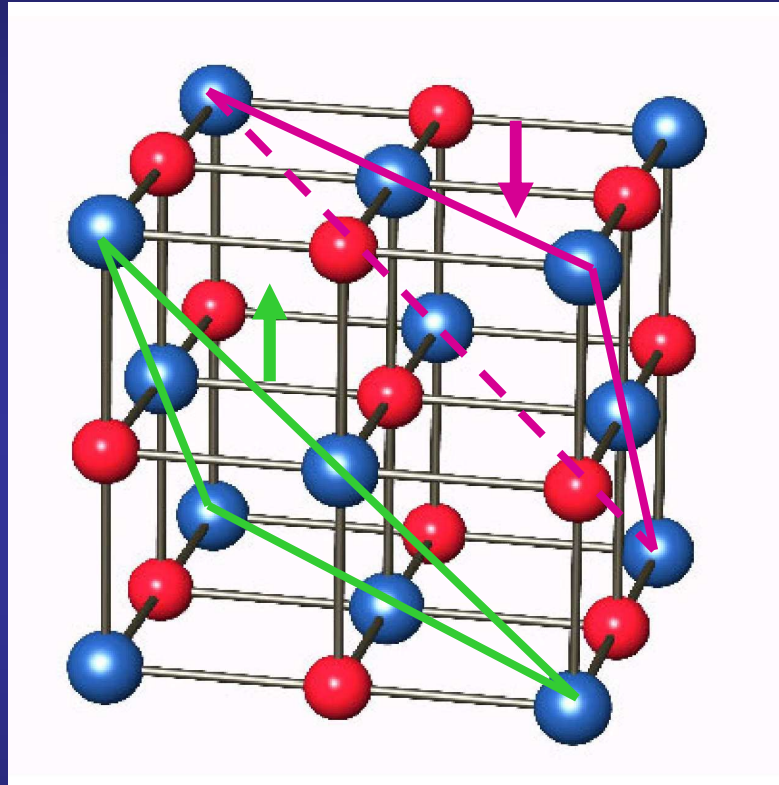


The LDA+U method: materials with strong electron correlations



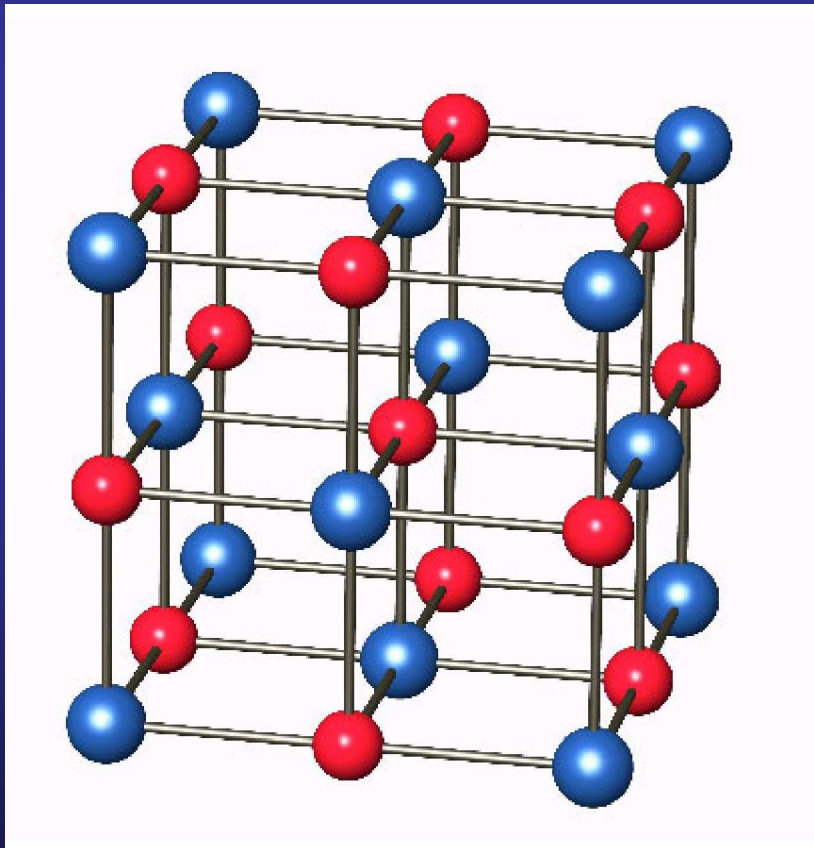
Objectives

- Use of the LDA+U method within SIESTA
- Study the electronic structure of MnO

