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A non-volatile resistive memory effect in 2,2',6,6'-tetraphenyl-dipyranlydene thin films as observed in field-effect transistors and by conductive atomic force microscopy†

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The charge transport properties of 2,2',6,6'-tetraphenyldipyranlydene (DIPO-Ph₄), a large planar quinoid π -conjugated heterocycle, are investigated in field-effect transistor (FET) configuration and by conductive atomic force microscopy (c-AFM). The FET properties show a clear p-type behavior with a hole mobility up to $2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ and on/off ratio of 10^4 . The transfer characteristics I_d/V_g present a clear hysteresis typical of a resistive memory effect. This memory effect is again observed by means of c-AFM in lateral mode using a nearby gold top-contact as the counter-electrode. The c-AFM current response recorded for variable distances $d = 0.5\text{--}9.0 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ between the AFM tip and the top electrode shows a resistive switching behavior in the low-voltage 0.0–3.0 V region. Repeated “write-read-erase-read” cycles performed at low frequency reveal a non-volatile memory effect in the form of high-resistance and low-resistance states with a stable on/off ratio of 10^2 during cycling operation.

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Introduction

Small-molecule organic semiconductors are intensively investigated in view of applications in electronic devices such as field-effect transistors, photovoltaic solar cells, and light-emitting diodes.¹ The ability to tune their electronic properties by chemical design combined with low manufacturing costs and the possibility to implement them on large area and flexible substrates make them attractive as alternatives to silicon and other inorganic materials. Small π -conjugated organic molecules also emerge as good candidates for organic memory devices (OMDs).² In addition to the above-mentioned advantages inherent to organic materials, OMDs can operate at low voltages (typically below 3 V),³ possess high switching

ratios,⁴ allow miniaturization down to the nanoscale as well as multiple memory states toward high density storage.⁵ Therefore, OMDs can potentially find applications in future non-volatile memory technologies such as data-storage components in logic circuits.

The first memory effect in a molecular material has been observed in the early 70's in anthracene and pentacene.⁶ Since then, several types of OMDs based on small organic molecules and polymers have been investigated. Examples of small molecules that have been integrated into OMDs over the past fifteen years are sexithiophene,⁷ linear ethynylphenyl-1-benzene-thiolates,⁸ rose bengal,⁹ dicyano-1,4-benzoquinone,¹⁰ and a polychlorotriphenylmethyl radicals,¹¹ among others.¹² While polymer-based OMDs are generally prepared from a mixture of organic polymers sandwiched between two electrodes, molecular OMDs mostly consist in a monolayer of organic material.^{7,13} Recently, inorganic nanoparticles made of metals, insulators or semiconductors, have been integrated into the organic layer of OMDs resulting in higher memory performance.¹⁴ The origin of the resistive effect can be found in the intrinsic properties of the active organic material. Various mechanisms have been proposed to explain electrical bistability such as filament conduction, space charge and traps, charge transfer effects and conformational changes.¹⁵ Finally, it is worth noting that the operation mechanism of graphene-based non-volatile ReRAM devices has been recently reviewed.¹⁶

OMDs can be made of a simple layer of active material sandwiched between top and bottom electrodes but are

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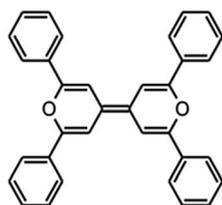
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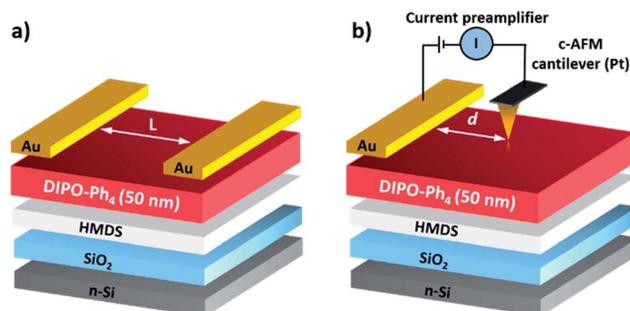


