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Modulated wafer-scale WS₂ films based on atomic-layer-deposition for various device applications†

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Tungsten disulfide (WS₂) is promising for potential applications in transistors and gas sensors due to its high mobility and high adsorption of gas molecules onto edge sites. This work comprehensively studied the deposition temperature, growth mechanism, annealing conditions, and Nb doping of WS₂ to prepare high-quality wafer-scale N- and P-type WS₂ films by atomic layer deposition (ALD). It shows that the deposition and annealing temperature greatly influence the electronic properties and crystallinity of WS₂, and insufficient annealing will seriously reduce the switch ratio and on-state current of the field effect transistors (FETs). Besides, the morphologies and carrier types of WS₂ films can be controlled by adjusting the processes of ALD. The obtained WS₂ films and the films with vertical structures were used to fabricate FETs and gas sensors, respectively. Among them, the I_{on}/I_{off} ratio of N- and P-type WS₂ FETs is 10⁵ and 10², respectively, and the response of N- and P-type gas sensors is 14% and 42% under 50 ppm NH₃ at room temperature, respectively. We have successfully demonstrated a controllable ALD process to modify the morphology and doping behavior of WS₂ films with various device functionalities based on acquisitive characteristics.

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1. Introduction

Transition metal dichalcogenides (TMDs) have attracted much attention due to their appropriate band gaps, good stability in ambient conditions, and excellent electronic/optoelectronic characteristics.^{1–5} They have been highlighted as promising materials that can exceed the current limitation of traditional materials.^{6,7} TMDs are compounds composed of transition metal elements and chalcogenide elements, whose chemical structural formula can be expressed as MX₂, M represents transition metal elements, and X represents chalcogenide elements.⁸ Among the family of TMDs, WS₂ has superior properties thanks to its relatively high carrier mobility, large exciton binding energy, large spin–orbit splitting, and strong photoluminescence.^{9–13} The theoretical mobility of monolayer WS₂ at room temperature is ~250 cm² V^{−1} s^{−1}.^{14,15} With the increase of layer numbers, WS₂ will change from direct bandgap (1.8–2.1 eV) for monolayer to indirect bandgap (1.3–1.4 eV) for bulk.^{16,17} In addition, WS₂ has a high specific surface area, availability of active gas adsorption sites (edge, sulfur defects,

and vacancy), and high absorption coefficient.¹⁸ These properties make it ideal for many applications, such as transistors,^{19,20} gas sensors,^{21,22} photodetectors,²³ and light-emitting devices.²⁴

In order to fully realize its practical device-level applications on a large scale, it is necessary to deposit wafer-scale ultra-thin films with high uniformity below 10 nm.²⁵ ALD is ideal for sub-10 nm film growth with unique and superior growth characteristics, such as wafer-scale growth, excellent uniformity, and CMOS process compatibility.^{26,27} In addition, compared with CVD, a common technique for TMDs studies in lab scale, ALD holds many advantages, such as precise controllability (*e.g.*, thickness, morphology, and doping),^{28,29} low deposition temperature, and excellent step coverage,³⁰ all of which that are beneficial for the construction of advanced non-planar geometry devices like Fin-FETs and gate-all-around FETs.³¹ ALD is based on a self-limiting growth mechanism, and a thin film is formed on a substrate surface by surface adsorption and chemical reaction.³² However, TMD's unconventional surface chemistry makes it sensitive to external conditions during growth. The lack of hanging bonds on the surface of TMDs leads to the absence of adsorption and reaction sites required for ALD growth, thus TMD thin film deposition on with excellent uniformity is quite a challenge.³³

In our previous work, the morphology and Nb-doped level of WS₂ thin films can be regulated by ALD.^{28,29} It has been found that the vertical structure of WS₂ can reduce the performance of FETs. However, complex morphology is very important for gas sensors. Building on previous studies, FETs and gas sensors are

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prepared according to the characteristics of WS₂ films, respectively. And the effects of the growth temperature on the morphology and elemental properties for WS₂ films were studied, followed by post-annealing to obtain high-quality WS₂ films. The morphology of the samples in different deposition cycles was characterized by atomic force microscope (AFM) and scanning electron microscopy (SEM), and the growth process of island, horizontal and vertical was analyzed. In the horizontal growth stage, the WS₂ film is an ideal channel material for transistors and is used to fabricate top-gated transistor arrays with $I_{\text{on}}/I_{\text{off}}$ ratio of 10^5 and the mobility of $7.25 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$. In the vertical growth stage, WS₂ has abundant edge exposure sites and ideal active sites due to its vertical structure, which has been used to prepare NH₃ sensors. In addition, the introduction of *in situ* NbS₂ deposition cycles can effectively change the carrier type. The mobility of P-type FET is $0.23 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$, the $I_{\text{on}}/I_{\text{off}}$ ratio is 10^2 , and the responsiveness of the gas sensor based on P-type films is 42% @ 50 ppm NH₃ under room temperature. This study proves that WS₂ films prepared by ALD have outstanding controllability in morphology and doping, which can be well applied to FETs and gas sensors. The functional application of WS₂ will benefit the development and commercialization for next-generation electronic devices.

