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Synthesis and gas sensing properties of molybdenum oxide modified tungsten oxide microstructures for ppb-level hydrogen sulphide detection

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Flower-like molybdenum oxide@tungsten oxide ($\text{MoO}_3@\text{WO}_3$) composite microstructures were successfully synthesized by hydrothermal and impregnation methods. The fabricated samples were characterized by XRD, EDS, SEM and TEM, and the results show that the $\text{MoO}_3@\text{WO}_3$ composite is composed of crystallized nanosheets with a thickness of about 40 nm. The gas sensing properties of the $\text{MoO}_3@\text{WO}_3$ composite microstructures towards hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) were investigated as a function of operating temperature and gas concentration. The gas sensors based on $\text{MoO}_3@\text{WO}_3$ composites show better sensing performances than that of a pure one. Moreover, the Mo_6W -based gas sensor exhibits the highest response (28.5 towards 10 ppm H_2S), fast response/recovery time (2 s/5 s), low detection limit (20 ppb) and good selectivity at optimum operating temperature (250 °C). Such an excellent performance can be attributed to the heterojunction between MoO_3 and WO_3 .

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1. Introduction

Hydrogen sulphide (H_2S), a colorless gas with a foul odor of rotten eggs, is harmful to human health and the environment.¹ Usually, H_2S is produced during industrial processes such as oil and natural gas drilling and refining, sewage treatment and paper milling. The threshold limit of H_2S in the atmosphere defined by American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists is 10 ppm.² Therefore, it is necessary to develop a highly sensitive gas sensor for low concentration H_2S detection in the environment.³

Over the past few decades, many methods have been reported on developing novel gas sensors to detect the toxic gases.^{4–6} Especially, the gas sensors based on metal oxide semiconductor are the most promising candidates for toxic gases detecting due to their outstanding advantages including high sensibility, low power consumption, quick response and minitype.⁷ Up to now, a large number of metal oxide semiconductors such as SnO_2 , ZnO , Fe_2O_3 , In_2O_3 , NiO , and WO_3 (ref.

8–15) have been widely used as gas sensing materials because of their tunable dimension and structures.

Among various materials, tungsten oxide (WO_3) has great potential for gas sensing.^{16,17} While, the efficiency of pure WO_3 is insufficient for practice uses due to the low sensitivity and long response time.¹⁸ Recently, tremendous efforts have been made to explore WO_3 composites, which exhibited numerous advantages in gas sensing performance such as high response, fast response and good selectivity.^{19–21} For example, Kim *et al.*¹³ synthesized RuO_2 nanoparticles loaded WO_3 nanofibers using catalytic synthesis and functionalization method using apoferritin. The gas sensor using RuO_2 -functionalized WO_3 nanofibers showed a significantly enhanced sensing response, which was 7.4 times higher than that of pristine WO_3 . Yao *et al.*¹⁴ fabricated Ag nanoparticle-sensitized WO_3 hollow nanospheres via a simple sonochemical synthesis route. The results displayed that the Ag nanoparticle-sensitized WO_3 hollow nanospheres exhibits a lower operating temperature of 230 °C, a faster response of 7 s and a superior detection limit of 0.09 ppb toward alcohol vapor. Kida *et al.*¹⁵ reported highly sensitive NO_2 sensors using SnO_2 -functionalized WO_3 nanolamellae by an acidification method. The WO_3 - SnO_2 composites displayed an enhanced sensitivity of 370 to 200 ppb NO_2 . Up to now, although considerable efforts have been devoted to the WO_3 composites, few of them focus on the flower-like $\text{MoO}_3@\text{WO}_3$ composites and optimize the content of MoO_3 for H_2S detection.

In this work, we successfully prepared special flower-like $\text{MoO}_3@\text{WO}_3$ composite with various Mo contents by facile

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hydrothermal and impregnation method. The gas sensing properties of $\text{MoO}_3@ \text{WO}_3$ gas sensors were investigated under different operating temperatures. As expected, the gas sensors based on $\text{MoO}_3@ \text{WO}_3$ sensors exhibit enhanced gas sensing performance compared with that of pure one. Especially, the as-prepared Mo_6W sensor shows an excellent gas sensing performance toward H_2S including high response, fast response/recovery time, low limit of detection, and excellent selectivity. The improvement of gas sensing performance of $\text{MoO}_3@ \text{WO}_3$ composites can be attributed both to the particular structure as well as the heterojunction.

