

2010/07/15

2011/01/24

PbS

.PbS

PbS

PbS  
PbS

:

25nm

.70nm

:

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# Growth And Characterization Of Pbs Nanocrystalline Thin Films Deposited On Glass Substrates By Chemical Bath Deposition

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## ABSTRACT

In this paper we present the preparation of PbS nanocrystalline thin films using Chemical Bath Deposition (CBD) technique. We have performed this work in order to study the photoconductivity of PbS semi-conductor thin films. The details of the preparation method are described. Thickness of deposited films has been determined using mechanical and optical methods. From the optical absorption measurements we have determined the band gap values. Using the first approximation parabolic bands model and the obtained values of band gaps, we have determined the size of PbS nanocrystallites. Also, we have investigated the electrical and photoelectrical behaviors of the PbS films. Our study shows that the size of PbS thin films nanocrystallites affects the photoconductive properties of the material. Furthermore, investigations show that there are two different sizes of grains located in two different layers, the first one, with grain's size of about 25nm, concerns the part of PbS deposited directly on the glass substrate and the second layer, with grain's size of about 70nm, concerns the PbS deposited on the first layer.

**Key Words:** PbS, Nanocrystalline Thin Films, Chemical Bath Deposition, Photoconductivity

1-3 $\mu$ m

[1, 2]

[4-10]

[7-12] Quantum Confinement

Polycrystalline  
(Chemical Bath Deposition: CBD) PbS

[13-15]

:

pH

Responsivity Detectivity :

[3, 9, 10 16, 17]

:

-1

.( )

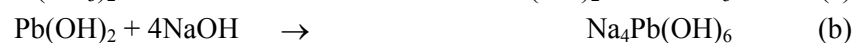
-2

.(

-3

[(K<sub>2</sub>Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>:H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>; 1:10), HNO<sub>3</sub>]

[Pb(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>: 0.011M], [NaOH: 0.109M], [CS(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>: 0.044], H<sub>2</sub>O



(Hydroxylamine Hydrochloride, NH<sub>2</sub>OH.HCl

(Bi(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>) 0.018M)

[18,19]

(1) [20]

(1)

		(°C)
#1	Pb(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> , CS(NH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> , NaOH, H <sub>2</sub> O	30
#2	(NH <sub>2</sub> OH.HCl 0.018M, Bi(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> 5.27×10 <sup>-5</sup> M)	30
#3	(NH <sub>2</sub> OH.HCl 0.018M, Bi(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> 1.05×10 <sup>-4</sup> M)	30
#4	#3	24

(4) (3)

( )

20

(pH=13) pH

7 100

-2

Alpha-step

.20nm

160

(1053 lines/mm )

.(400-1100nm)

Perkin Elmer

SYSTEM 2000

Perkin Elmer

.(1.5-20 μm)

FTIR

Reflectivity

: [21] Beer Lambert

T(λ) Transmittance

R(λ)

$$T(\lambda) = (1 - R(\lambda)) \cdot \exp(-\alpha(\lambda) \cdot d) \tag{1}$$

$$\alpha(\lambda) = \frac{1}{d} \cdot \ln \left[ \frac{1 - R(\lambda)}{T(\lambda)} \right] \tag{2}$$

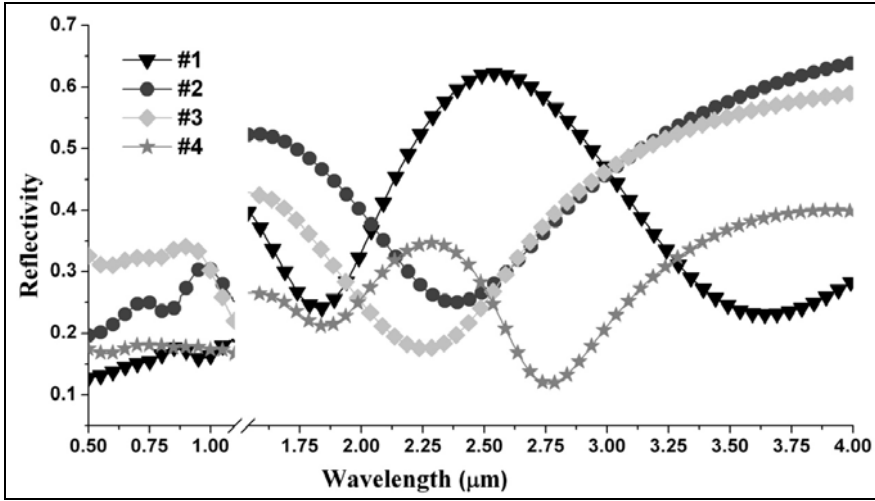
PbS

(cm)

