


 Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2022, 12, 4113

Thin film encapsulation for quantum dot light-emitting diodes using a-SiN_x:H/SiO_xN_y/hybrid SiO_x barriers

 Keun Yong Lim,^{†ab} Hong Hee Kim,^{†a} Ji Hyun Noh,^a So Hyun Tak,^b Jae-Woong Yu^{*b} and Won Kook Choi^{id*ac}

A facile thin film encapsulation (TFE) method having a triple-layered structure of a-SiN_x:H/SiO_xN_y/hybrid SiO_x (ASH) on QD-LEDs was performed utilizing both reproducible plasma-enhanced chemical vapor deposition (PECVD) and simple dip-coating processes without adopting atomic layer deposition (ALD). The ASH films fabricated on a polyethylene terephthalate (PET) substrate show a high average transmittance of 88.80% in the spectral range of 400–700 nm and a water vapor transmission rate (WVTR) value of 7.3×10^{-4} g per m² per day. The measured time to reach 50% of the initial luminance (T₅₀) at initial luminance values of 500, 1000, and 2000 cd m⁻² was 711.6, 287.7, and 78.6 h, respectively, and the extrapolated T₅₀ at 100 cd m⁻² is estimated to be approximately 9804 h, which is comparable to that of the 12 112 h for glass lid-encapsulated QD-LEDs. This result demonstrates that TFE with the ASH films has the potential to overcome the conventional drawbacks of glass lid encapsulation.

 Received 19th October 2021
 Accepted 29th December 2021

DOI: 10.1039/d1ra07712k

rsc.li/rsc-advances

1. Introduction

Organic electronic devices such as quantum dot light-emitting diodes (QD-LEDs), organic light-emitting diodes (OLEDs), organic photovoltaics (OPV), and perovskite solar cells have attracted much attention for application in large scale and flexible optoelectronic devices due to their high flexibility, low cost, easy fabrication, and light weight.^{1–6} Among these devices, QD-LEDs have been extensively explored for display applications due to their size-tunable emission wavelength, high quantum yield, narrow emission peaks, and low-cost manufacturing.^{7–9} Despite these advantages, QD-LEDs have a major drawback, similar to OLEDs: their performance deteriorates rapidly in atmospheric environments. It is well known that QD-LED and OLED materials are very vulnerable to moisture and oxygen.^{10,11} To meet the requirements, encapsulation should achieve a water vapor transmission rate (WVTR) and oxygen transmission rate (OTR) of less than 1×10^{-6} g per m² per day and 1×10^{-5} cm³ per m² day, respectively.^{12–14} As shown in Fig. 1(a), conventional encapsulation with a glass lid or barrier foil is known as stable encapsulation barrier technology,

but limitations such as edge permeation through the sealant limit upscaling of the device area, make handling difficult, and cause a lack of flexibility.^{15,16} Many types of encapsulation methods have been studied to solve this problem. Thin film encapsulation (TFE) is considered a potential candidate because it blocks moisture and oxygen that can penetrate from the edge, and unlike existing glass lids or barrier foil, it does not use an adhesive, so contamination that may be caused by the adhesive can be avoided. In addition, TFE is flexible, so it is easy to apply in bendable, rollable, and foldable displays.¹⁶ Several studies related to TFEs have been carried out, such as inorganic single layers of SiN_x, Al₂O₃, and SiO₂ by PECVD, ALD, and sputtering.^{17–20} Among them, the ALD method is considered a promising candidate for achieving a dense inorganic layer such as Al₂O₃ because ALD produces very thin, dense, and uniform films at low temperature (<100 °C) *via* control of the thickness and reaction cycles. More recent research has reported that ultrahigh barrier films, defined as films having a WVTR lower than $\sim 10^{-6}$ g per m² per day, have been successfully fabricated by adopting ALD.^{21–27} The ALD process is, however, expensive due to the use of a vacuum process and is also unproductive due to a quite low deposition rate and high precursor gas usage and energy.^{28,29} Thus, we previously reported a facile fabrication method for ultrahigh barrier films with a WVTR value of 2×10^{-6} g per m² per day with hydrogenated amorphous silicon nitride (a-SiN_x:H)/silicon oxynitride (SiO_xN_y)/hybrid silicon oxide (h-SiO_x) multilayer barrier films.^{30,31} In this study, a triple layered structure of a-SiN_x:H/SiO_xN_y/hybrid SiO_x (ASH) on QD-LEDs, as shown in Fig. 1(b), was fabricated as a thin film encapsulation for QD-LEDs using both PECVD and a simple dip-coating method. An approximately 400 nm thick

^aCenter for Opto-Electronic Materials and Devices, Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KIST), Hwarang-ro 14-gil 5, Seongbuk-gu, Seoul, 02792, Republic of Korea. E-mail: wkchoi@kist.re.kr

^bDepartment of Advanced Materials Engineering for Information & Electronics, Kyung Hee University, Deogyong-daro 1732, Giheung-gu, Yongin, Gyeonggi 17104, Republic of Korea. E-mail: jwju@khu.ac.kr

