Theoretical investigation into the possibility of very large moments in Fe$_{16}$N$_2$


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We examine the mystery of the disputed high-magnetization $\alpha'$-Fe$_{16}$N$_2$ phase, employing the Heyd-Scuseria-Ernzerhof screened hybrid functional method, perturbative many-body corrections through the GW approximation, and on-site Coulomb correlations through the generalized gradient approximation (GGA) + $U$ method. We present a first-principles computation of the effective on-site Coulomb interaction (Hubbard $U$) between localized 3$d$ electrons employing the constrained random-phase approximation (cRPA), finding only somewhat stronger on-site correlations than in bcc Fe. We find that the hybrid functional method, the GW approximation, and the GGA + $U$ method (using parameters computed from cRPA) yield an average spin moment of 2.9$\mu_B$, 2.6–2.7$\mu_B$, and 2.7$\mu_B$ per Fe, respectively.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Though discovered in 1951 by Jack, $\alpha'$-Fe$_{16}$N$_2$ (with crystal structure pictured in Fig. 1) first drew the attention of the magnets community in 1972. It was then, 20 years later, that Kim and Takahashi$^5$ reported polycrystalline, mixed-phase Fe-N films with a saturation magnetization exceeding that of FeO and Fe) for the $4d$ site, 4.0 eV for the $4e$ and $8h$ sites, respectively, with $J = U/10$) were obtained via an embedded-cluster method and were not calculated from first principles. Additionally, the $J$ parameter is smaller than usually considered appropriate for transition metals (typically one chooses either an atomiclike $J$ of about 0.9 eV or else a more screened $J$ of about 0.6–0.7 eV).

Recently, further experimental evidence for the large magnetization has arisen,$^{15}$ as well as a companion theoretical$^{18}$ reporting enlarged Fe moments achieved using LSDA + $U$ (using $U = 1.0$ eV for the $4d$ site, 4.0 eV for the $4e$ and $8h$ sites, and $J = U/10$). Ji et al. motivate their parameters by proposing that the Fe sites in the N-Fe octahedra form strongly correlated clusters in a metallic Fe environment, choosing a small $U$ for the (within their model) more metallic $4d$ sites and a large $U$ (chosen to be intermediate between that of FeO and Fe) for the $4e$ and $8h$ sites. They suggest that this model is supported by x-ray magnetic circular dichroism (XMCD) spectra that show additional features at the Fe sites not seen in bcc Fe or other Fe-N phases.$^{19}$

In the present work, we perform an extensive search for the proposed large magnetization; we calculate the hyperfine field at the three Fe sites and compare with published Mössbauer spectra; we search for additional energy minima at moments away from the theoretical prediction as a function of tetragonal distortion; we apply the HSE06 hybrid-functional method$^{20}$ and the GW approximation$^{11}$ as implemented in VASP$^{22}$ to $\alpha''$-Fe$_{16}$N$_2$, testing the two methods on bcc Fe to ensure that any enhancement of the moment we obtain is genuine. Further, we compute the effective on-site Coulomb interaction (Hubbard $U$) between localized 3$d$ electrons employing the constrained random-phase approximation (cRPA)$^{23–25}$ as implemented in the SPEx$^{26}$ extension of the FLEUR$^{27}$ code, allowing us to provide first-principles predictions for the $U$ and $J$ parameters. Finally, we present PBE + $U$ (Ref. 28) calculations using these parameters and discuss their implications for existing models.