Transition metal oxides are prototypes of highly correlated materials

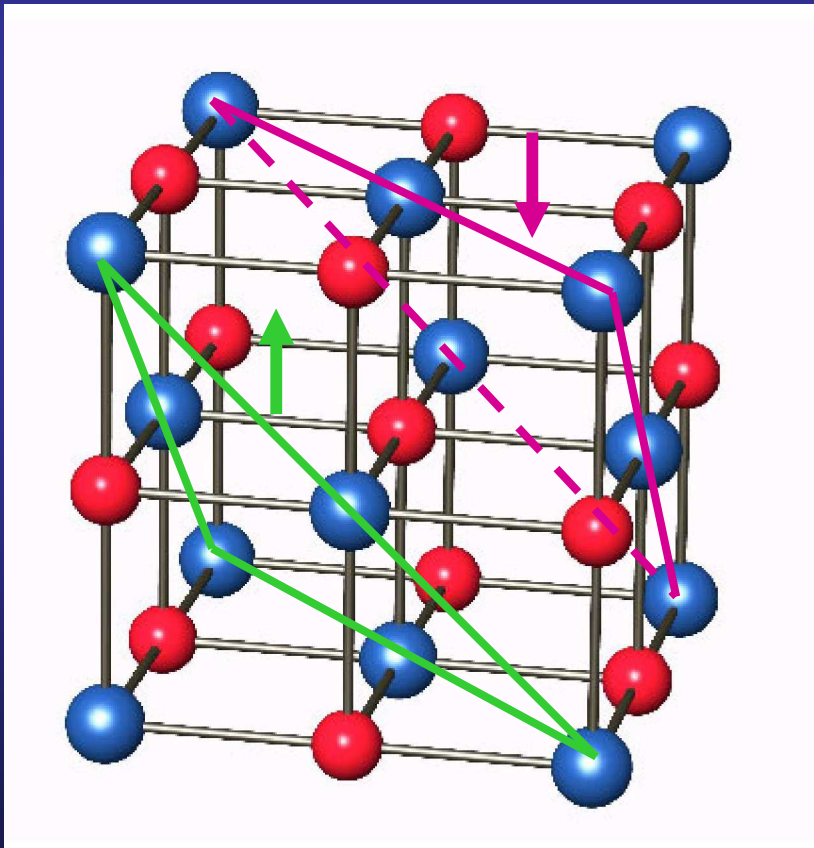
An example: MnO (NaCl structure)

The NaCl structure follows a FCC lattice with 2 atoms of basis, however....



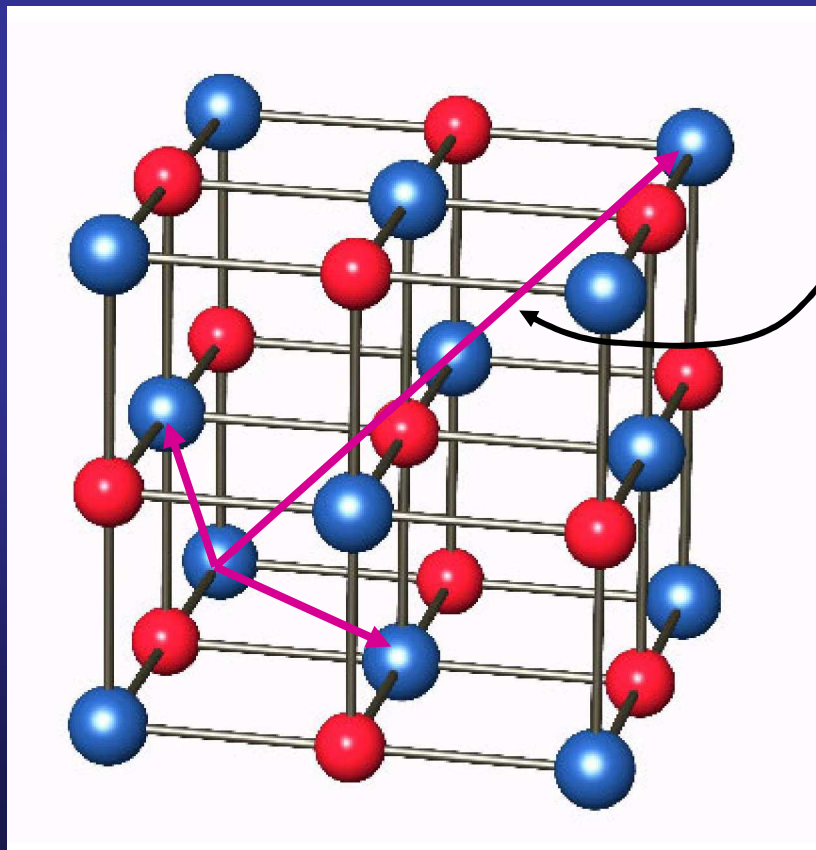
MnO (NaCl structure)

