


Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2022, 12, 28693

Stability & durability of self-driven photo-detective parameters based on $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ ($\beta = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20$) ternary alloy single crystals†

Hirenkumar Shantilal Jagani,^a  ^{*,a} Vijay Dixit,^a Abhishek Patel,^b Jagrutiba Gohil^a and V. M. Pathak^a

In the present investigation $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ crystals are grown using the direct vapor transport method. The crystals after growth were analyzed by EDAX and XPS to confirm the elemental composition. The surface morphological properties were studied by scanning electron microscope, confirming a flat surface and layered growth of the $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ crystals. The structural properties studied by X-ray diffraction and high-resolution transmission electron microscopy confirm the orthorhombic structure of the grown $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ crystals. The Raman spectroscopic measurements evince the presence of B_{2g} and A_g vibration modes. The PL intensity peak at ~400 nm to 500 nm confirms the energy band gap. The indirect energy band gap of 1.18 eV was evaluated using Tauc plot by employing UV-visible spectroscopy making it a promising candidate for optoelectronic and photonic applications. The pulse photo response of pure and doped samples was studied under a monochromatic source of wavelength 670 nm and intensity of 30 mW cm⁻² at zero biasing voltage firstly on day one and then the same samples were preserved for 50 days and the stability of the photodetectors was observed. Photodetector parameters such as rise time, decay time, photocurrent, responsivity, sensitivity, and detectivity were observed, and evaluated results are presented in this article.

Received 1st September 2022
Accepted 28th September 2022

DOI: 10.1039/d2ra05492b

rsc.li/rsc-advances

1. Introduction

Semiconducting two-dimensional layered transition metal chalcogenides (S-TMCs) have opened a new window of plausible applications in the diverse fields of energy generation, and electrical & electronics applications, since the discovery of graphene.¹⁻³ Graphene generally possesses excellent thermal conductivity, increased tensile strength, and high electrical conductivity. The general synthesis of graphene from graphite is carried out by the scotch tape exfoliation technique which requires sophisticated and complex transfer methods to isolate the single layer of graphene on the SiO₂ substrate.⁴⁻⁶ S-TMCs

such as WS₂, WSe₂, MoS₂, SnSe₂, SnSe, CdSe, ZnSe, *etc.*, exhibit graphene like properties.

These materials are easy to synthesize and can be utilized for numerous applications such as optoelectronics, solar cells, photocatalysis, spintronics, supercapacitors, and self-powered photodetectors.^{1,7-16} S-TMCs are TX₂ or TX (T is transition atom like Sn, W, Mo and X is chalcogen such as S, Se, Te) type layered structures through covalent bonds and the layers are interconnected through weak van der Waal's interactions. S-TMCs have improved device properties like high mobility, high carrier concentration, quick on/off response due to robust light matter interaction, & good in-plane thermal conductivity.^{17,18} In addition, S-TMCs have an energy band gap in the range of 1 eV to 2 eV in bulk and it also reflects energy band gap cross over from indirect energy band gap to direct energy band gap when exfoliated to few layers or monolayer.¹⁹⁻²¹ All these properties make the S-TMCs materials a potential candidate for next-generation optoelectronic devices.^{22,23} Many researchers from all around the world are presently trying to develop photodetectors with improved response time by tailoring the properties of the S-TMCs by doping the host material with materials like black phosphorous, rhenium, bismuth, lead, antimony, and indium. Synthesized material in this way enhances the photoconduction properties like photosensitivity, responsivity, detectivity, and quantum efficiency multifold times. In addition to it pulse response and on/off switching

^aDepartment of Physics, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar, 388 120, Gujarat, India. E-mail: hirenjagani308@gmail.com

^bDepartment of Physics, A. N. Patel Post Graduate Institute of Science and Research, Anand, 388001, India

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Table. S1. The growth parameters fixed for crystal growth of $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ ($\beta = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20$). Table. S2. Atomic percentage data obtain from EDAX spectra of as grown $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ ($\beta = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20$) crystals. Fig. S1. The XPS Spectra of $\text{Sb}_{0.05}\text{Sn}_{0.95}\text{Se}$ crystal. Fig. S2. The XPS Spectra of $\text{Sb}_{0.1}\text{Sn}_{0.90}\text{Se}$ crystal. Fig. S3.† The XPS Spectra of $\text{Sb}_{0.15}\text{Sn}_{0.85}\text{Se}$ crystal. Fig. S4. The XPS Spectra of $\text{Sb}_{0.2}\text{Sn}_{0.8}\text{Se}$ crystal. Table. S3. The XRD parameters of $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ ($\beta = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20$) crystals. Fig. S5. The optical microscopic images of $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ ($\beta = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20$) crystals. Fig. S6.† The energy stack and Urbach energy of $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ ($\beta = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20$) crystals. See <https://doi.org/10.1039/d2ra05492b>

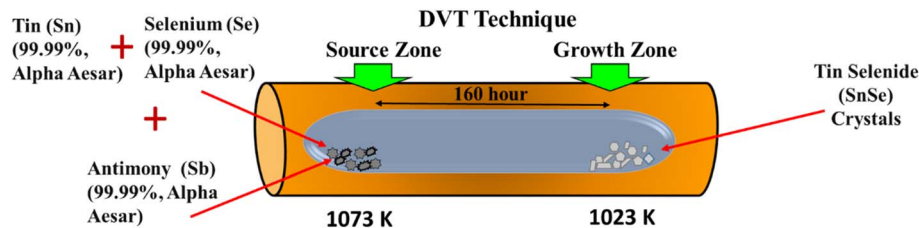



Fig. 1 The DVT technique for growing $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ single crystals is depicted schematically.

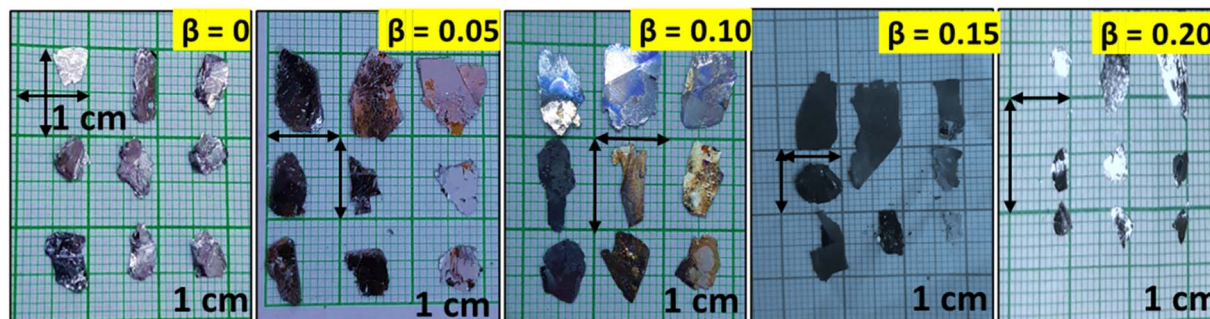


Fig. 2 Photographs of as-grown $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ ($\beta = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20$) crystals.

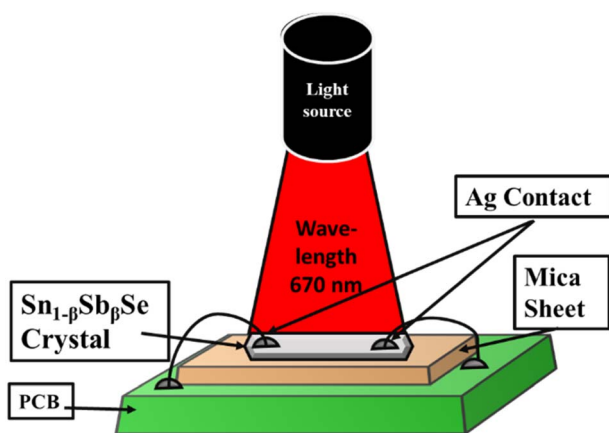


Fig. 3 Schematic representation of pulse photo response set-up.

action of S-TMCs becomes quicker upon alloying with other metals.^{24,25} Among these, SnSe is the prominent TMC due to its tremendous photonic, and thermal applications. Various electrical and thermoelectric properties of SnSe have been investigated in the literature by alloying different metals Alkali ions such as Ag,^{26,27} Na^{28,29}, In,³⁰ Sm,³¹ Cd,³² Sb,^{33–35} K,¹⁸ Al,³⁶ Cu,^{25,37} Pb,^{38,39} Bi,⁴⁰ Li,⁴¹ Br,³⁸ Ge,⁴² Te,⁴³ Ti,³⁹ Zn,⁴⁴ Tl,⁴⁵ Ru,⁴⁶ Ce,⁴⁷ Er,⁴⁸ and Tb.⁴⁹ Antimony alloying SnSe has not been extensively investigated as a photodetection material among these described materials. Therefore, the authors have presented investigation efforts made to study the structural, optical, vibration, and photo conduction properties of antimony alloyed tin selenide crystals (*i.e.* $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ where $\beta = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20$). In addition, the pulse photo conduction properties

of pure and doped samples were recorded on day one and once again after 50 days of exposure to an open atmosphere and studied to investigate the stability and performance of the prepared photodetector.

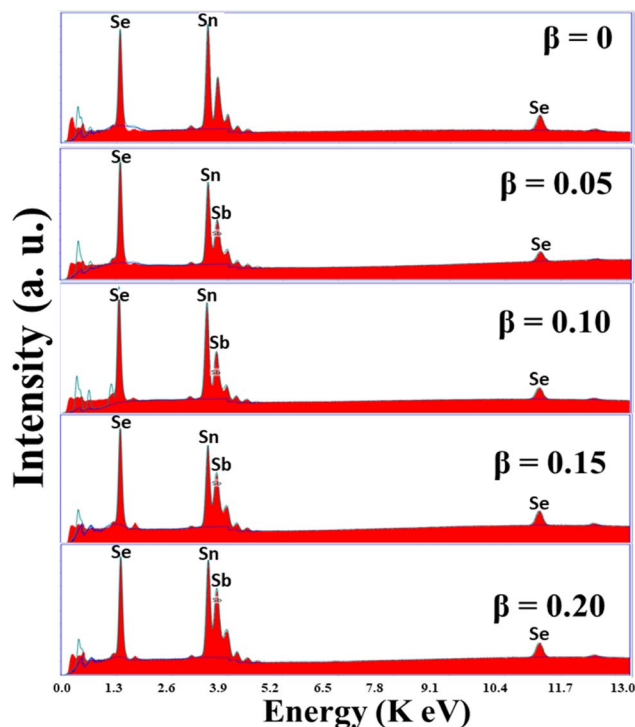


Fig. 4 The EDAX Spectra of $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ ($\beta = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20$) crystals.



