

Atomistic simulation of phonon heat transport across metallic vacuum nanogaps

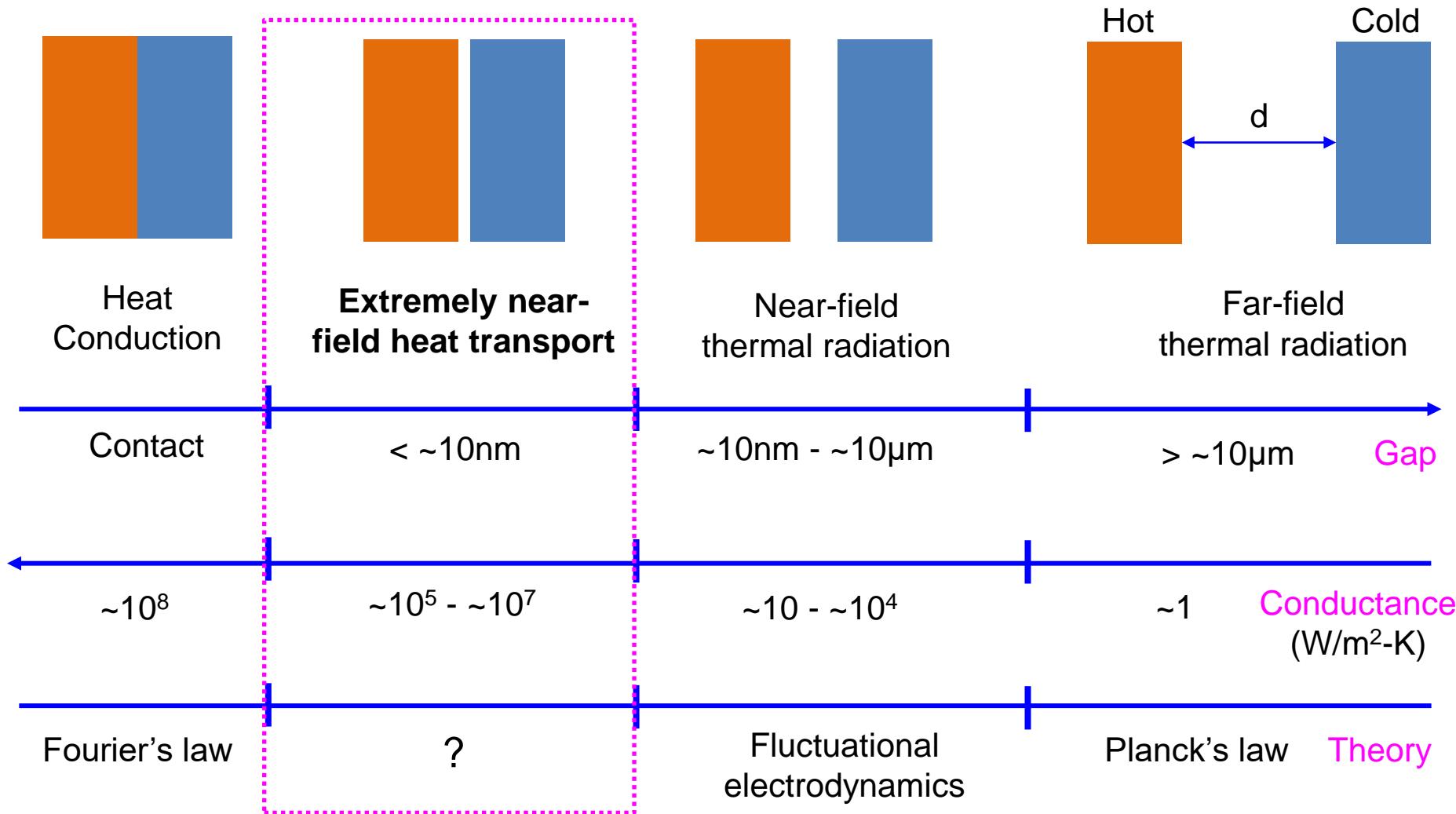
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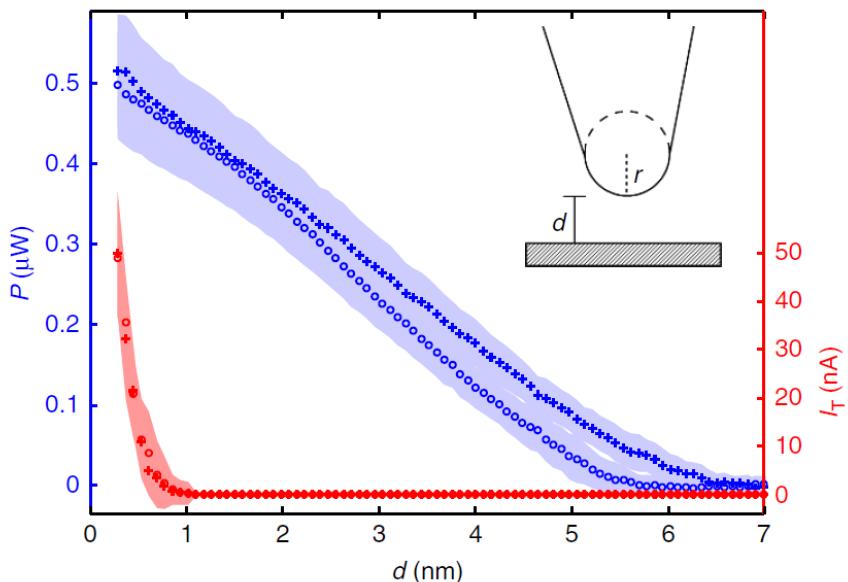
Introduction



Different regimes of heat transport across metallic nanogaps

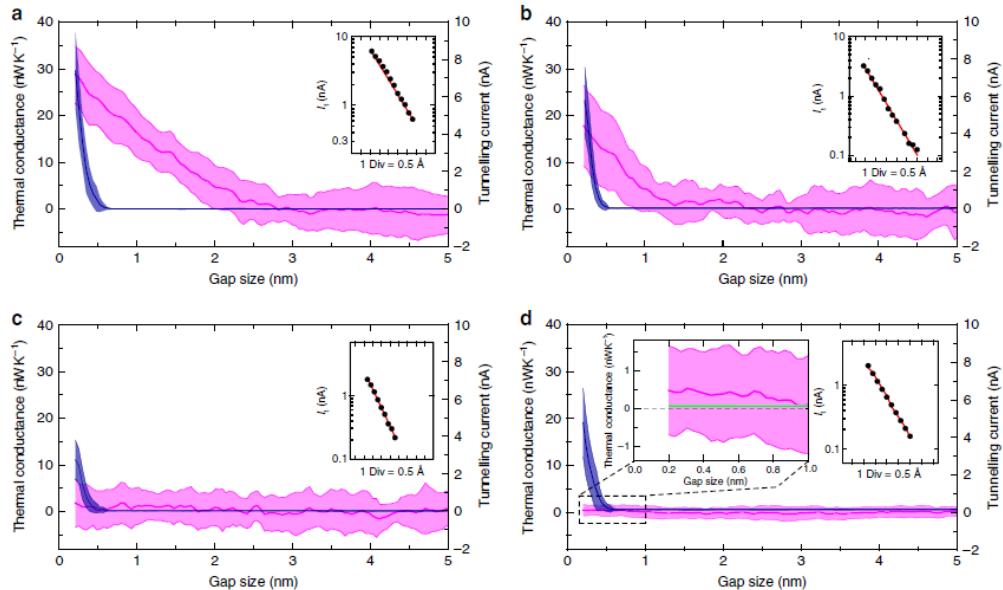
Introduction

➤ Extremely near-field experiments: controversies



Kloppstech *et al.* Nat. Commun. 8, 14475(2017)

Conductance $\sim 10^6 \text{ W/m}^2\text{-K}$



Cui *et al.* Nat. Commun. 8, 14479(2017)

- Contamination-dependent conductance
- The conductance of cleanest sample < the detection resolution !

