Impurity states in the magnetic topological insulator $V: (Bi,Sb)_2Te_3$

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The ferromagnetic topological insulator $V: (Bi,Sb)_2Te_3$ has been recently reported as a quantum anomalous Hall (QAH) system. Yet the microscopic origins of the QAH effect and the ferromagnetism remain unclear. One key aspect is the contribution of the V atoms to the electronic structure. Here we show that these states fulfill the conditions for mediating a ferromagnetic superexchange interaction mediated by the observed impurity band, contributing to the ferromagnetism in this system.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Magnetic topological insulators (MTI) are a novel class of materials that unite the existence of a topologically nontrivial electronic band structure with the long-range ferromagnetic order induced by magnetic impurities in the system [1–4]. The bulk electronic structure of these materials features a nontrivial symmetry inversion at the band gap due to strong spin-orbit coupling (SOC). This gives rise to helical edge or surface states within the fundamental band gap, which are protected against backscattering by time-reversal symmetry. The ferromagnetic ground state breaks time-reversal symmetry, affecting the topological properties of the system. The inverted bulk band structure and the insulating ferromagnetic ground state are predicted to be the prerequisites for the realization of the quantum anomalous Hall state (QAHS), a dissipationless spin-polarized quantized transport state in the absence of external magnetic fields [4]. The QAHS in MTI offers promising prospects towards the advent of low energy-consumption electronic devices [1,4–6] and therefore has been attracting wide attention in condensed matter physics.

In fact, the QAHS has been recently reported on two MTI systems. In this paper we exploit the element specificity of resonant photoemission spectroscopy (resPES), x-ray photoemission (XPS), and absorption spectroscopy (XAS) to study the signature of V states of the transition metal impurities play a very important role on the magnetism in MTI, e.g., by providing additional mechanisms of ferromagnetic coupling [14–17,21], although not yet experimentally determined.

Recently, Vergniory et al. [11] have shown that the magnetism picture in these systems may be more complex than the Van-Vleck mechanism so far discussed [2,7,8,13]. Their calculations showed that the exchange constants (magnetization and sign) strongly depend on the filling of the $d$ states and that competing coupling mechanisms may simultaneously take place. The magnetic impurities couple via an effective exchange mediated by the $p$ orbitals of the chalcogen atoms of the host, in a fashion well described by the Zener model [22] in the context of diluted magnetic semiconductors (DMS) [17–21]. The inverted orbital symmetry at the band gap introduces very unique physical conditions, which pose new challenges to the understanding of the valence band magnetism in MTI.

In spite of these exciting developments, the mechanism driving the ferromagnetism in these systems remains under intense debate [2,9–15]. Key aspects are how the 3$d$ magnetic impurities are incorporated in the TI structure and how their presence affects the electronic structure. Thus, theoretical works have focused their efforts on the prediction of the impurities density of states (DOS) and the magnetic interactions in model MTI systems. First-principles calculations have predicted a metallic impurity band at the Fermi level ($E_F$) for different V-doped TIs, yet a fully gapped band structure for Cr-doped systems [2,10,11,16]. Experimentally, it turned out that both V- and Cr-doped $(Bi,Sb)_{1-x}Te_3$ are ferromagnetic topological insulators at temperatures below 30 K, with rather robust magnetic properties for the former and a weak magnetism for the latter [8]. Clearly the 3$d$ states of the transition metal impurities play a very important role on the magnetism in MTI, e.g., by providing additional mechanisms of ferromagnetic coupling [14–17,21], although not yet experimentally determined.

