

Electronic And Magnetic Properties Of NdVSb₃: A First Principles Study

Sandeep¹, M. P. Ghimire², D. P. Rai¹, A. Shankar¹, A. K. Mohanty³, Arthur Ernst⁴,
D. Deka⁵, A. Rahman⁵ and R. K. Thapa¹

¹Department of Physics, Mizoram University, Tanhril, Aizawl-796009, Mizoram, India

²Faculty of Science, Nepal Academy of Science and Technology, G.P.O.-3323, Kathmandu, Nepal

³Nuclear Physics Division, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai India-400085

⁴Max-Planck-Institute fur Mikrostrukturphysik, Weinberg 2 D-06120 Halle, Germany

⁵Department of Physics, Gauhati University, Guwahati 781 014, Assam, India

Email: sndp.chettri@gmail.com

Abstract. The electronic density of states (DOS) and magnetic moments of rare-earth antimonides (NdVSb₃) has been studied by the first principles full-potential linearized augmented plane wave (FP-LAPW) method based on density functional theory (DFT). For the exchange–correlation potential, the GGA+U method is used. The effective moments of NdVSb₃ was found to be 4.50 μ_B . The exchange-splittings of V-3d state electrons and 4f-states of Nd atoms were analyzed to explain the magnetic nature of these systems. The V atom plays a significant role on the magnetic properties due to the hybridization between V-3d and Sb-5p state orbitals. The results obtained are compared and found to be in qualitative agreement with the available results.

Keywords: Rare-earth antimonides; DFT; DOS; Magnetic moment.

PACS: 71.15.Mb; 71.15.-m; 75.20.Hr

INTRODUCTION

The magnetic exchange mechanisms and spin-correlations mediated by itinerant electrons have attracted renewed interest in the last few years in the emerging field of spin electronics [1]. Due to the anisotropy in structure, and display of complex magnetic interaction RVsb₃ is a material of interest which has major technological applications in spin electronics, Read Head, magnetic RAM, nano-systems etc [2-3]. We calculate the DOS and magnetic moments of NdVSb₃ using first principles density functional theory using FP-LAPW method.

COMPUTATIONAL DETAIL

We have performed our calculations using the experimentally determined lattice parameters and the atomic positions [4] for NdVSb₃. For rare earth elements, the 4f-electron correlations are expected to be strong. Consequently, the GGA+U calculations have been chosen to include the on-site Coulomb interaction. The onsite Coulomb energy (U) applied is

0.51 Rydberg (Ry.) for the Nd and 0.15 Rydberg (Ry.) for V respectively [5]. We have used 47 *k* points in the irreducible Brillouin zone, and the muffin-tin radii are 2.5 2.5, 2.27, 2.27 and 2.27 for Nd, V, Sb₁, Sb₂, Sb₃. The density plane cut-off $R_{MT} \cdot K_{MAX}$ is 7.0, where K_{MAX} is the plane wave cut-off and R_{MT} is the muffin-tin radii. The self-consistency is better than 0.001 e/a.u.³ for charge density and spin density and the stability is better than 0.01 mRy. for total energy per cell. For computations of DOS and magnetic moments, WIEN2k code [6] is used.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The total DOS for NdVSb₃ is shown in Fig. 1 The regions are contributed by the Sb-5s and Sb-5p state electrons in both spin channels. In the valence regions DOS contributions were observed due to V-3d state electrons in spin-up channel. Sharp peak due to V-3d state electrons were observed at 1.5 eV in the spin-up channel [Fig 1(c)]. At Fermi level contribution of Nd-4f state electrons were highest in the spin-up channel. The splitting of the DOS in the spin-up and spin-down

channels were found to occur for both V-3d and Nd-4f states which contribute to the magnetic nature of the compounds and were supported by the individual magnetic moments calculated [Table 1]. The magnetic moment calculated showed that the Nd-4f state is the main contributor towards the total magnetic moment of the system with moment equal to $3.37 \mu_B$ which is in qualitative agreement previous calculated moment [7] of Nd in NdVSb₃. In addition we have presented the individual contributions of moments from V atom and Sb atoms. We have observed that the individual magnetic moment of V atom in NdVSb₃ is higher by 28 % when compared to the experimental moment calculated by Hartjes *et al.* [7]. Thus the total moment of the system was found to be higher by 21% in the present study. The lower magnetic moment could be explained on the basis of hybridization between the states of Sb-5p and V-3d which leads to a less prominent splitting of the 3d states giving rise to lower magnetic moment for V atoms.

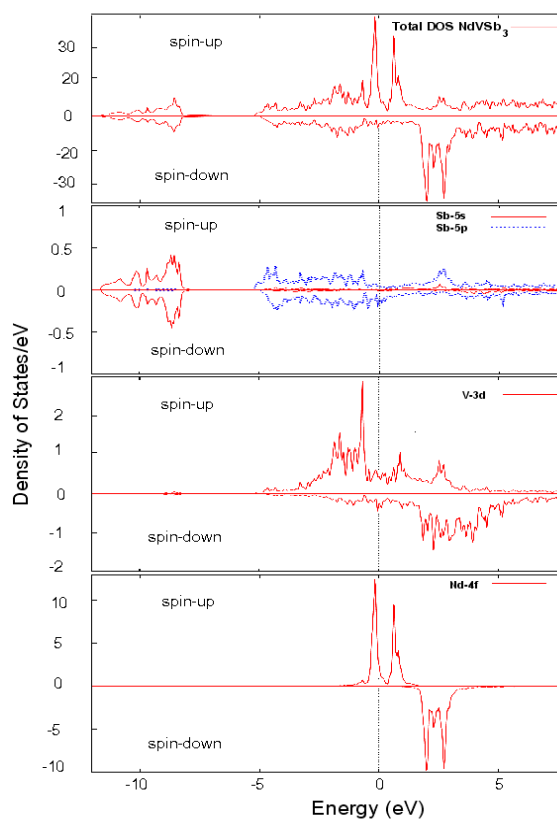


FIGURE 1. Total and partial DOS plots of NdVSb₃ in spin-up and spin-down configurations.

TABLE 1. Total and partial magnetic moments of NdVSb₃

	Nd	V	Sb1	Sb2	Sb3	Total
Our Results	3.37	2.14	-0.06	-0.10	-0.03	4.50
Previous results	3.27[7]	1.53[7]				3.54[7]

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

SD acknowledges a SRF and RKT a research grant from UGC, Delhi.

REFERENCES

1. D. D. Jackson, M. Torelli and Z. Fisk, *Phys. Rev. B* **65** 0144211-0144217 (2001).
2. M. Inamdar, A. Thamizhavel and S. Ramakrishnan, *J. Phys.: Condens. Matter* **20** 295226 (2008).
3. Sandeep, M. P. Ghimire, R. K. Thapa, *J. Magn. Magn. Mater.* **323** 2883-2887 (2011)
4. M. Brylak and W. Jeitschko, *Naturforsch.* **50** 899-904 (1995).
5. S. Hufner and G. K. Wertheim, *Phys. Rev B* **7** 5086-5090 (1973).
6. P. Blaha, K. Schwarz, G. H. K. Madsen, D. Kvasnicka, J. Luitz {WIEN2 k}, An Augmented Plane wave + Local orbital program for calculating crystal properties (Karlheinz Schwarz, Techn. Universitat, Wien, Austria) 2008.
7. K. Hartjes, W. Jeitschko and M. Brylak, *J. Magn. Magn. Mater.* **173** 109-116 (1997).