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Electronic structure and magnetic properties of Mn, Co, and Ni substitution of Fe in Fe₄NPatrizia Monachesi,¹ Torbjörn Björkman,² Thomas Gasche,³ and Olle Eriksson⁴¹*Dipartimento di Scienze Fisiche e Chimiche, Università dell'Aquila, Via Vetoio, I-67010 L'Aquila, Italy*²*COMP/Department of Applied Physics, Aalto University, FI-00076 Aalto, Finland*³*CFMC-UL, Departamento de Física, Faculdade de Ciências, Universidade de Lisboa and CINAMIL, Laboratório de Física, Military Academy, Lisbon, Portugal*⁴*Department of Physics and Astronomy, Uppsala University, Box 516, 751 20 Uppsala, Sweden*

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The magnetic properties of Mn, Co, and Ni substituted Fe₄N are calculated from first principles theory. It is found that the generalized gradient approximation reproduces with good accuracy the magnetic moment and equilibrium volume for the parent Fe₄N structure, with the atomic moment largest for the Fe atom furthest away from the N atom (Fe I site), approaching a value of 3 μ_B /atom, whereas the Fe atom closer to the N atom (Fe II site) has a moment closer to that of bcc Fe. The substitution of Fe for Mn, Co, or Ni, shows an intricate behavior in which the Mn substitution clearly favors the Fe II site, Ni favors substitution on the Fe I site, and Co shows no strong preference for either lattice site. The Ni and Co substitution results in a ferromagnetic coupling to the Fe atoms, whereas Mn couples antiferromagnetically on the Fe II site and ferromagnetically on the Fe I site. For all types of doping, the total magnetic moment is enhanced compared to Fe₄N only in the energetically very unfavorable case of Mn doping at the Fe I site.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Magneto-resistive devices, electromagnetic motors, transformers, and generators have their performance dictated by the size of the magnetic moment and the strength of the coercive field.¹⁻⁵ This holds for bulk magnetic materials as well as for nanosized objects. Applications in high density recording media and sensors rely on nanostructures derived from parent bulk compounds and alloys, which should have a high value of the unit cell magnetization. Technology in different areas calls for magnetic materials with improved properties. As concerns the saturation moment, the room temperature value 2.45 μ_B /atom for a bcc Fe-Co alloy, as described by the maximum of the Slater-Pauling curve,⁶⁻⁸ has been difficult to exceed, although recent efforts have suggested promising nanolaminates.^{9,10}

Other efforts in finding materials with enhanced saturation moments were made by Bergman *et al.*,¹¹ who found from first principles theory that a high saturation magnetization should be possible by a close packing of small Fe clusters in a Co matrix. Experimental works^{12,13} exploring this idea were unfortunately not conclusive, whether or not a saturation moment larger than that of the Slater-Pauling maximum was reached.

Another group of promising elements have been considered: the 3d transition metal nitrides. Fe, Ni, and Co nitrides are conducting ferromagnets with high mechanical resistance, low coercivity, and potentially large saturation moments. Some experimental studies have indeed proposed Fe₄N, crystallizing in the perovskite structure, as a candidate material¹⁴ for which the saturation moment per atom is larger than the Slater-Pauling maximum, but other reports contradicted this finding.¹⁵ Moreover, Patwari and Victora,¹⁶ based on calculations relying on density functional theory, showed that the addition of Mn to Fe₄N increases the unit cell volume and the magnetization. However, the magnetic moment per atom was found not to exceed that of the Fe-Co alloys.

A recent review article¹⁷ comparing the outcomes of several *ab initio* calculations of Fe₄N among them and also with the few available experimental data suggested, however, that a saturation moment larger than the Slater-Pauling maximum is indeed possible. The different conclusions concerning the possible exploitation of the magnetic properties of Fe₄N highlight the complexity of the electronic structure of this magnetic material to which the present investigation addresses. So far one can conclude that in Fe₄N there are saturated (high spin) and unsaturated (low spin) moments of the Fe atoms at the corners (Fe I) and face centers (Fe II) of the perovskite structure, respectively. This is found in all calculations.¹⁷ Figure 1 shows the perovskite structure of Fe₄N with the five atomic positions in the conventional unit cell, labeled as in Eitel *et al.*¹⁷ Atoms at positions I are a factor $\sqrt{3}$ further away from N than those at positions II: a sound reason for the atomic moment to reach saturation at this position. On the other hand, atoms at positions II, further distinguishable in the presence of spin-orbit interaction according to the direction of their four-fold rotation axis relative to the moments, are easily hybridized with neighboring N to an extent that is strongly dependent on volume and chemical coordination.

