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Justyna Jońca, Andrey Ryzhikov, Myrtil L. Kahn, Katia Fajerwerg, Philippe Menini, et al.. Nanostructured zinc and tin oxides for gas sensors. 3rd International Conference on Advanced Complex Inorganic Nanomaterials (ACIN 2015), Jul 2015, Namur, Belgium. 2015. hal-02048940

HAL Id: hal-02048940

<https://hal.science/hal-02048940>

Submitted on 26 Feb 2019

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Nanostructured zinc and tin oxides for gas sensors

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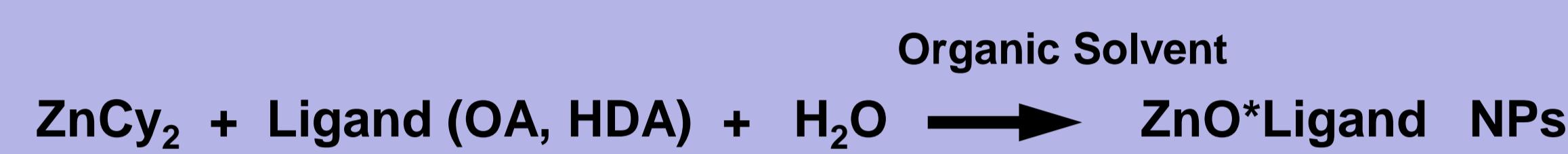
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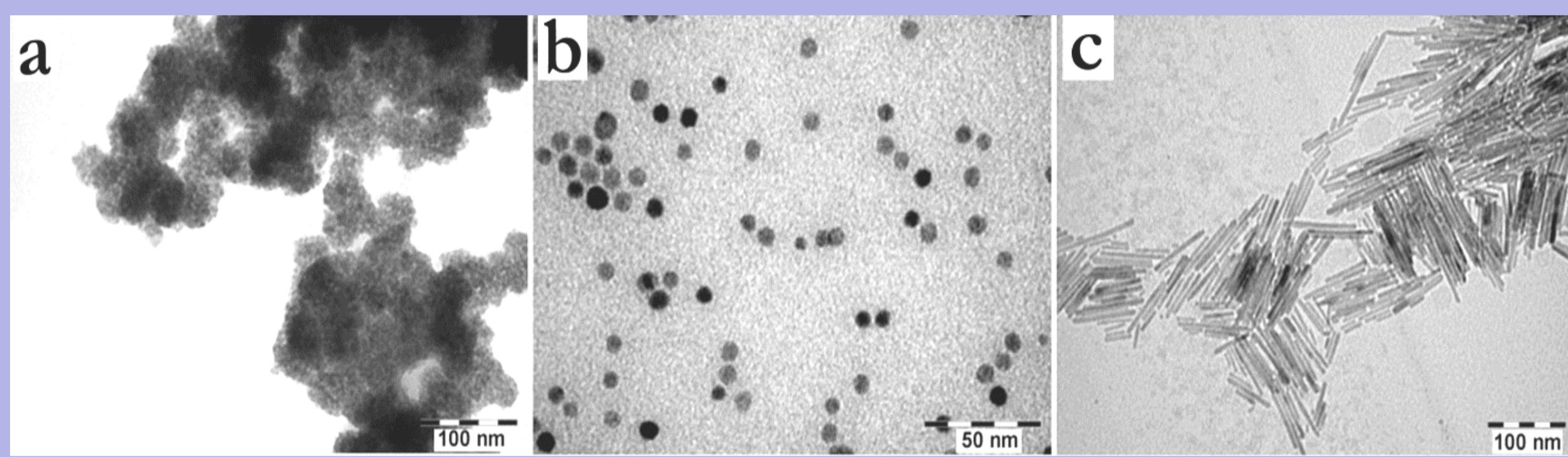
Aim of the project

The development of high sensitivity and selectivity MOS (metal oxide semiconductor) gas sensors with SnO_2 and ZnO nanoparticles layers based on micromachined silicon substrate for the detection of CO, C_3H_8 , NH_3 , NO_2 , ...

