

A first principles study on vacancy-defected and transition metal-doped novel Ga₂O₃ monolayers

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We investigate the structural, electronic, and magnetic characteristics of the newly theorized two-dimensional (2D) Ga₂O₃ monolayer [1], considering the influence of vacancy defects and transition metal (TM) doping using first principles calculations. Formation energy calculations suggest the experimental viability of most of the considered structures and doping scenarios, with the exceptions of Ga vacancies and Mn doping. Our findings reveal that the majority of transition metals, excluding Sc, Ti, and Cu, are capable of inducing magnetic properties within the monolayer. Importantly, V and Ti doping leads to a significant n-type conductivity in the typically p-type Ga₂O₃ monolayer. Consequently, TM doping and substitution offer a promising route to introduce n-type behavior and magnetism into the inherently p-type, non-magnetic Ga₂O₃ monolayer.

References

[1] Li Shao, et. al., Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys., 2021,23, 666-673

Figures

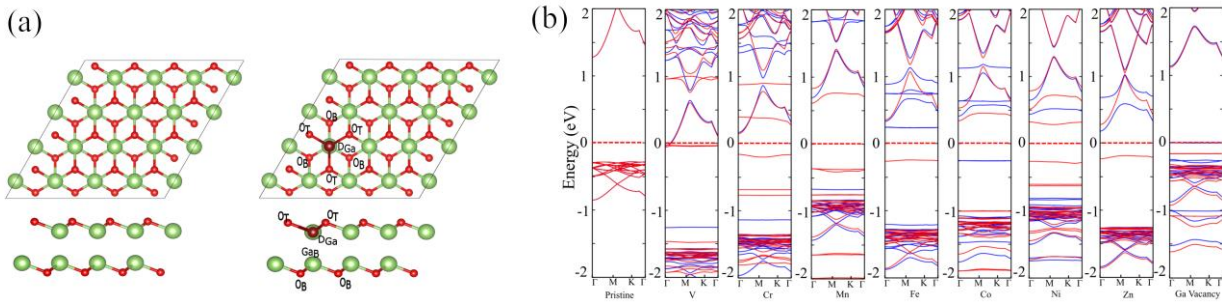


Figure 1: (a) Schematic structures of pristine and defected Ga₂O₃ monolayer. Green and red balls correspond to Ga and O atoms. Top panel: Top view, Bottom panel: Side view, Left panel: Pristine Ga₂O₃ monolayer, Right panel: Defected Ga₂O₃ monolayer (b) Spin resolved band structures of pristine and, defected 2D Ga₂O₃ monolayer for cases demonstrating magnetic moments (V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Zn doping and, Ga vacancy). The red and blue lines represent the up-spin and down-spin bands.

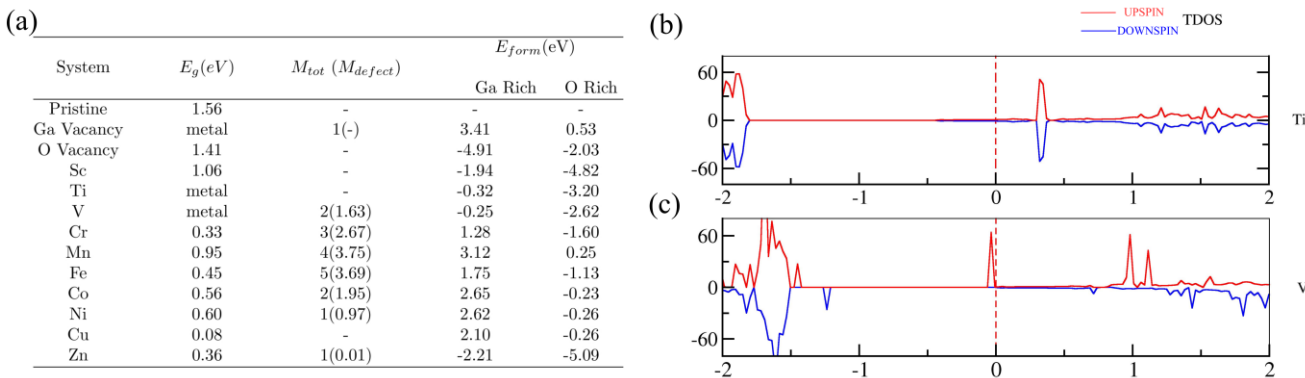


Figure 2: (a) Table demonstrating band gap (E_g), total magnetic moment M_{Tot} and magnetic moment at the defect site (M_{defect}) and, formation energy (E_{form}) of the pristine and defected Ga₂O₃ monolayer; (b) DOS of the Ti doped Ga₂O₃ monolayer demonstrating non-magnetic n-type nature, (c) DOS of the V doped Ga₂O₃ monolayer demonstrating magnetic n-type nature.