

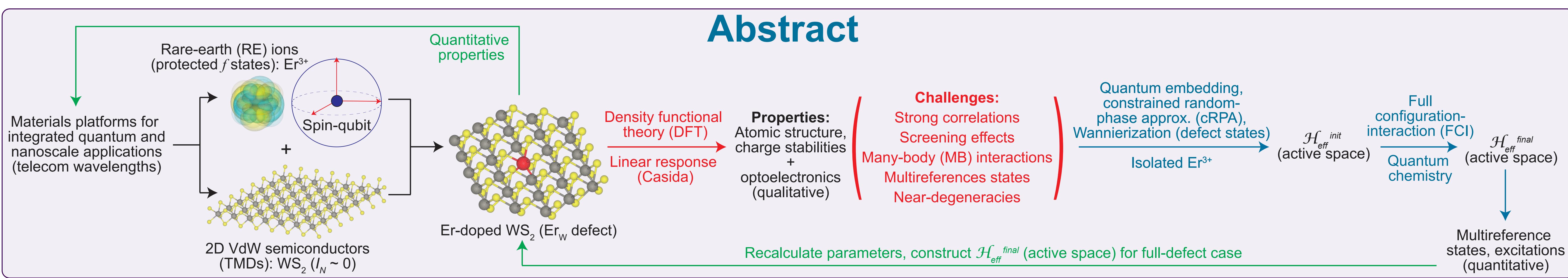
Density functional theory and quantum embedding studies of Er³⁺ in WS₂

Gabriel I. López-Morales,^{a,b,c} Alexander Hampel,^d Vinod M. Menon,^{a,c} Gustavo E. López,^{b,c} Cyrus Dreyer,^{d,e} Johannes Flick,^d Carlos A. Meriles,^{a,c}

^aDepartment of Physics, City College of the City University of New York, New York, NY 10031, USA; ^bDepartment of Chemistry, Lehman College of the City University of New York, Bronx, NY 10468, USA;

^cThe Graduate Center of the City University of New York, New York, NY 10016, USA; ^dCenter for Computational Quantum Physics, Flatiron Institute, New York, NY 10010, USA;

^eDepartment of Physics and Astronomy, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, New York 11794, USA



