

Advanced Spatial Atomic Layer Deposition (SALD)

Context

- **ALD**: a unique technique offering precise thickness control and conformality
- **SALD**: up to x100 faster ALD approach that can be performed in the open air: appealing for mass production. Yet SALD offers much more than just faster deposition:
 - Close proximity head approach used at LMGP offers easy customization for different substrate applications
 - Spatial CVD can also be performed
 - Exploit atmospheric processing

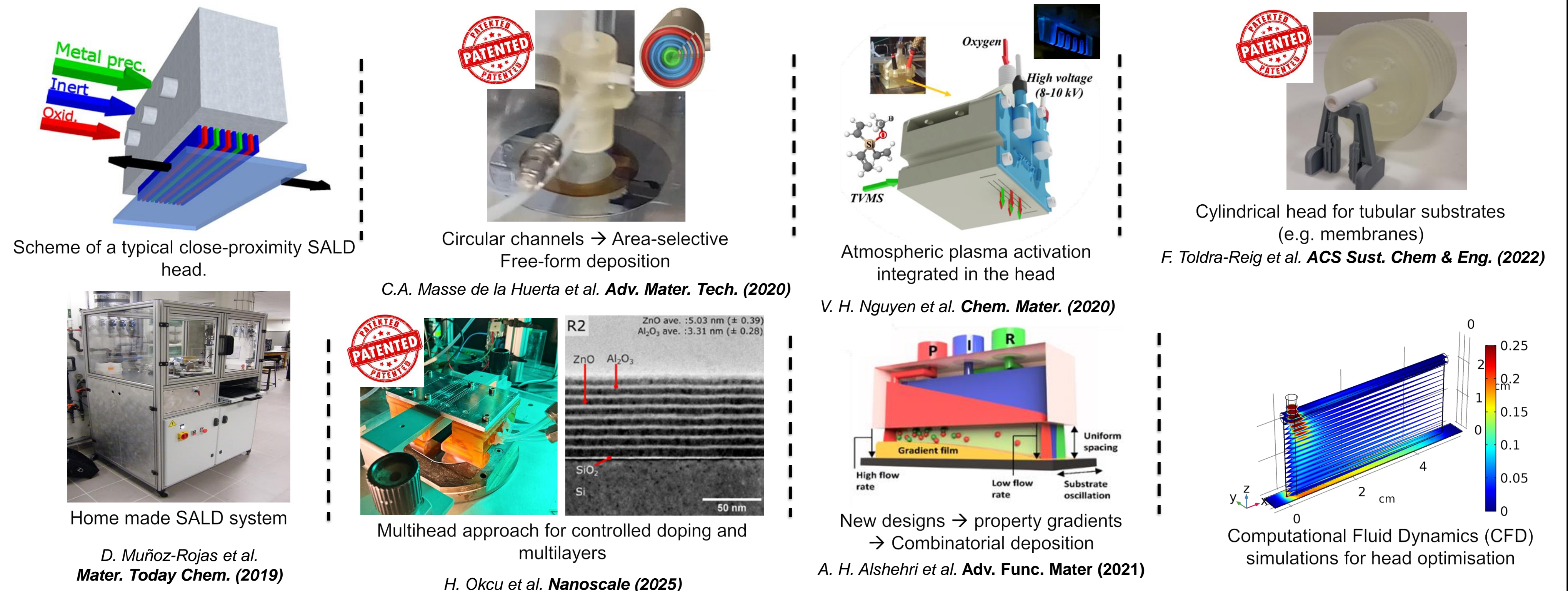
Objectives

- Develop innovative SALD approaches for new materials and applications
- Deposit materials with properties comparable to the ones obtained with physical methods
- Explore original precursors and processing conditions
- Develop more sustainable/safe processes
- Enlarge the application domains of SALD

