



Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2019, 9, 22124

## Flexible carbon nanotube Schottky diode and its integrated circuit applications

Yongwoo Lee,<sup>a</sup> Haesun Jung,<sup>a</sup> Bongsik Choi,<sup>a</sup> Jinsu Yoon,<sup>a</sup> Han Bin Yoo,<sup>a</sup> Hyo-Jin Kim,<sup>a</sup> Geon-Hwi Park,<sup>a</sup> Dong Myong Kim,<sup>a</sup> Dae Hwan Kim,<sup>a</sup> Min-Ho Kang<sup>\*b</sup> and Sung-Jin Choi <sup>\*a</sup>

Carbon nanotubes (CNTs), a low-dimensional material currently popular in industry and academia, are promising candidates for addressing the limits of existing semiconductors. In particular, CNTs are attractive candidates for flexible electronic materials due to their excellent flexibility and potential applications. In this work, we demonstrate a flexible CNT Schottky diode based on highly purified, pre-separated, solution-processed 99% semiconducting CNTs and an integrated circuit application using the CNT Schottky diodes. Notably, the fabricated flexible CNT diode can greatly modulate the properties of the contact formed between the semiconducting CNT and the anode electrode *via* the control gate bias, exhibiting a high rectification ratio of up to  $2.5 \times 10^5$ . In addition, we confirm that the electrical performance of the CNT Schottky diodes does not significantly change after a few thousand bending/releasing cycles of the flexible substrate. Finally, integrated circuit (IC) applications of logic circuits (OR and AND gates) and an analog circuit (a half-wave rectifier) were presented through the use of flexible CNT Schottky diode combinations. The correct output responses are successfully achieved from the circuit applications; hence, we expect that our findings will provide a promising basis for electronic circuit applications based on CNTs.

Received 16th April 2019

Accepted 8th July 2019

DOI: 10.1039/c9ra02855b

[rsc.li/rsc-advances](http://rsc.li/rsc-advances)

## Introduction

Low-dimensional semiconducting materials have attracted tremendous interest in industry and been extensively studied over the past few years. One low-dimensional material, carbon nanotubes (CNTs), is attracting attention for use in flexible electronics due to its excellent electrical and mechanical properties.<sup>1–5</sup> In particular, highly purified semiconducting CNTs have been considered an excellent material for building high-performance diodes, field-effect transistors (FETs), and thin-film transistors (TFTs) for future applications in integrated circuits (ICs).<sup>6–10</sup> Among these applications, diodes constitute the basic building blocks of modern micro- and nanoelectronics and can simply implement most logic functions and analog circuits, such as diode-based logic circuits, rectifiers, clamps, and multipliers. A key feature of diodes is their well-known rectifying behavior, *i.e.*, extremely asymmetric current–voltage characteristics under forward and reverse bias.<sup>11</sup> Typically, CNT-based devices exhibit p-type operation in ambient conditions, making the implementation of CNT-based pn junction diodes difficult. Thus, many researchers have attempted to convert p-

type CNTs into n-type CNTs through chemical and electrostatic doping.<sup>12–17</sup> However, these doping techniques still have several issues in terms of controllability and stability. One way to solve the abovementioned issues is to fabricate a Schottky contact through the work function design of the electrodes in contact to the semiconducting CNTs. Various Schottky diodes based on CNTs have been recently reported, such as gated diodes,<sup>18,19</sup> radio frequency diodes,<sup>20</sup> and diodes for IC applications.<sup>21–23</sup> Among those reports, flexible Schottky diodes based on semiconducting CNTs have been used as radio frequency circuit applications.<sup>23</sup> However, to the best of our knowledge, there have been no studies on flexible Schottky diodes with an embedded control gate to improve the electrical performance.

The present work demonstrates a flexible Schottky diode based on highly purified, pre-separated, solution-processed 99% semiconducting CNTs obtained from a density-gradient ultracentrifugation method.<sup>24,25</sup> This high-purity semiconducting CNT enables the realization of a high device yield; hence, the fabrication of various ICs based on the CNTs is possible. Our flexible CNT Schottky diode consists of two Schottky rectifying and ohmic contacts with asymmetric titanium (Ti) cathode and palladium (Pd) anode electrodes, respectively. In addition, the Pd local bottom gate is used as an embedded control gate to modulate the properties of the contact and further improve the rectification ratio (*i.e.*, the forward/reverse diode current ratio)

