

Nanostructure Synthesis and Fabrication

Room Event Hall - Session NS-MoP

Nanostructure Synthesis and Fabrication Poster Session

NS-MoP-1 Structural Modifications of Porous Templates with PbTe ALD Coatings, Haifeng Cong, Helmut Baumgart, Old Dominion University

Porous silicon templates have attracted increasing attention because of their controllable geometry, tunable nanoporous structure, large pore volume/high specific surface area, and versatile surface chemistry. Porous templates show significant advantages and application potential in microfluidics, electro-osmotic pumps, biomedical drug delivery, sensing, photonics, integrated opto-electronics, energy conversion, thermoelectrics, thermo-acoustics, electronics and Lab-on-a-chip technology for biomedical, pharmaceutical and environmental monitoring. For this study we have focused on energy conversion with ALD lead chalcogenide PbTe film coatings since PbTe is a useful narrow band gap thermoelectric material that can operate at comparatively higher temperatures in the range of 600~850 K due to its better chemical stability and high melting point. PbTe thin films have been synthesized inside of porous silicon templates with native oxide by Atomic Layer Deposition (ALD) using lead (II)bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-3,5-heptanedionato) ($\text{Pb}(\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{19}\text{O}_2)_2$), (trimethylsilyl) telluride ($(\text{Me}_3\text{Si})_2\text{Te}$) as ALD precursors for lead, and tellurium. The Si native oxide surface was functionalized before ALD PbTe thin film deposition to ensure reproducible chemisorption of the ALD precursor compounds. The growth temperature during ALD was varied over a range from 135°C to 170°C. The Lead precursor was volatilized at a temperature of 140 °C and the Tellurium precursor was heated at 40 °C. The chamber base pressure was kept at 40 mTorr. Several physical characterization techniques have been employed to determine the ALD PbTe thin film characteristics. The crystal structure and phase purity of samples of PbTe films were analyzed by X-ray diffraction (XRD). The film morphology and structure of the products were determined by field emission scanning electron microscopy (FE-SEM) and high-resolution transmission electron microscopy (HR-TEM). The surface roughness was analyzed by atomic force microscopy (AFM). The analysis of the composition and stoichiometry of the ALD coatings were carried out by Energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS). The experimental evidence revealed the ALD growth of lead telluride followed the Vollmer-Weber Island growth model. We found a strong dependence of the nucleation process of the polycrystalline grain distribution on the temperature. We report a systematic study of all ALD parameters required to optimize the coating of the interior walls of porous membranes which open front and backside, straight pores of varying diameter and porosity with dead endings in the substrate and pores with spatially modulated undulating cross sectional shapes.

NS-MoP-2 Technological Promise of a Frustratingly Elusive Ni(tbu₂DAD)₂—Yet the Challenge is Part of the Breakthrough, Gabriele Botta, Nanogune, Italy

Over the past decade, research into the area-selective behavior of M-(tbu₂DAD)₂ compounds has highlighted the significant potential of these precursors. [1,2] The low-temperature AS-ALD deposition of metallic nickel and cobalt films on various metallic surfaces has demonstrated its technological relevance. However, while Co(tbu₂DAD)₂ continues to be the focus of many studies, [3][4] Ni(tbu₂DAD)₂ has seemingly received less attention. Despite their similar thermodynamic properties, handling Ni(tbu₂DAD)₂ has proven more challenging than its cobalt counterpart.

In this study, we further investigate the delivery characteristics of Ni(tbu₂DAD)₂ and expand the range of growth and non-growth materials for its selective deposition. We also examine the loss of selectivity on silicon-based surfaces, which are typical non-growth areas. This undesirable material nucleation can arise from several factors, but in the case of Ni(tbu₂DAD)₂, it is especially pronounced on hydroxyl groups of silicon oxide substrates. After identifying the nature of these nucleation sites, we developed a method to deliberately create growth regions using focused ion beam (FIB) irradiation. This approach enables direct patterning of growth areas on non-growth substrates, such as SiO₂. Our findings demonstrate that both induced selectivity (achieved through FIB area activation) and the inherent selectivity of Ni(tbu₂DAD)₂ for metallic surfaces can coexist, offering new potential strategies for advanced nanofabrication.

