PAPER

Check for updates

A first principles study of RbSnCl₃ perovskite toward NH₃, SO₂, and NO gas sensing

Mohammad Tanvir Ahmed, [ID] *[a] Debashis Roy, [ID] [a] Abdullah Al Roman,[a] Shariful Islam[b] and Farid Ahmed[b]

The sensitivity of a RbSnCl₃ perovskite 2D layer toward NH₃, SO₂, and NO toxic gases has been studied *via* DFT analysis. The tri-atomic layer of RbSnCl₃ possessed a tetragonal symmetry with a band gap of 1.433 eV. The adsorption energies of RbSnCl₃ for NH₃, SO₂ and NO are −0.09, −0.43, and −0.56 eV respectively with a recovery time ranging from 3.4×10^{-8} to 3.5 ms. RbSnCl₃ is highly sensitive toward SO₂ and NO compared to NH₃. The adsorption of SO₂ and NO results in a significant structural deformation and a semiconductor-to-metal transition of RbSnCl₃ perovskite. A high absorption coefficient ($>10^3$ cm^{-1}), excessive optical conductivity ($>10^{14}$ s^{-1}), and a very low reflectivity (<3%) make RbSnCl₃ a potential candidate for numerous optoelectronic applications. A significant shift in optical responses is observed through SO₂ and NO adsorption, which can enable identification of the adsorbed gases. The studied characteristics signify that RbSnCl₃ can be a potential candidate for SO₂ and NO detection.

1. Introduction

The rapid industrialization and growth of motorized traffic increase the emission of various toxic gases like NH₃, SO₂, NO, NO₂, O₃, CO, COCl₂, *etc.* through numerous sources.[1–4] Among various toxic gases, NH₃, NO, and SO₂ are quite soluble in water, and hence they can easily be absorbed into the body through the lungs or skin contact. Once in the body, they can dissolve in the bloodstream and cause harm to organs and tissues. They can also react with other environmental gases to form more harmful gases.[5–7] NH₃ is a highly toxic gas with a pungent smell that can be produced by agricultural activity as well as industrial wastes.[1,8] SO₂ gas is mainly generated by the burning of various fossil fuels, which is seriously injurious to health and the environment.[2,8] NO is a highly hazardous gas which can cause even death by asphyxia.[9] Hence, monitoring these gases is a vital task in order to provide a better living environment, which motivates researchers to create cutting-edge methods of sensing these substances.

Since the historic discovery of graphene, scientists have become more interested in two-dimensional materials.[10,11] Although graphene is a revolutionary discovery, pure graphene is not suitable for gas detection due to its poor sensitivity.[2] Previous research revealed that NH₃ is strongly adsorbed in defected BN NSs, Möbius BCN, graphdiyne NSs, C₂N₂ NSs, Pd-doped MoS₂, CuO/WS₂ heterostructures, noble metal doped MoSe₂, *etc.*[1,12–16] SO₂ gas showed strong interactions with

pristine boron nitride (BN) nanosheets (NSs), boron–carbon–nitride (BCN), BNN doped with Al, Si, Co and Mn, Ti-doped gallium nitride (GN) NSs, Al-doped MoS₂, and so on.[2,17–21] On the other hand, germanene NS, silicene NS, C-doped GN NS, aluminene NS, Au-doped MoS₂, *etc.* 2D layers showed better sensitivity toward NO gas.[22–26]

Perovskites are multifunctional materials with great potential for numerous optoelectronic (OTE) applications.[27] Various organic/inorganic perovskites have shown remarkable toxic gas-sensing properties both computationally and experimentally.[28–36] Paper-based sensors of CH₃NH₃PbI₃ (MAPI) perovskite showed a high sensitivity toward NH₃ gas.[28] NbWO₆-based perovskite thin sheets showed strong interaction with H₂S gas at low temperatures.[29] ZnSnO₃ perovskite nanospheres were demonstrated to be potential candidates for *n*-propanol sensors.[30] Zhuang *et al.* fabricated a SCN-doped MAPI thin film, which showed remarkable sensitivity toward NO₂ gas.[31] Bala-murugan and Lee synthesized YMnO₃ nanopowder which demonstrated a fine sensing performance for H₂S gas.[32] Liu *et al.* studied the sensitivity of CsPbX₃ (X = I, Br, and Cl) *via* density functional theory (DFT) calculation, which revealed strong adsorption of CH₂O gas on CsPbBr₃.[33] Aranthady *et al.* reported that a La₀.₆Ca₀.₄FeO₃ perovskite thin film showed enhanced sensitivity for SO₂ gas detection.[34] According to the experimental report of Marikutsa *et al.*, BaSnO₃ nanocrystals showed high sensitivity for SO₂ gas.[35] Formamidinium (FA) lead iodide-based sensors showed strong sensitivity and high selectivity for NH₃ gas.[36] RbSnCl₃ perovskites are reported to be potential candidates for solar cells and thermoelectric and photocatalytic applications.[37,38] The sensing performance of RbSnCl₃ for various gases is yet to be studied.

[a]Department of Physics, Jashore University of Science and Technology, Bangladesh. E-mail: tanvir.phy43@gmail.com

[b]Department of Physics, Jahangirnagar University, Bangladesh

Here we designed a 2D RbSnCl$_3$ perovskite with three atomic layers and studied its structural, electronic and optical properties *via* DFT calculations. We also studied the adsorption phenomenon of NH$_3$, SO$_2$, and NO toxic gases on the RbSnCl$_3$ layer. The sensitivity of the RbSnCl$_3$ layer toward the selected gases is understood *via* the variation in distinct properties of the perovskite.

