

# innovating nanoscience



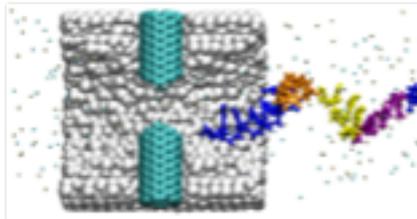
## The long way to the discovery of new materials made it short

Stefano Sanvito ([sanvitos@tcd.ie](mailto:sanvitos@tcd.ie))

*School of Physics and CRANN, Trinity College Dublin, IRELAND*

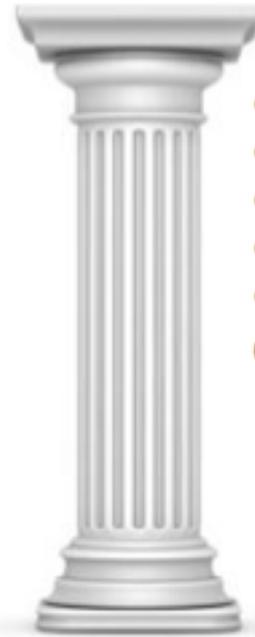
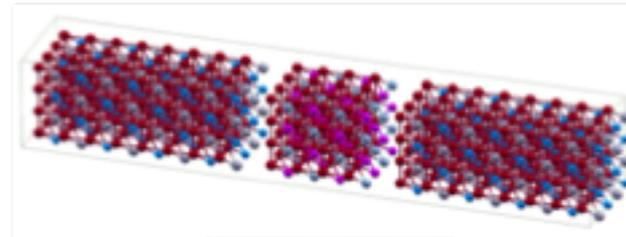
## Two main pillars

### Large-scale electronic structure simulations



- Algorithm development
- Capability computing
- Access to large infrastructures
- Software distribution

### Materials Genomics

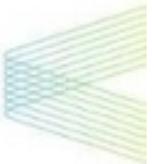


- Database construction
- Strong data-mining element
- Capacity computing
- On-line infrastructures
- Large international collaboration

Sustaining CRANN  
experimental activity

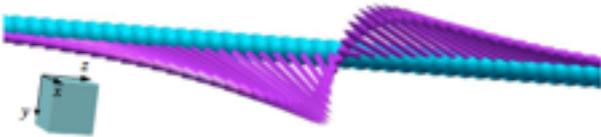


# Theory activity

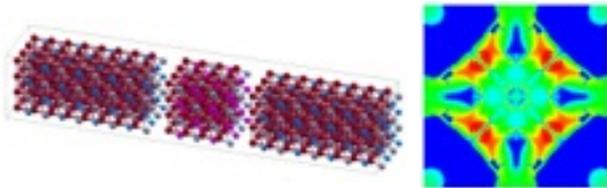


## Spin electronics

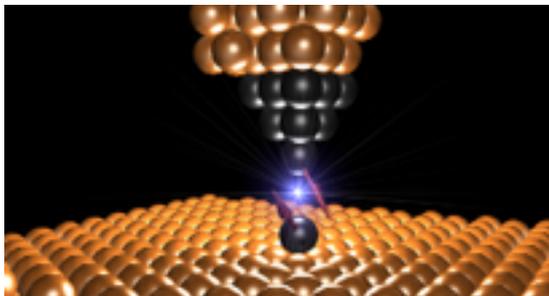
Spin-dynamics



Spin-transport

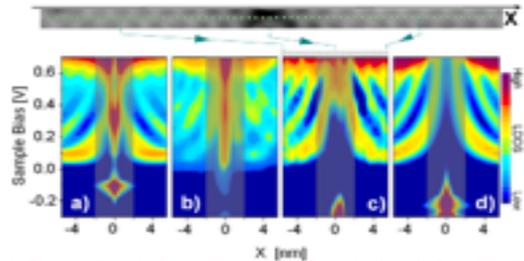


Spin excitation/torque

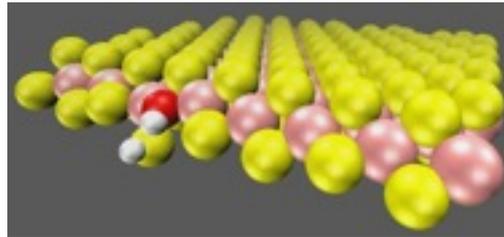


## Materials

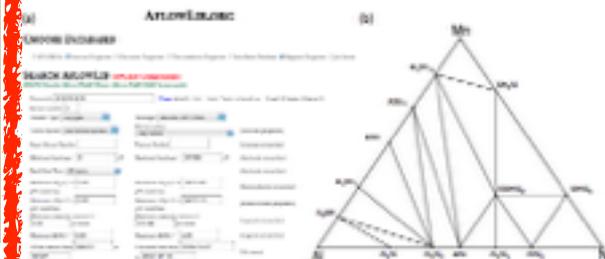
Transport and STM



2D/topological

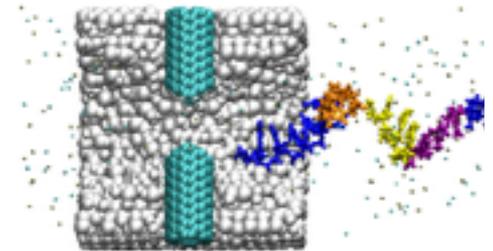


Magnetic Genoma

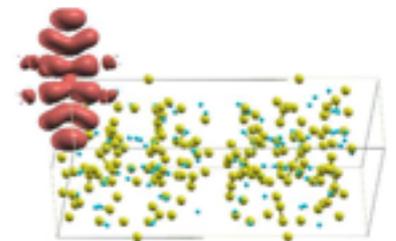


## Organics

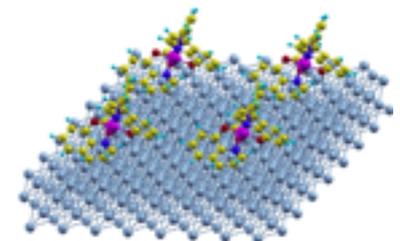
DNA sequencing



Diffusive Transport

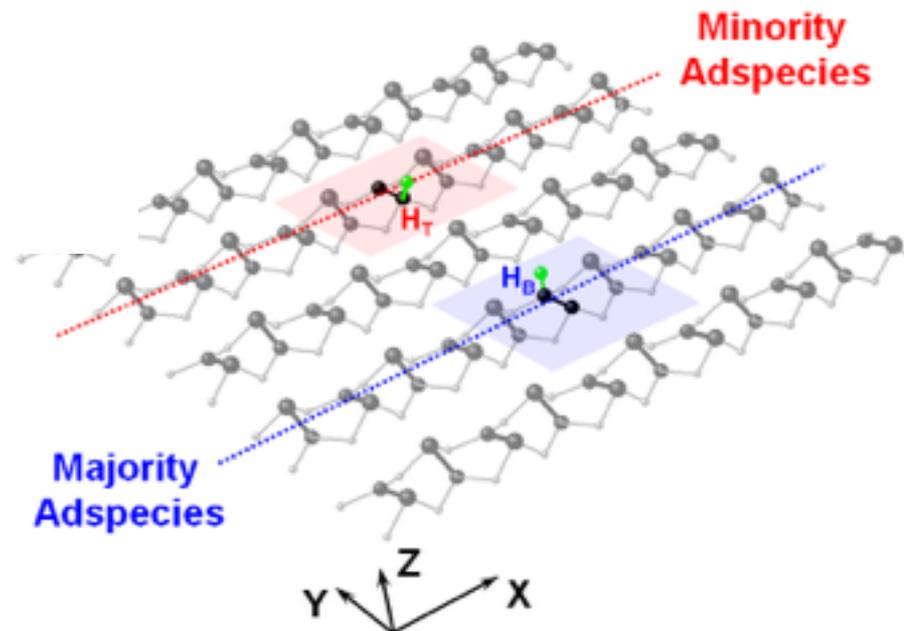


Organic spintronics



# Quantum playground 1

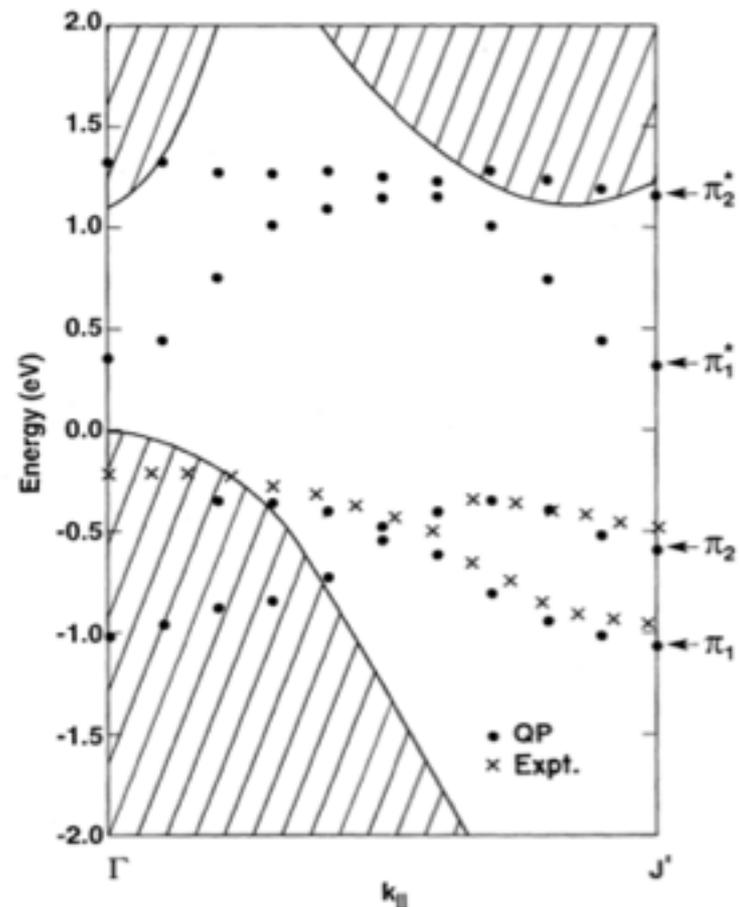
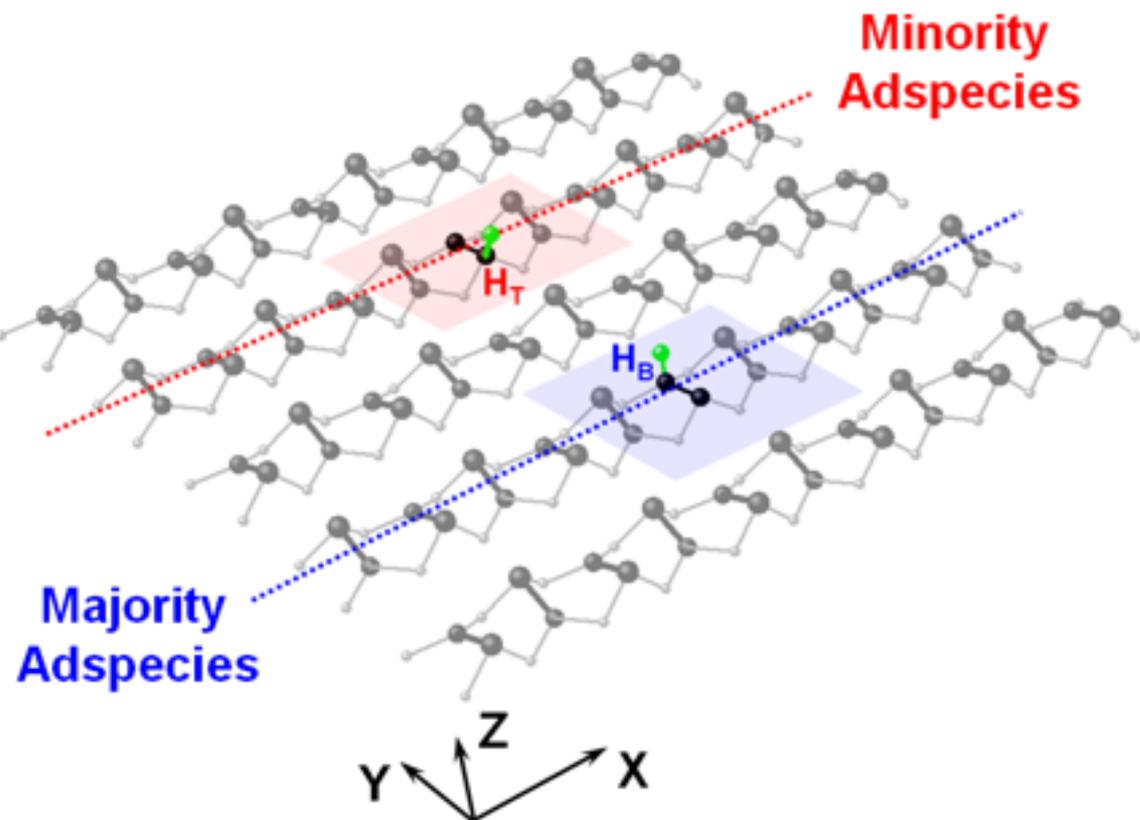
## H on Si (100)



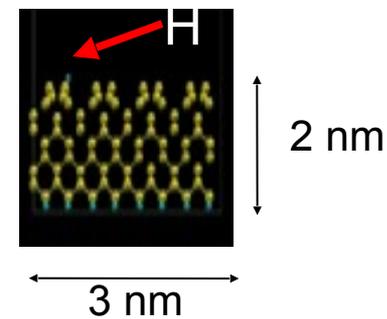
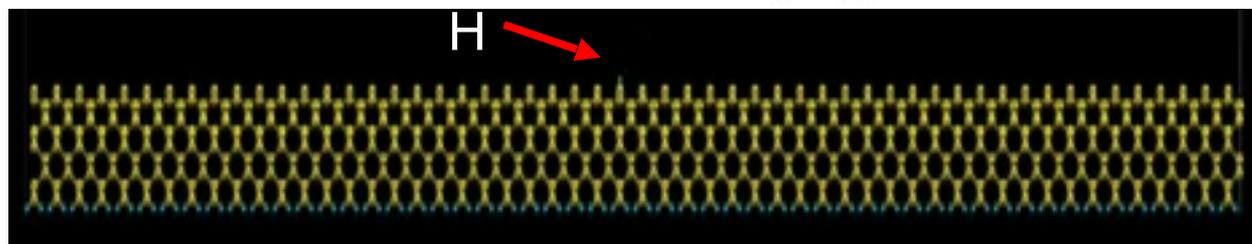
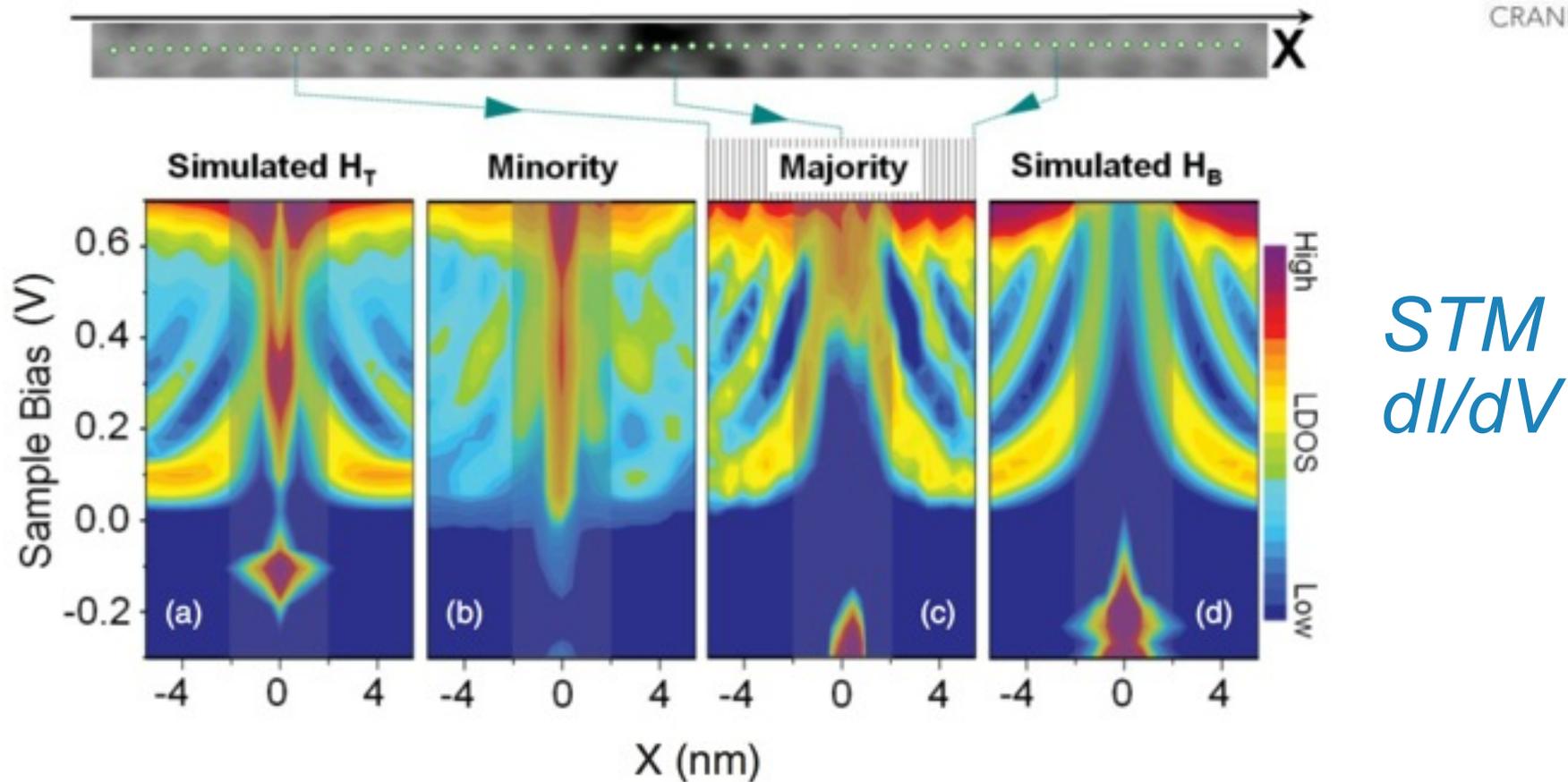
# H on Si (100)



