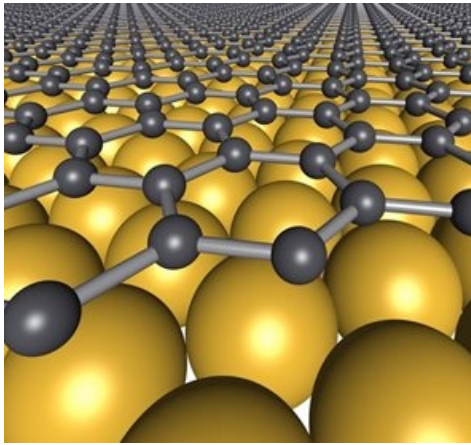


Interaction of graphene with metallic and semiconductor surfaces An ab initio approach

*Alejandro Molina-Sánchez,
Henrique Miranda and Ludger Wirtz*

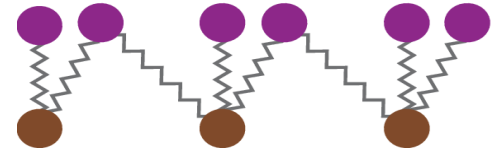
*Physics and Materials Science Research Unit
University of Luxembourg*

Interaction graphene/substrate



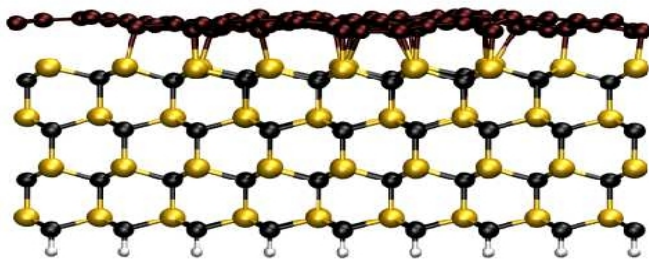
The physical properties of graphene depends critically on the environment

Change in phonon modes allows to characterize graphene/substrate interaction



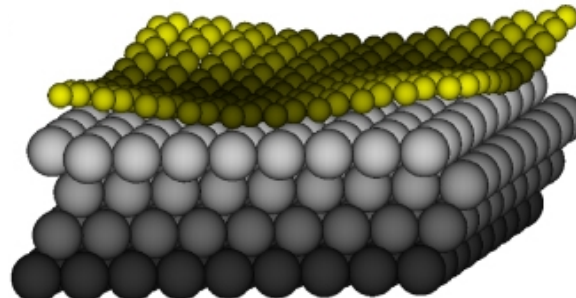
Ab-initio calculations of the lattice dynamics

silicon carbide



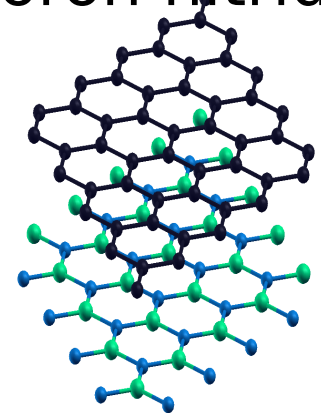
Phys. Rev. B82, 121416R (2010)

iridium



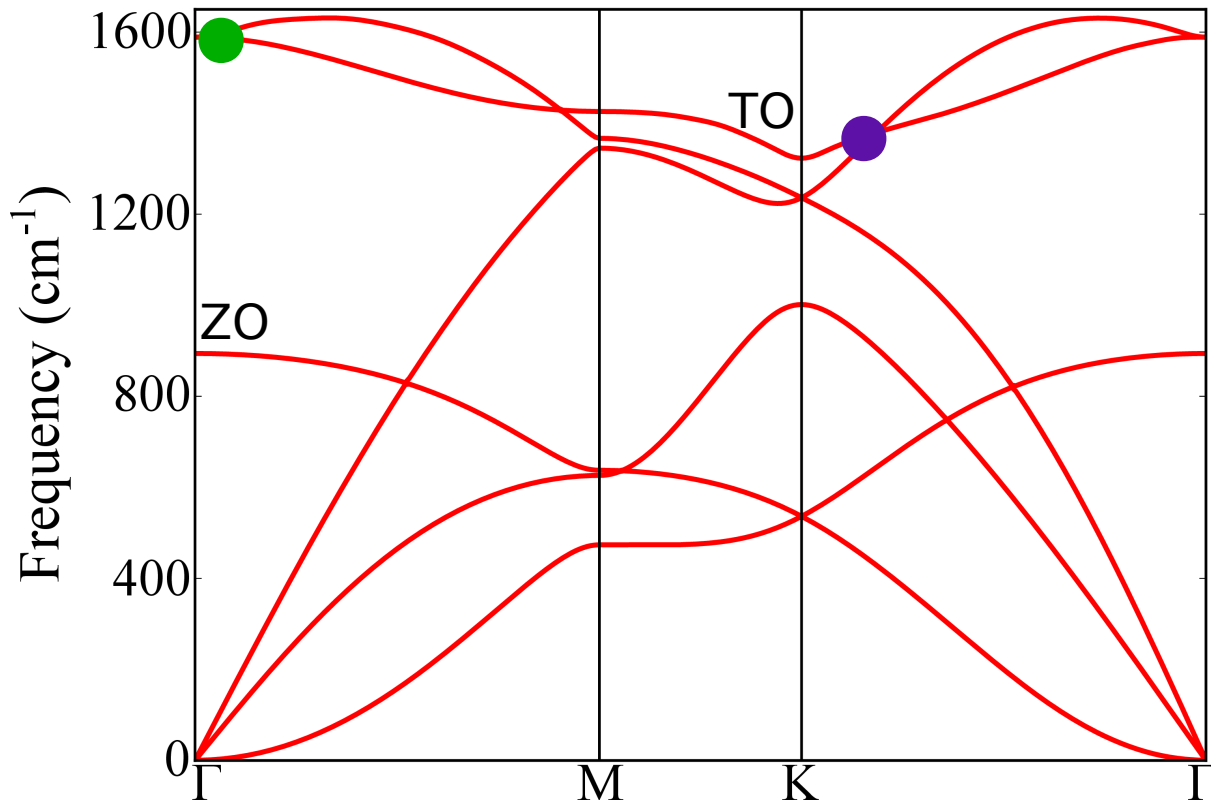
J. Phys.: Condens. Matter **24** 424215 (2012)

