Ferroelectric Random Access Memory

Pb[(Zr,Sn)Ti]NbO₃

2002 8

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A Study on Preparation and Characteristics of Pb[(Zr,Sn)Ti]NbO: Thin Films for Ferroelectric Random Access Memory

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Abstract

Characteristics of the $Pb_{0.99}[(Zr_{0.6}Sn_{0.4})_{1-x}Ti_x]_{0.98}Nb_{0.02}O(PNZST)$ thin film capacitor for ferroelectric random access memory(FRAM) were investigated. To enhance the microstructural and electrical properties, the PNZST thin films with different dopants and composition ratios were deposited under various gas atmospheres and at different substrate temperature by RF magnetron sputtering method. To improve the crystallinity of thin films, the thin films were annealed at different temperature, time, and atmosphere by rapid thermal process(RIP). The buffer layer that placed under the ferroelectric layer was deposited on Pt/Ti/SiO/Si to serve as a tolerable barrier against diffusion of oxygen. The Pt top electrode with the area of 0.25 mm² was deposited by a RF magnetron sputtering method and patterned by the lift-off process.

Pb_{0.99} [$(Zr_{0.6}Sn_{0.4})_{0.9}Ti_{0.1}]_{0.98}Nb_{0.02}O$ ferroelectric thin film deposited on (La_{0.5}Sr_{0.5})CoO/Pt/Ti/SiO/Si showed the better properties than the others. When the thin films were deposited at the RF power of 80 W substrate temperature of 500 , atmosphere of Ar: O = 9:0.5, gas pressure of 10 mTorr and then were annealed at 650 for 10 seconds in oxygen, these films had a good crystallinity and ferroelectric properties. Leakage current characteristic of the thin films was also found to be strongly dependent on the type of the buffer layers and their microstructures. The remanent polarization and coercive field of the PNZST capacitor were about 20 μ C/cm² and 50 kV/cm, respectively. The reduction of the polarization after 2.2 ×10⁹ switching cycles was less than 8 %

keyword : FRAM ferroelectric, PNZST, RTA, buffer layer, thin film, RF magnetron sputtering



٠

- 1 -

	ROM			7	የት
				,	
					•
,		가			on
		가 ,			
		, 3 V			가 ,
	100 ns	,	가		(1Gbit
)가 가	[14-16]				
	FRAM				,
		,			가
[5-9]	, FRAM				
		,			
	. RuO ₂	Layered-SB	ST(Y 1)		
	,	,	가		[1,2]
	가	Lead zirconate tita	nate(PZT)		
breakdown	strength		가	1 Gbit	
FRAM		가			[17-24]
	FRAM	[가	lead zirconat	e titanate
(PZT)	,		가		
			,	가	
		,			,
			RF magn	etron sputterin	g
PNZ				RTA(Rapid	Thermal

- 2 -

Annealing)

Pb가

,

. PZT

,

PZT Sn Nb 7

•

 $Pb_{0.99}Nb_{0.02}\left[(Zr_{0.6}Sn_{0.4})_{0.9} \ Ti_{0.1}\right]_{0.98}O_3(PNZST)$

- 3 -

(spontaneous polarization)



٠

- 4 -







(remanant polarization) .

가

(coercive field) [1,2,14-16].





가 53:47 , Zr rhombohedral, Ti가	
tetragonal 기,	
, cubic ^[1,2] .	PZT
Zr:Ti 7 53:47 , ,	
가 .	
tetragonal rhombohedral ,	
PbTiO ₃ 2 mol% 15 mol%	
7 ¹⁰⁻¹³ .	

$$\mathbf{D} = \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_0 \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{P} = \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_r \mathbf{E} \tag{1}$$

$$\mathbf{P} = (\mathbf{\varepsilon}_r - \mathbf{\varepsilon}_0)\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{\varepsilon}_0(\mathbf{k} - 1)\mathbf{E}$$
(2)

