



Silver-nanowires networks as transparent electrodes for electrochromic films

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► To cite this version:

Ambreen Ambreen, Antoine Mazel, Brandon Faceira, Suraj Nayak, Daniel Bellet, et al.. Silver-nanowires networks as transparent electrodes for electrochromic films. 21st International Symposium on Intercalation Compounds - ISICXXI, Jun 2023, Nancy, France. hal-04726383

HAL Id: hal-04726383

<https://hal.science/hal-04726383v1>

Submitted on 28 Oct 2024

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Silver-Nanowires Networks as Transparent Electrodes for Electrochromic Films

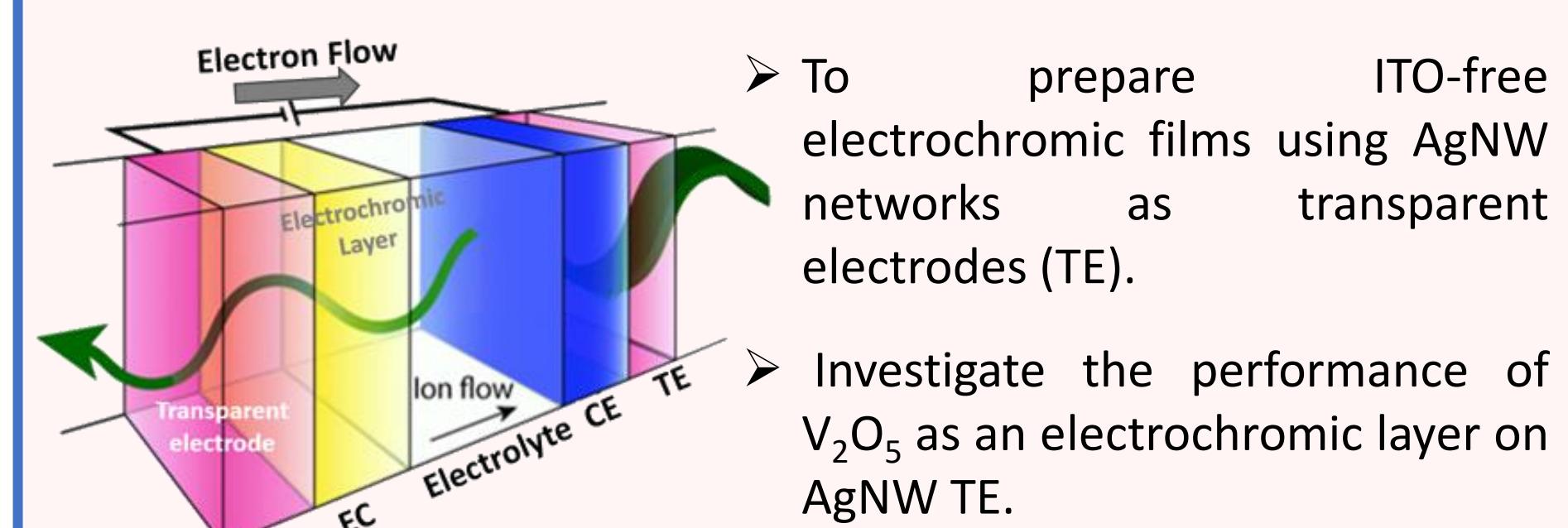
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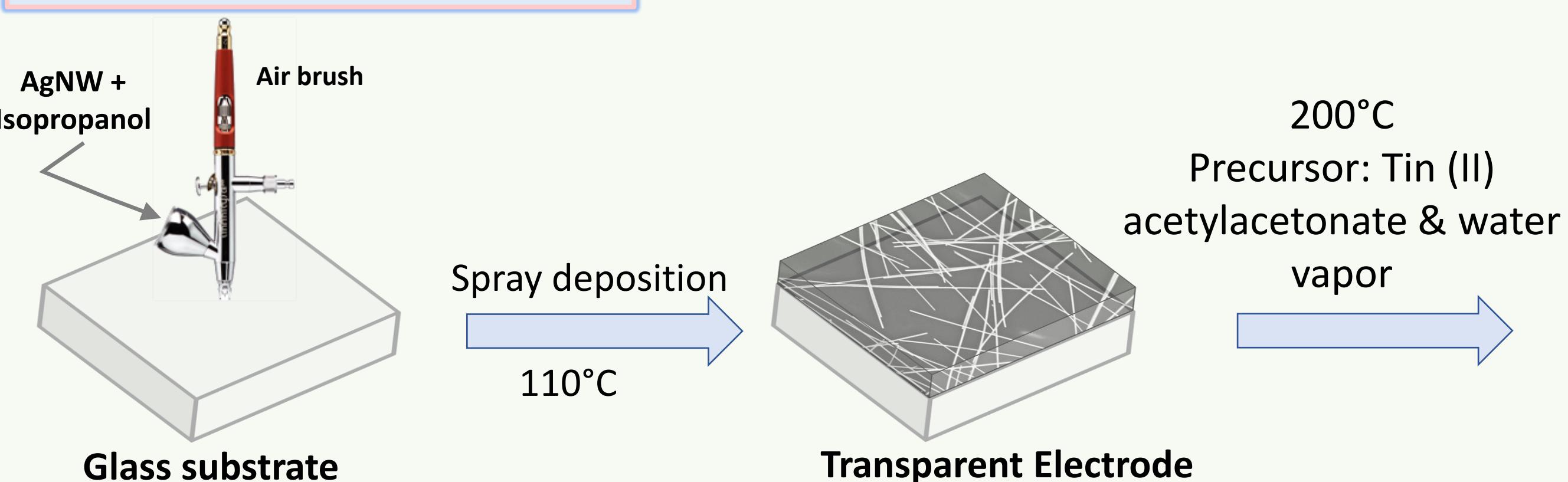
1. CONTEXT & OBJECTIVES

