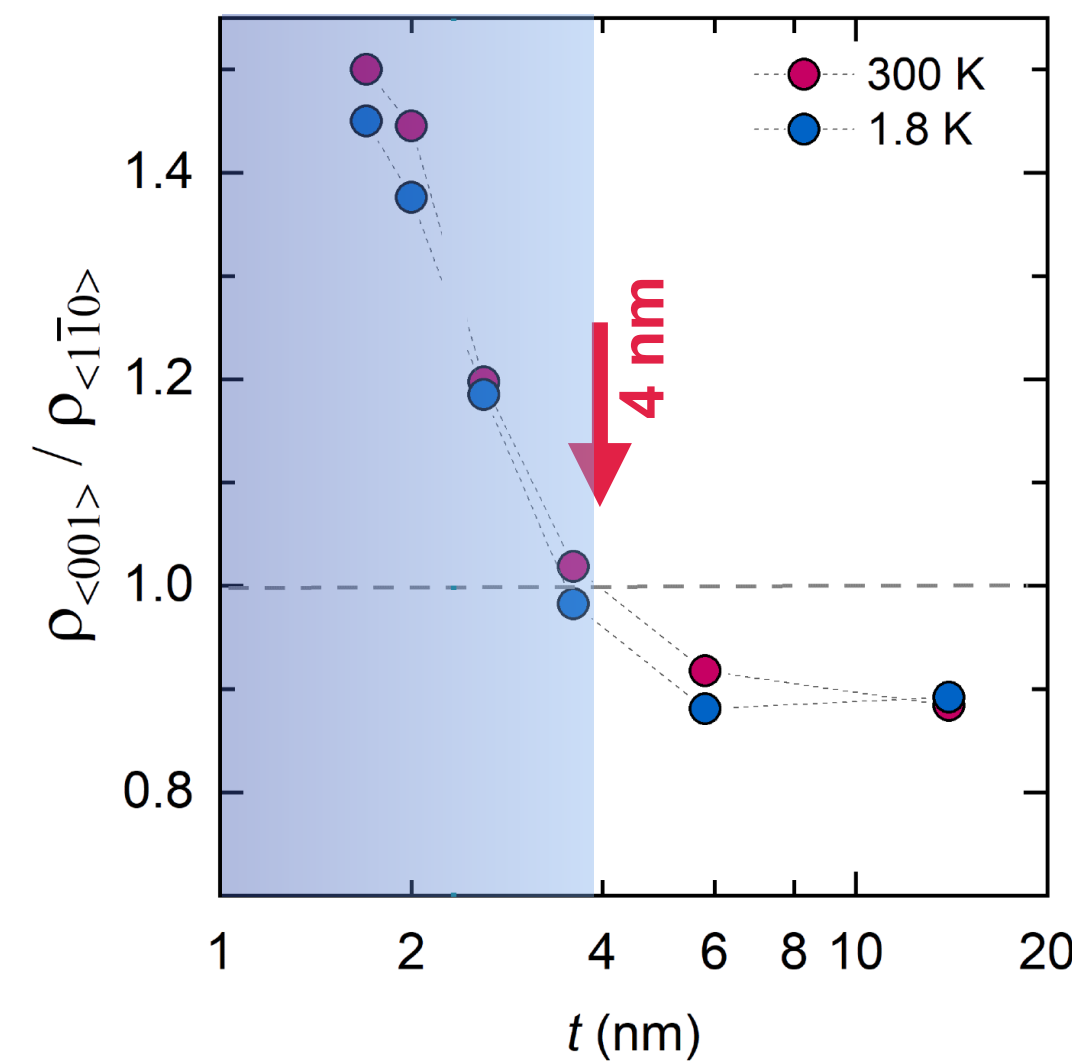
## Open Questions

1. Directional crossover in resistivity at 4 nm: Is it related to strain-relaxation?  
✓ *anisotropic strain-relaxation*
2. As  $t_{\text{film}} \downarrow$ , resistivity increases leading to  $M \rightarrow I$  transition?  
structural disorder, surface, interface, or dimensionality?  
✓ *Interface effect*

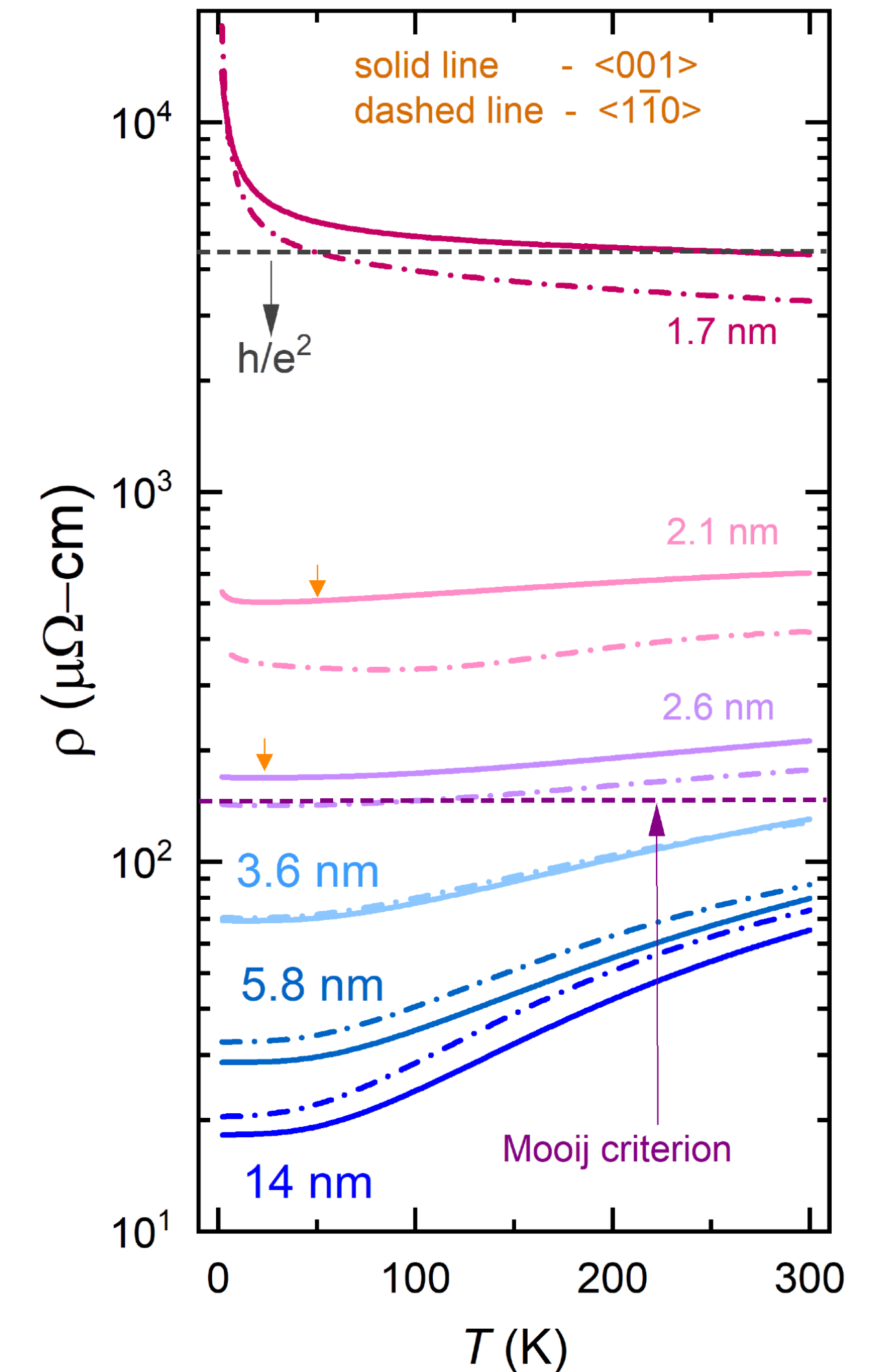
# Anisotropic Strain Relaxation in RuO<sub>2</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub> (110)



$\rho$  ( $[1\bar{1}0]$  exceeds  $\rho$  [001] at  $t_{\text{film}} > 4$  nm)



Metal-to-insulator transition as  $t_{\text{film}} \downarrow$



## Open Questions

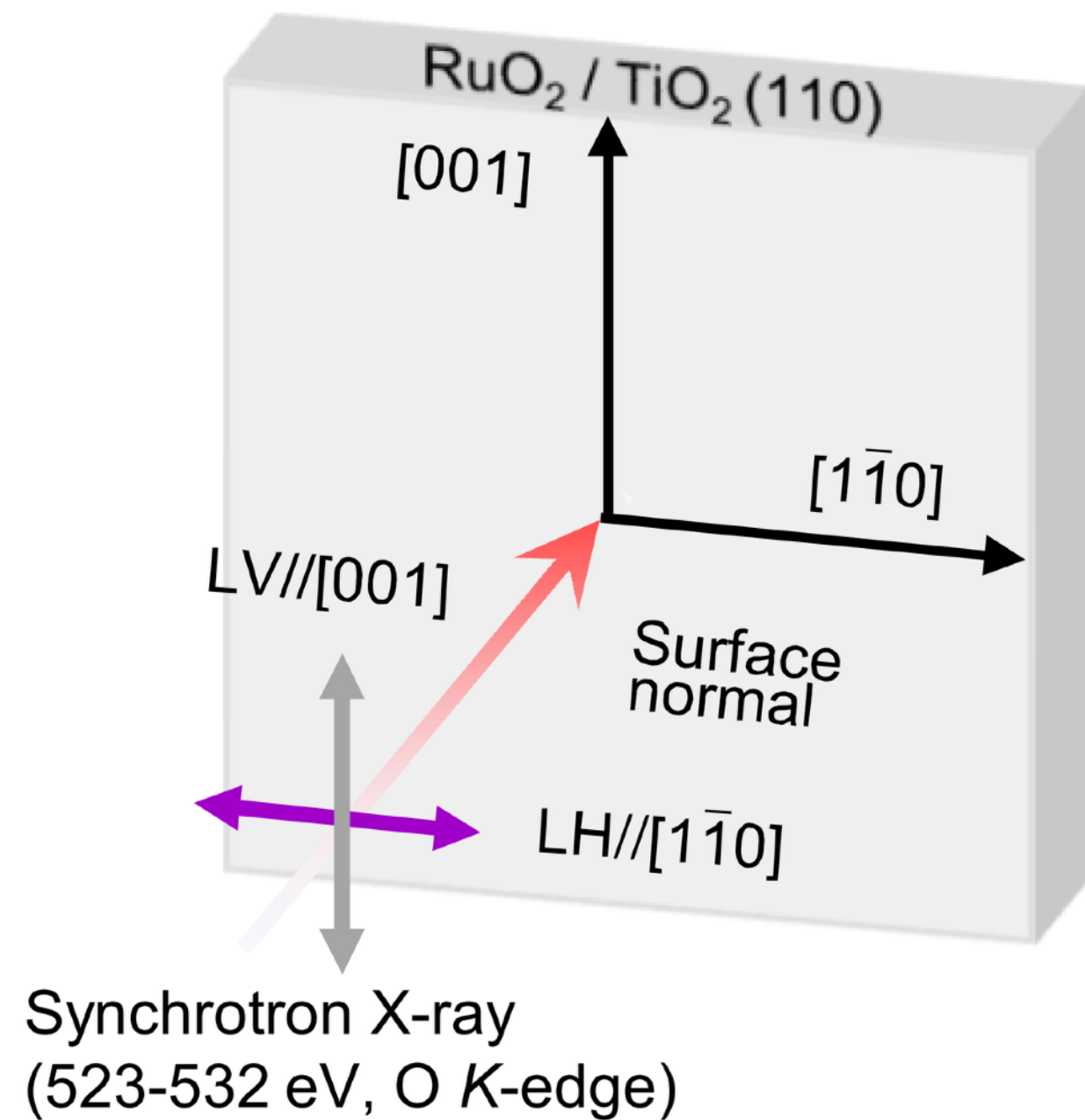
1. Directional crossover in resistivity at 4 nm: Is it related to strain-relaxation?  
✓ *anisotropic strain-relaxation*
2. As  $t_{\text{film}} \downarrow$ , resistivity increases leading to  $M \rightarrow I$  transition?  
structural disorder, surface, interface, or dimensionality?  
✓ *Interface*

# Anisotropic Strain Relaxation in RuO<sub>2</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub> (110)



## X-ray Absorption Spectroscopy (XAS)

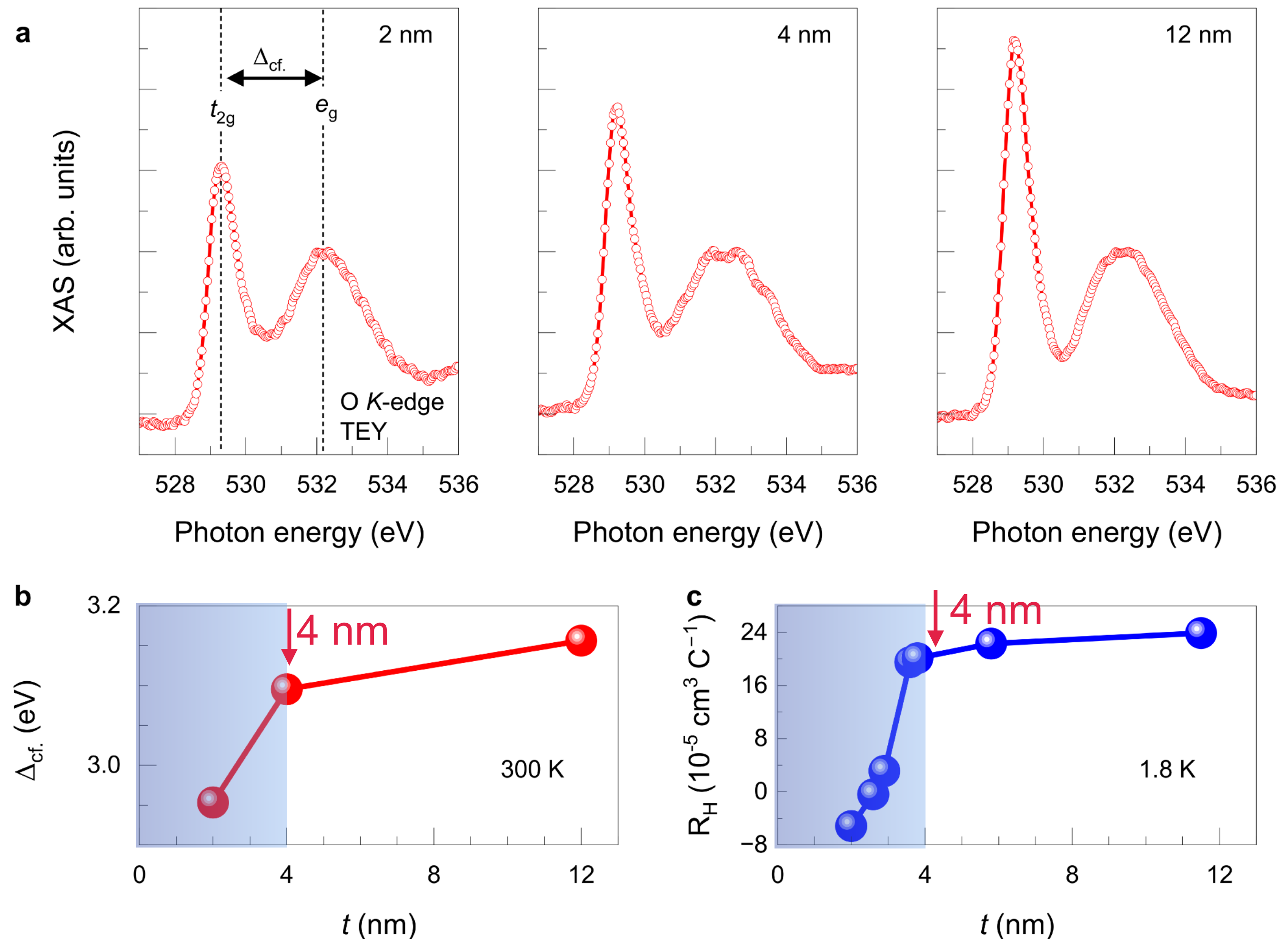
courtesy: Prof. W. S. Choi, SKKU



### Open Questions

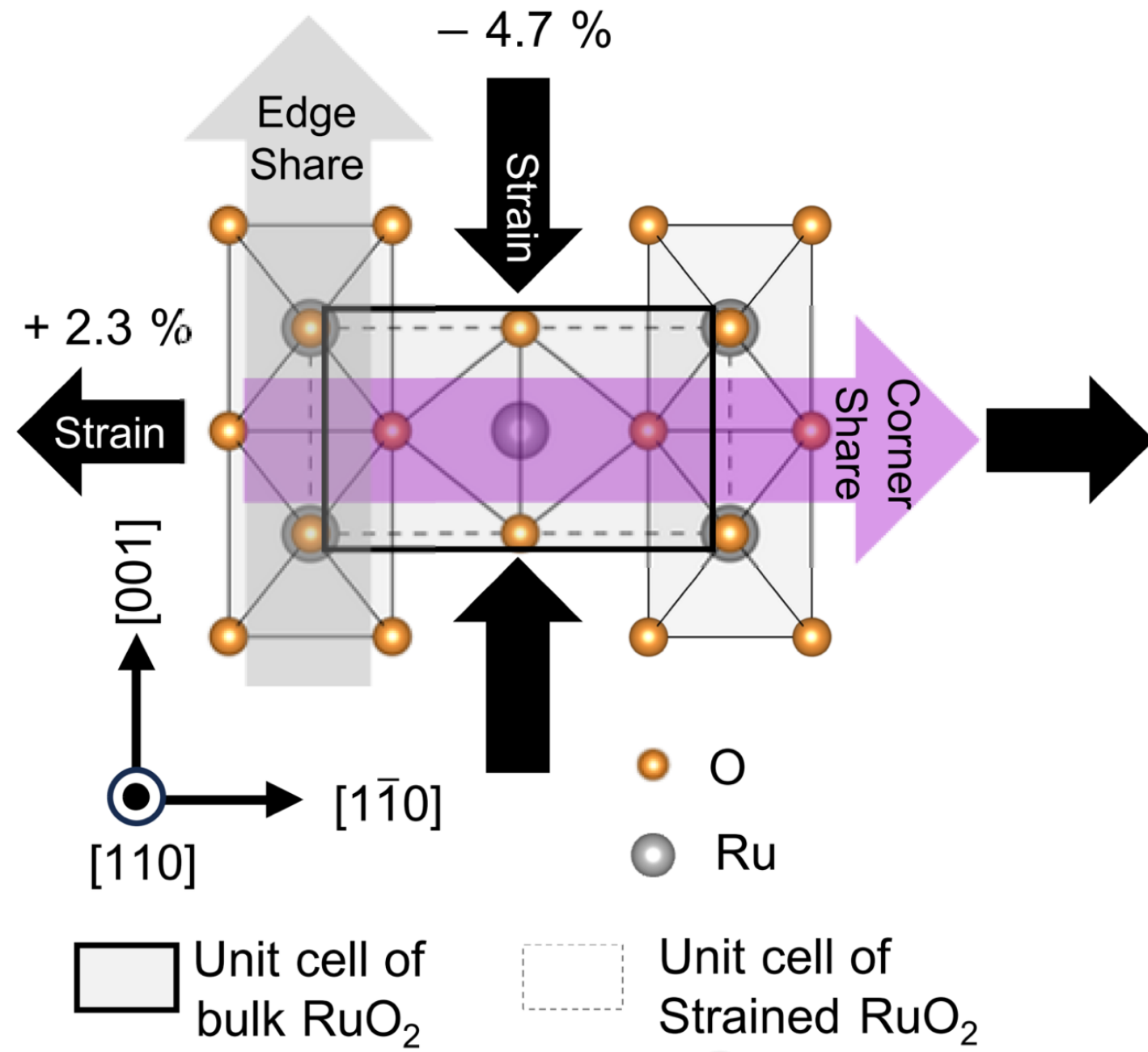
1. Directional crossover in resistivity at 4 nm: Is it related to strain-relaxation?  
✓ *anisotropic strain-relaxation*
2. As  $t_{\text{film}} \downarrow$ , resistivity increases leading to M  $\rightarrow$  I transition?  
structural disorder, surface, interface, or dimensionality?  
✓ *Interface*

Significant change in crystal field energy at  $t_{\text{film}} < 4$  nm  
(change in electronic band structure)



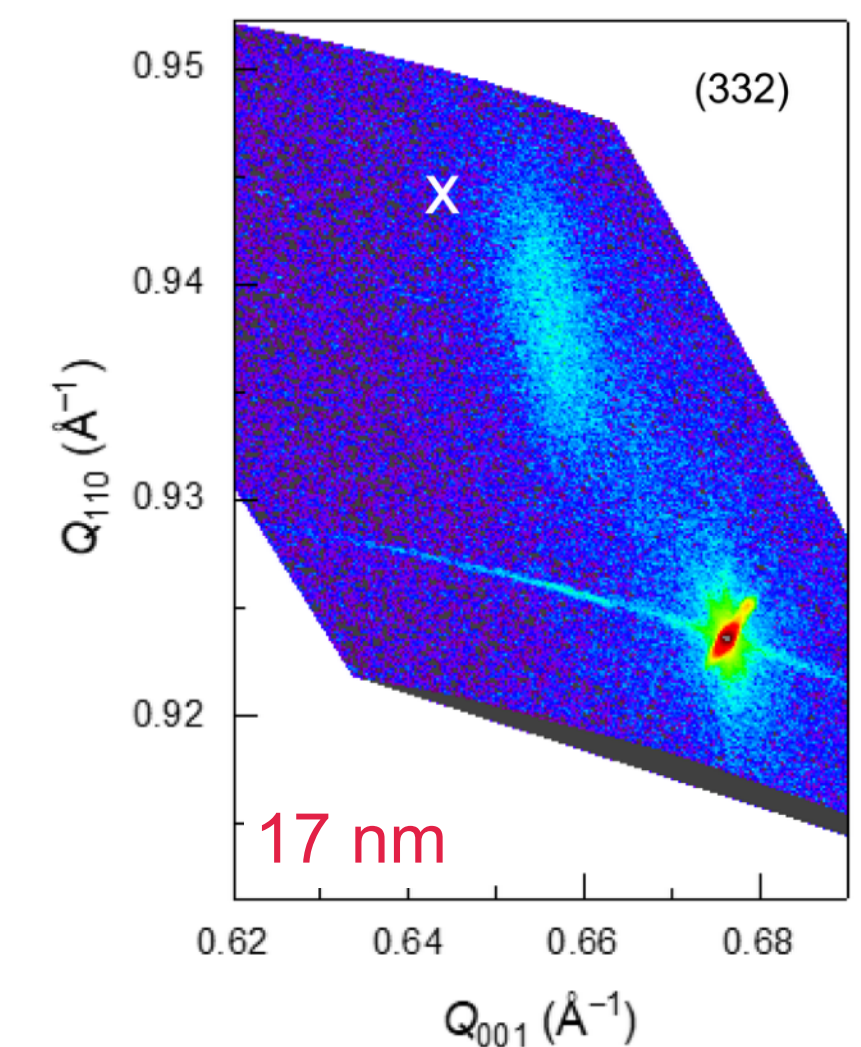
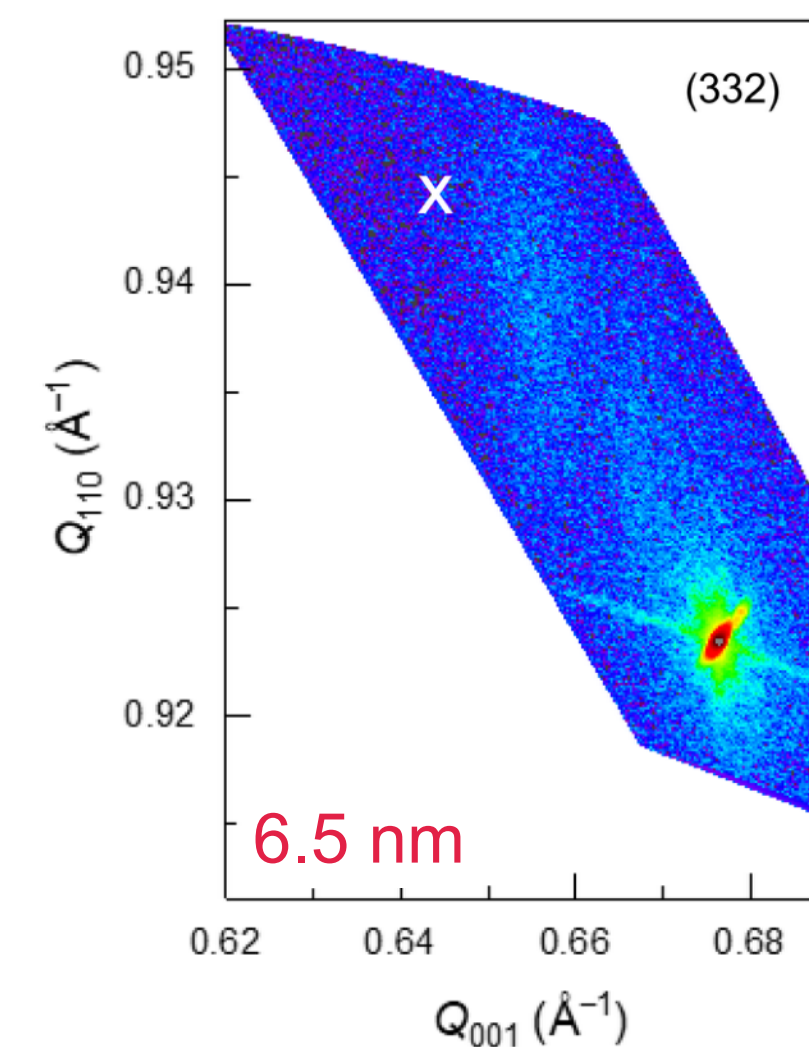
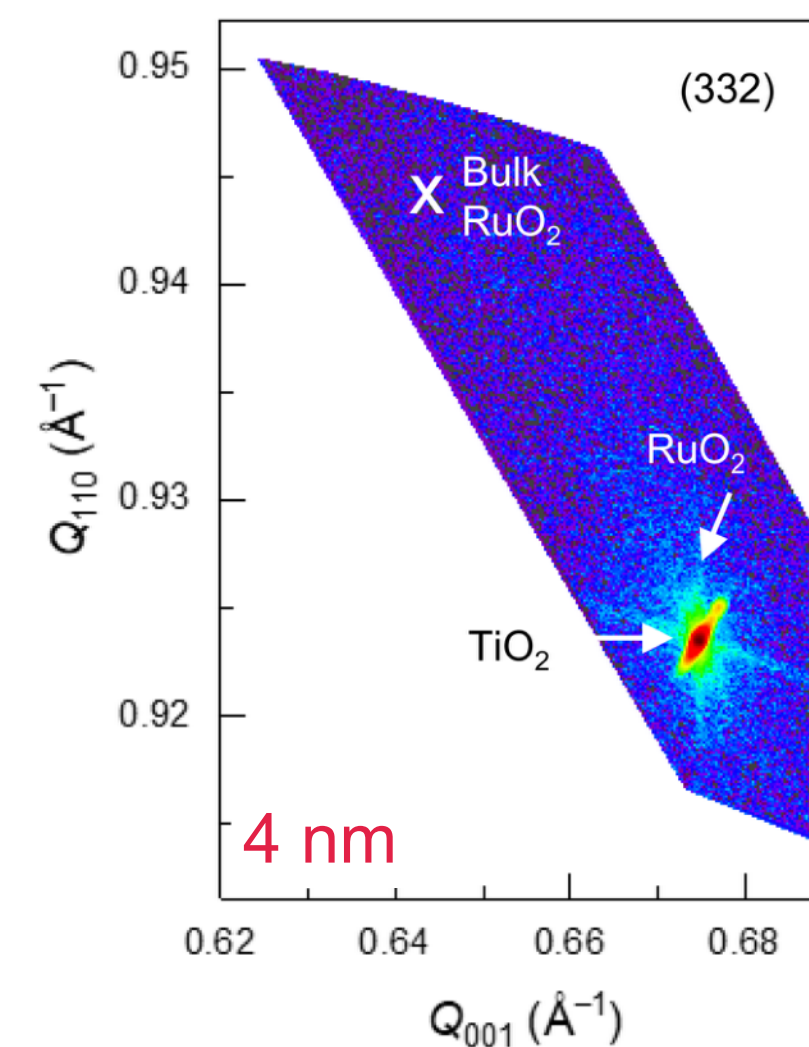
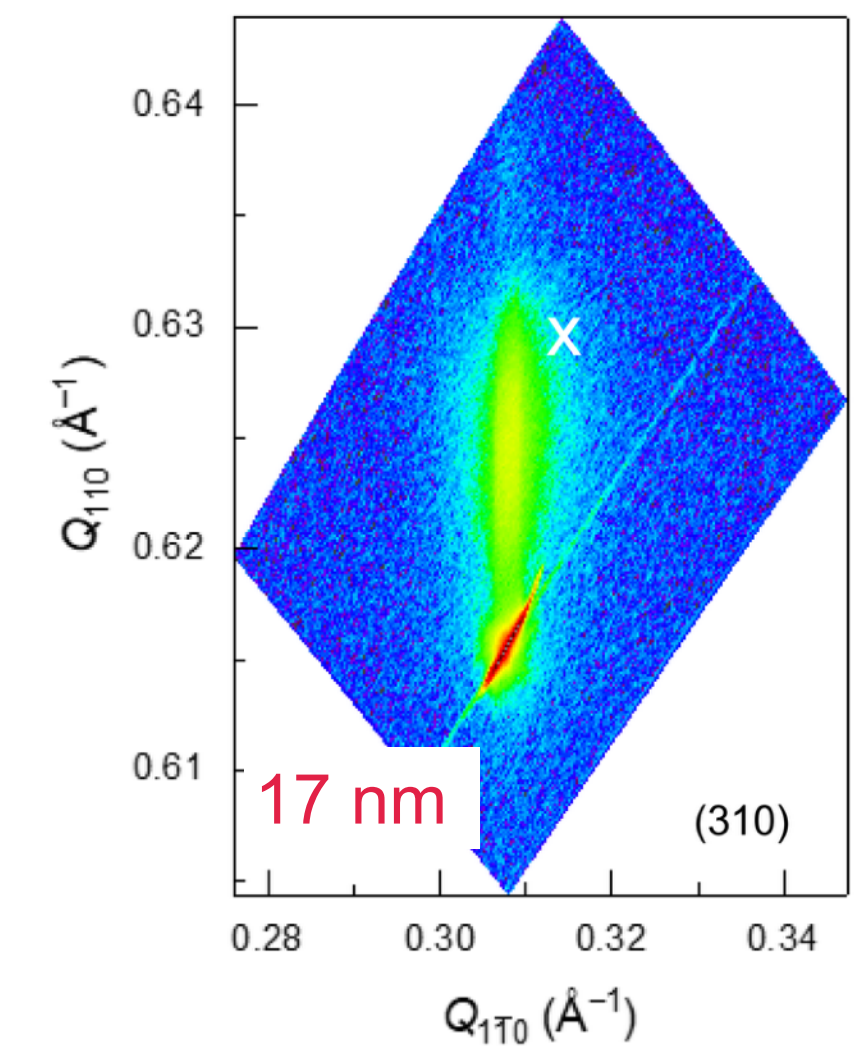
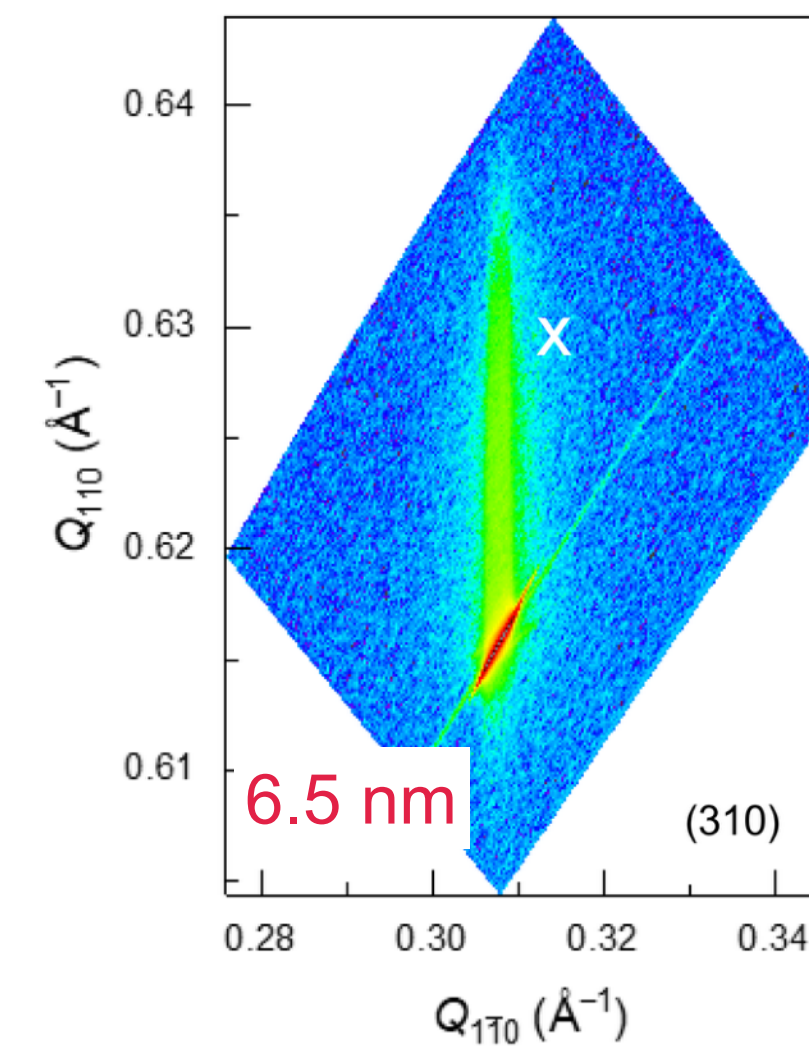
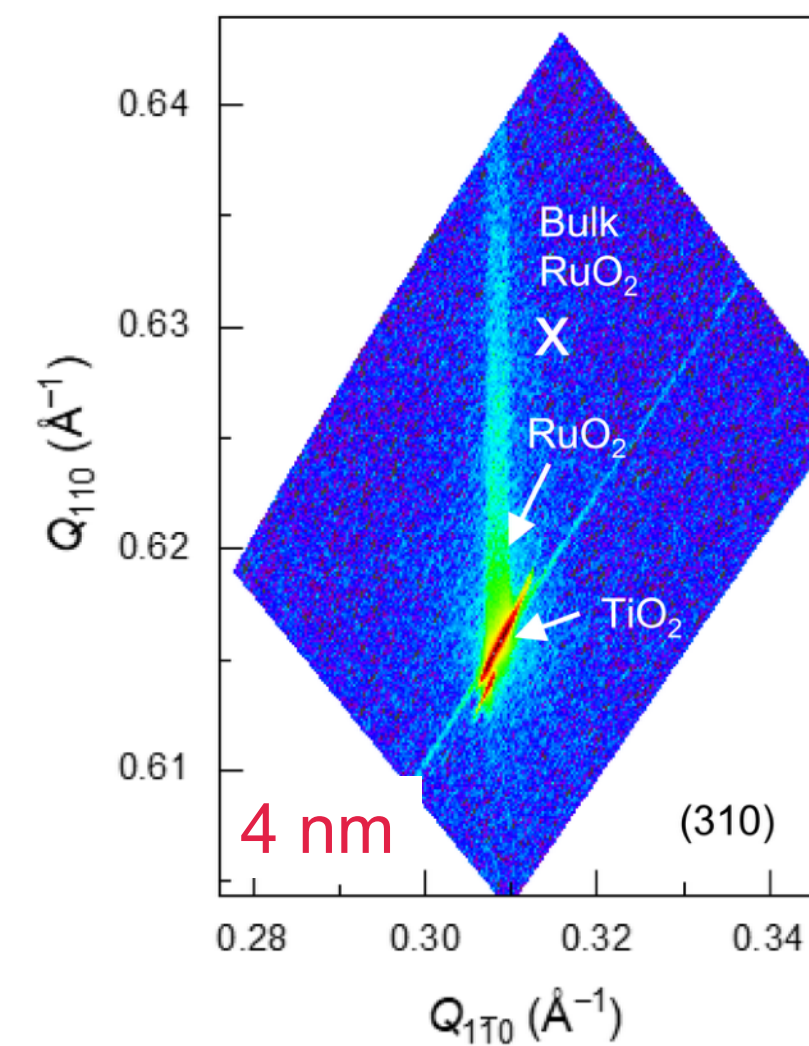
S. G. Jeong, I. H. Choi, S. Lee, J. Y. Oh, S. Nair, J. H. Lee, C. Kim, A. Seo, W. S. Choi, T. Low, J. S. Lee, and B. Jalan, Anisotropic Strain Relaxation-Induced Directional Ultrafast Carrier Dynamics in RuO<sub>2</sub> Films, *Sci. Adv.* 11, eadw7125 (2025)

