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Hierarchically nanostructured films and applications thereof

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Coridan et al.

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(54) **HIERARCHICALLY NANOSTRUCTURED FILMS AND APPLICATIONS THEREOF**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC H01G 9/204; H01G 9/048; H01G 9/2027;
H01G 9/2036; H01L 31/022475; H01L 31/022483
See application file for complete search history.

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429/144

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

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(21) Appl. No.: **16/043,730**

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(22) Filed: **Jul. 24, 2018**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**
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Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Provisional application No. 62/536,236, filed on Jul. 24, 2017.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

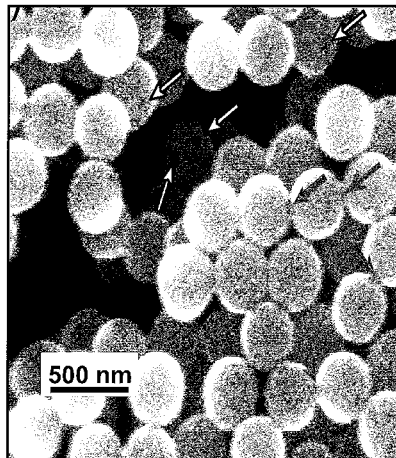
(51) **Int. Cl.**
H01G 9/20 (2006.01)
H01L 31/0224 (2006.01)
H01G 9/048 (2006.01)
B82Y 30/00 (2011.01)

In one aspect, nanostructured films are described herein comprising controlled architectures on multiple length scales (e.g. ≥ 3). As described further herein, the ability to control film properties on multiple length scales enables tailoring structures of the films to specific applications including, but not limited to, optoelectronic, catalytic and photoelectrochemical cell applications. In some embodiments, a nanostructured film comprises a porous inorganic scaffold comprising particles of an electrically insulating inorganic oxide. An electrically conductive metal oxide coating is adhered to the porous inorganic scaffold, wherein the conductive metal oxide coating binds adjacent particles of the insulating inorganic oxide.

(Continued)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **H01G 9/204** (2013.01); **H01G 9/048** (2013.01); **H01G 9/2027** (2013.01); **H01G 9/2036** (2013.01); **H01L 31/022475** (2013.01); **H01L 31/022483** (2013.01); **B82Y 30/00** (2013.01); **B82Y 40/00** (2013.01); **H01L 31/0284** (2013.01)

15 Claims, 11 Drawing Sheets



- (51) **Int. Cl.**
B82Y 40/00 (2011.01)
H01L 31/028 (2006.01)

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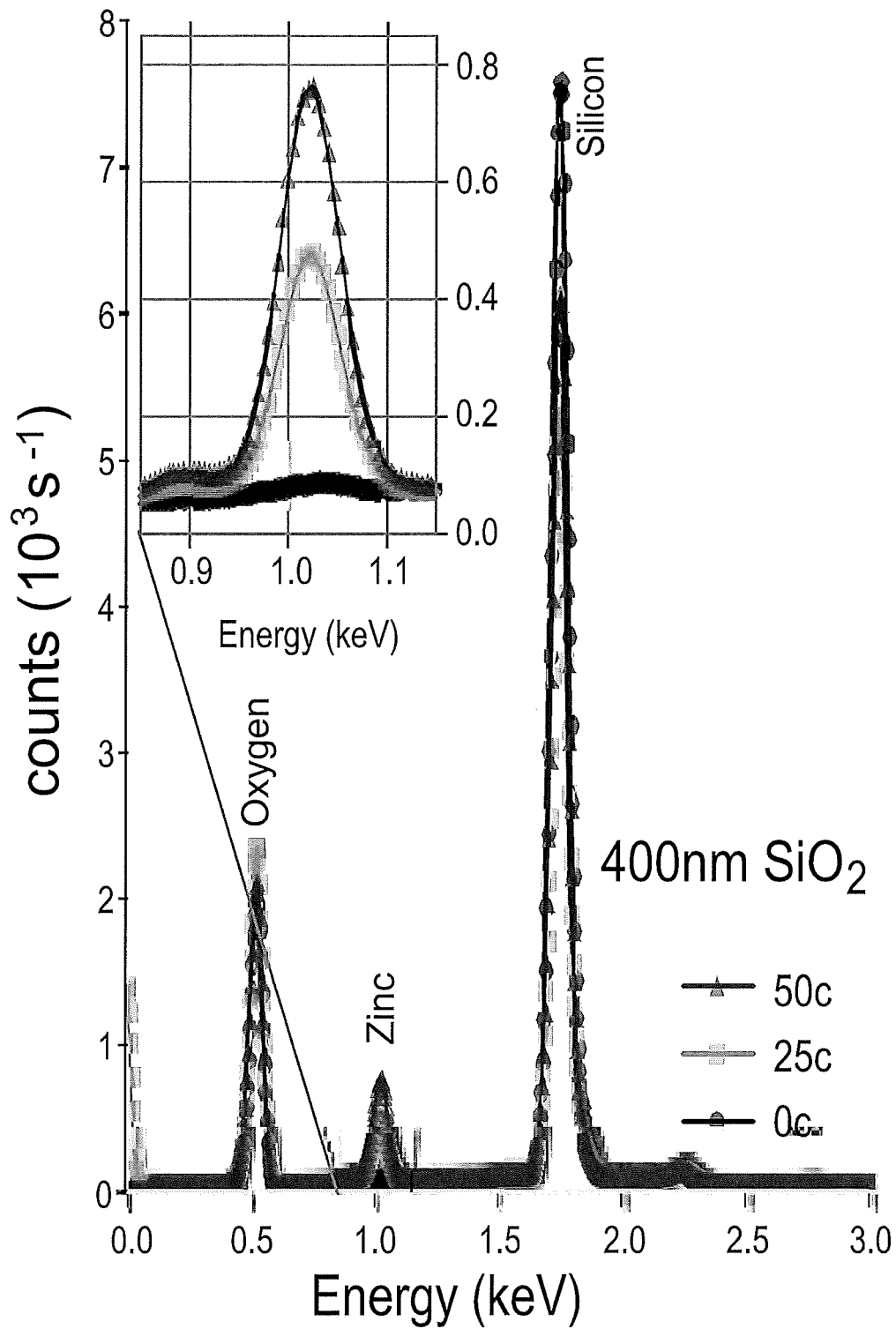


