

Superconductivity and quantized anomalous Hall effect in rhombohedral graphene

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Inducing superconducting correlations in chiral edge states is predicted to generate topologically protected zero energy modes with exotic quantum statistics^{1–6}. Experimental efforts so far have focused on engineering interfaces between superconducting materials—typically amorphous metals—and semiconducting quantum Hall^{7–11} or quantum anomalous Hall^{12,13} systems. However, the strong interfacial disorder inherent in this approach can prevent the formation of isolated topological modes^{14–17}. An appealing alternative is to use low-density flat band materials in which the ground state can be tuned between intrinsic superconducting and quantum anomalous Hall states using only the electric field effect. However, quantized transport and superconductivity have not been simultaneously achieved. Here we show that rhombohedral tetralayer graphene aligned to a hexagonal boron nitride substrate hosts a quantized anomalous Hall state at superlattice filling $\nu = -1$ as well as a superconducting state at $\nu \approx -3.5$ at zero magnetic field. Gate voltage can also be used to actuate non-volatile switching of the chirality in the quantum anomalous Hall state¹⁸, allowing, in principle, arbitrarily reconfigurable networks of topological edge modes in locally gated devices. Thermodynamic compressibility measurements further show a topologically ordered fractional Chern insulator at $\nu = 2/3$ (ref. 19)—also stable at zero magnetic field—enabling proximity coupling between superconductivity and fractionally charged edge modes. Finally, we show that, as in rhombohedral bi- and trilayers^{20–22}, integrating a transition metal dichalcogenide layer to the heterostructure nucleates a new superconducting pocket^{20–24}, while leaving the topology of the $\nu = -1$ quantum anomalous Hall state intact. Our results pave the way for a new generation of hybrid interfaces between superconductors and topological edge states in the low disorder limit.

The discovery of superconductivity in 1911 and the quantized Hall effect²⁵ in 1980 together have come to define the two dominant models—based on symmetry breaking and on topology, respectively—for understanding condensed matter systems. In recent years, there has been intense interest in the possibility of introducing superconducting pairing to the chiral edge modes of the quantum Hall state, as this combination is predicted to give rise to new modes with unconventional quantum statistics^{1,2,4–6}, and allow for the creation of electronic devices with new functionality³. Practically, however, interfacing superconductivity with chiral edge modes is rendered challenging by the incompatibility of materials hosting these model zero-resistance states: superconductivity is most common in high-density metals, whereas quantized Hall effects typically occur in low carrier density semiconducting materials. As a result, interpretation of experimental data has had to contend with the effects of disorder arising from the interface between different materials. Two-dimensional flat band systems such as

twisted bilayer graphene, transition metal dichalcogenide homo- and heterobilayers, and rhombohedral graphene multilayers provide the opportunity to circumvent this challenge. In all these systems, a high density of states provides the setting for intrinsic superconductivity and magnetism, whereas the Berry curvature native to honeycomb materials generically leads to topological bands. However, so far no single device has shown both quantized anomalous Hall transport and intrinsic superconductivity at zero magnetic field. In twisted bilayer graphene, gate tunability between a superconductor and magnetic state was demonstrated, but without quantized edge state transport²⁶. In twisted WSe₂, thermodynamic signatures of quantum anomalous Hall (QAH) states were observed²⁷, but in a different regime of twist angle from superconductivity^{28,29}. Other transition metal dichalcogenide systems such as twisted MoTe₂ and MoTe₂/WSe₂ show integer and fractionally quantized edge transport^{30,31}, but no superconductivity has been reported.

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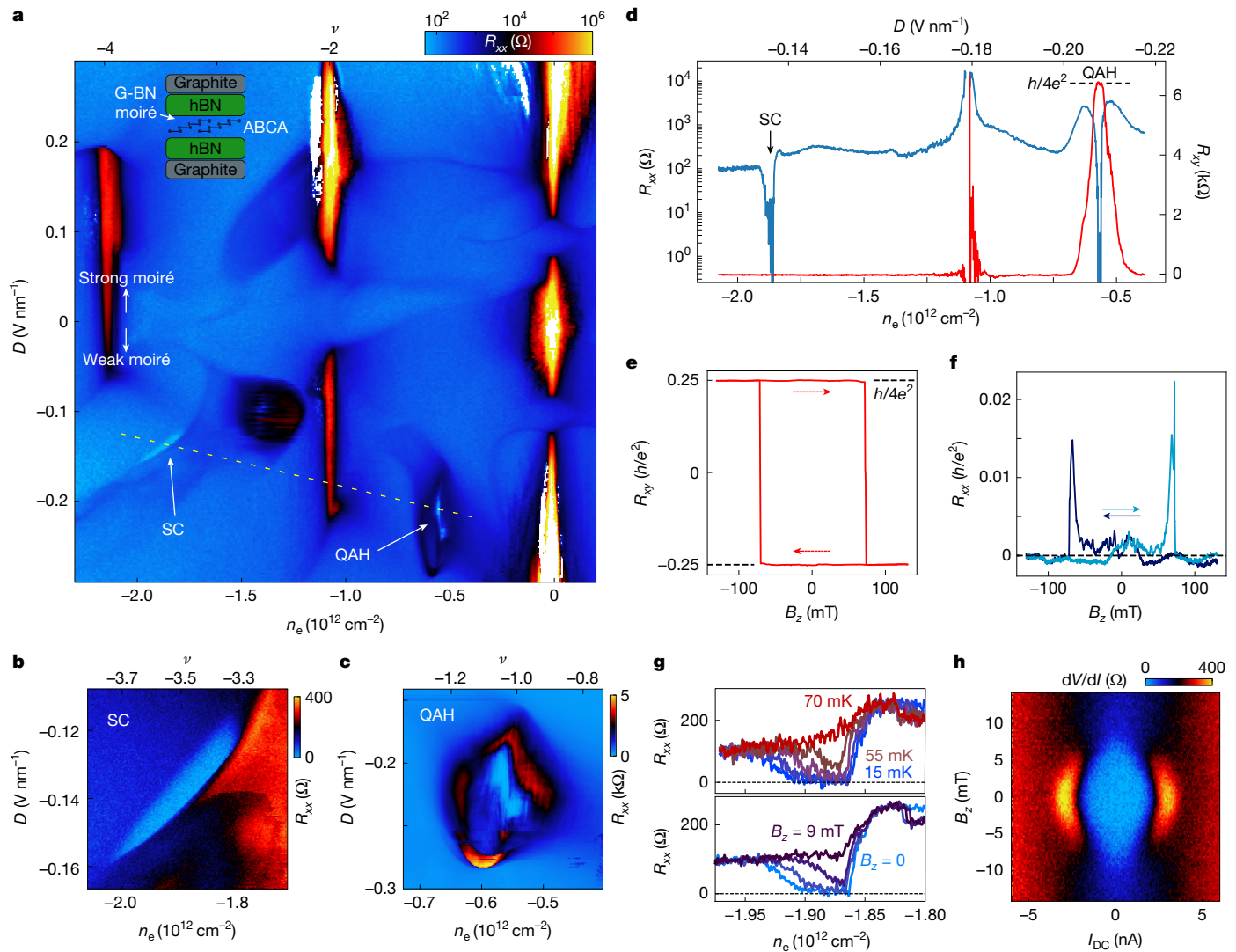


Fig. 1 | Gate-tunable superconductivity and QAH effect in hBN-aligned rhombohedral tetralayer graphene. **a**, R_{xx} as a function of n_e and D . Zero-resistance superconductivity (SC) and QAH states are indicated. Inset, device schematic, showing rhombohedral tetralayer with ABCA stacking order, encapsulating hBN layers and graphite gates. The crystal axes of the top hBN and graphene tetralayer are aligned, so that hole carriers occupy the layer with strong moiré potential for $D > 0$, as indicated (see Methods and Extended

Data Fig. 1 for the device details). **b, c**, Detail of R_{xx} around the superconducting pocket (**b**) and the QAH region at $\nu = -1$ (**c**). **d**, R_{xx} and R_{xy} , measured along the trajectory indicated in **a**. **e, f**, R_{xy} (**e**) and R_{xx} (**f**) within the $\nu = -1$ QAH plateau measured as a function of B_z at $n_e = -0.564 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, $D = -0.208 \text{ V nm}^{-1}$. **g**, T and B_z dependence of R_{xx} in the superconducting pocket at $D = -0.138 \text{ V nm}^{-1}$. **h**, Nonlinear resistivity measured as a function of B_z and I_{DC} in the superconducting pocket at $n_e = -1.879 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, $D = -0.138 \text{ V nm}^{-1}$.

Rhombohedral graphene multilayers provide an appealing alternative due to their low disorder and high experimental reproducibility. Absent crystallographic alignment to a hexagonal boron nitride (hBN) cladding layer, superconductivity and magnetic metallic states have been observed in both bi- and trilayer systems^{20–22,24,32–34}. Integrating a moiré potential through hBN alignment allows for QAH states at finite carrier density by means of commensuration with the moiré superlattice potential. Signatures of a QAH state were first observed in aligned trilayers³⁵, albeit without quantization at a zero magnetic field. Signatures of superconductivity were also reported in this system³⁶; however, the resistance of this state saturated to several hundred ohms at low temperature, and was resilient to perpendicular magnetic fields as large as 1 T: features that subsequent studies have shown to be uncharacteristic of rhombohedral graphene superconductors^{20–23,33,34}. More recently, both integer and fractional QAH states were reported in aligned pentlayers¹⁹ and hexalayers³⁷. These results motivate the search for superconductivity in aligned rhombohedral multilayers.

Superconductivity and QAH effect

Here, we report the observation of superconductivity and QAH effect in hBN-aligned rhombohedral tetralayer graphene. Figure 1a shows the carrier density (n_e) and displacement field (D) dependent longitudinal resistance (R_{xx}) of device A, measured for magnetic field $B = 0$ and temperature $T = 15 \text{ mK}$. High-resistance features are observed at $|n_e| = (2.15 \pm 0.05) \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, which we associate with full filling ($\nu \pm 4$) of the moiré unit cell³⁸ giving an estimated moiré lattice constant of $\lambda = 14.5\text{--}14.8 \text{ nm}$. Here we focus on two distinct pockets where $R_{xx} = 0$, observed for $D < 0$ where the carriers are polarized away from the aligned hBN interface (Fig. 1b,c). Figure 1d shows R_{xx} and R_{xy} measured along the trajectory indicated in Fig. 1a. R_{xx} drops below 10Ω within each pocket; the two states show contrasting R_{xy} , which vanishes for the high hole-density pocket near $n_e \approx -1.9 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ (consistent with a superconducting state) but is quantized to $R_{xy} = h/4e^2$ at $n_e \approx -0.6 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, corresponding to $\nu = -1$ moiré filling. B_z dependent measurements within this state indeed show hysteretic switching between quantized

