

Electronic spin transition in FeO₂: Evidence for Fe(II) with peroxide O₂²⁻Bo Gyu Jang,¹ Jin Liu,² Qingyang Hu,³ Kristjan Haule,⁴ Ho-Kwang Mao,³
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The discovery of FeO₂ containing more oxygen than hematite (Fe₂O₃), which was previously believed to be the most oxygen rich iron compound, has important implications for the study of deep lower mantle compositions. Compared to other iron compounds, there are limited reports on FeO₂, making studies of its physical properties of great interest in fundamental condensed matter physics and geoscience. Even the oxidation state of Fe in FeO₂ is the subject of debate in theoretical works and there have not been reports from experimental electronic and magnetic properties measurements. Here, we report the pressure-induced spin state transition from synchrotron experiments and our computational results explain the underlying mechanism. Using density functional theory and dynamical mean field theory, we calculated spin states of Fe with volume and Hubbard interaction U change, which clearly demonstrate that Fe in FeO₂ consists of Fe(II) and peroxide O₂²⁻. Our paper suggests that the localized nature of both Fe $3d$ orbitals and O₂ molecular orbitals should be correctly treated for unveiling the structural and electronic properties of FeO₂.

DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevB.100.014418](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevB.100.014418)**I. INTRODUCTION**

The recent discovery of pyrite-structured FeO₂ at high pressures and temperatures has generated significant interest as an alternative explanation for seismic observations in Earth's deep mantle and for its potential implications for volatile storage and cycling within our planet [1–4]. To date, the electronic and magnetic properties of FeO₂ under high pressure are still poorly understood. Also there has been controversy surrounding the oxidation state of FeO₂ under high pressure. It was suggested that the existence of peroxide O₂²⁻ in FeO₂ induces the oxidation state of Fe(II) similar to FeS₂. A band-type insulator-to-metal transition is expected to produce Fe^{(2+δ)+} by the elongation of the O₂ dimer bond length [5]. In another theoretical work by Streltsov *et al.*, however, Fe(III) with O₂³⁻ state was suggested due to the long O₂ dimer bond length compared to the usual bond length of peroxide [6].

The chemical stability of FeO₂ and FeO₂H has also been debated. Hu and coworkers reported that FeO₂H_{*x*} ($0 \leq x \leq 1$) can be synthesized under lower mantle condition and x can vary depending on the external condition by releasing an H₂ molecule [1–3,7]. However, Nishi *et al.* claimed that FeO₂H is much more stable than FeO₂ with H₂ based on density functional theory (DFT) calculations [4]. The dehydrogenation of FeO₂H is nothing but the oxidation process of FeO₂H so that this issue is also closely related to the oxidation state of Fe

and the O₂ dimer. The discrepancy in the stability of FeO₂H may come from the description of the oxidation state in DFT calculation which is similar to the first issue.

Transition-metal oxides (TMOs) like iron oxides exhibit rich phase diagrams, which are mainly originated from the electron correlation effects of the $3d$ orbitals. Many TMOs such as FeO, Fe₂O₃, and MnO show Mott-type insulating behavior at ambient pressure. This Mott insulating state can be broken down under high pressure, where the U/W (U , Coulomb interaction; W , bandwidth) ratio becomes smaller, and it eventually reaches the metallic state [8]. Usually this metal-insulator transition (MIT) is accompanied by a volume-collapsing spin state transition (SST), from a high spin (HS) Mott insulator to low spin (LS) state [9–13].

The crystal structure of FeO₂ and FeS₂ is similar to that of B1-type FeO. This Pa-3 pyrite-type structure can be easily obtained by replacing oxygen atoms in B1-type FeO with X₂ ($X = O$ or S) dimers. Due to the octahedral symmetry of Fe, Fe $3d$ orbitals split into threefold t_{2g} and twofold e_g bands. (More precisely, t_{2g} levels further split into twofold e_g^π and a_{1g} due to slightly distorted octahedral symmetry.) Despite high similarity in the crystal structure and the same oxidation state of Fe in FeO, FeS, and FeS₂, which are well-studied compounds, they show different behavior under pressure. FeO and FeS undergo a SST ($S = 2$ to 0) accompanied with breakdown of Mott insulating phase with partially filled t_{2g} and e_g orbitals under high pressure [12–16]. On the other hand, FeS₂ does not display Mott-type MIT and SST under high pressure. It is reported to be a nonmagnetic ($S = 0$) band insulator with fully occupied t_{2g} orbitals [15,17–19]. A potential SST in FeO₂ under pressure is not only an interesting