2. Experimental details

2.1 Crystal growth mechanism

In the present study, the starting material (*i.e.*, antimony, tin, and selenium) was used to synthesize the crystals of $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ ($\beta = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20$) were purchased from Alfa Aesar having a purity of 99.99%. These materials were mixed in the stoichiometric proportion of 10 g and then were placed in a clean dry ampoule made up of quartz having dimensions of 25 cm in length, 2.5 cm of outer diameter, and 2.2 cm of inner diameter. After placing the material, the ampoule was vacuumed and then sealed above the pressure of 10^{-5} torr. The vacuum-sealed ampoule was shaken mechanically for proper mixing of materials within the dimensions of the ampoule and then it was loaded into the dual zone horizontal furnace. Here the crystals of $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ ($\beta = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20$) were grown by direct vapor transport (DVT) technique.^{50,51} In this technique the ampoule was placed in the furnace possessing two zones, the first is the source zone where the material is placed and the second is the growth zone where the crystals are obtained after the growth process as depicted in Fig. 1. To grow bigger-sized crystals, it is

essential to maintain a constant temperature difference between the source zone and the growth zone. The temperature at the source zone and growth zone are increased from room temperature to 1093 K and 1073 K respectively at the rate of 20 K h^{-1} (ESI Table S1†) for sublimation process which will create the vapor ions of the filled materials. The ampoule is left at these temperatures for the next 90 hours for nucleation process to grow highly crystalline samples and afterward, the temperatures are slowly reduced to ambient temperature at the rate of 12 K h^{-1} for the growth process. After the completion of the growth cycle, the crystals obtained are shining in appearance having an average thickness of 35 to 40 μm and dimensions as depicted in Fig. 2.

2.2 Characterization techniques

The crystals obtained after growth are characterized by EDAX and XPS to know their purity and present elemental composition. The morphological, structural, optical, and vibrational characterizations of as-grown $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ crystals are investigated by SEM, XRD, HR-TEM, UV-visible Spectroscopy, Raman Spectroscopy, and Photoluminescence Spectroscopy.

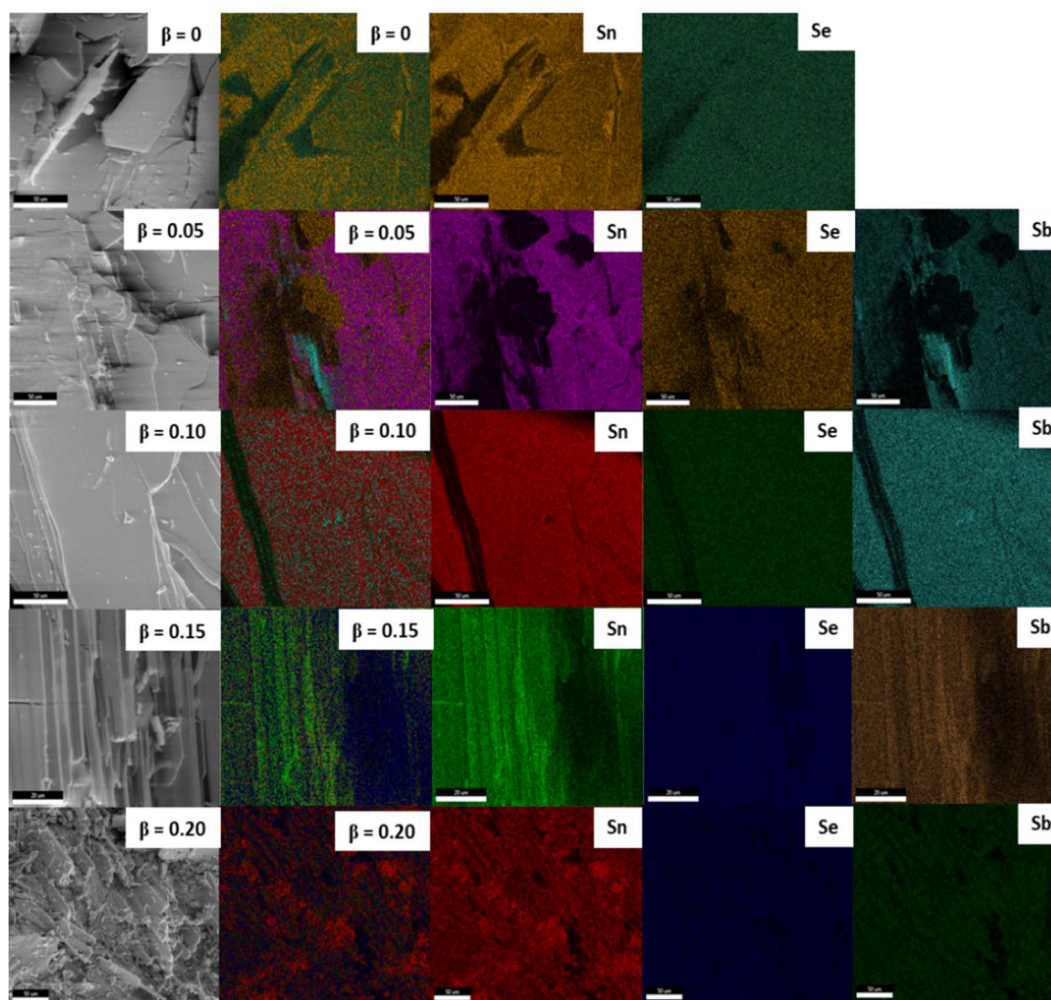


Fig. 5 The EDAX mapping Spectra of $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ ($\beta = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20$) crystals.



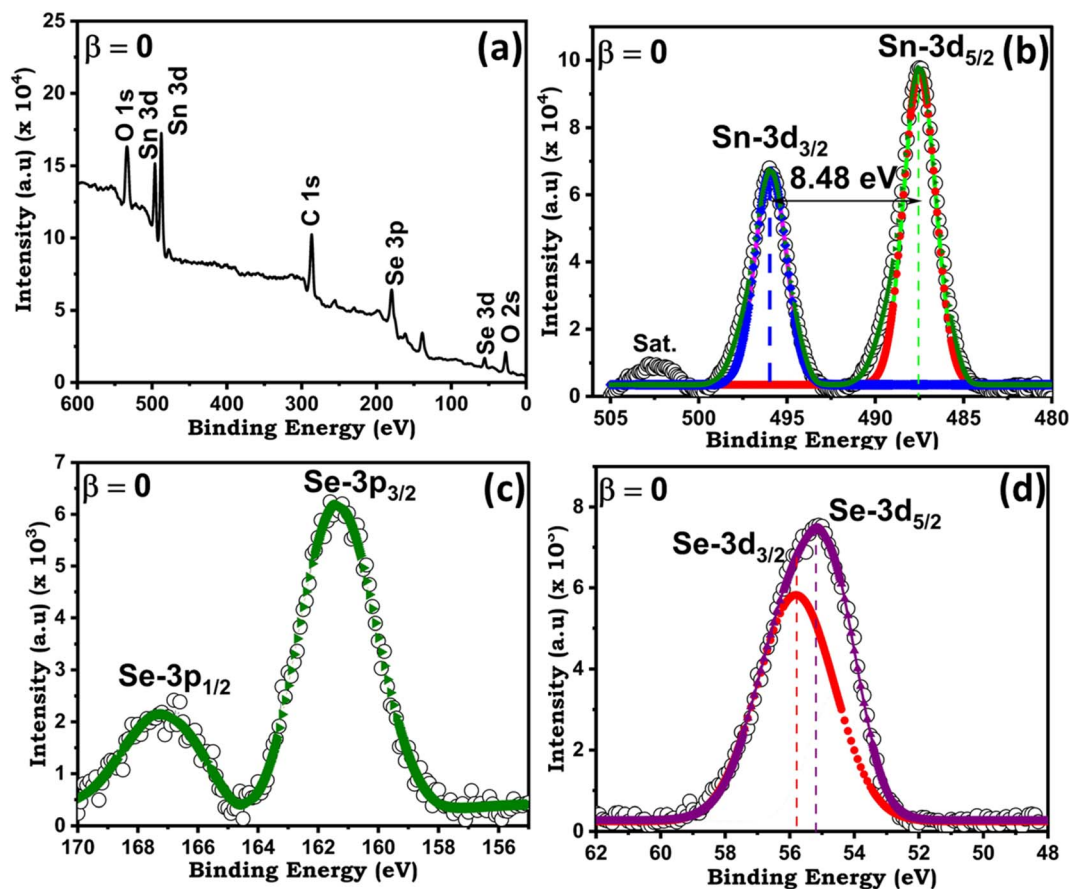


Fig. 6 (a) The XPS full range spectra of SnSe crystal for (b) Se 3d_{3/2} & 3d_{5/2} (c) Se 3p_{3/2} & 3p_{1/2} and (d) Sn 3d_{5/2} & 3d_{3/2}.

Table 1 The XPS parameters of the as grown compounds of Sn_{1-β}Sb_βSe (β = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20)

	β = 0	β = 0.05	β = 0.10	β = 0.15	β = 0.20
Compound	Binding energy (eV)				
Se 3d _{3/2}	55.16	54.64	54.94	54.53	54.91 (eV)
Se 3d _{5/2}	55.78	55.13	55.86	54.67	55.45
Se 3p _{3/2}	161.36	160.84	161.01	160.63	160.98
Se 3p _{1/2}	167.15	166.45	166.98	166.30	167.24
Sn 3d _{5/2}	487.49	486.72	487.43	486.53	487.06
Sn 3d _{3/2}	495.92	495.16	495.67	495.01	495.16
Sb 3d _{5/2}	—	531.46	531.33	530.69	531.11
Sb 3d _{3/2}	—	540.19	540.17	539.81	540.66
Sb ³⁺	—	532.55	533.83	531.07	534.49
O 1s	531.32	533.91	534.30	531.30	534.61

2.3 Pulse photo-response and photo-stability

As an application part, photo detectivity of the grown crystals was carried out using the setup shown in Fig. 3. Firstly, crystals of specific dimensions were selected from the grown crystals, the average size of the crystals are 0.3 micrometer thin and cleaned using acetone to remove contamination from the surface. This crystal was then mounted on the PCB specially designed to measure the photoconductivity of the crystals. Thin

copper wires were fixed on the periphery of the crystals and soldered to the PCB junctions. The whole setup was then installed into the Keithly-4200 semiconductor characterization system (SCS) for the analysis of the pulse photo response and photostability of pure and doped samples was studied under a monochromatic source of wavelength 670 nm and intensity of 30 mW cm⁻² at zero biasing voltage firstly on day one and then the same samples preserved for 50 days and stability of photo-detectors after 50 days was observed.