<sup>a</sup>School of Electrical Engineering, Kookmin University, Seoul 02707, Korea. E-mail: [sjchoiee@kookmin.ac.kr](mailto:sjchoiee@kookmin.ac.kr)

<sup>b</sup>Department of Nano-process, National Nanofab Center, Daejeon 34141, Korea. E-mail: [kmh@nmfc.re.kr](mailto:kmh@nmfc.re.kr)



of the CNT Schottky diodes. Our flexible CNT Schottky diodes exhibit nearly ideal diode characteristics, yielding a high rectification ratio of over  $10^5$ . Using a flexible CNT Schottky diode with these advantages, we demonstrate diode logic gates (OR and AND gates) and an analog circuit (a half-wave rectifier). Both the logic gates and the analog circuit made of flexible CNT Schottky diodes show the correct logic functions according to the input signal using the control gate. Therefore, we believe that concept and results shown in this work will be representative work for the further development of flexible electronics and ICs.

## Results and discussion

Fig. 1a shows graphical illustrations of the flexible Schottky diode based on a semiconducting CNT network with an embedded control gate. For diode fabrication, highly purified, pre-separated 99% semiconducting CNTs were used to form percolated networks. The fabrication process started with a poly(ethylene terephthalate) (PET) substrate with a 50 nm thick silicon dioxide ( $\text{SiO}_2$ ) layer as the buffer layer. The local bottom control gate was then formed from Ti and Pd layers with a thickness of 2/30 nm on the buffer layer using electron beam (e-beam) evaporation. Next, an aluminum oxide ( $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ) film was grown through atomic layer deposition (ALD) at  $80^\circ\text{C}$ , followed by the deposition of a thin  $\text{SiO}_2$  film using e-beam evaporation for CNT network formation. The substrate was then cleaned with oxygen plasma treatment, and a poly-L-lysine solution (0.1% w/v in water; Sigma Aldrich) was dropped onto the substrate surface. The poly-L-lysine solution functionalizes the substrate by introducing an amine-terminated surface to

effectively adhere the semiconducting CNT networks.<sup>26–28</sup> The substrate was thoroughly rinsed with deionized (DI) water and dried with flowing nitrogen gases. The percolated CNT network was subsequently formed by immersing the chip into a commercially available  $0.01\text{ mg mL}^{-1}$  99% semiconducting CNT solution (purchased from NanoIntegrus Inc.) for several minutes and rinsing the chip thoroughly with DI water and isopropanol. Afterward, Ti and Pd layers (2 and 30 nm, respectively) were patterned by photolithography and evaporated to form the anode electrodes for ohmic contact because Pd can form good ohmic contact with semiconducting CNTs.<sup>29,30</sup> Sequentially, Ti, as a cathode electrode, was deposited to form a Schottky rectifying contact with the CNTs, followed by a lift-off process. Finally, an oxygen plasma-etching step was performed to remove any unwanted pathways from the CNTs to outside the diode region, and the CNT Schottky diode with a control gate was completed. Fig. 1b shows a micrograph of a flexible CNT Schottky diode with an embedded control gate fabricated on a PET substrate. Fig. 1c exhibits the photograph of flexible CNT Schottky diodes fabricated onto a PET film being bent. An atomic force microscopy (AFM) image of the percolated CNT network constructed from the 99% semiconducting CNT solution is also shown in Fig. 1d. The percolated CNT network film exhibits good uniformity, with an average CNT density of  $82 \pm 3$  tubes per  $\mu\text{m}^2$  over a large area.

The electrical characteristics (*i.e.*, cathode current  $I_{\text{cathode}}$  vs. cathode voltage  $V_{\text{cathode}}$ ) of the fabricated flexible CNT diodes were measured for various control gate voltages ( $V_{\text{CG}}$ ) in an ambient state, and the  $I_{\text{cathode}}-V_{\text{cathode}}$  characteristics of the diodes exhibited typical diode rectification behavior, as shown in Fig. 2a. Our flexible CNT diode is a metal–semiconductor–metal structure and has two different metal–semiconductor contacts: one is an ohmic contact, and the other is a rectifying