FIG. 1A

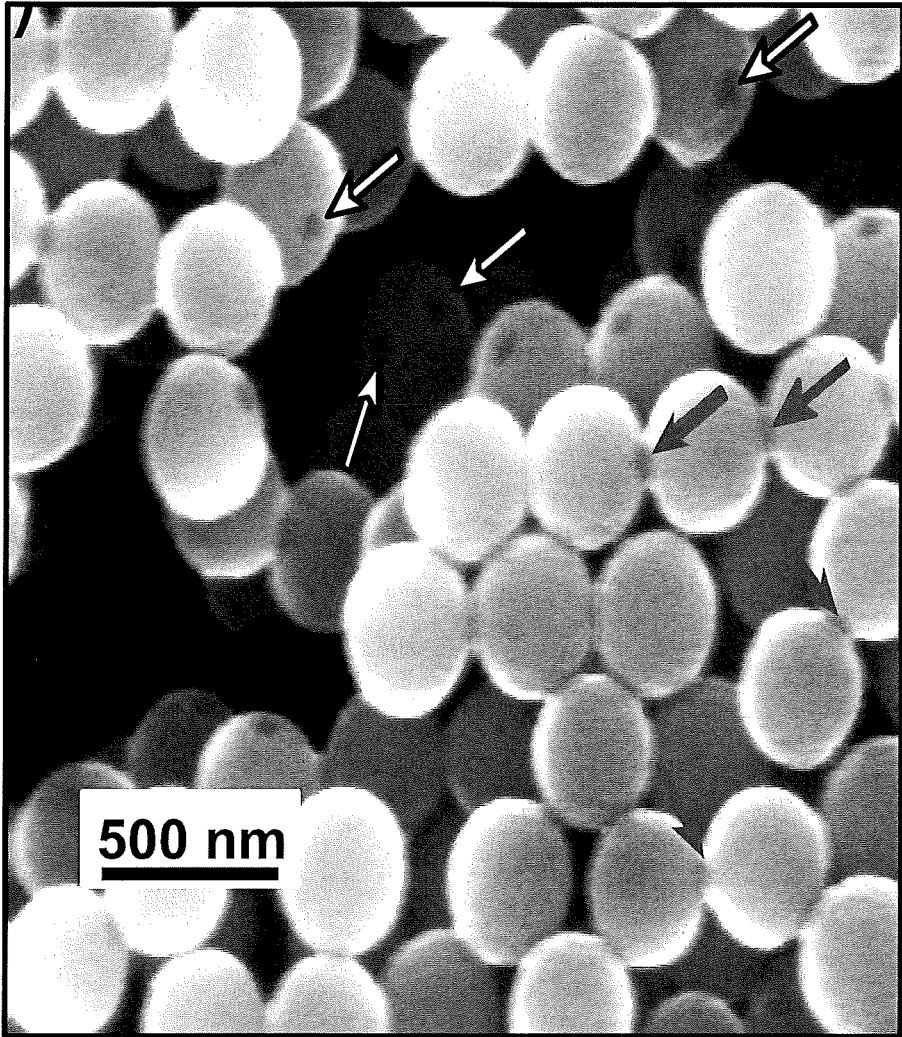


FIG. 1B

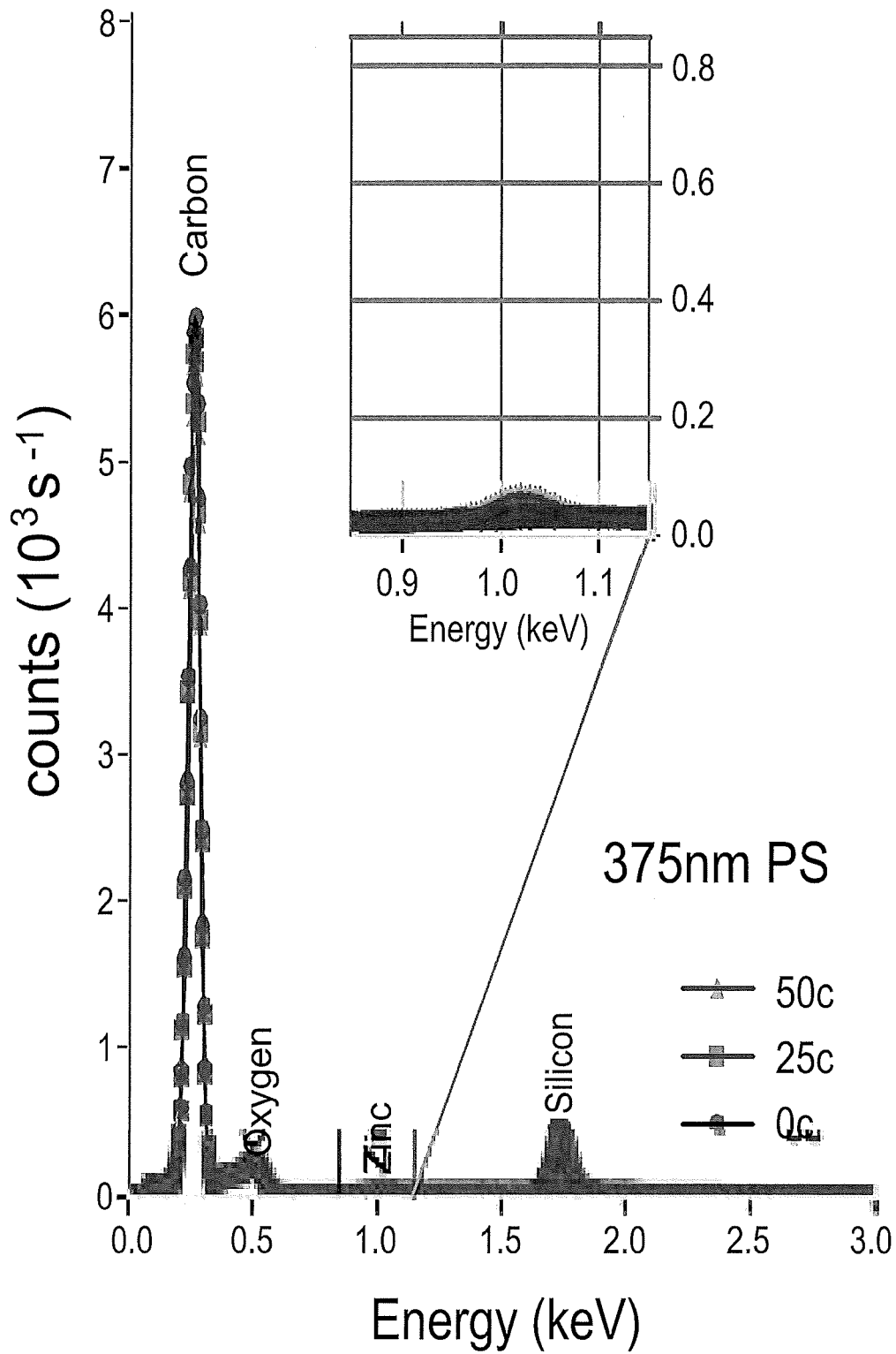


FIG. 1C

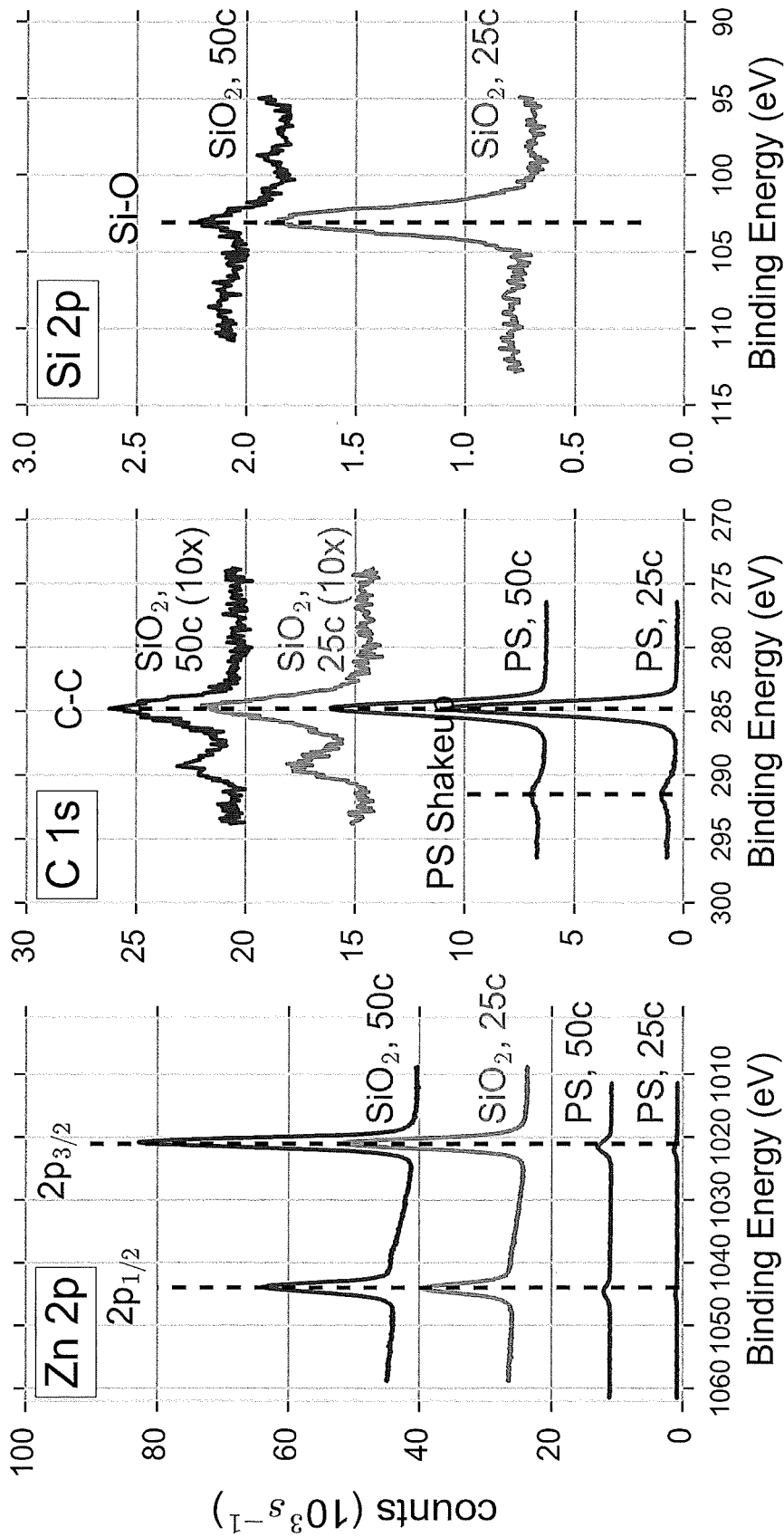


FIG. 2

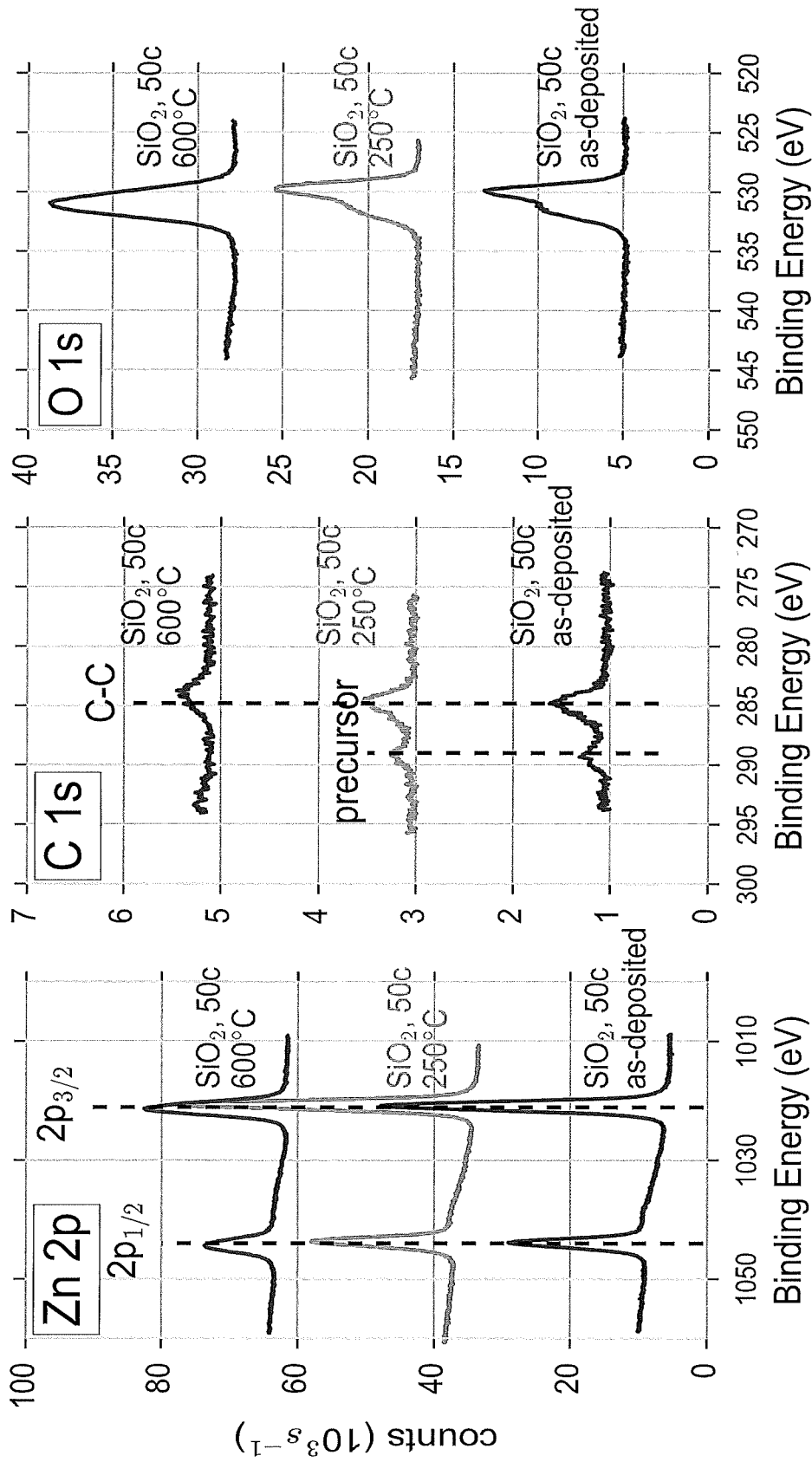