$\frac{\alpha}{d}$  :

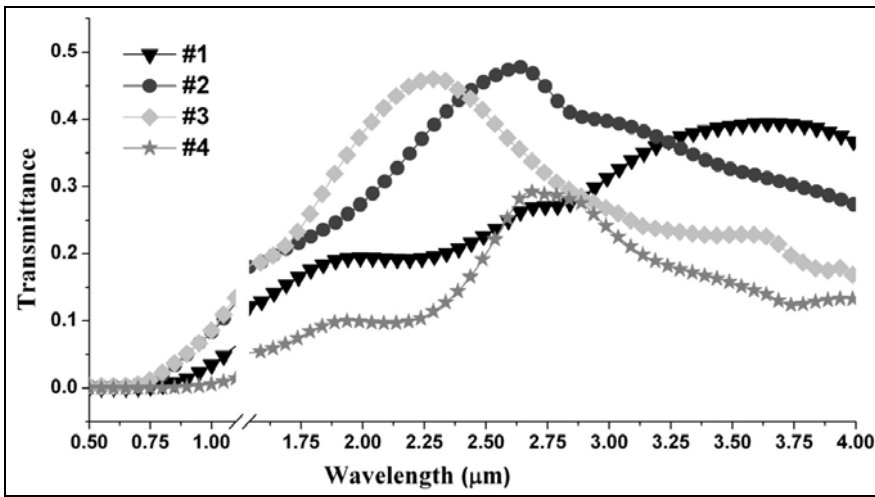
$\alpha(\lambda)$  T(λ) R(λ)

(3) (2) (1)



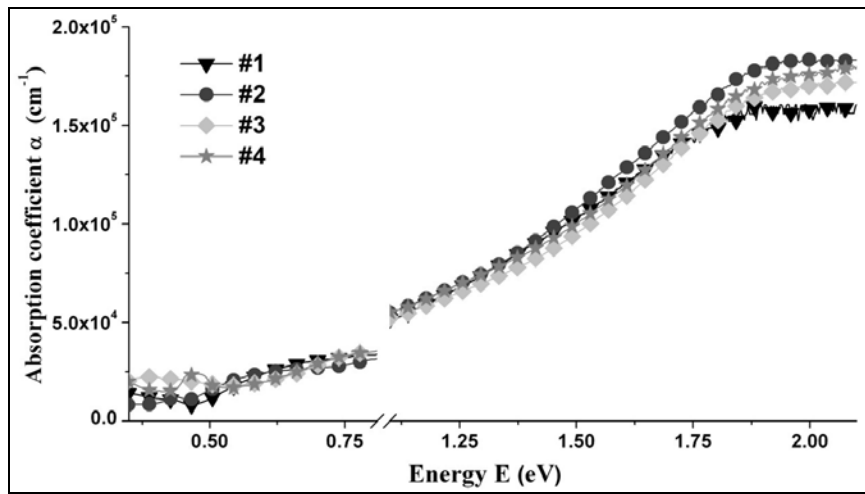
.PbS

(1)