boron nitride



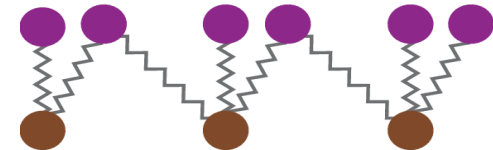
Comparison with Raman and electron energy loss spectroscopies

Graphene. Phonons



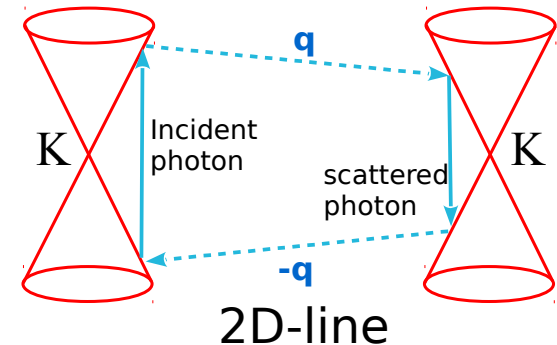
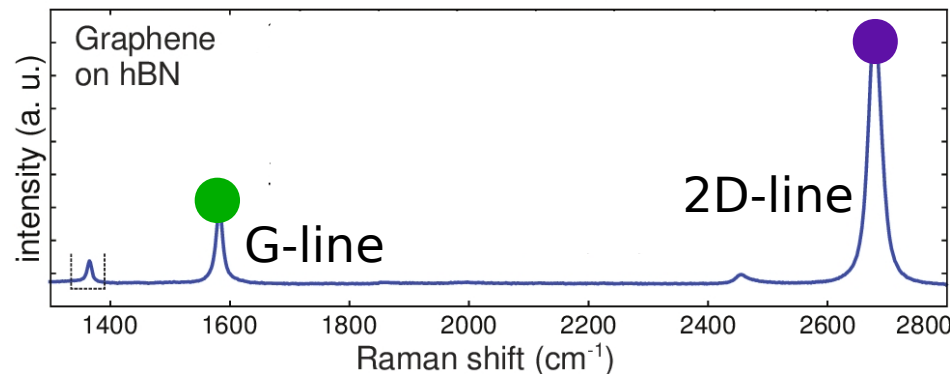
DFT-LDA gives good results for phonons...

ZO phonon quantify the attachment of graphene to the substrate

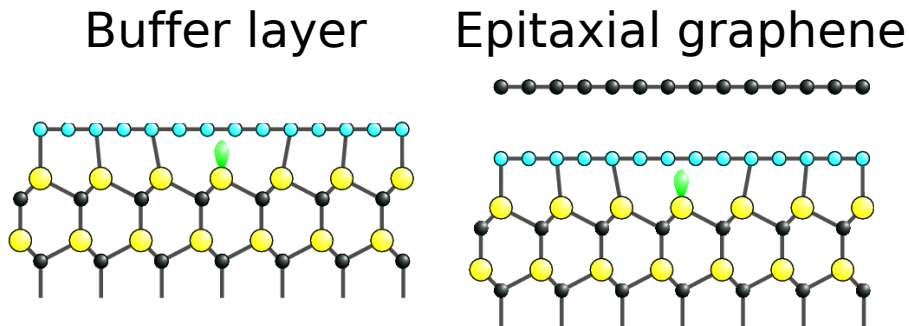


... LDA fails to describe TO phonon at K-point (Kohn anomaly). GW approx.

F Forster, AMS et. al. Phys. Rev. B 88, 085419 (2013)