2. Materials and methods

2.1 Preparation and characterization

All chemicals are analytical grade and used as received without further purification. Pure WO_3 microstructures were synthesized by the hydrothermal method. In brief, 0.4 g of tungsten hexachloride (WCl_6 >99.9%, Aladdin) was dissolved into 40 mL of ethanol through vigorous stirring for 30 min. Then, the solution was transferred into a Teflon autoclave and heated at 160 °C for 24 h. The resulting product was washed with distilled water, collected *via* centrifugation, dried at 80 °C for 10 h and calcined at 500 °C in air for 2 h to obtain a high crystalline phase.

A series of $\text{MoO}_3@ \text{WO}_3$ composite microstructures (Mo_xW , $x = 2, 4, 6, 8$, correspondingly to the weight percentage of Mo element in the solution) were also prepared through a simple impregnation method, and the process is described as follows: a definite amount of ammonium heptamolybdate tetrahydrate ($(\text{NH}_4)_6\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24} \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ >99.0%, Aladdin) were dissolved into 10 mL of deionized water. After that, 0.5 g of the WO_3 powders was dispersed in the solutions with different content of Mo under continuous magnetic stirring at 80 °C for 5 h. Finally, the obtained precipitates were washed with ethanol several times and centrifugated, dried and calcined at 500 °C for 2 h. The crystal structural, morphology and chemical component of the nanostructures were characterized by X-ray diffraction (XRD, Haoyuan), scanning electron microscopy (SEM, JSM-7001F), transmission electron microscopy (TEM, JEM-2100F), and energy dispersive spectrometer (EDS, Quantas200), respectively.

2.2 Fabrication and measurement of gas sensors

The $\text{MoO}_3@ \text{WO}_3$ composite gas sensors were fabricated as follows: the calcined samples were firstly mixed with a suitable amount of deionized water to form a paste. After that, the paste was coated on the ceramic tubes carefully to form sensing film. Then, a Ni-Cr heating wire was inserted in the tube to form a side heated gas sensor. Gas sensing properties of sensors were measured using a static system (CGS-1TP, Elite Tech Co., Ltd, Beijing, China). The sensor response was defined as the ratio of R_a/R_g , where R_a and R_g are the resistances of the sensor measured in air and test gas, respectively. The response and recovery times were defined as the time taken by the sensor to achieve 90% of the total resistance change in the case of air and H_2S gas.

3. Results and discussion

3.1 Morphology and structure analysis

The crystal structures of the pure WO_3 and Mo_xW after annealing at 500 °C were determined by XRD in the range of 20 to 60°, as shown in Fig. 1(a). The detected diffraction peaks for WO_3 and Mo_2W can be indexed to monoclinic phase of WO_3 (JCPDS No. 43-1035), and no obvious characteristic peaks of Mo_xO can be observed. However, for Mo_4W , Mo_6W and Mo_8W samples, the XRD patterns include not only all the peaks of WO_3 , but also other peaks which are well consistent with (002), (101), (110), (10-3) and (11-3) lattice planes of MoO_3 (JCPDS No. 47-1320), indicating the presence of Mo. Energy dispersive spectroscopy (EDS) was employed to further verify the element in Mo_8W , as shown in Fig. 1(b). There is no other element was observed except for O, W and Mo, confirming the purity of the products again.