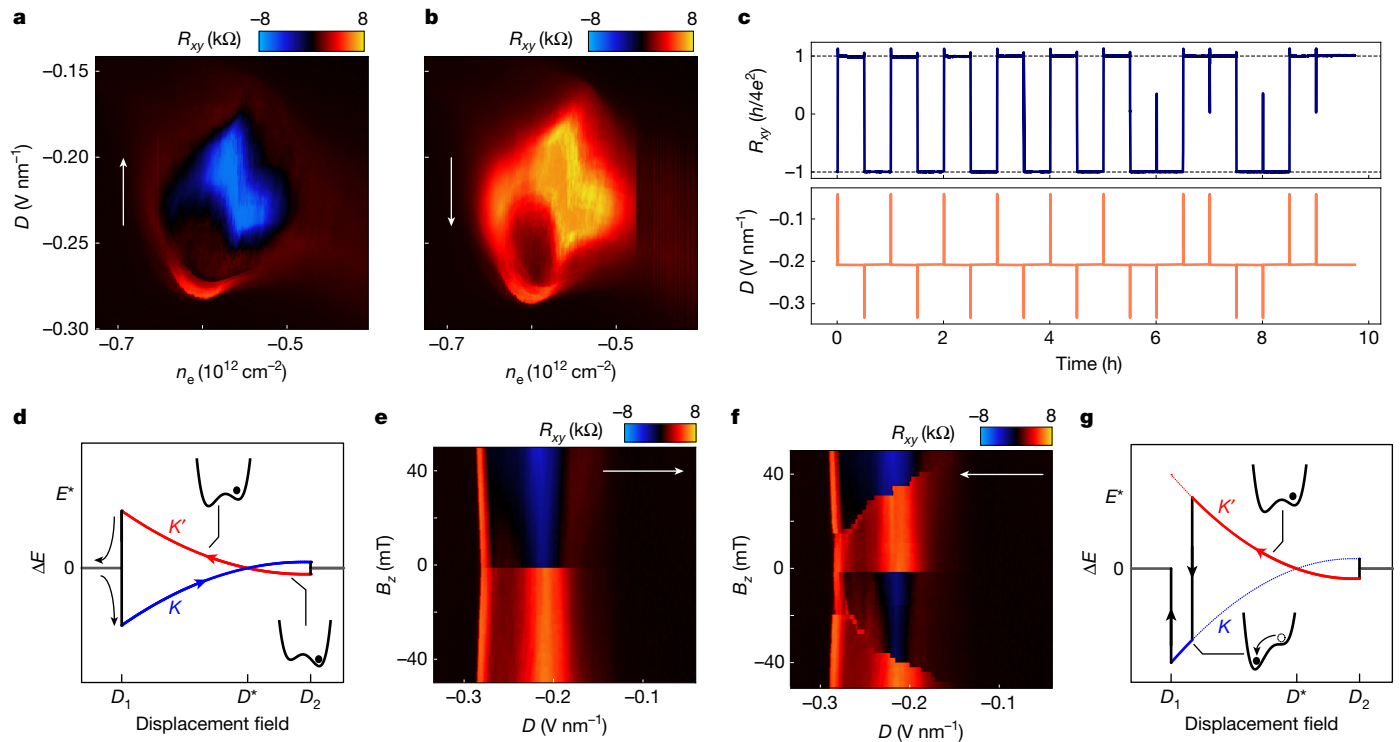


Fig. 2 | Electric switching of edge mode chirality. **a**, R_{xy} measured as a function of n_e and D with $B_{\parallel} = 10$ mT near $\nu = -1$. D is swept from low to high, and n_e incremented between sweeps. **b**, The same as **a**, with D swept high to low. **c**, Time dependence of R_{xy} (top panel) during a series of rapid excursion in D (bottom panel). **d**, Schematic diagram of $\Delta E = -Bm_{K(K')}$ at low B_z . Along the D -tuned trajectory, the system goes from valley unpolarized to a valley polarized phase at D_1 ; within the valley polarized phase, $m_K = -m_{K'}$ changes sign at D^* ; and the system undergoes a second transition to a valley unpolarized phase at $D = D_2$. On entry to the polarized phase, the system polarizes into the

low energy valley, but due to the finite energy barrier the system remains trapped in this valley even after it no longer corresponds to the ground state. This results in opposite valley polarization throughout the valley polarized phase for opposite sweep directions. Insets show schematics of the free energy as a function of valley polarization n_k . **e**, R_{xy} as a function of D and B_z with fixed $B_{\parallel} = 10$ mT. D is swept low to high. **f**, The same as **e**, with D swept high to low. **g**, Energy level schematic at higher applied B_z . The system relaxes at $\Delta E = E^*$, where the barrier vanishes.

values of $\pm h/4e^2$ (Fig. 1e), concomitant with $R_{xx} < 0.01 h/e^2$ (Fig. 1f), consistent with a QAH state with Chern number $|C| = 4$ as theoretically predicted^{39,40}. Temperature dependent measurements at this filling show behaviour consistent with a magnetic Curie temperature of 4.5 K and a thermal activation gap of $\Delta \approx 10$ K (Extended Data Fig. 3).

To confirm the identification of the superconducting phase, we study the temperature, current and perpendicular magnetic field dependence of the zero-resistance state in Fig. 1g–h. Superconductivity is suppressed for temperatures $T > T_c \approx 55$ mK, where T_c is critical temperature, and perpendicular critical magnetic field $B_z > B_c \approx 7$ mT, and shows a critical current of $I_c \approx 2$ nA. These observations are in-line with existing work on unaligned rhombohedral trilayers³³ and Bernal bilayers³⁴ encapsulated in hBN. Further evidence for superconductivity in the high-density pocket is a flux-tuned oscillation in the critical current observed for certain dopings, confirming the macroscopic phase coherence of the superconducting state (Extended Data Fig. 4). Notably, the domain of superconductivity is reminiscent of hole-doped rhombohedral trilayer graphene, where superconductivity arises in a narrow strip bounded at lower $|n_e|$ by a sharp phase boundary probably associated with isospin symmetry breaking³³. An extra superconducting state is also observed near $\nu = -2$ on the strong moiré side, with a critical temperature $T_c \approx 90$ mK, described in Extended Data Fig. 5.

Controllable switching of QAH edge chirality

Figure 2a,b shows R_{xy} measured in the vicinity of the $\nu = -1$ QAH state at a nominal applied magnetic field $B_z \approx 0$ and $B_{\parallel} = 10$ mT. For these measurements, D is the fast axis, with n_e stepped between the races

from left to right. Figure 2a,b differs only in the direction of the D axis sweep. Both parts show quantized transport, but with opposite signs of quantized R_{xy} at the same n_e and D values, implying an electric field induced reversal of the valley polarization. The switching effect is non-volatile. As shown in Fig. 2c, the chirality can be controllably reversed by excursions in the applied D , with the value of R_{xy} remaining stable between excursions when D is returned to the same value.

Electric field control of magnetic switching has been reported previously in twisted and rhombohedral graphene multilayers^{18,41–44}. Switching can also arise in metallic states due purely to the density-dependent orbital magnetization of Bloch states with finite Berry curvature, as occurs in the current sample near $\nu = -2.5$ (Extended Data Fig. 6). The key microscopic requirement is that the magnetization changes sign within a phase with fixed valley polarization⁴⁵. Time reversal symmetry mandates that the magnetic moment of states in opposite valleys have opposite signs ($m_{K'} = -m_K$), and at zero magnetic field, the valley polarization in an orbital magnet is chosen spontaneously. Indeed, entering a valley polarized phase at $B_z = 0$ often results in switchy behaviour associated with the randomly chosen valley polarization, visible in Fig. 1a,c and Extended Data Fig. 7a. At small but finite B_z , the valley degeneracy is lifted, introducing a valley splitting $\Delta E = 2m_K B_z$ between the two valleys. Electrons polarized within the K valley will only be in the ground state for $m_K > 0$; if m_K becomes negative, a K -polarized state will become metastable, and may persist in the presence of an energy barrier separating K and K' polarizations.

Notably, in the present system switching is effective only when the D range is sufficiently large to exit and re-enter the valley polarized phase, with no relaxation observed for parameter sweeps within the

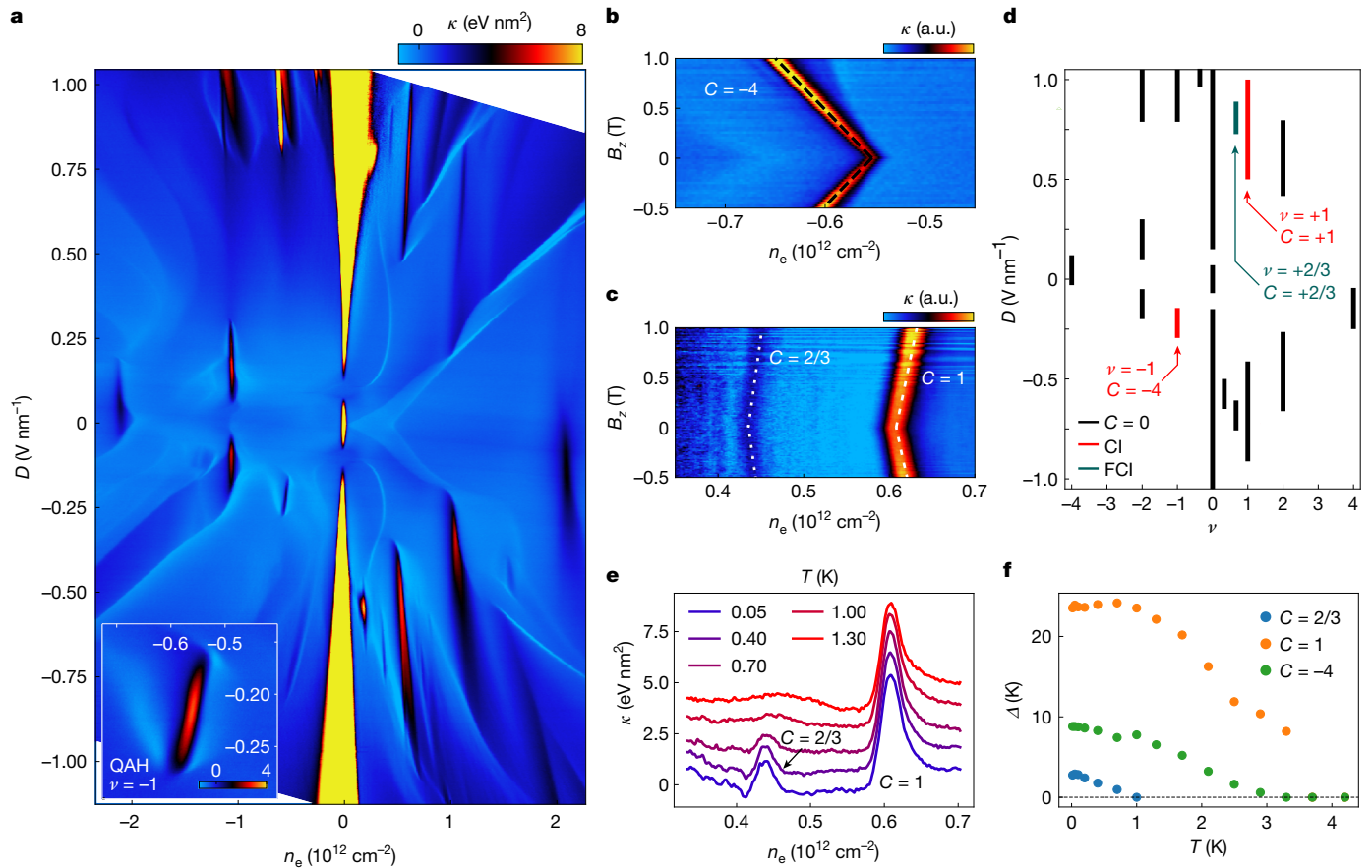


Fig. 3 | Integer and fractional Chern insulators revealed by inverse compressibility measurements. **a**, n_e - and D -dependent inverse compressibility $\kappa = \partial\mu/\partial n_e$. Gapped states manifest as peaks in κ at fixed commensurate filling. Note that constant ν contours are not vertical on this scale, due to the quantum capacitance of the strong insulator at the charge neutrality. Inset, κ near the $\nu = -1$ QAH state. **b**, Magnetic field dependence of κ near the $\nu = -1$ QAH state measured at $D = -0.208 \text{ V nm}^{-1}$. The Streda slope is consistent with $C = -4$. **c**, Magnetic field dependence of κ for $\nu = 1$ and $2/3$ at $D = 0.885 \text{ V nm}^{-1}$.

