

# Exchange polarization coupling in wurtzite-perovskite oxide interfaces: New concepts for electronic device heterostructures?

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## Interface: BaTiO<sub>3</sub>/Zn(Mg)O Growth Experiment

Is there a polarization exchange coupling??  
What is it?

Interaction of the wurtzite polarization (surface ionic charge) with the switchable ferroelectric perovskite polarization. This coupling should influence:

- (I) Ferroelectric refractive index change  $\Delta n$
- (II) Ferroelectric phase transition
- (III) Electrical properties of junctions
- ...

(I): Ann. Phys. 13, 61 - 62 (2004)  
(II): Appl. Phys. Lett. 86, 091904 (2005)  
B. Mbenkum, M.Sc. Thesis, Universität Leipzig Oct. 2004

(III): Metal-Ferroelectric-Semiconductor-Metal  
Metal-Semiconductor-Ferroelectric-Semiconductor-Metal  
**This Poster !!**

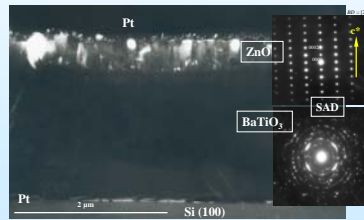
DC-Magnetron Sputtering:

Top and bottom Metal (Pt)-contacts

Pulsed Laser Deposition:

ZnO/BTO/Pt/Si and ZnO/BTO/ZnO/Pt/Si heterostructures

TEM dark field-image: Pt/ZnO/BTO/Pt/Si



ZnO: poly-crystalline, c-axis texture; the column-like grains are always oriented with the c-axis parallel to the growth direction.

BaTiO<sub>3</sub>: poly-crystalline, (111) texture

Room-Temperature Electrical Properties

DC Current-Voltage Characteristics:

Agilent 4156C

(Precision Semiconductor Parameter Analyzer)

Polarisation-Electric-Field Characteristics:

Sawyer-Tower Circuit

Capacitance-Voltage Characteristics:

Fluke PM6306-LCR Meter

## Results

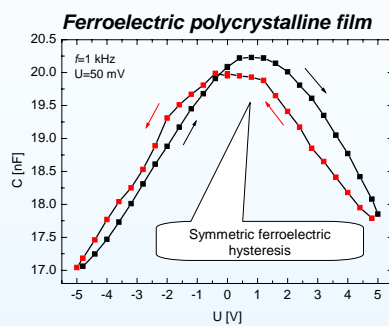
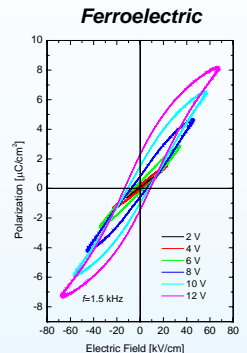
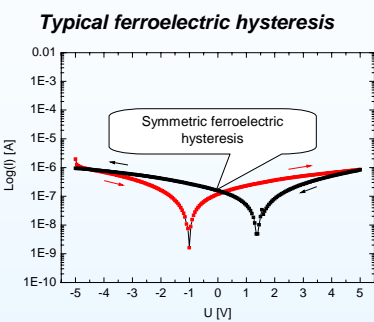
### I-V Characteristics

