

Anomalous Hall effect and magnetic structure of the topological semimetal: Hexagonal-(Mn_{0.78}Fe_{0.22})₃Ge

Venus Rai¹, Shibabrata Nandi¹, Anne Stunault², Wolfgang Schmidt³, Subhadip Jana¹, Jian-Rui Soh⁴, Jörg Perßon¹, Thomas Brückel¹

¹Jülich Centre for Neutron Science (JCNS-2) and Peter Grünberg Institute (PGI-4), JARA-FIT, Forschungszentrum Jülich GmbH, D-52425 Jülich, Germany

²Institut Laue-Langevin, 71 avenue des Martyrs, CS20156, 38042 Grenoble Cedex 9, France

³Forschungszentrum Jülich GmbH, Jülich Centre for Neutron Science at ILL, 71 Avenue des Martyrs, 38042 Grenoble, France

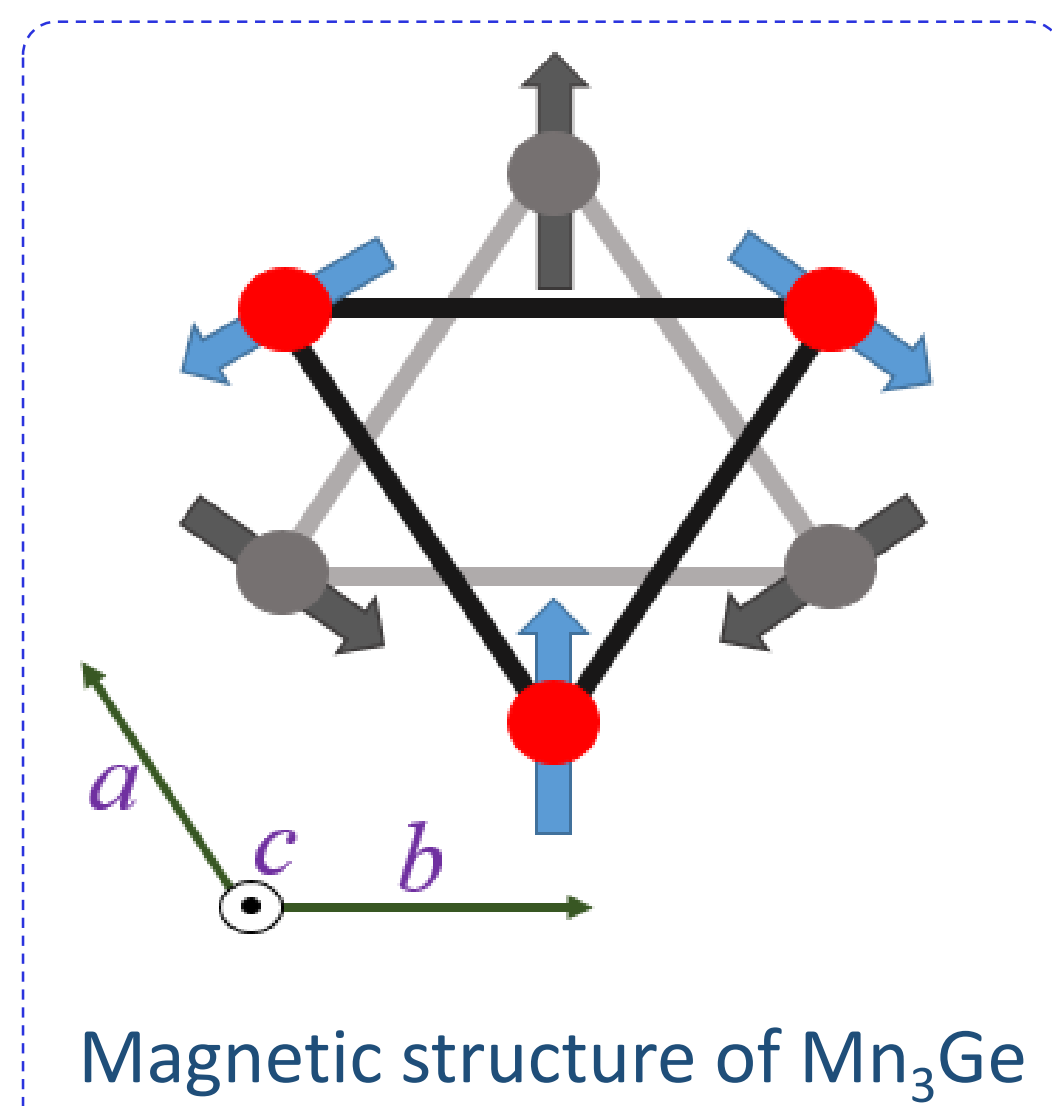
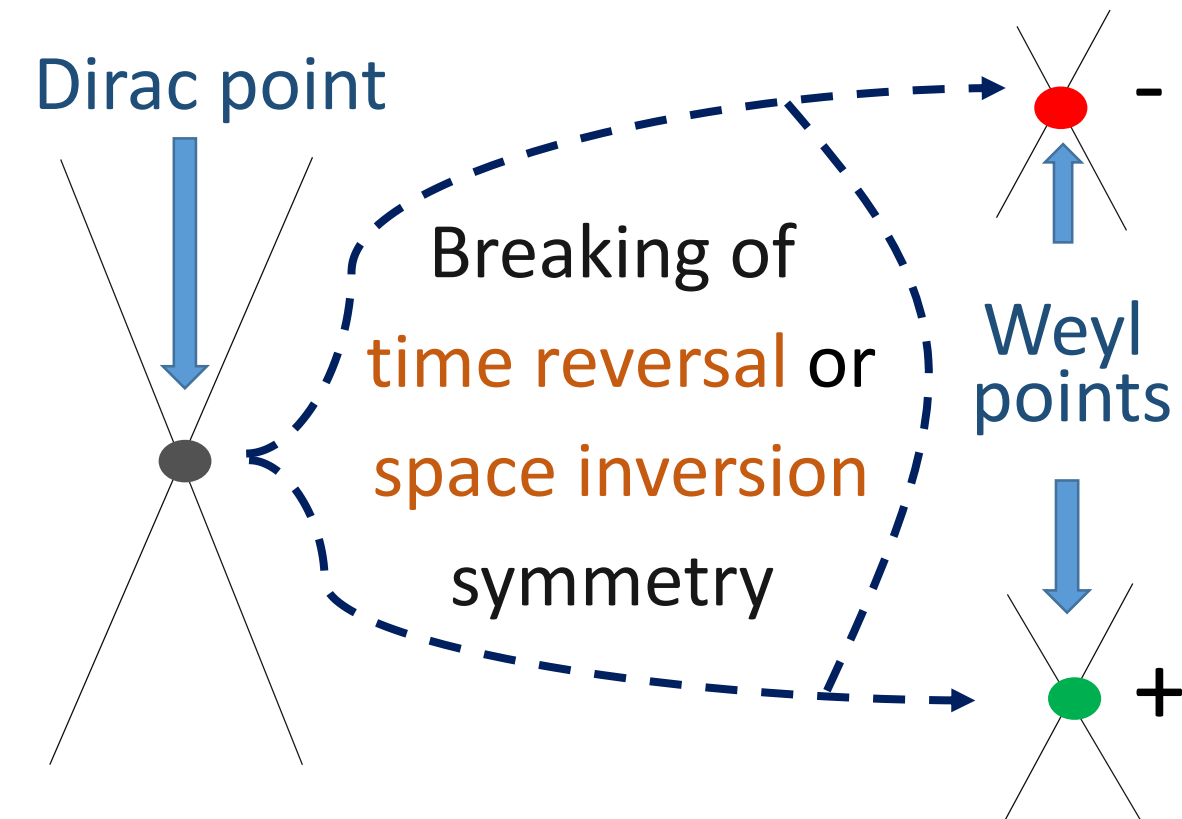
⁴Institute of Physics, Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), CH-1015 Lausanne, Switzerland