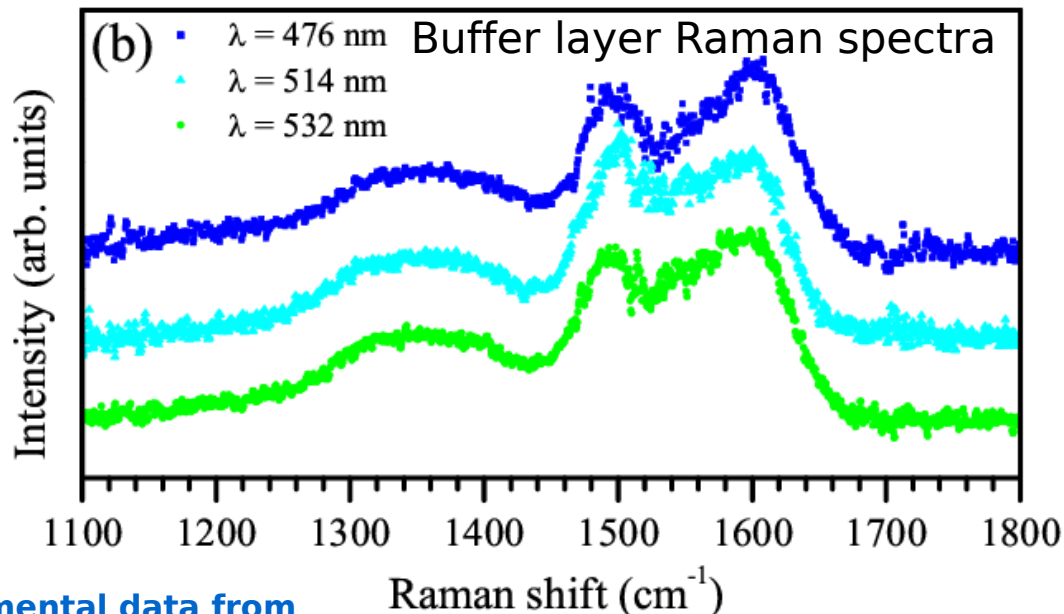
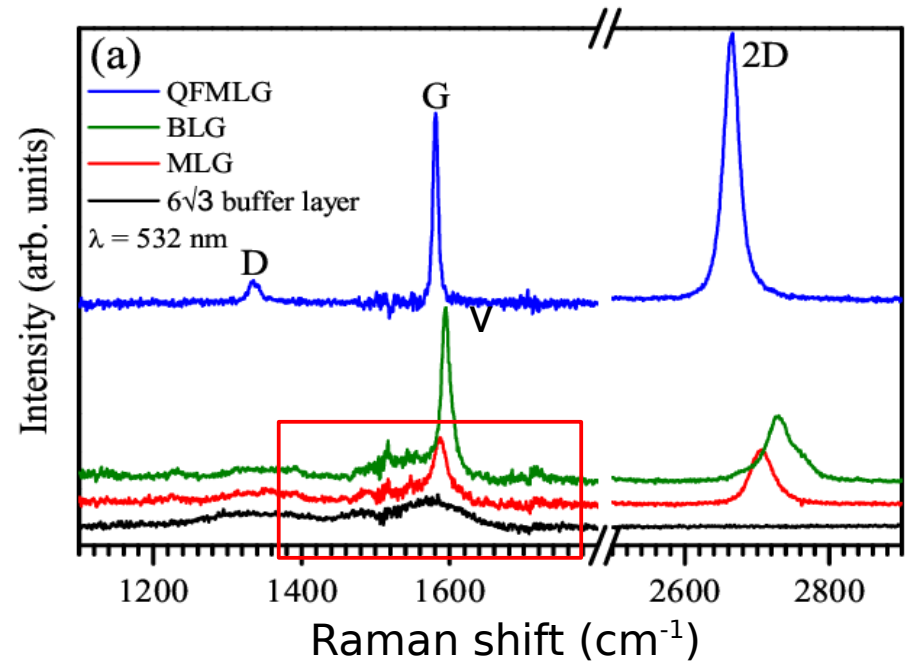


Graphene@SiC. Buffer layer



Hybridization π -states and SiC states.

Contribution of the buffer layer to the Raman spectrum of epitaxial graphene on SiC?

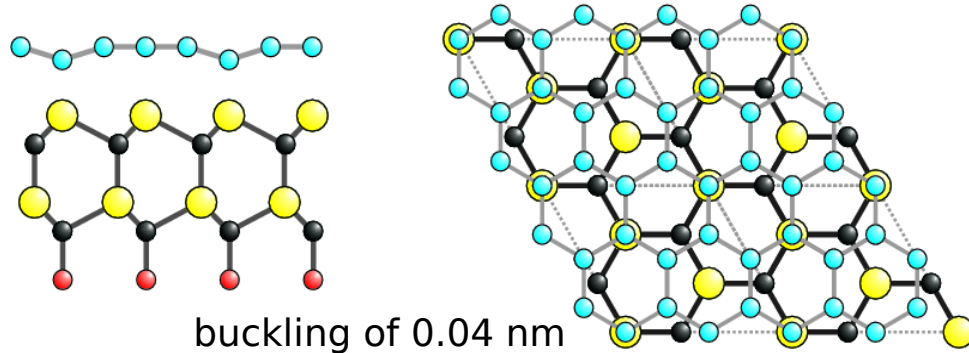


Spectra are not composed of discrete peaks.

