Dopability, Intrinsic Conductivity, and Nonstoichiometry of Transparent Conducting Oxides

National Rene able Energ Laborator , Golden, Colorado 0401, US

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In_2O_3 O - , W H, W ( ) (“ ”) H n- W , H 2

μ^0

O_2

, W . ., 2 μ_{In}

3 μ

0. 4 V In_2O_3 0.73 O, 3.50 V 3.45 V W

. 24 ( ), W -

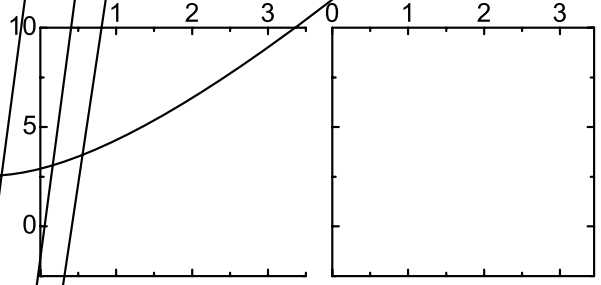
H_D, E_F, μ E_D E_H, qE_F, $\sum \pm \mu^0$, μ,

E_D E_H , - -

, , q .

μ_{In}, μ_{Zn}, μ_{Sn}, μ_{Al},

μ_O ( ) ( )



($E_F < E_C$).

V_{Zn} E_F , M , . 13,15 ; O.

O , . ., n 10^{17} cm^{-3} (T_g 1423 K) 31 , , . 31 , V_{Zn} , c, V_{Zn}' 2×10^{15} cm^{-3} p, O_2, 1 atm .

Large eq ilibri m o gen de cienc . In_2O_3 O (≲1%) O- 4,8 , , , O , . O V_O, In_2O_3 O (. 1). In_2O_3, O 2×10^{20} cm^{-3} 0.4% O T 1673 K (. 1,), O 1% . 4 O, V_O 4×10^{19} cm^{-3} (0.1%) T 1373 K (. 1), - , . 5 . V_O - O - O 8 , c, V_O' 10^{17} cm^{-3} O 32 .

E cited O acancies can lead to (persistent) photocond cti it . V_O O . 14 , 16 , V_O^0 , - a_1^2 , , a_1^0 , , 16 . M In_2O_3, , . ., O 20 , a_1^0 . , F, - (V_O) , In_2O_3 O.

Coe istence of coloration and cond cti it . - - , In_2O_3 ( ) 4 O ( ) 5 , . O , (. ., - V_O^0 V_O, e), , V_O^0 V_O, e V_O V_O^2 e , 1.8 1.6 In_2O_3 ( ), 2.8 2.4 V O 16 .

1100 4 , - V_O (. 1).

E trinsic donors do lead to degenerate doping. . 3, Sn_{In} In_2O_3 Al_{Zn} O H E_F , , , . M , W 1% In_2O_3, (O_2), . ; (. 2). - (T 1073 K) 30 , - p, $O_2' \gtrsim 10^{-6}$ atm, 30 p, $O_2'^{1/8}$ (. 2). . 3, O_i - - p, O_2' , 1 V E_F . O, 1% M . - , . 2. W p, O_2' , , V_{Zn} . p, $O_2'^{1/4}$ p, $O_2' \geq 10^{-6}$ atm (. 2), - ( ), .

, -
V_O (. 1), -
In_2O_3 O, 33
In_2O_3. - -
10^{17} 10^{19} cm^{-3} 4,5,7 -
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