



Title	Optimization of Two-Dimensional Channel Thickness in Nanometer-Thick SnO ₂ -Based Top-Gated Thin-Film Transistors Using Electric Field Thermopower Modulation : Implications for Flat-Panel Displays
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Supporting Information

Optimization of Two-Dimensional Channel Thickness in
Nanometer-Thick SnO₂-Based Top-Gated Thin-Film
Transistors using Electric Field Thermopower Modulation:
Implications for Flat-Panel Displays

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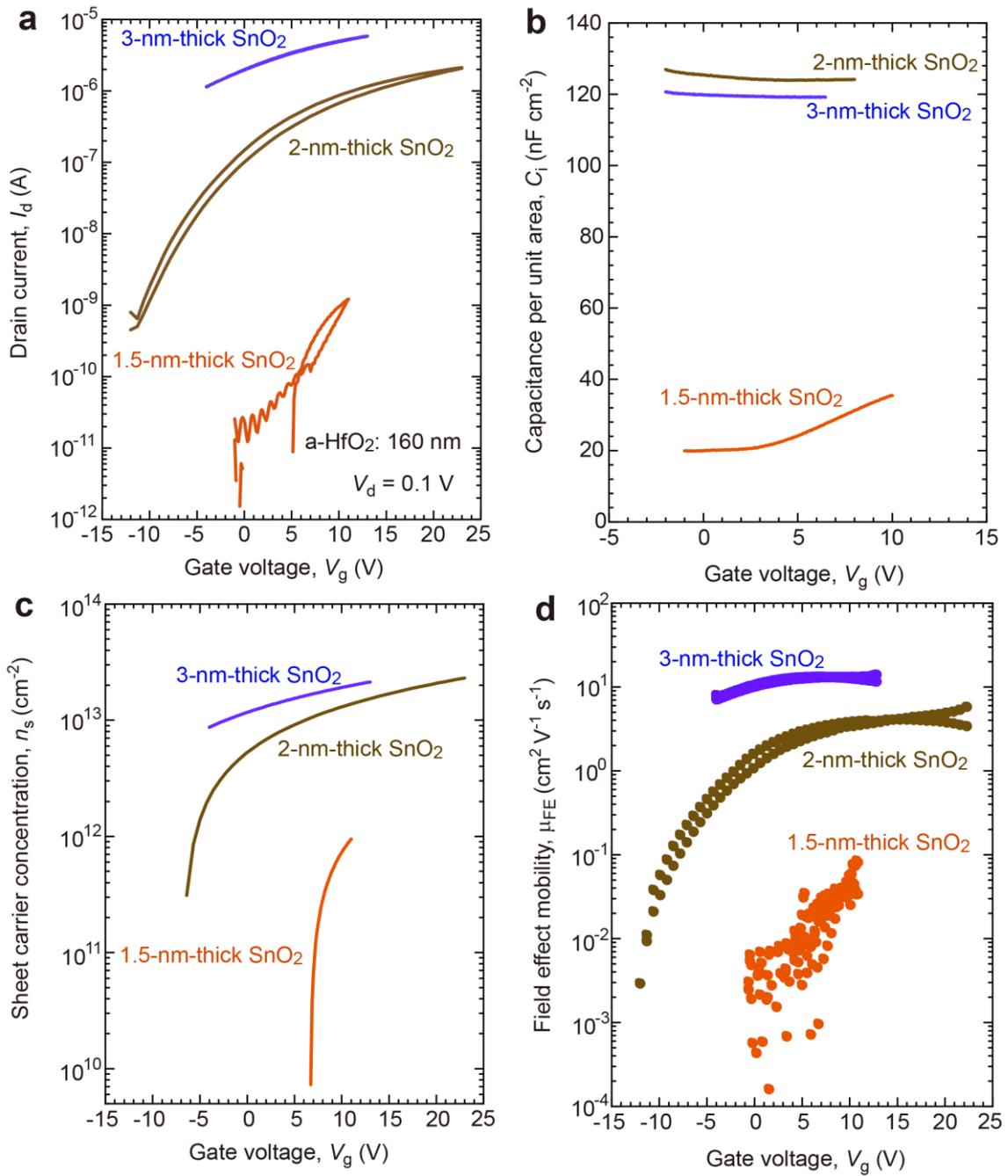