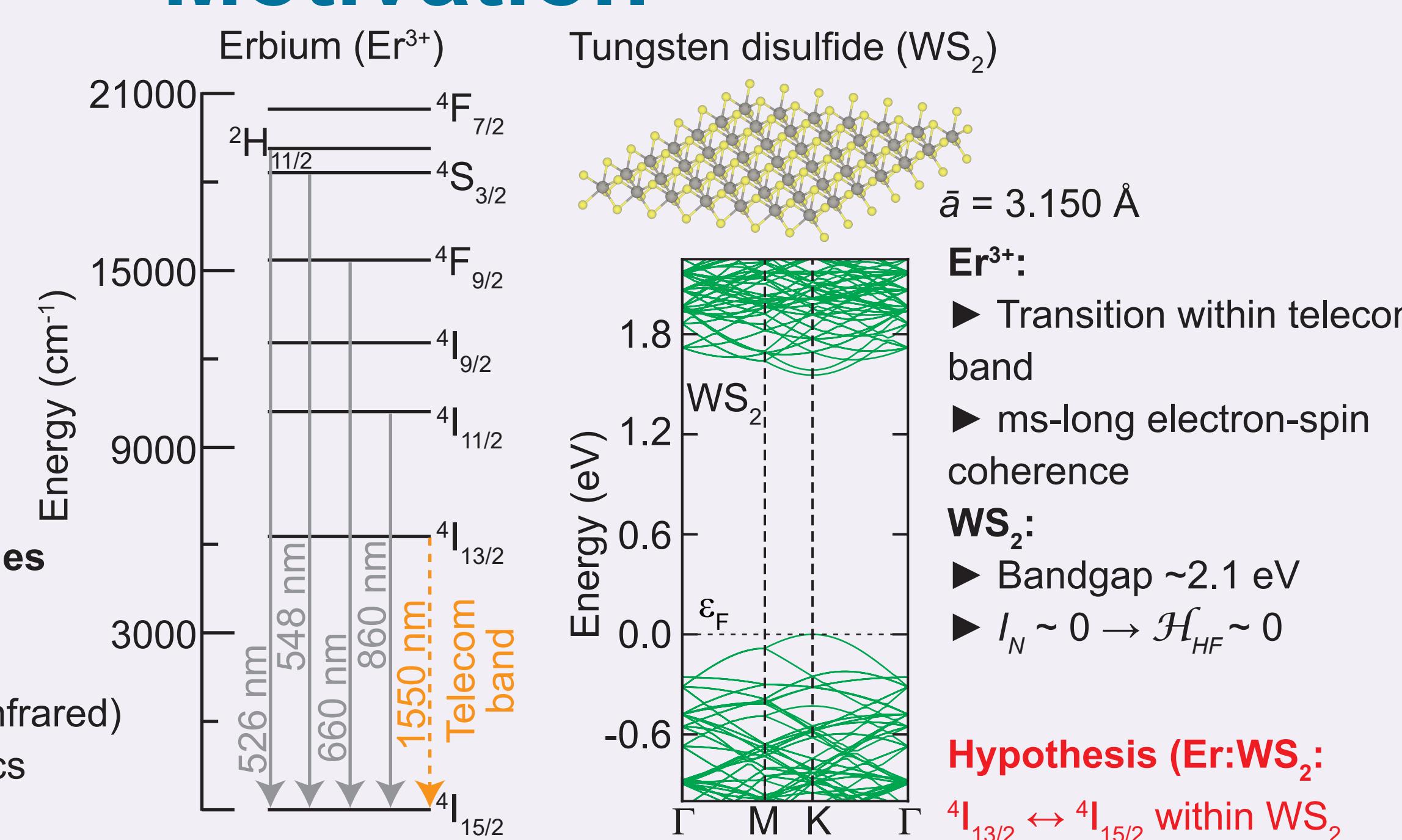
Motivation

RE ions:

- Protected 4f states
- Spin-selective transitions
- Long coherences, narrow linewidths
- Transitions insensitive to host
- Access to nuclear memories

