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Fabrication of FET Using Charge-Transfer-Complex LB Films

Hirotaka Sakuma, Masaaki Iizuka, Masakazu Nakamura and Kazuhiro Kudo
Department of Electronics and Mechanical Engineering, Chiba University, 1-33 Yayoi-cho Inage-ku Chiba 263-8522, Japan
Phone:+81-43-290-3324 Fax:+81-43-290-3039 E-mail: sakuma@pet4.mole.te.chiba-u.ac.jp

1. Introduction

Charge transfer (CT) complexes are formed by partial transfer of electric charge from donor molecules to acceptor molecules. The formation of CT complexes usually produces higher conductivity that is not intrinsic to individual molecules, which is of great interest in connection with their anisotropic optical and electrical properties. The conductivity of the thin film of CT complex can be controlled if the degree of charge transfer is varied by applying an external force such as electric field[1-3].

In this study, we have fabricated field-effect transistors (FETs) using CT complex Langmuir-Blodget (LB) films, and tried to control the conductivity of the CT complex layers by gate voltages.

2. Experimental

The chemical structures of the materials employed in this study are shown in Fig. 1. TMPD was used as a donor molecule and C6T-CNQ as an acceptor. A highly doped Si substrate, which works as a gate electrode, was thermally oxidized to a thickness of approximately 200 nm. The Au/Cr source and drain electrodes were formed on the SiO2. The channel length and width were 0.02 and 25 mm, respectively.

The CT complex films were formed by an adsorption LB method which is schematically shown in Fig. 2 [4]. First, a monolayer film of C6T-CNQ was formed on a surface of distilled water. Since the spreading area was restricted by a rigid frame, a proper initial surface pressure was obtained by adding a certain amount of the molecules. Second, a small amount of TMPD solution was injected into the subphase using a microsyringe. After 3 h to allow TMPD to adsorb to C6T-CNQ, the floating film was compressed. A substrate was vertically immersed at a speed of 5 mm/min, leaving 15 m drying time between every dipping cycle. Both Z-type and Y-type LB films can be deposited by varying the fabrication conditions [5].

Electric measurements were performed in a vacuum at room temperature (around 20 °C). The drain-source current (I DS) versus drain-source voltage (V DS) characteristics were measured by applying various V G. Transconductance (g m) was estimated from the I DS-V G measurement as a function of V G, which demonstrates the performance of FET.

3. Results and discussion

Figure 3 shows the FET characteristics of a

![Fig. 1 Chemical structures of a)TMPD and b)C6T-CNQ](image)

![Fig. 2 Schematic illustration of adsorption LB method](image)

![Fig. 3 FET characteristics of TMPD-C6T-CNQ (Z-type, 4 layer)](image)
Fig. 4 Stacking structure of Y-type and Z-type LB films

The FET characteristics of a TMPD-C$_6$TCNQ monolayer LB film (Z-type) FET is shown in Fig. 5. The dependence of $I_{ds}$ on $V_g$ becomes more obvious than that of the 4 layers FET (Fig. 3), although $I_{ds}$ of the monolayer FET is smaller. These results indicate that stacking the multiple CT layers mainly increases ineffective current with $V_g$.

4. Conclusion

We have fabricated FETs using TMPD-C$_6$TCNQ CT complex LB films. Two kinds of LB films (Y-type and Z-type) were obtained by choosing proper fabrication parameters. The FET using each film showed different field-effect characteristics. The results indicate that the device characteristics strongly depend on the stacking structure of Y-type or Z-type CT complex layers. In the monolayer FET, the dependence of $I_{ds}$ on $V_g$ appeared more pronounced than that in the 4 layers FET.

Reference