,
$$\epsilon_r = \epsilon_0$$
 permitivity($\epsilon_0 = 8.854 \times 10^{-14}$ F/cm)
, k . $\epsilon_0 E = P$

•

$$\mathbf{D} = \mathbf{P} = \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \mathbf{E} = \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_0 \mathbf{k} \mathbf{E} \tag{3}$$

,

(3)
$$\varepsilon_0 k^{7} P vs. E$$
 , 2-2

,

Curie-Weiss

. C Curie ,
$$T_c$$
 Curie $^{[1-4]}$.

$$k = C/(T - T_c)$$
(4)

,

,





Fig. 2-3. The basis of (a) the two-layer capacitor model, and (b) the electrical representation of a ferroelectric capacitor with an interface layer between the electrode.

2-3 ,
$$d_{f}$$
 7 (ε_{i}^{*}) ε_{i}^{-} $i\varepsilon_{f}^{''}$, d_{i}
7 (ε_{i}^{*}) $\varepsilon_{i}^{'}$ $i\varepsilon_{i}^{''}$. ,
 (ε_{m}^{*}) $\varepsilon_{m}^{'}$ $i\varepsilon_{m}^{''}$, (d_{i}) d_{i} $+$ d_{f} 7 (ε_{m}^{*}) .

$$\varepsilon_{\rm m}^{'} = \frac{R}{R^2 + I^2} \qquad \varepsilon_{\rm m}^{''} = \frac{I}{R^2 + I^2} \qquad (5)$$

where,
$$R = \frac{d_{i}}{d_{t}} \left(\frac{\varepsilon_{i}}{\varepsilon_{i}^{'2} + \varepsilon_{i}^{''2}} - \frac{\varepsilon_{f}}{\varepsilon_{f}^{'2} + \varepsilon_{f}^{''2}} \right) + \frac{\varepsilon_{f}}{\varepsilon_{f}^{'2} + \varepsilon_{f}^{''2}}$$
(6)

$$I = \frac{d_i}{d_t} \left(\frac{\varepsilon_i^{''}}{\varepsilon_i^{'2} + \varepsilon_i^{''2}} - \frac{\varepsilon_f^{''}}{\varepsilon_f^{'2} + \varepsilon_f^{''2}} \right) + \frac{\varepsilon_f^{''}}{\varepsilon_f^{'2} + \varepsilon_f^{''2}}$$
(7)

$$, \quad \varepsilon_{i}^{''} = \varepsilon_{f}^{''} = 0 \qquad , \qquad (5)$$

(8) . (8)
$$(d_t)7$$
,

$$(d_i)$$
7 \downarrow (ε_m^*)

$$(\varepsilon_{\rm f}^*)$$
 7 · .

and

,



[1,2]

$$\mathbf{E}_{f} = (\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i}^{'} / \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{f}^{'}) \mathbf{E}_{i}$$
(9)

$$E_{c} = E_{c0}\sqrt{\varepsilon_{f}^{2} + \varepsilon_{f}^{2}}\sqrt{R^{2} + I^{2}}$$
 (10)

$$E_{C} = E_{C0}\varepsilon_{f}^{'} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{d_{i}}{d_{t}} & \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon_{i}^{'}} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{f}^{'}}\right) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{f}^{'}} \end{bmatrix}$$
(11)



platinum(Pt), iridium(Ir), gold(Au)

ruthenium	oxide(RuO ₂),	iridium	oxide(IrO ₂)	, indium	tin	oxide(ITO),	(La,Sr)CoO ₃
(LSCO)			가			[33-50]	가
			Pt, Rı	IO ₂ L	SCO		
Pt		, I	PZT BS	Т		가	