Their slope difference is consistent with a $C = 1$ and $C = 2/3$, respectively (Extended Data Fig. 2). **d**, Classification of correlated incompressible peaks shown in **a**. **e**, Temperature dependence of κ for $C = 2/3$ and $C = 1$ Chern insulators at $D = 0.885 \text{ V nm}^{-1}$. $C = 2/3$ state is suppressed for $T \approx 1 \text{ K}$. Curves are offset by 1 eV nm^{-2} for clarity. **f**, Thermodynamic gap extracted from κ (Extended Data Fig. 3) as a function of temperature for $C = 2/3, 1$ and -4 Chern insulators of **b** and **c**. a.u., arbitrary units.

valley polarized phase at low B_z . This behaviour can be explained if, on entry to the valley polarized phase, the system polarizes in the low energy valley, but the low energy valley switches from K to K' within the valley polarized phase. Figure 2d shows a schematic energy level diagram along with the trajectory of the system for rising and falling D . A finite energy barrier prevents relaxation throughout the valley polarized phase, resulting in the stable switching observed. Reliable non-volatile switching does not occur for $B_{||} = 0$ (Extended Data Fig. 8), suggesting that $B_{||}$ suppresses partially valley polarized phases along the gate tuned trajectory in which relaxation barriers are small.

As expected for magnetic systems, bistable behaviour is eventually destroyed by sufficiently large B_z . Figure 2e–f show R_{xy} measured as a function of D and B_z . Above a threshold value of B_z , the bistable regime shrinks and eventually vanishes at $B_z \approx 50 \text{ mT}$. Figure 2g describes a mechanism for this suppression. In the absence of thermal relaxation, the system remains in a metastable valley as long as the barrier is finite. Applied magnetic field destroys the barrier when ΔE becomes comparable to the barrier height E^* , allowing the system to relax to the ground state.

Fractional Chern insulator at zero field

Signatures of topologically non-trivial gapped phases are also evident in measurements of the inverse compressibility, $\kappa = \partial\mu/\partial n_e$, shown

in Fig. 3a. Numerous peaks in the inverse compressibility corresponding to correlated insulator states are observed at both integer ($\nu = -2, -1, 1, 2$) and fractional ($\nu = \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}$) moiré filling; for example, the incompressible peak corresponding to the $C = -4$ state at $\nu = -1$ is shown in the inset to Fig. 3a. To determine the Chern number of these states, we measure the B_z dependence of the density, n_e at which the incompressible peak appears. For a gapped state, the density changes according to the Streda formula⁴⁶.

Figure 3b shows this measurement at $\nu = -1$; as expected from the measured quantized Hall conductance, the incompressible peak disperses linearly with a slope consistent with $C = -4$. Applying this to other correlated insulators, we find the $\nu = 1$ state for $D > 0$ (that is, the layer polarization corresponding to a weak moiré potential) is a Chern insulator with $C = 1$ persisting to $B = 0$. The adjacent $\nu = 2/3$ state shows $C = 2/3$, making it a fractional Chern insulator^{19,31,37}. As summarized in Fig. 3d, most of the other observed incompressible phases have a zero Chern number, including those at $\nu = \frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ for $D < 0$ (corresponding to the regime of strong moiré potential).

Our compressibility measurements allow us to quantitatively determine the thermodynamic gaps of the Chern insulator state through the relation $\Delta\mu = \int (\kappa) dn_e$; the gap is equivalent to the area of the compressibility peaks shown in Fig. 3e. In a clean system, this gap corresponds to the energy difference between adding and subtracting a single electron from the incompressible ground state. Figure 3f shows

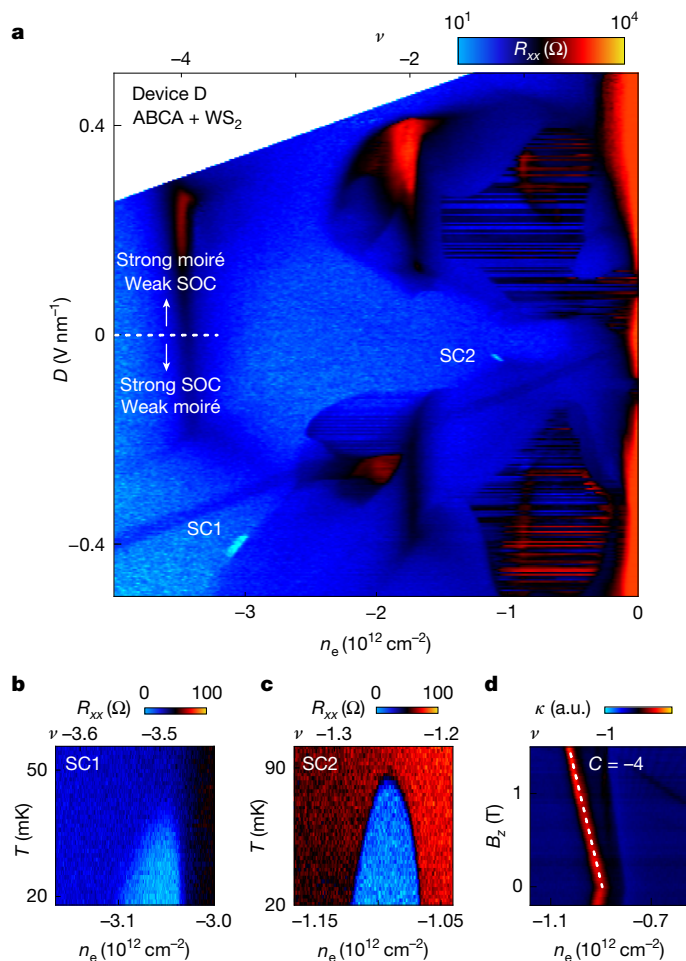


Fig. 4 | Superconductivity and Chern insulator in spin-orbit coupled rhombohedral tetralayer graphene with a moiré superlattice. **a**, R_{xx} as a function of D and n_e . Two regions of superconductivity are observed: SC1 at higher hole density and $|D|$, and SC2 at lower $|n_e|$ and $|D|$. **b, c**, Superconducting domes, R_{xx} as a function of T and n_e for SC1 at $D = -0.399 \text{ V nm}^{-1}$ (**b**) and SC2 at $D = -0.043 \text{ V nm}^{-1}$ (**c**). **d**, κ around $\nu = -1$ as a function of B_z and n_e taken at $D = -0.37 \text{ V nm}^{-1}$, showing a non-trivial Chern number $C = -4$.

the temperature dependence of the thermodynamic gap Δ for the topologically non-trivial states at $\nu \pm 1$ and $\frac{2}{3}$. The fractional Chern insulator shows a gap of $\Delta \approx 2.7 \text{ K}$ at the lowest temperatures.

Spin-orbit induced superconductivity

Previous studies on Bernal bilayer^{20,23,24} and rhombohedral trilayer^{21,22} graphene have shown that the domain and critical temperature of superconductivity are significantly enhanced by incorporating a transition metal dichalcogenide cladding layer. Notably, in these devices, spin-orbit enhanced superconductivity is observed when carriers are polarized to the graphene layer closest to the dichalcogenide substrate^{47–49}. In hBN-aligned rhombohedral multilayers^{19,35}, Chern insulators are observed when carriers are polarized away from the aligned hBN. Spin-orbit enhanced superconductivity and topologically non-trivial bands are thus compatible, and may be realized by replacing the misaligned hBN substrate with a dichalcogenide layer.

Figure 4 shows R_{xx} measured in device D, which consists of a rhombohedral tetralayer sample encapsulated between WS_2 and hBN flakes. The alignment of the hBN and graphene crystal lattices produces a moiré lattice with $\lambda \approx 12 \text{ nm}$, suggesting a small rotational misalignment. Here, $Dn_e > 0$ corresponds to strong spin-orbit proximity effect and weak

moiré potential. We observe two zero-resistance pockets of superconductivity in this regime for hole doping, marked SC1 and SC2. SC1 appears in a similar parameter regime to the superconductivity in the bare, hBN encapsulated tetralayer shown in Fig. 1 (Extended Data Fig. 9). The transition temperature of SC1 is reduced in the presence of WS_2 , showing a maximum $T_c \approx 35 \text{ mK}$ (Fig. 4b), a 30% reduction compared to device A. On the contrary, SC2 shows $T_c \approx 85 \text{ mK}$ (Fig. 4c), which is 50% higher than the T_c of the weak moiré superconductivity in device A. SC2 has no analogue in the bare rhombohedral tetralayer aligned to hBN of Fig. 1a, but bears a striking resemblance in terms of n_e and D range to the superconducting pocket recently discovered in the WSe_2 supported rhombohedral trilayer^{21,22}, appearing near the low- $|D|$ boundary of an ordered state. Measurements of the in-plane critical field, moreover, show significant violation of the Pauli limit for SC1, but suppression of the in-plane critical field as compared to the Pauli limit for SC2 (Extended Data Fig. 9). This is consistent with the increased role of orbital depairing at low D thought to limit in-plane critical fields in spin-orbit enhanced graphene superconductors²³.

The phase diagram of device D is qualitatively similar to that of the hBN encapsulated samples. Although the anomalous Hall signal is not quantized at $\nu = -1$ (Extended Data Fig. 10, a fact we attribute to sample inhomogeneity), an incompressible state with Streda slope consistent with $C = -4$ (Fig. 4d) is observed just as in devices A, B and C. Notably, thermodynamic measurements in device D do reveal some discrepancies with the other devices. For example, device D shows an incompressible phase at $\nu = -1$ on the strong moiré side that is absent in devices A, B and C. This difference may arise either from different hBN-graphene twist angles or the proximity-induced spin-orbit coupling, although we note that the anomaly appears for the weak spin-orbit coupling sign of layer polarization.

Discussion

Our measurements show that rhombohedral tetralayer graphene hosts all the ingredients required for creating low-disorder interfaces between superconducting states and a variety of chiral edge modes. We note that these features are unlikely to be unique to tetralayer graphene, and are expected to eventually be observed across a range of layer numbers. Our work shows that integer and fractional Chern insulators at $\nu = 1$ and $\nu = 2/3$ —previously reported only in five- and six-layer samples—occur in four-layer rhombohedral graphene as well. At the same time, we find superconductivity—previously observed only in two- and three-layer systems without hBN alignment—persists to four layers and moreover survives a finite moiré potential. This suggests a large parameter space of substrate choice and graphene-substrate alignment angle⁵⁰ within which to optimize superconducting parameters. Even without further optimization, however, the exceptional gate tunability of rhombohedral tetralayer graphene already allows new experiments to probe the interface of superconducting and topological phases.

Online content

Any methods, additional references, Nature Portfolio reporting summaries, source data, extended data, supplementary information, acknowledgements, peer review information; details of author contributions and competing interests; and statements of data and code availability are available at <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-025-08621-y>.

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Methods

Sample fabrication

Rhombohedral graphene, hBN and WS₂ flakes, are prepared by mechanical exfoliation on SiO₂/Si substrates. The identification of rhombohedral domain is accomplished through Raman spectroscopy using a 488-nm wavelength, then verified with Bruker photothermal atomic force microscopy-infrared spectroscopy with finer resolution. The rhombohedral domain is subsequently isolated by atomic force microscopy anodic oxidation to prevent conversion of rhombohedral to Bernal stacking order^{32,51}.

The stacking process is divided into two steps. First, for devices A–C, hBN is picked up with a poly(bisphenol A carbonate) (PC) film and used to sequentially pick up a graphite bottom gate, hBN and graphite (for contact material). The stack is then flipped with gold-coated polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS)-assisted flipping technique⁵², resulting in a clean bottom part. Second, a graphite exfoliated on PDMS is dropped on hBN, then picked up with suspended PC at 120 °C, followed by picking up the rhombohedral graphene. Here we intentionally try to align the straight edges of the hBN and the rhombohedral graphene to create the moiré superlattice. This top part is then dropped onto the bottom part and the PC is melted at 180 °C. PC is washed with *N*-methylpyrrolidone. After stacking, standard e-beam lithography and reactive-ion etching are used and Cr/Au is deposited for electrodes.

