

# Pressure dependence of the superconducting transition temperature in 2M-WS<sub>2</sub> and 3R-WS<sub>2</sub> based on the first-principles calculations

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Recently, transition metal dichalcogenide (TMD) 2M-WS<sub>2</sub> with the superconducting transition temperature  $T_c = 8.8\text{K}$ [1] which is the highest among TMDs has attracted much attention as a promising candidate exhibiting topological surface state and topological superconductivity[2,3]. When pressure is applied,  $T_c$  monotonically decreases with increasing pressure down to 3.5K at 18GPa above which the system shows a broad structural transition from 2M phase to 3R phase accompanied by a transition from metal to semiconductor with no superconductivity[4]. Remarkably, when the pressure exceeds 45GPa, 3R-WS<sub>2</sub> shows a metallic behavior and also the superconductivity with  $T_c = 2.5\text{K}$  which is almost independent of pressure up to 65GPa[4]. Theoretically,  $T_c$  in 2M-WS<sub>2</sub> at ambient pressure was estimated from the first-principles calculations to be 2K which is about 1/4 of the experimental value[1]. The pressure dependence of  $T_c$  including the high-pressure 3R phase, however, has not been discussed there. In the present paper, we examine the pressure dependence of  $T_c$  in both 2M-WS<sub>2</sub> and 3R-WS<sub>2</sub> on the basis of the first-principles calculations with the use of the McMillan formula. In 2M-WS<sub>2</sub>, we find that  $T_c$  decreases with increasing pressure as observed in the experiments although the values of  $T_c$  are about 1/3~1/6 of the experimental values. On the other hand,  $T_c$  is estimated to be zero independent of pressure in 3R-WS<sub>2</sub>, where the conventional BCS phonon mechanism is considered to fail to account for the superconductivity. We also discuss a possible mechanism of the superconductivity in 3R-WS<sub>2</sub> on the basis of the first-principles calculated Fermi surfaces which show strong nesting between the small electron and hole pockets.

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[2] Y. Yuan *et al.*, Nature Physics **15**, 1046 (2019).

[3] Y. W. Li *et al.*, Nature Communications **12**, 2084 (2021).

[4] W. Zhang *et al.*, J. Phys. Chem. Lett. **12**, 3321 (2021).