

**S3-P.16****Photocatalytic Applications of Doped Zinc Oxide Porous Films Grown by Magnetron Sputtering**

L. Ghimpu<sup>1</sup>, T. Reimer<sup>2,3,4</sup>, D. Smazna<sup>2</sup>, M. Hoppe<sup>2</sup>, W. Benecke<sup>4</sup>, A. Bejenari<sup>1</sup>,  
A. Cojocaru<sup>2,6\*</sup>, O. Lupan<sup>2,5</sup>, R. Adelung<sup>2</sup> and I. Tiginyanu<sup>1,5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Institute of Electronic Engineering and Nanotechnologies, Academy of Sciences of Moldova, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova*

<sup>2</sup>*Institute for Materials Science, Christian Albrechts University of Kiel, Kiel, Germany*

<sup>3</sup>*Technology for Silicon Based Micro- and Nanosystems, Institute for Electrical Engineering University of Kiel, Kiel, Germany*

<sup>4</sup>*Fraunhofer Institute for Silicon Technologies (ISIT), Itzehoe, Germany*

<sup>5</sup>*Department of Microelectronics and Biomedical Engineering, Technical University of Moldova, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova*

<sup>6</sup>*FUMT R&D Functional Materials GmbH, Kiel, Germany*

Undoped, Al-doped and Sn-doped ZnO was sputter-deposited on glass substrates and on trenched Si substrates and some properties of these samples were evaluated. It was shown that the photocatalytic performance of the thin layers is improved by doping with Sn and Al. The samples doped with Al-doping provided a more pronounced effect compared to the control sample, as well as compared to the greater volume of undoped ZnO deposited on Si substrates. Morphology of produced particles was studied using transmission electron microscopy. Electron diffraction patterns were taken to confirm lattice parameters of the materials. Size and shape variations were monitored for undoped, Al-doped and Sn-doped ZnO. EDX spectroscopy was utilized to assay chemical composition for doped and un-doped samples.