

Supporting Information *for*

Diabatic Hamiltonian Construction in van der Waals heterostructure complexes

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1. The frontier VB states of MoS₂/WS₂ heterostructure with 6×6 supercell

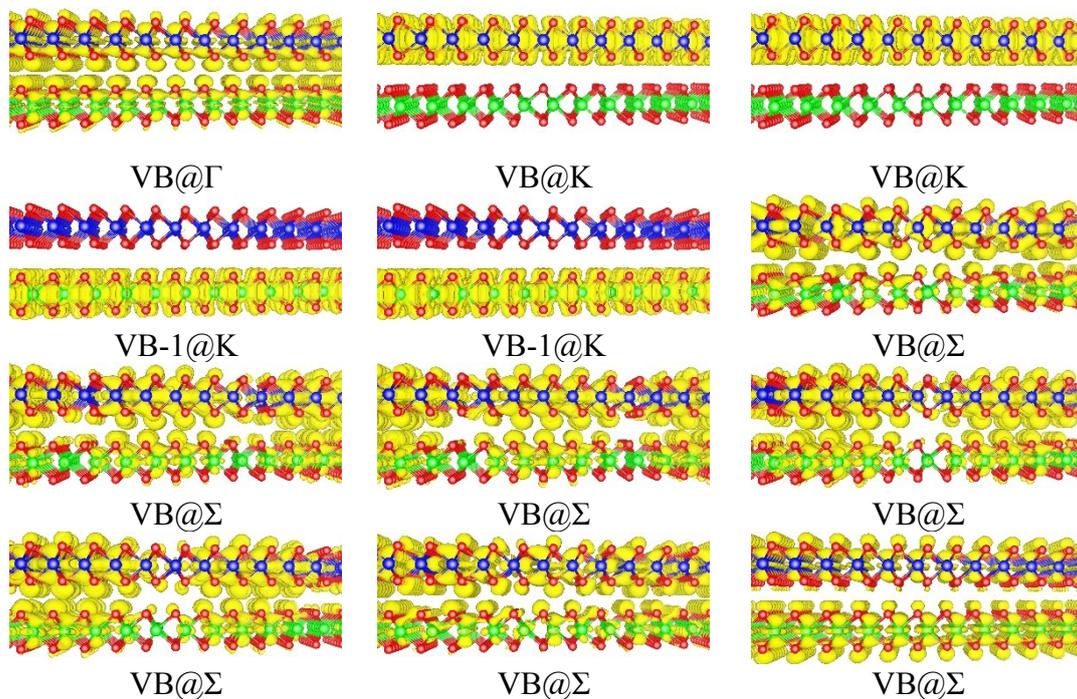


Figure S1. The frontier VB states of MoS₂/WS₂ heterostructure with 6×6 supercell.

The upper layer is WS₂ and the lower layer is MoS₂.

