

TiO₂ Nanotubes Based Heterostructures For Gas Sensing Applications

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SGS 2012 VIII International Workshop on Semiconductor Gas Sensors
September 11 - 15, 2012, Cracow, Poland



Outline

- **Briefly our research area**
- **Sensor Materials**
- **Heterostructures**
- **Heterostructure Gas Sensor**
- **Material and Methods**
 - **Fabrication of Nanostructures**
 - **Preparation of Heterostructures**
 - **Sensor Devices and Arrays**
 - **Gas Sensing Systems**
- **Results and Discussion**
- **Conclusion**



Chemical gas sensing and material synthesis

Activities / Expertise

- Development and application of sensors & sensor arrays
- Synthesis of new organic gas sensitive materials, e.g. phthalocyanines, oximes
- Synthesis of Metal Oxide Nanostructures
- Application development: detection of explosives and hazardous substances
- Basic research

• Infrastructure

- (Application specific) sensor array instrumentation
- Sensor test equipment
- Supporting sensor characterisation methods
- Laboratory for synthesis of organic compounds
- Laboratory for synthesis of nanostructures
- Laboratory for development of sensor devices
- Material deposition and layer characterisation facilities



REVIEW

Phthalocyanines as Sensitive Materials for Chemical Sensors

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Sensors and Actuators B 35-36 (1996) 404-408

Molecular recognition with metal containing supramolecular compounds:
soluble tetradentate dithioglyoximes for the detection
of organic solvents in the gas phase

Z.Z. Öztürk^{a,b,*}, R. Zhou^c, V. Ahsen^{b,d}, Ö. Bekaroğlu^e, W. Göpel^f

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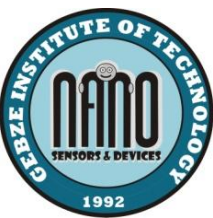
^bTÜBİTAK- Marmara Research Center, 41400 Gebze, Kocaeli, Turkey

^cMicrosensor Research Laboratory, Department of EECE, Marquette University, 1515 Wisconsin Ave, Milwaukee, WI 53233, USA

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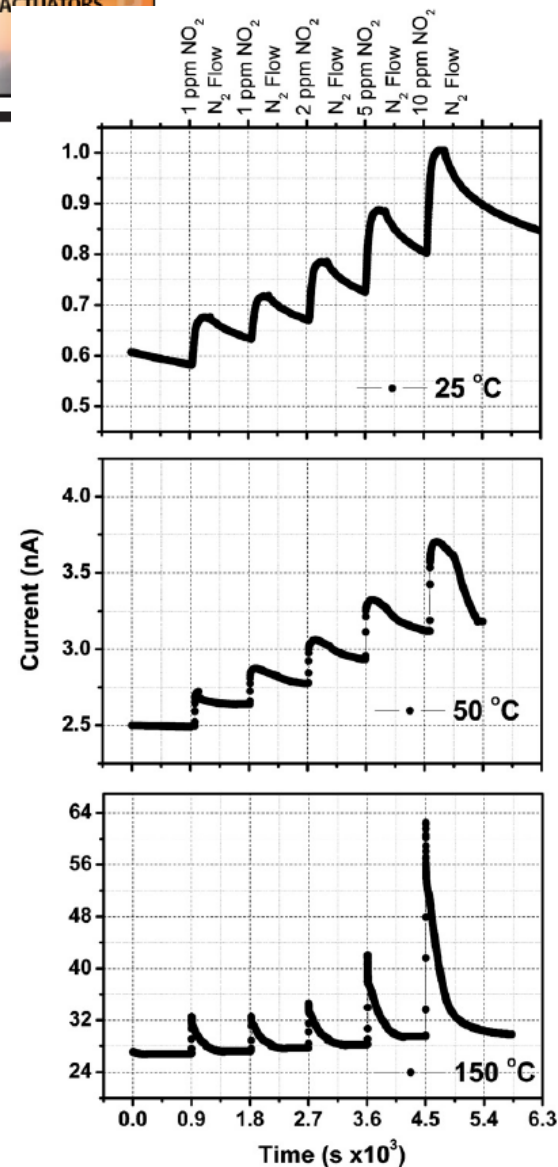
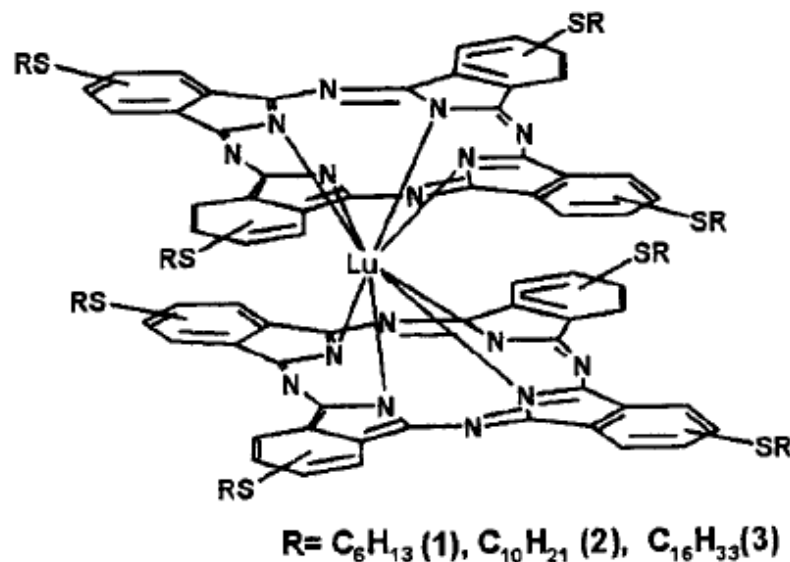
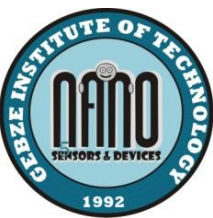
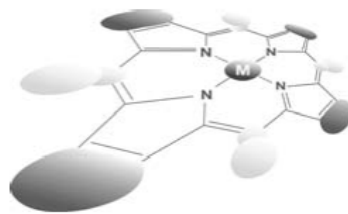
journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/snbTetrakis(alkylthio)-substituted lutetium bisphthalocyanines for sensing NO_2 and O_3 Necmettin Kılınc^a, Devrim Atilla^b, Ayşe Gül Gürek^b, Zafer Ziya Öztürk^{a,c,*}, Vefa Ahsen^{b,c}^a Gebze Institute of Technology, Faculty of Science Department of Physics, 41400 Gebze-Kocaeli, Turkey^b Gebze Institute of Technology, Faculty of Science Department of Chemistry, 41400 Gebze-Kocaeli, Turkey^c TÜBİTAK-Marmara Research Center, Materials Institute, 41470 Gebze-Kocaeli, Turkey

Fig. 5. Response current of compound 3 sequentially exposed to 1 ppm, 1 ppm, 2 ppm, 5 ppm, and 10 ppm NO_2 at temperatures of 25 °C, 50 °C, and 150 °C (exposure: 300s, purging under dry nitrogen flow: 600s).





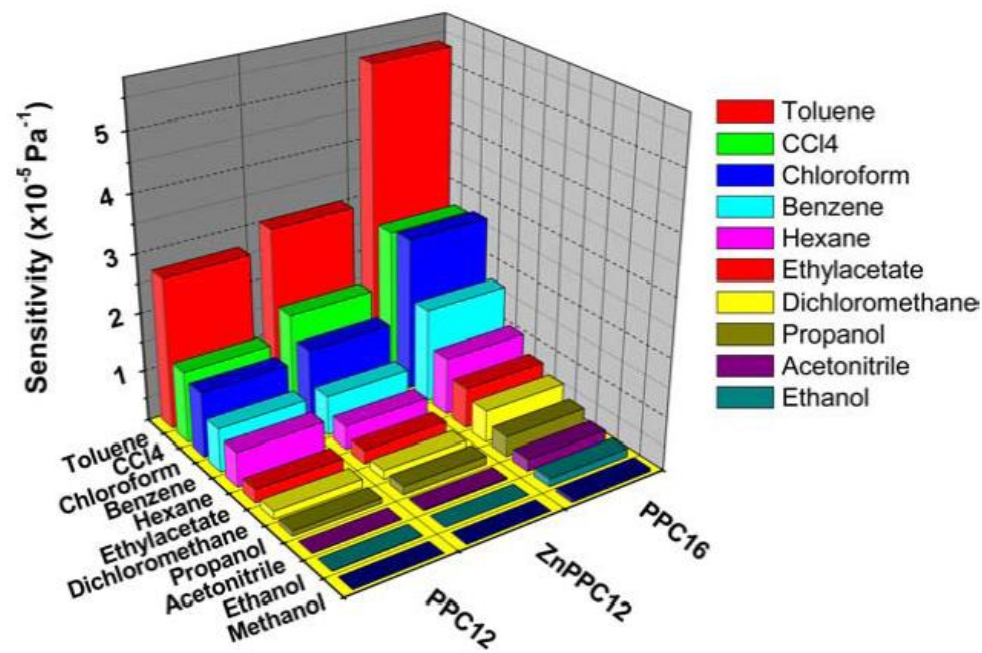
Liquid crystal porphyrins as chemically sensitive coating materials for chemical sensors

Ali Şems Ahsen^a, Antoni Segade^b, Dolores Velasco^b and Zafer Ziya Öztürk^{*a,c}

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Sensors **2012**, *12*, 12006-12015; doi:10.3390/s120912006

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sensors

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Article

Acoustoelectric Effect on the Responses of SAW Sensors Coated with Electrospun ZnO Nanostructured Thin Film

Cihat Tasaltin¹, Mehmet Ali Ebeoglu^{1,2} and Zafer Ziya Ozturk^{1,3,*}

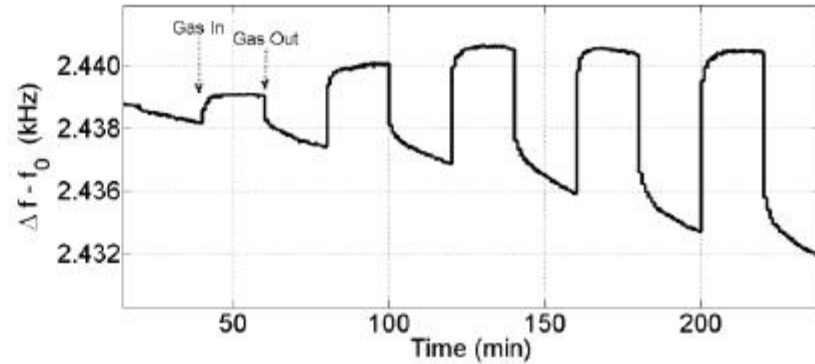
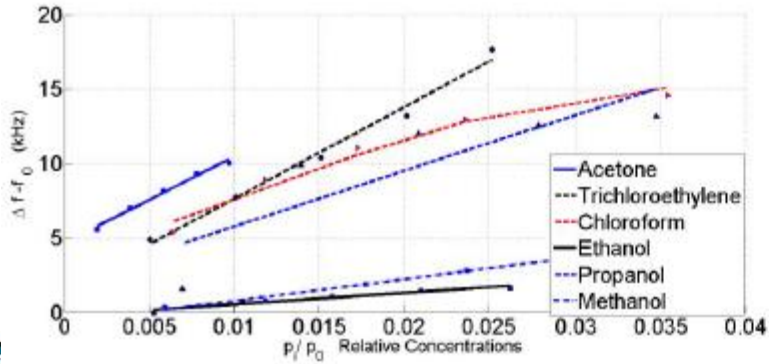
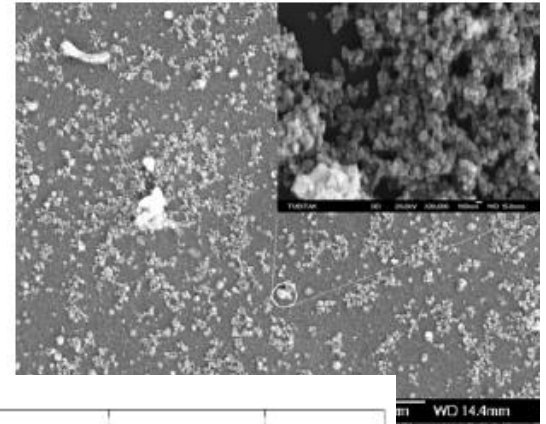
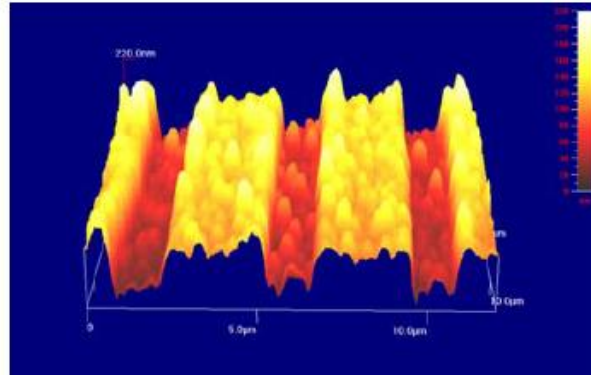
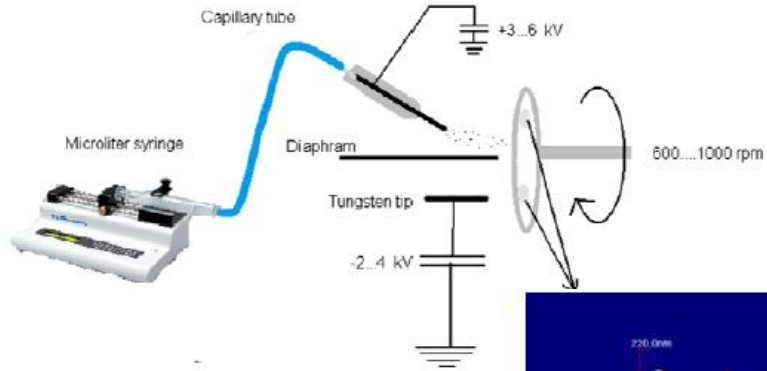
"Pesticide sensing in water with phthalocyanine based QCM sensors" has been accepted for publication in *Sensors & Actuators: B. Chemical*.

"Understanding the VOC Sorption Processes on Fluoro Alkyl Substituted Phthalocyanines Using ATR FT-IR Spectroscopy and QCM Measurements" has been accepted for publication in *Sensors & Actuators: B. Chemical*.



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Simple fabrication of hexagonally well-ordered AAO template on silicon substrate in two dimensions

Nevin Taşaltın · Sadullah Öztürk · Necmettin Kılınc ·
Hayrettin Yüzer · Zafer Ziya Öztürk

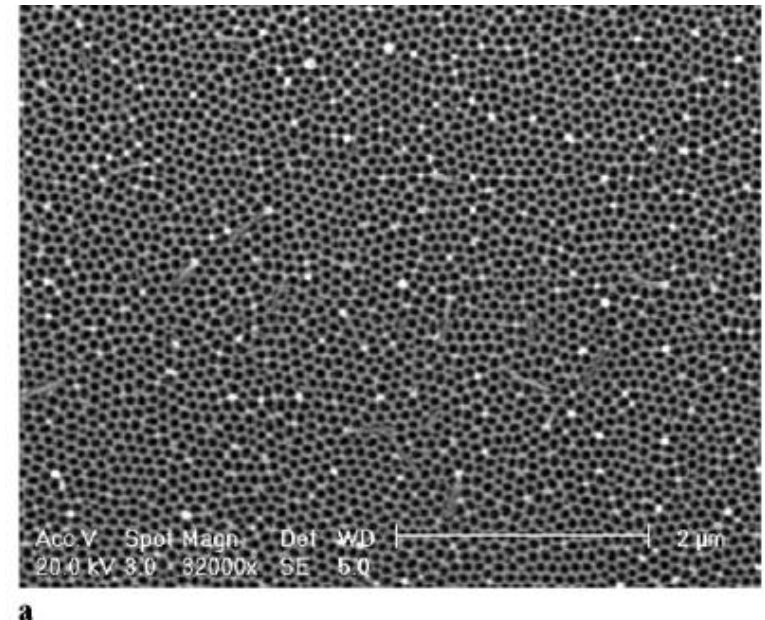
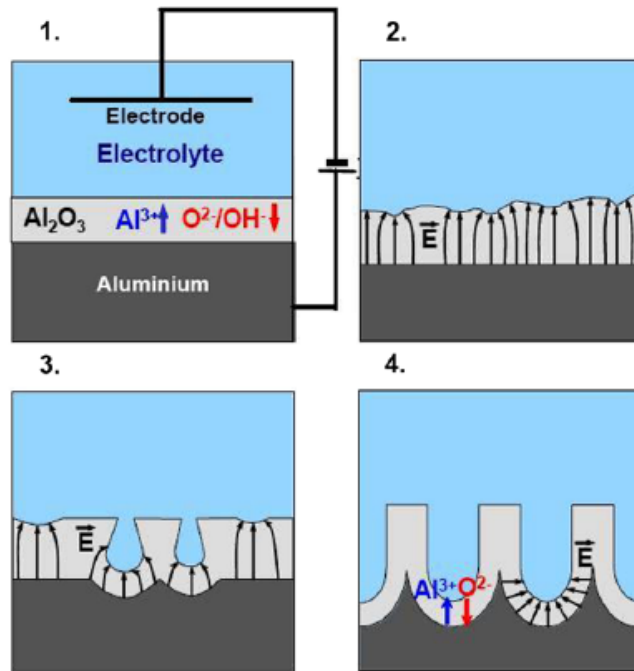
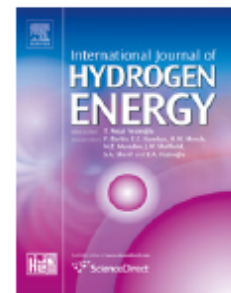


Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of the pore-formation mechanism for fabrication of AAO template. Regime 1: formation of barrier oxide on the entire area; regime 2: local field distributions caused by surface fluctuations; regime 3: creation of pores by field-enhanced or/and temperature-enhanced dissolution; regime 4: stable pore growth [9]



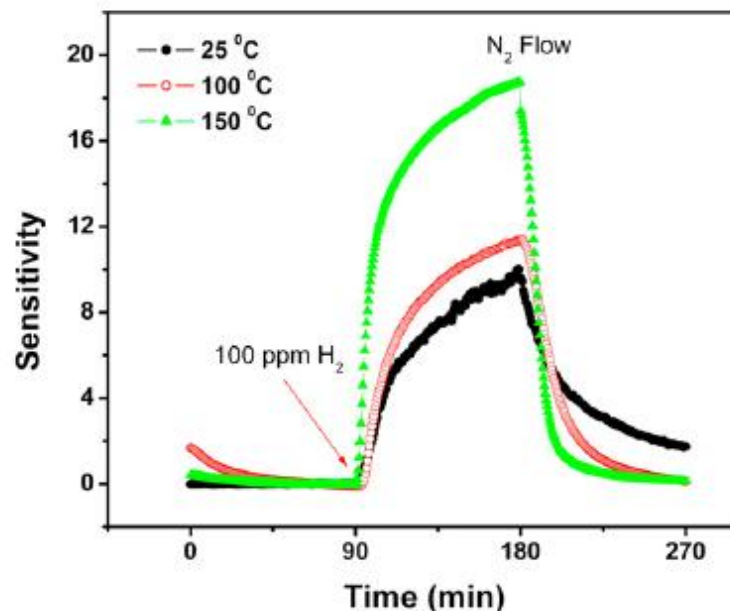
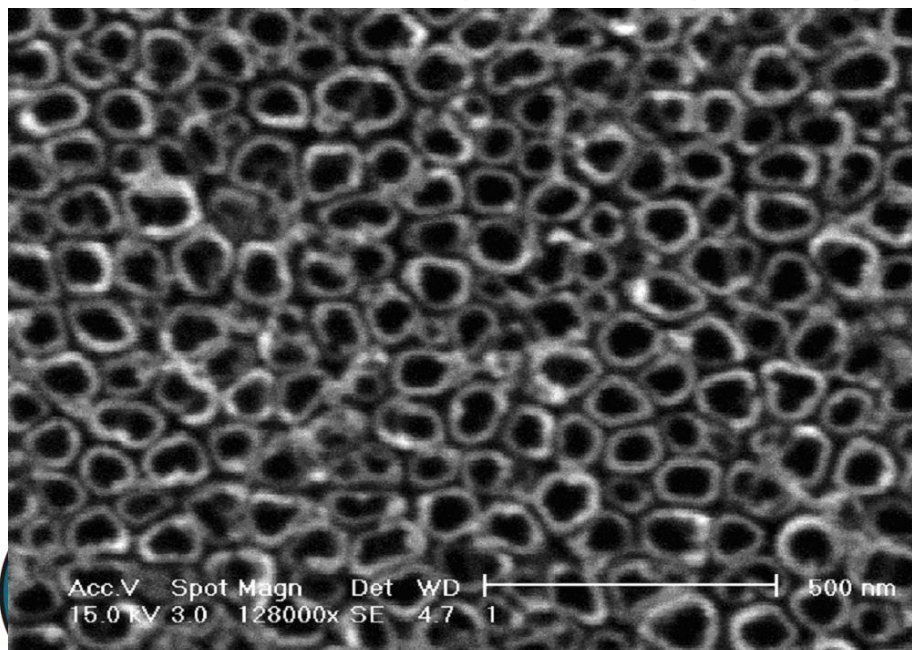
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CHNOLOGY

Synthesis of highly-ordered TiO₂ nanotubes for a hydrogen sensor

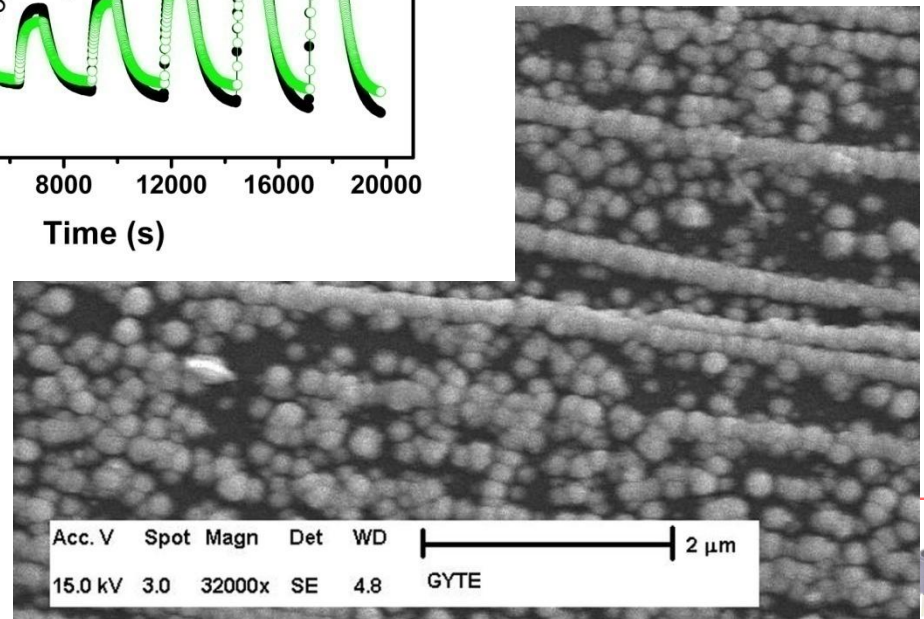
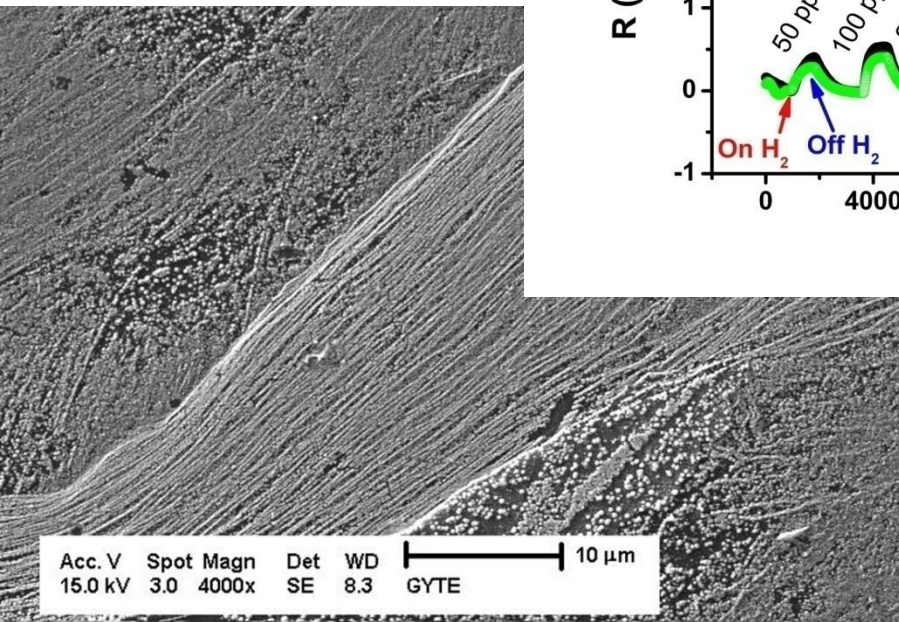
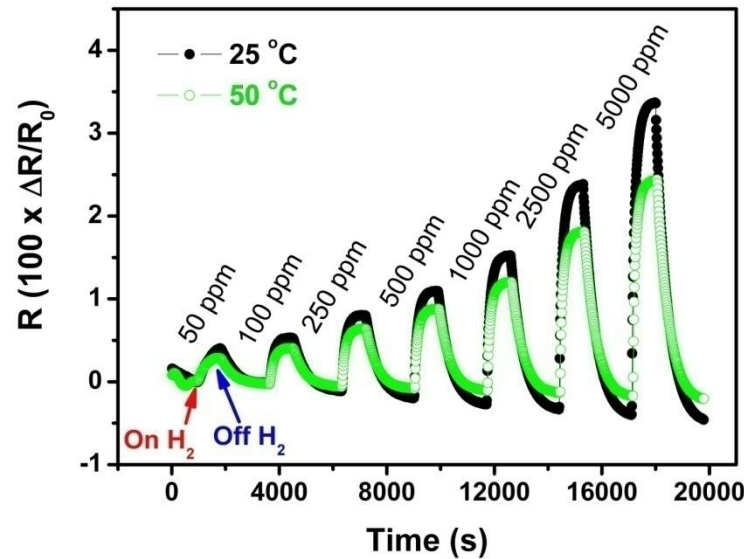
Erdem Şennik^a, Zeliha Çolak^a, Necmettin Kılınc^a, Zafer Ziya Öztürk^{a,b,*}

^aGebze Institute of Technology, Faculty of Science, Dept. of Phys., 41400 Gebze, Kocaeli, Turkey

^bTÜBİTAK-Marmara Research Center, Materials Institute, 41470 Gebze, Kocaeli, Turkey

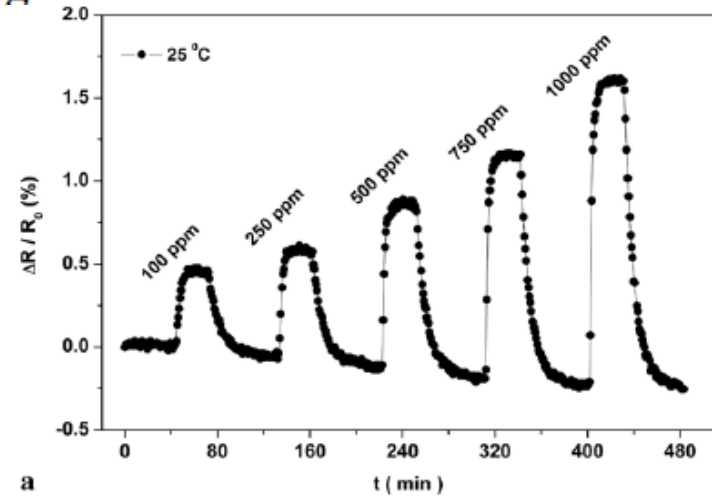
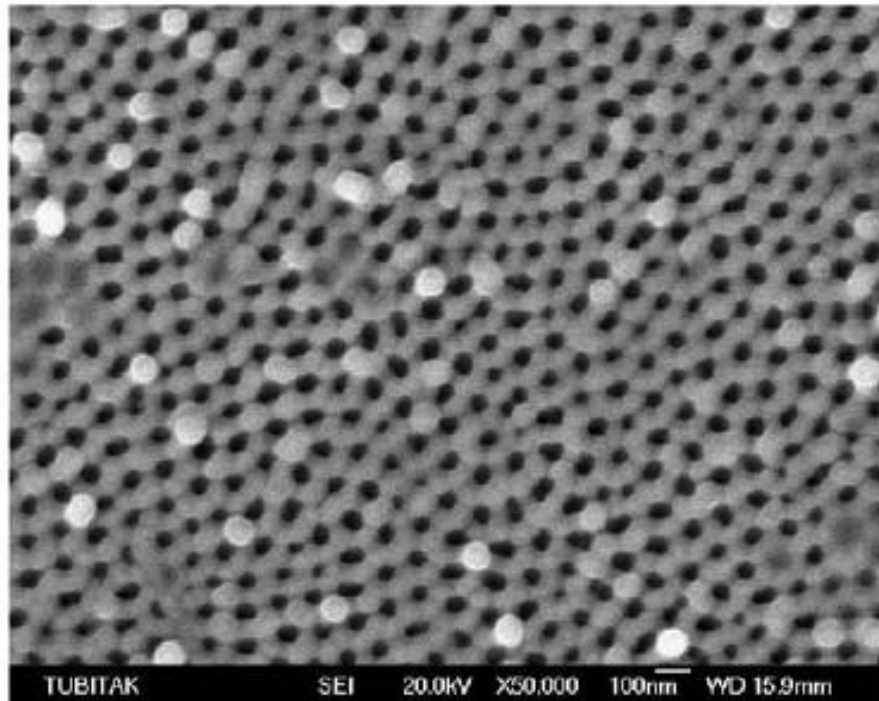


Temperature-dependent H₂ gas-sensing properties of fabricated Pd nanowires using highly oriented pyrolytic graphite

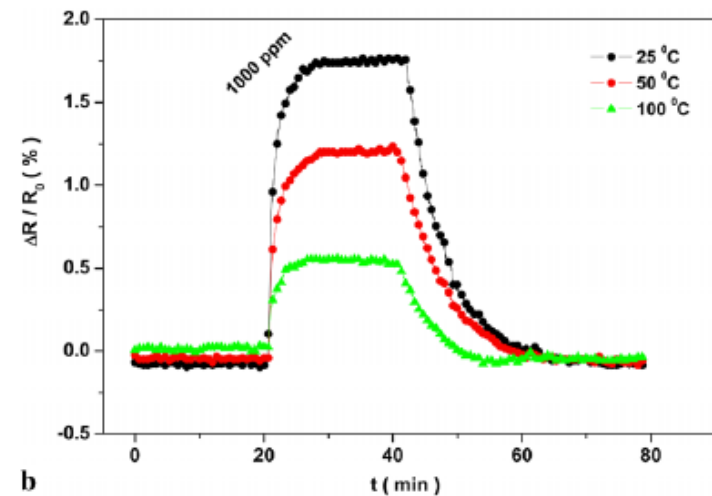


Temperature dependence of a nanoporous Pd film hydrogen sensor based on an AAO template on Si

Nevin Taştaltın · Sadullah Öztürk · Necmettin Kılıncı ·
Zafer Ziya Öztürk



a

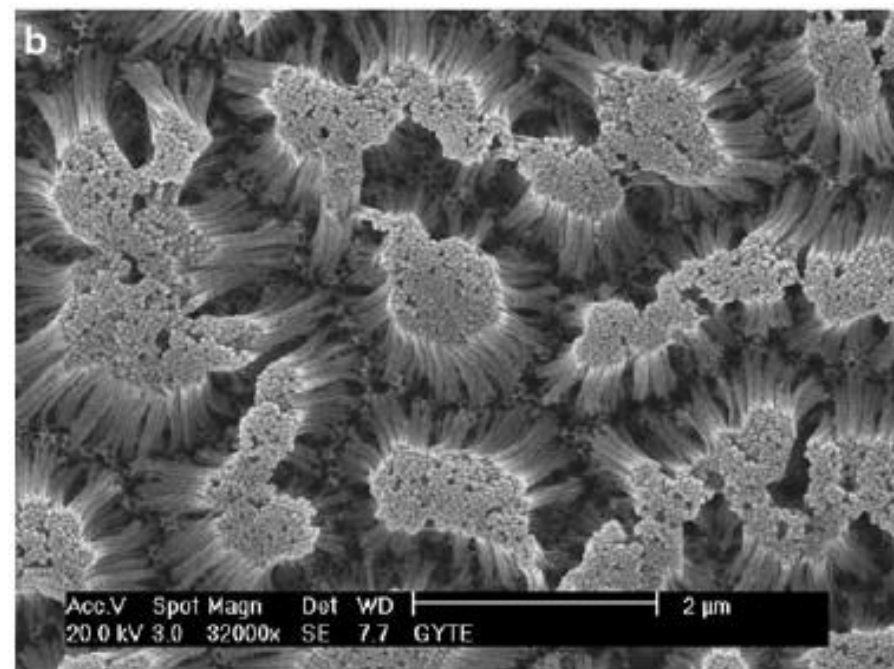
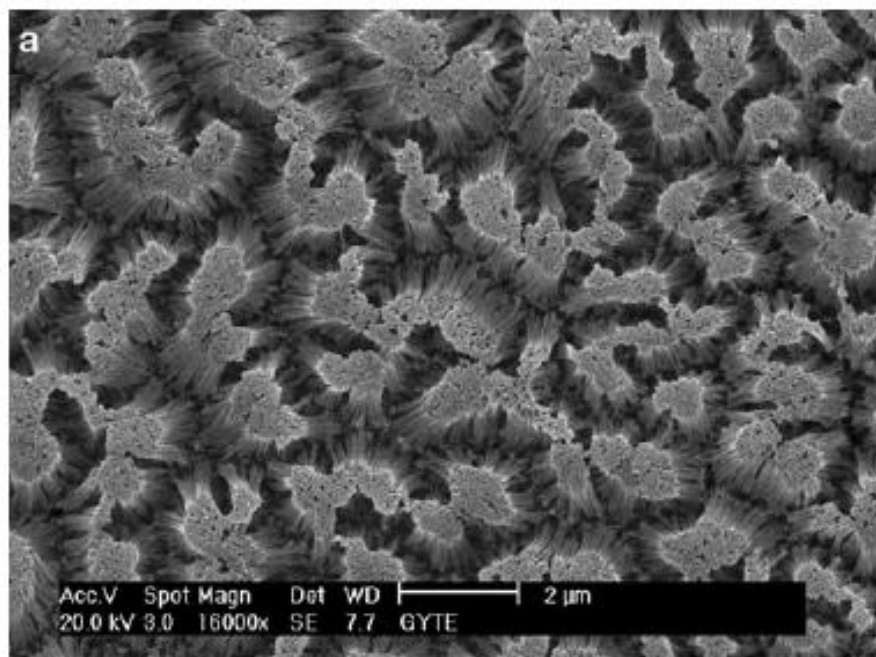


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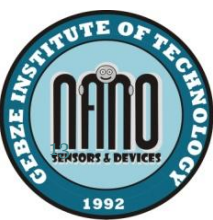
The typical behavior of the sensor response on exposure to 100–1000 ppm H₂ as a function of time (a), and the sensor response versus time for Pd nanoporous sensor when exposed to 1000 ppm at different temperatures (b)

Fabrication of vertically aligned Pd nanowire array in AAO template by electrodeposition using neutral electrolyte

Nevin Taşaltın · Sadullah Öztürk · Necmettin Kılınç ·
 Hayrettin Yüzer · Zafer Ziya Öztürk



a SEM image of Pd nanowires after removing the AAO template. **b** High-magnification SEM image of Pd nanowires



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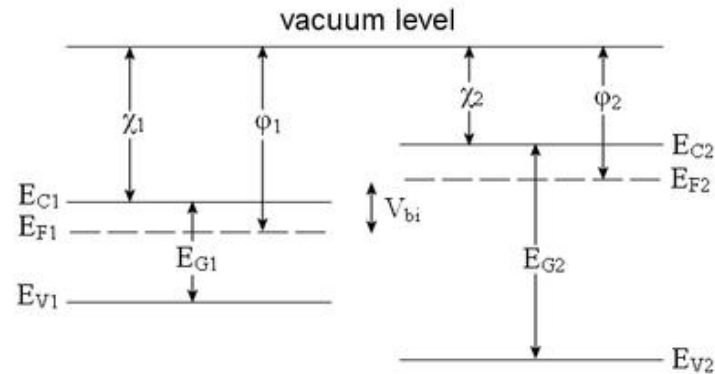
Heterojunction

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

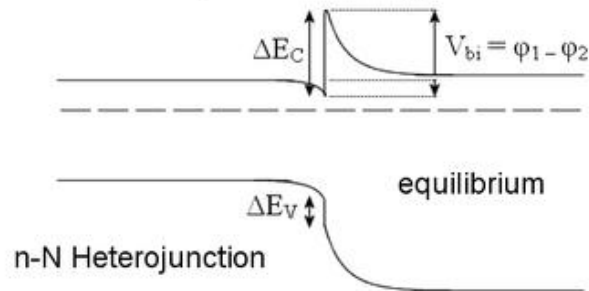
A **heterojunction** is the interface that occurs between two [layers](#) or regions of dissimilar [crystalline semiconductors](#). These semiconducting materials have unequal [band gaps](#) as opposed to a [homojunction](#). The combination of multiple heterojunctions together in a device is called a **heterostructure** although the two terms are commonly used interchangeably..

A more modern definition of heterojunction is the interface between any two solid-state materials, including crystalline and amorphous structures of metallic, insulating, [fast ion conductor](#) and semiconducting materials. In 2000, the [Nobel Prize](#) in physics was awarded jointly to [Herbert Kroemer](#) ([University of California, Santa Barbara, California, USA](#)) and [Zhores I. Alferov](#) ([Ioffe Institute, Saint Petersburg, Russia](#)) for "developing semiconductor heterostructures used in high-speed- and opto-electronics"

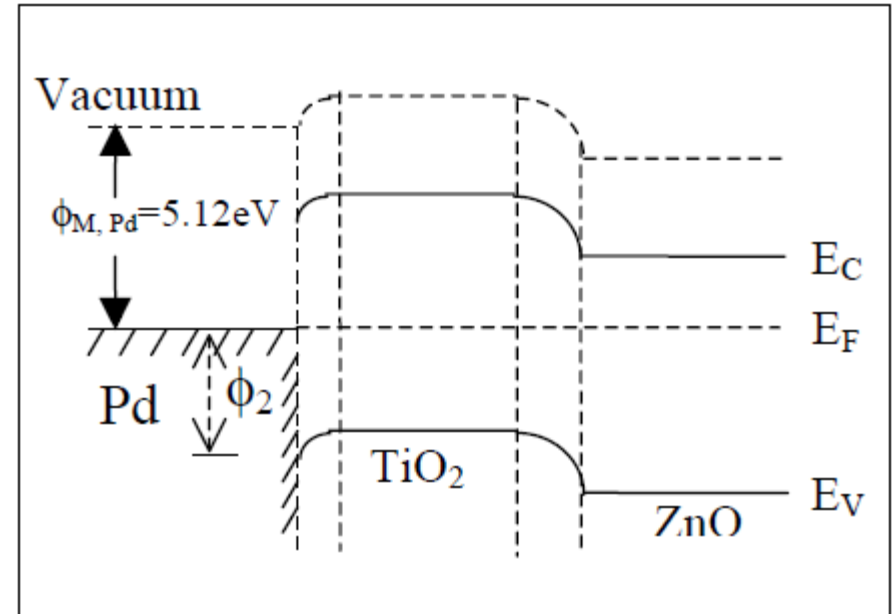
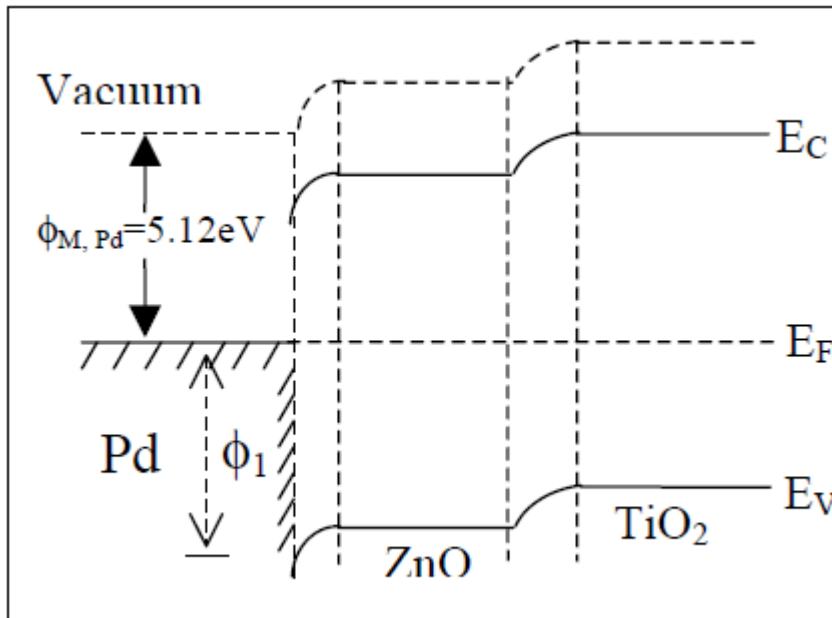
Heterojunction



- ϕ = work function
- χ = electron affinity
- E_G = band gap
- E_C = conduction band
- E_V = valence band
- E_F = fermi level
- V_{bi} = built in voltage

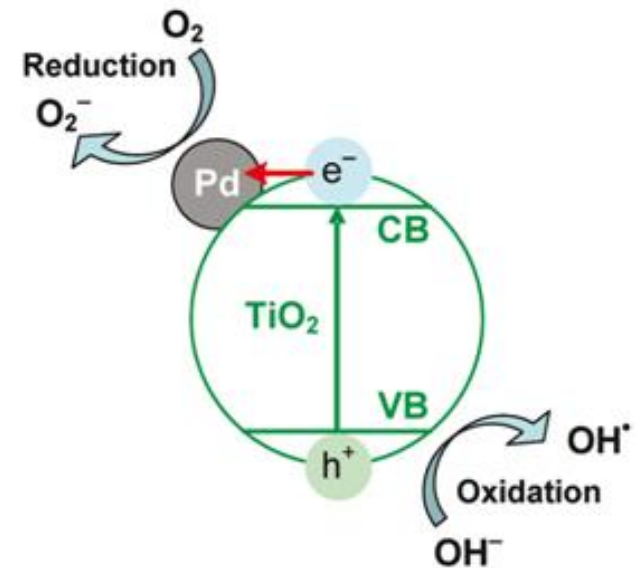
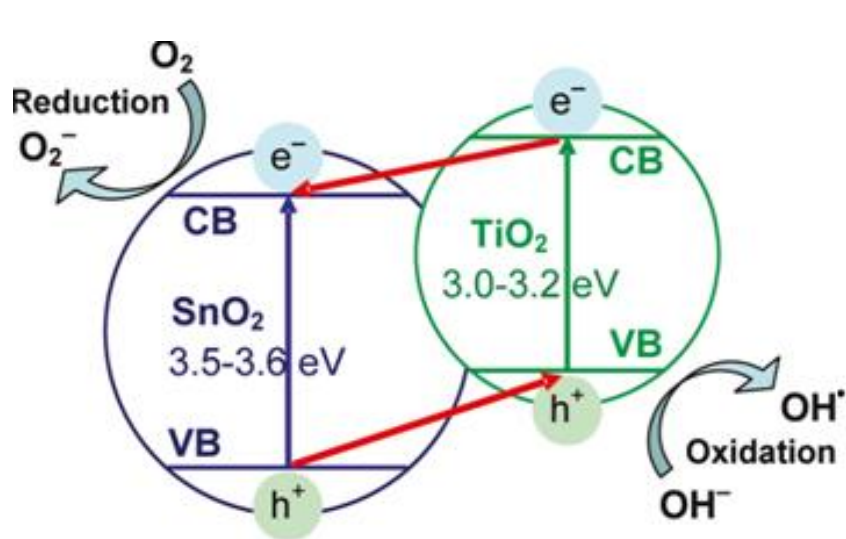


Heterostructure



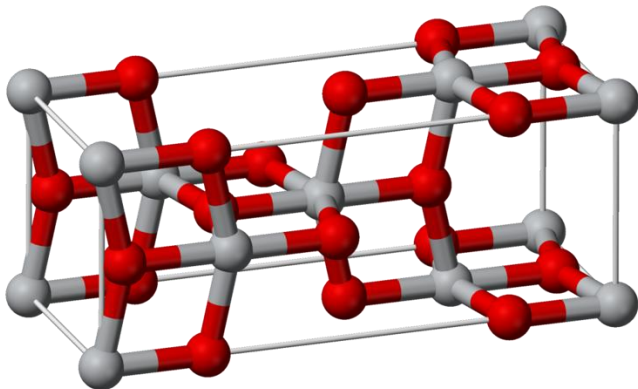
a: Energy band diagram of Pd/ZnO/TiO₂
b: Energy band diagram of Pd/TiO₂/ZnO

Schematic electron-hole transfer mechanisms in TiO₂/SnO₂-Pd heterostructures

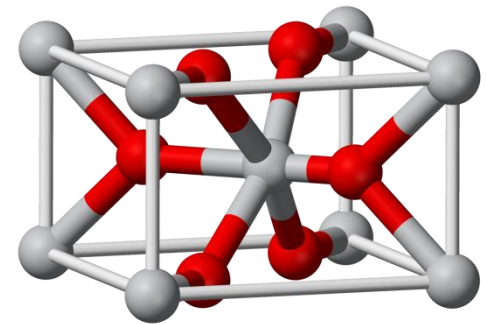


TiO₂

- TiO₂ occurs in nature as well-known minerals rutile, anatase and brookite.
- TiO₂ has wide band gap ~3.3 eV
- Most used in white pigment



Anatase



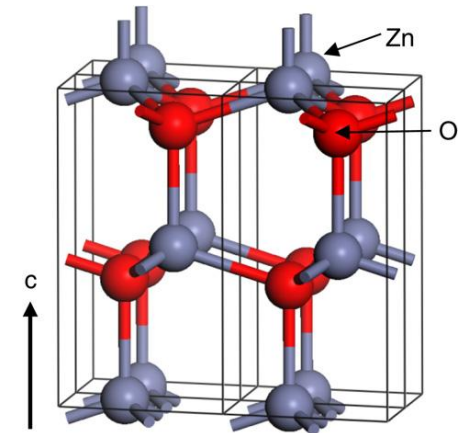
Rutile

ZnO

- wide direct band gap (3.37 eV)
- large exciton binding energy (60 meV)
- excellent chemical, mechanical and thermal stability
 - ✓ Hexagonal Wurtzite
 - ✓ Cubic Zinc Blend
 - ✓ Rockcalt

application area

- nano/microelectronics
- sensors, transducers
- optoelectronic
- hydrogen storage material

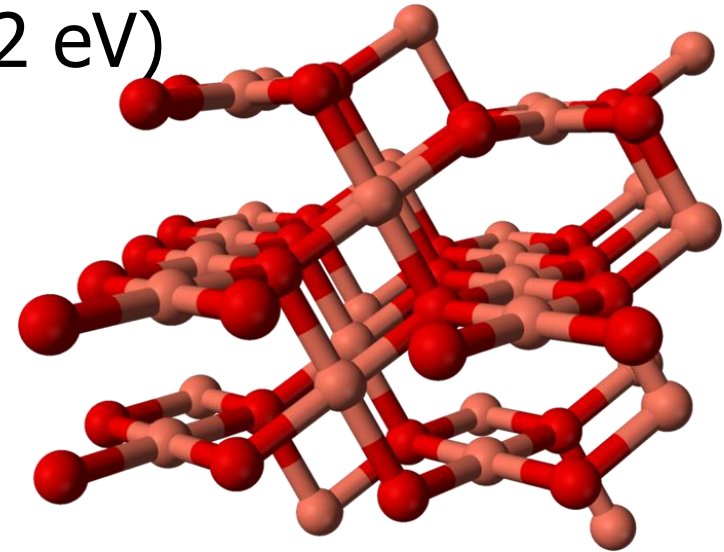


CuO

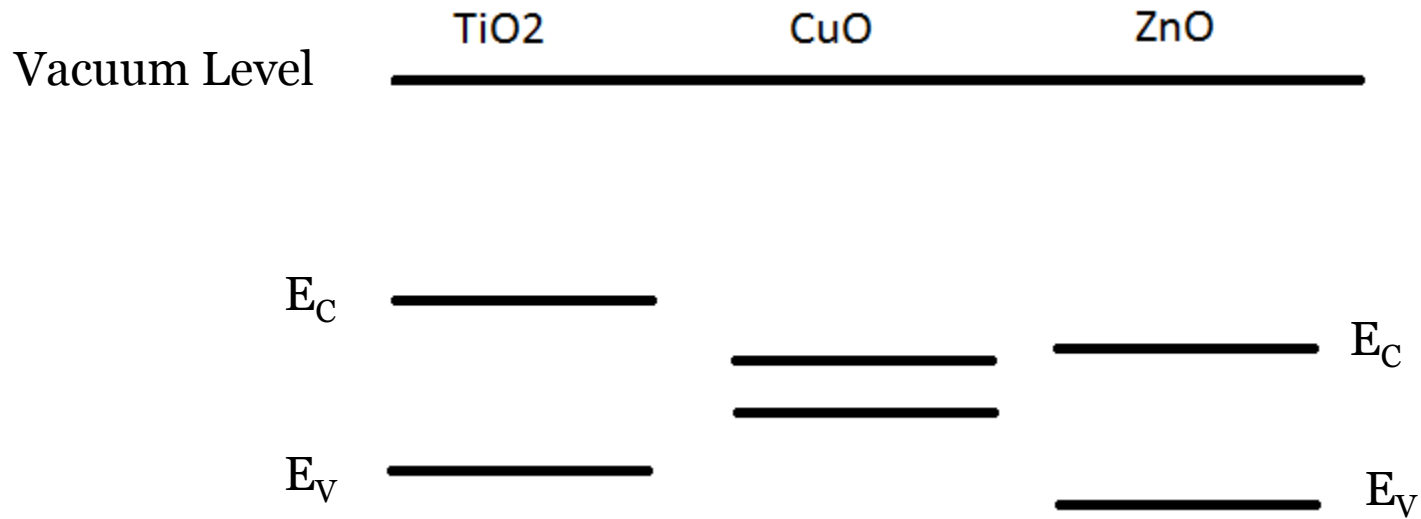
- p-type semiconductor
- narrow band gap (app. 1,2 eV)
- Monoclinic structure

Application area

- solar cells
- sensors,
- Pigment (red, black, green, etc)
- batteries

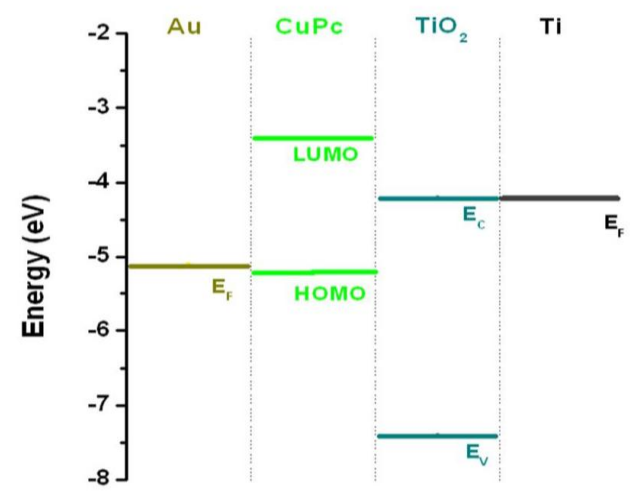
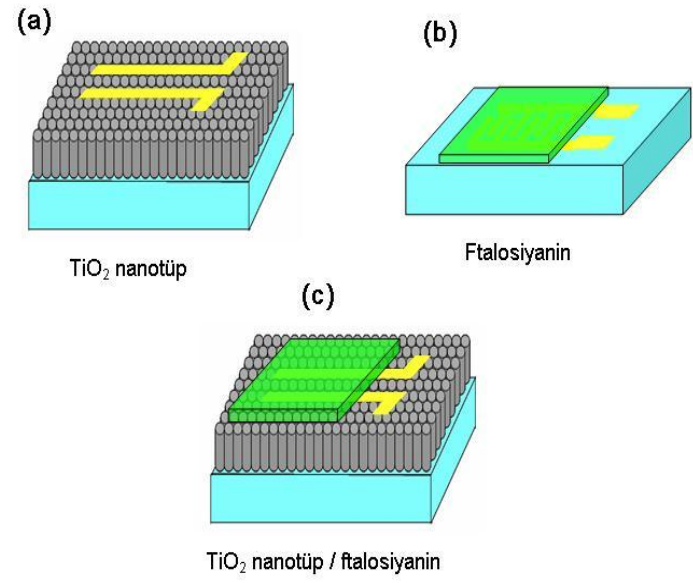
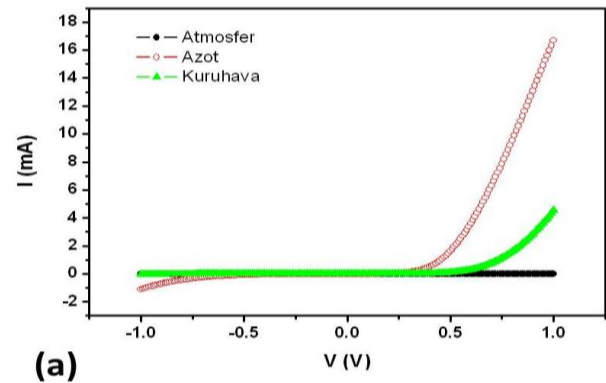


Energy Band Schema



TiO₂ nanotube / phthalocyanine hybrid structure for VOC sensor application

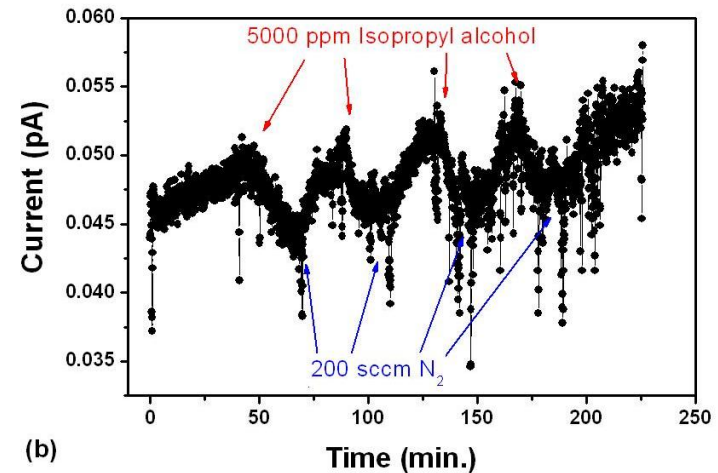
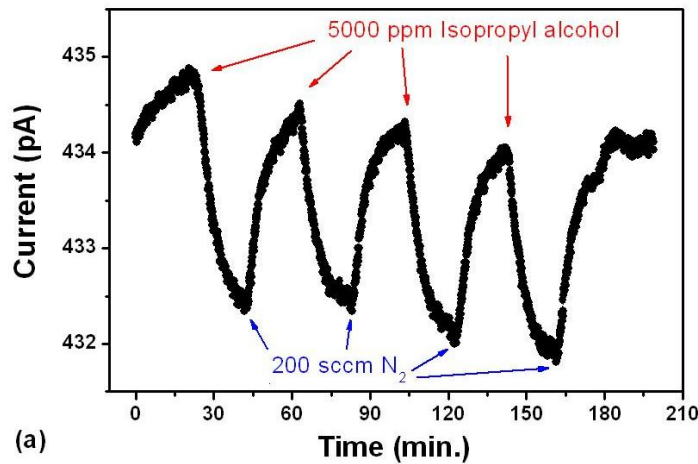
N. Kılınc¹, E. Şennik¹, D. Atilla², A. G. Gürek², Z. Z. Öztürk^{*1,3}, V. Ahsen^{2,3}



Schematic illustration for TiO₂ nanotube (a)TiO₂ nanotube / (C₆S)₈PcCu hybrid structure (b) and (C₆S)₈PcCu thin film (c) sensor devices.

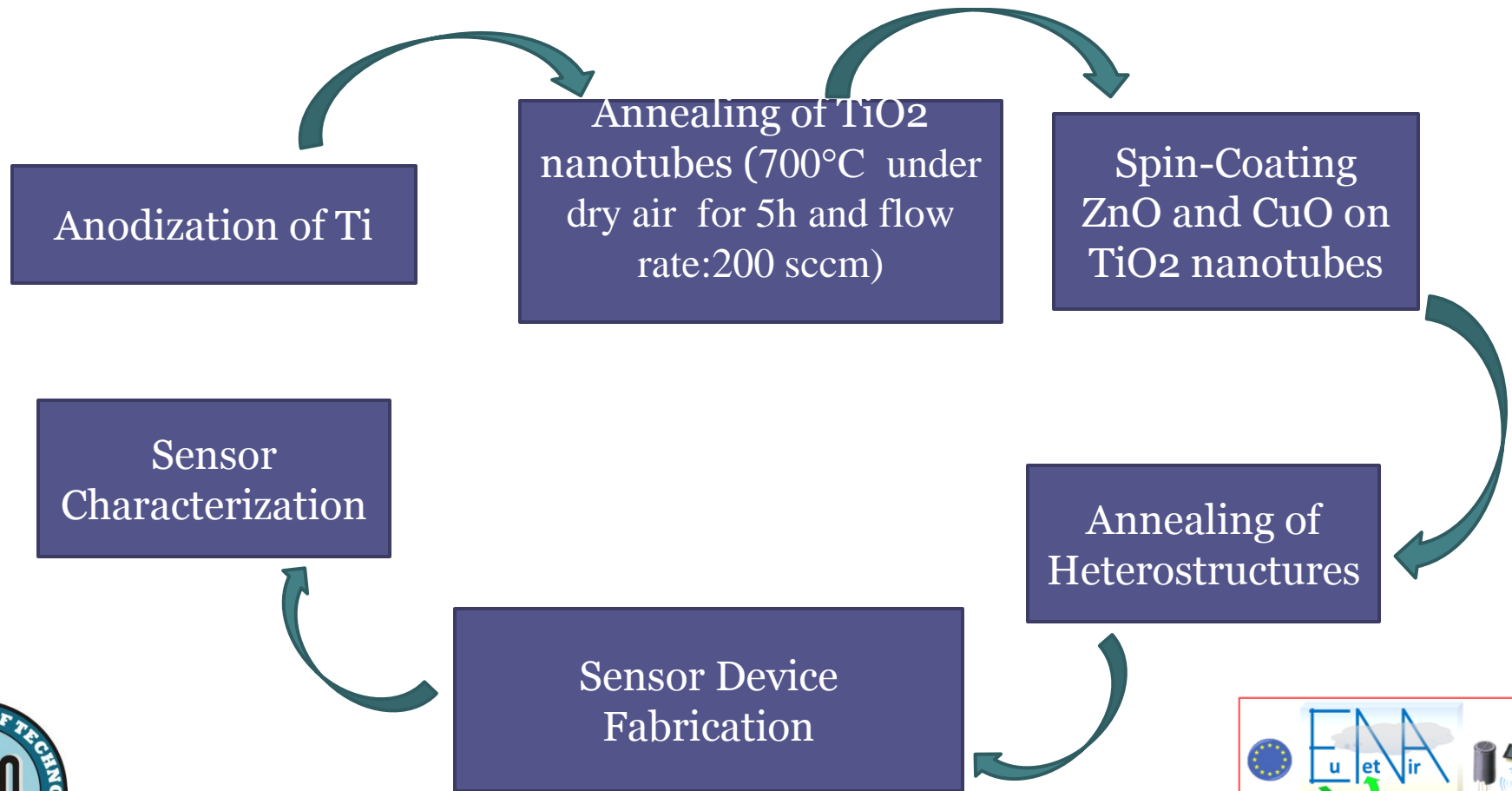
TiO₂ nanotube / phthalocyanine hybrid structure for VOC sensor application

N. Kılınc¹, E. Şennik¹, D. Atilla², A. G. Gürek², Z. Z. Öztürk^{*1,3}, V. Ahsen^{2,3}

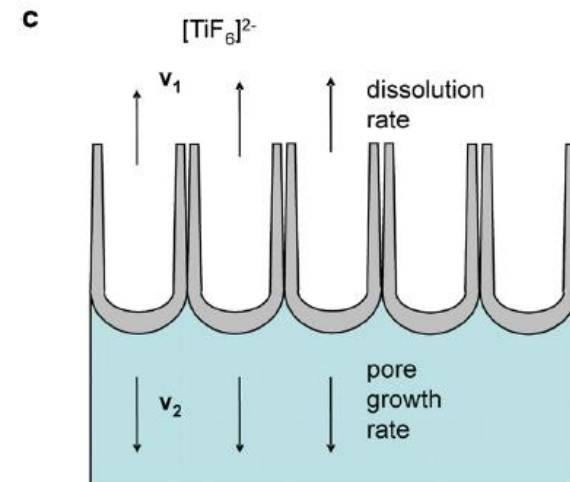
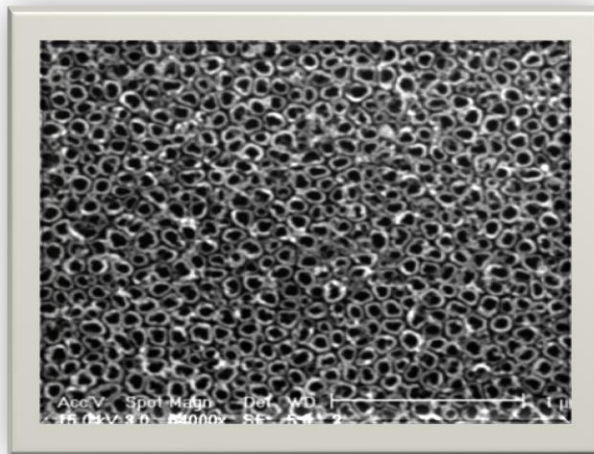
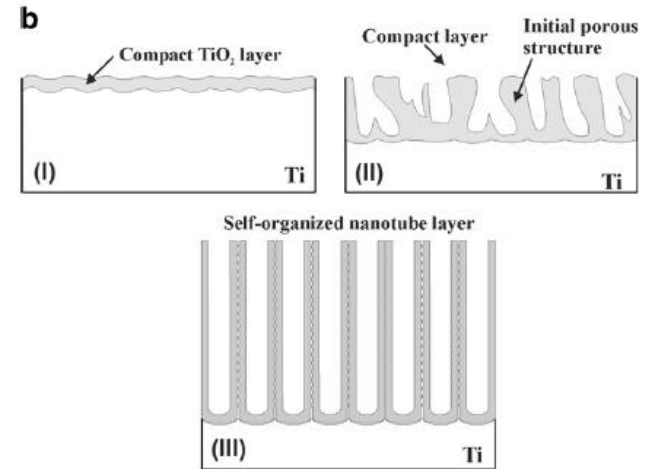
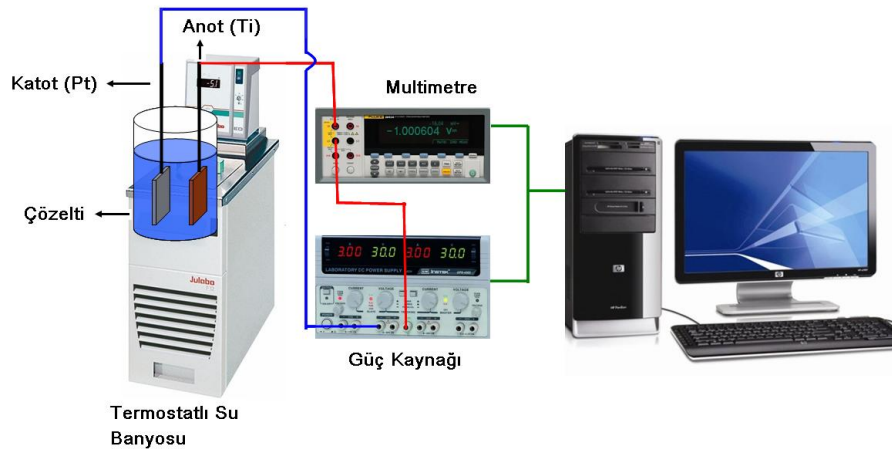


The current versus time for TiO₂ nanotube / (C₆S)₈PcCu structure (a) and (C₆S)₈PcCu thin film (b) sensors exposure to the 5000 ppm isopropyle alcohol at room temperature.

Preparation of Heterostructure Gas Sensors

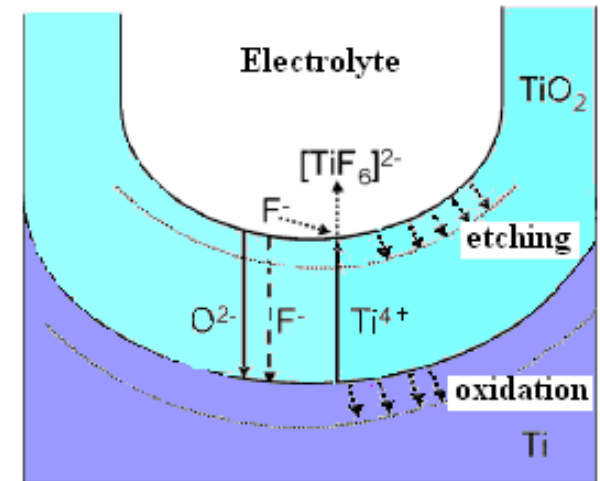


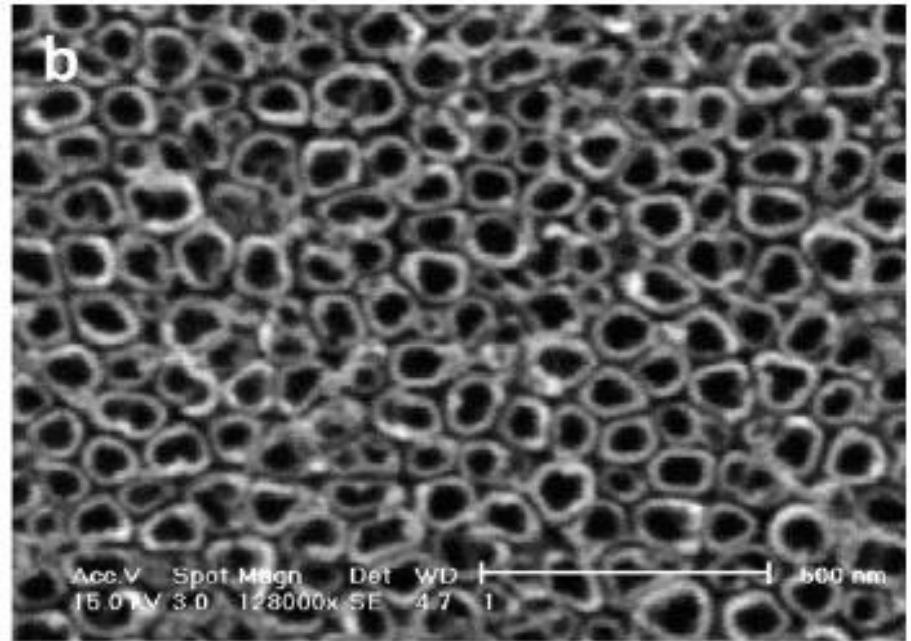
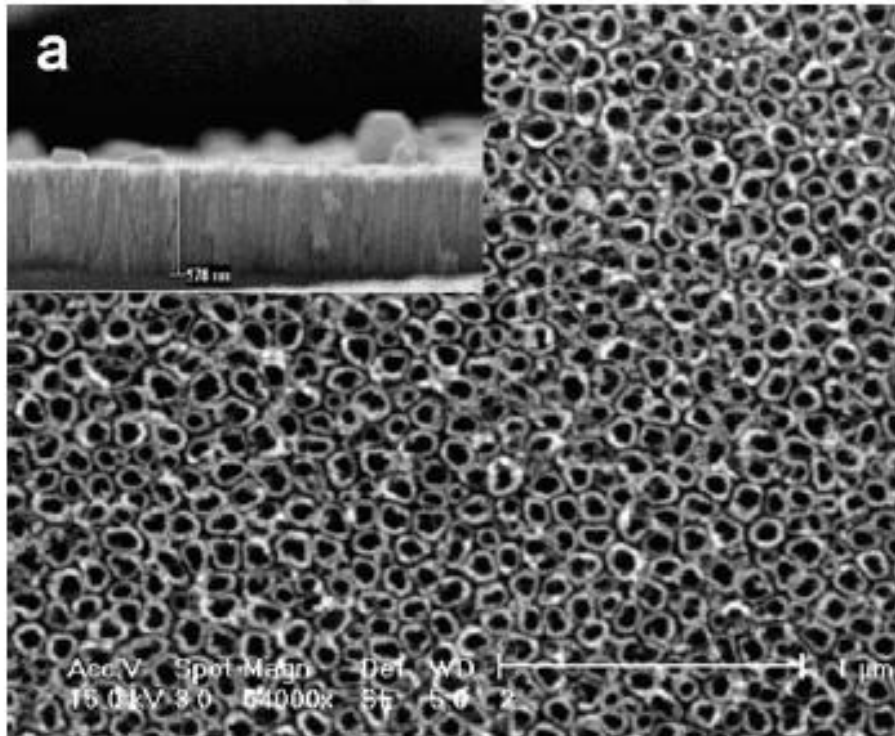
Fabrication of TiO₂ nanotubes



Mechanism For Nanotube Formation

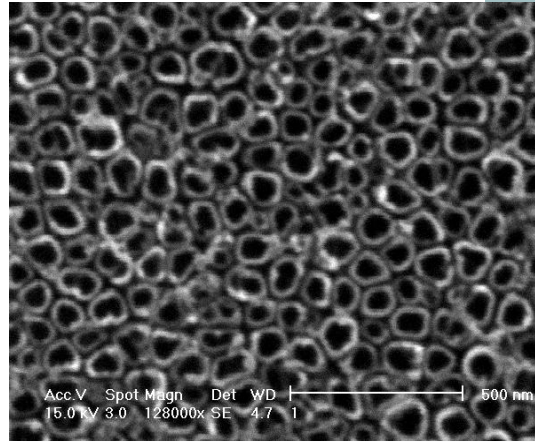
- The formation of the nanotubes are governed by a competition between anodic oxide formation and chemical dissolution of the oxide as soluble fluoride complexes .
- Oxide growth at the surface of the metal due to the interaction of metal with O^{2-} or OH^- ions.





SEM images of the top view at different magnifications of anodized samples with a ramp rate of 100 mV/s from the open-circuit potential (OCP) to 20 V and this voltage then held constant. The cross-sectional view of the TiO₂ nanotubes is given in the left-bottom of the top view (a).

E. Şennik, Z. Çolak, N. Kılınc, Z. Z. Öztürk, International Journal of Hydrogen Energy 35, 4420 (2010).



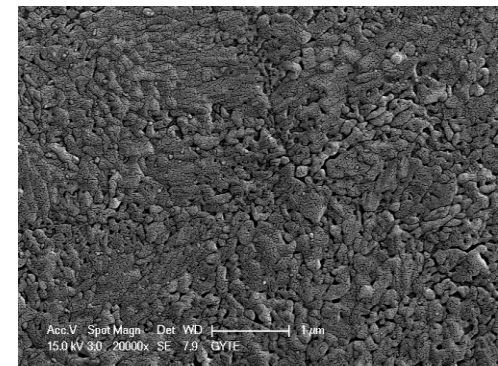
Zn.Ac. 2H₂O+Ethanol
(0.1 M)



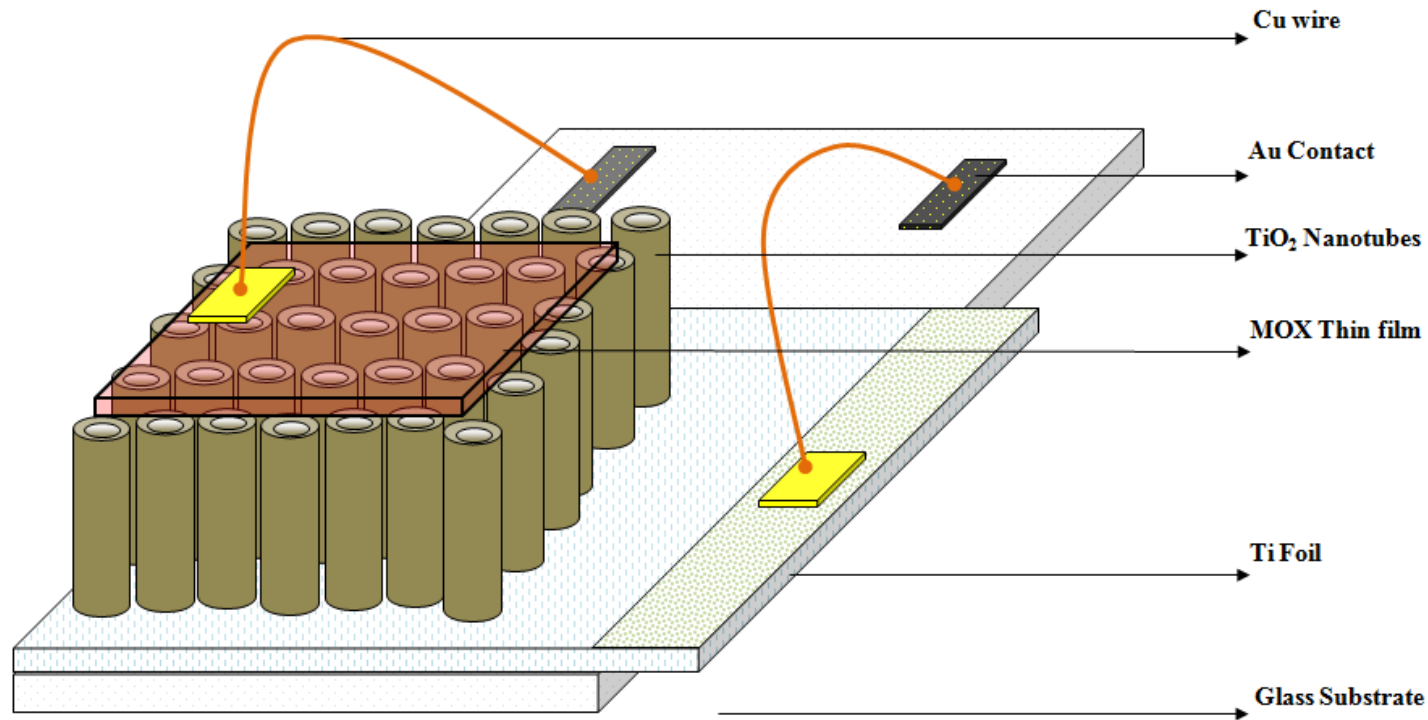
Cu.Ac. H₂O+Ethanol
(0.2 M)



Annealing at 500C
for 2h
Under dry air FR:200scm



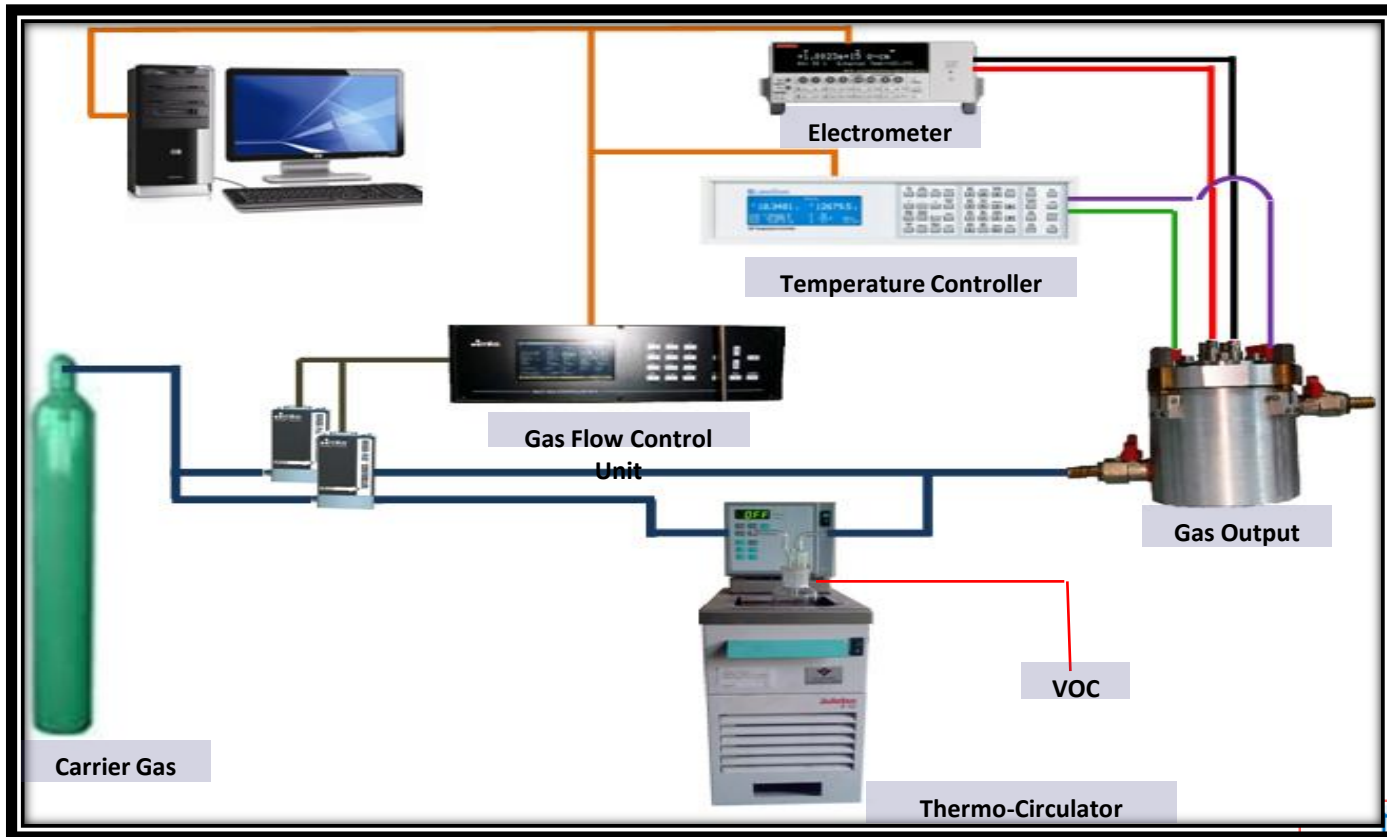
Sensor Device Fabrication



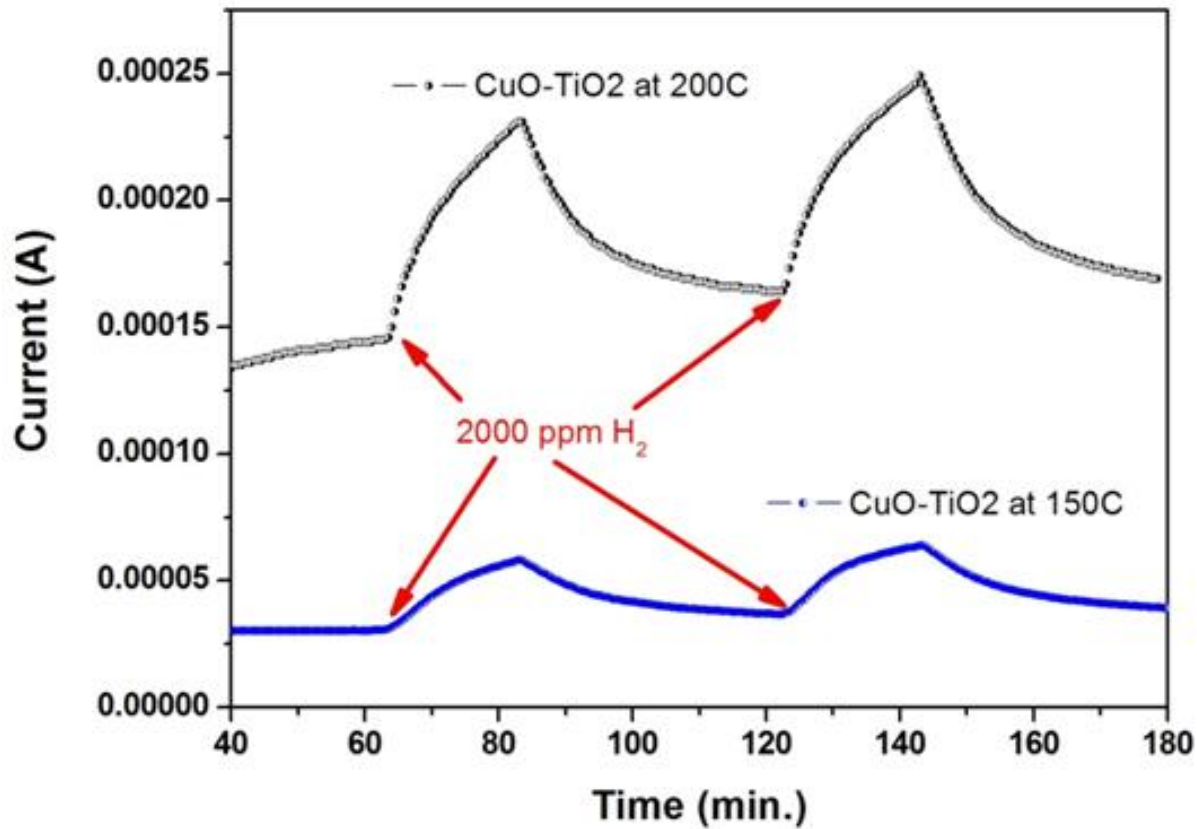
Sensor Characterization

- Ethanol
 - Isopropyl alcohol
 - Hydrogen
- } 2000 ppm
- NO₂
- } 10 ppm

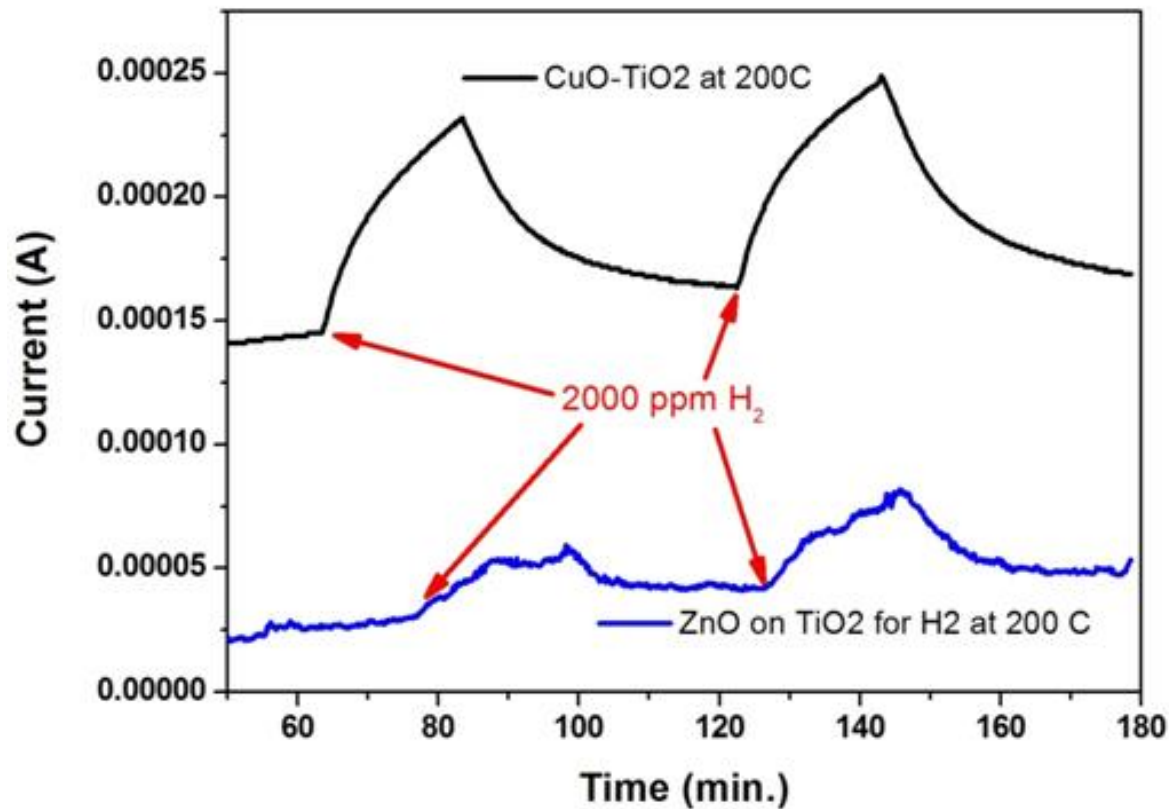
Gas Measurement System



Sensor Response



Sensor Response



Conclusion

- CuO-TiO₂ nanotubes heterostructure is more stable and sensitive than ZnO-TiO₂ nanotubes heterostructure.
- Sensor response of heterostructure is increased with working temperature.
- No sensor response for ethanol, isopropyl alcohol and NO₂.
- Highly Selectivity for H₂.

Acknowledgement

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- COST Action TD1105 EuNetAir
- SGS Organizing Committee

*THANK YOU
FOR YOUR ATTENTION*

