



HAL
open science

UV-enhanced Ozone Sensing Response of Al-doped Zinc Oxide Nanocrystals at Room Temperature

Sandrine Bernardini, Tomas Fiorido, Khalifa Aguir, O. Margeat, J. Ackermann, C. Videlot-Ackermann

► **To cite this version:**

Sandrine Bernardini, Tomas Fiorido, Khalifa Aguir, O. Margeat, J. Ackermann, et al.. UV-enhanced Ozone Sensing Response of Al-doped Zinc Oxide Nanocrystals at Room Temperature. *Materials Today: Proceedings*, 2019, 6, pp.310-313. hal-02060771

HAL Id: hal-02060771

<https://amu.hal.science/hal-02060771>

Submitted on 7 Mar 2019

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License

SURFOCAP 2017

UV-enhanced Ozone Sensing Response of Al-doped Zinc Oxide Nanocrystals at Room Temperature

S. Bernardini^{a,*}, T. Fiorido^a, K. Aguir^a, O. Margeat^b, J. Ackermann^b,
C. Videlot-Ackermann^b

^aAix Marseille Univ, Univ Toulon, CNRS, IM2NP, Marseille, France

^bAix Marseille Univ, CNRS, CINaM, Marseille, France

Abstract

In this work, we focus on ozone (O₃) detection at room temperature in the main objective to be well suited for most of flexible substrates. Aluminum doped zinc oxide (AZO) nanoparticles were deposited in thin films to be used as ozone gas sensors. It was demonstrated that the nanoparticles had good sensitivity to O₃ at low temperature ($\leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$) when the sensor was exposed to UV illumination. This study provides an easy and efficient way to obtain O₃ gas sensors at temperature from 25°C up to 125°C by a simple and versatile solution-process. Electrical resistance measurements at 25°C under UV irradiation showed that AZO thin films were sensitive even at a low ozone concentration (35 ppb).

© 2018 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Selection and/or Peer-review under responsibility of SURFOCAP 2017.

Keywords: Gaz Sensors; Ozone; Al-doped ZnO (AZO) nanoparticles; Thin films.

1. Introduction

In this work, we focus on ozone (O₃) detection at room temperature to be well suited for most of flexible substrates. O₃ is naturally present in the atmosphere due to the interaction of sunlight with chemicals emitted into the environment [1]. At ground level ozone is harmful even at low concentrations and leads to health problems such as inflammation and congestion of the respiratory tract [2]. O₃ detection can be acquired by monitoring the

* Corresponding author. Tel.: +33 04 91 28 89 71; fax: +33 04 91 28 89 70.

E-mail address: sandrine.bernardini@im2np.fr

conductance changes in oxide semiconductor thin-films as Zinc Oxide (ZnO). For gas sensor devices, a large surface-area-to-volume ratio favors the adsorption of the gases on its surface [3]. We have shown previously that ZnO nanoparticles (NPs) can be used as sensitive layer to detect O_3 at 200°C on flexible substrate [4]. When ZnO is doped with group III elements such as Aluminum, it is expected that the dopants act as singly charged donors and supply the excess carriers to conduction band, which will increase the conductivity [5]. Furthermore, illuminating sensitive layers with ultra-violet (UV) light improves sensing performances [6].

We propose herein O_3 detection at temperature ranging from 25°C to 125°C by Aluminum doped zinc oxide (AZO) NPs deposited on rigid substrate to form porous thin films composed of tightly packed grains. Electrical resistance measurements at 25°C under UV irradiation showed that AZO thin films were sensitive even at low ozone concentrations (35 ppb).

2. Experimental section

2.1. Materials and methods

AZO NPs were prepared following procedures described previously [7,8]. In a typical experiment, AZO NPs were produced by adding zinc acetate, aluminum isopropylate and distilled water into a flask containing anhydrous ethanol. After heating at 80°C , potassium hydroxide dispersed in ethanol was added dropwise to the flask, and heating was kept at 80°C during 16 h. The as-synthesized AZO NPs were washed by centrifugation. By controlling the initial ratio of the aluminum to zinc precursor during synthesis while keeping constant all the other parameters, a precise control of Al doping content (atomic percentage, at.%) can be obtained. In the present study, AZO NPs with 0.8 at.% Al doping level have been synthesized. The solution-processable dispersions were prepared by transferring the synthesized AZO NPs from medium reaction to isopropanol at concentrations of $30\text{ mg}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$. Additionally, cluster-free dispersions of AZO NPs were obtained in isopropanol by using 0.2 vol.% of ethanolamine (EA) as surfactant [7]. EA is a small organic molecule giving high dispersions without aggregate in alcohols and avoiding the need of bulky or long surfactants.