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[1]Kerrigan, Marissa M., et al. "Low temperature, selective atomic layer deposition of nickel metal thin films." *ACS applied materials & interfaces* 10.16 (2018): 14200-14208.

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[3]Breedon, Michael, et al. "Proximity effects of the selective atomic layer deposition of cobalt on the nanoscale: implications for interconnects." *ACS Applied Nano Materials* 4.8 (2021): 8447-8454.

[4] Ashburn, Nickolas, et al. "Density functional theory study on reaction mechanisms of Co (tbu₂DAD) 2 for area selective-atomic layer deposition of Co films on metal surfaces." *Journal of Vacuum Science & Technology A* 41.5 (2023).

NS-MoP-3 Atomic Layer Deposition by Pressure-Driven Convective Flow Through 3D Nanocomposite Structures, Austin Cendejas, Benjamin Greenberg, Kevin Anderson, Boris Feygelson, US Naval Research Laboratory

Conformal coating of high aspect ratio tortuous 3-dimensional nanostructures has been shown to require careful consideration of dose and purge times to achieve uniform ALD coatings of high quality.^{1,2} Specifically, through static-dosing of ALD precursors cycle times for complete surface saturation are often in excess of 10s of minutes for macroscopic substrates.² Recently our group has demonstrated an order of magnitude reduction in saturation dose times by forcing precursor flow through the compact via a pressure gradient of 50-100 Torr across the 3D nanocomposite. In this work, diethylzinc (DEZ) and water were pulsed sequentially to deposit conformal films of ZnO completely through the ~2mm thickness of nanocomposite compacts comprised of 200 nm SiO₂ nanoparticles. Due to the nonuniform pressure across the nanocomposite compact, precursors undergo a transition from convective to diffusive transport. Preliminary modeling of the internal pressure gradients of the compacts was utilized to determine the relative contributions of these two transport modes in addition to structural nonuniformities (i.e. cracks, large pores, etc.). It was found that uniformity in the internal pore structure and structural integrity of the initial, uncoated, nanoparticle compact was crucial in achieving uniform coatings on the entire surface. Additionally, the effect of precursor partial pressure during doses on saturation dose times and the extent to which the diffusive transport could be enhanced was studied. Saturation dose times were measured via *in-situ* quadrupole mass spectrometry of the effluent gas and film uniformity and conformality were studied via *ex-situ* cross-sectional scanning electron microscopy (SEM), energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDXS), and X-ray diffraction (XRD).

1. Gayle, A. J.; Berquist, Z. J.; Chen, Y.; Hill, A. J.; Hoffman, J. Y.; Bielinski, A. R.; Lenert, A.; Dasgupta, N. P. Tunable Atomic Layer Deposition into Ultra-High-Aspect-Ratio (>60000:1) Aerogel Monoliths Enabled by Transport Modeling. *Chem. Mater.* **2021**, *33* (14), 5572–5583.

2. Greenberg, B. L.; Anderson, K. P.; Jacobs, A. G.; Cendejas, A. J.; Hajzus, J. R.; Patterson, E. A.; Wollmershauser, J. A.; Feigelson, B. N. Conformal Coating of Macroscopic Nanoparticle Compacts with ZnO via Atomic Layer Deposition. *J. Vac. Sci. & Technol. A* **2023**, *42* (1), 012402.

