

# Structure search, database, and applications for AB<sub>2</sub> type 2D materials

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# Structure search, database, and applications for AB<sub>2</sub> type 2D materials

- Structure search for AB<sub>2</sub> monolayer

- structure map

*M. Fukuda, et. al., Mater. Adv., 2, 4392-4413 (2021).*

- Database

- interactive website
  - data repository

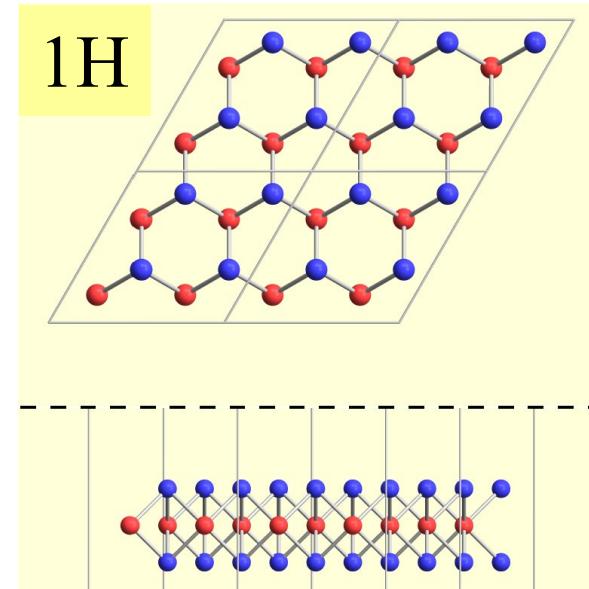
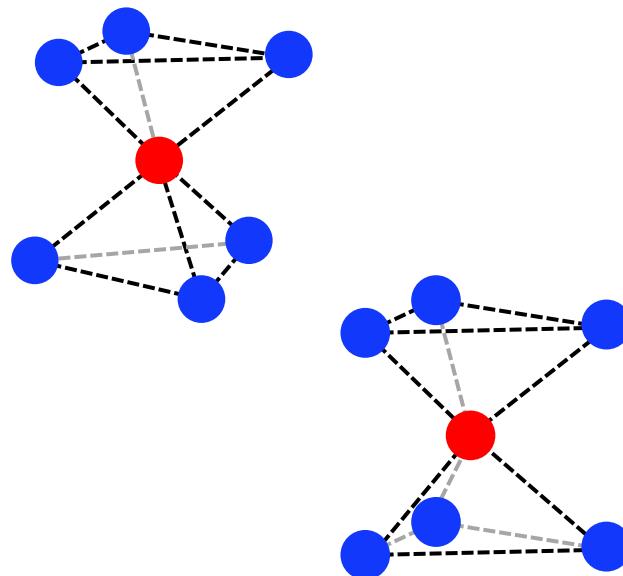
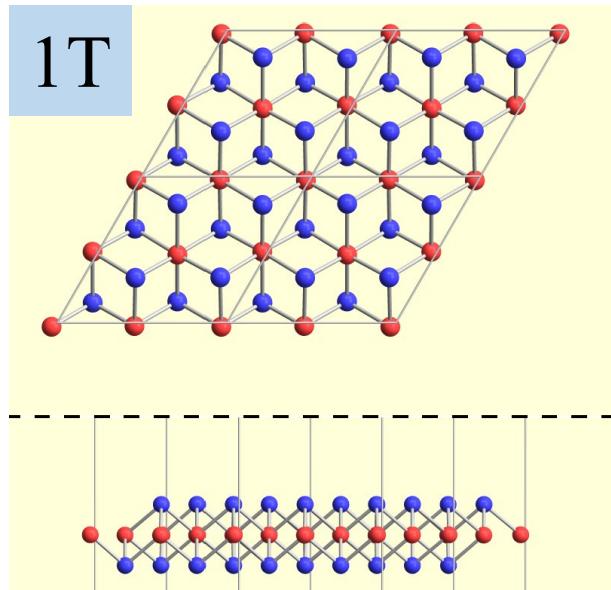
- Applications

- memory structure
  - penta monolayer ( $\eta$ -Au<sub>2</sub>S,  $\theta$ -Au<sub>2</sub>S)

*M. Fukuda, et. al., arXiv:2305.08111 [cond-mat.mtrl-sci]*

# Structure search for AB<sub>2</sub> monolayer

- Research purpose
  - Structure exploration for AB<sub>2</sub> type monolayers by high-throughput density functional theory (DFT) calculations
- Background
  - Various kinds of AB<sub>2</sub> type monolayers such as transition metal dichalcogenides (e.g. MoS<sub>2</sub>) and MXenes (e.g. Ti<sub>2</sub>C) have synthesized experimentally and have attracted attentions due to the diversity of the chemical and physical properties.
  - The combination of the elements is diverse even only for the AB<sub>2</sub> composition.  
→ Sufficient room for exploring unknown AB<sub>2</sub> monolayers

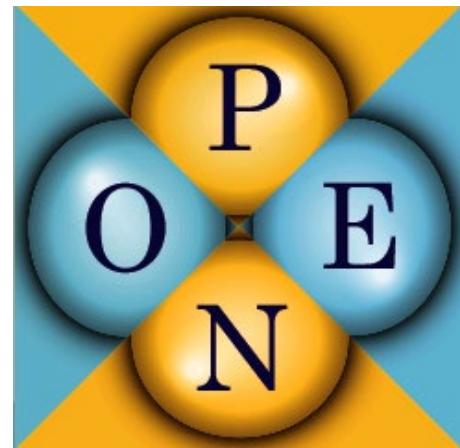


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  - The combination of the elements is diverse even only for the AB<sub>2</sub> composition.  
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- Approach
  - High-throughput calculations based on the DFT by using OpenMX were performed to create a structure map for AB<sub>2</sub> type monolayers.

# High-throughput calculation based on the DFT

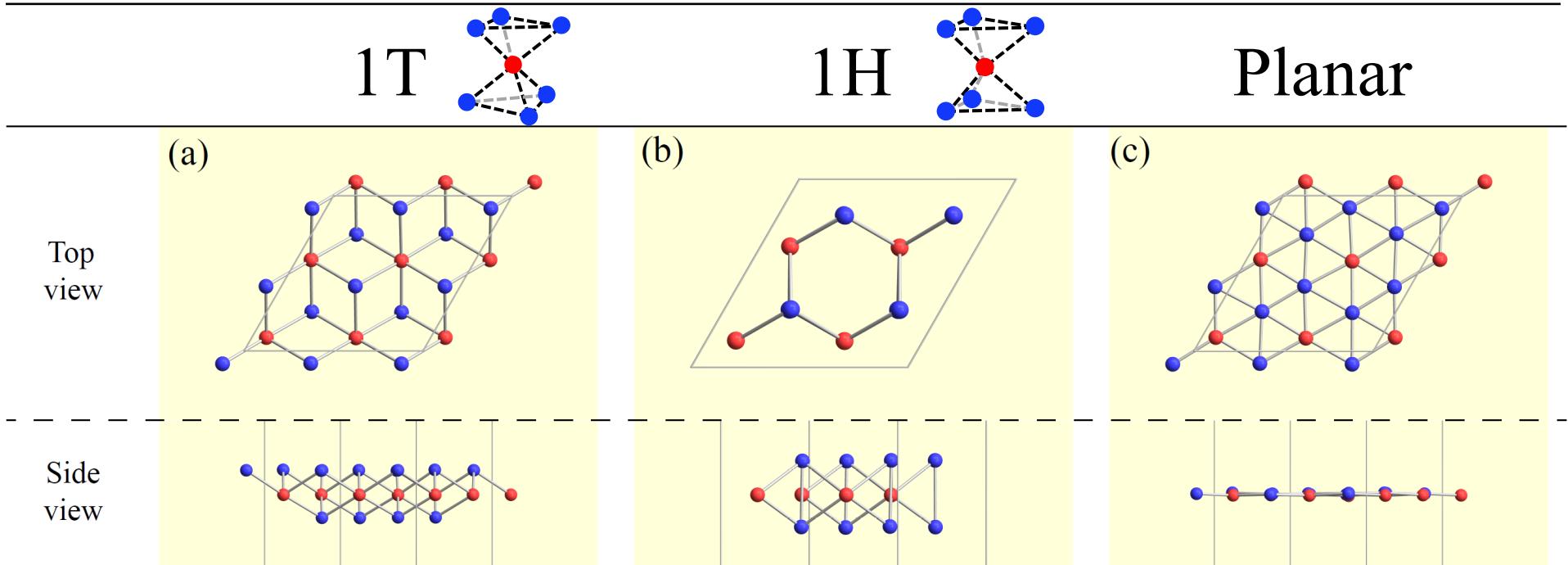
- Software: OpenMX(<http://www.openmx-square.org/>)
- Functional: GGA-PBE
- Pseudo potential: Optimized Pseudo atomic orbitals
- k-point :  $5 \times 5 \times 1$
- Cutoff energy: 240 [Ry]
- Variable cell optimization and symmetry-unconstrained geometry optimization
- Selection of composition elements



I																XVIII					
H		II														He					
Li	Be																				
Na	Mg	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII					Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr				
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe				
Cs	Ba		Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn				
Fr	Ra		Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg	Cn	Nh	Fl	Mc	Lv	Ts	Og				