# Anisotropic Strain Relaxation in RuO<sub>2</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub> (110)



Fully-strained,  $\leq 4$  nm

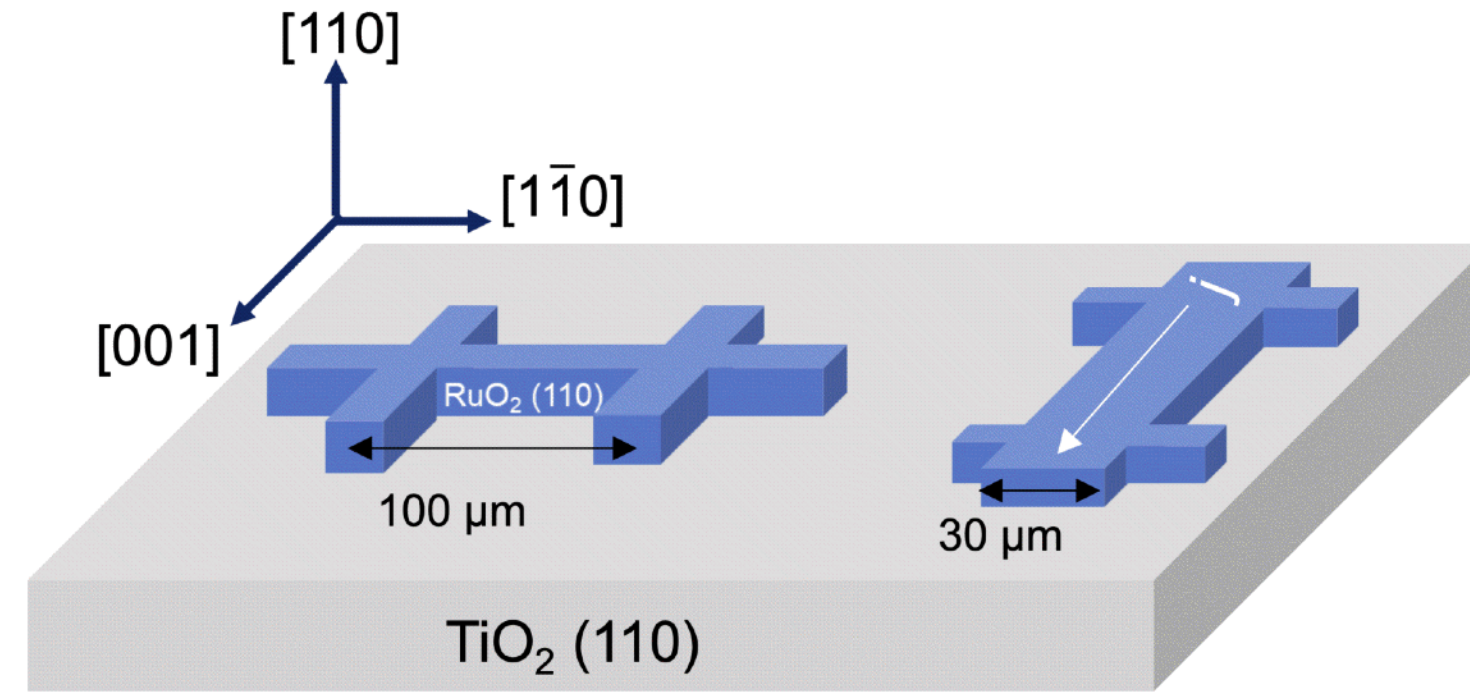
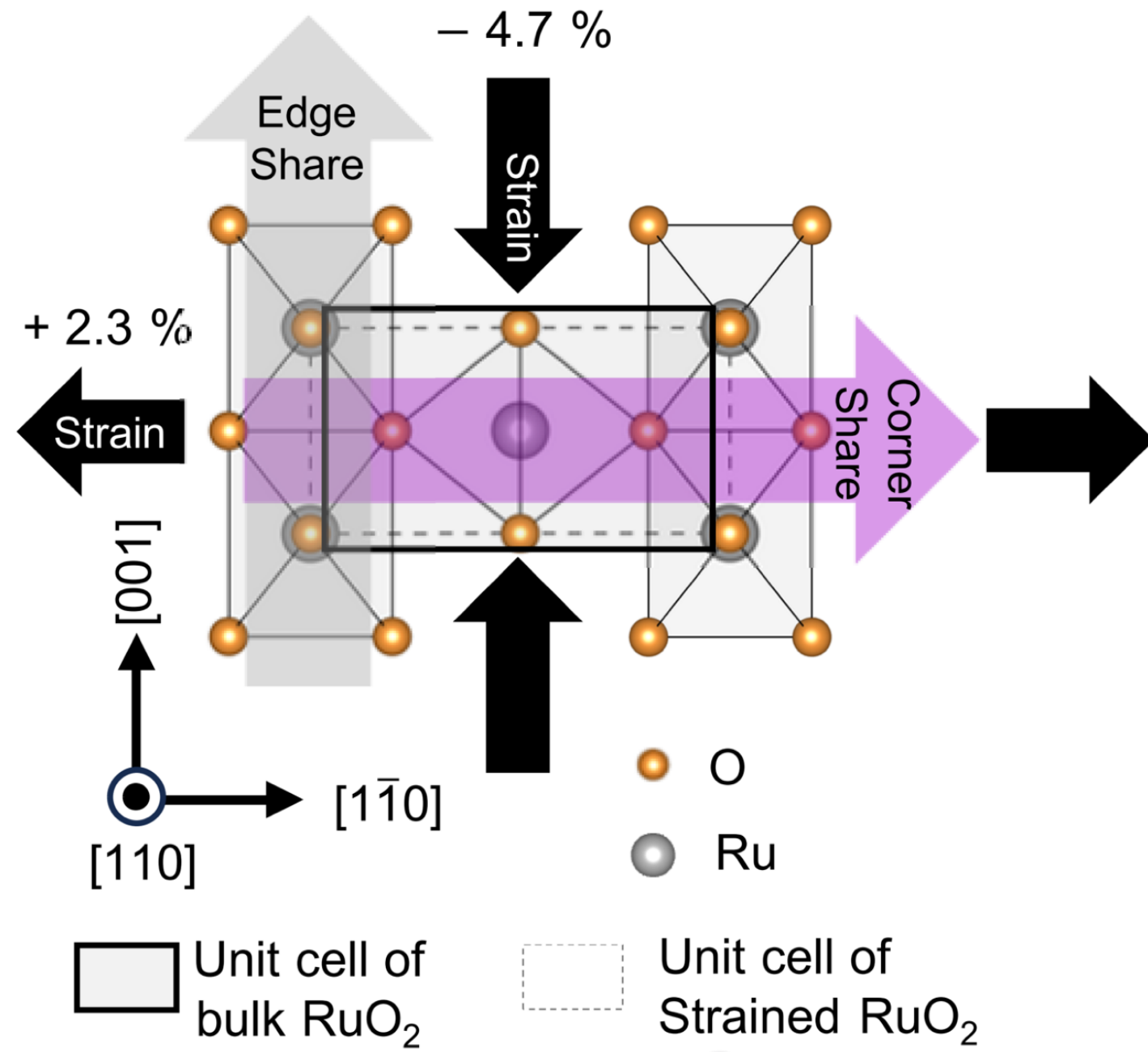
Anisotropic Strain Relaxation  $> 4$  nm



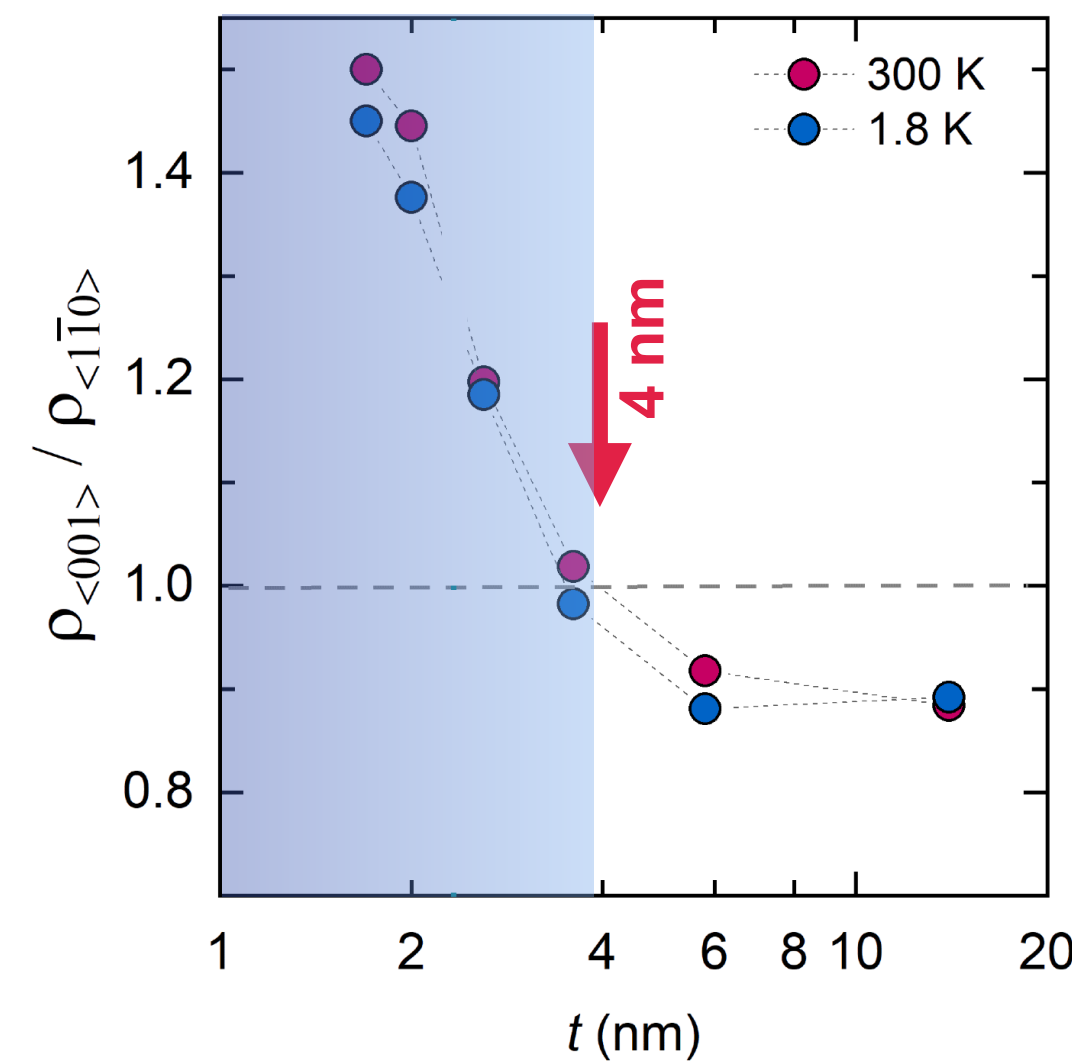
## Open Questions

1. Directional crossover in resistivity at 4 nm: Is it related to strain-relaxation?  
 $\checkmark$  *anisotropic strain-relaxation*
2. As  $t_{\text{film}} \downarrow$ , resistivity increases leading to M  $\rightarrow$  I transition?  
 structural disorder, surface, interface, or dimensionality?  
 $\checkmark$  *Interface*

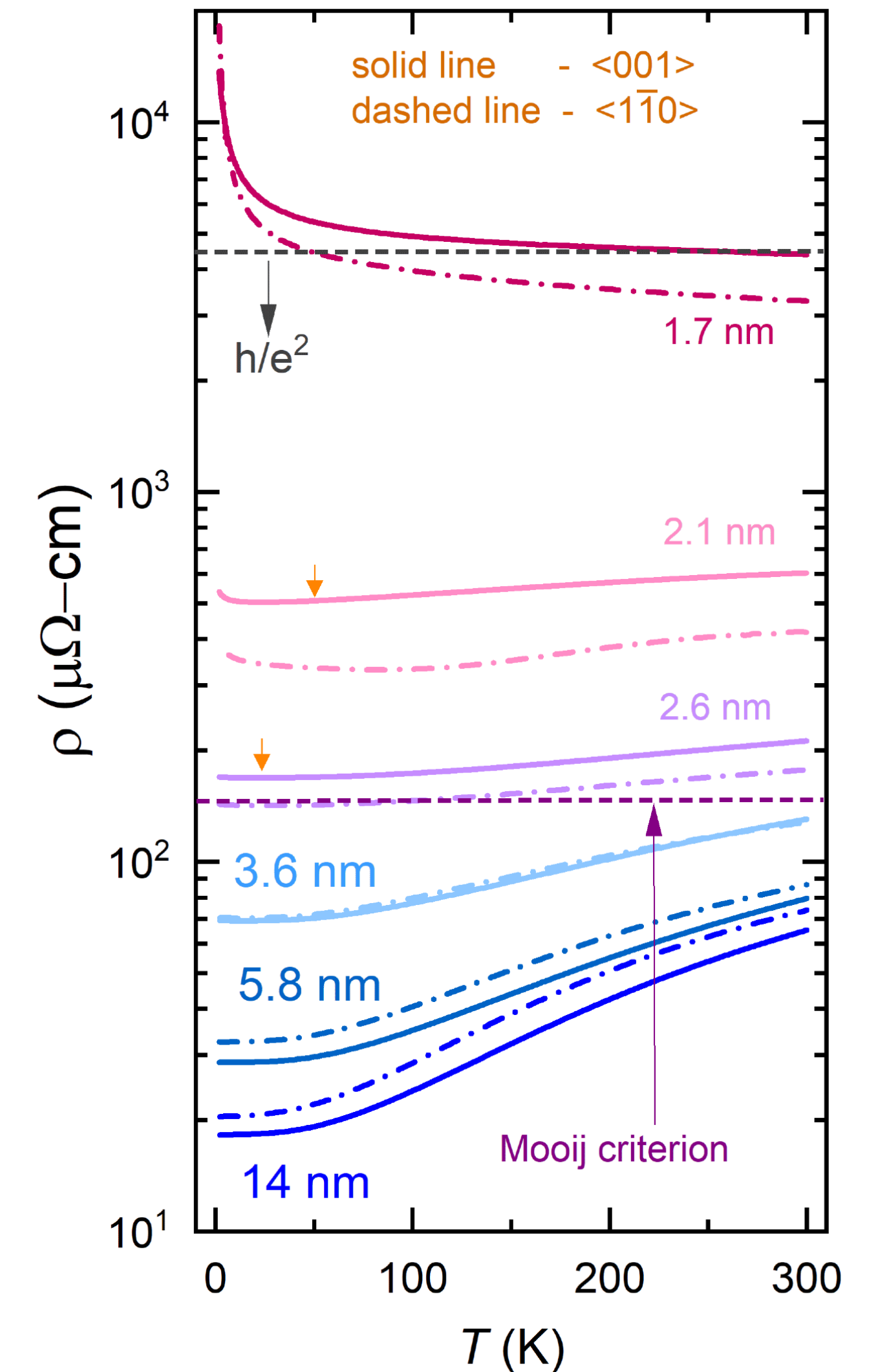
# Anisotropic Strain Relaxation in RuO<sub>2</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub> (110)



$\rho$  ( $[1\bar{1}0]$  exceeds  $\rho$   $[001]$  at  $t_{\text{film}} > 4$  nm)



Metal-to-insulator transition as  $t_{\text{film}} \downarrow$



## Open Questions

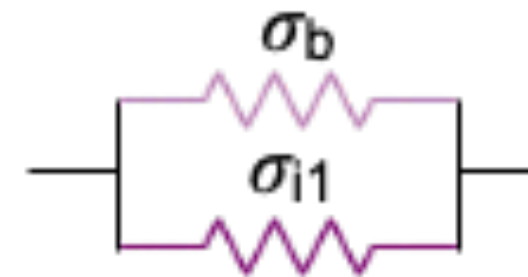
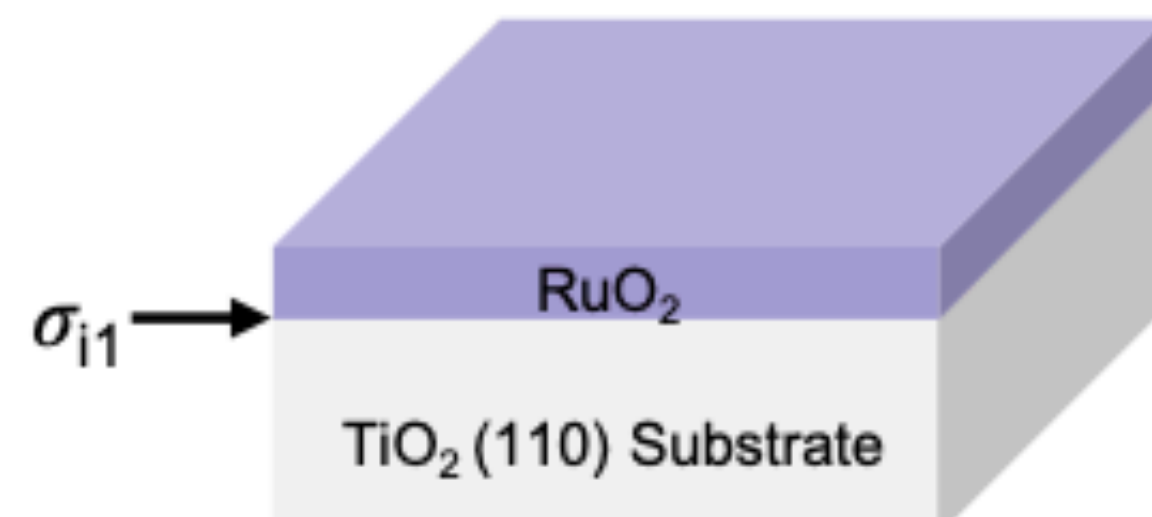
1. Directional crossover in resistivity at 4 nm: Is it related to strain-relaxation?  
✓ anisotropic strain-relaxation
2. As  $t_{\text{film}} \downarrow$ , resistivity increases leading to  $M \rightarrow I$  transition?  
structural disorder, surface, interface, or dimensionality?  
✓ Interface

# Origin of thickness-dependent M→I Transition

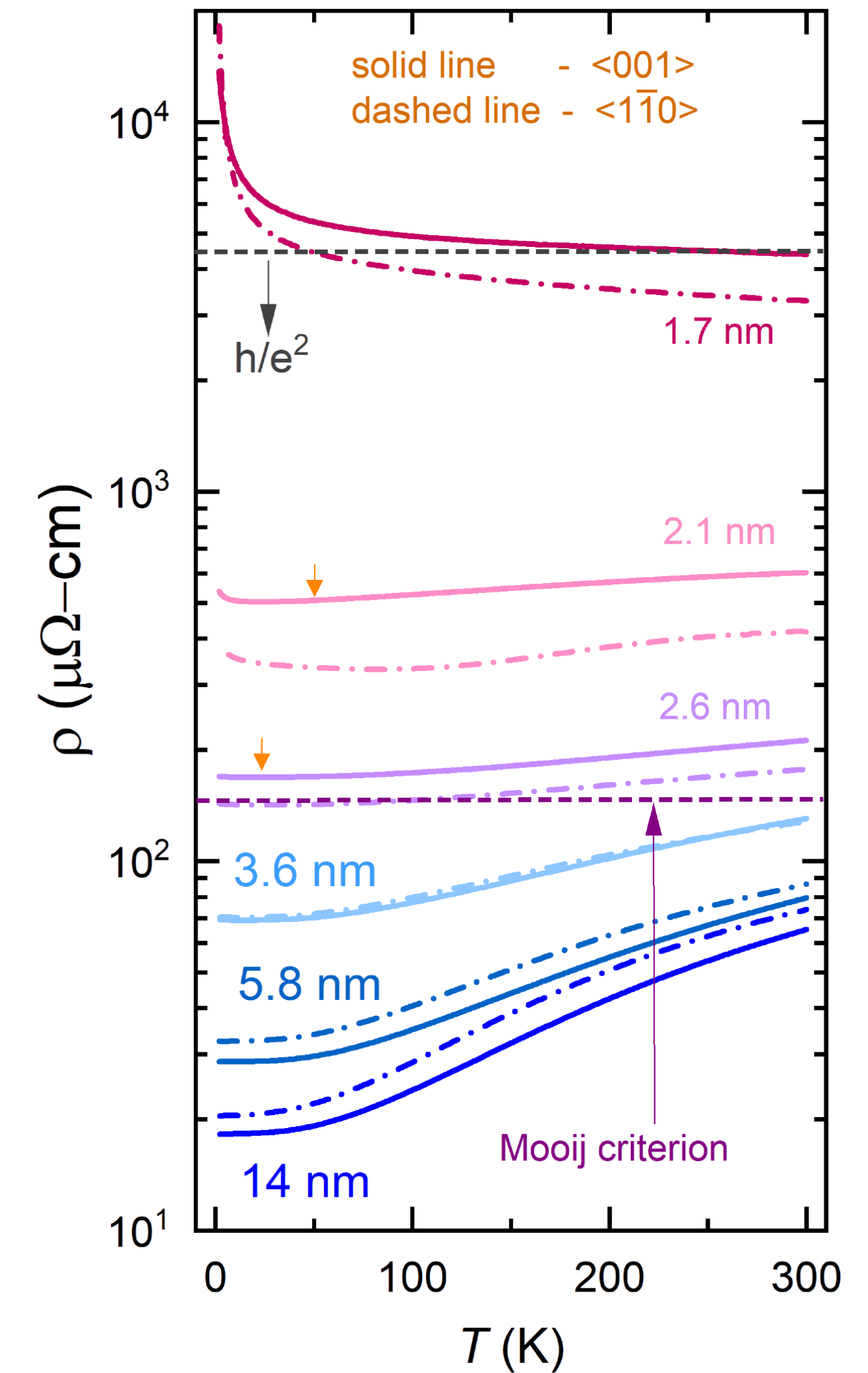


Interfacial compensation as the origin of Metal-to-insulator transition as  $t_{\text{film}} \downarrow$

Metal-to-insulator transition as  $t_{\text{film}} \downarrow$



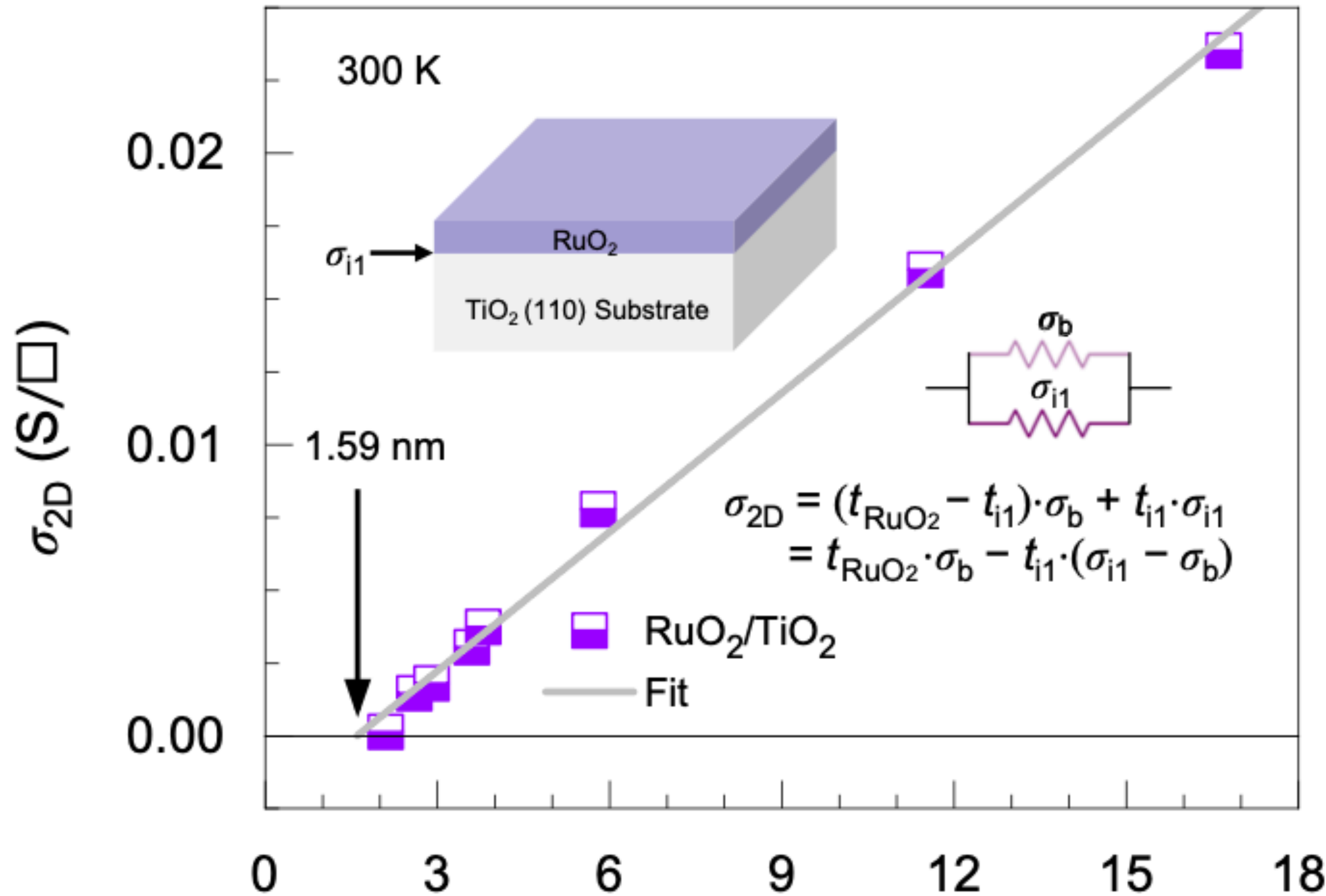
$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{2D} &= (t_{\text{RuO}_2} - t_{i1}) \cdot \sigma_b + t_{i1} \cdot \sigma_{i1} \\ &= t_{\text{RuO}_2} \cdot \sigma_b - t_{i1} \cdot (\sigma_b - \sigma_{i1}) \end{aligned}$$



# Origin of thickness-dependent M→I Transition



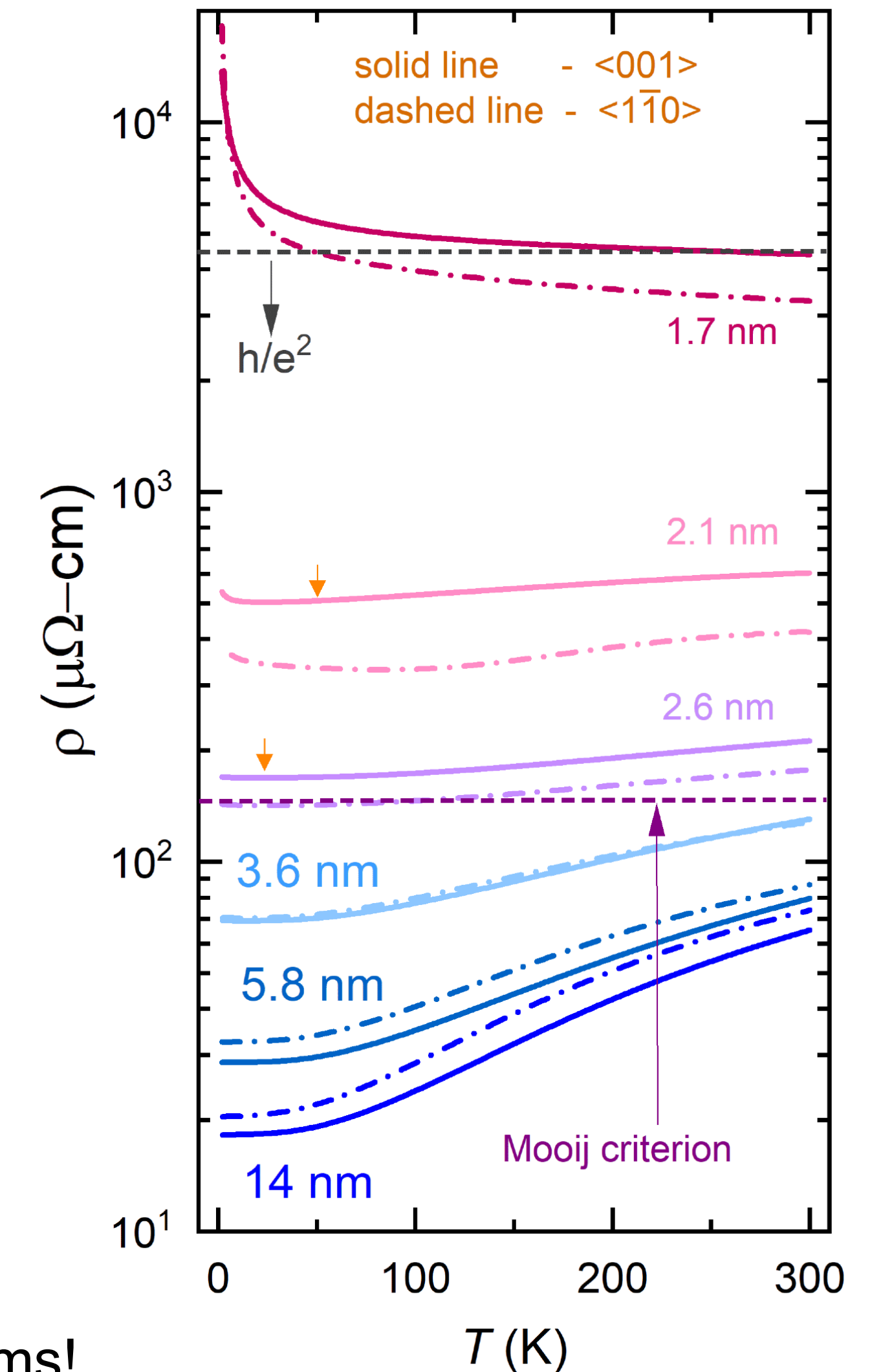
Interfacial compensation as the origin of Metal-to-insulator transition as  $t_{\text{film}} \downarrow$



Evidence of an interfacial charge compensation layer between TiO<sub>2</sub> and RuO<sub>2</sub> films!

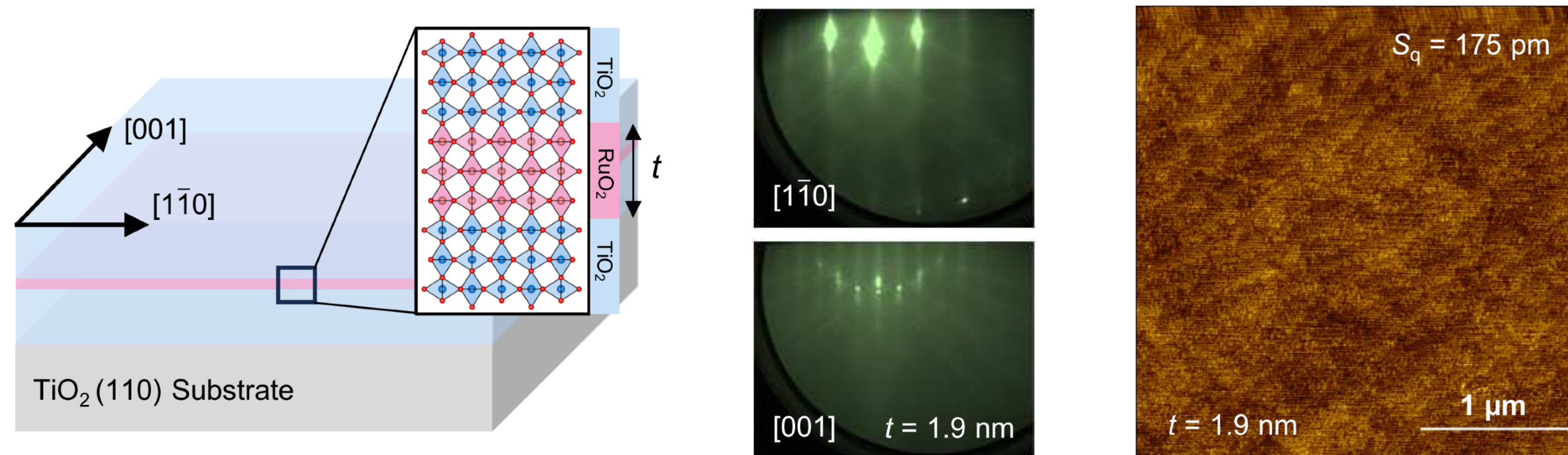
But, what about the surface effect such as contamination?