- 11 -

			I		Pt	5.2 -	5.5 eV
			PZ	T PL	ZT		shottky
barrier he	eight	[35-38]	FR	AM			
			가			Pt	Si
adhesion		, (compressive	stress	Pt	hillock	
			,	patterning	5		
		가	,				
			[38,39]	Pt adh	esion		Si
Pt	Ti, TiN	I, Ta	adhesion		가		,
adhes	ion	silicide					가
	2-4	Pt/Ti			Ti	out-diffusi	on
					2-4	Pt	
		가			, Ti		
	PZT						
	, Ti	out-diffus	ion	PZT	Ti	가	
가	-						
RuO ₂	LSCO		Pt	가			
[44-50]			Pt			,	
		가	, Pt		PZT, PLZT	schottk	y barrier
height가							







RuO₂^[29], IrO₂^[30,41], CeO₂^[27,28,39], LSCO^[31,46] layered-SBT(Y 1) ${}^{[51,52]}$, La 7, ,













2-6. Fig. 2-6. Double hysteresis loop of a anti-ferroelectric thin films.

PZT	sol-gel, s	sputtering	MOCVD(metal	organic o	chemical vapor
deposition)		가		[51-62]	Sol-gel
			100 r	ım	
,		가			
		^[3 1,53,57] . Sputt	ering		
			가		
^[54,56-61] . MOCVD	ste	ep coverage			가
,		metal orgar	nic source가		
			가	[52,55,61]	
RF sputtering	ion b	eam sputterin	g 7	ł	
sputterin	ng	magnet	ron sputtering	가	
[60-70]	magne	etron sputterir	ıg		
가 3	mTorr		sputtering	가	
			가 . PZT		
				RF	
sputtering			DC		reactive
sputtering			,	magne	etron sputtering
reactive s	puttering				[65-70]
	sputtering	가 Ar	, read	ctive gas	O ₂

- 16 -

, sputtering 가	sputtering	atom
----------------	------------	------

. DC sputtering

,



가 sputtering ,

[66-71]

. PNZST

Pt/T1,	RuO ₂ /Pt

,

(La,Sr)CoO ₃ /Pt	[23,24]	, PZT	
		PZT	Sn Nb
가 RF magnetron sputte	ring]	$Pb_{0.99}Nb_{0.02}[(Zr_{0.6}$
$Sn_{0.4})_{0.9}Ti_{0.1}]_{0.98}O_3(PNZST)$. ,		
		, XRD	AFM
		,	
(0.25 mm^2)			
, , fatigue, ,	,		
^[23,24,72-74] . 3-1	PNZST		
(a) (100) p-type Si			
(b) p-type Si			
(c)			
(d) RuO ₂ , LSCO			
(e) PNZST			

(f) Pt

- (g) passivation (SiO₂)
- (h) contact hall silver wire





Fig. 3-1. Fabrication steps of the PNZST capacitors.

1.1.



- 19 -





charging . , FRAM Pt 가 Pt/Ti, RuO₂/Pt/Ti, LSCO/Pt/Ti 가 , · , . RuO_2 $(La_{0.5}Sr_{0.5})CoO_3(LSCO)$ RuO_2 , La_2O_3 , Sr_2O_3 , CoO_3 [23,24,72-74] , Pt Ti 2 , 750 ℃ 3 2 , $1,000 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ 3 , 5 . 1050 °C [23,24,72-74] 가 6 mm 2 , 1.2. 3-1 3-2 • Sputtering chamber (on 10 cm axis) 4 , 가 PBN . CA(chromel-alumel) , . , furnace 3-3

가 PNZST

가

[23,24,72-74]

		Pt	Ti
RF power	:	45 150 W	80 W
Substrate	:	Ti/SiO ₂ /Si	SiO ₂ /Si
Substrate temp.	:	350 550 °C	500
Base Pressure	:	1×10 ⁻⁶ Torr	1 × 10 ⁻⁶ Torr
Gas Pressure	:	10 mTorr	10 mTorr
Gas atmospheric	:	Ar	Ar
Thickness	:	150 nm	50 nm
Cooling	:	natural cooling	natural cooling

3-1. Pt Ti Table 3-1. Sputtering conditions of Pt and Ti thin films.

