

Extinction-Coefficient Modulation of MoO₃ Films

Subjects: Optics

Contributor: Michael Morales Luna

This entry focused on the application of the effective medium theory to describe the extinction coefficient (Q_{ext}) in molybdenum trioxide (MoO₃) doped with different kinds of plasmonic nanoparticles, such as silver (Ag), gold (Au), and copper (Cu). Usually, in studies of these materials, it is normal to analyze the transmission or absorption spectra. However, the effect of this type or size of nanoparticles on the spectra is not as remarkable as the effect that is found by analyzing the Q_{ext} of MoO₃. It was shown that the β -phase of MoO₃ enhanced the intensity response of the Q_{ext} when compared to the α -phase of MoO₃. With a nanoparticle size of 5 nm, the Ag-doped MoO₃ was the configuration that presents the best response in Q_{ext} . On the other hand, Cu nanoparticles with a radius of 20 nm embedded in MoO₃ was the configuration that presented intensities in Q_{ext} similar to the cases of Au and Ag nanoparticles. Therefore, implementing the effective medium theory can serve as a guide for experimental researchers for the application of these materials as an absorbing layer in photovoltaic cells.

extinction coefficient

effective medium theory

solar cells

1. Absorbance and Extinction Coefficients of MoO₃ Thin Films Doped by Resonant NPs

1.1. α -Phase of MoO₃ Doped with Ag, Au, and Cu-NPs

Figure 1a,b, depicts the absorbance and the extinction coefficients; respectively, at different thicknesses of the un-doped MoO₃ thin film at the α -phase.

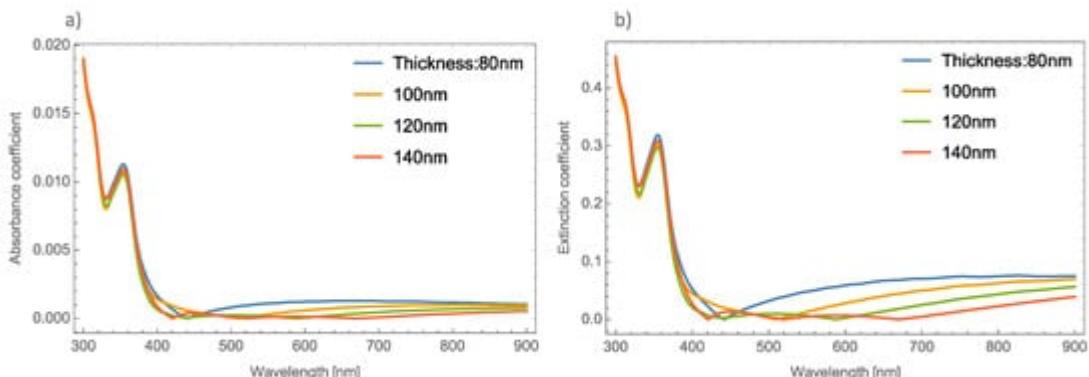


Figure 1. (a) Absorbance coefficient for different thicknesses of the MoO₃ thin film without resonant NPs. (b) Extinction coefficient for different thicknesses of the un-doped MoO₃ thin film.

As **Figure 1** shows, there is no great difference in the absorbance spectra at different thicknesses of the MoO₃ thin films. However, greater changes can be seen in the extinction coefficient. One thing that is important to highlight in the absorbance spectra is that it shows a shift exactly in the absorbance zero value. This absorbance zero value means that at this wavelength the reflected light is small compared with the transmittance. It is essential to emphasize this behavior, because if the medium was switched to a non-absorbing medium, this behavior could be modified [1]. Remember that the effective refractive index proposed by van de Hulst considers the whole contribution of the matrix medium (MoO₃). For this oxide, the refractive index has a real and an imaginary part, which indicates that the main contribution of this phenomenon is the thin film of the MoO₃. This can be seen in **Figure 1**, where the cases of un-doped MoO₃ films are presented. The figure shows the evolution of the extinction coefficient zero value as the thickness of the film increases. It is well known that the plasmonic nanoparticles (in this case silver, gold and copper) have real and imaginary refractive indices that are also considered in the computed transmission and reflection coefficients of the system but the contribution of the metallic nanoparticles at these wavelengths can be negligible and we can conclude that this phenomenon occurs due to the molybdenum trioxide. In our case, all the calculations considered a MoO₃ matrix, which is an absorbing medium. As can be seen in **Figure 1a**, the absorbance zero value shifts to higher wavelengths as the film thickness increases, for example, in the case of 80 nm, the absorbance zero value is at 440 nm, when the thickness is 100 nm, this value is 510 nm. It is necessary to point out that for the case of a film with a thickness of 140 nm, there are three absorbance zero values. In **Figure 1a** this tendency is not so clear, but in **Figure 1b** the phenomenon can be clearly seen, with extinction or absorption equal to zero at wavelengths of 420 nm, 520 nm, and 670 nm. On the other hand, **Figure 1b** depicts the evolution of the Q_{ext} where it can be seen that there is a bigger shift in where the absorbance becomes zero.

