

AQUEOUS COMBUSTION SYNTHESIS OF AlO_x FOR APPLICATION AS GATE DIELECTRIC IN SOLUTION-PROCESSED TFTs

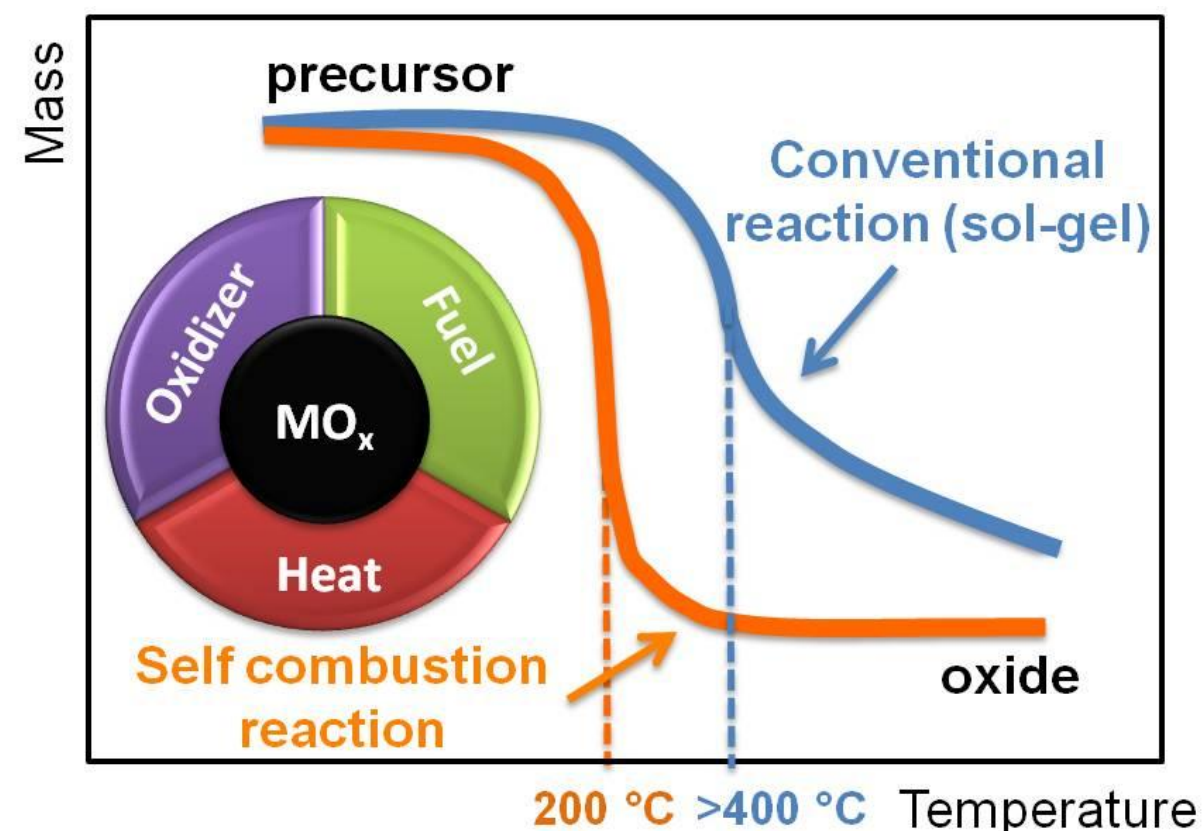
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INTRODUCTION

