

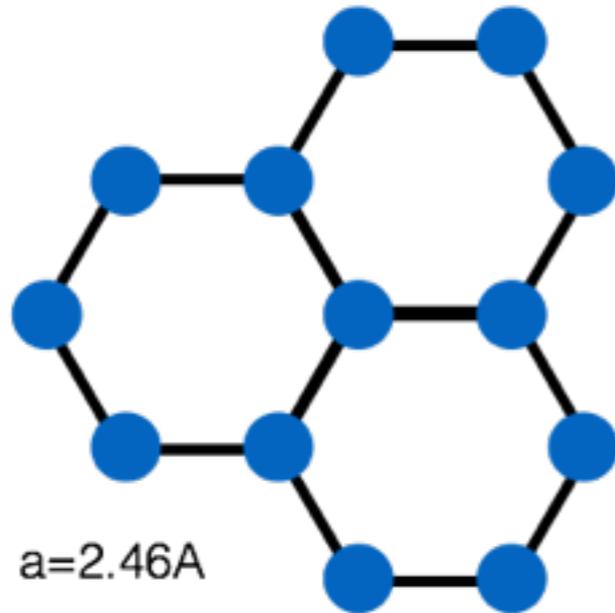
# 2D Layered Materials: Ab-initio Wannier Tight-Binding Hamiltonian Approach

Shiang Fang, Efthimios Kaxiras  
Harvard University



# 2D Layered Materials

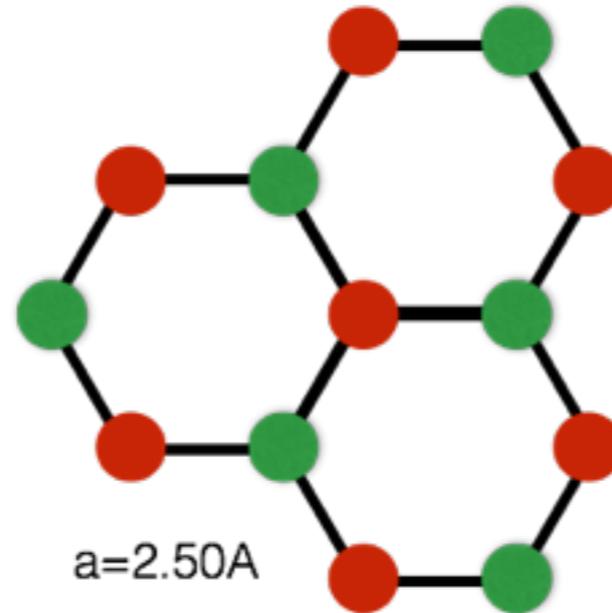
Graphene



Semimetal

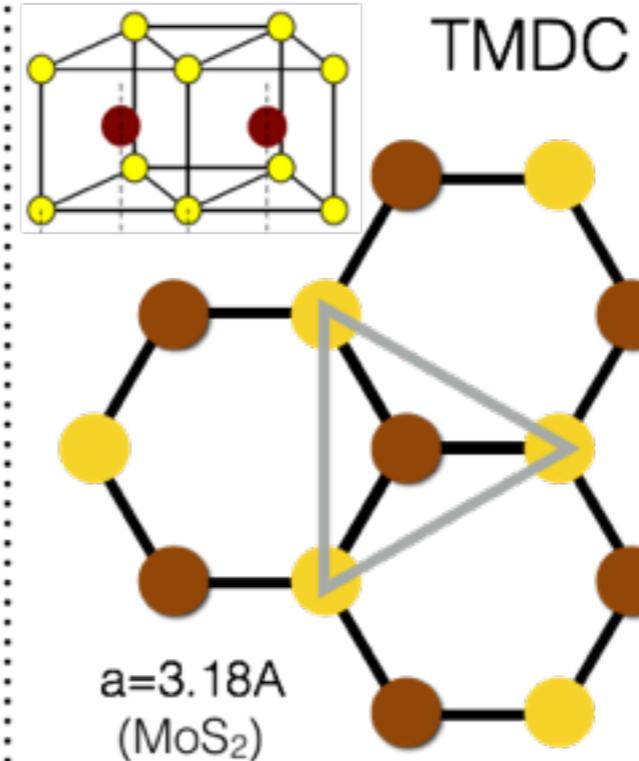
- Relativistic linear Dirac dispersion at K valleys
- Inversion symmetry
- Mechanical strength

hBN



Insulator

- Broken inversion symmetry
- Used to encapsulate graphene
- Stability
- Large band gap

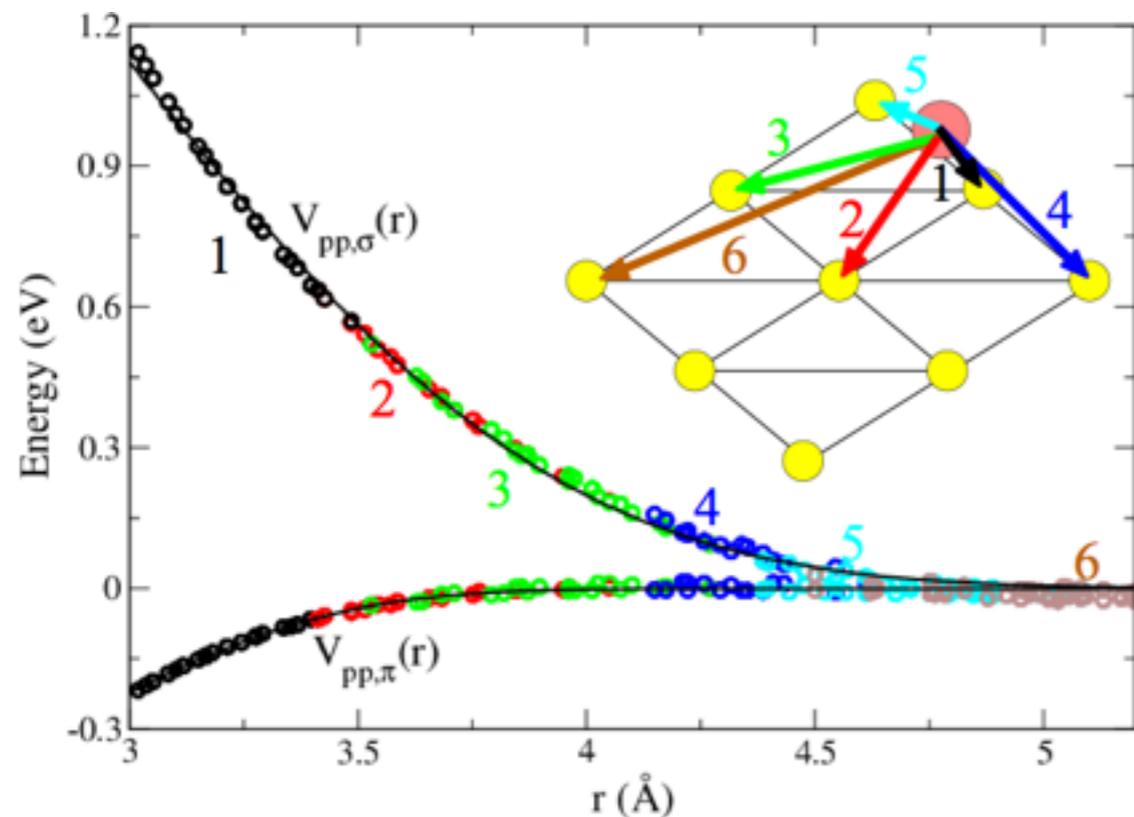


Semiconductor

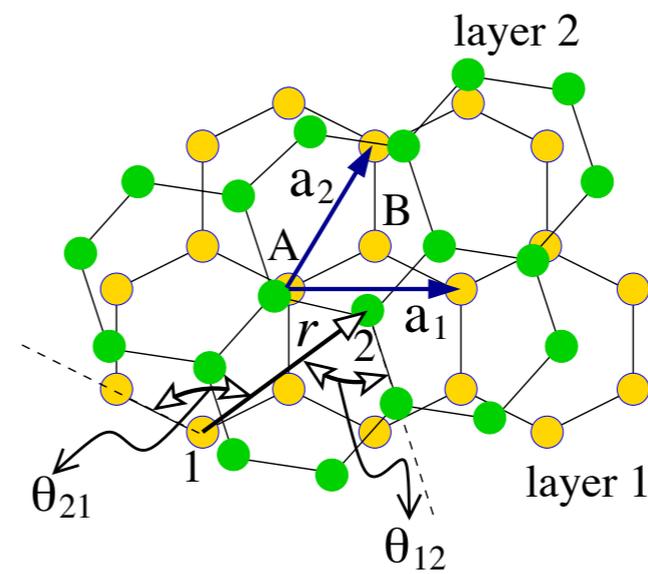
- $\text{MX}_2$ ,  $M=\text{Mo/W}$ ,  $X=\text{S/Se}$
- Broken inversion symmetry
- Direct band gap 1-2 eV at K valleys
- Spin-orbit coupling

