

研究タイトル:

シート状フレキシブル有機トランジスタの開発

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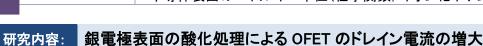
所属学会·協会: | 応用物理学会, 有機 EL 討論会

キーワード: 有機デバイス物理, 有機光エレクトロニクス, 有機トランジスタ(OFET), 有機 EL(OLED)

・新規有機半導体材料を用いた機能性デバイスの作製と評価 技術相談・極低温または低露点下におけるデバイスの電気特性評価

提供可能技術: ・微細な表面形状・粗さ評価, 並びに有機薄膜や塗装膜などの高精度厚さ測定

・半導体表面のエネルギー準位(仕事関数,イオン化ポテンシャル)の測定



〈背景・目的〉 内閣府が国策として進める Society 5.0 の実現に向け、人工皮膚シートや生体センサ等に応用できる有機電界効果トランジスタ(OFET)を用いた集積回路のニーズが高まっている。しかし、高感度のセンサを実現するためには、出力電流が大きくダイナミックレンジの大きい OFET が必要とされる。これに対し、我々は pentacene (ionization potential (IP): 4.7 eV)を活性層に持つ OFET において、電極/活性層界面に酸化銀を形成することでコンタクト抵抗を低減し、出力電流を増大できることを報告した。しかし、pentacene よりも大きい IPをもつ有機活性層材料を用いた場合であっても、酸化銀の形成により出力電流が増大できるかは明らかにされていない。そこで本研究では、IPの異なる有機活性層材料をもつ OFET を作製し、電極/活性層界面に酸化銀を形成した際の各素子における出力特性およびコンタクト抵抗がどのように変化するかを明らかにすることを目的とした。

<方法・結果・成果> 異なる IP を持つ有機材料を用いた OFET の特性を評価するために, n-type Si wafer/SiO₂ (300 nm)/Cr (5 nm)/source (S)-drain (D) electrodes (40 nm)/organic layer (70 nm)の構造を持つ OFETを作製した。S-D electrodes には銀を使用した. 電極は真空蒸着法により形成し, 形成後電極表面のみを露出させ酸化処理を行った. 酸化処理時間は 600 秒とした。

Fig. 2にDPAを活性層に用いた OFET の伝達特性を示す。Ag 電極表面を酸化していない素子(0 s) では gate 電圧(V_G)の増大に伴うdrain 電流(I_D)の立ち上がりは見られなかった。一方,電極表面を 600 秒間酸化処理した素子(600 s)は明確な drain 電流の立ち上がりが見られ、良好な OFET 特性($I_D=-578~\mu A$, 移動度 $\mu=1.1~{\rm cm}^2/({\rm Vs})$) を得ることができた。この結果から、大きな IP をもつ有機層を活性層に用いた場合であっても酸化処理という簡易的な方法によってドレイン電流を増大できることが初めて明らかとなった。

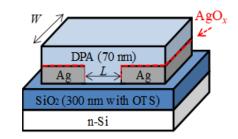


Fig. 1. Schematic diagrams of the devices prepared for evaluation of the BC-OFET structure containing Ag nano-ink S-D electrodes and DPA organic semiconductor.

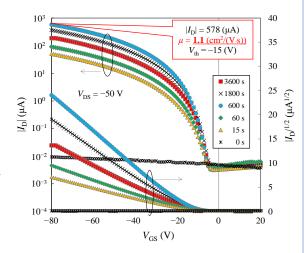


Fig. 2 Transfer characteristics at $V_{\rm DS}=-50~{\rm V}$ of the DPA-FETs with ${\rm AgO_x}$ layers fabricated by oxidizing the S–D electrodes for different lengths of time.

提供可能な設備・機器:

名称・型番(メーカー)			
真空一貫成膜装置(ALS テクノロジー, E-90, E80 外)	電圧-静電容量(C-V)特性測定システム(NF, ZM2371 外)		
温度可変真空プローバー(ALS テクノロジー, VPS2-10)	半導体パラメータアナライザ(Agilent, E5263A)		
微細形状測定機(小坂研究所, サーフコーダ ET200)	変位電流測定システム(KEITHLEY, 6485 外)		
イオン化ポテンシャル測定装置(住重機械, PYS-202-NC2)	スピンコーター(MIKASA, 1H-360S)		
走査型プローブ顕微鏡(Shimadzu, SPM-9500 J2)	ソーラーシミュレータ(朝日分光, HAL-100)		