3. Results and discussions

3.1 Chemical, structural and optical properties of the as grown Sn_{1-β}Sb_βSe (β = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20) crystals

Firstly, to know the chemical composition and purity of the as-grown crystals of antimony doped tin selenium EDAX analysis was adopted. No foreign peaks were seen in the EDAX spectra of pure and doped samples as presented in Fig. 4. This confirms that the as-grown pure and doped samples grown under similar conditions are nearly stoichiometric in proportion. The elemental composition of both wt% taken and wt% obtained from EDAX is presented in the (ESI Table S2.†) The elemental mapping of, pure and doped samples are presented in Fig. 5, which maps the distribution of different constituent elements of the crystals.^{51,52}



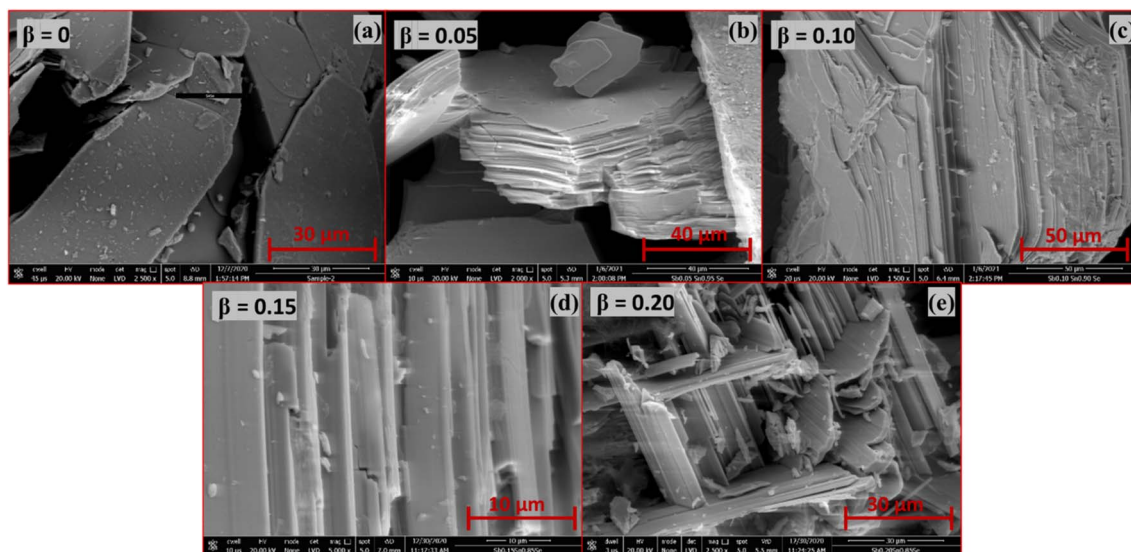


Fig. 7 The SEM image of (a–e) $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ ($\beta = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20$) crystals.

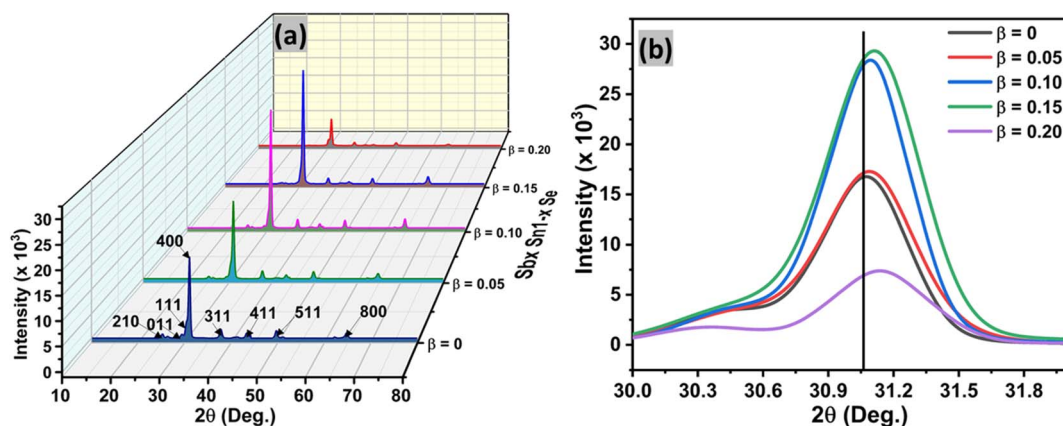


Fig. 8 (a) The XRD image of $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ ($\beta = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20$) crystals. (b) Dominant peak shifting towards SnSe to Sb doped SnSe.

X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy was also carried out to confirm the elemental composition of the pure and doped samples. Fig. 6(a) presents the XPS scans of pure SnSe crystal, the spectra reveal the presence of Sn and Se along with the presence of oxygen. Fig. 6(a) depicts the XPS peaks of the Sn at the higher energy side, while the Se peaks are observed at the lower energy side. The Se peak is a singlet type of peak comprising the $\text{Se } 3d_{3/2}$ and $\text{Se } 3d_{5/2}$. The $3d_{3/2}$ and $3d_{5/2}$ are positioned at 487.49 and 495.92 eV with a peak difference of 8.48 eV for Sn whereas for Se it shows the reflections of $3d_{3/2}$, $3d_{5/2}$, $3p_{3/2}$ and $3p_{1/2}$ states at 55.16, 55.78, 161.36 and 167.15 eV respectively are shown in Fig. 6(b–d). The XPS scans of $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ ($\beta = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20$) presented in supplementary (ESI Fig. S2, S3, S4, and S5†) evincing the presence of $3d_{5/2}$, $3d_{3/2}$, $3p_{3/2}$, $3p_{1/2}$ states of Sn, Se, and Sb at different binding energies as shown in the Table 1. The results obtained from XPS analysis are matching with other published work.^{53–55}

Surface topographic properties were investigated by employing optical microscopy are shown in (ESI Fig. S6†)

represents the flat layered growth of the crystals. Further, the investigation of the surface was studied by scanning electron microscope Philips FESEM -XL 30. Fig. 7(a) shows the presence of a flat surface due to uniform growth of layers whereas Fig. 7(b–d) depicts the layered growth at the boundary of the crystal and Fig. 7(e) presents randomly oriented elongated flakes.

The structural analysis of the as-grown crystals and doped crystals was investigated by powder X-ray diffraction (Rigaku Ultima 4) using the $\text{Cu } K\alpha$ radiation, in the 2θ range of 10° to 80° . Fig. 8(a) shows the XRD pattern of the pure and doped crystals of $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ ($\beta = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20$), reflecting the highest intensity and most prominent peak (400) be positioned round-about, at $2\theta = 31.07^\circ$. The enlarged image of the peak (400) depicted in Fig. 8(b) ascertains the shifting of the peak towards the higher angle side that corresponds to the substitution of Sb in the host SnSe structure upon doping. This shift in the peak position of the (400) plane upon doping can be attributed to the Vegard's law, which affirms the dopant can shift the peak



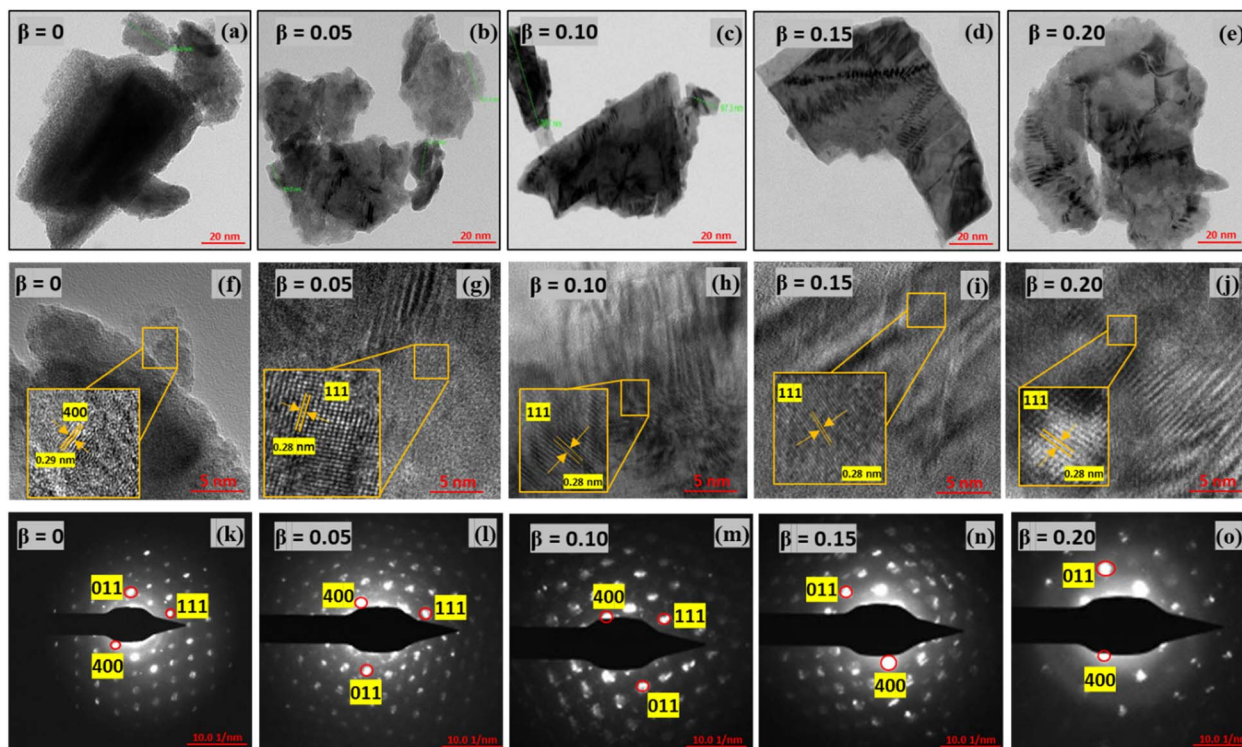


Fig. 9 (a–e) The HR-TEM image of $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ ($\beta = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20$) crystals. (f–j) The rings of $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ ($\beta = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20$) crystals. (k–o) The SAED spot patterns of $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ ($\beta = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20$) crystals.

position in the host material but alone it cannot produce an individual peak. The atomic radius of Sn (*i.e.* 225 pm) is greater than Sb (*i.e.* 206 pm), hence the shift in peak position also indicates and confirms the proper substitution of the Sb atom on the Sn atoms in the orthorhombic structure of SnSe belonging to $Pnma(62)$ space group. The results obtained from XRD analysis match well with the JCPDS No. 01-078-979.⁵⁶ The sharpness of the peak corroborates the enhanced crystallinity of the pure and doped crystals. The crystallite size (t), Micro-Strain (ϵ), and Dislocation Density (δ) of all the peaks were evaluated using the Debye Scherer expression from the given (supplementary

equation No. 1 to 3).^{51,55,57} The other crystallographic parameters such as lattice constant a , b , c , strain, dislocation density, unit cell volume, and c/a ratio were also calculated from the XRD patterns and tabulated in (ESI Table S3.†) The crystallite size decreases on increasing the Sb content in the SnSe host material. This decrease in the crystallite size could be due to the atomic radius mismatch between Sb and Sn. Since Sb is having lower atomic radius as compared to Sn, hence this could lead to an increase in the strain and dislocation density values that can be ascertained from the magnitudes of strain and dislocation density as presented. (ESI Table S3†).