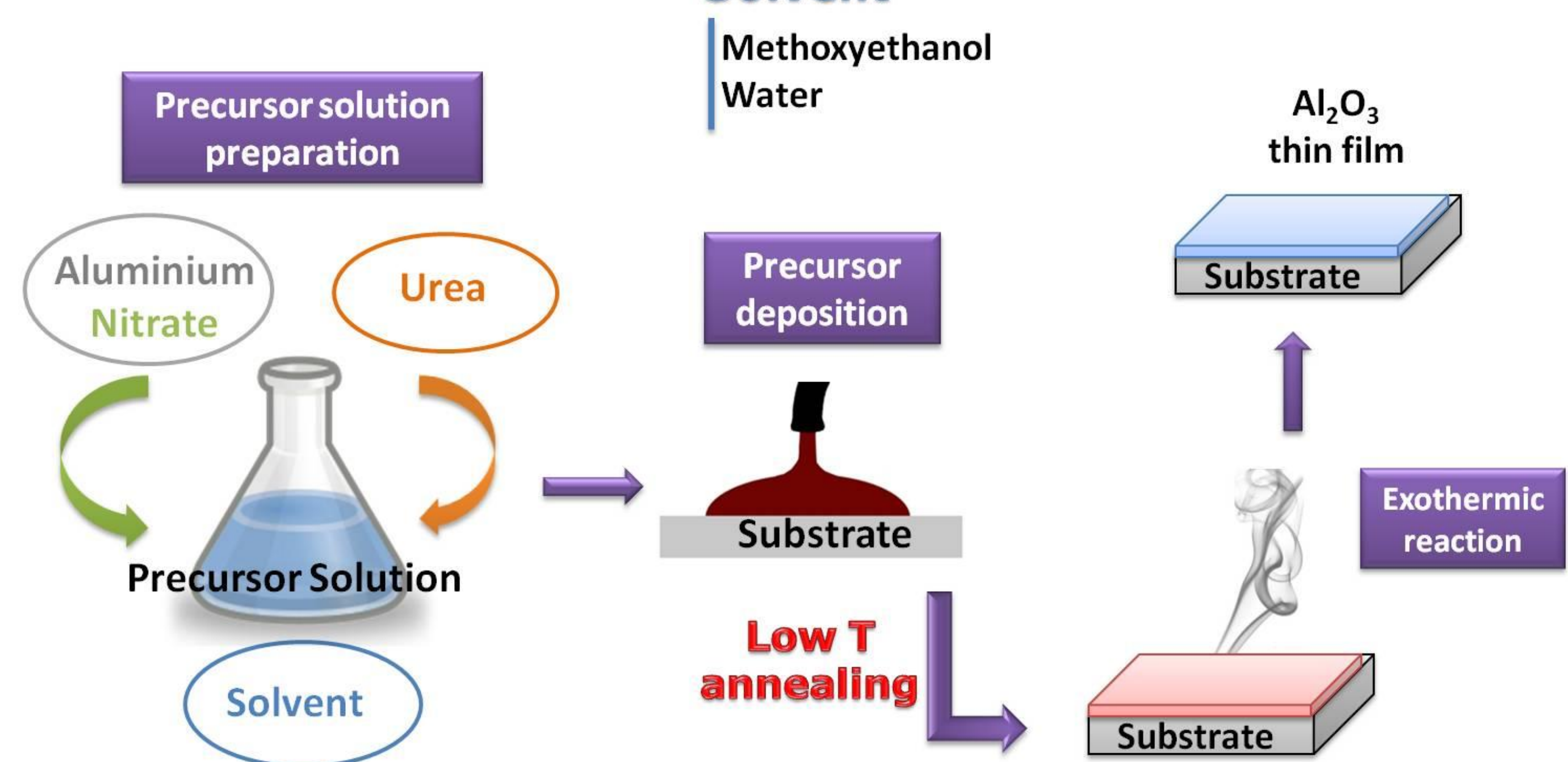
Solution based fabrication methods and materials have been pursued as an alternative for economically viable large-scale electronics.

Self-combustion solution synthesis takes advantage of the chemistry of the precursors as a source of energy for localized heating. The exothermic reaction generates energy that can convert precursors into oxides at low process temperatures [1,2]. Theoretically this reaction mechanism can be applied to any metal ion to produce the desired oxide.



