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# Material science problems on IBiSCo

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**Why the need of using IBiSCo?**

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Simulations of materials in their ground states using the Quantum Espresso package (QE): an integrated suite of open-source computer codes for electronic structure calculations based on density functional theory

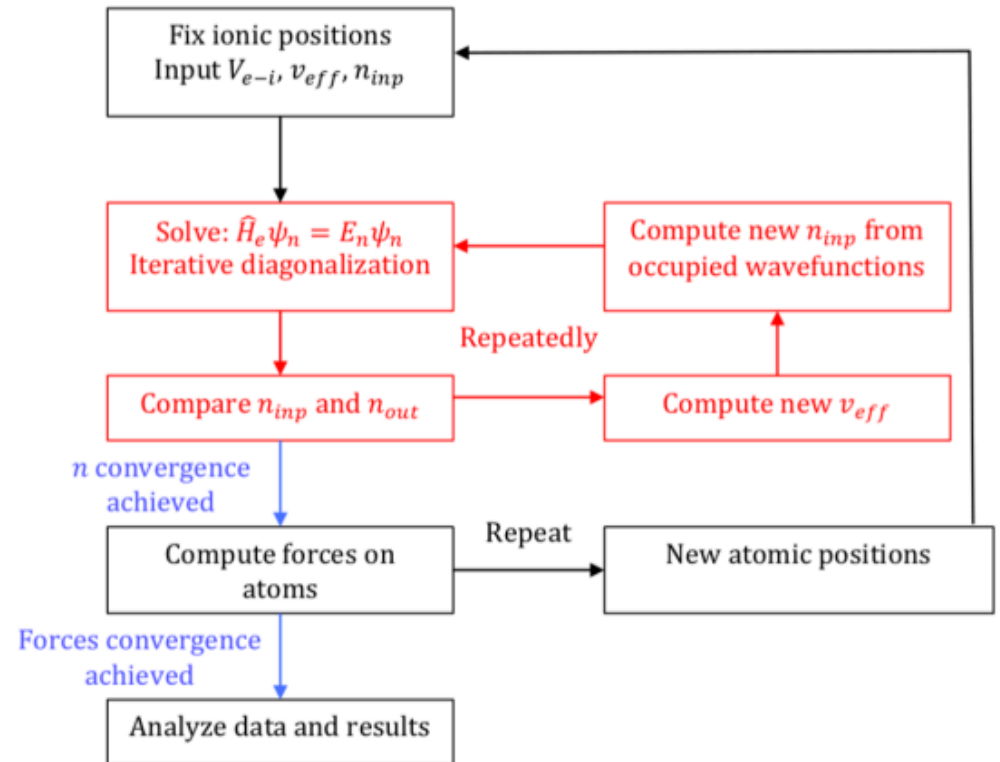
- Large number of parameters
- Use of large plane waves basis sets
- Autoconsistency and numerous iterations
- Generation of large temporary folders



## Resolution of the Kohn-Sham self-consistent equations

$$\left[ -\frac{1}{2} \nabla_r^2 + v_{\text{eff}}(r) - \varepsilon_j \right] \psi_j = 0$$

$$v_{\text{eff}} = v^{\text{ext}}(r) + \frac{\delta E^{\text{xc}}}{\delta n} + \int d^3 r' \frac{n(r')}{|r - r'|}$$

