

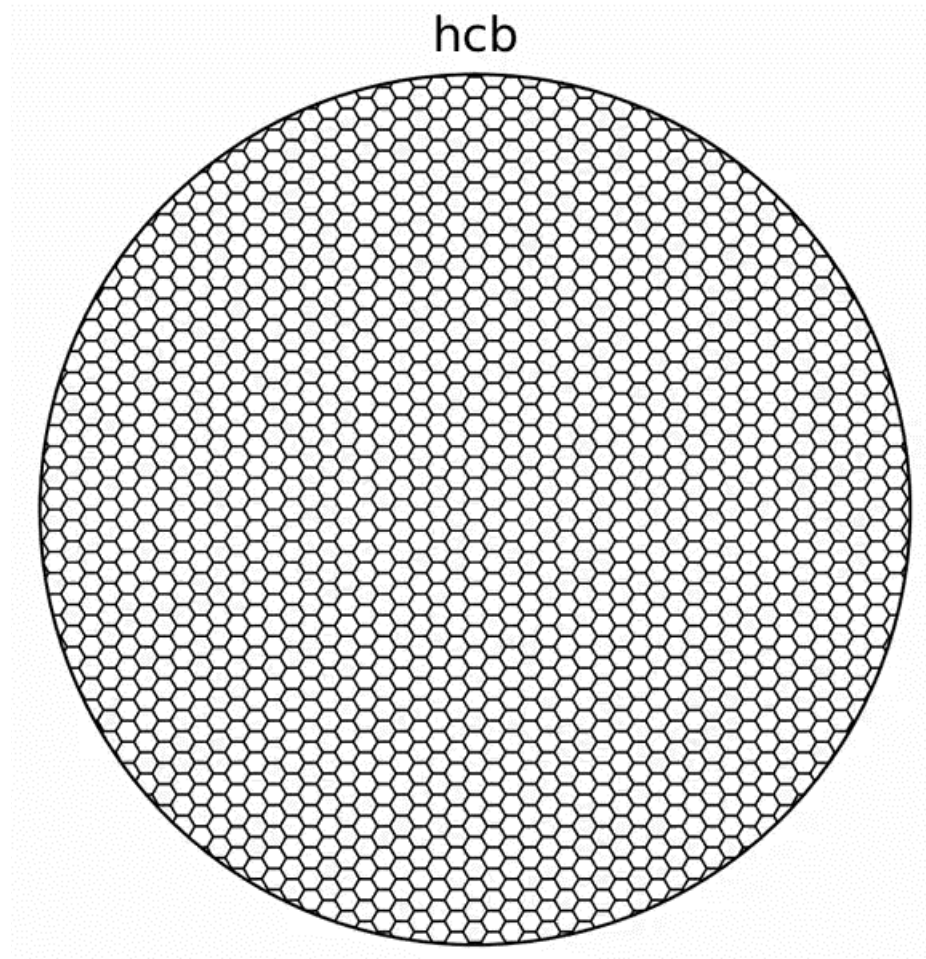
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Chair of Theoretical Chemistry, TU Dresden

Relaxation effects in twisted transition metal dichalcogenide heterostructures

June 29, 2023 // Manchester

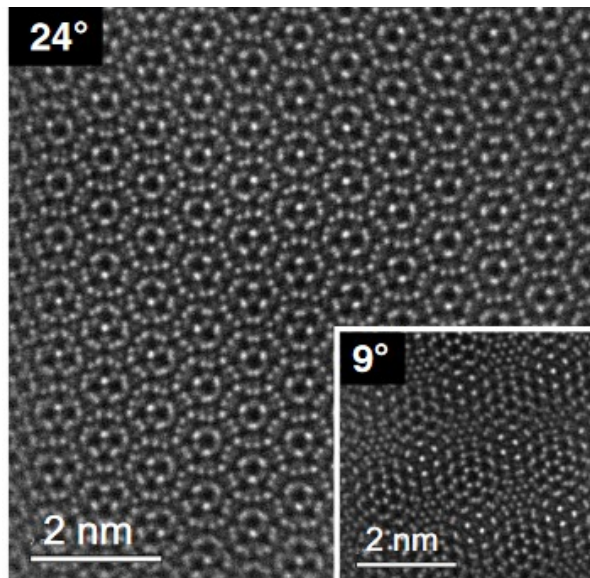
Why twisted: Moiré



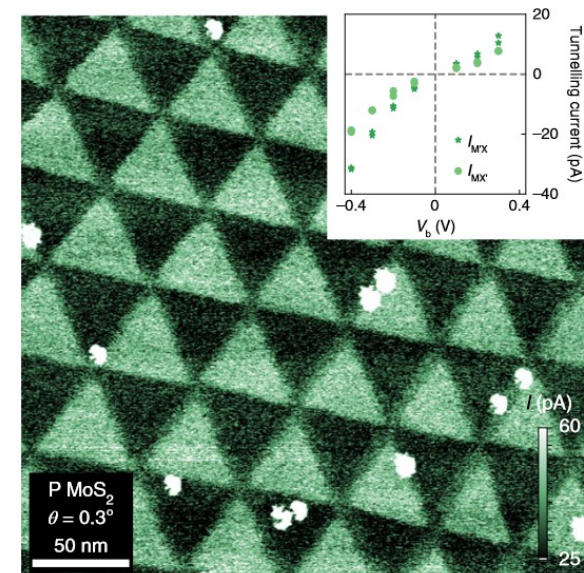
Florian Arnold. (July 5, 2022). Moiré clocks (Video File). Retrieved from https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uxoKzBPFbrs&list=PL2LyfOO_UvEx5pfKmWlII_hmRBmZwJVG6&index=16.

