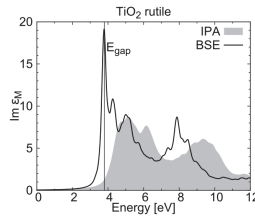


Optical spectroscopy with BSE in exciting

Olga Turkina, Christian Vorwerk, and Claudia Draxl
Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

Introduction



O. Turkina, Master thesis

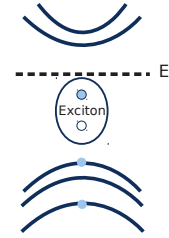
Optical Spectroscopy

- Independent particle approximation (IPA) vs.
- Bethe-Salpeter equation (BSE) containing many-body effects

New features arise at the absorption onset that can not be described within IP picture:

Excitonic effects

Introduction

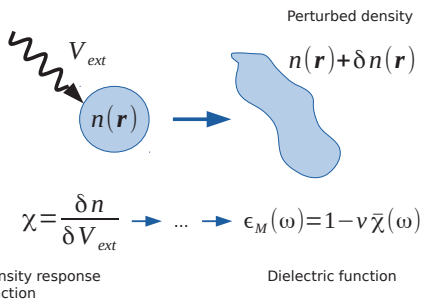


Optical Spectroscopy

- Exciton - bound state of excited electron and the hole left behind
- Exciton binding energy:
 $E_B = E^\lambda - E_{gap}$

- Electron-hole correlation
- Screened Coulomb interaction
- Exchange interaction

Linear Response



Green's function

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(1,2) &= -i \langle \Psi_0^N | \hat{n}(1) \hat{n}(2) | \Psi_0^N \rangle \\ &= i [G_2(1,2,1',2') - G_1(1,1') G_1(2,2')] \\ &= -i L(1,2;1',2') \end{aligned}$$

Two-particle correlation function

Matrix formulation

in many-body perturbation theory

$$L_{\alpha,\beta}(\omega) = L_{\alpha,\beta}^0(\omega) + \sum_{\gamma,\delta} L_{\alpha,\gamma}^0(\omega) \Xi_{\gamma,\delta} L_{\delta\beta}(\omega)$$

Two-particle basis $\alpha = (vck)$

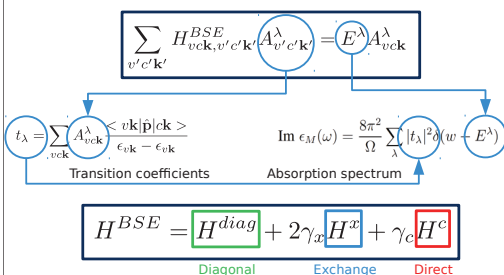
Solution

$$L = [(L^0(\omega))^{-1} - \Xi]^{-1} = [H^{BSE} - \omega]^{-1}$$

Bethe-Salpeter Equation (BSE)

G. Onida, L. Reining, and A. Rubio, Rev. Mod. Phys. **74**, 601 (2002).
S. Sagmeister and C. Draxl, Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys. **11**, 4451-4457 (2009).

BSE Hamiltonian



Matrix elements

$$H_{vck,v'c'k'}^{diag} = (\epsilon_{ck} - \epsilon_{v'k'}) \delta_{vv'} \delta_{cc'} \delta_{kk'}$$

Independent-particle transitions (IPA)

$$H_{vck,v'c'k'}^x = \int d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r}' \sum_{\sigma} \psi_{vck\sigma}(\mathbf{r}) \psi_{v'c'k'\sigma}^*(\mathbf{r}') \bar{v}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \sum_{\sigma'} \psi_{v'c'k'\sigma'}^*(\mathbf{r}') \psi_{vck\sigma}(\mathbf{r})$$

Repulsive exchange term with bare Coulomb potential

$$H_{vck,v'c'k'}^c = - \int d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r}' \sum_{\sigma} \psi_{vck\sigma}(\mathbf{r}) \psi_{v'c'k'\sigma}^*(\mathbf{r}') W(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \sum_{\sigma'} \psi_{v'c'k'\sigma'}^*(\mathbf{r}') \psi_{vck\sigma}(\mathbf{r})$$

