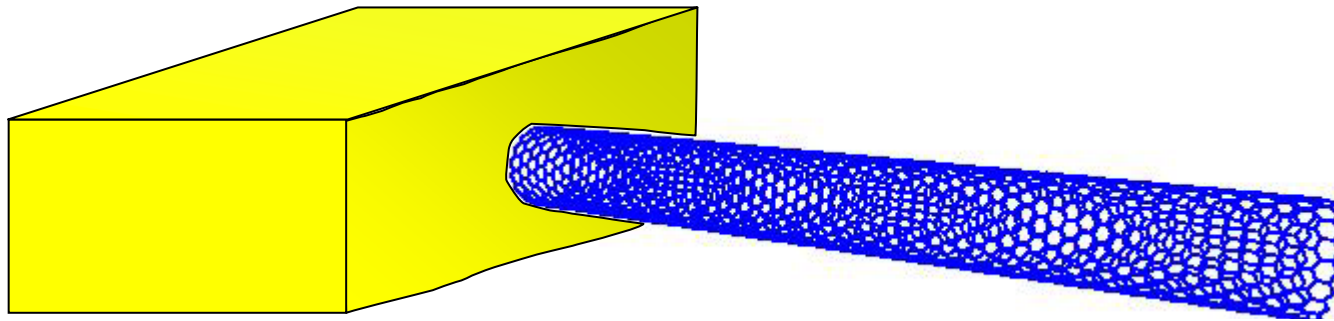


Electrical contacts to nanotubes and nanowires: why size matters



François Léonard and Alec Talin

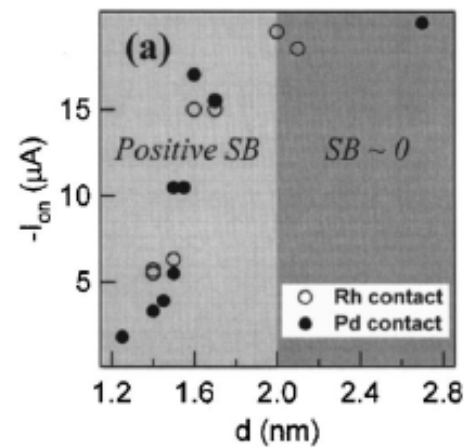
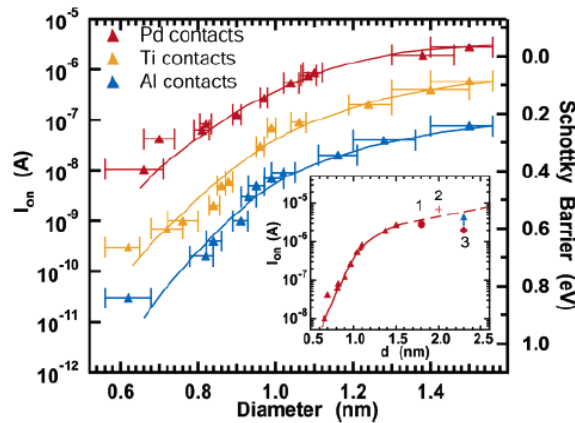
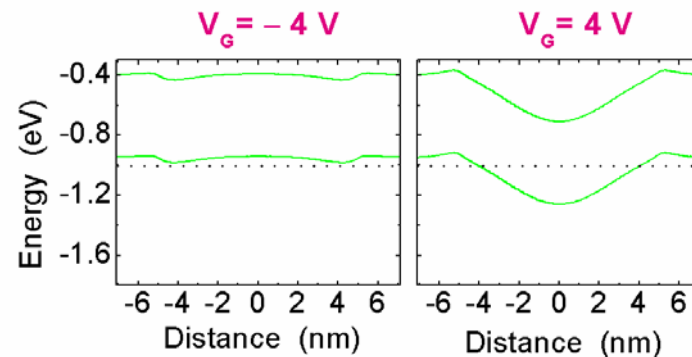
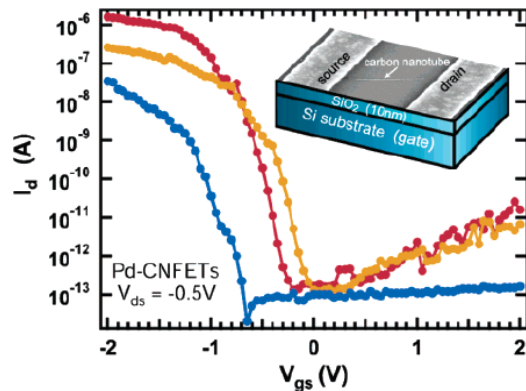
Nanoscale Science and Technology Department