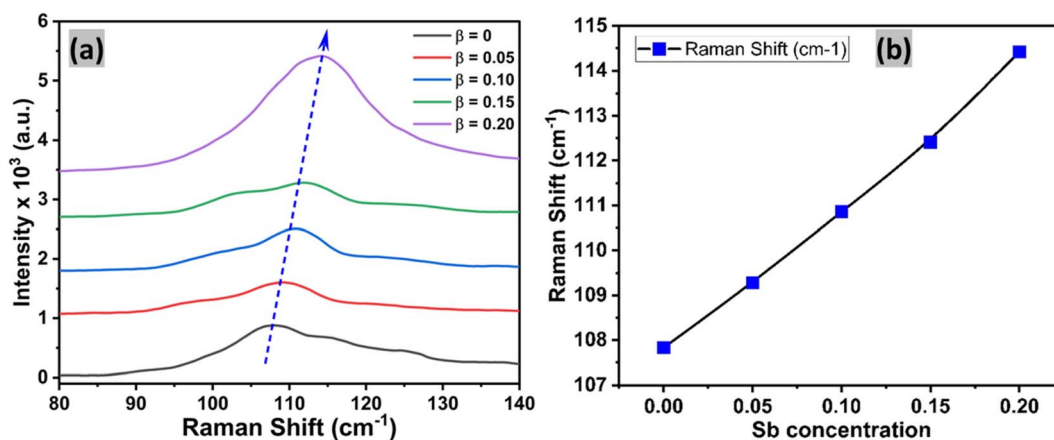


Fig. 10 (a) The Raman image of $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ ($\beta = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20$) crystals. (b) The Raman shift towards sb incorporation of SnSe.



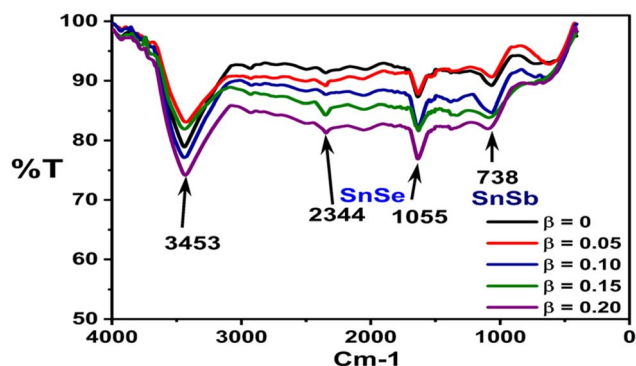


Fig. 11 The FTIR image of $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ ($\beta = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15$ and 0.20) crystals.

Fig. 9(a–e) shows the HRTEM images of pure and doped crystals of $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ ($\beta = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20$) ascribing the nano-flakes of grown samples and possess an interlayer spacing of 0.28 nm as shown in Fig. 9(f–j), which is in concurrence with the results obtained from XRD analysis for the $(4\ 0\ 0)$ plane (JCPDS Card no. 01-078-9791).^{56,58–62} The spot patterns observed from the selected area electron diffraction ascribe the single crystalline nature of the pure and doped crystals of $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ as represented in Fig. 9(k–o). Diffraction planes observed from selected area electron diffraction are accord with the XRD diffraction planes.

In order to study the vibrational properties of $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ ($\beta = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20$) crystals Raman spectroscopy (with excitation wavelength 532 nm laser) was utilized. Fig. 10(a)

depicts the Raman Spectra of $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ ($\beta = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20$) evincing the B3g phonon mode at 108 cm^{-1} and Ag phonon mode at 118 cm^{-1} . Both the phonon modes Ag and B3g arise due to the characteristics of planar vibration of SnSe.⁶³ A clear red shift in the peak position with increasing concentration of Sb is observed in the Raman spectra of $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ shown in Fig. 10(b). This shifting in the peak could be assigned to the substitution of Sb on the Sn lattice sites due to variations in their atomic radius. The results obtained from XRD, HRTEM, and Raman analysis confirm the substitutional doping and it also matches well with other published reports.^{63,64}

The FTIR spectra recorded in the wavenumber range of 4000 cm^{-1} to 0 cm^{-1} of the pure and doped crystals depicted in Fig. 11 reveal the presence of SnSe peaks at 2344 cm^{-1} and 1055 cm^{-1} . However, an additional peak at 738 cm^{-1} attributes the phase formation of Sb with SnSe. The results obtained from FTIR analysis are in agreement with the other published reports in the literature.^{65–68}

To study the optical parameters of the as-grown pristine and doped crystals, UV-visible spectroscopic analysis was carried out in the absorption mode, the wavelength range of 350 nm to 800 nm . The spectra presented in Fig. 12(a) show the absorption edge between 400 to 500 nm . Using Tauc plot equations (ESI eqn 4 to 6) of indirect allowed transition energy $(\alpha h\nu)^{1/2}$ versus photon energy ($h\nu$) the indirect energy band gap of pure and doped crystals is estimated by extrapolating the linear portion of the graph to the zero-absorption edge (i.e., $\alpha = 0$) as presented in the Fig. 12(a) and (ESI Fig. S7(a–j))† for SnSe and $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ ($\beta = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20$) crystals respectively. The indirect energy band gap of the pure and doped crystals is

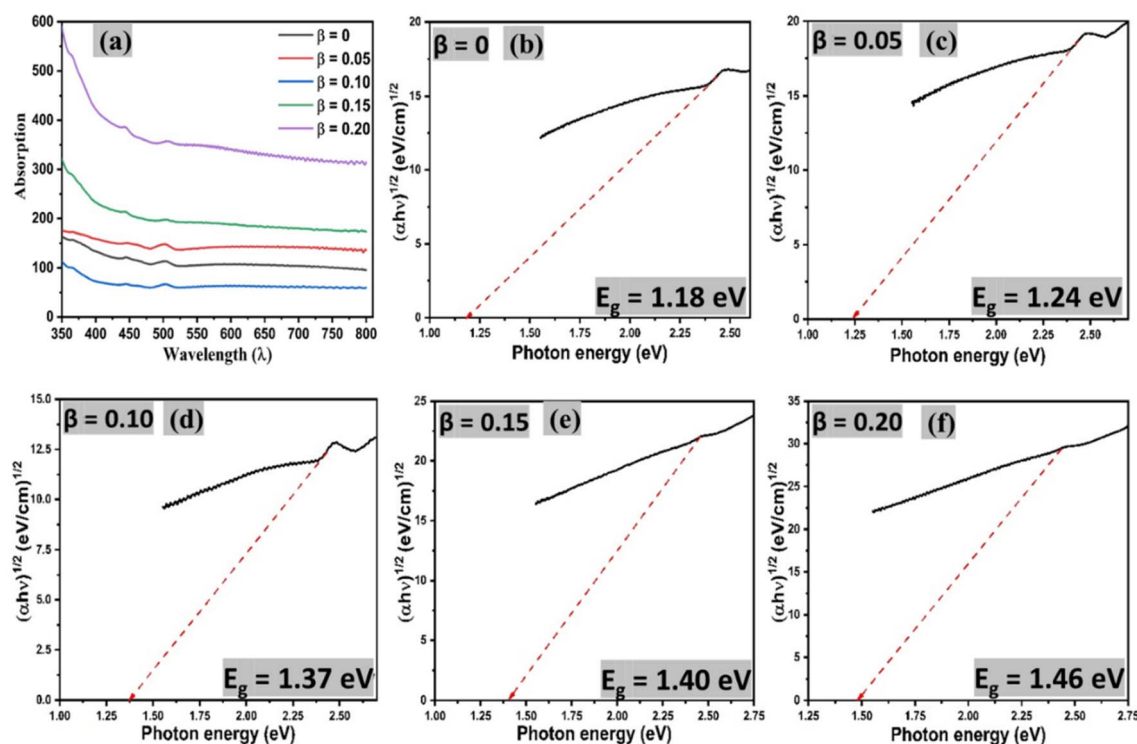
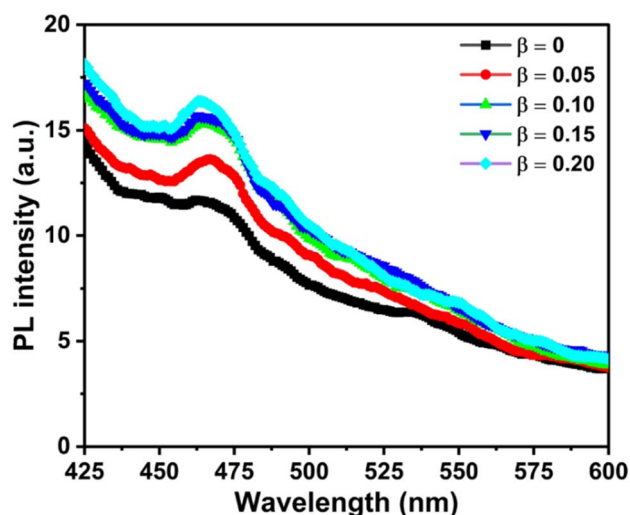


Fig. 12 (a) UV-vis absorption spectroscopy and (b–f) indirect band-gap of $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ ($\beta = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20$) crystals.