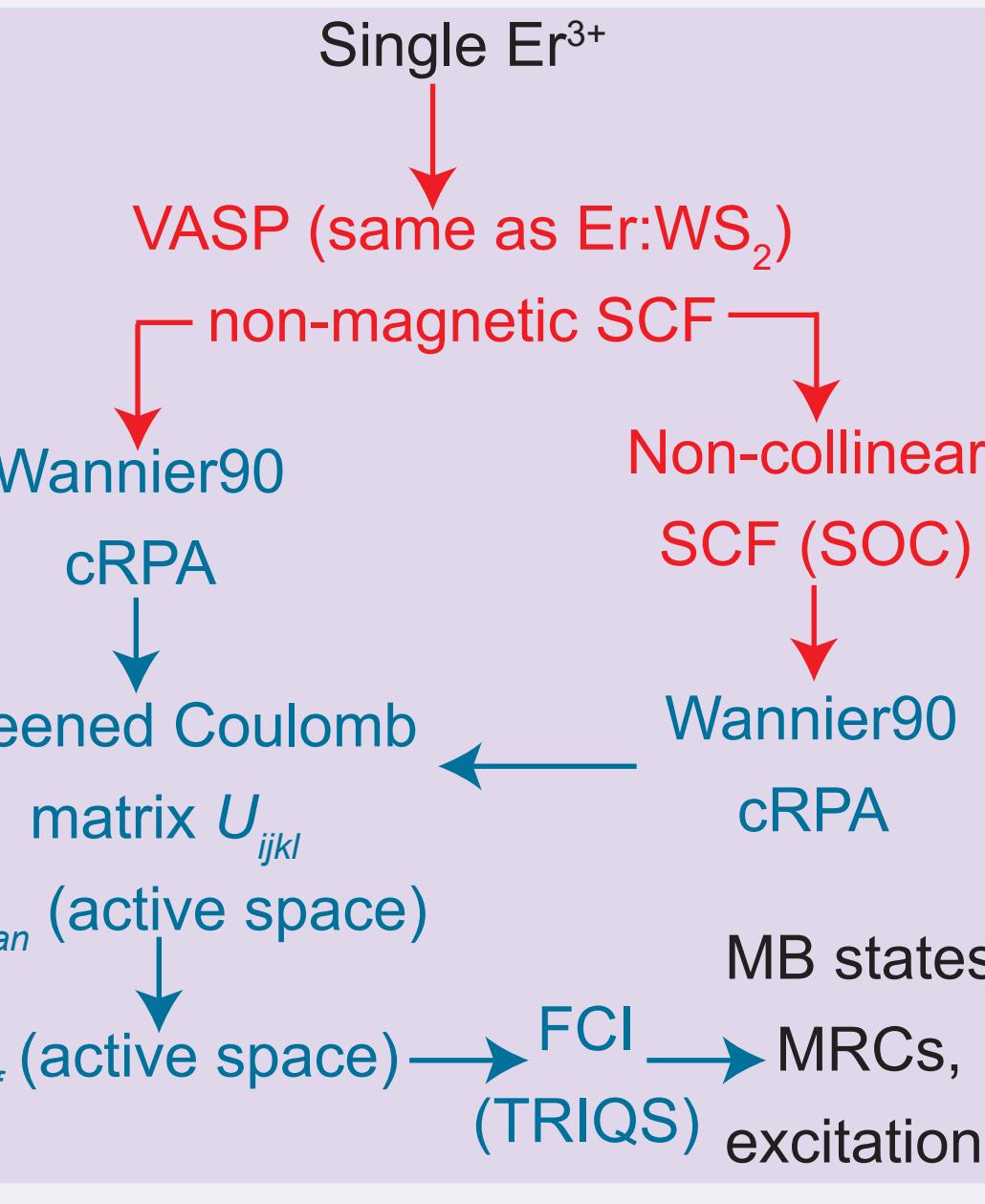
Transition metal dichalcogenides (TMDs):

- Accessible as 2D (monolayer)
- Wide bandgap (visible, near-infrared)
- Easily integrated with photonics
- Large in-plane lattice constant

