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Kirkendall effect induced ultrafine VOOH nanoparticles and their transformation into VO₂(M) for energy-efficient smart windows†

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Vanadium dioxide (VO₂) has received widespread attention for application in energy-efficient smart windows because of its distinct thermochromic property in the near-infrared region during the reversible metal–insulator phase transition. In this study, lepidocrocite VOOH ultrafine nanoparticles (NPs) with a diameter less than 30 nm were prepared by a mild and efficient hydrothermal method, and the Kirkendall effect played a vital role in the growth of the VOOH NPs. It was found that VOOH could be transformed into VO₂ via a subsequent annealing treatment during which the size and morphology of VOOH are well preserved even though the annealing temperature is up to 500 °C. The ultrafine VO₂ NPs are crucial for achieving excellent nanothermochromic performance with a luminous transmittance (T_{lum}) up to 56.45% and solar modulation ability (ΔT_{sol}) up to 14.95%. The environmental durability is well improved by coating VO₂ NPs with an SiO₂ shell as confirmed via progressive oxidation and acid corrosion experiments. Meanwhile, the T_{lum} of the VO₂@SiO₂ film is further increased from 56.45% to 62.29% while the ΔT_{sol} remained unchanged. This integrated thermochromic performance presents great potential for the development of VO₂-based smart windows.

New concepts

VO₂ has a unique dynamic thermochromic property that can be exploited in energy-efficient smart windows with the aim of maintaining comfortable living surroundings without the excessive use of air-conditioning. Hydrothermal synthesis is a powerful method to obtain high-performance VO₂ nanostructures for nanothermochromic coatings, but it still suffers from time-consumption and high reaction temperatures. In this study, newly reported lepidocrocite VOOH nanoparticles of about 25 nm were prepared for the first time via an efficient and mild hydrothermal route. The Kirkendall effect was found to be a critically important feature in the formation of ultrafine VOOH NPs. The phase transition from VOOH to VO₂(M) was studied by annealing in order to obtain the thermochromic performance. Both the reduced particle size and localized surface plasmon resonance (LSPR) absorption gave rise to the enhanced thermochromic property of VO₂ with a T_{lum} of 56.45% and ΔT_{sol} of 14.95%. After coating VO₂ with an amorphous SiO₂ shell, the T_{lum} was further increased up to 62.29% while the ΔT_{sol} had no degradation. The outstanding thermochromic performance and enhanced environmental durability of VO₂ will pave the way forward for the development of energy-efficient smart windows.

1. Introduction

Building energy consumption accounts for ~40% of total global energy consumption, and a major part of this energy (~60%) is lost through windows in the building because of the superabundant solar radiation transmitted through the window increasing the indoor cooling and heating loads for air conditioners in summer and winter, respectively.^{1–3} Therefore, the use of smart windows that can dynamically regulate the amount of solar transmission in response to an external stimulus could have a significant positive effect on energy savings. Diverse smart windows have been achieved using mechano, thermo, electro, or photo stimuli. The thermochromic smart window provides a new, intriguing option owing to its structural simplicity and does not require any additional energy consumption to achieve more energy savings.^{4–6}

VO₂ is the most widely studied thermochromic material and exhibits an obvious reversible phase transition from a

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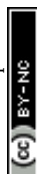
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V exhibits a wide range of oxidation states, and VO_2 has a number of polymorphic forms, such as $\text{VO}_2(\text{M})$, $\text{VO}_2(\text{M}_2)$, $\text{VO}_2(\text{R})$, $\text{VO}_2(\text{A})$, $\text{VO}_2(\text{B})$, and $\text{VO}_2(\text{D})$. Thus, the choice of preparation method is particularly important to obtain the specific thermochromic phase of $\text{VO}_2(\text{M})$ or $\text{VO}_2(\text{R})$. The hydrothermal method has been shown to be the most suitable method to synthesize high-quality VO_2 NPs with controllable crystal structure, morphology and crystallinity by adjusting simple parameters such as reaction temperature, precursor concentration, pH and hydrothermal time. But, in most cases, the hydrothermal products are usually a metastable phase of $\text{VO}_2(\text{B})$ or $\text{VO}_2(\text{A})$.^{12,13} Even though a few reports have studied one-step

In this paper, we demonstrated a mild hydrothermal method to prepare lepidocrocite VOOH NPs with diameters less than 40 nm and the Kirkendall effect was responsible for the formation of the ultrafine NPs. Importantly, the VOOH NPs could be converted to $\text{VO}_2(\text{M})$ with no significant size change during the annealing treatment even though the annealing temperature was up to 500 °C. The nanothermochromic films on glass substrates were prepared by incorporating $\text{VO}_2(\text{M})$ NPs into a PVP (polyvinylpyrrolidone) matrix, which presented a T_{lum} of 56.45% and ΔT_{sol} of 14.95%. Moreover, the optical performance and environmental durability could be further enhanced by coating a SiO_2 shell on the $\text{VO}_2(\text{M})$ NPs. The as-prepared $\text{VO}_2@ \text{SiO}_2/\text{PVP}$ films exhibited outstanding thermochromic performance with an enhanced T_{lum} of 62.29% and ΔT_{sol} of 14.91%, showing great potential for practical application in energy-efficient smart windows.