NS-MoP-6 Creation of Nanowire-Bundled Grain Boundaries in Bi₂Te₃-Based Thermoelectric Materials via Atomic Layer Deposition, Gwang Min Park, Seunghyeok Lee, Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KIST), Republic of Korea; Jinseok Hong, Seokho Nahm, Hanyang University, Korea; Seung-Hyub Baek, Jin-Sang Kim, Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KIST), Republic of Korea; Seung-Yong Lee, Hanyang University, Korea; Seong Keun Kim, Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KIST), Republic of Korea

Improving thermoelectric material performance is essential for energy harvesting and solid-state cooling applications. This study demonstrated a novel structure of Bi₂Te₃-based thermoelectric materials with ZnO nanowire-bundled grain boundaries, realized via atomic layer deposition (ALD) and subsequent spark plasma sintering (SPS). The ZnO nanowires formed at the interfaces due to the rearrangement of the ALD-grown ZnO ultrathin layer over Bi_{0.4}Sb_{1.6}Te₃ powder, driven by localized heating during the SPS process and the anisotropic nature of ZnO. The nanowire-bundled interfaces enhanced phonon scattering, thereby reducing lattice thermal conductivity while maintaining excellent electronic transport. This structural innovation achieved a high figure-of-merit, $zT_{\text{max}} = 1.69 \pm 0.09$ at 373 K and an average zT of 1.55 over the range of 300–473 K. A thermoelectric module fabricated with 127 p-n pairs achieved a record-high conversion efficiency of 6.57% at a temperature difference of 163 K. These findings highlight the potential of nanowire-bundled interfaces to

enhance the thermoelectric material performance and pave the way for scalable next-generation energy conversion technologies.

NS-MoP-7 Surface Engineered Polymeric Membranes for Improved Fouling Resistance and Superior Oil-Water Separation, *Bratin Sengupta, Yining Liu, Seth Darling, Jeffrey Elam*, Argonne National Laboratory

Fouling is a grand challenge which severely degrades membrane system performance, especially for applications in water treatment. Polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) is widely used for membrane fabrication due to its inertness and stability. However, PVDF is extremely susceptible to fouling due to its inherent hydrophobicity. Post-synthetic functionalization of PVDF membranes can increase the membrane-foulant interaction energy and reduce fouling. In this regard, vapor phase functionalization is particularly promising since it can produce ultrathin films (<5 nm) which do not alter the membrane pore structure and morphology. For example, thin metal oxide layers impart hydrophilicity and are often positively charged at the pH of the wastewater, realizing high membrane – foulant interaction energy. Atomic layer deposition (ALD) can produce ultrathin metal oxide layers on polymers, but the inert PVDF surface inhibits nucleation necessitating a prohibitively large number of ALD cycles to impart fouling resistance. In this presentation, I describe a novel pretreatment step that dramatically accelerates the nucleation of metal oxide ALD on PVDF. Using this pretreatment, we create highly effective anti-fouling surfaces using one ALD cycle compared to >150 ALD cycles on the pristine PVDF membranes. This strategy is effective for a range of ALD metal oxides including Al₂O₃, TiO₂, and ZnO. We employ a suite of in situ and ex situ analytical techniques to elucidate the surface chemical mechanism for the enhanced nucleation. We perform extensive characterization and testing of the surface-engineered PVDF to quantify the benefits for water filtration and demonstrate >99% flux recovery with only ~1% irreversible flux loss during operation. We also demonstrate the efficacy of our surface engineered PVDF membranes for oil-water separation. Efforts are underway to perform this surface treatment using our roll-to-roll, atmospheric pressure spatial ALD system.

NS-MoP-8 Interface Engineering of 2D MoS₂ Devices through ALD Oxidant Selection, *Si Eun Yu, Thi Thu Huong Chu, Minjong Lee, Dushyant M. Narayan, Doo San Kim, Dan N. Le*, University of Texas at Dallas; *Rino Choi*, Inha University, Republic of Korea; *Jiyoung Kim*, University of Texas at Dallas
Two-dimensional transition metal dichalcogenides (2D TMDCs) have emerged as promising semiconductor materials for next-generation electronic devices due to their high mobility within atomic-scale thickness. To preserve the superior performance of 2D semiconductors in field-effect-transistor (FET) applications, gate dielectrics should be deposited via physisorption to prevent chemical reactions between the atomic-scaled 2D surface and ALD precursors.^[1] A straightforward approach to achieving this is reducing the deposition temperature; however, this is often accompanied by the formation of lower-quality gate dielectrics. It is thus essential to establish alternative strategies for gate dielectric deposition, such as exploring precursors and/or employing advanced ALD techniques.

