

Band unfolding calculations
compared with ARPES experiments:
Examples of $\text{Ni}_{1/3}\text{TiS}_2$ and twisted-bilayer graphene

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PRB **95**, 085420 (2017).

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Contents

Part I, Great success of the band unfolding technique

- Brief review of the band unfolding technique
- Direct comparison with ARPES results for TiS_2

Part II, Novel band unfolding technique for multi-periodicity materials

- Serious problem in the unfolding scheme
- New unfolding scheme and its application to twisted-bilayer graphene (tBLG)

Contents

Part I, Great success of the band unfolding technique

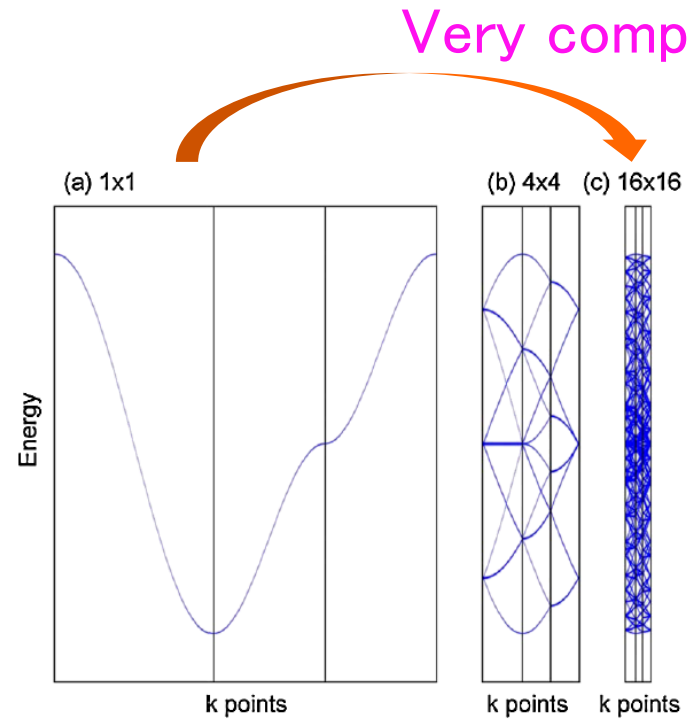
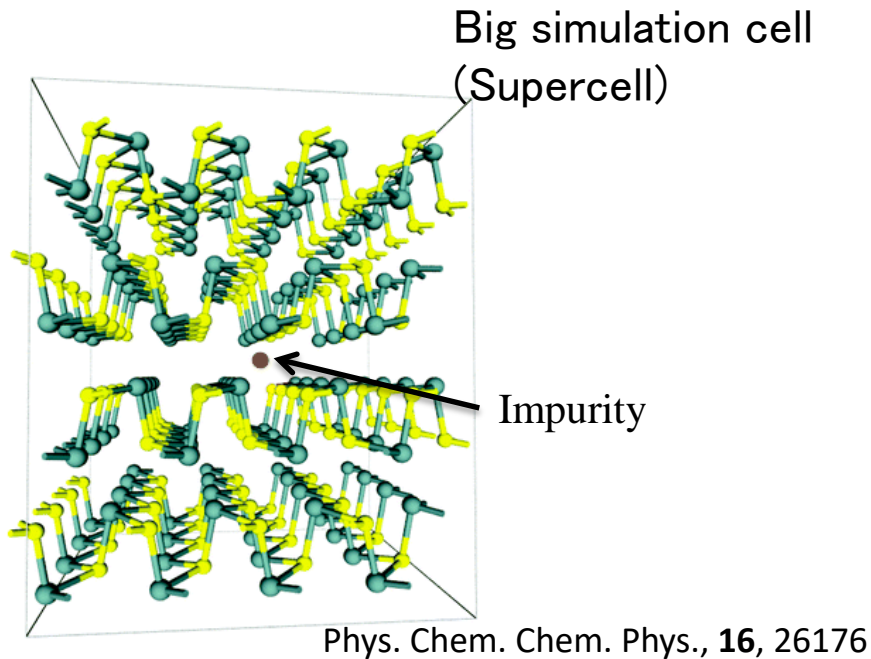
- Brief review of the band unfolding technique
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Part II, Novel band unfolding technique for multi-periodicity materials

- Serious problem in the unfolding scheme
- New unfolding scheme and its application to twisted-bilayer graphene (tBLG)

Why band unfolding?