Relaxation effects

Experimental observation: atomic reconstructions



Twisted bilayer
MoS₂^[1]



Bilayer MoS₂ at
 $\theta = 0.3^\circ$ ^[2]

Unrelaxed MoS₂/MoSe₂ at 0°

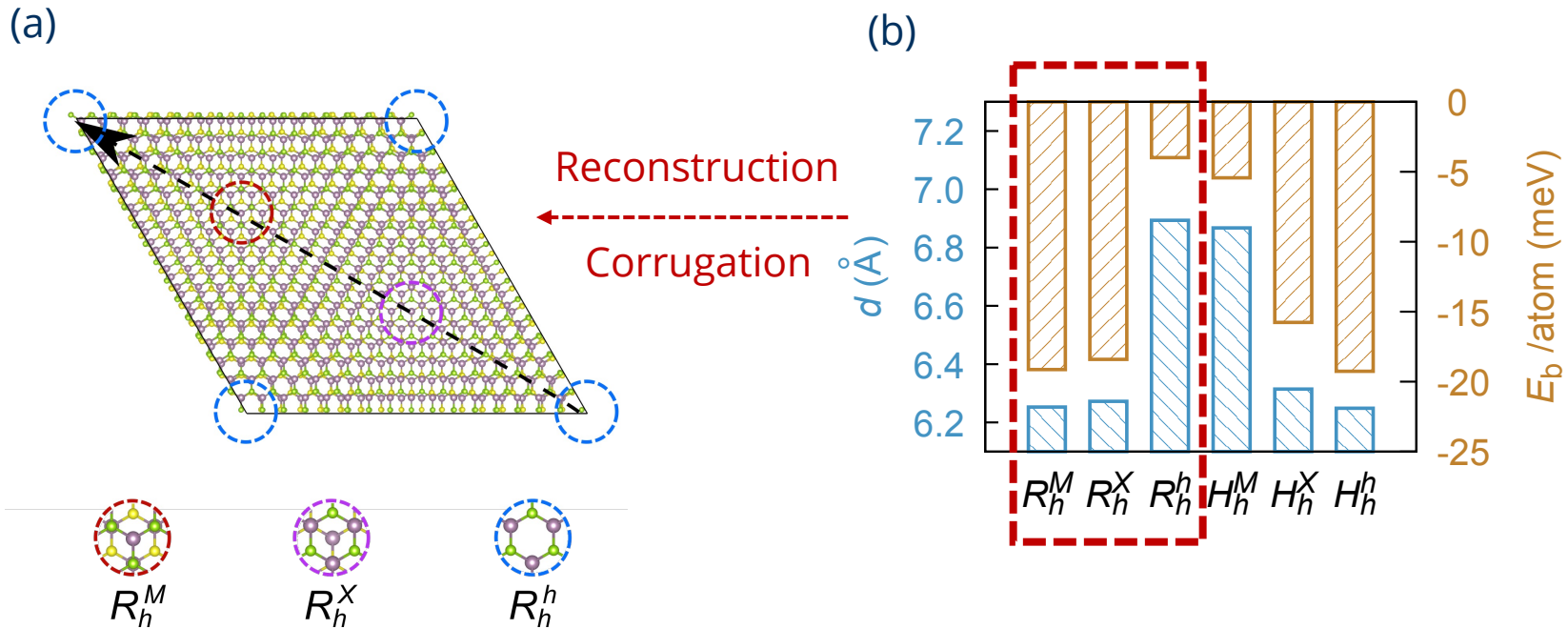
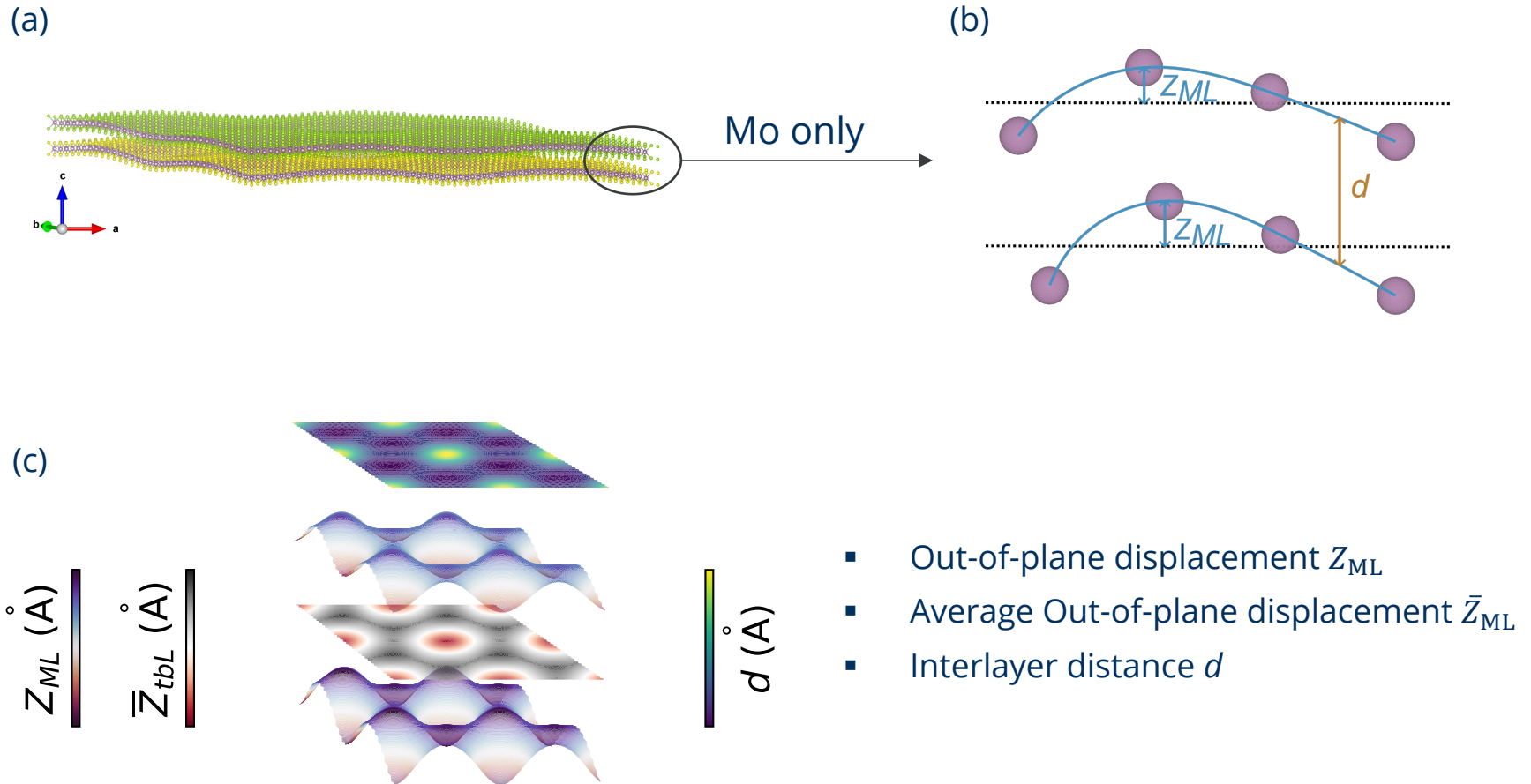
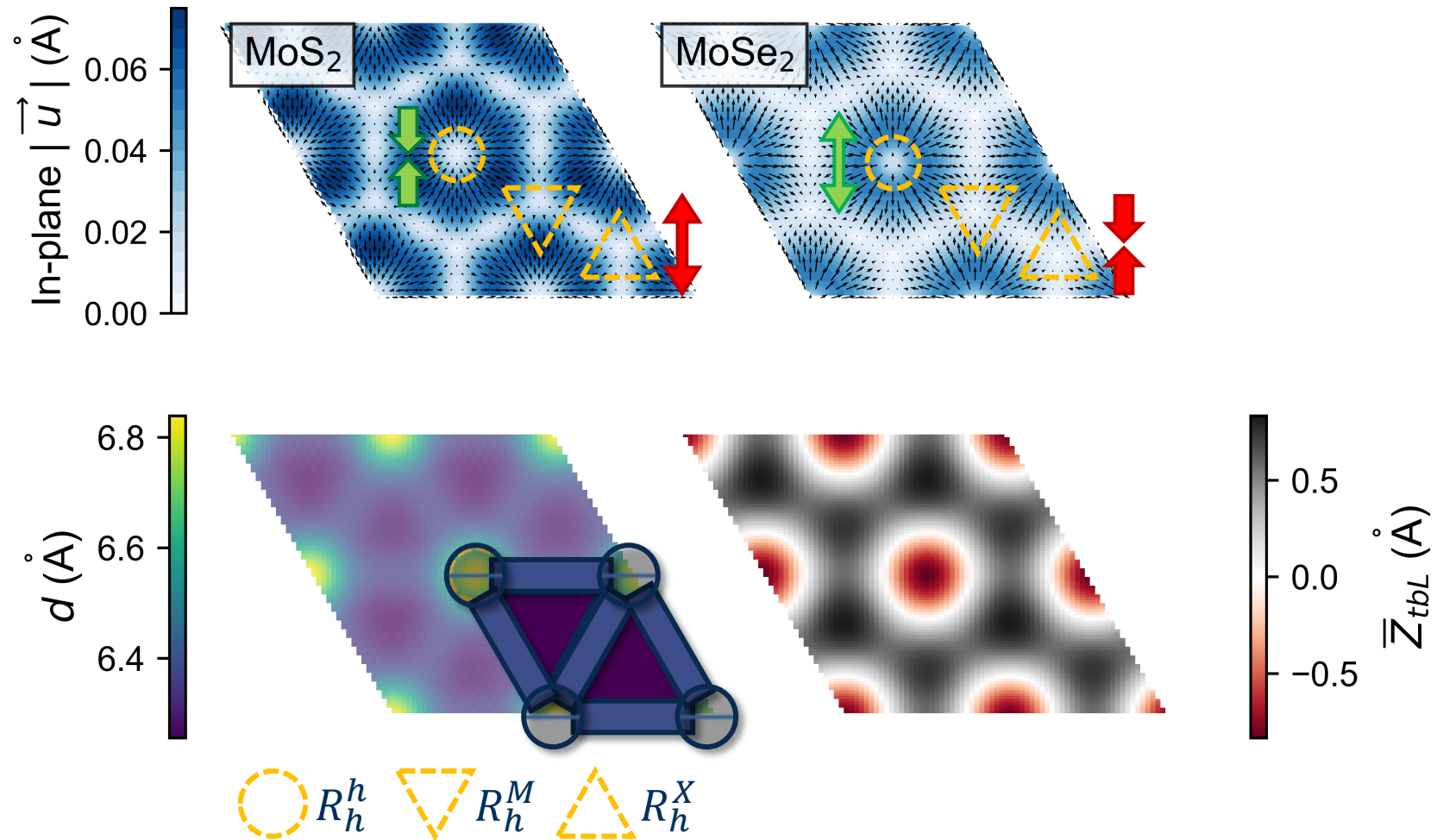


