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碲化铋红外透明导电薄膜的制备与光电性能 (特激)

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摘 要:采用射频磁控溅射法在石英衬底和硒化锌衬底上制备了碲化铋薄膜,分别研究了薄膜厚度、退 火温度对薄膜微观结构和光电性能的影响。利用X射线衍射仪、X射线光电子能谱仪和冷场发射扫描 电子显微镜,分析了薄膜结构、成分和形貌。结果表明,退火有利于薄膜的结晶,且不改变晶体的择优 取向。傅里叶变换红外光谱测试结果表明,在石英衬底和硒化锌衬底上沉积的薄膜,光学透过率随着 薄膜厚度和退火温度的增加而减小,在硒化锌衬底上沉积的薄膜透过波段比石英长,且光学透过率更 加稳定。霍尔效应测试结果表明,随着薄膜厚度和退火温度的增加,薄膜的电阻率逐渐减小,最小为 1.448×10^{-3} Ω·cm,迁移率为27.400 cm²·V⁻¹·s⁻¹,载流子浓度为 1.573×10^{20} cm⁻³。在石英衬底上沉积 的 15 nm 厚的 Bi₂Te₃薄膜,在 $1 \sim 5$ μm 波段的透过率达到 80%,退火 200 ℃后透过率达到 60%,电阻率为 5.663×10^{-3} Ω·cm。在硒化锌衬底上沉积相同厚度的薄膜,在 $2.5 \sim 20$ μm 波段的透过率达到 65%, 200 ℃退火后透过率达到 60%,薄膜电阻率为 9.919×10^{-3} Ω·cm。制备的 Bi₂Te₃薄膜具有优良的光电特 性,是红外透明导电薄膜领域理想的候选材料之一,在红外光电子学芯片制备领域有较好的应用前景。 关键词:透明导电薄膜;中红外波段;射频磁控溅射;Bi₂Te₃;光电性能

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0 引言

红外透明导电薄膜是一种既能透光也能导电的特殊材料,作为光电子材料领域的研究热点受到广泛关注,在太阳能电池^[1]、辐射冷却^[2]、红外探测器抗干扰涂层^[3]、透明电极^[4]、传感技术^[5]、光电器件^[6-7]等领域应用广泛。当前常见的红外透明导电薄膜材料主要集中在氧化铟(In₂O₃)基^[8-9]、氧化锌(ZnO)基^[10-11]的氧化物 薄膜。

由德鲁德自由电子理论^[12]可知,红外透明导电薄膜的透明波段范围受等离子体波长的限制,而等离子体波长主要由载流子浓度和半导体材料的有效质量决定。为了增大红外透明导电薄膜的透过波段,需要增大等离子波长(λ_p),即减小等离子频率(ω_p)。通常难以改变材料的有效质量,可以通过调控载流子浓度(如掺杂)来拓宽红外透过波段。当载流子浓度减小时,薄膜的透过波段会拓宽,电导率会降低。为了提高薄膜的导电性能,需要增大载流子浓度,而过高的载流子浓度会导致等离子振荡频率增加,从而产生反射,降低薄膜透过率。迁移率也是红外透明导电薄膜材料的重要性能,较高的迁移率会改善其电学性质,同时降低载流子吸收,使电学和光学特性达到平衡。在红外透明导电薄膜的制备方面,BI Ran 等^[13]使用射频磁控溅射(Magnetron Sputtering,MS)法制备了氧化铟掺铪(Indium Oxide doped with Hafnium,InHfO)红外透明导

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电薄膜,在400~1100 nm 波段的平均透过率为87.7%,在1.35~20 μm 波段的平均透过率为66.9%,薄膜厚度为120 nm 时,方块电阻是200 Ω/□。CHUAI Yahui等^[14]利用聚合物辅助沉积(Polymer Assisted Deposition, PAD)法制备了CuScO₂薄膜,使用聚乙烯亚胺(Poly Ethylene Imine, PEI)和乙二胺四乙酸(Ethylene Diamine Tetraacetic Acid, EDTA)在蓝宝石衬底上外延生长薄膜,此薄膜材料在多功能器件中应用较为广泛。GAO Gang等^[15]通过MS法在蓝宝石衬底制备了LaSe₂薄膜,在富含硒的气氛中进行退火,制备的薄膜在中红外波段透过率为65%,电导率为3.6 S/cm。

