



# High Curie temperature in Zn(Co,Ni)Se: First-principles study of correlation between chemical environment and ferromagnetism

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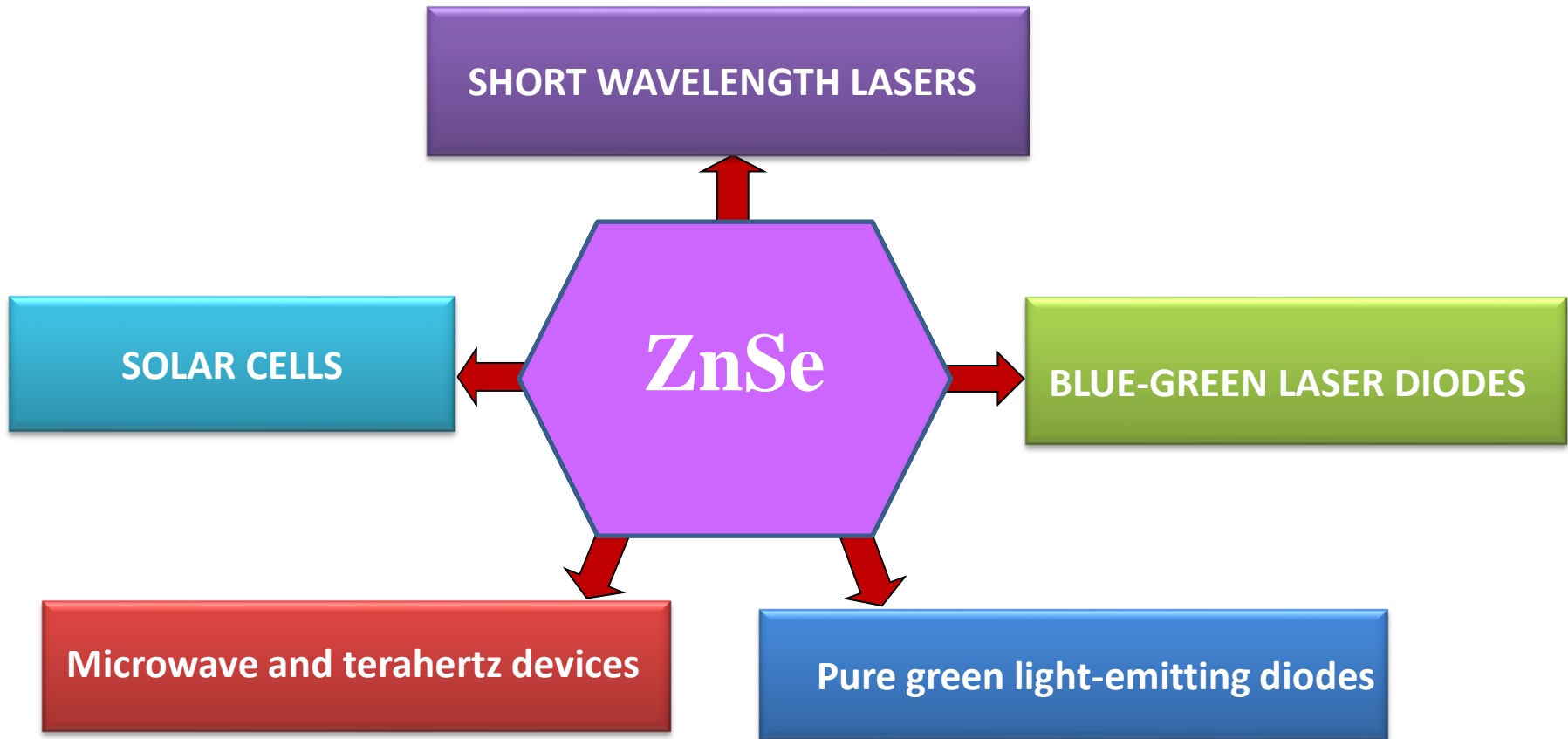
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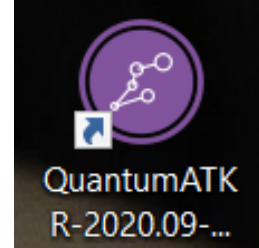
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# APPLICATIONS



# CALCULATION METHODS



This work is dedicated to study of the magnetism in ZnSe:Fe by varying the impurity concentrations for the values  $x=12.5\%$ ,  $6.25\%$ ,  $4.16\%$ ,  $2.08\%$ , using **local spin density gradient approximation (LSDA) and Hubbard U methods base on DFT [1]**.

