

MoS₂ P-type Transistors and Diodes Enabled by High Work Function MoO_x Contacts

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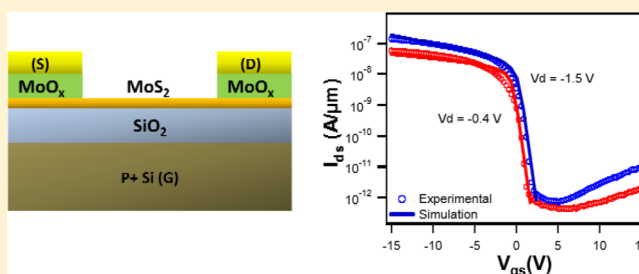
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Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: The development of low-resistance source/drain contacts to transition-metal dichalcogenides (TMDCs) is crucial for the realization of high-performance logic components. In particular, efficient hole contacts are required for the fabrication of p-type transistors with MoS₂, a model TMDC. Previous studies have shown that the Fermi level of elemental metals is pinned close to the conduction band of MoS₂, thus resulting in large Schottky barrier heights for holes with limited hole injection from the contacts. Here, we show that substoichiometric molybdenum trioxide (MoO_x, $x < 3$), a high work function material, acts as an efficient hole injection layer to MoS₂ and WSe₂. In particular, we demonstrate MoS₂ p-type field-effect transistors and diodes by using MoO_x contacts. We also show drastic on-current improvement for p-type WSe₂ FETs with MoO_x contacts over devices made with Pd contacts, which is the prototypical metal used for hole injection. The work presents an important advance in contact engineering of TMDCs and will enable future exploration of their performance limits and intrinsic transport properties.

KEYWORDS: Transition-metal dichalcogenides, MoS₂, WSe₂, MoO_x, p-type, transition-metal oxides, 2D materials, molybdenum oxide



Transition-metal dichalcogenides (TMDCs) offer ultrathin, uniform channel thicknesses for unparalleled gate control and are a strong candidate for future electronics.^{1–5} In order to apply TMDCs to low-power, high-performance complementary logic applications, both n- and p-type field effect transistors (NFETs and PFETs) must be developed. The polarity of a FET is determined by the type of charge carriers that can be injected from the source contact into the semiconductor channel. In a conventional metal-oxide semiconductor FET (MOSFET), this is achieved by heavily doping the source/drain contacts to either p⁺ or n⁺ for p- and n-type transistors, respectively. Similarly, in a Schottky MOSFET, where metal contacts are directly fabricated on the semiconductor, the device polarity is determined by the Schottky barrier (SB) heights for electrons and holes at the source contact. A small SB height to the conduction or valence band leads to n- or p-type FETs, respectively. SB heights, in principle, can be controlled by the work function potential of metal contacts. To date, most reported TMDC FETs have been based on the Schottky device architecture given its ease of fabrication. While TMDC NFETs have been relatively well studied,^{3–6} there has been difficulty fabricating high-performance TMDC PFETs, largely limited by hole injection at the source/drain (S/D) contacts due to large

SB heights to the valence band. Traditionally, the high work function metal palladium (Pd) has been used as the most popular contact material to the valence band of various nanostructures, including nanotubes, graphene, and organics.^{7–10} However Pd alone has proven insufficient as a hole contact for TMDC devices. With a work function of 5.1 eV,¹¹ the Fermi level of ultraclean Pd lies slightly above the valence band maximum of MoS₂ (Figure 1a).^{12,13} However, most previously reported Pd-contacted MoS₂ devices exhibit n-type behavior with high contact resistance instead of p-type behavior, which is commonly ascribed to Fermi-level pinning at the MoS₂ contact interface.^{6,14} A recent study has shown that limited hole injection can be observed in Pd-contacted MoS₂ devices, but only in the limit of large gate fields when the SBs are sufficiently thinned by the electrostatic fields.¹⁵ On the other hand Pd-contacted WSe₂ PFETs show high contact resistances and require surface charge-transfer doping to thin the SBs and allow tunneling of holes at the contacts.²