2.2. Sensor assembly

Our sensors consist of two interdigitated platinum electrodes, obtained by standard pulverization method on silicon dioxide in a resistor configuration (Fig. 1). Then, AZO NPs disperse in isopropanol, using 0.2 vol.% of EA, were dropped on the electrodes in order to reach a sensitive film thickness around $200\pm 10\text{ nm}$ as for our previous studies on ZnO NP [4]. Finally, the deposited drop was dried at 150°C for 30 min.

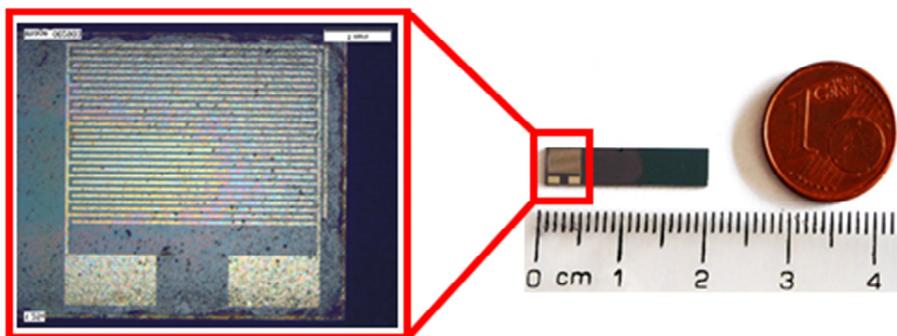


Fig. 1. Sensors fabricated on Si/SiO_2 based on AZO nanocrystals deposited by drop coating.

2.3. Gas sensing measurements

The gas sensing properties of AZO films were investigated in a sealed stainless test cell to control the substrate temperature and O₃ concentrations. Dry air was used as gas vector at 500 sccm. The sensor was exposed to dry air (i.e. 0% relative humidity) with different concentrations of O₃ (35, 65, 125, 165 ppb) during 30 s and exposed to a clean dry airflow for recovery. O₃ gas was formed from oxidizing oxygen molecules of dry air by a calibrated pen-ray UV lamp (UVP, model). The dry air, containing O₃, was blown directly onto the sample placed on a heated holder. The applied dc voltage was 0.1 V. The electrical resistance was measured using a Keithley (model 2450) source-meter connected to a computer. The detection response is defined as the normalized electric resistance response, by $S = R_{O_3}/R_{dry\ air}$, where R_{O_3} and $R_{dry\ air}$ are the electric resistances of the sensor exposed to O₃ gas and to dry air, respectively. Gas sensing measurements under UV-light irradiation were performed using a UV-LED (UV5TZ-390-30, peak wavelength of 390 nm) kept at 10 mm from the sensing material. Initially, the samples were irradiated for 60 min with a UV-LED to stabilize the electrical resistance.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Thin film Characterization

Fig. 2 shows a typical Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) image of the AZO NPs with homogeneous sizes (diameters about 10 nm) and shape dispersions. Previous analyses have shown that the AZO nanocrystals are monocrystalline with a classical wurtzite structure [7].

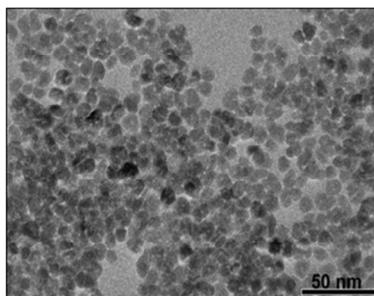


Fig. 2. TEM image of AZO nanocrystals drop-casted on a TEM grid.

By drop casting of AZO NPs-based dispersion, thin films with tightly packed grains are obtained. The free-spaces between NPs offer a high surface-area-to-volume-ratio to the thin film where gas molecules can diffuse in the volume structure.

3.2. AZO Sensor response

The sample studied here was initially exposed to O₃ at room temperature (around 25°C) without any illumination. As can be seen in Fig. 3a, a slight O₃ response was observed without recovery time. When the sample was exposed to O₃ at 25°C under UV illumination, Fig. 3b, the sensitivity to O₃ gas was enhanced over that without UV light with long recovery time. It presented total reversibility and had good stability of the base line. Figure 3c presents the comparison of sensor responses at room temperature in dark and under UV light. In ozone gas detection, the O₃ gas molecules adsorb on the AZO surface, implying the formation of an electron-depletion layer due to adsorption of ions, which increases the potential barrier and consequently diminishes AZO conductivity.

