

Topological Character and Magnetism of the Dirac State in Mn-Doped Bi_2Te_3

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First-principles and model calculations show that the Dirac surface state of the topological insulator Bi_2Te_3 survives upon moderate Mn doping of the surface layers but can lose its topological character as a function of magnetization direction. The dispersion depends considerably on the direction of the Mn magnetization: for perpendicular magnetization, a gap of 16 meV opens up at the Dirac point; for in-plane magnetization, a tiny gap can be opened or closed in dependence on the magnetization azimuth. The ground state is ferromagnetic, with a critical temperature of 12 K. The results provide a path towards a magnetic control of the topological character of the Dirac surface state and its consequences to spin-dependent transport properties.

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Topological insulators are a new class of materials with promising properties for both fundamental physics and technological applications for upcoming spin-electronic devices [1,2]. The topological character in three-dimensional topological insulators, such as Bi_2Se_3 and Bi_2Te_3 , manifests itself by a linearly dispersed surface state that bridges the bulk band gap. This Dirac surface state is topologically protected, meaning that it is robust against perturbations that maintain time-reversal symmetry (e.g., surface chemical disorder [3]). This raised a question on the robustness of these states against doping by magnetic impurities [4]. If time-reversal symmetry is broken due to magnetic order, the topological character can be strongly modified [5], as was demonstrated for surface-alloyed $\text{Bi}_{2-x}\text{Mn}_x\text{Se}_3$ [1]. The unique spin texture of the Dirac surface state can cause the quantum spin-Hall effect [6–8], as it has been shown for HgTe quantum wells [9] or to a magnetic monopole [10]. For magnetically doped topological insulators, a quantized anomalous Hall effect has been predicted [11].

In this Letter, we provide strong support by a theoretical first-principles investigation that the surface state of the topological insulator Bi_2Te_3 doped with Mn in the topmost quintuple layer “survives” but with modified dispersion relation and spin texture. A striking feature is that the band structure close to the Dirac point in $\text{Bi}_{2-x}\text{Mn}_x\text{Te}_3$ depends on the magnetization direction: a band gap of 16 meV opens up for *perpendicular* magnetization, but for *in-plane* magnetization a tiny gap can be opened or closed in dependence on the magnetization’s azimuth, a finding

that complies fully with an extended Fu model [12]. This dependence of the Dirac state’s topological character on the magnetization direction has consequences for spin-dependent transport, which now can be controlled by an external magnetic field. We also discuss magnetic properties (e.g., magnetic order, magnetic moments, and critical temperature).

Bi_2Te_3 is assembled by quintuple layers (QLs) that comprise five hexagonal layers, i.e., two atomic Bi layers separated by atomic Te layers (Fig. 1). If moderately doped with Mn [13], Bi_2Te_3 forms a substitutional surface alloy in which Bi atoms are randomly replaced by Mn atoms [4].

First-principles calculations were performed within the local spin-density approximation to density functional theory, with Perdew-Wang exchange-correlation functional [14]. The electronic and magnetic properties were obtained by scalar-relativistic and relativistic Korringa-Kohn-Rostoker methods [15,16].

To mimic experiments [4], Mn-doped samples were treated as substitutional binary alloys in which the Bi atoms in the topmost QL are replaced by effective $\text{Bi}_{0.9}\text{Mn}_{0.1}$ atoms. The disorder is treated within the coherent potential approximation [17,18].

Detailed information on the spin-resolved electronic structure is obtained from the site- and momentum-resolved Green function $G_{ii}^+(E, \vec{k}_{\parallel})$ of the system [i site index, $\vec{k}_{\parallel} = (k_x, k_y)$ wave vector parallel to the layers]. The Bloch spectral density is given by