Attractive term with statically screened Coulomb potential

BSE approximation levels

$$H^{BSE} = H^{diag} + 2\gamma_x H^x + \gamma_c H^c$$

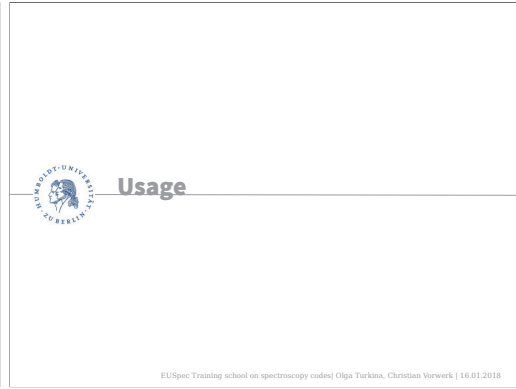
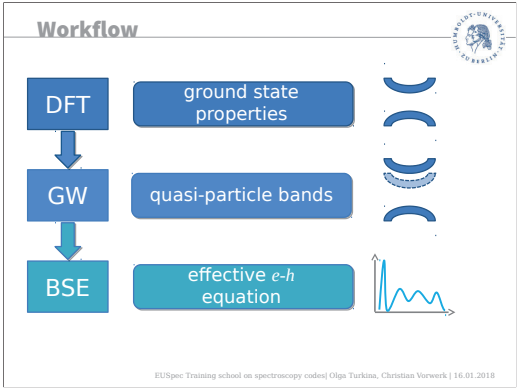
independent-particle transitions $\epsilon_{ck} - \epsilon_{v'k'}$ bare Coulomb potential $\bar{v}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}')$ screened Coulomb potential $W(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}')$

IPA $H^{IPA} = H^{diag}$ only independent particle

RPA $H^{RPA} = H^{diag} + H^x$ only exchange effects

triplet $H^{triplet} = H^{diag} + H^c$ only screening effects

singlet $H^{singlet} = H^{diag} + 2H^x + H^c$ exchange + screening effects



Input file

perform an excited-state calculation

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Input file

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Input file

define the \mathbf{k} - and \mathbf{q} - mesh for the BSE calculation

ngridk
ngridq

vkloff

determines the shift of the \mathbf{k} -mesh to improve the sampling of the Brillouin Zone by avoiding the high-symmetry points

```

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Input file

number of empty states available for the construction of the BSE Hamiltonian

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Input file

\mathbf{G} -vector cutoff for plane wave matrix elements – local field effects:

$$M_{nmk}(\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{G}) = \sum_{\sigma} \langle \psi_{nk\sigma} | \exp(-i(\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{G})) | \psi_{m(\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q})\sigma} \rangle$$

Cut-off condition:

$$|\mathbf{G} + \mathbf{q}| \leq |\mathbf{G} + \mathbf{q}|_{\max}$$

```

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Input file

Lorentzian broadening for the optical spectrum

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Input file

scissors operator mimicking the quasi-particle gap

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Input file

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consider G_0W_0 quasi-particle energies

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Input file

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energy window on which the spectrum is calculated

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Input file

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calculation of the screened Coulomb potential

$$W_{G,G'}(q) = \epsilon_{G,G'}^{-1}(q)v_{G'}(q)$$

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Input file

```

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calculation of the screened Coulomb potential

$$W_{G,G'}(q) = \epsilon_{G,G'}^{-1}(q)v_{G'}(q)$$

$$\epsilon_{G,G'}^{-1}(q) = \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \dots$$

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Input file

```

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specific BSE parameters

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Input file

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approximation level

IPA $H^{IPA} = H^{diag}$

RPA $H^{RPA} = H^{diag} + H^x$

triplet $H^{triplet} = H^{diag} + H^c$

singlet $H^{singlet} = H^{diag} + 2H^x + H^c$

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range of valence and conduction bands

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Input file

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range of valence and conduction bands

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Input file

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range of valence and conduction bands

