

# ALUMINIUM OXIDE PREPARED BY ATOMIC LAYER DEPOSITION IN ORGANIC THIN-FILM TRANSISTORS OPERATING AT 2 V: COMPARISON WITH UV-OZONE OXIDATION

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## INTRODUCTION

Large-area, roll-to-roll fabrication of thin-film circuits demands layer thickness uniformity over large areas. Previously, a 10-nm-thick dry bi-layer dielectric based on aluminium oxide ( $\text{AlO}_x$ ) prepared by UV-ozone oxidation and n-octylphosphonic acid ( $\text{C}_8\text{PA}$ ) monolayer prepared by vacuum evaporation has been developed for organic thin-film transistors (OTFTs). Here we compare such OTFTs to similar transistors that incorporate ALD- $\text{AlO}_x/\text{C}_8\text{PA}$  bi-layer.

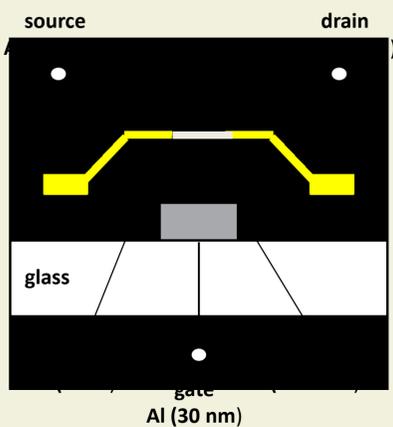
## AIMS

- Use atomic layer deposition (ALD) to grow thin layers of  $\text{AlO}_x$  for low-voltage OTFTs.
- Compare Al/ALD- $\text{AlO}_x/\text{C}_8\text{PA}$ /pentacene/Au and Al/UV-ozone- $\text{AlO}_x/\text{C}_8\text{PA}$ /pentacene/Au transistors and metal-insulator-metal (MIM) structures.

## EXPERIMENT

- Two samples incorporated thin ALD- $\text{AlO}_x$  (12.9 nm) and two samples used thicker (36.8 nm) ALD- $\text{AlO}_x$ .
- Within each pairing, one sample underwent a 2-minute UV-ozone clean prior to  $\text{C}_8\text{PA}$  assembly.
- All other transistor layers were identical to UV-ozone- $\text{AlO}_x$  (9 nm) OTFTs.
- ALD performed from water and trimethylaluminium (TMA) at 160°C.

## TRANSISTOR MEASUREMENTS



$W = 1000 \mu\text{m}$   
 $L = 30, 50, 70 \text{ and } 90 \mu\text{m}$

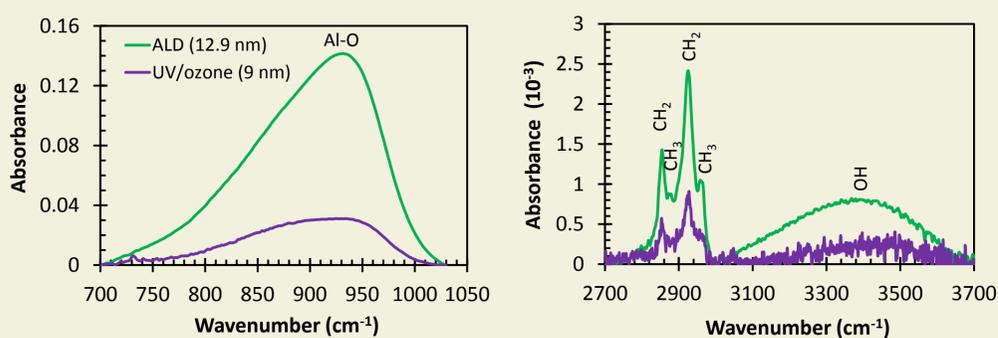
Linear regime ( $|V_{DS}| < |V_{GS} - V_t|$ ):

$$I_D = \mu C \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_t) V_{DS} \quad \mu_{lin} = \frac{\partial I_D}{\partial V_{GS}} \cdot \frac{1}{CV_{DS} \frac{W}{L}}$$

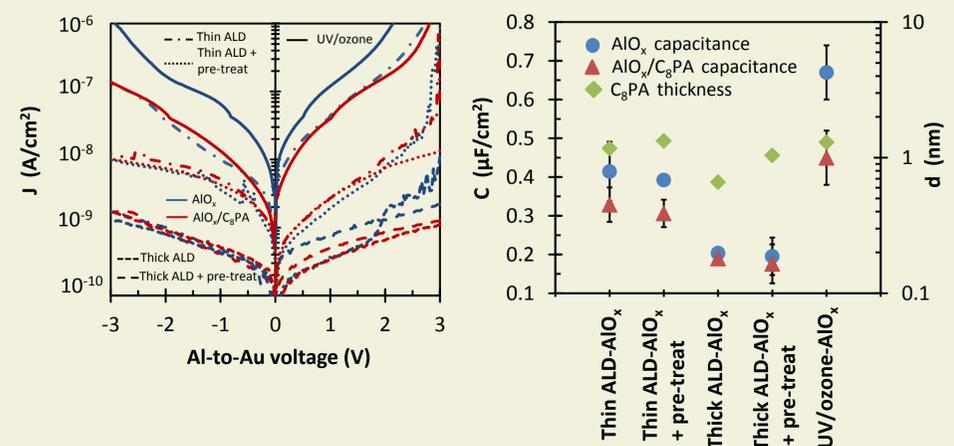
Saturation regime ( $|V_{DS}| > |V_{GS} - V_t|$ ):

