

**Anomalous bulk modulus in vanadate spinels**Z.-Y. Li,<sup>1</sup> X. Li,<sup>1</sup> J.-G. Cheng,<sup>1,2,3</sup> L. G. Marshall,<sup>1</sup> X.-Y. Li,<sup>1</sup> A. M. dos Santos,<sup>4</sup> W.-G. Yang,<sup>5,6</sup> J. J. Wu,<sup>7</sup> J.-F. Lin,<sup>6,7</sup> G. Henkelman,<sup>8</sup> T. Okada,<sup>3</sup> Y. Uwatoko,<sup>3</sup> H. B. Cao,<sup>4</sup> H. D. Zhou,<sup>9</sup> J. B. Goodenough,<sup>1</sup> and J.-S. Zhou<sup>1,\*</sup><sup>1</sup>Materials Science and Engineering Program, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas 78712, USA<sup>2</sup>Beijing National Laboratory for Condensed Matter Physics and Institute of Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100190, China<sup>3</sup>Institute for Solid State Physics, University of Tokyo, 5-1-5 Kashiwanoha, Chiba 277-8581, Japan<sup>4</sup>Quantum Condensed Matter Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee 37831, USA<sup>5</sup>High Pressure Synergetic Consortium (HPSynC) and High Pressure Collaborative Access Team (HPCAT), Geophysical Laboratory, Carnegie Institute of Washington, Argonne, Illinois 60439, USA<sup>6</sup>Center for High Pressure Science and Technology Advanced Research (HPSTAR), Shanghai 201900, China<sup>7</sup>Department of Geological Sciences, Jackson School of Geosciences, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas 78712, USA<sup>8</sup>Department of Chemistry, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas 78712, USA<sup>9</sup>Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee 37966, USA

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All single-valent oxide spinels are insulators. The relatively small activation energy in the temperature dependence of resistivity in vanadate spinels led to the speculation that the spinels are near the crossover from localized to itinerant electronic behavior, and the crossover could be achieved under pressure. We have performed a number of experiments and calculations aimed at obtaining information regarding structural changes under high pressure for the whole series of vanadate spinels, as well as transport and magnetic properties under pressure for  $\text{MgV}_2\text{O}_4$ . We have also studied the crystal structure under pressure of wide-gap insulators  $\text{ACr}_2\text{O}_4$  ( $A = \text{Mg, Mn, Fe, Zn}$ ) for comparison. Moreover, the relationship between the bulk modulus and the cell volume of  $\text{AV}_2\text{O}_4$  ( $A = \text{Mg, Mn, Fe, Co, Zn}$ ) has been simulated by a density functional theory calculation. The proximity of  $\text{AV}_2\text{O}_4$  spinels to the electronic state crossover under high pressure has been tested by three criteria: (1) a predicted critical V-V bond length, (2) the observation of a sign change in the pressure dependence of Néel temperature, and (3) measurement of a reduced bulk modulus. The obtained results indicate that, although the crossover from localized to itinerant  $\pi$  bonding V-3d electrons in the  $\text{AV}_2\text{O}_4$  spinels is approached by reducing under pressure the V-V separation  $R$ , the critical separation  $R_c$  is not reached by 20 GPa in  $\text{CoV}_2\text{O}_4$ , which has the smallest V-V separation in the  $\text{AV}_2\text{O}_4$  ( $A = \text{Mg, Mn, Fe, Co, Zn}$ ) spinels.

DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevB.94.165159](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevB.94.165159)**I. INTRODUCTION**

Spinel oxides have long been the subject of geological research since they are naturally occurring minerals [1–5]. The spinel structure with  $\text{AB}_2\text{O}_4$  formula consists of a network of edge-shared  $\text{BO}_6$  octahedra with interstitial  $\text{AO}_4$  tetrahedra,  $A = \text{cations}$ . During World War II, physicists in France and Holland studied the collinear-spin ferrimagnetic spinels in which antiferromagnetic spin-spin coupling between the tetrahedral and octahedral cations could be described by the Néel two-sublattice molecular-field model; description of noncollinear spin configurations caused by competitive antiferromagnetic  $B$ - $B$  interactions was also developed by 1960 [6]. In recent years, interest in the physics community has returned to the problem of frustration caused by antiferromagnetic  $B$ - $B$  interactions in the array of corner-shared tetrahedra where there is, in addition, an orbital degeneracy that introduces complex orbital dynamics [7–18]. In contrast to perovskite oxides in which a handful of single-valent metallic oxides ranging from 3d to 5d transition metals (e.g.  $\text{SrVO}_3$  [19],  $\text{SrRuO}_3$  [20], and  $\text{ReO}_3$  [21]) have been found, all single-valent spinel oxides are insulators. A perovskite  $\text{AMO}_3$  consists of corner-shared octahedra,  $M = \text{transition-metal cations}$ , and the electron bandwidth is determined by the

$M$ - $O$ - $M$  bond angle and the  $M$ - $O$  bond length. In a spinel oxide  $\text{AB}_2\text{O}_4$ , however, the electronic bandwidth is determined by the direct  $\pi$ -hybrid wave function overlap integral through the B-B bonds, which can be tuned by chemical substitution at the A site. Although all single-valent spinels are insulators, the covalent contribution to the bonding is why integral valences implied from the charge ordering and orbital ordering patterns in the fully localized states have never been observed experimentally [7].

The  $\text{A}^{2+}\text{V}_2\text{O}_4$  spinels are Mott insulators; they have perhaps the smallest gap caused by electron-electron correlations in the single-valent spinels. The V-V bond length in these spinels decreases as the A-site cation is replaced by cations in the order of  $A = \text{Cd, Mn, Fe, Mg, Zn, Co}$ . Correspondingly, the activation energy for the hopping conduction also reduces progressively from  $A = \text{Cd}$  to  $\text{Co}$ , which is the smallest divalent cation in this series of spinels. A density functional theory (DFT) calculation indicated that strong spin-orbit coupling is needed in order to justify the semiconductor state of the  $\text{CoV}_2\text{O}_4$  [12]. Hydrostatic pressure is required to further reduce the V-V bond length in  $\text{CoV}_2\text{O}_4$ . Interpretation of the transport property of  $\text{CoV}_2\text{O}_4$  under pressure [16], however, is not straightforward. While there is an anomaly of the resistivity on cooling through a magnetic transition temperature  $T_c$  in this ferrimagnet and a metallic-like resistivity is achieved under high pressure at  $T < T_c$ , the resistivity at  $T < T_c$  is still too large for a metal and its temperature dependence at

\*jszhou@mail.utexas.edu

the lowest temperature remains activated to 8 GPa. Moreover,  $T_c$  increases with increasing pressure, which is a clear sign of a localized electronic state on the basis of the perturbation formula of the superexchange interaction. In order to clarify whether  $\text{CoV}_2\text{O}_4$  is indeed at the crossover between localized electron and itinerant electronic behavior, it is critical to conduct a structural study under high pressure. For a phase at the crossover, its bulk modulus is normally lower than either in the metallic phase or in the insulator phase with the identical structure because of the coexistence of two equilibrium M-O bond lengths as, for example, in  $\text{PbCrO}_3$  [22,23]. We report a comprehensive structural study on the entire series of  $\text{AV}_2\text{O}_4$  spinels ( $A = \text{Cd, Mn, Fe, Mg, Zn, Co}$ ) with *in situ* high-pressure x-ray and neutron diffraction at different temperatures. The behavior under high pressure is compared with that in another series of wide-band-gap spinels  $\text{ACr}_2\text{O}_4$ .