^cKIST School, Department of Nanomaterials and Nano Science, University of Science and Technology (UST), 217, Gajeong-ro, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon 34113, Republic of Korea

[†] These authors contributed equally to this work.



amorphous hydrogenated silicon nitride (a-SiN_x:H) film was directly deposited on the QD-LED device by plasma-assisted chemical vapor deposition (PECVD). Organic modified silica (ORMOSIL) sols were sequentially coated on a-SiN_x:H thin films and annealed in an oven at 120 °C for 10 h for the formation of dense silicon oxynitride (about 8 nm thickness) at the interface between the a-SiN_x:H film and the hybrid SiO_x film. The total thickness of the ASH films was about 1 μm. In the ASH films, the interlayer SiO_xN_y thin film has a very high density of 3.32 g cm⁻³ and plays an important role in preventing moisture and oxygen penetration. At an initial luminance of 100 cd m⁻², the estimated time to reach 50% of the initial luminance (T₅₀) of encapsulated QD-LEDs of glass/ITO/PEDOT:PSS/PVK/CdSe-ZnS/ZnO/Al with the ASH films was 9840 h, and the results were compared with those encapsulated with a glass lid.

2. Experimental

2.1. Fabrication of a-SiN_x:H/SiO_xN_y/hybrid SiO_x high barrier film

The a-SiN_x:H/SiO_xN_y/hybrid SiO_x hybrid barrier films were prepared on 125 μm thick PET (V7610, SKC) substrates of 210 mm × 297 mm. The deposition of the a-SiN_x:H layer was carried out in a parallel plate capacitively coupled radio-frequency (13.56 MHz) discharge plasma-enhanced chemical vapor deposition (PECVD) system (JH Tech Co., Ltd.). The base pressure was kept at 40 mTorr by a rotary and booster pump. The precursor gas for the deposition of the a-SiN_x:H films was a mixture of silane (SiH₄), ammonia (NH₃), and nitrogen (N₂) as a dilute gas at an optimized flowing ratio of 25 : 100 : 380 cm³ min⁻¹. The deposition was performed at 120 °C for 8 min to obtain 400 nm thick a-SiN_x:H films. Next, a SiO_xN_y/hybrid SiO_x layer was formed on the a-SiN_x:H layer by dip-coating and post-deposition annealing of an ORMOSIL sol (SOH 204-4, Changsung Nanotech Co., Ltd.) coating. Prior to dip-coating, oxygen plasma treatment was performed and the ORMOSIL sol was coated on the a-SiN_x:H surface at a withdrawal speed of 3 mm s⁻¹ with a dip coater (EF-4200, E-Flex, Korea) after an immersion time of 5 min, and the samples were then annealed at 120 °C for 10 h in an oven (FO600M, JEIO Tech, Korea). During this annealing process, the ORMOSIL sol reacted with the a-SiN_x:H layer by penetrating and flattening it, forming a ca. 8 nm thick interfacial SiO_xN_y layer between a-SiN_x:H and hybrid SiO_x.

2.2. QD-LEDs fabrication and thin film encapsulation

The multilayer-structured QD-LED was fabricated layer-by-layer using a spin-casting method and a vacuum evaporation

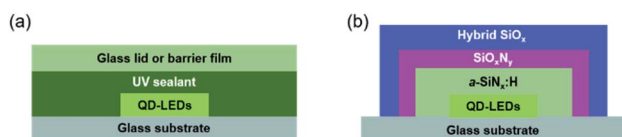


Fig. 1 (a) Schematic of conventional glass lid encapsulated QD-LEDs and (b) the ASH films encapsulated QD-LEDs.