2 Computational details

In the current study, we have used the CASTEP code to find the global minimum structure and understand the sensing behavior implemented in "Materials Studio". All of our calculations are performed based on density functional theory with the plane wave basis energy cut-off set to 650 eV. The global minimum structure used a $2 \times 2 \times 1$ k-point mesh with the Perdew–Burke–Ernzerhof (PBE) formulation of the generalized gradient approximation (GGA) is used as the exchange–correlation functional,[39] since GGA-PBE has provided satisfactory results in the study of adsorption and optoelectronic properties.[40–42] We have set the convergence energy at 1.0×10^{-5} eV per atom for the geometry optimization, the ionic displacement at 0.001 Å, and the Gaussian smearing at 0.05 GPa for stress. The Hellmann–Feynman force for every atom has been set at a value of 0.03 eV Å^{-1}. We have designed a triatomic layer of RbSnCl$_3$ perovskite by building a $2 \times 2 \times 1$ supercell. To avoid the interaction with surroundings we have used a vacuum slab of 35 Å. All complexes are optimized using the same optimization criteria.

The adsorption energy (E_{ad}) and recovery time (T_R) of the complex structures are calculated from the following equations.

$$E_{ad} = E_{Gas+RbSnCl_3} - E_{RbSnCl_3} - E_{Gas}, \quad (1)$$

$$T_R = \frac{1}{\nu_o}\, e^{-\frac{E_{ad}}{K_b T}}, \quad (2)$$

where $E_{Gas+RbSnCl_3}$, E_{RbSnCl_3}, E_{Gas}, ν_o, K_b, and T represent the energy of the gas adsorbed perovskite layer, the energy of the perovskite layer, the energy of isolated gas molecules, incident frequency of UV radiation ($\nu_o = 10^{12}$ Hz), Boltzmann constant, and operating temperature (298 K).

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Geometry analysis

Fig. 1 shows the optimized geometries of the pristine RbSnCl$_3$ layer along with their gas adsorbed complexes. The lattice parameters of the optimized structure are shown in Table 1. The RbSnCl$_3$ layer possessed an orthorhombic phase with lattice parameters analogous to those in a previous study.[43] A slight deformation of the structure is observed due to the adsorption of NH$_3$ gas, which suggests a poor interaction of NH$_3$ with the adsorbent layer. However, for SO$_2$ and NO adsorption, a significant structural deformation is observed, signifying a strong
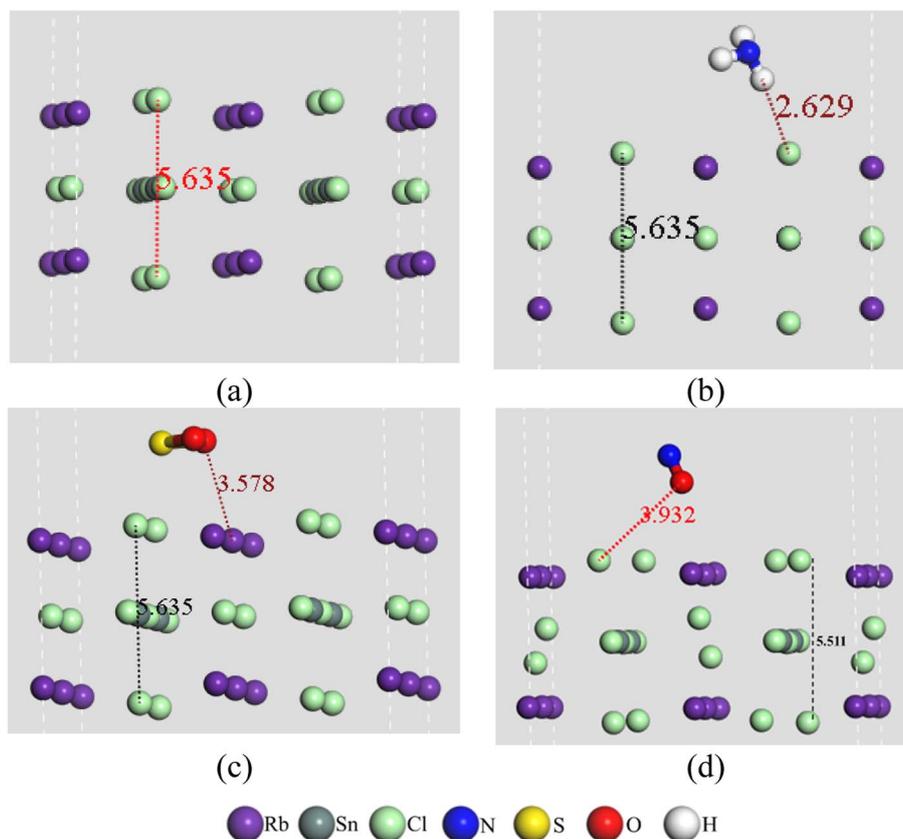

Fig. 1 Geometry of (a) RbSnCl$_3$, (b) RbSnCl$_3$ + NH$_3$, (c) RbSnCl$_3$ + SO$_2$, and (d) RbSnCl$_3$ + NO structures.

Table 1 Lattice parameters of the optimized $RbSnCl_3$ before and after gas adsorption

Structures	a (Å)	b (Å)	c (Å)	α (degree)	β (degree)	γ (degree)	V (Å³)
$RbSnCl_3$	5.490	5.490	5.635	90	90	90	169.84
$RbSnCl_3 + NH_3$	5.490	5.489	5.635	90	90	90	169.81
$RbSnCl_3 + SO_2$	5.540	5.490	5.635	85.9	89.9	89.9	171.39
$RbSnCl_3 + NO$	5.590	5.540	5.511	90.9	90.6	89.9	170.67

Table 2 The average bond lengths (Å) in the gases and perovskite structure

	N–H	S=O	N=O	Sn–Cl
NH_3	1.030 (1.029)			
SO_2		1.459 (1.447)		
NO			1.193 (1.194)	
$RbSnCl_3 + NH_3$				2.767 (2.770)
$RbSnCl_3 + SO_2$				2.791
$RbSnCl_3 + NO$				2.812

adsorbate–adsorbent interaction. The volume of the $RbSnCl_3$ unit cell increased due to the interaction with SO_2 and NO gas, whereas in the presence of NH_3, the volume is slightly decreased.

