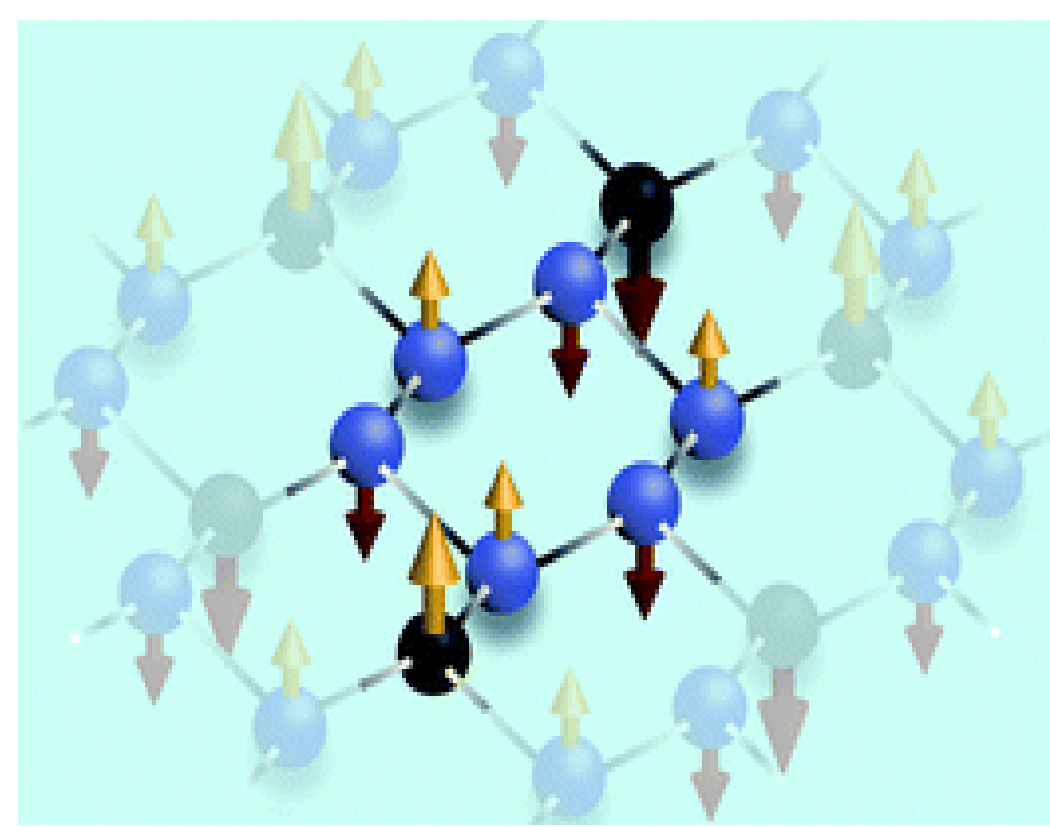


Abstract

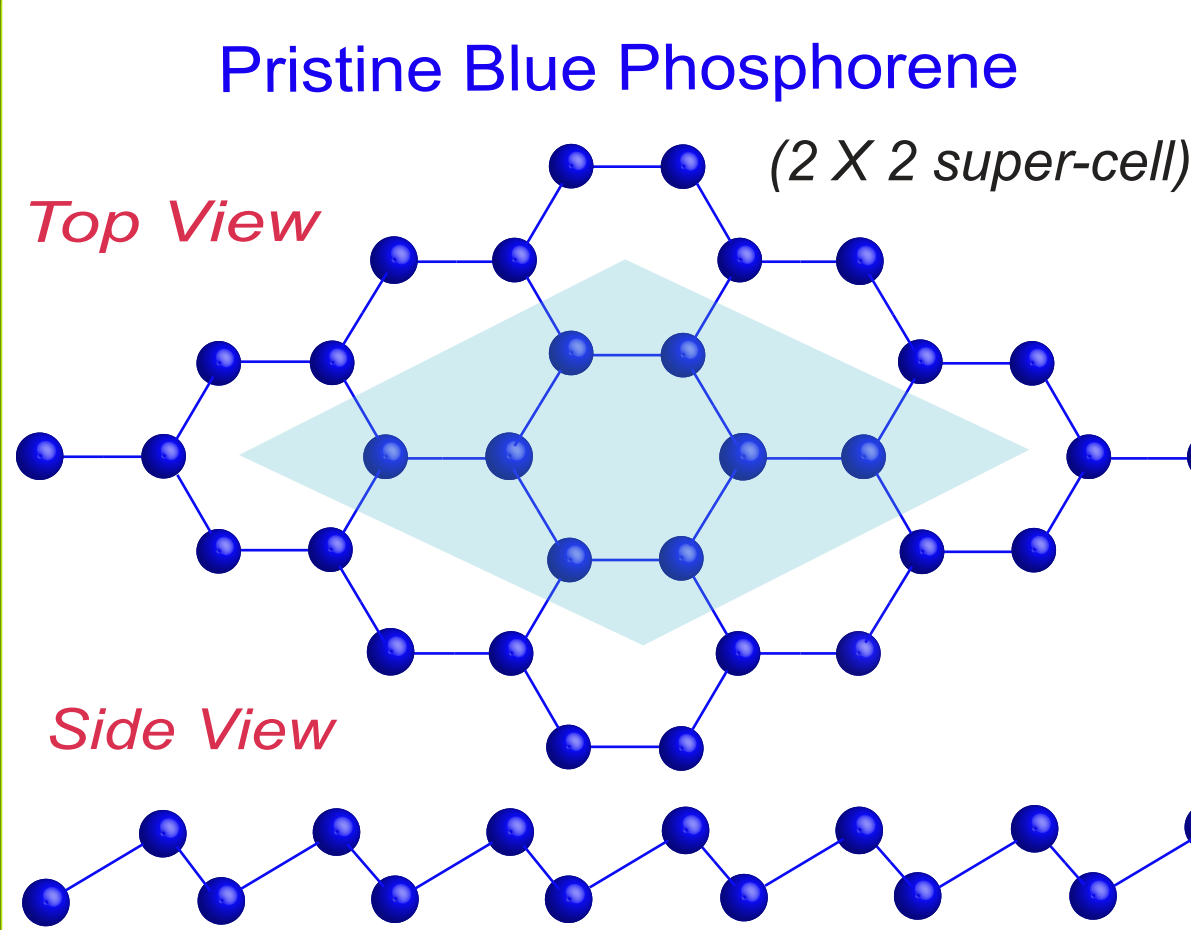
Si-doped blue-phosphorene: Layered magnetic material

