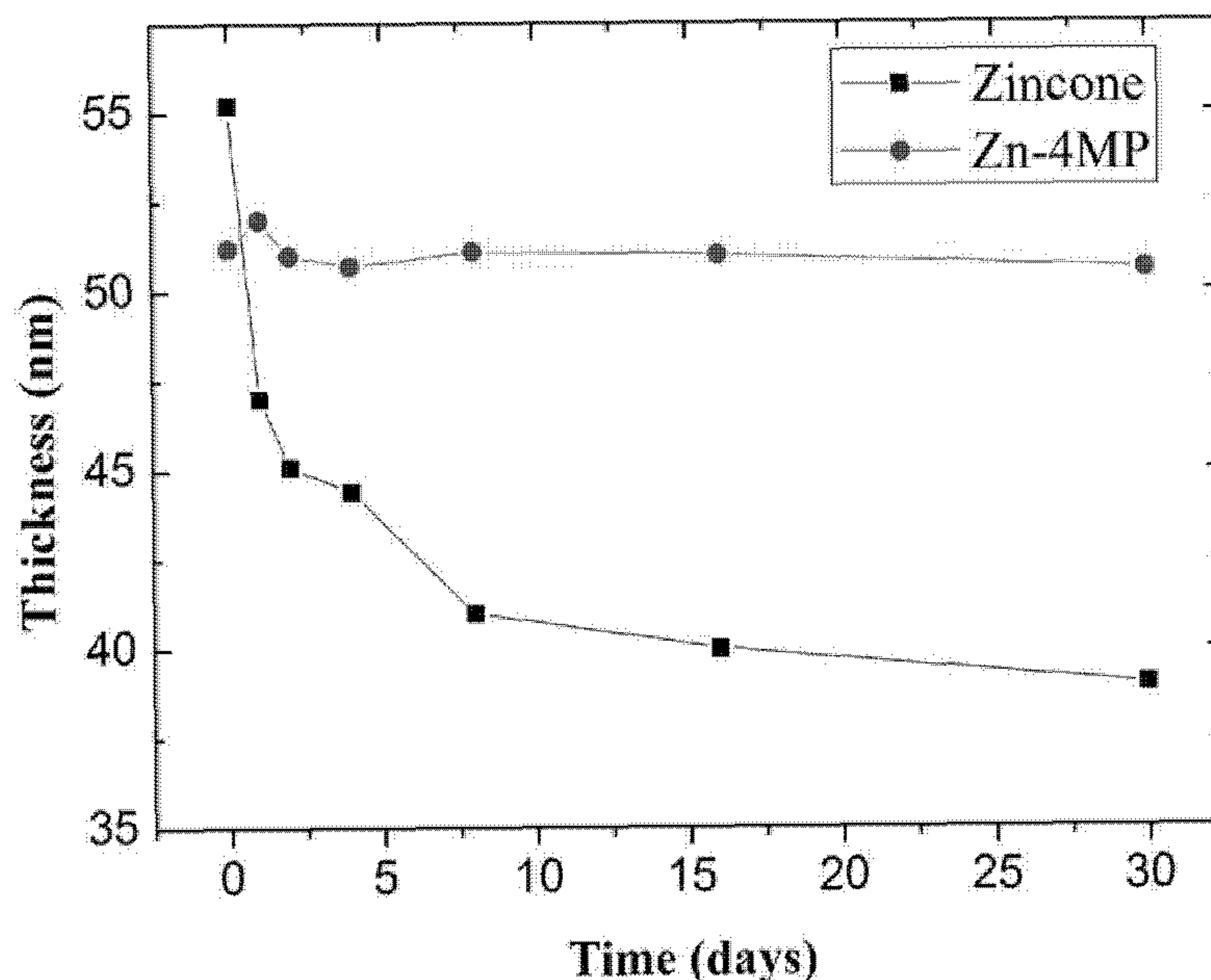




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(54) **Titre : COUCHES MINCES ORGANIQUES/INORGANIQUES HYBRIDES ET LEUR PROCEDE DE FABRICATION**
(54) **Title: ORGANIC-INORGANIC HYBRID THIN FILM AND METHOD FOR PREPARING THE SAME**



(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

The present invention relates to hybrid organic/inorganic thin films and a method of manufacturing the same and, more particularly, to hybrid organic/inorganic thin films including a stable and novel functional group, and to a method of manufacturing hybrid organic/inorganic thin films formed via a molecular layer deposition technique by alternately using organic and inorganic precursors.

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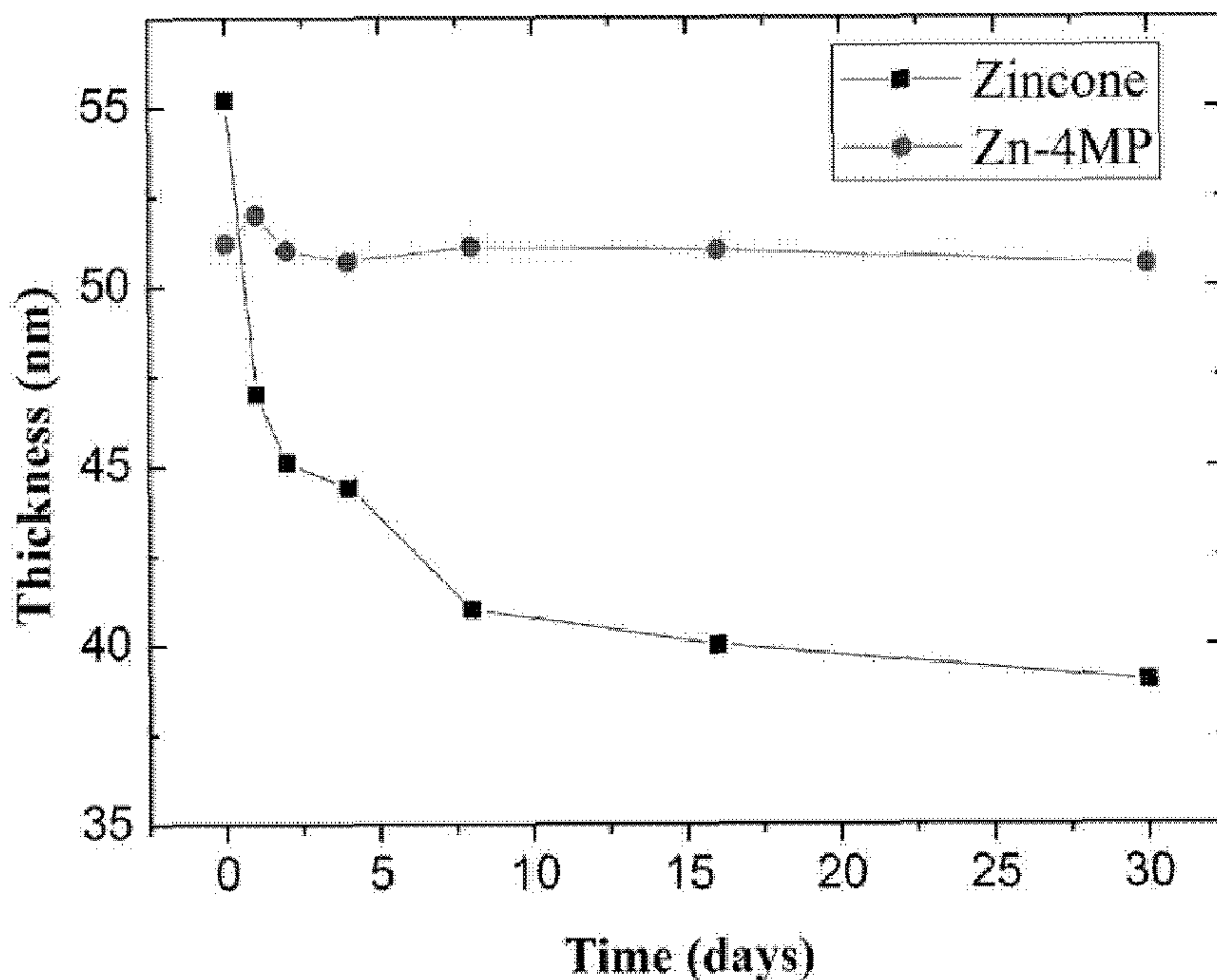
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(54) Title: HYBRID ORGANIC/INORGANIC THIN FILMS AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING SAME

(54) 발명의 명칭 : 유무기 혼성 박막 및 이의 제조 방법



(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to hybrid organic/inorganic thin films and a method of manufacturing the same and, more particularly, to hybrid organic/inorganic thin films including a stable and novel functional group, and to a method of manufacturing hybrid organic/inorganic thin films formed via a molecular layer deposition technique by alternately using organic and inorganic precursors.

(57) 요약서: 본 발명은 유무기 혼성 박막 및 이의 제조 방법에 관한 것으로서, 더욱 상세하게는 안정적인 새로운 작용기를 포함하는 유무기 혼성 박막 및 무기물 전구체 및 유기물 전구체를 교대로 사용하여 분자층증착법에 의하여 형성되는 유무기 혼성 박막의 제조 방법에 관한 것이다.

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Specification

Title of the Invention: Organic-inorganic hybrid thin film and method for preparing the same

5

Technical Field

The present invention relates to an organic-inorganic hybrid thin film and a method for preparing the same and more specifically to an organic-inorganic hybrid thin film including a stable new functional group and a method for preparing the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film that is formed by the molecular layer deposition method alternately using inorganic precursor and organic precursor.

15

Background Technology

Organic-inorganic hybrid materials are such materials that are able to exhibit both properties of an organic material and properties of an inorganic material by binding the organic material with the inorganic material based on a physical or chemical method.

20

The method that has been used the most to prepare the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film is the sol-gel method and it enables the easy preparation of organic-inorganic hybrid materials at low temperatures with the result that research thereon has been carried out extensively for a long time. Nevertheless, the sol-gel method has shortcomings such that it is difficult to control in terms of a monomolecular layer and that deformation occurs following thermal treatment, which makes it difficult to prepare an organic-inorganic hybrid thin film of high quality.

30

35

Another method for preparing the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film is based on intercalation and enables the preparation of the organic-inorganic hybrid

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material which was difficult to prepare by the sol-gel method. Nevertheless, because this method is also difficult to control in terms of a monomolecular layer and has slow deposition rates, it presents difficulties
5 when preparing an organic-inorganic nano hybrid super-lattice of high quality.

The molecular self-assembly method prepares an organic-inorganic hybrid thin film by using static electricity
10 and is a very useful method that enables polymer, nanoparticles, nanoplate, etc. to be grown in a layer form. Much effort is being spent on researching it. Nevertheless, the molecular self-assembly method prepares organic-inorganic hybrid thin films by using
15 static electricity and does not represent technology that controls a monomolecular layer in a strict sense. Its low thermal stability makes it difficult to prepare a stable organic-inorganic hybrid thin film of high quality. In addition, the thermal deposition
20 (evaporation) method prepares an organic-inorganic hybrid thin film in a gas phase and makes it difficult to control a monomolecular layer. In addition, its raw material molecules are very restricted so that its applications are also limited.

25 In order to solve such problems with the existing methods for preparing an organic-inorganic hybrid thin film, molecular layer deposition technology has been developed that enables not only organic polymers but
30 also organic-inorganic hybrid materials to be deposited. The molecular layer deposition technology represents gas phase deposition in which inorganic or organic molecules can be controlled in a molecular unit based on the self-controlled surface reaction of inorganic or
35 organic molecules. The S. M. George group as a representative example used the molecular layer deposition technology to prepare the alucone polymer film with trimethyl aluminium (TMA) and ethylene glycol

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(EG). However, in such existing molecular layer deposition, the functional group including an organic precursor has been restricted to a hydroxyl group, a carboxyl group and their derivatives and the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film prepared accordingly has a problem such that it becomes unstable and decomposed upon standing in the air.

In order to prevent characteristic deterioration of electronic devices etc. due to oxygen or moisture, development of a superior passivation film is in progress. Currently, the passivation film has various forms including the single film based on inorganic materials such as SiO_2 , SiN and Al_2O_3 , the multi-layered film prepared by alternately depositing inorganic materials, and the multi-layered film prepared by alternately depositing inorganic materials and organic materials. While ion beam deposition, electron beam deposition, plasma beam deposition and chemical vapour deposition have been used to form inorganic passivation films, such existing techniques have problems in that their deposition temperatures must be high and that coverage of a thin film was not excellent.

Thus the atomic layer deposition (ALD) method that enables the formation of a passivation film at low temperatures has been receiving much attention. ALD represents the ideal technology for preparing inorganic and metallic thin films in which a self-controlled reaction is used in an atomic unit to deposit a mono atomic layer and may be considered to be a deposition technique of a new concept that enables control of the thickness of a mono atomic layer. However, it has not achieved the desired performance yet because of the pin hole taking place during the process of passivation film formation.

Detailed Description of the Invention

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Technical Task

5 The present invention has as its objective to solve the problems with the prior art above and to provide a method for preparing a new organic-inorganic hybrid thin film in which a precursor compound used for forming an inorganic layer and a precursor compound used for forming an organic layer are alternately used.

10

The present invention also has as its objective to provide the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film prepared according to the preparation method of the present invention.

15

Means for Task Solution

20 The present invention provides the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film expressed by the formula 1 below to solve the tasks above.

[Formula 1] $-[M-X-R1-Y-]_m-$

(In the formula 1 above m is 1 or more,

25

R1 is C₁₋₂₀ alkyl, C₅₋₂₀ cycloalkyl, or aryl or heteroaryl of 5 ~ 60 nuclear atoms,

30 M is selected from a group consisting of Zn, Sn, In, Cd, Ga, Al, Ti, Si, V, Mn, Fe, Co, Cu, Zr, Ru, Mo, Nb and W, and

X or Y is selected from a group consisting of O, S, N, NH and CO, and either X or Y is S.)

35

The organic-inorganic hybrid thin film according to the present invention characteristically has the thickness of 1 Å to 50 Å.

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In the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film according to the present invention, assuming that the initial thickness of the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film is
5 d0 and that the thickness of the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film after standing under the STP conditions for n hours is dn, the relation equation below is satisfied:

10 $0 \leq (dn/d0) \leq 0.1 \quad (0 \leq n \leq 240)$

The present invention also provides a functional thin film comprising the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film according to the present invention; and an oxide layer
15 of a metal selected from a group consisting of Zn, Sn, In, Cd, Ga, Al, Ti, Si, V, Mn, Fe, Co, Cu, Zr, Ru, Mo, Nb and W. The functional thin film may be a super-lattice thin film.

20 In the functional thin film comprising the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film according to the present invention, the thickness of the metal oxide layer ranges from 10 Å to 2000 Å.

25 In the functional thin film comprising the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film according to the present invention, assuming that the initial thickness of the functional thin film comprising the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film is D0 and that the thickness of the
30 functional thin film comprising the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film after standing under the STP (standard temperature and pressure) conditions for n hours is Dn, the relation equation below is satisfied:

35 $0 \leq (Dn/D0) \leq 0.1 \quad (0 \leq n \leq 240)$

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The functional thin film according to the present invention is characteristically intended for an encapsulating application.

The present invention also provides a method for
5 preparing an organic-inorganic hybrid thin film comprising,

(1) a step in which the first precursor compound expressed by the formula 2 below is used to form an
10 inorganic molecular layer; and

[Formula 2] $M(R_{21})(R_{22})\dots(R_{2n})$

(In the Formula 2 above M is selected from a group
15 consisting of Zn, Sn, Cd, Ti, Si, V, Mn, Fe, Co, Cu, Zr, Ru, Mo, Nb, W, In, Ga, Al and Tl

n is determined according to the oxidation number state of the metal M, and

20

R₂₁ to R_{2n} are each independently C₁₋₂₀ alkyl, C₁₋₂₀ alkoxide, a chloride group, a hydroxide group, an oxyhydroxide group, a nitrate group, a carbonate group, an acetate group or an oxalate group.)

