

Interface of Ferroelectrics



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Task of project B7

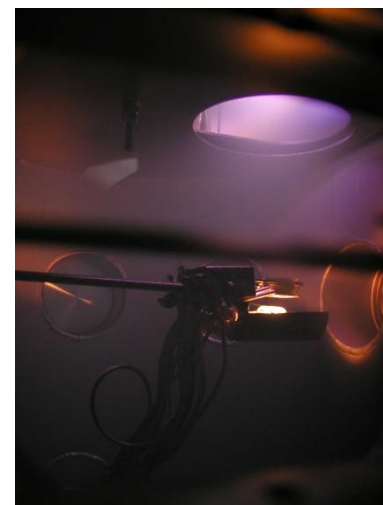
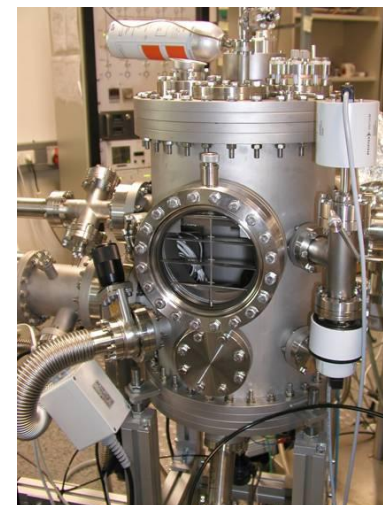
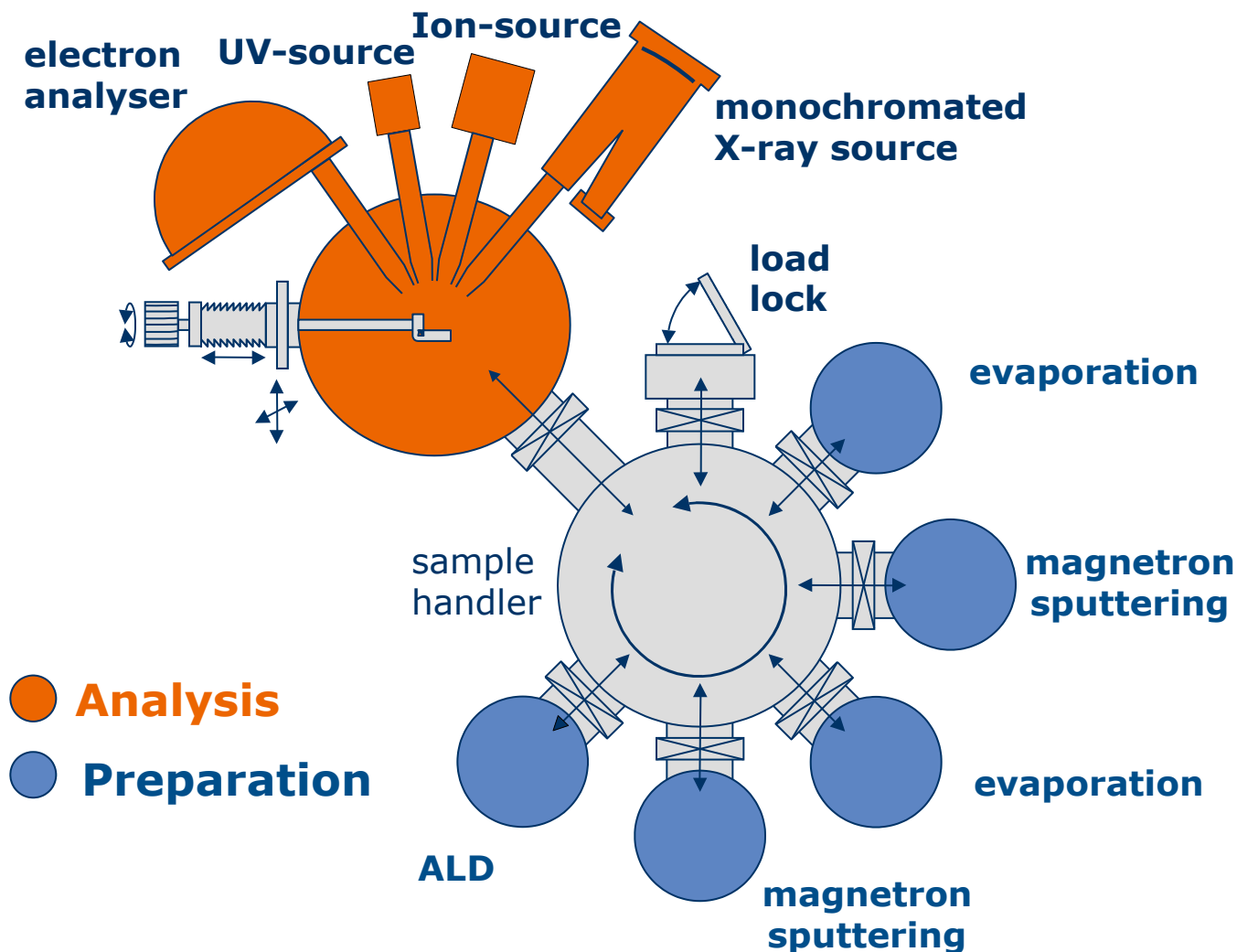
Elucidate the effect of polarization and charge for electrical fatigue in ferroelectrics

