# Role of the vdWs interaction in DFPT and the Dynamic Charges in the TMDs

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## Motivation





Individual layers are semiconductors, metals, semi-metals...

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Accurate calculations of two dimensional materials beyond Graphene requires better understanding of the bonding and charge transfer within these materials.

#### Structural Effects on the vdWs Functional



Percent change in the a and c lattice parameters with and without the vdWs functional during the relaxation calculation with GGA fhi98 NC pseudopotentials.

Image: A matrix

## DFPT Effects of the vdWs Functional



Calculated phonon band structure with the vdWs functional during the DFPT calculation (in red) and with no vdWs functional during the DFPT calculation.

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## Accuracy of Phonon Mode Frequencies

	Phonon		vdW-D3	vdW-D3(BJ)	Exp.
	Mode		(THz)	(THz)	(THz)
MoS <sub>2</sub>	E <sub>2g</sub>	R	0.98	1.06	0.99
	$E_{1g}$	R	8.14	8.34	8.57
	$E_{2g}$	R	10.89	11.16	11.31
	Eıu	IR	10.90	11.17	11.51
	$A_{1g}$	R	11.90	11.87	12.16
	$A_{2u}$	IR	13.46	13.67	14.08
WSe <sub>2</sub>	E <sub>2g</sub>	R	0.71	0.94	0.72
	Eig	R	5.17	5.16	5.32
	$E_{2g}$	R	7.28	7.35	7.43
	$E_{1u}$	IR	7.28	7.35	7.34
	$A_{1g}$	R	7.48	7.52	7.52
	A <sub>2u</sub>	IR	9.09	9.16	9.14
MAE[THz]			0.21	0.19	
MAPE [%]			2.90	4.93	

With two similar vdWs functionals we find slightly different phonon frequencies, D3 more accurate at low frequencies and D3(BJ) more accurate at high frequencies.

# Phonon Mode Frequency Changes

The phonon mode frequencies can change due to:

- the change in the lattice parameters during the structural relaxation, or
- the introduction of the vdWs functional during the DFPT calculation.

To distinguish the two cases  $\rightarrow$  use the (mode dependent) Grüneisen parameter (MoTe<sub>2</sub> shown here).



This, and other checks, indicate that inclusion of the vdWs functional during the DFPT calculation is critical for obtaining accurate phonon frequencies.

### Interatomic Force Constants and Vibrational Properties

- As part of our Phonon and Raman calculations we also have access to various vibrational properties
- While agreement between these vibrational properties an experiment is rather good we found some interesting results...

	Bo	orn effecti	Bader [e]	BPDC [e]		
	This work		Exp.			
	$Z^*_{M,xx}$	$Z^*_{M,zz}$	$ Z^*_{M,xx} $	$ Z^*_{M,zz} $	$Z^B_{M,z}$	$Z^{B,*}_{M,z}$
$MoS_2$	-1.090	-0.628	1.1	0.4	1.155	0.635
$MoSe_2$	-1.906	-0.955	2.1	0.5	0.910	0.652
$MoTe_2$	-3.095	-1.544	3.4		0.575	0.752
WS <sub>2</sub>	-0.491	-0.426	0.4	0.2	1.400	
$WSe_2$	-1.243	-0.776	1.7	0.5	1.081	
TiS <sub>2</sub>	6.323	1.208	6.0	2.2	1.764	1.330
$TiSe_2$	6.122	0.855	9.2	2.1	1.599	

- Experimental measurements can only determine the magnitude of the BEC
- The Bader Partitioned Dynamic Charge (BPDC) is our finite-differences calculation of the Bader charge
- Electronegativity indicates charge should move from Mo to S (or Se, Te)

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## Localization of the Molecular Orbitals



Comparisons between hexagonal and trigonal TMDs indicate that a localized effect on the transition metal for  $MoS_2$ .

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vdWs in DFPT

## Molecular Orbital diagram





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## Conclusions

- The decrease in the phonon frequencies due to the inclusion of a vdWs functional indicates that the vdWs interaction softens the lattice.
  - Therefore, the vdWs interaction will modify other vibrational properties through the ifcs.
- We present the BEC for several compounds in which the sign of the BEC is opposite what one would expect based on the electronegativity of the individual atoms.
  - This sign change stems from the presence of an occupied antibonding orbital at the Fermi energy.
- We have also found small differences in the ifcs (via the phonon mode frequencies) for two related vdWs functionals (vdW-D3 and vdWs-D3(BJ))

Thank you for our attention!

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Reference:

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