The understanding of extremely near-field heat transport remains an open question !

- Extremely near-field phonon heat transport modeling

Phonon tunneling: one possible mechanism for the high conductance in extremely near-field regime.

- Harmonic approach

Landauer's formula
+
transmission

Phonon NEGF

Xiong *et al.* PRL, 2014; Tokunaga *et al.* PRB, 2021, 2022

- Usually 1D NEGF
- Usually gap not relaxed
(except: Tokunaga *et al.* PRB, 2022)

Lattice dynamics

Sellan *et al.* PRB, 2012; Alkurdi *et al.* IJHMT, 2020

- Gap not relaxed

Elastic continuum model

Prunnila & Meltaus PRL, 2010; Pendry *et al.* PRB, 2016

- Extremely near-field phonon heat transport modeling

Phonon tunneling: one possible mechanism for the high conductance in extremely near-field regime.

- **Harmonic approach**

- Fluctuational-electrodynamic model: Volokitin. JETP Lett., 2019; JPCM, 2020
- Acoustic waves (elastic continuum limit)
 - Strong effect from electrostatics

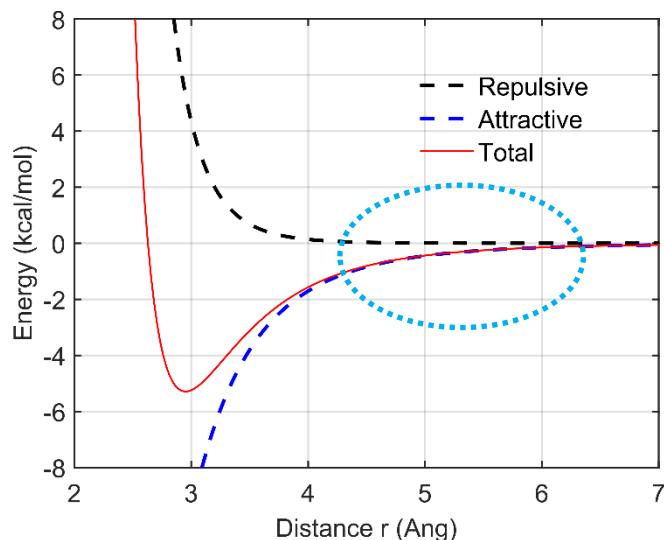
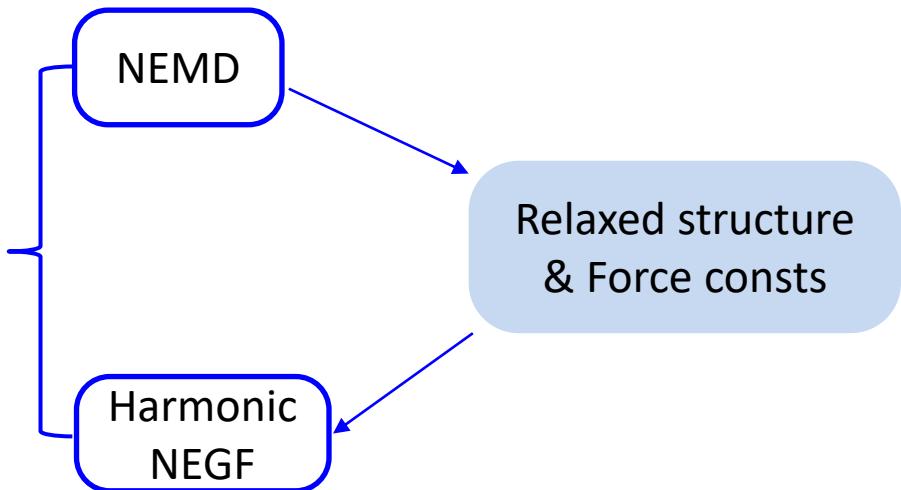
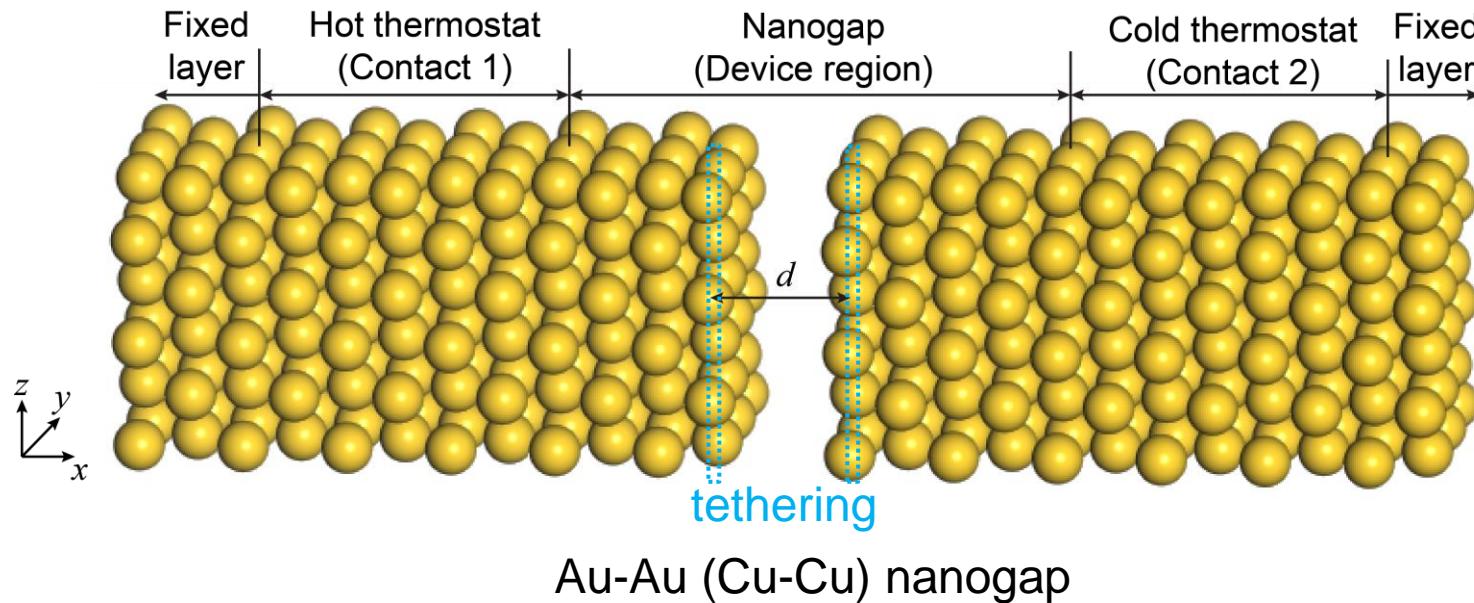
- **Anharmonic approach**

