

# Structural Changes and Dislocations of Rare-Earth Ferric Oxide Thin Films

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## Applications and Interests

Thin Films have a wide range of applications in materials science and energy sciences research.

Applications of thin films include metal coverings, lighting equipment, semiconductors, spintronics, solar cells, photoconductors, and power generation.

Rare Earth Ferric Oxides are an interest in thin film research as they are some of the most ductile materials, show permanent magnetism, and have electrical conductivity.

Scandium and Ytterbium Ferric Oxides are a growing part of research and have been shown to exhibit screw dislocations.

## Methodology

h-ScFeO<sub>3</sub> deposited onto Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> substrate using Pulsed Laser Deposition (PLD).

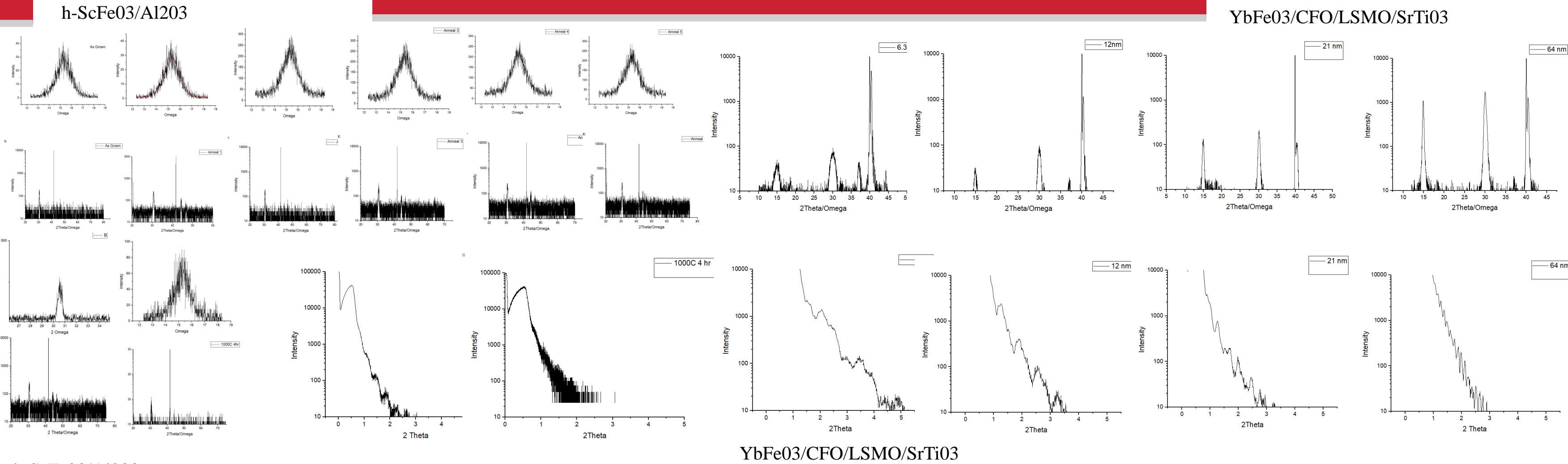
h-YbFeO<sub>3</sub> deposited onto CFO/LSMO/SrTiO<sub>3</sub> substrate using Pulsed Laser Deposition (PLD).

h-ScFeO<sub>3</sub> annealed between 900-1000 Celsius for varying time intervals (1,2,3,4,6 hours).