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issue in and of itself but also is very relevant to resolving the controversy surrounding the oxidation state of Fe in this compound. With octahedral crystal-field splitting, the Fe(II) state shows $S = 2$ to 0 transition while the Fe(III) state shows $S = 5/2$ to $1/2$ transition (see Supplemental Material [20]).

In this paper, we provide evidence for a SST in FeO₂ under high pressure by means of synchrotron experiments and first-principles calculations. We find that the SST in FeO₂ observed in our experiment originates from the Fe(II) state rather than the Fe(III) state. The delocalization error of DFT may have caused the problem of predicting the crystal structure (O₂ dimer bond length) and the controversy in the oxidation state and the chemical stability between previous studies [1–6].

II. METHODS

Pyrite-structured FeO₂ samples were synthesized from hematite (δ -Fe₂O₃) powders together with ultrapure oxygen gas (O₂) at 80–90 GPa and 1800 K in diamond-anvil cells (DACs) coupled with laser heating techniques. Details of the sample synthesis and characterization are described in Liu *et al* [3].

High-pressure experiments were performed on FeO₂ up to 94 GPa using DAC techniques combined with x-ray emission spectroscopy (XES) and x-ray diffraction (XRD) at beamlines 16ID-B and 16ID-D of the High Pressure Collaborative Access Team, Advanced Photon Source (APS), Argonne National Laboratory (ANL).

High-pressure XES experiments were performed with an incident x-ray beam of an energy of 11.3 keV and a bandwidth of ~ 1 eV at beamline 16ID-D, APS, ANL. Each XES spectrum was collected for approximate 1 h and the two to four spectra at a given pressure were added together for good statistics between 30 and 91 GPa at 300 K. The pressure was determined based on the Raman spectra of the diamond anvils.

XRD experiments were conducted with a highly monochromatized incident x-ray beam of an energy of 33.17 keV (0.3738 Å) at beamline 16ID-B, APS, ANL. The x-ray beam was focused down to 2–5 μ m in the full width at half maximum at sample position.

DFT calculations were performed by using the WIEN2K code, which uses the full-potential augmented plane-wave method [21]. The Perdew-Burke-Ernzerhof generalized gradient approximation (GGA) was used for the exchange-correlation functional [22]. A $12 \times 12 \times 12$ k -point mesh is used for self-consistent calculation. For structural optimization at different volumes, we used the Vienna *ab initio* simulation package [23], where a plane-wave cutoff is set to 500 eV and a $10 \times 10 \times 10$ k -point mesh is used. Dynamic mean-field theory (DMFT) calculations combined with DFT (DFT+DMFT) were also performed. The correlation effect of Fe $3d$ orbitals is treated by a DMFT loop [24] on the top of an effective one-electron Hamiltonian generated from the WIEN2K calculation. The impurity model was solved by using continuous time quantum Monte Carlo [25].

III. RESULTS

Figure 1(a) displays the XES measurements on FeO₂ under high pressure. The typical Fe K β main emission peak is