2. The frontier VB states of WS₂ monolayer with 6×6 supercell

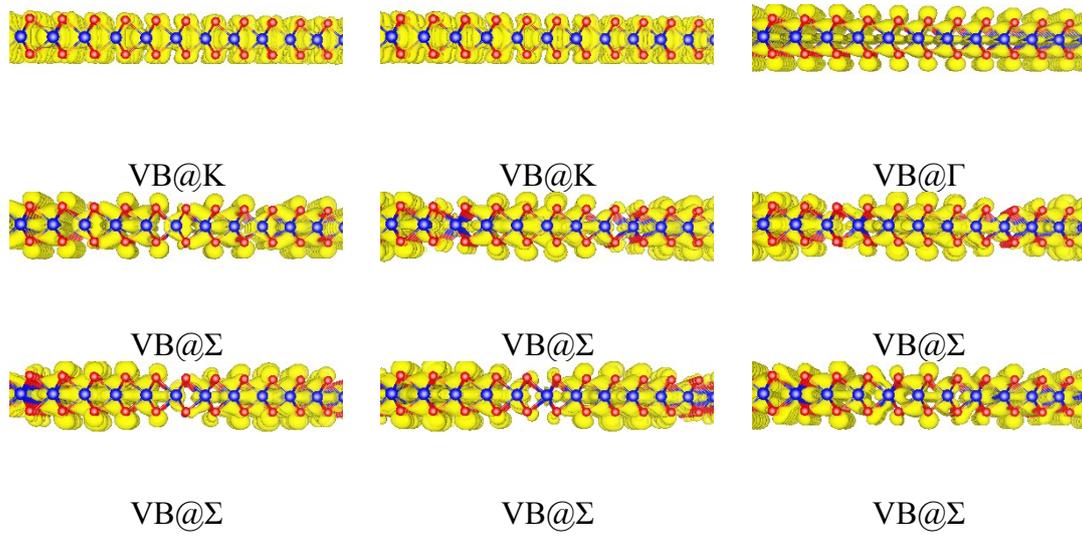


Figure S2. The frontier VB states of WS₂ monolayer with 6×6 supercell.

3. The frontier VB states of MoS₂ monolayer with 6×6 supercell

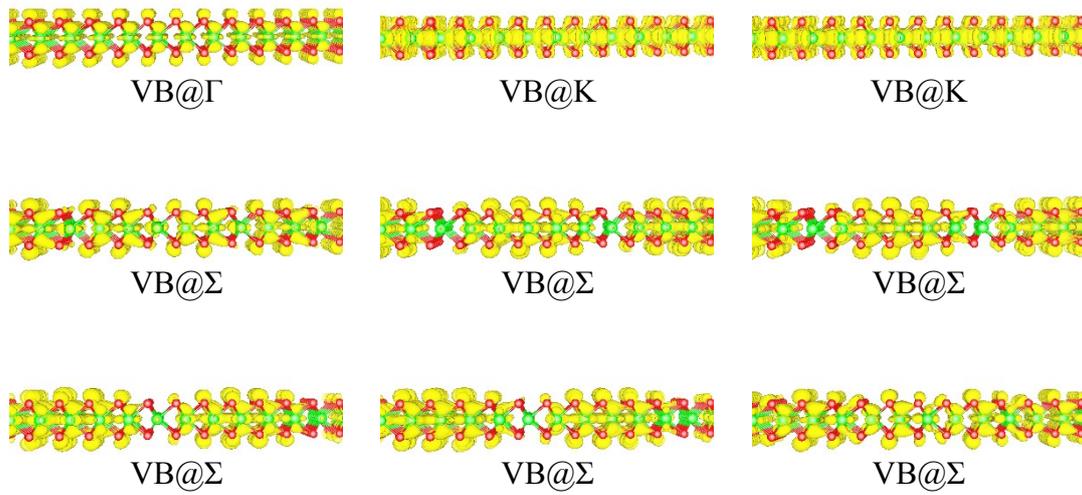


Figure S3. The frontier VB states of MoS₂ monolayer with 6×6 supercell.