For device D, a WS₂ layer is added for the bottom part to be on the top surface. In addition, when a rhombohedral graphene is picked up from the substrate and put down to the bottom stack, a negative 3–5 V is applied to the top gate while the silicon substrate and the rhombohedral graphene are grounded. The electrical connection to the top gate and the rhombohedral graphene is achieved by making an electrode on PC with a gold stamping technique⁵², before picking up the rhombohedral graphene. This strategy aims to promote hole doping of the graphene, a condition known to favour rhombohedral stacking order⁵³.

Device characterization and measurements

Electrical transport and penetration field capacitance measurements are performed in a dilution refrigerator at the base temperature of roughly 15 mK unless otherwise specified. Notably, compressibility measurements are sensitive to impedances on the order of 100 MΩ, making them tolerant to the high contact resistances in our devices at large *D*, which preclude transport measurements in this regime (Extended Data Fig. 1e,f). Four-terminal resistance is measured using lock-in amplifiers (Stanford Research Systems, SR860) with a current amplifier (Basel Precision Instruments, SP983), with typical a.c. excitations of 0.5–2 nA at 17.777 Hz. $n_e = (c_{tg}V_{tg} + c_{bg}V_{bg})/e$ and $D = (c_{tg}V_{tg} - c_{bg}V_{bg})/2\epsilon_0$ are calibrated by finite magnetic field Landau levels at electron doped side ($n_e > 0$) around $D = 0$ V nm⁻¹, where c_{tg} and c_{bg} are the geometric capacitances per area of the top and bottom gates, e is the elementary charge and ϵ_0 is the vacuum permittivity.

To measure the penetration field capacitance of the sample, we used a high electron mobility transistor (HEMT) as described in ref. 23. Calibration of the capacitance into inverse compressibility $\kappa = \partial\mu/\partial n_e$ is achieved by balancing the capacitance circuit when the sample is at two different limits (metallic and insulating) as references, as described in ref. 54. Uncalibrated κ is sometimes used when the interest of the measurement is only to reveal the contrast between different states. We limit the bias current through the HEMT to minimize the Joule heating, especially when it matters for measuring temperature dependencies of CI and FCI (Fig. 3e,f). We checked that the superconducting pocket is not affected with HEMT operating, indicating the effective temperature is still close to the base temperature. Note that because devices A–C share the same top and bottom gates (Extended Data Fig. 1), our measurement of capacitance sums all three devices. However, the phase diagrams of individual devices from transport are nearly identical (Extended Data Fig. 12), hence mainly improving the signal to noise ratio in capacitance.

Owing to the device geometry, Hall resistance measured by the configurations $R_{13,24}$ and $R_{24,13}$ shown in Extended Data Fig. 11 often captures R_{xx} components. However, the measured $R_{13,24}$ is equal to R_{xy} in the QAH regime, showing good quantization without any symmetrization process as R_{xx} drops to zero in the regime. We plot the Onsager (anti-)symmetrized $R_{xx} = (R_{14,23} + R_{23,14})/2$ and $R_{xy} = (R_{13,24} - R_{24,13})/2$ only when finite R_{xx} and geometric mixing hinders clear explanation (Fig. 1d–f, Extended Data Fig. 3a,b,e and Extended Data Fig. 7). We plot the raw resistances from configurations $R_{xx} = R_{14,23}$ and $R_{xy} = R_{13,24}$ in the rest of the paper. When taking magnetic field hysteresis for QAH at $\nu = -1$, n_e is tuned with B_z to compensate the slope from the non-zero Chern number and to stay in the QAH state (Fig. 1e,f, Extended Data Fig. 3a,b and Extended Data Fig. 11).

Entering a valley polarized state from a state with no polarization causes line-by-line switching events in two-dimensional data, as can be seen in Fig. 4a and Extended Data Figs. 3a–c, 4b, 5a and 8a. This behaviour can be attributed to magnetic domains that occur when ferromagnetic states are ‘zero field cooled’. Because states of opposite valley polarization are degenerate at a zero magnetic field, entering a valley polarized state as a function of gates is expected to lead to an arbitrary choice of one of the degenerate configurations. As in ferromagnets, other multi-domain configurations may also be close enough in energy that they can be stabilized if the transition is crossed faster than the relevant relaxation time. Notably, states with different valley polarizations have different R_{xy} , whereas multi-domain states will have different R_{xx} as well. As a result, repeated quenching into the polarized state (as happens between lines) can stabilize states with different measured transport properties, which resemble line-by-line switching noise in the data. This switching noise reflects different microscopic polarizations of the valley moments, and is suppressed by the applied magnetic field, which favours a uniform polarization into a single valley.

PVR of ABCA and ABCA/WS₂ devices

We compare the Pauli limit violation ratio (PVR) between the hBN encapsulated ABCA (device A) and spin-orbit proximitized ABCA/WS₂ device (device D). The measured $B_{c,\parallel}$ at the base temperature is divided by the Pauli limit $B_p = 1.86 \times T_c$ (T_c taken at zero field) for a BCS (Bardeen, Cooper and Schrieffer) superconductor, and defines $PVR = B_{c,\parallel}/B_p$. The raw data for the extraction can be found in Extended Data Fig. 4b,c for superconductivity in ABCA, and Fig. 4b,c and Extended Data Fig. 9d,f for SC1 and SC2 in ABCA/WS₂.

Without spin-orbit coupling, PVR from superconductivity in ABCA (Extended Data Fig. 4g) is around one or less as a function of doping, showing agreement with BCS theory. SC1 from ABCA/WS₂ (which occurs at a similar position to superconductivity in ABCA) shows significantly improved PVR due to the spin-orbit coupling (Extended Data Fig. 9e). SC2 from ABCA/WS₂ does not show an improvement in PVR (Extended Data Fig. 9k).

Data availability

Data are available at Zenodo (<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14458163>)⁵⁵.

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Author contributions Youngjoon Choi fabricated devices A–C with the help of Ysun Choi and H.S. C.L.P. fabricated device D with the help of X.C. Youngjoon Choi, Ysun Choi and M.V. performed transport and capacitance experiments on devices A–C, assisted by L.F.W.H. M.V., Ysun Choi and L.F.W.H. measured device D, assisted by C.L.P. and O.I.S. T.T. and K.W. provided the hBN crystals. Youngjoon Choi, Ysun Choi, M.V. and A.F.Y. analysed the data and wrote the paper. All co-authors reviewed the manuscript before submission.

Competing interests The authors declare no competing interests.

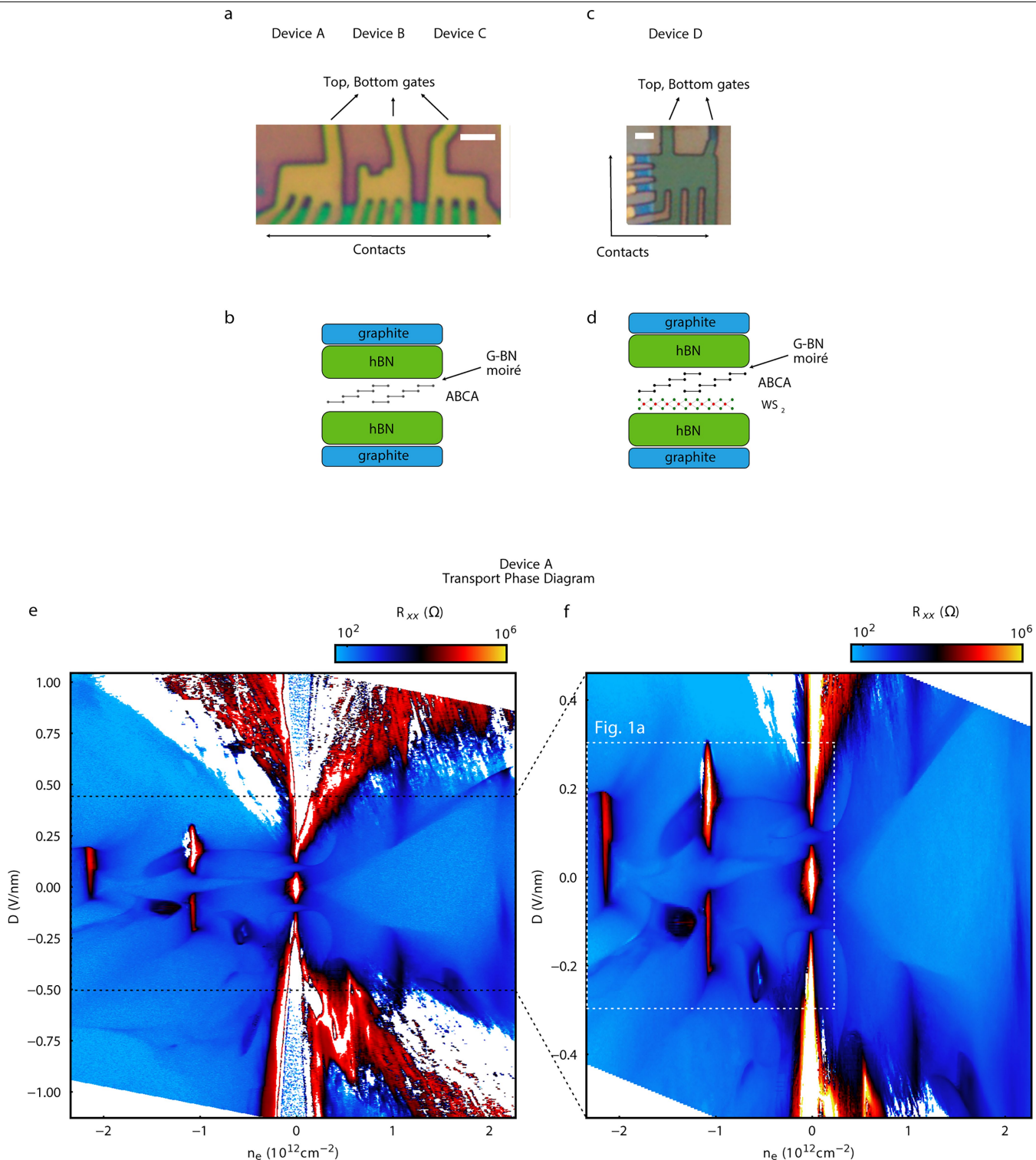
Additional information

Supplementary information The online version contains supplementary material available at <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-025-08621-y>.

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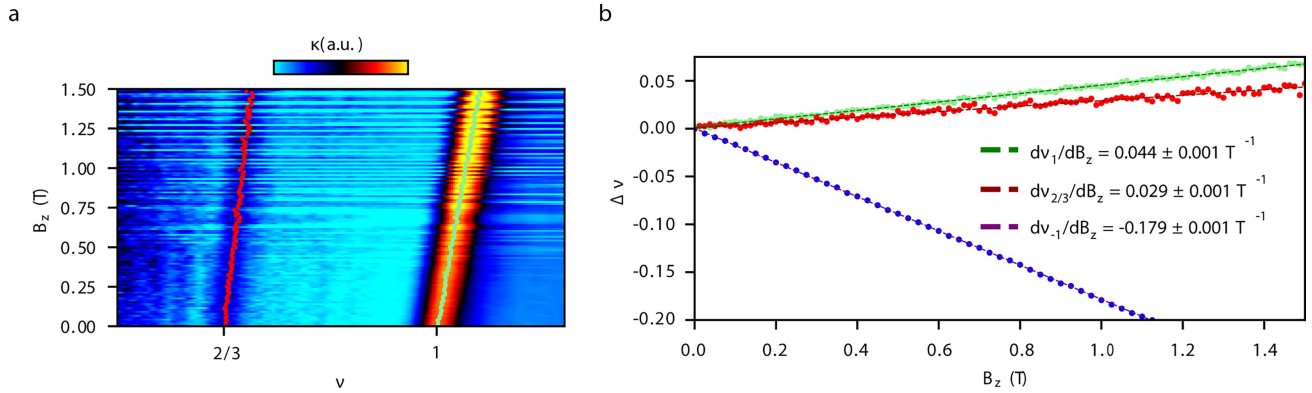
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Extended Data Fig. 1 | Optical images and schematics of the devices, and large range transport phase diagram from Device A. **a**, Optical microscope image of the ABCA devices A, B, and C. They all share the common top and bottom gates, hence the penetration capacitance measurement sums the signals from the three devices. Device A is where the main text transport data are taken. Scale bar: $2\ \mu\text{m}$. **b**, Schematic of the devices A-C. **c**, Image of the ABCA/ WS_2 device D with the scale bar of $2\ \mu\text{m}$. **d**, Schematic for device D.

