Out-of-Plane Dielectric Susceptibility of Graphene in Twistrionic and Bernal Bilayers

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ABSTRACT: We describe how the out-of-plane dielectric polarizability of monolayer graphene influences the electrostatics of bilayer graphene—both Bernal (BLG) and twisted (tBLG). We compare the polarizability value computed using density functional theory with the output from previously published experimental data on the electrostatically controlled interlayer asymmetry potential in BLG and data on the on-layer density distribution in tBLG. We show that monolayers in tBLG are described well by the out-of-plane effective dielectric susceptibility $\epsilon_{\text{eff}} = 2.5$, including their on-layer electron density distribution at zero magnetic field and the interlayer Landau level pinning at quantizing magnetic fields.

KEYWORDS: graphene, dielectric susceptibility, gating, screening, bilayer graphene excitons, twisted bilayer graphene

Bilayer graphene is a two-dimensional (2D) material with electronic properties tunable over a broad range. The manifestations of the qualitative change of electronic characteristics of both Bernal (BLG) and twisted (tBLG) bilayer graphene, produced by electrostatic gating and interlayer misalignment, were observed in numerous experimental studies of the electronic transport in graphene-based field-effect transistor (FET) devices. These versatile electronic properties make FETs based on BLG and tBLG an attractive hardware platform for applications tailored for various quantum technologies. While, over the recent years, the fundamental electronic properties of bilayer graphene have been intensively studied, a mundane but practical characteristic of this material related to the out-of-plane dielectric susceptibility of graphene layers largely escaped attention of those investigations, despite several already recorded indications of its relevance for the quantitative modeling of the operation of graphene-based FET devices.

The out-of-plane dielectric susceptibility of a single graphene layer stems from the polarizability of its carbon orbitals, that is, from the mixing of $\pi$ and $\sigma$ bands by an electric field oriented perpendicular to the 2D crystal. Hence, we start by computing $ab\ initio$ density functional theory (DFT). We use that to estimate the effective dielectric susceptibility, $\epsilon_{\text{eff}}$, of graphene and to design a recipe for implementing it in the self-consistent description of electrostatics in bilayers, both twisted and with Bernal stacking. For tBLG with twist angles outside the magic angle range, we perform a mesoscale analysis of the on-layer carrier densities, finding a good agreement with the earlier observations. Then, we implement the same recipe in the analysis of the interlayer Landau level pinning in strongly twisted bilayers. In this case, we also find an excellent agreement between the theoretical results and the measurements performed on a newly fabricated FET with a $30^\circ$-twisted tBLG. Finally, we take into account the out-of-plane dielectric susceptibility of a single graphene layer in the self-consistent analysis of the interlayer asymmetry gap in Bernal bilayer graphene, improving on the earlier calculations and successfully comparing the computed gap dependence on the vertical displacement field, $\Delta(D)$, with the earlier-measured interlayer exciton energies in gapped BLG. To determine the theoretical value of the out-of-plane dielectric polarizability of a graphene monolayer, we employ the CASTEP plane-wave-basis DFT code with ultrasoft pseudopotentials. We use a $53 \times 53 \times 1$ k-point grid, a large

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plane-wave cutoff of 566 eV, and a variety of interlayer distances \( c \) along the z-axis to compute the total energy, \( E_0 \), of graphene in a sawtooth potential, \( -Dz/c_{\text{gr}} \) centered on the carbon sites of the graphene layer \( (D \) being the displacement field and \( -c/2 < z < c/2) \). Then we determine the polarizability \( \alpha \) in each cell of length \( c \) using the relation \( E = E_0 - \alpha D^2/(2c_0) \), with \( E_0 \) being the vacuum energy. As the artificial periodicity, introduced in the DFT code, leads to a systematic error in the polarizability, \( \delta \alpha(c) \propto c^{-1} \), we fit the obtained DFT data with \( \alpha(c) = \alpha_\infty + a/c + b/c^2 \) and find \( \alpha_{\text{DFT}} \propto (c \to \infty) = 11.8 \text{ Å}^3 \) per unit cell of graphene with the Perdew–Burke–Ernzerhof (PBE) functional and \( \alpha_{\text{DFT}} = 10.8 \text{ Å}^3 \) with the local density approximation (LDA).

