Magnetic interactions in 3d metal chains on Cu[subscript 2]X/Cu(001) (X = N, O): Comparison with corresponding unsupported chains

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Magnetic interactions in 3d metal chains on Cu$_2$X/Cu(001) (X = N, O): Comparison with corresponding unsupported chains

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In this work we present a systematic study of the magnetic interactions within 3d transition-metal chains adsorbed on Cu$_2$N and Cu$_2$O monolayers grown on Cu(001). We are interested in the particular geometric adsorption configuration which gives rise, after relaxation, to the development of diatomic TM-X (X = N, O) chains. By using density functional theory (DFT), we calculate the energy difference between the ferromagnetic and antiferromagnetic intrachain configurations for Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, and Co. Both substrates give rise, with minor differences, to the same magnetic trends, the only chains which are ferromagnetic after adsorption are Cr chains. By performing similar calculations in unsupported chains and introducing a tight-binding-model Hamiltonian based on physically reasonable assumptions we reproduce the magnetic trends obtained from the DFT calculations.

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I. INTRODUCTION

During many years, experimental work in low-dimensional magnetism relied on the existence of crystalline samples formed by periodic arrangements of the desired low-dimensional systems. It has been possible to study the magnetic properties of thermodynamic ensembles of dimers \([1–4]\), trimers \([5,6]\), linear chains \([7–9]\), or ladders \([10,11]\). Advances in surface-physics methods during the past decades allowed to study the magnetic properties of ensembles \([12,13]\) and individual \([14–23]\) deposited structures.

For example, x-ray magnetic circular dichroism (XMCD) was used to study the magnetic properties of one-dimensional (1D) Co chains grown by ultrahigh vacuum deposition on a vicinal Pt(997) surface \([12,13]\).

By using a low-temperature, high-magnetic-field scanning tunneling microscope, Heinrich et al. \([14]\) have studied spin-excitation spectra of single Mn atoms deposited on Al$_2$O$_3$ islands on a NiAl surface. Hirjibehedin et al. \([15–17]\) measured the magnetic ground state of Mn chains adsorbed on two different sites of a substrate formed by a decoupling monolayer of copper nitride Cu$_2$N deposited on Cu(001). Loth et al. used the spin-polarized current of a scanning tunneling microscope to modify and measure the spin state of Mn atoms and dimers \([20]\) and finite Fe chains \([23]\) on the same Cu$_2$N/Cu(001) substrate. It has also been shown that the magnetocrystalline anisotropy of a single Fe atom deposited on the same substrate depends on the relative position of the other nearby Fe atoms \([24]\).

Several groups have performed calculations based on density functional theory (DFT) to study the magnetic properties of free-standing or deposited low-dimensional systems \([16,25–28]\). Mokrousov et al. considered a series of 3d transition metals deposited on different substrates [Cu, Pd, Ag, and NiAl(110)] \([25]\). Rudenko et al. studied the magnetic interactions and anisotropies of the experimentally observed Mn chains on Cu$_2$N/Cu(001) \([26]\). Urdaniz et al. recently considered possible adsorption sites other than the experimentally reported ones for 3d transition-metal (TM) chains on Cu$_2$N/Cu(001). By performing total-energy calculations based on DFT, they concluded that different magnetic-interaction mechanisms can exist depending on the geometry \([28]\). In the present work, we focus on one of these configurations: the one which is the energetically most favorable and, namely, one of the two possibilities experimentally achieved in the case of Mn chains \([15,16]\). For this geometry we assume that 3d atoms, from Ti to Co, are atomically manipulated and deposited on top of Cu atoms of the underlying copper nitride Cu$_2$N monolayer along the direction determined by the nearest-neighbor N atoms. The deposited atoms, together with the neighboring nitrogen atoms, end up building diatomic chains, as has been shown in previous papers \([16,28]\).

Within this arrangement, our calculations based on DFT show that the magnetic ground state as a function of d filling goes from nonmagnetic to ferromagnetic in the middle of the 3d series and to antiferromagnetic at the end of it. This behavior contrasts with the calculated ferromagnetic ground state of free-standing 3d transition-metal chains of V, Cr, Mn, Fe, and Co at the same distance \([25]\). This demonstrates that the substrate as well as the d filling of the adsorbed transition-metal atoms both play a role in the determination of the nature of the magnetic interaction. To try to separate both effects, we perform calculations where the decoupling monolayer contains oxygen instead of nitrogen and compare the magnetic properties for both substrates. The idea of replacing nitrogen by oxygen is not only to study the effect
of including one more electron (which is already taken into account by the series of 3d TMs studied) but to understand the consequence of using a decoupling monolayer with a more electronegative ligand.

