Accepted Manuscript

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Accepted Date:

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PII: DOI: Reference:	S0169-4332(18)31095-X https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apsusc.2018.04.135 APSUSC 39134
To appear in:	Applied Surface Science
Received Date:	26 January 2018
Revised Date:	10 April 2018

12 April 2018



Please cite this article as: S. Dai, W. Zhou, Y. Liu, Y-L. Lu, L. Sun, P. Wu, Tunable electronic and magnetic properties of antimonene system via Fe doping and defect complex: A first-principles perspective, *Applied Surface Science* (2018), doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apsusc.2018.04.135

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Tunable electronic and magnetic properties of antimonene system via Fe

doping and defect complex: A first-principles perspective

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Abstract

We investigate the electronic and magnetic properties of Fe-doped (Fe_{Sb}) and defect complex ($Fe_{Sb} + V_{Sb}$) tuned antimonene systems. Our calculations showed that the method of generalized gradient approximation with on-site Coulomb repulsion (GGA+U) obtained a larger magnetic moment in the two defect systems than that of generalized gradient approximation (GGA). When the spin-orbit couplings (SOC) effects were turned on, the Fe-doped system transforms from a narrow band-gap semiconductor to a semi-metallic material by the scheme of GGA+U. Moreover, the concurrence of strong orbital hybridization (p-d) and spin-orbit interaction lead to a significant spin splitting around Especially, the Fermi level. stable room temperature ferromagnetism (RTFM) is obtained in Fe-doped systems. However, the system presents anti-ferromagnetism (AFM) order when two intrinsic vacancies (V_{Sb}) are introduced into the Fe-doped systems, which is not conducive to Fe-doped antimonene materials applied in spintronics devices. Comparing with pure antimonene, the relatively flat impurity band indicates lower carrier mobility in Fe_{Sb} + V_{Sb} system. Hence, in Fe-doped antimonene materials, the intrinsic vacancies should

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