The calculated values of the moment of the Fe I and Fe II site may differ by up to 20% depending on the calculation method and on the choice of exchange-correlation potential in the Hamiltonian.¹⁷ The complex magnetic behavior of the Fe atoms in Fe₄N is not restricted to this compound. It is in fact observed in Co₄N (Ref. 18) and in the Mn₄X series (with X = N, C, B, or Be), where the magnetic cell is found to be ferrimagnetic at an increased volume, with three different values of the Mn moment at positions I, IIa, and IIb.¹⁶

The possibility to enhance the magnetic performances of Fe₄N by alloying has not been fully explored and is the aim of this study. Scattered investigations along this line of thoughts are available for ordered compounds TMFe₃N (TM = Ti, Cr, Co, Ni, Pd), but are all limited to calculations for the most

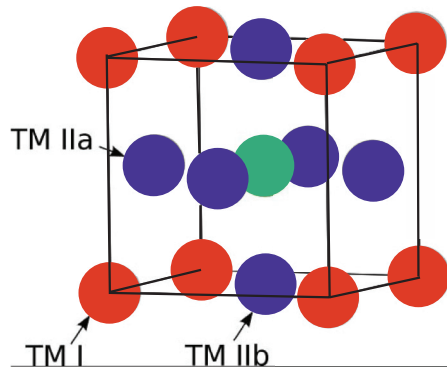


FIG. 1. (Color online) Perovskite structure of Fe_4N with the indication of the two-fold positions of Fe II ions and the position of the N atom, in the middle of the unit cell.

symmetrical situation, with the TM atom substituting the Fe I at the corner position.^{19,20} In the first principles investigation presented here, we consider the substitution of TM (Ni, Co, Mn) atoms on both Fe sites, and compare the phase stability and magnetic properties of the different compounds systematically within the same computational scheme.

The paper is organized as follows. The next section (Sec. II) describes the calculations methods, giving the essential input parameters and approximations adopted to achieve the desired numerical convergence. In Sec. III we give the results for the reference compound Fe_4N whose magnetic properties are obtained by two different methods each with either local spin density (LDA) and generalized gradient approximations (GGA), with or without the inclusion of orbital polarization. We then describe the magnetic properties and structural stability of the substituted compounds. In the concluding section we try to draw a picture of the magnetic properties of TM nitrides and compare them to previous results.

II. METHOD AND CALCULATIONS

To compare the electronic structure and magnetic moments of several ordered TMFe_3N systems relative to Fe_4N , we first fix a quantitative, reference picture of Fe_4N based on our simulation scheme since, as discussed above, total energy and magnetic moments depend on the exchange-correlation (XC) scheme and on the unit cell volume.

All DFT calculations, self-consistent and *ab initio*, were performed in LDA and GGA of the exchange-correlation potential. The calculations were performed by a fully relativistic implementation of the full-potential linear muffin tin orbitals (FP-LMTO) method.^{21–23} A so-called triple basis was used to ensure a good convergence of the wave functions allowing us to compare the total energies with an accuracy of mRy/f.u. and magnetic moments within one hundredth of a Bohr magneton. We have also performed calculations by the FPLO method,^{24,25} scalar-relativistic, and with the same XC approximation to estimate the possible quantitative spread in the results. We used a $16 \times 16 \times 16$ Monkhorst-Pack mesh in FP-LMTO calculations and a cubic $10 \times 10 \times 10$ mesh in FPLO calculations.