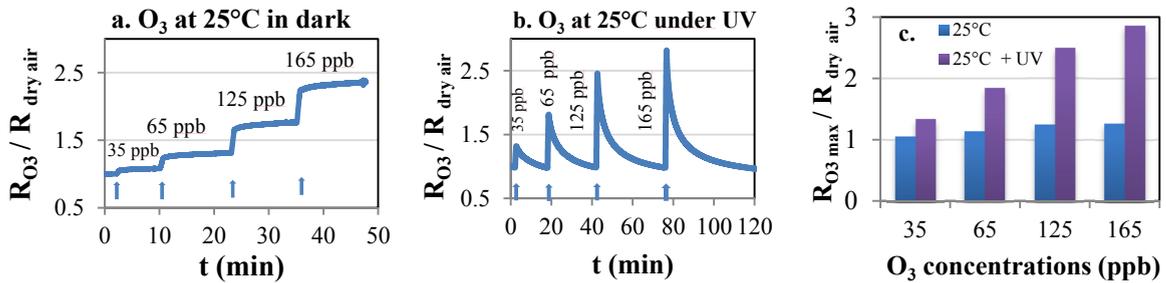


Fig. 3. Sensor responses as function of O_3 concentrations at 25°C (a) in dark, (b) under UV and (c) comparison of both.

To decrease the recovery time under UV light irradiation, temperature is required. Fig. 4 presents the best response in terms of amplitude and recovery time acquired at 125°C under UV irradiation. The results obtained show fast responses at low level ozone concentration and good reversibility.

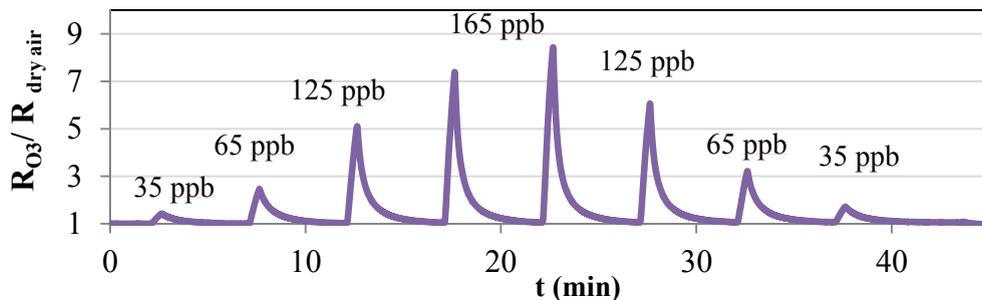


Fig. 4. Ozone exposure during 30s increasing from 35 to 165 ppb and decreasing from 165 to 35 ppb at 125°C under UV.

4. Conclusion

This work reported a low-temperature way to detect O_3 molecules by thin-film based sensors. Synthesized Aluminum doped ZnO nanoparticles with a controlled doping level (0.8 at. % Al) have been dropped casted to form a gas sensing layer. Gas sensing measurements showed the great potential of AZO nanoparticles, which display a fast response, short recovery time, at optimal temperature of 125°C under UV-light irradiation. This versatile methodology provides an alternative way to manufacture gas sensor devices, operating at low temperatures, which is compatible with flexible substrates. Electrical resistance measurements at 25°C under UV irradiation have shown that AZO thin films were sensitive even at low ozone concentrations.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to express many thanks to A. Combes for his technical support in this work.

References

- [1] S. Wakamatsu, T. Ohara, and I. Uno, *Atmos. Environ.* vol. 30 (1995) pp. 715–721.
- [2] Air Quality Guideline for Europe, EURO, World Health Organization, Regional, Copenhagen, European Series (1998).
- [3] G. J. Cadena, J. Riu and F. X. Rius, *Analyst*, 132, (2007) pp. 1083–1099.
- [4] M. Acuatla, S. Bernardini, and M. Bendahan, *Key Engineering Materials* 605 (2014) pp. 163–166.
- [5] D.Y. Kim, J.Y. Son. *Solid-State Lett.* 12 (2009) pp. J109–J111.
- [6] L. F. da Silva, J.-C. M'Pekob, A. C. Catto, et al. *Sensors and Actuators B Chemical* (2016) pp. 240:573–579.
- [7] M. Gaceur, S. Ben Dkhil, D. Duché, et al. *Adv. Funct. Mat.* 26 (2016) pp. 243–253.
- [8] A.K. Diallo, M. Gaceur, S. Fall, et al. *Materials Science and Engineering: B*, 214 (2016) pp.11–18.