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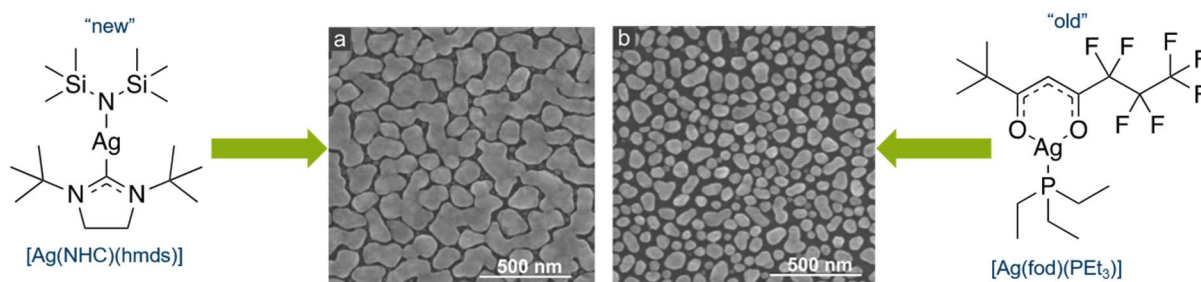


Figure 1. Comparison of the APP-ALD processes established with the two precursors $[Ag(NHC)(hmds)]$ and $[Ag(NHC)(fod)]$ under nominally identical process conditions ($T_{dep} = 100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, 1200 cycles). The “new” precursor delivers a higher growth rate and the layers feature a reduced onset of percolation. Adapted from Boysen et al.^[1]. © 2018 Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA, Weinheim.

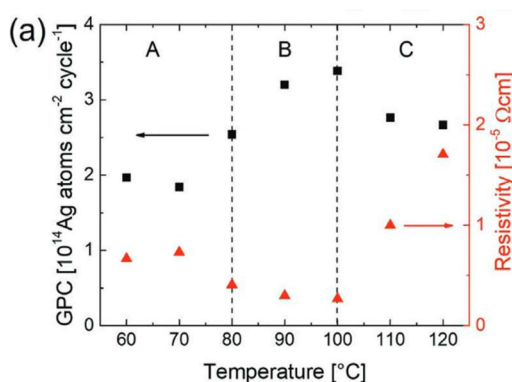


Figure 2. Low deposition temperatures (min. $60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$) achieved with the precursor $[Ag(NHC)(hmds)]$ in APP-ALD. Adapted from Hasselmann et al.^[3] under the CC-BY license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

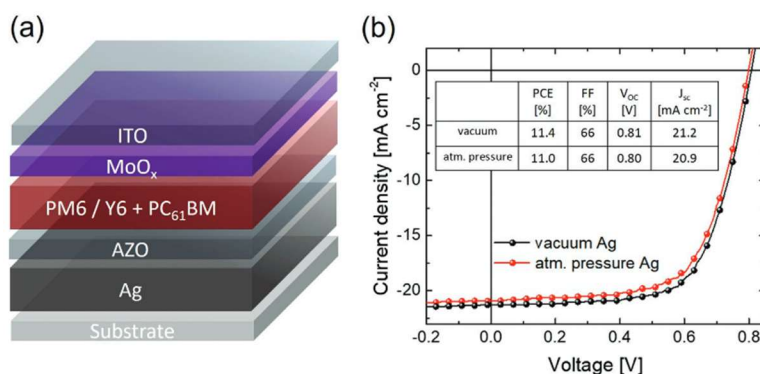


Figure 3. Silver deposited by APP-ALD with $[Ag(NHC)(hmds)]$ and H_2/Ar plasma as the bottom electrode in organic solar cells. a) Schematic of the cell-stack. b) Device characteristics compared to PVD silver films. Adapted from Hasselmann et al.^[3] under the CC-BY license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).