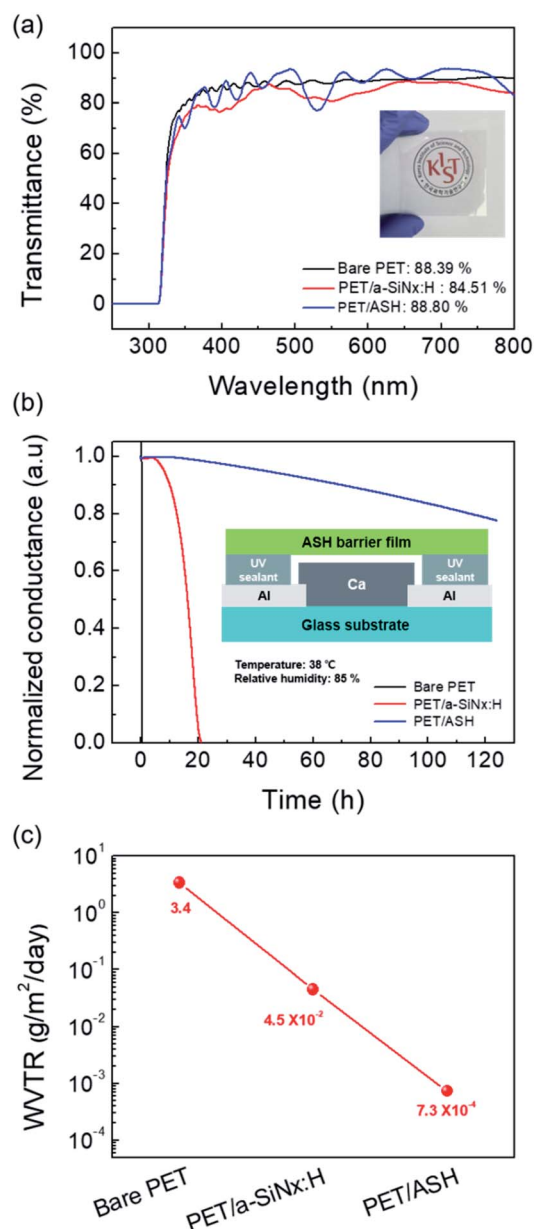


Fig. 2 (a) Optical transmittance spectra of the bare PET substrate, PET/a-SiN_x:H film, and PET/ASH film. The inset shows photograph of the KIST logo under a PET/ASH barrier. (b) The normalized conductance curve of bare PET, PET/a-SiN_x:H film, and PET/ASH film. The inset displays a schematic of the Ca sensor. (c) The calculated WVTR values of bare PET, PET/a-SiN_x:H film and PET/ASH film from the Ca test.

method. The substrates were ultrasonically cleaned using acetone, ethanol, and deionized water for 15 min and then treated with O₂ plasma for 1 min. PEDOT:PSS (Heraeus, Clevis PH-1000) was spin-coated on the ITO glass substrates at 4000 rpm for 40 s and baked at 130 °C for 30 min onto the ITO/glass as a hole injection layer (HIL). The ITO glass substrates were transferred to a nitrogen glove box where the remaining fabrication steps were carried out. PVK (Sigma-Aldrich, M_n 25 000–50 000) was spin-coated on top of PEDOT:PSS layer at



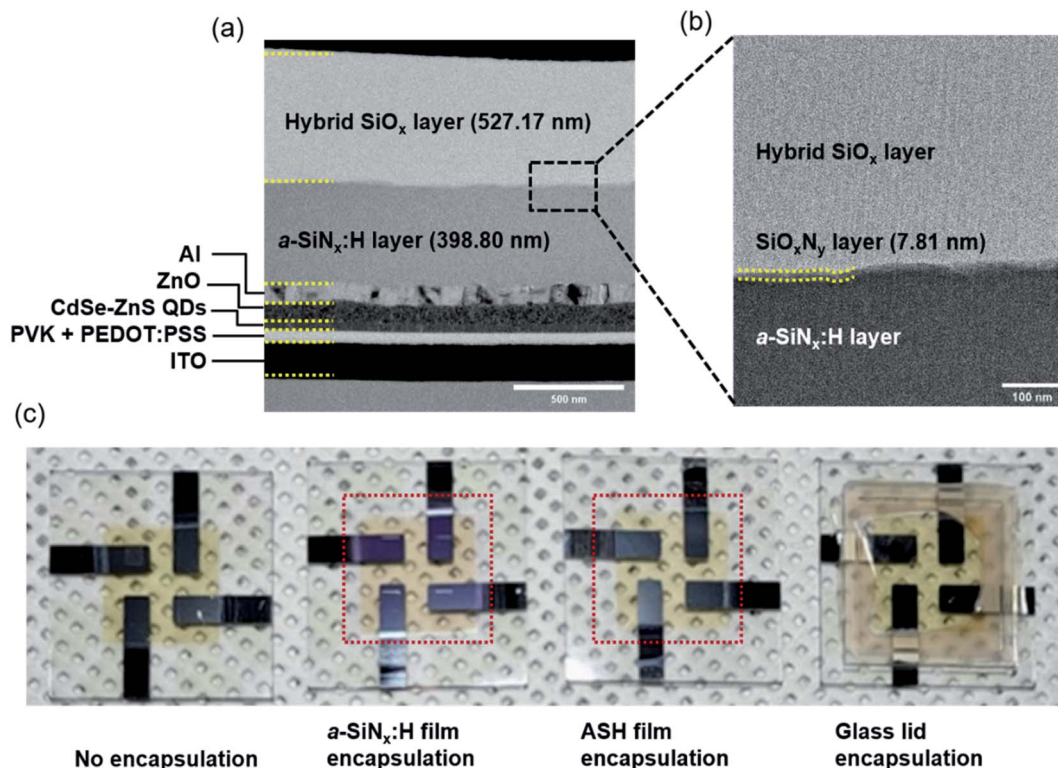


Fig. 3 (a) Cross-sectional TEM images of encapsulated QD-LEDs with the ASH film and (b) the magnified view of the ASH layer. (c) Photograph of QD-LEDs without encapsulation and encapsulated with the a-SiN_x:H film, the ASH film, and glass lid.