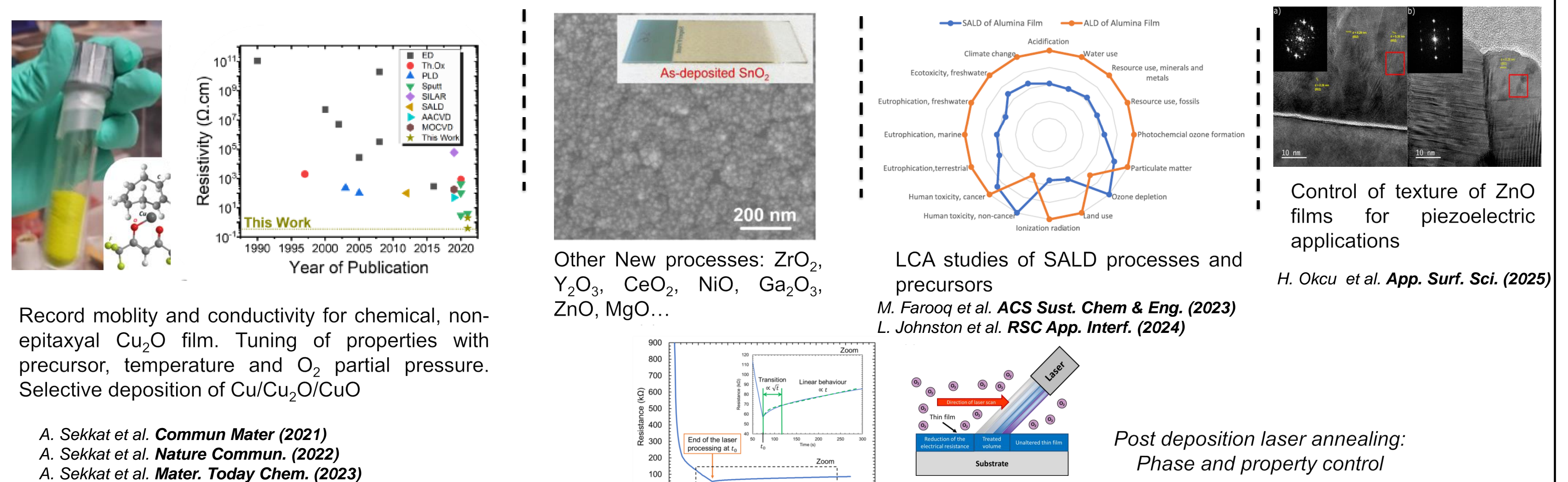
Skills and competences

- Design and fabrication of **custom-made systems**: different substrates/materials/applications
- Optimisation (CFD simulations) & **3D printing** of SALD deposition heads
- Original area-selective deposition methods based on our SALD approach
- **New processes** to deposit functional thin films
- **Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)**
- **Alternative processes (plasma, laser)** through long-standing collaborations

Reactor Design and Customisation



Process Development and Material Optimization



Transparent Conductive Materials

Context

Transparent conductive materials (TCMs) constitute a research topic that has been extensively studied in recent decades since they are of great interest for applications or devices such as transparent electrodes for solar cells or for OLEDs, gas sensors, transparent heaters or for transparent electronics.

Objectives

- Design, understand and optimize two different types of TCMs and their combination in composites:
 - Metallic nanowire networks (AgNW, CuNW...)
 - Transparent conductive oxides (TCOs) both n and p-type
- Particular focus on In-free compounds such as Cu(I)-based oxides & electron correlated material
- Combine experimental studies with modelling for comprehensive understanding