Table 2 The UV VIS spectroscopy parameters of as grown $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ ($\beta = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20$) crystals

Samples	E_g (eV)	E'_g (eV)	Ep1 (meV)	Ep2 (meV)	E_U	σ
$\beta = 0$	1.18	1.5724	8.25	7.65	2.116805	0.012213
$\beta = 0.05$	1.24	1.5714	7.55	4.55	1.744014	0.014823
$\beta = 0.10$	1.37	1.5754	10.71	3.35	2.090782	0.012365
$\beta = 0.15$	1.40	1.5687	11.11	3.21	2.036328	0.012695
$\beta = 0.20$	1.46	1.5887	24.81	7.75	1.10715	0.02335

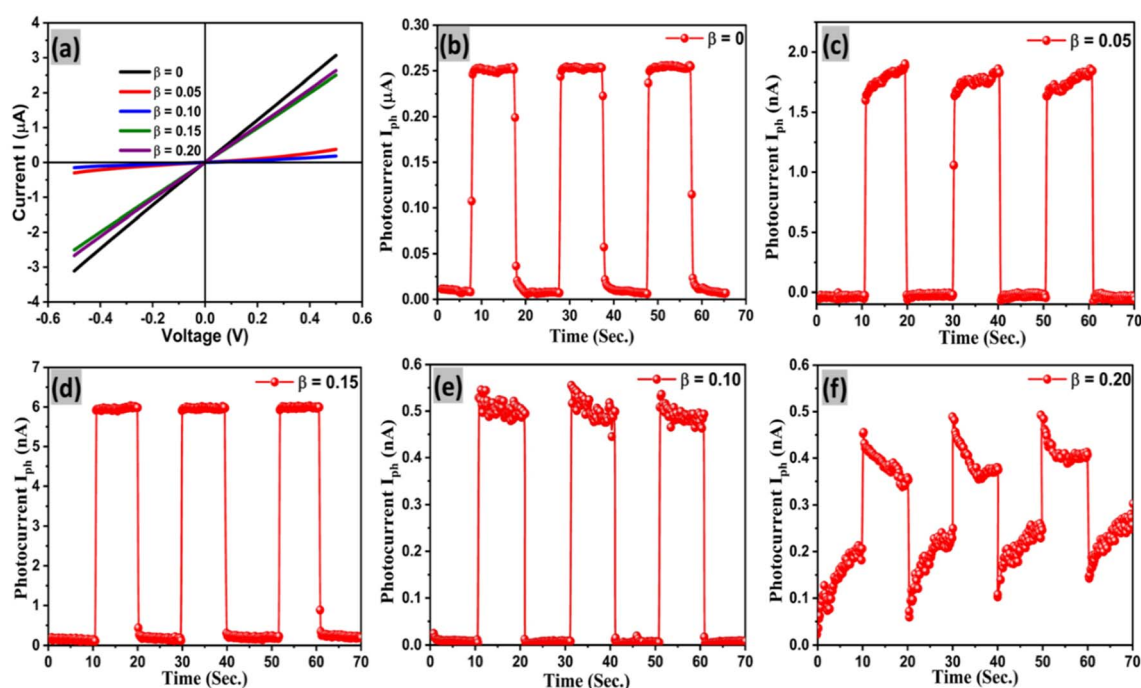
Fig. 13 The Photoluminescence spectroscopy of $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ ($\beta = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20$) crystals.

tabulated in Table no 2. Moreover, Fig. 12(b–f) and (ESI Fig. S6(a–j)†) evince a few discontinuities in the spectra of indirect energy bandgap occurring due to the interband transition taking place due to absorption and emission of phonons. This undulating nature in the spectra can be observed upon enlarging the portion of discontinuities seen in the (ESI Fig. S6(a–j)†). The method presented by Koshkin and Elkolashky^{69,70} equations presented in (ESI eqn 4 to 6) is employed to make certain specific measurements at the point of discontinuities. The other optical parameters such as Urbach energy and steepness parameter^{62,71} is presented in Table 2.

Fig. 13 presents the PL spectra of pure and doped samples of $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ ($\beta = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20$) crystals. A strong peak in the wavelength range of 400 to 500 nm can be clearly seen. The result obtained are matching well with the previously published reports in the literature^{53,72} and the obtained results are also corroboration with the results of UV-visible spectroscopy.

3.2 Self-biased pulse photo response and durability of the $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ ($\beta = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20$) photodetectors

The pulse photo conduction properties of $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ ($\beta = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20$) crystal are explored due to its intensive

Fig. 14 (a) The I – V characteristics of $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ ($\beta = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20$) crystal photodetectors (b–f). The pulse photo response of $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ ($\beta = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20$) crystal photodetectors on first day.

applications in optoelectronics. Time resolved pulse photo conduction properties of pure and doped crystals at zero biasing voltage are recorded in the present investigation using Keithley 4200 SMU and a monochromatic source (light source having wavelength 670 nm and intensity 30mWcm^{-2}) under ON and OFF conditions. A detailed description and method of the fabrication of the photo-detector are discussed in the experimental section. Fig. 14(a) presents linear I - V characteristics of the prepared $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ ($\beta = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20$) photo-detector, inferring the good ohmic contacts between the crystal surface and the copper electrode. The time resolved pulse photo response of pure and doped crystals of $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ ($\beta = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20$) are presented in Fig. 14(b-f) and 15(a-e) clearly evinces stable and repeating pulse photo response. It can be inferred from the Fig. 14(b) that on switching ON the light source a sudden increase in photocurrent (*i.e.* $0.25\text{ }\mu\text{A}$) for pure SnSe can be observed. This increase in photocurrent is due to the generation of electron hole pairs upon switching the light source. A similar trend is

observed for all other doped samples shown in Fig. 14(c-f). The device response time, responsivity, and detectivity are important parameters for deciding the potentiality of the material as a photodetector. Quick rise time ($\tau_r = 0.46\text{ s}$) and slow decay time ($\tau_d = 0.66\text{ s}$) of the photocurrent can also be observed from the repeating pulse response. The slow decay time here ascribes to, the trapping of photo-generated charge carriers for a longer period of time within the deep level defect states arising within the energy band gap due to the high-temperature growth of the samples.⁶² In addition, due to mechanical exfoliation and absorption of oxygen by the surface, the slow decay in photocurrent could also be observed [40]. Responsivity, detectivity, and sensitivity of the prepared detector were evaluated using the expressions mentioned in the ESI (eqn. 12 to 15) and presented in Table 3.

The pulse response of the prepared detector left in an open atmosphere for 50 days was also recorded to investigate the stability of the device. Firstly, the I - V characteristics of the detectors were measured as shown in Fig. 16(a). I - V

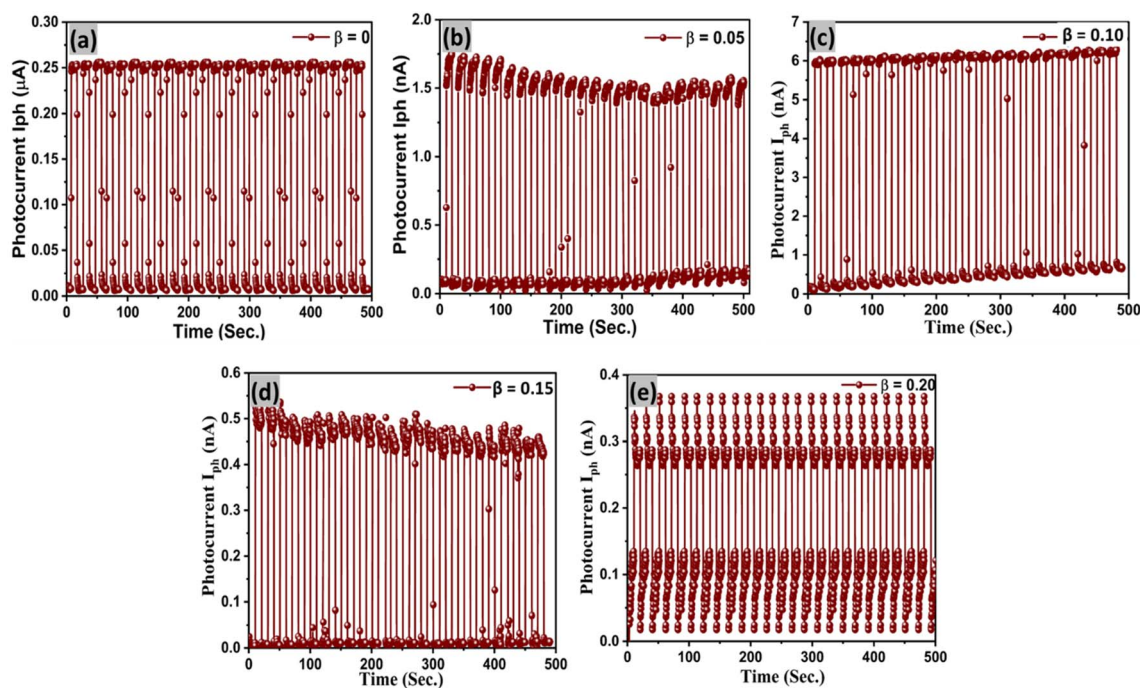


Fig. 15 (a–e) The stable pulse photo response of $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ ($\beta = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20$) crystal photodetectors for 500 s.

Table 3 The detectors parameters of $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ ($\beta = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20$) photodetectors on first day

Sample	Photocurrent (I_{ph})	Sensitivity (S)	Responsivity (R_λ)	Detectivity (D) Jones	Rise time (sec.)	Decay time (sec.)
$\beta = 0$	2.48×10^{-7}	3.18×10^1	3.68×10^{-4}	1.10×10^9	0.46	0.62
$\beta = 0.05$	1.91×10^{-9}	6.18×10^2	2.84×10^{-6}	4.27×10^8	0.16	0.33
$\beta = 0.10$	5.41×10^{-10}	8.86×10^1	8.01×10^{-7}	8.60×10^7	0.19	0.28
$\beta = 0.15$	6.01×10^{-9}	9.50×10^1	8.91×10^{-6}	2.97×10^8	0.14	0.16
$\beta = 0.20$	4.39×10^{-10}	2.37×10^1	6.50×10^{-7}	4.01×10^7	0.21	0.23