Materials

Preparation of lepidocrocite VOOH ultrafine NPs

Lepidocrocite VOOH ultrafine NPs were prepared *via* hydrothermal method. Briefly, 0.234 g NH_4VO_3 was added into 30 mL deionized water under magnetic stirring at room temperature until the solution became transparent. Later, 2 ml 1 M HCl, 1 ml HCOOH and 2 ml $\text{H}_2\text{N}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ were added in turn.

After stirring for 30 min, the suspension was hydrothermally treated at 160 °C for 6 h. The black product was collected by centrifugation, washed with ethanol and dried at 60 °C in vacuum. The specific values for the constant parameters for different gradient experiments are shown in Fig. S1 (ESI†).

Preparation of core-shell $\text{VO}_2(\text{M})@\text{SiO}_2$ NPs

In order to transform VOOH into $\text{VO}_2(\text{M})$, the VOOH NPs were heated at 500 °C for 1 h in a vacuum of ~ 1 Pa. The obtained blue-black powder was dispersed into 60 ml ethanol and sonicated for 1 h. 10 ml deionized water, 4 ml 28 wt% concentrated ammonia solution and 0.2 (S1), 0.5 (S2) or 1 ml (S3) TEOS were added sequentially and slowly into the above dispersions under stirring for 1 h. Finally, the product was washed with ethanol and collected by centrifugation.

Preparation of VO_2 -based coatings

0.27 g $\text{VO}_2(\text{M})$ or $\text{VO}_2@\text{SiO}_2$, 0.27 g PVP K30, and 10 ml ethanol were well mixed by means of ball milling. Before spin coating, the glass substrates ($25 \times 25 \text{ mm}^2$) were cleaned with acetone, ethanol and deionized water sequentially to remove surface

contamination and were finally dried at room temperature. Then, 0.2 ml dispersion was deposited on the glass and then spin-coated at a speed of 1500 rpm for 30 s. The thickness of the film can be changed by varying the number of spinning times. The preparation process is illustrated in Fig. 1a.

Characterization

The morphology and phase structure of the NPs were examined using field-emission scanning electron microscopy (FESEM, Hitachi SU8020) and X-ray diffraction with a Cu K α 1 line (XRD, PANalytical X'Pert). High resolution TEM analysis was carried out using an image aberration corrected TEM (JEOL JEM-2010). A low accelerating voltage of 80 kV was used in order to avoid beam irradiation induced damage. The phase transition behaviors were analyzed using a differential scanning calorimeter (DSC, PerkinElmer) at a heating rate of $10^\circ\text{C min}^{-1}$ in a flowing nitrogen atmosphere. Optical transmission spectra were recorded using a UV-3600 spectrophotometer (Shimadzu UV3600-MPC3100) equipped with a temperature controller.

To assess the visual and energy saving performance of all the films, the integral luminous transmittance (T_{lum} , 380–780 nm)