碲化铋(Bi₂Te₃)具有较好的导电性,室温条件下禁带宽度为0.145 eV,在中远红外波段具有较高的透过 率。此外,已有研究结果表明,Bi₂Te₃材料是一种良好的热电材料^[16],可以将热能和电能相互转换,具有高可 靠性、无污染等优点。因此,Bi₂Te₃薄膜在半导体光电、热电器件方面具有广阔的应用前景。然而,目前在红 外透明导电薄膜领域鲜有Bi₂Te₃薄膜的相关报道,基于Bi₂Te₃材料的良好光电特性,其在宽光谱光电探测器 件领域具有重要的研究价值,是红外透明导电薄膜领域理想的候选材料之一。Bi₂Te₃薄膜的制备方法通常 有脉冲激光沉积法(Pulsed Laser Deposition, PLD)^[17]、磁控溅射法^[18]、物理气相传输法(Physical Vapor Transport, PVT)^[19]、真空蒸镀法(Vacuum Deposition, VD)^[20]、分子束外延法(Molecular Beam Epitaxy, MBE)^[21]、电子束沉积法(Electron Beam-induced Deposition,EBID)^[22]等。由于磁控溅射法具有制备过程简 单、沉积速度较快、成本较低、制备出的薄膜性能稳定等优点,本文利用磁控溅射法在石英和硒化锌衬底上 分别制备了Bi₂Te₃薄膜,重点研究了薄膜的光学透过率、电导率、载流子迁移率等光电学性质。

1 薄膜的制备和测试

利用中国台湾亮杰科技公司生产的 SP-203型磁控溅射仪制备 Bi₂Te₃薄膜,使用的靶材为 Bi₂Te₃陶瓷 靶。靶材规格为 φ46 mm×3 mm,纯度为 99.99%,净重为 87 g,靶材与衬底之间的距离设为 20 cm。采用的 衬底为石英(SiO₂)衬底和硒化锌(ZnSe)衬底,石英衬底成本较低,透射波段范围为 0.14~2.5 µm,硒化锌衬 底的透射波段范围为 0.5~20 µm,截止波长长。先在石英衬底制备薄膜是为了确定出薄膜在不同厚度和不 同退火温度下的最优光电特性,再在硒化锌衬底上制备光电性能较优的 Bi₂Te₃薄膜。首先将石英衬底依次 分别用丙酮、异丙醇、无水乙醇超声清洗 15 min,用氮气(N₂)吹干,保持衬底表面清洁。沉积薄膜之前需要 进行抽真空,保持腔体的洁净型,依次打开机械泵和分子泵,待腔体中压强达到 5×10⁻⁵ Torr(1 Torr= 1.333 22×10² Pa)时,开始向腔体内通入纯度为 99.99% 的氩气(Ar),流速为 20 sccm(标准状况下 mL/min)。 当腔体内压强达到 2×10⁻² Torr时,开始进行 10 min 的预溅射,除去靶材表面被氧化的杂质,而后开始正常 溅射,溅射过程中设置放置衬底的转盘转速为 10 r/min,保持制备的薄膜具有一定的均匀性。

为了让薄膜有更好的晶体结构,往往会对薄膜进行退火处理,通过对Bi₂Te₃薄膜进行不同的退火实验发现,当退火温度从200℃增加至350℃,薄膜结晶性变好;而当退火温度选择为500℃时,薄膜表面出现白色裂纹,出现破膜现象,破坏制备薄膜的光电特性;当退火温度为400℃时,薄膜的结晶性变好,但此时薄膜在中红外波段的光学透过率低。综合考虑所制备薄膜的光电特性,最终选择研究退火温度为200℃到350℃的区间。退火设备为中国合肥科晶材料技术有限公司生产的型号为OTF-1200X的管式炉,退火温度取为200℃、300℃和350℃,薄膜退火过程中通人氮气(N₂)作为保护气体,降低薄膜表面的粗糙度。依次用美国AMBIOS TECHNOLOGY公司生产的XP-2型台阶仪测试样品Bi₂Te₃薄膜的厚度。用日本理学公司生产的TTR Ⅲ型组合式多功能X射线衍射(X-Ray Diffraction, XRD)分析仪测试薄膜的衍射图谱,得到薄膜的晶体结构和生长方向。用美国Thermo Fisher Scientific公司生产的NEXSA型X射线光电子能谱(X-ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy, XPS)仪分析薄膜样品中的组成元素和价态,防止杂质元素干扰。用美国Thermo Fisher Scientific公司生产的HL-5500PC型霍尔效应测试系统测试薄膜样品的电学性质,包括导电类型、载流子浓度、方块电阻、迁移率和电阻率。用日本电子生产的JSM-7500F型冷场发射扫描电子显微镜(Scanning Electron Microscope, SEM)分析薄膜表面和侧面形貌。

