### Magnetic Exchange Couplings in Transition Metal Complexes from Density Functional Theory

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### Outline

#### **Road map**

- Performance of DFT
- Magnetic Exchange Couplings from Local Rotations
- Fe<sub>7</sub> disks
- Spin Dynamics from DFT

## **J** Couplings

### Magnetic Exchange Couplings

• Energy differences methods: The different states of the HDVV Hamiltonian are "mapped" into DFT solutions



- It provides a simple scheme to extract J couplings
- It can be easily extended to other cases
- Widely used in the literature

Noodleman, JCP 74, 5737 (1981)



Phillips and Peralta, J. Chem. Phys. 134, 034108, (2011)

Assessment in a set of bimetallic TM complexes with accurate experimental reference values



### Cu-Cu couplings

- 7 triply bridged Cu-Cu complexes.
- Exp. values from 73 to104 cm<sup>-1</sup>.



Wannarit et al., PCCP 6, 1966 (2013) Phillips and Peralta, JPCA 118, 5841 (2014)

- Fe-Fe couplings
  - 7 oxo-bridged Fe(III)-Fe(III) complexes.
  - Exp. values from -132 to -78 cm<sup>-1</sup>.



#### Heterodinuclear complexes

- 6 heterodinuclear complexes (Ni, Cu, V)
- Exp. values from -117 to +118  $cm^{-1}$ .



Joshi et al., JCTC 12, 1728 (2016)

Problems with the energy differences method

- Multicenter TM complexes can have several target states and convergence to these can be difficult.
- Cannot be done as a "black-box".

Can we extract J couplings in a more efficient way  $\gamma$ 

#### Consider local spin rotations







In order to **"twist"** by a certain angle **local magnetic moments**, we define

$$\mathbf{Q}_{AB} = (\mathbf{S}_A \times \mathbf{S}_B) / S_A S_B$$

where  $S_X$  is the total magnetization vector of atom X.

$$\mathbf{S}_{X} = \left\langle \hat{\mathbf{S}} \right\rangle_{X}$$

and **minimize** the electronic energy with the constraint

$$\mathbf{Q}_{AB} = \theta_{AB} \hat{\mathbf{y}} \qquad \text{(for small } \theta_{AB})$$

- Implemented as a constraint using Lagrange multipliers
- Uses analytical linear response
- All couplings can be extracted from a single reference state
- Close to energy differences for "Heisenberg" like systems
- Works for multinuclear and heteronuclear complexes
- Needs noncollinear kernel



 $W = E^{DFT} - \lambda_{AB}(Q_{AB} - \theta_{AB})$  where  $\lambda_{AB}$  represents is a Lagrange multiplier



Proof-of-concept



	J <sub>sP</sub> (cm⁻¹) energy diff.	J <sub>CP</sub> (cm⁻¹) high spin	J <sub>CP</sub> (cm⁻¹) broken symm.
[Cu <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>6</sub> ] <sup>2-</sup>	46	46	46
[Fe <sub>2</sub> OCl <sub>6</sub> ] <sup>2-</sup>	-64	-65	
H-He-H (linear)	-3961	-4066	-3860
H-He-H (bent)	835	847	832
H-He <sub>2</sub> -H (square)	-4784	-4843	-4723
He <sub>2</sub> -H-He <sub>2</sub> -H-He <sub>2</sub>	-401	-403	-398
H-Ne-H (linear)	-603	-603	-602

Fe(III)<sub>7</sub> disks: Mukherjee et al., Inorg. Chem. 50, 3849 (2011)



Low-spin ground state Hig

- High-spin ground state
- Fe(III) typically exhibits antiferromagnetic coupling
- Too many Fe centers to fit susceptibility data: Couplings are very difficult/impossible to determine experimentally

### **Complex 1**

Couplings in cm<sup>-1</sup>



From magneto-structural data [Mukherjee et al., Inorg. Chem. **50**, 3849 (2011)]

Alternated strong and weak couplings





Complex 2

Complex 3

Strong AF "radial" couplings



Alternated coupling dominates



Liouville-von Neumann equation

$$\dot{p} = -i[H_{KS}, p]$$
  $p = n + \sigma \cdot \mathbf{m}$ 

- Propagates the charge density and spin density vector simultaneously
- Propagation in the AO basis
- Integrator: Second-order Magnus expansion
- Exponential: Scaling and squaring
- Non-collinear  $V_{XC}$  in  $H_{KS}$
- Implemented in an in-house version of Gaussian
- How to initiate dynamics: Drive the system off equilibrium

Peralta, Hod, Scuseria, JCTC 11, 3661 (2015).

- Propagation step: 0.5 au = 0.012 fs
- PBE functional, 6-31G\*\* basis
- Dynamics started from an offequilibrium noncollinear spin configuration
- At each step <S><sub>A</sub> is recorded





\_ TD–DFT

- Classical spin precession
- *J* can be obtained comparing to the dynamics of a classical HDVV model

$$\dot{\mathbf{S}}_{A} = J \ \mathbf{S}_{A} \times \mathbf{S}_{B}$$

Stamenova and Sanvito, PRB (2013)



• Start dynamics with different constraint angles  $\alpha$ 

- Frequency  $\omega$  increases with  $\alpha$
- J can be calculated from ω and total magnetization

Table 1. Calculated H–H Magnetic Exchange Couplings J (meV) in H–He–H from TDDFT Dynamic Simulations from Different Starting Configurations<sup>*a*</sup>

α	$S_T$	ω	$J = -\omega/S_T$
13	0.97	496	-138.5
26	0.90	468	-141.3
37	0.80	424	-145.0
66	0.41	235	-156.2



# Summary

- HFX dominant factor for J couplings
- Current DFT approximations give large errors for J couplings (ideas?)
- Local spin rotations
- Dynamics including spin : spin precession

# Acknowledgements











# **Questions? Comments?**