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## Prediction of Structures and Energy stabilities of VO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles.

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**Abstract content &nbsp; (Max 300 words)<br><a href="http://events.saip.org.za/getFile.py/?target=\_blank">Formatting &<br>Special chars</a>**

We have employed a Genetic Algorithm (GA) Hybrid technique as implemented in GULP code to predict the ground-state energies of various small V<sub>n</sub>O<sub>2n</sub> nanoparticles (n = 1-15). The search procedures were based on the GA techniques and the Interatomic Potential (IP) model, and did not refer to any known VO<sub>2</sub> polymorphs. All stable structures were optimized using Density Functional Theory (DFT) employing Dmol code. More importantly, ground state VO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles (clusters n = 1-3), were identified. The results showed that for n = 1 (VO<sub>2</sub>), the energies of both the core and shell candidate structures were found to be similar. As n increases, the symmetry changed from D<sub>2h</sub> to C<sub>2v</sub> and the structures became more stable. Interestingly, their atomic arrangements were also observed to be similar to those of TiO<sub>2</sub>. Furthermore, the O-V-O bond angles for both the core and shell models (111.2o) compare well with those for titania (111.4o).

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PhD

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