These DFT values are close to the DFT-PBE polarizability reported in ref 18, \( \alpha = 0.867 \times 4\pi \text{ Å}^3 = 10.9 \text{ Å}^3 \), and when recalculated into an effective “electronic thickness” \( \alpha/\mathcal{A} \), where \( \mathcal{A} = 5.2 \text{ Å} \) is graphene’s unit cell area, we get 2.1 Å, comparable to the earlier-quoted “electronic thickness” of graphene.12,20 We also compared the computed DFT values with the polarizability computed using the variational (VMC) and diffusion (DMC) quantum Monte Carlo methods21–26 implemented in the CASINO code.27 In these calculations, we used the DFT-PBE orbitals generated using the CASTEP plane-wave DFT code28 and the orbitals being rerepresented in a localized B-spline “blip” basis. The localized basis improves the scaling of the quantum Monte Carlo (QMC) calculations and allows the use of aperiodic boundary conditions in the z-direction. The Jastrow correlation factor contained isotropic electron–electron, electron–nucleus, and electron–electron–nucleus terms as well as 2D plane-wave electron–electron terms,29 all optimized using VMC energy minimization.30 The DMC part of the calculations was executed with a time step of 0.01 Ha and a target population of 4096 walkers. The resulting QMC out-of-plane polarizability of graphene is \( \alpha \approx 10.5 \pm 0.2 \text{ Å} \), which is also close to the above-quoted DFT-PBE value, so that, in the analysis below, we will use \( \alpha_{\text{DFT}} = 10.8 \text{ Å}^3 \) for the polarizability of the graphene monolayer.

**Figure 1.** (a) Sketches illustrating how the dielectric polarizability of each monolayer enters in the electrostatics analysis of bilayers in eq 1. (b) Characteristic electron dispersion in tBLG (here, \( \theta = 3° \)) and a 100 meV). Electron state amplitude on the top/bottom layer is shown by red/blue. (c) Minivalley carrier densities \( n_{\text{v1}b} \) in a single-gated tBLG calculated for various misalignment angles outside the magic angle range, in comparison with the densities corresponding to SdHO measured \( \theta = 3° \) in a tBLG flake with an unknown twist angle (black dots).
from the individual Dirac spectra of the monolayers. Each of these can be characterized by its own Fermi energy
\[ E_{\nu} = \left( 1 - 3\lambda \right) \hbar \sqrt{\pi n_{\nu}^k \lambda} \right) \]
\[ E_{\nu} - E_{\nu'} \approx \left( 1 - 4\lambda \right) \hbar \nu \lambda \leq 1 \] (3)
and carrier density \( n_{\nu} \) determined by the minivalley area encircled by the corresponding Fermi lines (as in Figure 1(b)).

To mention, carrier densities \( n_{\nu} \) can be determined experimentally from the \( \frac{1}{B} \) period of Shubnikov–de Haas oscillations9,10 or by measuring the Fabry–Perot interference pattern in ballistic FET devices.12

The above expressions were obtained using linear expansion in small \( \lambda \), taking into account that, due to the interlayer hybridization of electronic wave functions, the on-layer charge densities in eq (1) differ from the minivalley carrier densities, as
\[ n_{\nu} \approx n_{\nu}^k \pm 2\lambda \left( n_{\nu}^k - n_{\nu} + 0.07 \frac{\hbar}{\nu} |k - k'| \right) \] (4)

The latter feature makes the results of the self-consistent analysis of tBLG electrostatics slightly dependent on the twist angle, \( \theta \). We illustrate this weak dependence in Figure 1(c) by plotting the relation between the values of \( n_{\nu} \) and \( n_{\nu'} \) in a single-side-gated tBLG computed using eqs 3, 4, and 1 with \( \epsilon_z = 2.5 \) and \( d = 3.44 \text{ Å} \). For completeness, on the same plot, we compare the computed \( n_{\nu} \) and \( n_{\nu'} \) values with the values recalculated from the periods of the earlier-measured SdHO10 in tBLG devices with an unknown twist angle. We find that our calculations closely reproduce those earlier-observed behavior for \( \theta \approx 10^\circ \), which correspond to the weak interlayer hybridization regime.

