April Summary

1 PVA(2%)+DNTT	2
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2.2 Mobility & Threshold Voltage	5
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April Summary

本次报告主要总结在 4.1 制备器件, 所采用参数为旋涂法制备不同浓度 PVA 作为介电层, 蒸镀 DNTT。

器件性质

2%浓度 PVA 工作正常,但是光敏性质不强(2%容易被击穿,所以测试时采用 Vds=50V)

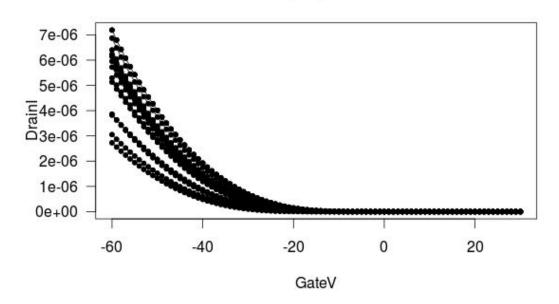
5%浓度 PVA 工作不好,电流没有足够大,光敏性质尚可 10%浓度 PVA 工作良好,电流 6e-6,光敏性质较强(300 倍)

1 PVA(2%)+DNTT

1.1 Vgsid-group

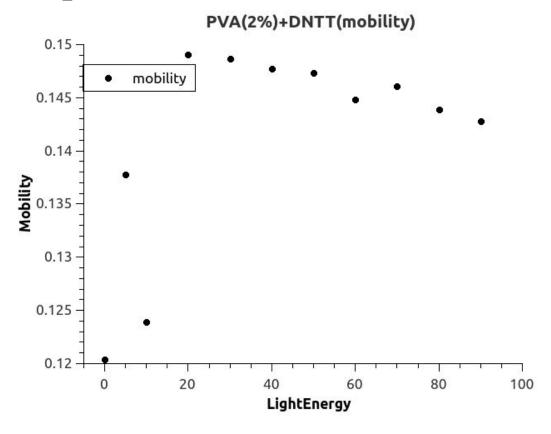
2%组合光敏性质不强, 60V 对应 2 倍光敏

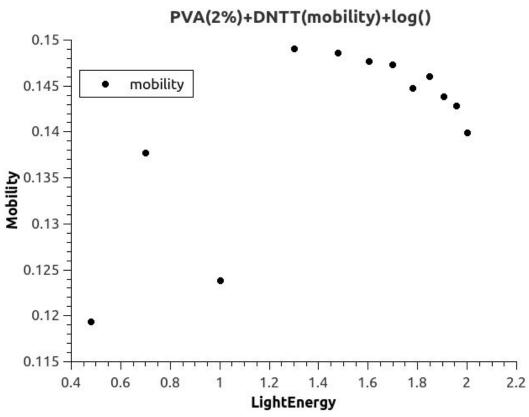
PVA(2%)+DNTT



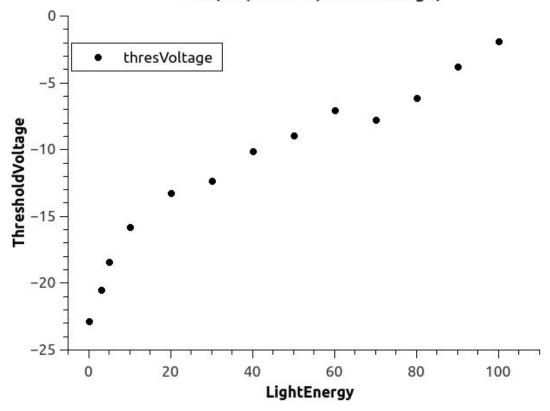
1.2 Mobility & Threshold Voltage

取 log_scale 是对光强取 log

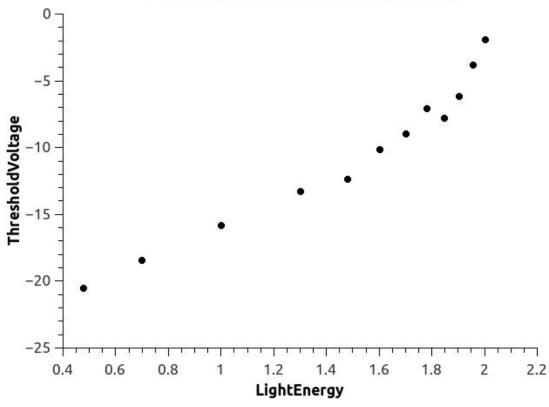




PVA(2%)+DNTT(ThresVoltage)