- According to Mermin-Wagner theorem, magnetic ordering is unlikely in two-dimensional system.
- Using density functional theory, we propose a buckled honeycomb lattice of SiP₃ exhibits an antiferromagnetic ground state with itinerant electrons.
- Elemental Si substitution in pristine blue phosphorene to downshift the Fermi energy and induce the Fermi instability that results in a magnetic state.
- Inclusion of electronic correlation and charge transfer from P to Si induces magnetic ordering.

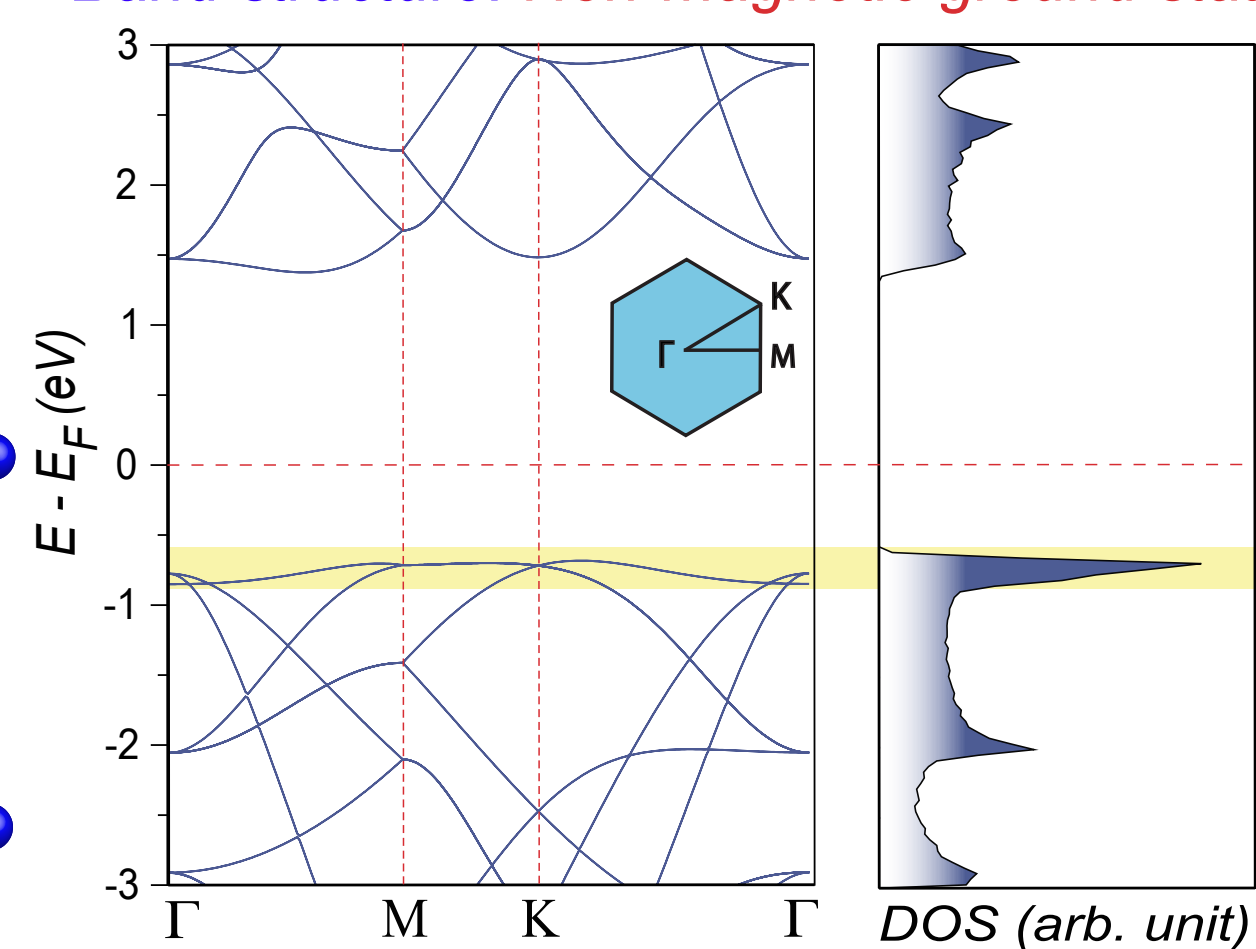


Finding: Defect or transition metal free magnetism

Introduction



Band structure: Non-magnetic ground state



- Widely indirect band gap
- High charge carrier mobility

➤ Synthesized by molecular beam epitaxy method

Nano Lett., **16** 4903, 2016

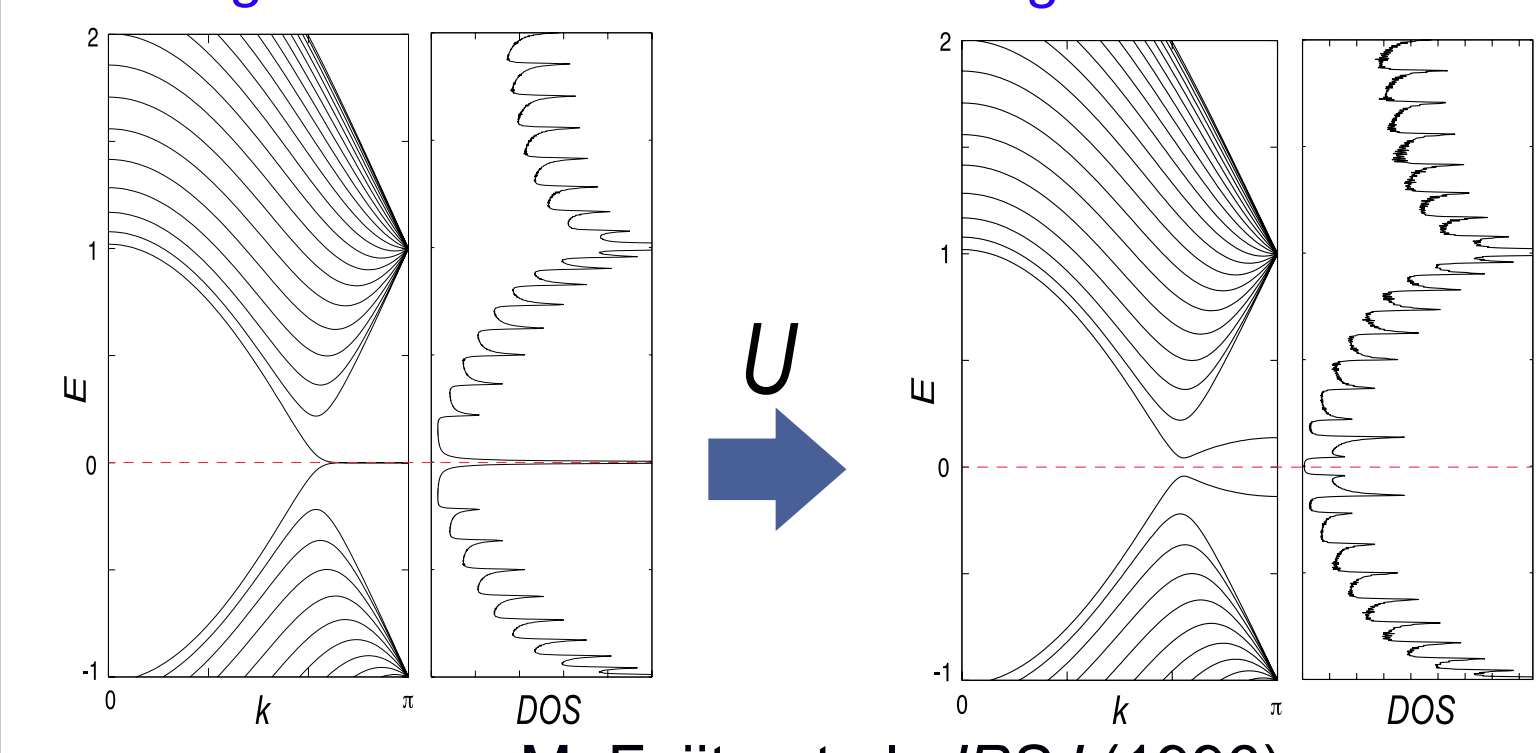
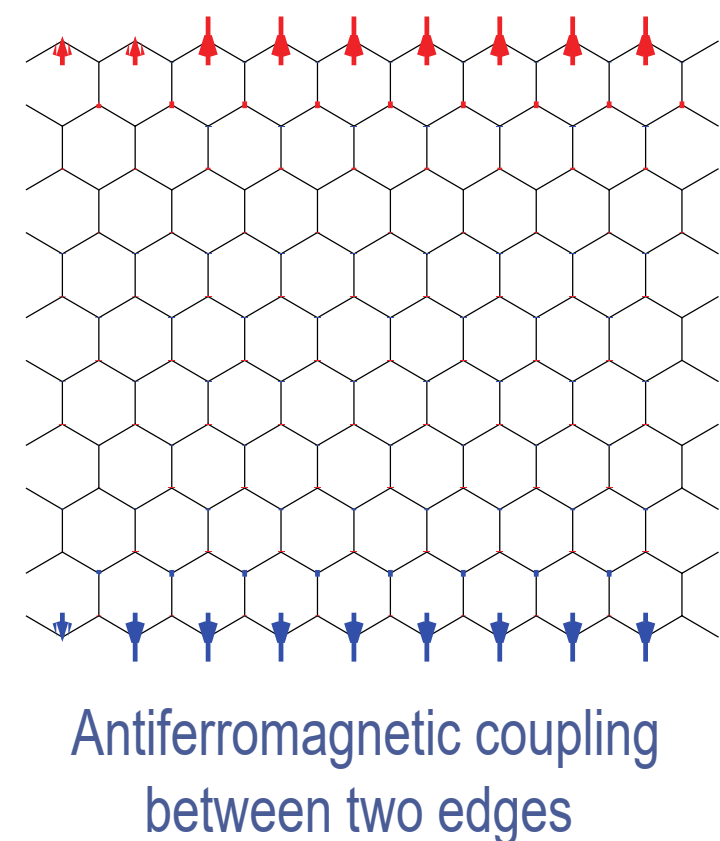
Diversing-density of states below the Fermi-level
Hole doping or external electric field

