

CO₂

تاريخ الإيداع 2003/03/06
 قبل للنشر في 2003/05/15

CO₂
 SnO₂
 70 W

annealing

.(110)

E_g = 3.2ev

.(

) E_g = 1.3 ev

(

E_g

)

0.32ev

0.37ev

0.73ev E_b

:

Laser Deposition of SnO₂ Thin Films by Continuous CO₂ Laser and Their Characterizations

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ABSTRACT

There are wide uses of tin oxide thin films, especially in the field of transparent conductors, solar cells, gas sensors and piezoelectric materials. Laser deposition is considered one of the most important techniques followed to obtain these films. In this research, we develop a technique to obtain homogeneous thin films of tin oxide depending on vaporization of pile targets of this oxide by continuous CO₂ laser in the atmosphere, with a fan which guarantees obtaining homogenous films. Some of these films were annealed in different conditions. The optical microscope images revealed the presence of high degree of homogeneity, while the X-Ray study showed different crystallization grain orientations which depend on the preparation conditions. The preferred direction is (110). The optical absorption gives information about the value of the effective band gap for the samples before and after thermal annealing. We have found that some films have $E_g = 3.2$ eV. before annealing, and after long annealing they have $E_g = 1.3$ eV. In addition, the hard annealed thin films reveal anisotropy in the optical and electrical characteristics, they have different absorption coefficients in two perpendicular directions, also there is an electrical resistance anisotropy along these two directions especially after hard annealing. The E_b was 0.73 eV before annealing, it became 0.37 eV for one direction and 0.32 eV for the other direction.

words: Coating, Oxides, Spectrophotometry, Microscope, X-ray.

. [4]

. [1,2,3]

[4]

. [7,6]

[5]

CO₂

[4]

.....

6.85gr/cm³ $n_{\alpha} = 2.006$ $n_{\beta} = 2.097$

Rutile

16309

CO₂SnO₂

.2mm

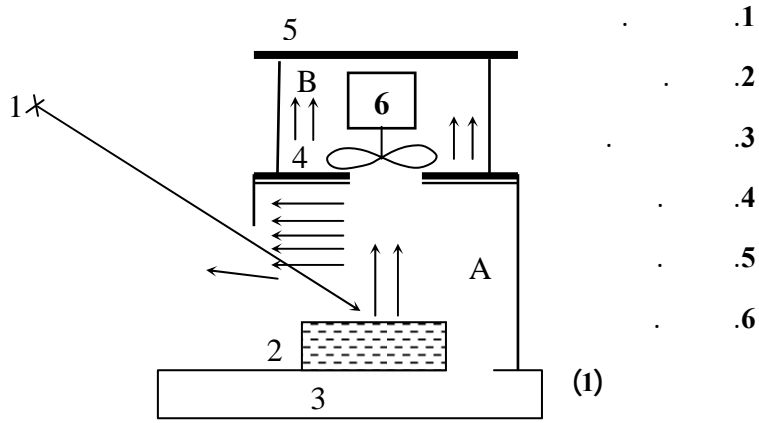
(70W

)

: 75mm :

.1.05mm : 25mm

(1)



)

.(

:

() X₁ = 79mm

() X₂ = 38mm

(P)

:

.(v)

(t)

(Leybold)

.(/Tu-1221/uv-vis.spectro photo meter)

(Philips compactdift t-roy ractometer system .