- Electrochromic smart windows minimize energy consumption in buildings and improve indoor comfort.
- Indium tin oxide (ITO) is used extensively as a transparent electrode for electrochromic devices.
- Limitations of ITO: high cost, scarcity, and brittleness.
- Silver nanowire (AgNW) networks as an alternative; high optical transparency, excellent electrical properties, and mechanical flexibility.
- Instability of AgNWs under electrical & thermal stress.

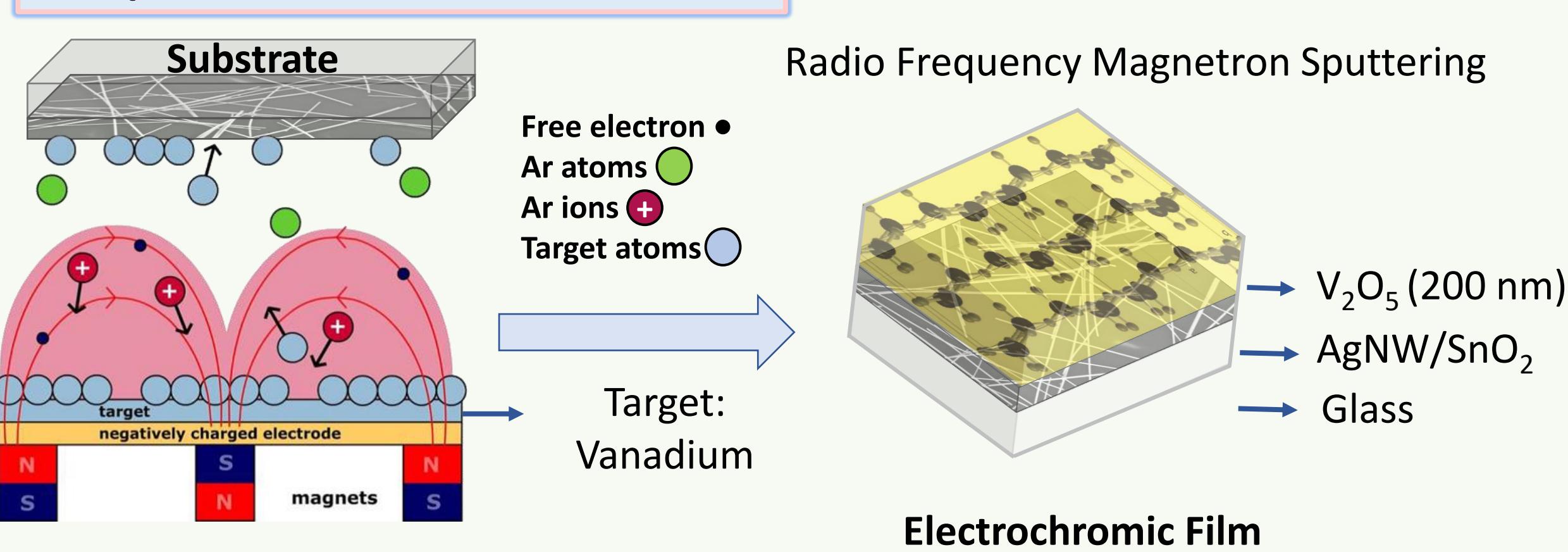


2. Experimental

a. Deposition of AgNW networks

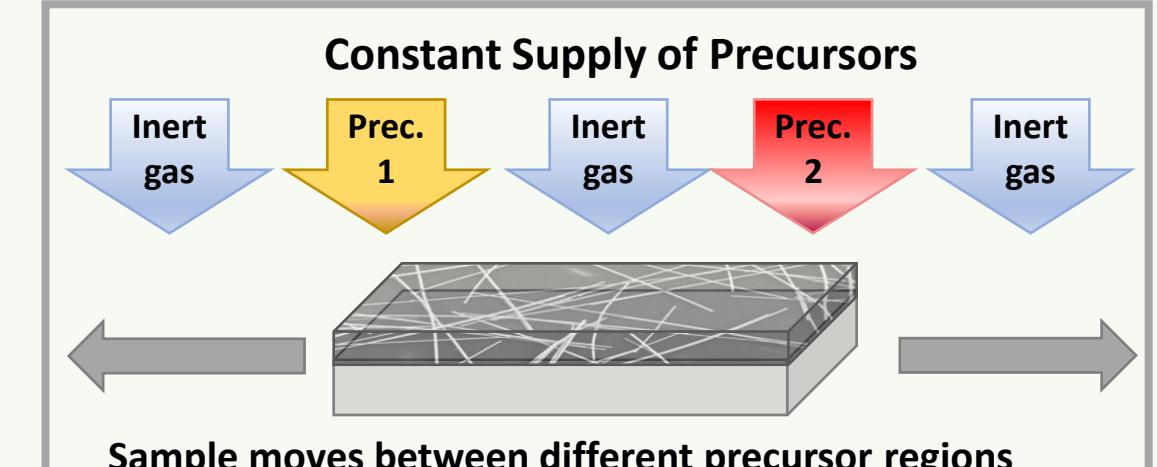


c. Deposition of Electrochromic Oxide



b. Deposition of Protected Oxide Layer

Spatial Atomic Layer Deposition
30 nm thick SnO_2 coating on AgNW networks



Deposition Conditions

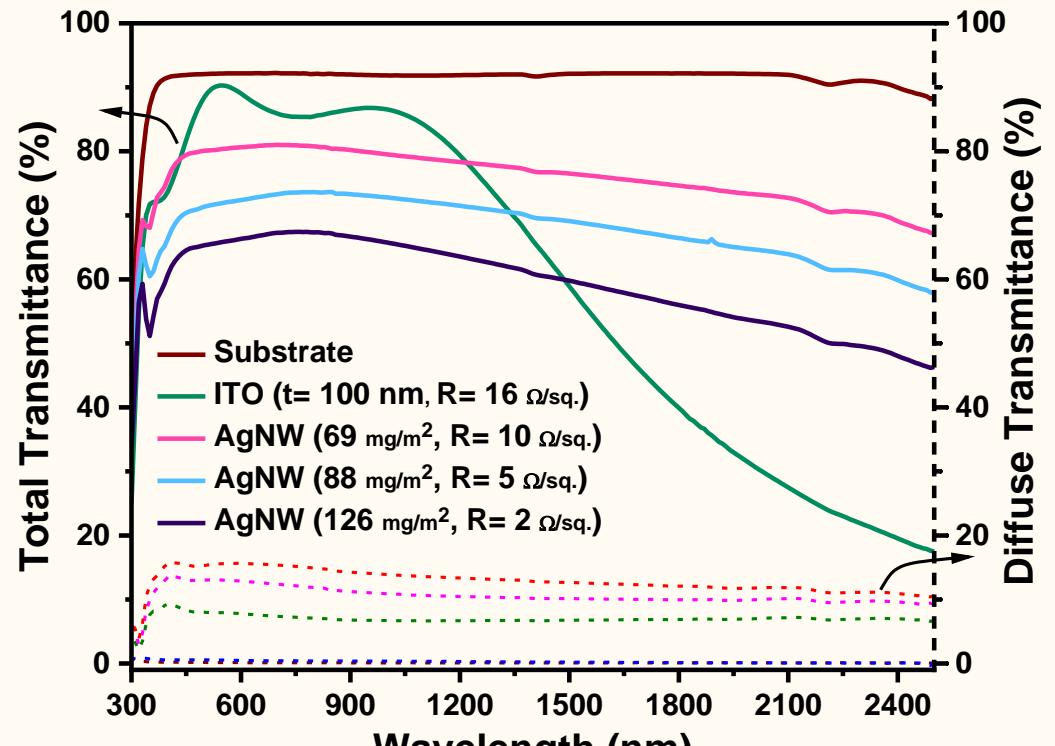
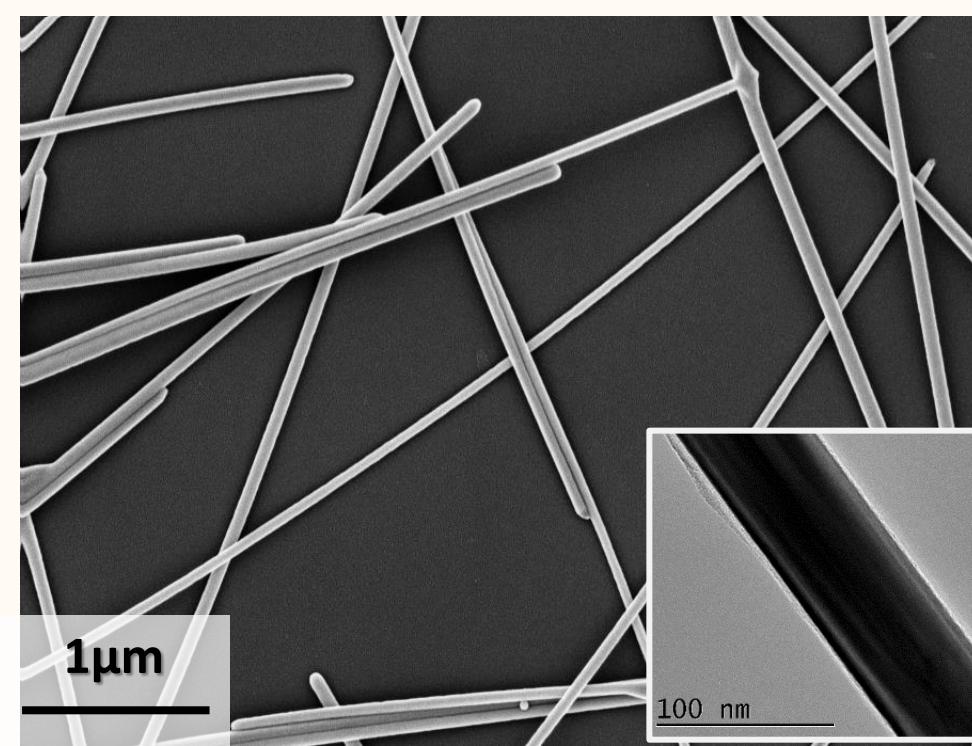
	V_2O_5
Power W	200
Total Pressure Pa	2
Ar+O ₂ Plasma sccm	90: 10

