

Soluble oxide gate dielectrics prepared using the self-combustion reaction for high-performance thin-film transistors

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Additional Figures

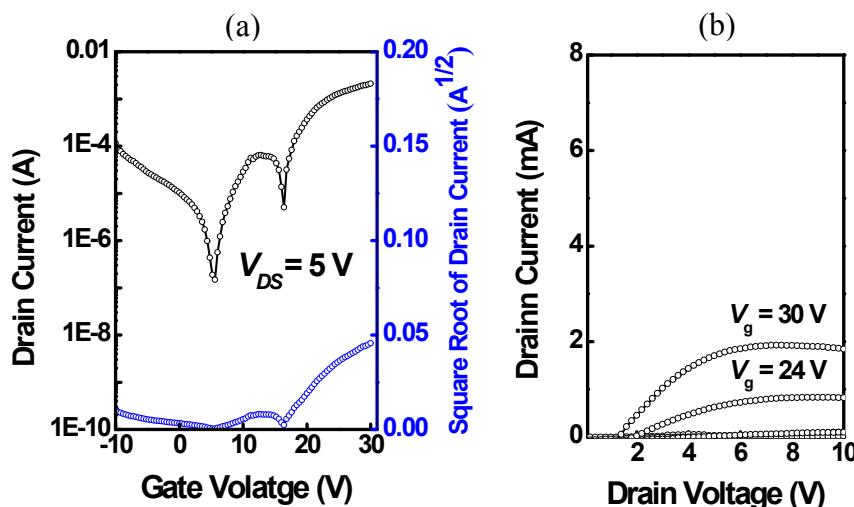


Fig. S1 (a) The transfer and (b) output characteristics of ZnO TFT fabricated from non-combustive AlO_x gate dielectric with $\text{Al}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}_2)_3$ precursor with GPTMS.

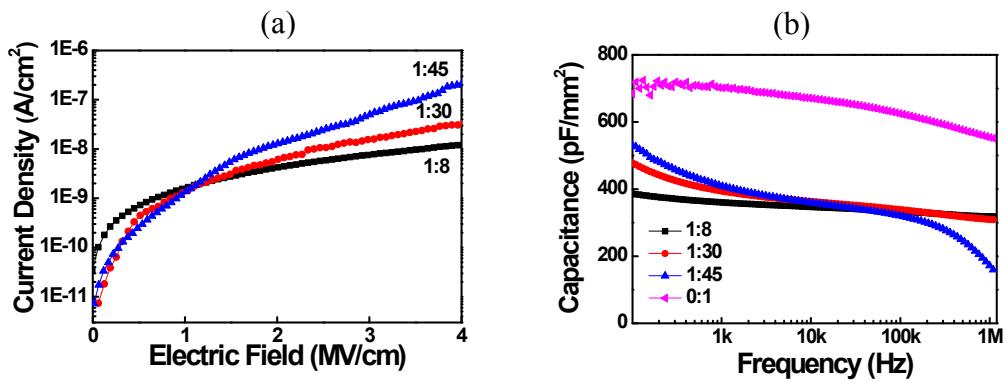


Fig. S2 (a) Current density vs. electrical field and (b) dependence of capacitance on the frequency for self-combustive AlO_x thin films with various amounts of GPTMS.