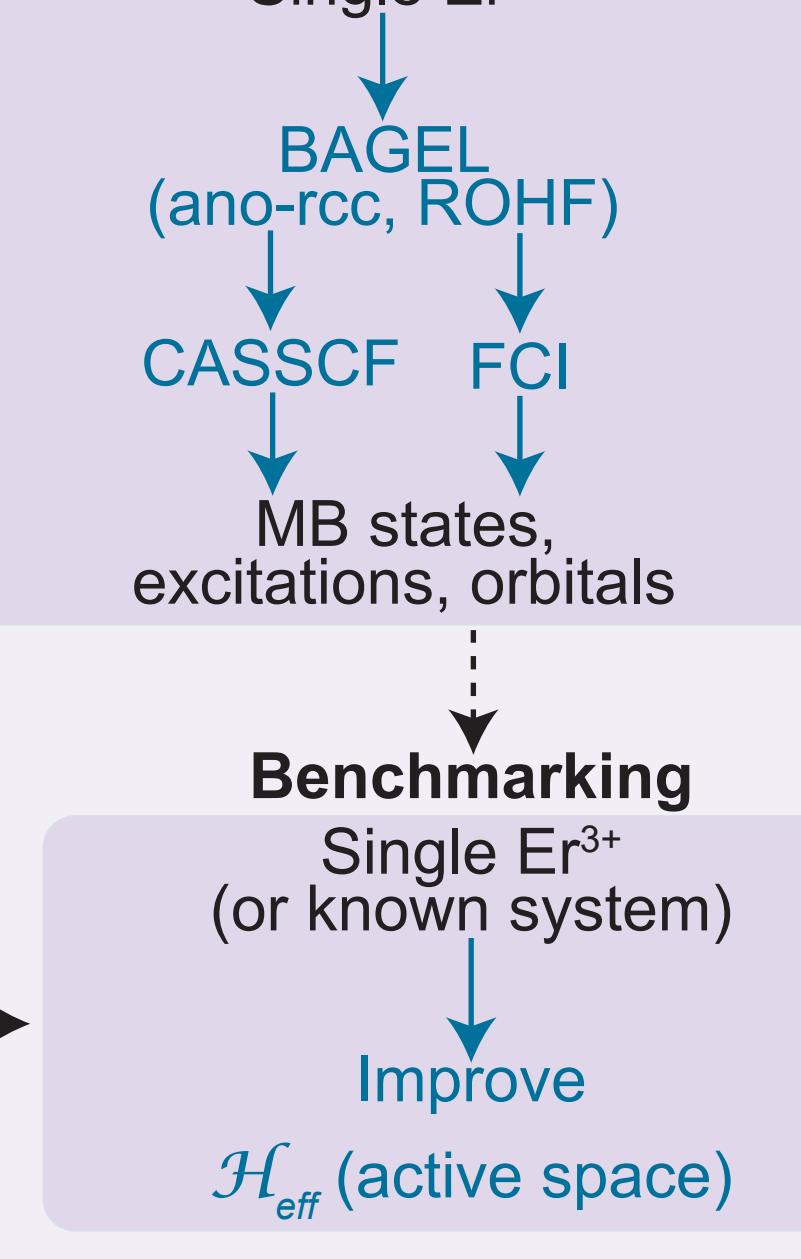


Methods

Quantum embedding



Quantum chemistry



Results (ongoing work)