)

PW1840)

(

: .1

)

(5mm 23mm

)

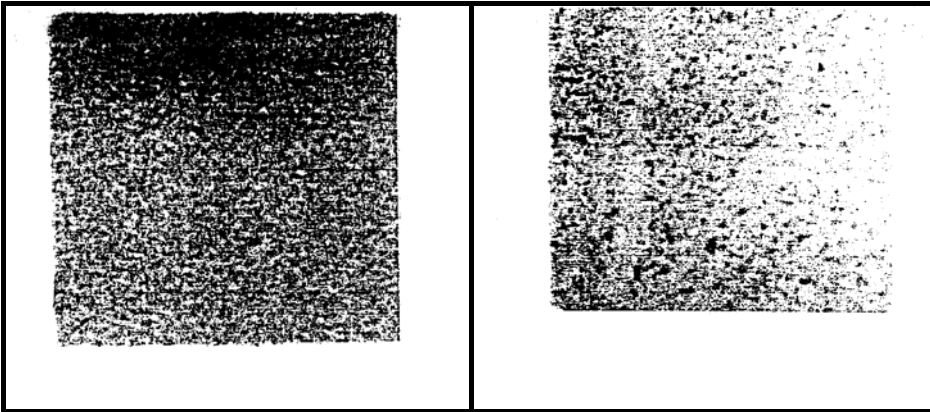
(

(100)

(2)

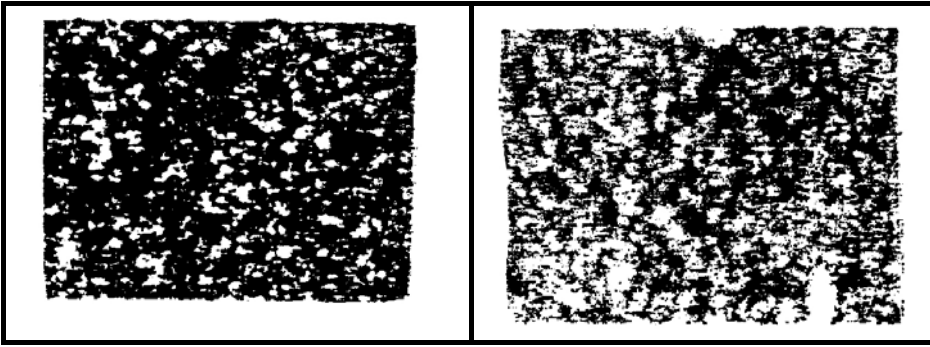
(2)

(1)



(2)

(3)



(900)

(3)

(3)

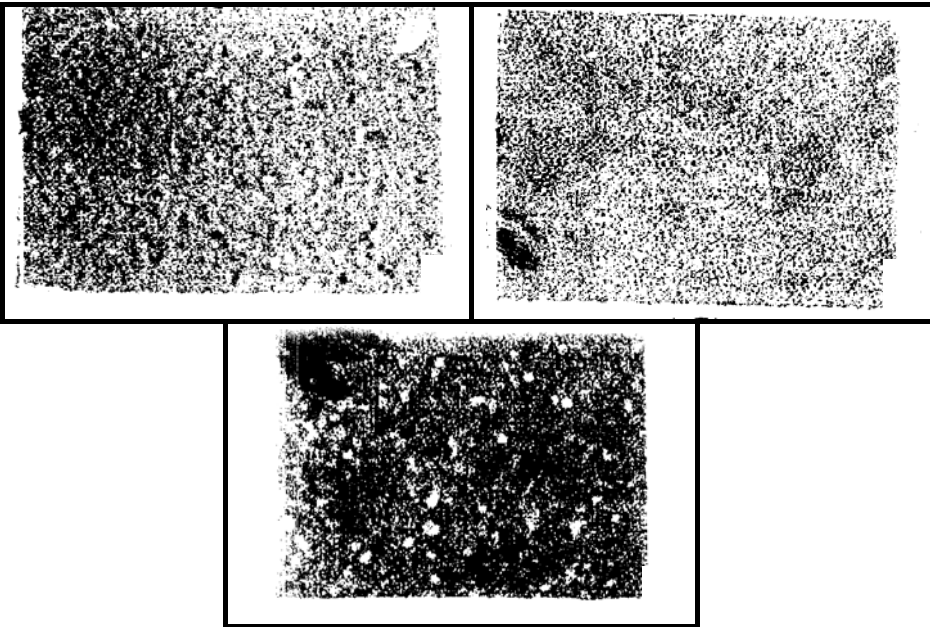
(2)