# Outline

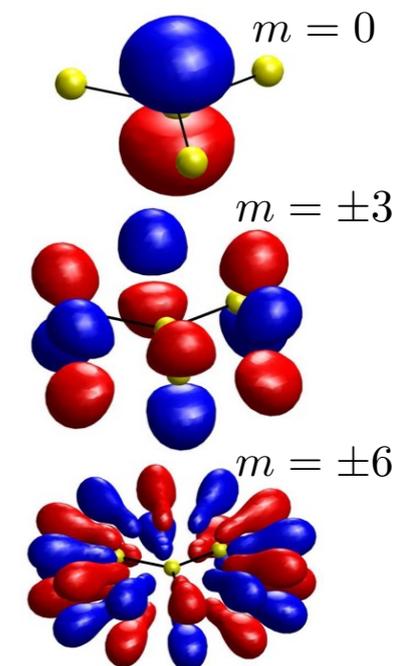
- Electrons in solids and non-interacting electron approximation
- Ab-initio tight-binding hamiltonian from Wannier transformation based on density functional theory calculations
- Modeling for 2D layered material heterostructures and example with twisted bilayer graphene
- Wannier construction and topological obstructions



TMDC interlayer coupling

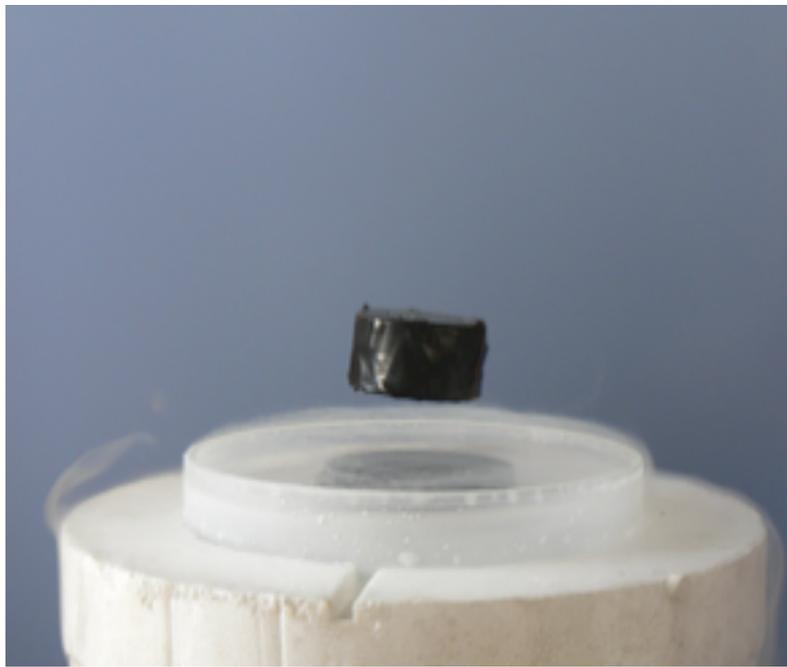


graphene interlayer coupling

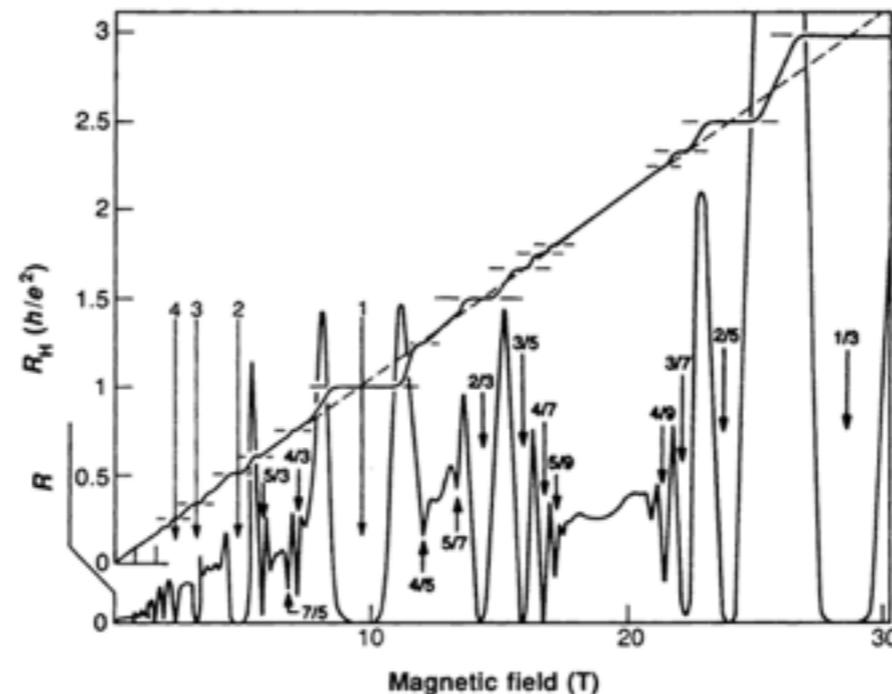


# Electrons in Solids

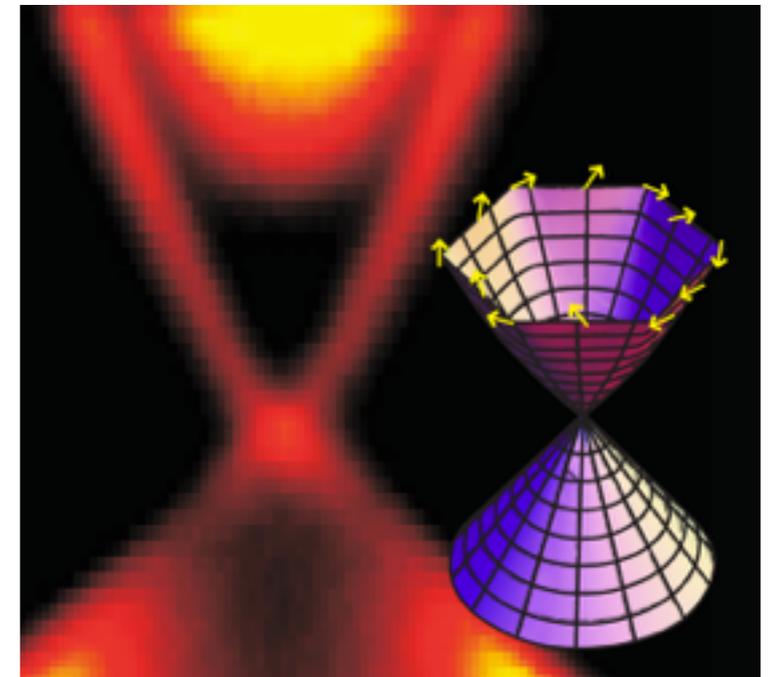
High temperature superconductivity



Fractional quantum Hall



Topological Insulator



- Strongly correlated phases
- Topological phases
- Anyonic statistics
- Spin liquids

Or simply behave as non-interacting electrons (Fermi liquid theory) !

