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Phthalocyanine Photoregeneration for Low Power Consumption Chemiresistors

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* Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: It is well-known that the applicability of phthalocyanine chemiresistors suffers from long recovery time after NO₂ exposure. This circumstance enforces the necessity to operate the sensors at elevated temperatures (150–200 °C), which shortens the sensor lifetime and increases its power consumption (regardless, a typical measurement period is longer than 15 min). In this paper, we propose a new method for fast and effective recovery by UV–vis illumination at a low temperature (55 °C). The method is based on short illumination following short NO₂ exposure. To support and optimize the method, we investigated the effects of light in the wavelength and intensity ranges of 375–850 nm and 0.2–0.8 mW/mm², respectively, on the rate of NO₂ desorption from the phthalocyanine sensitive layer during the recovery period. This investigation was carried out for a set of phthalocyanine materials (ZnPc, CuPc, H₂Pc, PbPc, and FePc) operating at slightly elevated temperatures (55–100 °C) and was further supported by the analysis of UV–vis and FTIR spectral changes. We found out that the light with the wavelength shorter than 550 nm significantly accelerates the NO₂ desorption from ZnPc, CuPc, and FePc, and allows bringing the measurement period under 2 min and decreasing the sensor power consumption by 75%. Possible mechanisms of the light-stimulated desorption are discussed.

KEYWORDS: phthalocyanine chemiresistors, nitrogen dioxide detection, photoregeneration, light-stimulated NO₂ desorption, photoinduced spectral changes, low power consumption

Conventionally, NO₂ is monitored by sensitive layers of chemiresistors based on metal oxides.¹ The best metal oxide-based chemiresistors are small, durable, and very sensitive electronic elements with detection limits as low as several parts per billion (ppb).² However, the metal oxide sensors operate at elevated temperatures (>200 °C) and suffer from low selectivity to NO₂.¹ To overcome these obstacles, many researchers have focused on the investigation of organic-based sensors or organic–inorganic hybrids. Organic materials offer a higher degree of compositional and structural variability that enables the sensor to be tailored to one selective application. Various materials such as metal–organic frameworks,^{3,4} graphene composites,⁵ or chemically

derived carbon nanotubes,⁶ polypyrrole,⁷ porphyrin,⁸ polytoluidine,⁹ and indigo-carmin¹⁰ have already been investigated. Phthalocyanines (Pcs), which can operate at ambient temperatures, are also highly promising materials.^{11–14} Phthalocyanine (H₂Pc) is an organic macrocyclic molecule with a summary formula (C₈H₄N₂)₄H₂. It consists of four isoindole heterocycles connected by nitrogen bridges into one macrocycle with four nitrogen atoms in the center. The cavity in the center can be occupied by dozens (more than 70) of cation types forming phthalocyanine derivatives, metallophthalocyanines (MPc).¹⁵ They are typically intensively colored compounds absorbing UV–vis light by four absorption bands (Q, B, N, and L). The light absorption promotes electrons across a band gap to a conduction band, generating new mobile charge carriers in phthalocyanines.¹⁵ Phthalocyanine molecules contain an extended network of conjugated double bonds that interact with NO₂. For such interaction, two basic mechanisms have been proposed: (a) the partial oxidation of the macrocycle connected with the introduction of free holes,^{16,17} and (b) the formation of delocalized common molecular orbitals that significantly modify the mechanism of charge transport.¹⁸ In either case, the interaction results in a change of resistance (and impedance) that can be correlated with analyte concentration.

¹⁹ Regarding the gas-sensing characteristics of Pc films, their morphology also plays a significant role.²⁰ The most

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familiar phthalocyanine polymorphs are α , β , χ , and τ . The first two, the α and β forms, are common in phthalocyanine thin films.^{15,21} In particular, NO₂ detection by various Pc morphologies was reported in ref ²².

However, the strong interaction of Pcs with NO₂ (bonding energy \approx 0.4 eV) results in long recovery times, which imposes serious limits on the real applicability of the sensors.^{17,23} While the effects of short-time and low-concentration exposures can usually be reversed by temperature elevation (150–200 °C) in a stream of pure air,²⁴ longer exposures to higher concentrations even lead to irreversible changes in sensor properties. These changes were ascribed to the gradual transformation of the original Pc+NO₂

– complex to other

species with an even stronger bonding.¹⁷ The stronger bonding “freezes” the thermal recovery mechanism as the hypothetical recovery temperature rises above the phthalocyanine degradation temperature. To mitigate the risk of sensor damage, the exposure times and doses were shortened and decreased by many researchers.^{24–26} Other papers suggested nanostructuring of Pcs or a kind of NO₂ pre-exposure or preannealing to facilitate the NO₂ release.^{27–29} Another approach that was demonstrated on Ti(Pc)₂ and Lu(Pc)₂ consisted of the application of UV light to accelerate the recovery.^{30,31}