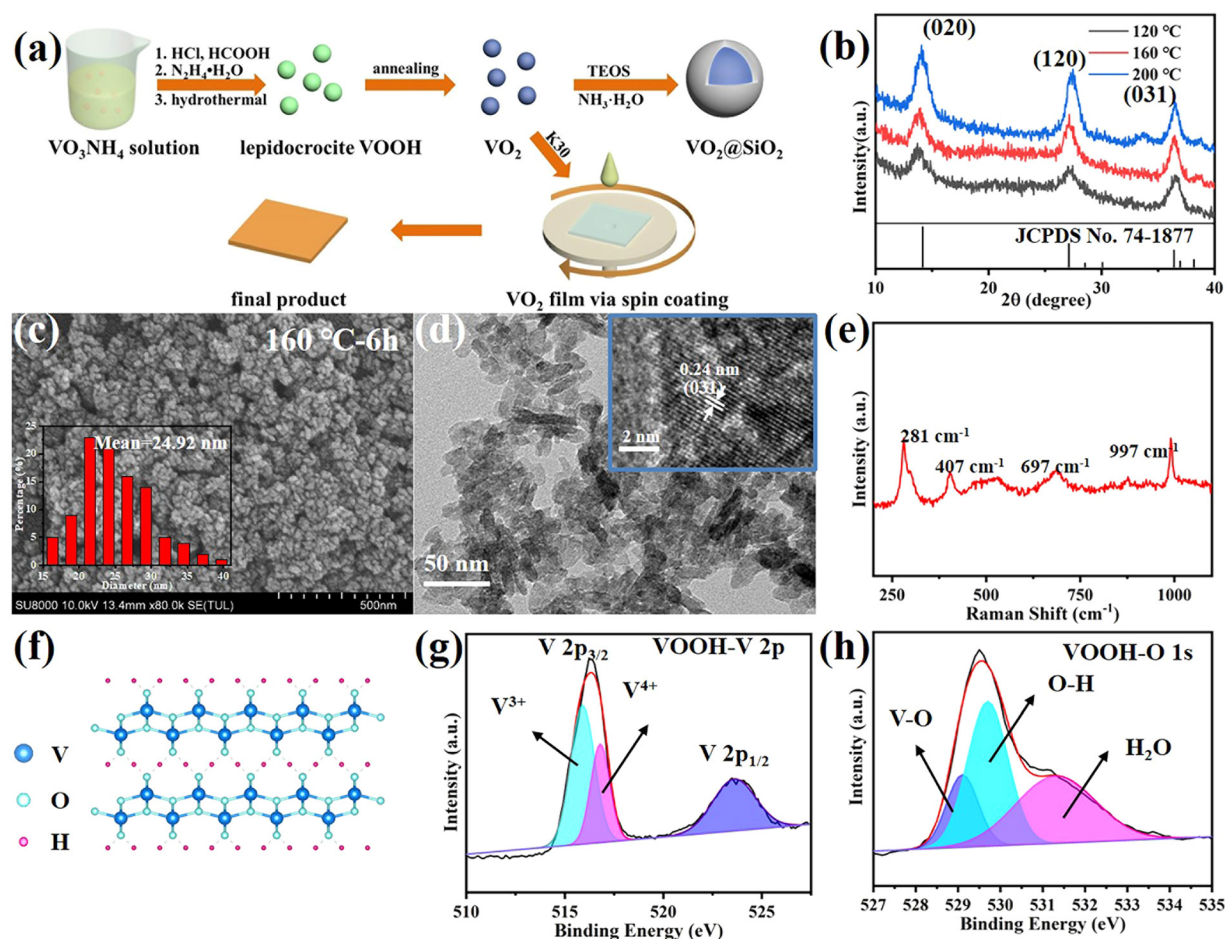


Fig. 1 (a) Sample preparation flow illustrations. (b) XRD patterns of VOOH NPs prepared at different hydrothermal temperatures. (c) SEM and (d) TEM images of VOOH NPs prepared at hydrothermal temperature of 160 °C for 6 h. (e) Raman spectra and (f) geometric structure of VOOH NPs. XPS analysis of VOOH: (g) V 2p and (h) O 1s. (Inset: histogram of size distribution (c) and HR-TEM image (d) of the VOOH NPs).



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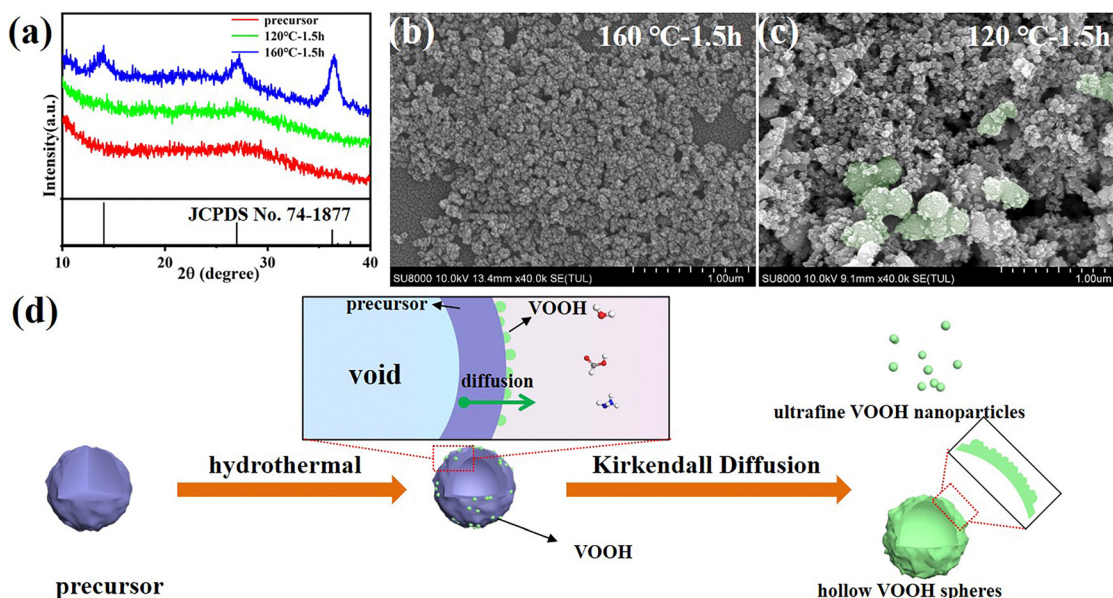
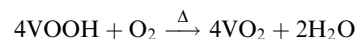


Fig. 2 (a) XRD patterns of hydrothermal precursor and hydrothermal products. SEM images of hydrothermal products under different conditions: (b) 160 °C-1.5 h and (c) 120 °C-1.5 h. (d) Schematic illustrations of Kirkendall diffusion process and the formation of ultrafine VOOH NPs.

totally converted into VOOH when the hydrothermal temperature was 120 °C, because the amorphous peak at $\sim 28^\circ$ belonging to the amorphous precursor was maintained (Fig. 2a). As shown in Fig. 2c, some VOOH NPs can be found adhered to the precursor surface, indicating that the VOOH NPs generated at the precursor/solution interface. Based on the above characterization, a diagram to depict the formation of ultrafine VOOH NPs is illustrated in Fig. 2d. At the beginning of the hydrothermal process, the hydrolyzation reaction at the precursor/solution interface occurred to form a loosely packed VOOH shell. This process was coupled with a continuous outward flow of the core structure of the precursor based on the Kirkendall effect, where voids can be formed due to differences in diffusion direction and speed between different ions in the synthesis process.^{23–26} The Kirkendall effect usually occurs in one-step, relatively facile processes that do not require template removal to prepare hollow-structured nanomaterials, but it seemed to be somewhat different in this work. For precursors with larger particle sizes, there was sufficient core mass to sustain the transport process and a relatively compact shell was formed which corresponded to the SEM image in Fig. S3a (ESI[†]). For precursors with smaller particle sizes, the core mass was insufficient to create effective connections between the initial VOOH NPs randomly distributed on the surface of the precursor, leading to the generation of isolated VOOH NPs. At the same time, a higher hydrothermal temperature not only helped to accelerate the reaction process, but also provided more active sites for the reaction, further reducing the particle size of VOOH. The increase in particle size of VOOH at a hydrothermal temperature of 200 °C might be related to the solid-solution-solid mechanism, which induces the anisotropic growth of VOOH to form a flake structure and is confirmed in Fig. S5 (ESI[†]).