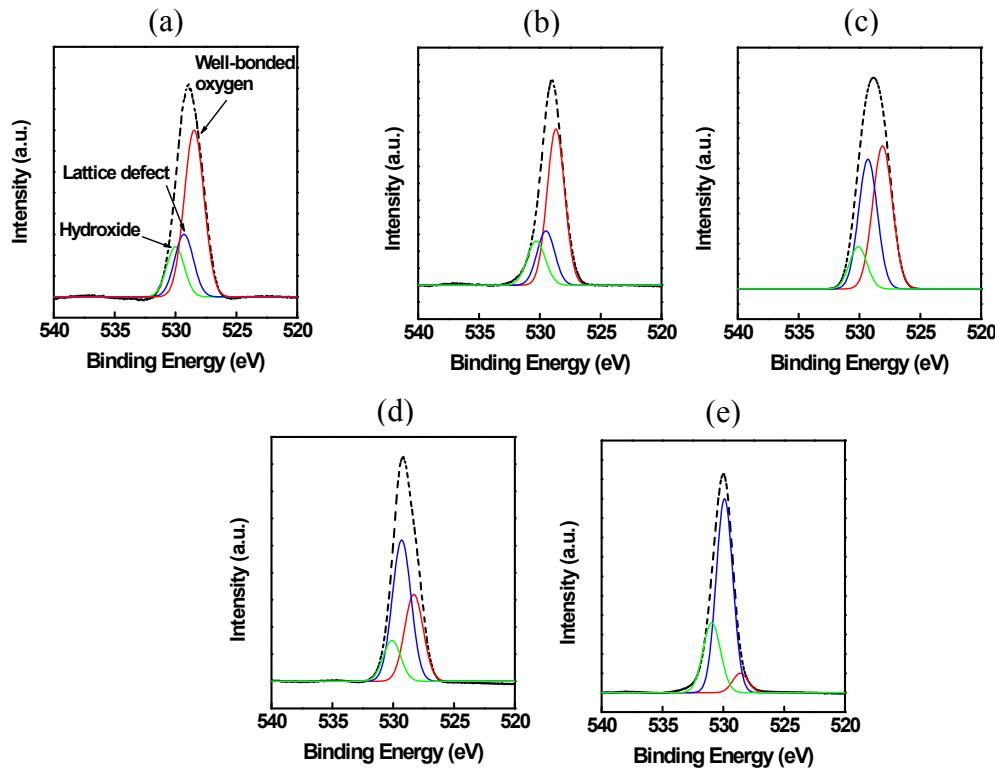


Fig. S3 XPS spectra of AlO_x thin films prepared from various precursors: (a) self-combustive AlO_x precursor, (b) self-combustive AlO_x precursor with GPTMS, (c) combustive precursor with urea, (d) noncombustive $\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and (e) noncombustive $\text{Al}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}_2)_3$.

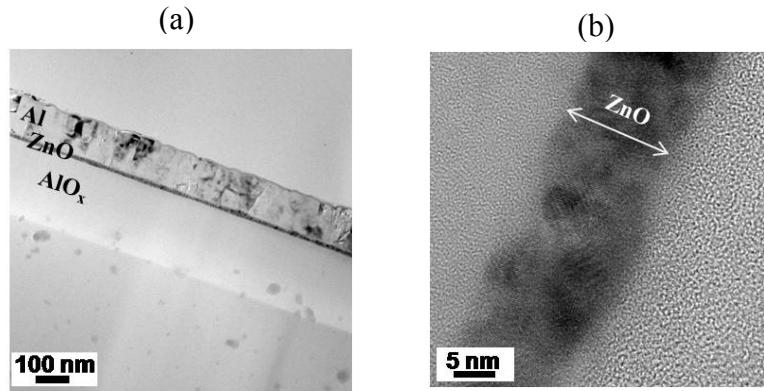


Fig. S4 TEM cross sectional images of the ZnO TFT with self-combustive AlO_x gate dielectric:
 (a) cross sectional TEM image of ZnO TFT and (b) cross sectional TEM image of magnified
 ZnO layer between AlO_x gate dielectric and Al electrode.

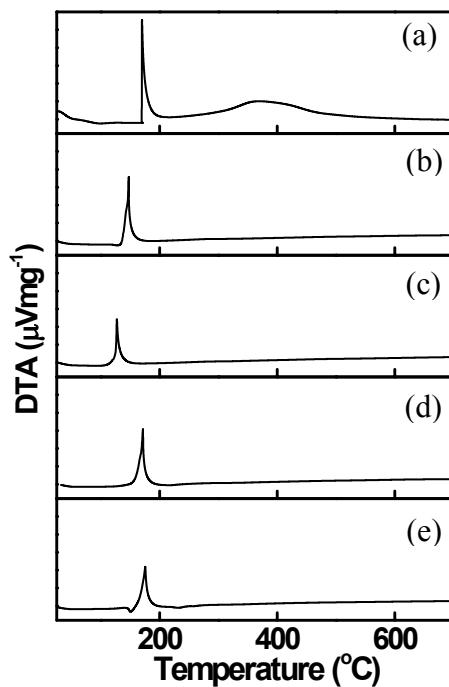


Fig. S5 TG-DTA curves of combustive AlO_x precursors with different ratios of $\text{Al}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}_2)_3$ to $\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$: (a) $\text{Al}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}_2)_3/\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O} = 1/1$, (b) $\text{Al}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}_2)_3/\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O} = 1/2$,
 (c) $\text{Al}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}_2)_3/\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O} = 1/3$, (d) $\text{Al}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}_2)_3/\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O} = 2/1$, and (e)
 $\text{Al}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}_2)_3/\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O} = 3/1$.