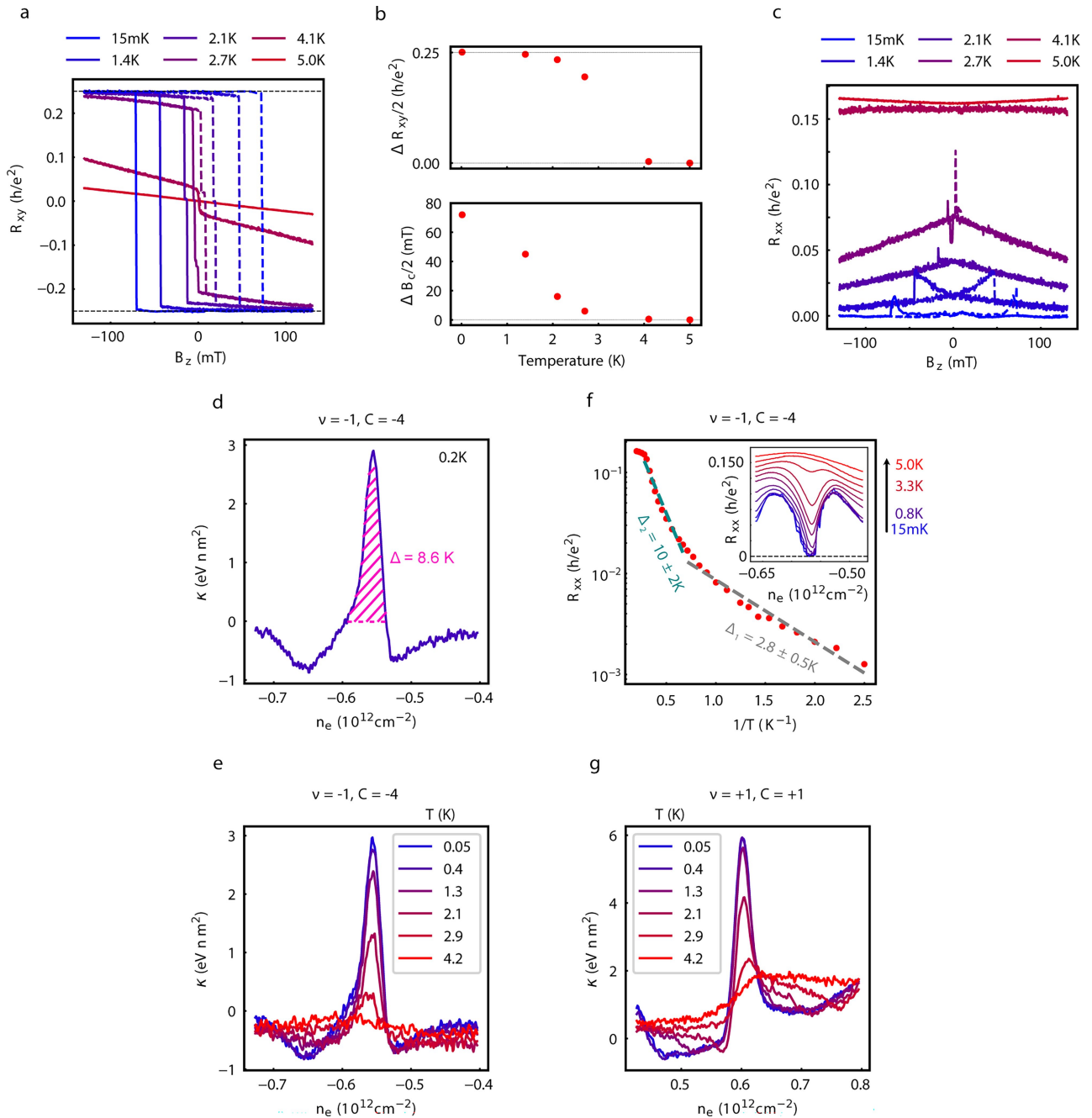
e, f, Large range transport phase diagrams from device A. Electrical contact issues prevent measuring states at high $|D|$. The range where Fig. 1a is taken is outlined in **f**. At charge neutrality, we observe an insulating phase at high $|D|$ associated with a layer-polarized state and a distinct insulator near $D=0$ associated with a layer-antiferromagnet⁵⁶⁻⁶⁰. Additional insulating states at $\nu=-2$ are also observed, arising from the spontaneous formation of isospin polarized correlated insulating states³⁸.



Extended Data Fig. 2 | Extraction of Chern numbers from capacitance.

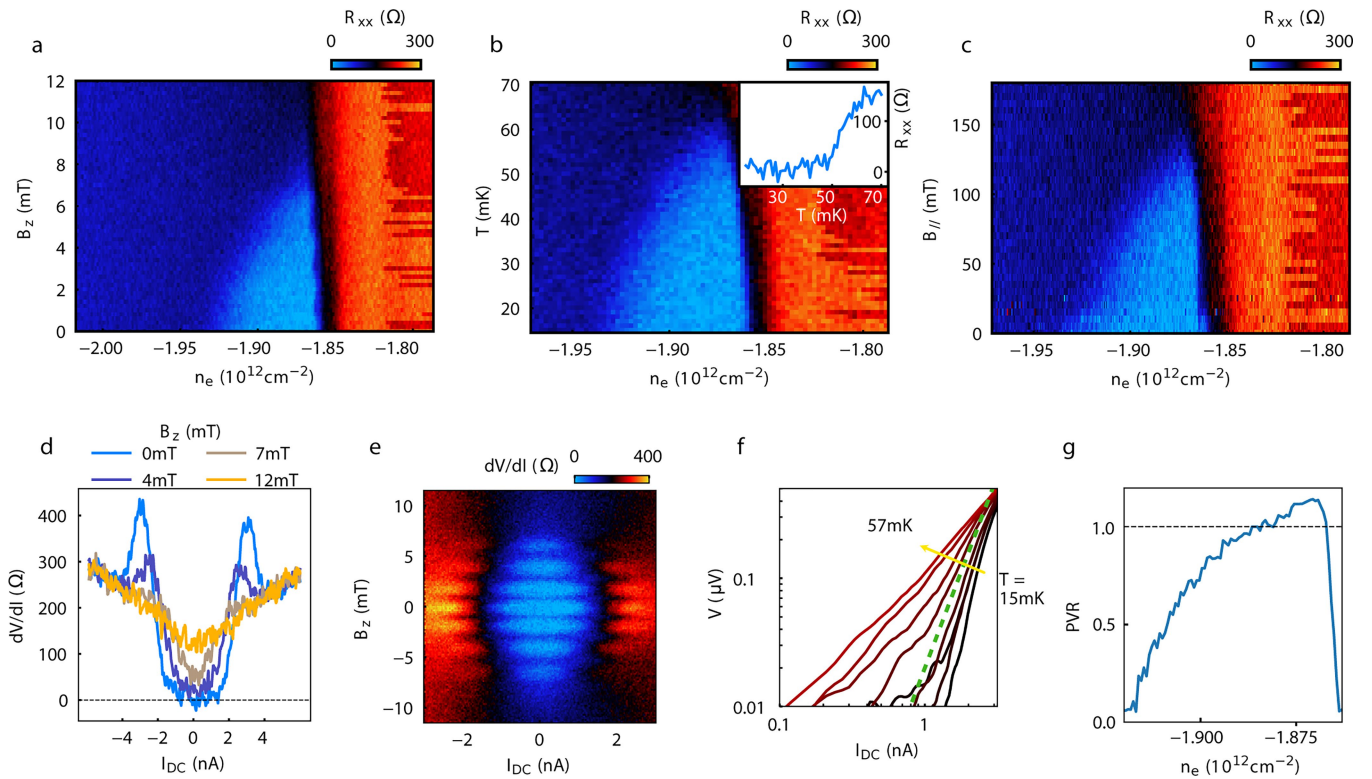
a, Magnetic field dependence of κ for $\nu = 1$ and $2/3$ at $D = 0.885 \text{ V/nm}$. The red dots denote the peak position corresponding to the incompressible state appearing at $\nu = 2/3$ when $B = 0$, while the green dots correspond to the peak position for the $\nu = 1$. **b**, Variation of the moire filling, $\Delta\nu(B)$ for the three incompressible states as determined from the data plotted in panel **a** and Fig. 3b. The dashed lines represent linear fits, with the slopes indicated in the legend. The Chern

numbers can be extracted from the Streda formula $C = \frac{\Phi_0}{A_{uc}} \frac{d\nu}{dB} = \Phi_0 \frac{|n_{\pm 4}|}{4} \frac{d\nu}{dB}$, with A_{uc} the area of moire unit cell and $n_{\pm 4}$ the carrier density at $\nu = \pm 4$. The obtained $C(\nu = 1) = 0.98 \pm 0.03$, $C(\nu = 2/3) = 0.64 \pm 0.03$, and $C(\nu = -1) = -4.0 \pm 0.1$ are consistent with the expected Chern numbers 1, 2/3, and -4, respectively, assuming $|n_{\pm 4}| = (2.15 \pm 0.05) \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ (determined by quantum oscillations at $D = 0$). Fractional Chern insulator were also found in^{37,61-63}.



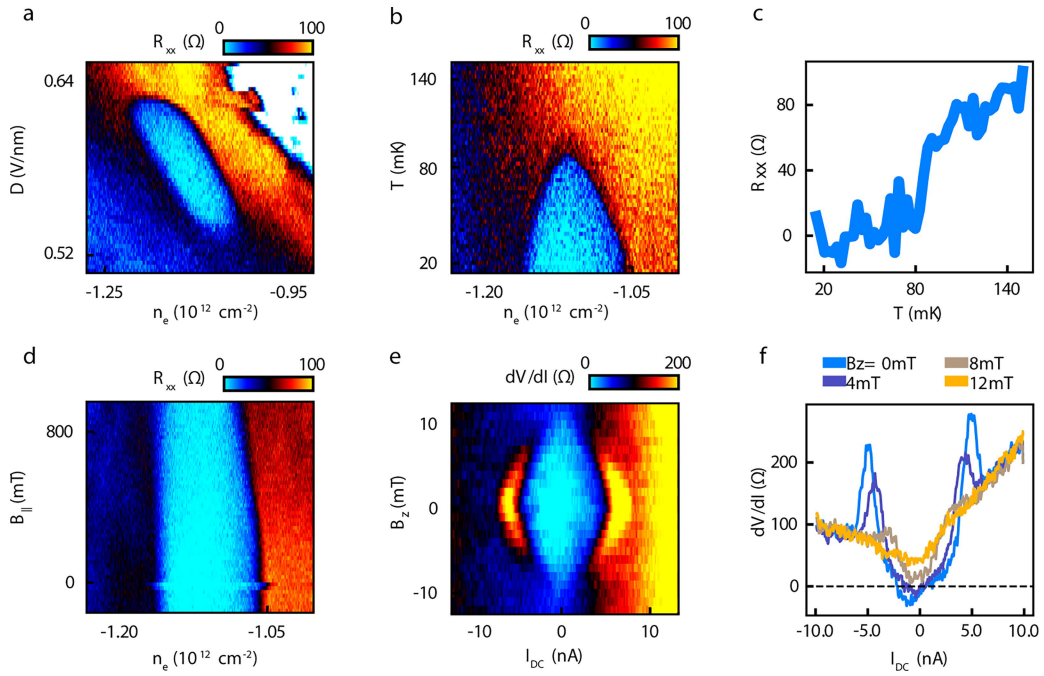
Extended Data Fig. 3 | Energetics of QAH at $\nu = -1$ and $\nu = +1$. **a-c**, Temperature dependence of hysteresis loops of R_{xy} (**a**) and R_{xx} (**c**) taken at $n_e = -0.564 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ (when $B_z = 0$), showing the Curie temperature $T_{\text{Curie}} \approx 4.5 \text{ K}$. Panel **b** summarizes $\Delta R_{xy}/2$ ($B_z = 0$) (upper) and coercive field (lower) from **a** as a function of temperature for clarity. **d**, Gap determination from κ , showing the case of $\nu = -1$ Chern insulator. We integrate $\kappa = \partial\mu/\partial n_e$ above zero over the incompressible peak to estimate the chemical potential jump. **e**, T dependence of κ for $\nu = -1$ Chern insulator. **f**, Activation gap measurement of the QAH state at $\nu = -1$. The inset shows the temperature dependence of R_{xx} as a function of n_e around the quantized region of QAH. The dip at low temperature corresponding to QAH