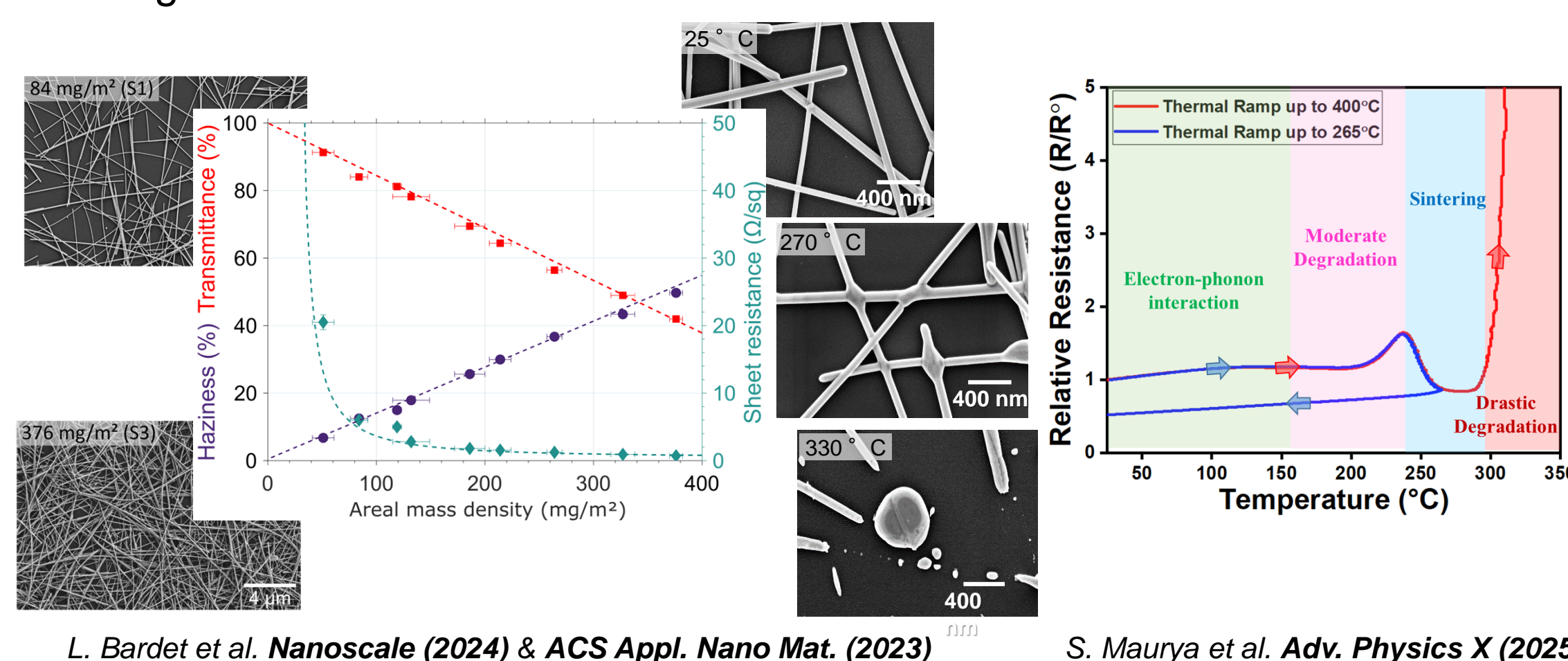
Skills and competences

- Understand and control key parameters to tune physical properties of MNW networks and composites
- Combine physical modelling and Monte Carlo simulations for understanding of MNW network behaviour
- Enhance film properties by optimizing microstructure, composition, and doping
- Integrate p-type and n-type layers into devices as transparent p-n junctions in sensors and hole transport layers (solar cells)
- Deposition methods: SALD, Aerosol Assisted CVD, Pulsed-injection MOCVD, Sol-gel
- Applications, Electronic & optoelectronic devices, flexible electronics