Fig 1. (a) 3 high-symmetry stackings and transition stacking regions. (b) Interlayer distance and binding energy of corresponding high-symmetry stackings.

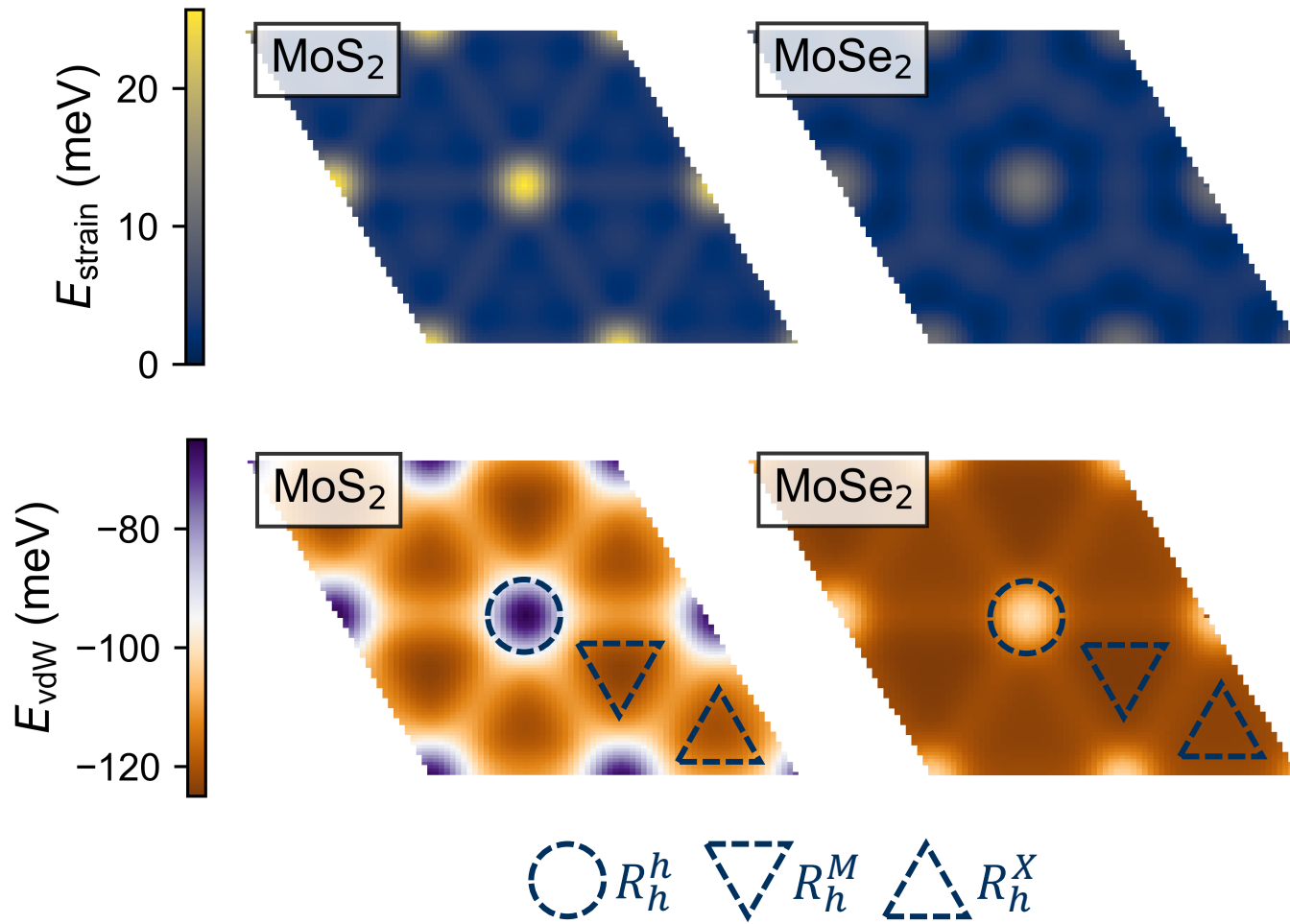
Relaxed $\text{MoS}_2/\text{MoSe}_2$ at 0°