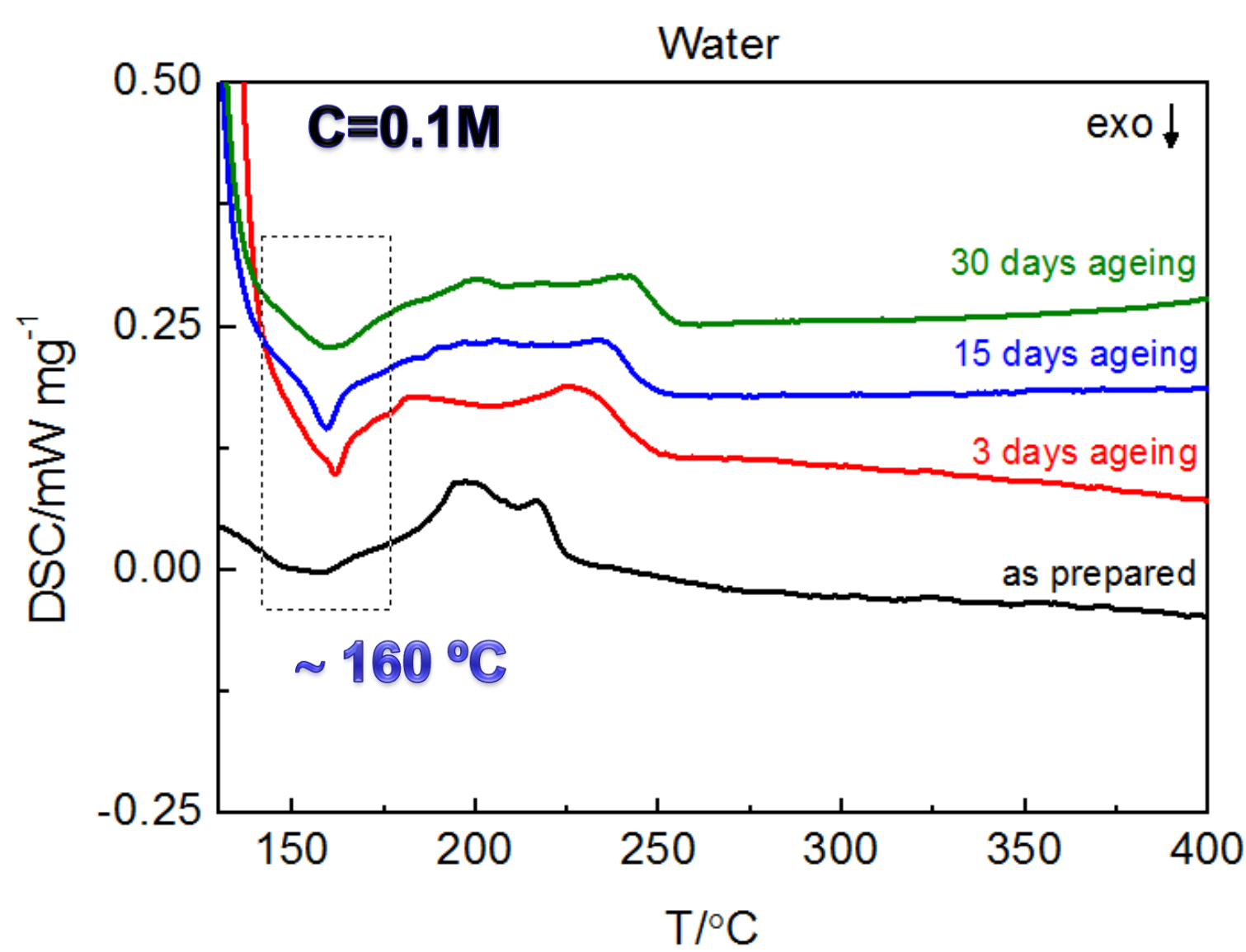
In this work we present a study on the solution combustion synthesis of AlO_x in water and in 2-methoxyethanol by using urea as an oxidant and varying the precursor solution aging time and the initial concentration of the metal ion. Optimized aqueous-based AlO_x were used as a gate dielectric in solution processed GZTO semiconductor yielded solution processed TFTs with low hysteresis; $\mu_{SAT}=1.3 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V}\cdot\text{s}$; $S=0.30 \text{ V}/\text{dec}$; $V_T=0.8 \text{ V}$; $I_{ON}/I_{OFF}=8.7 \times 10^4$ [3].

