



RADICAL

RADICAL: Developing an electronic sensor for detecting atmospheric radicals and gases

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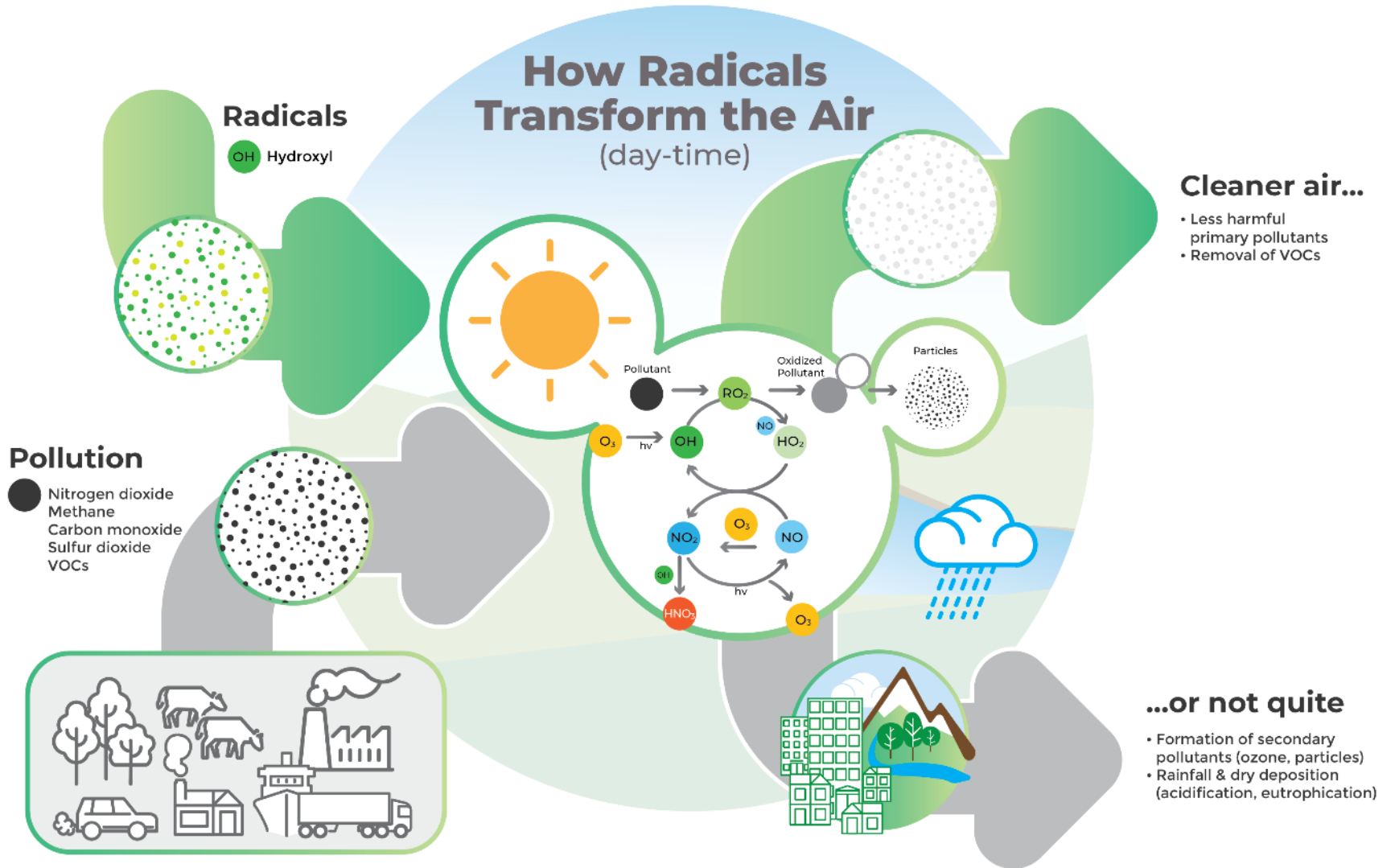
The RADICAL project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement number 899282.