generally based on a three-terminal architecture such as a field-effect transistors (FET).^{7,12} However, other techniques such as conductive atomic force microscopy (c-AFM) are also used to investigate and understand the origin of a memory effect. For example, Jung *et al.* recently revealed using c-AFM that an irreversible current path has formed near particles that have been inserted in a polymer film and that particle-insertion is a promising method for fabricating low-cost and air-stable “write-once-read-many-times” memories.¹⁷ Besides, Pham *et al.* observed by means of c-AFM that resistive switching in Cr₂O₃ films occurs as a result of Ag filament paths leading to a large memory density of 100 Tbit per sq. inch with a small filament diameter of 2.9 nm.¹⁸ Finally, Wang *et al.* have been using electrostatic force microscopy (EFM) and Kelvin probe force microscopy (KPFM), two other local-probe techniques, to visualize the charge trapping behavior of the dumbbell-shaped organic molecule 1,6-di(spiro[fluorene-9,90-xanthene]-2-yl)pyrene. These authors demonstrate that the application potential of this organic semiconductor in non-volatile memory devices arises from its outstanding charge storage properties.¹⁹

The 2,2',6,6'-tetraphenyldipyranylidene (DIPO-Ph₄, Scheme 1) consists in two pyranylidene heterocycles that are linked together by an exocyclic C=C double bond in *para*-position relative to the O-atom.²⁰ The quinoïdal structure of the dipyranylidene core is reminiscent of the well-known tetrathiafulvalene (TTF), and acts as well as an excellent π -donors with potential applications in molecular electronics.²¹ For example, its sulfur analogue 2,2',6,6'-tetraphenylthiapyranylidene has



Scheme 1 Chemical structure of 2,2',6,6'-tetraphenyl-dipyranylidene (DIPO-Ph₄).



Scheme 2 (a) A DIPO-Ph₄ based field-effect transistor ($L = 75\text{--}200\ \mu\text{m}$) and (b) c-AFM configuration used to measure the memory effect. During c-AFM recording, the Pt cantilever is biased with respect to the DIPO-Ph₄ sample surface and positioned at various distances ($d \approx 0.5\text{--}9.0\ \mu\text{m}$) from the gold electrodes.

been used as an efficient hole transporting/electron blocking interfacial layer in organic solar cells.²² Here we study the electrical properties of vacuum-deposited thin films of 2,2',6,6'-tetraphenyl-dipyranylidene in field-effect transistor configuration and by means of c-AFM (Scheme 2). For both configurations, the I - V characteristics reveal the presence of a clear counter-clockwise hysteresis. Using c-AFM ability and top contact electrode, we could measure in lateral mode the current-voltage response at a micrometric distances $d = 0.5\text{--}9.0\ \mu\text{m}$ shorter than our FET channel lengths $L = 75\text{--}200\ \mu\text{m}$. Current-voltage curves reveal a clear resistive effect in the low-voltage 0.0–3.0 V region. Repeated “write-read-erase-read” cycles performed at low frequency are typical of a non-volatile memory effect in the form of high and low resistance states. The conduction mechanism obeys a space-charge limited conduction (SCLC) arising from charge trapping.

Results and discussion

Thin films characterization

DIPO-Ph₄ thin films are prepared by vacuum deposition on silicon (100) wafers which are modified beforehand with a HMDS thin film layer in order to improve the interface dielectric/organic. Scanning electron microscope (SEM) image deposited on HMDS modified silicon wafer reveals a uniform surface with no pinholes as compared to DIPO-Ph₄ films deposited directly on silicon wafer (Fig. S1†). The topography AFM images show an homogenous surface composed of monodisperse grains with a root mean square (RMS) roughness of 11.2 nm (Fig. 1a). A distribution of the number of grains in function of their height shows an average height around 50 nm, the highest grains reaching 80 nm (Fig. 1d). Topography and current-sensing AFM images recorded simultaneously on the silicon substrate (Fig. 1b and c) highlight intense hole-transporting pathways with current intensities up to 161 pA under a $-0.1\ \text{V}$ applied tip voltage.