This study will present a promising approach utilizing H₂O₂ as an oxidant source for gate dielectric deposition, along with a strategy to achieve uniform deposition without damaging 2D materials. Comparative studies were conducted using H₂O, O₃, and H₂O₂ for high-k HfO₂ growth on 2D MoS₂. Each oxidant exhibited distinct growth behaviors. While O₃ facilitated uniform HfO₂ deposition, its strong oxidation effect led to Mo-S bond conversion into Mo-O bonds, inducing damage to the MoS₂ surface. The resulting surface damage led to degraded FET device performance, indicating that O₃ cannot be a viable candidate for high-k dielectric deposition on 2D semiconductors. For H₂O and H₂O₂, achieving fully conformal coverage remains a significant challenge. To address this limitation, stop-valve techniques were employed to extend oxidant exposure time and dosage, effectively enhancing dielectric coverage while maintaining interface integrity. The interface properties were further analyzed using a top-gate FET structure,^[2] providing insights into the interface trap density associated with different oxidants.

This presentation will cover material characterization, ALD techniques, and electrical performance, offering a comprehensive evaluation of oxidant effects on 2D semiconductor integration.

This work was supported by Samsung Electronics through GRO program (IO240612-10229-01). We gratefully acknowledge TMEIC for ozone generator (OP-250H) and RASIRC for BRUTE[®] Peroxide. S. E. Yu acknowledges KIAT/MOTIE (RS-2024-00435406).

[1] S. Yang et al., *Adv. Mater.* 35, 2207901 (2023). [2] Y. C. Lin et al., *IEEE Trans. Electron Devices* 70, 1598-1613 (2023).

NS-MoP-9 Facile Synthesis of Copper Germanium Oxide with Carbon Shell for Lithium Ion Battery Anode Applications, *Deug Hyun Nam, Chan Woong Na, Yoon Myung*, Korea Institute of Industrial Technology, Republic of Korea
Metal germanates such as Zn₂GeO₄, Fe₂GeO₄, and Co₂GeO₄ have been widely studied for various applications, including catalysts, sensors, lasers, and batteries. Cu₂GeO₄ has recently emerged as a promising candidate for lithium-ion battery anodes and sensor technologies, owing to its high mechanical strength, structural stability, and potential for enhanced electrochemical performance. However, traditional synthesis methods for Cu₂GeO₄ despite its promising properties, the synthesis of Cu₂GeO₄ remains challenging, with traditional methods often requiring high temperatures or complex multi-step processes. In this study, we introduce a simple and effective hydrothermal method for synthesizing carbon coated Cu₂GeO₄ nanoparticles. The size distribution of CuGe₂O₄ nanoparticles were in the range of 20 to 50 nm, as observed through scanning electron microscopy (SEM), and their structure was confirmed as tetragonal by X-ray diffraction (XRD) (JCPDS 83-1872). Raman spectroscopy indicated the presence of crystalline Ge, supporting the material's structural integrity. These Carbon coated Cu₂GeO₄ nanoparticles show significant potential for lithium-ion battery anodes where their enhanced chemical and mechanical stability, and electrochemical performance offer significant advantages over conventional materials.

NS-MoP-10 Amorphous Boron Nitride Deposited on MoS₂ Monolayers by Thermal Atomic Layer Deposition for High-Performance Two-Dimensional Electronics, *Yu-Chuan Lin*, National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University (NYCU), Taiwan