We also compare the magnetic ground state of free-standing (unsupported) TM-O and TM-N chains with the same interatomic distance and we estimate the kinetic exchange contributions of the different bands to the magnetic order using a tight-binding Hamiltonian. We show that the use of a simple set of parameters and the application of physically reasonable assumptions can account for the observed magnetic trends.

In Sec. II we describe the calculation details and the system of interest. In Sec. III we present the results of the ground-state energies for the TM chains on Cu₂N/Cu(001) and Cu₂O/Cu(001) substrates and the unsupported TM-N and TM-O chains. We then introduce the model Hamiltonian and the expressions for the exchange energy of the different orbital contributions in Sec. IV. We finally discuss and conclude in Sec. V.

II. CALCULATION DETAILS AND DESCRIPTION OF SYSTEMS

In order to study the electronic and magnetic properties of the TM chains deposited on Cu₂N/Cu(001) and Cu₂O/Cu(001), we carry out DFT calculations by using the full potential linearized augmented plane waves method (FP-LAPW), as implemented in the WIEN2k code [29]. The generalized gradient approximation (GGA) for the exchange and correlation potential in the parametrization of Perdew, Burke, and Ernzerhof [30] and the augmented plane waves local orbital (apw-lo) basis are used. The cutoff parameter which gives the number of plane waves in the interstitial region is taken as $R_{MT} K_{max} = 7$, where $K_{max}$ is the value of the largest reciprocal lattice vector used in the plane waves’ expansion and $R_{MT}$ is the smallest muffin tin radius used. The number of $k$ points in the Brillouin zone is enough in each case to obtain the desired energy and charge precision; namely, $10^{-4}$ Ry and $10^{-4} e$, respectively.

Cu(001) is modeled by using a periodic supercell composed by a five-layer slab and a vacuum region of 13.8 Å. The thickness of the vacuum region is found to be sufficiently large to avoid interactions among subsequent slabs. The N and O atoms are adsorbed in a $c(2 \times 2)$ configuration in the fourfold-coordinated hollow sites on the outermost metallic copper layer. To exploit inversion symmetry and to prevent unphysical multipoles, each slab has one Cu₂N or one Cu₂O monolayer on each side. We use the experimental lattice constant of copper, which is only 0.27% smaller than the corresponding one obtained with GGA-DFT for bulk Cu.

In the calculations, we consider that the adsorbed 3d atomic chains are infinitely long and are deposited on both sides of the slabs. In the adsorption geometry studied, the 3d atoms are arranged directly on top of Cu atoms of the Cu₂N [Figs. 1(a) and 1(b)] or Cu₂O [Figs. 1(c) and 1(d)] monolayer, in such a way that one $sp$ atom lies between each pair of 3d atoms along the chain. There are four lateral copper atoms of the Cu₂N or Cu₂O monolayer surrounding each chain atom and the nearest-neighbor 3d−3d distance along the chains is 3.61 Å in all cases studied. This is one of the experimentally reported situations [15] for Mn on Cu₂N/Cu(001). In our supercell calculations, chains are periodically arranged 7.2 Å apart from each other.
each other [see Figs. 1(b) and 1(d)]. We checked that the interchain magnetic interaction energy at this distance and between chains on opposite sides of the slabs is of the order of 2 meV, at least one order of magnitude smaller than the intrachain magnetic interaction energy. The positions of all atoms in the supercells are allowed to move until forces on each atom are under 0.04 eV/Å.

### III. Calculation Results

Relaxed TM chains on Cu$_2$N/Cu(001) and on Cu$_2$O/Cu(001) are shown schematically in Figs. 1(a)–1(d). No relevant differences in the relaxation of the chains are observed among the different 3$d$ fillings. The N or O atoms, which are between two 3$d$ atoms, change significantly their vertical distance to the monolayer, relaxing outwards and forming nearly linear diatomic chains together with the 3$d$ atoms. For the case of Cu$_2$N/Cu(001), this is in agreement with previous results [16]. However, the Cu$_2$N and Cu$_2$O monolayers relax slightly differently in the presence of TM chains as can be seen in Figs. 1(a)–1(d). The main difference is that the distance between the $sp$ atom, which forms the diatomic chains, and the neighboring Cu atom, indexed as Cu(2), is larger in the Cu$_2$O monolayer than in Cu$_2$N monolayer. The principal structural properties of the systems are summarized in the Table I. In the last section, we relate the magnetic behavior of the systems with their structural properties.