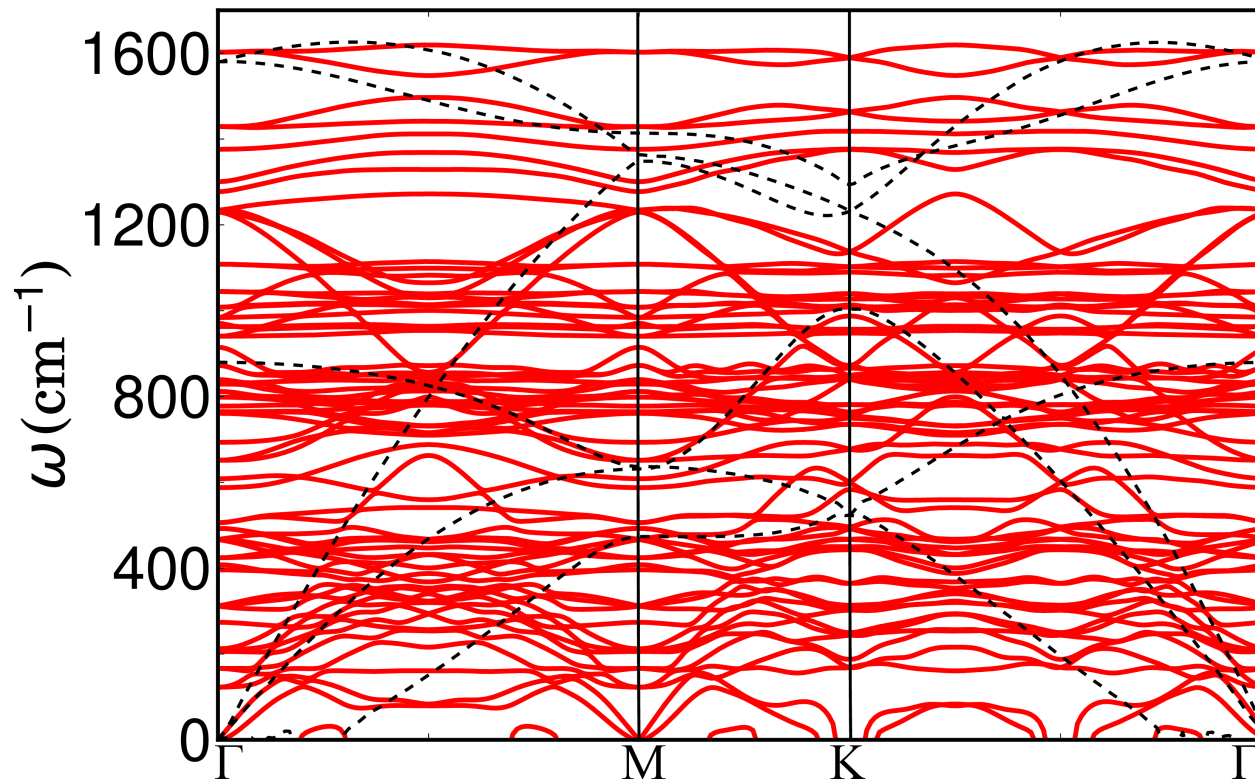
Resemble a density of states?

Graphene@SiC. Buffer layer

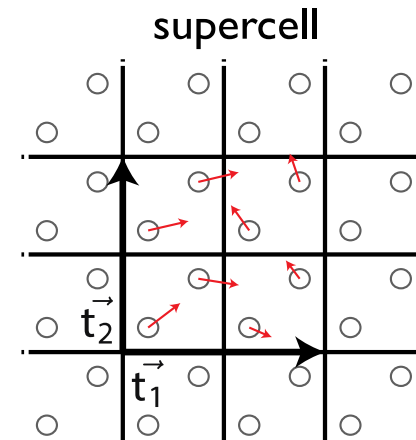
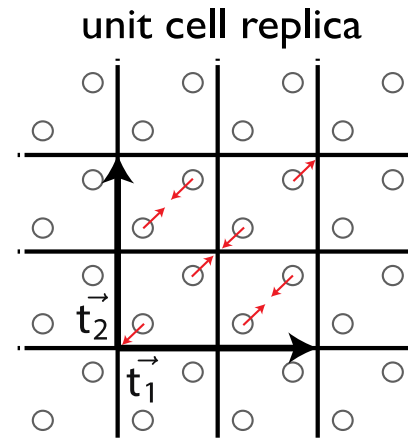
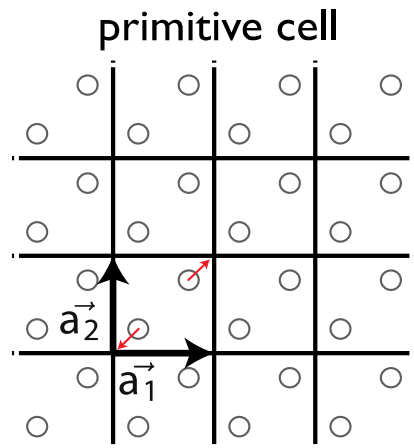
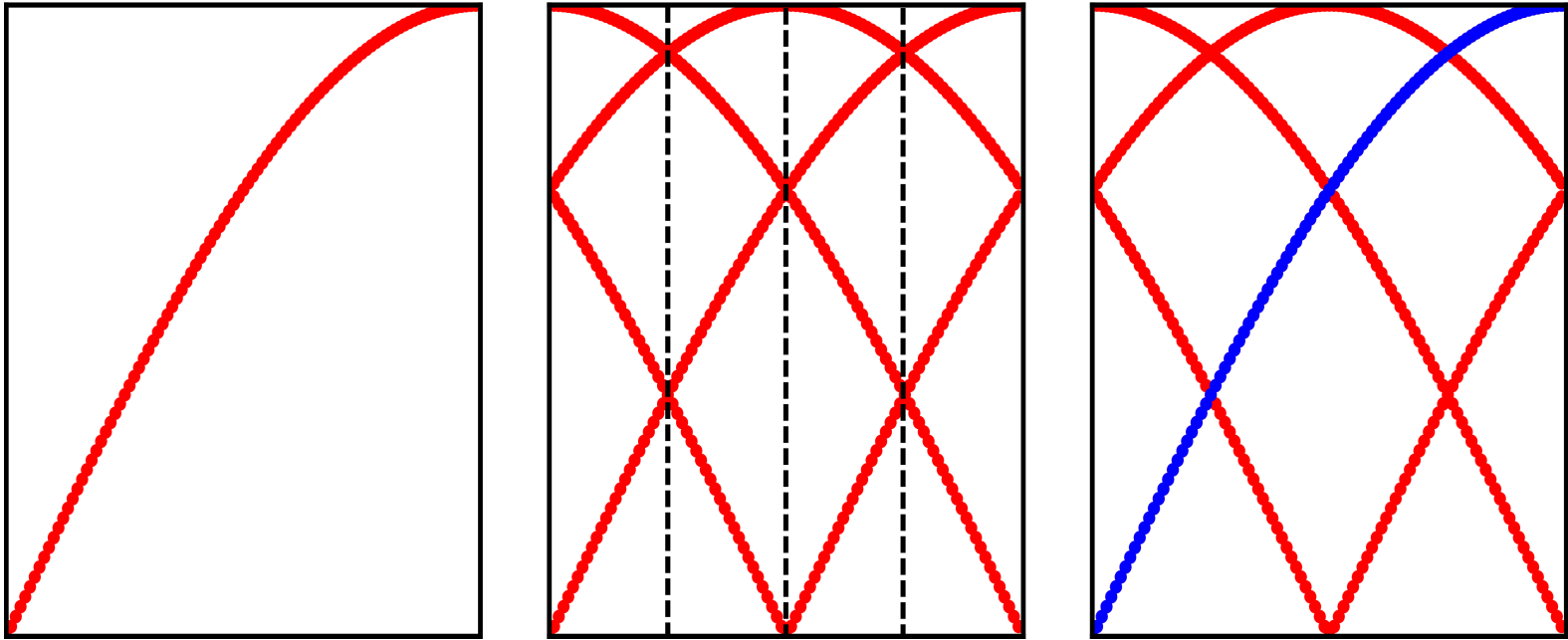
Calculations in a 2x2 graphene unit cell.