:	30 80 W	45 150 W
:	30 80 W	45 150 W
:		
	Pt/Ti/SiO ₂ /Si, SiO ₂ /Si	Pt/Ti/SiO ₂ /Si, SiO ₂ /Si
:	300 500 °C	300 500
:	1×10 ⁻⁶ Torr	1×10^{-6} Torr
:	10 mTorr	10 mTorr
:	$Ar:O_2 = 1:1, 0:1$	$Ar:O_2 = 1:0, 0:1$
:	100, 150 nm	100, 150 nm
:	natural cooling	natural cooling
	: : :	 1×10⁻⁶ Torr 10 mTorr Ar:O₂ = 1:1, 0:1 100, 150 nm natural cooling

	Atmospheric gas	Temperature	Time
Pt/Ti	\mathbf{N}_2	950	60 min.
RuO ₂	O_2	650, 700	60 min.
(La,Sr)CoO ₃	O_2	700	30 min.

Table 3-3. Annealing conditions of electrodes and buffer layers.

3-3.

]	Pb0.99[(Zro	0.6 Sn 0.4) 0.9	[i0.1]0.98Nb0.02	2 O 3
PbO	가			[23,24,72-74]	. 10 mole%	, D
						Pb
,		PZT			PbO7	ŀ
				,		
2]						
O_2 , ZrO_2 , TiO_2				가	90 g	가
			3			, 750
4		,	2			, 1000
				950 °C		3
2	,	가 6	mm			
Г				,		
ttering		3-3			3-3	,
	Ar					,
re-sputtering						
			[23,24,72-74]		PNZST	
3-5		,			3-4	
	PbO , , 2 ²¹ . O ₂ , ZrO ₂ , TiO ₂ 4 2 T ttering re-sputtering 3-5	РЬО 7 , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	PbO 7 , PZT , PZT , PZT , PZT , 7 , 6 , 7 , 7 , 7 , 7 , 7 , 7 , 7 , 7 , 7 , 7	PbO 7 PbO 7 PDO 7 PZT PZT PZT 2 2 2 2 3 4 2 7 6 mm T ttering 3-3 Ar re-sputtering 3-5	$Pb_{0.99} [(Zr_{0.6} Sn_{0.4})_{0.5}]$ $PbO 7 \qquad (23,24,72.74)$ $, \qquad PZT \qquad , \qquad $	$Pb_{0.99}[(Zr_{0.4}Sn_{0.4})_{0.9}Ti_{0.1}]_{0.98}Nb_{0.27}$ $PbO 7! \qquad ^{[23,24,72-74]}. 10 mole %$ $, PZT \qquad PbO7$ $, PZT \qquad PbO7$ $, PZT \qquad 7! 90 g$ $3 4 \qquad , 2 \qquad 3$ $4 \qquad , 2 \qquad 3$ $4 \qquad , 2 \qquad 950 °C$ $2 \qquad , 7! 6 mm$ $T \qquad , 1$ $tering \qquad 3-3 \qquad . 3-3$ $Ar \qquad . 7e-sputtering \qquad 3-3 \qquad . 3-4$

3-4. PNZST Table 3-4. Sputtering conditions of PNZST ferroelectric thin films.

RF power Substrate	:	PNZST Target - 60, 70, 80, 90, 100 W Pt/Ti/SiO ₂ /Si, RuO ₂ /SiO ₂ /Si, RuO ₂ /Pt/Ti/SiO ₂ /Si (La _{0.5} Sr _{0.5})CoO ₃ /SiO ₂ /Si, (La _{0.5} Sr _{0.5})CoO ₃ /Pt/Ti/SiO ₂ /Si
Substrate temp.	:	350, 400, 450, 500, 550 °C
Base vacuum	:	1×10^{-6} Torr
Gas Pressure	:	10 m Torr
		Ar : O_2 (9 : 0.5)
Deposition rate	:	8 10 Å/min
Film thickness	:	200 nm
Cooling	:	natural cooling



3-3. RF magnetron sputtering Fig. 3-3. Schematic diagram of RF magnetron sputtering system.

