Transverse CPGE

Low-Frequency Peak

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Original POSCAR

```
Primitive Cell
1.000000
 7.4800
           0
                0
   0 8.6160 -2.8040
   0 8.6160 2.8040
S Ta
8 12
direct
0.8270000000 0.8476000000 0.0728000000
0.1730000000 0.9272000000 0.1524000000
0.8270000000 0.4272000000 0.6524000000
0.1730000000 0.3476000000 0.5728000000
0.5843000000 0.2692000000 0.50000000000
0.4157000000 0.5000000000 0.7308000000
0.5843000000 0.0000000000 0.2308000000
0.4157000000 0.7692000000 0.0000000000
0.7189600000 0.5895100000 0.0781100000
 0.2810400000 0.9218900000 0.4104900000
 0.7189600000 0.4218900000 0.9104900000
 0.2810400000 0.0895100000 0.5781100000
 0.1045500000 0.6546000000 0.1308000000
0.8954500000 0.8692000000 0.3454000000
0.1045500000 0.3692000000 0.8454000000
 0.8954500000 0.1546000000 0.6308000000
 0.6551000000 0.0263000000 0.4737000000
0.3449000000 0.5263000000 0.9737000000
0.9942000000 0.7609000000 0.7391000000
0.0058000000 0.2609000000 0.2391000000
```

From the provided POSCAR data, the lattice vectors are given by:

$$a = \begin{bmatrix} 7.4800 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, b = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 8.6160 \\ -2.8040 \end{bmatrix}, c = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 8.6160 \\ 2.8040 \end{bmatrix}$$

Where a, b, and c are the lattice vectors of the unit cell.

The lengths of the lattice vectors are:

$$| \boldsymbol{a} | = 7.4800 \, A^{\circ}$$

 $| \boldsymbol{b} | = 9.0608 \, A^{\circ}$
 $| \boldsymbol{c} | = 9.0608 \, A^{\circ}$

So, the values for a, b, and c in the unit cell are 7.4800 Å, 9.0608 Å, and 9.0608 Å respectively.

Effects of tilted velocity

$$\mathcal{H}(\mathbf{k}) = \sum_{i=x,y,z} \left(\nu_i^t \hbar k_i + \nu_i \hbar k_i \sigma_i \right) - \mu$$

The CPGE tensor for the tilted term in the Weyl Hamiltonian as follows

$$\beta_{ij} = \frac{3e^3 \operatorname{sgn}(\mathcal{C})}{\pi h^2} \left[\frac{\nu_i^t \nu_j^t}{\nu_j^2} \frac{1}{\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{T}}^2} \sum_{n=1}^2 (-1)^n \sin(\gamma_n) \cos(\gamma_n)^3 \right]$$

with

$$\gamma_n = \arcsin\left\{\frac{1}{\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{T}}} \left[\frac{2|\mu|}{\hbar\omega} + (-1)^{n+1}\right]\right\}$$

$$\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{T}} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\nu_x^t}{\nu_x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\nu_y^t}{\nu_y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\nu_z^t}{\nu_z}\right)^2}$$

Model

The maximum value of β_{ij} is profoundly affected by

$$\begin{cases} \frac{v_i^t}{v_i} = \frac{v_j^t}{v_j} \\ \frac{v_k^t}{v_k} = 0 \end{cases}$$

Thus, we notice that under these conditions, the maximum value of β_{ij} is given by:

$$\beta_{ij} = \frac{9\sqrt{3}e^3 \operatorname{sgn}(C)}{32\pi^2 h^2} \frac{v_i^t}{v_j^t}$$

Model

The maximum value of β_{xz} is profoundly affected by

$$\begin{cases} \frac{v_x^t}{v_x} = \frac{v_y^t}{v_y} \\ \frac{v_z^t}{v_z} = 0 \end{cases}$$

Thus, we notice that under these conditions, the maximum value of β_{xy} is given by:

$$\beta_{xy} = \frac{9\sqrt{3}e^3 \operatorname{sgn}(C)}{32\pi^2 h^2} \frac{v_x^t}{v_y^t}$$













