



Ab initio study of the electronic structure of plutonium oxides



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Problem under investigation

variation of Pu magnetic properties
in dependence on its valency

Objects under investigation

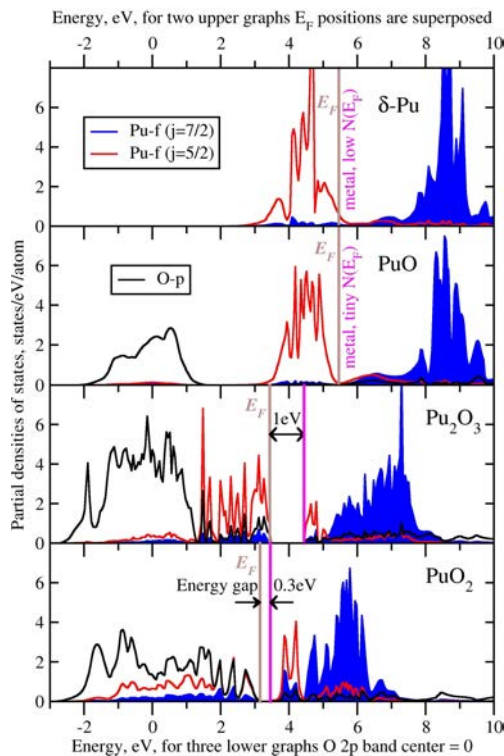
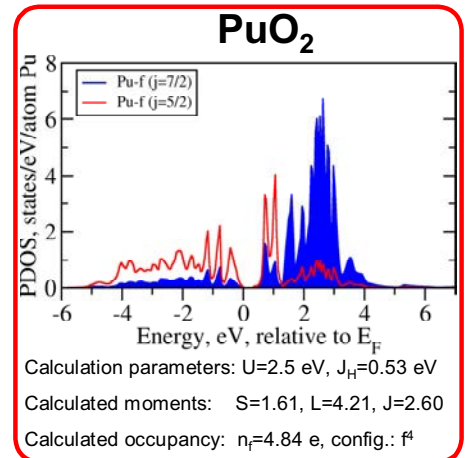
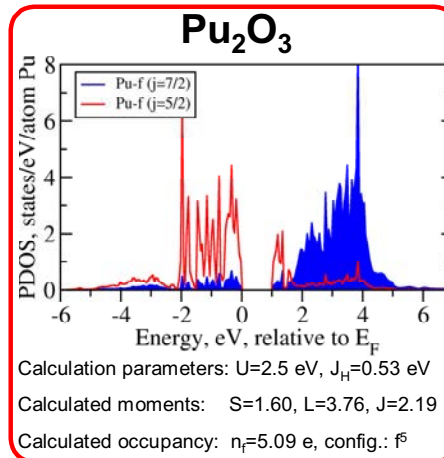
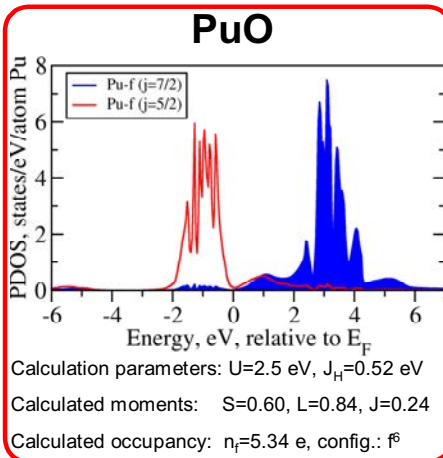
Pu^{+2}O , $\text{Pu}_2^{+3}\text{O}_3$, Pu^{+4}O_2

Method for investigation

LDA+U+SO – Local Density Approximation with explicit account for Coulomb (U) and Spin-Orbital interactions

With reference to

A.O. Shorikov, A.V. Lukoyanov, M.A. Korotin, and V.I. Anisimov. *Magnetic state and electronic structure of the δ and α phases of metallic Pu and its compounds.* // PRB 72 (2005) N 024458.



PuO

The calculated small Pu moments make plutonium monoxide similar to nonmagnetic δ -Pu (with $n_f=5.81$). Close proximity of PuO to the metallic state is reflected in its density of states (DOS), that differs from δ -Pu DOS mainly by the hybridized $j=5/2$ and $j=7/2$ states whereas the centers of gravity of subbands are located approximately at the same energies.

Pu₂O₃ and PuO₂

To provide f^6 and f^4 configurations, the Fermi level in these oxides separates partially filled $j=5/2$ subband. With the decrease of oxidation number, the hybridization of the $j=5/2$ and $j=7/2$ subbands increases and leads to the opening of a gap in both Pu₂O₃ and PuO₂ (from 1 eV to 0.3 eV) that agrees with insulating ground state of PuO₂ obtained in the previous studies*.

*L.Petit, A.Svane, and W.M.Temmerman, Science 301 (2003) 498.

Basing on oxygen p-states DOS near the Fermi level, we conclude that PuO demonstrates Mott character of its spectrum whereas Pu₂O₃ has charge-transfer gap. Moreover, PuO₂ is in negative charge-transfer regime.