2 结果和讨论

2.1 台阶仪测试结果和分析

为了得到不同厚度的薄膜,需要改变制备工艺条件,如溅射功率和溅射时间。研究了溅射功率为25 W、 不同溅射时间的薄膜厚度。随着溅射时间的增加,薄膜厚度会增加。表1为制备的薄膜在未退火和不同退 火温度下的薄膜厚度,厚度用台阶仪测得,精度为0.1 nm,此时溅射时长为5 min。可以看出,制备的薄膜厚 度约为15 nm,薄膜经过退火后厚度相比未退火时有微弱减小,原因是退火过程中温度过高导致薄膜表面物 质融化。随着磁控溅射时间的增加,制备的薄膜厚度也会增加^[23]。保持溅射功率为25 W、溅射时长依次为 5 min、10 min及15 min,薄膜的平均厚度分别为15 nm、30 nm和45 nm。

Table 1Thickness of Bi2Te3 thin films prepared under different annealing conditions							
Annealing condition	As-deposited	Annealed at 200 $^\circ\!\!\mathrm{C}$	Annealed at 300 $^\circ\!\! \mathbb C$	Annealed at 350 $^{\circ}\!\!\!\!\mathrm{C}$			
Film thickness/nm	16 ± 0.1	15.5 ± 0.1	14.6 ± 0.1	14.3 ± 0.1			
Relative error	6.67%	3.33%	-2.67%	-4.67%			

表1 不同退火条件下制备的 Bi, Te, 薄膜厚度

2.2 XRD测试结果和分析

采用X射线衍射仪分析 Bi₂Te₃薄膜的晶体结构,对石英衬底和硒化锌衬底上沉积的薄膜进行X射线衍 射测试,结果如图1所示,该薄膜显示为多晶结构。图1(a)为石英衬底上制备的 Bi₂Te₃薄膜在厚度分别为 15 nm、30 nm 及45 nm 时的X射线衍射图,图1(a)和(c)表明,在200 ℃退火温度下增加膜厚不会改变薄膜的 生长方向,当薄膜厚度增加时,均出现了与标准 Bi₂Te₃卡片(PDF#08-0027)对应的(015)和(0015)的衍射 峰,对应的20分别为27.2°和44.54°。在石英衬底上,薄膜还出现了(003)和(006)的微弱衍射峰,硒化锌衬 底上薄膜出现了(0018)和(125)衍射峰,形成了多晶结构,衍射峰强度总体随着薄膜厚度增加而变强,薄



图 1 Bi_2Te_3 薄膜的 XRD 衍射图 Fig. 1 XRD diffraction patterns of Bi_2Te_3 thin films

膜晶体结构更加致密。图1(b)为制备的15 nm厚的Bi₂Te₃薄膜在未退火及不同退火温度下的XRD衍射图, 退火温度分别为200℃、300℃、350℃。薄膜退火后比退火前的衍射峰峰值明显增强,且随着退火温度增加,衍射峰的尖锐峰值变大。Bi₂Te₃薄膜在350℃退火后呈现出尖锐的(006)和(0015)衍射峰,对应为层 状结构的Bi₂Te₃薄膜衍射峰。Bi₂Te₃薄膜做退火处理后在8.9°、17.74°、44.96°、54.56°和64.64°处出现了与标 准Bi₂Te₃卡片(PDF#08-0027)对应的(003)、(006)、(0015)、(0018)和(0021)峰,这表明,靶材被溅射后 出来的粒子沉积为Bi₂Te₃化合物薄膜,表现出纯菱形Bi₂Te₃相。当退火温度从200℃升高到350℃,薄膜样 品并没有出现杂相,因此改变退火温度并不会影响Bi₂Te₃薄膜的择优取向,同时高温退火对应的峰值更加尖 锐,薄膜生长良好,表明退火处理有利于提高Bi₂Te₃薄膜的结晶性。