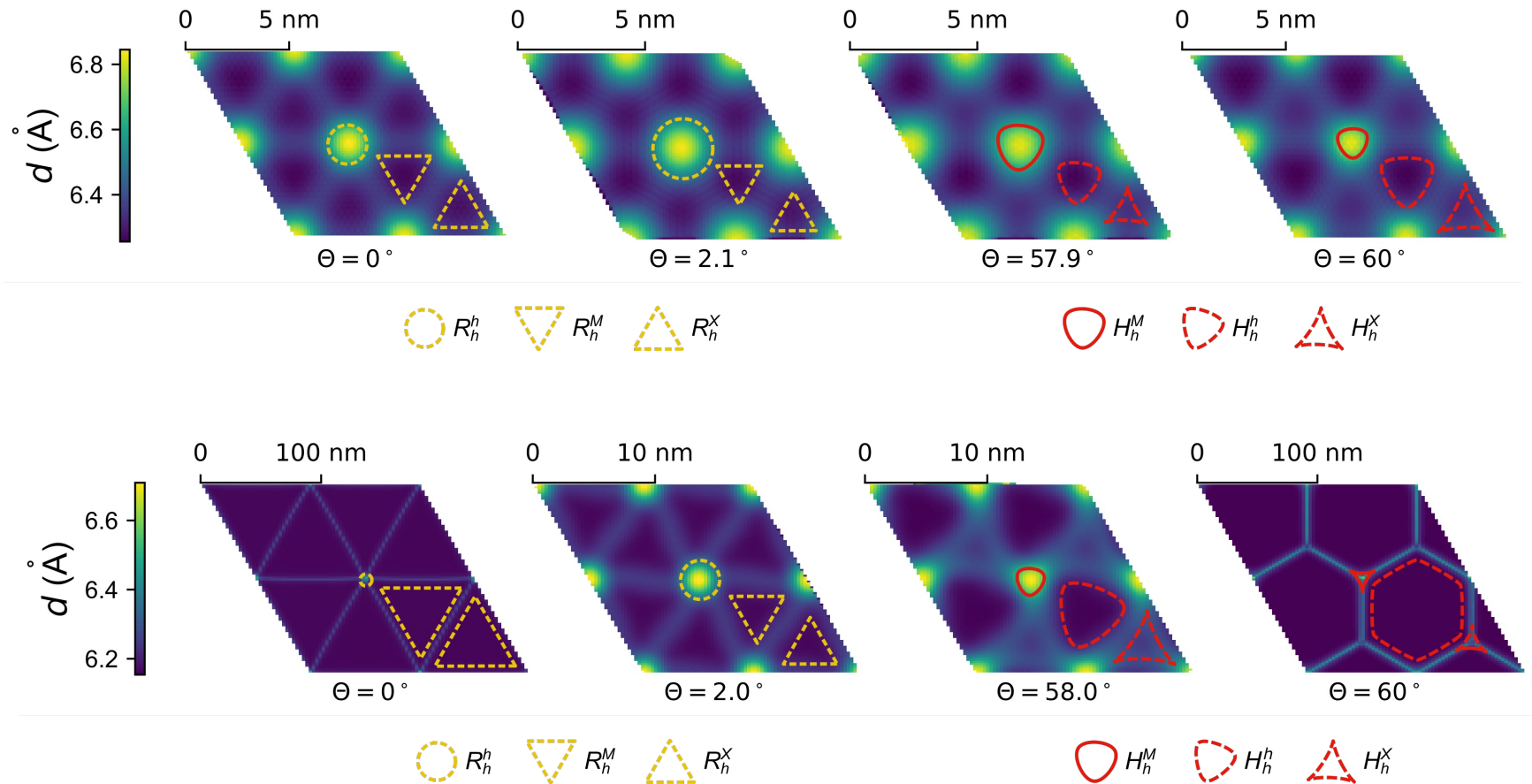
Lattice reconstruction and corrugation



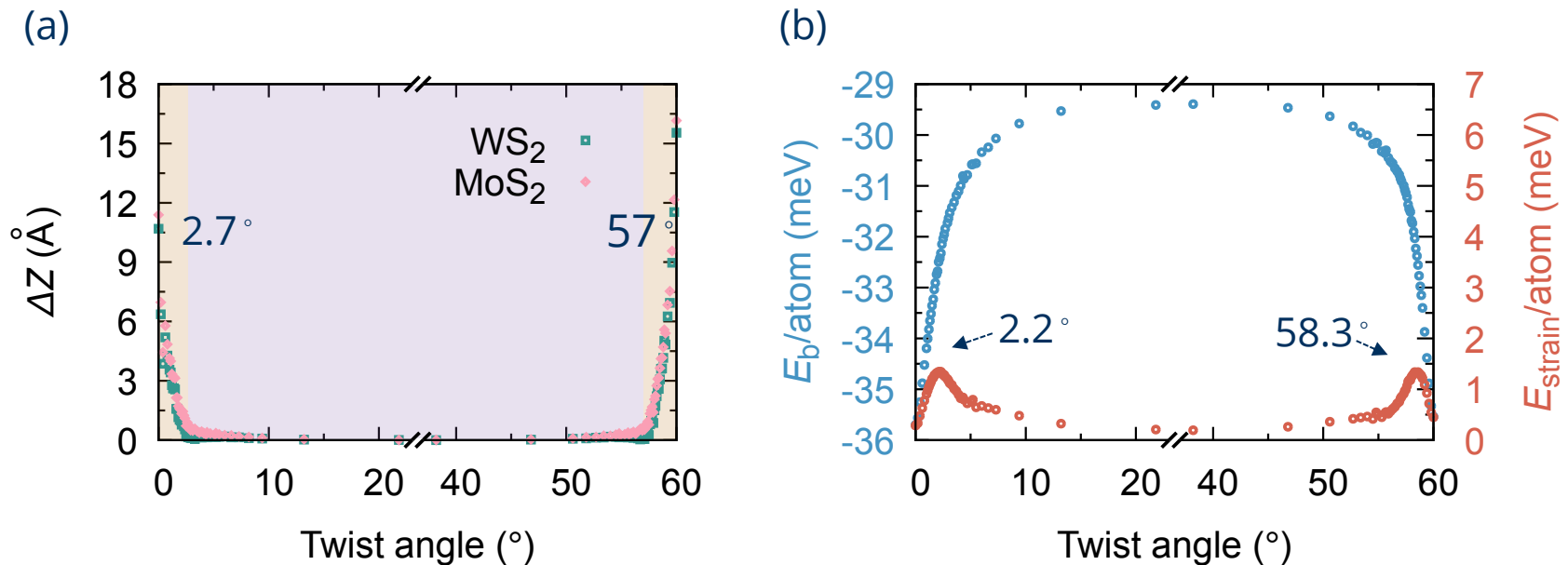
Strain energy and vdW energy



Twisted MoS₂/MoSe₂ and MoS₂/WS₂

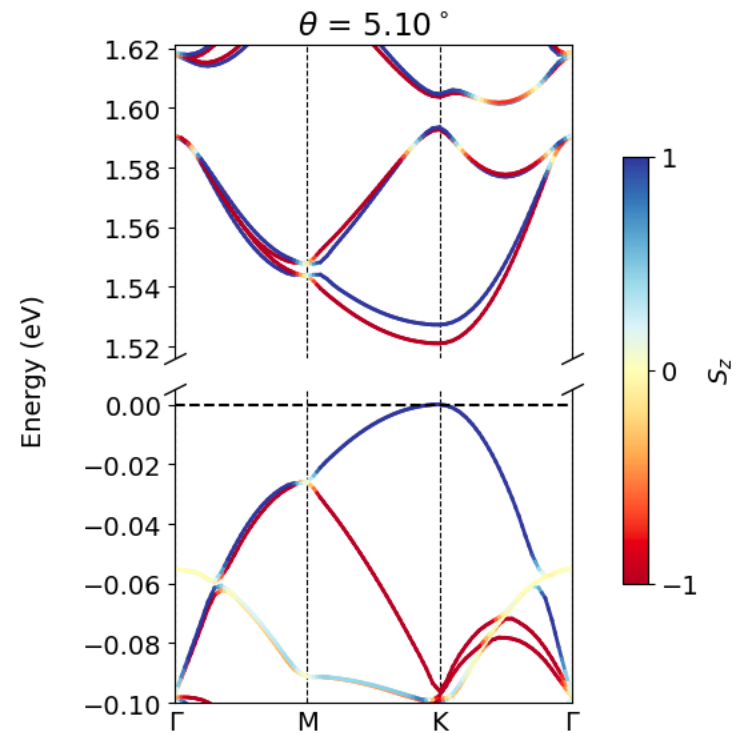
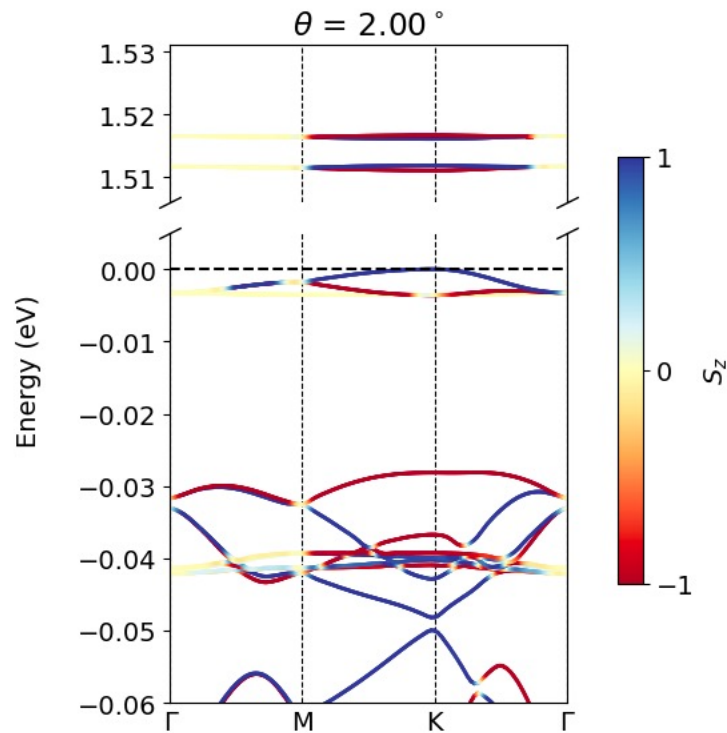


Small vs. large twist angles in MoS₂/WS₂



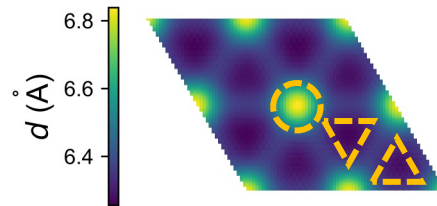
- Fig 1. (a) Out-of-plane corrugation of Mo along diagonal direction, (b) magnitude of corrugation of in each layer, (c) binding/strain energy at different twist angles.

