

This is the peer reviewed version of the following article:

Multi-orbital cluster perturbation theory for transition metal oxides / Manghi, Franca. - In: JOURNAL OF PHYSICS. CONDENSED MATTER. - ISSN 0953-8984. - STAMPA. - 26:1(2014), pp. 015602-015608. [10.1088/0953-8984/26/1/015602]

Terms of use:

The terms and conditions for the reuse of this version of the manuscript are specified in the publishing policy. For all terms of use and more information see the publisher's website.

19/12/2025 16:12

Multi-orbital Cluster Perturbation Theory for transition metal oxides

F. Manghi¹

¹*Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Modena e Reggio Emilia and CNR -
Institute of NanoSciences - S3, Via Campi 213/A, I-41125 Modena, Italy*

We present an extension of Cluster Perturbation Theory to include many body correlations associated to local e-e repulsion in real materials. We show that this approach can describe the physics of complex correlated materials where different atomic species and different orbitals coexist. The prototypical case of MnO is considered.

PACS numbers: 71.30.+h, 71.27.+a, 71.20.Be

The competition between inter-site hopping and on-site electron-electron repulsion dominates the physics of transition metal oxides¹. Standard band theory based on the independent particle approach predicts these large gap insulators to be metallic in the paramagnetic phase and fails in reproducing the band width and satellite structures observed in the experiments. Only approaches that augment band theory with true many body effects such as 3-Body Scattering theory (3BS)²⁻⁴ and Dynamical Mean Field Theory (DMFT)^{5,6} have been able to reproduce the band gap in the paramagnetic state and to describe photoemission data. However the agreement between experiments and many-body calculations is still far from being fully quantitative⁷⁻⁹ and different theoretical methods are constantly explored.

In this paper we show that a multi-orbital extension of Cluster Perturbation Theory (CPT)^{10,11} can be applied to the study of quasi-particle excitations in transition metal monoxides. CPT solves the problem of many interacting electrons in an extended lattice by approaching first the many body problem in a subsystem of finite size - a cluster - and then embedding it within the infinite medium. CPT shares this strategy with other approaches such as Variational Cluster Approach (VCA)^{12,13} and Cellular Dynamical Mean Field Theory¹⁴ where the embedding procedure is variationally optimized.

Up to now CPT has been mainly applied to simplified models with one orbital per site and the goal of this paper is to present a general scheme to extend it to multi-orbital systems in order to study the effect of e-e correlation in real complex materials where different atomic species and different orbitals coexist. We use here MnO as a test case. We restrict to the paramagnetic phase at zero pressure where, according to single particle band structure, MnO is metallic with half occupied d-orbitals - a paradigmatic case to study Mott-Hubbard metal-to-insulator transition.²⁷

The paper is organized as follows: in section I we recall the CPT theory and outline its extension to the many-orbital case; in section II we describe how the cluster Green function is calculated in a complex lattice with more than one atomic species and many orbital per site; section III is for the discussion of the results obtained for MnO.

I. MULTI-ORBITAL CPT

In CPT the lattice is seen as the periodic repetition of identical clusters (Fig. 1) and the Hubbard Hamiltonian can be partitioned in two terms, an intra-cluster (\hat{H}_c) and an inter-cluster one (\hat{V})

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_c + \hat{V} \quad (1)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{H}_c &= \sum_{il\alpha} \epsilon_{il\alpha} \hat{n}_{il\alpha} + \sum_{\alpha\beta} \sum_{ijl} t_{il\alpha,jl\beta} \hat{c}_{il\alpha}^\dagger \hat{c}_{jl\beta} \\ &+ \sum_{il\alpha\beta} U_{\alpha\beta}^i \hat{n}_{il\alpha\uparrow} \hat{n}_{il\beta\downarrow} \\ \hat{V} &= \sum_{\alpha\beta} \sum_{ijl \neq j'l'} t_{il\alpha,j'l'\beta} \hat{c}_{il\alpha}^\dagger \hat{c}_{j'l'\beta} \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

Here α, β are orbital indexes, $\epsilon_{il\alpha}$ are intra-atomic orbital parameters and $t_{il\alpha,j'l'\beta}$ hopping terms connecting orbitals centered on different sites. Each atom is identified by the cluster it belongs to (index l) and by its position inside the cluster (index i). The lattice is a collection of $L \rightarrow \infty$ clusters each of them containing M atoms whose position is identified by the vector $\mathbf{R}_l + \mathbf{r}_i$. Each atom in the cluster is characterized by a set of orbitals n_i^{orb} and $K = \sum_{i=1}^M n_i^{orb}$ is the total number of sites/orbitals per cluster.