Part I: Switching dynamics → Poster S. Zhukov, H. von Seggern

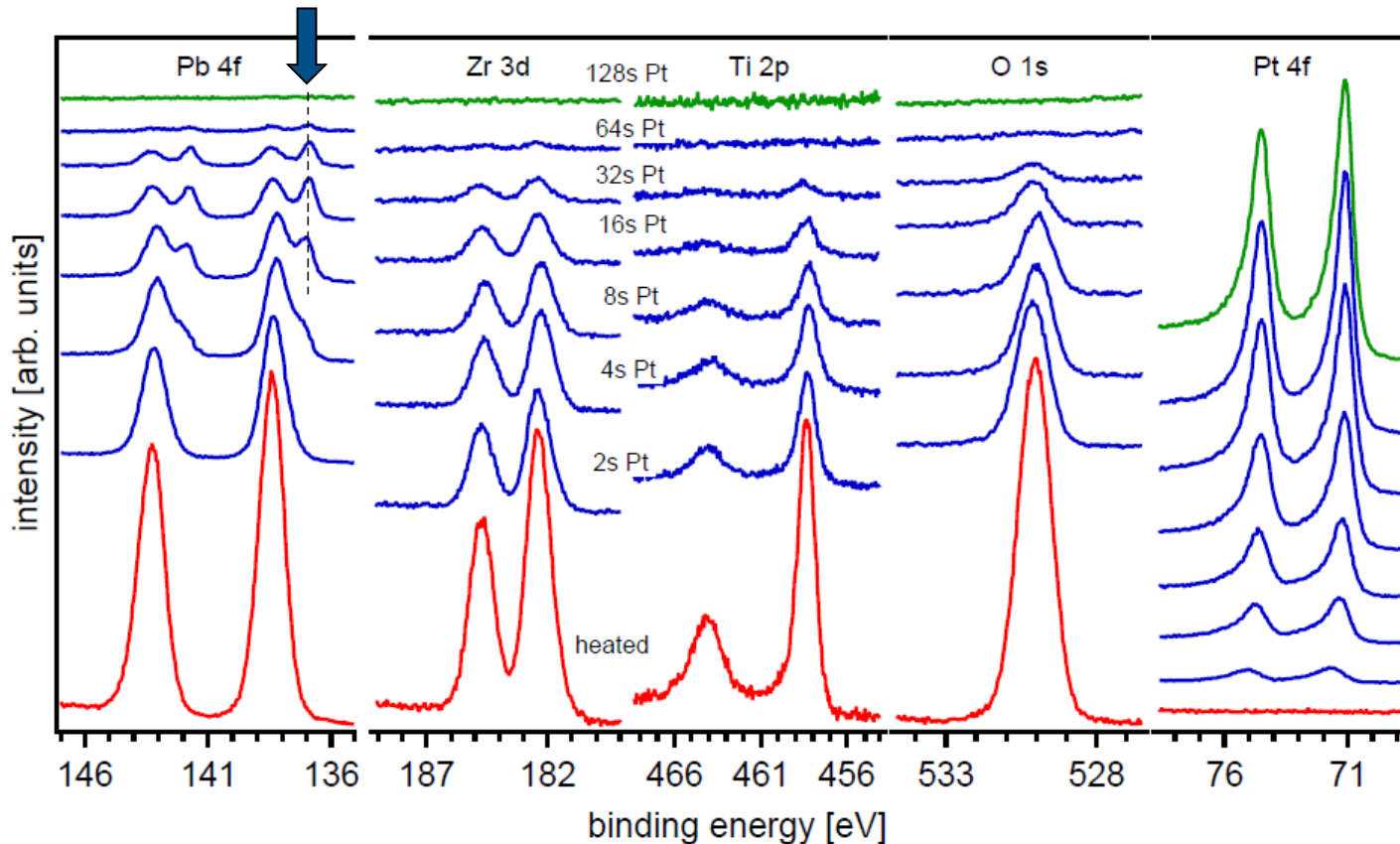
Part II: The role of electrode interfaces to electrical fatigue

- **Barrier heights and band alignment**
- **Influence of ferroelectric polarization**
- **Electrochemical destabilization**

DAISY-MAT (XPS/UPS + preparation)

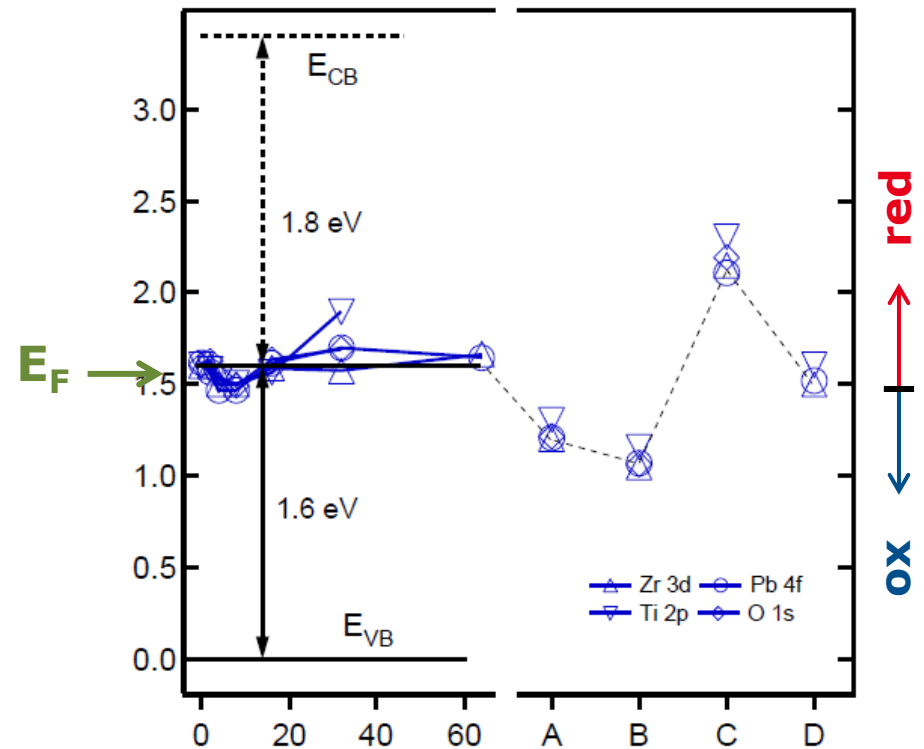
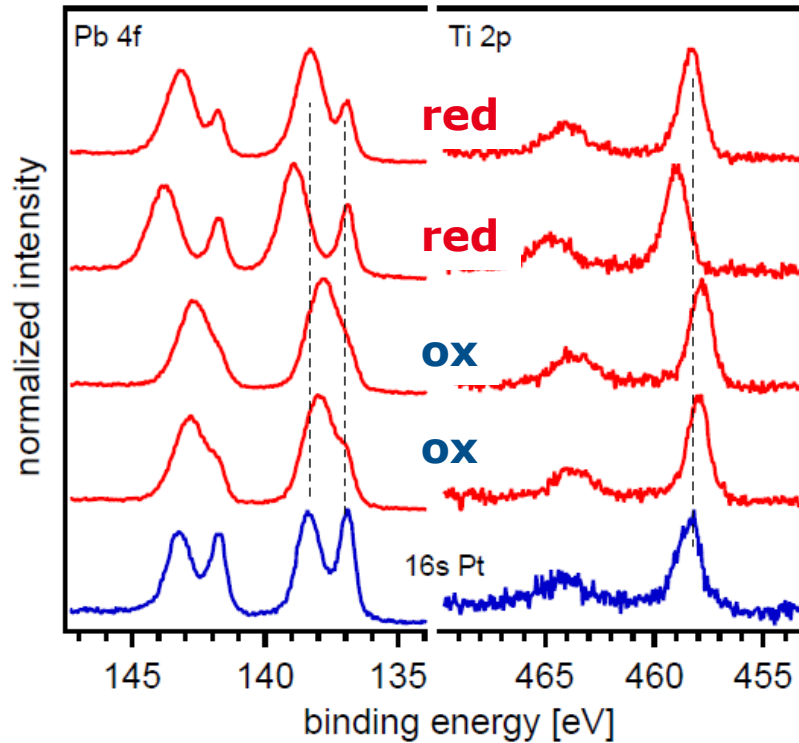


