

Growth and Characterization of PbO Nanorods Grown using Facile Oxidation of Lead Sheet

(Pertumbuhan dan Pencirian Nanorod PbO Menggunakan Pengoksidaan Mudah dengan Kepingan Plumbum)

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ABSTRACT

PbO nanorods were synthesized by oxidation of lead sheets under an oxygen ambience with different temperatures at 330, 400, 450 and 550°C in a tube furnace. Scanning electron microscope (SEM) results showed that the nanorods started growing on the sheet that was placed at 330°C. On the other hand, by increasing of the temperature to 550°C more nanorods appeared on the Pb sheet, which were lied on the lead sheet. X-ray diffraction pattern (XRD) indicated that the nanorods had α -PbO structures. However, a few β -PbO phases also appeared for the nanorods. Raman measurements confirmed the XRD results and indicated two Raman active modes that belonged to α -PbO phase for the nanorods. In addition, the Raman spectrum of the nanorods showed a weak peak of the β -PbO structure. The optical properties of the products were characterized using a room temperature photoluminescence (PL) technique. The PL result indicated a band gap for the PbO nanorods in the visible region.

Keywords: Lead oxide; oxidation; PbO nanorods; photoluminescence; Raman

ABSTRAK

Nanorod PbO telah disintesis oleh pengoksidaan kepingan plumbum di bawah suasana oksigen dengan suhu berbeza pada 330, 400, 450 dan 550°C di dalam tiub relau. Hasil kajian melalui mikroskop elektron imbasan (SEM) menunjukkan bahawa nanorod mula berkembang atas kepingan yang diletakkan pada 330°C. Sebaliknya, dengan meningkatkan suhu kepada 550°C lebih banyak nanorod muncul di atas kepingan Pb yang telah disusun atas kepingan plumbum. Corak pembelauan sinar-x (XRD) menunjukkan bahawa nanorod mempunyai struktur α -PbO. Walau bagaimanapun, beberapa fasa β -PbO juga muncul bagi nanorod ini. Ukuran Raman mengesahkan keputusan XRD dan menunjukkan dua mod aktif Raman kepunyaan fasa α -PbO bagi nanorod ini. Di samping itu, spektrum nanorod Raman menunjukkan puncak lemah bagi struktur β -PbO. Sifat optik produk telah dicirikan menggunakan teknik fotoluminesen (PL) pada suhu bilik. Hasil PL menunjukkan jurang jalur untuk nanorod PbO berada di rantau boleh lihat.

Kata kunci: Fotoluminesen; nanorod PbO; pengoksidaan; plumbum oksida; Raman

INTRODUCTION

Over the past decades, the understanding of semiconductor nanostructures has contributed significantly in the development of nanotechnology. These new developments and applications of semiconductor nanostructures have attracted both the scientific and industrial communities to focus on this class of materials. In semiconductor nanowires and nanobelts, the huge surface to volume ratio ($\sim 10^8 \text{ m}^{-1}$ for nanowires as compared with $\sim 10^2 \text{ m}^{-1}$ for bulk materials) results in strong sensitivity of the excitons to surface states and as well as defects caused by their reduced size. Therefore, investigation on the electrical and optical properties in one-dimensional (1D) semiconductors is extremely important in order to understand in detail how the electronic states are modified by these types of effects in nearly 1D structure.

Lead oxide is one of these semiconductors that have important applications in storage batteries, glass industry and pigments (Chen et al. 2011). So far, various forms

of PbO and their compositions nanostructures such as nanoplates and nanostars (Chen et al. 2011), nanorods (Ghasemi et al. 2008), nanopowders (Kashani-Motlagh & Karami Mahmoudabad 2011) and nanosheets and nanotubes (Shi et al. 2008) have been reported. PbO is also a semiconductor with a direct band gap energy ($\sim 1.9 \text{ eV}$). Recently, several new routes have been used to synthesize PbO nanostructures, such as calcinations (Li et al. 2012), sonochemical methods (Soltanian Fard et al. 2013), combustion of gel (Karami Mahmoudabad & Kashani-Motlagh 2011), anodic oxidation (Singh & Srivastava 2011), hydrothermal method (Jia & Gao et al. 2006) and thermal decomposition (Behnoudnia & Dehghani 2012). Most of these techniques are complex, expensive and time consuming. In addition, the final products of these methods have not shown a good crystalline quality.