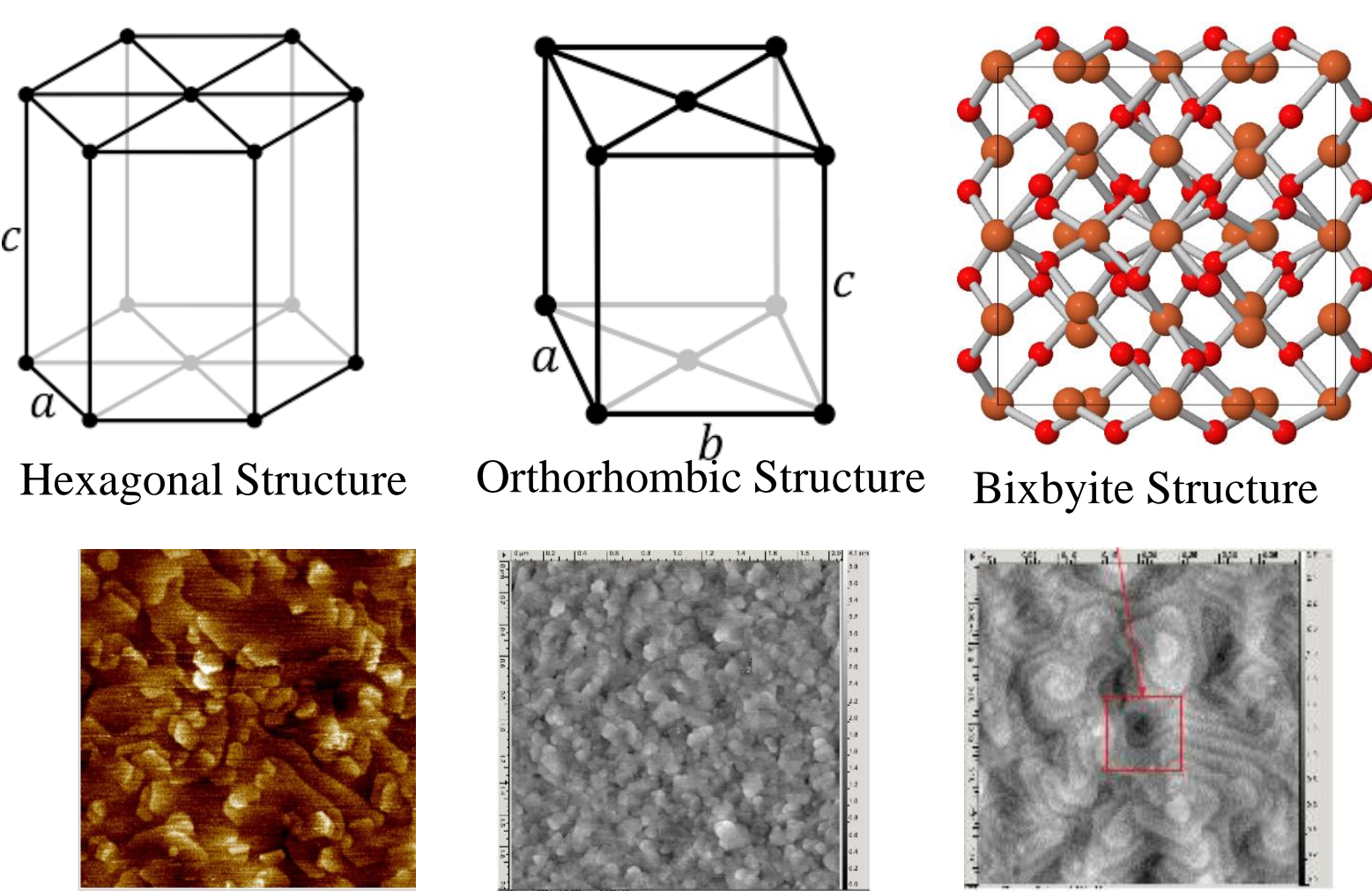
Thin Films were analyzed by Atomic Force Microscopy (AFM) to look at surface structure and dislocation.

Thin Films were analyzed by X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) and X-Ray Reflection (XRR) using Rigaku SmartLab to search crystal structure changes and thickness.

## X-Ray Diffraction and Reflectivity



## Structures and Dislocations



Screw Dislocations on 1) h-ScFeO<sub>3</sub>/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>  
2) h-YbFeO<sub>3</sub>/CFO/LSMO/SrTiO<sub>3</sub> 3) h-ScFeO<sub>3</sub>/STO/LSMO