2. Experimental

2.1 Sample preparation

2.1.1 Deposition of WS₂ film. The WS₂ and Nb-doped WS₂ films were deposited on a 2-inch sapphire substrate by ALD (Beneq, TFS-200). Before the deposition, the sapphire substrate was cleaned with acetone, ethyl alcohol, diluted HF (1 : 50), and deionized water.

For WS₂ films, Ar (99.99%) gas was purged into a reactor between the WCl₆ (99.9%) and (CH₃)₃SiSi(CH₃)₃ (HMDST, 98%) pulse steps. The WCl₆ temperature was kept at 93 °C, while the HMDST was kept at room temperature. One cycle of ALD WS₂ deposition included 1 s WCl₆ pulse time, followed by 10 s of purge time (Ar, 99.99%) and 1 s of HMDST pulse time, followed by 5 s of purge time, respectively.

For Nb doping, a typical NbS₂ process cycle included 1 s NbCl₅ pulse, followed by 8 s purge (Ar, 99.99%), and 1 s HMDST pulse, followed by 5 s purge. To achieve Nb-doped WS₂ film, the NbS₂ process was sandwiched into a WS₂ process accordingly.

2.1.2 Annealed of WS₂ film. The as-deposited samples were placed in a quartz boat at the center of Zone II, and 0.5 g sulfur powder was placed in Zone III carried by a quartz boat (as shown in Fig. S1†). Argon (10 sccm, 99.999%) was chosen as the carrier gas. The samples were annealed for 2 h in a 4-inch quartz tube at a base pressure of 10 Pa.

2.1.3 FETs fabrication. Annealed WS₂ films were first patterned by ultraviolet lithography to define the active area, with LOR 3A and S1813 as the adhesive and photoresist, respectively. CF₄ and Ar plasma were then used for etching in reactive ion etching (RIE, 40/10 sccm, 150 W, 2 min). After removing the photoresistor with acetone, the source and drain were patterned by lithography and physical vapor deposition (10/70 nm Ti/Au for N-type FETs and 10/70 nm Ti/Pt for P-type

FETs), followed by a lift-off process. With trimethylaluminum and H₂O as precursors, a 30 nm Al₂O₃ gate dielectric layer was grown at 250 °C using a Beneq TFS-200 ALD system. Finally, the 10/70 nm Ti/Au top-gate electrodes were formed using the same process as the source/drain electrodes. Devices with a channel size of 50/10 μm (W/L) (detailed doping process in Fig. S2†).

2.1.4 Gas sensors fabrication. The Ti/Au electrodes with 10 nm/70 nm thickness were deposited on the WS₂ films using electron beam evaporation. A stainless steel shadow mask was used to form the patterns of electrodes on the WS₂ film. The electrodes had a channel width/length ratio of 100 and channel length of 100 μm.

2.2 Characterization methods

2.2.1 Materials characterization. The morphology and structure of WS₂ and Nb-doped WS₂ were characterized by SEM (ZEISS GeminiSEM 300, signal is collected by Inlens secondary electron detector) and AFM (Horiba Labram HR evolution Aist-NT); XPS (Augerscan PHI5300, monochromatic Al Kα anode at 9.97 kV and 14.7 mA as the source of X-ray radiation; pass energy was 112 eV; the step was 0.1 eV, peak fitted using combined Gaussian, and Lorentzian line shapes), Raman (LabRAM, 532 nm laser wavelength, 1 mW × 100_{VIS}), and HRTEM (Thermo Fisher Scientific Talos F200X; acceleration voltage was 200 kV; the sample was prepared by Thermo Fisher Scientific Helios G4 UX focus ion beam, and a protective layer of Pt was deposited on the surface of the sample by electron beam and ion beam).

2.2.2 Device measurement. The electrical properties of FETs were measured at ambient room temperature by the Agilent B1500A Semiconductor Device Analyzer in the probe station (MPITS3000). The mobility of FETs can be extracted from the transfer curve using the following equation: $\mu = (\Delta I_{\text{DS}} / \Delta V_{\text{GS}}) \times L / (W C_{\text{ox}} V_{\text{DS}})$, where L and W are the channel length and width, $C_{\text{ox}} = \epsilon_1 \epsilon_0 / d$ was the capacitance between the drain and the gate per unit area, ϵ_1 , ϵ_0 are the dielectric constants of the Al₂O₃ layer and vacuum, and d is the thickness of the high-k dielectric.