III. RESULTS

A. Fe_4N

A first set of reference calculations were done for Fe_4N , by calculating the total energy curve and magnetic moment as a function of the lattice constant since volume plays a critical role in the magnetism of this compound. In Fig. 2 we show results for both spin-polarized and paramagnetic, i.e., spin degenerate, calculations, using LDA and GGA functionals for comparison. The curves in Fig. 2 show that spin-polarization occurs spontaneously in the calculations since the corresponding total energy is lower than for the spin-degenerate state, both for LDA and GGA functionals. Moreover, as also pointed out in previous papers,¹⁸ GGA calculations seem more appropriate for these compounds since the total energy of the ferromagnetic phase has its minimum at $a_{\text{GGA}} = 3.789 \text{ \AA}$, very close to the experimental lattice parameter $a = 3.797 \text{ \AA}$ found by Frazer²⁶ and $a = 3.790 \text{ \AA}$ by Jacobs *et al.*²⁷ Also worth noticing is the large difference between the GGA and LDA equilibrium lattice parameters.

Figure 3 shows the nontrivial behavior of the magnetic moment in ferromagnetic Fe_4N as a function of volume. Both LDA and GGA curves confirm that the Fe I moment already reaches saturation at a volume smaller than the experimental equilibrium volume. In contrast, the Fe II moment undergoes a step-wise increase of roughly $1 \mu_B/\text{atom}$ at a volume between the LDA and GGA equilibrium volumes. Moreover, at the LDA equilibrium volume (left side arrow in Fig. 3) the Fe II moment state has not reached the steady low spin behavior at variance with the moment obtained at and beyond the GGA equilibrium volume (right side arrow in Fig. 3). Hence we conclude that GGA describes better the magnetic and cohesive properties of these compounds, as also pointed out in Refs. 18 to 20. From the GGA calculation, the total magnetic moment at the experimental lattice constant is $9.84 \mu_B/\text{f.u.}$ to which contribute the magnetic moments of Fe I and Fe II (see Fig. 1) by 2.91 and $2.31 \mu_B/\text{atom}$, respectively. Our FPLO GGA calculations result in a total magnetic moment at the equilibrium

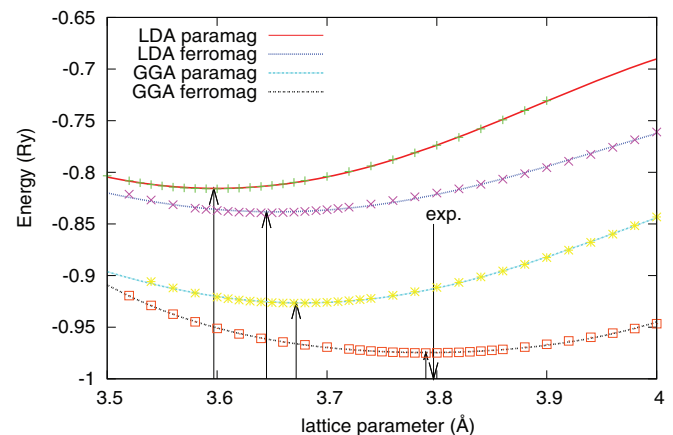


FIG. 2. (Color online) Calculations for the equilibrium lattice parameter of Fe_4N using LDA and GGA and the FPLO method for paramagnetic and ferromagnetic configurations. The energies of spin-polarized GGA results are shown by open squares. Minima in each curve are indicated by vertical arrows. The experimental equilibrium lattice parameter $a = 3.796 \text{ \AA}$ is indicated by a downward arrow.

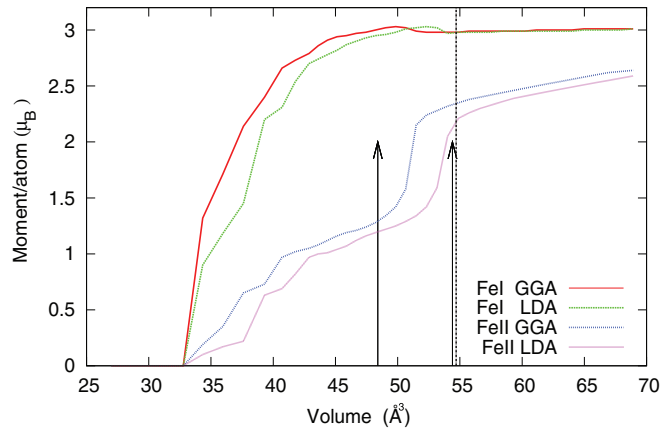


FIG. 3. (Color online) Magnetic moments of Fe at different sites as function of volume in Fe_4N . The experimental volume is marked by a vertical line whereas the calculated equilibrium volumes are indicated by two vertical arrows corresponding to GGA and LDA calculations, where the GGA arrow is closest to the experimental volume.