Metal-to-insulator transition as  $t_{\text{film}} \downarrow$

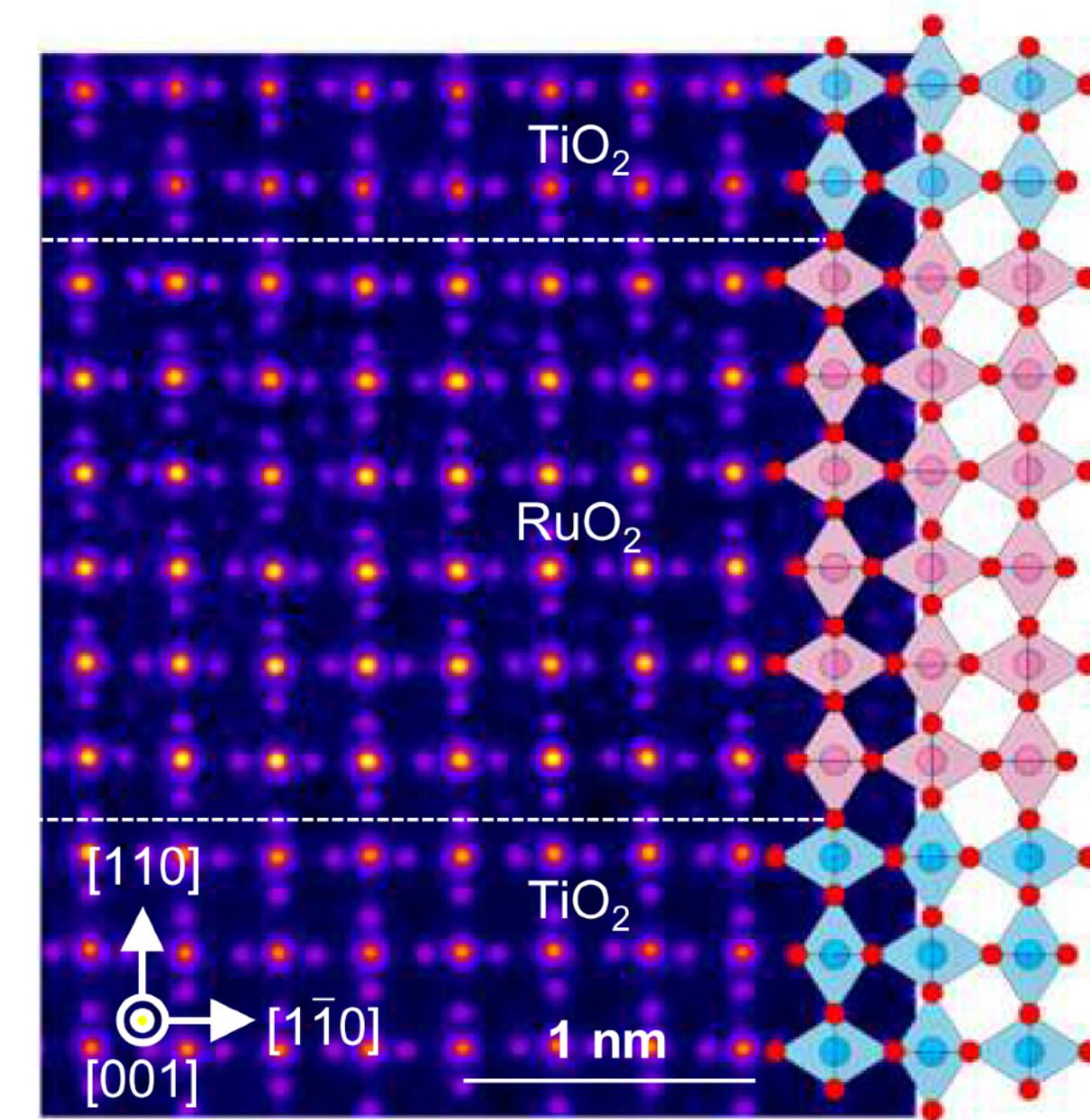
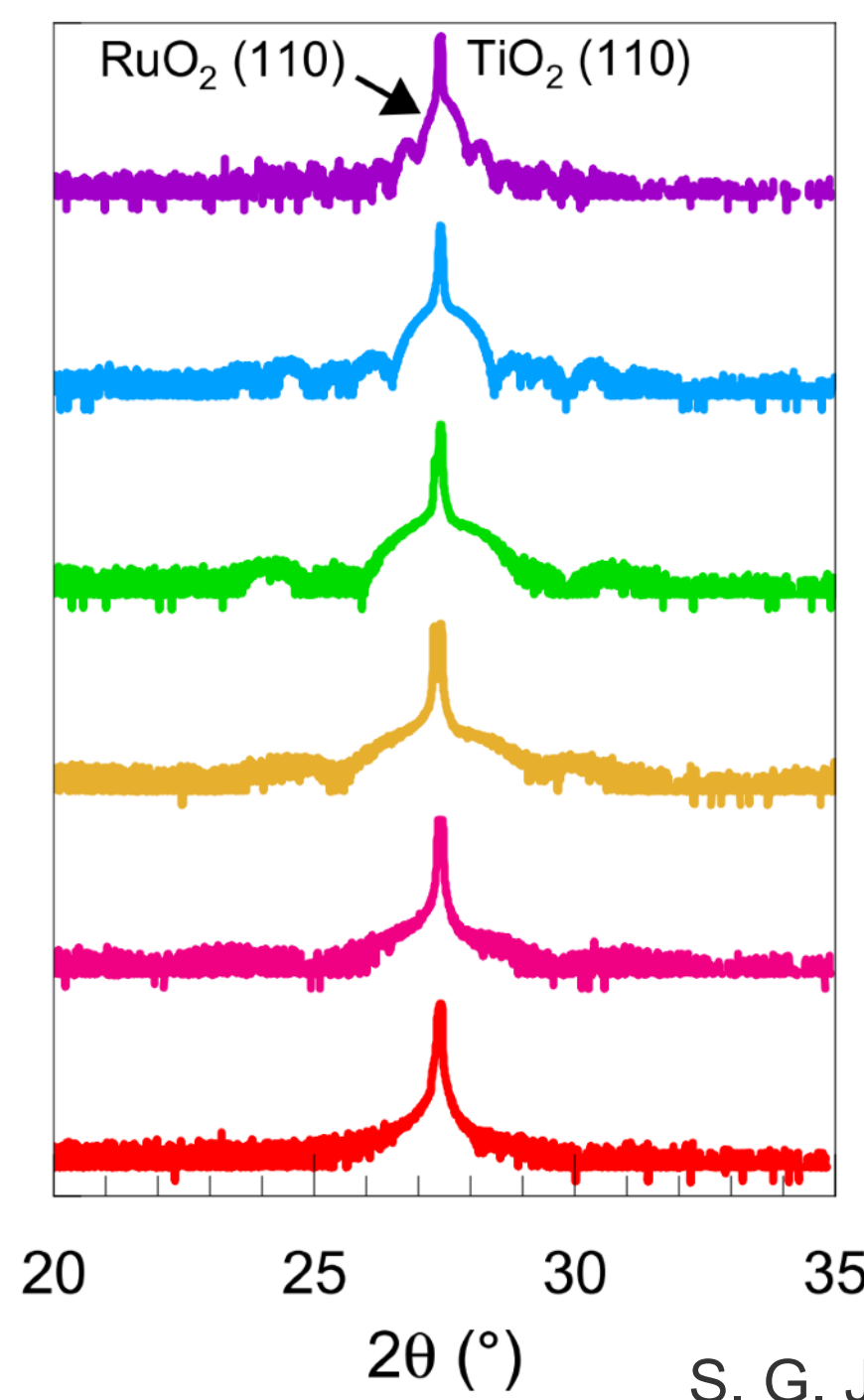
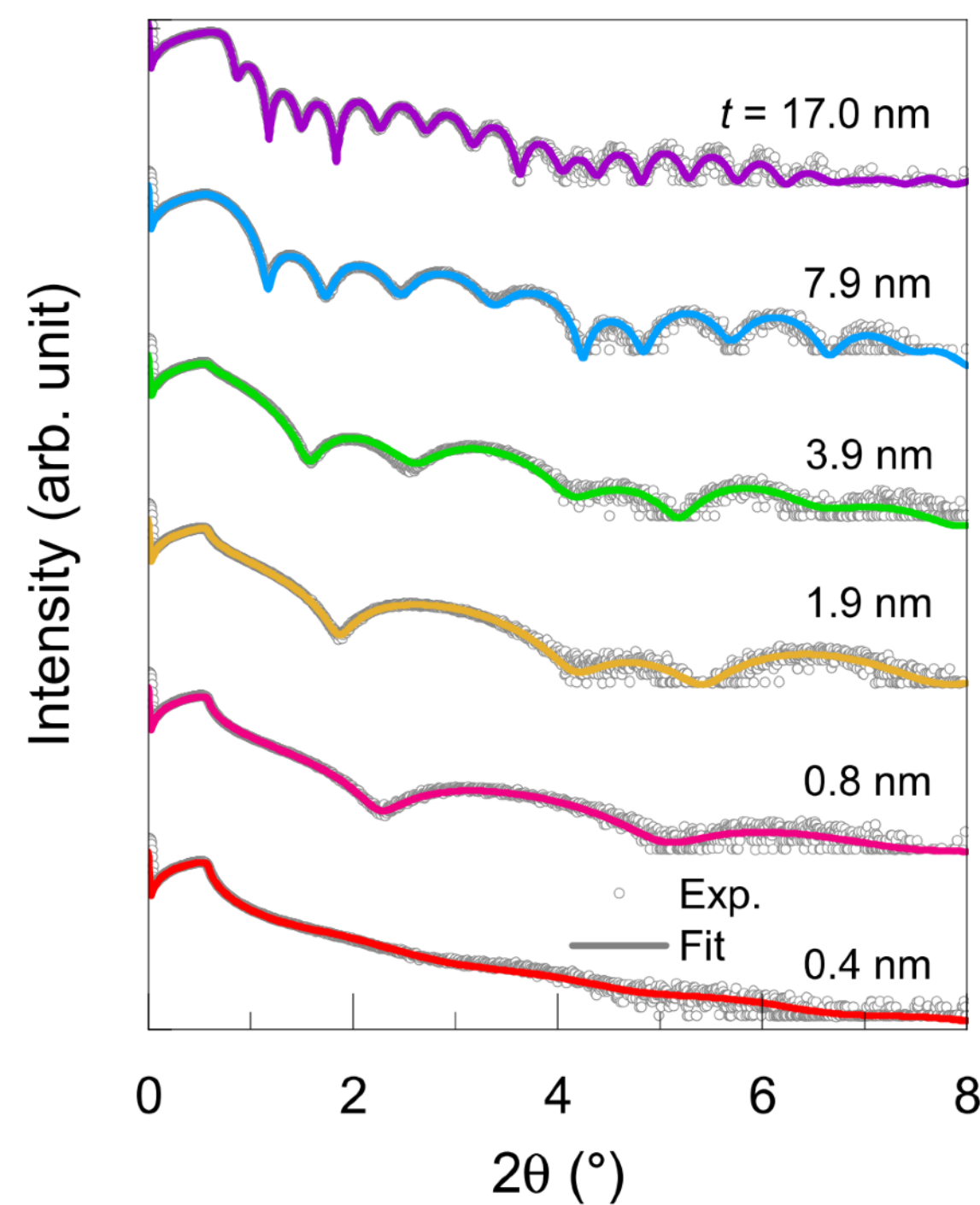
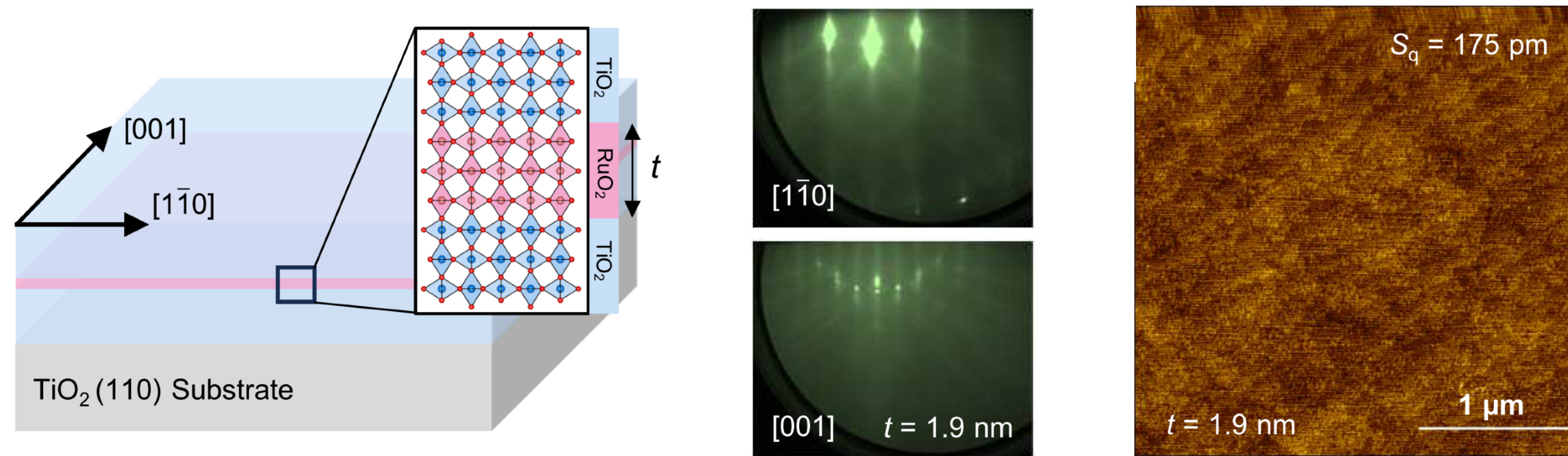


S. G. Jeong, .... J. M. LeBeau, and B. Jalan,  
Nat. Commun. (accepted) (2026)

# Origin of thickness-dependent M $\rightarrow$ I Transition

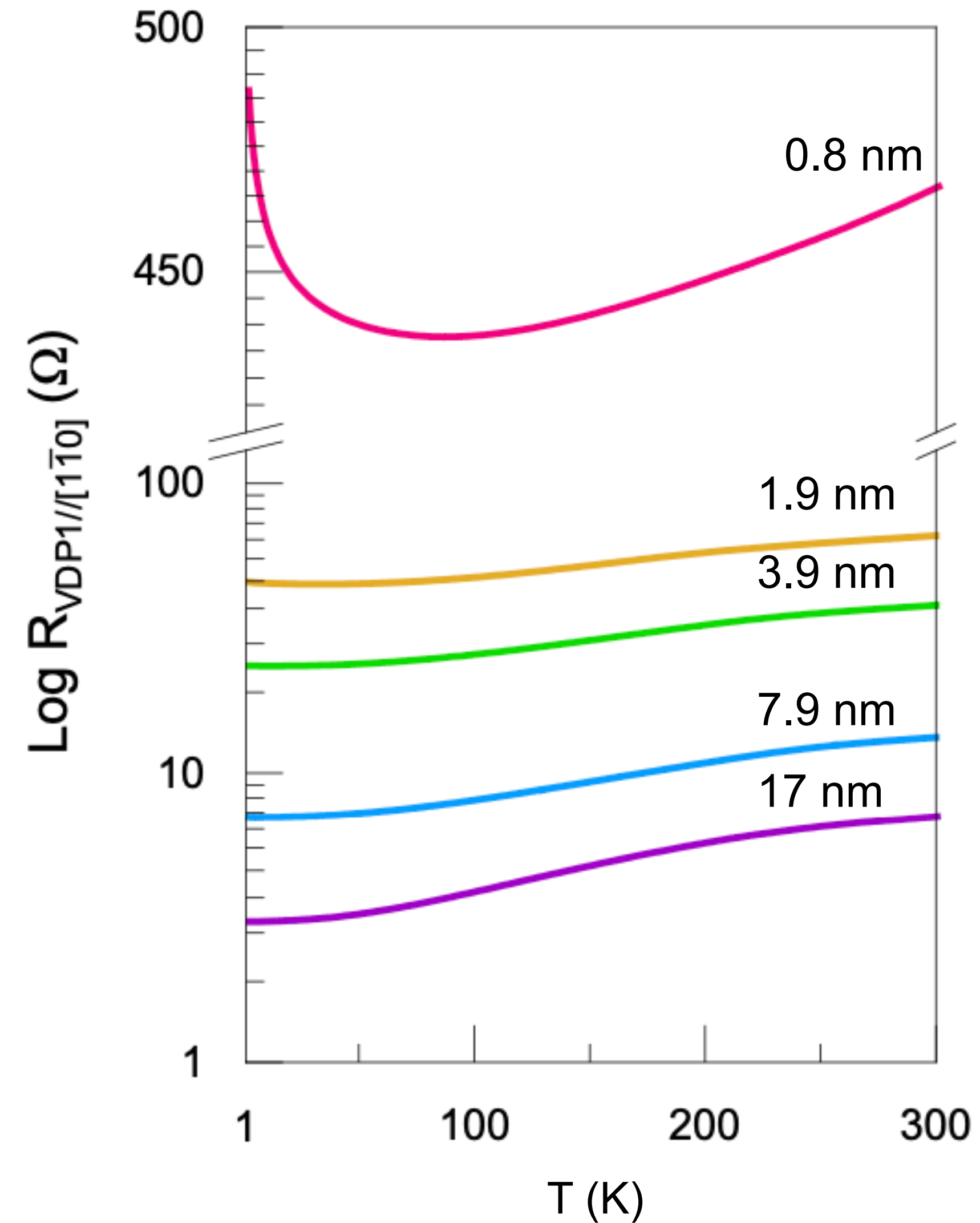
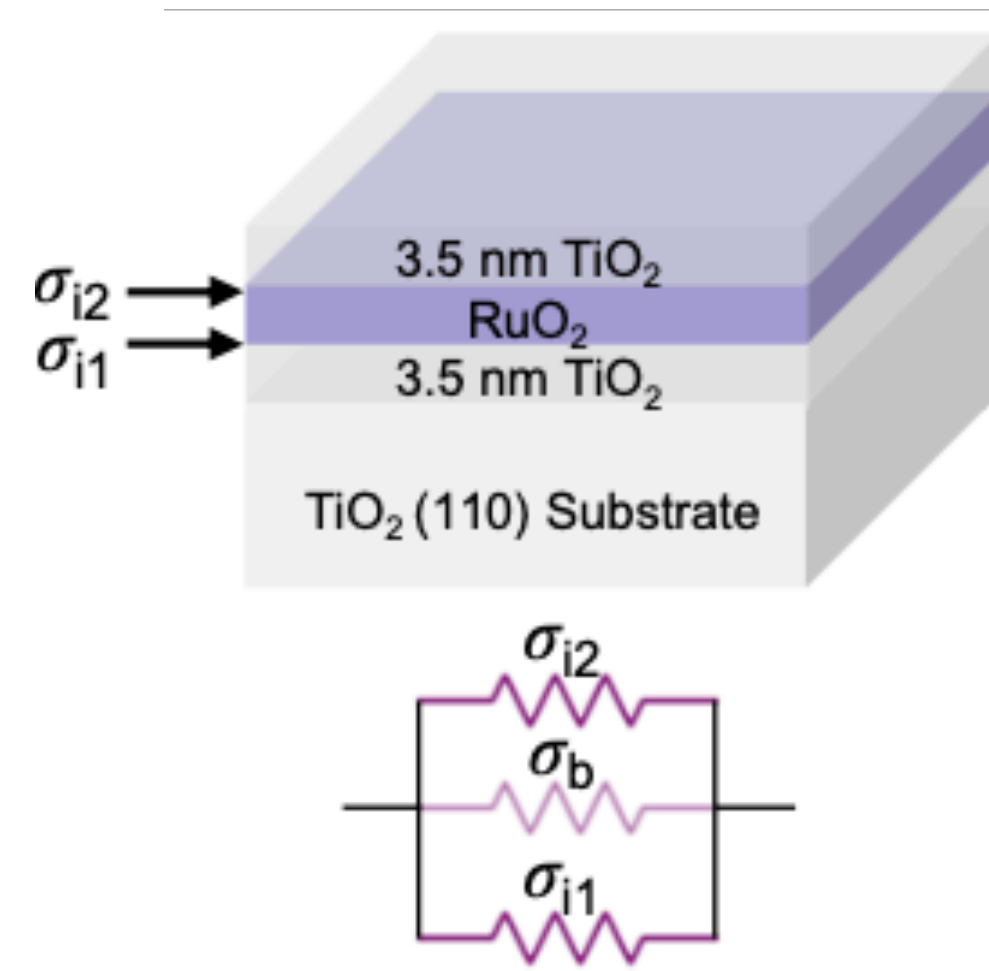


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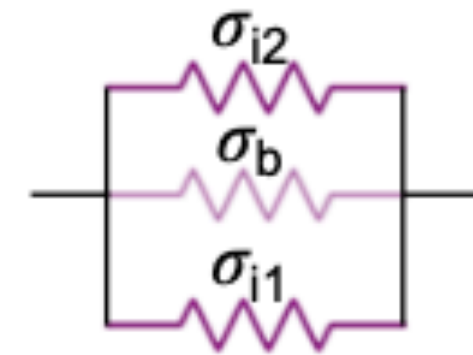
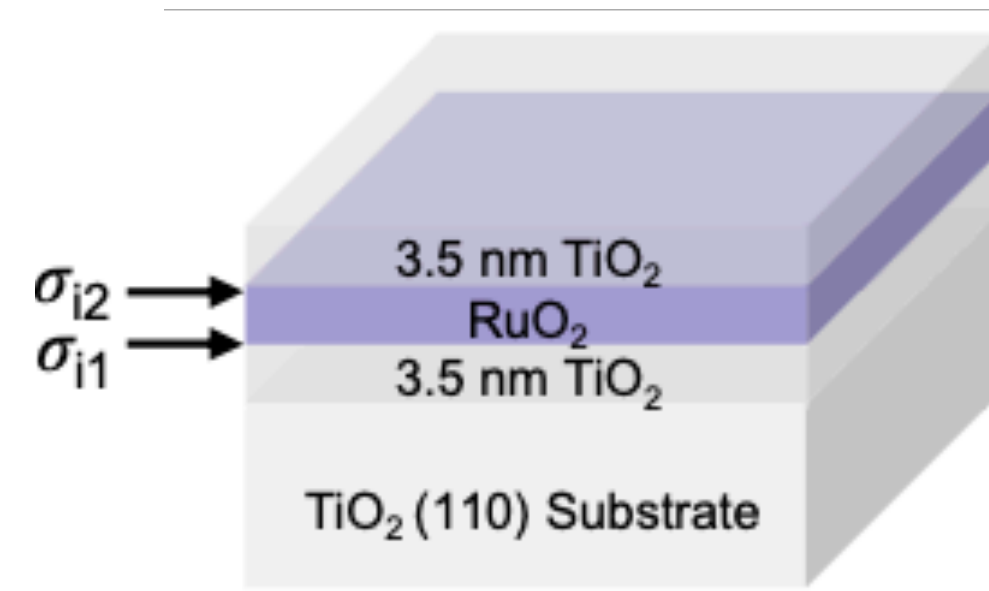


STEM Ptychography In  
collaboration with J. Lebeau, MIT

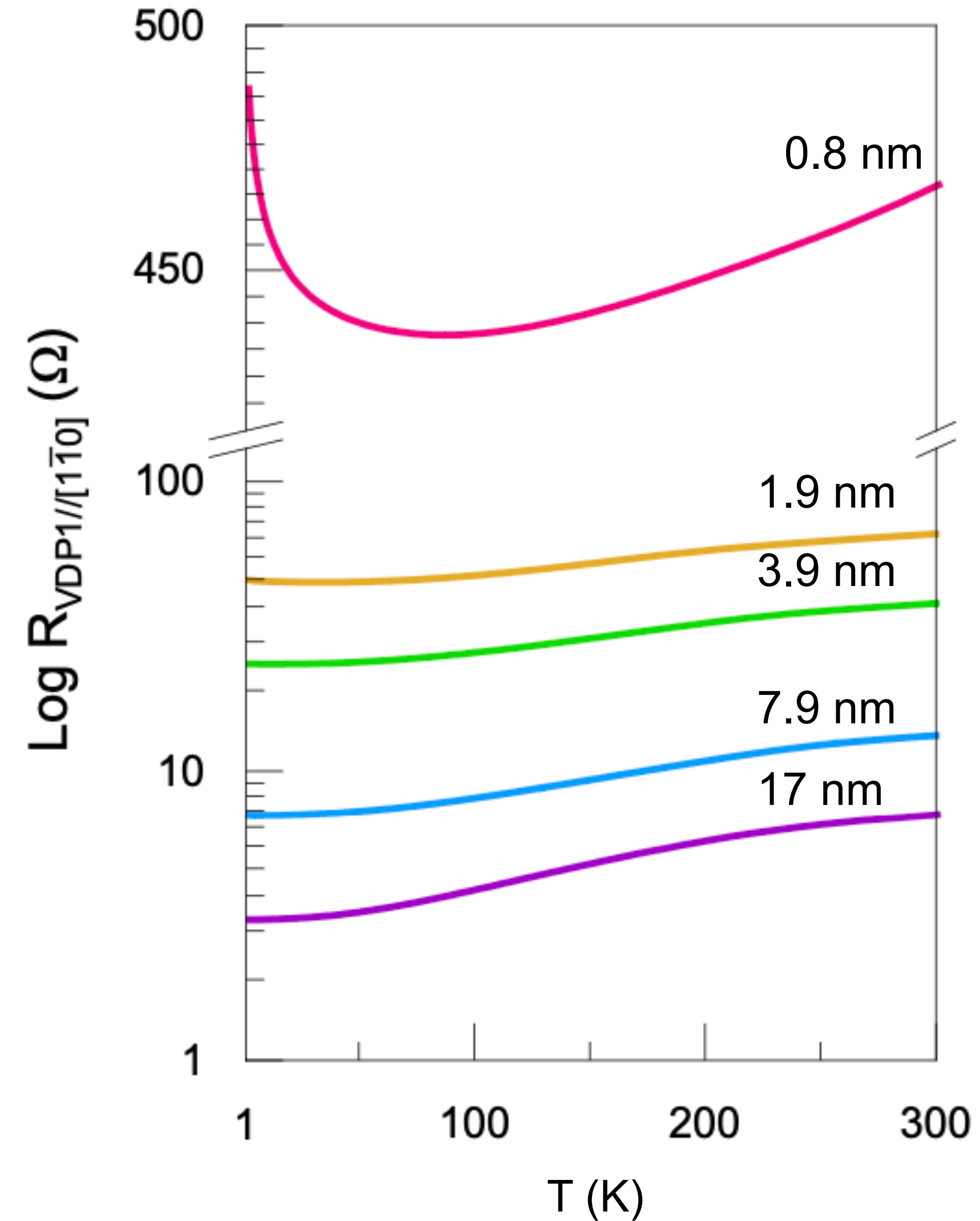
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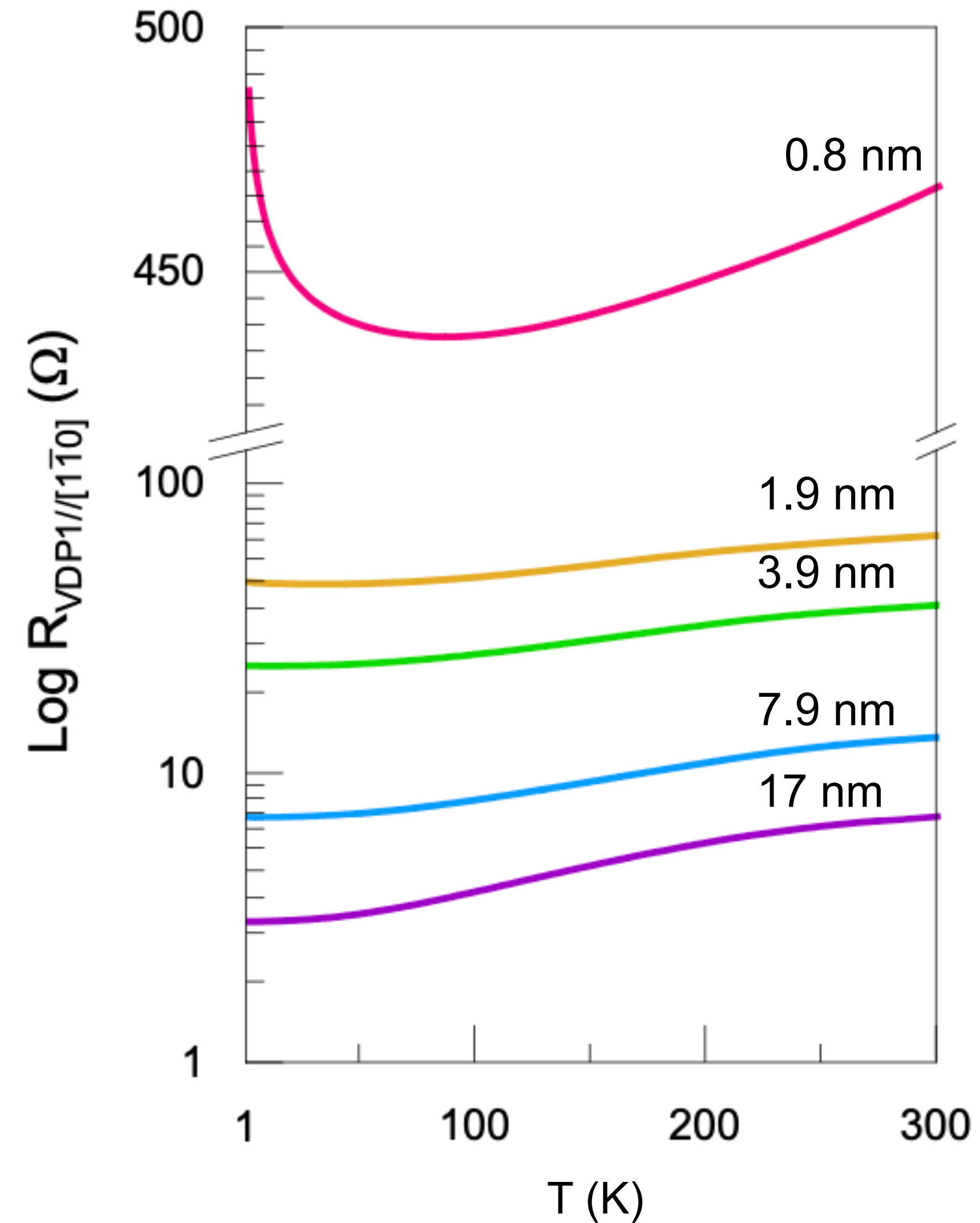
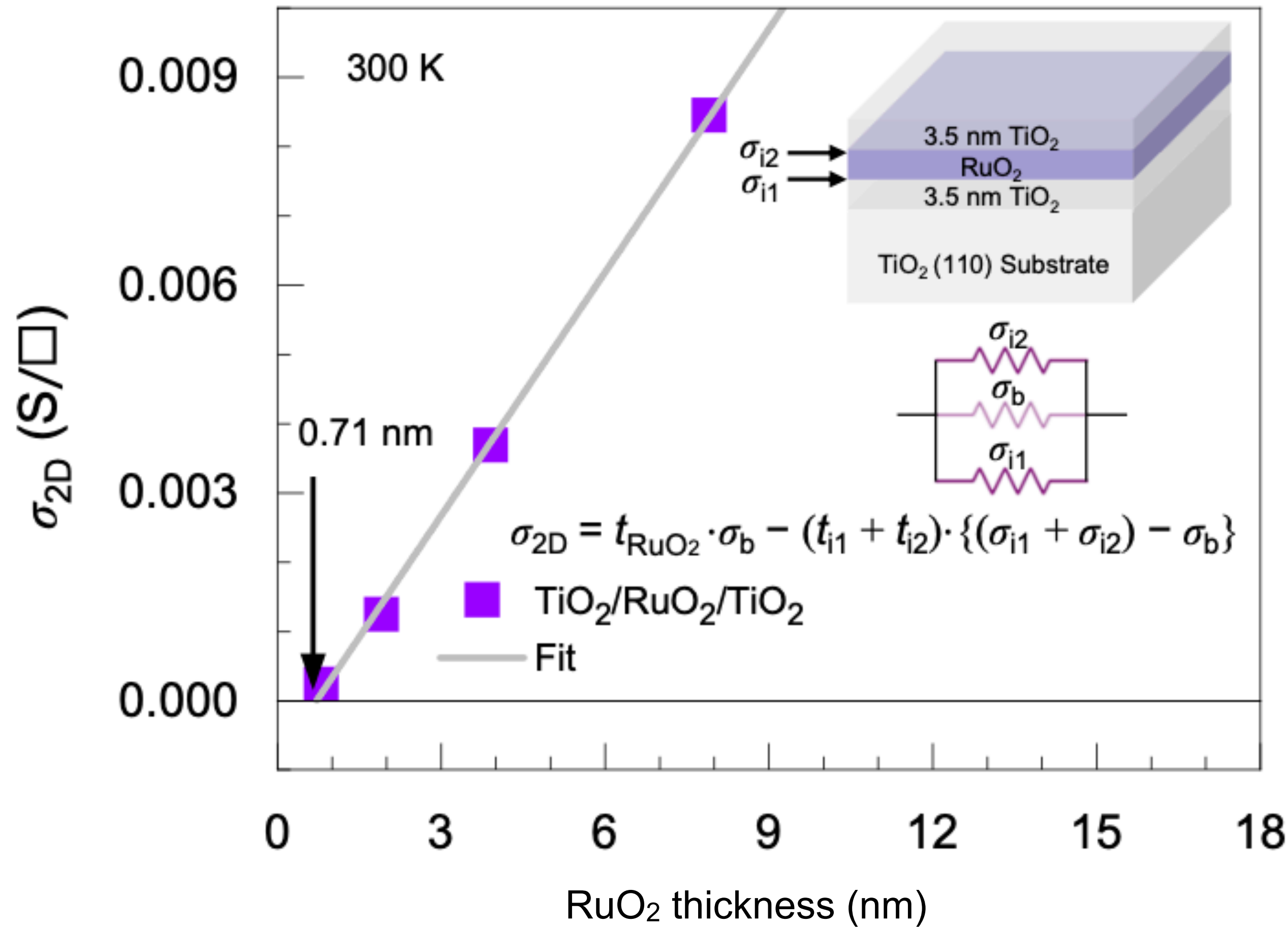
# Origin of thickness-dependent M $\rightarrow$ I Transition



$$\sigma_{2D} = t_{\text{RuO}_2} \cdot \sigma_b - (t_{i1} + t_{i2}) \cdot \{(\sigma_{i1} + \sigma_{i2}) - \sigma_b\}$$

