

Stoichiometric and Interfacial Assessment of  
 $\text{Ba}_x\text{Sr}_{1-x}\text{TiO}_3$  ( $x=0, 0.50, 1.0$ )/p-Si(110)  
Heterojunction Devices

Soumen Das, Vallivedu Janardhanam, Liu Daan, 한윤봉\*  
전북대학교  
(ybhahn@chonbuk.ac.kr\*)

A common wet chemical process is optimized to produce  $\text{Ba}_x\text{Sr}_{1-x}\text{TiO}_3$  ( $x=0, 0.50, 1.0$ ) thin films on p-Si (110) substrates, resulting in cubic  $\text{SrTiO}_3$ ,  $\text{Ba}_{0.5}\text{Sr}_{0.5}\text{TiO}_3$  and tetragonal  $\text{BaTiO}_3$  in  $\text{O}_2$  ambient conditions (100 sccm) at 700 °C. Through X-ray diffractometer (XRD) and X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) characterizations the crystallographic phase and band alignment of  $\text{Ba}_x\text{Sr}_{1-x}\text{TiO}_3/\text{Si}(110)$  were studied. A simplest Ag/ $\text{Ba}_x\text{Sr}_{1-x}\text{TiO}_3/\text{Si}(110)/\text{Ag}$  and Al/ $\text{Ba}_x\text{Sr}_{1-x}\text{TiO}_3/\text{Si}(110)/\text{Pt}$  device structure was assembled to study the deep and shallow levels via capacitance-voltage (C-V) features. Substantial hysteresis ( V) was observed for  $\text{Ba}_{0.5}\text{Sr}_{0.5}\text{TiO}_3$  and  $\text{BaTiO}_3$ . The observed shift in the binding energy of the core level spectra and the difference in V were explained in the light of band off-set, chemical environment and probable interfacial defect states.