We report a wafer-scale, low-temperature process using thermal atomic layer deposition (ALD) with sequential flows of BCl₃ and NH₃ for the synthesis of uniform, conformal amorphous boron nitride (aBN) thin films on Si and 2D semiconductors. The deposition temperatures of aBN between 125 and 250 °C lead to stoichiometric BN films with high stability against oxidation and yield a dielectric strength of 8 MV/cm. The impact of ALD processing parameters on the resulting morphology, atomic compositions, and structural properties of aBN on Si was evaluated. Furthermore, we present the ALD of ultrathin (2–20 nm) aBN as a scalable and non-water-based process for dielectric integration with 2D semiconductors. The lack of nucleation sites on van der Waals surfaces to form thin, uniform dielectric layers could lead to interfacial defects that degrade the device performance. Therefore, by utilizing two-step approach including *in situ* seeding at lower temperature and carrying out ALD back at regular temperatures, we were able to form uniform aBN dielectric layers on 2D surfaces and fabricate few-layer quantum well structures made of aBN/MoS₂ building blocks and aBN-encapsulated double-gated monolayer MoS₂ field-effect transistors to investigate the impact of aBN dielectric on MoS₂ properties. Our work in scalable aBN dielectric integration provides a means for improving the performance of 2D materials for next-generation electronics.

Nanostructure Synthesis and Fabrication Room Tamna Hall BC - Session NS-TuA

2D Materials and Devices

Moderators: Nathanaelle Schneider, CNRS-IPVF, Tamar Segal-Peretz, Israel Institute of Technology

4:00pm NS-TuA-11 Towards Low-Resistance P-Type Contacts to 2D Transition Metal Dichalcogenides Using Plasma-Enhanced Atomic Layer Deposition, Ageeth Bol, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor **INVITED**
One major limitation of 2D transition metal dichalcogenide (TMD) based FETs is the high contact resistance between metallic electrodes and semiconducting channels, particularly for p-type contacts. In this presentation I will address how PEALD of p-type TMDs can be used to improve this contact resistance. First, I will go over controlled doping strategies to form p-type 2D TMD contact materials using PEALD, with an emphasis on Al doped MoS₂ [1] and Nb Doped WS₂ [2]. Our recent results show contact resistance values as low as 0.30 ± 0.26 k Ω - μ m between Pd and PEALD Nb_xW_{1-x}S₂ [3], demonstrating that low resistance contacts between metal and p-type TMDs are possible. Then, I will discuss reducing unintentional p-doping introduced during PEALD of TMDs. PEALD TMDs typically contain some level of hydrogen impurities that leads to unintentional p-doping. We have shown that these impurities can be reduced by introducing an Ar plasma C step in the standard PEALD TMD process [4]. Finally, the use of remote plasmas in PEALD for contact deposition can lead to the creation of undesired impurities and defects in the 2D TMD channel, possibly impacting electronic behavior. I will present how adjustments to the PEALD process of WS₂ can reduce the impact of the plasma and maintains the integrity of the underlying TMD channels.

[1] V. Vandalon, M. A. Verheijen, W. M. M. Kessels, and A. A. Bol, "Atomic Layer Deposition of Al-Doped MoS₂: Synthesizing a p-type 2D Semiconductor with Tunable Carrier Density," *ACS Appl. Nano Mater.*, vol. 3, no. 10, pp. 10200–10208, Oct. 2020, doi: 10.1021/acsanm.0c02167.

[2] J. J. P. M. Schulpen *et al.*, "Nb Doping and Alloying of 2D WS₂ by Atomic Layer Deposition for 2D Transition Metal Dichalcogenide Transistors and HER Electrocatalysts," *ACS Appl. Nano Mater.*, vol. 7, no. 7, pp. 7395–7407, Apr. 2024, doi: 10.1021/acsanm.4c00094.

[3] R. Li *et al.*, Ultra-Low-Resistance Contacts to Heavily-Doped p-Type Nb_xW_{1-x}S₂ Thin Films Grown by Atomic Layer Deposition. *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2025. Accepted.

[4] M. Mattinen *et al.*, "Toolbox of Advanced Atomic Layer Deposition Processes for Tailoring Large-Area MoS₂ Thin Films at 150 °C," *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, vol. 15, no. 29, pp. 35565–35579, Jul. 2023, doi: 10.1021/acsami.3c02466.