FIG. 3

As prepared

After 10min
sonication in
Toluene

FIG. 4A

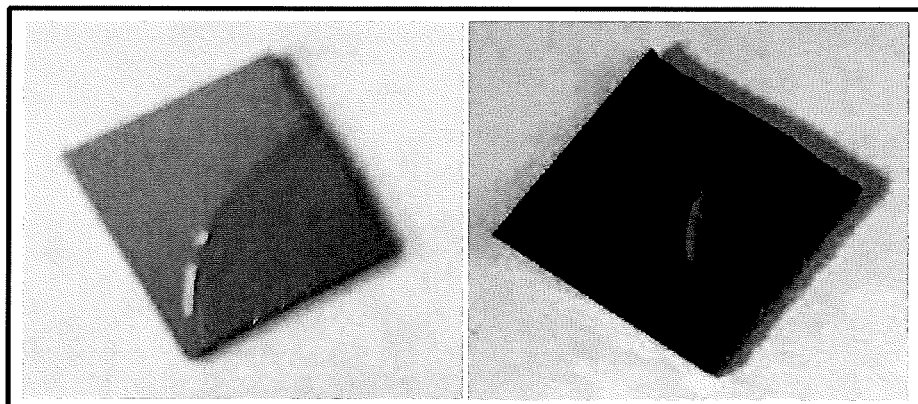


FIG. 4B

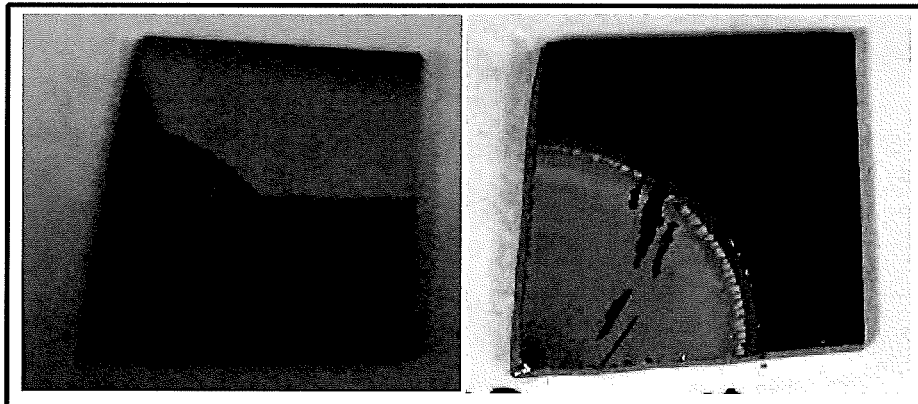
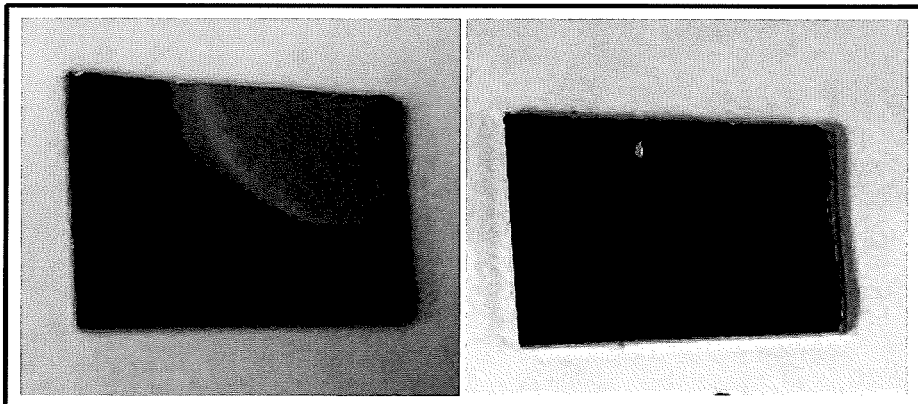