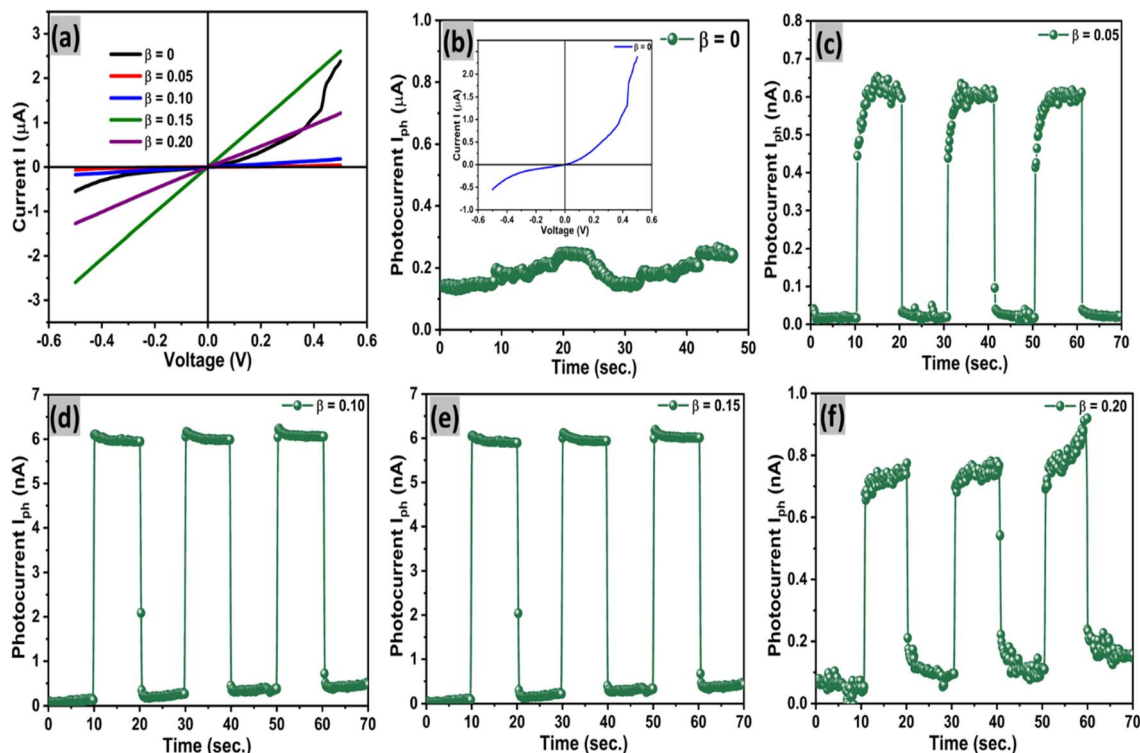


Fig. 16 (a) I - V characteristics of $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ ($\beta = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20$) crystals photodetectors (b–f) pulse photo response of $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ ($\beta = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20$) crystal photodetectors after 50 days.

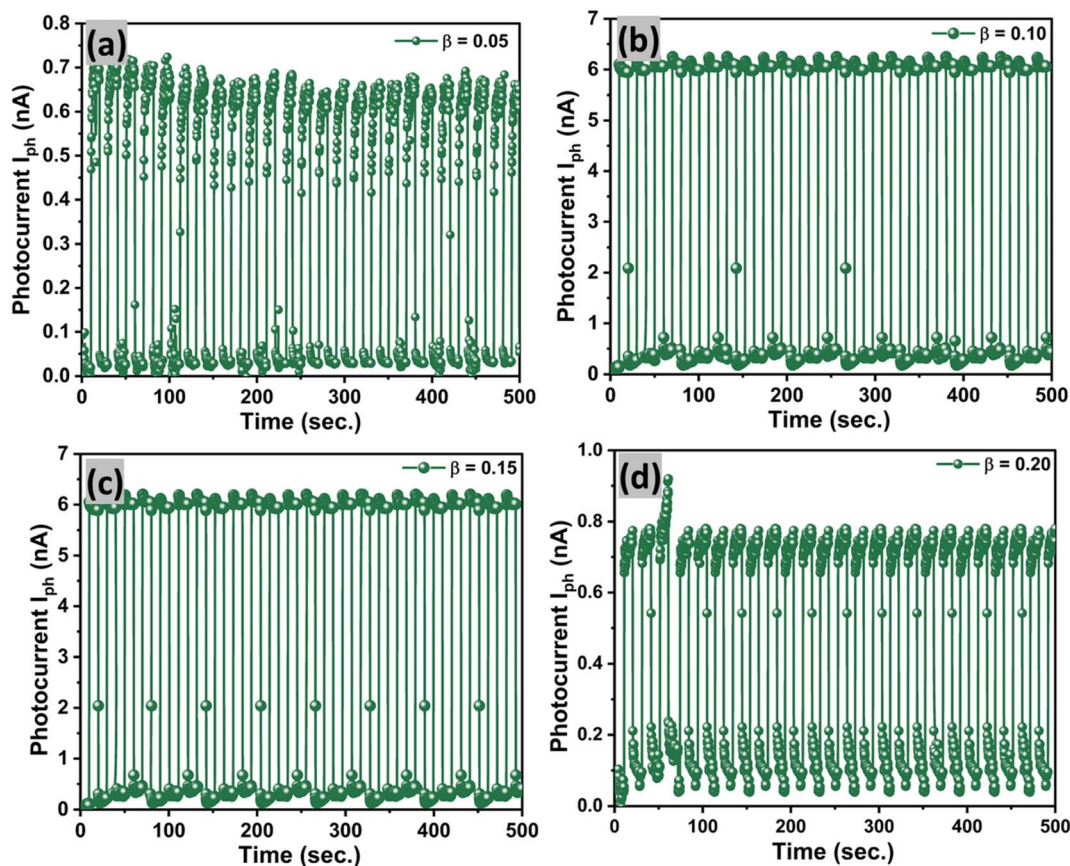


Fig. 17 (a–d) Stable pulse photo response of $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ ($\beta = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20$) crystal photodetectors for 500 s.



Table 4 The detectors parameters of $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ ($\beta = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20$) photodetectors after 50 days

Sample	Photocurrent (I_{ph})	Sensitivity (S)	Responsivity (R_λ)	Detectivity (D) Jones	Rise time (sec)	Decay Time (sec)
$\beta = 0$	—	—	—	—	—	—
$\beta = 0.05$	6.45×10^{-10}	4.31×10^1	9.55×10^{-7}	6.55×10^7	0.18	0.14
$\beta = 0.10$	6.15×10^{-9}	4.11×10^2	9.10×10^{-6}	6.24×10^8	0.16	0.33
$\beta = 0.15$	6.04×10^{-9}	4.04×10^2	8.95×10^{-6}	6.14×10^8	0.15	0.31
$\beta = 0.20$	7.59×10^{-10}	5.08×10^1	1.12×10^{-6}	7.71×10^7	0.16	0.16

Table 5 The photodetection parameters of $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ crystals compared to previously reported TMC and TMDC materials

Samples/bias voltage	Photocurrent (μA)	Responsivity (mA W^{-1})	Detectivity (Jones)	EQE (%)	Rise time (sec)	Decay time (sec)	Ref
SnSe Crystal/0 V	0.24	0.368	1.10×10^9	—	0.46	0.62	Present Wwork
$\text{Sn}_{0.85}\text{Sb}_{0.15}\text{Se}/0\text{ V}$	0.006	8.91×10^{-6}	2.97×10^8	—	0.14	0.16	
$\text{Ni}_{0.2}\text{Sn}_{0.8}\text{Se}$ crystal/0.6 V	0.053	0.402	2.91×10^9	—	0.41	1.44	78
$\text{Cu}_{0.2}\text{Sn}_{0.8}\text{Se}$ nanoparticles/1.5 V	0.32	8.55	2.00×10^9	1.59	1.90	1.90	79
$\text{Cu}_{0.4}\text{Sn}_{0.6}\text{Se}$ nanoparticles/1.5 V	0.67	13.55	1.98×10^{10}	2.50	1.3	2.0	80
$\text{Sb}_{0.1}\text{Sn}_{0.9}\text{Se}_2$ crystal/0.6 V	1.88	43.45	18.25×10^{11}	47.28	4.40	4.50	61
$\text{Sb}_{0.2}\text{Sn}_{0.8}\text{Se}_2$ crystals/0.6 V	1.05	24.28	10.95×10^{11}	39.31	4.60	4.60	61
$\text{Sb}_{0.3}\text{Sn}_{0.7}\text{Se}_2$ crystals/0.6 V	0.48	11.12	5.54×10^{11}	34.11	4.60	4.70	61
$\text{V}_{0.75}\text{W}_{0.75}\text{Se}_2$ crystals/0.3 V	11.38	253.00	2.03×10^9	46.91	1.80	2.90	81
$\text{V}_{0.15}\text{Sn}_{0.85}\text{Se}_2$ crystals/1 mV	1.26	33.30	12.5×10^9	6.17	1.90	2.00	82
$\text{V}_{0.25}\text{Sn}_{0.75}\text{Se}_2$ crystals/1 mV	1.32	35.08	7.58×10^9	6.50	0.90	0.90	82
$\text{V}_{0.5}\text{Sn}_{0.5}\text{Se}_2$ crystals/1 mV	4.39	106.95	7.32×10^9	19.82	0.60	1.30	82
$\text{Sb}_{0.1}\text{Mo}_{0.9}\text{Se}_2$ crystals/5 V	—	163.32	8.47×10^7	28.62	—	—	83
$\text{Sb}_{0.5}\text{Mo}_{0.5}\text{Se}_2$ crystals/3 V	11.48	1435.00	0.29×10^7	—	0.97	1.00	84

characteristics of SnSe show Schottky nature, while doped photodetectors depict ohmic I - V characteristics in similar conditions. Fig. 16(b-f) and 17(a-d) present the pulse photo response of pure and doped samples. It can be inferred from the figures that the pulse response and switching actions of doped samples obtained after 50 days are stable and they give similar results as they were given on day 1. While SnSe sample is not behaving as a photodetector because it may have an oxide layer on the surface and that's why it gives Schottky behavior as shown in Fig. 16(a) and b. The photodetection parameters of the all samples after 50 days are presented in Table 4 and this parameters are similarly to the first day. The rise time and decay time are same for all the devices and after 1st day and 50 days there are some changes in some devices and all the devices have durability and stability which is a good indication and they can be used for future commercial and industrial life. The results compared with the reported article shows in Table 5 points that the $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ photodetectors present tremendous photo-detectivity under self-biased condition. Moreover, rise time and decay time are also very tiny for the $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ photodetectors. Here we can affirm from the obtained results that our photo detecting parameter (*i.e.*, rise and decay time) is much better than the other materials.^{59,60,73,74}

Photodetectors exhibit stable photocurrent after 50 days. It indicated that the device possesses longer durability and have

a lifetime of more than 50 days. These outstanding performances could be potentially applicable for practical applications. The results reveal admirable stability and ecological durability of the photodetectors based on the $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ ($\beta = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20$) single crystals, which is necessary for the relatively inexpensive, portable and mechanical stable optoelectronic applications. Finally, this work also validates an efficacious methodology for developing imperially stable and prolong durable large area photodetectors.⁷⁵⁻⁷⁷

4. Conclusions

In the present investigation $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ where ($\beta = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15$, and 0.20) single crystals were grown using the direct vapor transport technique in a dual zone horizontal furnace. The elemental compositions of the grown samples were confirmed by EDAX and XPS which affirms the presence of Sb, Sn, and Se elements. The surface morphological properties were studied by SEM, confirming the layer-by-layer growth of $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ ($\beta = 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20$) crystals. The structural properties were studied by XRD reflecting the highest intensity peak (400) located at $2\theta = 31.07^\circ$. XRD analysis also confirms the orthorhombic structure of the samples. The HRTEM and Electron diffraction study ascertains the orthorhombic structure of the samples. The vibrational properties of the $\text{Sn}_{1-\beta}\text{Sb}_\beta\text{Se}$ ($\beta = 0$,



0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20) crystals confirm the presence of B2g and Ag modes of vibrations. The results obtained from XRD, HRTEM, and Raman spectroscopy affirm the substitutional doping of Sb on Sn lattice sites. The optical properties of the samples were studied by UV-visible and Photoluminescence Spectroscopy. The indirect energy band gap obtained from the Tauc plot of pure and doped samples varies from 1.18 eV to 1.46 eV. The PL intensity peak obtained at 400 to 500 nm confirms the energy band suitable for optoelectronic device applications. The pulse photo response recorded at 0 V biasing shows a quick response and slow decay of photocurrent. This slow decay of photocurrent is ascribed to the presence of defect states that traps the photo-generated charge carriers. Photo-detection results depict the improvement in the stability and durability of Antimony doped SnSe photodetectors compared to pristine SnSe photodetectors.