Brings the diverging DOS at Fermi energy and hence induces Fermi instability, that may lead to magnetism

Objective Zigzag Graphene Nanoribbon (ZGNR, N_z = 20)

Non-magnetic band structure

Magnetic band structure



M. Fujita et al. *JPSJ* (1996)

K. Wakabayashi et al. *JPSJ* (1998)

- Diversing-density of states at the Fermi-level (Fermi instability).
- Inclusion of correlation in terms of Hubbard U, open gap and stabilize in a magnetic ground state.
- The magnetic ground state of ZGNR has been experimentally synthesized in room temperature (*Nature*, **514** 608-611, 2014)

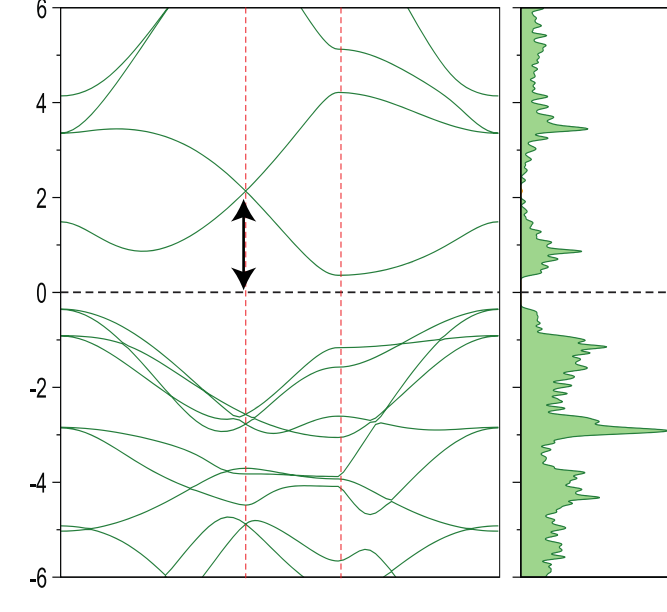
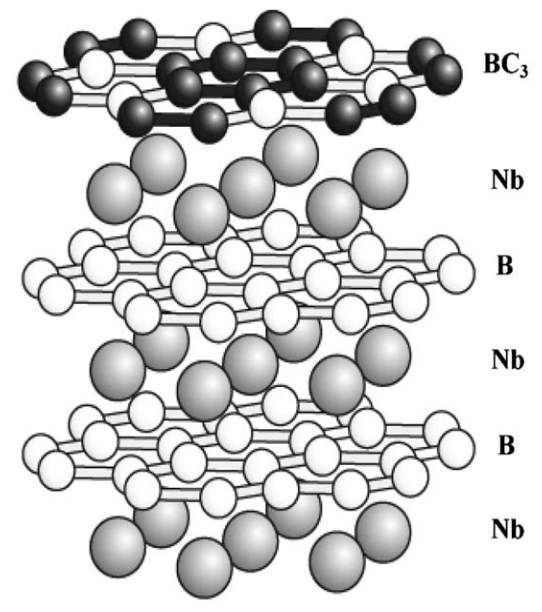
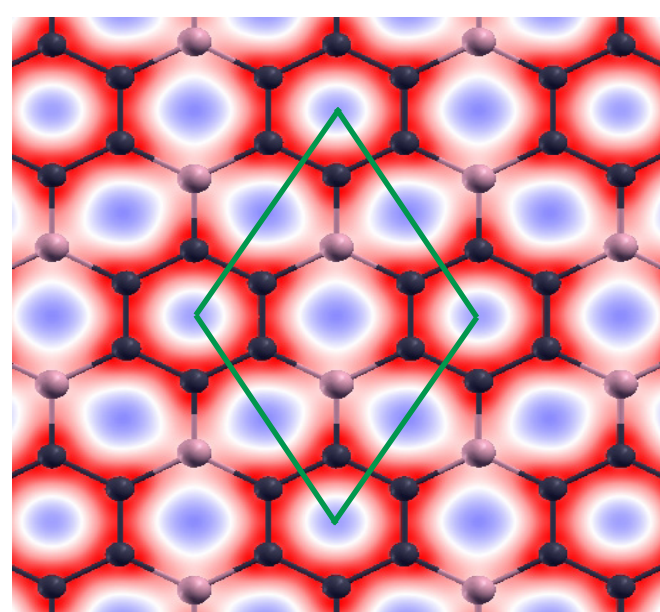
Fermi instability induced magnetism in ZGNR

