

Atomic Layer Deposition Encapsulation of Carbon Nanotubes with Al₂O₃

Max M. Shulaker, J Provine, Roger T. Howe, and Subhasish Mitra (maxms@stanford.edu)
Department of Electrical Engineering, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305

Carbon NanoTubes (CNTs) possess remarkable material and electrical properties, and have many potential applications in the field of nano-electronics [1]. However, it is difficult to integrate CNTs, which are bottom-up fabricated, with top-down fabrication methods, including many wet and plasma etches. The need to protect CNTs for further processing has been reported [2], but a study of the quality of protection has not been undertaken. To that end, we have explored Atomic Layer Deposition (ALD) as a method to encapsulate CNTs in order to protect them from future processing steps.

We encapsulated CNTs in Al₂O₃ by ALD (chosen because Al₂O₃ can be subsequently removed by vapor HF without damaging the CNTs) and tested the effectiveness of the ALD encapsulation from processing steps that would otherwise destroy the CNTs. To determine the effectiveness of the ALD sheath protecting the CNTs, we fabricated CNT-FETs, growing our CNTs on quartz wafers and transferring to a target wafer using the transfer method described in [3].

SEM images of non-sheathed CNTs before and after 20 seconds of O₂ plasma etch at 30W are shown in Figure 1. Figure 2 shows CNTs after ALD coating in 2nm of Al₂O₃ and following the same O₂ plasma etch. All of the non-sheathed CNTs are removed by this etch, while the majority of the ALD sheathed CNTs remain. Since the CNTs were configured as a FET, they could be further characterized electrically. Figure 3 shows the I-V curves for non-sheathed CNT-FETs before and after O₂ plasma treatment. The lack of source-drain current and the lack of CNTs observed in SEM indicate complete etching. ALD sheathed CNT-FETs however showed similar I-V curves both before and after O₂ plasma etch (Figure 4), indicating that the CNTs had remained intact through the etching process. However, after a 5 minute exposure to vapor HF and subsequent O₂ plasma treatment the devices again showed complete CNT removal. The slight degradation in source-drain current observed after O₂ etch of the ALD sheathed CNTs is attributable to not all CNTs being fully sheathed, as etched “missing” CNTs can be observed under SEM as well.

We have shown that ALD coating of CNTs sufficiently protects CNTs from future processing that would otherwise etch or effect them, and can later be removed to re-expose the CNTs. This approach enables CNTs to be integrated with common top-down fabrication techniques. Further applications of this technique, such as using ALD-coated CNTs for nano-lithography or other processes, are currently under investigation.

References:

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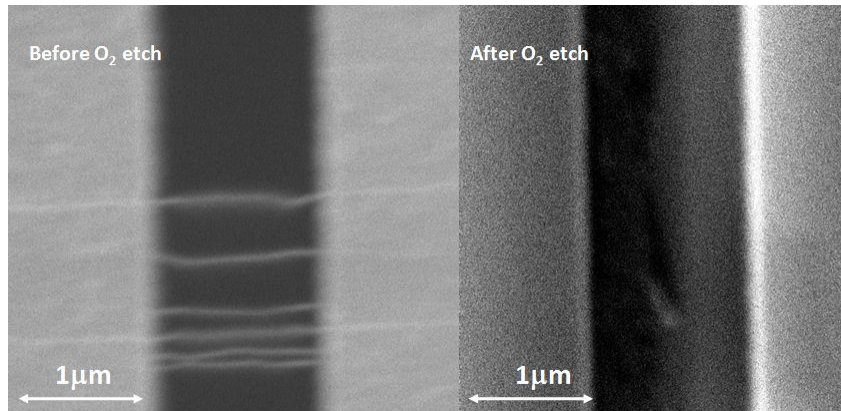


Figure 1: SEMs showing CNT-FETs without an Al₂O₃ sheath before and after O₂ plasma etch. The CNTs are completely removed by the etch.