PZT/Pt interface formation



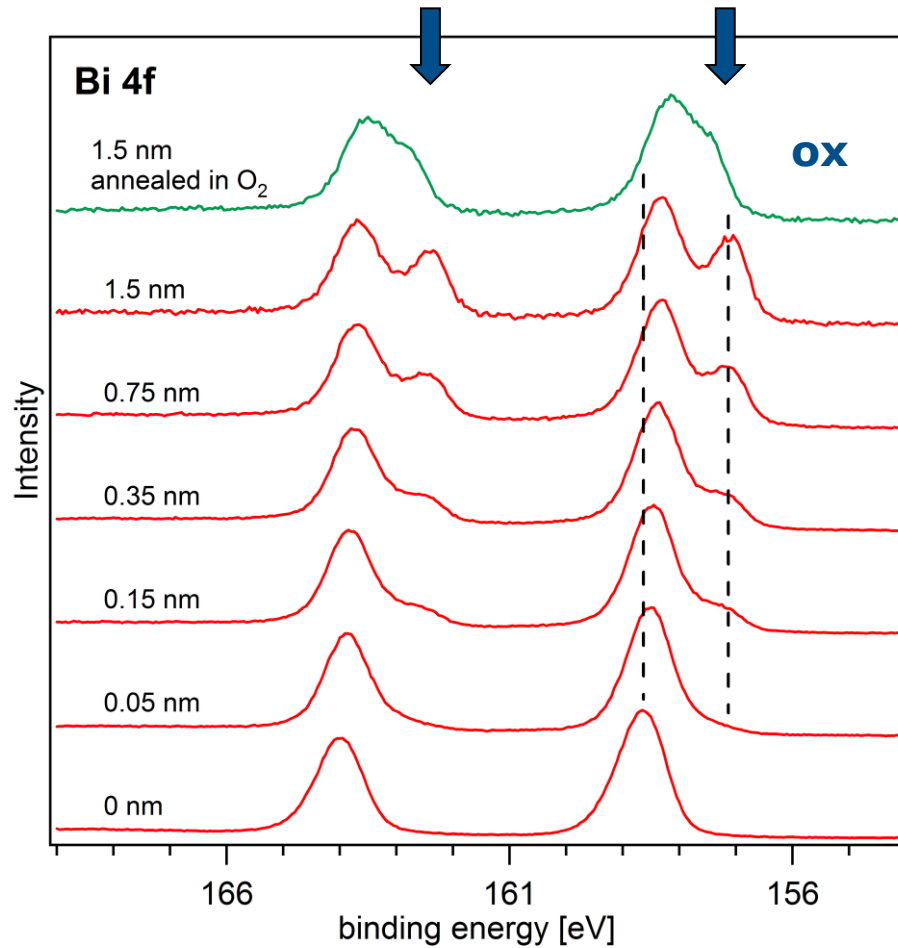
→ **Chemical decomposition of PZT during Pt deposition**

