

DS 24.35

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

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Interface: BaTiO₃/ZnO

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 Δn
- (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 !!

Growth and Structure

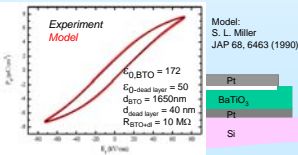
Pulsed Laser Deposition (PLD)

Heterostructures:
ZnO/BaTiO₃/Pt/Si
ZnO/BaTiO₃/ZnO/Pt/Si
PLD conditions:

Layer	O ₂ pressure [mbar]	Temperature [°C]	Laser Pulse Pulses	Laser Pulse Energy [mJ]
BaTiO ₃	0.06	680	85000	600
ZnO	0.01	680	15000	600

BTO Ferroelectric Properties

$E_c = 12.25 \times 10^6 \text{ V/m}$ $P_s = 2.95 \times 10^{-2} \text{ C/m}^2$ $P_r = 7.55 \times 10^{-2} \text{ C/m}^2$



DC-Magnetron Sputtering
Top and bottom metal (Pt)-contacts

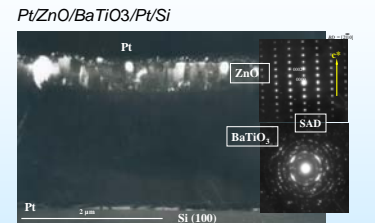
Sputter conditions:

Layer	Ar pressure [mbar]	Temperature [°C]
Pt	50	23

Structural Properties

BaTiO₃: polycrystalline, textured
ZnO: polycrystalline, c-axis texture; the column-like grains are always oriented with the c-axis parallel to the growth direction.

TEM dark field-image and SAD pattern

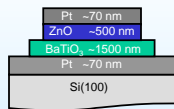


Energy Dispersive X-ray Analysis

Element	X-ray peaks	Weight %	Atomic %
BaTiO ₃	O-K, Ti-K	20.10	59.60
Ba-L		59.80	20.60
Ti-K		20.00	19.80
ZnO	O-K, Zn-K	19.10	49.10
Zn-K		80.90	50.90

Single Wurtzite-Perovskite Interface: Pt/ZnO/BaTiO₃/Pt/Si Polarization exchange coupling: Switchable-MFS thin film diode

Structure

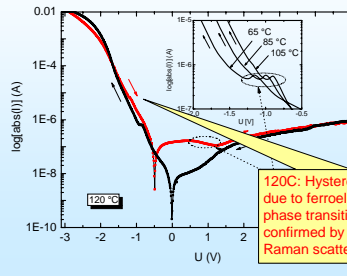
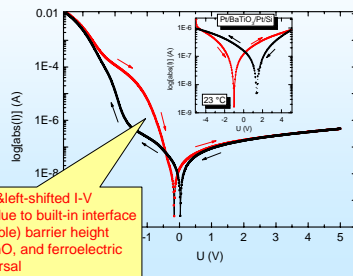


Current-Voltage Measurements

bias voltage path: -5 V → +5 V → -5 V
bias voltage step: 10 mV
bottom Pt-grounded

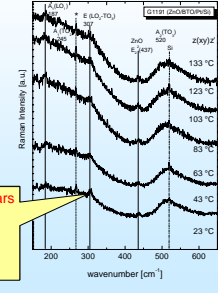
RT: Asymmetric & left-shifted I-V hysteresis loop due to built-in interface charge, (switchable) barrier height between BTO/ZnO, and ferroelectric polarization reversal

Room- and High-Temperature Current-Voltage Characteristics



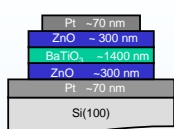
120C: Hysteresis loop disappears due to ferroelectric-paraelectric phase transition, which is confirmed by T-dependent Raman scattering (right panel)

T-dependent Raman scattering



Double Wurtzite-Perovskite Interface: Pt/ZnO/BaTiO₃/ZnO/Pt/Si: Bistable capacitance with memory

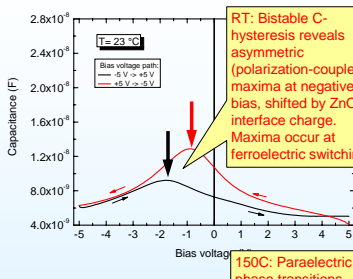
Structure



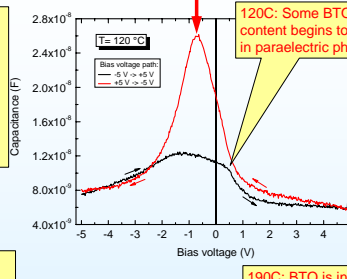
Capacitance-Voltage Measurements

ac signal amplitude: 15 mV
ac signal frequency: 1 kHz
bias voltage path: -5 V → +5 V → -5 V
bias voltage step: 20 mV
bottom Pt-grounded

Room- and High-Temperature Capacitance-Voltage Characteristics



RT: Bistable C-V hysteresis reveals asymmetric (polarization-coupled) maxima at negative bias, shifted by ZnO interface charge. Maxima occur at ferroelectric switching

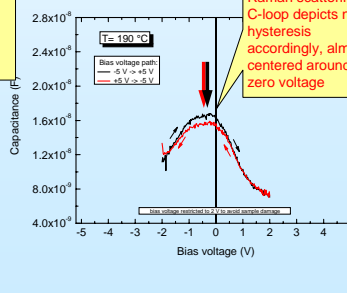
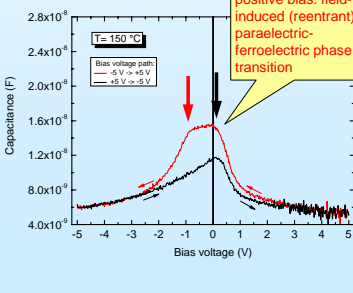
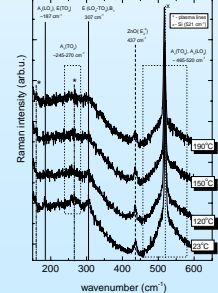


120C: Some BTO content begins to exist in paraelectric phase

150C: Paraelectric phase transitions begins. If approached from positive bias: field-induced (reentrant) paraelectric-ferroelectric phase transition

190C: BTO is in paraelectric phase as revealed from Raman scattering, C-loop depicts no hysteresis accordingly, almost centered around zero voltage

High-temperature Raman Data



Polarization exchange coupling: Bistable capacitance with memory

- Asymmetric C-V loop with bistable maxima at negative bias-voltages.
- Depending on the bias-voltage sweep direction, the capacitance of the structure switches by more than e.g., 30% at 23°C and 100% at 120°C
- C-V hysteresis loop disappears at 190°C: diffuse ferroelectric to paraelectric phase transition due to ZnO and due to polycrystalline structure of BaTiO₃
- High-temperature Raman scattering data: confirmation of diffuse phase transition; ferroelectric-phase-sensitive BaTiO₃ phonon mode at 307 cm⁻¹ is present up to 190 °C
- Bistable ferroelectric domain orientation, switched by external bias voltage, causes large capacitance hysteresis with bistable magnitudes!

Possible use in addressable capacitance structures (memory)!