Since in the Hubbard model the e-e Coulomb interaction is on-site, the inter-cluster hamiltonian \hat{V} contains only single particle terms, the many body part being present in the intra-cluster hamiltonian \hat{H}_c only, a key feature for the practical implementation of the method. Having partitioned the Hamiltonian in this way an exact expression involving the resolvent operator \hat{G} is obtained

$$\hat{G}^{-1} = z - \hat{H}_c - \hat{V} = \hat{G}^c{}^{-1} - \hat{V}$$

and from this

$$\hat{G} = \hat{G}^c + \hat{G}^c \hat{V} \hat{G} \quad (3)$$

The one-particle propagator

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{G}(\mathbf{k}n\omega) &= \langle \Psi_0 | \hat{c}_{\mathbf{k}n}^\dagger \hat{G} \hat{c}_{\mathbf{k}n} | \Psi_0 \rangle \\ &+ \langle \Psi_0 | \hat{c}_{\mathbf{k}n} \hat{G} \hat{c}_{\mathbf{k}n}^\dagger | \Psi_0 \rangle \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

is obtained exploiting the transformation from Bloch to localized basis

$$\hat{c}_{\mathbf{k}n}^\dagger = \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sum_{i\alpha} C_{i\alpha}^n(\mathbf{k})^* e^{-i\mathbf{k} \cdot (\mathbf{R}_i + \mathbf{r}_i)} \hat{c}_{i\alpha}^\dagger$$

and similarly for $\hat{c}_{\mathbf{k}n}$. Here n is a band index and $C_{i\alpha}^n(\mathbf{k})$ are the eigenstate coefficients obtained by a band calculation for a superlattice of L identical clusters and the summation is over $M = L \times K$. We get

$$\mathcal{G}(\mathbf{k}n\omega) = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{ii'\alpha\beta} e^{-i\mathbf{k} \cdot (\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_{i'})} C_{i\alpha}^n(\mathbf{k})^* C_{i'\beta}^n(\mathbf{k}) \mathcal{G}_{i\alpha i'\beta}(\mathbf{k}\omega) \quad (5)$$

where $\mathcal{G}_{i\alpha i'\beta}(\mathbf{k}\omega)$ is the superlattice Green function, namely the Fourier transform of the Green function in the local basis

$$\mathcal{G}_{i\alpha i'\beta}(\mathbf{k}\omega) = \frac{1}{L} \sum_{ll'} e^{-i\mathbf{k} \cdot (\mathbf{R}_l - \mathbf{R}_{l'})} \mathcal{G}_{i\alpha i'\beta}^{ll'}(\omega) \quad (6)$$

This is the quantity that can be calculated by eq.3 that explicitly becomes:

$$\mathcal{G}_{i\alpha i'\beta}(\mathbf{k}\omega) = \mathcal{G}_{i\alpha i'\beta}^c(\omega) + \sum_{j\gamma} B_{i\alpha j\gamma}(\mathbf{k}\omega) \mathcal{G}_{j\gamma i'\beta}(\mathbf{k}\omega) \quad (7)$$

where the $K \times K$ matrix $B_{i\alpha j\gamma}(\mathbf{k}\omega)$ is the Fourier transform of $\hat{G}^c \hat{V}$ involving neighboring sites that belong to different clusters. Its calculation is the key point in the "periodization" process that allows to go from the cluster Green function to the lattice one. This periodization is conceptually the same that has been described in the original papers where CPT is applied to model systems with one orbital per site¹⁰; in chapter II we will describe in detail how it is actually calculated in the many-orbital case.

