Indium Gallium Zinc Oxide(IGZO) Thin-film transistor operation based on polarization effect of liquid crystals from a remote gate

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Abstract: This research presents a new field effect transistor (FET) by using liquid crystal gate dielectric with remote gate. The fabrication of thin-film transistors (TFTs) was used Indium tin oxide (ITO) for the source, drain, and gate electrodes, and indium gallium zinc oxide (IGZO) for the active semiconductor layer. 5CB liquid crystal was used for the gate dielectric material, and the remote gate and active layer were covered with the liquid crystal. The output and transfer characteristics of the LC-gated TFTs were investigated.

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2018년도 한국표면공학회 춘계학술대회 논문집

구형 Sn 표면의 SnO₂ 나노와이어 네트워크: 합성과 NO₂ 감지 특성 SnO₂ Nanowire Networks on a Spherical Sn Surface: Synthesis and NO₂ sensing properties

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Abstract: One-dimensional metal oxide nanostructures have attracted considerable research activities owing to their strong application potential as components for nanosize electronic or optoelectronic devices utilizing superior optical and electrical properties. In which, semiconducting SnO₂ material with wide-bandgap Eg = 3.6 eV at room temperature, is one of the attractive candidates for optoelectronic devices operating at room temperature [1, 2], gas sensor [3, 4], and transparent conducting electrodes [5]. The synthesis and gas sensing properties of semiconducting SnO₂ nanomaterials have become one of important research issues since the first synthesis of SnO2 nanowires. In this study, SnO2 nanowire networks were synthesized on a basis of a two-step process. In step 1, Sn spheres (30-800 nm in diameter) embedded in SiO₂ on a Si substrate was synthesized by a chemical vapor deposition method at 700° C. In step 2, using the source of these Sn spheres, SnO₂ nanowire (20-40 nm in diameter; 1-10 µm in length) networks on a spherical Sn surface were synthesized by a thermal oxidation method at 800° C. The Au layers were pre-deposited on the surface of Sn spherical and subsequently oxidized Sn surface of Sn spherical formed SnO2 nanowires networks. Field emission scanning electron microscopy and high-resolution transmission electron microscopy images indicated that SnO2 nanowires are single crystalline. In addition, the SnO₂ nanowire is also a tetragonal rutile, with the preferred growth directions along [100] and a lattice spacing of 0.237 nm. Subsequently, the NO₂ sensing properties of the SnO₂ network nanowires sensor at an operating temperature of 50-250° C were examined, and showed a reversible response to NO2 at various NO2 concentrations. Finally, details of the growth mechanism and formation of Sn spheres and SnO₂ nanowire networks are also discussed.