Molecular dynamics (MD): Chen & Nagayama. IJHMT, 2021

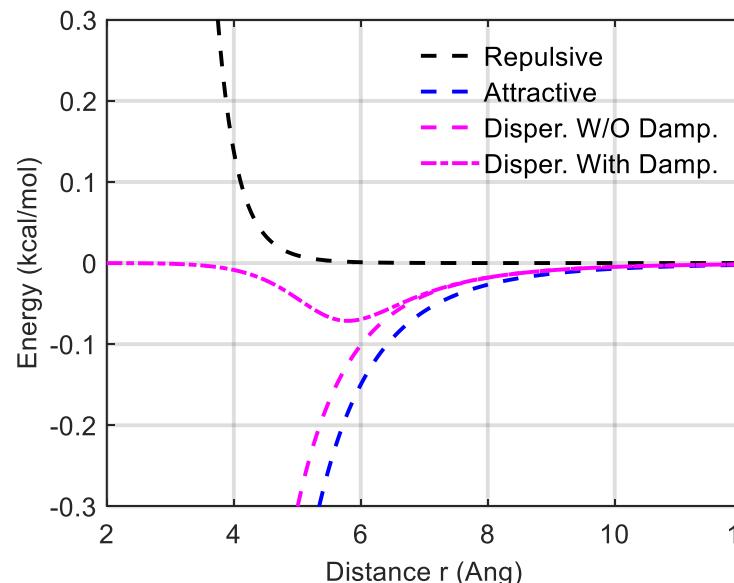
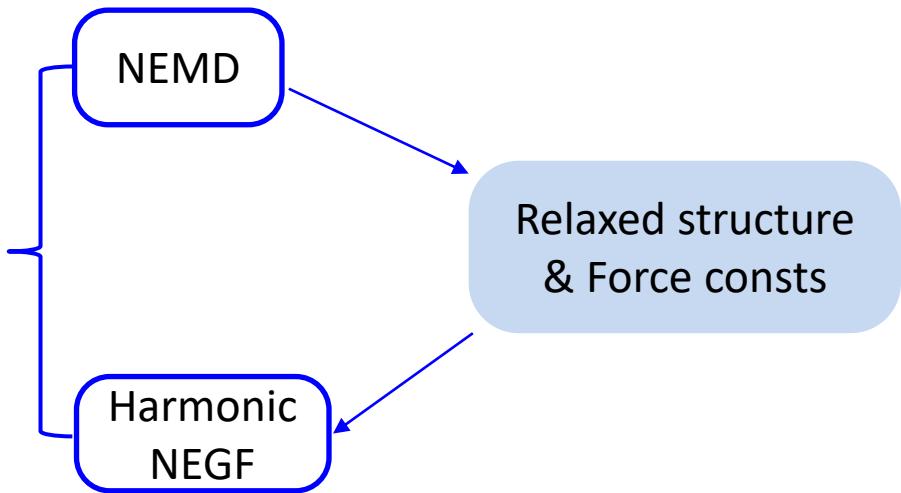
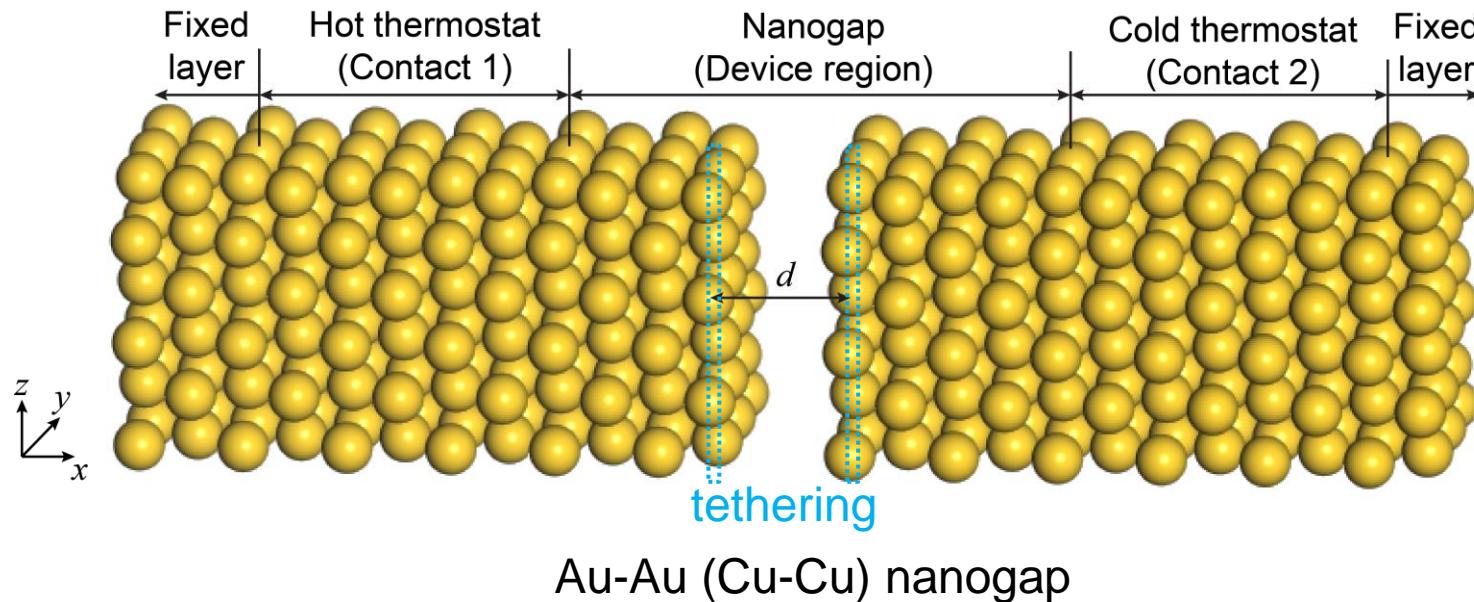
- Stability of the gap system: unknown
- The effect of anharmonicity: unclear

- Aim of this work
 - 3D Atomistic modeling by combining MD & NEGF
 - Try to explain the experimental controversies
 - The role of anharmonicity & electrostatics

