## Electrodeposition of WO<sub>3</sub> Thin Films

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Cathodic electrodeposition is a promising alternative route for electrochromic  $WO_3$  thin film deposition. Unfortunately, the methods reported in the literature are very time consuming and the precursor solution used is poorly stable.

We present a new, simple and fast method for preparing the deposition solution [1]. The starting tungsten species is a salt, Na<sub>2</sub>WO<sub>4</sub>, which is mixed to H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> prior to be acidified at pH 1.2 by perchloric acid addition. This solution is remarkably stable. The films are deposited between 0.06 and 0.34 V versus NHE at room temperature. They are smooth and well-covering. They are amorphous by X-ray diffraction study. Voltammograms typical of WO<sub>3</sub> amorphous films have been recorded in H2SO4 and LiClO<sub>4</sub>-PC. The coloration efficiencies measured at a wavelength of 633 nm for H<sup>+</sup> and Li<sup>+</sup> intercalation range between 62 and 66 cm<sup>2</sup>.C<sup>-1</sup> and are similar to the results obtained with evaporated films.

The deposition process has been studied by X-ray absorption spectroscopy from a high intensity synchrotron source (ESRF-Grenoble). A large variety of samples (summarized in table 1), from the deposition solution to crystallised WO3 and electrodeposited WO<sub>3</sub> thin film cycled or not LiClO<sub>4</sub>-PC medium have investigated. It appears that the condensation process can be followed by means of the white line height (WLH) of the tungsten L<sub>3</sub> absorption edge. We propose an arbitrary scale reflecting this parameter and which gives rise to a linear relationship with the WHL (Fig.1). The XANES results have been correlated with Raman and EXAFS analysis which shows in particular dramatic structural changes in the electrodeposited WO<sub>3</sub> films induced by the first cyclings in LiClO<sub>4</sub>-PC medium.

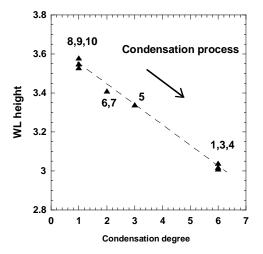
[1] Th. Pauporté, *J. Electrochem. Soc.*, **149**, C539-545 (2002).

*Table 1:* Set of samples investigated.

| Sample  | N° | Condensation        | W L <sub>3</sub> |
|---|----|---------------------|------------------|
|   |    | degree <sup>a</sup> | WL heigth        |
| - WO <sub>3</sub> crystallized                    | 1  |                     | 3.04             |
| - ed-WO <sub>3</sub> <sup>b</sup> cycled in Li-PC | 3  | 6                   | 3.01             |
| - spWO <sub>3</sub> <sup>c</sup> cycled in Li-PC  | 4  |                     | 3.02             |
| - Aged deposition solution                        | 5  | 3                   | 3.34             |
| - ed- WO <sub>3</sub> <sup>b</sup> .              | 6  | 2                   | 3.41             |
| - spWO <sub>3</sub> <sup>c</sup>                  | 7  |                     | 3.41             |
| - solubilized Na <sub>2</sub> WO <sub>4</sub> .   | 8  |                     | 3.58             |
| - fresh deposition solution                       | 9  | 1                   | 3.53             |
| - deposition sol. stored 2                        | 10 |                     | 3.55             |
| days  |    |                     |                  |

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Scale arbitrarily set from 1 to 6

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> Electrodeposited film, <sup>c</sup> film deposited by sputtering.



**Figure 1:** Variation of the white line height of the W  $L_3$  edge with the condensation processes induced electrochemically (label: sample  $N^{\circ}$ ).