The average bond lengths between atoms are shown in Table 2. The values in the parenthesis represent the bond lengths before adsorption. It is observed that the gas molecules suffer a slight deformation through the adsorption process. The average Sn–Cl bond length of the $SnCl_6$ octahedra is about 2.77 Å, which agrees with a previous study.[44] The average Sn–Cl bond lengths vary slightly due to the interaction of NH_3 with $RbSnCl_3$, whereas a significant structural deformation of the $SnCl_6$ octahedra is a result of the interaction with SO_2 and NO gas molecules.

3.2. Adsorption of NH_3, SO_2, and NO gases

The adsorption energy, recovery time, and adsorption length (L_{ad}) are displayed in Table 3. The NH_3 gas is very weakly adsorbed on the $RbSnCl_3$ surface resulting in a very small recovery time of 3.4×10^{-8} ms, which is not suitable for practical applications at room temperature. SO_2 gas is adsorbed significantly by the perovskite layer, whose recovery time makes $RbSnCl_3$ suitable for SO_2 sensing. Among the three selected gases, NO shows the strongest adsorption on the $RbSnCl_3$

surface, with a recovery time of 3.5 ms. The strong interaction of NO and SO_2 with adsorbent can result from the presence of high electronegative elements N, O and S, which can offer strong interaction *via* partial charge transfer between the adsorbent and adsorbate. Among them, NO possesses an unpaired electron in the π^* antibonding orbital, which makes it more susceptible to bonding with the adsorbent surface, resulting in the strongest interaction. On the other hand, no unpaired electron is available in NH_3. Though N is significantly electronegative, the presence of highly electropositive H atoms can generate an opposite force N atom on the adsorbent resulting in weakening of interaction strength.

$RbSnCl_3$ perovskite showed comparatively poor sensitivity toward NH_3 gas compared to BC_3,[45] graphene,[46] phosphorene,[47] silicene, BNNS,[48] and $MoSe_2$ (ref. 49) 2D layers. On the other hand, SO_2 adsorption energy has a comparatively higher value than that of graphene,[50] MoS_2,[51] $MoSe_2$,[52] and BNNSs.[2] The NO adsorption on $RbSnCl_3$ perovskite is comparatively stronger than on silicene,[23] BN nanotubes,[53] MoS_2,[26] and $MoSe_2$.[54]

3.3. Electronic properties

The interactions between the atoms in pristine $RbSnCl_3$ and gas-adsorbed $RbSnCl_3$ can be well understood with the help of the electron density difference map and Mulliken (or Hirshfeld) population of the corresponding atoms. Tables 4 and 5 show the Mulliken and Hirshfeld charge distribution of the adsorbent and the complex structures, respectively. In Fig. 2 the red region indicates an electron-enriched region, while the green region shows an electron depletion region. The average Mulliken charge on each Rb, Sn and Cl is $+0.87|e|$ $+0.67|e|$ and $-0.6|e|$ respectively. The A-site element, Rb, shows a partially positive charge due to high electropositivity, and hence Rb atoms act as electron donors. On the other hand, the Cl atoms of the $SnCl_6$ octahedra show a partially negative charge due to Cl's higher electronegativity than Sn suggesting the displacement of bonding electrons of Sn–Cl bonds.[55] The significant amount of

Table 3 Adsorption energy, adsorption length, and recovery time of the complexes

Complexes	Adsorption energy (eV)	Adsorption length (Å)	Recovery time (ms)
$RbSnCl_3 + NH_3$	−0.090	2.629	3.4×10^{-8}
$RbSnCl_3 + SO_2$	−0.433	3.578	2.06×10^{-2}
$RbSnCl_3 + NO$	−0.564	3.932	3.5

Table 4 Average Mulliken charges of the elements in the unit of |e|

Structures	Cl	Rb	Sn	N	O	S	H
RbSnCl$_3$	−0.600	0.870	0.670				
RbSnCl$_3$ + NH$_3$	−0.600	0.880	0.670	−1.160 (−1.23)			0.360 (0.41)
RbSnCl$_3$ + SO$_2$	−0.606	0.853	0.745		−0.800 (−0.80)	1.500 (1.61)	
RbSnCl$_3$ + NO	−0.614	0.888	0.680	0.130 (0.14)	−0.120 (−0.14)		

Table 5 Average Hirshfeld charges of the elements in the unit of |e|

Structures	Cl	Rb	Sn	N	O	S	H
RbSnCl$_3$	−0.260	0.380	0.311				
RbSnCl$_3$ + NH$_3$	−0.258	0.372	0.305	−0.290 (−0.29)			0.080 (0.1)
RbSnCl$_3$ + SO$_2$	−0.259	0.351	0.338		−0.210 (−0.21)	0.390 (0.41)	
RbSnCl$_3$ + NO	−0.263	0.35	0.345	0.031 (0.01)	−0.010 (−0.01)		

the charge transfer indicates a strong covalent bonding between Sn and Cl atoms.[56]

After the adsorption of NH$_3$, a very slight variation in charge distribution is observed due to the interaction with NH$_3$. About −0.08|e| charge is transferred from the adsorbent to the NH$_3$ molecule suggesting a weak interaction. The average charge on Rb, Sn, and Cl varies significantly due to SO$_2$ and NO adsorption. About −0.1|e| Mulliken charge is transferred between the adsorbent and SO$_2$/NO molecule. The extensive charge transfer between the absorbent and adsorbate through SO$_2$ and NO adsorption results in a strong interaction. Hirshfeld charge

analysis also verifies the charge transfer. Hence, the variation of Mulliken or Hirshfeld charge is commensurate with the adsorption energy of the three gas molecules under study.