3. Results and discussion

3.1 Deposition of wafer-scale WS₂

Fig. 1a shows one typical cycle of the ALD synthesis process for WS₂. WCl₆ and HMDST precursors are introduced into the reaction chamber by Ar as carrier gas. WS₂ films grown on sapphire substrates in a self-limiting reaction. In Fig. 1b, WS₂ films were etched by RIE to characterize film thickness. AFM result shows that the thickness of 400 cycles WS₂ film is 5.50 nm at 400 °C deposition temperature. Fig. 1c illustrates the thicknesses at nine locations across the 2-inch wafer, with a minimum thickness of 5.31 nm, a maximum thickness of 5.76 nm, and an average thickness of 5.49 nm, demonstrating excellent thickness uniformity of wafer-scale. Fig. 1d shows the thickness of WS₂ films with fixed 400 cycles under different deposition temperatures. The results show no films deposition achieved below 380 °C, and the film growth rate increases



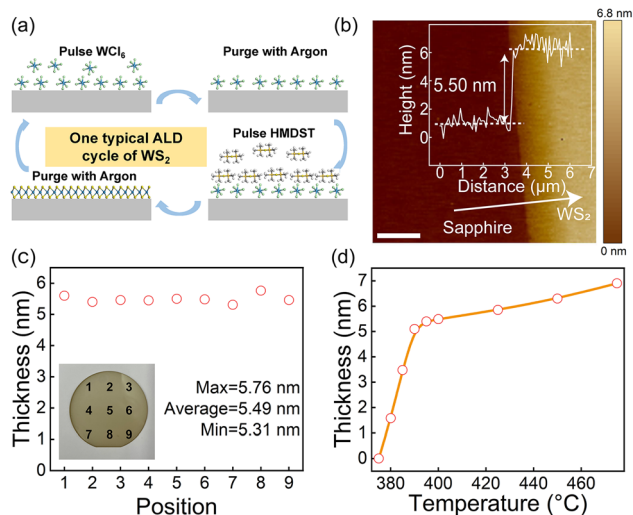


Fig. 1 (a) Process diagram of ALD WS_2 film. (b) The thickness of WS_2 film was deposited with 400 cycles at 400 °C, scalebar: 2 μm . (c) The thickness of the film in different areas on a 2-inch wafer. (d) The thickness of WS_2 film grown at different growth temperatures.

rapidly before 395 °C. Beyond 395 °C, the growth rate increases slowly and tends to be stable.

3.2 The study of deposition temperature

After obtaining the deposition window, a detailed investigation was performed to clarify the influence of deposition temperature on the quality of WS_2 . Fig. 2a shows the AFM and XPS results of WS_2 films deposited at 400 °C, which presenting excellent flatness with a roughness of only 0.43 nm. Moreover,

the grain of WS_2 can be observed, and the average grain size of WS_2 is about 100 nm. The XPS results show that the films consist of a mixture ratio of 4.2 for W^{4+} and W^{6+} , and the W^{4+} and W^{6+} correspond to WS_2 and WS_3 , indicating the product of deposition is WS_x , a mixture of WS_2 and WS_3 . Existence of W^{6+} is mainly due to the lack of reducing environment during the ALD reaction.³⁴ In Fig. 2b, when the deposition temperature is 425 °C, particles appear on the surface, with the roughness increasing to 0.56 nm. The XPS results show that the ratio of W^{4+} to W^{6+} increases slightly to 6.4, indicating that appropriate temperature benefits the reduction of W^{6+} . As shown in Fig. 2c and d, with even higher deposition temperatures, the roughness of the films increases rapidly to 0.82 nm and 1.86 nm, respectively. Also in the conditions of 450 °C and 475 °C, many clumps have appeared in films. And according to the XPS analysis, the $\text{W}^{4+}/\text{W}^{6+}$ ratio decreases to 3.2 and 2.4, respectively. This indicates that above 425 °C, the precursor begins to decompose before sufficient reaction, generating large amounts of W^{6+} that cannot be reduced. Thus, 400–425 °C is the preferred window for film growth, and 400 °C was selected as the optimal growth temperature due to its smoother surface.