Role of radicals in air chemistry

Developing an electronic sensor for detecting short-lived atmospheric radicals and other gases

John Wenger
University College Cork



Challenge of detecting radicals

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Challenges

- Low mixing ratios (pptv)
- Short lifetime (1 s for $\bullet\text{OH}$)
- Surface losses during sampling

NOW

- Detecting radicals is complex, cumbersome and expensive
- Only a few labs worldwide can detect radicals

FUTURE

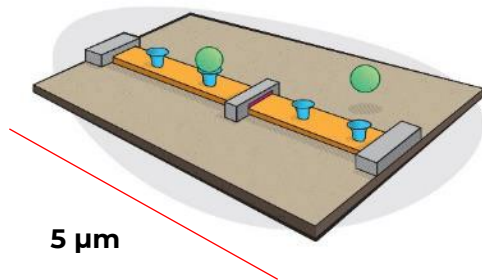
- Breakthrough way of radical detection:
 - Detection on a **silicon chip**
 - Smart **electronic** sensors
 - Easy to use and **cheap** to produce
 - Potential for **widescale deployment**



5 m



Future?



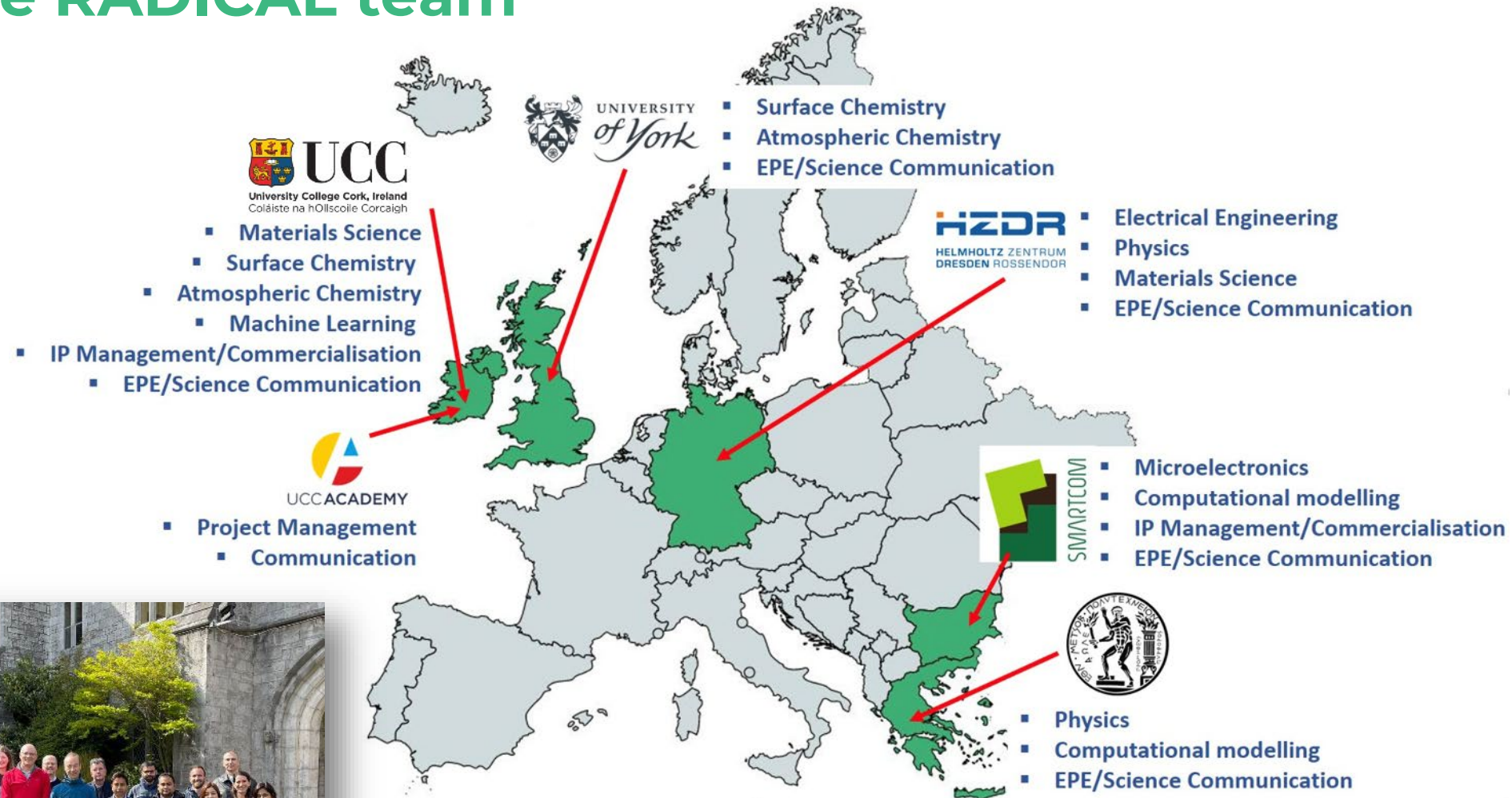
5 μm

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The RADICAL team



www.radical-air.eu

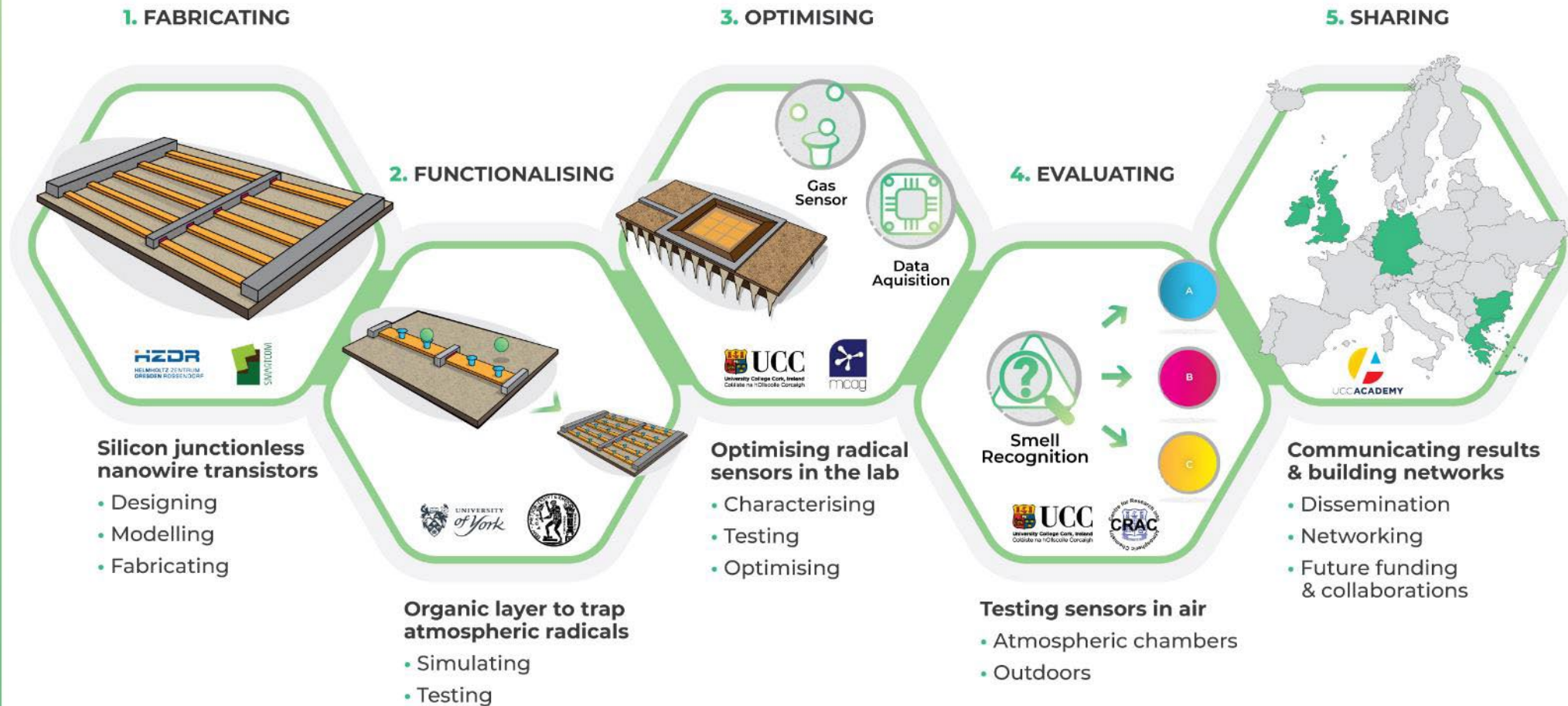


