

# Oriented Growth of Ferromagnetic Semiconductor Cobalt-doped Titanium Dioxide Thin Film on Glass with Titanium Dioxide Buffer Layer

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Anatase  $\text{Ti}_{1-x}\text{Co}_x\text{O}_2$  is a room-temperature ferromagnetic semiconductor.<sup>[1]</sup> So far, most of the previous studies have reported  $\text{Ti}_{1-x}\text{Co}_x\text{O}_2$  epitaxial thin films on single crystal substrates, hampering its practical uses. In this study, we demonstrate synthesis of oriented anatase  $\text{Ti}_{0.95}\text{Co}_{0.05}\text{O}_2$  thin films on  $\text{TiO}_2$ -buffered glass substrates.

Pulsed laser deposition was used to deposit  $\text{Ti}_{0.95}\text{Co}_{0.05}\text{O}_2$  and  $\text{TiO}_2$  thin films. 12-nm thick  $\text{TiO}_2$  buffer layer was firstly deposited on alkaline-free glass at room temperature and an oxygen partial pressure ( $P_{\text{O}_2}$ ) of  $3.00 \times 10^{-3}$  Torr, followed by *in-situ* annealing at 600 °C to crystallize the buffer layer. The  $\text{Ti}_{0.95}\text{Co}_{0.05}\text{O}_2$  main layer was then deposited on the  $\text{TiO}_2$  buffer layer at 600 °C and  $P_{\text{O}_2} = 1.00 \times 10^{-6}$  Torr.

Figure 1 shows X-ray diffraction  $\theta$ - $2\theta$  patterns for  $\text{Ti}_{0.95}\text{Co}_{0.05}\text{O}_2$  thin films deposited on glass with and without the  $\text{TiO}_2$  buffer layer. While the latter did not show any diffraction peak, the former showed clear 101 peak of anatase-type  $\text{TiO}_2$  phase, indicating (101) oriented crystallization promoted by the  $\text{TiO}_2$  buffer layer. Large grains with lateral size of about 30  $\mu\text{m}$  were observed in the film by polarized optical microscope. The  $\text{TiO}_2$  buffered  $\text{Ti}_{0.95}\text{Co}_{0.05}\text{O}_2$  thin film showed a metallic electrical conduction above 100 K, indicating electron doping by oxygen vacancy (Figure 2). The resistivity, mobility, and carrier density at 300 K were  $6.76 \times 10^{-2} \Omega\text{cm}$ ,  $5.13 \text{ cm}^2\text{V}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$ , and  $1.80 \times 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ , respectively, being comparable to those of a  $\text{Ti}_{0.95}\text{Co}_{0.05}\text{O}_2$  epitaxial thin film on single crystal substrate.<sup>[2]</sup> Anomalous Hall effect measurement at 300 K showed a magnetic hysteresis, confirming room temperature ferromagnetism of the  $\text{Ti}_{0.95}\text{Co}_{0.05}\text{O}_2$  thin film.

[1] Y. Yamada *et al.*, *Science* **332**, 1065 (2011). [2] Y. Yamada *et al.*, *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **99**, 242502 (2011).

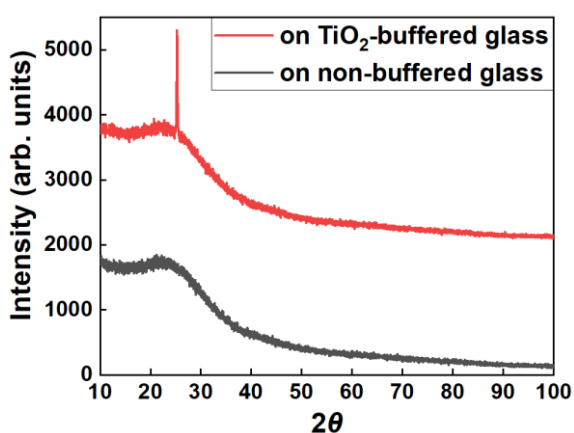


Figure 1. X-ray diffraction  $\theta$ - $2\theta$  patterns for  $\text{Ti}_{0.95}\text{Co}_{0.05}\text{O}_2$  thin films on glass with and without the  $\text{TiO}_2$  buffer layer.

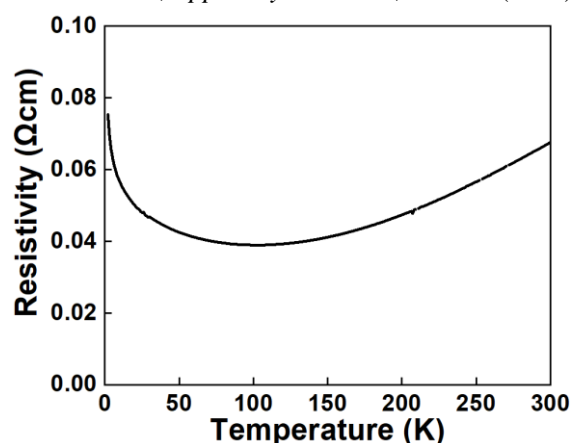


Figure 2. Temperature dependence of resistivity for  $\text{Ti}_{0.95}\text{Co}_{0.05}\text{O}_2$  thin films on  $\text{TiO}_2$  buffered glass at 300 K.