regime fills up as T increases. The main panel shows temperature dependence of R_{xx} inside of the dip (at the same position as **a** and **c**). The activation gap Δ can be obtained by the Arrhenius fitting following $R_{xx} \sim e^{-\Delta/(2T)}$. We find around a decade of linear activation for different temperature ranges, which gives $\Delta_1 = 2.8 \pm 0.5 \text{ K}$ for low temperature and $\Delta_2 = 10 \pm 2 \text{ K}$ for intermediate temperature regimes. Δ_2 agrees better to the measured thermodynamic gap from **d**. We interpret the smaller gap (Δ_1) extracted at lower temperature as arising from disorder-mediate hopping⁶⁴. **a-f** are taken at $D = -0.208 \text{ V/nm}$. **g**, T dependence of κ for $\nu = +1$ Chern insulator at $D = 0.835 \text{ V/nm}$.



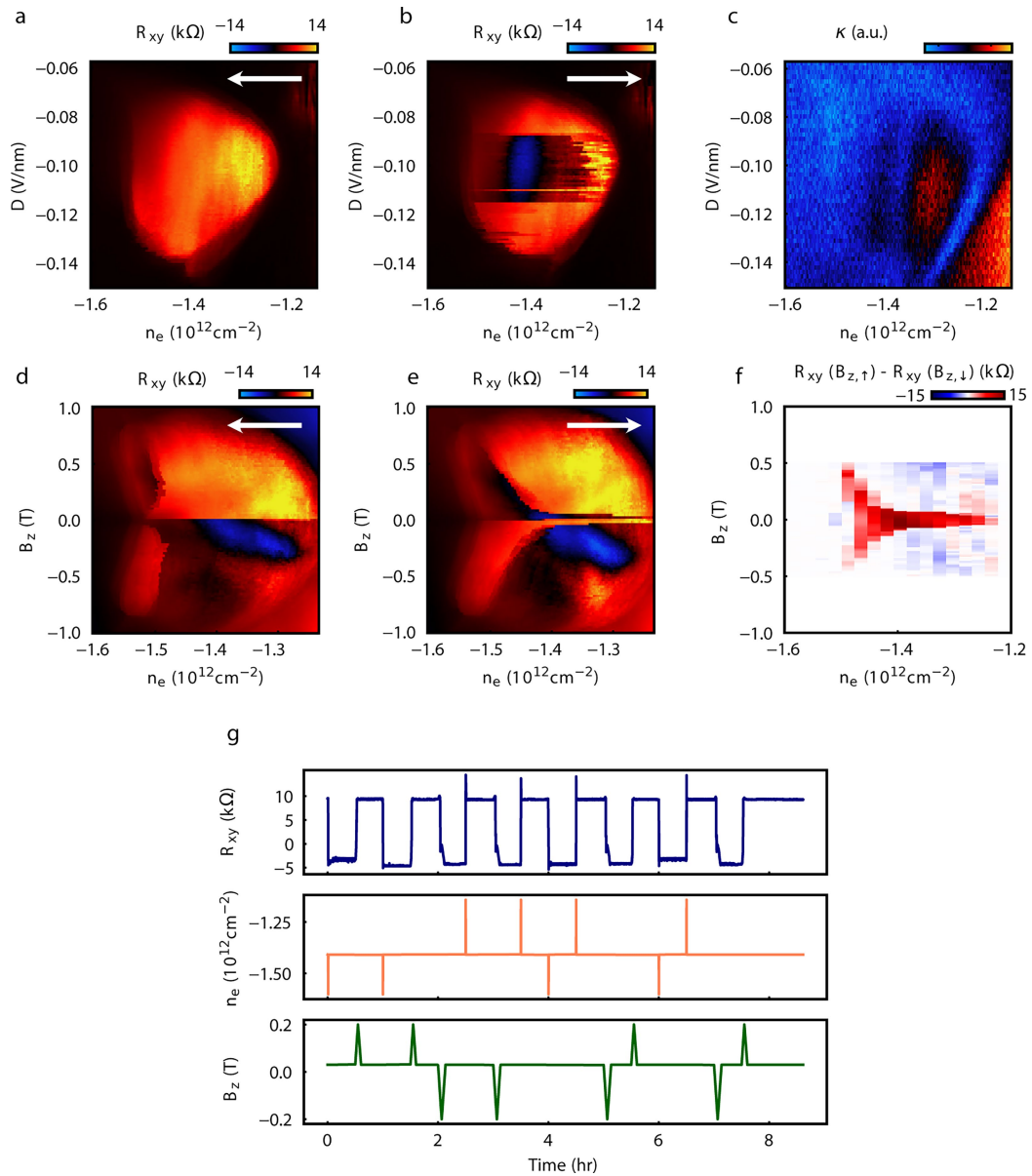
Extended Data Fig. 4 | Characterization of the superconductivity. **a-c**, R_{xx} as a function of electron density n_e and out-of-plane field B_z (**a**), temperature T (**b**), and in-plane field $B_{||}$ (**c**). Inset of **b** shows R_{xx} vs T at the optimal $n_e = -1.868 \times 10^{12} \text{cm}^{-2}$. **d**, B_z dependent dV/dI vs I_{DC} at $n_e = -1.879 \times 10^{12} \text{cm}^{-2}$, $D = -0.138 \text{ V/nm}$. **e**, B_z dependent dV/dI at $n_e = -1.865 \times 10^{12} \text{cm}^{-2}$, close to the right-side boundary of the superconducting pocket. Oscillation due to

macroscopic interference is observed, corroborating coherence of the superconducting state. **f**, Temperature dependent V vs I_{DC} taken at $n_e = -1.879 \times 10^{12} \text{cm}^{-2}$. The green dashed line indicates where $V \propto I^2$, showing $T_{BKT} \approx 40 \text{ mK}$. **g**, Pauli limit violation ratio (PVR) as a function of n_e , showing overall obedience of the Pauli limit (see Methods for the discussion). All data here are taken at $D = -0.138 \text{ V/nm}$.



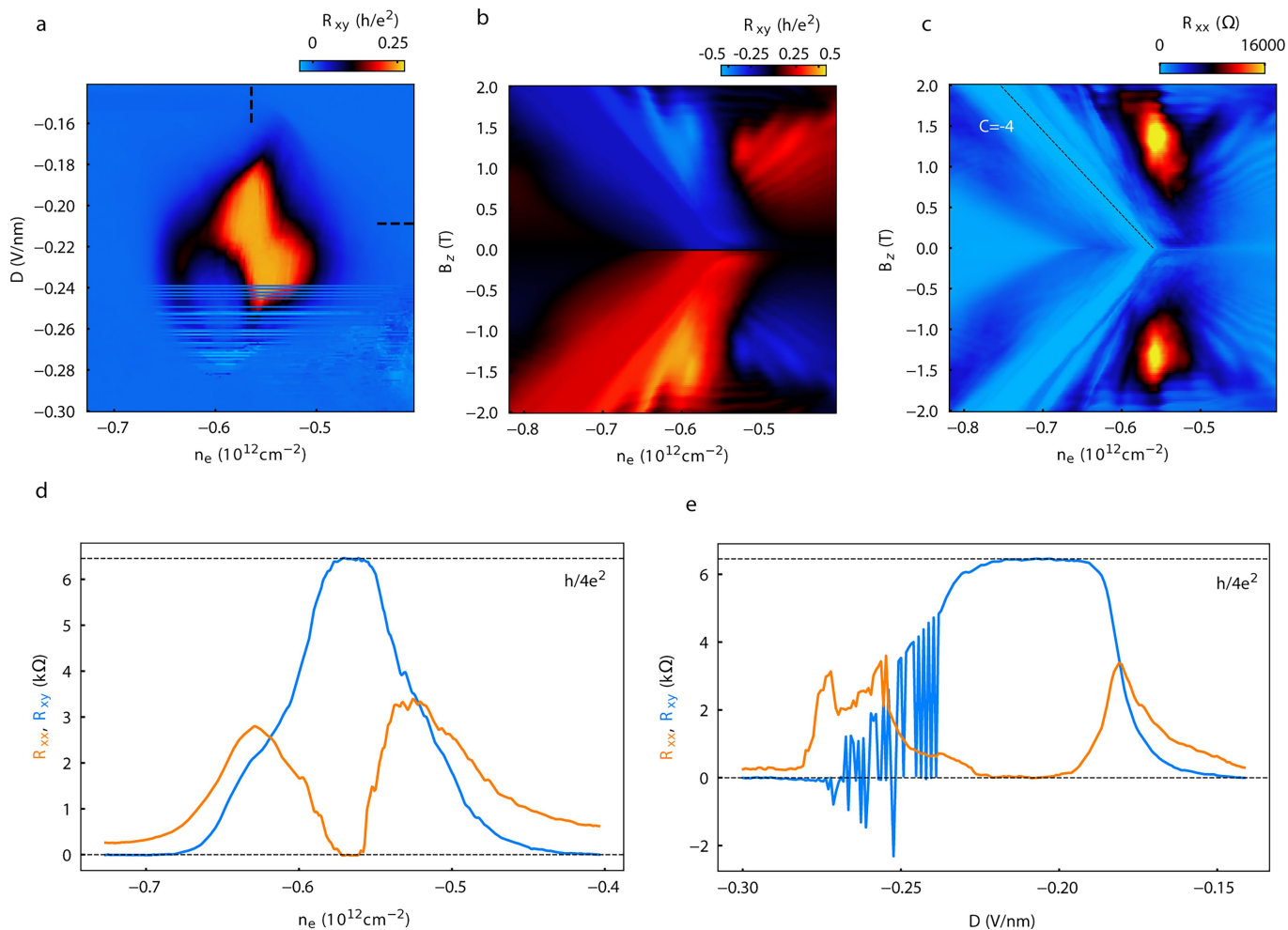
Extended Data Fig. 5 | Characterization of superconductivity for strong moiré potential Device A. **a**, (n_e, D) phase diagram of R_{xx} around the superconducting pocket on the strong moiré side. The white region of the phase diagram indicates where the contact resistance becomes too large for transport measurements. **b**, R_{xx} as a function of T and n_e taken at $D = 0.576 \text{ V/nm}$.

c, R_{xx} vs T at $n_e = -1.125 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2}$. **d**, In plane field dependence, R_{xx} as a function of B_{\parallel} and n_e taken at $D = 0.576 \text{ V/nm}$. **e**, **f**, dV/dI as a function of B_z and I_{DC} at $n_e = -1.123 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ and $D = 0.576 \text{ V/nm}$. The measured critical current $I_c \approx 5 \text{ nA}$, while the critical out-of-plane field B_c is 10 mT.



