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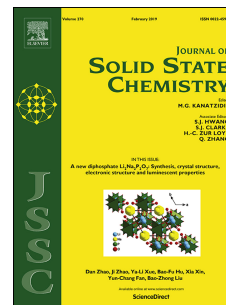
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Accepted Manuscript

Evidence of oxygen and Ti vacancy induced ferromagnetism in post-annealed undoped anatase TiO₂ nanocrystals: A spectroscopic analysis

Shyamsundar Ghosh, P.M.G. Nambissan



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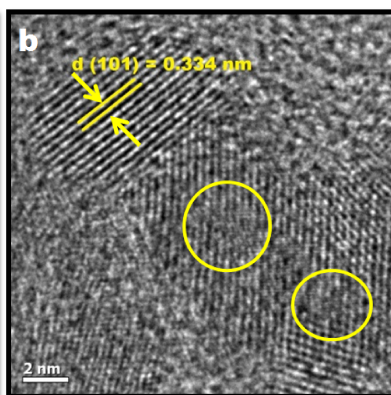
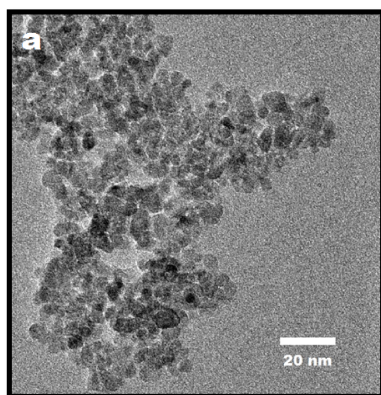
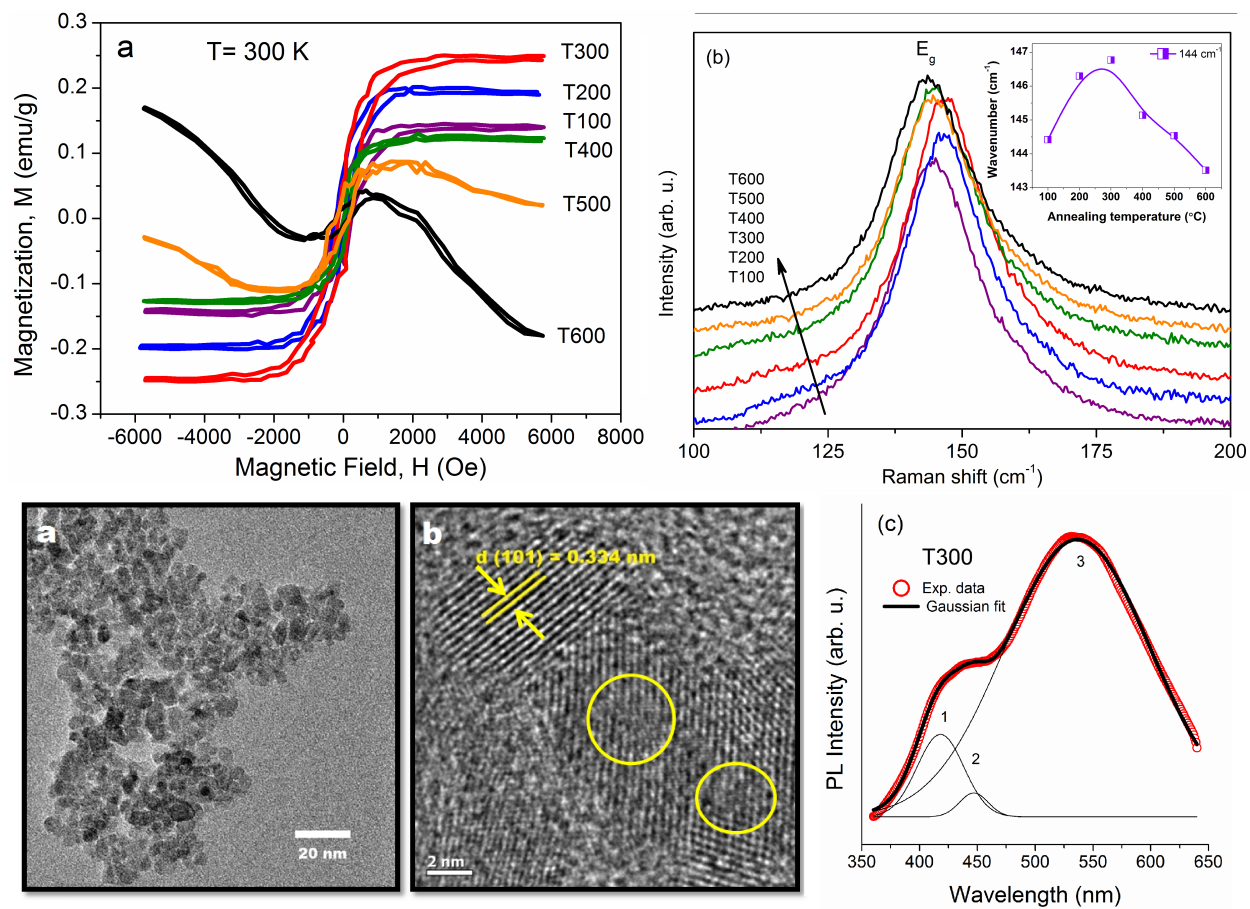
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Evidence of oxygen and Ti vacancy induced ferromagnetism in post-annealed undoped anatase TiO₂ nanocrystals: A spectroscopic analysis

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ABSTRACT

The evidence of oxygen and titanium (Ti) vacancy induced room-temperature ferromagnetism (RTFM) is observed in anatase TiO₂ nanocrystals investigated by spectroscopic techniques. RTFM significantly depends on the annealing temperature due to modification of intrinsic defects. Magnetic moment (M_S) and Curie temperature (T_C) are found to increase initially with increase of annealing temperature and then decreases on further annealing. The samples annealed at lower temperature, is found to possess significant amount of singly ionized oxygen vacancy (V_O^+) defects. In addition, coincident doppler broadening and positron annihilation spectroscopic analysis provides an indication that such oxygen vacancy may merge with one or two Ti vacancy (V_{Ti}) and thereby forming larger-sized defect-combinations like divacancy V_{Ti+O} and trivacancy $V_{Ti+O+Ti}$ which act as dominant positron trapping centre within the nanocrystalline TiO₂. Hence, the combination of V_O and V_{Ti} defects play the critical role in inducing RTFM in TiO₂ nanocrystals which can yield promising spintronic applications.

Keywords: TiO₂ Nanocrystals; Oxygen and Ti vacancy defects; Ferromagnetism; Photoluminescence.

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