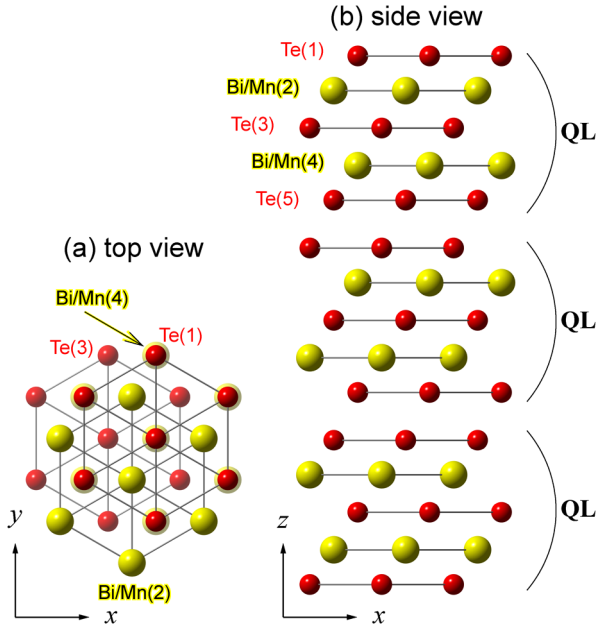


FIG. 1 (color online). (111) surface of $\text{Bi}_{2-x}\text{Mn}_x\text{Te}_3$. (a) Top view. Bi and Te atoms are represented by yellow (light) and red (dark) spheres, respectively, and form hexagonal layers. Numbers in parentheses give the layer index, the topmost layer labeled (1). (b) Side view. A stack of three quintuple layers is shown. Only the topmost QL is substitutionally alloyed: pure Bi layers (2) and (4) are replaced by $\text{Bi}_{0.9}\text{Mn}_{0.1}$ layers.

$$N_i(E, \vec{k}_{\parallel}) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \text{Im Tr} G_{ii}^+(E, \vec{k}_{\parallel}), \quad (1)$$

where the trace is over the site i .

For an analytical description of the Dirac state, we extend Fu's model Hamilton operator [12] by magnetism,

$$\hat{H} \equiv \hat{H}_{\text{ph}} + \hat{H}_{\text{soc}} + \hat{H}_{\text{warp}} + \hat{H}_{\text{magn}}. \quad (2)$$

The free-electron dispersion $\hat{H}_{\text{ph}} = E_0(\vec{k}_{\parallel})$ breaks the particle-hole symmetry. $\hat{H}_{\text{soc}} = v_k(k_x\sigma_y - k_y\sigma_x)$ accounts for the Rashba-Bychkov spin-orbit coupling (v_k Fermi velocity) and results in in-plane spin components that are perpendicular to the momentum \vec{k}_{\parallel} . $\hat{H}_{\text{warp}} = \frac{\lambda}{2}(k_+^3 + k_-^3)\sigma_z$ introduces the hexagonal warping ($k_{\pm} \equiv k_x \pm ik_y$) and leads to out-of-plane spin components. $\hat{H}_{\text{magn}} = -Jn_S\vec{S} \cdot \vec{\sigma}$ couples the electron's spin $\vec{\sigma}$ to localized spins \vec{S} that are due to the Mn impurities, with density n_S . J is the effective exchange constant, and $\vec{\sigma} = (\sigma_x, \sigma_y, \sigma_z)$ is the vector of Pauli matrices [19]. We solve the Schrödinger equation for this Hamilton operator both analytically and numerically, taking v_k , λ , and $Jn_S|S|$ as parameters adjusted to agree well with the *ab initio* results. The purpose of the model calculations is to provide a tool for understanding the dispersion of the Dirac state that is obtained from the first-principles calculations. The detailed coupling mechanism of the Dirac electron's spin

with the localized Mn spins \vec{S} is beyond the scope of the present investigation [20–22].

Ferromagnetism of moderately doped $\text{Bi}_{2-x}\text{Mn}_x\text{Te}_3$ ($x = 0.2$) is supported by our first-principles calculations. The calculated local magnetic moments are $4.58\mu_B$ (second layer) and $4.52\mu_B$ (fourth layer). Mapping of the Korringa-Kohn-Rostoker results onto a classical Heisenberg model, using the magnetic force theorem for the substitutional alloy, delivers also the exchange constants J_{ij} [23] (for details see the Supplemental Material [24]). In contrast to Mn's tendency to antiferromagnetic order in many materials, we find a ferromagnetic ground state, with a Curie temperature of about 12 K (experiment: 9–12 K for $x = 0.18$ [4]). The collinear alignment of the localized Mn spins \vec{S} can thus be characterized by a magnetization \vec{M} . For the purpose of this Letter, only the direction of \vec{M} matters.