ZnO Nanoparticles synthesis ^{1,2}



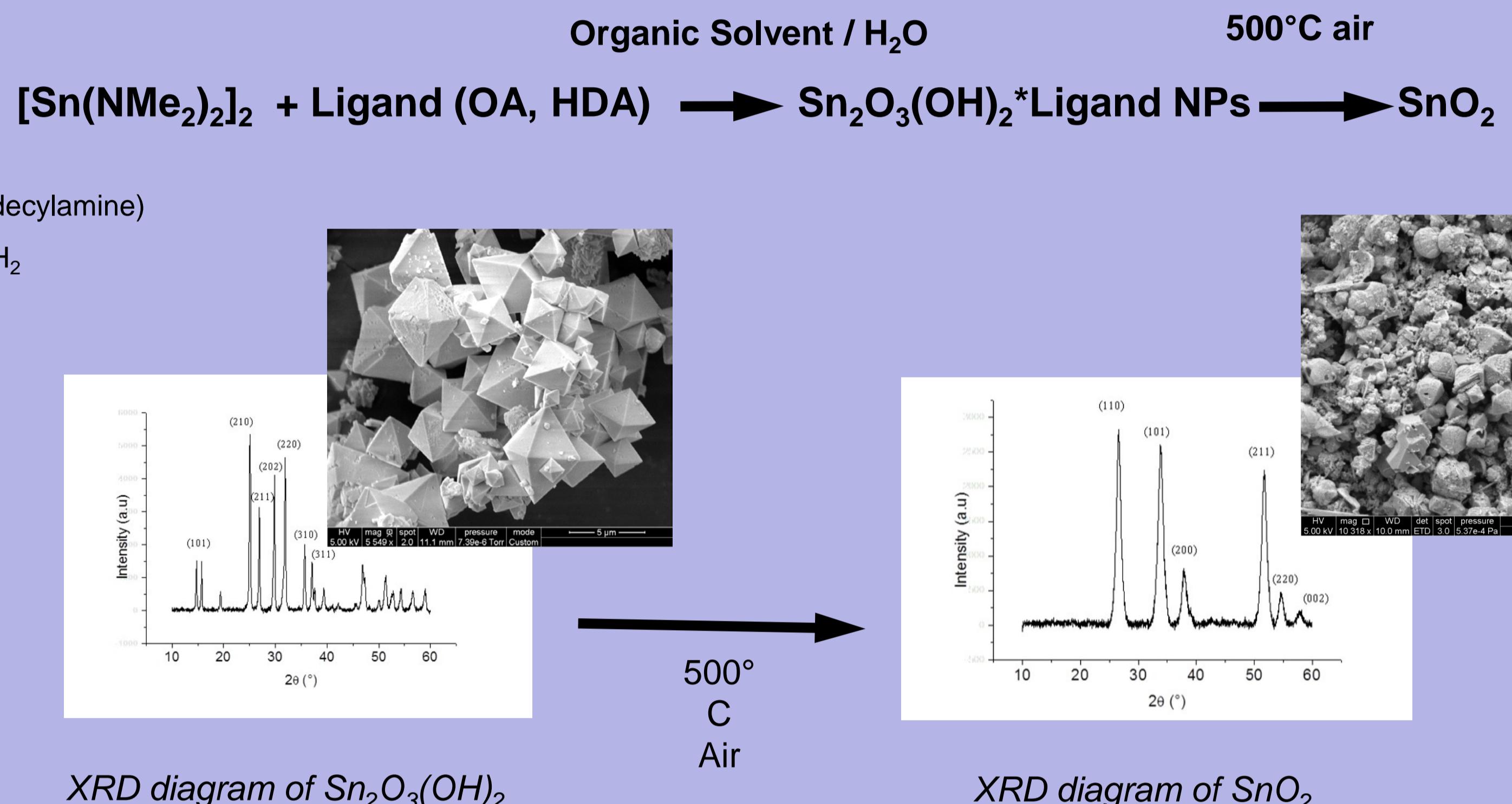
(ZnCy_2 – dicyclohexylzinc, OA – octylamine, HDA – hexadecylamine)
 $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{NH}_2$ $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{15}\text{NH}_2$



TEM images of ZnO nanoparticles with various morphology: a. ZnO CL, b. ZnO NPs, c. ZnO NRs (NR1)