lattice constant of $9.93 \mu_B/\text{f.u.}$, i.e., a value close to the FP-LMTO result. Our calculated values fit quite well in the range of results obtained by many different simulations, as well as with the few experimental results available (see Table I of Eitel *et al.*¹⁷).

We test further the relationship between the volume and magnetism of Fe_4N with volumes given in the range between the LDA and GGA results (see Fig. 3), by plotting in Fig. 4 the total energy vs unit cell volume for different fixed values of the unit cell moment, in the range $7.5\text{--}11.0 \mu_B/\text{f.u.}$ in steps of $0.5 \mu_B/\text{f.u.}$ These results are obtained with the fixed spin technique in the FP-LMTO calculation in GGA. Note that the calculations with larger spin moment have larger equilibrium volume due to the magnetovolume effect. It is also seen that the curve with a fixed moment of $10.0 \mu_B/\text{f.u.}$ has the lowest energy of all curves shown in Fig. 4 since this is the magnetic moment closest to the moment of the ground state configuration ($9.84 \mu_B/\text{f.u.}$), as discussed above. Figure 4 also shows that increasing the saturation moment from the ground state value, to $10.5 \mu_B/\text{f.u.}$ brings about an increase of $\sim 5 \text{ mRy}/\text{f.u.}$, which in this context is a rather large value. Furthermore, considering that the nitrogen spin contribution is negligible, this plot is in complete agreement with the findings in Fig. 3 confirming the critical dependence of the moments upon the unit cell volume, on one side, and pointing out the dramatically different results given by GGA vs LDA for the equilibrium volume and magnetic moment.

TABLE I. Equilibrium volumes (\AA^3) of TMFe_3N compounds calculated by FP-LMTO. For Mn both ferromagnetic (FM) and antiferromagnetic (AFM) states are reported. Volumes obtained by FPLO calculations agree within 0.4%.

Substituted Fe site	Mn (FM)/Mn (AFM)	Co (FM)	Ni (FM)
TM@FeI	55.79/53.59	53.66	53.80
TM@Fe II	54.73/54.08	53.19	53.80

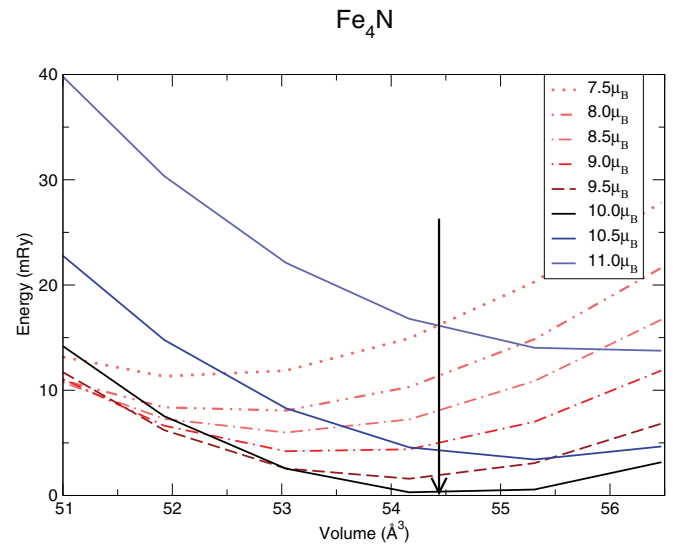


FIG. 4. (Color online) Total energy vs unit cell volume for different magnetic moments, calculated using the fixed spin-moment technique.