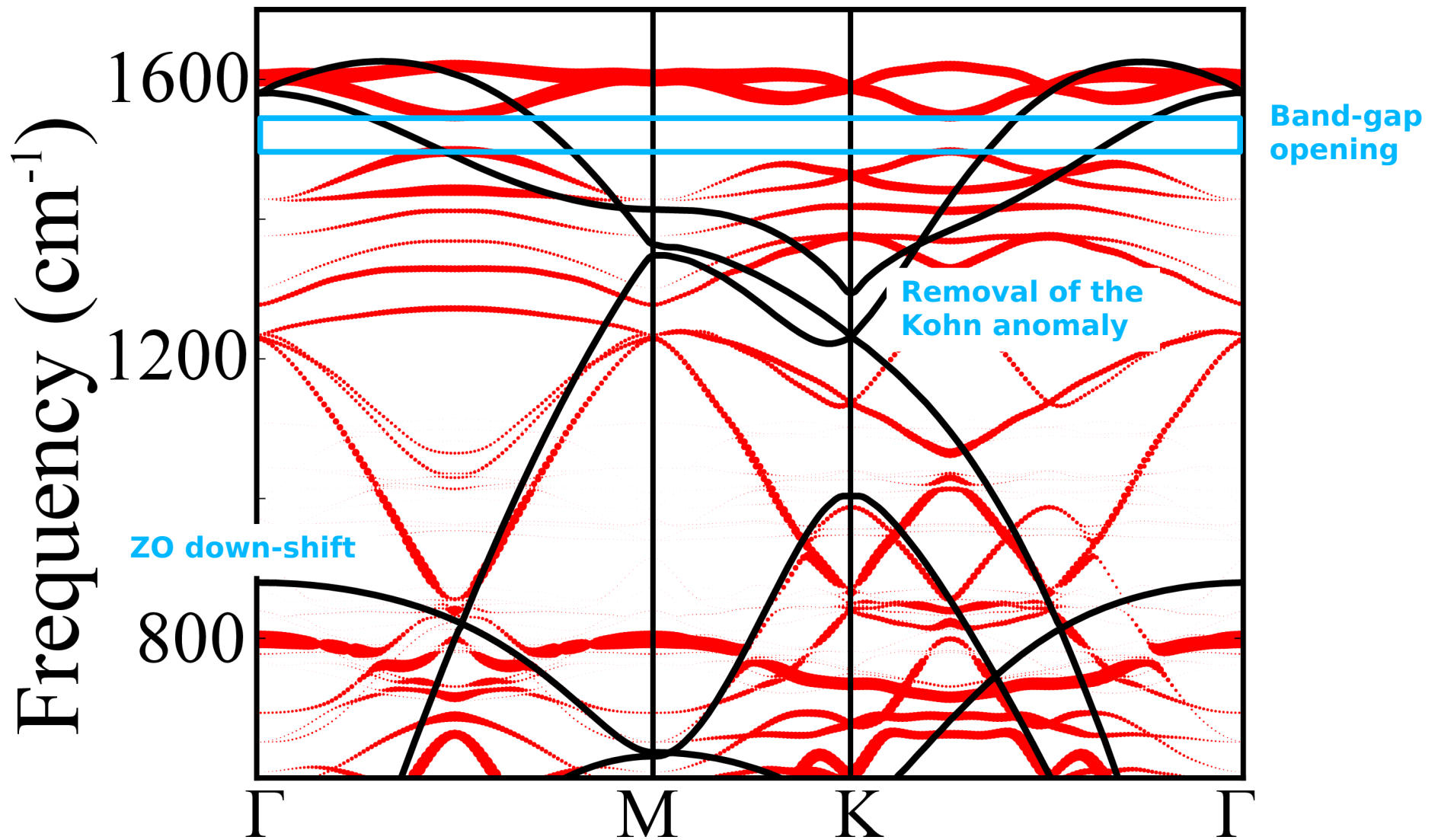
- Calculations in large supercells fold the phonon dispersion relation.
- Unfolding of the phonon modes for easier interpretation of our results.