The pure WO_3 and Mo_xW samples were characterized by FESEM, showing that all samples exhibit a flower-like hierarchical structure with a diameter of about 1.2 μm (Fig. 2(a)–(e)). Each hierarchical structure is assembled by numerous randomly ordered thin intersecting nanosheets and each nanosheet shows a thickness of around 40 nm. It is obvious that the introduction of Mo element has no apparent morphological influence. Moreover, we can observe that MoO_3 nanoparticles were successfully modified on the surface of nanosheets with the increase of Mo content. Meanwhile, the high resolution TEM was introduced to confirm the nanostructural features of Mo_xW composite microstructures. Fig. 2(f) and (g) show the HRTEM images of the Mo_8W sample, indicating the presence of the MoO_3 and WO_3 crystal lattices and an interplanar distances of 0.38 nm and 0.27 nm, which corresponds to the (002) planes of WO_3 (ref. 22) and (110) planes of MoO_3 , respectively. The results indicate that MoO_3 nanoparticles have been dispersed randomly on the WO_3 microstructures, which is in agreement with the XRD analyses.

To further determine the specific distribution of O, W and Mo elements, EDS mapping was conducted on the sample of Mo_8W . As shown in Fig. 3, we can clearly observe that the distribution of O and W elements are homogeneous and exhibits the identical spatial distributions (Fig. 3(b) and (c)). Moreover, the Mo element is uniform distribution in the WO_3 microstructures (Fig. 3(d)), which indicates that Mo element is loaded on WO_3 microstructures.

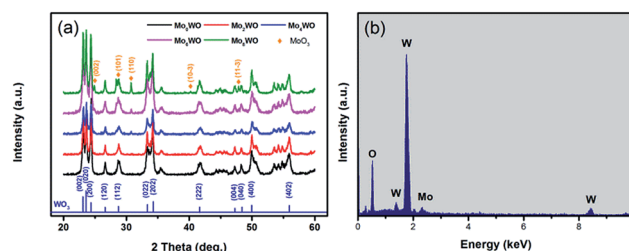


Fig. 1 (a) XRD patterns of the pure WO_3 and Mo_xW samples. (b) EDS spectrum of Mo_8W sample.



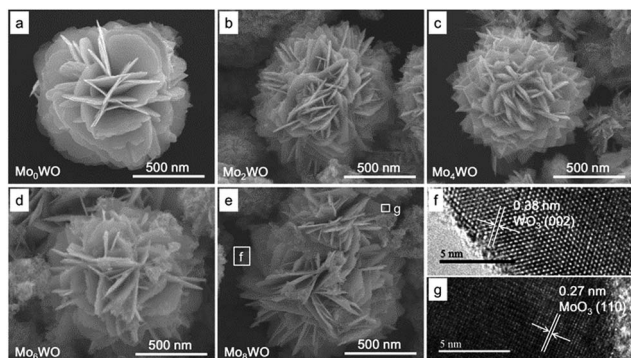


Fig. 2 SEM and HRTEM images of as-prepared samples, (a) pure WO_3 , (b) Mo_2W , (c) Mo_4W , (d) Mo_6W , (e) Mo_8W , (f and g) HRTEM images of the marked section in (e).

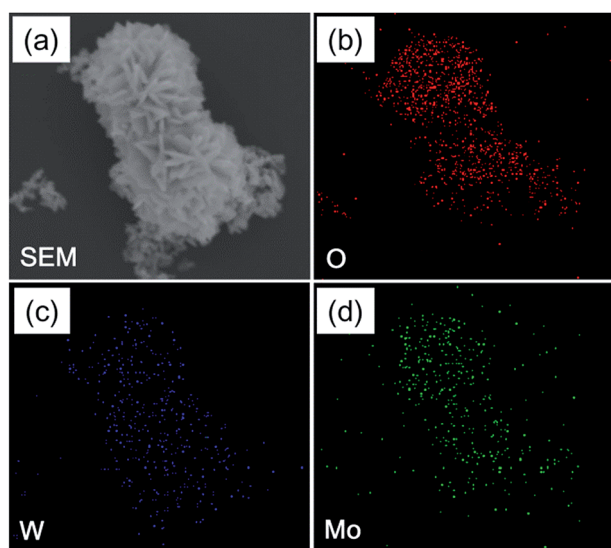


Fig. 3 (a) SEM images of Mo_8W , (b–d) corresponding elemental mapping images for oxygen, tungsten, and molybdenum, respectively.