3-5. PNZST

	Conditions		
Atmospheric gas	O2		
Temperature	550, 600, 650, 700		
Time	5, 10, 15, 20, 30 sec.		

Table 3-5. Annealing conditions of PNZST ferroelectric thin films.



3-4. Fig. 3-4. Photograph of Rapid Thermal Process(RTP) system.

3. PNZST

PNZST	Pt	RF mag	netron sputter	ing
, 50 W 100 nm				lift-off
mask aligner	0.2	25 mm^2		
[23,24,72-74] . ,	pa	ssivation	SiO ₂	,
SiO ₂	, silver wire	contact	. 3-6	Pt
SiO ₂		, 3-5	3-6	lift-off

mask aligner

•

		Pt	SiO ₂
RF power	:	80 W	150 W
Substrate	:	PNZST/buffer layer/	Pt/PNZST/buffer layer/
	:	electrode/SiO ₂ /Si	electrode/SiO ₂ /Si
Substrate temp.	:	room temperature	350
Base Pressure	:	1×10 ⁻⁶ Torr	1 × 10 ⁻⁶ Torr
Gas Pressure	:	10 mTorr	10 mTorr
Gas atmospheric	:	Ar	Ar
Thickness	:	100 nm	1 µm
Cooling	:	natural cooling	natural cooling



3-5. Lift-off Fig. 3-5. Lift-off process.





Fig. 3-6. Photograph of mask aligner.
X-Ray Diffractometer(XRD)

	. X	Cu-Ka l	2	$2\theta = 20$) 50°	° 2°/min		scanning
	, tube			45kV	V	25mA		• • •
			Atomic Fore	ce Micr	roscop	e(AFM)		
						impedance	analyzer	
	,		fatigue		Sawe	r-Tower		ferroelect-
ric	tester		• • •	3-7				
	,		,				[23,24	,72-74]

3-7(a) four-point probe , (b) , (c) surface profiler



- 3-7. . (a) four-point probe, (b) metallurgical microscope, (c) surface profiler.
- Fig. 3-7. Photograph of analysis instruments. (a) four-point probe, (b) metallurgical microscope, (c) surface profiler.

1.	PNZST						
1.1. Pt/PNZST/Pt/Ti/Si	iO ₂ /Si						
1.1.1. Pt/Ti							
Pt 3.9231±0.005	,	, 20 μΩ	•cm	,	5.4 e	V	가
		フ	ŀ			[35]	SiO_2
	,						
		Ti		,			
			[^{35]} . Pt	Ti		2
Ar			RF	power			
		•	4-1(a)		가		RF power
		,	,	950 ℃		1	
Pt/Ti			. RF po	wer가	가		
, 80 W	power		-	ጉ			. power가
7 sputtering					가	가	
フト	,		가				
가	가						[25,29]
, power가							가
							가
가		[54,	^{56]} .	4-1(b)			

•

- 30 -







1.1.2. Pt/PNZST/Pt/Ti/SiO₂/Si



[1,2]





1.1.3. Pt/PNZST/Pt/Ti/SiO₂/Si



. Pt/Ti/SiO₂/Si PNZST

.











1.1.5. Pt/PNZST/Pt/Ti/SiO₂/Si

	4-5	Pt/Ti/SiO ₂ /Si	80 W	RF power	r, 500	°C	, Ar:O ₂
= 9:0.5	5		6	550 °C,		10	
PNZST						4-5	100
kV/cm		10-7			, 150	kV/cm	
				PNZST	•		

가 가 [1,2].





PNZST

Fig. 4-5. E-J characteristics of the PNZST thin film deposited on Pt/Ti/SiO₂/Si.

1.2. $Pt/PNZST/RuO_2/SiO_2/Si$









.

Fig. 4-6. Resistivity of RuO_2 electrode as a function of (a) RF power, (b) substrate temperature.

