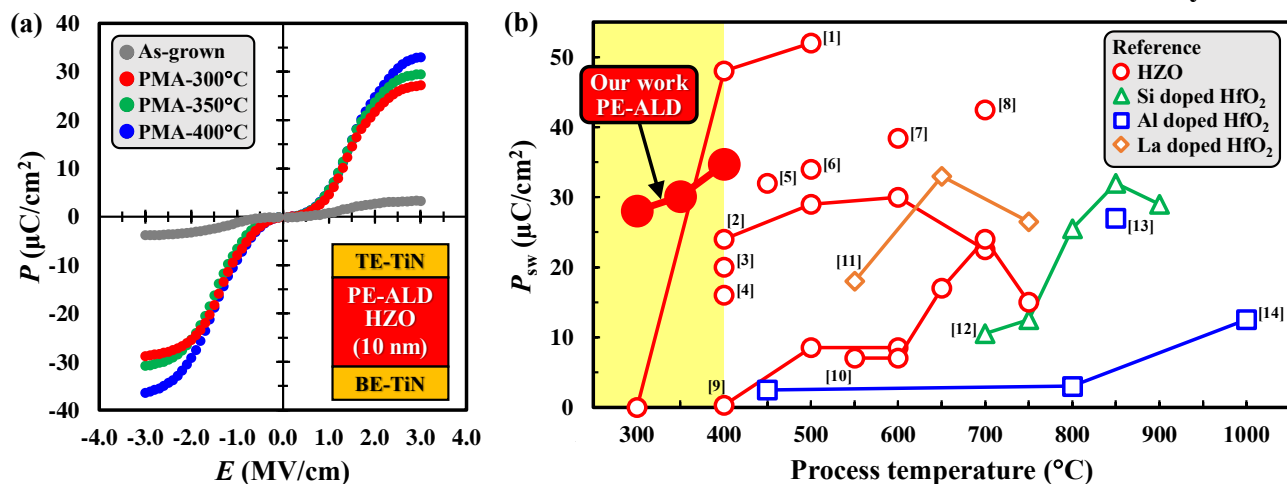


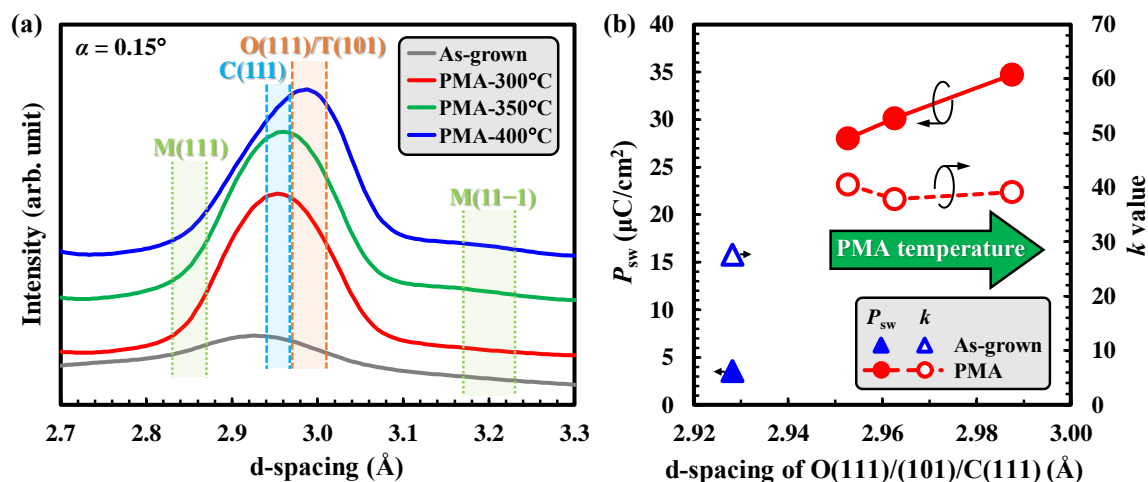
(Supporting Information)

# Ferroelectricity of 300°C Low Temperature Fabricated $\text{Hf}_x\text{Zr}_{1-x}\text{O}_2$ Thin Films by Plasma-Enhanced Atomic Layer Deposition using Hf/Zr Cocktail Precursor

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**Fig. 1** (a) Pulse write/read results of as-grown and PMA-treated 10-nm-thick PE-ALD HZO films after wake-up cycling ( $10^3$  cycles at 3.0 MV/cm). The PE-ALD HZO film after PMA at 300°C clearly exhibited ferroelectricity with  $P_{\text{sw}}$  of 28  $\mu\text{C}/\text{cm}^2$ , while the as-grown HZO film showed smaller hysteresis with  $P_{\text{sw}}$  of 3.5  $\mu\text{C}/\text{cm}^2$ . The  $P_{\text{sw}}$  increased as PMA temperature increased. (b) Relationship between the process temperature and the  $P_{\text{sw}}$  of the ferroelectric HfO<sub>2</sub>-based thin films. In general, an annealing process at  $> 400^{\circ}\text{C}$  is necessary to obtain HfO<sub>2</sub>-based films with stable ferroelectricity. On the other hand, the superior ferroelectricity of HZO films was obtained using PE-ALD and a low temperature PMA even at 300°C.



**Fig. 2** (a) Synchrotron WAXS patterns of as-grown and PMA-treated 10-nm-thick PE-ALD HZO films. The WAXS pattern of the as-grown film showed a broad peak at  $\sim 2.94\text{\AA}$ , indicating that the as-grown film had nanocrystalline structure with O/T/C phases. The peak position of O(111)/T(101)/C(111) was shifted from 2.95 to 2.99  $\text{\AA}$  as PMA temperature increased. (b)  $P_{\text{sw}}$  and  $k$  value of as-grown and PMA-treated PE-ALD HZO films. The peak position of d-spacing for O(111)/T(101)/C(111), which extracted from Fig. 2 (a), increased as PMA temperature increased. Moreover, the  $P_{\text{sw}}$  of PE-ALD HZO films increased with PMA temperature, while those films showed almost the same  $k$  value of  $\sim 40$ . These results suggest that the phase transformation from C/T-phases to ferroelectric O-phase could occur during PMA process.

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