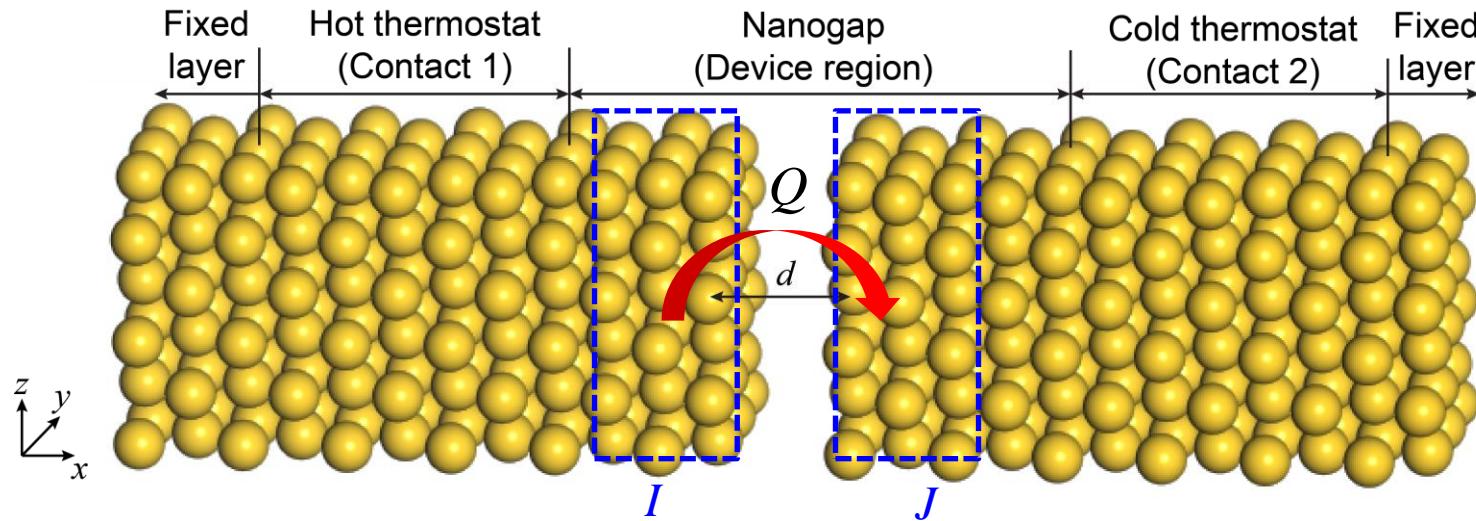
Physical model and Methodology



Physical model and Methodology



Physical model and Methodology

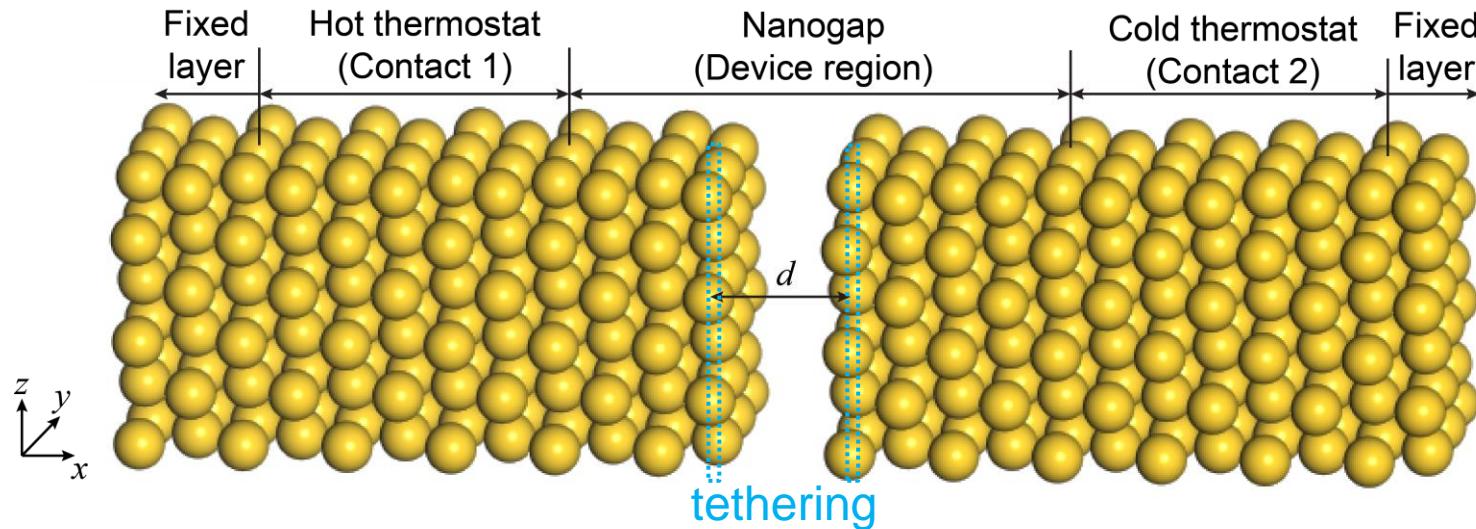


Spectral heat current decomposition in NEMD:

$$Q = \int_0^\infty q(\omega) \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} = \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j \in J} q_{i \rightarrow j}(\omega) \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} \quad q_{i \rightarrow j}(\omega) = 2 \operatorname{Re} [\tilde{K}_{ji}(\omega)]$$

$$\tilde{K}_{ji}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K_{ji}(\tau) \exp(i\omega\tau) d\tau \quad K_{ji}(t_1 - t_2) = \frac{1}{2} \left\langle \mathbf{F}_{ji}(t_1) \cdot [\mathbf{v}_j(t_2) + \mathbf{v}_i(t_2)] \right\rangle$$

Physical model and Methodology



1) Retarded Green's function: $\mathbf{G}^R(\omega; \mathbf{q}_\perp) = [\omega^2 \mathbf{I} - \tilde{\Phi}(\mathbf{q}_\perp) - \Sigma^R(\omega; \mathbf{q}_\perp)]^{-1}$

Dynamic matrix:

$$\tilde{\Phi}_{l_x l'_x}^{ij}(\mathbf{q}_\perp) = \sum_{\Delta \mathbf{R}_\perp} \Phi_{ll'}^{ij} \exp(-\underline{\mathbf{q}_\perp} \cdot \Delta \mathbf{R}_\perp)$$

transverse wave vector (100×100)

$$\Phi_{ll'}^{ij} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m_l m_{l'}}} \underline{\frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial r_l^i \partial r_{l'}^j}}$$