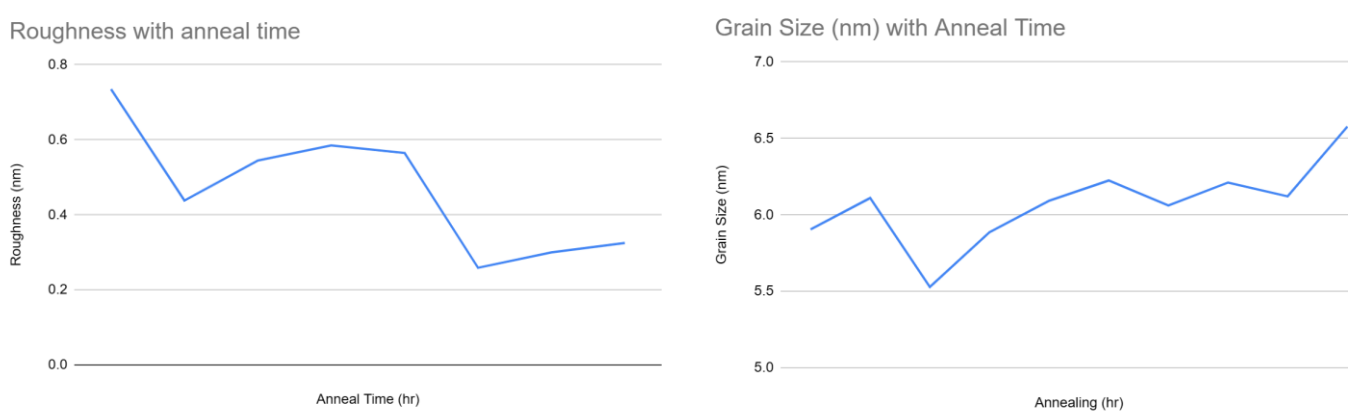
## Results

Screw Dislocation found on h-ScFeO<sub>3</sub>/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> with step size around 600nm.

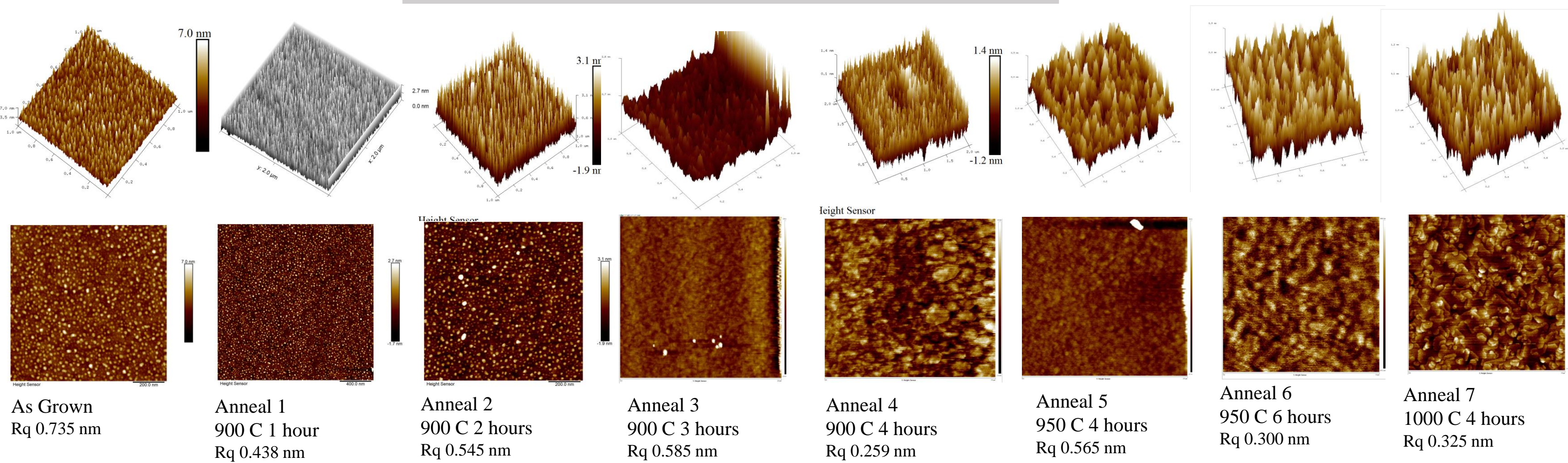
h-ScFeO<sub>3</sub> shows hexagonal phase with main peaks (004), (006), (008). Hexagonal phase remained with annealing intervals at 900 C for 1-4 hours, 950 C for 4-6 hours, and 1000C for 4 hours. No visible bixbyite change has occurred yet.

h-YbFeO<sub>3</sub> shows increase in intensity with thin film thickness.

Grain size of h-ScFeO<sub>3</sub> increased with annealing time, whereas roughness decreased.



## AFM Analysis



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