## GW Band



# H on Si (100): single centre

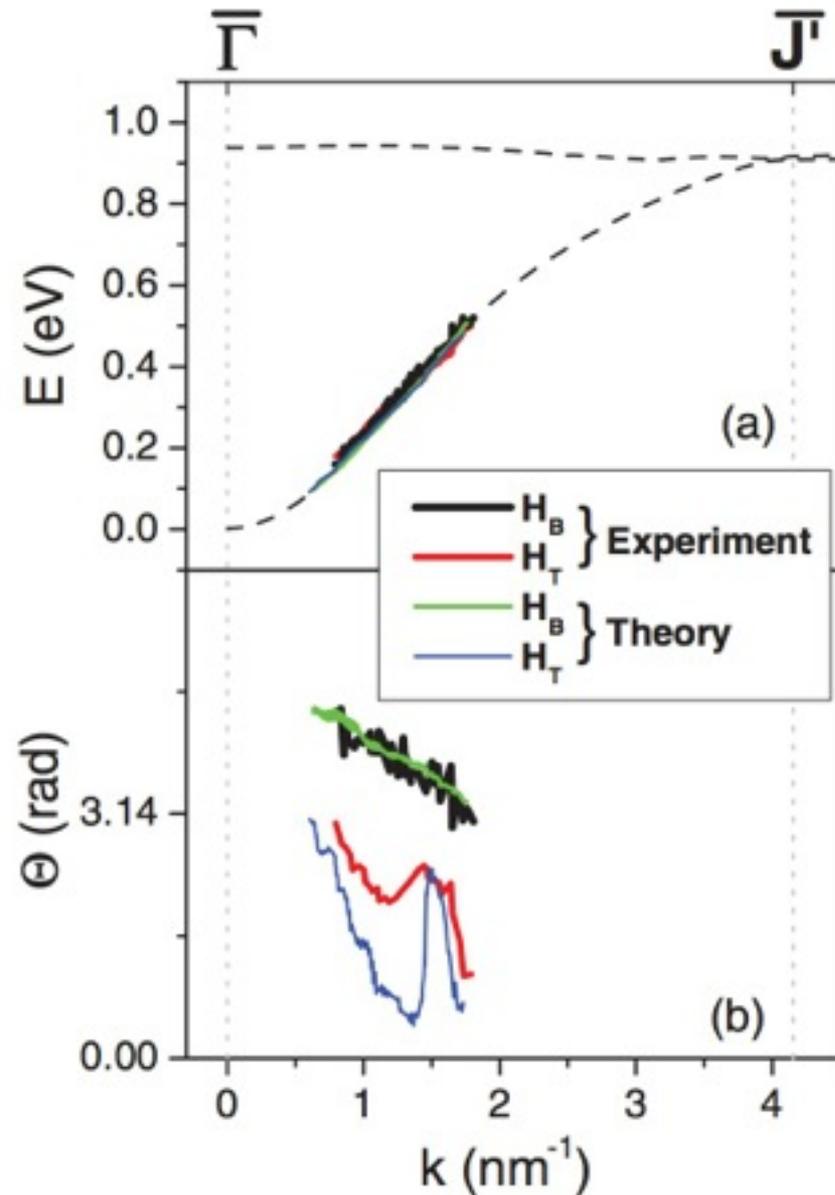


# H on Si (100): single centre



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## Scattering analysis

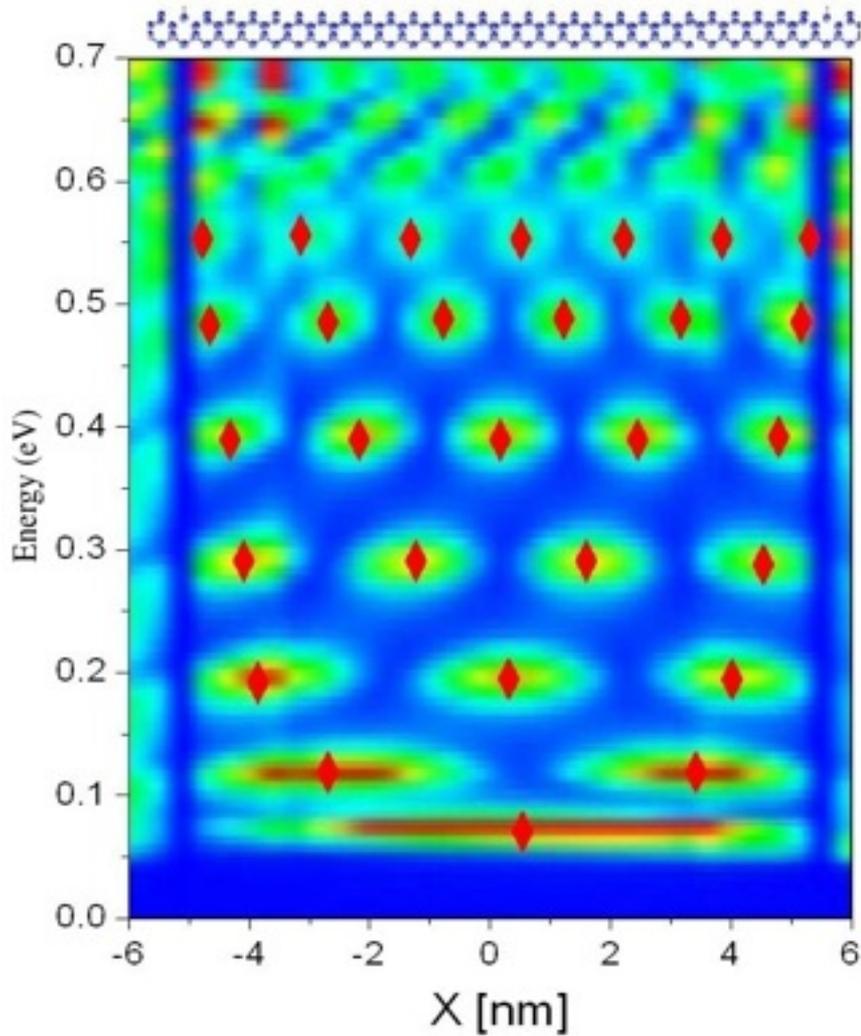


# H on Si (100): heterostructures

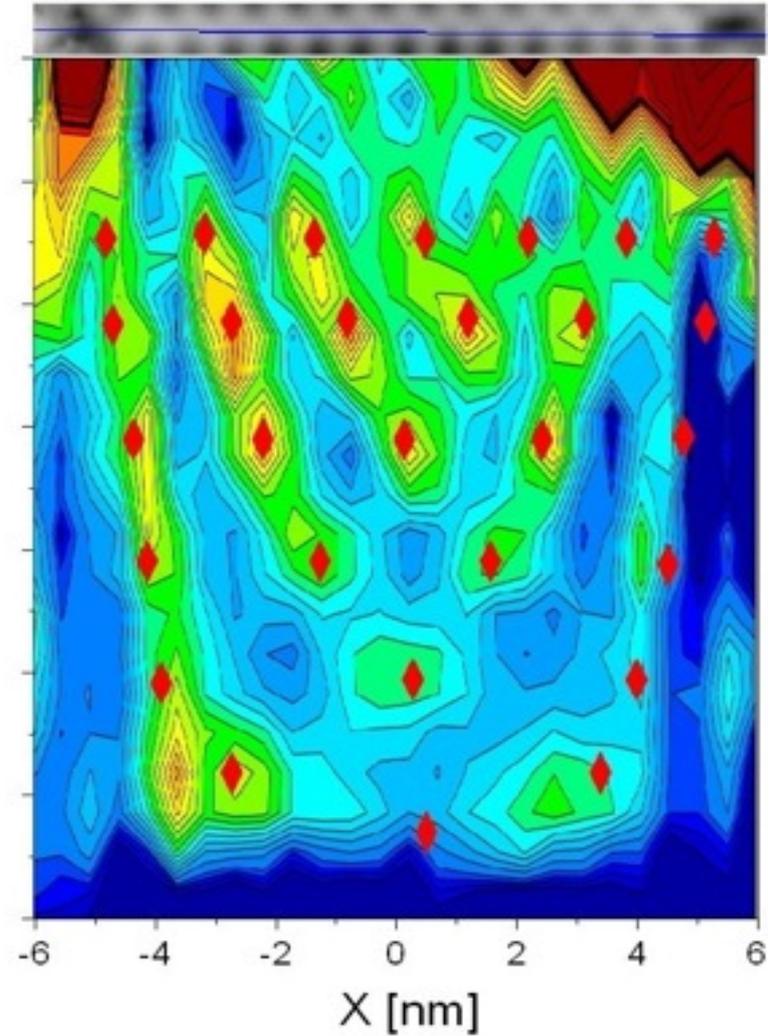


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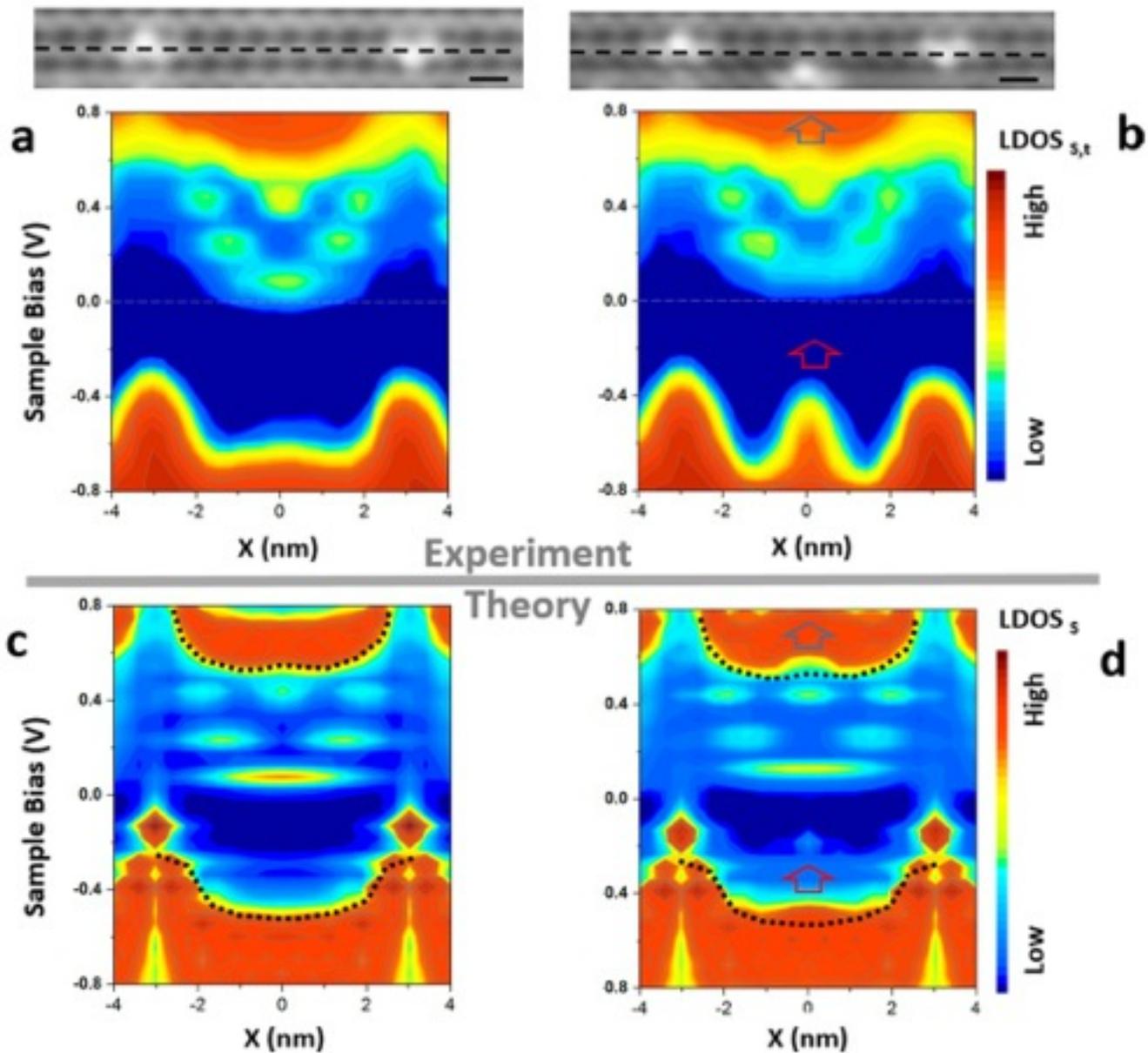
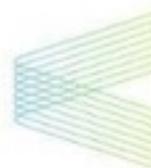
Theory



*Experiment*

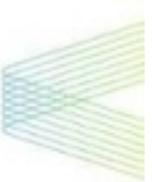


# H on Si (100): heterostructures



PRB **84**, 195321 (2011)

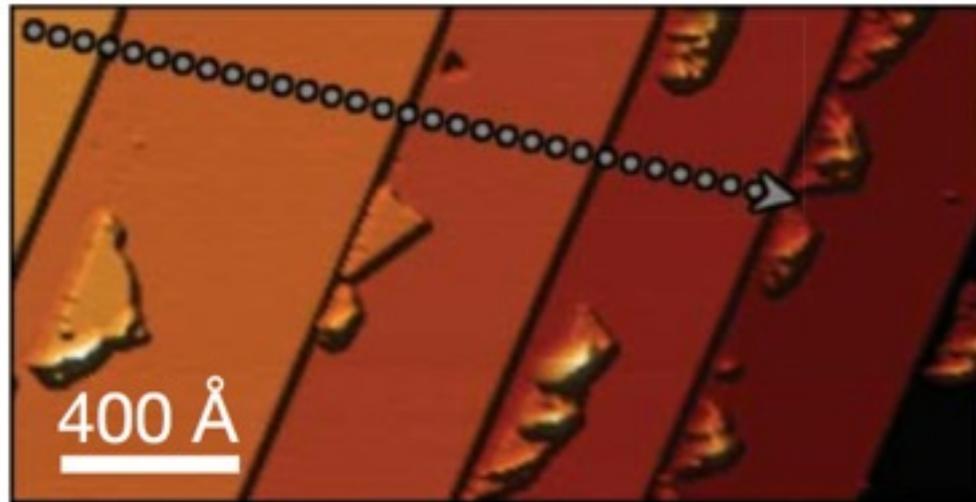
Nano Lett. **15**, 2881  
(2015)



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# Quantum playground 2

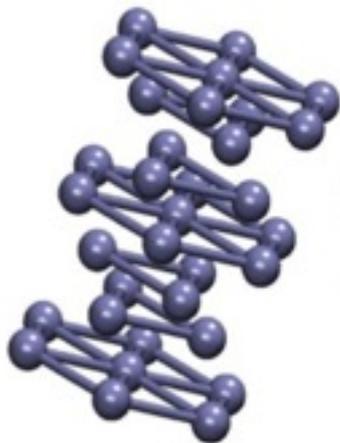
## Topological surfaces



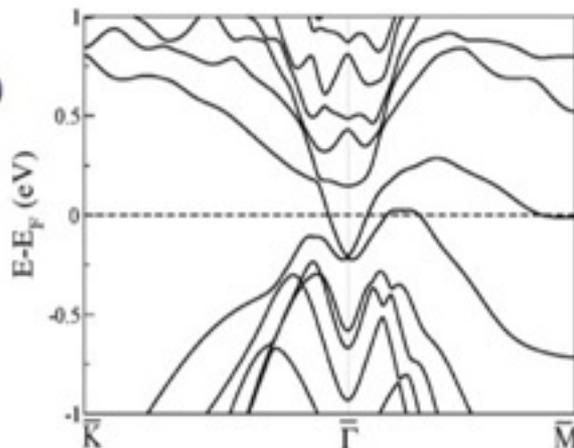
# Scattering at topological surfaces



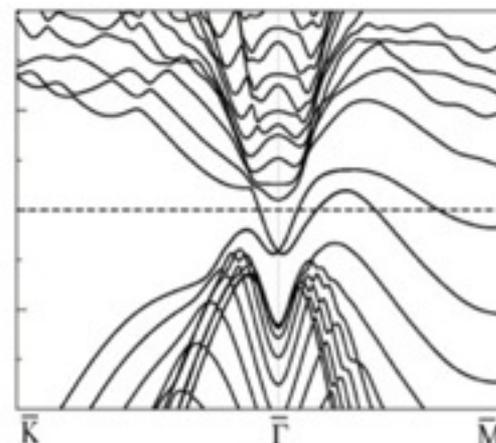
**Sb (111)**



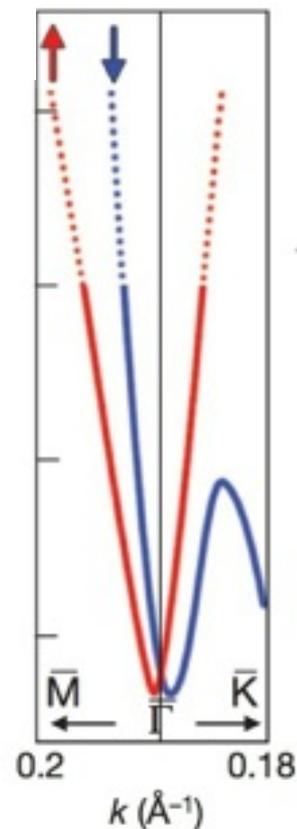
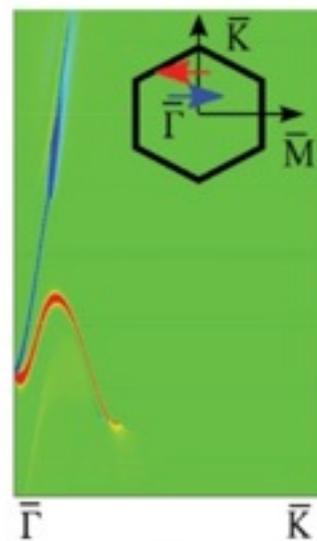
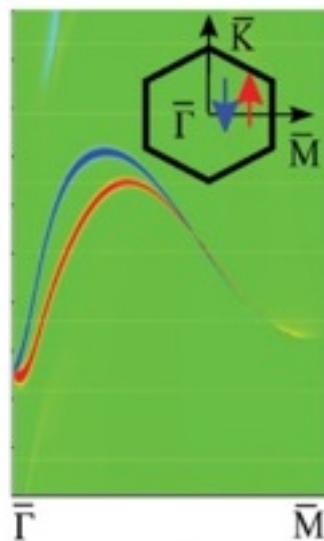
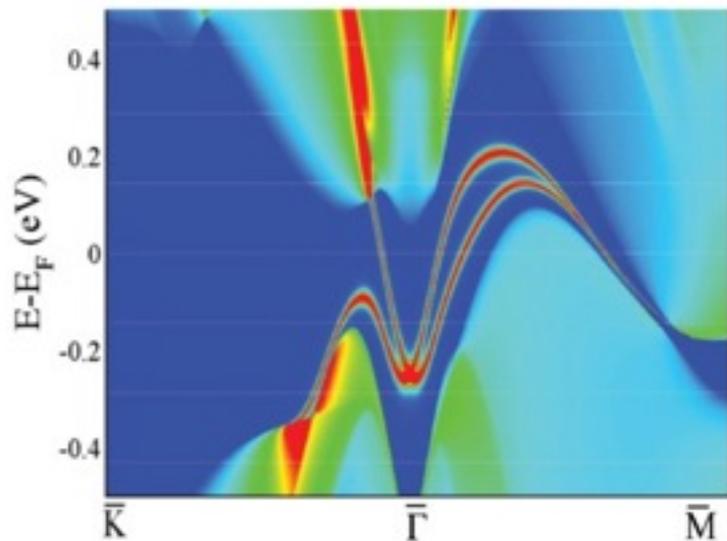
(a)