1.2.2. Pt/PNZST/RuO₂/SiO₂/Si







- 37 -

1.2.3. Pt/PNZST/RuO₂/SiO₂/Si

,

4-8 Pt/PNZST/RuO₂/SiO₂/Si

5 V

4-8 $3.1 \ \mu\text{C/cm}^2$, $53 \ \text{kV/cm}$



•

,





,



 $2P_r$. Pt/PNZST/RuO₂/SiO₂/Si , 10^8

.





1.2.5. Pt/PNZST/RuO₂/SiO₂/Si



가



[29]





- 40 -

1.3. Pt/PNZST/RuO₂/Pt/Ti/SiO₂/Si

1.3.1. RuO₂/Pt/Ti



フト 110 µΩ ⋅cm









4-12. RuO₂/Pt/Ti/SiO₂/Si

PNZST

Fig. 4-12. Plot of dielectric constant and dissipation factor of PNZST thin film deposited on $RuO_2/Pt/Ti/SiO_2/Si$.

1.3.3. Pt/PNZST/RuO₂/Pt/Ti/SiO₂/Si

4-13 Pt/PNZST/RuO₂/Pt/Ti/SiO₂/Si







1.3.4. Pt/PNZST/RuO₂/Pt/Ti/SiO₂/Si







Fig. 4-14. Fatigue characteristics of PNZST thin film deposited on $RuO_2/Pt/Ti/SiO_2/Si.$

4-15	RuO ₂ /Pt/Ti/SiO ₂ /Si	80 W RF	power, 500	$^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$,
$Ar:O_2 = 9:0.5$		650 °C	Ξ,	10	
PNZ	ZST			,	4-10









1.4. Pt/PNZST/LSCO/SiO₂/Si





Fig. 4-16. Resistivity of LSCO electrode as a function of (a) RF power, (b) substrate temperature.

1.4.2. Pt/PNZST/LSCO/SiO₂/Si

4-	17 I	LSCO/Si	O ₂ /Si	80 V	V	RF 1	power,	500	$^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$	
$Ar:O_2 = 9:$:0.5				65	50 °C	· ,		10)
I	PNZST	•				((£r)		(tanδ)	
		4-17		1 kHz						5 16
,			0.05							
	가				,		PNZST	Γ	LSC	0

, Pt/PNZST/LSCO/SiO₂/Si

PNZST

,

PNZST





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1.4.3. Pt/PNZST/LSCO/SiO₂/Si







LSCO/SiO₂/Si.

1.4.4. Pt/PNZST/LSCO/SiO₂/Si

	4-19	Pt/PNZST/LSCO/SiO ₂ /Si	2.2×10^{9}	
$2P_{\rm r}$. Pt/PNZST/LSCO/SiO ₂ /Si		, 10 ⁷
				PNZST

LSCO PNZST LSCO

, PNZST

[23,24,29]









•

, FRAM





1.5 Pt/PNZST/LSCO/Pt/Ti/SiO₂/Si

1.5.1. LSCO/Pt/Ti



100 μΩ •cm





Fig. 4-21. Resistivity of LSCO/Pt/Ti electrode as a function of (a) RF power, (b) substrate temperature.

1.5.2. Pt/PNZST/LSCO/Pt/Ti/SiO₂/Si

	4-22	Pt/Pt/Ti/SiO ₂ /Si	80 W	RF power, 500	°C
Ar:O ₂	= 9:0.5			650 °C,	10
	PNZ	ST		(&r)	(tanδ)
		4-22	1kHz		861,
0	.05		PNZST		
[20-22]		가 가			

,

PNZST



4-22. LSCO/Pt/Ti/SiO₂/Si

Fig. 4-22. Plot of dielectric constant and dissipation factor of PNZST thin film deposited on LSCO/Pt/Ti/SiO₂/Si.

PNZST

1.5.3. Pt/PNZST/LSCO/Pt/Ti/SiO₂/Si









1.5.4. Pt/PNZST/LSCO/Pt/Ti/SiO₂/Si

•



가





- 54 -

1.5.5. Pt/PNZST/LSCO/Pt/Ti/SiO₂/Si







2.1. RF po	ower	PNZS	Г	XRD		
PZT	RF				,	
RF power,		,	,			[51-71]
4-26 LSC	CO/Pt/Ti/Si	O ₂ /Si	500 °C	,	$Ar:O_2 = 9:0.5$	
RF	power			PNZST	XRD	
	. 60 W	power		PNZST	,	40°
(111)	Pt	가 가		, 29°		
		PbO	•		[51-53]	60
RF power		PbO	sp	outtering		
[53,54]	4-26(c))	RF pov	werフト 80 W	7 가	29°
			, 30.9°	(110)	orthoro	mbic
PNZST					, 90 W	powe
	PNZST					
		[4-26(d),(e)].	RF power	가 가
			가	가	가 가	
				, 80 W	power	
	가				기	
		powe	r가 가			
-	7L 7L			71		٦L

PNZST

XRD

2.

- 56 -

.

2.2.	PNZST	XRD pattern	
4-27	LSCO/Pt/Ti/SiO ₂ /S	Si $Ar:O_2 = 9:0.5$, 80 W
RF power		PNZST	
. 350 °C	400 °C	PNZST	, 38.1°
(111)	rhombohedral	PNZST	
	. ,	4-27(b) (111)	
	가 ,		
가 450	0,500 ℃ 7	(111)	
	가	, (110)	
	, 가 5	550 °C	
	sputter		
. 4-2	.7		

- 57 -

.



Fig. 4-26. XRD patterns of the PNZST thin films deposited at substrate temperature of 500 $^\circ$ C as a function of RF power.





Fig. 4-27. XRD patterns of the PNZST thin films deposited at RF power of 80 W as a function of substrate temperature.

2.3.		PNZ	ST XI	RD		
	4-28 LS	SCO/Pt/Ti/SiO ₂ /S	Si 80 W	RF power, A	$Ar:O_2 = 9:0.5$	
	, 500 °C					
	10			PNZST	Х	
		(110)	PNZST			
	,	Pt				
					,	(110)
						4-28
	550	650 °C		30.9°		
		가 ,	650 °C		가 가	
	4-28(e)	, 700 °C	PN	ZST	
(110)			, (111)		가	,

2.4.	PNZST	XRD pattern	
4-29	PNZST 650) °C	
		. 10	
	, PNZST (110) 7		
		, RF	
	가 P	PNZST ,	
650 °C		,	
FRAM	가		

- 60 -





Fig. 4-28. XRD patterns of the PNZST thin films annealed for 10 seconds as a function of annealing temperature.





XRD





3.		PNZST			
				chargin	g
,				가	[1-2]
4-30 I	LSCO/Pt/Ti/SiO ₂ /Si		PNZST		
	10	PNZS	Т		
,	4-31	PNZST		650 °C	
				. 4-3	0
, 550			,		
	, 600			Pbフト	
	가			. 650	
;	가	,		가 Pb가	,
	가	,			
[70,71]	, 700				•
4-31	650	5		, Pb가	
	,	10		가	
, 10)			,	
2	4-32(a) (b)				
		4-32		650 10	
	, 9.3 nm			, 가	



(a) as-deposited

(d) 650 °C



(b) 550 °C



(e) 700 °C



(c) 600 °C

4-30.		10	PNZST
	AFM		

Fig. 4-30. AFM images of the PNZST thin films annealed for 10 seconds as a function of annealing temperature.




PNZST









Fig. 4-32. Mean roughness of the PNZST thin films as a function of (a) annealing temperature, (b) annealing time.

