

Quantum Transport in Nanoporous Graphene

Bachelor defense

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Outline

Introduction

Project aim and nanoporous graphene

Tight Binding approximation

π -orbitals, π -electrons and the TB approximation

The Hamiltonian

Onsites, hops and the full TB Hamiltonian

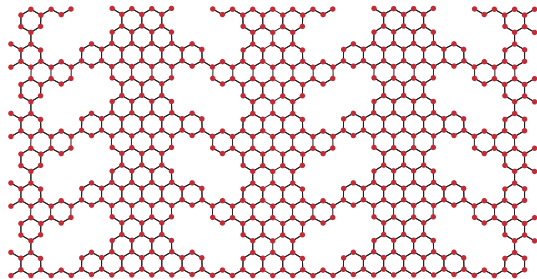
Green's functions and recursion

Green's matrix, recursion and LDOS

“Development of tight-binding routines in Python in order to understand electron transport in novel nanoporous graphene devices (NPGs)”

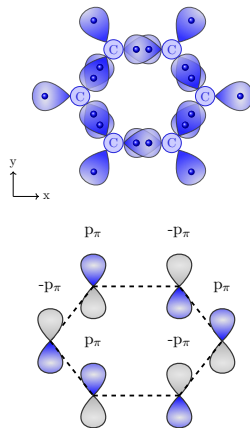
Nanoporous graphene

- ▶ Planar graphene sheets
- ▶ Periodically removed atoms
- ▶ Ribbons and bridges
- ▶ Ballistic electron movement
- ▶ Potential for controlling currents on nanoscale



π -orbitals and π -electrons

- ▶ In plane electrons are bound
- ▶ 1 p_z -electron per site
- ▶ “Tightly bound” hops between sites



TB approximation

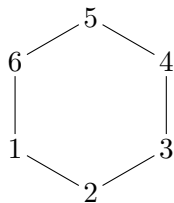
- ▶ Electrons tightly bound to sites
- ▶ Hops with potential
- ▶ Average electron energy on site
- ▶ The Hamiltonian is a hop matrix

$$V_{pp\pi} = \langle \phi_{\pi}(m) | \hat{\mathbf{H}} | \phi_{\pi}(n) \rangle$$

$$\epsilon_0 = \langle \phi_{\pi}(i) | \hat{\mathbf{H}} | \phi_{\pi}(i) \rangle$$

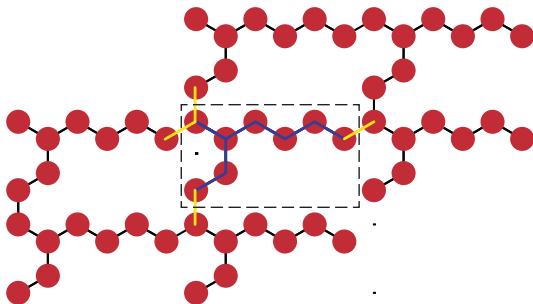
Hamiltonian for benzene

$$\mathbf{H} = V_{pp\pi} \begin{array}{c} \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{array} \begin{array}{cccccc} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \left(\begin{array}{cccccc} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \end{array}$$



Creating the first Hamiltonian

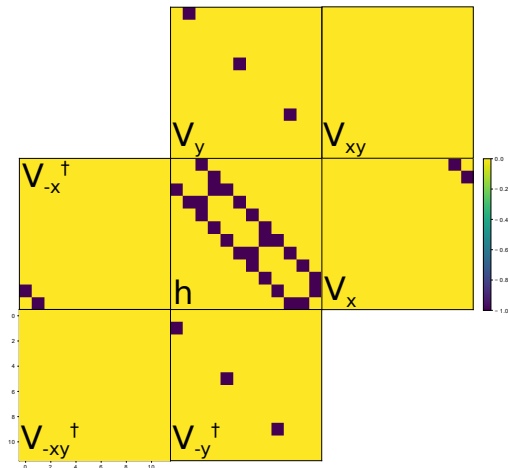
- Atom coordinates
- Interatomic distances
- Applying potential



```
33     h = np.zeros((xyz.shape[0], xyz.shape[0])) # Empty matrix
34     for i in range(xyz.shape[0]): # Take an atomic coordinate
35         for j in range(xyz.shape[0]): # Take another atomic coordinate
36             h[i, j] = LA.norm(np.subtract(xyz[i], xyz[j])) # Measure distances
37     h = np.where(h < 1.6, Vppi, 0) # Replace distances under 1.6 angstrom with Vppi
38     h = np.subtract(h, Vppi * np.identity(xyz.shape[0])) # Remove the diagonal
```


