



Graphene Oxide (GO) and Transition Metal Dichalcogenides (TMDs) for gas sensing applications

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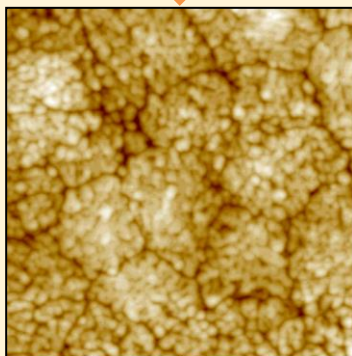
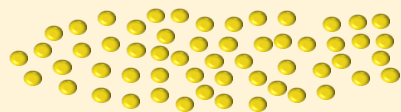
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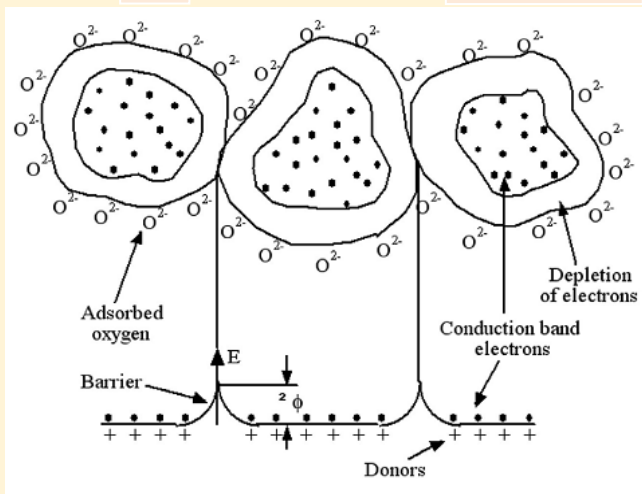
Why 2D-Materials for gas sensing applications?

Metal Oxide Porous sensors

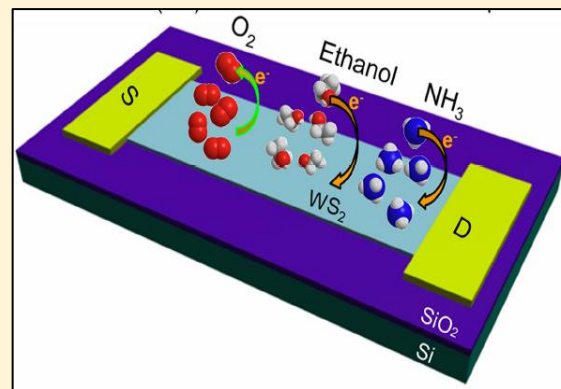


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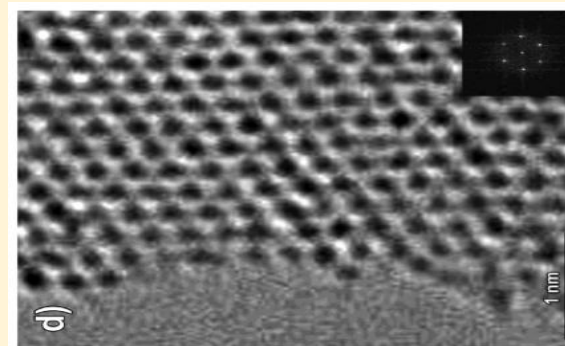
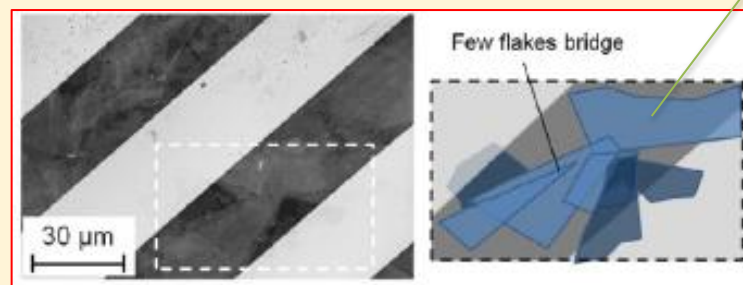
500 nm



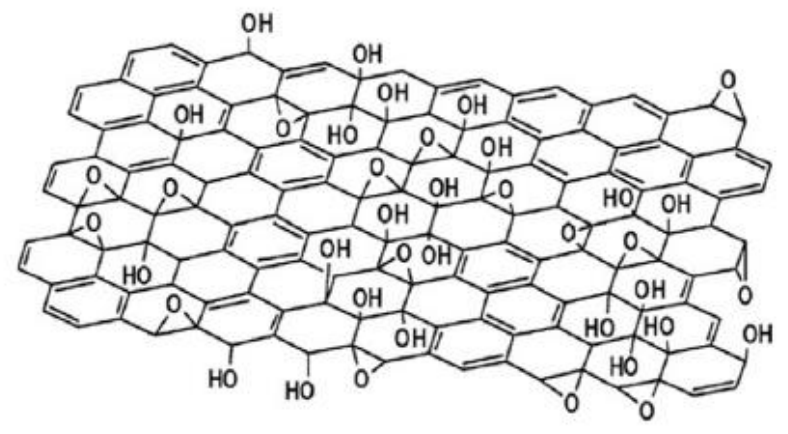
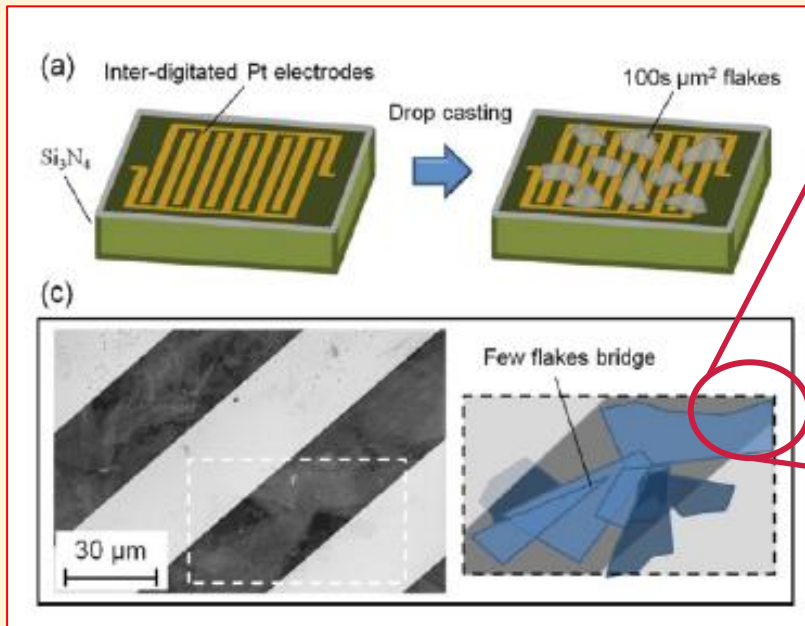
Few layers 2D-Material