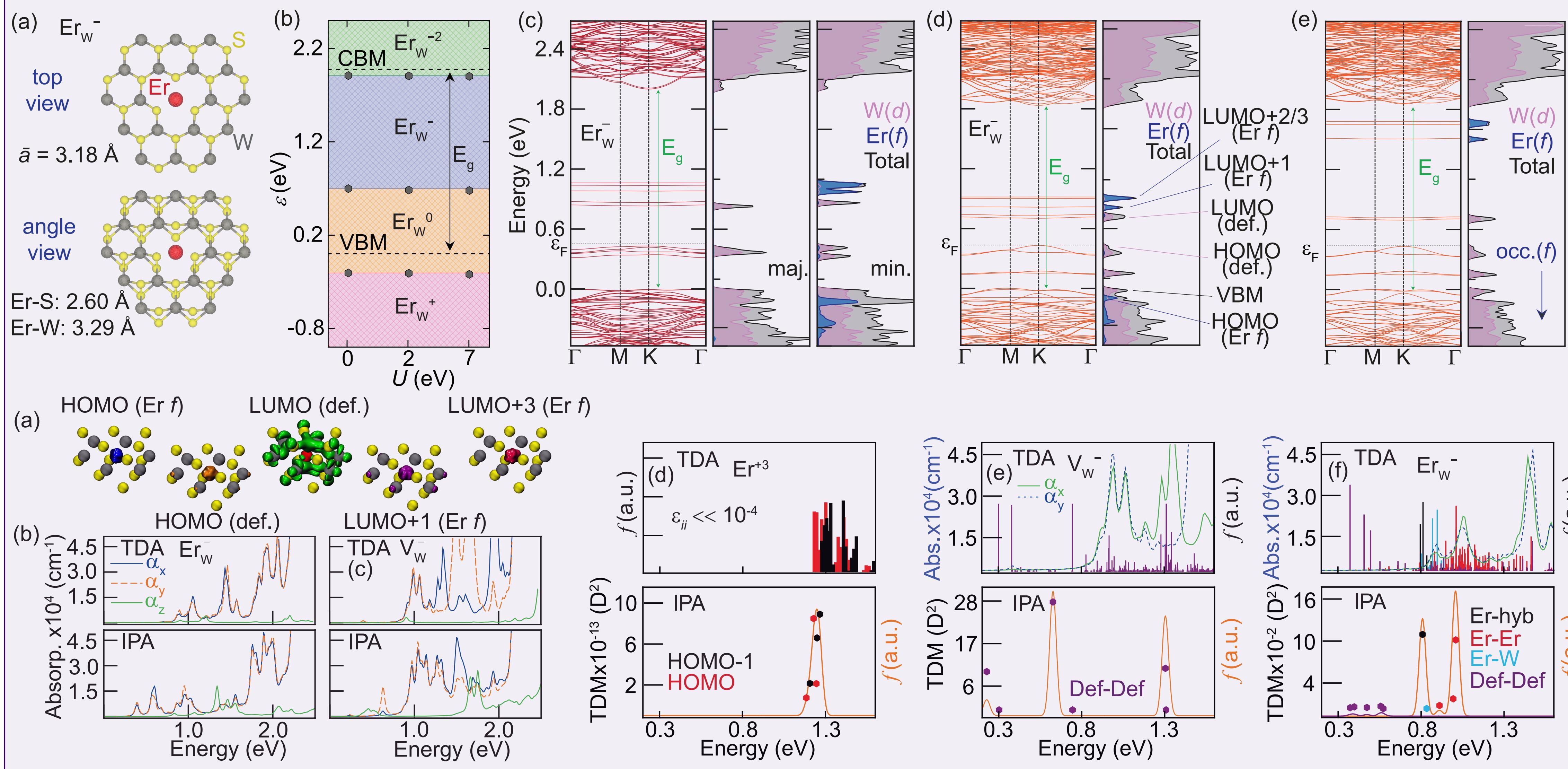


Figure 1. Summarized DFT results for Er³⁺, Er_w⁻ and V_w⁻ in WS₂. **TOP:** (a) atomic structure for Er_w⁻, (b) charge-state transition energies for Er_w⁻, band structure (c) without SOC, (d) including SOC, (e) including SOC within DFT+U ($U = 2.5$ eV). **BOTTOM:** (a) charge density of relevant defect states (as labeled), absorption spectra at two levels of approximation for (b) Er_w⁻, (c) V_w⁻, transition dipole moment and oscillator strengths for (d) isolated Er³⁺, (e) V_w⁻, (f) Er_w⁻.