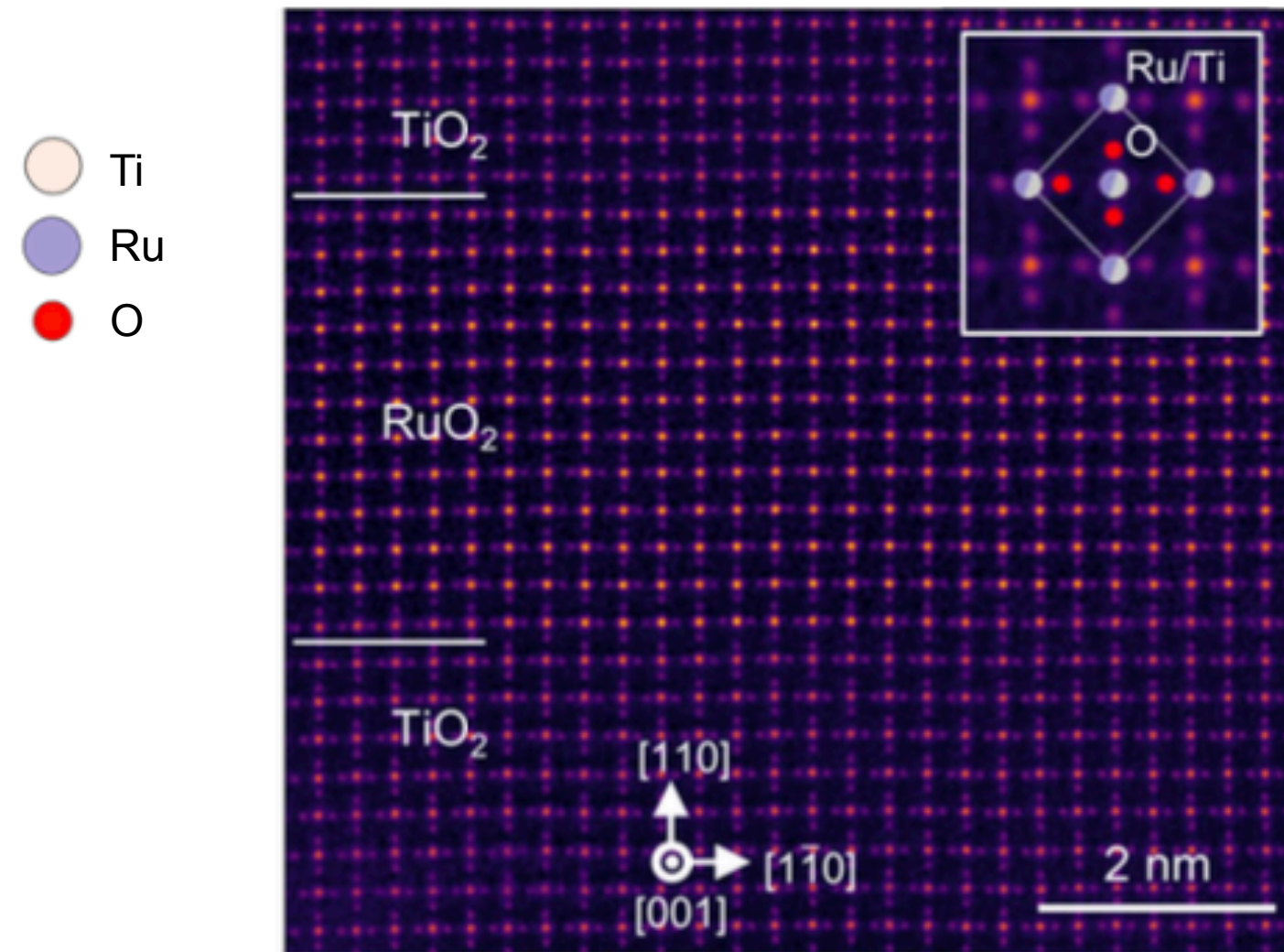


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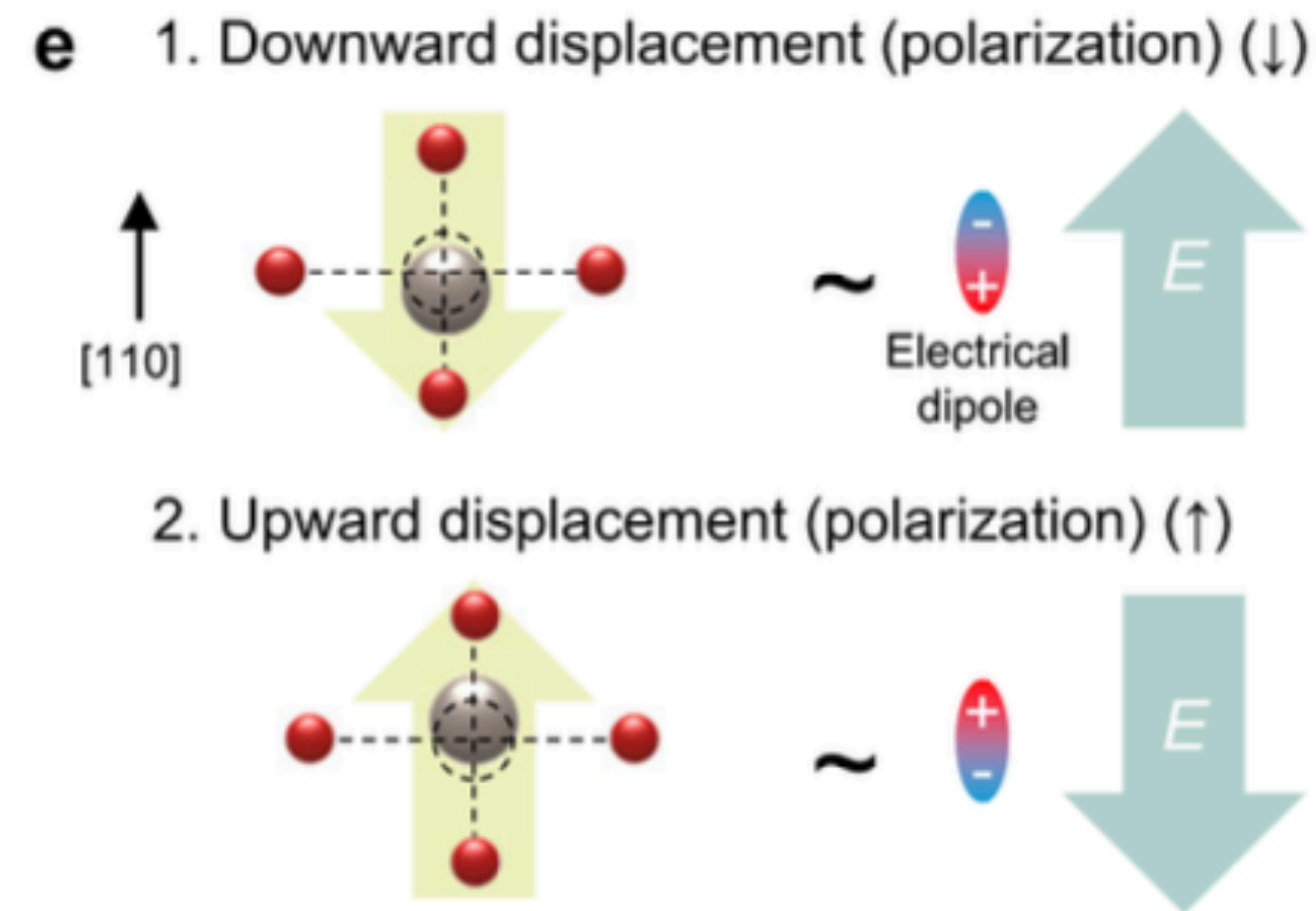
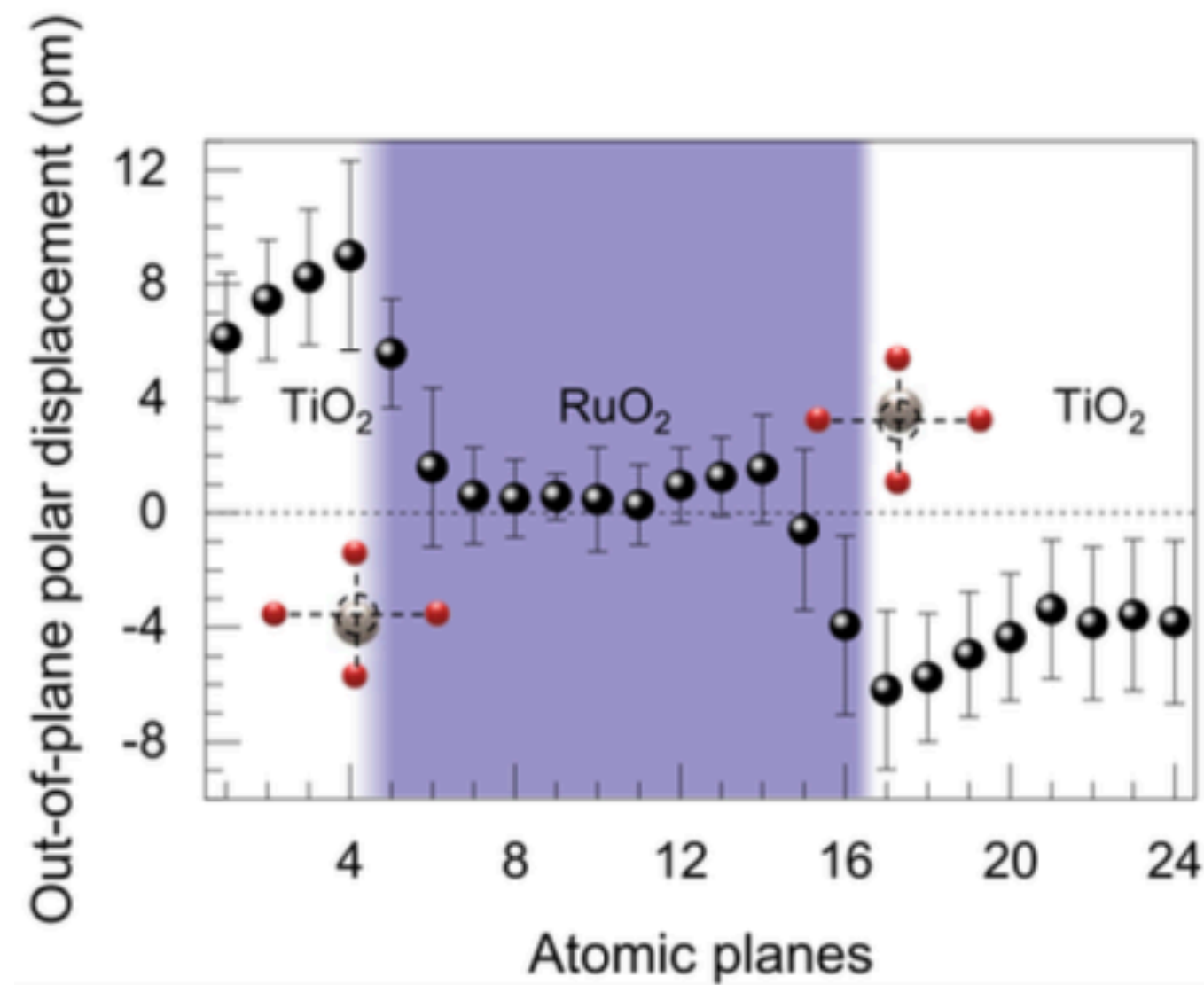
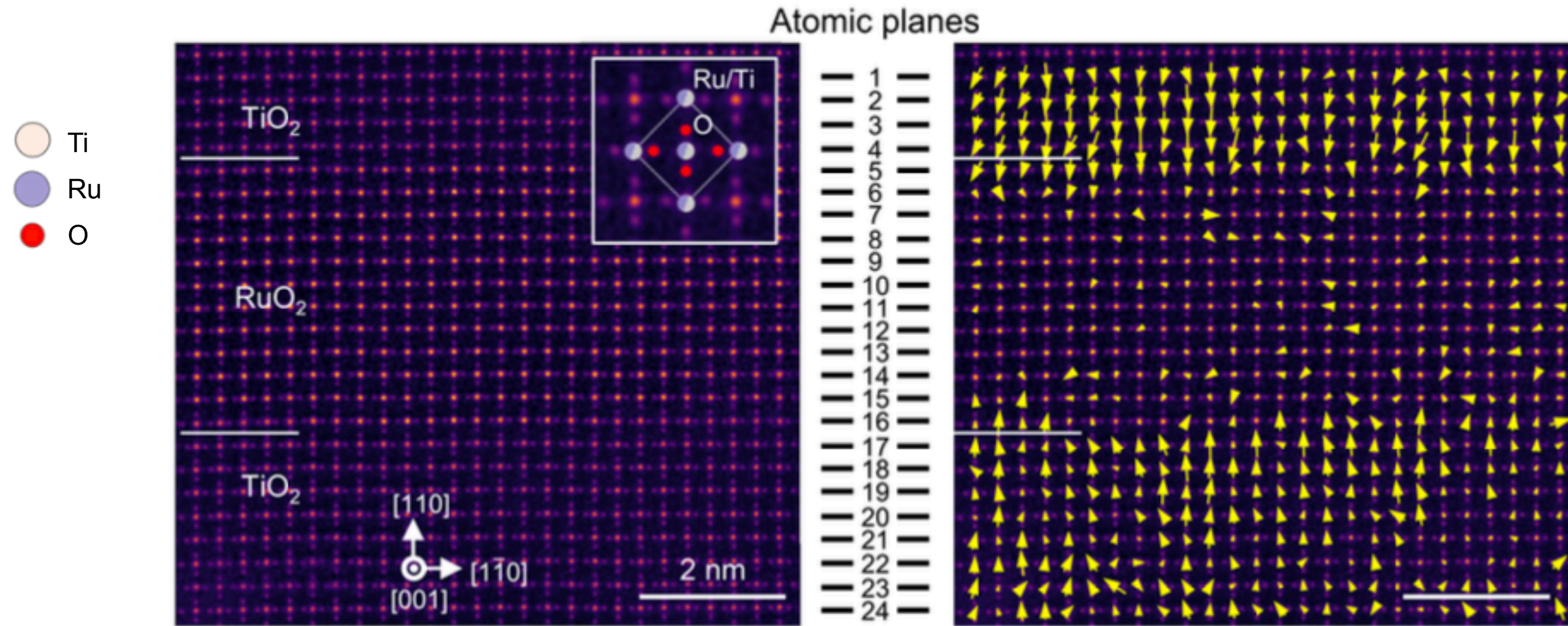
✓ Thickness-dependent M-I transition is associated with the interface!

# What is the Origin of Interfacial Dead Layer?



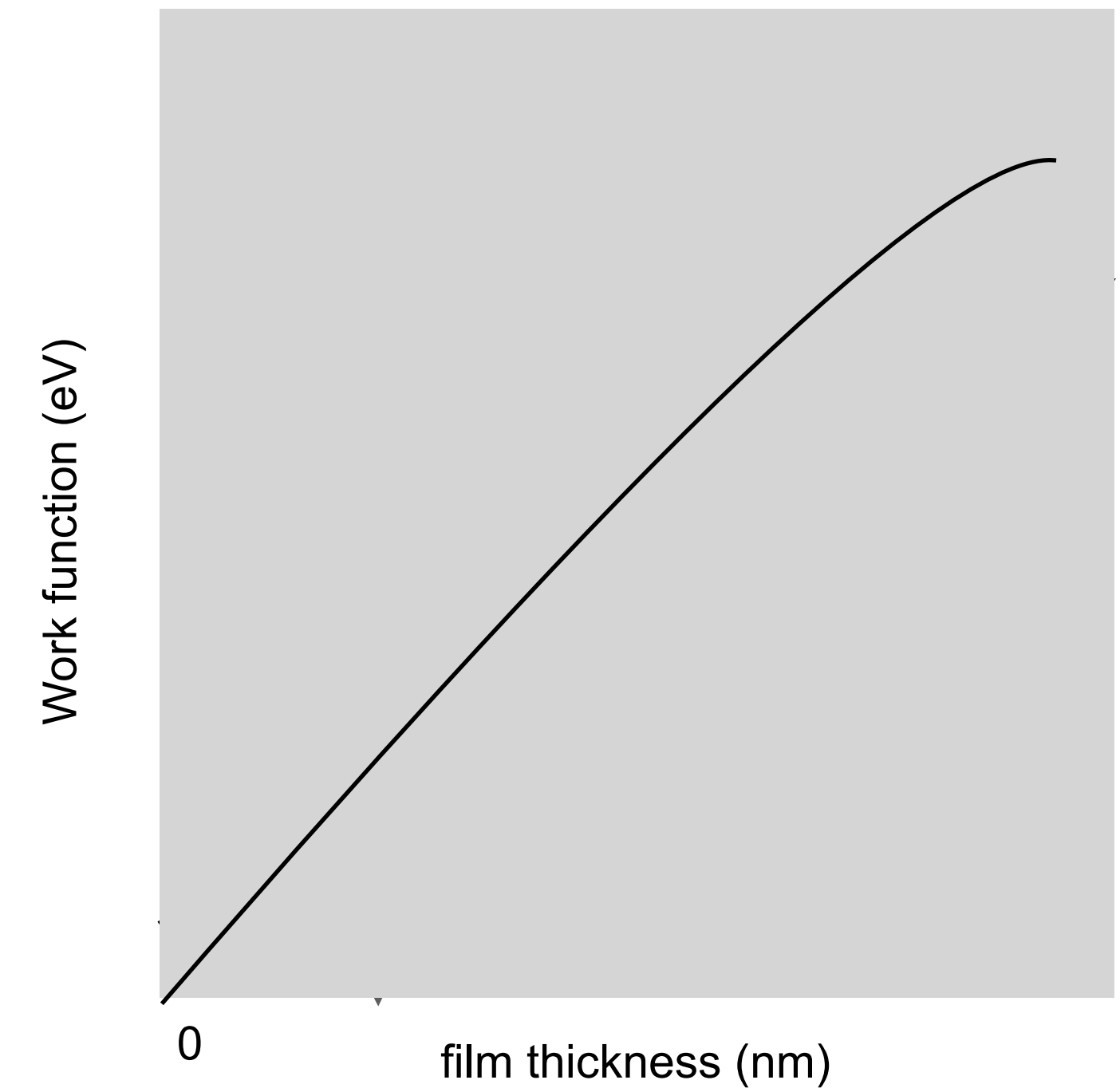
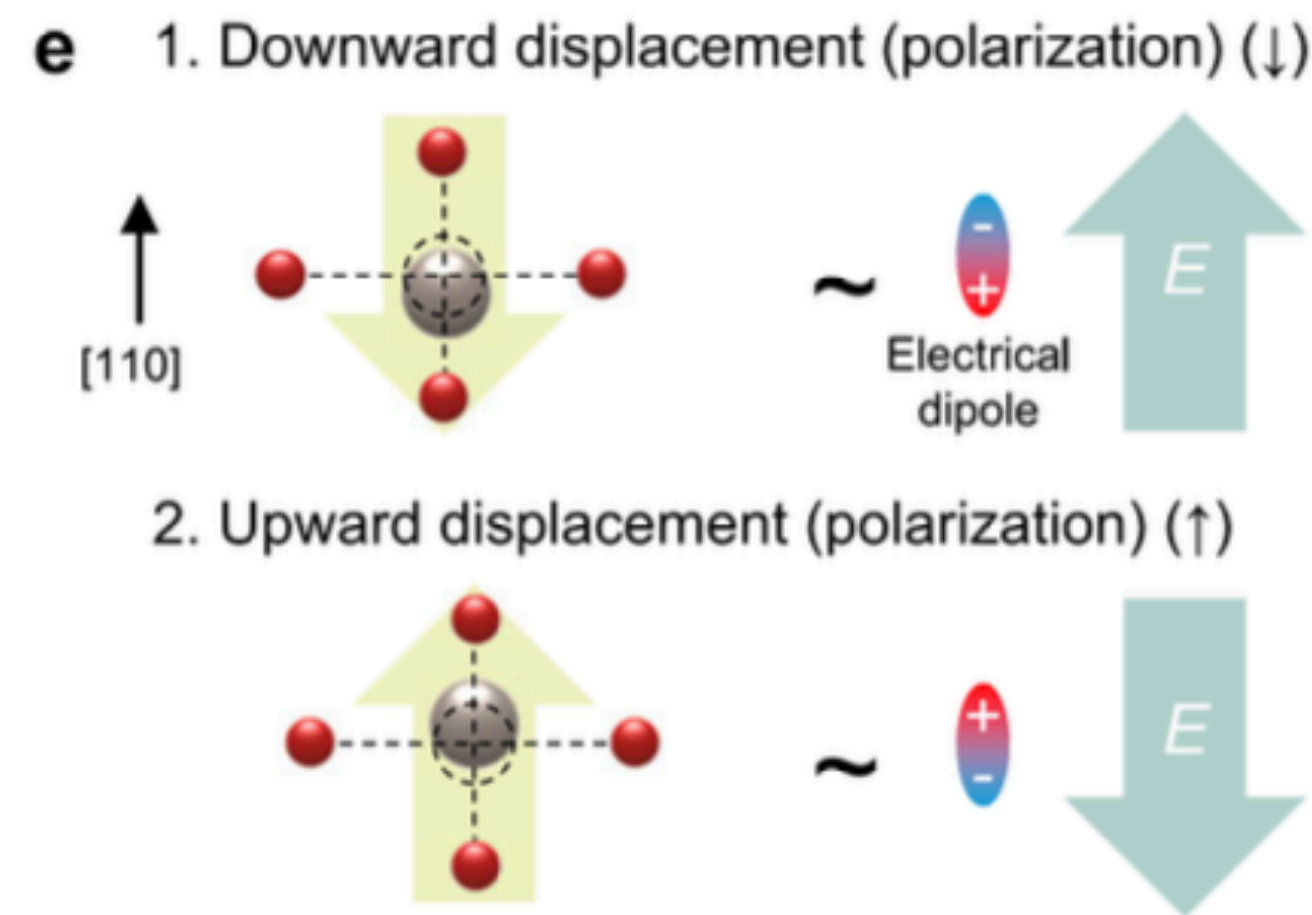
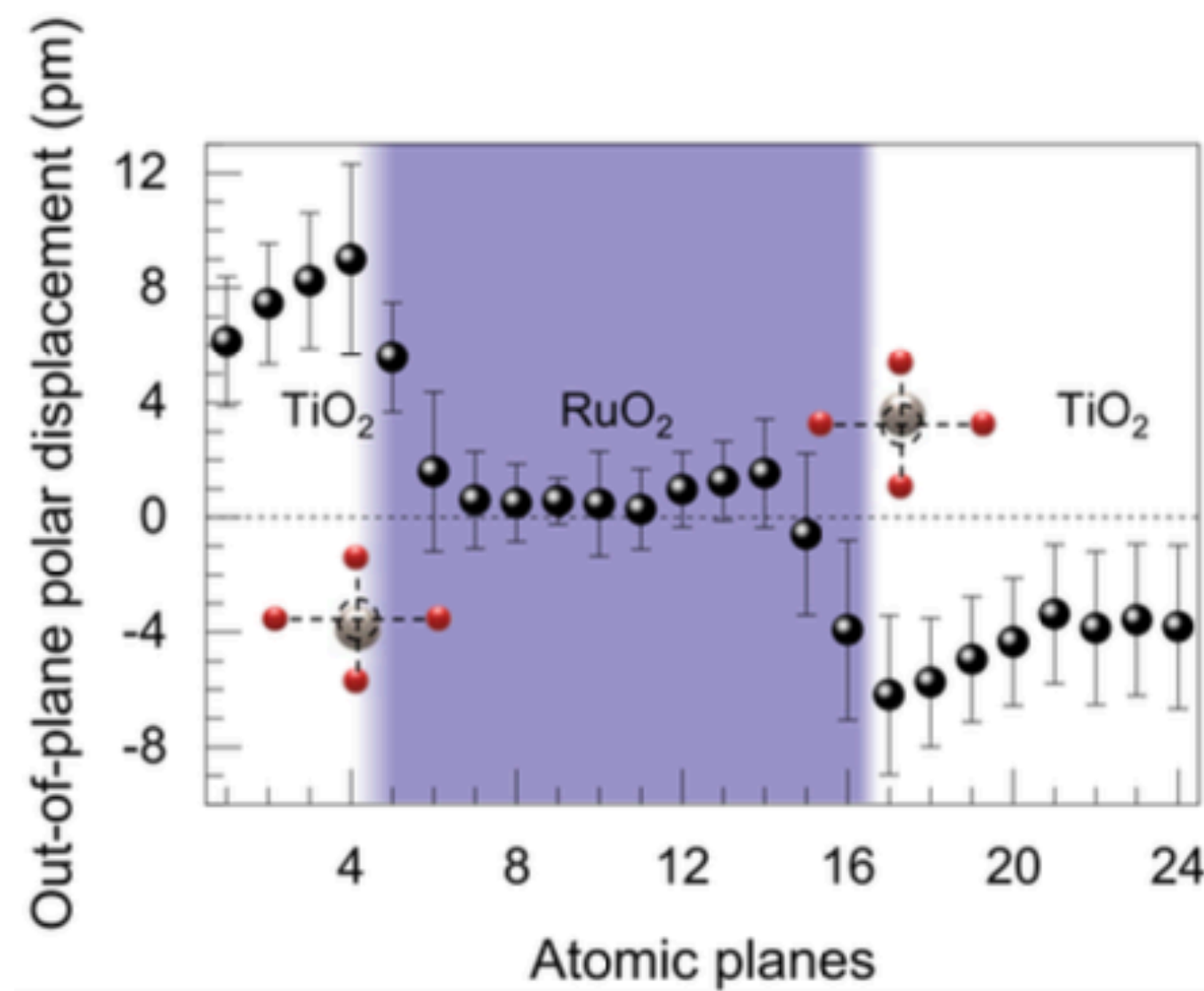
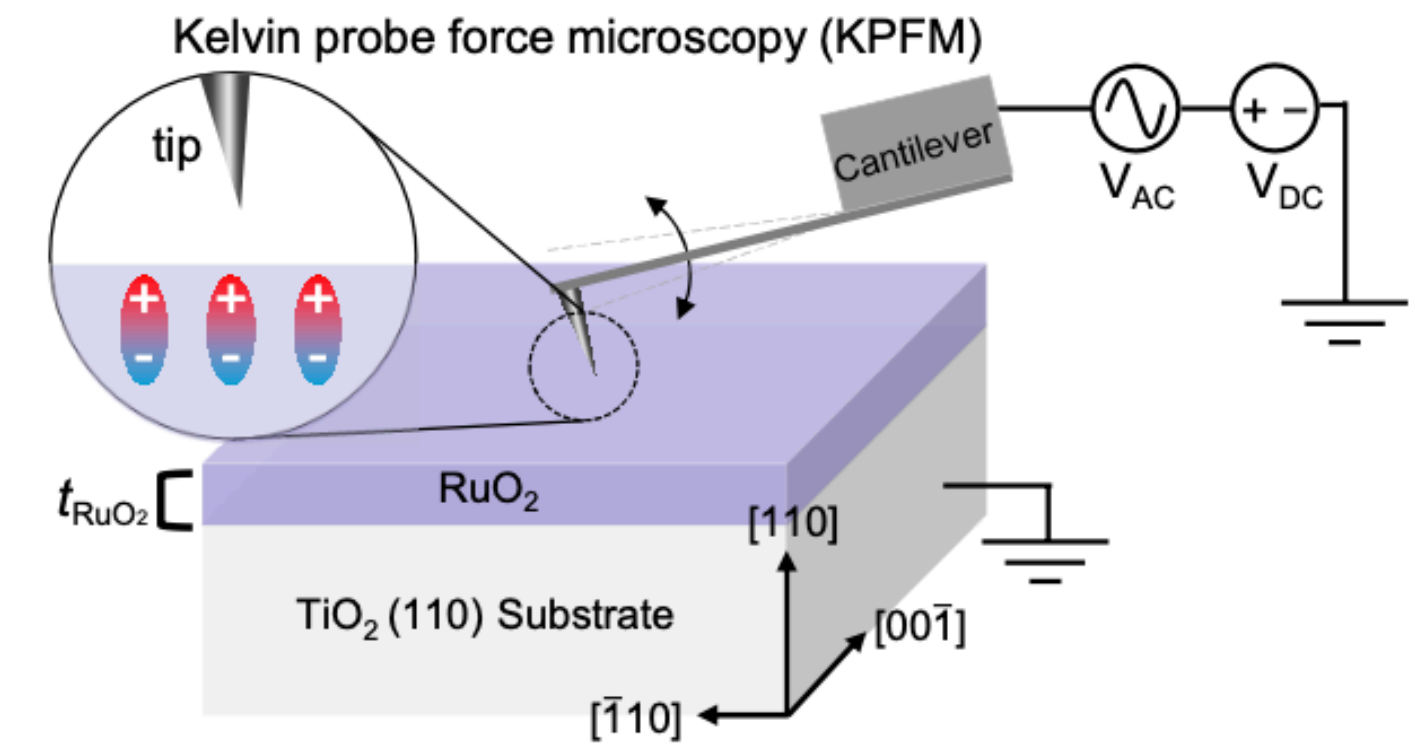
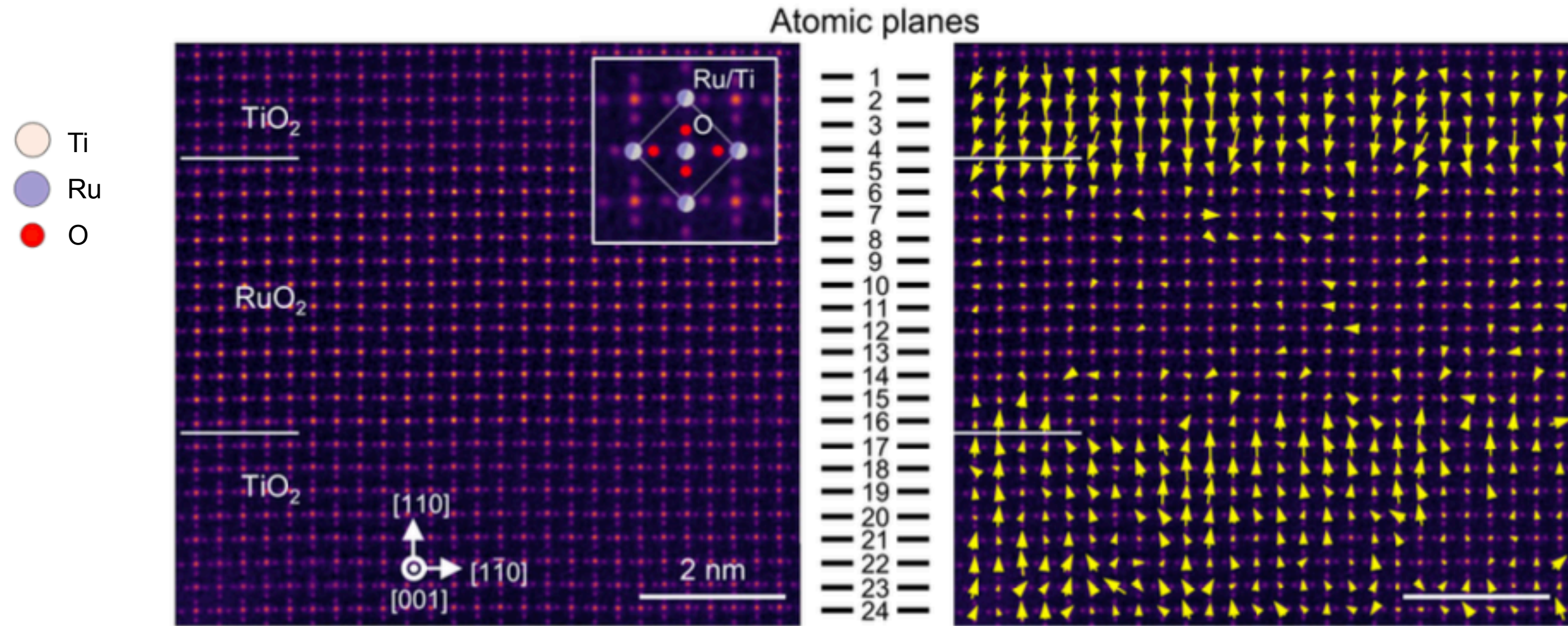
*STEM Ptychography In collaboration with J. Lebeau, MIT*