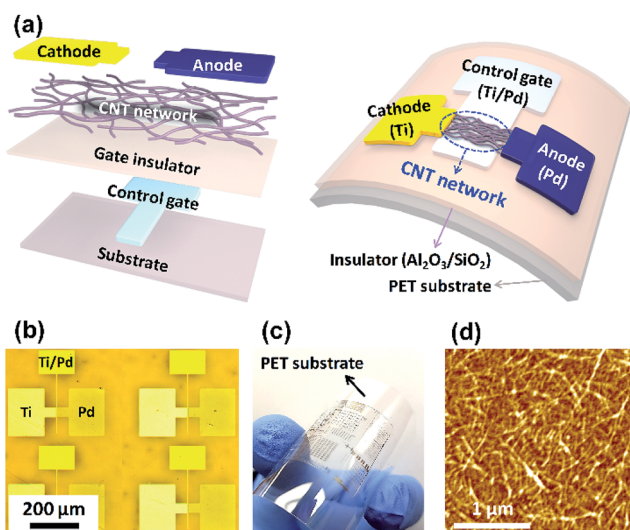


Fig. 1 (a) Schematic diagram of the flexible CNT Schottky diode with Ti as the cathode, Pd as the anode, and Ti/Pd as the embedded control gate. (b) Optical micrograph of the fabricated CNT Schottky diode on a PET substrate. (c) Optical image of the flexible CNT diode on a PET substrate. (d) AFM image ( $2.5 \times 2.5\ \mu\text{m}$ , the z-scale is 10 nm) of the CNT network channel constructed from a 99% semiconducting CNT solution.

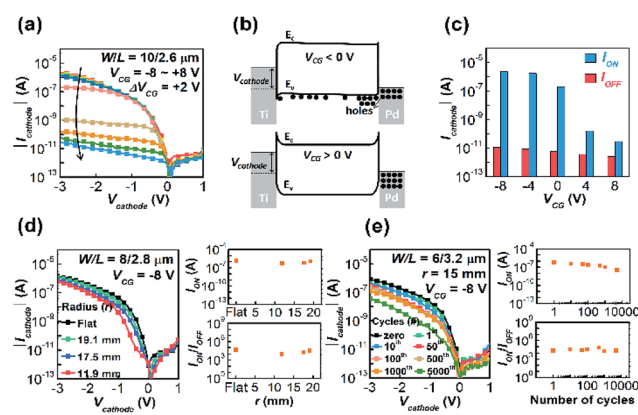


Fig. 2 (a) The electrical characteristics ( $I_{\text{cathode}}-V_{\text{cathode}}$ ) of the flexible CNT Schottky diode with Pd (anode) and Ti (cathode) electrodes. (b) The operational principle of the proposed CNT diode at different  $V_{\text{CG}}$  polarities. (c) Histogram of  $I_{\text{ON}}$  and  $I_{\text{OFF}}$  for different  $V_{\text{CG}}$  values in the fabricated CNT diode. (d) Electrical characteristics and comparison of  $I_{\text{ON}}$  and  $I_{\text{ON}}/I_{\text{OFF}}$  under three different bending conditions ( $r = 19.1\text{ mm}$ ,  $17.5\text{ mm}$ , and  $11.9\text{ mm}$ ); (e) electrical characteristics and comparison of  $I_{\text{ON}}$  and  $I_{\text{ON}}/I_{\text{OFF}}$  after 1, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1000, and 5000 measurement cycles for the flexible CNT diodes measured at  $V_{\text{CG}} = -8\text{ V}$ .



contact. The current in the rectifying contact is based on thermionic emission and can be expressed as<sup>41</sup>

$$I_{\text{cathode}} = AA^*T^2 \exp\left(-\frac{\phi_B}{V_{\text{th}}}\right) \left[ \exp\left(\frac{V_{\text{cathode}}}{\eta V_{\text{th}}}\right) - 1 \right] \quad (1)$$

where  $A$  is the junction area of the diode,  $A^*$  is the Richardson constant,  $V_{\text{th}}$  is the thermal voltage,  $\phi_B$  is the Schottky-barrier height, and  $\eta$  is the ideality factor of Schottky diodes. In our diode, the Schottky rectifying behavior occurs at the contact between semiconducting CNTs and the Ti electrode. Importantly, it is observed that, as the  $V_{\text{CG}}$  value was increased negatively,  $I_{\text{cathode}}$  was significantly increased, with the  $\eta$  of the CNT diodes approaching 2.3. The  $\eta$  was calculated from the following equation:

$$\ln(I_{\text{cathode}}) = \ln(I_0) + \frac{V_{\text{cathode}}}{\eta V_{\text{th}}} \quad (2)$$