Introduction:

- Interests in the Weyl semimetals developed due to the observed anomalous transport effects.

- Mn₃Ge is the magnetic Weyl semimetal.
- Fe doping in Mn₃Ge changes the magnetic structure and magnetic moment.

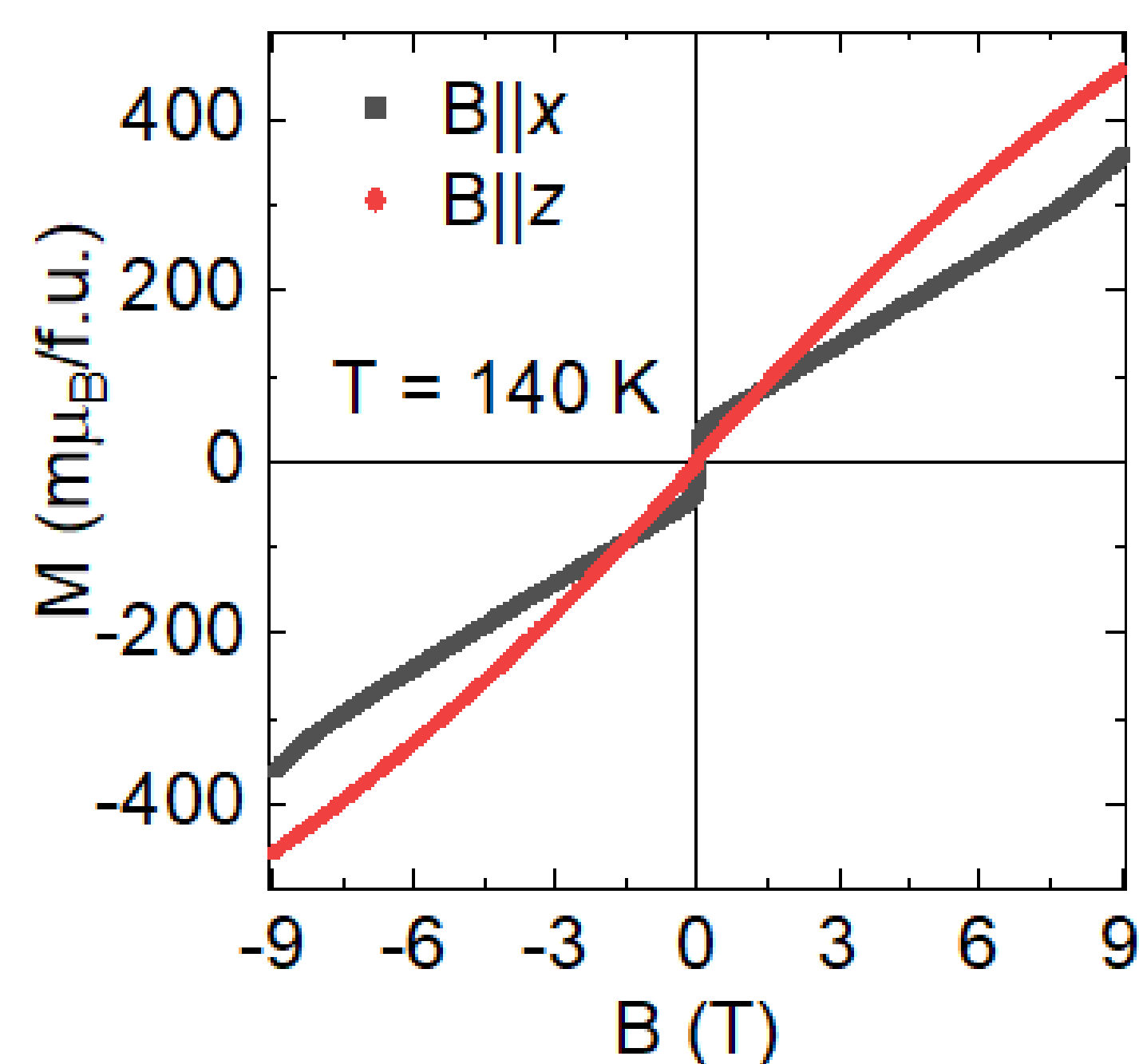