Motivation

2D lattice of BC₃

Experimental Realization

Band structure of BC₃



J. Mater Chem., **22** 20881, 2012

Surf. Sci., **600** 4072, 2006

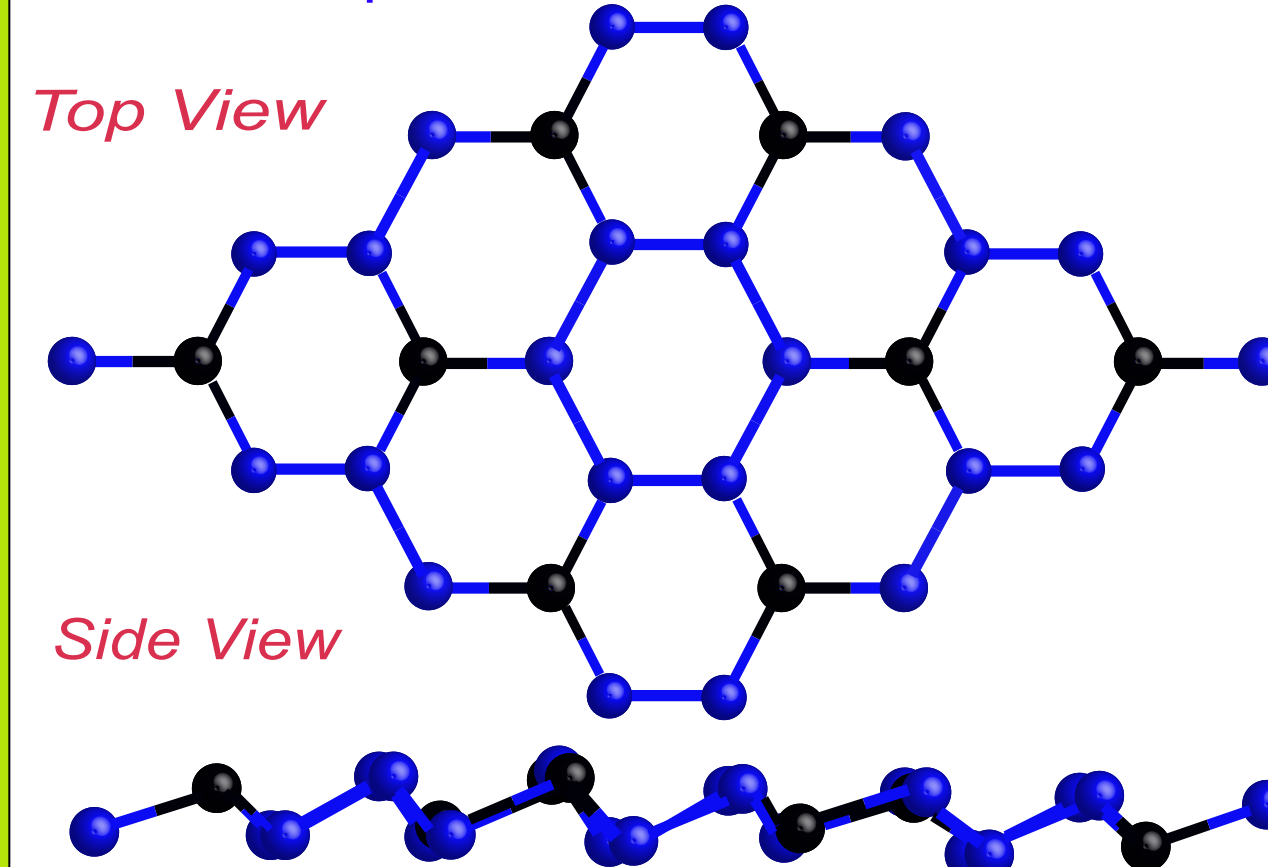
- BC₃, a 2D semiconductor with planer honeycomb structure.
- Carbon substitution in boron honeycomb layer over NbB₂ (0001) surface.
- Boron brings hole in graphene, results in ~ 2 eV Fermi level shift (black arrow) in BC₃.