Figure S1. Transistor characteristic of the 1.5-nm-, 2-nm-, and 3-nm-thick a-SnO₂ TFTs with 160-nm-thick HfO₂ gate insulators. Changes in (a) the I_d ($V_d = +0.1$ V), (b) C_i (20 Hz), (c) the n_s , and the μ_{FE} as function of V_g . Note that the 2-nm-thick a-SnO₂ TFT shows the best transistor characteristics among three samples.

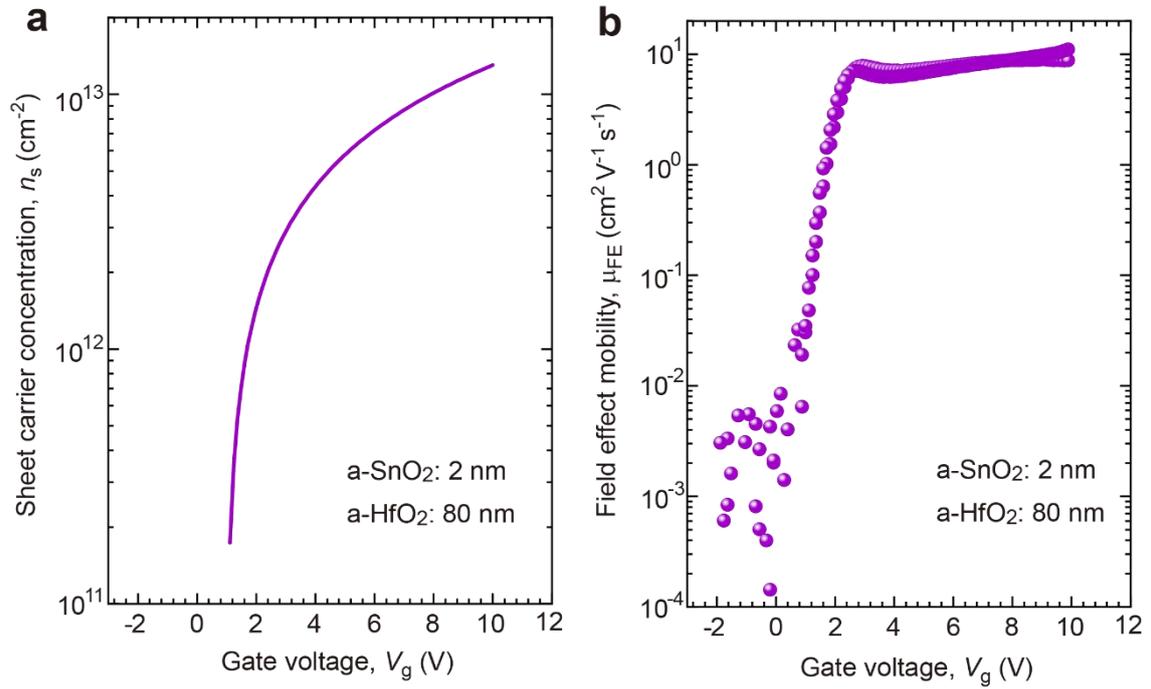


Figure S2. Transistor characteristics of the 2-nm-thick a-SnO₂ TFT with 80-nm-thick a-HfO₂ gate insulator. Changes in (a) the n_s and (b) the μ_{FE} as function of V_g . The μ_{FE} reaches ~ 10 cm² V⁻¹ s⁻¹.