Possible  $AB_2$  compounds: 62 elements  $\times$  62 elements = 3844 compounds

# Initial structures

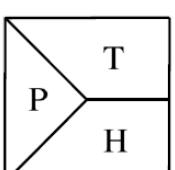
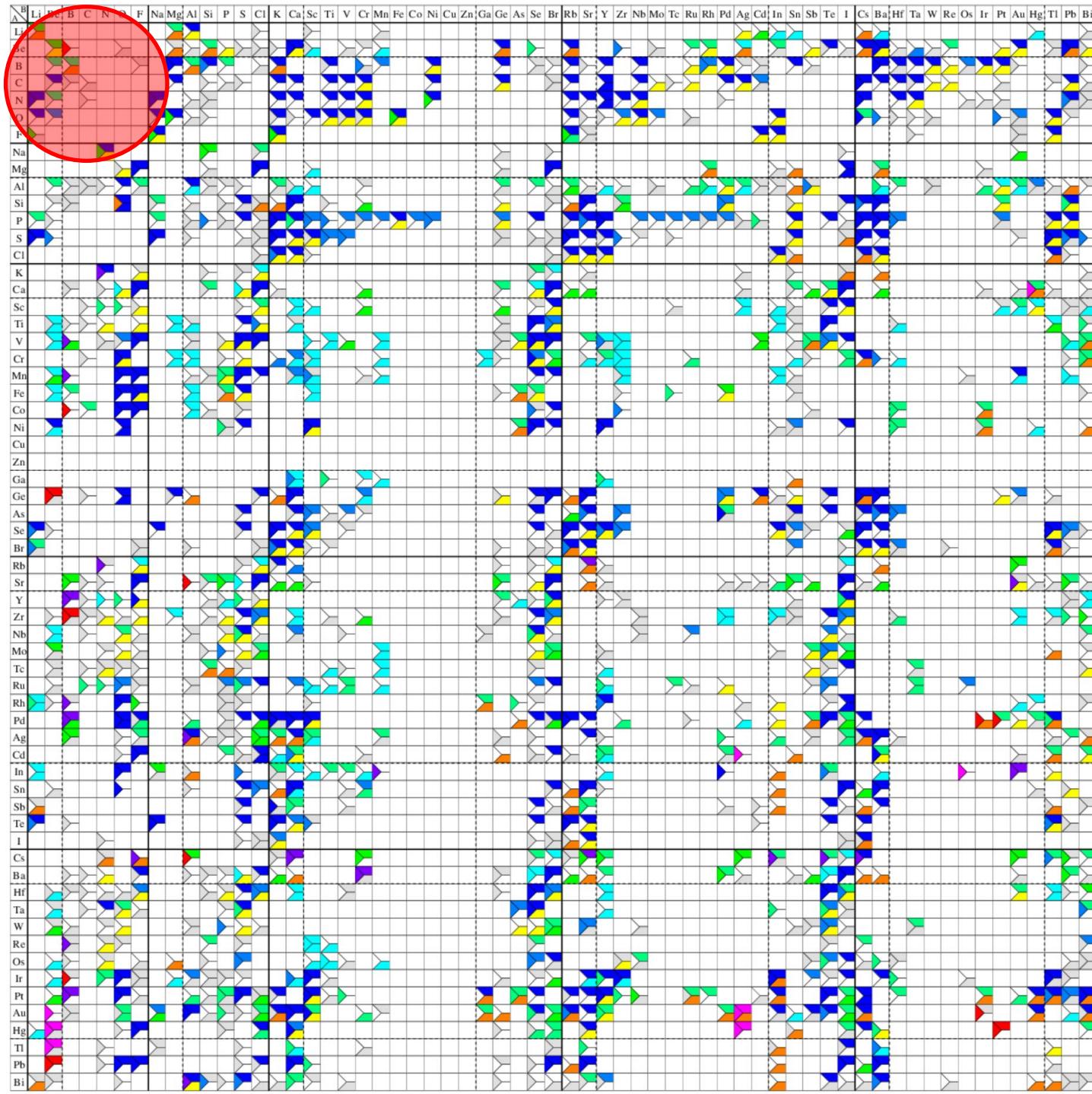


- We prepared the initial structures including fluctuation with respect to the ideal structures for atomic coordinates. The initial lattice vectors for variable cell optimizations were set to large enough to allow large structural change from the initial structure and to avoid trapping of local minima as far as possible.
- If the structure change drastically from the initial structure, we terminate the calculation.

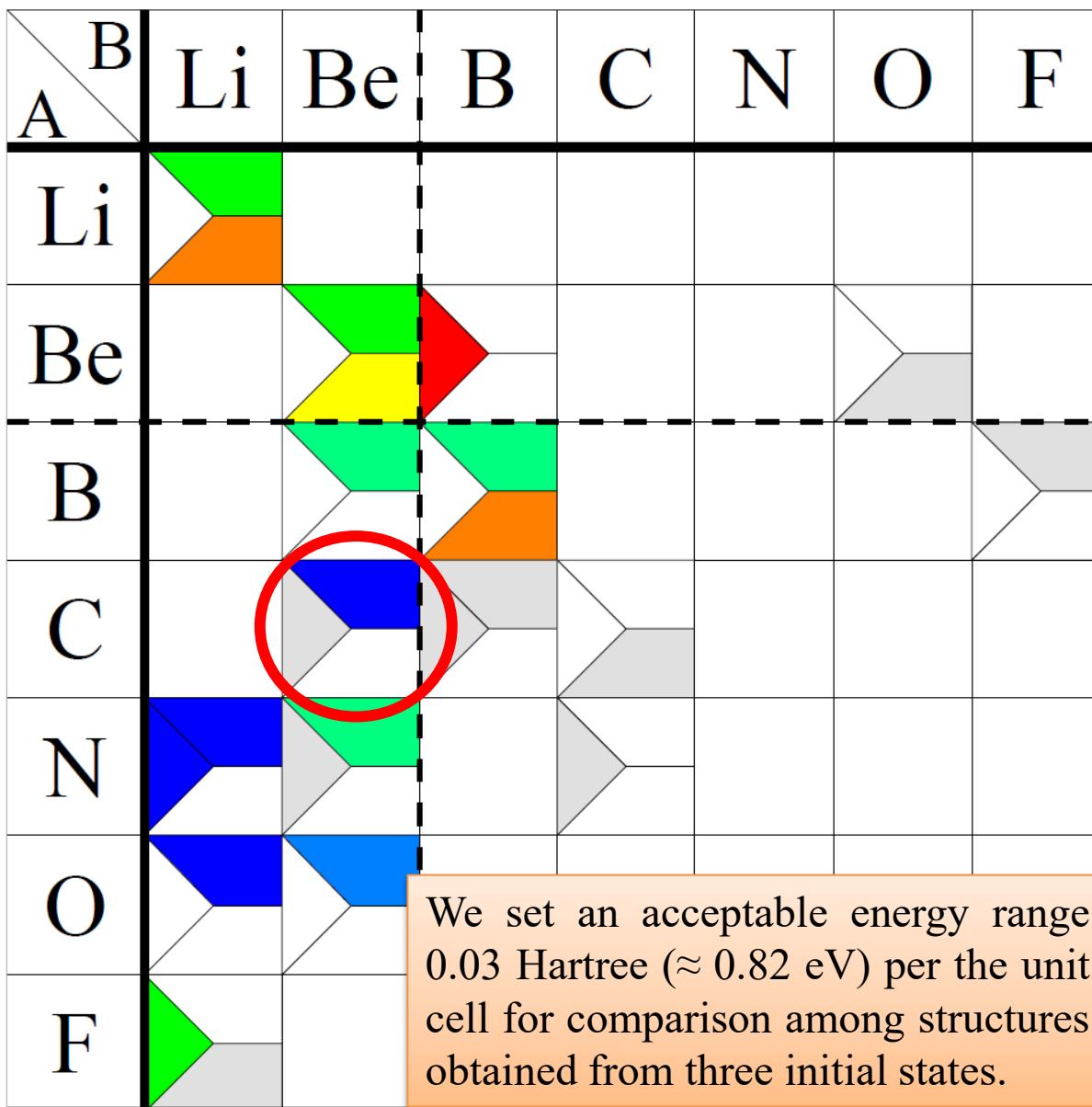
$$3844 \text{ (compounds)} \times 3 = 11532$$

# Structure map

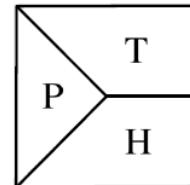
Space-group  
classification



- $P\bar{3}m1$
- $P2_1/m$
- $P4mmm$
- $C2/m$
- $P\bar{6}m2$
- $Amm2$
- $Cmmm$
- memory
- planar
- distorted planar
- others (stable)



Space-group classification



- $P\bar{3}m1 \rightarrow 1T$
- $P2_1/m$
- $P4mmm$
- $C2/m$
- $P\bar{6}m2 \rightarrow 1H$
- $Amm2$
- $Cmmm$
- memory
- planar
- distorted planar
- others (stable)

This structure map includes information of initial structures and space-groups of obtained structures for all the combination of  $AB_2$  compounds.

# Comparison between experiment and calculation (transition metal dichalcogenides)

## Experimental data by high-resolution STEM imaging[2]

A B \ A	Ti	Zr	Hf	V	Nb	Ta	Mo	W	Re	Fe	Pd	Pt
S	1T	1T	1T <sup>(e)</sup>	1T	1H	1H	1H	1H	1T''	—	—	1T <sup>(h)</sup>
Se	1T <sup>(a)</sup>	1T <sup>(c)</sup>	1T <sup>(f)</sup>	1T	1H	1H <sup>(g)</sup>	1H	1H	1T''	1H	—	1T
Te	1T <sup>(b)</sup>	1T <sup>(d)</sup>	—	—	1T	—	1T' 1H	1T'	—	—	—	—

[2] J. Zhou *et al.*, Nature **556**, 355 (2018)