- Impurity doping, substitution, and so on are technologically important.
- To treat imperfection in crystal, **supercell scheme** is often used.



- The electronic bands are folded into the small supercell BZ. **(Bad point)**

Unfolding needed!

Two-dimensional one-band tight-binding model

PRL **104**, 216401 (2010).

Brief review of band unfolding method

Start from the supercell(SC) Green's func. $\hat{G}^{\text{SC}}(z) = \sum_{nk_{\text{SC}}} \frac{|\Psi_{nk_{\text{SC}}}^{\text{SC}}\rangle \langle \Psi_{nk_{\text{SC}}}^{\text{SC}}|}{z - \epsilon_{nk_{\text{SC}}}}$

Projection to the primitive-cell(PC) BZ $\hat{G}_{\text{unfold}}(\mathbf{k}, z) = \hat{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^\dagger \hat{G}^{\text{SC}}(z) \hat{P}_{\mathbf{k}}$

$$\hat{P}_{\mathbf{k}} = \sum_n |\Psi_{n\mathbf{k}}^{\text{PC}}\rangle \langle \Psi_{n\mathbf{k}}^{\text{PC}}|$$

Energy spectrum $A(\mathbf{k}, \epsilon) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \text{Im} \left[\text{tr} \left(\hat{G}_{\text{unfold}}(\mathbf{k}, \epsilon + i\delta) \right) \right]$

Notable things:

- Assumption that the system has **single PC** (Single PC representation)
- The unfolded bands have the **periodicity of the primitive cell**

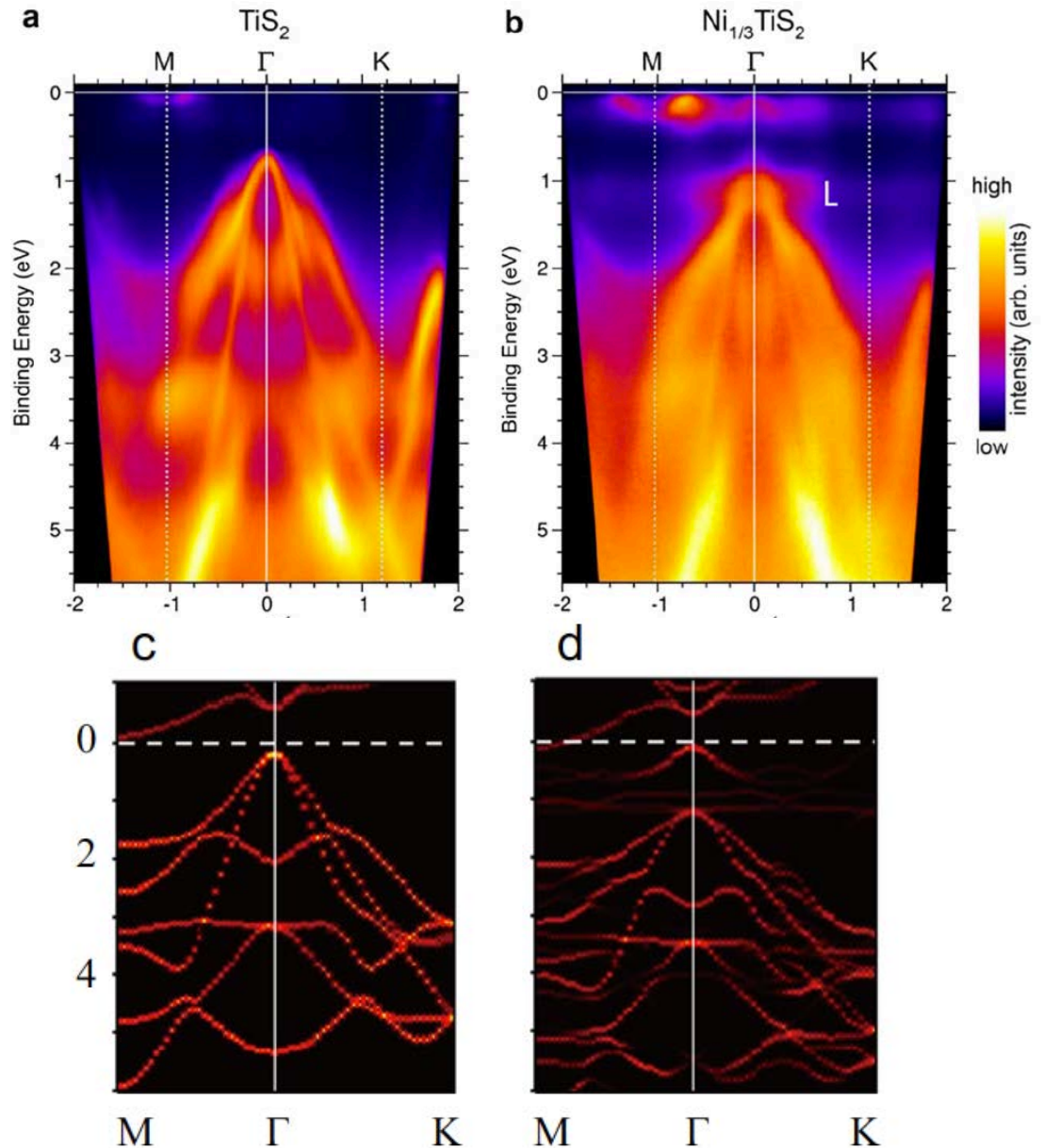
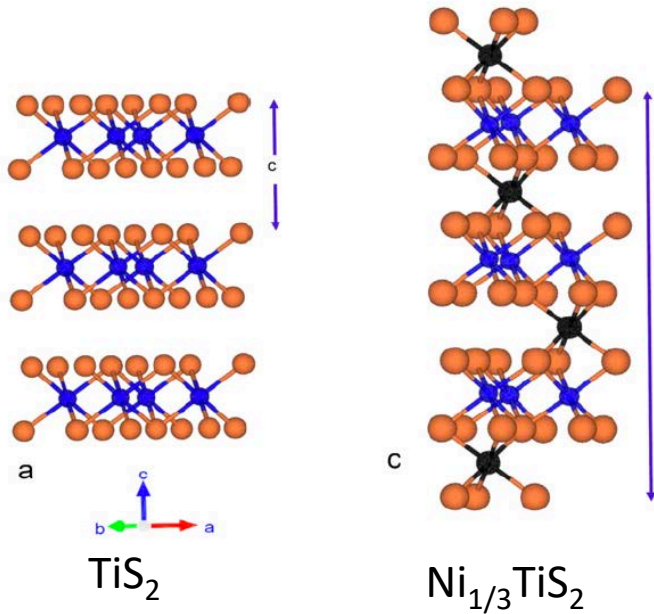
It is easily understood by considering the relation: $\hat{P}_{\mathbf{k}} = \hat{P}_{\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{G}}$