These conducting pathways are distributed over the whole sample area (bright areas in Fig. 1c). The exceptional hole-carrying behavior of our polycrystalline DIPO-Ph₄ thin films constitute a strong basis in view of device applications.

Besides, X-ray diffraction (XRD) performed on DIPO-Ph₄ films (50 nm) shows an intense peak at 8.92° (Fig. 2, left), leading to a d -spacing of $9.12\ \text{\AA}$ as calculated using the Bragg law. On the other hand, X-ray analysis of DIPO-Ph₄ single crystals shows that the molecular length is $11.92\ \text{\AA}$ (Fig. S2†). X-ray diffraction of DIPO-Ph₄ single crystals also reveals that it crystallizes in a monoclinic system where the DIPO-Ph₄ molecules are packed face-to-face in a herringbone fashion. The combination of both types of X-ray analysis (thin film and single crystal) reveals that in our polycrystalline vacuum-deposited thin films the long axis of the DIPO-Ph₄ molecules form a tilt angle of 41° with the substrate plane (Fig. 2, right). The face-to-face molecules have a intermolecular distance of $d = 3.5\ \text{\AA}$, typical of a π -stacking arrangement. However along the x_{\parallel} axis, the minimal intermolecular distance between pyran heterocycles is $d = 7.6\ \text{\AA}$.



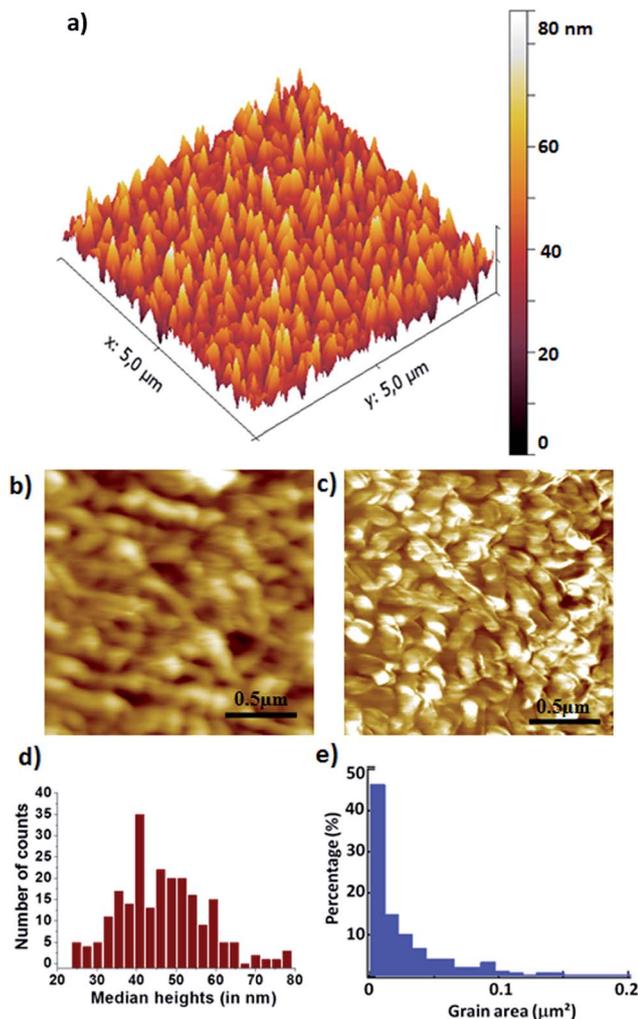


Fig. 1 (a) 3D lateral view of an AFM image ($5 \times 5 \mu\text{m}^2$) recorded in tapping-mode of a 50 nm DIPO-Ph₄ thin film vacuum-deposited on a Si/SiO₂/HMDS wafer. (b) Topological AFM image ($2 \times 2 \mu\text{m}^2$) and (c) corresponding conductive AFM current mapping of a DIPO-Ph₄ film recorded under a -0.1 V tip voltage (current intensities are in the range 0 – 161 pA). (d) Median height grain distribution and (e) grain surface area distribution, extracted from a typical AFM image.

