

Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

Stacked indium oxide/zinc oxide heterostructures as semiconductor in a thin film transistor device

Shawn Sanctis ^{*a}, Jan Krausmann ^{*a}, Conrad Guhl ^b and Jörg J. Schneider ^{*a}

^a Fachbereich Chemie, Eduard-Zintl-Institut, Fachgebiet Anorganische Chemie, Technische Universität Darmstadt, Alarich-Weiss-Straße 12, 64287, Darmstadt, Germany.

^b Fachgebiet Surface Science, Technische Universität Darmstadt, Jovanka-Bontschits-Straße 2, 64287, Darmstadt, Germany.

‡ Authors with equal contribution.

*E-mail: joerg.schneider@ac.chemie.tu-darmstadt.de

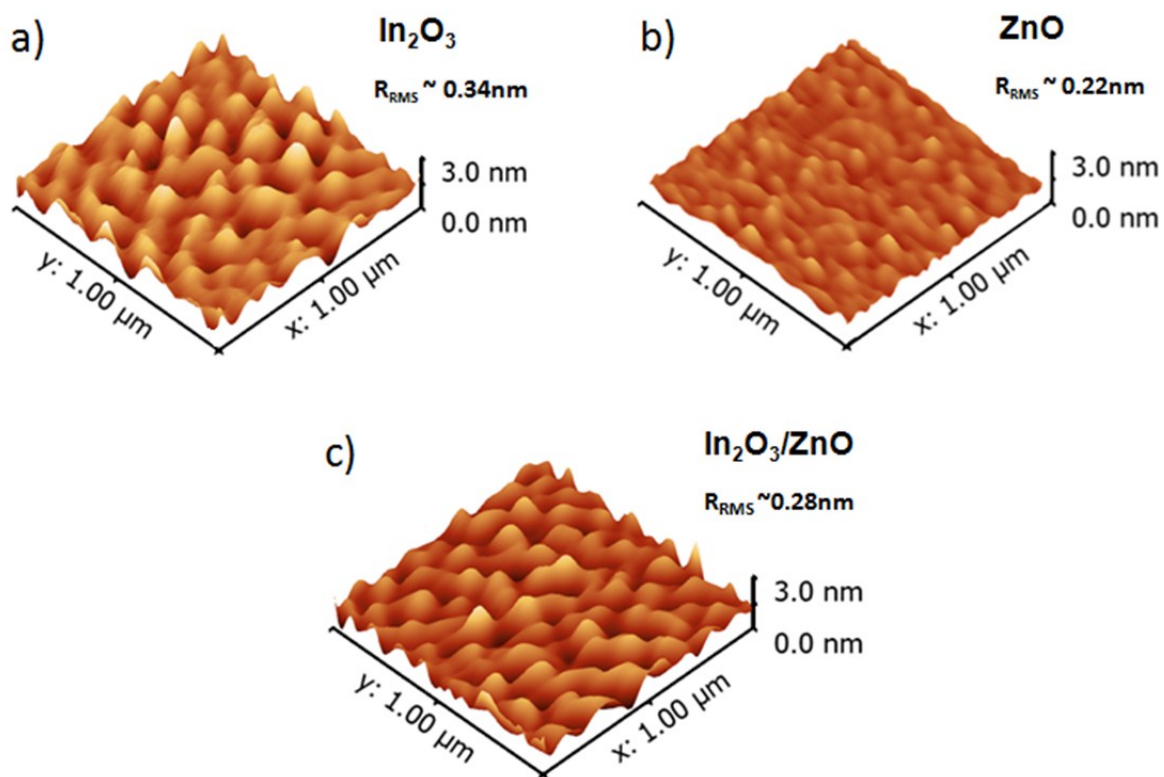


Fig. S1 AFM topography micrographs for the a) In₂O₃ b) ZnO and c) In₂O₃/ZnO (4 stacks) with their roughness (R_{RMS}) indicated respectively, annealed at 300°C.

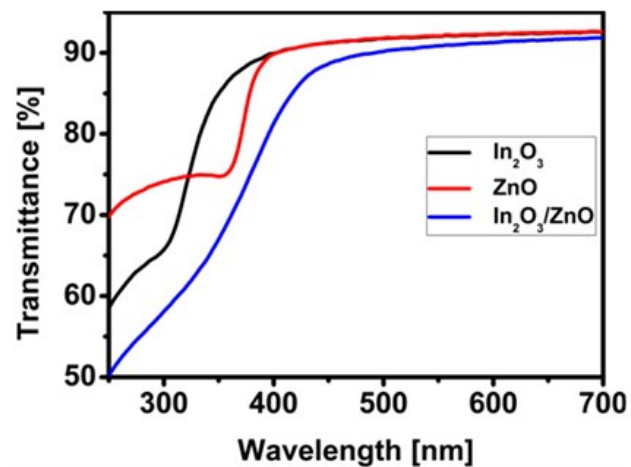


Fig. S2 UV-vis spectra for the individual thin films In₂O₃, ZnO and In₂O₃/ZnO (4stacks), annealed at 300°C respectively.

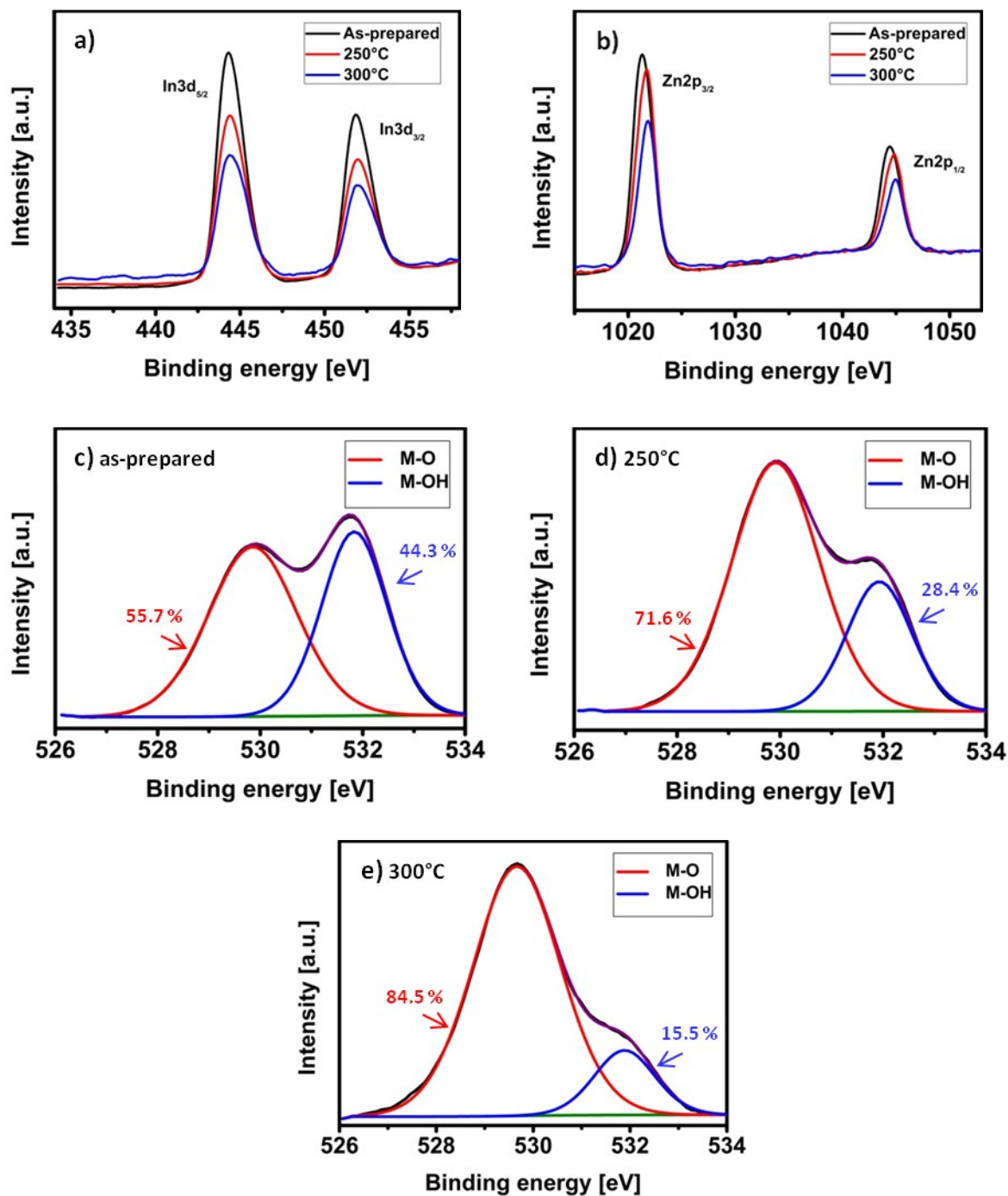


Fig. S3 Combined XPS core spectra for a) In, b) Zn and their corresponding deconvoluted O1s spectra for c) as-prepared d) 250°C and e) 300°C annealed In₂O₃/ZnO heterostructures (4 stacks).

Table S1 Peak position values based on the XPS core spectra obtained for the In and Zn peaks arising from the In₂O₃/ZnO heterostructures (4 stacks) at different annealing temperatures.

Annealing temperature [°C]	In3d_{5/2} [eV]	In3d_{3/2} [eV]	Zn2p_{3/2} [eV]	Zn2p_{1/2} [eV]
As-prepared	444.3	451.8	1021.3	1044.4
250	444.4	452	1021.7	1044.8
300	444.4	452	1021.8	1044.9