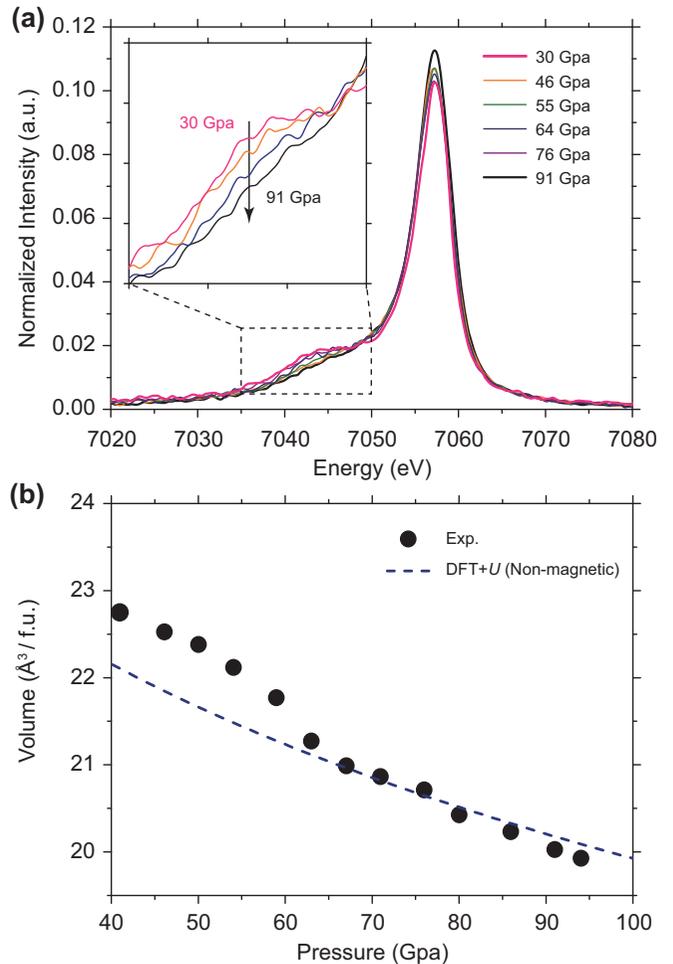


FIG. 1. (a) X-ray emission spectra for FeO₂ as a function of pressure. The satellite peak at around 7040 eV is characteristic of the high-spin state. (b) Pressure-dependent FeO₂ volume. The blue dashed line is calculated from nonmagnetic calculation with DFT+ U method ($U = 5$ eV) for the nonmagnetic high-pressure regime. Its extension to the high spin state low-pressure regime is to guide the eye, in order to demonstrate the volume deviation.

located around 7058 eV. The most important feature is a satellite peak located near 7040 eV which is a typical K β' peak of Fe [14,15]. This K β' peak collapses with increasing pressure and this is a typical evidence of SST of iron oxides. Synchrotron Mössbauer spectroscopy (SMS) results demonstrate that FeO₂ is in the nonmagnetic (NM) state between 76 and 93 GPa [20].

The unit-cell volume of FeO₂ was determined from XRD patterns between 40 and 94 GPa. A volume collapse was observed at around 60 GPa, where FeO₂ undergoes a SST of Fe [Fig. 1(b)]. The pressure-volume relation of FeO₂ has been calculated from NM DFT+ U method. It is in good agreement with experimental points at pressures above 65 GPa, where FeO₂ is in the LS state as shown in Fig. 1(b). Therefore, these results also indicate that FeO₂ undergoes an HS to LS ($S = 0$) transition from 50 to 65 GPa which is consistent with SMS measurement. This NM behavior in the LS state implies the Fe(II) d^6 nature of FeO₂. Below 65 GPa, the experimental