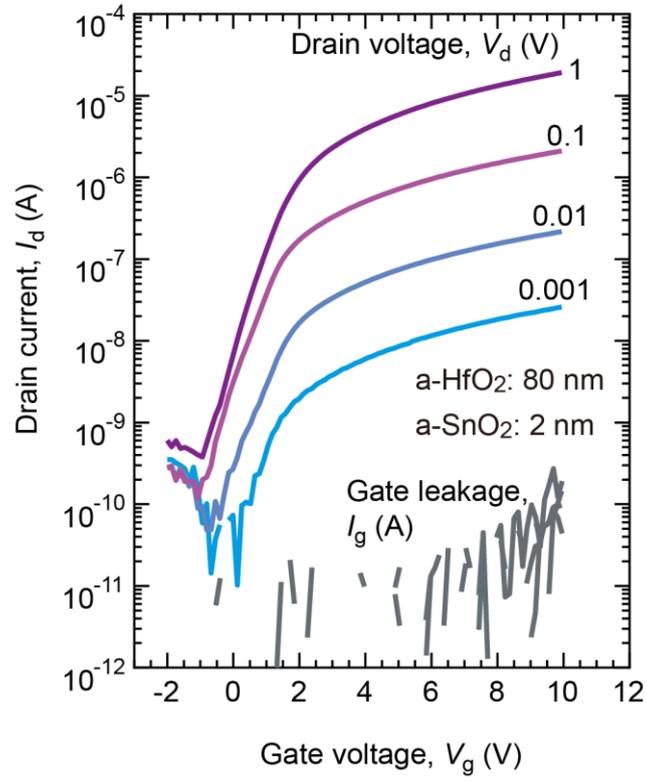


Figure S3. Transfer characteristics curves of the 2-nm-thick a-SnO₂ TFT with 80-nm-thick a-HfO₂ gate insulator with various V_d . The measurements were performed in air.

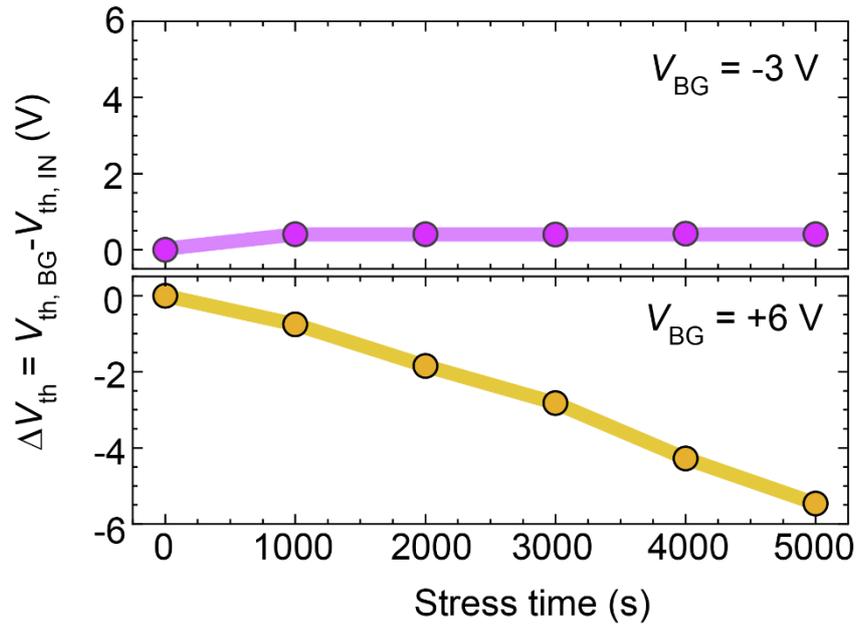


Figure S4. Threshold voltage shift ($\Delta V_{th} = V_{th, BG} - V_{th, IN}$) of the 2-nm-thick top gated a-SnO₂ TFT with 80-nm-thick a-HfO₂ gate insulator under $V_{BG} = -3$ V (NGBS) and $V_{BG} = +6$ V (PGBS) as a function of stress time. The measurements were performed in air.