25

(2) a step in which the second precursor compound expressed by the formula 3 below is reacted with the inorganic molecular layer to form an organic molecular layer over the inorganic molecular layer.

30

[Formula 3] R₃-S-R₄-R₅

(In the Formula 3 above R₃ is hydrogen, COR₆, C₁₋₂₀ alkyl, C₅₋₂₀ cycloalkyl, or aryl or heteroaryl of 5 ~ 60 in the
35 nuclear atoms,

R₄ is C₁₋₂₀ alkyl, C₅₋₂₀ cycloalkyl, or aryl or heteroaryl of 5 ~ 60 nuclear atoms,

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5 R5 is one or more species selected from a group consisting of a C₁₋₂₀ alkoxy group, an ether group, a carboxylic group, COR6, a thiol group and an amine group, and

10 R6 is one or more species selected from a group consisting of hydrogen, an alkoxy group, an ether group, a carboxylic group, a thiol group, and an amine group.)

15 In the method for preparing the organic-inorganic hybrid molecular film according to the present invention, the first precursor compound is reacted with a substrate to form an inorganic layer on the substrate surface.

20 The first precursor compound can be any precursor that enables an inorganic thin film to be formed, and a metallic compound having high vapour pressure is used to inject a desired amount of the precursor into a chamber in a short period. For example, the first precursor compound can be a group consisting of alkoxide, chloride, hydroxide, oxyhydroxide, nitrate, carbonate, acetate, oxalate and their mixtures that includes one species of a metal selected from a group consisting of Zn, Sn, In, Cd, Ga, Al, Ti, Si, V, Mn, Fe, Co, Cu, Zr, Ru, Mo, Nb and W and their combinations as the metal M.

30 The first precursor compound characteristically comprises n substituents of R₂₁, R₂₂... R_{2n} that are determined according to the oxidation number state of the metal M wherein R₂₁ to R_{2n} are each independently C₁₋₂₀ alkyl, C₁₋₂₀ alkoxide, a chloride group, a hydroxide group, an oxyhydroxide group, a nitrate group, a carbonate group, an acetate group or an oxalate group.

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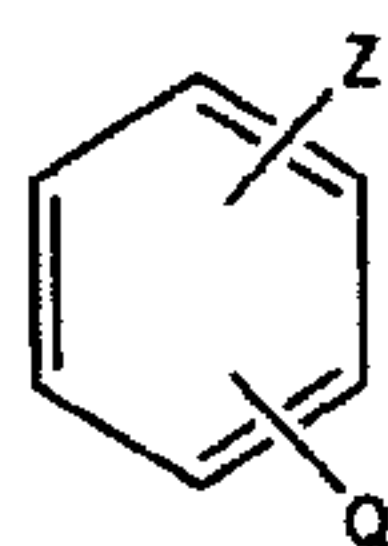
- 8 -

Specifically, raw material gases used for forming the inorganic layer including a Zn metal include DEZn (diethyl zinc), and DMZn (dimethyl zinc), while the raw material gases used for forming the inorganic layer including an Al metal can be trimethyl aluminium (TMA), triethyl aluminium (TEA), etc.

In the method for preparing the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film according to the present invention, SR3 or R5 of the second precursor compound expressed by the formula 3 above reacts with the inorganic layer formed on the substrate surface by the first precursor compound to form an organic-inorganic hybrid thin film.

In the method for preparing the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film according to the present invention, the compound expressed by the formula 4 can be used for the second precursor compound.

[Formula 4]



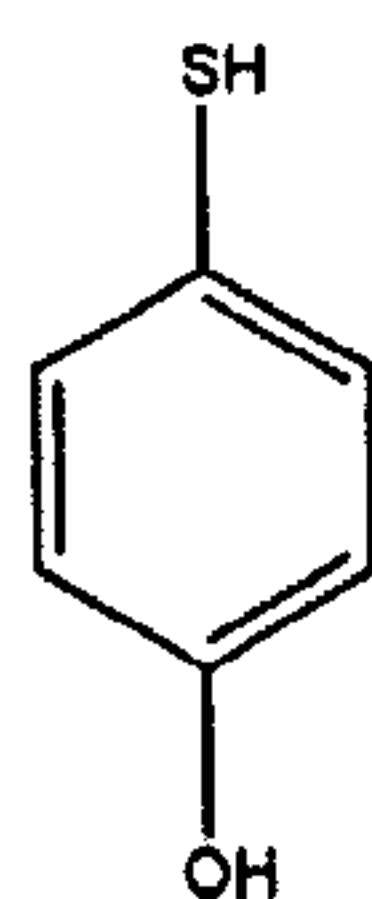
(In the formula 4, Z is a thiol group, Q is any one selected from a thiol group and a hydroxyl group, and Z and Q are located at the ortho, meta or para position.)

In the method for preparing the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film according to the present invention, the compound expressed by the formula 5 or formula 6 below can be used for the second precursor compound.

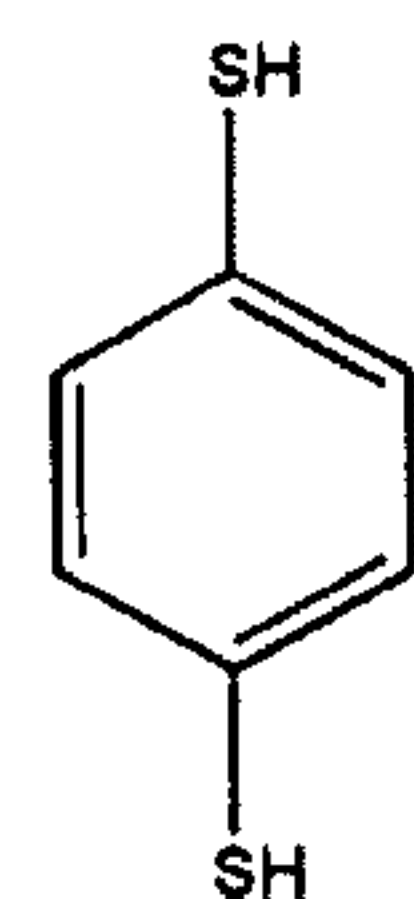
[Formula 5]

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[Formula 6]



5

In the method for preparing the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film according to the present invention, the step (1) and step (2) can be repeatedly performed to form the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film at a desired thickness.

In the method for preparing the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film according to the present invention, the substrate is selected from a group consisting of glass, silicon and plastic.

The method for preparing the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film according to the present invention further includes a step in which an oxide layer is formed over the substrate surface prior to step (1).

The present invention also provides a method for preparing a super-lattice thin film comprising an organic-inorganic hybrid thin film that further includes a step (3) in which an oxide layer of a metal selected from a group consisting of Zn, Sn, In, Cd, Ga, Al, Ti, Si, V, Mn, Fe, Co, Cu, Zr, Ru, Mo, Nb and W is formed by atomic layer deposition after an organic-

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inorganic hybrid thin film is formed by step (1) and step (2).

5 In the method for preparing a super-lattice thin film according to the present invention, step (3) is repeatedly performed n_2 times (n_2 is 1 or more) after each of steps (1) and (2) has repeatedly been performed n_1 times (n_1 is 1 or more).

10 In the method for preparing a super-lattice thin film according to the present invention, the steps (1) to (3) are repeatedly performed.

Effects of the Invention

15 Because the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film and encapsulating film according to the present invention include a new functional group so as to remain stable in air, they can be applied to various fields including nano patterning for manufacturing semiconductor and
20 electronic devices, chemical sensors and biosensors, nano tribology, surface modification, nano electronic machine systems (NEMS), micro electronic machine systems (MEMS) and non-volatile memory.

25 The method for preparing the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film according to the present invention enables provision of a very stable organic-inorganic hybrid multi-layered molecular film in air by including a new functional group not used previously in its organic
30 precursor when preparing the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film by alternately using inorganic precursor and organic precursor according to the molecular layer deposition method.

35 Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 and Figure 2 respectively show thin film growth rates versus the injection amounts of first

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precursor and second precursor in one example of the present invention.

Figure 3 shows results of the ultraviolet spectroscopic measurement on the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film and 4-mercapto phenol prepared in one example of the present invention.

Figure 4 shows results of the UV-Vis absorption measurement on the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film prepared in one example of the present invention.

Figure 5 shows results of the air stability test on the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film prepared in one example of the present invention and the thin film prepared in the comparative example.

Figure 6 shows results of the thin film thickness measurement versus the cycle of the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film formation process in one example of the present invention.

Figure 7 shows results of the surface roughness measurement on the hybrid thin film prepared in one example of the present invention.

Figure 8 and Figure 9 respectively show thin film growth rates versus the injection amounts of first precursor and second precursor in one example of the present invention.

Figure 10 shows results of the ultraviolet spectroscopic measurement on the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film prepared in one example of the present invention.

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Figure 11 shows results of the UV-Vis absorption measurement on the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film prepared in one example of the present invention.

- 5 Figure 12 shows results of the air stability test on the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film prepared in one example of the present invention and the thin film prepared in the comparative example.
- 10 Figure 13 shows results of the thin film thickness measurement of the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film formation process in one example of the present invention.
- 15 Figure 14 shows results of the surface roughness measurement on the hybrid thin film prepared in one example of the present invention.
- Figure 15 shows results of the TEM photograph
20 measurement on the organic-inorganic hybrid super-lattice thin film prepared in one example of the present invention.
- Figure 16 and Figure 17 show the rate of pinhole
25 formation inhibition measured by varying the thickness of an organic-inorganic hybrid thin film in the organic-inorganic hybrid super-lattice thin film prepared in one example of the present invention.
- 30 Figure 18 shows results of the thin film stress measurement versus the ratio of the Al_2O_3 thin film formed by atomic layer deposition to the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film in the organic-inorganic hybrid super-lattice thin film prepared in one example
35 of the present invention.

Figure 19 shows results of the Ca test on the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film prepared in one example of

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the present invention and the thin film prepared in the comparative example.

Specific Details for Implementing the Invention

5

The present invention is described in further detail below according to examples of the present invention. However, the present invention is not limited to the examples below.

10 <Example 1>

After an Si (100) substrate was washed with distilled water and acetone, it was purged with N₂ gas 2 - 3 times to remove any contaminants on the substrate surface before diethyl zinc (DEZn) was used as a first precursor compound to deposit a diethyl zinc (DEZn) thin film over the Si substrate according to the molecular layer deposition method.

Over the diethyl zinc (DEZn) thin film was formed an organic molecular film by using 4-mercapto phenol as a second precursor compound according to the molecular layer deposition method to prepare an organic-inorganic hybrid thin film. Argon was used for both carrier gas and purging gas, and DEZn and 4-mercapto phenol were respectively evaporated at 20°C and 70°C. One cycle was achieved by exposure to DEZn for 2 seconds, purging with Ar for 10 seconds, exposure to 4-mercapto phenol for 2 seconds and purging with Ar for 50 seconds. The thin film was grown at a temperature of 80°C to 200°C and under a pressure of 300 mTorr.

35 <Experiment> Measurement of growth rates versus injection time of organic precursor and inorganic precursor

In Example 1, growth rates of the thin film according to the injection time of the first precursor compound

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of diethyl zinc (DEZn) and growth rates of the thin film according to the injection time of the second precursor compound of 4-mercapto phenol were measured and respectively shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2.

5

It may be noted from Figure 1 and Figure 2 that growth rates of the thin films increased with injection amounts of the first precursor compound of diethyl zinc (DEZn) and the second precursor compound of 4-mercapto phenol and then the growth rates no longer increased but remained at certain rates.

10

<Experiment> IR spectroscopic measurement

IR spectroscopic measurements were made on the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film prepared by the same method as Example 1 except that KBr pellets were used instead of the Si substrate and 4-mercapto phenol, and the results are shown in Figure 3.

20

It may be verified in Figure 3 that a hydroxyl group and a thiol group of 4-mercapto phenol are found in the comparative example in which only 4-mercapto phenol is included whereas in the case of the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film according to the present invention, the hydroxyl group and the thiol group of mercapto phenol used as its second precursor react with the inorganic molecular layer prepared by its first precursor to form a hybrid thin film so that the hydroxyl group and thiol group of mercapto phenol are not detected by the infrared spectroscopic method.

25

30

<Experiment> UV-VIS spectroscopic measurement

UV-Vis absorption on the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film prepared in Example 1 above was measured and the results are shown in Figure 4.

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It may be verified from Figure 4 that the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film according to the present invention has no absorption in the visible ray range.

5

<Comparative Example>

In a comparative example an organic-inorganic hybrid thin film was prepared the same way as in Example 1 above except that diethyl zinc (DEZn) was used as its first precursor compound to deposit a diethyl zinc (DEZn) thin film over an Si substrate according to the molecular layer deposition method and then hydroquinone (HQ) was used as its second precursor compound.

15

<Experiment> Stability test in air

While the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film of Example 1 and the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film prepared in the Comparative Example above were left in air, changes in their thicknesses were measured to test stability in air, and the results are shown in Figure 5.

It may be realized in Figure 5 that unlike in the present invention the thickness drastically decreases in the case of the Comparative Example that does not include an S group whereas the thickness does not change with time in the case of the Example according to the present invention and that the organic-inorganic hybrid multi-layered film including an S group is very stable in air.

<Example 2>

As in Example 1 above, diethyl zinc (DEZn) was used as the first precursor compound to deposit a thin film over an Si substrate and 4-mercapto phenol was used as the second precursor compound to form an organic-

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inorganic hybrid thin film over the diethyl zinc (DEZn) thin film according to the molecular layer deposition method before the process of forming the diethyl zinc (DEZn) by the first precursor compound, and while the
5 thin film based on the second precursor compound was repeatedly formed, thicknesses of the thin film were measured and the results are shown in Figure 6.

It may be verified in Figure 6 that the number of
10 repetitions for the process of forming the thin film by the first precursor compound and forming the thin film by the second precursor compound is proportional to the thickness of the thin film formed.

15 <Experiment> Surface roughness measurement

The organic-inorganic hybrid thin film of 50 nm in the thickness prepared in Example 2 was measured for its surface roughness with AFM, and the results are shown
20 in Figure 7. The average roughness measured was 2.2 Å.

<Example 3>

After an Si (100) substrate was washed with distilled
25 water and acetone, it was purged with N₂ gas 2 - 3 times to remove any contaminants on the substrate surface before trimethyl aluminium (TMA) was used as a first precursor compound to deposit a trimethyl aluminium (TMA) thin film over the Si substrate according to the
30 molecular layer deposition method.

Over the trimethyl aluminium (TMA) thin film was formed an organic molecular film by using 4-mercapto phenol as a second precursor compound according to the molecular
35 layer deposition method to prepare an organic-inorganic hybrid thin film.

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Argon was used for both carrier gas and purging gas, and DEZn and 4-mercapto phenol were respectively evaporated at 20°C and 70°C. One cycle was achieved by exposure to DEZn for 2 seconds, purging with Ar for 10
5 seconds, exposure to 4-mercapto phenol for 2 seconds and purging with Ar for 50 seconds. The thin film was grown at the temperature of 80°C to 200°C and under a pressure of 300 mTorr.

<Experiment> Measurement of growth rates versus
10 injection time of organic precursor and inorganic
precursor

In Example 3, growth rates of the thin film according to the injection time of the first precursor compound
15 of trimethyl aluminium (TMA) and growth rates of the thin film according to the injection time of the second precursor compound of 4-mercapto phenol were measured and respectively shown in Figure 8 and Figure 9.

20 It may be noted from Figure 8 and Figure 9 that growth rates of the thin films increased with injection amounts of the first precursor compound of trimethyl aluminium (TMA) and the second precursor compound of 4-mercapto phenol and then the growth rates no longer
25 increased but remained at certain rates.

<Experiment> IR spectroscopic measurement

IR spectroscopic measurements were made on the organic-
30 inorganic hybrid thin film prepared by the same method of Example 3 except that KBr pellets were used instead of the Si substrate and 4-mercapto phenol, and the results are shown in Figure 10.

35 It may be verified in Figure 10 that in the case of the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film according to the present invention, the hydroxyl group and the thiol group of mercapto phenol used as its second precursor

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react with the inorganic molecular layer prepared by its first precursor to form a hybrid thin film so that the hydroxyl group and the thiol group of mercapto phenol are not detected by the infrared spectroscopic method.

<Experiment> UV-VIS spectroscopic measurement

UV-Vis absorption on the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film prepared in Example 3 above was measured and the results are shown in Figure 11.

It may be verified from Figure 11 that the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film according to the present invention has no absorption in the visible ray range.

<Comparative Example>

In a comparative example an organic-inorganic hybrid thin film was prepared in the same way as in Example 3 above except that trimethyl aluminium (TMA) was used as its first precursor compound to deposit a trimethyl aluminium (TMA) thin film over an Si substrate according to the molecular layer deposition method and then hydroquinone (HQ) was used as its second precursor compound.

<Experiment> Stability test in air

While the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film of Example 3 and the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film prepared in the Comparative Example above were left in air, changes in their thicknesses were measured to test stability in air, and the results are shown in Figure 12.

It may be recognized in Figure 12 that, assuming that the initial thickness is d_0 and the thickness in n

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hours is dn , dn/d_0 in the case of the Comparative Example without including the S group increases to 0.5 or more as a result of a drastic decrease in its thickness unlike in the present invention whereas in
5 the case of the Example according to the present invention, dn/d_0 is kept at 0.1 or less as a result of the absence of changes in its thickness with time and that the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film according to the present invention is very stable in air.

10

<Example 4>

As in Example 3 above, trimethyl aluminium (TMA) was used as the first precursor compound to deposit a thin
15 film over an Si substrate and 4-mercapto phenol was used as the second precursor compound to form an organic-inorganic hybrid thin film over the trimethyl aluminium (TMA) thin film according to the molecular layer deposition method before the process of forming
20 the trimethyl aluminium (TMA) thin film by the first precursor compound, and while the thin film based on the second precursor compound was repeatedly formed, thicknesses of the thin film were measured and the results are shown in Figure 13.

25

It may be verified in Figure 13 that the number of repetitions for the process of forming the thin film by the first precursor compound and forming the thin film by the second precursor compound is proportional to the
30 thickness of the thin film formed.

<Experiment> Surface roughness measurement

The organic-inorganic hybrid thin film of 50 nm in the
35 thickness prepared in Example 4 was measured for its surface roughness with AFM, and the results are shown in Figure 14. The average roughness measured was 2.8 Å.

<Example 5>

After an organic-inorganic hybrid thin film was prepared in the same way as in Examples 1 and 3 above, an Al₂O₃ thin film was deposited over the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film according to the atomic layer deposition method, and such a process was repeated by controlling the ratio of the Al₂O₃ thin film based on atomic layer deposition to the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film according to the present invention to prepare an organic-inorganic hybrid functional thin film.

In order to form the Al₂O₃ thin film according to atomic layer deposition, argon gas was used as carrier gas and purging gas, and trimethyl aluminium (TMA) and H₂O were evaporated at normal temperature. Its cycle was achieved by exposure to TMA for 1 second, purging with Ar for 5 seconds, exposure to H₂O for 1 second and purging with Ar for 5 seconds. The above thin film was grown at a temperature of 80°C under a pressure of 300 mTorr.

<Experiment> TEM measurement

25

The TEM photograph was measured when the ratio of the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film:Al₂O₃ thin film prepared in Example 5 above was 1:2, and the results are shown in Figure 15. It may be verified in Figure 15 that the Al₂O₃ thin film according to atomic layer deposition and the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film according to the present invention were alternately formed.

35 <Experiment> Measurement of pinhole formation inhibition effects

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In Example 5 above, rates of pinhole formation inhibition were measured by varying the thickness of the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film, and the results are shown in Figure 16 and Figure 17.

5

It may be realized in Figure 16 that pinholes are seldom formed if the thickness of the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film according to the present invention is 80 nm or more.

10

<Experiment> Thin film stress measurement

In the organic-inorganic hybrid functional thin film prepared in Example 5 above, thin film stress was measured versus the ratio of the Al_2O_3 thin film to the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film according to the present invention while the total thickness of the thin film was kept the same, and the results are shown in Figure 18.

20

<Experiment> Measurements of moisture permeability resistance and oxygen permeability resistance

The organic-inorganic hybrid functional thin film prepared in Example 5 above, and the Al_2O_3 thin film of the Comparative Example were measured for their moisture permeability resistance and oxygen permeability resistance, and the results are listed in Table 1 and Figure 19 below.

30

It may be noted from Table 1 and Figure 19 below that the functional thin film comprising the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film and Al_2O_3 according to the present invention has superior moisture permeation resistance and oxygen permeation resistance to those of the Comparative Example.

35

[Table 1]

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Barrier Film (nm)	WVTR ($\text{g}/\text{m}^2 \text{ day}$)	OTR ($\text{cm}^3/\text{m}^2 \text{ day}$)
Al_2O_3 (100 nm)	3.11×10^{-7}	9.66×10^{-5}
Organic/ Al_2O_3 superlattice (100nm)	2.68×10^{-7}	8.33×10^{-5}

Industrial Viability

5

Because the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film and encapsulating film according to the present invention include a new functional group so as to remain stable in air, they can be applied to various fields including nanos patterning for manufacturing semiconductors and electronic devices, chemical sensors and biosensors, nano tribology, surface modification, nano electronic machine systems (NEMS), micro electronic machine systems (MEMS) and non-volatile memory.

15

The method for preparing the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film according to the present invention enables provision of a very stable organic-inorganic hybrid multi-layered molecular film in air by including a new functional group not used previously in its organic precursor when preparing the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film by alternately using inorganic precursor and organic precursor according to the molecular layer deposition method.

25

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Claims

1. An organic-inorganic hybrid thin film expressed in Formula 1 below:

5

[Formula 1] $-[M-X-R1-Y-]_m-$

(In the formula 1 above m is 1 or more,

10

R1 is substituted or unsubstituted $C_{1\sim 20}$ alkyl, $C_{5\sim 20}$ cycloalkyl, or aryl or heteroaryl of 5 ~ 60 nuclear atoms,

15

M is selected from a group consisting of Zn, Sn, In, Cd, Ga, Al, Ti, Si, V, Mn, Fe, Co, Cu, Zr, Ru, Mo, Nb and W, and

X or Y is selected from a group consisting of O, S, N, NH and CO, and either X or Y is S.)

20

2. The organic-inorganic hybrid thin film recited in Claim 1 wherein the thickness of the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film ranges from 1 A to 500 A.

25

3. The organic-inorganic hybrid thin film recited in Claim 1 wherein assuming that the initial thickness of the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film is d_0 and that the thickness of the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film after standing under the STP conditions for n hours is d_n , the relation equation below is satisfied:

30

$$0 \leq (d_n/d_0) \leq 0.1 \quad (0 \leq n \leq 240)$$

35

4. A functional thin film including an organic-inorganic hybrid thin film that comprises the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film according to

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Claim 1; and an oxide layer of a metal selected from a group consisting of Zn, Sn, In, Cd, Ga, Al, Ti, Si, V, Mn, Fe, Co, Cu, Zr, Ru, Mo, Nb and W.

- 5 5. The functional thin film recited in Claim 3 wherein in the functional thin film comprising the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film, the thickness of its metallic oxide layer ranges from 10 Å to 2000 Å.
- 10 6. The functional thin film comprising the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film recited in Claim 6 wherein, assuming that the initial thickness of the functional thin film comprising the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film is D0 and that the thickness of the functional thin film comprising the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film after standing under the STP conditions for n hours is Dn, the relation equation below is satisfied:
- 15 20
$$0 \leq (Dn/D0) \leq 0.1 \quad (0 \leq n \leq 240)$$
- 25 7. The functional thin film recited in Claim 3 wherein the functional thin film comprising the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film is used for encapsulation.
- 30 8. A method for preparing the organic-inorganic hybrid thin film according to Claim 1 comprising,
- (1) a step in which the first precursor compound expressed by the formula 2 below is used to form an inorganic molecular layer; and
- 35 [Formula 2] $M(R21)(R22)\dots(R2n)$

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(In the Formula 2 above M is selected from a group consisting of Zn, Sn, Cd, Ti, Si, V, Mn, Fe, Co, Cu, Zr, Ru, Mo, Nb, W, In, Ga, Al and Tl

5 n is determined according to the oxidation number state of the metal M, and

10 R21 to R2n are each independently C₁₋₂₀ alkyl, C₁₋₂₀ alkoxide, a chloride group, a hydroxide group, an oxyhydroxide group, a nitrate group, a carbonate group, an acetate group or an oxalate group.)

15 (2) a step in which the second precursor compound expressed by the formula 3 below is reacted with the inorganic molecular layer to form an organic molecular layer over the inorganic molecular layer.

[Formula 3] R₃-S-R₄-R₅

20 (In the Formula 3 above R₃ is hydrogen, COR₆, C₁₋₂₀ alkyl, C₅₋₂₀ cycloalkyl, or aryl or heteroaryl of 5 ~ 60 nuclear atoms,

25 R₄ is C₁₋₂₀ alkyl, C₅₋₂₀ cycloalkyl, or aryl or heteroaryl of 5 ~ 60 nuclear atoms,

30 R₅ is one or more species selected from a group consisting of a C₁₋₂₀ alkoxy group, an ether group, a carboxylic group, COR₆, a thiol group and an amine group, and

35 R₆ is one or more species selected from a group consisting of hydrogen, an alkoxy group, an ether group, a carboxylic group, a thiol group, and an amine group.)

9. The method for preparing an organic-inorganic hybrid thin film recited in Claim 8 wherein the

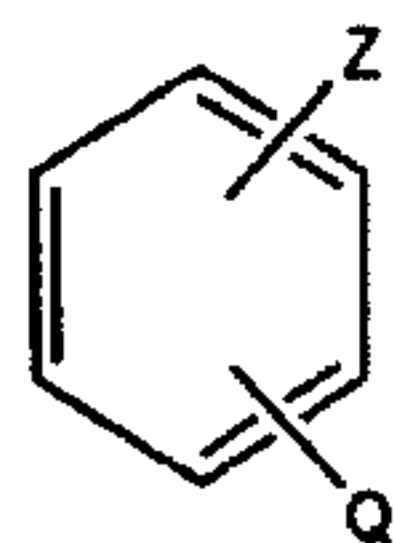
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second precursor compound is expressed by the formula 4 below:

[Formula 4]

5



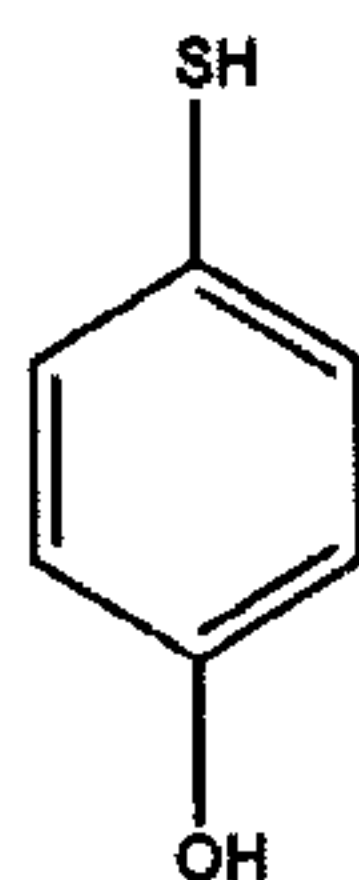
10

(In the formula 4, Z is a thiol group, Q is any one selected from a thiol group and a hydroxyl group, and Z and Q are located at the ortho, meta or para position.)

10. The method for preparing an organic-inorganic hybrid thin film recited in Claim 8 wherein the second precursor compound is expressed by the formula 5 below:

15

[Formula 5]



20

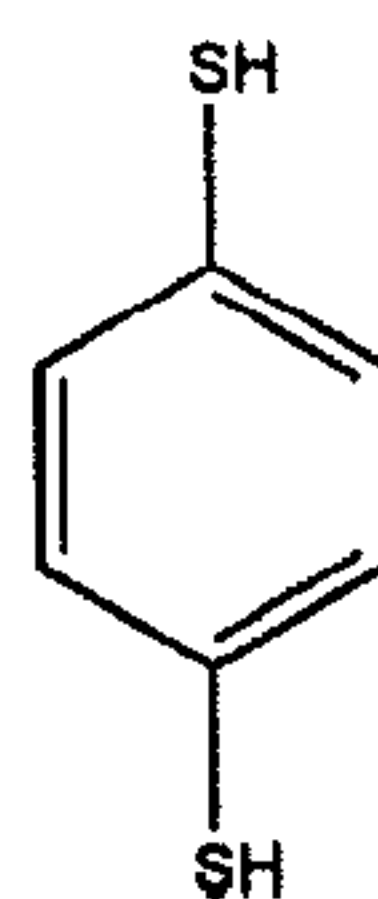
11. The method for preparing an organic-inorganic hybrid thin film recited in Claim 8 wherein the second precursor compound is expressed by the formula 6 below:

25

[Formula 6]

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12. The method for preparing an organic-inorganic hybrid thin film recited in Claim 8 wherein it further includes repeatedly performing the Step (1) and Step (2).
13. The method for preparing an organic-inorganic hybrid thin film recited in Claim 8 wherein the substrate is selected from a group consisting of glass, silicon and plastic.
14. The method for preparing an organic-inorganic hybrid thin film recited in Claim 8 wherein it further includes a step in which an oxide layer is formed over the substrate surface prior to the step (1).
15. The method for preparing the functional thin film according to claim 8 comprising an organic-inorganic hybrid thin film according to Claim 3 wherein it further includes a step (3) in which an oxide layer of a metal selected from a group consisting of Zn, Sn, In, Cd, Ga, Al, Ti, Si, V, Mn, Fe, Co, Cu, Zr, Ru, Mo, Nb and W is formed by atomic layer deposition.
16. The method for preparing a super-lattice thin film recited in Claim 15 wherein the step (3) is repeatedly performed n_2 times (n_2 is 1 or more) after each of steps (1) and (2) has repeatedly been performed n_1 times (n_1 is 1 or more).

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17. The method for preparing an organic-inorganic hybrid thin film recited in Claim 15 wherein the steps (1) to (3) are repeatedly performed.

[Claims]

1. Hybrid organic/inorganic thin films represented by the following Formula 1:

[Formula 1] $-[M-X-R1-Y]_m-$

5 (in Formula 1, m is 1 or more,

R1 is a substituted or unsubstituted C₁₋₂₀ alkyl, C₅₋₂₀ cycloalkyl, or aryl or heteroaryl with an atomic number of 5-60,

M is selected from the group consisting of Zn, Sn, In,
10 Cd, Ga, Al, Ti, Si, V, Mn, Fe, Co, Cu, Zr, Ru, Mo, Nb,
and W,

X and Y are each selected from the group consisting of O, S, N, NH, and CO, and one of X or Y is S).

2. The hybrid organic/inorganic thin films as claimed
15 in claim 1, characterized in that a thickness of the
hybrid organic/inorganic thin films is from 1 Å to 500
Å.

3. The hybrid organic/inorganic thin films as claimed
in claim 1, wherein the following relationship is
20 satisfied when an initial thickness of the hybrid
organic/inorganic thin films is set to d₀, and a
thickness of the hybrid organic/inorganic thin films
after standing under STP conditions for n hours is set
to d_n:

25 $0 \leq (d_n/d_0) \leq 0.1$ ($0 \leq n \leq 240$).

4. Functional thin films having hybrid
organic/inorganic thin films, the functional thin films
comprising hybrid organic/inorganic thin films as

claimed in claim 1, and an oxide layer of a metal selected from the group consisting of Zn, Sn, In, Cd, Ga, Al, Ti, Si, V, Mn, Fe, Co, Cu, Zr, Ru, Mo, Nb, and W.

5 5. The functional thin films as claimed in claim 3, characterized in that a thickness of the oxide layer of the metal in the functional thin films having hybrid organic/inorganic thin films is from 100 Å to 2,000 Å.

6. The functional thin films having hybrid
10 organic/inorganic thin films as claimed in claim 6, wherein the following relationship is satisfied when an initial thickness of the functional thin films having hybrid organic/inorganic thin films is set to D0, and a thickness of the functional thin films having hybrid
15 organic/inorganic thin films after standing under STP conditions for n hours is set to Dn:

$$0 \leq (D_n/D_0) \leq 0.1 \quad (0 \leq n \leq 240).$$

7. The functional thin films having hybrid organic/inorganic thin films as claimed in claim 3,
20 characterized in that the functional thin films are used for encapsulating.

8. A method of manufacturing hybrid organic/inorganic thin films as claimed in claim 1, the method comprising:

25 (1) forming an inorganic molecular layer on a surface of a substrate using a first precursor compound represented by the following Formula 2:

[Formula 2] $M(R_{21})(R_{22})...(R_{2n})$

(in Formula 2, M is selected from the group consisting of Zn, Sn, Cd, Ti, Si, V, Mn, Fe, Co, Cu, Zr, Ru, Mo, Nb, W, In, Ga, Al, Tl,

n is determined according to an oxidation number of a
5 metal M, and

R₂₁ to R_{2n} are each independently C₁₋₂₀ alkyl, C₁₋₂₀ alkoxide, a chloride group, a hydroxyl group, an oxyhydroxide group, a nitrate group, a carbonate group, an acetate group, or an oxalate group); and

10 (2) forming an organic molecular layer on the inorganic molecular layer via a reaction of a second precursor compound represented by the following Formula 3 with the inorganic molecular layer:

[Formula 3] R₃-S-R₄-R₅

15 (in Formula 3, R₃ is hydrogen, COR₆, C₁₋₂₀ alkyl, C₅₋₂₀ cycloalkyl, or aryl or heteroaryl with an atomic number of 5-60,

R₄ is C₁₋₂₀ alkyl, C₅₋₂₀ cycloalkyl, or aryl or heteroaryl with an atomic number of 5-60,

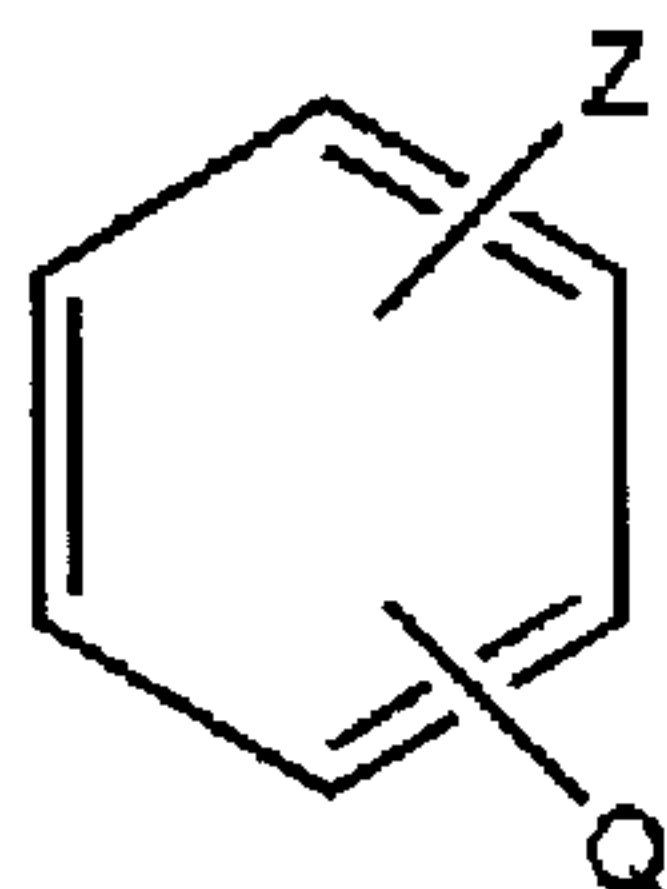
20 R₅ is at least one selected from the group consisting of a hydroxyl group, a C₁₋₂₀ alkoxy group, an ether group, a carboxyl group, COR₆, a thiol group, and an amine group, and

R₆ is at least one selected from the group consisting
25 of hydrogen, an alkoxy group, an ether group, a carboxyl group, a thiol group, and an amine group).

9. The method of manufacturing hybrid organic/inorganic thin films as claimed in claim 8,

characterized in that the second precursor compound is represented by the following Formula 4:

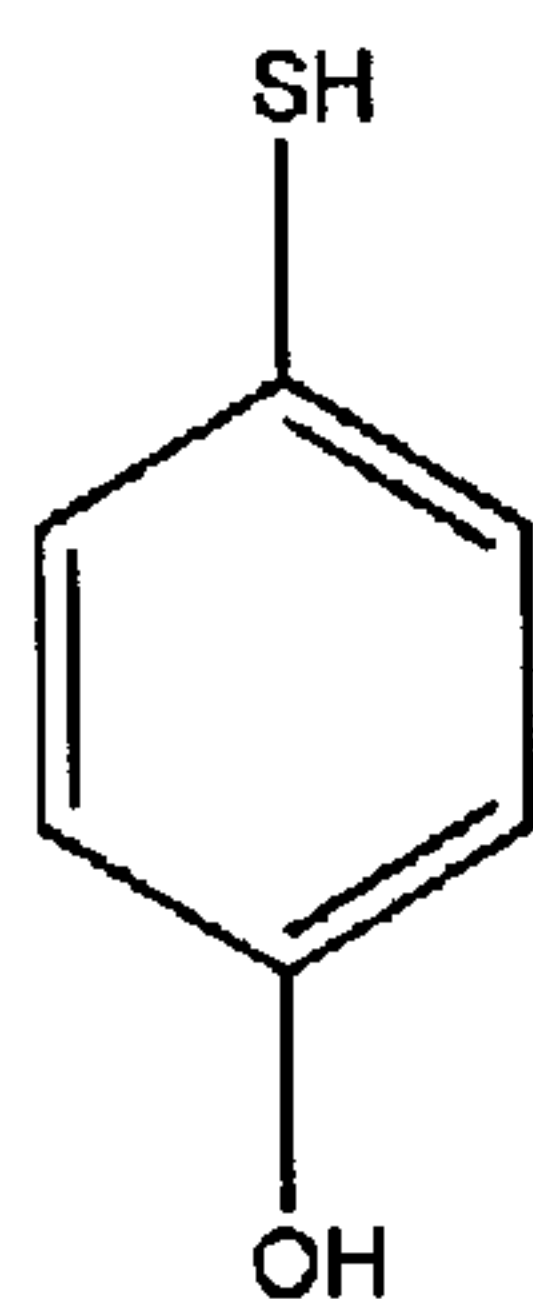
[Formula 4]



5 (in Formula 4, Z is a thiol group, Q is one selected from a thiol group or a hydroxyl group, and Z and Q are at an ortho, meta, or para position).

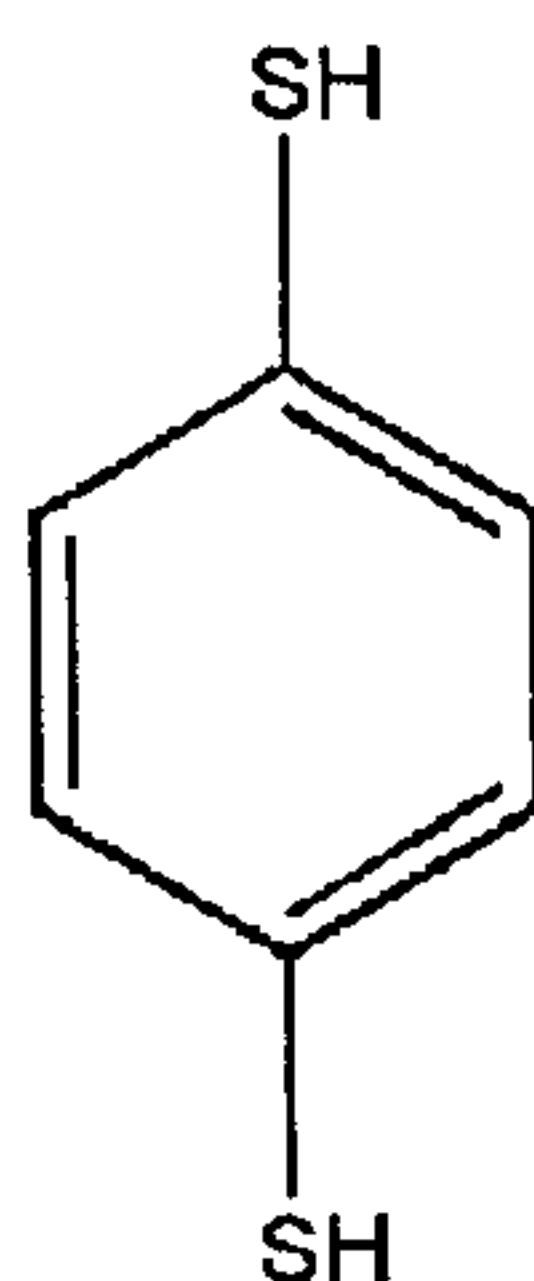
10. The method of manufacturing hybrid organic/inorganic thin films as claimed in claim 8,
10 characterized in that the second precursor compound is represented by the following Formula 5:

[Formula 5]



11. The method of manufacturing hybrid
15 organic/inorganic thin films as claimed in claim 8, characterized in that the second precursor compound is represented by the following Formula 6:

[Formula 6]



12. The method of manufacturing hybrid organic/inorganic thin films as claimed in claim 8, characterized in further comprising a step of
5 repeatedly conducting step (1) and step (2).

13. The method of manufacturing hybrid organic/inorganic thin films as claimed in claim 8, characterized in that the substrate is selected from the group consisting of glass, silicon, and plastic.

10 14. The method of manufacturing hybrid organic/inorganic thin films as claimed in claim 8, characterized in further comprising a step of forming an oxide layer on a surface of the substrate prior to step (1).

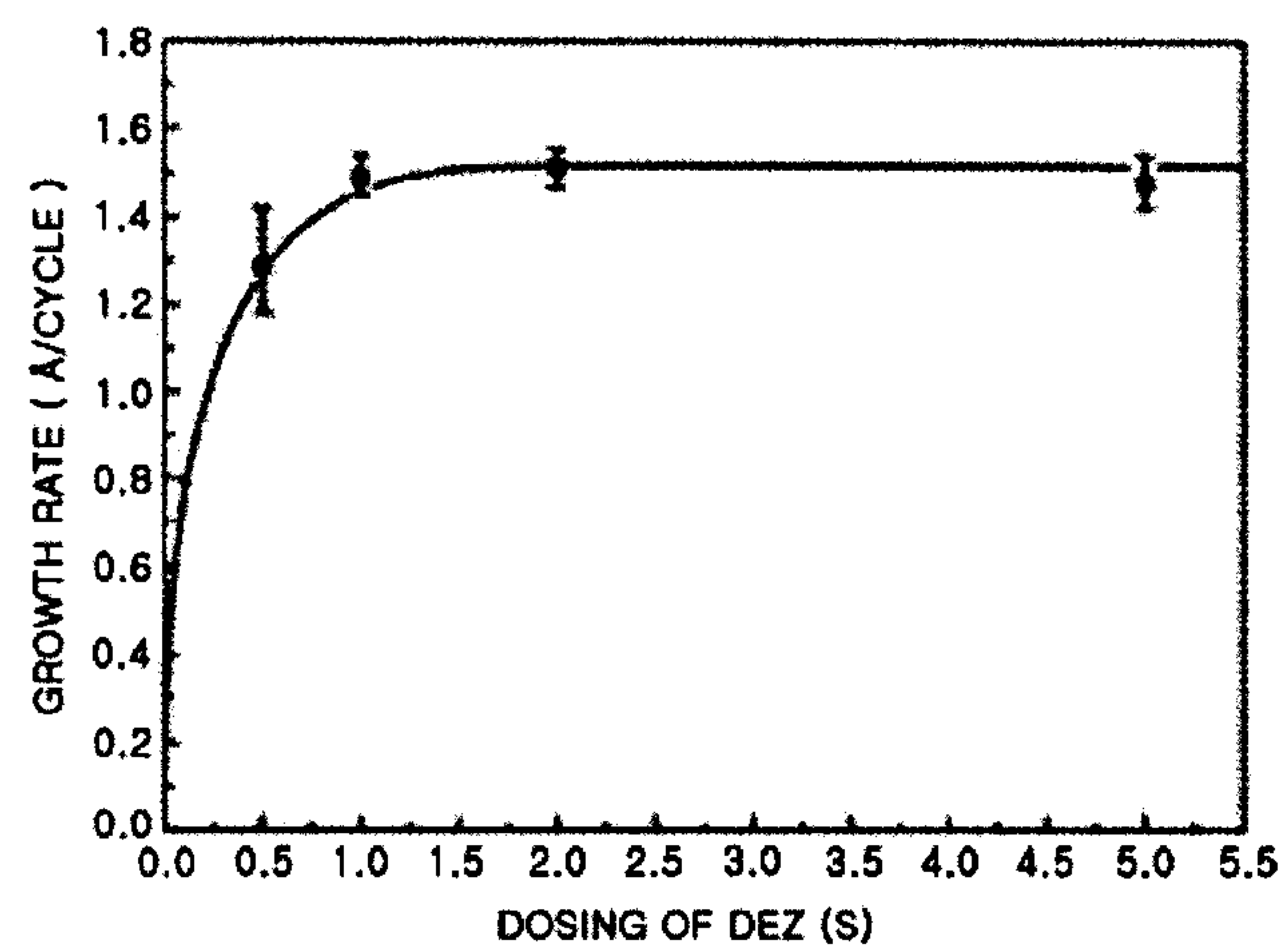
15 15. A method of manufacturing functional thin films having the hybrid organic/inorganic thin films as claimed in claim 3, the method further comprising (3) forming an oxide layer of a metal selected from the group consisting of Zn, Sn, In, Cd, Ga, Al, Ti, Si, V,
20 Mn, Fe, Co, Cu, Zr, Ru, Mo, Nb, and W by an atomic layer deposition method in claim 8.