The NaCl structure follows a FCC lattice with 2 atoms of basis, however.... the ground state of MnO corresponds to a ferromagnetic alignment of the Mn atoms within the (111) planes and the antiferromagnetic alignment of those planes



MnO (NaCl structure)

The NaCl structure follows a FCC lattice with 2 atoms of basis, however.... the ground state of MnO corresponds to a ferromagnetic alignment of the Mn atoms within the (111) planes and the antiferromagnetic alignment of those planes



Lattice vectors

Thus we need to have at least 4 atoms in the unit cell (2 Mn atoms and 2 O atoms)

LDA+U method

LDA (or GGA) is supplemented with a Hubbard-like term in order to have a better description of the effect of electron-electron interactions in a localized atomic shell of a particular atom in the solid, i.e. 3d shell of Mn in MnO

In particular this reduces the problem of Self-Interaction

$$E^{LDA+U} = E^{LDA} + Un_{\uparrow}n_{\downarrow} - \frac{U}{2}N(N-1)$$

with

$$n_{\sigma} = \langle \hat{n}_{\sigma} \rangle$$
$$N = n_{\uparrow} + n_{\downarrow}$$

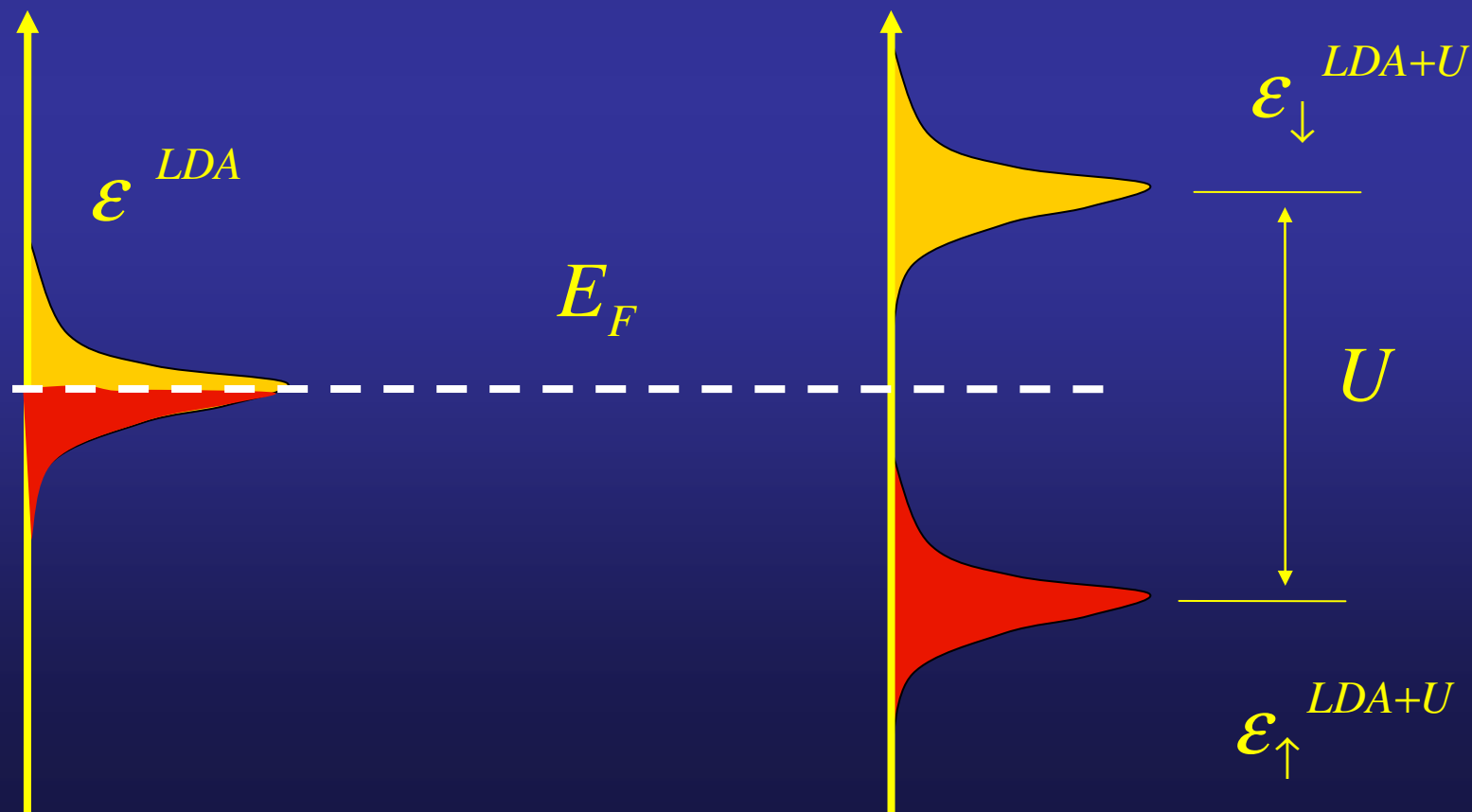


Double counting term (cancels the electron-electron interaction in the localized shell in LDA)