## II. EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS

A detailed description of the  $\text{AV}_2\text{O}_4$  sample preparation can be found in previous publications [24,25]. The  $\text{ACr}_2\text{O}_4$  ( $A = \text{Mg, Zn, Mn, Fe}$ ) polycrystalline samples were produced by conventional solid-state reaction. Stoichiometric mixtures of oxides  $\text{AO}$  ( $A = \text{Mg, Zn, Mn, Fe}$ ; Alfa Aesar 99.99%) and  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$  (Alfa Aesar 99.9%) were ground in an agate mortar with acetone and pressed into pellets. The pellets for  $A = \text{Mg, Zn}$  were heated in air at 1273 K for 24 h; the pellets for  $A = \text{Mn, Fe}$  were sealed in vacuum quartz tubes, which were then heated at 1273 K for 24 h. Similar annealing processes were repeated with intermediate grindings until phase-pure spinels as checked by x-ray diffraction (XRD) were achieved. High-pressure conditions for the structural study were produced with symmetric diamond anvil cells (DACs) with 400  $\mu\text{m}$  culet diamonds. A rhenium (Re) gasket was first preindented from 250 to  $\sim 50$   $\mu\text{m}$  in thickness, followed by drilling a hole of 190  $\mu\text{m}$  diameter with an electrical discharge machining system. Then a sample pellet of  $\sim 50$   $\mu\text{m}$  wide and 25  $\mu\text{m}$  thick formed by pressing the fine powder was loaded into the center of the drilled gasket hole and surrounded by several pieces of ruby spheres as the pressure calibrant. Hydrostaticity at the sample's place was ensured by loading neon gas by using a high-pressure gas loading system. The pressure range in this paper went up to  $\sim 22$  GPa. An initial pressure of about 0.4–0.7 GPa was maintained in the DACs after the gas loading. The *in situ* high-pressure and low-temperature XRD measurements were conducted with synchrotron radiation ( $\lambda = 0.4136$  Å) at the Beamline 16-BM-D, High Pressure Collaborative Access Team (HPCAT) of the Advanced Photon Source, Argonne National Laboratory. The pressure at room temperature and low temperatures was controlled by a gear box and a helium-gas membrane, respectively, while an online ruby fluorescence system was used to monitor the pressure. The diffraction patterns were collected with a MAR345 image plate detector and were then converted into the format of intensity vs  $2\theta$  by using FIT2D software. The high-pressure structural study was also carried out at room temperature with a DAC mounted on a four-circle diffractometer (Bruker P4) with a Mo anode ( $\lambda = 0.71$  Å). A small amount of  $\text{CaF}_2$  powder was mixed with the sample to monitor the pressure inside the chamber, which was filled with a 4:1 methanol : ethanol

mixture as the pressure medium. The structural information was extracted from Rietveld refinement of the obtained diffraction profiles with the FullProf program. The powder sample of  $\text{CoV}_2\text{O}_4$  sample used in this paper was obtained by crushing a piece of single crystal. Single crystal neutron diffraction on a crystal  $\text{CoV}_2\text{O}_4$  was performed at the HB-3A four-circle diffractometer at the High Flux Isotope Reactor (HFIR) at Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL). A Neutron wavelength of 1.005 Å was used from a bent perfect Si-331 monochromator. Seventy-five reflections were collected at 200 K and used for the structure refinement. *In situ* high-pressure neutron diffraction measurements were measured at the Spallation Neutrons and Pressure (SNAP) beamline in the Spallation Neutron Source in ORNL. The SNAP instrument is a medium-resolution time-of-flight diffractometer optimized for structural studies under high pressure. For this experiment, both detectors were placed at  $90^\circ$  relative to the incident beam and at 50 cm from the sample. The range of available incident neutron wavelengths was from 0.3 to 3.7 Å. The sample was loaded in a Paris-Edinburgh press fitted with c-BN anvils. The encapsulating metal toroidal gaskets were fabricated with a null scattering TiZr alloy that does not add Bragg peaks to the powder data. The sample was loaded with a 4:1 methanol : ethanol mixture to act as a pressure medium. The cell was placed in a vertical orientation (allowing a view of the full detector  $45^\circ$  wide  $2\theta$  coverage). The cell was loaded inside a custom-made cryogenic system that allows the control of temperature between room temperature and 90 K. The combination of the wavelength bandwidth and the accessible angular range permitted the collection of data in a  $d$ -spacing range of 0.5 and 3.5 Å. The measurements of resistivity under pressure were performed with a cubic anvil apparatus with lava as the gasket materials and glycerol as the pressure medium [26].

## III. RESULTS

### A. $\text{CoV}_2\text{O}_4$

As reported by Kismarhardja *et al.* [16], the resistivity  $\rho$  of a  $\text{CoV}_2\text{O}_4$  crystal decreases under pressure, as shown in Fig. 1. An even more dramatic pressure-induced change of  $\rho$  has been observed at a temperature below  $T_N$ , where a transition from  $d\rho/dT < 0$  to  $d\rho/dT > 0$  occurs. Therefore, it is interesting to study the pressure effect on the structure in both the paramagnetic phase and the magnetically ordered phase. We have performed XRD at 298 K  $> T_N$  and 120 K  $< T_N$ . The cubic phase of  $\text{CoV}_2\text{O}_4$  remains stable up to 22 GPa; see the fitting result for  $P = 20$  GPa as an example in Fig. 2. The XRD patterns under different pressures at  $T = 295$  and 120 K are displayed in Fig. 3. The pressure dependence of cell volume at 295 and 120 K in Fig. 4 can be fit with the Birch-Murnaghan (BM) equation, which gives the bulk modulus  $B_0 = 178(1)$  GPa for the paramagnetic phase at 295 K and a higher  $B_0 = 199$  GPa at 120 K. This result indicates that, somewhat paradoxically, the ferrimagnetic phase is less compressible than that of the paramagnetic phase although a more dramatic pressure-induced change of the resistivity was observed at this temperature. It is also noticed that the error bar shown in Fig. 4(a) is much larger in the fit at  $T = 120$  K

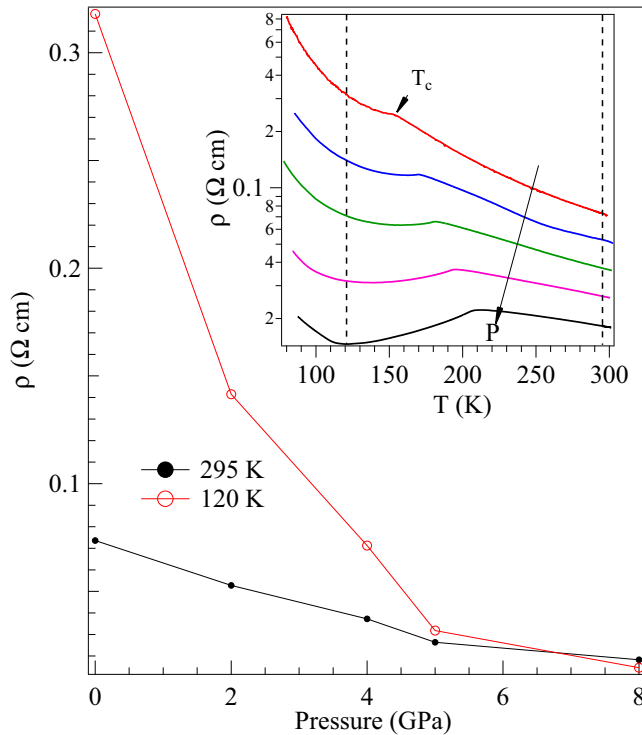


FIG. 1. The pressure dependence of resistivity of  $\text{CoV}_2\text{O}_4$  at different temperatures. The inset: temperature dependence of resistivity at different pressures; dashed lines show the temperatures where we have performed the structural study under pressure. The data are after Ref. [16].