## Results of high-throughput DFT calculations

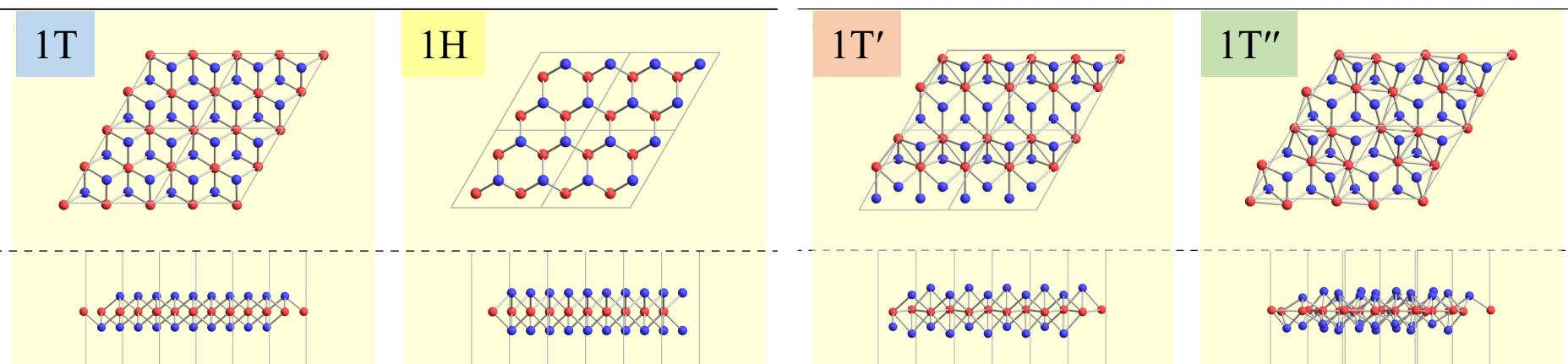
A B \ A	Ti	Zr	Hf	V	Nb	Ta	Mo	W	Re	Fe	Pd	Pt
S	$P\bar{3}m1$	$P\bar{3}m1$	$P\bar{3}m1$	$P\bar{3}m1$	$P\bar{6}m2$	$P\bar{6}m2$	$P\bar{6}m2$	$P\bar{6}m2$	$P\bar{1}$	$P\bar{3}m1$	$P\bar{3}m1$	$P\bar{3}m1$
Se	$P\bar{3}m1$	$P\bar{3}m1$	$P\bar{3}m1$	$P\bar{3}m1$	$P\bar{6}m2$	$P\bar{6}m2$	$P\bar{6}m2$	$P\bar{6}m2$	$P\bar{1}$	$C2/m$	$P\bar{6}m2$	$P\bar{3}m1$
Te	$P\bar{3}m1$	$P\bar{3}m1$	$P\bar{3}m1$	$P2_1/m$	$P2_1/m$	$P2_1/m$	$P2_1/m$	$P2_1/m$	$P\bar{1}$	—	$P\bar{3}m1$	$P\bar{3}m1$
				$P\bar{6}m2$	$P\bar{6}m2$	$C2/m$	$P\bar{6}m2$	$P\bar{6}m2$				

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Se	1T <sup>(a)</sup>	1T <sup>(c)</sup>	1T <sup>(f)</sup>	1T	1H	1H <sup>(g)</sup>	1H	1H	1T''	1H	—	1T
Te	1T <sup>(b)</sup>	1T <sup>(d)</sup>	—	—	1T	—	1T' 1H	1T'	—	—	—	—

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Se	1T <sup>(a)</sup>	1T <sup>(c)</sup>	1T <sup>(f)</sup>	1T	1H	1H <sup>(g)</sup>	1H	1H	1T''	1H	—	1T
Te	1T <sup>(b)</sup>	1T <sup>(d)</sup>	—	—	1T	—	1T' 1H	1T'	—	—	—	—

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Se	$P\bar{3}m1$	$P\bar{3}m1$	$P\bar{3}m1$	$P\bar{3}m1$	$P\bar{6}m2$	$P\bar{6}m2$	$P\bar{6}m2$	$P\bar{6}m2$	$P\bar{1}$	$C2/m$	$P\bar{6}m2$	$P\bar{3}m1$
Te	$P\bar{3}m1$	$P\bar{3}m1$	$P\bar{3}m1$	$P2_1/m$	$P2_1/m$	$P\bar{6}m2$	$P\bar{6}m2$	$P\bar{6}m2$	$P\bar{1}$	—	$P\bar{3}m1$	$P\bar{3}m1$

# Families of AB<sub>2</sub> type 2D materials

1T/1H

A \ B	I	II	TM	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII
I	2		1		2		3		5
II	2	5	5			2	4	8	16
TM	11	11	22	3	11		19	63	47
XII	1	8					1		5
XIII	2	2	21		3	3	1	2	1
XIV	5	17	20	1		11		8	9
XV	10	10	16		4	7		11	
XVI	20	13	18		12	3		5	
XVII	17	14	2	2	8				

- transition metal dioxides/dichalcogenides → TM-XVI
- transition metal dihalides → TM-XVII
- alkaline-earth-metal dihalides → II-XVII
- MXenes (transition metal carbides/nitrides) → XIV-TM, XV-TM
- dialkali-metal monochalcogenides, monohalides → XVI-I, XVII-I
- dialkaline-earth-metal monochalcogenides, monohalides → XVI-II, XVII-II

The number of 1T/1H type AB<sub>2</sub> monolayers for each combination of groups in the periodic table are summarized on the basis of our structure map.

→ This table can be a guide to search unknown 1T/1H structures and families.

I								XVIII
H								He
II		XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII		
Li	Be	B	C	N	O	F	Ne	
Na	Mg	Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar	

# Structure search, database, and applications for AB<sub>2</sub> type 2D materials

- Structure search for AB<sub>2</sub> monolayer
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*M. Fukuda, et. al., Mater. Adv., 2, 4392-4413 (2021).*

- Database
  - interactive website
  - data repository
- Applications
  - memory structure
  - penta monolayer ( $\eta$ -Au<sub>2</sub>S,  $\theta$ -Au<sub>2</sub>S)

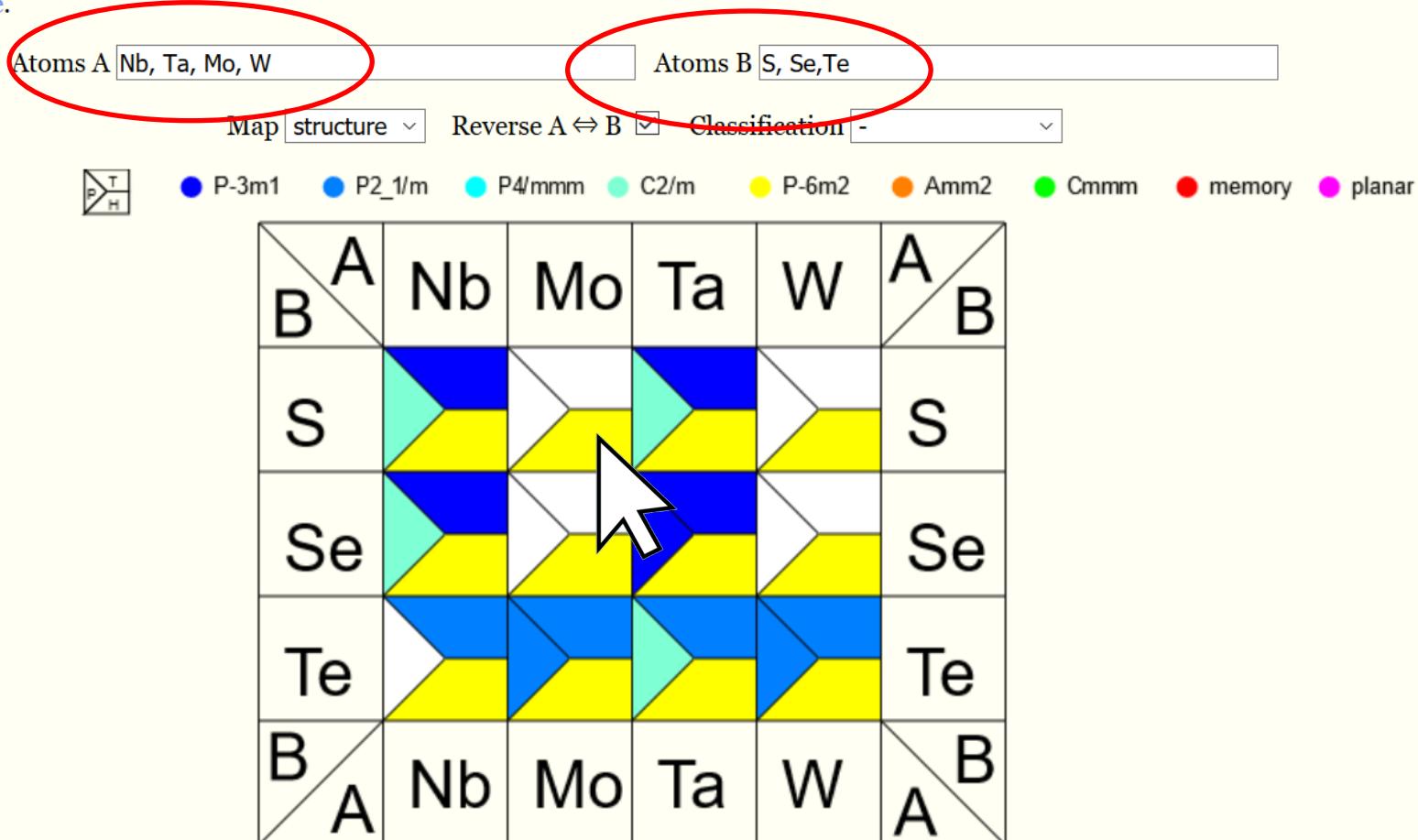
*arXiv:2305.08111 [cond-mat.mtrl-sci]*

# Structure map of AB<sub>2</sub> type 2D materials

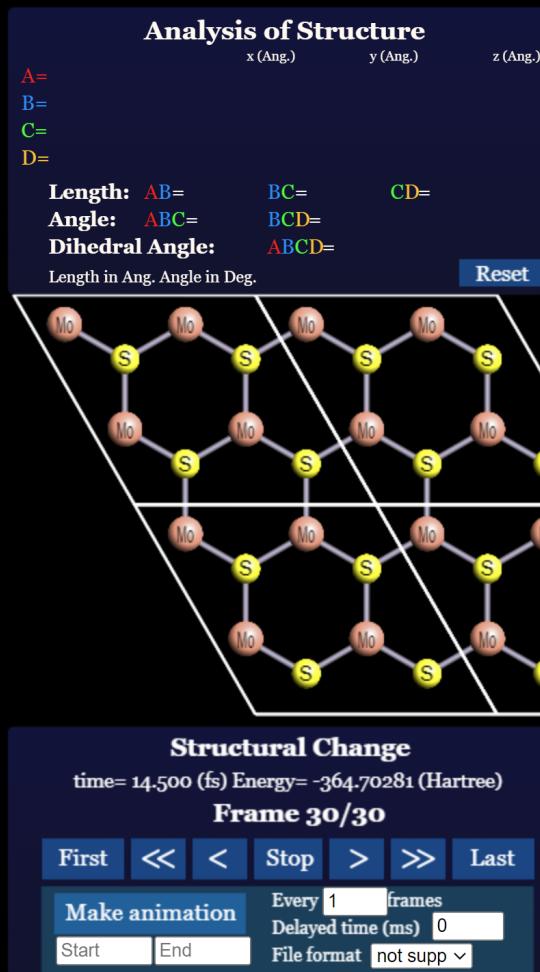
## by high-throughput DFT calculations

Masahiro Fukuda, Jingning Zhang, Yung-Ting Lee, and Taisuke Ozaki

The website provides an interactive structure map of AB<sub>2</sub> type 2D materials constructed by high-throughput DFT calculations using [OpenMX](#). You can jump a page containing detailed information by clicking a colored region. The structure map will be restructured by specifying atomic symbols separated by a comma in forms of 'Atoms A' and 'Atoms B'. It is also possible to list all 2D compounds specified by either a space group or a characteristic structure in a form of 'Classification'. In addition to the structure map, one can see a spin map by specifying 'spin' in a form of 'Map', where compounds with larger total magnetic moments are colored by a vivid red. All the details of the maps can be found in [arXiv: 1904.06047 \[cond-mat.mtrl-sci\]](#). A quick reference about the interactive structure and spin maps is available at [here](#).