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In exciting carbon $\mathbf{q} \neq 0$ is possible only in TDDFT

definition of the \mathbf{q} -points

store exciton eigenvectors for detailed exciton analysis

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Input file

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$$\sum_{v'e'k'} H_{vck,v'e'k'}^{BSE} A_{v'e'k'}^\lambda = E^\lambda A_{vck}^\lambda$$

store exciton eigenvectors for detailed exciton analysis

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Exciton Analysis

BSE Hamiltonian
$$\sum_{v'e'k'} H_{vck,v'e'k'}^{BSE} A_{v'e'k'}^\lambda = E^\lambda A_{vck}^\lambda$$

In real space - two-particle exciton wavefunction
$$\Psi^\lambda(\mathbf{r}_e, \mathbf{r}_h) = \sum_{vck} A_{vck}^\lambda \psi_{ck}(\mathbf{r}_e) \psi_{vk}^*(\mathbf{r}_h)$$

In reciprocal space - exciton weights
$$w_{vk}^\lambda = \sum_c |A_{vck}^\lambda|^2$$

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Exciton Analysis

```

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print exciton coefficients for reciprocal space analysis

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Exciton Analysis

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exciton wave function plot

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Exciton Analysis

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            <point coord="-1.0 -1.0 2.0"/>
          </box>
        </plotId>
      </electron>
    </excitonPlot>
  </cs>

```

hole or electron position fixed

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Exciton Analysis

```

<cs ...>
  <plan>
    <doonly task="writebvec"/>
    <doonly task="excitonWavefunction"/>
  </plan>
  <writeexcitons MinNumberExcitons="1"
    MaxNumberExcitons="5"/>
  <excitonPlot epstol="1d-2">
    <exciton lambda="1" fix="hole"/>
    <hole>
      <plotId>
        <path steps="1">
          <point coord="0.52 0.52 0.52"/>
        </path>
      </plotId>
      <electron>
        <plotId>
          <box grid="40 40 40">
            <origin coord="-1.0 -1.0 -1.0"/>
            <point coord="2.0 -1.0 -1.0"/>
            <point coord="-1.0 2.0 -1.0"/>
            <point coord="-1.0 -1.0 2.0"/>
          </box>
        </plotId>
      </electron>
    </excitonPlot>
  </cs>

```

cut-off for exciton eigenvectors

exciton index λ

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Exciton Analysis

```

<cs ...>
  <plan>
    <doonly task="writebvec"/>
    <doonly task="excitonWavefunction"/>
  </plan>
  <writeexcitons MinNumberExcitons="1"
    MaxNumberExcitons="5"/>
  <excitonPlot epstol="1d-2">
    <exciton lambda="1" fix="hole"/>
    <hole>
      <plotId>
        <path steps="1">
          <point coord="0.52 0.52 0.52"/>
        </path>
      </plotId>
      <electron>
        <plotId>
          <box grid="40 40 40">
            <origin coord="-1.0 -1.0 -1.0"/>
            <point coord="2.0 -1.0 -1.0"/>
            <point coord="-1.0 2.0 -1.0"/>
            <point coord="-1.0 -1.0 2.0"/>
          </box>
        </plotId>
      </electron>
    </excitonPlot>
  </cs>

```

hole or electron position fixed

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Exciton Analysis

```

<cs ...>
  <plan>
    <doonly task="writebvec"/>
    <doonly task="excitonWavefunction"/>
  </plan>
  <writeexcitons MinNumberExcitons="1"
    MaxNumberExcitons="5"/>
  <excitonPlot epstol="1d-2">
    <exciton lambda="1" fix="hole"/>
    <hole>
      <plotId>
        <path steps="1">
          <point coord="0.52 0.52 0.52"/>
        </path>
      </plotId>
      <electron>
        <plotId>
          <box grid="40 40 40">
            <origin coord="-1.0 -1.0 -1.0"/>
            <point coord="2.0 -1.0 -1.0"/>
            <point coord="-1.0 2.0 -1.0"/>
            <point coord="-1.0 -1.0 2.0"/>
          </box>
        </plotId>
      </electron>
    </excitonPlot>
  </cs>

```

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Exciton Analysis

```

<!-- ... -->
<!-- plan -->
<!-- writeexcitons -->
<!-- excitonPlot -->
<!-- hole -->
<!-- electron -->
</!-- ... -->

```

hole block

electron block

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Exciton Analysis

```

<!-- ... -->
<!-- plan -->
<!-- writeexcitons -->
<!-- excitonPlot -->
<!-- hole -->
<!-- electron -->
</!-- ... -->

