

Possible evidence of Weyl fermion enhanced thermal conductivity under magnetic fields in the antiferromagnetic topological insulator $\text{Mn}(\text{Bi}_{1-x}\text{Sb}_x)_2\text{Te}_4$

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We report thermal conductivity and Seebeck effect measurements on $\text{Mn}(\text{Bi}_{1-x}\text{Sb}_x)_2\text{Te}_4$ (MBST) with $x = 0.26$ under applied magnetic fields below 50 K. Our data shows clear indications of the electronic structure transition induced by the antiferromagnetic (AFM) to ferromagnetic (FM) transition driven by applied magnetic field as well as significant positive magnetothermal conductivity in the Weyl semimetal state of MBST. Further, by examining the dependence of magnetothermal conductivity on field orientation for MBST and comparison with the magnetothermal conductivity of MnBi_2Te_4 , we see possible evidence of a contribution to thermal conductivity due to Weyl fermions in the FM phase of MBST. From the temperature dependence of the Seebeck coefficient under magnetic fields for MBST, we also observed features consistent with the Fermi surface evolution from a hole pocket in the paramagnetic state to a Fermi surface with coexistence of electron and hole pockets in the FM state. These findings provide further evidence for the field-driven topological phase transition from an AFM topological insulator to a FM Weyl semimetal.

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I. INTRODUCTION

MnBi_2Te_4 (MBT) has recently garnered a great deal of interest both as the first intrinsic antiferromagnetic (AFM) topological insulator [1–10] and for its ability to host a variety of topological quantum states, such as quantum anomalous Hall insulator [11], axion insulator [12,13], and Chern insulator states [14–16] in 2D thin layers. MBT has also been theoretically predicted to host an ideal time-reversal symmetry breaking type-II Weyl semimetal (WSM) state under applied field in the $H \parallel c$ direction [1,2]. MBT is a van der Waals material with septuple layers stacked along the crystallographic c axis in a Te-Bi-Te-Mn-Te-Bi-Te configuration [2,11]. The Mn layers have an intralayer ferromagnetic (FM) ordering and stack with alternating magnetic orientation along the c axis to form an interlayer AFM ordering [1–4,8]. MBT has a Néel temperature, $T_N = 25$ K, and undergoes two mag-

netic transitions under applied magnetic field, at $H_{c1} = 3.57$ T and $H_{c2} = 7.70$ T, at 2 K when $H \parallel c$ [4,5,7,8,11,17,18]. The transition at H_{c1} leads to a canted AFM (CAFM) state [4,8,17,19]. The CAFM state transforms into a FM state above H_{c2} [4,8,17,19].

The topological properties of MBT originate from the Bi-Te layers; Bi and Te p_z bands invert at the Γ point due to spin-orbit coupling (SOC) resulting, in an AFM topological insulator state [2,3]. When the AFM phase is polarized to a FM phase by a magnetic field parallel to the c axis, the topological insulator state is predicted to evolve into an ideal type-II Weyl state with strongly tilted Weyl cones [2]. Recent theoretical studies further predict such a Weyl state can be tuned by the field orientation, but disappears as the field is rotated to the in-plane direction [20]. However, pristine MBT does not exhibit WSM behavior in the FM phase driven by the c -axis magnetic field because the Weyl nodes are too far from the Fermi surface [17].

Recent work [17,21–23] has shown that it is possible to tune the chemical potential of MBT via doping with Sb on the Bi site to bring the Fermi level to the Weyl nodes [17]. While