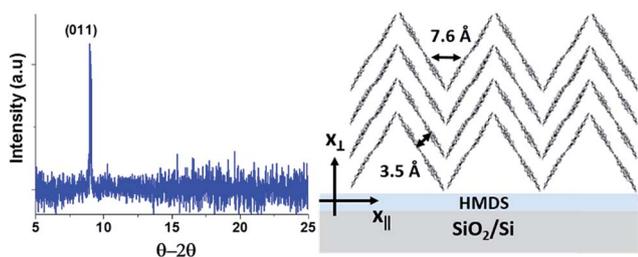


Fig. 2 Left: Typical XRD pattern of a polycrystalline DIPO-Ph₄ thin film (50 nm) vacuum-deposited on HMDS-treated SiO₂/Si substrates. Right: Molecular packing of DIPO-Ph₄. The intermolecular distances are measured between two neighboring pyran heterocycles.

Field-effect transistors

Transport properties of DIPO-Ph₄ film are investigated in a field-effect transistor configuration. The output and transfer characteristics performed on bottom-gate/bottom-contact OFET devices show a typical p-type behavior (Fig. S3†). After annealing at 200°C , the carrier mobility is as high as $2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ with an on/off current ratio of 6×10^4 . The OFET characteristics before and after annealing at 150°C and 200°C are summarized in Table 1.

Moreover, the threshold voltage is shifted from 7.5 V towards -7.5 V and the subthreshold voltage is reduced to -4.6 V per

Table 1 DIPO-Ph₄ based OFET characteristics

Annealing temperature ($^\circ\text{C}$)	Mobility ($\text{cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$)	On/off ratio	Subthreshold voltage (V per decade)	Threshold voltage (V)
No annealing	6.2×10^{-3}	2.8×10^3	-16.2	7.5
150	9.1×10^{-3}	1×10^4	-9.1	-0.5
200	0.02	6.2×10^4	-4.6	-7.5

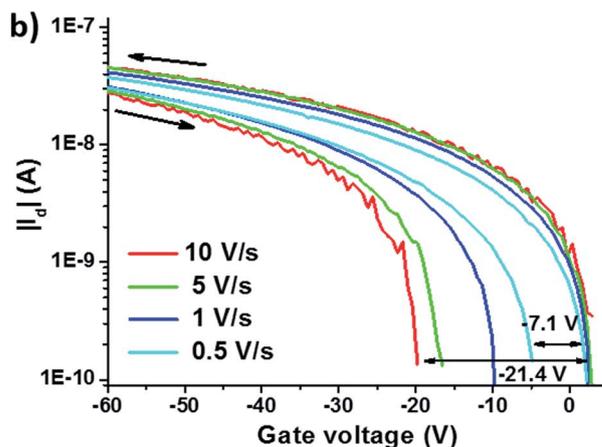
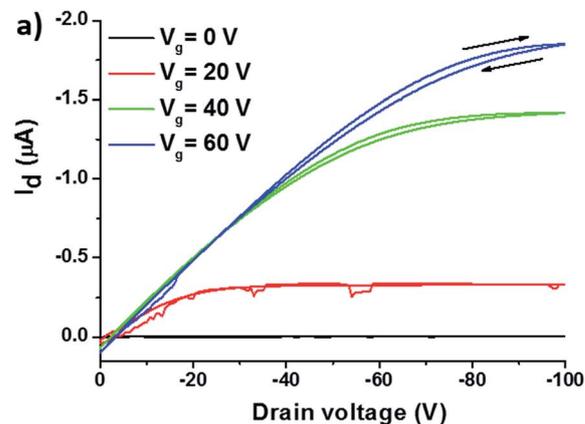


Fig. 3 (a) Output I_d/V_d curves of a DIPO-Ph₄ based FET ($L = 200 \mu\text{m}$). (b) Transfer curves of the corresponding DIPO-Ph₄-based OFET measured at different scan rate (0.5 ; 1 ; 2 ; 10 V s^{-1}) with forward and reverse scans ($V_{ds} = 0$ V). The arrows indicate the direction of the voltage sweep.



decade which indicates a higher degree of crystallinity of the organic film. Forward and reverse scans of the output and transfer curves of the corresponding DIPO-Ph₄-based OFETs have been investigated (Fig. 3).