### P-E Characteristics

### C-V Characteristics

### Summary

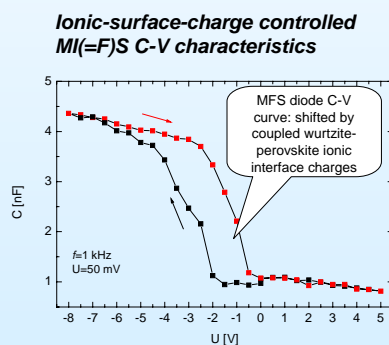
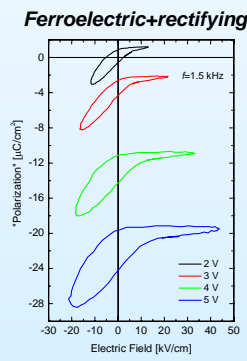
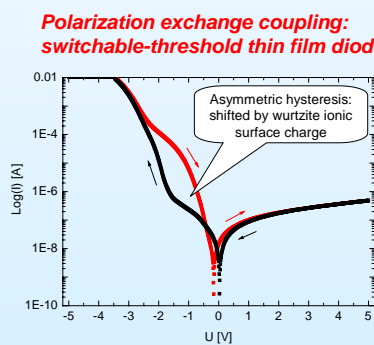
Pt/BaTiO<sub>3</sub>/Pt/Si



**Perovskite reference**

Results typical for BaTiO<sub>3</sub> low-quality polycrystalline films:  
 $P \approx 2 \mu\text{C}/\text{cm}^2$ ;  $P_s \approx 11 \text{ kV}/\text{cm}$  ( $E = 67 \text{ kV}/\text{cm}$ ):  
 $P_s$  is much lower and  $P_r$  are much larger than the values typical for bulk BaTiO<sub>3</sub>, attributed to small grain sizes, non-ferroelectric grain boundaries, porosity, and space charges.  
Small P-E offset along the E-axis, and the asymmetry in the C-V curve: attributed to asymmetric distribution of the space charges and built-in electric field in the film.

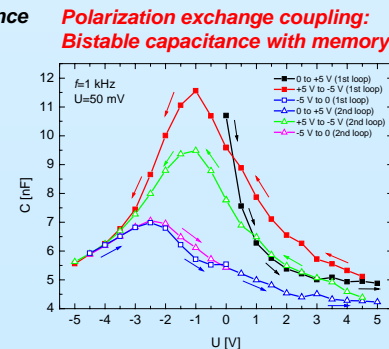
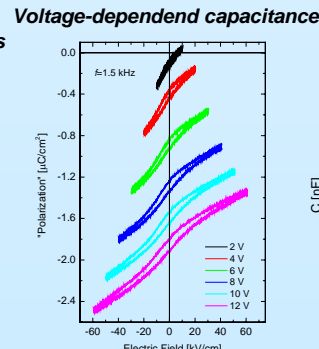
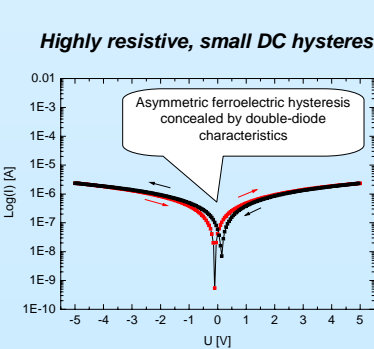
Pt/ZnO/BaTiO<sub>3</sub>/Pt/Si



**Single wurtzite-perovskite-interface**

Free carrier transport controlled by the ZnO/BaTiO<sub>3</sub> interface:  
U<0, reverse bias: formation of a depletion layer in ZnO, rectification  
U>0, forward bias: depletion layer removal, free-carrier injection from ZnO into BaTiO<sub>3</sub>  
Depletion layer width depends on ferroelectric domain orientation and can be switched! Possible use as electric detector for polarization fields!

Pt/ZnO/BaTiO<sub>3</sub>/ZnO/Pt/Si



**Double wurtzite-perovskite-interface**

Free carrier transport controlled by both the ZnO/BaTiO<sub>3</sub> interface and the BaTiO<sub>3</sub>/ZnO interface:  
formation of depletion layers in both ZnO layers for both voltages and highly resistive behaviour for DC currents;  
However: capacitance changes observable for AC voltages!  
Bistable ferroelectric domain orientation, switched by external bias voltage, causes large capacitance hysteresis with bistable magnitudes! Possible use in addressable capacitance structures (memory)!

**Huge capacitance modulation: memory applications?**