Once the cluster Green function in the local basis $\mathcal{G}_{i\alpha i'\beta}^c(\omega)$ has been obtained by exact diagonalization, eq. 7 is solved by a $K \times K$ matrix inversion at each \mathbf{k} and ω . The quasi particle spectrum is then obtained in terms of spectral function $A(\mathbf{k}\omega)$

$$A(\mathbf{k}\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_n \text{Im} \mathcal{G}(\mathbf{k}n\omega). \quad (8)$$

II. CLUSTER CALCULATION FOR TM OXIDES

The valence and first conduction states of TM oxides are described by TM *spd* and oxygen *sp* orbitals. The dimer with $M = 2$ TM atoms and $K = 10$ *d* orbitals (Fig. 1 a) is the basic unit where we will perform the exact diagonalization.

We recall that the exact diagonalization corresponds to write the manybody wavefunction as a superposition of Slater determinants that can be built by putting N

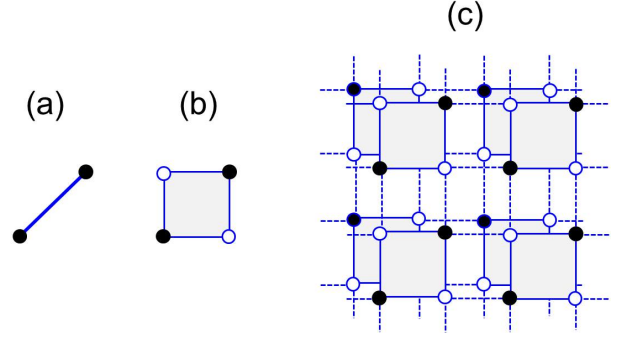


FIG. 1: (Color on-line) Building blocks of the 3D Rocksalt structure for a transition metal mono-oxide: (a) a dimer of 2 TM atoms (filled black circles); (b) a 2×2 plaquette containing the two atomic species (Oxygens as open circles); (c) stacking of plaquette layers reproducing the 3D lattice. Dotted lines indicate the inter-cluster hopping.

electrons of spin up and N electrons of spin down on K boxes:

$$|\Phi_n^N\rangle = \sum_l^{nconf} C_l^n |S_l\rangle \quad (9)$$

with

$$|S_l\rangle = \hat{c}_{l_1\uparrow}^\dagger \hat{c}_{l_2\uparrow}^\dagger \dots \hat{c}_{l_N\uparrow}^\dagger \hat{c}_{l_{N+1}\downarrow}^\dagger \hat{c}_{l_{N+2}\downarrow}^\dagger \dots \hat{c}_{l_{N+N}\downarrow}^\dagger |0\rangle \quad (10)$$

Each Mn atom brings to the dimer 5 *d* electrons (half occupation) and the dimension of the Hilbert space spanned by the Slater determinants is $nconf = \left(\frac{K!}{N!(K-N)!}\right)^2 = 63504$. We separately solve the problem with N , $N-1$ and $N+1$ electrons and calculate the dimer Green function using the Lehmann representation, namely

$$\mathcal{G}_{i\alpha i'\beta}^{dd}(\omega) = \sum_n \frac{\langle \Phi_0^N | \hat{c}_{i\alpha}^\dagger | \Phi_n^{N-1} \rangle \langle \Phi_n^{N-1} | \hat{c}_{i'\beta} | \Phi_0^N \rangle}{\omega - (E_0^N - E_n^{N-1})} + \sum_n \frac{\langle \Phi_0^N | \hat{c}_{i\alpha} | \Phi_n^{N+1} \rangle \langle \Phi_n^{N+1} | \hat{c}_{i'\beta}^\dagger | \Phi_0^N \rangle}{\omega - (E_n^{N+1} - E_0^N)} \quad (11)$$

Due to the large dimensions of the matrix to be diagonalized the band-Lanczos algorithm¹⁵ is used to obtain ~ 1000 eigenvalues and eigenvectors $E_n^{N\pm 1}$, $\Phi_n^{N\pm 1}$ for the system with $N \pm 1$ electrons as well as the ground state E_0^N , Φ_0^N for N electron system.

The dimer problem that we have described accounts for both hopping and e-e repulsion on the *d* orbitals of TM atoms and therefore includes a large part of the relevant physics of the interacting system. In particular, since the system is half occupied, we expect the ground state E_0^{N+1} to be larger than E_0^{N-1} with an energy distance growing with U . This is promising in view of a gap opening in the extended system.