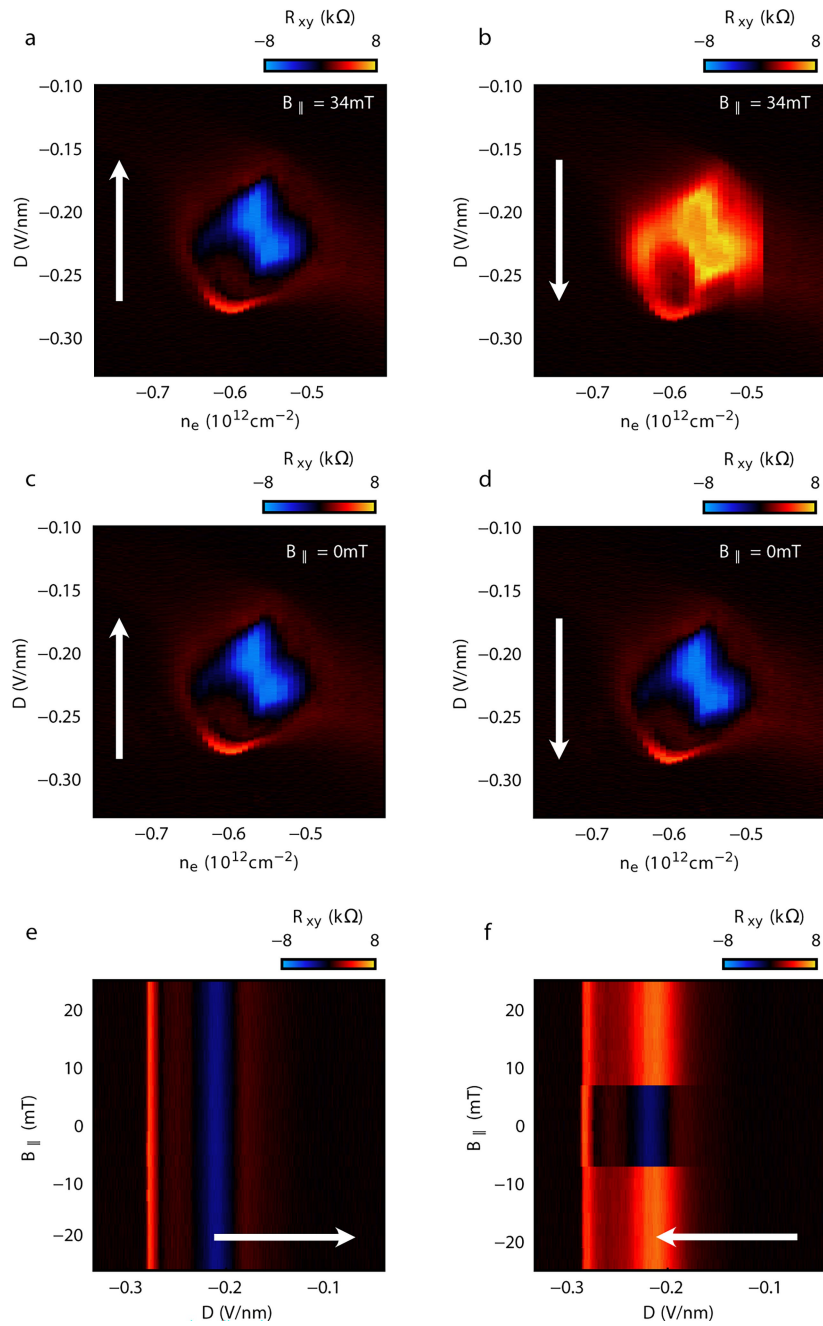
Extended Data Fig. 6 | Anomalous Hall effect and electrical switching around $\nu = -2.5$. **a**, (n_e, D) dependent R_{xy} at $B_z = 30$ mT with n_e as the fast sweep axis from right to left. **b**, same as (a) but with the opposite sweep direction. **c**, $\kappa = \partial\mu/\partial n_e$ from the penetration capacitance at the same range as **a** and **b**. **d, e**, (n_e, B_z) dependent R_{xy} with different sweep directions in n_e . The magnetic moment m of the state changes sign around $n_e = -1.5 \times 10^{12} \text{cm}^{-2}$ when B_z is

around zero, and the mechanism of the electrical switch is similar to the mechanism discussed in Fig. 2. **f**, Resistance difference between R_{xy} when sweeping up in B_z and R_{xy} sweeping down in B_z . **g**, Non-volatile switching of the two states, controlled by B_z and n_e . **d-g** are taken with $D = -0.102 \text{ V/nm}$. All data here are taken at 200 mK.



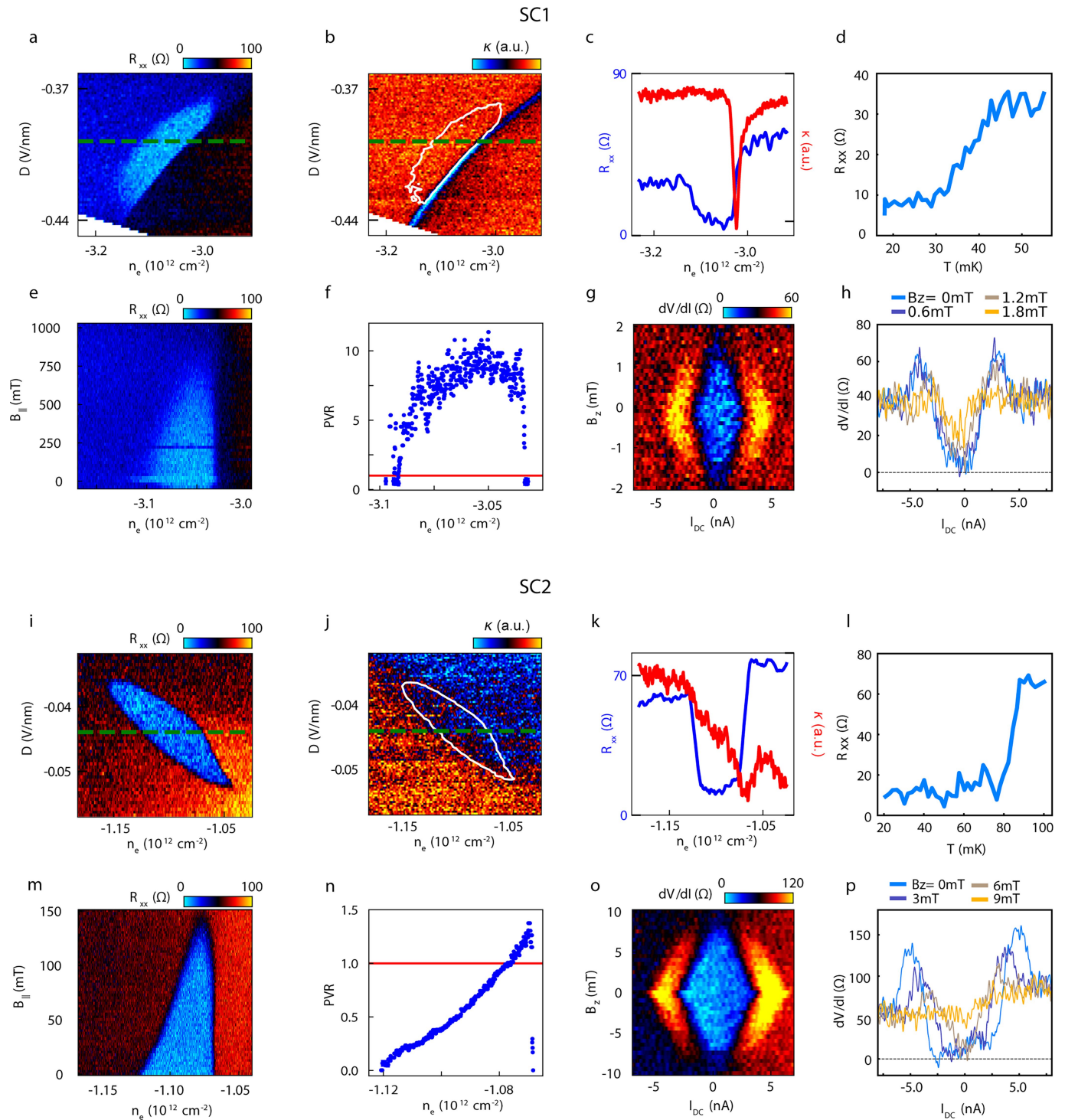
Extended Data Fig. 7 | Landau fans and stability of quantization in QAH state at $\nu = -1$. **a.** (n_e, D) dependent R_{xy} around QAH state with n_e as the fast sweep axis. The switching behavior indicates the closeness of the two states in energy. The dashed lines are the positions where **d** and **e** are taken. **b.** R_{xy} Landau fan, showing a plateau along the $|C| = 4$ slope. **c.** R_{xx} Landau fan, where

the dashed line correspond to $|C| = 4$ from Streda formula. Both fans are taken at $D = -0.208$ V/nm. **d.** Linecuts with constant $D = -0.208$ V/nm, showing quantized R_{xy} around the value $h/4e^2$ and R_{xx} around zero. **e.** Linecuts with constant $n_e = -0.564 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2}$.



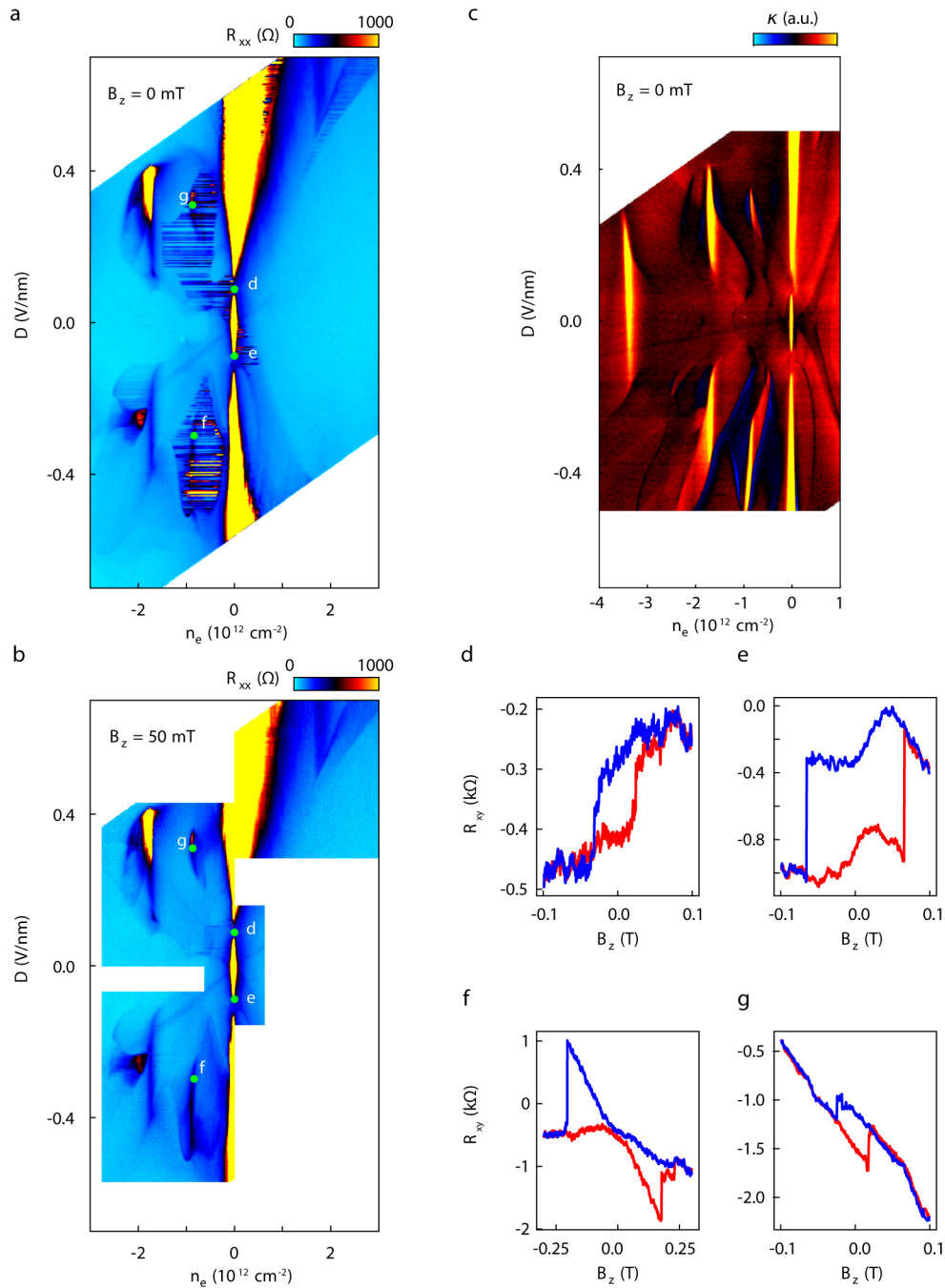
Extended Data Fig. 8 | In-plane magnetic field dependence of electric switching at $\nu = -1$. **a, b,** (n_e, D) dependent R_{xy} at $B_{\parallel} = 34$ mT, D as the fast sweep axis. Sweep direction is indicated in the arrows. At sufficiently large B_{\parallel} , the electrical switching exists. **c, d,** Same as **a** and **b**, but $B_{\parallel} = 0$ mT. The switching is

not present. **e, f,** B_{\parallel} dependence of the switching at a fixed $n_e = -0.607 \times 10^{12}$ cm $^{-2}$. A small but finite B_{\parallel} is required in order to observe switching. The data here are taken with nominal $B_z = 5$ mT.