Now we examine what happens to the absorbance spectrum in a simulated orthorhombic MoO₃ thin film with different thicknesses and doped with Ag–nanoparticles with different values of radii and volume filling fractions. **Figure 2a,b** depicts the absorbance coefficient of MoO₃ thin films at different thicknesses at two different volume filling fractions, one and five percent, respectively. As can be seen in **Figure 2a**, the absorbance coefficient shows a peak centered at 520 nm which is characteristic of the resonant NPs, and additionally, the same peculiar behavior (redshift) in the absorbance zero value is observed as mentioned above. For example, for the 80 nm thickness, the absorbance zero value was found at 565 nm, for 10 nm of thickness this value shifts to 585 nm and for the other two cases, the absorbance zero value is not well defined. Furthermore, the SPR signal is more intense as the volume filling fraction increases, which was expected to obtain due to previous studies, see **Figure 2b**. Now the absorbance zero value redshift is not so marked as in the lowest volume filling fraction. As can be seen in **Figure 2**, the SPR signal does not suffer as much modification as the thickness of the MoO₃ film increases. Due to this behavior the thickness was set at 120 nm for the following simulations.

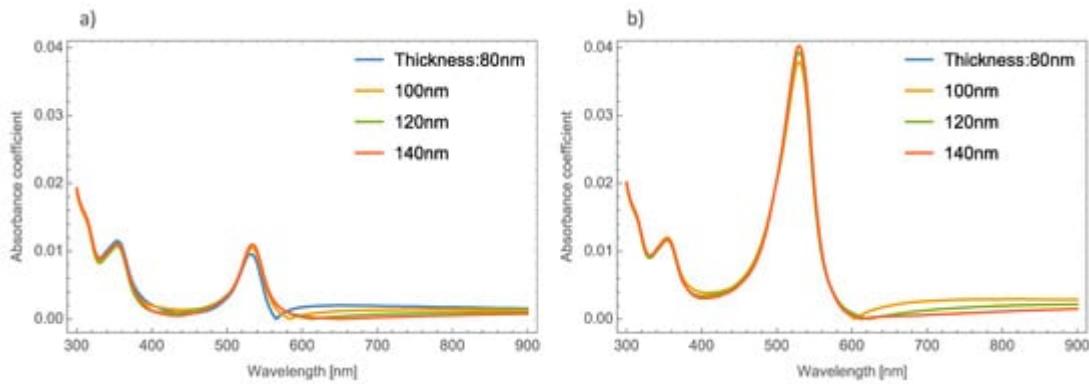


Figure 2. Absorbance coefficient of the MoO₃ thin film doped with Ag-NPs of radius of 5 nm, (a) volume filling fraction of Ag-NPs is 1% and (b) the volume filling fraction of Ag-NPs is 5%. The different thicknesses are labeled.

Figure 3a,b displays the absorbance coefficient of Ag NPs embedded in the MoO₃ thin films for two different filling fractions, one and five percent, respectively. As can be seen in this figure, the variation of the nanoparticle radius significantly modifies the resonant signal; as the nanoparticle size increases, the intensity of the resonant signal decreases. The absorbance zero values in this Figure are still redshifted. In **Figure 3b** when the nanoparticle size increases and the volume filling fraction increases, the resonant signal increases, as was mentioned above, and the maximum of the peak undergoes a redshift around 65 nm in this case, the absorbance zero value still displays a redshift.