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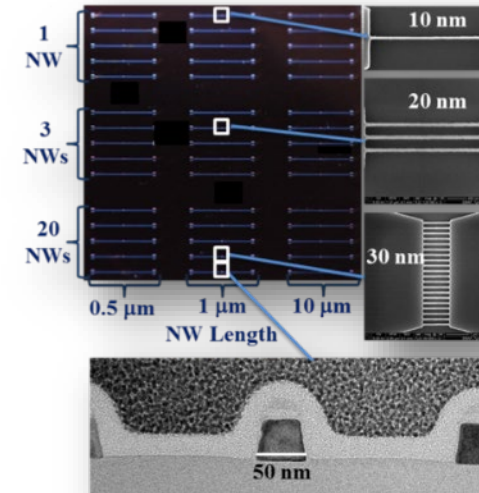
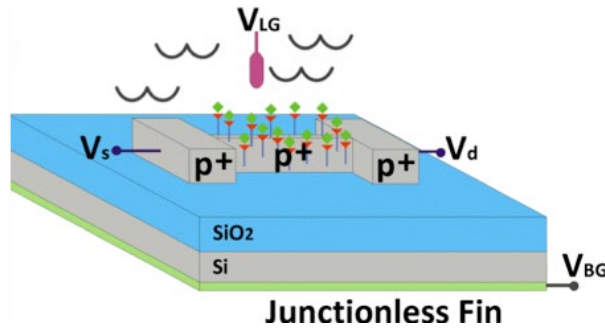
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Sensing with Silicon Nanowire Transistors (JNTs)

Previously: Si NW JNTs to detect proteins in liquids



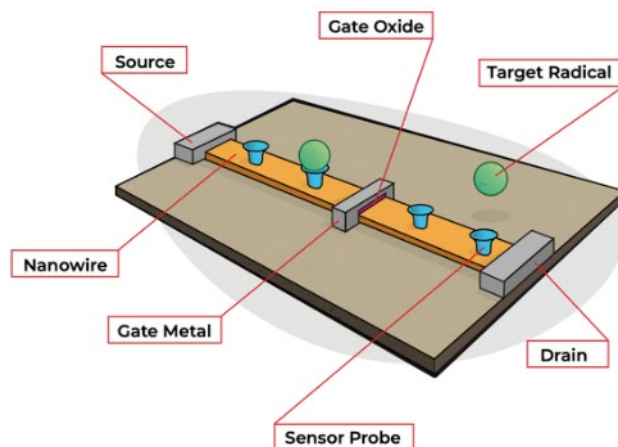
Streptavidin:

- 580 zM (580×10^{-21} M)
- Approaching single molecule detection

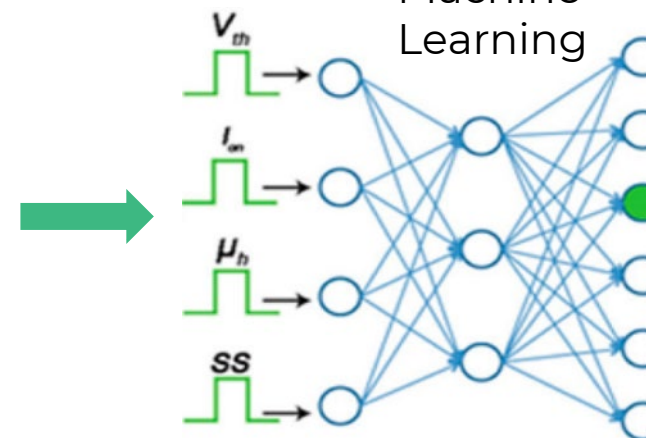
Y. M. Georgiev *et. al.*,
Nanotech., **2019**, 30, 324001.