3.3 The morphologies and growth mechanism of WS_2

In Fig. 3, AFM, high angle annular dark field-scanning transmission electron microscopy (HAADF-STEM) and SEM were applied to demonstrate the morphologies and growth process of WS_2 . Through AFM, three types of morphologies (non-connected films, flat film, and vertical structure) can be observed corresponding to films with 200, 400, and 600 ALD cycles, respectively. Fig. 3a shows the initial nucleation stage of WS_2 films with 200 ALD cycles. At this stage, the size of WS_2

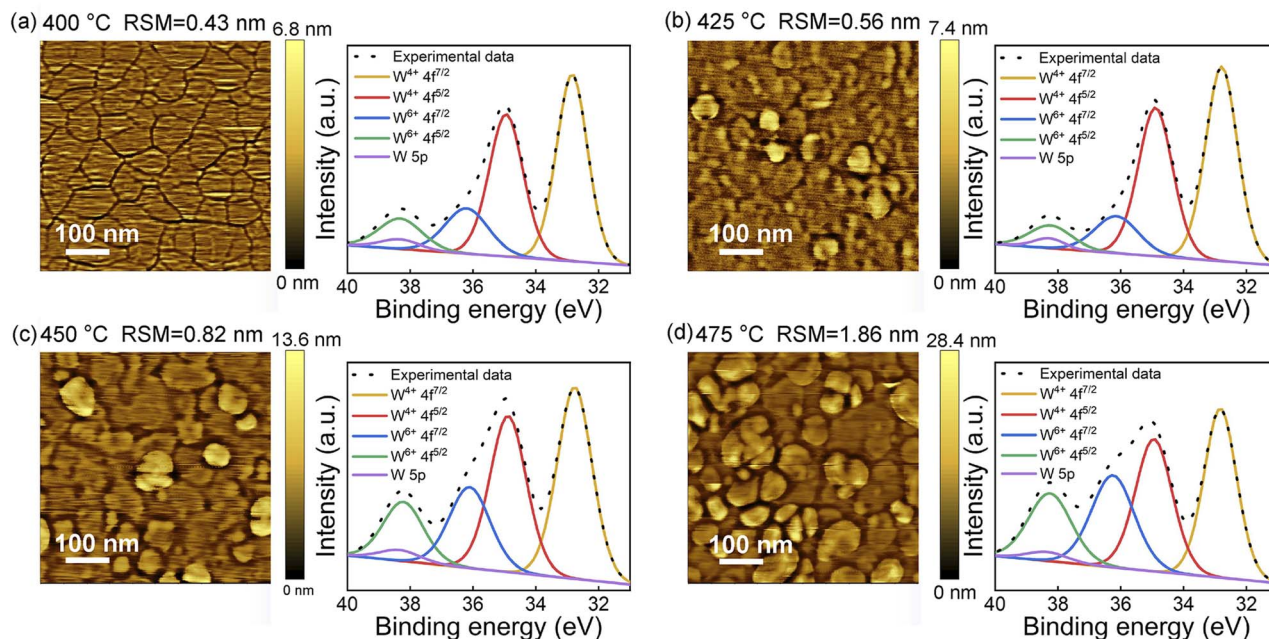


Fig. 2 Morphologies characterizations and XPS analysis of WS_2 films deposited at different deposition temperatures of (a) 400 °C, (b) 425 °C, (c) 450 °C, and (d) 475 °C, respectively.