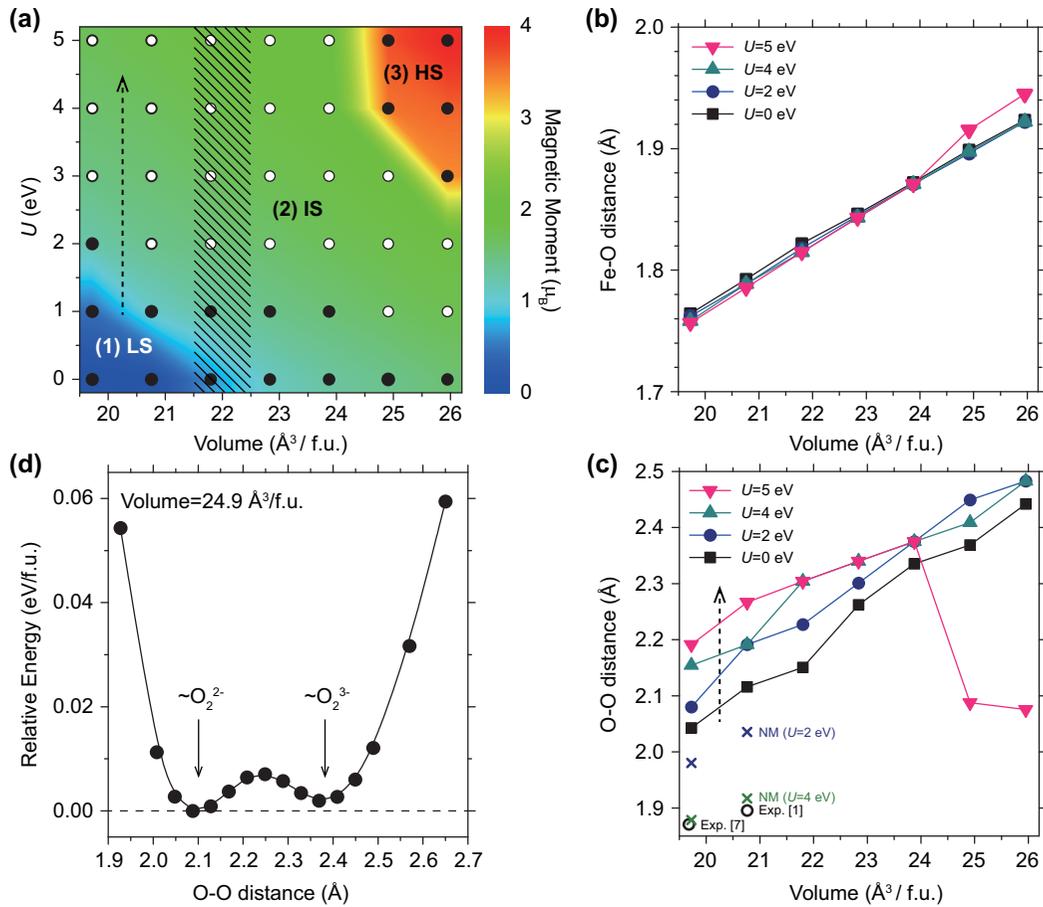


FIG. 2. (a) Calculated volume (V) and Coulomb interaction (U) phase diagram of FeO₂. Colors present the size of the magnetic moment. Open and closed circles indicate the insulating and metallic phases, respectively. The dashed region indicates the experimentally observed transition point. (b, c) Calculated (b) Fe-O bond length and (c) O₂ dimer bond length depending on the U value. The arrows in (a) and (c) indicate that the magnetic moment increases as the O₂ dimer bond length increases. There are abrupt changes both in Fe-O and O-O bond length at $U = 5$ eV. (d) Relative energy depending on the O₂ dimer bond length at volume of $24.9 \text{ \AA}^3/\text{f.u.}$ with $U = 5$ eV. There are two local minima depending on the O₂ dimer bond length.

volumes deviate from the calculated pressure-volume curve, indicating the transition from NM to HS state.

Also recent near-edge x-ray absorption spectroscopy results clearly shows that the oxidation state of Fe in FeO₂ is 2+ rather than 3+ [7,26]. The position of the Fe K edge remains constant from 53 to 81 Gpa, indicating that there is no oxidation state change during the SST of FeO₂ [7].

We performed spin-polarized calculations using DFT+ U method to investigate the SST observed in high-pressure XES and XRD experiments aforementioned. The internal parameters are fully relaxed with given volume and the Coulomb-interaction U value while keeping the Pa-3 symmetry. Figure 2(a) shows the calculated volume (V) and Coulomb interaction (U) phase diagram of FeO₂. The color indicates the size of the magnetic moment while open and closed circles indicate the insulating and metallic phase, respectively. The black dashed region indicates the experimentally observed transition point. Three phases are clearly distinguished by the size of the magnetic moment: (1) the NM LS region (blue), (2) the intermediate spin (IS) state ($S \sim 1/2$) region (green), and (3) the HS ($S \sim 2$) region (red). The IS ($S \sim 1/2$) state is believed to be unusual for the Fe(II) oxidation

state under octahedral crystal field. The size of the magnetic moment changes abruptly between phase 2 and 3, while it increases rather smoothly between phase 1 and 2 [20]. This phase diagram itself looks reasonable, because the size of the magnetic moment increases as the volume and U value increase. However, it cannot describe the SST observed in the experiment due to the unusual IS state in region 2 for the following reason.

