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## <sup>1</sup> Correction to "Ab Initio Study of the Structural, Electronic, Magnetic, <sup>2</sup> and Hyperfine Properties of $Ga_xFe_{4-x}N$ (0.00 $\leq x \leq$ 1.00) Nitrides"

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<sup>5</sup> In the previous published paper, ref 1, about the variation of <sup>6</sup> Ga<sub>x</sub>Fe<sub>4-x</sub>N with the concentration of Ga (x), we have used <sup>8</sup> ab initio calculations based on the density functional theory <sup>9</sup> (DFT). We arrived at the conclusion that the ternary <sup>10</sup> compounds studied show a nonlinear increasing of the lattice <sup>11</sup> parameter (a) with x. This behavior is supported with <sup>12</sup> experimental data obtained using a powder diffractometer <sup>13</sup> with Cu K $\alpha_1$  radiation,<sup>2</sup> whereas measurements using Mo K $\alpha_1$ <sup>14</sup> radiation<sup>3</sup> show a different behavior.

In ref 1, we have considered the experimental data from ref 2 16 because a known value of the lattice constant (*a*) of  $\gamma'$ -Fe<sub>4</sub>N is 17 reported, which is our starting compound. In ref 3, an 18 overestimate of the *a* value shows differences with other 19 experimental values where either Cu K $\alpha_1^{4,5}$  or Mo K $\alpha_1^{6}$ 20 radiation was used.

Regrettably, in figure 3 of ref 1, we made a mistake in the ranscription of x values that has been observed and commented by R. Dronskowski.<sup>7</sup> We have corrected figure 3 et of ref 1 by figure 1, where we have found a similar behavior of a

f1

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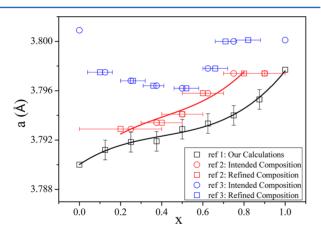


Figure 1. Variation of a with x from ab initio calculation and experimental data.

25 with respect to x. So, fitting this experimental data (intended 26 composition) with a similar equation described in ref 1, we 27 found eq 1 that is in agreement with theoretical data fit.<sup>1</sup> 28 Furthermore, for comparison, we have added the experimental 29 data from ref 3 to Figure 1.

$$a^{\exp}(x) = 3.7900_2(1-x) + 3.8020_3 x + 0.0051_5 x(1-x)^2 - 0.0175_6 x^2(1-x)$$
(1)

In refs 2 and 3, by simplicity the authors denominated the 31 compounds  $Ga_{0.9}Fe_{3.1}N$  and  $Ga_{0.82}Fe_{3.18}N$ , respectively, as 32 GaFe<sub>3</sub>N, and suggest that these materials could be an 33 antiferromagnetic compound. Because the measured moment 34 of these is clearly above zero,<sup>2,3</sup> we prefer to call this system a 35 ferrimagnetic compound. Furthermore, in figure 7 in ref 1, we 36 have included a wrong experimental point of  $M_{fu}$  belonging to x 37 = 1; this value has not been reported in ref 2.

We accept the genuine errors pointed out by R. 39 Dronskowski,<sup>7</sup> and we are very grateful to him, but we believe 40 in our studies on  $Ga_xFe_{4-x}N$  and  $GaFe_3N$  and affirm that the 41 results are correct according to our calculations and we support 42 our results previously published with enough amount of data. 43 This is the reason why we have presented this communication 44 as an erratum to ref 1 as well as a complement to our 45 theoretical perspective of ref 1.

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