than that at 295 K. Whereas  $T_N$  increases progressively under pressure, the resistivity at  $T < T_N$  decreases more dramatically in the pressure range  $0 < P < 6$  GPa in Fig. 1. This observation motivates us to fit the  $V(P)$  data in two different pressure ranges, 0–6 and 8–20 GPa in Fig. 4(b). The new fittings indeed came with slightly smaller error bar size in the low-pressure range, but it becomes even worse in the

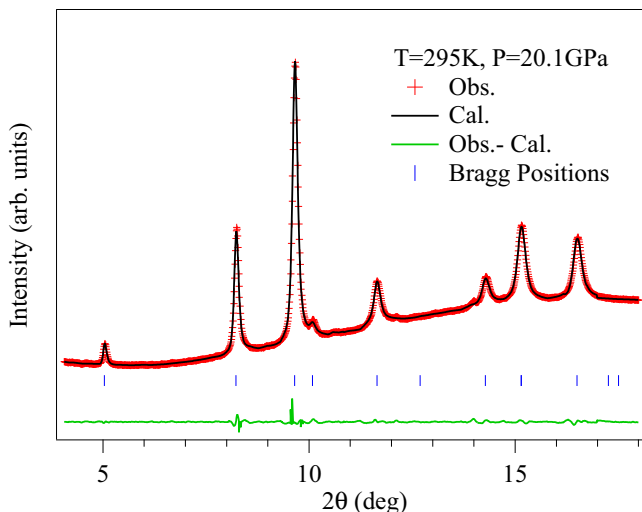


FIG. 2. An XRD pattern of  $\text{CoV}_2\text{O}_4$  with synchrotron radiation and the result of the Rietveld refinements.

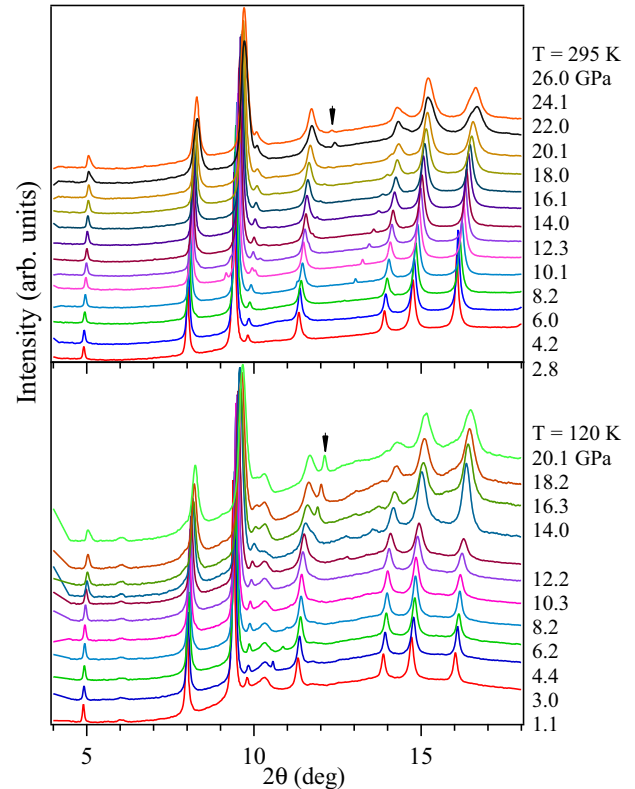


FIG. 3. XRD patterns of  $\text{CoV}_2\text{O}_4$  with synchrotron radiation under different pressures at 295 K (top) and 120 K (bottom). The peak at  $2\theta \sim 12^\circ$  indicated by an arrow is from the cubic phase of neon consolidated under high pressure.

high-pressure range. The new fittings suggest that the more conductive phase at 120 K and  $P > 6$  GPa appear to have a much higher  $B_0$  than that at lower pressure.

In the cubic spinel structure with the space group  $Fd-3m$ , the only atomic position for the refinement is a single atom coordination for the oxygen position  $(u,u,u)$ . Since oxygen is shared by both the tetrahedral site and the octahedral site, an accurate determination of the  $u$  parameter under high pressure is necessary to find out the compressibility of the tetrahedra and octahedra in the spinel. Unfortunately, the synchrotron XRD (SXR) carries very little information about the oxygen position; the error bar of  $u$  from the refinement is too large to see any meaningful trend under pressure. To this end, we turn to the neutron single crystal diffraction at ambient pressure and neutron powder diffraction under pressure. Neutron diffraction at cryogenic temperatures also provides information about magnetic structure and its evolution under high pressure.

The occupancies at the Co site and O site are coupled to each other, and one of them has to be fixed in the refinement. If we fixed the occupancy at the O site to 1, the occupancy at the Co site is over fully occupied, and so we assumed the occupancy at the Co site is fully occupied and then refine the occupancies at the V site and O site. Due to a tiny negative neutron scattering length at the V site, the occupancy at the V site cannot be determined accurately. All refined parameters are listed in Table I.

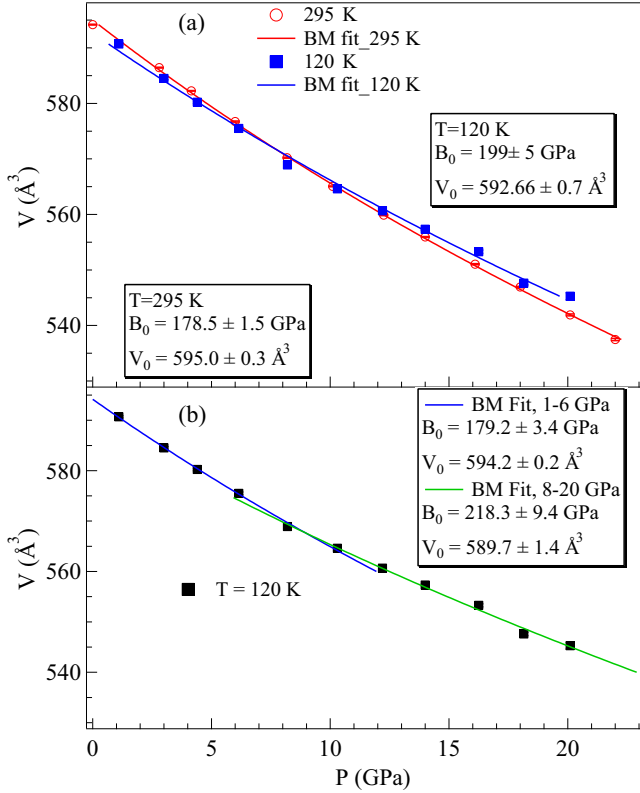


FIG. 4. (a) The pressure dependence of cell volume and the fitting results to the Birch-Murnaghan equation at 295 and 120 K. (b)  $V(P)$  curve at 120 K and the fitting results at two separate pressure ranges  $0 < P < 6$  and  $8 < P < 20$  GPa.

By using neutron diffraction at SNAP, we have mapped out the crystal/magnetic structure of  $\text{CoV}_2\text{O}_4$  in the temperature range of 90–300 K and the pressure range of 0–6.5 GPa. Typical diffraction patterns and their refinement results are displayed in Fig. 5, and the structural parameters are shown in Tables II and III. Since we have used the change of lattice parameter of  $\text{CoV}_2\text{O}_4$  obtained from the SXRDX as the pressure manometer in the neutron powder diffraction under high pressure, the bulk modulus cannot be checked independently. Figure 6 shows the pressure dependences of Co-O and V-O bond lengths and the  $u$  parameter at different temperatures as well as the pressure dependences of magnetic moments on  $\text{Co}^{2+}$  and  $\text{V}^{3+}$ . Linear fitting on data points of V-O and Co-O at low pressures and at room temperature indicates that the Co-O bond is more compressible than the V-O bond, which is consistent with the general argument in insulators of spinel oxides, i.e. oxygen distances to trivalent cations are less compressible than those to divalent ones [27].