Sandia National Laboratories, Livermore, CA

email: fleonar@sandia.gov

F. Léonard and A. A. Talin, *Physical Review Letters* **97**, 026804 (2006).

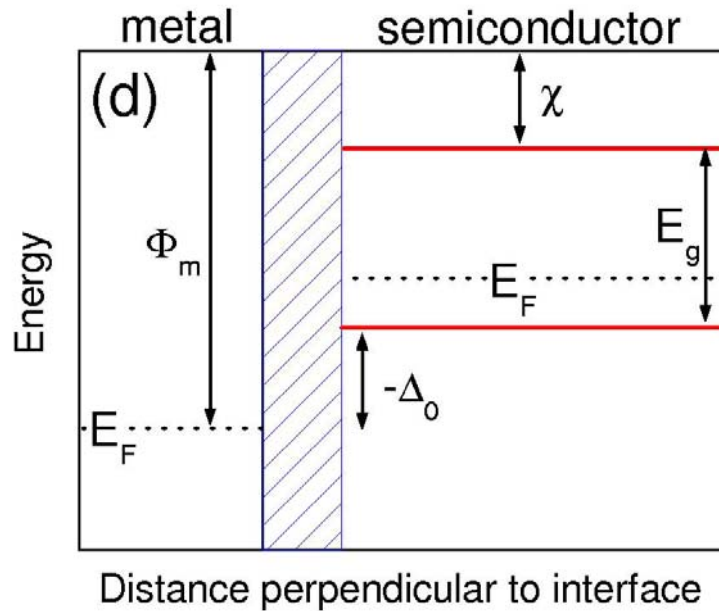
Experimental Observations for Contacts to Carbon Nanotubes



Chen et al, *NL* (2005).

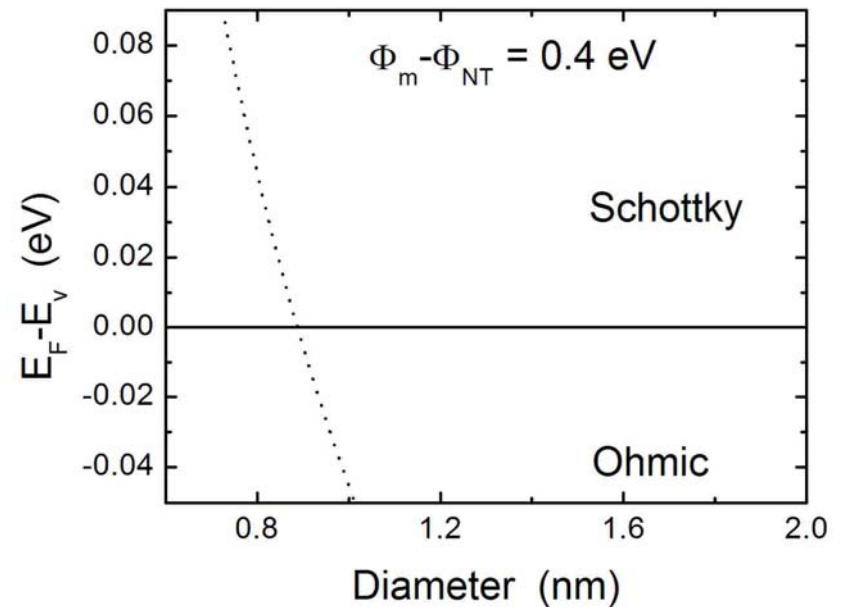
Kim et al, *APL* (2005).

Simplest Picture: Direct Band Alignment

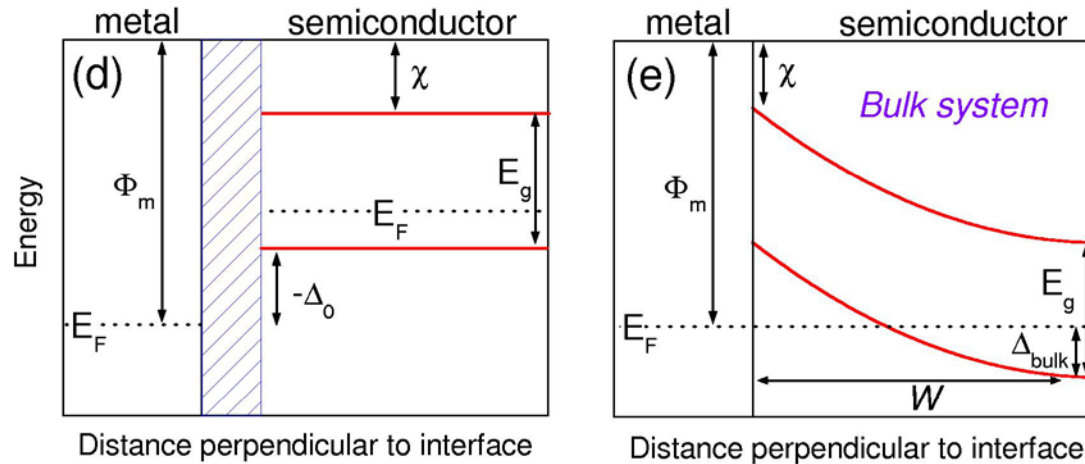


$$\Delta_0 = E_g + \chi - \Phi_m$$

For CNTs:
$$E_g = \frac{2a\gamma}{d}$$



Charge Transfer

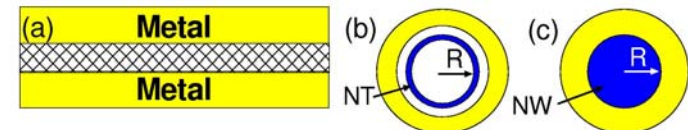


$$\Delta_{bulk} = E_g + \chi - \Phi_s$$

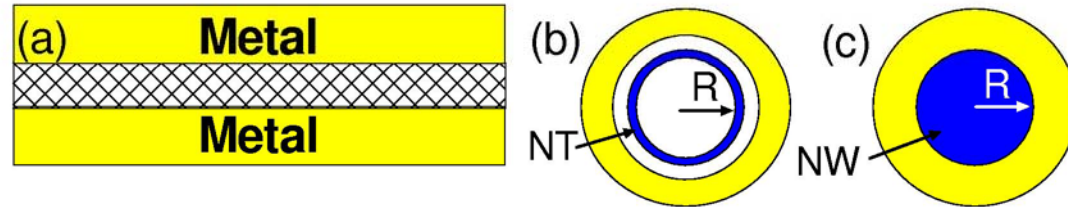
For undoped NT:

$$\Delta_{bulk} = \frac{E_g}{2}$$

Key nanoscale physics: $d \ll W$



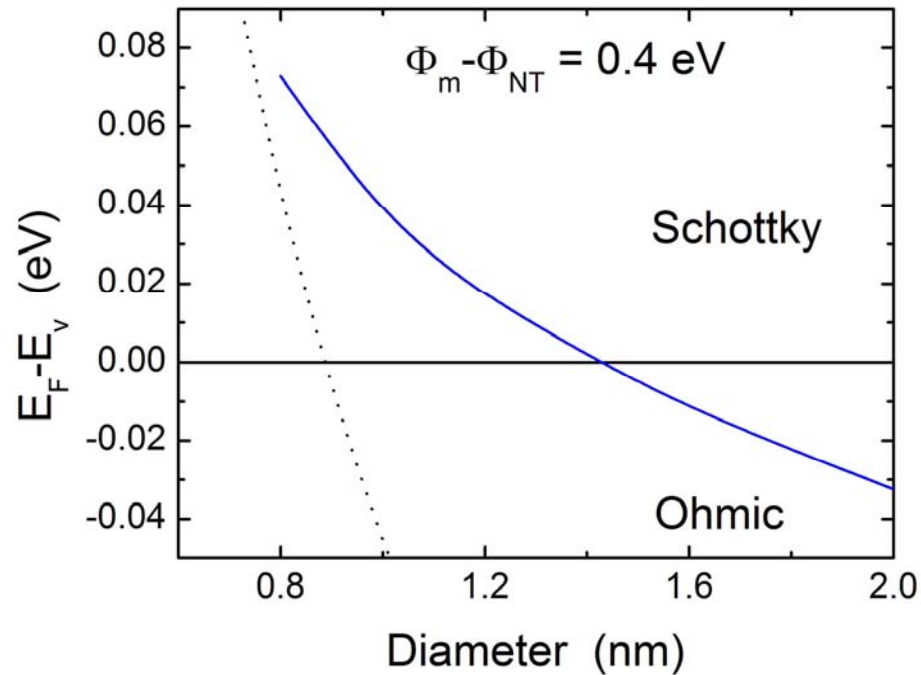
Model



$$\sigma = eN \int D(E + eV_{NT}) f(E - E_F) dE$$

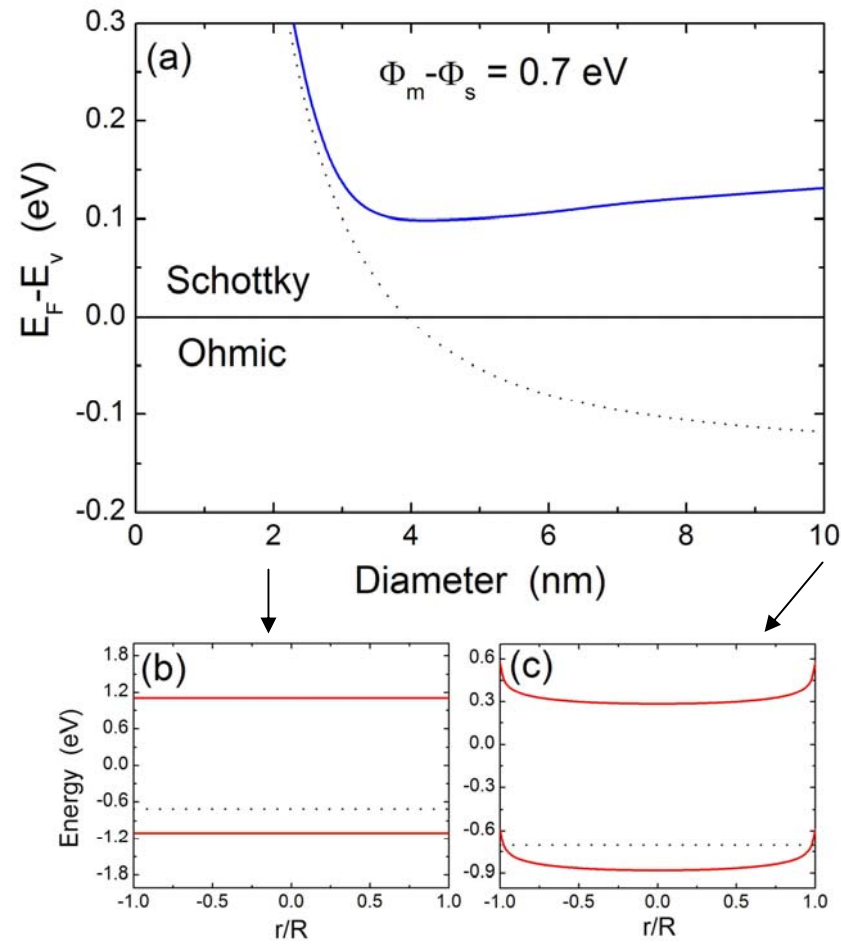
$$eV_{NT} = -\sigma \frac{eR}{\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{R+s}{R} = -\frac{e^2}{C} \sigma$$