5000 rpm for 40 s and annealed at 130 °C for 30 min, followed by spin-coating of a green QD (CdSe-ZnS) layer on the top of it and subsequent annealing at 90 °C for 30 min. Then, ETL of ZnO NPs was deposited on the QD layer using spin-coating at 3000 rpm for 40 s and baked at 130 °C for 30 min. Finally, an Al cathode film (120 nm) was deposited by thermal evaporation through a patterned shadow mask. The following step was thin film encapsulation. We deposited the a-SiN_x:H layer first using the PECVD method, and the hybrid SiO_x was dip-coated. Fig. 1 shows the schematic diagram of the final structure of the

device. Glass lid encapsulation was executed using a UV-curable sealant (XNR5570-Ba, Nagase ChemteX, Japan) as a reference.

2.3. Characterization and measurement

The microstructure and thickness of the ASH film-encapsulated QD-LEDs were characterized by TEM (Titan TM 80-300, FEI, USA). Optical transmittance was measured with an ultraviolet-visible (UV-vis) spectrometer (Lambda 18 UV/vis/NIR spectrometer, PerkinElmer, USA). The refractive index (*n*) of the a-SiN_x:H, SiO_xN_y, and SiO_x films was measured by spectroscopic

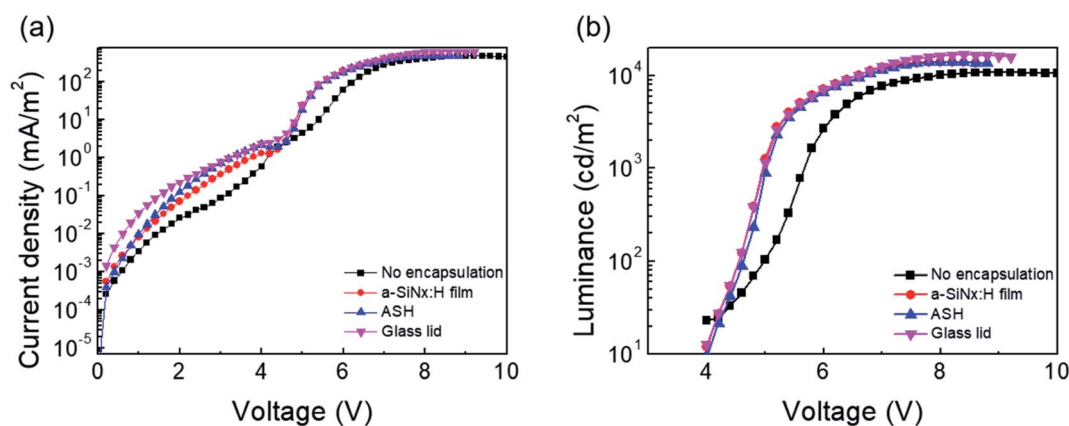


Fig. 4 (a) Luminance–voltage characteristic curve and (b) current density–voltage characteristic curve of the QD-LEDs without encapsulation and QD-LEDs encapsulated with the a-SiN_x:H film, the ASH films, and glass lid.