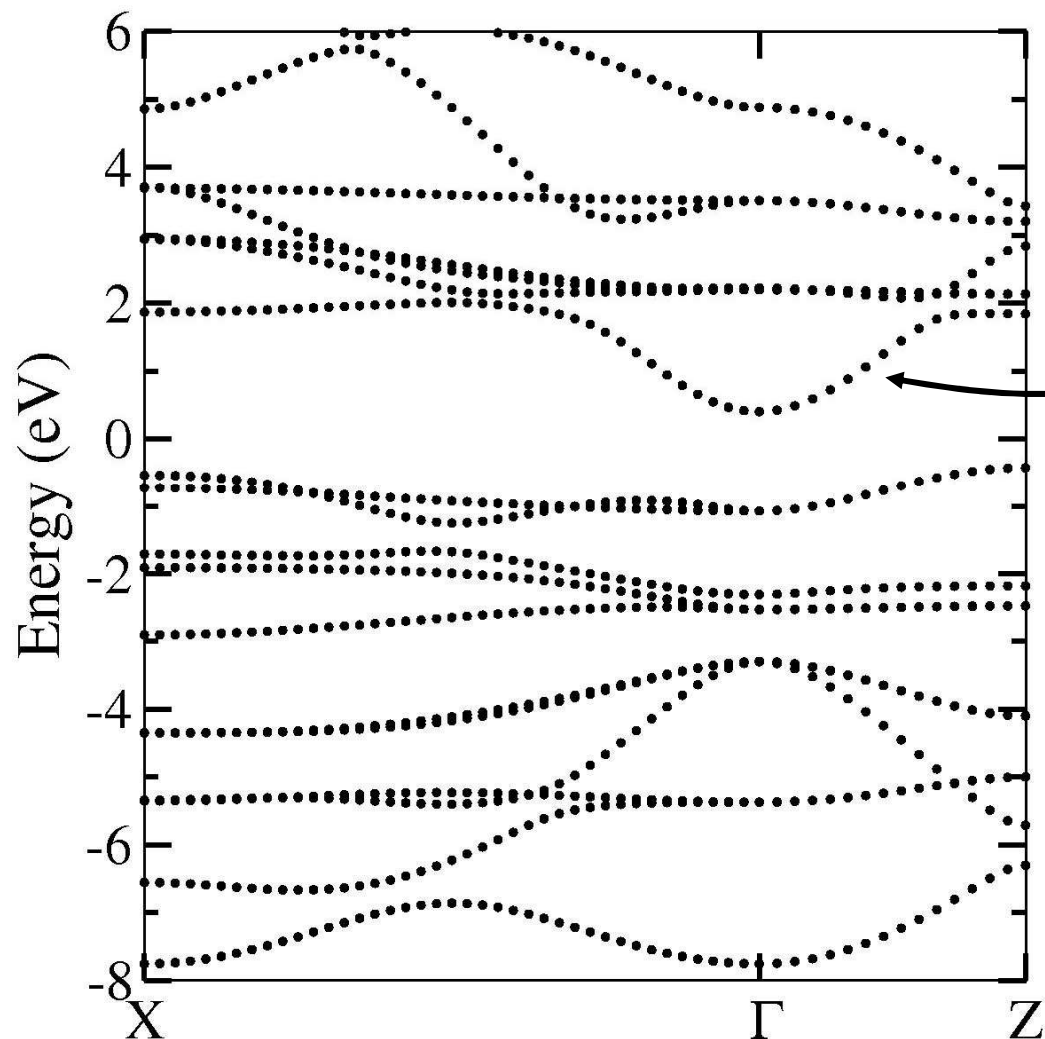
LDA+U method

$$\hat{H}_{\sigma}^{LDA+U} = \frac{\delta E^{LDA+U}}{\delta \langle \psi_{\sigma} |} = \hat{H}_{\sigma}^{LDA} + U \left(\frac{1}{2} - n_{\sigma} \right) \hat{n}_{\sigma}$$

$$\epsilon_{\sigma}^{LDA+U} = \frac{\delta E^{LDA+U}}{\delta n_{\sigma}} = \epsilon_{\sigma}^{LDA} + U \left(\frac{1}{2} - n_{\sigma} \right)$$



