



Thickness dependent wetting properties of thin stoichiometric hafnium oxide films

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1 Introduction

Hydrophobic ceramic is a class of materials which combine high hardness, excellent thermal stability, wear resistance and values of contact angle with water close to values for organic- and fluoro- polymers. This combination allow to produce robust hydrophobic surfaces for harsh environments, such as dropwise condensation heat transfer or stable anti-ice protective coatings. We report on thickness dependent wetting properties and surface free energy of thin films of hafnium oxide (HfO_2) as a good example of such material.

2 Results

We used the reactive high power impulse magnetron sputtering with a pulsed reactive gas flow control as a novel technique capable of producing dense stoichiometric films with smooth surfaces and well controlled thickness down to units of nm. HfO_2 films were prepared as a typical case of a low-electronegativity-metal based ceramic. It was found a thickness dependence of the water droplet contact angle ranging from 120° for the thickness of 50 nm to 100° for the thickness of 2300 nm considered as bulk material. The Lifshitz-van der Waals component of the surface free energy remained the dominant component throughout the range of measurement and exhibited a corresponding thickness dependence. The XRD and FTIR showed only minor differences among the films.

3 Conclusions

We show that stoichiometric HfO_2 films with enhanced hydrophobic properties can be prepared by reactive high power impulse magnetron sputtering with a pulsed reactive gas flow control. The values of water droplet contact angle can be controlled by film thickness.

References

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