FIG. 4C



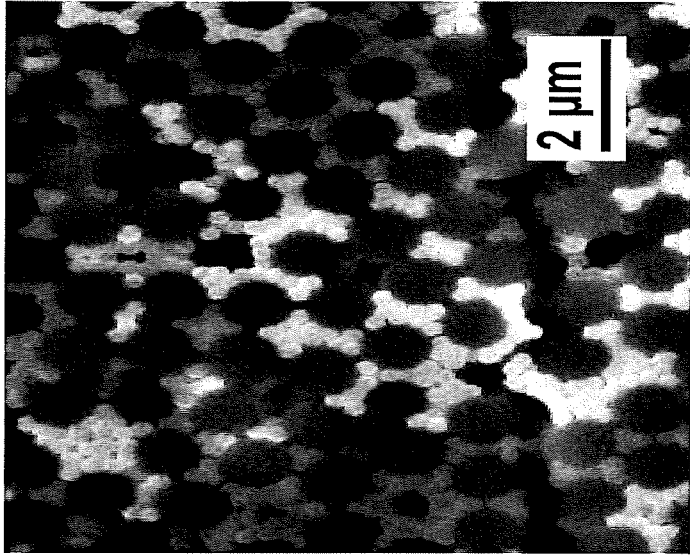


FIG. 5C

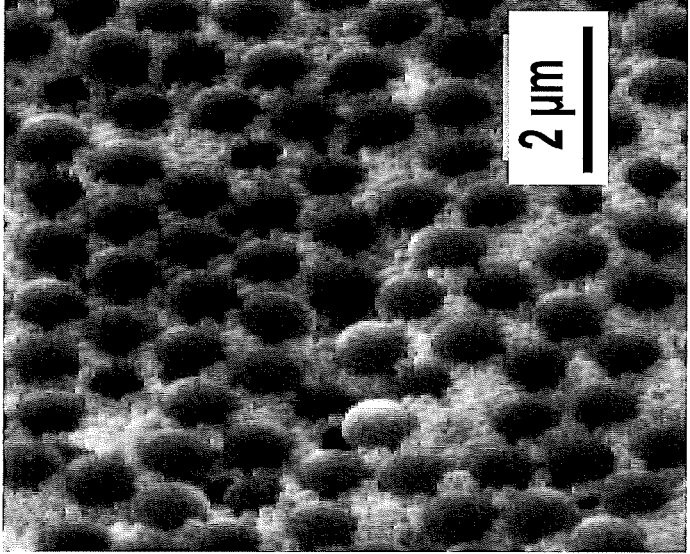


FIG. 5B

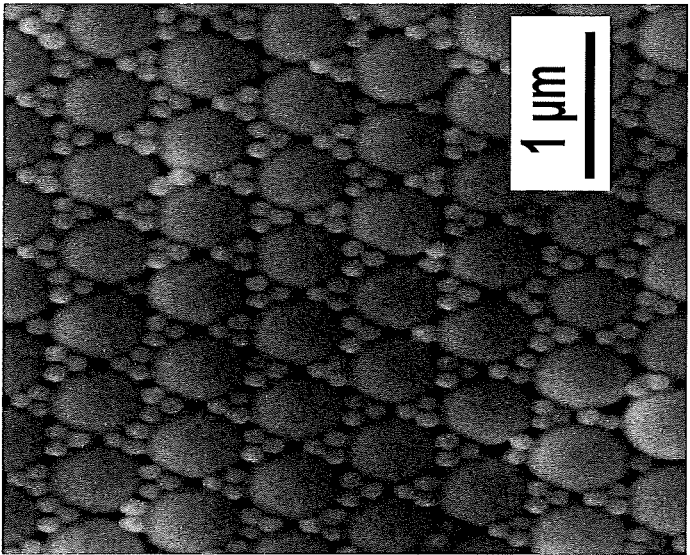


FIG. 5A

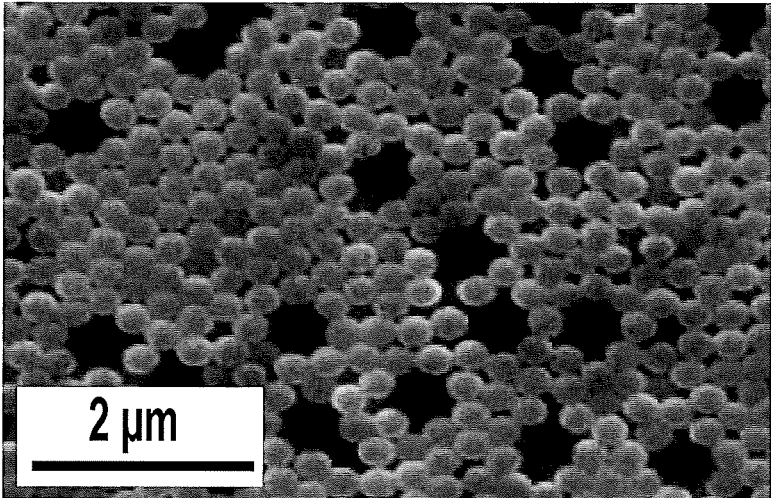


FIG. 6A

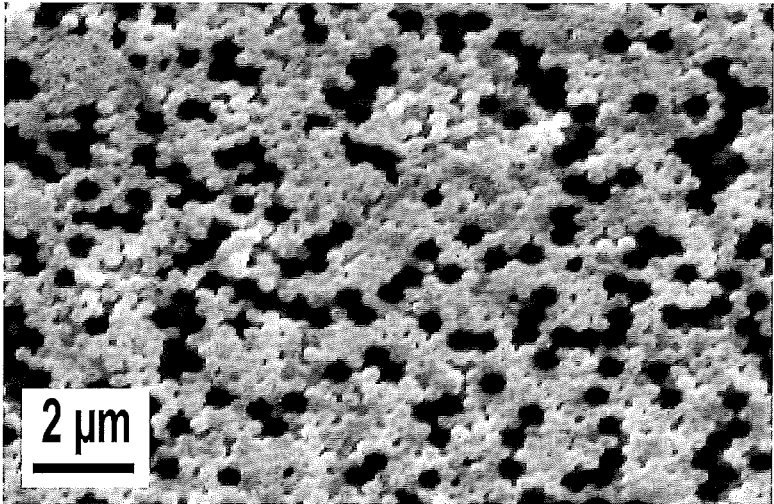


FIG. 6B

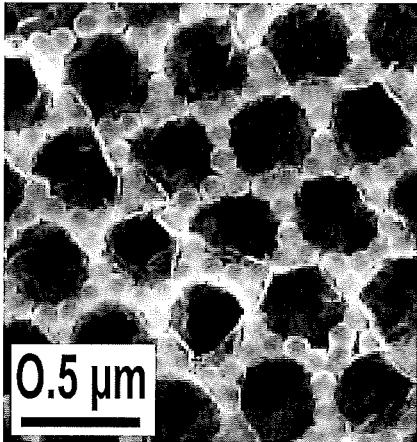


FIG. 7A

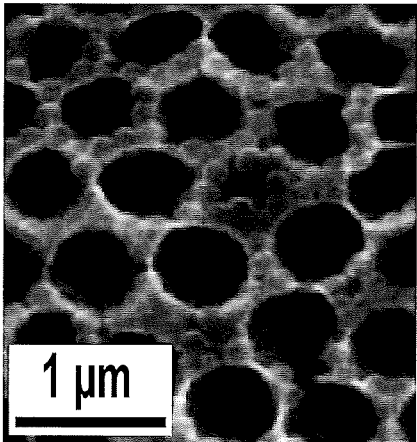


FIG. 7B

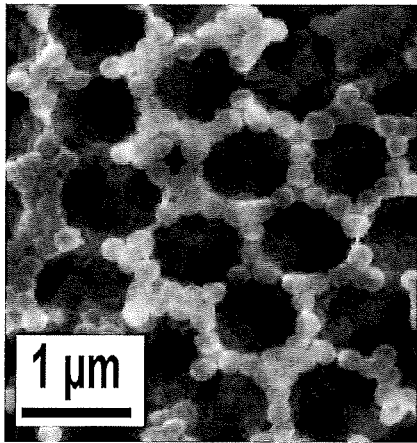


FIG. 7C

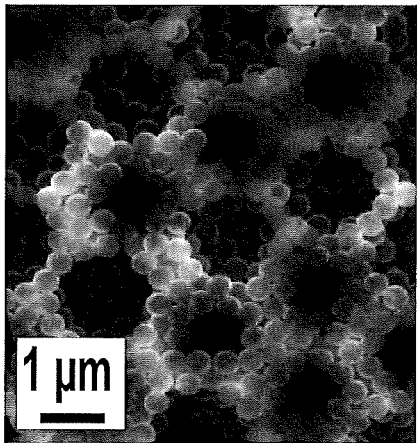


FIG. 7D

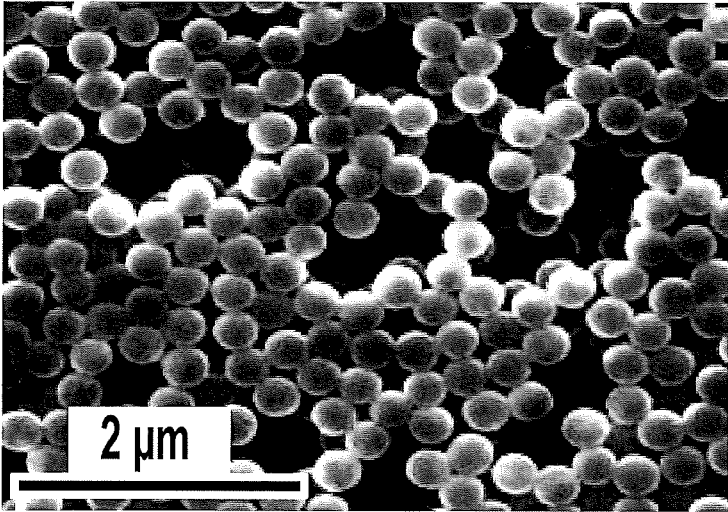


FIG. 8A

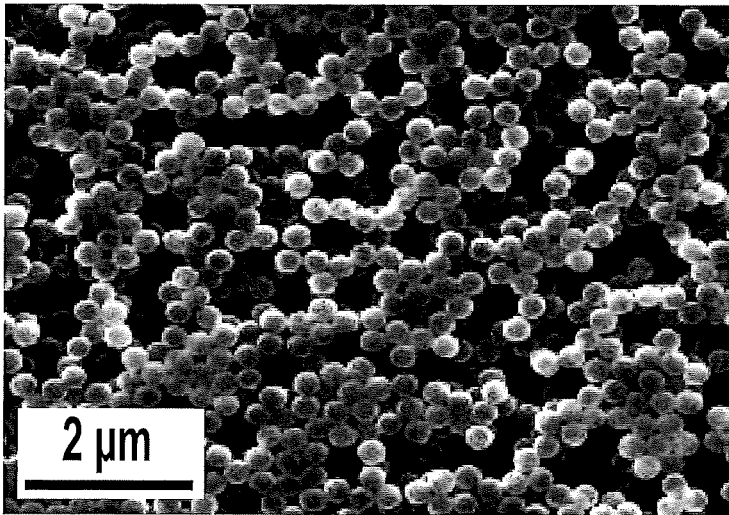


FIG. 8B

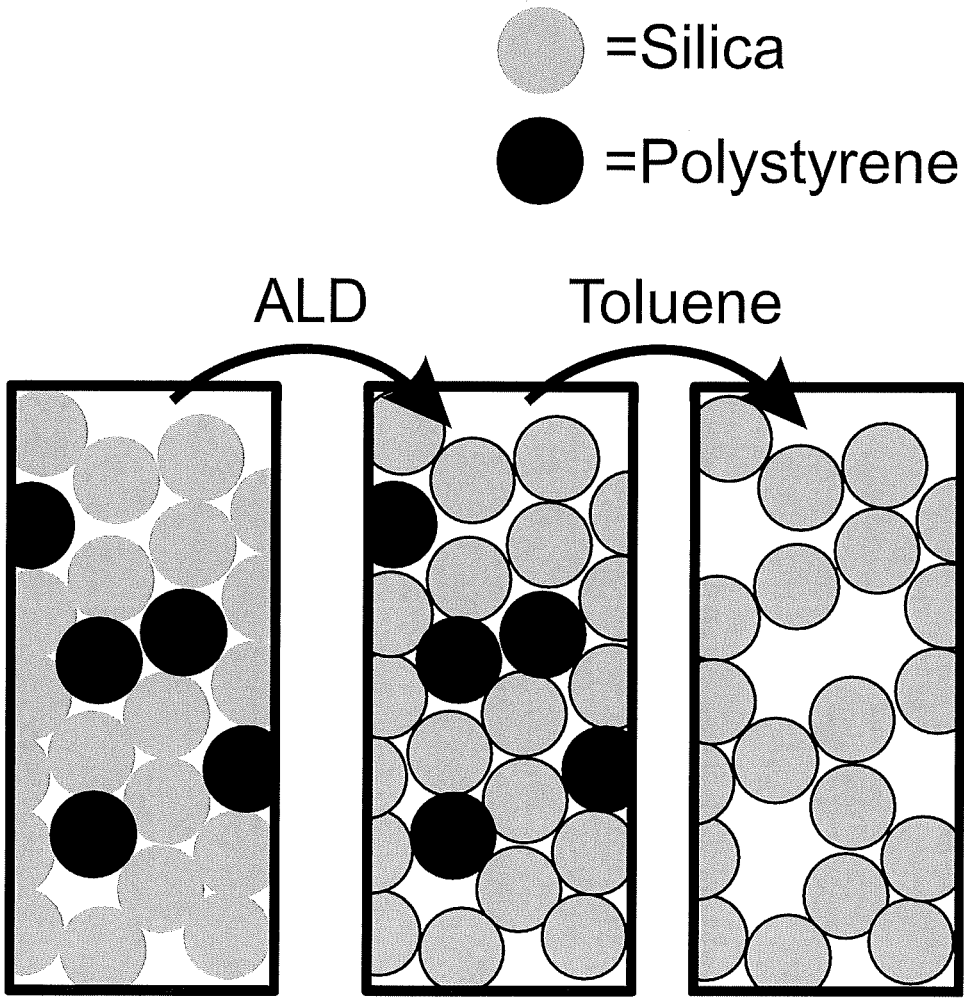


FIG. 9

HIERARCHICALLY NANOSTRUCTURED FILMS AND APPLICATIONS THEREOF

RELATED APPLICATION DATA

The present application claims priority pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) to U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 62/536,236 filed Jul. 24, 2017, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

FIELD

The present invention relates to thin films and, in particular, to hierarchically nanostructured thin films and applications thereof.