(b)



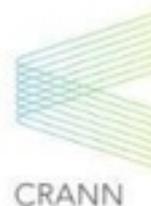
(c)



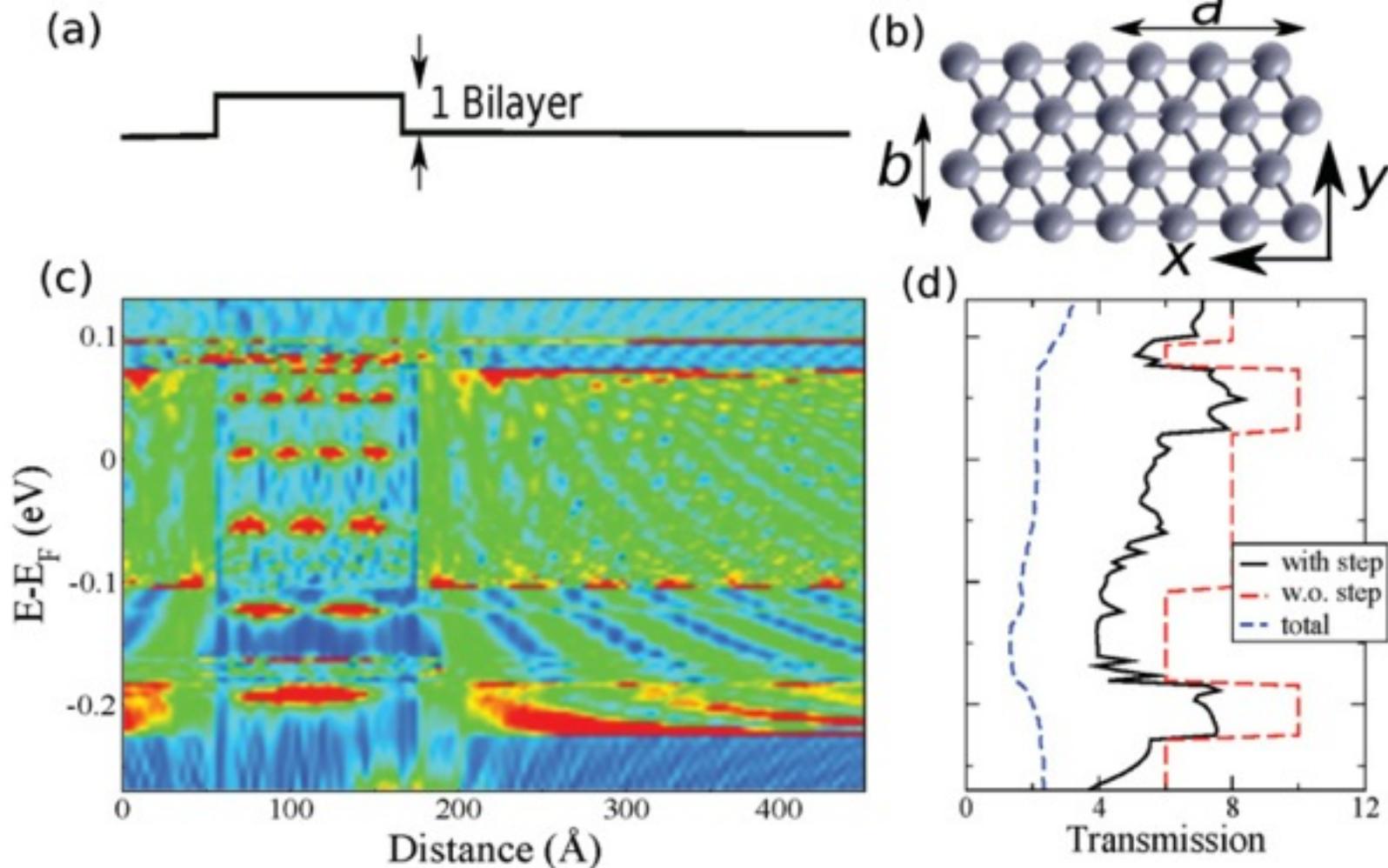
Nature **466**,  
343 (2012)

Simulated ARPES

# Scattering at topological surfaces

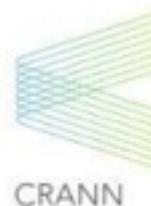


## Sb (111): scattering at step edge

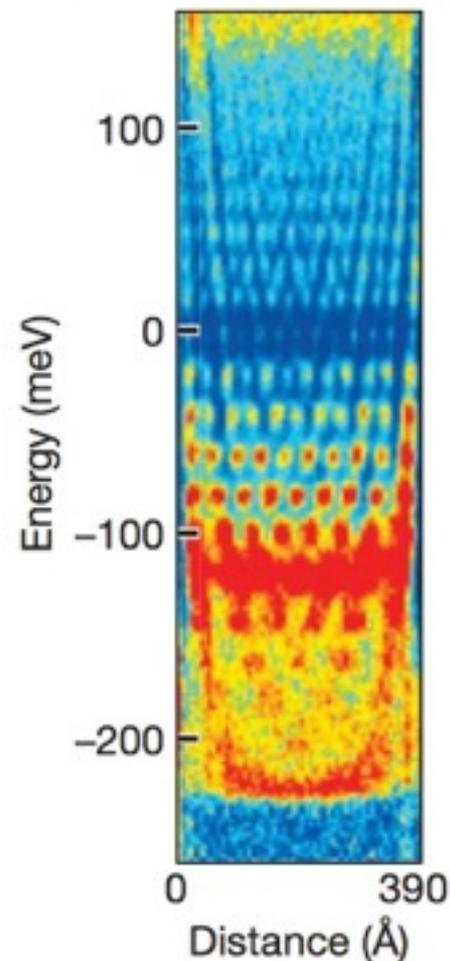
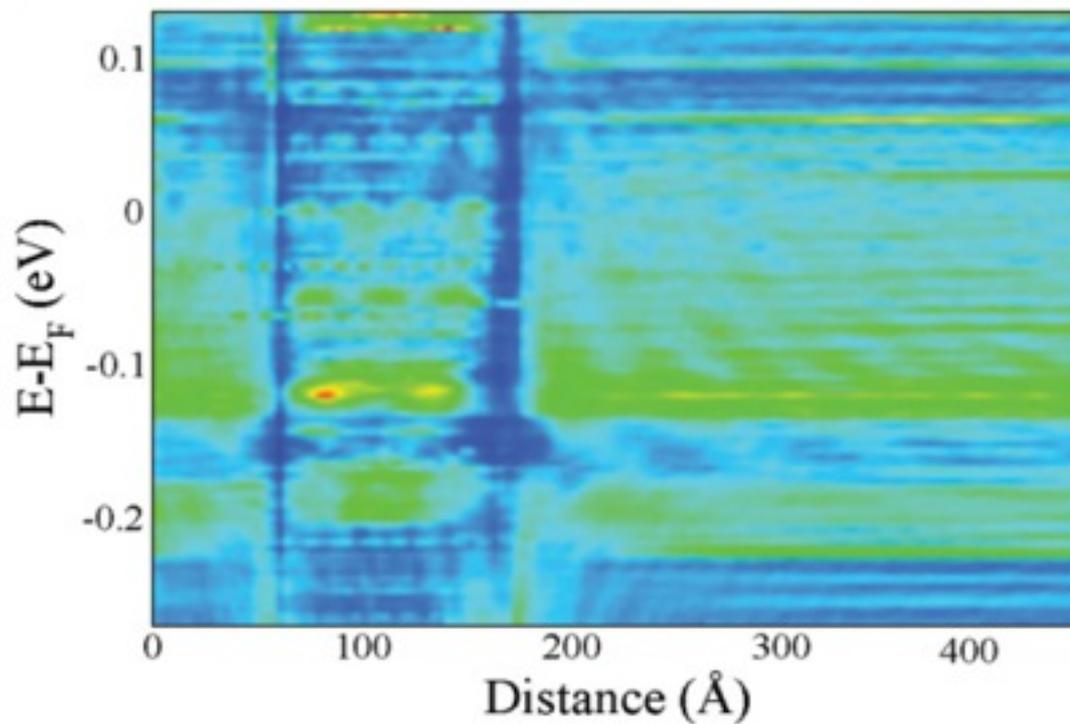


Transport along  $\bar{\Gamma} - \bar{M}$

# Scattering at topological surfaces



## Sb (111): scattering at step edge

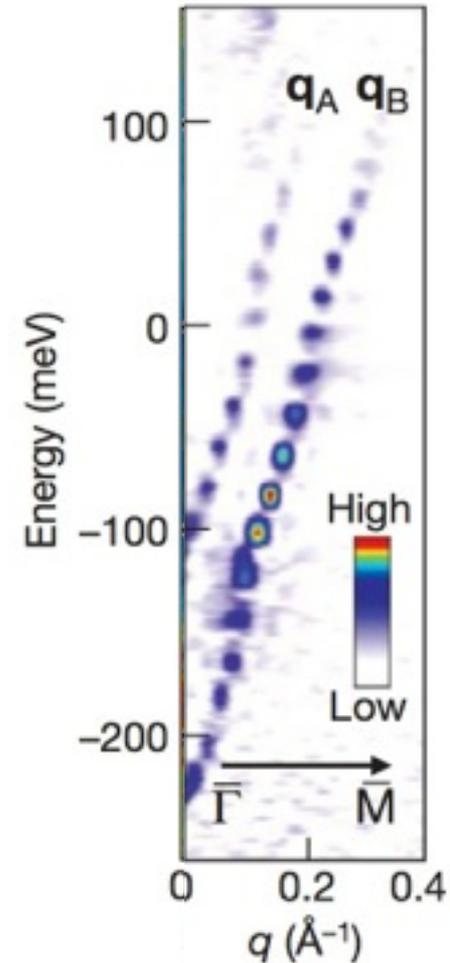
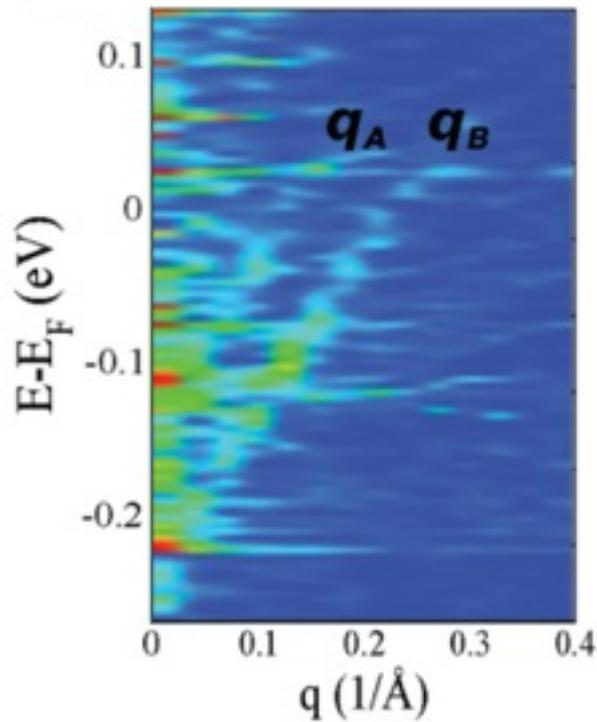


# Scattering at topological surfaces



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## Sb (111): scattering at step edge



Can we find new quantum playgrounds ?



Suppose you have a new application .... what is its ideal material(s) ?

Take the example of magnetism ....

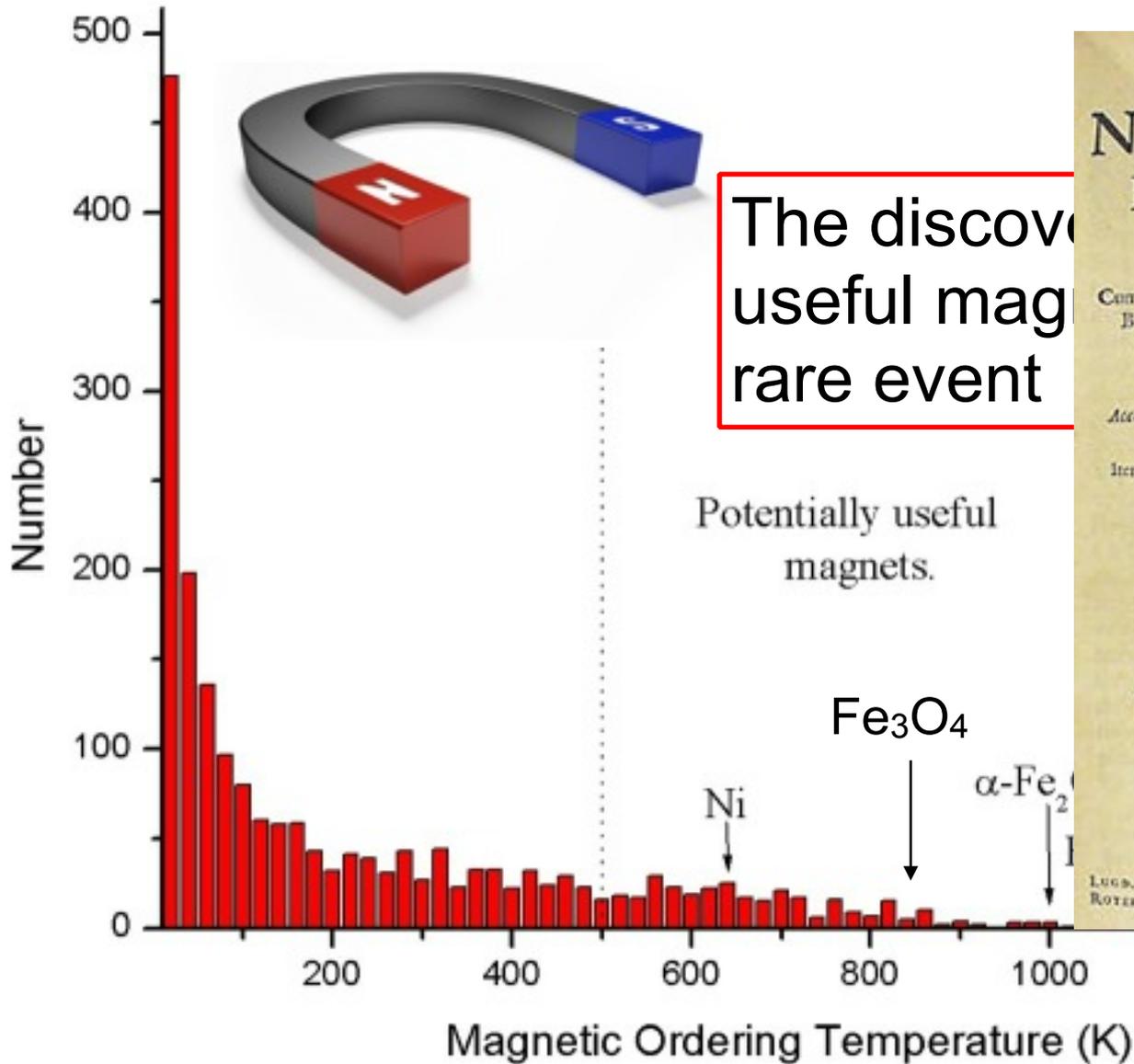
Fe, Co, Ni,  $\text{Nd}_2\text{Fe}_{14}\text{B}$ ,  $\text{LaMnO}_3$ ,  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$  ....