II. COMPUTATIONAL DETAILS

The hyperfine field calculation and the study of the dependence of the total energy on cell moment (fixed spin moment or FSM) and tetragonal distortion were performed using the FPLO code.$^{29}$ We implemented the full relativistic expression for the hyperfine field

$$B_{hf} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2mc^2} \sum_v \left| \langle \Psi | \mathbf{a} \cdot \left( \hat{\mu}_n \times \frac{\mathbf{r}}{r^3} \right) | \Psi \rangle \right|^2 (1)$$

as given in Ref. 30 and references therein into FPLO. Note that here we give the general prefactor to accommodate for proper units, $| \Psi \rangle$ are the solutions of the Kohn-Sham-Dirac equation, while $\mathbf{a} = (0 \sigma 0)$, with $\sigma$ being the vector of the Pauli matrices. $\hat{\mu}_n$ is the direction of the nuclear spin moment. The wave functions $\Psi_\nu$ are expanded in local atom centered orbitals in FPLO. The effective integrand $\frac{1}{r^3}$ leads to a damping factor for matrix elements between orbitals from different sites, which allows us to introduce the approximation that only terms with orbitals belonging to the atom at which the nuclear-spin is located will be taken into account. The scalar relativistic hyperfine field only contains the Fermi contact term, while...
on site, off site, interorbital, intraorbital, and exchange, as well as their frequency dependence. We use the FLAPW method as implemented in the FLEUR code \(^{25}\) with the PBE exchange-correlation potential \(^{26}\) for ground-state calculations. A dense \(16 \times 16 \times 16\) \(k\)-point grid is used. The MLWFs are constructed with the WANNIER90 code. \(^{35,36}\) The effective Coulomb potential is calculated within the recently developed \(\text{cRPA}^{23}\) approach implemented in the SPEX code \(^{26}\) (for further technical details see Refs. 24, 25, and 37). We use a \(3 \times 3 \times 3\) \(k\)-point grid in the \(\text{cRPA}^{23}\) calculations.

In all calculations we used the PBE-relaxed structure with \(\alpha = 5.72\ \AA\) and \(c = 6.29\ \AA\) (except in the FSM survey) and internal parameters \(x = 0.243\) and \(z = 0.294\). As a final note, we consider all employed electronic structure schemes (VASP, FLEUR, FPLO) to be equivalent with respect to numerical accuracy at the level required in the present study. The use of three different packages is motivated by the different implementations available in these codes.

### III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### A. Hyperfine field

The hyperfine field provides a picture of the local magnetic structure that, unlike measurements of the saturation magnetization, does not require accurate estimation of the volume of a sample or its component phases. Mössbauer spectroscopy has been performed in many previous works, \(^3,4,8,38–41\) and the hyperfine field has been calculated \(^{9,12,13,42}\) from DFT. Our calculated \(B_{hf}\) (found along with our calculated Fe moments in Table I) agrees well with these past results; we find that the Fe sites with N nearest neighbors exhibit approximately the same field \((-23\) and \(-22\ T\) on the \(4e\) and \(8h\) sites), while \(B_{hf} = -31\ T\) for the \(4d\) sites. If we note, as previous authors have, \(^9\) that DFT underestimates the hyperfine field by a substantial, though nearly static, amount \((\sim 8\ T\) in this case), then we also find reasonable agreement with some of the experimental reports. Particularly, we agree well with Refs. 8, 38, and 39. Although our hyperfine fields agree numerically with those of Moriya et al., \(^3,8,38\) they claimed that the largest hyperfine field was to be found in the \(8h\) site, a claim that is difficult to reconcile with the predicted relative magnitudes of the moments and the similar environment of the \(4e\) and \(8h\) sites. We note, however, that this assignment of the hyperfine fields agrees better with the moments in the recent LSDA + \(U\) study of Ji et al.\(^3\) We cannot offer any new explanation for Sugita et al.’s larger 46-T field\(^4\) nor the presence of only one Mössbauer sextet in their later single-phase sample. \(^4\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Spin moment ((\mu_B))</th>
<th>(B_{hf}) (T) (scal.-rel.)</th>
<th>(B_{hf}) (T) (rel.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4d</td>
<td>2.85</td>
<td>-34</td>
<td>-31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4e</td>
<td>2.17</td>
<td>-25</td>
<td>-23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8h</td>
<td>2.36</td>
<td>-25</td>
<td>-22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE I. Spin moments calculated within scalar-relativistic PBE and hyperfine fields (both fully and scalar relativistic) for each Fe site calculated within PBE using the FPLO code.
B. Fixed spin-moment survey