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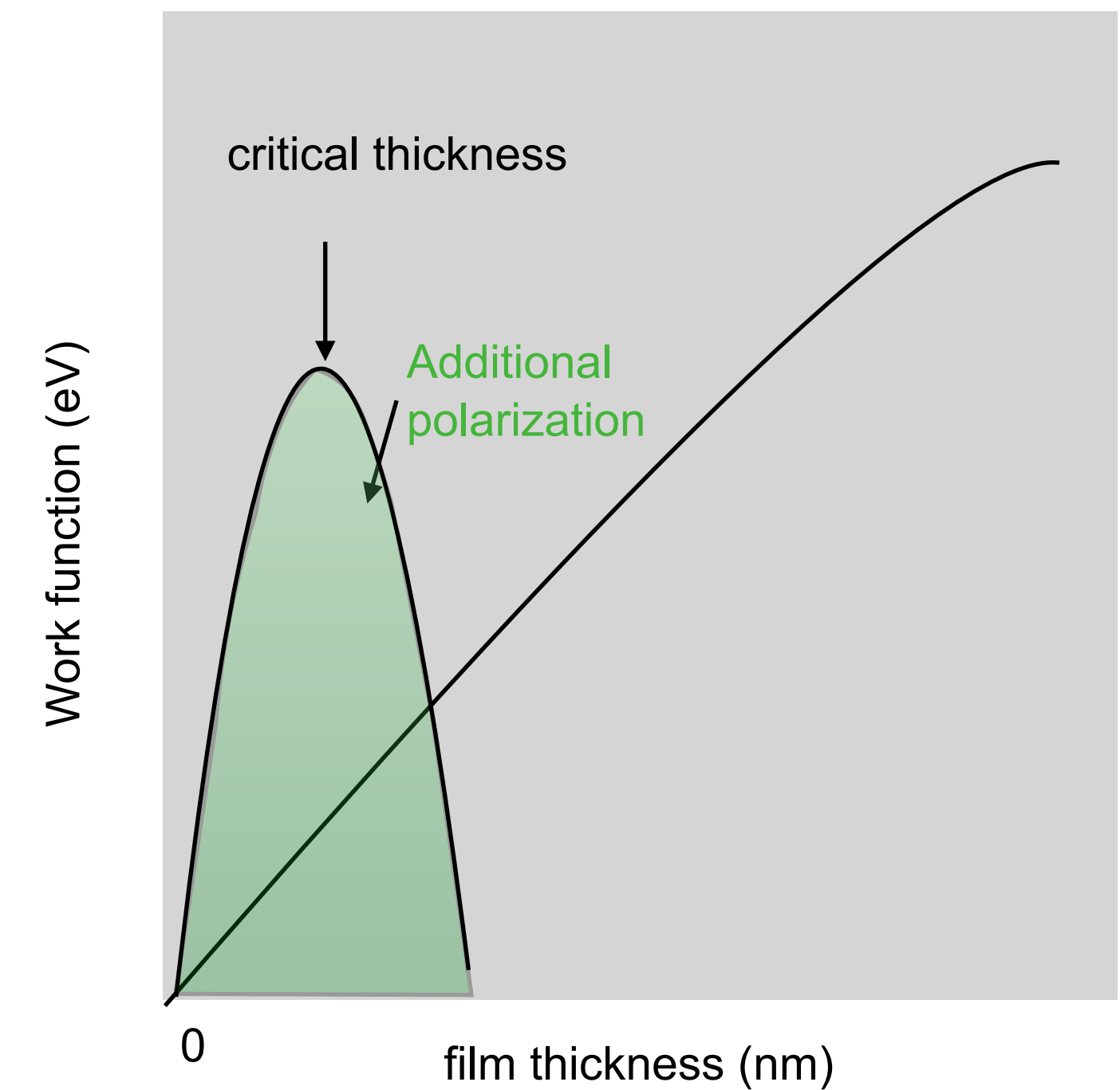
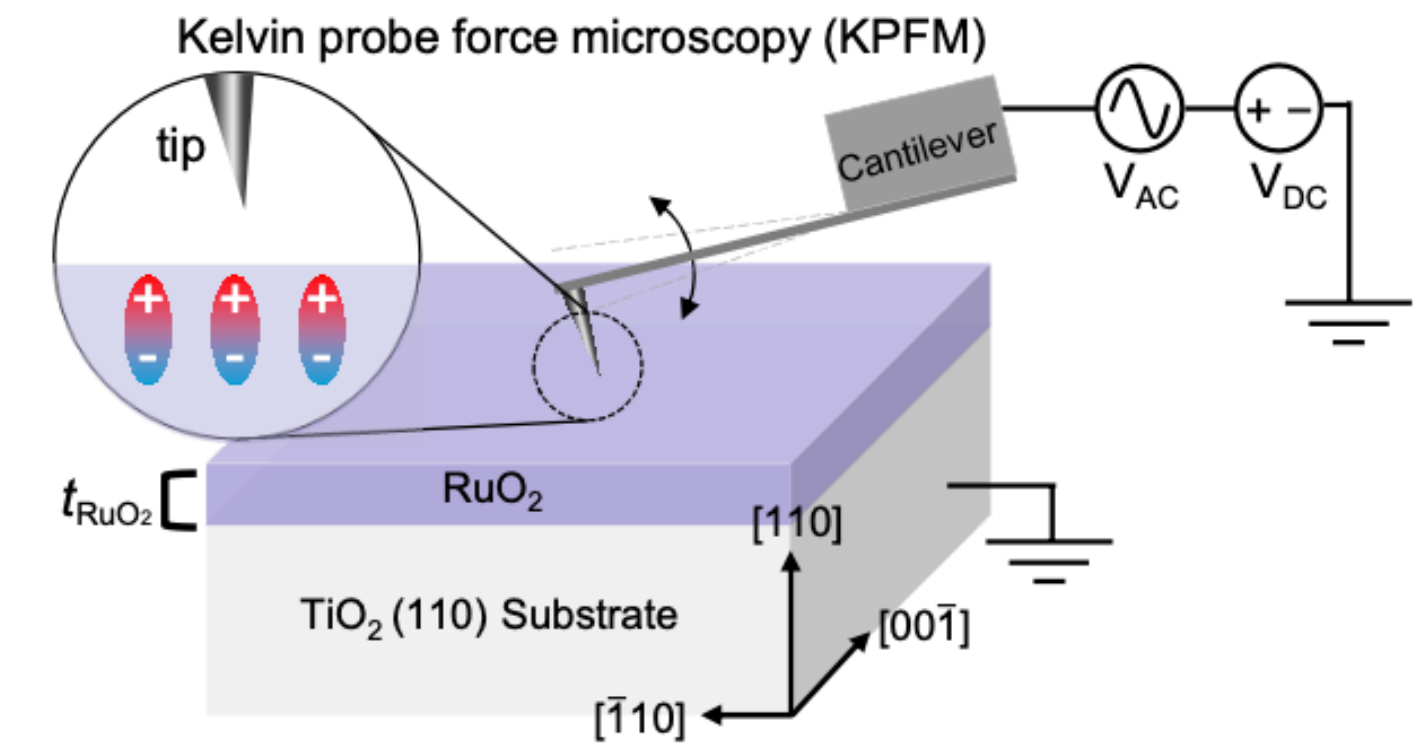
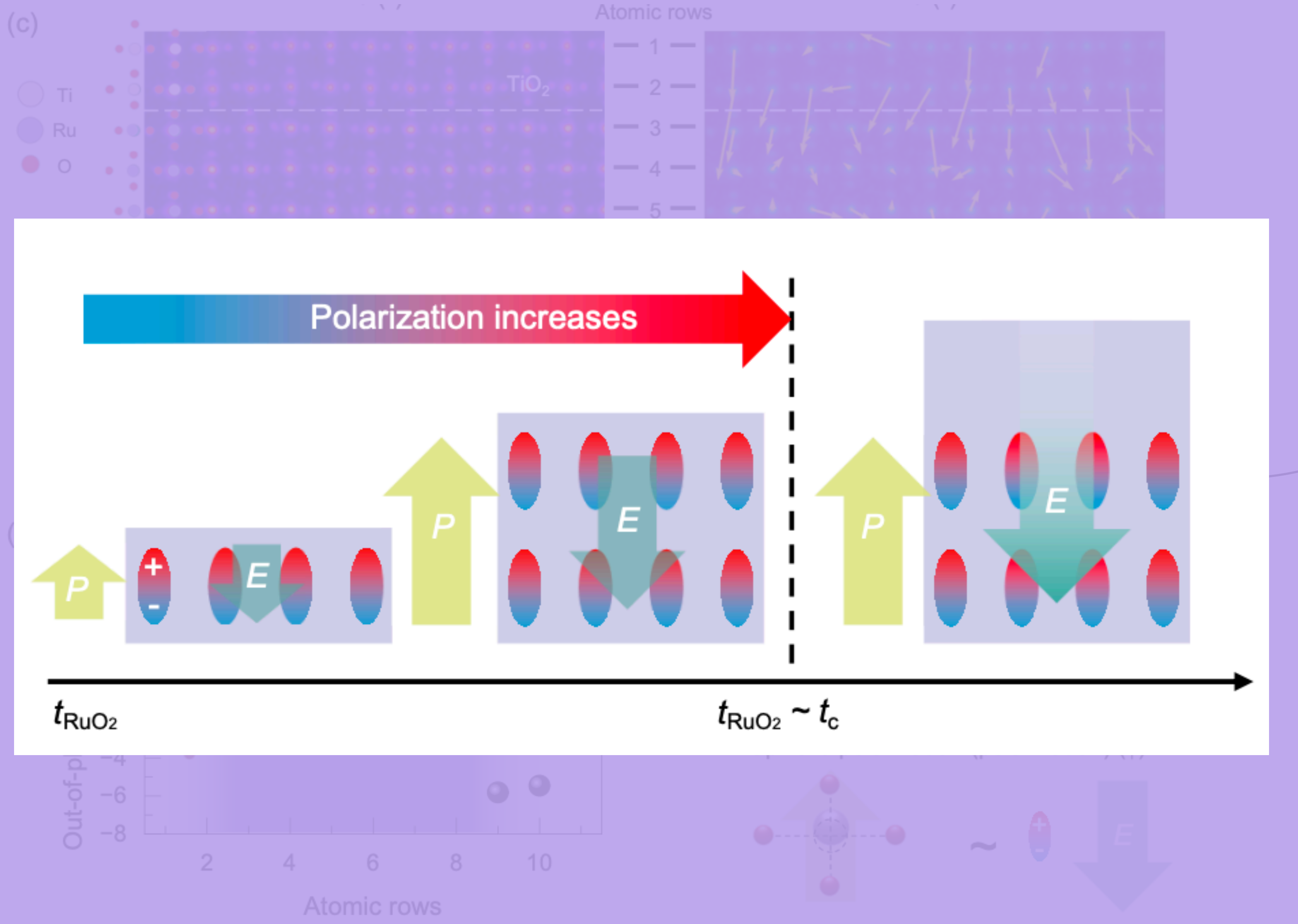
✓ Polarization at the interface between  $\text{TiO}_2/\text{RuO}_2$  - likely due to the difference in rigidity and large epitaxial strain

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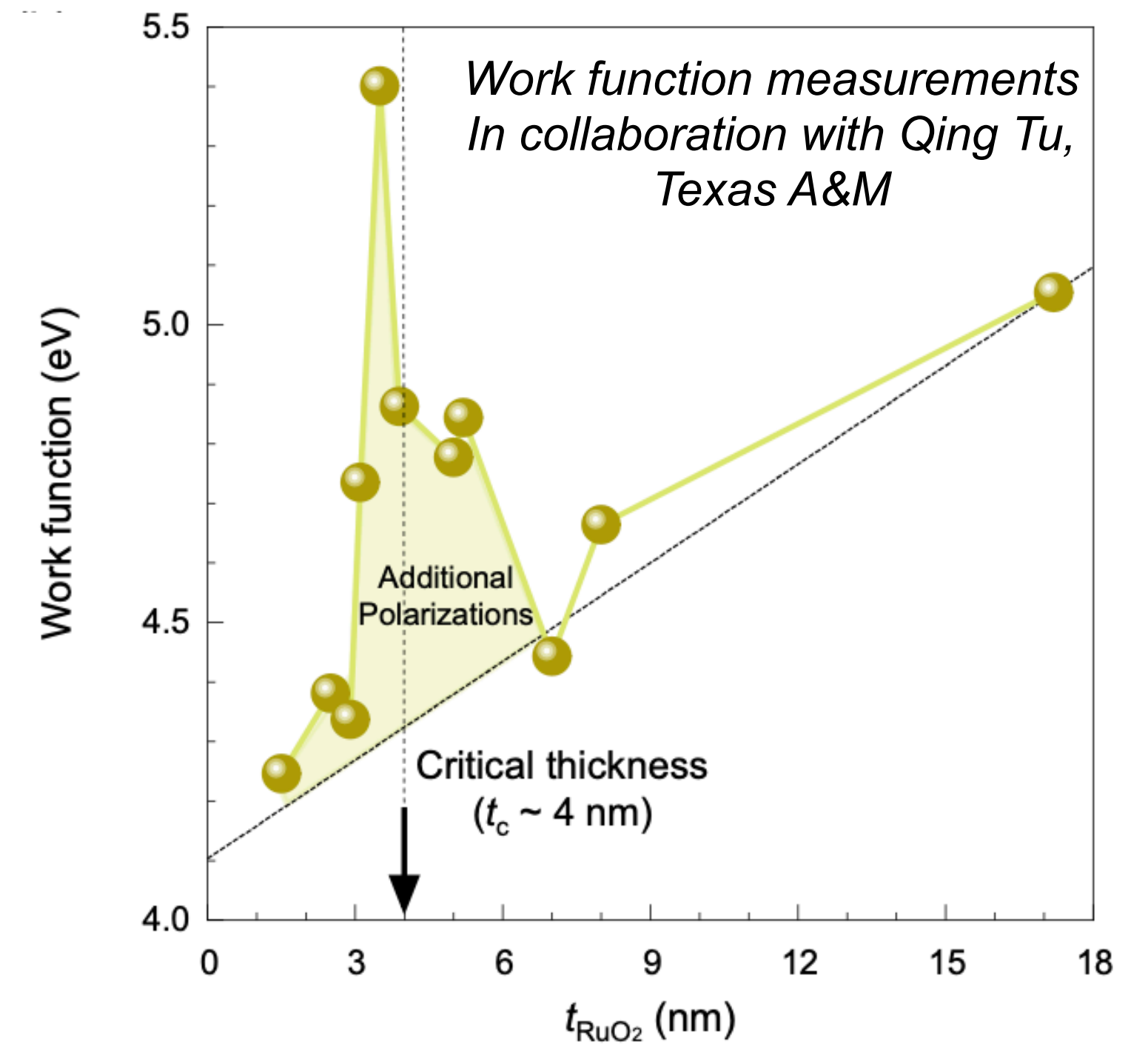
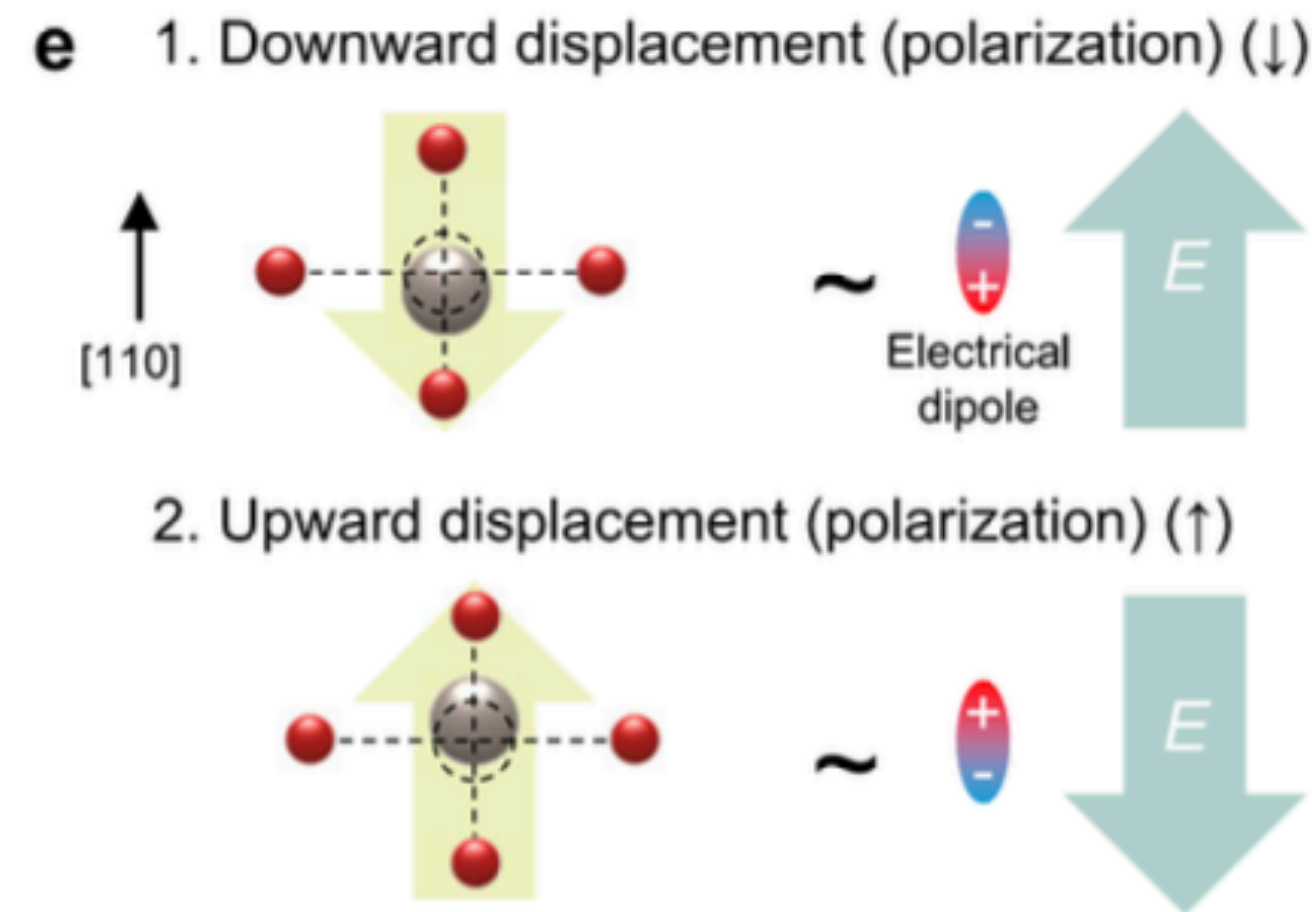
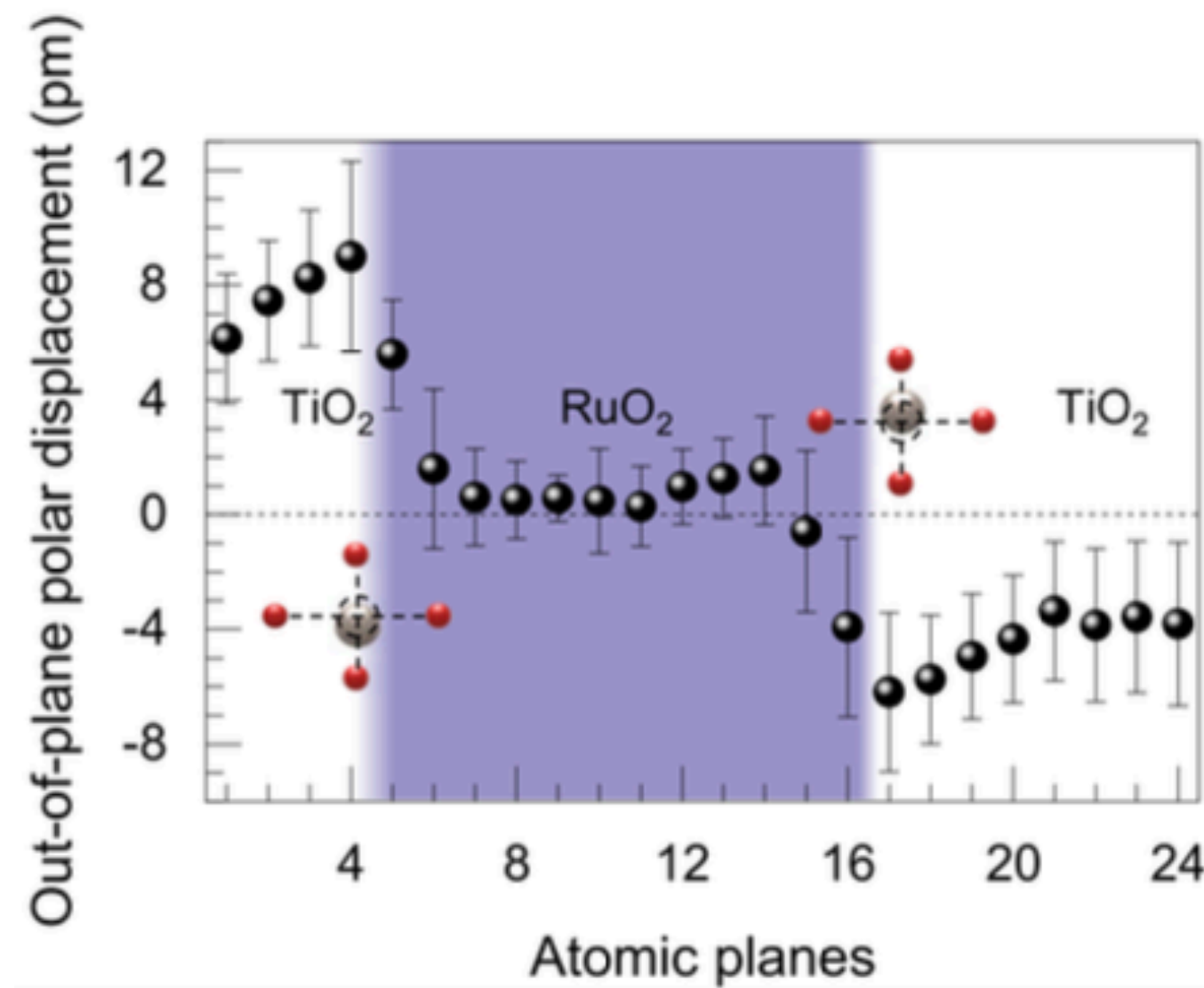
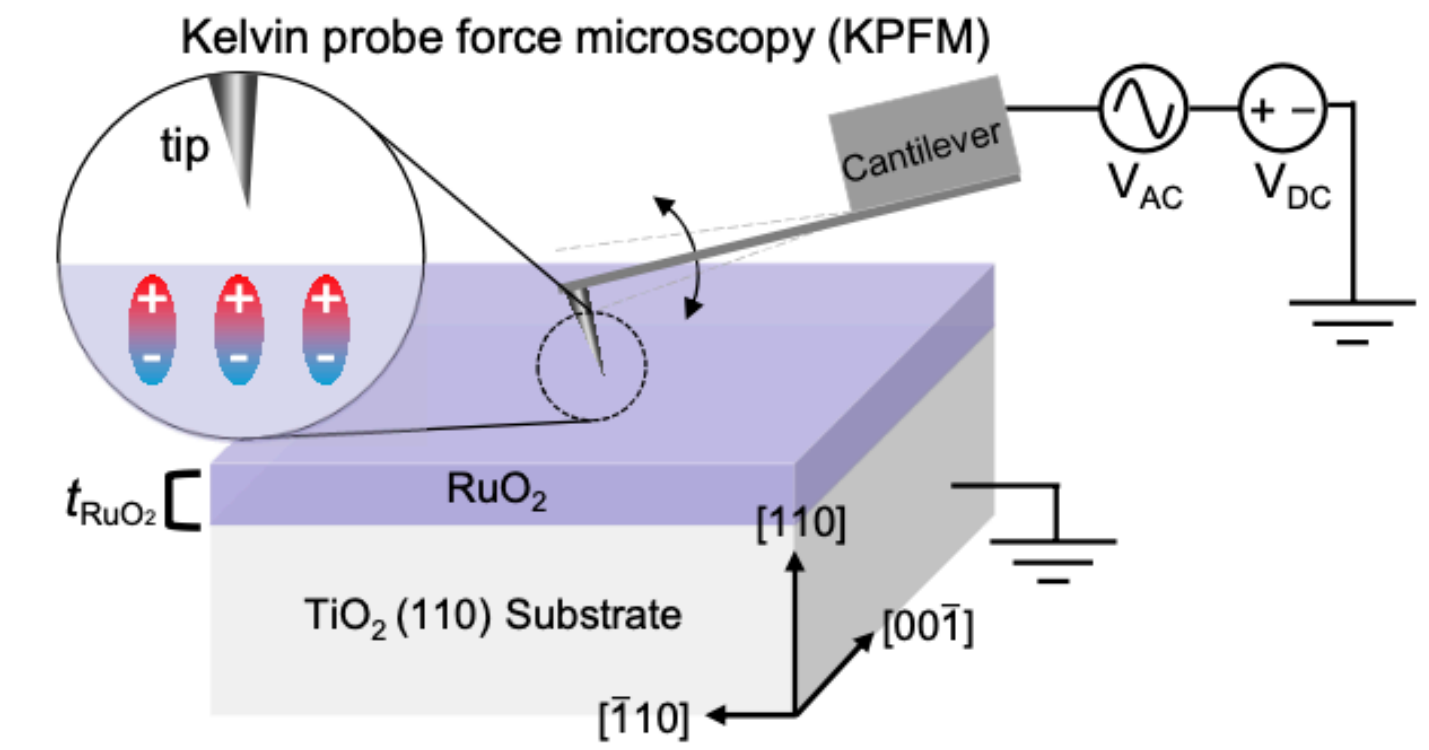
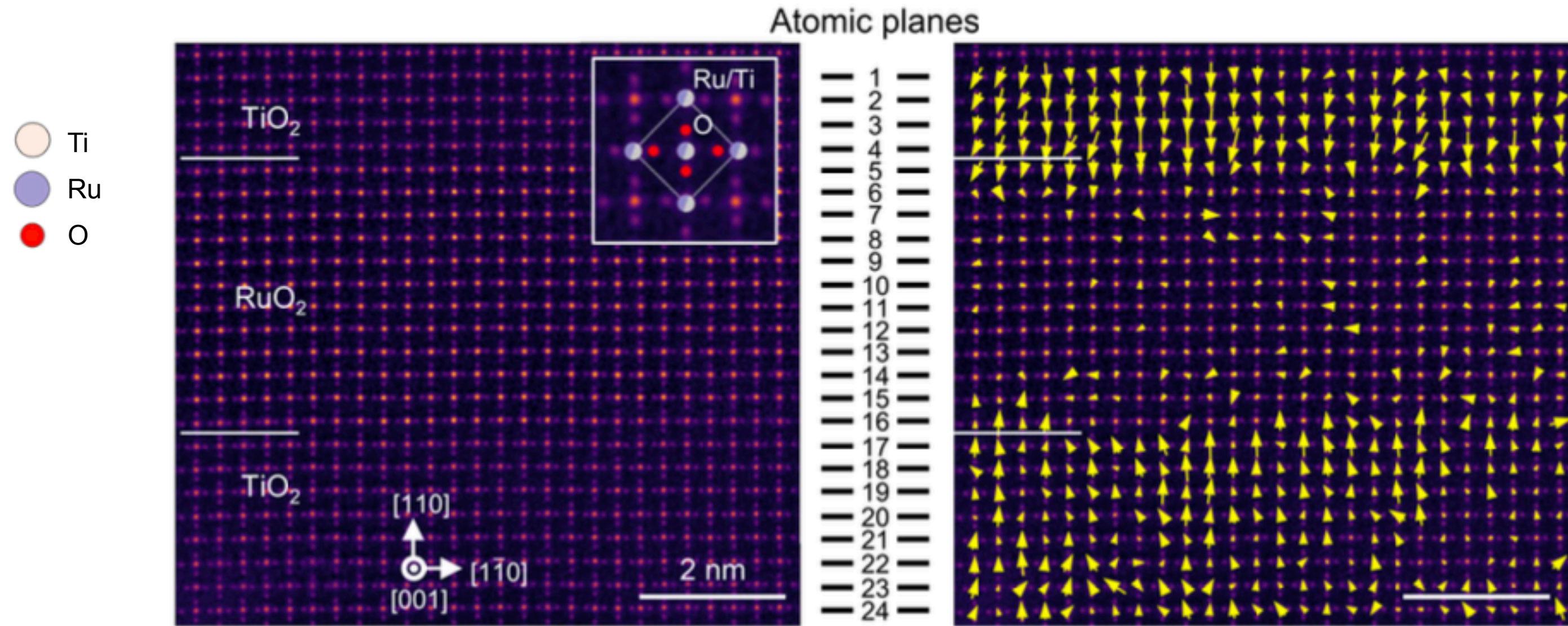
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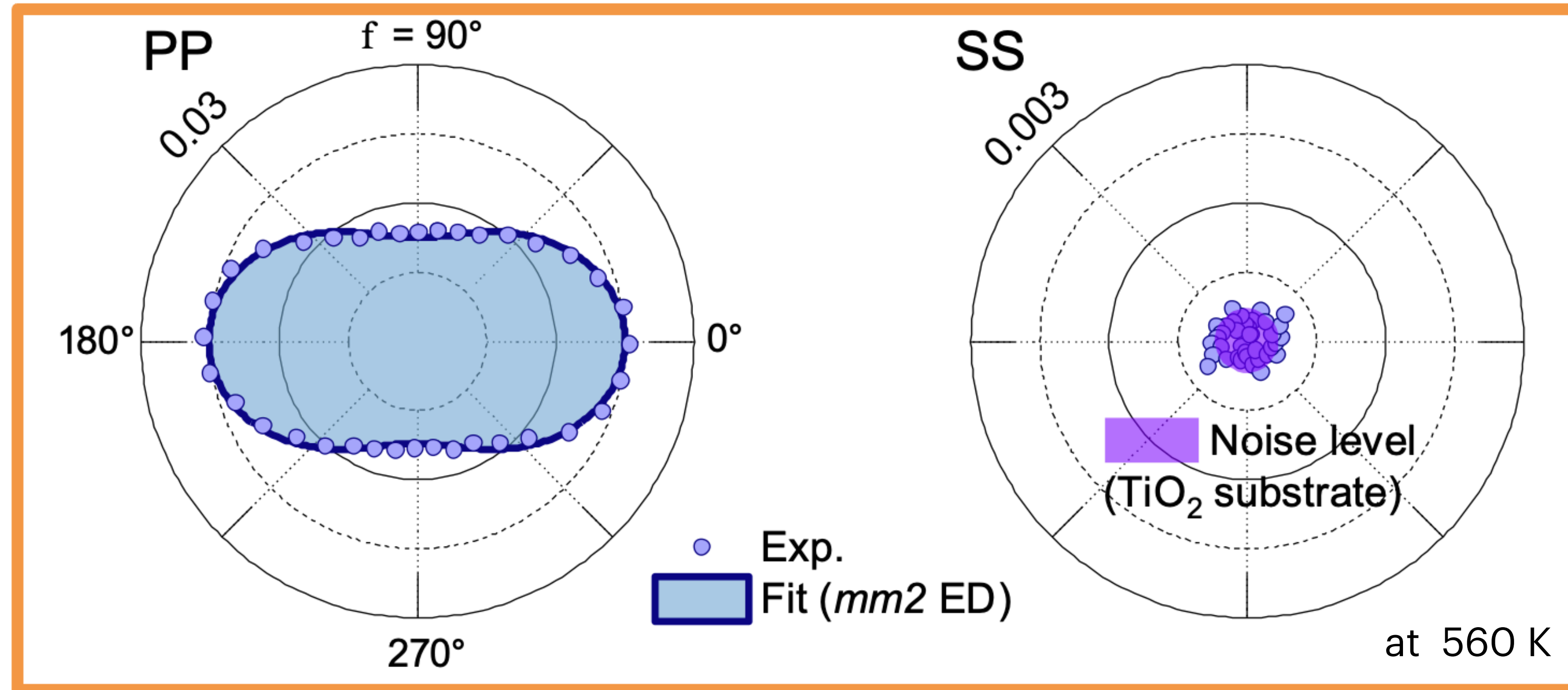


✓ Polarization at the interface between TiO<sub>2</sub>/RuO<sub>2</sub> - likely due to the difference in rigidity and large epitaxial strain

# Polarization consistent with the SHG point group..



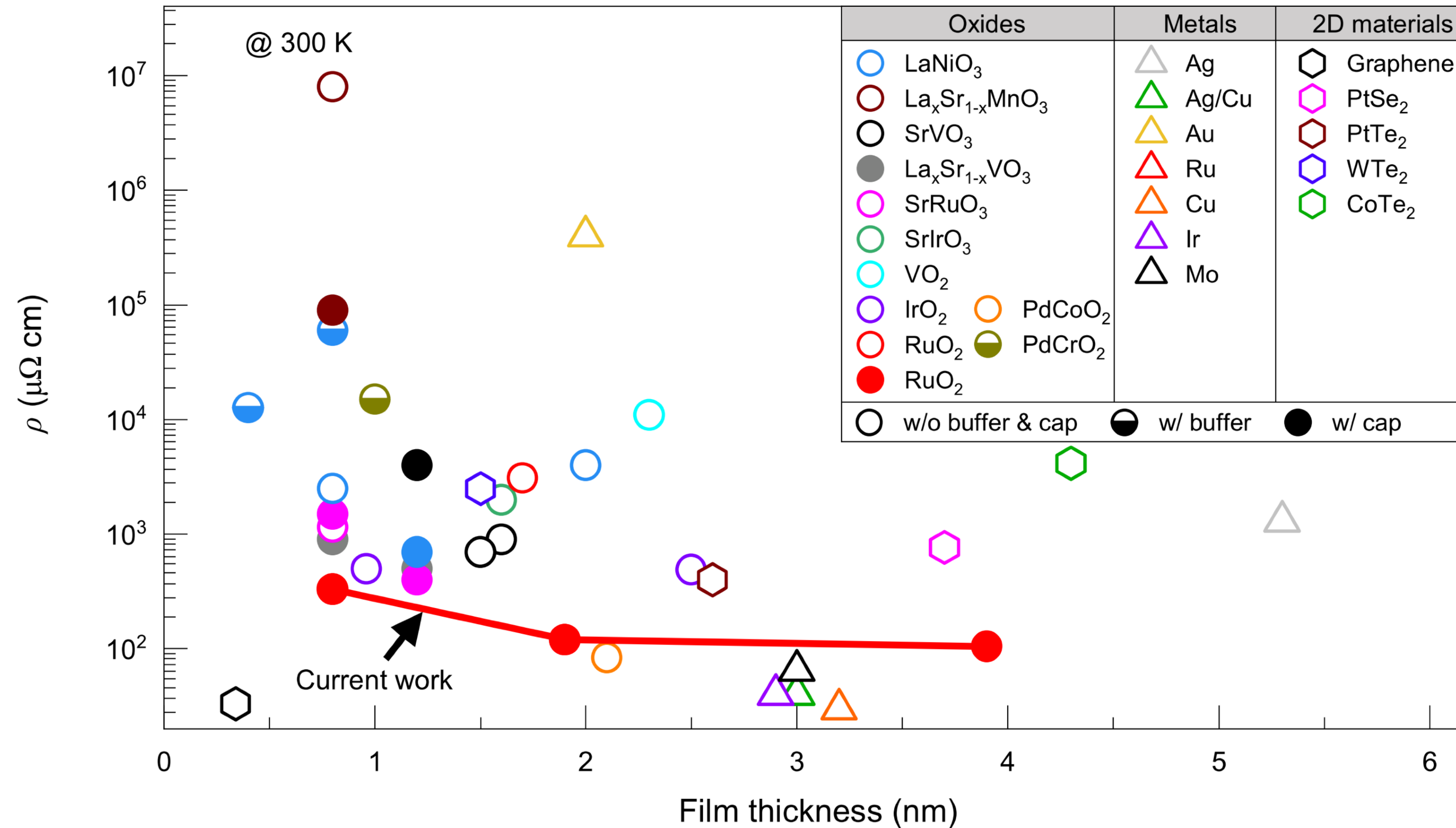
Experiment



SHG measurements In collaboration with Prof. Jeongseok Lee, GIST, S. Korea

SHG analyses suggest  $mm2$  point group in fully-strained  $RuO_2/TiO_2$  (110)