Data availability

Data are available on request due to privacy or other restrictions.

Author contributions

Hirenkumar Shantilal Jagani: conceptualization, writing – original draft, formal Analysis, investigation, methodology. Vijay Dixit: writing – review & editing, validation, visualization, conceptualization. Abhishek Patel: writing – review & editing, validation, visualization, formal Analysis. Jagrutiba Gohil: data curation, formal Analysis. Vivek M. Pathak: project administration, resources, conceptualization, supervision, validation.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest to declare.

Acknowledgements

The authors H. S. Jagani and others are thankful to the Government of Gujarat for providing financial assistance under the SHODH scheme (Student Ref No: 201901640036). The authors H. S. Jagani highly acknowledge Prof. K. D. Patel and Prof. G. K. Solanki, Department of Physics, Sardar Patel University, Gujarat, India for useful discussion about device physics of Pulse photodetector for device parameters investigation for the present article. I am thankful to Prof. P. K. Jha and Mr Sharadbhai, Department of Physics, The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara, for providing the Raman spectroscopy. I am thankful to Prof. K.V.R. Murthy, Department of Physics, The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, for providing the Photoluminescence Spectroscopy. The author would also like to thank UGC-DAE-Consortium for Scientific Research, Indore for providing the characterization facilities of X-ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy (XPS). The author would also like to thank Dr. Uday Deshpande, UGC-DAE-Consortium for Scientific Research, Indore for the XPS analysis.

References

- 1 J. Yan, S. Deng, D. Zhu, H. Bai and H. Zhu, *Nano Energy*, 2022, **97**, 107188.
- 2 Y. Yu, T. Xiong, Z. Guo, S. Hou, J. Yang, Y. Y. Liu, H. Gu and Z. Wei, *Fundam. Res.*, 2022, 2667–3258.
- 3 S. Nair, J. Joy, K. D. Patel, P. Pataniya, G. K. Solanki, V. M. Pathak and C. K. Sumesh, in *AIP Conference Proceedings*, American Institute of Physics Inc., 2018, vol. 1961.
- 4 O. logo, C. L. O. logo, Y. L. Tianying He and a C. Lan, ORCID logo a Sihan Zhou, a Yongjun Li, a Yi Yin, *J. Mater. Chem. C*, 2021, **9**, 3846–3853.
- 5 M. Yalcin and F. Yakuphanoglu, *Optik (Stuttg)*, 2019, **183**, 1099–1105.
- 6 D. E. Yildiz, Ş. Altindal and H. Kanbur, *J. Appl. Phys.*, 2008, **103**(12), DOI: [10.1063/1.2936963](https://doi.org/10.1063/1.2936963).
- 7 D. Kishore Kumar, J. Loskot, J. Kříž, N. Bennett, H. M. Upadhyaya, V. Sadhu, C. Venkata Reddy and K. R. Reddy, *Sol. Energy*, 2020, **199**, 570–574.
- 8 K. Patel, T. Parangi, G. K. Solanki, M. K. Mishra, K. D. Patel and V. M. Pathak, *Eur. Phys. J. Plus*, 2021, **136**, 743.
- 9 A. Hirohata, K. Yamada, Y. Nakatani, L. Prejbeanu, B. Diény, P. Pirro and B. Hillebrands, *J. Magn. Magn. Mater.*, 2020, 509.
- 10 M. A. Dar, D. Govindarajan, K. M. Batoo, M. Hadi and G. N. Dar, *Mater. Technol.*, 2021, **37**(10), 1396–1409.
- 11 L. Hao, Z. Wang, H. Xu, K. Yan, S. Dong, H. Liu, Y. Du, Y. Wu, Y. Liu and M. Dong, *2d Mater*, 2019, **6**, DOI: [10.1088/2053-1583/ab15f7](https://doi.org/10.1088/2053-1583/ab15f7).
- 12 P. Chauhan, A. B. Patel, G. K. Solanki, H. K. Machhi, S. S. Soni, V. M. Pathak, V. Patel, S. Narayan and P. K. Jha, *Adv. Opt. Mater.*, 2021, **9**, DOI: [10.1002/adom.202100993](https://doi.org/10.1002/adom.202100993).
- 13 V. P. Jethwa, K. Patel, N. Som, V. M. Pathak, K. D. Patel, G. K. Solanki and P. K. Jha, *Appl. Surf. Sci.*, 2020, **531**, DOI: [10.1016/j.apsusc.2020.147406](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apsusc.2020.147406).
- 14 Y. Zhong, L. Zhang, V. Linseis, B. Qin, W. Chen, L. D. Zhao and H. Zhu, *Nano Energy*, 2020, **72**, DOI: [10.1016/j.nanoen.2020.104742](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nanoen.2020.104742).
- 15 L. Hao, Z. Wang, H. Xu, K. Yan, S. Dong, H. Liu, Y. Du, Y. Wu, Y. Liu and M. Dong, *2d Mater*, 2019, **6**, DOI: [10.1088/2053-1583/ab15f7](https://doi.org/10.1088/2053-1583/ab15f7).
- 16 H. Patel, K. Patel, A. Patel, H. Jagani, K. D. Patel, G. K. Solanki and V. M. Pathak, *J. Electron. Mater.*, 2021, **50**, 5217–5225.
- 17 S. U. Gupta, A. G. Dalvaniya, C. Limberkar, K. D. Patel, G. K. Solanki, V. M. Pathak, P. M. Pataniya, C. K. Sumesh, N. N. Som, P. K. Jha and V. Patel, *J. Non-Cryst. Solids*, 2022, **578**, 121353.
- 18 Y. X. Chen, Z. H. Ge, M. Yin, D. Feng, X. Q. Huang, W. Zhao and J. He, *Adv. Funct. Mater.*, 2016, **26**, 6836–6845.
- 19 Y. Huang, L. Li, Y. H. Lin and C. W. Nan, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2017, **121**, 17530–17537.
- 20 E. P. Mukhokosi, S. B. Krupanidhi and K. K. Nanda, *Sci. Rep.*, 2017, **7**, DOI: [10.1038/s41598-017-15519-x](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-017-15519-x).
- 21 K. Patel, G. Solanki, K. Patel, V. Pathak and P. Chauhan, *Eur. Phys. J. B*, 2019, **92**, DOI: [10.1140/epjb/e2019-100306-8](https://doi.org/10.1140/epjb/e2019-100306-8).