Al_2O_3 COMBUSTION SYNTHESIS

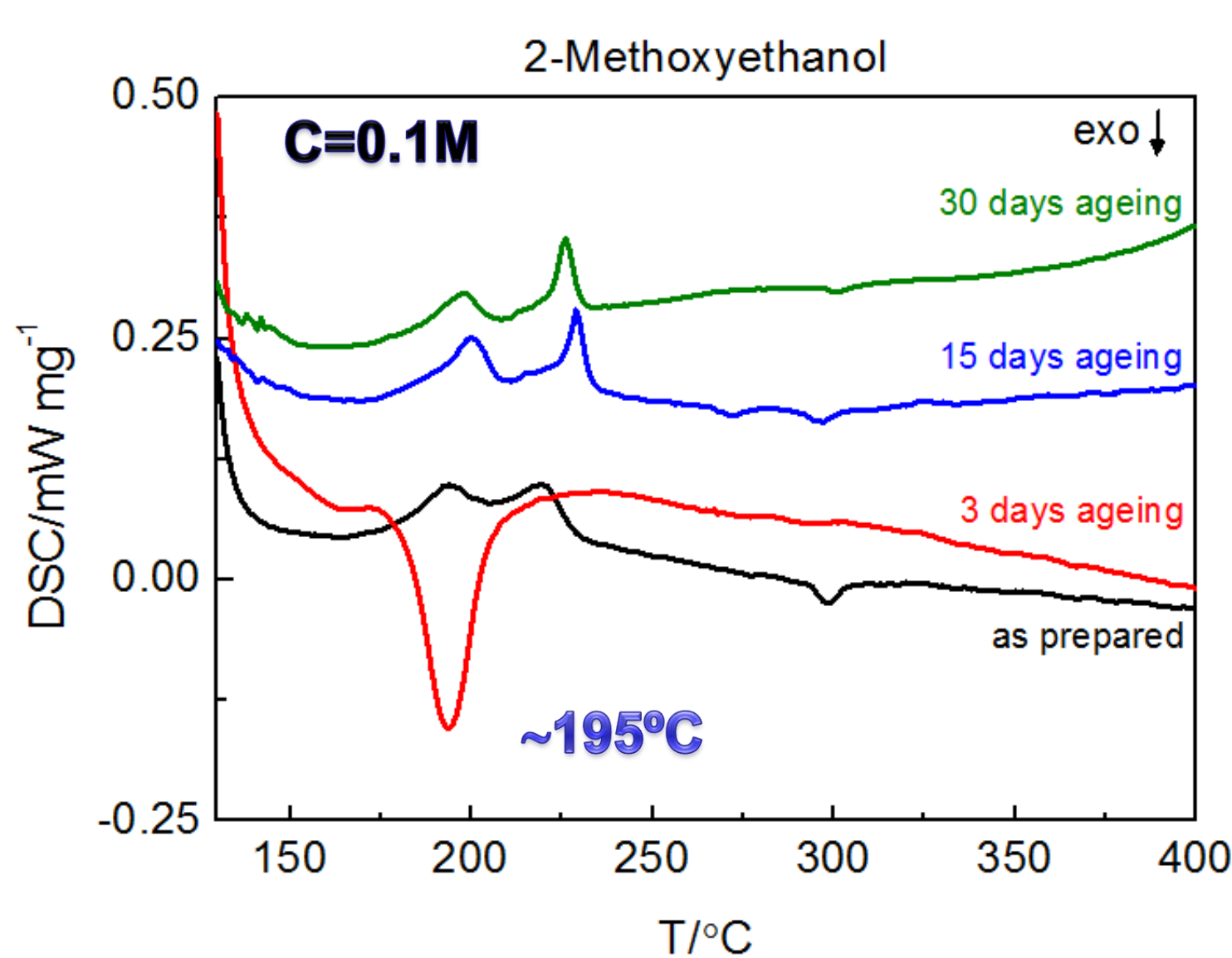
