

INTISARI

EFEK KETIDAKTERATURAN TERHADAP SIFAT ELEKTRONIK DAN OPTIK MATERIAL 2D GRAPHENE: KAJIAN NUMERIK METODE RAMBATAN WAKTU TROTTER-SUZUKI ORDE 2

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Telah dilakukan komputasi numerik penerapan metode rambatan waktu Trotter-Suzuki (TS) orde kedua untuk menghitung struktur elektronik dan konduktivitas optik *graphene* dalam pendekatan *tight-binding* (TB). Metode ini meningkatkan akurasi dengan mengurangi suku koreksi hingga $\Delta\tau^2$ serta meningkatkan efisiensi dengan memanfaatkan sifat komutatif Hamiltonian. Rapat keadaan (DOS) diperoleh melalui transformasi Fourier dari fungsi korelasi dalam Persamaan Schrödinger Gayut Waktu (PSGW), sedangkan konduktivitas optik dihitung menggunakan rumus Kubo.

Metode ini diterapkan pada *graphene* dengan ketidakteraturan berupa vakansi dan impuritas hidrogen dengan konsentrasi hingga 50 % dalam distribusi acak maupun terkontrol. Ketidakteraturan acak menghasilkan *localized state* di energi Fermi dan menekan puncak singularitas van Hove (SvH) dalam DOS. Dibandingkan dengan metode TS orde pertama, metode orde kedua meningkatkan akurasi sebesar 20 % untuk DOS dan 43 % untuk konduktivitas optik berdasarkan analisis *full width at half maximum* (FWHM) dari puncak SvH. Tren serupa diamati dalam ketidakteraturan terkontrol.

Selain itu, reflektivitas dihitung untuk ketidakteraturan acak menggunakan informasi DOS dan konduktivitas optik melalui persamaan Fresnel. Hasil menunjukkan adanya puncak pantulan pada energi 2 eV, yang mengalami penajaman sebesar 26%, berkaitan dengan serapan SvH pada DOS dan konduktivitas optik.

Kata kunci: rapat keadaan, konduktivitas optik, Reflektivitas, Graphene, Trotter-Suzuki, Disorder, Persamaan Schrödinger Gayut Waktu, fungsi korelasi.

ABSTRACT

EFFECT OF DISORDER ON ELECTRONIC AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF 2D GRAPHENE MATERIAL: NUMERICAL STUDIES OF SECOND ORDER TROTTER-SUZUKI TIME PROPAGATION METHOD

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Numerical simulations employing the second-order Trotter-Suzuki (TS) method were conducted to investigate the electronic structure and optical conductivity of graphene nanomaterials within the tight-binding (TB) approximation. This approach enhances accuracy by incorporating correction terms up to $\Delta\tau^2$ while improving computational efficiency through the commutative properties of the Hamiltonian. The density of states (DOS) was obtained via the Fourier transform of the correlation function derived from the Time-Dependent Schrödinger Equation (TDSE), whereas optical conductivity was computed using the Kubo formalism.

The method was applied to graphene with structural disorder, including vacancies and hydrogen impurities, with concentrations of up to 50% in both random and controlled distributions. In randomly disordered systems, localized states emerge at the Fermi energy, accompanied by a suppression of the van Hove singularity (vHS) in the DOS. Compared to first-order TS calculations, the second-order method improves accuracy by 20% for DOS and 43% for optical conductivity, as indicated by full width at half maximum (FWHM) measurements of the vHS peak. Similar trends were observed under controlled disorder conditions.

Furthermore, reflectivity was analyzed under random disorder using Fresnel's equations using DOS and optical conductivity information. The results reveal a reflection peak at 2 eV, exhibiting a 26% sharpening, which directly correlates with vHS absorption in both the DOS and optical conductivity.

Keywords: *Density of States, Optical Conductivity, Reflectance, Graphene, Trotter-Suzuki, Disorder, Time-Dependent Schrödinger Equation, Correlation Function.*