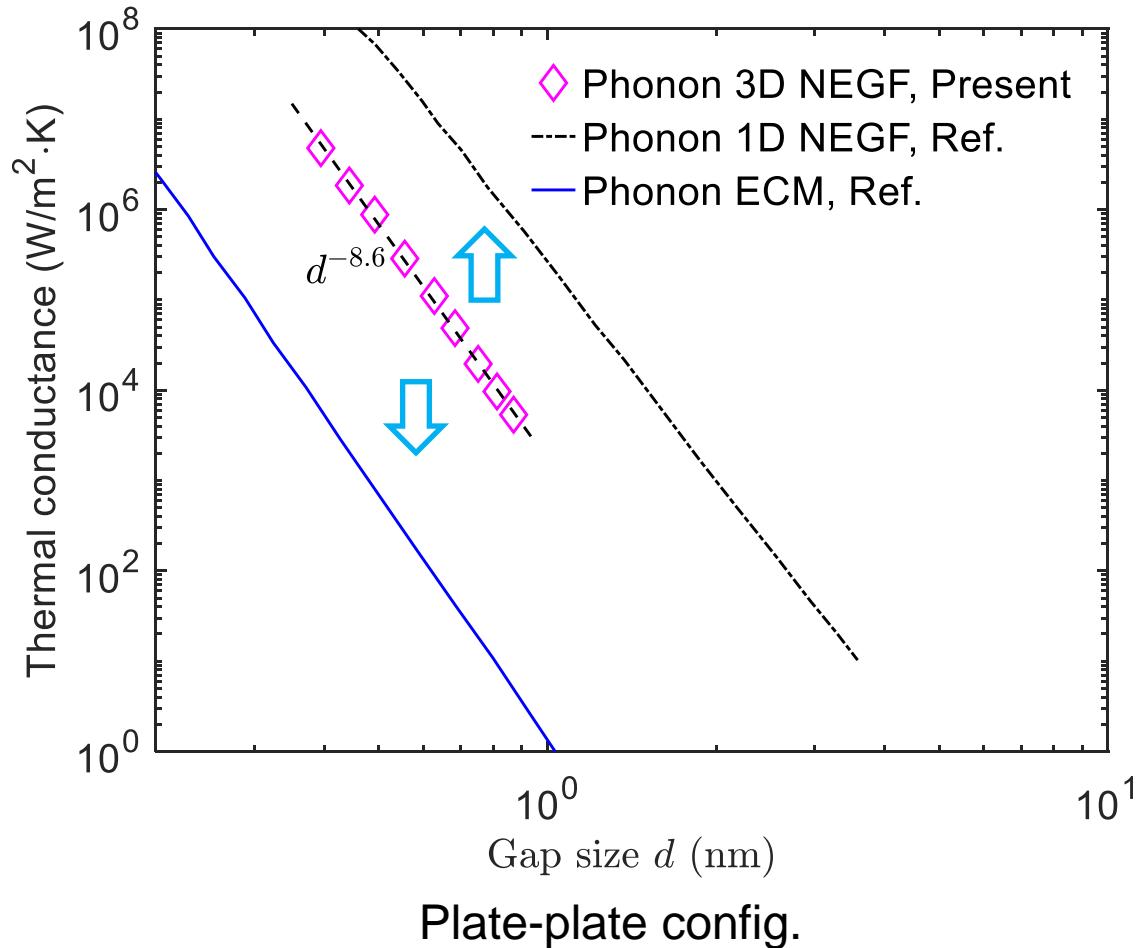
2nd-order force constant

2) Transmission: $\Xi(\omega) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{\mathbf{q}_\perp} \text{Tr} [\Gamma_1(\omega; \mathbf{q}_\perp) \mathbf{G}^R(\omega; \mathbf{q}_\perp) \Gamma_2(\omega; \mathbf{q}_\perp) \mathbf{G}^A(\omega; \mathbf{q}_\perp)]$

3) Thermal conductance (classical limit): $h = \frac{1}{A_c} \int_0^\infty k_B \Xi(\omega) \frac{d\omega}{2\pi}$

Results and Discussions

- Thermal conductance of Au-Au nanogap at 300 K



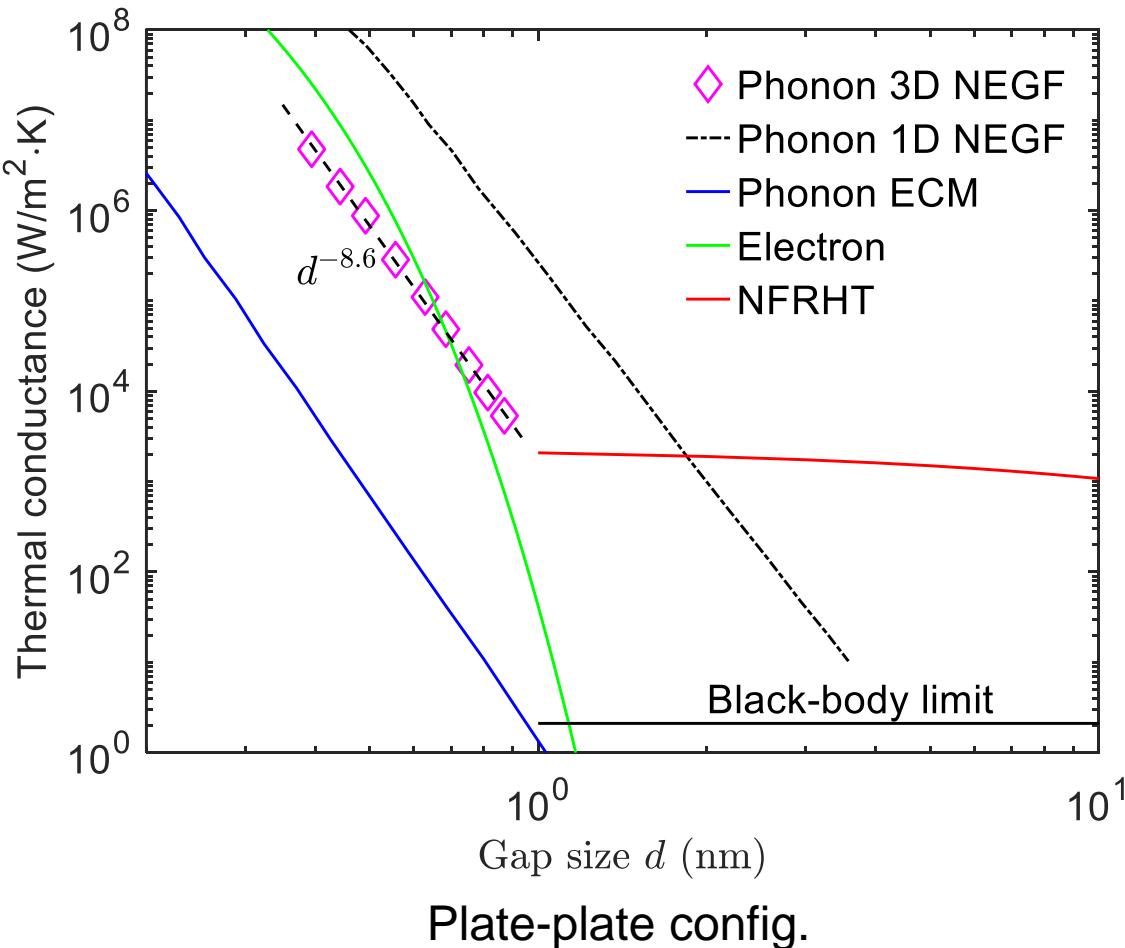
The 1D NEGF / ECM overestimates / underestimates a lot the phonon thermal conductance !