To avoid the long recovery times or sensor degradation at

elevated temperatures, we propose to use and to tune the last strategy: the application of intensive light in UV and visible regions to stimulate the NO₂ desorption (see [Video S1](#)) at an ambient or only slightly elevated temperature (55–100 °C). So far, the illumination has been carried out either by using a UV mercury lamp with a broad spectrum with multiple wavelengths (applied at once) or only one narrow-band LED in the UV region at a single illumination intensity.^{30,31} Therefore, in this work, we investigate the photoregenerating effects of light with various wavelengths in the range of 375–850 nm on various phthalocyanine derivatives (ZnPc, CuPc, H₂Pc, PbPc, and FePc) at various intensities. We show that certain wavelengths in the UV–vis region (depending on the phthalocyanine derivative) are quite effective in the stimulation of NO₂ desorption, thus shortening the recovery time by up to 90%.



EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

Preparation of the Phthalocyanine Sensitive Layers.

Phthalocyanine chemiresistors were prepared by organic molecular evaporation (OME) in high vacuum conditions ($\approx 1 \times 10^{-4}$ Pa) on planar 2.5×2 mm² alumina substrates equipped with two interdigital Pt electrodes (25 μ m in width, 35 μ m far from each other).³²

Phthalocyanine powders were bought from Sigma-Aldrich and used for the chemiresistors without further purification. The evaporation of phthalocyanines (ZnPc, CuPc, H₂Pc, PbPc, and FePc) was carried out at various temperatures and growth rates summarized in [Table S1](#). Phthalocyanine layers (250 nm thick) grew at ambient temperature on substrates that were situated 22.5 cm from the evaporation crucible. Thicknesses of the chemiresistor layers were measured with a profilometer (Kla Tencor P-6) and microscope (Tescan FE-SEM MIRA). The layers were further characterized by optical and IR spectroscopies (HR2000+ and Nicolet iS5).

Parameters of the Photoregeneration and Sensor Operation

Details. Chemiresistor sensing characteristics were measured on pretreated sensor samples after thermal stabilization at 100 °C and double photoinitiation by light with wavelength (λ) of 441 nm and intensity (G) of 0.8 mW/mm² for 30 s. The pretreatment was used in order to minimize their baseline (i.e., R₀ = resistance in the synthetic air as a reference atmosphere) shift during the measurement. Sensor resistance was measured with an Agilent 34410A (R < 1.5 G Ω) or Keithley 6517B (R > 1.5 G Ω) apparatus in a constant gas flow of 25 mL/min. Sensing characteristics were investigated for each combination of phthalocyanine and illumination wavelength (i.e., 5 \times 13 matrix) by the application of testing sequences described in the following protocol:

1. Stabilization = resistance stabilization in the reference atmosphere (the criterion for the stability was $\Delta R/R \leq 1\%$ /min), 0–10 min.
2. Sensing = exposure to 0.2–1.6 ppm of NO₂ in the reference atmosphere, 30 s.
3. Rinsing = exposure to the reference atmosphere to rinse unbonded NO₂, 10–30 s.
4. Photoregeneration = chemiresistor illumination by light, 30 s.
5. Evaluation = did the resistance returned to its original value (step 1)? Yes = go to step 6; No = go back to step 4, 30 s.
6. Repetition = going back to step 1 to investigate repeatability (min 3 \times).

The sequence protocol is also shown in Figure 1. The individual sequence steps 1–6 are marked in the figure. The chemiresistor characteristics were calculated from the testing sequences and expressed as two quantities: normalized response magnitude $NRM = (R_b - R_s)/R_b$ and regeneration degree $RD = (R_{r1} - R_s)/(R_b - R_s)$. The NRM is a relative change of the sensor resistance during the exposure to NO_2 and represents sensor sensitivity. The RD is a relative return of the resistance to its baseline representing the degree of sensor recovery after the NO_2 exposure. The photoregeneration of chemiresistors (step 4) was carried out by power LEDs (375–850 nm) refocused by two-lens optics to reach maximal spatial homogeneity of light intensity on the sensor (better than $\pm 5\%$ for the LEDs except 500 nm; for 500 nm, better than $\pm 8\%$). The illumination setup is depicted in Figure 2. All diodes were spectrometrically and radiometrically characterized by using a spectrophotometer (HR2000+), a calibrated UV–vis reference source (DH-2000), and an optical fiber with a cosine corrector. Diode operating conditions were adjusted to obtain four different average light intensities (G) on the chemiresistors ($G = 0.2, 0.4, 0.6,$ and 0.8 mW/mm²). Further details about the illumination are available in Table S2 and Figure S1 in the Supporting Information. Chemiresistor temperature was monitored and controlled by using an integrated Pt heater at the back side of the ceramic substrate. The chemiresistors were tempered at 55, 70, 85, or 100 °C excluding step 4 in the testing sequence. During step 4, the temperature mildly raised as a result of light absorption ($t_i - t_o = \max +8$ °C, see Figures 1 and 6). During that step, we kept the constant heating power equal to the