3. Results & Discussions

3.1 AgNWs Transparent Electrode

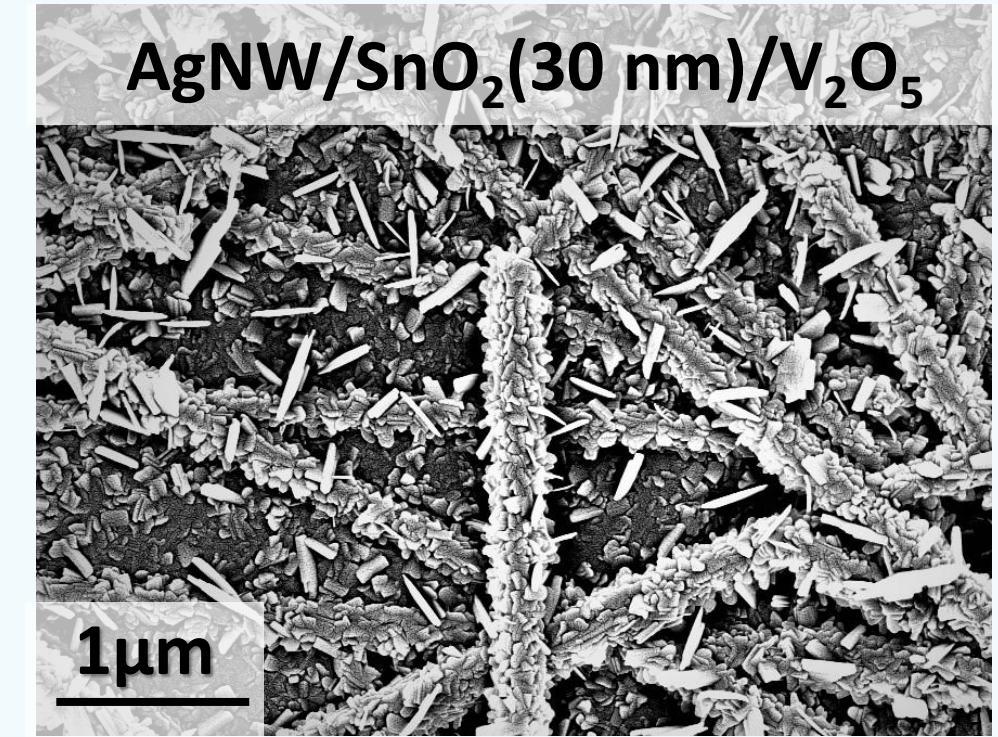
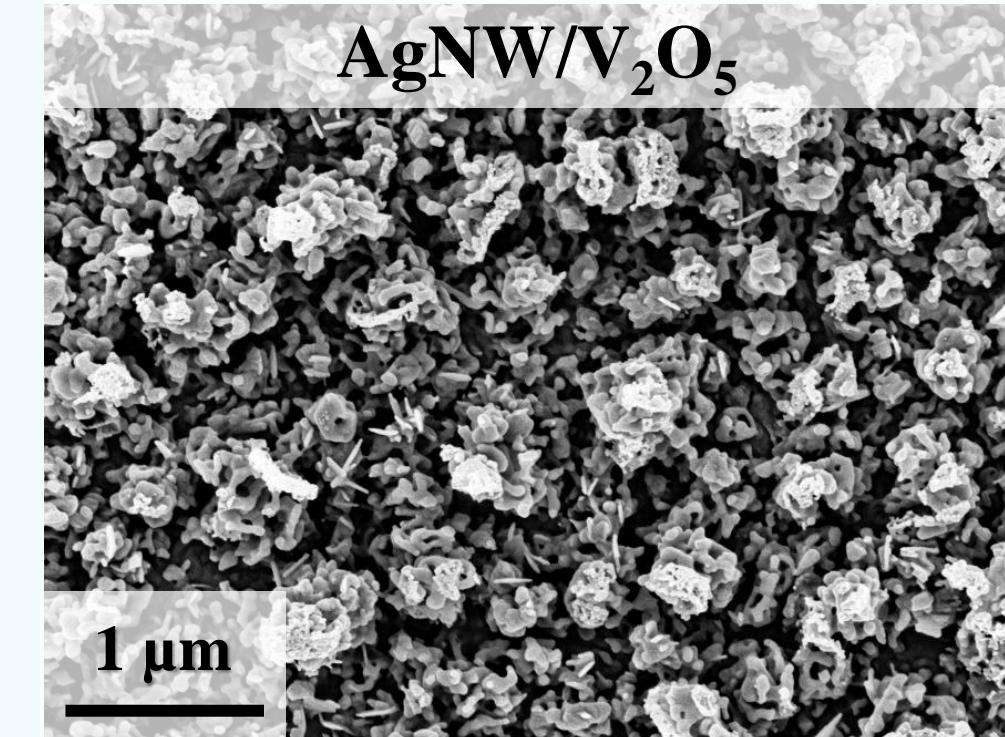
Bare AgNW Networks