A  $k$ -sampling Monkhorst-Pack grids  $5 \times 5 \times 5$  used and all atomic positions have been geometry optimized. The valence electron configurations which included 12 electrons for Zn [Ar] + $3d^{10} 4s^2$ , 6 electrons for Se [Ar] + $4s^2 4p^4$ , 9 electrons Co [Ar] + $3d^7 4s^2$ , and 10 electrons for Ni [Ar] + $3d^8 4s^2$  were taken into consideration. The kinetic cut-off energy of 100 Ry (50 Ha) was employed through-out the calculations which was tested to be fully converged with for to total energy. Magnetic properties were investigated after a full geometry optimization of all systems (for all lattice parameters and atomic positions) with force and stress tolerances of  $0.01\text{eV}/\text{\AA}$  and  $0.01\text{ eV}/\text{\AA}^3$ , respectively.

Hubbard U semiempirical corrections ( $U=4.5\text{ eV}$  on  $d$ -states of Zn and  $U=3.8\text{ eV}$  on  $p$ -states of Se) are used for correct band gap prognosis for bulk ZnSe. The simulations are carried out for different supercells generated with the initial lattice parameters  $a=b=3.98\text{ \AA}$  and  $c=6.53\text{ \AA}$  [2].

First-principle calculations carried out implementing Atomistic ToolKit code.

[1] Hohenberg P., Kohn W. Phys. Rev., 1964, v.136, p.B864-B871

[2] Wyckoff R W G (1963) Second Edition. Interscience Publishers, New York Note Cadmium Iodide Structure. Crystal Structures 1:239-444

# Magnetic properties of Zn(Co)Se

Zinc selenide is a nonmagnetic material with a direct band gap of 2.70 eV and has great potential for a diversity of optical and electro-optical devices, such as short wavelength lasers, blue-green laser diodes, pure green light-emitting diodes, microwave and terahertz devices, solar cells and tunable mid-IR laser sources. The first-principles calculated total magnetic moments of Co-doped ZnSe supercells are found to be equal to  $3 \mu_B$ .

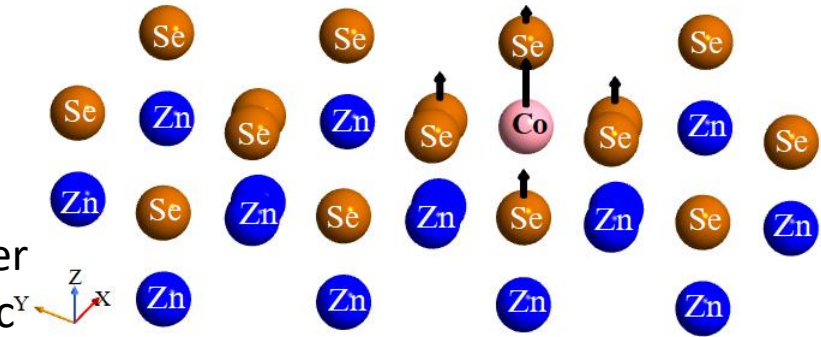


Fig.1. The spin-polarization of  $Zn_{15}Co_1Se_{16}$ .

**Table 1.** The Co-Co bond lengths and the total energy differences between AFM and FM alignments.

System	$d_{Co-Co}$ [Å]	$E_{AFM}$ [eV]	$E_{FM}$ [eV]	$\Delta E$ [eV]
$Zn_{14}Co_2Se_{16}$	7.96	-30326.08060	-30326.05138	-0.02922
$Zn_{30}Co_2Se_{32}$	9.50	-61957.01379	-61957.01286	-0.00093

[1] **Jafarova V N**, Orudzhev H S (2021) Structural and electronic properties of ZnO: A first-principles density-functional theory study within LDA(GGA) and LDA(GGA)+ U methods. *Solid State Communications*, 325:114166-114170

[2] **V.N. JAFAROVA**, M.A. MUSAEV: First-principles study of structural and electronic properties of ZnSe with wurtzite structure. *Technium: Romanian Journal of Applied Sciences and Technology*, 6, 42 (2023).