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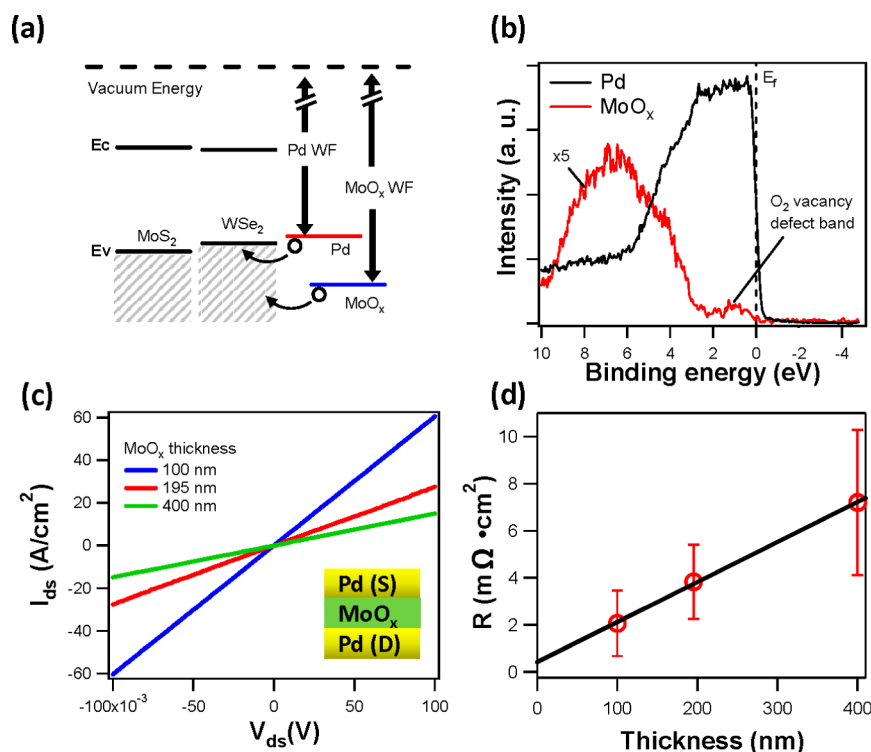


Figure 1. (a) Valence and conduction band positions with respect to vacuum level for MoS₂, WSe₂, Pd and MoO_x. (b) Valence band XPS spectra for MoO_x and Pd films evaporated in ultrahigh-vacuum conditions using monochromatized Al K_α radiation. (c) Current–voltage characteristics across Pd/MoO_x/Pd stacks indicating good ohmic contact with a schematic of the test structure in the inset. (d) Resistance of Pd/MoO_x/Pd stacks as a function of MoO_x thickness.