Generally, expansion of the lattice may not be an efficient means of increasing the magnetization of a material, as the enhancement of the spin moments may not outpace the increase in volume. However, it is known that fcc Fe, while ordinarily nonmagnetic, enters a high spin state upon expansion of the cell volume.43 Therefore, we have explored the energy landscape as a function of total (spin) cell moment and , allowing the former to range from 34 to 48 (corresponding to average spin moments of 2.12 to 3.0 per Fe) and the latter from 1.0 to 1.5 (holding fixed in one set of calculations and volume fixed in another). We only constrain the total spin moment of the cell and not the magnitude of the individual moments. In principle, the moments of the three inequivalent Fe sites could be arranged in many ways to obtain the same total spin moment; however, we simply accept the converged result for each structure and total moment without seeking out other possible minima.

The results may be seen in Fig. 2. We note that no additional local energy minima were observed apart from the PBE-relaxed structure ( , , ~1.10) and moment (2.44). Although the energy minimum does tend to shift to higher moments with the increase of the volume through , the enhancement is not sufficient to produce an increase in the magnetization. With fixed at , the average spin moment per Fe reaches 2.81 at , giving a magnetization of 1.49 A/m, compared to 1.77 × 10 A/m at the experimental and 1.75 × 10 A/m in bcc Fe. If the volume is held fixed, the average moment does not depend strongly on , remaining close to the PBE value throughout and decreasing to about 2.25 at . This supports the standard understanding of the local spin-density approximation (LSDA)– or generalized gradient approximation (GGA)–predicted increase in the moment as arising from increased cell volume.

C. HSE06 and GW

It is possible that PBE cannot fully account for the physics that would give rise to greatly enhanced magnetization in \( \alpha'' \)-Fe\(_{16}\)N\(_2\), so we have also considered methods that have arisen since the last wave of theoretical investigation into this material subsided. The HSE06 screened hybrid functional method entails only a moderate increase in computational time with respect to PBE, and the inclusion of a static screening parameter for the exact exchange term allows for the treatment of metallic systems—unlike the parent Hartree-Fock method—as well as speeding up the calculation further. HSE06 follows PBE044 in its formulation of the exchange-correlation energy, given by

\[
E_{xc} = \frac{1}{4} E_{xc}^{\text{HF, SR}} + \frac{3}{4} E_{xc}^{\text{PBE, SR}} + E_{xc}^{\text{PBE, LR}} + E_{xc}^{\text{PBE}}. \tag{2}
\]

The aforementioned screening parameter \( \mu \approx 0.2 \) \( \text{Å}^{-1} \) partitions the exchange term into a short-range and a long-range component, achieved by appending erf(μr) (the complementary error function) to the short-range terms and erf(μr) to the long-range term.20

The GW approximation improves upon Hartree-Fock by treating electrons as dressed quasiparticles interacting via a screened Coulomb operator \( W \). This replaces the purely real exchange-correlation potential with a complex self-energy \( \Sigma = -iW \). In the initial step, the Green’s function \( G \) and the screened Coulomb operator \( W \) are calculated from the wave functions obtained from a converged DFT calculation. The computation of \( W \) via the RPA is time consuming, and consequently some shortcuts are sometimes employed. So-called “one-shot” \( GW \) or \( G_0W_0 \) is performed by calculating the quasiparticle energies using only these initial quantities and yields improved results compared to LSDA.45,46 Nevertheless, the “one-shot” method still underestimates band gaps due to the inaccuracies inherent in using an LSDA-obtained \( W \), and improvement can be obtained by iterating \( G \) and \( W \) to self-consistency. We present results from \( G_0W_0, GW_0 \), and \( GW \) in this work.

Figure 3 shows the partial density of states (pDOS) of each Fe site in HSE06 and GW. For comparison, we include the PBE-calculated pDOS for Fe\(_{16}\)N\(_2\) and a fictitious “Fe\(_{16}\)N\(_0\)”. 