The refined value  $u = 0.239$  at ambient pressure is identical to that found from single crystal neutron diffraction in Table I and that in the literature [16]. Based on the calculation of Madelung energy, a normal  $\text{A}^{2+}(\text{B}^{3+})_2\text{O}_4$  spinel should have  $au \geq 0.2555$  [5]. Our refinement result suggests that the sample used in this paper may be a partially inverted spinel, i.e.  $(\text{Co}_{1-x}\text{V}_x)[\text{V}_{2-x}\text{Co}_x]\text{O}_4$ . However, the structural refinement with a nonzero  $x$  gave an even poorer result. This test indicates that the  $\text{CoV}_2\text{O}_4$  sample is still a normal spinel.

The change of the  $u$  parameter under pressure in Fig. 6(c) is negligibly small, and no clear trend can be discerned given the experimental uncertainty. An increase of  $u$  means that oxygen moves closer to the nearest tetrahedral cation in a [111] direction, which reduces the volume of tetrahedra more quickly than that of octahedra under pressure. The observation of a smaller compressibility of the V-O bond than that of the Co-O bond observed requires monotonically increasing  $u$  under pressure. This contradiction suggests that the change in bond length due to the pressure-induced reduction of the cell volume is more significant than the effect introduced by a small change of the  $u$  parameter under pressure.

Neutron diffraction at 120 and 90 K reveals the magnetic structure at different pressures. Figure 6(d) shows the refinement results of magnetic moment  $M$  at the  $\text{Co}^{2+}$  and  $\text{V}^{3+}$  sites. Here,  $M = 3.6 \mu_B$  at 90 K, and ambient pressure is considerably higher than the expected value  $3.0 \mu_B$  for  $\text{Co}^{2+}$  and  $3.05 \mu_B$  and  $2.89 \mu_B$  reported in the literature by neutron diffraction at 5 K [8,10]. The moment at the  $\text{Co}^{2+}$  site reduces to  $M \leq 3.0 \mu_B$  under pressure. Reig-i-Plessis *et al.* [8] reported recently a first-order phase transition at 90 K in  $\text{CoV}_2\text{O}_4$  spinel. The two-phase region at 90 K appears to influence our refinement with a single phase model, which leads to an anomalously large moment. High pressure suppresses the phase transition by favoring the smaller volume phase at high temperature; therefore, the refinement at 90 K but under a pressure higher than ambient pressure gave a reasonable moment at  $\text{Co}^{2+}$ . This argument is further supported by the refinement results at 120 K. The refined moment stays below  $3.0 \mu_B$  at all pressures at this temperature. The moment shows essentially no change under pressure within the measurement uncertainty, which means that the localized picture for electrons at the  $\text{Co}^{2+}$  site is not altered under pressure up to 6 GPa. A significantly reduced moment  $\sim 0.7 \mu_B$  at  $\text{V}^{3+}$ , which is consistent with the reported value [8,10], was treated as a sign for delocalized electrons [8]. However, a reduced moment ( $\sim 0.65 \mu_B$ ) at  $\text{V}^{3+}$  has been found in other spinels  $\text{AV}_2\text{O}_4$  ( $A = \text{Cd}, \text{Mg}, \text{Zn}$ ) in which  $\text{CdV}_2\text{O}_4$  has the longest V-V bond length in the family of vanadate spinels, which makes this argument questionable. On the other hand, Maitra and Valenti [13] have shown that the unquenched orbital momentum is antiferromagnetically coupled to the spin,

TABLE I. The structure parameters of  $\text{CoV}_2\text{O}_4$  measured at 200 K by single crystal neutron diffraction at HB-3A at HFIR.

Atom	Type	Site	$x$	$y$	$z$	$U_{\text{equiv}}(\text{\AA}^2)$	Occupancy
Co1	Co	8b	3/8	3/8	3/8	0.3(1)	1
V1	V	16c	0	0	0	0.3	1.2(2)
O1	O	32e	0.2394(3)	0.2394(3)	0.2394(3)	0.6(1)	0.996(36)

The space group is  $Fd\bar{3}m$ ,  $a = 8.407(10) \text{\AA}$ .  $R_f = 0.0494$ .  $\chi^2 = 0.52$ .

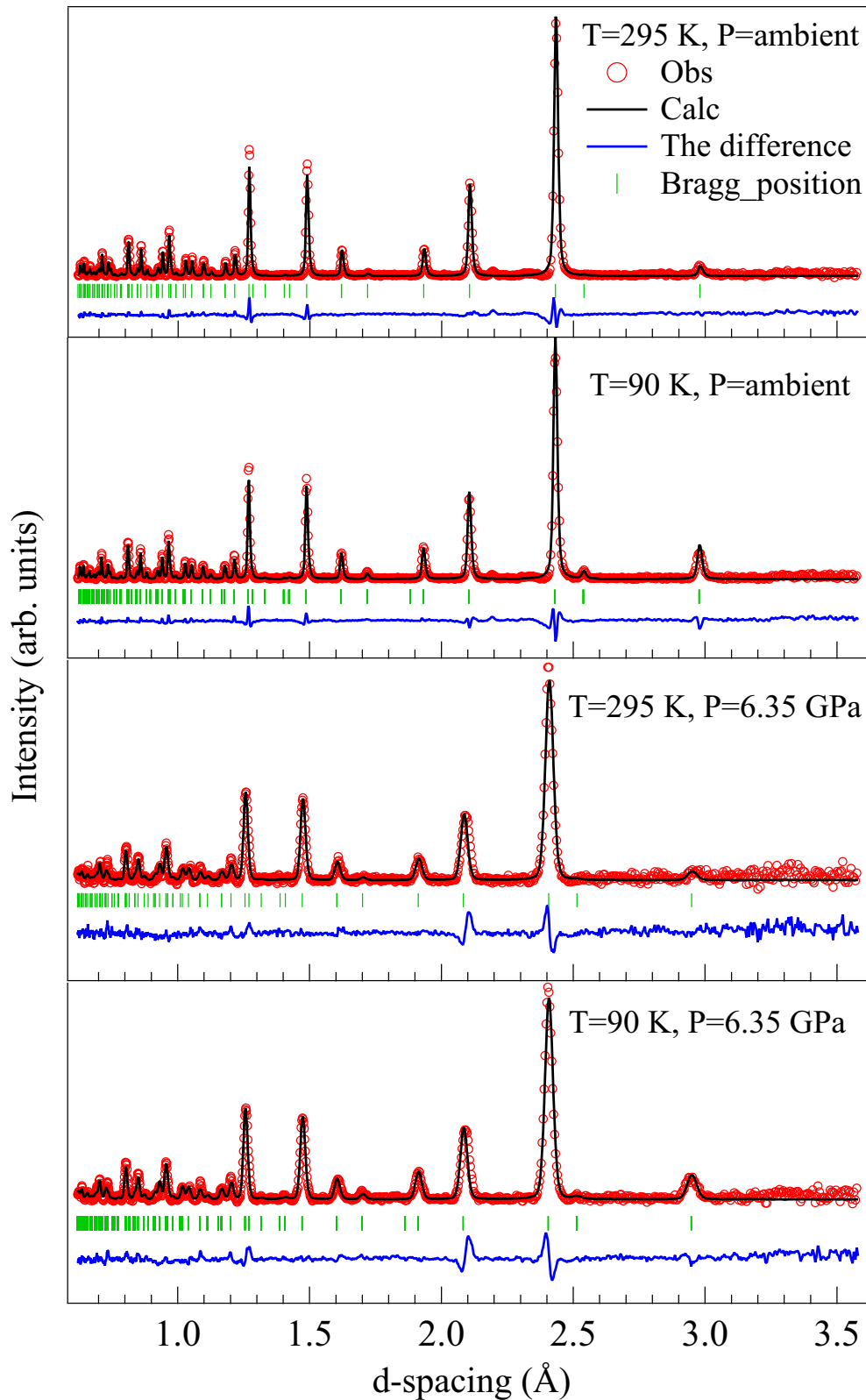


FIG. 5. Examples of neutron diffraction of  $\text{CoV}_2\text{O}_4$  at different pressures and temperatures and the results of the Rietveld refinements.

