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Insulator-to-metal transition in ZnO by electric double layer gating

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The authors report high-density carrier accumulation and a gate-induced insulator-to-metal transition in ZnO single-crystalline thin-film field effect transistors by adopting electric double layers as gate dielectrics. Hall effect measurements showed that a sheet carrier density of $4.2 \times 10^{13}$ cm$^{-2}$ was achieved. The highest sheet conductance at room temperature was $\sim 1$ mS, which was sufficient to maintain the metallic state down to 10 K. These results strongly suggest the versatility of electric double layer gating for various materials. © 2007 American Institute of Physics. [DOI: 10.1063/1.2772781]

Material interfaces are intriguing playgrounds for controlling their properties and functions. An electric double layer (EDL) formed on a solid/electrolyte interface by applying a voltage provides large electric field. An EDL can be regarded as a nanogap capacitor, and consequently has a huge capacitance. For this large capacitance, EDLs have recently been used as alternative metal-insulator-semiconductor (MIS) structures in field effect transistors (FETs). Such FETs denoted EDLFETs hereafter, have been studied from the viewpoint of sensor applications using aqueous electrolytes, e.g., ion-sensitive FETs. It is believed that EDLFETs can accumulate charges in high density than FETs using SiO$_2$ and Al$_2$O$_3$ gate dielectrics. Motivated by this idea, various EDLFETs have been realized, including conducting polymers, carbon nanotubes, organic thin films, organic single crystals, and inorganic semiconductors. However, sheet carrier densities (n) in nonaqueous EDLFETs have only been indirectly estimated. Direct measurement of n is thus crucial for further development of EDLFETs. The most reliable determination of n is the Hall effect measurement. The accurate Hall effect measurement requires high mobility to obtain sufficiently large Hall voltage, because only small source-drain voltage $V_{DS}$ can be applied to EDLFET. High mobility is also favorable for inducing insulator-to-metal (I-M) transition by the gate voltage ($V_G$), because higher conductivity is required for this phenomenon. Therefore, we adopted ZnO, a n-type semiconductor with high mobility.

Although the electron mobility can be as high as 230 cm$^2$/V s in bulk crystals and 440 cm$^2$/V s in lightly doped n-type single-crystalline films, the field effect mobilities ($\mu_{FE}$) in polycrystalline FETs have been limited to the order of 10 cm$^2$/V s. Single-crystalline FETs have shown $\mu_{FE} \sim 70$ cm$^2$/V s, but it is difficult to make excellent gate structures keeping high mobility. Indeed, a high-mobility two-dimensional electron gas could be accumulated in polarization-mismatched but lattice-matched ZnO/Mg$_{0.15}$Zn$_{0.85}$O interfaces, where the first quantum Hall effect was observed among epitaxial oxide heterostructures. However, tuning of the electron density by an external field has not been demonstrated in this system. Therefore, it is interesting to employ epitaxial ZnO thin films to EDLFETs for the possibility to induce and tune the quantum Hall effect, and to apply to various oxides.

Here, we report EDLFETs with a ZnO single-crystalline thin film showing that $n=4.2 \times 10^{13}$ cm$^{-2}$ could be accumulated, as determined by the Hall effect measurement. Furthermore, the gate-induced I-M transition was found in ZnO. These results demonstrate that EDLFETs are useful for investigating gate-induced electronic phenomena.

Figure 1 illustrates a schematic diagram of a ZnO EDLFET in a Hall-bar configuration immersed in an electrolyte. Epitaxial ZnO thin films were deposited by pulsed-laser deposition on ScAlMgO$_4$ substrates using a Mg$_{0.15}$Zn$_{0.85}$O insulating buffer layer (100 nm). Films of 700 and 25 nm in thickness (1 and 2, respectively) were grown at an intermediate temperature range and had low carrier density, exhibiting insulating temperature dependence of conductivity (details were given in Ref. 20). The films were patterned into a Hall-bar geometry ($220 \times 60 \mu$m$^2$), and Ti/Au electrodes were evaporated on the films.

After wiring the devices, electrodes, Au wires, and Ag paste were passivated with silicone adhesive sealant (TSE397, GE Toshiba Silicones Co., Ltd., Japan). The Hall-bar sample and a Pt coil, used as a counter-(gate) electrode, were installed in a glass container with a diameter of 10 mm, which was filled with electrolyte ACIO$_4$/PEO ($M_W=1000$) [$A=Li$, K, and Cs, PEO: poly(ethylene oxide)]. The mixing ratios were [O]/[Li]=20/1, [O]/[K]=20/1, and [O]/[Cs] = 30/1, where [O]/[A] is the molar ratio of the PEO unit (–CH$_2$CH$_2$O–) and ACIO$_4$.  

FIG. 1. (Color online) Illustration of the Hall-bar device, which is immersed in electrolyte. A gold pad, Ag paste, and gold wire were covered by adhesive sealant. The gate voltage was applied by a Pt coil (counter electrode) through the electrolyte.

