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### **Oblique-angle GZO films deposited by RF sputtering**

GZO thin films were prepared at room temperature on Corning glass substrates by both normal and oblique-angle RF diode sputtering from ZnO:Ga (2%) ceramic target in Ar gas. Mean thicknesses of all GZO films were about 0.75 µm. Four ZnO:Ga films were prepared by using two different Ar working pressure (1.3 Pa and 0.7 Pa) and two RF power (600 W and 300 W).



300 W



1.3 Pa





Scanning the tip characterization grating with three different tips

## Type of tips:

- high resolution tip AR5-NCHR
- new ACTA tip
- old blunt ACTA tip



Fig. 4. SEM image of test grating teoretical width of the step 100 nm below the top - 140 nm.

(Jaroslava Škriniarová)



SEM image of new high resolution tip with high aspect ratio





AFM image and line profiles of triangular step ( $2 \times 2 \mu m$ )





Comparison of SEM and AFM surface morphology of GZO thin films deposited by normal  $(S_n)$ courses at diferent (1.3 Pa, 0.7 Pa) Ar pressure.

Comparison of SEM and AFM surface morphology of GZO thin films deposited by normal  $(S_n)$  and oblique  $(S_o)$  courses at different RF power (600 W, 300 W).



Spectrum of the specular transmittance in the range of 400 - 1000 nm of the normal (S<sub>n</sub>) and obliquely (S<sub>o</sub>) deposited films at different pressure and RF power.





SEM image of many times measured standard tip



AFM image and line profiles of triangular step (2 x 2  $\mu$ m)



AFM image and line profiles of triangular step (2 x 2  $\mu$ m)

#### Scanning the periodical structure with blunt and strangely shaped tip



SEM images of the "damaged" tip.



AFM image of the structure.

**Oblique-angle sputtered GZO films** by RF power of 600 W at room substrate temperature in Ar pressure 1.3 Pa showed the strong crystalline (002) texture, the lowest electrical resistivity 3.4 x  $10^{-3}$   $\Omega$ cm, the highest electron mobility 10 cm<sup>2</sup>Vs<sup>-1</sup>, high electron concentration 1.8 x 10<sup>20</sup> cm<sup>3</sup> and good optical transparency 88 %.

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AFM image of the structure.

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#### topography of AFM pentacene layer in noncontact mode confirmed preferable the grain pentacene formation on parylene surface in dependence of layer thickness. The large grains formation

### **Characterization of materials for organic-based optoelectronic devices**





Influence of buffer layer on the parylene top layers resulted to very different structure of the molecular structure. Parylene is perspective material as a passivation material for its physical and insulating properties.

Topography inside a channel of organic fieldeffect transistor based on pentacene with nanoparticles at the Si/pentacene interface.

confirmed 3D pentacene growth with grain high in the range of 20 nm. The thin 10 nm pentacene layers on 10 parylene layers nm considerably show reduced size and hight of the grains. These results suggest that the grain size and surface corrugation is increasing with increasing layer pentacene thickness.



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