**~2,000**

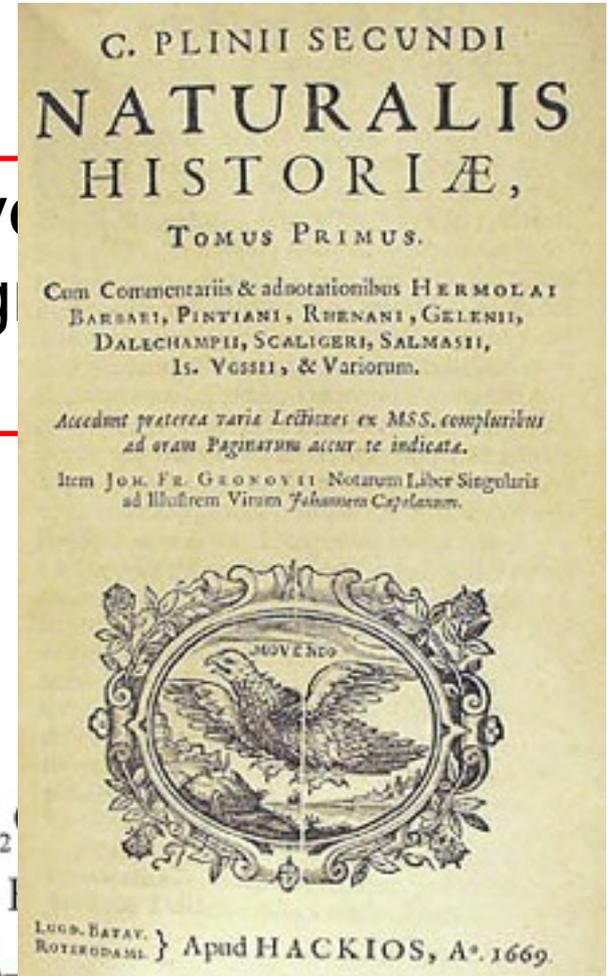
# Magnetism is rare



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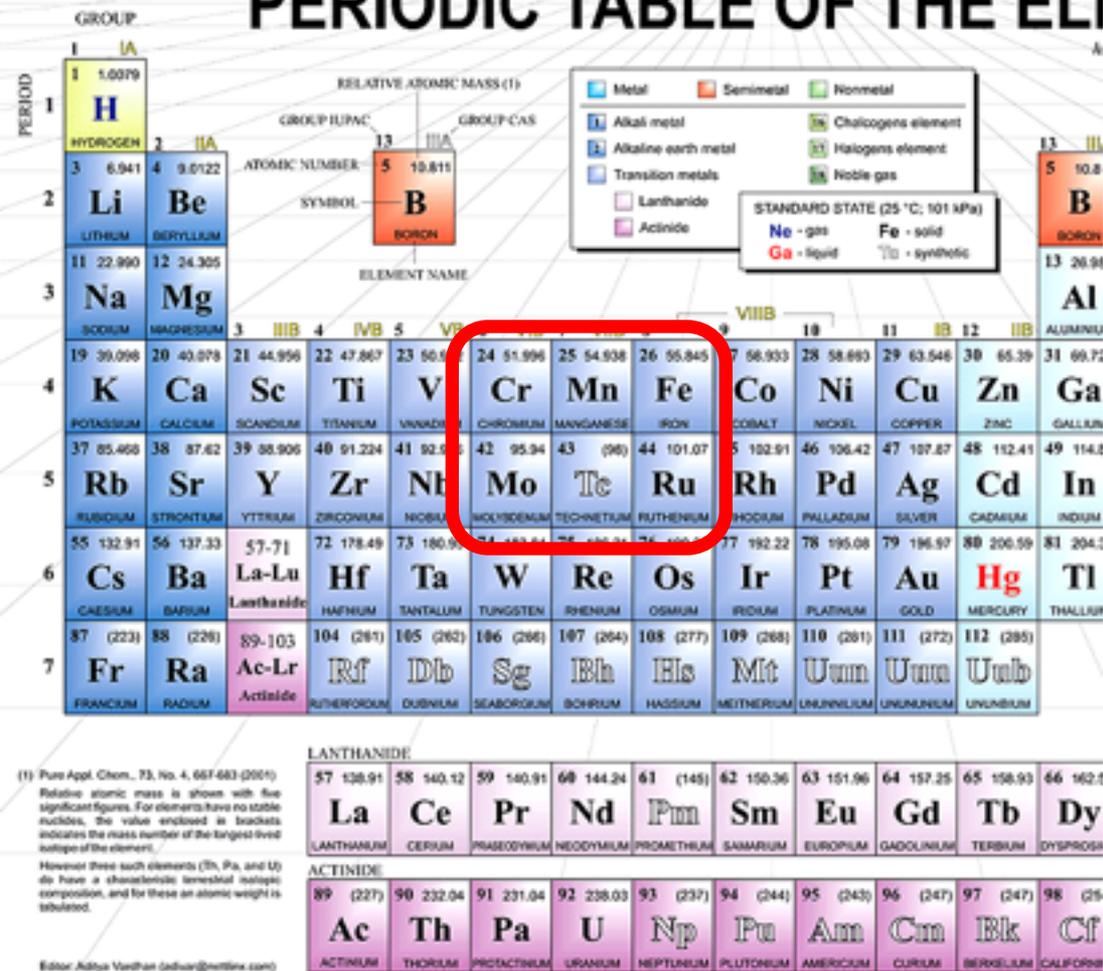
The discovery of useful magnets is a rare event



# Magnetism is complicated

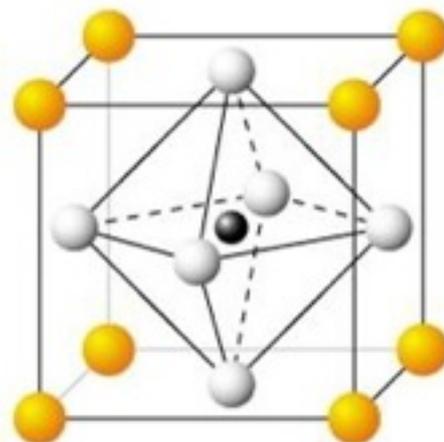


## PERIODIC TABLE OF THE ELEMENTS

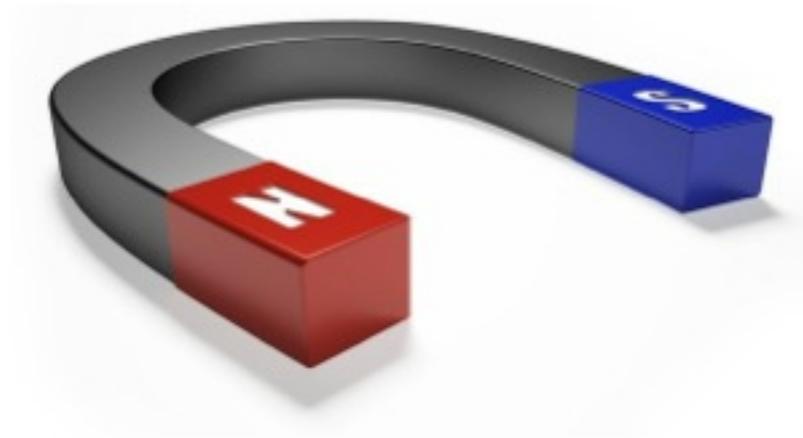


$\text{SrCrO}_3$ $T_N = -230\text{C}$	$\text{SrMnO}_3$ $T_N = -10\text{C}$	$\text{SrFeO}_3$ $T_N = -140\text{C}$
--	---	--

$\text{SrMoO}_3$	<b><math>\text{SrTcO}_3</math></b> <b><math>T_N = 500\text{C}</math></b>	$\text{SrRuO}_3$ $T_C = -100\text{C}$
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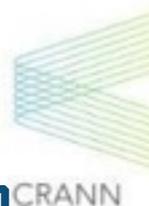


# *The magnetic genome project*



with Stefano Curtarolo, Duke

# The magnetic genome project



nature  
materials

REVIEW ARTICLE

PUBLISHED ONLINE: 20 FEBRUARY 2013 | DOI: 10.1038/NMAT3568

## The high-throughput highway to computational materials design

Stefano Curtarolo<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Gus L. W. Hart<sup>2,3</sup>, Marco Buongiorno Nardelli<sup>2,4,5</sup>, Natalio Mingo<sup>2,6</sup>, Stefano Sanvito<sup>2,7</sup> and Ohad Levy<sup>1,2,8</sup>

Finding *descriptors*



### **Materials selection**

Search the database for 1) new materials, 2) physical insights

Database Creation (AFLOW)



### **Rational materials storage**

Creating searchable database where to store information

### **Virtual Materials Growth**

- 1) Simulating existing materials
- 2) Simulating new materials

Robust electronic structure method:  
density functional theory (VASP)



# The magnetic genome project



nature  
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REVIEW ARTICLE

PUBLISHED ONLINE: 20 FEBRUARY 2013 | DOI: 10.1038/NMAT3548

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- 1) Simulating existing materials
- 2) Simulating new materials

Electronic structure method:  
Density functional theory (VASP)

# The AFLOW consortium



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[www.aflowlib.org](http://www.aflowlib.org)



S. Curtarolo, W. Setyawan, S. Wang, J. Xue, K. Yang, R.H. Taylor, L.J. Nelson, G.L.W. Hart, S. Sanvito, M. Buongiorno-Nardelli, N. Mingo, O. Levy, *Comp. Mat. Sci.* **58**, 227 (2012)

## Virtual Materials Growth (existing materials)

Only ~150,000 are known to us

### ICSD: Inorganic Crystal Structure Database

- 1,616 crystal structures of the elements
- 28,354 records for binary compounds
- 55,436 records for ternary compounds
- 54,144 records for quarternary and quinary
- About 113,000 entries (75.6%) have been assigned a structure type.
- There are currently 6,336 structure prototypes.
- **Lots of redundancy**

## *Virtual Materials Growth (existing materials)*

Duke calculated single elements, binary, ternary and some quaternary (about 50,000)

### Calculations:

- AFLOW manages the run (large code)
- DFT done with VASP (pseudo-potential, plane-wave)
- Calculations at the DFT GGA-PBE level
  
- Relaxation performed → new space group worked out
- Basic electronic structures collected (including: spin-polarization, effective mass, magnetic moment, etc.)

# Heusler alloys



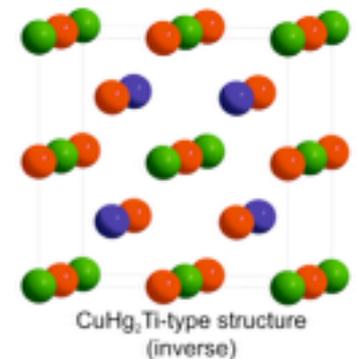
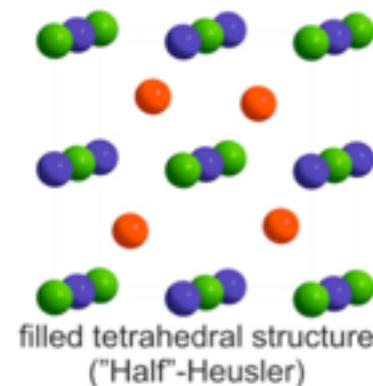
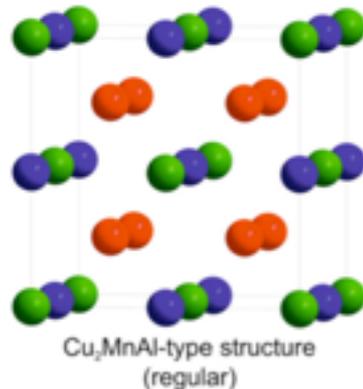
~250  
known ...

~1000  
claimed ...

~90  
magnetic ...

$X_2YZ$  Heusler compounds

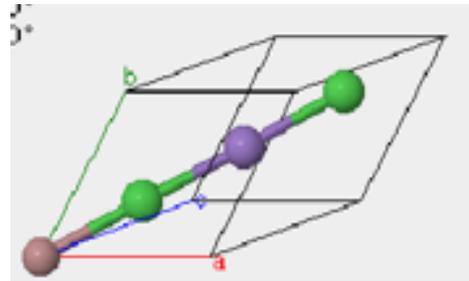
H 2.20																	He	
Li 0.98	Be 1.57											B 2.04	C 2.55	N 3.04	O 3.44	F 3.98	Ne	
Na 0.93	Mg 1.31											Al 1.61	Si 1.90	P 2.19	S 2.58	Cl 3.16	Ar	
K 0.82	Ca 1.00	Sc 1.36	Ti 1.54	V 1.63	Cr 1.66	Mn 1.55	Fe 1.83	Co 1.88	Ni 1.91	Cu 1.90	Zn 1.65	Ga 1.81	Ge 2.01	As 2.18	Se 2.55	Br 2.96	Kr 3.00	
Rb 0.82	Sr 0.95	Y 1.22	Zr 1.33	Nb 1.60	Mo 2.16	Tc 1.90	Ru 2.20	Rh 2.28	Pd 2.20	Ag 1.93	Cd 1.69	In 1.78	Sn 1.96	Sb 2.05	Te 2.10	I 2.66	Xe 2.60	
Cs 0.79	Ba 0.89			Hf 1.30	Ta 1.50	W 1.70	Re 1.90	Os 2.20	Ir 2.20	Pt 2.20	Au 2.40	Hg 1.90	Tl 1.80	Pb 1.80	Bi 1.90	Po 2.00	At 2.20	Rn
Fr 0.70	Ra 0.90																	
		La 1.10	Ce 1.12	Pr 1.13	Nd 1.14	Pm 1.13	Sm 1.17	Eu 1.20	Gd 1.20	Tb 1.10	Dy 1.22	Ho 1.23	Er 1.24	Tm 1.25	Yb 1.10	Lu 1.27		
		Ac 1.10	Th 1.30	Pa 1.50	U 1.70	Np 1.30	Pu 1.28	Am 1.13	Cm 1.28	Bk 1.30	Cf 1.30	Es 1.30	Fm 1.30	Md 1.30	No 1.30	Lr 1.30		



# Heusler alloys



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~236,000 calculated !!

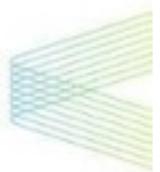
hydrogen 1 <b>H</b> 1.0079																	helium 2 <b>He</b> 4.0026						
lithium 3 <b>Li</b> 6.941	beryllium 4 <b>Be</b> 9.0122																	boron 5 <b>B</b> 10.811	carbon 6 <b>C</b> 12.011	nitrogen 7 <b>N</b> 14.007	oxygen 8 <b>O</b> 15.999	fluorine 9 <b>F</b> 18.998	neon 10 <b>Ne</b> 20.180
sodium 11 <b>Na</b> 22.990	magnesium 12 <b>Mg</b> 24.305																	aluminum 13 <b>Al</b> 26.982	silicon 14 <b>Si</b> 28.086	phosphorus 15 <b>P</b> 30.974	sulfur 16 <b>S</b> 32.065	chlorine 17 <b>Cl</b> 35.453	argon 18 <b>Ar</b> 39.948
potassium 19 <b>K</b> 39.098	calcium 20 <b>Ca</b> 40.078	scandium 21 <b>Sc</b> 44.956	titanium 22 <b>Ti</b> 47.867	vanadium 23 <b>V</b> 50.942	chromium 24 <b>Cr</b> 51.996	manganese 25 <b>Mn</b> 54.938	iron 26 <b>Fe</b> 55.845	cobalt 27 <b>Co</b> 58.933	nickel 28 <b>Ni</b> 58.693	copper 29 <b>Cu</b> 63.546	zinc 30 <b>Zn</b> 65.39	gallium 31 <b>Ga</b> 69.723	germanium 32 <b>Ge</b> 72.61	arsenic 33 <b>As</b> 74.922	selenium 34 <b>Se</b> 78.96	bromine 35 <b>Br</b> 79.904	krypton 36 <b>Kr</b> 83.80						
rubidium 37 <b>Rb</b> 85.468	strontium 38 <b>Sr</b> 87.62	yttrium 39 <b>Y</b> 88.906	zirconium 40 <b>Zr</b> 91.224	niobium 41 <b>Nb</b> 92.906	molybdenum 42 <b>Mo</b> 95.94	technetium 43 <b>Tc</b> [98]	ruthenium 44 <b>Ru</b> 101.07	rhodium 45 <b>Rh</b> 102.91	palladium 46 <b>Pd</b> 106.42	silver 47 <b>Ag</b> 107.87	cadmium 48 <b>Cd</b> 112.41	indium 49 <b>In</b> 114.82	tin 50 <b>Sn</b> 118.71	antimony 51 <b>Sb</b> 121.76	tellurium 52 <b>Te</b> 127.60	iodine 53 <b>I</b> 126.90	xenon 54 <b>Xe</b> 131.29						
cesium 55 <b>Cs</b> 132.91	barium 56 <b>Ba</b> 137.33	57-70 *	71 <b>Lu</b> 174.97	hafnium 72 <b>Hf</b> 178.49	tantalum 73 <b>Ta</b> 180.95	tungsten 74 <b>W</b> 183.84	rhenium 75 <b>Re</b> 186.21	osmium 76 <b>Os</b> 190.23	iridium 77 <b>Ir</b> 192.22	platinum 78 <b>Pt</b> 195.08	gold 79 <b>Au</b> 196.97	mercury 80 <b>Hg</b> 200.59	thallium 81 <b>Tl</b> 204.38	lead 82 <b>Pb</b> 207.2	bismuth 83 <b>Bi</b> 208.98	polonium 84 <b>Po</b> [209]	astatine 85 <b>At</b> [210]	radon 86 <b>Rn</b> [222]					
francium 87 <b>Fr</b> [223]	radium 88 <b>Ra</b> [226]	89-102 **	103 <b>Lr</b> [262]	rutherfordium 104 <b>Rf</b> [261]	dubnium 105 <b>Db</b> [262]	seaborgium 106 <b>Sg</b> [266]	bohrium 107 <b>Bh</b> [264]	hassium 108 <b>Hs</b> [269]	meitnerium 109 <b>Mt</b> [268]	unnilennium 110 <b>Uun</b> [279]	ununennium 111 <b>Uuu</b> [273]	unbinilium 112 <b>Uub</b> [277]	unquadium 114 <b>Uuq</b> [289]										

