

MAR05-2004-001483

Abstract for an Invited Paper
for the MAR05 Meeting of
the American Physical Society

Electronic Structure of Mn in III-V semiconductors: lessons from First-principles theory¹

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Early model-theories have suggested that Mn in the III-V semiconductors such as GaAs and GaN will introduce a host-like-hole state that will interact via RKKY-type coupling with the Mn local moment to produce the observed ferromagnetism (FM). This widely publicized model made then specific predictions thus prompting a worldwide search for host materials satisfying these conditions. I will show how modern first-principles electronic structure theory can be used to establish if the basic properties of Mn and other 3d impurities in III-V semiconductors are indeed similar to what was widely assumed in earlier phenomenological model theories. Surprisingly, such calculations (via LDA, GGA, and LDA+U) reveal that the hole induced by Mn is not host-like, and that the ensuing FM is not RKKY-like, but has a characteristic dependence on the lattice-orientation of the Mn-Mn interactions in the crystal which is unexpected by RKKY. I will describe the chemical trends as the host is altered (GaN/GaP/GaAs/GaSb and Chalcopyrite semiconductors such as CuInSe₂); as the impurity is altered along the 3d series, and as the Fermi level is altered (via doping). The effects of clustering of impurities, as well as the site-preference (substitutional, interstitial) will be revealed. These calculations open the way to "Inverse Design", by searching the atomic configuration of Mn in the lattice having the highest FM T_c. See Mahadevan, Sarma, and Zunger, Phys. Rev. Letters 93, 177201 (2004) .

¹supported by ONR and DARPA, and in collaboration with P. Mahadevan, Y. J. Zhao, S. Dudiy and S. Barabashon