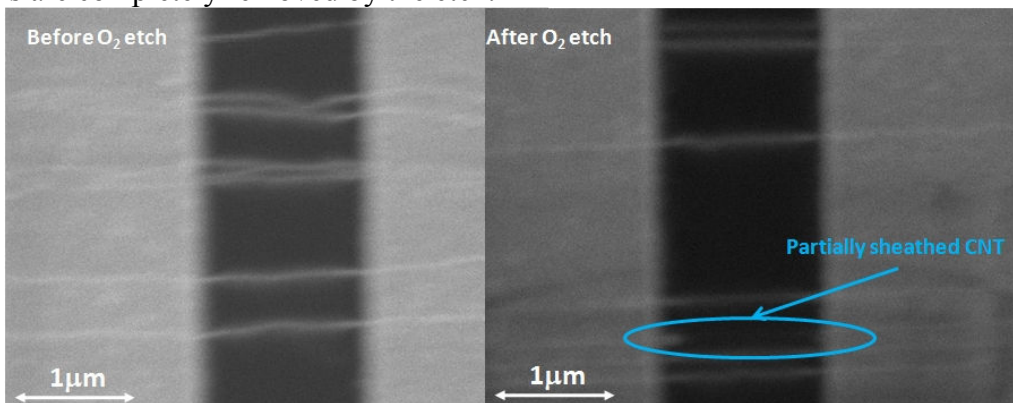


Figure 2: SEMs showing CNT-FETs with an Al₂O₃ sheath before and after O₂ plasma etch. Note that a few of the CNTs are removed, most likely due to non-complete coverage of the CNT. This is correlated in the I-V change shown after O₂ plasma etch in Figure 4.

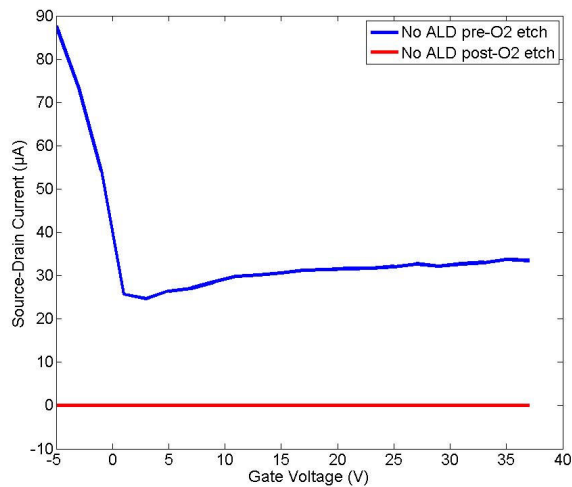


Figure 3: I-V curves for CNT-FETs without Al₂O₃ ALD sheaths. The O₂ plasma etch removes the CNTs completely.

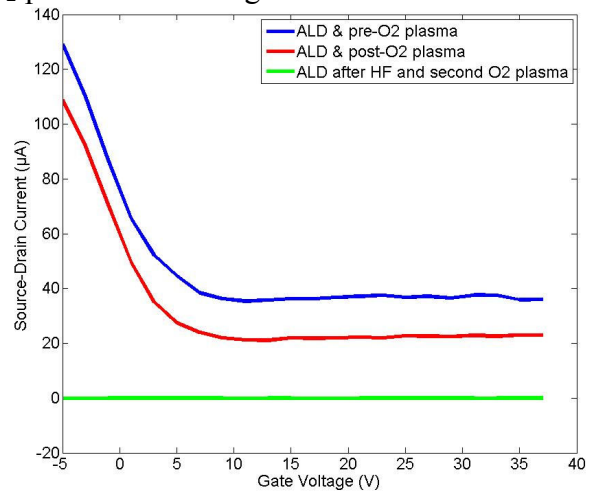


Figure 4: I-V curves for CNT-FETs with Al₂O₃ ALD sheaths. The O₂ plasma etch makes little effect on the electrical performance, but an O₂ plasma after removal of the ALD sheath by vapor HF removes the CNTs completely.