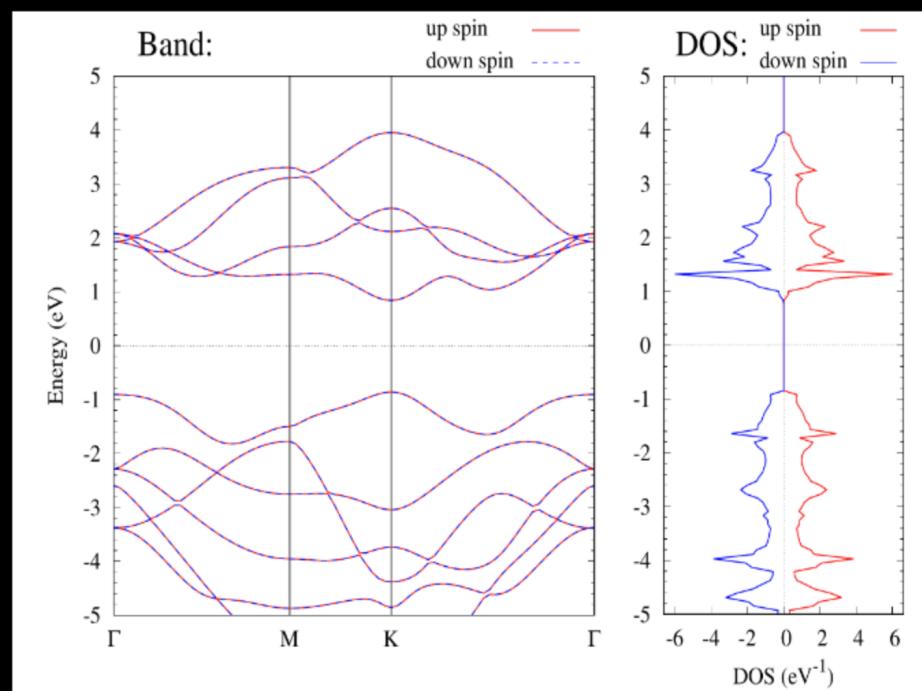
# Interactive website



Compound: Mo<sub>1</sub>S<sub>2</sub>  
 Initial Structure: 1H  
 Space Group (Final): P-6m2  
 Lattice Parameters (a,b,gamma): 6.39, 6.39, 60.0  
 Energy (Hartree/12 atoms): -364.70281  
 Magnetic moment (muB/12 atoms): 0.0

Geo. Opt.  
 Mo<sub>1</sub>S<sub>2</sub>\_H.cif  
 Mo<sub>1</sub>S<sub>2</sub>\_H.md

Band and DOS calcs.: Mo<sub>1</sub>S<sub>2</sub>\_H.cif Mo<sub>1</sub>S<sub>2</sub>\_H.dat Mo<sub>1</sub>S<sub>2</sub>\_H.pdf (Band+DOS)



Reset Supercell 2 × 2 × 1 Atoms rendering Bonds rendering Bond Color palepurple Number □ Symbol  BGC black Atom Size 1.0 Bond Thickness 1.0 Bond Factor 1.0 Cells   
 Axes Perspective Structure  Dynamics  Net Charge off Spin off Force Velocity Rot on x 0 Rot on y 0 Rot on z 0 Save select  
 Structure Map Viewer Rotate: click+drag Zoom: scroll Translate: ctrl+click+drag Note: click the middle button for Safari

Our AB<sub>2</sub> structure map and database are available on the interactive website, [www.openmx-square.org/2d-ab2/](http://www.openmx-square.org/2d-ab2/).

- Data repository using Gitlab
- Download all the input files and results easily
- Promoting data utilization

S

## Structure map of AB2 type 2D materials by high-throughput DFT calculations

Project ID: 43 

-o 3 Commits 8 1 Branch 0 Tags 347.7 MB Project Storage

master 

structure-map-of-ab2-type-2d-materials-by-high-throughput-dft-calculations

Find file



Clone 

 README

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Name	Last commit	Last update
 data	first commit	1 year ago
 .gitattributes	first commit	1 year ago
 LICENSE	Add LICENSE	5 months ago
 Readme.md	update the URL of gitlab	1 year ago

## Usage

- Install Database

- Using git

```
git clone https://isspns-gitlab.issp.u-tokyo.ac.jp/masahiro.fukuda/structure-map-of-ab2-type-2d-materials-by-high-throughput-dft-cal
```

- On browser

Click the download button of this project.

<https://datarepo.mdcl.issp.u-tokyo.ac.jp/repo/6>

# Structure search, database, and applications for AB<sub>2</sub> type 2D materials

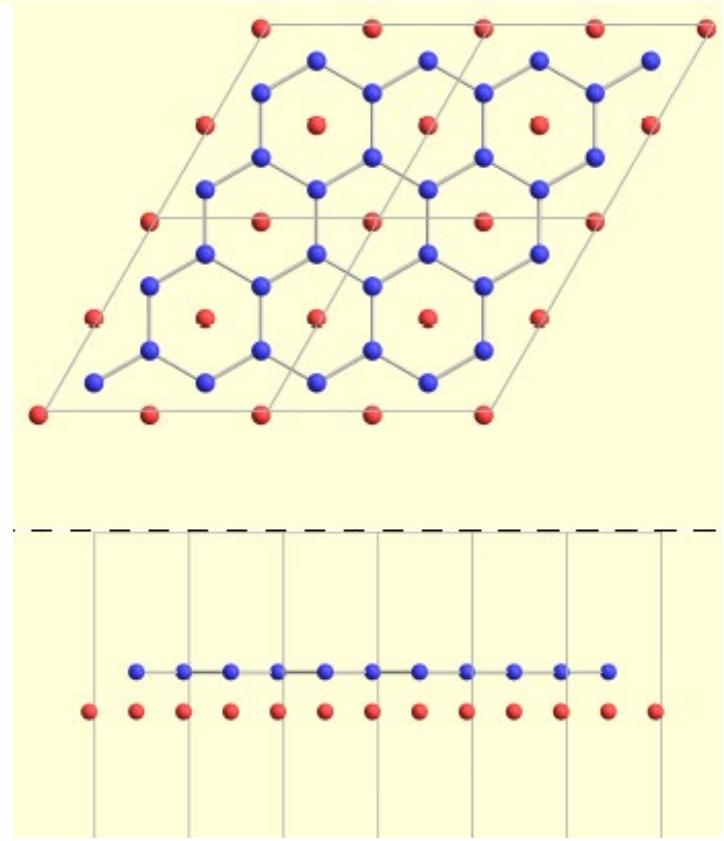
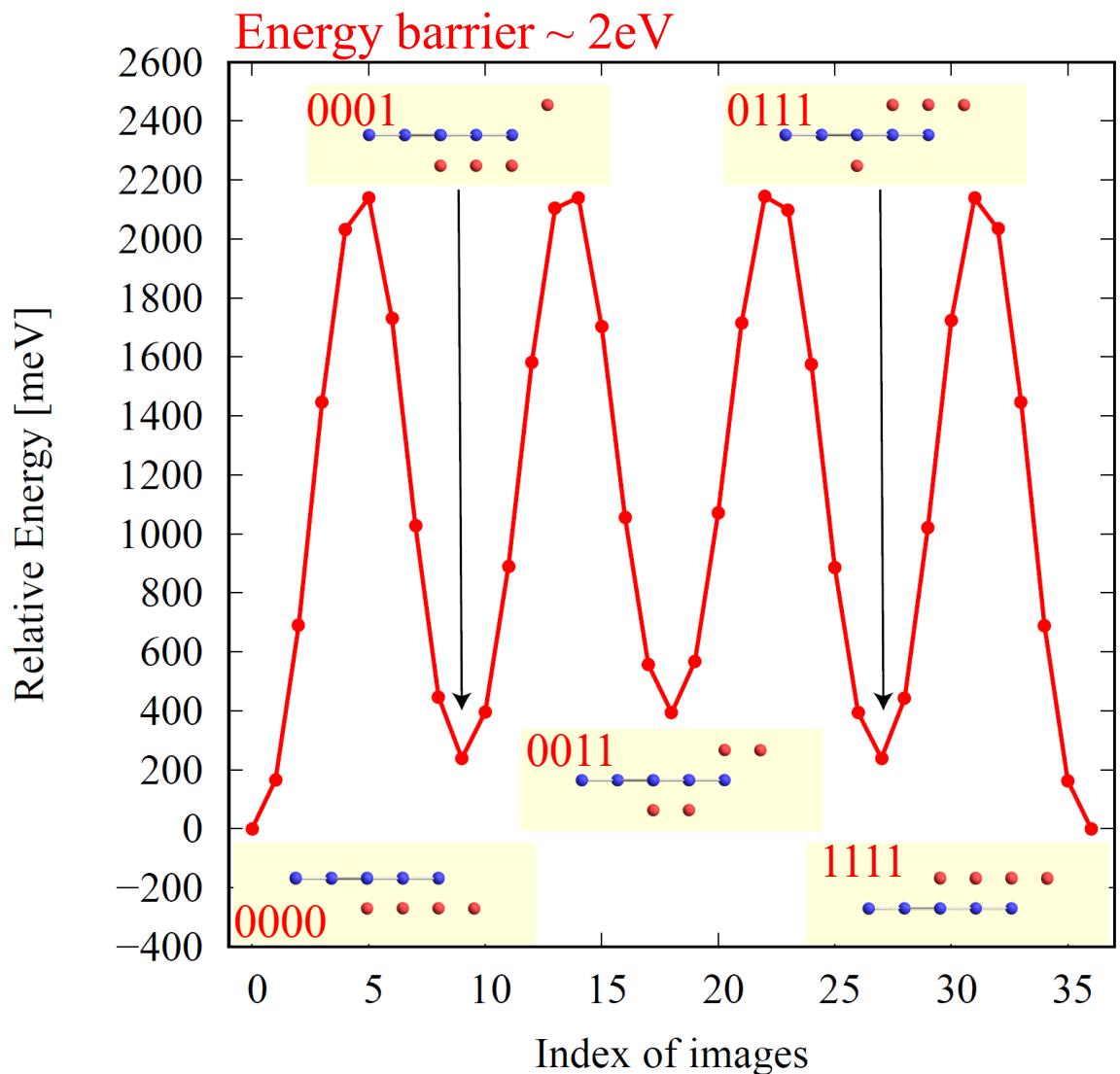
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  - structure map