Notice however that this dimer does not represent a partition (in mathematical sense) of the 3D rocksalt lattice and therefore it is not the cluster to be used in the

CPT procedure described in the previous section. The smallest unit that has the necessary characteristics to reproduce without overlaps the 3D rocksalt lattice is the 2×2 plaquette of Fig. (1 b). It contains both TM atoms and oxygens and the Hamiltonian \hat{H}_c of equation 1 is a sum of on-site and inter-site terms connecting TM d orbitals (type A) and sp orbitals of both TM and oxygen atoms (type B):

$$\hat{H}_c = \hat{H}_c^{diag} + \hat{V}_c^{AB} \quad (12)$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{V}_c^{AB} &= \sum_{\alpha_A \beta_B} t_{il\alpha_A, jl\beta_B} \hat{c}_{il\alpha_A}^\dagger \hat{c}_{jl\beta_B} \\ \hat{H}_c^{diag} &= \hat{H}_c^{AA} + \hat{H}_c^{BB} \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{H}_c^{AA} &= \sum_{il\alpha_A} \epsilon_{il\alpha_A} \hat{n}_{il\alpha_A} + \sum_{\alpha_A \beta_A} \sum_{ijl} t_{il\alpha_A, jl\beta_A} \hat{c}_{il\alpha_A}^\dagger \hat{c}_{jl\beta_A} \\ &+ \sum_{il\alpha_A \beta_A} U_{\alpha_A \beta_A}^i \hat{n}_{il\alpha_A \uparrow} \hat{n}_{il\beta_A \downarrow} \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

and a similar expression for \hat{H}_c^{BB} .

We need therefore to *embed* the dimer into the plaquette, in other words we need to write the cluster Green function in terms of the dimer one. This can be done noticing again that

$$\hat{G}^c{}^{-1} = z - \hat{H}_c = (\hat{G}^{diag})^{-1} - \hat{V}_c^{AB}.$$

that results as before in a Dyson-like equation

$$\hat{G}^c = \hat{G}^{diag} + \hat{G}^{diag} \hat{V}_c^{AB} \hat{G}^c \quad (15)$$

In the local basis \hat{G}^{diag} is block-diagonal and the non-zero elements $\hat{G}_{AA}^{diag}, \hat{G}_{BB}^{diag}$ are obtained by performing separate exact diagonalizations that include either A or B orbitals: $\hat{G}_{AA}^{diag} \equiv \hat{G}^{dd}$ is the dimer Green function of eq. 11 while \hat{G}_{BB}^{diag} involves only sp orbitals and in the present case is non-interacting. In the local basis eq. 15 can be solved by performing a matrix inversion.

$$\hat{G}^c = \hat{G}^{diag} \times (\hat{G}^{diag} \hat{V}_c^{AB})^{-1} \quad (16)$$

or more explicitly

$$\mathcal{G}_{i\alpha i'\beta}^c(\omega) = \sum_{j\gamma} \mathcal{G}_{i\alpha j\gamma}^{diag}(\omega) \times (\hat{G}^{diag} \hat{V}_c^{AB})_{j\gamma i'\beta}^{-1} \quad (17)$$

with indices running over $K = 26$ sites/orbitals of the plaquette (9 spd orbitals on 2 TM atoms and 4 sp orbitals on 2 Oxygens).

The knowledge of $\mathcal{G}_{i\alpha i'\beta}^c(\omega)$ for the plaquette is essential to obtain the full lattice Green function according

to eq. 7. In fact, as already mentioned, the 3D rocksalt lattice can be obtained by a periodic replication of 2×2 plaquettes connecting them by single-particle hopping terms. In order to implement eq. 7 one needs first of all to define for each site r_i in the cluster the position of nearest neighbors $\mathbf{r}_{i''}$ and the corresponding lattice vectors $\mathbf{R}_{i''}$ connecting the cluster with the neighboring ones. Then the matrix $B_{i\alpha j\gamma}(\mathbf{k}\omega)$ is obtained as follows;

$$B_{i\alpha j\gamma}(\mathbf{k}\omega) = \sum_{i''l''} t_{i'0\alpha i''l''\gamma} e^{-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{i''}} \mathcal{G}_{i\alpha i'\gamma}^c(\omega) \delta_{i''j} \quad (18)$$

Here $t_{i'0\alpha i''l''\gamma}$ are the inter-site hopping terms previously defined (eq. 2) obtained in terms of Koster-Slater parameters in the usual way.