Transformation from VOOH to VO₂(M)

VOOH can react with O₂ to form VO₂ according to the following formula.



In accordance with the above equation, appropriate oxygen content is necessary to obtain VO₂. Therefore, the VOOH NPs were thermally annealed under a vacuum of ~ 1 Pa at a temperature of 500 °C. Different annealing times were applied to study the phase structure and morphology evolution during vacuum annealing. Fig. 3a displays the XRD patterns of samples with an annealing time increase from 20 to 150 min. All diffraction peaks matched well with the standard card JCPDS No. 43-1051, indicating that the pure monoclinic VO₂(M) phase was successfully synthesized.^{27,28} The SEM images of VO₂ NPs with different annealing times are shown in Fig. 3b and Fig. S6a–d (ESI[†]). It was found that the diameter of VO₂ NPs increased with prolonged annealing time and that significant coalescence events only occurred with annealing times above 2 h. Fig. S7 (ESI[†]) and Fig. 3c present the TEM images of VO₂ NPs annealed for 20 and 60 min, respectively. Most of the VO₂ NPs were isolated with a few particles starting to coalesce (circled by the white line), but the particle size was still small enough to be considered ultrafine VOOH. Fig. 3d reveals the crystalline structure of VO₂ with clear lattice fringes. The calculated interplanar spacing was ~ 0.32 nm, which matched well with the lattice spacing of the (011) plane.^{29,30} In order to investigate the structural phase change from VOOH to VO₂, different annealing temperatures and vacuum degrees were also employed. Fig. S8a (ESI[†]) displays the XRD patterns of VO₂ with different annealing temperatures. It was found that VOOH was first transformed into VO(A) and then to VO₂(M)