so as to reduce the net total moment below  $1 \mu_B$ . Thus, a slight increase of the moment at  $\text{V}^{3+}$  under pressure in Fig. 5(d) may reflect a reduction of the orbital moment, which means that wave functions for electrons at  $\text{V}^{3+}$  become more extended under pressure [28].

### B. $\text{MgV}_2\text{O}_4$

Simply from the consideration of V-V bond length, the electron bandwidth of  $\text{MgV}_2\text{O}_4$  is close to that in  $\text{CoV}_2\text{O}_4$ . Both spinels have much smaller activation energies in the

TABLE II. Results of Rietveld refinement of neutron powder diffraction for  $\text{CoV}_2\text{O}_4$ .

	Ambient	1.76 GPa	2.98 GPa	5.17 GPa	5.48 GPa	6.35 GPa
$a$	8.4070(2)	8.3842(3)	8.3665(3)	8.3358(4)	8.3316(4)	8.3198(5)
$\mu$	0.2393(1)	0.2398(1)	0.2398(1)	0.2396(2)	0.2395(2)	0.2401(2)
$R_{\text{wp}}$	1.84	1.45	1.48	1.48	1.59	1.79
$\chi^2$	2.17	1.42	1.39	1.06	1.50	0.83

Space group  $Fd-3m$  (No. 227), Co (0.375, 0.375, 0.375), V (0, 0, 0), O ( $\mu$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\mu$ ).

transport properties than that in  $\text{CdV}_2\text{O}_4$  and  $\text{MnV}_2\text{O}_4$  [16]. Based on the compressibility of the V-V bond length from the structural study for  $\text{CoV}_2\text{O}_4$  above, the critical V-V bond length where a transition from  $d\rho/dT < 0$  to  $d\rho/dT > 0$  occurs can be induced in  $\text{MgV}_2\text{O}_4$  under a pressure  $P < 10$  GPa. We have measured the resistivity to 8 GPa in Fig. 7(a) with a cubic multianvil apparatus. Whereas the resistivity decreases with pressure over the entire temperature range, no obvious anomalies are revealed. It was not possible for us to monitor the resistivity change to temperatures below  $T_N$  since the magnitude of resistance is higher than the input resistance of the voltmeter used in the measurement. We have measured the pressure dependence of magnetic transitions of  $\text{MgV}_2\text{O}_4$  by using a piston-cylinder device up to 8 GPa. Unfortunately, due to the combination of a weak moment on  $\text{V}^{3+}$  and the contribution from the high-pressure cell, the magnetization does not show a clear sign at the cubic-to-tetragonal transition at  $T_{N1}$  and the subsequent magnetic transition at  $T_{N2}$  [29]. However,  $dM/dT$ , illustrated in Fig. 7(b), reveals anomalies corresponding to these transitions. Both transition temperatures decrease linearly with increasing pressure, as shown in Fig. 7(c). These results together with those reported earlier [30] for  $\text{CdV}_2\text{O}_4$  and  $\text{ZnV}_2\text{O}_4$  complete the pressure dependence of structure/magnetic transitions in the vanadate spinels with nonmagnetic  $A$ -site cations. The obvious change in the pressure dependence of  $T_N$  for the three vanadates is a transition from  $dT_N/dP > 0$  to  $dT_N/dP < 0$  as the V-V bond length decreases from  $\text{CdV}_2\text{O}_4$  to  $\text{MgV}_2\text{O}_4$  and  $\text{ZnV}_2\text{O}_4$  as shown in Fig. 7(d).

### C. Bulk modulus of $\text{AV}_2\text{O}_4$ and $\text{ACr}_2\text{O}_4$

The bulk modulus  $B_0$  of the paramagnetic phase of  $\text{CoV}_2\text{O}_4$  is similar to that of most perovskite oxides and spinel oxides. In order to extract the influence of the electronic state on the bulk modulus, the bulk modulus of all vanadate spinels  $\text{AV}_2\text{O}_4$  has been obtained systematically, and  $B_0$  has been studied as a function of the V-V bond length. Figure 8 shows the pressure dependence of the cell volume of  $\text{AV}_2\text{O}_4$  and results of fitting  $V(P)$  to a BM equation. All curves except  $A = \text{Co}$

were obtained with a DAC mounted on a diffractometer with Mo anode radiation. All bulk modulus  $B_0$  obtained by fitting  $V(P)$  to a BM equation are plotted in Fig. 9;  $B_0$  decreases monotonically as the cell volume reduces from  $A = \text{Cd}$  to  $\text{Fe}$ . The trend of decreasing  $B_0$  reaches its minimum at  $A = \text{Fe}$ . The relatively higher values of  $B_0$  found for  $A = \text{Co}$ ,  $\text{Zn}$ , and  $\text{Mg}$  do not appear to be correlated to the unit cell volume; the relative change among these three spinels can be justified by number of  $d$  electrons, as demonstrated in the following paragraph. For comparison, we have also measured the bulk modulus of chromate spinels  $\text{ACr}_2\text{O}_4$  which are wide band-gap insulators; these results are also displayed in Fig. 9.

### D. Simulation of the bulk modulus of $\text{AV}_2\text{O}_4$ spinels by first-principles calculations

Density functional theory calculations were performed to simulate the structure and bulk modulus of  $\text{AV}_2\text{O}_4$  ( $A = \text{Cd}$ ,  $\text{Mn}$ ,  $\text{Fe}$ ,  $\text{Mg}$ ,  $\text{Zn}$  and  $\text{Co}$ ) spinels using the Vienna *Ab initio* Simulation Package [31–33]. Core electrons were described within the projector augmented wave framework [34]. Valence electrons were expanded in a plane-wave basis with an energy cutoff of 600 eV. Electronic exchange and correlation was described with the PBEsol +  $U$  functional [35]. In our calculations, onsite Coulomb and exchange terms were applied at the metal ions to prevent delocalization of the  $d$  electrons, caused by artificial self-interaction of electrons in the DFT approach. Values of  $U = 4.25$  eV and  $J_H = 1.58$  eV were applied to the V ions; values for the other  $A$ -site cations are listed in Table IV. In our calculations, the geometry of all atoms was relaxed until the residual force dropped below  $2.5 \text{ meV}/\text{\AA}$ .

For each vanadate spinel, the ground state energy ( $E$ ) vs the cell volume ( $V$ ) was calculated by incrementally changing the lattice constant of the material. Figure 10, as an example, shows the  $E$  vs  $V$  curve for  $\text{CoV}_2\text{O}_4$ . The bulk modulus  $B_0$  was obtained by fitting the  $E(V)$  curve to the Murnaghan equation with the procedure described in Ref. [36]. The calculated values of  $B_0$  vs equilibrium cell volume are superimposed in Fig. 9. Interestingly,  $\text{ZnV}_2\text{O}_4$  is calculated to have the smallest volume rather than  $\text{CoV}_2\text{O}_4$ , which has

TABLE III. Magnetic moment on Co and V at low temperatures under different pressures.