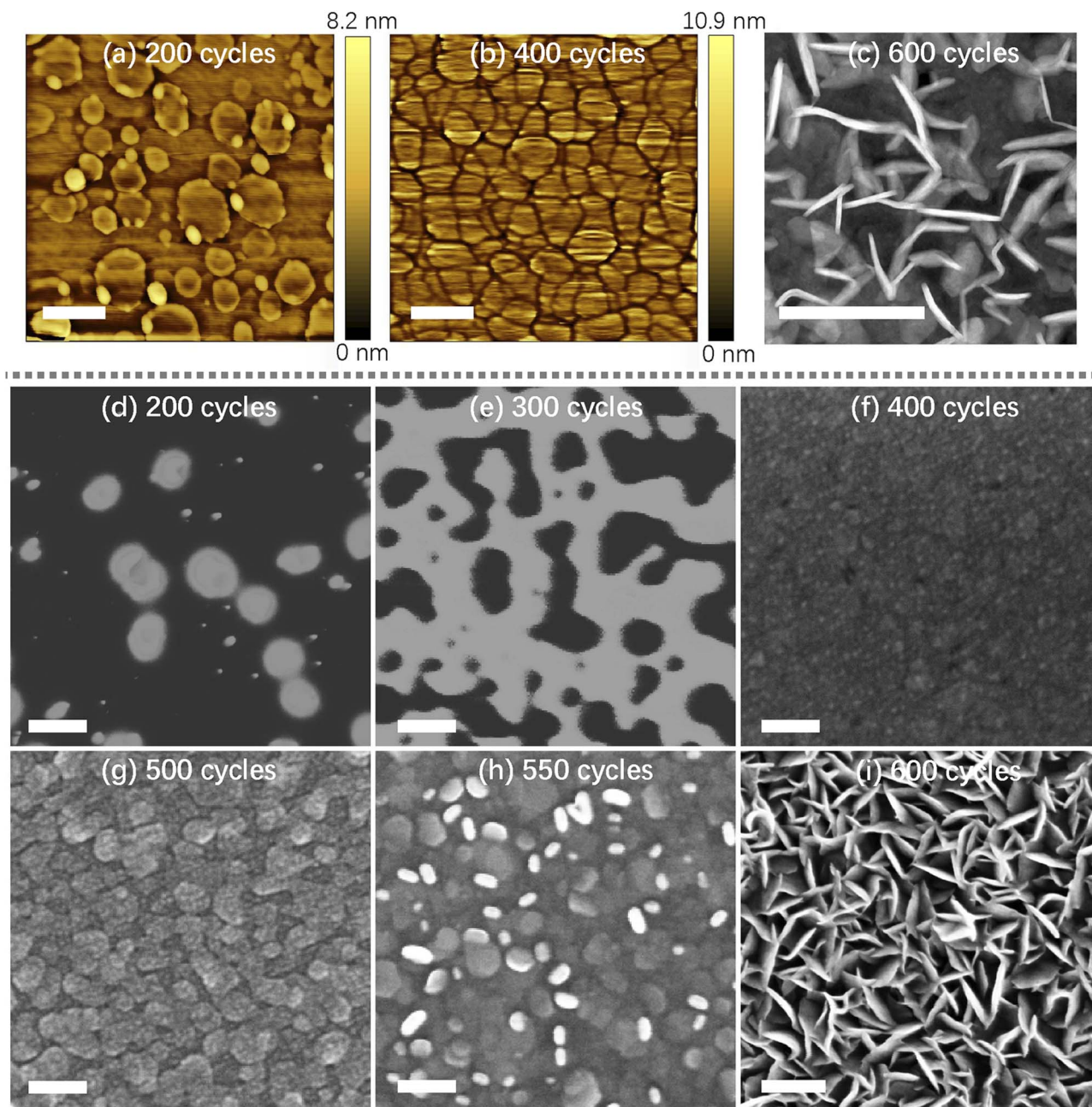


Fig. 3 The morphology of WS_2 films with different deposition cycles. AFM characterizations of films with (a) 200 and (b) 400 ALD cycles. (c) HAADF-STEM image of plane-view film 600 ALD cycles. (d)–(i) SEM results of samples with different ALD cycles. The scale bars in all figures are 200 nm.

varies from tens of nanometers to hundreds of nanometers, and the thickness is about 1.5 nm, corresponding to the thickness of bi-layer WS_2 (as shown in Fig. S3†). As shown in Fig. 3b, WS_2 with 400 ALD cycles result in the formation of flat films. At this stage, WS_2 was in horizontal growth mode, and the non-connected films were connected to form flat films. Fig. 3c shows a HAADF-STEM image of plane-view WS_2 film with 600 ALD cycles, a large number of WS_2 with nanowire structure were found. At this stage, WS_2 is dominated by the vertical growth mode. In Fig. 3d–i, SEM characterizations depict the growth mechanism in more detail. As shown in Fig. 3d and e, WS_2

gradually extend from non-connected films (with 200 ALD cycles) to interlinked network (with 300 ALD cycles). This indicates that WS_2 at 300 cycles was still insufficient to form a complete film. In Fig. 3f, for 400 cycles, WS_2 has formed a uniform film, consistent with results in AFM. WS_2 with 200 and 400 ALD cycles correspond to 2 and 5 layers, respectively. So in the initial growth stage, the horizontal growth rate was much higher than the vertical growth, and no warping microstructures was observed. This is because the edge of WS_2 performs better precursor adsorption than the base surface, so WS_2 is more likely to nucleate along the edge of the film rather than on



the film's surface.³⁵ Fig. 3g corresponds to WS₂ film with 500 ALD cycles, with visible grains. In this period, an upward warping trend appears at the junction of WS₂. This phenomenon can be attributed to the fact that after the island structure connect, the precursor is more likely to adsorb at the grain boundary between adjacent grains. In addition, the strain at grain boundaries will continuously accumulate, which changes the growth direction of WS₂.²⁸ As shown in Fig. 3h, for 550 cycles, these warped parts overgrow, and the junction of island nanosheets is covered with vertical WS₂. At this stage, the reactive active site of the reaction is warped at the edge, so WS₂ grows rapidly along the vertical direction. Fig. 3i shows WS₂ films with 600 ALD cycles, where the surface of WS₂ has already been covered with dense vertical WS₂. It is worth noting that the morphology of WS₂ will not change significantly if the ALD cycles continue to increase (as shown in Fig. S4†).