4. Energies of diabatic states with 6×6 supercell

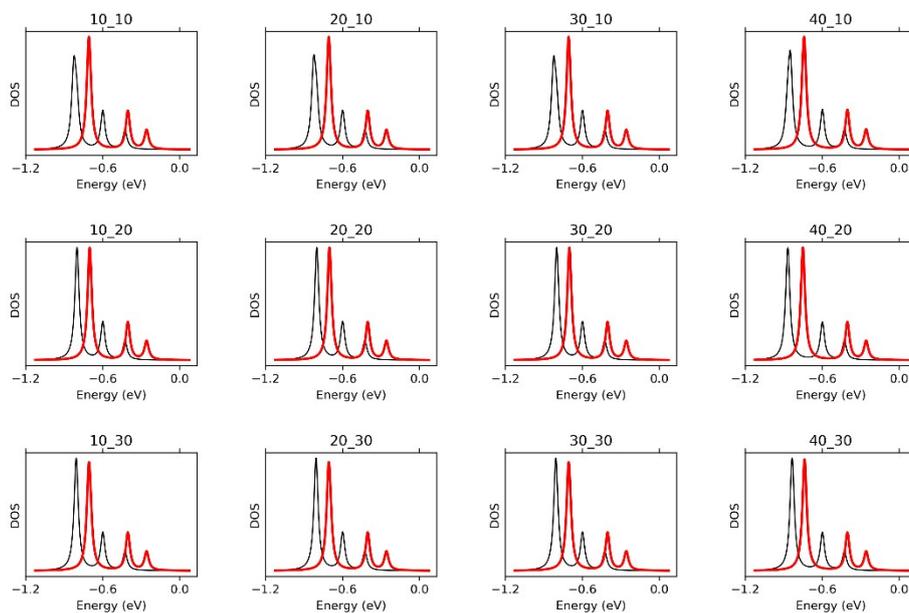


Figure S4. Energies of diabatic states located on located on MoS2 (black line) and WS2 (red line) with 6×6 supercell involving x VB states and y CB states (labeled as x_y).

5. Discussion on Model 9×9

The schemes of the state energy levels for the adiabatic states of the MoS₂/WS₂ complex, the adiabatic states of the single MoS₂ monolayer and the single WS₂ monolayer, the diabatic states localized either at the MoS₂ layer or the WS₂ layer of the MoS₂/WS₂ complex are shown in Figure S5. For the states belonging to the K-point or Γ -point, we get the same physical insight, compared with the results obtained based on the 6×6 supercell model. The only difference is that the VB@ Σ states of the MoS₂/WS₂ heterostructure shift to higher energy level. As the result, the corresponding diabatic states also display the energy shift. The electronic densities of all relevant state are in Figure S6 ~ S8 in SI. The absolute values of diabatic couplings are given in Figure S10, also consistent with their values in the Model 6×6 . For example, the diabatic coupling between the diabatic VB@ Γ state of MoS₂ and the diabatic state VB@ Γ of WS₂ is also -0.330 eV, exactly the same as the corresponding value in Model 6×6 .

6. The band-energy-level schemes with 9×9 supercell

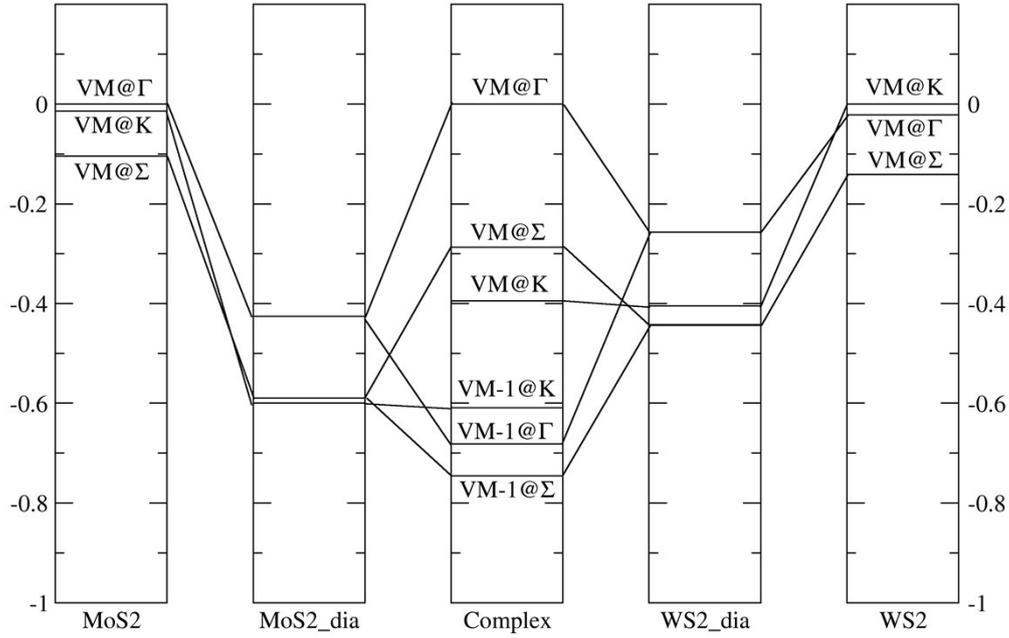


Figure S5. The band-energy-level schemes for adiabatic states in MoS₂-monolayer (MoS₂), diabatic states located on MoS₂ in MoS₂/WS₂ heterostructure (MoS₂_dia), adiabatic states in MoS₂/WS₂ heterostructure (complex), diabatic states located on WS₂ in MoS₂/WS₂ heterostructure (WS₂_dia), and adiabatic states in WS₂-monolayer (WS₂). 9×9 supercell was employed in these systems. For each individual system (the single MoS₂ and WS₂ monolayer, and the MoS₂/WS₂ complex), their zero energy points are taken as the energy of their Fermi level.