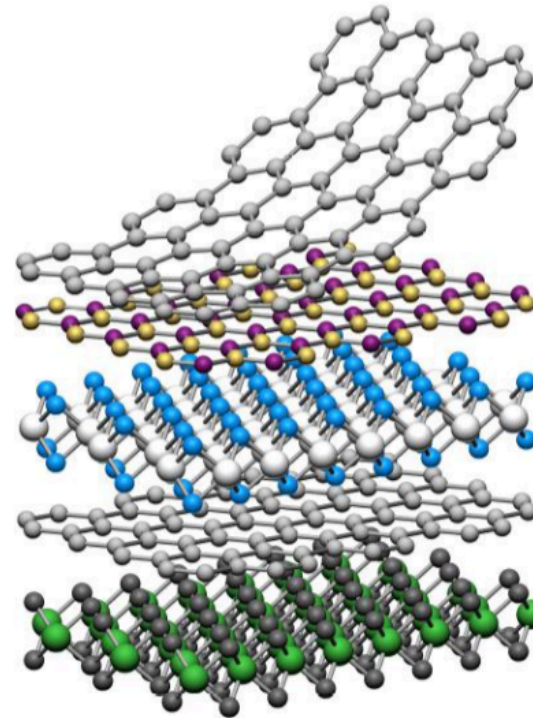


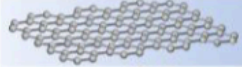

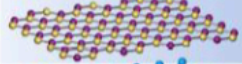

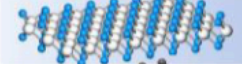

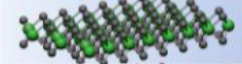



# **Two-dimensional materials simulations**

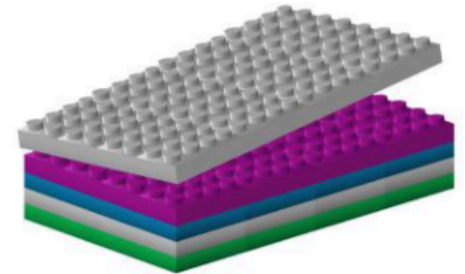
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Two-dimensional materials stacked on top of each other as lego blocks in order to tune their properties

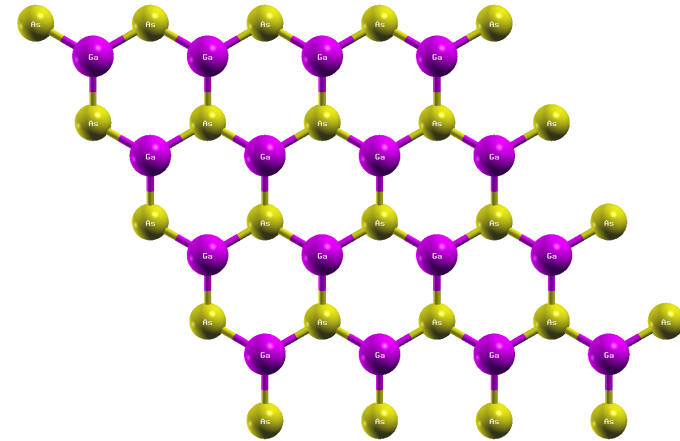
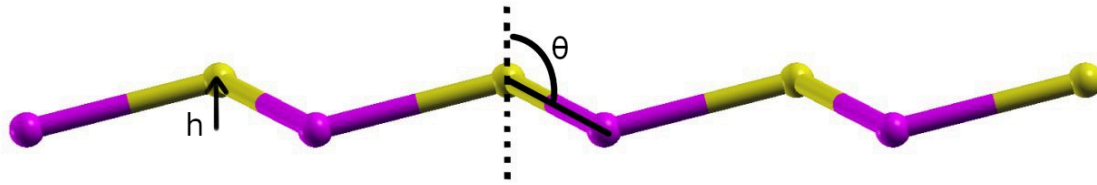


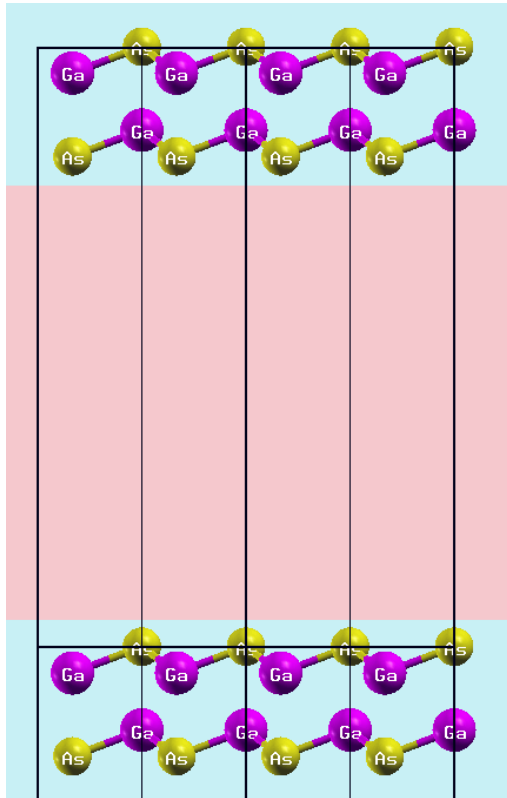
	Graphene	
	hBN	
	MoS <sub>2</sub>	
	WSe <sub>2</sub>	
	Fluorographene	





