


 Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2022, 12, 30985

# Influence of VO<sub>2</sub> based structures and smart coatings on weather resistance for boosting the thermochromic properties of smart window applications

 Muhammad Khuram Shahzad,<sup>1</sup> Rana Zafar Abbas Manj,<sup>2</sup> Ghulam Abbas,<sup>3</sup> Rashid Ali Laghari,<sup>4</sup> Syed Sohail Akhtar,<sup>5</sup> Muhammad Aslam Khan,<sup>6</sup> Muhammad Bilal Tahir,<sup>7</sup> Sami Znaidia<sup>8</sup> and Meshal Alzaid<sup>9</sup>

Vanadium dioxide (VO<sub>2</sub>)-based energy-saving smart films or coatings aroused great interest in scientific research and industry due to the reversible crystalline structural transition of VO<sub>2</sub> from the monoclinic to tetragonal phase around room temperature, which can induce significant changes in transmittance and reflectance in the infrared (IR) range. However, there are still some obstacles for commercial application of VO<sub>2</sub>-based films or coatings in our daily life, such as the high phase transition temperature (68 °C), low luminous transmittance, solar modulation ability, and poor environmental stability. Particularly, due to its active nature chemically, VO<sub>2</sub> is prone to gradual oxidation, causing deterioration of optical properties during very long life span of windows. In this review, the recent progress in enhancing the

 Received 26th July 2022  
 Accepted 28th September 2022

DOI: 10.1039/d2ra04661j

[rsc.li/rsc-advances](http://rsc.li/rsc-advances)
<sup>1</sup>*Institute of Physics, Khwaja Fareed University of Engineering and Information Technology, Rahim Yar Khan 64200, Pakistan. E-mail: khuram.shahzad@kfueit.edu.pk*
<sup>2</sup>*State Key Laboratory for Modification of Chemical Fibers and Polymer Materials, College of Materials Science and Engineering, Donghua University, Shanghai 201620, China*
<sup>3</sup>*Department of Physics, Faisalabad Campus, Riphah International University, Pakistan*
<sup>4</sup>*Interdisciplinary Research Center for Intelligent Manufacturing and Robotics, King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals, Dhahran, 31261, Saudi Arabia*
<sup>5</sup>*Mechanical Engineering Department, King Fahad University of Petroleum and Minerals, Dhahran, 31261, Saudi Arabia*
<sup>6</sup>*College of Sciences and Arts in Mahayel Asir, Department of Physics, King Khalid University, Abha, Saudi Arabia*
<sup>7</sup>*Laboratoire de Recherche (LR 18ES19), Synthese Asymetrique et Ingenierie Moleculaire de Materiaux Organiques pour l'Electroniques Organiques, Faculte des Sciences de Monastir, Universite de Monastir, 5000, Tunisia*
<sup>8</sup>*Physics Department, College of Science, Jof University, P.O. Box: 2014, Sakaka, Saudi Arabia*


Dr Muhammad Khuram Shahzad was born in Chiniot, Pakistan, in 1986. He received his M.S. degree (2015) in Physics from the University of Agriculture Faisalabad, and his PhD degree (2019) in Physics under the guidance of Prof. Dr Yundong Zhang at Electronics Science and Technology building, Harbin Institute of Technology, China. After graduation, he became an Assistant

Professor in Khwaja Fareed University of Engineering and Information Technology (KFUEIT), Rahim Yar Khan, Pakistan, in 2021. Currently, he is working in the Institute of Physics, KFUEIT, Pakistan. His current research focuses on the synthesis of up-conversion nanomaterials, smart windows, 2D materials, DFT and its biological, sensor, energy applications.



Dr Rashid Ali Laghari is currently working as a post-doctoral research fellow at Interdisciplinary Research Center for Intelligent Manufacturing and Robotics, King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. His current research interests include FEA and predictive modeling and optimization of metal matrix composite material machining

process, cutting simulation and machining process of titanium alloys, applied materials, manufacturing and computational mechanics, fabrication of metal matrix composite materials, and multi sensing IIoT platforms for process monitoring of CNC machines. He has authored/coauthored more than 25 publications and attended a number of international conferences.



thermochromic properties of VO<sub>2</sub>-hybrid materials especially based on environmental stability has been summarized for the first time in terms of structural modifications such as core-shell structures for nanoparticles and nanorods and thin-films with single layer, layer-by-layer, and sandwich-like structures due to their excellent results for improving environmental stability. Moreover, future development trends have also been presented to promote the goal of commercial production of VO<sub>2</sub> smart coatings.

## 1. Introduction

Immense amount of energy is consumed every year to sustain thermal comfort in residential and commercial buildings, needing heat and air conditioning. All these processes lead to an increase in the consumption of electricity, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, and the formation of huge amounts of air pollutants, including SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub> emissions and particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>).<sup>1-5</sup> To alleviate these environmental problems, new advanced materials are needed to synchronize the transfer of energy for optimizing energy requirements. About 35% of the heat energy gets out through windows, leading to huge losses in energy.<sup>6-8</sup> Buildings (*i.e.*, the residence of modern humans) are among the utmost energy consumers and have a large impact on the environment. Buildings account for 39% of energy consumption in the USA and 40–45% in Europe.<sup>9,10</sup> The good news is that the capability for energy saving in buildings is also wide, if sharp energy-efficient technologies and designs are utilized.<sup>11</sup> Windows are essential for buildings for providing lighting and visual association with the outside world, and their existence demands much attention in advanced architecture. In terms of energy efficiency, simple windows are not playing a positive role due to some elements; windows regularly let in or let out a large amount of energy and add to energy consumption especially in summers and winters.<sup>12</sup> Therefore, as windows have a large effect on energy consumption/saving, they need to be made energy-efficient. Smart windows, which can be

implemented in modern energy-saving buildings are currently being extensively investigated (coating with photochromic, thermochromic, and electrochromic materials).<sup>13</sup> Additionally, radiative cooling materials spontaneously radiate long-wave infrared (LWIR) to the cold outer space, providing cooling power that is preferred in hot seasons. Radiative cooling has been widely explored for walls and roofs but rarely for windows, which are one of the least energy-efficient parts of buildings. On-demand and selective regulation of radiative cooling (long-wave infrared, LWIR) and solar heat gain (ultraviolet, visible, near-IR, and UV-vis-NIR) of building facades is a grand challenge but essential to decrease energy usage in buildings.<sup>14-16</sup>

To expand the smart window technology, vanadium dioxide (VO<sub>2</sub>) has attracted large attention due to its tunable different properties under the effects of external factors. Mostly, the common polymorphs are: VO<sub>2</sub>(A) (tetragonal), VO<sub>2</sub>(B) (monoclinic), VO<sub>2</sub>(R) (tetragonal-rutile), and VO<sub>2</sub>(M) (monoclinic-distorted rutile).<sup>17</sup> VO<sub>2</sub>(A) is a metastable phase that occurs during the conversion of VO<sub>2</sub>(B) into VO<sub>2</sub>(R)<sup>18</sup> or VO<sub>2</sub>(M),<sup>19</sup> depending upon the conditions of synthesis. Temperature sensing optical switching<sup>20</sup> and optical modulation and smart windows are all the areas of applications for the final device defined by the phase composition of the VO<sub>2</sub> powder or layers,<sup>21</sup> for example, Li-ion batteries and Na-ion batteries.<sup>22-25</sup> The phase structure of VO<sub>2</sub> is changeable depending upon the value of temperature, which is called the critical temperature ( $T_c = 68^\circ\text{C}$ ). V. Wittwer and coworkers made the first observation of the semiconductor to metal phase transition in VO<sub>2</sub>.<sup>26</sup> Below 68 °C VO<sub>2</sub> changes to the monoclinic from tetragonal phase, having transmittance properties instead of the reflection of infrared radiation, but it remains lucid to the visible range of radiation. Phase transition and functional properties such as morphology and dimensionality,<sup>27</sup> stoichiometry, doping,<sup>28-30</sup> and type of lattice (low-temperature phase) are now commonly discussed. On the basis of these properties, thermochromic windows can efficiently reduce energy consumption in residential and commercial buildings because phase transitions successfully adjust solar irradiation in the wavelength region of 800–2500 nm.<sup>31-35</sup> Based on these properties, VO<sub>2</sub> represents a promising active material in the field of energy-efficient smart windows.

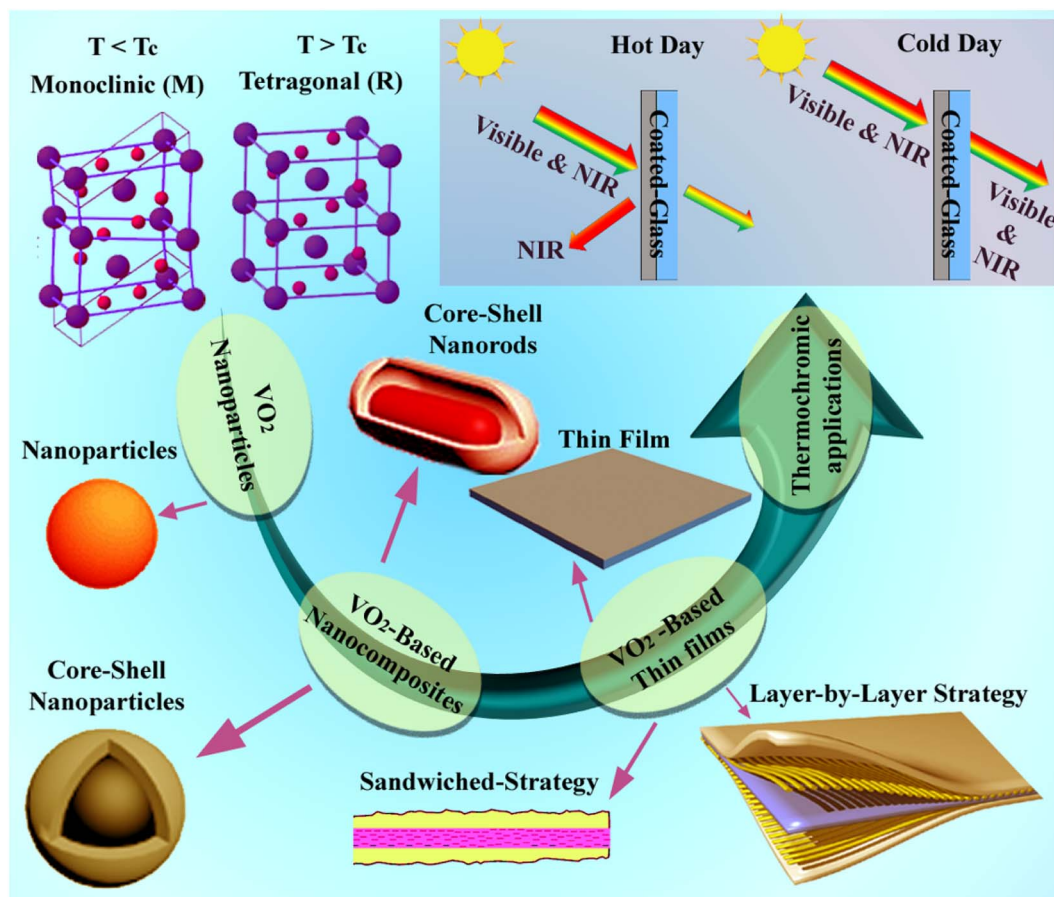
Nevertheless, there are still many hurdles for commercial applications as smart coatings on energy-efficient fenestrations, which seriously limit the relative usefulness of VO<sub>2</sub> smart coatings. (i) The phase transition temperature ( $T_c$ ) of pure bulk VO<sub>2</sub> (at 68 °C) is mostly applicable on building fenestrations when a  $T_c$  of about 40 °C is considered appropriate; (ii) VO<sub>2</sub> coatings' relative modulation capabilities are not much efficient to save energy due to the fact that the modulation of VO<sub>2</sub> for sun oriented radiation is mostly relegated to the transmittance



*Dr Syed Sohail Akhtar currently holds the rank of Professor in the Department of Mechanical Engineering at King Fahd University of Petroleum & Minerals (KFUPM). His research areas are applied materials, manufacturing, and computational mechanics focusing on a mix of futuristic and present-day research that is of practical significance and has immediate relevance and impact in the*

*industry. He has authored/co-authored more than 100 archival technical publications, including more than 90 ISI journal papers, and published 02 books, and many book chapters. He presented his research at several international conferences as an invited speaker. In collaboration with other research fellows, he worked on more than 20 basic and applied research projects; some of them were internally funded by the KFUPM, while others were funded by external agencies and institutes.*





Scheme 1 Overview of  $\text{VO}_2$ -based composites on durability against a harsh environment.

switch within the near-infrared region, which is accounted for 43% of sun powered vitality within the sun oriented spectrum; (iii) the glowing transmittance  $T_{\text{lum}}$  for a single layer of  $\text{VO}_2$  with alluring  $\Delta T_{\text{sol}}$  is, as a rule, less than 40% (indeed 30%) due to retention within the short-wavelength region extending in both the semiconducting states and metallic states of  $\text{VO}_2$ , which is anticipated to exceed by at least 50% for regular applications; (iv) as an advanced coating,  $\text{VO}_2$  must maintain good thermochromic performances for at least a decade for practical applications.<sup>36–39</sup>

However, in the real environment,  $\text{VO}_2$  finally changes to the  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$  phase, which is the most thermodynamically stable phase.<sup>40–42</sup> Considering, the environmental conditions,  $\text{VO}_2$ , could be an awesome challenge for general applications such as modern coating. These challenges must be solved for practical applications to be realized, and various attempts have begun to accomplish this goal. Distinctive strategies have been proposed to solve these issues including doping with different particles in a viable way to tweak the phase-transition temperature of  $\text{VO}_2$ ,<sup>43–45</sup> multilayer structures,<sup>46,47</sup> nanocomposites, and manufacturing nanostructures to enhance the optical properties,<sup>48–50</sup> counting improving solar-modulation abilities and progressing better luminous transmittances. Many works have used these tactics which have been detailed in earlier reviews.<sup>51–55</sup>

Unfortunately, except for the above-mentioned hindrances there exist new but critical challenges for  $\text{VO}_2$  based coatings that may have been overlooked in the foregoing work. The constraints of  $\text{VO}_2$  based smart coatings are presented in this review, to address these difficulties, merging current research with future possibilities. Furthermore, as researchers' interest in this topic has grown, this work highlights broad evaluation standards that can be used to compare qualities objectively. In this review, we have focused on thermochromic  $\text{VO}_2$  smart coatings for enhanced thermochromic performance, environmental stability, and mass production for commercial applications on building fenestrations. With the development of material fabrication technology, various  $\text{VO}_2$  nanostructures, *e.g.*, thin films and low-dimensional structures (LDSs), have been successfully fabricated and have been widely investigated to enhance environmental stability in thermochromic smart windows, as shown in Scheme 1. Thin films and LDSs are suitable for micromachining processes, which promotes the development of both macro and micro-scale devices. As we know, the metal-insulator transition (MIT) temperature and behavior of  $\text{VO}_2$  are extremely sensitive to external stimuli, including doping, strain, surface/interface effects, electrochemical gating, electric field, light, electron beam, *etc.* Besides, the morphology also has a great influence on the properties of the  $\text{VO}_2$  material.  $\text{VO}_2$  LDSs-nanowires (NWs), nanodots (NDs),



nanoparticles (NPs), nanorods (NRs), nanobelts (NBs), nanosheets (NSs), *etc.* exhibit unique electrical, mechanical and optical properties different from their bulk counterparts due to the size and surface/interface effects. Thus, we categorized the literature based on structures such as coatings in the form of core-shell structures for nanoparticles and nanorods, and thin-films, which led to the layered and layer-by-layer and double-layer structures, *etc.* The coating layers of various materials on VO<sub>2</sub> particles played an outstanding role to enhance the durability of hybrids by preventing the direct contact between air and VO<sub>2</sub> particles, which led to the improvement of the thermochromic performance ( $T_{\text{lum}}$  and  $T_{\text{sol}}$ ) of VO<sub>2</sub> and its hybrids. On the basis of a survey of excellent experimental works on VO<sub>2</sub>, we aim to provide a wide range of insights into the recent studies in the above mentioned field.