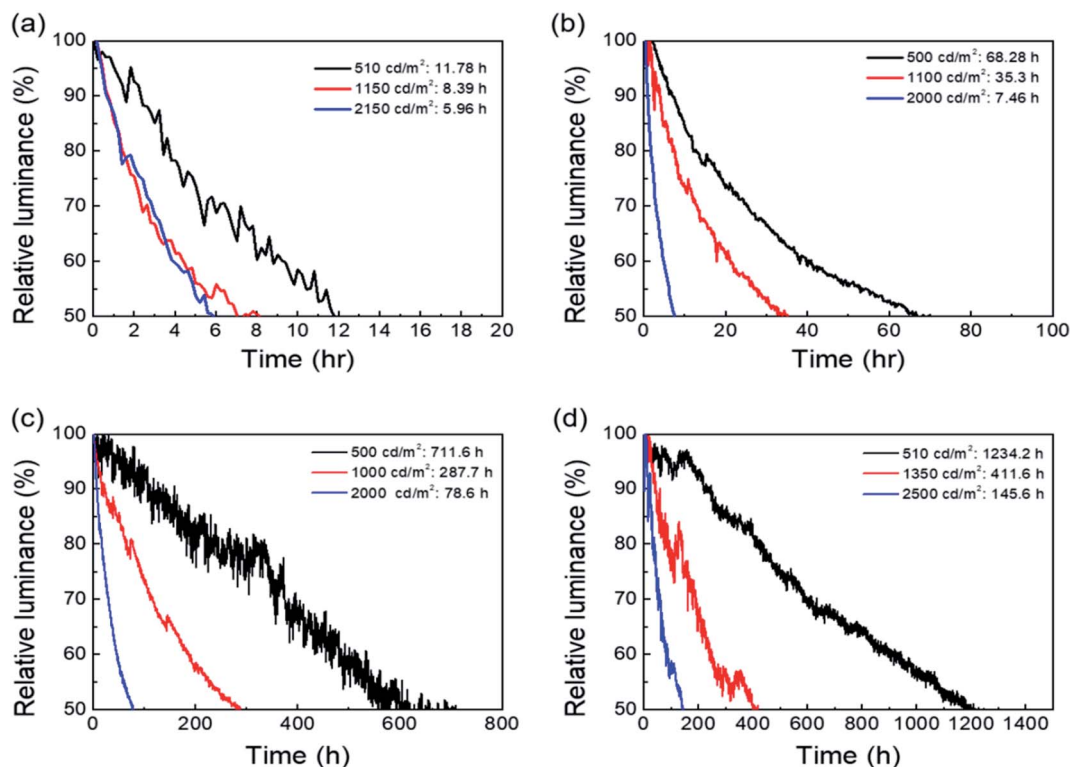


Fig. 5 (a) Operational lifetimes of the QD-LEDs without encapsulation, and (b) encapsulated QD-LEDs with the a-SiN_x:H film, (c) the ASH films, and (d) glass lid.

ellipsometry (RC2-XF, J.A. Wollam Co., USA). To obtain the WVTR value, the calcium (Ca) test was conducted. First, 100 nm aluminum (Al) was deposited by thermal evaporation on the glass substrate (2.5 cm × 2.5 cm). Then, 100 nm of Ca pad was deposited by thermal evaporation. The area of the Ca pad on the glass substrate is 1.5 cm². The Ca pad was sealed with bare PET, PET/a-SiN_x:H and PET/ASH films using a UV-curable sealant (XNR5570-Ba, Nagase ChemteX, Japan). All encapsulation processes were carried out in a nitrogen-filled glove box. Finally, during degradation of the Ca pad in the climate chamber at

38 °C and 85% RH, the resistance of the sensor was monitored *in situ* using the four-point probe system (Keithley 2400, USA). The I-V-L characteristics of the QD-LED device were measured using a Spectra Scan PR-670 spectroradiometer and a Keithley 2400 source-measure unit. Operational lifetime test of the unencapsulated QD-LEDs and QD-LED encapsulated with the a-SiN_x:H film, the ASH films, and glass lid were measured by a McScience OLED Lifetime Test System (M6000 PLUS) at ambient conditions (temperature, 20–25 °C; relative humidity, 30–70%).

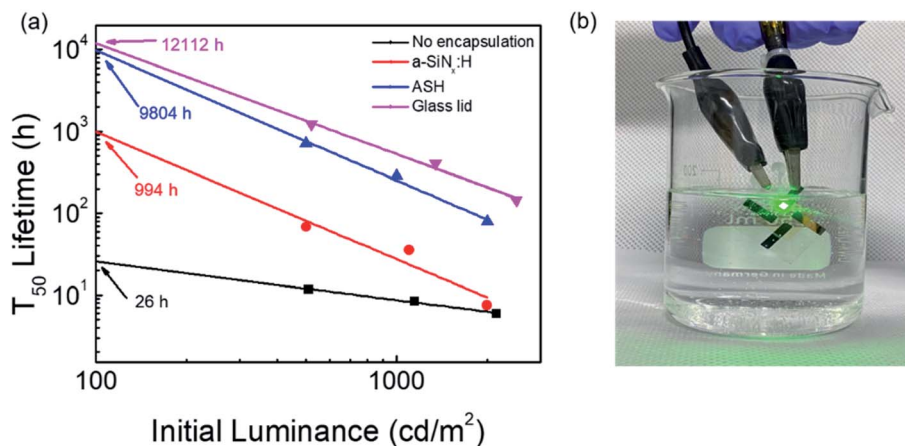


Fig. 6 (a) The estimated T₅₀ of the QD-LEDs without encapsulation, and encapsulated QD-LEDs with the a-SiN_x:H film, the ASH film, and glass lid. (b) Photograph of the encapsulated QD-LEDs with the ASH film immersed in water.



3. Results and discussion

Optical transparency is very important for a barrier film because most applications require a transmittance of 90% in the visible light range. Therefore, the optical transmittance of the ASH barrier films was measured in the visible wavelength range of 400–700 nm based on air. As seen in Fig. 2(a), the PET/ASH barrier films show an average transmittance (T_{avg}) value of 88.80% in the range of 400–700 nm, which is comparable to those of bare PET (88.39%) and PET/a-SiN_x:H film (84.51%). As shown in the inset in Fig. 2(a), the logo image is clearly visible through the PET/ASH films. The measured refractive indices for a-SiN_x:H ($n_1 = 1.76$), SiO_xN_y ($n_2 = 1.65$), and hybrid SiO_x ($n_3 = 1.48$) show gradual increase from the top layer (hybrid SiO_x) to the bottom layer (a-SiN_x:H).³⁰ Therefore, such a gradient refractive index plays a major role in reducing the loss of Fresnel reflection and thus increases the transmittance. The barrier properties of the PET/ASH films were characterized by the calcium corrosion test (Ca test). The Ca test uses a resistance change according to the degree of Ca corrosion.^{14,32} Fig. 2(b) shows the real-time normalized conductance changes in the Ca films with bare PET, PET/a-SiN_x:H, and the PET/ASH film over time under storage conditions of temperature at 38 °C and relative humidity (RH) at 85%. The schematic cross-sectional view of the Ca sensor is also provided in Fig. 2(b) inset. The WVTR value was estimated using eqn (1).³²

