

Atomic Layer Deposited Indium Zinc Oxide Thin Films and the Associated Device Performances

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Recently, amorphous oxide semiconductors as active layers have been already mass-produced in active matrix liquid crystal display (AMLCD) and active matrix organic light emitting diodes (AMOLED) due to reasonable field effect mobility ($>10\text{cm}^2/\text{v.s}$), amorphous structure, and simply deposition process[1]. In terms of active channel layers, conventional sputtering techniques had been natural limitations for controlling multi-compositions and defect-generations on large-size backplanes. To solve those problems such as oxygen defect-generation, non-uniform compositions, and unreliable device performances, a few researchers have suggested vapor deposition methods like chemical vapor deposition (CVD) and atomic layer deposition (ALD). In particular, ALD technique is well-known to be exact thickness control, composition, and less-defect generation due to self-limiting and complement reactions[2]. Unfortunately, there are a few reports to demonstrate oxide semiconductor TFTs based on ALD process due to limiting proper precursors for oxide semiconductors.

In this work, ALD Indium Zinc Oxide (IZO) thin films were deposited by using both liquid In precursor and Zn precursor. The ozone was used as an oxygen reactant. The IZO films were systematically investigated with various In/Zn contents (5:1, 3:1, 2:1, 1:1, 1:2, 1:3, 1:5) at 150°C , resulting in different electrical and physical properties. Moreover, the associated TFT exhibited, saturation mobility of $3.40\text{ cm}^2\text{ V}^{-1}\text{ s}^{-1}$ in the saturation region was obtained, with a subthreshold swing (SS) 0.45 V/decade , a threshold gate voltage (V_{th}) of 1.77 V and an on/off ratio of 9.24×10^5 , while the conducting layer (as-deposited) turned to be a semiconducting property at 500°C annealing. This presentation will be discussed physical/chemical/electronic properties related with IZO TFT performances.

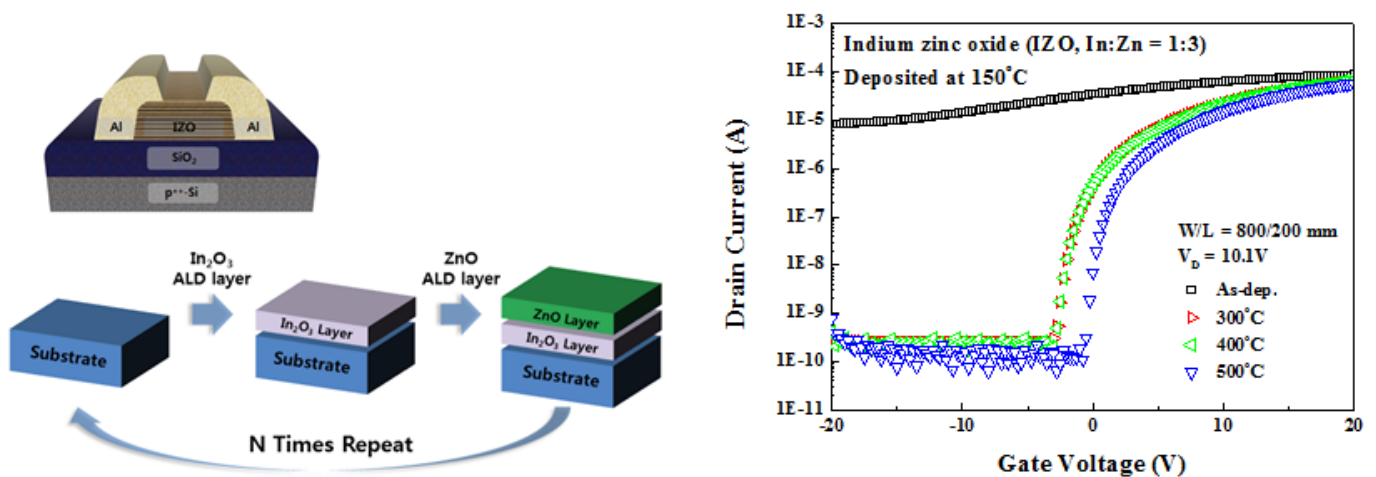


Fig. 1. . (left) TFT structure and brief ALD condition (right) representative transfer characteristics of IZO ALD TFTs as functions of annealing temperatures

Reference

- [1] Joon Seok Park, Wan-Joo Maeng, Hyun-Suk Kim, Jin-Seong Park, Thin Solid Films, 520, 1679–1693 (2012)
 [2] S.M.George, Chem. Rev. 110, 111 (2010)