

Supplementary Information

Water adsorption effects of nitrate ion coordinated Al_2O_3 dielectric for high performance metal-oxide thin-film transistor

Jee Ho Park^{a,†}, Kyongjun Kim^{b,†}, Young Bum Yoo^a, Si Yun Park^b, Keon-Hee Lim^b, Keun Ho Lee^a, Hong Koo Baik^{a,} and Youn Sang Kim^{b,c,*}*

[†]The first two authors contributed equally to this work.

J. H. Park, Y. B. Yoo, K. H. Lee, Prof. H. K. Baik

^a Department of Advanced Materials Engineering, Yonsei University,
Seoul 120-749, Republic of Korea, E-mail: thinfilm@yonsei.ac.kr

K. Kim, S. Park, K.-H. Lim, Prof. Y. S. Kim

^b Program in Nano Science and Technology,
Graduate School of Convergence Science and Technology, Seoul National University
Seoul 151-744, Republic of Korea, E-mail: younskim@snu.ac.kr

Prof. Y. S. Kim

^c Advanced Institute of Convergence Technology,
864-1 Iui-dong, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do 443-72, Republic of Korea

* Corresponding author; Prof. Youn Sang Kim and Prof. Hong Koo Baik

E-mail: younskim@snu.ac.kr , thinfilm@yonsei.ac.kr

Fax: +82-31-888-9148, Tel: +82-31-888-9131

Figure S1.

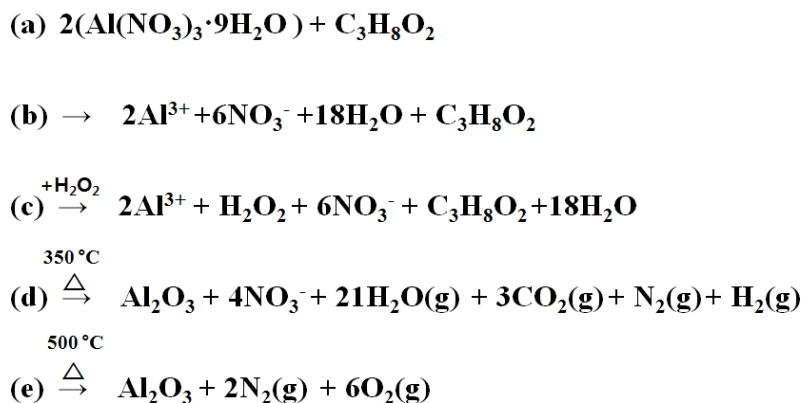


Figure S1. Schematic descriptions and the analyses of the formation of ionic Al_2O_3 dielectric.

(a) The Aluminum nitrate hexahydrate ($\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$) was resolved in methoxyethanol ($\text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{O}_2$). (b) The hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) was added to Al_2O_3 precursor solution for suppression of oxygen vacancy. (c) When the Al_2O_3 precursor solution was annealed at 350°C , the Al_2O_3 was formed with a small amount of nitrate ions (NO_3^-). (d) When the ion embedded Al_2O_3 was annealed over 500°C , the embedded ions were completely decomposed.

Figure S2.

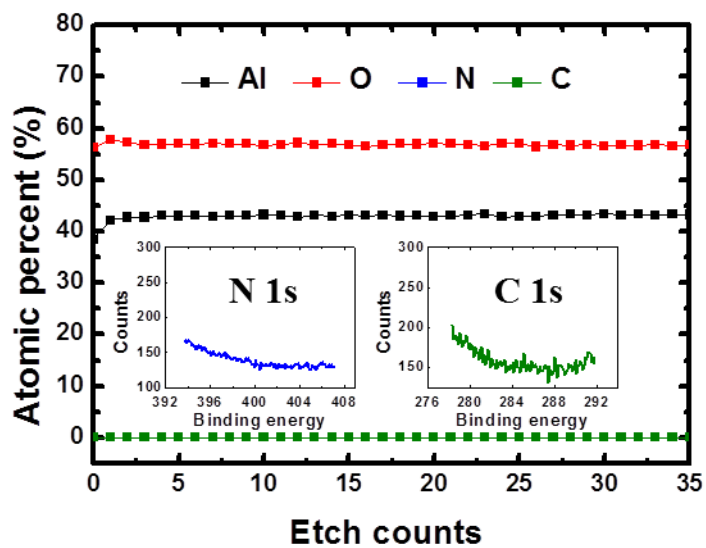


Figure S2. The XPS depth profile of 500 °C annealed Al_2O_3 film. The insets indicate N 1s and C 1s peaks.

