



Photoemission and x-ray absorption studies of the isostructural to Fe-based superconductors diluted magnetic semiconductor $\text{Ba}_{1-x}\text{K}_x(\text{Zn}_{1-y}\text{Mn}_y)_2\text{As}_2$

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The electronic and magnetic properties of a new diluted magnetic semiconductor (DMS) $\text{Ba}_{1-x}\text{K}_x(\text{Zn}_{1-y}\text{Mn}_y)_2\text{As}_2$, which is isostructural to so-called 122-type Fe-based superconductors, are investigated by x-ray absorption spectroscopy (XAS) and resonance photoemission spectroscopy (RPES). Mn $L_{2,3}$ -edge XAS indicates that the doped Mn atoms have a valence 2+ and strongly hybridize with the 4p orbitals of the tetrahedrally coordinating As ligands. The Mn 3d partial density of states obtained by RPES shows a peak around 4 eV and is relatively high between 0 and 2 eV below the Fermi level (E_F) with little contribution at E_F , similar to that of the archetypal DMS $\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{Mn}_x\text{As}$. This energy level creates a d^5 electron configuration with $S = 5/2$ local magnetic moments at the Mn atoms. Hole carriers induced by K substitution for Ba atoms go into the top of the As 4p valence band and are weakly bound to the Mn local spins. The ferromagnetic correlation between the local spins mediated by the hole carriers induces ferromagnetism in $\text{Ba}_{1-x}\text{K}_x(\text{Zn}_{1-y}\text{Mn}_y)_2\text{As}_2$.

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Diluted magnetic semiconductors (DMSs) have received much attention due to the possibility of utilizing both charge and spin degrees of freedom in electronic devices [1–5]. In order to realize functional spintronics devices, it is important to have full control of the carrier density and ferromagnetic Curie temperature (T_C). Prototypical DMS systems such as $\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{Mn}_x\text{As}$, $\text{In}_{1-x}\text{Mn}_x\text{As}$, and $\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{Mn}_x\text{N}$, however, show severely limited chemical solubility due to the substitution of divalent Mn atoms for the trivalent Ga or In sites. Besides, the simultaneous doping of charge and spin induced by Mn substitution prevents us from optimizing the charge and spin densities independently, although the tuning of the charge density by applying a gate voltage is possible and can be used to control T_C [6].

A newly found DMS, $\text{Ba}_{1-x}\text{K}_x(\text{Zn}_{1-y}\text{Mn}_y)_2\text{As}_2$ [7] (Mn- BaZn_2As_2), is isostructural to “122”-type iron-based high-temperature superconductors [8] and has a T_C as high as 230 K [9]. This material has an advantage that the charge reservoir Ba layer and the ferromagnetic ZnAs layer are spatially separated, which allows us to control the amount of hole carriers by K substitution to the Ba layer and that of magnetic elements by substituting Mn to the ZnAs layer rather independently. In addition, the substitution of Mn atoms for isovalent Zn atoms enables us to circumvent the difficulty of limited chemical solubility in $\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{Mn}_x\text{As}$ and related DMSs, which makes it possible to obtain bulk specimens. An anomalous Hall effect observed in Mn- BaZn_2As_2 [7] provides evidence that the ferromagnetism here is intrinsic as in $\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{Mn}_x\text{As}$ [10,11]. This series of DMSs, together with the “111”-type materials $\text{Li}(\text{Zn},\text{Mn})\text{As}$ [12] and $\text{Li}(\text{Zn},\text{Mn})\text{P}$ [13], opens up possibilities for next generation spintronics devices. To achieve this goal, it is important to investigate the electronic and magnetic structure of Mn- BaZn_2As_2 and clarify the

advantages of this material as compared with archetypal Mn-doped-based DMS materials such as $\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{Mn}_x\text{As}$ and $\text{In}_{1-x}\text{Mn}_x\text{As}$.

In the present Rapid Communication, we have performed x-ray absorption spectroscopy (XAS) and resonance photoemission spectroscopy (RPES) measurements on Mn- BaZn_2As_2 ($x = 0.3$, $y = 0.15$, $T_C = 180$ and 230 K). Polycrystalline samples were synthesized under high pressure by the method described in Ref. [7]. XAS measurements for samples with $T_C = 230$ K were performed at the Dragon Beamline BL-11A of National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center (NSRRC), Taiwan. The spectra were taken in the total-electron yield (TEY: probing depth ~5 nm) mode. The monochromator resolution was $E/\Delta E > 10\,000$ and the x rays were circularly polarized. The samples were filed *in situ* before the measurements to obtain fresh surfaces. RPES experiments for samples with $T_C = 180$ K were performed at Beamline 2C of Photon Factory, High-Energy Accelerator Research Organization. RPES experiments were done before the synthesis of the $T_C = 230$ K samples [9]. Calibration of the Fermi level (E_F) was achieved using the E_F of gold, which was in electrical contact with the samples. Incident photon energies from 635 to 643 eV were linearly polarized. In order to gain further insight into the electronic structure of the host semiconductor BaZn_2As_2 , we have performed density-functional theory (DFT) calculations.