where  $I_0$  is the reverse saturation current of the diode ( $I_0 = AA^*T^2 \exp(-\phi_B/V_{\text{th}})$ ). The  $\eta$  of the fabricated CNT diode in eqn (2) can be extracted from the intercept of the linear fit to the diode current log-scale plot. For the normal case, the junction between the semiconducting CNTs and the Pd electrode is known to be an ohmic contact due to high workfunction of Pd electrode. However, the potential barrier formed between the semiconducting CNTs and the Pd electrode can further be modulated by the control gate bias; hence, the electrical characteristics of the CNT Schottky diode can be adjusted. Fig. 2b illustrates the operation principle of the proposed CNT Schottky diode through the energy band diagram at different  $V_{\text{CG}}$  polarities. First, as the  $V_{\text{CG}}$  value more increases negatively, additional majority-carrier holes are injected from the Pd electrode *via* thermionic emission because the potential barrier at the interface between the semiconducting CNTs and Pd metal is controlled and further reduced; therefore, the forward  $I_{\text{cathode}}$  can be increased. On the contrary, when the  $V_{\text{CG}}$  value increases positively, the potential barrier increases from the view point of the rectifying operation, which makes the supply of majority-carrier holes very difficult; as a result, the characteristics of the Schottky diode are almost lost. Fig. 2c shows a histogram of the on-state current ( $I_{\text{ON}}$ ) defined at  $V_{\text{cathode}} = -3$  V and the off-state current ( $I_{\text{OFF}}$ ) defined at  $V_{\text{cathode}} = +1$  V from  $V_{\text{CG}} = -8$  V to  $+8$  V, showing that the control gate causes a large change in the  $I_{\text{ON}}$  of the CNT Schottky diode. Thus, it is expected that the modulation of the diode functions through the control gate facilitates the performance enhancement of the diode-based logic gates and analog circuit functions.

To characterize the mechanical flexibility of our CNT Schottky diodes consisting of 99% semiconducting CNTs, we also evaluated their electrical properties under various degrees of bending. For each measurement, the CNT Schottky diodes were fixed on different types of rods with different radii of curvature:  $r = 19.1$  mm,  $17.5$  mm, and  $11.9$  mm. Fig. 2d shows the measured  $I_{\text{cathode}}-V_{\text{cathode}}$  at  $V_{\text{CG}} = -8$  V for the CNT diodes at the abovementioned degrees of bending. Although there was a slight reduction in  $I_{\text{ON}}$  and  $I_{\text{ON}}/I_{\text{OFF}}$  due to the slight morphological variation in the percolated CNT network,<sup>31,32</sup> no serious degradation in device performance was observed. We

also tested the stability of our flexible CNT diodes for more than 5000 bending/releasing cycles ( $r = 15$  mm), and the results are shown in Fig. 2e.  $I_{\text{ON}}$  and  $I_{\text{ON}}/I_{\text{OFF}}$  remained nearly unchanged up to 1000 cycles, but the device characteristics deteriorated at 5000 cycles. The above results suggest that the proposed CNT diode exhibits sufficient stability and reliability and shows potential for use in large-area flexible electronics.

Although diodes can be used as building blocks to construct various digital and analog circuits, diode-based integrated circuits are rarely realized in CNT due to the low yield and poor stability of CNT devices. However, in this paper, because of the advantages of the highly purified, solution-processed 99% semiconducting CNTs suggested, we are able to fabricate flexible Schottky diodes with high yield and high stability, which indeed make it possible to construct diode-based integrated circuits. First, as representative fundamental logic gates, OR and AND gates were simply constructed with two Schottky diodes and one external load resistance ( $R_L = 1$  G $\Omega$ ), as shown in the equivalent circuits of Fig. 3a. The difference between the diode-based OR and AND gates was merely that the positions of the cathode and anode electrodes were changed. Fig. 3b shows the input signal and output response characteristics of the OR and AND logic gates for  $V_{\text{CG}}$  with different values of  $-8$  V,  $0$  V, and  $+8$  V. Input voltages ( $V_A$  and  $V_B$ ) with a square wave and a peak-to-peak ( $V_{\text{PP}}$ ) value of  $1$  V were injected, and the output voltage ( $V_{\text{OUT}}$ ) was simultaneously measured. When a  $V_{\text{CG}}$  of  $0$  V was applied, both logic gates at a supply voltage ( $V_{\text{DD}}$ ) of  $1$  V showed incomplete output signals but still performed OR and AND logic functions. In addition, when negative  $V_{\text{CG}}$  values (*i.e.*,  $-8$  V) were applied, total resistance of the CNT diode decreased by further reducing the potential barrier as aforementioned, and the voltage drop across  $R_L$  increased; thus, the output responses presented more correct and accurate logic functions. In contrast, when a positive  $V_{\text{CG}}$  (*i.e.*,  $+8$  V) was applied, the digital logic functionality was lost due to the deteriorated diode characteristics. The control gate contributes to the performance

