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**Electronic structure and magnetic properties of transition-metal doped  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Te}_3$ ,  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Se}_3$ , and  $\text{Sb}_2\text{Te}_3$  for diluted magnetic semiconductors**

PAUL LARSON, WALTER LAMBRECHT, Department of Physics, Case Western Reserve University, 10900 Euclid Ave, Cleveland, OH 44106 — The semiconducting tetradymite-structure materials  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Te}_3$ ,  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Se}_3$ , and  $\text{Sb}_2\text{Te}_3$  serve as the basis for high-performance room-temperature thermoelectric devices. Recently, it was found that these materials act as diluted magnetic semiconductors (DMS) with  $T_c \sim 10$  K using a few percent doping of transition metal atoms ( $T = \text{Ti}, \text{V}, \text{Cr}, \text{Mn}, \text{Fe}$ ). Electronic structure calculations have been performed using the full-potential linear muffin-tin orbital (FP-LMTO) method to understand these materials magnetic properties. The  $T$  atoms substitute at the much larger Bi/Sb sites which leads to isolated atomic-like states with very little crystal-field splitting and approximately 3+ valence. This leads to a high spin state with the magnetic moments essentially following Hund's rule. The position of the  $T$   $3d$  states in the band gap will be investigated by analysis of the density of states (DOS). The effects of lattice relaxation and the magnetic interaction of  $T$  atoms in the unit cell will also be investigated.

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