Using of QE on IBiSco to simulate some two-dimensional buckled binary compounds and to study their properties, such as band structures and density of states.



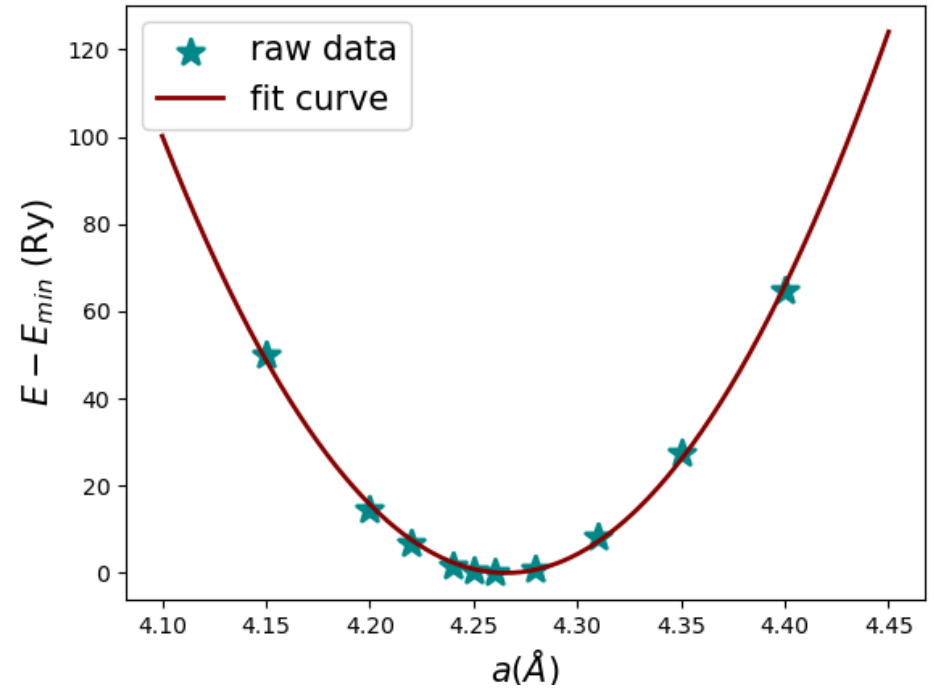
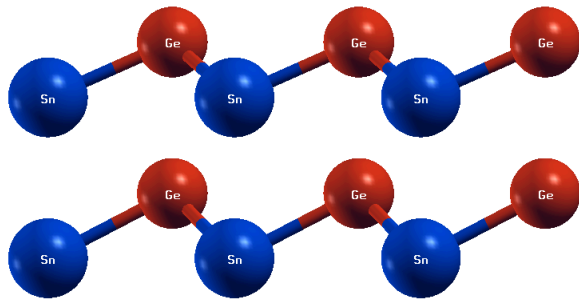


- Structures made of more layers
- Empty space in the out-of-plane direction
- Sample of the Brillouin zone with a finite number of k-points





Application of an in-plane strain for a GeSn bilayer: the optimized lattice parameter is 4.26 Å, against 4.31 Å of the monolayer