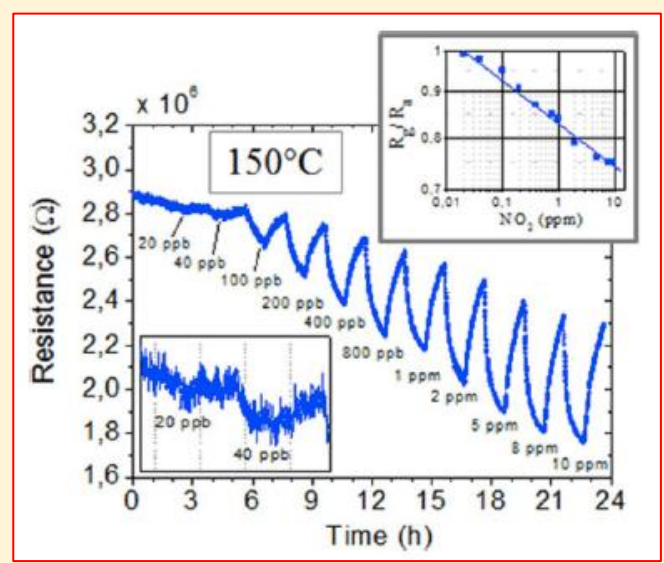
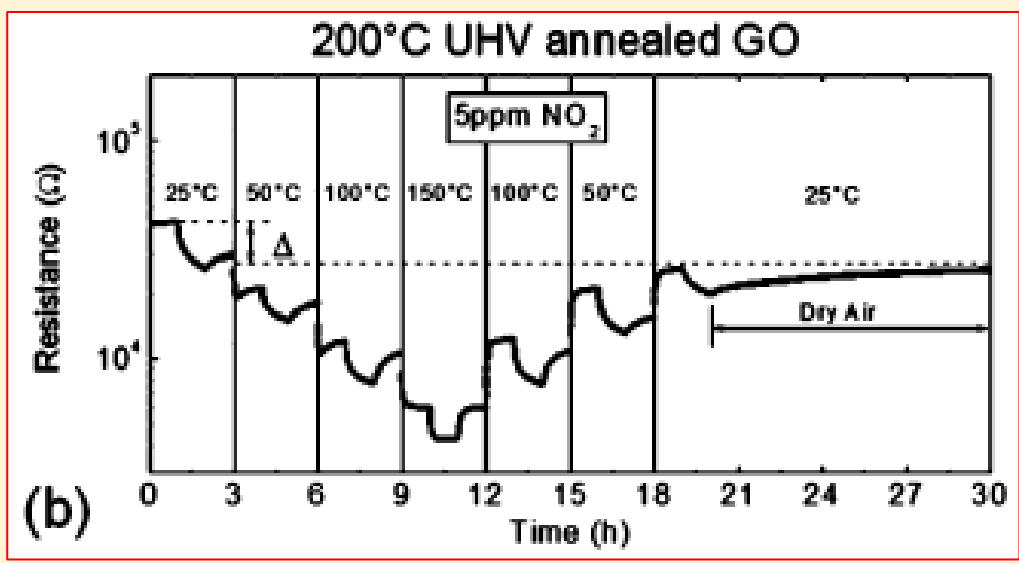
Single Layer



GO- Graphene oxide



H. He, S. Klinowski et al. Chem. Phys. Lett (1998), 287, 53



2D Transition Metal Dichalcogenides (TMDs)

The image shows a periodic table with several elements highlighted. A red circle encloses the transition metal block (groups 3-10). A blue circle encloses the chalcogen group (groups 16-17). A red circle highlights Ga, and another red circle highlights Sn. A red box labeled 'Chalcogen' points to the S, Se, and Te elements. The chemical formula MX_2 is shown at the top, with 'M' in a red circle and 'X₂' in a blue circle. Arrows point from these circles to the transition metal and chalcogen regions respectively. A legend defines M as Transition-metal and X as Chalcogen.

		MX_2 M = Transition-metal X = Chalcogen																
H															He			
Li	Be																	
Na	Mg	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Al		C	N	O	F	Ne
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	S	Cl	Ar	
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Se	Br	Kr	
Cs	Ba	La-Lu	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Te	I	Xe	
Fr	Ra	Ac-Lr	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg	Cn	Uut	Fl	Uup	Lv	Uus	Uuo	

Character

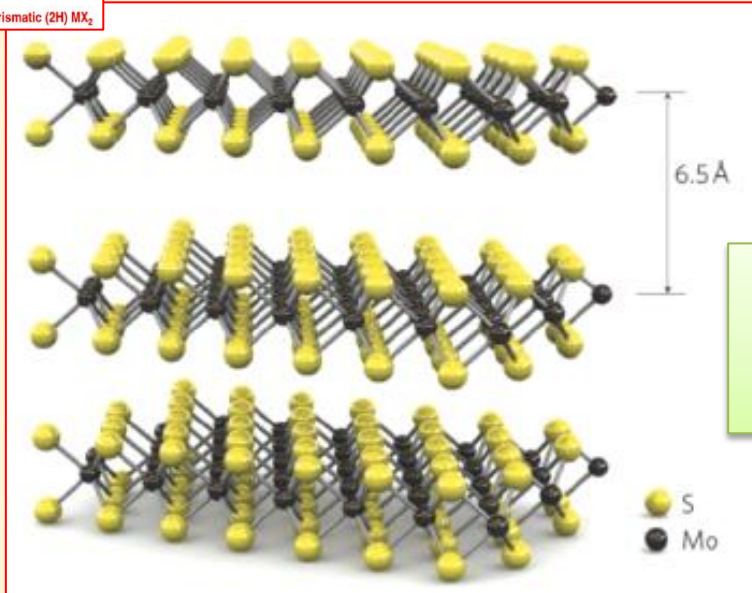
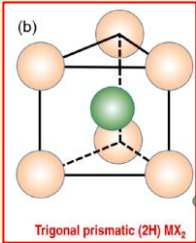
- semiconductors (MoS_2 , $MoSe_2$, WS_2 , WSe_2)
- semimetals (e.g., WTe_2 , $TiSe_2$),
- true metals (e.g., NbS_2 , VSe_2)
- superconductors (e.g., $NbSe_2$, TaS_2)