GGA gap is too small for MnO



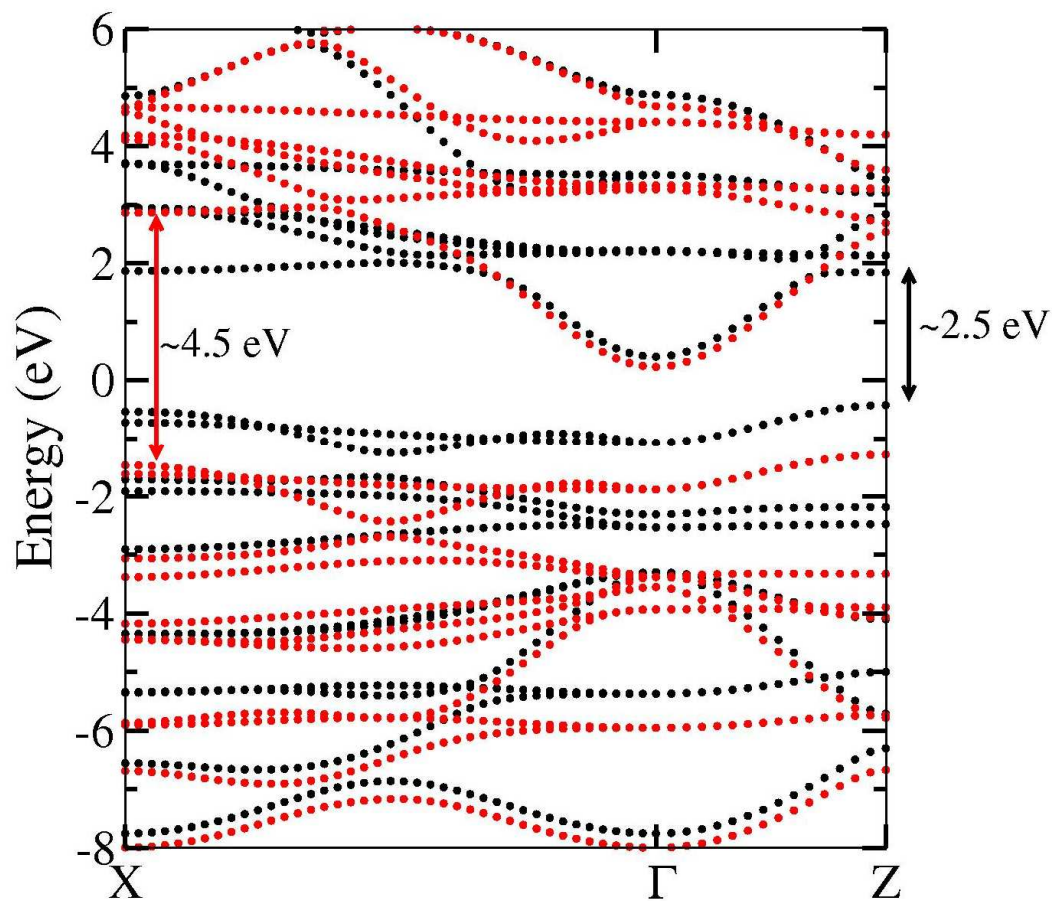
Mn 3d

Mn 4sp

Mn 3d

O 2p

MnO bands can be corrected with the +U method



```
%block LDAU.proj
Mn 1          # number of shells of projectors
n=3 2         # n, l
  3.000 0.000 # U(eV), J(eV)
    0.000 0.000 # rc, \omega (default values)
%endblock LDAU.proj
```

Notice that only the 3d Mn states are significantly shifted (~ 2 eV, of the order of U)

Mulliken population to obtain the local moment

siesta: Total spin polarization (Qup-Qdown) = 0.000000

SIESTA output

WriteMullikenPop 1

mulliken: Atomic and Orbital Populations:

mulliken: Spin UP

Species: Mn

Atom	Qatom	Qorb	4s	4s	4Ppy	4Ppz	4Ppx	3dxy	3dyz	3dz2
			3dxz	3dx2-y2	3dxy	3dyz	3dz2	3dxz	3dx2-y2	
1	5.554	0.006	0.241	0.143	0.143	0.143	0.143	0.989	0.989	0.958
		0.989	0.958	-0.015	-0.015	0.021	-0.015	0.021		
2	0.846	-0.078	0.264	0.119	0.119	0.119	0.119	0.038	0.038	0.111
		0.038	0.111	-0.007	-0.007	-0.007	-0.007	-0.007		