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The systems studied consist of 10-nm-thick (BiSb)2Te3 epitaxial films, doped with V atoms, grown on a Si(111) substrate. The V(x)Sb1−xTe3 samples have a Bi concentration of x = 0.21 and V concentrations of y = 0.1 (2 at.%) and y = 0.2 (4 at.%). The MBE growth has been described elsewhere [9]. Undoped samples were used as reference in the experiments. After growth, the films were cooled to a temperature below 283 K and capped by a 200-nm-thick amorphous Se layer, in order to protect the surface from contamination during sample transport. Prior to the measurements, the samples were decapped by thermal desorption at 400 K under a pressure of 1 × 10⁻⁹ mbar. As reported previously [23], this procedure results in a significant Se/Te substitution at the surface. The XPS and XAS measurements were performed in the ASPHERE III endstation, using a Scienta R4000 electron analyzer, with an energy resolution better than 200 meV, at the XUV beamline P04 of PETRA III (DESY, Hamburg) [24], at a base pressure of 3 × 10⁻¹⁰ mbar. All measurements shown here were performed at room temperature. The Fermi edge calibration was performed on a polycrystalline metallic surface in electrical contact with the sample. First-principles calculations were performed using a fully relativistic Green function method [25] within density functional theory in a generalized gradient approximation [26]. V impurities in (BiSb)2Te3 were assumed to randomly substitute atoms in the cation layers and described within a coherent potential approximation as it is implemented within the multiple scattering theory [27,28]. The calculations were performed for V concentrations from y = 0 to 0.2 and a Bi concentration of x = 0.21.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

In Fig. 1(a) we show a representative XPS spectrum of the V 2p core levels from a V_{0.2}(Bi_{0.21}Sb_{0.79})_{1.8}Te3 film, measured with hν = 750 eV. The V 2p_{3/2} and 2p_{1/2} peaks are located at 513.4 eV and 521.1 eV, respectively, resulting in a spin-orbit splitting of ΔSO = 7.7 eV. The chemical shift of about 1.3 eV towards higher binding energies (Eb) with respect to metallic V [29,30] indicates an effectively reduced valence of the V atoms in the MTI structure. The peak lineshapes also exhibit satellite contributions in respect to pure V, most likely due to final-state effects [31–33]. In addition, we characterized the V L_{2,3} absorption edges by XAS. As shown in Fig. 1(b), the positions of the L3 and L2 maxima occur at hν = 515.5 eV and hν = 522.3 eV, respectively, similar to metallic V [30,34]. These are 1.9 and 1.2 eV above the position of the measured 2p XPS lines (marked by the red lines). The lineshapes, on the other hand, show small satellite structures on the low energy side of the L-edges, deviation from the statistical L3/L2 intensity ratio of (2:1), and a reduction of the peak maxima distance of about 0.9 eV with respect to our XPS results. These observations have been earlier attributed to strong core-hole Coulomb and exchange interactions in the final state for early 3d transition metals [30,31,33–35]. Similar results (XPS and XAS) were obtained for the 2 at.% doped sample. Our XAS results also show good agreement with recent studies of the V L edges in V-doped Sb2Te3 [13,15], and the scanning tunneling microscopy characterization of that ingot confirmed a dilute character of the V doping (0.75%), i.e., random distribution of V atoms substituting Sb and no signs of clustering [15]. The XPS and XAS lineshapes may be strongly influenced by the chemical environment of the impurity atoms and the unoccupied states [29–36]. The V 2p and L_{2,3} lineshapes observed in V(Bi,Sb)2Te3 resemble those from tetravalent charge-transfer V compounds, such as VO2 [29,32,36–39] and VS2 [40], where the V atoms are found on octahedral sites. Although we cannot exclude local inhomogeneities of the V distribution, our results are consistent with the scenario of V atoms substituting Sb(Bi), with a local octahedral coordination, as theoretically predicted [2,11,16] and experimentally observed in dilute V:Sb2Te3 [15].