:

.2

(500)

(4)



550C

24 550C

(4)

.3

(2) SnO₂

(1)

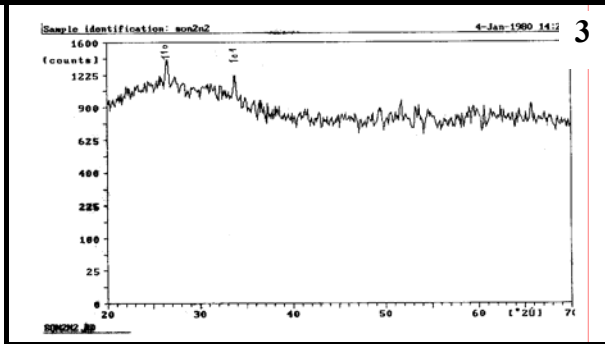
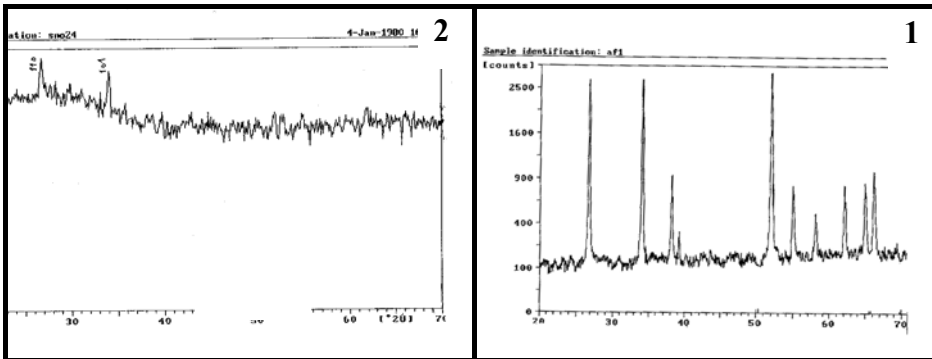
(5)

24

550C°

SnO₂

(3) SnO₂



SnO₂

(5)

110

$$\frac{I(110)}{I(101)} = 1.058$$

:

$$\frac{I(110)}{I(101)} = 1.070$$

.[9,8,8]

:

.4

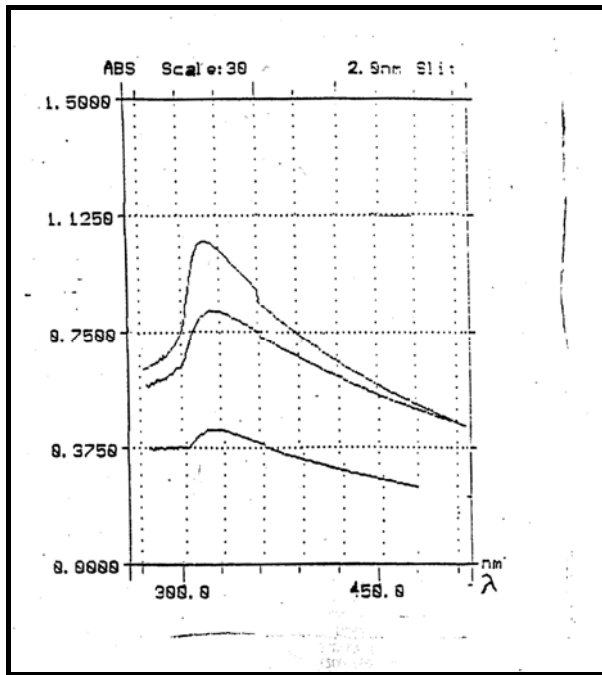
)

.