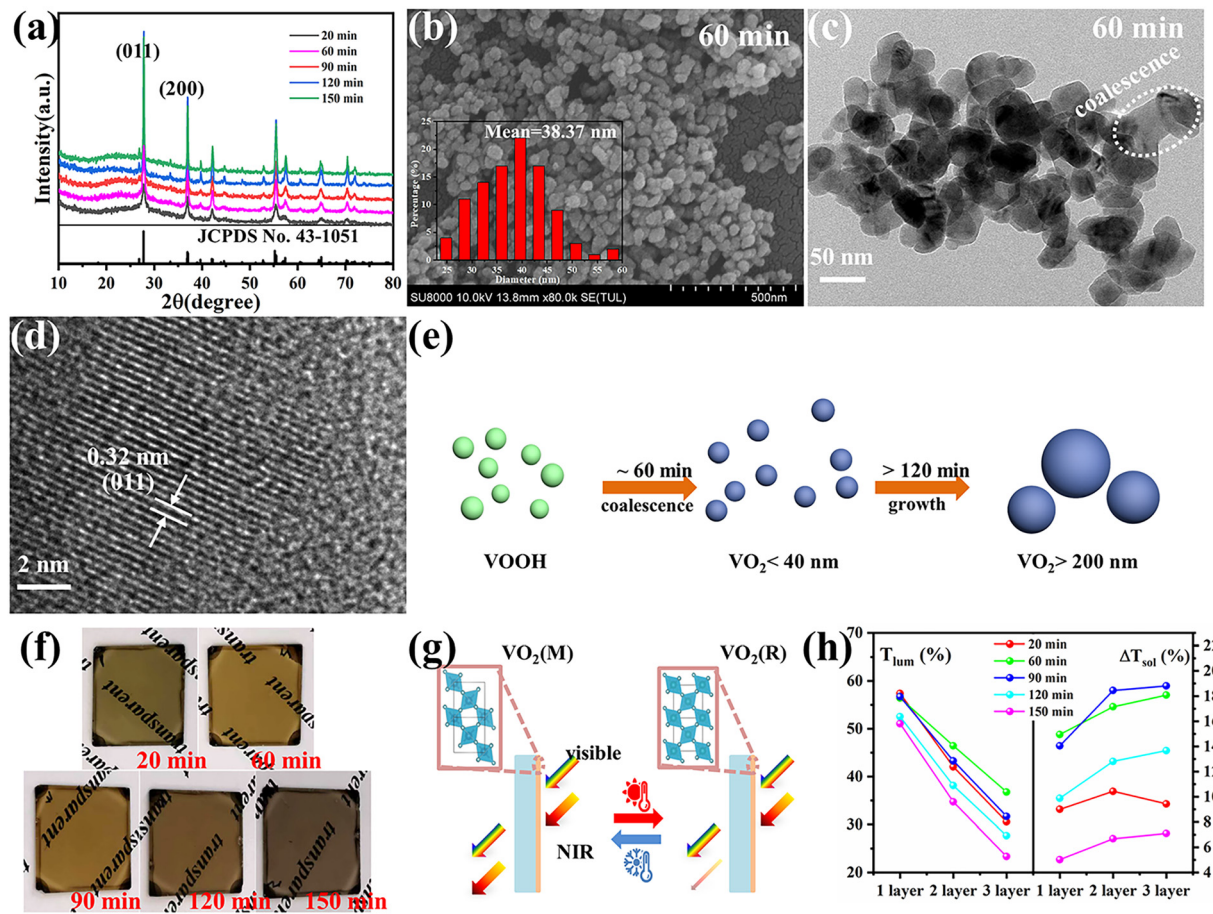


Fig. 3 (a) XRD patterns of VO_2 with different annealing times. (b) SEM and (c) and (d) TEM images of VO_2 with annealing a time of 60 min. (e) Schematic illustrations of the transformation of VOOH into VO_2 . (f) Digital images of VO_2/PVP films. (g) Working principle of the VO_2 -based smart window. (h) The optical performances of VO_2/PVP films with various spin coating times. (Inset (b): histogram of size distribution of the VO_2 NPs).

when the annealing temperature increased from 350 °C to 450 °C. The SEM images of the annealed products at different annealing temperatures are displayed in Fig. S8b–d (ESI†). All three samples presented similar sizes, suggesting that annealing temperature had a minor effect on the morphologies. Fig. S9a (ESI†) displays the XRD patterns of VO_2 with different vacuum degrees. O_2 was necessary for the transformation from VOOH to VO_2 , thus only V_3O_5 was obtained at 0 Pa. $\text{VO}_2(\text{M})$ was obtained when the vacuum degree was increased to 3 Pa or 6 Pa. However, the particle sizes of the prepared VO_2 were about 150 nm under these conditions, which was not conducive to optical performance. Fig. S10 (ESI†) further confirms that different hydrothermal products could also be successfully transformed into VO_2 after annealing at 500 °C with a vacuum degree of 1 Pa for 1 h. The phase transition property of the VO_2 powder was further analyzed by DSC, as shown in Fig. S11 (ESI†). When VOOH was annealed for 20 min, the phase transition temperature of T_c was 64.62 °C which increased to ~80 °C when VOOH was annealed for a longer time. That was because the defects generated during the transformation process from VOOH to VO_2 and the defect density were reduced with the increase of annealing time. Thus, a relatively large supercooling/superheating degree was

necessary to drive the phase transition, which resulted in a large thermal hysteresis (the temperature gap between the exothermic peak and endothermic peak). It is worth noting that when the heat treatment time was 120 min, multiple exothermic peaks emerged, suggesting the coexistence of different types of VO_2 NPs, which is consistent with the corresponding SEM images in Fig. S6c (ESI†). Based on the above characterization, it could be concluded that the formation and coalescence of VO_2 occur simultaneously (Fig. 3e). As long as the annealing treatment time was controlled properly, VO_2 with good crystallinity and fine particle size less than 40 nm could be obtained easily, which is crucial for optimizing the optical properties of VO_2 -based thermochromic films.

For practicality, VO_2 NPs were dispersed into a PVP matrix and then coated onto glass substrates to form VO_2 -based films. Fig. 3f displays the digital images of the VO_2/PVP films. Both shorter (20 min) and longer (120 and 150 min) annealing times for VO_2 caused the films to become dark. The two cases in this study were due to the presence of residual VOOH for the former and the strong Mie scattering from the large particle size of VO_2 for the latter.¹³ An appropriate annealing time (60 and 90 min) led to the film exhibiting the typical yellow-brown color belonging to $\text{VO}_2(\text{M})$. The SEM image for the surface morphology of



the VO₂/PVP-60 min film is presented in Fig. S12a (ESI†) and the white dots are VO₂ grains. The inset AFM image in Fig. S12a (ESI†) displays a surface roughness of 11.87 nm for the film. The cross-sectional image in Fig. S12b (ESI†) further reveals the thickness of the film to be around 400 nm. The optical modulation properties of the VO₂/PVP films were investigated to evaluate their potential for usage in smart windows by measuring the transmittance spectra at 25 °C and 100 °C (Fig. S13a–e, ESI†). The corresponding T_{lum} and ΔT_{sol} are summarized in Fig. 3h and Fig. S14 (ESI†). For all VO₂ films, the thicker films exhibited larger ΔT_{sol} in the infrared spectral region and a decreased T_{lum} in visible light. For VO₂ obtained with an annealing time of 60 min, T_{lum} and ΔT_{sol} are (56.45%, 14.95%), (46.45%, 17.15%) and (36.77%, 18.08%) for 1, 2 and 3 times of spin coating, respectively, exhibiting excellent optical properties. When the annealing time of VO₂ was extended to 150 min, the LSPR absorption edge (near 1200 nm) almost disappeared and the optical properties of the film dropped significantly, mainly due to the increase in VO₂ particle size. It is well-known that the M phase scatters light more strongly

due to its larger refractive index, which can cause lower transmittance than the R phase. As result of this, there was a crosspoint in the transmittance curves found in Fig. S13d and e (ESI†) (circled by dashed line) which reduced ΔT_{sol} . Nevertheless, if the sizes of the VO₂(M) NPs were small enough, the difference in the light scattering between the M phase and R phase became negligible and the crosspoint disappeared (Fig. S13a–c, ESI†). Otherwise, the excitation of LSPR induced by sub-100 nm VO₂ NPs reduced the near-infrared region transmittance at high temperature, which was crucial to enhancing the optical performances of VO₂-based nanothermochromic films.^{16,31,32}