To understand the electronic structure of the host semiconductor, we performed band-structure calculations on BaZn_2As_2 using the WIEN2K package [14]. Figure 1(a) shows the calculated band structure and the density of states (DOS). BaZn_2As_2 has space group $I4/mmm$ and the first Brillouin zone is shown in the inset of the right panel. The calculations were done using the experimentally determined tetragonal

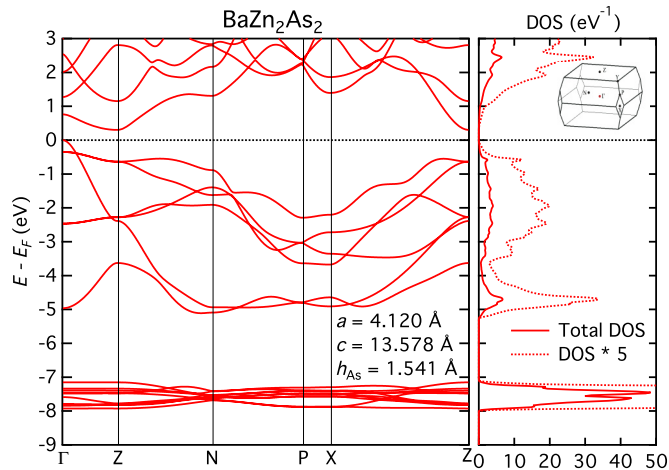


FIG. 1. (Color online) Band structures and the density of states for BaZn_2As_2 calculated using the modified Becke-Johnson exchange potential. The lattice parameters $a = 4.120 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 13.578 \text{ \AA}$ [7], and $h_{\text{As}} = 1.541 \text{ \AA}$ [15] are used in the calculation.

lattice constants $a = 4.12 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 13.58 \text{ \AA}$ [7], and the arsenic height $h_{\text{As}} = 1.541 \text{ \AA}$ [15]. First we tried the local density approximation (LDA) and generalized gradient approximation (GGA) exchange functionals [16,17], but they gave overlapping conduction and valence bands, inconsistent with the semiconducting electrical conductivity with a band gap of 0.23 eV [18]. This is the well-known underestimation of the band gap in LDA and GGA, and therefore we next employed the so-called modified Becke-Johnson exchange potential (mBJ) implemented in the WIEN2K program [19] with a standard mixing factor for the exact-exchange term of 0.25 [20]. We thus obtained a semiconducting band structure with the valence-band maximum at the Γ point and the conduction-band minimum at the Z point, in agreement with the previous calculation using optimized atomic positions [21]. A significant reduction of the resistivity at $T = 0$ through K substitution to BaZn_2As_2 [7], from $1 \times 10^4 \text{ \Omega cm}$ ($x = 0$) to $5 \times 10^{-1} \text{ \Omega cm}$ ($x = 0.1$), is caused by the downward shift of E_F . Unlike the iron pnictide superconductors, the conduction bands are composed mainly of Ba $5d$ and As $4d$ orbitals, and the valence bands are composed of the Zn $4p$ and As $4p$ orbitals. Weakly dispersive bands around -7.5 eV originate from the Zn $3d$ orbitals and have a DOS as high as 50 eV^{-1} at the peak position.

In order to clarify the electronic states of the doped Mn, we have performed XAS measurements in the photon energy regions around the $L_{2,3}$ edge of Mn. Figure 2 shows the Mn $L_{2,3}$ absorption edges of $\text{Ba}_{0.7}\text{K}_{0.3}(\text{Zn}_{0.85}\text{Mn}_{0.15})_2\text{As}_2$ compared with those of some reference systems. The line shapes of $\text{Ba}_{0.7}\text{K}_{0.3}(\text{Zn}_{0.85}\text{Mn}_{0.15})_2\text{As}_2$ are intermediate between two DMS systems, $\text{Ga}_{0.922}\text{Mn}_{0.078}\text{As}$ [22] (GaMnAs) and $\text{Ga}_{0.958}\text{Mn}_{0.042}\text{N}$ [23] (GaMnN), indicating that the Mn atoms take a valence of 2+ and that Mn $3d$ orbitals strongly hybridize with the surrounding As $4p$ orbitals as in GaMnAs and GaMnN. From the shoulder structures around $h\nu = 640$ and 643 eV , which are more pronounced than in GaMnAs and weaker than in GaMnN, we see that the strength of hybridization is weaker than in GaMnAs but stronger than in GaMnN. The line shape has a more localized nature than the metallic

