



Cite this: *J. Mater. Chem. C*,
2026, 14, 2539

Correction: Electronic structures and magnetic properties of the rare-earth-free permanent magnet α'' -Fe₁₆N₂: first-principles calculations

Peirun Duan, Qingming Ping, Douqiang Sun, Qihang Luo, Haojie Li, Haoyu Xu, Xian Liu, Xiaohui Shi* and Lulu Du*

DOI: 10.1039/d6tc90016j

Correction for 'Electronic structures and magnetic properties of the rare-earth-free permanent magnet α'' -Fe₁₆N₂: first-principles calculations' by Peirun Duan *et al.*, *J. Mater. Chem. C*, 2025, **13**, 6728–6735, <https://doi.org/10.1039/D4TC04934A>.

rsc.li/materials-c

The authors regret that an incorrect version of Fig. 6 was included in the published article. The corrected Fig. 6 is shown in this notice.

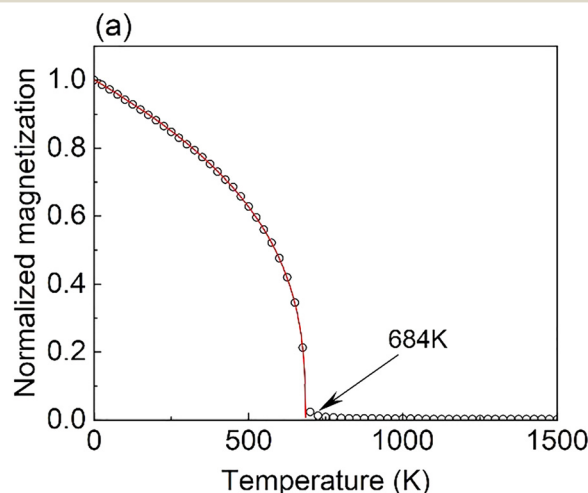


Fig. 6 Temperature-dependent magnetization curves for α'' -Fe₁₆N₂.

The statistical analysis reported in the Results and discussion section should be updated accordingly: following eqn (2), the text “The estimated Curie temperature of the α'' -Fe₁₆N₂ is 1369 K . . . Therefore, the Curie temperature obtained in this work may be closer to the true Curie temperature of α'' -Fe₁₆N₂.” should be replaced with: “The estimated Curie temperature of α'' -Fe₁₆N₂ in this work is 684 K, which is lower than the value of 813 K reported by Sugita *et al.*¹ This discrepancy may stem from the fact that Monte-Carlo (MC) simulations often target idealized bulk materials or perfect crystals, overlooking structural disorders, nitrogen atom ordering effects, and interface coupling phenomena inherent in real thin films. For reference, Bhattacharjee *et al.*² and Khan *et al.*³ also obtained Curie temperatures of α'' -Fe₁₆N₂ *via* the MC method, yielding 765 K and 820 K, respectively. Notably, the calculation of Curie temperature in MC simulations is highly sensitive to the input parameters of exchange integrals. Thus, the Curie temperature data presented in this work can serve as a valuable reference for the selection of exchange constants when calculating the Curie temperature of α'' -Fe₁₆N₂ using the MC method.”

School of Physics and Electronic Engineering, Linyi University, Linyi 276000, China. E-mail: shixiaohui@lyu.edu.cn, dululu@lyu.edu.cn



Consequently, the statements in the Abstract, Introduction and Conclusions section that the Curie temperature of α'' -Fe₁₆N₂ is 1369 K, which is larger than that of pure bcc-Fe (1023 K), should be replaced with “The estimated Curie temperature of α'' -Fe₁₆N₂ in this work is 684 K, which is much higher than the Curie temperature of the rare-earth permanent magnets NdFeB (585K).⁴”

The authors apologize to the readers and the scientific community for these errors and any confusion they may have caused.

The Royal Society of Chemistry apologises for these errors and any consequent inconvenience to authors and readers.

References

- 1 Y. Sugita, K. Mitsuoka, M. Komuro, H. Hoshiya, Y. Kozono and M. Hanazono, *J. Appl. Phys.*, 1991, **70**, 5977.
- 2 S. Bhattacharjee and S. C. Lee, *Sci. Rep.*, 2019, **9**, 8381.
- 3 I. Khan, S. Park and J. Hong, *IEEE Trans. Magn.*, 2019, **55**, 2102005.
- 4 M. Sagawa, S. Fujimura, H. Yamamoto and Y. Matsuura, *IEEE Trans. Magn.*, 1984, **20**, 1584–1589.