On the basis of the measured V L edges at the V_{0.2}(Bi_{0.21}Sb_{0.79})_{1.8}Te3 films, we performed resPES at the V L3 edge (hνON = 515.5 eV, “on-resonance”), in order to highlight the contribution of the V 3d states in the valence band. In resPES, the valence band photoemission is enhanced by the resonant V 2p → 3d transition, i.e., in an element-specific way [41–43]. For comparison, similar PES spectra were measured at an energy below the absorption edge (hνOFF = 510 eV, “off-resonance”). In Fig. 2(a) we plot the on-
FIG. 2. (a) Resonant photoemission spectra of the valence band of V0.2(Bi0.21Sb0.79)1.8Te3 at the L3 absorption edge (2p → 3d transition). The red and black curves were measured in on- (hνON = 515.5 eV) and off-resonant (hνOFF = 510 eV) conditions, respectively. (b) Same set of measurements as in (a), now performed on an undoped (Bi0.21Sb0.79)2Te3 reference sample. The absence of V in the sample leads to no resonant enhancement of the valence band photoemission. The inset shows the Fermi edge calibration at room temperature.

and off-resonance spectra (red and black curves, respectively, as described above) measured on that sample, and normalized by the nonresonant high binding energy tail (above 13 eV). The clear difference observed between these two curves is due to the contribution of the V 2p → 3d transition to the PES in the on-resonance condition. Also a contribution from direct Auger decay is observed at higher binding energies (EB ≥ 4 eV), as extensively reported by resPES studies at the L edges of transition metals [30,41–45]. As a control, the same set of measurements on a (Bi0.21Sb0.79)2Te3 reference sample, containing no V, are shown in Fig. 2(b). As expected, no difference between the on- and off-resonance spectra is observed in this case.

In order to extract the contribution of the V 3d states to the valence band, we plot the difference between the on- and off-resonance spectra from Fig. 2(a) in Fig. 3 (upper panel). It shows a clear peak at roughly 0.3 eV below EF, spreading down to EB ≈ 2 eV, and with a finite intensity at EF. This peak is attributed to the formation of an impurity band near the valence band maximum. To support this interpretation, we performed ab initio calculations of the spin-polarized DOS for the V0.2(Bi0.21Sb0.79)1.8Te3 system, and the results are shown in the lower panel of Fig. 3. In this plot the majority- and minority-spin DOS are separately depicted as red and blue, respectively. The shaded areas represent the total DOS, i.e., the contributions of the host and impurity states together, whereas the full lines represent the sole contributions of V 3d states (five times magnified) in the ferromagnetic state. The agreement between our resPES results and the theory is good. Our calculations predict an exchange-split ground state near the valence band maximum, with a calculated V magnetic moment of 2.57 μB and an exchange splitting of about 1.8 eV. The majority-spin states are split by the crystal field into a lower band, sharply peaked at 0.31 eV below EF, and an upper band found at 0.35 eV above EF. The minority-spin states are completely unoccupied, spanning from 0.35 to 4.00 eV above EF, with a maximum at EB = −1.50 eV. As in the experiment, the calculations also indicate a finite intensity at EF, near the top of the lower majority-spin band. Calculations of the spin-polarized DOS were also performed in the paramagnetic state (dashed lines in Fig. 3), within the disordered local moment method [46–48]. They only show minor changes in the V 3d DOS and no changes in the calculated exchange splitting and atomic magnetic moment, in comparison to the ferromagnetic state. In the paramagnetic state, the occupied majority-spin state lies at 0.2 eV below EF, while the unoccupied majority-spin state shifts about 15 meV away from EF. Our calculations indicate that the V 3d states are impuritylike and do not strongly hybridize with the TI bands (even for the concentration of 4 at.%). This

FIG. 3. V 3d impurity states at the valence band of V0.2(Bi0.21Sb0.79)1.8Te3. Upper panel: resPES difference spectrum I(hνON) − I(hνOFF) [from Fig. 2(a)], representing the contribution of the V 3d states to the valence band. Lower panel: calculated spin-resolved DOS (shaded areas). The highlighted exchange-split bands (full lines and dashed lines) represent the spin-polarized V 3d impurity states (in the ferromagnetic and paramagnetic states, respectively). The peak in the resPES difference spectrum is attributed to the V spin-up band below EF due to their remarkable agreement.
has been previously attributed to size mismatch between the V atom and the Sh(Bi) substituted atoms [10,16]. In addition to the substitutional disorder, the presence of interstitial V dopants in the crystalline structure and at the van der Waals gaps cannot be excluded [16]. The contribution of these atoms to the signature of the V 3d states could differ from that predicted by our calculations. This further source of disorder could lead to different local symmetries of the crystal-field splitting and possibly different pd hybridization schemes that could influence the dispersion of the 3d states. These may be some of the reasons for the discrepancies observed between experiment and theory, such as the broader bandwidth and the slightly different lineshape of the experimental impurity band.