3.4 Annealing and doping process of WS₂

Fig. 4 shows a post-annealing process to improve the quality of films in the S atmosphere. Fig. 4a shows the Raman spectra at different annealing temperatures. E_{2g}¹ and A_{1g} represent the in-plane and out-of-plane vibration modes of WS₂, respectively.³⁶ With the increase of annealing temperature, the intensity of peak E_{2g}¹ increases significantly, which confirms the film crystallinity can be improved available by annealing. In Fig. 4b, after

950 °C for 2 hours annealing, the fine spectra of W 4f exhibited only one pair of W 4f^{5/2} and W 4f^{7/2} peaks, indicating the W⁶⁺ have been reduced to W⁴⁺, along with a similar result for S 2p spectra, both without characteristic peaks indicative of W⁶⁺–S bonding. After annealing, the stoichiometric ratio of W/S was reduced to 1 : 2. Fig. 4c shows deposited and annealed TEM of WS₂; the average thickness of WS₂ film is about 4.7 nm, and the number of layers is 5. Compared to unannealed film, the annealed WS₂ film has a more smooth and clear layered structure. It can be demonstrated that post-annealing is critical for WS₂ film grown by ALD, which can significantly improve the crystallinity, optimize the proportion of elements and smooth the lamellar structure of the film.

ALD can accurately dope WS₂ films by introducing doping precursors.³⁷ Nb-doped WS₂ has been proved that the acceptor energy level appears at the top of the valence band of WS₂, which can achieve P-type semiconductor characteristics.³⁸ In addition, compared with other elements, Nb substituted W has lower formation energy and slight local distortion, and Nb can remain stable through covalent bonds within the lattice.³⁹ WS₂ is natively an N-type, which origin is existence of native sulfur vacancies provided omnipresent electron donating. When Nb with five valence electrons replaces W with six valence electrons, one electron is removed from the system to keep the total charge neutrality, causing the top valence band becomes