B. Ni, Co, Mn substitution

As pointed out in the Introduction, the substitution of one Fe atom by other $3d$ transition metals has been investigated only to a limited amount experimentally. Moreover, the theoretical calculations always address substitution of the Fe I atom, except for a work by Patwari and Victora¹⁶ who explored the magnetic properties of Mn-Fe nitrides with different compositions.

Here we systematically substitute Ni, Co, and Mn at each of the two Fe positions shown in Fig. 1 forming compounds TMFe_3N (where TM is Mn, Co, or Ni), and we calculate the magnetic properties using the GGA scheme, which was found to be more appropriate, as discussed above. Calculations are done at the TMFe_3N 's equilibrium volumes reported in Table I. We find that substituting at the Fe-I or Fe II sites (a or b position in Fig. 1) by Ni and Co always gives rise to a ferromagnetic alignment, in contrast to the Mn substitution which aligns ferromagnetically only for substitution on the Fe I site and induces ferrimagnetic order for substitution at Fe II (discussed below).

The stability of the TM-substituted structure for different TM elements, either in the Fe I or Fe II positions, is illustrated in Fig. 5. Here we plot the difference in total energy of the TMFe_3N compounds with TM atoms substituting at the Fe I or Fe II site. From this figure it is seen that Mn has a strong preference to occupy the Fe II site, whereas Co only has a weak preference to occupy the Fe I site. This points to the possibility to stabilize a random alloy of Co atoms on the Fe I and Fe II site, if configurational entropy is considered. Finally, Ni substitution is found to clearly favor the Fe I site.

The results presented in Fig. 5 are further analyzed by calculating the magnetic moments of all atoms at each position in the different compounds, as shown in Fig. 6. Here it can be seen that the moments of any atom sitting at Fe I site exceed, by at least $0.5 \mu_B/\text{atom}$, those at the Fe II site.

The substitution of Mn on the Fe I site gives a clear enhancement of the total moment over Fe_4N due to the even higher moment of Mn than Fe and the ferromagnetic coupling. Unfortunately, this configuration is energetically

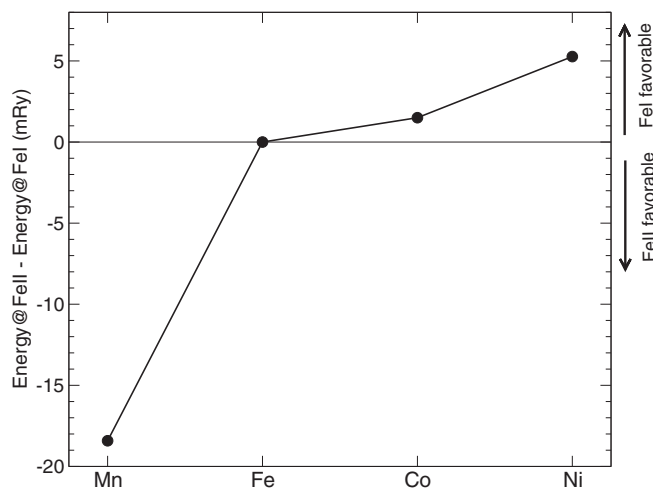


FIG. 5. Total energy difference $E_{II} - E_I$ when TM atoms (Mn, Co, or Ni) substitute at Fe I position and Fe II position in TMFe_3N . The stability of TM atoms occupying the Fe I or Fe II site is indicated on the right side of the plot.

very unfavorable, so it appears most unlikely that a compound with the composition MnFe_3N could be synthesized in this form. When doping on the Fe I site, the equilibrium volume is markedly larger than when doping on the Fe II site, which also accounts for a small enhancement of the overall moment in that case, as found in calculations not shown here. Mn doping at site II occurs for an antiferromagnetic coupling between Mn and Fe atoms at site I. Both the Fe and Mn moments are rather large