Ref: P. W. Anderson, More is different, Science, New Series, Vol. 177, pp 39

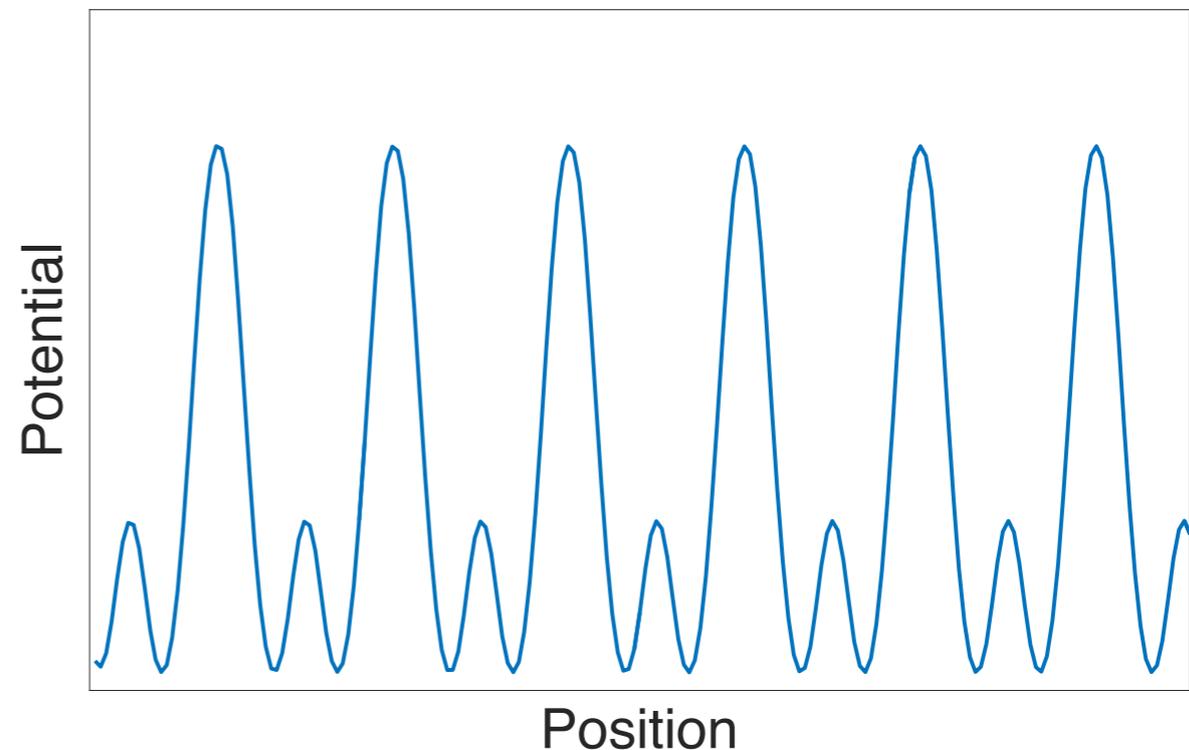
# Electrons in Solids

Non-interacting  
Hamiltonian

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\partial_x^2\Psi(x) + V(x)\Psi(x) = E\Psi(x)$$

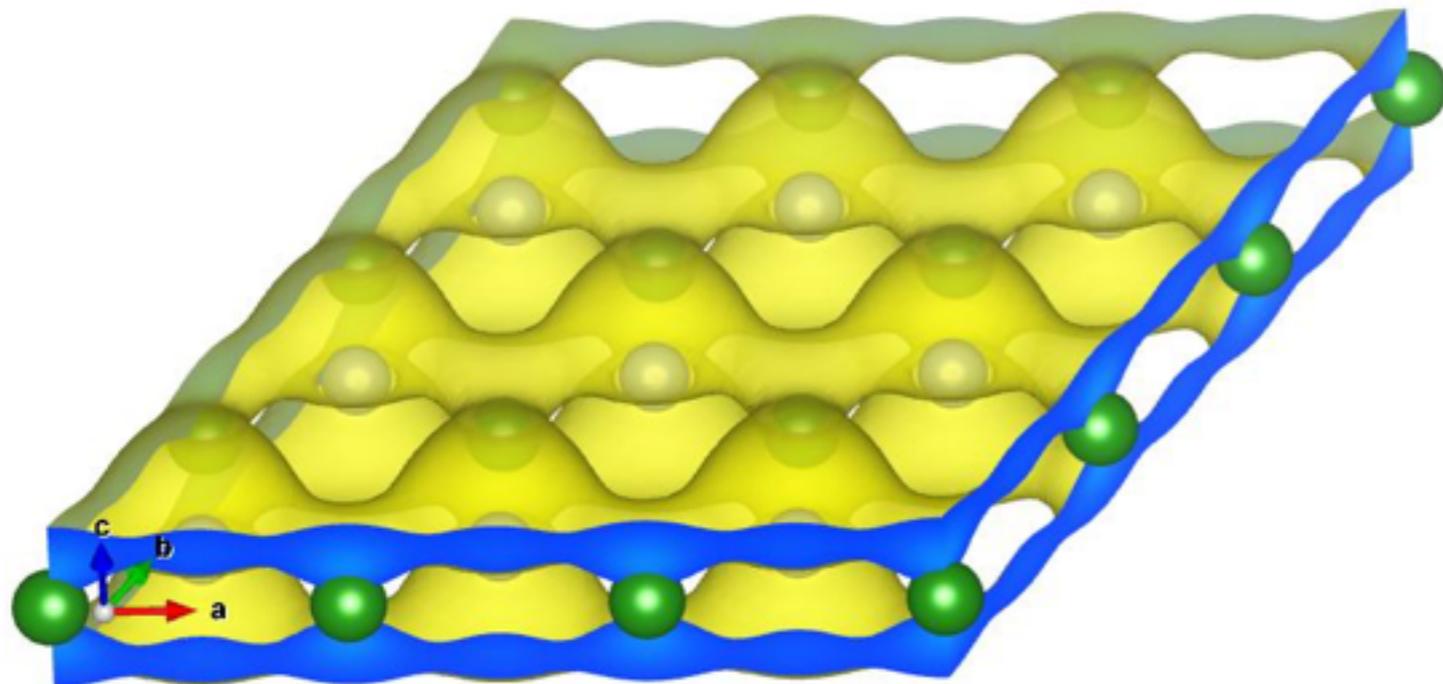
Periodic potential

$$V(x + a) = V(x)$$



Ref: Efthimios Kaxiras, Atomic and Electronic Structure of Solids

# Electrons in Solids

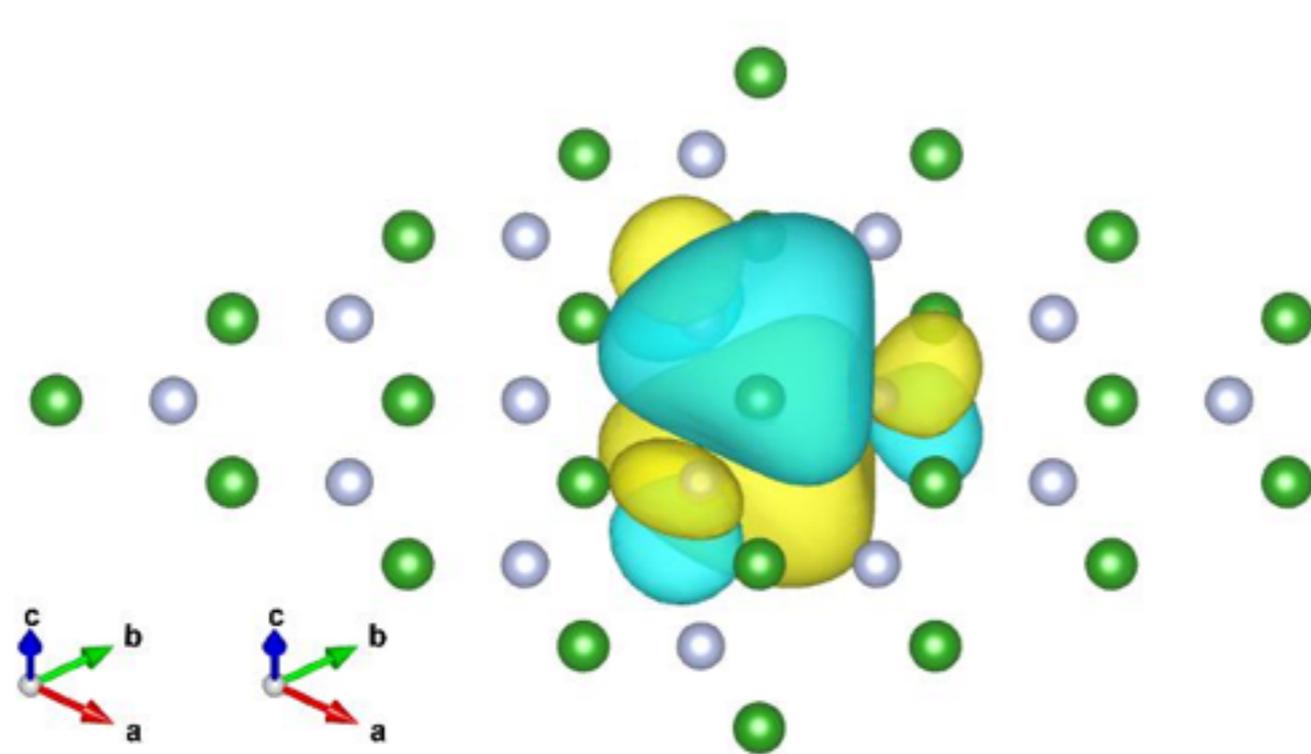


Example:  $p_z$  bonding orbital for hexagonal boron nitride layer

$$\Psi(x + a) = e^{ika} \Psi(x)$$

- Wavefunction satisfies twist boundary condition and is extended in space
- Bands are classified into band index  $n$  and crystal momentum label  $k$  (diagonal hamiltonian).