XPS measurements were also carried out on Mo_6W to analyze the chemical bond configuration and surface compositions of the Mo_xW . The C 1s peak located at 284.6 eV is used as reference to calibrate the binding energy. Fig. 4(a) shows the low-resolution full range XPS spectrum of Mo_6W , which demonstrates the presence of W, O and Mo elements. The binding energies for W 4f_{7/2} and W 4f_{5/2} peaks were measured at 35.6 and 37.8 eV, which are close to the previous reports.²³ Fig. 4(c) exhibits the high resolution XPS spectrum of O 1s energy state with two distinct peaks centered at 529.9 eV and 530.4 eV. The lower and higher binding energy peaks correspond to the bulk lattice oxygen and the chemisorbed oxygen ions including O^- and O_2^- in WO_3 , respectively.²⁴ Fig. 4(d) reveals the Mo 3d XPS spectrum, which including two peaks with binding energies at 233.3 eV and 236.5 eV, corresponding to Mo 3d_{5/2} and Mo 3d_{3/2}, respectively. The XPS results indicated the existence of Mo element, which is consistent with the results of XRD and EDS.²⁵

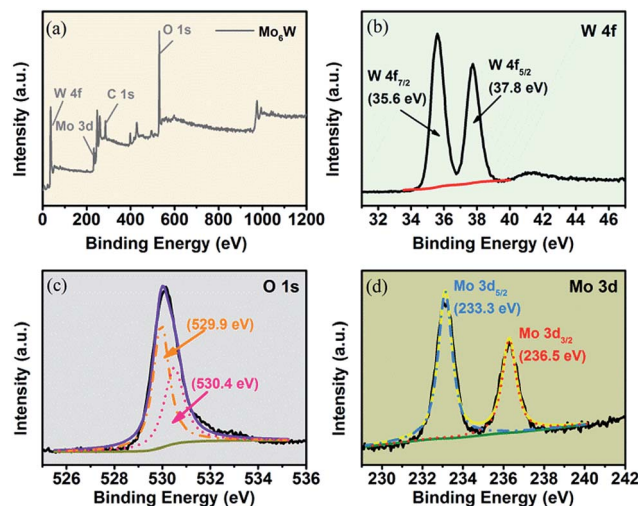


Fig. 4 XPS scan spectrum of sample Mo_6W , (a) full scan spectrum and (b–d) high resolution spectrum at W 4f, O 1s and Mo 3d state energies.

3.2 Gas sensing characteristics

Fig. 5 shows the responses of all the as-fabricated gas sensors to 10 ppm H_2S as a function of operating temperature ranging from 150 °C to 410 °C. The responses of all the gas sensors initially increase with temperature, reach their maximum values at the optimum operating temperature of 250 °C, and then dramatically decrease with the further increase of operating temperature. It is obvious that the operating temperature plays an important role in the gas sensing behavior, which can be explained from the kinetics and mechanics of gas adsorption–desorption on the surface of the Mo_xW . When the operating temperature is too low, the chemical activation of Mo_xW is consequently small, which results in a very small response. When the operating temperature is too high, some adsorbed gas molecules maybe escape before reaction because of their enhanced activation, which will lead to a decrease of the response correspondingly.²⁶ Moreover, the Mo_xW sensors show higher responses, and the Mo_6W sensor exhibits the highest response of 28.5 to 10 ppm H_2S , which is about 2.6 times higher than that of pure WO_3 sensor (10.8). The measured results

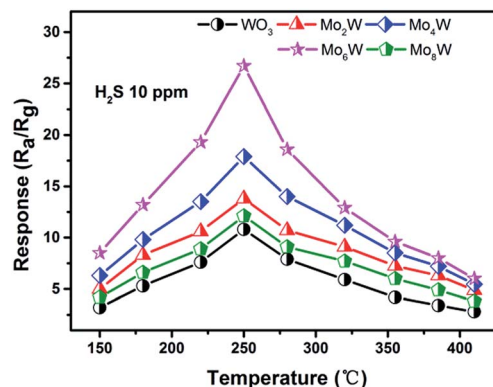


Fig. 5 Response vs. operating temperature of samples to 10 ppm H_2S .



indicate that the introduction of MoO_3 is advantageous to improve the sensing property of WO_3 gas sensor, and the as-prepared Mo_6W sensor exhibits excellent gas sensing performances toward H_2S detection.