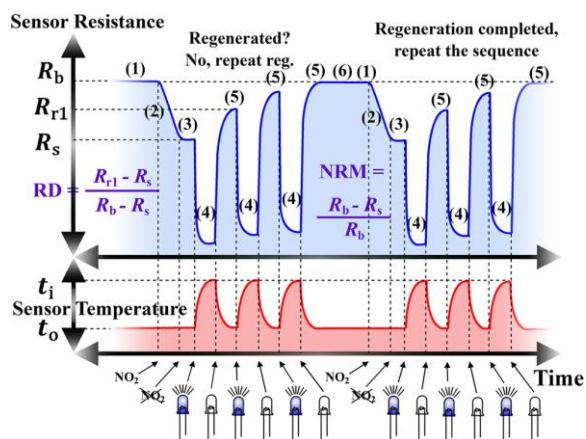


Figure 1. Testing sequence for the investigation of phthalocyanine photoregeneration. The individual sequence steps are marked with numbers: (1) stabilization, (2) sensing, (3) rinsing, (4) photoregeneration, (5) evaluation, and (6) repetition.

value from the previous step. This approach allowed to us effectively avoid the artifacts in resistance signals that originate in the PID controller’s reaction to the change of the temperature. In the end, we repeated spectroscopic characterizations of the chemiresistive layers to compare the spectra before and after illuminations ($G = 0.8$ mW/mm² for 2 h and $G = 7.3$ mW/mm² for 1 h, $\lambda = 441$ nm).



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The chemiresistor characteristics were calculated as two

quantities, NRM and RD (defined above), obtained from the testing sequences measured for each combination of phthalocyanine (MPc) and wavelength (λ) at various temperatures (T), illumination intensities (G), and concentrations (c).

Photoregeneration of ZnPc Chemiresistors at Various Temperatures, Illumination Intensities, and NO₂ Concentrations. Photoregeneration at Various Temperatures. ZnPc chemiresistors were photoregenerated with certain effectivity by all the wavelengths (RD \gg 0%).

However, the regeneration degree (RD) significantly depended on the operating temperature and sensor baseline for the measurement. For this reason, the baseline value was always indicated and kept uniform for all measurements at the selected operating temperatures. Under these conditions, it was revealed that the regeneration degree (i.e., the effectivity of the photoregeneration process) increased with descending wavelength. For the temperature of 55 °C and baseline of (320 \pm 9)

M Ω , the wavelengths longer than 550 nm had an approximately constant RD in the range from 10% to 17%. (The intervals of the baseline values were constructed as a mean value of $R_b \pm$ corrected sample standard deviation of R_b . The same methodology was also applied for the NRM intervals construction.) We labeled this region as the low effectivity photoregeneration (LEP) region due to the small effects of the illumination on the resistance recovery to its original values. From 550 nm going down, the RD was increasing. It went from 35% for 518 nm to 96% for 375 nm (see the black curve in [Figure 3a](#)). This region is further referred to as the high effectivity photoregeneration (HEP) region. This character of the RD = RD(λ) dependence and the separation of RD values in two regions was preserved even if the operation temperature was altered. The values just slightly dropped. For the temperatures of 70, 85 and 100 °C with the corresponding baselines (301 \pm 10) M Ω , (302 \pm 13) M Ω , and (252 \pm 8)

M Ω , the RD stayed in the intervals of (9–16%), (7–12%), and (<12%), respectively, in the LEP region. In the HEP region, the RD decreased more significantly with the increasing temperature, providing the intervals of (33–81%), (24–59%), and (20–50%), respectively ([Figure 3a](#)). At the same time, the NRM increased with temperature from 0.25 \pm 0.02 for 55 °C to 0.55 \pm 0.02 for 100 °C, indicating repeatable increase of sensitivity. On the contrary, for the series of measurements at one temperature, the NRM was preserved approximately constant for all sequences with no trend. This should mean that the state of the films was not significantly changing between the consecutive measurements and, in other words, that the illuminations should provide only the desorption of the captured NO₂ without the undesirable drift of baseline or/and NRM values. Regarding the influence of the temperature, it seems that the photoinitiation at higher temperatures resulted in cleaner films with lower concentration of adsorbates, thus becoming more attractive for NO₂ capture. A higher amount of captured NO₂ then needed a longer illumination period to get desorbed. Typical examples of raw