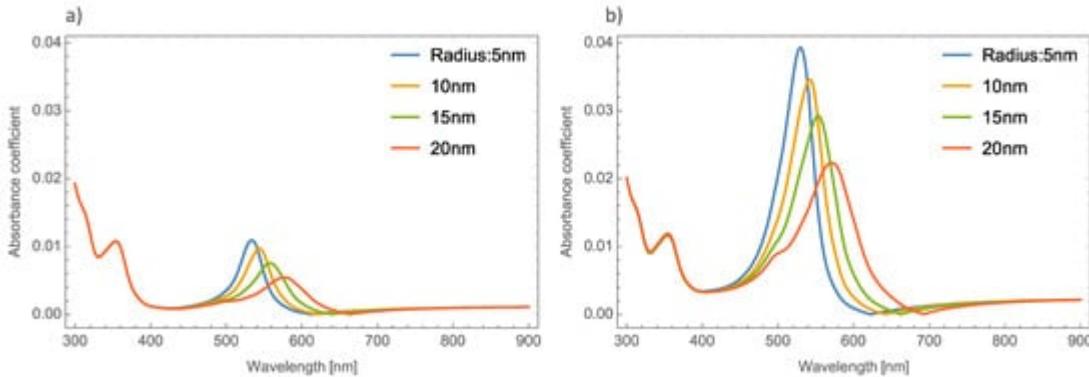


Figure 3. Absorbance coefficient of the MoO₃ thin film doped with Ag-NPs with a thickness value of 120 nm, (a) volume filling fraction of 1% and (b) volume filling fraction of 5%. The different NPs radii are indicated.

The absorbance spectra of Au and Cu NPs show a similar behavior in both phases of MoO₃ (alpha and beta) as the absorbance spectra of silver NPs. For simplicity, only the Au nanoparticle absorbance spectra was shown. Therefore, we can begin to analyze the absorbance coefficient using different radii of Au NPs. **Figure 4a,b** shows the absorbance coefficient of MoO₃ thin films doped with Au NPs at one and five percent of the volume filling fraction, respectively. As was mentioned, **Figure 4a** shows similar behavior to that presented by the Ag nanoparticles embedded in the MoO₃ matrix. The obtained redshift of SPR peaks is 25 nm, and the obtained shift for the absorbance zero value is 36 nm. A peculiar aspect that can see in this figure is the highest intensity of the SPR peak for a radius of 10 nm of the NPs, after this value the intensity of the SPR peaks decreases. **Figure 4b**

displays the evolution of the absorbance as the radius increases at 5% of Au NPs, here the maximum intensity of absorbance peaks is for a radius of 10 nm. It is important to note at this point that the behavior of the absorbance spectra with the changing radii of NPs is similar to the case of MoO₃ films doped with Ag NPs. Analyzing this figure, the SPR signal displays a redshift of 27 nm and the obtained redshift for the absorbance coefficient zero value is 47 nm. When **Figure 4** is compared with the case of silver nanoparticles (**Figure 3**), the maximum value of the resonance peak is redshifted by 40 nm, which is lower than the Ag NPs case. For the absorbance zero value, the redshift is 23 nm less than the case of molybdenum trioxide doped with silver nanoparticles.

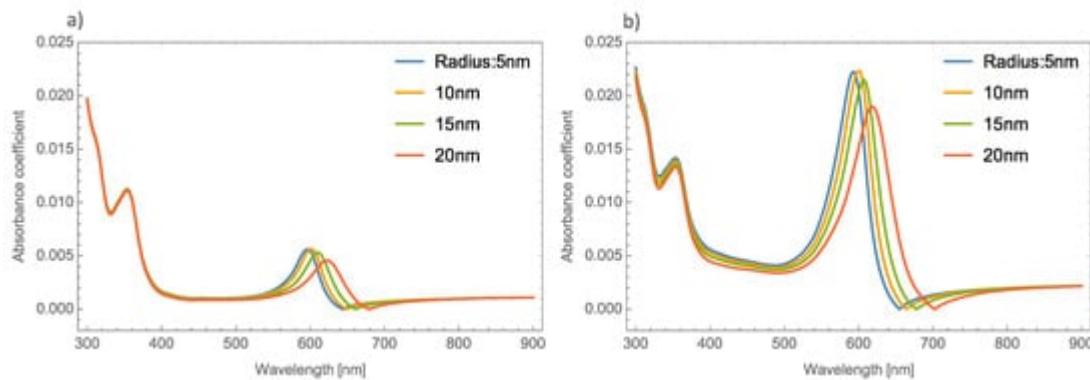


Figure 4. Absorbance coefficient of the MoO₃ thin film doped with Au-NPs with a thickness of 120 nm, (a) volume filling fraction of 1% and (b) volume filling fraction of 5%. The different NPs radii are indicated.

As already mentioned, there is a dependence of the radius of the NPs on the absorbance coefficient principally in the intensity of the SPR signal. A difference of 15 nm in NP radius, shifts the resonant maximum peak around 60 nm. In this case, the thickness was fixed at 120 nm and again a redshift can be seen in the absorbance zero value from 620 to 660 nm. As was discussed, this behavior is due to the presence of the NPs that affect the shifts of the maximum absorbance peaks as the volume filling fraction increases. These characteristics in the absorption spectra indicates the need to study in a more precise way the interaction between the light and the MoO₃ thin films with the extinction coefficient as an alternative to the absorbance studies. Therefore, as already mentioned, analyzing the Q_{ext} could be a novel alternative to study the behavior of the NPs embedded in the MoO₃ matrix.