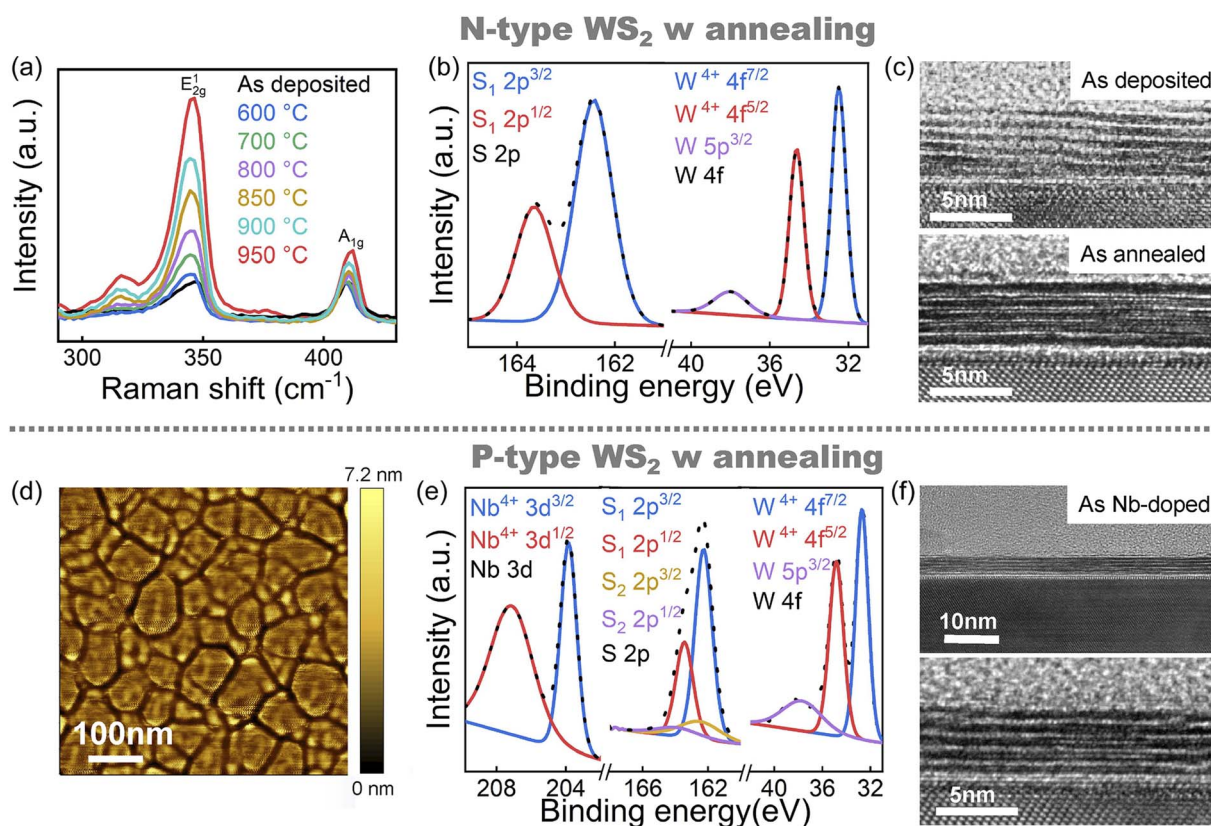


Fig. 4 (a) Raman spectra of WS₂ at different annealed temperatures. (b) XPS spectra of WS₂ at 950 °C annealed temperature. (S₁ stands for S²⁻–W⁴⁺ bonding) (c) the cross-sectional TEM results for deposited and annealed WS₂ film. (d) AFM, (e) XPS (S₂ stands for S²⁻–Nb⁴⁺ bonding), and (f) TEM of Nb-doped WS₂ film.

electron deficient, and the system becomes hole-rich and P-doped.⁴⁰ Therefore, Nb is a suitable doping element for preparing P-type WS₂ films. Nb doping can be easily controlled by programming ALD deposition process. Next, NbCl₅ is added to the WS₂ process as a doping precursor for preparing P-type WS₂ film (detailed doping process in Fig. S5†). The annealing process of P-type WS₂ is the same as that of N-type WS₂. Fig. 4d shows the AFM image of Nb-doped WS₂, with a roughness of 0.48 nm, which is not distinguishable from the undoped WS₂ film. This indicates that Nb doping will not break the surface smoothness of WS₂ films. In Fig. 4e, XPS proves the existence of Nb in P-type WS₂. A fine spectrum can prove that Nb is doped into WS₂ as Nb⁴⁺. W 4f fine spectrum in P-type WS₂ also only demonstrate a pair of characteristic peaks W⁴⁺ 4f^{7/2} and W⁴⁺ 4f^{5/2}, which is consistent with N-type WS₂. The difference is in the fine spectrum of S, in addition to the characteristic peaks of W–S, the characteristic peaks of Nb–S are also observed, indicating that both Nb⁴⁺ and W⁴⁺ are bonded to S^{2–}. Fig. 4f shows the TEM of Nb-doped WS₂ film, compared with undoped WS₂ thin films, Nb doping does not significantly damage the original flat layered structure. The results indicate that Nb is a non-destructive effective doping for ALD-grown WS₂.

3.5 Functionalized device applications

The in-plane conductivity of WS₂ is 8–70 times that of the out-of-plane direction.⁴¹ So flat WS₂ film can be used as a functional material for FETs, and vertical WS₂ is more suitable for preparing gas sensors because the vertical structure can provide more abundant morphology and expose more adsorption sites.⁴² As shown in Fig. 5a, we selected flat film to prepare the FET array. Fig. 5b shows the transfer characteristic of the N- and

P-type FET based on WS₂ film at V_{DS} = 0.5 V. The devices show typical N and P type transfer characteristic before and after Nb-doped, respectively. The red dash line shows the N-FETs transfer curve under 800 °C annealed. Compared with 950 °C annealed devices, although the devices exhibit N-type FET characteristics, the I_{on} is reduced by two orders of magnitude, with a I_{on}/I_{off} ratio of only 10². The poor performance can be attributed to the low crystallinity of WS₂ annealed at 800 °C, and there is still defects in WS₂ film. For 950 °C annealed N-FET, the μ_{FE} is 7.25 cm² V^{–1} s^{–1}, and the I_{on}/I_{off} is above 10⁵. And for P-FET, the μ_{FE} is 0.23 cm² V^{–1} s^{–1}, and the I_{on}/I_{off} is above 10². In Fig. 5c and d, without Nb-doped WS₂ FETs show typical N-type output characteristic, and Nb-doped WS₂ FETs show typical P-type output characteristic. The current tends to saturate at V_{DS} = 5 V. This indicates that the carrier type of WS₂ FETs can indeed be changed from electron to hole by Nb doping.

Fig. 5e shows a schematic of a gas sensor. In Fig. 5f, the response of horizontal and vertical N-type WS₂ and Nb-doped P-type WS₂ to NH₃ at room temperature was measured, respectively. The gas response was calculated according to the following relation: $\Delta R/R_a = (R_g - R_a)/R_a$, where R_a and R_g are the resistances of the sensing devices to the air and analyte gases, respectively. The response of flat and vertical N-type WS₂ is 6% and 14%, respectively. Nb-doped nanomaterials have been proven to be a promising method for improving gas sensing performance.⁴³ In Fig. 5g, to further demonstrate highly enhanced gas response properties in Nb-doped WS₂ film, resistance variations of P-type films to diluted NH₃ (5–100 ppm) gas are measured. The P-type vertical WS₂ gas sensor shows a significantly high response (42%) to 50 ppm NH₃ exposure at room temperature. Fig. 5h shows the comparative response to