We consider only collinear ferromagnetic (FM) and antiferromagnetic (AFM) intrachain configurations for each system. To analyze the evolution of the magnetic ground state as a function of $d$-band filling, we calculate the total energy difference $\Delta E$ between the AFM and FM solutions. If this difference is negative the magnetic ground state is AFM; if not, it is FM. The results obtained for the deposited chains are shown in Fig. 2. It is seen that both substrates give rise, with minor differences, to the same magnetic trends and that only the chains which are ferromagnetic after adsorption are Cr chains.

In the resulting diatomic chains one can argue that there are, in principle, contributions through the $sp$ bridging atoms and contributions mediated by the substrate. In order to understand the role played by the substrate and by the $d$ filling, we also studied unsupported linear chains TM-O and TM-N [as an example, see Fig. 1(e) depicting a TM-N chain].

![Graph](image)

**FIG. 2.** (Color online) Difference in total energy between the AFM and FM collinear chain configurations as a function of 3$d$ filling for TM chains adsorbed on Cu$_2$N/Cu(001) (squares, blue online) and Cu$_2$O/Cu(001) (circles, red online).

### TABLE I. Structural properties of the systems.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$d_{\text{N-TM}}$</th>
<th>Ti</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>Cr</th>
<th>Mn</th>
<th>Fe</th>
<th>Co</th>
<th>Cu$_2$N</th>
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<tr>
<td>d$_{\text{N-Cu(1)}}$</td>
<td>2.41</td>
<td>2.35</td>
<td>2.35</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>2.33</td>
<td>2.28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d$_{\text{N-Cu(2)}}$</td>
<td>2.91</td>
<td>2.55</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>2.01</td>
<td>2.04</td>
<td>1.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d$_{\text{O-TM}}$</td>
<td>1.90</td>
<td>1.87</td>
<td>1.82</td>
<td>1.84</td>
<td>1.83</td>
<td>1.81</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d$_{\text{O-Cu(1)}}$</td>
<td>2.41</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>2.48</td>
<td>2.43</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>2.33</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>d$_{\text{O-Cu(2)}}$</td>
<td>4.12</td>
<td>4.15</td>
<td>4.16</td>
<td>4.14</td>
<td>4.11</td>
<td>4.06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d$_{\text{O-Cu(2)}}$</td>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>3.13</td>
<td>3.01</td>
<td>3.04</td>
<td>2.91</td>
<td>2.66</td>
<td>1.95</td>
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</table>

In Fig. 3 we show the evolution of these ground states for the two types of unsupported chains as a function of $d$ filling. For oxygen bridging, the TM atoms present the same behavior as the deposited chains on Cu$_2$O, while in the case of the nitrogen bridge the strongest ferromagnetic ground state is given for Mn and not for Cr as for the TM-O chains.

Because N (2$s^2$2$p^3$) has one less valence $p$ electron than oxygen (2$s^2$2$p^4$), the transitions from the FM to AFM ground state shown in Fig. 3 demonstrate that, for an unsupported system, they happen when the total number of valence electrons increases from 12 to 13 (Mn for O and Fe for N). If one relates the magnetic order to the filling of the 3$d$ bands it is somehow natural to see a left shift of the curves when changing the $sp$ atom from O to N.

The dependence of the total magnetic moment of the supported and unsupported chains on the 3$d$ filling is shown in Fig. 4. For the unsupported chains with O [red circles in Fig. 4(b)], the evolution of the magnetic moment corresponds to a perfect splitting between the 3$d$-up and 3$d$-down bands. In other words, in this case, the crystal splitting is smaller than the effective Hund intra-atomic interaction $I$. From Ti to Mn, the magnetic moment increases from 2$\mu_B$ to 5$\mu_B$ and then...
decreases with the number of valence electrons. The magnetic moment of the unsupported TM-N chains is similar if we take into account that there is one less electron available [blue squares in Fig. 4(b)]. The difference is that the maximum magnetic moment is only 4μB, corresponding to a crossover between the down and up bands. The dependence of the magnetic moments of the supported chains with the 3d filling is shown in Fig. 4(a). The main difference is the systematic decrease of the magnetic moments due to the hybridization with the substrate in the Cu2N case.