Figure 5a–c shows the behavior of the extinction coefficient of the MoO₃ thin film doped with Ag, Au, and Cu NPs, respectively. The thickness was fixed to 120 nm and different radii of nanoparticles are displayed. The behavior of Q_{ext} is similar to the absorbance coefficient but the peak intensity in this coefficient is more intense than the absorbance. If **Figure 5a**, Ag NPs doped MoO₃, is compared with **Figure 3a**, it can be seen that analyzing the extinction coefficient could be more useful for a better description of the optical properties because the effects on the spectra are amplified. From **Figure 5a**, the Q_{ext} zero values present a redshift of around 50 nm from the smallest radius (5 nm) to the highest radius (20 nm) additionally the maximum of the SPR peak shows a redshift of 45 nm. **Figure 5b** corresponds to the Au nanoparticles doped onto the MoO₃ film, this figure displays a redshift of the extinction coefficient zero value of 36 nm and the obtained redshift for the maximum of the SPR, $\Delta_{SPR-\alpha}$, peak is 27 nm. The $\Delta_{SPR-\alpha}$ value was calculated by the difference in the maximum peak value for the case of the 5 nm radius nanoparticles and the maximum peak value for the 20 nm radius nanoparticles. Comparing the redshift of

the Au NPs at a 1% filling fraction with the Ag NPs; using the Q_{ext} , the SPR redshift for the Au NPs is around 36 nm, while in the case of silver it is around 45 nm. Therefore, depending on the application it could be useful to change both resonances. In addition to the redshift of the resonant signal, there is also a change of intensity of the resonant signal, showing the importance of analyzing the extinction coefficient. **Figure 5c** displays the evolution of Q_{ext} as the radii of the nanoparticles changes for the Cu nanoparticles embedded in MoO₃ films. The obtained redshift value of the SPR peak is 28 nm and the obtained shift value of the zero of extinction coefficient is 31 nm. On the other hand, the intensity increases as the radius increases up to a radius of 15 nm where the highest intensity SPR peak occurs, after this value the SPR signal decreases.

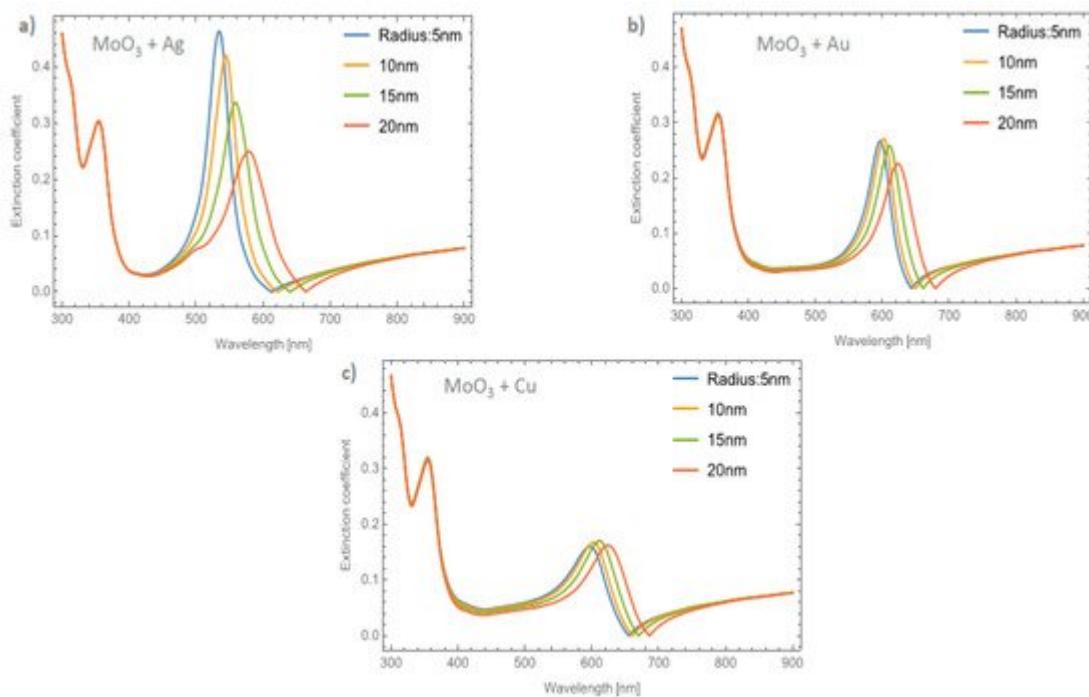


Figure 5. The extinction coefficient of the MoO₃ thin film doped with (a) Ag-NPs, (b) Au-NPs, and (c) Cu-NPs for a volume filling fraction of 1%. In all spectra, the thickness was fixed to a value of 120 nm, and different NPs radii are labeled.

