

Supporting Information

Understanding the Magnetic Memory Effect in Fe-Doped NiO Nanoparticles for the Development of Spintronic Devices

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Figure S1 (a)-(c) SEM images of 1, 5, and 10 % samples taken at the same magnification. (d) Histogram of mean diameter distribution of NiO and 1, 5, and 10 % samples obtained from SEM images (bottom to top). (d)-(g) The mean diameter $\langle d \rangle$ of the NPs was estimated by fitting the log-normal distribution function: $f(d) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}d\sigma} \exp \left[-\frac{(\ln d - \ln \langle d \rangle)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right]$ to the histogram obtained from the SEM images. The solid red lines in (d)-(g) represent the log-normal distribution fit. The width of hexagonal NPs observed from SEM images is around ~ 10 to 30 nm.

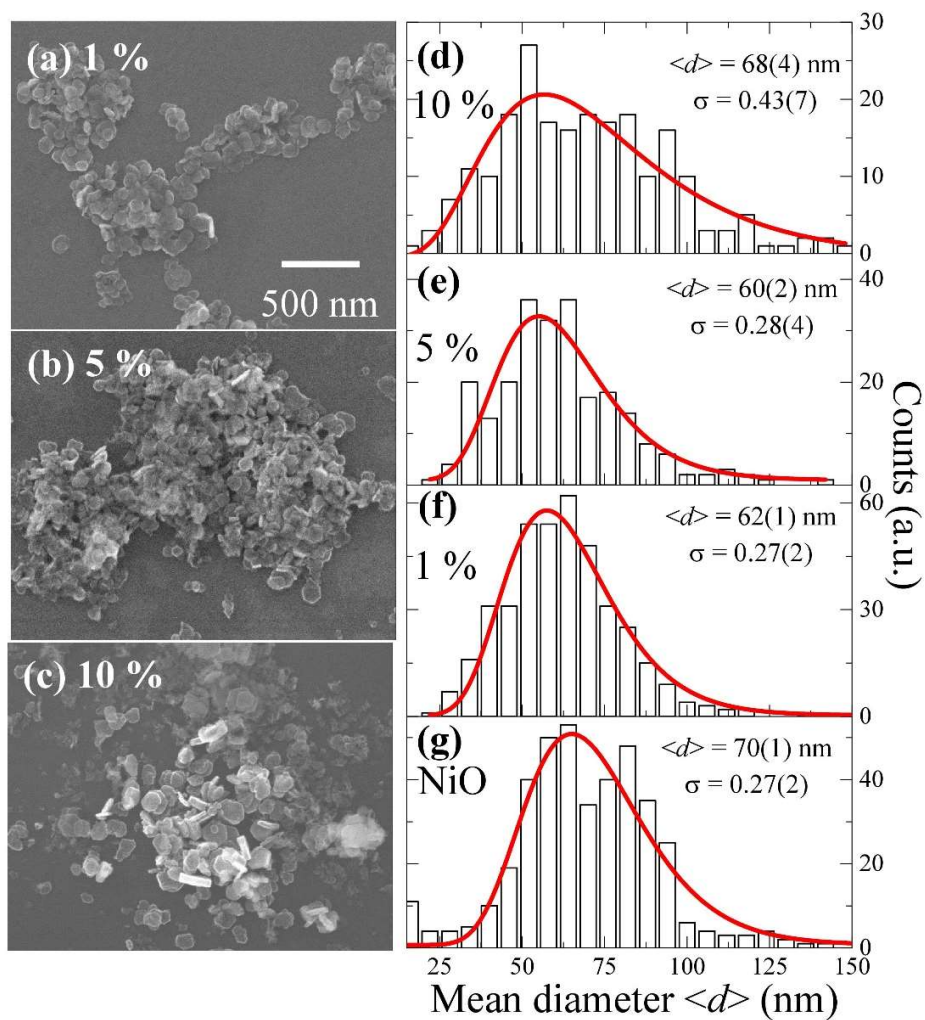


Figure S2 (a)-(c) TEM images, (d)-(f) HRTEM images and (g)-(i) SAED patterns of NiO, 5 and 10 % samples, respectively. The right-hand side of (g)-(i) shows the simulated SAED ring pattern.