FIG. 2. (Color online) Energy landscape of Fe\(_{16}\)N\(_2\) as a function of tetragonal distortion and average moment per Fe with (a) \( c/a \) held fixed and (b) volume held fixed. Each contour represents an increase of (a) 10 mHa (0.27 eV) or (b) 5 mHa (0.14 eV). There are no additional local energy minima in the parameter space examined. For fixed \( c/a = 1.5 \) gives \( \mu_{\text{avg}} = 2.81 \mu_B \). Although the average moment is higher at this point, it does not overcome the increase in volume, and the magnetization is only 84% of the magnetization of the PBE structure. For fixed volume, the average moment remains close to the PBE value, decreasing slightly as \( c \) increases above ~1.1\( a \).
FIG. 3. (Color online) $s$ and $d$ partial density of states and spin moments (in $\mu_B$) for the 4$d$, 4$e$, and 8$h$ Fe sites (left, middle, and right columns) for (a) a fictitious Fe$_{16}$N$_0$ structure (within PBE) in which the Fe atoms retain their $\alpha''$ positions. Here, we see that the majority channel is already nearly fully occupied due to the volume expansion induced by the N atoms. (b) PBE pDOS showing the effect of Fe-N hybridization: increasing the moment of the second-neighbor 4$d$ site at the expense of the 4$e$ and 8$h$ sites. (c)–(e) PBE + $U$, HSE06, and GW$_0$, respectively (the reader should note the difference in the scale of the $x$ axis in the HSE plots): PBE + $U$ and HSE06 each give large moments at each site, but predict an average moment only slightly larger than in bcc Fe (for which they also give very large moments). The pDOS for all VASP-GW methods considered in the text are in qualitative agreement with those displayed.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>4d site ($\mu_B$)</th>
<th>4e site ($\mu_B$)</th>
<th>8h site ($\mu_B$)</th>
<th>Average ($\mu_B$)</th>
<th>bcc Fe ($\mu_B$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PBE</td>
<td>2.84</td>
<td>2.19</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>2.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBE+U</td>
<td>3.08</td>
<td>2.62</td>
<td>2.74</td>
<td>2.71</td>
<td>2.67</td>
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<tr>
<td>HSE06</td>
<td>3.06</td>
<td>2.83</td>
<td>2.91</td>
<td>2.86</td>
<td>2.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$G\omega_0$</td>
<td>2.90</td>
<td>2.31</td>
<td>2.49</td>
<td>2.57</td>
<td>2.33</td>
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<tr>
<td>$GW$</td>
<td>2.95</td>
<td>2.35</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>2.64</td>
<td>2.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$GW$ (s,p val.)</td>
<td>2.96</td>
<td>2.41</td>
<td>2.57</td>
<td>2.66</td>
<td>2.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recently, the cRPA has been proposed as a first-principles method of obtaining the screened Coulomb matrix within a Wannier basis.\textsuperscript{23–25} Within the RPA, the polarizability $P$ can be written

$$P(r,r',\omega) = \sum_{\sigma} \sum_{n} \sum_{m} \left< \psi_{\sigma n}^\dagger(r) \psi_{\sigma m}(r') \psi_{\sigma m}(r') \psi_{\sigma n}^\dagger(r) \right> \frac{1}{\omega - \epsilon_{\sigma n} + \epsilon_{\sigma m} + i\delta},$$

where the $\psi_i$ and $\epsilon_i$ are the PBE wave functions and their eigenvalues, and $\sigma$ runs over both spin channels. If one separates $P$ into $P_d$, containing the correlated orbitals, and $P_c$, containing the rest, and if one considers the unscreened Coulomb operator $v$, one can write\textsuperscript{23,25}

$$U = [1 - vP_r]^{-1} v,$$

$$\tilde{U} = [1 - U P_d]^{-1} U. \label{eq:U_tilde}$$

The matrix elements of the effective Coulomb potential $U$ in the MLWF basis are given by