Species: O

Atom	Qatom	Qorb	2s	2s	2py	2pz	2px	2py	2pz	2px
			3Pdxz	3Pdyz	3Pdzz	3Pdxz	3Pdx2-y2			
3	3.300	0.872	0.015	0.862	0.862	0.862	-0.063	-0.063	-0.063	
		0.004	0.004	0.002	0.004	0.002				
4	3.300	0.872	0.015	0.862	0.862	0.862	-0.063	-0.063	-0.063	
		0.004	0.004	0.002	0.004	0.002				

mulliken: Qtot = 13.000

mulliken: Spin DOWN

Species: Mn

Atom	Qatom	Qorb	4s	4s	4Ppy	4Ppz	4Ppx	3dxy	3dyz	3dz2
			3dxz	3dx2-y2	3dxy	3dyz	3dz2	3dxz	3dx2-y2	
1	0.846	-0.078	0.264	0.119	0.119	0.119	0.119	0.038	0.038	0.111
		0.038	0.111	-0.007	-0.007	-0.007	-0.007	-0.007		
2	5.554	0.006	0.241	0.143	0.143	0.143	0.143	0.989	0.989	0.958
		0.989	0.958	-0.015	-0.015	0.021	-0.015	0.021		

Species: O

Atom	Qatom	Qorb	2s	2s	2py	2pz	2px	2py	2pz	2px
			3Pdxz	3Pdyz	3Pdzz	3Pdxz	3Pdx2-y2			
3	3.300	0.872	0.015	0.862	0.862	0.862	-0.063	-0.063	-0.063	
		0.004	0.004	0.002	0.004	0.002				
4	3.300	0.872	0.015	0.862	0.862	0.862	-0.063	-0.063	-0.063	
		0.004	0.004	0.002	0.004	0.002				

mulliken: Qtot = 13.000

Some important variables to control convergence

LDAU.FirstIteration .true.

LDAU.ThresholdTol 1.0d-2


LDAU.PopTol 4.0d-4



If **.false.** the Hubbard term is ignored in the first iterations



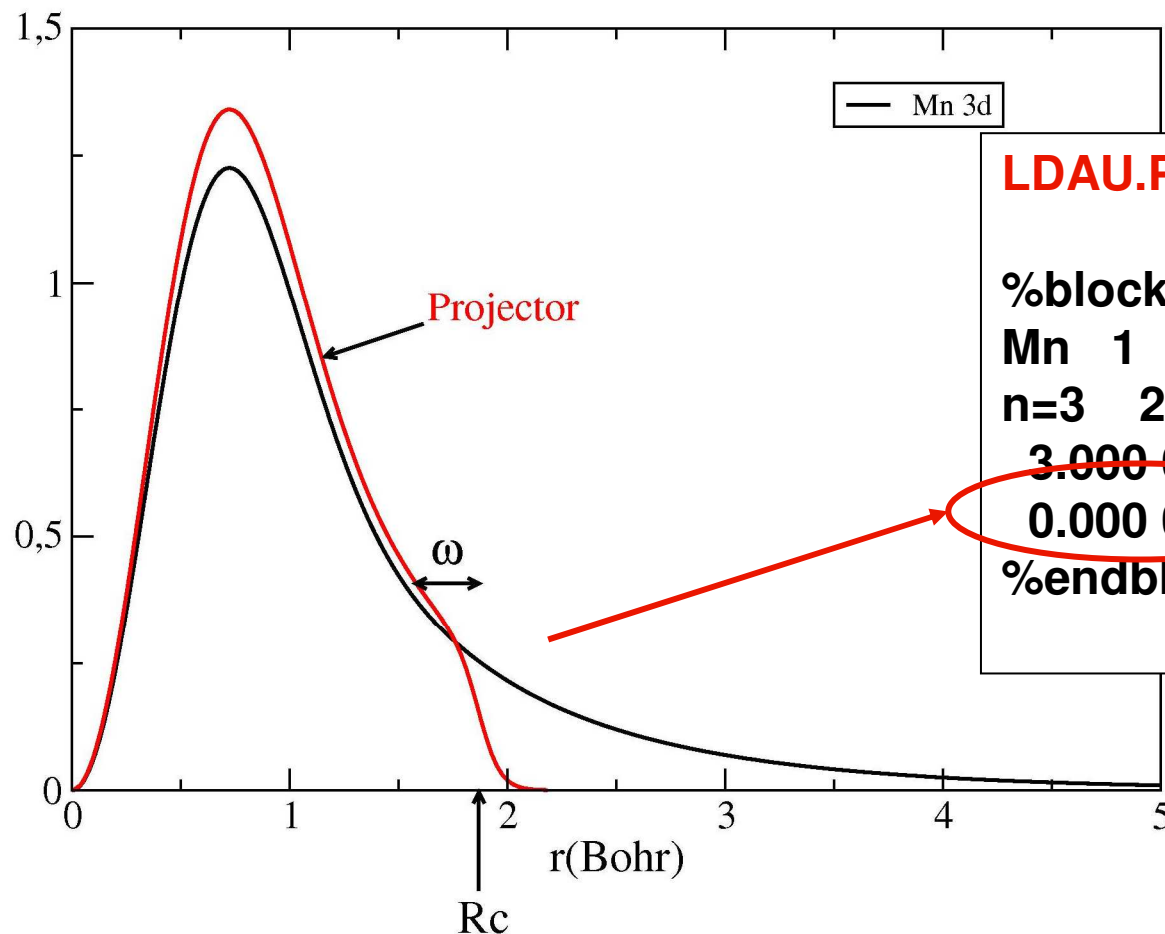
Local populations that define that the Hamiltonian are only updated is converged within this value