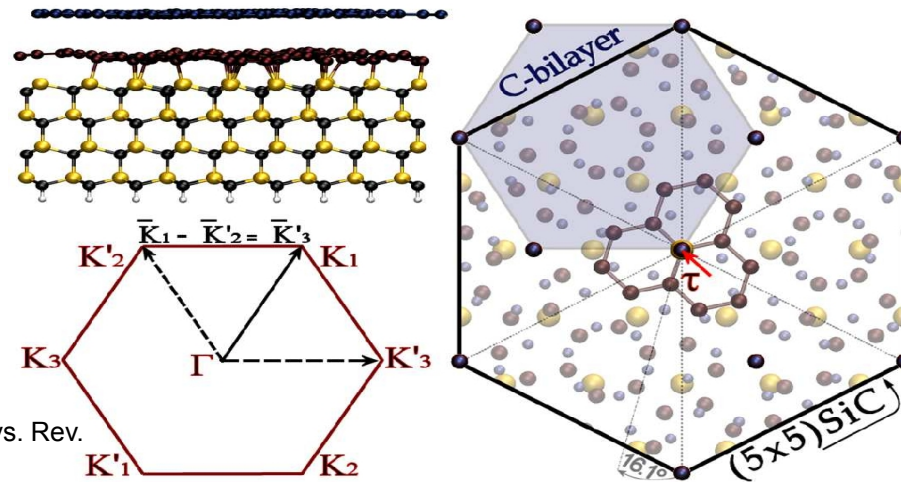
Graphene@SiC. un-folding



Graphene@SiC. Buffer layer

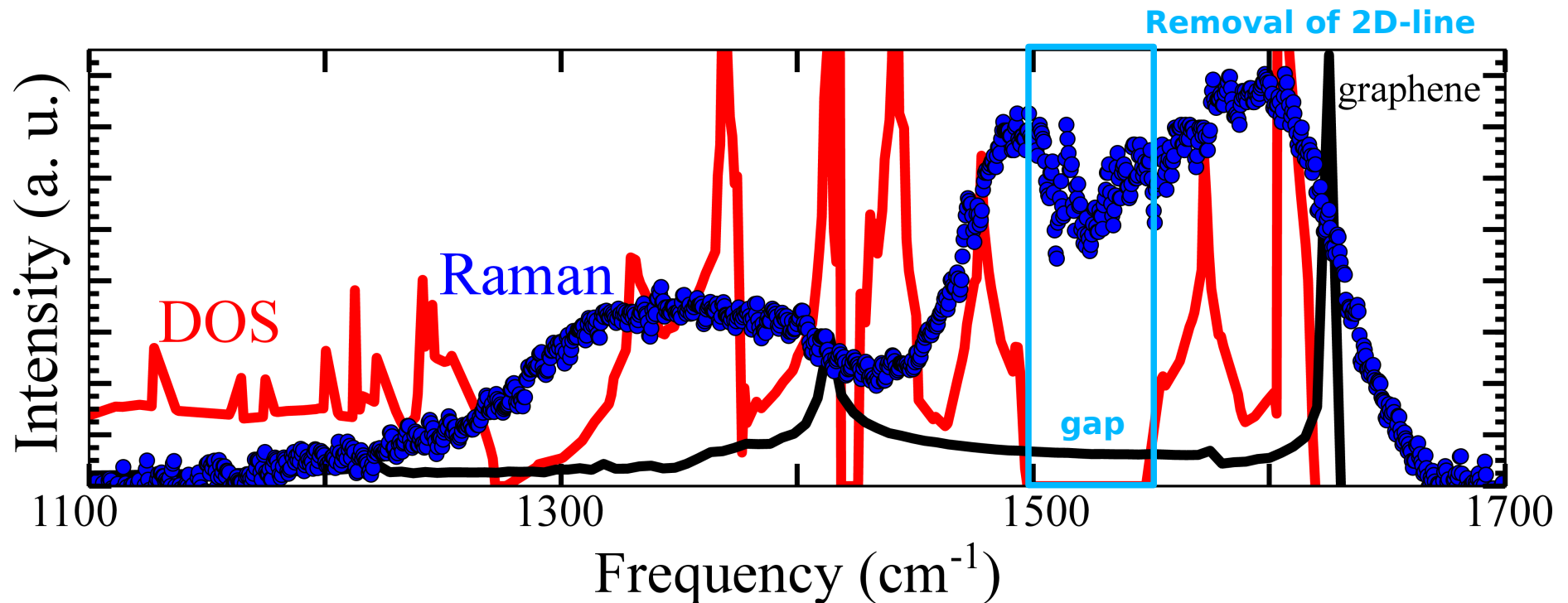


Graphene@SiC. Buffer layer



Large supercell allows to compare Raman with the density of states

O. Pankratov et. al. Phys. Rev. B82, 121416R (2010)

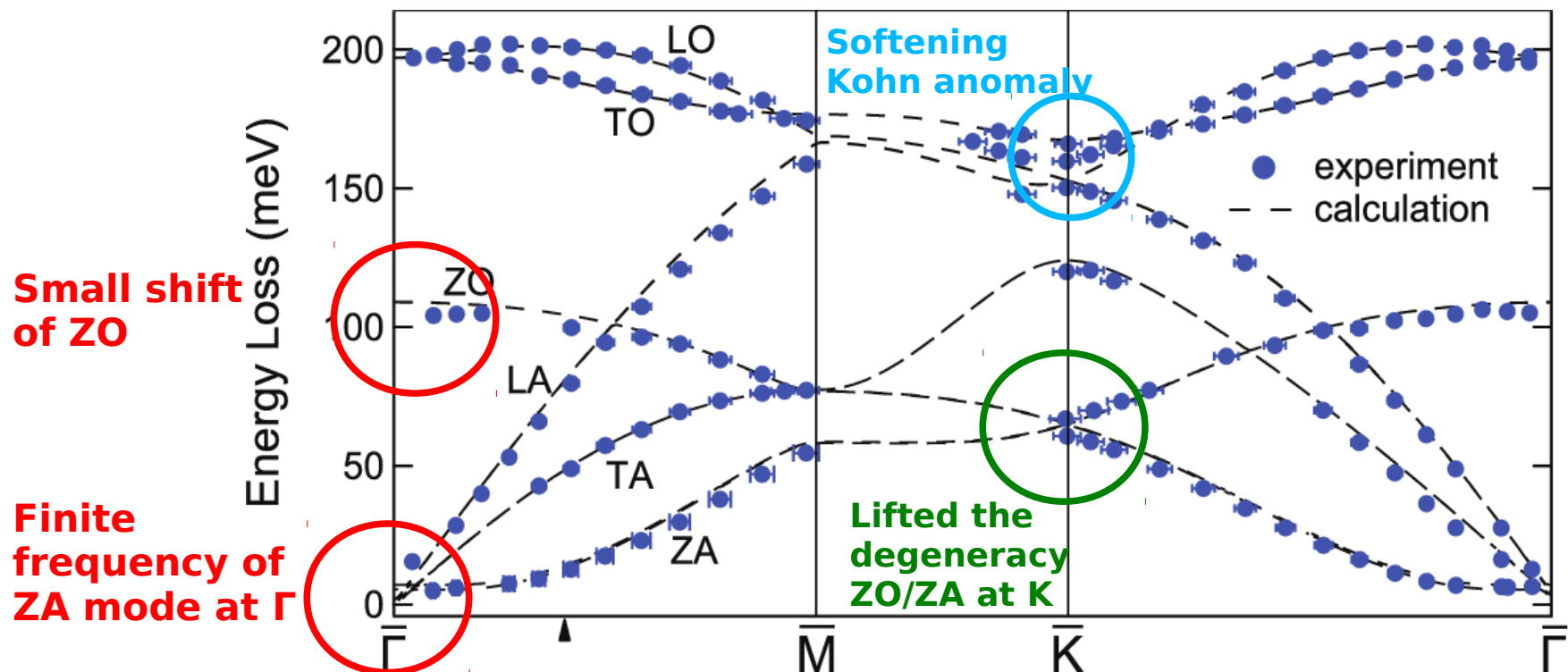


Graphene@Iridium(111)



Diffraction spots: long-range Moiré pattern

- Graphene is very detached ($d=3.5$ nm)
- Lattice parameters are not commensurate.
 $\text{Ir}(111) = 5.131 \text{ Bohr}$, $\text{Graphene} = 4.630 \text{ Bohr}$
