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## First Principal Study of Physical Properties of Rare Earth Based Heusler Compounds $X_2RuPb$ ( $X= Sc, Y$ and $La$ )

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### Introduction

Heusler compounds are a class of ternary intermetallics, including full Heusler  $X_2YZ$  with  $L_2$  structure, Inverse Heusler with  $XA$  structure and Half Heusler  $XYZ$  with  $C1b$  structure. The remarkable material class comprises a vast collection of more than 1000 compounds with interesting properties and applications in spintronics, quantum information and many other fields. In this work we study the structural, elastic and electronic properties of rare earth based Heusler compounds  $X_2RuPb$  while  $X= Sc, Y$  and  $La$ .

### Computational details:

In this work we perform first-principle calculation based on the full-potential linearized augmented plane wave (FP-LAPW) method within the density functional theory (DFT) implemented in the package WIEN2K [28]. The exchange and correlation potential is treated using the generalized gradient approximation (GGA) of Perdew-Burke-Ernzerhof [28].

### Results

#### Structural properties:

To investigate the structural properties, we proceed a total energy minimization. The obtained structural properties are regrouped in tab1. The procedure shows that the three compounds are more stable in the full Heusler structure than in Inverse Heusler structure. However, the Inverse Heusler type structure still holds more interesting physical properties and the negative calculated value of the formation energy shows that the three compounds are still mechanically stable in the Inverse Heusler type structure.

#### Elastic properties:

The elastic properties describe the response of a material to macroscopic applied stress. This response gives information about the elasticity matrix which is described in cubic systems by only three constants:  $C_{11}$ ,  $C_{12}$  and  $C_{44}$ . We elastic constants  $C_{ij}$ , shear modulus  $G$ , Young modulus  $E$ , poisson ratio  $\nu$ , Zener anisotropic factor  $A$  and Pugh ratio  $B/G$  in both structure types.

#### Electronic properties:

To investigate the electronic nature of our inverse Heusler compounds, we present the band structure at the theoretical equilibrium lattice constant along the high symmetry directions of the first Brillouin zone. The calculation shows that the band structure of  $Y_2RuPb$  has a direct band gap of 0.058 eV at  $\Gamma$  point while the band structures of  $Sc_2RuPb$  and  $La_2RuPb$  have indirect band gaps of 0.193 eV and 0.164 eV respectively which is in good agreement with previous calculations.



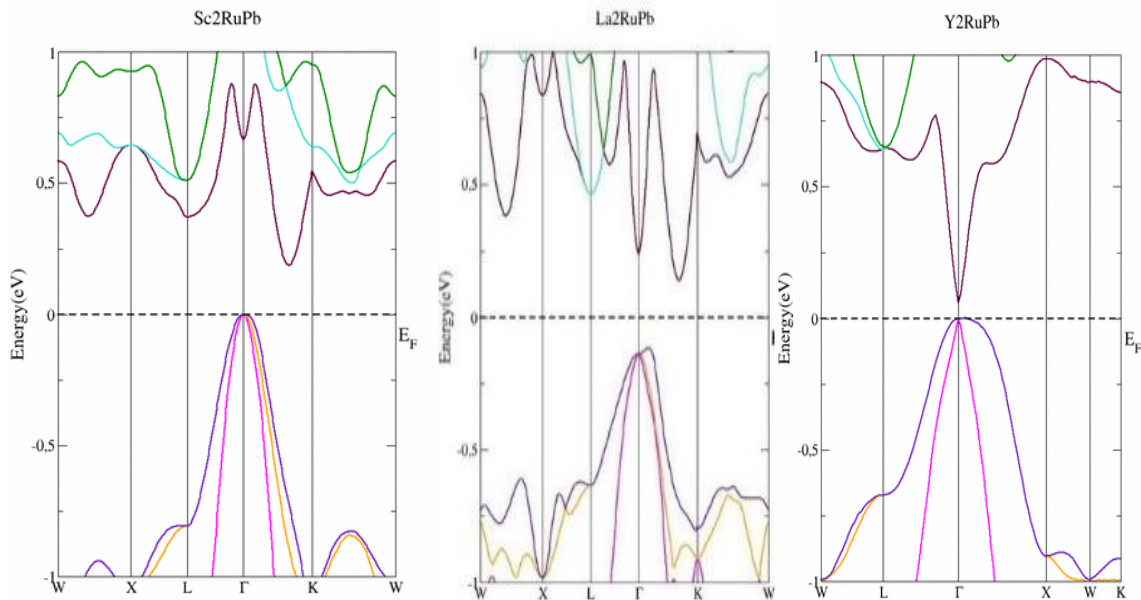
Fig 1: Band structure of Sc<sub>2</sub>RuPb, Y<sub>2</sub>RuPb and La<sub>2</sub>RuPb

Table 1: calculated lattice parameters  $a_0$ , corresponding total energies and Bulk modulus for Sc<sub>2</sub>RuPb, Y<sub>2</sub>RuPb and La<sub>2</sub>RuPb in both regular and inverse structure types.

a: [3]

b: [4]

compound		Sc <sub>2</sub> RuPb		Y <sub>2</sub> RuPb		La <sub>2</sub> RuPb	
		Regular Heusler	Inverse Heusler	Regular Heusler	Inverse Heusler	Regular Heusler	Inverse Heusler
$a_0$ (Å)	Our cal.	6.8405	6.7531	7.2496	7.0871	7.6219	7.3417
	other	6.835 <sup>a</sup>	6.746 <sup>a</sup> 6.670 <sup>b</sup>	7.245 <sup>a</sup>	7.082 <sup>a</sup> 7.085 <sup>b</sup>	7.630 <sup>a</sup>	7.376 <sup>a</sup> 7.347 <sup>b</sup>
Total Energy (Ry)	Our cal.	-53978.045	-53978.026	-64463.975	-64463.935	-84911.727	-84911.720
	other	-53978.066 <sup>a</sup>	-53939.810 <sup>b</sup>	-64463.992 <sup>a</sup>	-64463.952 <sup>a</sup>	-84911.736 <sup>a</sup>	-84911.718 <sup>a</sup>
Bulk modulus (GPa)	Our cal.	101.96	106.74	83.393	87.461	65.422	76.003
	other	101.688 <sup>a</sup>	106.221 <sup>a</sup>	82.519 <sup>a</sup>	85.647 <sup>a</sup>	67.475 <sup>a</sup>	77.435 <sup>a</sup>

## Conclusion

the study of structural and elastic properties has shown that the compounds Sc<sub>2</sub>RuPb, Y<sub>2</sub>RuPb and La<sub>2</sub>RuPb stabilize in both full and inverse heusler type structures. However, the inverse heusler type is more suitable to hold interesting electronic properties. The band structure of the three compounds in inverse heusler type shows a semiconductor behavior that can be useful in thermoelectricity and radiation semiconductor detectors.

## References

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