Fig. 6(a)–(e) presents the response transients of the gas sensors based on pure WO_3 and Mo_xW to different concentrations of H_2S gas at the optimum operating temperature. For each cycle, the response increased immediately after exposure to H_2S gas and then recovered rapidly to its initial state after H_2S gas removing. The results indicate that the response and recovery characteristics were almost reproducible within a short time. The responses *vs.* concentrations curves were plotted out to further understand the relationship between the responses and the concentrations of H_2S gas, as shown in Fig. 6(f). The gas response values increase with the increase of gas concentration in the range of 0.05–10 ppm, and the sensors can detect even down to 50 ppb with high responses. Especially, the response of the gas sensor based on Mo_6W towards 50 ppb H_2S can reach to 8.5. However, when the gas concentration is above 4 ppm, the gas responses increase slowly, which suggests that the gas sensors become saturated at higher concentration of H_2S gas. From the relationship between concentrations and responses of the as-fabricated sensors, it was found that the Mo_xW sensors exhibit enhanced gas sensing properties than pure WO_3 sensor. By comparing, gas sensor based on Mo_6W shows the highest response on each concentration of H_2S among all the as-fabricated gas sensors. Meanwhile, in order to determine the detection limit, the gas sensing

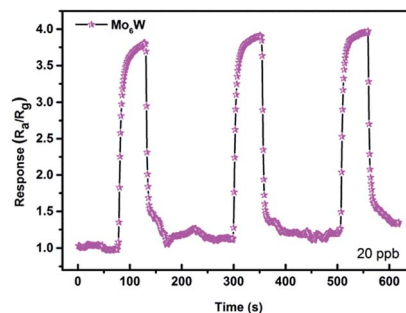


Fig. 7 Dynamic response curves of Mo_6W -based gas sensor toward 20 ppb H_2S at 250 °C.

experiments were conducted on the Mo_6W toward 20 ppb of H_2S , as shown in Fig. 7. The response value can reach to 4, which indicates that the Mo_6W is a potential material for lower H_2S detection.

Fig. 8(a) illustrates the typical dynamic resistance curves of all the as-fabricated gas sensors to 10 ppm H_2S at 250 °C. The resistance of gas sensors decreased sharply when exposure to H_2S due to the reducing nature. Fig. 7(b) shows the detailed information of response/recovery times for all the sensors, demonstrating their quick response–recovery characteristics to H_2S gas. Especially, the gas sensor based on Mo_6W exhibits a fast response/recovery time (2 s/5 s) among all the as-fabricated gas sensors. Furthermore, the response time and recovery time of all the gas sensors as a function of the H_2S concentration are shown in Fig. 9(a) and (b). Both response and recovery time decrease and finally stay in a relative stable value with increasing the gas concentration.

The selectivity of the gas sensor based on Mo_6W was also investigated by exposing to 100 ppm various gases, including hydrogen sulphide (H_2S), ethanol, acetone, toluene, formaldehyde, isopropanol, methyl alcohol and ammonium hydroxide at 250 °C, as shown in Fig. 10. Obviously, the sensor shows considerably less responsive to other gases than H_2S . The measured response to 100 ppm H_2S can reach to 560, which is about 28 times and 270 times higher than that of ethanol and toluene, respectively. Conclusively, the results indicate that the Mo_6W composite microstructures can be used as a promising material for high performance detection of H_2S . A comparable survey of the gas sensing performances between ours and other WO_3 -based sensors are listed in Table 1. Apparently, the Mo_6W -