BACKGROUND

Thin films are employed in a variety of fields, including photovoltaics, electronics and advanced coatings for providing resistance to corrosive and/or high wear environments. Accordingly, thin film structure and properties vary according to specific application. In many cases, thin film structure is a balance of multiple properties. For example, electrode thin films of photoelectrochemical cells (PEC) are required to exhibit sufficient light absorption, carrier collection and desirable mass transport properties of reactants. Developing thin film architectures meeting these requirements can be difficult and expensive to fabricate. Expensive materials are often used in conjunction with time consuming techniques, such as photolithographic methods, dry reactive etching and physical vapor deposition (PVD) of metals. Such fabrication requirements are often not scalable and are cost prohibitive at the commercial level.

SUMMARY

In one aspect, nanostructured films are described herein comprising controlled architectures on multiple length scales (e.g. ≥ 3). As described further herein, the ability to control film properties on multiple length scales enables tailoring structures of the films to specific applications including, but not limited to, optoelectronic, catalytic and PEC applications. In some embodiments, a nanostructured film comprises a porous inorganic scaffold comprising particles of electrically insulating inorganic oxide. An electrically conductive metal oxide coating is adhered to the porous inorganic scaffold, wherein the conductive metal oxide coating binds adjacent particles of the insulating inorganic oxide. In some embodiments, the conductive metal oxide coating is radiation transmissive or transparent. As described further herein, a photosensitive layer can be deposited on the conductive metal oxide coating.

In another aspect, photoelectrochemical cells are provided. A photoelectrochemical cell comprises a photoelectrode comprising a nanostructured film, the nanostructured film comprising a porous inorganic scaffold including particles of insulating inorganic oxide. An electrically conductive metal oxide coating is adhered to the porous inorganic scaffold, wherein the conductive metal oxide coating binds adjacent particles of the insulating inorganic oxide. A photosensitive layer is deposited on the conductive metal oxide coating.

In a further aspect, methods of forming nanostructured layers are described herein. A method of forming a nanostructured layer comprises providing a mixture of colloidal polymeric particles and colloidal, electrically insulating

inorganic oxide particles and depositing an electrically conductive metal oxide coating on the insulating inorganic oxide particles. The colloidal polymeric particles are removed to provide a porous inorganic scaffold comprising the insulating inorganic oxide particles bound together by the conductive metal oxide coating. In some embodiments, a photosensitive layer is deposited on the conductive metal oxide coating.

These and other embodiments are further described in the following detailed description.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1A—EDX spectra of 0c, 25c, and 50c ALD-ZnO films prepared on thin films of close-packed, 400 nm SiO₂ nanospheres, with a magnified view of the Zn peak (inset).

FIG. 1B—SEM micrograph of the ALD-ZnO deposited on 400 nm SiO₂ spheres. Red arrows indicate regions where the ZnO bridges SiO₂ spheres. Green arrows indicate regions where bridged colloids disconnect, leaving a visible shadow in the ZnO film.

FIG. 1C—EDX spectra of 0c, 25c, and 50c ALD-ZnO on thin films of close-packed, 375 nm PS nanospheres, with a magnified view of the Zn peak (inset).

FIG. 2—Zn 2p, C 1s, and Si 2p XPS spectra measured on thin films of close-packed, 375 nm PS nanospheres exposed to 25c (red) and 50c (blue) of ALD-ZnO, and on thin films of close-packed, 400 nm SiO₂ nanospheres exposed to 25c (green) and 50c (purple) of ALD-ZnO.

FIG. 3—Zn 2p, C 1s, and O 1s XPS spectra measured on thin films of close-packed, 400 nm SiO₂ nanospheres exposed to 50c of ALD-ZnO as deposited (purple), after one hour anneal in air at 250° C. (orange), or after one hour anneal in air at 600° C. (brown).

FIG. 4A—A dropcast thin film of 400 nm SiO₂ annealed at 600° C. for one hour as prepared and after 10 minutes of sonication in toluene.

FIG. 4B—A film exposed to 50c of ALD-ZnO as prepared and after 10 minutes of sonication in toluene.

FIG. 4C—A film exposed to 50c of ALD-ZnO and annealed at 600° C. for one hour as prepared and after 10 minutes of sonication in toluene.

FIG. 5A—Self-assembled, PS-SiO₂ composite host-guest colloidal crystals prepared from 0.5 μ m PS and 100 nm SiO₂ colloids.

FIG. 5B—Self-assembled, PS-SiO₂ composite host-guest colloidal crystals prepared from 0.75 μ m PS and 140 nm SiO₂ colloids.

FIG. 5C—Self-assembled, PS-SiO₂ composite host-guest colloidal crystals prepared from 1.0 μ m PS and 200 nm SiO₂ colloids.

FIG. 6A—Self-assembled knock-out glass films of 0.5 μ m PS and 300 nm SiO₂ prepared with 7.5% colloidal mass fraction of PS.

FIG. 6B—Self-assembled knock-out glass films of 0.5 μ m PS and 300 nm SiO₂ prepared with 20% colloidal mass fraction of PS.

FIG. 7A—SiO₂/ZnO colloidal inverse opal structures templated by host-guest colloidal crystals prepared from 0.5 μ m PS/100 nm SiO₂ colloids.

FIG. 7B—SiO₂/ZnO colloidal inverse opal structures templated by host-guest colloidal crystals prepared from 0.75 μ m PS/140 nm SiO₂ colloids.

FIG. 7C—SiO₂/ZnO colloidal inverse opal structures templated by host-guest colloidal crystals prepared from 1.0 μ m PS/200 nm SiO₂ colloids.

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FIG. 7D— SiO_2/ZnO colloidal inverse opal structures templated by host-guest colloidal crystals prepared from 2.0 μm PS/400 nm SiO_2 colloids.

FIG. 8A— SiO_2/ZnO colloidal glass structures fabricated from knock-out glass templates of 0.5 μm PS and 300 nm SiO_2 prepared with 7.5% colloidal mass fraction of PS.

FIG. 8B— SiO_2/ZnO colloidal glass structures fabricated from knock-out glass templates of 0.5 μm PS and 300 nm SiO_2 prepared with 20% colloidal mass fraction of PS.

FIG. 9 is a schematic illustrating a method of forming a nanostructured layer according to some embodiments described herein.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Embodiments described herein can be understood more readily by reference to the following detailed description and examples and their previous and following descriptions. Elements and apparatus described herein, however, are not limited to the specific embodiments presented in the detailed description. It should be recognized that these embodiments are merely illustrative of the principles of the present invention. Numerous modifications and adaptations will be readily apparent to those of skill in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

In one aspect, nanostructured films are described herein. In some embodiments, a nanostructured film comprises an inorganic scaffold comprising particles of insulating inorganic oxide. A conductive metal oxide coating is adhered to the porous inorganic scaffold, wherein the conductive metal oxide coating binds adjacent particles of the insulating inorganic oxide. Turning now to specific components, particles forming the inorganic scaffold can comprise any electrically insulating inorganic oxide not inconsistent with the objectives of the present invention. In some embodiments, insulating inorganic oxide particles are radiation transmissive and can comprise silica, alumina or aluminum oxynitride or combinations thereof. Inorganic oxide particles of the scaffold can be radiation transmissive for light scattering purposes and/or passage of light throughout the nanostructured film. Silica, alumina, aluminum oxynitride and/or other radiation transmissive oxide particles can be employed as scaffold materials in optoelectronic and/or photovoltaic applications, for example. Alternatively, inorganic oxide particles can be non-radiation transmissive or reflective. In some embodiments, reflective inorganic oxide particles can be mixed with radiation transmissive oxide particles in the inorganic scaffold. In this way, light transmission and reflection can be tuned to ensure maximum absorption by the photosensitive layer deposited on the conductive metal oxide coating. In some embodiments, the insulating inorganic oxide particles of the scaffold exhibit a bandgap in excess of the photosensitive layer bandgap, thereby inhibiting or precluding competition between the scaffold and photosensitive layer for light absorption.

The conductive metal oxide coating can comprise any desired conducting metal oxide. In some embodiments, the conducting metal oxide coating is radiation transmissive or transparent in the visible region of the electromagnetic spectrum. Radiation transmissive conducting oxides can comprise one or more transition metals, in some embodiments. Radiation transmissive conducting oxides, for example, can include one or more of zinc oxide, fluorine-doped tin oxide (FTO), indium tin oxide (ITO), gallium indium tin oxide (GITO), aluminum tin oxide (ATO) and

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zinc indium tin oxide (ZITO). In some embodiments, the conductive metal oxide coating comprises a transition metal oxide.