## 2. Structures of VO<sub>2</sub> for durability

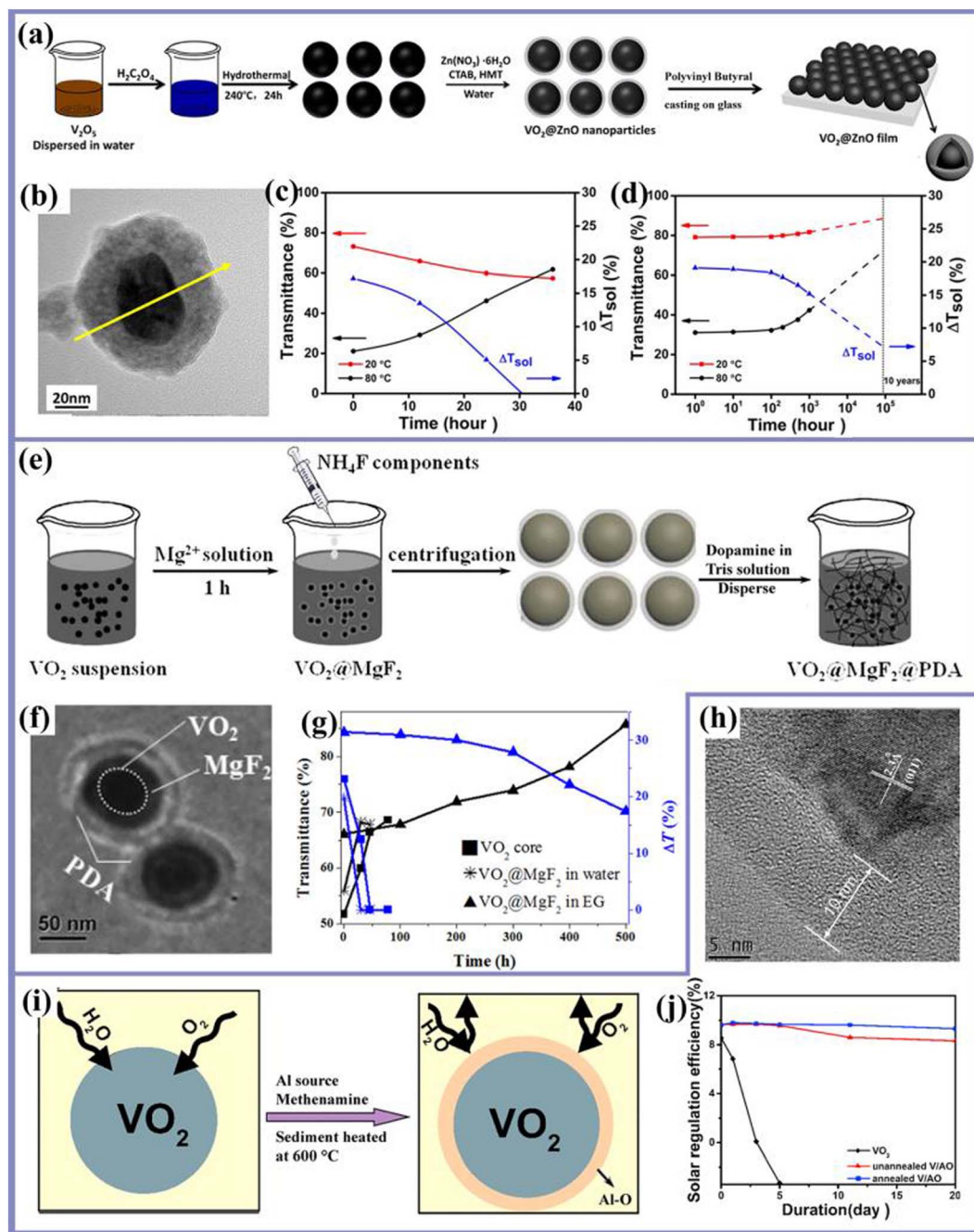
The unstable behavior of VO<sub>2</sub> particles is the major problem for their practical application in smart windows. The stabilization of VO<sub>2</sub> has been deemed a key factor for realizing the outstanding candidate for smart window applications. To improve the structural integrity of active materials in various fields, surface modification remained an excellent strategy through different structures of active materials. However, the surface modification of VO<sub>2</sub> also has huge potential for improving its stability against a harsh environment by avoiding the direct contact between air and the surface of VO<sub>2</sub> particles. As a result of the prevention of direct contact with air, the durability of thermochromic performances of VO<sub>2</sub> is significantly enhanced, which is summarized below.<sup>56–60</sup>

### 2.1 VO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticle-based core-shell structures

In the core-shell structure strategy, the shell materials provide the protection of the core from various factors such as oxidation, harsh environments, and produced stress in the core materials. Because of the synergic effects of the core-shell structure, the composites emerge with excellent properties instead of intrinsic properties of core materials. As a result of the combined properties of core materials and modification, the composites deliver excellent performances in practical applications.<sup>61–65</sup> VO<sub>2</sub> particles have been used as core materials to evaluate the performance in smart window applications. Y. Chen and coworkers presented the fabrication of VO<sub>2</sub>@ZnO core-shell nanoparticles, which improved the stability of VO<sub>2</sub>-based films in practical architecture (Fig. 1(a)).<sup>66</sup> In the entire process of forming a VO<sub>2</sub>-based film, the transmission electron microscopy (TEM) image exhibits that nanoparticles were covered with a ZnO shell with a thickness of roughly 20 nm as seen in Fig. 1(b). Furthermore, the durability of VO<sub>2</sub>-based smart windows was significantly improved by VO<sub>2</sub>@ZnO core-shell structures. The coated shell acted as a barrier to the flow of oxygen and water. It prevented the oxidation of VO<sub>2</sub> to V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. They created a harsh atmosphere with a constant temperature of 60 °C and a humidity of 90%. The degree of decline in thermochromic performance was used to assess the durability

of VO<sub>2</sub>-based films. They analyzed the transmittance spectra of an uncoated VO<sub>2</sub> film and VO<sub>2</sub>@ZnO film. After 12 hours, the transmittance contrast between the low-temperature semiconductor phase and high-temperature phase in the uncoated VO<sub>2</sub> film began to decrease. For the uncoated VO<sub>2</sub> film, the  $\Delta T_{\text{sol}}$  was 17.2% within the initial state and decreased to 0% after 30 h. It is evident through Fig. 1(c) and (d) that the organized VO<sub>2</sub>@ZnO nanoparticles primarily based for smart windows totally demonstrated strong sun modulation efficiency, excessive luminous transmittance, and fantastic sturdiness in a hot, humid, and oxygenic environment. It could well be found that the transmittance contrast between 20 and 80 °C at  $\lambda = 1500$  nm ( $\Delta T_{\lambda} = 1500$ ) started to decrease with the time increasing. S. Zhao and coworkers applied an inorganic-organic hybrid lined of VO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles for more advantageous durability.<sup>67</sup> They proposed a VO<sub>2</sub>@MgF<sub>2</sub>@polydopamine (PDA) inorganic-organic hybrid. Fig. 1(e) shows the synthesis process of VO<sub>2</sub>@MgF<sub>2</sub>@PDA. The coated architecture greatly enhances the optical durability more than 13 times in contrast to pristine VO<sub>2</sub> and the transmittance difference between room and high temperature changed within 20% (decreasing from 25 to 20.1%) at  $\lambda = 1200$  nm after an ageing time of 1000 h at constant temperature (60 °C) and relative humidity (90%). The SEM image can be seen clearly from Fig. 1(f). It depicts the representative core-shell structure. For the durability portrayal of inorganic core-shell nanoparticles, temperature-responsive optical films were ready and positioned in a soggy warming environment ( $T = 60$  °C, RH = 90%) for testing their optical properties in a predetermined time frame. After different aging times, the visible infrared (vis-IR) transmittance of VO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles demonstrates the durability of VO<sub>2</sub>@MgF<sub>2</sub> core-shell architectures. It is observed that it was worse than the VO<sub>2</sub> core only. The hydration effect of the VO<sub>2</sub> core surface in the core-preparation process could be the reason. Further, the VO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles can be damaged after many days of soaking in water and the disassembling process can accelerate if the pH of water is not neutral. Fortunately, the durability of VO<sub>2</sub>@MgF<sub>2</sub> has been increased by almost ~6.5 times (from 77.5 h to more than 500 h) in EG solvent. Under the same conditions as VO<sub>2</sub>@MgF<sub>2</sub>, the optical durability of VO<sub>2</sub>@MgF<sub>2</sub>@PDA inorganic-organic core-shell nanoparticles is presented in Fig. 1(g). The durability has substantially improved after PDA coating and the value of  $\Delta T$  changed by 20% (from 25 to 20.1%) after 1000 hours of treatment at constant temperature (60 °C) and humidity (90%). In comparison to pristine VO<sub>2</sub> (the durability time is higher than that of others) the durability time of VO<sub>2</sub>@MgF<sub>2</sub>@PDA has been increased by more than 13 times. The differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) curves of VO<sub>2</sub>@MgF<sub>2</sub> have the endothermic peak at 64.1 °C in the heating process and the exothermic peak at 41.3 °C in the cooling process, as illustrated in detail, and it showed that the DSC cycle corresponds to one cycle of high-low-high transmittance. Bifunctional template-induced VO<sub>2</sub>@SiO<sub>2</sub> Dual-Shelled Hollow Nanosphere-based coatings (DSHNs) were prepared by Z. Qu and coworkers.<sup>68</sup> They investigated the thermochromic and optical performances of VO<sub>2</sub>@SiO<sub>2</sub> DSHN coatings; a UV-vis-IR spectrophotometer with the assistance of the warming stage





**Fig. 1** (a) Experimental flow chart for the synthesis of  $\text{VO}_2@ZnO$  core-shell structure nanoparticles and  $\text{VO}_2@ZnO$  films. (b) TEM images of  $\text{VO}_2@ZnO$  core-shell structure nanoparticles. Optical transmittance spectra of (c) uncoated  $\text{VO}_2$  and (d)  $\text{VO}_2@ZnO$ . Reproduced with permission<sup>66</sup> copyright © 2017, American Chemical Society. (e) Flow chart for the whole process of flexible film preparation and influence of reaction parameters for depositing  $\text{MgF}_2$  on the surface of the  $\text{VO}_2$  core. (f) TEM images of  $\text{VO}_2$  nanoparticles with different shell thicknesses of  $\text{VO}_2@MgF_2$ . Vis-IR transmittance spectra of the  $\text{VO}_2$  core. (g) Curves of visible light transmittance and the transmittance difference ( $\Delta T$ ) between room and high temperature at  $\lambda = 1200$  nm of these samples with the change of treatment time. Reproduced with permission<sup>67</sup> Copyright © 2019, American Chemical Society. (h) SEM image of the sample. (i) Preparation of  $\text{VO}_2$  and  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ . (j) Transmittance spectra with different time spans. Reproduced with permission<sup>69</sup> Copyright © 2017, Elsevier.

was used to quantify the temperature-dependent transmittance. The test results and the determined optical performances ( $T_{\text{lum}}$  and  $\Delta T_{\text{sol}}$ ) are examined in detail. Concentrating with the nonstop and dense  $\text{VO}_2$  coatings, the  $\text{VO}_2@SiO_2$  DSHN coatings introduced much better optical work. With the rise of the

refluxing time, the  $T_{\text{lum}}$  increased from 42.5% to 66.3% (VS1) first and then, at that point, decreased to 61.7% (VS2) and 61.8% (VS3), separately. Meanwhile  $\Delta T_{\text{sol}}$  expanded from 7.6% to 10.7% (VS1), 10.5% (VS2), and 12.6% (VS3), independently. The RI of  $\text{VO}_2@SiO_2$  DSHN coatings gained in the current work



exhibited a dramatic reduction, and reached 1.63 at a wavelength of 630 nm, diffusing the coating with the best anti-reflection (AR) effect. They also matched the transmittance spectra at low temperature by finite-difference time-domain (FDTD) using the measured optical constants. It is found that the calculated results are in strong accordance with the experimental spectra. Consequently, the dual-shell hollow nanoparticles of  $\text{VO}_2@/\text{SiO}_2$  demonstrated extraordinary potential in enhancing the optical performance of thermochromic coatings. K. Tong and coworkers synthesized  $\text{VO}_2$  nanoparticles covered with Al-O-based shell (V/AO) nanoparticles by utilizing a facile method.<sup>69</sup> The strengthened V/AO nanoparticles had shown great durability for the unique environment. TEM images can be seen in Fig. 1(h); it showed the typical structures of the annealed V/AO nanoparticles in a better way. Moreover, Fig. 1(i) represents the  $\text{VO}_2$  nanoparticles that had directly reacted with water and oxygen. The reaction had begun at the outer layer of the  $\text{VO}_2$  nanoparticle, and  $\text{V}^{4+}$  had oxidized to  $\text{V}^{5+}$ .