Carbon Nanotubes



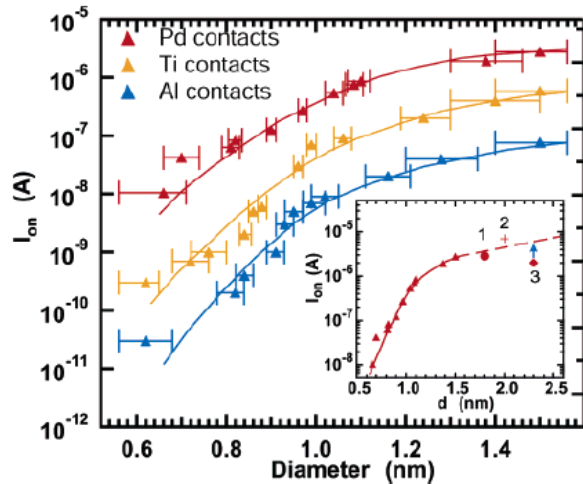
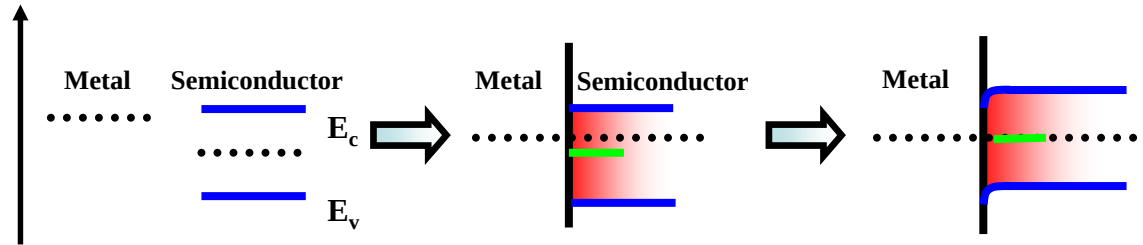
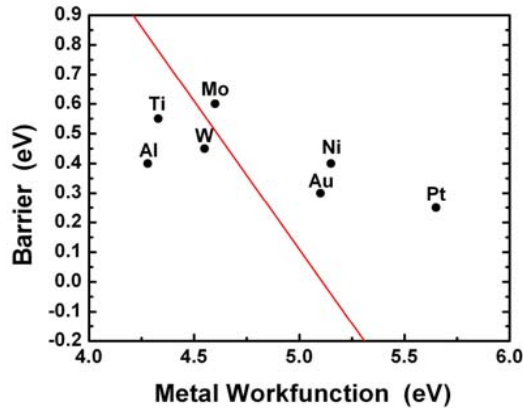
$$d^* = d_0 \left(1 + \frac{\alpha}{C} \sqrt{\frac{kT}{\Phi_m - \Phi_{NT}}} \right)$$

Nanowires



Fermi Level Pinning

Bulk Silicon



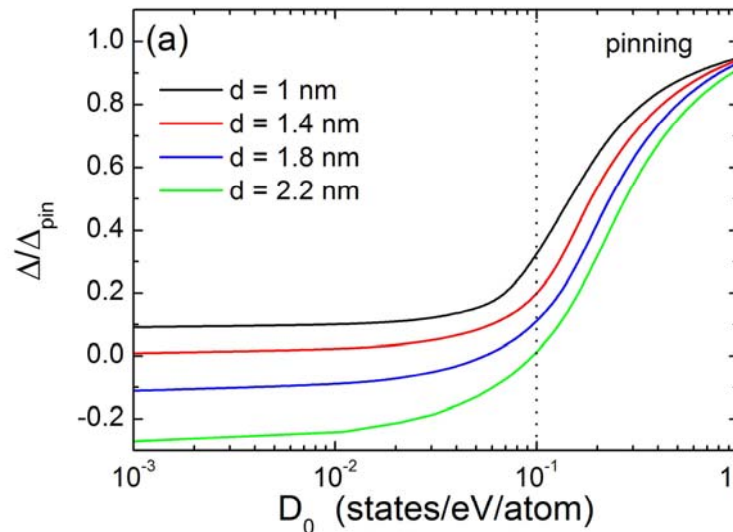
$$\sigma(r) = eN \int D(E + eV(r)) f(E - E_F) dE + \sigma_{pin}$$