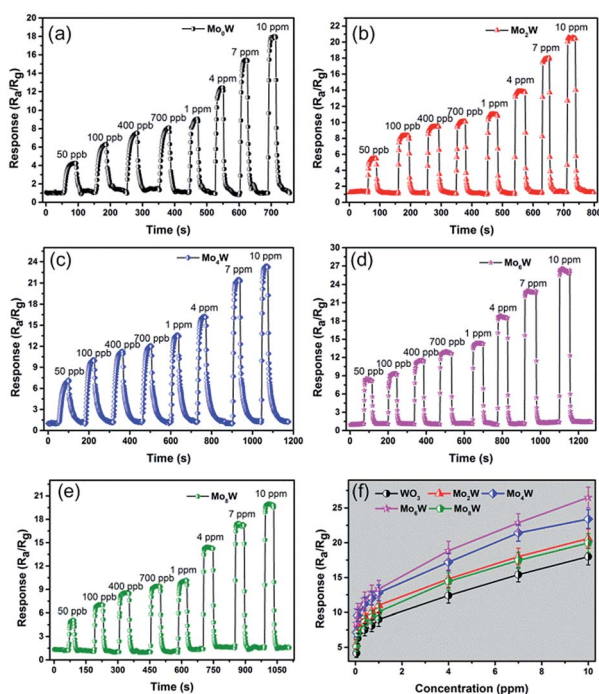


Fig. 6 Response of as-prepared gas sensors to different concentrations of H_2S , (a) pure WO_3 , (b) Mo_2W , (c) Mo_4W , (d) Mo_6W , (e) Mo_8W , and (f) responses *vs.* H_2S concentrations curves for all the as-fabricated gas sensors.

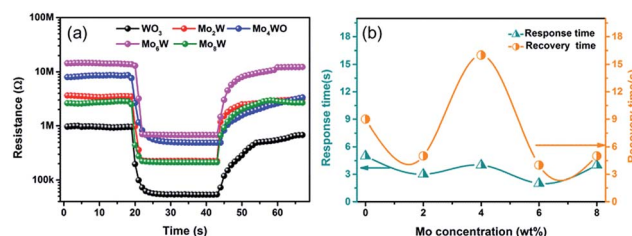


Fig. 8 (a) Resistance transients and (b) response/recovery time of all the as-fabricated gas sensors to 10 ppm H_2S .



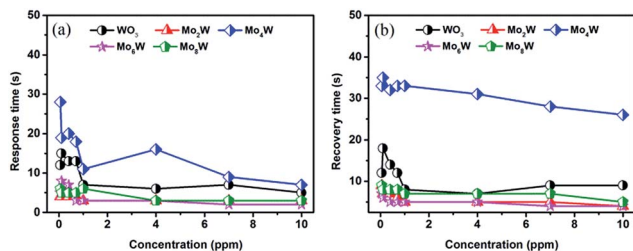


Fig. 9 (a) Response time and (b) recovery time of all the as-fabricated gas sensors as a function of the H_2S concentration.

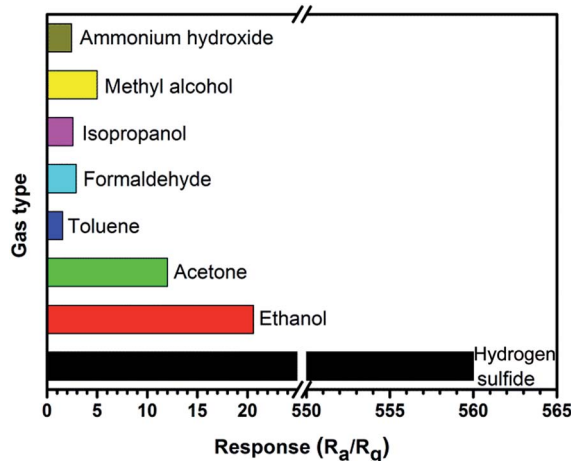


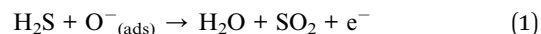
Fig. 10 Selectivity of Mo_6W -based gas sensor to different kinds of gases at 100 ppm at 250°C .

based gas sensor exhibits a lower optimum working temperature and fastest response–recovery time than those in the reported literatures.^{27–34}

