

# LDA+U calculations of Cr, Mn, Fe, and Co ions in GaN: impact of the U(N)

T. Zakrzewski and P. Bogusławski

*Institute of Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences, al. Lotników 32/46, 02-268 Warsaw, Poland*

The known failure of the Local Density Approximation (LDA) is the underestimation of the band gap in solids, ascribed to the oversimplified treatment of exchange-correlation effects. In the case of GaN, the LDA band gap is 1.8 eV, compared to the experimental value of 3.5 eV. A considerable improvement is obtained by adding the +U term [1] for particular atomic orbitals. The +U term was widely applied to the compact d-shell of transition metal (TM) ions. However, adding the +U term to d(Ga) does not correct the LDA gap of GaN. We showed that the correct  $E_{\text{gap}}$  is obtained by applying  $U(N)=4-5$  eV to the p(N) orbitals. Next, we analyzed the impact  $U(\text{TM})$  for Cr, Mn, Fe, and Co in GaN, considering  $U(\text{TM})$  as a free parameter.

The inclusion of  $U(N)$  affects the TM-induced states in the band gap depending on their symmetry, because the  $t_2$  triplets hybridize with the host states, while the  $e_2$  doublets are predominantly impurity-like. Consequently, the former states are more sensitive to the changes of  $U(N)$  than the latter ones. By taking these effects into account we explain why most of the TM mid-gap states are largely independent of the change of  $E_{\text{gap}}$  of GaN induced by the  $U(N)$  correction, or, in other words, their "absolute energies" are constant. On the other hand, level energies relative to the VBT can change by 0.5 eV. Thus, the  $U(N)$  corrections affect the energies of intracenter optical transitions less than those of the ionization transitions (like  $\text{Mn}^{3+} + h\nu \rightarrow \text{Mn}^{4+} + \text{conduction electron}$ ). Equilibrium atomic configurations, and the dependence on the impurity charge state were analyzed. Finally, comparison with experimental data was performed. The calculations were done for 128-atom supercells using the Quantum Espresso package [2].

Work supported by NCN grant 2012/05/B/ST3/03095. Calculations were done in Interdisciplinary Centre for Mathematical and Computational Modelling, University of Warsaw.

[1] M. Cococcini and S. de Gironcoli, Phys. Rev. B **71**, 35105 (2005).

[2] [www.pwscf.org](http://www.pwscf.org).