At small U value ($U < 2$ eV), the transition between LS to IS is observed but it is not accompanied with the abrupt change in volume and magnetic moment. It shows continuous growth in the magnetic moment which is not a first-order transition. Also the energy-volume curves do not show the first-order transition behavior which is shown in the experi-

TABLE I. Ionic radius of the Fe atom depending on its spin and oxidation state [27].

	Fe(II) d^6	Fe(III) d^5
LS	0.75 Å	0.69 Å
HS	0.92 Å	0.79 Å

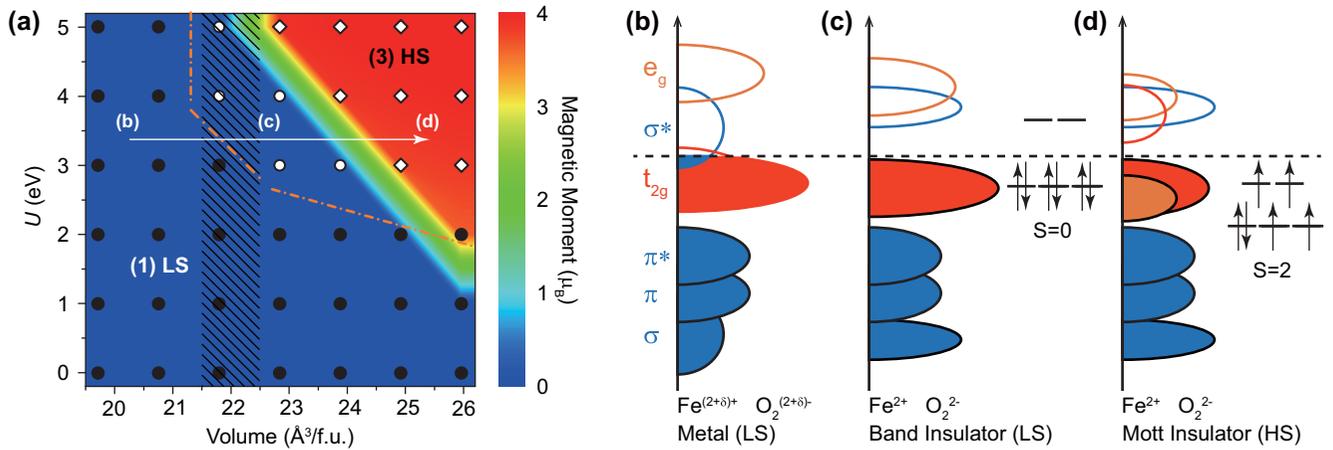


FIG. 3. (a) Calculated V - U phase diagram of FeO_2 using a fixed O_2 dimer bond length of 1.8 \AA . Open diamonds indicate the Mott insulating state. The orange dash-dotted line indicates the boundary for Fe(II) with peroxide state. The LS region is divided into (b) and (c) regions by the orange dash-dotted line. The electronic structure evolves from (b) LS metallic state to (c) LS band insulator, and finally to (d) HS Mott insulator along the white guide line in (a).

mental result. At $U = 0 \text{ eV}$, the energy-volume curve of IS gradually diverges from that of LS as the magnetic moment gradually increases [20]. Although the HS ($S \sim 2$) state can be observed at large U value ($U \geq 2 \text{ eV}$), the intermediate spin state can be stabilized even at the smallest volume we tested. It is in contrast with the experimental result that FeO_2 is nonmagnetic below the transition volume. The calculated pressure-volume curve of the IS state cannot describe the experimentally observed high-pressure volume. Also the calculated transition volume is much larger than the experimentally observed transition volume [20].

To investigate the origin of this discrepancy, we analyze the bond length in detail. It is well known that the ionic radius of a metal atom varies according to its spin state and oxidation state. The ionic radius of the Fe atom depending on its spin and oxidation state is listed in Table I [27]. Also O_2 dimer bond length is related to its oxidation state. The bond length of a neutral O_2 molecule is 1.21 \AA and it increases as the O_2 dimer takes more electrons by occupying the antibonding states. For example, the bond length of superoxide (O_2^-) in KO_2 is 1.28 \AA [28] and that of peroxide (O_2^{2-}) in BaO_2 is 1.49 \AA [29]. A quantitative approach on the bond length can offer an effective way of understanding the calculated phase diagram in Fig. 2.