Silver Nanowire (AgNW) Networks

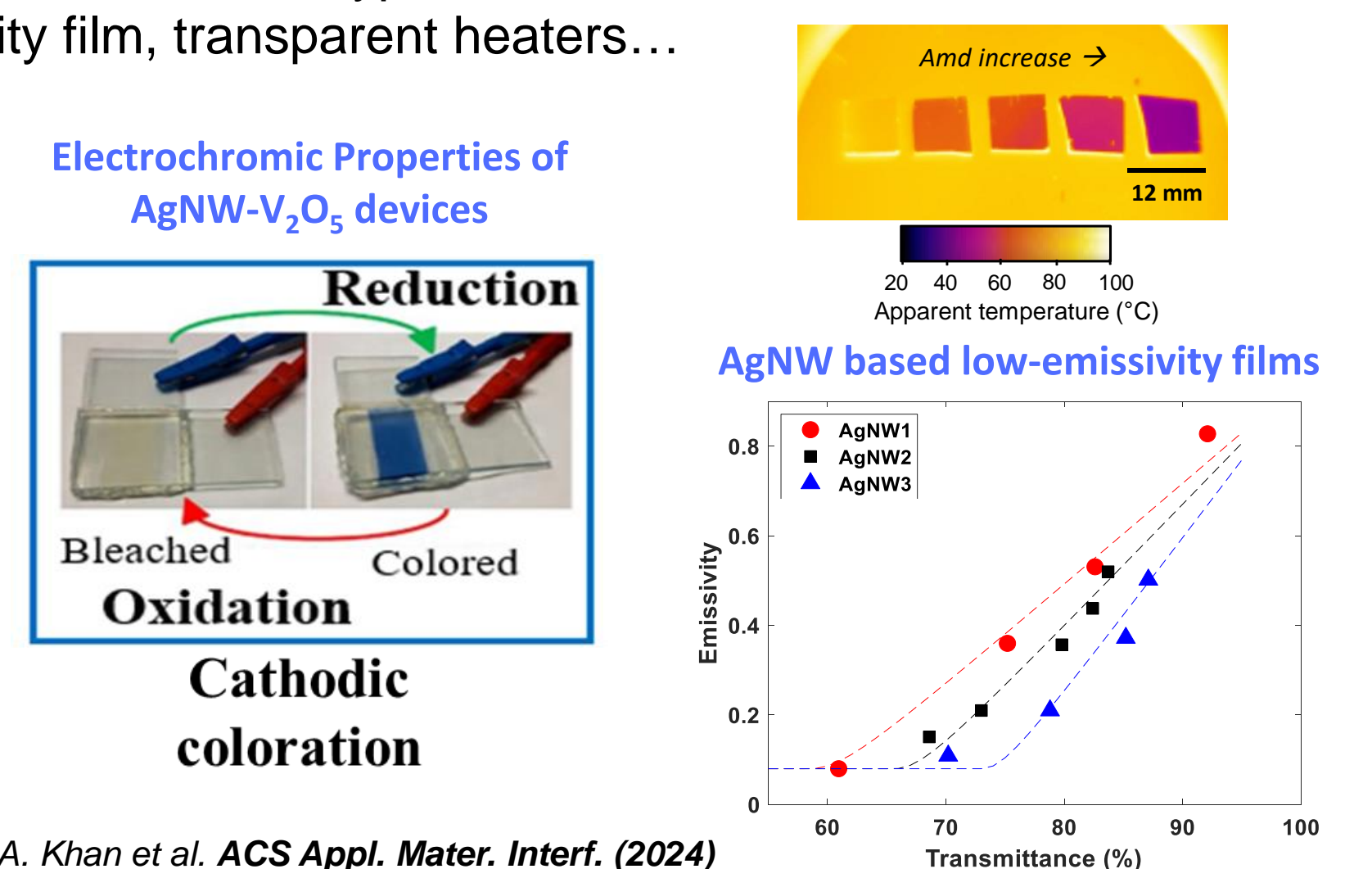
Properties of AgNW networks

AgNW dimensions (diameter & length), network density and thermal annealing influence drastically the physical properties of AgNW networks.