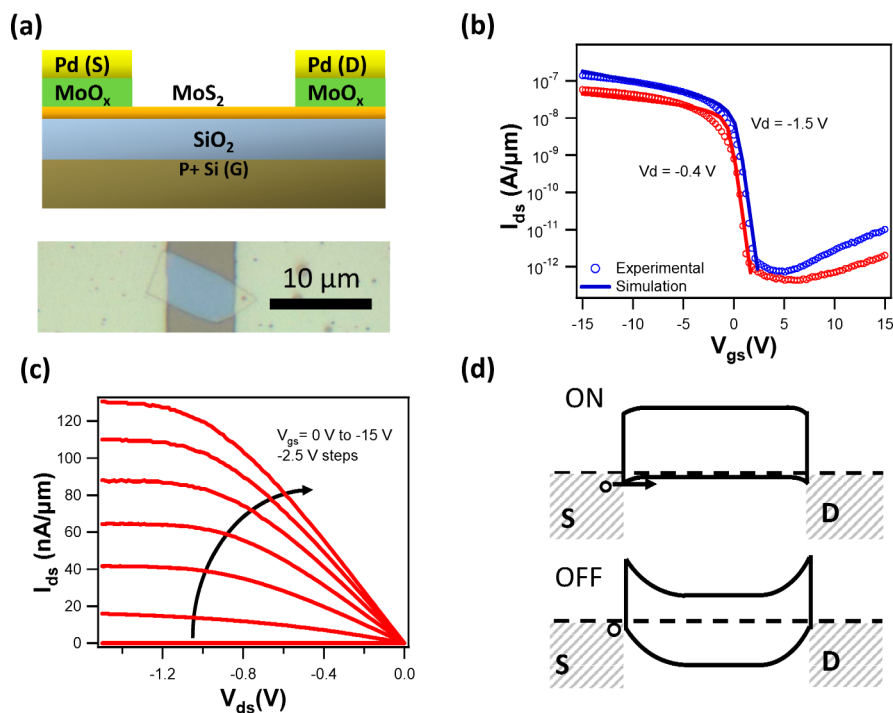


Figure 2. (a) Schematic and optical microscope image, (b) I_{ds} vs V_{gs} and (c) I_{ds} vs V_{ds} characteristics for a representative MoS₂ PFET with MoO_x contacts. (d) Qualitative band diagrams for the ON (top panel) and OFF (bottom panel) states of the MoS₂ PFET.

Here we explore substoichiometric molybdenum trioxide (MoO_{*x*}, $x < 3$) as a promising material for hole injection into TMDCs without doping the semiconductor body. MoO_{*x*} exhibits a high work function potential of up to ~6.6 eV (see

Figure 1a)¹⁶ exceeding those of elemental metals.¹¹ While MoO_{*x*} has been previously used as hole contacts in organic electronics,^{17,18} its application to inorganic semiconductors was extended only recently.^{16,19} Here we demonstrate a series of

TMDC devices with MoO_x contacts that highlight unambiguously the advantages of MoO_x hole contacts over conventionally explored elemental metal contacts. MoS₂ FETs with MoO_x contacts present p-type behavior despite the notorious Fermi level pinning to the conduction band previously observed.⁶ MoS₂ Schottky diodes with asymmetric MoO_x and Ni contacts clearly display rectifying behavior. Finally, WSe₂ PFETs with MoO_x contacts show an order of magnitude increase in on-current when compared to Pd-contacted WSe₂ PFETs.

Figure 1b compares monochromatic X-ray photoelectron spectra (XPS) of the valence band region of MoO_x and Pd films.²⁰ While Pd shows a strong photoelectron signal below the Fermi energy (E_F) with a clear metallic Fermi–Dirac step centered at E_F , the valence band of thermally evaporated MoO_x possesses a weak characteristic defect band in the band gap derived from oxygen vacancies, whose tail reaches all the way up to E_F . Consequently MoO_x can be classified as a semiconducting oxide with a metallic defect band. Its work function can exceed 6.6 eV but is known to strongly depend on carbon contamination.¹⁶ For practical applications, MoO_x can thus be considered to act as a high work function metal with a low density of states at the Fermi level. Consequently most metals should form ohmic contacts with MoO_x.

In order to confirm ohmic contact between MoO_x and Pd, the current–voltage characteristics across Pd/MoO_x/Pd stacks were measured. Stacks of 20 nm Pd/MoO_x/40 nm Pd were fabricated by photolithography, evaporation, and lift-off. The MoO_x thickness was varied from 100 to 400 nm. Figure 1c shows the clearly linear current–voltage characteristics of the stacks which confirm ohmic behavior between MoO_x and Pd. Figure 1d shows the total resistance of these devices as a function of MoO_x thickness. The resistance of a single contact is extracted from half the y -intercept of the linear fit as $\sim 200 \mu\Omega\cdot\text{cm}^2$. The resistivity extracted from the slope of the linear fit of the plot is $\sim 200 \Omega\cdot\text{cm}$. Although this resistivity is high, keeping the MoO_x layer thin enough (i.e., sub-50 nm) guarantees efficient carrier transport.

We now turn to the fabrication of MoS₂ PFETs with MoO_x contacts. MoS₂ flakes were first exfoliated mechanically onto a 260 nm SiO₂/Si substrate. A 1 h acetone bath was used to clean any organic residues from the chip after exfoliation. Symmetrical 30 nm MoO_x/30 nm Pd contacts were defined on the MoS₂ flakes via photolithography, evaporation, and lift-off. The channel length between the contacts is $\sim 7 \mu\text{m}$. In order to minimize work function lowering due to carbon contamination of MoO_x, several precautions were taken. Thermal evaporation of MoO_x was carried out after ~ 12 h of pumping at a base pressure of $\sim 8 \times 10^{-7}$ Torr at a rate of 0.5 Å/s. MoO₃ powder (99.9995% purity, Alfa Aesar) was used as the MoO_x evaporation source throughout this study. Electron-beam evaporation of Pd was performed right after MoO_x deposition without breaking vacuum.