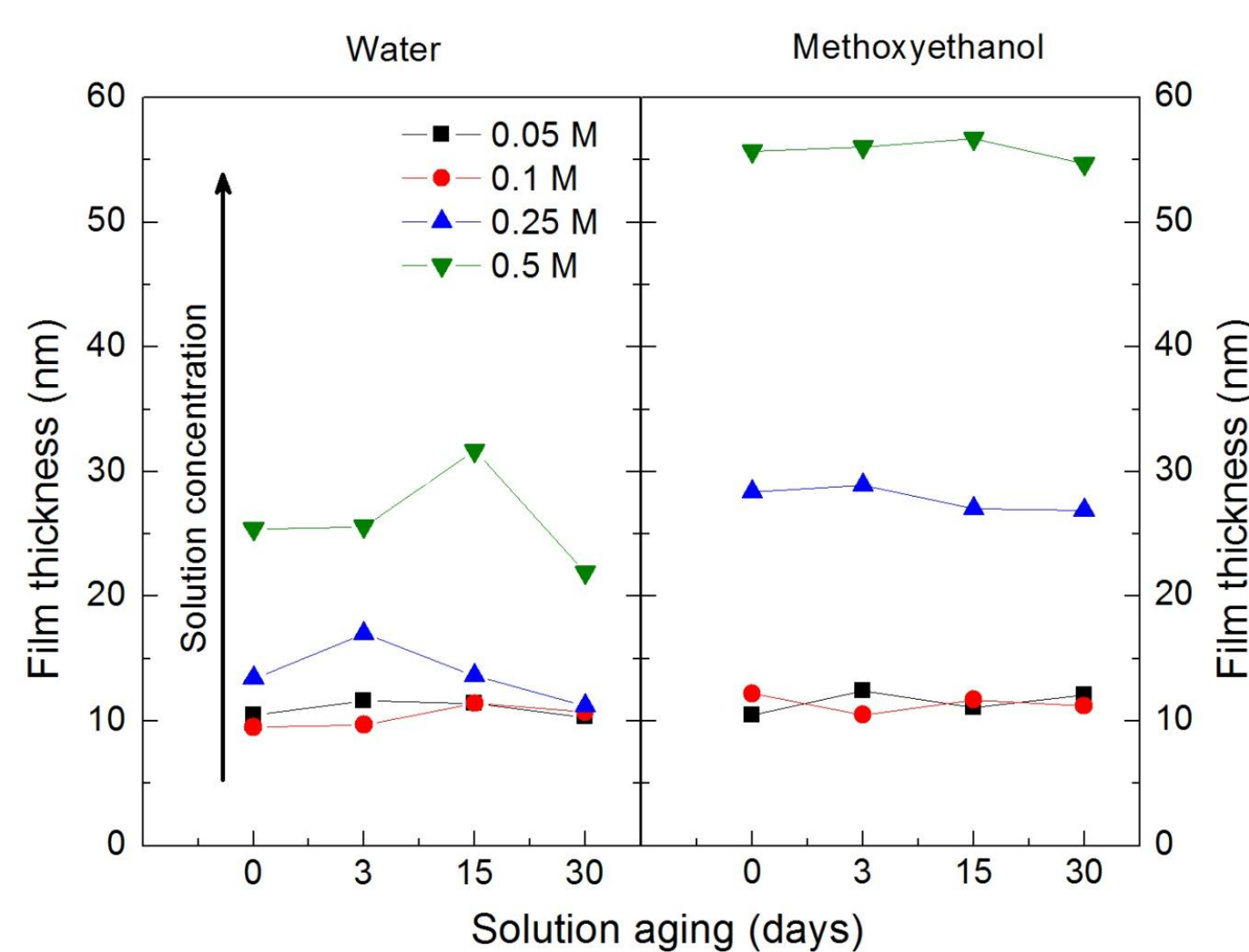