Results

SnO_2 Nanoparticles synthesis

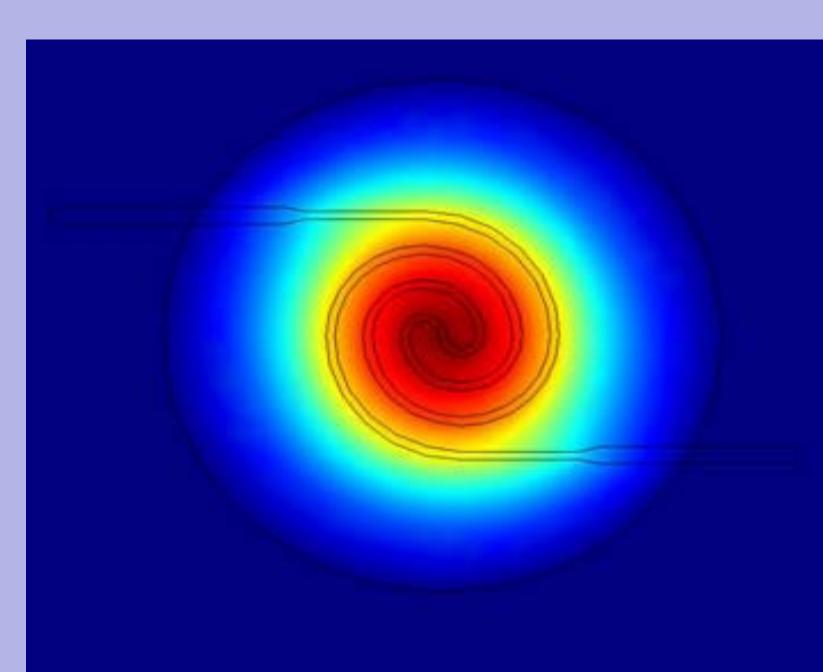


XRD diagram of $\text{Sn}_2\text{O}_3(\text{OH})_2$

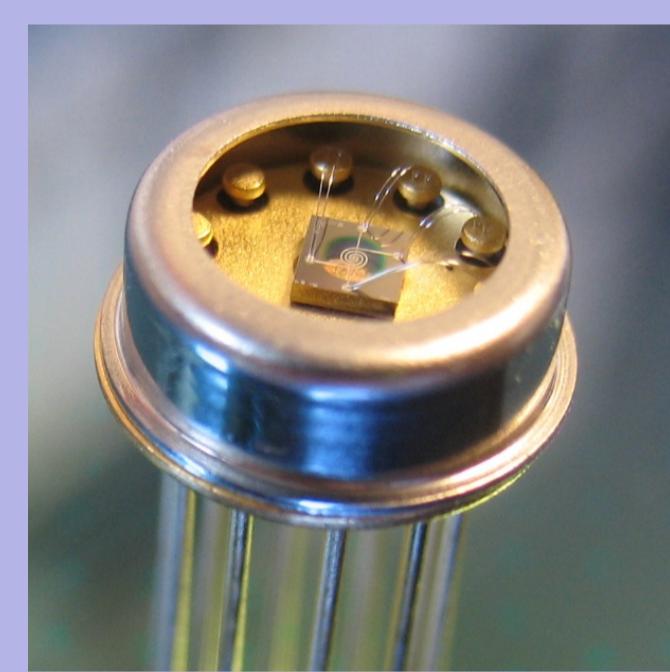
XRD diagram of SnO_2

Micromachined silicon platform ³ and sensitive layer deposition

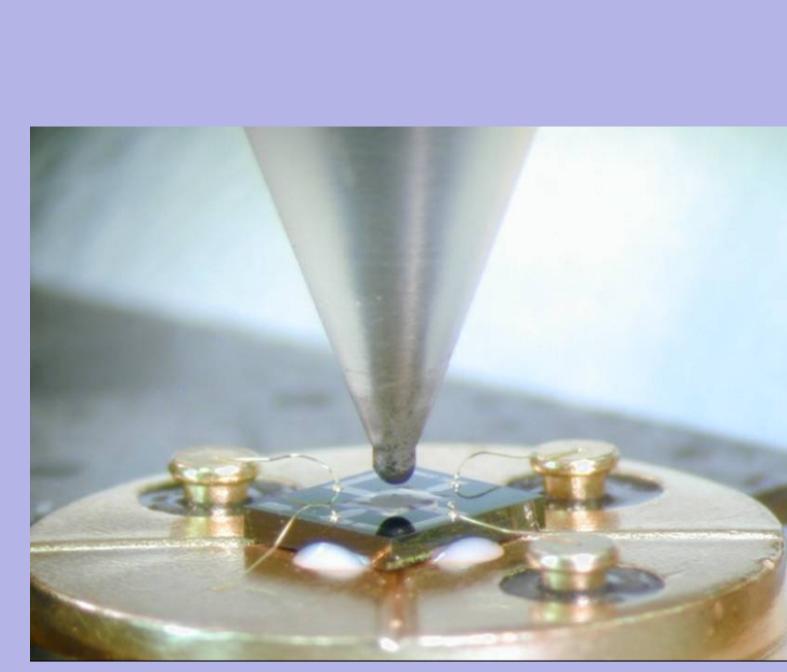
Design of the round shaped platinum heater and interdigitated electrodes for the sensitive layer contact