(6)

)

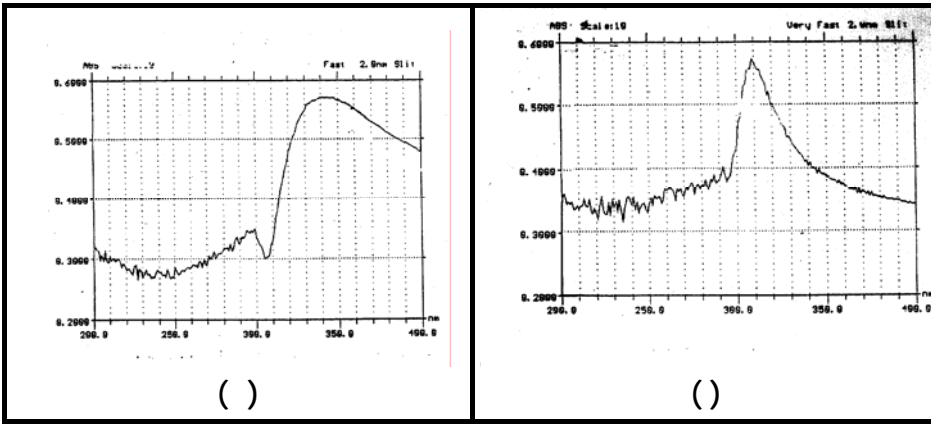
.(



(6)

: () (6) λ
 $\lambda_3 = 307.5\text{nm}$, $\lambda_2 = 308.3\text{ nm}$ $\lambda_1 = 306.7\text{nm}$

.(7)



(7)

(24 550°C)

$\lambda_2 = 340.0\text{nm} : ()$ (2) $\lambda_1 = 308.3\text{nm} : ()$ (1)

[1] *

(v) (a)

$$a = B (h\nu - E_g)^n \quad (1)$$

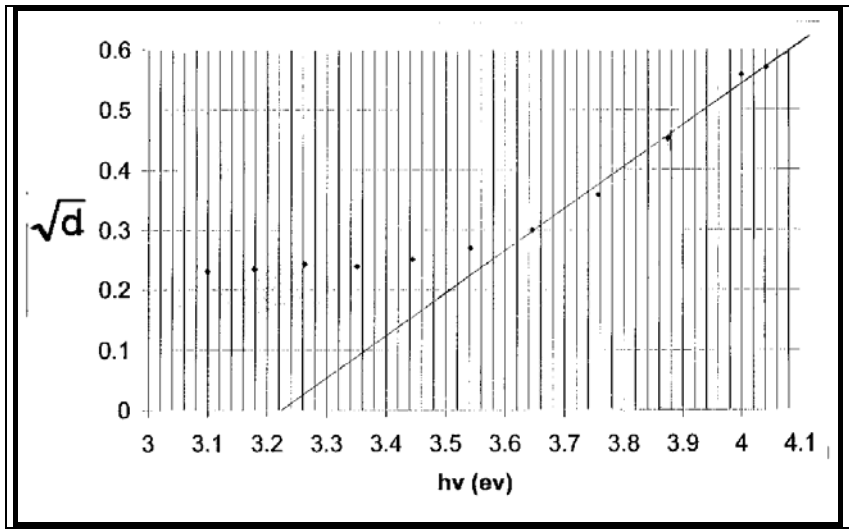
$\frac{1}{2}$ n B

(1)

$$d^2 = X^2 B^2 (h\nu - E_g) \quad (2)$$

$$\sqrt{d} = \sqrt{XB} (h\nu - E_g) \quad (3)$$

X d :



(8)

hν √d, d²

X

r

r = ± 1

1- 1+

r)

hν

√d

(8)

** E_g

E_g = (3.2 ± 0.2) ev

500C°

E_g

E_g

E_g

**

$(2.6 \pm 0.2) \text{ eV}$

24 550C
 E_g . $1.3 \pm 0.1 \text{ eV}$ (

 $(3.5-4 \text{ eV})$ [9 ,8]