Properties

- PL Photoluminescence
- Photocatalytic H_2 generation
- Photovoltaic response
- Gas sensing applications

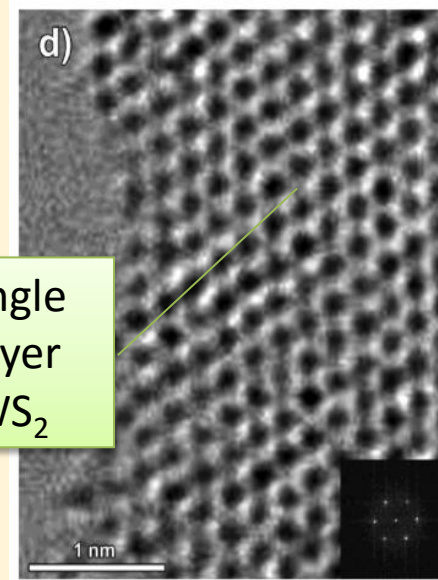
2D - TMD Transition Metal Dichalcogenides

Uncharged - Layered vdW solids

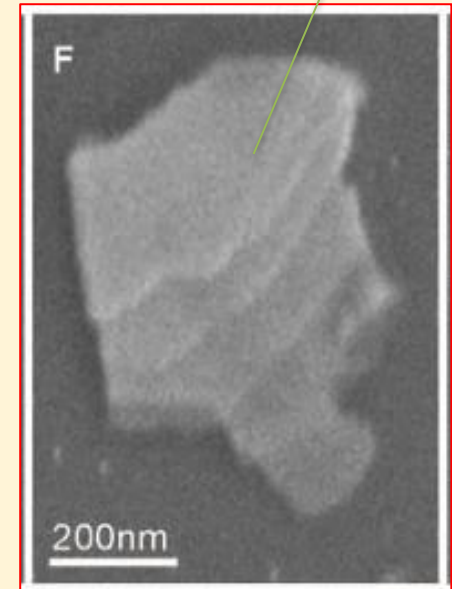


Structure

Each single plane of MoS₂ comprises a trilayer composed of a Mo layer sandwiched between two sulphur layers in a trigonal prismatic coordination



Single Layer
WS₂



Few
Layers
MoS₂

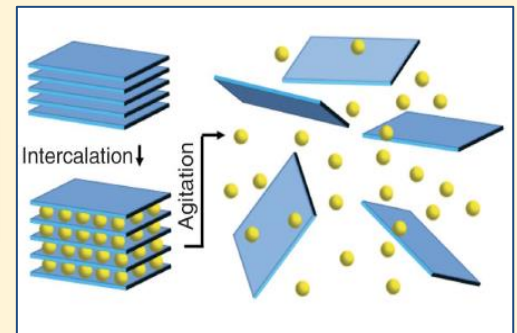
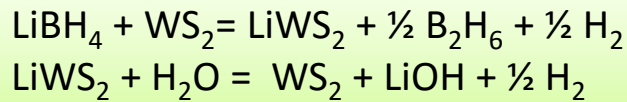
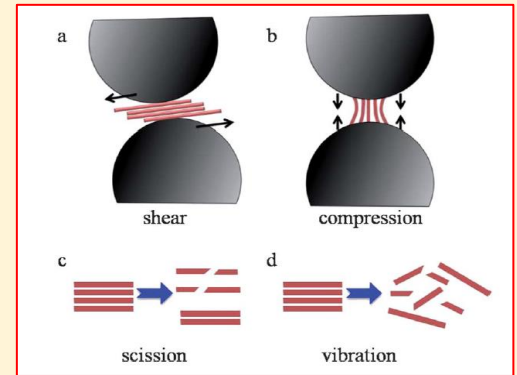
Properties are thickness/size dependant

- MoS₂/WS₂ bulk show indirect bandgap (1.2-1.3 eV).
- 1L-MoS₂/WS₂ shows a direct bandgap (1.8-2.1 eV)
- Reducing number of layers to single layer causes in direct band gap, lower band gap energy and faster gas response and strong photoluminescence

2D - TMD Preparation techniques

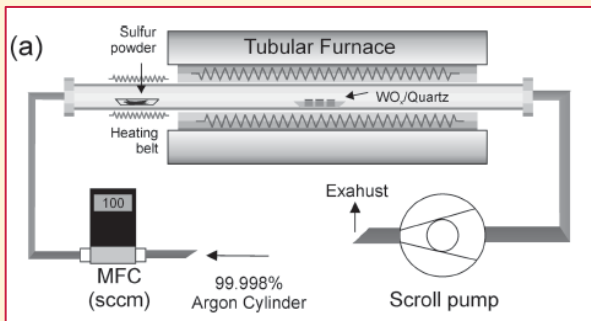
Top-Down Route

- Mechanical Exfoliation
 - Adehesive tape exfoliation
 - Grinding and Sonication
- Chemical Exfoliation
 - Chemical Exfoliation via Lithium/Hydrogen intercalation

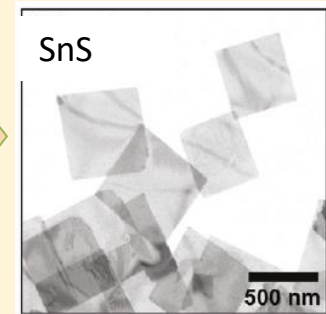
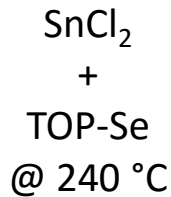


- Bottom-up Route
 - Chemical Vapor Deposition (CVD)
 - Direct Wet Chemical Synthesis (DWCS)