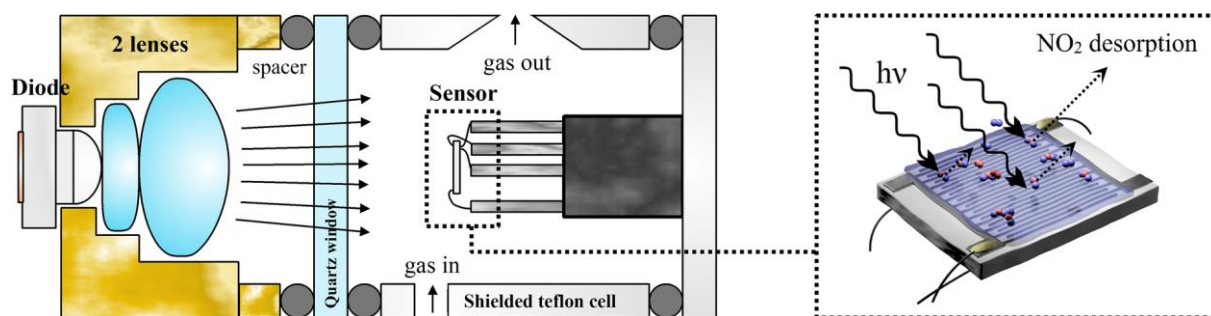


Figure 2. Illustration of the illumination setup. Sensors were illuminated by power LED diodes (375–850 nm) refocused by two lens optics to reach maximal spatial homogeneity of light intensity.

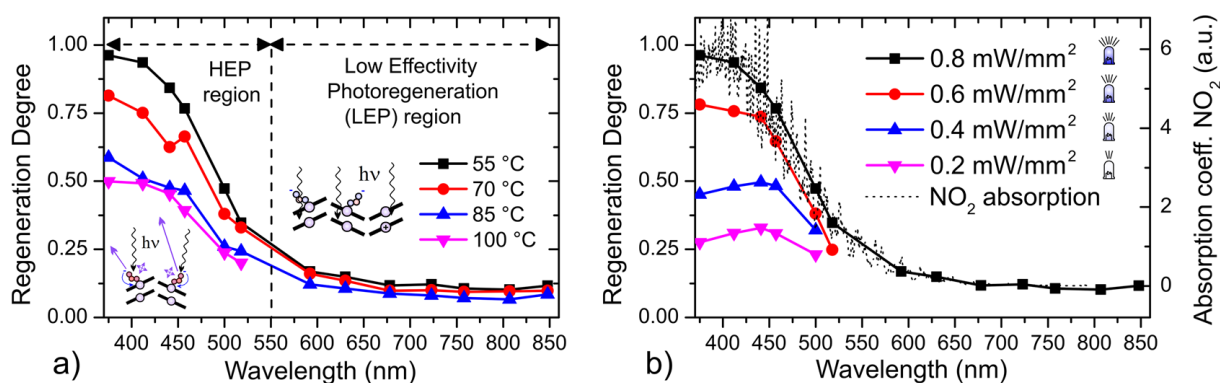
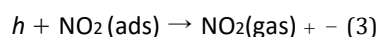
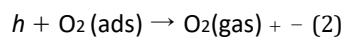
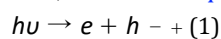


Figure 3. Dependence of the regeneration degree RD on the wavelength of the incident illumination and the influence of (a) sensor operating temperature (55, 70, 85, and 100 °C) and (b) intensity of illumination (0.2, 0.4, 0.6, and 0.8 mW/mm²). The absorption spectrum of NO₂ in the gaseous phase at 20 °C (dotted line) was taken from the database (ref 33).

data are available in the Supporting Information (Figures S2 and S3).

Photoregeneration at Various Illumination Intensities. To further investigate the nature of the photoregeneration processes, we carried out a series of measurements at a constant temperature of 55 °C and various intensities of illumination (0.2, 0.4, 0.6, and 0.8 mW/mm²). During all these measurements, we also kept the constant baseline value of 310 ± 18 MΩ. Under these circumstances, the RD was found to be more or less linearly proportional to the intensity of the illumination (Figure 3b). This finding is particularly promising for the applicability of the chemiresistors in practice as it should allow to easily adapt the photoregenerating effect to reproducibly restore the original sensor state after the exposures to various concentrations, ideally in one short photoregenerating step. The NRM was approximately constant 0.26 ± 0.02 for all sequences with no significant trend.

Mechanism of Photoregeneration. Considering the mechanism, two main types have been proposed for photoinduced molecular desorptions: (1) DIET (desorption or dissociation induced by electronic transitions) and (2) LITD (laser-induced thermal desorptions).³⁴ In our case, the experimental evidence seems to disqualify the latter mechanism. The sensors were tempered at a selected temperature before exposure to light. At the beginning of the exposure (step 4 of the testing sequences described in the [Experimental Section](#)), the sensor heating power was fixed and the light was allowed to further heat the phthalocyanine layer by absorption. Differences in the layer temperature were proportional to the phthalocyanine absorption coefficient and are plotted in [Figure 6](#). For ZnPc, the maximal layer temperatures during the “55 °C measurement” were 62 °C (55 + 7 °C) for illumination by 0.8 mW/mm² of 723 or 592 nm due to the absorption in ZnPc’s Q-band.¹⁵ Nevertheless, the regeneration degree was considerably lower for those wavelengths than for 441 nm, for example, where the absorption of ZnPc is negligible and hence the temperature rise is smaller (58.7 °C, i.e., 55 + 3.7 °C). This research finds a partial parallel in the class of inorganic semiconductors where UV–vis light can be used to activate the sensors to operate at ambient temperature.³⁵ It has been reported that the application of light can also accelerate the regeneration of such sensors based on the following model (we will refer to it as RecDes, recombinative desorption model). At first (1), the light generates a hole in a semiconductor’s valence band exciting the electron to the conduction band. Second (2), the hole reacts with negatively charged chemisorbed species to release them.³⁶ Extending the mechanism to chemisorbed NO₂, we obtain [eq 3](#).