- Study of magnetic and electrical transport behavior of the Fe doped Mn₃Ge can help us understand the role of magnetism and lattice parameters in controlling the anomalous transport properties originated due to the Weyl points.



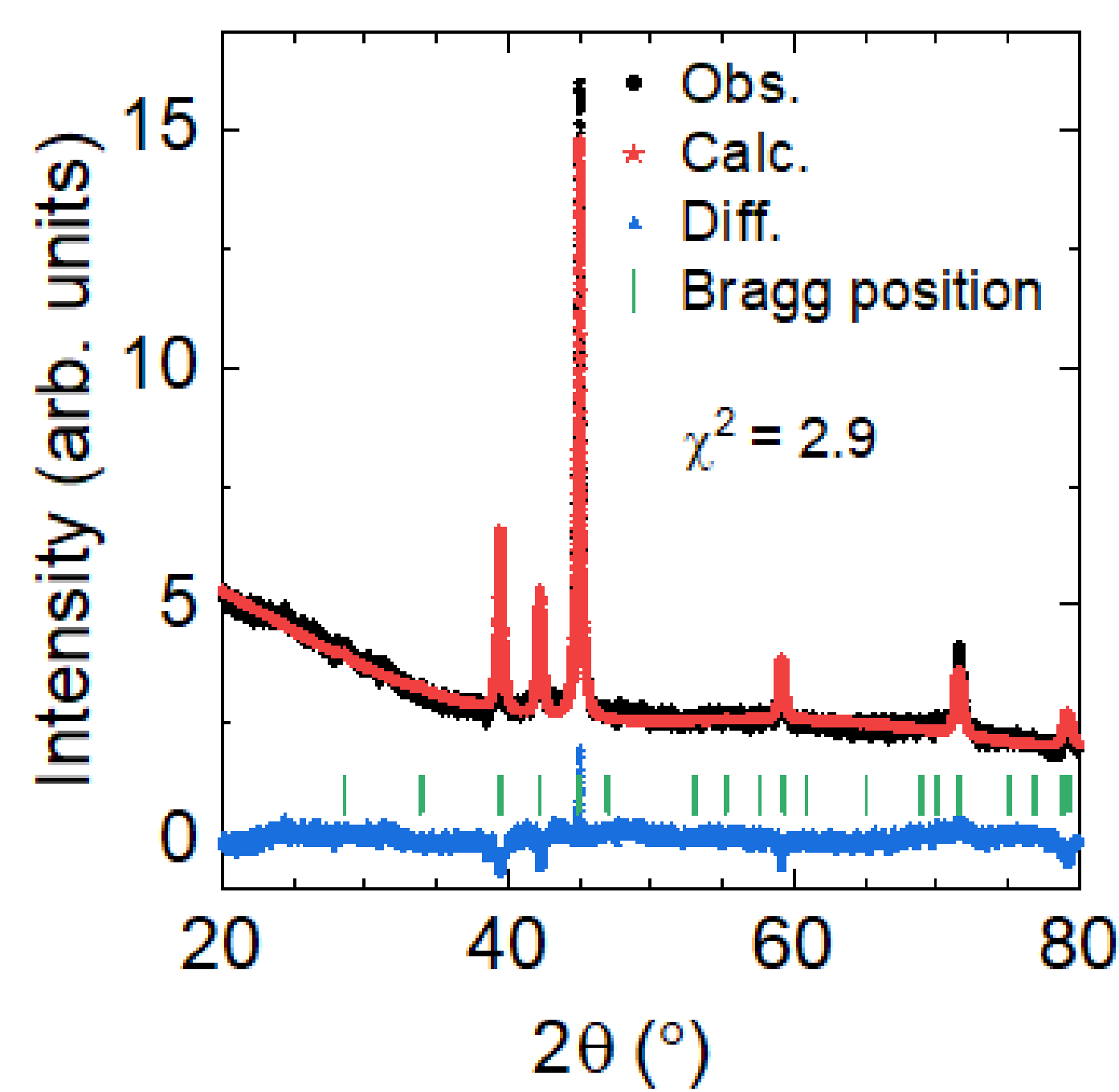
Sample characterization:

- Single crystal (Mn_{0.78}Fe_{0.22})₃Ge was synthesized.
- X-Ray powder diffraction (XRD) analysis shows pure hexagonal phase.
- Space group: P6₃/mmc; $a = 5.2978(4)$ Å, $c = 4.2976(9)$ Å.
- Magnetization and resistivity measurements show magnetic phase transitions at 240 K (T_{N1}) and 110 K (T_{N2}).
- T_{N1} decreases from 365 K to 240 K compared to Mn₃Ge.

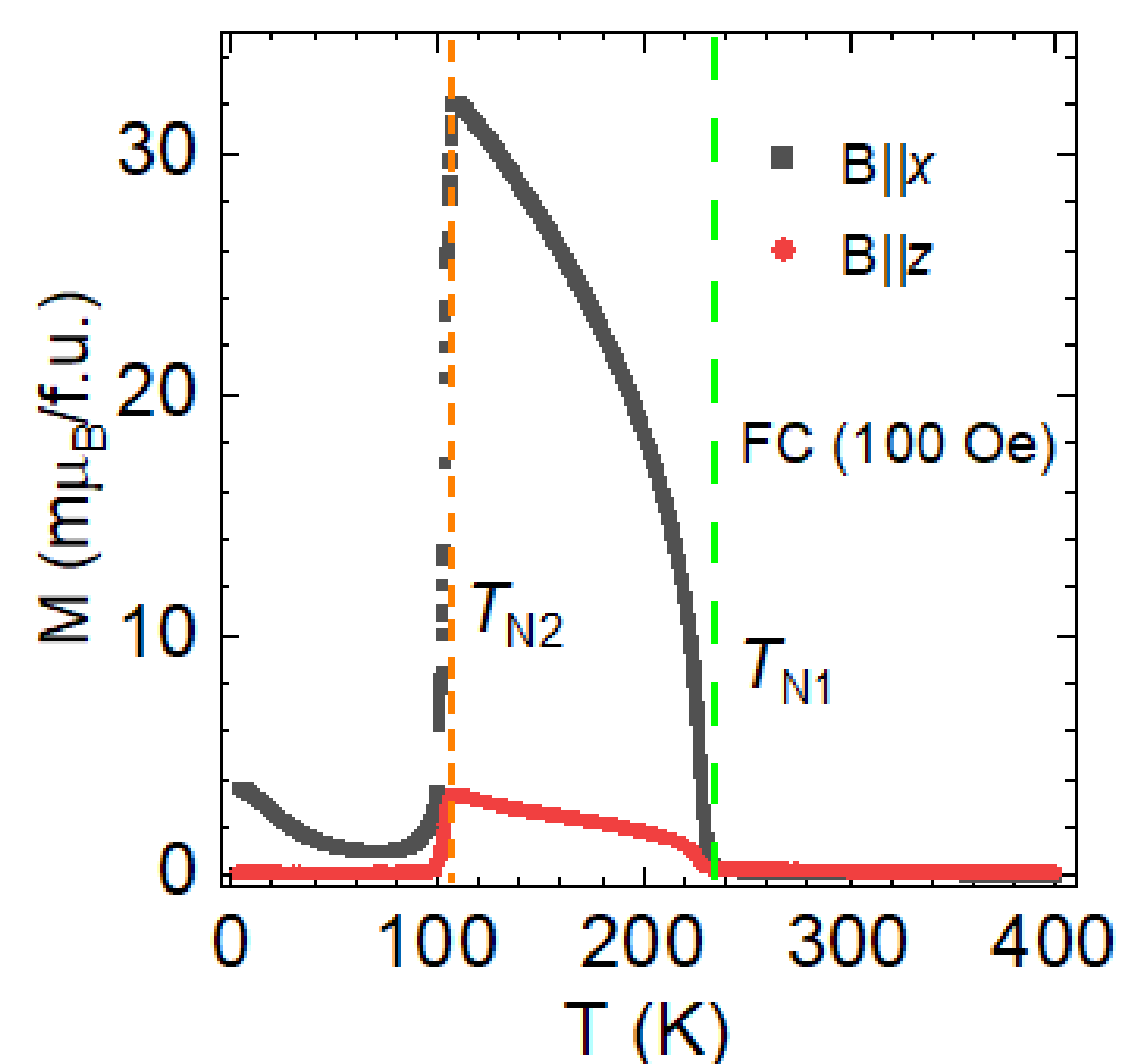
Magnetization-field



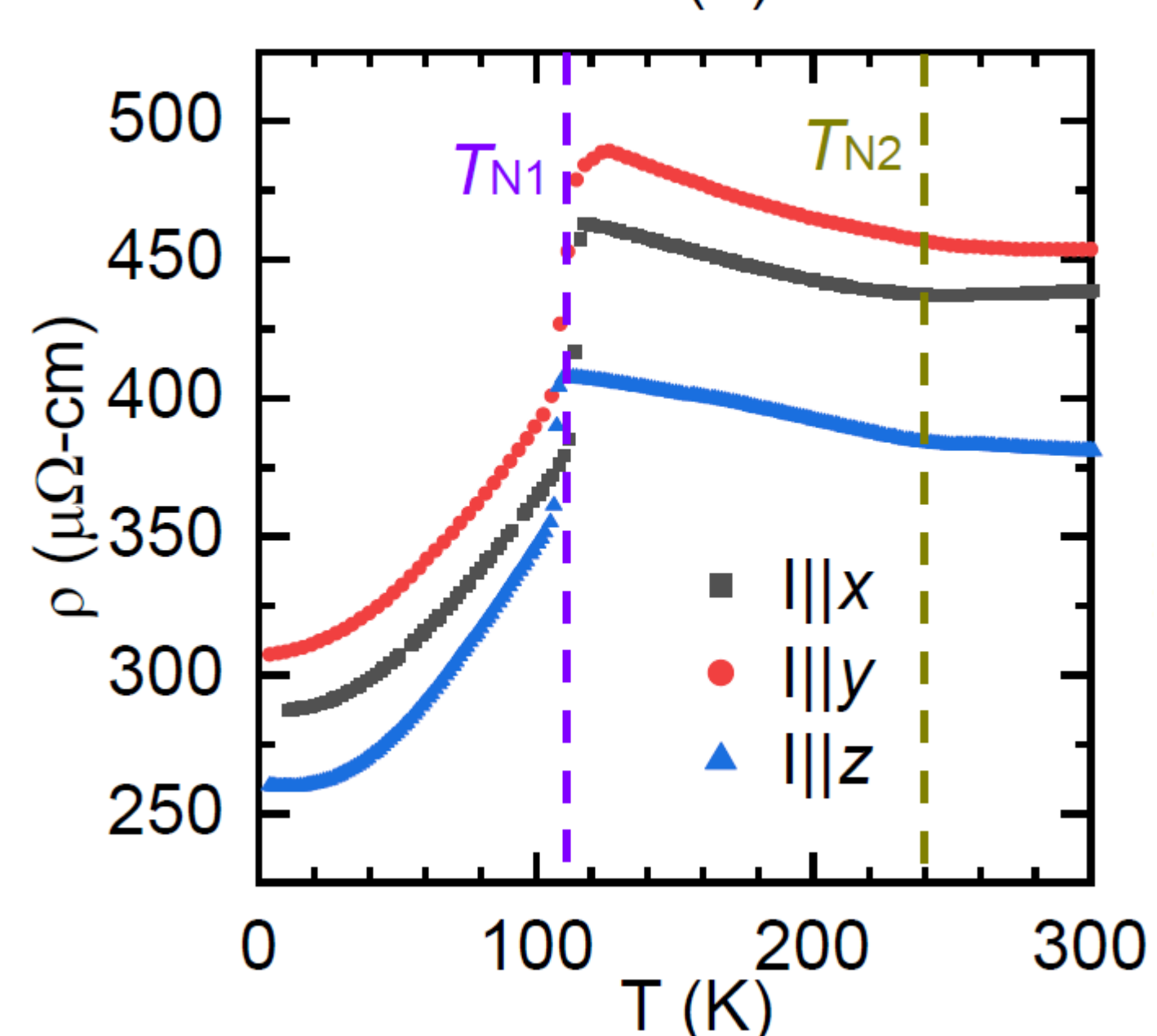
Powder XRD



Magnetization-temperature