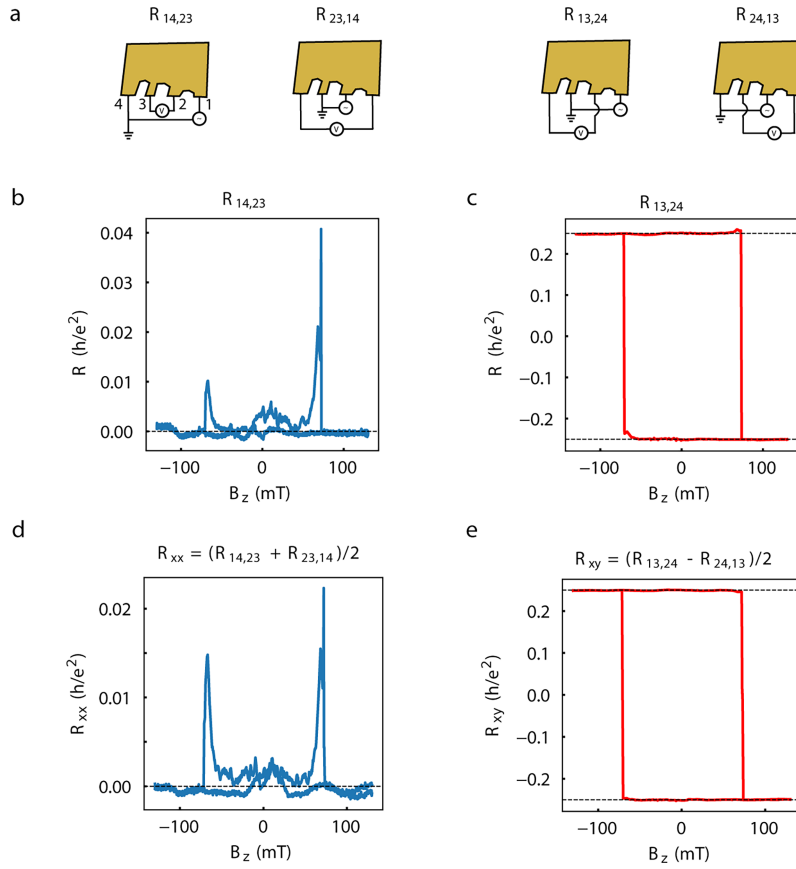
Extended Data Fig. 9 | Characterization of superconductivity SC1 and SC2 in ABCA/WS₂ device **D.** **a**, (n_e, D) phase diagram of R_{xx} around the superconducting pocket SC1. **b**, Inverse compressibility κ measured around SC1. White contour indicates the superconducting region extracted from **a**. The dashed line is at $D = -0.399$ V/nm, where **c-h** are taken. **c**, Linecuts of R_{xx} (blue) and κ (red) for SC1, where a clear dip of κ is visible on the right side of the superconducting region suggesting a first-order phase transition. **d**, R_{xx} vs T at $n_e = -3.049 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2}$. **e**, $B_{||}$ dependence of SC1. **f**, PVR for SC1 as a function of

doping, showing a huge improvement compared to the case of ABCA device without WS₂. **g**, **h**, dV/dI as a function of B_z and I_{DC} at $n_e = -3.051 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, manifesting critical current $I_c \approx 2$ nA and critical field B_c around 1.5 mT. **i**, **j**, n_e, D phase diagram of R_{xx} and κ of SC2. **k**, R_{xx} and κ linecuts, with κ showing a slight dip on the right side of the superconducting region. **l**, R_{xx} vs T at $n_e = -1.092 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2}$. **m**, $n, B_{||}$ dependence and PVR of SC2 showing overall obedience of the Pauli limit. **n**, $B_{||}$ dependence and PVR of SC2 showing overall obedience of the Pauli limit. **o**, **p**, dV/dI as a function of B_z and I_{DC} at $n_e = -1.104 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, $D = -0.043$ V/nm, with $I_c \approx 3$ nA and $B_c \approx 8$ mT.



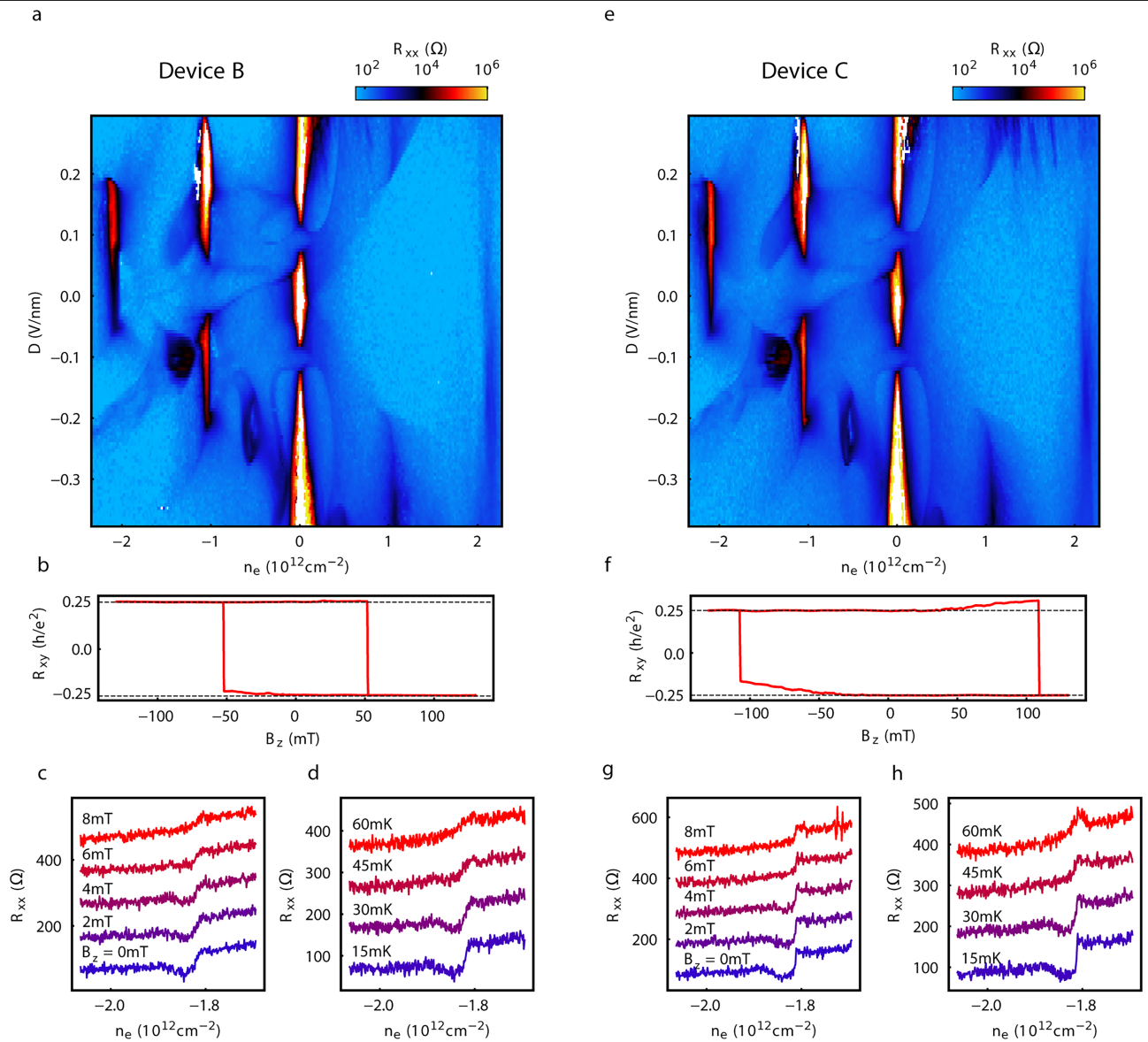
Extended Data Fig. 10 | Phase diagram and anomalous Hall effect in ABCA/WS₂ device **D.** **a.** (n_e, D) dependent R_{xx} at zero magnetic field. Several switchy regions are observed. **b.** Switchy behavior is suppressed by a small out-of-plane magnetic field of $B_z = 50$ mT. This is consistent with a magnetic origin, with bistability

caused by different orbital magnetization states. **c.** (n_e, D) dependent penetration capacitance at zero magnetic field. **d-g.** R_{xy} hysteresis loops as a function of B_z . **d** and **e** are at $\nu = 0$ and **f** and **g** are at $\nu = -1$, as marked in **a** and **b**.



Extended Data Fig. 11 | Onsager (anti)-symmetrization. **a**, Contact configuration $R_{14,23}$ and its Onsager pair $R_{23,14}$ for R_{xx} measurement, and $R_{13,24}$ and its Onsager pair $R_{24,13}$ for R_{xy} measurement. **b-e**, Process to obtain Fig. 1e,f. Resistances from $R_{14,13}$ and $R_{13,24}$ contact configurations are shown in **b** and **c**, roughly corresponding to R_{xx} and R_{xy} each and already showing good quantization since $R_{y,x}$ goes to zero in QAH, minimizing the geometrical mixing.

d and **e** are obtained by Onsager symmetrization, showing less deviation from the quantized value, particularly at B_z around the coercive fields where the R_{xx} becomes large and the geometrical mixing presents. In the quantum anomalous Hall phase, we find $R_{xx} < 0$, which may be associated with coupling of edge modes via localized states^{65,66}.



Extended Data Fig. 12 | Reproducibility, signatures of superconductivity and QAH states in devices B and C. **a**, (n_e, D) dependent R_{xx} in device B, showing the same features at nearly identical positions with device A. **b**, Hysteresis loop of R_{xy} for the QAH state in device B taken at $n_e = -0.558 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ and $D = -0.208 \text{ V/nm}$, showing a good quantization around $h/4e^2$. **c**, B_z and temperature dependence of R_{xx} along the linecut at $D = -0.131 \text{ V/nm}$, crossing the signature of superconductivity. The critical field and temperature values

from the resistance dip are similar to the superconductivity in device A, despite the fact that the resistance does not drop to zero due to the mixing of filtering grounds for different contacts in devices B and C. Curves are offset by 100Ω for clarity. **e-h**, Dataset from Device C. (n_e, D) dependent R_{xx} (**e**), R_{xy} hysteresis loop for QAH state taken at $n_e = -0.562 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ and $D = -0.208 \text{ V/nm}$ (**f**), B_z and T dependence of R_{xx} for the superconducting state taken at $D = -0.131 \text{ V/nm}$ (**g**).