Figure 6a-c depicts the evolution of Q_{ext} at a fixed volume filling fraction of 5% for the Ag, Au, and Cu NPs, respectively. If these plots are compared with **Figure 3b** it can be seen that the intensities of the peaks are higher. Analyzing the extinction coefficient zero values for the MoO₃ film doped with Ag nanoparticles, see **Figure 6a**, it is observed that the redshift is around 70 nm and the shift in the maximum of the SPR peaks is around 43 nm. As has been shown, the resonant NPs have an important effect on the optical properties of the MoO₃ thin film. **Figure 6b** depicts the evolution of Q_{ext} as the radius of the Au-NPs is increased. The highest value of Q_{ext} is for NPs with a radius of 10 nm. The obtained redshifts of the maximum of the SPR peak and for the extinction coefficient zero value are 26 and 47 nm, respectively. **Figure 6c** shows the Q_{ext} evolution for a volume filling fraction of 5% of copper nanoparticles with different nanoparticles radius. As was observed in the other cases, the intensity of the SPR signals are greater than the ones shown in **Figure 5c**. It is evident that the MoO₃ film doped with 5% of Cu NPs with a radius of 15 nm, is the sample that shows the most intense SPR signal. This behavior cannot be

observed for gold and silver nanoparticles, so from these results, it can be seen that the nanoparticle radius correlates with the maximum SPR signal intensity and additionally with the type of nanoparticle embedded in MoO₃ film. Hence, in the α -phase of MoO₃, the intensity of the SPR signal in the extinction coefficient was modified by the presence of different radii of nanoparticles. In the case of Ag NPs doped MoO₃ thin films, the signal with the highest value of the SPR signal is for a sample doped with nanoparticles with a radius of 5 nm. For the Au NPs doped MoO₃ thin film the highest intensity of the SPR signal is for the doped thin film with nanoparticles with a radius of 10 nm. Finally, for Cu NPs doped MoO₃ thin film the best response in the SPR signal is for nanoparticles with a radius of 15 nm.

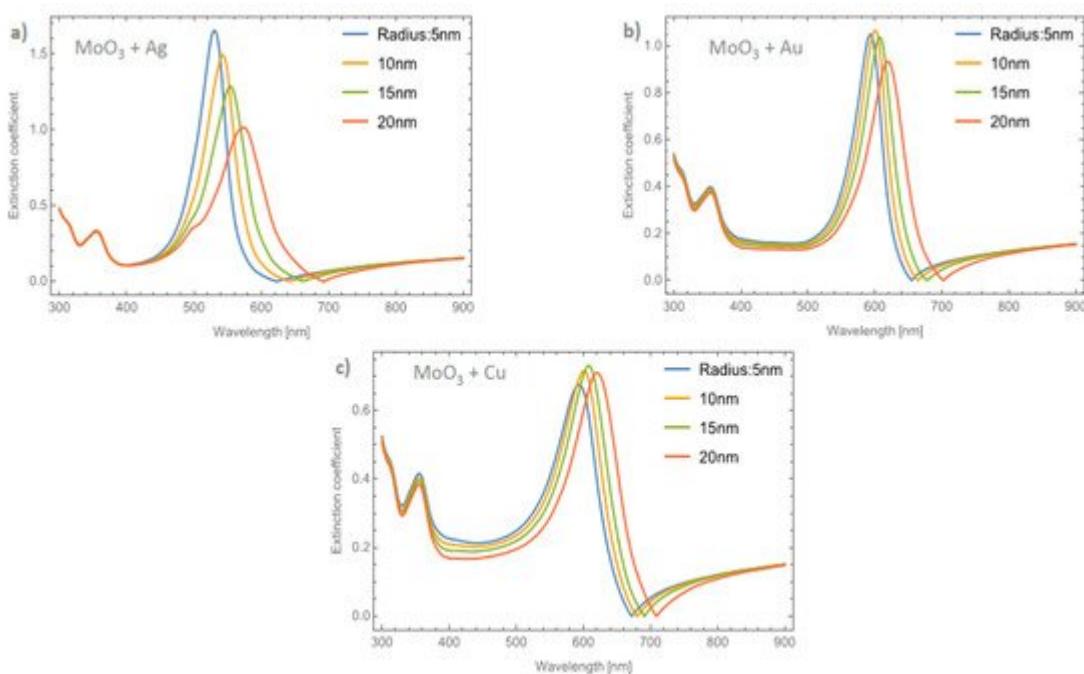


Figure 6. The extinction coefficient of the MoO₃ thin film doped with (a) Ag-NPs, (b) Au-NPs, and (c) Cu-NPs for a volume filling fraction of 5%. In all spectra, the thickness was fixed to a value of 120 nm, and different NPs radii are labeled.

1.2. β -Phase of MoO₃ Doped with Ag, Au and Cu-NPs

Figure 7a–c depicts the evolution of the Q_{ext} of the β -MoO₃ thin film (for a $f = 1\%$) as the embedded nanoparticles change. The β -phase displays an amorphous structure; this feature is different from the α -phase which is displays a crystal structure. From the Figure, we can observe significant differences with respect to the α -MoO₃ phase in two important points. The first one (see **Figure 7a**) is the redshift of the maximum resonance peak between the nanoparticles radii of 5 and 20 nm ($\Delta_{SPR-\beta}$). As can be seen, just changing the phase of the MoO₃ the maximum resonance value was shifted by around 56 nm. Additionally, the extinction coefficient zero value undergoes a shift around 55 nm. The second point, is the width of the peak. To quantify this feature, the full width at half maximum (FWHM) was calculated. The obtained values range from 43.19 nm for a nanoparticle radius of 5 nm to 88.96 nm for a nanoparticle radius of 20 nm, the difference between these values being 45.77 nm ($\Delta_{FWHM-\beta}$). MoO₃ doped with Au NPs, **Figure 7b**, displays a similar demeanor in the shift of the resonance peak to that presented in the

silver nanoparticles cases. The $\Delta_{\text{SPR-}\beta}$ is 39 nm, which is bigger than the case of the α -phase at 27 nm. The value of the $\Delta_{\text{FWHM-}\beta}$ shift is 23.71 nm. Finally, the extinction coefficient zero value from this Figure changes by 51 nm. As we have already mentioned, the maximum resonance peak for the copper nanoparticles, undergoes a redshift from 642 nm to 679 nm ($\Delta_{\text{SPR-}\beta} = 37$ nm) for a nanoparticle radius of 5 and 20 nm, respectively for the case of 1 % of volume filling fraction, see **Figure 7c**. The $\Delta_{\text{FWHM-}\beta}$ value was 17.08 nm which is 11.89 nm greater than the presented changes in the α -phase. The obtained zero value change of Q_{ext} in this case is 42 nm.

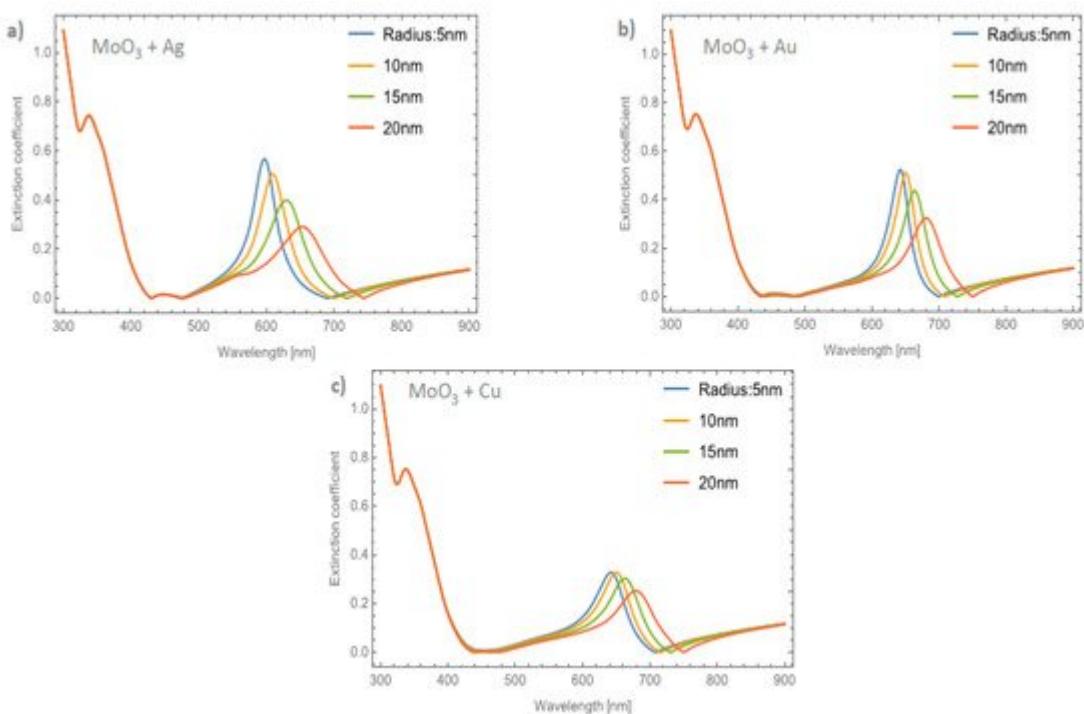


Figure 7. The extinction coefficient of the MoO₃ thin film doped with (a) Ag-NPs, (b) Au-NPs, and (c) Cu-NPs for a volume filling fraction of 1%. In all spectra, the thickness was fixed to a value of 120 nm, and different NPs radii are labeled.

Figure 8a–c displays the evolution of the Q_{ext} of the β -MoO₃ thin film as the embedded nanoparticles change at a volume filling fraction of 5%, for Ag, Au, and Cu respectively. From **Figure 8a** for Ag doped MoO₃, the $\Delta_{\text{SPR-}\beta}$ value is 54 nm. Additionally, the redshift value of the extinction coefficient zero value is 83 nm and the obtained $\Delta_{\text{FWHM-}\beta}$ value for this case is 40.63 nm. As can be seen, the redshift value on the maximum resonant peak and the FWHM values of the peaks are strongly affected by the type and features of the nanoparticle. For the MoO₃ doped with Au nanoparticles, see **Figure 8b**, the $\Delta_{\text{SPR-}\beta}$ and $\Delta_{\text{FWHM-}\beta}$ values are 37 and 24.01 nm, respectively. The change in the extinction coefficient zero values for this case is 81 nm. **Figure 8c** displays the evolution of the Q_{ext} as the nanoparticle radius changes at 5% of Cu NPs. The obtained values are $\Delta_{\text{SPR-}\beta} = 36$ nm, the Q_{ext} zero value shows a shift of 58 nm, and finally the $\Delta_{\text{FWHM-}\beta} = 17.72$ nm. Notably, the behavior of the copper NPs that was presented in the α -phase is not present in this case. For the α -phase analysis there is an increase in the SPR signal intensity with the maximum depending on the doping nanoparticles used and the radius of the nanoparticles. In the β -phase, the maximum of the SPR signal of the extinction coefficient partially decreases as the radius of the NPs increases. As can be observed, there is a maximum for the Q_{ext} for nanoparticles of 10 nm radius. One of

the most important things, in this case, is that the resonance peaks are similar to the cases of the gold nanoparticles embedded in the MoO₃ films but the widths of the spectra are greater than the gold NPs case. For the silver and gold NPs, the resonance peaks are narrower than the resonance peaks associated with the copper NPs. This demeanor in the extinction coefficient makes the copper NPs a good candidate for solar radiation absorber layer applications as in solar cells or solar condensers, instead of using silver or gold nanoparticles as dopants which are more expensive than copper nanoparticles. So, the range of the absorbance response of the MoO₃ thin films doped with Cu NPs could be greater than the Au or Ag doped MoO₃ thin films due to the wider extinction coefficient peaks covering more wavelengths of the spectrum.