Fig. 3 shows the band structures of the perovskite layer and its gas-adsorbed complexes. The RbSnCl$_3$ perovskite possesses a direct band gap of about 1.43 eV. Although a similar functional is used in the present study to that previously described, the obtained band gap is significantly higher.[43] The increase of the band gap can be the result of the quantum confinement effect since in the present study a 2D layer of RbSnCl$_3$ perovskite is designed. The band structures are determined along the G →
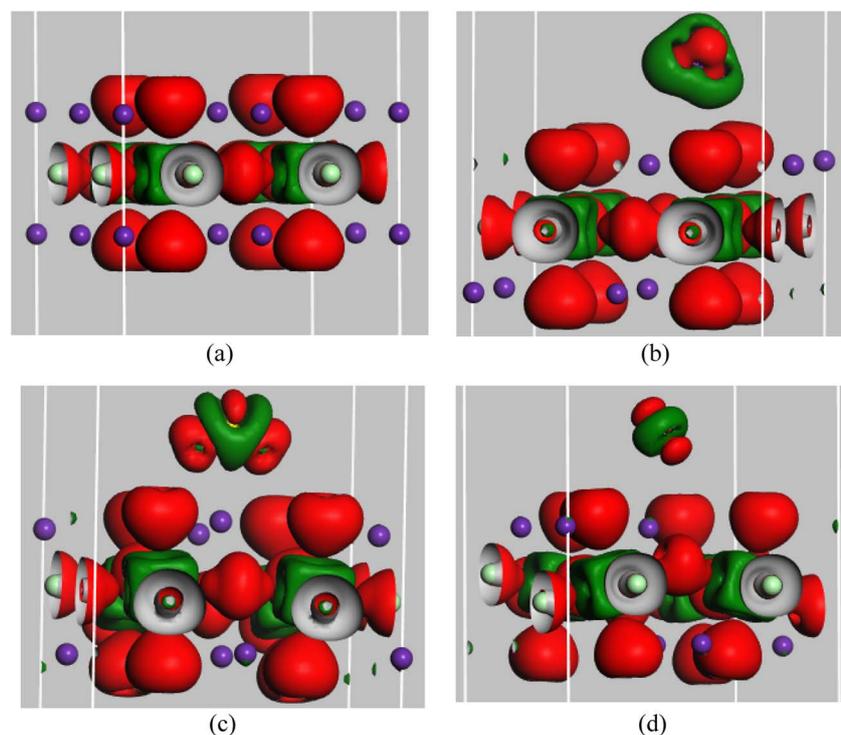

Fig. 2 Electron density difference of (a) RbSnCl$_3$, (b) RbSnCl$_3$ + NH$_3$, (c) RbSnCl$_3$ + SO$_2$, and (d) RbSnCl$_3$ + NO structures with an isovalue of 0.02 e Å^{-3}.
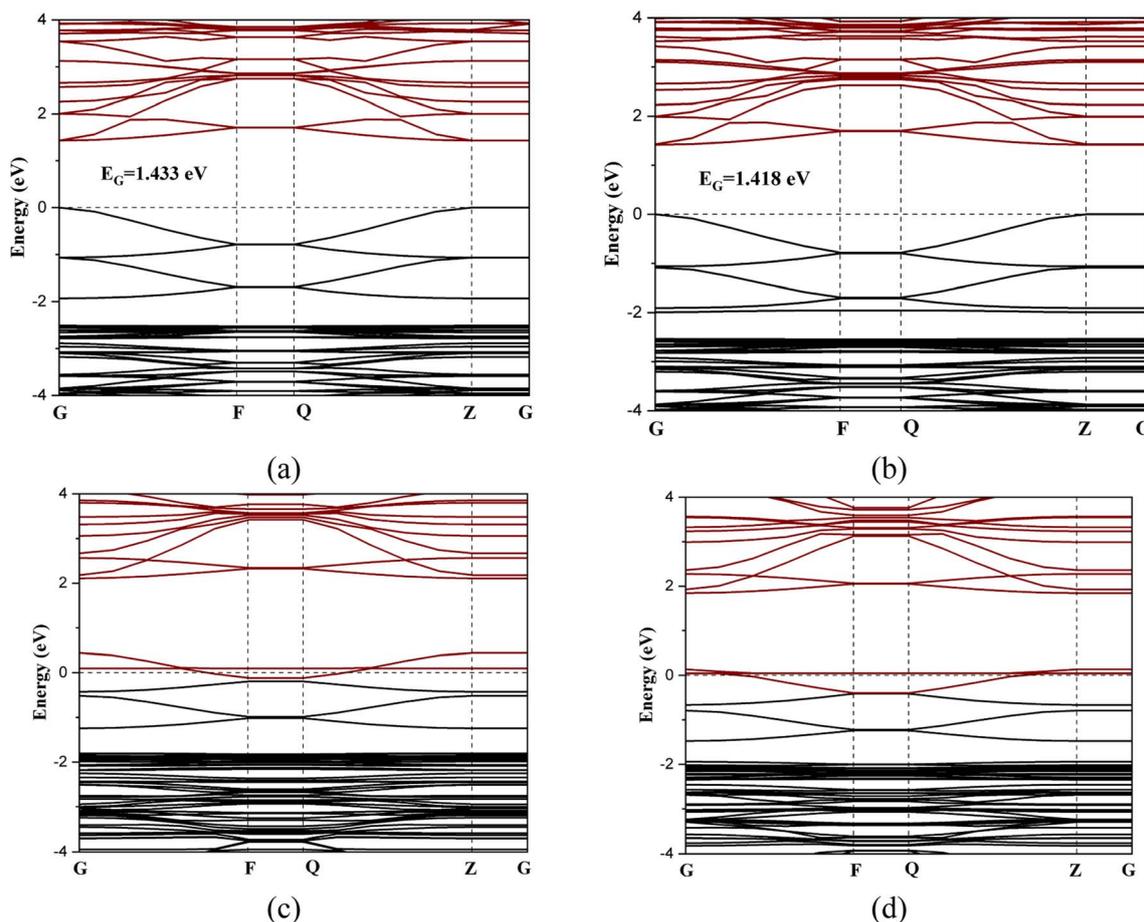
Fig. 3 Band structures of (a) RbSnCl$_3$, (b) RbSnCl$_3$ + NH$_3$, (c) RbSnCl$_3$ + SO$_2$, and (d) RbSnCl$_3$ + NO.

F → Q → Z → G symmetry points of the Brillouin zone. The conduction band minimum (CM) and minimum of the valence band (VM) are located at the 'Z' k-point. The interaction with NH$_3$ gas resulted in a slight charge transfer and slight structural deformation, which caused a decrease in the band gap to 1.418 eV. The slight change in the band gap may result in a nominal variation in electrical conductivity, which makes NH$_3$ sensing quite harder in practical situations. On the other hand, due to a significant charge transfer and structural deformation, the conduction band of RbSnCl$_3$ overlapped with the Fermi level resulting in a zero-band gap while adsorbing SO$_2$ and NO gases. Hence, a semiconductor-to-metal transition occurred due to SO$_2$ and NO adsorption on the RbSnCl$_3$ layer, which can offer a significant change in conductivity resulting in a potential thin layer for SO$_2$ and NO sensing. The electrical conductivity (σ) of a semiconducting adsorbent is related to the band gap as the following equation,

$$\sigma \propto e^{-\frac{E_g}{2K_b T}}, \tag{3}$$

Hence, the conductivity significantly increases after gas adsorption. The absolute measurements of conductivity can be calibrated in order to identify the type of the present toxic gases.

Fig. 4 shows the partial density of states (PDOS) of the RbSnCl$_3$ layer and its gas-adsorbed complexes. In RbSnCl$_3$, the electronic configuration of Sn and Cl is 5s^{2}5p^2 and 3s^{2}3p^5 respectively. Hence the contribution of the VM comes from the p-orbital Cl, and the Sn-p orbital contributes to the CM, which is analogous to a previous study.[43] The A-site element Rb has no significant contribution to the VM or CM, and hence it does not directly affect the crystal band edge, which agrees with previous studies.[57,58] No significant variation in electronic contribution to the VM and CM is observed due to NH$_3$ adsorption, which is consistent with the nominal variation in the band gap. After SO$_2$ adsorption, band overlapping was observed due to the contribution of p orbitals of S and O atoms near the Fermi level, which as a result reduced the band gap. A similar phenomenon is observed with NO adsorption. The p-orbitals of both N and O contribute significantly to the Fermi level resulting in a zero-band gap.

3.4. Optical properties

The optical responses of the RbSnCl$_3$ perovskite layer in the visible ranges satisfy previous findings.[43] The RbSnCl$_3$ perovskite shows an absorption coefficient (AC) over 10^3 cm^{-1} order (Fig. 5) in the visible region, which makes it a potential material for various optoelectronic applications. The high AC along with
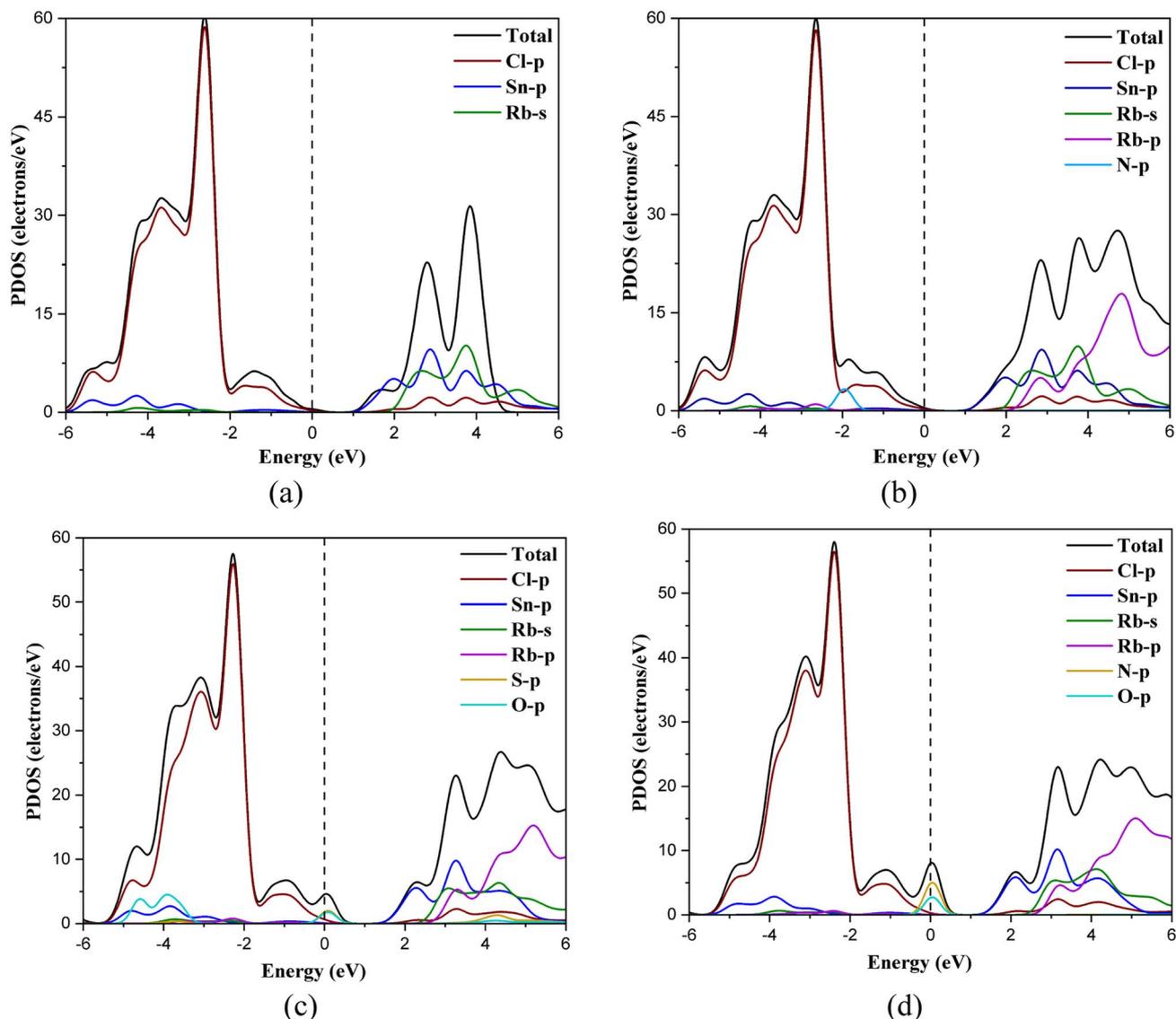
Fig. 4 PDOS spectra of (a) RbSnCl$_3$, (b) RbSnCl$_3$ + NH$_3$, (c) RbSnCl$_3$ + SO$_2$, and (d) RbSnCl$_3$ + NO structures.

the band gap of 1.43 eV can provide better visible light absorption in solar cells. No significant variation in the AC is observed after NH$_3$ adsorption. However, a significant red shift of the absorption peak is observed due to NO and SO$_2$ adsorption, which suggests a strong optical response in gas sensing. The shift in the absorption peak can be used in determining the type of adsorbed gas.

An extensive redshift of the reflectivity peak is observed through NO adsorption, which suggests that there would be a change in the color of the RbSnCl$_3$ material in the presence of NO gas. This idea can also be applied in sensing and detecting the nature of the toxic gas present in the environment. All the structures showed very poor reflectivity (<3%) in the visible region, suggesting a small portion of energy loss *via* reflection.

RbSnCl$_3$ showed high optical conductivity (OC) in the lower wavelength region of the visible spectrum. The OC peak is observed in the near UV region of value over 10^{14} s. The high OC

is preferable for various optoelectronic applications, *i.e.*, photodiodes, detectors, *etc.* No observable variation in the OC occurred in the presence of NH$_3$ gas; however, a redshift of the OC peak in the presence of NO and SO$_2$ suggests a significant optical response in the visible wavelength. Conductivity gradually decreases with increasing wavelength.

The RbSnCl$_3$ perovskite shows a low refractive index (η = 1.24–1.33) for visible wavelength. A low η is always preferable for optoelectronic research and the materials are suitable as antireflection coatings.[59] A low η signifies a low energy loss *via* reflection. NH$_3$ adsorption shows no significant variation in the refractive index; however, a drastic change is observed *via* SO$_2$ and NO adsorption. The η increased up to 1.36 due to NO adsorption. The imaginary part of the refractive index (k) is also known as the extinction coefficient. A non-zero value of k signifies optical absorption, which increases with increasing the value of k. Hence, the k-spectra are analogous to the
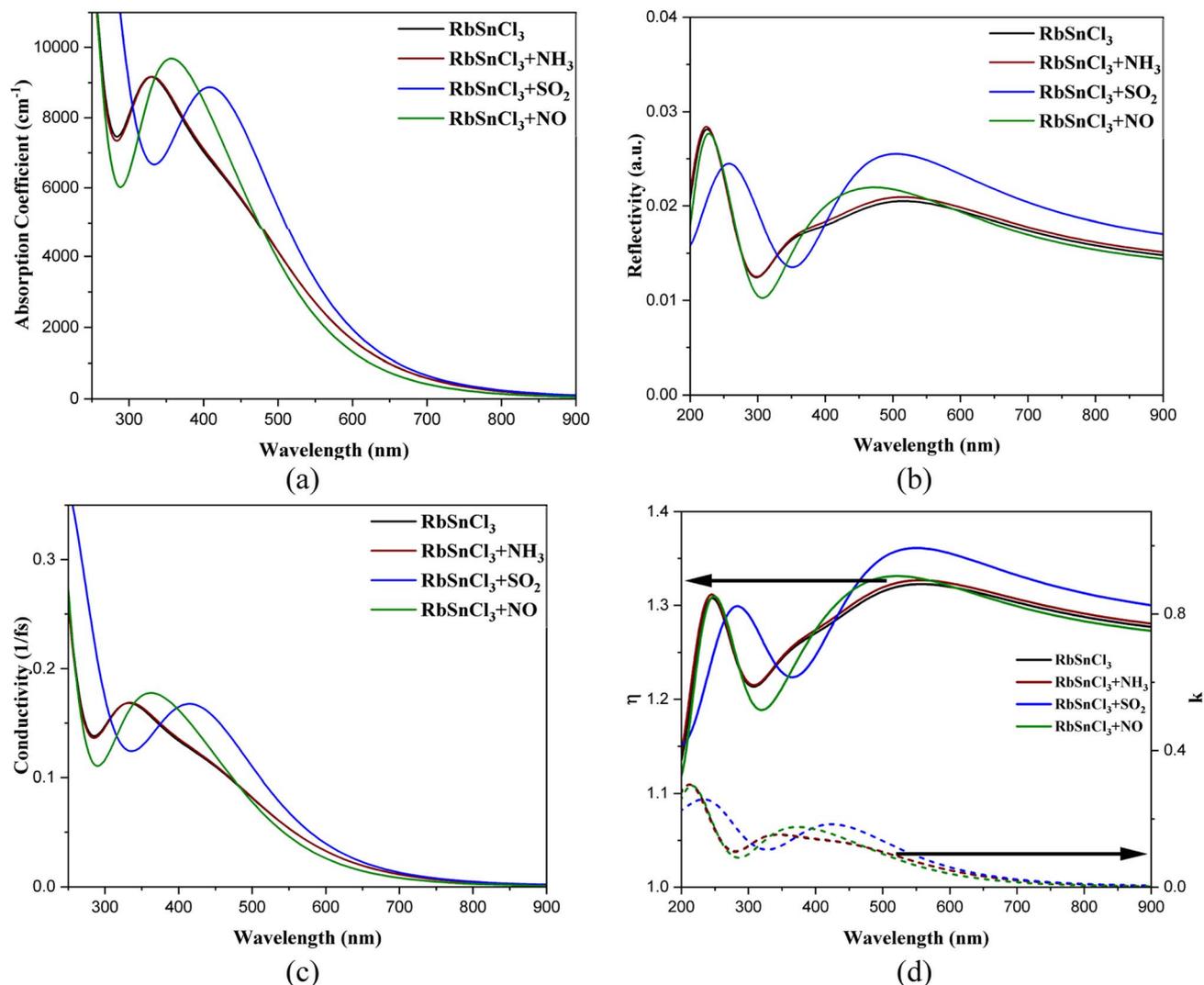
Fig. 5 (a) Absorption coefficient, (b) reflectivity, (c) conductivity, and (d) refractive indices of the optimized geometries.

absorption spectra, where k is the maximum in the lower wavelength region of the visible spectrum. The value of k for RbSnCl$_3$ perovskite at 400 nm is 0.14, which further increased to 0.170 and 0.176 after NO and SO$_2$ adsorption, respectively. The peak of k red shifted due to NO and SO$_2$ adsorption with an increase in its value suggesting an increase in absorption in the presence of NO and SO$_2$ gases.

The significant variation in optical responses, *i.e.*, shifting of absorption, reflection, and conductivity maxima, can be calibrated in order to identify the nature of adsorbed gases. Since both RbSnCl$_3$ + SO$_2$ and RbSnCl$_3$ + NO are zero band gap complexes, the variation in optical characteristics (color) can be a way to distinguish between SO$_2$ and NO adsorption.

4. Conclusion

A triatomic layer of RbSnCl$_3$ perovskite is designed and optimized to ground state geometry successfully through DFT calculations. The toxic gases NH$_3$, SO$_2$, and NO are adsorbed on the RbSnCl$_3$ layer with negative adsorption energies with a strong interaction between RbSnCl$_3$–SO$_2$ and RbSnCl$_3$–NO. The RbSnCl$_3$–SO$_2$ and RbSnCl$_3$–NO interactions result in comparatively more structural deformation of RbSnCl$_3$ crystals than RbSnCl$_3$–NH$_3$ interaction. The charge transfer between adsorbent and adsorbate also verifies the strong interactions. The recovery times in the ms range also verify the applicability of the RbSnCl$_3$ gas sensor in a practical environment. The band gap of the pure RbSnCl$_3$ layer is about 1.43 eV which decreased to 1.412 in the presence of NH$_3$; however, a complete semiconductor-to-metal transition is observed due to SO$_2$ and NO adsorption. The RbSnCl$_3$ layer showed a high AC, OC and very low reflectivity endowing it with potential for numerous optoelectronic research studies. A significant red shift in the AC and OC is observed due to SO$_2$ and NO adsorption, which can be used to detect the type of adsorbed gas. The strong adsorption energies and variation in electronic and optical properties suggest that RbSnCl$_3$ perovskite is a potential gas sensor for detecting as well as identifying NO and SO$_2$ toxic gases.

5 Future work

The synthesis and gas sensitivity of RbSnCl$_3$ perovskite can be determined experimentally. The gas sensitivity of various perovskite structures can be studied both theoretically and experimentally. Various environmental factors, *i.e.*, temperature, pressure, and presence of harmless environmental gases may affect the sensitivity of the gas sensor, which can be investigated in future studies.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

References

1 M. T. Ahmed, S. Islam and F. Ahmed, *R. Soc. Open Sci.*, 2022, **9**, 220778.

2 M. T. Ahmed, S. Hasan, S. Islam and F. Ahmed, *Appl. Surf. Sci.*, 2023, **623**, 157083.

3 A. Abooali and F. Safari, *J. Comput. Electron.*, 2020, **19**, 1373.

4 H. Luo, K. Xu, Z. Gong, N. Li, K. Zhang and W. Wu, *Appl. Surf. Sci.*, 2021, **566**, 150390.

5 C. H. Wu, E. D. Morris and H. Niki, *J. Phys. Chem.*, 1973, **77**, 2507.

6 W. B. Faulkner and B. W. Shaw, *Atmos. Environ.*, 2008, **42**, 6567.

7 G. R. Carmichael, D. G. Streets, G. Calori, M. Amann, M. Z. Jacobson, J. Hansen and H. Ueda, *Environ. Sci. Technol.*, 2002, **36**, 4707.

8 M. A. Khan, F. Qazi, Z. Hussain, M. U. Idrees, S. Soomro and S. Soomro, *Int. J. Electrochem. Sci.*, 2017, **12**, 1711.

9 Z. Gao, Y. Sun, M. Li, W. Yang and X. Ding, *Appl. Surf. Sci.*, 2018, **456**, 351.

10 Z. Li, N. Wang, Z. Lin, J. Wang, W. Liu, K. Sun, Y. Q. Fu and Z. Wang, *Appl. Mater.*, 2016, **8**, 20962.

11 H. Nazemi, A. Joseph, J. Park and A. Emadi, *Sensors*, 2019, **19**, 1285.

12 H. Li, Z. Chen, X. Fang and D. Tie, *Superlattices Microstruct.*, 2015, **88**, 371.

13 V. Nagarajan and R. Chandiramouli, *J. Mol. Liq.*, 2018, **249**, 24.

14 C. He, M. Zhang, T. T. Li and W. X. Zhang, *Appl. Surf. Sci.*, 2020, **505**, 144619.

15 H. Luo, J. Shi, C. Liu, X. Chen, W. Lv, Y. Zhou, M. Zeng, J. Yang, H. Wei, Z. Zhou, Y. Su, N. Hu and Z. Yang, *Nanotechnology*, 2021, **32**, 445502.

16 A. I. Ayesh, *Physica E Low Dimens. Syst. Nanostruct.*, 2022, **139**, 115188.

17 R. Khatun, M. T. Ahmed, S. Islam, M. K. Hossain, M. A. Hossain and F. Ahmed, *Int. J. Comput. Mater. Sci. Surf. Eng.*, 2021, **10**, 184.

18 F. Behmagham, E. Vessally, B. Massoumi, A. Hosseinian and L. Edjlali, *Superlattices Microstruct.*, 2016, **100**, 350.