Spin-Orbit Coupling effect



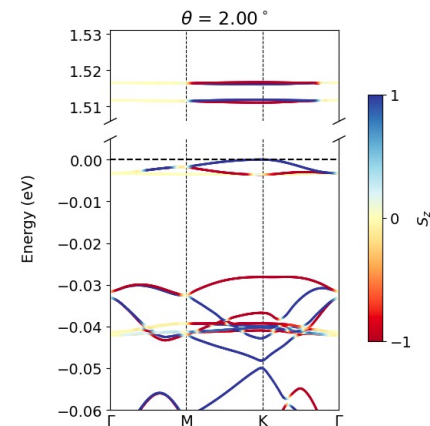
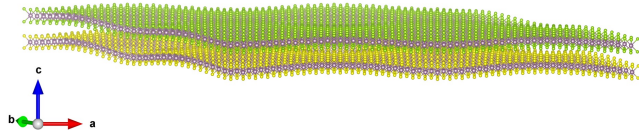
Summary

- Significant lattice reconstruction
 - Domain formation



Inversion symmetry broken

- Out-of-plane corrugation



- Depending on the twist angle
- Strain energy cost and van der Waals energy gain

Acknowledgement

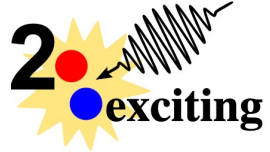
- Prof. Dr. Thomas Heine
- Dr. Thomas Brumme
- M.Sc. Gautam Jha
- M.Sc. Florian Arnold
- ThC group
- 2EXCITING network



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**2EXCITING**

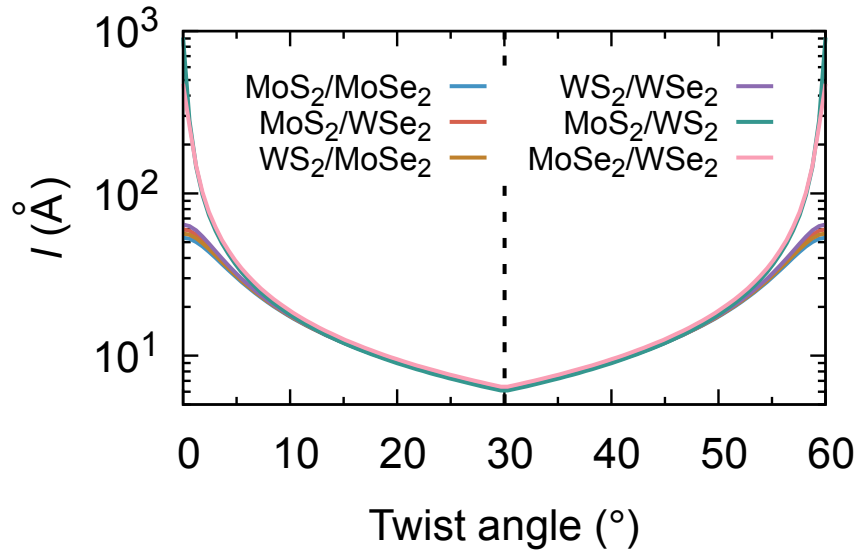
**Developing optoelectronics in
two-dimensional semiconductors**
MSCA ITN (GA 956813)

**MARIE CURIE ACTIONS**

**European
Commission**

Horizon 2020
European Union funding
for Research & Innovation

How: Multiscale approach



- Geometry optimization performed by Force-Field^{[1][2]}
- Electronic properties calculated by DFTB^[3]
- Force-Field validated by DFT

- Lattice size: $10^1 - 10^3$ Å
- Number of atoms: 50 – 5×10^5

[1] *J. Appl. Phys.* **2013**, 114, 064307.

[2] *J. Phys. Chem. C* **2019**, 123, 9770.

[3] *J. Chem. Theory Comput.* **2022**, 18, 4472.

Generating models

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{a}_1^T \\ \tilde{a}_2^T \end{bmatrix} = M_a \begin{bmatrix} a_1^T \\ a_2^T \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{b}_1^T \\ \tilde{b}_2^T \end{bmatrix} = RM_b \begin{bmatrix} b_1^T \\ b_2^T \end{bmatrix}$$