*M. Fukuda, et. al., Mater. Adv., 2, 4392-4413 (2021).*

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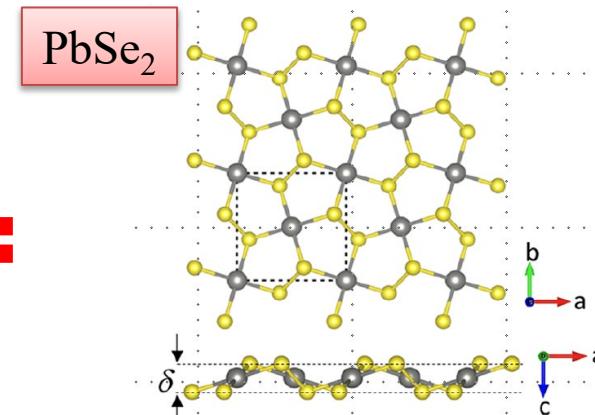
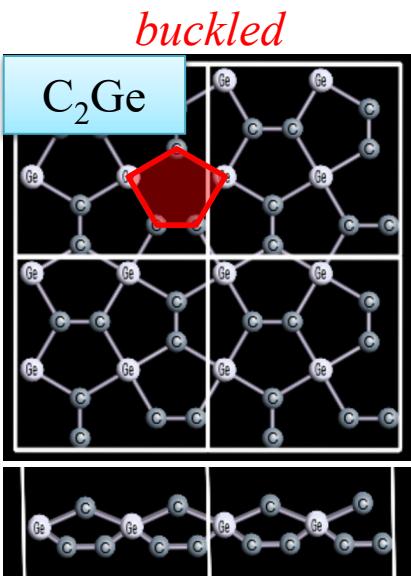
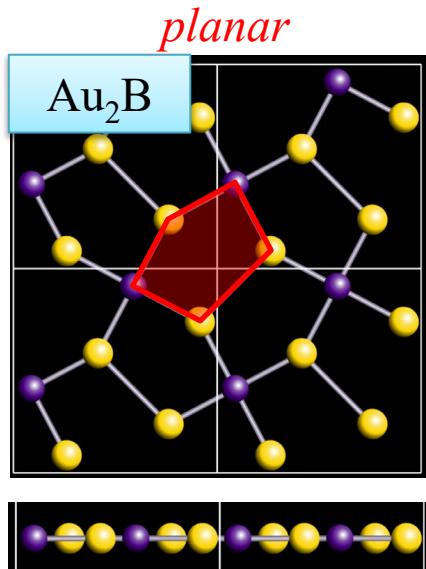
# NEB calculation for memory structure of SrAl<sub>2</sub>



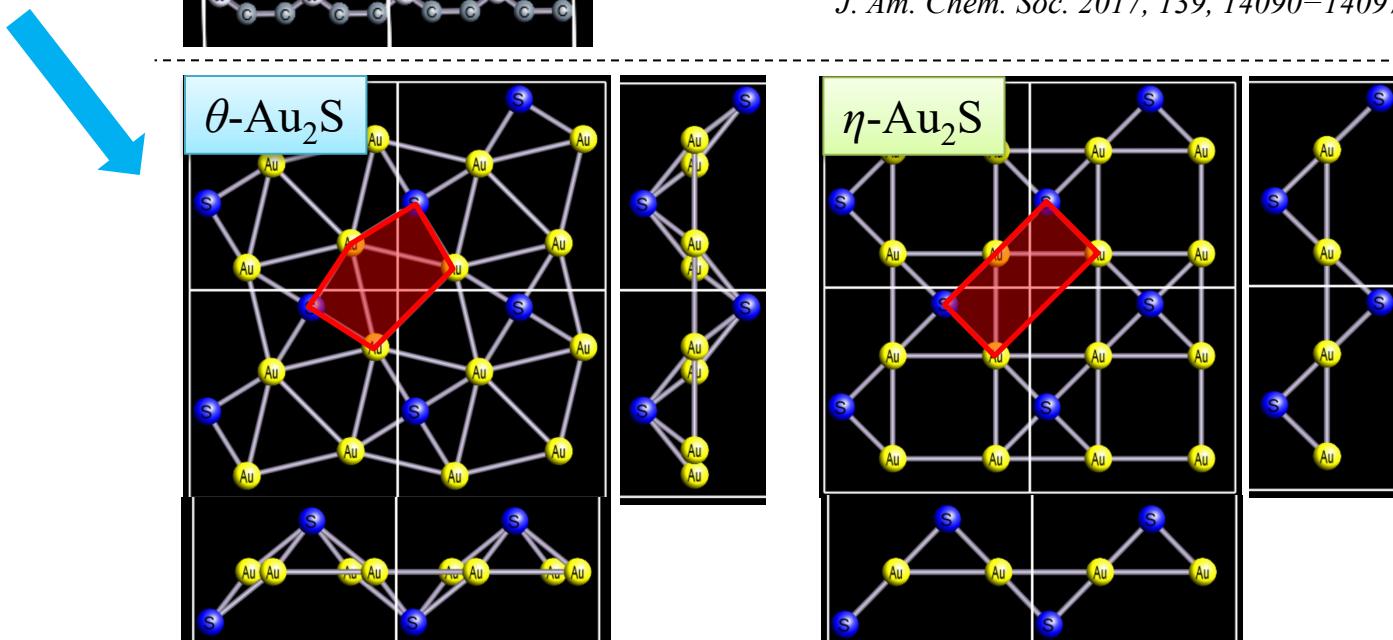
Since the positions (above or below) of red atoms can represent binary digits, we call the buckled structures "memory structure".

This structure can be a candidate for a data storage application with an extremely high areal density.

# Penta-monolayers obtained in structure search for $\text{AB}_2$ type monolayers by high-throughput DFT calculations

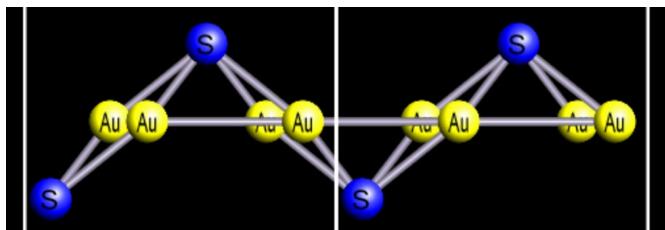
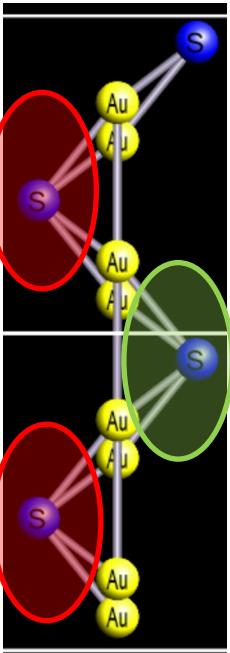
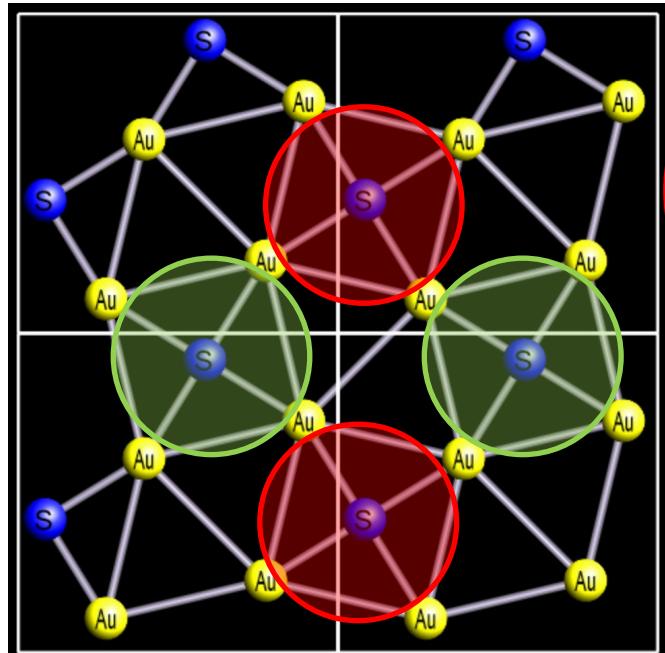


Experimentally synthesized monolayer  
*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2017, 139, 14090–14097



# $\theta\text{-Au}_2\text{S}$

(Discovered by  
HTP calculations of  
 $\text{AB}_2$  2D materials)