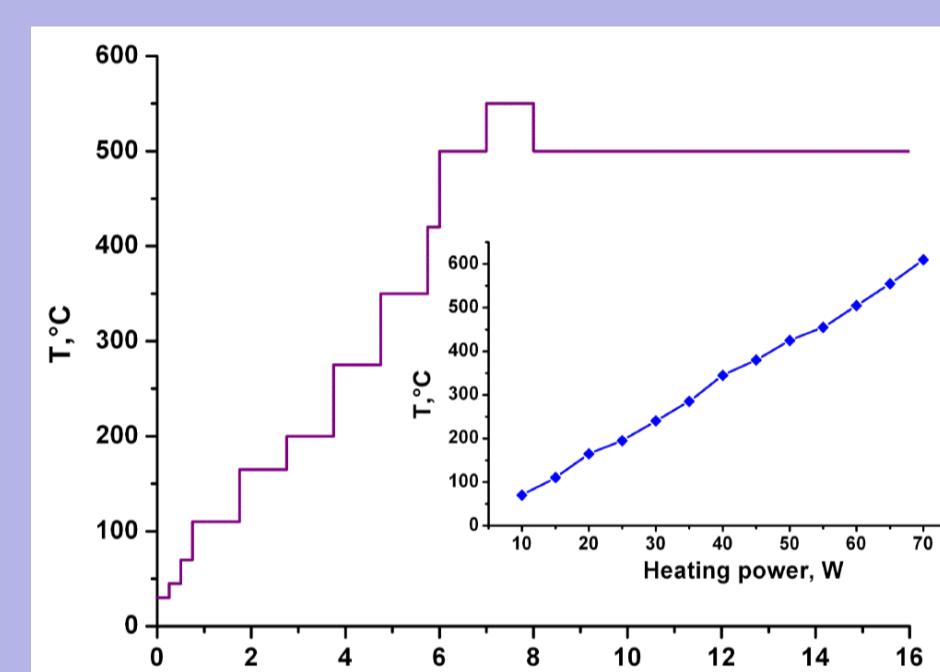
Thermal homogeneity of the heater operating at 400°C



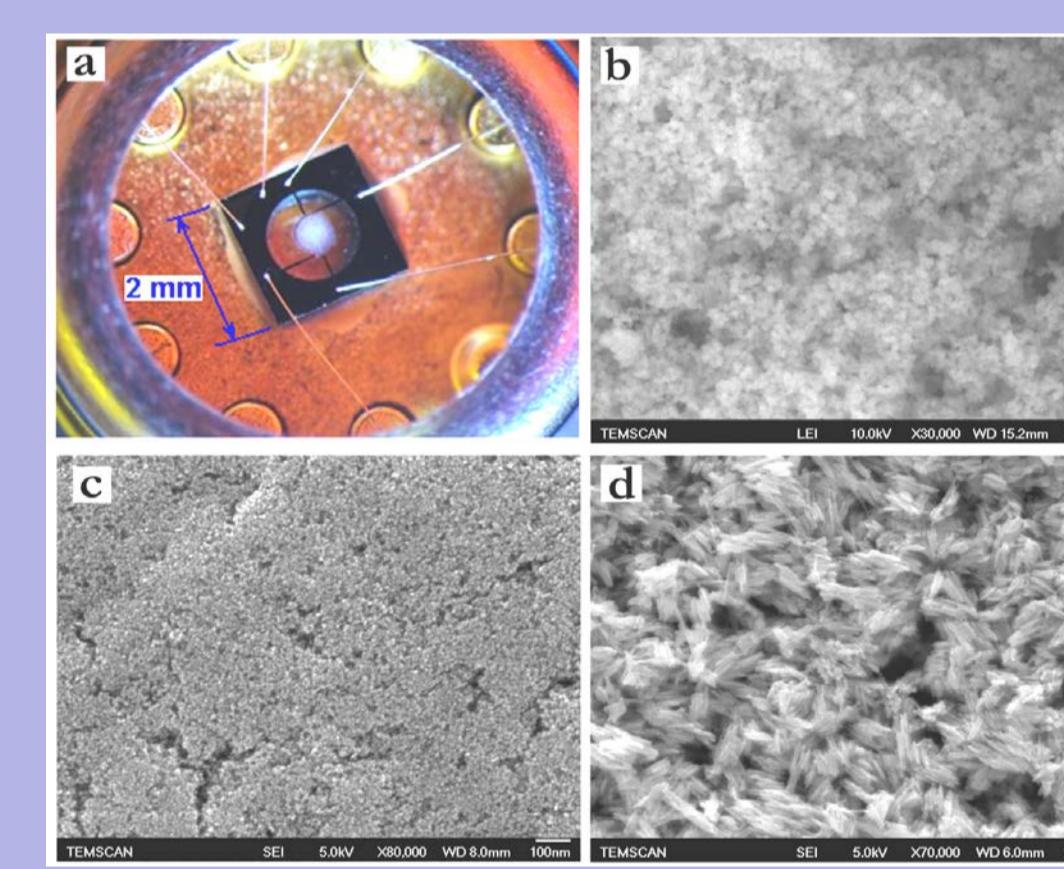
Gas sensor silicon platform on TO5 package.