For all samples, the transfer curves present a clear counter-clockwise hysteresis. The hysteresis windows $V_{Th} = V_{Th,reverse} - V_{Th,forward}$ is evaluated as a function of the scan rate (Fig. 3b). At a fast scan rate of 10 V s^{-1} , the hysteresis window is going up to -20.7 V , whereas at a slow scan rate of 0.5 V s^{-1} , the window is reduced to -7.1 V . Such a hysteresis is generally observed in the presence of a dielectric or ferroelectric layer inserted between the organic layer and the oxide layer.

Memory effect measured by c-AFM

The DIPO-Ph₄ thin films are deposited on silicon substrates and analyzed by c-AFM in order to investigate further the memory effect observed in OFETs. In contrast to vertical memory devices such as a field-effect transistor, c-AFM allows to record I/V curves in a lateral geometry, the system being then {AFM cantilever/DIPO-Ph₄ film/Au}. Using c-AFM brings two advantages over vertical structures: (i) the c-AFM tip contact is non-destructive for the organic film as compare to a metal-deposited contact, (ii) I/V curves can be recorded on the same sample at various electrode separation distances d . In this measurement, the c-AFM cantilever is positioned precisely on the film at various distances $d = 0.5\text{--}9.0 \mu\text{m}$ from the gold electrode (Scheme 2b). When an external voltage ranging from $+3 \text{ V}$ to -3 V is applied, the devices generate a current as high as $\approx 10 \text{ nA}$ (Fig. 4). At positive voltages up to $+3 \text{ V}$, the recorded

current is reversible. In contrast, for negative voltages down to -3 V , that is when electron injection is coming from the gold electrode, a strong current hysteresis is observed. Such a hysteresis in the I/V curves is observed for all distances d . However, for distances less than one micrometer, the close proximity of the two electrodes does not allow to observed a clear and reproducible hysteresis. The most accentuated hysteresis has been recorded for a distance $d = 5.5 \mu\text{m}$, with the larger current ratio ($\approx 7.5 \text{ nA}$ at -2.5 V) between both voltage sweeps. We have been using this distance $d = 5.5 \mu\text{m}$ to perform the forthcoming measurements (Fig. 5).

This $I-V$ hysteresis can be used to operate a memory device. Therefore, we recorded the “write-read-erase-read” voltage cycles at low frequency (1 Hz) on the DIPO-Ph₄ sample still using the c-AFM cantilever (Fig. 4a). Initially a $+4 \text{ V}$ pulse is applied as a “write” pulse to switch the device from a low-resistance state (LRS, horizontal purple line in Fig. 3b) to a high-resistance state (HRS, horizontal orange line). Then by applying $+0.5 \text{ V}$ the current can be “read” in the device corresponding to HRS. This state can be “erased” by applying a -4 V pulse to get the device back to a low resistance state (LRS). Further, this state is “read” again by applying a $+0.5 \text{ V}$ pulse, giving rise to a higher current state of the device. During the “read” step of the second cycle, a reduction in current is observed which is attributed to a decrease in the effective voltage due to the screening of the injected charges by the DIPO-Ph₄ layer. Moreover, the current does not return back to zero when the applied voltage decreases down to 0 V . These read-write-erase-read measurements clearly indicates that the lateral DIPO-Ph₄ based memory devices satisfy the necessary conditions for binary storage devices and present a potential for operating in non-volatile memory. To complete the memory effect measurement, the endurance test was performed by