In the following, we discuss results for samples with $\vec{M} \parallel \vec{x}$ (in-plane, within the xz mirror plane of the (111) surface; Fig. 1) and $\vec{M} \parallel \vec{z}$ (normal to the surface; out-of-plane magnetic anisotropy was found experimentally by Hor *et al.* [4]). We do not show first-principles data for $\vec{M} \parallel \vec{y}$; these are very similar to those for $\vec{M} \parallel \vec{x}$, although they show a tiny band gap at the Dirac point (discussed below) and, thus, reveal a topologically different character of the Dirac state. Strictly speaking, the surface state of $\text{Bi}_{2-x}\text{Mn}_x\text{Te}_3$ is no longer a Dirac state (characterized by linear dispersion and a Dirac cone without band gap); we nevertheless call it a Dirac state to avoid unnecessary and perhaps confusing nomenclature.

The Dirac surface state of Bi_2Te_3 shows up as a single band of conical shape crossing the fundamental bulk band gap (Fig. 2 and Refs. [25,26]). It disperses linearly along \vec{k}_x [$\bar{K} - \bar{\Gamma} - \bar{K}$, Fig. 2(a)] but displays a “curved” dispersion along \vec{k}_y [$\bar{M} - \bar{\Gamma} - \bar{M}$, Fig. 2(b)], which indicates warping [27]. The blurred regions mainly below the Fermi energy E_F in Fig. 2 are attributed to the surface part of bulk electronic states.

The surface state of Bi_2Te_3 survives Mn doping in the topmost QL. It shows linear dispersion, in particular along \vec{k}_x (Figs. 2(c) and 2(e); a similar result was found by Niu *et al.* [27]), but the curved dispersion along \vec{k}_y [Figs. 2(d) and 2(f)] is changed to an almost linear one. The density becomes weak and blurred with increasing energy, due to disorder and (at higher energies) hybridization with bulk electronic states. Furthermore, the surface state's spectral density in $\text{Bi}_{2-x}\text{Mn}_x\text{Te}_3$ has a clear maximum that shows up as dark spot in Figs. 2(c)–2(f), in contrast to Bi_2Te_3 . These findings compare nicely with experimental photoemission data for $\text{Bi}_{2-x}\text{Mn}_x\text{Te}_3$ with 18% Mn doping [4].

Constant-energy cuts through the dispersion relation $E(\vec{k}_{\parallel})$ are circular at energies close to the Dirac point. The surface state's spin \vec{s} is perpendicular to the surface-parallel