In the end, the photoexcited electron from [eq 1](#) is trapped in another hole because holes are major charge carriers in phthalocyanines as they are p-type semiconductors.³⁷ This model is consistent with the increase in the resistance of ZnPc after illumination, which was observed regardless of whether the sensor was exposed to NO₂ before. This model also predicts a threshold for the effective wavelengths as it requires sufficient energy to promote the electron across the band gap. The band gap was reported to be approximately 2 eV for ZnPc, which corresponds to the wavelength of 620 nm.³⁸ This value was found close to the border of the HEP region (see [Figure 3a](#)).

Nevertheless, the tight correlation between the RD(λ) and A_{NO₂}(λ) also suggests another model based on the direct absorption of light by the chemisorbed NO₂ (NLA model). It was reported that 90% of light energy absorbed by NO₂ is supposed to be converted to vibrational motion that could stimulate the rate of molecular desorption.³⁹ These effects have been already used for photoacoustic detection of NO₂ by amplitude-modulated high-power light emitting diodes.³⁹ Both models would expect the proportionality between the light intensity and rate of NO₂ desorption.

Sensitivity vs Concentration. The proposed method was

further investigated in order to determine its NO₂ detection limit. It was found out that the NRM is a linear function of NO₂ concentration in the range from 0.2 to 0.9 ppm with an estimated detection limit of 20 ppb. The detection limit was calculated according to the methodology reported in ref 40.

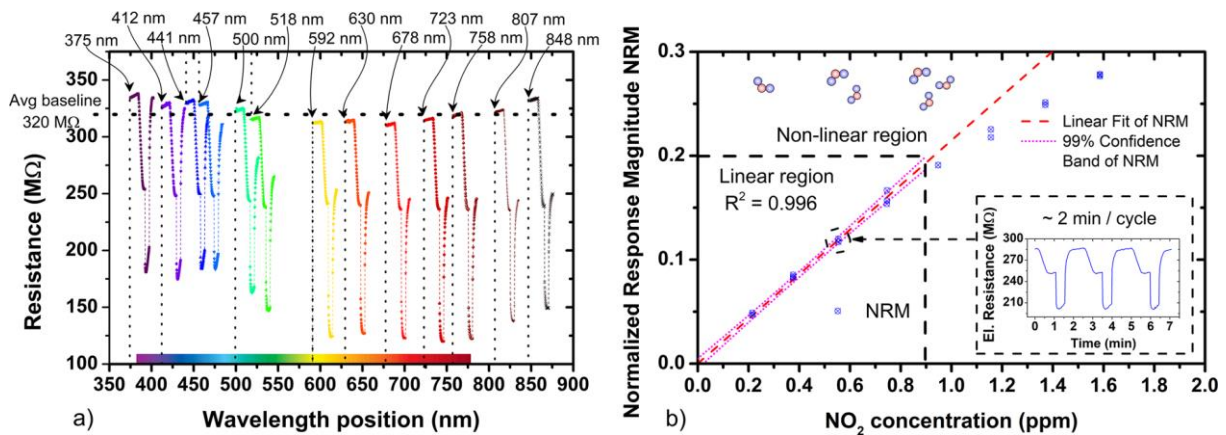


Figure 4. (a) Illustration of the stability of the baseline $320 \pm 9 \text{ M}\Omega$, constant value of the NRM 0.25 ± 0.02 , and evolution of the regeneration degree RD. The data consists of sequence steps 1–5 recorded during the measurement of ZnPc at $55 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ illuminated by light of various wavelengths ($0.8 \text{ mW}/\text{mm}^2$). The wavelength position (x-axis) is an auxiliary variable proportional to time ($1 \text{ nm} = 6 \text{ s}$). The beginning of each sequence is positioned on the nominal wavelength of the LED used for the photoregeneration. (b) Dependence of the NRM on the concentration of NO₂ (0.2–1.6 ppm) for a ZnPc chemiresistor operating at $55 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. The inset contains an example of the raw data recorded for the concentration of 0.55 ppm illustrating good repeatability and short measurement cycle duration. The photoregenerations were carried out by the 441 nm light.

This demonstrates the preservation of sensitivity achieved by the traditional “steady state approach” methods while the measurement cycle duration is significantly reduced (~ 2 vs $\sim 15 \text{ min}$).²⁴ For the concentrations exceeding 0.9 ppm, the trend was still monotonic, but its slope was mildly decreasing (Figure 4b).