4:30pm NS-TuA-13 Selective Passivation of 2D TMD Surface Defects by Atomic Layer Deposition for Enhancing Recovery Rate of Gas Sensor, Minji Kim, Inkyu Sohn, Dain Shin, Sangyoon Lee, Hwi Yoon, Jisang Yoo, Seung-min Jung, Hyungjun Kim, Yonsei University, Korea

Two-dimensional transition metal dichalcogenides (2D TMDs) have gained significant interest as promising materials for gas sensors due to their high surface-to-volume ratio, high electron mobility, tunable band gap, and efficient sensing capabilities at room temperature.[1] However, commercialization of TMD gas sensors is currently limited by low recovery rates due to strong chemisorption of gas molecules on surface defects. Unfavorable desorption of gas molecule from defects hinders reliability and long-term stability of TMD gas sensor.[2] In this study, atomic layer deposition (ALD) is used to selectively passivate surface defects of MoS₂ and WS₂ gas sensors with Al₂O₃. SEM analysis confirms that Al₂O₃ are deposited only at defective sites such as grain boundaries and vacancies of MoS₂ and WS₂. As a result, Al₂O₃ passivated TMD gas sensor shows nearly complete recovery rate of 96% even at room temperature, which improved from 74% recovery rate of pristine TMD gas sensor. Also, passivated gas sensor shows higher response toward NO₂ gas compared to pristine gas sensor due to n-type doping effect of Al₂O₃ on TMD. This result shows that defect-selective passivation is a promising strategy to overcome low recovery rate of TMD gas sensor and enhance its sensing properties.

References

[1] Huo, N. *et al.*, *Scientific reports* 4.1 (2014): 5209.

[2] K. Lee, R. *et al.*, *Advanced materials* 25.46 (2013): 6699–6702.

4:45pm NS-TuA-14 Beyond the conventional AB process: Advanced ALD approaches for controlling the properties and growth of MoS₂ and WS₂ 2D Materials, Cindy Lam, Eryk Gruszecki, Erwin Kessels, Bart Macco, Eindhoven University of Technology, The Netherlands

As the semiconductor industry is advancing towards the Ångström era of transistor scaling, the ultrathin 2D transition metal dichalcogenides (TMDs) serve as potential candidates in replacing the current Si-based channel material for next-generation field-effect transistors (FETs) in integrated circuits (ICs). Atomic layer deposition (ALD) holds great promise as a deposition technique to grow 2D materials directly on the device (i.e. transfer-less) with good conformality in 3D structures and back-end-of-line (BEOL) compatible temperatures. However, several challenges remain in attaining high-quality, large crystals of semiconducting 2D TMDs like MoS₂, WS₂, and WSe₂ in comparison to other techniques such as chemical vapor deposition (CVD). In addition to that, the development of doping strategies is of great interest to control their conductivity type.

In this presentation, we showcase advanced ALD approaches to address these challenges, through the use of plasma treatments with controlled ion energies, supercycles for incorporating dopants, and surface pretreatments to control the nucleation. We showcase that the morphology and electrical characteristics of ALD WS₂ can be improved upon using an Ar plasma treatment (ICP, RF: 13.56 MHz) in an ABC-type PEALD process along with varying the plasma process parameters such as the exposure time t_p (ranging from 0 to 180 s) and ion energy E_i (from 16 to 41 eV). Sulfur vacancy formation V_s within the film likely induces p-type conductivity and enhancement of Hall effect properties with the mobility μ_{Hf} ranging between 0.1 and 1.1 cm²/(V·s) and a carrier density p_{in} in the order of 10¹⁹ - 10²⁰ cm⁻³ (See Supplementary Information). In the case for MoS₂, substitutional transition metal doping by tantalum (Ta) utilizing a supercycle method, leads to MoS₂ with a similar carrier type and μ_{Hf} ranging from 0.04 to 0.16 cm²/(V·s) and with carrier density p values around $\sim 10^{21}$ cm⁻³ upon tuning the cycle ratio n MoS₂ : m TaS₂. These results demonstrate a facile method to create degenerate TMDs by PEALD, interesting for potential applications in areas including contact engineering to enhance device performance. Further customizing and refining the design of the ABC process offers a wide range to tune the electrical properties, optimizing them and achieve desired target values.