P	NZST		
LSCO/Pt/Ti/SiO ₂ /	/Si 80 W	RF power, 500	°C ,
	65	о°С	
	PNZST		
(tanδ)	. 4-	-33(a)	
. 1	kHz		116 ,
	,		
,			[54,55]
°C 5			
	556,	0.045	. 4-33(c)
10			. 1kHz
861,	0.05		PNZST
	,	가 가	
	PNZST		
	Į	4-33(d)	650 °C, 15
		. lkHz	
0.067		PN	JZST
0.067	•	11	
0.067	, 가	11	
	P LSCO/Pt/Ti/SiO ₂ / (tanδ) . 1	PNZ.ST 80 W LSCO/Pt/Ti/SiO₂/Si 80 W 65 PNZ.ST (tanδ) . 4 . 1 kHz . , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	PNZ ST LSCO/Pt/Ti/SiO ₂ /Si 80 W RF power, 500 650 °C PNZ ST (tanð) 4-33(a) . 1 kHz , 1 kHz , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,

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Fig. 4-33. Plot of dielectric constant and dissipation factor of PNZST thin films (a) as-deposited, (b) annealed for 5 sec., (c) annealed for 10 sec., (d) annealed for 15 sec. at 650 °C.



Fig. 4-33. Plot of dielectric constant and dissipation factor of PNZST thin films (a) as-deposited, (b) annealed for 5 sec., (c) annealed for 10 sec., (d) annealed for 15 sec. at 650 °C (continue).



















- 4.2. PNZST
- 4.2.1. PNZST 4-35 LSCO/Pt/Ti/SiO₂/Si 80 W RF power, 500 °C

 $Ar:O_2 = 9:0.5$

182 kV/cm

. 5

PNZST

(Pr) 1 20 μ C/cm², (Ec) 50

, 5 V

가

 $17 \ \mu C/cm^2$, 57 kV/cm

650 °C

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Fig. 4-35. Plot of hysteresis curve of PNZST thin films annealed at 650 $^\circ\!\mathrm{C}$ for various annealing time.







10

PNZST

Fig. 4-36. Plot of hysteresis curve of PNZST thin films annealed for 10 sec. at various annealing temperature.

4.3. PNZST

4-37.





•

PNZST



Fig. 4-37. Fatigue characteristics of the PNZST thin films annealed at various temperature for 10 seconds.

4.4. PNZST



가

가



Fig. 4-38. E-J characteristics of the PNZST thin films annealed at various temperature for 10 seconds.

가	PNZST		
. LSCO	,	フト,	
	. PNZST		
가 LSCO가 PNZST			
RF magnetron sputtering	PNZST	, 70 W	
RF power PbO가			
, 400	sputtering	Pb	
РЬО			
PbO7	가	. 450	
PbO	PNZST		
, Pb7}	400		
	. Sputtering		
	, 650		
PNZST			
	PNZST Pb PNZST	, 650	

5.

	RF magnetron sputt	ering		
가 lead zirconate titanate(PZT) ,				
가		sputtering	Rapid	
Thermal Annea	ling(RTA)		,	
PZT				
RF magnetron	sputtering			
, 7	ŀ			
	. , PZT	Pb		
	Pb			
. ,				
MFM(metal-fer	roelectric-metal)	PZT		
(1) Pt/Ti		, LSCO		
PNZST		가 .		
(2) 50 W	RF power, 350	, $Ar:O_2 = 0:1$, 10 mTorr	
가	sputtering	, 700		
30	LSCO	FRAM		
	100 µ •cm			

•

(3) PNZS'	Г	magnetron		
	, S	puttering		
(4) PNZS	T L	SOC/Pt/Ti/SiO ₂ /Si	RF magnetre	on sputtering
	, Ti	10 mole9	6 , 80 W	RF power, $Ar:O_2 =$
9:0.5	, 50	00	, 10 mTorr 가	
	가			
(5) 10 m	ole% Ti	가 LSOC/F	rt/Ti/SiO ₂ /Si	PNZST

, 650 10

7 k . 861, 0.05 , $20 \ \mu\text{C/cm}^2$, $50 \ \text{kV/cm}$, 10^9

cycle 8 % 10⁻⁹

PNZST

,

가

, FRAM 가 . ,

DRAM

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