7. The frontier VB states of MoS₂/WS₂ heterostructure with 9×9 supercell

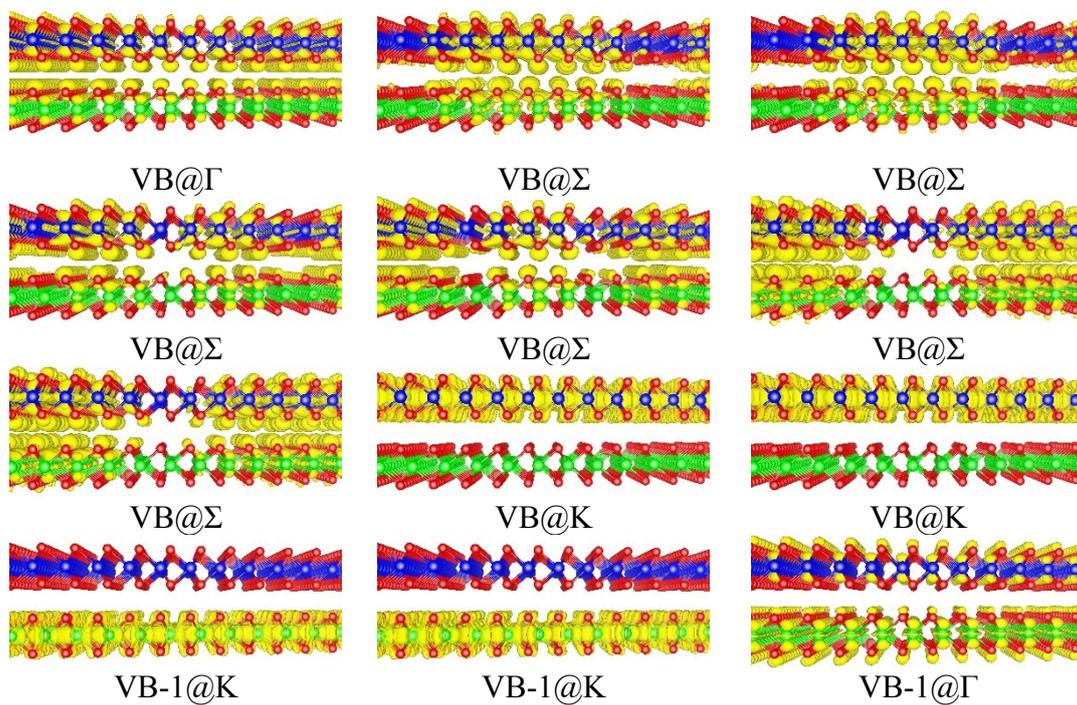


Figure S6. The frontier VB states of MoS₂/WS₂ heterostructure with 9×9 supercell.

The upper layer is WS₂ and the lower layer is MoS₂.