Among all sintering methods, the direct thermal oxidation of a high purity metal sheet is a cost effective and the simplest method. In addition, it has a great potential

to be adopted for large-scale production of metal oxide nanostructures. Recently, this method has been used to grow CuO nanowires (Farbod et al. 2012). We also reported this method to grow ZnO nanowires (Jamali-Sheini et al. 2012). Therefore, this method has been used to grow lead oxide nanorods in this research. In this work, a simple oxidation of lead sheets in a horizontal tube furnace in an oxygen ambience was carried out to synthesize PbO nanorods. In addition, optical characterizations indicated a good quality for the obtained products from this method.

EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS

The PbO nanorods were grown by a CVD set-up in a tube furnace. Firstly, two high purity Pb sheets (99.99%), with dimensions of 1×1 cm and a thickness of 0.5 mm were used as substrates and source materials. The sheets were ultrasonically cleaned in acetone and methanol for 10 min in each solvent. The furnace heated up to 600°C and the lead sheets temperatures were varied between 330 and 550°C. A mixture of high purity N₂/O₂, 10:2 gases was fed at about 100 sccm into the furnace at one end, while the other end was connected to a rotary pump. The growth process was allowed to proceed for 2 h. A vacuum of 6 Torr was maintained inside the tube furnace during oxidation of the Pb sheet.

The morphology and crystal structure of the products were investigated using a field emission scanning electron microscope (SEM, Hitachi S4160) and an X-ray diffractometer (XRD, Phillips PW3040/60). Room temperature photoluminescence (Perkin Elmer LS55) and Raman (Almega Thermo Nicolet Dispersive Raman Spectrometer) spectrometers were employed to study the optical properties and crystallinity of the PbO nanostructures, respectively. A Xenon arc lamp as the light source was used for the PL and an Nd: YLF laser with a wavelength of 532 nm were used for Raman measurements.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Figure 1 shows the SEM images of the sheets that have been placed at different temperatures. It can be seen that nanorods started growing on the sheet that has been placed at 330°C (Figure 1(a) and 1(b)). It cannot be seen on any different morphologies at 400 and 450°C. On the other hand, the formation of nanorods improves when the oxidation temperature increases to 550°C (Figure 1(c) and 1(d)). However, it was seen as deformation in lead sheet at 550°C. In addition, the SEM images showed that the nanorods lied on the Pb sheet and the average diameter of the nanorods is around 90 nm.

Figure 2 shows the XRD patterns of the sheets, which have been placed at 330 and 550°C. It can be seen, the XRD pattern of the sheet, which has been placed at 330°C, indicates two phases, one Pb phase and another α -PbO phase with tetragonal structure (JCPDS Card No.50561). In addition, Figure 2 indicates the XRD pattern of the sheet that has been placed at 550°C. It can be observed that the phase of the sample in this temperature is α -PbO, completely and Pb phase has disappeared. However, a small amount of β -PbO also appear in this sample. Therefore, the nanorods can be α -PbO.

Raman spectroscopy is an effective technique for estimating the crystallinity of materials. According to the group theory, single crystalline α -PbO belongs to the D_{4h}⁷ space group having two formula units per primitive cell. The factor-group analysis as well as the site symmetry analysis gives the representation Γ_{opt} for the optical vibration modes of α -PbO,

$$\Gamma_{\text{opt}} = A_{1g} + B_{1g} + 2E_g + A_{2u} + E_u, \quad (1)$$

where A_{1g}, B_{1g} and E_g are Raman active modes and A_{2u} and E_u are infrared active modes (Baleva & Tuncheva 1994; Wiechert et al. 2005). Figure 3 shows the Raman spectra

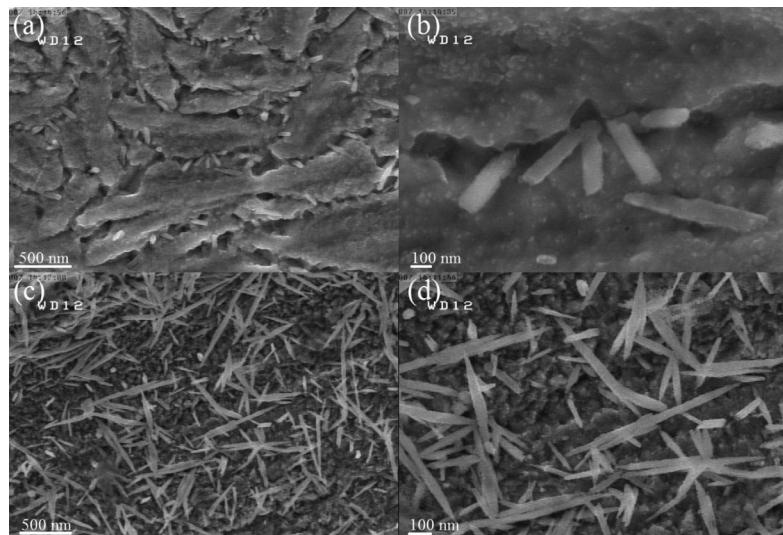


FIGURE 1. SEM images of the nanorods that form at different temperatures of the lead sheets with different magnifications (a-b) 330°C and (c-d) 550°C