Figures 2(b) and 2(c) show the bond length of Fe-O and O-O at several volumes and U values. It should be noted that the O_2 dimer bond length increases and moves away from the experimental value as the U value increases at small volume [dashed arrow in Fig. 2(c)] and this trend is in contrast to the tendency observed in the NM calculation denoted by cross marks [5]. In NM calculation, the O_2 dimer bond length is getting shorter and closer to the experimental value as the U value increases as shown in Fig. 2(c) in this paper and Fig. 3 in Ref. [5]. These results also support that the LS state of FeO_2 is nonmagnetic.

All the calculated values for the O_2 dimer bond length are longer than the experimentally reported value of $\sim 1.9 \text{ \AA}$

[1,7] and also longer than 1.8 \AA , which is the critical value for Fe(II) and the peroxide state reported in our previous study [5]. As O_2 dimer bond length increases, the size of the magnetic moment gradually increases to induce an unusual IS state with an $\text{Fe}^{(2+\delta)+}$ and $\text{O}_2^{(2+\delta)-}$ configuration. As the U value and volume increase, the size of the magnetic moment of the IS state eventually converges to $\sim 2 \mu_B$, which is close to the magnetic moment of Fe(III) LS ($S = 1/2$) compounds. Large U values ($U = 3, 4 \text{ eV}$) with large volumes eventually produce the localized Fe d orbital of the $S = 5/2$ state.

Furthermore, an abrupt bond-length change is observed at large volume with $U = 5 \text{ eV}$ both in Fe-O and O-O bonding. It is due to the competition between the nearly Fe(III) HS ($S = 5/2$) state with long O_2 dimer (short Fe-O bond) and Fe(II) HS ($S = 2$) state with short O_2 dimer (long Fe-O bond). Figure 2(d) clearly shows two local minima depending on the O_2 dimer bond length at $24.9 \text{ \AA}^3/\text{f.u.}$ with $U = 5 \text{ eV}$. The IS to HS transition at $U = 4 \text{ eV}$ is close to the [Fe(III), $S = 1/2$] to [Fe(III), $S = 5/2$] transition while the transition at $U = 5 \text{ eV}$ is close to the [Fe(III), $S = 1/2$] to [Fe(II), $S = 2$] state. The SST at $U = 5 \text{ eV}$ is accompanied by the change in the oxidation state of the Fe and O_2 dimer so that the abrupt bond-length changes are observed as shown in Figs. 2(b)–2(d).

The analysis of bond length indicates that the discrepancy between the experiment and the calculation arises from the $\text{Fe}^{(2+\delta)+}$ and $\text{O}_2^{(2+\delta)-}$ state, which makes an unusual IS state for the Fe(II) case. We perform a test calculation with a fixed short O_2 dimer bond length of 1.8 \AA , which is the critical value for Fe(II) from calculation and also close to the experimental value. Surprisingly, the IS state region disappears and just the LS ($S = 0$) state and HS state ($S = 2$) remain as shown in Fig. 3(a). The orange dash-dotted line indicates the boundary for Fe(II) with peroxide state. Below this line, it shows metallic behavior due to the small overlap between the Fe t_{2g} bands and O_2 dimer σ^* bands as shown in Fig. 3(b). Above the line, FeO_2 has Fe^{2+} with peroxide state.

Considering the tendency that simple DFT underestimates band gap, this border line can be shifted to lower volume and Coulomb interaction U . The SST occurs at around $22 \text{ \AA}^3/\text{f.u.}$ with reasonable U value (5 eV) in DFT+ U calculations. This phase diagram is in good agreement with the experimental result. The schematic electronic structures of each region are described in Figs. 3(b)–3(d). These results imply that the SST of FeO₂ originates from Fe(II) with a peroxide state. However, the oxidation state of Fe can be $(2+\delta)^+$ under high pressure due to the short Fe-O bonding as already discussed in our previous study [5].