- Formation of Moiré patterns
- EELS experiments: Endlich and Kröger. TU Ilmenau.

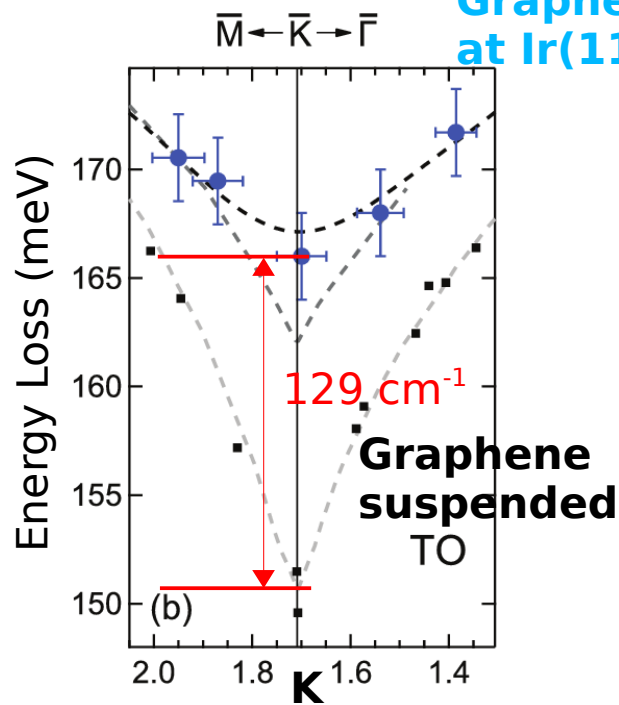


Graphene@Iridium(111)

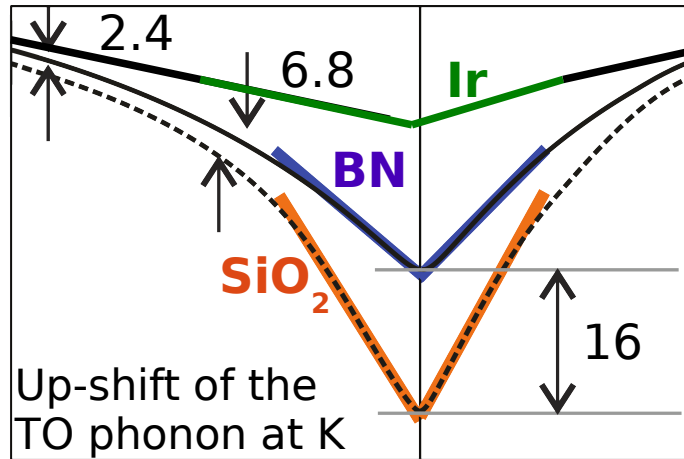
LDA usually fails to describe TO phonon at K (Kohn anomaly)

Nice agreement with experimental data

Graphene
at Ir(111)



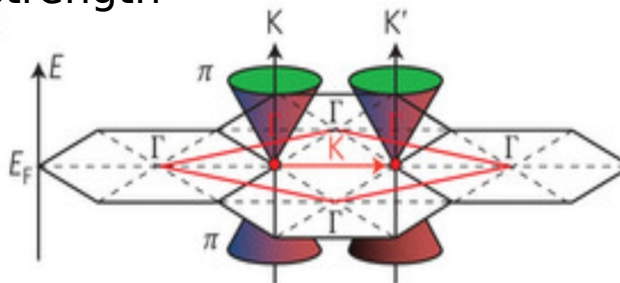
M. Lazzeri et. al., Phys. Rev. B **78**, 081406 (2008)
S. Piscanec et. al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **93**, 185503 (2004)



M $K \rightarrow \Gamma$

Comparison with BN
up-shift is **129 cm⁻¹**!!