$$U_{R_{\omega_{n_1}n_2}R_{\omega_{n_1}n_2}}(\omega) = \int \int w_{n_1 R}(r) w_{n_2 R}(r') U(r,r';\omega) w_{n_2 R}(r') \psi_{R}^{*}(r) \psi_{R}^{*}(r') d^3r \ d^3r', \label{eq:U_matrix}$$

where $w_{n R}(r)$ is the MLWF at site $R$ with orbital index $n$ and $U(r,r';\omega)$ is calculated within the cRPA. Strictly speaking, the Wannier functions are spin dependent. However, we find that this spin dependence affects the values only little. For simplicity, we ignore the spin dependence here and give the spin-averaged values in the following.

In our SPex-cRPA calculation, we choose the Fe $d$ orbitals as our correlated subspace and compute the interaction parameters found in Table III. Quantities with tildes are obtained from the fully screened Coulomb matrix $\tilde{U}$, while plain symbols are the $sp$-screened quantities that enter into the PBE+$U$ calculations. The $U$, $U'$, and $J$ (and their fully screened counterparts) are averaged at each site as follows:

$$U_{\text{PBE}+U} = F^0 = \frac{1}{25} \sum_{m,n} U_{mnnn}, \hspace{1cm} (7a)$$

$$U = \frac{1}{5} \sum_{m} U_{mnnn}. \hspace{1cm} (7b)$$
TABLE III. The calculated on-site interaction parameters (all in eV) from cRPA for α″-Fe16N2, showing a small increase in correlation with respect to bcc Fe. Quantities with a tilde are computed from the fully screened Coulomb potential, while plain quantities are computed from the partially screened potential (omitting $d-d$ screening). $U_{\text{PBE+U}}$ is the $U$ parameter that enters into the PBE + $U$ calculations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>$U_{\text{PBE+U}}$</th>
<th>$U$</th>
<th>$U'$</th>
<th>$J$</th>
<th>$\tilde{U}$</th>
<th>$\tilde{U}'$</th>
<th>$\tilde{J}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4d</td>
<td>3.99</td>
<td>5.02</td>
<td>3.74</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4e</td>
<td>3.12</td>
<td>4.14</td>
<td>2.95</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>1.56</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8h</td>
<td>3.52</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>3.27</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>1.68</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>0.51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$U' = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{m<n} U_{mnmn}$.  

$J = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{m<n} U_{mnmn}$.  

We note that these parameters differ both quantitatively and qualitatively from previously proposed models, particularly those that suggest large differences in correlation strength between Fe sites. The spin moments from PBE + $U$, for Fe16N2 as well as bcc Fe, can be found in Table II. The PBE + $U$ spin moment for bcc Fe was calculated using the interaction parameters computed in Ref. 25—$U = 3.16$ eV and $J = 0.68$ eV. We use the fully local (FLL) double counting correction in the calculation of both the bcc Fe and the Fe16N2 moments. Although this choice may seem strange in metallic systems, the around-mean-field (AMF) term opposes the formation of moments in general48 and here produces smaller moments, 2.57$\mu_B$–2.70$\mu_B$ per Fe, a slight increase over the PBE moment. $G_0W_0$, GW, and GW all overestimate the bcc Fe spin moment by different amounts despite their similar predictions for Fe16N2, with $G_0W_0$ giving the most reasonable bcc Fe moment due to its close dependence on the PBE result. In all cases, we find that the 4e and 8h sites have smaller moments than those on the 4d sites.

