

Abstract

Band Gap Closure in MnS under Pressure [†]

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Abstract: Manganese chalcogenides are being actively studied both experimentally and theoretically because of metal-to-insulator transition under pressure and possible catalytic, optical and magnetic applications [1–3]. In particular, binary manganese sulphide MnS was found in several crystal phases: α - γ -MnS. The α -MnS phase crystallizes in cubic structure (Space Group Fm $\bar{3}$ m), γ -MnS—in hexagonal structure (SG P6 $\bar{3}$ mc). It is known that γ -MnS is metastable when heated to 200–300 °C, it becomes the α -MnS phase [1]. We carried our theoretical studies of this compound taking into account antiferromagnetic ordering of the manganese ions at the ambient conditions and in compressed unit cells. To study the electronic structure of MnS, our calculations were done in the Quantum ESPRESSO software package [4] using the DFT + U method [5] for the Perdew-Burke-Ernserhof (PBE) form of exchange-correlation functional [6]. MnS is a wide-band insulator in environmental conditions. In the course of the study, it was found out that in order to reproduce a wide gap, strong electronic correlations should be taken into account. Thus, to obtain the experimental value of the band gap, the values of the Coulomb interaction parameter $U = 6.9$ eV and the exchange interaction $J = 0.86$ eV were taken. It is also worth noting that taking into account electronic correlations affects the γ -MnS more strongly and when the maximum parameter of the Coulomb interaction parameter $U = 6.9$ eV is reached, the width of the electron gap of the γ -MnS reaches about 2 eV, while the α -MnS has a band gap width of no more than 1 eV. For compressed volumes of the unit cell, it was found that with increasing pressure on the unit cell, the band gap width decreases and finally closes for the cell volume, which is about 50% of the ambient volume. Thus, the closure of the energy gap and the increase in metallic states at Fermi energy demonstrate the experimentally observed transition from insulator to metal in the MnS. The work was supported by RFBR grant (project 20-02-00234).

Keywords: electronic structure; metal-insulator transition; strong electron correlations; dft

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