

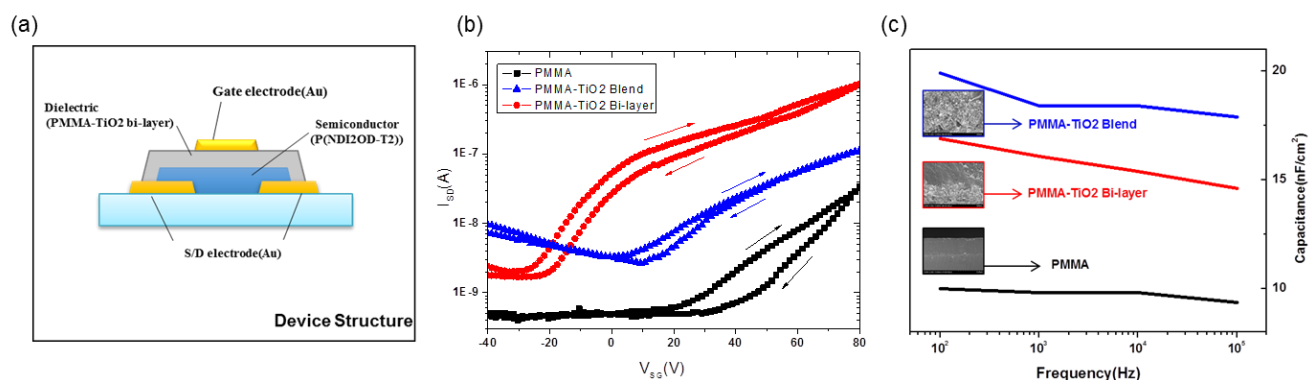
# Low hysteresis n-type printed organic thin-film-transistor with TiO<sub>2</sub>/PMMA bi-layer gate dielectrics.

Nam Hyun Lee and Byung Doo Chin

Dept. of Polymer Science and Engineering, Dankook University  
Jukjeon-dong, Suji-gu, Yongin-City, Gyeonggi-do, 448-701, Republic of Korea  
Tel.:82-31-8005-3719, E-mail: [bdchin@dankook.ac.kr](mailto:bdchin@dankook.ac.kr)

Polymeric dielectric materials are the promising candidates for a flexible gate insulator with durable, low-cost, and easy processing. However, most of polymeric dielectric materials have relatively low dielectric permittivity than that of inorganic dielectrics. Thus, a variety of studies on a development of composite with high-k dielectric material have been accomplished. In this study, we were fabricated the n-type organic thin-film-transistor(OTFT) with TiO<sub>2</sub>/PMMA bi-layer gate dielectric with dielectric permittivity up to 20nF/cm<sup>2</sup>. Also, we investigated the effect of dielectric layer on the performance of OTFT, in order to achieve reduced off-current and hysteresis.

In consideration of the channel stability, the device fabricated with top gate bottom contact structure was used. Au source/drain electrodes were thermally deposited on si-wafer substrate and poly{[N,N9-bis(2-octyldodecyl)naphtha-lene-1,4,5,8-bis(dicarboximide)-2,6-diyI]-alt-5,59-(2,29-bithiophene)};[(P(NDI2OD-T2))] n-type polymer semiconductor was spun coated as a semiconductor layer. Both TiO<sub>2</sub>-PMMA bi-layer and TiO<sub>2</sub>-PMMA blended film were compared with PMMA single layer, all were deposited by spin-coating. Au gate electrode was thermally deposited and compared with the inkjet-printed Ag electrodes. Using the TiO<sub>2</sub>/PMMA bilayer and composite, the capacitance of the dielectric was increased and the hysteresis of the device was significantly reduced. The mobility of the bi-layer device was shown to 0.002 cm<sup>2</sup>/Vs, which increased by 2.5 times compared to single-layer device(0.0007 cm<sup>2</sup>/Vs).



**Fig. 1.** (a) The structure of OTFT, (b) the transfer characteristics and hysteresis of n-type OTFT with PMMA, TiO<sub>2</sub>-PMMA blended and PMMA-TiO<sub>2</sub> bilayer, (c) the C-F plot of the three different dielectrics.

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