Figure S3.

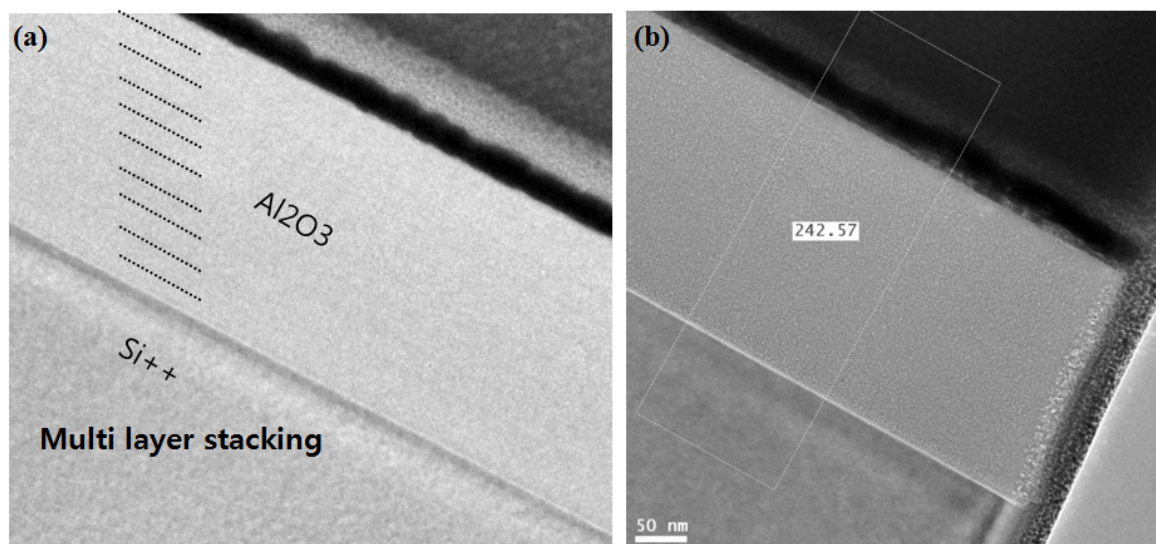


Figure S3. The HR-TEM images of solution processed ionic amorphous Al₂O₃ dielectric layer were shown. (a) The 10 times coated ionic amorphous Al₂O₃ layer was fabricated on the heavily boron doped Si wafer and (b) the thickness of amorphous ionic Al₂O₃ layer was 242.57 nm.

Figure S4.

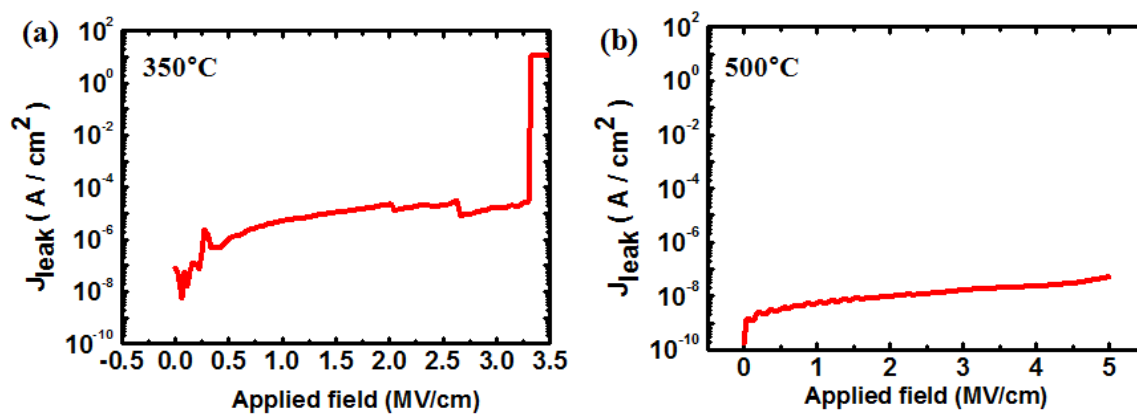


Figure S4. Leakage current density of (a) 350°C and (b) 500°C annealed amorphous Al_2O_3 dielectric with thickness of 242nm and 200nm, respectively. Their values are $4.1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ A/cm}^2$ and $4.6 \times 10^{-9} \text{ A/cm}^2$ at 1MV/cm, respectively.