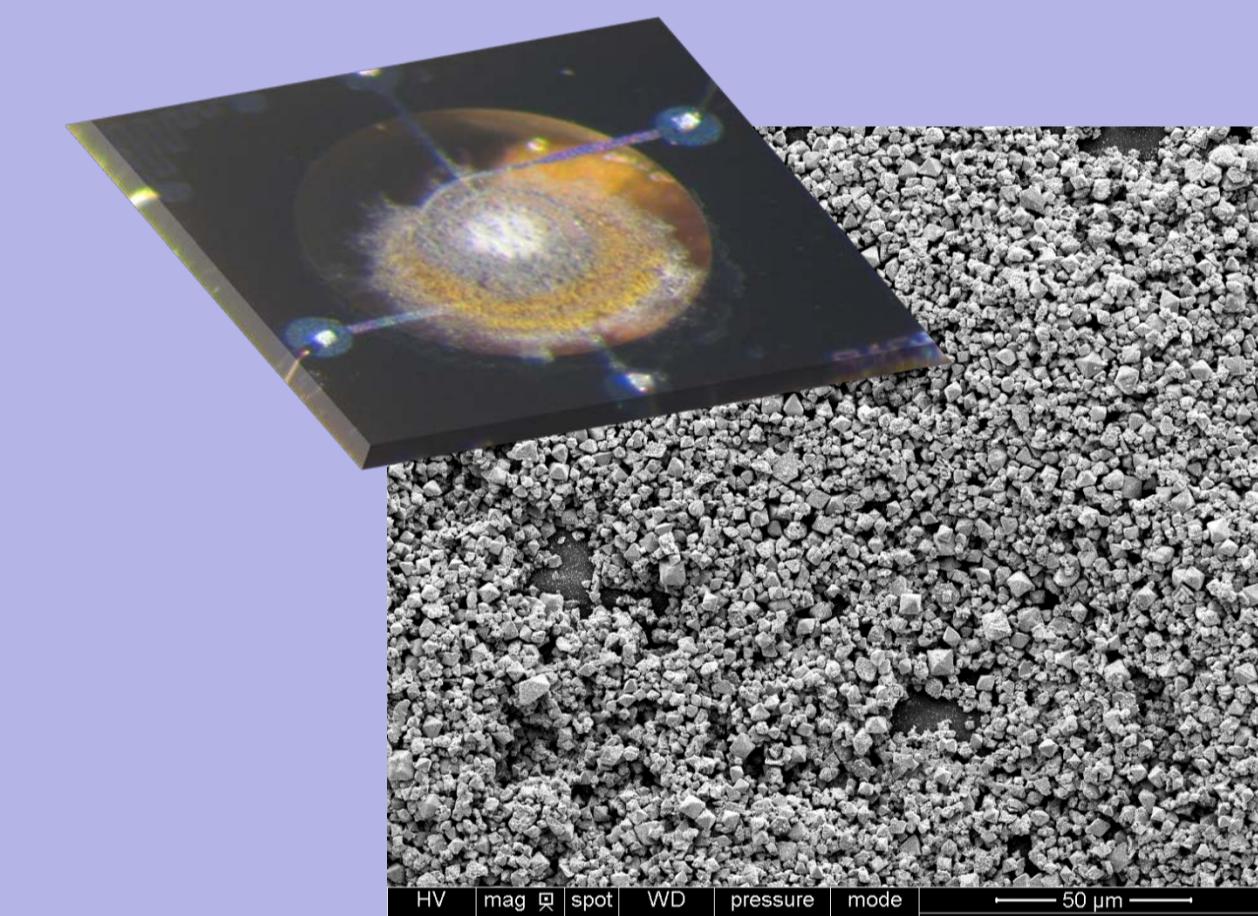
Drop deposition of the metal oxide nanoparticles on the silicon platform