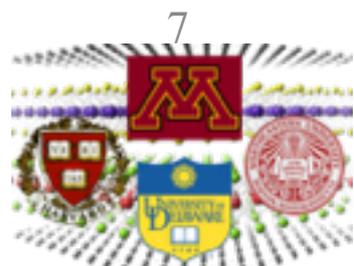
# Wannier Functions: Localized Basis



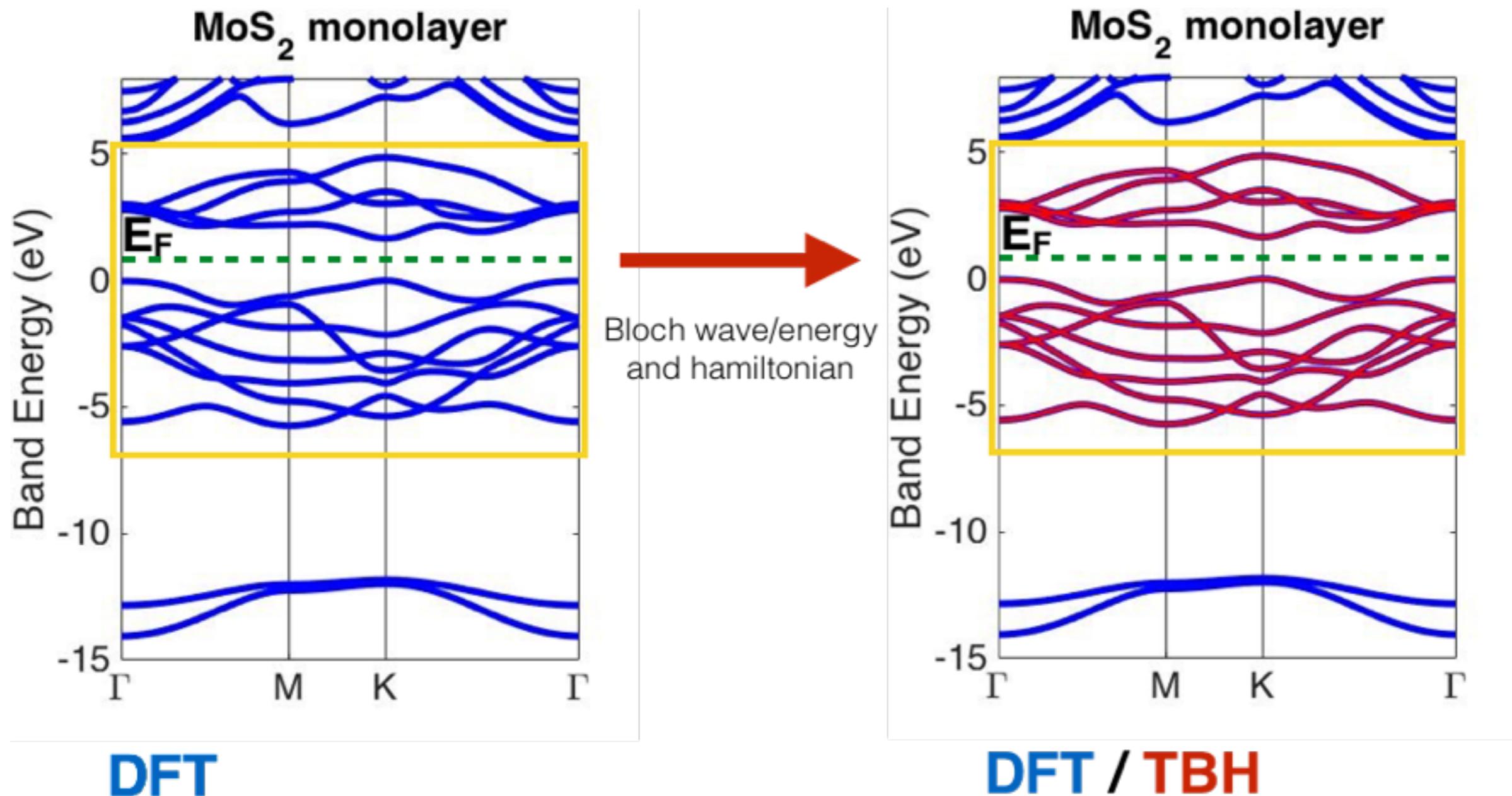
Example: Wannier p<sub>z</sub> orbital for hexagonal boron nitride layer

$$|\vec{R}\rangle = \frac{V}{(2\pi)^3} \int_{\text{BZ}} |\vec{k}\rangle e^{-i\vec{k}\vec{R}} d\vec{k}$$

- Fourier transform from extended Bloch waves to localized Wannier basis
- The hamiltonian is transformed into tight-binding form with short-range hoppings.