SOLUTIONS AND THIN FILMS CHARACTERIZATION

Precursor Solution DSC

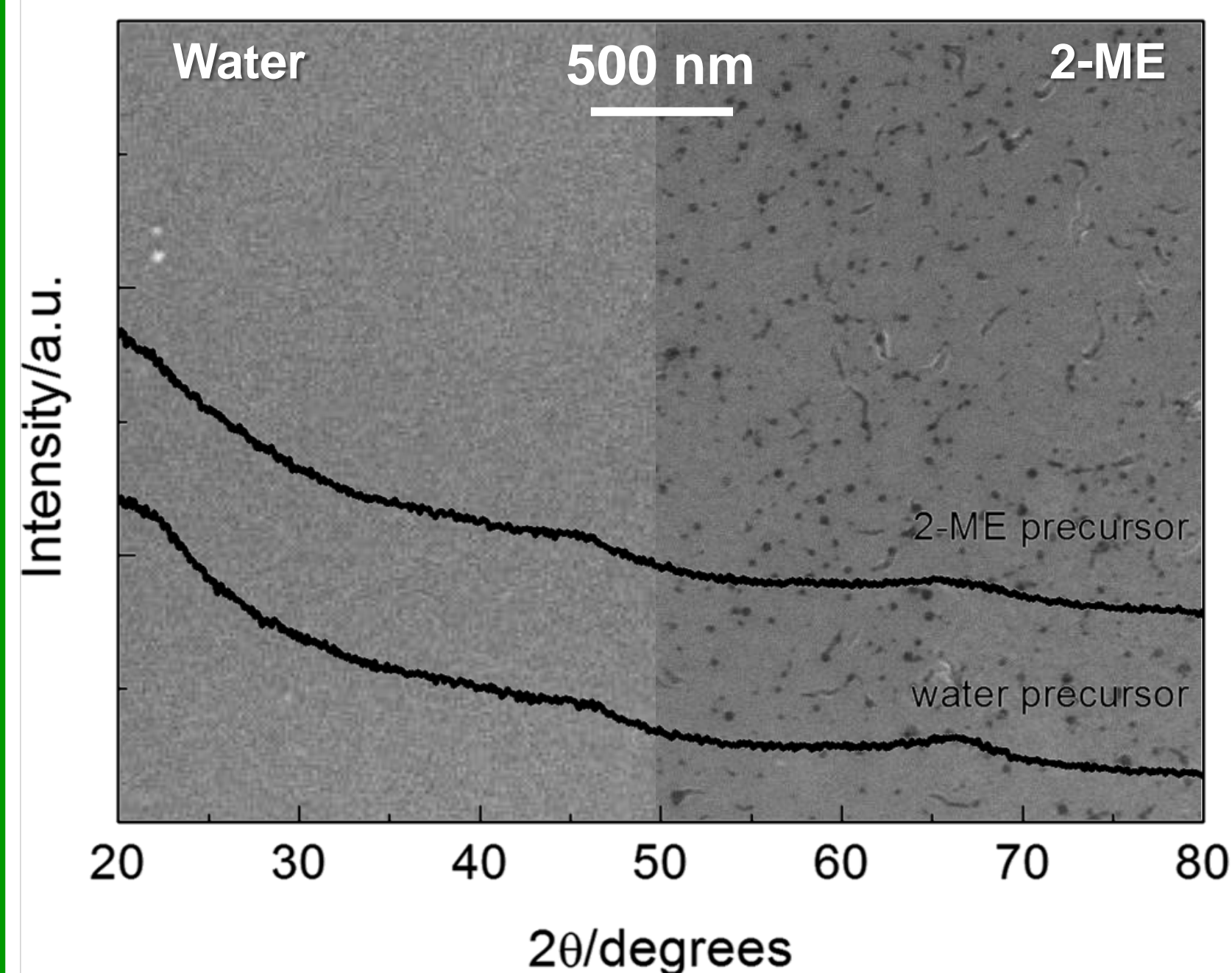


Film thickness variation



DSC
Lower synthesis T with less dependance on solution ageing time for water precursors.