A schematic and optical microscope image of a representative MoS₂ PFET with MoO_x contacts are shown in Figure 2a. Corresponding I_{ds} vs V_{gs} characteristics are shown in Figure 2b. All TMDC devices in this study were measured in vacuum in order to isolate effects from exposure to ambient, such as the adsorption of oxygen and water.⁴ The thickness of the MoS₂ flake was measured as 40 nm with atomic force microscopy (AFM). Clear p-type characteristics with $I_{\text{on}}/I_{\text{off}} \sim 10^4$ are obtained, indicating hole contact to the valence band. In contrast, control devices fabricated with Pd contacts (without

MoO_x) exhibit clear n-type characteristics (see Figure S1a), consistent with literature on mechanically exfoliated MoS₂.⁶ 2D simulations coupling drift-diffusion and Poisson relations were performed with TCAD Sentaurus to extract the SB heights from the experimental I_{ds} vs V_{gs} results. An in-plane effective mass of 0.45 m_0 for electrons and 0.43 m_0 for holes were assumed.²¹ An electron mobility of 200 cm²/V·s and hole mobility of 86 cm²/V·s were assumed.^{22,5} The subthreshold slope (SS) of 410 mV/dec was fit with a uniform density of interface traps D_{it} of $6 \times 10^{11} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ eV}^{-1}$ across the MoS₂ bandgap at the MoS₂/SiO₂ interface. This value of SS is reasonable given we have multilayer flakes on a thick (260 nm) backgate oxide. Threshold voltage shifts were applied to match each simulated curve with its respective experimental data. From the qualitative band diagram in Figure 2d it is evident that with the non-negligible barrier to the valence band, we expect tunneling and thermionic emission to dominate the on-current characteristics. Thus a nonlocal tunneling model based on the Wentzel–Kramers–Brillouin (WKB) formalism was implemented at the contacts. An out-of-plane effective mass of 1.0 m_0 was used as the hole tunneling mass.²¹ A hole SB height of 0.31 eV was used to fit the on-current to the experimental results. Such a low barrier height is surprising given that elemental metals have been shown to be Fermi level pinned ~ 1.1 – 1.2 eV from the valence band of MoS₂.¹⁴ A good fit is obtained to the I_{ds} vs V_{gs} curve in the subthreshold, linear and saturation regimes of the device as shown in Figure 2b. I_{ds} vs V_{ds} characteristics are shown in Figure 2c. Clear linear and saturation regimes are exhibited, indicating standard MOSFET device operation. The saturation current of typical long channel FETs is proportional to $(V_{\text{g}} - V_{\text{t}})^2$, however in our device we observe that saturation current is proportional to $V_{\text{g}} - V_{\text{t}}$ instead. This observation suggests that the device has non-negligible series resistance, most likely from the SB barrier height at the contacts.²³

Next we investigate the origin of the hole injection improvement in MoO_x contacts as compared to elemental metals. An interface Fermi-level pinning parameter $S = (\partial\Phi_{\text{p}}/\partial\psi_{\text{c}}) = -(\partial\Phi_{\text{n}}/\partial\psi_{\text{c}}) = -0.1$ ($\Phi_{\text{n/p}}$ = electron/hole SB height, ψ_{c} = contact work function) was previously extracted for elemental metal contacts.¹⁴ Using this pinning parameter and the highest work function $\psi_{\text{c}} = 6.6$ eV we observed for MoO_x, we expect a lower bound SB height of $\Phi_{\text{p}} \sim 1$ eV for MoO_x/MoS₂ contacts. This value is significantly larger than our experimental observations and suggests a lower degree of Fermi-level pinning at MoO_x/MoS₂ contacts as compared to elemental contacts. This may be expected given the difference in the nature of the interface chemical bonding and the density of states at the Fermi level for MoO_x. Specifically, due to the low density of states at the Fermi level (see Figure 1b) and the localized nature of the defect states in MoO_x, its tendency to form metal-induced gap states is possibly less pronounced than that of elemental metals such as Pd.^{24,25} Alternatively interface states could originate from native defects of the MoS₂ surface or from surface damage caused by metal evaporation. If so, MoO_x possibly passivates and reduces the number of such states. Further experimental and theoretical investigations are necessary to understand the contact/TMDC interface for both MoO_x and elemental metals. Nevertheless, the work here clearly suggests that the advantage of MoO_x contacts for hole injection is not only due to its high work function but also due to its better interface properties (i.e., lower degree of interface Fermi-level pinning) with TMDCs.