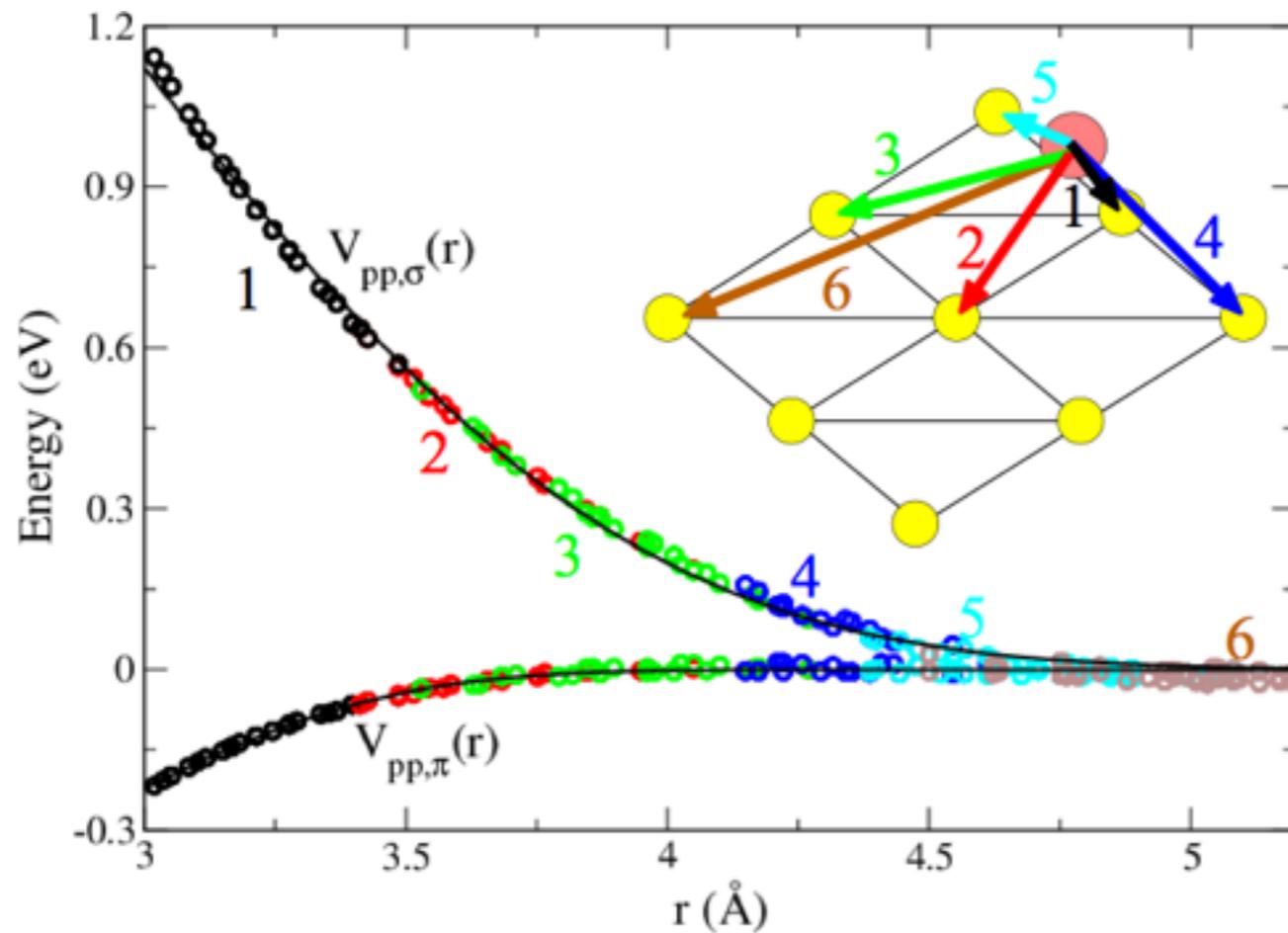


# Wannier Functions: Localized Basis

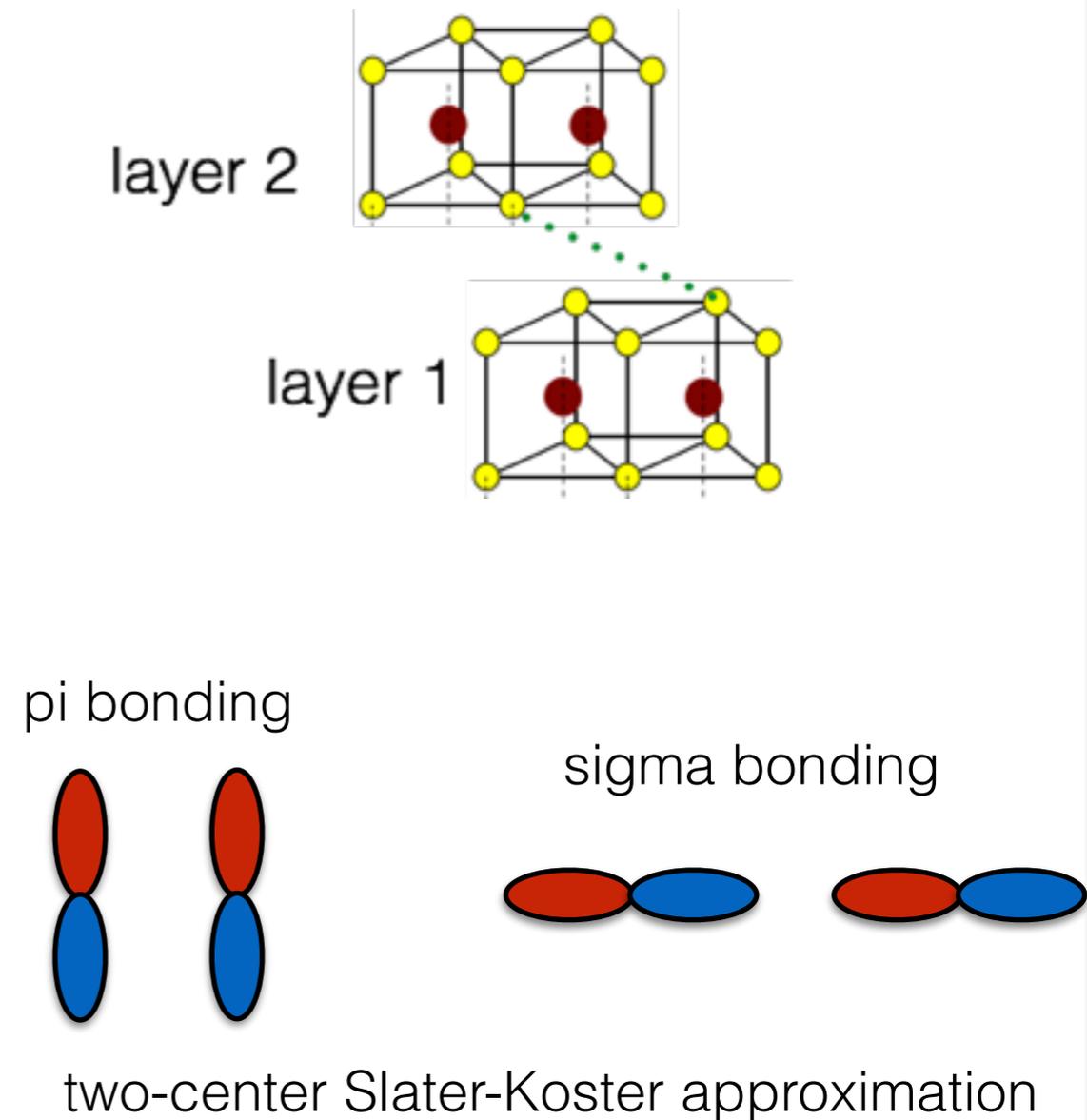


$$|w_n(\vec{R})\rangle = \frac{V}{(2\pi)^3} \int_{\text{BZ}} \left[ \sum_m U_{mn}^{(\vec{k})} |\psi_m(\vec{k})\rangle \right] e^{-i\vec{k}\vec{R}} d\vec{k}$$

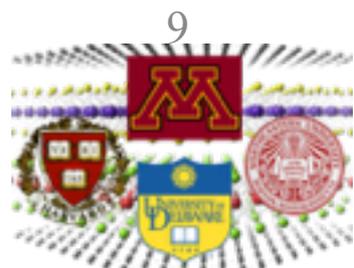
# TMDC Interlayer Coupling



$$V_{pp,b}(r) = \nu_b \exp(-(r/R_b)^{\lambda_b})$$

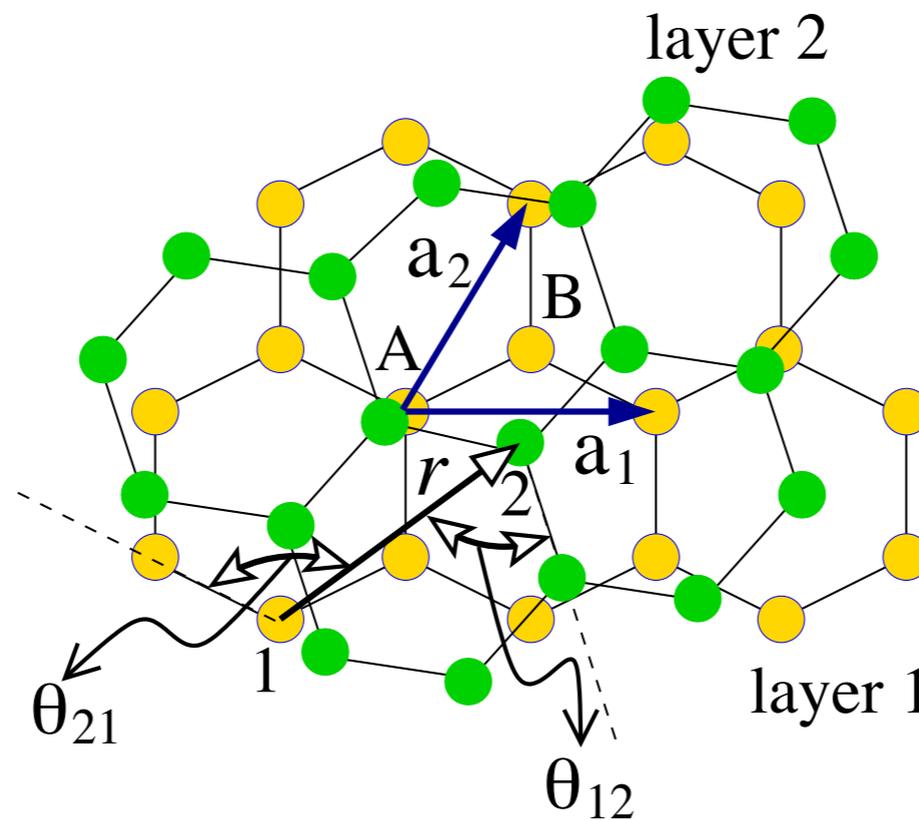
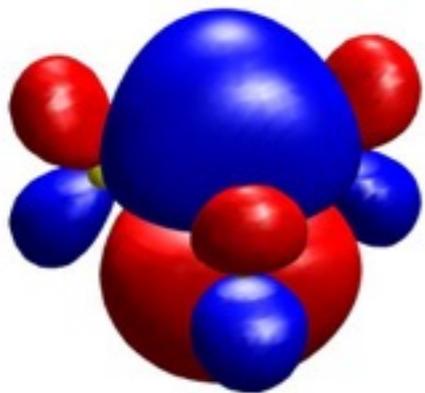


Ref: Shiang Fang et al., Phys. Rev. B 92, 205108 (2015)