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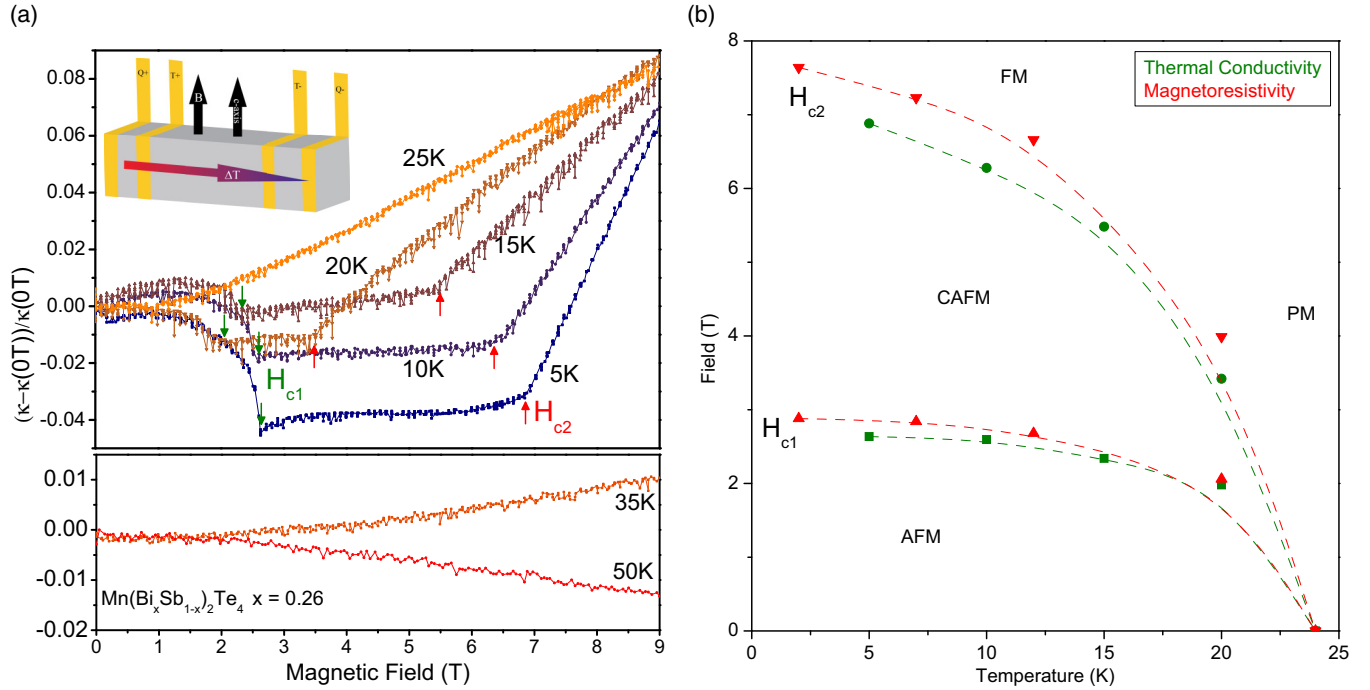


FIG. 1. (a) Normalized thermal conductivity data of $\text{Mn}(\text{Bi}_{1-x}\text{Sb}_x)_2\text{Te}_4$ $x = 0.26$. Data below T_N is plotted separately from data above T_N . H_{c1} for each temperature is indicated by a green, downward pointing arrow, H_{c2} is indicated by a red, upward pointing arrow. There is substantial enhancement of the thermal conductivity above H_{c2} . Inset: Schematic diagram of a thermal conductivity measurement. The gray bar represents the sample with four copper leads attached. From left to right, the leads are the heater source, hot zone thermometer, cold zone thermometer, and cold sink. For these measurements, $H_{\text{applied}} \parallel c$ axis. (b) Phase diagram of $\text{Mn}(\text{Bi}_{1-x}\text{Sb}_x)_2\text{Te}_4$ $x = 0.26$ below T_N . Two independent phase diagrams were constructed, one using thermal conductivity data (green) and one using magnetoresistivity data (red) [17]. The results for H_{c1} and H_{c2} are in good agreement between the data sets. The small discrepancy is likely due to the measurements being done on different samples with very similar doping levels.

MBT is electron doped [8,17,19], as the Sb concentration increases, MBST's chemical potential is tuned from the bulk conduction band to the bulk valence band passing through the charge neutral point near $x = 0.26$ [17,19]. Our prior work has shown that the predicted ideal WSM state is accessible in the lightly hole doped samples with $x = 0.26$. This is revealed through Hall resistivity, anomalous Hall effect, and c -axis magnetoresistivity measurements. These measurements demonstrate that the AFM-to-FM transition induces an electronic structure transition and unveils typical transport signatures of a WSM, including a large intrinsic anomalous Hall effect and chiral anomaly [17,19]. The Weyl state in MBST is of particular interest because it is the least complicated possible manifestation of a Weyl phase, hosting only one pair of Weyl nodes at the Fermi level and having no interference from other trivial bands near the Fermi level [2,17]. Such an ideal Weyl state has long been sought in a condensed matter system, since its simplicity makes it valuable for further understanding Weyl fermion physics.

In this paper, we have measured the thermal conductivity and Seebeck coefficient of lightly hole doped MBST, $x = 0.26$, with $H \parallel c$ and $H \perp c$ as well as MBT with $H \parallel c$ at various temperatures below 50 K. In doing so, we have observed further evidence of the electronic transition induced by the field driven AFM-to-FM transition. Furthermore, we have observed a substantial enhancement of thermal conductivity in lightly hole doped MBST above H_{c2} that we accredit to a possible contribution due to Weyl fermions, suggesting that these

exotic particles can play an important role in heat conduction in a material. We also observed a more than linear suppression of the Seebeck coefficient with decreasing temperature in response to the paramagnetic (PM)-to-FM crossoverlike transitions under high magnetic fields. This behavior is consistent with a transition from a hole Fermi pocket in the PM phase to a combined hole and electron pocket state in the FM phase and further supports the presence of the WSM state in MBST $x = 0.26$.

II. EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS

MnBi_2Te_4 and $\text{Mn}(\text{Bi}_{1-x}\text{Sb}_x)_2\text{Te}_4$ were synthesized using the methods previously established [4,17]. Phase purity of the samples was checked via x-ray diffraction and Sb content of each sample was determined by energy-dispersive x-ray spectroscopy. No samples used showed any indication of impurity.