Subsequently, the  $\text{VO}_2$  no longer has the thermochromic property but an un-annealed Al-O-based shell allowed for a shelter to the  $\text{VO}_2$  center, which delayed down the diffusion of water and oxygen into the  $\text{VO}_2$  cross section. The un-annealed (V/AO) nanoparticles reliably decreased the thermochromic property. The annealed (V/AO) nanoparticles outlined the preferred stability over un-annealed (V/AO) nanoparticles because the previous shell had more excellent compactness and gave sufficient protection for the core. Further, shell of Al-O-based to the  $\text{VO}_2$  center, the stability of the thermochromic nanoparticles, is estimated and put into a climate chamber to replicate the result of humidity and temperature. The annealed Al-O-based shell had shown the most stability of the  $\text{VO}_2$  core. The transmittance of the films had been estimated around the same value. It showed the progression of  $\Delta T_{\text{sol}}$  for different values. The annealed V/AO nanoparticles explain the most generous stability of three samples, with  $\Delta T_{\text{sol}}$  changing from 9.62% to 9.30% after 20 days of aging, which indicates that the

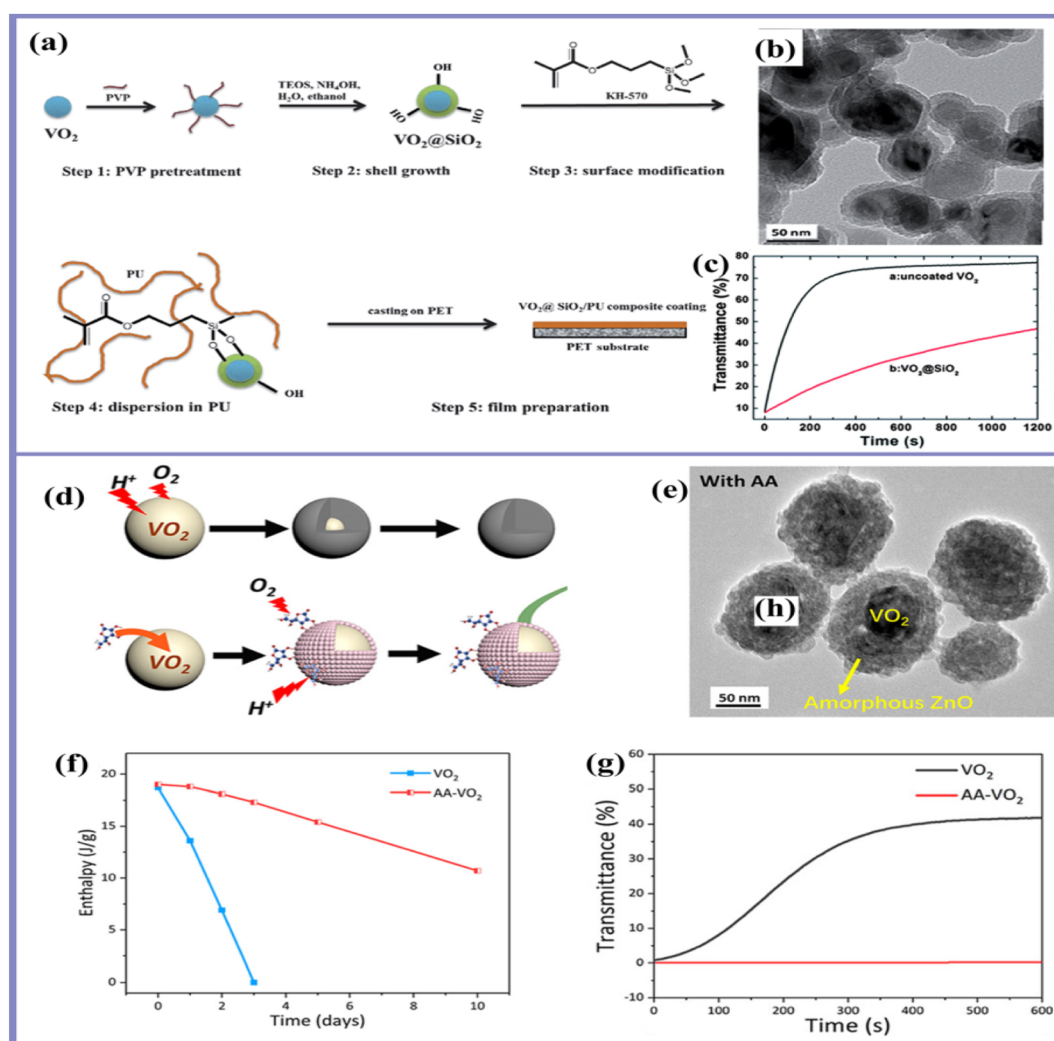


Fig. 2 (a) Preparation procedure for  $\text{VO}_2@/\text{SiO}_2$  nanoparticles and flexible composite films. (b) TEM images of the  $\text{VO}_2@/\text{SiO}_2$  composite film. (c) Transmittance spectra of coated and un-coated samples. Reproduced with permission<sup>74</sup> Copyright © 2012, The Royal Society of Chemistry. (d) Preparation process of  $\text{VO}_2$  and AA- $\text{VO}_2$ . (e) TEM images of  $\text{VO}_2$  nanoparticles and AA- $\text{VO}_2$ . (f) Transmittance spectra with time in days. (g) Transmittance spectra with time in seconds. Reproduced with permission<sup>76</sup> Copyright © 2019, American Chemical Society.



annealed Al–O-based shell is compact and blocks the diffusion of moisture and oxygen more effectively. So the annealed V/AO nanoparticle had the capacity for the broad application of the VO<sub>2</sub>-based thermochromic film. Fig. 1(j) reveals that VO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles had been secured by the Al–O shell and stayed stable when placed in a damp warming climate. The temperature of VO<sub>2</sub> only shows high at (350 °C in the air) which assure the presence of the Al–O-based shell. These core–shell structure nanoparticles had shown good optical properties and chemical stability. The shell had a successful boundary layer to keep away from oxygen and water from diffusing into the VO<sub>2</sub> materials. So, VO<sub>2</sub> is protected by the Al–O-based shell and applied in smart windows, such as automobiles, buildings, etc. It was found that the above mentioned techniques are suitable for durability-enhancement against weather resistance of smart window applications.

The coatings of metals as a shell on different core materials have shown extraordinary results in various applications.<sup>70–73</sup> By taking the advantages of different coating materials, Y. Gao and coworkers used the dip-coating technique to create transparent flexible hybrid VO<sub>2</sub>-based films with exceptionally high thermochromic characteristics as shown in Fig. 2(a).<sup>74</sup> Fig. 2(b) displays the TEM images of the original VO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles and the silica-coated VO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles with a PVP prepared sample. PVP pre-treatment favored the production of smooth, uniform silica shells. PVP is an amphiphilic polymer, which could keep the nanoparticles stable in water and a variety of non-aqueous solvents. The transmittance spectra of coated and uncoated samples after various acid exposure times are shown in Fig. 2(c). After the first 200 seconds, the uncoated particles had a quick 56.2 percent rise in transmittance, from 8.6% to 64.8%. The coated particles experienced an increase of 10.9%, from 8.1% to

19.0%. This result exhibits that VO<sub>2</sub>@SiO<sub>2</sub> was able to confront the acidic treatment due to the protection of the SiO<sub>2</sub> shell. The films had great flexibility and fair visible transmittance due to the above mentioned results. Generally optical transmittance of spectra and thermal hysteresis loops are presented at the wavelength of 1500 nm of films. J. Zhu and coworkers tried to prepare V<sub>x</sub>W<sub>1-x</sub>O<sub>2</sub>(M) NPs, which were subsequently coated with a thin layer of silica, shielding VO<sub>2</sub> NPs from aggregating and forming during the annealing process.<sup>75</sup> The production process of V<sub>x</sub>W<sub>1-x</sub>O<sub>2</sub>(M)@SiO<sub>2</sub> and nano-crystal coated VO<sub>2</sub> with SiO<sub>2</sub> materials is discussed. They presented the TEM pictures of the VO<sub>2</sub>(M)@SiO<sub>2</sub> and the annealed VO<sub>2</sub>(M)@SiO<sub>2</sub> nano-materials. It was noted that essentially every single VO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticle was coated with a SiO<sub>2</sub> shell independently. The crystallinity of VO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles was essential for the best thermochromic execution of vanadium dioxide-based thermochromic smart coating (VTSC). They addressed the transmittance spectra of VTSC based on the prepared particles. Both the silica coating and annealing showed excellent effects on the thermochromic properties. The  $T_{lum}$  and  $\Delta T_{sol}$  were increased from 56.6% and 8.7% to 59.7% and 11.3%, respectively, after the original VO<sub>2</sub>(M) NPs were coated with a layer of silica. The thermochromic performance was good enough to obtain VTSC suitable for practical construction. Y. Chen and coworkers prepared the core–shell structure by applying the ascorbic acid shell on VO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles and measured the thermochromic properties for smart window application (Fig. 2(d)).<sup>76</sup> The covalently bonded ascorbic acid shell played an outstanding role to uplift the durability and anti-oxidation properties of VO<sub>2</sub> by avoiding further oxidation with air, which became fruitful for enhancing the life span of VO<sub>2</sub> in a humid environment. Transmittance spectra of the ascorbic acid-coated sample and

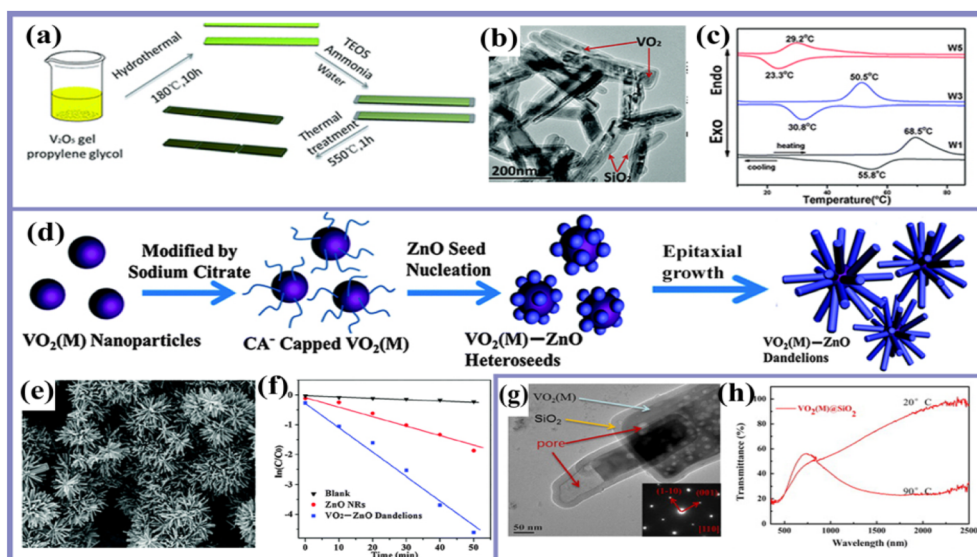


Fig. 3 (a) Experimental flow chart for the synthesis of the vanadium dioxide rod structure. (b) SEM images of VO<sub>2</sub>@SiO<sub>2</sub> rod structure nanoparticles. (c) Exo and endo curves with different temperatures. Reproduced with permission<sup>81</sup> Copyright © 2013, The Royal Society of Chemistry. (d) Flow chart for the whole process of VO<sub>2</sub>(M)-ZnO dandelions. (e) TEM images of VO<sub>2</sub>(M)-ZnO dandelions. (f) Thermochromic graph at different times for ZnO nanoparticles and VO<sub>2</sub>-ZnO. Reproduced with permission<sup>82</sup> Copyright © 2016, The Royal Society of Chemistry. (g) SEM images of pore, VO<sub>2</sub>(M) and SiO<sub>2</sub>. (h) Transmittance spectra of VO<sub>2</sub>(M)@SiO<sub>2</sub>. Reproduced with permission<sup>83</sup> Copyright © 2013, Elsevier.

uncoated sample were compared. It delivered excellent anti-corrosion properties in  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  environments, which led to enhance the thermochromic properties. Ascorbic acid remained firmly on  $\text{VO}_2$  particles due to strong interfacial interaction between  $\text{VO}_2$  particle surfaces and ascorbic acid coating, which was confirmed by SEM (Fig. 2(e)). It was found that the thermochromism of pure  $\text{VO}_2$  completely vanished within 3 days due to phase changes, but coated  $\text{VO}_2$  remained stable and the thermochromic property existed without phase changes against a humid environment. The result can be easily observed in Fig. 2(f). The durability of ascorbic acid-coated  $\text{VO}_2$  was also investigated under a highly humid environment (humidity 90% and temperature 60 °C) through differential scanning calorimetry in Fig. 2(g). This method provides a promising way for weather resistance applications.

## 2.2 $\text{VO}_2$ nanorod-based core-shell structures

The nanorod structure core exhibits a remarkable modulation ability for thermochromic and solar infrared light. Nanorod structures with both thermochromic and photocatalytic properties offer significant potential for creating a multifunctional

smart coating. Thus, nanorods have proved to be the best for structural modification compared to spherical particles for various applications and have gained huge attention because of the best shape anisotropy. The good physical properties of nanorods could mostly be achieved by using different metals. Considering the advantages of nanorods, this structural modification of  $\text{VO}_2$  with a core-shell structure has also been tried in smart window applications.<sup>77–80</sup> For example, A. Huang and coworkers arranged  $\text{V}_x\text{W}_{1-x}\text{O}_2(\text{M})@\text{SiO}_2$  ultra-thin nanostructures.<sup>81</sup> They had prepared ultra-thin  $\text{VO}_2(\text{B})$  nanostructures with a diameter of approximately 15 nm by a simple post-annealing method, and the  $\text{VO}_2(\text{M})$  nanoparticles were obtained in this process as shown in Fig. 3(a). The arranged  $\text{VO}_2(\text{M})$  and  $\text{VO}_2(\text{M})$  execution show that the  $\text{VO}_2(\text{M})$  nanoparticles that is required excessive temperatures and longer times with the assistance of the hydrothermal process. Fig. 3(b) clearly demonstrates the TEM images of the prepared  $\text{VO}_2@\text{SiO}_2$  sample and  $\text{SiO}_2$  had an external shadow portion and the inside darker section had  $\text{VO}_2$ . The presence of the silica shell had greatly enhanced the anti-oxidation ability of the  $\text{VO}_2$  powders and had subdued nanoparticles throughout the

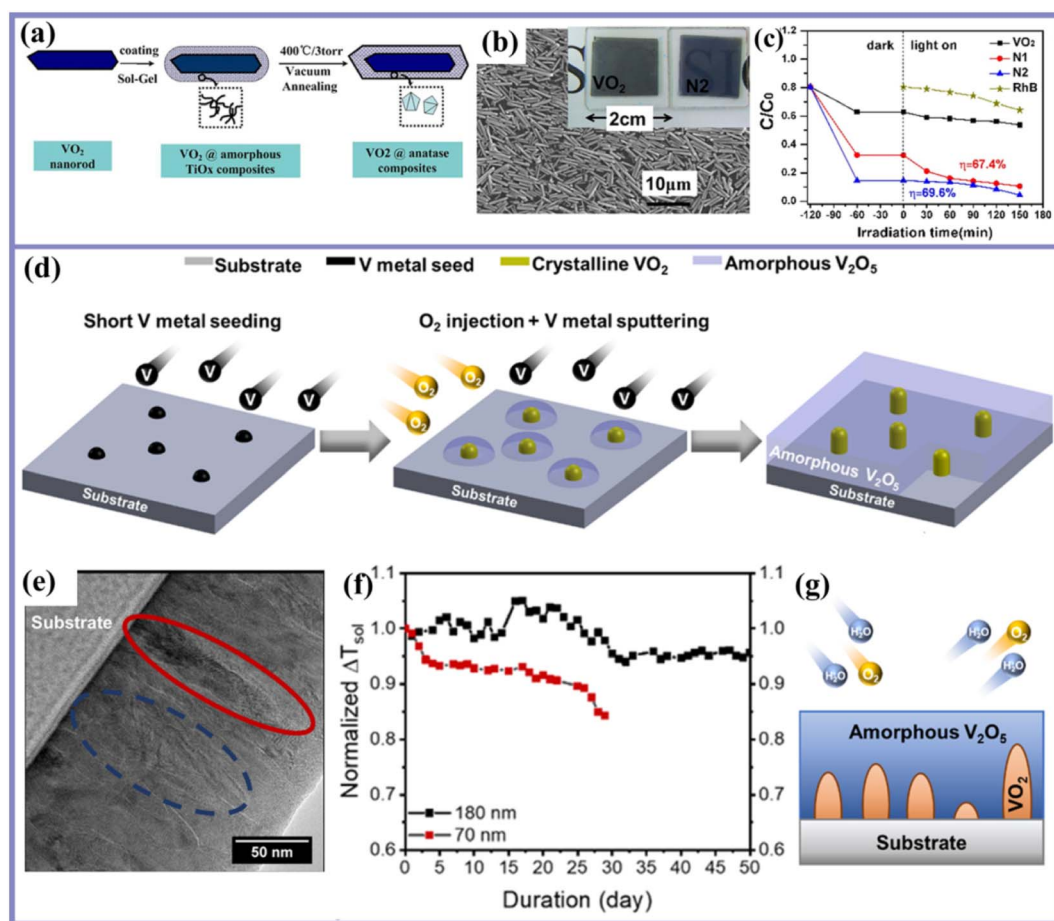


Fig. 4 (a) Preparation of the  $\text{VO}_2$ @anatase composite. (b) SEM images of the  $\text{VO}_2$ @anatase composite. (c) Transmittance spectra of  $\text{VO}_2$ @-anatase. Reproduced with permission<sup>84</sup> Copyright © 2013, The Author(s). (d) Preparation of  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5/\text{VO}_2$  seeding via a one-step high-powered impulse magnetron sputtering process. (e) SEM images of the amorphous  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$  matrix. (f) Transmittance spectra of  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5/\text{VO}_2$ . (g) Amorphous  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5/\text{VO}_2$  process. Reproduced with permission<sup>85</sup> Copyright © 2022, Elsevier.