$$\because \hat{P}_{\mathbf{k}} = \sum_n |\Psi_{n\mathbf{k}}^{\text{PC}}\rangle \langle \Psi_{n\mathbf{k}}^{\text{PC}}|$$

$\hat{G}_{\text{unfold}}(\mathbf{k}, z) = \hat{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^\dagger \hat{G}^{\text{SC}}(z) \hat{P}_{\mathbf{k}}$ has the periodicity of the PC.

Direct comparison with ARPES measurements for **whole BZ**

Target: Layered semiconductor



Excellent agreement!

New J. Phys, **17** 083010 (2015).

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Our results clearly show the usefulness of the band unfolding method
It's a happy story so far...

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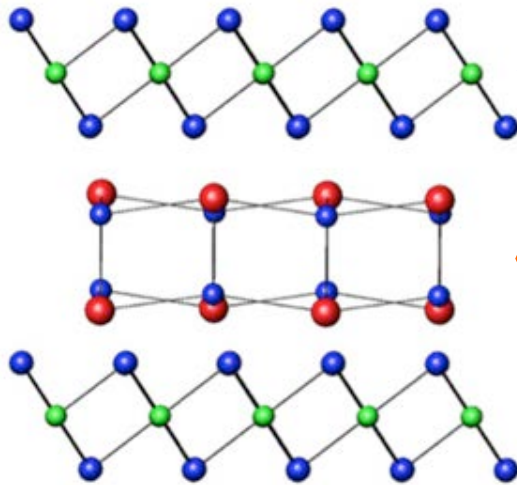
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Serious problem for multi-periodicity matter