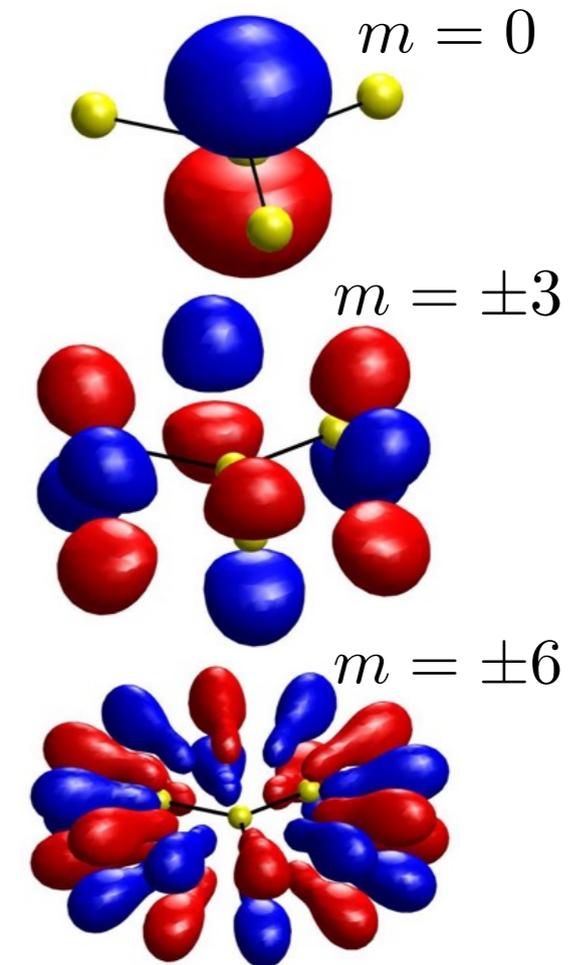


# Graphene Interlayer Coupling

Pz Wannier function



Wannier function decomposition



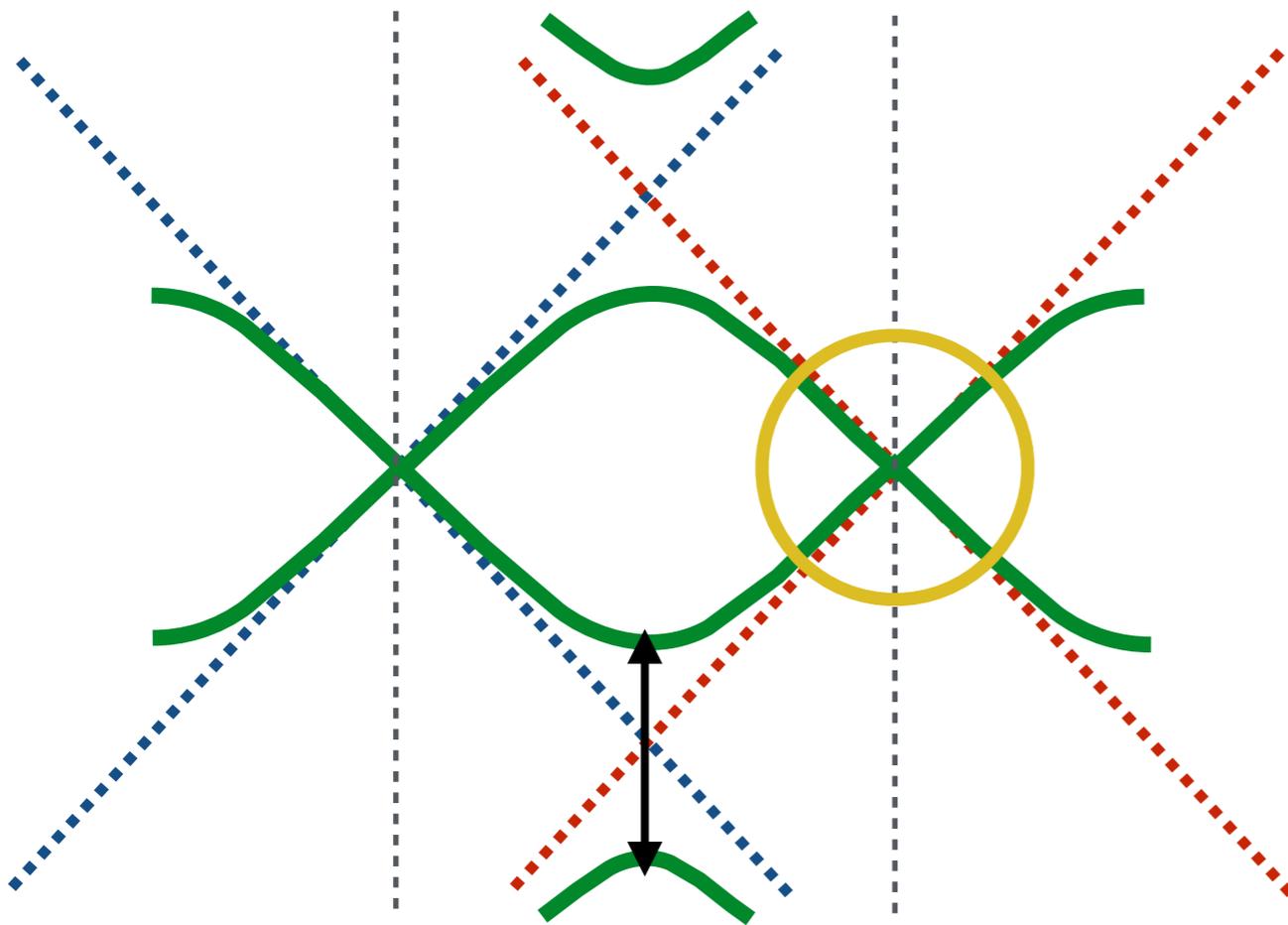
$$t(\vec{r}) = V_0(r) + V_3(r)[\cos(3\theta_{12}) + \cos(3\theta_{21})] + V_6(r)[\cos(6\theta_{12}) + \cos(6\theta_{21})]$$

Ref: Shiang Fang et al., Phys. Rev. B 93, 235153 (2016)

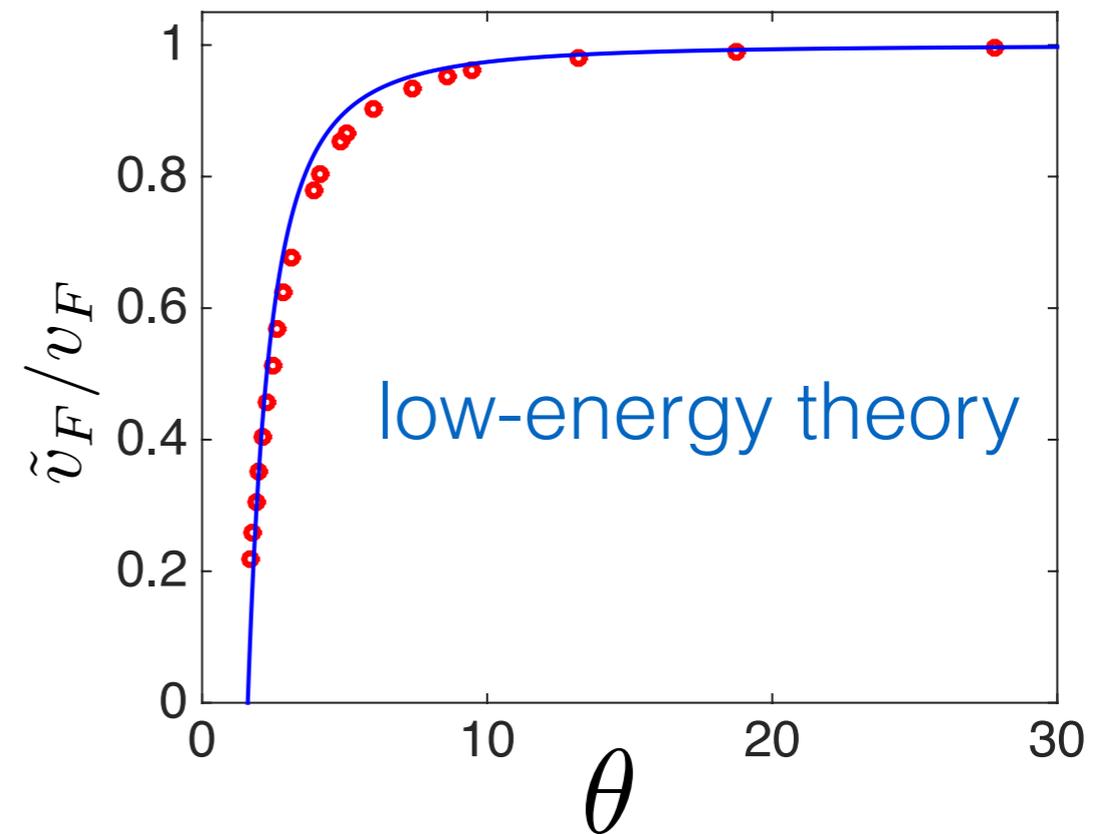
# Graphene bilayer with a twist

Two shifted Dirac cones

K  $K^\theta$



Renormalization of Fermi velocity (slope near K)