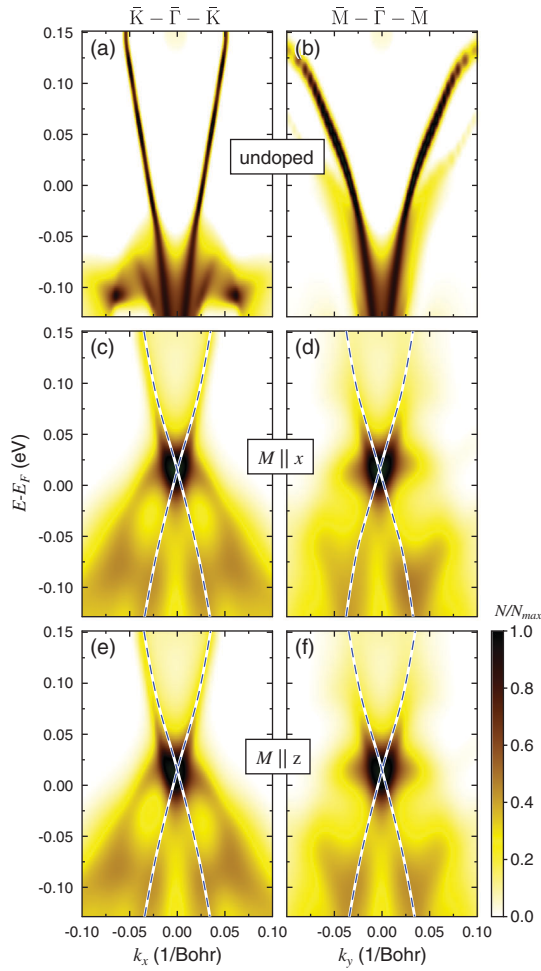


FIG. 2 (color). Dispersions (E, \vec{k}_{\parallel}) of the Dirac surface state in Bi_2Te_3 [undoped; (a) and (b)] and $\text{Bi}_{2-x}\text{Mn}_x\text{Te}_3$ [doped; 10% Mn with magnetization \vec{M} parallel to \vec{x} (c), (d) and \vec{z} (e), (f)] for electron momenta $\vec{k} = (k_x, k_y)$ along \vec{k}_x ($\bar{K} - \bar{\Gamma} - \bar{K}$ in the two-dimensional Brillouin zone; left column) and \vec{k}_y ($\bar{M} - \bar{\Gamma} - \bar{M}$; right column). The linear color scale presents the spectral weight of a top-layer Te site, normalized in each panel. The Fermi level is at 0 eV. Dashed lines in (c)–(f) highlight the dispersion of the Dirac surface state.

component of the electron momentum $\hbar\vec{k}_{\parallel}$ [28]. At greater energy distances from the Dirac point, these momentum distributions become hexagonally shaped (Fig. 3(b); cf. Fig. 13 in Ref. [4]) and eventually turn into a “snowflake” [Fig. 3(a)].

For the Mn-doped sample with magnetization along \vec{x} [Figs. 3(c) and 3(d)], the momentum distributions are blurred due to disorder. Further, hybridization with bulk states results in six raylike features [Fig. 3(c)] that correspond to the cusps in the Bi_2Te_3 momentum distribution [Fig. 3(a)]. For the magnetization being along \vec{z} (out-of-plane), the contour for the largest energies is slightly smaller [Fig. 3(f)], indicating a different dispersion relation than that for $\vec{M} \parallel \vec{x}$. A closer look reveals that the

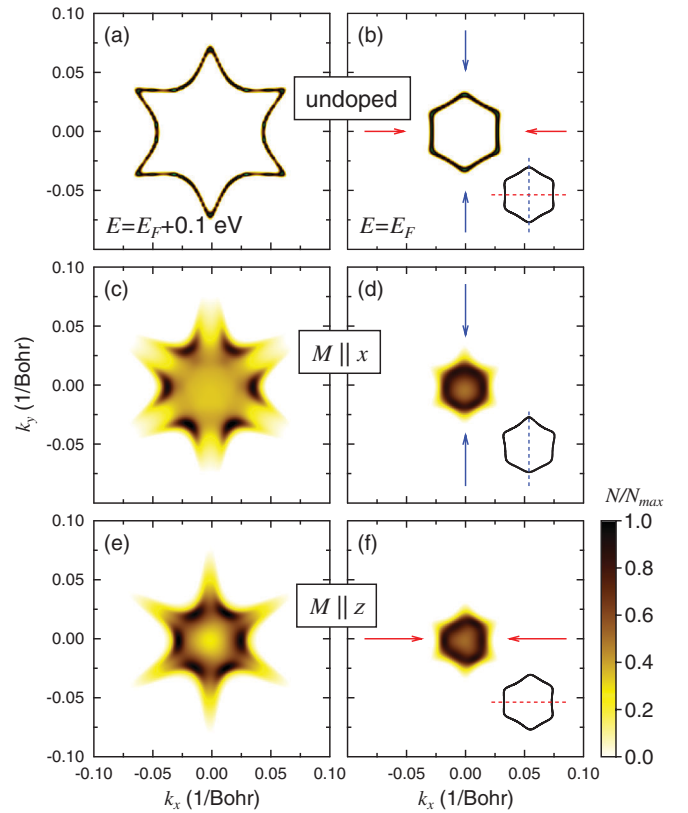


FIG. 3 (color). Constant-energy contours of the Dirac-state dispersions in Bi_2Te_3 [undoped; (a) and (b)] and $\text{Bi}_{2-x}\text{Mn}_x\text{Te}_3$ [doped; (c)–(f)]. The energies are the Fermi energy E_F (right column) and $E_F + 0.1$ eV (left column). The linear color scale presents the spectral weight of a top-layer Te site, normalized in each panel. Blue and red arrows in the right column indicate mirror axes of the constant-energy contours. Further, insets show sketch contours at the Brillouin zone center obtained from the model Hamiltonian in (2).

contours are asymmetric, which is most clearly seen at the smaller energy [Figs. 3(d) and 3(f)].

