

Microsymposium

MS94.O02

Pulsed laser deposition of functional oxides - towards a transparent electronics

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Metal oxides, in particular with transition metals, show strong electronic correlations which determine a huge variety of electronic properties, together with other functionalities. For example, ZnO and Ga₂O₃ as wide-bandgap semiconductors have a high application potential as transparent functional layers in future oxide electronics [1-2]. Other oxides of current interest are ferrimagnetic spinels of the type MFe₂O₄ (M=Zn,Co,Ni), see K. Brachwitz et al. Appl. Phys. Lett. 102, 172104 (2013), or highly correlated iridate films, see M. Jenderka et al. Phys. Rev. B 88, 045111 (2013). Furthermore, combinations of ferroelectric and magnetic oxides in multiferroic composites and multilayers show promising magnetoelectric coupling. For the exploratory growth of the above mentioned novel oxides into nm-thin films, pulsed laser deposition (PLD) appears as the method of choice because of its extremely high flexibility in terms of material and growth conditions, high growth rate and excellent structural properties [3]. This talk highlights recent developments of new functional oxides using unique large-area PLD processes running for more than two decades in the lab of the author [3].

[1] H. Frenzel, A. Lajn, and M. Grundmann, *One decade of fully transparent oxide thin-film transistors: fabrication, performance and stability*, Phys. Status Solidi RRL 7, 605–615 (2013), **[2]** S. Müller, H. von Wenckstern, D. Splith et al., *Control of the conductivity of Si-doped b-Ga₂O₃ thin films via growth temperature and pressure*, Phys. Status Solidi A 211, 34 (2014), **[3]** M. Lorenz, R. Rao (guest eds.) *Special issue: "25 years of pulsed laser deposition"* J. Phys. D. Appl. Phys. 47, 030301 (2014)

Keywords: pulsed laser deposition, oxide thin films, transparent electronics