XRD & SEM

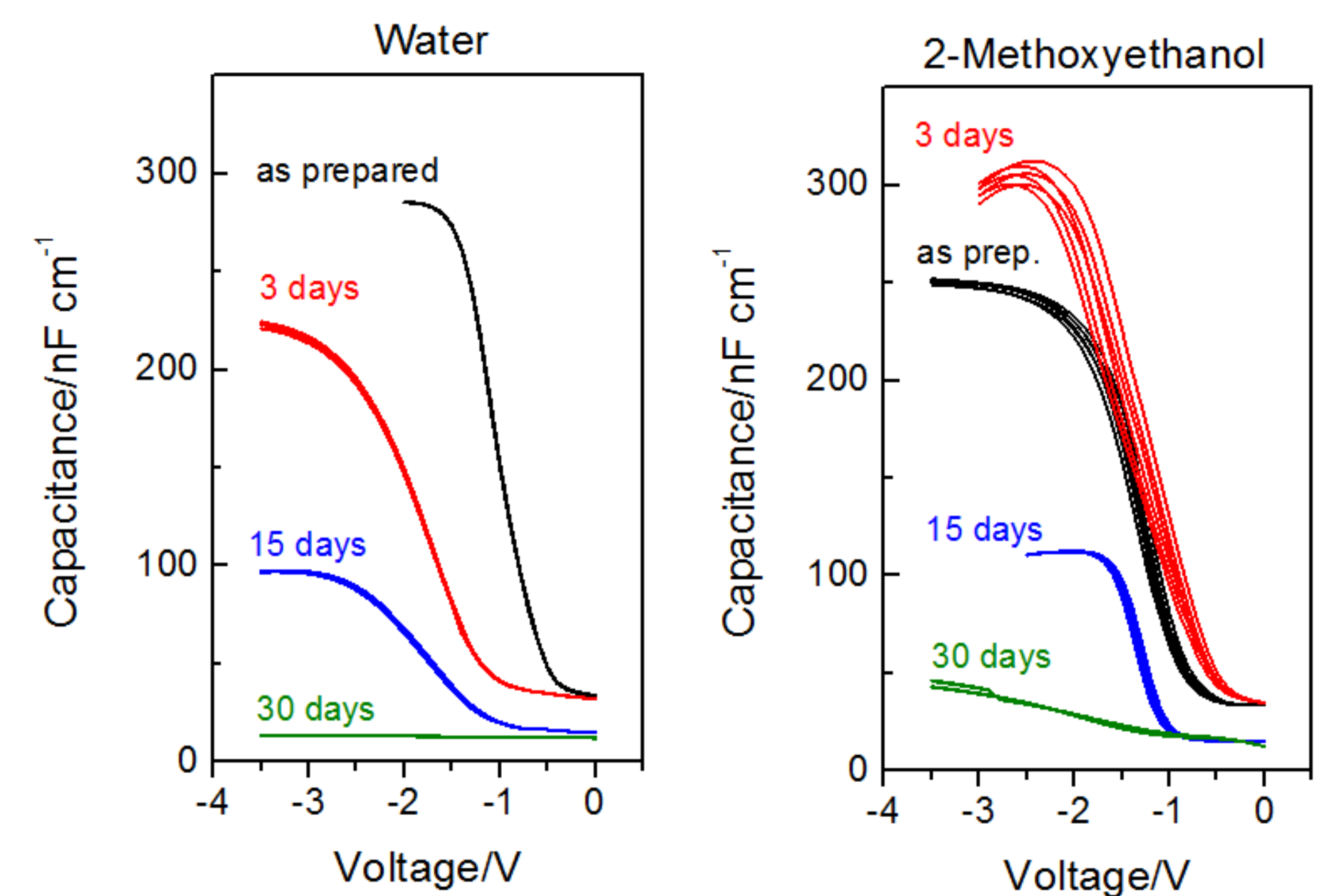


The films are amorphous.
Water yields smoother uniform films.

