

## Si Doped HfO<sub>2</sub> Anti-Ferroelectric Thin Films for Energy Storage and Solid State Cooling Applications

**Authors :** Faizan Ali, Dayu Zhou, Xiaohua Liu, Tony Schenk, Johannes Muller, Uwe Schroeder

**Abstract :** Recently, the ferroelectricity (FE) and anti-ferroelectricity (AFE) introduced in so-called 'high-k dielectric' HfO<sub>2</sub> material incorporated with various dopants (Si, Gd, Y, Sr, Gd, Al, and La, etc.), HfO<sub>2</sub>-ZrO<sub>2</sub> solid-solution, Al or Si-doped Hf<sub>0.5</sub>Zr<sub>0.5</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and even undoped HfO<sub>2</sub> thin films. The origin of FE property was attributed to the formation of a non-centrosymmetric orthorhombic (o) phase of space group Pbc2<sub>1</sub>. To the author's best knowledge, AFE property was observed only in HfO<sub>2</sub> doped with a certain amount of Si, Al, Hf<sub>x</sub>Zr<sub>1-x</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (0 ≤ x < 0.5), and in Si or Al-doped Hf<sub>0.5</sub>Zr<sub>0.5</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. The origin of the anti-ferroelectric behavior is an electric field induced phase transition between the non-polar tetragonal (t) and the polar ferroelectric orthorhombic (o) phase. Compared with the significant amount of studies for the FE properties in the context of non-volatile memories, AFE properties of HfO<sub>2</sub>-based and Hf<sub>x</sub>Zr<sub>1-x</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (HZO) thin films have just received attention recently for energy-related applications such as electrocaloric cooling, pyroelectric energy harvesting, and electrostatic energy storage. In this work, energy storage and solid state cooling properties of Si-doped HfO<sub>2</sub> AFE thin films are investigated. Owing to the high field-induced polarization and slim double hysteresis, an extremely large Energy storage density (ESD) value of 61.2 J cm<sup>-3</sup> is achieved at 4.5 MV cm<sup>-1</sup> with high efficiency of ~65%. In addition, the ESD and efficiency exhibit robust thermal stability in 210-400 K temperature range and excellent endurance up to 10<sup>9</sup> times of charge/discharge cycling at a very high electric field of 4.0 MV cm<sup>-1</sup>. Similarly, for solid-state cooling, the maximum adiabatic temperature change (

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