A photosensitive layer can be deposited over the conductive metal oxide coating. In some embodiments, the photosensitive layer is deposited directly on the conductive metal oxide coating. Alternatively, one or more layers can be positioned between the conductive metal oxide coating and photosensitive layer, wherein the photosensitive layer is in electrical communication with the conductive metal oxide coating. Any photosensitive layer not inconsistent with the objectives of the present invention can be deposited on the conductive metal oxide coating. The photosensitive layer may be a single layer or can comprise any number of sublayers. In some embodiments, the photosensitive layer can comprise one or more inorganic materials, such as transition metal oxides including, but not limited to, zinc oxide, tungsten oxide, ruthenium oxide, iron oxide, cuprous oxide, cupric oxide and combinations thereof. Inorganic materials of the photosensitive layer can also include II/VI, III/V or Group IV semiconductor materials. Suitable inorganic semiconductor materials can also include ternary and quaternary systems having elements selected from Groups IB, IIB and IIIA-VIA of the Periodic Table. In some embodiments, polycrystalline silicon and/or amorphous silicon can be deposited on the conductive metal oxide coating. Alternatively, the photosensitive layer can be composed of organic components. In some embodiments, the photosensitive layer comprises one or more conjugated polymers, organic small molecules or combinations thereof. In some embodiments, an organic photosensitive layer exhibits a bulk heterojunction architecture wherein a nanoparticle acceptor phase is dispersed in a light absorbing conjugated polymer and/or organic small molecule donor phase.

Inorganic and organic materials and architectures of the photosensitive layer residing on or over the conductive metal oxide coating of the inorganic scaffold can be selected according to the desired light absorption characteristics of the nanostructured film. The photosensitive layer can be tailored to absorb light in the near-UV, visible and/or infrared regions of the electromagnetic spectrum. Moreover, the photosensitive layer can have any desired thickness. In some embodiments, the photosensitive layer has thickness of 10 nm to 1 μm . In other embodiments, the photosensitive layer can have thickness of 10-100 nm or greater than 1 μm .

Pore structure of the inorganic scaffold can adopt various configurations to provide desired mass transport properties of reactants. In some embodiments, pore size is uniform throughout the nanostructured film. In other embodiments, pore size is heterogeneous in the nanostructured film. For example, one or more pore size gradients can exist along the film thickness. Moreover, the inorganic scaffold can exhibit a uniform pore distribution. Alternatively, the pore distribution can be heterogeneous, thereby increasing the tortuosity factor. As described further herein, pore size and distribution can be tightly controlled by selection of colloidal polymeric particles. Sizes and amounts of colloidal polymeric particles can be chosen according to the desired properties of the porous inorganic scaffold, including mass transfer properties, surface area and various mechanical properties including overall porosity. In some embodiments, porosity of the nanostructured film can range from 10 volume percent to 90 volume percent.

In another aspect, photoelectrochemical cells are provided. A photoelectrochemical cell comprises a photoelectrode comprising a nanostructured film, the nanostructured film comprising a porous inorganic scaffold including par-

ticles of insulating inorganic oxide. An electrically conductive metal oxide coating is adhered to the porous inorganic scaffold, wherein the conductive metal oxide coating binds adjacent particles of the insulating inorganic oxide. A photosensitive layer is deposited on the conductive metal oxide coating. The nanostructured film can have any composition and/or properties described hereinabove.

In a further aspect, methods of forming nanostructured layers are described herein. A method of forming a nanostructured layer comprises providing a mixture of colloidal polymeric particles and colloidal, electrically insulating inorganic oxide particles and depositing an electrically conductive metal oxide coating on the insulating inorganic oxide particles. The colloidal polymeric particles are removed to provide a porous inorganic scaffold comprising the insulating inorganic oxide particles bound together by the conductive metal oxide coating. In some embodiments, a photosensitive layer is deposited on the conductive metal oxide coating.

The colloidal insulating inorganic oxide particles can have any compositional identity described above. While insulating oxide particles are primarily described herein, other ceramic materials can serve as suitable substitutes for the inorganic oxide particles in the scaffold. In some embodiments, for example, a porous inorganic scaffold is formed of electrically insulating transition metal nitrides, transition metal carbides, transition metal carbonitrides, transition metal borides or silicides, transition metal oxynitrides, boron nitride or various combinations thereof.

Moreover, the compositional identity of the colloidal polymeric particles can be selected according to several considerations including, but not limited to, maintaining susceptibility to removal subsequent to deposition of the conductive metal oxide coating and general inertness to reagents and processes employed to deposit the conductive metal oxide coating. In some embodiments, for example, the colloidal polymeric particles comprise polystyrene (PS) and/or copolymers and derivatives thereof. In some embodiments, the colloidal polymeric particles exhibit low polydispersity and are of generally uniform size to provide a generally uniform pore size and/or pore structure in the nanostructured film. Alternatively, the colloidal polymeric particles can have heterogeneous particle size to provide a variety of pore sizes and/or pore structures in the nanostructured film. In some embodiments, the colloidal polymeric particles can have a bimodal or multimodal size distribution. The colloidal polymeric particles and insulating inorganic oxide particles can be mixed in any desired proportion to provide desired porosity, surface area and other mechanical properties of the nanostructured film.

The conductive metal oxide film can be deposited by various techniques including atomic layer deposition (ALD) or surface sensitive chemical synthesis technique. In some embodiments, for example, zinc oxide is deposited by ALD via a zinc organometallic precursor and oxidant. Organometallic precursor can be diethyl zinc, wherein water or oxygen is the oxidant. The conductive metal oxide layer can be selectively deposited on the insulating oxide particles of the scaffold, in some embodiments. Conductive metal oxide can also be deposited on the colloidal polymeric particles. However, the conductive metal oxide layer should not preclude removal of the colloidal polymeric particles by etching or other technique. The deposited conductive metal oxide layer binds the inorganic oxide particles of the scaffold together. In some embodiments, the inorganic oxide particles of the scaffold are surface functionalized with transition metal oxide nanoparticles. Deposition of the conductive

metal oxide layer can result in the transition metal oxide nanoparticles being dispersed in the conductive metal oxide layer.

FIG. 9 is a schematic illustrating a method of forming a nanostructured layer according to some embodiments described herein. As illustrated in FIG. 9, the dark colored balls represent colloidal silica particles, and the light-colored balls represent colloidal polystyrene. The colloidal silica and polystyrene are mixed in the desired proportion and a conductive metal oxide layer is selectively deposited on the silica particles as represented by the black outline. The conductive metal oxide layer adheres or binds adjacent silica particles. The polystyrene particles are subsequently etched away or otherwise removed leaving behind a porous silica scaffold coated with conductive metal oxide. A photosensitive layer can be deposited on the conductive metal oxide coating of the inorganic scaffold.

These and other embodiments are further illustrated by the following non-limiting examples.

Example 1—Hierarchically Nanostructured Films

Hierarchically nanostructures films were fabricated and characterized as follows.

Experimental Section

Solvents such as acetone (99.5%; EMD Millipore Corp), methanol (HPLC grade; VWR Analytical), isopropanol (HPLC grade; VWR Analytical), toluene (99.5% pure, VWR Analytical), and water (HPLC grade; VWR Analytical) were used as received. Si wafers (n-type, single-side polished, <0.001 Ωcm ; Silicon Materials Inc.) were diced into 1.5 cm \times 1.5 cm square substrates, then used as received. Fluorine-doped tin oxide (FTO)-coated glass slides (TEC 15, 12-14 Ωsq^{-1} ; MTI Corp) were diced into 2.5 cm \times 1 cm slides for use as deposition substrates. Aqueous solutions of monodisperse polystyrene colloidal spheres (2.6% w/w polystyrene concentration; Polysciences Inc.) were used as received. Aqueous solutions of monodisperse SiO₂ nanoparticles (1% w/w SiO₂; NanoCompositex) were used as received. Si and FTO substrates were cleaned before use by a sequential rinse in acetone, methanol, isopropanol, and water. Water evaporation during colloidal film synthesis was performed in an incubator with digital temperature control (VWR). High-temperature annealing of substrates was performed in air in a muffle furnace equipped with a digital temperature controller (Thermolyne). Materials characterization: Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) micrographs of colloidal films were taken with either a Philips XL-30 FEG SEM or FEI Nova Nanolab 200. Energy-dispersive x-ray (EDX) spectra were measured at an incident electron energy of 15 keV with a Bruker (Flash 5010 accessory attached to the FEI SEM. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) measurements were performed on a PHI Versaprobe instrument with a monochromated Al K α source (1486.6 eV).

Preparation of Colloidal Thin Films:

Single component thin films of 375 nm PS or 400 nm SiO₂ nanoparticle thin films were prepared by dropcasting. A drop of each concentrated stock solution (75 μL) was pipetted directly onto a Si substrate. The water was evaporated at 60° C. until the film was dry.

'Host-guest' composites of large PS spheres and small SiO₂ spheres were self-assembled on FTO substrates by the slow evaporation of mixed solutions of colloids. Prior to deposition, FTO substrates were cleaned in a UV-Ozone cleaner (30 min) to increase the hydrophilic behavior of the surface. Dilute solutions of the desired PS (0.5% w/w) and

SiO₂ (1% w/w) colloids were prepared by adding H₂O to small volumes of the stock solutions. Composite solutions of PS and SiO₂ spheres were prepared from mixtures of the diluted solutions in a 90% PS to 10% SiO₂ ratio by mass. Each host-guest colloidal film was prepared by placing an FTO substrate at a slight angle into a 20 mL HDPE scintillation vial filled with a volume of the composite solution of interest (4 mL). The self-assembly evaporation step was performed at 45° C. for films comprised of PS colloids with diameters greater than or equal to 1.0 μm. To account for the observed high rate of sedimentation for larger colloids, solutions comprised of PS spheres with diameters larger than 1.0 μm or SiO₂ spheres with diameters larger than 200 nm were evaporated more rapidly at 60° C.