Film Morphology & Optical

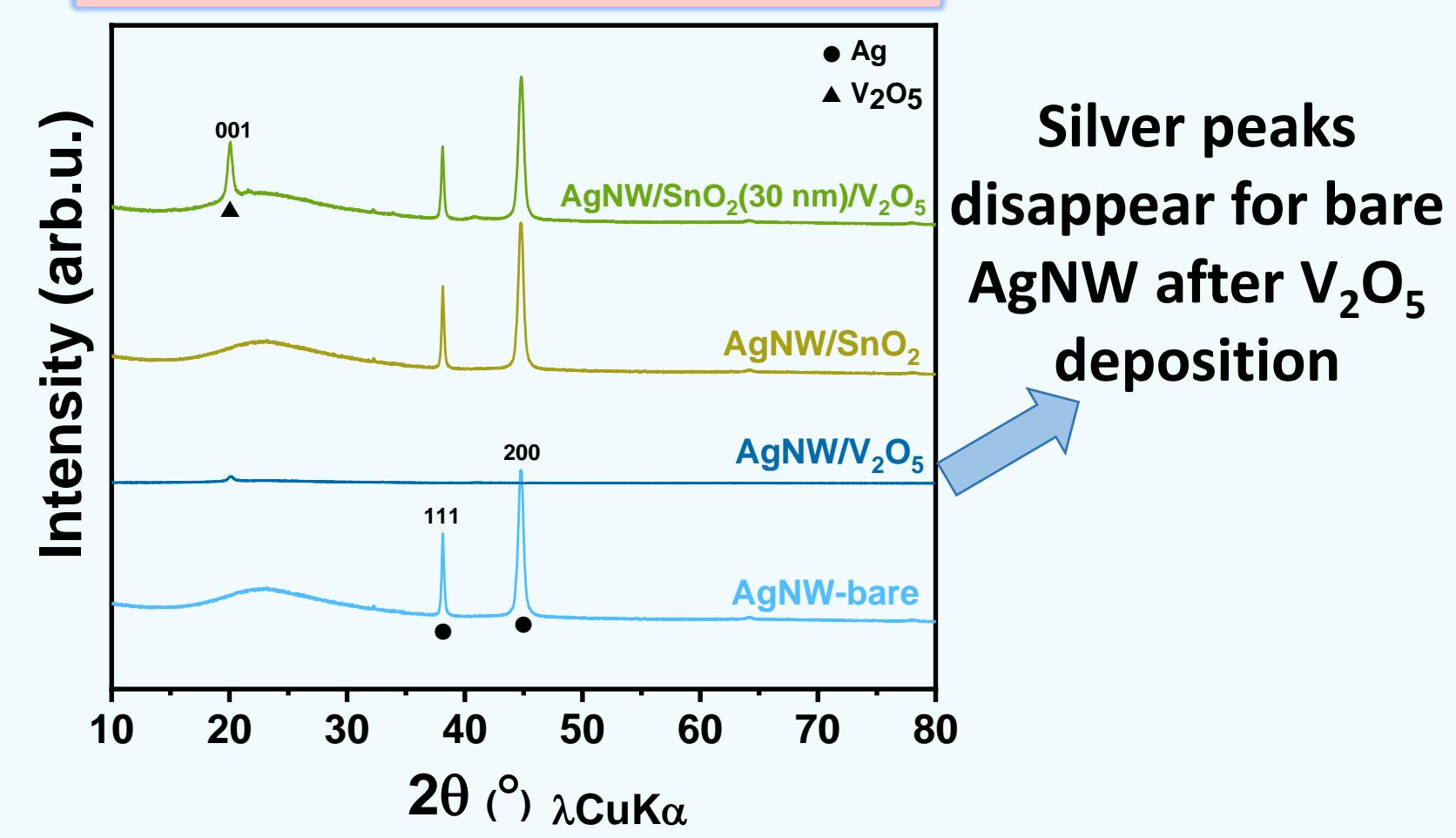


3.2 Electrochromic