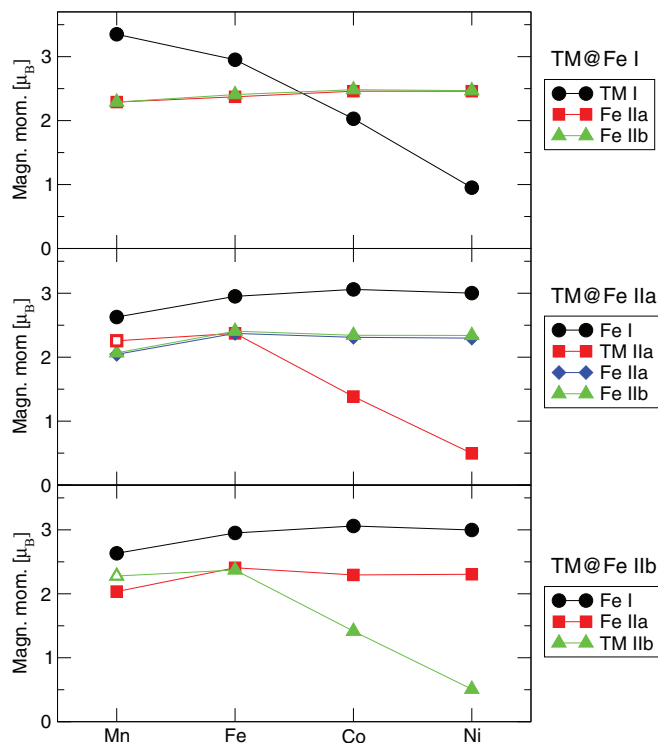


FIG. 6. (Color online) Magnetic moments of transition metal atoms in the different lattice sites of the Fe_4N unit cell. Open symbols for Mn indicate an antiferromagnetic coupling between this atomic moment and the Fe moments.

(see Fig. 6), but the antiferromagnetic coupling of them forces the net moment of the unit cell to unfortunately not be enhanced compared to Fe_4N . The substitution of Co or Ni, on either of the Fe I or Fe II sites, results in a ferromagnetic coupling, albeit with a magnetic moment per f.u. which is lower than that of Fe_4N since the atomic Co and Ni moment is smaller than that of Fe (Fig. 6). The orbital moments were found to be small, the largest contribution amounting to $0.07 \mu_B$ (always pointing in the same direction as the spin moments as expected for more than half-filled shells). Their effect reflects the almost imperceptible difference between the green and blue curves in the middle panel of Fig. 6.

C. Influence of N vacancies

We also considered effects due to vacancies in our calculations. The vacancy calculation was done by removing one N atom in a $3 \times 3 \times 3$ supercell and allowing the atoms closest to the vacancy to relax. The results were similar when carried out in a $2 \times 2 \times 2$ supercell, showing that supercell convergence was achieved with respect to the local magnetic moments. The relaxations of atoms beyond the six nearest Fe atoms were very small and appear to have no discernible effect on the magnetism, so relaxing only the four nearest neighbor shells seems well justified. The effect of the defect was to increase the on-site moment of the Fe atoms closest to the vacancy by about $0.2 \mu_B$ per atom and the changes on all other atoms, compared to the pristine system, were smaller than $0.01 \mu_B$. However, despite the increase of the on-site moments close to the vacancy, the total moment per Fe atom remains at $2.46 \mu_B/\text{Fe}$, the same as for the pristine system. The decrease of the magnetic moment in other parts of the system is spread over a large portion of the unit cell without any clearly identifiable primary source.

D. Calculations at the substitutional site in the virtual crystal approximation

Virtual crystal approximation (VCA) calculations were then carried out for the substitutional atom at both site I and site II, thus allowing an artificial change of the atomic number (and number of electrons) to noninteger values from $Z = 25$ to $Z = 28$ (i.e., from Mn to Ni). For each VCA value the lattice parameter was found by energy minimization for both ferromagnetic and antiferromagnetic coupling of the substitutional atom.