8. The frontier VB states of WS₂ monolayer with 9×9 supercell

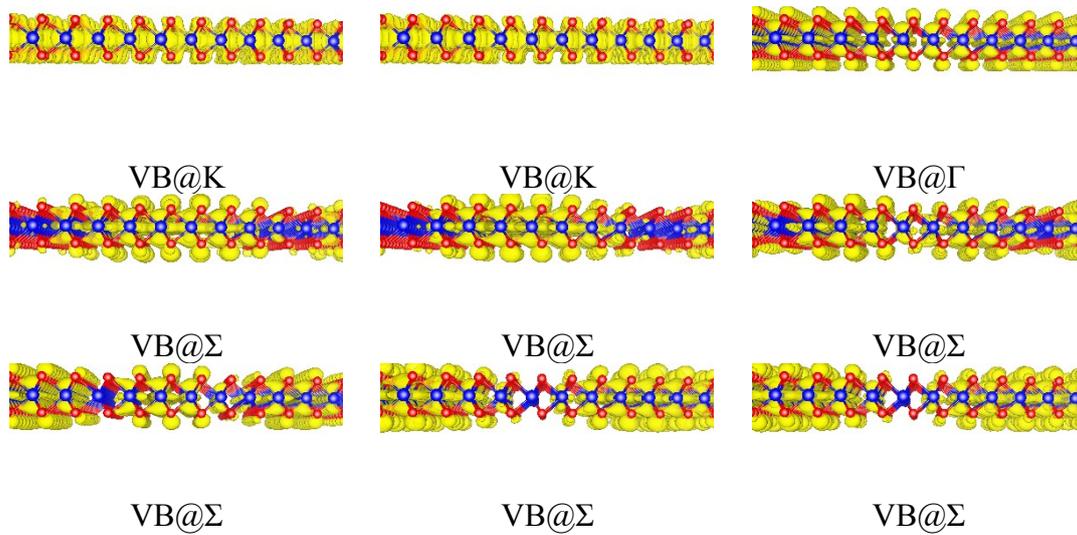


Figure S7. The frontier VB states of WS₂ monolayer with 9×9 supercell.

9. The frontier VB states of MoS₂ monolayer with 9×9 supercell

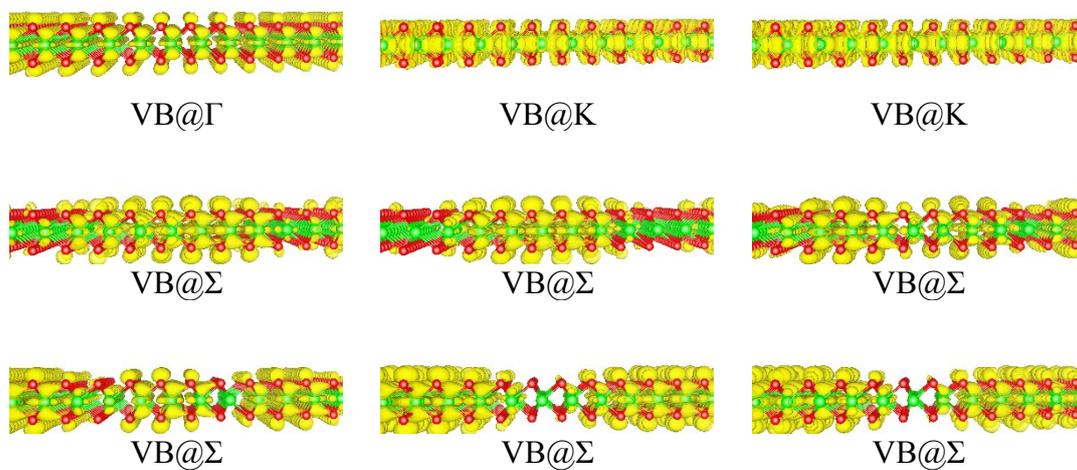


Figure S8. The frontier VB states of MoS₂ monolayer with 9×9 supercell.