IV. DISCUSSION

Our results on the V 3d DOS at the valence band of V:(Bi,Sb)2Te3 may have important implications to the mechanisms of magnetic coupling in this system. As formulated by Anderson [49] and summarized by the Kanamori-Goodenough rules [50,51], a ferromagnetic superexchange interaction may arise between cations with a less-than-half-filled d shell, subject to the crystal field of surrounding anions. This interaction is indirectly mediated by the overlap between p and d states of neighboring anions and cations, respectively, which allows a spin-dependent electron transfer [49,51]. One well established case where the ferromagnetism is stabilized by a ferromagnetic superexchange interaction is the DMS V:GaAs [19,21]. In that case, EF lies in the gap between the lower and upper crystal-field-split majority-spin bands, coupling neighboring impurities ferromagnetically [19,21]. With the increase of V concentration, the overlap between states from neighboring impurities should increase, broadening and pushing the lower majority band to higher EF, and stabilizing the ferromagnetic coupling [19]. Our calculated V 3d DOS exhibits a similar structure as in V:GaAs and did reproduce these trends as a function of V concentration (not shown here), indicating a finite DOS at EF for the 4 at.% (y = 0.2) V concentration, as observed in our resPES experiments. On the other hand, EF being located in the gap between the lower and upper majority-spin bands and the finite DOS at EF are also suitable conditions for the occurrence of a ferromagnetic Zener-type double exchange interaction [21,52,53]. This interaction relies on the strength of the pd hybridization of the states at EF and has a maximum when EF lies in the middle of the impurity band, i.e., when only bonding states are occupied [21]. In the general case, these two magnetic coupling mechanisms are simultaneously present to some extent and cannot be easily decoupled. If, however, the broadening causes the top of the occupied band to reach EF, affecting the d-shell filling, the superexchange interaction decays in favor of double exchange interaction [19,21].

In the present case, we find the maximum of the V impurity band well below EF, close to a scenario dominated by ferromagnetic superexchange interaction. Nevertheless, both our calculations and experiments indicate a finite V 3d DOS at EF, suggesting an additional relevance of double exchange interaction. Thus, the V 3d DOS in the valence band of V:(Bi,Sb)2Te3 fulfills the conditions for the coexistence of double exchange and ferromagnetic superexchange interactions, both of them being very sensitive to small changes of the V DOS at EF. At low temperatures, small variations of the 3d impurity band affecting the d-shell filling and the bandwidth at EF, e.g., localization of the 3d impurity band, may strongly favor the ferromagnetic superexchange and influence the onset of ferromagnetism and QAHS recently reported in these systems [2,8,9,14].

V. SUMMARY

In summary, we have determined the signature of the V 3d-electron impurity states at the valence band of the two-dimensional MTI V:(Bi,Sb)2Te3 by resonant photoemission. The occupied 3d impurity band is localized near the valence band maximum, in good agreement with ab initio calculations of the spin-polarized DOS. The structure of the calculated V 3d impurity states and the weak pd hybridization with the host favor the mediation of a ferromagnetic superexchange interaction, based on the hybridization between spin-polarized 3d impurity bands of neighboring V atoms. This interaction may possibly coexist with a double exchange interaction, offering additional mechanisms for establishing an insulating ferromagnetic ground state at low temperatures, along with the Van-Vleck mechanism [2,8,13,14]. Finally, we hope that this work stimulates further investigations of the intricate details of the DOS, e.g., temperature dependence, effect of the host doping stoichiometry, and the valence band magnetism in the vicinity of the coupled quantum and magnetic phase transitions observed in MTI.

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