This phenomenon is also confirmed by a DFT+DMFT calculation. With Fe d orbital occupancy of 6 and short O₂ dimer bond length, it also shows direct SST from $S = 2$ to 0 and the IS state is not observed. The IS state can only be observed when we nominally change the Fe d occupancy to 5 [20]. When a long O₂ dimer from the structural relaxation is considered, the DFT+DMFT calculation also fails to reproduce the experimental HS-LS transition.

We calculate local spin susceptibility, χ_{loc} for different bond lengths at a volume of $24.9 \text{ \AA}^3/\text{f.u.}$ which is clearly larger than the experimental transition volume [20]. With an O₂ dimer bond length of 1.49 Å (long Fe-O bond), it shows the HS state. The calculated χ_{loc} at several temperature points are well fitted by the Curie-Weiss formula $\chi_{\text{loc}} = C/T$, as expected for a local spin system. On the other hand, with an O₂ dimer bond length of 2.1 Å (short Fe-O bond), the calculated χ_{loc} are very small and almost T independent due to NM solution. These DFT+DMFT results again suggest that the HS-LS transition of FeO₂ can occur only with Fe(II) and a peroxide state and is very sensitive to the O₂ dimer bond length (Fe-O bond length).

The SST of FeO₂ is also accompanied with a Mott-type transition. The open circles and diamonds in Fig. 3(a) indicate a band insulator and Mott insulator state, respectively. In Fig. 4, the DFT+DMFT spectral function at $22.8 \text{ \AA}^3/\text{f.u.}$ clearly shows fully occupied t_{2g} (e_g^π and a_{1g}) and fully unoccupied e_g bands with band gap (~ 1 eV), which corresponds to the LS state of Fe(II). At a larger volume of $23.9 \text{ \AA}^3/\text{f.u.}$, it shows partially occupied t_{2g} and e_g bands indicating the HS state of Fe(II) with Mott insulating behavior. The inset shows the calculated χ_{loc} for each volume. The calculated χ_{loc} at $22.8 \text{ \AA}^3/\text{f.u.}$ shows T -independent NM behavior while the χ_{loc} at $23.9 \text{ \AA}^3/\text{f.u.}$ follows the Curie-Weiss law due to its local spin moment.

IV. DISCUSSION

As mentioned above, the spin-polarized DFT+ U calculation always gives a long O₂ dimer bond, which fails to explain the experimental result. There are several possible explanations for this discrepancy. The simplest is that the magnetic ordering configuration used in our calculations may be wrong. However, this can be easily excluded because if there is another energetically favorable magnetic configuration the magnetic moment persists well below $22 \text{ \AA}^3/\text{f.u.}$, which is the experimental HS-LS transition boundary. Within magnetic ordering used in our calculations, the magnetic moment is