Impact of the Method on Sensor Power Consumption. To evaluate the impact of the proposed method on the sensor power demand, we first calculated the consumption of our chemiresistors operating according to the “standard” optimized protocol reported in ref 24. Then we compared it with the consumption when following the protocol proposed in this article. The standard 15 min protocol for one measurement consists of 2 min of exposure to NO₂ at $80 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, 12 min of cleaning at $180 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, and 1 min of stabilization again at $80 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. For such a regime, the average power demand of our chemiresistors was calculated as 116 mW ($3/15 \times 45 \text{ mW} + 12/15 \times 134 \text{ mW}$). According to the new method, the chemiresistors operated at $55 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, consuming 23 mW for 14.5 min and 121 mW ($23 + 98 \text{ mW}$) for 0.5 min during the photoregeneration step with the 441 nm LED. As a result, the average consumption was ca. 26 mW, which was more than 4

times better when compared with the standard protocol. The consumption could be even better after improving the focus optics, as only ca. 4 mW ($0.8 \text{ mW/mm}^2 \times 5 \text{ mm}^2$) is needed to promote the photoregeneration.

Photoregeneration of the Other Phthalocyanine Chemiresistors (CuPc, H₂Pc, PbPc, and FePc) at the Temperature of 55 °C. Photoregeneration of CuPc

Chemiresistors. CuPc chemiresistors, with the baseline set at $106 \pm 2 \text{ M}\Omega$, did not photoregenerate with wavelengths

greater than 550 nm (RD ~ 0%). The photoregeneration was observed first with 518 nm (RD = 37%) and with even shorter wavelengths it was more and more effective (RD = 58–244%, [Figure 5](#)). The trend was analogous to the one observed for ZnPc, but the difference of the photoregeneration effectivities between the LEP and HEP regions was greater. The highest achieved RD values indicate that, in some cases, it was possible to “overregenerate” the chemiresistor set at a certain baseline while fulfilling the stability criterion of $\Delta R/R \leq 1\%/min$. The “overregeneration” was probably caused by the photoinduced desorption of some part of the chemisorbed O₂ or by the photoinduced desorption of the residual traces of NO₂, which were not removed during the photoinitiation procedure described in the [Experimental Section](#). However, the “overregeneration” is not a desirable effect, because it brings an issue connected with the requirement of the preservation of sensor baseline.

The baseline value should be conserved for all the measurements to ensure the preservation of a specific film state necessary for correct comparison of consecutive detections and regenerations. In this case, the “overregeneration” was compensated by inserting an extra cycle with the same exposition to NO₂ but followed by the photoregeneration with a lower illumination intensity or shorter illumination time. This, with regard to the dependence of the RD on the illumination intensity discussed above and a similar dependence on time, allowed return to the original baseline value while preserving the sensor sensitivity, because the NRM was approximately constant 0.61 ± 0.04 for all sequences with no trend as in the case of ZnPc. To complete this point, it should be noted that the direct return to the original baseline after the “overregeneration” solely by the exposure to the NO₂ gas (without the subsequent illumination) did not provide comparable results as the NRM was decreasing proportionally to the dose of NO₂ used for the baseline compensation.

Photoregeneration of PbPc Chemiresistors. PbPc chemiresistors, working at the baseline of $15.3 \pm 0.2 \text{ M}\Omega$, did not significantly photoregenerate with any wavelength in the range from 375 to 850 nm (RD = –3–17%, [Figure 5](#)). As the photoregeneration was not effective in this case, we had to use the classical thermal recovery mechanism to regenerate the sensors. After 10 steps of illumination for each wavelength, step 4 in our methodology was replaced by a temporal increase of the operating temperature. It was increased from 55 to 130 °C for 30 s, and it went back to 55 °C to check the progress of the regeneration. With this approach, we managed to get an approximately constant NRM of 0.68 ± 0.02 for all sequences

with no trend as in the case of other phthalocyanines. However, we encountered increasing instability of sensor baselines. This instability had to be compensated, so it resulted in dramatic prolongations of settling times. Nevertheless, despite these prolongations, it was problematic to fulfill the stability criterion defined in the experimental section. Due to these effects, PbPc cannot be considered as a suitable material for gas detection by our method.

Photoregeneration of FePc Chemiresistors. As opposed to PbPc, FePc chemiresistors, operating at the baseline of $1.050 \pm 0.002 \text{ G}\Omega$, photoregenerated with all the wavelengths ($\text{RD} \gg 0\%$) and the RD significantly increased with descending wavelength as for ZnPc and CuPc (see Figure 5). However, the regeneration was much more intensive. For the wavelengths $678 \text{ nm}+$, the RD varied in the range from 30% to 99%. Then it rose to 156% for 630 nm and to several thousand percent for the light of 518–375 nm. These huge “overregenerations” complicated the measurement as the sensors were returning to their baselines very slowly (one return took practically several hours or days). To compensate this, we used controlled NO_2 expositions to speed up the baseline return (without the subsequent illumination). Probably as a result of this approach, the NRM was mildly decreasing in the sequence of the experiments. At the end, it had 50% of its original magnitude. In spite of this, the application of FePc for NO_2 detection seems to be prospective in combination with either longer wavelengths or significantly lower intensities ($\sim 0.01 \text{ mW/mm}^2$) of the shorter wavelengths.