# Most conducting metal at atomic scale.



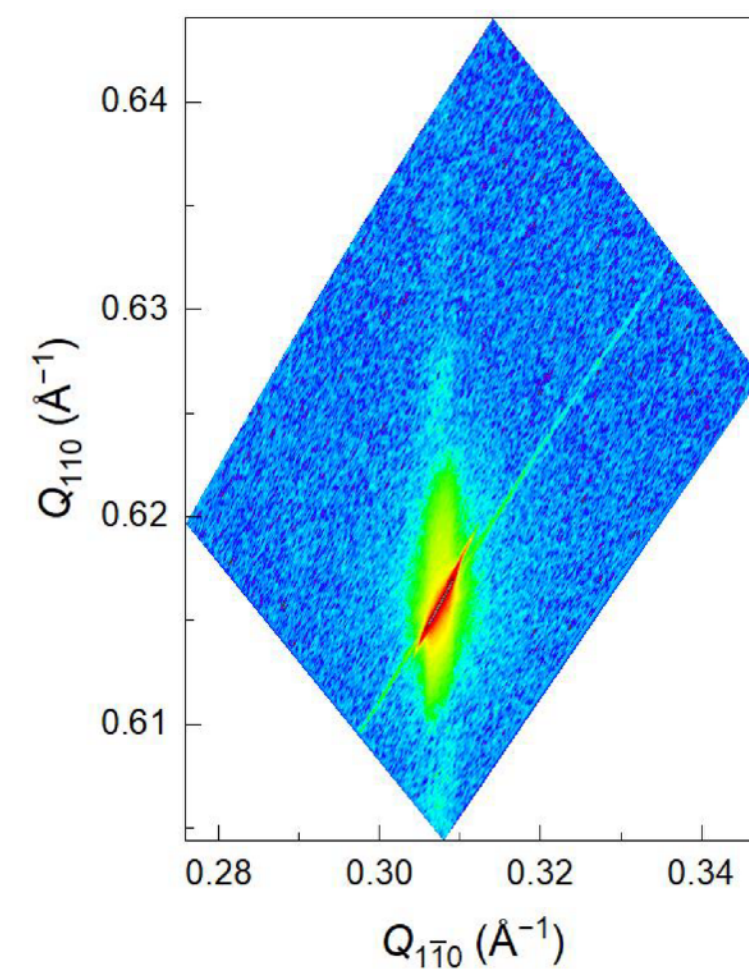
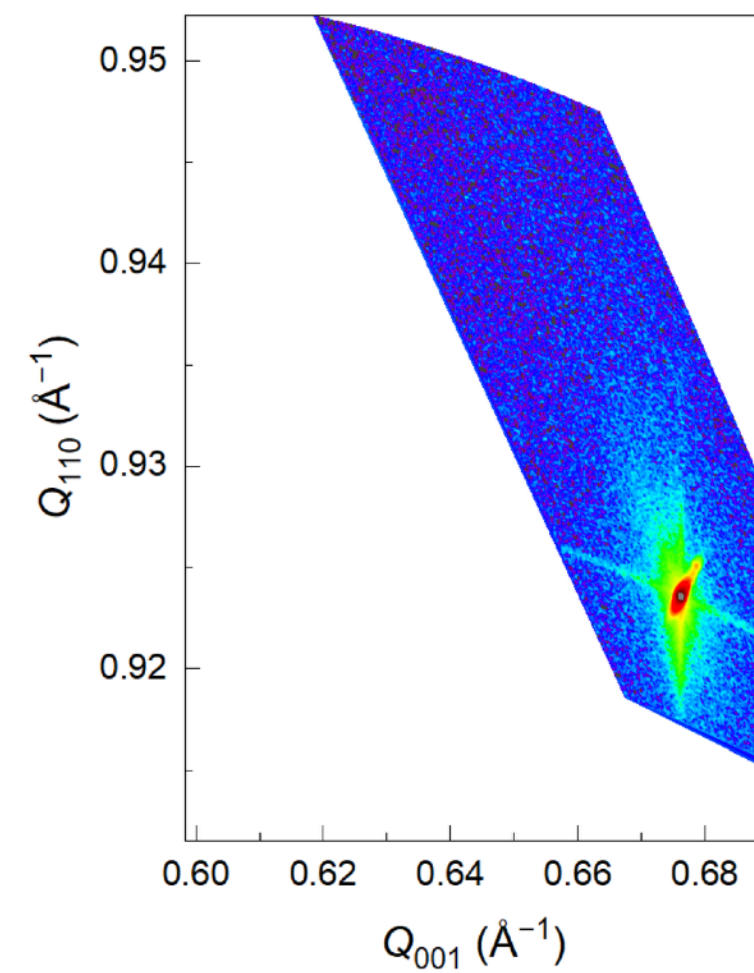
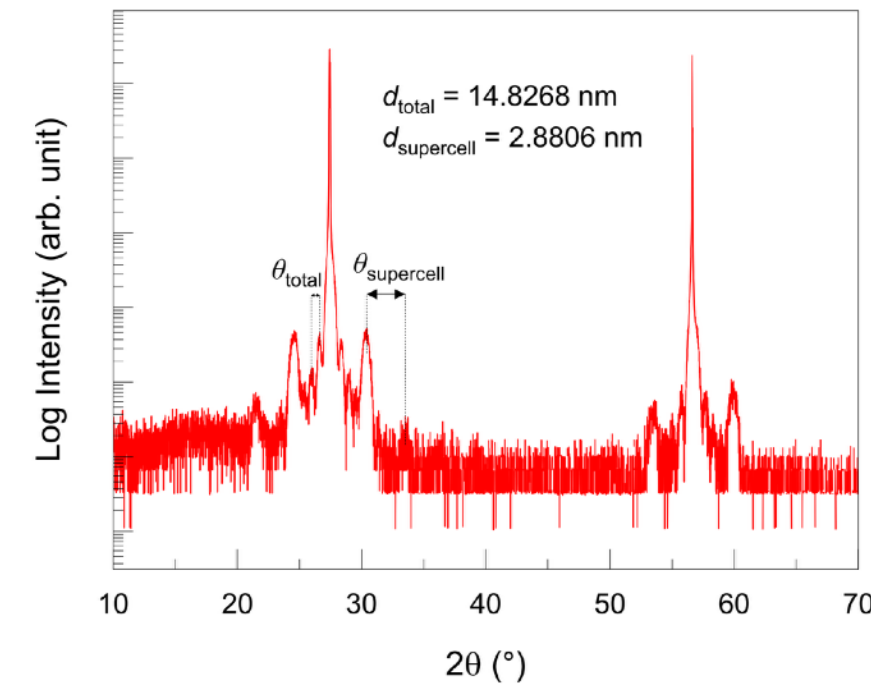
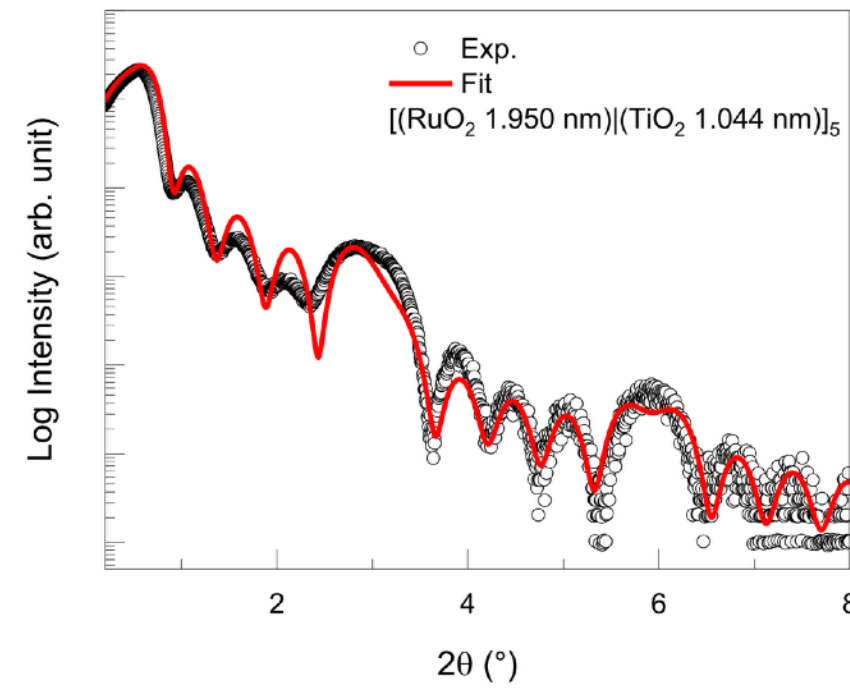
- Conductivity down to 2-3 u.c.!
- It reveals the lowest resistivity among all known materials (except graphene) at nano-scale!

# Is the hybrid MBE-grown RuO<sub>2</sub> film magnetic?



## Magnetism is further evident in MOKE & Linear Dichroism

[2 nm RuO<sub>2</sub>/1 nm TiO<sub>2</sub>]<sub>5</sub> superlattice



- Superlattice with excellent interfaces as evident from persistent Kiessig fringes
- Both MOKE and LD confirms magnetism.
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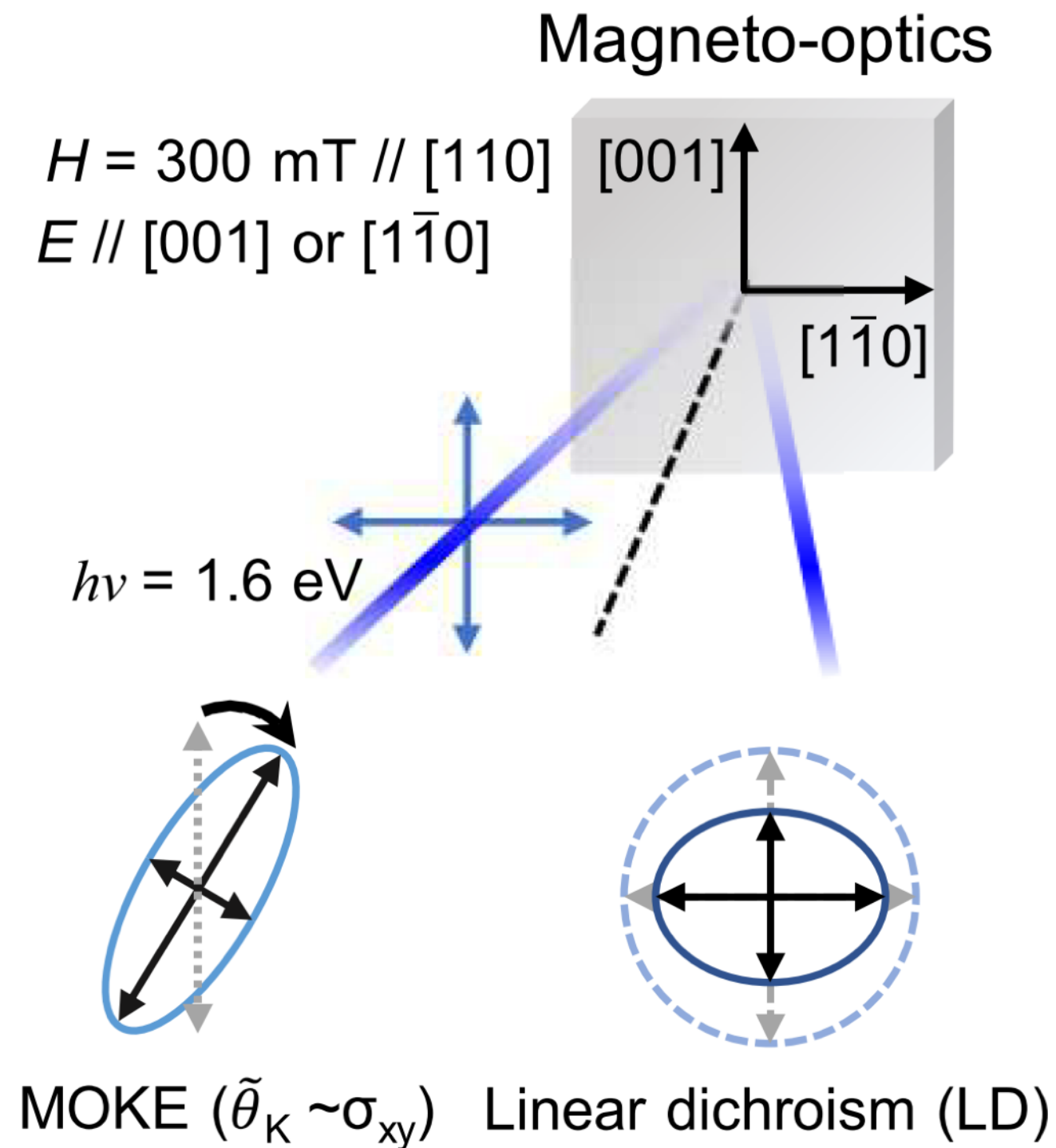
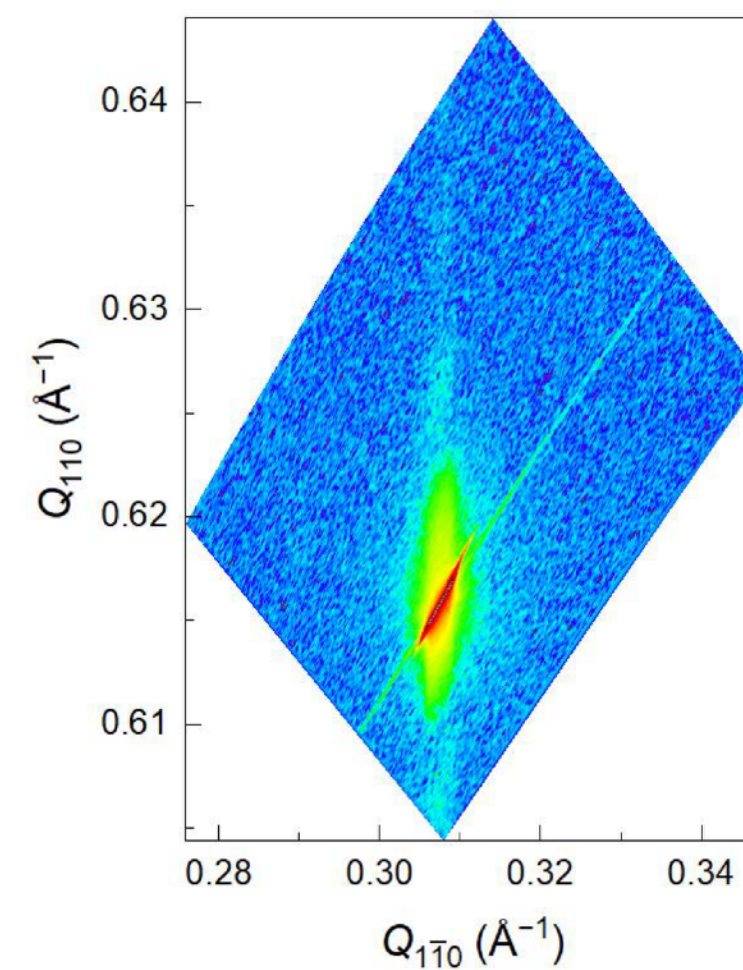
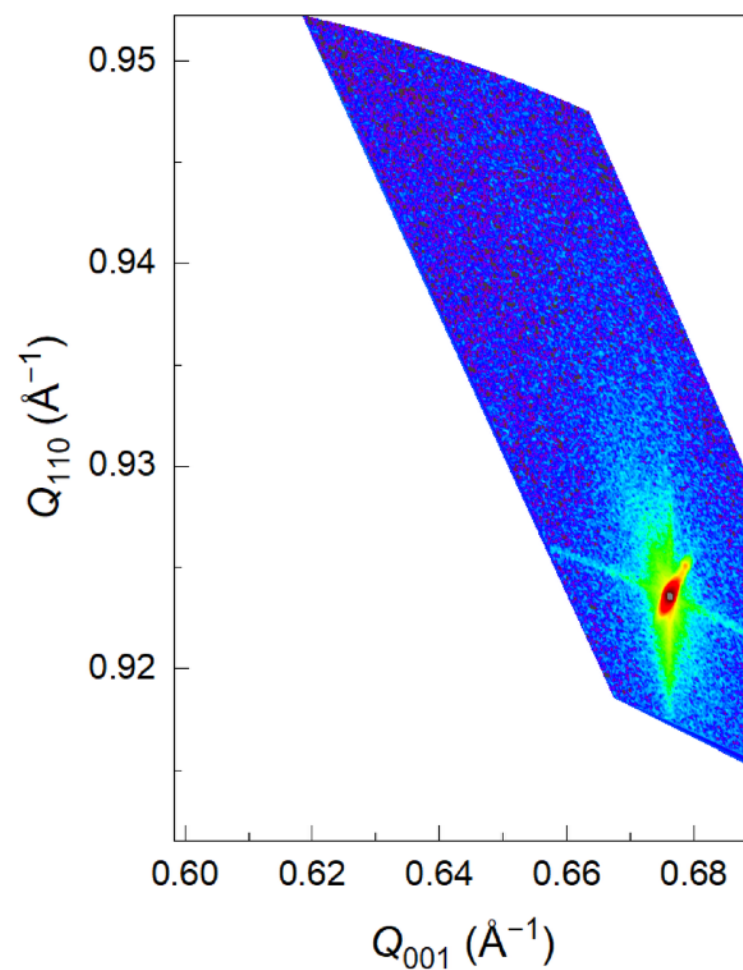
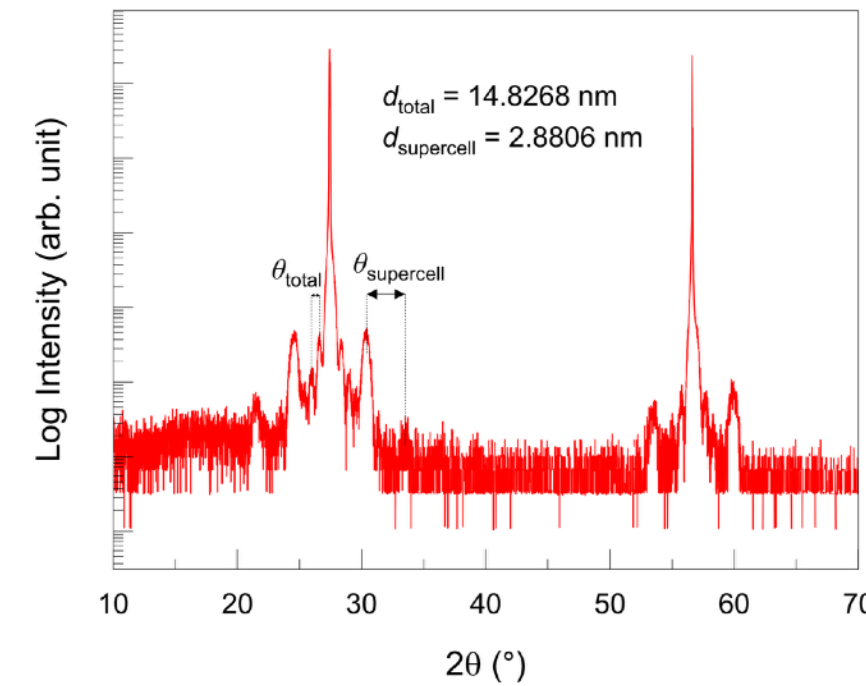
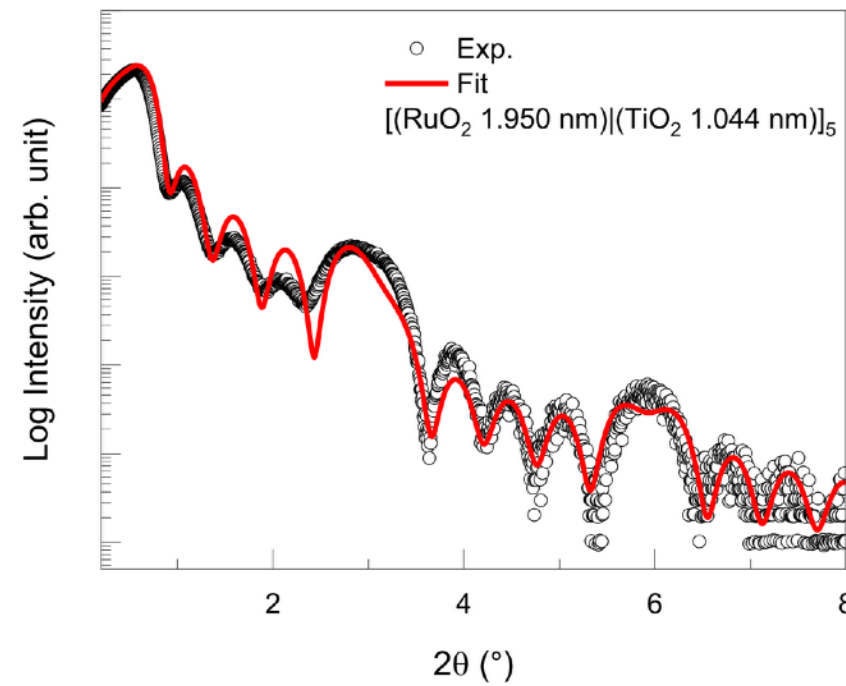
MOKE and LD measurements In collaboration  
with Prof. Jeongseok Lee, GIST, S. Korea

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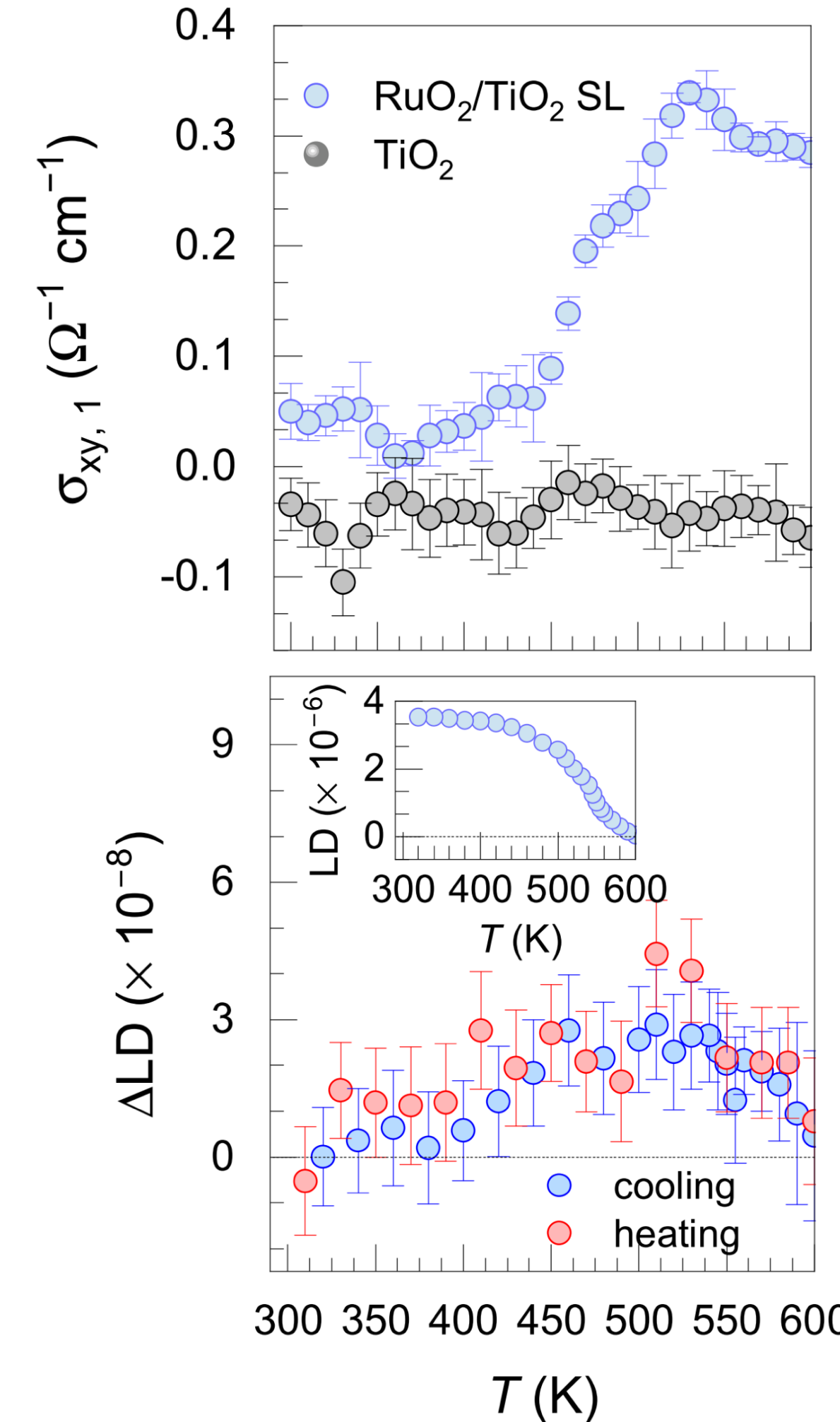


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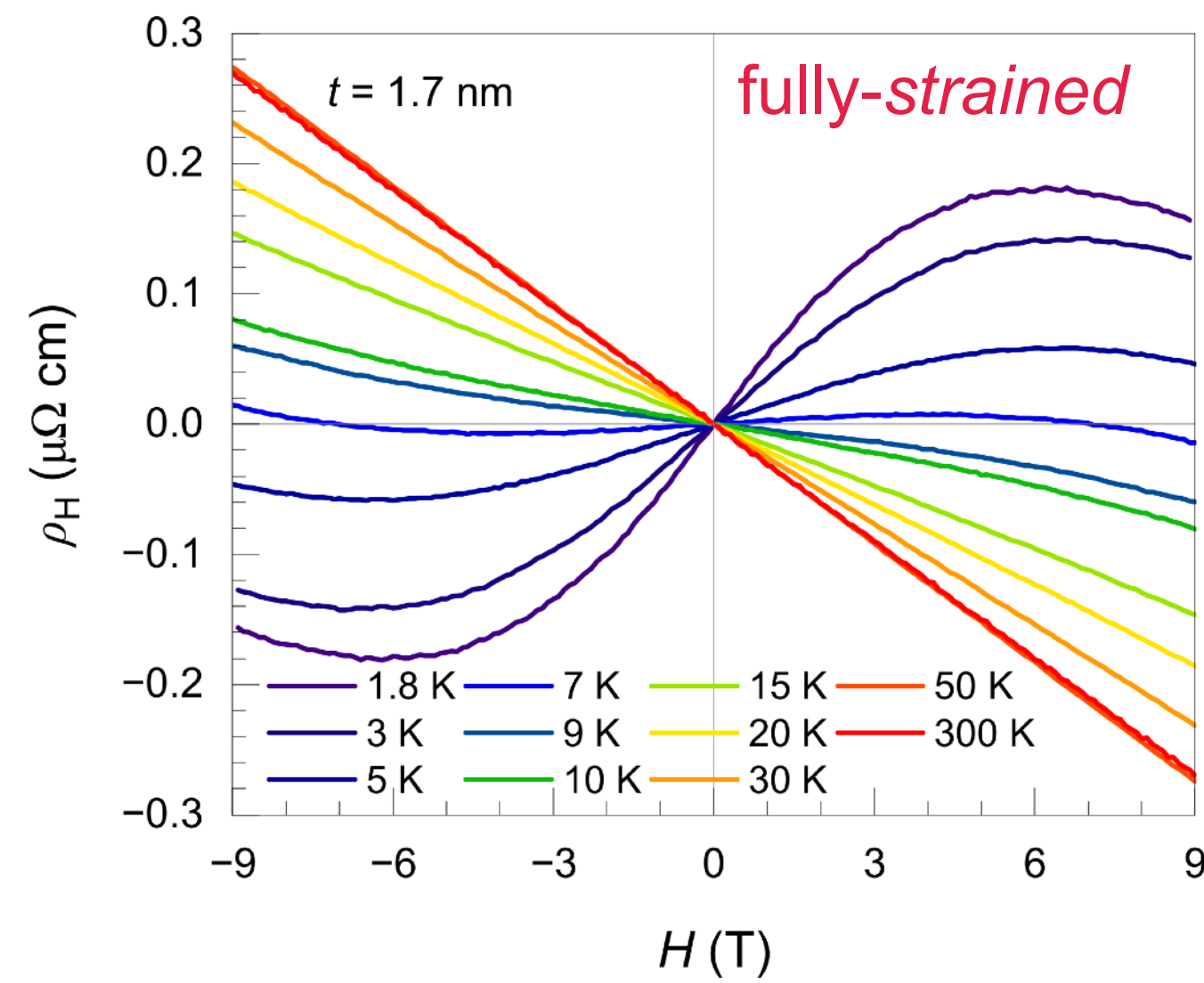
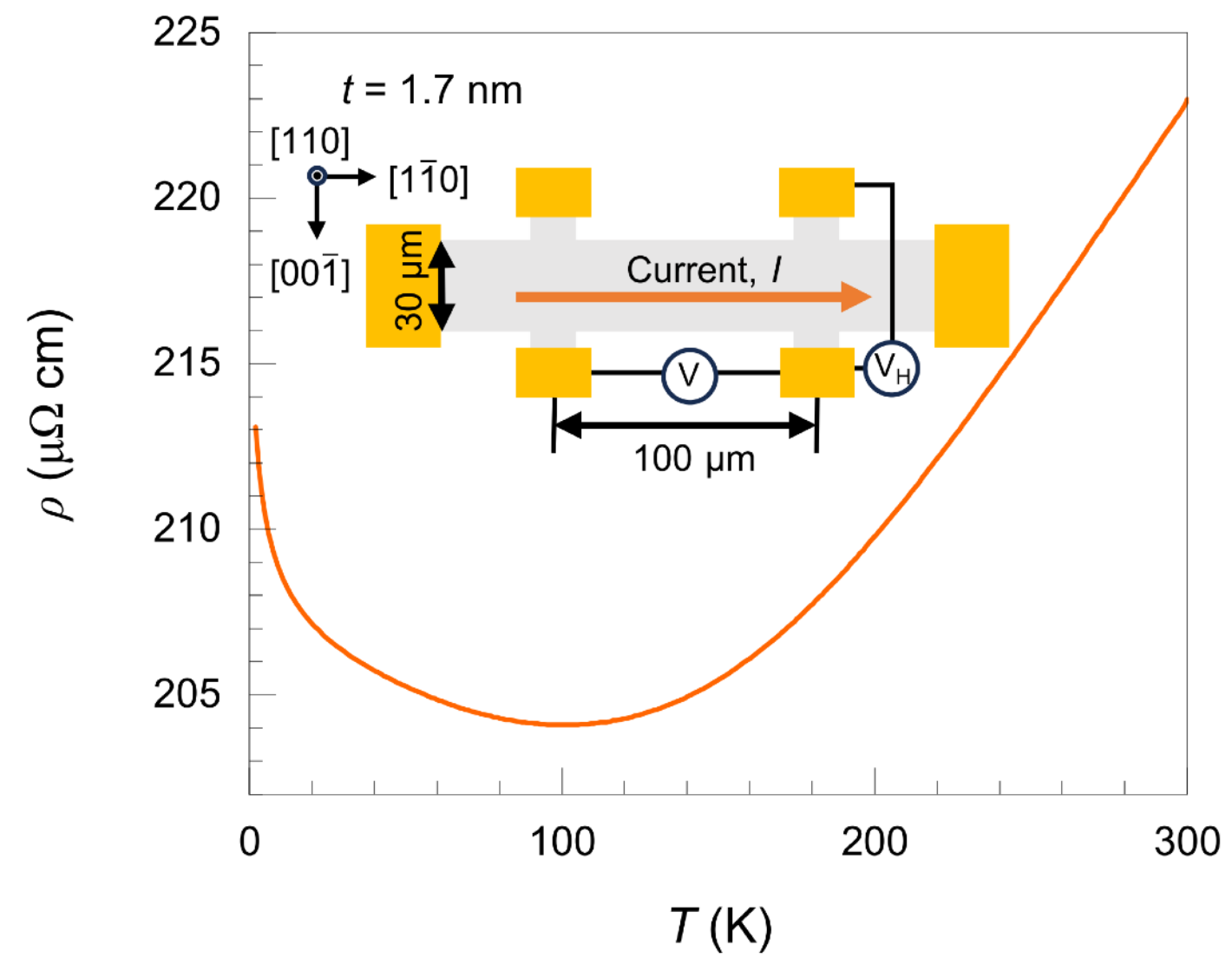
MOKE and LD measurements in collaboration  
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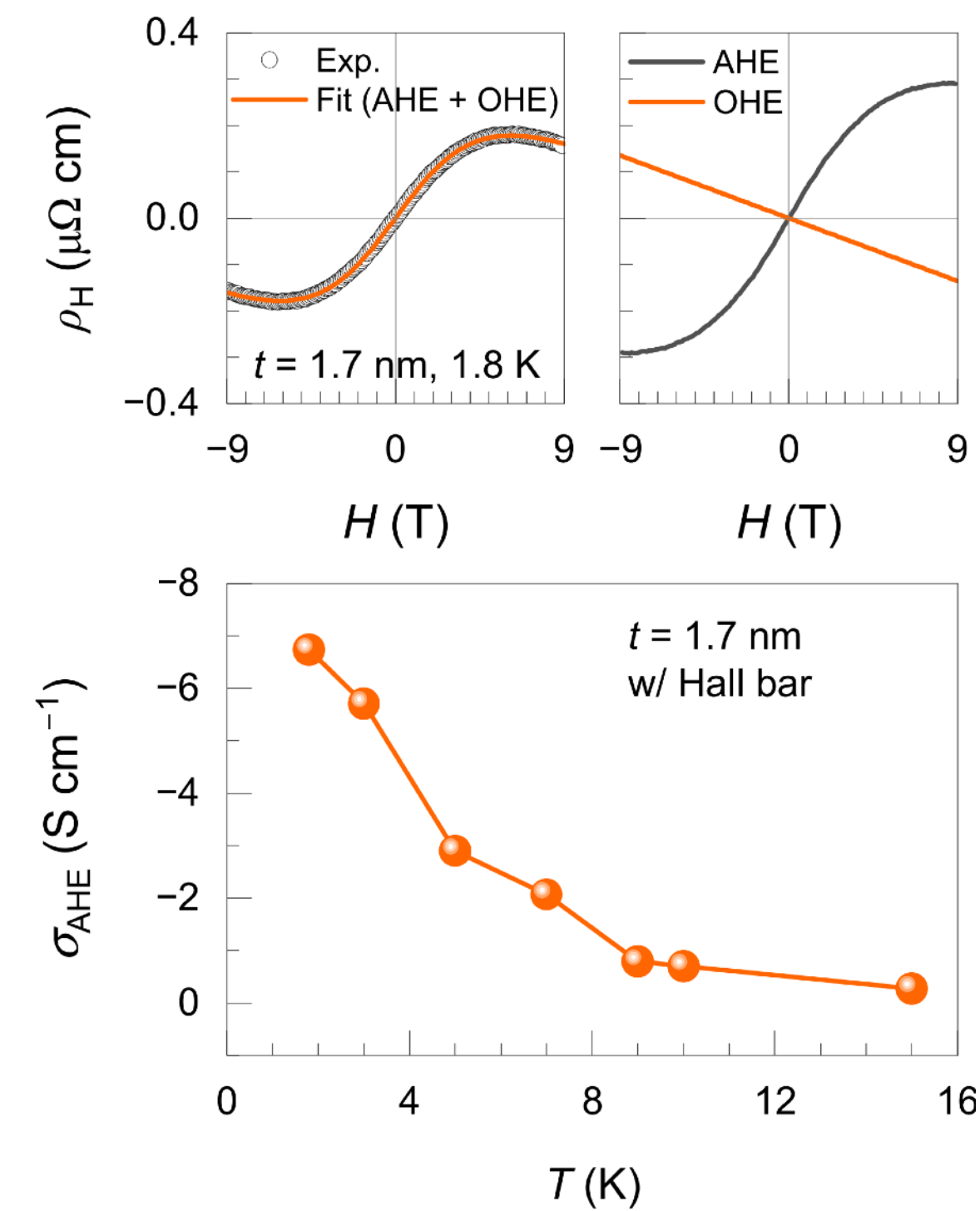
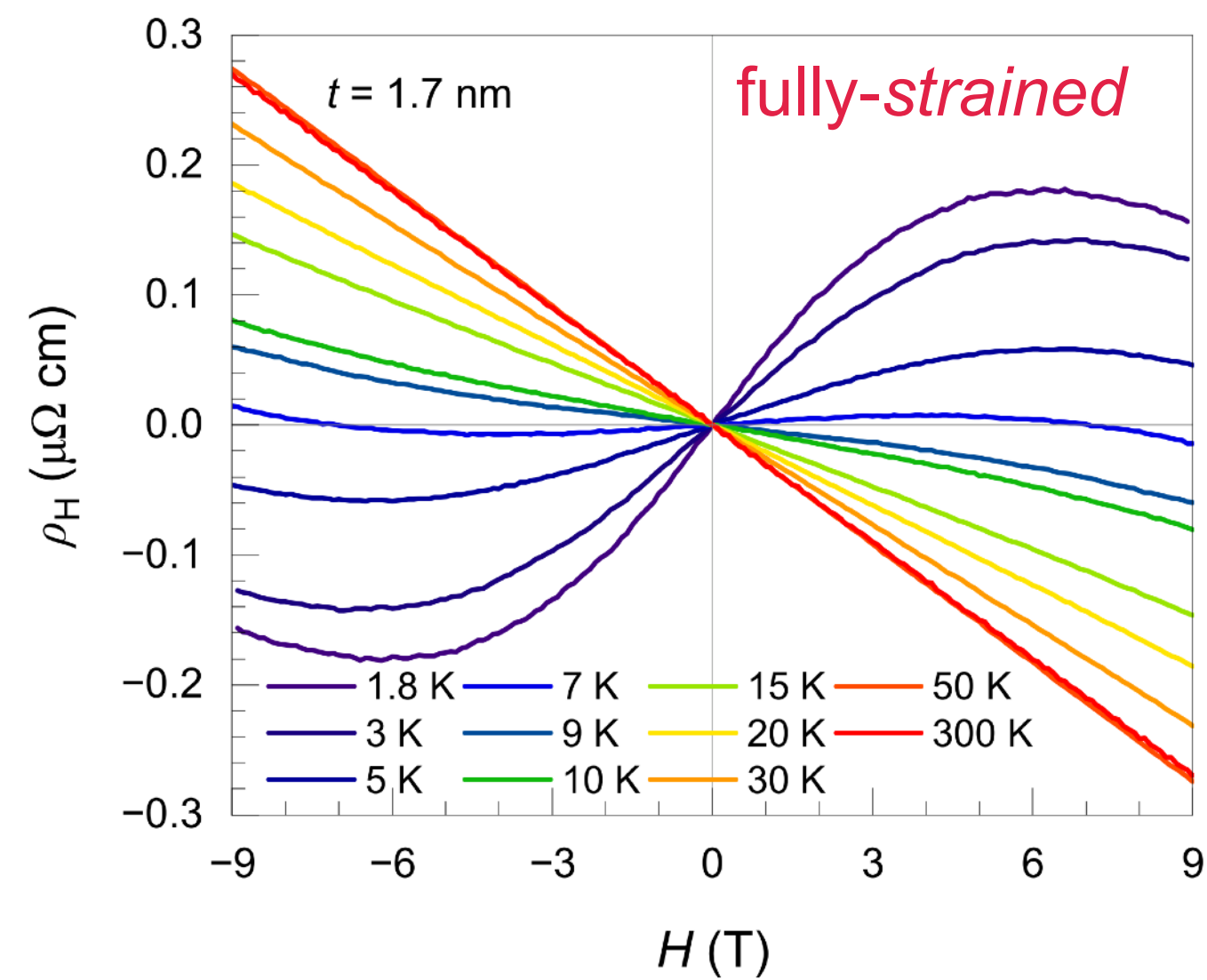
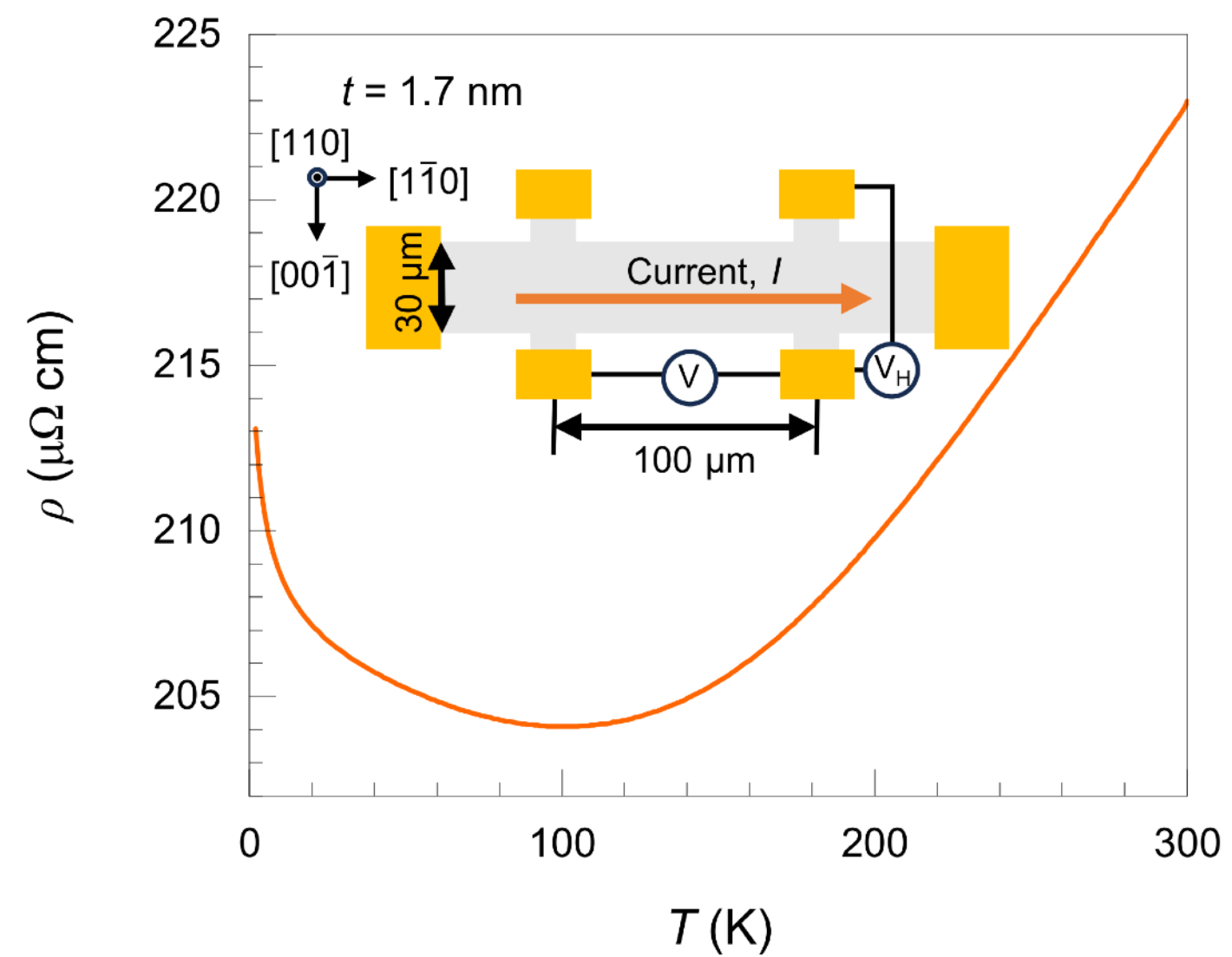
- Superlattice with excellent interfaces as evident from persistent Kiessig fringes
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S. G. Jeong, I. H. Choi, ..... W. S. Choi, R. M. Fernandes, T. Birol, L. Zhao, J. S. Lee, and B. Jalan, Altermagnetic polar metallic phase in ultra-thin epitaxially-strained RuO<sub>2</sub> films, *PNAS* (accepted) 2026 49