thermal method. However, the luminous transmittance increases with the SiO<sub>2</sub> shell because it had a transparent structure. It simply represents that  $T_c$  had decreased with increasing the amount of doping at 20 °C. The optical transmittance spectra of the as-arranged VO<sub>2</sub>(M)@SiO<sub>2</sub> nano particles with various amounts of W-doping (W1, W3, and W5) at low temperature (20 °C) and high temperature (90 °C) were discussed. When the measured value of W-doping expanded,  $T_{lum}$  diminished moderately due to an increase of the free-electron density, which was related to the increase in the absorption and reflection of visible light at previously mentioned below temperature. The top free electron density narrows the VO<sub>2</sub>(M) energy gap in the semiconductor case. It reduced the value of enthalpy VO<sub>2</sub>(M/R) *via* the phase transition of  $\Delta T_{sol}$ . Due to dispersion and addition of the inert silica coating in the optical transmittance spectra,  $T_{lum}$  was increased from 15.73% to 24.69%.  $\Delta T_{sol}$  was improved from 4.6% to 7.15% due to the anti-reflection of SiO<sub>2</sub>. The most beneficial and accurate method is *via* W-doping, which was done in this sample, as seen in the DSC curves (Fig. 3(c)). W. Li and coworkers fabricated VO<sub>2</sub>(M)-ZnO heterostructured dandelions.<sup>82</sup> Fig. 3(d) elaborates the mechanism of the VO<sub>2</sub>(M)-ZnO, which was used to examine the dandelions, and three different samples were synthesized for ZnO NR measurements, VO<sub>2</sub>(M)-ZnO without Na-CA and VO<sub>2</sub>(M)-ZnO without ZnO seeds. The scanning electron microscopy (SEM) image displayed that the samples comprised ZnO and VO<sub>2</sub>(M), as seen in Fig. 3(e). The reversible stages of the transition temperature of the pure VO<sub>2</sub>(M) and VO<sub>2</sub>(M)-ZnO composite powders were demonstrated by using differential scanning calorimetry (DSC). Moreover, Fig. 3(f) demonstrates that the ZnO NRs were consistently propagated on the surface of the VO<sub>2</sub>(M) NPs to develop the VO<sub>2</sub>(M)-ZnO hetero-junction because of interfacial contacts. Following recreated sunlight irradiation, the electrons and holes were photo-generated to save separately. The enhanced thermochromic features and chemical stability were associated with the ZnO. The composite film of VO<sub>2</sub>(M)-ZnO showed a diminished stage transition temperature ( $T_c = 62.6$  °C) with an increasing visible transmission ( $T_{vis-1} = 52.2\%$ ) and solar modulating ability ( $\Delta T_{sol} = 9.3\%$ ) as contrasted with the pure VO<sub>2</sub>(M) film. R. Li and coworkers prepared vanadium dioxide (M)@SiO<sub>2</sub> NPs.<sup>83</sup> The rectangular parts of VO<sub>2</sub>(B) nano-plates with a diameter ranging from 20 to 30 nm were hydrothermally manufactured, and the VO<sub>2</sub>(B)@SiO<sub>2</sub> core-shell structure was made by utilizing an advanced Stober technique; Fig. 3(g) represents the thin layer of SiO<sub>2</sub> (30 nm) that was homogeneously surfaced on VO<sub>2</sub>(M). In particular, the nano-pores showed two particular sizes: more prominent ones lied at the interface between VO<sub>2</sub>(M) and SiO<sub>2</sub>, and shorter ones laid inside the VO<sub>2</sub>(M). Significantly, different nano-pores were made inside VO<sub>2</sub>(B)@SiO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles because of the variety in thickness between VO<sub>2</sub>(B) and VO<sub>2</sub>(M), which was given by higher optical transmittance and thermal protection. The optical transmittance of VO<sub>2</sub>(B)@SiO<sub>2</sub> in comparison to VO<sub>2</sub>(M) was discussed. It was noticed that VO<sub>2</sub>(M) showed a sharp optical distinction between the high and low-temperature phases, indicating the single-phase characteristic and high crystallinity of the VO<sub>2</sub>(M) film. VO<sub>2</sub>(B)@SiO<sub>2</sub>

exhibited a vastly improved optical performance with a higher visible transmittance and a more extensive solar modulation process, which was observed by the corresponding spectra in Fig. 3(h). The given data were contrasted to the obvious transmittance of 31.72% for VO<sub>2</sub>(M), and the VO<sub>2</sub>(B)@SiO<sub>2</sub> exhibited an obvious transmittance of 35.96%, with an increment of 13.4%.

Y. Li and coworkers synthesized the VO<sub>2</sub>@TiO<sub>2</sub> core/shell nano particles as seen in Fig. 4(a).<sup>84</sup> Fig. 4(b) expresses the SEM images of TiO<sub>2</sub> shell composites. It also depicts the behavior of the VO<sub>2</sub>@anatase composite. Moreover, Fig. 4(c) presents the dark and light on graph. The transmittance curves exhibited an un-doped VO<sub>2</sub> process after preparation of a layer, and the average transmittance was improved with the deteriorated modulation technique. And the loop width was also down by 5.7 °C. The above mentioned methods depicted good thermochromic performance against weather resistance potential for practical application of VO<sub>2</sub>-based smart windows. T. D. Vu and coworkers reported a new strategy of nanocompositing vanadium dioxide preparation with excellent durability.<sup>85</sup> They employed the glass industry compatible process of magnetron sputtering, followed by rapid thermal annealing (RTA). Instead of the usual continuous films, this thin film process gave a unique structure where VO<sub>2</sub> NPs are dispersed in a V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>/V<sub>3</sub>O<sub>7</sub> matrix with a dense thermodynamically stable V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> overcoat. The key factor that allows for the deposition of nanorod VO<sub>2</sub> embedded inside the V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> matrix is the introduction of seeding, followed by delayed injection of O<sub>2</sub>. As shown in Fig. 4(d), the sputtering process is divided into two phases. The first phase is the seeding of vanadium on the substrate. In this phase, the isolated island of vanadium nucleus is formed through the sputtering of the vanadium metal target for a short duration of 10 s in this study. At the end of the seeding phase, O<sub>2</sub> is slowly injected into V metal. The SEM image shows the presence of V metal seeds and crystalline VO<sub>2</sub> behaviour. It can be seen clearly in Fig. 4(e). This new type of nanocomposite gives a nearly doubled  $\Delta T_{sol}$  (20%) compared with that of the best reported continuous single vanadium oxide film (10%) and high duration as seen in Fig. 4(f). The accelerated test suggested that the expected service life of this film is 23 years, which is a breakthrough in VO<sub>2</sub> based thermochromic smart windows. Fig. 4(g) depicts that the VO<sub>2</sub> nanorod structure is formed by introducing seeding guided growth along with manipulation of gas injection timing and target current during reactive sputtering, resulting in the V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>/VO<sub>2</sub> thermochromic composite film. The high durability, due to the encapsulation of V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, together with the significantly enhanced thermochromic properties and facile industry compatible process, provides a new strategy to scale up this technology into real-world applications.

Combining VO<sub>2</sub> particles with polymers and two dimensional materials is deemed to boost the thermochromic properties of VO<sub>2</sub>-hybrids for long term durability.<sup>86-90</sup> W. Li and coworkers arranged useful fiber mats with tunable diffuse reflectance and VO<sub>2</sub>/PVP composite fiber mats.<sup>91</sup> The VO<sub>2</sub>/PVP composite fibers were scattered by the inter-fiber scattering process, which means light phenomena. Every scattering process involved absorption and reflection was due to the



dispersion of the incident light. The absorption expanded to understand the absorption coefficient of VO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles, and the cross-sectional of these fibers was modified to investigate the optical property. The VO<sub>2</sub> and W doped VO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles were phase-stable. The diffraction peak shift created by W doping was apparent in the nanoparticles immersed in PVP. They showed that the W-doped VO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles consisted of the diffuse reflection spectrum of fiber mats. They tuned their temperature phase transition in to 40 °C and its diameter was 800 nm that exhibited the diffuse reflection range by the blue line in the infra-red range. The diffuse reflectance demonstrated that no variation existed above 68 °C, which was more than that of the fiber mat included 0.05 g of VO<sub>2</sub>, then the appropriate diffuse reflection property associated with VO<sub>2</sub> particles. J. Zhou and coworkers arranged nano-scale VO<sub>2</sub> and performed characterization of VO<sub>2</sub>(M)-SnO<sub>2</sub> thermochromic films, and annealing was utilized to change over them into VO<sub>2</sub>(M)/SnO<sub>2</sub> hetero-structures.<sup>92</sup> The optical band gap of the VO<sub>2</sub> crystals was expanded. Thus, the optical properties were enhanced. The nanosized particles (SnO<sub>2</sub>) are bigger as compared to outer layer of the VO<sub>2</sub>(M). They showed the reversible phase transition temperature of the VO<sub>2</sub>(M) and VO<sub>2</sub>(M)/SnO<sub>2</sub>. It was concluded that the sharp endothermic peak of the pure VO<sub>2</sub>(M) was determined at 73.7 °C, which was marginally bigger than 68 °C. Yet, the phase transition temperature of the VO<sub>2</sub>(M)/SnO<sub>2</sub> hetero-structure was decreased from 69.8 °C. The change between endothermic and exothermic peaks for the VO<sub>2</sub>(M)/SnO<sub>2</sub> hetero-structure was 9.6 °C, which was a lot lower than the 15.9 °C of the pure VO<sub>2</sub>(M). It was seen

that the loop amplitude of the VO<sub>2</sub>(M)/SnO<sub>2</sub> hetero-organized film was 10.7 °C, which was limited by 7.1 °C related to the pure VO<sub>2</sub>(M) film. The limited hysteresis has raised the affectability of phase transition responses to the different values of temperatures. They demonstrated the optical transmittance spectra and the corresponding film images. The optically improved performance of nano-sized SnO<sub>2</sub> on the surface of exposed VO<sub>2</sub> nano-rods yielded better results. The above mentioned results have expressed the best performance of weather resistance of smart window applications.

### 2.3 Thin film strategies of VO<sub>2</sub> at the device level

**2.3.1 VO<sub>2</sub>-based thin film structures.** The layer by layer thin film preparation strategy is one of the simplest and most effective methods for preparing thin films. Compared with mixing film-growth techniques, layer by layer preparation of thin films provides better control of the structure at the molecular level.

The coating of materials on VO<sub>2</sub> particles at the nanoscale level is considered an expensive method of fabrication at the industrial level. The structural modification based on the thin film is the easiest and cheapest process for coating at a bulk level, which may affect the cost of the final product.<sup>93-100</sup> The thin film coating has also been investigated by combining different materials through various methods. For example, by a simple mixing method, a thin film has been tried by J. Sang and coworkers, in which they achieved the VO<sub>2</sub>-ZnO combined films with improved thermochromic features by a facile ball-

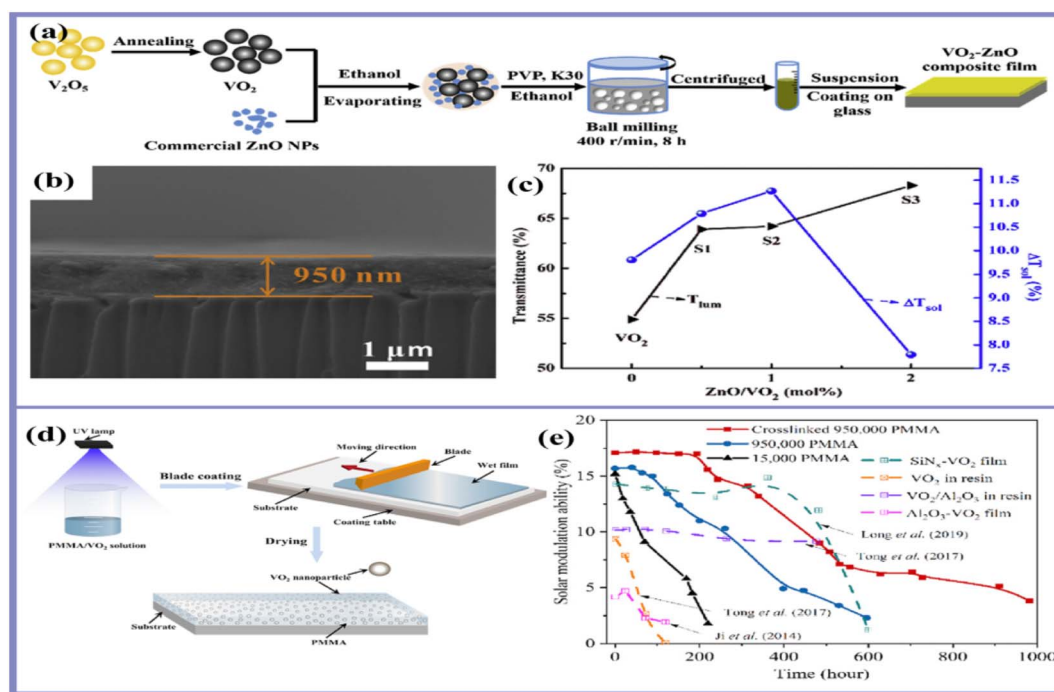


Fig. 5 (a) Experimental flow chart for the synthesis of VO<sub>2</sub>@ZnO core-shell structure nanoparticles and VO<sub>2</sub>@ZnO film. (b) TEM images of VO<sub>2</sub>@ZnO core-shell structure nanoparticles. (c) Optical transmittance spectra of VO<sub>2</sub>@ZnO at a constant temperature (60 °C) and humidity (90%). Reproduced with permission<sup>101</sup> Copyright © 2019, Elsevier. (d) Flow chart for the whole process of VO<sub>2</sub>@PMMA film preparation. (e) Solar modulation of the VO<sub>2</sub>@PMMA film. Reproduced with permission<sup>102</sup> Copyright © 2020, Elsevier.



milling method.<sup>101</sup> Fig. 5(a) depicts the facile ball-milling method by which  $\text{VO}_2\text{-ZnO}$  composites were made, and the combined films were built. The morphology of the as synthesized sample was presented by the SEM image as seen in Fig. 5(b). The  $\text{ZnO}$  NPs were represented as a scattering medium that was consistently filled in the space between the  $\text{VO}_2$  powders throughout the process of ball milling. The  $\text{ZnO}$  NPs were added to optimize the thermochromic properties of the  $\text{VO}_2$ . The addition of  $\text{ZnO}$  uniformly increased the thermochromic properties, and its excellent performance was achieved, having results of  $T_{\text{lum}} = 64.2\%$  and  $\Delta T_{\text{sol}} = 11.3\%$ . Moreover, the film coated with two layers displayed an ultra-high  $\Delta T_{\text{sol}}$  of 18.8%, and likewise, kept an excellent  $T_{\text{lum}}$  of 54.3%, which was preferred to most  $\text{VO}_2$  nano-composite films and multilayered  $\text{VO}_2$  films. Fig. 5(c) shows the spectra between transmittance and  $\text{ZnO}/\text{VO}_2$ . They observed that the reflectance of various samples was reduced by enhancing the content of  $\text{ZnO}$  NPs. This indicated that  $\text{ZnO}$  NPs separated uniformly in the  $\text{VO}_2\text{-ZnO}$  composite layer that decreased the reflectance of  $\text{VO}_2$  films similar to the anti-reflection coatings (ARCs), and increased both  $T_{\text{lum}}$  and  $\Delta T_{\text{sol}}$  concurrently. Further, instead of metal oxides, the polymer material has been tried to explore the

thermochromic properties of the hybrid of  $\text{VO}_2$ . Z. Qu and coworkers prepared  $\text{VO}_2$  nanoparticles that were embedded on cross-linked polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA) chains as seen in Fig. 5(d).<sup>102</sup> The enhanced luminous transmittance of light along with a better solar transmittance was obtained by this synthesized  $\text{VO}_2$  NP. They obtained a luminous transmittance of about 50%, a solar modulation ability of about 17.1%, and a haze of about 11% *via* the cross-linked PMMA- $\text{VO}_2$  film. The graphical results represented that the luminous transmittance was decreased at a high temperature of 90 °C, while it increased largely at 25 °C. The values obtained from the graph were  $\sim 50\%$  luminous transmittance and approximately equal to 17.1% solar modulation ability. The graph represented value is decreasing by increasing the wavelength of light. It can be further reduced by decreasing the size of the  $\text{VO}_2$  NP. The graph provides us with an average value of haze equal to 11% that was in the luminous range. In Fig. 5(e) a comparison graph between solar modulation and time (h) shows the transmittance and durability of  $\text{VO}_2$ . To check the durability of PMMA- $\text{VO}_2$ , the following conditions were sustained: low temperature of 25 °C (insulating phase), high temperature of 90 °C (metallic phase), and relative humidity of  $\sim 95\%$ , and an aging chamber for aging

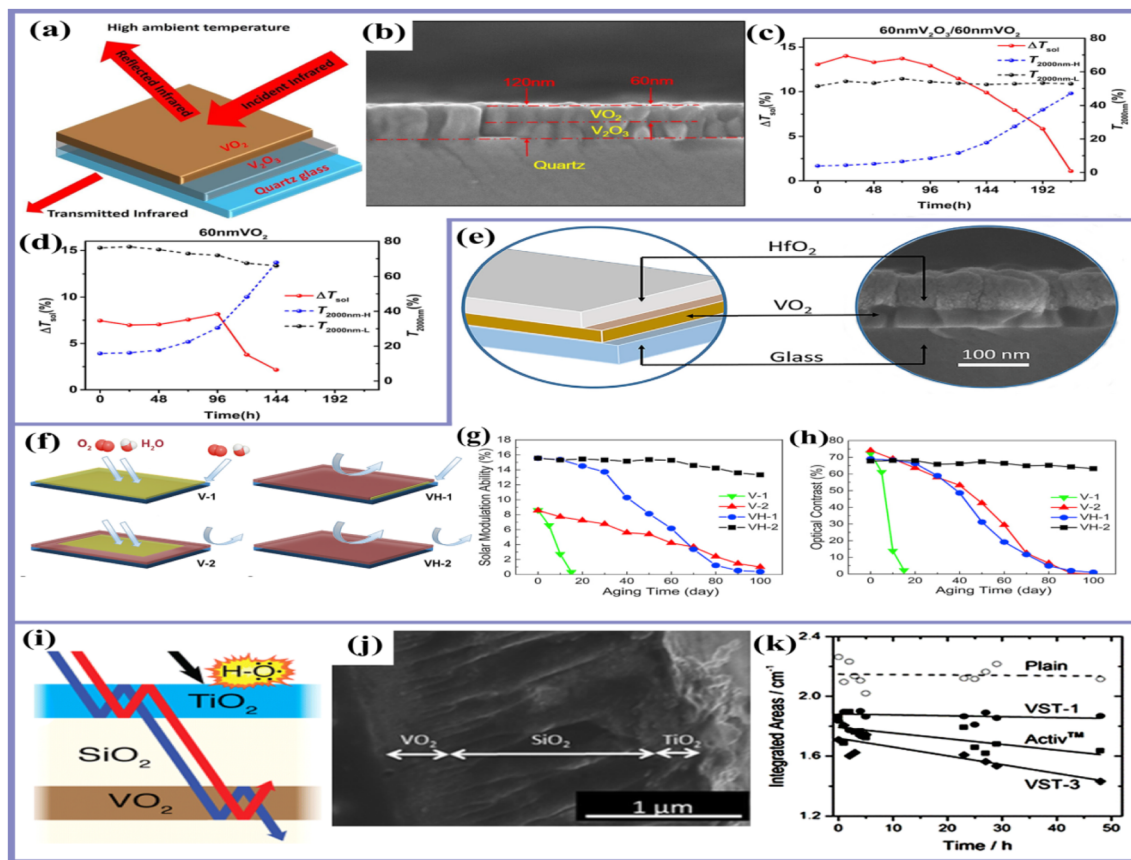


Fig. 6 (a) Experimental flow chart for the synthesis of the  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_3/\text{VO}_2$  bi-layer structure and (b) SEM images of the  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_3/\text{VO}_2$  bi-layer structure. (c) Transmittance spectra of 60 nm  $\text{VO}_2$  at different times in hours. (d) 60 nm  $\text{VO}_2$  at different times in hours. Reproduced with permission<sup>107</sup> Copyright © 2018, Elsevier. (e and f) Flow chart for the whole process of  $\text{VO}_2/\text{HfO}_2$  thin films by using the sputtering method and SEM images. (g) Graph of solar modulation ability *versus* aging time. (h) Durability of the fabricated films with the graph between optical contrast and aging time (days). Reproduced with permission<sup>108</sup> Copyright © 2019, Elsevier. (i) Preparation of  $\text{VO}_2/\text{SiO}_2/\text{TiO}_2$  thin layers. (j) TEM images of  $\text{VO}_2/\text{SiO}_2/\text{TiO}_2$  thin layers. (k) Durability graph of the  $\text{VO}_2/\text{SiO}_2/\text{TiO}_2$  thin film. Reproduced with permission<sup>109</sup> Copyright © 2016, American Chemical Society.



tests had a constant temperature of 60 °C. The results exhibited that the cross-connected PMMA-VO<sub>2</sub> film had a longer life than the non-cross-connected PMMA-vanadium dioxide film having a large molecular weight. So, this research shows a greater enhancement in the durability of VO<sub>2</sub> for smart window applications. The PMMA-VO<sub>2</sub> film played a greater role in weather-resistance; it minimized the cooling demands at high temperatures and enhanced the warm comfort in cooling climates. The fabricated VO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticle enhanced the luminous transmittance (~50%), solar modulation ability (~17.1%), haze (~11%), and lifespan as compared to simple VO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles. These results of nanoparticle-based thermochromic films exhibit a robust durability.

**2.3.2 VO<sub>2</sub>-based thin film structures via the layer-by-layer strategy.** The thin film is prepared *via* spin coating method, the matrix materials are entangled with active VO<sub>2</sub>-nanoparticles. The effects of coating materials in thin-film structural modification are clearly seen by the sputtering method based thin film.<sup>103–106</sup> Like other physical vapor deposition techniques, ion beam sputtering provides advantages such as deposition rate, uniformity, composition, thickness control, adhesion, and material properties. However, ion beam sputtering offers additional sputter deposition features, which include a wide range of materials with indifference to target thickness or properties, precision deposition stops, clean and low pressure processing (<0.5 mTorr), and reactive deposition not susceptible to high energy arcs due to cathode target poisoning. In the ion beam deposition process, there is no plasma between the substrate and the target as one would find with magnetron sputtering. This means that the ion beam deposition technique can be used for deposition on sensitive materials and reduces the likelihood that the final product will contain gas molecules.

To elaborate the effects of thin film coating on the durability of VO<sub>2</sub> in smart window applications, thin films have been tried by altering the various coating materials. For example, additionally, S. Long and coworkers prepared a high-quality V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/VO<sub>2</sub> bi-layer structure.<sup>107</sup> To enhance the crystallinity of the VO<sub>2</sub> thin film, the bottom layer of V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> behaved as the buffer layer as seen in Fig. 6(a). The fabricated film was used to increase the luminous transmittance, solar modulation ability, and durability of the vanadium dioxide film. They displayed the durability of the fabricated film; the film was kept at 60 °C and had a humidity of 90%. The SEM images clearly show the presence of V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and VO<sub>2</sub> as can be seen in Fig. 6(b). The simple VO<sub>2</sub> film was damaged after 72 hours and completely depleted after 144 h (~6 days) as compared to this V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/VO<sub>2</sub> thin film which retained itself at 144 h (~6 days) (Fig. 6(c)); the same is the case for solar modulation ability  $\Delta T_{\text{sol}}$ . Finally, Fig. 6(d) describes that the fabricated films (V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/VO<sub>2</sub>) had maintained the luminous intensity for a long duration and also provided good durability and solar modulation ability of 13.2%, which was increased by 76%. T. Chang and coworkers designed VO<sub>2</sub>/HfO<sub>2</sub> thin films *via* the sputtering method, the SEM images of which can be seen in Fig. 6(e) and (f).<sup>108</sup> The fabricated film had an encapsulation structure that has more stability than a single vanadium film. The thermochromic properties were enhanced

by using HfO<sub>2</sub> with VO<sub>2</sub>. This increased luminous intensity and solar modulation ability. The fabricated film VO<sub>2</sub>/HfO<sub>2</sub> protected the VO<sub>2</sub> layer from weather changes and provided comprehensive protection. It also increased the service life of VO<sub>2</sub> and the stability of the VO<sub>2</sub> film. A comparison of the simple VO<sub>2</sub> film and VO<sub>2</sub>/HfO<sub>2</sub> showed that the VO<sub>2</sub>/HfO<sub>2</sub> layer has high luminous transmittance,  $T_{\text{lum}} = 55.8\%$  (at low temperature) and  $T_{\text{lum}} 43.6\%$  (at high temperature), and high solar modulation  $\Delta T_{\text{sol}} = 15.9\%$ . So, as a result, we can see a total of 80.1% improved properties with VO<sub>2</sub>/HfO<sub>2</sub>. For testing the durability of the fabricated films, the sample was placed in a harsh environment at a temperature of 60 °C and humidity of 90% as shown in Fig. 6(g). Moreover, Fig. 6(h) represents the graph of solar modulation ability *versus* aging time; it is clear that the simple VO<sub>2</sub> film lost its thermochromic properties, and showed enhanced properties that last for a few time span when combined with silicon weatherproof sealant. The sample showed greater stability that lasted for 100 days, proving that the product was more efficient than simple VO<sub>2</sub>. The guaranteed life for their fabricated film was about 16 years as indicated from the graph that satisfied the demand for practical applications. The VO<sub>2</sub> converts into V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> oxide when heated at high temperature (annealing temperature) but the use of HfO<sub>2</sub> as an antireflection agent protects it from the formation of oxides. So, by introducing the VO<sub>2</sub>/HfO<sub>2</sub> film they got large luminous intensity ranging from 55.8% and sun modulation of 15.9%, and the film was more stable than it could be in the actual form for 16 years.

Further, the double layer of the thin film consisting of different materials on VO<sub>2</sub> has also been investigated in terms of thermochromic properties. For example, M. J. Powell and coworkers prepared the VO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub> thin layers.<sup>109</sup> In the structure, the VO<sub>2</sub> layer with SiO<sub>2</sub> was over layered by TiO<sub>2</sub> as shown in Fig. 6(i). Furthermore, Fig. 6(j) depicts the TEM of VO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub> thin layers. The results indicated that by inserting these layers the transmission of visible light dramatically increased and the solar modulation of the material doubled. The scotch tape test was performed, which justified that the single VO<sub>2</sub> layer could be easily delaminated but the multilayer VO<sub>2</sub>/silicon di-oxide/TiO<sub>2</sub> demonstrated high adherence to glass substrates. Moreover, the deposited films were irradiated with broad band light sources. The values of transmittance were taken between the regions with direct contact between air with TiO<sub>2</sub> and region of SiO<sub>2</sub> (glass) in direct contact with the bottom layer of VO<sub>2</sub>. The modern window metrics  $T_{\text{lum}}$  and  $\Delta T_{\text{sol}}$  were measured for every layer of VO<sub>2</sub>. The results with an incoherent layer of SiO<sub>2</sub> exhibited the lesser resonant peaks. For the sample of VST-1, the smart window was demonstrated by a model of transfer matrix showing the thickness of VO<sub>2</sub>, which enhanced and reached the value of 50 nm. This suggests that the VO<sub>2</sub> film has a low density. The graph in Fig. 6(k) represents the durability of the VO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub> thin film. Their new manufactured thin layer coating on VO<sub>2</sub> resulted from an increase in solar modulation and visible light transmittance. SiO<sub>2</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub> layers on VO<sub>2</sub> enhanced the mechanical properties of the smart windows. The solar modulation value acquired in the said experiment was 15.29%, which is the best value for VO<sub>2</sub>. This result about



environmental durability, which has rarely been considered, is also so vital for practical application.

The bilayer coating strategy has delivered the most prominent results for fixing the oxidation problems of VO<sub>2</sub> against humid environments.<sup>110–115</sup> X. Zhou and coworkers developed a new strategy to fabricate a VO<sub>2</sub> coating with long-term stability, low critical temperature ( $t_c$ ), significantly enhanced thermochromic performance and low fabrication cost by using the room temperature PVD deposition of amorphous VO<sub>x</sub>.<sup>116</sup> It is followed by rapid thermal annealing (RTA) in air for less than 10 min. This process renders a fascinating VO<sub>2</sub> nanocomposite structure within a V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and V<sub>3</sub>O<sub>7</sub> matrix encapsulated in a dense amorphous V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> overcoat, which is impossible to obtain by the usual PVD approach. Moreover, the sample could be exposed to the normal atmosphere for more than 2 years and remain intact. Accelerated results suggested that the sample can maintain the good thermochromic performance of  $T_{lum}$  (42.2%) and  $\Delta T_{sol}$  (14.6%) after 23 years. H. Zhou and coworkers prepared a multifunctional bilayer VO<sub>2</sub>/ZnO (VZ) film to improve the thermochromic properties of the VO<sub>2</sub> film.<sup>117</sup> The ZnO thin film acts as an anti-reflection layer to protect the film from corrosion. Furthermore, transmittance spectra shows a comparison graph between concentrations and immersion durations for simple VO<sub>2</sub> and VO<sub>2</sub>/ZnO films. In comparison to the simple VO<sub>2</sub> film, the VO<sub>2</sub>/ZnO film depicted a greater anti-reflection property. The ZnO behaves differently in weather conditions; in cold days it absorbs light to warm up the room, while in hot days it is reflective to IR light but transparent to

visible light, displaying a luminous transmittance of 50.3% enhanced from 40.6% and solar modulation ability of 11.2% enhanced from 7.7%. J. Zhang and coworkers prepared a mesoporous silicon dioxide/VO<sub>2</sub> double layer system.<sup>118</sup> The film was fabricated to increase the refractive index from 1.243 to 1.354. The extinction coefficient  $K_v$  and refractive index  $n_v$  were calculated by fitting the results which were obtained by the Drude Lorentz method. The graph showed that a refractive index lesser than 2 was obtained by the said fabrication method. The transmission of visible light was promoted by lowering the refractive index. The near infrared ray (NIR) switching and high visible transmittance were obtained by the fabricated film that demonstrated the existence of monoclinic VO<sub>2</sub>. The NIR switching ability was obtained to be 32.1% at 2000 nm, and the transmittance of visible light ( $T_{vis, L}$ ) was obtained to be 69.8% in addition to a solar transmittance ( $\Delta T_{sol}$ ) of 12.6%. The graph depicted the high crystallinity, which assured the good quality of synthesized VO<sub>2</sub>. The visible transmittance was 80% by using a refractive index of 1.299 that of SiO<sub>2</sub>. This work would be a milestone in energy-saving smart windows of VO<sub>2</sub>-based thermochromic coatings. S. Loquai and coworkers deposited a VO<sub>2</sub> thin film to study the environmental stability.<sup>119</sup> The SEM images exhibited an increase in surface roughness due to identical  $\Delta T_{2500\text{ nm}}$  behavior, and both radio-frequency magnetron sputtering (RFMS) and high-power impulse magnetron sputtering (HiPIMS) behaved almost similarly in critical temperature ( $T_c$ ) performance as seen in Fig. 7(a) and (b). Moreover, a graph between transmittance and time (h)

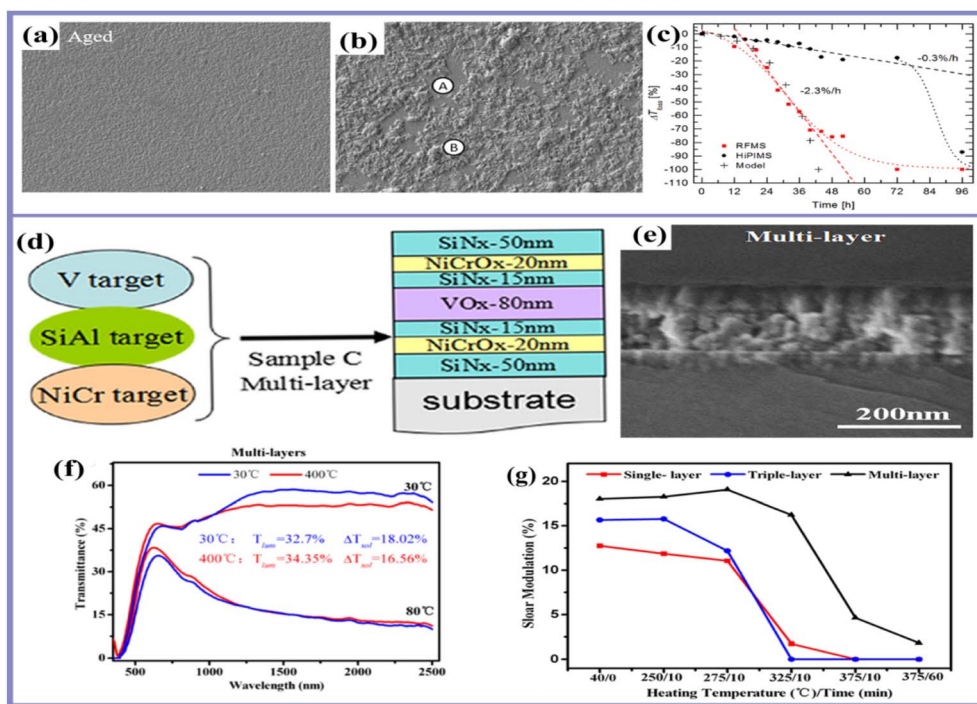


Fig. 7 (a and b) SEM images of the deposited VO<sub>2</sub> thin film and comparison study between RFMS and HiPIMS. (c) Transmittance spectra of the thin film. Reproduced with permission<sup>119</sup> Copyright © 2016, Elsevier. (d) Preparation of films such as single layer as G/VO<sub>x</sub>, triple-layer as G/SiN<sub>x</sub>/VO<sub>x</sub>/SiN<sub>x</sub>, and multi-layer. (e) SEM images of the as synthesized films. (f) Optical transmittance spectra of the films. (g) Solar modulation of the triple layer. Reproduced with permission<sup>125</sup> Copyright © 2017, Elsevier.



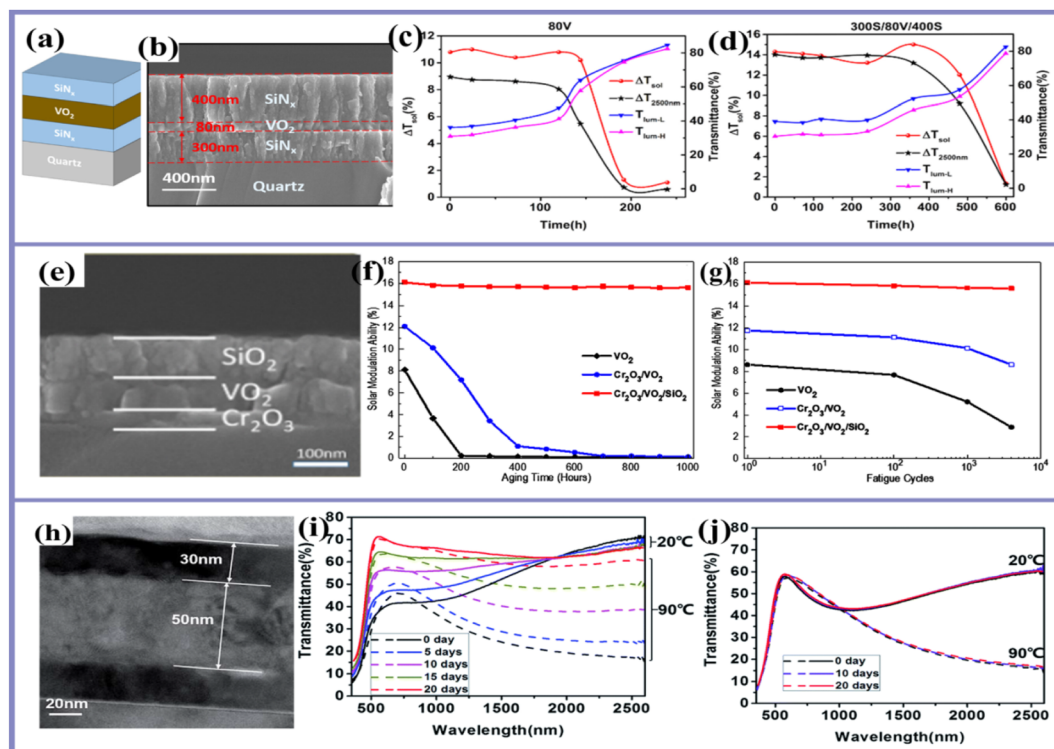
depicts that the as synthesized materials have better thermo-chromic characteristics, which can be easily observed in Fig. 7(c). But visible transmission of HiPIMS was lower due to its higher refractive index and high extinction coefficient of the film, which illustrates the loss per hour for both RFMS and HiPIMS film. The RFMS film had a 2.3% loss per hour, while HiPIMS acquired a 0.3% loss per hour, which exposed that HiPIMS deposition was better than RFMS deposition. The research says that HIPIMS deposition is significantly better for environmental stability as compared with RFMS due to its larger grain size, high density, and lower hydrogen intake. As compared to RFMS the HiPIMS film deposition has approximately three times longer lifespan. The suggested deposition method with the help of achieved results was considered attractive *via* HiPIMS.

Further, for making a thin film, the multilayer strategy has also been investigated by choosing various materials ( $\text{TiO}_2$ , NiCr, SiN, *etc.*) with  $\text{VO}_2$  and their thermo-chromic properties have been explored against weather resistance.<sup>120–124</sup> For example, Y. Zhan and coworkers designed three  $\text{VO}_x$ -based thin films having different layers, *i.e.*, single, triple and multi-layered.<sup>125</sup> The distributions of films were prepared, such as single layer as  $\text{G}/\text{VO}_x$ , triple-layer as  $\text{G}/\text{SiN}_x/\text{VO}_x/\text{SiN}_x$ , and multi-layer as  $\text{G}/\text{SiN}_x/\text{NiCrO}_x/\text{SiN}_x/\text{VO}_x/\text{SiN}_x/\text{NiCrO}_x/\text{SiN}_x$  as observed in Fig. 7(d). The cross-sectional SEM images reveal the stress, grain size, and other defects present in the fabricated film. Fig. 7(e) shows the surface roughness of the multilayer. It is verified that the triple-layer and multilayer have a higher density of grain boundaries that is good for transmission from the semiconductor to metal. The optical transmittance of the three fabricated layers before and after thermal treatment at a low temperature of 30 °C and a high temperature of 60 °C was discussed. The luminous transmittance of all samples increased with increasing temperature as seen in Fig. 7(f) but above 325 °C the switching decreased greatly due to another phase in films. The vanadium pentoxide ( $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$ ) formed at 375 °C due to which thermo-chromic properties vanished at that temperature. In Fig. 7(g), a good optical switching in the triple layer was observed at 275 °C and it became zero level above 325 °C due to formation of  $\text{VO}_2$ . Moreover, the thermal stability of the multi-layer thin film was excellent below 325 °C and came to zero at 375 °C, and the  $T_{\text{lum}}$  remained stable below 325 °C. The luminous transmittance got stable at a high temperature of 80 °C with a numerical value of 34.35% and a solar modulation of 16.56% also stabled as discussed in Fig. 7(f). As defining the results of this film, we can say that this fabricated film enhances the thermo-chromic property of  $\text{VO}_2$ . As  $\text{VO}_2$  was reduced to  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$  after being placed in air, this imperfection in  $\text{VO}_2$  was removed by making multilayers from this method. Hence, multilayers provided us a  $T_{\text{lum}}$  value of 34.35% and solar modulation ability of 18.02%. The above mentioned nanomaterials represent a promising candidate for energy-efficient thermo-chromic smart windows for enhancing weather resistance properties.

**2.3.3  $\text{VO}_2$ -based thin film structures *via* a sandwich-strategy.** The major advantages of sandwich composites over conventional materials are that sandwich composites (1) have a low overall density, a high strength-to-weight ratio, and a high

stiffness-to-weight ratio; (2) are capable of providing good thermal and acoustic insulation; and (3) have uniform energy absorption capacity. To avoid contamination of  $\text{VO}_2$  in hybrids from environment and substrate, the sandwich-like structural modification is played an excellent role in stabilizing the hybrid against harsh environments. Sandwich-like structural adaptations have been tried by using different materials in the thin film strategy.<sup>126–135</sup> For example, S. Long and coworkers designed  $\text{SiN}_x/\text{VO}_2(\text{SV})$ ,  $\text{VO}_2/\text{SiN}_x(\text{VS})$ , and  $\text{SiN}_x/\text{VO}_2/\text{SiN}_x(\text{SVS})$  multilayers as shown in Fig. 8(a).<sup>136</sup> The fabricated film played a better role in the advancement of solar modulation ability and luminous transmittance. The TEM images show the different size of thin layers as seen in Fig. 8(b). An experimental test was performed to observe the retention of luminous transmittance and solar modulation ability of the  $\text{VO}_2$  film in comparison with the fabricated SVS thin film. The luminous transmittance  $T_{2500\text{nm}}$  started to decrease after 1600 cycles for the simple  $\text{VO}_2$  film and retained only 20.1%. But in the case of the SVS film after passing 10 000 cycles, the luminous intensity decreased very slowly such that it retained 98.3% of its initial value. Moreover, it retained 88.1% of its initial value after passing 27 000 cycles, showing the best performance of the fabricated film. The experimental results revealed that the lifespan of the SVS film would be approximately 27 years, which was more than that of the simple  $\text{VO}_2$ , which was just 4 years. To check out the durability of the SVS film, the film was kept at 60 °C and humidity of 90% as observed in Fig. 8(c). The simple  $\text{VO}_2$  film was damaged after 144 hours and completely depleted after 192 h ( $\sim 8$  days). As compared to this, the SVS thin-film caught depletion after 480 h and completely depleted after 600 h ( $\sim 25$  days) as shown in Fig. 8(d). This demonstrated that the fabricated film sustained 3 times more than  $\text{VO}_2$  films; solar modulation ability had a similar tendency, which depicted a luminous transmittance of 39.1% and solar modulation ability of 14.2% for  $\text{SiN}_x/\text{VO}_2/\text{SiN}_x$  films. The SVS structure has more lifespan and durability as compared to a single  $\text{VO}_2$  layer. Further, by varying the materials in the layers of a sandwich structure, the hybrids were also investigated; T. Chang and coworkers arranged a sandwiched structure of  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3/\text{VO}_2/\text{SiO}_2(\text{CVS})$  on a glass substrate as observed in Fig. 8(e).<sup>137</sup> The bottom layer of  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$  had improved the crystallinity of  $\text{VO}_2$  and increased the luminous transmittance of the structure. The upper layer of  $\text{SiO}_2$  acted as an anti-reflectant to light and also increased the environmental stability by providing a self-cleaning layer. The results of the as-prepared thin film have enhanced the durability of simple  $\text{VO}_2$  as well as the luminous intensity and solar transmittance. The solar modulation ability of the fabricated CVS thin film is 16.1%, which is more efficient, and the obtained luminous transmittance is 54%. The durability graphs of simple  $\text{VO}_2$ ,  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3/\text{VO}_2$ , and  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3/\text{VO}_2/\text{SiO}_2$  exhibited the credibility of fabricated CVS thin films over other ones. The graph presented that the CVS film retained its thermo-chromic properties after thousands of hours, while the simple  $\text{VO}_2$  had left over after a few hours only. The sample was kept at a high temperature of 60 °C and relative humidity of 90% for many hours. To endure the environmental damages, the  $\text{VO}_2$  has to undergo phase transition between metallic and





**Fig. 8** (a) Preparation of  $\text{SiN}_x/\text{VO}_2(\text{SV})$ ,  $\text{VO}_2/\text{SiN}_x(\text{VS})$ , and  $\text{SiN}_x/\text{VO}_2/\text{SiN}_x(\text{SVS})$  multilayers by using the reactive magnetron sputtering method. (b) Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscopy (FE-SEM) of the multilayers. (c) Durability graph of the SVS film at 60 °C and humidity of 90%. (d) Comparison graph of the aging test. Reproduced with permission<sup>136</sup> Copyright © 2018, Elsevier. (e) Preparation of the sandwiched structure of  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3/\text{VO}_2/\text{SiO}_2(\text{CVS})$  on a glass substrate by using the magnetron sputtering process and SEM images. (f) Fatigue test of simple  $\text{VO}_2$  and structures. (g) Comparison graph of single  $\text{VO}_2$  layer and SVS layers. Reproduced with permission<sup>137</sup> Copyright © 2017, Elsevier. (h) SEM image of the as prepared sandwiched structure of  $\text{VO}_2$  by using the medium frequency reactive magnetron sputtering technique (MFRMST) and HRTEM images. (i) Durability graph of the prepared layer under different temperature and humidity conditions. (j) Aging test of the  $\text{VO}_2$  sample and thin-film  $\text{WO}_3/\text{VO}_2/\text{WO}_3$ . Reproduced with permission<sup>138</sup> Copyright © 2016, The Royal Society of Chemistry.

semiconducting states once a day as can be seen in Fig. 7(f). The results of the fatigue test for different cycles showed that the single  $\text{VO}_2$  layer deteriorated after 4000 cycles and only 33% thermochromic properties were sustained, while the CVS thin film had constant thermochromic properties after 4000 cycles as observed in Fig. 7(g). It was clear that we can get a more reliable and durable product by using the above mentioned method. This thin film has two non-reflecting agents at both ends that enhance the solar modulation ability of the  $\text{VO}_2$ , as well as luminous intensity. By using this film they achieved a luminous intensity of 54% and solar modulation ability of about 16.1%, enhancing the thermochromic properties of  $\text{VO}_2$ . Furthermore, both layers of the sandwich structure were replaced by metals and thermochromic properties were explored. S. Long and coworkers prepared a sandwiched structure of  $\text{WO}_3/\text{VO}_2/\text{WO}_3$  that was deposited on  $\text{VO}_2$  to improve the transmittance of visible light and durability.<sup>138</sup> The TEM image depicts that a 50 nm layer of  $\text{VO}_2$  was sandwiched between 30 nm layers of  $\text{WO}_3$  as clearly observed in Fig. 8(h), where  $\text{WO}_3$  acted as an anti-reflection (AR) agent at both the top and bottom sides. The sandwiched structure of  $\text{VO}_2$  with  $\text{WO}_3$  has many useful effects on the smart window. The luminescence of light, as well as transmittance for infrared light, was enhanced by

using this thin layer. The luminescence ( $T_{\text{lum}}$ ) was dramatically increased by a factor of 49% (from 37.2% to 55.4%), and also the hysteresis loop became sharper as the double layer of  $\text{WO}_3$  enhanced the luminous transmittance ( $T_{\text{lum}}$ ) and it acted as a better-guarding layer for the thermo chromic property of  $\text{VO}_2$ . The transition temperature for the single  $\text{VO}_2$  layer is 54.5 °C, which was reduced to 52 °C by inserting  $\text{WO}_3$  layers ( $\text{WO}_3/\text{VO}_2/\text{WO}_3$ ). Fig. 8(i) represents the durability of the prepared layer under different temperature and humidity conditions. The  $\text{VO}_2$  sample and thin-film  $\text{WO}_3/\text{VO}_2/\text{WO}_3$  have remained in 20 °C temperature and 90% humidity for 5, 10, 15, and 20 days. The results displayed that the thermo chromic property of a single layer of  $\text{VO}_2$  vanished after 20 days. When  $\text{VO}_2$  was coated with  $\text{WO}_3$  on the top and bottom side, the durability enhanced such that it remained unaffected after 20 days as shown in Fig. 8(j). So the obtained results have an excellent proof for the preparation of thin films such as  $\text{WO}_3/\text{VO}_2/\text{WO}_3$  which had better results than the single  $\text{VO}_2$ , and enhanced the luminous transmittance of light with increasing the durability for smart window application. The results about  $\text{VO}_2$ -based thin film structures *via* the sandwich-strategy showed the best performance for weather resistance in smart windows.



### 3. Summery/future outlook

VO<sub>2</sub> depicts great potential as the next-generation smart glazing for architecture owing to its automatic thermochromic effect depending on ecological temperatures. The thermochromic characteristics of VO<sub>2</sub> smart windows have been improved previously with tremendous efforts. However, the fundamental obstacle in the practical application of VO<sub>2</sub> in smart windows is the poor stability of VO<sub>2</sub> against an environment containing air moisture and other active elements. In order to establish carbon-neutral future, it is thus necessary to reduce the consumption of energy from non-renewable sources and decrease the energy demand through energy saving, environmentally friendly technologies. In this perspective, thermochromic smart windows, which can regulate the flow of energy during the day and provide lighting during the night, might reduce the demand for separate lighting systems and reduce the demand for energy for cooling. To overcome the effects emerging from unstable VO<sub>2</sub> in an open environment, some attempts have been made through different strategies in our review. This review investigates the challenges and opportunities of VO<sub>2</sub>-based smart glazing that may be beneficial in accelerating the realization of real-world applications. This systematically summarises the recent progress in weather resistance that is currently in the stage of research and examines the quantitative parameters of smart window devices. Currently existing and still developing thermochromic technologies open up a very wide range of possibilities for their use in construction. This is the reason why broad research is necessary, and hopefully it will finally be able to identify technologies that have the potential of scaling, which seems to be one of the most important challenges of the weather resistance technology. Even though earlier research has overcome many of the other issues that impede practical applications, much development is still required before the technology becomes fully incorporated into our lives. The following are some suggestions for further study on VO<sub>2</sub> based energy-efficient windows. Firstly, there are many different hues for colors, and colors can change throughout time. To obtain an aesthetic appeal, VO<sub>2</sub> based coatings on smart windows must be changed from their unattractive brown-yellowish color. VO<sub>2</sub> can produce a variety of colors and temperature-responsive color shifts when combined with other thermochromic or functional chemicals. More focus is needed to increase the longevity of VO<sub>2</sub> hybrids, which could involve structural changes made with other types of materials. Secondly, material modification is an effective tool for creating new useful materials. Developing VO<sub>2</sub> based film smart windows could be possible by combining VO<sub>2</sub> films with additional functional materials that can provide new functions and/or enhance VO<sub>2</sub> based films. Such kinds of functional materials ought to be used to improve the stability of VO hybrids for applications in smart windows. Lastly, the final product under consideration must be produced in large quantities at low cost and with high quality. The future development of thermochromic smart coatings will depend on the creation of straightforward but effective scaling up procedures for

synthesis and film deposition. This capability necessitates proper changes in order to integrate various technologies into glass manufacturing lines effectively.

### Author contributions

Muhammad Khuram Shahzad and Rana Zafar Abbas Manj have equal contributions and wrote the whole review manuscript including idea, Ghulam Abbas, Rashid Ali Laghari, Syed Sohail Akhtar, Muhammad Aslam Khan and Muhammad Bilal Tahir prepared all the figures and reviewed the manuscript, and Sami Znaidia and Meshal Alzaid revised the reviewer comments.

### Conflicts of interest

No conflict of interest.

### Acknowledgements

The author (Sami Znaidia) extends his appreciation to the Deanship of Scientific Research at King Khalid University for funding this work through Large Groups Project under grant number RGP.2/166/43.

### References

- 1 C. G. Granqvist, S. Green, G. A. Niklasson, N. R. Mlyuka, S. von Kræmer and P. Georén, *Thin Solid Films*, 2010, **518**, 3046–3053.
- 2 C. G. Granqvist, *Thin Solid Films*, 2016, **614**, 90–96.
- 3 C. G. Granqvist, *Mater. Today: Proc.*, 2016, **3**, S2–S11.
- 4 G. Wei, X. Fan, Y. Xiong, C. Lv, S. Li and X. Lin, *Appl. Phys. Express*, 2022, **15**(4), 043002.
- 5 C. G. Granqvist, P. C. Lansåker, N. R. Mlyuka, G. A. Niklasson and E. Avendaño, *Sol. Energy Mater. Sol. Cells*, 2009, **93**, 2032–2039.
- 6 S. K. Deb, *Sol. Energy Mater. Sol. Cells*, 2008, **92**, 245–258.
- 7 C. G. Granqvist, İ. Bayrak Pehlivan, Y. X. Ji, S. Y. Li and G. A. Niklasson, *Thin Solid Films*, 2014, **559**, 2–8.
- 8 J. Wang, L. Zhang, L. Yu, Z. Jiao, H. Xie, X. W. Lou and X. Wei Sun, *Nat. Commun.*, 2014, **5**, 4921.
- 9 F. Zhang, X. Zhao, R. Li, S. He, X. Tan, J. Zhu and R. Ang, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2022, DOI: [10.1039/D2TA06980F](https://doi.org/10.1039/D2TA06980F).
- 10 X. Fan, G. Wei, X. Lin, X. Wang, Z. Si, X. Zhang and W. Zhao, *Matter*, 2020, **2**(6), 1582–1590.
- 11 C. G. Granqvist, *Sol. Energy Mater. Sol. Cells*, 2012, **99**, 1–13.
- 12 J. Zheng, S. Bao and P. Jin, *Nano Energy*, 2015, **11**, 136–145.
- 13 S. M. Babulanam, T. S. Eriksson, G. A. Niklasson and C. G. Granqvist, *Sol. Energy Mater.*, 1987, **16**, 347–363.
- 14 S. Wang, T. Jiang, Y. Meng, R. Yang, G. Tan and Y. Long, *Science*, 2021, **374**(6574), 1501–1504.
- 15 Y. Ke, Y. Li, L. Wu, S. Wang, R. Yang, J. Yin, G. Tan and Yi Long, *ACS Energy Lett.*, 2022, **7**(5), 1758–1763.
- 16 S. Wang, Y. Zhou, T. Jiang, R. Yang, G. Tan and Y. Long, *Nano Energy*, 2021, **89**, 106440.
- 17 R. Binions, G. Hyett, C. Piccirillo and I. P. Parkin, *J. Mater. Chem.*, 2007, **17**, 4652–4660.





- 18 P. Evans, M. E. Pemble, D. W. Sheel and H. M. Yates, *J. Photochem. Photobiol., A*, 2007, **189**, 387–397.
- 19 J. Shi, S. Zhou, B. You and L. Wu, *Sol. Energy Mater. Sol. Cells*, 2007, **91**, 1856–1862.
- 20 S. Li, C. Lv, X. Lin, G. Wei, Y. Xiong, W. Yang and W. Zhao, *Appl. Phys. Lett.*, 2021, **119**(12), 122401.
- 21 M. La, H. Zhou, N. Li, Y. Xin, R. Sha, S. Bao and P. Jin, *Appl. Surf. Sci.*, 2017, **403**, 23–28.
- 22 W. U. Rehman, H. Wang, R. Z. A. Manj, W. Luo and J. Yang, *Small*, 2021, **17**, 1904508.
- 23 M. K. Shahzad, Y. Zhang, L. Cui, L. Liu, M. K. Butt and H. Li, *RSC Adv.*, 2018, **8**, 19362–19368.
- 24 W.-L. Jang, Y.-M. Lu, C.-L. Chen, Y.-R. Lu, C.-L. Dong, P.-H. Hsieh, W.-S. Hwang, J.-L. Chen, J.-M. Chen, T.-S. Chan, J.-F. Lee and W.-C. Chou, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, 2014, **16**, 4699–4708.
- 25 C. Guo, Z. Zhang, Y. Wu, Y. Wang, G. Ma, J. Shi and Y. Zhao, *Supercond. Sci. Technol.*, 2022, **35**, 075014.
- 26 V. Wittwer, M. Datz, J. Ell, A. Georg, W. Graf and G. Walze, *Sol. Energy Mater. Sol. Cells*, 2004, **84**, 305–314.
- 27 N. Li, Y. Li, G. Sun, Y. Ma, T. Chang, S. Ji, H. Yao, X. Cao, S. Bao and P. Jin, *Chem.-Asian J.*, 2017, **12**, 1709–1714.
- 28 N. Li, Y. Li, Y. Zhou, W. Li, S. Ji, H. Yao, X. Cao and P. Jin, *Sol. Energy Mater. Sol. Cells*, 2017, **160**, 116–125.
- 29 N. Li, Y. Li, W. Li, S. Ji and P. Jin, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2016, **120**, 3341–3349.
- 30 Z. Chen, Y. Gao, L. Kang, J. Du, Z. Zhang, H. Luo, H. Miao and G. Tan, *Sol. Energy Mater. Sol. Cells*, 2011, **95**, 2677–2684.
- 31 M. K. Dietrich, F. Kuhl, A. Polity and P. J. Klar, *Appl. Phys. Lett.*, 2017, **110**, 141907.
- 32 J. Schläfer, C. Sol, T. Li, D. Malarde, M. Portnoi, T. J. Macdonald, S. K. Laney, M. J. Powell, I. Top, I. P. Parkin and I. Papakonstantinou, *Sol. Energy Mater. Sol. Cells*, 2019, **200**, 109944.
- 33 S. Saitzek, F. Guinneton, L. Sauques, K. Aguir and J.-R. Gavarri, *Opt. Mater.*, 2007, **30**, 407–415.
- 34 H. Zhou, X. Cao, M. Jiang, S. Bao and P. Jin, *Laser Photonics Rev.*, 2014, **8**, 617–625.
- 35 F. J. Morin, *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, 1959, **3**, 34–36.
- 36 Z. Zhang, Y. Gao, H. Luo, L. Kang, Z. Chen, J. Du, M. Kanehira, Y. Zhang and Z. L. Wang, *Energy Environ. Sci.*, 2011, **4**, 4290–4297.
- 37 N. Li, Y. Li, G. Sun, Y. Zhou, S. Ji, H. Yao, X. Cao, S. Bao and P. Jin, *Nanoscale*, 2017, **9**, 8298–8304.
- 38 M. Tazawa, H. Asada, G. Xu, P. Jin and K. Yoshimura, *MRS Online Proc. Libr.*, 2004, **785**, 105.
- 39 M. Li, S. Magdassi, Y. Gao and Y. Long, *Small*, 2017, **13**, 1701147.
- 40 M. E. A. Warwick and R. Binions, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2014, **2**, 3275–3292.
- 41 Y. Gao, H. Luo, Z. Zhang, L. Kang, Z. Chen, J. Du, M. Kanehira and C. Cao, *Nano Energy*, 2012, **1**, 221–246.
- 42 Y. Gao, S. Wang, L. Kang, Z. Chen, J. Du, X. Liu, H. Luo and M. Kanehira, *Energy Environ. Sci.*, 2012, **5**, 8234–8237.
- 43 G. Sun, H. Zhou, X. Cao, R. Li, M. Tazawa, M. Okada and P. Jin, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2016, **8**, 7054–7059.
- 44 G. Sun, X. Cao, X. Li, S. Bao, N. Li, M. Liang, A. Gloter, H. Gu and P. Jin, *Sol. Energy Mater. Sol. Cells*, 2017, **161**, 70–76.
- 45 G. Sun, X. Cao, H. Zhou, S. Bao and P. Jin, *Sol. Energy Mater. Sol. Cells*, 2017, **159**, 553–559.
- 46 S. Li, Y. Li, M. Jiang, S. Ji, H. Luo, Y. Gao and P. Jin, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2013, **5**, 6453–6457.
- 47 Y. Li, S. Ji, Y. Gao, H. Luo, S. Li, M. Jiang, Y. Zhou, R. Li, B. Wang and P. Jin, *CrystEngComm*, 2013, **15**, 8330–8336.
- 48 J. Zhu, A. Huang, H. Ma, Y. Chen, S. Zhang, S. Ji, S. Bao and P. Jin, *New J. Chem.*, 2017, **41**, 830–835.
- 49 Y. Ke, X. Wen, D. Zhao, R. Che, Q. Xiong and Y. Long, *ACS Nano*, 2017, **11**, 7542–7551.
- 50 Y. Li, S. Ji, Y. Gao, H. Luo and P. Jin, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2013, **5**, 6603–6614.
- 51 H. Liu, D. Wan, A. Ishaq, L. Chen, B. Guo, S. Shi, H. Luo and Y. Gao, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2016, **8**, 7884–7890.
- 52 S.-D. Lan, C.-C. Cheng, C.-H. Huang and J.-K. Chen, *Appl. Surf. Sci.*, 2015, **357**, 2069–2076.
- 53 M. Li, H. Wu, L. Zhong, H. Wang, Y. Luo and G. Li, *J. Mater. Chem. C*, 2016, **4**, 1579–1583.
- 54 J. Wan, Q. Ren, N. Wu and Y. Gao, *J. Alloys Compd.*, 2016, **662**, 621–627.
- 55 Y. Li, P. Jiang, W. Xiang, F. Ran and W. Cao, *J. Colloid Interface Sci.*, 2016, **462**, 42–47.
- 56 J. Zhang, T. Wang, W. Xu, X. Yang, X. Zuo, W. Cheng and C. Zhou, *Nanotechnology*, 2021, **32**, 225402.
- 57 Y. Luo, M. Li, K. Li, C. Xu, S. Xu and G. Li, *Sol. Energy Mater. Sol. Cells*, 2019, **191**, 258–265.
- 58 H. Ji, D. Liu, C. Zhang and H. Cheng, *Sol. Energy Mater. Sol. Cells*, 2018, **176**, 1–8.
- 59 D. Wang, D. Guo, Z. Zhao, C. Ling, J. Li, S. Hong, Y. Zhao and H. Jin, *Sol. Energy Mater. Sol. Cells*, 2019, **200**, 110031.
- 60 L. Xuanming, *RSC Adv.*, 2016, **6**, 47249–47257.
- 61 M. Xygkis, E. Gagaoudakis, L. Zouridi, O. Markaki, E. Aperathitis, K. Chrissopoulou, G. Kiriakidis and V. Binas, *Coatings*, 2019, **9**(3), 163.
- 62 M. Saini, B. S. Dehiya and A. Umar, *Ceram. Int.*, 2020, **46**, 986–995.
- 63 S. Y. Li, G. A. Niklasson and C. G. Granqvist, *J. Appl. Phys.*, 2011, **109**, 113515.
- 64 Z. Wen, Y. Ke, C. Feng, S. Fang, M. Sun, X. Liu and Y. Long, *Adv. Mater. Interfaces*, 2021, **8**, 2001606.
- 65 Y. Chen, J. Zhu, H. Ma, L. Chen, R. Li and P. Jin, *Sol. Energy Mater. Sol. Cells*, 2019, **196**, 124–130.
- 66 Y. Chen, X. Zeng, J. Zhu, R. Li, H. Yao, X. Cao, S. Ji and P. Jin, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2017, **9**, 27784–27791.
- 67 S. Zhao, Y. Tao, Y. Chen, Y. Zhou, R. Li, L. Xie, A. Huang, P. Jin and S. Ji, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2019, **11**, 10254–10261.
- 68 Z. Qu, L. Yao, J. Li, J. He, J. Mi, S. Ma, S. Tang and L. Feng, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2019, **11**, 15960–15968.
- 69 K. Tong, R. Li, J. Zhu, H. Yao, H. Zhou, X. Zeng, S. Ji and P. Jin, *Ceram. Int.*, 2017, **43**, 4055–4061.
- 70 Z. Fang, S. Tian, B. Li, Q. Liu, B. Liu, X. Zhao and G. Sankar, *Appl. Surf. Sci.*, 2021, **540**, 148414.
- 71 M. Salamati, G. Kamyabjou, M. Mohamadi, K. Taghizade and E. Kowsari, *Constr. Build. Mater.*, 2019, **218**, 477–482.