19 H. Roohi and N. A. Ardehjani, *RSC Adv.*, 2020, **10**, 27805.

20 R. Zhang, D. Fu, J. Ni, C. Sun and S. Song, *Chem. Phys. Lett.*, 2019, **715**, 273.

21 M. A. H. Khan, M. V. Rao and Q. Li, *Sensors*, 2019, **19**, 905.

22 V. Nagarajan and R. Chandiramouli, *J. Mol. Liq.*, 2017, **234**, 355.

23 R. Chandiramouli, A. Srivastava and V. Nagarajan, *Appl. Surf. Sci.*, 2015, **351**, 662.

24 H. Roohi and N. A. Ardehjani, *Surf. Sci.*, 2022, **717**, 121988.

25 V. Nagarajan and R. Chandiramouli, *Mater. Sci. Eng. B*, 2018, **229**, 193.

26 E. Salih and A. I. Ayesh, *Physica E Low Dimens. Syst. Nanostruct.*, 2021, **131**, 114736.

27 H. J. Snaith, *Nat. Mater.*, 2018, **17**, 372.

28 A. Maity, A. K. Raychaudhuri and B. Ghosh, *Sci. Rep.*, 2019, **9**, 1.

29 J. Wang, Y. Ren, H. Liu, Z. Li, X. Liu, Y. Deng and X. Fang, *Adv. Mater.*, 2022, **34**, 2104958.

30 Y. Yin, Y. Shen, P. Zhou, R. Lu, A. Li, S. Zhao, W. Liu, D. Wei and K. Wei, *Appl. Surf. Sci.*, 2020, **509**, 145335.

31 Y. Zhuang, W. Yuan, L. Qian, S. Chen and G. Shi, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, 2017, **19**, 12876.

32 C. Balamurugan and D. W. Lee, *Sensor. Actuator. B Chem.*, 2015, **221**, 857.

33 X. Liu, J. Qiu, Q. Huang, X. Chen, J. Yu and J. Bao, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, 2023, **25**, 11620.

34 C. Aranthady, T. Jangid, K. Gupta, A. K. Mishra, S. D. Kaushik, V. Siruguri, G. M. Rao, G. V. Shanbhag and N. G. Sundaram, *Sensor. Actuator. B Chem.*, 2021, **329**, 129211.

35 A. Marikutsa, M. Rumyantseva, A. Baranchikov and A. Gaskov, *Mater*, 2015, **8**, 6437–6454.

36 A. A. Parfenov, O. R. Yamilova, L. G. Gutsev, D. K. Sagdullina, A. V. Novikov, B. R. Ramachandran, K. J. Stevenson, S. M. Aldoshin and P. A. Troshin, *J. Mater. Chem. C*, 2021, **9**, 2561.

37 Y. Li, X. Gong, P. Zhang and X. Shao, *Chem. Phys. Lett.*, 2019, **716**, 76.

38 P. Kumari, R. Sharma, U. Lilhore, R. Khenata and V. Srivastava, *Int. J. Energy Res.*, 2022, **46**, 23893.

39 W. Kohn and L. J. Sham, *Phys. Rev.*, 1965, **140**, A1133.

40 W. Zhu, Z. Wu, G. S. Foo, X. Gao, M. Zhou, B. Liu, G. M. Veith, P. Wu, K. L. Browning, H. N. Lee, H. Li, S. Dai and H. Zhu, *Nat. Commun.*, 2017, **8**, 1.

41 A. A. Piya, S. U. D. Shamim, M. N. Uddin, K. N. Munny, A. Alam, M. K. Hossain and F. Ahmed, *Comput. Theor. Chem.*, 2021, **1200**, 113241.

42 S. Idrissi, H. Labrim, L. Bahmad and A. Benyoussef, *Chem. Phys. Lett.*, 2021, **766**, 138347.

43 M. H. Rahman, M. Jubair, M. Z. Rahaman, M. S. Ahasan, K. (Ken) Ostrikov and M. Roknuzzaman, *RSC Adv.*, 2022, **12**, 7497.

44 S. Zhou, X. Kuang, F. Kuang, J. Qiu, M. Yu, J. Chen, J. Ma, Y. Li, F. Tang and A. Mao, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2023, **127**, 13346.

45 S. Mehdi Aghaei, M. M. Monshi, I. Torres, S. M. J. Zeidi and I. Calizo, *Appl. Surf. Sci.*, 2018, **427**, 326.

46 V. E. Comparán Padilla, M. T. Romero de la Cruz, Y. E. Ávila Alvarado, R. García Díaz, C. E. Rodríguez García and G. Hernández Cocoletzi, *J. Mol. Model.*, 2019, **25**, 1.

47 S. Lei, R. Gao, X. Sun, S. Guo, H. Yu, N. Wan, F. Xu and J. Chen, *Sci. Rep.*, 2019, **9**, 1.

48 A. Srivastava, C. Bhat, S. K. Jain, P. K. Mishra and R. Brajpuriya, *J. Mol. Model.*, 2015, **21**, 1.

49 A. I. Ayesh, *Phys. Lett. A*, 2022, **441**, 128163.

50 A. S. Rad, M. Esfahanian, S. Maleki and G. Gharati, *J. Sulphur Chem.*, 2016, **37**, 176.

51 A. Abbasi and J. J. Sardroodi, *Appl. Surf. Sci.*, 2019, **469**, 781.

52 A. I. Ayesh, *Phys. Lett. A*, 2022, **422**, 127798.

53 A. A. El-Barbary, K. M. Eid, M. A. Kamel, H. O. Taha and G. H. Ismail, *J. Surf. Eng. Mater. Adv. Technol.*, 2015, **05**, 154.

54 M. Sharma, P. Jamdagni, A. Kumar and P. K. Ahluwalia, *AIP Conf. Proc.*, 2016, 1731, DOI: **10.1063/1.4948211/884699**.

55 R. A. Evarestov, E. A. Kotomin, A. Senocrate, R. K. Kremer and J. Maier, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, 2020, **22**, 3914.

56 S. Das, S. U. D. Shamim, M. K. Hossain, F. Ahmed, M. A. Hossain and M. O. Rahman, *Appl. Surf. Sci.*, 2022, **600**, 154173.

57 M. T. Ahmed, S. Islam and F. Ahmed, *Heliyon*, 2023, **9**, e17779.

58 E. Mosconi, A. Amat, M. K. Nazeeruddin, M. Grätzel and F. De Angelis, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2013, **117**, 13902.

59 M. T. Ahmed, S. Islam, M. S. Bashar, M. A. Hossain and F. Ahmed, *Adv. Mater. Sci. Eng.*, 2022, **2022**, 7606339.

© 2024 The Author(s). Published by the Royal Society of Chemistry