Temperature profile of annealing and stabilization procedure of sensing layers

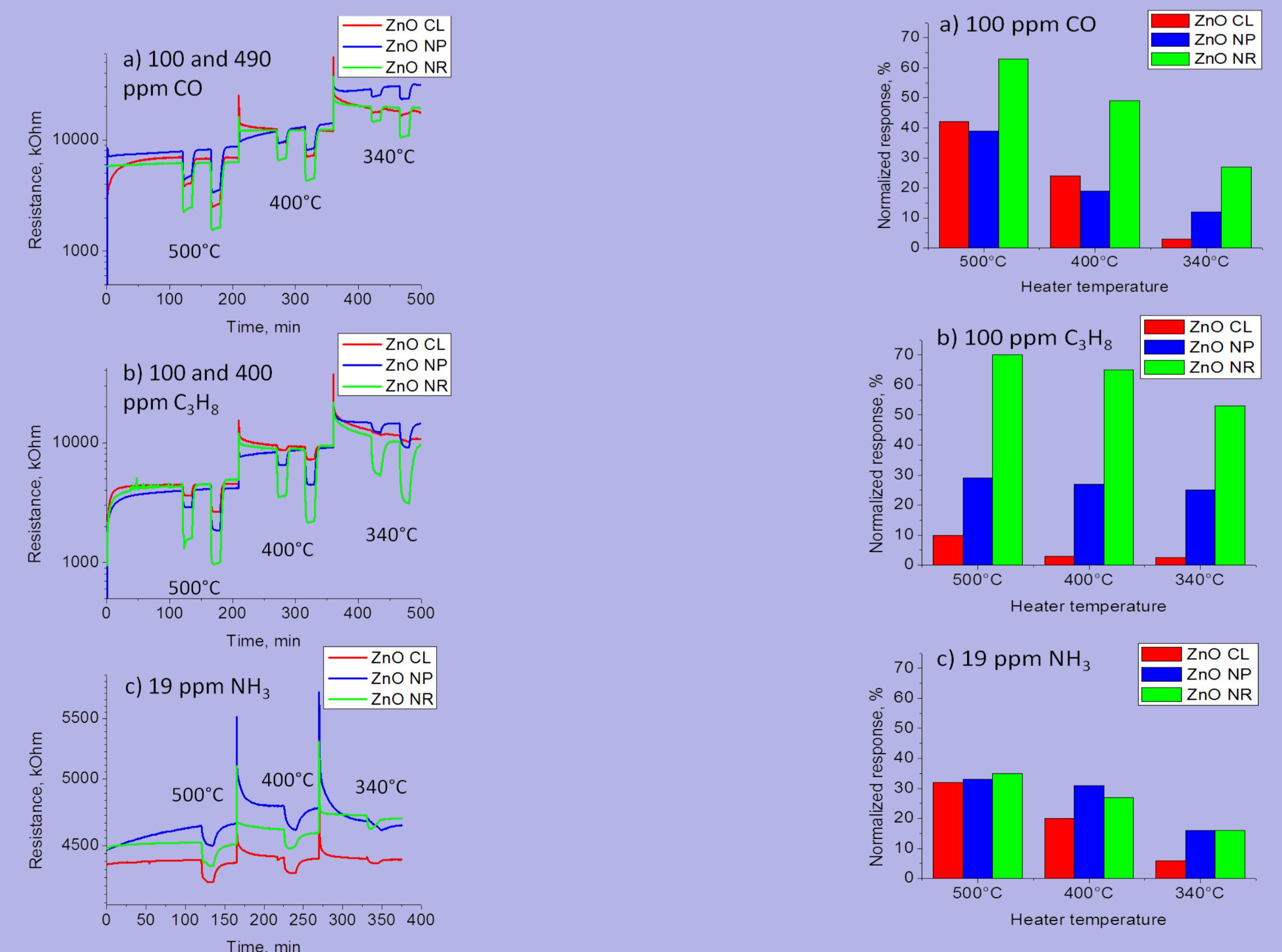


Optical image of sensor with ZnO sensitive layer and SEM-FEG images of b. ZnO CL, c. ZnO NPs, d. ZnO NRs



