

Index

a

- acetone, gas sensor 128, 129
- ammonia (NH_3), gas sensors 132, 133, 135
- anatase 5, 29, 183, 185, 228, 229
- atomic layer deposition (ALD) 15, 18–21, 77, 94, 175
- avalanche photodiodes 211, 212, 216

b

- binary oxide semiconductors 46, 74
- brookite 5, 183

c

- capacitive pressure sensors 149
- chemical warfare agents (CWAs) 116, 146–147
- chemiresistive/conductimetric pH sensor 153, 156
- CO_2 , gas sensors 131–133
- Co_3O_4 , metal oxide solar cells 180–181
- conduction band minimum (CBM) 40, 82, 193
- contact resistance 44, 49, 50, 70, 71, 91, 101, 218
- copper oxides
 - metal oxide solar cells 173–179
 - p*-type metal oxide semiconductors 5–6

p-type TFTs 89–91

cupric oxide (CuO) solar cells 179–180

d

- dielectric/channel interface 78, 79, 81, 85, 91, 96–98, 256
- diethyl zinc (DEZ) 19
- diodes
 - MIS diodes
 - applications 57–58
 - Schottky diodes 53–56
 - self-switching diodes 59–60
 - tunneling diodes 56–57
- P–N heterojunction diodes
 - applications 42–44
 - representative devices 40–42
- Schottky diodes
 - Ga_2O_3 51, 52
 - IGZO 49–51
 - working mechanisms 45–46
 - ZnO 46–48
- doped aliovalent cations 1
- dye-sensitized solar cells (DSSCs) 181
 - Nb_2O_5 electrodes 189–190
 - TiO_2 electrodes 183–186
 - ZnO electrodes 186–189

e

- e-beam evaporation 21, 22, 94, 181
- electric-double-layer effects 256, 262
- electroforming/forming 247

- electrohydrodynamic (EHD) jet printing 33
 electrolyte-gated transistors 78, 256, 259, 260, 262
 electron transport layer (ETL)
 SnO_2 194–195
 TiO_2 193–194
 ZnO 195–197
 ethanol gas sensor 119, 125, 126
 evaporation, vacuum-based methods 21–23
 external quantum efficiency (EQE) 43, 215, 217
- f**
 fabrication techniques and principles
 solution-based methods
 0D oxide semiconductors 23–26
 1D oxide semiconductors 26–29
 2D oxide semiconductors 29–30
 3D oxide semiconductors 31–34
 vacuum-based methods
 atomic layer deposition (ALD) 18–21
 evaporation 21–23
 sputtering 16–18
 formaldehyde (HCHO), gas sensor 127, 128
- g**
 gain (G) 15, 21, 25, 29, 39, 51, 58, 72, 80, 95, 96, 99–103, 213, 215–218, 223, 224, 236, 257
 gallium oxide (Ga_2O_3)
 n-type metal oxide semiconductors 5
 Schottky diodes 51–52
 UV photodetectors 222–228
 gas sensors
 chemical warfare agents (CWAs) 146–147
 environmental pollution gas detection 131–139
 explosives detection 141–145
 humidity detection 139–141
 mechanisms of 116–125
 VOCs detection 125–131
- h**
 heteroatom doping 118, 121
 high resistance state (HRS) 246
 hole transport layer (HTL), MOs 197–201
 hydrogen (H_2), gas sensor 54, 143, 144
- i**
 In_2O_3
 n-type metal oxide semiconductors 3–4
 indium–gallium–zinc–oxide (IGZO) 250, 257
 thin-film transistors 51
 memory 264, 265
 Schottky diodes 49–51
 ion-sensitive field-effect transistors (ISFETs) 154–156
- l**
 light-erasable IGZO memory transistors 264
 light illumination, gas sensor 42, 82, 115, 118, 122, 145, 232
 linear dynamic range (LDR) 218
 liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) 133, 145
 long-term stability 76, 81, 115, 124, 125, 130, 132, 135, 137, 139, 140, 144, 147, 153, 194, 249, 266
 lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO) 183, 193
 low resistance state (LRS) 246–247
- m**
 memory applications
 resistive random-access memory 245–254
 transistor-structured memory devices 254–261
 TSAS and OMTs 262
 metal-insulator-semiconductors (MIS)
 applications 57–58
 Schottky diodes 53–56
 tunneling diodes 56–57