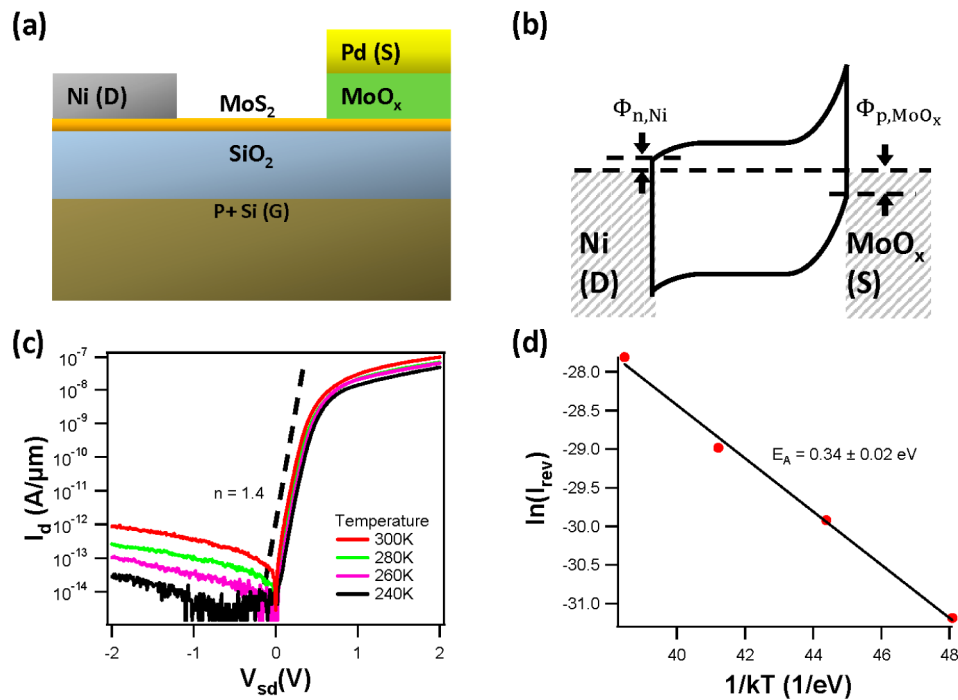


Figure 3. (a) Schematic for a representative MoS₂ Schottky diode made with asymmetric metal contacts. (b) Qualitative band structure of the device with asymmetric Ni and MoO_x electrodes used as electron and hole contacts, respectively. (c) Temperature-dependent I_d vs V_{sd} electrical characteristics of the diode. (d) Barrier height extraction of the reverse bias current (I_{rev}) at $V_{sd} = -2$ V from temperature-dependent measurements.