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When the positive $V_G$ was applied to the Pt counter-electrode, the electric field moved anions and cations in the electrolyte to the counter-electrode and ZnO single-crystalline film, respectively. Finally, an EDL consisting cations and anions accumulated on the surface of the ZnO was formed. The carrier density on the surface of the ZnO was thus determined by Hall effect and four-probe measurements applying $V_{DS}$ to the ZnO (see Fig. 1).

The measurements were carried out in a physical property measurement system (Quantum Design) with an Agilent Technology E5270 semiconductor parameter analyzer. The Hall effect measurements were performed under a He atmosphere at 300 K. The Hall voltage $V_H = V_3 - V_1$ (see Fig. 1) was detected by sweeping a magnetic field ($B$) between 9 and $-9$ T, and $n$ was calculated from $n = B I_D/e V_H$, where $I_D$ is the drain current and $e$ is the elementary charge. The temperature dependence of the sheet resistance of ZnO were determined by Hall effect and four-probe measurements applying $V_{DS}$ to the ZnO (see Fig. 1).

The device characteristics at 300 K are shown in Fig. 2 for a ZnO EDLFET using KClO$_4$/PEO electrolyte. Figure 2 displays a typical transfer curve showing a small hysteresis, indicating negligible deterioration of the ZnO, because $I_D$ of backward scan would have significantly decreased from that of forward scan if the single-crystalline film had deteriorated. The gate leakage current ($I_G$) shown in the bottom panel of Fig. 2 was small compared to $I_D$ within the $V_G$ region in the present study. The output characteristics (Fig. 2 inset) showed typical saturation behavior, indicating that the device operation was equivalent to that in a normal MISFET.

In the present experiment, we tested two batches of ZnO films (1 and 2, tabulated in Table I) and three kinds of electrolytes, AClO$_4$/PEO (A=Li, K, and Cs). Both ZnO films, irrespective of their film thickness and the initial carrier density, displayed fairly reproducible transfer characteristics, and $G$ reached almost 1 mS. The effects of the difference of the electrolyte on the transistor characteristics were minimal, while the ZnO films of different batches showed differences in transfer curves, involving $G$ in the off-state and the threshold voltages. Immersing the ZnO films in the electrolyte caused a dramatic reduction in $G$ (Table I). $G$ of ZnO 1 and 2 decreased from 8.6 to $-0.01 \mu$S and from 40 to $-10 \mu$S, respectively, simply by placing the films in the electrolyte. The decreases in $G$ are possibly related to the charge transfer between ZnO and the electrolyte.

$G$ and $n$ derived from Hall effect measurements at 300 K on ZnO film 2 are plotted against $V_G$ in Fig. 3 for the KClO$_4$ device. The increase in $G$ by application of $V_G$ shows excellent agreement with the increase in $n$. The maximum $n$ measured was $4.2 \times 10^{13}$ cm$^{-2}$, substantially larger than those achieved with ordinary gate insulators. We note that the initial carrier density was negligible and the high carrier density was purely accumulated by the EDLFET.

The direct determination of $n$ by Hall effect measurements gives the most reliable estimation of the EDL capacitance with a nanoscale thickness. Conventional capacitance measurements using impedance analyzers provided a value of 15 $\mu$F/cm$^2$, but some ambiguity still remains due to additional contributions to the measurement, such as Leakage current. The $n$ increases almost linearly above a certain threshold voltage, as shown in the dotted line in Fig. 3. The gate capacitances derived from the slopes of the dotted lines were 7.4 and 7.7 $\mu$F/cm$^2$ for the KClO$_4$/PEO and CsClO$_4$/PEO electrolytes, respectively. These capacitance values tell us details of the EDL in the devices.

### Table I. Properties of ZnO single-crystalline thin films used in the present study.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Thickness (nm)</th>
<th>Carrier density $n$ Sheet (cm$^{-2}$)</th>
<th>Net (cm$^{-3}$)</th>
<th>Hall mobility $\mu_H$ (cm$^2$/Vs)</th>
<th>Conductance Sheet (S/cm$^2$)</th>
<th>Net (S/cm$^2$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>5.4 x 10$^{11}$</td>
<td>7.7 x 10$^{15}$</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3.0 x 10$^{12}$</td>
<td>1.2 x 10$^{14}$</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In conclusion, \( n \) of ZnO single-crystalline thin films were controlled over a wide range by EDL-FETs. The maximum in \( n \) derived from Hall effect measurements was 4.2 \( \times 10^{15} \) cm\(^{-2} \), which is several times larger than that achievable by conventional MIS-FETs. Furthermore, the Hall effect measurements provide a direct method to estimate the EDL capacitance at semiconductor/electrolyte interfaces. Due to the high-density carrier accumulation, we could observe a gate-induced I-M transition with temperature dependence of resistivity. This result provides an opportunity of gate tuning of the low-temperature properties in oxide semiconductors such as the quantum Hall effect. Also, our results demonstrate that the EDL-FET is a very powerful and versatile method to control and investigate electronic properties in a wide variety of semiconductors.

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