$$I_D = \mu C \frac{W}{2L} (V_{GS} - V_t)^2 \quad \mu_{sat} = \left( \frac{\partial \sqrt{I_D}}{\partial V_{GS}} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{C \frac{W}{2L}}$$

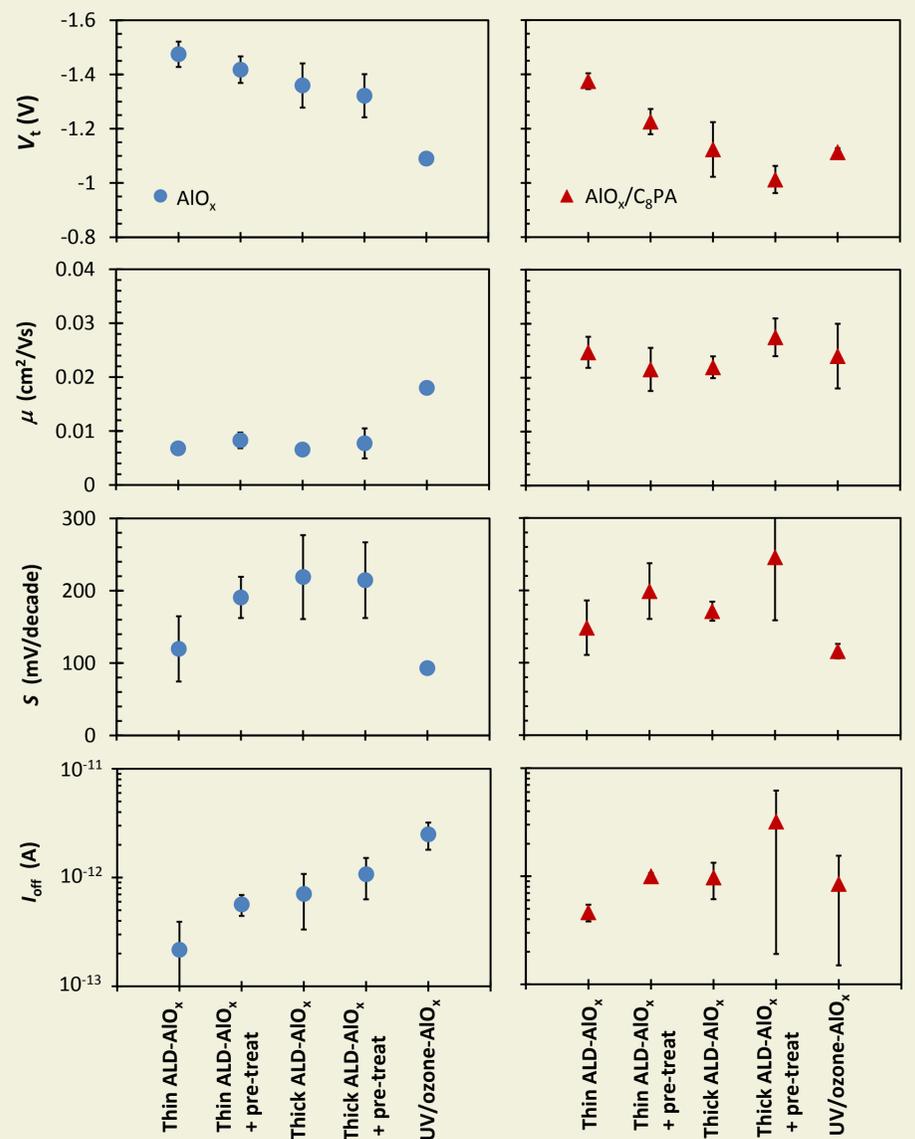
## FTIR



## RESULTS: MIM STRUCTURES



## RESULTS: TRANSISTORS



## CONCLUSIONS

- Leakage current density and capacitance are lower for ALD- $\text{AlO}_x$ ; primarily as a result of the thicker layers.
- $\text{C}_8\text{PA}$  self-assembly is not affected by the  $\text{AlO}_x$  layer or by its treatment.
- UV-ozone- $\text{AlO}_x$  leads to the lowest threshold voltage. Other parameters are comparable to OTFTs with ALD- $\text{AlO}_x$ .