To clarify the magnetic origin of these asymmetries, we added a magnetic term to Fu’s analytical model [12], \hat{H}_{magn} in Eq. (2). In all cases, the first-principles contours are nicely reproduced [insets in Figs. 3(b), 3(d), and 3(f)]. For $\vec{M} \parallel \vec{x}$ [Fig. 3(d)], the yz mirror symmetry is maintained whereas the xz mirror symmetry is broken; this is typical for Rashba-Bychkov systems with in-plane magnetization [29]. For $\vec{M} \parallel \vec{z}$ [Fig. 3(f)], the xz symmetry is maintained but the yz symmetry is broken, yielding a threefold rotational symmetry. A discussion of Dirac-state dispersion and magnetization direction by means of the extended Fu model is provided in the Supplemental Material [24].

The topological character of the Dirac state is closely related to an exchange-mediated band gap at the Dirac point of $\text{Bi}_{2-x}\text{Mn}_x\text{Te}_3$ [Figs. 4(b) and 4(c)]. We calculated the spectral density on a very fine energy mesh at the Brillouin zone center ($\vec{k}_{\parallel} = 0$) and find two peaks with opposite spin character $S_z \equiv N_{\uparrow} - N_{\downarrow}$ for $\vec{M} \parallel \vec{z}$ [Fig. 4(b)], a clear

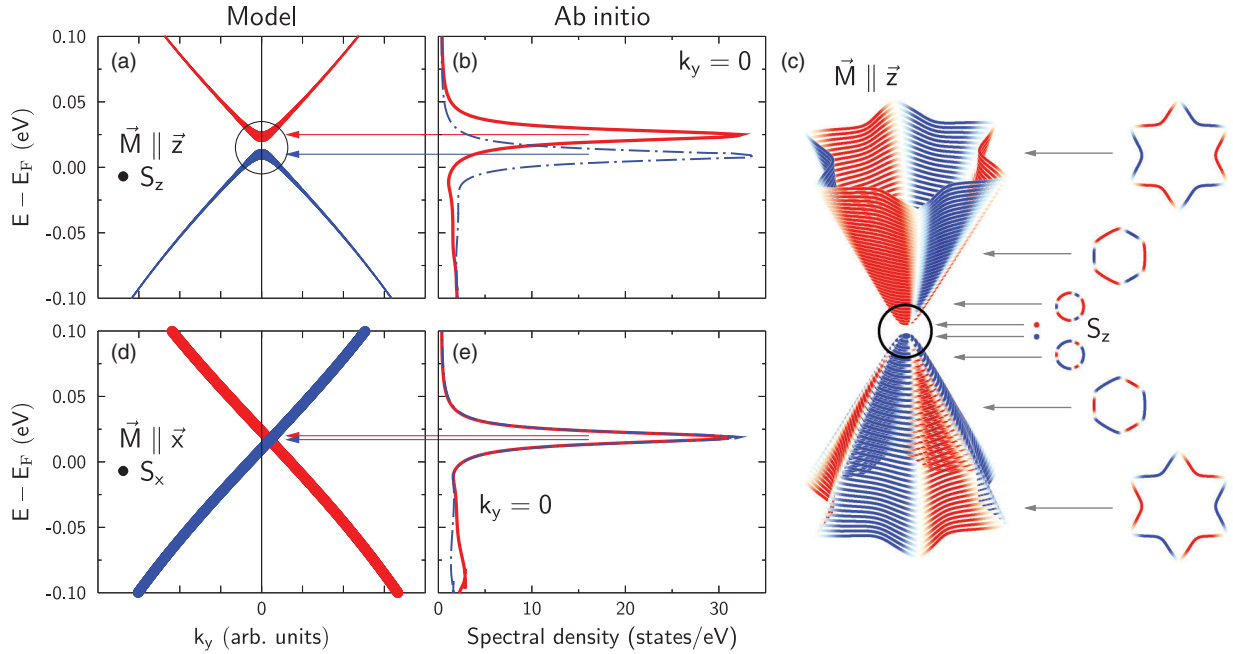


FIG. 4 (color). Spin-resolved electronic structure at the Dirac point of $\text{Bi}_{2-x}\text{Mn}_x\text{Te}_3$, for $\vec{M} \parallel \vec{z}$ (a)–(c) and $\vec{M} \parallel \vec{x}$ (d), (e). (a) Schematic surface-state band structure along k_y , obtained from the model in Eq. (2) (model). The line thickness is proportional to the absolute degree of S_z , whereas its color represents the sign (blue negative, white zero, red positive). The black circle highlights the band gap. (b) Spectral density at the Te top site computed from first principles (*ab initio*) at $k_y = 0$. The two peaks are attributed to the band edges (cf. the horizontal arrows). (c) Sketch of dispersion and constant energy contours in a large energy range, with the band gap highlighted by a black circle. (d), (e) Analogous data for $\vec{M} \parallel \vec{x}$ and S_x , for which there is no band gap but a shift of the Dirac point off the Brillouin zone center. The model parameters used in (a) and (d) are identical.