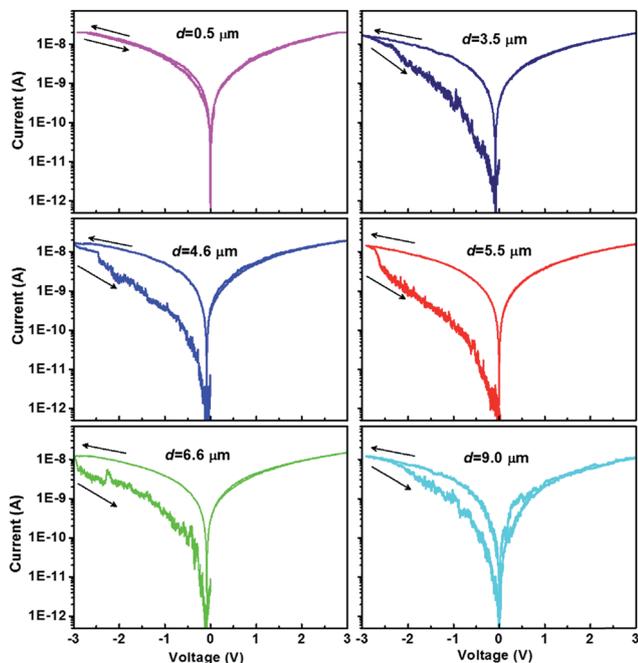


Fig. 4 Typical $I-V$ characteristics of a DIPO-Ph₄ thin film using c-AFM. The c-AFM cantilever is successively positioned at various distances d from the gold electrode (see Scheme 2). The arrows indicate the voltage sweep direction.

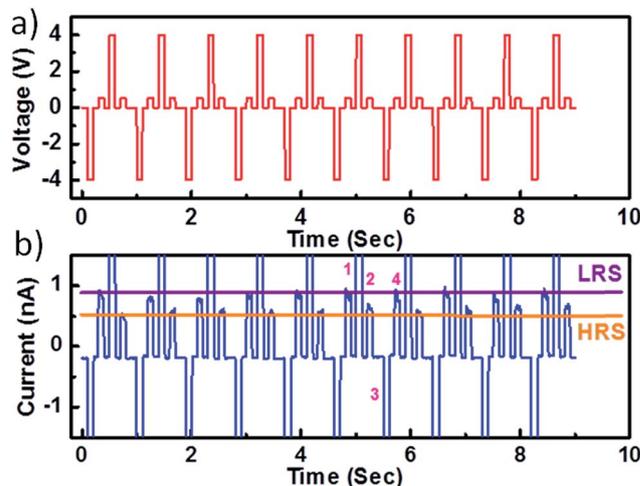


Fig. 5 (a) Voltage profile (between $+4 \text{ V}$ and -4 V) as applied to the DIPO-Ph₄ thin film (50 nm) during c-AFM memory measurements. (b) Current response during 10 “write-read-erase-read” voltage cycles. Label 1 indicates the “write” cycle ($+4 \text{ V}$) whereas label 3 is for the “erase” cycle (-4 V). Labels 2 and 4 indicate the “read” cycle measured at $+0.5 \text{ V}$. The orange line represents the high resistance state (HRS) whereas the purple line represents the low resistance state (LRS) of the memory device.



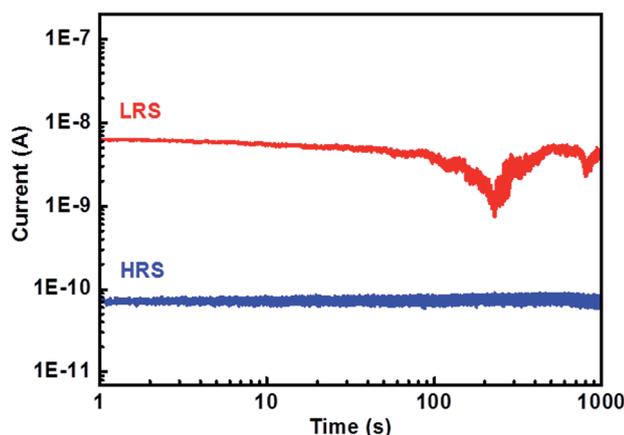


Fig. 6 Time-dependence of the c-AFM current of a DIPO-Ph₄ thin film recorded at -4 V and -0.5 V respectively over the first 1000 seconds. The LRS (red) and HRS (blue) states are clearly observed with an on/off ratio of 10^2 . The current instability observed in the 100–1000 seconds range of the LRS signal is generated by the voltage reset that has to be done every 200 seconds due to instrumental limitation inherent to our AFM setup.