The evolution of the occupation of the spin-polarized bands are shown in Figs. 5 and 6 for the TM-N and TM-O unsupported chains, respectively. In both cases, from Ti to Mn, the above-mentioned saturation of the magnetic moments is in agreement with the position of the 3d spin-down bands above the Fermi level (lower panels in Figs. 5 and 6). The decrease of the magnetic moment of Fe and Co is a consequence of the filling of the spin-down bands.

The AFM solution for the Mn chains on Cu2N/Cu(001) (see Fig. 2) is in agreement with other experimental [15,16] and theoretical [26,27] works. The estimated experimental effective exchange interaction is J = 6 meV. Assuming a Heisenberg Hamiltonian, we estimate a value of 4.8 meV from the calculated energy difference ΔE = 2S2J = 60 meV and a spin S = 5/2. The AFM ground state for Fe chains agrees with the ground state found for Fe dimers and trimers calculated by using GGA + U [31,32] by Nicklas et al. [33]. Their estimate of the effective interaction for the dimer, J = 28 meV, and trimer, J = 34 meV, are in good agreement with the J = 40 meV estimated by ourselves from the energy difference ΔE = 180 meV and a spin S = 3/2.

We also checked that the use of GGA + U instead of plain GGA has a limited effect on our results. By using U = 5 eV for Cr and Mn and U = 2 eV for Fe, we compared the total energy differences between the AFM and FM configurations, ΔE, for these TM chains adsorbed on Cu2N/Cu(001). We obtained in the case of Cr that ΔE = 275 meV/atom with GGA and 260 meV/atom with GGA + U, for Mn −60 meV/atom and −40 meV/atom, and for Fe −185 meV/atom and −175 meV/atom.

In the next section we consider a simple Hamiltonian that allows us to understand the FM to AFM transition in the unsupported TM-N and TM-O chains. The different behavior between the supported and unsupported chains will be discussed in Sec. V.

IV. EXCHANGE MODEL

As expected, the three bands close to the Fermi level have a strong 3d character of the TM (see Figs. 5 and 6). With the z axis of the local coordinate system along the chains, these bands correspond to the dz2 nondegenerate band (m = 0), the doubly degenerate bands with dxz and dxy character (m = ±1), and the doubly degenerate flat bands with dx2−y2 and dy2 character (m = ±2). The difference in electronegativity between the two ligands is clearly reflected if we compare the spin-down bands (lower panels) of both systems. On the energy scale of the band-structure plots, the low-energy bonding bands

FIG. 4. (Color online) Total magnetic moments per unit cell for (a) TM metal chains supported on Cu2N/Cu(001) (blue squares) and Cu2O/Cu(001) (red circles) and (b) unsupported TM-N (blue squares) and TM-O (red circles) chains.

FIG. 5. (Color online) Magnetic band structures around the Fermi level for the TM-N unsupported chains calculated in the ferromagnetic configuration using the wien2k code. The upper and the lower panels show the up and down bands, respectively.

FIG. 6. (Color online) Magnetic band structures around the Fermi level for the TM-O unsupported chains calculated in the ferromagnetic configuration by using the wien2k code. The upper and the lower panels show the up and down bands, respectively.
of N character are more visible (closer to the Fermi level) than those of O character. This is in agreement with the expected more-ionic character of the oxygen bonds.

Having this in mind, we can assume that two of the original valence electrons of the TM go to the O atom and the remaining valence electrons fill the 3d orbitals. Looking carefully at the upper panel of Fig. 6 it seems clear that the first electron goes to the nondegenerate \( z^2 \) up orbital and the subsequent ones to the double degenerate \( xz/yz \) and \( x^2 - y^2/xy \) up orbitals. A schematic picture representing the filling of the 3d bands is shown in Fig. 7.

To relate the filling of these bands to the energy differences obtained for the unsupported TM-O chains presented in Fig. 3, we considered a tight-binding Hamiltonian for the effective magnetic orbitals centered on the TM atoms. The hopping integrals are treated as a perturbation, in the spirit of the kinetic or Kugel–Khomskii models [4,34–37].

