

# Organic Transistors

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# Outline

- Device physics and parameters
- Materials used in fabrication
- Fabrication techniques
- Current applications in industry
- Future plans of work

# Device Physics and Parameters

- Carrier Mobility
  - Temperature and Field dependent

$$\mu(T) = \mu_0 \exp \left[ - \left( \frac{T_0}{T} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\mu(E) = \mu_0 \exp \left( \beta \sqrt{E} \right)$$

- I-V characteristics in different modes of operation

- Linear

$$I_D = \frac{W}{L} C_i \mu \left( (V_G - V_T) V_D - \frac{V_D^2}{2} \right), \quad V_G - V_T > V_D$$

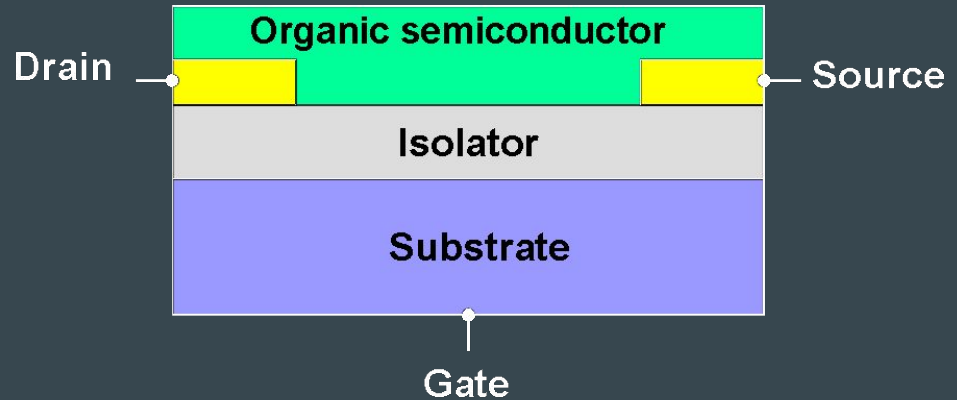
- Saturation

$$I_D = \frac{W}{2L} C_i \mu (V_G - V_T)^2, \quad \text{if } V_D > V_G - V_T$$

- On current to Off current ratio
- Threshold voltage

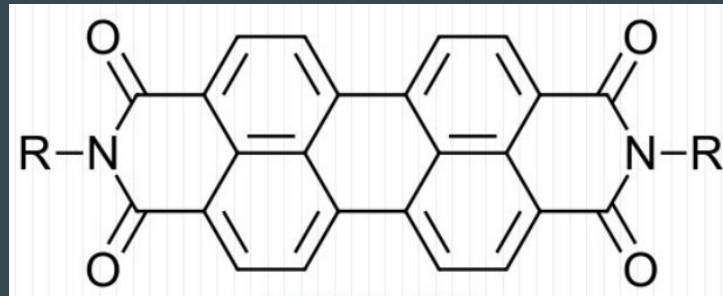
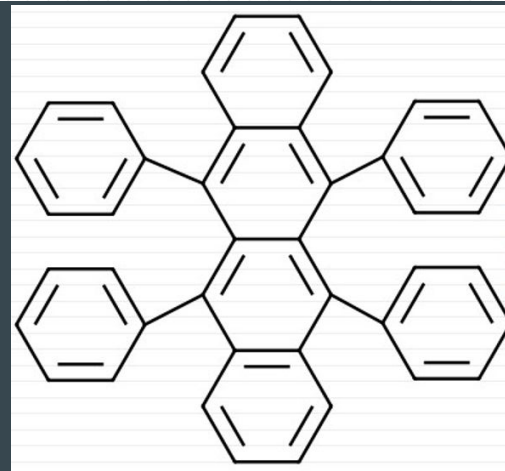
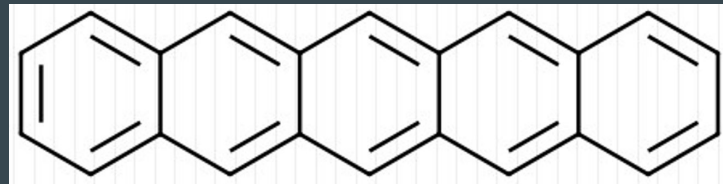
# Materials

- Substrate
  - Quartz, glass, silicon wafer. Polycarbonate, polyimide
- Electrodes
  - Metals: Gold, palladium, magnesium, aluminium. Non-metal: graphite, 10-CSA doped polyaniline
- Dielectric Layer
  - Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, Barium zirconate titanate (BZT)
- Semiconducting Layer



# Semiconducting Layer

- Different charge transport nature
- P-type
  - Polycyclic aromatic compounds
  - Pentacene, rubrene
- N-type
  - Scarcer than P-type
  - Lower performance and unstable in ambient conditions
  - Perfluoropentacene, Naphthalene-diimide with cyanides



# Fabrication Techniques

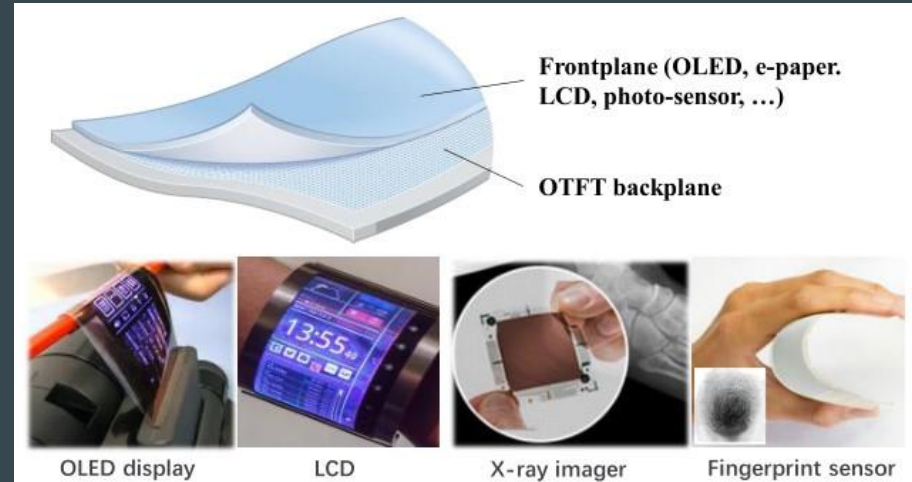
- Vacuum Evaporation
  - Extremely low pressures
  - Expensive and only for small molecules
- Solution Deposition
  - Cost effective method
  - Material must be soluble or dispersible in medium

# Continued

- Thin Film Alignment
  - Alignment provides better mobility
  - Mechanical/ Growing crystals/ Field-induced/ Solution-processed/ Direct deposition
- Patterning
  - Eliminating parasitic leakage and cross talk
  - Different methods

# Applications in Industry

- Flexible displays and e-papers
  - iPhone covers with flexible displays
  - Philips with E-Ink demonstrated 85 dpi active-matrix backplane with bend radius 2cm
- Biosensors
  - Mainly voltage transducers
  - Glucose level detection, X-Ray imagery and fingerprint sensing
- Simple logic circuit applications
  - RFID cards, smart cards and disposable sensors





# Conclusion and Future Improvements

- Lack of material stacks to produce high performance, stable and uniform Organic Transistors
- Lack of standardisation of material, device integration and manufacturing methods
- Trade-offs between large scale, low-cost processing and performance
- Defining focused applications

**Thank you!**