Results

Si-doped Blue Phosphorene: SiP₃

Top View

Side View



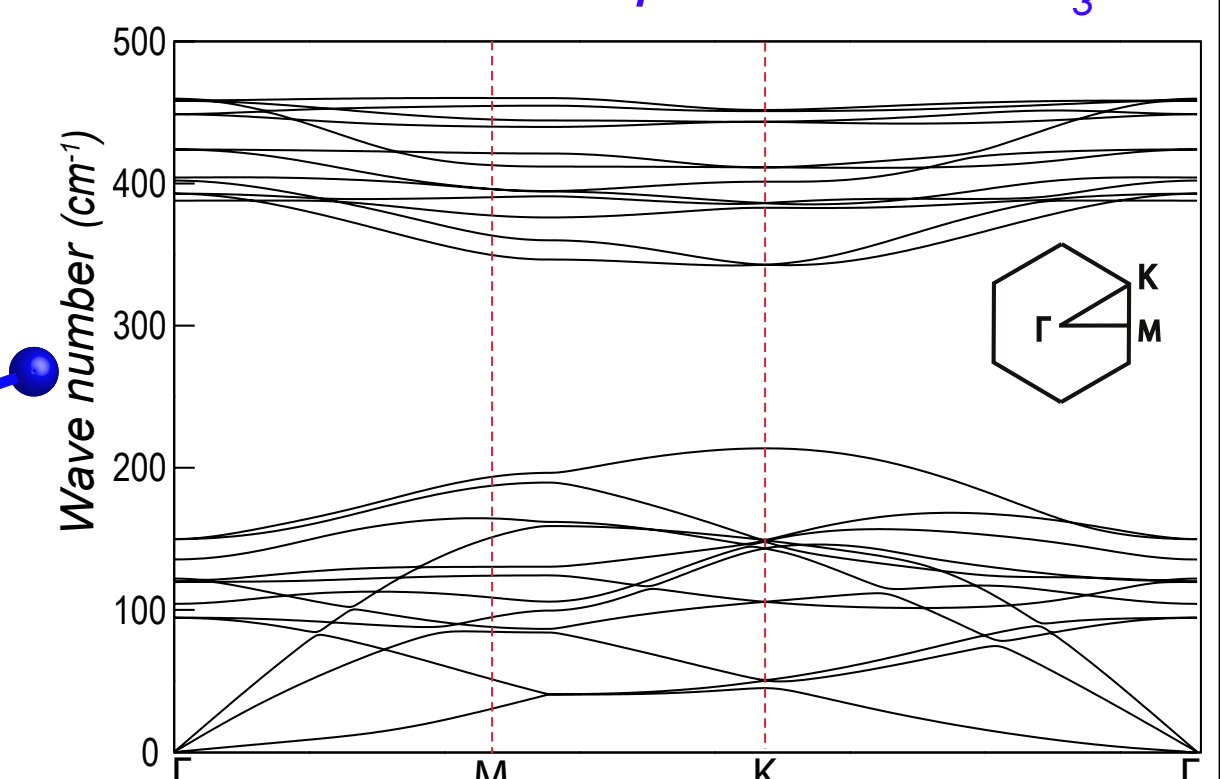
- No imaginary phonon frequency in phonon dispersion indicates stability of SiP₃
- Acoustic and optical modes are well separated