\* Lanthanide series

\*\* Actinide series

lanthanum 57 <b>La</b> 138.91	cerium 58 <b>Ce</b> 140.12	praseodymium 59 <b>Pr</b> 140.91	neodymium 60 <b>Nd</b> 144.24	promethium 61 <b>Pm</b> [145]	samarium 62 <b>Sm</b> 150.36	europium 63 <b>Eu</b> 151.96	gadolinium 64 <b>Gd</b> 157.25	terbium 65 <b>Tb</b> 158.93	dysprosium 66 <b>Dy</b> 162.50	holmium 67 <b>Ho</b> 164.93	erbium 68 <b>Er</b> 167.26	thulium 69 <b>Tm</b> 168.93	ytterbium 70 <b>Yb</b> 173.04
actinium 89 <b>Ac</b> [227]	thorium 90 <b>Th</b> 232.04	protactinium 91 <b>Pa</b> 231.04	uranium 92 <b>U</b> 238.03	neptunium 93 <b>Np</b> [237]	plutonium 94 <b>Pu</b> [244]	americium 95 <b>Am</b> [243]	curium 96 <b>Cm</b> [247]	berkelium 97 <b>Bk</b> [247]	californium 98 <b>Cf</b> [251]	einsteinium 99 <b>Es</b> [252]	fermium 100 <b>Fm</b> [257]	mendelevium 101 <b>Md</b> [258]	nobelium 102 <b>No</b> [259]

# The magnetic genome project



CRANN

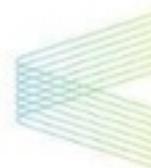
## Rational materials storage

[www.aflowlib.org](http://www.aflowlib.org)

The screenshot displays the Aflowlib search interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the text "Search Aflowlib" and a "Search" button labeled "(50522 Compounds)". Below the search bar are tabs for "icsd", "elements", "binaries", and "Heuslers". The main area features a periodic table of elements. A tooltip for element 'X' is visible, showing its atomic number, mass, and various physical properties like electron count, density, lattice, and crystal structure. To the right of the periodic table are search operators: "and", "not", "or", "xor", and parentheses. Below the periodic table, there are filters for "All Metals", "Alkali Metals", "Alkaline Earths", "Transition Metals", "Lanthanides", "Other Metals", "Nonmetals", "Group 3A", "Group 4A", "Group 5A", "Chalcogens", and "Halogens". At the bottom, there are filters for "Chemistry", "Crystal", "Electronics", "Thermodynamics", "Magnetics", "Scintillation", "Mechanical", and "Calculation".

S. Curtarolo, W. Setyawan, S. Wang, J. Xue, K. Yang, R.H. Taylor, L.J. Nelson, G.L.W. Hart, S. Sanvito, M. Buongiorno-Nardelli, N. Mingo, O. Levy, *Comp. Mat. Sci.* **58**, 227 (2012)

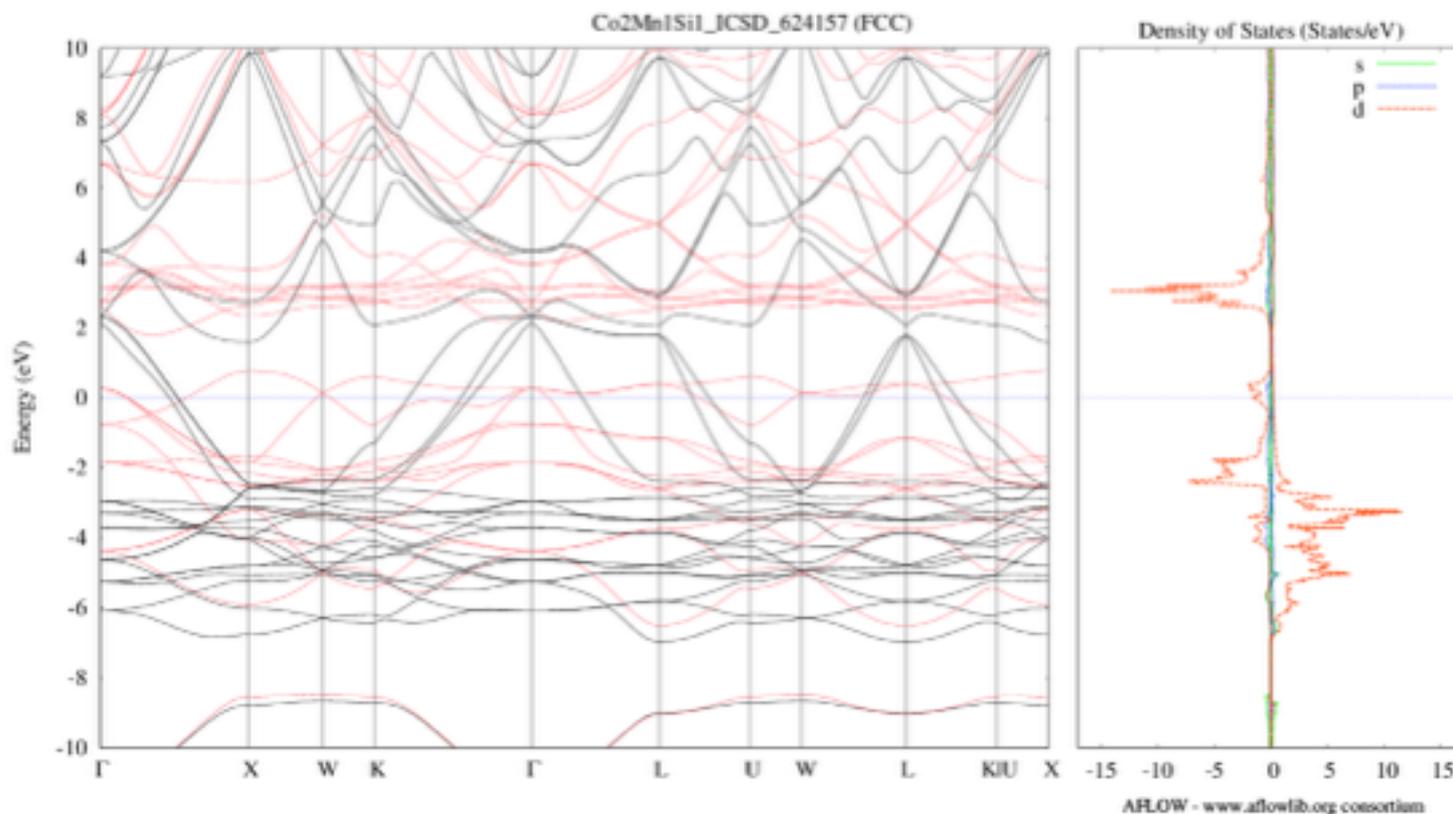
... and one theory for find them all



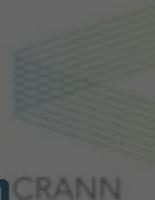
## ELECTRONIC PROPERTIES

Band Gap:	0.000 eV (metal)	Fit Band Gap:	0.000 eV
Magnetic Moment:	7.382 $\mu_B$	Magnetic Moment/atom:	1.845 $\mu_B$ /atom
Electron Mass(FIX):	XXX ( $m_0$ )	Hole Mass(FIX):	XXX ( $m_0$ )
Spin Polarization ( $E_F$ ):	0.666	Spin Decomposition per atoms:	{1.758,1.758,4.019,-0.054} $\mu_B$

Band Structure:



# The magnetic genome project



nature materials

REVIEW ARTICLE

PUBLISHED ONLINE: 20 FEBRUARY 2013 | DOI: 10.1038/NMAT3548

Finding *descriptors*

The high-throughput highway to computational materials design

Stefano Curtarolo<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Gus L. W. Hart<sup>2,3</sup>, Marco Buongiorno Nardelli<sup>1,2,4</sup>, Stefano Sanvito<sup>2,7</sup> and Ohad Levy<sup>1,2,8</sup>

## **Materials selection**

Search the database for 1) new materials, 2) physical insights

Database Creation (AFLOW)

**Rational materials storage**  
Creating searchable database where to store information

### **Virtual Materials Growth**

- 1) Simulating existing materials
- 2) Simulating new materials

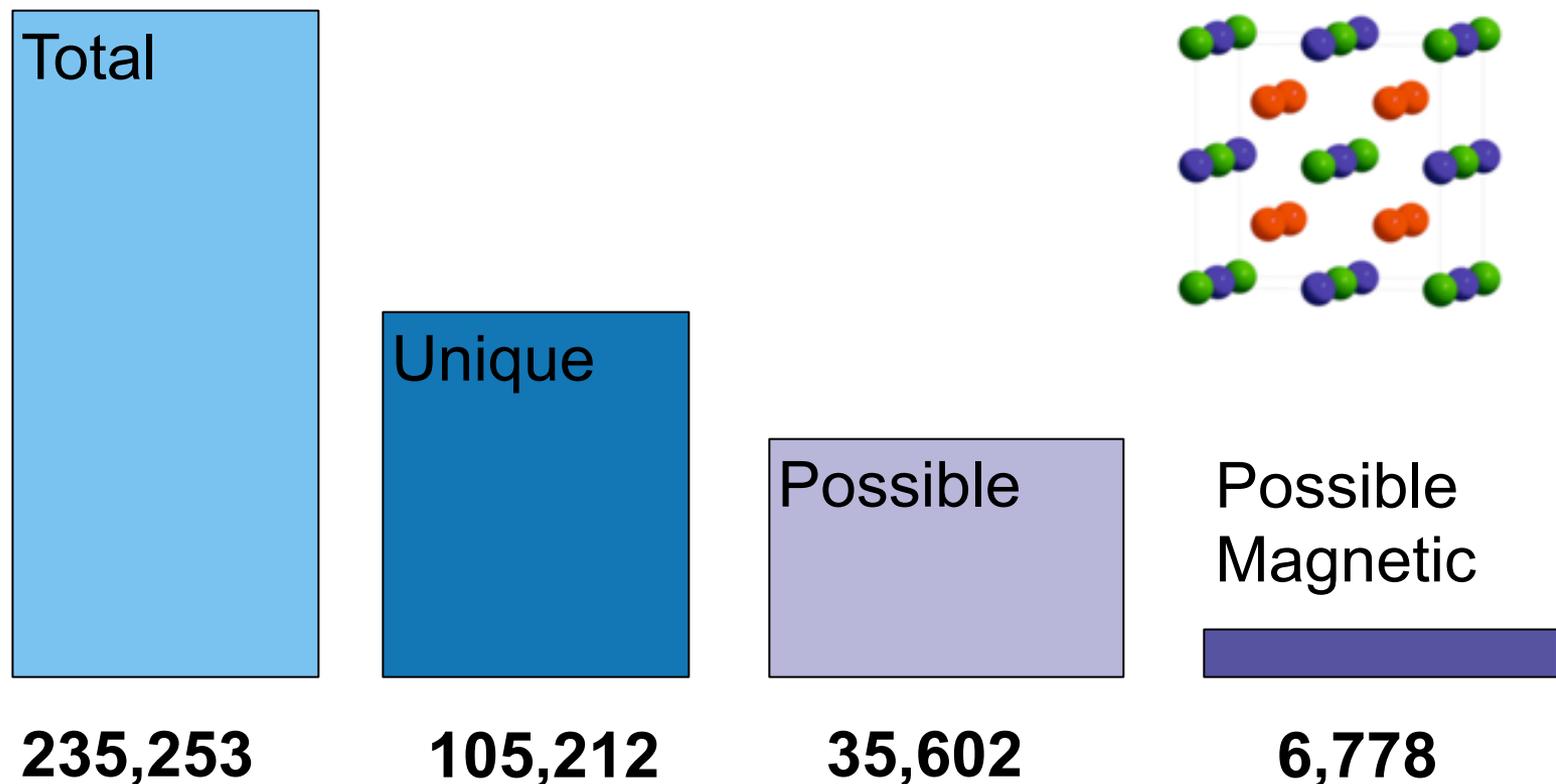
Robust electronic structure method: density functional theory (VASP)

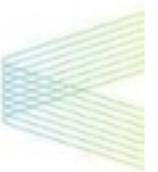


**Property:** Can be made ?

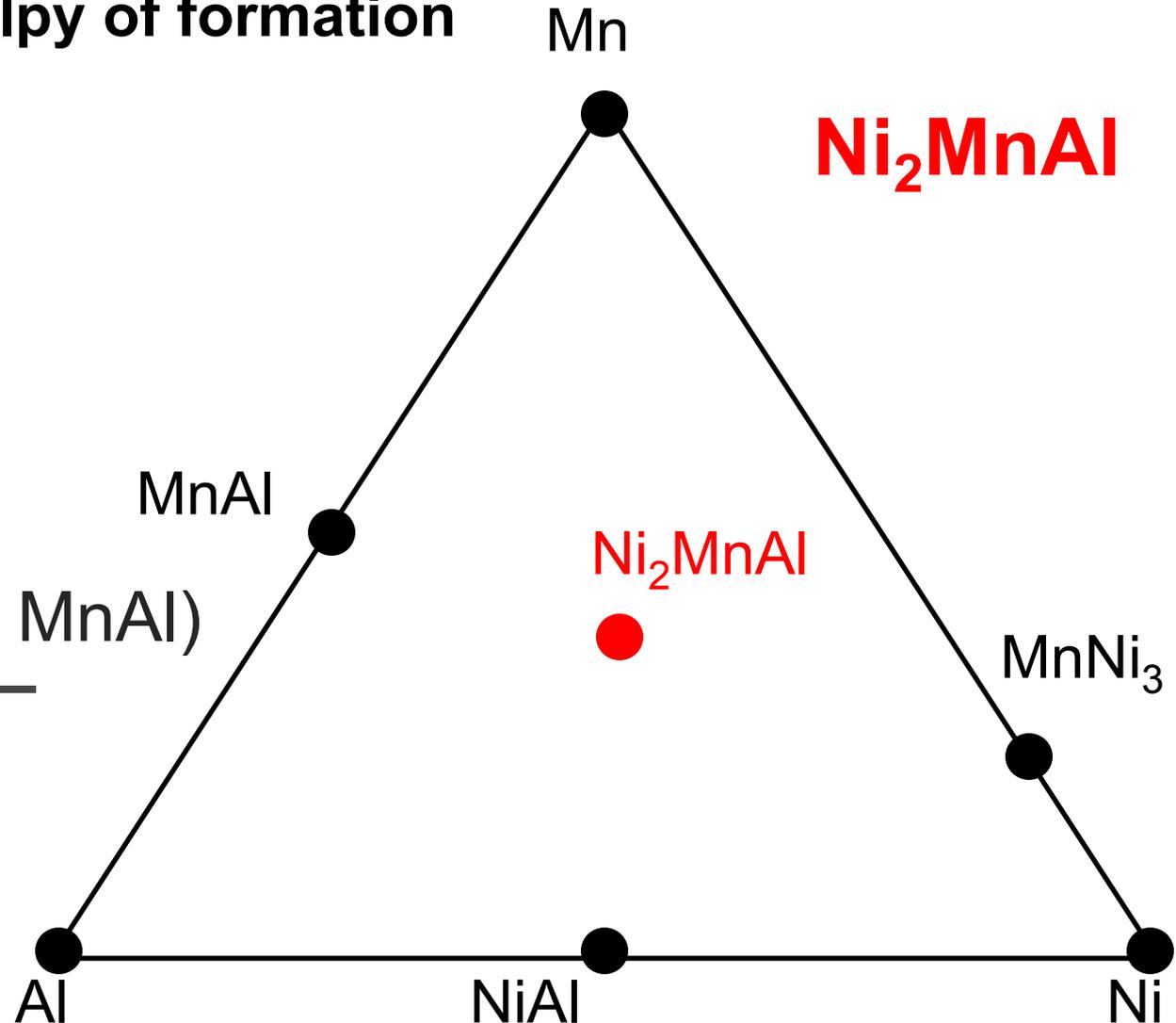
**Descriptor 0:**  
Enthalpy of formation