We want to stress again that the present formulation is nothing else than the extension of CPT to the case of more orbitals per site when it is necessary to deal with exceedingly large dimensions of the configuration space. The CPT prescriptions in this case may be rephrased as follows: chose a partition of the lattice Hamiltonian into a collection of non overlapping clusters connected by inter-cluster hopping; make a further partition inside each cluster defining a suitable collections of sites/orbitals; perform separate exact diagonalizations plus matrix inversion to calculate the cluster Green function in local basis by eq. 17 and finally obtain the full lattice Green function in a Bloch basis by adding the cluster-cluster hopping terms according to eq. 7.

A final comment on the approximations involved: in the same way as in the standard single-orbital CPT, writing the lattice Green function in terms of Green functions of decoupled subunits amounts to identify the many electron states of the extended lattice as the product of cluster few electron ones. In the present case in particular, choosing the TM dimer as the basic unit we have excluded from the few-electron eigenstates obtained by exact diagonalization the contribution of oxygen p orbitals, treating the O p - TM d hybridization by the embedding procedure (eq. 17) and by the periodization (eq. 7). This approximation can be improved by some kind of variational procedure^{16,17} but in any case it is interesting to assess its validity *per se*, for instance by comparing theory and experiments in specific cases. This is what we do in the next section.

III. APPLICATION TO MNO

The non-interacting contribution to the Hubbard Hamiltonian of eq. 1 can be written as a standard Tight-Binding Hamiltonian in terms of Koster-Slater¹⁸ parameters obtained by a least squares fitting of an ab-initio band structure. The parameters obtained by fitting the band structure of MnO calculated in the DFT-LMTO scheme¹⁹ are reported in Tables I,II and give rise to the band structure of Fig. 2.

When using TB parameters in the Hubbard Hamiltonian we must take care of the double-counting issue:

TABLE I: On site Koster-Slater parameters (in eV) for MnO.

$E_s(Mn)$	$E_p(Mn)$	$E_{t2g}(Mn)$	$E_{eg}(Mn)$	$E_s(O)$	$E_p(O)$
7.313	11.546	-0.763	-0.010	-18.553	-4.806

TABLE II: Inter-site Koster-Slater parameters (in eV) for MnO .

		ss_σ	pp_σ	pp_π	dd_σ	dd_π	dd_δ	sp_σ	sd_σ	pd_σ	pd_π
Mn	Mn	-0.514	1.435	-0.137	-0.353	0.028	0.047	0.486	-0.285	-0.081	0.209
O	Mn	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.074	-1.243	0.632
O	O	-0.124	0.519	-0.102	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.016	0.0	0.0	0.0

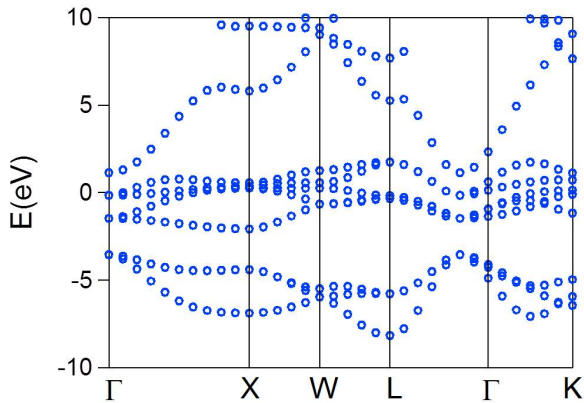


FIG. 2: (Color on-line) Single particle band structure of MnO obtained with the Tight-Binding parametrization of Tables I, II .