For a perfectly straight chain, symmetry reasons allow to consider separately each one of the 3d bands. In the case of the \( d_{z^2} \) character, only the level occupation with one electron is of interest; namely, the half-filled situation. In the case of the double degenerate states with \( d_{xz} \) and \( d_{yz} \) symmetries, there are three occupations to be considered: \( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \) and \( \frac{3}{2} \). We do not consider the contributions to the magnetic order of the double degenerate orbitals with \( d_{x^2-z^2} \) and \( d_{xy} \) symmetries. The reason is that the corresponding bands (see Figs. 5 and 6) are extremely flat and the hopping integrals are negligibly small.

The expressions for the difference in energy between antiferromagnetic and ferromagnetic configurations of the model system, \( \Delta E = E_{AFM} - E_{FM} \), are obtained by using second-order perturbation theory. For the \( z^2 \) orbital and filling \( \frac{1}{2} \), the energy difference is the simple expression for kinetic exchange:

\[
\Delta E_{1/2}^0 = -\frac{4 t_0^2}{U}.
\]  

(1)

For the double-degenerate orbitals \( xz/yz \) and filling \( \frac{1}{4} \), the energy difference is

\[
\Delta E_{1/4}^0 = \frac{4 I t_1^2}{U(U' - I)}.
\]  

(2)

For filling \( \frac{1}{2} \), the energy difference is

\[
\Delta E_{1/2}^1 = \frac{-4 t_0^2}{U + I}.
\]  

(3)

Finally, for filling \( \frac{3}{4} \), the energy difference is

\[
\Delta E_{3/4}^1 = \frac{4 I t_1^2}{U'(U' - I)}.
\]  

(4)

In Eqs. (1)–(4), \( t_0 \) and \( t_1 \) are respectively the effective hopping integrals between two \( m = 0 \) or two \( m = \pm 1 \) orbitals, \( U \) is the Coulomb repulsion between two electrons in the same \( d \) orbital, \( U' \) is the corresponding repulsion between electrons in different \( d \) orbitals in the same atom, and \( I \) is the intra-atomic Hund exchange interaction [38].

The energy differences calculated with these expressions and the orbital occupancies sketched in Fig. 7 are shown in Fig. 8. They have been calculated with a single set of reasonable values: \( U = 6 \) eV, \( U' = 4 \) eV, \( I = 2.5 \) eV, \( t_0 = 0.25 \) eV, and \( t_1 = 0.60 \) eV.

The qualitative agreement with the calculated energy differences for the TM-O chain presented in Fig. 3 is remarkably good.

In Table II we show the contributions of the different orbitals to the energy difference. The small AFM contribution of the \( z^2 \) orbital is due to the small dispersion of the bands (see Fig. 6) and the relative high value of the repulsive Coulomb interaction. The enhanced AFM character for Mn is a consequence of the synergic contribution of the \( z^2 \) and the \( xz/yz \) orbitals. The FM ground state for Cr is a consequence of the relatively large FM contribution of the double-degenerate \( xz/yz \) orbital with filling \( \frac{1}{2} \) in comparison with the AFM contribution of the \( z^2 \) orbital. The condition that should be

### Table II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Orbital</th>
<th>Ti</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>Cr</th>
<th>Mn</th>
<th>Fe</th>
<th>Co</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>( xz/yz )</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>-169</td>
<td>-169</td>
<td>-169</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( x^2 - y^2/xy )</td>
<td>-42</td>
<td>-42</td>
<td>-42</td>
<td>-42</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( z^2 )</td>
<td>-42</td>
<td>-42</td>
<td>-42</td>
<td>-42</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
fulfilled by the tight-binding parameters for a stabilization of the FM ground state in the case of Cr ($\Delta E_{1/4}^1 + \Delta E_{1/2}^0 > 0$) can be written as

$$\left( \frac{t_1}{t_0} \right)^2 > \frac{U'(U' - I)}{IU}. \quad (5)$$

On the one hand, in order to have a FM ground state, a strictly nonzero value for the effective Hund interaction $I$ is needed. On the other hand, the relatively large dispersion of the $xz/yz$ bands with respect to the $z^2$ bands ($t_1 \gg t_0$) makes the stabilization of the FM ground state a robust result against other choices of the effective Coulomb interactions $U$ and $U'$. It is interesting to note that, in the case of Cr, the ground state stabilized by the degenerate orbitals $xz/yz$ corresponds to a FM spin order and an AFM-orbital order, i.e., the occupied orbitals are alternatively $xz$ and the $yz$.