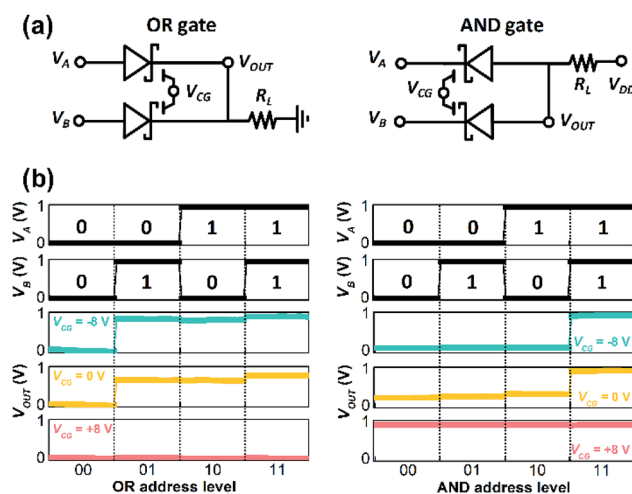


Fig. 3 (a) Equivalent circuits and (b) output responses of the OR and AND logic gates with two flexible CNT Schottky diodes for  $V_{\text{CG}}$  values of  $-8$  V,  $0$  V, and  $+8$  V.



improvements of the CNT Schottky diode and provides a more accurate output signal in the CNT diode-based logic.

Diodes can be implemented in analog circuits in addition to their wide use in digital logic circuits, especially rectifier circuits. We demonstrate a half-wave rectifier using two CNT diodes, as shown in Fig. 4a. A half-wave rectifier is a circuit in which either the positive half or the negative half of an alternating current (AC) wave is passed, while the other half is blocked; it is mainly used to convert AC input power to direct current (DC) output power. The implemented half-wave rectifier had a sinusoidal AC input signal of 1 V  $V_{PP}$ , and  $V_{OUT}$  was observed for different  $V_{CG}$  values, as shown in Fig. 4b. Exhibiting the same tendency as the diode-logic gates, the output response characteristics were improved when the  $V_{CG}$  value in the half-wave rectifier was increased negatively, and the output responses became correct with almost no loss of the peak voltage of 0.94 V. Compared with the case in which the output peak voltage was 0.69 V at  $V_{CG} = 0$  V, the output peak voltage increased by 36%. With these results, we can calculate the rectifier efficiency ( $\eta_{RE}$ ) of our half-wave rectifier.  $\eta_{RE}$  is defined as the ratio of useful output power (DC power) to AC input power, which is given by<sup>21,33</sup>

$$\eta_{RE} = \frac{P_{DC}}{P_{AC}} = \frac{I_{DC}^2 R_{LD}}{I_{rms}^2 (R_{ID} + R_{LD})} = \frac{I_{DC}^2}{I_{rms}^2 (1 + R_{ID}/R_{LD})} \quad (3)$$

where  $I_{DC}$  is the DC current value flowing through the load diode,  $I_{rms}$  is the effective AC current value flowing through the load diode,  $R_{ID}$  is the dynamic resistance of the input stage diode, and  $R_{LD}$  is the dynamic resistance of the load diode. For a half-wave rectifier, eqn (3) can be summarized as follows:<sup>21,33</sup>

$$\eta_{RE} = \frac{(I_m/\pi)^2 R_{LD}}{(I_m/2)^2 (R_{ID} + R_{LD})} \times 100\% = \frac{0.406}{(1 + R_{ID}/R_{LD})} \times 100\% \quad (4)$$

where  $I_m$  is the maximum current value flowing through  $R_{LD}$ . According to eqn (4), the ideal  $\eta_{RE}$  of a half-wave rectifier is 40.6%. The extracted  $\eta_{RE}$  value of our CNT Schottky diode-based half-wave rectifier at a  $V_{CG}$  of  $-8$  V was 39.3%; that is, the implemented half-wave rectifier showed performance close to the ideal  $\eta_{RE}$ . Therefore, we believe that our research will be an important foundation for future applications of integrated CNT-

based nanoelectronics or key components of radio frequency circuits.