**Electrostatics of tBLG – Comparison with Experiments on a 30°-Twisted Bilayer**

In fact, the weakest interlayer hybridization, \( \lambda \approx 0 \), appears in “maximally” misaligned layers in a tBLG with \( \theta = 30^\circ \). In that case, the comparison between the theory and experiment is simplified by that \( n_{\nu/1} = n_{\nu/k/k'} \). Because of that, we fabricated a double-gated (top and bottom) multiterminal tBLG FET shown in the inset in Figure 2 and used it to measure the low-temperature \( (T = 2 \text{ K}) \) tBLG resistivity at zero \( (B = 0) \) and quantizing magnetic field. In the experimentally studied device, tBLG was encapsulated between hBN films on the top and bottom, thus providing both a precise electrostatic control of tBLG for \( B = 0 \) measurements and its high mobility, enabling us to observe the quantum Hall effect at a magnetic field as low as \( B = 2 \text{ T} \). The measured displacement field and density dependence of resistivity is shown in the form of color maps on the right-hand side panels in Figure 2(a,b) for \( B = 0 \) and \( B = 2 \text{ T} \), respectively, where the form of “bright spots” of \( R_{xx} \) that
appear in each of these two cases is affected by the interlayer charge transfer, controlled by tBLG electrostatics in eq 1.

For a quantitative comparison of the measured and modeled tBLG transport characteristics at B = 0, we assumed elastic scattering of carriers from residual Coulomb impurities in the encapsulating environment with a dielectric constant \( \epsilon (\epsilon \approx 5 \) for hBN), with an areal density \( n_t \), screened jointly by the carriers in the top and bottom layers. The screening determines the Fourier form factor of the scatterers

\[
\phi_q = \frac{e^2/2\epsilon_0\epsilon}{q + \frac{r_s}{(k_F + k_{\phi})}}, \quad r_s = \frac{e^2/\epsilon_0\epsilon}{\pi \hbar v}, \quad k_F = \sqrt{\pi \hbar n_t}
\]

and the corresponding momentum relaxation rate of Dirac electrons

\[
t_{\phi}^{-1} = \frac{\pi n_t \hbar k_F}{2\hbar} \langle \psi_2 k_\phi \rangle \sin(\theta/2) \sin^2 \phi, \quad n_t
\]

Then, in Figure 2(a), we compare the computed and measured TBLG resistivity. As in monolayer graphene, the density of states (DOS) is mostly determined by interlayer LL pinning conditions, whereas the high values of \( \epsilon \approx 1 \) give an excellent match between the computed and measured maps in Figure 2(b).

\( \Delta \) ELECTROSTATICS OF BERNAL BILAYERS

Finally, we analyze the electrostatically controlled asymmetry gap in BLG, taking into account out-of-plane polarizability of its constituent monolayers. In this case, we use eq 1 with \( \epsilon_t = 1 - \alpha/\mathcal{A}d \) and recalculated from polarizability \( \alpha_D\mathcal{A}_{\text{DF}} \) using \( d = 3.35 \) Å, and the BLG Hamiltonian

\[
\mathcal{H} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l}
\left( \frac{u}{2} + \frac{v}{2} \right) \hbar \pi^* + \hbar \pi \\
\left( -\frac{u}{2} + \frac{v}{2} \right) \hbar \pi^* + \hbar \pi
\end{array} \right\}
\]

which determines the dispersion and the sublattice (A/B) amplitudes, \( \psi_{\beta,\lambda/k} \) in four (\( \beta = 1 \) spin and valley degenerate bands, \( E_k^\beta \). Here, \( \pi_I \equiv \xi_k + i k_s r = (k_x, k_y) \) is the electron wave vector in the valleys \( K_x = \xi(4\pi/3a, 0) \). The computed sublattice amplitudes, \( \psi_{\beta,\lambda/k} \) determine the on-layer electronic densities, which, in an undoped BLG with the Fermi level in the gap between bands \( \beta = 1, 2 \) and \( \beta = 3, 4 \), are

\[
n_{\phi}^{-1} = \int \frac{d^2k}{\pi^2} \sum_{\beta=1,2} \sum_{\lambda=-A/B} |\psi_{\beta,\lambda/k}|^2 - \frac{1}{4}
\]

