Optical and Electronic Properties of Ge-Sb-Te films\textsuperscript{1} HENG LI, University of Utah, P. C. TAYLOR, Colorado School of Mines — Amorphous and crystalline films in the system Ge-Sb-Te are of interest because of their use in reversible phase change optical storage media or electrical switches. These applications utilize differences in optical or electrical properties between the crystalline and amorphous phases of the same material. The most commonly employed composition is Ge\textsubscript{2}Sb\textsubscript{2}Te\textsubscript{5}, which lies along the pseudobinary tie line GeTe-Sb\textsubscript{2}Te\textsubscript{3}. We present data on amorphous films of GeTe, Sb\textsubscript{2}Te\textsubscript{3}, Ge\textsubscript{2}Sb\textsubscript{2}Te\textsubscript{5}, and Ge\textsubscript{2}Sb\textsubscript{2}Te\textsubscript{7} grown by rf sputtering and examine the effects of growth rate and oxygen impurities on the optical and electronic properties. For Ge\textsubscript{2}Sb\textsubscript{2}Te\textsubscript{5}, the optical gap decreases with increasing growth rate, and the inverse slopes of the exponential band tails (Urbach tails) extending into the gap also decrease with increasing growth rate (i.e., the band tails become sharper at slower growth rate). The increase of the optical gap for oxygen concentrations greater than about $10^{21}$ cm\textsuperscript{-3} is almost certainly due to the presence of oxygen at levels approaching alloy compositions. On the other hand, the sharpening of the band tail absorption is probably due to increased diffusion on the surface during growth with decreasing growth rate.

\textsuperscript{1}Research supported by the Air Force Research Laboratory under grant no. F29601-03-01-0229 and by the National Science Foundation under grant no. DMR 0307594