

沉积参数对 TiO₂ 纳米薄膜的显微结构和光学性能的影响*

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摘要:采用直流脉冲磁控溅射的方法,在有机玻璃上沉积了纳米 TiO₂ 光学薄膜。研究了沉积功率、基片温度等参数对 TiO₂ 薄膜结构及光学性能的影响。借助椭圆偏振光测试仪、X 射线光电子能谱仪 (XPS)、X 射线衍射仪 (XRD)、分光光度计、原子力显微镜 (AFM) 等表征手段分析了薄膜的光学特性、元素组成、结晶性能及显微结构。结果表明:随沉积功率的增加,薄膜氧含量降低,粒径减小,折射率递增,可见光波段的透过率和反射率递减;随基片温度上升,薄膜的沉积速率降低,这促进了薄膜粒子的聚集,在光学方面表现为随温度上升,折射率及可见光透过率同时增加;TiO₂ 薄膜的禁带宽度在 3.12~3.16eV 之间,随沉积功率增加和基片温度上升,其禁带宽度递减。

关键词:TiO₂ 薄膜; 磁控溅射; 显微结构; 光学性能

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Effect of Deposition Parameters on Microstructure and Optical Properties of TiO₂ Nanofilms

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Abstract: Nano-sized TiO₂ optical films were deposited on PMMA by DC pulsed magnetron sputtering method. The effects of deposition power, substrate temperature on the structure and optical properties of TiO₂ films were studied. The optical properties, elemental composition, crystallization properties and microstructure of the films were analyzed by means of elliptic polarization analyzer, X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS), X-ray diffraction (XRD), spectrophotometer and atomic force microscope (AFM). The results show that with the increase of deposition power, the oxygen content of the film decreases, the particle size of the film decreases, and the refractive index increases, while the transmittance and reflectivity of the visible light band decreases. The increasing substrate temperature reduces the deposition rate of the film and promotes the aggregation of the film particles. The refractive index and visible light transmittance both increase with the substrate temperature. The band gap of TiO₂ film ranges between 3.12~3.16 eV and decreases with the increase of deposition power and substrate temperature.

Key words: TiO₂ thin film; magnetron sputtering; microstructure; optical property

TiO₂ 薄膜因从可见光到近红外光谱范围内具有高透射率、高折射率、高硬度和良好的化学稳定性等优良特性,受到了人们的广泛关注,已被广泛应用在军事、电子信息、天文等领域^[1-5]。同时,TiO₂ 是一种宽禁带半导体,可以应用于光催化领域;TiO₂ 薄膜具有良好的机械性能、化学稳定性和较好的生物相容性,可用于心血管医疗

材料的表面改性^[6];在透明导电膜领域,单层膜往往很难满足光学或其他物理性能的要求,需要通过多层不同的薄膜进行匹配来达到要求,TiO₂ 也可以作为增透介质膜与其他薄膜匹配成复合膜^[7]。

TiO₂ 薄膜制备方法有溅射法^[8-11]、溶胶凝胶法^[12-14]、蒸发镀^[15-16]、化学气相沉积^[17-18]和原子层

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