The on-layer potential energy difference, \( u \), and a band gap, \( \Delta \), in the BLG spectrum (see inset in Figure 3), computed using self-consistent analysis of eqs 7, 8, and 1 with \( \epsilon_t = 1 \) (as in refs 3, 14, and 15) and with \( \epsilon_t = 2.6 \), are plotted in Figure 3 versus displacement field, \( D \). On the same plot, we show the 250 values of lateral transport activation energy \( \epsilon_u \) and the IR 251 “optical gap”—interlayer exciton energy 16 measured earlier in various BLG devices. The difference between those two types of 252 experimentally measured BLG gaps is due to the single 253 electron “transport” gap is enhanced by the self-energy correction27 due to the electron–electron repulsion, as compared to the “electrostatic” value, \( u \). In contrast, the 255 interlayer exciton energy has a value close to the interlayer 256 potential difference, \( u \), because self-energy enhancement for 257 electrons and holes is mostly canceled out by the binding 258 energy of the exciton, 16,37 an optically active electron–hole 259 bound state. As one can see in Figure 3, \( u \) and \( \Delta \) computed without taking into account a monolayer’s polarizability \( \epsilon \) (\( \epsilon_t = 2.6 \) 251 largely overestimate their values. At the same time, the 252 values of \( \epsilon_u \) and \( \Delta \) obtained using \( \epsilon_t = 2.6 \) appear to be less than 265 the exciton energy measured in optics, for interlayer coupling 266 across the whole range 0.35 < \( \gamma_I < 0.38 \) eV covered in the 267 previous literature. \( \epsilon_u \) is determined by the interaction terms in the electron self-energy are only partially canceled by the exciton binding energy.7 It may also signal that the out-of-plane monolayer polarizability, \( \alpha_t \), is 271 reduced by ~10% when it is part of BLG, as the values of \( \Delta \) 272 computed with \( \epsilon_t = 2.35 \) and \( \gamma_I = 0.35 \) eV agree very well with 273 the measured optical gap values.

In summary, the reported analysis of the out-of-plane dielectric susceptibility of monolayer graphene shows that the
latter plays an important role in determining the electrostatics of both Bernal and twisted bilayer graphene. We found that the DFT-computed polarizability of the monolayer, $\alpha = 10.8 \text{ Å}^3$, accounts very well for all details of the electrostatics of twisted bilayers, including the on-layer electron density distribution at zero magnetic field and the interlayer Landau level pinning at quantizing magnetic fields. For practical applications in modeling of FET devices based on twisted bilayers, the polarizability of monolayer graphene can be converted to its effective dielectric susceptibility, $\varepsilon_{\text{eff}} \approx 2.5$, which should be used for the self-consistent electrostatic analysis of tBLG using eq 1 of this manuscript.

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**ADDITIONAL NOTE**

“Note that, at larger external fields, the energy abruptly becomes nonquadratic in $D$ due to electronic density appearing in the artificial triangular well of the sawtooth potential, which sets the limits for the applicability of the DFT method we used. Also, we find that $\varepsilon$ is sensitive to the plane-wave cut-off energy at small external fields, which limits from below the range of $D$ values we used in the analysis. We verified that the same polarizability results were obtained by directly evaluating the change in the dipole moment within the simulation cell when the external field is applied. Note that here we differ from some earlier studies of, e.g., bilayers,\(^3\) where the dielectric screening contribution has not been separated from the contribution resulting from charge redistribution across the layers.

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**Notes**

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