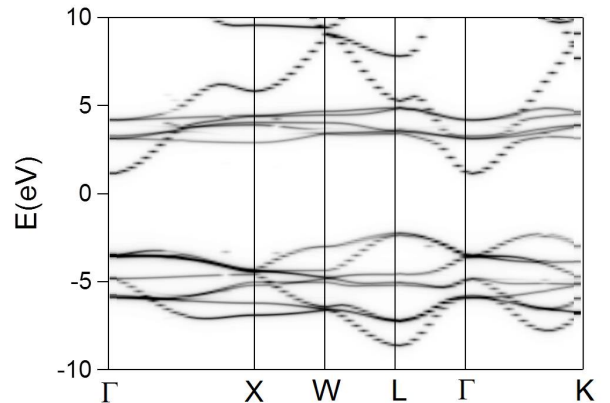
ab-initio band structure, and the TB parameters deduced from it, contain the e-e Coulomb repulsion as a mean-field that must be removed before including U as a true many body term. "Bare" on-site parameters should be calculated by subtracting the mean field value of the Hubbard term, namely

$$E_{\alpha\sigma}^* = E_\alpha - \sum_i U_\alpha^i \langle n_{i\alpha-\sigma} \rangle \quad (19)$$

This definition involves the d occupation inside the cluster used in the exact diagonalization and cancels out the energy shift due to double-counting within each cluster. Notice that $\langle n_{i\alpha\sigma} \rangle = \langle n_{i\alpha-\sigma} \rangle$ and $E_{\alpha\sigma}^*$ is spin-independent.

We tested our approach using different U values and we report the results obtained for $U = 9\text{eV}$. This value optimizes the agreement between theory and experiments and is not far from the values reported in the literature ranging from $U=6.0$ up to $U=8.8^{5,20-22}$. Since we have ignored the orbital dependence of U as well as the e-e repulsion among parallel spins the present value $U = 9$ should be considered as an effective one.

The quasi-particle band structure of MnO is shown in Figure 3 where we plot the calculated k-resolved spectral

FIG. 3: k-resolved spectral functions describing the quasi-particle band structure of MnO for $U = 9$.

function (eq. 8). We notice that the Mn d band that in the absence of correlation (Fig. 2) crosses the Fermi level is now split in lower and upper Hubbard bands.

It is interesting to look at the effects that the localized d-d interaction has on states of different orbital character. This is shown in figure 4 where the orbital contribution to the total density of quasi-particle states is compared with the results obtained in the single particle scheme. It appears that not only d states are affected by e-e correlation but sp ones as well. This is particularly evident for Oxygen sp states that in the single particle case contribute to the metallic character and that after the inclusion of e-e correlation are removed from the energy region around the Fermi level and pushed to higher energies. The multi-orbital character of the present scheme appears then to be essential to obtain the correct insulating character.

Figure 5 shows a comparison between the quasi-particle density of states and the experimental results of ref.²⁰. We observe that the gap value is well reproduced as well as most of the spectroscopic structures. We do not find evidence of structures below the valence band bottom that are observed in photoemission experiments; this might be due to the reduced number of excited states that are obtained by the Lanczos procedure. We mention

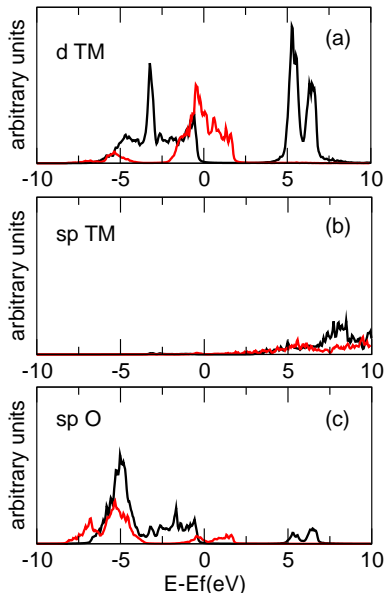


FIG. 4: (Color in-line) Comparison between orbital contributions to the Density of States (TM d , TM sp and Oxygen sp in panel (a), (b) and (c) respectively) obtained with the inclusion of e-e correlation (black line) and in the single-particle case (red line).

however that the origin of satellites features in MnO has been somewhat controversial in the literature attributing them either to intrinsic²⁰ or extrinsic effects²³.