'Knock-out glass' composite colloidal films were prepared by mixing diluted solutions of SiO₂ and PS colloids (1.56 mg mL⁻¹ in water). The single-component solutions of 500 nm PS and 300 nm SiO₂ colloids were combined to achieve mixtures of 7.5% (w/w) and 20% (w/w) 500 nm PS solution by total mass of colloidal material. A drop of the mixed solution (75 μL) was evaporated on a horizontal Si substrate to form the colloidal thin film (70° C. for 30 minutes). The contact area of the drop was defined by a small Teflon washer (0.5" inner diameter, 0.0930" thick) held in place on the substrate by two binder clips. After evaporation, the Teflon washer was removed, leaving a defined circular film in the center of the substrate.

Atomic Layer Deposition of ZnO:

ZnO thin films were synthesized from diethylzinc (DEZ; 95%; Strem, Inc.) and H₂O (HPLC grade; VWR Analytical) precursors in an atomic layer deposition reactor (GEMStar XT; Arradiance, Inc.). Ultra-high purity N₂ (99.999%; Air-gas) was used as the carrier gas in the reactor and was controlled by a mass flow controller. Each ZnO film described here was synthesized with the following ALD procedure (abbreviated ALD-ZnO). The substrate of interest was placed in the reaction chamber and held at 80° C. Each cycle of the ALD-ZnO process included sequential exposures to DEZ and H₂O precursors from room-temperature bubblers. Each DEZ exposure consisted of a precursor pulse (22 ms under 40 sccm N₂ carrier gas flow), a precursor soaking step (5 s, 40 sccm N₂ with the pump valve closed) to maximize the exposure of the high-aspect ratio substrates to the reactants, and a pump down step (18.5 s, 100 sccm N₂) to purge the chamber of precursor. Each H₂O exposure consisted of a precursor pulse (22 ms, 40 sccm N₂), a soaking step (5 s, 40 sccm N₂ with the pump valve closed), and a pump down step (28 s, 90 sccm N₂).

Results

Single-component (SiO₂ or PS) dropcast films of close-packed nanospheres were prepared as hierarchically structured substrates to characterize the deposition of thin layers of ZnO by ALD. The dropcast SiO₂ and PS colloidal films were exposed to 0, 25, or 50 cycles (0c, 25c, 50c) of the ALD-ZnO process described above at a substrate temperature of 80° C. It was estimated that a 50c ALD-ZnO film grown on a planar substrate is roughly 7 nm thick from growth rates reported elsewhere for similar growth conditions (0.14 nm per cycle at 80° C.). Film thickness will vary on a non-planar substrate such as thin films of close-packed colloids. Area-integrated EDX spectra were measured over a 40 μm×50 μm region of SiO₂ colloidal films exposed to an increasing number of cycles of ALD-ZnO (FIG. 1a). The magnitude of the Zn peak in the EDS spectra increased linearly with increasing number of ALD-ZnO cycles, indicating that the quantity of ZnO in the films increases with increasing exposure. SEM images of 400 nm SiO₂ spheres

prepared with 50c of ZnO are shown in FIG. 1b. The ZnO film was visible as a bridge between neighboring spheres (red arrows). The shadow of areas lacking ZnO on the spheres (green arrows) indicate broken contact between spheres after ALD-ZnO deposition. Area-integrated (40 μm×50 μm) EDS spectra were also measured on PS colloidal films exposed to the ALD-ZnO process under identical conditions to the SiO₂ colloidal films (FIG. 1c). Compared to the measurements on SiO₂, a negligible amount of Zn is observed in the measured EDS spectra on PS even at the highest exposure (50c).

The surface specificity of the ALD-ZnO process on PS and SiO₂ colloidal assemblies was characterized by XPS (FIG. 2). A small amount of Zn is observed on the surface of PS nanospheres in the Zn 2p XPS spectra. While the intensity of the Zn 2p peak increases with an increase in the number of ALD cycles on PS nanosphere films (PS, 25c; PS, 50c), it is negligible compared to the intensity observed on the SiO₂ nanosphere films (SiO₂, 25c; SiO₂, 50c). The C 1s XPS intensity in the peaks representing the C—C bond and the π-π* shake-up satellite peak characteristic of polystyrene indicate that the surface of the PS films is primarily polystyrene. For comparison, the low intensity of the Si—O feature in the Si 2p XPS spectra for SiO₂ indicates that the thickness of the deposited 50c ALD-ZnO film is thicker than the inelastic mean free path of photoelectrons (2-5 nm) and forms a conformal layer over the SiO₂ nanospheres.

ALD-ZnO films grown via DEZ and H₂O are typically grown at temperatures greater than 140° C. Substrate temperatures of 80° C. were chosen for this work in order to preserve the structure templated by PS colloids, which can flow at temperatures in excess of the glass transition temperature of approximately 95° C. The effect of annealing on the composition of ALD-ZnO grown via this low temperature process were characterized by XPS (FIG. 3). Identically prepared 50c ALD-ZnO films prepared on dropcast 400 nm SiO₂ nanosphere films were annealed in air either at 250° C. or at 600° C. for 1 hour (20° C./min ramp to set temperature). 600° C. is a general upper bound for annealing temperatures preparing metal oxide thin films, so it is important that the final electrode structure remain intact after exposure to that temperature. The C 1s XPS spectra for ALD-ZnO grown at 80° C. exhibits a peak at 289 eV, indicating the presence of incompletely decomposed precursor. This peak is considerably smaller than the intensity of the adventitious C feature at 284.8 eV. There is no discernable difference observed in the XPS spectra for the as-deposited films and the films annealed at 250° C. for the Zn 2p, C 1s, or O 1s XPS spectra. At 600° C., the peak attributed to partially decomposed precursor is no longer present in the spectra. Additionally, an increase in the intensity of the peak at 532 eV (Si—O) relative to the 530 eV (Zn—O) peak in the O 1s spectra suggests that the high temperature annealing exposes a portion of the underlying SiO₂ spheres due to fracture of the thin ALD-ZnO layer.

As a test of the binding ability of the thin ALD-ZnO, the mechanical stability of single-component PS nanosphere and SiO₂ nanosphere films were studied under conditions intended to disrupt them. As expected, PS was easily dissolved in organic solvents like toluene. After a 50c exposure of ALD-ZnO, the PS nanosphere film was observed to dissolve in toluene held at 60° C. for 24 hours. Negligible amounts of ZnO were observed on the surface of the PS nanosphere films, so no inorganic coating shell had formed to protect the underlying polystyrene from dissolution. PS nanosphere films exposed to 50c of ALD-ZnO were heated

to 600° C. in air for 180 minutes. The polystyrene was burned out, removing all organic material from the Si wafer substrate.

SiO₂ nanosphere films remained after a 24-hour submer-
 sion in toluene at 60° C., regardless of prior exposure to the
 ALD-ZnO process. The films do not easily dissolve in toluene
 after being dried from solution due to the general cohesive Van
 der Waals attraction characteristic of a nanopowder. When the
 sonicated in toluene, the dried SiO₂ nanosphere films
 dissolved from the substrate within 10 minutes. SiO₂ nano-
 sphere films annealed at 600° C. for one hour also dissolved
 from the Si wafer substrate after 10 minutes, indicating that
 this temperature is not sufficient to sinter the nanosphere
 film into a continuous solid or to mechanically stabilize it on
 the substrate (FIG. 4a). SiO₂ nanosphere films that were
 prepared with 50c of ALD-ZnO, then annealed at 600° C.
 in air for 60 minutes were removed from the substrate after
 10 minutes of sonication in toluene (FIG. 4c). This indi-
 cates that the ZnO film was weakened in the annealing
 process, resulting in mechanical failure under the sonication
 in the solvent. However, these experiments demonstrate that
 after 50c of ALD-ZnO, PS spheres can be removed from the
 film, while SiO₂ spheres can be bound and preserved under
 the same conditions.

The demonstrated difference in the ALD-ZnO and dis-
 solution susceptibilities of the SiO₂ and PS were used to
 synthesize composite electrodes with independently tunable
 pore diameter and density. One motif is the ‘host-guest’
 composite colloidal crystals of large diameter PS spheres
 (d_{PS}=0.5-2.0 μm) and small diameter SiO₂ nanospheres
 (d_{Si}=100-400 nm). The slow evaporation of a solution of
 small SiO₂ spheres and large PS spheres formed a composite
 thin-film colloidal crystal. The ‘host’ PS lattice formed in
 the same close-packed, crystalline lattice that it would when
 prepared identically from a single-component solution. The
 SiO₂ ‘guest’ nanospheres formed a close-packed structure
 that filled the void space of the PS lattice. The assembly of
 this host-guest structure was driven by solvent evaporation
 for mixed colloidal solutions of SiO₂ and PS colloids with
 diameter ratios of roughly d_{Si}/d_{PS}<0.20 and for d_{PS}≤2.0
 μm (FIG. 5). Solutions consisting of larger diameter colloids
 were affected by an observed increase in sedimentation rate,
 which resulted in more inhomogeneous and phase-segre-
 gated films. The effects of sedimentation were counteracted
 somewhat by increasing the evaporation rate by raising the
 temperature from 45° C. to 60° C. for these compositions,
 though this reduces the thickness of the resulting films.

Another composite structure, referred to here as a ‘knock-
 out glass’, was prepared by the rapid drying of solutions of
 SiO₂ and PS nanospheres of similar diameters. The quick
 evaporation results in a disordered but homogeneous distri-
 bution of PS and SiO₂ spheres that is determined by the
 relative concentrations of the two colloidal populations.
 Examples of these composites at 7.5% and 20% (mass of
 PS/mass of total colloidal matter) 0.5 μm PS and 300 nm
 SiO₂ are shown in FIG. 6(a-b).

Host-guest and knock-out glass composite films were
 coated with 50 cycles of ALD-ZnO. The PS spheres in
 composites were removed by burn-off in a muffle furnace at
 600° C. in air for 3 hours. Remaining organic material was
 removed by dissolution in toluene at 60° C. The host-guest
 composite formed an inverse opal structure of SiO₂ colloids,
 which were bound into a solid that remained after the

polystyrene was removed (FIG. 7 a-d). In each of the
 examples in FIG. 7, the diameter ratio d_{Si}/d_{PS}=0.20. The
 host-guest composite formed similar SiO₂ nanosphere
 inverse opals for diameter ratios smaller than 0.20.