Local populations have to be converged below this value in order for the calculations to be considered as converged

Populations calculated using localized projectors

$$n_i = \sum_{n \in \text{occup.}} \langle \Psi_n | \phi_i \rangle \langle \phi_i | \Psi_n \rangle$$



LDAU.ProjectorGenerationMethod 2

```
%block LDAU.proj
Mn 1      # number of shells of projectors
n=3 2     # n, l
3.000 0.000 # U(eV), J(eV)
0.000 0.000 # rc, \omega (default values)
%endblock LDAU.proj
```

Rotationally invariant formulation

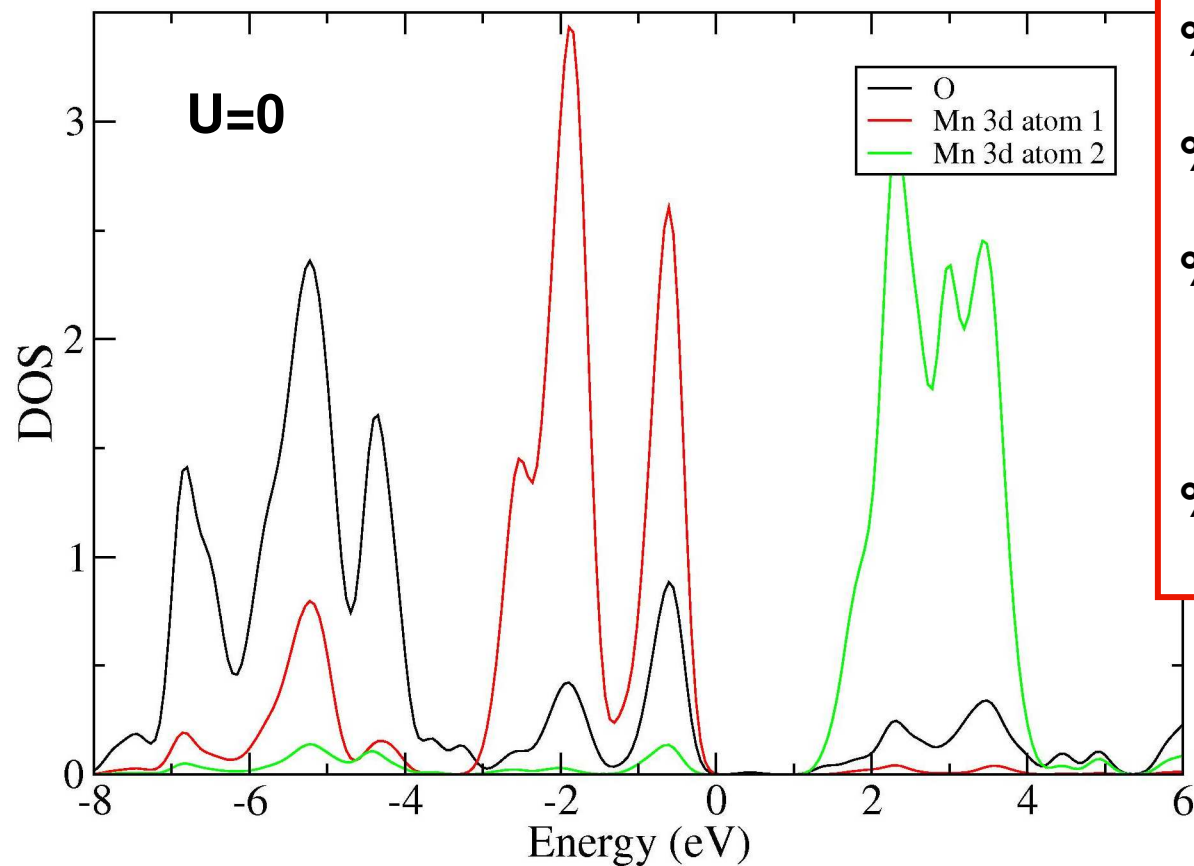
$$n_{mm'} = \sum_{n \in \text{occup.}} \langle \Psi_n | \phi_m \rangle \langle \phi_{m'} | \Psi_n \rangle$$

$$E^{LDA+U} = E^{LDA} + \frac{U^{eff}}{2} \text{Tr}[\underline{n} - \underline{n}\underline{n}]$$