Figure S5.

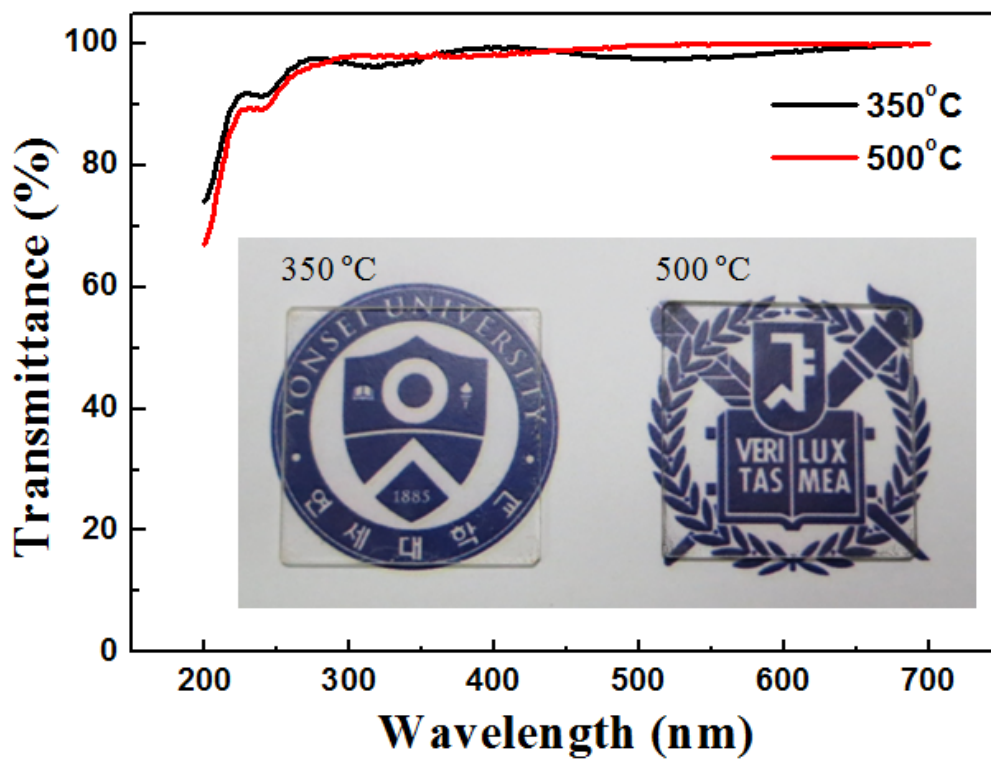


Figure S5. The transmittance of ionic amorphous Al_2O_3 dielectric layers on quartz glass under UV-visible range photons. (200 nm ~ 700 nm)

Figure S6.