Similarly, the knock-out glass composite resulted in a
 disordered SiO₂ film with a homogeneously distributed
 network of large pores that had been occupied by a PS
 sphere before the burn out step. FIG. 8 shows the resultant
 structures of the knock-out glass composites in FIG. 6 after
 50c of ALD-ZnO and PS removal. In both cases, the
 ALD-ZnO layer bound the close-packed SiO₂ assembly
 around a network of pores defined by the diameter and
 fraction of PS initially in the templating structure. The
 structure of the solid and of the network of pores can be
 defined independently, resulting in a continuously tunable
 method for the simple fabrication of hierarchically struc-
 tured nanomaterials.

The experiments described here demonstrate that a hier-
 archically structured, solid electrode can be fabricated sim-
 ply by depositing thin layers of ALD-ZnO on a thin film of
 colloidal spheres with dissimilar chemical susceptibilities.
 Patterned selectivity for a particular ALD reaction is a
 proven strategy for spatial control of growing films on
 surfaces. In the three-dimensional colloidal composite, the
 specificity of the ALD deposition process enables the selec-
 tive preservation of the SiO₂ portion of the SiO₂/polystyrene
 composite colloidal films. The key distinction between the
 two surfaces is the absence of functional groups on the
 polystyrene colloids that are susceptible to the ALD growth
 of ZnO from DEZ and water. This is consistent with the
 observation that polystyrene is susceptible to DEZ/water
 ALD growth only after exposure to UV light and O₂, which
 photo-oxidizes the phenyl groups on the polymer to form
 hydroxyl, carbonyl, and other groups susceptible to reac-
 tions with DEZ. Studies of a similar ALD reaction for
 growing Al₂O₃ from trimethylaluminum (TMA) and water
 at 85° C. on polystyrene films show that the organometallic
 precursor is retained by the near-surface or bulk of the
 polymer even after the chamber is evacuated of gas-phase
 precursor. When water enters the reactor in the subsequent
 step, the retained TMA molecules are free to react inside the
 polymer film without specificity to the surface. After a
 significant number of cycles, the PS contains Al₂O₃ nano-
 particles which seed further linear ALD growth of the films
 and eventually form conformal layers on top of the PS film.
 If the DEZ and water ALD reaction nucleates in a similar
 fashion on PS, then 50 cycles may be a small enough number
 to avoid surface reactions that protect the PS colloids from
 chemical dissolution or bind them together in an assembly.
 The relatively long purge steps in the ALD-ZnO process
 were also chosen to minimize the inadvertent retention of
 DEZ in the PS colloids. Discontinuous ZnO nanoparticle
 deposition was observed in these studies after 500 nm PS
 spheres were burned out in the host-guest lattice after 50c of
 ALD-ZnO (FIG. 7a). At higher numbers of ALD cycles
 (>100), it was observed ALD deposition of ZnO on all
 diameters of PS colloids. Removal of the organic material
 was still possible through toluene dissolution or burn-out,
 leaving behind a shell layer of ZnO that had formed on the
 surface of the PS spheres.

The hierarchical structure generated in the ALD-ZnO/
 SiO₂ colloidal films is a potentially transformative approach
 to the fabrication of high-performance photoelectrodes from
 materials with poor electronic properties. The efficiency of
 photoelectrochemical energy conversion is determined by
 the ability of the materials used to maximize light absorp-
 tion, absorbed photon to carrier collection yield, and the rate

at which the depleted local reactant concentrations are replenished by diffusion. Complex architectures for material morphologies and integrated systems that balance these disparate, multiscale processes have been proposed, each relying on time- and energy-intensive fabrication methods. These are robust methods for developing prototypical electrode materials for evaluating the relationship between morphology, system design, and performance. These methods do not necessarily scale well for photoelectrochemical applications such as artificial photosynthesis. Here, a method has been developed for fabricating hierarchically organized materials with continuous control of structure on multiple length scales. More importantly, the structuring can be controlled with a facile, ink-like fabrication process that could be scalable for photoelectrochemical applications. The specific nature in which thin films of nanoscale and microscale colloids and pores can be engineered serves as a platform for integrating the schemes identified through research prototypes.

An example application for this method is the inexpensive fabrication of hierarchically structured hematite (Fe_2O_3) photoanodes. In principle, the earth abundance and relatively small band gap (2.2 eV) of the intrinsically n-type Fe_2O_3 makes it an attractive material for photoelectrochemical oxidation of water. The absorption length of Fe_2O_3 is roughly 120 nm for light with a wavelength of 550 nm. A simple application of Beer's law suggests that a film roughly three times this thickness is required to absorb 95% of the incident illumination. As a result, the holes required to oxidize water are generated deep into the material. Fe_2O_3 is a Mott insulator with a minority carrier diffusion length of only 2-4 nm. The difference between these characteristic length scales implies that photogenerated holes in optically thick films are significantly more likely to be lost to recombination rather than to be collected at the interface. Hierarchically structured electrode designs that increase the absorption of light in the volume of Fe_2O_3 within a few minority carrier diffusion lengths of a semiconductor-liquid junction can dramatically improve the energy conversion properties of the electrode.

A scalable Fe_2O_3 photoelectrode based on the host-guest or knock-out glass architectures are tunable to a number of design parameters, all focused on the multiscale processes of interest. The ALD thin film, potentially composed of conductive Al-doped ZnO or other transparent conducting oxide, can perform as a high-surface area electron-collecting back contact for a thin layer of Fe_2O_3 . The thickness of the Fe_2O_3 layer can be matched with the hole collection length to maximize the internal quantum yield of the electrode. The overall thickness of the underlying SiO_2 network of structured colloids ensures that light will pass through many layers of the absorber, increasing the effective optical depth. The diameter for the SiO_2 colloids in this network can also be chosen to induce the multiple scattering of light within the plane of the film and further increasing the effective optical depth of the absorber layers. The length scales of porosity required to permit the bulk-like diffusion of reactants through the electrode depends on the concentration of reactants and the reaction rate. The open network of pores generated by removing PS in the electrode structure can be chosen to meet the requirements for unimpeded reactant transport. This ability to selectively preserve and remove functional components of a rationally designed, self-assembled colloidal composite is advantageous for the scalable synthesis of hierarchically structured photoelectrochemical materials.

In conclusion, it has been demonstrated that self-assembled colloidal composites can be used as the basis for hierarchically structured photoelectrodes. The distinct surface chemistries of the colloidal components allow for the selective ALD of ZnO. SiO_2 colloids are bound together by a thin deposition of ALD-ZnO while the PS remains accessible to chemical dissolution or thermal burn out. The resulting SiO_2 network is mechanically stabilized with tunable porosity, structured on multiple length scales, and conformally coated with a conductive layer of ZnO. This scalable fabrication method can be used to adapt many of the strategies developed to improve photoelectrochemical energy conversion for through rational choice of nanostructured materials.

Various embodiments of the invention have been described in fulfillment of the various objectives of the invention. It should be recognized that these embodiments are merely illustrative of the principles of the present invention. Numerous modifications and adaptations thereof will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

The invention claimed is:

1. A photoelectrochemical cell comprising:

a photoelectrode comprising a nanostructured film, the nanostructured film comprising:
 a porous inorganic scaffold including particles of electrically insulating inorganic oxide;
 an electrically conductive metal oxide coating adhered to the porous inorganic scaffold, wherein the conductive metal oxide coating binds adjacent particles of the insulating inorganic oxide; and
 a photosensitive layer deposited over the conductive metal oxide coating.

2. The photoelectrochemical cell of claim 1, wherein the insulating inorganic oxide is radiation transmissive.

3. The photoelectrochemical cell of claim 2, wherein the insulating inorganic oxide is silica, alumina or aluminum oxynitride.

4. The photoelectrochemical cell of claim 1, wherein the conductive metal oxide coating is radiation transmissive.

5. The photoelectrochemical cell of claim 4, wherein the conductive metal oxide is selected from the group consisting of zinc oxide, fluorine doped tin oxide (FTO), indium tin oxide (ITO), gallium indium tin oxide (GITO), aluminum tin oxide (ATO) and zinc indium tin oxide (ZITO).

6. A method of forming a nanostructured layer comprising:

providing a mixture of colloidal polymeric particles and colloidal, electrically insulating inorganic oxide particles;

depositing a conductive metal oxide coating on the colloidal, electrically insulating inorganic oxide particles; and

removing the colloidal polymeric particles to provide a porous inorganic scaffold comprising the colloidal, electrically insulating inorganic oxide particles bound together by the conductive metal oxide coating.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein the inorganic oxide is radiation transmissive.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein the inorganic oxide is silica.

9. The method of claim 7, wherein the conductive metal oxide coating is radiation transmissive.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein the conductive metal oxide is selected from the group consisting of zinc oxide, fluorine doped tin oxide (FTO), indium tin oxide (ITO),

gallium indium tin oxide (GITO), aluminum tin oxide (ATO) and zinc indium tin oxide (ZITO).

11. The method of claim 6, wherein the porous inorganic scaffold comprises a uniform pore distribution.

12. The method of claim 6, wherein the porous inorganic scaffold comprises a heterogeneous pore distribution. 5

13. The method of claim 6, wherein the colloidal polymeric particles are surface functionalized with transition metal oxide nanoparticles.

14. The method of claim 6, wherein colloidal polymeric particles comprise polystyrene. 10

15. The method of claim 6, wherein the conductive metal oxide coating is deposited by atomic layer deposition.

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