$$\tilde{v}_F/v_F = 1 - C/\sin^2(\theta/2)$$

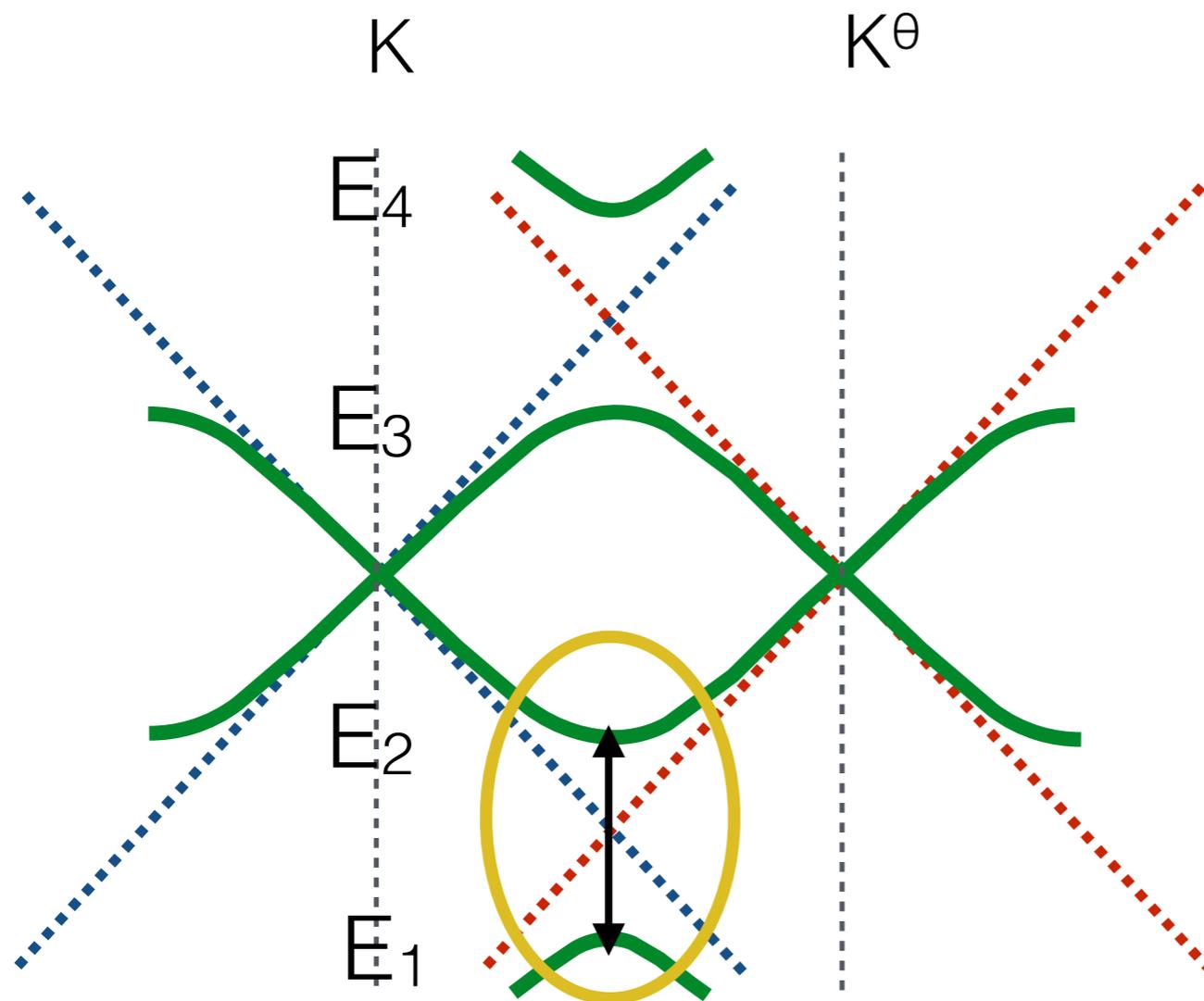
$C \sim 2 \times 10^{-4}$ , vanishes at  $\sim 1.6$

Ref: J. M. B. Lopes dos Santos et al., PRL 99, 256802 (2007)