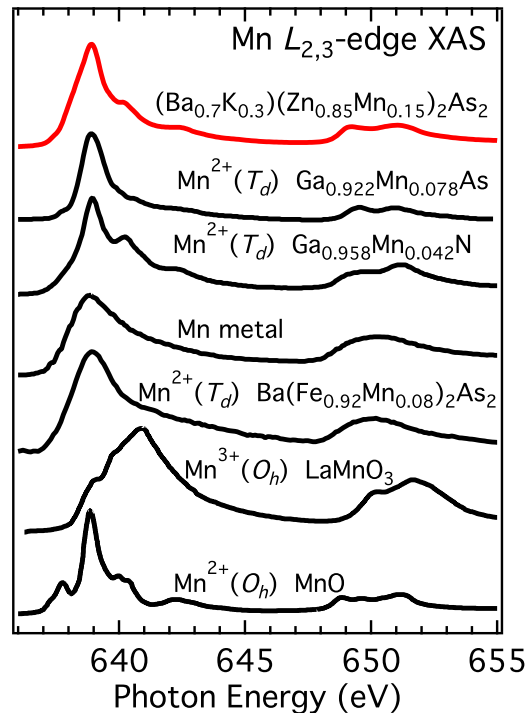


FIG. 2. (Color online) Mn $L_{2,3}$ -edge XAS spectra of $\text{Ba}_{0.7}\text{K}_{0.3}(\text{Zn}_{0.85}\text{Mn}_{0.15})_2\text{As}_2$ (Mn-BaZn $_2$ As $_2$). The spectrum is compared with those of $\text{Ga}_{0.922}\text{Mn}_{0.078}\text{As}$ [22], $\text{Ga}_{0.958}\text{Mn}_{0.042}\text{N}$ [23], Mn metal [24], $\text{Ba}(\text{Fe}_{0.92}\text{Mn}_{0.08})_2\text{As}_2$ [25], LaMnO_3 , and MnO [26]. The valence and the local symmetry of the Mn atom are indicated for each compound.

compounds Mn metal [24] and Mn doped into BaFe_2As_2 [25]. However, it does not have the clear multiplet structures seen in the spectra of LaMnO_3 and MnO [26], consistent with the semimetallic conductivity in Mn-BaZn $_2$ As $_2$.

In order to extract the local electronic structure of the doped Mn, we performed RPES experiments using photon energies around the Mn L_3 edge. In RPES, one makes use of the property that the cross section of photoemission from an atomic orbital is enhanced by quantum-mechanical interference between the direct photoemission of a d electron, $3d^n + h\nu \rightarrow 3d^{n-1} + e^-$, and absorption followed by a Coster-Krönig transition $2p^6 3d^n + h\nu \rightarrow 2p^5 3d^{n+1} \rightarrow 2p^6 3d^{n-1} + e^-$ [27,28]. This effect is useful in extracting the $3d$ partial density of states (PDOS) of a transition element in solids. Following the observed x-ray absorption spectra, we measured the valence-band photoemission spectra with photon energies from the off-resonance to on-resonance regions. A series of photoemission spectra taken with a small photon energy interval enables us to clearly identify the resonance enhancement of Mn $3d$ -related photoemission features.

Figure 3(a) shows the valence-band spectra taken with photon energies in the Mn L_3 absorption region. The photon energies used are shown by the arrows on the XAS spectrum in Fig. 3(b). The high DOS of the Zn $3d$ states is clearly observed $\sim 10 \text{ eV}$ below E_F . Note that, regardless of hole doping in Mn-BaZn $_2$ As $_2$, the Zn $3d$ peak is located at $\sim -10 \text{ eV}$. (In DFT calculations, it is calculated to be $\sim -7.5 \text{ eV}$; see Fig. 1. A similar discrepancy of the Zn $3d$ energy level between DFT and photoemission is also found