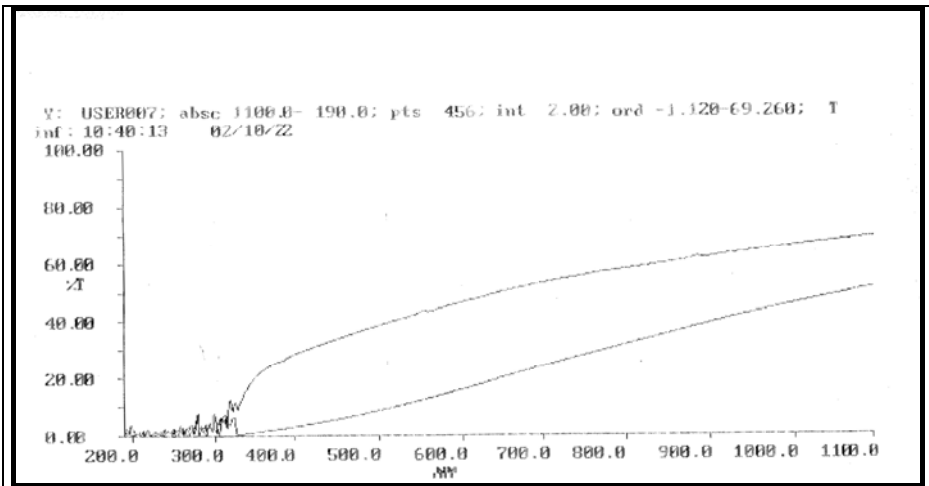
(24 550C°)
 $E_g = (0.30 \pm 0.02) \text{ eV}$ (9)

)
 (9) (

SnO₂(110)

[7,5]

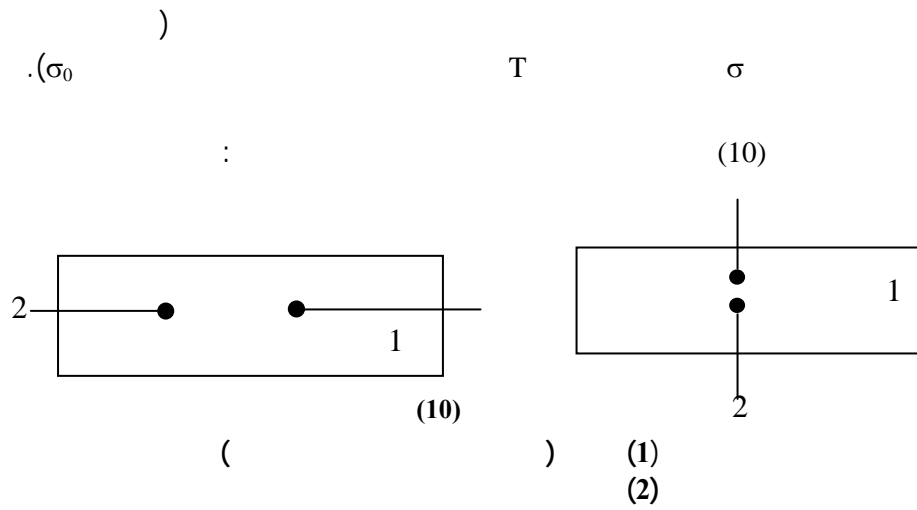
.[5]



(9)

.5

24 500 C°



(1)

(1)

σ/σ_0	σ/σ_0	σ/σ_0	σ/σ_0	T(k)
1.5533	1.7100	3.0167	3.0285	293
2.5189	2.4987	6.5317	6.5574	313
3.8775	4.5893	18.4781	18.5529	333
4.2772	6.6050	35.4482	35.5872	353
6.7385	7.4516	61.7964	62.5000	373

$$\sigma = f(T) \exp\left(\frac{-E}{2kt}\right) :$$

f(T) :

E

()

$$\frac{1}{T} \ln \sigma$$

E

E

$$E_b = (0.73 \pm 0.05) \text{ eV}$$

$$E_b = (0.37 \pm 0.03) \text{ eV ()}$$

$$E_b = (0.32 \pm 0.02) \text{ eV ()}$$

E_g

:

CO2

110



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