Photoregeneration of H_2Pc Chemiresistors. H_2Pc chemiresistors, with the baseline set at $176 \pm 26 \text{ G}\Omega$, did not

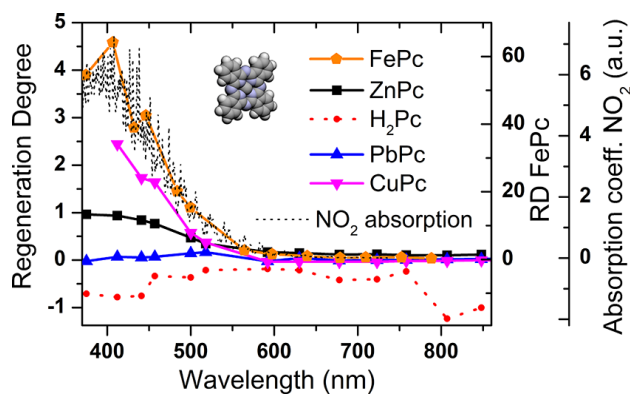


Figure 5. Dependence of the regeneration degree RD on the phthalocyanine material (FePc, ZnPc, H_2Pc , PbPc, and CuPc). The absorption spectrum of NO_2 in the gaseous phase at $20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ (dotted line) was taken from the database (ref 33).

satisfactorily photoregenerate with any wavelength in the range measured. In terms of the RD, the values obtained were even negative in the range from -124% to -18% . The reason for the negative values could be that illumination causes a temporal increase in the layer conductivity and generates new free charge carriers, which seem to have much longer lifetime in H_2Pc than in the other phthalocyanines. This could

be connected with H₂Pc's significantly higher resistance baseline. So, at the time of the RD evaluation, some of these photocarriers were probably still present there (see [Figure S4](#)). A similar effect has already been observed for amorphous VOPC and named as persistent photoconductivity (PPC).⁴¹ If we waited a longer time before the evaluation of the photoregeneration (30 min, not 30 s as defined in the methodology), we obtained small positive values of the RD, mostly close to 0% ([Figure S4](#)). The inefficiency of the photoregeneration in the case of H₂Pc forced us to apply thermal regeneration by temporal increases of the operating temperature to 90 °C. The NRM was approximately constant, equal to 0.28 ± 0.04 with no statistically significant trend.

Comparison, Implications for the Mechanism. Extending the study to the phthalocyanine materials other than ZnPc revealed the importance of the central cation for the process of photoregeneration. The phthalocyanines (ZnPc, CuPc, H₂Pc, PbPc, and FePc) divided into two groups differing in the ability to photoregenerate. ZnPc, CuPc, and FePc exhibited photoregeneration; H₂Pc and PbPc did not. This division seems to correspond with the symmetry of the molecules. Zn²⁺, Cu²⁺, and Fe²⁺ cations are small and fit the cavity of the macrocycle, letting the phthalocyanine preserve its planar structure with the symmetry D_{4h}. H₂Pc's hydrogens reduce its symmetry to D_{2h} and PbPc's large Pb²⁺ cation that distorts the planarity of the molecule reduces the symmetry to C_{4v}.¹⁵ Regarding the mechanism of desorption, from the viewpoint of the models considered above, the universal shape of the RD(λ) for various phthalocyanines (it differs just by a multiplicative scaling factor) seems to favor the one based on the direct absorption of light by the chemisorbed NO₂. The RecDes model would expect some shifts of the RD(λ) curve based on the variations of the band gaps (CuPc ~ 1.7 eV).⁴² However, the precise value of the band gap widths may be difficult to consider as the literature contains rather a range of values for each phthalocyanine.

Stability of the Phthalocyanine Sensitive Layers under Illumination (Spectral Study). UV-vis spectra and FTIR spectra of the layers were consistent with those in the literature. The comparison is provided in the [Supporting Information](#).

Effects of the Illuminations on UV-Vis Spectra of the Phthalocyanine Layers. The Pc spectra did not change significantly with the layer illuminations at working conditions for photoregeneration (441 nm, 0.8 mW/mm², 2 h). Based on these findings, we are convinced that, under the working conditions, there are no irreversible changes in the layers caused by the illuminations. We believe that the effects of light are restricted only to (i) the photostimulated desorption of the species adsorbed on the surface of the phthalocyanine layers (NO₂, O₂, H₂O) and (ii) the generation of photoinduced mobile charge carriers. However, we observed some changes of FePc and PbPc UV-vis spectra after stronger illuminations (7.3 mW/mm², 1 h). In these particular cases, the stronger illuminations led to small depreciations of the Q absorption bands (626 nm, -6%; 719 nm, -3%, respectively, [Figure 6](#)). We think that these depreciations were caused by partial temperature-stimulated recrystallizations of the FePc and PbPc