MoS₂ Schottky diodes were studied in order to further demonstrate the utility of MoO_x as an effective hole contact to MoS₂. The process flow was identical to that for the MoS₂ PFETs, other than the fact that two photolithography steps were used to pattern Ni and MoO_x/Pd asymmetric contacts to the same MoS₂ flake. A device schematic and qualitative band diagram are shown in Figure 3a,b. Specifically, Ni is used as an electron contact with a small SB height ($\Phi_{n,Ni}$) to the conduction band of MoS₂ according to previous reports³⁶ and our control experiments reported in Figure S1b. On the other hand, MoO_x is used as the hole contact with a small SB height (Φ_{p,MoO_x}) to the valence band of MoS₂ as previously discussed. The resulting electrical measurements with a grounded Si substrate for a 24 nm thick MoS₂ flake are shown in Figure 3c. Clear rectification is shown with a forward/reverse bias current ratio of up to $\sim 10^5$. The direction of the rectification is consistent with that originating from the two asymmetric contacts discussed above (see band diagram in Figure 3b). An ideality factor n of 1.4 at room temperature is extracted from the ideal diode region. The ideality factor of a diode typically varies between 1 and 2 depending on the relative contribution of current from diffusion and recombination, respectively, assuming midgap trap states. The low value extracted for the ideality factor indicates a low contribution of recombination current and a low density of trap states at the MoO_x/MoS₂ junction and in the unintentionally doped MoS₂.²⁶ By plotting the natural log of the reverse bias current I_{rev} at $V_{sd} = -2$ V as a function of $1/kT$, the activation energy E_A of the reverse bias was extracted as 0.34 ± 0.02 eV (Figure 3d), which most likely corresponds to phonon-assisted tunneling mechanisms commonly observed in reverse biased Schottky diodes.²⁷ A small temperature dependence is observed in the $V_{sd} > 1$ V forward biased region of the diode. Assuming that this region is dominated by series resistance from the MoS₂

flake, this observation can be attributed to the small temperature dependence of the shallow dopants (i.e., unintentional impurities) in MoS₂ in this temperature range.

Given the success in contacting the valence band of MoS₂, we next fabricated PFETs using WSe₂, a promising p-type TMDC.² Unlike MoS₂, WSe₂ has been shown to exhibit a surface Fermi level pinning closer to the valence band edge, thereby, making it easier to obtain PFETs by using various metals. The fabrication process was analogous to the MoS₂ PFET other than the different flake exfoliated. A schematic of the device is shown in Figure 4a. WSe₂ devices with 30 nm MoO_x/30 nm Pd contacts as well as a reference device with 30 nm Pd contacts were fabricated and compared to each other. The thicknesses of the WSe₂ flakes were 32 and 29 nm for the MoO_x and Pd contacted flakes, respectively. The resulting I_d vs V_{gs} characteristics measured in vacuum are shown in Figure 4b. More than 1 order of magnitude improvement in ON current is observed in the MoO_x contacted WSe₂ device compared to the Pd contacted device. Sentaurus simulations were performed to investigate the origin of this improvement. A uniform D_{it} of 1.2×10^{12} cm⁻² eV⁻¹ across the WSe₂ bandgap was used to fit the SS of 970 mV/dec, and we assumed 0.3 m_0 for the in-plane effective mass of holes m_h .²⁸ Given the WSe₂ reduced electron-hole mass $m_r = 0.24 m_0$, the effective mass of electrons was assumed to be $m_e = ((1/m_r) - (1/m_h))^{-1} = 1.2 m_0$.²⁹ An electron mobility of 200 cm²/V·s and hole mobility of 329 cm²/V·s were used.^{30,31} Again a nonlocal WKB model was used to simulate the contacts, with a 0.9 m_0 out-of-plane effective mass used as the hole tunneling mass parameter.³² Hole SB heights of 0.29 and 0.37 eV were used to fit the on current of the MoO_x and Pd contacted devices, respectively. From the qualitative band diagrams in Figure 4c, we see the lower hole barrier height in the MoO_x contacted devices facilitates improved hole injection, resulting in higher on currents. The simulated curves match the experimental results well. The overestimation of the

