

High Throughput Screening for Spin-Polarized Current in Noncollinear Materials

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Clusters
Lichtenberg Cluster Darmstadt

Software
VASP

Additional Software
Wannier90

Institute
Materials Science

University
Technische Universität Darmstadt

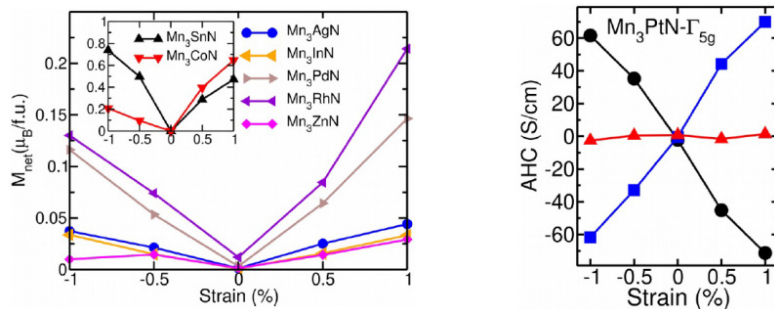


Figure: 1 The net magnetization induced by piezomagnetic effect for the Mn-based APVs (left). The calculated AHC of Mn_3PtN . The circle, square, and triangle correspond to the σ_x , σ_y , and σ_z AHC tensor, respectively. The negative (positive) strain corresponds to the compressive (tensile) biaxial strain.

Introduction

Like perovskite materials, antiperovskites (APVs) display many intriguing physical properties. Particularly, the magnetic APVs with noncollinear (NC) antiferromagnets exhibit properties like magnetocaloric, barocaloric, piezomagnetic effect (PME), anomalous Hall conductivity (AHC), and anomalous Nernst conductivity (ANC). This class of materials could show various potential applications in the future. In this work, we carried out a systematic analysis on 54 cubic APV systems (Pm3m) with chemical formula M_3XZ ($M = Cr, Mn, Fe, Co$ and Ni , $Z = C$ and N , $X = Li-Bi$ except for noble gases and rare earth materials.) to find out the lowest energy magnetic configuration by analyzing the energetic of three magnetic phases (Γ_{4g} , Γ_{5g} , and FM). For APVs with NC ground state, the PME AHC, and ANC was determined for the cubic phase and tetragonal phase (obtained by imposing compressive and tensile biaxial strain).

Methods

The density functional theory (DFT) calculations were performed using the projector augmented wave (PAW) method as effectuated in the VASP package. The AHC was evaluated using the WannierTools code, where the required accurate tight-binding models are obtained by the maximally localized Wannier functions (MLWFs) using the Wannier90 code.

Results

We found 16 antiferromagnetic APVs with NC magnetic ground state. The magnetic ground states of reported APVs are in good agreement with experimental measurements. At 1.0%

compressive strain, a large PME of 0.73 $\mu\text{B}/\text{f.u.}$ is observed for the MnB/f.u. is observed for the Mn₃SnN (see Figure 1). The phase transition between different magnetic ordering (Γ_{4g} and Γ_{5g}) is realized by strain. Like, Cr₃SnN has Γ_{4g} as the lowest energy magnetic ordering without strain and with compressive strain. However, the magnetic ordering transforms to Γ_{5g} state on applying tensile strain. For cubic structure, the APVs Mn₃XN (X = Ag, Au, Ga, Hg, In, Pt, Sn, and Zn) exhibit zero AHC in Γ_{5g} state. The Cr₃SnN exhibits AHC of 278 S/cm in Γ_{4g} state. Similarly, the other APVs show finite AHC in Γ_{4g} state. At 1% tensile strain, the maximum AHC of 693 S/cm observed for the σ_z component of Cr₃IrN. From our calculations, the ANC of Mn₃NiN is as large as 16569 S/cm.eV.

Discussion

Based on our PME analysis, we propose Cr- and Mn-based NC systems with large PME as potentials candidates for magnetoelectric composite. Switching to different magnetic phases will change the properties of the materials significantly. The magnetic symmetry allows the finite AHC/ANC only in Γ_{4g} configuration of the cubic phase, whereas the finite AHC and ANC are possible for both Γ_{4g} and Γ_{5g} configurations with biaxial strain. The tuning of AHC/ANC is achievable with strain, which can be ascribed to the Weyl points in the proximity of the Fermi energy. Realizing such an effect could be interesting for the potential AFM spintronic applications.

Publications

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