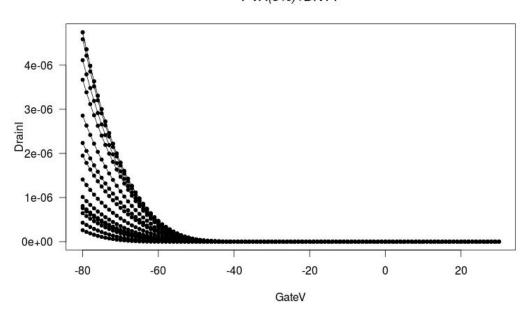
PVA(2%)+DNTT(ThresVoltage)+log()



2 PVA(5%)+DNTT

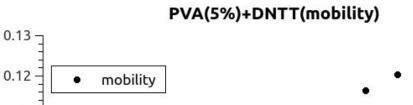
2.1 Vgsid-group

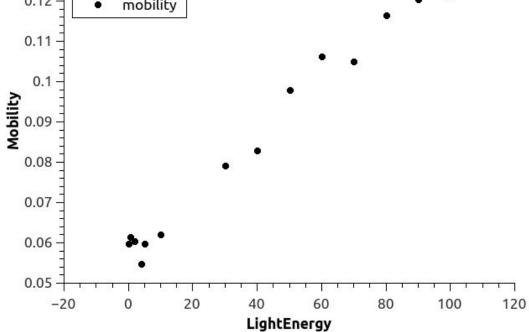
PVA(5%)+DNTT

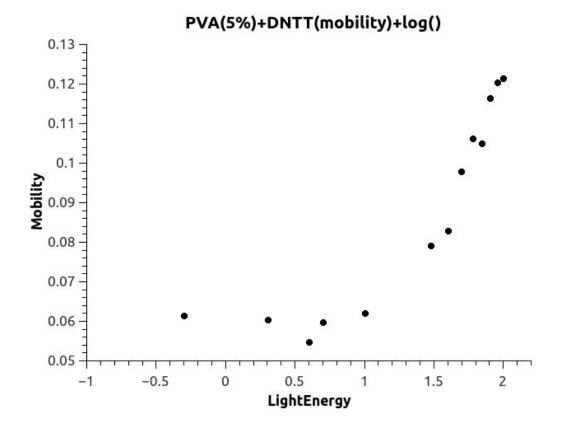


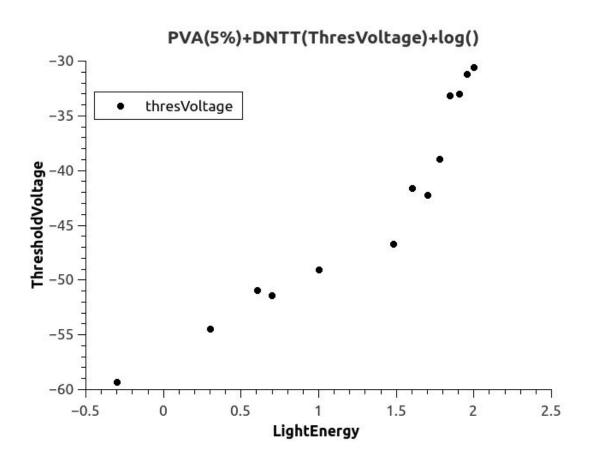
2.2 Mobility & Threshold Voltage

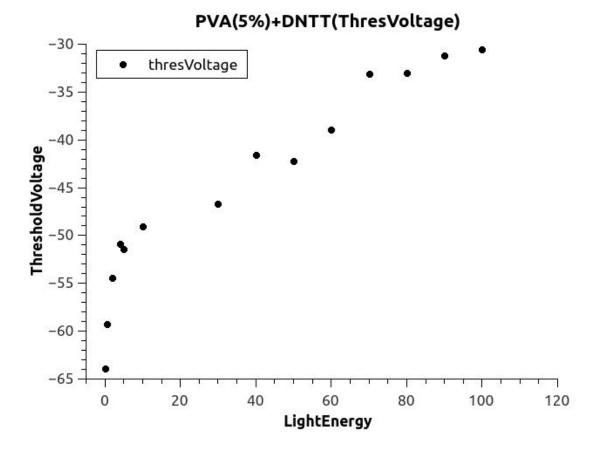
取 log_scale 是对光强取 log





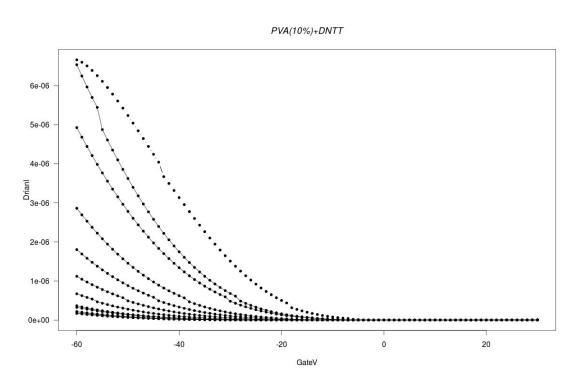






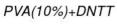
3 PVA(10%)+DNTT