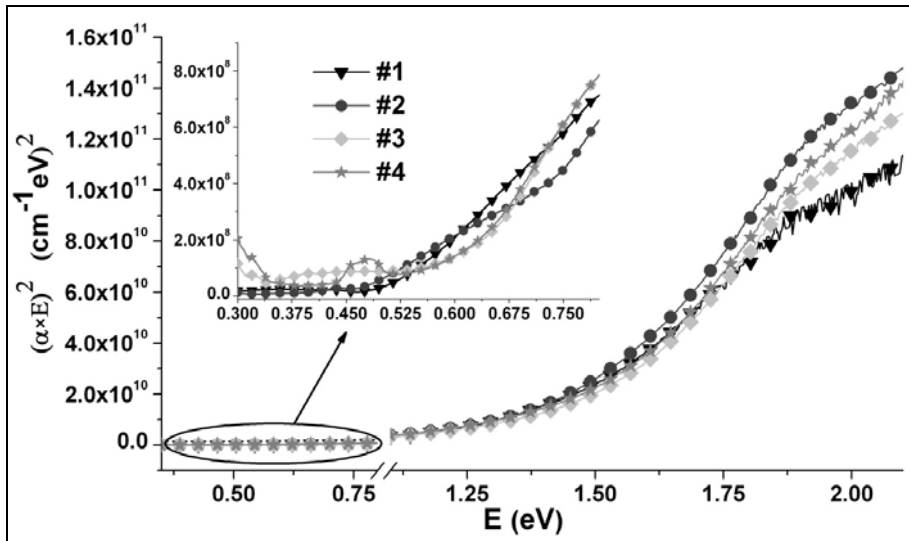
.PbS

(2)



PbS (3)

$(\alpha E)^2$  (2-3)      (4)       $E=hv$        $(\alpha E)^2$       =f(E)



$(\alpha \times E)^2 = f(E)$  (4)

...

PbS

(I-V)

.5mm

(Gw-Instek, model

(model: PC500)

.GDS-2104)

(Gw-Instek, model GPC-3030D)

(GRASEBY IR Systems, model 830)

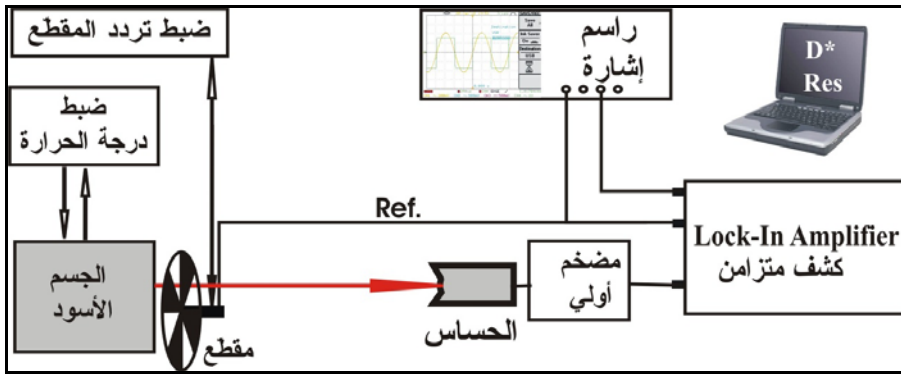
.(InfraRed Industries Inc. model 830)

(SNR)

(Lock-in detection)

(STANFORD, model SR830)

(5)



(5)

-1

(2)

[20,23]

(2)

500 nm



.PbS

$$\bar{n} = \frac{\text{Optical thickness}}{\text{Geometric thickness}} = 3.9 \pm 0.3 \tag{3}$$

.(n=4.1)

(2)

	(nm)	E <sub>g1</sub> (eV)	λ <sub>cut-off1</sub> (μm)	D <sub>1</sub> (nm)	E <sub>g2</sub> (eV)	λ <sub>cut-off2</sub> (μm)	D <sub>2</sub> (nm)
#1	478	1.39	0.89	24	0.51	2.43	64
#2	310	1.46	0.85	24	0.46	2.70	82
#3	325	1.48	0.84	23	0.60	2.07	50
#4	650	1.21	1.02	27	0.46	2.70	82

:(nm) •

:E<sub>g2</sub> (eV), E<sub>g1</sub> (eV) •

:λ<sub>cut-off2</sub> (μm), λ<sub>cut-off1</sub> (μm) •

: D<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>1</sub> •

:

-2

Tauc

:[24]

$$\alpha \cdot E = C \cdot (E - E_g)^{1/2} \tag{4}$$

C

α :

$$E - E_g = (\alpha E)^2$$

(4)

$$(0.9 \mu\text{m})$$

$$.(2.5 \mu\text{m})$$

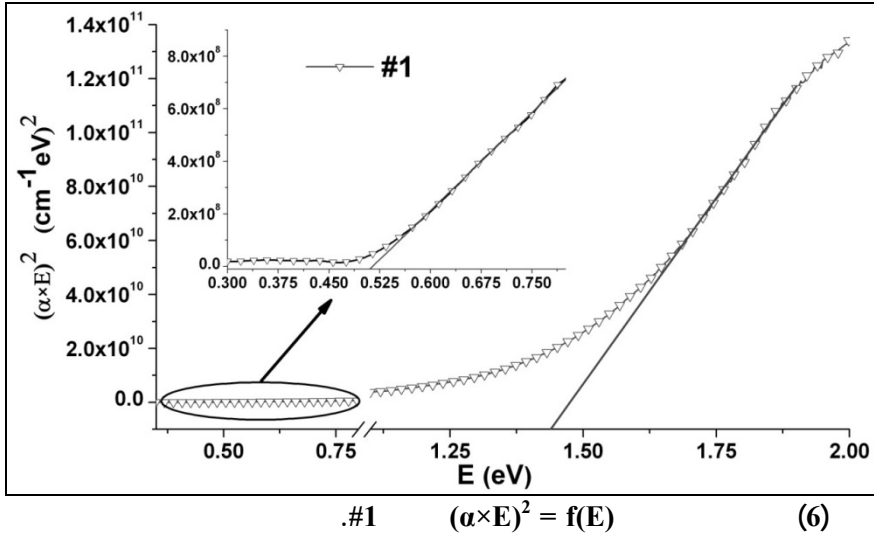
(E<sub>g1</sub>)

.(6)

.(2)

(E<sub>g2</sub>)

...



.041 eV

R

: [25]

$$\Delta E_g = \frac{\hbar^2 \cdot \pi^2}{2 \cdot R^2} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{m_e^*} + \frac{1}{m_h^*} \right) - \frac{1.786 \times e^2}{\epsilon \cdot R} \quad (5)$$

$$\Delta E_g = 2.77 \cdot 10^{-35} \cdot X^2 - 3.47 \cdot 10^{-28} \cdot X \quad \left( X = \frac{1}{R}, n = 3.9, \Delta E_g \text{ in Joule, } R \text{ in m} \right)$$

$m_h^* \quad m_e^* :$

.PbS

$\epsilon$

(5)

[25] 10nm

(2)

(25nm )

(1.2-1.5 eV,  $\lambda_{\text{cut-off}} \cong 0.9 \mu\text{m}$ )

(70nm )

(0.45-0.6 eV,  $\lambda_{\text{cut-off}} \cong 2.5 \mu\text{m}$ )

( $\lambda_{\text{cut-off}} = 3 \mu\text{m}$ ) 0.41eV

160nm

**PbS**

**-3**

PbS

PbS

bulk sample

(8) (7)

(3)

PbS

(d)

:[29]

$$\lambda = 2 \cdot d \cdot \sin(\theta)$$

(6)