$$\text{Energy (Ni}_2\text{MnAl)} < \text{Energy (2Ni + Mn + Al)}$$





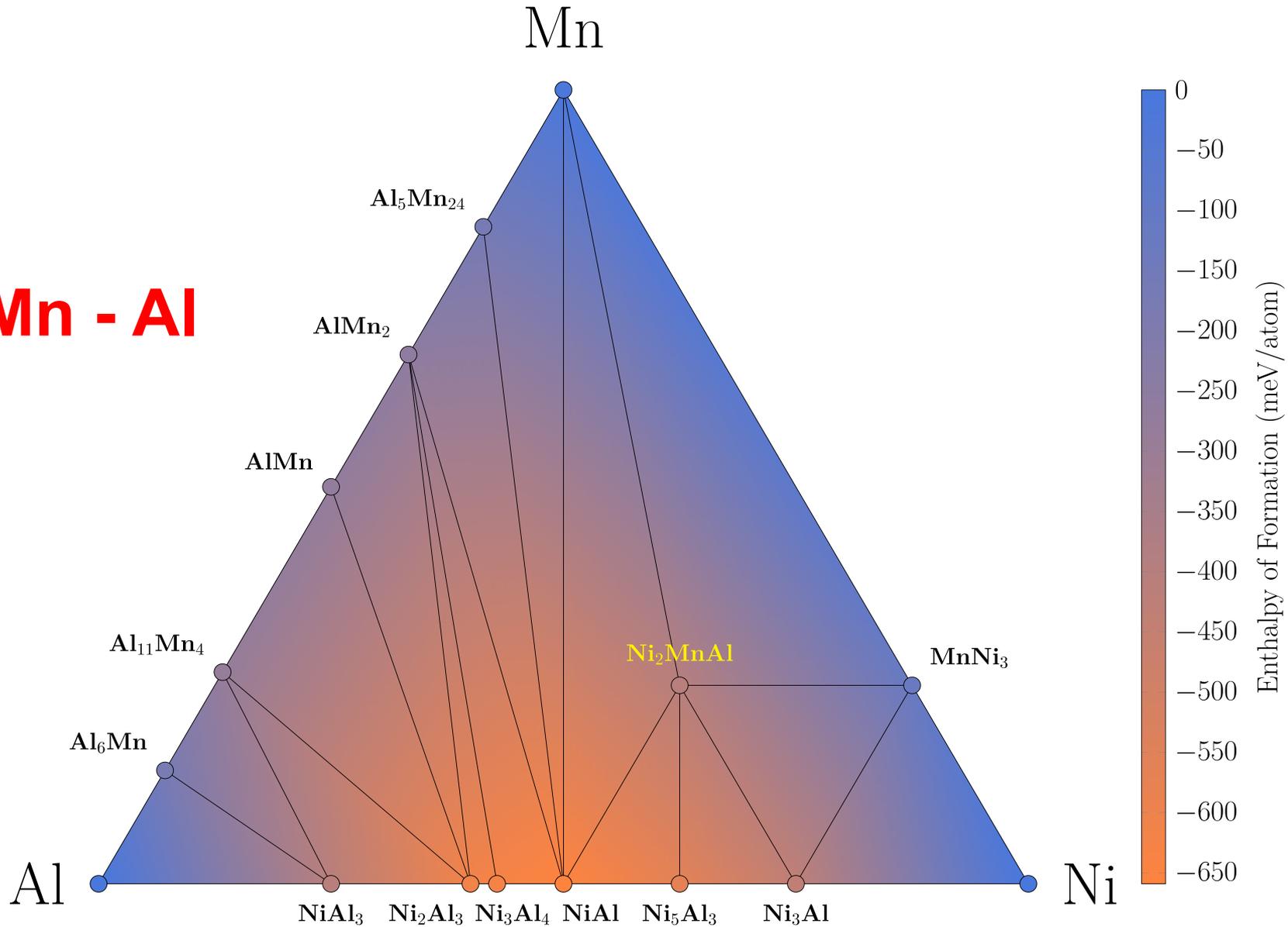
## Descriptor 1: Enthalpy of formation



# Stability analysis



## Ni - Mn - Al



# Look at the transition metal intermetallics

36,540

hydrogen 1 <b>H</b> 1.0079																	helium 2 <b>He</b> 4.0026						
lithium 3 <b>Li</b> 6.941	beryllium 4 <b>Be</b> 9.0122																	boron 5 <b>B</b> 10.811	carbon 6 <b>C</b> 12.011	nitrogen 7 <b>N</b> 14.007	oxygen 8 <b>O</b> 15.999	fluorine 9 <b>F</b> 18.998	neon 10 <b>Ne</b> 20.180
sodium 11 <b>Na</b> 22.990	magnesium 12 <b>Mg</b> 24.305																	aluminum 13 <b>Al</b> 26.982	silicon 14 <b>Si</b> 28.086	phosphorus 15 <b>P</b> 30.974	sulfur 16 <b>S</b> 32.065	chlorine 17 <b>Cl</b> 35.453	argon 18 <b>Ar</b> 39.948
potassium 19 <b>K</b> 39.098	calcium 20 <b>Ca</b> 40.078	scandium 21 <b>Sc</b> 44.956	titanium 22 <b>Ti</b> 47.867	vanadium 23 <b>V</b> 50.942	chromium 24 <b>Cr</b> 51.996	manganese 25 <b>Mn</b> 54.938	iron 26 <b>Fe</b> 55.845	cobalt 27 <b>Co</b> 58.933	nickel 28 <b>Ni</b> 58.693	copper 29 <b>Cu</b> 63.546	zinc 30 <b>Zn</b> 65.39	gallium 31 <b>Ga</b> 69.723	germanium 32 <b>Ge</b> 72.61	arsenic 33 <b>As</b> 74.922	selenium 34 <b>Se</b> 78.96	bromine 35 <b>Br</b> 79.904	krypton 36 <b>Kr</b> 83.80						
rubidium 37 <b>Rb</b> 85.468	strontium 38 <b>Sr</b> 87.62	yttrium 39 <b>Y</b> 88.906	zirconium 40 <b>Zr</b> 91.224	niobium 41 <b>Nb</b> 92.906	molybdenum 42 <b>Mo</b> 95.94	technetium 43 <b>Tc</b> [98]	ruthenium 44 <b>Ru</b> 101.07	rhodium 45 <b>Rh</b> 102.91	palladium 46 <b>Pd</b> 106.42	silver 47 <b>Ag</b> 107.87	cadmium 48 <b>Cd</b> 112.41	indium 49 <b>In</b> 114.82	tin 50 <b>Sn</b> 118.71	antimony 51 <b>Sb</b> 121.76	tellurium 52 <b>Te</b> 127.60	iodine 53 <b>I</b> 126.90	xenon 54 <b>Xe</b> 131.29						
cesium 55 <b>Cs</b> 132.91	barium 56 <b>Ba</b> 137.33	57-70 *	lutetium 71 <b>Lu</b> 174.97	hafnium 72 <b>Hf</b> 178.49	tantalum 73 <b>Ta</b> 180.95	tungsten 74 <b>W</b> 183.84	rhenium 75 <b>Re</b> 186.21	osmium 76 <b>Os</b> 190.23	iridium 77 <b>Ir</b> 192.22	platinum 78 <b>Pt</b> 195.08	gold 79 <b>Au</b> 196.97	mercury 80 <b>Hg</b> 200.59	thallium 81 <b>Tl</b> 204.38	lead 82 <b>Pb</b> 207.2	bismuth 83 <b>Bi</b> 208.98	polonium 84 <b>Po</b> [209]	astatine 85 <b>At</b> [210]	radon 86 <b>Rn</b> [222]					
francium 87 <b>Fr</b> [223]	radium 88 <b>Ra</b> [226]	89-102 **	lawrencium 103 <b>Lr</b> [262]	rutherfordium 104 <b>Rf</b> [261]	dundubium 105 <b>Db</b> [262]	seaborgium 106 <b>Sg</b> [263]	bohrium 107 <b>Bh</b> [264]	hassium 108 <b>Hs</b> [265]	meitnerium 109 <b>Mt</b> [266]	unnilium 110 <b>Uun</b> [271]	ununium 111 <b>Uuu</b> [272]	unbibium 112 <b>Uub</b> [273]	ununquadium 114 <b>Uuq</b> [285]										

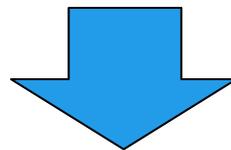
\* Lanthanide series

\*\* Actinide series

lanthanum 57 <b>La</b> 138.91	cerium 58 <b>Ce</b> 140.12	praseodymium 59 <b>Pr</b> 140.91	neodymium 60 <b>Nd</b> 144.24	promethium 61 <b>Pm</b> [145]	samarium 62 <b>Sm</b> 150.36	europium 63 <b>Eu</b> 151.96	gadolinium 64 <b>Gd</b> 157.25	terbium 65 <b>Tb</b> 158.93	dysprosium 66 <b>Dy</b> 162.50	holmium 67 <b>Ho</b> 164.93	erbium 68 <b>Er</b> 167.26	thulium 69 <b>Tm</b> 168.93	ytterbium 70 <b>Yb</b> 173.04
actinium 89 <b>Ac</b> [227]	thorium 90 <b>Th</b> 232.04	protactinium 91 <b>Pa</b> 231.04	uranium 92 <b>U</b> 238.03	neptunium 93 <b>Np</b> [237]	plutonium 94 <b>Pu</b> [244]	americium 95 <b>Am</b> [243]	curium 96 <b>Cm</b> [247]	berkelium 97 <b>Bk</b> [247]	californium 98 <b>Cf</b> [251]	einsteinium 99 <b>Es</b> [252]	fermium 100 <b>Fm</b> [257]	mendelevium 101 <b>Md</b> [258]	nobelium 102 <b>No</b> [259]

36,540 possible → 248 stable

22 magnetic → 8 Robust



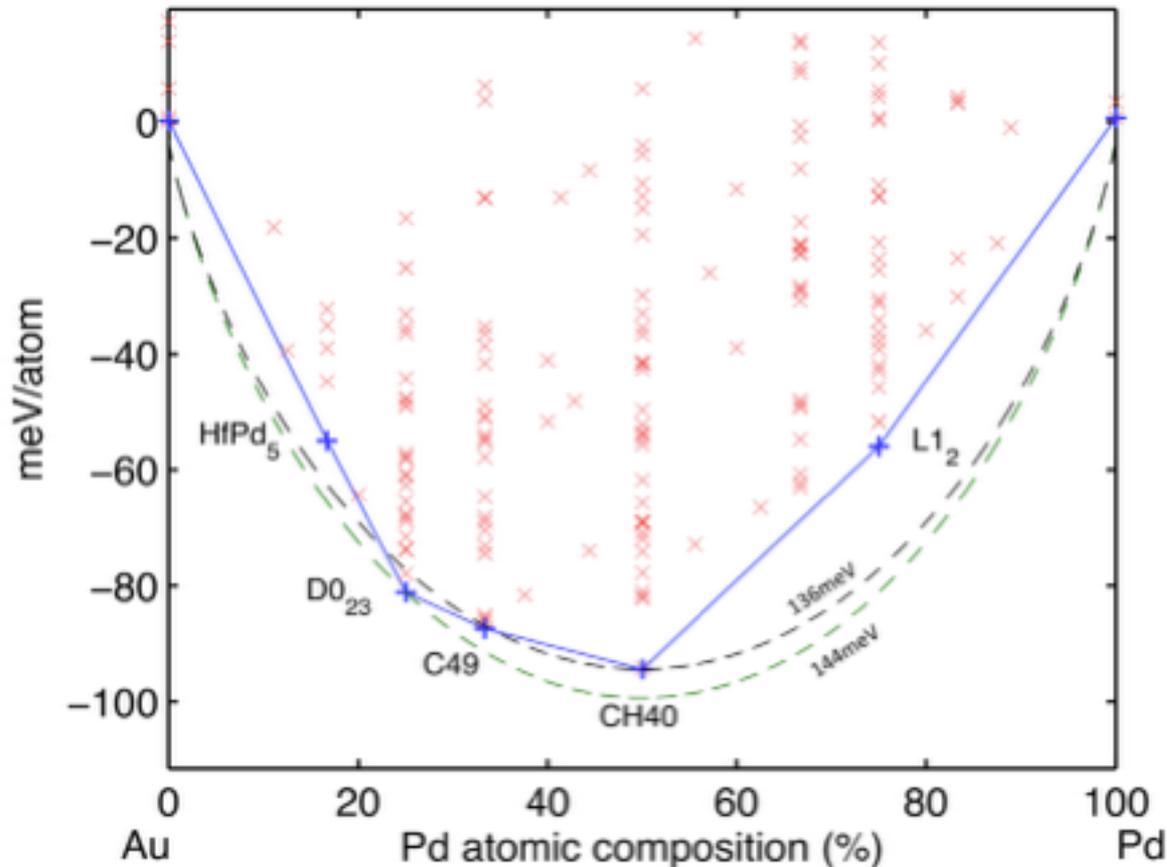
Extrapolating

236,000 possible → 1550 stable

138 magnetic → 50 Robust



## Descriptor 2: Entropic temperature

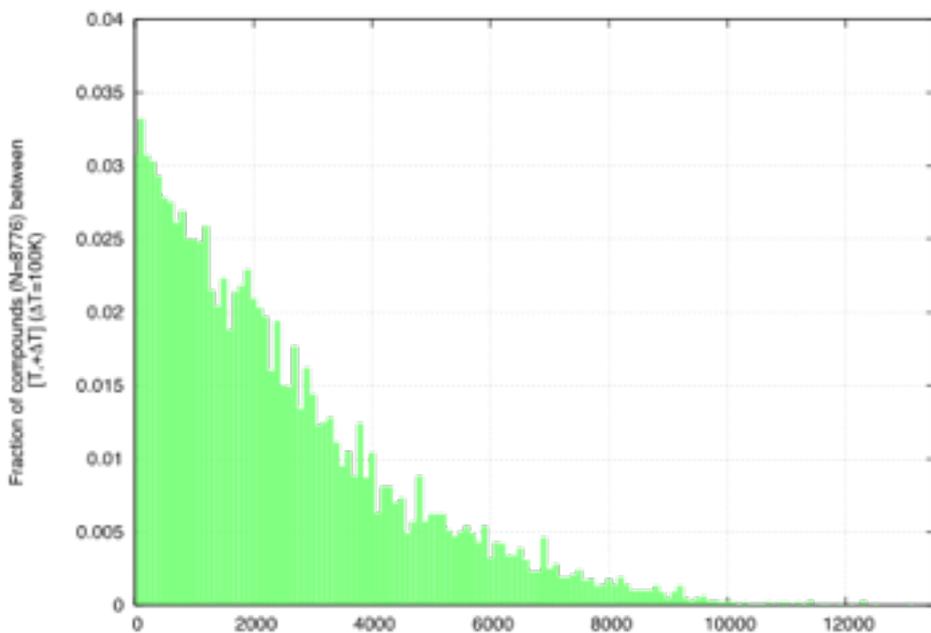


$$T_S = \max_i \frac{\Delta H(A_{x_i} B_{1-x_i})}{k_B [\log(x_i) + (1-x_i)\log(1-x_i)]}$$

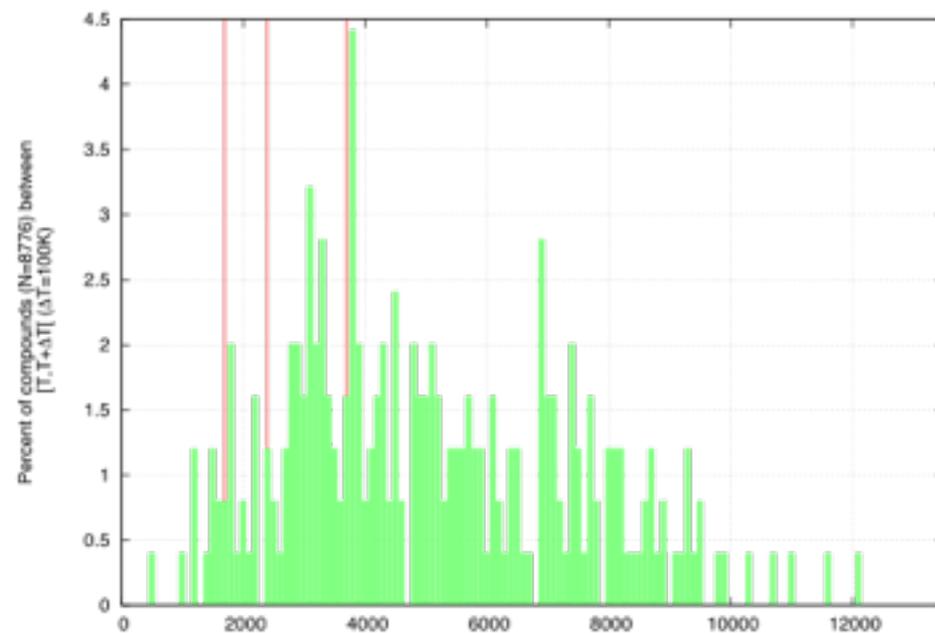
## Descriptor 2: Entropic temperature

$N=8776$

$N=248$



$T_s$



$T_s$

Weibull distribution

## Descriptor 3: Critical temperature

Known Heusler  
ferromagnets

$\text{Co}_2\text{XY}$

$\text{Fe}_2\text{MnY}$

$\text{Ni}_2\text{MnY}$

$\text{Mn}_2\text{XY}$

$\text{Rh}_2\text{MnY}$

$\text{Cu}_2\text{MnY}$

$\text{Pd}_2\text{MnY}$

$\text{Au}_2\text{MnY}$

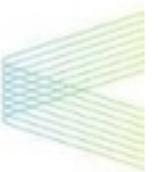
Generalized regression model based on  
valence, volume, spin decomposition



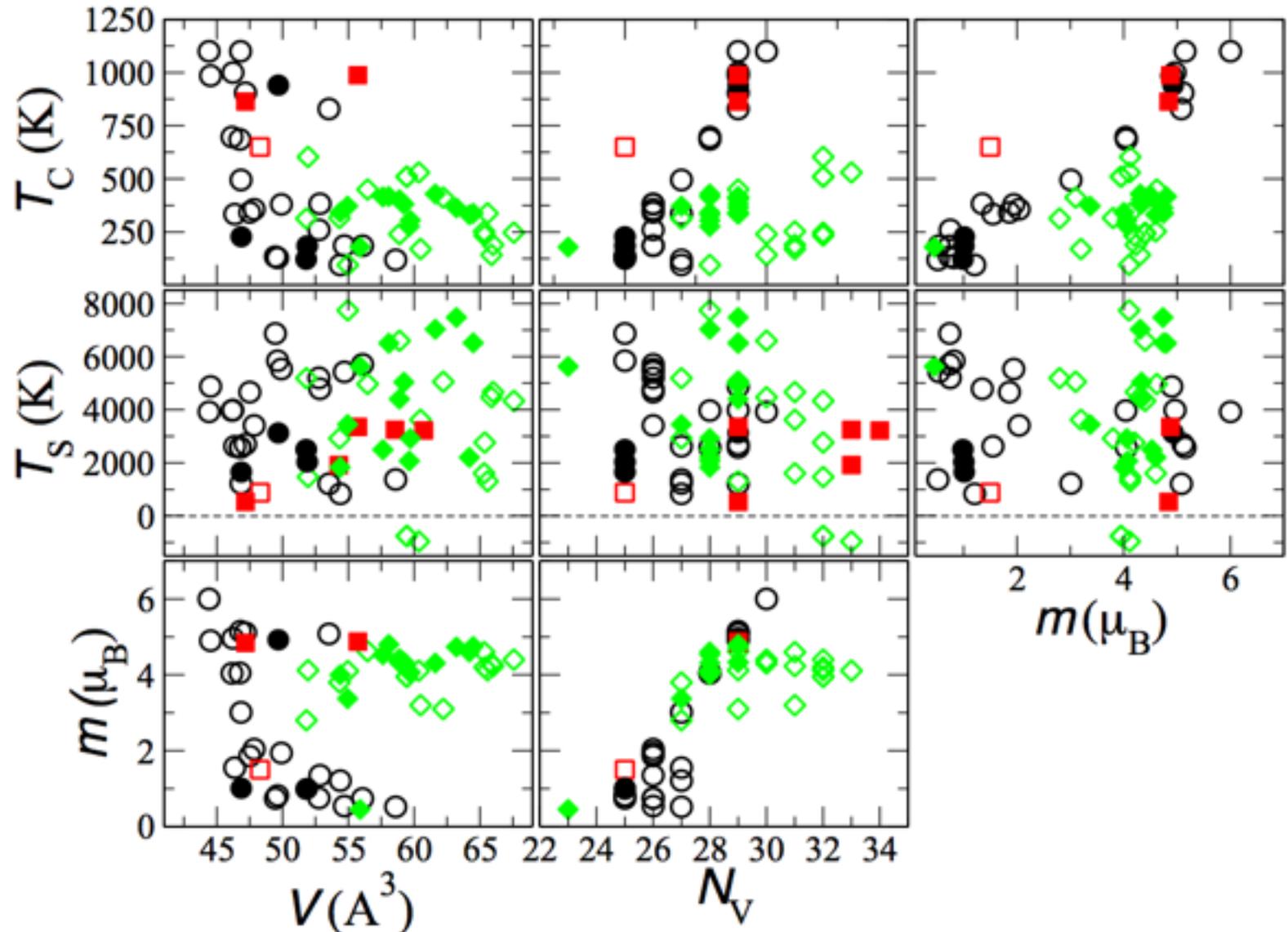
Prediction of  $T_C$

Material	$V$ (Å)	$\mu$	$\Delta E$ (eV)	$T$	.....	$T$
Co	47.85	2.0	-0.30	3007		352
Mn	48.93	2.0	-0.32	3524		760
...	...	...	...	...		...
Mn	54.28	9.03	-0.17	1918		?

# Analysis



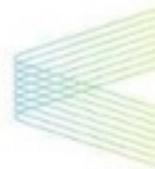
CRANN



$\text{Co}_2\text{XY}$

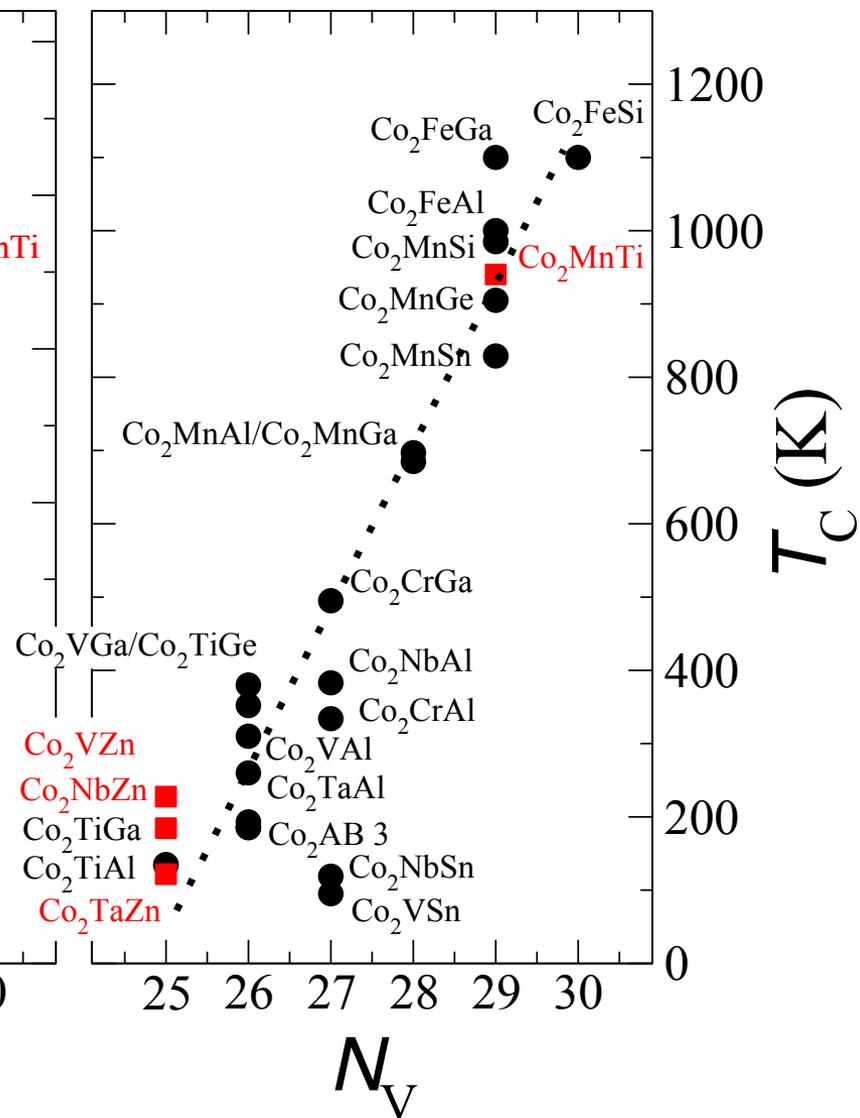
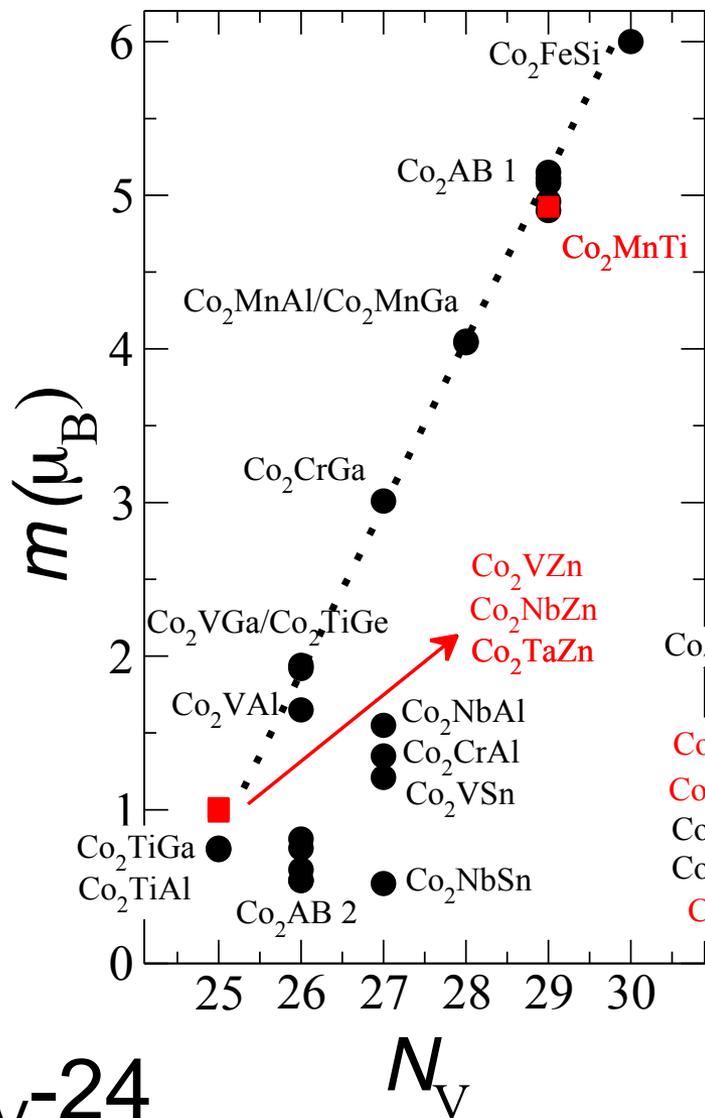
$\text{Mn}_2\text{XY}$