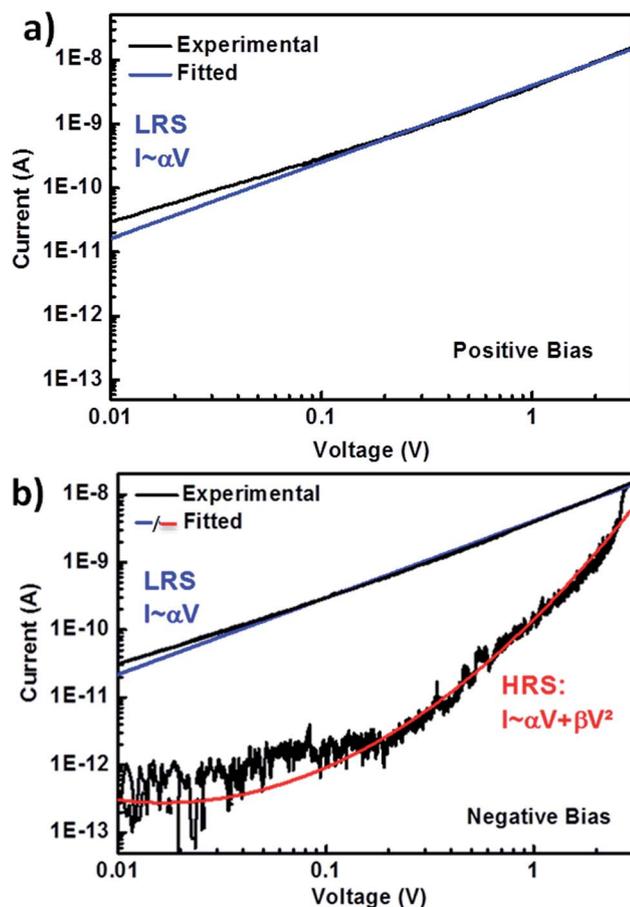


Fig. 7 log–log I – V curves for (a) positive voltage sweep and (b) negative voltage sweep of a DIPO-Ph₄ thin film where the cantilever is positioned at 5.5 μm from gold electrode. Blue and red curves represent the fitted curves of low resistance state (LRS) and high resistance state (HRS) respectively.

measuring current at a constant applied voltage stress. Current was read continuously up to 10^3 cycles and a stable on/off ratio of $\approx 10^2$ up to 1000 s (Fig. 6).

The conduction mechanism of the DIPO-Ph₄ memristor have been analyzed by the log–log I – V curves for positive and negative bias voltage (Fig. 7). For positive voltage sweep, the current curve is proportional to the voltage $I \propto V$, thus indicating a strictly ohmic conduction. When the voltage is swept toward negative values, the current conduction remains ohmic. However, when the voltage is swept back the current is proportional to $I \propto V^2$ showing that it obeys a space-charge limited conduction (SCLC). This SCLC regime could be interpreted in term of charge diffusion inside the DIPO-Ph₄ thin film. Charge transport in organic semiconductor generally takes place in the form of hopping mechanism and it is heavily dependent of the molecular packing. X-ray diffraction performed on DIPO-Ph₄ (Fig. 2) reveals a herringbone arrangement which will result in a charge transport anisotropy. Transport will be more effective along the vertical x_{\perp} axis due to π -stacking between neighboring molecules with an intermolecular distance of 3.5 \AA . In contrast, along the horizontal x_{\parallel} axis the intermolecular distance is larger and not constant. The poor intermolecular overlapping will hinder the charge carrier transport. In addition, the morphology of the DIPO-Ph₄ thin films is polycrystalline thus favoring charge trapping at grain boundaries. Indeed, preliminary measurements using time-resolved optical spectroscopy substantiate the presence of a high number of trapped excitons inside the DIPO-Ph₄ thin film.