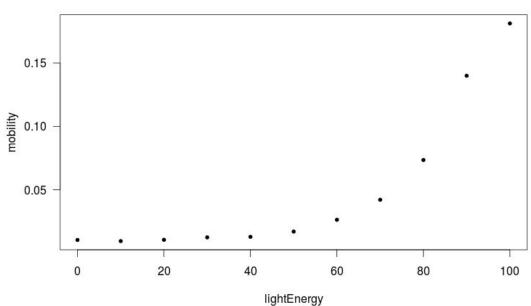
3.1 Vgsid-group



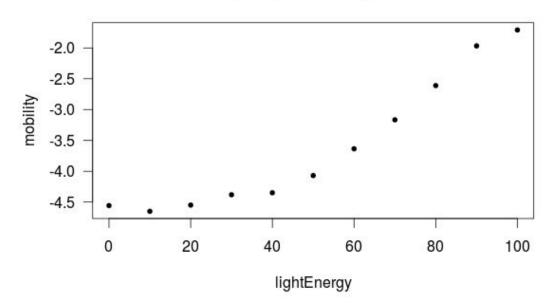
3.2 Mobility & Threshold Voltage

取 log_scale 是对光强取 log

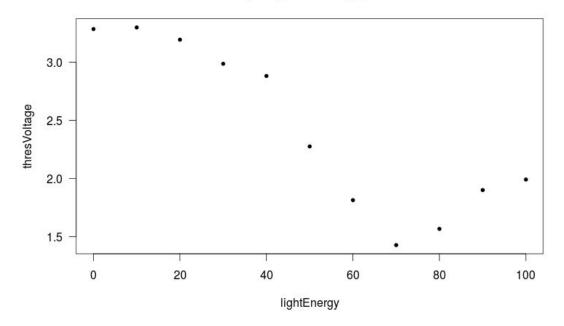




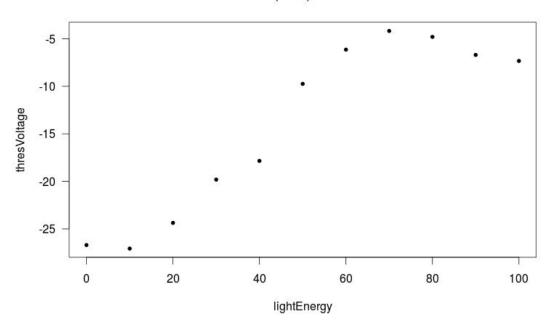
PVA(10%)+DNTT+log_scale



PVA(10%)+DNTT+log_scale



PVA(10%)+DNTT



4 Plan for next period

本次实验基本确定 PVA+DNTT 组合存在光敏, 但是其光敏性质与其电流、膜厚、浓度等因素密切相关, 更加类似于, 器件性质越好, 光敏越弱的结论。

- 1 固定比较合适的浓度 5%, 加以不同有机半导体进行处理
- 2 PVA 直接旋涂和旋涂后交联对比,探究羟基对其光敏性质的影响
- 3 将膜厚与 trapping 程度联系, 尝试表征其光敏性质与各因素关系