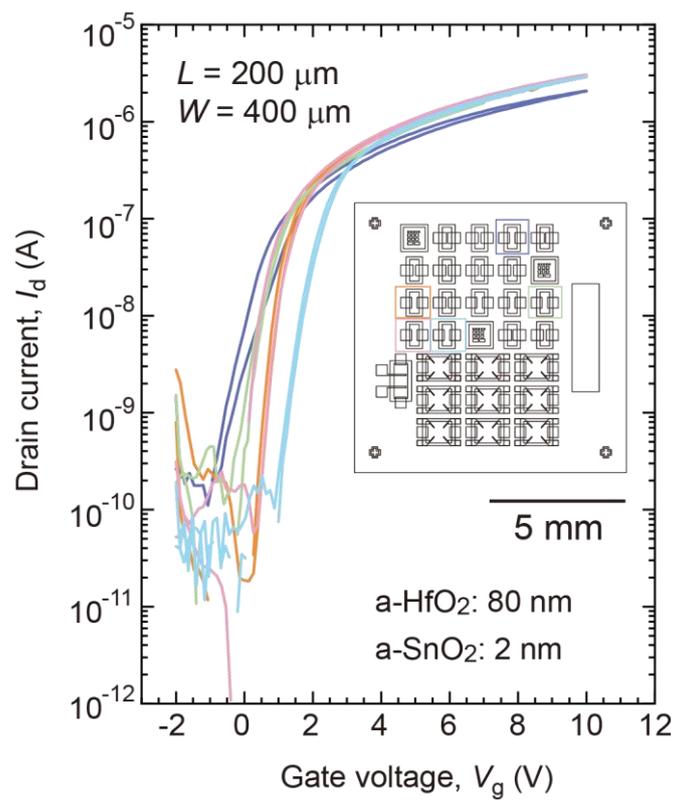


Figure S5. Transfer characteristics curves of several 2-nm-thick a-SnO₂ TFTs with 80-nm-thick a-HfO₂ gate insulator on the same substrate. The measurements were performed in air.

TABLE S1. Structure, on-off current ratio, threshold gate voltage (V_{th}), subthreshold swing factor (S.S.), field effect mobility (μ_{FE}), fabrication method for SnO₂ TFTs.

Sample	Structure	On/off ratio	V_{th} (V)	S.S. (mV/decade)	μ_{FE} (cm ² V ⁻¹ s ⁻¹)	Fabrication method	year
Ta-doped SnO ₂ nanowires	Bottom-gate	10 ⁵	-9	312	179	Catalyst-mediated vapor-liquid solid (VLS) radio frequency (RF) magnetron sputtering	2007 ¹
Sb-doped SnO ₂ nanocrystal	Bottom-gate	3 × 10 ⁴	-1	200	158	radio frequency (RF) magnetron sputtering	2009 ²
Undoped SnO ₂ polycrystal film	Bottom-gate	2.2 × 10 ⁶	1.72	260	96.4	ALD	2014 ³
Undoped SnO ₂ film	Bottom-gate	4.5 × 10 ⁷	-20	623	35.4	radio frequency (RF) magnetron sputtering	2015 ⁴
Undoped SnO ₂ film	Bottom-gate	2.3 × 10 ⁷	+0.27	110	147	Physical vapor deposition	2016 ⁵
Undoped SnO ₂ film	Bottom-gate	10 ⁷	-45	-	12	ALD	2019 ⁶
Undoped amorphous SnO ₂ film	Bottom-gate	10 ⁸	-0.38	114	99.2	Sputtering	2019 ⁷
Undoped amorphous SnO ₂ film	Bottom-gate	10 ⁵	-14	650	20	PLD	2020 ⁸
Undoped amorphous SnO ₂ film	Top-gate	10 ⁵	+0.65	230	10	PLD	This work

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