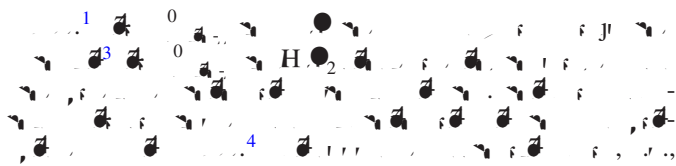


Nonstoichiometry as a source of magnetism in otherwise nonmagnetic oxides:

Magnetically interacting cation vacancies and the T_{M}



$H_{21} = 10^8$

II. METHODS

A. Calculation of the magnetic configuration of a single vacancy

The calculation of the magnetic configuration of a single vacancy is performed using the following steps:

- The initial configuration is defined by the spin variables S_i and the magnetic field H .
- The energy of the system is calculated using the Hamiltonian H .
- The magnetic configuration is determined by minimizing the energy with respect to the spin variables.
- The resulting configuration is compared with the experimental data.

The energy of the system is given by:

$$E = -J \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} S_i S_j - H \sum_i S_i$$

where J is the exchange interaction constant, H is the magnetic field, and S_i are the spin variables.

The magnetic configuration is determined by minimizing the energy with respect to the spin variables. This is done by solving the following equations:

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial S_i} = 0$$

The resulting configuration is compared with the experimental data. The experimental data are given by:

96, 2x2x2 k-, 7429, 0, 3k, j/22, -304, 5, 17.913.023.3382.6517 -35 0, 3k, r + 0, 3k

C. Calculation of the magnetic interaction range

$$\Delta E_{\mathbf{M}}(\mathbf{r}) = E_{\mathbf{M}}(\mathbf{r}) - E_{\mathbf{M}}(\mathbf{0})$$

D. Calculation of the percolation staircase

$$x = \lfloor \lambda \rfloor / N$$

$$x, (\lambda,)$$

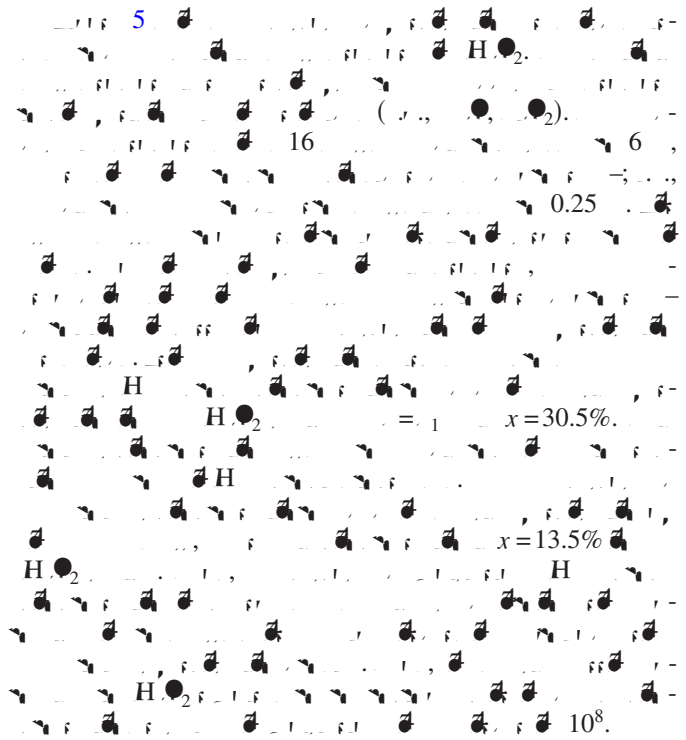
$$x, (\lambda,)$$

1() 1(), \dots

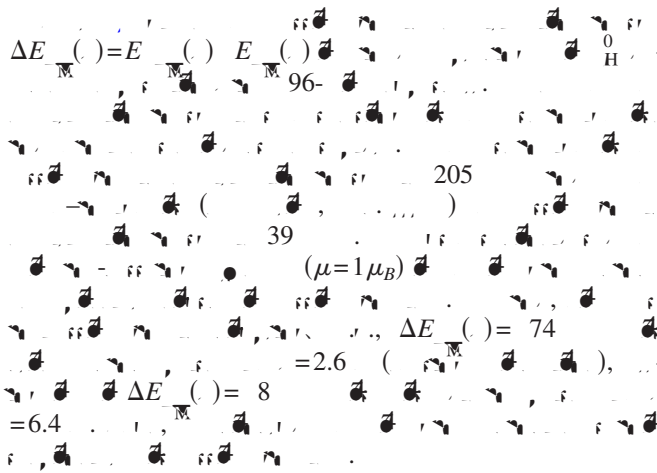
B. Results for the formation enthalpies and transition energies of Hf and O vacancies and equilibrium concentration of magnetic defects in HfO₂

3 \dots

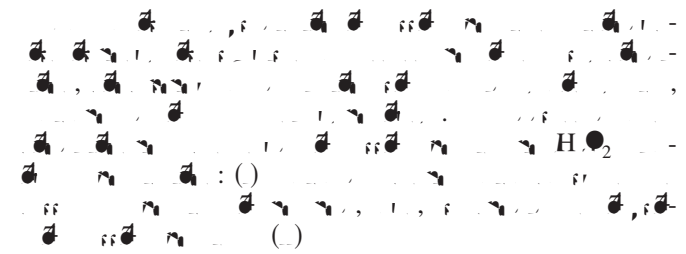
D. Results for the percolation threshold for the cation sublattice of the HfO₂ Baddelayite structure



C. Results for the range of V_{Hf-Hf} magnetic interactions in HfO₂



IV. CONCLUSION



R (34)
 H (5, 15) (6, 41, 42)
 x^λ
 (\dots) (43, 44)
 x
 \in
 M
 M
 $(\dots)x^\lambda$ (45)
 R (20)
 R (33)
 R (6, 41, 42)
 x^λ
 x^λ
 M
 R
 R_1, R_2, R

$\lambda = \lambda_1 \cup \dots \cup \lambda_k$ where $\lambda_i \in \mathcal{P}(\{1, \dots, M\})$.

... x_1, \dots, x_k ... λ ... [11](#).

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2. ... k , ... () **430**, 630 (2004).
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12. H. H. ... k , ... **73**, 132404 (2006).
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