Hopping matrices

- ▶ Shift by lattice vector
- ▶ Resulting matrices: $\mathbf{h}_0, \mathbf{V}, \mathbf{V}^\dagger$



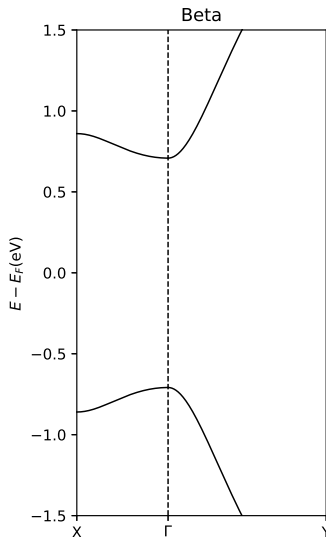
Full Hamiltonian and first band plots

$$\mathbf{H}(k_x, k_y)\phi_k = \epsilon_n(k_x, k_y)\phi_k$$
$$\mathbf{H}(k_x, k_y) = \mathbf{h}_0 + (\mathbf{V}_x e^{-ik_x} + \mathbf{V}_x^\dagger e^{ik_x} + \mathbf{V}_y e^{-ik_y} + \mathbf{V}_y^\dagger e^{ik_y} + \mathbf{V}_{xy} e^{-ik_x} e^{-ik_y} + \mathbf{V}_{xy}^\dagger e^{ik_x} e^{ik_y})$$

```
73     Ham = Ham + (V1 * np.exp(-1.0j * x)  # Onsite hops and hops in x
74                 + np.transpose(V1) * np.exp(1.0j * x)  # Hops in -x
75                 + V2 * np.exp(-1.0j * y)  # Hops in y
76                 + np.transpose(V2) * np.exp(1.0j * y)  # Hops in -y
77                 + V3 * np.exp(-1.0j * x) * np.exp(-1.0j * y)  # Hops in both x and y
78                 + np.transpose(V3) * np.exp(1.0j * x) * np.exp(1.0j * y))  # Hops in b
79     e = LA.eigh(Ham)[0]  # Eigen energies from the Hamiltonian
80     v = LA.eigh(Ham)[1]  # Eigen vectors from the Hamiltonian
```

Full Hamiltonian and first band plots

$$\begin{aligned} \text{X: } \mathbf{H}_X &= \mathbf{h}_0 + (\mathbf{V}_x e^{ik_x} + \mathbf{V}_x^\dagger e^{-ik_x} + \mathbf{V}_y + \mathbf{V}_y^\dagger \\ &\quad + \mathbf{V}_{xy} e^{ik_x} + \mathbf{V}_{xy}^\dagger e^{-ik_x}) \\ \text{Y: } \mathbf{H}_Y &= \mathbf{h}_0 + (\mathbf{V}_x + \mathbf{V}_x^\dagger + \mathbf{V}_y e^{-ik_y} + \mathbf{V}_y^\dagger e^{ik_y} \\ &\quad + \mathbf{V}_{xy} e^{-ik_y} + \mathbf{V}_{xy}^\dagger e^{ik_y}) \end{aligned}$$



