

Abstract Submitted  
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**X-ray absorption spectroscopy of doped Bi<sub>2</sub>Se<sub>3</sub> and Bi<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub>** JESSICA MCCHESENEY, RICHARD ROSENBERG, DUCK YOUNG CHUNG, Argonne National Laboratory, MERCOURI KANATZIDIS, Argonne National Laboratory; Northwestern University — Topological insulators are a prototypical system to investigate correlated electron physics. Analogous to quantum hall states, these remarkable materials have conducting surface/edge states surrounding an insulating in the bulk state. Unlike quantum hall systems the conducting states of topological insulators do not arise from an applied magnetic field but instead emerge as a result of spin-orbit interactions. Furthermore, doping with different 3d-metals can significantly alter the electronic structure, inducing superconductivity in the case of Cu<sub>x</sub>Bi<sub>2-x</sub>Se<sub>3</sub>, and ferromagnetism in Bi<sub>2-x</sub>Mn<sub>x</sub>Te<sub>3</sub>. In an effort to elucidate the role of the local bonding environment on the electronic structure in the chalcogenide topological insulators, Bi<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub> and Bi<sub>2</sub>Se<sub>3</sub> with various transition metal as dopants, we have performed a series of soft x-ray absorption spectroscopy measurements.

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