Theoretical Observations

The ground state of SiP₃ stabilizes in anti-ferromagnetic state

SiP₃ is more stable as compared to blue phosphorene

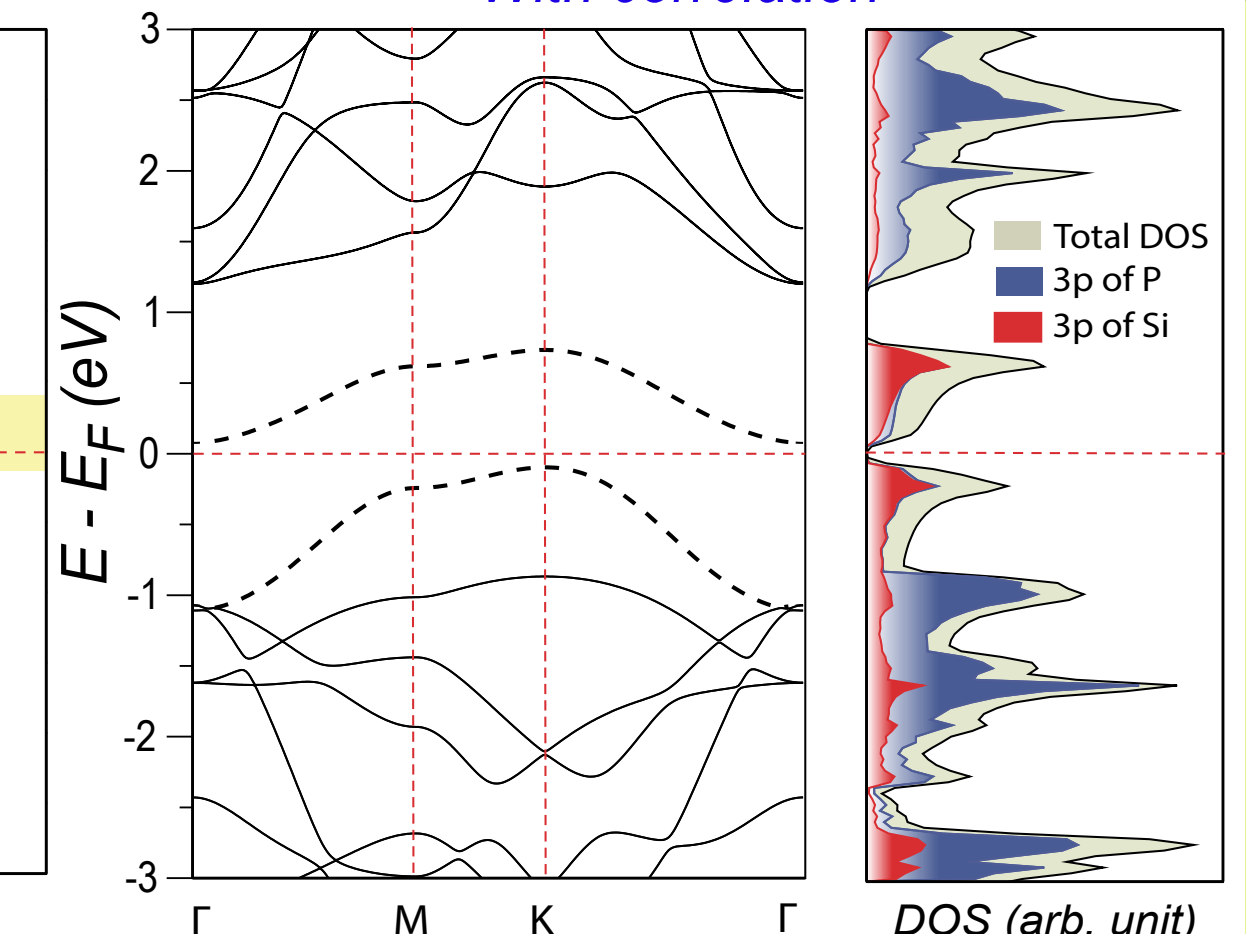
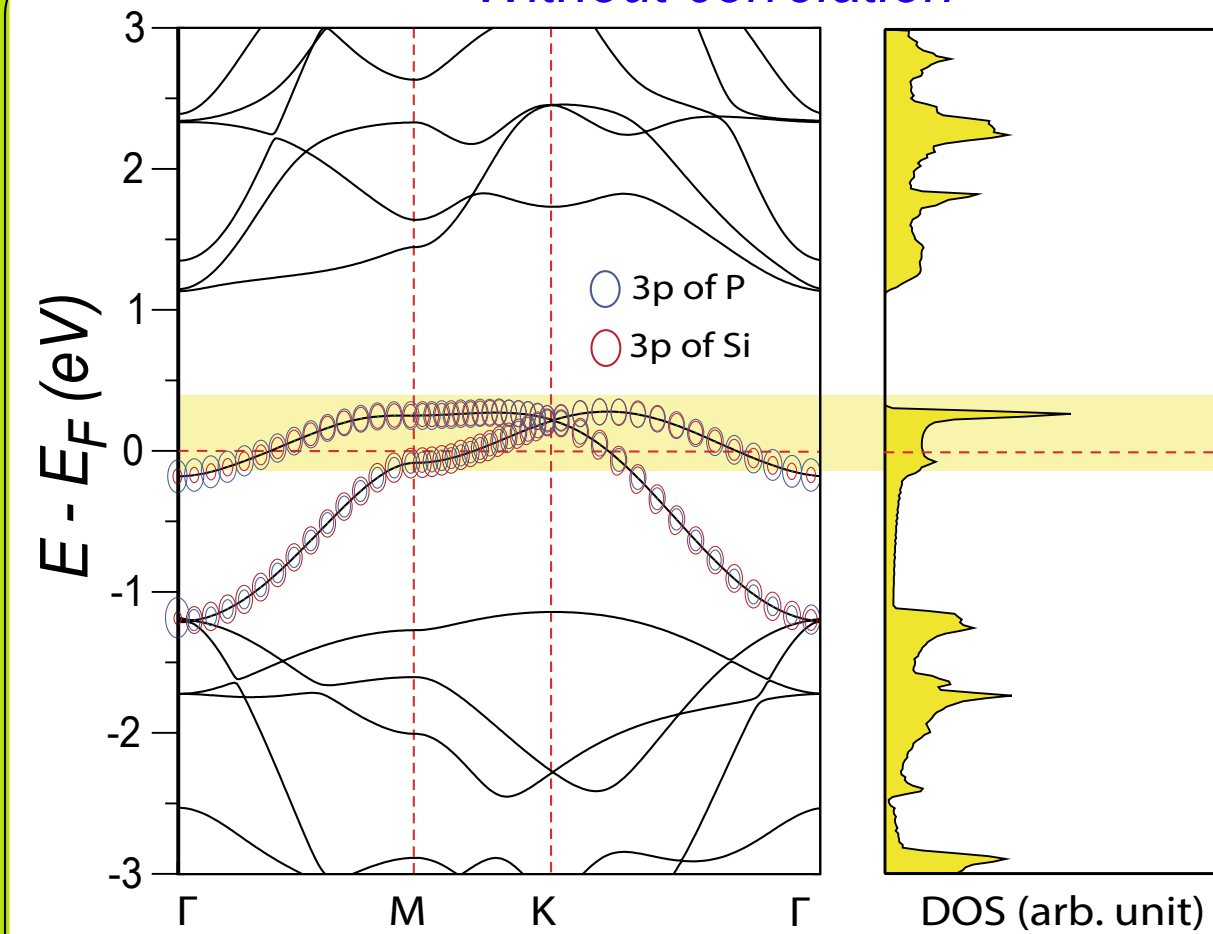
Phonon dispersion of SiP₃