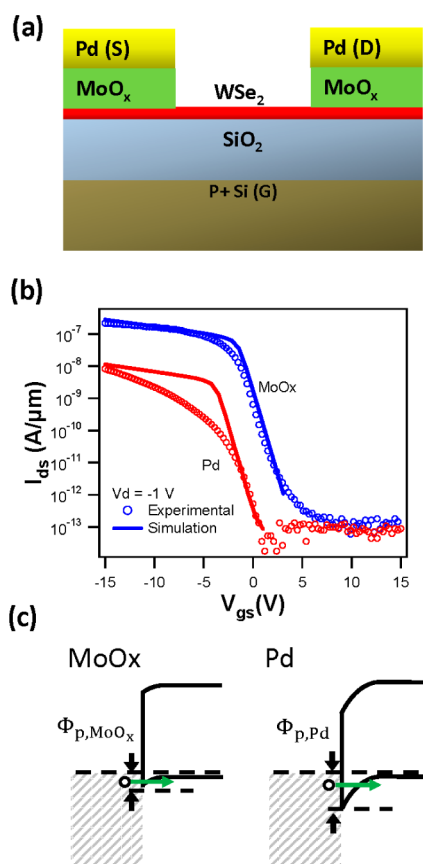


Figure 4. (a) Schematic, (b) I_{ds} vs V_{gs} characteristics, and (c) qualitative band diagrams for WSe_2 devices contacted with MoO_x (left panel) and Pd alone (right panel). The hole barrier heights are indicated as Φ_{p,MoO_x} and $\Phi_{p,Pd}$ for the MoO_x and Pd contacted devices, respectively.

simulation current for the Pd contacted device in the subthreshold region could be ascribed to the oversimplification of the WSe_2 /contact and dielectric interfaces. Atomic simulations are needed in the future to better account for the WSe_2 /contact interfaces.

We also characterized the stability of devices in air. The PFETs measured are highly stable over time, showing minimal change in IV characteristics over the course of >2 weeks exposure to air (Figure S1a). However when measured in air instead of vacuum, all MoO_x devices show a reversible lowering of on-current (Figure S1b). Original device characteristics are restored upon placement in vacuum. This observation can be attributed to the sensitivity of the MoO_x work function to ambient gas exposure.¹⁶ This behavior is similar to elemental metal contacts to devices, which also show barrier height modulation due to gas exposure, and can be remedied by encapsulating the device.^{7,9}

In conclusion, this study explores high work function MoO_x contacts to the valence band of TMDCs for efficient hole injection, addressing a key challenge for obtaining high-performance p-type and complementary logic components. MoO_x contacts to MoS_2 enables fabrication of PFETs with $I_{on}/I_{off} \sim 10^4$ despite previous studies showing metals being Fermi level pinned near the conduction band edge of MoS_2 .¹⁴ MoS_2 Schottky diodes with asymmetric MoO_x and Ni contacts exhibit rectifying behavior. Finally, WSe_2 PFETs with MoO_x contacts exhibit an order of magnitude improvement in I_{on} over Pd

contacted WSe_2 PFETs. The observed FET behavior could be captured well by 2D simulations. Overall this study is an invitation to explore transition-metal oxides with extreme work functions as selective carrier contacts to TMDCs for realization of high-performance devices.

■ ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information

Reference MoS_2 FETs with Pd and Ni contacts exhibiting n-type behavior. Air stability of MoS_2 PFETs with MoO_x contacts. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

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Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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Supplementary Information

Control MoS₂ FETs with Pd and Ni contacts

Figure S1 shows I_{ds} - V_{gs} electrical characteristics of MoS₂ FETs with symmetrical a) Pd and b) Ni contacts. The fabrication procedures were the same as the MoO_x/MoS₂ PFETs, other than the different contact metal used. Specifically, all MoS₂ flakes in this study came from the same source crystal. Clear *n*-type characteristics with $I_{on}/I_{off} > 10^3$ are exhibited, consistent with literature [1].