layers, as those layers exhibit some level of absorption of the 441 nm light. The temperature rose by more than several tens of degrees ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) for the stronger illuminations and hence could provide the energy to the layers to recrystallize. PbPc, for example, is known to have two polymorphs differing in their absorption spectra: (i) monoclinic with the absorption maxima at 740 nm and (ii) triclinic with the maxima at 900 nm.⁴³ It has been reported that the annealing process can induce the recrystallization of the as-deposited monoclinic phases to the more thermodynamically stable triclinic form.⁴³ On the contrary, the absorption of the layers of the other phthalocyanines (ZnPc, CuPc, and H₂Pc) is negligible in the spectral region around 441 nm and thus their temperature rises were insufficient to alter layer morphology.

Effects of the Illuminations on FTIR Spectra of the Phthalocyanine Layers. The FTIR spectra remained unchanged for the working intensity of the illuminations (0.8 mW/mm²), supporting the interpretation mentioned above and the claim of stability. After the stronger illuminations (7.3 mW/mm²), we again recorded the almost identical spectra containing only minor changes of very weak bands for ZnPc at 668 or 434 cm⁻¹ and CuPc at 571 cm⁻¹ (Figure S5). A possible explanation of these changes may lie in the stimulated desorption of several adsorbates (NO₂, O₂, H₂O) which are present in phthalocyanine layers at ambient conditions.



CONCLUSIONS

ZnPc, CuPc, and FePc thin layers containing certain amounts of NO₂ as a result of a chemiresistive detection process were found to photoregenerate when they were exposed to light with a wavelength shorter than 550 nm. Such light demonstrated its capability to stimulate NO₂ desorption from the layer, accelerating its recovery to the original state

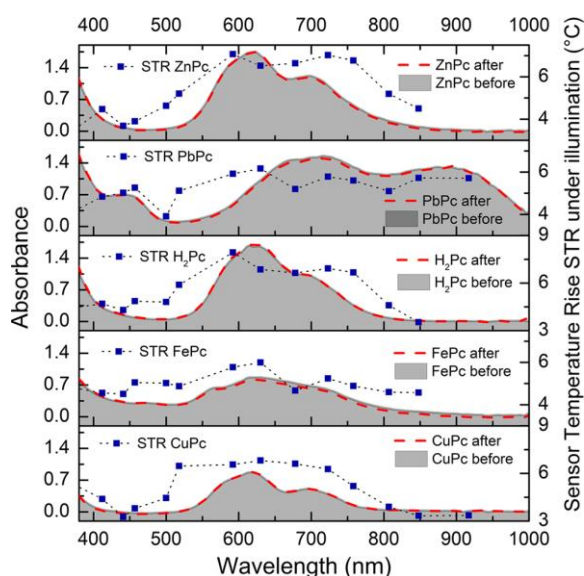


Figure 6. UV-vis spectra of the phthalocyanine sensitive layers before (gray area) and after (red dashed curve) illumination (7.3 mW/mm², 1 h). The graphs contain superimposed curves (STR) illustrating temperature effects of illumination on the chemiresistors (0.8 mW/mm²).

before the detection of NO₂. This effect was ascribed either to the generation of holes in the organic semiconductor that can recombine with the chemisorbed species or to the direct desorption induced by electronic transitions originating from the light absorption in chemisorbed NO₂. It was shown that photoregeneration can be conducted at ambient or slightly elevated temperatures (55–100 °C), thus opening the possibility of simple phthalocyanine based chemiresistors operating at low temperatures. Lower temperatures imply lower electrical consumption (ca. 25%) and longer lifetime of the sensors.

Moreover, we modified the kinetic operating procedure suggested in ref 25 to benefit not only from the considerable acceleration of measurement ($T_{\text{meas.cycle}}$ was ~ 2 min, more than 7 times faster than the traditional optimized approach presented in ref 24), but also from the preservation of the limit of detection (<20 ppb) and the improved baseline stability (→ better repeatability of the measurement). The photoregeneration effects were further found to be approximately linearly dependent on the light intensity and also proportional to the operating temperature and the phthalocyanine type. From a practical standpoint, it has been shown that photoregeneration could help phthalocyanine based sensors to become more than a viable alternative to conventional techniques for NO₂ monitoring.



ASSOCIATED CONTENT

* Supporting Information

The Supporting Information is available free of charge on the [ACS Publications website](https://doi.org/10.1021/acssensors.8b00922) at DOI: [10.1021/acssensors.8b00922](https://doi.org/10.1021/acssensors.8b00922).

Evaporation parameters and details about the sensitive layers; details about the illumination; typical raw data of ZnPc photoregeneration; persistent photoconductivity of H₂Pc; UV–vis and FTIR spectra of the sensitive layers and their comparison with the literature; effects of the illuminations on FTIR spectra of the phthalocyanine layers ([PDF](#))

Animated video of the photoregeneration ([AVI](#))



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Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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