```

specify hole position:
it should be slightly shifted with respect to the atom position

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Exciton Analysis

```

<!-- ... -->
<!-- plan -->
<!-- writeexcitons -->
<!-- excitonPlot -->
<!-- hole -->
<!-- electron -->
</!-- ... -->

```

define supercell for 3D plot of the electron distribution

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Exciton Analysis

```

<!-- ... -->
<!-- plan -->
<!-- writeexcitons -->
<!-- excitonPlot -->
<!-- hole -->
<!-- electron -->
</!-- ... -->

```

define the sampling of the supercell

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Examples

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Graphene/h-BN

- Graphene/hexagonal boron nitride (h-BN) van der Waals heterostructure
- Quasi-particle gap of 250 meV opened in graphene through interaction with h-BN
- Three types of excitations can be identified

W. Aggoune et al., J. Phys. Chem. Lett. **8**, 1464 (2017)

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Graphene/h-BN

- IR region: interband transitions within graphene layer
- Delocalized excitations with electron and hole in the same layer exhibiting π - π^* character

W. Aggoune et al., J. Phys. Chem. Lett. **8**, 1464 (2017)

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Graphene/h-BN

- UV region: strongly bound h-BN intralayer excitons
- Spatially confined e-h pairs with large oscillator strength within h-BN layer

W. Aggoune et al., J. Phys. Chem. Lett. **8**, 1464 (2017)

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Graphene/h-BN

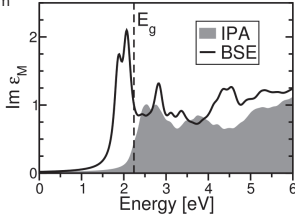
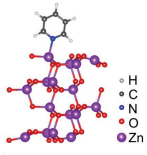
- Fingerprints of the heterostructure in the visible region: charge-transfer excitations
- Delocalized excitations with hole located on h-BN and electron on the carbon layer and vice versa

W. Aggoune et al., J. Phys. Chem. Lett. **8**, 1464 (2017)

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Py@ZnO(10-10)

Prototypical hybrid organic/inorganic system

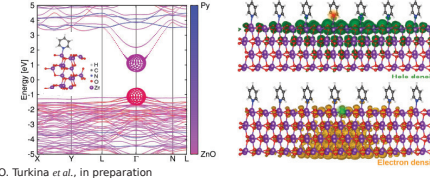
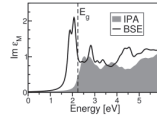


O. Turkina *et al.*, in preparation

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Py@ZnO(10-10)

- Lowest bound exciton $E_b = 0.4$ eV at $E = 1.8$ eV with highest intensity
- Main contribution: transition from ZnO-like VBM to hybridized CBM

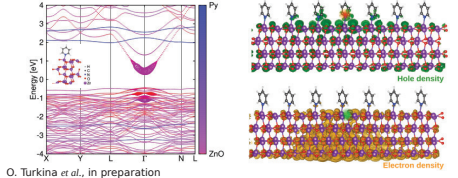
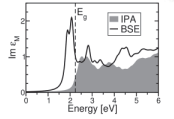


O. Turkina *et al.*, in preparation

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Py@ZnO(10-10)

- Hybrid exciton at $E = 2.5$ eV
- Main contribution: transition from hybridized valence band to hybridized CBM at Γ

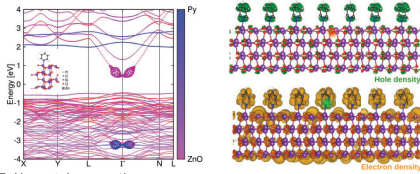
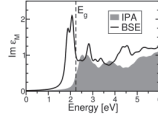


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Py@ZnO(10-10)

- Charge-transfer exciton at $E = 5.5$ eV
- Main contribution: transition from Py(HOMO-1) to hybridized CBM



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Conclusions

Conclusions

- Optical excitations described by Bethe-Salpeter equation
- Applicable to complex materials

Ongoing Development

- Going beyond Tamm-Dancoff approximation
- Finite momentum transfer
- More efficient/parallelized version

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