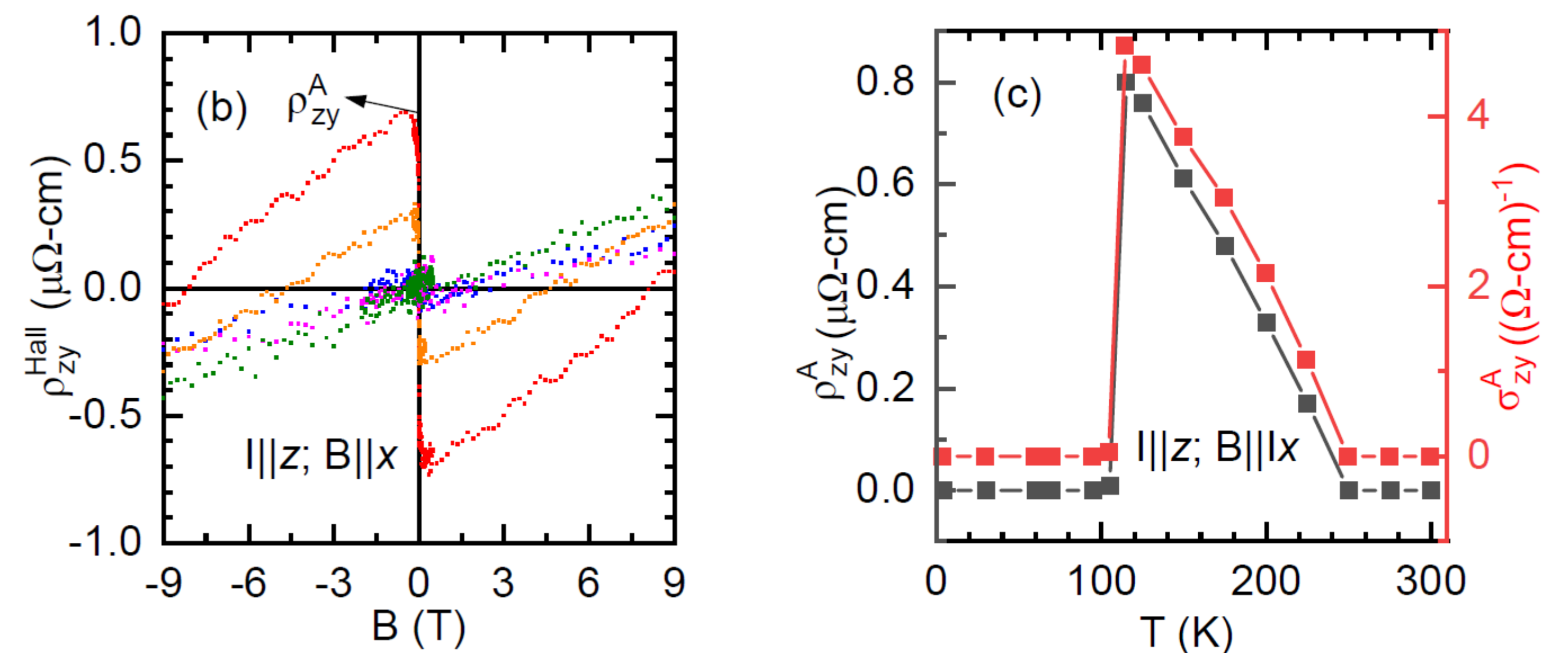


Resistivity



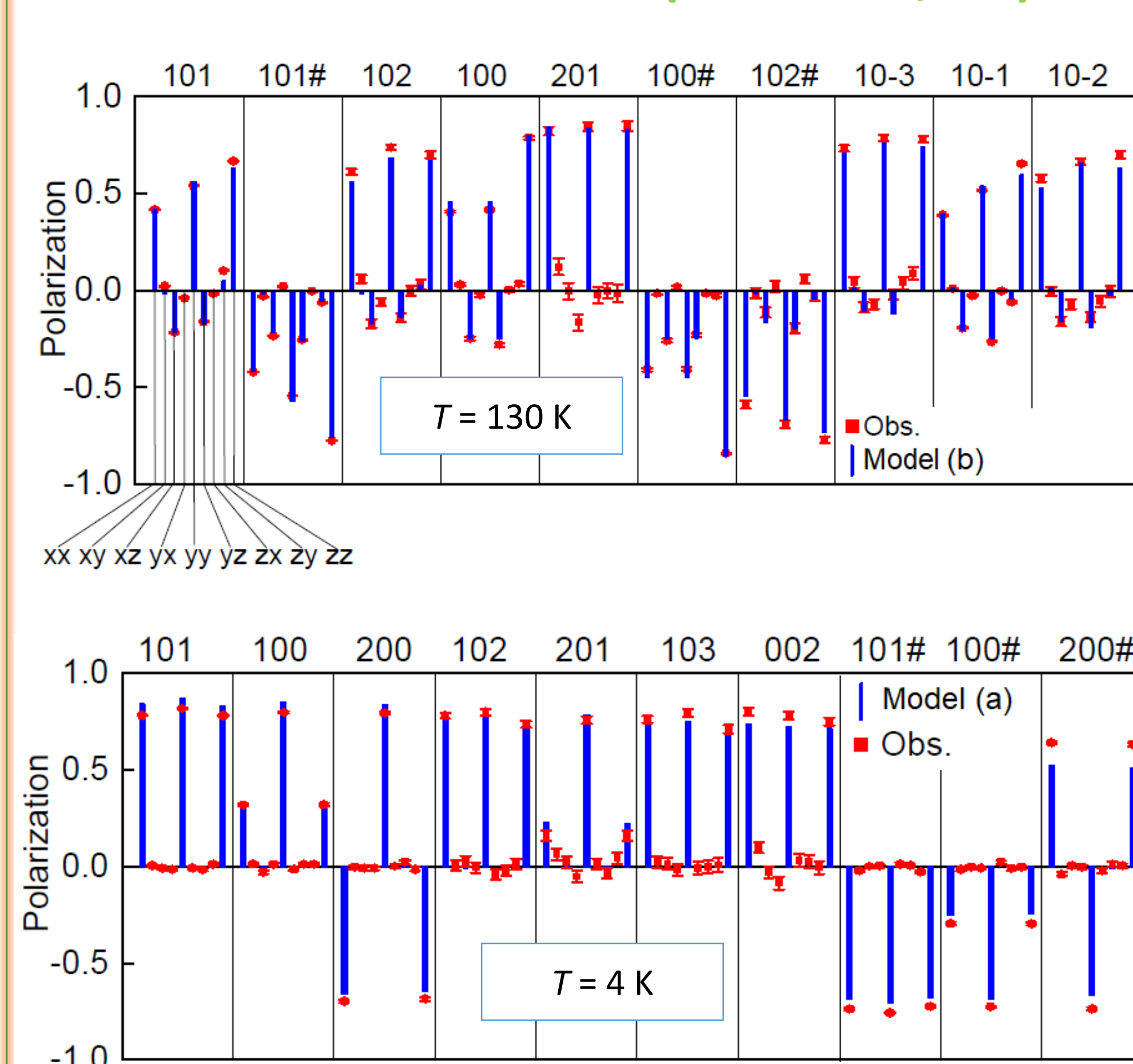
Anomalous Hall effect:

- Non zero anomalous Hall conductivity is observed between T_{N1} and T_{N2} .
- Most probable origin: presence of Weyl points