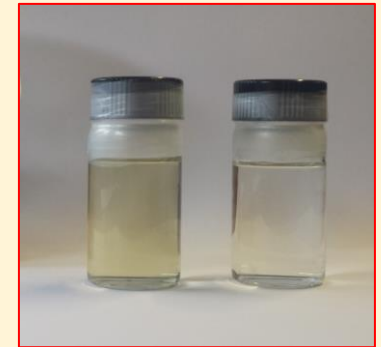
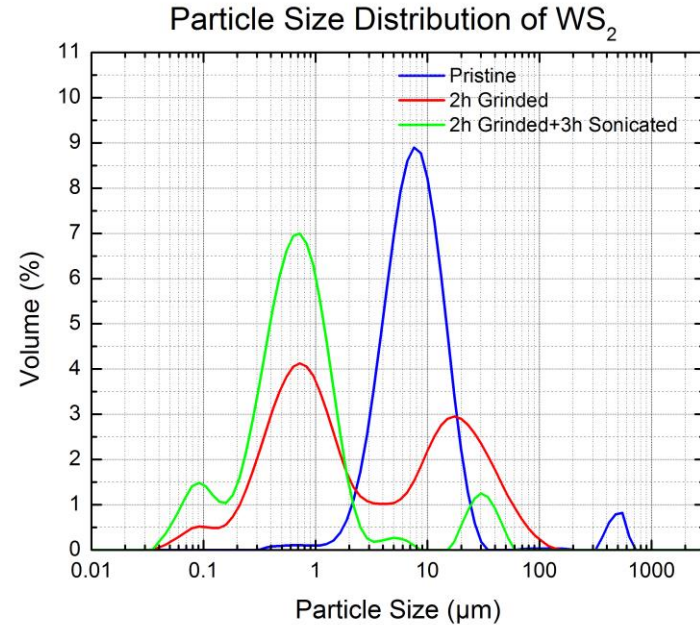
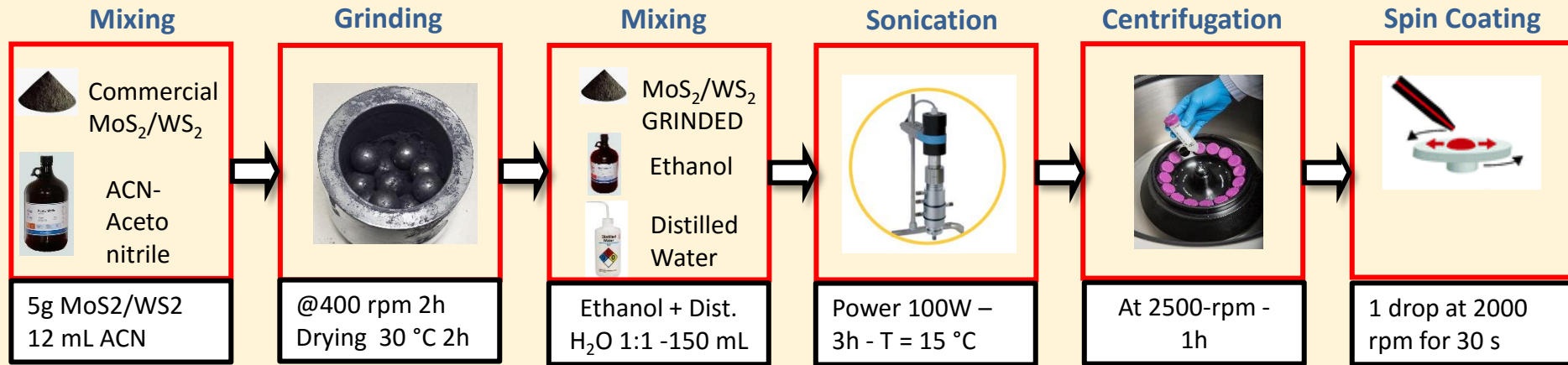
CVD – Chalcogenisation (S)



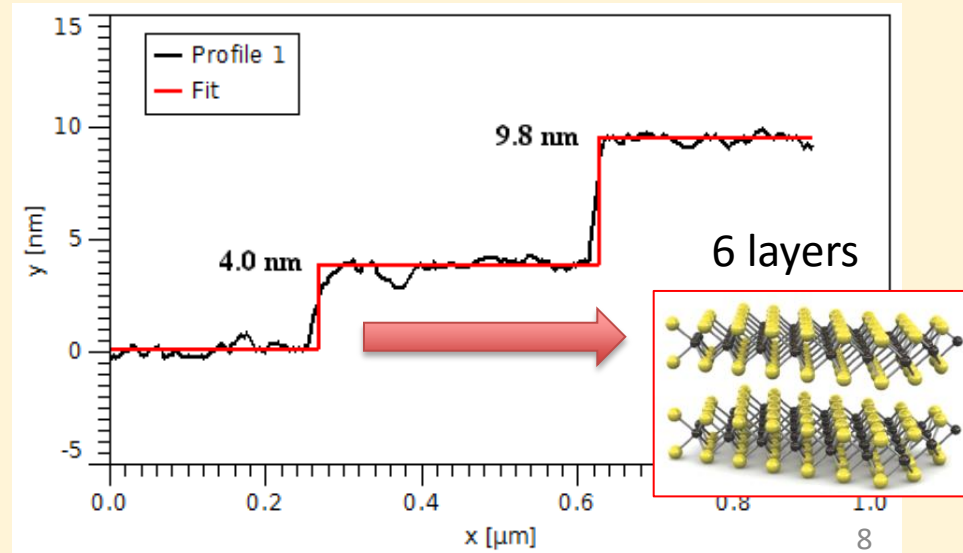
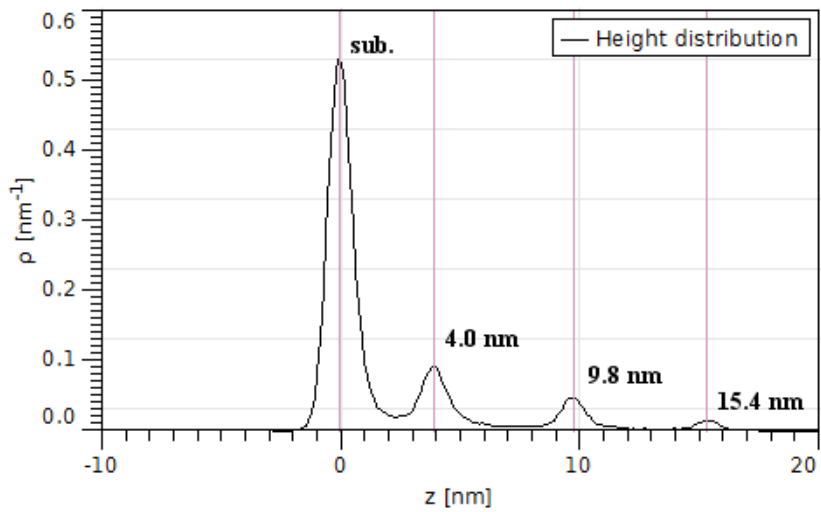
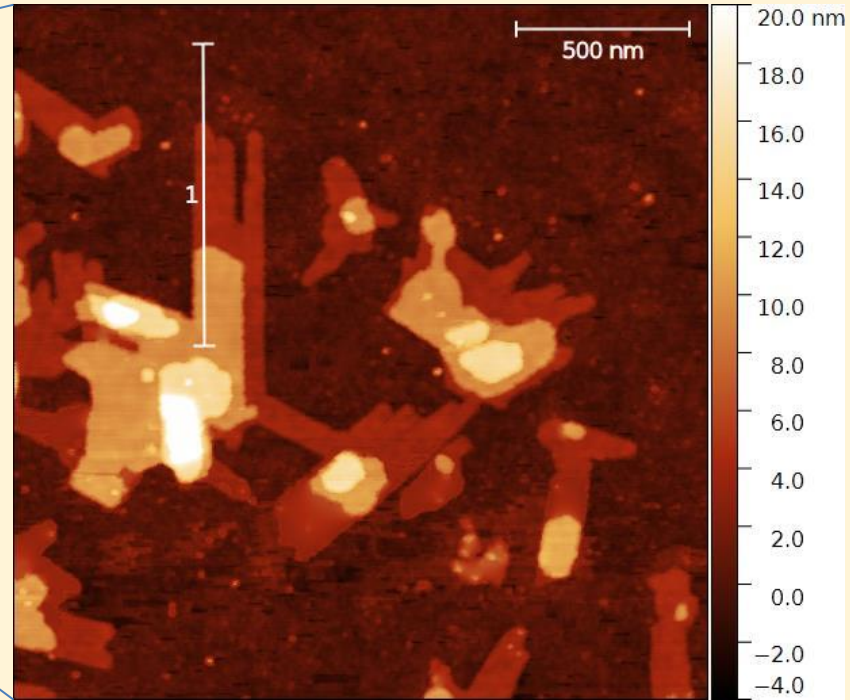
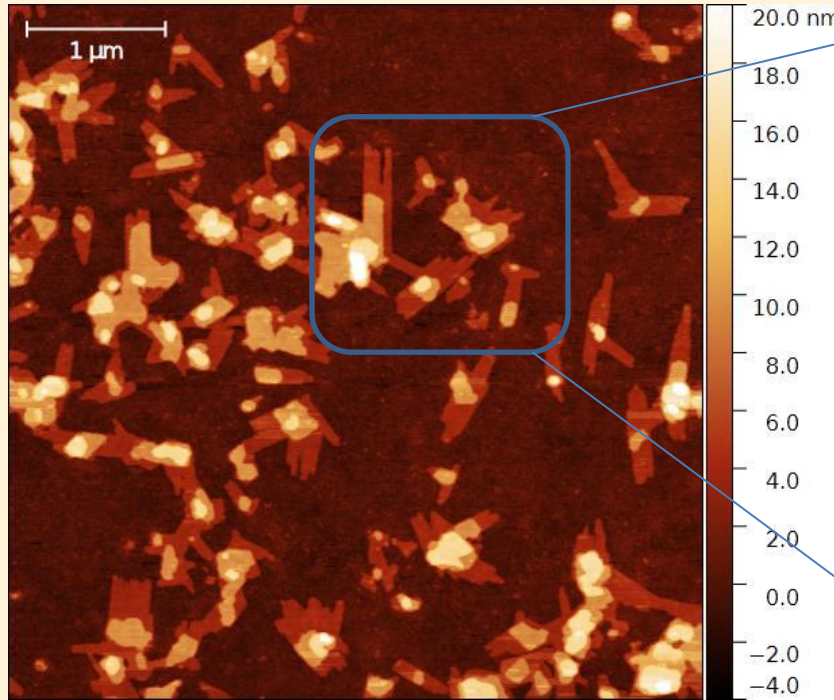
DWCS



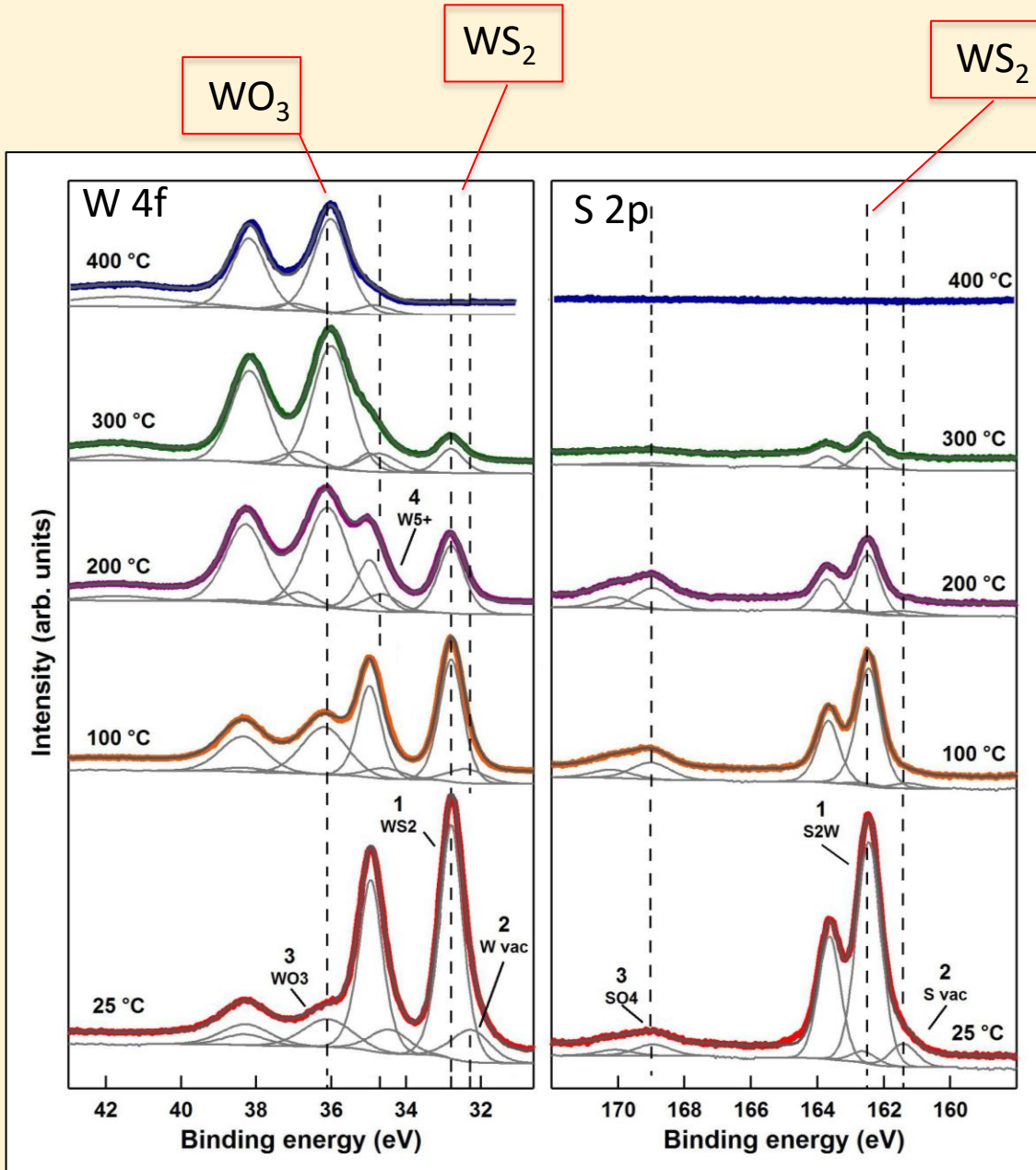
Exfoliation Procedure by Grinding and Sonication



AFM As Deposited WS₂



Thermal Stability- XPS as deposited WS₂



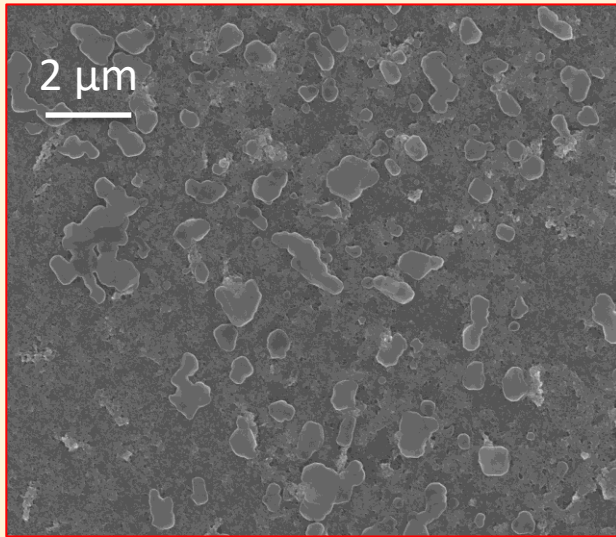
WS₂ -XPS

T (°C)	W-S ₂ (%)	W-S ₂ def (%)	W-O ₃ (%)	W-5+ (%)
25	68	15	17	0
150	53	9	38	0
250	28	0	63	9
350	11	0	77	12
450	0	0	91	9

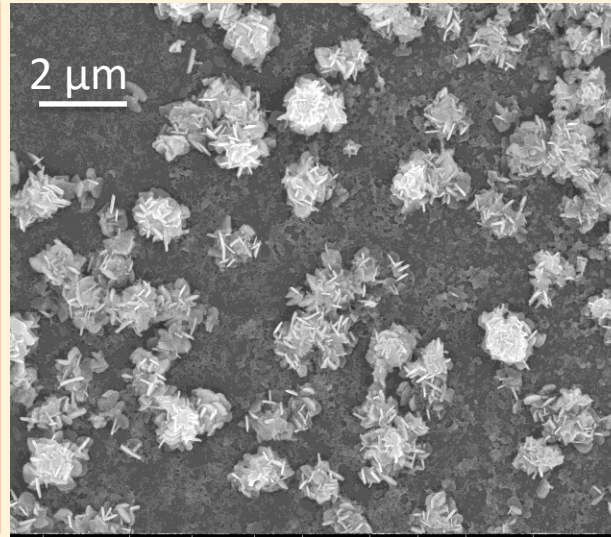
T (°C)	S ₂ (%) -W	S-O ₄ (%)	S ₂ -W def (%)	S ₂ -W / W-S ₂
25	84	7	9	2.0
150	78	18	4	2.0
250	60	32	8	2.0
350	81	19	0	1.8
450	0	0	0	-

WS₂/WO₃ mixed structure after annealing

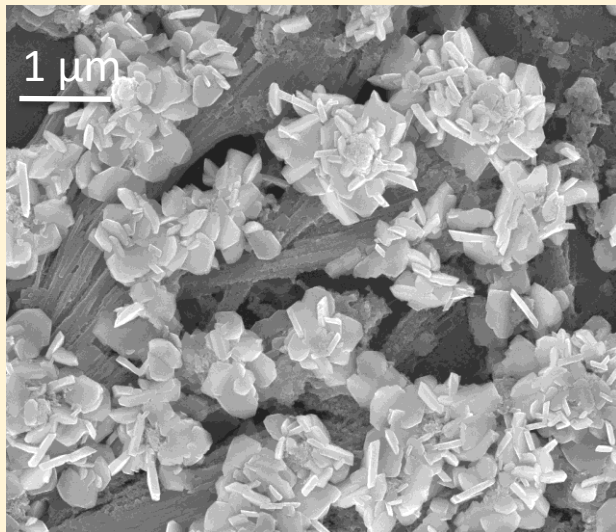
Annealed at 150°C



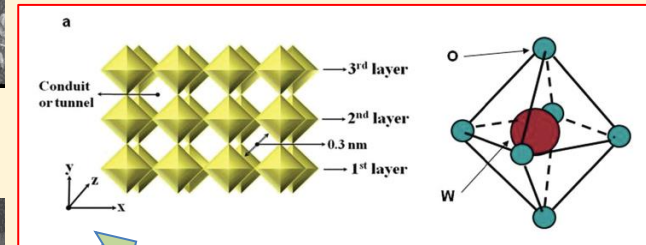
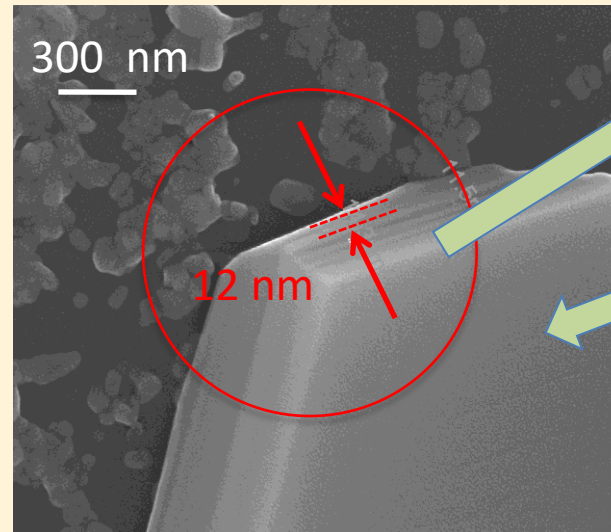
Annealed at 250°C



Annealed at 300°C

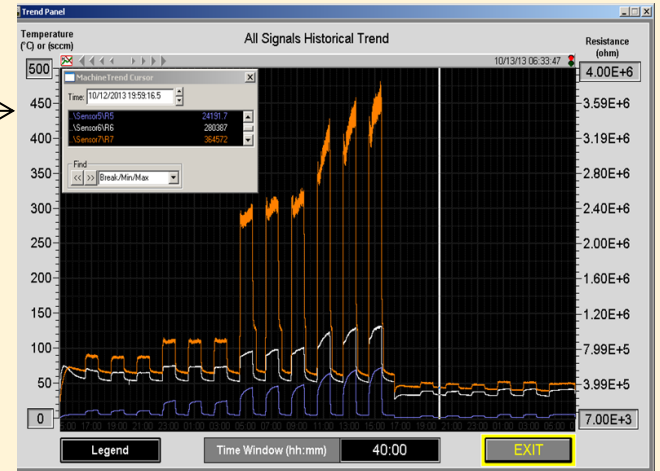
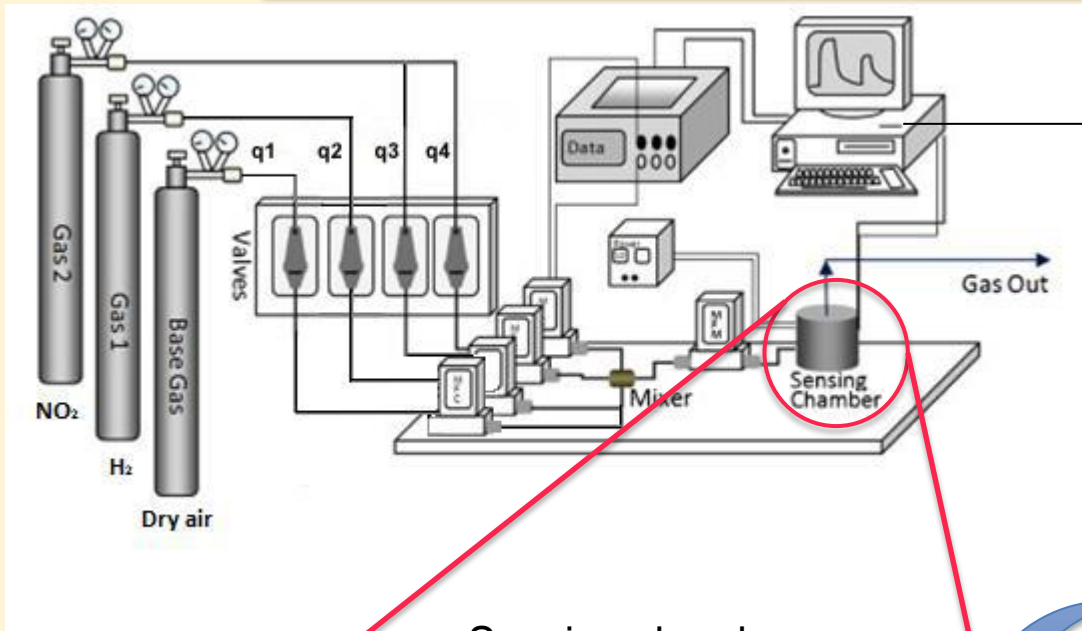


Annealed at 350°C

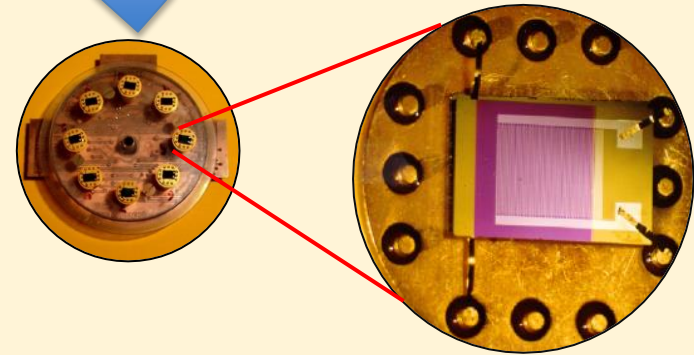
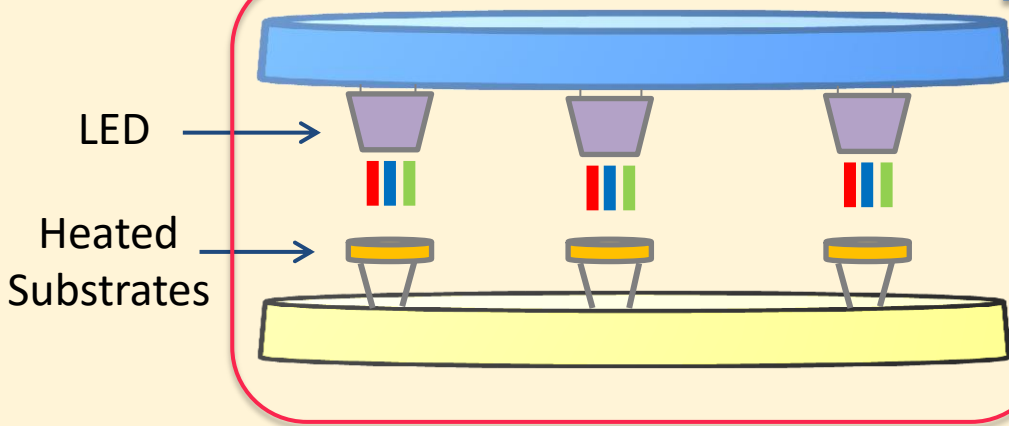


Layered WO₃ sheets ?

