

Transfer-Free Robust n-and p-Type Graphene Field-Effect-Transistors for Digital Logic Device Applications

Jang-Su Jung, Jeong-Min Lee, Swathi Ippili, Venkatraju Jella, and Soon-Gil Yoon

Contact: Soon-Gil Yoon (sgyoon@cnu.ac.kr)

Abstract

Graphene is attractive for conventional semiconductor applications because of its high mobility. However, pristine graphene does not have a bandgap, which makes it a challenging to take advantage of its extraordinary electronic properties in practical field-effect-transistors (FETs). Many studies have been focused on engineering of a bandgap of graphene for many semiconductor applications, which includes transistors. To realize predominant electrical performance of graphene-based FETs; herein, we report the fabrication of transfer-free, large-scale, and high-quality monolayer graphene with a domain size of $\sim 380 \mu\text{m}$. The graphene was synthesized directly on Ti (10 nm)-buffered 4-inch-Si (001) substrates via plasma assisted thermal CVD at 100°C . Defect-free graphene-FETs exhibited an extraordinary hole mobility of $\sim 40,000$ and $\sim 22,000 \text{ cm}^2\text{V}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$ in an inside the domain and a across the domain geometry, respectively, regardless of the channel lengths. Nitrogen- and Boron-doped graphene thin film transistors (TFTs) that was based on the monolayer graphene grown directly at 100°C revealed an unchangeable mobility with decreasing the channel length at a channel width of $20 \mu\text{m}$, and the inside the domain-TFTs recorded an excellent reproducibility of on-off current ratio, $\sim 2 \times 10^8$, and 5×10^5 ; electron-mobility, $\sim 1,500$, and $\sim 400 \text{ cm}^2\text{V}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$; and a subthreshold swing (S.S.); ~ 0.09 and $\sim 0.07 \text{ Vdec}^{-1}$, respectively at a low gate voltage (4 V). They revealed a predominant stability under an annealing up to 500°C , under an operation temperature up to 130°C , and under various field stresses. Their results showed predominant reliability and uniformity in 4-in wafer scale. These results could pave the way for the development of the monolayer graphene-FETs, n- and p-type-FETs with nanometer-scale channel dimensions.

References

- [1] S. Bae et al., *Nat. Nanotechn.* 5 (2010) 574-578.
- [2] N. Liu, et al. *Sci. Adv.* 3 (2017), e1700.

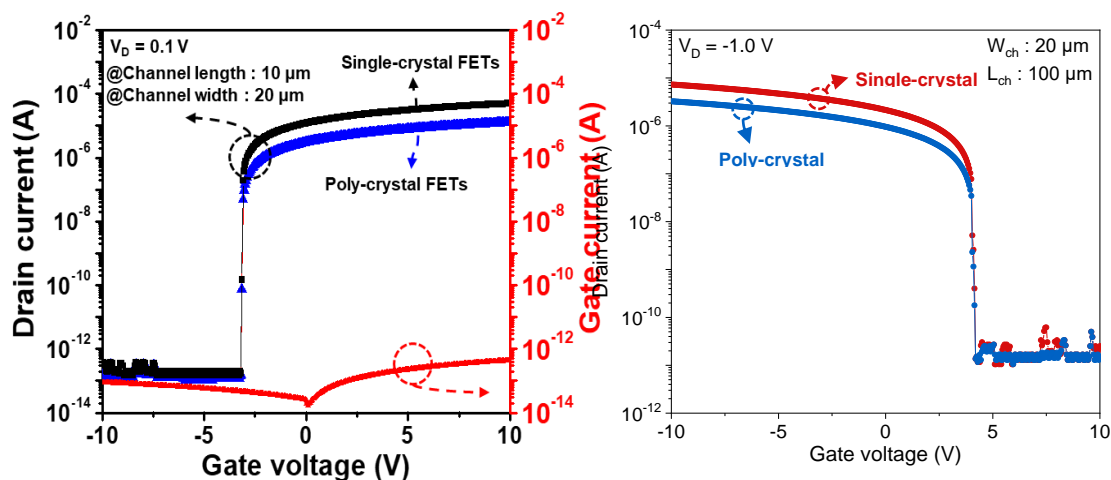


Fig. 1 (left) I-V characteristics of n-type graphene FETs. (right) I-V characteristics of p-type graphene FETs.