16. The method of manufacturing functional thin films as claimed in claim 15, characterized in repeatedly conducting step (1) and step (2) n_1 times (where n_1 is

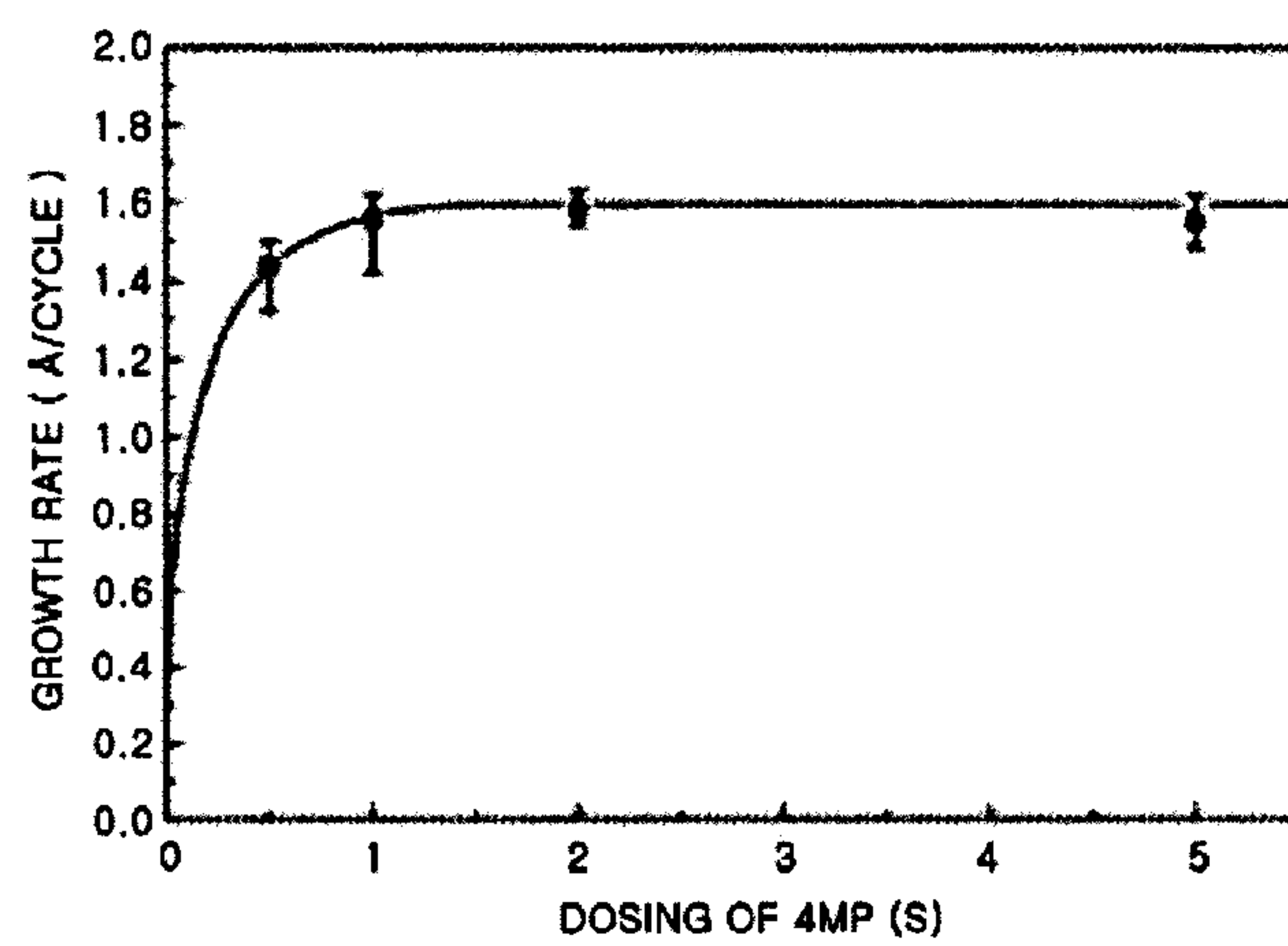
1 or more), and then, step (3) n_2 times (where n_2 is 1 or more).

17. The method of manufacturing functional thin films with a multilayer as claimed in claim 15, characterized
5 in repeatedly conducting step (1) to step (3).

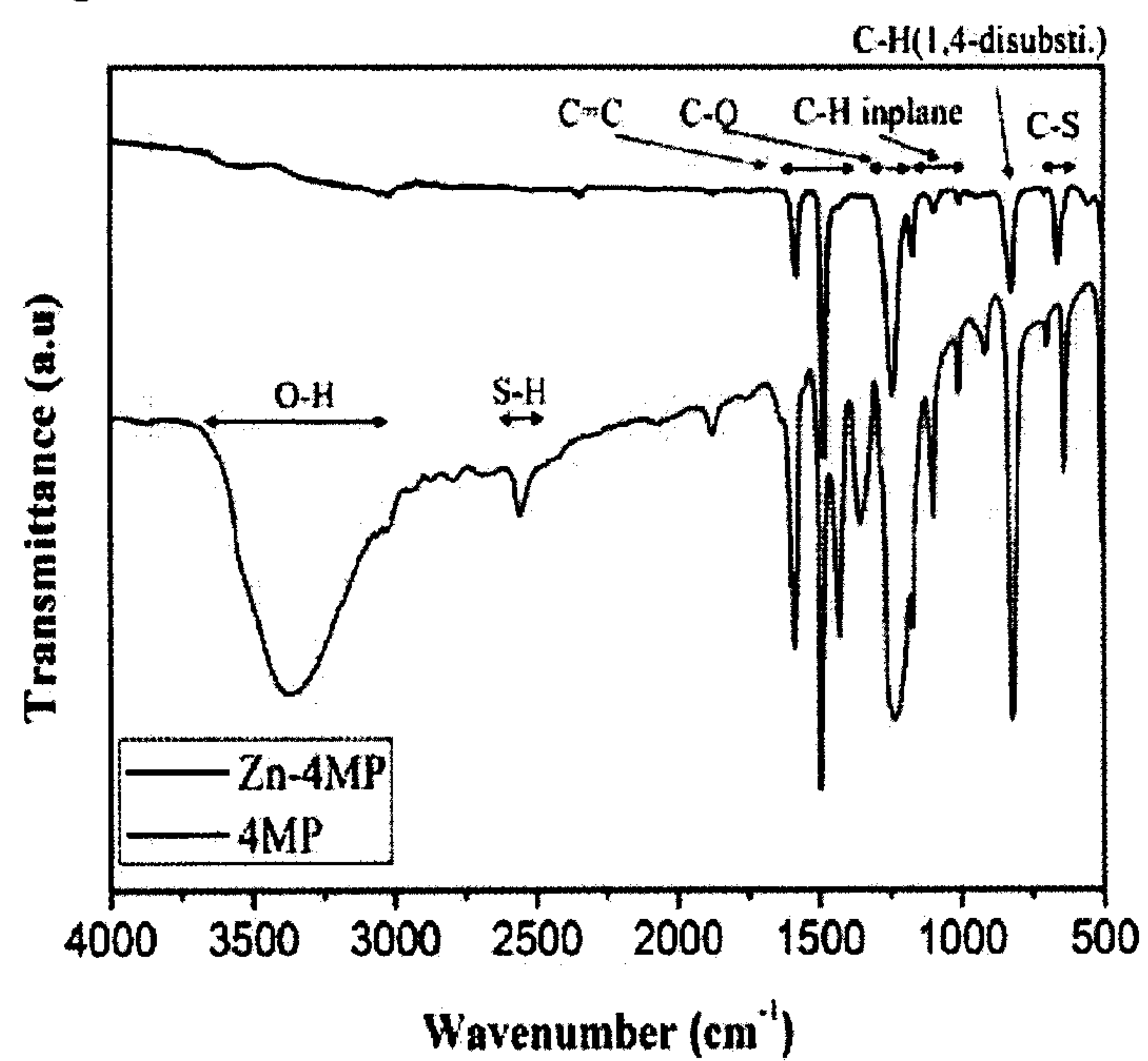
[Fig. 1]



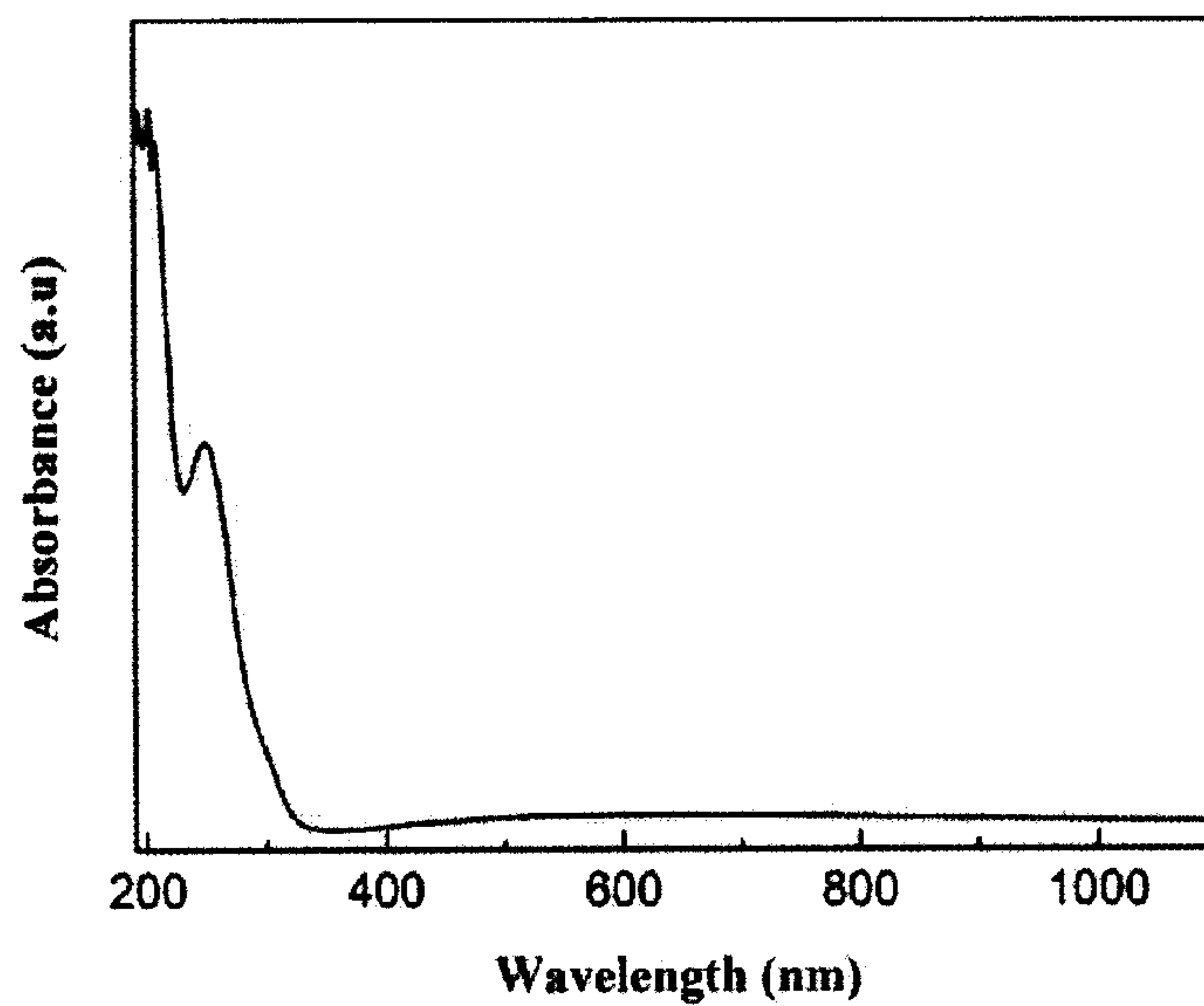
[Fig. 2]



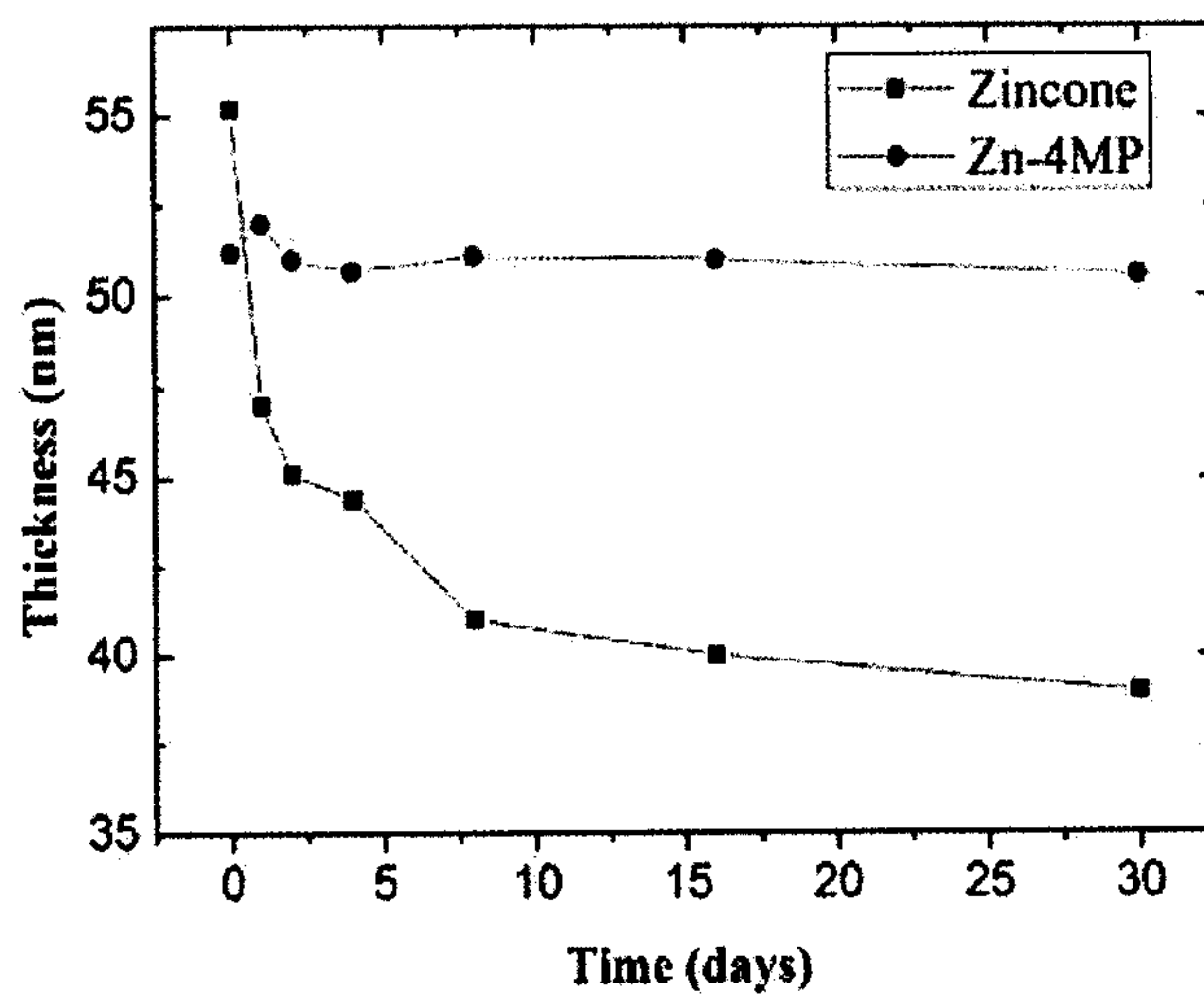
[Fig. 3]



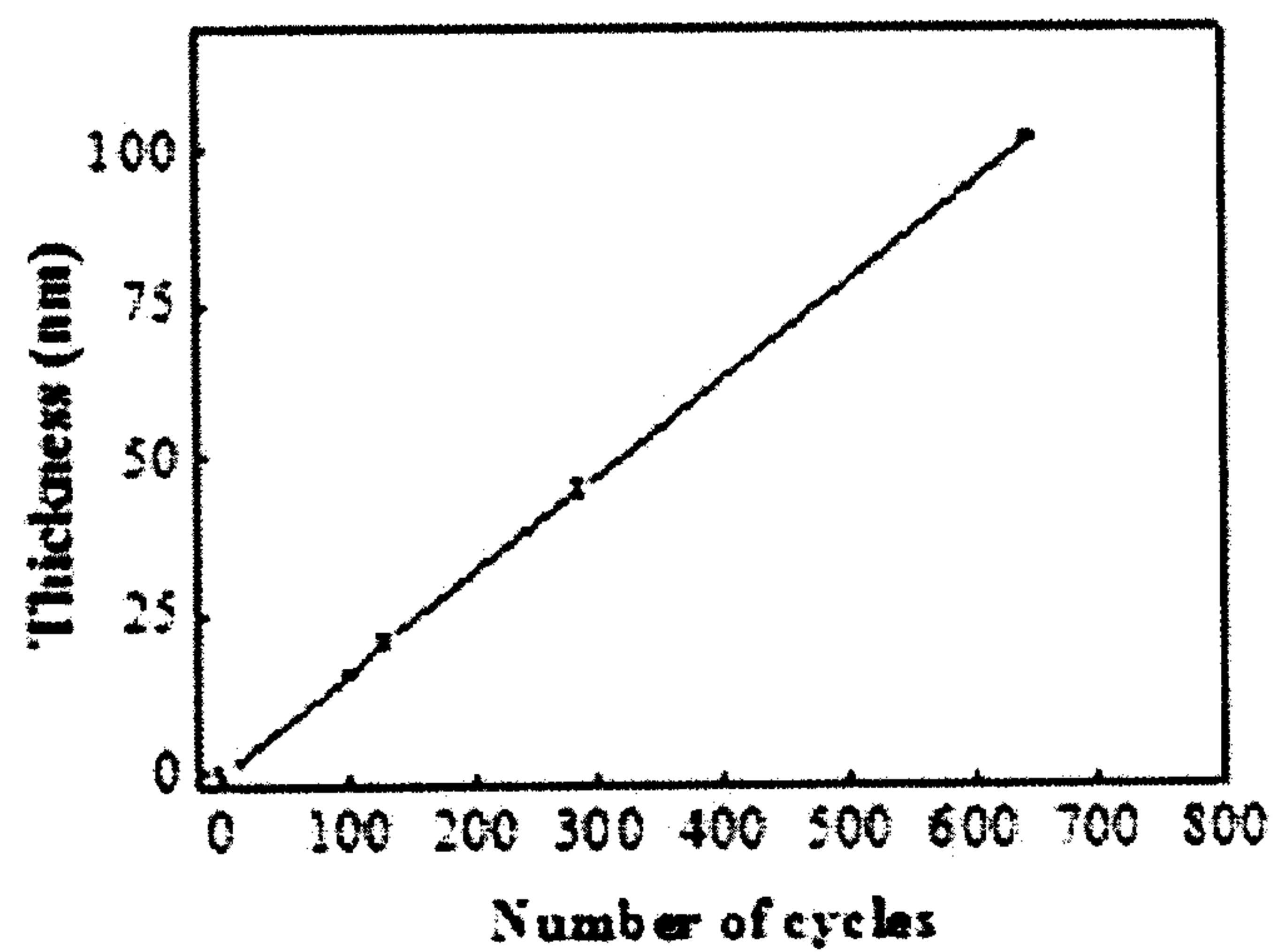
[Fig. 4]



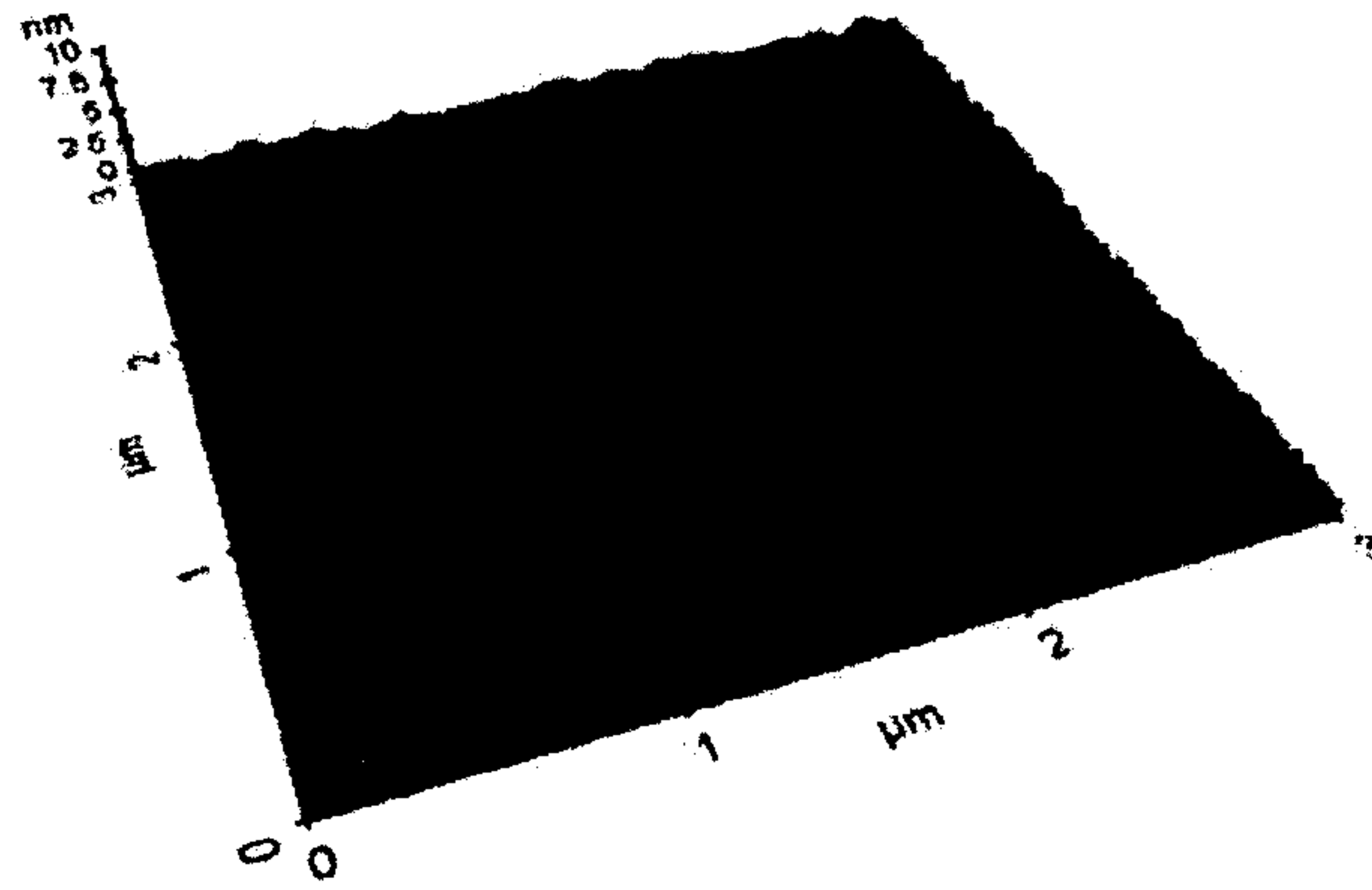
[Fig. 5]



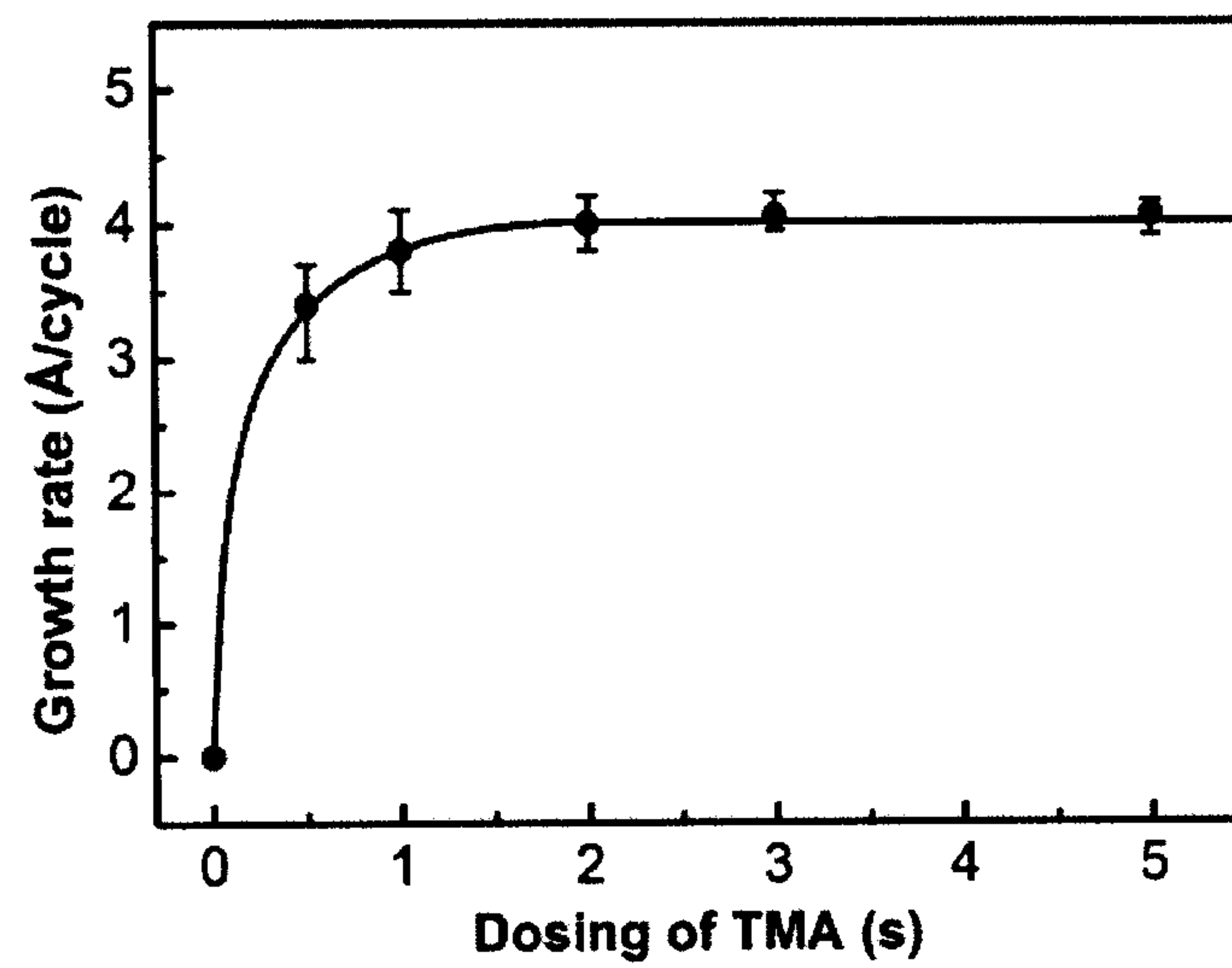
[Fig. 6]



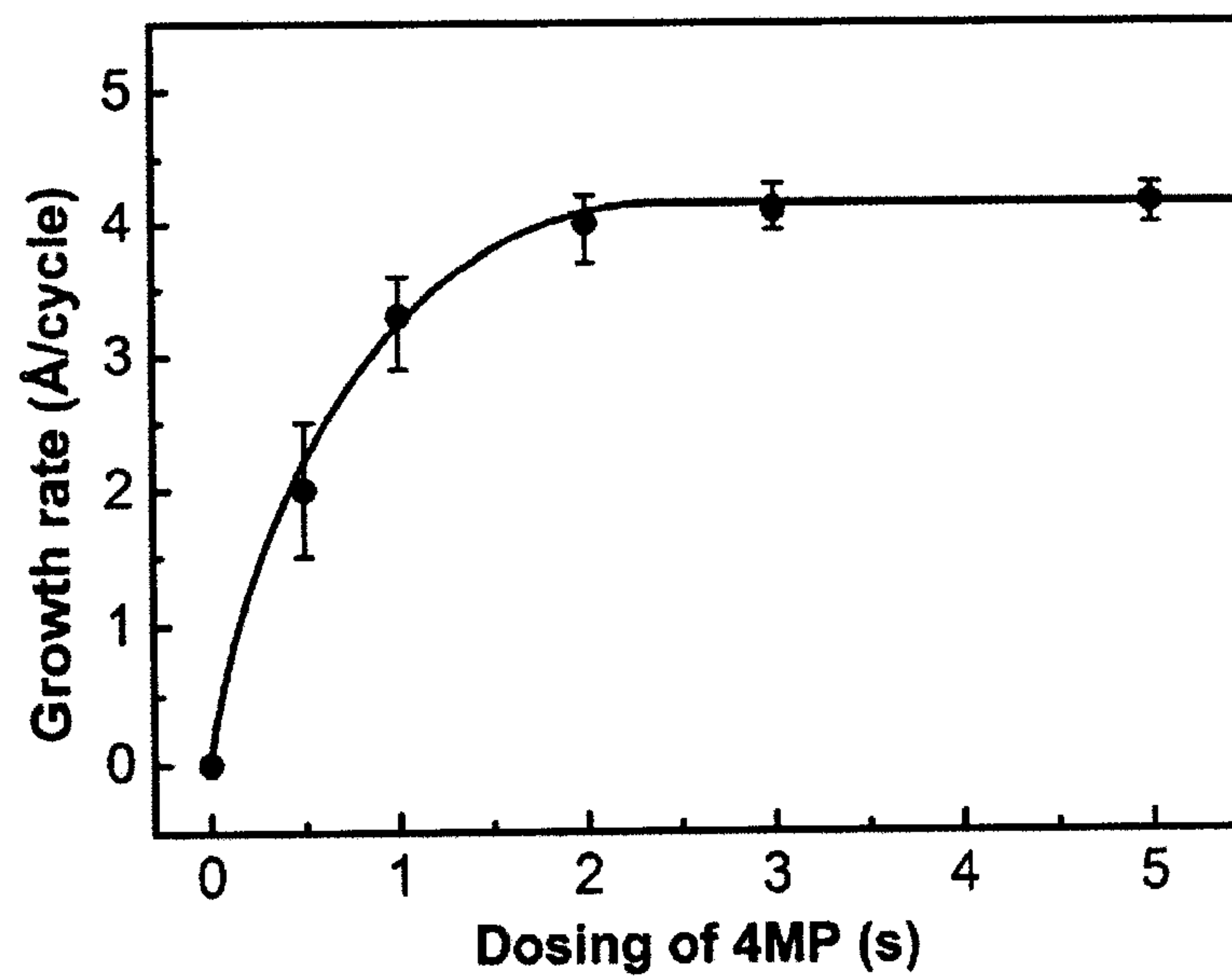
[Fig. 7]



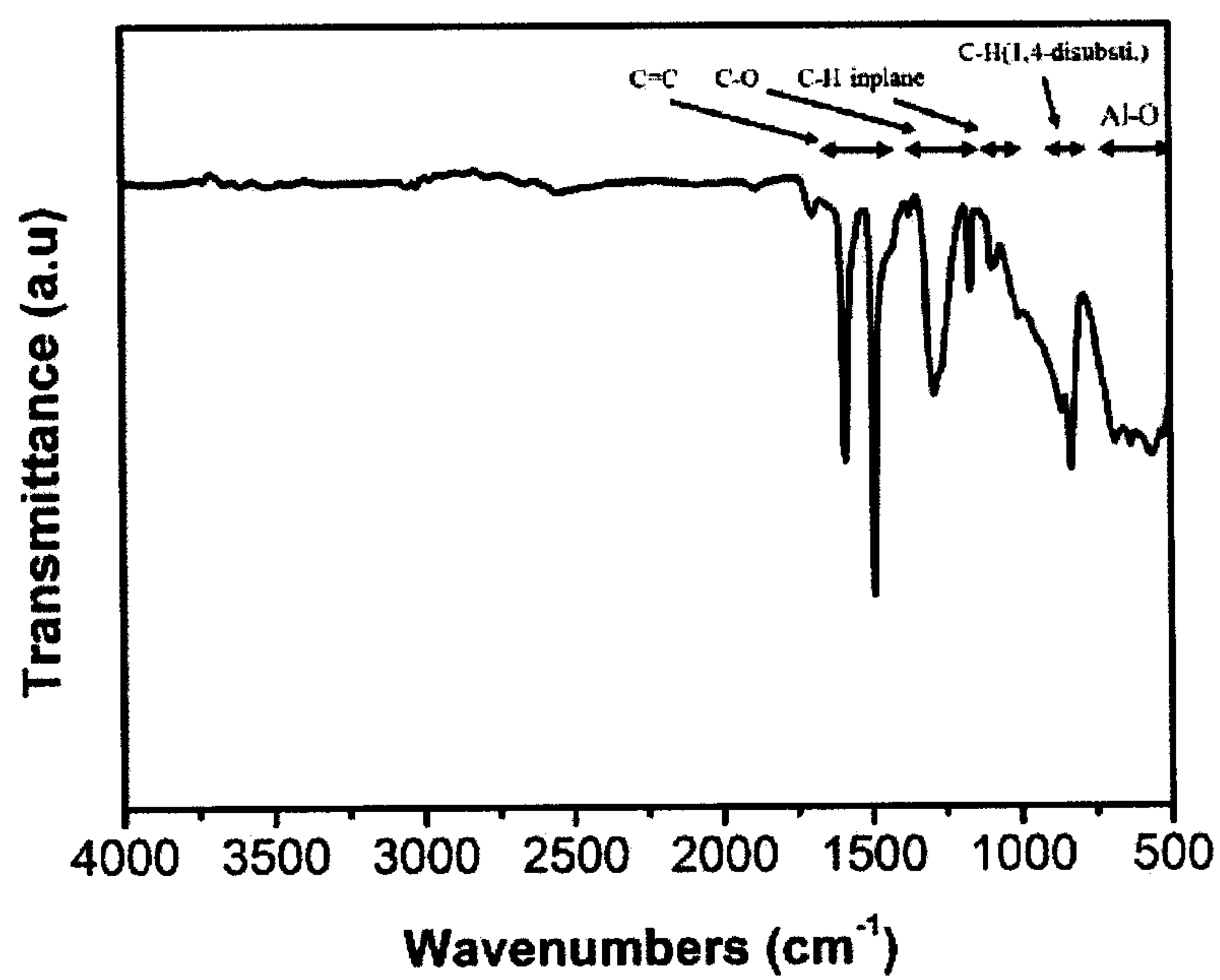
[Fig. 8]



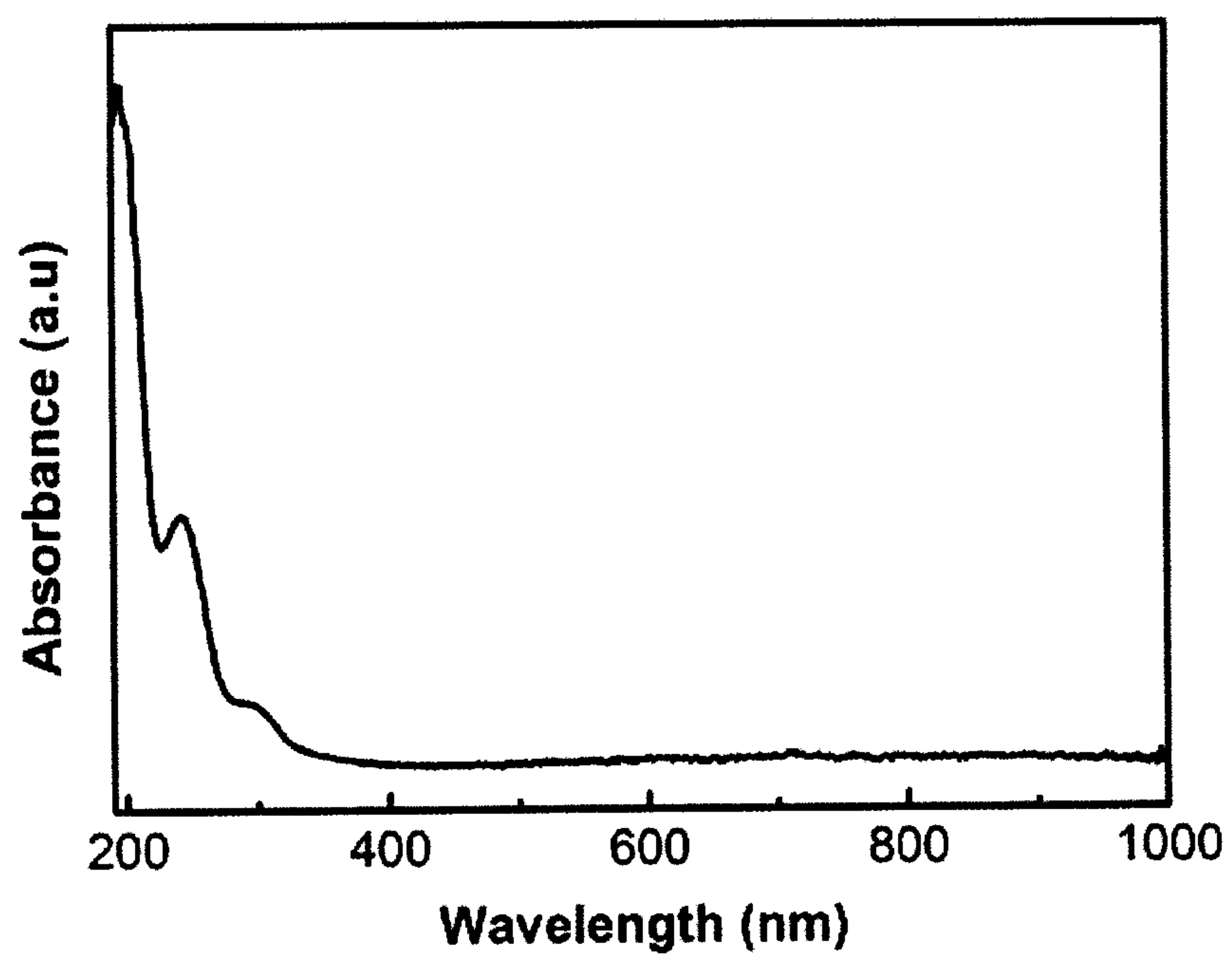
[Fig. 9]



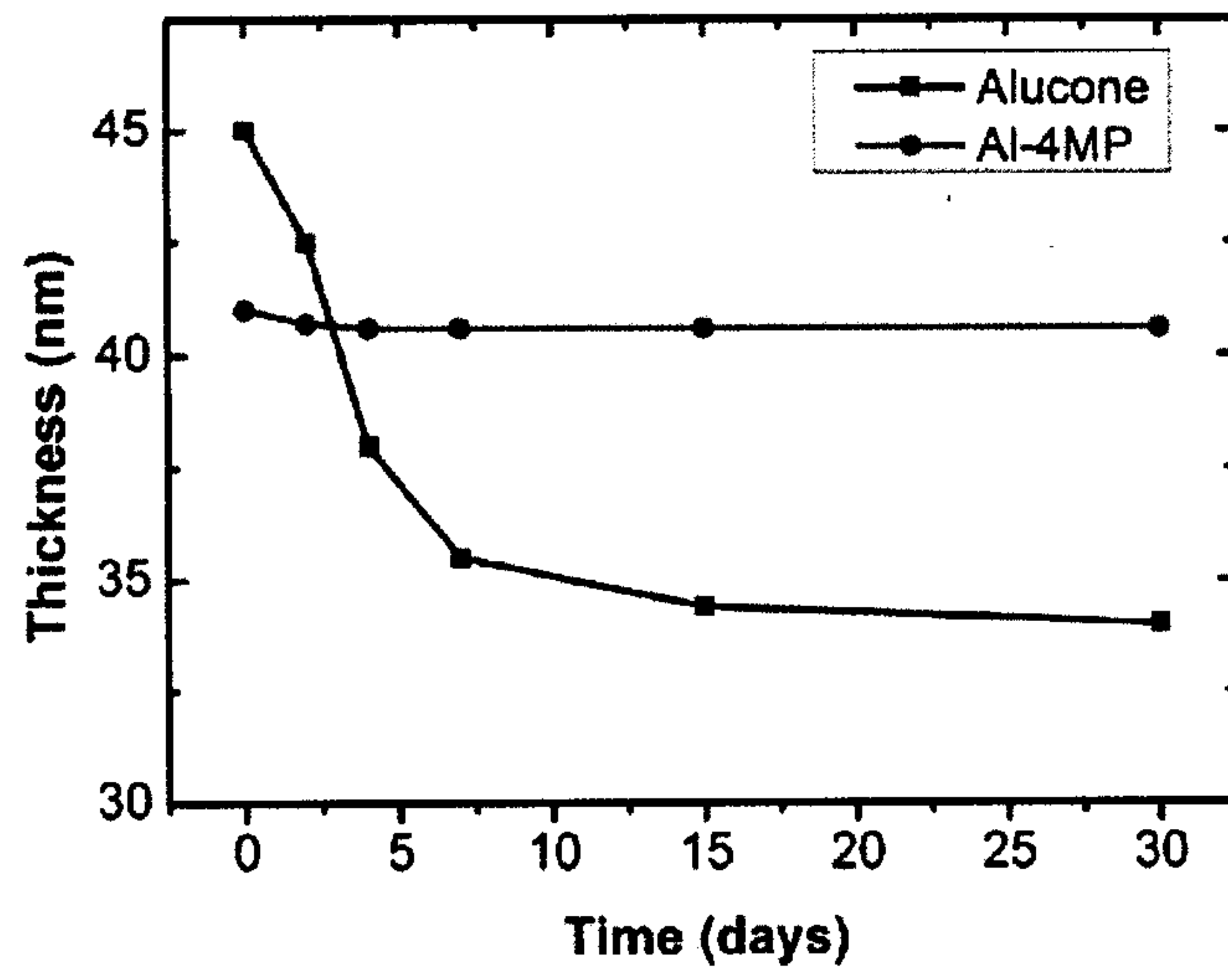
[Fig. 10]



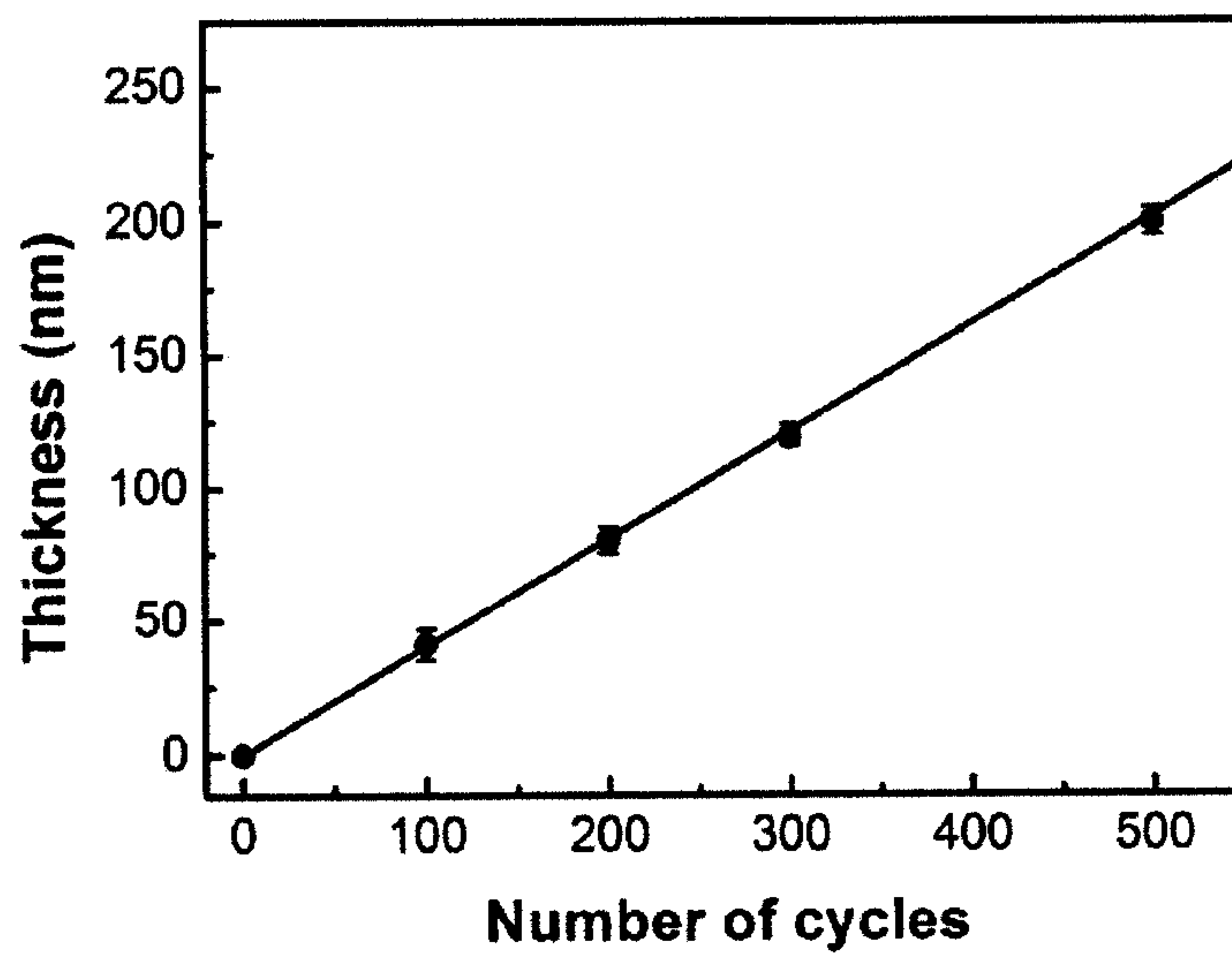
[Fig. 11]



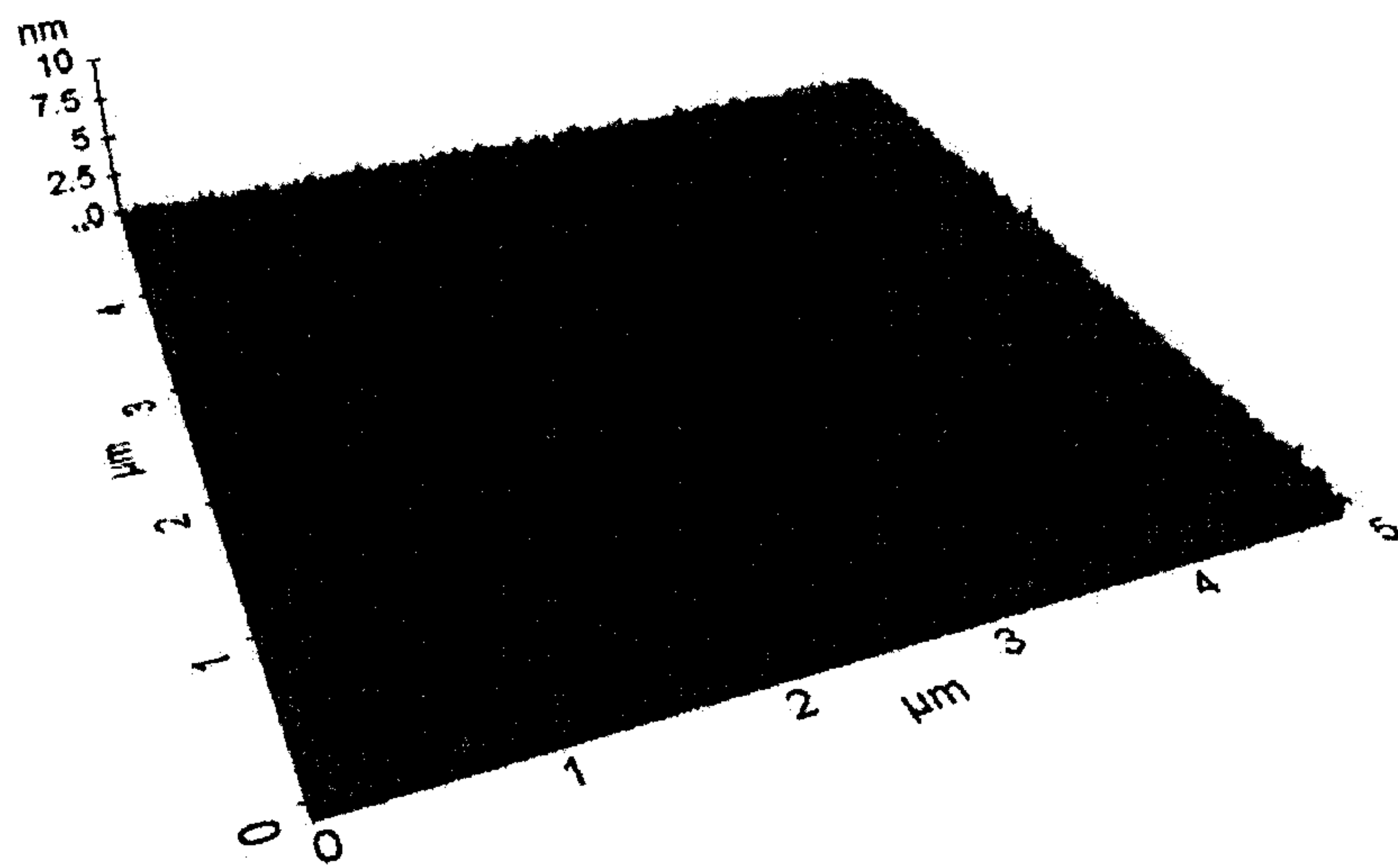
[Fig. 12]



