

## Effect of Dimethylaluminum Hydride as Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> Precursor on the Characteristics of *a*-InGaZnO Thin-Film Transistors

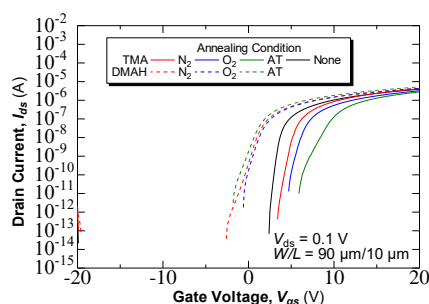
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Passivation layers are elements added to improve the stability as well as the photoresponse of amorphous InGaZnO (*a*-IGZO) thin-film transistors (TFTs) [1]. One promising technique used to deposit these layers is through atomic layer deposition (ALD) owing to its excellent conformity and simple yet accurate thickness control mechanism through layer-by-layer deposition [2]. In this study, we explored dimethylaluminum hydride (DMAH) as a new Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> precursor utilizing its higher deposition rate and fewer methyl groups compared to a well-used precursor trimethylaluminum (TMA). Specifically, the effect of DMAH on the characteristics of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-passivated *a*-IGZO TFTs was investigated.

Bottom gate top contact *a*-IGZO TFTs were fabricated by sputtering the *a*-IGZO channel material and Mo/Pt electrodes. After atmospheric (N<sub>2</sub>:O<sub>2</sub> = 4:1) (AT) annealing, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> passivation layers were deposited through thermal- or plasma-ALD using trimethylaluminum (TMA) or DMAH as precursor. Finally, the passivated *a*-IGZO TFTs were annealed at different post-annealing environments, namely AT, N<sub>2</sub>, and O<sub>2</sub>.

After testing, only the TFTs passivated using plasma-ALD exhibited switching behavior as shown in Fig. 1. From the TFT characteristics obtained, it was observed that *a*-IGZO TFTs passivated using DMAH as precursor resulted to higher carrier mobilities ( $\mu$ ),  $V_{on}$  ( $V_{gs}$  at 1 nA) closer to 0 V and lower subthreshold swing ( $S$ ) compared to TFTs passivated using TMA. Furthermore, the O<sub>2</sub>-annealed *a*-IGZO TFT passivated using DMAH exhibited the best set of transfer characteristics as shown in Table 1 as well as the highest stability against positive and negative bias stresses. These results show that DMAH is a promising precursor for Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> passivation.



**Figure 1.** Transfer curves at  $V_{ds} = 0.1$  V of TFT samples passivated using plasma-ALD in different post-annealing environments.

**Table 1.** Comparison of transfer characteristics of O<sub>2</sub>-annealed *a*-IGZO TFTs passivated using plasma-ALD with DMAH and TMA as precursor.

TFT Characteristics	TMA	DMAH
$\mu$ (cm <sup>2</sup> /Vs)	$10.98 \pm 1.17$	$11.00 \pm 0.29$
$V_{on}$ (V)	$5.80 \pm 0.43$	$1.20 \pm 0.42$
$S$ (V/dec)	$0.18 \pm 0.06$	$0.12 \pm 0.06$

[1] T. Kamiya *et al.*, Sci. Technol. Adv. Mater. **11** 044305 (2010).

[2] M. Xu *et al.*, Journal of the Korean Physical Society **51** 1063 (2007).