E. Orbital moment

In solids, the orbital moment is typically nearly quenched, but in some extreme cases, such as UN, the orbital moment can be comparable to the spin moment. PBE calculations give an orbital moment per Fe of only 0.05$\mu_B$ in bcc Fe (Table IV), but this may be increased somewhat in Fe16N2. To explore this possibility, we calculated the orbital moment within PBE, PBE + orbital polarization correction (OPC), PBE + $U$ (using the cRPA parameters), and “one-shot” $G_0W_0$ using FPLO (for the OPC calculation) and VASP (for the rest). Each method shows a small increase in orbital moment compared to bcc Fe, yielding about 0.1$\mu_B$–0.2$\mu_B$ per Fe atom and an increase of 0.01$\mu_B$–0.05$\mu_B$ over bcc Fe. This small increase cannot explain those results that claim average Fe moments in excess of 3$\mu_B$. Our PBE + $U$ and $G_0W_0$ results predict average total (spin + orbital) moments of 2.88$\mu_B$ and 2.63$\mu_B$, respectively.

IV. SUMMARY

We have examined the electronic and magnetic structure of α″-Fe16N2 within PBE, PBE + $U$, HSE06, and GW. Within PBE, we find spin moments and hyperfine fields that agree with past results, and we do not find that any high-magnetization state arises as $\xi$ changes from the experimental value. We have provided effective Coulomb interaction parameters calculated via cRPA and have used them in our PBE + $U$ calculations. We find that PBE + $U$ and HSE06 give average spin moments per Fe of 2.71$\mu_B$ and 2.86$\mu_B$ but also greatly overestimate the moment of bcc Fe (experimentally about 2.2$\mu_B$). GW gives smaller moments, 2.57$\mu_B$–2.70$\mu_B$ per Fe, a slight increase over the PBE moment. $G_0W_0$, GW, and GW all overestimate the bcc Fe spin moment by different amounts despite their similar predictions for Fe16N2, with $G_0W_0$ giving the most reasonable bcc Fe moment due to its close dependence on the PBE result. In all cases, we find that the 4e and 8h sites have smaller moments than those on the 4d sites.

We have also presented calculations of the orbital moment on the Fe sites obtained within PBE, PBE + OPC, PBE + $U$, and $G_0W_0$. We find that the orbital moment is not completely quenched and may add 0.1–0.2$\mu_B$ to the average total moment per Fe, a small increase over bcc Fe.

In order to evaluate the varying results found above, one must understand the purposes of and approximations inherent in the methods presented. In addition to the shortcomings of the mean-field-like treatment of correlations within PBE + $U$, there are two notable avenues for error in this method: the need to choose the $U$ and $J$ parameters and the lack of a priori justification for the double-counting corrections. Dependence on the choice of interaction parameters is not a fundamental problem and can be alleviated as we have done here by computing them through some appropriate first-principles method. The choice between the FLL or AMF double-counting corrections, while straightforward when treating insulators, can be less obvious in semilocalized magnetic systems, and furthermore no method exists for determining the exact form of the correction. The hybrid functional method’s dependence on parameters is fundamental to the approach, although it is mitigated somewhat by the use of predetermined parameters such as in HSE06. However, these parameters were primarily chosen to produce reasonable band gaps and may need to be altered to properly treat metallic systems. In principle, the GW approximation should be the most accurate of those presented here. The $G_0W_0$ and GW methods maintain good contact with the experimental value.

TABLE IV. Calculated orbital moments in Fe16N2 within PBE, PBE + $U$, PBE + OPC, and $G_0W_0$. The orbital moment is increased by only 0.01–0.05$\mu_B$ per Fe with respect to bcc Fe.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>4d site ($\mu_B$)</th>
<th>4e site ($\mu_B$)</th>
<th>8h site ($\mu_B$)</th>
<th>Average ($\mu_B$)</th>
<th>bcc Fe ($\mu_B$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PBE</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBE + $U$</td>
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<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBE + OPC</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$G_0W_0$</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
with the PBE results while incorporating first-order exchange and correlation effects. However, some care must still be taken; we have shown that the results do depend on which electrons are treated as valence and which are absorbed into the core pseudopotential. Last, we note the need for additional, repeatable experiments that probe the electronic structure of the material in order to provide a better basis for comparison with theory.

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27http://www.flapw.de.