PZT/Pt interface treatment

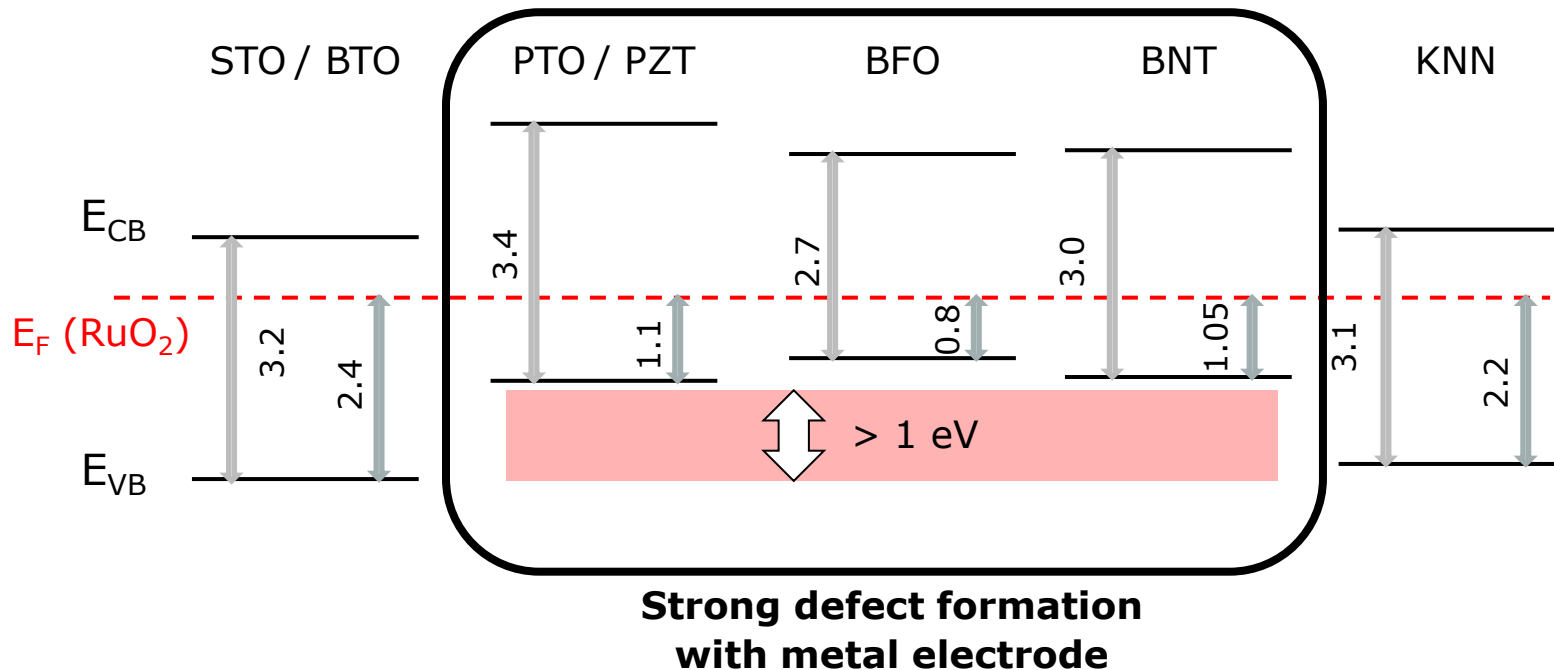


→ Reversible oxidation/reduction of PZT

BFO/Pt interface treatment



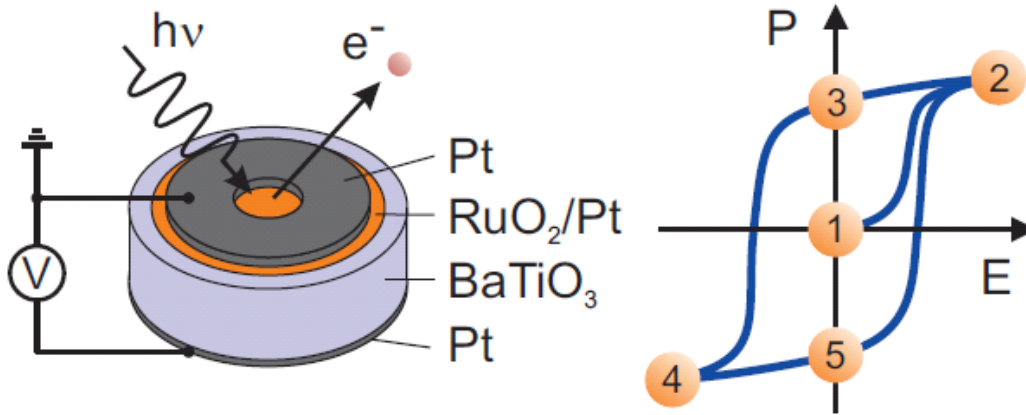
Energy band alignment of ferroelectrics



→ **Pb- and Bi-containing materials have high E_{VB}**

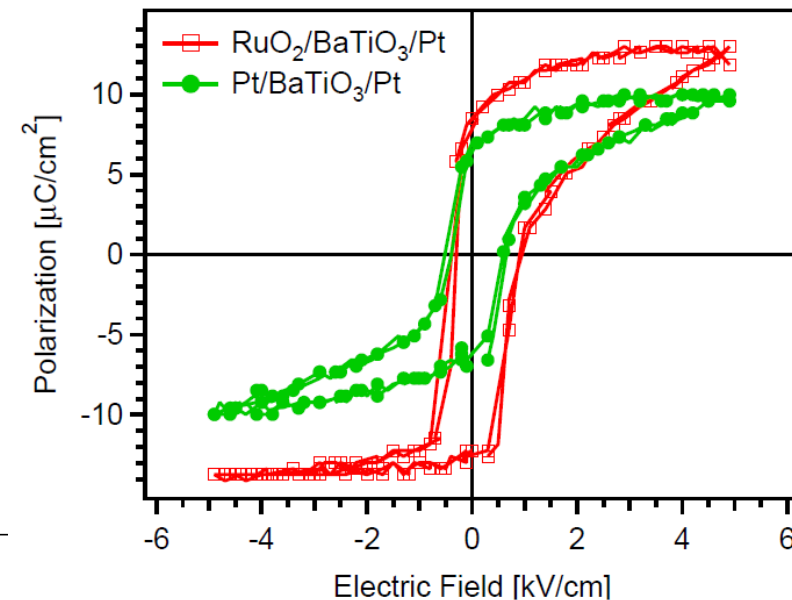
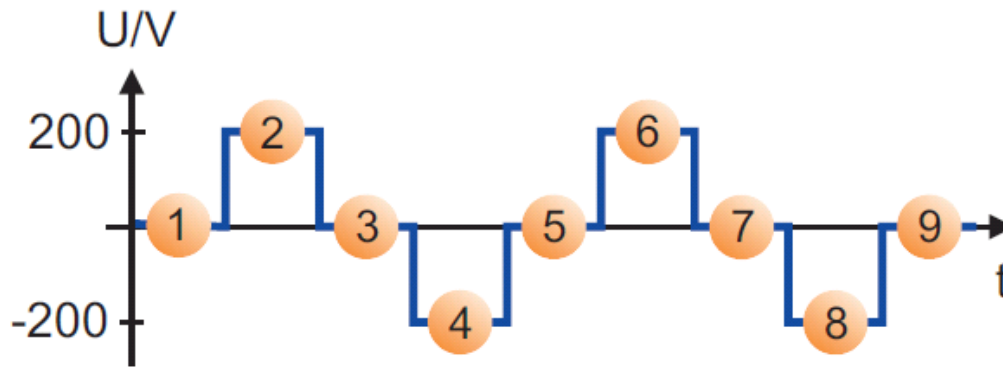
→ **Pb- or Bi-free materials have low E_{VB}**