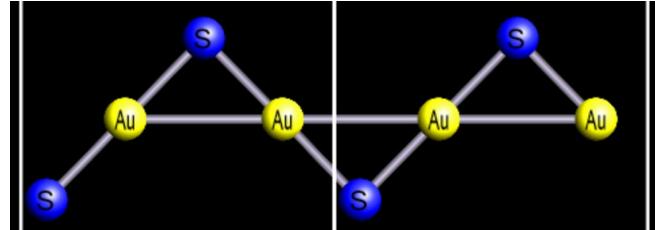
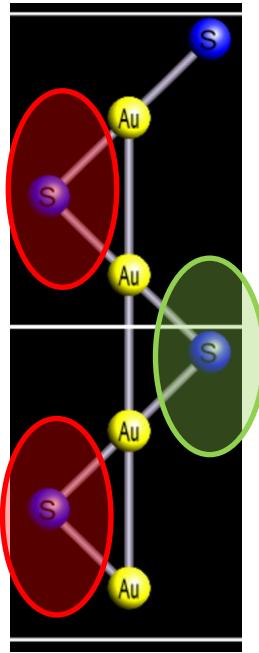
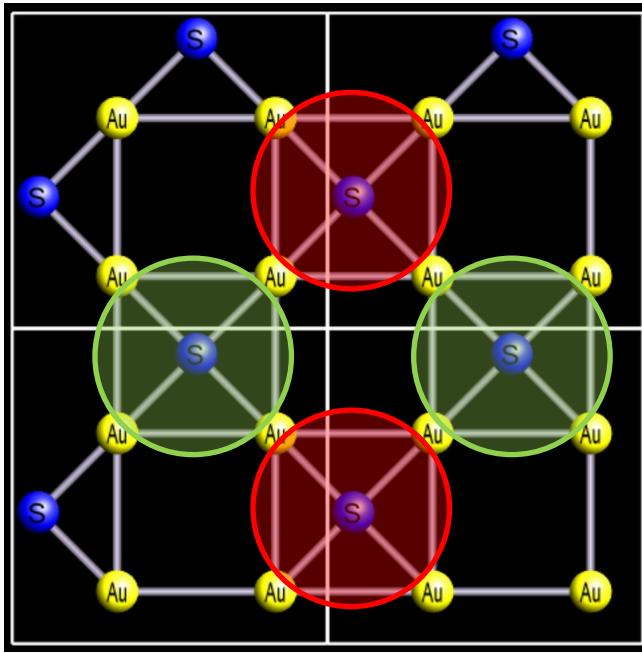


↔

5.67[ $\text{\AA}$ ]

Total energy = -443.3368 [Hatree/unit cell]  
= -13.7901 [Hatree/  $\text{\AA}^2$ ]

# $\eta\text{-Au}_2\text{S}$

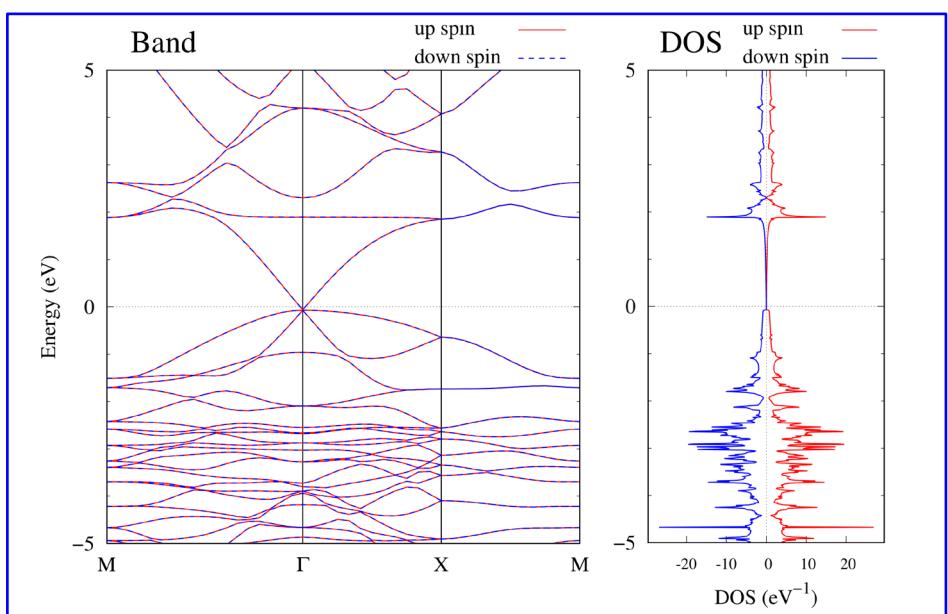
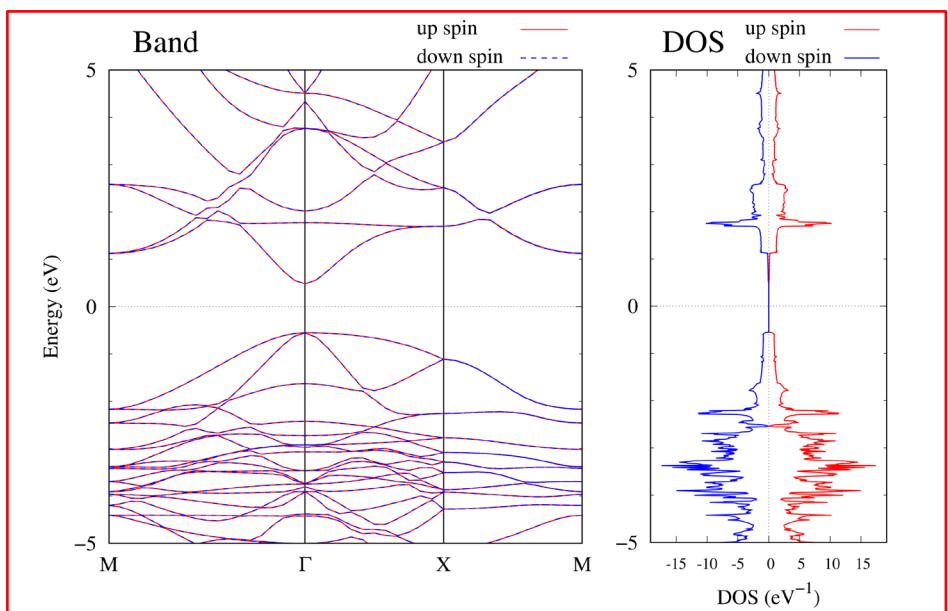


↔

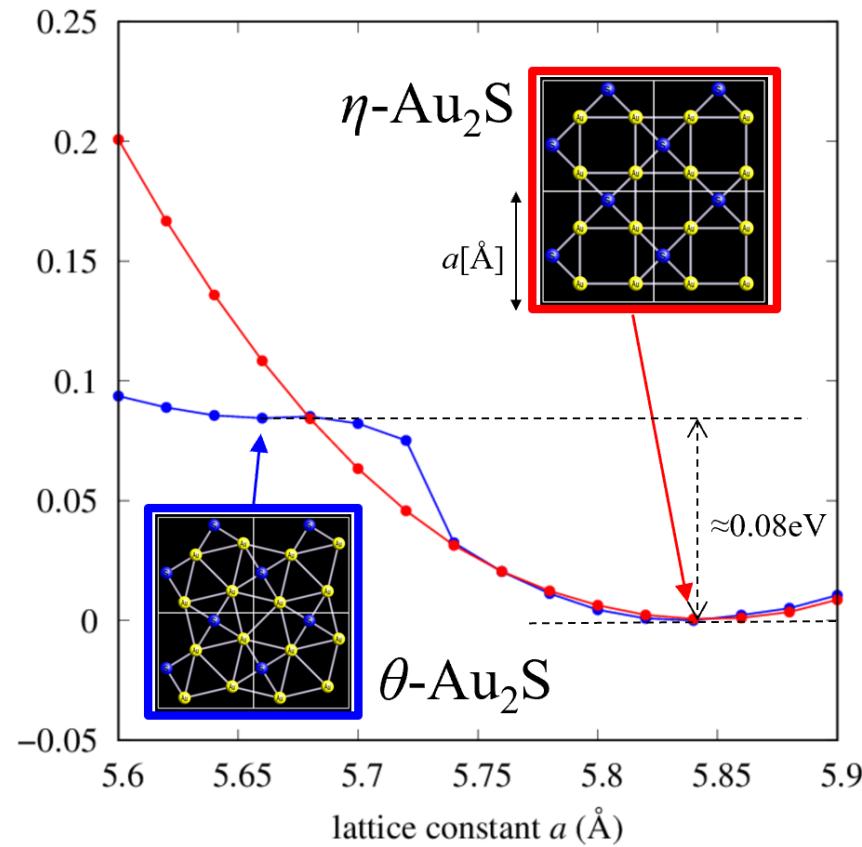
5.84[ $\text{\AA}$ ]

Total energy = -443.3399 [Hatree/unit cell]  
= -12.9990 [Hatree/  $\text{\AA}^2$ ]

