Co valence and possible spin transformation in diluted magnetic semiconductors Zn/sub 1-z/Mg/sub z/Co/sub 0.15/O and Zn/sub 1-x/Co/sub x/O

Germanas Peleckis
*University of Wollongong*, peleckis@uow.edu.au

X. L. Wang
*University of Wollongong*, xiaolin@uow.edu.au

R. S. Liu
*University of Wollongong*

S X. Dou
*University of Wollongong*, shi@uow.edu.au

Follow this and additional works at: [https://ro.uow.edu.au/infopapers](https://ro.uow.edu.au/infopapers)

Part of the [Physical Sciences and Mathematics Commons](https://ro.uow.edu.au/infopapers)

**Recommended Citation**

Peleckis, Germanas; Wang, X. L.; Liu, R. S.; and Dou, S X.: Co valence and possible spin transformation in diluted magnetic semiconductors Zn/sub 1-z/Mg/sub z/Co/sub 0.15/O and Zn/sub 1-x/Co/sub x/O 2005. [https://ro.uow.edu.au/infopapers/182](https://ro.uow.edu.au/infopapers/182)

Research Online is the open access institutional repository for the University of Wollongong. For further information contact the UOW Library: research-pubs@uow.edu.au
Co valence and possible spin transformation in diluted magnetic semiconductors
Zn\(_{1-x}\)Mg\(_{z}\)Co\(_{0.15}\)O and Zn\(_{1-x}\)Co\(_{x}\)O

Abstract
In this paper, possible spin transformation and Co valence in dilute magnetic semiconductors is studied. Polycrystalline samples of Zn\(_{1-x}\)Co\(_{x}\)O (0.05 \(\leq x \leq 0.17\)) and Zn\(_{1-z}\)Mg\(_{z}\)Co\(_{0.15}\)O are prepared by rapid oxalate decomposition technique. X-ray diffraction is used to determine phase purity of the samples. Co valence state 2+ is determined by X-ray absorption near edge spectroscopy (XANES) using synchrotron irradiation. Magnetic properties measured show that all samples are paramagnetic and magnetization hysteresis measurement indicated that there is no trace of ferromagnetism. From Curie-Weiss fittings at high temperature region, the effective magnetic moment \(\mu_{\text{eff}}\) is 3.87 \(\mu_B\)/Co which corresponds to that of tetrahedral Co\(^{2+}\)/high spin state. When fitting at \(T\) approaches 0 K, \(\mu_{\text{eff}} = 2.82 \mu_B/\text{Co}\) is observed indicating a possible spin state transition to Co\(^{2+}\)/low spin state.

Disciplines
Physical Sciences and Mathematics

Publication Details
This paper originally appeared as: Peleckis, G, Wang, XL, Liu, RS and Dou, SX, Co valence and possible spin transformation in diluted magnetic semiconductors Zn\(_{1-z}\)Mg\(_{z}\)Co\(_{0.15}\)O and Zn\(_{1-x}\)Co\(_{x}\)O, INTERMAG Asia 2005. Digests of the IEEE International Magnetics Conference, 4-8 April 2005, 283-284. Copyright IEEE 2005.

This conference paper is available at Research Online: https://ro.uow.edu.au/infopapers/182
Co VALENCE AND POSSIBLE SPIN TRANSFORMATION IN DILUTED MAGNETIC SEMICONDUCTORS Zn1-xMg2xO AND Zn1-xCo1.5xO

G. Peneckas1, X. L. Wang2, R. S. Liu2 and S. X. Dou1
(1) ISEM, University of Wollongong, Northfields avenue, Wollongong, NSW 2522, Australia; (2) National Taiwan University, Roosevelt rd. Sec. 4, 106 Taipei, Taiwan

Introduction
Diluted magnetic semiconductors (DMS) are conventional semiconductors doped with transition metal (TM) ions that are considered as promising candidates for "spintronic" applications. ZnO is a well known direct band-gap semiconductor researched vigorously after theoretical predictions of possible room temperature ferromagnetism (FM) were published [1]. Reported experimental results on transition metal doped ZnO thin films are very controversial. Some groups observed room temperature ferromagnetism in Ni-, Co-doped thin films of ZnO [2,3], while many failed [4,5]. Also no FM was observed in polycrystalline samples [6,7]. This controversy and poor reproducibility of the data suggests that origins of ferromagnetism in TM doped ZnO are yet to be understood. Thus, in order to clarify this uncertainty, a detailed Co valence state and structural investigations are of high importance.

Experimental
Polycrystalline samples of Zn1-xCo1.5xO (0.05 ≤ x ≤ 0.17) and Zn1-xMg0.5xCo1.5xO (0.01 ≤ x ≤ 0.20) were prepared by "rapid oxalate decomposition" technique. Phase purity analyzed by means of x-ray diffraction technique (Philips PW-1730). Structures were refined by Rietveld refinement program. Co valence was determined by x-ray absorption near edge spectroscopy (XANES) using synchrotron radiation (SRRC, Taipei). Magnetic properties measured with Magnetic Property Measurement System (MPMS XL, Quantum Design).

Results and discussion
Refinement results show that all samples were of hexagonal wurtzite type ZnO structure with lattice parameter c increasing with increase of both Co and Mg contents x and z, respectively.

![Fig. 1 Co K near-edge XAS of (a) Zn1-xCo1.5xO and (b) Zn1-xMg0.5xCo1.5xO oxides; CoO and CoO1.5 were used as reference materials for Co3+ and Co1.5+](image)

From Fig. 1 we can clearly see that in both cases, Co only and Mg-Co co-doped ZnO, Co valence state is 2+. This result suggests that dopant ions substitute for Zn directly, maintaining chemical stoichiometry as it is described by nominal formula. Furthermore, we can state that double exchange interaction mechanism must be excluded from discussions of origins of ferromagnetism in this system, since there is no multi-valence species of Co ion. Magnetic properties measured showed that all samples were paramagnetic, following Curie-Weiss law above 120 K. Inversed magnetic susceptibility (1/χ) curves as a function of temperature (T) are represented in Figure 2 (a,b). All Weiss temperature (Θ) values were negative, showing that Co ions in our samples are coupled antiferromagnetically. Magnetization hysteresis measurement indicated that there is no trace of ferromagnetism. Mg doping did not incur any significant changes to magnetic properties of the material. In fact, Mg doping was found to reduce carrier density and made ZnO more insulating. Obtained from Curie-Weiss fittings at high temperature region effective magnetic moment (μeff) for Co is μeff = 3.87μB/Co. This value corresponds to that of tetrahedral Co3+ high spin (t2g6 eg2) state. However, when fitting at T -> 0K region we observed μeff = 2.82μB/Co indicating a possible spin state transition to Co3+ low spin (LS) state. Various approaches of Co spin state estimation showed that contribution of the orbitals to the μeff of Co in our samples is high.

![Fig. 2 Inversed magnetic susceptibility (1/χ) versus temperature (T) for (a) Zn1-xCo1.5xO and (b) Zn1-xMg0.5xCo1.5xO](image)

References: