



ALD deposited ZnO:Al films on mica for flexible liquid crystal devices

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Comparison of AZO/Glass with ITO/Glass

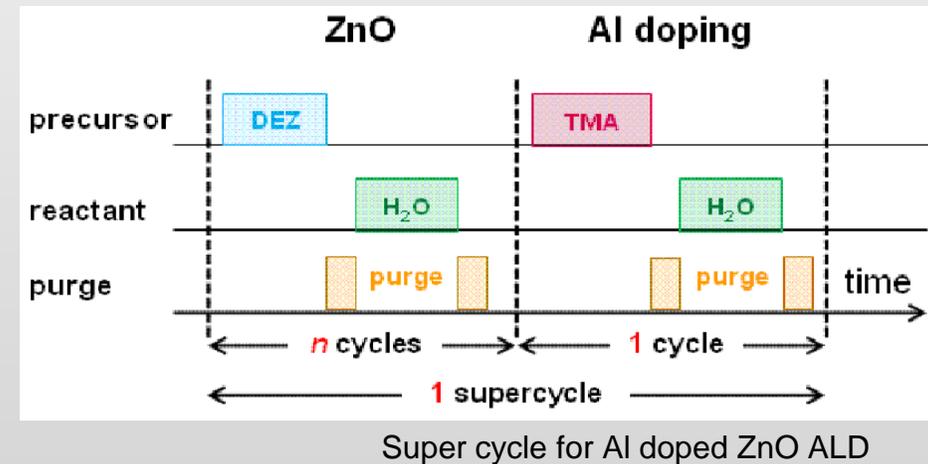
Three main requirements for foldable transparent electrodes:

- optical transparency,
- low sheet resistance,
- and high stability during bending without significant decrease in the electrical performance

Al-doped Zinc Oxide (AZO) is very attractive among transparent conductive oxides (TCOs), due to its high thermal stability, good resistance to damage by hydrogen plasma and low fabrication cost, compared to the ITO.

In addition to equivalent electrical and optical properties, AZO has further advantages over ITO like larger abundance, layers flexibility and lack of toxicity

	Al-doped ZnO (ZnO:Al)	Indium tin oxide (ITO)
Low resistivity (Ω cm)	10^{-5}	10^{-5}
Practical resistivity (Ω cm)	$2-3 \times 10^{-4}$	1×10^{-4}
E_g (eV)	3.3	3.7
Index of refraction	2	2
Work function	4.6	4.8 - 5
Transparency in NIR spectral range	Yes	No
Cost	Inexpensive	Very expensive



- **AZO/mica ~ 173 nm, 200°C**
- **AZO/ PET ~ 100 nm, 100°C (15 nm buffer layer of Al₂O₃)**



XRD analysis of AZO/mica and AZO/PET

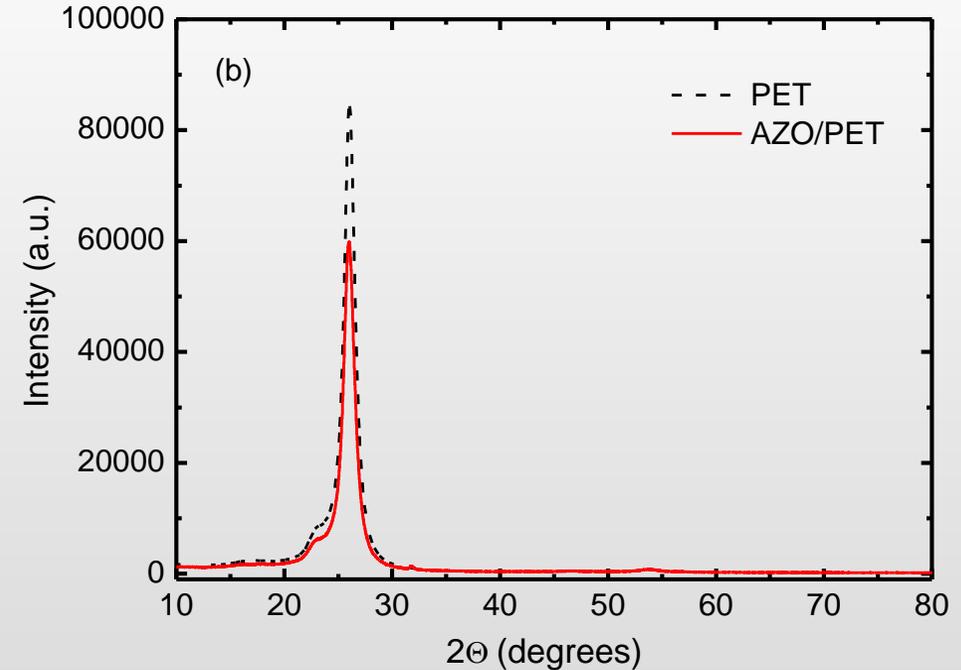
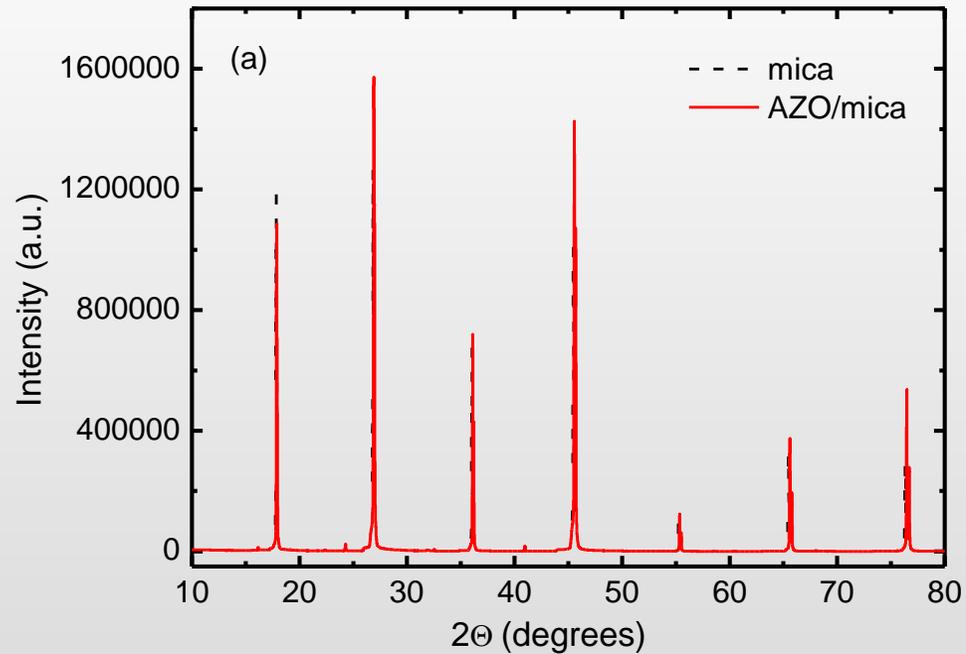
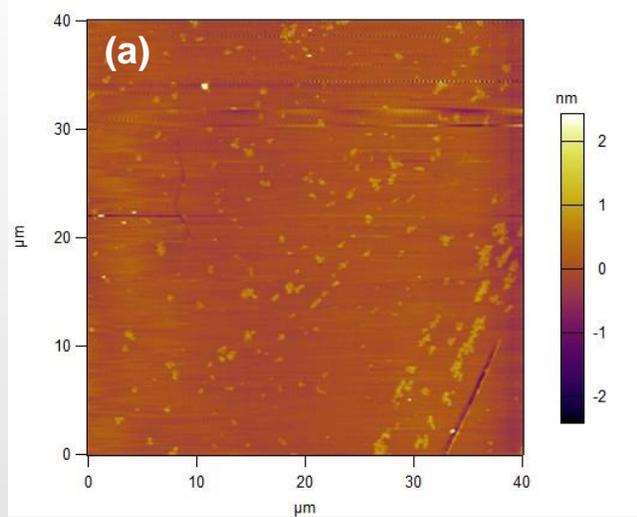


Figure: XRD of (a) AZO/mica and (b) AZO/PET structures

- AZO/mica: observation of only AZO (001) diffraction peaks suggests the epitaxial nature of TCO thin films without other secondary phases.
- AZO/PET: shows mostly reflections from the PET substrates and weak (100) peak, (002) and (101) are not detectable, (110) is very weak presumably pointing to the inferior crystallinity of the low-temperature deposited AZO.

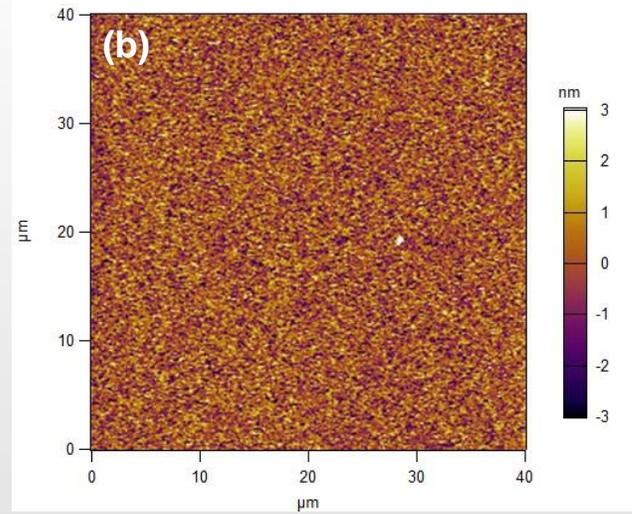
AFM analysis of AZO/mica and AZO/PET

Mica



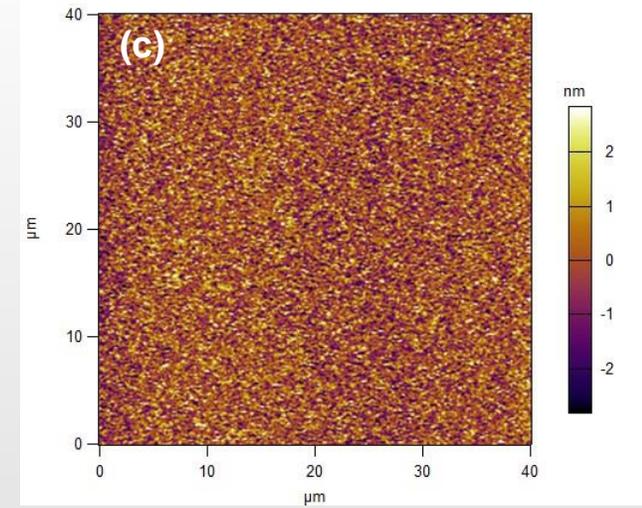
RMS: 249.042 pm

AZO/mica before bending



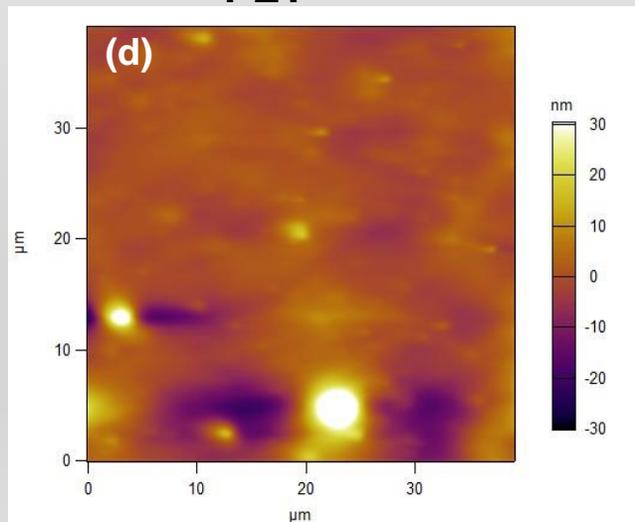
RMS: 1.061 nm

AZO/mica after bending



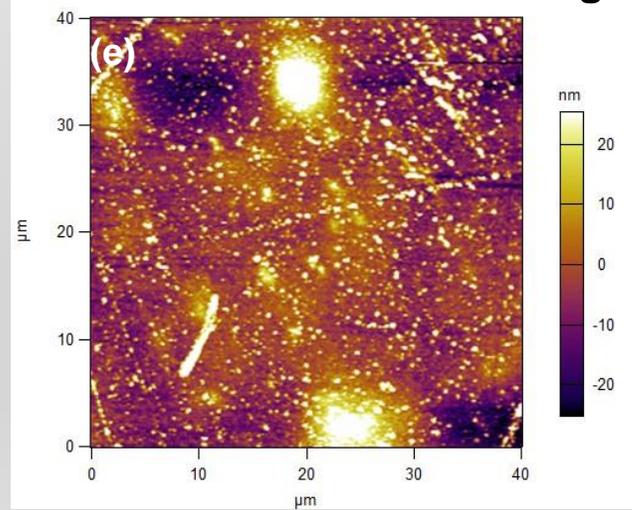
RMS: 1.043 nm

PET



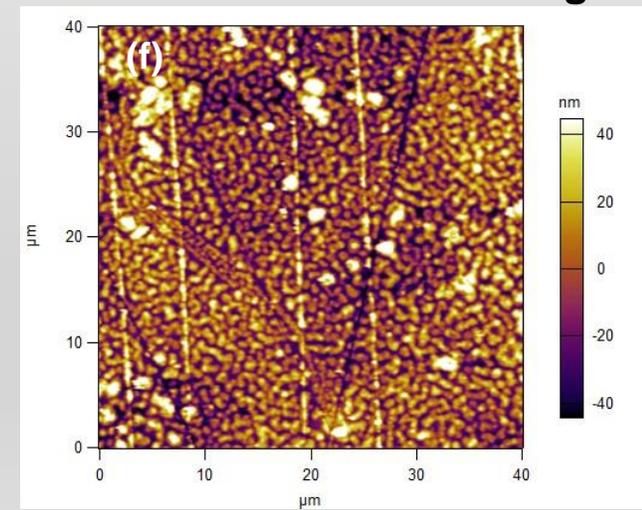
RMS: 6.263 nm

AZO/PET before bending



RMS: 12.45 nm

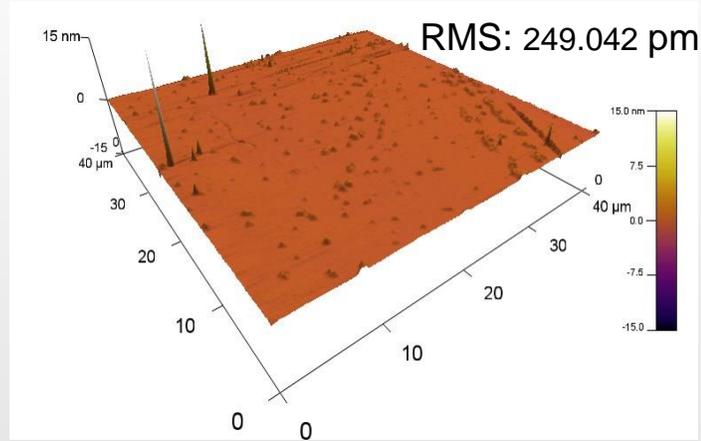
AZO/PET after bending



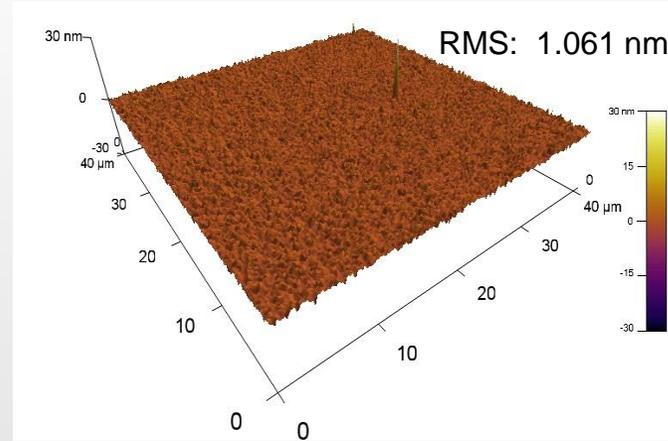
RMS: 22.03nm

AFM analysis of AZO/mica and AZO/PET

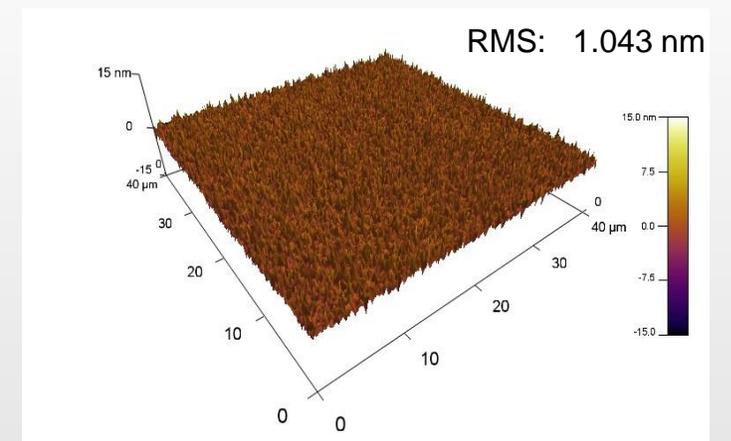
Mica



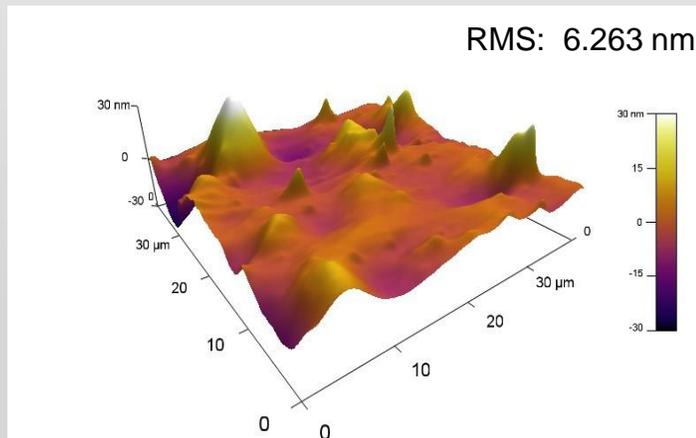
AZO/mica before bending



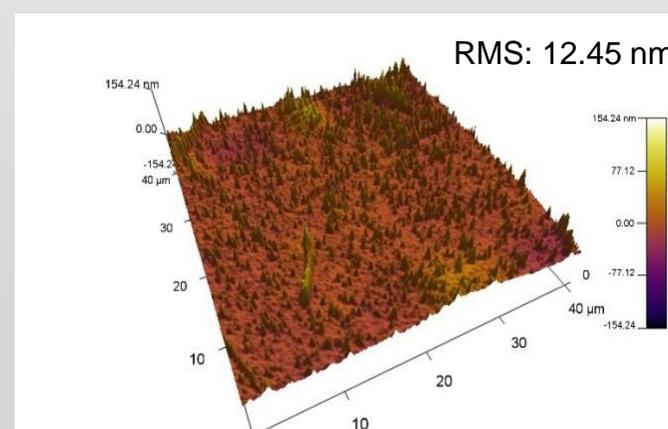
AZO/mica after bending



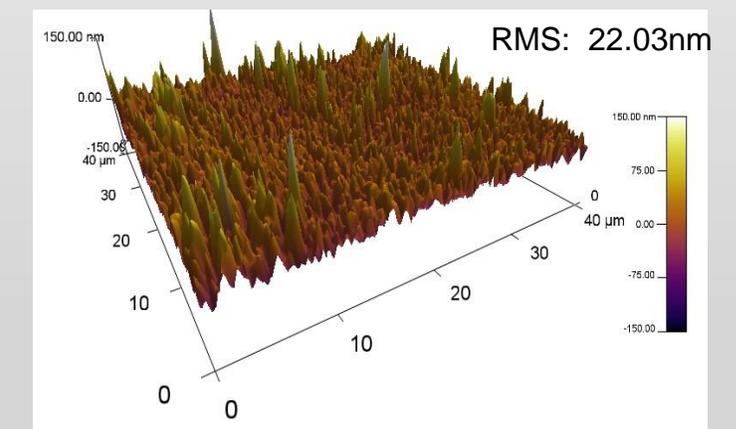
PET



AZO/PET before bending



AZO/PET after bending



- Freshly cleaved muscovite mica has very flat surface substrate- a prerequisite for growth of high quality AZO films
- RMS of AZO/mica does not change significantly after bending testing. However, RMS of AZO/PET increased almost twice presumably due to the surface deformation during bending

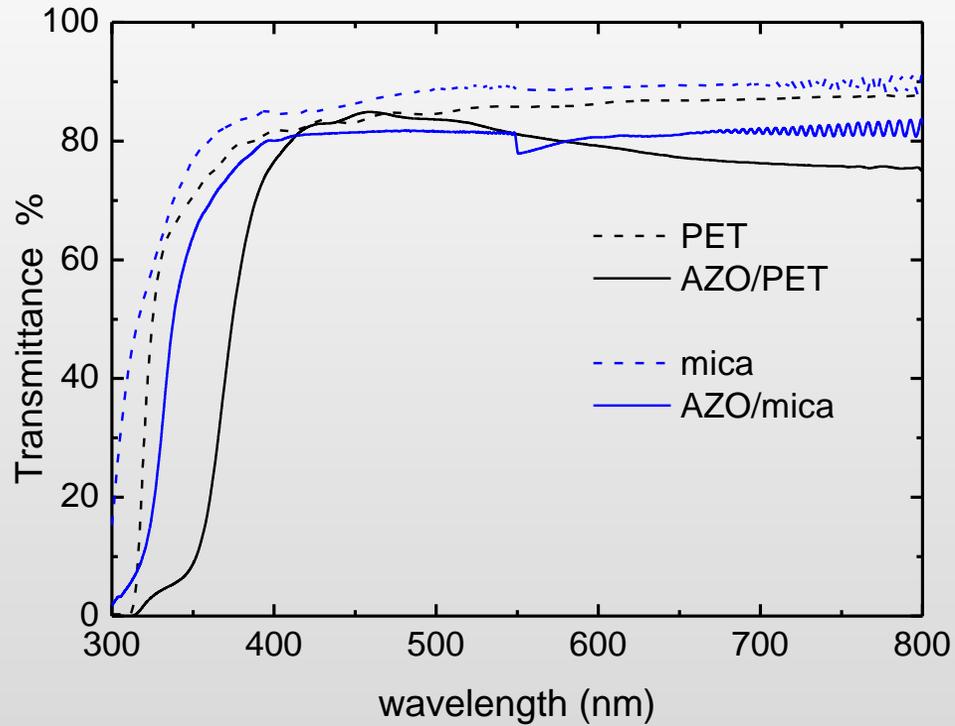


Figure: Transmittance spectra of AZO/mica and AZO/PET.

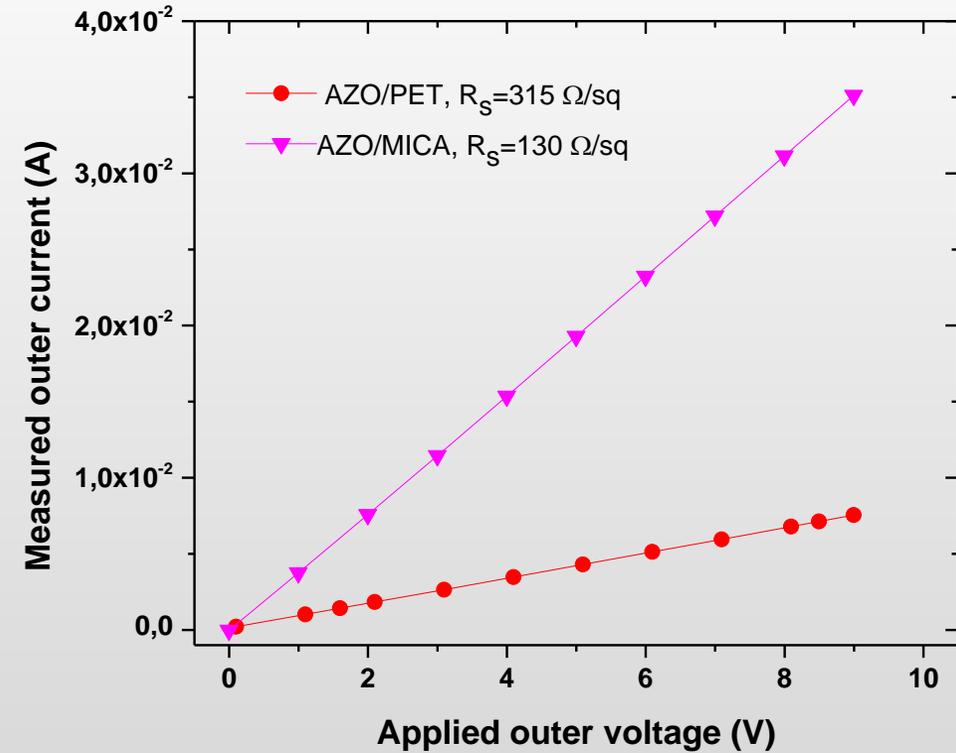
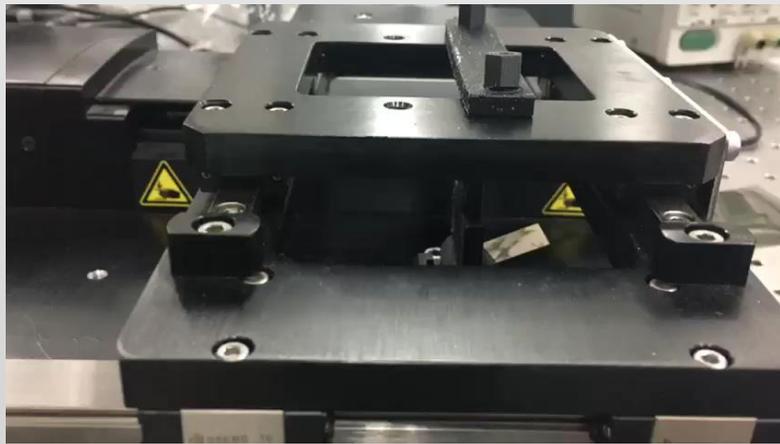


Figure: Ohmic behavior for AZO/mica and AZO/PET

- The absorption edges of AZO/mica and AZO/PET shifted to the longer wavelengths (red shift).
- Transparency of AZO/mica is higher than those of AZO/PET together with the benefit of improved conductivity.

Bending test ability of AZO/PET and AZO/MICA



Bending test set-up

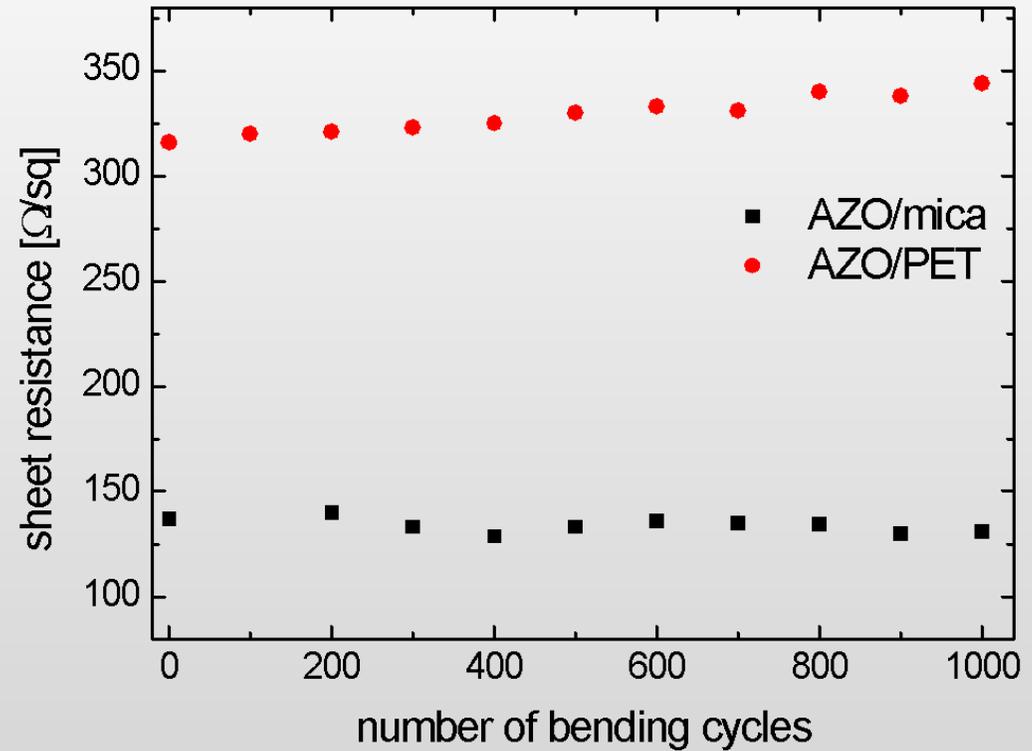
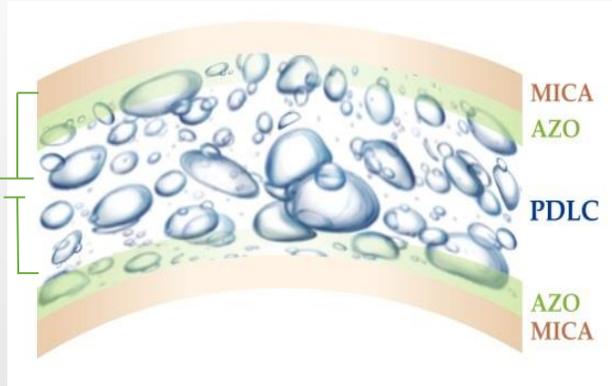
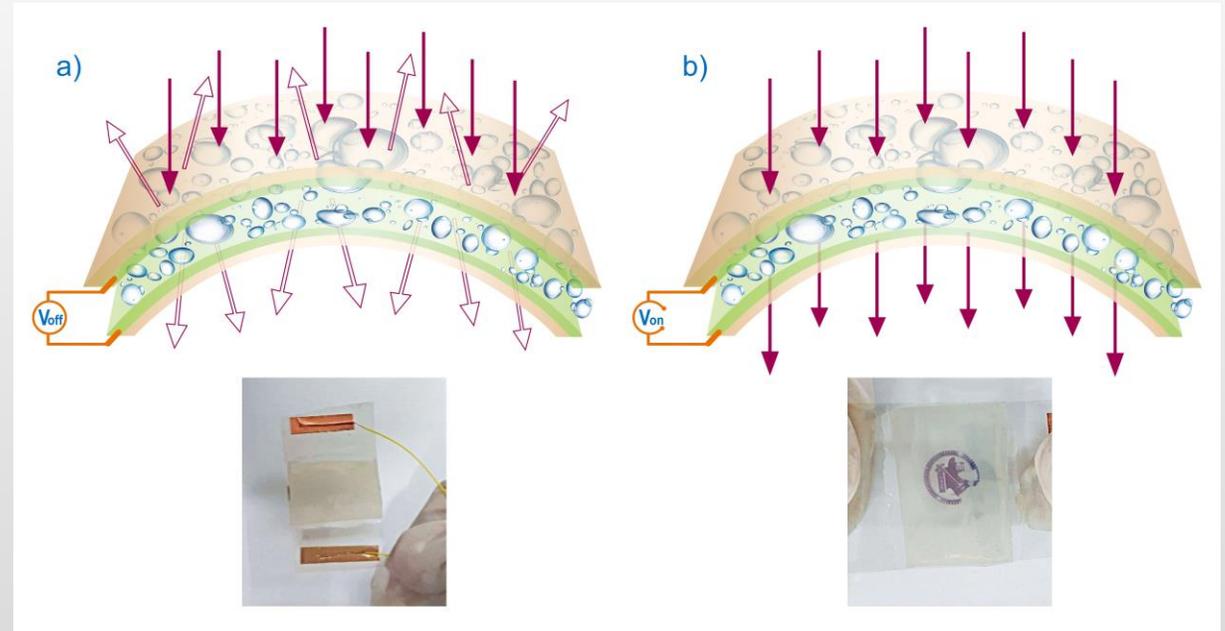


Figure: Sheet resistance dependence of the number of bending cycles for AZO/mica and AZO/PET

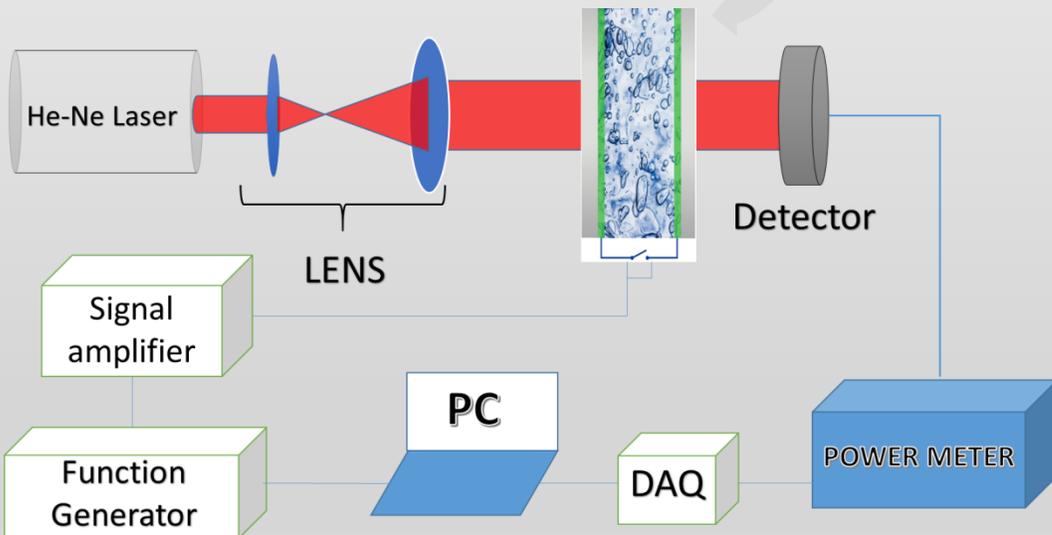
AZO as transparent conductive layer for flexible PDLC smart devices



Schematic structure of AZO/mica PDLC device



AZO/mica PDLC device at (a) "off" and (b) "on" states



Experimental set-up to measure Voltage-Transmittance behavior and the response time

□ Transmittance-voltage characteristics of AZO/mica and AZO/PET

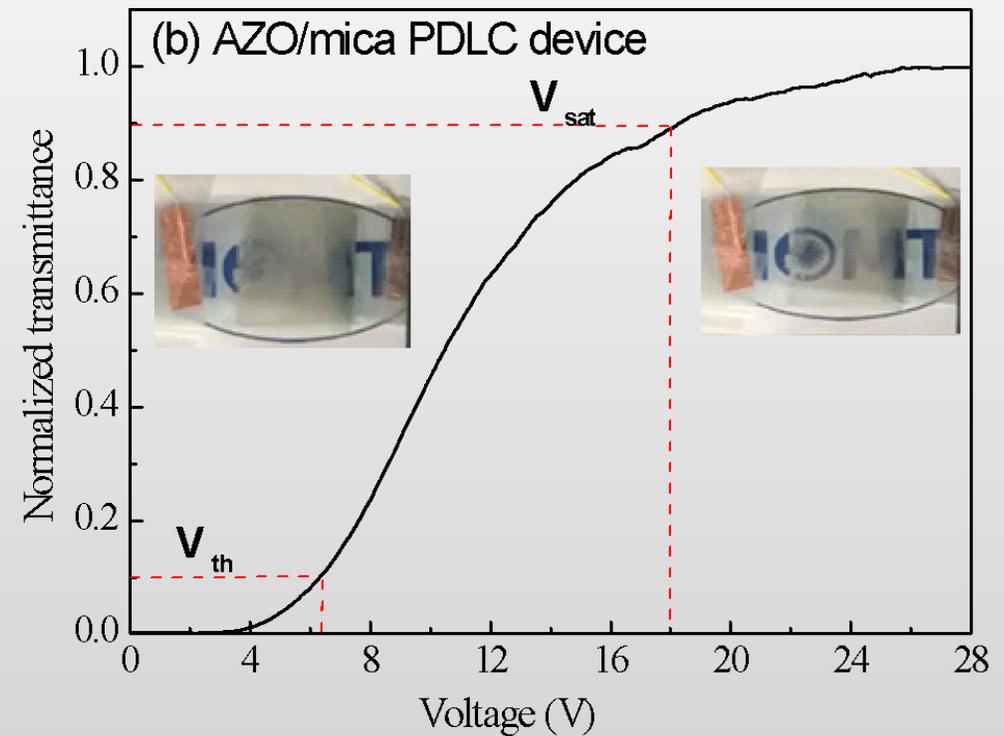
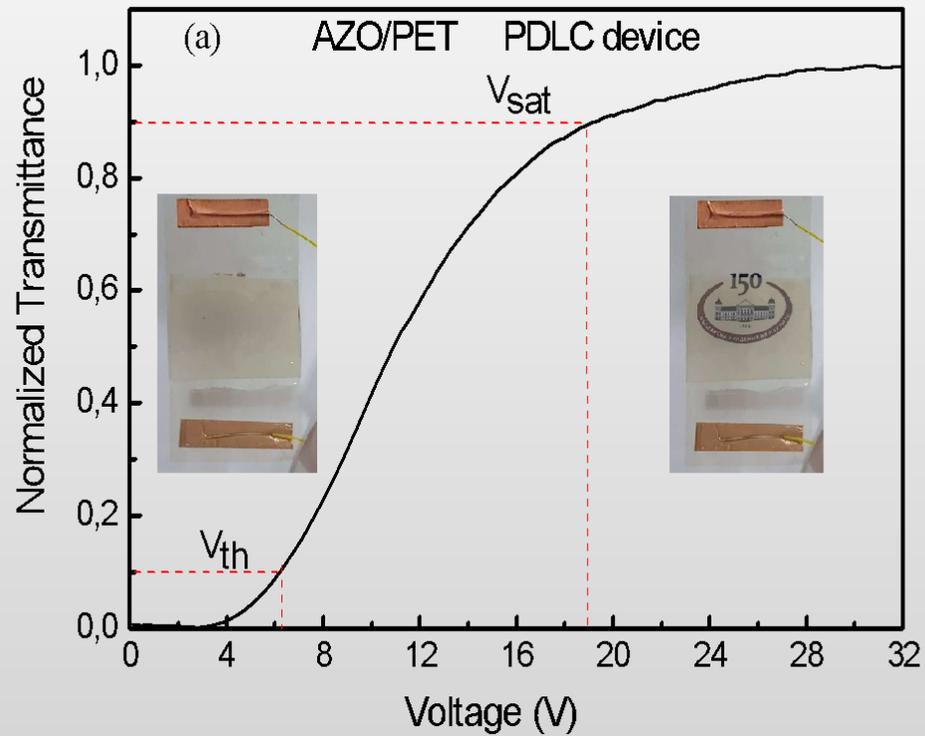


Figure: Voltage-transmittance curve and images at “off” and “on” states for AZO/mica and AZO/PET PDLC devices

□ Response time of AZO/mica and AZO/PET PDLC devices

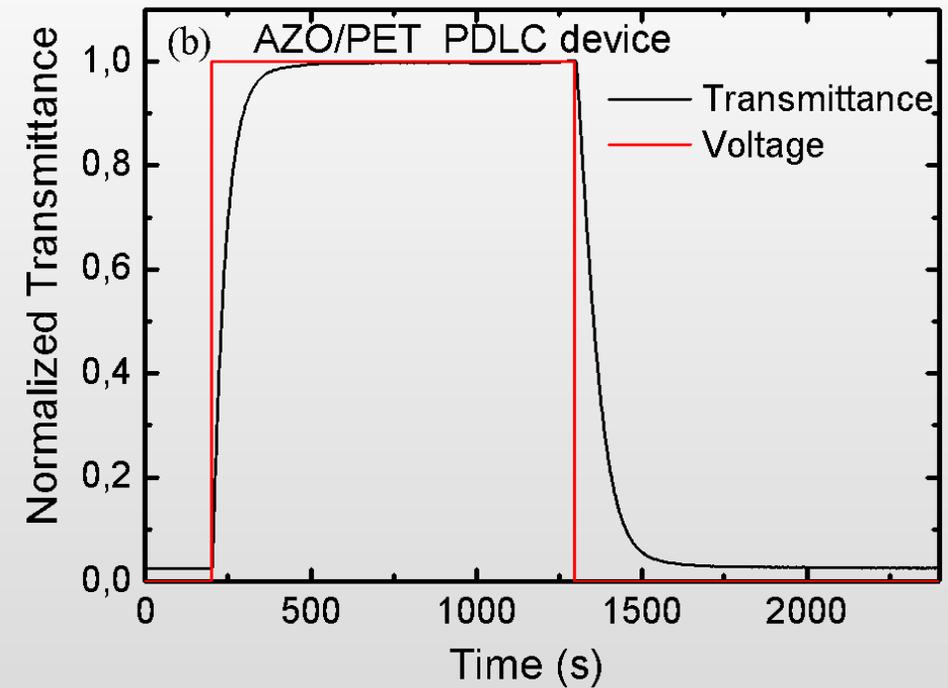
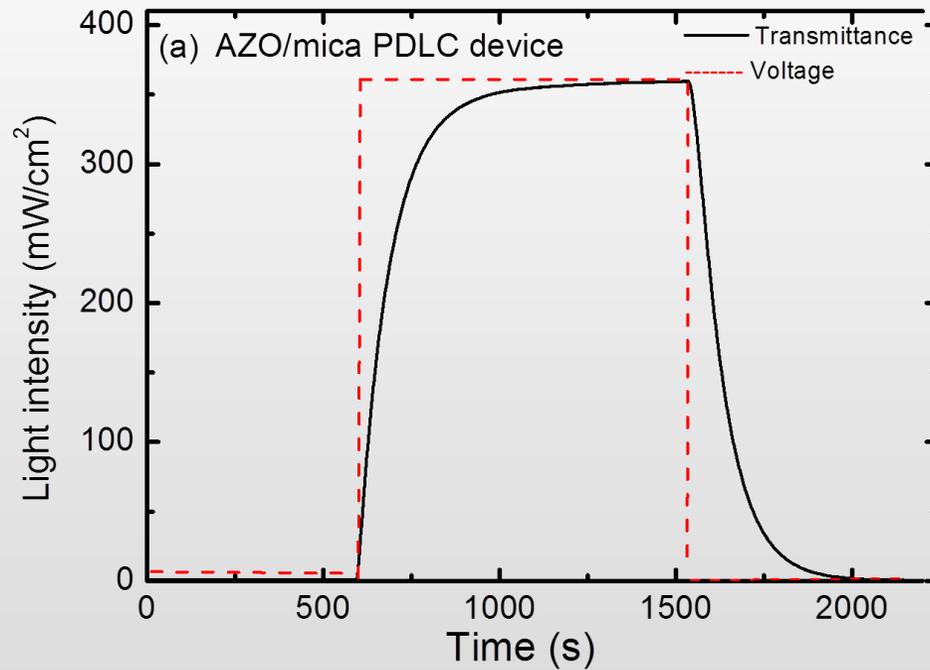


Figure: Response time of AZO/mica and AZO/PET PDLC devices

Conclusion

- High-quality AZO/mica with tunable optical and electrical properties are prepared by using ALD method.
- AZO/mica films have been successfully implemented as transparent electrodes in PDLC devices



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**Thank you
for your attention!**