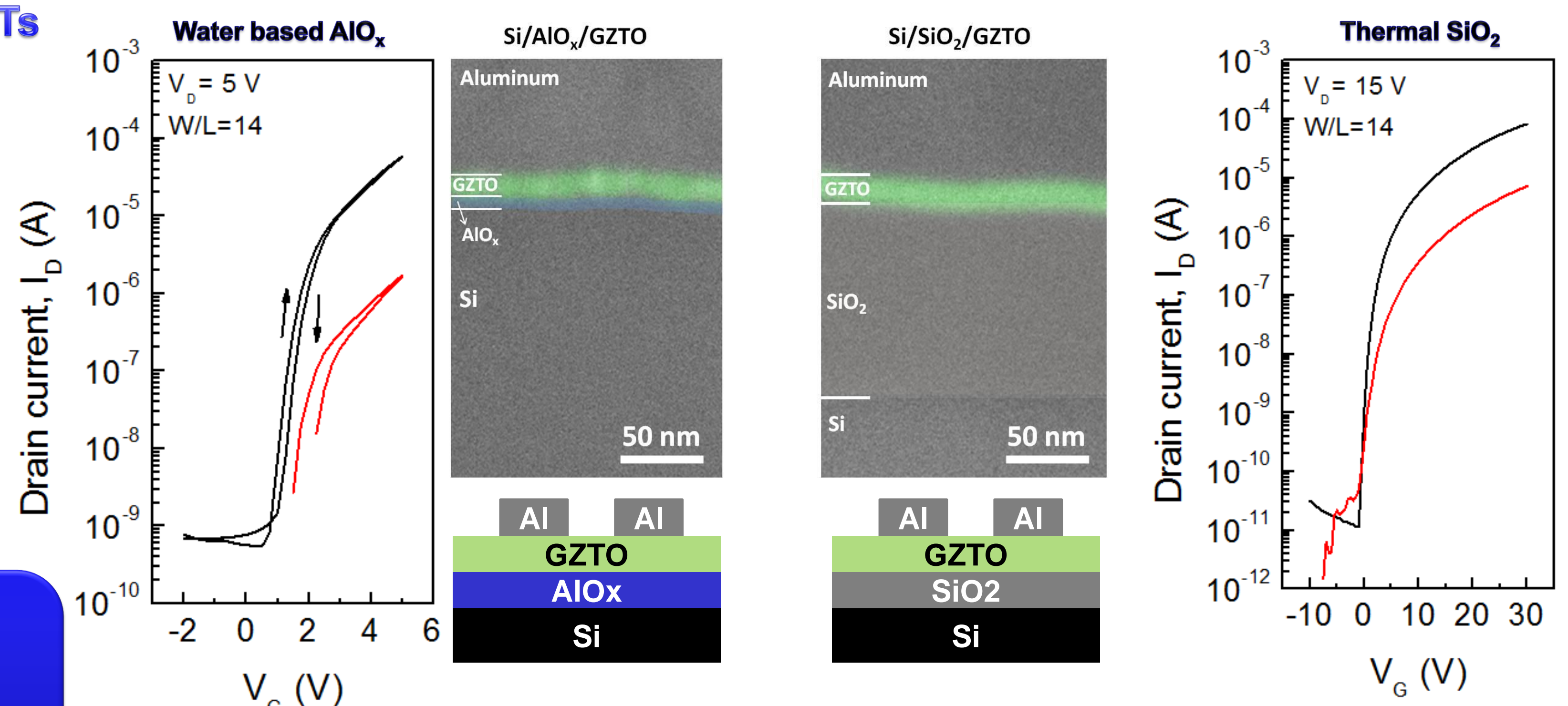
DEVICES CHARACTERIZATION

Capacitors

AlO_x
 $c=0.1 \text{ M}$;
10 nm layer;
 $T=350 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 $f=1 \text{ MHz}$



TFTs



TFTs
GZTO Zn:Sn:Ga ratio 2:1:0.1 in 2-ME @ 350°C
 AlO_x $c=0.1 \text{ M}$ in H_2O @ 350°C

| Dielectric/SC | W/L | V_D (V) | V_T (V) | S (V dec ⁻¹) | I_{ON}/I_{OFF} | μ_{SAT} (cm ² V ⁻¹ s ⁻¹) |
|---------------|-----|-----------|-----------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| AlO_x /GZTO | 14 | 5 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 8.7×10^4 | 1.3 |
| SiO_2 /GZTO | 14 | 15 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 7.4×10^6 | 0.7 |

CONCLUSIONS

- Water based AlO_x thin films showed enhanced properties, high stability and an oxide formation reaction temperature approximately 25 °C lower than 2-ME based precursors.
- 10 nm thick spin-coated AlO_x films were used together with solution processed GZTO semiconductor to fabricate TFTs with very good overall performance; $V_{ON}=0.5 \text{ V}$, $V_T=0.8 \text{ V}$, $I_{ON}/I_{OFF}=8.7 \times 10^4$, $S=0.3 \text{ V}/\text{dec}$ and $\mu_{SAT}=1.3 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$, even when compared to similar TFTs but with 100 nm thick thermally-grown SiO_2 .
- Solution self-combustion synthesis is a promising method for low-cost processing of both semiconductor and dielectric oxides resulting in TFTs with a good performance.

References

- [1] M.-G. Kim, et. al., Nature Materials, Vol. 10(5) (2011) 382-388.
- [2] Y. S. Rim, et. al., ACS Applied Materials & Interfaces, Vol. 5(9) (2013) 3565-3571.
- [3] R. Branquinho, et al. submitted to ACS Applied Materials & Interfaces.

Acknowledgements

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