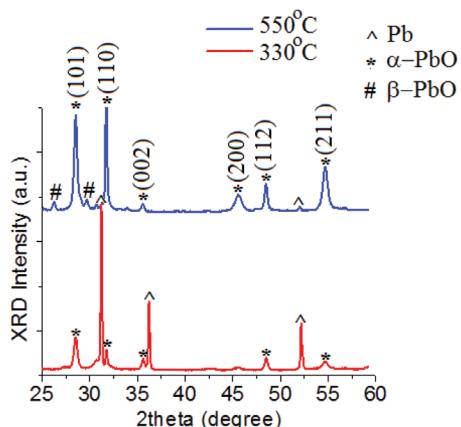


FIGURE 2. XRD pattern of the lead sheets that have been placed at different temperatures

of the nanorods. The Raman spectrum of the nanorods is exactly match with the α -PbO structure that was reported previously (Baleva & Tuncheva 1994; Wiechert et al. 2005). As shown in Figure 3, the Raman spectrum of the PbO nanorods show a sharp, strong and dominant peak at 140 cm^{-1} corresponding to the A_{1g} mode of the Raman active mode, a characteristic peak for the motion of the lead atoms parallel to the c-axis. On the other hand, a peak that appears at 341 cm^{-1} corresponding to the B_{1g} mode of the Raman active, a characteristic peak for the motion of the lighter oxygen atoms parallel to the c-axis. In fact, these peaks indicated a high crystal quality for the obtained products. In addition, the Raman spectrum of the nanorods shows an addition weak peak at 233 cm^{-1} that belongs to β -PbO structure. In fact, the Raman results are in good agreement with the XRD results.

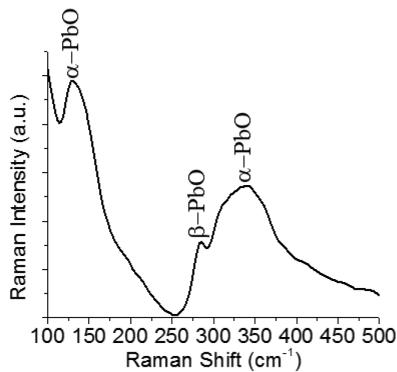
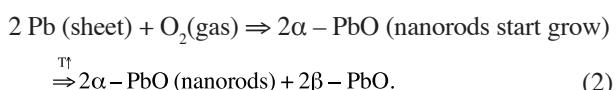


FIGURE 3. Raman spectrum of the PbO nanorods that were grown at 550°C

According to obtained results, the formation of different phase of PbO can be tentatively proposed.



In order to investigate the ability of lead oxide nanorods in optoelectronic applications, optical properties were also studied by a room temperature photoluminescence (PL) spectroscopy. Figure 4 shows the PL spectrum of the PbO nanorods. The PL spectrum showed a broad peak in the visible region at 651 nm (1.9 eV) for the PbO nanorods. The value 1.9 eV is in good agreement with the reported band gap values of α -PbO (Veluchamy & Minoura 1995). The visible band emission is attributed to the band-edge excitation recombination of PbO. It is expected that, because of the presence of a band gap in the visible region, there is a possibility of using the obtained products as a photovoltaic unit.

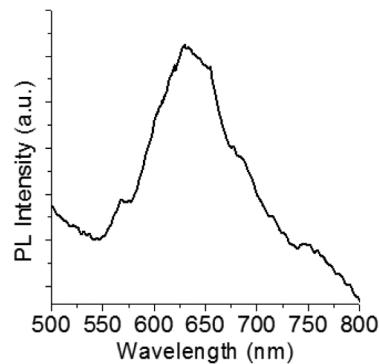


FIGURE 4. PL spectrum of the PbO nanorods that were grown at 550°C

CONCLUSION

The oxidation of lead sheets in the different temperatures was used to grow PbO nanorods. The SEM showed nanorods started growing on the lead sheets that were placed at 330°C , while more PbO nanorods appeared on the sheet that placed at 550°C . The XRD patterns showed that, α -PbO phase started to form at 330°C and completed at 550°C . However, a small amount of β -PbO phase was also formed at 550°C . The Raman measurements indicated two Raman active modes that belonged to α -PbO phase for the nanorods. The PL results showed that, the band gap of the α -PbO nanorods was 1.9 eV . Such simple method can be used to grow the other metal oxide nanostructures in the future.

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