



**FT IR spectroscopy of silicon oxide and HfSiO<sub>x</sub> layer formation****M. Kopani<sup>1</sup>, M. Mikula<sup>2</sup>, E. Pinčík<sup>3</sup>, H. Kobayashi<sup>4</sup>, M. Takahashi<sup>4</sup>**<sup>1</sup>Comenius University, Sasinkova 4, 811 08 Bratislava, Slovakia<sup>2</sup>Faculty of Chemical and Food Technology of STU, Radlinského 9, 812 37 Bratislava, Slovak Republic<sup>3</sup>Institute of Physics of SAS, Dúbravská cesta 9, 845 11 Bratislava, Slovakia<sup>4</sup>Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research, Osaka University and CREST, Japan Science and Technology Organization, 8-1, Mihogaoka, Ibaraki, Osaka 567-0047, Japan**ABSTRACT**

Hafnium oxide is an interesting material for a broad range of applications. Infrared spectroscopy was used to study the impact of aqueous environment and mechanism of formation of 5 nm HfO<sub>2</sub> films after nitric acid oxidation (NAOS) of n-doped Si (100) substrates. Samples were annealed in N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere at different temperatures 200°C - 400°C for 10 min. For NAOS passivation 100% vapor of HNO<sub>3</sub> (set A) and 98% aqueous solution (set B) was used. FTIR measurements reveal silicon oxide layer formation and formation of HfSiO<sub>x</sub> layer. There are differences in HfSiO<sub>x</sub> layer formation between samples of set A and B caused by different environment. This layer of samples set B is thinner because of Si-OH bonds that may inhibit formation of this layer. Absorption IR spectra of set A show more ordered SiO<sub>x</sub> layer in comparison with samples of set B. The structural properties of HfO<sub>2</sub> are crucial for application in the future.

**Key words:** hafnium oxide, silicon oxide, infrared spectroscopy

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