A new composite material consisting of MnTe matrix with embedded $MnBi_2Te_4$ quantum dots

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T (K) p= $7 \cdot 10^{19}$ cm⁻³, $\mu_{\rm h}$ = 70 cm²/(V·s) The transport properties are dominated by the MnBi₂Te₄ phase.

T(**K**)

no, J

no.

150

200

Conclusions

8,5E-4

8,0E-4

-12

3.4T

B(**T**)

in $MnBi_{2}Te_{4}$ thin film

grown by MBE.

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Quantum Mater. 7, 46 2022.

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- The mechanism of formation of $MnBi_2Te_3$ dots in the MnTe matrix involves the replacement of manganese layers with layers of bismuth atoms.
- The crystallographic structure of the $MnBi_2Te_3$ dots is strongly distorted by the surrounding MnTe matrix.
- In this new material, there are two antiferromagnetic orders with the Neel vectors perpendicular to each other.
- In measurements of the dependence of remnant magnetization on temperature, four transitions are visible, related to:
- for $T_c = 13$ K ferromagnetic transition in an insulated single $MnBi_2Te_3$ layer →
- for $T_N = 25.6-26.5$ K antiferromagnetic transition resulting from the interaction between MnBi₂Te₃ layers →
- for $T_N = 86.5$ K antiferromagnetic transition in MnTe₂ →
- for $T_N = 307$ K antiferromagnetic transition in MnTe. →
- The dominant carriers of electric current are holes with concentration of 10^{19} cm⁻³ and mobility about 70 cm²/(V·s).
- The transport properties are dominated by the $MnBi_2Te_4$ phase.
- A spin-flop transition characteristic of antiferromagnetic $MnBi_2Te_4$ was observed at 3.4T.