

Impedance-based analysis of gas sensing using MoS₂ nanostructures

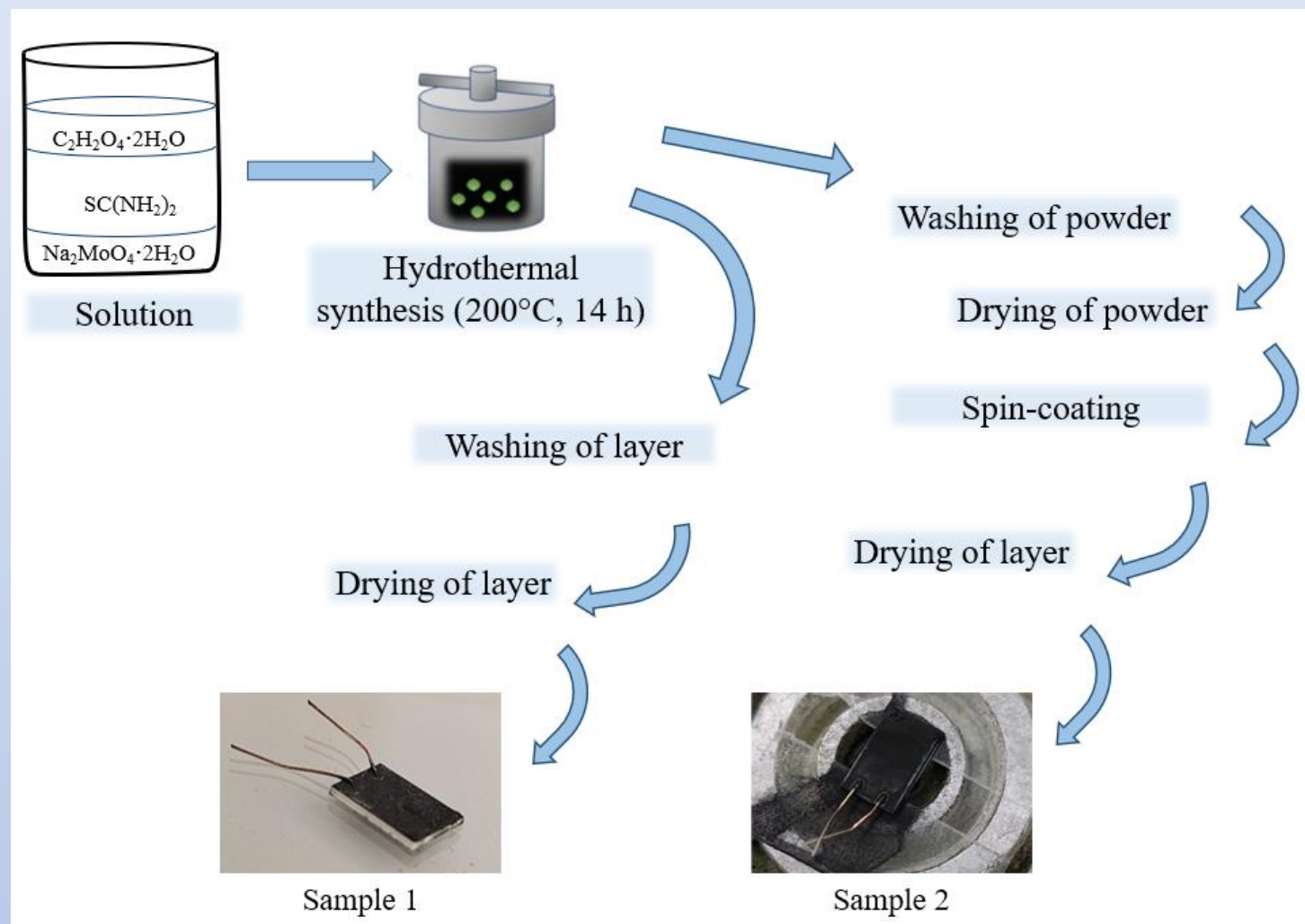
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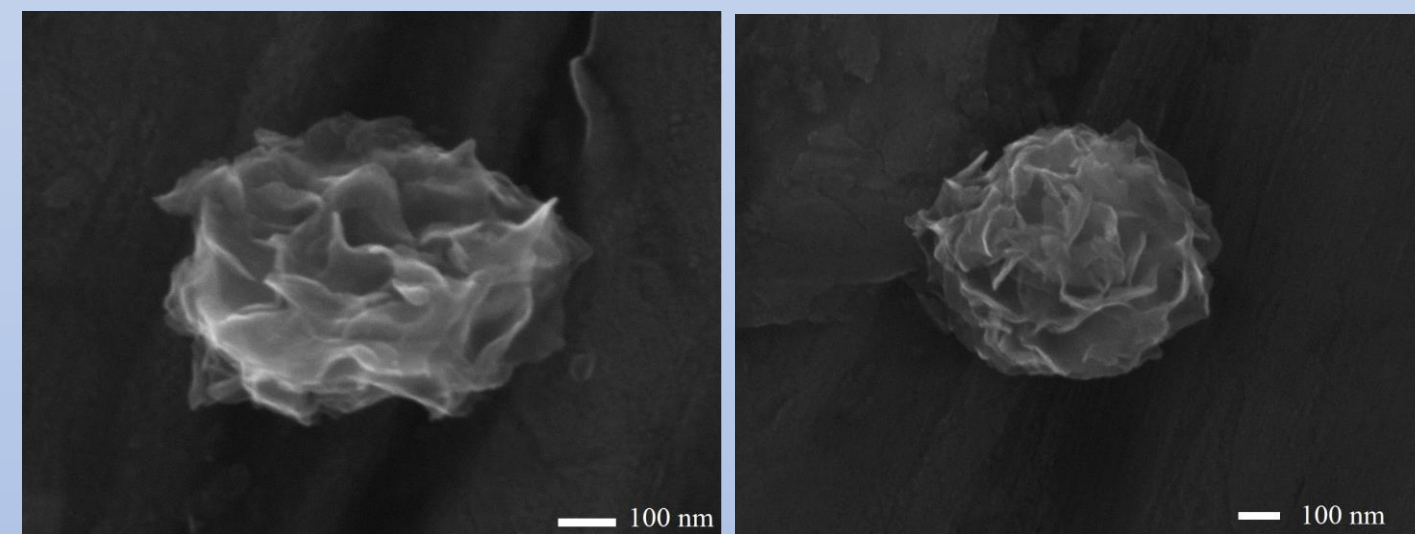
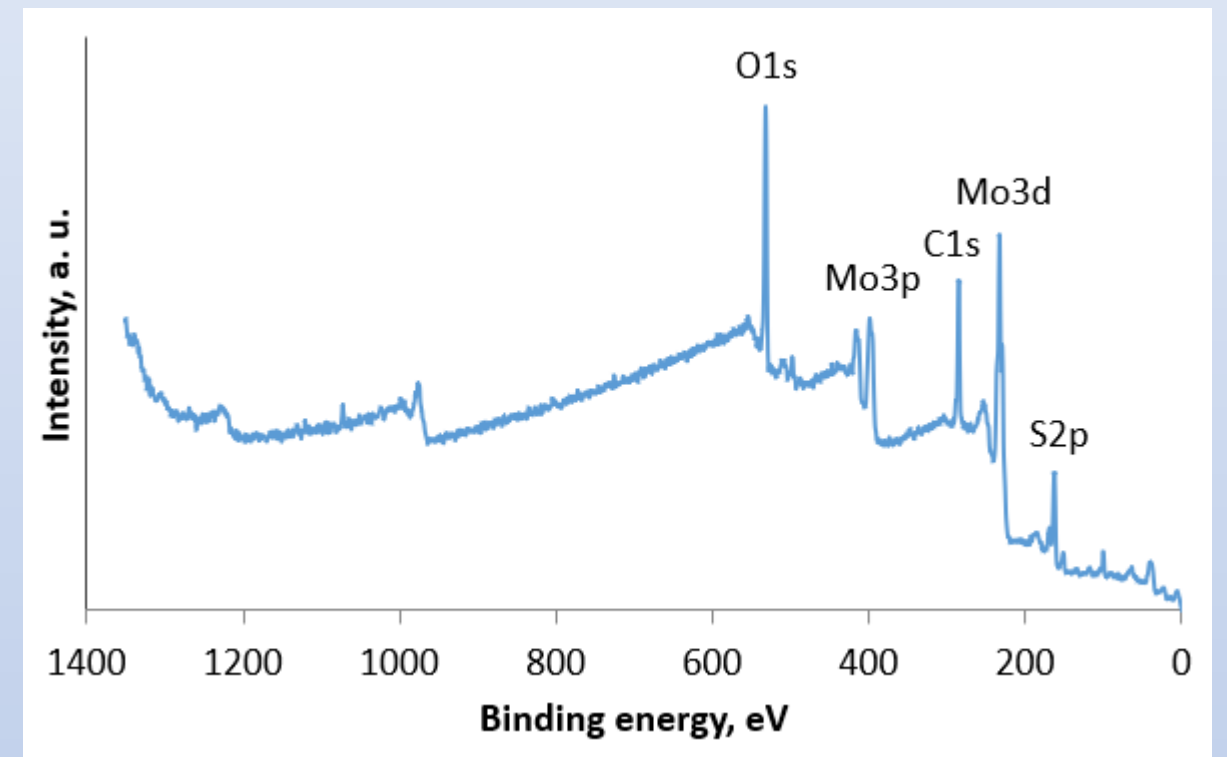
Aim: hydrothermal synthesis of MoS₂ for use as gas sensors operating at room temperature.

