Growth and Optical Properties Investigation of Pure and Al-doped SnO\(_2\) Nanostructures by Sol-Gel Method

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ABSTRACT: SnO\(_2\) nanoparticles with different percentage of Al (5%, 15%, and 25%) were synthesized by sol-gel method. The structure and nature of nanoparticles are determined by of X-ray diffraction analysis. Also morphology of the samples is evaluated by SEM. Moreover, the optical properties of the samples are investigated with UV-Visible and FT-IR. The XRD patterns are indicated that all samples and incorporation aluminum ions into the SnO\(_2\) lattice have tetragonal rutile structure. The crystalline size of nanoparticles is decreased with increasing the Al percentage. The SEM results confirmed that the size of nanoparticles decreases with increasing the Al percentage. Also, FT-IR and UV-Visible results showed that the optical band gap of nanoparticles increases with the increasing the Al percentage. Finally, we have used the EDX analysis to study the chemical composition of the products. Pure tin and oxygen have been observed. The doped samples showed the existence of Al atoms in the samples of the crystal structure of SnO\(_2\).

KEYWORDS: Nanoparticles, SnO\(_2\), Sol-Gel, Al-doped, Optical properties.

INTRODUCTION

Semiconductors are one of the most interesting and most useful solids. They have been investigated many times because of their flexibility, electricity and optical features. SnO\(_2\) is one of these semiconductors. Stoichiometric SnO\(_2\) is a good insulator because it has little carriers in this circumstance, but non-stoichiometric SnO\(_2\) is transparent and conductive because it has many charge carriers in this circumstance. Also, it has a direct optical band gap of about (3.8 – 4.3eV) and an indirect band gap of about (2.7 – 3.1eV) with 80% transparency in the visible rang [1-3]. It is suitable for use in gas sensors [4-6], solar cell, and optoelectronic devices and photo catalysts in a wide range [7-9] because it has a wide band gap and unique electronic and optical properties.

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One of the most important parameters of the semiconductors is their energy band gap. This parameter affects many of electrical and optical properties of semiconductors. The energy band gap will be changed according to changes in temperature, pressure and size of the particles. Therefore this parameter can show new properties of the semiconductor [10].

There are many different methods to synthesize nanoparticles of SnO$_2$ such as sedimentation, thermal solvent, micro emulsions, sol-gel, hydrothermal, spray-pyrolysis, and the non-aqueous methods [2, 3, 11].

We choose sol-gel method because this method is cheap; it does not need any complicated instruments and homogeneous particles can be produced in this method [12, 13].

The change in optical and structural properties of SnO$_2$ with changing temperature rate was investigated earlier [14]. In other related works, the optical and structural properties of SnO$_2$ nano films were studied [15]. Also the structure of SnO$_2$ nanopowders was studied [16]. Synthesizing the nanoparticles of SnO$_2$ with ultrasonic was investigated [17]. The structural and optical properties of SnO$_2$ have been studied by other research groups [18].

Doping the SnO$_2$ nano films with antimony [19] and investigation of their photoluminescence [20] are other examples of past related researches.

For the first time we will report a sol-gel method with a different Al percentage to fabricate the SnO$_2$ nanoparticles. We present the preparation method of the SnO$_2$ nanoparticles. Moreover, we study the structural properties and surface morphology of the SnO$_2$ and Al doped nanoparticles by X-ray diffraction (XRD) and scanning electron microscopy (SEM). One of the most common tools in studying the optical properties of the substance and calculating their energy band gap is the transmission, absorption, and reflection spectrum. In this work we used the absorption spectrum. For measuring the optical properties we use the UV-vis spectrophotometer in the wavelength range of 200-1500nm.

**EXPERIMENTAL METHOD**

*Synthesis SnO$_2$ nanostructures pure and doped with different amounts of Al:*

At first, we shed 2.25g SnCl$_2$.2H$_2$O (SnCl$_2$.2H$_2$O with molar mass 225.63g/mol and purity 98% and made by Merck Company) and 100 ml pure ethanol (Ethanol C$_2$H$_5$OH with molar mass 46.07g/mol purity 98% and made by Merck Company) into the beaker and mix them using a magnetic mixer (Magnetic magnet stirs Genway 1000 model (Hot Plate)) to get 0.1 molar solution. Then, we add 0.0667, 0.2001 and 0.3335 (g) of AlCl$_3$ (AlCl$_3$ with molar mass 133.34g/mol and purity 98% and made by Merck Company) to 0.1 molar solutions little by little to get the Beaker to the setting refluxing and turn one heater to reach them 80$^\circ$C. In order to prevent evaporation, we used cold water flow to make the solution be refluxed for 1 hour.

At the end, we get clear Sol. We took the Sol away from humidity to complete the aging process for 24 hours.

After getting the Sol, we put it in the oven on 100$^\circ$C (Electric oven with a maximum operating temperature 250$^\circ$C, Heraeus model) to become dry and turned to a white Gel.

Then we get different solutions of Al percent, 5%, 15% and 25% respectively.

Finally dried Gel have been grained and heated to 500$^\circ$C (Electric furnace with a maximum operating temperature 1100$^\circ$C Lenton, thermal design model) for 1 hour to get pure and different Al percent doped nanopowders of SnO$_2$. 

The quantity of $AlCl_3$ to get desired uses of flowing formula:

$$ \left( \frac{Al}{Sn} \right)_% = \frac{(AlCl_3) \times \frac{1}{133.34} (gr)}{(SnCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O) \frac{1}{225.63} (gr)} \quad (1) $$

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Structure properties

XRD Analysis

The X-ray diffraction (X-pert model of Philips company, Seifert3003)) diffraction measurement was carried out using an X-Pert Philips, in $2\theta$ range 20°–80° using Cu Kα radiation of wavelength $\lambda = 1.5406$ Å operating. Fig. 1 shows the peaks of pure and 5%, 15%, 25% Al doped SnO$_2$ powders. The peaks in the spectra are identified as originating from reflections from the (110), (101), (211), and (301). These show that the SnO$_2$ particles are in the tetragonal phase.

Also it was observed that increasing Al percentage in the powder will cause the intensity of XRD pattern to be decreased. Thus, increasing the Al percentage in the nanoparticles will cause them to go to an amorphous state.

The crystal size calculated from the Scherrer formula [21].

$$ D = \frac{k\lambda}{\beta \cos \theta} \quad (2) $$

Where $D$ is the average crystallite size, $\lambda$ is the applied X-ray wavelength, and $k = 0.98$ which is a constant, $\theta$ is the diffraction angle in degree and $\beta$ is the full width at half maximum (FWHM) of the diffraction peak observed in radians.

Table 1 shows the crystallite size of pure and 5%, 15%, 25% Al doped of the powders are 11.7, 8.8, 7.7 and 7.2 nm, respectively.

The results show that the crystalline size of nanoparticles decreases with increasing Al percent of the sol. The position of the peaks in the pure and Al doped of the XRD pattern slightly shifted by changes in Al percent of the sol.

![Image](image.png)
Table 1: The crystallite size of samples with different Al content

| Al–doped | Crystallite size (nm) |
|----------|-----------------------|
| 0%       | 11.7                  |
| 5%       | 8.8                   |
| 15%      | 7.7                   |
| 25%      | 7.2                   |

SEM Analysis

Fig. 2 shows the SEM analysis (Scanning electron microscopy (SEM: S4160 model by the Hitachi company)) of surface morphology of nanoparticles, deposited on glass substrates for pure and 5%, 15%, 25% Al-dopes. The average grain size is 18nm for pure and 16, 15 and 14nm for 5%, 15% and 25% Al-doped nanoparticles, respectively. The images show that the grain size of the particles decreases when the percent of Al in the products increases. As it can be seen some of the grains agglomerate and make bigger clusters.

Fig. 3 and Table 2 show the average nanoparticles size of SEM with different Al percentage.

Table 2: The average nanoparticles size of samples with different Al content

| Al–doped | Average particle size (nm) |
|----------|----------------------------|
| 0%       | 18                         |
| 5%       | 16                         |
| 15%      | 15                         |
| 25%      | 14                         |
According to the SEM images, it is clear that increasing Al percentage will cause decreases in the size of nanoparticles, because tin ions have been replaced by Al ions on the structure. It is reasonable because the size of Al atom is smaller than the size of tin. These results are in complete agreement with XRD data.

**Optical Properties**

**UV-visible Analysis**

The optical properties were studied by UV-vis spectrophotometer (UV-Visible: Varian-Cary5000 scan model spectrophotometer). Fig. 4 shows the optical transmittance spectra of SnO$_2$ nanoparticles prepared at the different percentages of Al: 0%, 5%, 15% and 25%. We have considered photon wavelength range of 200-500 nm. We find that nanoparticles have a high transmittance in the wider wavelengths.

There are three regions in the Fig.4 at transmission curve. In the first region (240 nm ≤ λ ≤ 500 nm), the transmittance increases smoothly and in the second region (200 nm ≤ λ ≤ 240 nm) is the absorption region where the transmittance falls abruptly. Also, in the tertiary region (190 nm ≤ λ ≤ 200 nm) the transmittances have an upsurge. The interference pattern in the transmittance manifests also absorbance the homogeneity of particle size. The results indicated Nanoparticle have high transmittance in the visible region. It is found out that average transmittance in the visible region is between 65% - 80% at different concentrations, and maximum transmittance in this region is 88.5% for pure SnO$_2$ at 500 nm. Also, this result shows that the transmittance in the visible region decreases with increasing the Al percentage.
The edge of absorption got to shorter than wavelength when the Al-doped of the sol decreased, because with increasing the concentration of the sol the particle size become smaller, and smaller than particles will better absorbed the shorter wavelengths.

The optical band gap
The relation between the incident photon energy ($h\nu$) and the absorption coefficients ($\alpha$) is given by the following relation:

$$(\alpha h\nu)^n = A(h\nu - E_g)$$  \hspace{1cm} (3)

Here, A is a constant and $E_g$ the optical band gap of the material. The exponent ($n$) is dependent on the type of the optical transition. Note that quantity of ($n$) for direct allowed optical transition, indirect optical transition, and direct forbidden is equal to $1/2$, $2$, and $3/2$, respectively [22, 23].

The UV-visible absorbance shifts to the small wavelength when the doping Al decreases because with decreasing Al content, the particle size also reduces. Also, the small particles can better absorb at shorter wavelengths and with the decrease in size of the particles, the band gap increases. This is in full agreement with the analysis of XRD and SEM.

FT-IR Analysis
Figs. 7 and 8 show FT-IR spectra (FT-IR: Perkin Elmer BX (II)) of pure and Al-doped SnO$_2$ nanoparticles, respectively. Minimum transmittance on the wavelength $3400 - 3500$ cm$^{-1}$ is related to the O-H bond stretching vibration of water molecules adsorbed [24]. Minimum transmittance in the range of $2300 - 2400$ cm$^{-1}$ is caused by carbon dioxide. So by exposing the atmosphere and absorb carbon dioxide molecules are created [24]. The wavelength ranges between $1600 - 1700$ cm$^{-1}$ is related to Flexural vibrations groups of O-H and in water molecules and Sn-OH bond [24]. Minimum transmittance in the range of $400 - 700$ cm$^{-1}$ cause's vibration of Sn-O-Sn
and Sn-O in SnO₂ molecule, and in wavelength 978 cm⁻¹ related to Al-O bound [25-28].

Fig. 7 FT-IR spectra of SnO₂ Nanoparticles pure

Fig. 8 FT-IR spectra of SnO₂ Nanoparticle with Al-doped (25%)

**EDX Analysis**

Energy dispersive X-ray analysis (EDX) (Energy electron diffraction spectrometer (EDX)) is a technique for investigating the chemical composition of particles and also energy decomposition. Figs 9 and 10 show EDX analysis for pure and Al-doped SnO₂.

The EDX results in Fig. 9 show the presence of tin and Oxygen in the pure sample. The Al element is also observed in the doped sample via Fig. 10.

**Fig. 9 EDX analysis of SnO₂ nanoparticle**

**Fig. 10 EDX Analysis of SnO₂ Nanoparticle with Al-doped (25%)**

**CONCLUSION**

Different percentages of Al-doped on SnO₂ nanoparticles were analyzed in this article. XRD diffraction showed that the particles are in tetragonal phase. Their intensity and crystallite size of the particles decrease by increase Al dopant.

SEM images show that average of particle size is about 18 nm, and the grain size decreased when the Al percent in the nanoparticles increased. The optical transmittance showed that nanoparticles have a high transmittance in the visible region. The energy band gap of the nanoparticles increases by increasing the Al percent value.

Optical analysis of UV-visible indicates that the energy gap increases by increasing the amount of Al doping. The band edge absorption of SnO₂ nanoparticles goes to the short wavelengths when the percent of the Al doped increased, because by increased the Al percent in the sol leads to smaller nanoparticles size, and smaller particles lead to better absorption at shorter wavelengths.

EDX analysis of the samples showed the existence of tin and Oxygen in the pure sample and also Al in the doped sample.
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