The optical properties of VO₂@SiO₂ composite film

VO₂ (M) is not thermodynamically stable in air and will be oxidized to V₂O₅ gradually over a long time. Coating a protective SiO₂ layer onto the surfaces of VO₂ particles is an effective way to solve the chemical and mechanical stability problem. This core-shell structure is optically transparent and can decrease the scattering caused by the refractive index mismatch between

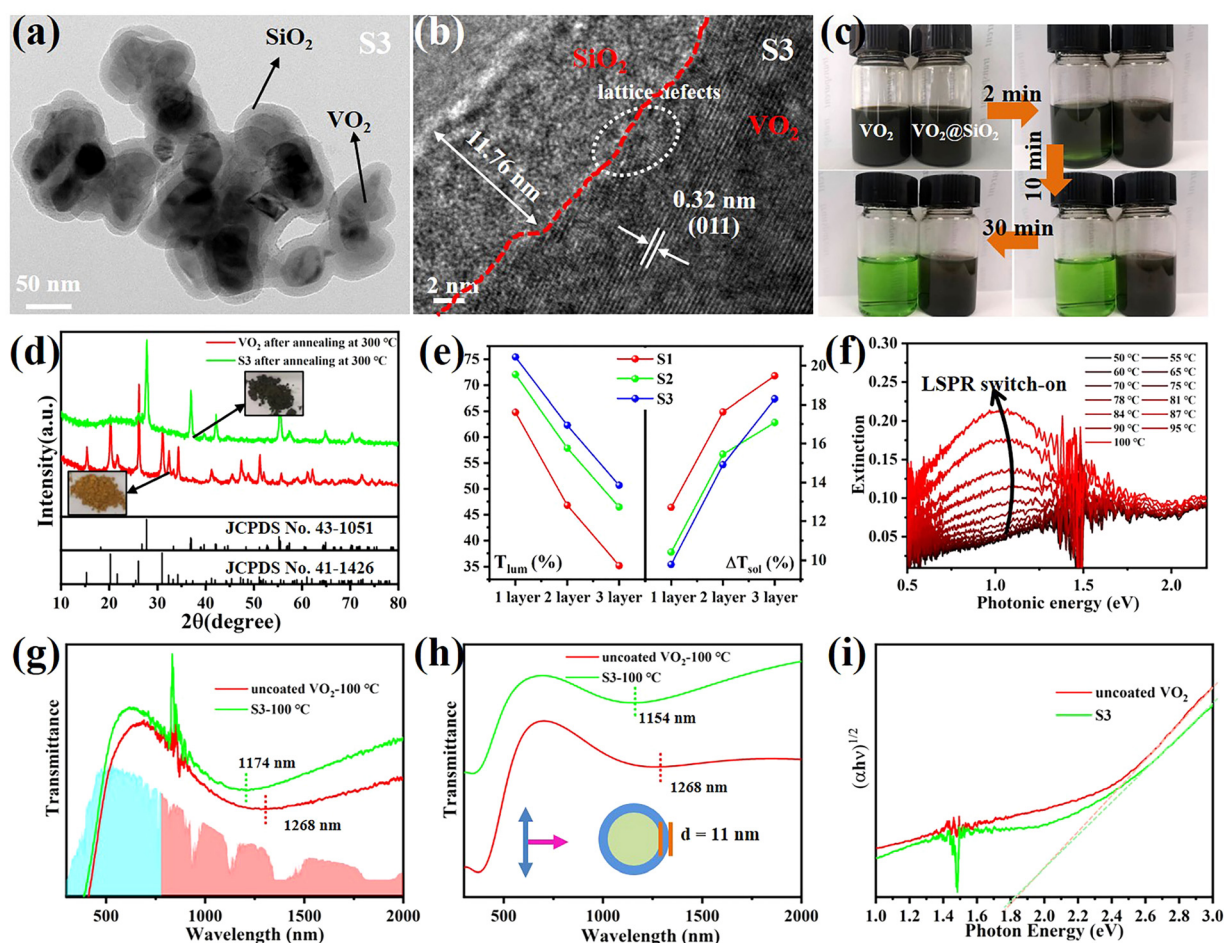


Fig. 4 (a) TEM image of S3. (b) HRTEM image of S3. Comparison of (c) acid corrosion and (d) oxidation resistance of VO₂ and VO₂@SiO₂ NPs. (e) Summarized optical performances of VO₂@SiO₂/PVP films with various spin coating times. (f) Temperature-dependent extinction spectra of VO₂@SiO₂/PVP film under increasing temperature. (g) Experimental and (h) simulated transmittance spectra of VO₂/PVP and VO₂@SiO₂/PVP films. (i) The relationship between $(\alpha h\nu)^{1/2}$ and $h\nu$ for the VO₂/PVP and VO₂@SiO₂/PVP films.