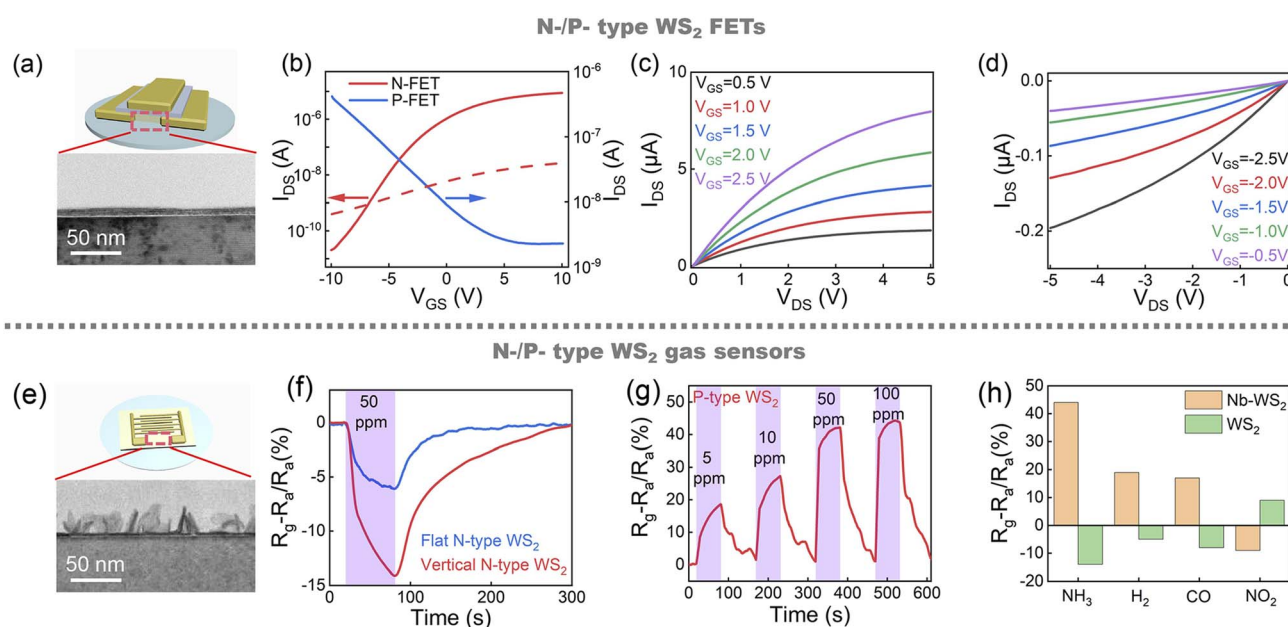


Fig. 5 (a) Schematic illustration of top-gated WS₂ FET on a sapphire substrate. (b) Transfer characteristics of N-type and P-type WS₂ FETs at V_{DS} = 0.5 V. Output characteristics of (c) N-type and (d) P-type WS₂ FETs. (e) Schematic illustration of WS₂ gas sensor. (f) Response to NH₃ exposure of flat and vertical WS₂ gas sensors. (g) Response to NH₃ exposure of vertical P-type WS₂ gas sensors. (h) Selectivity of vertical N- and P-type WS₂ gas sensors upon exposure to various gases (50 ppm NH₃, H₂, CO, and NO₂, respectively).

various gases. For P-type WS₂, a positive response was shown upon NH₃, H₂, or CO exposure, while a negative response occurred with exposure to NO₂. The response of N-type WS₂ is opposite to that of P-type WS₂. This is related to the different adsorption energy and degree of charge transfer to various gases.⁴⁴ It is also very evident that the NH₃ response is much higher than other gases.

4. Conclusions

In this work, we demonstrate ALD-WS₂ processes during which morphologies and doping type can be flexibly regulated based on different requirements for various device applications. First, by studying the deposition temperature, growth mechanism, and annealing conditions of WS₂ deposited by ALD, high-quality wafer-scale N-type WS₂ films were prepared. Then, ALD can excellently regulate the morphologies and Nb-doping to obtain ideal P-type WS₂ films. Finally, we successfully prepared high-performance N-type and P-type FETs with flat WS₂ film and prepared N-type and P-type gas sensors with vertical WS₂. Nb doping can regulate carrier types and significantly improve the response of gas sensors. The results show that morphologies and doping type of WS₂ films can be regulated simply by adjusting and programming the ALD processes, and can be well applied to FETs and gas sensors.

Author contributions

The manuscript was written through contributions of all authors. All the authors have given approval to the final version of the manuscript.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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