Polarization dependence of barrier

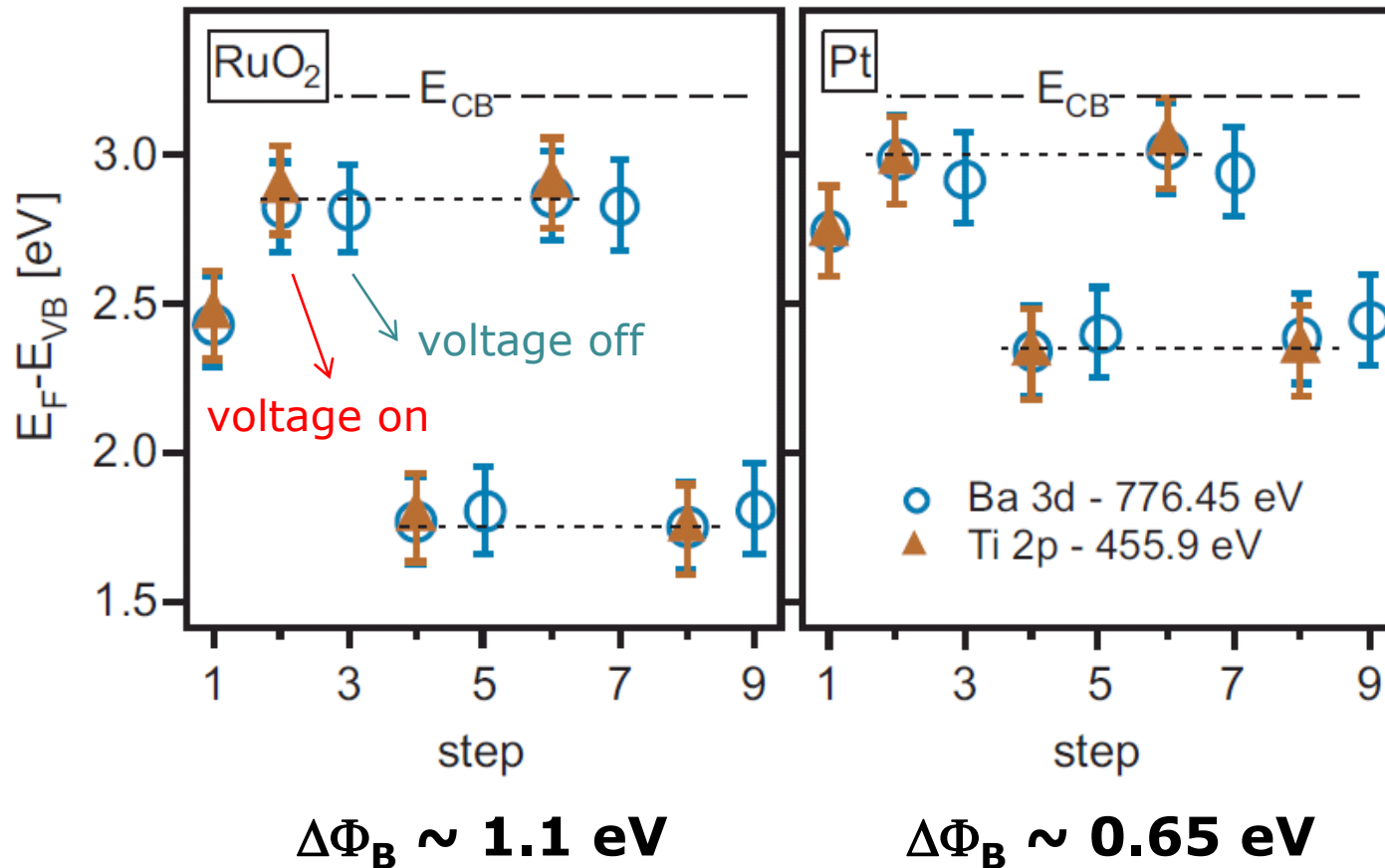


experiments

- sc-BTO/RuO₂
sc-BTO/Pt
- pc-PZT/RuO₂
pc-PZT/ITO
pc-PZT/Pt
- pc-PLZT/ITO

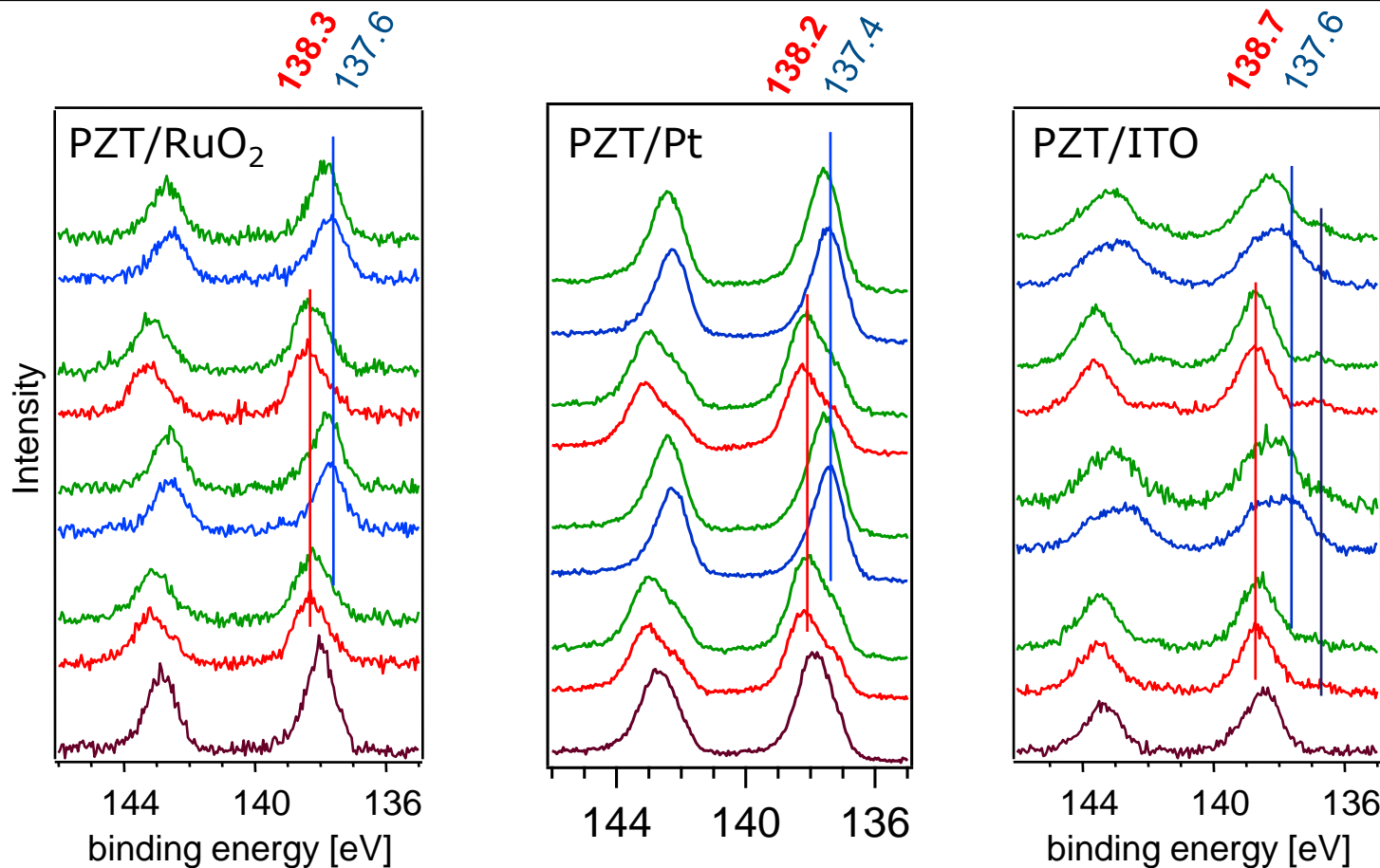