the nanoparticles and their polymer matrix.³³ Therefore, VO₂@SiO₂ core-shell NPs were prepared using the Stöber procedure, in which the shell thickness of the SiO₂ was controlled by the amount of TEOS used. The TEM images in Fig. 4a and Fig. S15 (ESI†) indicate that the thickness of the SiO₂ shell increased from 5.71 nm to 11.76 nm with the increased TEOS. From Fig. 4b, it can be found that the SiO₂ shell is amorphous and the (011) crystal plane of VO₂(M) with an interplanar spacing of 0.32 nm was observed. Some lattice defects were observed which may be attributed to partial etching during the coating process. The enhancement of the acid corrosion resistance of the VO₂@SiO₂ NPs was confirmed using a comparison experiment. The uncoated VO₂ and S3 were added into a 1 M HCl solution at room temperature and Fig. 4c displays the color change of the suspension solution with time duration. The time-dependent transmittance at 550 nm of uncoated VO₂ and S3 suspension is shown in Fig. S16 (ESI†). The uncoated VO₂ was quickly etched and the suspension changed to green after 2 min and became completely transparent at about 10 min, indicating that the VO₂ NPs were dissolved in the acid solution. In contrast, S3 remained stable in acidic solutions from 0 min to 30 min and no visible color change was detected. The anti-oxidation of both samples was also investigated by annealing treatment in air. Fig. 4d shows the XRD patterns of uncoated VO₂ and S3 after annealing at 300 °C for 2 h in air. The uncoated VO₂ nanoparticle was almost totally oxidized to V₂O₅ and a yellow powder was obtained. For S3, there was no noticeable change in the XRD pattern and the color of the sample remained blue-black. Thus, coating an inert SiO₂ shell onto the surface of VO₂ dramatically improves the environmental durability and extends the lifetime of VO₂-based devices. Fig. S17a (ESI†) displays the DSC curves of VO₂@SiO₂ with various shell thicknesses. It was found that the *T_c* was reduced from 78.06 °C for uncoated VO₂ to 75.27, 72.47 and 72.11 °C for S1, S2 and S3, respectively. The incorporation of Si in the interface of VO₂ may increase the concentration of defects (see Fig. 4b), resulting in a decreased phase transition temperature. The SEM image of the surface morphology of S3/PVP film is presented in Fig. S17b (ESI†) and it was rougher than the surface of the VO₂/PVP film. The AFM image in the inset in Fig. S17b (ESI†) shows that the surface roughness was 47.309 nm and the cross-sectional image in Fig. S17c (ESI†) reveals that the thickness of the film was around 520 nm, while both values were larger than those of VO₂/PVP film.

The transmittance spectra of VO₂@SiO₂/PVP films at different temperatures are plotted in Fig. S18a–c (ESI†) and the calculated *T_{lum}* and ΔT_{sol} are summarized in Fig. 4e and Fig. S19 (ESI†). VO₂@SiO₂ with thinner shells exhibited higher ΔT_{sol} but lower *T_{lum}* when the same spin coating time was applied. For S3, the *T_{lum}* was 62.29% and the ΔT_{sol} was 14.91%, much higher than those of uncoated VO₂ NPs, demonstrating an enhancement of both *T_{lum}* and ΔT_{sol} and indicating a great potential for practical application in energy-efficient smart windows. Fig. 4f demonstrates the temperature-dependent LSPR on-off character and the enhanced LSPR intensity at higher temperatures due to the emergence of intermediate

states during the metal-insulator transition. Furthermore, the existence of sub-50 nm VO₂ NPs was another key to the generation of LSPR. The LSPR peaks of S3 and uncoated VO₂ were at ~1174 and ~1268 nm, respectively (Fig. 4g). The blue-shift was mainly attributed to the SiO₂ shell and this was confirmed by the finite-difference time-domain (FDTD) simulations (Fig. 4h). According to the effective medium theory, the wavelength of the LSPR peak can be given by

$$\lambda_{SPR} = \lambda_{np} \sqrt{\frac{2+f}{1-f} \epsilon_m + 1}$$

where $\lambda_{np} = 2\pi c/\omega_{np}$ for the VO₂(R) NPs, λ_{np} is the bulk plasma wavelength of VO₂(R), *f* is the filling factor, and ϵ_m is the dielectric constant of the surrounding medium of the VO₂(R) NPs. Apparently, λ_{SPR} was mainly determined by *f* and ϵ_m . As the temperature increased above *T_c*, the *f* of VO₂(R) gradually increased, resulting in the red-shift of λ_{SPR} during the heating process, which is in agreement with Fig. 4f. After coating with SiO₂, the *f* decreased compared to that of uncoated VO₂ and thus the λ_{SPR} exhibits a blue-shift in accordance with Fig. 4g.^{34,35} The LSPR effect was totally quenched at room temperature, guaranteeing higher transmittance in the NIR range. With increasing temperature, the LSPR was enhanced gradually, resulting in increased absorption in the NIR region and finally ensuring the high optical modulation of the smart window. In addition, the blue-shifted LSPR peak of S3 makes its absorption peak match better with the peak of the solar irradiance spectrum, which will further enhance the thermochromic performance of VO₂ film.³⁶ It was reported that coating VO₂ with a metal oxide widens the optical band gap, but the optical band gap of S3 determined from the Tauc plot was similar to that of uncoated VO₂ (Fig. 4i).³⁷ Therefore, it could be concluded that the optimization of the LSPR peak position through the SiO₂ shell was the most dominant factor in improving the thermochromic performance of VO₂@SiO₂ film.