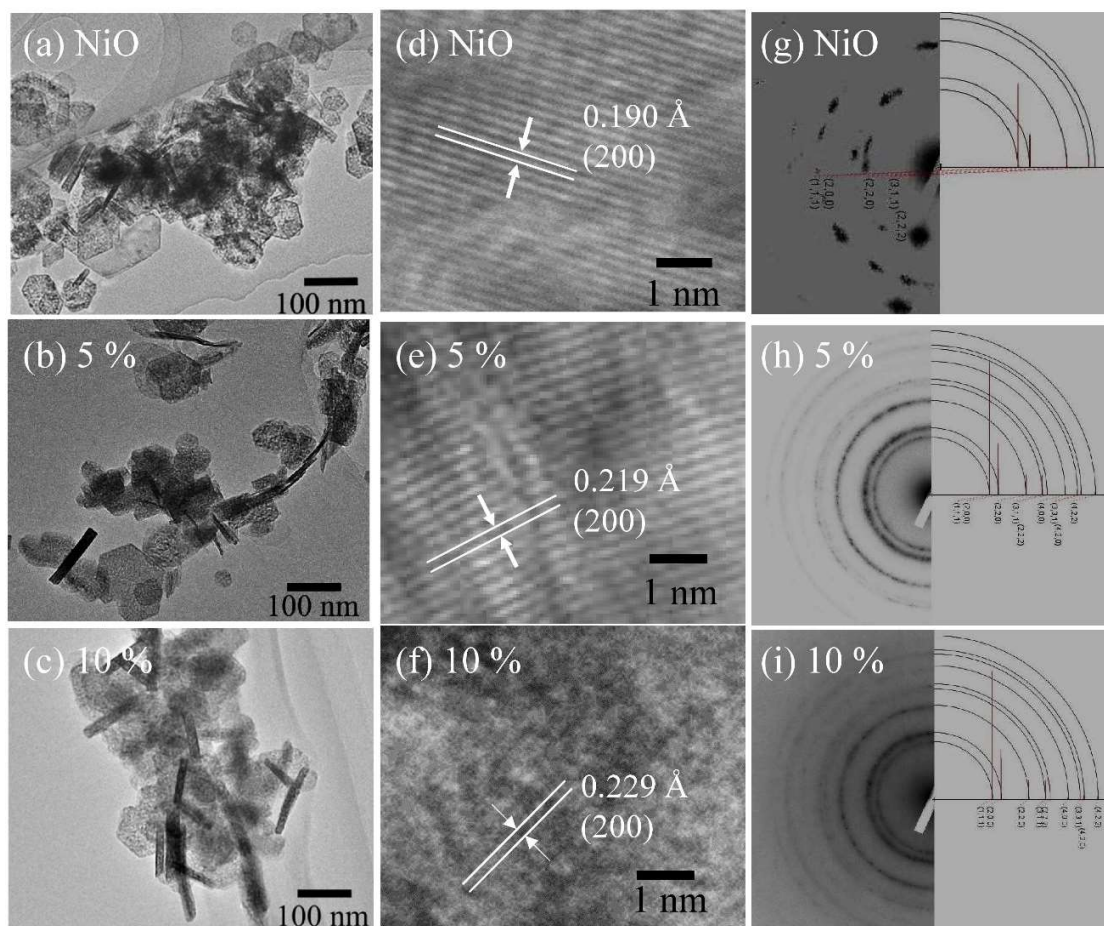


Figure S3 Intensity Resolution Function (IRF) displays the scattering angle dependence of FWHM for various Fe-doped concentration in NiO nanoparticles.