Dudarev *et al.*, Phys. Rev. B **57**, 1505 (1998)

Shift of the 3d Mn states (PDOS)

Majority Spin



```
%block ProjectedDensityOfStates
```

```
-25.00 10.00 0.200 600 eV
```

```
%endblock ProjectedDensityOfStates
```

```
%block PDOS.kgrid_Monkhorst_Pack
```

```
16 0 0 0.5
```

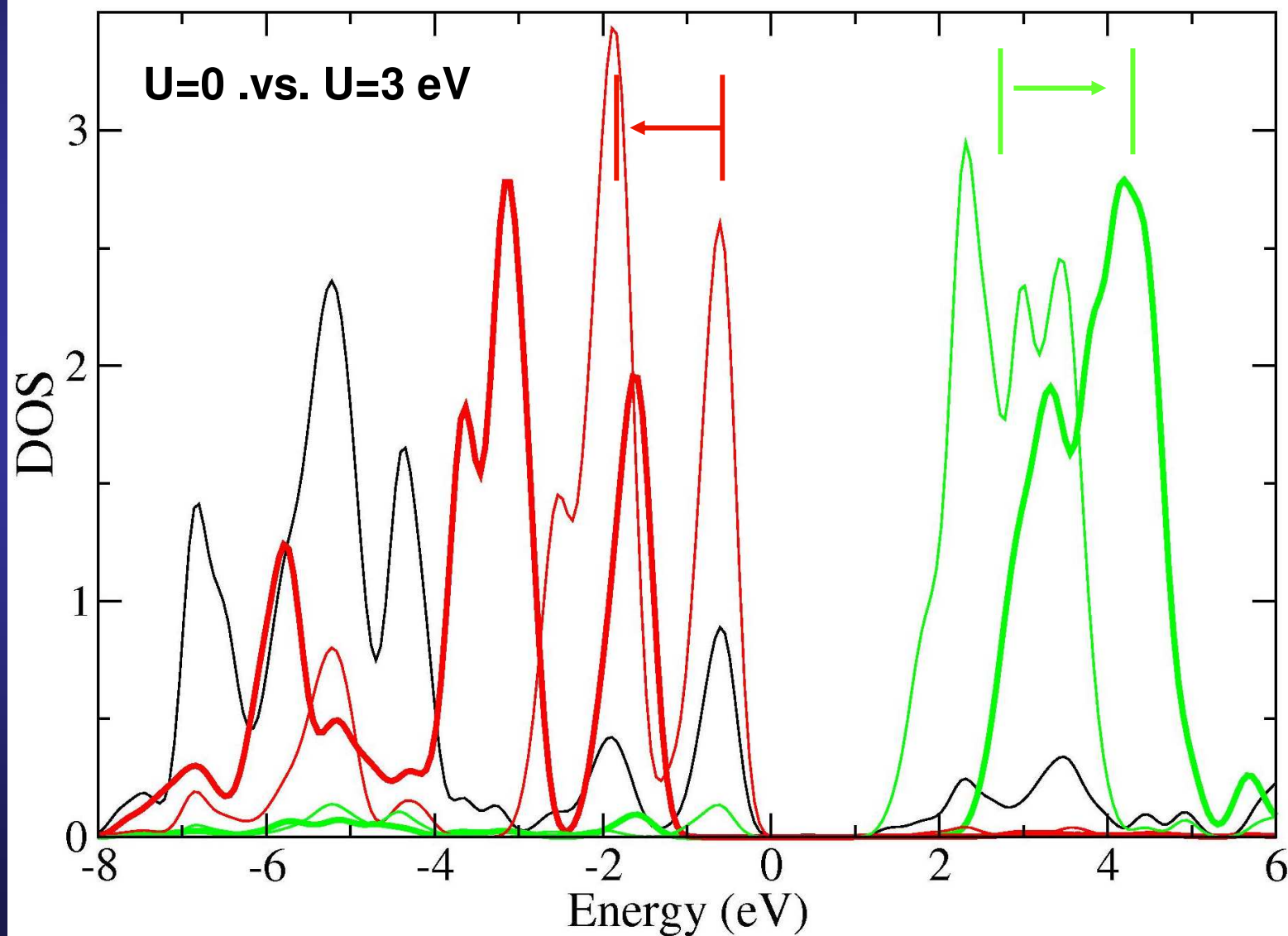
```
0 16 0 0.5
```

```
0 0 16 0.5
```

```
%endblock PDOS.kgrid_Monkhorst_Pack
```

Shift of the 3d Mn states (PDOS)

Majority Spin



Shift of the 3d Mn states (PDOS)

Majority Spin

