

**substance:**  $\text{Ti}_n\text{O}_{2n-1}$  ( $n \geq 3$ )

**property:** EPR spectra and defects in  $\text{Ti}_3\text{O}_5$ ,  $\text{Ti}_4\text{O}_7$

Literature: [75H, 71R, 76H, 71H, 74H1, 74H2].

**$\text{Ti}_3\text{O}_5$ :** Spectra on single crystals [72S], on powder samples [74H3]. Twinned single crystals gave 2 EPR signals with  $g_x = 1.960$ ,  $g_y = 1.973$ ,  $g_z = 1.978(1)$ . The  $x$  and  $y$  axes are in the  $a$ - $c$  plane and the  $x$ -axis is  $22.5^\circ$  to the  $a$ -axis for one signal and  $-22.5^\circ$  for the other. Spin concentrations are estimated to be  $10^{-4} n(\text{Ti}^{3+})$ . Powder EPR data show hyperfine coupling; they were interpreted on the basis of the crystal structure, and Fig. 1 shows a detail of the structure in the  $a$ - $c$  plane. Strong  $\text{Ti}(1) - \text{Ti}(1)$  and weaker  $\text{Ti}(3) - \text{Ti}(3)$  bonds exist at low temperatures. [76H] estimates that the  $\text{Ti}(1) - \text{Ti}(1)$  pair has a trap energy of 0.24 eV, and  $\text{Ti}(3) - \text{Ti}(3)$  of  $\approx 0.067$  eV. EPR signal is then due to excitation of  $\text{Ti}(3) - \text{Ti}(3)$  pairs to the conduction band. The observed EPR signal intensity at 77 K can be rationalized on this approach. The effective symmetry at  $\text{Ti}(3)$  is  $D_{2h}$  and  $e_g \rightarrow a_g + b_{3g}$ ;  $t_{2g} \rightarrow a_g + b_{2g} + b_{1g}$ . Analysis gives  $(\nu/c)(b_{2g}) - (\nu/c)(a_g) = 3100 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ,  $(\nu/c)(b_{1g}) - (\nu/c)(a_g) = 6300 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ,  $(\nu/c)(b_{3g}) - (\nu/c)(a_g) = 26000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . The EPR signals in  $\text{Ti}_3\text{O}_5$  and the Magnéli phases have also been ascribed to  $(\text{Ti}^{3+}-\text{V}_0-\text{Ti}^{4+})$  defects; axial  $g$ -values have been listed for all oxides in [74H3]. From optical data [72P] a trigonal distortion of  $5000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  was estimated, and spin-orbit coupling constants  $79.3\ldots 93.0 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  have been calculated (cf. free-ion value of  $135 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ).

**$\text{Ti}_4\text{O}_7$ :** Spectra interpreted in terms of an isolated substitutional  $\text{Ti}^{3+}$  ion associated with a cation vacancy, see [76L].

## References:

- 71H Houlihan, J. F., Mulay, L. N.: Mater. Res. Bull. 6 (1971) 737.
- 71R Rao, C. N. R., Randes, S., Loehman, R. E., Honig, J. M.: J. Solid State Chem. 3 (1971) 83.
- 72P Porter, V. R., White, W. B., Roy, R.: J. Solid State Chem. 4 (1972) 250.
- 72S Schlenker, C., Buder, R., Schlenker, C., Houlihan, J. F., Mulay, L. N.: Phys. Status Solidi (b) 51 (1972) 247.
- 74H1 Houlihan, J. F., Mulay, L. N.: Inorg. Chem. 13 (1974) 745.
- 74H2 Houlihan, J. F., Mulay, L. N.: Phys. Status Solidi (b) 61 (1974) 647.
- 74H3 Houlihan, J. F., Mulay, L. N.: Phys. Status Solidi (b) 65 (1974) 513.
- 75H Houlihan, J. F., Danley, W. J., Mulay, L. N.: J. Solid State Chem. 12 (1975) 265.
- 76H Houlihan, J. F., Madassi, D. P., Mulay, L. N.: Mater. Res. Bull. 11 (1976) 307.
- 76L Lakkis, S., Schlenker, C., Chakraverty, B. K., Buder, R., Marezio, M.: Phys. Rev. B14 (1976) 1429.

**Fig. 1.**

$\text{Ti}_3\text{O}_5$ . Detail of structure in the  $a$ - $c$  plane of the LT phase [74H3].