- 72 M. K. Shahzad, U. Farooq, A. Raza, G. Abbas, M. Ikram and Y. Zhang, *RSC Adv.*, 2021, **11**, 36569–36576.
- 73 R. Zafar Abbas Manj, F. Zhang, W. Ur Rehman, W. Luo and J. Yang, *Chem. Eng. J.*, 2020, **385**, 123821.
- 74 Y. Gao, S. Wang, H. Luo, L. Dai, C. Cao, Y. Liu, Z. Chen and M. Kanehira, *Energy Environ. Sci.*, 2012, **5**, 6104–6110.
- 75 J. Zhu, Y. Zhou, B. Wang, J. Zheng, S. Ji, H. Yao, H. Luo and P. Jin, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2015, **7**, 27796–27803.
- 76 Y. Chen, Z. Shao, Y. Yang, S. Zhao, Y. Tao, H. Yao, H. Luo, X. Cao and P. Jin, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2019, **11**, 41229–41237.
- 77 L. Mao and C. Liu, *Mater. Res. Bull.*, 2008, **43**, 1384–1392.
- 78 P. Liu, K. Zhu, Y. Gao, Q. Wu, J. Liu, J. Qiu, Q. Gu and H. Zheng, *CrystEngComm*, 2013, **15**, 2753–2760.
- 79 S.-Y. Li, K. Namura, M. Suzuki, G. A. Niklasson and C. G. Granqvist, *J. Appl. Phys.*, 2013, **114**, 033516.
- 80 K. C. Kam and A. K. Cheetham, *Mater. Res. Bull.*, 2006, **41**, 1015–1021.
- 81 A. Huang, Y. Zhou, Y. Li, S. Ji, H. Luo and P. Jin, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2013, **1**, 12545–12552.
- 82 W. Li, S. Ji, G. Sun, Y. Ma, H. Guo and P. Jin, *New J. Chem.*, 2016, **40**, 2592–2600.
- 83 R. Li, S. Ji, Y. Li, Y. Gao, H. Luo and P. Jin, *Mater. Lett.*, 2013, **110**, 241–244.
- 84 Y. Li, S. Ji, Y. Gao, H. Luo and M. Kanehira, *Sci. Rep.*, 2013, **3**, 1370.
- 85 T. D. Vu, H. Xie, S. Wang, J. Hu, X. Zeng and Y. Long, *Mater. Today Energy*, 2022, **26**, 100978.
- 86 T. Chang, Y. Zhu, J. Huang, H. Luo, P. Jin and X. Cao, *Sol. Energy Mater. Sol. Cells*, 2021, **219**, 110799.
- 87 H. Zhou, J. Li, Y. Xin, X. Cao, S. Bao and P. Jin, *J. Mater. Chem. C*, 2015, **3**, 5089–5097.
- 88 H. Kim, Y. Kim, T. Kim, A. R. Jang, H. Y. Jeong, S. H. Han, D. H. Yoon, H. S. Shin, D. J. Bae, K. S. Kim and W. S. Yang, *Nanoscale*, 2013, **5**, 2632–2636.
- 89 H. Li, H. Djaoued, J. Robichaud and Y. Djaoued, *J. Mater. Chem. C*, 2020, **8**, 11572–11580.
- 90 S. Li, Y. Li, K. Qian, S. Ji, H. Luo, Y. Gao and P. Jin, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2014, **6**, 9–13.
- 91 W. Li, S. Ji, K. Qian and P. Jin, *J. Colloid Interface Sci.*, 2015, **456**, 166–173.
- 92 J. Zhou, Y. Gao, Z. Zhang, H. Luo, C. Cao, Z. Chen, L. Dai and X. Liu, *Sci. Rep.*, 2013, **3**, 3029.
- 93 G. Sun, X. Cao, X. Gao, S. Long, M. Liang and P. Jin, *Appl. Phys. Lett.*, 2016, **109**, 143903.
- 94 M. Maaza, K. Bouziane, J. Maritz, D. S. McLachlan, R. Swanepool, J. M. Frigerio and M. Every, *Opt. Mater.*, 2000, **15**, 41–45.
- 95 H. Koo, H. You, K.-E. Ko, O. J. Kwon, S.-H. Chang and C. Park, *Appl. Surf. Sci.*, 2013, **277**, 237–241.
- 96 I. Takahashi, M. Hibino and T. Kudo, *Jpn. J. Appl. Phys.*, 2001, **40**, 1391–1395.
- 97 L. Kang, Y. Gao and H. Luo, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2009, **1**, 2211–2218.
- 98 M. Kumar, J. P. Singh, K. H. Chae, J. Park and H. H. Lee, *Superlattices Microstruct.*, 2020, **137**, 106335.
- 99 B. Li, J. Liu, S. Tian, B. Liu, X. Yang, Z. Yu and X. Zhao, *Ceram. Int.*, 2020, **46**, 2758–2763.
- 100 X. P. Zhao, S. A. Mofid, T. Gao, G. Tan, B. P. Jelle, X. B. Yin and R. G. Yang, *Mater. Today Phys.*, 2020, **13**, 100205.
- 101 J. Sang, W. Zhu, Y. Feng, Y. Liu, J. Shang, J. Sun, L. Guo, Y. Zhang, S. Zhao, V. Chigrinov and D.-S. Seo, *ACS Appl. Electron. Mater.*, 2021, **3**, 4882–4890.
- 102 Z. Qu, L. Yao, S. Ma, J. Li, J. He, J. Mi, S. Tang and L. Feng, *Sol. Energy Mater. Sol. Cells*, 2019, **200**, 109920.
- 103 X. Lv, Y. Cao, L. Yan, Y. Li and L. Song, *Appl. Surf. Sci.*, 2017, **396**, 214–220.
- 104 C. Nakamura, K. Manabe, M. Tenjimbayashi, Y. Tokura, K.-H. Kyung and S. Shiratori, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2018, **10**, 22731–22738.
- 105 L. Zhou, M. Hu, X. Song, X. Qiang and J. Liang, *Appl. Phys. A: Mater. Sci. Process.*, 2018, **125**, 19.
- 106 X. Fan, G. Wei, X. Lin, X. Wang, Z. Si, X. Zhang and W. Zhao, *Matter*, 2020, **2**(6), 1582–1592.
- 107 S. Long, X. Cao, G. Sun, N. Li, T. Chang, Z. Shao and P. Jin, *Appl. Surf. Sci.*, 2018, **441**, 764–772.
- 108 T. Chang, X. Cao, N. Li, S. Long, Y. Zhu, J. Huang, H. Luo and P. Jin, *Matter*, 2019, **1**, 734–744.
- 109 M. J. Powell, R. Quesada-Cabrera, A. Taylor, D. Teixeira, I. Papakonstantinou, R. G. Palgrave, G. Sankar and I. P. Parkin, *Chem. Mater.*, 2016, **28**, 1369–1376.
- 110 I. Top, R. Binions, C. Sol, I. Papakonstantinou, M. Holdynski, S. Gaiaschi and I. Abrahams, *J. Mater. Chem. C*, 2018, **6**, 12555–12565.
- 111 H. Koo, D. Shin, S.-H. Bae, K.-E. Ko, S.-H. Chang and C. Park, *J. Mater. Eng. Perform.*, 2014, **23**, 402–407.
- 112 Y. Ji, A. Mattsson, G. A. Niklasson, C. G. Granqvist and L. Österlund, *Joule*, 2019, **3**, 2457–2471.
- 113 Y. Dang, L. Zhao and J. Liu, *Ceram. Int.*, 2020, **46**, 9079–9085.
- 114 M. K. Shahzad, Y. Zhang, A. Raza, M. Ikram, K. Qi, M. U. Khan, M. J. Aslam and A. Alhazaa, *Nanoscale Res. Lett.*, 2019, **14**, 270.
- 115 I. Top, R. Binions, M. E. A. Warwick, C. W. Dunnill, M. Holdynski and I. Abrahams, *J. Mater. Chem. C*, 2018, **6**, 4485–4493.
- 116 X. Zhou, Y. Meng, T. D. Vu, D. Gu, Y. Jiang, Q. Mu, Y. Li, B. Yao, Z. Dong, Q. Liu and Y. Long, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2021, **9**, 15618–15628.
- 117 H. Zhou, J. Li, S. Bao, J. Li, X. Liu and P. Jin, *Appl. Surf. Sci.*, 2016, **363**, 532–542.
- 118 J. Zhang, J. Wang, C. Yang, H. Jia, X. Cui, S. Zhao and Y. Xu, *Sol. Energy Mater. Sol. Cells*, 2017, **162**, 134–141.
- 119 S. Loquai, B. Baloukas, J. E. Klemberg-Sapieha and L. Martinu, *Sol. Energy Mater. Sol. Cells*, 2017, **160**, 217–224.
- 120 N. R. Mlyuka, G. A. Niklasson and C. G. Granqvist, *Sol. Energy Mater. Sol. Cells*, 2009, **93**, 1685–1687.
- 121 N. R. Mlyuka, G. A. Niklasson and C. G. Granqvist, *Phys. Status Solidi A*, 2009, **206**, 2155–2160.
- 122 Y. Zhan, X. Xiao, Y. Lu, Z. Cao, S. Qi, C. Huan, C. Ye, H. Cheng, J. Shi, X. Xu and G. Xu, *Surf. Interfaces*, 2017, **9**, 173–181.



## Review

- 123 M. J. Miller and J. Wang, *Sol. Energy Mater. Sol. Cells*, 2016, **154**, 88–93.
- 124 H. Liu, H. Song, H. Xie and G. Yin, *Eur. Phys. J.: Appl. Phys.*, 2019, **88**, 30301.
- 125 Y. Zhan, X. Xiao, Y. Lu, Z. Cao, S. Qi, C. Huan, H. Cheng, J. Shi and G. Xu, *Sol. Energy Mater. Sol. Cells*, 2018, **174**, 102–111.
- 126 Y. Zhao, R. Xu, X. Zhang, X. Hu, R. J. Knize and Y. Lu, *Energy Build.*, 2013, **66**, 545–552.
- 127 L. Kang, Y. Gao, Z. Chen, J. Du, Z. Zhang and H. Luo, *Sol. Energy Mater. Sol. Cells*, 2010, **94**, 2078–2084.
- 128 H. Liu, H. Zong, L. Yan, D. Zhou, Y. Yin, G. Cao, L. Bian, C. Kang and M. Li, *Infrared Phys. Technol.*, 2021, **113**, 103648.
- 129 S. Li, C. Lv, X. Lin, G. Wei, Y. Xiong, W. Yang and W. Zhao, *Appl. Phys. Lett.*, 2021, **119**(12), 122401.
- 130 L. Zhou, M. Hu, X. Song, P. Li, X. Qiang and J. Liang, *Appl. Phys. A: Mater. Sci. Process.*, 2018, **124**, 505.
- 131 H. Zong, D. Zhou, L. Yan, H. Liu, J. Wu, Q. Hu, C. Kang and M. Li, *Appl. Phys. A: Mater. Sci. Process.*, 2021, **127**, 472.
- 132 C. Guo, Z. Zhang, Y. Wu, Y. Wang, G. Ma, J. Shi and Y. Zhao, *Supercond. Sci. Technol.*, 2022, **35**, 075014.
- 133 Y. Chen, L. Fan, Q. Fang, W. Xu, S. Chen, G. Zan, H. Ren, L. Song and C. Zou, *Nano Energy*, 2017, **31**, 144–151.
- 134 Q. He, Y. Wang, Y. Zhou, M. He, R. Xu, S. Hu, W. Wu and R. Wang, *Opt. Mater.*, 2019, **97**, 109367.
- 135 H. Zong, D. Zhou, L. Yan, M. Li, W. Qiao, S. Zhang, Q. Hu and L. Bian, *Ceram. Int.*, 2022, **48**, 6734–6744.
- 136 S. Long, X. Cao, N. Li, Y. Xin, G. Sun, T. Chang, S. Bao and P. Jin, *Sol. Energy Mater. Sol. Cells*, 2019, **189**, 138–148.
- 137 T. Chang, X. Cao, L. R. Dedon, S. Long, A. Huang, Z. Shao, N. Li, H. Luo and P. Jin, *Nano Energy*, 2018, **44**, 256–264.
- 138 S. Long, H. Zhou, S. Bao, Y. Xin, X. Cao and P. Jin, *RSC Adv.*, 2016, **6**, 106435–106442.