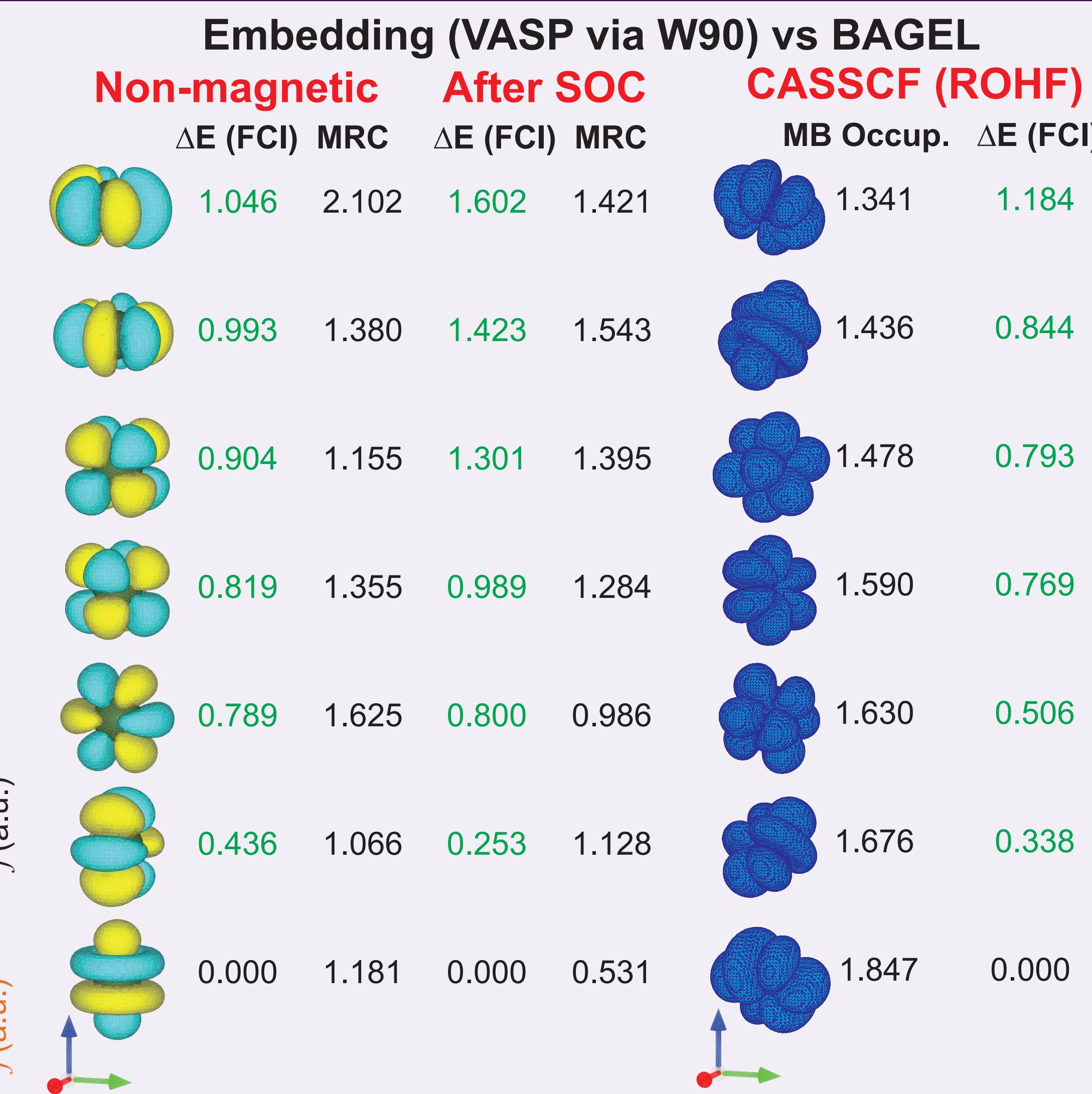


Figure 2. Embedding/quantum chemistry results for Er³⁺. **LEFT:** (spinless) orbitals contained within active space, as obtained from W90 within VASP. Excitation energies and multireference character of MB states obtained from \mathcal{H}_{eff} through FCI. **RIGHT:** orbitals and MB occupations in the active space from constrained active space self-consistent field (CASSCF) and excitation energies via FCI, both within BAGEL.

References

- [1] M. Le Dantec, M. Rančić, S. Lin, E. Billaud, V. Ranjan, D. Flanigan, S. Bertaina, T. Chaneilère, P. Goldner, A. Erb, et. al., *Sci. Adv.* **7**, eabj9786 (2021).
- [2] J. Hostaša, L. Esposito, A. Malchère, T. Epicier, A. Pirri, M. Vannini, G. Toci, E. Cavalli, A. Yoshikawa, M. Guzik, *Journal of Materials Research* **29**, 2288 (2014).
- [3] M. Wu, Y. Xiao, Y. Zeng, Y. Zhou, X. Zeng, L. Zhang, W. Liao, *InfoMat.* **3**, 362 (2021).
- [4] G. Kresse, J. Furthmüller, *Phys. Rev. B* **54** (16), 11169 (1996).
- [5] L. Muechler, D. I. Badritdinov, A. Hampel, J. Cano, M. Rösner, C. E. Dreyer, *arXiv:2105.08705v2* (2021).

Summary / Outlook

- Excitation energies for Er³⁺ in good agreement with experiment from FCI via \mathcal{H}_{eff}
- \mathcal{H}_{eff} could be further improved by explicit inclusion of SOC terms (not from U_{ijkl})
- Methods to be extended for the full Er:WS₂ case to calculate excitation energies; MB states
- Quantum embedding may offer a promising description of RE impurities in semiconductors