

## Modeling of CeO<sub>2</sub>, Ce<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, PrO<sub>2</sub>, and Pr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> in GGA+U formalism

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The electronic structure and various physical properties of CeO<sub>2</sub>, Ce<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, PrO<sub>2</sub>, and Pr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> have been studied from the framework of Ab-initio by the all-electron projector-augmented-wave (PAW) method, as implemented VASP (Vienna Ab-initio Simulation Package). The generalized gradient approximation (GGA) with effective U (U<sub>eff</sub>) has been used to explain the strong on-site Coulomb repulsion among the localized Ce 4f electrons. The dependence of selected observables of these materials on the U<sub>eff</sub> parameter has been scrutinized. The studied properties contain lattice constants, density of states, and reaction energies of CeO<sub>2</sub>, Ce<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, PrO<sub>2</sub>, and Pr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. For CeO<sub>2</sub> and PrO<sub>2</sub>, the GGA(PBE)+U results are in good agreement with experimental data whereas for the computationally more demanding Ce<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and Pr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> both approaches give comparable accuracy. This results represent that by choosing an appropriate U<sub>eff</sub> it is possible to reliably describe structural and electronic properties of CeO<sub>2</sub>, Ce<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, PrO<sub>2</sub>, and Pr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, which enables modeling of oxygen reduction reaction processes involving ceria-based materials.

**Keywords:** the first principles, ceria, GGA+U