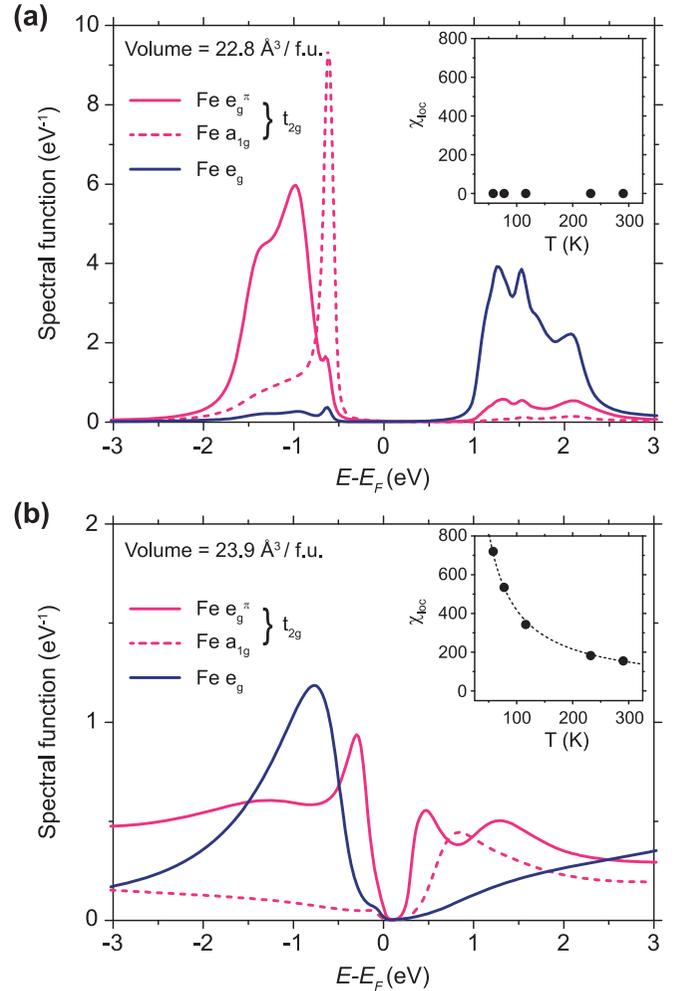


FIG. 4. Density of states calculated from DFT+DMFT at volume (a) $22.8 \text{ \AA}^3/\text{f.u.}$ (band insulator, $S = 0$) and (b) $23.9 \text{ \AA}^3/\text{f.u.}$ (Mott insulator, $S = 2$). Inset: The calculated temperature dependence of the local spin susceptibility at each volume.

already stabilized down to very small volumes compared to the experimental result as shown in Fig. 2(a).

The other possible explanation is that there can be a structural phase transition accompanied with the SST. However, there is no experimental evidence supporting a structural phase transition. X-ray-diffraction patterns in previous studies have not shown any abrupt change between 50 and 65 GPa, where the SST occurs [2]. We also performed phonon calculations on FeO₂ and it does not show any dynamic instability. However, this may be an important issue for future study.

The remaining possibility for the discrepancy may come from the limitation of the current calculation method. It is well known that simple local density approximation (LDA) and GGA underestimate the band gap, which is connected with a failure of description of molecular orbital energy level. It is due to the delocalization error of simple LDA and GGA. DFT calculation may underestimate the splitting between the O₂ π^* and σ^* band, so the O₂ dimer can easily get more electrons from Fe, making Fe $^{(2+\delta)^+}$ and O $_2^{(2+\delta)-}$ states. In other words, the calculations easily predict FeO₂

as a metallic system and prefer the structure with long O₂ dimer. Streltsov *et al* [6]. interpreted the oxidation state of Fe in FeO₂ as 3+ rather than 2+ due to this problem. A similar issue was reported in NiSe₂, which also adopts a pyrite-type structure with Se₂ dimers in it. The simple DFT calculation overestimates the Se₂ dimer bond length by ~ 0.15 Å compared to the experimental value [30,31]. The controversy on the oxidation state of Fe may be due to this reason.

In addition, if FeO₂ comes close to having Fe³⁺ and O₂³⁻, the σ^* band becomes half filled and the correlation effect of the σ^* orbital should be considered like KO₂ which has partially filled π^* orbitals [32]. Although we circumvent this problem by simply adopting the short O₂ dimer in the structure, this is an important issue for future research. A further study with a more precise description on the localized picture of O₂ molecular orbitals is therefore recommended.

We investigate the spin state transition of FeO₂ by using both experimental and first-principles approach. The abrupt volume collapsing occurs around 50–60 GPa and the x-ray emission spectrum indicates the existence of the SST. The typical K β' peak of Fe due to the HS state collapses with increasing pressure. However, the phase diagram obtained from the relaxed structure with DFT+*U* calculation fails to describe the experimental SST due to the existence of an unusual IS state. We found that this IS state comes from the Fe^{(2+ δ)+} and O₂^{(2+ δ)-} state which originates from long O₂ dimer bond length (short Fe-O distance). The DFT+*U*

and DFT+DMFT calculations on the structures with short O₂ dimers give a correct description of the SST observed in the experiment. It suggests that the HS-LS transition of FeO₂ occurs with Fe(II) and a peroxide state and is very sensitive to the O₂ dimer bond length. We suggest that the precise description of not only Fe *d* orbitals but also the O₂ dimer molecular orbital should be considered in future study to correctly describe structural and electronic properties of FeO₂. A detailed crystal-structure study including the analysis of O₂ dimer bond length under pressure would also be very interesting to understand the physics of FeO₂.

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