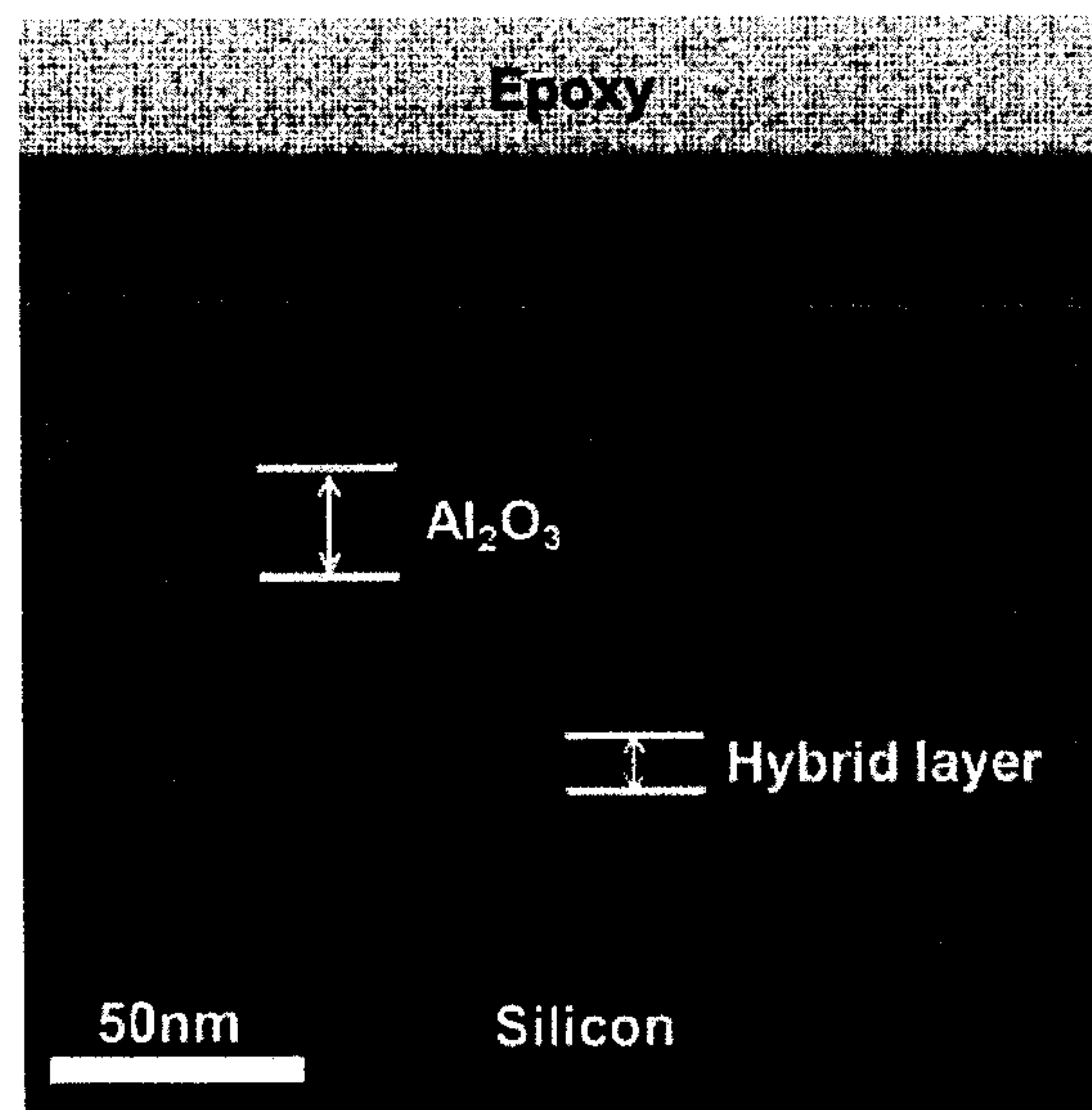
[Fig. 13]



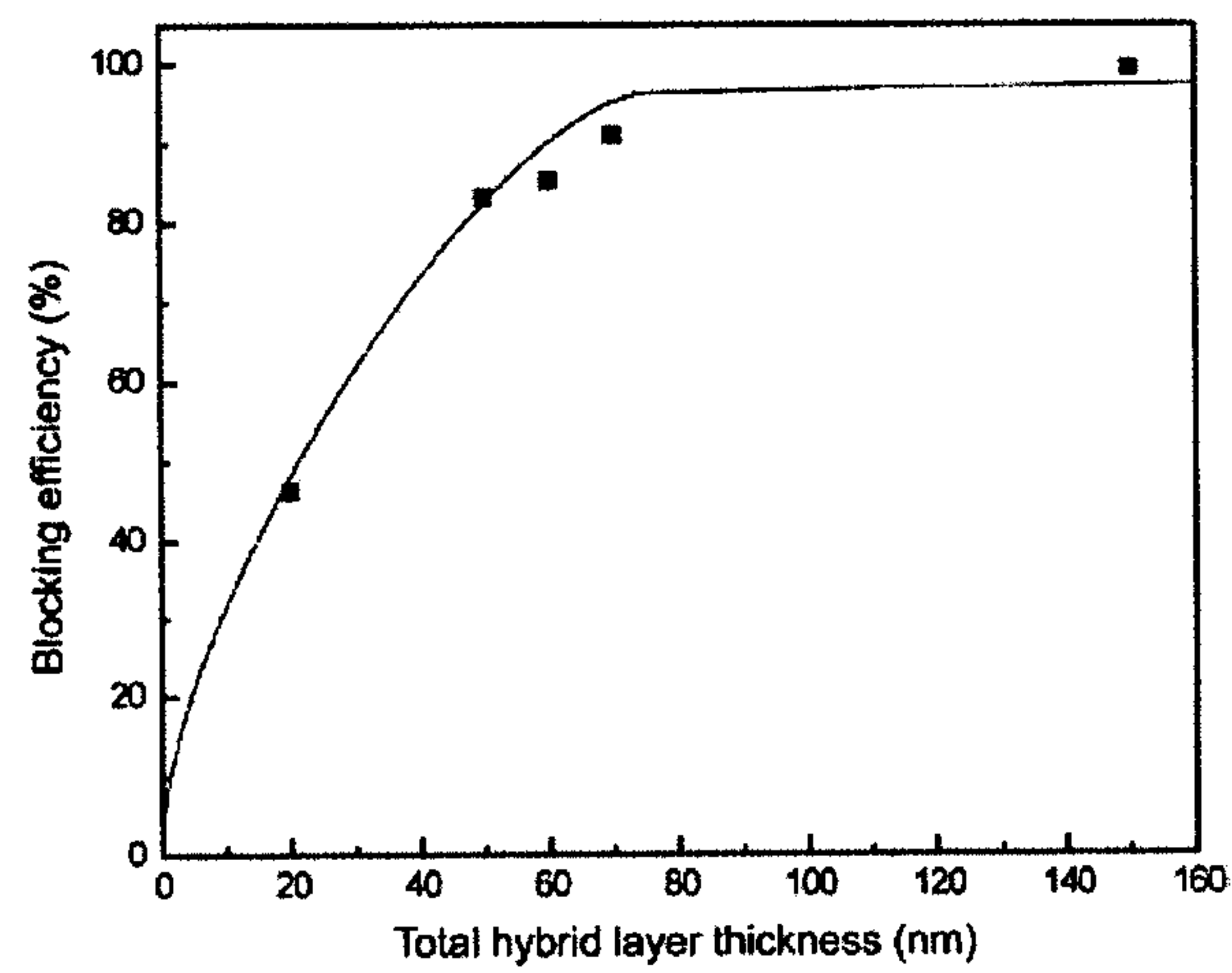
[Fig. 14]



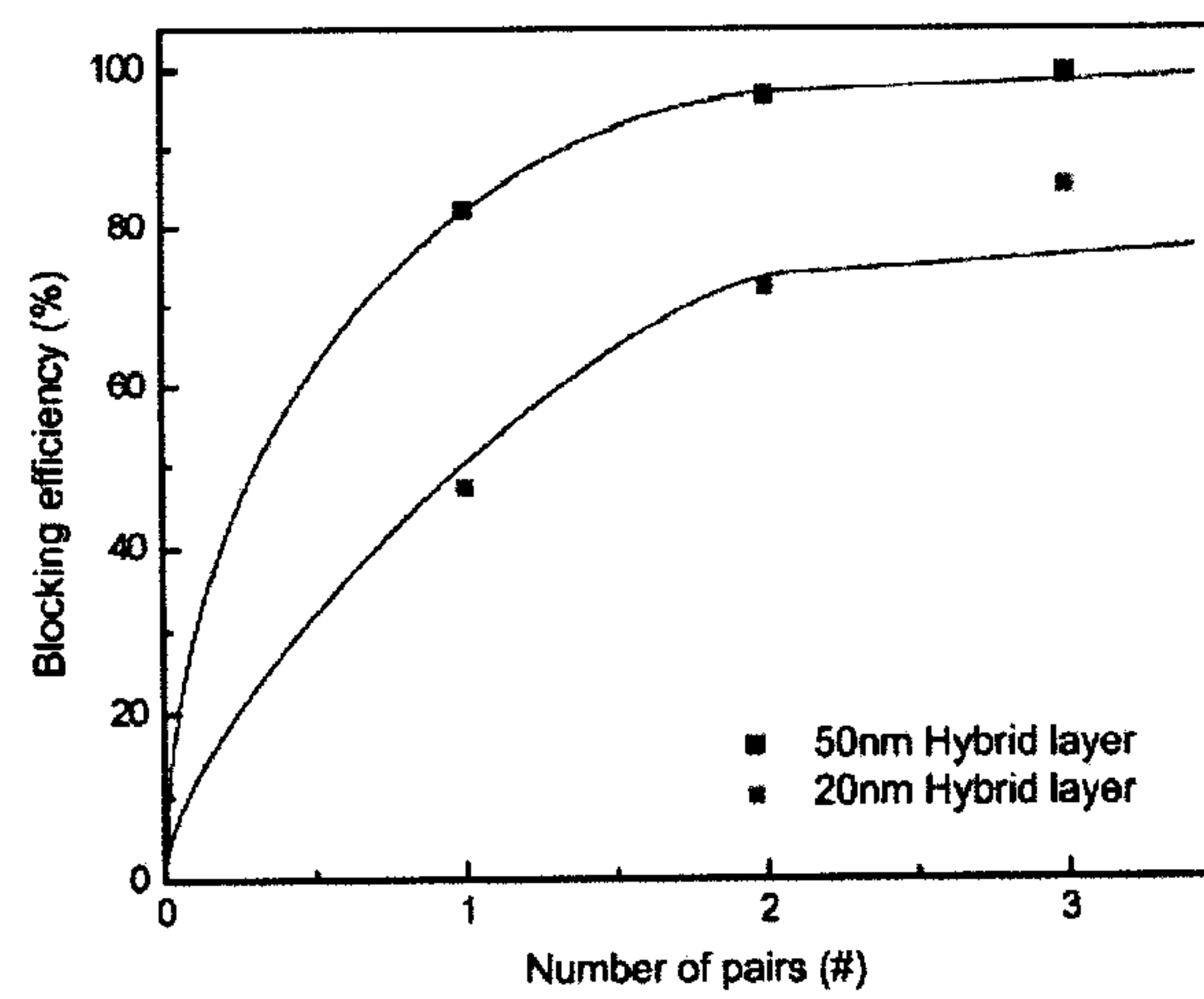
[Fig. 15]



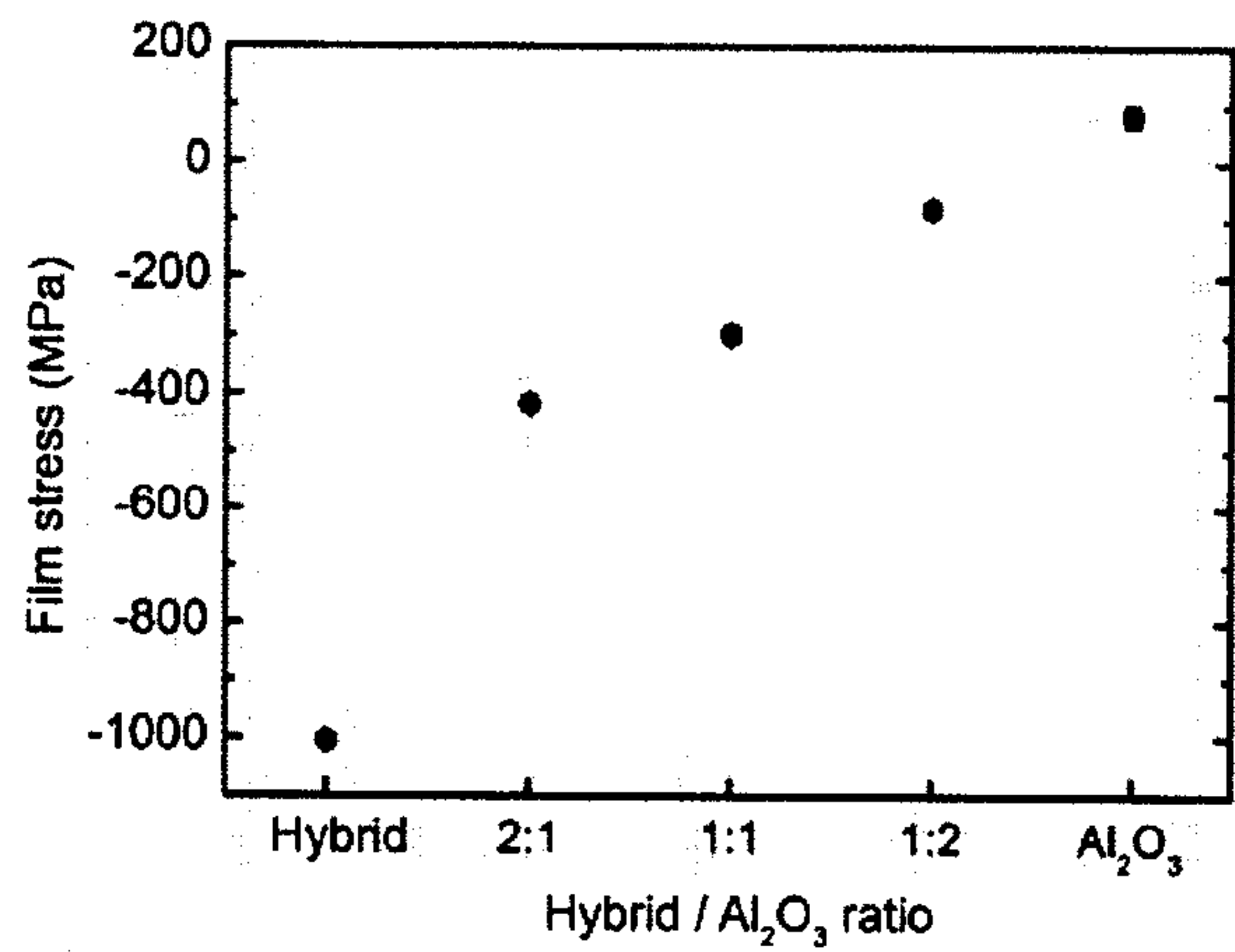
[Fig. 16]



[Fig. 17]



[Fig. 18]



[Fig. 19]

Acceleration time	Initial	24 hrs (1 day)	120 hrs (5 days)	360 hrs (15 days)	720 hrs (30 days)
Thin film					
Al ₂ O ₃ 무기 박막					
Ca oxidation	0 / 144	8 / 144	12 / 144	25 / 144	59 / 144
Al ₂ O ₃ / Al-4MP 유기 혼합 조막자 박막					
Ca oxidation	0 / 144	0 / 144	0 / 144	1 / 144	1 / 144