Optical image of sensor with SnO_2 sensitive layer and SEM-FEG characterization

ZnO Nanoparticles gas sensors

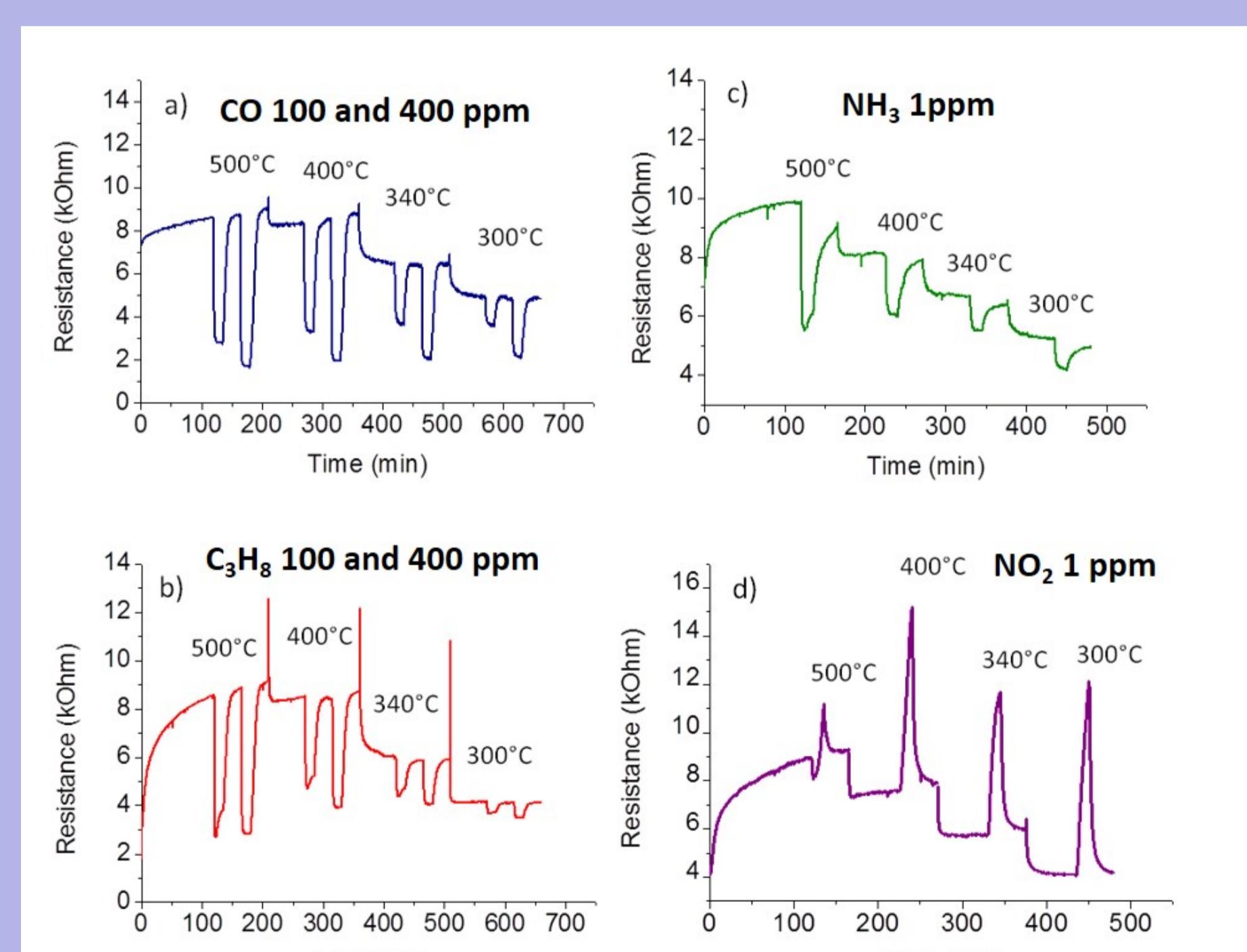


Sensors responses obtained with ZnO CL, NP, and NR at different operating temperatures (500, 400 and 340°C) and relative humidity 50% (Y scale in log plot). (a) 100 and 490 ppm CO, (b) 100 and 400 ppm C_3H_8 , (c) 19 ppm NH_3 .

Normalized responses obtained with ZnO CL, NP and NR at different operating temperatures (500, 400 and 340°C) and relative humidity 50%. (a) 100 ppm CO, (b) 100 ppm C_3H_8 , (c) 19 ppm NH_3