To evaluate the energy-saving effect of VO₂@SiO₂ thermochromic film under outdoor conditions, we built a simple house model using polystyrene foam and pasted thermochromic film in its roof, as depicted in Fig. 5a. The temperature inside the house was monitored by a thermocouple and another reference model was mounted with a bare glass window. The temperature change curve of the test environment is displayed in Fig. S20a (ESI†). Fig. 5b shows that the in-house temperatures of both model houses increased and reached the maximum temperature at noon with continuous exposure to solar irradiation. Notably, the in-house temperature of the model with the thermochromic film increased more slowly and a maximum 15.1 °C temperature difference was seen between these two models, indicating the effective solar energy regulation of VO₂@SiO₂ film. The model house experiment was also conducted in winter and the results are displayed in Fig. S20b and c (ESI†). Taking into account both annual heating and annual cooling energy, this film may do well in reducing energy consumption all year round. Fig. 5c displays recent reports on the ΔT_{sol} and *T_{lum}* of VO₂ obtained under different



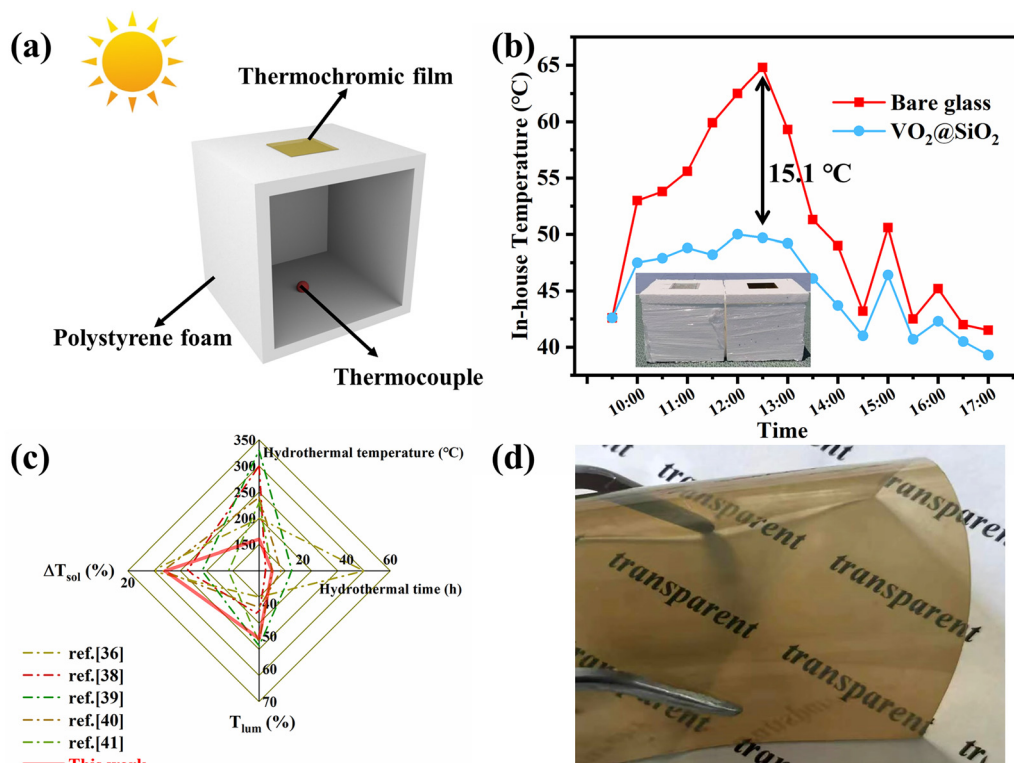


Fig. 5 (a) Schematic of the model house. (b) In-house temperature profiles of model houses (the inset shows the digital image of model houses used for the experiments). (c) Reported ΔT_{sol} and T_{lum} of VO₂ obtained under different hydrothermal times and temperatures. (d) A digital image of the flexible VO₂ film.

hydrothermal times and temperatures. For the one-step hydrothermal method, a critical hydrothermal temperature above 240 °C or even 300 °C is essential.^{38,39} For the two-step hydrothermal method, the hydrothermal temperature could be lower than 240 °C but needs to be at least 200 °C.^{36,40,41} It is obvious the hydrothermal conditions of our work were mild and effective. Moreover, as for the thermochromic performance, the prepared VO₂@SiO₂/PVP film achieved a good balance between ΔT_{sol} (18.30%) and T_{lum} (50.69%), which is desirable for the application of VO₂-based films as smart windows. Fig. 5d shows the VO₂@SiO₂/PVP film cast onto a PET substrate, indicating the potential application of VO₂ in some promising flexible devices.

4. Conclusion

In summary, we reported an efficient and mild hydrothermal method for the preparation of lepidocrocite VOOH ultrafine NPs. The influence of hydrothermal conditions on the hydrothermal products was studied and the characterizations confirmed that the formation of VOOH NPs was induced by a Kirkendall diffusion process. The obtained VOOH could be further transformed into VO₂(M) after annealing treatment, leading to well crystalline VO₂ NPs with optimum thermochromic and plasmonic properties. Coating VO₂ NPs with an inert SiO₂ shell not only improved the environmental tolerance of

VO₂, but also enhanced the optical modulation of the VO₂ film, which was attributed to the blue-shift of the LSPR peak. The optimal ΔT_{sol} and T_{lum} were 14.91% (~15%) and 62.29% (> 60%), offering new opportunities for VO₂-based energy-efficient smart windows.

Author contributions

L. W. and A. T. fabricated the samples, finished the data measurement and prepared the manuscript. M. L., X. H. and G. L. conceived the idea and revised the paper. L. L., Z. H., X. L., J. Y., S. X. and F. Z. coordinated this study and checked the literature. A. Z., J. Z., T. J. and Y. X. discussed the results and commented on the manuscript.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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