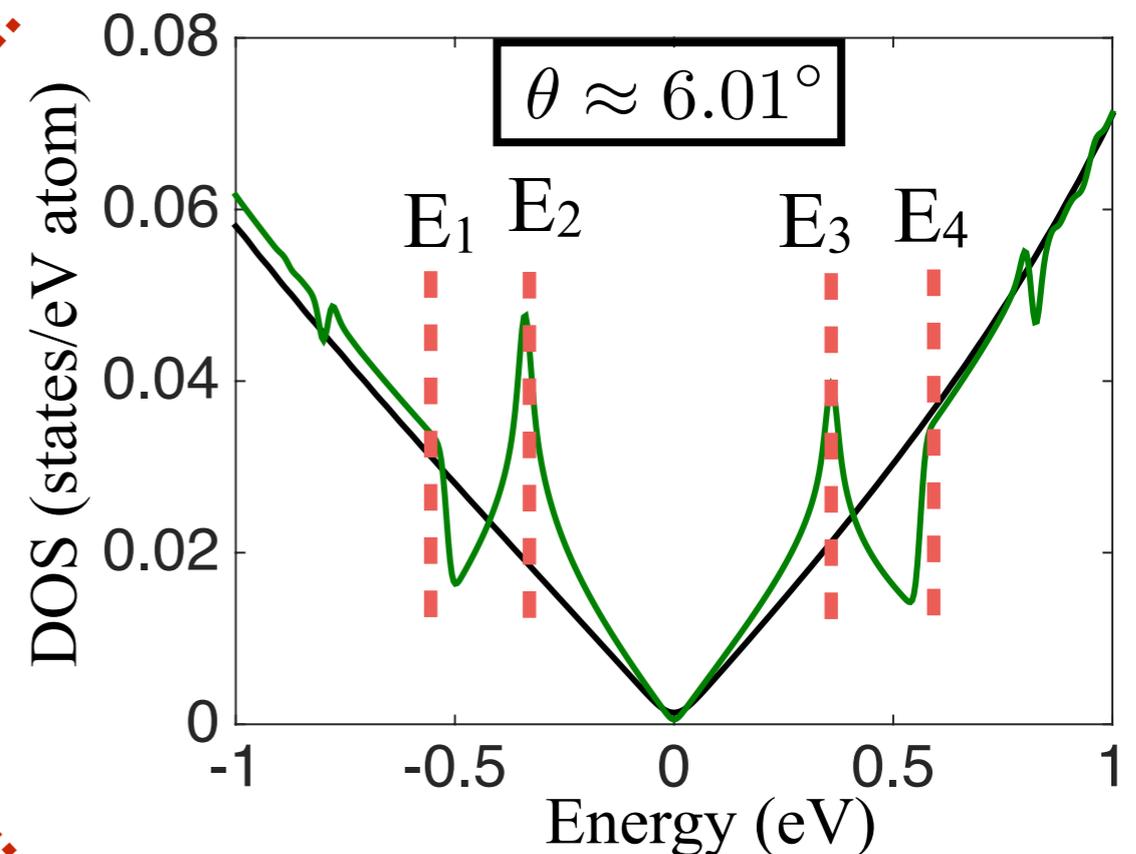


# Graphene bilayer with a twist

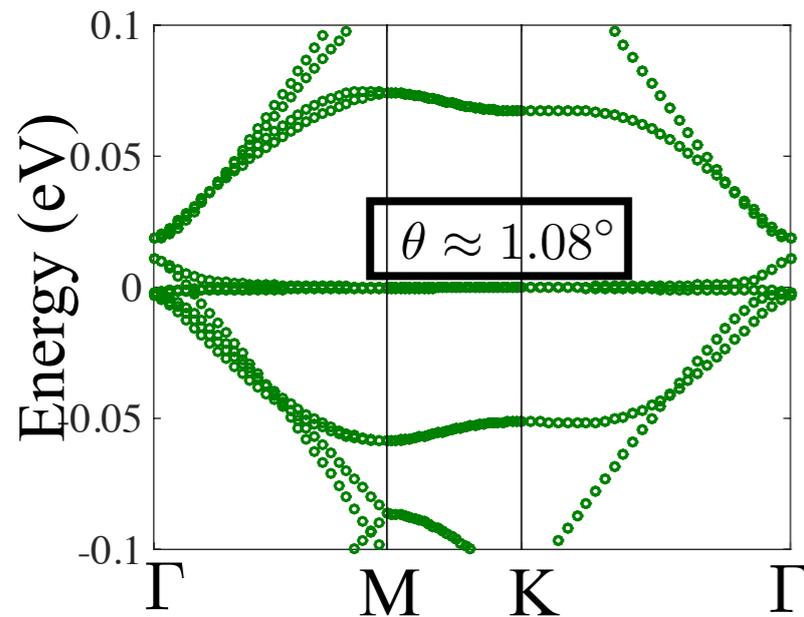
Two shifted Dirac cones



Van Hove singularity in density of states



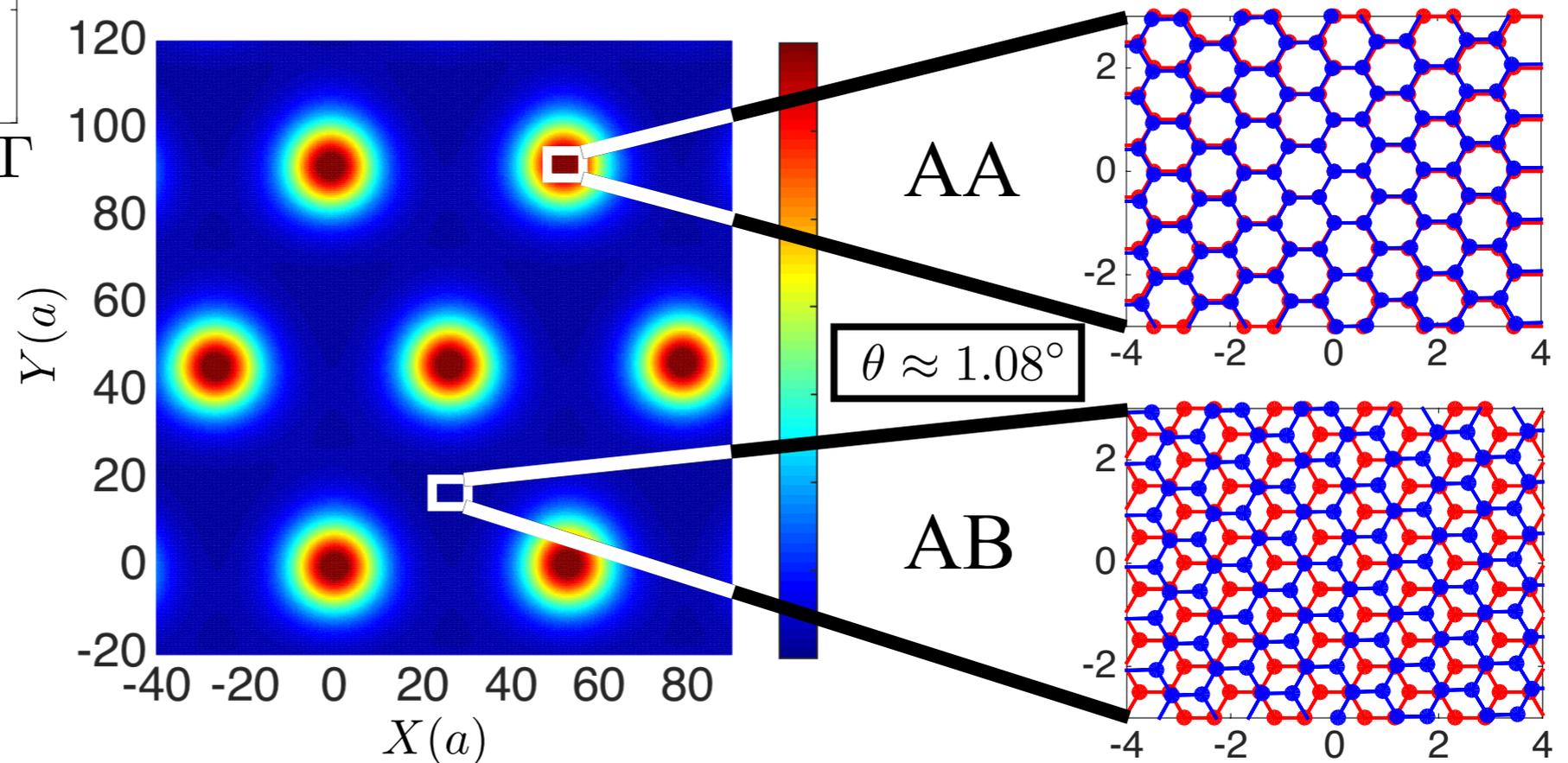
# Flat Bands and Moiré Pattern



(31,30) twist structure (N=11164) with angle  $\sim 1^\circ$ , we observe:

- The flat bands through out the whole BZ.

- Moiré pattern: charge distribution for the flat bands: highly localized at AA-sites



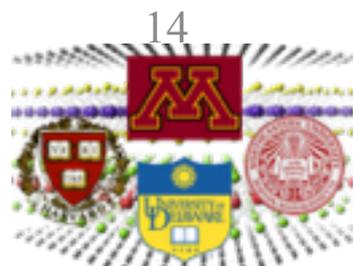
# Wannier and Topological Classification

“Ten-Fold Way” for topological classifications

		TRS	PHS	SLS	$d=1$	$d=2$	$d=3$	
Standard (Wigner-Dyson)	A (unitary)	0	0	0	-	$\mathbb{Z}$	-	Integer Quantum Hall; Chern insulator
	AI (orthogonal)	+1	0	0	-	-	-	
	AII (symplectic)	-1	0	0	-	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	Z2 Topological Insulator
Chiral (sublattice)	AIII (chiral unitary)	0	0	1	$\mathbb{Z}$	-	$\mathbb{Z}$	
	BDI (chiral orthogonal)	+1	+1	1	$\mathbb{Z}$	-	-	
	CII (chiral symplectic)	-1	-1	1	$\mathbb{Z}$	-	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	
BdG	D	0	+1	0	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}$	-	Topological superconductivity / Majorana fermions
	C	0	-1	0	-	$\mathbb{Z}$	-	
	DIII	-1	+1	1	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}$	
	CI	+1	-1	1	-	-	$\mathbb{Z}$	

- Depending on the symmetry, there are different topological classes for the filled Hilbert space of a Hamiltonian.
- Non-zero Chern number gives obstructions for the construction of Wannier functions

Ref: Andreas P. Schnyder et al., Phys. Rev. B 78, 195125 (2008)

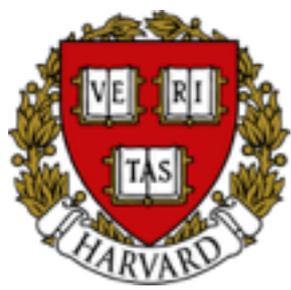


# Summary

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- Ab-initio tight-binding hamiltonian from Wannier transformation based on density functional theory calculations as an efficient way of modeling the materials
- Specific examples with 2D layered heterostructure and the interlayer coupling models for graphene and TMDCs
- Wannier construction and the topological obstructions in the presence of non-zero Chern numbers





# Acknowledgements



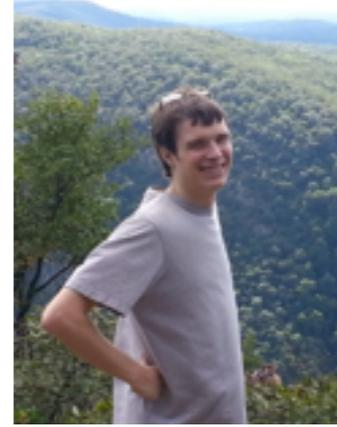
Efthimios Kaxiras



Mitchell Luskin



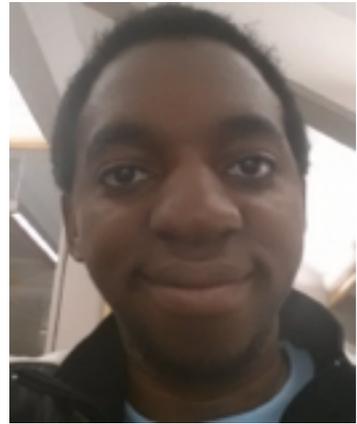
Paul Cazeaux



Stephen Carr



Daniel Massatt



Rodrick Kate Defo



Sharmila Shirodkar

Tuesday 19:30-20:15 poster session with Stephen  
Thursday 9:45-10:45 (Daniel, Stephen and Paul), applications  
based on Wannier tight-binding models for especially large  
scale incommensurate 2D layered heterostructure simulations

## Grants:

- STC CIQM, NSF Grant No. DMR-1231319
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