Rapid photoresponse of single-crystalline selenium nanobelts

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\textbf{A R T I C L E I N F O}

Article history:
Received 1 July 2008
Accepted 20 July 2008 by A.H. MacDonald
Available online 26 July 2008

PACS:
72.40.+w

Keywords:
A. Nanobelt
A. Se
D. Photoconductivity

\textbf{A B S T R A C T}

Rapid photon response is demonstrated for devices made using individual single-crystalline selenium nanobelts. The temperature dependence of the photocurrent has been studied between $-70$ to $100\,^\circ\text{C}$. The best performance is at temperatures below $40\,^\circ\text{C}$. The response time to fluorescent light is as quick as $30\,\text{ms}$ once turned on, and the recovery time is as short as $50\,\text{ms}$ when the light is off. This study demonstrates the potential application of Se nanobelts for building fast photon detectors.

\section{1. Introduction}

In the past decade, one-dimensional (1-D) nanostructures such as rods, wires, belts, ribbons and tubes have become the focus of intensive research owing to their fascinating applications in mesoscopic physics and nanodevices. Selenium, as an important elemental semiconductor, is widely used in photocells, photographic exposure meters, xerography, pressure sensors and electrical rectifier due to its high photoconductivity and large piezoelectric, thermoelectric and nonlinear responses \cite{1–7}. On the photoconductivity of selenium, most previous research has mainly focused on amorphous selenium and hexagonal metallic selenium film or bulk materials. Recently, much work has been concentrated on the synthesis of 1-D selenium nanostructures such as nanowires \cite{8,9}, nanorods \cite{10}, nanotubes \cite{11}, nanoribbons \cite{12} and nanobelts \cite{13}. However, there is limited study available on the physical properties of the Se nanostructures, especially as photonic or electrical devices \cite{14}. Here we report a study about ultrafast photon response of trigonal selenium nanobelts fabricated by a facile and large – scale synthesis method. The devices made using individual nanobelts have a fast response to visible light illumination, with potential as fast photon sensors and photo-cells.

\section{2. Experiment}

All of chemicals used for the synthesis were of analytical grade and used as received without further purification. Single-crystalline t-Se nanobelts were synthesized by solvothermal method. A typical experimental procedure is described as following. 1.3 mmol (0.1g) Se and 17 ml ethanol were loaded into Teflon-lined autoclave of 25 mL capacity. The autoclave was sealed and maintained at 200 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 24 h. Then the autoclave was taken out and cooled to room temperature, the precipitates were filtered off and washed with absolute alcohol for several times and dried naturally.

The as-synthesized products were characterized and analyzed by X-ray Diffraction (XRD, Alpha-1) using CuK\textalpha\ radiation, Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscope (FE-SEM, Leon 1530) equipped with an Energy Dispersive X-ray Spectroscopy (EDX) and transmission electron microscopy (TEM, HF-2000).

Electrical transport measurement was conducted based on devices made using single nanobelts. A single selenium nanobelt was aligned on glass slide or thermally grown silicon oxide substrate with cleaned surfaces. The electrical contacts were prepared by applying highly conductive silver paint through suitable masks. This is possible because the nanobelts are rather long.

\section{3. Results and discussion}

Fig. 1(a, b) show low-magnification and high-magnification scanning electron microscopy images of the t-Se nanobelts.
The nanobelt sizes range from 100 to 500 nm and lengths range from tens to hundreds of micrometers. XRD from the sample confirms the structure is trigonal (Fig. 1(c)). Chemical analysis using energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS) shows the pure composition of Se (Fig. 1(d)). Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) study (Fig. 2) further confirms that the t-Se nanobelts have single-crystal structure with growth direction [001].

The photoconductivity measurements were first performed using room light (fluorescent lamp) at room temperature at ambient pressure. In order to investigate the temperature effect on the photon sensitivity, we have carried out experiments at different temperatures, and the results are presented in Fig. 3(a). Under an applied voltage of 1 V, it is observed that the current transported through a single nanowire drastically increases by a factor of 10 when the light was turned on. The photoconductivity is mainly determined by the recombination and trapping of the electron-hole pairs within a solid material, and the rate of such a recombination and trapping for selenium has been shown to strongly depend on temperature [15,16]. In general, the conductivity increases as temperature rises. Generally, trigonal selenium is accepted as a p-type extrinsic semiconductor, and conduction occurs due to valence band hole transport [16].

The increased thermal conductivity is likely due to the thermal excitation of the electron-hole pairs in the valence band as governed by \( \exp(-E_g/KT) \), where \( E_g = 1.6 \) eV (770 nm) is the bandgap of Se, \( K \) is Boltzman constant and \( T \) is temperature.

The photosensitivity, defined as \( S = (I - I_o)/I_o \), where \( I \) and \( I_o \) are the currents measured when the light is on and off, respectively, is strongly affected by temperature. \( S \) drops as temperature increases (Fig. 3(b)). The best photosensitivity is received at temperatures lower than 40 °C. The carriers are contributed by thermal excitation and photon excitation. With the increase of temperature, the thermal excitation is enhanced, thus, the photosensitivity is relatively reduced.

The response time of the Se nanobelt to visible light is characterized by the rising and falling shape of the photocurrent curve. Fig. 4(a) and (b) show the sensitivity response to light at room temperature, the increasing and the decay response times are about 30 and 50 ms, respectively, as measured at the half maximum.

In order to investigate the photon sensitivity of the t-Se nanobelt to light of different wavelengths, the photocurrent is measured with a chopped light (75 Watt xenon lamp) of wavelengths selected in the range from 300 to 800 nm. It is found
that the higher response is observed in the visible wavelength range, which is in agreement with the previous report [4]. However, monochromatic light of 350 nm has a faster response (0.140 s for light on and 0.2 s for light off) than that of 550 nm (0.185 and 0.229 s) and 650 nm (0.186 and 0.238 s) light. The fluorescent lamp exhibit the quickest response (0.03 s and 0.05 s). According to the reference, the fluorescent lamp has higher photoconductivity and faster response speed could be attributed to a broader spectral overlap of the source with the region of maximum photoconductive response of t-Se. The maximum photoconductive response for our single-crystalline t-Se nanobelt is at ∼550 nm, which is a little different from that previously reported of 650 nm at −190 °C and 750 nm at 20 °C [17].

4. Conclusion

In summary, rapid photon response and high photon sensitivity of single-crystalline Se nanobelt have been observed. The responses of Se nanobelt to fluorescent light at 25 °C are 30 and 50 ms when the light is turned on and off, respectively. The highest photon sensitivity is obtained at low temperatures. This study demonstrates the potential of using Se nanobelts as rapid response photo-sensors and photo-cells.

Acknowledgements

This work was supported under the NSF of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region (0640068), the Science Foundation of Guangxi Education (200508043), USA DOE BES (DE-FG02-07ER46394) and NSF (DMS 0706436).

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