# Magnetic properties of Zn(N)Se

In the case of Ni-doping ZnSe the obtained values of total and partial magnetic moments for supercell and per impurity atom are found to be equal 4 and  $1.223 \mu_B$ , respectively. The main contribution to the magnetization from  $d$ -states of Ni atom ( $\sim 1.2 \mu_B$ ), the small negative contribution from 15 Zn atoms. The significant positive contribution from 4 Se atoms ( $0.85 \mu_B$ ) which chemically bonded nickel dopant atom.

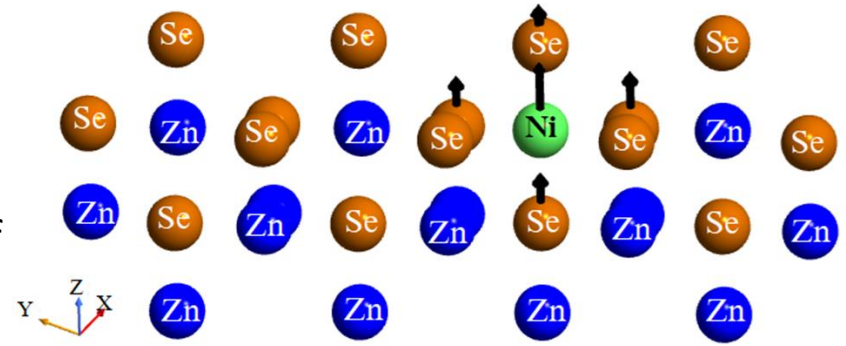


Fig.2. The spin-polarization of  $Zn_{15}Ni_1Se_{16}$ . Magnetic moments of atoms are shown by black arrows.

**Table 2.** The Ni-Ni bond lengths and the total energy differences between AFM and FM alignments

System	$d_{Ni-Ni}$ [Å]	$E_{AFM}$ [eV]	$E_{FM}$ [eV]	$\Delta E$ [eV]
$Zn_{14}Ni_2Se_{16}$	7.96	-30727.85236	-30727.97240	0.12004
$Zn_{30}Ni_2Se_{32}$	9.50	-62358.71828	-62358.74156	0.02328

**Table 3.** Calculated values of formation energies and the Curie temperatures for  $Zn_{1-x}Co_xSe$  and  $Zn_{1-x}Ni_xSe$  systems, per two Zn atoms replaced by  $Co^{2+}$  or  $Ni^{2+}$  ion.

System	$x$ , %	$E_{form.}$ [eV]	$T_C$ [K]
$Zn_{14}Co_2Se_{16}$	12.5	40.92	-904
$Zn_{14}Ni_2Se_{16}$	12.5	28.35	3714

# CONCLUSIONS

- Using an accurate DFT-LSDA+U approach, have been explored the spin-polarized electronic and magnetic properties of  $\text{Zn}_{1-x}\text{Co}_x\text{Se}$  and  $\text{Zn}_{1-x}\text{Ni}_x\text{Se}$  for  $x=12.5\%$ ,  $6.25\%$ . While the introduction of  $\text{Ni}^{2+}$  ion and the presence of Zn vacancy in ZnSe structure lead the half-metallic ferromagnetic coupling.
- For the Co-doped ZnSe systems are not observed half-metallic state. The obtained values of total magnetic moments have been found to be  $3.0$  and  $4.0 \mu_B$  for  $\text{Zn}_{1-x}\text{Co}_x\text{Se}$  and  $\text{Zn}_{1-x}\text{Ni}_x\text{Se}$ , and the mainly contribution to the magnetization comes mostly from  $d$ -states of impurity atoms.
- Results of the energy differences between the antiferromagnetic and the ferromagnetic states for both systems nearly represent a stable ferromagnetic phase. The presence of Zn vacancy in ZnSe:Co systems affect the magnetization, which  $\sim 2.0 \mu_B$  increases the total magnetic moment of the supercell ( $\sim 5.0 \mu_B$ ).

**THANKS FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION !**