

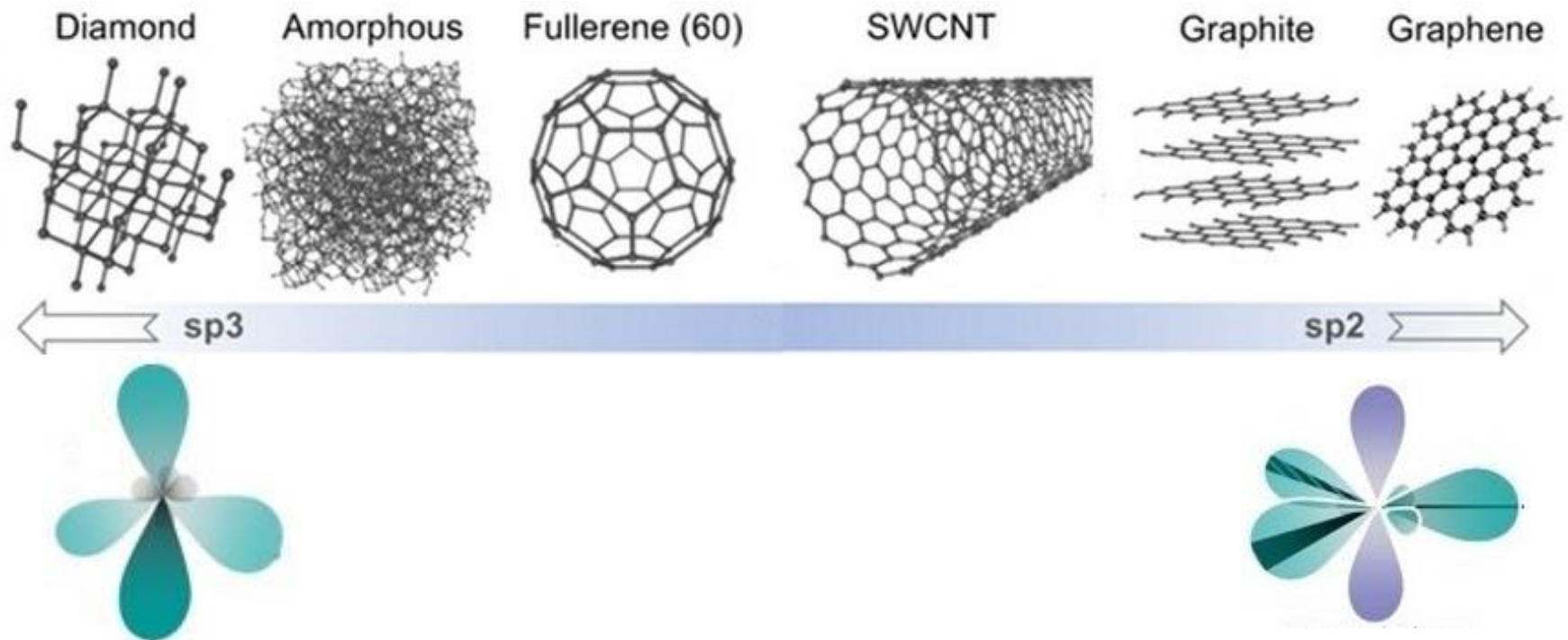
# Graphene sensors – detection of gases

*Chapters of Nanostructures  
TU Liberec*

*Author: Jaroslav Grof  
Supervisor: Ing. Jiří Červenka, Ph.D.  
26. 5. 2020*

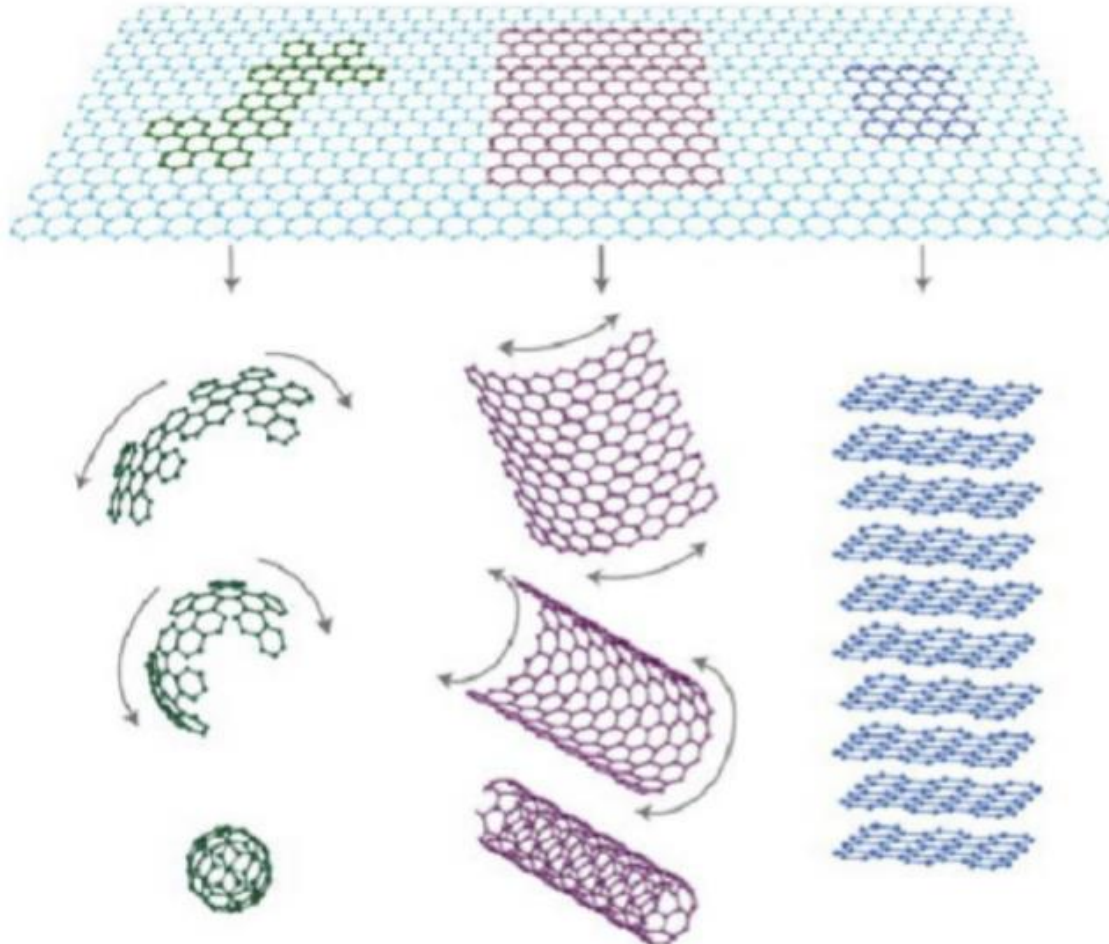


# Allotropes of carbon





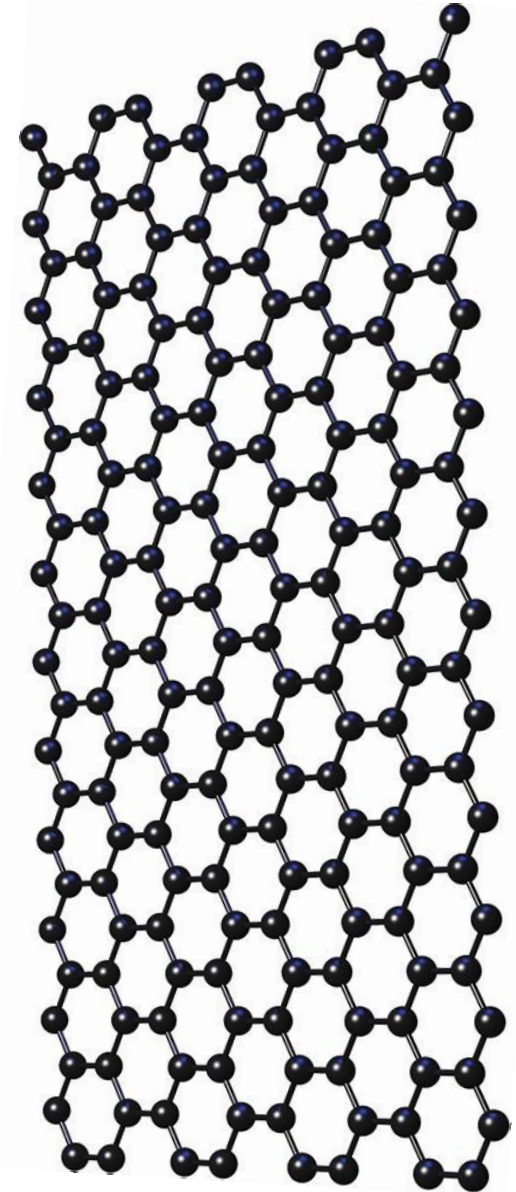
# Allotropes of carbon



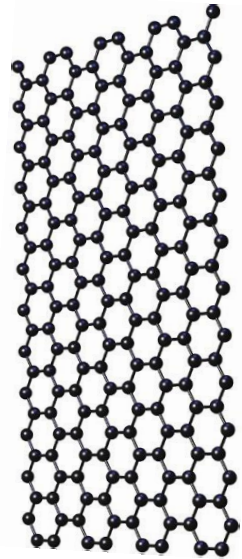
NAG, Anindya, 2018. *Sensors and Actuators A: Physical*.

# Graphene

- Allotrope of carbon
- Single layer of atoms
- Two-dimensional hexagonal lattice
- Indefinitely large aromatic molecule
- Ultimate case of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
- $sp^2$



ZHAN, Beibei, 2014. *Small*.



# Unique properties of graphene

**2 630 m<sup>2</sup>·g<sup>-1</sup>**

**0,76 mg·m<sup>-2</sup>**

1,1 TPa

5 000 W·m<sup>-1</sup>·K<sup>-1</sup>

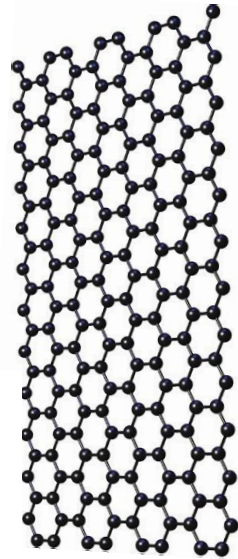
2,3% absorption

10<sup>8</sup> S·m<sup>-1</sup>

4 510 K

1,6·10<sup>9</sup> A·cm<sup>-2</sup>

**nanosilica 1 200 m<sup>2</sup>·g<sup>-1</sup>**



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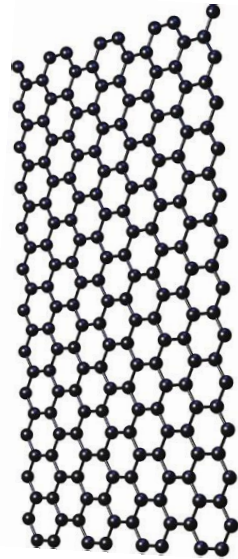
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steel 0,2 TPa

**diamond 1 000 – 2 300**



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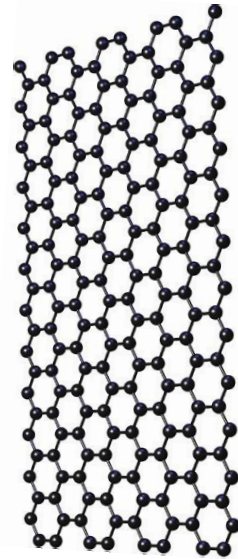
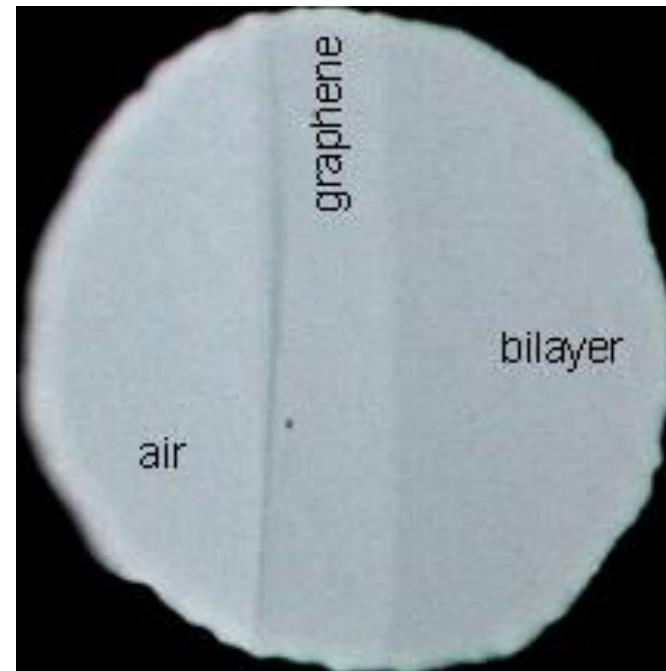
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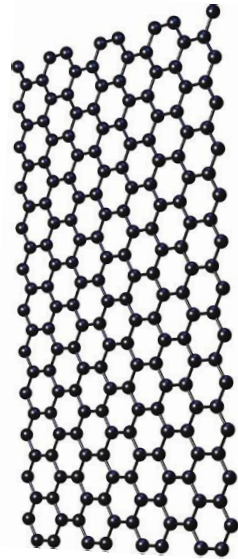
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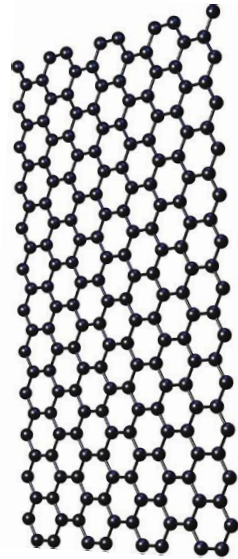
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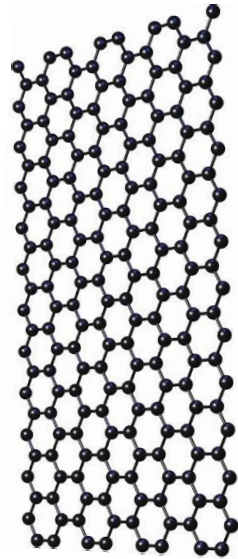
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**tungsten 3 695 K**



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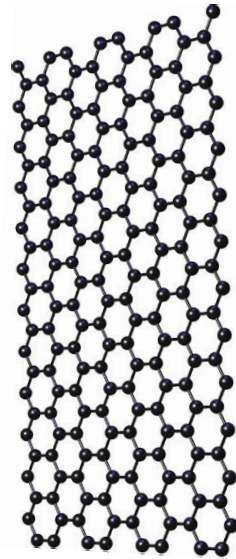
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silver 6,3·10<sup>7</sup> S·m<sup>-1</sup>

tungsten 3 695 K

**copper 10<sup>5</sup> A·cm<sup>-2</sup>**



# Preparation of graphene

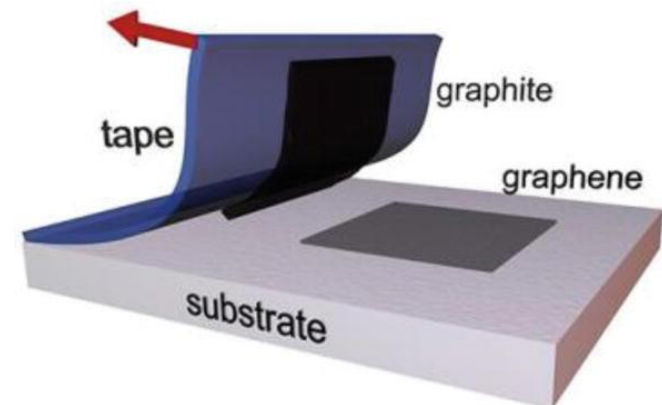
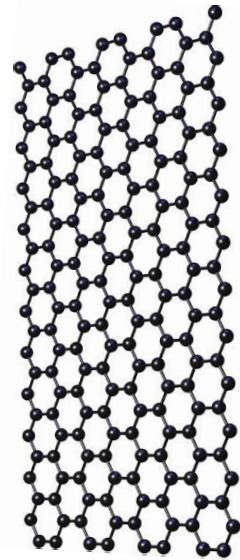
## *Hummer's method*

graphite powder washed in aqua regia, heating, water treatment, drying >  $9 \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 1 \text{ H}_3\text{PO}_4$  > slow addition of  $\text{KMnO}_4$ , stirring 6 h >  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ , cooling > washed with  $\text{HCl}$  + DI water three times > intense heat > sonification > heating >  $\text{NaHSO}_3 + \text{Na}_2 9\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{SO}_2$ , stirring > filtration, DI water > freeze drying

# Preparation of graphene

## *Mechanical exfoliation*

- adhesive tape stuck over graphite crystals or flakes leads to entrapment of graphite layers
- multiple steps, each produces fewer layer
- deposition on silicon wafer
- crystallites larger than 1 mm, visible

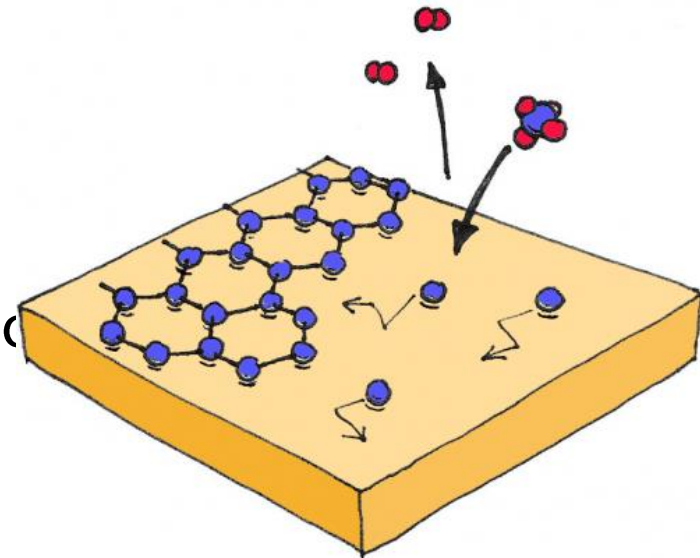
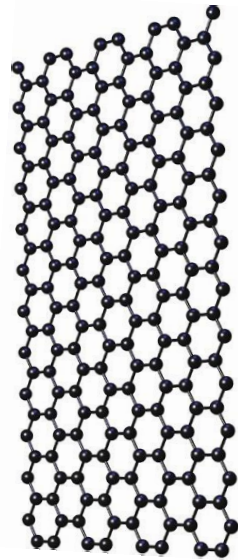


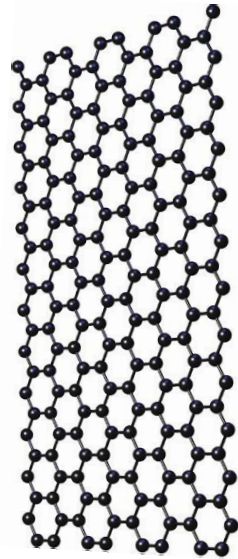
NAG, Anindya, 2018. *Sensors and Actuators A: Physical*.

# Preparation of graphene

## CVD

- quartz furnace with inert environment is heated
- carbonaceous gases  $\text{Ar}/\text{H}_2/\text{CH}_4$
- deposition of carbon on the metal (Ni/Cu/Co/Pt/Ir)
- formation of single long atom-thick monolayer of graphene



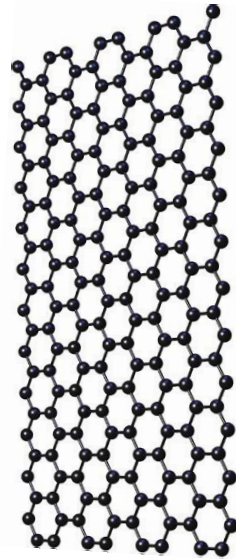


# Application of graphene

*EVERYWHERE*

- **Medicine** (contrast agent, drug delivery, ...)
- **Electronics** (transistors, quantum dots, conductive inks, organic electronics, transparent electrodes, ...)
- **Energy** (solar cells, storage)
- **Environmental** (pollution removal, water filtration, ...)
- **Composites**

# Graphene-based sensors

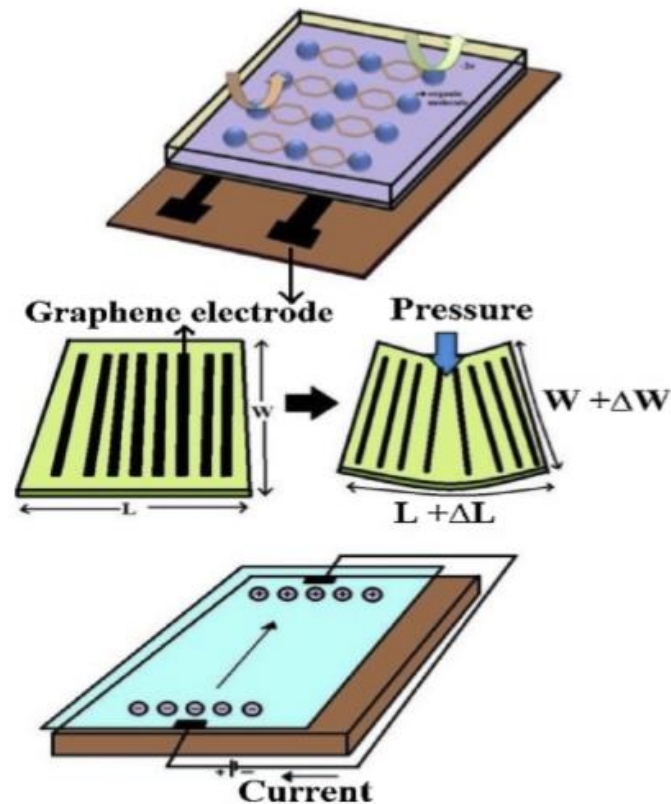


## *Types of sensors*

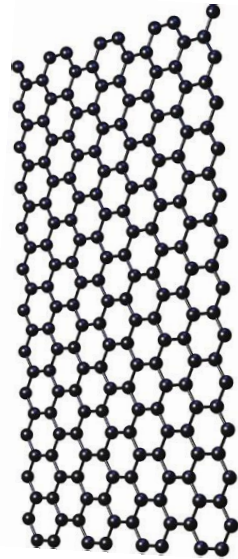
➤ Electrochemical

➤ Strain

➤ Electrical



NAG, Anindya, 2018. *Sensors and Actuators A: Physical*.

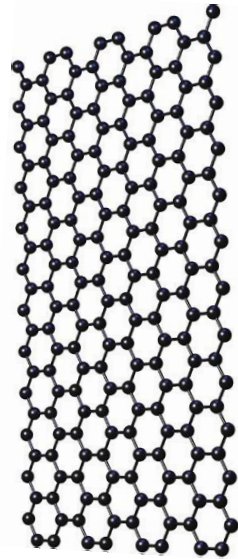


# Graphene-based gas sensors

## *Gas sensors*

- electronic device that can qualitatively or quantificationally detect specific gases
- conventionally constructed by semiconductor metal oxides
  - drawbacks: high-temperature operation, large power consumption, low selectivity
- or conducting polymers
  - degradation

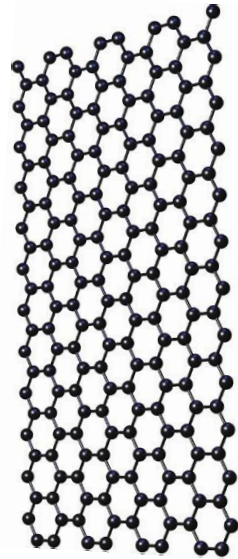
YUAN, Songyang a Shaolin ZHANG, 2019. *Journal of Semiconductors*.



# Graphene-based gas sensors

*Why?*

- all atoms are exposed to surface interactions with gas molecules
- room temperature, strong and flexible
- easy functionalization is able to improve sensing performance

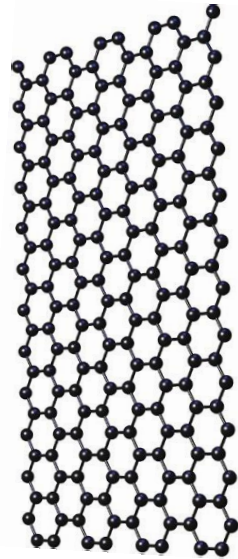


# Graphene-based gas sensors

## *Mechanism*

- gaseous adsorbates interact with graphene
- charge transfer processes between gas molecules and graphene surface
  - redistribution of electrons ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ )
  - change in electron concentration ( $\text{NO}_2$ )
  - covalent bonding ( $\text{H}\cdot$ ,  $\text{HO}\cdot$ )
- leads to conductance changes

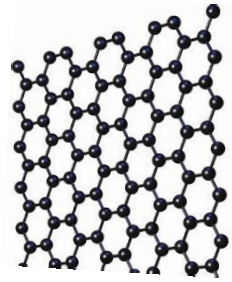
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# Graphene-based gas sensors

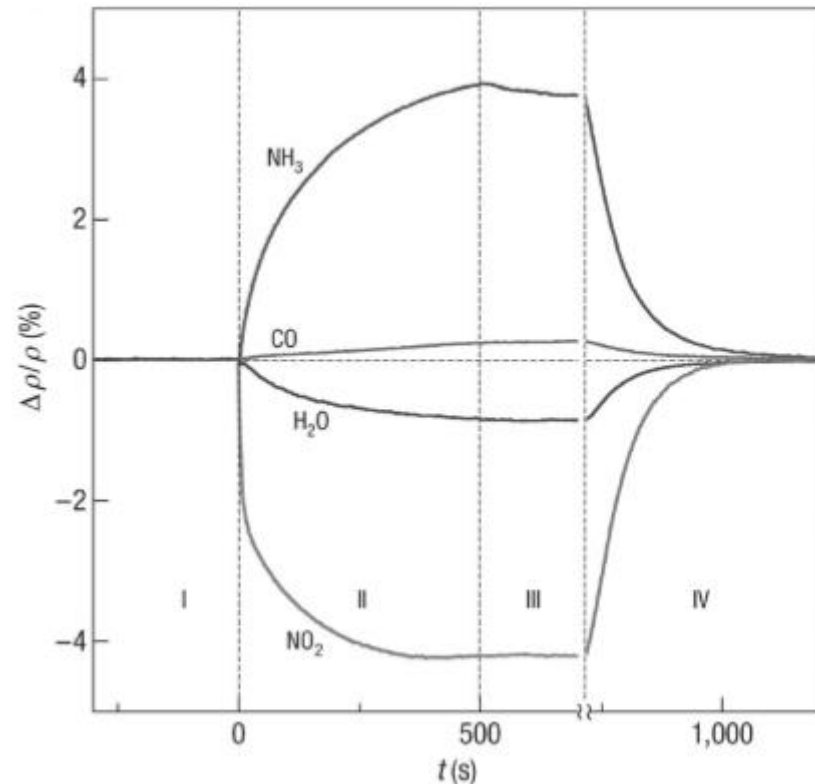
## *Types*

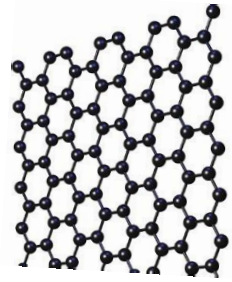
- Chemiresistors – simply, sensitive, stable
  - sensing layer between electrodes
  - resistance/current monitoring
- FET (field effect transistor)
  - source, drain, gate
  - observing output characteristics



# Graphene-based gas sensors

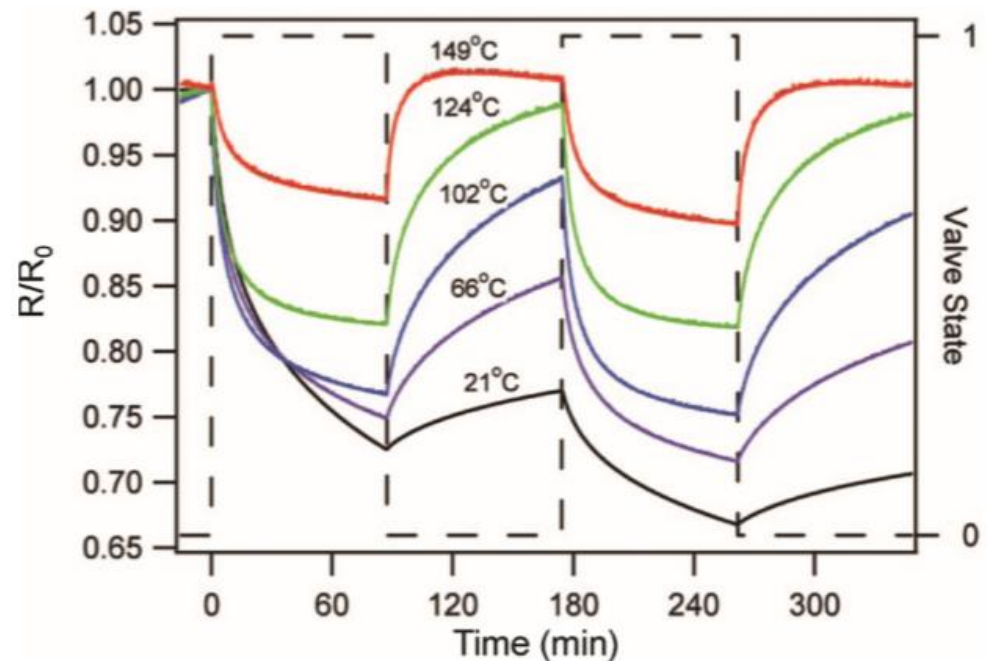
- Changes in resistivity
- (II) 5 L of diluted gas 1 ppm
- (III) evacuation
- (IV) annealing at 150 °C

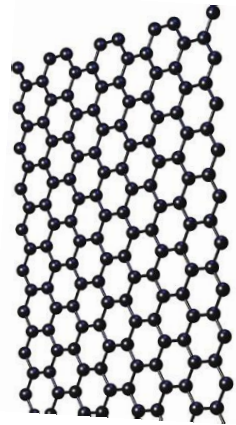




# Graphene-based gas sensors

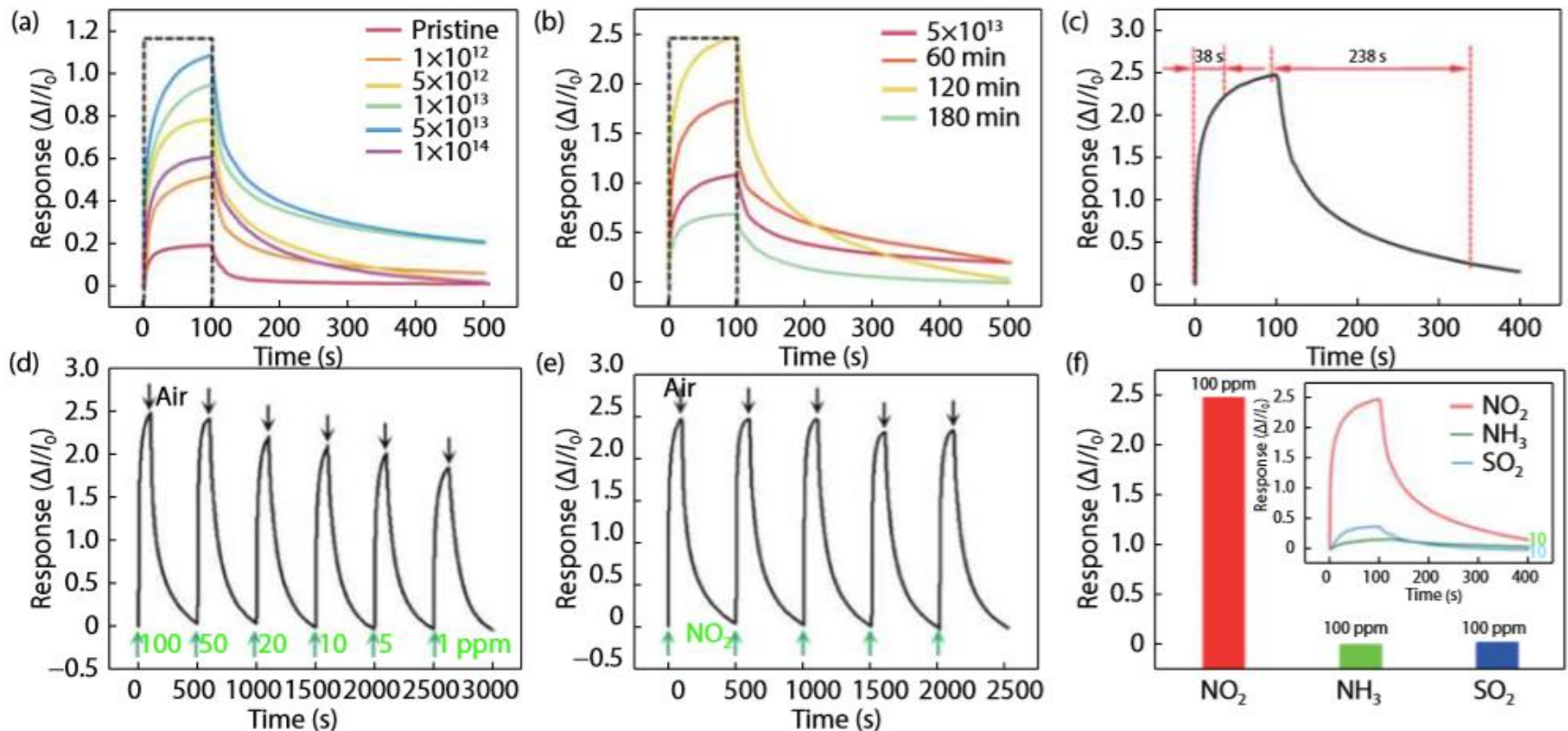
- Changes in resistivity
- Variable temperatures
- 5 ppm of  $\text{NO}_2$



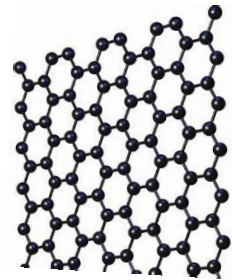


# Graphene-based gas sensors

Defective Graphene / Pristine Graphene hybrid layer



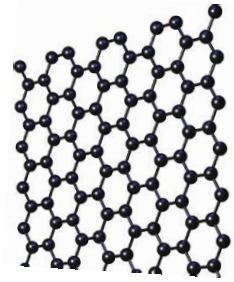
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# Graphene-based gas sensors

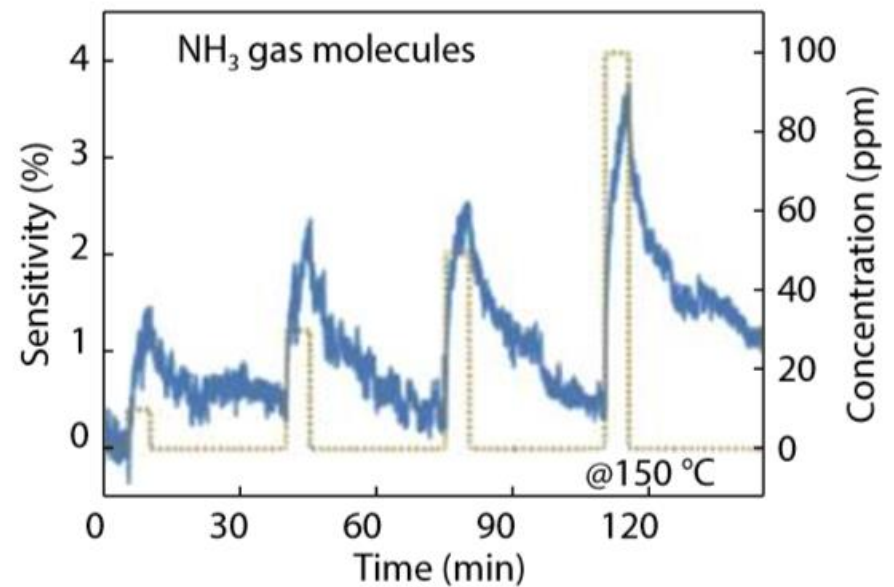
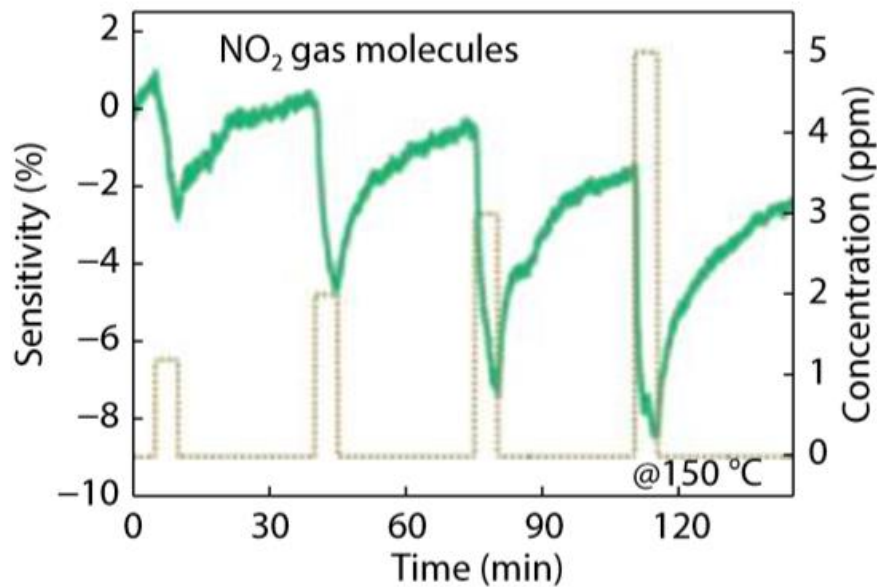
| Material                                 | Device type | Synthesis method                             | Substrate                      | Analyte         | Limit of detection | Working temperature | Response (recovery) time |
|------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Graphene + MoS <sub>2</sub>              | Resistive   | CVD + mechanical exfoliation                 | Polyimide                      | NO <sub>2</sub> | 1.2 ppm            | 150 °C              | 30 min                   |
| Graphene + MoS <sub>2</sub>              | Resistive   | Liquid-phase co-exfoliation                  | Si/SiO <sub>2</sub>            | Methanol        | 10 ppm             | –                   | 210 s (220 s)            |
| Graphene + MoS <sub>2</sub>              | Resistive   | GA + ATM                                     | Poly-Si                        | NO <sub>2</sub> | 50 ppb             | 25 °C               | 21.6 s (< 29.4 s)        |
| Graphene + MoS <sub>2</sub>              | FET         | CVD + mechanical exfoliation                 | Si/SiO <sub>2</sub>            | NO <sub>2</sub> | 1 ppm              | RT                  | –                        |
| rGO + MoS <sub>2</sub>                   | Resistive   | Microwave-assisted exfoliation               | PDMS                           | NH <sub>3</sub> | 0.48 mbar          | RT                  | 15 s                     |
| rGO + MoS <sub>2</sub>                   | Resistive   | Soft lithographic patterning                 | PET                            | NO <sub>2</sub> | 0.15 ppm           | 90 °C               | –                        |
| rGO + MoS <sub>2</sub>                   | Resistive   | Lithography                                  | SiO <sub>2</sub> /Si           | NO <sub>2</sub> | 2 ppm              | 60 °C               | 30 min                   |
| rGO + MoS <sub>2</sub>                   | Resistive   | Layer-by-layer self-assembly                 | SiO <sub>2</sub> /Si           | Formaldehyde    | 2.5 ppm            | RT                  | 73 s                     |
| rGO + MoS <sub>2</sub>                   | Resistive   | Self-assembly                                | PEN                            | Formaldehyde    | 2.5 ppm            | RT                  | 10 min (13 min)          |
| MoS <sub>2</sub> /WS <sub>2</sub>        | Resistive   | Hydrothermal process                         | –                              | NO <sub>2</sub> | 10 ppb             | RT                  | 1.6 s (27.7 s)           |
| rGO/WS <sub>2</sub>                      | Resistive   | Ball milling and sonication                  | Si <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub> | NO <sub>2</sub> | 1 ppm              | RT                  | 22 min (26 min)          |
| Defective graphene/<br>pristine graphene | Current     | APCVD                                        | Ge                             | NO <sub>2</sub> | 1 ppm              | RT                  | 28 s (238 s)             |
| rGO-MoS <sub>2</sub> -CdS                | Resistive   | Solvothermal                                 | –                              | NO <sub>2</sub> | 0.2 ppm            | 75 °C               | 25 s (34 s)              |
| BP/h-BN/MoS <sub>2</sub>                 | FET         | Mechanically exfoliated + e-beam lithography | SiO <sub>2</sub> /Si           | NO <sub>2</sub> | 3.3 ppb            | RT                  | 8 min (8 min)            |

YUAN, Songyang a Shaolin ZHANG, 2019. *Journal of Semiconductors*.

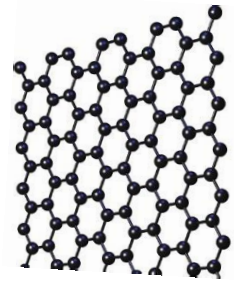


# Graphene-based gas sensors

- Graphene + MoS<sub>2</sub>  
(conductive layer + analyte acceptor)

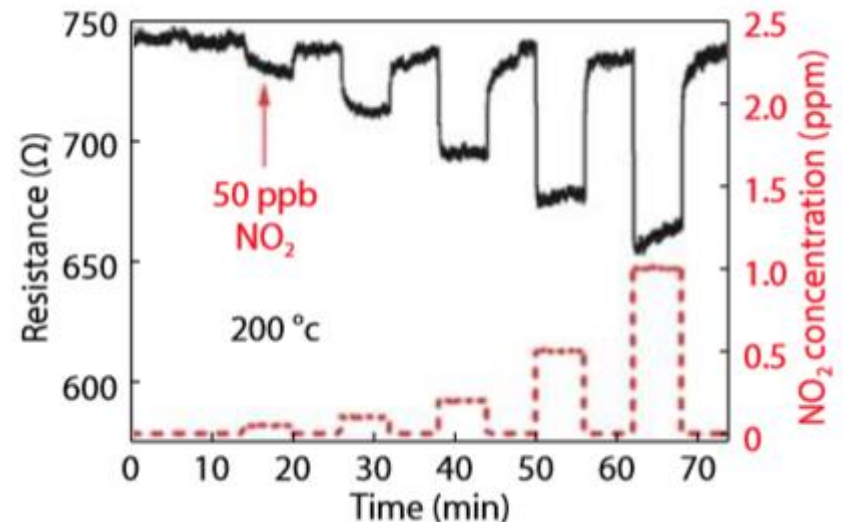
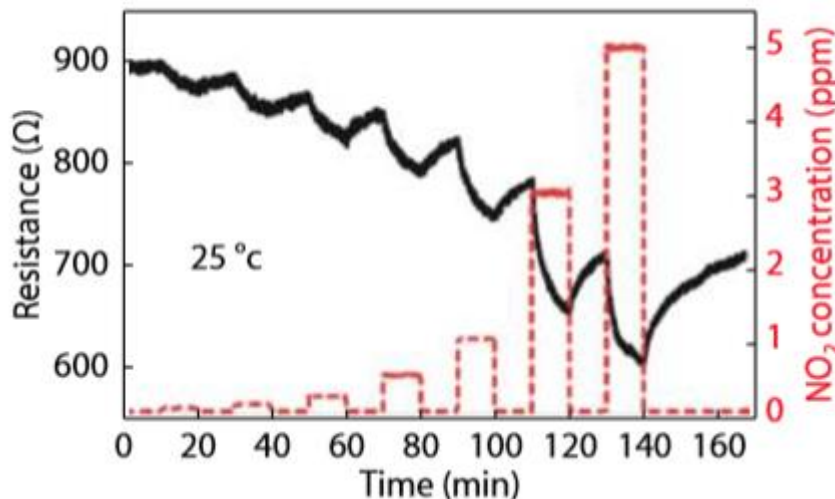


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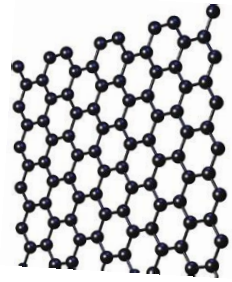


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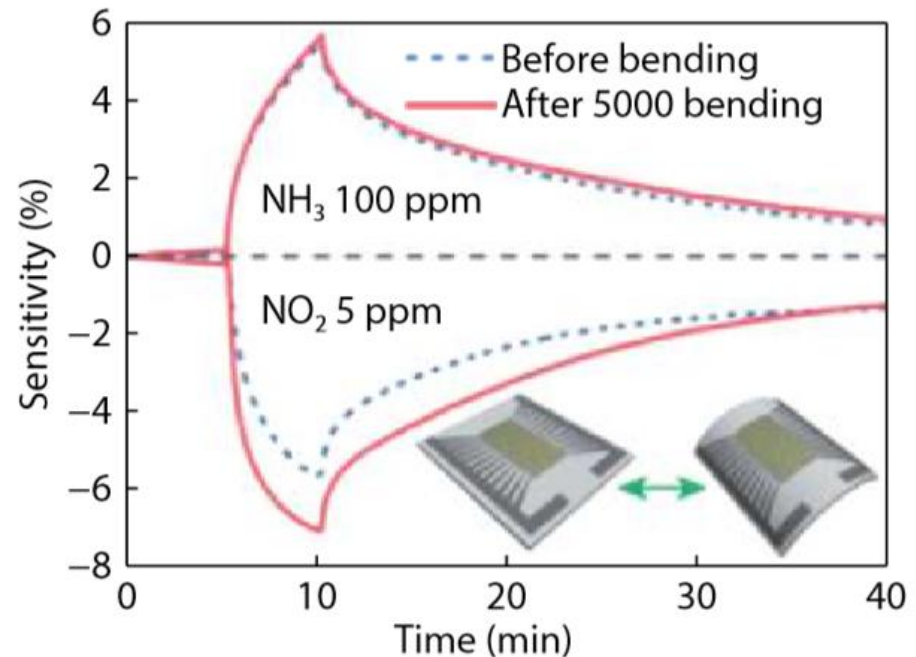


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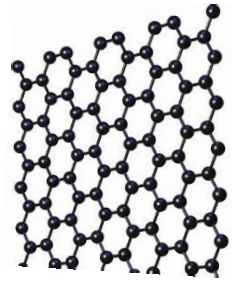


# Graphene-based gas sensors

- Graphene + MoS<sub>2</sub>  
(conductive layer + analyte acceptor)
- Polyimide substrate
- 5 000 bending cycles

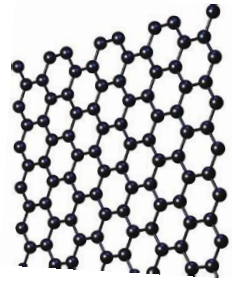


YUAN, Songyang a Shaolin ZHANG, 2019. *Journal of Semiconductors*.



# Summary

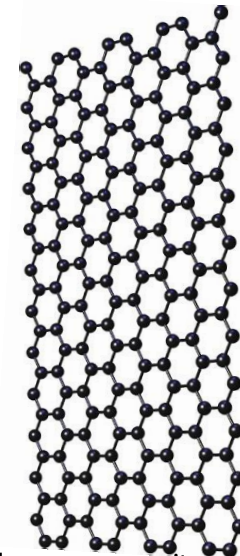
- Sensitivity: 1 ppm, special cases 1 ppb
- Selectivity: DGr/Gr  
65x higher response for NO<sub>2</sub>
- Response/  
recovery time: tens/  
hundreds of seconds
- Material stability: temperature, humidity
- Reproducibility



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**Thank you for your attention.**



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