Thermal and thermoelectric measurements were carried out via the four-wire method [see Fig. 1(a) inset] using the thermal transport option in a physical property measurement system (PPMS, Quantum Design). Thermal conductivity was measured by heating one end of the sample with a cross-sectional area, A , using a resistive heater with a power, W , while fixing the temperature at the other end via a cold foot. This configuration creates a time-dependent temperature gradient which the software then uses to compute a steady-state temperature difference, ΔT . This process is measured by two thermometer probes separated by a known distance, Δd . From

these values, thermal conductivity, κ , can be determined by the equation below [24]:

$$\kappa = \frac{W \Delta d}{A \Delta T} \left[\frac{W}{m K} \right]. \quad (1)$$

The Seebeck coefficient is measured by using the same method as thermal conductivity to compute ΔT , and measuring potential difference, ΔV , using a volt meter. The Seebeck coefficient is then computed by [25]

$$S = \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta T} \left[\frac{\mu V}{K} \right]. \quad (2)$$

Thermal conductivity and Seebeck coefficient measurements of MBST were done on different samples with nearly identical chemical compositions ($x = 0.26$). Differences in sample geometry can affect the quality of the measured data, with thicker samples favoring thermal conductivity measurements by allowing for a higher wattage to be applied to the sample. As such, a thicker sample was used for thermal conductivity measurements. However, Seebeck effect measurements require a greater temperature gradient; thus, a thinner sample was used. Due to the fragility of the thin sample used to measure the Seebeck effect, a Teflon substrate was used to make the sample more robust. The Teflon was attached to the sample using double-sided tape and did not make contact with the sample leads. Teflon was used as it is both a good thermal and electrical insulator; tests on reference samples have shown that it does not meaningfully impact the data (see Fig. S1 [26]).

In-plane resistivity, ρ_{xx} , measurements were conducted via the standard four-probe method using the resistivity option in a PPMS. ρ_{xx} measurements used the same sample as the thermal conductivity measurements. Magnetic susceptibility measurements were conducted via a Quantum Design Magnetic Property Measurement System using the same sample as the Seebeck coefficient measurements.

First-principles calculations based on density functional theory [27] were performed using the VIENNA AB INITIO SIMULATION PACKAGE [28] with the projector-augmented wave method [29,30]. The strongly constrained and appropriately normed (SCAN) meta-GGA developed in 2015 [31,32] has shown superior performance in description of different chemical bonds and transition metal compounds [31–36]. In this paper, we used a recently modified version of SCAN (r2SCAN [36]) with improved performances especially in numerical stability [37–39]. The state-of-art D4 dispersion correction method [40,41] was combined with r2SCAN for a better description of van der Waals interactions. The PAW method is employed to treat the core ion-electron interaction and the valence configurations are taken as Mn: $3p^6 4s^1 3d^6$, Bi: $6s^2 6p^3$, Te: $5s^2 5p^4$, and Sb: $5s^2 5p^3$. An energy cutoff of 520 eV is used to truncate the plane wave basis, together with a high real space grid setting (PREC = high; ENCUT = 520; ENAUG = 2000). We use Γ -centered meshes with a spacing threshold of KSPACING = 0.15 \AA^{-1} for K-space sampling. Geometries of MnBi_2Te_4 and $\text{Mn}(\text{Bi}_{0.75}\text{Sb}_{0.25})_2\text{Te}_4$ were allowed to relax without considering SOC until the maximum ionic forces were below a threshold of $0.001 \text{ eV \AA}^{-1}$.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Thermal conductivity

Thermal conductivity measurements were conducted on $\text{Mn}(\text{Bi}_{1-x}\text{Sb}_x)_2\text{Te}_4$, $x = 0.26$, from 0–9 T with $H \parallel c$ at selected temperatures above and below T_N . This data is plotted as magnetothermal conductivity,

$$\frac{\Delta \kappa}{\kappa(0T)} = \frac{\kappa(B) - \kappa(0T)}{\kappa(0T)}, \quad (3)$$

in Fig. 1(a). Below T_N , there are two clear transitions that correspond to the magnetic transitions in MBST. These transitions are marked with arrows on the plot and tend towards lower field with increasing temperature. To verify that the observed behavior is a result of the magnetic transitions, we used this data to construct a phase diagram and compared it with one constructed using magnetoresistivity data in Ref. [17] [Fig. 1(b)]. Comparing these results, the phase diagrams are consistent and both H_{c1} and H_{c2} trend towards 0 as they approach T_N . At low temperatures, both data sets approach the reported values for H_{c1} and H_{c2} [4,17]. The slightly lower critical field values for the thermal conductivity data are likely due to the fact that different samples were used for each measurement and while they had very close chemical compositions, one may have been slightly more Sb doped than the other. The agreement between these results indicates the thermal conductivity of MBST is sensitive to its spin-flop transition. Therefore, an in-depth inspection of the data could lead to deep insights about the physics involved.

Below T_N , there are three distinct regimes punctuated by H_{c1} and H_{c2} and each exhibits a different behavior. Below H_{c1} , the thermal conductivity decreases sharply with increasing field similar to MBT [18,42]. This decrease is associated with an increase in phonon-magnon scattering caused by field-driven increase in the overlap of the phonon and magnon energy bands in momentum space [42]. The suppression could also be due, in part, to suppression of the magnon contribution to thermal conductivity, κ_{mag} , with applied field [18]. In between H_{c1} and H_{c2} , the thermal conductivity is close to constant with a slight increase as field increases. There are two proposed explanations for this behavior in MBT, one is that the shared phonon-magnon phase space is field independent in the CAFM state, so the phonon-magnon scattering is unaffected by the changing field [42]. The other explanation is that in this region there is still suppression of κ_{mag} but there is also an enhancement in the phonon contribution to thermal conductivity, κ_{ph} , due to decreased phonon-magnon scattering [18]. Above H_{c2} , the thermal conductivity increases drastically, displaying positive magnetothermal conductivity, increasing by about 10% in between H_{c2} and 9 T. Since the in-plane magnetoresistivity of the lightly hole-doped MBST sample with $x = 0.26$ exhibits positive magnetoresistivity as presented below [Fig. 3(c)], the observed positive magnetothermal conductivity cannot be understood in terms of Wiedemann-Franz law.

MBT also experiences an increase in thermal conductivity above H_{c2} , however, $\kappa(B)$ never exceeds the 0 field value. In MBT, the increase is attributed to a widening of the gap between the phonon and magnon bands in k-space, reducing the phonon-magnon scattering [42]; an overall suppression

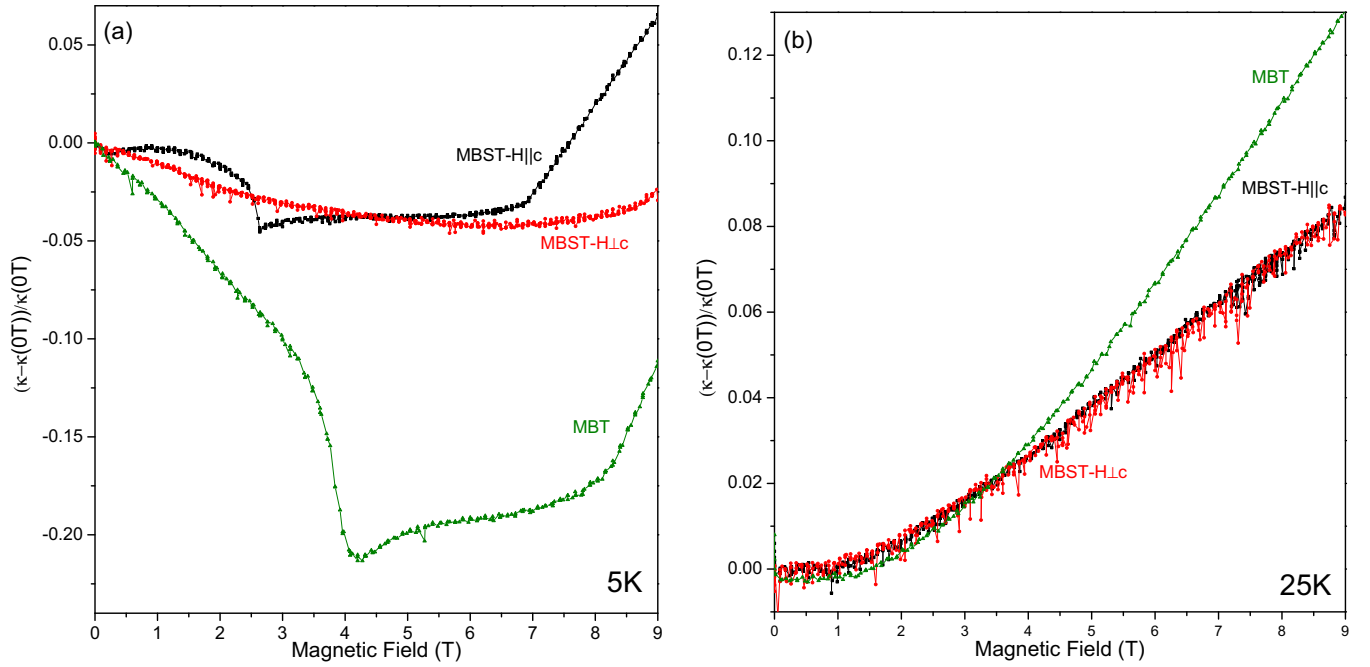


FIG. 2. Comparison of normalized thermal conductivity of $\text{Mn}(\text{Bi}_{1-x}\text{Sb}_x)_2\text{Te}_4$ (MBST) $x = 0.26$ with $H \parallel c$ and with $H \parallel ab$ plane, and MnBi_2Te_4 (MBT) with $H \parallel c$ at (a) 5 K and (b) 25 K.

of the number of magnons above H_{c2} could also reduce the phonon scattering [18]. While the same effect does likely play a role in MBST, it is unlikely to be the explanation for the positive overall magnetothermal conductivity. The magnetic and crystal structure of MBST is very similar to MBT, and, as will be discussed shortly, phonons appear to play less of a role in the total thermal conductivity of MBST as compared to MBT. Therefore, it would not make sense for the reduced phonon magnon scattering to lead to a greater enhancement in MBST. The one significant difference between the FM states of MBT and MBST is the presence of the Weyl state in MBST, implying that there could be a contribution to κ associated with the WSM state present in MBST. We will address this in more detail below.

Above T_N there are no transitions, so the thermal conductivity slightly increases at 35 K and slightly decreases at 50 K with increasing field [Fig. 1(a), bottom panel]. The slight increase is likely due to suppression of phonon scattering by the magnons associated with the short-range, intraplanar FM ordering [18,42] that exists when the material is just above T_N while the slight decrease at 50 K is likely due to a slight suppression of the charge carrier contribution to thermal conductivity, κ_e , caused by the Lorentz force [43,44].

Along with the thermal conductivity measurements conducted on $\text{Mn}(\text{Bi}_{1-x}\text{Sb}_x)_2\text{Te}_4$ $x = 0.26$ from 0–9 T with $H \parallel c$, measurements on the same sample with $H \perp c$ and on MnBi_2Te_4 with $H \parallel c$ were also performed (Fig. 2). These data allow for a comparison of the thermal conductivities as a function of magnetic field. From these comparisons, we can isolate behavior in the magnetothermal conductivity associated with the WSM state.

The WSM state in MBST exists above H_{c2} when the component of the magnetic field parallel to the crystallographic c direction is nonzero; if the field is entirely in the ab plane,

then the WSM state does not occur [17,19,20]. By measuring the thermal conductivity of the same sample with $H \parallel c$ and $H \perp c$, we can separate out behavior associated with the WSM state from other intrinsic behavior of the material. At 5 K [Fig. 2(a)], the difference is striking; the measurements with $H \parallel c$ have distinct phase transitions and positive magnetothermal conductivity above 8 T, while those with $H \perp c$ exhibit no inflection points and negative magnetothermal conductivity. While both magnetic field orientations lead to a transition from AFM to FM states, in the $H \perp c$ configuration this transition happens more smoothly and $H_{c2} \approx 10$ T, so the lack of clear inflection points is not a surprise and is consistent with previously reported results [17]. From the MBST data sets alone, we cannot rule out suppressed phonon scattering as the cause of the thermal conductivity enhancement above H_{c2} . Figure 2(b) shows thermal conductivity above T_N where the direction of the magnetic field should not have an impact on the thermal conductivity of the PM state, and the MBST data sets are indeed nearly identical, as we would expect. Although the comparison of the thermal conductivity between $H \parallel c$ and $H \perp c$ does not allow us to see if the thermal conductivity of the MBST's FM phase under $H \parallel c$ has a contribution from Weyl fermions, we find possible evidence of the Weyl fermions' contribution to thermal conductivity by comparing the thermal conductivity data of MBST with those of MBT.

MBT and MBST at $x = 0.26$ have similar crystal structures, magnetic structures, and slight differences in magnetic transitions ($H_{c1} = 3.57$ T and $H_{c2} = 7.70$ T for MBT; $H_{c1} = 2.73$ T and $H_{c2} = 6.97$ T for MBST [17]). The only notable differences are the presence of the WSM state in MBST and slightly more disordered lattice in MBST due to the Sb doping. By comparing the behavior of MBT and MBST under the same conditions, we can determine what effect these differences have on thermal conductivity. Above T_N [Fig. 2(b)],

we see a greater enhancement in MBT than we do in MBST. In MBT, this enhancement is associated with a decrease in phonon-magnon scattering as noted above [18,42]; it is likely that the same is true of MBST. While both samples see an improvement in thermal conductivity under magnetic field, the larger increase in MBT indicates κ_{ph} is a larger overall proportion of the thermal conductivity in MBT, meaning that reducing phonon scattering has more of an impact. This makes sense as MBST's more disordered lattice would increase phonon scattering, decreasing the relative contribution of κ_{ph} and the FM phase of MBST has much higher carrier mobility due to the presence of the Weyl state [17], which would likely enhance the charge carrier contribution to thermal conductivity.

At 5 K [Fig. 2(a)], MBT and MBST have very similar behaviors below H_{c2} , dropping precipitously as $H \rightarrow H_{c1}$ then leveling off between H_{c1} and H_{c2} . The drop below H_{c1} is attributed to an increase in the intersection of the phonon and magnon bands in k -space [42], so the larger drop in MBT suggests that phonons play a larger role in the total thermal conductivity, agreeing with our 25 K results. It is also possible that the magnons play less of a role in the thermal conductivity of MBST due to an increase in lattice disorder caused by the Sb doping.

Above H_{c2} there is a difference, while the thermal conductivity of both samples increases linearly, MBT has a negative overall magnetothermal conductivity while MBST has a positive magnetothermal conductivity. In MBT, this increase is associated with phonon-magnon scattering suppression [18,42]; it is likely that this also contributes to the behavior in MBST. However, in MBT the enhancement due to reduced scattering is of the same magnitude as the decrease in thermal conductivity below H_{c1} because both are related to a change in the overlap between the phonon and magnon bands. So, in MBST we would expect any enhancement from phonon-magnon scattering suppression to similarly be of the same magnitude as the suppression below H_{c1} because once the phonon and magnon bands no longer overlap at high field, this effect cannot further enhance the thermal conductivity. Given that we observe a substantially larger enhancement, it follows that some other effect must be involved.

The bipolar effect, in which coupled electrons and holes form, travel through the lattice from the hot to cold end, then annihilate, has been shown to enhance thermal conductivity in a way similar to our results [45–47], and given that lightly hole doped MBST, unlike MBT, hosts both electrons and holes in the FM state, it is possible that this is the source of the extra contribution. However, we find this explanation unlikely to be correct for two reasons: the temperature dependence of the observed enhancement and the relative sizes of the electron and hole pockets in MBST. In general, the bipolar effect is expected to manifest at high temperatures [45,46], only manifesting in MBT above 115 K [47] and is expected to increase with temperature [45]. However, the enhancement in MBST appears at low temperatures and increases with decreasing temperature. Further, the electron pockets in MBST are substantially smaller than the hole pockets [2,17,22,48] and the bipolar effect depends on coupled electrons and holes moving through the lattice [45,46], and so would be very limited by the size of the electron pockets in MBST.

Next, we consider the effect caused by the possible evolution of magnetic fluctuations from MBT to MBST. If we assume that Sb substitution for Bi in MBST leads to larger magnetic fluctuations than in MBT, the enhancement of magnetothermal conductivity due to increasing the applied field would be greater. Weaker single ion anisotropy (SIA) or interlayer coupling (IC) could cause MBST to have larger magnetic fluctuations. Following the approach reported in Yan *et al.* [21], we estimated the SIA and IC energy from H_{c1} and H_{c2} for both MBT and MBST ($x = 0.26$). The estimated SIA is ~ 0.096 meV for MBT and 0.062 meV for MBST; the estimated IC energy is ~ 0.090 meV for MBT and 0.077 for MBST. These data appear to suggest that the SIA and IC energy are decreased by $\sim 35\%$ and $\sim 15\%$, respectively, from MBT to MBST. However, this implication is inconsistent with the evolution of magnetic anisotropy probed in experiment as shown below and the calculated IC energy. We measured the magnetization of both samples under applied magnetic fields with $H \parallel c$ (M_c) and $H \parallel ab$ (M_{ab}). We then plotted the ratio of the magnetizations, $\frac{M_c}{M_{ab}}$, (Fig. S2 [26]) as greater values of this ratio would indicate larger SIA. We compared these values for MBT and MBST $x = 0.26$ and found that magnetic anisotropy, which is determined by SIA, was slightly larger in the CAFM and FM phases of the doped sample indicating that this could not explain the enhanced magnetothermal conductivity. To check the IC strength of MBT and MBST, $x = 0.26$, we computed it for both materials and found that the A -type AFM phase is calculated to be 1.94 (2.75) meV/f.u. lower in energy than the FM phase for the pristine MBT, without (with) SOC considered, and 2.08 (2.68) meV/f.u. for MBST $x = 0.25$. So, the interlayer Mn-Mn coupling strength will be 0.32 (0.46) meV for pristine MBT without (with) SOC considered, and 0.35 (0.45) meV for MBST $x = 0.25$. These results indicate that the IC strength is not substantially different between MBT and MBST. This is further evidenced by the fact that the c lattice parameter is nearly the same between these two compounds [21].

It is also worth considering the possibility that reduced charge carrier concentration in MBST could reduce the amount of phonon-electron scattering, magnifying the effect of changes in phonon-magnon scattering. MBST with $x = 0.26$ has a much lower charge carrier density than MBT in the paramagnetic state. However, MBST undergoes an electronic structure transition above H_{c2} [17] that does not occur in MBT, and above this transition MBST hosts both electron and hole pockets, making the carrier density difficult to evaluate from two-band model fitting. Therefore, it is not safe to assume that the carrier concentration of MBST in the FM state is much lower than in MBT. Further, in the reported magnetothermal conductivity data, we normalized our results to the 0 field value, so if there was any overall shift in magnitude, that has been accounted for by the normalization. Furthermore, if we were to assume that decreased phonon-magnon scattering should have a larger effect on the magnetothermal conductivity of MBST than MBT, then we should expect both a more extreme suppression and enhancement of magnetothermal conductivity in the AFM and FM phases of MBST, respectively, because both are due to changes in phonon-magnon scattering. However, we see a smaller suppression in the AFM phase but a larger enhancement in the FM phase [Figs. 2(a)

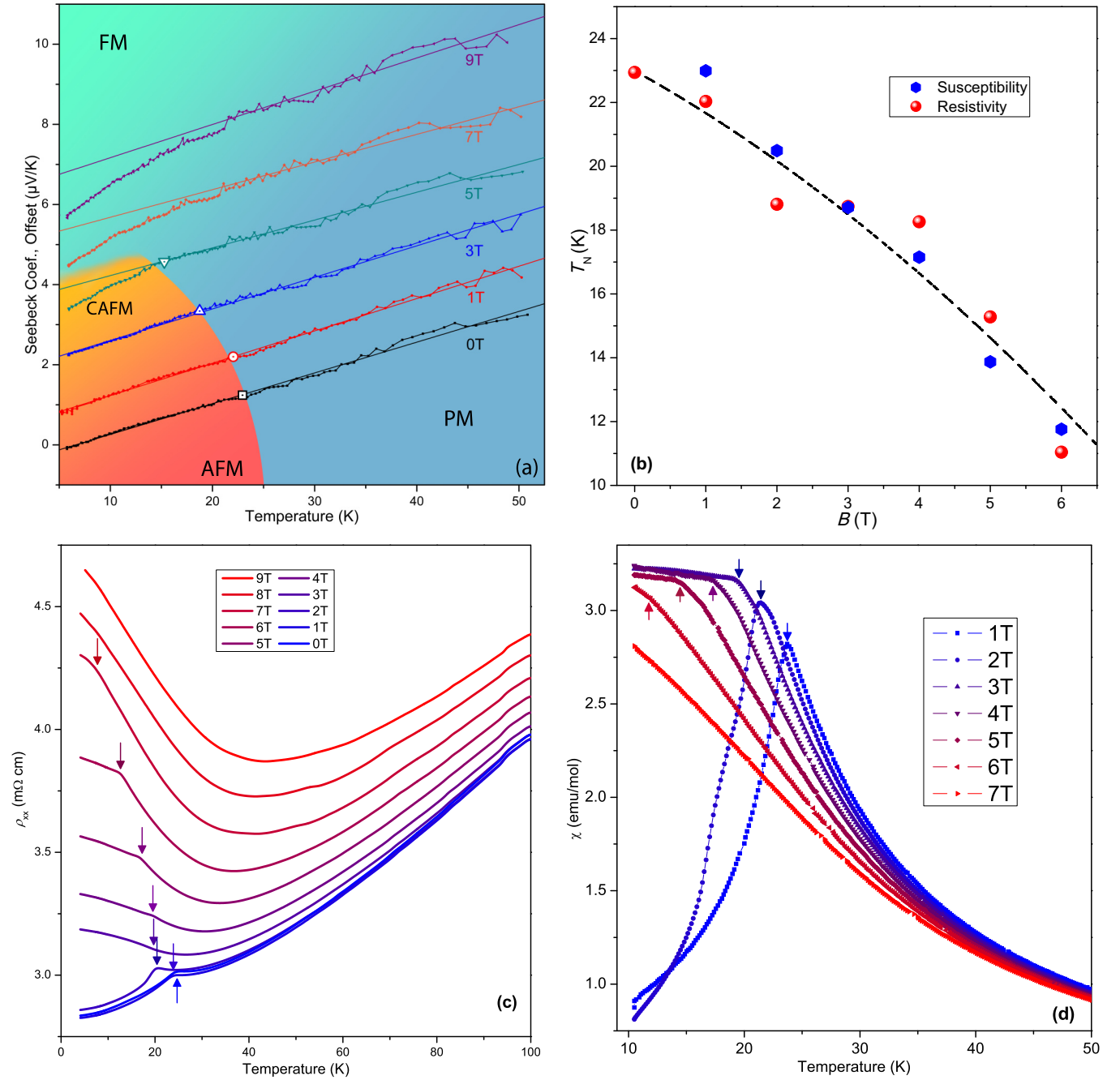


FIG. 3. (a) Seebeck coefficient data for $\text{Mn}(\text{Bi}_{1-x}\text{Sb}_x)_2\text{Te}_4$ $x = 0.26$ with $H \parallel c$ at selected field values with associated linear fits. 0 T data is at appropriate scale, data under applied fields is offset for clarity. Above T_N , the sample exhibits linear behavior at all field values. Below T_N , the data above 3 T shows a clear deviation from linearity associated with the electronic transition from a hole Fermi pocket in the PM state to the coexistence of electron and hole pockets in the CAFM/FM state. Large symbols are used to indicate magnetic transition temperature derived from resistivity and magnetic susceptibility. Background is colored to show different magnetic states as a function of temperature and field. (b) Magnetic transition temperature as a function of applied field derived from resistivity and magnetic susceptibility. (c) ρ_{xx} versus T data at different applied field strengths with $H \parallel c$, arrows indicate transition temperatures, T_N , computed from the first derivative. (d) χ versus T data at different applied field strengths with $H \parallel c$, arrows indicate transition temperatures, T_N , computed from the first derivative.

and 2(b)], which is not consistent with this assumption. Prior work has demonstrated that the suppression of thermal conductivity in MBT is due to the magnon-phonon scattering, rather than the change of electron-phonon scattering [18,42]; prior magnetotransport studies have shown electron-magnon scattering is suppressed above H_{c1} in MBT, while in MBST

electron-magnon scattering is overwhelmed by the chiral anomaly effect of the Weyl state [8,17,19]. Therefore, it is most reasonable to attribute the positive magnetococonductivity above H_{c2} in MBST to the Weyl Fermions' contributions.