# Non Linear Hall Effect in Strained RuO<sub>2</sub> Films

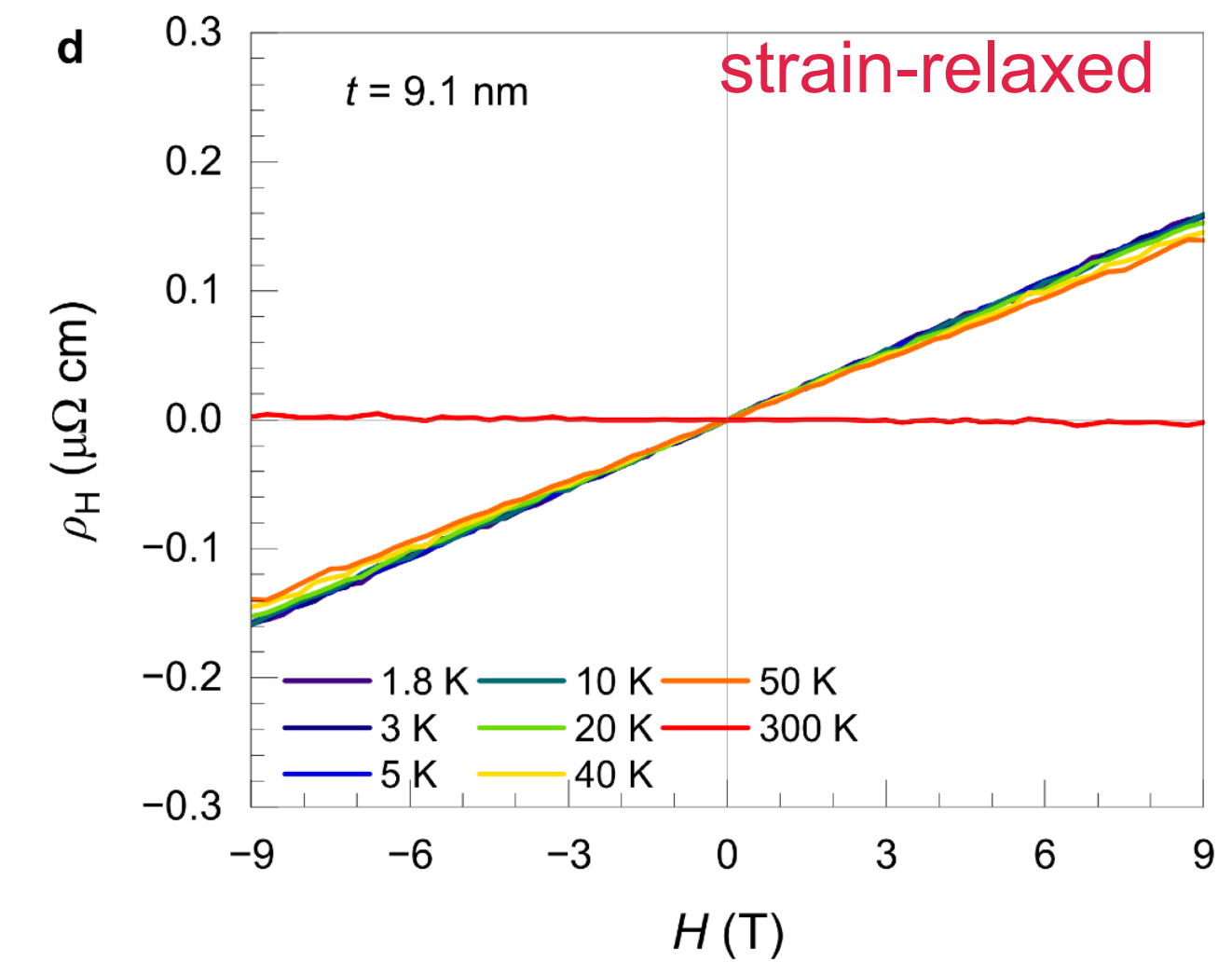
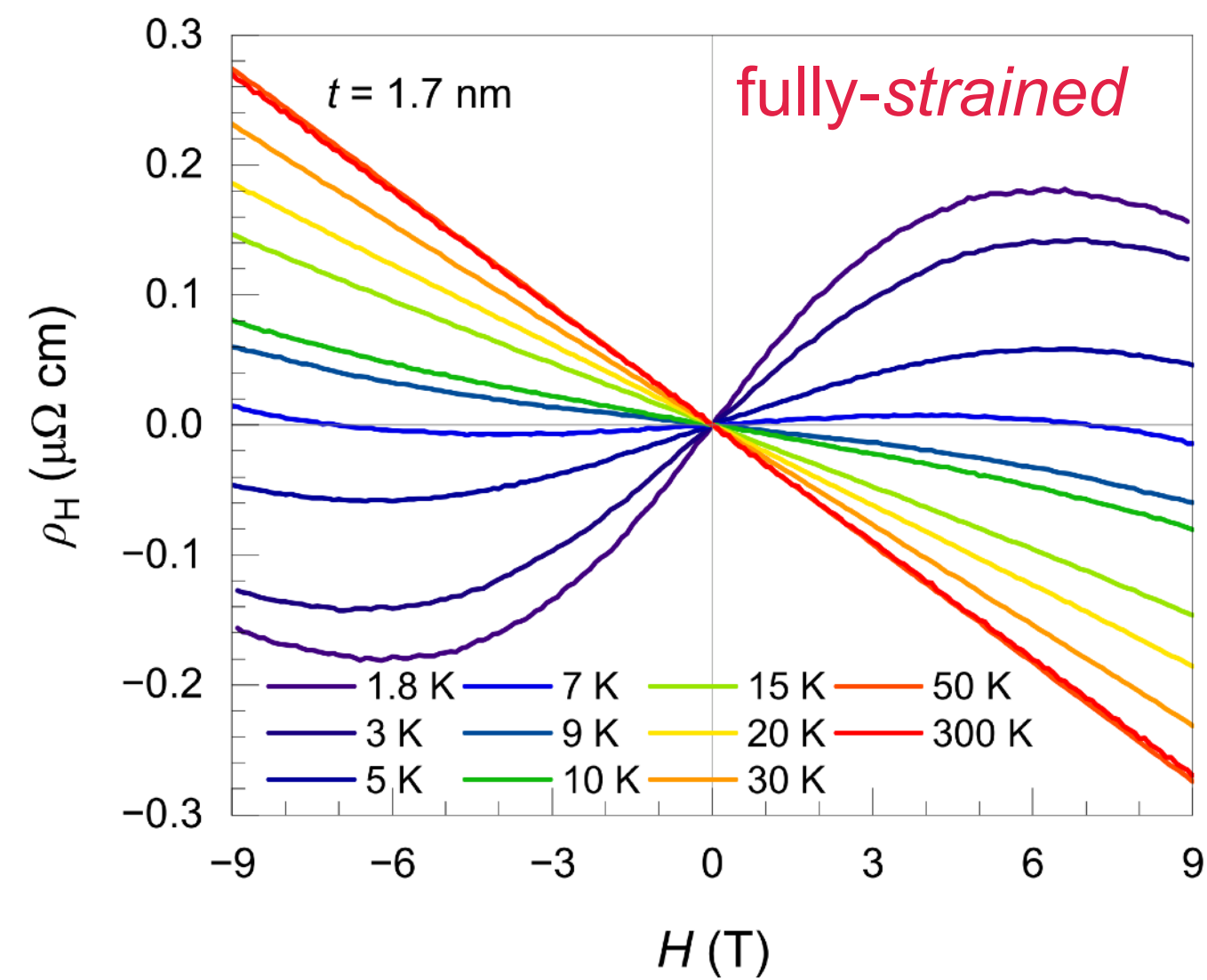
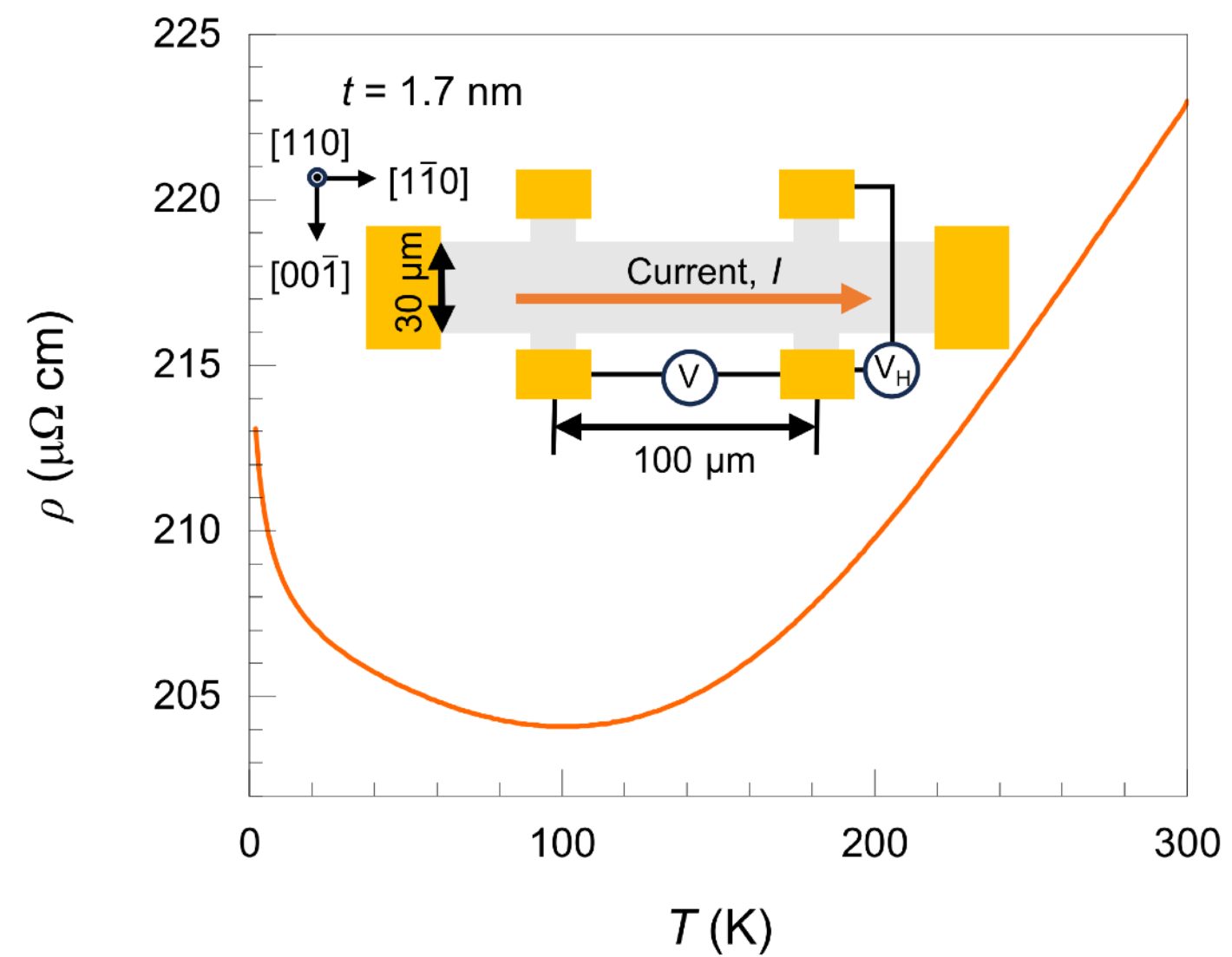


# Non Linear Hall Effect in Strained RuO<sub>2</sub> Films



- Non-linear Hall owing to anomalous Hall effect
- Fits yield AHE conductivity which rapidly increases < 13 K

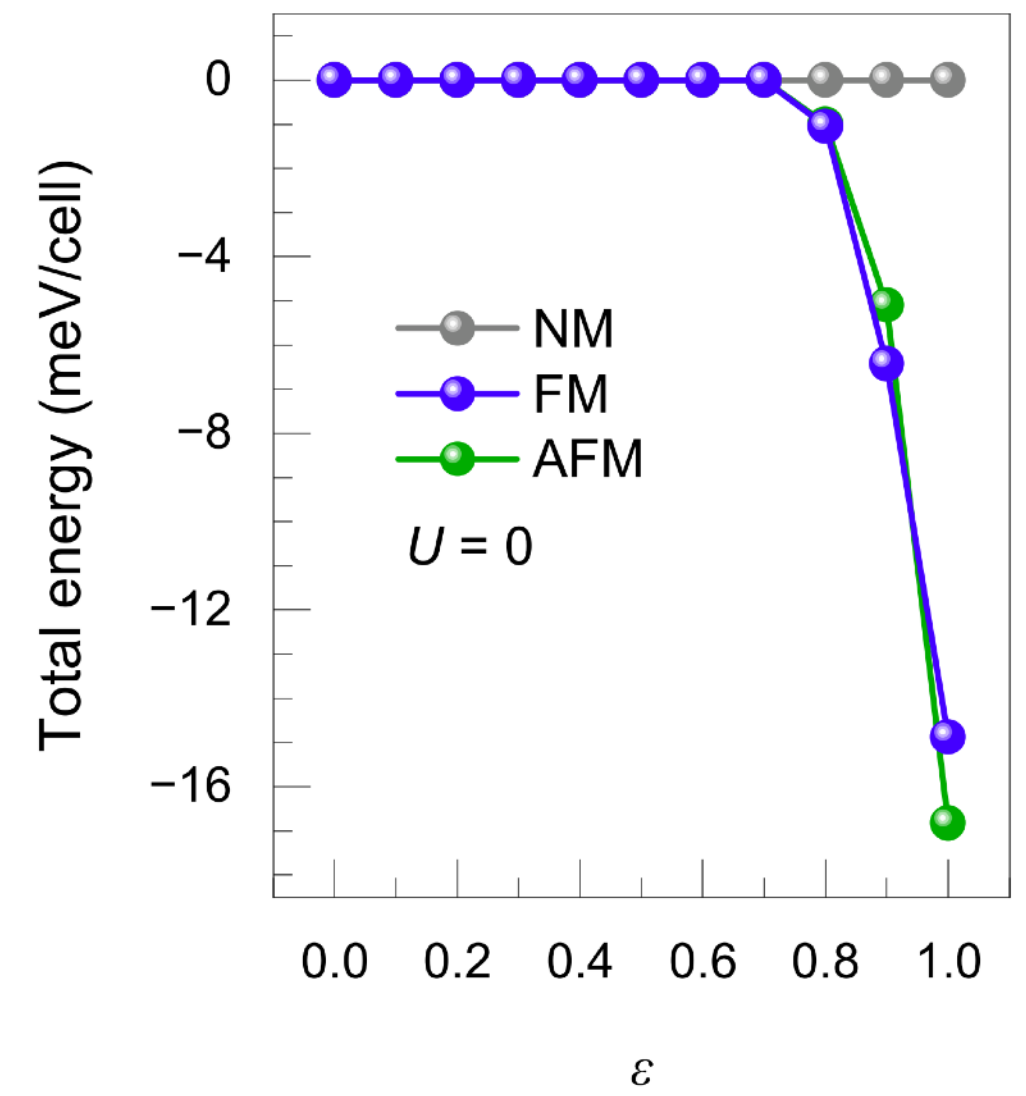
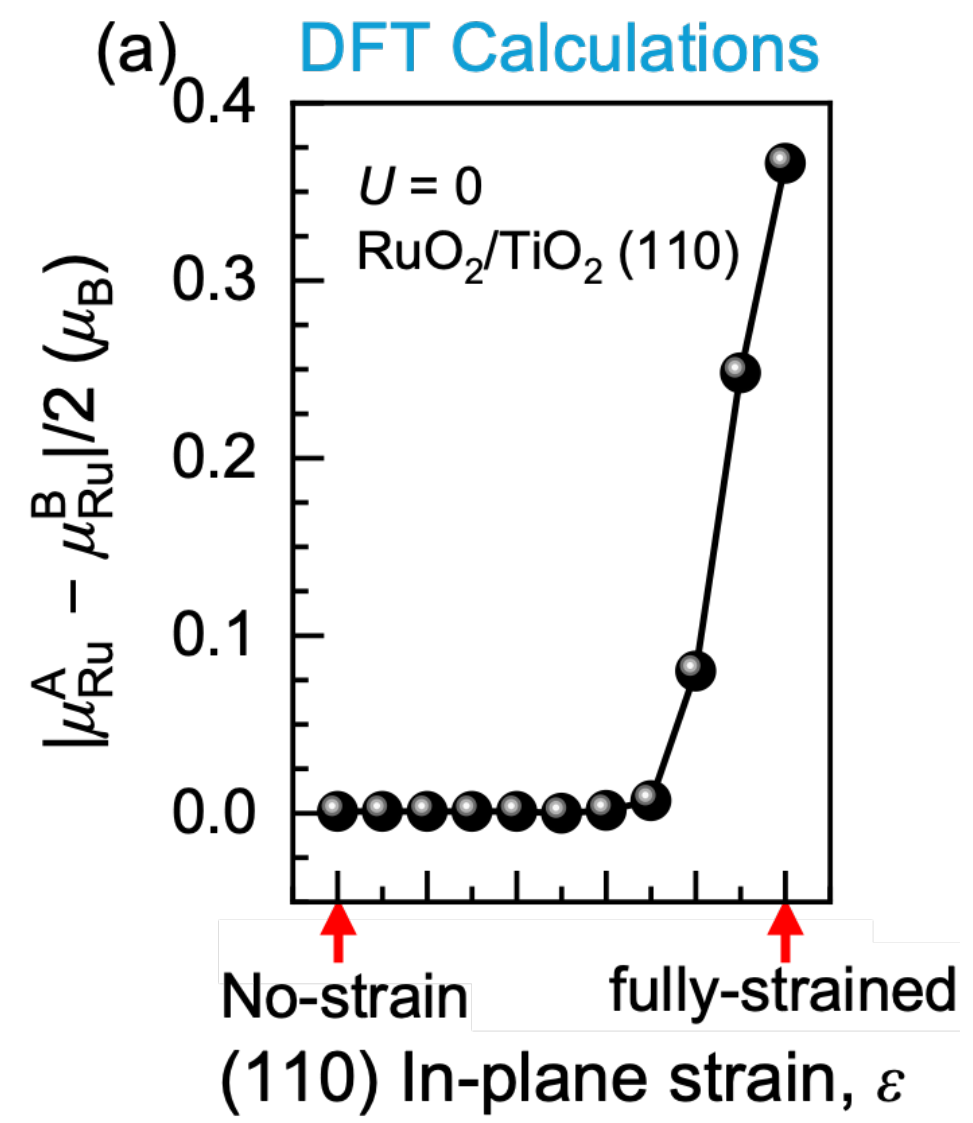
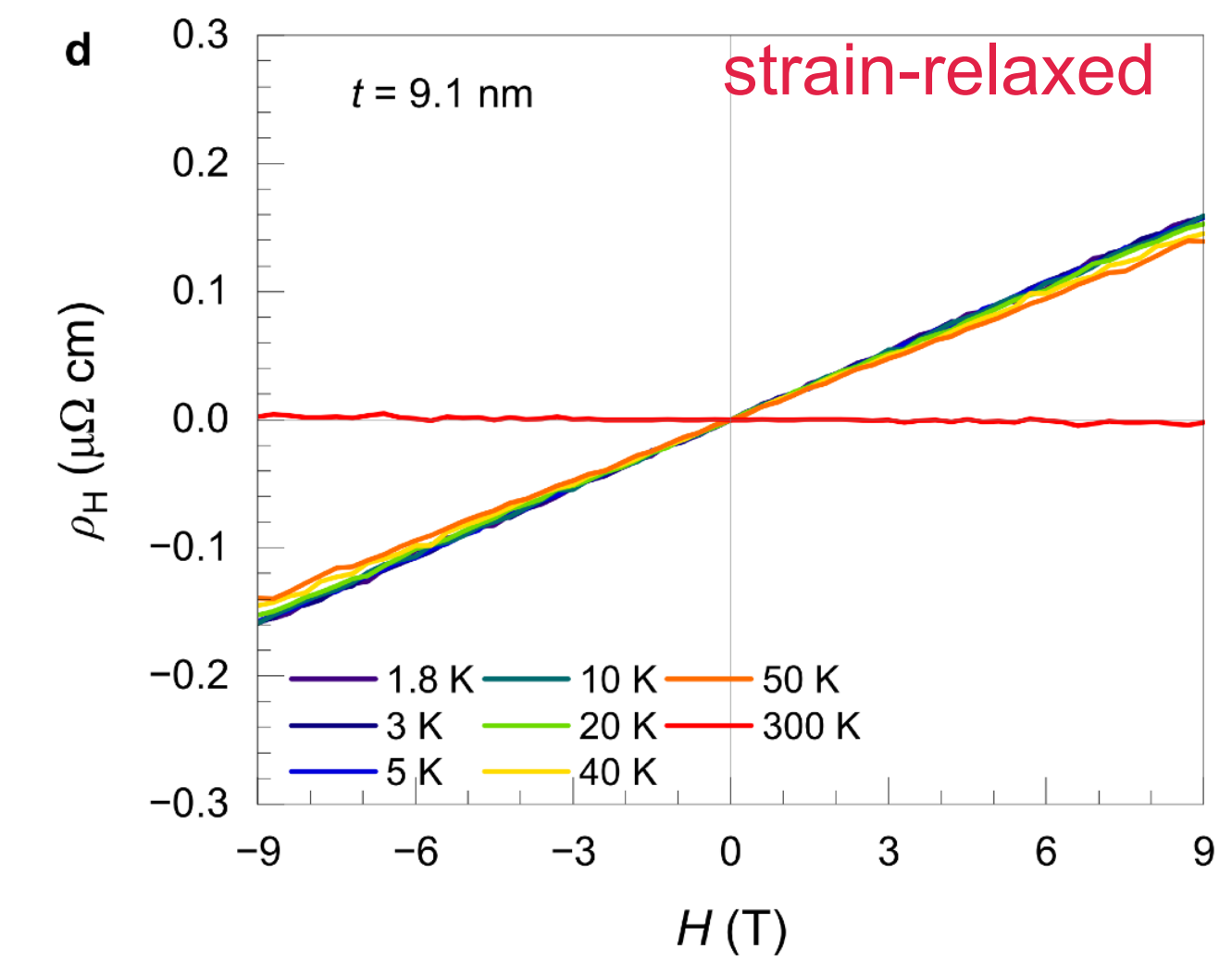
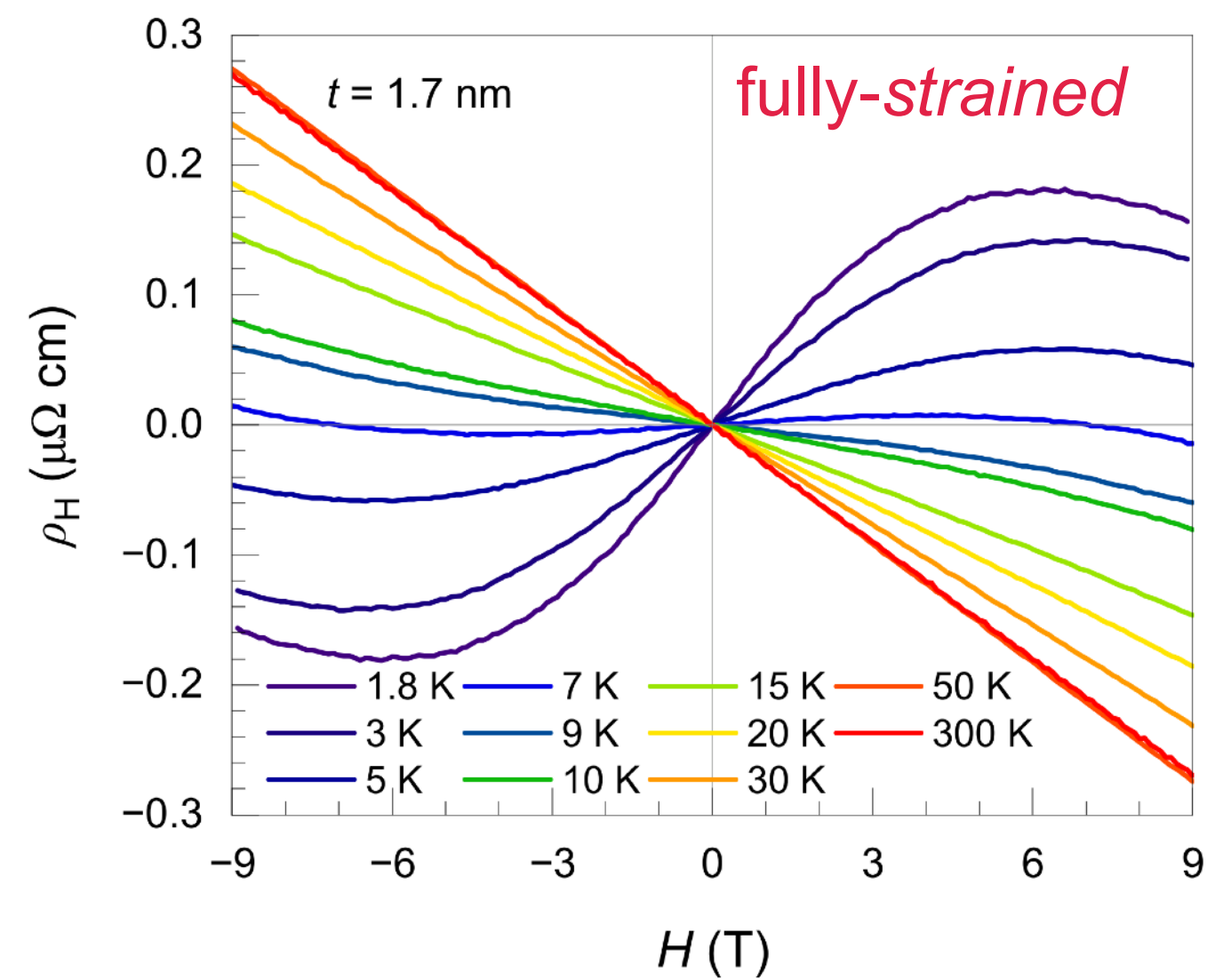
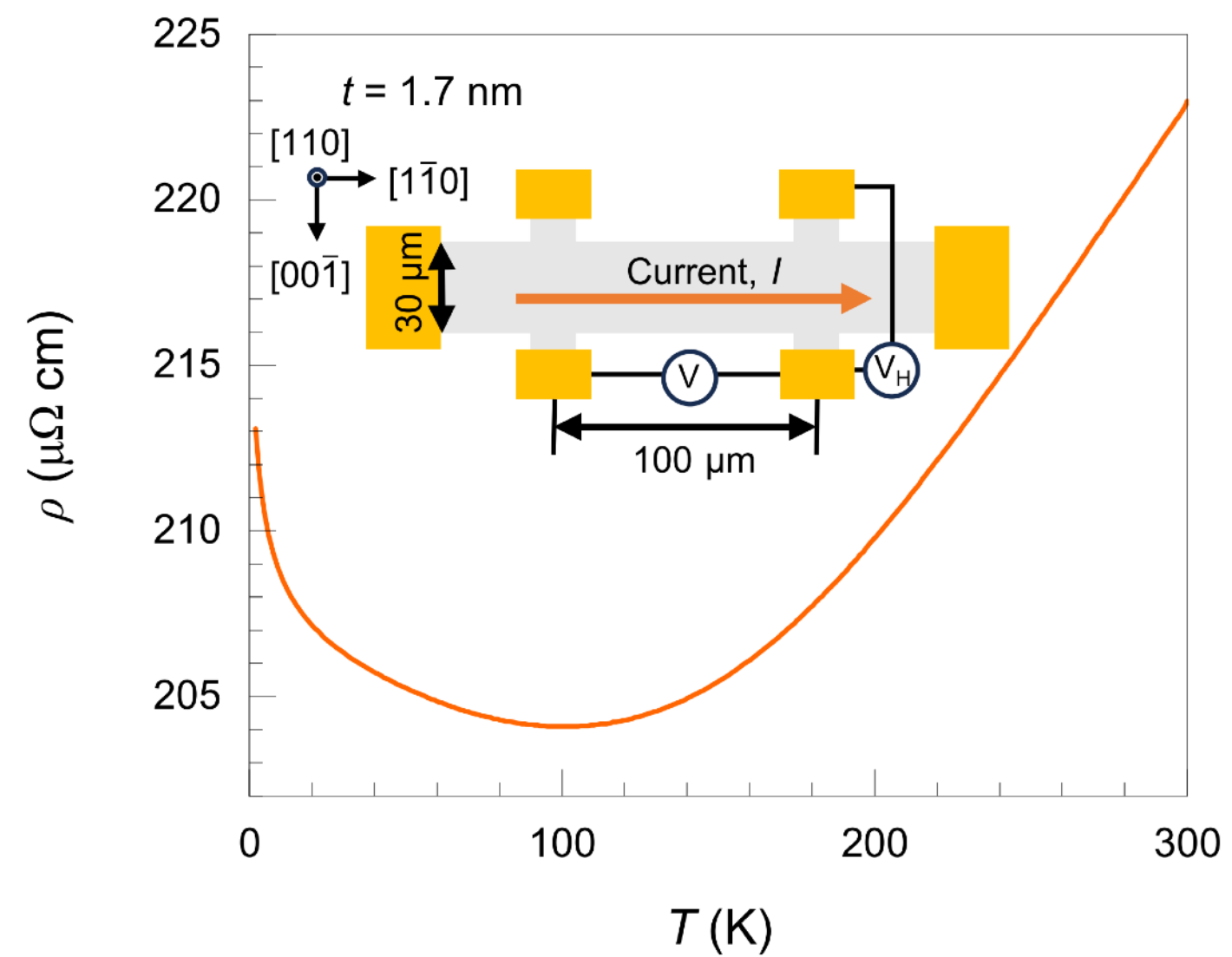
# Non Linear Hall Effect in Strained RuO<sub>2</sub> Films



