## **Sub-ppm CO Gas Sensor**

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## Abstract

Nanostructures of SnO<sub>2</sub> including nanoparticles, <sup>1</sup> nanowires, <sup>2</sup> nanobelts, <sup>3</sup> and nanotubes <sup>4</sup>have been widely used in many fields, such as gas sensors, solar cells and lithium batteries. Recently, hierarchical and/or hollow SnO2 micro- and nanostructures have attracted much interest because of their widespread potential applications such as gas sensors.<sup>5</sup> We present here the formation of selfassembled tin oxohydroxide (Sn<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>) supercrystals organized in a "Russian-doll" structures and obtained by an organometallic synthesis, with finely tuned water addition. These supercrystals have been characterized by transmission and high resolution transmission electron microscopy, fieldemission scanning electron microscopy, X-ray powder diffraction, and Fourier transform infra-red spectroscopy. These super-octahedra have been used as gas sensitive layers deposited on silicon devices. After in-situ heating, Sn<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub> easily oxidizes into SnO<sub>2</sub> while retaining the initial morphology and porosity (fig.1). The response of the sensors to reducing and oxidizing gases has been measured at relative humidity (RH) of 50%. At 500°C and under very low CO concentrations (0.25 to 20 ppm), the sensors present an outstanding dynamic response (7% and 67% of resistance variation) (Fig. 2). These unprecedented detection performances are strongly relied to the hierarchical microstructure of SnO<sub>2</sub> supercrystals. These sensitive layers open the way to the development of metal oxide devices dedicated to extremely low gas concentration determination.

## References

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