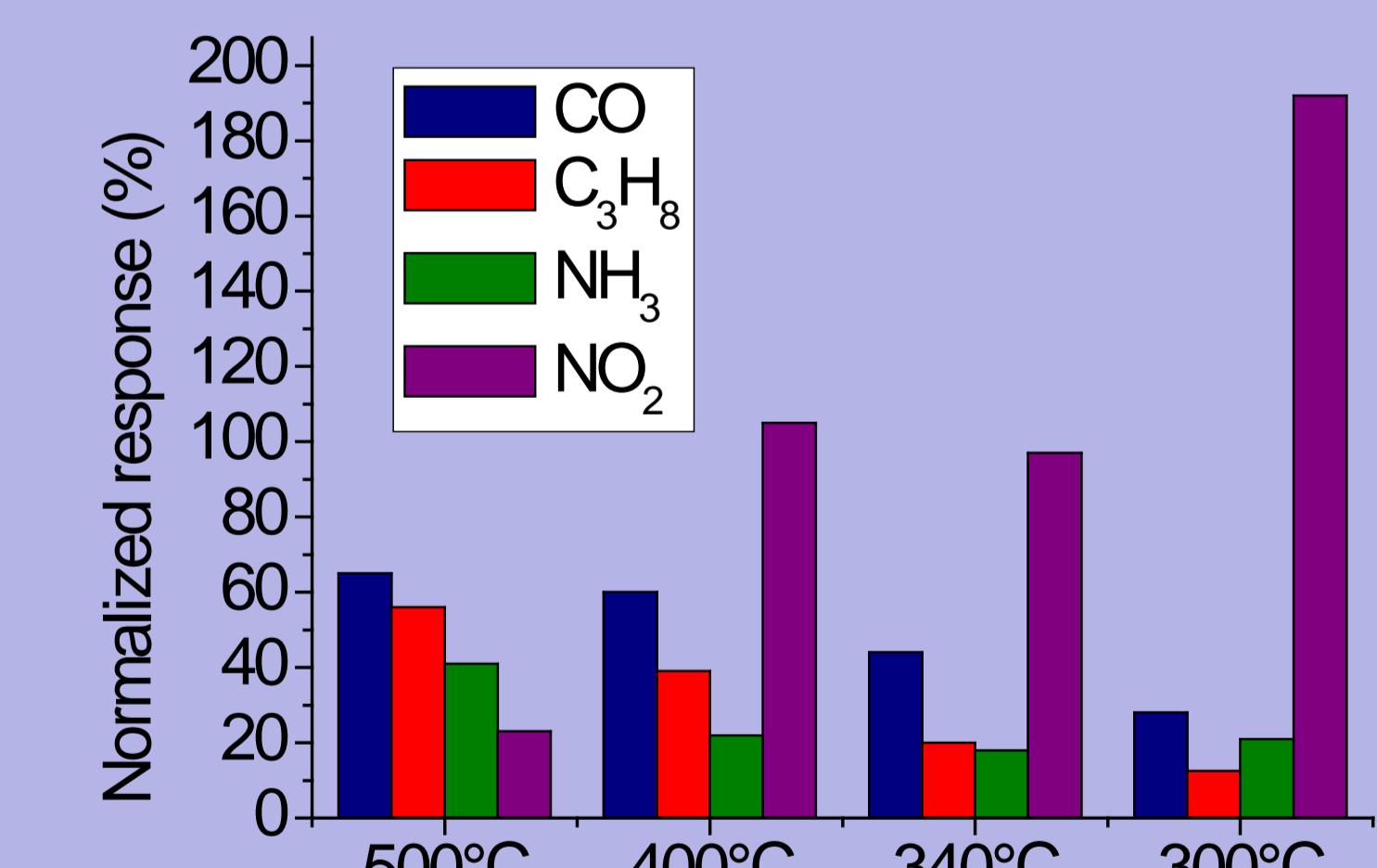
gas responses

$$S = (\text{Rair-Rgas}) / R_{\text{gas}}$$



SnO_2 sensors responses to a) 100 and 490 ppm CO, b) 100 and 400 ppm C_3H_8 , c) 5 ppm NH_3 , d) 1 ppm NO_2 at different temperatures (RH 50%).

SnO_2 Nanoparticles gas sensors



SnO_2 sensors' normalized responses to 100 ppm CO, 100 ppm C_3H_8 , 5 ppm NH_3 and 1 ppm NO_2 at different temperatures and RH 50%

Conclusions

The morphology of ZnO nanostructures significantly influences the sensors gases responses and therefore offers a possible selectivity improvement way for gas sensing device. The sensors based on ZnO CL structures present the highest selectivity for CO or NH_3 relatively to C_3H_8 when operating at 400°C. ZnO NR sensors display a high response to all tested gases with an optimum selectivity for C_3H_8 comparatively to CO and NH_3 when operating at 340°C. ZnO NP layers present the best stability of the response for C_3H_8 between 340 to 500°C. $\text{Sn}_3\text{O}_2(\text{OH})_2$ octahedra have been prepared from tin amidure precursor in mild conditions, and transforms into SnO_2 at 500°C. Gas sensing properties of SnO_2 sensor to CO, C_3H_8 , NH_3 , and NO_2 gases have been investigated. At 340°C, the sensors present the best selectivity between CO and other reducing gases (C_3H_8 and NH_3). At 300°C, the sensors are extremely sensitive and sensitive to 1 ppm of NO_2 ($R_n = 196\%$). This study is the first step dedicated to the preparation of a multisensor system based on chemoresistive layers with specific morphologies and different operating temperatures.

[1] M. Monge, M. L. Kahn, A. Maisonnat and B. Chaudret, Angew. Chem. Int. Ed., 2003, 42, 5321-5324.

[2] A. Ryzhikov, J. Jonca, M.L. Kahn , K. Fajerwerg, B. Chaudret, A. Chapelle, P. Ménini, C.H.H. Shim, A. Gaudon, P. Fau J. Nanopart. Res., 2015, Volume 17, Issue 7 (DOI 10.1007/s11051-015-3086-2

[3] Ph. Menini et al., Eurosensors XXII proceedings, (2008) 342.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:

PRES, Région Midi-Pyrénées (NELI program -Nez Electronique Intégré-), BPI France and Sigfox SA for « Object's World » project funding, and V. Collière (TEMSCAN Toulouse) for SEM and TEM images.