

High-Performance Thermochromic $\text{YSZ}/\text{V}_{0.986}\text{W}_{0.014}\text{O}_2/\text{YSZ}$ Coatings for Energy-Saving Smart Windows

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1 Introduction

The reversible semiconductor-to-metal transition of vanadium dioxide (VO_2) makes VO_2 -based coatings a promising candidate for thermochromic smart windows, reducing the energy consumption of buildings. We report on a scalable sputter deposition technique for fast preparation of strongly thermochromic $\text{YSZ}/\text{V}_{0.986}\text{W}_{0.014}\text{O}_2/\text{YSZ}$ coatings, where YSZ denotes Y-stabilized ZrO_2 , on conventional soda-lime glass at a relatively low substrate surface temperature ($350\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$) and without any substrate bias voltage. The thermochromic $\text{V}_{0.986}\text{W}_{0.014}\text{O}_2$ layers and the antireflection YSZ layers were deposited using a controlled high-power impulse magnetron sputtering of a single V-W and Zr-Y target, respectively.

A coating design utilizing a second-order interference in the YSZ layers was applied to increase both the integral luminous transmittance (T_{lum}) and the modulation of the solar energy transmittance (ΔT_{sol}). The $\text{YSZ}/\text{V}_{0.986}\text{W}_{0.014}\text{O}_2/\text{YSZ}$ coatings exhibit a transition temperature of $33\text{-}35\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ with $T_{\text{lum}} = 64.5\%$ and $\Delta T_{\text{sol}} = 7.8\%$ for a $\text{V}_{0.986}\text{W}_{0.014}\text{O}_2$ thickness of 37 nm , and $T_{\text{lum}} = 46.1\%$ and $\Delta T_{\text{sol}} = 13.2\%$ for a $\text{V}_{0.986}\text{W}_{0.014}\text{O}_2$ thickness of 67 nm . The results constitute an important step to a cost-effective and high-rate preparation of large-area thermochromic VO_2 -based coatings for future smart-window applications.

2 Results

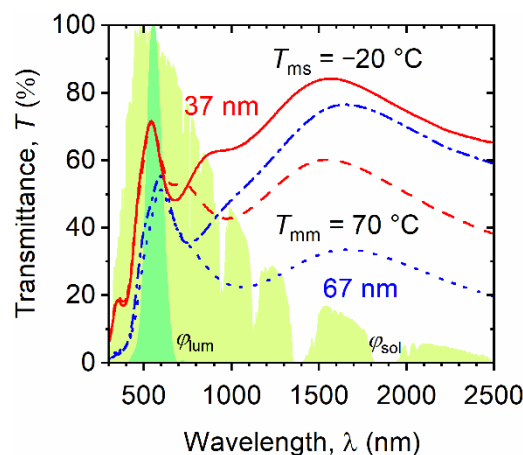


Figure 1: Spectral transmittance (T) for the YSZ (170 nm)/ $\text{V}_{0.986}\text{W}_{0.014}\text{O}_2$ (37 nm)/ YSZ (179 nm) coating (full and dashed lines) and the YSZ (172 nm)/ $\text{V}_{0.986}\text{W}_{0.014}\text{O}_2$ (67 nm)/ YSZ (182 nm) coating (dash-dotted and dotted lines) on 1 mm thick glass substrates

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The spectral transmittance of $\text{YSZ}/\text{V}_{0.986}\text{W}_{0.014}\text{O}_2/\text{YSZ}$ coatings is shown in Figure 1, which allows one to note numerous features. First, there is the desired interference maximum in the visible, maximizing T_{lum} . Second, this second-order maximum in the visible is accompanied by a first-order maximum in the infrared (at roughly 3 times longer wavelength), leading to enhanced ΔT_{sol} . Third, there is the first fingerprint of the trade-off between T_{lum} (higher $T(\lambda)$ in the visible at $h = 37$ nm) and ΔT_{sol} (higher $T(\lambda)$ modulation in the infrared at $h = 67$ nm).

Figure 2 compares the performance of both presented sputtered coatings with that of other VO_2 -based thermochromic coatings prepared by various sputtering techniques in various laboratories. Let us emphasize that the figure captures all the key criteria of success: T_{lum} , ΔT_{sol} , T_{tr} and maximum substrate temperature. It can be seen that the presented coating design and the industry-friendly low-temperature high-rate deposition technique allowed us to achieve further progress and to move the line representing the h -induced trade-off between T_{lum} and ΔT_{sol} further toward the area of required values denoted in the top right corner.

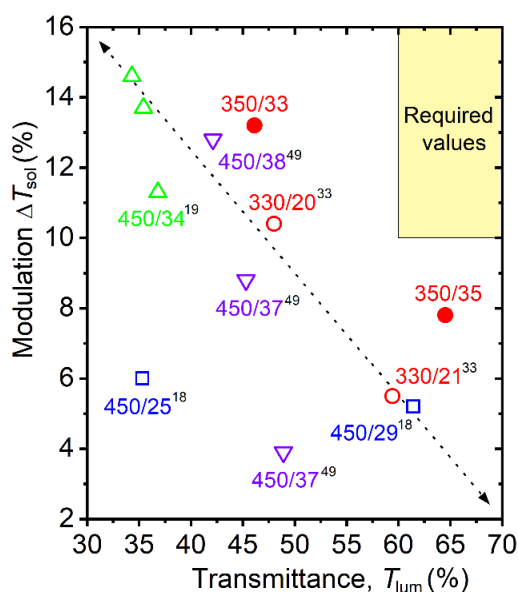


Figure 2: T_{lum} and ΔT_{sol} achieved in this work (full circles) and reported in the literature (empty symbols) for VO_2 -based coatings with a transition temperature $T_{\text{tr}} \leq 38$ °C. The labels denote a maximum substrate temperature during the preparation of the coatings and their transition temperature (both in °C), with the reference number in the superscript (more specified in the article cited at the end of this page).

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References

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