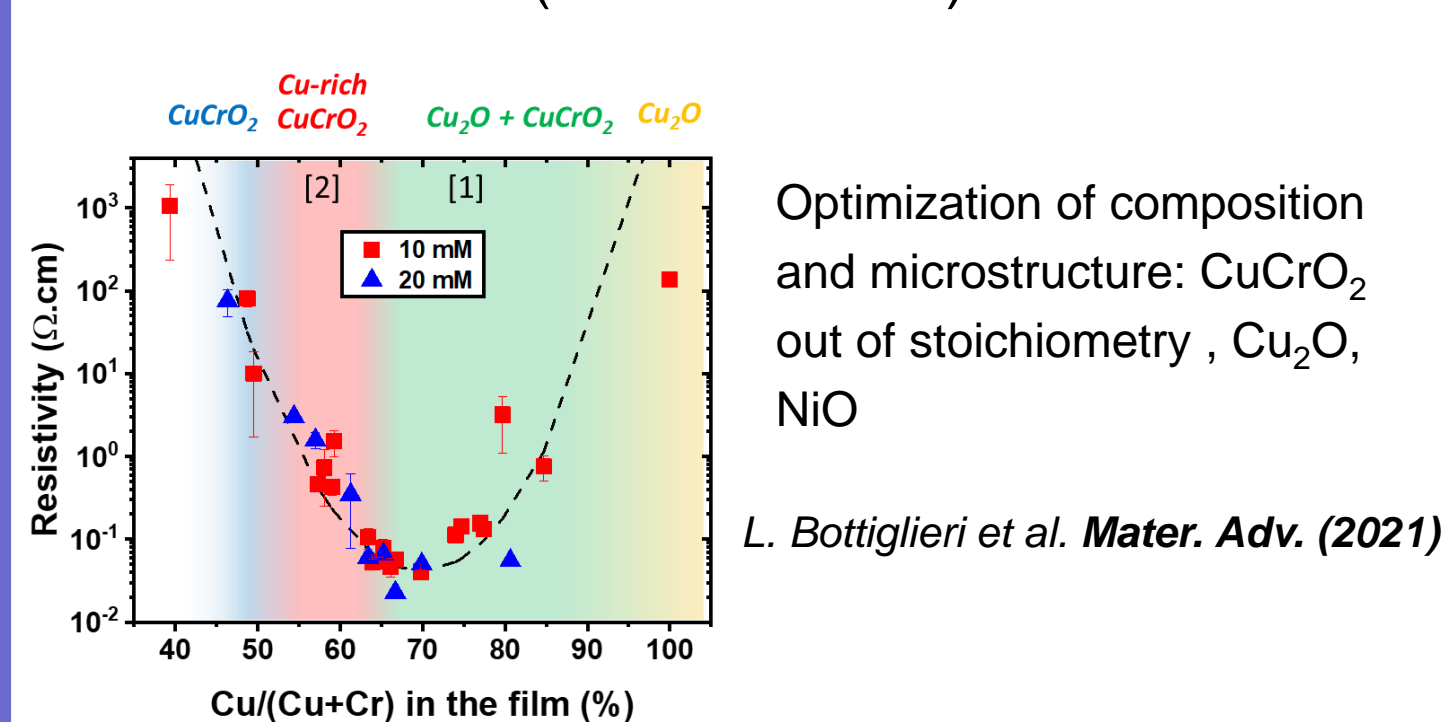
AgNW networks integration

AgNW networks can be a good candidate as transparent electrodes for several types of devices such as solar cells, low emissivity film, transparent heaters...