- No AHE in relaxed films

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• No AHE in relaxed films

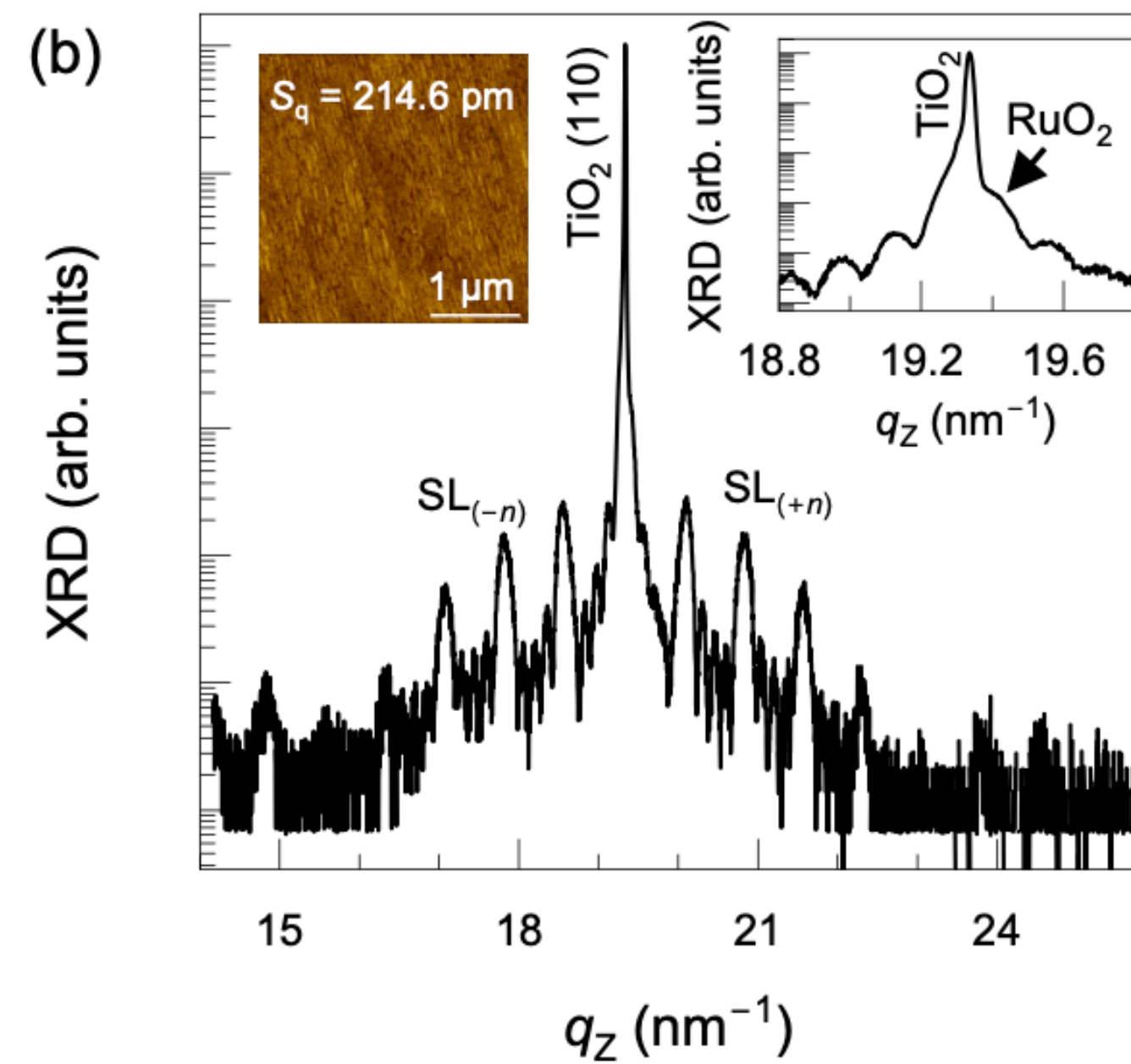
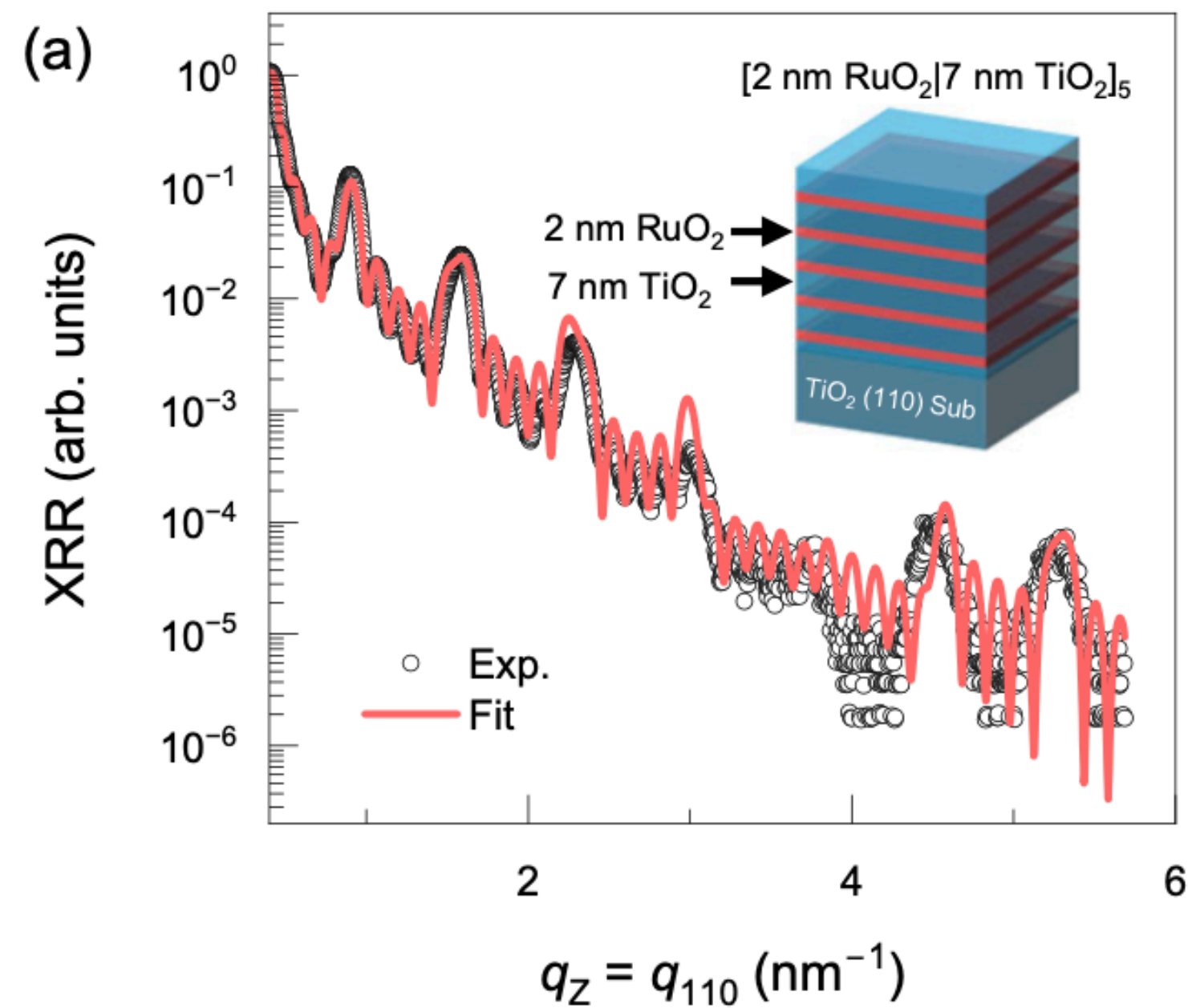
- Non-linear Hall owing to anomalous Hall effect
- Fits yield AHE conductivity which rapidly increases < 13 K
- DFT w/o +U reveals net magnetic moments in addition to revealing lower energy for altermagnetic (AFM) phase

# Is the hybrid MBE-grown RuO<sub>2</sub> film magnetic?



## Magnetism is further evident in Polarized Neutron Reflectometry

[2 nm RuO<sub>2</sub>/7 nm TiO<sub>2</sub>]<sub>5</sub> superlattice



PNR: in collaboration with Valeria Lauter, SNS, ORNL

- Superlattice with excellent interfaces as evident from persistent Kiessig fringes
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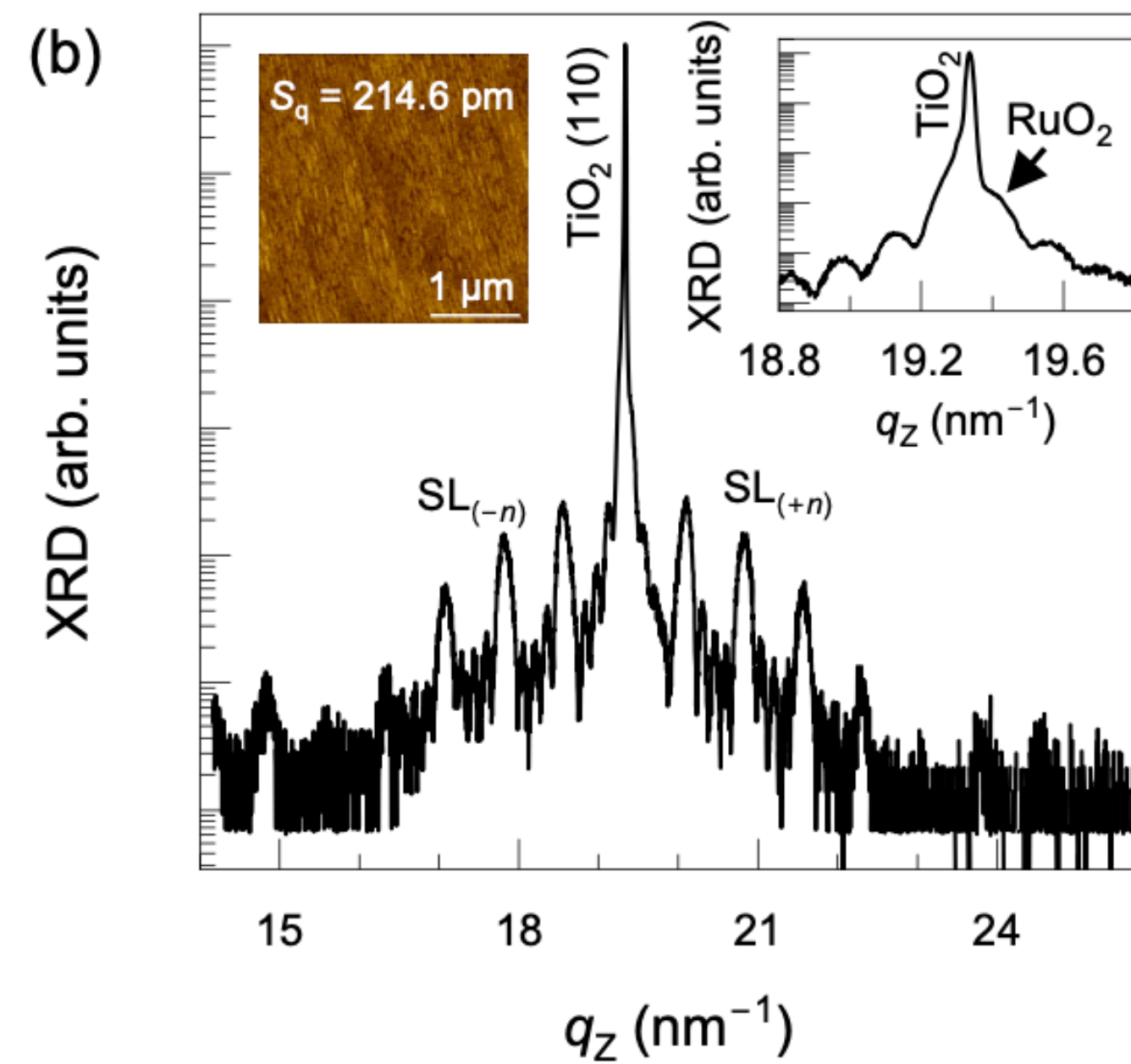
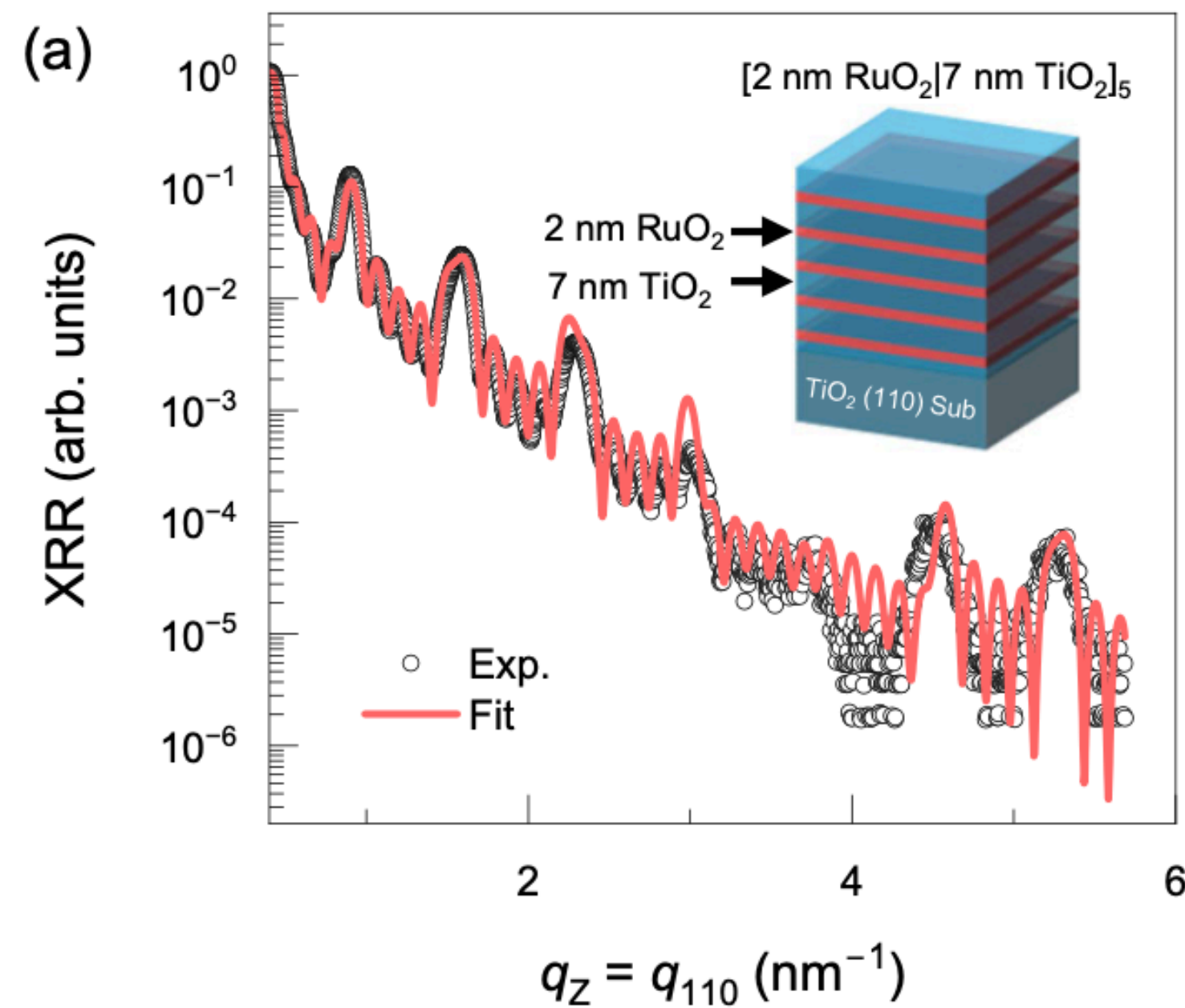
S. G. Jeong, S. Lee, ....., Valeria, and  
B. Jalan, submitted

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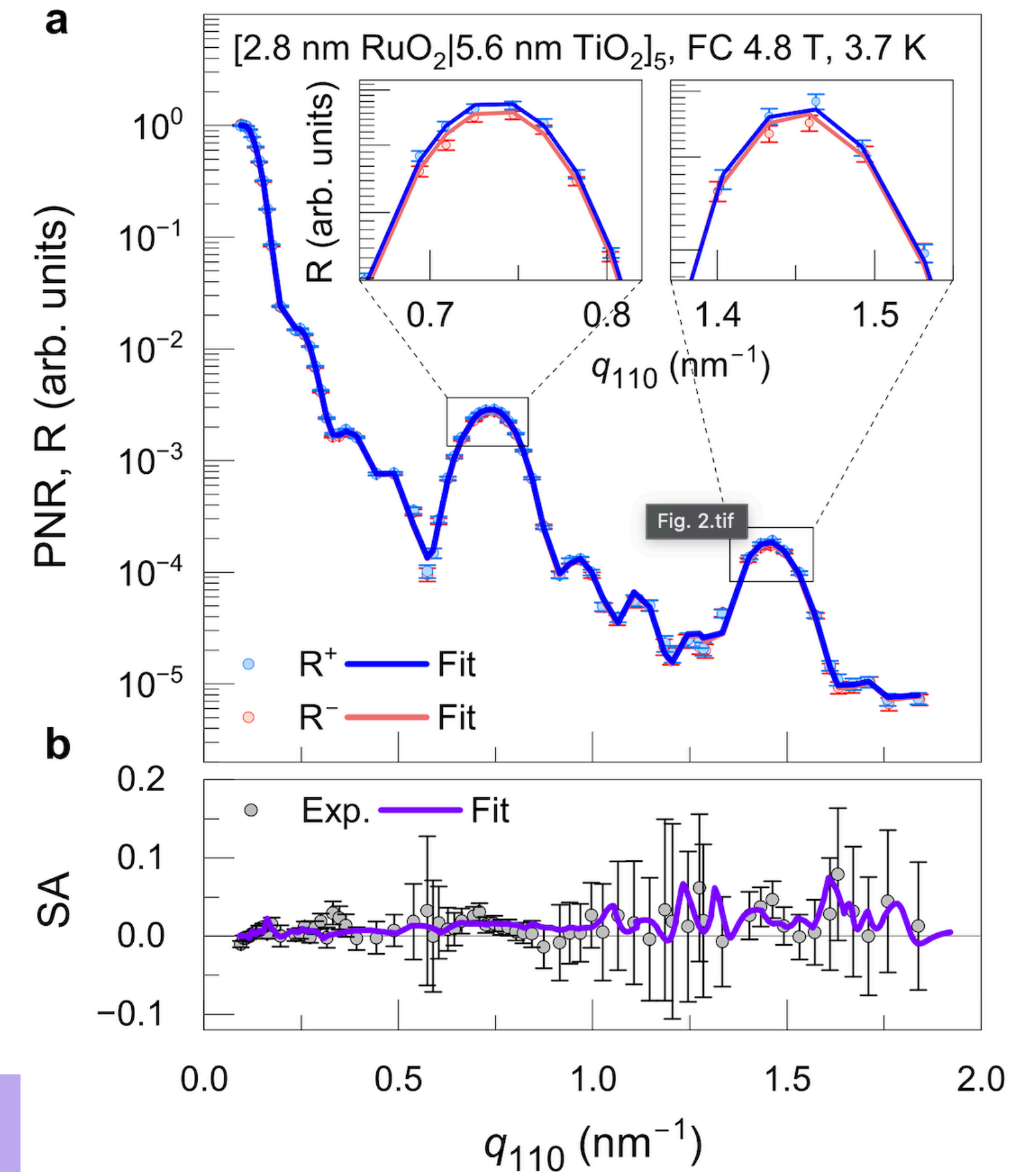
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## Polarized Neutron Reflectometry (PNR)



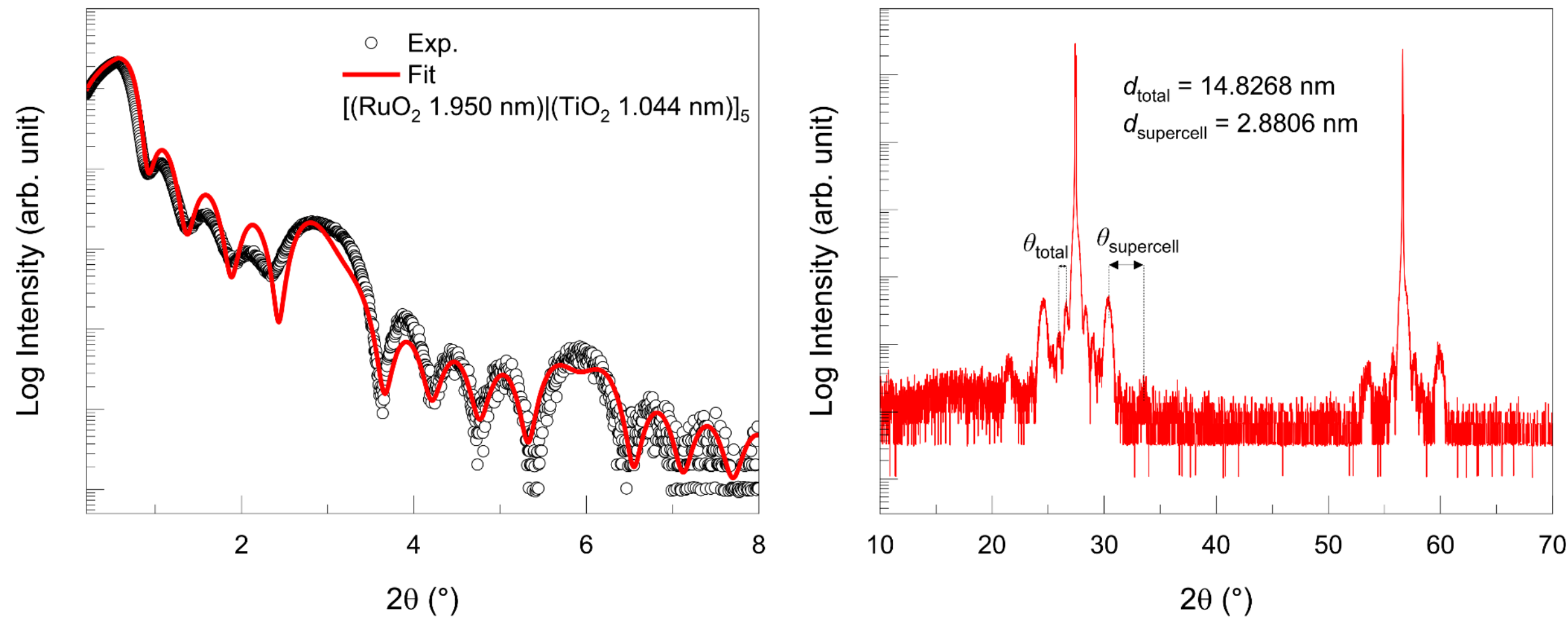
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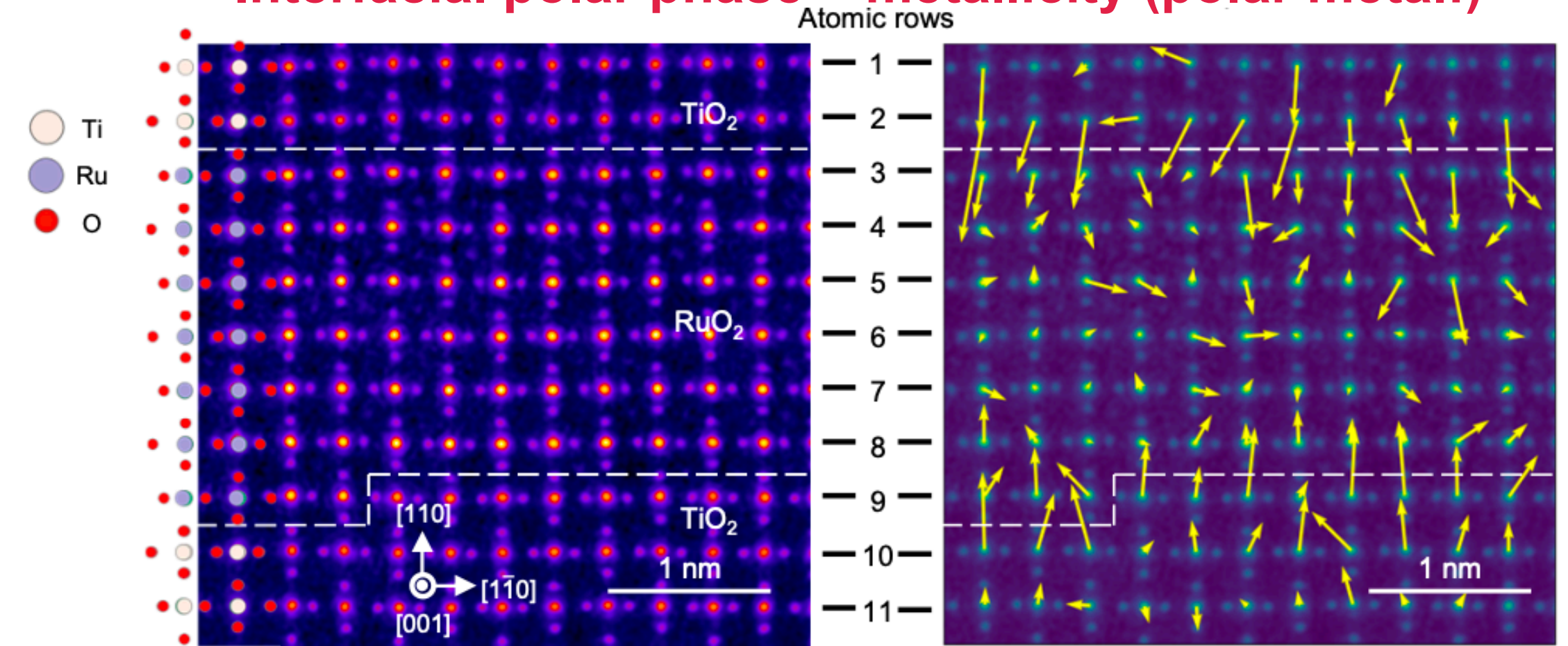
# Summary: The trick is strain, the treat is emerging phases



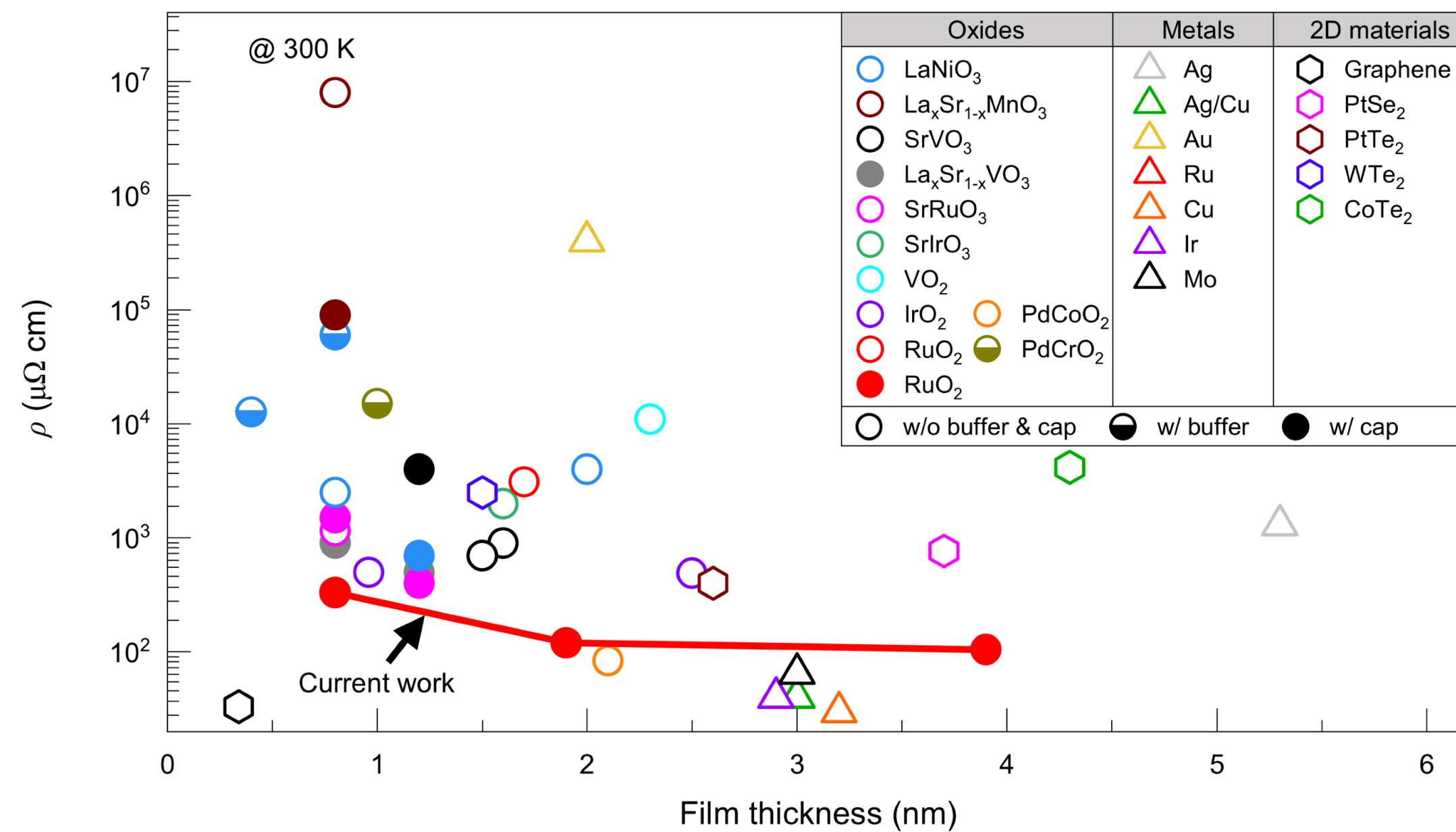
## Excellent structural quality using Hybrid MBE



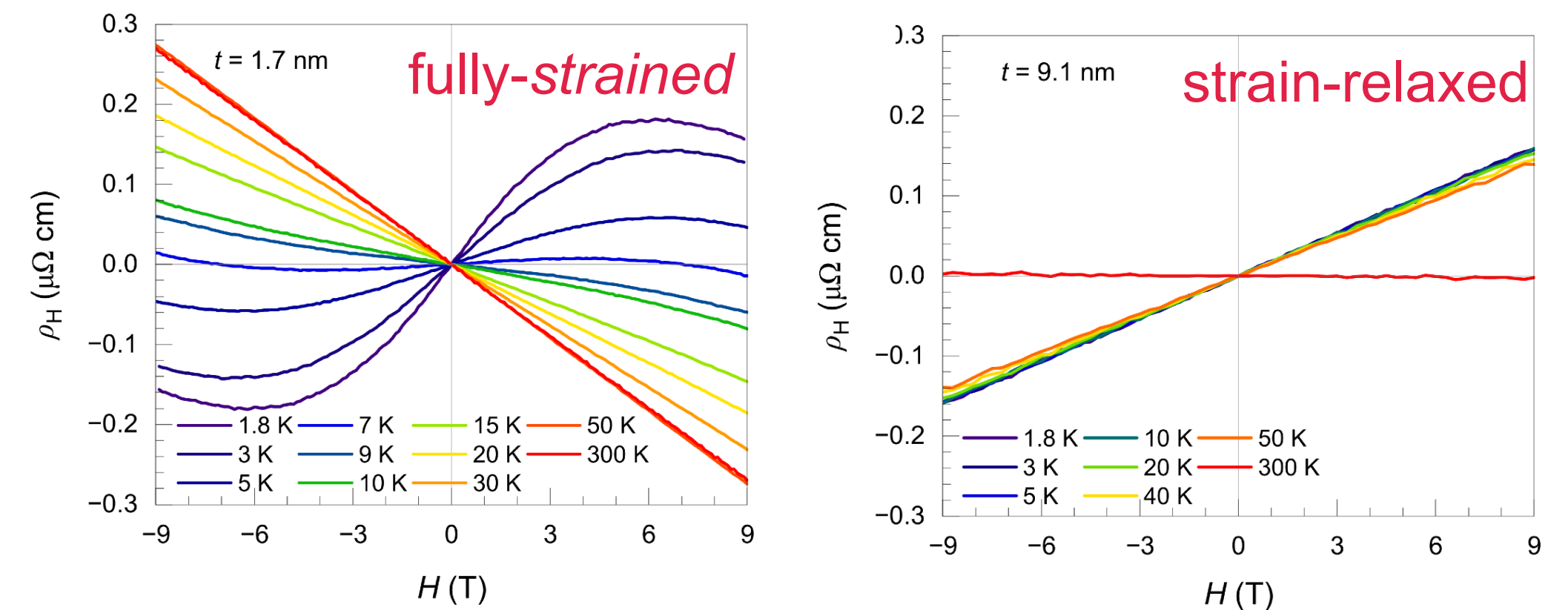
## Interfacial polar phase + metallicity (polar metal!)



## Excellent Metallicity down to 2-3 u.c. level (second to graphene)



## Magnetism in RuO<sub>2</sub> film owing to epitaxial strain



S. G. Jeong, S. Lee, .... and B. Jalan, PNAS 122 (24) e2500831122 (2025)  
 S. G. Jeong, I. H. Choi... J. S. Lee, and B. Jalan, Sci. Adv. 11, eadw7125 (2025)  
 S. G. Jeong, I. H. Choi, ... T. Low, J. S. Lee, and B. Jalan, PNAS (accepted) (2026)  
 S. G. Jeong, .... J. M. LeBeau, and B. Jalan, Nat. Commun. (accepted) (2026)

# Acknowledgments



Chemical Engineering and  
Materials Science

University of Minnesota  
Driven To Discover

## Jalan MBE lab

Quantum materials Design and Synthesis Group

### Collaborators:

#### South Korea

Jong Seok Lee, GIST, S. Korea  
Woo Seok Choi, SKKU, S. Korea  
Sungkyun Park, Pusan U., S. Korea  
Changyoung Kim, Seoul National U.

#### McMaster University

Nabil Bassim

#### UMN

Rafael M. Fernandes (now at UIUC)

Turan Birol

Tony Low

#### MIT

Jame M. LeBeau

#### Texas A&M

Qing Tu

#### University of Kentucky, Lexington

Ambrose Seo

#### University of Michigan, Ann arbor

Liuyan Zhao



Thank you!

Group webpage: [jalan.cems.umn.edu](http://jalan.cems.umn.edu)

Email: [bjalan@umn.edu](mailto:bjalan@umn.edu)



S. G. Jeong, S. Lee, .... and B. Jalan, PNAS 122 (24) e2500831122 (2025)

S. G. Jeong, I. H. Choi... J. S. Lee, and B. Jalan, Sci. Adv. 11, eadw7125 (2025)

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