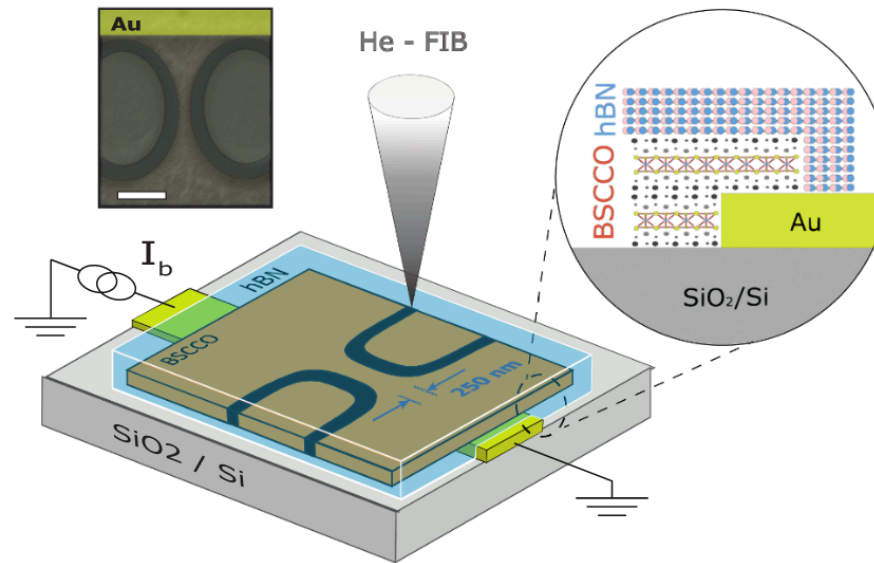


# Cuprate simulations

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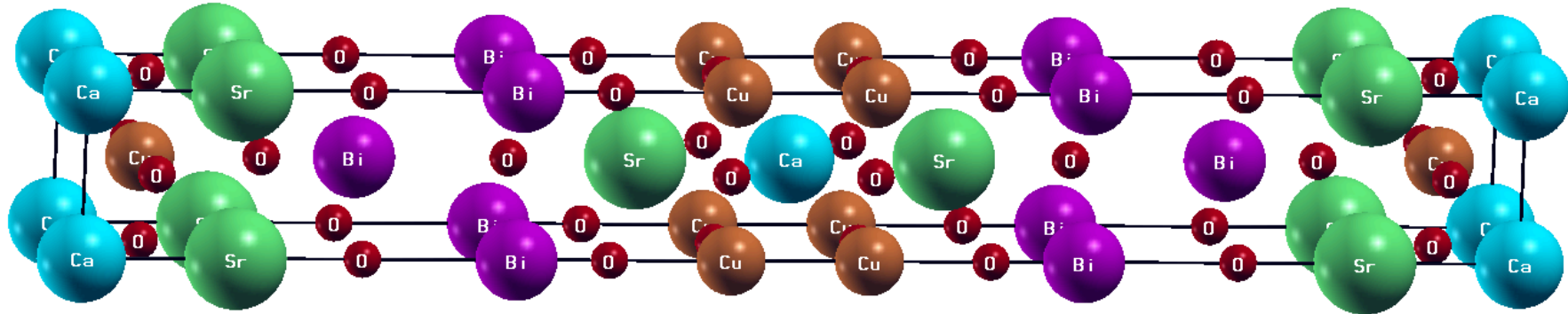


$\text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2\text{CaCu}_2\text{O}_{8+\delta}$  (BSCCO) is a layered material, useful in the fabrication of single-photons detectors





- Unit cell containing 15 atoms
- Unit cell that can be described with a simple (30 atoms/cell, 260 electrons) or body-centered (15 atoms/cell, 130 electrons) tetragonal lattice