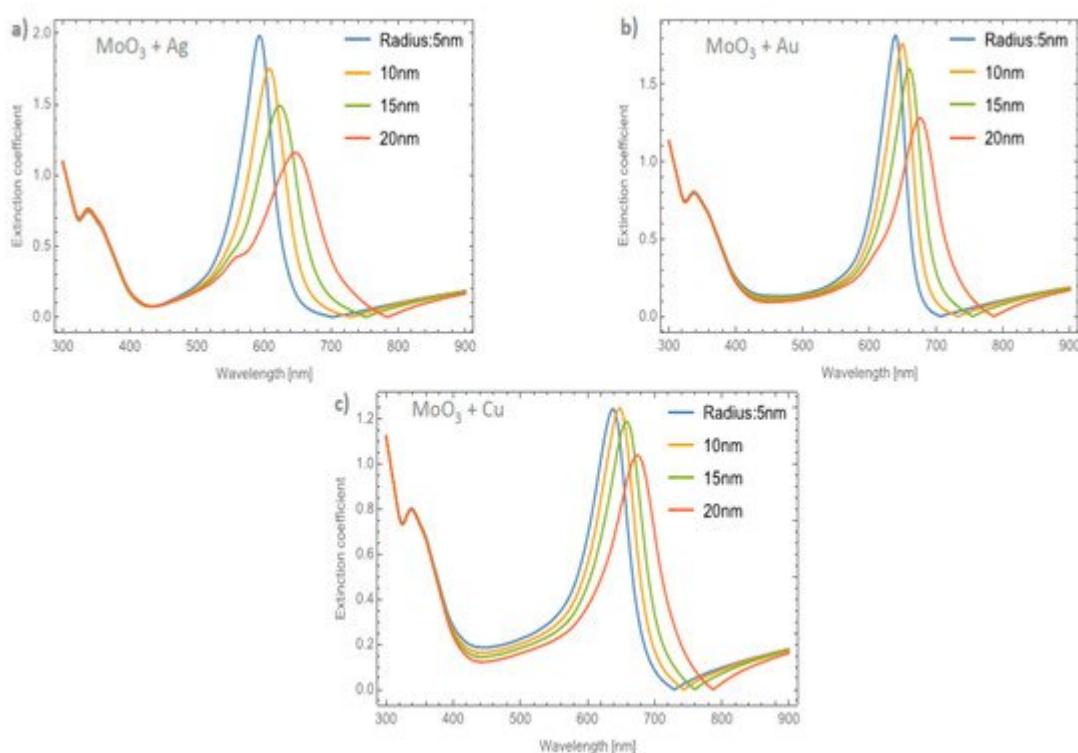


Figure 8. The extinction coefficient of the MoO₃ thin film doped with (a) Ag-NPs, (b) Au-NPs, and (c) Cu-NPs for a volume filling fraction of 5%. In all spectra, the thickness was fixed to a value of 120 nm, and different NPs radii are labeled.

Table 1 is presented where the resonant peak redshift values of the MoO₃ thin films doped with different types and characteristics of NPs, as labeled in the table, are reported. A demeanor that is easy to observe from this table is that the Ag nanoparticles present the highest Δ_{SPR} values compared to the Au and Cu nanoparticles. On the other hand, the MoO₃ thin films doped with Cu nanoparticles display the lowest changes in the Δ_{SPR} values in both phases of MoO₃. As a complement to the discussion and to **Table 1**, **Table 2** is reported, where the change in the FWHM values can be seen for the different doping configurations of the MoO₃ thin film. From this table, it can be seen that the greatest broadening of the SPR signal occurs for Ag nanoparticles, as the radius of the nanoparticles increases and when the MoO₃ is in its beta phase. In the same way as was observed for the displacement of the maximum resonant peak, the FWHM values that demonstrated lower changes are the cases of MoO₃ thin films doped with Cu NPs.

Table 1. Centered resonant peak values at different phases of MoO₃ thin films doped with different nanoparticles at different volume filling fractions (f).

Nanoparticle	f (%)	Resonant Peak Redshift [nm]									
		α-Phase Radii NPs					β-Phase Radii NPs				
		5	10	15	20	Δ _{SPR-α}	5	10	15	20	Δ _{SPR-β}
Ag	1	535	545	559	580	45	597	610	630	653	56
	3	532	542	556	576	44	594	606	626	650	56
	5	531	541	554	574	43	593	605	624	647	54
Au	1	597	603	611	624	27	642	651	664	681	39
	3	596	601	609	622	26	640	648	661	678	38
	5	594	600	608	620	26	639	648	660	676	37
Cu	1	600	605	613	626	26	642	650	663	679	37
	3	598	604	612	625	27	640	648	661	677	37
	5	597	602	610	623	26	639	647	659	675	36

Table 2. Full width at half maximum values of resonant peaks at different phases of MoO₃ thin films doped with different nanoparticles at different volume filling fractions (f).

Nanoparticle	f (%)	Full Width at Half Maximum (FWHM) [nm]									
		α-Phase Radii NPs					β-Phase Radii NPs				
		5	10	15	20	Δ _{FWHM-α}	5	10	15	20	Δ _{FWHM-β}
Ag	1	37.12	40.44	50.8	65.81	28.69	43.19	51.23	66.15	88.96	45.77
	3	41.94	44.89	56.55	72.14	30.20	47.68	54.14	68.52	89.92	42.24
	5	46.92	49.44	61.13	77.85	30.93	53.52	59.62	72.99	94.15	40.63
Au	1	38.92	38.78	42.94	51.51	12.59	37.38	38.57	45.26	61.09	23.71
	3	42.57	42.65	46.92	56.77	14.20	40.33	42.21	48.68	64.09	23.76
	5	45.61	45.86	49.89	60.37	14.76	43.96	46.26	52.98	67.97	24.01
Cu	1	61.62	60.57	62.2	66.81	5.19	58.52	59.07	63.83	75.6	17.08
	3	64.52	63.99	66.1	71.56	7.04	57.57	58.5	63.61	74.49	16.92
	5	67.11	66.88	69.15	75.31	8.20	60.01	61.16	66.52	77.73	17.72

References

1. Ortiz, G.P.; Mochán, W.L. Nonadditivity of Pointing vector within opaque media. *J. Opt. Soc. Am. A* 2005, 22, 2827–2837.

Retrieved from <https://encyclopedia.pub/entry/history/show/31396>