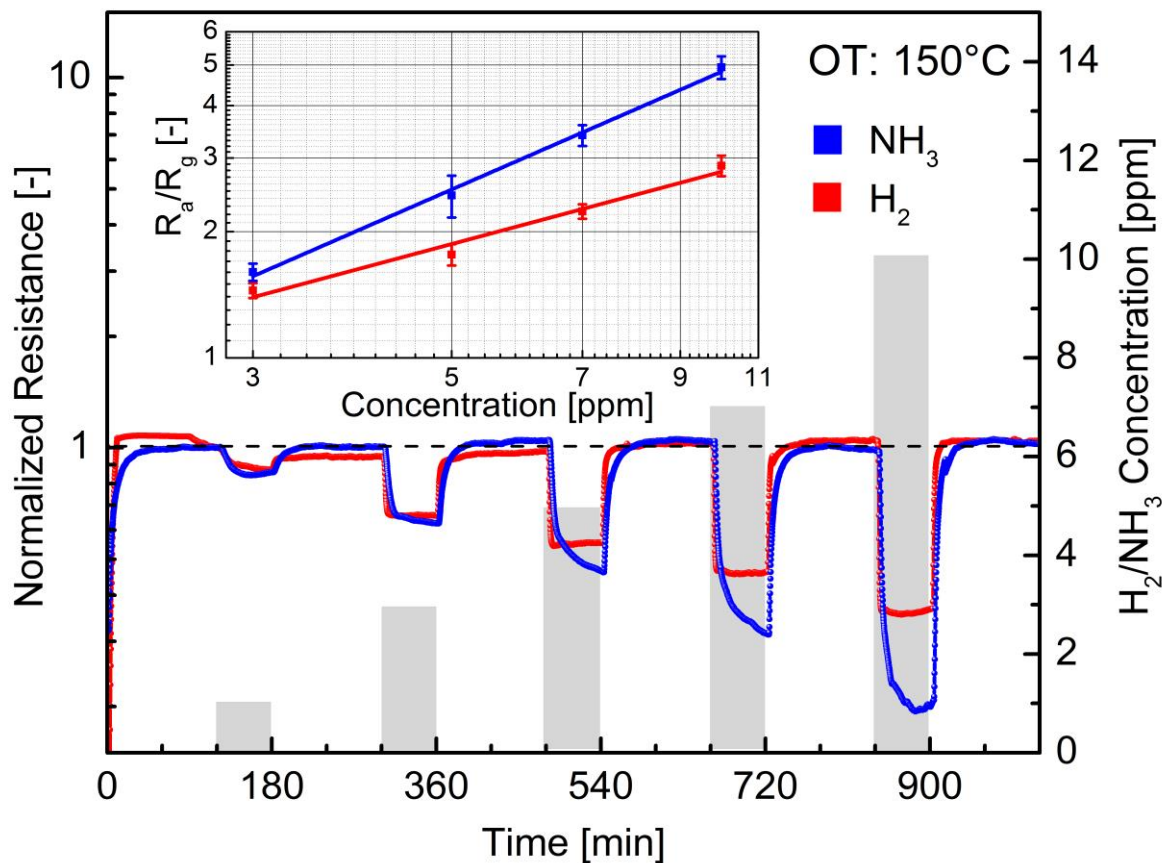
Gas sensing system



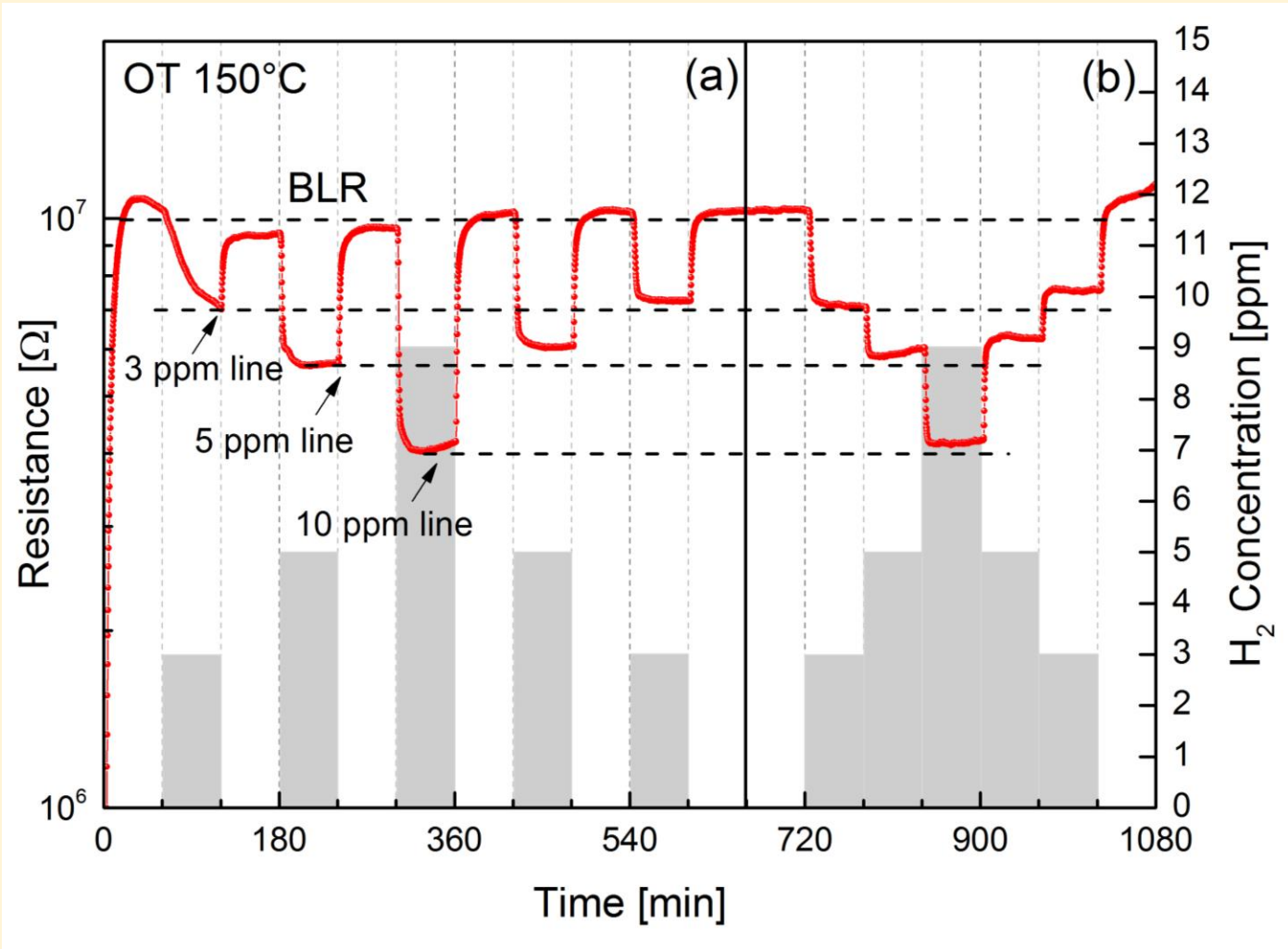
Sensing chamber
Thermal and light activation modes



Gas Sensing – detection limit and dynamic response



Gas Sensing - Reproducibility test to H₂



Conclusions

There are plenty of rooms in the 2D world beyond graphene

- Large quantities of exfoliated TMDs can be obtained by a simple grinding and sonication fabrication process.
- TMDs show even better gas sensing properties as respect to GO, opening new perspectives for Hydrogen sensing with reproducible electrical response.

Thank You