## Conclusions

We demonstrated the flexible Schottky diode based on the 99% semiconductor-enriched nanotubes. Notably, the proposed flexible CNT Schottky diodes showed improved performance through the control gate bias. The fabricated flexible CNT diode exhibited high operational stability and high device yield without significant deterioration during the mechanical bending test. Using these predictable and reproducible high-performance CNT Schottky diodes, we implemented various IC applications, such as digital logic gates and analog circuits. By applying a negative  $V_{CG}$ , the output response of the digital and analog circuits resulted in a more accurate logic function for the input signal. This approach can eliminate complicated manufacturing issues for versatile functional devices. As excellent performance was achieved with the circuits, we believe that the flexible CNT diode will be an important step toward the realization of ICs.

## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

## Acknowledgements

This work was supported by the National Research Foundation (NRF) of Korea under grants 2019R1A2B5B01069988 and 2016R1A5A1012966 and by the Future Semiconductor Device Technology Development Program (Grant 10067739) funded by MOTIE (Ministry of Trade, Industry & Energy) and KSRC (Korea Semiconductor Research Consortium).

## Notes and references

- 1 L. Cai, S. Zhang, J. Miao, Z. Yu and C. Wang, *ACS Nano*, 2016, **10**, 11459–11468.
- 2 M. Yu, H. Wan, L. Cai, J. Miao, S. Zhang and C. Wang, *ACS Nano*, 2018, **12**, 11572–11578.
- 3 J. B. Andrews, J. A. Cardenas, C. J. Lim, S. G. Noyce, J. Mullett and A. D. Franklin, *IEEE Sens. J.*, 2018, **18**, 7875–7880.
- 4 S.-J. Park, J. Kim, M. Chu and M. Khine, *Adv. Mater. Technol.*, 2018, **3**, 1700158.
- 5 L. Nela, J. Tang, Q. Cao, G. Tulevski and S.-J. Han, *Nano Lett.*, 2018, **18**, 2054–2059.
- 6 C. Zhao, D. Zhong, J. Han, L. Liu, Z. Zhang and L.-M. Peng, *Adv. Funct. Mater.*, 2019, **1**, 1808574.
- 7 H. Zhang, L. Xiang, Y. Yang, M. Xiao, J. Han, L. Ding, Z. Zhang, Y. Hu and L.-M. Peng, *ACS Nano*, 2018, **12**, 2773–2779.
- 8 D. Zhong, Z. Zhang, L. Ding, J. Han, M. Xiao, J. Si, L. Xu, C. Qiu and L.-M. Peng, *Nat. Electron.*, 2018, **1**, 40–45.
- 9 B.-W. Wang, S. Jiang, Q.-B. Zhu, Y. Sun, J. Luan, P.-X. Hou, S. Qiu, Q.-W. Li, C. Liu, D.-M. Sun and H.-M. Cheng, *Adv. Mater.*, 2018, **30**, 1802057.

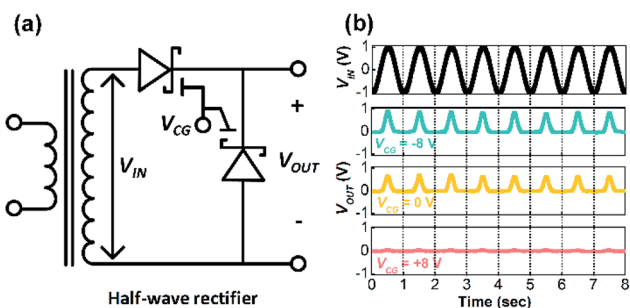


Fig. 4 (a) Circuit diagram and (b) sequential measurement results of a half-wave rectifier circuit with two flexible CNT Schottky diodes for  $V_{CG}$  values of  $-8$  V,  $0$  V, and  $+8$  V.