2.3 XPS测试结果和分析

为了测试 Bi₂Te₃薄膜样品的元素组成和元素价态,采用X射线光电子能谱技术对薄膜材料进行分析,在 测试过程中,入射到样品表面的X射线束是光子束,对样品的破坏性小,有利于薄膜样品的分析。如图 2(a) 所示,结合能为158.33 eV的峰指向Bi元素的4f_{7/2}峰,结合能为163.58 eV的峰指向Bi元素的4f_{5/2}峰,满足 Bi₂Te₃薄膜中Bi元素的峰值取向。图 2(b)表明,结合能为571.58 eV的峰指向Te元素的3d_{5/2}峰,结合能为 575.43 eV的峰指向Te元素的3d_{3/2}峰,满足Bi₂Te₃薄膜中Te元素的峰值取向。图 2(c)为Bi₂Te₃薄膜在 0~ 1 300 eV的全谱分析,Te元素经3d轨道测试得到结合能为586.08 eV,Bi元素经4f轨道测试得到结合能为 158.08 eV,薄膜样品中含Bi元素、Te元素和O元素。这表明,薄膜表面出现了氧化,薄膜表面的氧化和缺陷 会影响其性能^[24]。对制备的薄膜样品进行X射线光电子能谱分析,并与标准碳峰(C1s = 284.6 eV)比对, 得知薄膜中含有Bi、Te元素,其中Bi以+3价态、Te以-2价态存在于Bi₂Te₃晶体结构中,无其他杂质元素 掺杂。



Fig. 2 XPS pattern of Bi₂Te₃ thin films

2.4 FTIR 测试结果和分析

对制备的Bi₂Te₃薄膜样品进行傅里叶红外光谱研究分析,如图3所示。图3(a)为在石英衬底上沉积的 Bi₂Te₃薄膜的透过率,薄膜厚度分别为15 nm、30 nm及45 nm,波长范围为1~5 µm。图3(c)为在硒化锌衬底 上沉积的Bi₂Te₃薄膜的透过率,均未退火。随着薄膜厚度的增加,红外透过率下降。当薄膜厚度为15 nm 时,红外透过率最高,其中沉积在石英衬底上的薄膜在3.3 µm波长处红外透过率能达到80%,在5 µm后薄 膜的透过率急剧下降,原因为石英衬底在5 µm后呈现截止状态。沉积在硒化锌衬底上的薄膜在15 µm波长 处红外透过率达到65%,其他波段红外透过率略有下降,波长大于20 µm后硒化锌衬底不透光。图3(b)和 (d)为在石英和硒化锌衬底退火后的透过率图谱,沉积在石英衬底上的薄膜200℃退火后最高透过率达到 60%,沉积在硒化锌衬底上的薄膜在200℃退火后最高透过率达到60%,随着退火温度的升高,薄膜透过率 逐渐下降。原因是当温度升高时,薄膜样品中的晶体粒子活性增加,晶格缺陷减少,晶体结构也更完善,同 时退火后载流子的散射减小,自由载流子浓度增加,透过率降低。保持溅射功率为25 W,随着溅射时间的增 加,载流子浓度增大,等离子体频率增大,透过波段减小。



图 3 Bi₂Te₃薄膜的FTIR图 Fig. 3 FTIR pattern of Bi₂Te₃ thin films

2.5 霍尔效应测试结果和分析

在制备好的样品上镀铝电极,采用四个探针接触四个铝电极,形成欧姆接触。电极的四个触点位于薄膜边缘,以保证测量结果的准确性。利用霍尔效应测试系统测试薄膜的电学特性,用四探针电阻仪测试红外透明导电薄膜的方块电阻,根据薄膜厚度可计算出薄膜的电阻率。测试得到的霍尔系数均为负数,表明所制备的Bi₂Te₃薄膜均为N型薄膜,载流子为电子,薄膜材料的电导率公式为

σ

$$= ne\mu$$
 (1)

 $\rho = \frac{1}{\sigma}$

(2)

