## Abstract Submitted for the NWS15 Meeting of The American Physical Society

 $Sb_xO_y$  thin films using pulsed lased deposition<sup>1</sup> JAMES HAGGERTY, BETHANY MATHEWS, JANET TATE, Oregon State University, VLADAN STEVONOVIC COLLABORATION<sup>2</sup>, STAPHAN LANY COLLABORATION<sup>3</sup> — We demonstrate synthesis of  $Sb_2O_3$  and  $Sb_2O_4$  thin films on heated glass, and fused  $SiO_2$  slides in an oxygen atmosphere using pulsed laser deposition and ex-situ annealing in air. GW calculations with spin-orbit corrections predict that the band gap of  $Sb_2O_3$  changes from 3.4 eV in the orthorhombic  $\beta$ phase to 4.7 eV in the cubic  $\alpha$ -phase. Sb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> also forms two polymorphic structures, orthorhombic  $\alpha$ -Sb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, and monoclinic  $\beta$ -Sb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>. Optical absorption and crystal structure are investigated using transmission/reflection spectroscopy and grazing incidence x-ray diffraction. Optical absorption measurements of  $\alpha$ -Sb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> show a band gap of 3.9 eV which is far from the DFT predicted band gap of 2.1 eV but agrees with previous measurements. Structural analysis shows that from an  $\alpha$ -Sb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> target,  $\alpha$ - Sb-<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> thin films are formed at a temperature and pressure of 400 °C and 3 mTorr. Deposition at higher pressures (6 and 12 mTorr) produces amorphous films that, when annealed at 500 °C become a mixture of  $\alpha$ -Sb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> and an additional cubic phase of  $Sb_2O_4$ .

<sup>1</sup>The work was supported as part of the Center for the Next Generation of Materials by Design, an Energy Frontier Research Center funded by the U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Science.

<sup>2</sup>Colorado School of Mines <sup>3</sup>National Renewable Energy Laboritory

> James Haggerty Oregon State University

Date submitted: 13 Apr 2015

Electronic form version 1.4