Breakdown of the assumption of the conventional unfolding scheme:

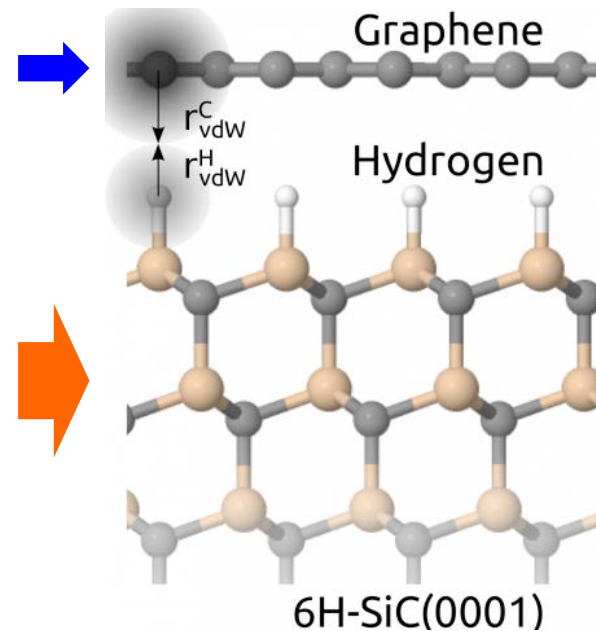
- The assumption of single PC representation collapses.

Misfit compounds



Materials, **8** 2000 (2015).

Thin films on a substrate



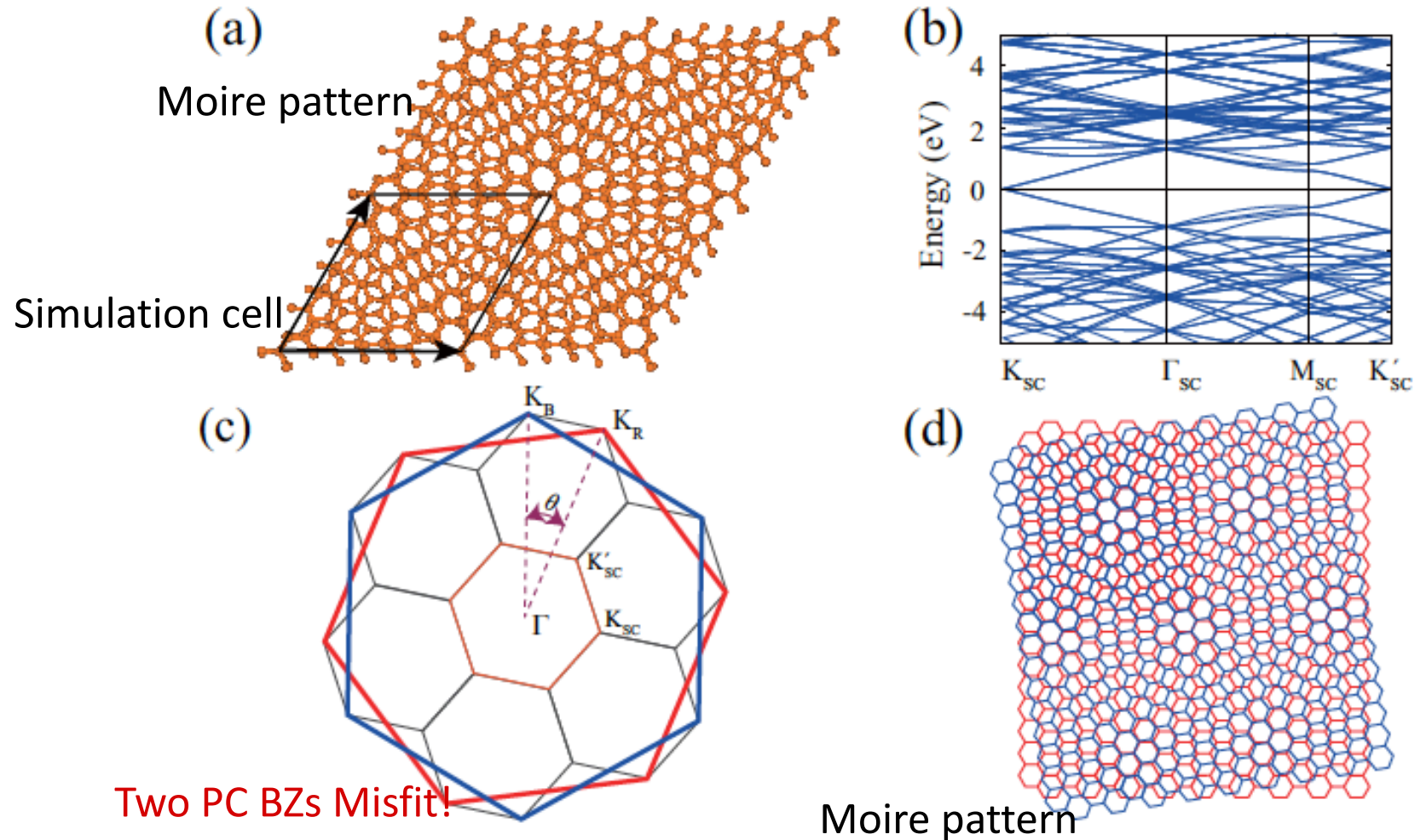
PRL, **114** 106804 (2015).