3.3 Gas sensing mechanism

It is known that the gas sensing mechanism of WO_3 is surface-controlled type, and associates with the chemisorbed oxygen ions. For pure WO_3 , oxygen molecules on the surface will become oxygen ions through trapping electrons from the conduction band of WO_3 , resulting in a decrease of carriers and increase the depletion layer. Thus, the resistance of WO_3 would

be in a high level. When the WO_3 is exposed in H_2S gas, the oxygen ions in the surface will react with H_2S molecules, produce SO_2 and H_2O , and release electron back to the conduction band of WO_3 , which cause the decrease of electric resistance of WO_3 . This process can be expressed in the following reaction:^{31,35}



The excellent gas sensing performance of the Mo_xW samples might be ascribed to the heterojunction structure between WO_3 and MoO_3 , which is similar to that reported previously.^{36,37} At the interface of MoO_3 and WO_3 , the electrons move from WO_3 to MoO_3 until the Fermi levels align, since the different work functions as shown in Fig. 11(a).^{18,38} Consequently, a thicker electron depletion layer forms at the interface between MoO_3 and WO_3 , as shown in Fig. 11(b). Mo_xW has a higher initial resistance in air and releases more electrons into the conduction band of WO_3 when exposed to H_2S ambient (Fig. 11(c)), resulting in larger resistance change (higher response) compared to the pure WO_3 . We found that when the weight percentage of Mo element is about 6, the Mo_xW shows the maximum gas sensitivity, indicating that appropriate MoO_3 can significantly enhance the gas sensing properties.³⁹

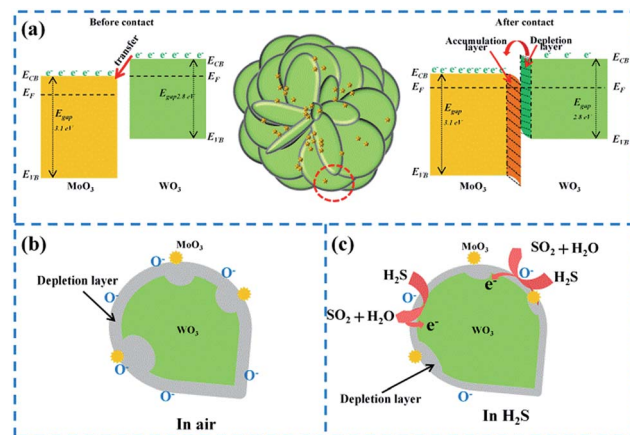


Fig. 11 Schematic illustration for Mo_xW exposed to air and H_2S gas ambient.

Table 1 H_2S sensing performances based on different WO_3 structures

Material	Gas type	Concentration (ppm)	T ($^\circ\text{C}$)	Response	Response/recovery time (s)	Ref.
Porous Au-embedded WO_3 nanowires	H_2S	100	362	700	35/200	27
Pristine WO_3 NFs	H_2S	1	350	11.1	15.1/45.7	28
$\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{WO}_3$ nanoneedles	H_2S	5	390	27.5	2/684	29
0.1 wt% GR- WO_3 hemitubes	H_2S	5	250	48.33 ± 21.32	$>10/>10$	30
PPy/ WO_3	H_2S	1	RT	5	6/210 (min)	31
MoO_3 - WO_3	Ethanol	100	300	10	—/—	32
MoO_3 - WO_3 thin-film	O_2	1000	420	4.4	5.4/6	33
MoO_3 (5 wt%)- WO_3	NH_3	5	450	6	—/—	34
Mo_6W	H_2S	10	250	28.5	2/5	This work



4. Conclusions

Pure WO_3 and $\text{MoO}_3@ \text{WO}_3$ composite microstructures were successfully synthesized through hydrothermal and impregnation method. The crystal structure and morphology of the as-prepared samples were characterized and analyzed. Gas sensing performances of pure and $\text{MoO}_3@ \text{WO}_3$ composite microstructures towards hydrogen sulfide gas were also investigated and compared. The measurement results reveal that the gas sensor based on Mo_6W has the a high sensitivity, a quick response/recovery time and a good selectivity to hydrogen sulfide at the optimum operating temperature of 250°C , which is a highly promising material for gas sensing applications.

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