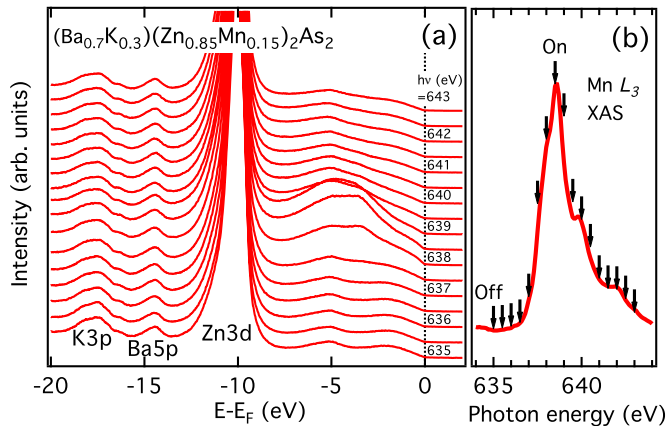


FIG. 3. (Color online) (a) Evolution of the valence-band photoemission spectra of Mn-BaZn₂As₂ with photon energies $h\nu = 635$ – 643 eV. Excitation photon energies are shown by the arrows on the XAS spectrum in (b).

in Zn-doped BaFe₂As₂ [29,30].) Photon-energy-independent peaks observed at -15 and -18 eV originate from the Ba $5p$ and K $3p$ orbitals, respectively. Most importantly, one can see the enhancement of spectral features in -8 to 0 eV as the photon energy approaches the on-resonance energy at 638.5 eV and the subsequent reduction of the spectral weight at higher photon energies.

In order to highlight the resonance enhancement of the Mn $3d$ -derived spectral weight, we show the on-off difference spectra in Fig. 4. The off-resonance spectrum ($h\nu = 635$ eV) at the bottom of Fig. 4(a) has been subtracted from each

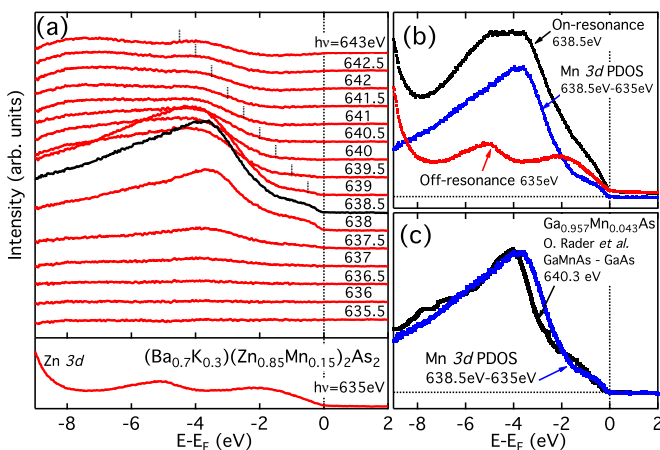


FIG. 4. (Color online) (a) Evolution of the valence-band photoemission difference spectra of Mn-BaZn₂As₂ for photon energies $h\nu = 635$ – 643 eV. The off-resonance photoemission spectrum at the bottom of the panel ($h\nu = 635$ eV) has been subtracted from the original spectra in order to highlight the resonant enhancement of the spectral weight. On-resonance spectrum is shown by a black curve. Vertical bars indicate a constant kinetic energy characteristic of Auger-electron emission if it existed. The absence of clear Auger peaks reflects the localized nature of the Mn $3d$ electrons. (b) Mn $3d$ partial density of states deduced by subtracting the off-resonance spectrum ($h\nu = 635$ eV) from the on-resonance spectra ($h\nu = 638.5$ eV). (c) Mn $3d$ PDOS of Ga_{0.957}Mn_{0.043}As [31] compared with that of Mn-BaZn₂As₂.

spectrum. The strongest enhancement around the Mn L_3 edge ($h\nu = 638.5$ eV) is seen around -4 eV. Vertical bars indicate a constant kinetic energy characteristic of the Auger emission. The absence of clear Auger peaks represents that the core hole created in the Mn $2p$ level is not efficiently screened before the Coster-Kronig decay due to the low Mn $3d$ PDOS around E_F (below). From this result, we see that the Mn $3d$ electrons are essentially localized and do not form band states with the As $4p$ valence band. The absence of Auger emission is similar to the RPES spectra taken at the Mn L_3 edges in Mn-doped BaFe₂As₂ [25], which demonstrates the localized nature of the Mn $3d$ electrons in the metallic FeAs layer, and is in contrast with the strong Auger feature observed at the Co $L_{2,3}$ edges in Ca(Fe_{0.944}Co_{0.056})₂As₂ [32], which clearly signifies the metallic nature of the Co $3d$ electrons and the high Co $3d$ PDOS at E_F .