Each
consisting
material has
each
periodicity.

Multi-periodicity materials are ubiquitous!

What happens, if we apply the unfolding scheme to multi-periodicity matter?

Target: tBLG

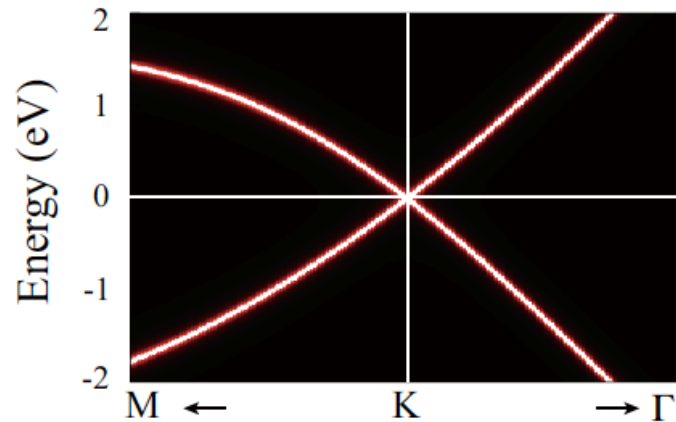
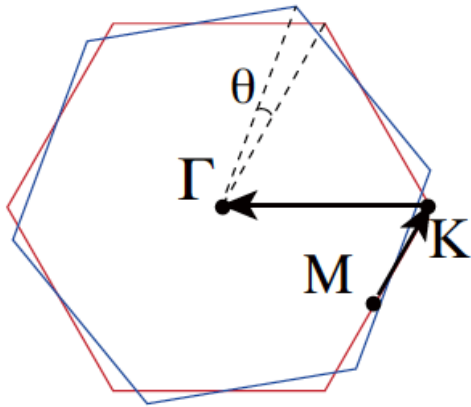


tBLG is a good example of multi-periodicity materials

What happens, if we apply the unfolding scheme to multi-periodicity matter?

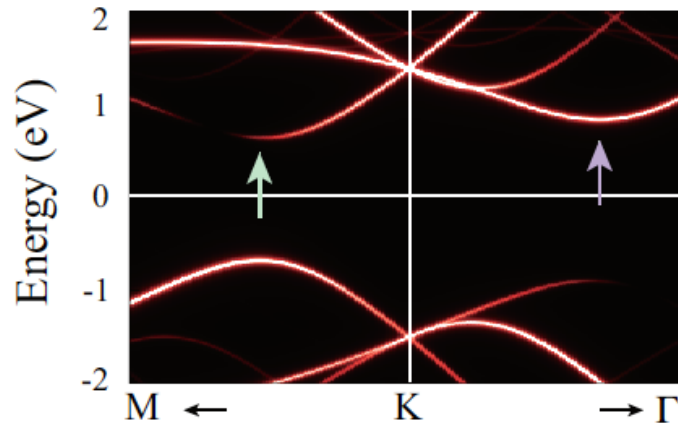
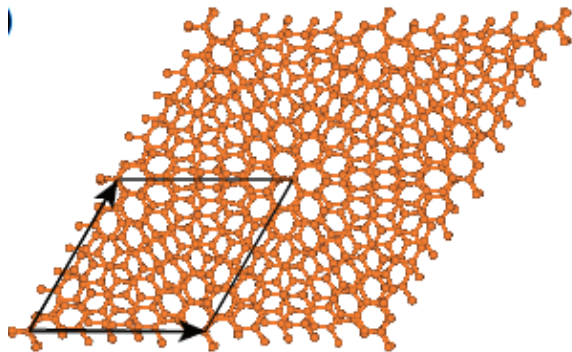
Most prominent result is no interlayer-interacting tBLG. (∴ The band is much simpler)

For the no interacting system, Two independent unfolding calculations were performed for each monolayer.