10. Energies of diabatic states with 9×9 supercell

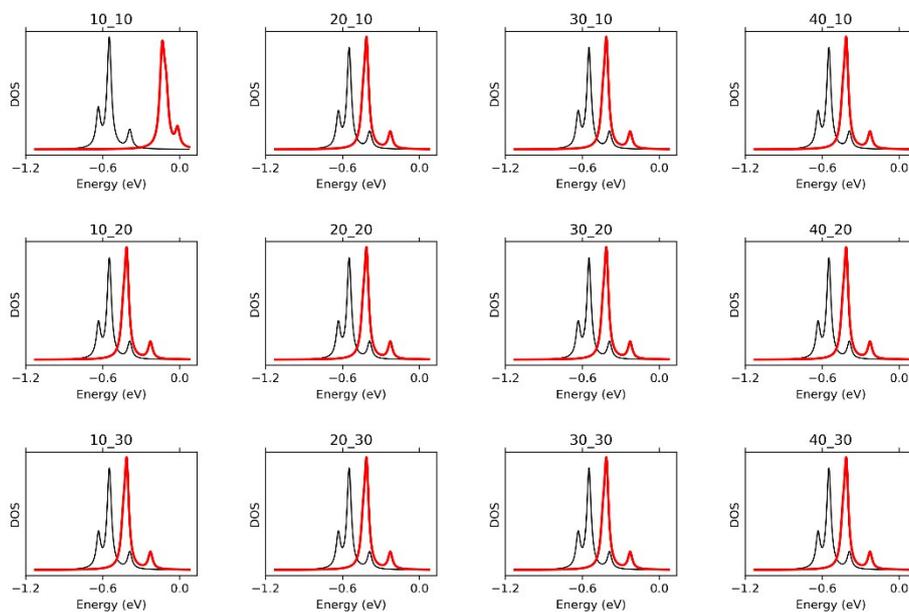


Figure S9. Energies of diabatic states located on MoS₂ (black line) and WS₂ (red line) with 9×9 supercell involving x VB states and y CB states (labeled as x_y).

11. The diabatic couplings of MoS₂/WS₂ heterostructure with 9×9 supercell

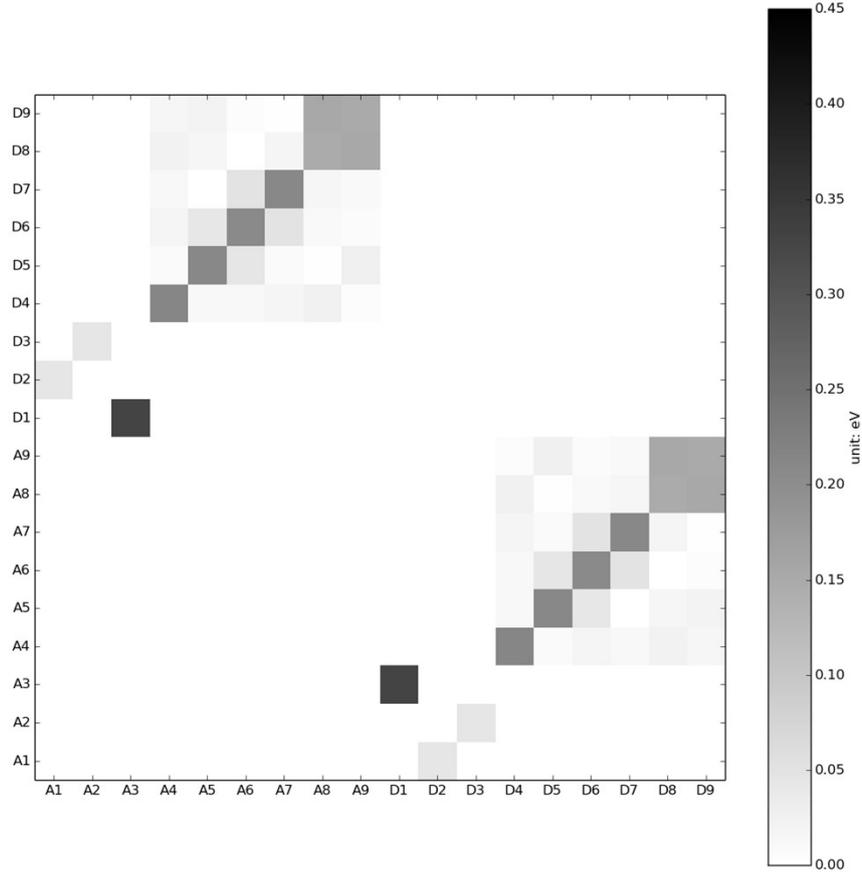


Figure S10. The absolute values of diabatic couplings of MoS₂/WS₂ heterostructure with 9×9 supercell. The diagonal elements in the diabatic matrix are set zero here. The donor states are labelled as D1-D5 according to their decent energy order, while the acceptor states are labelled as A1-A5 in the same way. All labels are: D1 (the diabatic VB@ Γ state located on MoS₂); D2 and D3 (the diabatic VB@K states located on WS₂); D4-D9 (VB@ Σ states located on MoS₂); A1 and A2 (the diabatic VB@K states located on WS₂); A3 (the diabatic VB@ Γ state located on WS₂); A4-A9 (the diabatic VB@ Σ states located on WS₂).