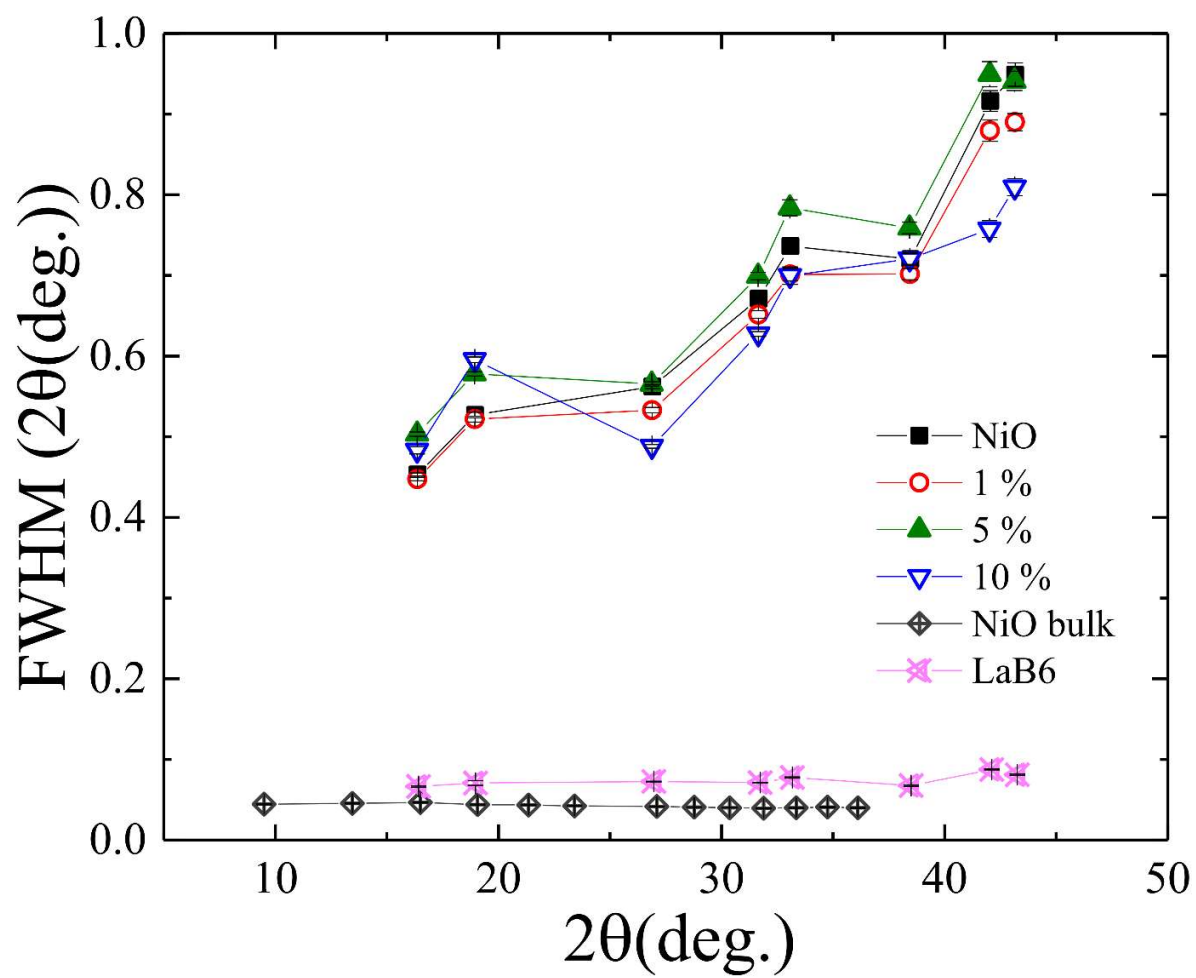


Figure S4 (a)-(b) Frequency dependence of AC susceptibility $\chi'(T)$ measurements from 5 and 10 % samples. (c) T_v vs. $\ln(\nu)$ for 5 and 10 % samples described with a slop of 2.74 and 2.79, respectively. The peak position shifts towards higher temperatures and the height of the peak decrease with increasing ν , consistent with a glassy transition with freezing temperature T_v .