$\text{X}_2\text{MnY}$

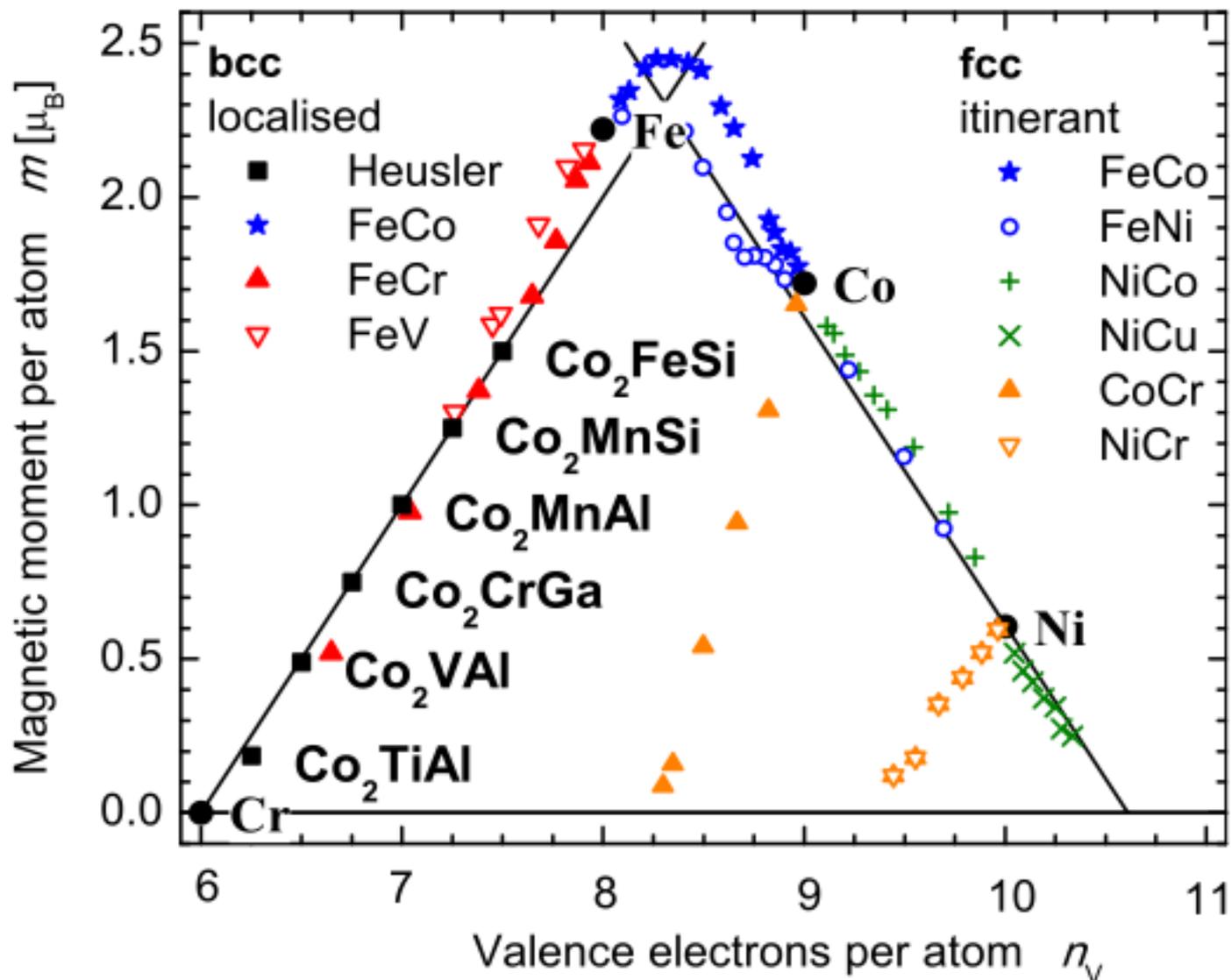


## Co<sub>2</sub>YZ

Slater-Pauling



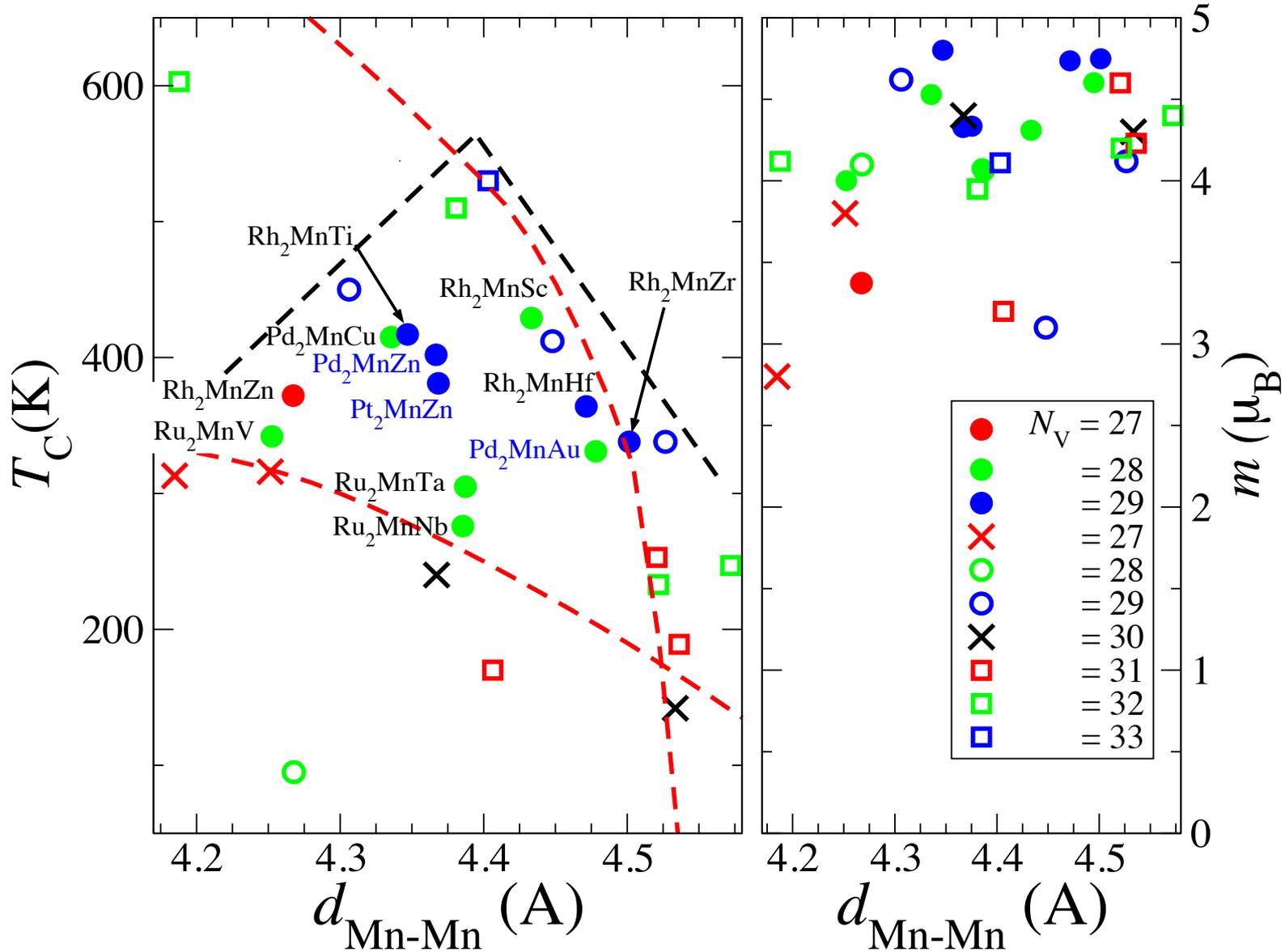
$$m_{X_2YZ} = N_V - 24$$

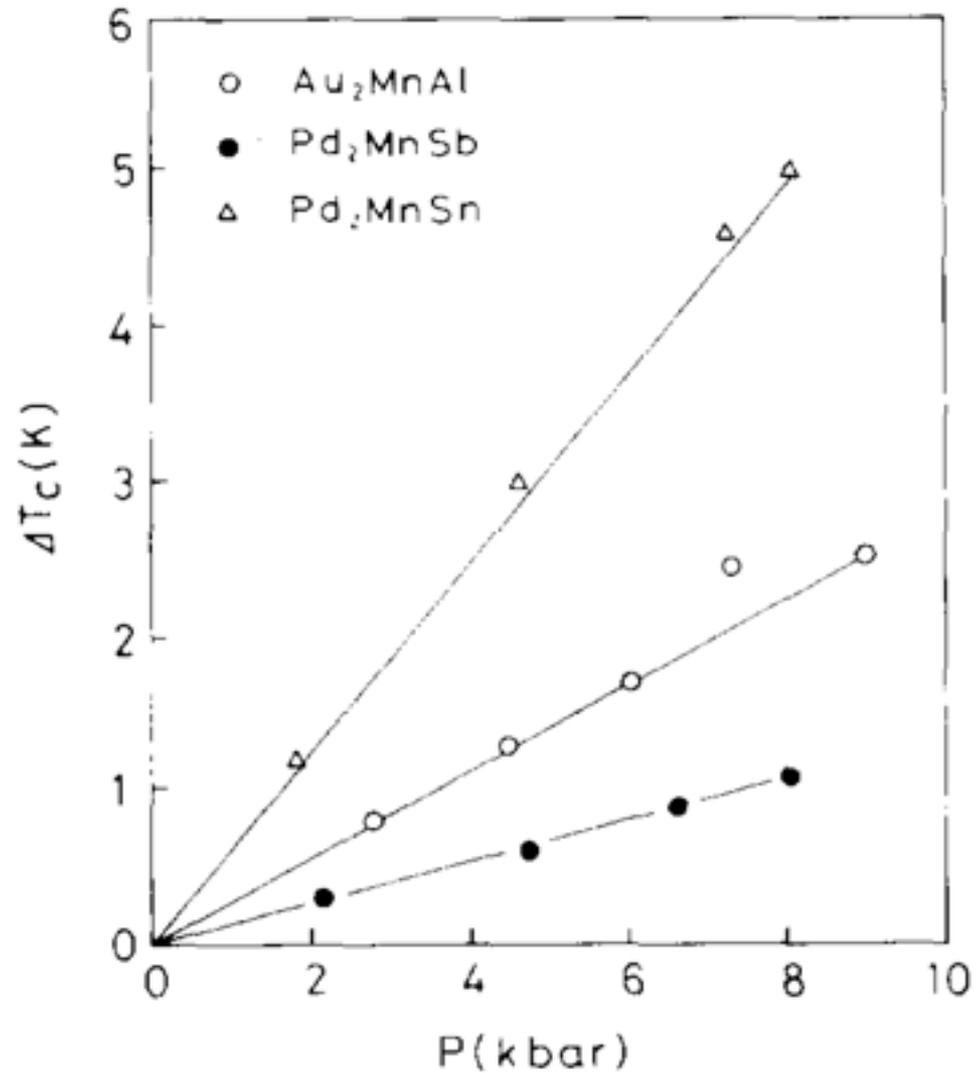


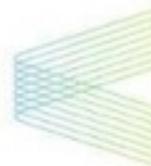
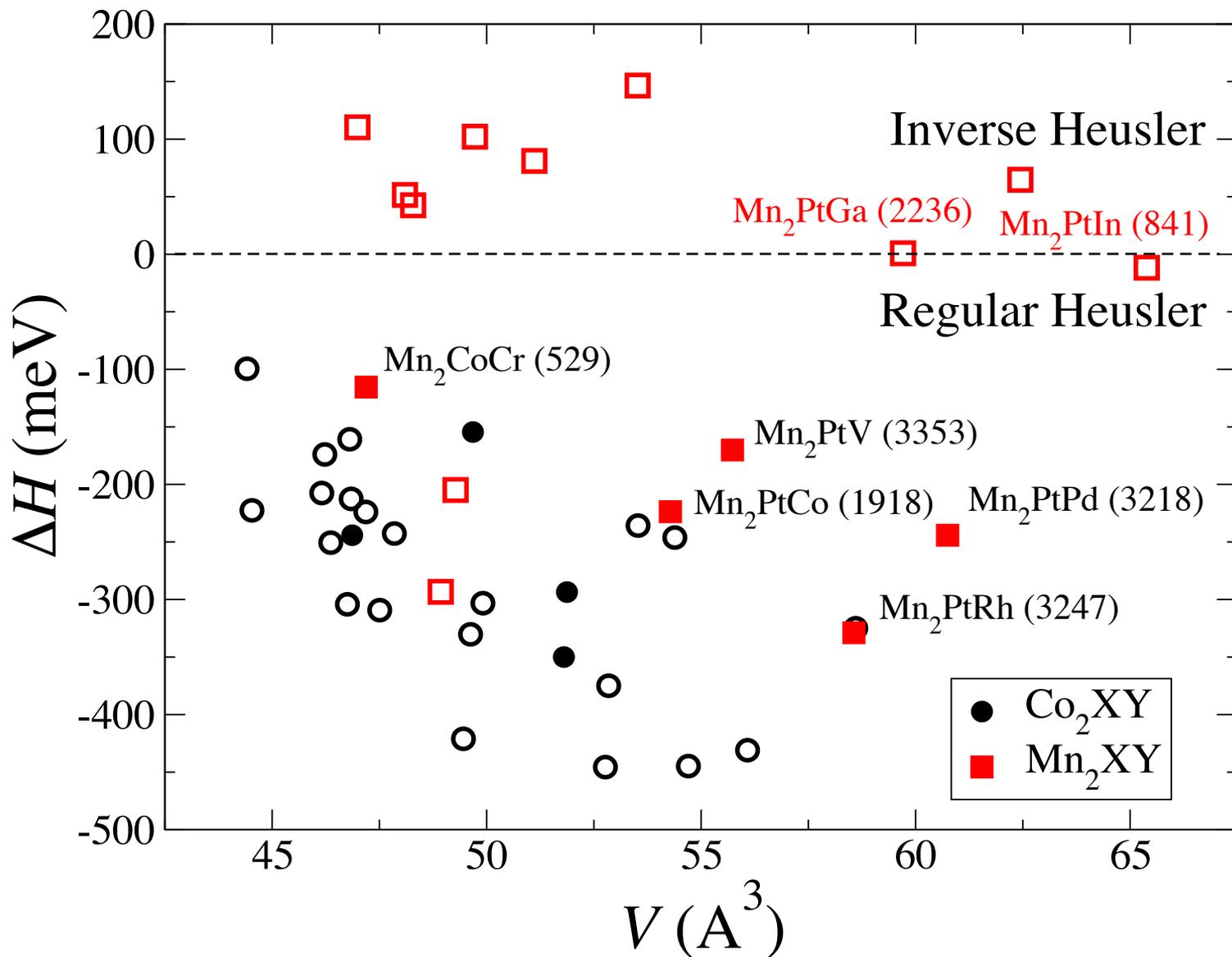


## $X_2MnZ$

Castelliz-Kanomata curve



 $X_2MnZ$ 

Mn<sub>2</sub>YZ

*OK, but does all that work?*

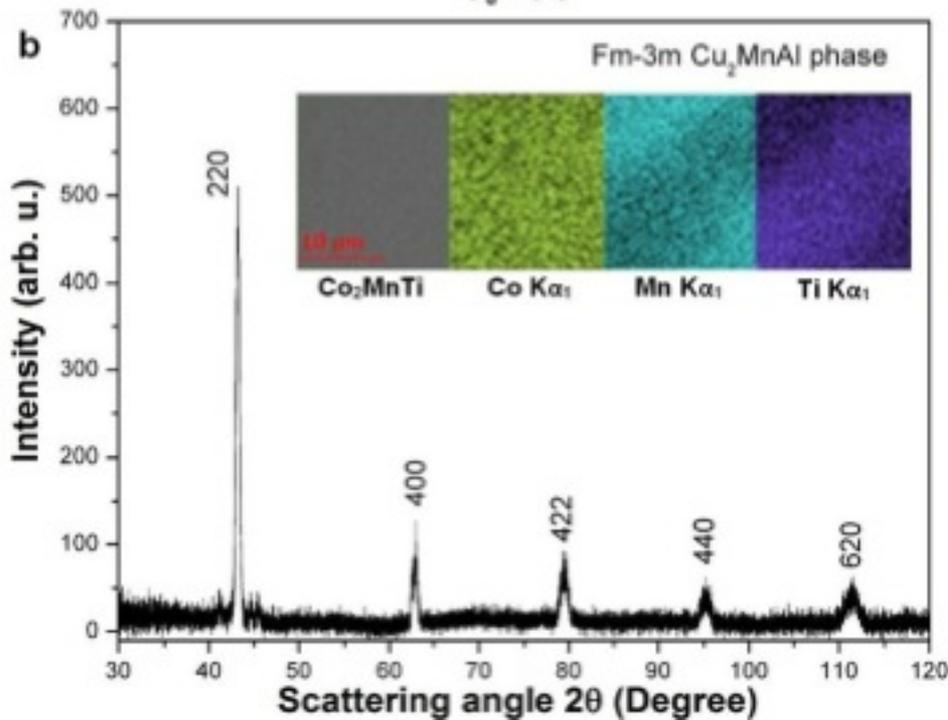
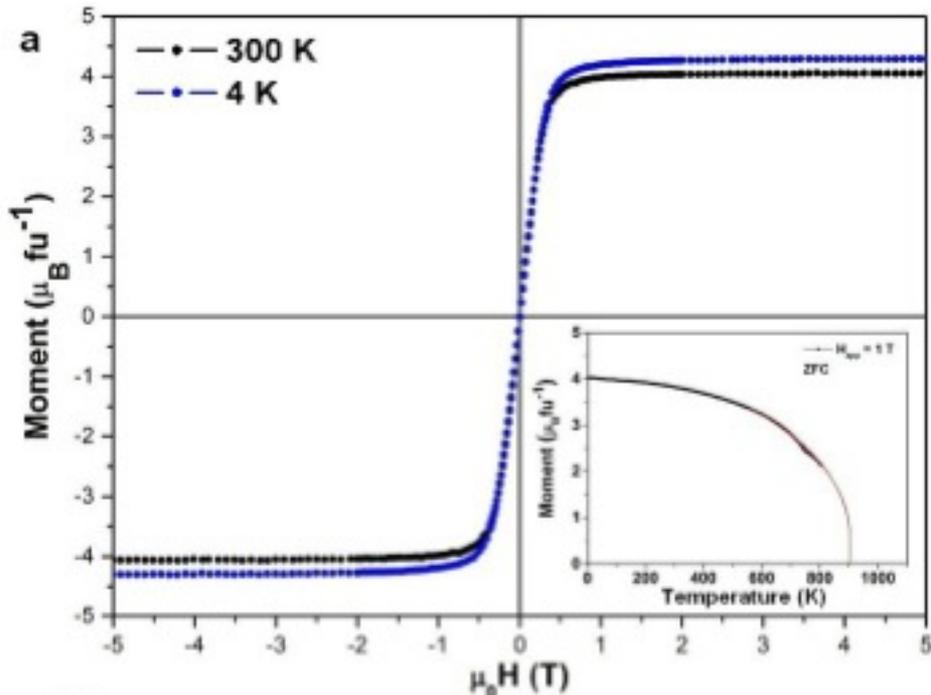
# Co<sub>2</sub>MnTi

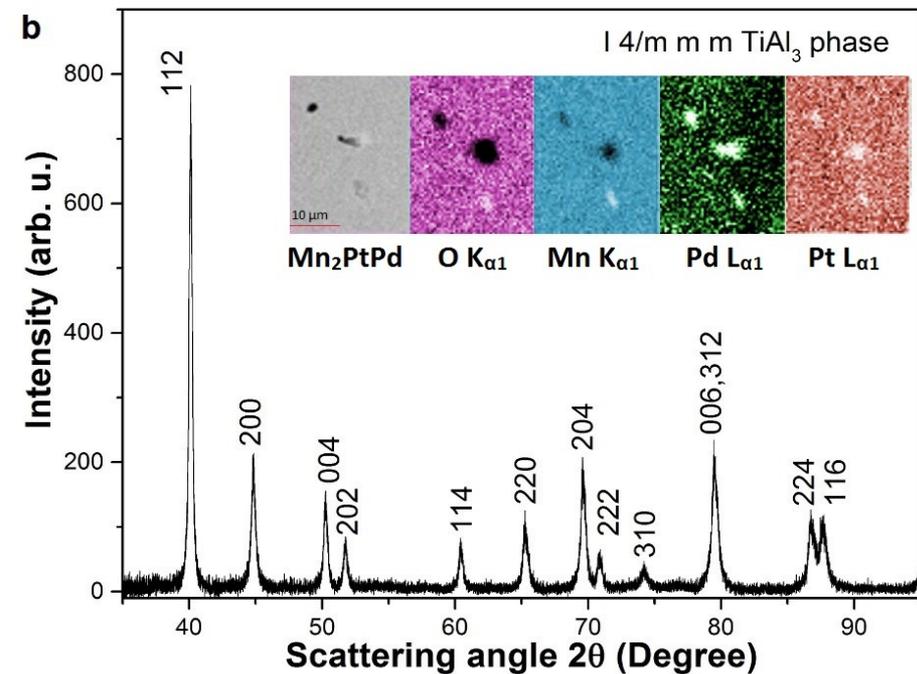
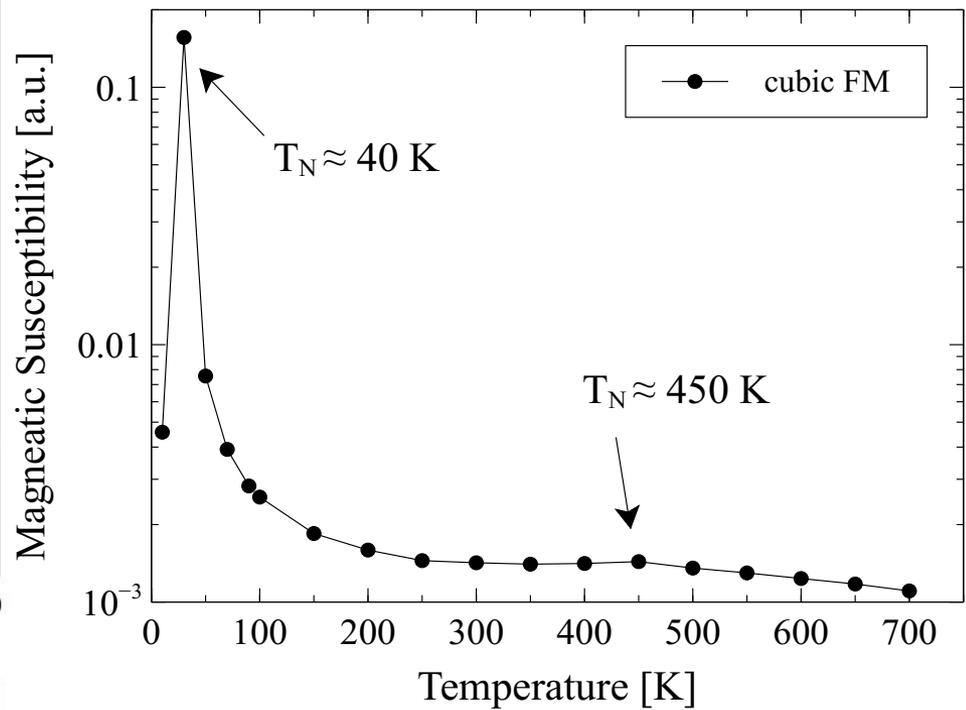
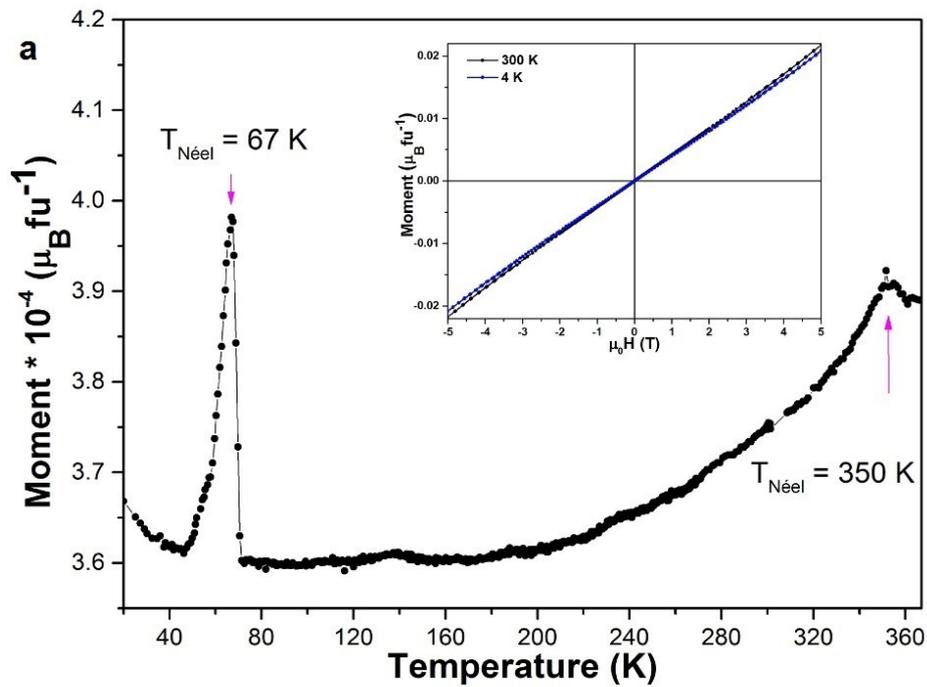
$T_C^{\text{measured}} = 940\text{K}$

$T_C^{\text{predicted}} = 938\text{K}$

Prepared by arc melting in an Ar atmosphere

Courtesy J.M.D. Coey's Lab (P. Tozman, M. Venkatesan)





Complex antiferromagnetic order

Courtesy J.M.D. Coey's Lab  
(P. Tozman, M. Venkatesan)

Bottom line ....

*Did we find one ?*





# COMPUTATIONAL SPINTRONICS

SANVITO RESEARCH GROUP  
TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN



CRANN

## TCD Team:

Tom Archer, Anurag Tiwari, Mario Zic, Awadhesh Narayan, Ivan Rungger, Mauro Mantega

## Duke Team:

Stefano Curtarolo, Junkai Xue, Kevin Rasch, Corey Oses



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TCHPC



# innovating nanoscience



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## The long way to the discovery of new materials made it short

Stefano Sanvito ([sanvitos@tcd.ie](mailto:sanvitos@tcd.ie))

*School of Physics and CRANN, Trinity College Dublin, IRELAND*