$$\text{WVTR} = -n \frac{M(\text{H}_2\text{O})}{M(\text{Ca})} \delta \rho \frac{l}{b} \frac{d(1/R)}{dt}, \quad (1)$$

where n is the number of water molecules per calcium atom, M is the molar mass, δ is the calcium density, ρ is the calcium resistivity, l is the length of the calcium layer, b is the width of the calcium layer, R is the resistance of the calcium layer, and t is the time. The rate of change in the conductance, $d(1/R)/dt$, can be extracted from the slope of the calcium test plot. According to Fig. 2(c), the calculated WVTR values of bare PET, PET/a-SiN_x:H, and the PET/ASH films through the Ca test are 3.4, 4.5×10^{-2} , and 7.3×10^{-4} g per m² per day, respectively. The improved barrier properties of the ASH films are attributed to the formation of dense SiO_xN_y between a-SiN_x:H and hybrid SiO_x that effectively passivates the leakage channels and elongates the water molecular diffusion length by the formation of tortuous paths. In our previous study,³⁰ the density for the a-SiN_x:H, SiO_xN_y, and hybrid SiO_x layers were obtained from the XRR analysis. From the XRR analysis, the density of the SiO_xN_y layer was estimated as 3.32 g cm⁻³, which is higher than the $d = 1.3$ g cm⁻³ of hybrid SiO_x and $d = 2.28$ – 2.33 g cm⁻³ of a-SiN_x:H. The mechanism of the formation of dense SiO_xN_y is discussed as follows. Hydroxyl (–OH) groups are induced on the oxygen plasma-treated a-SiN_x:H surface through hydrogen bonds and then react with other –OH groups present on the surface of the hybrid SiO_x film by hydrolysis. A condensation reaction subsequently takes place between the hybrid SiO_x and a-SiN_x:H in the annealing step, resulting in the formation of the SiO_xN_y layer. The SiO_xN_y formed by O–Si–N networks can be deduced to be denser than porous hybrid SiO_x and a-SiN_x:H containing abundant hydrogen. This is because the water molecules

formed by hydrogen bonds and the polymer chain derived from the hybrid SiO_x layer diffuse out from the SiO_xN_y layer during the 10 h of the critical annealing step. We fabricated green QD-LEDs consisting of patterned ITO, PEDOT:PSS as a hole injection layer (HIL), PVK layer as a hole transport layer (HTL), CdSe-ZnS QDs as the emission layer (EML), ZnO as the electron transport layer (ETL), and Al as the cathode. PEDOT:PSS/PVK/CdSe-ZnS QDs/ZnO are fabricated on a glass/ITO substrate by spin-coating. The Al layer is deposited by thermal evaporation. Afterwards, thin film encapsulation using the ASH films was carried out over the Al top layer. Fig. 3(a) presents cross-sectional TEM images of the ASH barrier layer-encapsulated QD-LED devices. The ITO (150 nm)/PEDOT:PSS/PVK (45 nm)/CdSe-ZnS (30 nm)/ZnO (50 nm)/Al (100 nm) of the QD-LEDs and the ASH films consisting of a-SiN_x:H (398 nm) and hybrid SiO_x (527 nm) are obviously visible. In the magnified view of the ASH layers (Fig. 3(b)), the formation of an interfacial layer of SiO_xN_y with 7.81 nm thickness is clearly identified between a-SiN_x:H and hybrid SiO_x. Fig. 3(c) presents real images of the QD-LED devices encapsulated with the a-SiN_x:H film, the ASH films, and glass lid, respectively. In the photograph, the red-dashed square region indicates the area of the thin film encapsulation fabricated on the QD-LED devices. As shown Fig. 3(c), the TFE process with the ASH films appears to have no damage to the QD-LEDs. To evaluate the performance of the QD-LEDs encapsulated with the ASH layers, we measured their electrical characteristics before and after the encapsulation process. Fig. 4 shows the change of current density (mA cm⁻²) and luminance (cd m⁻²) of the QD-LEDs as a function of the applied forward bias. Except for the QD-LEDs with no encapsulation, the electrical behavior of the current density and luminance of the QD-LEDs show a similar pattern. The turn-on voltages of all QD-LED devices, including the unencapsulated QD-LEDs, were all identical at about 4 V. The maximum luminance was 13 530 cd m⁻² for the ASH film-encapsulated QD-LEDs and those of the unencapsulated, the a-SiN_x:H film-encapsulated, and glass lid QD-LEDs were 10 589, 13 650, and 15 910 cd m⁻², respectively. Based on these results, the luminance of the QD-LEDs encapsulated by the ASH films is 85% that of QD-LEDs with a glass lid, which proves that the ASH-TFE process has a little influence on the electroluminescence of QD-LEDs. In order to investigate the long-term stability of the QD-LEDs, we performed an operational lifetime test of unencapsulated, a-SiN_x:H film, ASH film, and glass lid-encapsulated QD-LEDs at a current corresponding to an initial luminance of about 500, 1000, and 2000 cd m⁻². Fig. 5 shows the change of luminance (cd m⁻²) of the QD-LEDs versus the exposure time in an operational lifetime test. The lifetime of the unencapsulated QD-LEDs and those encapsulated with a-SiN_x:H degraded rapidly when exposed to air. On the other hand, the ASH films and glass lid encapsulated QD-LEDs show device lifetimes (T_{50}) of 711.6, 287.7, and 78.6 h at initial luminance values of 500, 1000, and 2000 cd m⁻² and 1234.2, 411.6, and 145.6 h at initial luminance values of 510, 1350, and 2500 cd m⁻², respectively. In addition, we estimated the T_{50} value at 100 cd m⁻² using the empirical formula (eqn (2))³³ and the raw data shown in Fig. 5.