式中, σ 为电导率,n为载流子浓度,e为电子电荷量, μ 为迁移率, ρ 为电阻率。将Bi₂Te₃薄膜在不同温度下退火 30 min,霍尔效应测试结果如图 4 所示。表 2 为制备的Bi₂Te₃薄膜在未退火时的电学特性。结果表明,薄膜退火后,电学性质会变好。图 4(a)~(c)表明,在石英衬底上沉积不同厚度的Bi₂Te₃薄膜,电阻率会随着退火温度的升高而降低;薄膜厚度为 15 nm时,退火后电阻率从 4.263×10⁻² Ω ·cm减小到 1.834×10⁻³ Ω ·cm, 退火 200 °C时,电阻率为 5.663×10⁻³ Ω ·cm, 迁移率为 9.980 cm²·V⁻¹·s⁻¹,退火 350 °C时,电阻率为 1.834×10⁻³ Ω ·cm, 迁移率为 28.400 cm²·V⁻¹·s⁻¹;薄膜厚度为 30 nm时,电阻率从 1.125×10⁻² Ω ·cm减小到 1.448×10⁻³ Ω ·cm;薄膜厚度为 45 nm时,电阻率从 5.883×10⁻³ Ω ·cm减小到 2.590×10⁻³ Ω ·cm。薄膜电阻率最小为 1.448×10⁻³ Ω ·cm时,薄膜迁移率为 27.400 cm²·V⁻¹·s⁻¹,载流子浓度为 1.573×10²⁰ cm⁻³。图 4(d)显示在硒化锌衬底上沉积的不同厚度 Bi₂Te₃薄膜经过 200 °C退火后的电学特性,薄膜厚度为 15 nm 时电阻率为 9.919×10⁻³ Ω ·cm,薄膜厚度为 30 nm 时电阻率最低,为 4.721×10⁻³ Ω ·cm。



图 4 Bi₂Te₃薄膜的电学特性 Fig. 4 Electrical properties of Bi₂Te₃ thin films

	表 2	不同厚度的Bi ₂ Te ₃ 薄膜在未退火时的电学特性
Table 2	Electrical pro	operties of unannealed Bi ₂ Te ₃ thin films with different thicknesses

Film thickness/nm	Sheet resistance/	Resistivity/	Carrier density/	Hall mobility/
	$(\times 10^{3} \Omega \bullet \square^{-1})$	$(\times 10^{-3} \Omega\text{-cm})$	$(\times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-3})$	$(\times 10^{-1} \text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{V}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1})$
15	26.64	42.63	2.87	5.11
30	3.51	11.25	7.16	7.76
45	1.22	5.88	11.75	9.03

2.6 SEM 测试结果和分析

为了分析退火温度对薄膜晶粒尺寸和结晶效果的影响,用SEM分别测试制备好的Bi₂Te₃薄膜退火前后的表面形貌,结果如图5所示。根据图5(a)和(b),发现Bi₂Te₃薄膜具有锥形粒状结构,且颗粒较分明。当薄

膜经过 200 ℃退火后,薄膜的晶体结构较均匀平整,无明显缺陷,结晶性变好且更加致密。图 5(c)为 Bi₂Te₃ 薄膜的截面形貌,所测得的薄膜厚度为14.732 nm,与台阶仪测量薄膜厚度的误差较小。



(a) Surface pattern of the film without annealing

(b) Surface pattern of the film after annealing



(c) Cross section pattern of the Bi, Te, thin film

图 5 Bi₂Te₃薄膜表面和截面形貌 Fig. 5 Surface and cross-sectional pattern of Bi₂Te₃ thin film

