High-throughput identification of defects in SiC

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Motivation

Method

Results

Quantum Application

First generation:

- LED
- Laser image removed due to copyright
- Sensors

Motivation

Method

Results

Quantum Application

Second generation:

- Simulation
- Cryptography image removed due to copyright
- Computing

Motivation

Method

Results

Specific Applications

Point defect applications:

• Nano thermometers in cells

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Kucsko, Georg, et al. Nature 500.7460 (2013)

Results

Specific Applications

Point defect applications:

- Nano thermometers in cells
- Chemical sensors, detect 1 part per million

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Aslam, Nabeel, et al. Science 357.6346 (2017)

Results

Specific Applications

Point defect applications:

- Nano thermometers in cells
- Chemical sensors, detect 1 part per million

image removed due to copyright

• Photonics, long range entanglement

Hensen, Bas, et al. Nature 526.7575 (2015)

Results

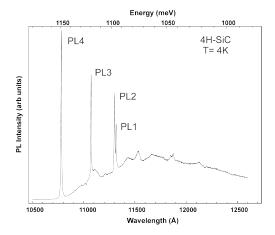
Specific Applications

Point defect applications:

- Nano thermometers in cells
- Chemical sensors, detect 1 part per million
- Photonics, long range entanglement
- and many more...

image removed due to copyright

Photoluminescence to Detect Point Defects

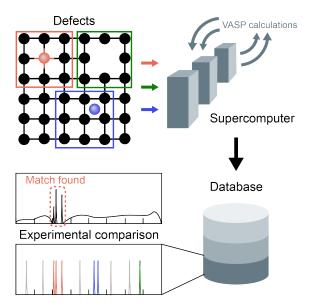


Courtesy of Dr. Ivan Ivanov, LiU

Movie

The video is available here: https://d.pr/GKmKFW

High-Throughput Search



Automatic Workflow

Step	Example	Number of calculations
Host	SiC	1
Defect	Divacancy	1
Configurations	hh,hk,kh,kk	pprox 1-10-?
Charge state	,-,0,+,++	5
Spin of defect	0,1,1/2	\approx 3
Excitations		pprox 10

Automatic Workflow

To fully characterize one defect in one host material would take about 500 calculations.

With PBE each run would take approximately 800 core-hours.

Total of 400 000 core-hours per defect.

Results

Stored in database.

Demonstration of prototype web interface.

Conclusion

- Point defects are useful in a wide range of applications.
- A huge task to find new and interesting point defects.
- Big challenge to match the experimental results with the calculated data in the database.

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