## To the origin of strong electron correlations in 3d/4f/5f compounds R. J. Radwanski<sup>*a,b*</sup> and Z. Ropka<sup>*a*</sup>

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Strong correlations are charged to be a reason of unability of the first principles studies based on the local density approximation (LDA) to describe the insulating ground state of 3d/4f oxides causing a need to extend it by using U term (LDA+U), GGA or DMFT approaches. Also strong correlations are regarded to be a reason for heavy-fermion phenomena at low temperatures in cerium, ytterbium or actinide intermetallics. According to the Quantum Atomistic Solid-State Theory (QUASST) the strong correlations are predominantly related with the charge transfer during the formation of a compound and with the intra-atomic correlations leading to the formation of the strongly-correlated atomic like systems  $3d^n$ ,  $4f^n$  or  $5f^n$  with n being an integer number. Such quantummechanical object experiences in a crystal the multipolar charge potentials described customarily as the crystal field. We consistently described a monoxide NiO, reconciling its insulating ground state and a strong magnetism related to eight 3d electrons in the incomplete 3d shell, and intermetallic UPd<sub>2</sub>Al<sub>3</sub> for which neutrons confirm a low-energy structure being a fingerprint of the strongly-correlated  $5f^3$  configuration. Recently strongly-correlated  $4f^{13}$  systems have been revealed in heavy-fermion metal  $YbRh_2Si_2$  at 1.5 K, 15 times lower than the Kondo temperature. We claim that the crystal-field interactions should be evaluated the first for any meaningful description of magnetic and electronic properties both ionic and intermetallic compounds. The manyelectron crystal-field approach has inherently incorporated strong-electron correlations.

— 13.4 cm -

## Subject category :

3. Magnetic Structure and Dynamics

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 $9.7~\mathrm{cm}$