- metal oxide functional layers, solar cells
 DSSCs 181–190
 PSCs 191–201
- metal-oxide-semiconductor field-effect transistors (MOSFETs) 67–69, 72, 154
- metal oxide solar cells
 Co_3O_4 180–181
 Cu_2O 173–179
 CuO 179–180
- metal-semiconductor-metal (MSM)
 photodetectors 211–216, 227, 229, 236
- methane (CH_4)
 explosive detection 141–146
 gas sensor 141
- MOs HTL 197–201
- mobility (μ) 7, 16–21, 32–34, 49, 54, 60, 67, 69–99, 101, 173, 175, 191, 197
- n**
- Nb_2O_5 DSSCs 189–190
- negative bias stresses with light illumination (NBIS) 82
- nickel oxide, *p*-type TFTs 96–98
- NiO , UV photodetectors 234–237
- NiO_x , *p*-type metal oxide semiconductors 7–8
- NO_2 , gas sensor 137
- noble metals, gas sensors 119–120
- noise equivalent power (NEP) 218
- n*-type metal oxide semiconductors
 Ga_2O_3 5
 In_2O_3 3–4
 SnO_2 3
 TiO_2 4–5
 ZnO 1–2
- n*-type oxide TFTs
 composition 74–76
 history of 72–74
 low power consumption 77–80
 solution-based TFTs 84–89
 stability 81–84
- o**
- n*-octadecyltrichlorosilane (OTS) 81
- 1D oxide semiconductors 26–29
- on-off ratio ($I_{\text{ON}}/I_{\text{OFF}}$) 72
- oxide CMOS 101–103
- oxide NMOS/PMOS 98–101
- oxygen nonstoichiometry 1
- p**
- perovskite quantum dots (PQDs) 264
- perovskite solar cells (PSCs) 171, 191–193, 197, 199
- photoconductors 211–219
- phototransistors 211–213, 216–217
- pH sensors
 ISFET 155–156
 performance characterizations 153–154
 potentiometric 154–155
 working mechanisms 153–154
- piezoresistive pressure sensors 148, 152
- p*–(*i*)-*n* photodiodes 211, 212, 215–216
- plasma-enhanced chemical vapor deposition (PECVD) 67
- P–N heterojunction diodes
 applications 42–44
 representative devices 40–42
- power conversion efficiency (PCE) 173, 175, 179
- pressure sensors
 SnO_2 and TiO_2 152
 performance characterizations 148–151
 working mechanisms 148–151
- ZnO -based pressure sensors 151–152
- p*-type metal oxide semiconductors
 copper oxides ($\text{CuO}/\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$) 5–6
 NiO_x 7–8
 tin monoxide (SnO) 6–7
- p*-type oxide TFTs
 copper oxides 89–91
 nickel oxide 96–98
 tin monoxide 92–96
- pulsed laser deposition (PLD) 73, 120, 171, 179

r

- reference electrode (RE) 153
- relative humidity (RH) 139
- resistive random-access memories (RRAMs)
- performance characterization 248–249
- representative devices 249–254
- resistive switching mechanisms 246–248
- response time/response speed 217
- responsivity (R) 43, 57, 58, 214, 217–222, 224–229, 233–238
- Rh-doped WO_3 sensors 143
- rocksalt (B1) 2
- rutile 3, 5, 23, 25, 29, 152, 183, 192, 228