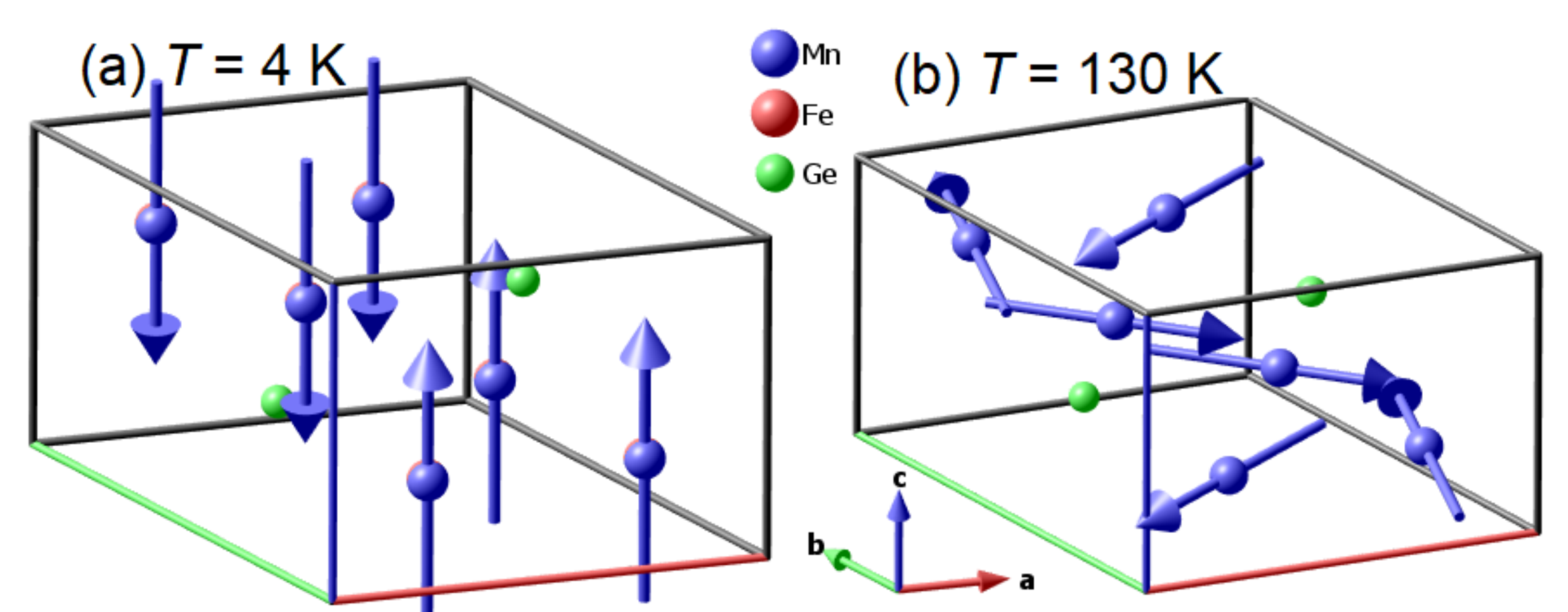
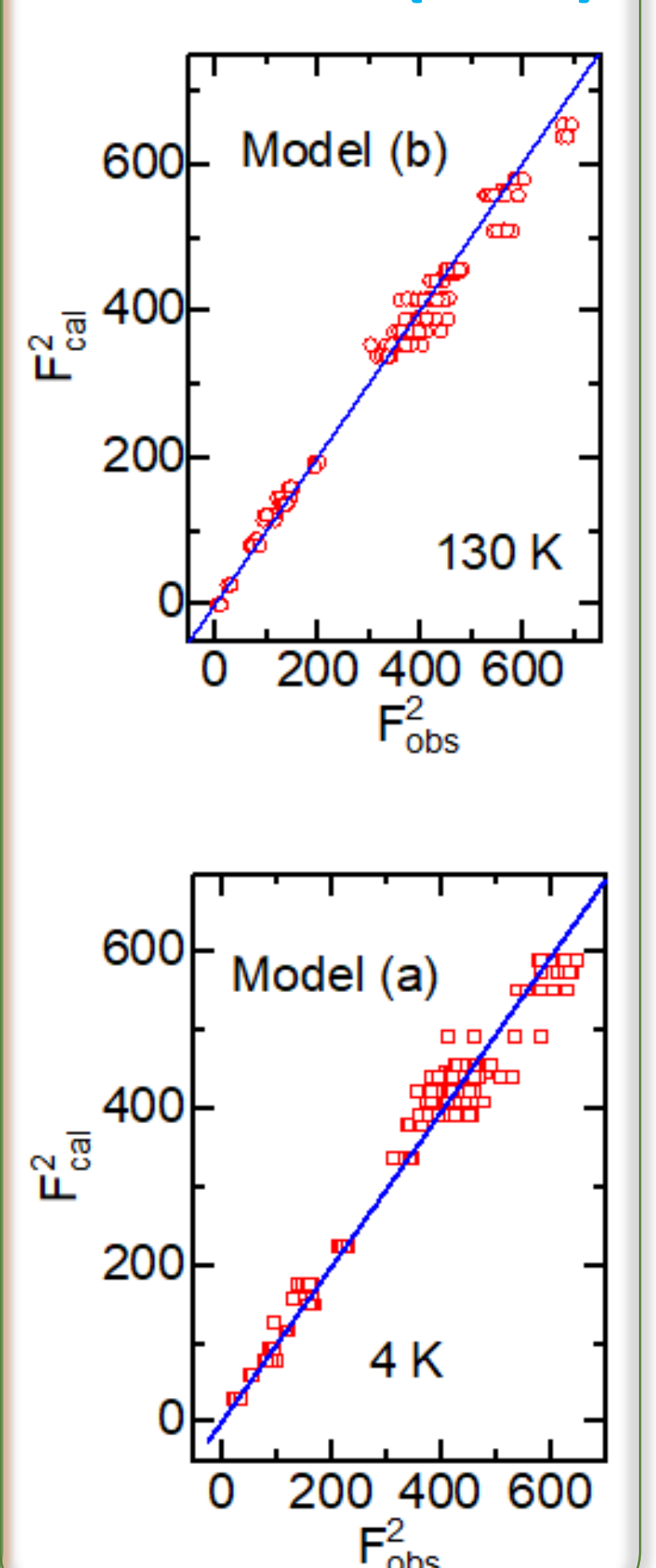


Single crystal neutron diffraction (@ ILL):

Polarized neutron (CRYOPAD, D3)



Unpolarized Neutron (D23)



- $T = 4$ K: antiferromagnetic (AFM) with moment along c axis.
- $T = 130$ K: magnetic structure remains same as Mn₃Ge (in plane AFM).
- Magnetic moment at 4 K and 130 K remains nearly same: $1.53(2)$ μ_B.

Conclusion:

- Magnetization and Hall resistivity measurements of the sample show similar behavior as Mn₃Ge, in the temperature range of T_{N1} and T_{N2} .
- Neutron diffraction analysis at 130 K confirms that the magnetic structure of 22% Fe doped sample remains same as Mn₃Ge. However, sample possesses AFM structure along c axis at 4 K.
- Weyl points are likely to be present in 22% Fe doped sample in the temperature range of 110 K – 240 K.
- Magnetic structure and Weyl points are intimately connected as AHE vanishes below T_{N2} .