	Ambient	1.76 GPa	2.98 GPa	5.17 GPa	5.48 GPa	6.35 GPa
<b>M(Co)_90 K</b>	3.61(9)	2.8(1)	2.7(1)	2.8(1)	2.7(1)	2.4(1)
<b>M(Co)_120 K</b>	2.8(1)	2.3(1)	2.6(1)	2.5(1)	2.7(1)	2.3(1)
<b>M(V)_90 K</b>	0.7 (1)	0.7(1)	1.1(1)	1.1(2)	1.1(2)	1.0 (2)
<b>M(V)_120 K</b>	0.5 (1)	0.6(1)	1.0(1)	1.2(2)	1.0 (2)	0.8(2)

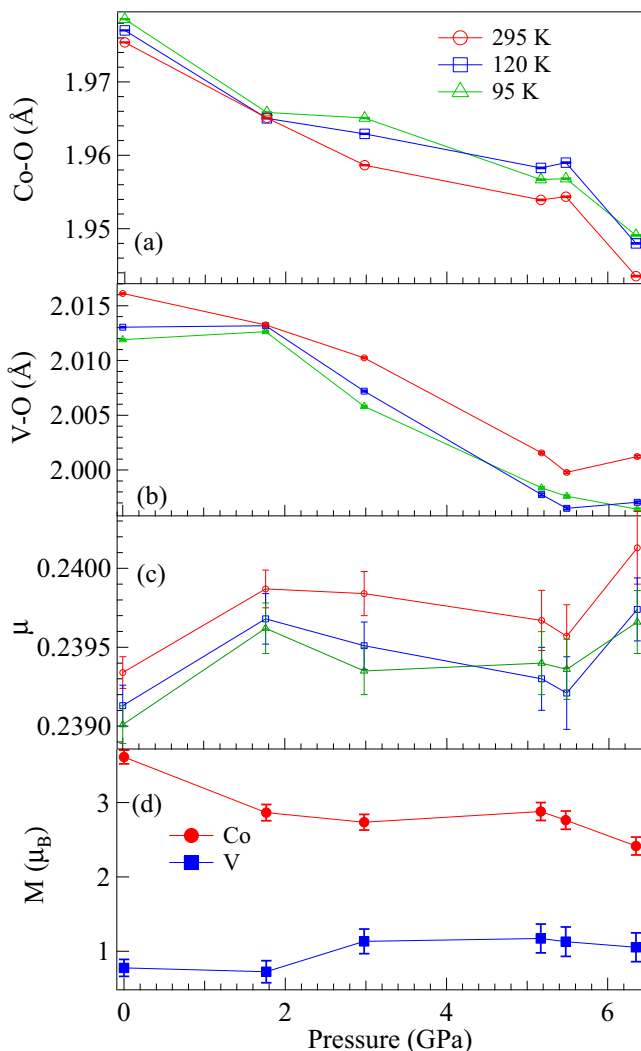


FIG. 6. Pressure dependences of cation-oxygen bond lengths, the  $u$  parameter for the oxygen position, and the magnetic moments on cations of  $\text{CoV}_2\text{O}_4$ .

been found to have the smallest volume experimentally. There are two obvious differences between calculated results and experimental results: (1) our calculated  $B_0$  values are found to increase along the series  $A = \text{Cd}$  to  $\text{Fe}$ , and (2) the trend that  $B_0$  increases for spinels with a smaller cell volume continues for  $A = \text{Co}$  and  $\text{Zn}$ . This qualitative difference is discussed in the following section. The unusual cell volume dependence in the three spinels  $A = \text{Mg}$ ,  $\text{Co}$ , and  $\text{Zn}$  found experimentally are, however, nicely reproduced by the DFT calculations. The total number of  $d$  electrons of the  $A$  cation appears to play a significant role in determining  $B_0$  for these spinels; the  $d$  electron occupation of  $d^0(\text{Mg}^{2+})$ ,  $d^7(\text{Co}^{2+})$ , and  $d^{10}(\text{Zn}^{2+})$  correlate with the bulk moduli,  $B_0 = 175$  GPa ( $\text{Mg}$ ),  $191.2$  GPa ( $\text{Co}$ ), and  $192.5$  GPa ( $\text{Zn}$ ). We should note that the calculated  $B_0$  values are larger than experiment for all members in the  $\text{AV}_2\text{O}_4$  family. Even larger calculated values of  $B_0$  for  $\text{AV}_2\text{O}_4$  have been reported recently [37]. Although the same procedure [36] was used to calculate  $B_0$ , the authors obtained the  $E(V)$  curve by using the local density approximation (LDA) functional. It is well known that LDA underestimates

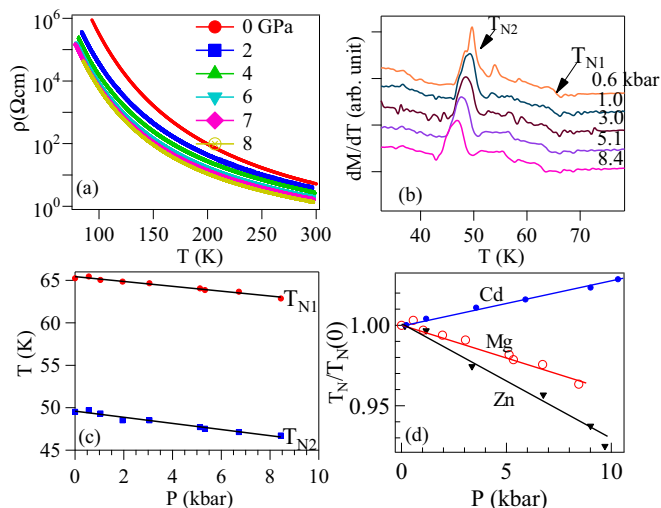


FIG. 7. (a) The temperature dependence of resistivity of  $\text{MgV}_2\text{O}_4$  under different pressures. (b) The temperature dependence of derivative of the magnetization. (c) Pressure dependences of two magnetic transition temperature. (d) The pressure dependences of the normalized  $T_N$  for  $\text{AV}_2\text{O}_4$  ( $A = \text{Cd}$ ,  $\text{Mg}$ ,  $\text{Zn}$ ). The data of  $\text{CdV}_2\text{O}_4$  and  $\text{ZnV}_2\text{O}_4$  are after Ref. [29].

the lattice constant and will result in a much larger  $B_0$ . On the other hand, the generalized gradient approximation (GGA) [38] tends to overestimate lattice constants. In our calculations, we used the PBEsol functional, which takes a linear combination of GGA and LDA to optimize properties of solids such as the lattice constant, which is why our calculated values are closer to the experimental data than that reported by Lal and Pandey [37].