s

- Schottky barrier height (SBHM) 45, 57
- Schottky diodes
 - Ga_2O_3 51–52
 - IGZO 49–51
 - metal-insulator-semiconductors (MIS) 53–56
 - working mechanisms 45–46
 - ZnO 46–48
- Schottky photodiodes 211–214, 218
- self-assembled monolayer (SAM) 81
- semiconductor memories 245, 246
- sensors
 - gas sensors
 - chemical warfare agents (CWAs) 146–148
 - environmental pollution gas detection 131–139
 - explosives detection 141–146
 - humidity detection 139–141
 - mechanisms of 116–125
 - VOCs detection 125–131
 - pH sensors
 - chemiresistive/conductimetric method 156
 - ISFET 155–156
 - performance characterizations 153–154
- potentiometric 154–155
- working mechanisms 153–154
- pressure sensors
 - performance characterizations 148–151
 - SnO_2 and TiO_2 152
 - working mechanisms 148–151
 - ZnO-based pressure sensors 151–152
- signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) 216, 217
- solar cell
 - metal oxide functional layers
 - DSSCs 181–190
 - PSCs 191–201
 - metal oxide solar cells
 - Co_3O_4 180–181
 - Cu_2O 173–179
 - cupric oxide (CuO) 179, 180
 - principles 172–173
 - solution-based methods
 - 0D oxide semiconductors 23–26
 - 1D oxide semiconductors 26–29
 - 2D oxide semiconductors 29–30
 - 3D oxide semiconductors 31–34
 - specific detectivity (D^*) 216, 217, 227, 267
 - sputtering 15–19, 21, 22, 41, 51, 61, 73, 74, 79, 81, 90, 92–94, 132, 155, 171, 175, 179, 181, 187, 199, 200, 219, 221, 224, 229, 258
 - subgap states (SBGs) 82
 - subthreshold swing (SS) 17, 70, 72, 74, 78, 80, 81, 90, 94–96

t

- 3D oxide semiconductors 31–34
- threshold voltage (V_{TH}) 40, 41, 51, 69–72, 81, 88, 89, 94, 97–99, 101, 254, 255, 258, 259, 264
- thin-film transistors (TFTs)
 - circuit applications
 - oxide CMOS 101–103
 - oxide NMOS/PMOS 98–101
 - device structures and mechanisms 68–72

- n-type**
- composition 74–76
 - history of 72–74
 - low power consumption 77–80
 - solution-based TFTs 84–89
 - stability 81–84
- p-type**
- copper oxides 89–91
 - nickel oxide 96–98
 - tin monoxide 92–96
- tin dioxide (SnO_2)
- ETLs 194–195
 - n*-type metal oxide semiconductors 3
 - UV photodetectors 232–234
- tin monoxide (SnO)
- p*-type TFTs 92–96
 - p*-type metal oxide semiconductors 6–7
- titanium dioxide (TiO_2)
- DSSCs 183–186
 - ETLs 193–194
 - n*-type metal oxide semiconductors 4–5
 - UV photodetectors 228–231
 - toluene, gas sensor 129, 130
 - transistor-structured artificial synapse (TSAS) 262
- transistor-structured memory devices
- representative devices 256–261
 - working mechanisms 254–256
- turn-on voltage (V_{ON}) 42, 45, 60, 70, 72, 76, 220, 235
- 2D oxide semiconductors 29–30
- u**
- ultraviolet (UV) photodetectors
- device structures
 - avalanche photodiodes 216
 - MSM photodetectors 214–215
 - photoconductors 212–214
- phototransistors 216–217
- p*-(*i*)-*n* photodiodes 215–216
- Schottky photodiodes 214
- materials and performance
- gallium oxide (Ga_2O_3) 222–228
 - tin dioxide (SnO_2) 232–234
 - TiO_2 228–232
 - WO_3 231–232
 - zinc oxide 218–222
 - NiO_x 234–237
 - parameters of 217–218
- v**
- vacuum-based methods
- atomic layer deposition (ALD) 18–21
 - evaporation 21–23
 - sputtering 16–18
- valence band maximum (VBM) 6, 7, 40, 82, 264
- volatile organic compounds (VOCs)
- detection 125–131
- w**
- wafer-based Cu_2O solar cells 175
- WO_3 , UV photodetectors 231–232
- wurtzite (B4) 2, 25
- z**
- zero- V_{GS} 99
 - zero-dimensional (0D) oxide semiconductors 23–26
 - zinc blende (B3) 2
 - zinc oxide (ZnO)
 - DSSCs 186–189
 - ETLs 195–197
 - gas sensors 120
 - n*-type semiconductor 1–3
 - p–n heterojunction diode 39–44, 58
 - pressure sensors 151–152
 - Schottky diodes 46–48
 - UV photodetectors 218–222