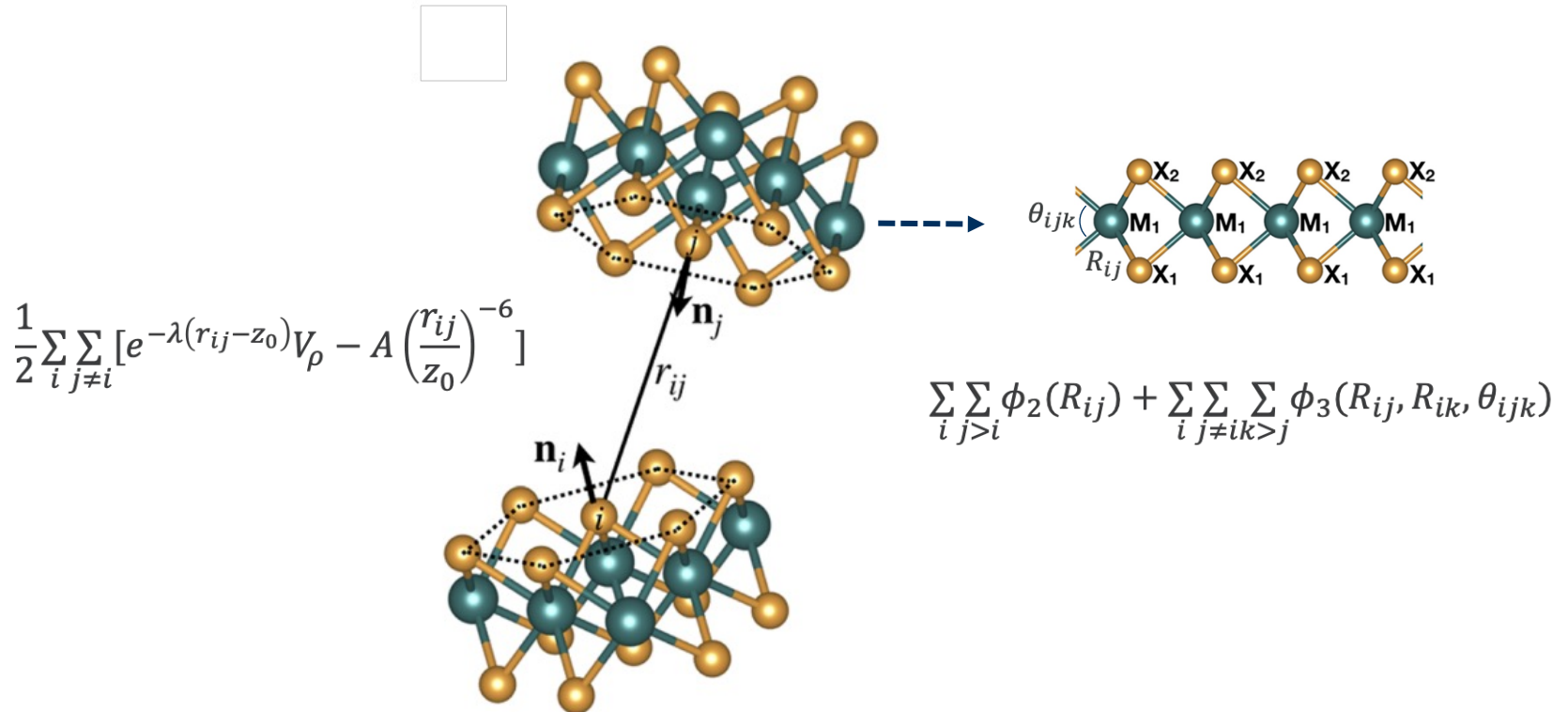
↓ Hexagonal symmetry

$$M_j = \begin{bmatrix} p_j & q_j \\ -q_j & p_j - q_j \end{bmatrix}$$

↓ Coincidence

$$|\tilde{a}_i - \tilde{b}_i| < tolerance$$

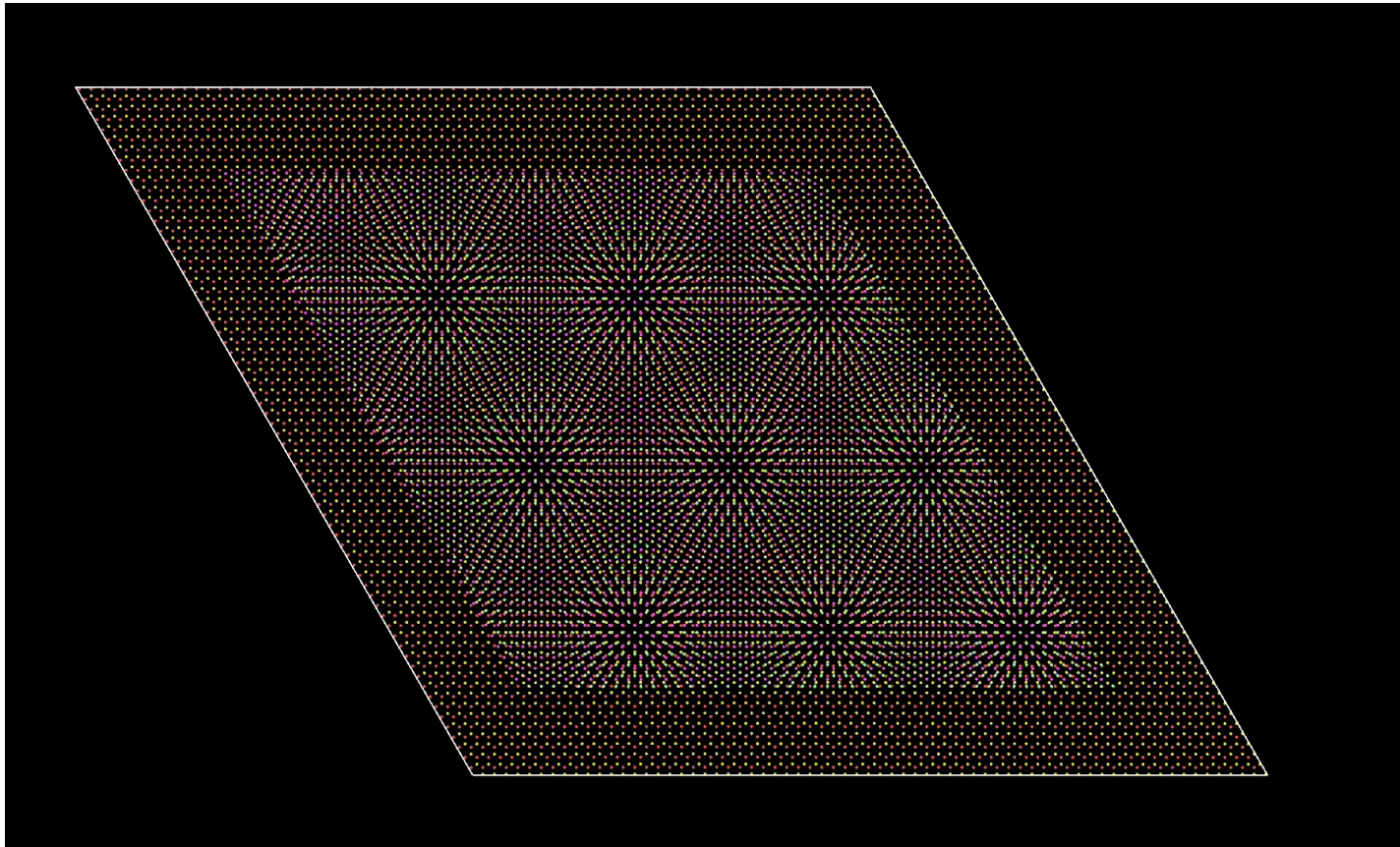
Geometry optimization: Force-field method