- ▶ Solution to the Scödinger Equation
- ▶ Propagator

$$[(E + i\eta)\mathbf{1} - \mathbf{H}]\mathbf{G}(E) = \mathbf{1}$$

↓

$$\mathbf{G}(E) = \mathbf{1}([(E + i\eta)\mathbf{1} - \mathbf{H}])^{-1}$$

► Semi-infinite chain

$$\begin{pmatrix} z\mathbf{1} - \mathbf{H}_c & -\mathbf{V}^\dagger \\ -\mathbf{V} & (z - \varepsilon')\mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{X} & \mathbf{G}_{0c} \\ \mathbf{G}_{c0} & \mathbf{G}_{00} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{G}_{00}(z) &= \left[(z - \varepsilon') - \mathbf{V}(z\mathbf{1} - \mathbf{H}_c)\mathbf{V}^\dagger \right]^{-1} \\ &= (z - \varepsilon' - \Sigma(z))^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

where

$$z = E + i\eta$$

$$a_0 = \mathbf{V}^\dagger, \quad b_0 = \mathbf{V}$$

$$e_{s0} = \mathbf{h}_s, \quad e_0 = \mathbf{h}$$

in loop:

$$a_1 = a_0 \times g_0 \times a_0$$

$$b_1 = b_0 \times g_0 \times b_0$$

$$e_1 = e_0 + a_0 \times g_0 \times b_0 + b_0 \times g_0 \times a_0$$

$$e_{1s} = e_{0s} + a_0 \times g_0 \times b_0$$

$$g_1 = (z - e_1)^{-1}$$

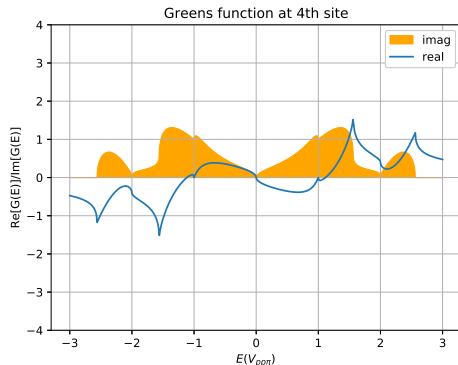
$$\Sigma_R = e_s - h$$

$$\Sigma_L = e - h - \Sigma_R$$

$$\mathbf{G}_{00} = (z - e_s)^{-1}$$

Recursion

```
92 while np.max(np.abs(a0)) > 1e-6: # Loop with hop matrix as threshold
93     ag = a0 @ g0 # Product defined here and used multiple times
94     a1 = ag @ a0 # New hop matrix (transposed)
95     bg = b0 @ g0 # Product defined here and used multiple times
96     b1 = bg @ b0 # New hop matrix
97     e1 = e0 + ag @ b0 + bg @ a0 # New onsite for "other cells"
98     es1 = es0 + ag @ b0 # New onsite
99     g1 = LA.inv(z - e1) # New Green's function
100     a0 = a1 # Overwrite old variable
101     b0 = b1 # Overwrite old variable
102     e0 = e1 # Overwrite old variable
103     es0 = es1 # Overwrite old variable
104     g0 = g1 # Overwrite old variable
105     q = q + 1 # Counter (for diagnostic purposes)
106 e, es = e0, es0 # Define the onsite Hamiltonians
107 SelfER = es - h # Self-energy from the right
108 SelfEL = e - h - SelfER # Self-energy from the left
109 G00 = LA.inv(z - es) # Green's functions
```



```

64 G00 = np.zeros((En.shape[0]), dtype=complex) # Empty data matrix for Green's functions
65 for i in range(En.shape[0]): # Loop iterating over energies
66     G, SelfER, SelfEL = RecursionRoutine(En[i], h, V, eta) # Invoking the RecursionRou
67     G = np.diag(G) # The Green's functions for each site is in the diagonal of the G ma
68     G00[i] = G[4] # Chosen Green's function (here the 4th site)

```

Questions

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► Appendix