By subtracting the off-resonance spectra from the on-resonance spectra, we have deduced the PDOS of Mn $3d$ orbitals as shown in Fig. 4(b). The DOS is low at E_F , finite between -2 eV and E_F , and takes a maximum at -4 eV. The Mn $3d$ spectral weight is widely distributed from ~ -10 to ~ -2 eV. The deduced PDOS is compared with that of Ga_{0.957}Mn_{0.043}As [31] in Fig. 4(c). Except that the peak in Ga_{0.957}Mn_{0.043}As is about 0.4 eV deeper than that of Mn-BaZn₂As₂, the overall spectral shapes are quite similar, indicating that the electronic states of doped Mn are alike in these two DMS systems. This similarity originates from the same chemical valence $2+$ of the Mn atoms and the tetrahedral coordination by the As $4p$ orbitals.

From the obtained energy levels, we gain insight into the location of hole carriers doped by K substitution in Mn-BaZn₂As₂. The Zn $3d$ orbital is located as deep as 10 eV below E_F and thus cannot accommodate holes. Also, since the Mn $3d$ PDOS has a maximum at -4 eV and very little contribution at E_F , they cannot accept holes either. Therefore, holes are predominantly introduced into the valence band composed mainly of the As $4p$ states. Thus Mn atoms have a valence of $2+$ as observed in the XAS spectrum in Fig. 2, and the local magnetic moments with $S = 5/2$ are formed there in the presence of Hund's coupling between electrons of d^5 configuration [33].

The formation of the local magnetic moments affects the hole mobility. Upon K doping into the parent compound ($x = y = 0$), the resistivity at $T = 0$ significantly decreases from $1 \times 10^4 \Omega \text{ cm}$ ($x = 0$) to $5 \times 10^{-1} \Omega \text{ cm}$ ($x = 0.1$) [7]. On the other hand, it does not radically decrease in samples with $y = 0.1$, from $4 \Omega \text{ cm}$ ($x = 0$) to $2 \Omega \text{ cm}$ ($x = 0.3$). This behavior indicates that, while hole carriers introduced into the As $4p$ -derived valence band are originally itinerant, they are weakly bound to the local magnetic moments and lose mobility in the Mn-doped samples.

The ferromagnetic correlation between the local $S = 5/2$ spins of Mn²⁺ ions is considered to be mediated by the holes weakly bound to them. In generating ferromagnetism, the positions of the impurity level and E_F are key parameters. A combined approach of density-functional theory and quantum Monte Carlo method [34] on the Haldane-Anderson model [35,36] showed that, when E_F is located between the bound impurity state and the valence-band maximum of GaMnAs, a long-range ferromagnetic correlation between

the impurities develops as a result of the antiferromagnetic impurity-host coupling and that it is enhanced with decreasing temperature. Indeed, a recent resonance angle-resolved photoemission study on GaMnAs [37] reveals the presence of a nondispersive impurity band in the vicinity of the valence-band maximum as a split-off Mn-impurity state. Given that the valence-band top of BaZn₂As₂ is higher than that of GaAs, Mn-BaZn₂As₂ seems to satisfy the above condition. However, in order to precisely determine the mechanism of ferromagnetism in Mn-BaZn₂As₂, it is essential to experimentally investigate the properties of the impurity state. Optical and angle-resolved photoemission spectroscopy studies on the new series of DMSs are desired in future studies.

In conclusion, by using XAS and RPES techniques, we have studied the electronic structure of Ba_{1-x}K_x(Zn_{1-y}Mn_y)₂As₂, in particular, that related to the Mn 3*d* states. The Mn L_{2,3}-edge XAS spectrum indicates that the doped Mn atoms have a valence 2+ and are strongly hybridized with the As 4*p* orbitals as in archetypal DMSs GaMnAs. The Mn 3*d* PDOS obtained by RPES shows a peak around $E_B = 4$ eV and is relatively high between $E_B = 0$ and 2 eV, with little contribution at E_F . These electronic states below E_F lead to the d^5 electron

configuration of Mn atoms with the local magnetic moment of $S = 5/2$. From a comparison between DFT band dispersions of the host semiconductor BaZn₂As₂ and the experimental Mn 3*d* PDOS of Mn-BaZn₂As₂, we conclude that doped holes go into the top of the As 4*p*-derived valence band and are weakly bound to the Mn local spins. The ferromagnetic correlation between the local spins mediated by the hole carriers induces ferromagnetism in Ba_{1-x}K_x(Zn_{1-y}Mn_y)₂As₂.

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