3 结论

利用射频磁控溅射法,分别在石英和硒化锌衬底上制备了Bi₂Te₃薄膜,研究了薄膜厚度和退火温度对薄膜的微观结构、光学和电学性能的影响。XRD和SEM测试结果表明,薄膜经过退火处理后,结晶性变好,择优取向不变,同时结晶性会随着薄膜厚度增加而变好。XPS测试结果表明,Bi以+3价、Te以-2价合成特征峰,制备的薄膜没有出现杂相。在石英和硒化锌衬底上制备的15 nm厚的Bi₂Te₃薄膜,在红外波段的透过率分别能达到80%和65%。退火温度适当增加会减小薄膜的缺陷密度,降低薄膜的电阻率,从而提高电学性能,当退火温度为350℃时,薄膜的电学性能最为优异。当薄膜厚度为15 nm时,经退火后电阻率由4.263×10⁻²Ω·cm减小到1.834×10⁻³Ω·cm。Bi₂Te₃薄膜的迁移率随着退火温度的升高而增大,迁移率由0.511 cm²·V⁻¹·s⁻¹增加至28.400 cm²·V⁻¹·s⁻¹。当薄膜厚度为15 nm、退火温度为200℃时,薄膜具有相对较优的光电综合性能,薄膜透过率在2.5~20 μm 波段能达到60%,薄膜电阻率为9.919×10⁻³Ω·cm。在石英和硒化锌衬底上沉积的Bi₂Te₃薄膜光电性能良好,在红外探测器、抗干扰方面具有潜在的应用前景。

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Preparation and Photoelectric Properties of Bi₂Te₃ Infrared Transparent Conductive Films (Invited)

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Abstract: Infrared transparent conductive thin film is a special material that can both transmit light and conduct electricity. It is widely used in solar cells, radiative cooling, infrared detector anti-interference coating, transparent electrode, sensing technology, photoelectric devices and other fields. Bismuth telluride is a semiconductor material with a molecular formula of Bi_2Te_3 , which has good conductivity and a band gap width of 0.145 eV at room temperature. Based on the excellent optoelectronic properties of Bi_2Te_3 materials and their significant research value in the field of broadband photodetectors, Bi_2Te_3 is one of the ideal candidate materials in the field of infrared transparent conductive films.

The preparation methods of Bi₂Te₃ films usually include pulsed laser deposition, magnetron sputtering, physical vapor transport, vacuum evaporation, molecular-beam epitaxy, electron beam deposition, etc. In this paper, Bi2Te3 thin films are deposited on fused silicas substrates and zinc selenide substrate by magnetron sputtering. The structure, composition and morphology of the prepared Bi₂Te₂ thin films are analyzed by diffractometer, X-ray photoelectron spectrometer and cold field emission scanning electron microscope. The optical transmittance, conductivity, carrier mobility and other optoelectronic properties of the films are studied. The test results show that annealing is conducive to the crystallization of the films, and does not change the preferred orientation of the crystals. The crystallinity is excellent when the annealing temperature is 350 $^{\circ}$ C, and the crystallinity will become better with the increase of the film thickness. The Fourier transform infrared spectrum test results show that the optical transmittance of Bi₂Te₃ films deposited on fused silicas and zinc selenide substrates decreases with the increase of film thickness and annealing temperature. The optical transmittance of the films deposited on zinc selenide substrates is longer than that of fused silicas, and the optical transmittance is more stable. The hall effect test results indicate that with the increase of film thickness and annealing temperature, the resistivity of Bi_2Te_3 film gradually decreases, and the minimum resistivity of the prepared Bi_2Te_3 film is $1.448 \times 10^{-3} \,\Omega \cdot cm$, with a mobility of 27.400 cm² · V⁻¹ · s⁻¹ and a carrier concentration of 1.573×10^{20} cm⁻³. The Bi₂Te₃ thin film deposited on fused silicas substrate has a maximum transmittance of 80% in the $1{\sim}5~\mu{m}$ infrared band, with a thickness of 15 nm. After annealing at 200 °C, the transmittance can reach 60% and the resistivity is $5.663 \times 10^{-3} \,\Omega$ cm. The maximum transmittance of Bi₂Te₃ thin film with thickness of 15 nm deposited on zinc selenide substrate in 2.5 \sim 20 μm infrared band reaches 65%, and after annealing at 200 °C, the transmittance can reach 60%. At this time, the resistivity of the film is $9.919 \times 10^{-3} \Omega \cdot cm$, with good photoelectric performance.

Taking into account the photoelectric performance of the prepared thin film, when the thickness of the Bi_2Te_3 thin film is 15 nm and the annealing temperature is 200 °C, the film has the excellent photoelectric comprehensive performance. Bi_2Te_3 thin films deposited on fused silicas and zinc selenide substrates have good photoelectric properties, which have potential applications in infrared detectors and anti-interference. **Key words**: Transparent conductive film; Mid infrared band; Magnetron sputtering; Bi_2Te_3 ; Photoelectric performance

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