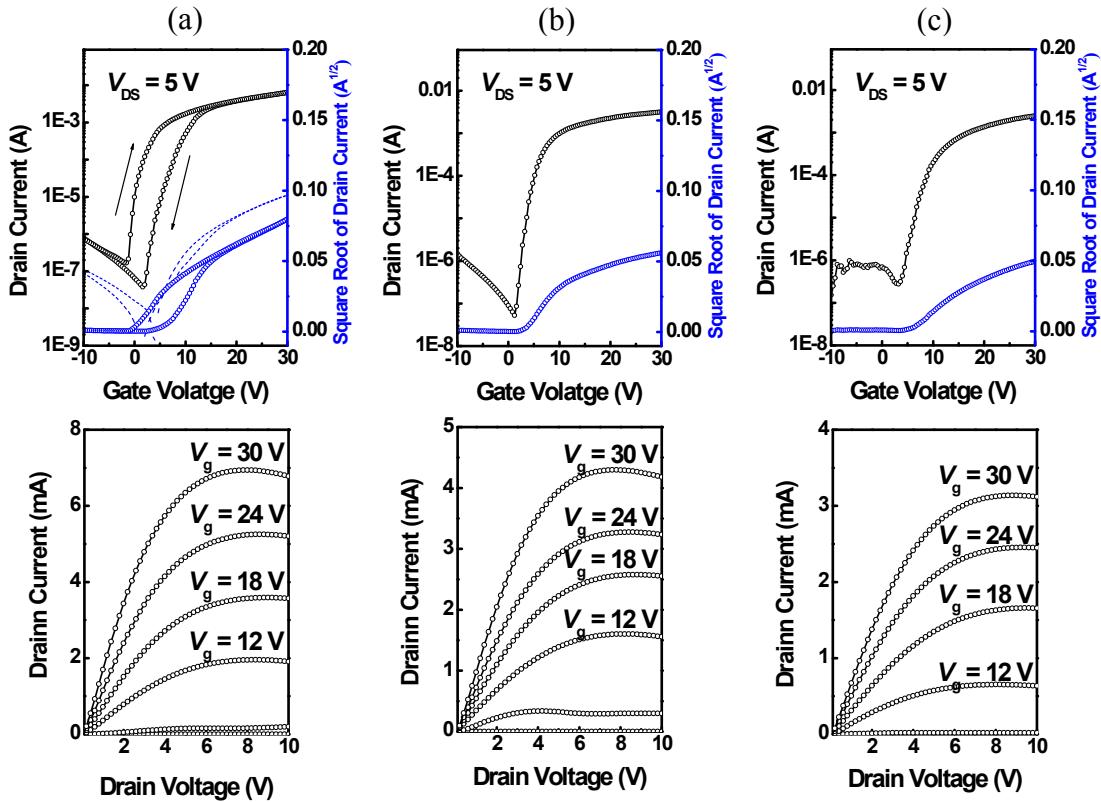


Fig. S6 Transfer and output characteristics of the ZnO TFTs fabricated from AlO_x gate dielectrics with 1:8 ratios of the self-combustive AlO_x precursor to GPTMS depending on different composition ratios of $\text{Al}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}_2)_3$ to $\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$: (a) $\text{Al}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}_2)_3/\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O} = 1/1$, (b) $\text{Al}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}_2)_3/\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O} = 1/3$, (c) $\text{Al}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}_2)_3/\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O} = 3/1$.

Table S1 Characteristics of ZnO TFTs fabricated from AlO_x gate dielectrics with 1:8 ratios of the self-combustive AlO_x precursor to GPTMS depending on different composition ratios of Al(C₂H₅O₂)₃: Al(NO₃)₃·9H₂O

molar ratio (Al(C ₂ H ₅ O ₂) ₃ : Al(NO ₃) ₃ ·9H ₂ O)	mobility ^a (cm ² V ⁻¹ s ⁻¹)	threshold voltage (V)	on/off ratio
1:1	24.7	6.35	1.71E + 05
1:3	20.6	3.04	6.00E + 04
3:1	6.56	5.61	1.610E + 04