indication of a band gap of about 16 meV (although shown only for the Te top site, the gap opens up in the entire QL; the spectral density of the Te site in that energy range is greater by a factor of about 9 than that of the other sites). This finding is fully in line with the model calculation, as indicated by the arrows in Fig. 4(a): the negatively polarized (red) peak is associated with the maximum of the lower (red) band while the positively polarized (blue) peak is attributed to the band minimum of the upper (blue) band. In the model calculations, the Dirac state is mainly spin-polarized in-plane far from the band gap but the perpendicular component S_z dominates at $\vec{k} = 0$ [cf. the increased line width at $k_y = 0$ in Fig. 4(a)].

For $\vec{M} \parallel \vec{x}$, the energy scan at $k_y = 0$ crosses the spin-polarized bands, giving rise to two maxima in the spectral density [Fig. 4(e)]. The two peaks coincide almost completely but are oppositely spin-polarized along \vec{x} . In the respective model calculation [Fig. 4(d)], there is no band gap but the Dirac point is shifted off the Brillouin zone center. This displacement appears as asymmetric spectral-density contours in Figs. 2(d) and 3(d).

In the first-principles calculation for magnetization along \vec{y} (not shown), we find a result very similar to that for $\vec{M} \parallel \vec{x}$. In particular, there is no *apparent* band gap. More precisely, the gap width is less than 1 meV, that is, the energy-step width in the calculations. This finding is

supported by our model in which a band gap of about 0.25 meV shows up for $\vec{M} \parallel \vec{y}$, in contrast to the band gap of 16 meV for $\vec{M} \parallel \vec{z}$ [Figs. 4(a) and 4(b)]. This agreement corroborates that Fu's model fully captures essential properties of the Dirac state although it deals with an idealized system. In the model, for example, the Dirac electron is strictly confined to the xy plane and its degree of spin polarization is 100%. In the first-principles calculations, however, the Dirac state of Bi_2Te_3 shows a complicated spin and orbital composition within the entire outermost QL, with the consequence that its degree of spin polarization is reduced to less than 45% (the latter finding is fully in line with earlier theoretical results [30]).

Since the magnetic term in the model Hamiltonian is equivalent to a Zeeman term that couples the Dirac state's spin to an external magnetic field, one could speculate that the findings reported here could show up in a magnetically undoped topological insulator but in an external magnetic field. The effect of an external magnetic field on the Dirac state of a topological insulator has been addressed mainly with respect to transport properties, in particular to a quantized Hall effect (see for example Refs. [31–35]). Kharitonov recently showed by a model calculation [36] that the size of the band gap in the Dirac state is about 10 times larger for perpendicular direction of the external

magnetic field (about 2.5 meV at 1 T) than that for an in-plane direction. These findings agree qualitatively with ours on Mn-doped Bi_2Te_3 .

In summary, we demonstrated by first-principles calculations that Mn doping of the Bi_2Te_3 surface layers causes ferromagnetic order. As a consequence, the Dirac surface state is gapped by 16 meV for perpendicular magnetic anisotropy. For in-plane magnetic anisotropy, the Dirac point is shifted perpendicular to the magnetization direction; if the magnetization lies within a mirror plane of the surface, a tiny band gap opens up (about 0.25 meV), in contrast to the case when the magnetization is perpendicular to the mirror plane in which a gap does not open up. These findings on the band-gap behavior of Mn-doped Bi_2Te_3 establish a tool for magnetic control of the spin-dependent transport at the surface of a topological insulator. By switching the magnetization direction from in-plane to out-of-plane by an external magnetic field, the band gap at the Dirac point can be opened and vice versa. Consequently, the quantum spin Hall effect [9,37] can be switched off and on.

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