- 10 X. Cao, F. Wu, C. Lau, Y. Liu, Q. Liu and C. Zhou, *ACS Nano*, 2017, **11**, 2008–2014.
- 11 S. M. Sze and K. K. Ng, *Physics of Semiconductor Devices*, John Wiley & Sons, Hoboken, 2006, ch. 2, p. 91.
- 12 Y. Yang, L. Ding, J. Han, Z. Zhang and L.-M. Peng, *ACS Nano*, 2017, **11**, 4124–4132.
- 13 J. Lee, J. Yoon, B. Choi, D. Lee, D. M. Kim, D. H. Kim, Y.-K. Choi and S.-J. Choi, *Appl. Phys. Lett.*, 2016, **109**, 263103.
- 14 J. Zhang, C. Wang, Y. Fu, Y. Che and C. Zhou, *ACS Nano*, 2011, **5**, 3284–3292.
- 15 A. Javey, H. Kim, M. Brink, Q. Wang, A. Ural, J. Guo, P. McIntyre, P. McEuen, M. Lundstrom and H. Dai, *Nat. Mater.*, 2002, **1**, 241–246.
- 16 T.-J. Ha, K. Chen, S. Chuang, K. M. Yu, D. Kiriya and A. Javey, *Nano Lett.*, 2015, **15**, 392–397.
- 17 D. Shahrjerdi, A. D. Franklin, S. Oida, J. A. Ott, G. S. Tulevski and W. Haensch, *ACS Nano*, 2013, **7**, 8303–8308.
- 18 M. A. Hughes, K. P. Homewood, R. J. Curry, Y. Ohno and T. Mizutani, *Appl. Phys. Lett.*, 2013, **103**, 133508.
- 19 M. H. Yang, K. B. K. Teo, W. I. Milne and D. G. Hasko, *Appl. Phys. Lett.*, 2005, **87**, 253116.
- 20 H. M. Manohara, E. W. Wong, E. Schlecht, B. D. Hunt and P. H. Siegel, *Nano Lett.*, 2005, **5**, 1469–1474.
- 21 J. Si, L. Liu, F. Wang, Z. Zhang and L.-M. Peng, *ACS Nano*, 2016, **10**, 6737–6743.
- 22 Y. Zhao, X. Xiao, Y. Huo, Y. Wang, T. Zhang, K. Jiang, J. Wang, S. Fan and Q. Li, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2017, **9**, 18945–18955.
- 23 A. Kaur, X. Yang and P. Chahal, *IEEE Trans. Compon., Packag., Manuf. Technol.*, 2016, **6**, 1766–1775.
- 24 M. S. Arnold, A. A. Green, J. F. Hulvat, S. I. Stupp and M. C. Hersam, *Nat. Nanotechnol.*, 2006, **1**, 60–65.
- 25 M. S. Arnold, S. I. Stupp and M. C. Hersam, *Nano Lett.*, 2005, **5**, 713–718.
- 26 J. Zhang, C. Wang and C. Zhou, *ACS Nano*, 2012, **6**, 7412–7419.
- 27 J. Yoon, J. Han, B. Choi, Y. Lee, Y. Kim, J. Park, M. Lim, M.-H. Kang, D. H. Kim, D. M. Kim, S. Kim and S.-J. Choi, *ACS Nano*, 2018, **12**, 6006–6012.
- 28 Y. Lee, J. Yoon, B. Choi, H. Lee, J. Park, M. Jeon, J. Han, J. Lee, Y. Kim, D. H. Kim, D. M. Kim and S.-J. Choi, *Appl. Phys. Lett.*, 2017, **111**, 173108.
- 29 A. Javey, J. Guo, Q. Wang, M. Lundstrom and H. Dai, *Nature*, 2003, **424**, 654–657.
- 30 A. Javey, J. Guo, D. B. Farmer, Q. Wang, D. Wang, R. G. Gordon, M. Lundstrom and H. Dai, *Nano Lett.*, 2004, **4**, 447–450.
- 31 Y. Lee, B. Choi, J. Yoon, Y. Kim, J. Park, H.-J. Kim, D. H. Kim, D. M. Kim, S. Kim and S.-J. Choi, *AIP Adv.*, 2018, **8**, 065109.
- 32 J. Lee, M. Lim, J. Yoon, M. S. Kim, B. Choi, D. M. Kim, D. H. Kim, I. Park and S.-J. Choi, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2017, **9**, 26279–26285.
- 33 B. Paul, *Industrial Electronics and Control: Including Programmable Logic Controller*, Rajkamal Electric Press, Sonapat, Haryana, 2014, ch. 1, p. 2.