Conclusions

In summary, we report here the charge transport properties of 2,2',6,6'-tetraphenyldipyranilidene thin films in a field-effect transistor configuration and by conductive atomic force microscopy. The FET properties show a clear p-type behaviour with a hole mobility up to $2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ and on/off ratio of 10^4 . The transfer curves present a clear counter-clockwise hysteresis typical of a resistive memory effect. By means of conductive-AFM, the first observation of a memory effect in DIPO-Ph₄ thin films are observed. The I – V characteristics recorded along various distances of a few microns ($d = 0.5$ – 9.0 μm) between the AFM tip and the top gold electrode reveal a distinct memristor behaviour when the voltage is swept toward negative bias as compare to the positive voltage sweep. This hysteresis is typical of a non-volatile memory effect in the form of high and low resistance states which are revealed using “write-read-erase-read” cycles. The memory effect is characterized by a stable on/off ratio of 10^2 up to 1000 s. The memristor behaviour arises from a space-charge-limited-conduction probably due to charge trapping in the DIPO-Ph₄ thin film. We are now focusing on the elaboration of DIPO-Ph₄ based memory device integrating a dielectric layer in order to improve the memristor properties.

Experimental section

Synthesis

The details of the synthesis of DIPO-Ph₄ are reported in ESI (ESI, Scheme S1†). In short, DIPO-Ph₄ is prepared in a three-step



process from glutaryl chloride which is preliminarily functionalized with two phenyl groups using a Friedel–Craft acylation, and further oxidized by $\text{BF}_4 \cdot \text{Et}_2\text{O}$ into a pyrylium salt. The latter compound is then reduced by tributylphosphine $\text{P}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_9)_3$. The intermediate ylide is finally condensed in basic medium to form DIPO- Ph_4 . The raw product is a red powder that is purified by Soxhlet extraction in order to obtain high purity compound. The final compound is a highly crystalline deep red material with shiny metallic reflections.

Thin film morphology

DIPO- Ph_4 molecules are evaporated at a slow rate of 0.2 \AA s^{-1} under high vacuum ($P \approx 10^{-4} \text{ Pa}$) monitored by a quartz microbalance (Inficon, X TM/2) on single sided n-type low resistivity ($0.01\text{--}0.02 \text{ \Omega cm}^{-2}$) Si (100) wafers (Silicon Valley Microelectronics, SVM) with a 300 nm thick SiO_2 grown on top using dry oxidation. Before usage, the substrates were sonicated using ethanol, acetone and isopropyl alcohol for 10 minutes each and treated by UV-ozone for 15 minutes. Hexamethyldisilazane (HMDS, Sigma-Aldrich, >99%) was spin-coated on top of SiO_2 at 3000 rpm for 60 seconds and annealed at $100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 10 minutes. The morphology of vacuum-deposited DIPO- Ph_4 films (50 nm) is analyzed by AFM (Bruker, Dimension V) and scanning electron microscopy (Jeol, JSM-6700F).

Field-effect transistors

FET devices were fabricated in top contact configuration by deposition of 85 nm gold layer through a metallic mask leading to a channel width $W = 4000 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ and different channel lengths $L = 75, 100, 125, 150, 175$ and $200 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ (Scheme 2a). The FET characteristics are recorded under inert atmosphere using a probe-station (Anexus) and a source-meter (Agilent, B2902A).

Conductive AFM

The memory effect is recorded on FET and by c-AFM in lateral mode. Gold pads deposited on top of the DIPO- Ph_4 films are used as primary electrodes and the AFM tip (Pt, Rocky Mountain Nanotechnology) plays the role of a second electrode. The Pt cantilever is biased with respect to the DIPO- Ph_4 sample surface and positioned at various distances $d = 0.5\text{--}9.0 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ from the gold electrode (Scheme 2b). All AFM measurements are carried out at room temperature and images are processed and analyzed using the software WSXM 5.0.²³

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