Schottky barrier heights



→ Barrier heights reproducibly shifted with polarization

Stability of PZT during poling

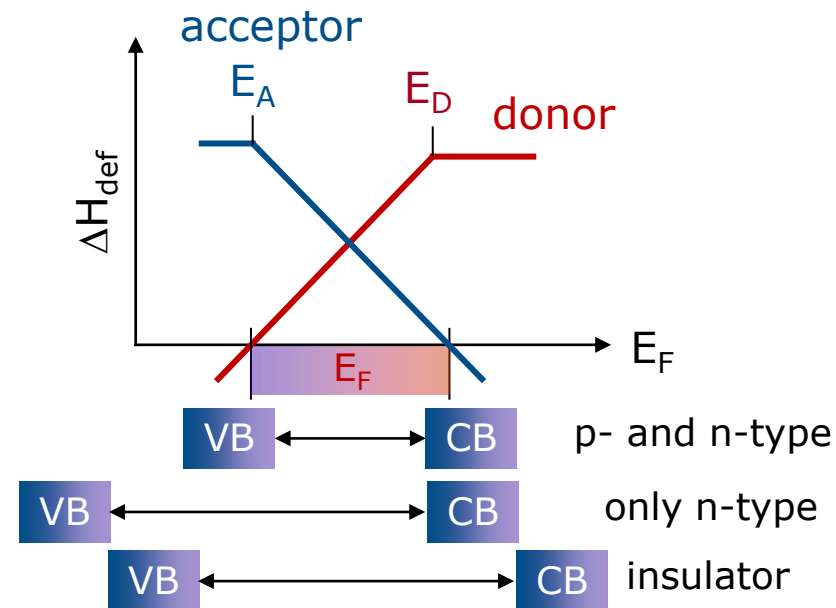
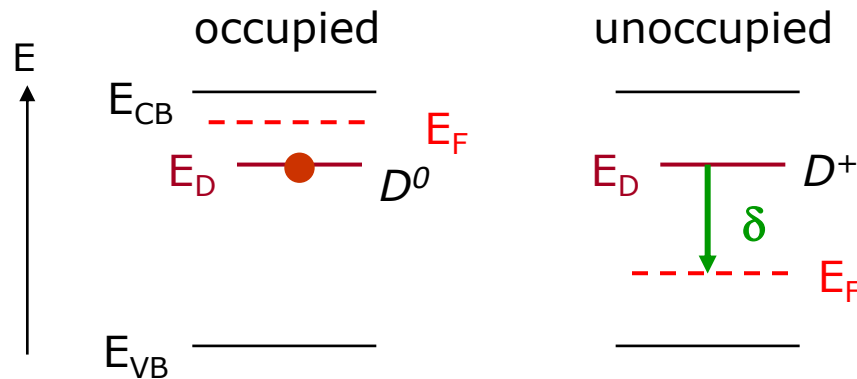


