

工學碩士 學位論文

$(\text{Pb}, \text{La})\text{TiO}_3$

2002年 2月

釜慶大學校 大學院

電 子 工 學 科

李 科 炫

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指導教授 權 泰 夏

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Abstract

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Characteristics of the Pyroelectric IR Sensor with (Pb,La)TiO₃ ferroelectric thin film

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Abstract

The crystallinity of (Pb, La)TiO₃ thin film deposited using RF magnetron sputtering method for pyroelectric infrared sensor was investigated. The Pt/MgO/Si₃N₄/SiO₂/Si₃N₄/Si was used as substrate for c-axis preferred orientation (Pb, La)TiO₃. MgO, Pt and Ni-Cr thin films which were used buffer layers, bottom electrode and top electrode were deposited by RF magnetron sputtering method on Si₃N₄/SiO₂/Si₃N₄/Si substrate. The (Pb, La)TiO₃ thin film deposited at RF power of 50W substrate temperature of 600 °C, in pressure of 10mTorr, gas atmosphere of Ar:O₂ = 9:1, film thickness of 1 μm and annealed at temperature of 630 °C for 20 seconds exhibited a good c-axis preferred orientation.

As a result, the characteristics of (Pb, La)TiO thin films are as follows.

1) Dielectric constant was 220, dielectric loss was 0.024, pyroelectric coefficient was $3.21 \times 10^{-8} \text{ C/cm}^2 \cdot \text{K}$ at 55 of measurement temperature.

2) $F_v : 0.46 \times 10^{-10} \text{ C} \cdot \text{cm/J}$, $F_b : 3.48 \times 10^{-8} \text{ C} \cdot \text{cm/J}$

1.

， ， ， ， ．

가

1-2)

． ，

가

가

， 가 ，

3-12)

PbTiO_3 (PT), $\text{Pb}(\text{Zr}, \text{Ti})\text{O}_3$ (PZT), $(\text{Pb}, \text{La})(\text{Zr}, \text{Ti})\text{O}_3$ (PLZT), $(\text{Pb}, \text{Ca})\text{TiO}_3$ (PCT), $(\text{Pb}, \text{La})\text{TiO}_3$ (PLT), BaTiO_3 , LaTiO_3 , 가 가 PLT

가 ^{11-14,22-33)} .

c

가 , MgO

． , MgO

c , 가

．

Si SiO_2/Si

MgO

가

,

HP ⁴⁰⁾

RF

Si

MgO

(100)

Si 가
 Si
 ,
 , N/O/N/Si RF
 MgO , c
 가
 Ni-Cr , Pt . PLT
 LTO ,
 .

2.

1.

가

가

가

.

2.

2.1

Fig. 1

.

,

가

+

-

.

1

.

가

.

가 ΔT

2

가

.

ΔT 가

가

,

3

가

.

가 0

.

가 ΔT

4

가 $-\Delta T$.
 가 0 .

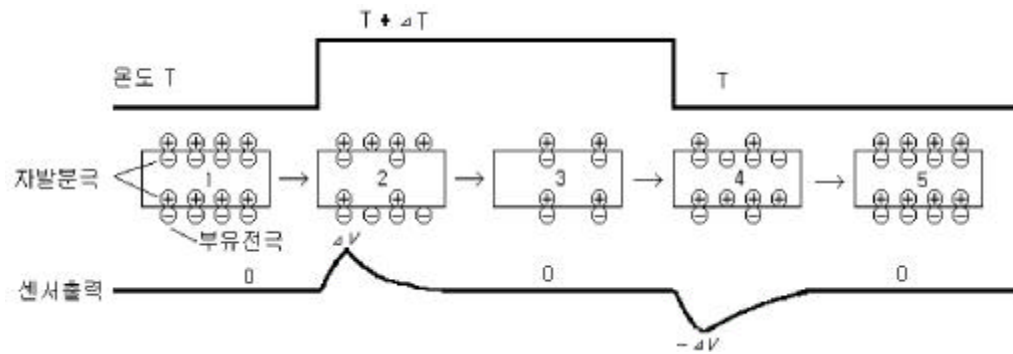


Fig. 1. The basic operation of the pyroelectric sensor.

2.2

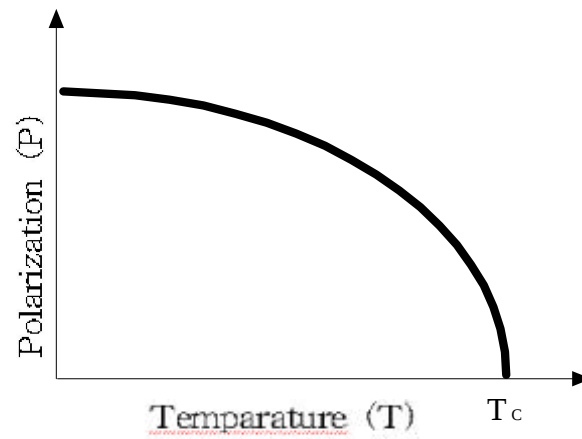


Fig. 2. Temperature dependent of polarization of ferroelectric.

Fig. 2

$$P_i = p_i \cdot \Delta T \quad (1)$$

$$P_i = p_i \cdot \Delta T$$

$$i_p = A \cdot p \cdot dT/dt \quad (2)$$

$$i_p = A \cdot p \cdot dT/dt$$

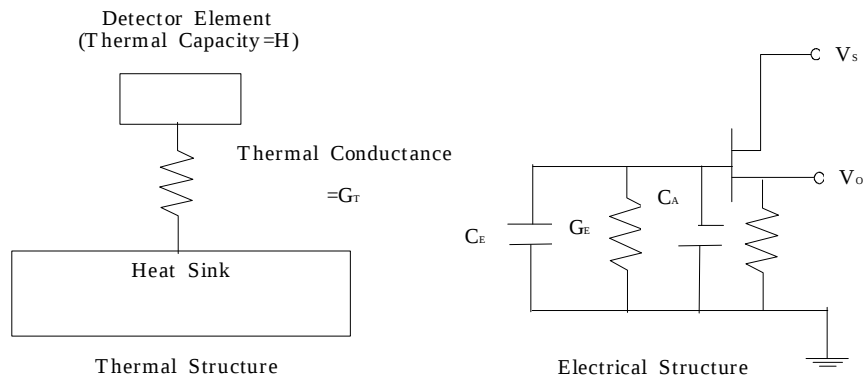


Fig. 3. Thermal and electrical structure of a pyroelectric detector.

Fig. 3 , . A

$$, \quad H(=C_v A d : C_v) \quad , \quad G_T$$

$$. \quad \text{가} \quad \tau_T = H / G_T$$

$$. \quad , \quad C_E \quad (\quad) \quad C_A \quad \text{가}$$

$$\text{가} \quad , \quad \text{FET} \quad . \quad \tau_T$$

$$\tau_E \quad . \quad \omega$$

$$W(t) = W_0 e^{i\omega t} \quad .$$

$$\eta W(t) = \frac{Hd\theta}{dt} + G_T \theta \quad (3)$$

$$\theta = \frac{\eta W_0}{(G_T + i\omega\theta)} \quad (4)$$

$$(R_i)$$

$$\frac{i_p}{W_0} = R_i = \frac{\eta p A \omega}{G_T (1 + \omega^2 \tau_T^2)^{1/2}} \quad (5)$$

.

$$(\omega \ll 1/\tau_T) \quad \omega \quad ,$$

$$R_i = \frac{\eta p}{C_v d} \text{ 가 } .$$

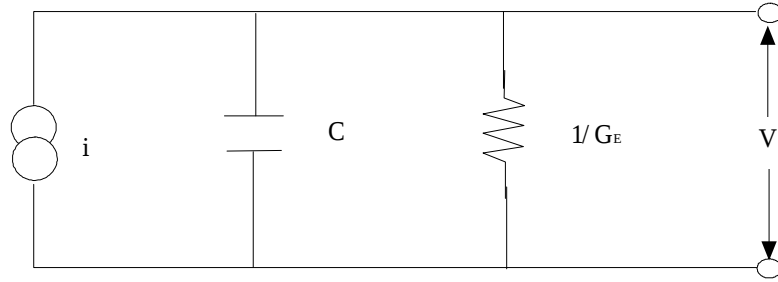


Fig. 4. Equivalent circuit of simple detector.

, Fig. 4
$$v = \frac{i}{G_E + j\omega C} \text{ 가 } ,$$

$$R_v = \frac{v}{W} = \frac{\eta p A \omega}{G_T G_E (1 + \omega^2 \tau_T^2)^{1/2} (1 + \omega^2 \tau_E^2)^{1/2}} \quad (6)$$

가 , $\tau_E = C / G_E$. 가 $1 / \tau_T$

$$1 / \tau_E \quad R_v = \frac{\eta p}{s \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r A \omega} .$$

2.3

$$F_i = p / C_v \tag{7}$$

,

$$F_v = p / C_v \varepsilon \varepsilon_0 \tag{8}$$

. , AC Johnson noise가

$$F_D = p / C_v (\varepsilon \varepsilon_0 \cdot \tan \delta)^{1/2} \tag{9}$$

.

가

.

$$F_{vid} = F_v / K \tag{10}$$

.

K

.

2.4

. (V_t),

(V_d),

(V_r),

(V_i, V_e)

.

microphony noise, ,
 . microphony noise 가

가
 mounting

2.5 가
 가

$$NEP = V_n / R_v \quad [\quad : W Hz^{1/2}] \tag{11}$$

$$D^* = A^{1/2} / NEP \quad [\quad : mHz^{1/2} W^{-1}] \tag{12}$$

, D^*

3.

Si₃N₄(150 nm)/SiO₂(300 nm)/Si₃N₄(150 nm)(N/O/N) , MgO N/O/N/Si
MgO PLT LTO c
. MgO, Pt, PLT LTO
RF ,
, 가 RTA . MgO
Pt Pt PLT
LTO RF .

(1)

(2) MgO

MgO 300 1 , 가 40g 가
2
. 950 10 가 , 2
, 1000 kg/cm² .
1000 , 10 2 가 6
mm . Fig. 5 MgO

(3) PLT target

MgO , Pb_{1-x}La_xTi_{1-x/4}O₃(x=0.1) : PbO

= 4 : 1 PLT 가
 가 12-13) Pb
 PbO PLT 가
 $Pb_{1-x}La_xTi_{1-x/4}O_3$ (x=0.1) PLT .

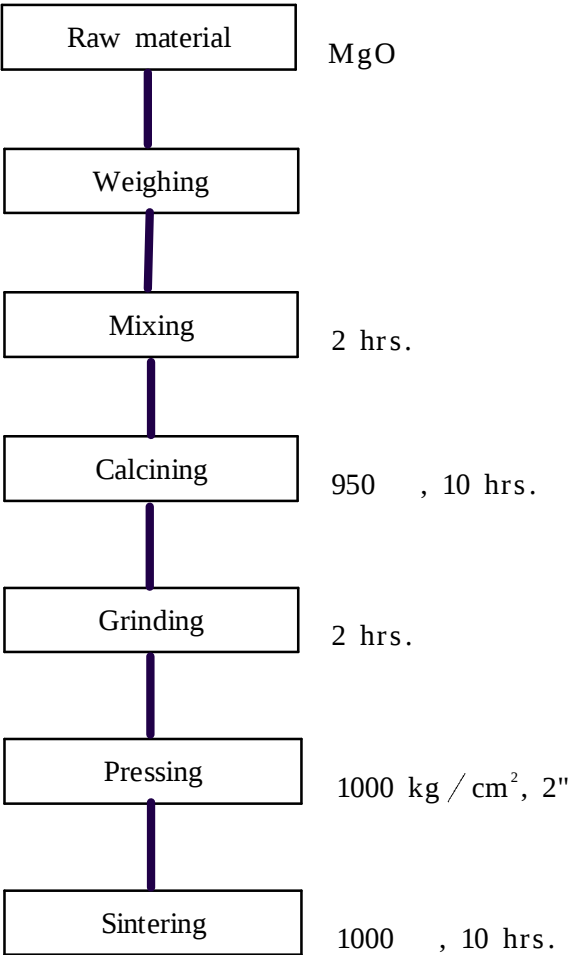


Fig. 5. Target preparation procedure.

(4) MgO

Si₃N₄/ SiO₂/ Si₃N₄/ Si

MgO

RF

MgO

가

. MgO

Table. 1

Table 1. Sputtering conditions for MgO thin film.

RF power	140 180 W (20 W)
Substrate	Si ₃ N ₄ / SiO ₂ / Si ₃ N ₄ / Si
Substrate temp.	400 600 (50)
Base vacuum	1× 10 ⁻⁶ Torr
Gas pressure	10 40 mTorr (10 mTorr) (Ar : O ₂ = 1 : 0, 9 : 1)
Film thickness	0.2, 0.5, 0.8, 1.1, 1.4μm
Cooling	natural

(5) MgO

MgO

, ,

RTA (rapid thermal annealing)

: 750 , 850 , 950 , 1050

: 5 , 10 , 20 , 30

:

(6) MgO (100)

①

MgO

RF Power

MgO

MgO

(7) Pt

c

. Pt

가

c

가

가

, Pt

가 400

c

,

가

가

¹⁴⁾.

, MgO/ Si₃N₄/ SiO₂/ Si₃N₄/ Si

(100)

Pt

Pt

RF

Pt

100

200 500

,

가

. Pt

Table. 2

.

Table 2. Sputtering conditions for Pt bottom electrode.

RF power	20 ~ 60 W (10 W)
Substrate	MgO/Si ₃ N ₄ /SiO ₂ /Si ₃ N ₄ /Si
Substrate temp.	400 ~ 600 (50)
Base vacuum	1 × 10 ⁻⁶ Torr
Gas pressure	10 mTorr (Ar)
Film thickness	200 ~ 500 (100)
Cooling	natural

(8) PLT

14)

Pb_{1-x}La_xTi_{1-x/4}O₃ (x=0.1)

RF

Pt

Pb_{1-x}La_xTi_{1-x/4}O₃

(x=0.1)

c

가

,

가

. PLT

Table. 3

Table 3. Sputtering conditions for PLT thin film

RF power	40 ~ 80 W (10 W)
Substrate	Pt/MgO/Si ₃ N ₄ /SiO ₂ /Si ₃ N ₄ /Si
Substrate temp.	550 ~ 650 (25)
Substrate Target	4 ~ 6 cm
Base vacuum	1 × 10 ⁻⁶ Torr
Gas pressure	7, 10, 20 mTorr (Ar : O ₂ = 10 : 0, 9 : 1, 8 : 2, 7 : 3, 6 : 4)
Film thickness	0.5 ~ 2 μm (0.5 μm)
Cooling	natural

(9) PLT

PLT , , .

RTA

: 610 , 630 , 650 , 670

: 5 , 10 , 15 , 20

:

(10) PLT c

(a) PLT .

RF Power

(b) PLT .

(c) PLT .

(11) LTO

LiTaO₃

RF

LTO c

가 .

,

	.	PBN	CA	590
670	20		,	3 6
	LTO		. LTO	
Table. 4	.			

Table 4. Sputtering conditions for LTO thin film.

RF power	60 100 W (10 W)
Substrate	Pt/MgO/Si ₃ N ₄ /SiO ₂ /Si ₃ N ₄ /Si
Substrate temp.	590 670 (20)
Substrate Target	4 6 cm
Base vacuum	1× 10 ⁻⁶ Torr
Gas pressure	4 12 mTorr (2 mTorr) (Ar : O ₂ = 10 : 0, 9 : 1, 8 : 2, 7 : 3)
Film thickness	0.8 1.6 μm (0.2 μm)
Cooling	natural

(12) LTO

LTO , ,

RTA

: 630 , 650 , 670 , 690 , 710
: 5 , 10 , 15 , 20
:

(13)

LTO c

(a) LTO .

RF Power

(b) LTO .

(c) LTO .

(14) Ni-Cr

PLT (LTO)/Pt/MgO/N/O/N/Si 가

Ni-Cr RF

. Table. 5 Ni-Cr

Table 5. Sputtering conditions for Ni-Cr top electrode.

RF power	60 ~ 80 W
Substrate	PLT(LTO)/Pt/MgO/Si ₃ N ₄ /SiO ₂
Substrate temp.	/Si ₃ N ₄ /Si
Substrate Target	4 ~ 6 cm
Base vacuum	1× 10 ⁻⁶ Torr
Gas pressure	10 mTorr(Ar)
Film thickness	300, 350, 400, 450, 500
Cooling	natural

(15) Wire

Al

(16) XRD

XRD

MgO , Pt

, PLT LTO

(17) Ni- Cr/PLT (LT O)/Pt/MgO/Si₃N₄/SiO₂/Si₃N₄/Si

ϵ_r $\tan \delta$ HP4192

p 가

ϵ_r , $\tan \delta$, p

4.

1. MgO X-

(1) RF power	MgO	X-
--------------	-----	----

Fig. 6

가 RF power N/O/N/Si

MgO X- . RF power가 가

MgO(200) 160W ,

power . $2\theta \approx 43^\circ$

(200) . power가 가

가 가 가 , 가

가 가

. , RF power가

가

. RF power가 가

가 ,

15- 16)

(2) () MgO X-

Fig. 7 N/O/N/Si 가 MgO X-
 . Fig. 7
 (100) , (100)
 Mg Mg
 O 가
 가 . 가

가 가
가 가 가
가
42-45) 가 가
가 가
가 가
가 가
가 가 ,
MgO(200) 가 가 . 500
MgO(200) ,
17-20)

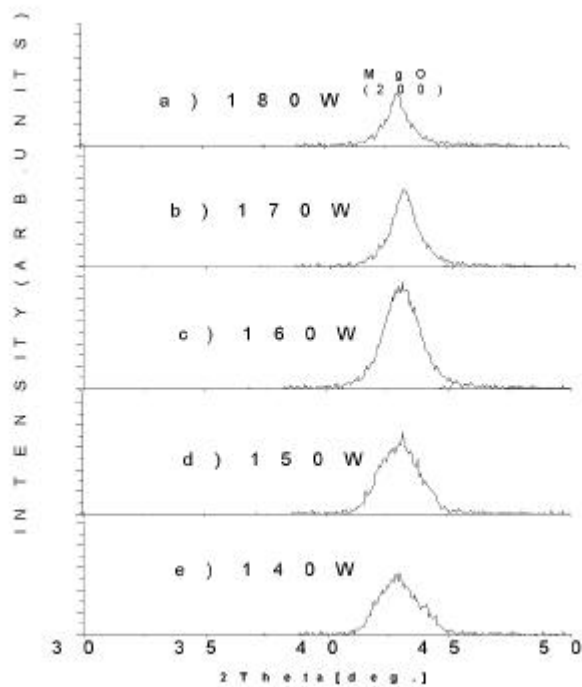


Fig. 6. Comparison on XRD patterns of the MgO thin films deposited on N/O/N/Si substrates at 500 °C as a function of RF power, respectively.

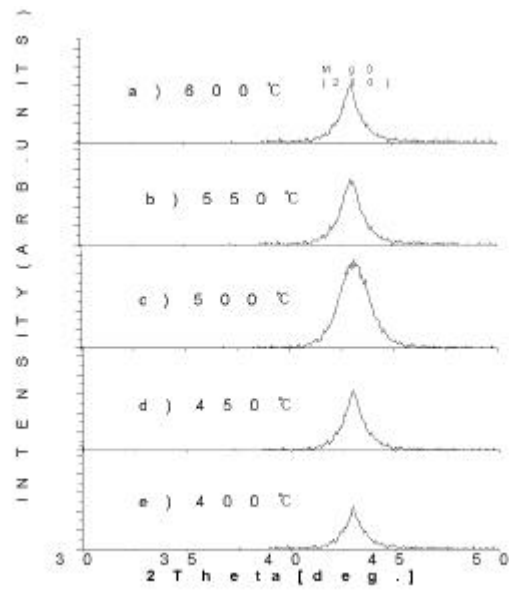


Fig. 7. Comparison on XRD patterns of the MgO thin films deposited on N/O/N/Si substrates as a function of deposition temperature, respectively.

(3)

MgO

X-

Fig. 8

MgO

X-

. Ar

,

. MgO (200)

가 30 mTorr 가 .

가 가 가 ²¹⁾

,

가 Ar 가

가 ,

가 가 가 ,

가

30 mTorr

가

가

가

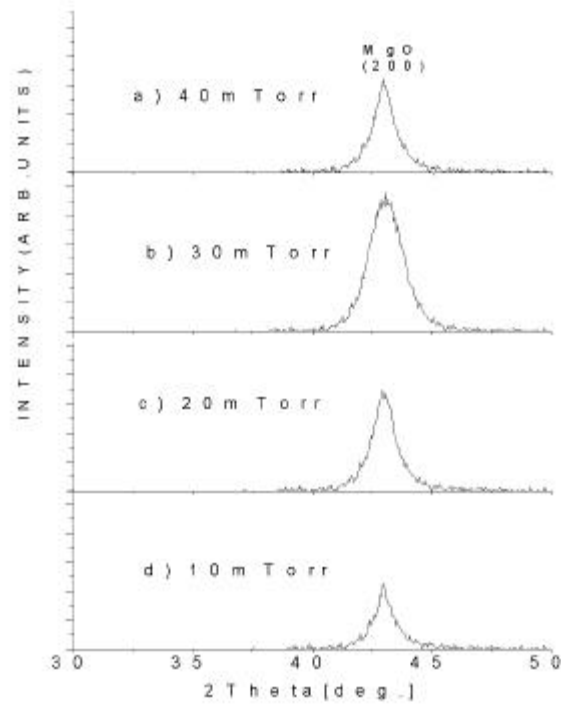


Fig. 8. Comparison on XRD patterns of the MgO thin films deposited on N/O/N/Si substrates as a function of sputtering atmosphere, respectively.

(4)

MgO

X-

MgO

X-

9:1

MgO

MgO(200) , MgO
Mg MgO , 가
MgO₂가 22-23) .
(5) MgO X-
9 MgO X- RF
power 160W, 500 , Ar 30 mTorr
X- . 가
0.2 0.5 μ m MgO 가 0.8 μ m 가
가 .

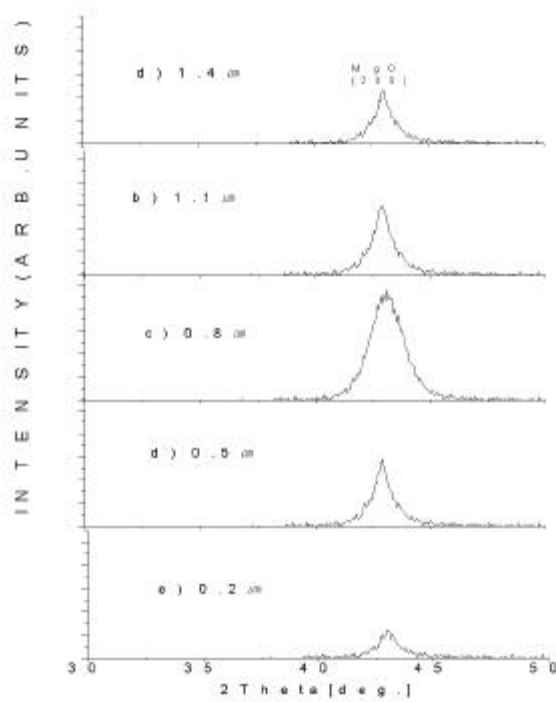


Fig. 9. XRD patterns of the MgO thin films deposited as a function of film thickness.

(6) MgO X-
a 가 가 RF power 160W, 500
, Ar 30 mTorr 0.8 μ m MgO 1050
X- Fig. 10
20 MgO
가 , 20 가
가 .

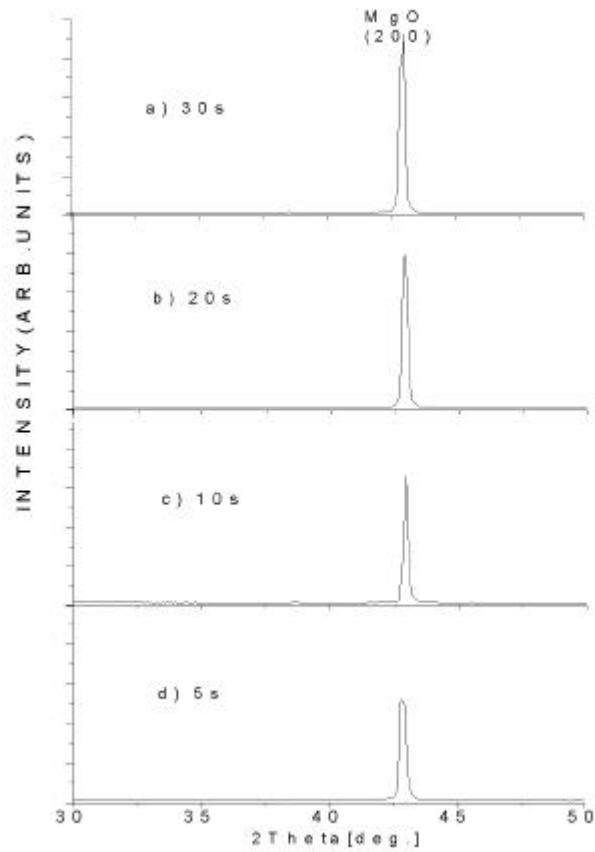


Fig. 10. XRD patterns of the MgO thin films annealed as a function of annealing time.

(7) MgO X-
MgO 20
X- Fig. 11 . 1050 MgO
가 , 가 1000 가 MgO
가 . , 950
MgO .

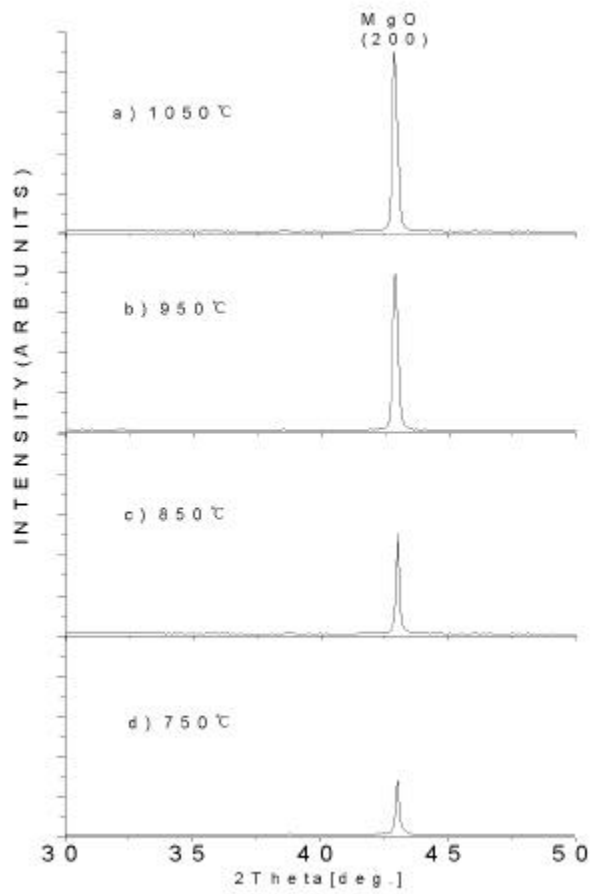


Fig. 11. XRD patterns of the PLT thin films annealed as a function of annealing temperature.

2. Pt

(1) RF power Pt X-
 RF power MgO Pt X-
 . MgO/N/O/N/Si 500 Ar 10
 mTorr 40W RF power RF power Pt X-
 Fig. 12 . 40W 가 Pt Pt

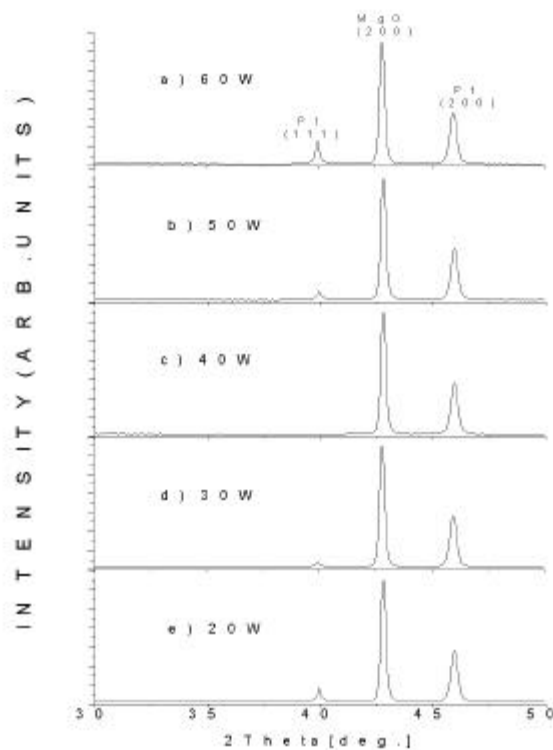


Fig. 12. XRD patterns of the Pt thin films deposited at 500 mTorr on the MgO/N/O/N/Si substrate as a function of RF power.

(2) Pt X-
 Fig. 13 Pt X- . RF
 power 40W 가 Pt ,
 500 Pt 가

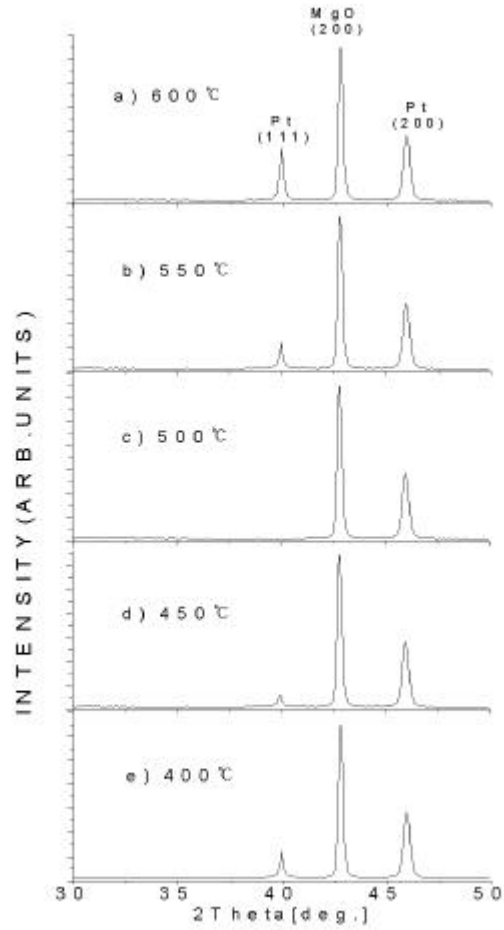


Fig. 13. XRD patterns of the Pt thin films deposited at 40W on the MgO/N/O/N/Si substrate as a function of deposition temperature.

(3) Pt X-
 RF power 40W, 500 , Ar 가
 10 mTorr .

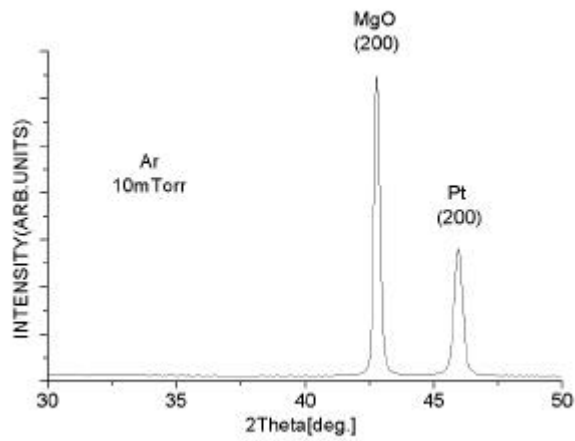


Fig. 14. XRD patterns of the Pt thin films deposited as a function of atmospheric pressure.

(4) Pt X-
 c
 . Pt 가 c
 가 가 ,
 Pt 가 400 c ,
 가 가 ¹⁴⁾ ,
 MgO/N/O/N/Si (100) Pt Pt
 RF Pt 100 200
 500 , 가 300 가
 .

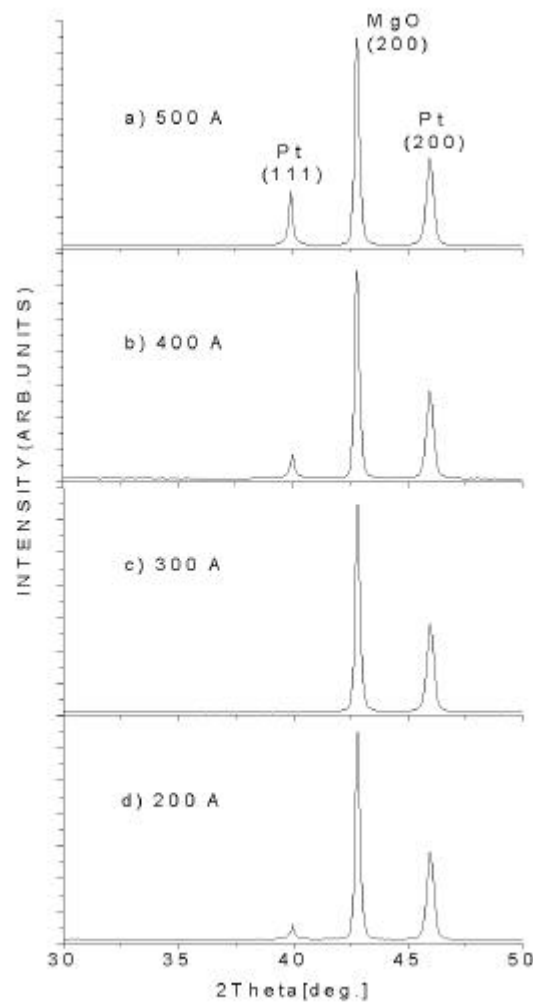


Fig. 15. XRD patterns of the PLT thin films deposited as a function of film thickness.

(5) Pt X-
 RTA Pt 가 800
 10 가 Pt .

3. PLT

X-

a Pt rf
PLT 가 rf power,
, Ar O₂ 가 PLT
가 XRD .
PLT RTA
가 . PLT a Pt
c PLT a Pt
c PLT 가 ^{12,14,22} .

(1) RF power PLT X-

600 , 10mTorr, Ar O₂ 가 9:1,
PLT 1 μ m 가 power
X- Fig. 16 . 40 W power (001)
(100) 가 , 50 W (001)
가 c . 60 W
power (101) FWHM(Full Width at Half Maximum)
가 c 가 ,
power가 가
²⁴⁻²⁵ .

2) PLT X-

rf power 50W, 10mTorr, Ar O₂ 가 9:1,
PLT 1 μ m X-

Fig. 17 . PLT La 10mol%
 600 12,30,53), 600
 c PLT ,
 pyrochlore .

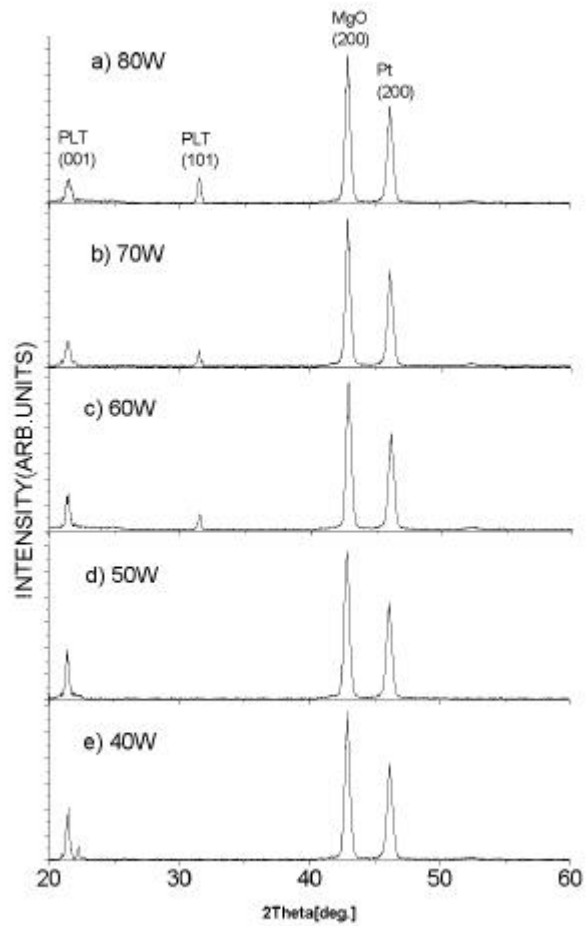


Fig. 16. XRD patterns of the PLT thin films deposited as a function of RF power.

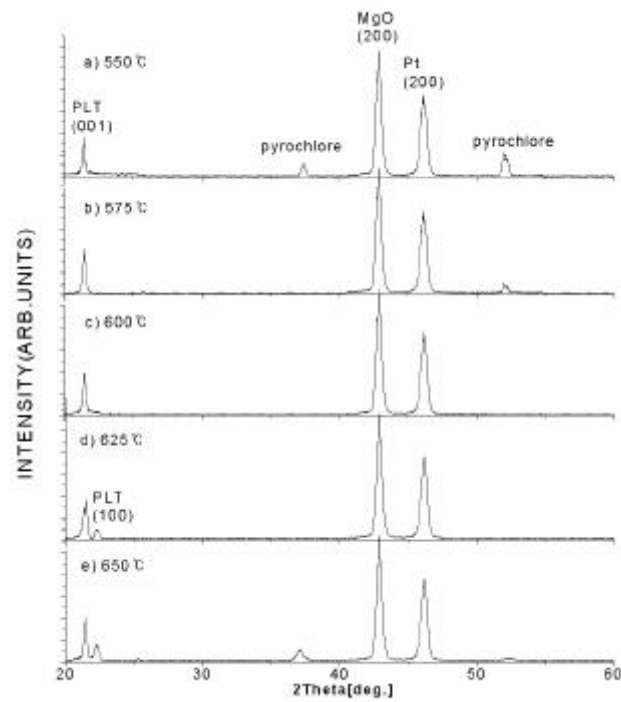


Fig. 17. XRD patterns of the PLT thin films deposited as a function of substrate temperature.

(3) PLT X-
 rf power 50W, 600 , Ar O₂ 가 9:1, PLT
 1μm X-
 Fig. 18 . 가 가 PLT c
 가 FWHM . 10mTorr c
 가 FWHM 가 , 가
 가 26-30) .

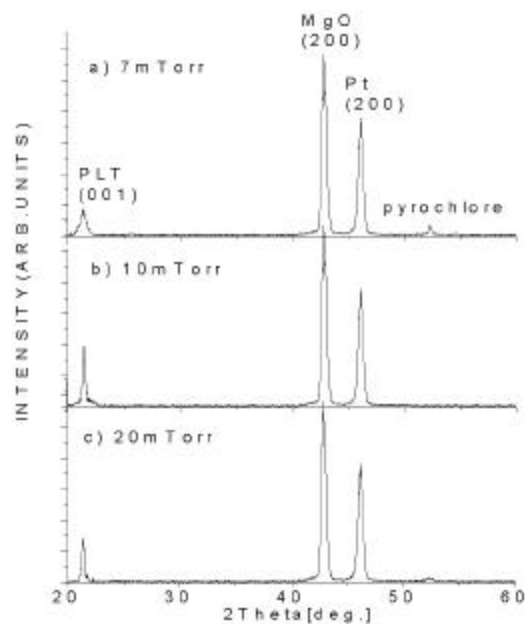


Fig. 18. XRD patterns of the PLT thin films deposited as a function of atmospheric pressure.

(4) 가 PLT X-
 rf power 50W, 600 , 10mTorr, PLT
 1μm 가 X- Fig.
 19 . Ar 가 Ar O₂ 9:1
 c 가 Ar 가
 가 Pb
 가
 . O₂ 가 α
 . Pb
 31,32)

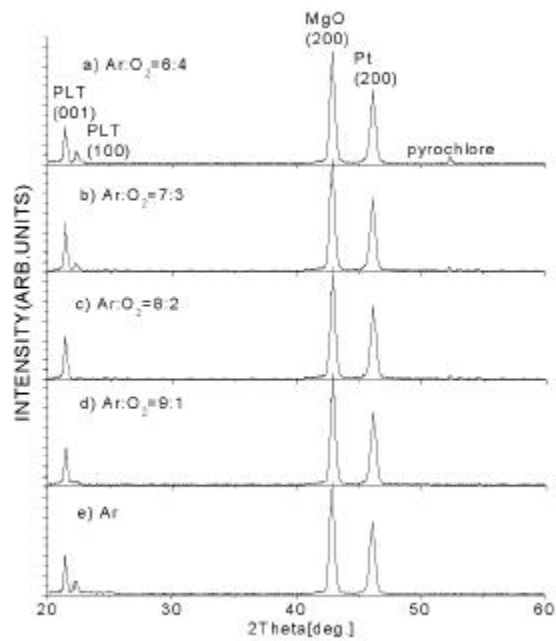


Fig. 19. XRD patterns of the PLT thin films deposited as a function of gas composition rate.

(5) PLT X-
 rf power 50W, 600 , 10mTorr, Ar O₂ 가
 9:1 X-
 Fig. 20 . 0.5 μ m (001) (100)
 가 1 μ m (001)
 c . 1 μ m (101)
 (100) 가 가
 가
 11.33) .

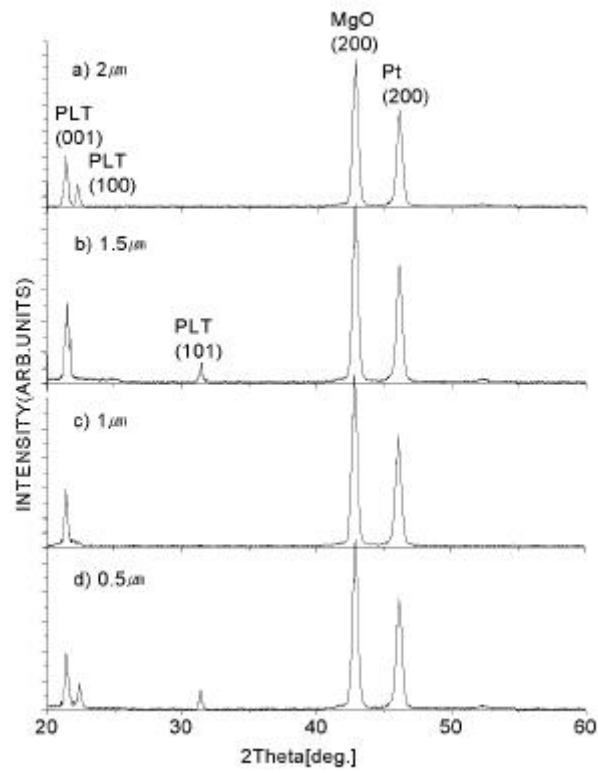


Fig. 20. XRD patterns of the PLT thin films deposited as a function of film thickness.

(6) PLT X-
c 가 가 50W rf power, 600
, 10mTorr , 9:1 Ar O₂ 가 1μm
PLT 630 X-
Fig. 21 . 15 ,
PLT (001) 가
. , 가 Pb가

Pb가

, 가 Pb Pb
가

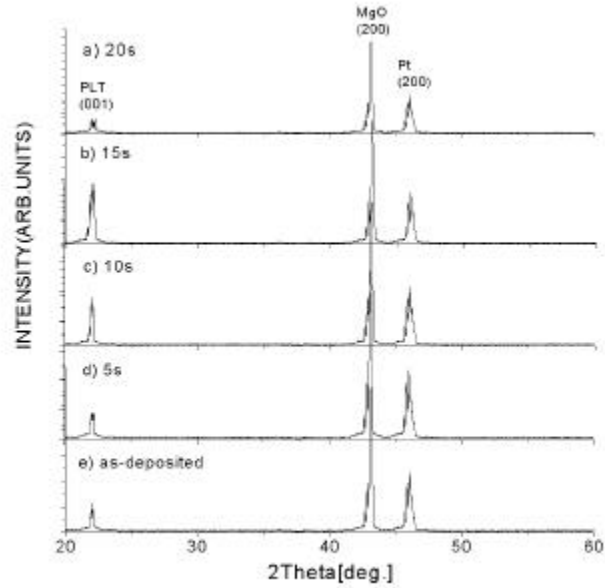


Fig. 21. XRD patterns of the PLT thin films annealed as a function of annealing time.

(7) PLT X-

PLT 15

X- Fig. 22 . 610 650

, (001) PLT

pyrochlore

(001)

610 650

가 (001) 가 , 630 가
 가 a) 670 PLT
 pyrochlore (101) 가 c 가

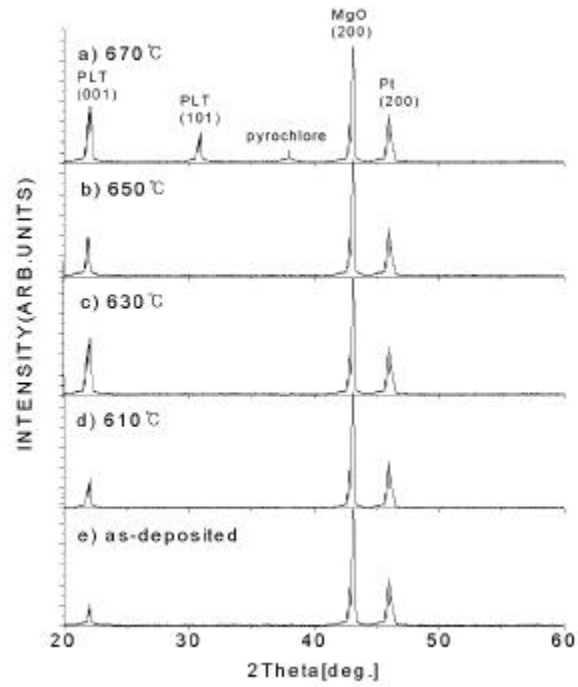


Fig. 22. XRD patterns of the PLT thin films annealed as a function of annealing temperature.

4. LTO X-
 a Pt rf
 PLT 가 rf power,

, , Ar O₂ 가 LTO
 가 XRD .
 LTO RTA
 가 .

(1) RF power LTO X-
 () 630 , 8mTorr, Ar O₂ 가
 9:1 1 μ m rf power 가 LTO
 XRD Fig. 23 . LTO MgO Si
 (012), (110), (006), (024), (116), (016)
 LTO , MgO (016)
 (012) ^{41,42)}, rf power가 60W
 80W 가 (116) (012) 가
 power (116) 가 가 . a
 MgO Pt 가 (116) LTO
 가 .

(2) LTO X-
 rf power 80W, 8mTorr, Ar O₂ 가 9:1
 1 μ m 가 LTO
 XRD Fig. 24 . LTO 630
 610 650 LTO pyrochlore
 610 650 (012) 가
 . 590 670 pyrochlore
 (116) .

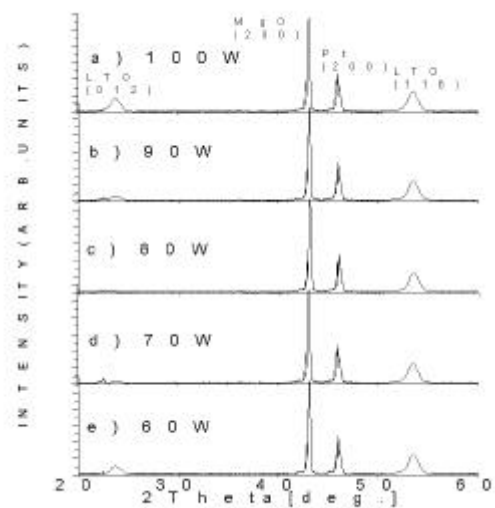


Fig. 23. XRD patterns of the LTO thin films deposited as a function of RF power.

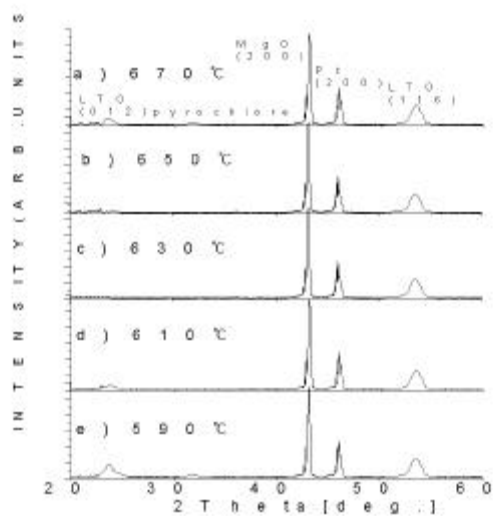


Fig. 24. XRD patterns of the LTO thin films deposited as a function of substrate temperature.

(3) LTO X-
 rf power 80W, 630 , Ar O₂ 가 9:1
 1 μ m 가 LTO XRD
 25 . 4mTorr 8mTorr 가
 가 가 c PLT epitaxial
 (116)
 가
 가 (116) (012)
 43,44)

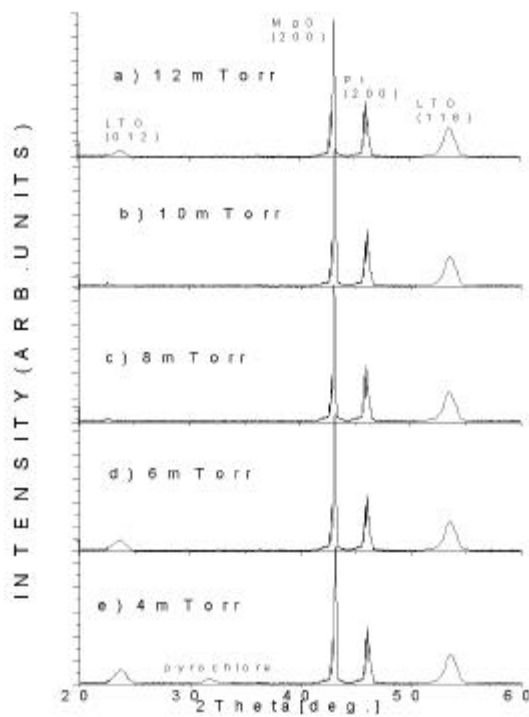


Fig. 25. XRD patterns of the LTO thin films deposited as a function of atmospheric pressure.

(4) 가 LTO X-
 rf power 80W, 630 , 8mTorr 1 μ m
 Ar O₂ 가 가 LTO
 X- Fig. 26 . Ar
 10% pyrochlore
 , 30%
 pyrochlore .

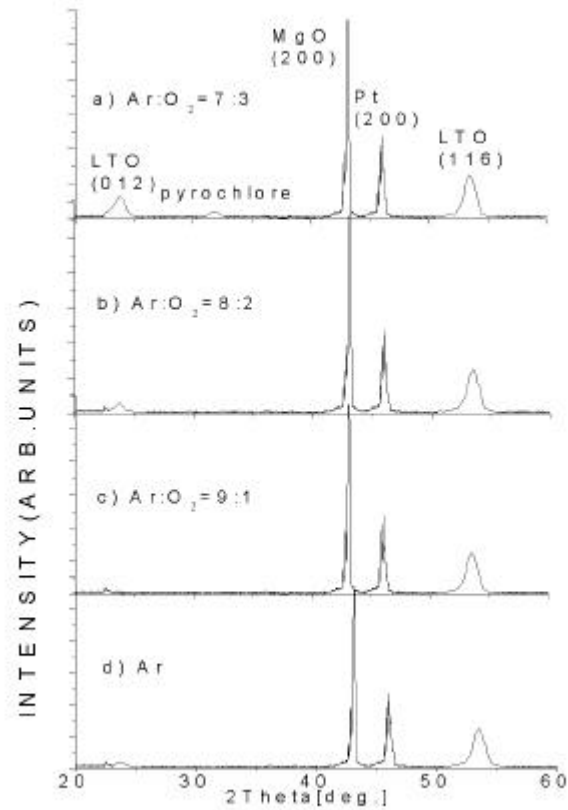


Fig. 26. XRD patterns of the LTO thin films deposited as a function of gas composition rate.

(5) LTO X-
 (116) 가 가 80W rf power, 63
 0 , 8mTorr , 9:1 Ar O₂ 가 1
 μm LTO 670
 X- Fig. 27 .
 가 10 가
 (116) 가 15 가
 (116) FWHM 가 .

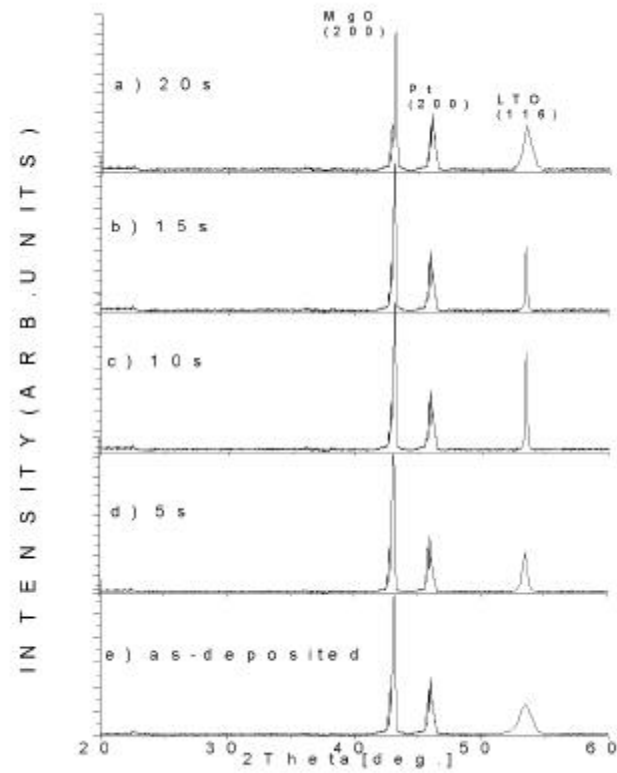


Fig. 27. XRD patterns of the LTO thin films annealed as a function of annealing time.

(6) LTO X-
 (116) 가 가 80W rf power, 630
 , 8mTorr , 9:1 Ar O₂ 가 1 μ m
 LTO 10 X-
 Fig. 28 . 630 690
 pyrochlore 710
 pyrochlore 가 (012)
 (116) XRD 가 690
 (116) 가 . 가 가
 LTO 가 (116) 가 가
 가
 45,46) .

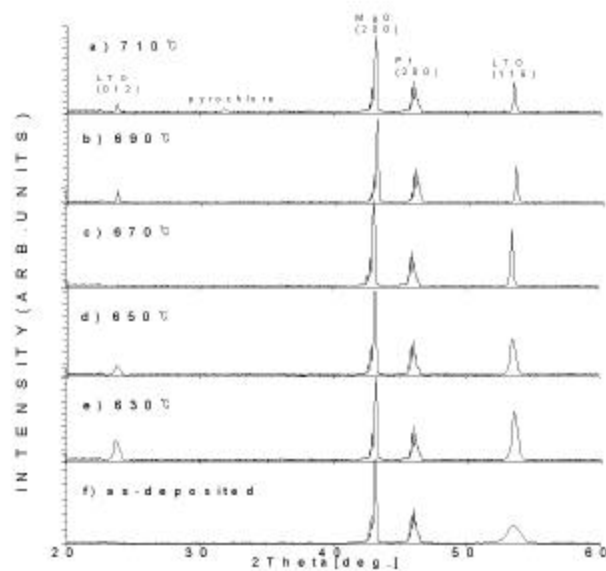


Fig. 28. XRD patterns of the LTO thin films annealed as a function of annealing temperature.

5. Ni-Cr/PLT (LTO)/Pt/MgO/N/O/N/Si

5.1 Ni-Cr/PLT (LTO)/Pt/MgO/N/O/N/Si

Fig. 29 PLT c- (α)
 (ϵ_r) ($\tan \delta$) . PLT
 2 μm , 0.35 $\times$ 0.6 mm^2 ,
 10 mV . c- (α)가 1 , 1 kHz
 220 , 0.024 . c- (α)가
 , PLT 가 가 , PLT
 . , c- (α)가
 .
 ,
 , PLT
 33,34) . 가 가 PLT
 35,36) .

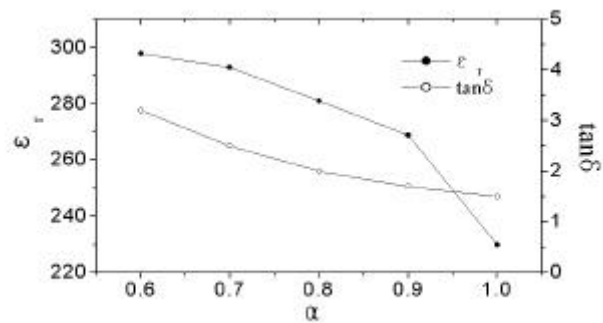


Fig. 29. dielectric constant and dissipation factor of the PLT/Pt/MgO/N/O/N/Si thin films versus α

LTO 80 W RF , 500 , 10 mTorr 가 ,
 Ar:O₂ = 9:1 . , RTA
 670 10 . Fig. 30 LTO
 (ϵ_r) ($\tan \delta$) .
 LTO, PLT 1 μ m, 1 μ m ,
 0.35 $\times$ 0.6 mm² , 10 mV . c-
 (α)가 1 , 1 kHz 54 ,
 0.02 .

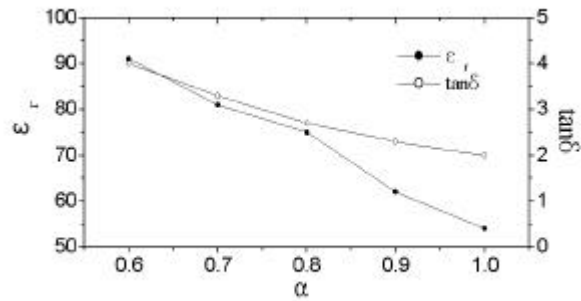


Fig. 30. dielectric constant and dissipation factor of
 the LTO/Pt/MgO/N/O/N/Si thin films versus α

5.2 NiCr/PLT (LTO)/Pt/MgO/N/O/N/Si

(1) NiCr/PLT/Pt/MgO/N/O/N/Si

c (α) (p) PLT

(I_p) .

가 0.35 $\times$ 0.6 mm² .

α_{PLT} 가 0.6 1 가 Fig. 31
 . 가 -20 60 가 가
 가 60 . α 가 가
 가 α 가 1 가
 $3.21 \times 10^{-8} \text{C/cm}^2 \cdot \text{K}$. c
 c 가 가
 가 가 (37-39) .

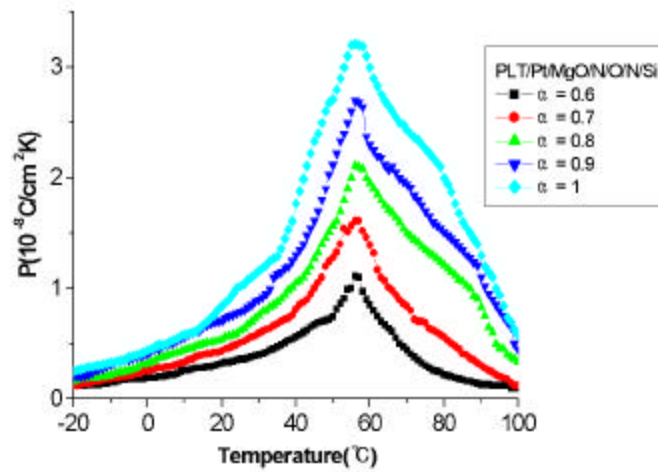


Fig. 31. Effective pyroelectric coefficient for the PLT thin films at the various temperatures. The maximum value is approximately $3.21 \times 10^{-8} \text{C/cm}^2 \cdot \text{K}$ at 60 ($\alpha_{\text{PLT}} = 0.6 \sim 1$)

(2) NiCr/LTO/Pt/MgO/N/O/N/Si

α_{LTO} 가 0.6 1 가 Fig.
 32 . PLT
 α_{LTO} 가 1 40 가 가

$$1.8 \times 10^{-8} \text{C/cm}^2 \cdot \text{K} \quad \text{PLT}$$

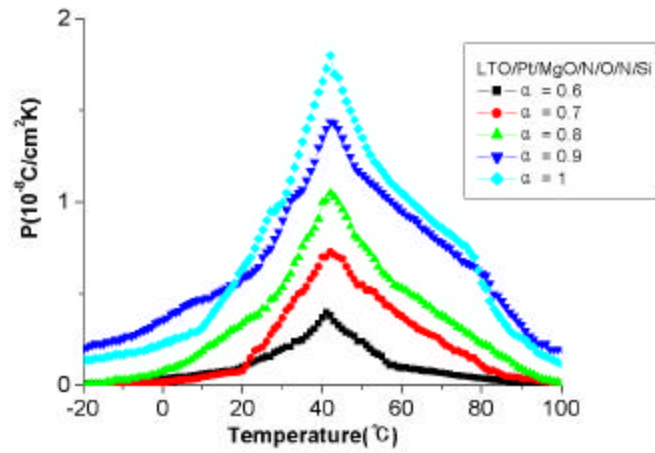


Fig. 32. Effective pyroelectric coefficient for the LTO thin films at the various temperatures. The maximum value is approximately $1.8 \times 10^{-8} \text{C/cm}^2 \cdot \text{K}$ at 40°C ($\alpha_{\text{LTO}} = 0.6 \sim 1$)

5.3 (F.M.)

(1) Ni-Cr/PLT/Pt/MgO/N/O/N/Si

(F.M.V)

PLT

F.M.V α

Fig. 33

$3.2 \text{J/cm}^3 \cdot \text{K}$

Fig. 33

α_{PLT} 가

F.M.V 가

α_{PLT} 가 1

$0.46 \times 10^{-10} \text{C} \cdot \text{cm/J}$

가

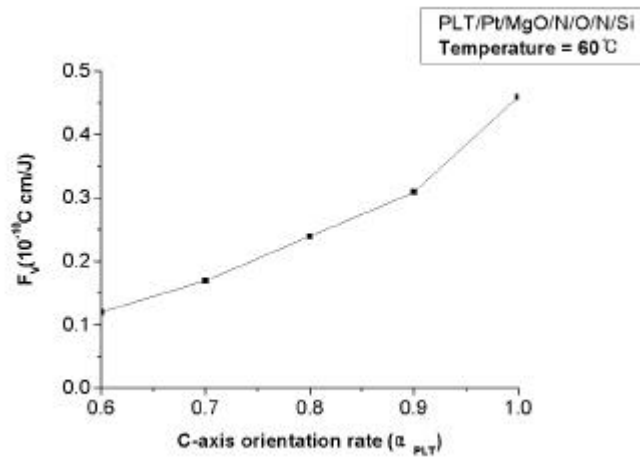


Fig. 33. F.M.V for the PLT thin films at the various α_{PLT} . The maximum value is approximately $0.46 \times 10^{-10} \text{ C} \cdot \text{cm/J}$ when $\alpha_{PLT} = 1$

(2) Ni-Cr/LTO/Pt/MgO/N/O/N/Si

(F.M.V)

LTO

F.M.V α

Fig. 34

$3.0 \text{ J/cm}^3 \cdot \text{K}$

Fig. 34

α_{LTO} 가

F.M.V 가

α_{LTO} 가 1

$0.17 \times 10^{-10} \text{ C} \cdot \text{cm/J}$

가

PLT

가

(3) NiCr/PLT/Pt/MgO/N/O/N/Si

(F.M.D.)

PLT

F.M.D α

Fig. 35

$$3.2\text{J}/\text{cm}^3 \cdot \text{K}$$

Fig. 35 α_{PLT} 가 가 F.M.D. 가 α
 α_{PLT} 가 1 $3.48 \times 10^{-8} \text{C} \cdot \text{cm}/\text{J}$ 가 α_{PLT} 가
 1 가 가

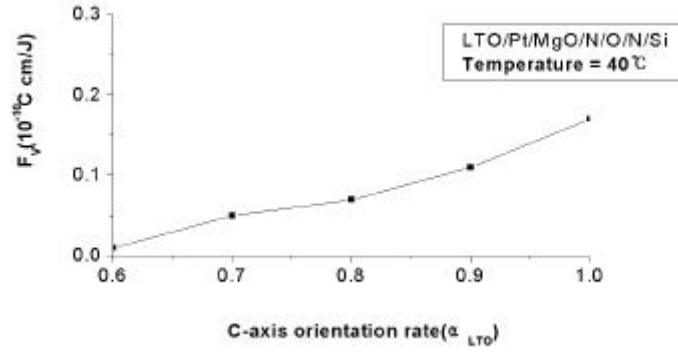


Fig. 34. F.M.V for the LTO thin films at the various α_{LTO} . The maximum value is approximately $0.17 \times 10^{-10} \text{C} \cdot \text{cm}/\text{J}$ when $\alpha_{\text{LTO}} = 1$

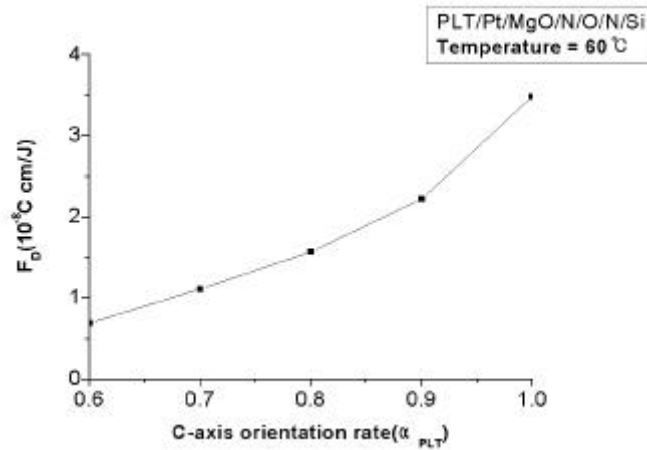


Fig. 35. F.M.D for the PLT thin films at the various α_{PLT} . The maximum value is approximately $3.48 \times 10^{-8} \text{C} \cdot \text{cm}/\text{J}$ when $\alpha_{\text{PLT}} = 1$

(4) NiCr/LTO/Pt/MgO/N/O/N/Si

(F.M.D.)

LTO

F.M.D α

Fig. 36

$3.0\text{J}/\text{cm}^3 \cdot \text{K}$

α_{LTO} 가 가 F.M.D. 가 α_{LTO} 가 1

$12.5 \times 10^{-8} \text{C} \cdot \text{cm}/\text{J}$ 가 α_{LTO} 가 1 가

가 PLT

F.M.D.가 가

PLT

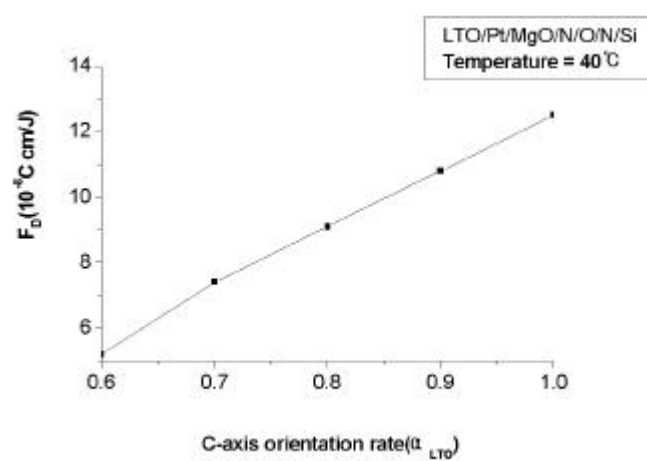


Fig. 36. F.M.D for the LTO thin films at the various α_{LTO} . The maximum value is approximately $12.5 \times 10^{-8} \text{C} \cdot \text{cm}/\text{J}$ when $\alpha_{\text{LTO}} = 1$

5.

RF ,
 Ni-Cr/PLT(LTO)/Pt/MgO/N/O/N/Si
 . RF MgO, Pt,
 PLT LTO XRD ,
 PLT LTO ,
 .

(1)MgO 160 W RF power, 500 , Ar
 30 mTorr , 950 , 20 RTA(-
) , 가 , a (200)
 , FWHM 0.2 ° .

(2)Pt 40 W RF power, 500 , Ar 10 mTorr
 , 800 , 10 RTA , 가
 , a (200) , FWHM 0.2 ° .

(3)PLT 50 W RF power, 600 , Ar:O₂ = 9:1
 30 mTorr , 630 , 15 RTA
 , 가 , c (001) ,
 FWHM 0.3 ° .

(4)LTO 80 W RF power, 630 , Ar:O₂ = 9:1

8 mTorr, 670, 10 RTA
 , 가 , (116)
 FWHM 0.2° .

(5)Ni-Cr/PLT/Pt/MgO/N/O/N/Si Ni-Cr/LTO/Pt/MgO/N/O/N/Si
 . (nC/cm²·K) 32.1
 18.0, 220 54, 0.024 0.020, (C ·
 cm/J) 0.46×10^{-10} 0.17×10^{-10} , 3.48×10^{-8} 1.25
 $\times 10^{-7}$ PLT
 .

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