Layer V_2O_5

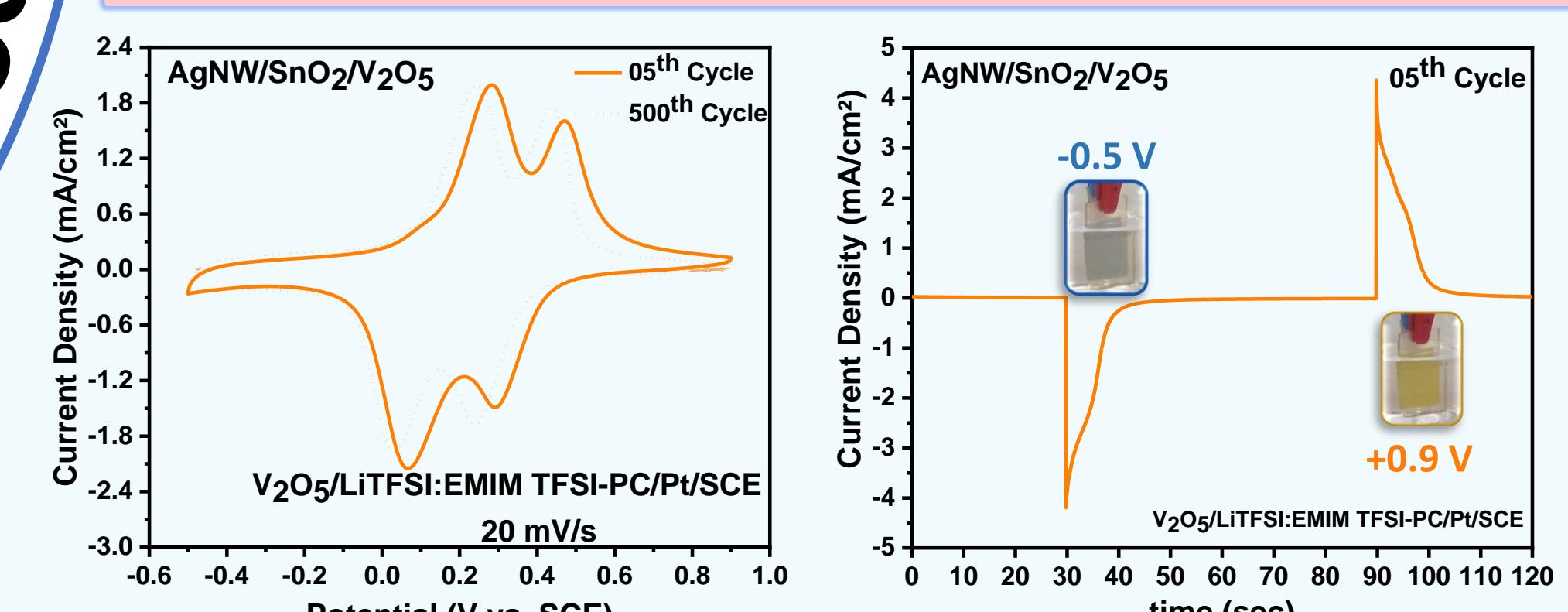
Film Morphology