→ Formation of secondary phase during poling

Defect formation and Fermi energy

- The formation of defects requires a certain amount of energy ΔH_{def}
- The charge state of the defect depends on the Fermi level position

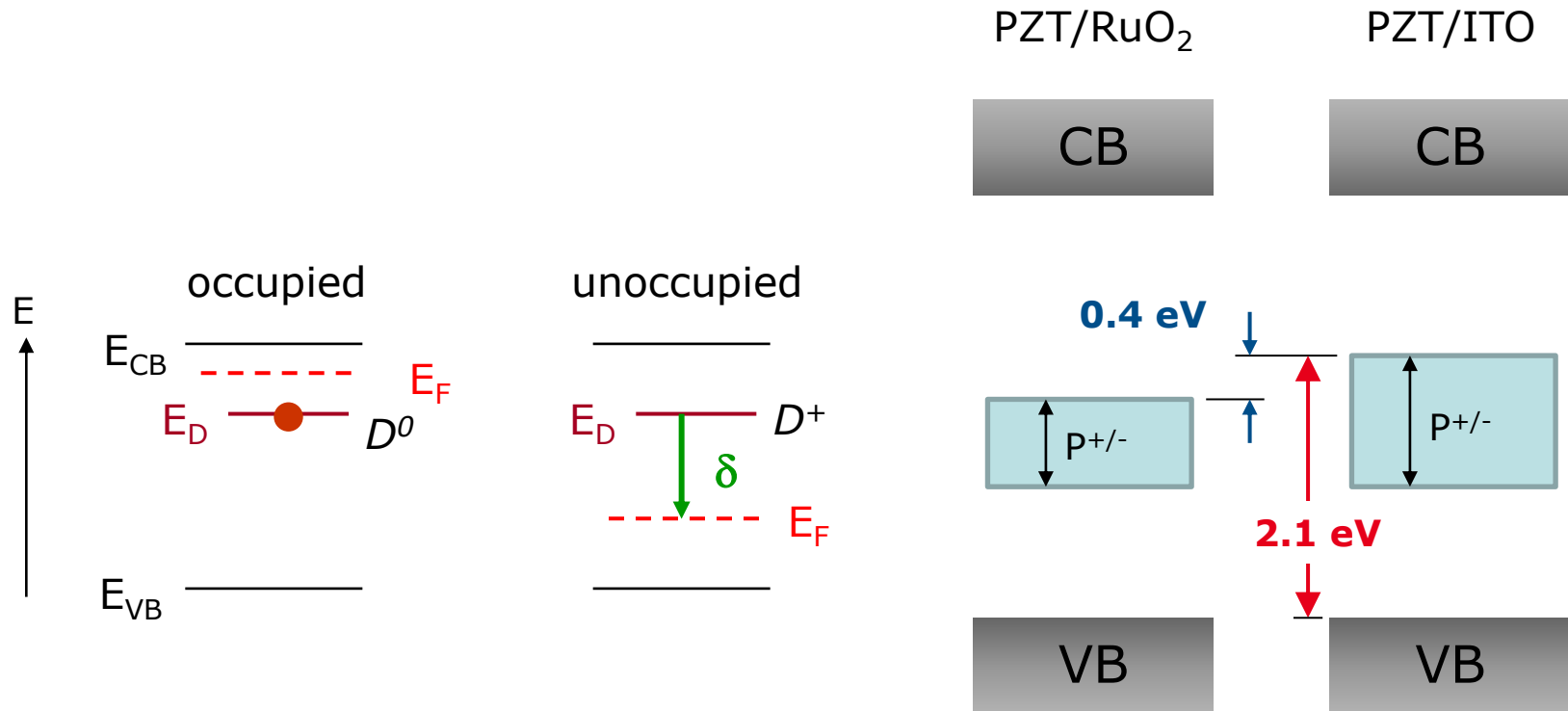
Example: Donor type defect $D \rightarrow D^+ + e^-$



Fermi level changes too much

→ defects form and material decompose → fatigue appears

Defect formation and Fermi energy

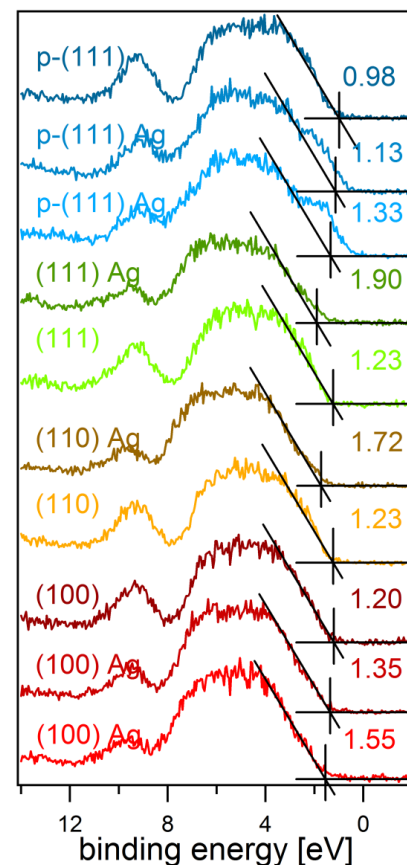
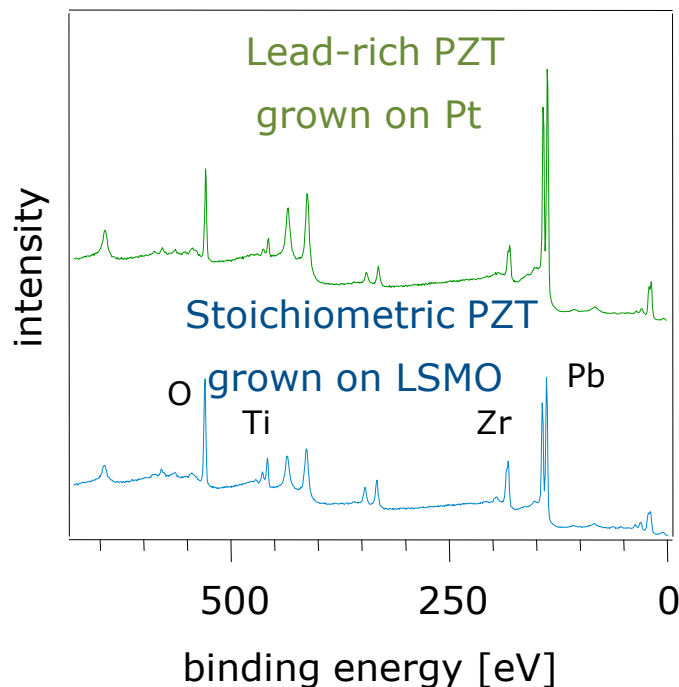


