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Applied Physics A: Materials Science and Processing

Volume 124, Issue 9, 1 September 2018, Article number 643

## Physical properties of nebulized spray pyrolysed SnO<sub>2</sub> thin films at different substrate temperature(Article)

Palanichamy, S., Mohamed, J.R., Kumar, P.S.S., Pandiarajan, S., Amalraj, L.

<sup>a</sup>Research Department of Physics, V.H.N.S.N. College, Virudhunagar, Tamilnadu 626001, India<sup>b</sup>P.G. and Research Department of Physics, H.H. The Rajah's College, Pudukkottai, Tamilnadu 622001, India<sup>c</sup>Department of Physics, Devanga Arts College, Aruppukottai, Tamilnadu 626101, India

### Abstract

Using nebulized spray pyrolysis technique, we investigate tin oxide (SnO<sub>2</sub>) thin films had been coated with different substrate temperature (300–500 °C) onto microscopic glass substrate. All the prepared films have tetragonal crystalline structure with preferential orientation (110) observed by X-ray diffraction analysis. The reduced strain due to the increase of substrate temperature from 300 to 450 °C increased the average crystalline size from 27.40 to 42.99 nm and then decreased further. All the films display high transmittance in the visible and also in IR region. As the substrate temperature had increased from 300 to 500 °C, the average transmittance of SnO<sub>2</sub> thin films varied between 79 and 90%. The energy band gap values had diminished from 3.91 to 3.75 eV by increasing the substrate temperature. The refractive index (n) of these films had increased from 2.11 to 2.32 with increase in substrate temperature from 300 to 450 °C and then decreased further. The optical static and high frequency dielectric constants ( $\epsilon_0$  and  $\epsilon_\infty$ ) have been determined as a role of substrate temperature. The surface morphology of these thin films exhibited polyhedron-shaped grains obtained by scanning electron microscope. Energy dispersive X-ray analysis proved the presence of Sn and O elements in the as-prepared SnO<sub>2</sub> films. Hall effect measurements shows that the film had deposited at 450 °C exhibited lowest resistivity  $6.53 \times 10^{-3} \Omega \text{ cm}$  and highest figure of merit  $9.14 \times 10^{-3} (\Omega/\text{sq})^{-1}$  among all the samples. Activation energy varied between 0.14 and 0.20 eV with the increase of substrate temperature from 300 to 500 °C. © 2018, Springer-Verlag GmbH Germany, part of Springer Nature.

### Indexed keywords

Engineering controlled terms:

Activation energy Crystalline materials Energy dispersive X ray analysis Energy gap  
 Film preparation Oxide films Refractive index Scanning electron microscopy  
 Spray pyrolysis Substrates Tin oxides X ray powder diffraction

Engineering uncontrolled terms

Average crystalline size Crystalline structure Different substrates Hall effect measurement  
 High-frequency dielectrics Nebulized spray pyrolysis Preferential orientation  
 Substrate temperature

Engineering main heading:

Thin films

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ISSN: 09478396

CODEN: APAMF

Source Type: Journal

Original language: English

DOI: 10.1007/s00339-018-2065-8

Document Type: Article

Publisher: Springer Verlag