2D monolayer of SiP₃ that can be obtained experimentally

Without correlation

With correlation



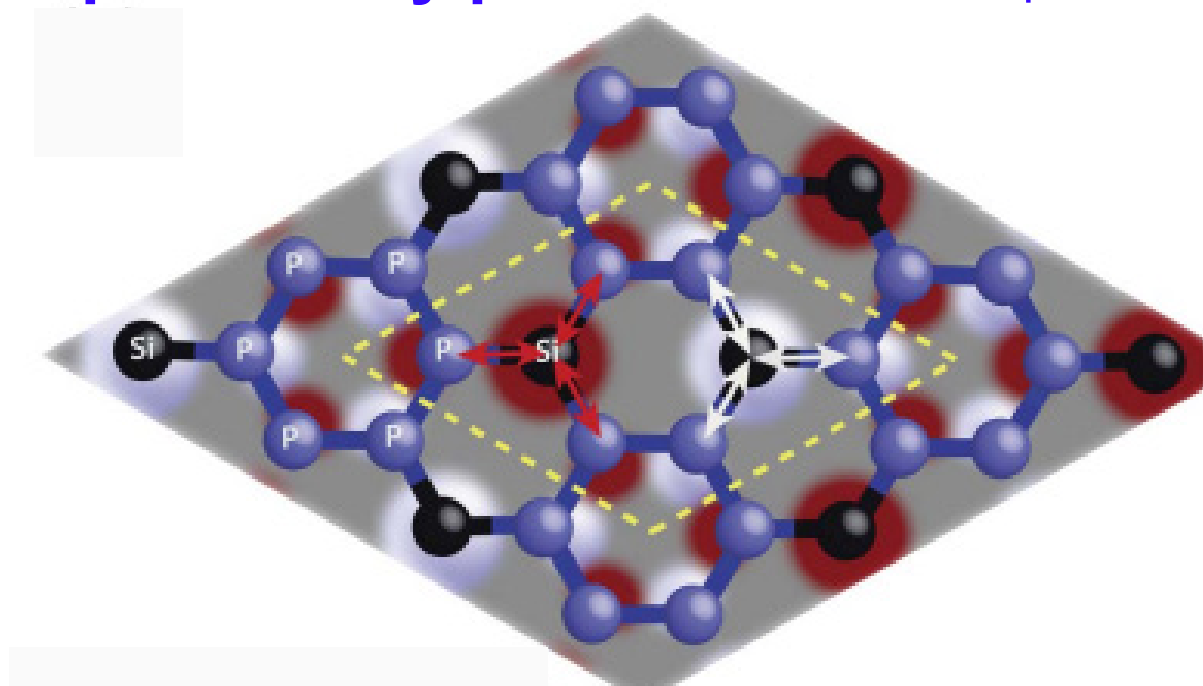
- Alignment of high DOS near the Fermi-level i.e., Fermi instability.

- Two dispersive bands near Fermi energy arise from hybridized 3p orbitals of both P and Si atoms

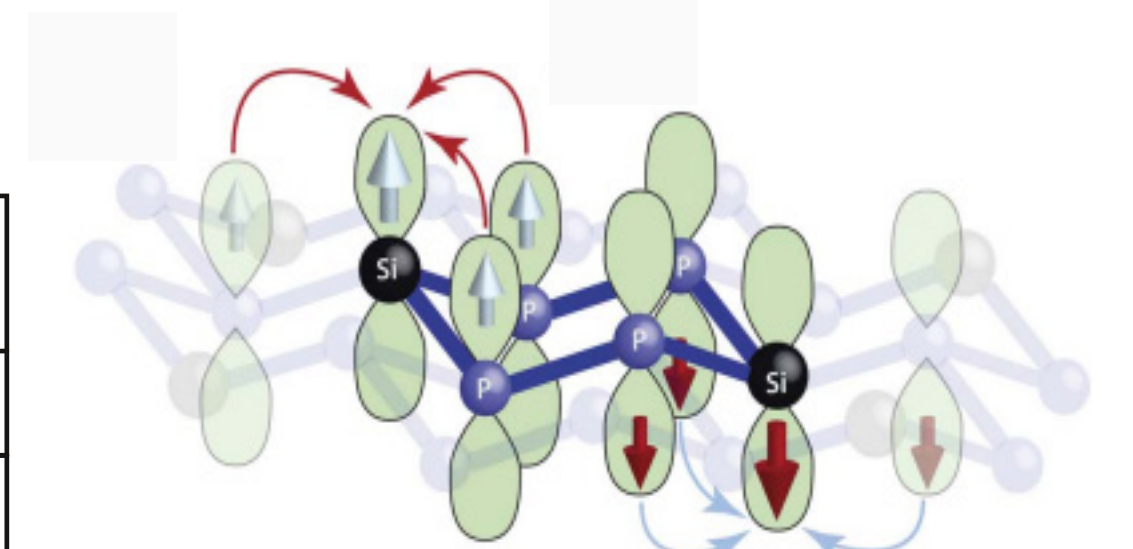
- The bands near Fermi energy get separated, creating a semiconducting gap of 0.172 eV.

Antiferromagnetic ground stand

Spin density plot: Localization of spins on each atom



- Phosphorous hexagons preserve the bipartite nature of spin alignment
- The dopants (Si) are showing ferromagnetic coupling with the neighboring P atoms
- Overall anti-ferromagnetic ordering



- Charge transfer from P to Si is about 0.04

Charge transfer from P to Si induces magnetic ground state

Further, we have observed, in case of CP₃, GeP₃, SnP₃ (other group IV elements) does not show magnetic ground state, no charge transfer from P to C, Ge, and Sn

Conclusion

2D antiferromagnetism in monolayer SiP₃ with small semiconducting band gap can be potential applications in spintronics, memory storage and quantum informations

Computational Details

Density Functional Theory as implemented in SIESTA with GGA-PBE exchange and correlation functional, magnetic ground state also verified in VASP

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