$$L_0^n \times T_{50} = \text{constant}, \quad (2)$$

where L_0 is the initial luminance and n is the acceleration factor.

As shown Fig. 6(a), the estimated T_{50} at 100 cd m^{-2} for unencapsulated and a-SiN_x:H-encapsulated QD-LEDs by extrapolation was also calculated to be less than 1000 h. On the other hand, the ASH layer-encapsulated QD-LEDs show quite a long estimated T_{50} of 9804 h, which is comparable to that of the 12 112 h for glass lid-encapsulated QD-LEDs. As shown in Fig. 6(b), the ASH film-encapsulated QD-LEDs were successfully and durably operated even in water. This result demonstrates that the ASH-TFE process has the potential to overcome the conventional drawbacks of glass lid encapsulation.

4. Conclusion

We encapsulated a-SiN_x:H/SiO_xN_y/hybrid SiO_x (ASH) barriers on QD-LEDs without physical and chemical damage using consecutive facile and very reproducible PECVD and simple dip-coating processes. In the ASH films, the SiO_xN_y thin film between a-SiN_x:H and hybrid SiO_x has a very high density of 3.32 g cm^{-3} and was found to be the most effective layer for preventing moisture permeation in terms of the barrier properties. In a spectral range of 400–700 nm, the ASH barrier films have an average transmittance of 88.80%. The WVTR value was measured to be $7.3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ g per m}^2 \text{ per day}$ by the electrical Ca test. Electrical performance and operational lifetime tests were performed to determine whether thin film encapsulation could be applied to the QD-LEDs. The ASH-encapsulated QD-LEDs behaved identically before and after the ASH-TFE process. The T_{50} values measured at the initial luminance values of 500, 1000, and 2000 cd m^{-2} are 711.6, 287.7, and 78.6 h, respectively, and the extrapolated T_{50} at 100 cd m^{-2} is estimated to be approximately 10 000 h. This result demonstrates that ASH-TFE has the potential to overcome the conventional drawbacks of glass lid encapsulation. We expect that our proposed ASH-TFE will overcome the shortcomings of the existing glass lid encapsulation and be utilized as an encapsulation technology that can be applied to organic electronic devices.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

This work was partially supported by the Materials, Components & Equipments Research Program funded by the Gyeonggi Province (AICT11T2) and the KIST Institutional Program.

Notes and references

- 1 Y.-F. Liu, J. Feng, Y.-G. Bi, D. Yin and H.-B. Sun, *Adv. Mater. Technol.*, 2019, **4**, 1800371.
- 2 W. H. Koo, S. M. Jeong, F. Araoka, K. Ishikawa, S. Nishimura, T. Toyooka and H. Takezoe, *Nat. Photonics*, 2010, **4**, 222–226.