Fermi level changes too much

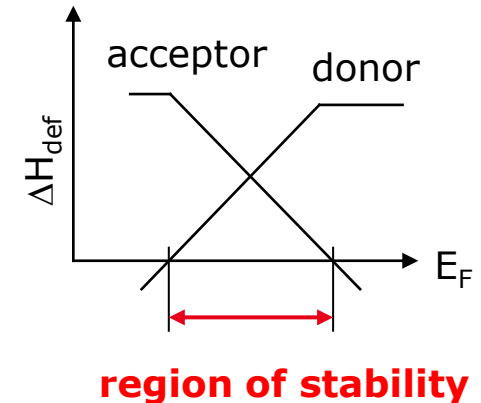
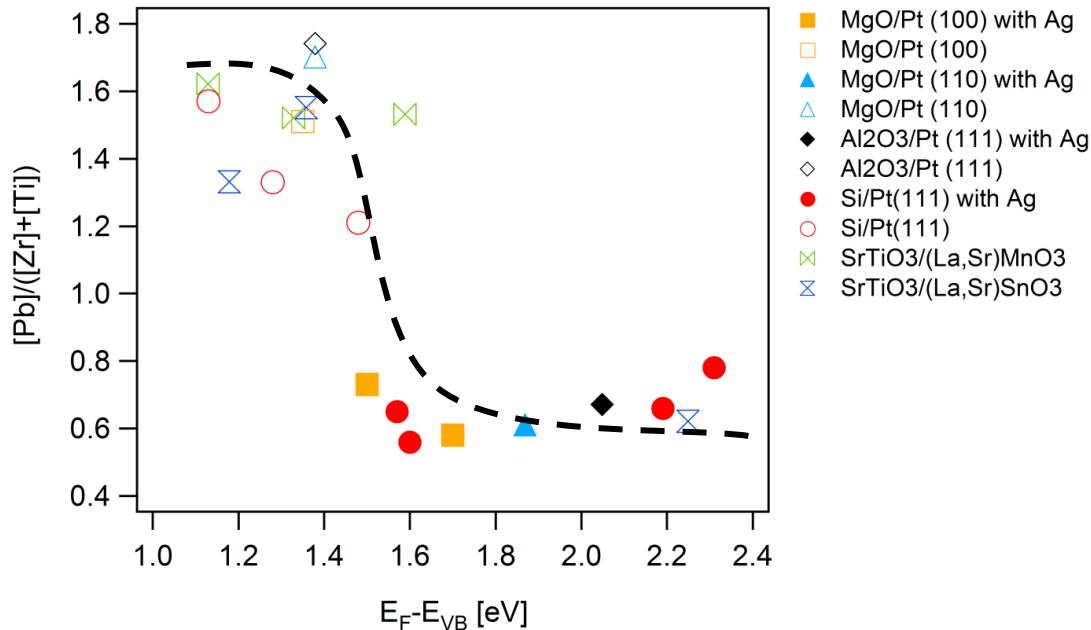
→ defects form and material decompose → fatigue appears

Stability of PZT – growth of thin films

valence band E_{VB} of PZT



Fermi level position and composition



→ The composition and phase of PZT films depends on the Fermi level position at the substrate/film interface

Summary

- Defect formation at ferroelectric-metal interfaces
 - Reversible change of the Schottky barrier height
- Distinct energy level of ferroelectric materials
 - BaTiO_3 , SrTiO_3 and $(\text{K},\text{Na})\text{NbO}_3$ show relatively low E_{VB}
 - Pb- and Bi-containing ferroelectrics show higher E_{VB}
 - Very different behavior for defect formation
- Dependence of barrier height on ferroelectric polarization
 - In-situ measurement with XPS
- Dependence of composition on Fermi level position
 - (Ir)Reversible defect formation during switching
 - Chemical destabilization while E_{F} approaches the limit

Publications since 2007



- Invited conference presentations: 6
- Total number of publications: 15
- Highlights:
 - *Barrier heights, polarization switching and electrical fatigue in $Pb(Zr,Ti)O_3$ ceramics with different electrodes*
J. Appl. Phys. 108, 104106 (2010)
 - *$PbTiO_3/SrTiO_3$ interface: Energy band alignment and its relation to the limits of Fermi level variation*
Phys. Rev. B 84, 045317 (2011)
 - *Polarization dependence of Schottky barrier heights at interfaces of ferroelectrics determined by photoelectron spectroscopy*
Phys. Rev. B 86, 094105 (2012)
 - *Energy Band Alignment Between Anatase and Rutile TiO_2*
J. Phys. Chem. Lett. 4, 4182-4187 (2013)
 - *Influence of orbital contributions to valence band alignment of Bi_2O_3 , Fe_2O_3 , $BiFeO_3$, and $Bi_{0.5}Na_{0.5}TiO_3$*
Phys. Rev. B 88, 045428 (2013)

Acknowledgement



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- **Dr. Feng Chen for the initiative and discussion**
- **Prof. Dr. Andreas Klein for the guidance**

Thank you for your attention