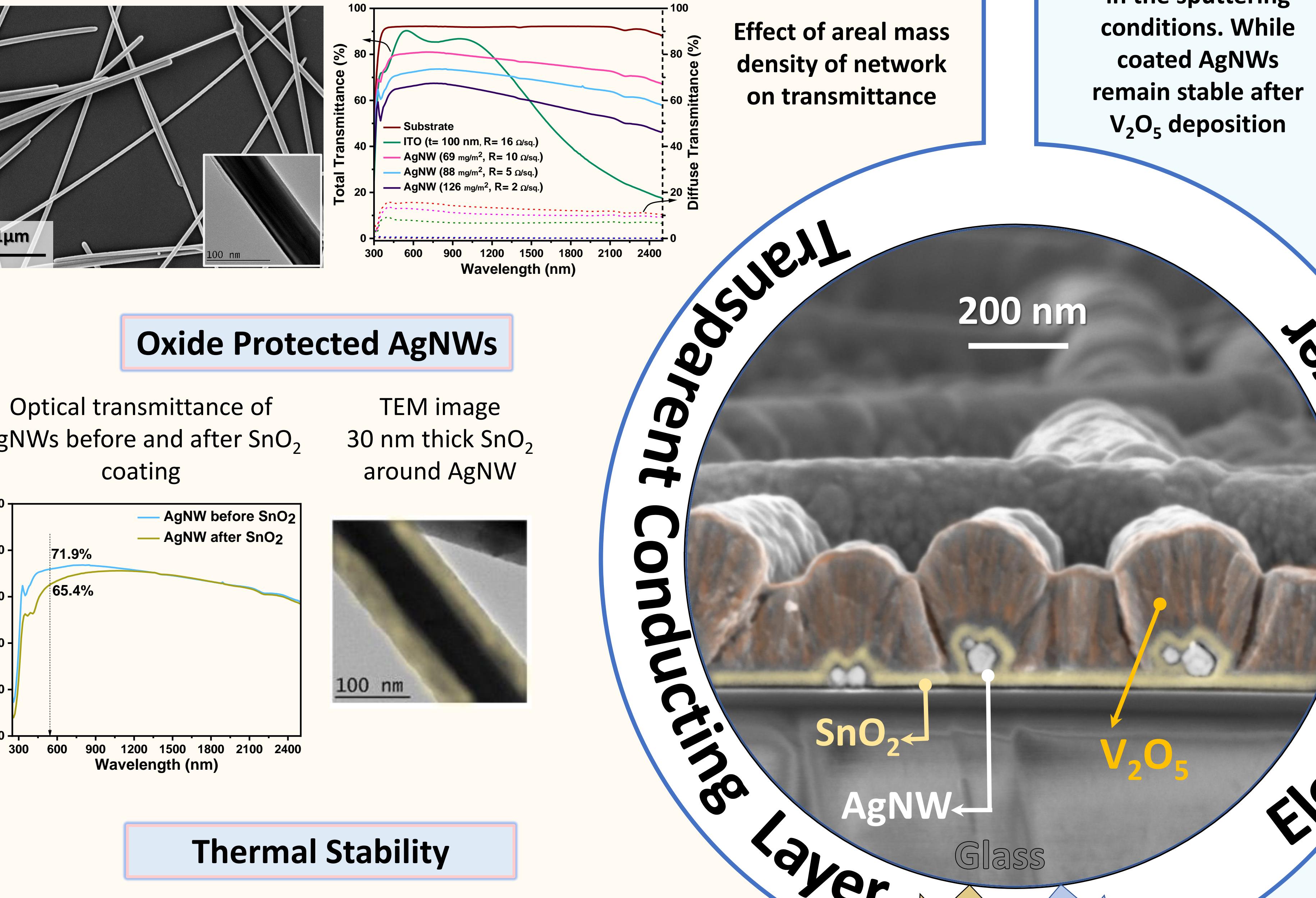
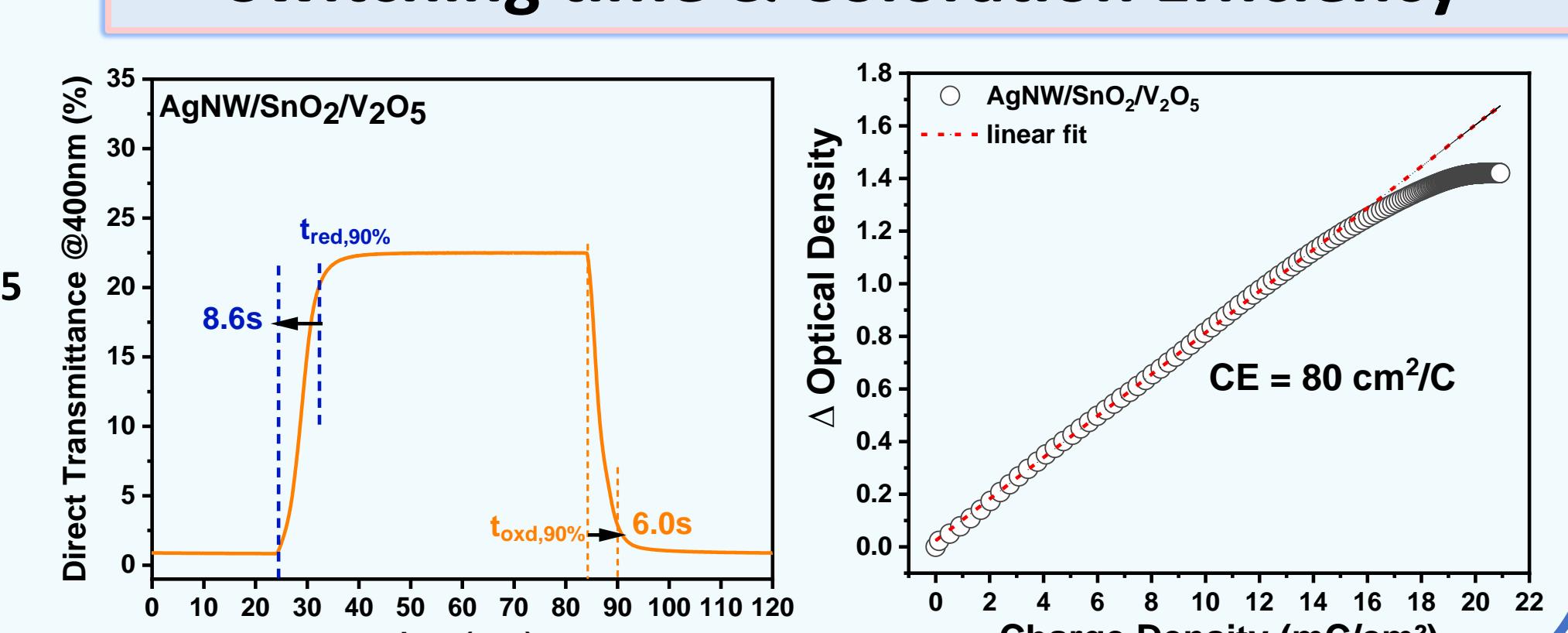
XRD Analysis