- 3 K. Goushi, K. Yoshida, K. Sato and C. Adachi, *Nat. Photonics*, 2012, **6**, 253–258.
- 4 H. Uoyama, K. Goushi, K. Shizu, H. Nomura and C. Adachi, *Nature*, 2012, **492**, 234–238.
- 5 O. Inganäs, *Adv. Mater.*, 2018, **30**, 1800388.
- 6 R. Wang, M. Mujahid, Y. Duan, Z. K. Wang, J. Xue and Y. Yang, *Adv. Funct. Mater.*, 2019, **29**, 1808843.
- 7 S. Chen, W. Cao, T. Liu, S. W. Tsang, Y. Yang, X. Yan and L. Qian, *Nat. Commun.*, 2019, **10**, 765.
- 8 Q. Yuan, T. Wang, P. Yu, H. Zhang, H. Zhang and W. Ji, *Org. Electron.*, 2021, **90**, 106086.
- 9 W. Cao, C. Xiang, Y. Yang, Q. Chen, L. Chen, X. Yan and L. Qian, *Nat. Commun.*, 2018, **9**, 2608.
- 10 H. Moon, C. Lee, W. Lee, J. Kim and H. Chae, *Adv. Mater.*, 2019, **31**, e1804294.
- 11 Z. Chen, Q. Su, Z. Qin and S. Chen, *Nano Res.*, 2020, **14**, 320–327.
- 12 Z. H. Kafafi, L. L. Moro, P. A. Lane, T. A. Krajewski, N. M. Rutherford, O. Philips, R. J. Visser, M. E. Gross, W. D. Bennett and G. L. Graff, *presented in part at the Organic Light-Emitting Materials and Devices VII*, 2004.
- 13 B. I. Choi, S. B. Woo, J. C. Kim, S. H. Kim and S. J. Seo, *J. Korean Phys. Soc.*, 2013, **61**, 2032–2035.
- 14 M. D. Kempe, M. O. Reese and A. A. Dameron, *Rev. Sci. Instrum.*, 2013, **84**, 025109.
- 15 P. E. Burrows, V. Bulovic, S. R. Forrest, L. S. Sapochak, D. M. McCarty and M. E. Thompson, *Appl. Phys. Lett.*, 1994, **65**, 2922–2924.
- 16 E. G. Jeong, J. H. Kwon, K. S. Kang, S. Y. Jeong and K. C. Choi, *J. Inf. Disp.*, 2019, **21**, 19–32.
- 17 K. S. Kim, K. H. Kim, Y. J. Ji, J. W. Park, J. H. Shin, A. R. Ellingboe and G. Y. Yeom, *Sci. Rep.*, 2017, **7**, 13585.
- 18 H. Jeong, H.-M. Kim, J. Kim, W. Jeong and J. Jang, *Adv. Eng. Mater.*, 2021, **23**, 2100045.
- 19 K. W. Park, S. Lee, H. Lee, Y.-H. Cho, Y. C. Park, S. G. Im and S.-H. Ko Park, *RSC Adv.*, 2019, **9**, 58–64.
- 20 J. F. Ribeiro, R. Sousa, D. J. Cunha, E. M. F. Vieira, M. M. Silva, L. Dupont and L. M. Goncalves, *J. Phys. D: Appl. Phys.*, 2015, **48**, 395306.
- 21 K. H. Yoon, H. S. Kim, K. S. Han, S. H. Kim, Y. K. Lee, N. K. Shrestha, S. Y. Song and M. M. Sung, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2017, **9**, 5399–5408.
- 22 E. G. Jeong, S. Kwon, J. H. Han, H. G. Im, B. S. Bae and K. C. Choi, *Nanoscale*, 2017, **9**, 6370–6379.
- 23 E. Kim, Y. Han, W. Kim, K. C. Choi, H.-G. Im and B.-S. Bae, *Org. Electron.*, 2013, **14**, 1737–1743.
- 24 J. H. Kwon, S. Choi, Y. Jeon, H. Kim, K. S. Chang and K. C. Choi, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2017, **9**, 27062–27072.
- 25 J. H. Kwon, E. G. Jeong, Y. Jeon, D. G. Kim, S. Lee and K. C. Choi, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2019, **11**, 3251–3261.
- 26 M. Li, M. Xu, J. Zou, H. Tao, L. Wang, Z. Zhou and J. Peng, *Nanotechnology*, 2016, **27**, 494003.
- 27 L. Wang, C. Ruan, M. Li, J. Zou, H. Tao, J. Peng and M. Xu, *J. Mater. Chem. C*, 2017, **5**, 4017–4024.
- 28 J. Schmidt, A. Merkle, R. Brendel, B. Hoex, M. C. M. v. de Sanden and W. M. M. Kessels, *Prog. Photovoltaics*, 2008, **16**, 461–466.



- 29 M. Leskela and M. Ritala, *Thin Solid Films*, 2002, **409**, 138–146.
- 30 K. Y. Lim, D. U. Kim, J. H. Kong, B. I. Choi, W. S. Seo, J. W. Yu and W. K. Choi, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2020, **12**, 32106–32118.
- 31 K. Y. Lim, S. U. Kim, J. H. Kong, D. H. Park, J. W. Yu and W. K. Choi, *Advanced Energy and Sustainability Research*, 2021, **2**, 2100112.
- 32 C. Féry, B. Racine, D. Vaufrey, H. Doyeux and S. Cinà, *Appl. Phys. Lett.*, 2005, **87**, 213502.
- 33 R. Paetzold, A. Winnacker, D. Henseler, V. Cesari and K. Heuser, *Rev. Sci. Instrum.*, 2003, **74**, 5147–5150.