Development of sheet-type flexible organic field effect transistors

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Status	Assoc	ociate professor, Ph.D. (in Engineering)			
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Keyword	.s	Organic device physics, Organic optoelectronics, Organic transistor, Organic LED			
	 Fabrication and evaluation of functional devices using new organic semiconductor matering to the Evaluation of electrical characteristics of devices under extremely low temperature or dew point environment. Evaluation of fine surface shape and roughness, or high-precision thickness measurem of organic thin films and coating films. Measurement of energy level (work function, ionization potential) of semiconductor surface. 		w temperature or low ckness measuremen		



Research Contents

Characteristic of OFETs obtained by exposing the silver electrodes to oxidative conditions

< Introduction >

Organic field-effect transistors (OFETs) have been extensively studied for use in applications that require large-area devices, such as artificial skin and sensors. In general, large drain currents are essential to ensure high sensing ability and high responsivity in these applications. Previously, we found that a silver layer deposited by evaporation and then oxidized to form AgO_x exhibited a high WF (depending on the oxidation conditions). Moreover, we demonstrated an increase in the drain current (I_D) of pentacene-FETs by oxidizing the surface of S-D silver electrodes. We hypothesize that oxidizing layers can potentially promote hole injection from a metal contact into an organic semiconductor when they are placed between these two components. However, the effect produced by the insertion of an oxidizing layer on the magnitude of I_D has not yet been examined for OFETs containing an organic semiconductor with a larger ionization potential (IP) than pentacene. Therefore, in this study, we fabricated BC-OFETs containing an active layer with a large IP and subjected the silver electrode to oxidative conditions.

< Methods/Results/Conclusion >

BC-OFETs containing S-D electrodes oxidized for various time were fabricated by vacuum evaporation on heavily doped n-type Si wafers with a 300-nm SiO₂ gate dielectric layer. The fabricated OFETs had a gate electrode/n-type Si wafer/SiO₂/Cr adhesive layer (5 nm)/S-D electrode/organic active layer (70 nm) structure (Fig. 1).

Figure 2 shows the transfer characteristics of DPA-FETs with Ag or AgO_x S–D electrodes for different oxidation times. Without the oxidative treatment, the OFET with Ag electrodes showed low currents and poor transfer characteristics. Furthermore, the OFET could not be made operational, even by employing a high gate-source voltage (V_{GS}) region of approximately -80 V; this suggests that hole injection from the Ag electrode to the DPA layer was not significant due to the high injection barrier at the interface. However, the highest current of I_D = -578 μA was observed for an oxidation time of 600 s. The mobility also increased with increasing oxidation time; the OFET with a AgO_x Fig. 2 Transfer characteristics at $V_{DS} = -50$ V of the DPA-FETs layer oxidized for 600 s showed a mobility of $\sim 1.1 \text{ cm}^2/(\text{Vs})$.

Therefore, this result clearly indicates that hole injection was enhanced by oxidation of the Ag electrode surface.

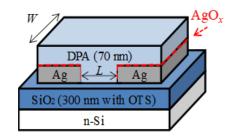
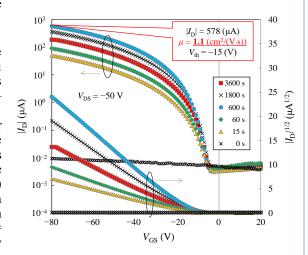


Fig. 1. Schematic diagrams of the devices prepared for evaluation of the BC-OFET structure containing Ag nano-ink S-D electrodes and DPA organic semiconductor.



with AgOx layers fabricated by oxidizing the S-D electrodes for different lengths of time.

Available Facilities and Equipment

Vacuum evaporator (ALS Tech., E-90, E80 etc.)	C-V characteristic measurement system(NF, ZM2371 etc.)
Vacuum prober system with a thermal control (ALS Tech, VPS2-10)	Semiconductor parametric analyzer (Agilent, E5263A)
Microfigure Measuring Instrument (Kosaka Lab., SURFCORDER, ET200)	Displacement current measurement system (KEITHLEY, 6485 etc.)
Photoemission yield spectroscopy (Sumitomo Heavy Industries, PYS-202)	Spin coater (MIKASA, 1H-360S)
Scanning probe microscope (Shimadzu, SPM-9500 J2)	Solar simulator (ASAHI SPECTRA, HAL-100)