- 1) 1D NEGF: Tokunaga *et al.* PRB, 2021
- 2) ECM: Volokitin. JETP Lett., 2019

ECM: elastic continuum model

Results and Discussions

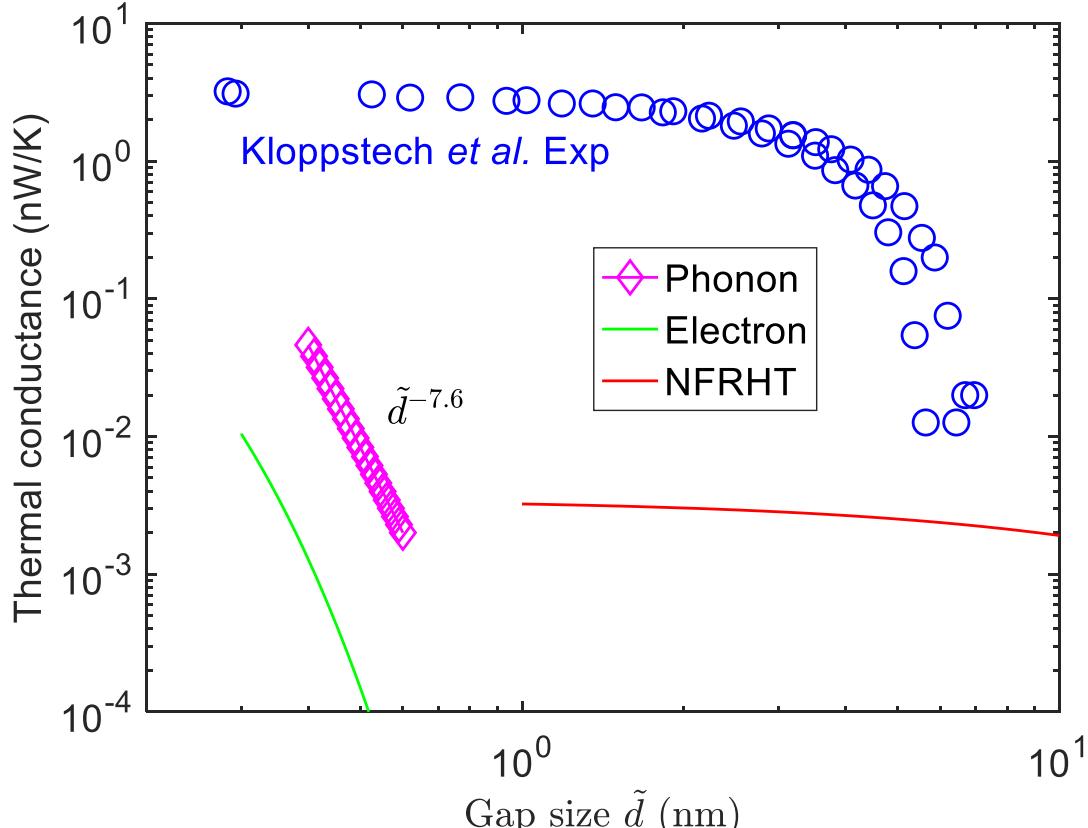
- Thermal conductance of Au-Au nanogap at 300 K



Phonon channel is significant below ~ 1 nm

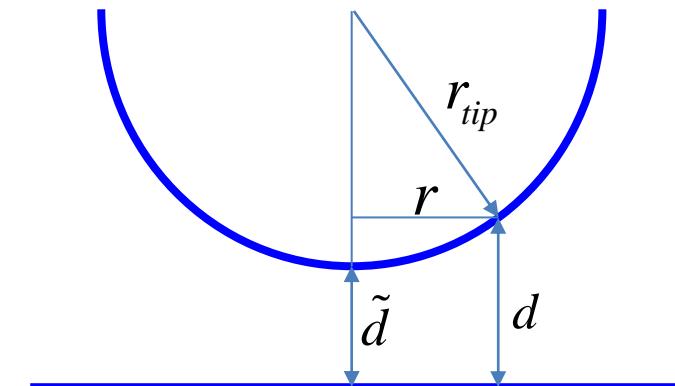
Results and Discussions

- Thermal conductance of Au-Au nanogap at 300 K



Tip-plate config.

Our modeling result is much lower than Kloppstech et al. Exp., but consistent with Cui et al. Exp.



Derjaguin approximation:

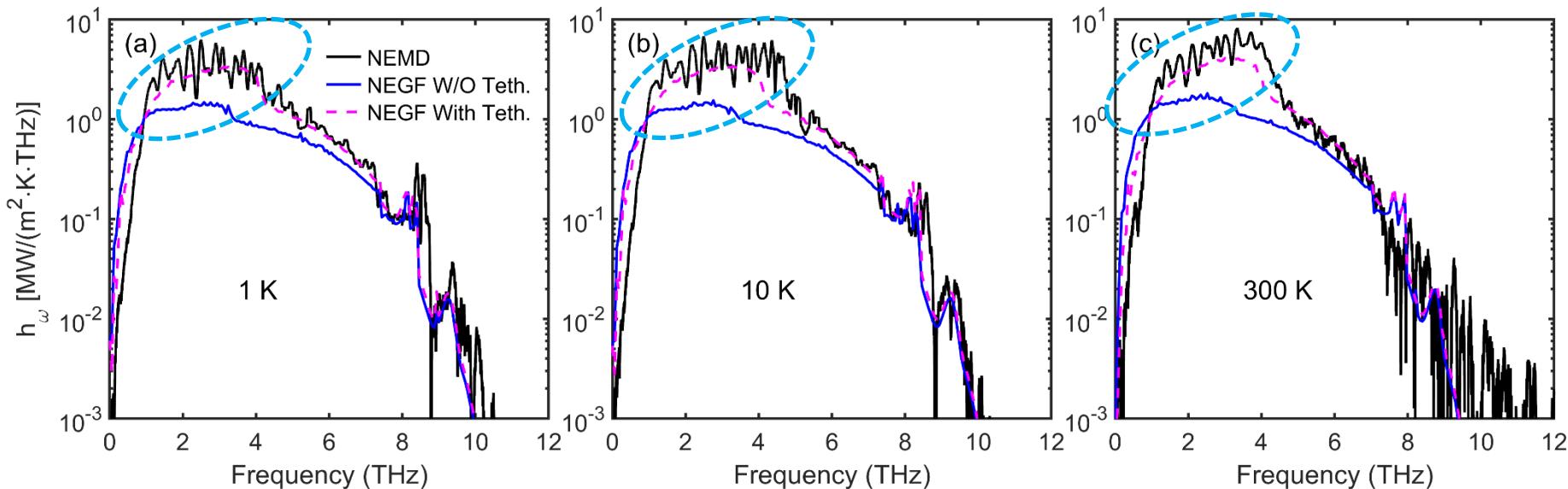
$$h(\tilde{d}) = \int_0^{r_{tip}} G(d) 2\pi r dr$$

$$d = \tilde{d} + r_{tip} - \sqrt{r_{tip}^2 - r^2}$$

Results and Discussions

➤ The role of anharmonicity

Cu-Cu gap ($d = 3.45 \text{ \AA}$)