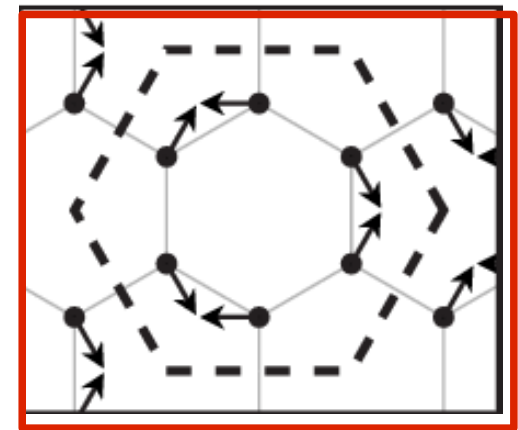
Slope TO branch proportional to
electron-phonon coupling
strength



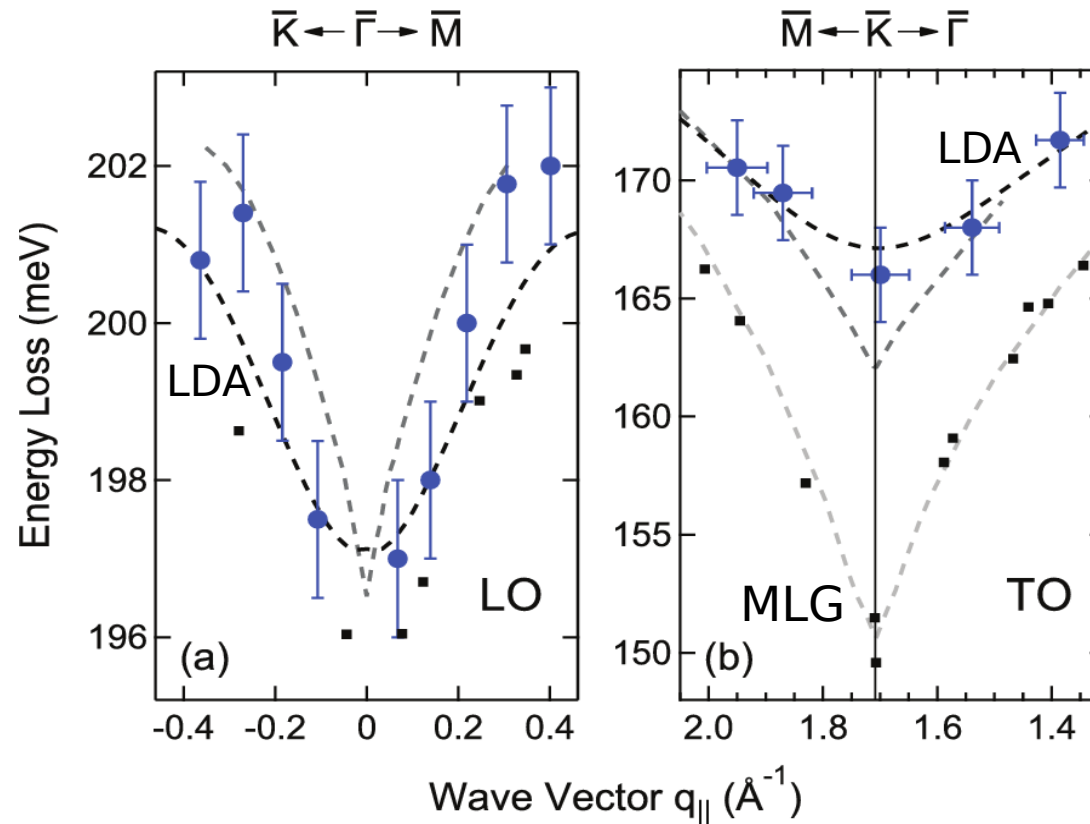
F Forster, AMS et. al. Phys. Rev. B **88**, 085419 (2013)

We can calculate el-ph
coupling the level of
the GW approx.

$$\langle D_{\mathbf{K}}^2 \rangle_F = \lim_{d \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{\Delta E_{\mathbf{K}}}{d} \right)^2$$



Graphene@Iridium(111)



	graphene	Ir	BN
$D_K(\text{LDA})$	89.25	89.25	86.00
$D_K(\text{GW})$	207.88	131.75	191.27

- The metallic screening cancels almost entirely the GW correction.
- This explains the agreement of LDA.
- ZO/ZA at K. Modelling of the corrugation...

Summary

	Dirac cone	Screening (main role)	Bonding (main role)
Silicon carbide (buffer layer)			
Iridium			
Boron nitride			

Acknowledgements

abinit.org

Yambo 

- M. Endlich and J. Kröger (TU Ilmenau, DE).
- F. Fromm and T. Seyller (U. Chemnitz, DE).
- F. Forster and C. Stampfer (U. Aachen, DE).



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Summary

Dirac cone

Sc

Silicon carbide
(buffer layer)

Iridium

Boron

Thank you!

Elements

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Yambo 

(TU Ilmenau, DE).

- F. Seyller (U. Chemnitz, DE).

- F. Förstner and C. Stampfer (U. Aachen, DE).



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Kohn anomaly