Substituting one VCA atom for an Fe atom at site I results in a ferromagnetic solution for the whole range of atomic numbers, from $Z = 25$ to $Z = 28$. The magnetic moment on the VCA atom has a highest value of almost $3.7 \mu_B$ for $Z = 25.0$ and declines almost linearly to $0.7 \mu_B$ for $Z = 28.0$. Simultaneously, the moments of Fe II atom rise from $2.2 \mu_B$ (at $Z = 25.0$) to $2.5 \mu_B$ (at $Z = 28.0$), a trend already found in Fig. 6. The combination of the slow increase in the site II moments and the rapid decrease in the site I moment results in a total moment that starts at 10.2 ($Z = 25.0$) rises slightly to $10.3 \mu_B/\text{f.u.}$ at $Z = 25.1/Z = 25.2$ before declining steadily to $8 \mu_B$ at $Z = 28.0$. Forcing an antiferromagnetic coupling on the VCA atom results in an energy that is between 50–60 mRy higher than for the ferromagnetic coupling.

Substituting one VCA atom for an Fe atom at site II results in a ferromagnetic coupling down to $Z = 25.2$ (almost Mn). Antiferromagnetic coupling has a lower energy only for the cases of VCA atoms with $Z = 25.0$ and 25.1 . The highest magnetic moment is found for $Z = 25.5$, $10.1 \mu_B/\text{f.u.}$. At $Z = 26$ the antiferromagnetic solution is found to be only 3 mRy higher in energy than the ferromagnetic one and, as noted above, crosses over the ferromagnetic energy curve below $Z = 25.2$.

A comparison of the two groups of calculations shows that for $Z < 26$ the preferred site is II and for $Z > 26.0$ the preferred site passes over to site I, as already noted in the previous section on substitutions with Mn, Co, and Ni.

A naive interpretation of these VCA calculations would imply that the highest moment is obtained for $Z = 25.5$, that is, substituting one Mn atom in every second unit cell could yield an enhanced moment/f.u.. The question of obtaining a ferromagnetically coupled Mn has previously been analyzed and has been found to be possible for surfaces,^{28,29} however, there is no guarantee that a Mn and a Fe atom will have the same magnetic coupling as two identical VCA atoms with $Z = 25.5$. In a further set of calculations, all three site II's were occupied by identical VCA atoms. These showed a maximum in the calculated magnetic moment for $Z = 25.85$, which is the same number of electrons as in the previous calculation with one VCA atom at site II with $Z = 25.5$ and two regular Fe. This indicates that the maximum in the ferromagnetic moment is controlled by band filling, as required by the ideas behind the Slater-Pauling curve. However, when the VCA charge is reduced to $Z = 25.667$, which is the number of electrons that in the previous set give a transition to an antiferromagnetic coupling (with one VCA atom at site II with $Z = 25.0$ and two Fe) the predicted coupling continues to be ferromagnetic. This indicates that, unlike the maximum in the ferromagnetic moment, the transition from ferromagnetic to antiferromagnetic coupling is a local (atomic) property that is not well reproduced by VCA calculations. This is further confirmed by a last set of calculations, with doubled and quadrupled cells with only one Mn atom which is found to couple antiferromagnetically in both cases. Finally, supercell calculations with the larger quadrupled structure, with four cells, and one substitutional atom (Ti, V, or Cr) also show that the stable magnetic solution is always with a ferrimagnetic coupling on the substitutional site and with no enhancement of the Fe moments, thus reducing the total moment as a whole.

IV. CONCLUSION

We have carried out calculations to highlight the behavior of substitutional transition metal atoms occupying either Fe I or Fe II positions in Fe_4N perovskite crystals, thus giving a more robust frame to the scattered results available so far in the literature. Motivated by the goal of exploring the best avenue for finding a giant magnetic moment in bulk symmetric iron-based ferromagnets, we are able to draw a coherent and complete picture of magnetovolume effects in Fe_4N and to evaluate, on the grounds of electronic structure calculations, the possibility of enhancing the magnetic properties by alloying with $3d$ metals.

We have clearly shown by the results of Figs. 2 to 4 that the equilibrium value of the lattice parameter obtained by simulations must come out close to the experimental value, as found here, to obtain a consistent picture of the ferromagnetic ground state. In our calculations this is achieved by the use of GGA functional in both FP-LMTO and FPLO methods. The nontrivial behavior of Fe moments in Fe_4N was investigated several years ago by Mohn and Matar³⁰ who performed calculations only in LSDA, both by augmented spherical waves and FP-linear augmented plane waves methods, finding Fe I and Fe II moments in fair agreement with our LDA curve in Fig. 3. Their results confirm that this approximation is unable to account for the anomalous behavior of Fe II moments, as also found in older calculations³¹ adopting the experimental lattice parameter²⁶ from the start.