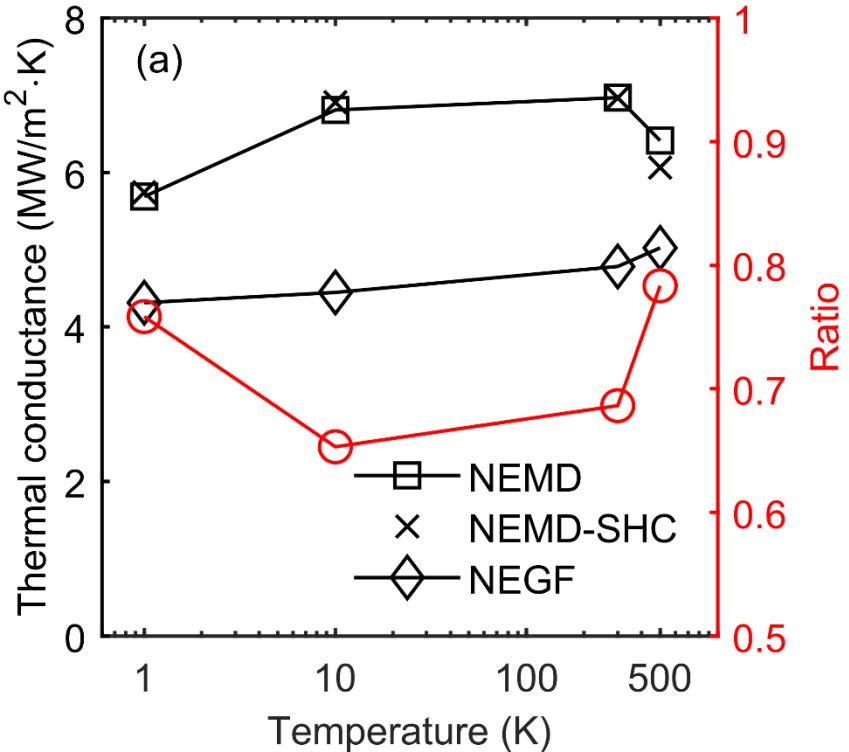


weak → strong
anharmonicity

The difference between NEMD and NEGF ↑

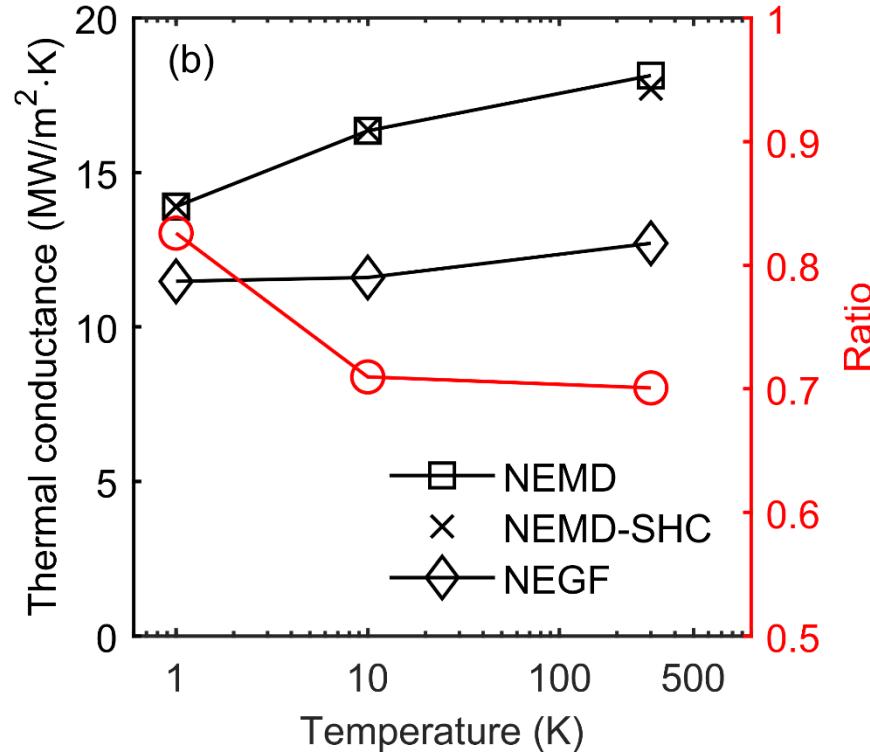
Results and Discussions

➤ The role of anharmonicity



$$\gamma_{G, \text{Au}} \approx 3$$

Au-Au gap
(d = 3.94 Å)

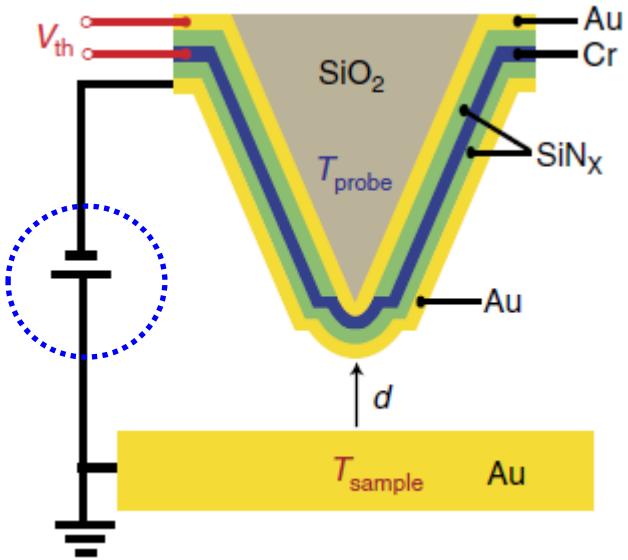


Cu-Cu gap
(d = 3.45 Å) $\gamma_{G, \text{Cu}} \approx 2$

Anharmonicity contributes to around 20-30%.

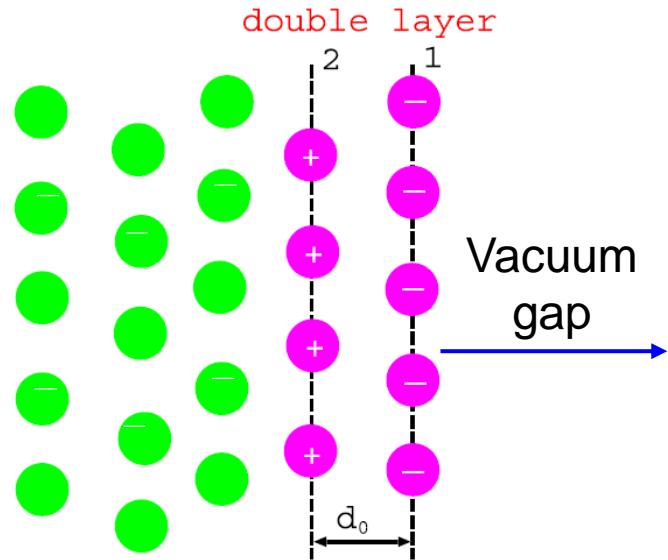
Results and Discussions

➤ The role of electrostatics



Bias voltage in Exp.