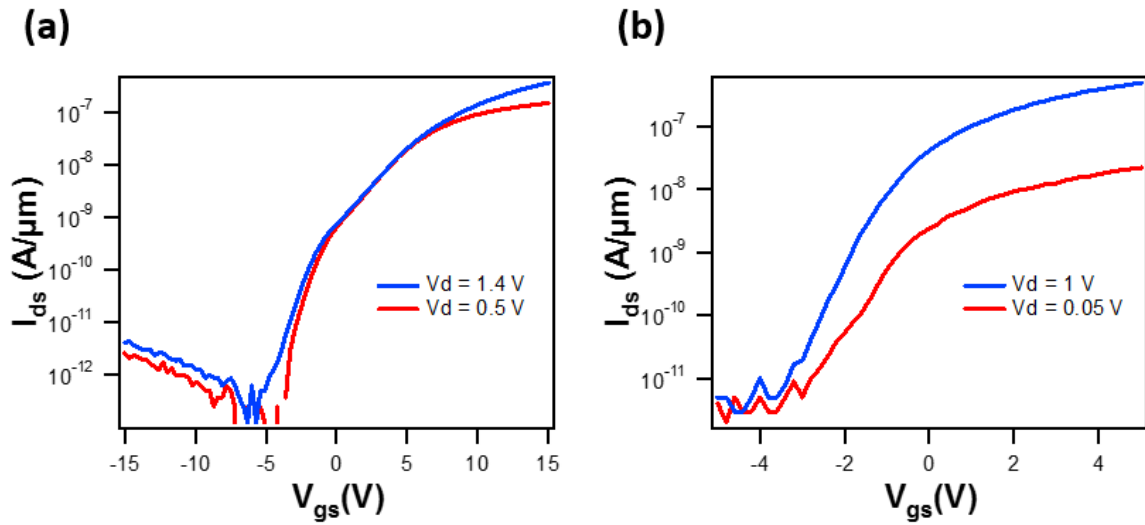


Figure S1. I_{ds} vs V_{gs} electrical characteristics of MoS₂ PFETs with symmetrical a) Pd and b) Ni contacts.

Air Stability of MoS₂ PFETs with MoO_x contacts

Figure S2a shows the I_{ds} - V_{gs} characteristics of a MoS₂ PFET with MoO_x contacts measured under vacuum. Both the original measurement and a measurement after >2 weeks exposure to air are plotted. There is no significant difference between the two curves. Figure S2b shows the electrical characteristics of the same device measured in air and in vacuum. Clear degradation in on-current (~ 1 order of magnitude) is shown. This degradation can be attributed to the lowering of MoO_x work function from air exposure previously observed [2]. This degradation is reversible, as the device reverts to its original performance after placement in vacuum.

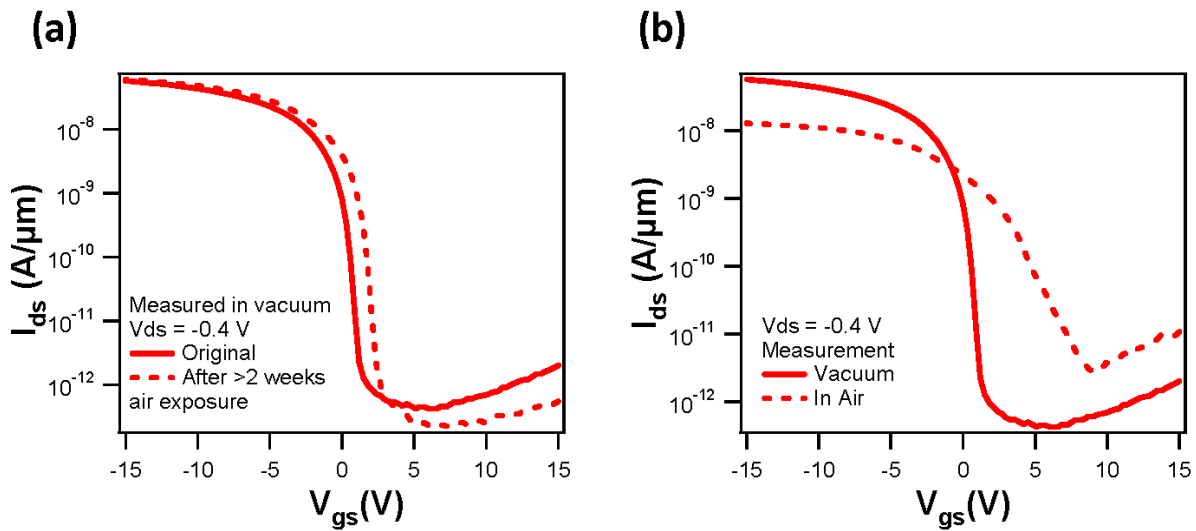


Figure S2. I_{ds} - V_{gs} characteristics of a MoS₂ PFET with MoO_x contacts a) before and after 2 weeks exposure in air, and b) measured in air and in vacuum.

References

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