## Charge Density Wave Proximity Effects on Spin-Orbit and Exchange Coupling in Graphene on 1T-TaS<sub>2</sub> Monolayer

Martin Gmitra<sup>1, a)</sup>, Denis Kochan<sup>2, b)</sup>, Marko Milivojević<sup>2, c)</sup> and Karol Szalowski<sup>3, d)</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Experimental Physics, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Watsonova 47, 04001 Košice, Slovakia <sup>2</sup>Institute for Theoretical Physics, University of Regensburg, 93053 Regensburg, Germany <sup>3</sup>University of Lodz, Faculty of Physics and Applied Informatics, Department of Solid State Physics, PL90-236 Lodz, Poland

> <sup>a)</sup> Corresponding author: gmitra@saske.sk <sup>b)</sup>denis.kochan@ur.de <sup>c)</sup>milivojevic@rcub.bg.ac.rs <sup>d)</sup>karol.szalowski@uni.lodz.pl

**Abstract.** Bare electronic structure of graphene limits its applications. Embedding it in van der Waals heterostructures opens new venues for utilizing induced proximity effects. Here we discuss induced spin-orbit coupling and exchange coupling proximity effects in graphene on transition metal dichalcogenide 1T-TaS<sub>2</sub> which undergoes charge density wave and spontaneous magnetic transition at low temperatures. The proximity effects on electronic states in graphene near the Dirac point will be discussed in terms of density functional theory and effective tight-binding model.

The work was supported by the Slovak Academy of Sciences project IMPULZ IM-2021-42 and project FLAG ERA JTC 2021 2DSOTECH.