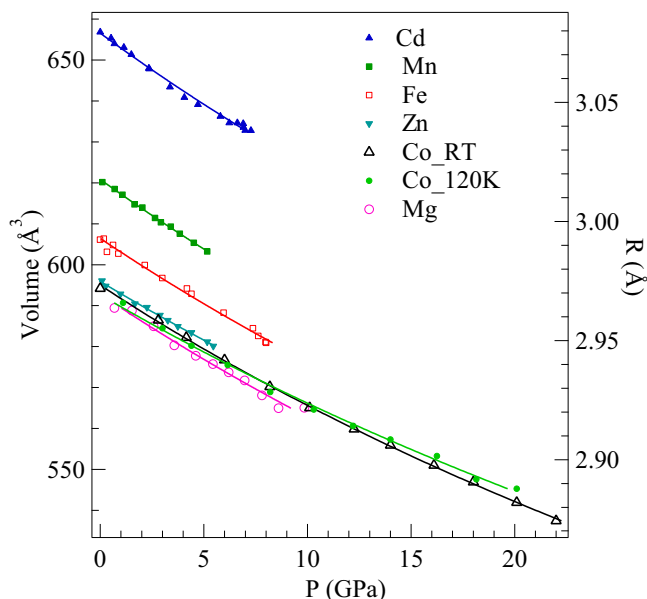


FIG. 8. The pressure dependence of cell volume of  $\text{AV}_2\text{O}_4$  ( $A = \text{Cd}$ ,  $\text{Mn}$ ,  $\text{Fe}$ ,  $\text{Zn}$ ,  $\text{Co}$ ,  $\text{Mg}$ ); the vertical axis on the right denotes the V-V separation in the spinels. (RT = room temperature.)

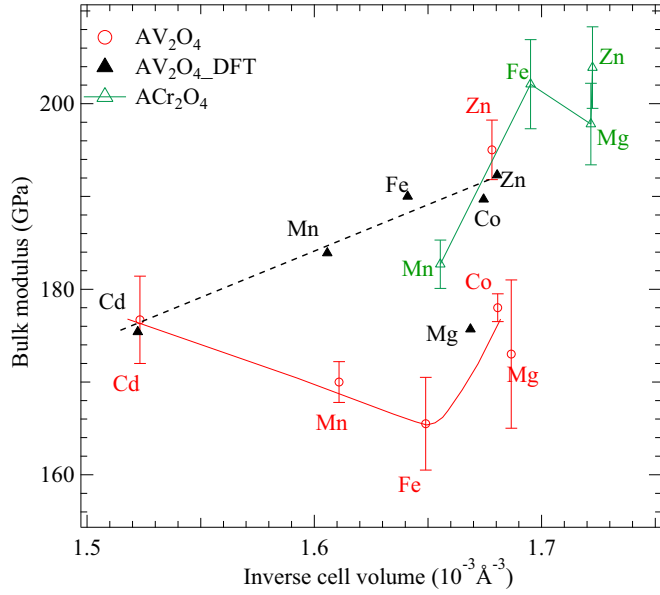


FIG. 9. The bulk modulus vs the inverse cell volume of  $AV_2O_4$  ( $A = \text{Cd, Mn, Fe, Zn, Co, Mg}$ ) and  $ACr_2O_4$  ( $A = \text{Mn, Fe, Zn, Mg}$ ) and the DFT results of  $AV_2O_4$ .

IV. DISCUSSION

Briefly comparing the phase diagrams of the spinels  $AV_2O_4$  and the perovskites  $RNiO_3$  provides a useful guide for this paper; the phase diagrams of these two oxide families are displayed in Fig. 11. The control parameter for the electronic bandwidth is the V-V separation  $R$  in spinels, whereas it is the rare earth ionic radius (IR) which tunes the Ni-O-Ni bond angle and Ni-O bond length in perovskites. In  $RNiO_3$ , the orbital overlap integral  $t$ , i.e. the bandwidth, is proportional to the IR. Therefore, an increase of  $T_N$  as the IR increases (up to 1.16 Å) is consistent with the perturbation expression of the superexchange interaction  $T_N \sim J \propto t^2/U$ , where  $U$  is the onsite correlation energy. The  $T_N$  vs IR is truncated by the phase boundary of a first-order metal-insulator transition.  $T_N$  is completely suppressed in the rhombohedral phase where the metallic phase is stabilized to the lowest temperature. A high-pressure structural study carried out at room temperature showed a clear minimum of the bulk modulus near  $IR = r(\text{Nd}_{0.5} + \text{Sm}_{0.5})$ , where the first-order transition phase boundary crosses room temperature; the minimum  $B_0$  at  $\text{Nd}_{0.5}\text{Sm}_{0.5}\text{NiO}_3$  can be interpreted by a coexistence of two equilibrium bond lengths in the phase at the crossover. In contrast, for  $AV_2O_4$  spinels, the experimental data do not fall on a monotonic curve in the plot of  $T_N$  vs  $1/R$ . Instead, they can be separated into two groups, one with magnetic cations  $A = \text{Mn, Fe, Co}$  and the other with nonmagnetic cations

TABLE IV. Onsite Coulomb ( $U$ ) and exchange ( $J$ ) parameters of A-site cations used in the DFT calculations.

A-site atom	Cd <sup>2+</sup>	Mn <sup>2+</sup>	Fe <sup>2+</sup>	Mg <sup>2+</sup>	Zn <sup>2+</sup>	Co <sup>2+</sup>
$U/\text{eV}$	2.5	4.5	5.5	0.0	0.0/0.0	4.3
$J/\text{eV}$	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0/0.0	1.0

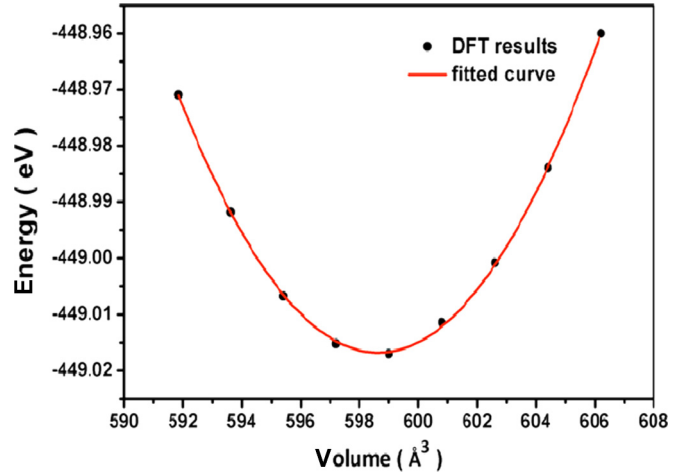


FIG. 10. The ground state energy vs cell volume and the fitting result to the Murnaghan equation for  $\text{CoV}_2\text{O}_4$ .

$A = \text{Cd, Mg, Zn}$ . The superexchange interaction between two magnetic sublattices in the former appears to enhance the Néel temperature of the ferrimagnetic phase. The superexchange formula is fulfilled in both groups, i.e.  $T_N$  increasing as  $1/R$  increases. In particular, a dramatic increase of  $T_N$  in  $\text{CoV}_2\text{O}_4$  resembles a higher  $T_N$  of  $\text{SmNiO}_3$  which is near the phase boundary of first-order phase transition. The high-pressure structural study in this paper has verified that the V-V bond separation  $R$  in both the paramagnetic phase and the magnetic phase is significantly shorter than the critical value (will be discussed below) at  $P = 8 \text{ GPa}$ , at which the resistivity shows a more dramatic change in the magnetically ordered phase than that in the paramagnetic phase. A continuous increase of  $T_N$  under high pressure from the resistivity measurement [16] can be mapped out in the plot of  $T_N$  vs  $1/R$ . The  $1/R$  dependence of  $T_N$  changes at the  $R$  value corresponding to  $\text{CoV}_2\text{O}_4$ . The dramatic increase of  $T_N$  from  $A = \text{Fe}$  to  $A = \text{Co}$  seems to be related to the change of exchange interaction between  $A$  and  $V$  in addition to the shortening of the V-V bond length. Whether the  $AV_2O_4$  spinels are at the crossover or approaching the crossover can be further examined along three lines of evidence.