5:00pm NS-TuA-15 Deposition and Characterization of Transition Metal Oxide/2d Transition Metal Dichalcogenide Quantum Wells, Shih-Hao Tseng, Yu-Chuan Lin, Department of Materials Science and Engineering, National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University, Hsinchu, Taiwan

Quantum well heterostructures made of oxide dielectrics and 2D semiconductors provide exciting optoelectronic applications. As this heterostructure is emerging, it is necessary to combine different vapor phase techniques to integrate them in a bottom-up fashion and find ways to characterize them rapidly and non-invasively. We utilize atomic layer deposition (ALD) to deposit aluminum oxide (AlO_x) on a large area 2D WS₂ film grown by metalorganic chemical vapor deposition (MOCVD) to fabricate quantum well superlattices and explore a variety of characterization techniques to study their structures and properties. First, we tested a range of ALD temperature for effective nucleation and growth of continuous 5 and 10 nm AlO_x on WS₂ inert surface. Subsequently, we grow another 2D WS₂ film on top of the 1st stack of AlO_x/WS₂ by MOCVD at low temperatures and encapsulate it with another ALD AlO_x. The single and double AlO_x/WS₂ quantum wells were characterized with Raman and photoluminescence spectroscopy and scanning probe microscopy to understand their optical properties. Next, we used hard X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (HXPS) to analyze the WS₂ layers sandwiched between AlO_x with varied thicknesses (5–20 nm). To obtain the thickness, roughness, and density of the AlO_x and WS₂ in the quantum wells, X-ray reflectivity (XRR) measurement was performed on the quantum wells. Finally, we examined the impact of AlO_x thicknesses on the effectiveness of HXPS and XRR and the optical and electrical properties of the AlO_x/WS₂ quantum wells.

5:15pm NS-TuA-16 Engineering Al₂O₃ Interlayer via Atomic Layer Deposition for Enhancing Contact Properties of MoS₂-Based FET, Minu Cho, Hwi Yoon, Sanghun Lee, Seongyeong Park, Inkyu Sohn, Hyungjun Kim, Yonsei University, Korea

As transistors have advanced and continued to downscale, 2D transition metal dichalcogenides (TMDCs) have gained attention as a promising channel material. However, high contact resistance (R_c) has emerged as a major issue in 2D TMDC field-effect transistors (FETs). This problem is primarily caused by Fermi level pinning, which hinders control over the

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Schottky barrier height, even when the metal's work function (WF) is altered, leading to increased contact resistance. Various approaches have been explored to address this issue, among them placing an insulating layer between the metal and the channel has been proposed as a potential solution to mitigate Fermi level pinning. However, a key challenge in implementing this method is achieving optimal thickness for insulating layer and ensuring uniform deposition of the insulating interlayer on the inert surface of the 2D material.

In this study, we aimed to suppress Fermi level pinning by depositing Al_2O_3 via atomic layer deposition (ALD) as an interlayer for the metal-insulator-semiconductor (MIS) contact of bottom-gated MoS_2 FETs. ALD was utilized to optimize the thickness, leveraging its precise thickness control, and to enhance the uniformity of the Al_2O_3 interlayer on the inert MoS_2 surface. We optimized the coverage of ALD-grown Al_2O_3 by controlling precursor injection pressures on MoS_2 and discovered that improved film uniformity significantly reduces R_c . Additionally, tunneling resistance across the MIS contact was lowered through n-type doping of MoS_2 , induced by isopropyl alcohol (IPA) used as a mild oxidant in the ALD process. As a result, with the uniform Al_2O_3 interlayer which induces n-type doping effect we were able to reduce contact resistance by more than two orders of magnitude compared to other MoS_2 FETs fabricated in this study.

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