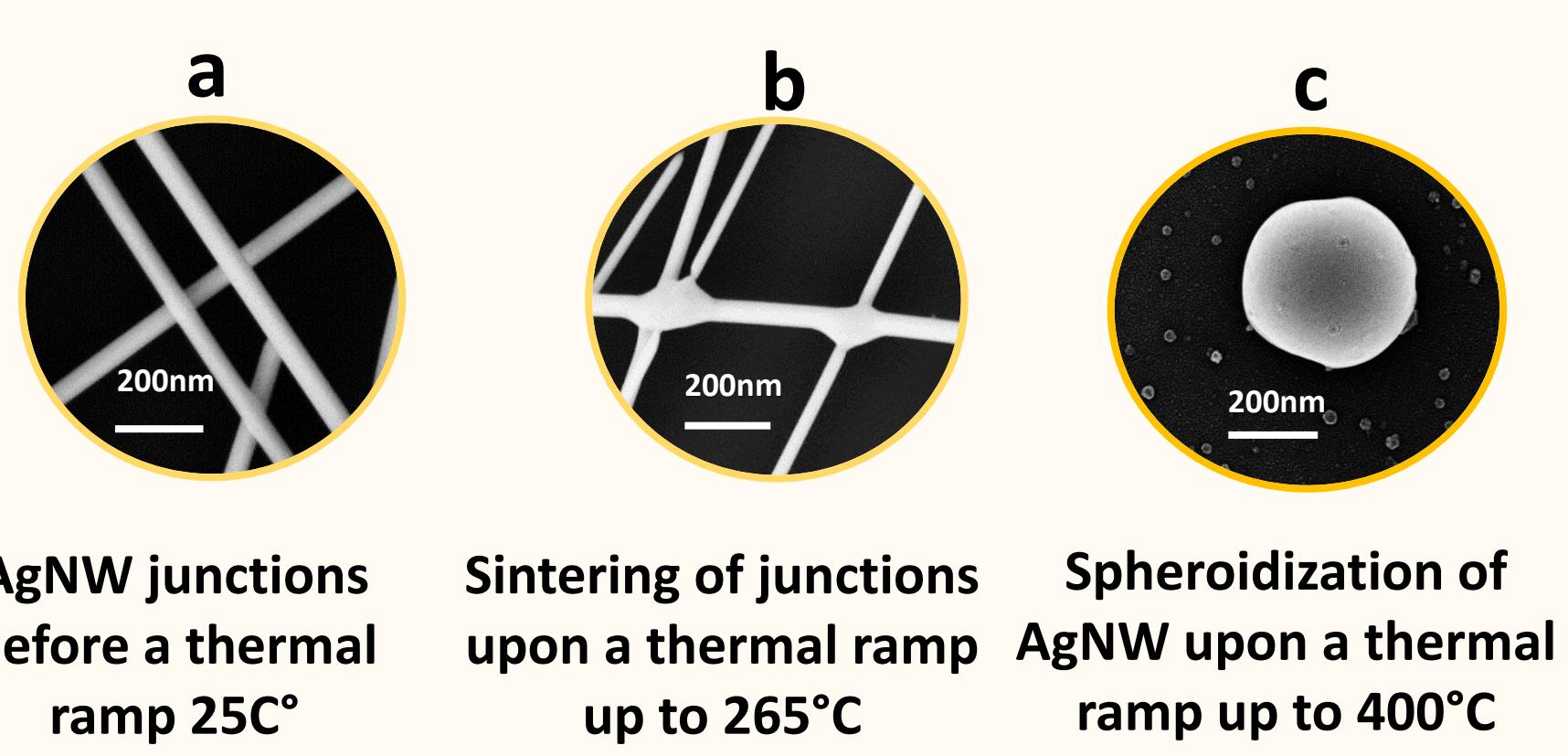
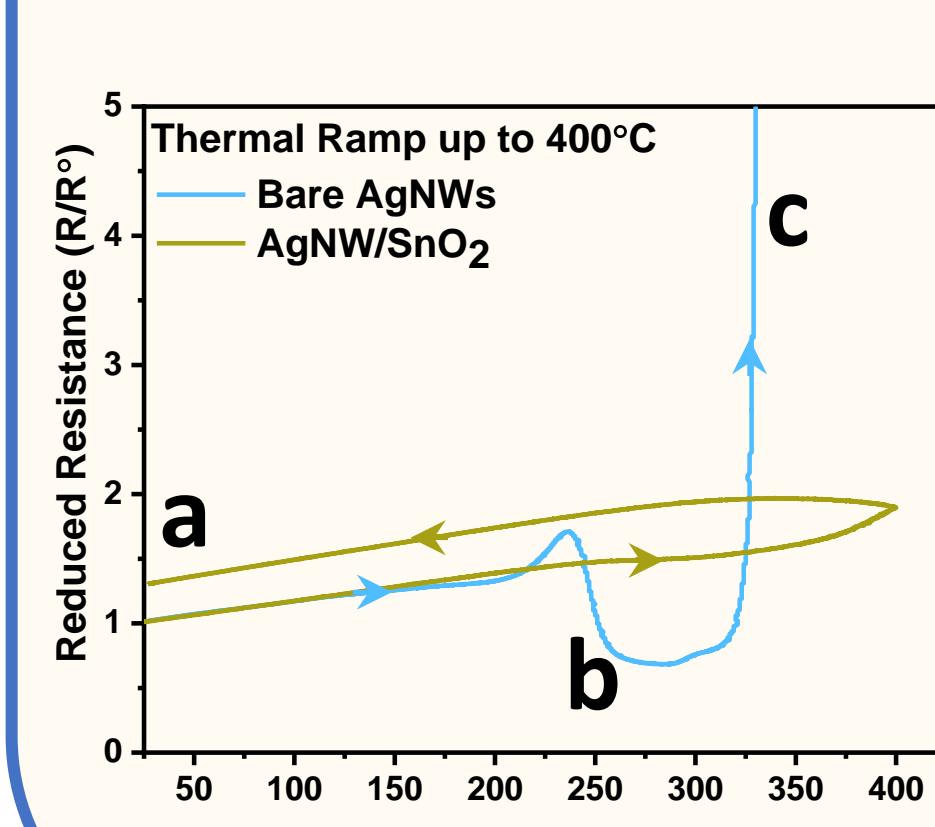
Cyclic Voltammetry & Chronoamperometry



Switching time & Coloration Efficiency



Bare AgNW degrades above 300°C, while SnO_2 coated AgNW are stable even at 400°C



4. Conclusion & Perspectives

- ✓ Successfully deposited V_2O_5 on AgNW networks.
- ✓ The conformal coating of SnO_2 protected the AgNW networks against reactive plasma during the sputtering deposition of electrochromic oxide.
- ✓ Good electrochromic response, switching time, and coloration efficiency.
- ✓ Integration of AgNW networks based TE into EC device & Investigation of other electrochromic materials like SurMOF and PEDOT.

References

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Acknowledgment

The authors acknowledge the financial support by the Agence Nationale de Recherche (ANR) for Partner Grenoble INP/LMGP & ICMCB Bordeaux via the Project M-Era-Net INSTEAD Contact info: ambreen.ambreen@grenoble-inp.fr, antoine.mazel@icmcb.cnrs.fr