# Analysis of geometric structures and physical properties of $\text{Au}_2\text{S}$ monolayer under strain based on DFT

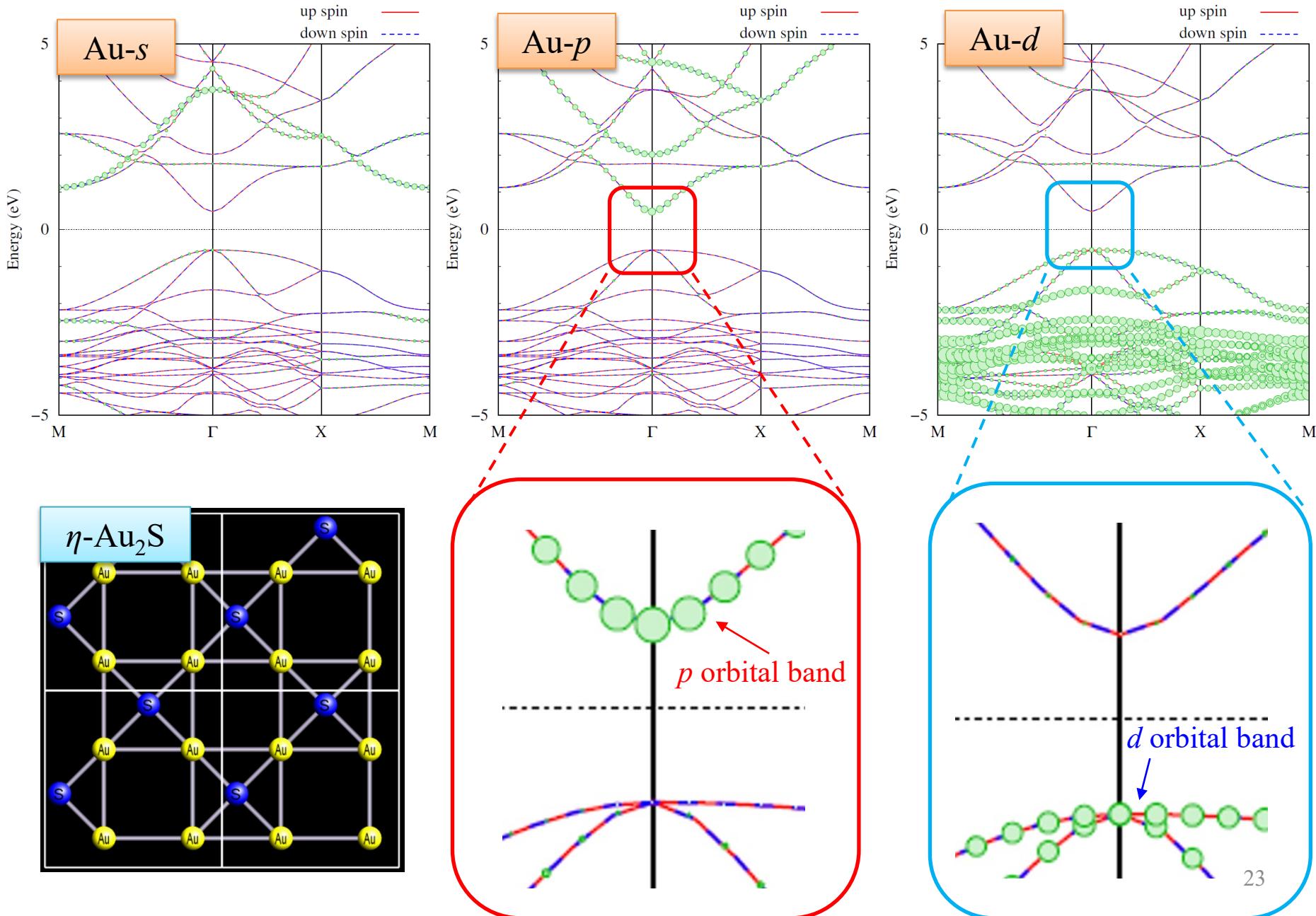


DFT: GGA-PBE  
Program code: OpenMX  
(<http://www.openmx-square.org/>)

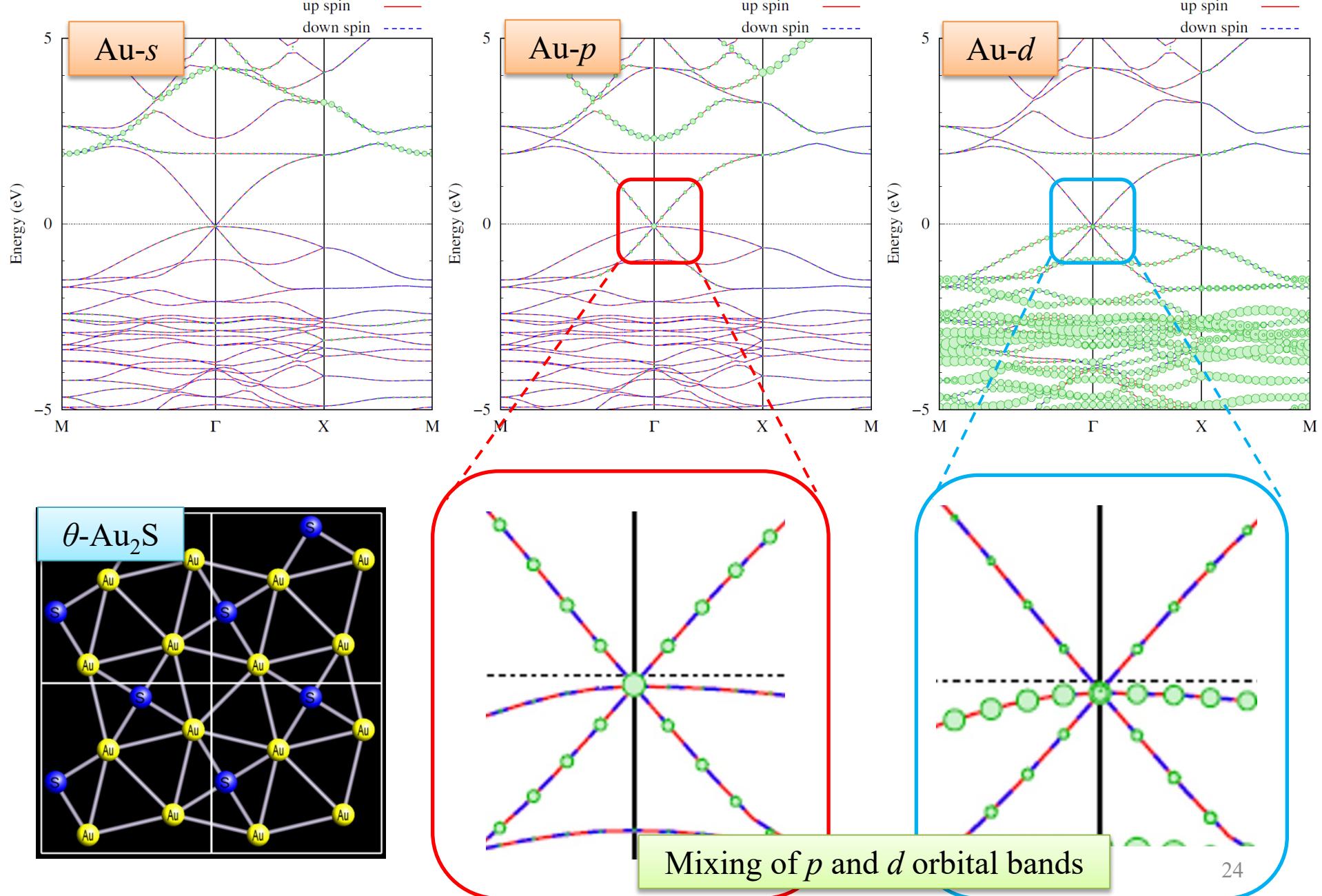


Compressive biaxial strain causes the phase transition from  $\eta$ - $\text{Au}_2\text{S}$  to  $\theta$ - $\text{Au}_2\text{S}$ . The band structure and bandgap of  $\text{Au}_2\text{S}$  are changed drastically under strain because of the phase transition.

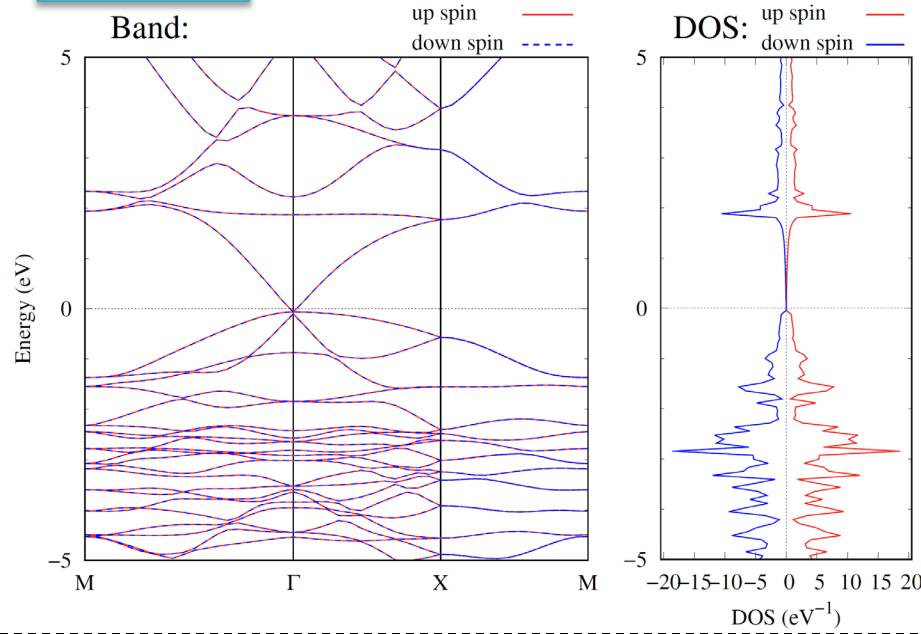
# Band decomposition into each contribution of pseudo-atomic orbital



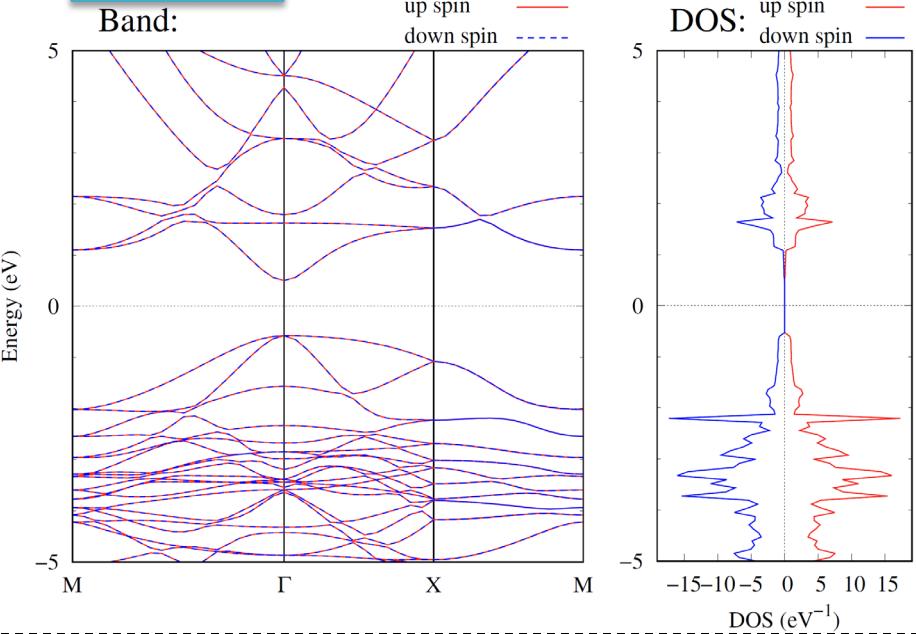
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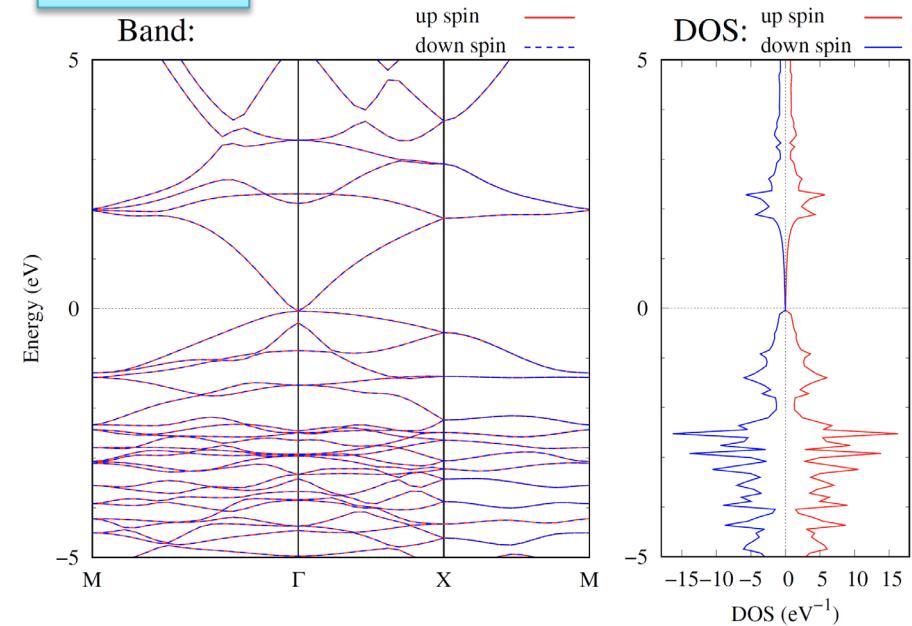
## $\theta$ -Au<sub>2</sub>Se