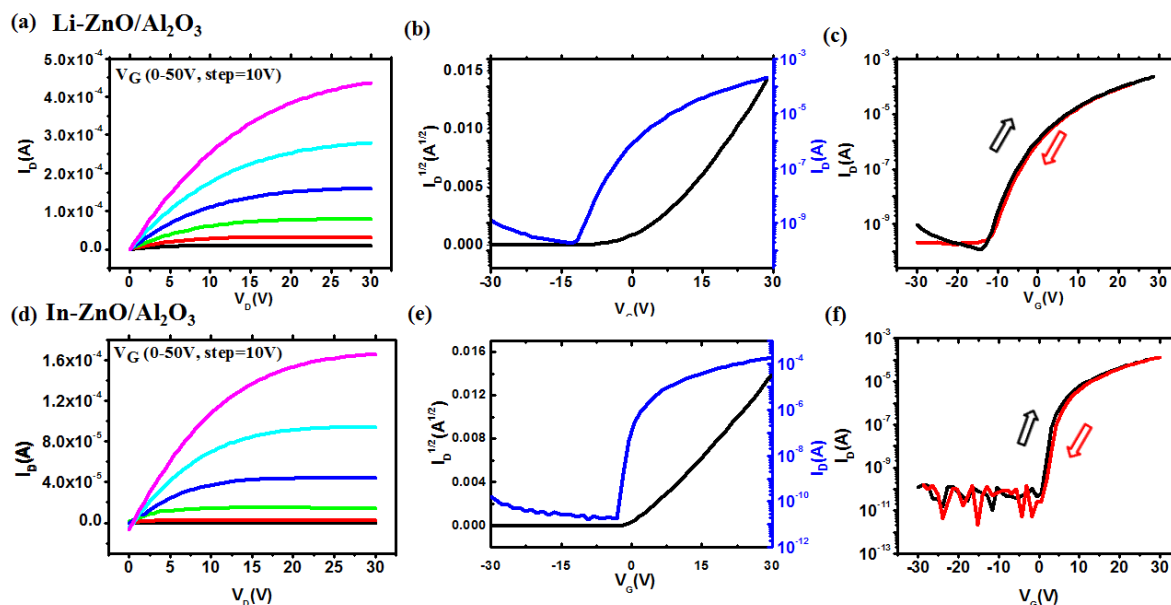


Figure S6. (a) Output curve of TFTs consisted of 350 °C annealed Li-ZnO semiconductor film on 500 °C annealed Al₂O₃ dielectric layer with the sweep of 10 V steps on gate voltage from 0 V to 50 V. (b) Transfer curve of Li-ZnO/Al₂O₃ TFT with drain current of 30V. (c) Clockwise hysteresis of Li-ZnO/Al₂O₃ TFT. (d) Output curve of 350 °C annealed In-ZnO on 500 °C annealed Al₂O₃ dielectric layer with sweep of 10 V steps on gate voltage from 0 V to 50 V. (e) Transfer curve of In-ZnO/Al₂O₃ TFT with drain current of 30 V. (f) Clockwise hysteresis of In-ZnO/Al₂O₃ TFT.

Figure S7

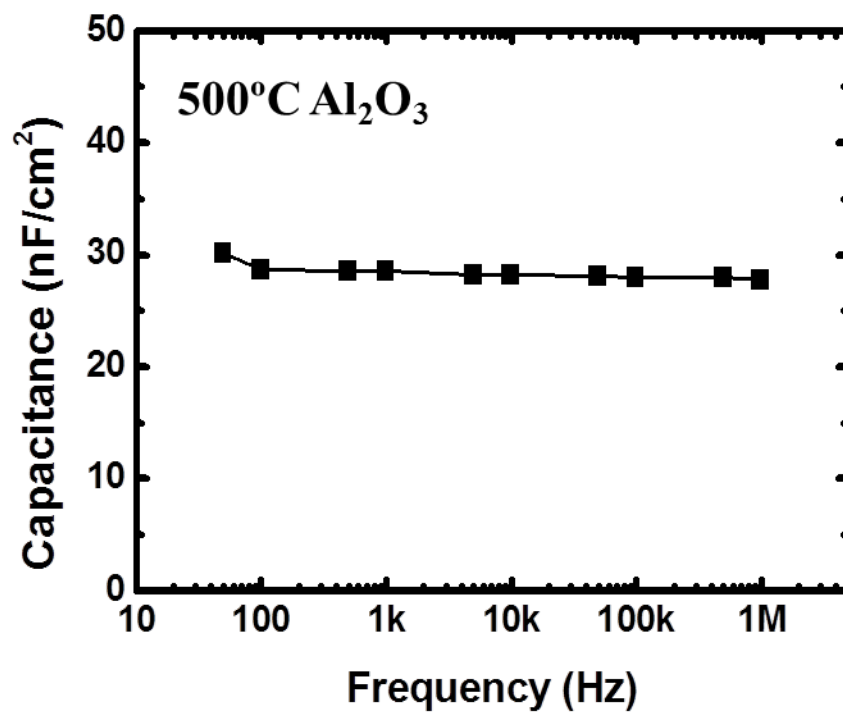


Figure S7. Frequency vs capacitance of 500 °C annealed Al₂O₃ dielectric layer with thickness of 215 nm.