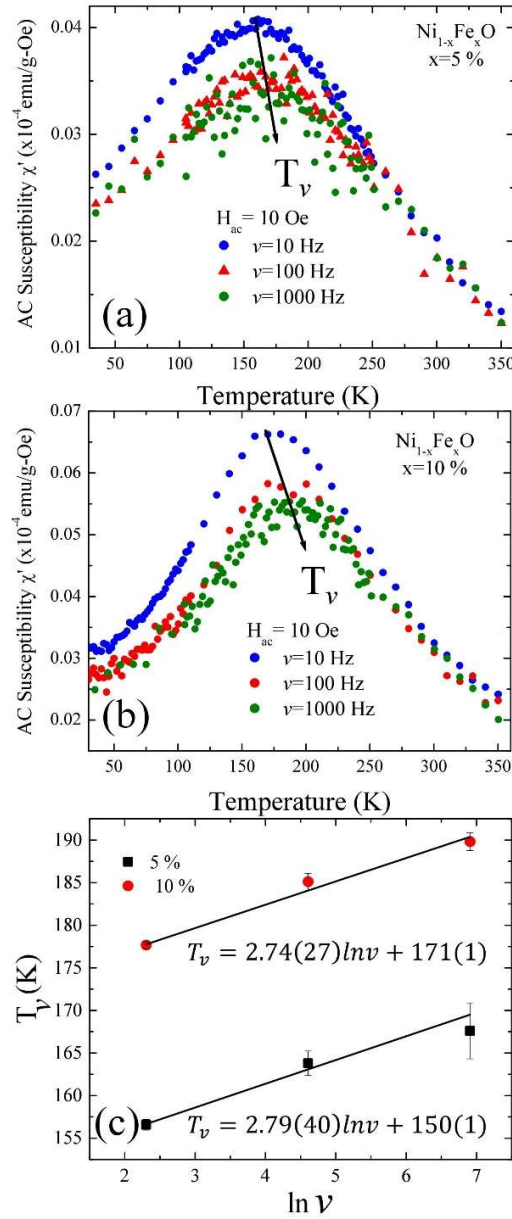


Figure S5 (a)-(d) ZFC $M(H_a)$ loops measured at a different temperature from 0, 1, 5 and 10 % samples. (e) Temperature dependency of obtained values of H_C .

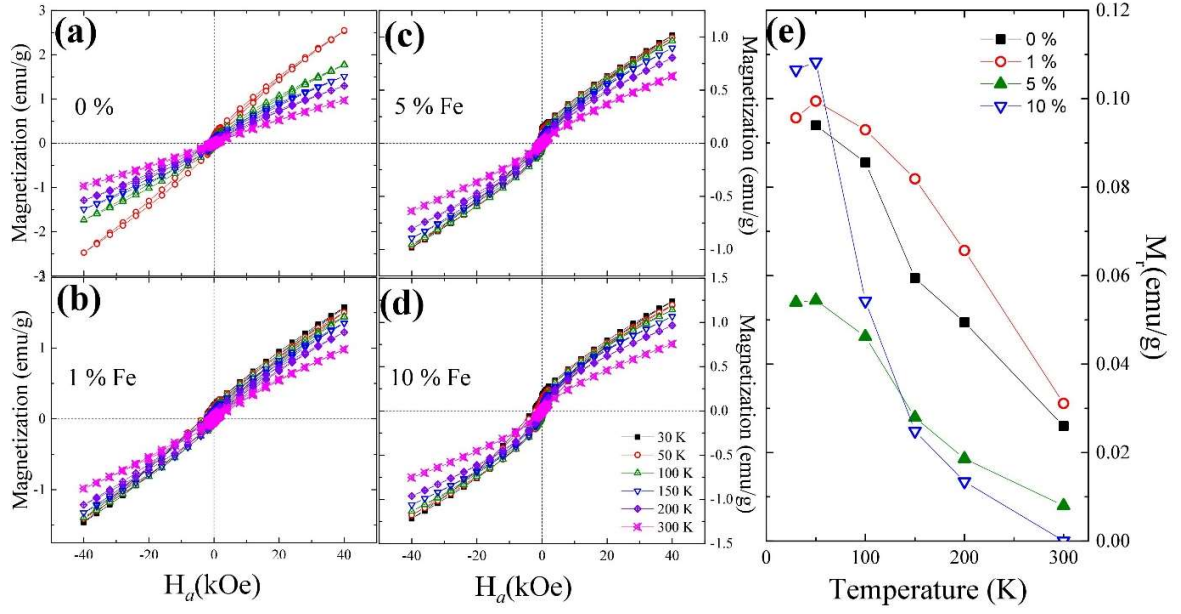


Figure S6 (a)-(d) FC $M(H_a)$ loops measured with different cooling field H_a from 0, 1, 5 and 10 % samples, where inset of the respective figure shows the magnified FC $M(H_a)$ loops in low-field region. (e) FC cooling field H_a dependency of M_r .

