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Interfacial origin of enhanced energy density in SrTiO₃-based nanocomposite films

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Abstract: SrTiO₃-based films doped with different Al-precursors were prepared by sol-gel methods and the dielectric strengths and leakage currents of the materials were investigated. The best performance was found in SrTiO₃ films doped with Al₂O₃ nanoparticles (nano-Al₂O₃). When 5 mol% of nano-Al₂O₃ was added to SrTiO₃ films with Al electrodes, the dielectric strength was enhanced to 506.9 MV/m compared with a value of 233.5 MV/m for SrTiO₃ films. The energy density of the 5 mol% nano-Al₂O₃ doped SrTiO₃ films was 19.3 J/cm³, which was also far higher than that of the SrTiO₃ films (3.2 J/cm³). These results were attributed to interfacial anodic oxidation reactions, which were experimentally confirmed by cross-sectional transmission electron microscope studies and theoretically modelled based on Faraday's laws. The films with added nano-Al₂O₃ featured many conducting paths at the interfaces between the host phase and the guest nano-Al₂O₃, which promoted ion transport and contributed to the strong anodic oxidation reaction capability of the 5 mol% nano-Al₂O₃ doped SrTiO₃ films.

Keywords: Dielectric strength, Leakage current, Energy density, Interfacial effect, Anodic oxidation.

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