Cui *et al.* Nat. Commun. 8, 14479(2017)



EDL at the interface

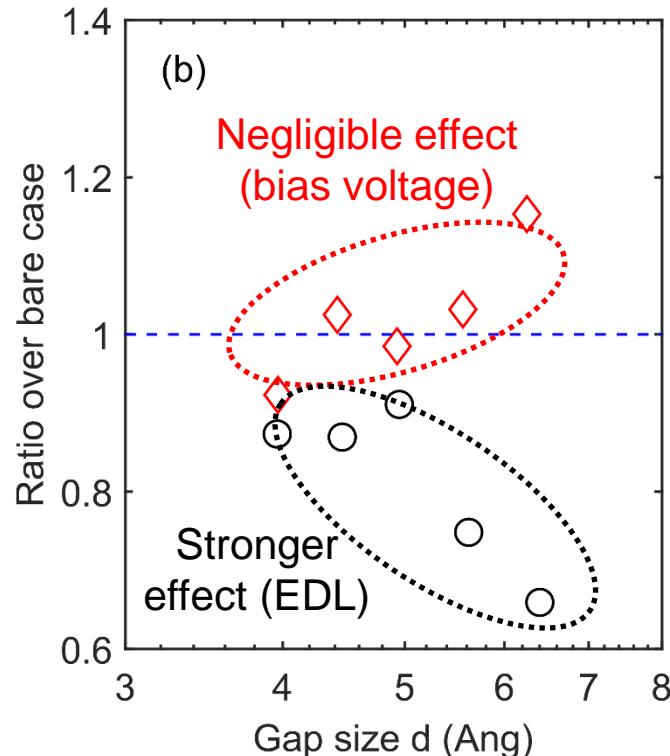
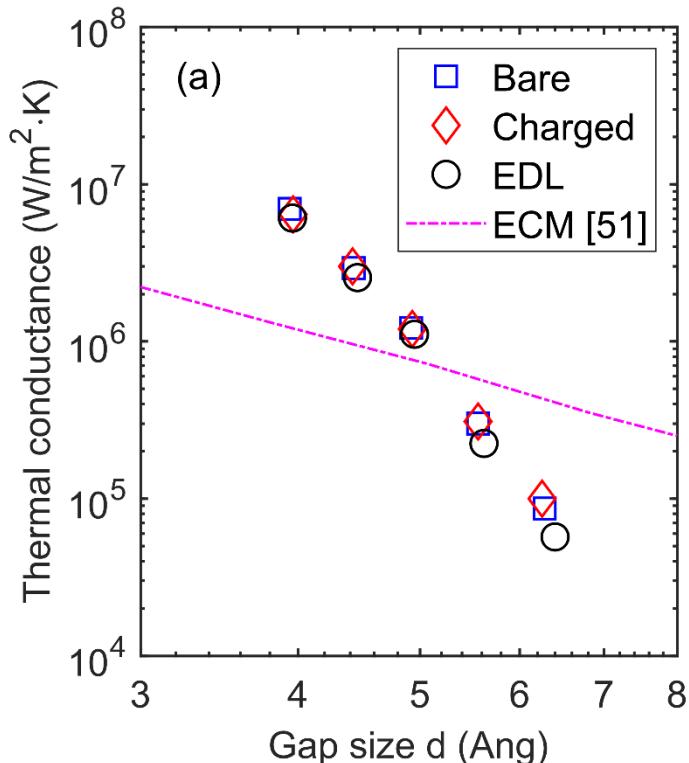
Volokitin. PRB 103, L041403(2021)

Results and Discussions

- The role of electrostatics

Au-Au gap @ 300 K

Kloppstech *et al.* Exp., bias voltage = 600 mV

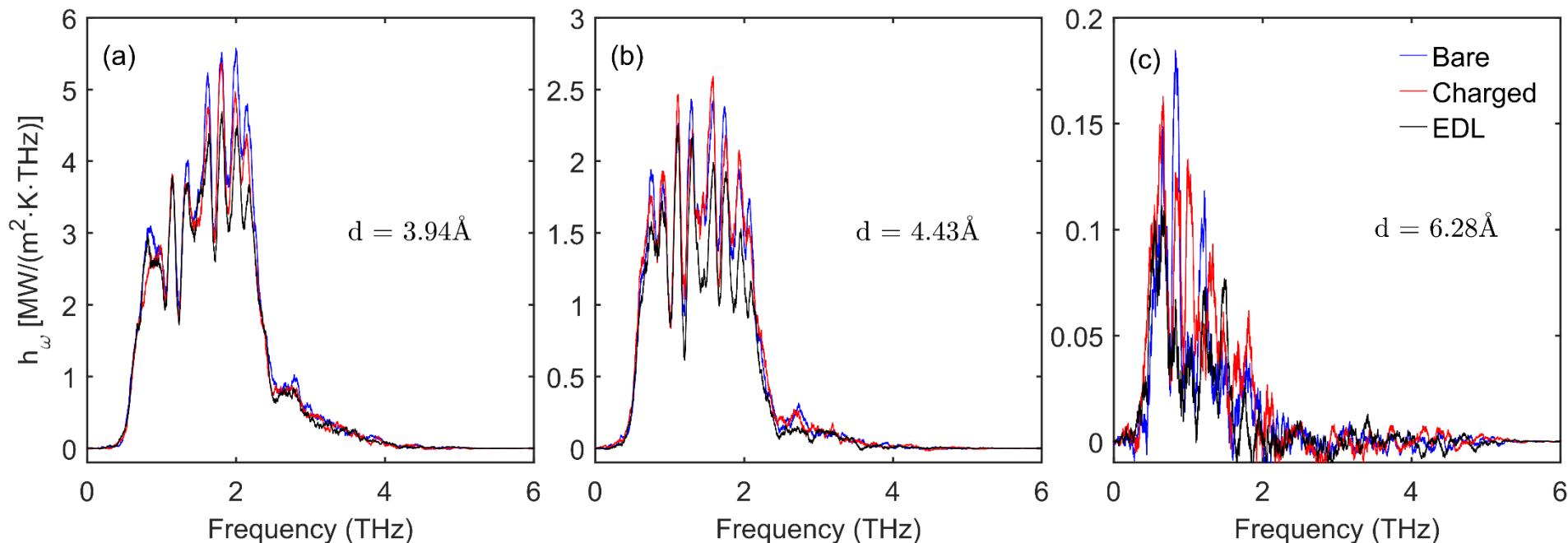


Thermal conductance by NEMD

Results and Discussions

➤ The role of electrostatics

Au-Au gap @ 300 K



Spectral thermal conductance by NEMD

EDL affects the spectrum around 1-2 THz.

Summary

- ✓ A 3D atomistic simulation framework for studying phonon tunneling across nanogap by combining NEMD and NEGF
- ✓ Our result is consistent with Cui *et al.* exp., while can not explain Kloppstech *et al.* exp. probably due to contaminations
- ✓ The anharmonicity contributes to around 20-30% in phonon heat transport across the nanogap.
- ✓ The bias voltage in experimental setup seems to play a negligible role in phonon heat transport.

Thank you for your attention ^_^

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