A part from the satellite structure our results are comparable with what has been obtained by Variational Cluster Approximation²⁴ in spite of a different choice of the cluster, and by a recent DMFT calculation⁵. In both cases the basic unit contains a single TM atom: either a cluster containing one TM metal and two ligands²⁴ or single TM atom embedded in a continuum⁵. Since these two approaches are either variationally optimized (VCA) or self-consistent (DMFT), we may identify in our scheme the advantage of giving comparable results by a single shot calculation thanks, we believe, to our cluster choice. In fact we have assumed as the basic unit a dimer of two TM atoms where both hopping and e-e repulsion coexist including, already at the level of the cluster calculation, a large part of the relevant physics of the interacting

system. Still we are convinced of the importance of variational optimization and our future goal will be to apply it to our CPT approach.

In conclusion, we have described a method based on a multi-orbital extension of CPT approach to include on-site interactions in the description of quasi particle states of real solid systems. The CPT strategy is applied twice, first to identify a partition of the lattice into non overlapping clusters and secondly to calculate the cluster Green function in terms of two local ones. This pro
exa
ma:

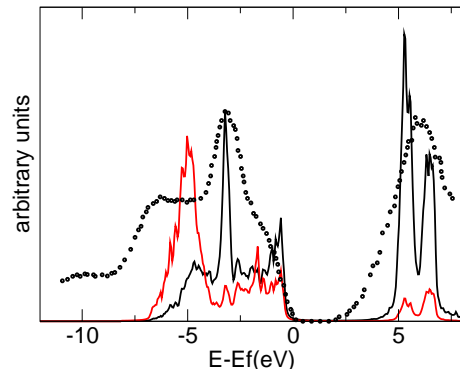


FIG. 5: (Color in-line) Orbital resolved density of quasi-particle states compared with the experimental XPS and BIS data (circles) of ref.²⁰. Black (red) line is for TM d (Oxygen sp) orbital contribution.

Hamiltonian is described in terms of Tight-Binding parameters deduced by a least-square fitting of an ab-initio single particle band structure, including all the relevant orbitals (no minimal basis set is introduced). To our purposes, since we do not need any real-space expression of the single particle wavefunctions, this Tight-Binding parametrization is fully equivalent to a representation in terms of maximally localized Wannier functions. We have applied this method to MnO as a test case and using a single value of Hubbard U we have found a reasonable agreement with experimental data and with theoretical results obtained by different methods. The approach is well suited to treat local correlation in complex materials.

¹ M. Imada, A. Fujimori, and Y. Tokura, Rev. Mod. Phys. **70**, 1039 (1998), URL <http://link.aps.org/doi/10.1103/RevModPhys.70.1039>.

² F. Manghi, C. Calandra, and S. Ossicini, Phys. Rev. Lett. **73**, 3129 (1994), URL <http://link.aps.org/doi/10.1103/PhysRevLett.73.3129>.

³ F. Manghi, V. Bellini, and C. Arcangeli, Phys. Rev. B **56**, 7149 (1997), URL <http://link.aps.org/doi/10.1103/PhysRevB.56.7149>.

⁴ S. Monastera, F. Manghi, C. A. Rozzi, C. Arcangeli,

E. Wetli, H.-J. Neff, T. Greber, and J. Osterwalder, Phys. Rev. Lett. **88**, 236402 (2002), URL <http://link.aps.org/doi/10.1103/PhysRevLett.88.236402>.

⁵ P. Thunström, I. Di Marco, and O. Eriksson, Phys. Rev. Lett. **109**, 186401 (2012), URL <http://link.aps.org/doi/10.1103/PhysRevLett.109.186401>.

⁶ J. Kuneš, V. I. Anisimov, S. L. Skornyakov, A. V. Lukoyanov, and D. Vollhardt, Phys. Rev. Lett. **99**, 156404 (2007), URL <http://link.aps.org/doi/10.1103/PhysRevLett.99.156404>.