Having excluded all other reasonable explanations, the positive magnetothermal conductivity we observed in the FM

phase of MBST ($x = 0.26$) is most likely due to the Weyl fermions' contribution. Given that the overall enhancement above H_{c2} is linear, and we know any contribution from reduced phonon-magnon scattering would be linear, this implies that any enhancement from Weyl fermions must also contribute a linear term. As for why the Weyl contribution increases linearly with field, we believe that as the magnetic field is increased more electrons become available at the Fermi level allowing for increased thermal conduction. An increase in available Weyl fermions with increasing field is consistent with established physics. Consider how the Landau levels (LLs) behave under applied field: the Fermi level of MBST $x = 0.26$ is near the Weyl nodes, meaning that the 0th LL is pinned to the node and cannot move [49]. However, as the field is increased, the higher LLs move further from the Fermi level, increasing the degeneracy of the 0th LL [49], making more charge carriers available to act as Weyl fermions in the WSM state.

B. Seebeck coefficient

Seebeck coefficient data was collected for Mn(Bi_{1-x}Sb_x)₂Te₄ $x = 0.26$ for fields from 0–9 T in between 5–50 K [Fig. 3(a)]. To see how the Seebeck coefficient responds to the magnetic transitions, we also measured temperature dependence of resistivity [Fig. 3(c)] and magnetic susceptibility [Fig. 3(d)] at various magnetic fields, from which we extracted the field dependence of the magnetic transition temperature T_N [Fig. 3(b)]. While the PM-to-AFM (CAFM) transitions at lower fields (<7 T) can be clearly resolved as denoted by the arrows in Figs. 3(c) and 3(d), the PM-to-FM transition at 7 T or 9 T is a crossoverlike broad transition. We have added the color map of magnetic transitions to Fig. 3(a) to better see how the Seebeck coefficient is coupled to the magnetic transitions. The Seebeck data below 5 T indicate that MBST is hole dominated but close to the charge neutral point [17], leading to a small, positive Seebeck coefficient that decreases linearly with decreasing temperature. Unlike in MBT [18,42], we do not observe a feature in the Seebeck coefficient at T_N ; this is due to MBST, $x = 0.26$, being near the charge neutral point. The Seebeck effect depends on the charge carrier density [25], so in a material with very few charge carriers, like our sample, the Seebeck coefficient is only measurably effected by major changes in the electronic structure. Hence, effects that only have a small impact on the electronic state, like the magnetic transition at T_N , are washed out. At fields above 5 T, the Seebeck coefficient decreases linearly until the material enters the Weyl state, at which point an electron pocket opens up at

the Fermi surface [17]. In conjunction with the hole pocket, this electron pocket's presence further suppresses the Seebeck coefficient. This leads to a greater than linear decrease in the Seebeck coefficient once the material enters the FM Weyl state. Fit lines are included in Fig. 3(a); data at 5 T where the system enters the CAFM state below T_N also shows clear deviation below T_N . This is because the WSM state starts to appear in the CAFM state as discussed in our prior work [17]. Therefore, the Seebeck coefficient data provides additional support of the coexistence of electron and hole pockets in the FM state. The results of these Seebeck coefficient measurements agree with our thermal conductivity results, demonstrating thermal and thermoelectric response to the field-driven WSM state in MBST. Additionally, from Fig. 3(b), it can be seen that the in-plane resistivity (ρ_{xx}) of the MBST sample ($x = 0.26$) measured under magnetic fields along the c axis increases with magnetic field (i.e., positive magnetoresistivity) and its temperature dependence displays metalliclike behavior in the AFM phase at zero or low fields but insulating like behavior in the CAFM or FM phase at higher fields. These features also provide additional support for the argument of the transition from the AFM topological insulator to the FM WSM state, as discussed in our earlier work [17].

IV. CONCLUSION

By measuring the thermal conductivity of Mn(Bi_{1-x}Sb_x)₂Te₄ $x = 0.26$ from 0–9 T with $H \parallel c$, we have been able to probe the magnetic phase transitions in MBST as well as observe a large enhancement in the thermal conductivity above H_{c2} . By comparing these results with measurements of the same sample with $H \perp c$ and of MnBi₂Te₄ with $H \parallel c$, we have presented possible evidence that Weyl fermions play a role in heat conduction and contribute meaningfully to the thermal conductivity of MBST. Through measurements of the Seebeck coefficient, we have found further experimental support of the field-driven WSM state.

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