p-type TCO

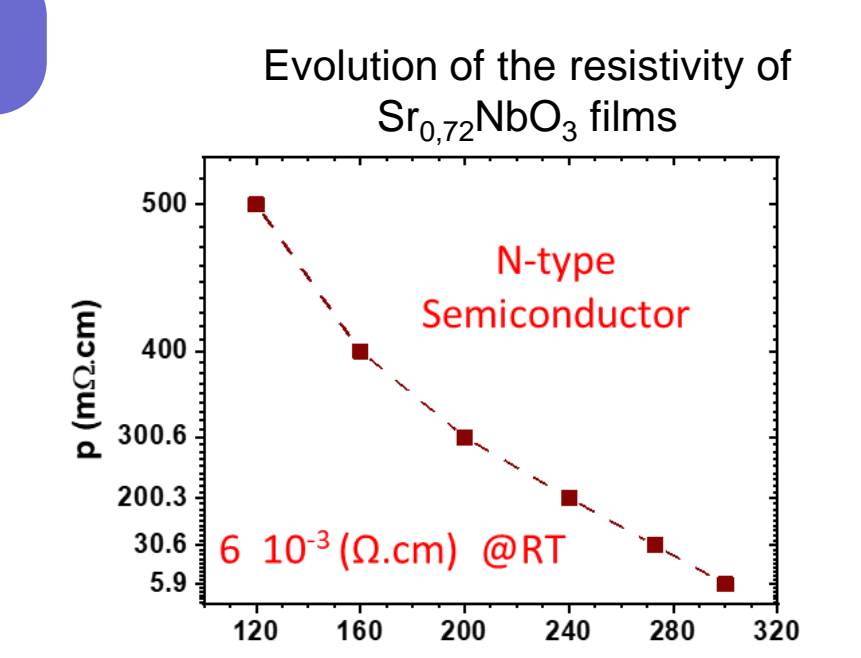
Development of new compounds through a coupled approach between Elaboration and first principle DFT calculation (collaborations)



n-type TCO

Development of In free TCO with strongly correlated electron oxides, mainly as Perovskite compound such as SrNbO_3 , CaNbO_3 , SrVO_3 , ...

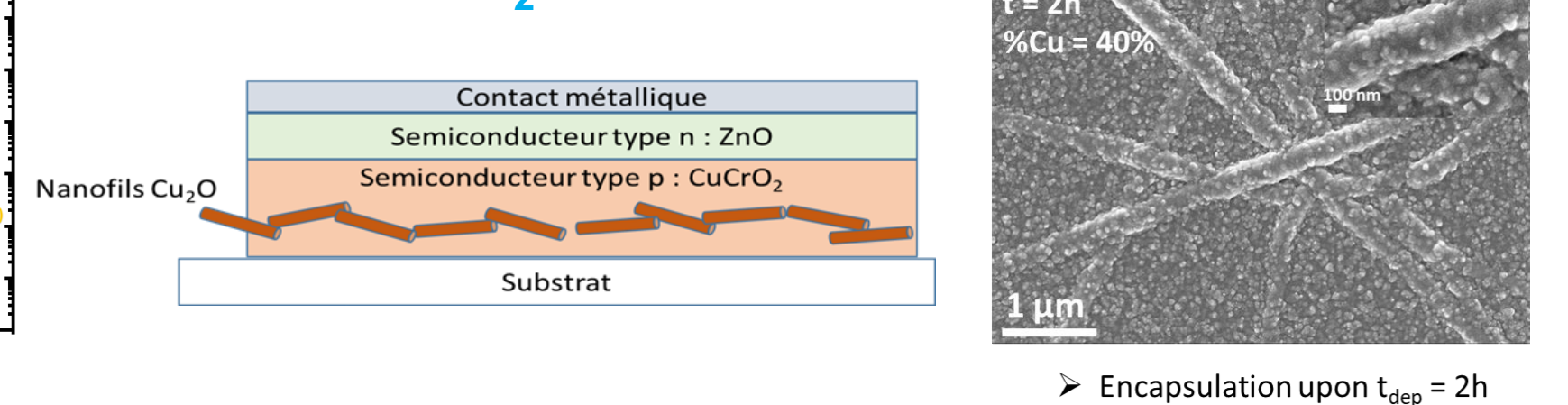
Optimisation of other standard n-type TCO (SnO_2 , AZO, etc)



Nano-Composite TCM

p-type TCO

Development of a new controlled nanocomposite material, based on a Cu_2O nanonet (NaBioS collab) and a CuCrO_2 thin film:



AgNW and metal oxide coating