Unfolded bands of the **upper** monolayer graphene onto the **upper** layer PC BZ.

Uniform intensity



Unfolded bands of the **lower** monolayer graphene onto the **upper** layer PC BZ.

Nonuniform intensity

Ghost bands appear!

New band unfolding method for multi-periodicity materials

- Multi-space representation-

Start from the supercell(SC) Green's func. $\hat{G}^{\text{SC}}(z) = \sum_{n\mathbf{k}_{\text{SC}}} \frac{|\Psi_{n\mathbf{k}_{\text{SC}}}^{\text{SC}}\rangle \langle \Psi_{n\mathbf{k}_{\text{SC}}}^{\text{SC}}|}{z - \epsilon_{n\mathbf{k}_{\text{SC}}}}$

Projection to the primitive-cell(PC) BZ $\hat{G}_{\text{unfold}}(\mathbf{k}, z) = \hat{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger} \hat{G}^{\text{SC}}(z) \hat{P}_{\mathbf{k}}$

$$\hat{P}_{\mathbf{k}} = \hat{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^{(\text{A})} + \hat{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^{(\text{B})}$$

Decomposition to two subsystems, (A) and (B), of each consisting material

$$\hat{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^{(i)} = \sum_n \left| \Psi_{n\mathbf{k}}^{\text{PC}(i)} \right\rangle \left\langle \Psi_{n\mathbf{k}}^{\text{PC}(i)} \right|$$

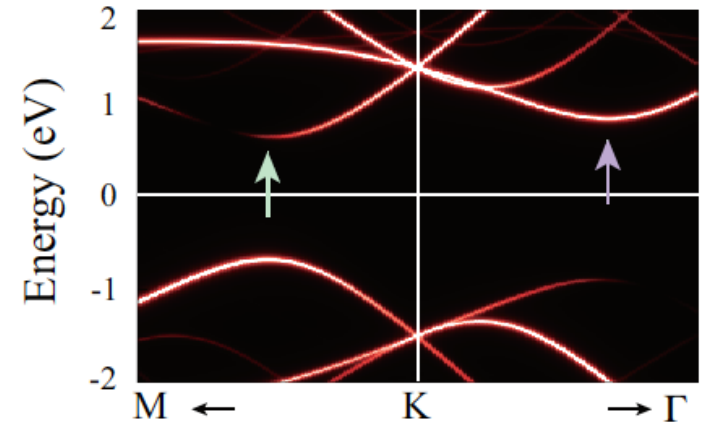
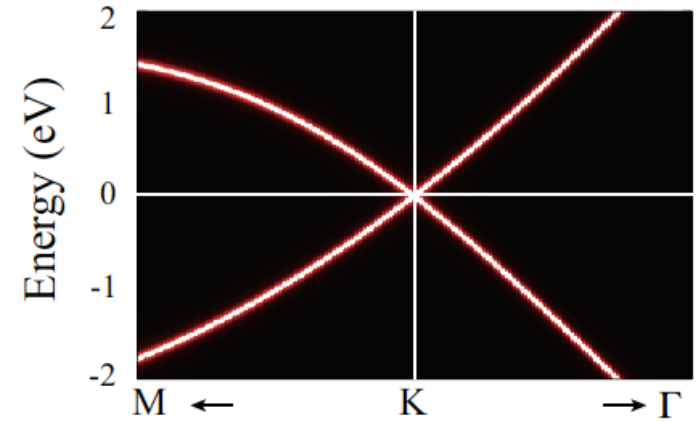
$(i = A \text{ or } B)$