A. The critical V-V separation  $R_c$

Motivated by the formation of V-V dimmers in  $\text{VO}_2$  and trimmers in  $\text{LiVO}_2$  [39–41], the  $AV_2O_4$  spinels were studied

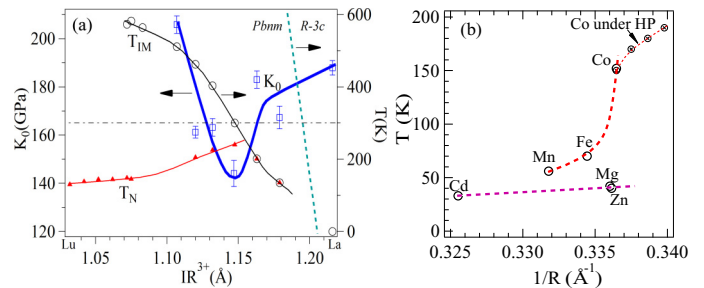


FIG. 11. Phase diagrams of (a) perovskites  $RNiO_3$  ( $R = \text{rare earth}$ ) and (b) spinels  $AV_2O_4$ .



in the 1960s to determine if there would be a universal critical V-V separation  $R_c$  for V clustering across shared octahedral-site edges on approaching a Mott transition from the localized-electron side. Based on the bond length dependence of the activation energy  $E_a$  derived from the resistivity measurements, Rogers *et al.* have postulated a critical V-V separation  $R_c \sim 2.97 \text{ \AA}$  [42]. The V-V separation  $R$  can be directly calculated through the formula  $R = V^{1/3} \sqrt{2/4}$ , and it is indicated on the right vertical axis of Fig. 8. The plot makes it clear that most of  $AV_2O_4$  spinels would have  $R < R_c$  under modest pressure. This critical bond length appears to be too large. Here are examples: (a)  $R_c$  is reached around  $P > 1 \text{ GPa}$  in  $MgV_2O_4$ ; however, it remains an insulator up to 8 GPa, as shown in Fig. 7; (b) the  $R_c$  is crossed at  $P = 4.4 \text{ GPa}$  for  $FeV_2O_4$ , but the  $\rho(T)$  is still activated in both paramagnetic and ferrimagnetic phases up to 8 GPa [16]. The situation in  $CoV_2O_4$  is a bit complicated. At  $P = 6 \text{ GPa}$  (corresponding to  $R = 2.94 \text{ \AA}$ ), while the resistivity in the paramagnetic phase is still activated, a  $d\rho/dT > 0$  was observed in the ferrimagnetic phase below  $T_N$ . However, according to the compressibility data at  $T = 120 \text{ K}$ , the transition from  $d\rho/dT < 0$  to  $d\rho/dT > 0$  is not accompanied by a softening lattice expected for the phase at crossover. From all these observations, a much smaller  $R_c$  than  $2.97 \text{ \AA}$ , perhaps a value well below  $2.88 \text{ \AA}$  (corresponding to 20 GPa) is expected in order to trigger an insulator-metal transition in  $AV_2O_4$ .

### B. Changing the sign of $dT_N/dP$

To have a complete solution of the Mott-Hubbard Hamiltonian remains challenging. A numerical solution by Rozenberg *et al.* illustrated the evolution of  $T_N$  as a function of  $U$ ;  $T_N$  peaks at crossover [43]. The diagram of the localized-to-itinerant electron transition can be easily converted into an experimentally testable version, i.e.  $dT_N/dP > 0$  for localized electrons and  $dT_N/dP < 0$  for itinerant electrons given that the bandwidth increases under pressure. From this criteria, the spinels  $AV_2O_4$  ( $A = \text{Mn}$  [30],  $\text{Fe}$  [16],  $\text{Co}$  [16]) showing a  $dT_N/dP > 0$  should have localized  $d$  electrons. The transition from  $dT_N/dP > 0$  in  $CdV_2O_4$  to  $dT_N/dP < 0$  in  $ZnV_2O_4$  and  $MgV_2O_4$  in Fig. 7(d) would indicate that the crossover is approached in these spinels. While a  $dT_N/dP < 0$  was found in  $MgV_2O_4$ , the resistivity in Fig. 7(a) clearly does not support the assertion that an itinerant electronic state is approached in this spinel. The criteria for identifying whether the crossover is approached fails here because the magnetic transition is close to the cubic-to-tetragonal structural change, and the magnetic transition may be associated with a small volume change. The volume change on crossing the transition may make pressure favor the phase at  $T < T_N$  for  $A = \text{Cd}$  and the phase at  $T > T_N$  for  $A = \text{Zn}$  and  $\text{Mg}$ .

### C. Anomalous bulk modulus

As demonstrated in  $RNiO_3$ ,  $B_0$  reduces for the phase at the crossover relative to either the localized electron phase or the itinerant electron phase. In order to distinguish whether the change of electron state indeed plays a role behind the complicated behavior of  $B_0$  vs  $1/V_0$  found for  $AV_2O_4$  in

Fig. 9, we turn to the Anderson-Nafe (AN) rule [44], i.e.  $B_0V_0 = \text{constant}$ . The rule which can be derived starting from an interatomic potential in ionic bonds has been found to be universal for insulators [45]. Results from the DFT calculations for  $AV_2O_4$  shown as a dashed line in Fig. 9 follow essentially the AN rule. Predicting a localized-to-itinerant electron transition relies on subtle differences in energy which are difficult to capture by using standard DFT methods. This transition will also be sensitive to the choice of the onsite Coulomb interaction  $U$ ; our choice of  $U$  for each  $AV_2O_4$  spinel results in an insulating ground state, which is why the AN rule works well. It is also clear that the experimental results for a wide gap spinel family  $ACr_2O_4$  roughly follow the AN rules. Therefore, the dramatic difference between the calculated results and experimental finding for  $AV_2O_4$  reflects a significant softening of the lattice as the V-V bond length decreases, which implies that the  $AV_2O_4$  are not at but approaching the crossover. Gradual reductions of the magnetic moment at the Co site and the orbital momentum at the V site in  $CoV_2O_4$  under pressure determined by neutron diffraction under pressure support this argument.

## V. CONCLUSION

The vanadate spinel oxides show a progressive reduction of the activation energy derived from the resistivity as the V-V separation  $R$  reduces, and a critical  $R_c = 2.97 \text{ \AA}$  has been predicted based on the behavior of activation energy vs  $R$ . *In situ* high-pressure structural studies verified that the predicted  $R_c$  can be achieved under pressure to 8 GPa in several members of the spinel family. On crossing the predicted  $R_c$ , the responding changes of physical properties are totally different between members in the family. The activation energy shows very little change in  $FeV_2O_4$ ,  $MgV_2O_4$ , but it indeed vanishes within a temperature range  $120 \text{ K} < T < T_N$  in the ferrimagnetic phase of  $CoV_2O_4$ . However, a finite activation energy remains in the paramagnetic phase up to 8 GPa. These results indicate a  $R_c = 2.97 \text{ \AA}$  is not a true critical V-V separation for the localized-to-itinerant electron transition. A sign change from  $dT_N/dP > 0$  to  $dT_N/dP < 0$  found in  $CdV_2O_4$ ,  $ZnV_2O_4$ , and  $MgV_2O_4$  has also been proven to be irrelevant to the transition. The systematic measurements of the bulk modulus in the whole family reveal an important relationship between  $B_0$  and the cell volume and therefore the V-V bond length. A clear deviation from the prediction based on the Anderson-Nafe rule indicates unambiguously that the electronic state of  $AV_2O_4$  approaches the crossover as the V-V separation decreases. However, the transition to a metallic phase may occur at even higher pressures, at least 20 GPa, where the V-V separation is less than  $2.88 \text{ \AA}$  in the  $AV_2O_4$ .

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