Computational details

- Geometry optimisation:
 - Conjugate gradient method in LAMMPS
- Single point calculations (DFT):
 - GGA-PBE/TS in FHI-aims
- Single point calculations (DFTB):
 - SCC-DFTB theory level in DFTB+
 - QUASINANO2013 Slater-Koster parameters
 - Monkhorst Pack k-space

Boundary condition: flake



Unrelaxed MoS₂/MoSe₂ at 60°

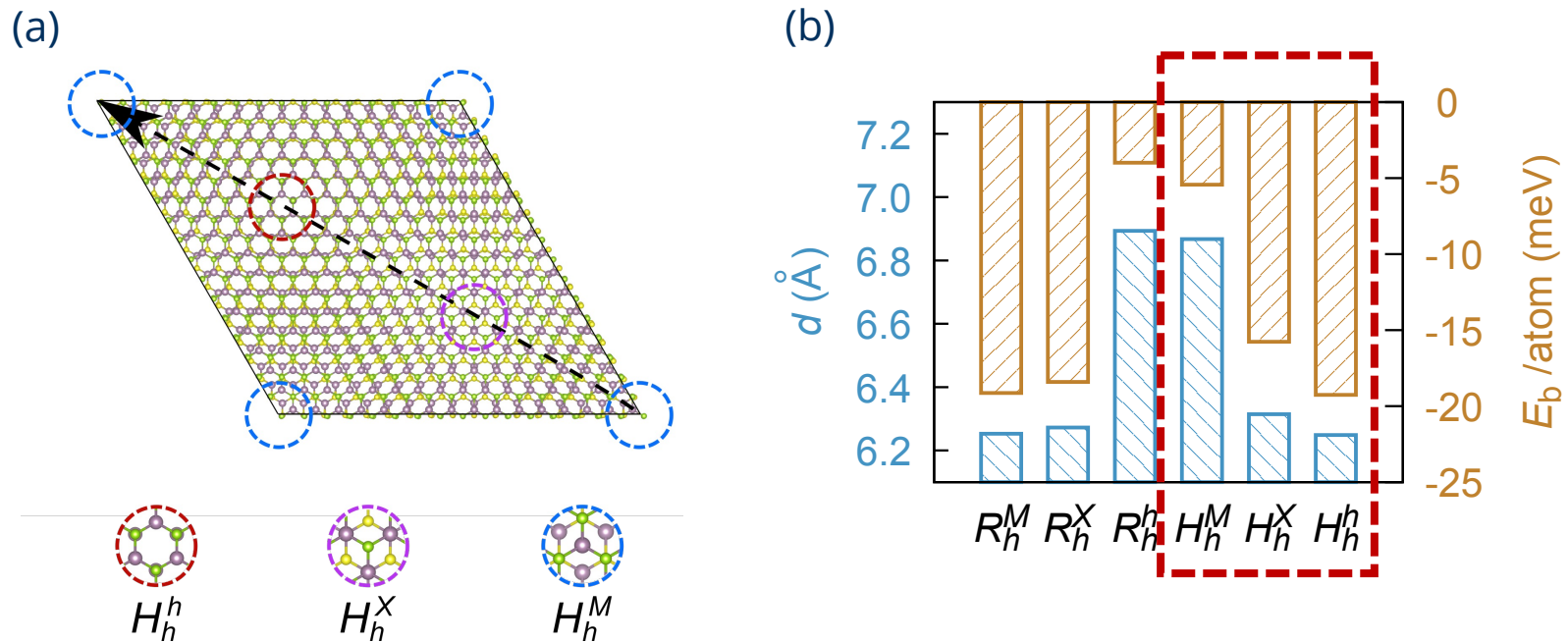
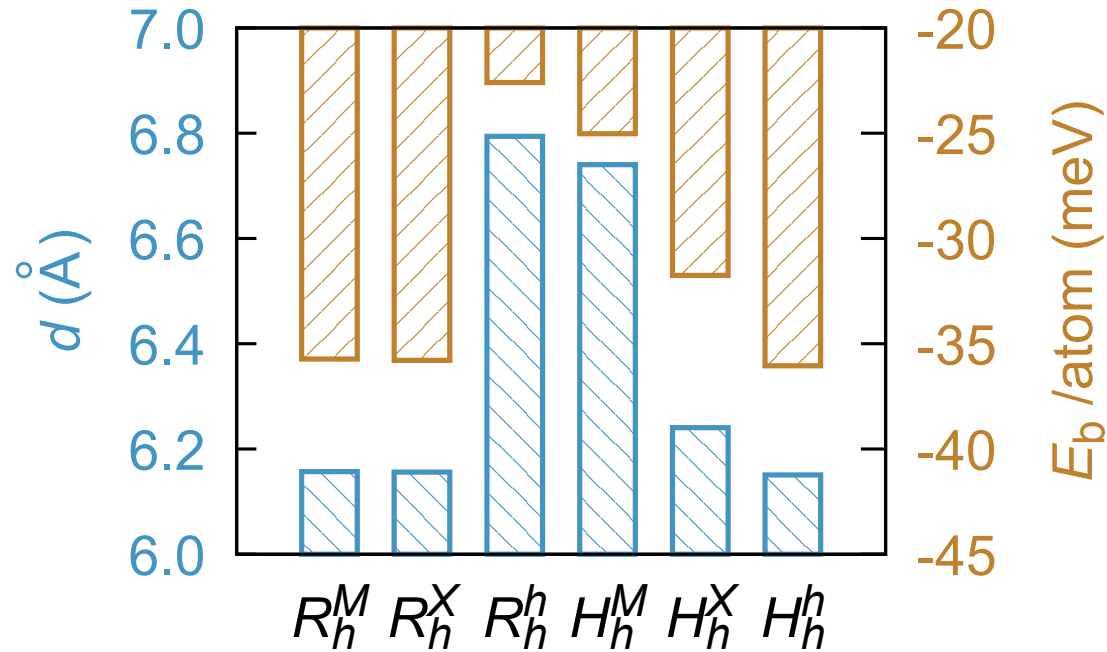


Fig 1. (a) 3 high-symmetry stackings and transition stacking regions. (b) Interlayer distance and binding energy of corresponding high-symmetry stackings.

Backup



- Fig 1. Interlayer distance and binding energy of high-symmetry stackings of MoS₂/WS₂