The case of unsupported TM-N chains is a little more complicated. If we fill with electrons the same energy scheme for the 3$d$ orbitals as for the TM-O case (Fig. 7), we would correctly predict FM for Mn-N and a transition to AFM for Fe-N. However, the same scheme will incorrectly predict a small stabilization of the AFM ground state for Ti, V, and Cr when the ab initio calculations give a FM ground state. The reasons can be seen in the magnetic band structure of Fig. 5: the filling of the 3$d$ bands is not as clear as in the case of the TM-O chains; the successively added electrons spread over the bands and the rigid energy levels sketched in Fig. 7 do not strictly correspond to the actual band filling. In particular, the AFM solution is the preferred magnetic order for a single occupied nondegenerate band. The spread of the 3$d$ electrons between the different orbitals and the departure from half filling could be at the origin of the stabilization of the FM order for Ti, V, and Cr.

V. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The exchange model presented in the preceding section has been used to explain the energy difference for the unsupported chains. The similarity of the energy difference and magnetic moments plots for the supported and unsupported chains in the TM-O case makes us believe that the same arguments can be used to explain the magnetic order for the supported TM-O chains.

The striking result is that the supported TM-N chains show a magnetic trend similar to that for the supported TM-O chains. A possible explanation could be that there is a small but significative charge transfer between the chains and the substrate that would explain why the chains behave as deposited on Cu$_2$O even though they are deposited on Cu$_2$N.

This argument is supported by the electronic density plots that we show in Fig. 9. One can see that the copper atom labeled as Cu(2) is closer to the neighboring N atom than the same Cu(2) atom is to the corresponding O atom. This indicates a less-important bonding effect for the latter substrate. Thus, Cu(2) contributes to charge transfer from the substrate to the chains and, in the presence of the Cu$_2$N, it would help to transform the diatomic TM-N chains into TM-O-like chains. This can also be inferred from Table I when comparing the distance between Cu(2) and the nearest $sp$ atoms of the chains for both cases under study. The distance N-Cu(2) is systematically smaller than the distance O-Cu(2), in agreement with the electron transfer in the former case.

In conclusion, in this work we studied the influence of a covalent ultrathin film on the magnetic interactions within adsorbed 3$d$ transition-metal chains, when this film separates the adsorbed nanostructures from a metallic substrate. We focused on the case of a Cu$_2$N monolayer as decoupling layer from Cu(001). This decoupling layer has been the object of several experimental as well as theoretical works. Among the possible adsorption arrangements for TM chains, we studied the particular one which gives rise to the appearance of diatomic TM-N chains after relaxation of the systems. To understand the role played by the substrate we also considered a similar substrate where the decoupling monolayer is Cu$_2$O. We performed DFT calculations for 3$d$ TM atoms going from Ti to Co. Both substrates give rise to the same magnetic trends; the only chains which present ferromagnetic order after adsorption are Cr chains.

By performing similar calculations for unsupported chains and introducing a tight-binding-model Hamiltonian based on physically reasonable assumptions we were able to reproduce the magnetic trends obtained from the DFT calculations. It was possible to identify the orbital occupancies which give rise to different magnetic ground states as a function of $d$ filling in the resulting diatomic chains and to understand the antiferromagnetic-to-ferromagnetic transition that takes place at the $d$ filling corresponding to Cr.

We expect that it should be possible to obtain similar behavior for other decoupling films by properly engineering these films and selecting suitable adsorption sites for the atoms intended to build a supported nanostructure.

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[38] Only $U'$ appears in Eqs. (2) and (4) because both lowest-energy FM and AFM configurations present AFM-orbital ordering, i.e., the electrons occupy different orbitals in different atoms. As for symmetry reasons, there is no interorbital hopping (between $xz$ and $yz$ orbitals in different sites), the repulsion energy of the virtual state is always $U'$ instead of $U$: $E_{FM} = 2\epsilon_d - 4\epsilon_t^2 (U - U')$ and $E_{AFM} = 2\epsilon_d - 4\epsilon_t^2 / U'$, where $\epsilon_d$ is the on-site energy of a $d$ orbital. The other AFM state, with the electrons in the same orbital at different sites, has a higher energy, $2\epsilon_d - 4\epsilon_t^2 / U'$, than the one with AFM-orbital ordering.