$\lambda$

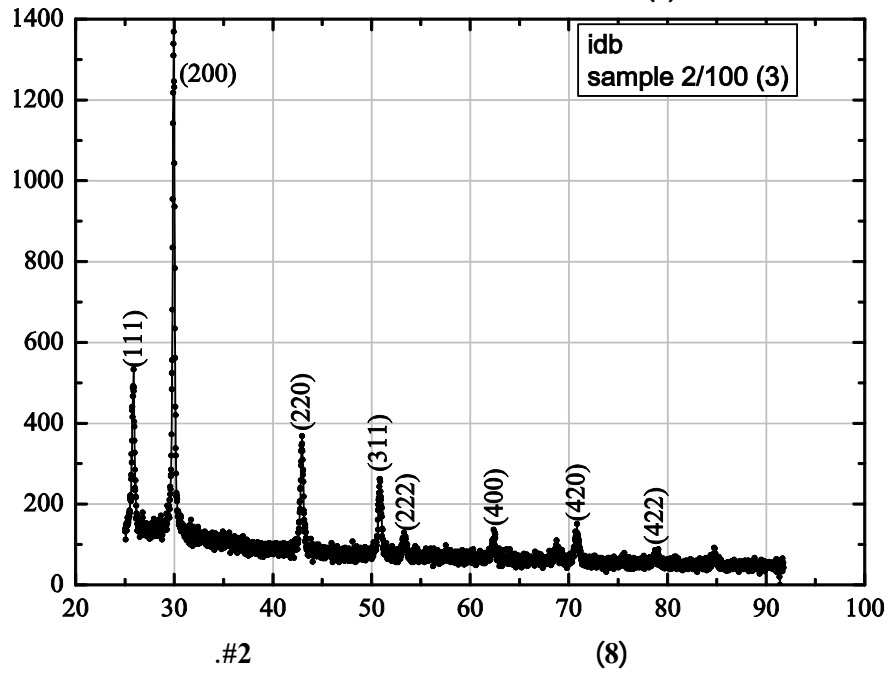
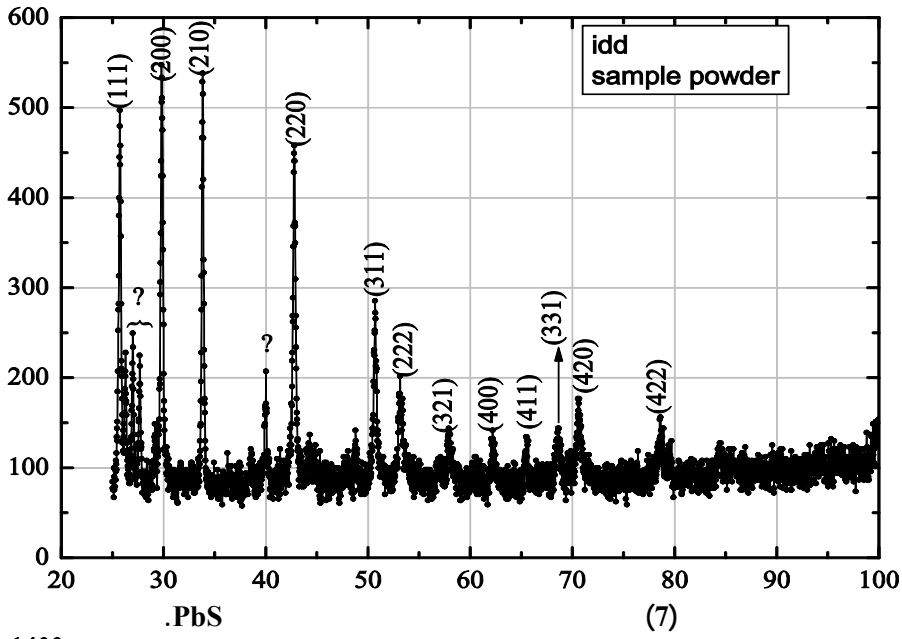
$\theta$  :

[23]

TADD

.PbS

...



(7) (3)

[23] d

		XRD		TADD
$d \text{ (Å)}$ Ref.(23)	$d \text{ (Å)}$ (TADD)	$d \text{ (Å)}$ (XRD)	$2\theta \text{ (}^\circ\text{)}$ (XRD)	(hkl)
3.426	3.429	3.461	25.716	(111)
2.969	2.969	2.994	29.818	(200)
---	---	2.648	33.817	(210)
2.095	2.099	2.112	42.781	(220)
1.788	1.790	1.799	50.691	(311)
1.715	1.714	1.721	53.187	(222)
1.483	---	1.593	57.829	(400)
1.361	1.362	1.367	68.591	(331)
1.325	1.327	1.332	70.364	(420)
1.212	1.212	1.216	78.614	(422)

Scherrer

: [29]

$$D = \frac{k \cdot \lambda}{\beta \cdot \cos(\theta)} \quad (7)$$

$\theta$   $\lambda$   $D$  :

$$\beta = \sqrt{\beta_m^2 - \beta_a^2} \quad (8)$$

$\beta_m$  :

(200)

( )  
(4)

...

(4)

	2θ (°)	(°)	(nm)	(nm)
	29.818	0.245	44	---
#1	29.678	0.213	57	64
#2	29.925	0.220	53	82
#2Bis	29.731	0.233	48	55
#3	30.442	0.210	59	50
#4	29.686	0.262	39	82

PbS

(4)

(50 nm )

:

-4

(I-V) (9)

PbS  
( R<sub>2</sub> )  
R<sub>2</sub> )

(R<sub>1</sub>

55nm

20

1.8eV

.21nm

(0.7 μm)

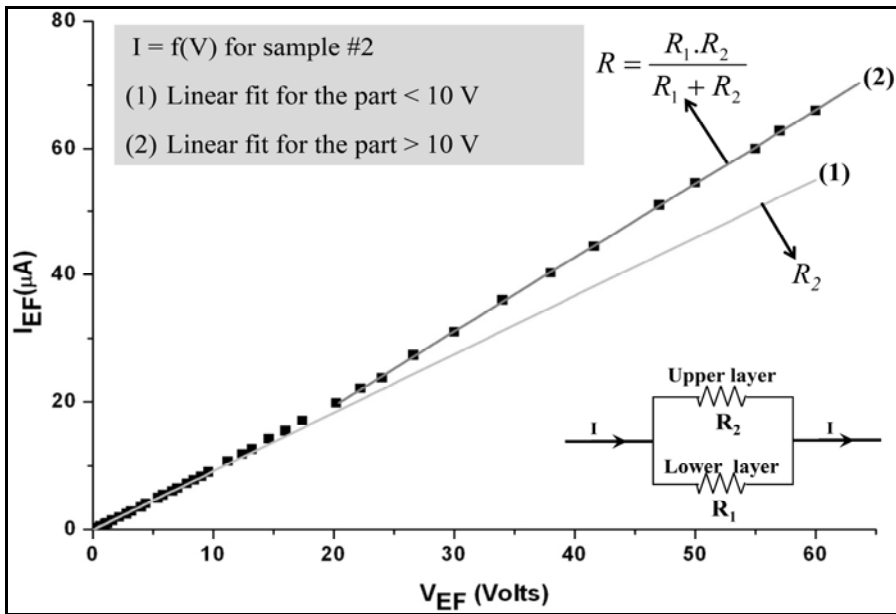
.350nm

20

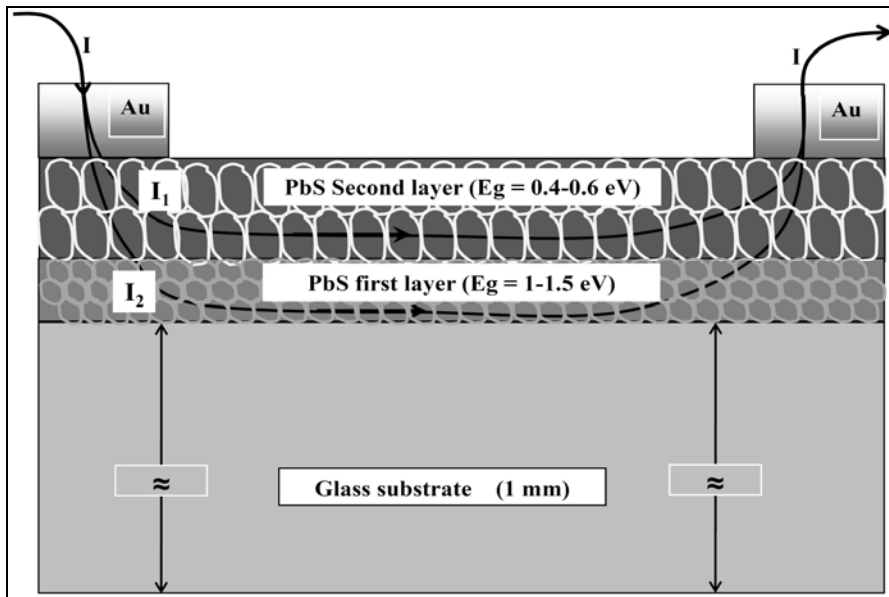
(PbS PbS)

(PbS PbS) (.70nm (λ<sub>cut-off</sub> = 2.5 μm) 0.49eV PbS)

(10)



(I-V) (9)



PbS (10)

Sensitivity

(R) Responsivity  
(S)

:(F)

$$R = \frac{S}{F} \quad (9)$$

Specific Detectivity

:[26]

$$D^* = \frac{\left(\frac{S}{N}\right) \cdot \sqrt{\Delta f \cdot A_d}}{F} = \frac{R \cdot \sqrt{\Delta f \cdot A_d}}{N} \quad (10)$$

$\Delta f$

$N$  :

$A_d$

:[26]

$$\tau = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot F_c} = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot \Delta\nu} \quad (11)$$

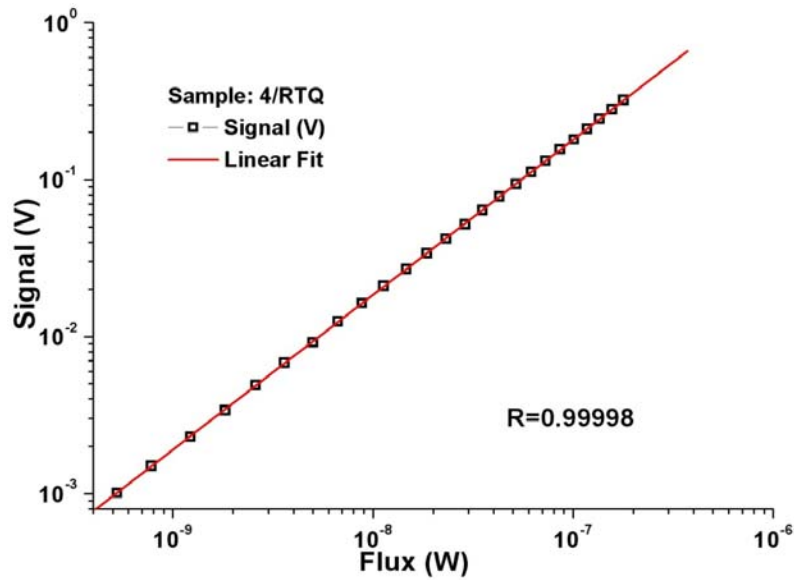
3dB

$F_c$  :

(12) (11)

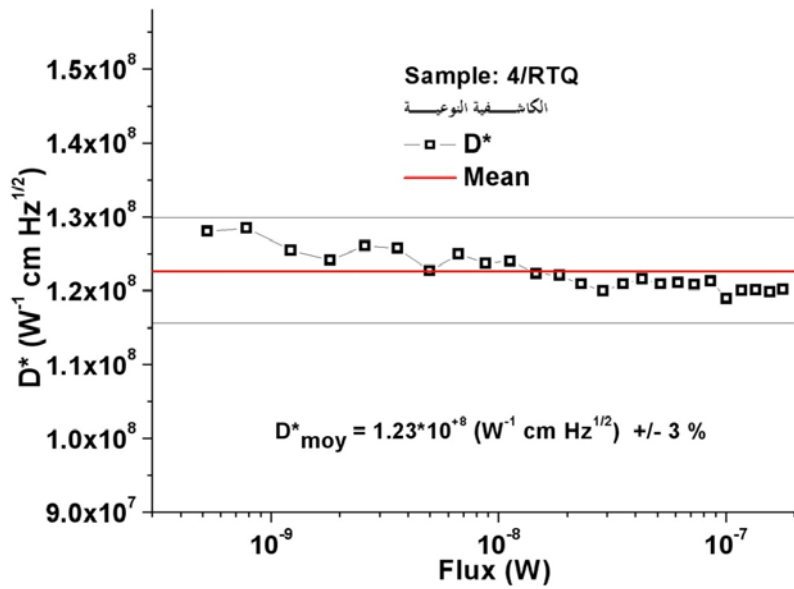
(5)





.#4

(11)



.#4

(12)

...

**PbS (6)**

	#1	#2	#3	#4
<b>Fc (Hz)</b>	---	~ 2000	~ 2000	~ 2000
<b>Tc (μsec)</b>	---	~ 80	~ 80	~ 80
<b>D*(W<sup>-1</sup> Hz<sup>1/2</sup> cm)</b>	---	3.3×10 <sup>+7</sup> ± 1%	2.0×10 <sup>+6</sup> ± 35%	1.23×10 <sup>+8</sup> ± 3%
<b>Responsivity (V/W)</b>	---	4.1×10 <sup>+4</sup> ± 1%	1.9×10 <sup>+4</sup> ± 35%	1.85×10 <sup>+6</sup> ± 3%

:

•

30 (#3 )  
 #2  
 #4 24  
 )  
 (

(1:300 )  
 PbS

•

(11) (R)  
 .0.99998  
 R  
 R = 1.85×10<sup>+6</sup> V · W<sup>-1</sup> (± 3 %)  
 [26-28] (R ≈ 10<sup>+3</sup> - 10<sup>+6</sup> V · W<sup>-1</sup>)

•

D\*  
 . D\* = 1.2×10<sup>+8</sup> W<sup>-1</sup> · cm · Hz<sup>1/2</sup> (± 3 %)  
 ( D\* ≈ 10<sup>+8</sup> - 10<sup>+9</sup> W<sup>-1</sup> · cm · Hz<sup>1/2</sup> )

•

( $A_d = 2 \text{ mm}^2$ )

-6

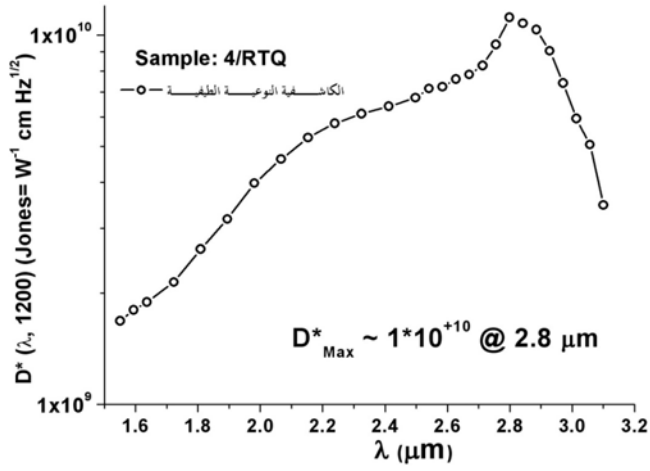
1.5-3.1  $\mu\text{m}$  PbS ( 360 0 )  
.2%

(13) .((10) (9) )  
(#4)

(7)

(7)

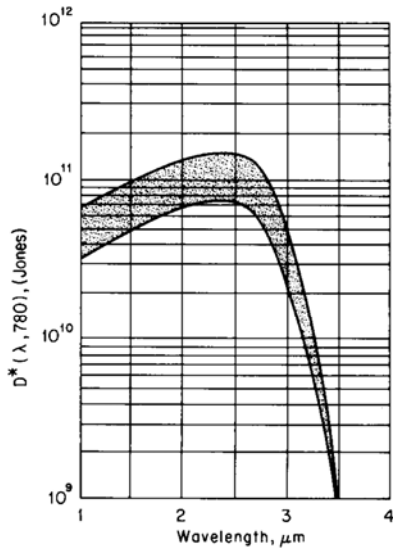
	( $\mu\text{m}$ ) $\lambda_{pk}$	( $\text{W}^{-1} \text{ Hz}^{1/2} \text{ cm}$ )	( $\text{V/W}$ )
#2	2.8	$2.7 \times 10^{+9}$	$1.6 \times 10^{+4}$
#4	2.8	$1.1 \times 10^{+10}$	$2.7 \times 10^{+4}$



#4

(13)

PbS  $\lambda_{pk}$  (14)



(14)

[27] PbS

Range of spectral detectivities for PbS (ATO) at 295 K;  $2\pi$  FOV, 295-K background. (Santa Barbara Research Center.)

[10, 27]

100

PbS

:(8 )

(8)

	#2	#4
$D^*(\lambda_{\max})$	$2.7 \times 10^9$	$1.1 \times 10^{10}$
$D^*(BB)$	$3.3 \times 10^7$	$1.23 \times 10^8$
$\frac{D^*(\lambda_{\max})}{D^*(BB)}$	<b>82</b>	<b>89</b>

. [27]

$$\frac{D^*(\lambda_{\max})}{D^*(BB)}$$

(CBD)

)

25nm

(0.9μm

70nm

( PbS )  
 (2.5μm )  
 .(PbS PbS)  
 0.5-2.7eV

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Bismuth	
Chemical Bath Deposition (CBD)	
Conduction Band	
Detectivity	
Electrical Bandwidth	
Electro-optic	
Energy bands	( )
Band Gap	
Linear Adjustment (Linear Fit)	
Photoconductivity	( )
Quantum confinement	
Responsivity (Sensitivity)	( )
Specific Detectivity	
Specific Resistance	
Valence Band	

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