^aCalculated from capacitance values extrapolated to a frequency of 1 Hz

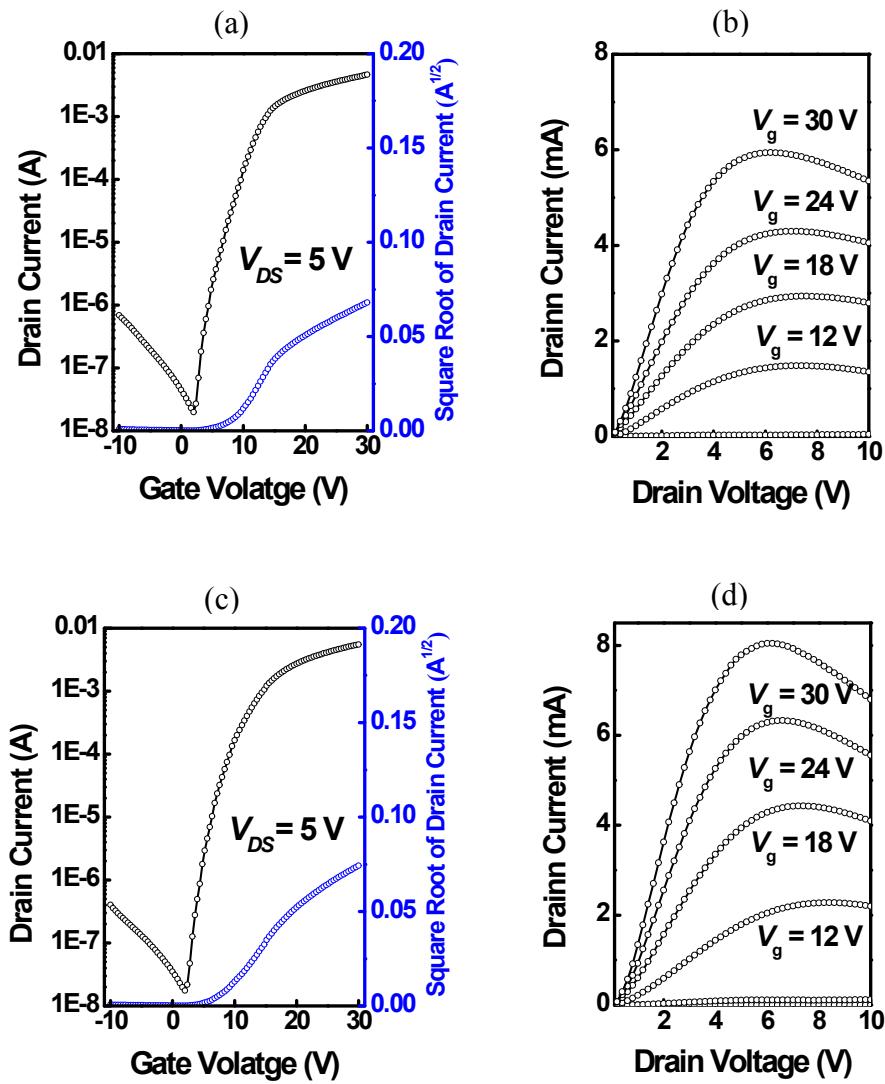


Fig. S7 (a) Transfer and (b) output characteristics of the ZnO TFTs fabricated from AlO_x gate dielectrics with 1:30 ratios of the self-combustive AlO_x precursor to GPTMS. (c) Transfer and (d) output characteristics of the ZnO TFTs fabricated from AlO_x gate dielectrics with 1:45 ratios of the self-combustive AlO_x precursor to GPTMS.

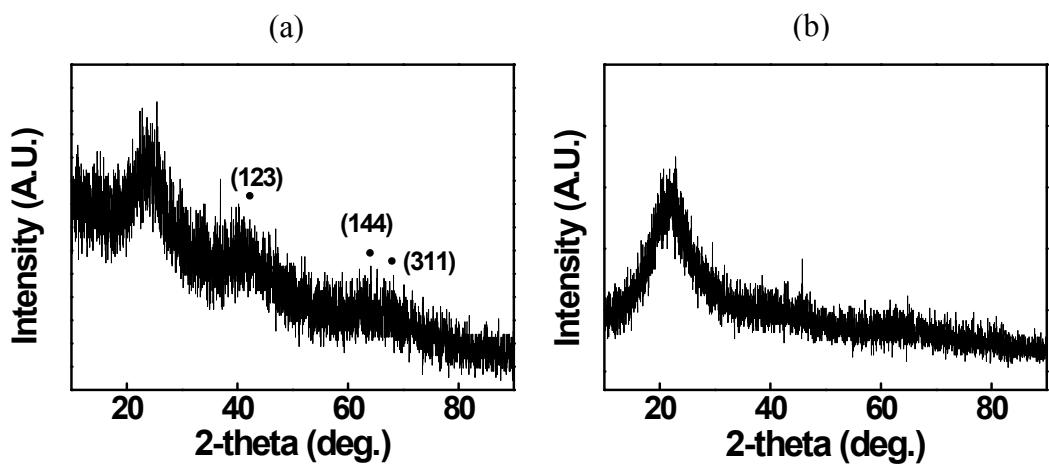


Fig. S8 XRD pattern of the (a) self-combustive and (b) non-combustive AlO_x films deposited on the glass substrate after annealing at 250°C .