Each projection operator shows each periodicity

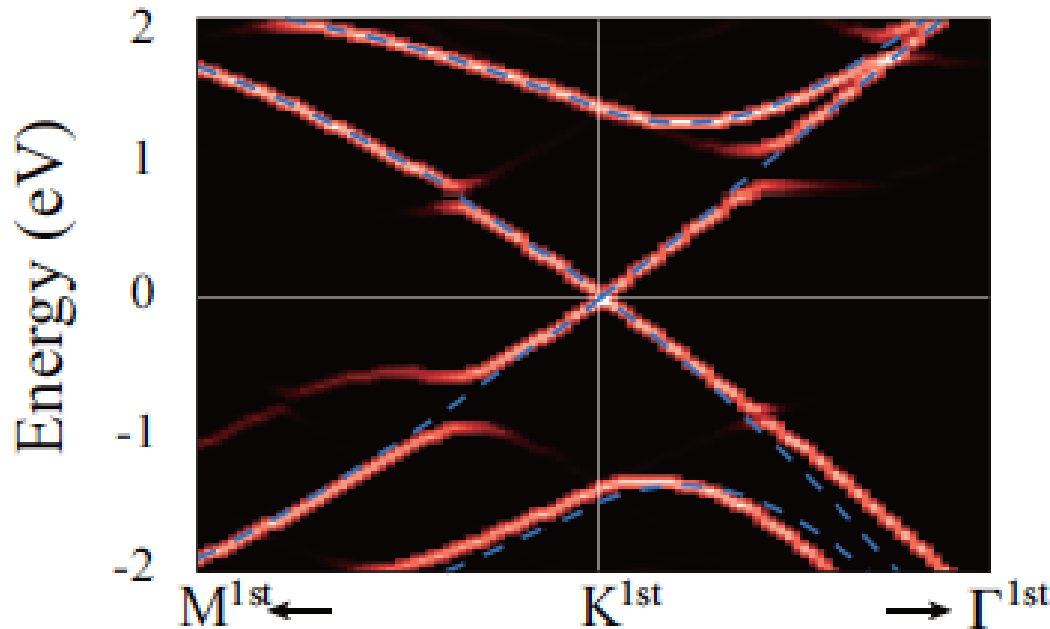
Energy spectrum $A(\mathbf{k}, \epsilon) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \text{Im} \left[\text{tr} \left(\hat{G}_{\text{unfold}}(\mathbf{k}, \epsilon + i\delta) \right) \right]$

Novel band unfolding method for tBLG

Conventional unfolding



New unfolding



Ghost bands are much clearer than the real ones

Summary

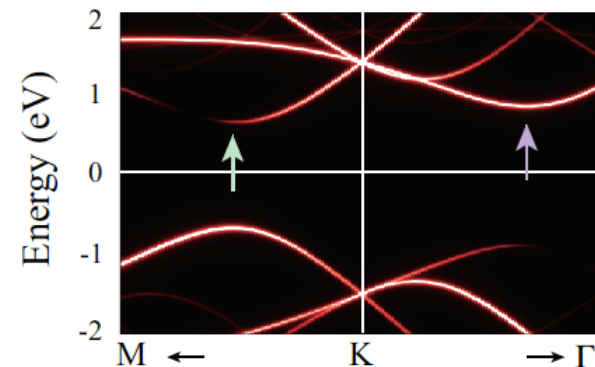
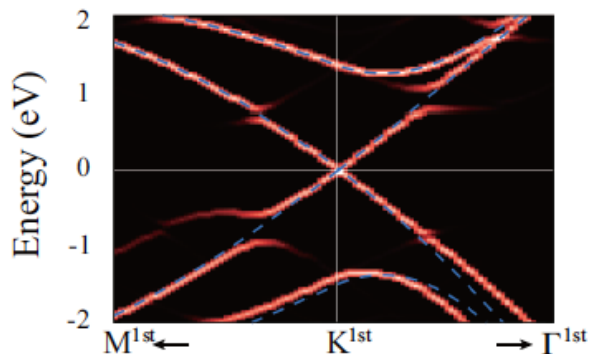
Part I, Great success of the band unfolding technique

- Unfolded bands give good agreement with the ARPES measurements for TiS_2 and $\text{Ni}_{1/3}\text{TiS}_2$

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Part II, Novel band unfolding technique for multi-periodicity materials

- Ghost bands appear for multi-periodicity materials by the conventional unfolding scheme
- New unfolding scheme proposed and clarified its validity



PRB **95**, 085420 (2017).

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