

# Epitaxial BaTiO<sub>3</sub> on β-Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (100)

Selena Coye<sup>1</sup>, Kathy Azizie<sup>2</sup>, Luke Omodt<sup>3</sup>, PJ Miller<sup>4</sup>, Darrell G. Schlom<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Physics, Clark Atlanta University, <sup>2</sup>Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Cornell University, <sup>3</sup>Department of Physics, Augsburg university, <sup>4</sup>Department of Chemistry, Texas A&M, <sup>5</sup> Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Cornell University

## Abstract

Studies have shown that Gallium oxide has a very high bandgap(4.9ev) and a high voltage breakdown, which can be useful in creating smaller devices compared to silicon following the billiga figure of merit. When epitaxial Barium titanate ( which has a high dielectric constant ) is grown on β-Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, the dielectric properties improves the breakdown electric field.

## Introduction

A study shown β-Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> grown on SrTiO<sub>3</sub> (100) substrates by MOCVD have shown promising characteristics of pure β-Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> with excellent crystalline quality. With XRD, HRTEM and SAED analysis confirming that the epitaxial relationships of the sample were β-Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (100) || STO (100) with β-Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> [010] || STO < 011 > [1]. In comparison another group in Ohio conducted a similar study where they grew amorphous BaTiO<sub>3</sub> on Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> successfully. Where the heterojunction diode has a breakdown electric field of 5.7 MV/cm[2]. BaTiO<sub>3</sub> similarly to SrTiO<sub>3</sub> is a perovskite, therefore likely to have similar results with Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.

## Methods

With Molecular Beam Epitaxy, we calibrated BaTiO<sub>3</sub> via RHEED Oscillations on STO (substrate) 110. We used the parameters  $T_c=700C$  and  $P_{O_2}=5E-7$  torr for STO.

STO 110 azimuth

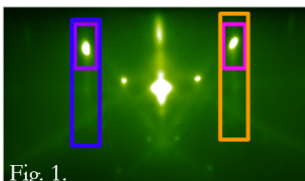


Fig. 1.

To obtain a 1 to 1 ratio (stoichiometry) of BTO we measure the average intensity

of the points in fig. 1 from peak to peak or trough to trough (fig.2). It's important to keep a 1 to 1 ratio as we dont want the sample to become barium rich if it begins to trends upward, or titanium rich if it begins to trend downwards. We confirm these calculations with Rheed and XRD.

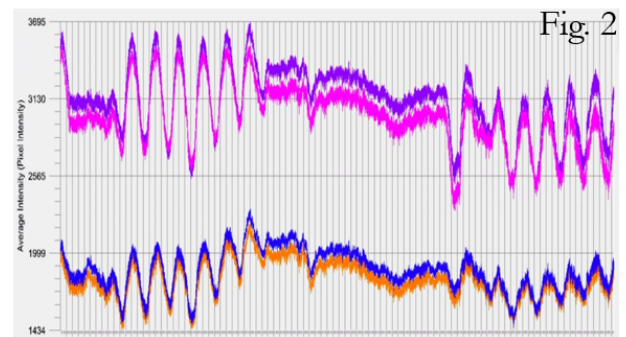


Fig. 2

## Results

With XRD we confirmed we grew Epitaxial BaTiO<sub>3</sub> grown on β-Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (shown in fig. 3&4). The fringes on the BTO peak in fig. 4 correspond to the RHEED pattern in fig. 5 and indicate crystalline quality at these varying temperatures as the patterns had flat surfaces with

small domains.

## Conclusions & Future Work

We Grew epitaxial BaTiO<sub>3</sub> on  $\beta$ -Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (100) and It was Confirmed by RHEED and XRD. We look forward to Confirming the quality of the samples with TEM measurements and Grow device quality films : BaTiO<sub>3</sub> /  $\beta$ -Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (100) and measure the breakdown electric field

## Acknowledgements

Thank you to Jim Overhiser and Darrell Schlom, , Kathy Azizie as well as the Schlom group for this amazing opportunity and guidance throughout this project.

## References

- [1] D.W, L.H, Y.L, X.F, C.L, H.X, J.M. *Characterization of single crystal  $\beta$ -Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> films grown on SrTiO<sub>3</sub> (100) substrates by MOCVD*
- [2]Z.X, H.C, W.M, C.W, A.L, J.M, N.K.K, A.A, S.R, F.Y, S.R. *Metal/BaTiO<sub>3</sub>/ $\beta$ -Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> Dielectric Heterojunction Diode with 5.7 MV/cm Breakdown Field*

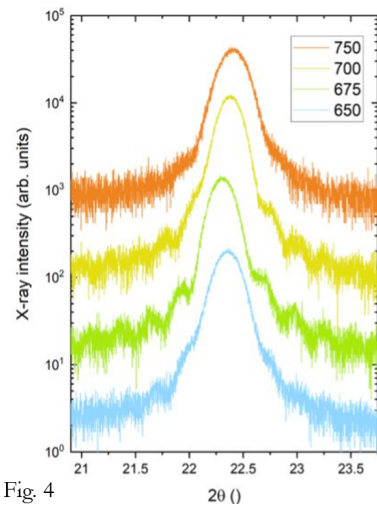
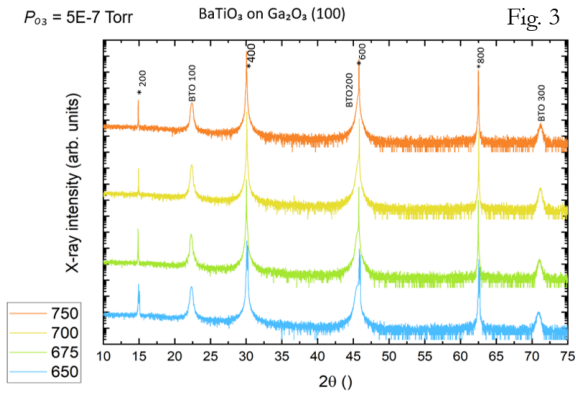


Fig. 4

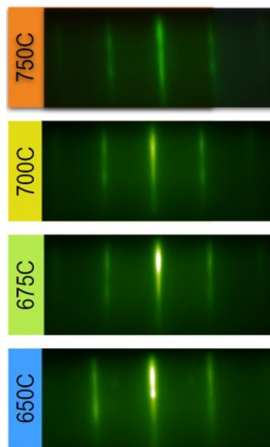


Fig. 5