$$\sigma_{pin}(r) = D_0 N_A [E_F - E_N(r)] h(r)$$

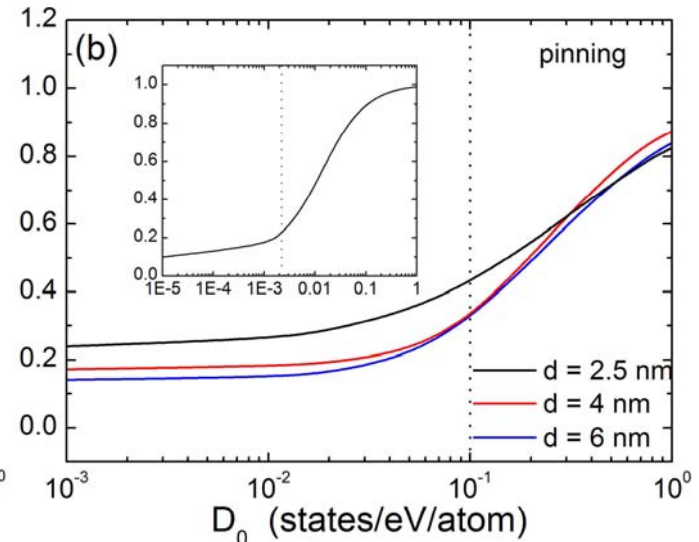
$$h(r) = \begin{cases} \delta_{r,R} & \text{NTs} \\ e^{-(R-r)/l} & \text{Nanowires} \end{cases}$$

Weak Fermi Level Pinning in Q1D systems

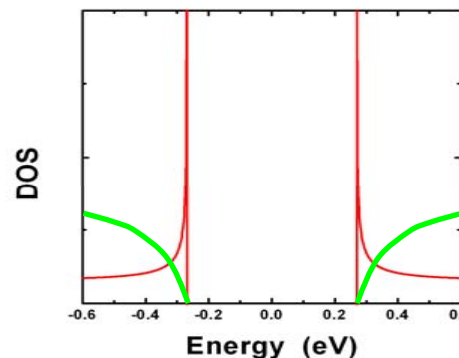
Nanotubes



Nanowires

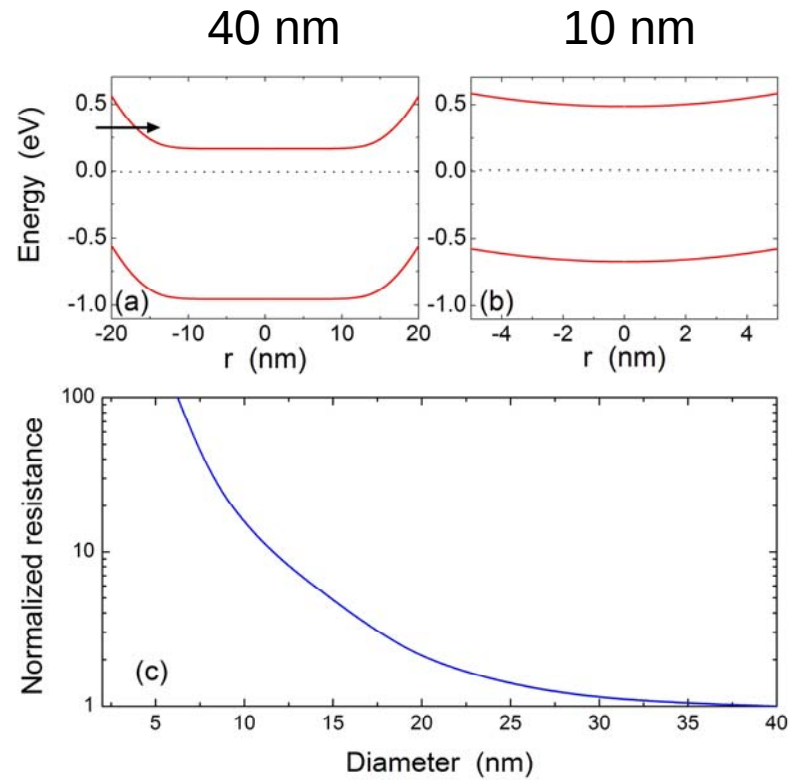


Key nanoscale physics:



$$\frac{\sigma_{NW}}{\sigma_{bulk}} \approx 100$$

Breakdown of Doping Approach



Conclusions

- Band re-alignment due to charge transfer is weak, in contrast to bulk contacts
- Schottky barriers are smaller than would be expected from the bulk limit
- Fermi level pinning is weaker for Q1D structures
- As nanowire diameters are reduced, larger doping levels are required to obtain ohmic contacts