- ⁷ J. Sánchez-Barriga, J. Fink, V. Boni, I. Di Marco, J. Braun, J. Minár, A. Varykhalov, O. Rader, V. Bellini, F. Manghi, et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **103**, 267203 (2009), URL <http://link.aps.org/doi/10.1103/PhysRevLett.103.267203>.
- ⁸ J. Sánchez-Barriga, J. Minár, J. Braun, A. Varykhalov, V. Boni, I. Di Marco, O. Rader, V. Bellini, F. Manghi, H. Ebert, et al., Phys. Rev. B **82**, 104414 (2010), URL <http://link.aps.org/doi/10.1103/PhysRevB.82.104414>.
- ⁹ J. Sánchez-Barriga, J. Braun, J. Minár, I. Di Marco, A. Varykhalov, O. Rader, V. Boni, V. Bellini, F. Manghi, H. Ebert, et al., Phys. Rev. B **85**, 205109 (2012), URL <http://link.aps.org/doi/10.1103/PhysRevB.85.205109>.
- ¹⁰ D. Sénéchal, *Cluster Perturbation Theory* (Springer, 2012), vol. 171 of *Springer Series in Solid-State Sciences*, chap. 8, p. 237–269.
- ¹¹ C. Gros and R. Valentí, Phys. Rev. B **48**, 418 (1993), URL <http://link.aps.org/doi/10.1103/PhysRevB.48.418>.
- ¹² M. Potthoff, M. Aichhorn, and C. Dahnken, Phys. Rev. Lett. **91**, 206402 (2003), URL <http://link.aps.org/doi/10.1103/PhysRevLett.91.206402>.
- ¹³ M. Potthoff, Eur. Phys. J. B **32**, 245110 (2003).
- ¹⁴ S. S. Kancharla, B. Kyung, D. Sénéchal, M. Civelli, M. Capone, G. Kotliar, and A.-M. S. Tremblay, Phys. Rev. B **77**, 184516 (2008), URL <http://link.aps.org/doi/10.1103/PhysRevB.77.184516>.
- ¹⁵ R. B. Lehoucq, D. C. Sorensen, and C. Yang (SIAM, 1998).
- ¹⁶ M. Daghofer, A. Moreo, J. A. Riera, E. Arrigoni, D. J. Scalapino, and E. Dagotto, Phys. Rev. Lett. **101**, 237004 (2008), URL <http://link.aps.org/doi/10.1103/PhysRevLett.101.237004>.
- ¹⁷ M. Daghofer, A. Nicholson, and A. Moreo, Phys. Rev. B **85**, 184515 (2012), URL <http://link.aps.org/doi/10.1103/PhysRevB.85.184515>.
- ¹⁸ J. C. Slater and G. F. Koster, Phys. Rev. **94**, 1498 (1954), URL <http://link.aps.org/doi/10.1103/PhysRev.94.1498>.
- ¹⁹ O. K. Andersen, Phys. Rev. B **12**, 3060 (1975), URL <http://link.aps.org/doi/10.1103/PhysRevB.12.3060>.
- ²⁰ J. van Elp, R. H. Potze, H. Eskes, R. Berger, and G. A. Sawatzky, Phys. Rev. B **44**, 1530 (1991), URL <http://link.aps.org/doi/10.1103/PhysRevB.44.1530>.
- ²¹ J. M. Tomczak, T. Miyake, and F. Aryasetiawan, Phys. Rev. B **81**, 115116 (2010), URL <http://link.aps.org/doi/10.1103/PhysRevB.81.115116>.
- ²² R. Sakuma and F. Aryasetiawan, Phys. Rev. B **87**, 165118 (2013), URL <http://link.aps.org/doi/10.1103/PhysRevB.87.165118>.
- ²³ A. Fujimori, N. Kimizuka, T. Akahane, T. Chiba, S. Kimura, F. Minami, K. Siratori, M. Taniguchi, S. Ogawa, and S. Suga, Phys. Rev. B **42**, 7580 (1990), URL <http://link.aps.org/doi/10.1103/PhysRevB.42.7580>.
- ²⁴ R. Eder, Phys. Rev. B **78**, 115111 (2008), URL <http://link.aps.org/doi/10.1103/PhysRevB.78.115111>.
- ²⁵ C. S. Yoo, B. Maddox, J.-H. P. Klepeis, V. Iota, W. Evans, A. McMahan, M. Y. Hu, P. Chow, M. Somayazulu, D. Häusermann, et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **94**, 115502 (2005), URL <http://link.aps.org/doi/10.1103/PhysRevLett.94.115502>.
- ²⁶ J. Kuneš, A. V. Lukoyanov, V. I. Anisimov, R. T. Scalettar, and W. E. Pickett, Nature. Mater. **7**, 198 (2008).
- ²⁷ For an account of the rich phase diagrams of MnO as a function of temperature and pressure see references^{21,25,26}.