Relevance: MoS₂ has great potential for use in advanced electronic and optoelectronic devices because of its unique properties. Due to the layered structure of MoS₂, it is possible to control the electronic properties by varying the number of layers. This material has shown advantages in gas sensors such as a low detection limit. However, the stability of its characteristics needs improvement.

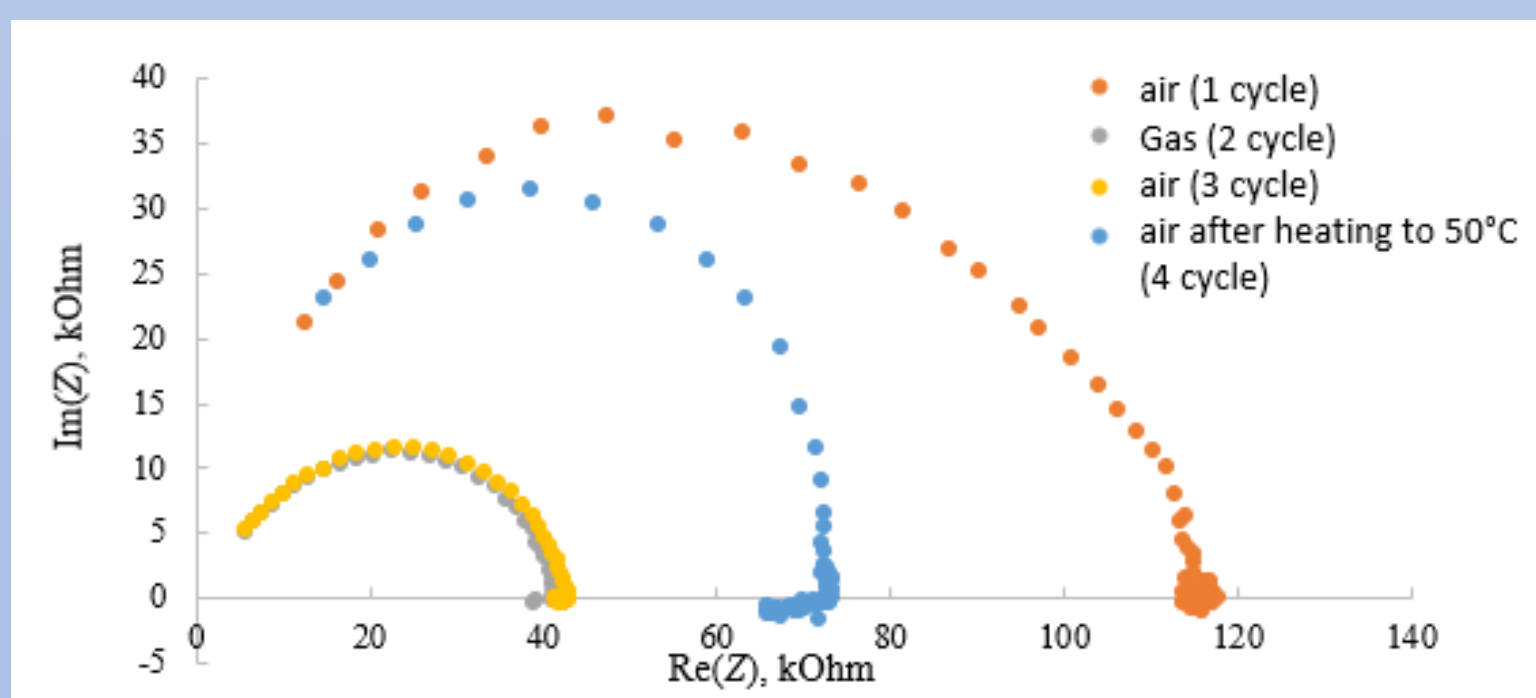
Synthesis



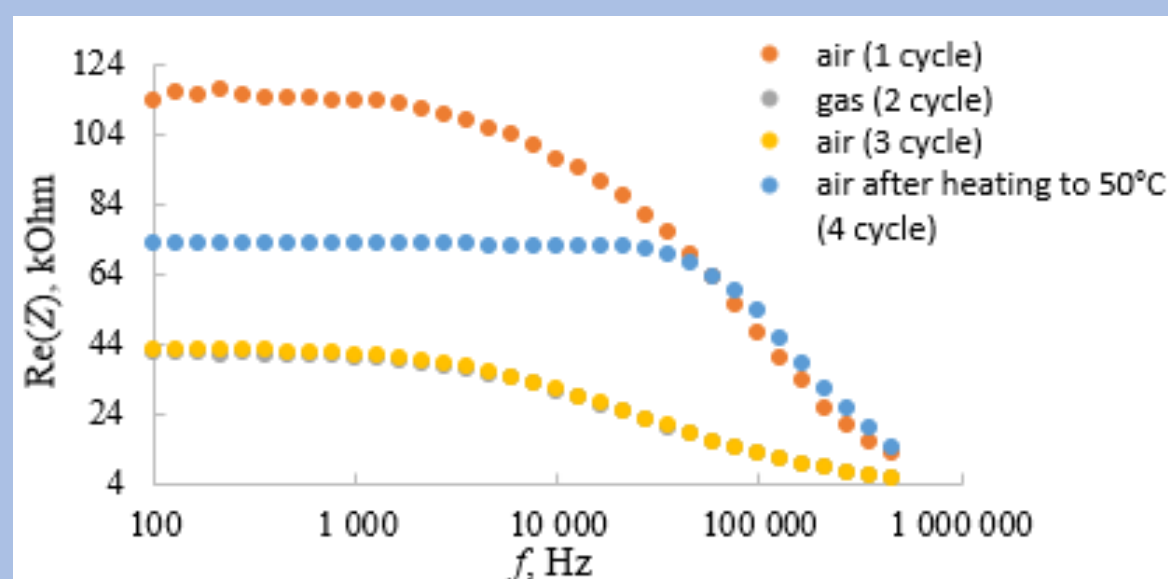
Characterization



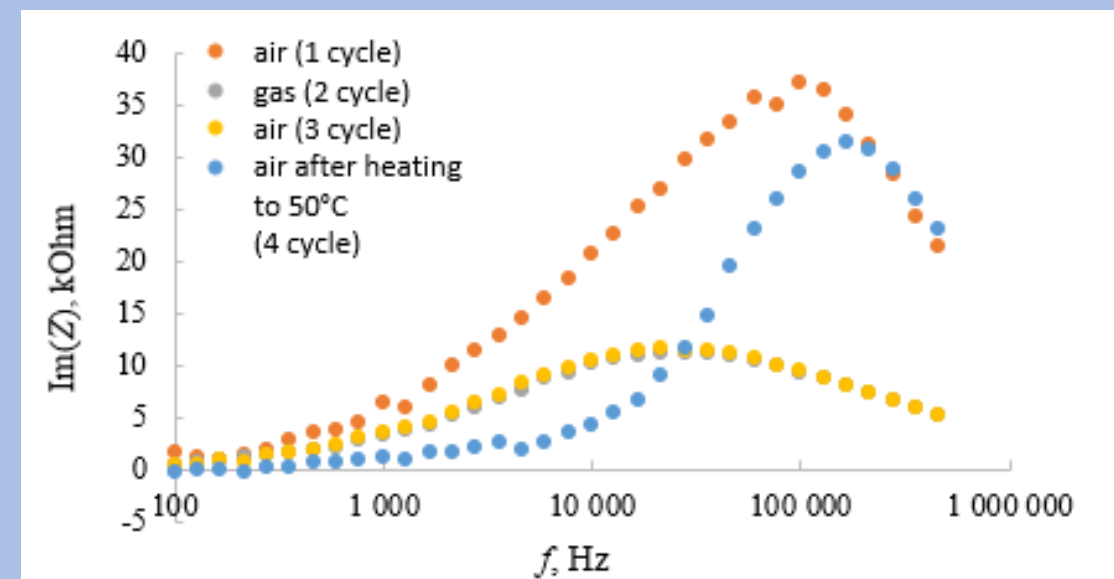
Impedance spectroscopy



Nyquist diagram of Sample 1 at room temperature in an air environment, when exposed to vapors of isopropyl alcohol (1000 ppm), recovery in air before and after heat treatment



Frequency dependences of real and imaginary parts of impedance of Sample 1 at room temperature in an air environment, when exposed to vapors of isopropyl alcohol (1000 ppm), recovery in air before and after heat treatment



Response calculated using real part of impedance:

$$S_{Re} = \frac{Re(Z)_{air}}{Re(Z)_{gas}}$$

Response calculated using imaginary part of impedance:

$$S_{Im} = \frac{Im(Z)_{air}}{Im(Z)_{gas}}$$

The highest response:

$$S_{Re} = 3,8 \text{ at } 60 \text{ kHz;}$$

$$S_{Im} = 4,3 \text{ at } 278 \text{ kHz.}$$

Conclusions: The MoS₂ sensor layer can detect reducing gas vapors at room temperature using either the real or imaginary component of the impedance as a signal, at frequencies between 100 Hz and 500 kHz. However, in this case, an additional heat treatment at 50 °C is required to recover the sample's properties.

References:

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