There are unfortunately very few measurements of the magnetization and local moments in these compounds to compare to the theoretical results. Diffraction experiments by Frazer²⁶ gave a total moment of $9.0 \mu_B/\text{f.u.}$ deduced from 3.0 – $2.98 \mu_B/\text{f.u.}$ and 2.0 – $2.1 \mu_B$ for Fe I and Fe II atoms, respectively, whereas magnetization results with $8.86 \mu_B/\text{f.u.}$ were found by Wiener and Berger³² and $11.6 \mu_B$ by Atiq *et al.*³³ using Fe_4N thin films on substrates, which probably provides enhanced magnetic moments. The above experimental findings are to be compared with our 9.93 (9.84) μ_B per unit cell, with atomic moments of 3.0 (2.91) and 2.30 (2.31) μ_B , for the Fe I and Fe II atom, respectively, obtained from the FPLO (FP-LMTO) method using GGA. We notice that in all our calculations for Fe_4N the GGA calculated moments were larger than the LDA ones by about 1.5% and 13% – 15% , for the Fe I and Fe II moments, respectively. As a whole, these considerations cannot neglect the magnetic behavior of parent bcc α -Fe and fcc γ -Fe, weak (d states partially quenched) and strong (d states fully occupied) ferromagnet, respectively, with $2.2 \mu_B/\text{atom}$ and $2.7 \mu_B/\text{atom}$. By simply taking the average value of $2.45 \mu_B/\text{atom}$ as a reference value, we conclude that our GGA calculations and the measurements by Frazer²⁶ are sound. According to the same criterion, the LDA results are ruled out. We therefore conclude that the use of GGA, in connection with these calculations, give a coherent picture of cohesive and magnetic properties of Fe_4N describing the approach to magnetovolumic equilibrium both in the high and low spin regimes.

As shown in Figs. 5 and 6, the substitution of Fe for other transition metals like Mn, Co, or Ni, shows an intricate behavior in which the Mn substitution clearly favors the Fe II site, whereas Ni favors substitution on the Fe I site as well as Co to a minor extent. Ni and Co substitution results in a ferromagnetic coupling to the Fe atoms, whereas Mn couples antiferromagnetically on the strongly preferential Fe II site and ferromagnetically on the Fe I site. Of all types of doping investigated here, only the energetically very unfavorable case of Mn doping at the Fe I site increases the magnetic moment. We thus conclude that enhancing the saturation moment of Fe_4N by simply exchanging one in four Fe atoms in the unit cell is not possible. However, the strong magnetovolume effects in Fe_4N , as well as in the Mn-doped system and previously indicated in the literature,^{16,20} means that there might be possibilities to maximize the magnetic moment per

f.u., possibly in combination with exploring the effect of N vacancies and the effect of band filling on the type of magnetic coupling. It should also be pointed out that the present study has not considered the effect of disorder, which has previously been found to have a strong influence on the magnetic coupling in a related Fe-Mn system,³⁴ and so it may still be possible to achieve sufficient ferromagnetism in a Mn-doped system to enhance the saturation moment. Fe₄N has a saturation magnetization which is lower than that given by the Slater-Pauling maximum of bcc Fe-Co alloys. However, for practical applications the low cost of the elements constituting Fe₄N, could make it a competitive material whereas magnetovolume effects make the exploration of alloying with Co and Mn quite worthwhile for further investigation.

Our present findings, push us toward a different route for enhancing magnetism in iron and iron-doped nitrides: the implantation of Mn or Co at site I or even II in layered compounds. In fact, as indicated by preliminary results by some of us for Fe₄N(001), the effect of being near a surface

enhances significantly the magnetic moments both at Fe I and Fe II not only on the top layer but also in farther sublayers. The enhancing effect of layered structures is also found in Ref. 30.

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