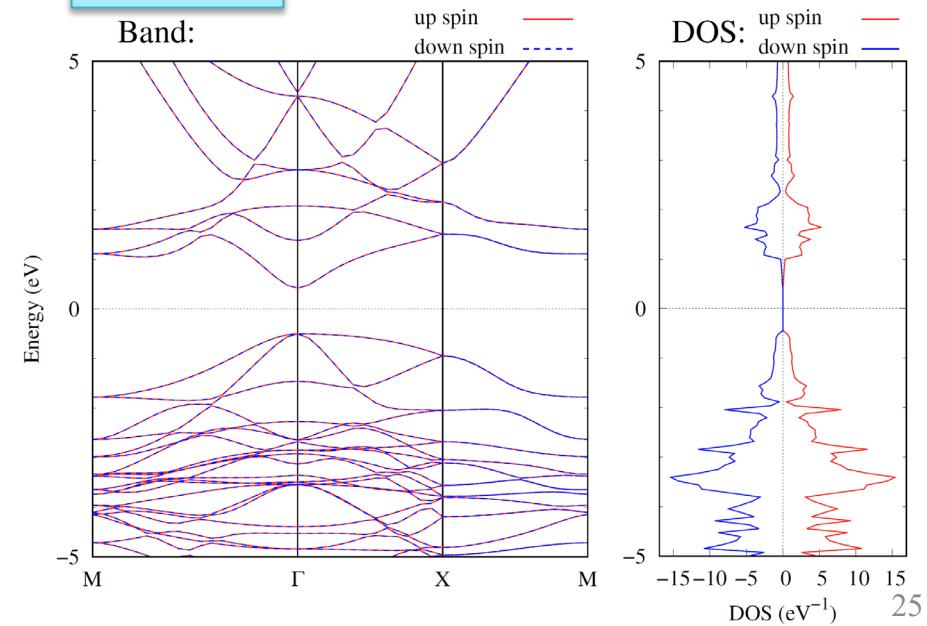
## $\eta$ -Au<sub>2</sub>Se



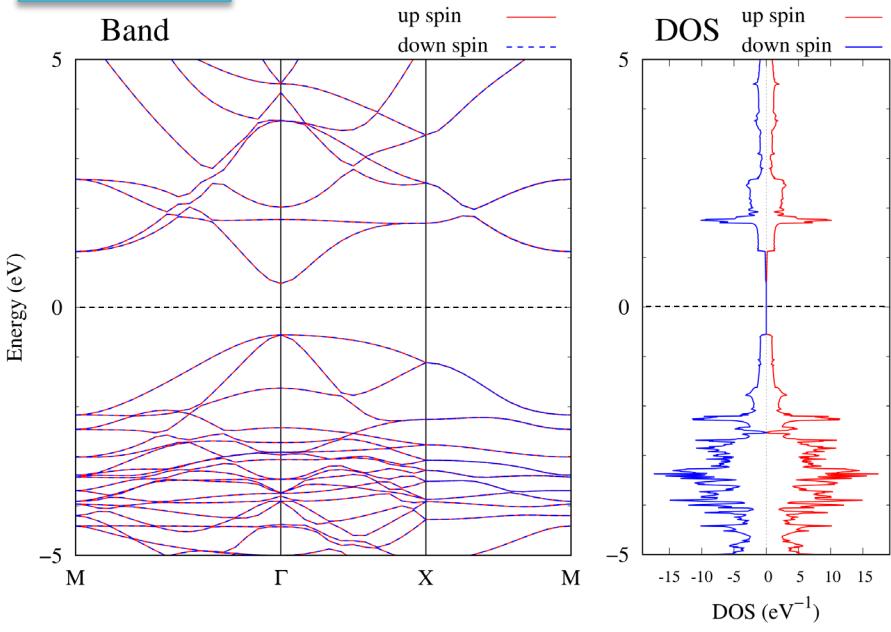
## $\theta$ -Au<sub>2</sub>Te



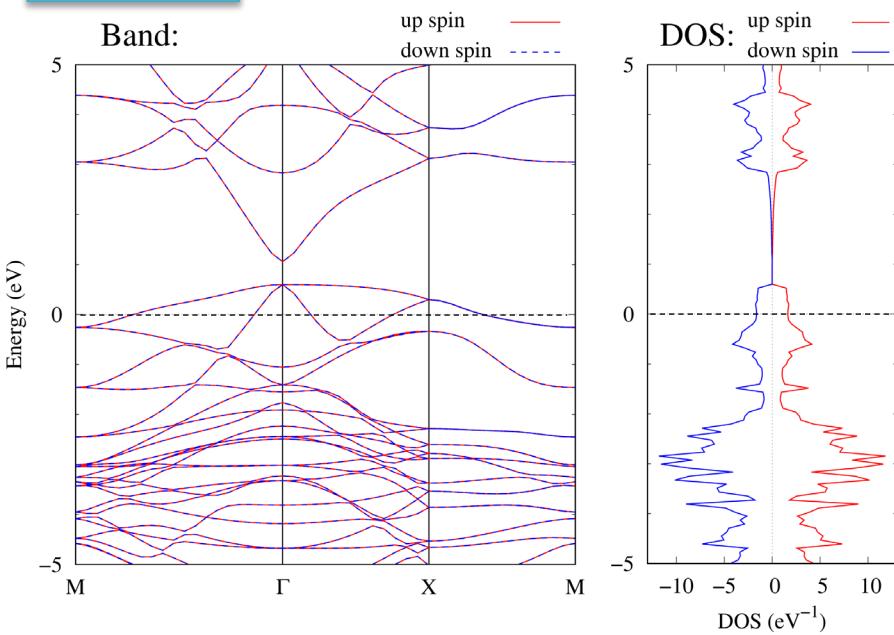
## $\eta$ -Au<sub>2</sub>Te



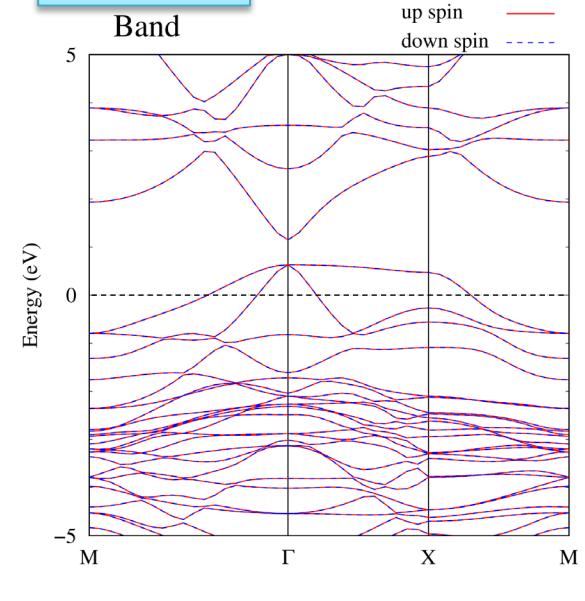
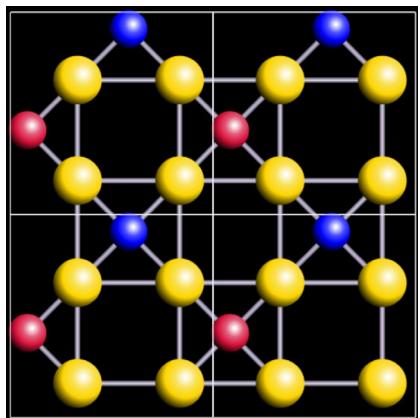
## $\eta\text{-Au}_2\text{S}$



## $\eta\text{-Au}_2\text{P}$



## $\eta\text{-Au}_4\text{PS}$



The mixing of atomic species changes the Fermi level and the band structure.

# Summary

- High-throughput calculations based on DFT by using OpenMX have been performed to create a structure map for AB<sub>2</sub> type monolayers.
- The structure map of AB<sub>2</sub> type 2D materials will give new viewpoints and directions to search unknown 2D materials.
- Our structure map is available in the interactive website and ISSP Data Repository (Gitlab).
- NEB calculation for SrAl<sub>2</sub> indicated that it may be possible to control some of memory structures as binary digits storage applications.
- The band structures and bandgaps of Au<sub>2</sub>S, Au<sub>2</sub>Se and Au<sub>2</sub>Te, are changed drastically under strain because of the phase transition ( $\theta \leftrightarrow \eta$ ).
- The family of Au<sub>2</sub>X type monolayer may have a potential to acquire a diversity of physical quantities by replacing the X element or absorbing additional atoms without breaking the basic Au lattice network.