- 22 J. Yao and G. Yang, *Adv. Sci.*, 2022, **9**, 2103036.
- 23 Z. Cheng, R. Cao, K. Wei, Y. Yao, X. Liu, J. Kang, J. Dong, Z. Shi, H. Zhang and X. Zhang, *Adv. Sci.*, 2021, **8**, 2003834.
- 24 C. Limbarkar, A. Patel, K. Patel, S. Nair, J. Joy, K. D. Patel, G. K. Solanki and V. M. Pathak, *J. Alloys Compd.*, 2020, **846**, DOI: [10.1016/j.jallcom.2020.156391](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jallcom.2020.156391).
- 25 K. Patel, G. K. Solanki, K. D. Patel, V. M. Pathak, P. Chauhan and A. Patel, *J. Nano-Electron. Phys.*, 2020, **12**, DOI: [10.21272/JNEP.12\(2\).02005](https://doi.org/10.21272/JNEP.12(2).02005).
- 26 C. L. Chen, H. Wang, Y. Y. Chen, T. Day and G. J. Snyder, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2014, **2**, 11171–11176.
- 27 L. Zhang, J. Wang, Q. Sun, P. Qin, Z. Cheng, Z. Ge, Z. Li and S. Dou, *Adv. Energy Mater.*, 2017, **7**, DOI: [10.1002/aenm.201700573](https://doi.org/10.1002/aenm.201700573).
- 28 E. K. Chere, Q. Zhang, K. Dahal, F. Cao, J. Mao and Z. Ren, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2016, **4**, 1848–1854.
- 29 T. R. Wei, C. F. Wu, X. Zhang, Q. Tan, L. Sun, Y. Pan and J. F. Li, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, 2015, **17**, 30102–30109.
- 30 J. H. Kim, S. Oh, Y. M. Kim, H. S. So, H. Lee, J. S. Rhyee, S. D. Park and S. J. Kim, *J. Alloys Compd.*, 2016, **682**, 785–790.
- 31 J. Gao, H. Zhu, T. Mao, L. Zhang, J. Di and G. Xu, *Mater. Res. Bull.*, 2017, **93**, 366–372.
- 32 X. Shi, A. Wu, T. Feng, K. Zheng, W. Liu, Q. Sun, M. Hong, S. T. Pantelides, Z. G. Chen and J. Zou, *Adv. Energy Mater.*, 2019, **9**, DOI: [10.1002/aenm.201803242](https://doi.org/10.1002/aenm.201803242).
- 33 U. M. E. D. A. Jun-ichi, *J. Phys. Soc. Japan*, 1961, 124.
- 34 C. Yamamoto, X. He, T. Katase, K. Ide, Y. Goto, Y. Mizuguchi, A. Samizo, M. Minohara, S. Ueda, H. Hiramatsu, H. Hosono and T. Kamiya, *Adv. Funct. Mater.*, 2021, **31**, DOI: [10.1002/adfm.202008092](https://doi.org/10.1002/adfm.202008092).
- 35 X. L. Shi, K. Zheng, W. di Liu, Y. Wang, Y. Z. Yang, Z. G. Chen and J. Zou, *Adv. Energy Mater.*, 2018, **8**, DOI: [10.1002/aenm.201800775](https://doi.org/10.1002/aenm.201800775).
- 36 N. K. Singh, S. Bathula, B. Gahtori, K. Tyagi, D. Haranath and A. Dhar, *J. Alloys Compd.*, 2016, **668**, 152–158.
- 37 R. Chen, S. Li, J. Liu, Y. Li, F. Ma, J. Liang, X. Chen, Z. Miao, J. Han, T. Wang and Q. Li, *Electrochim. Acta*, 2018, **282**, 973–980.
- 38 C. Chang, Q. Tan, Y. Pei, Y. Xiao, X. Zhang, Y. X. Chen, L. Zheng, S. Gong, J. F. Li, J. He and L. D. Zhao, *RSC Adv.*, 2016, **6**, 98216–98220.
- 39 F. Li, W. Wang, X. Qiu, Z. Zheng, P. Fan, J. Luo and B. Li, *Inorg. Chem. Front.*, 2017, **4**, 1721–1729.
- 40 A. T. Duong, V. Q. Nguyen, G. Duvjir, V. T. Duong, S. Kwon, J. Y. Song, J. K. Lee, J. E. Lee, S. Park, T. Min, J. Lee, J. Kim and S. Cho, *Nat. Commun.*, 2016, **7**, DOI: [10.1038/ncomms13713](https://doi.org/10.1038/ncomms13713).
- 41 T. R. Wei, G. Tan, X. Zhang, C. F. Wu, J. F. Li, V. P. Dravid, G. J. Snyder and M. G. Kanatzidis, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2016, **138**, 8875–8882.
- 42 M. Gharsallah, F. Serrano-Sánchez, N. M. Nemes, F. J. Mompeán, J. L. Martínez, M. T. Fernández-Díaz, F. Elhalouani and J. A. Alonso, *Sci. Rep.*, 2016, **6**, DOI: [10.1038/srep26774](https://doi.org/10.1038/srep26774).
- 43 M. Hong, Z. G. Chen, L. Yang, T. C. Chasapis, S. D. Kang, Y. Zou, G. J. Auchterlonie, M. G. Kanatzidis, G. J. Snyder and J. Zou, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2017, **5**, 10713–10721.
- 44 J. C. Li, D. Li, X. Y. Qin and J. Zhang, *Scr. Mater.*, 2017, **126**, 6–10.
- 45 V. Kucek, T. Plechacek, P. Janicek, P. Ruleova, L. Benes, J. Navratil and C. Drasar, *J. Electron. Mater.*, 2016, **45**, 2943–2949.
- 46 M. A. Sattar, M. Benkraouda and N. Amrane, *Physica B Condens. Matter.*, 2022, **633**, 413789.
- 47 S. S. Ismailov, J. I. Huseynov, M. A. Musaev, I. I. Abbasov and V. A. Abdurakhmanova, *Low Temp. Phys.*, 2020, **46**, 1114–1120.
- 48 D. I. Huseynov, M. I. Murguzov and S. S. Ismailov, *Inorg. Mater.*, 2008, **44**, 467–469.
- 49 J. I. Huseynov and T. A. Jafarov, *Semiconductors*, 2012, **46**, 430–432.
- 50 V. Dixit, P. Chauhan, A. B. Patel, S. Narayan, P. K. Jha, G. K. Solanki, K. D. Patel and V. M. Pathak, *Mater. Lett.*, 2019, **2**, DOI: [10.1016/j.mllblux.2019.100013](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mllblux.2019.100013).
- 51 H. S. Jagani, S. U. Gupta, K. Bhoraniya, M. Navapariya, V. M. Pathak, G. K. Solanki and H. Patel, *Adv. Mater.*, 2022, **3**, 2425–2433.
- 52 H. S. Jagani, A. Patel, J. Gohil and V. M. Pathak, *Opt. Mater.*, 2022, **132**, 112756.
- 53 J. Dona, J. Archana, S. Kamalakannan, M. Prakash, K. Hara, S. Harish and M. Navaneethan, *J. Alloys Compd.*, 2022, **899**, 163269.
- 54 X. L. Shi, K. Zheng, W. di Liu, Y. Wang, Y. Z. Yang, Z. G. Chen and J. Zou, *Adv. Energy Mater.*, 2018, **8**, DOI: [10.1002/aenm.201800775](https://doi.org/10.1002/aenm.201800775).
- 55 K. Patel, P. Chauhan, A. B. Patel, G. K. Solanki, K. D. Patel and V. M. Pathak, *ACS Appl. Nano Mater.*, 2020, **3**, 11143–11151.
- 56 JCPDS Card No. 01-078-9791.
- 57 V. Dixit, S. Nair, J. Joy, C. U. Vyas, S. Narayan, P. K. Jha, G. K. Solanki and V. M. Pathak, *J. Mater. Sci.: Mater. Electron.*, 2021, **32**, 28739–28749.
- 58 G. Su, V. G. Hadjiev, P. E. Loya, J. Zhang, S. Lei, S. Maharjan, P. Dong, P. M. Ajayan, J. Lou and H. Peng, *Nano Lett.*, 2015, **15**, 506–513.
- 59 C. U. Vyas, P. Pataniya, C. K. Zankat, V. M. Pathak, K. D. Patel and G. K. Solanki, *Mater. Sci. Semicond. Process.*, 2017, **71**, 226–231.
- 60 J. Cao, Z. Wang, X. Zhan, Q. Wang, M. Safdar, Y. Wang and J. He, *Nanotechnology*, 2014, **25**, DOI: [10.1088/0957-4484/25/10/105705](https://doi.org/10.1088/0957-4484/25/10/105705).
- 61 M. Tannarana, P. Pataniya, G. K. Solanki, S. Babu Pillai, K. D. Patel, P. K. Jha and V. M. Pathak, *Appl. Surf. Sci.*, 2018, **462**, 856–861.
- 62 A. B. Patel, H. K. Machhi, P. Chauhan, S. Narayan, V. Dixit, S. S. Soni, P. K. Jha, G. K. Solanki, K. D. Patel and V. M. Pathak, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2019, **11**, 4093–4102.
- 63 L. Qiu, X. Lai and J. Jian, *Mater. Charact.*, 2021, **172**, DOI: [10.1016/j.matchar.2020.110864](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.matchar.2020.110864).
- 64 J. Guo, J. Jian, J. Liu, B. Cao, R. Lei, Z. Zhang, B. Song and H. Zhao, *Nano Energy*, 2017, **38**, 569–575.
- 65 Y. Li, W. Zhang, H. Cai, J. Wang, X. Ren and P. Zhang, *RSC Adv.*, 2015, **5**, 105643–105650.



- 66 H. Shi, A. Zhang, X. Zhang, H. Yin, S. Wang, Y. Tang, Y. Zhou and P. Wu, *Nanoscale*, 2018, **10**, 4962–4968.
- 67 S. Menon and M. Sarkar, in *Materials Today: Proceedings*, Elsevier Ltd, 2020, vol. 47, pp. 677–681.
- 68 B. Pejjaï, V. R. Minnam Reddy, K. Seku, M. R. Pallavolu and C. Park, *New J. Chem.*, 2018, **42**, 4843–4853.
- 69 V. M. Koshkin, V. R. Karas and L. P. Gal'chinskii, *Sov. Phys. Semicond.*, 1970, **3**, 1186.
- 70 A. M. Elkorashy, *J. Phys. Chem. Solids*, 1986, **47**(5), 497–500.
- 71 V. Dixit, S. Nair, J. Joy, C. U. Vyas, G. K. Solanki, K. D. Patel and V. M. Pathak, *Mater. Sci. Semicond. Process.*, 2018, **88**, 1–9.
- 72 L. Das, A. Guleria and S. Adhikari, *RSC Adv.*, 2015, **5**, 61390–61397.
- 73 S. U. Gupta, A. G. Dalvaniya, N. F. Patel, S. A. Bhakhar, S. Nair, J. Joy, K. D. Patel, G. K. Solanki, V. M. Pathak, N. N. Som, P. K. Jha and D. K. Panda, *ACS Appl. Electron Mater.*, 2021, **3**, 4859–4869.
- 74 S. U. Gupta, A. G. Dalvaniya, C. Limberkar, K. D. Patel, G. K. Solanki, V. M. Pathak, P. M. Pataniya, C. K. Sumesh, N. N. Som, P. K. Jha and V. Patel, *J. Non-Cryst. Solids*, 2022, **578**, 121353.
- 75 G. Chen, W. Wang, C. Wang, T. Ding and Q. Yang, *Adv. Sci.*, 2015, **2**, 1500109.
- 76 F. Guo, X. Li, B. Zhang, L. Zhang, H. Bai, Z. Zhang, Q. Yang, Y. Tan, X. Liu, Y. Song and Y. Huang, *J. Mater. Sci.: Mater. Electron.*, 2019, **30**, 19437–19443.
- 77 J. Zheng, C. Luo, B. Shabbir, C. Wang, W. Mao, Y. Zhang, Y. Huang, Y. Dong, J. J. Jasieniak, C. Pan and Q. Bao, *Nanoscale*, 2019, **11**, 8020–8026.
- 78 J. Gohil, V. Jethwa, V. M. Pathak, G. K. Solanki, P. Chauhan, A. B. Patel, C. Zankat and N. Patel, *J. Mater. Sci.: Mater. Electron.*, 2022, **33**, 10086–10095.
- 79 K. Patel, G. K. Solanki, K. D. Patel, V. M. Pathak, P. Chauhan and A. Patel, *J. Nano-Electron. Phys.*, 2020, **12**, 02005.
- 80 K. Patel, A. Patel, V. P. Jethwa, G. K. Solanki, K. D. Patel and V. M. Pathak, *J. Mater. Sci.: Mater. Electron.*, 2022, **33**, 8361–8367.
- 81 P. Pataniya, G. K. Solanki, K. D. Patel, V. M. Pathak and C. K. Sumesh, *Mater. Res. Express*, 2017, **4**, 106306.
- 82 C. K. Zankat, P. Pataniya, G. K. Solanki, K. D. Patel and V. M. Pathak, *Mater. Lett.*, 2018, **221**, 35–37.
- 83 V. Dixit, S. Nair, J. Joy, C. U. Vyas, G. K. Solanki, K. D. Patel and V. M. Pathak, *Mater. Sci. Semicond. Process.*, 2018, **88**, 1–9.
- 84 V. Dixit, P. Chauhan, A. B. Patel, S. Narayan, P. K. Jha, G. K. Solanki, K. D. Patel and V. M. Pathak, *Mater. Lett.*, 2019, **2**, 100013.