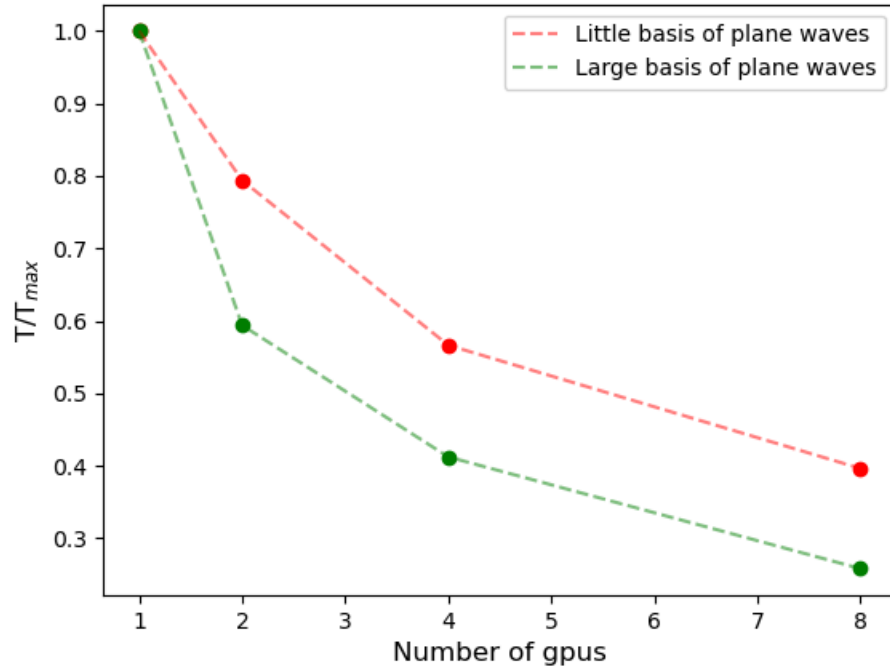


# Benchmarking

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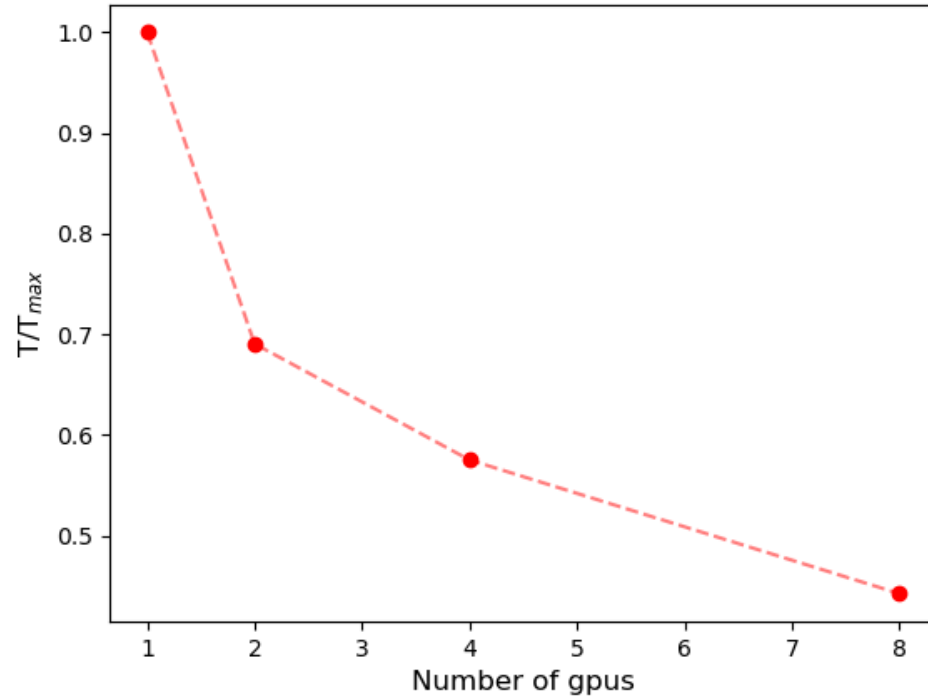
Optimization of atomic positions for a GaAs bilayer



- 4 atoms/cell, 36 electrons
- 34 k-points
- Different plane wave basis set in the two cases



Optimization of atomic positions for a GaAs quadrilayer



Improved complexity:

- 8 atoms/cell, 72 electrons
- 34 k-points
- Higher income from 1 to 2 gpus

Thanks for the attention!