Goal: Gas phase detection of radicals

Arrays of Sensors



Machine Learning



Parameters

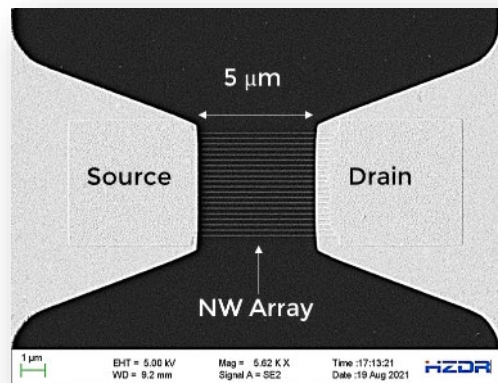
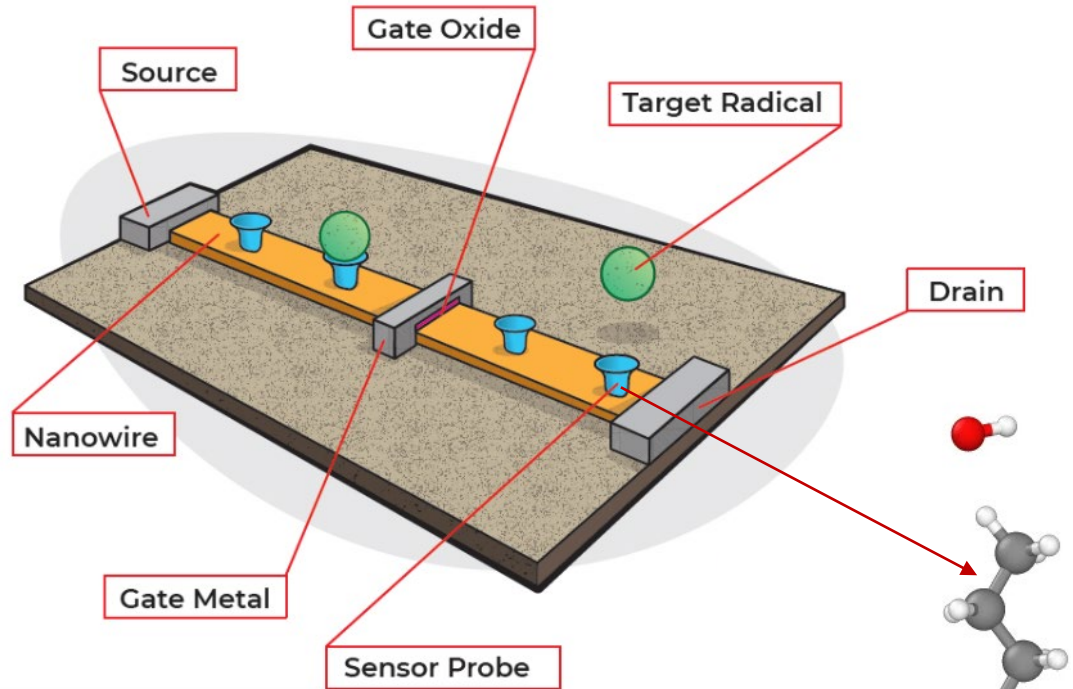
Detection

B. Wang *et. al.*, *Nano Letts.*,
2014, 14, 933.

The Radical sensor

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- **Si Nanowire junctionless transistor (JNT)** sensor platform
- Organic coating: to **selectively** trap radicals
- Theoretically guided **surface functionalisation** – reactions of $\bullet\text{OH}$, $\bullet\text{NO}_3$, O_3 with alkanes, alkenes etc.
- Measurement of **a change in the JNT parameters** upon radical interaction
- Sensor tests in atmospheric chambers

$\bullet\text{OH}$ radical with alkanes

Dipole change $\sim \Delta\mu = 0.47 \text{ D}$

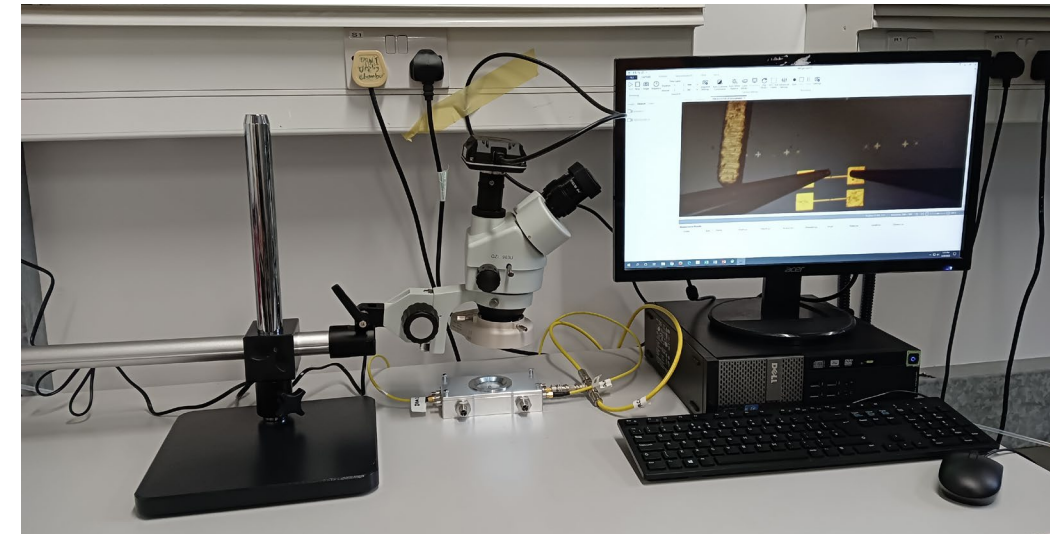
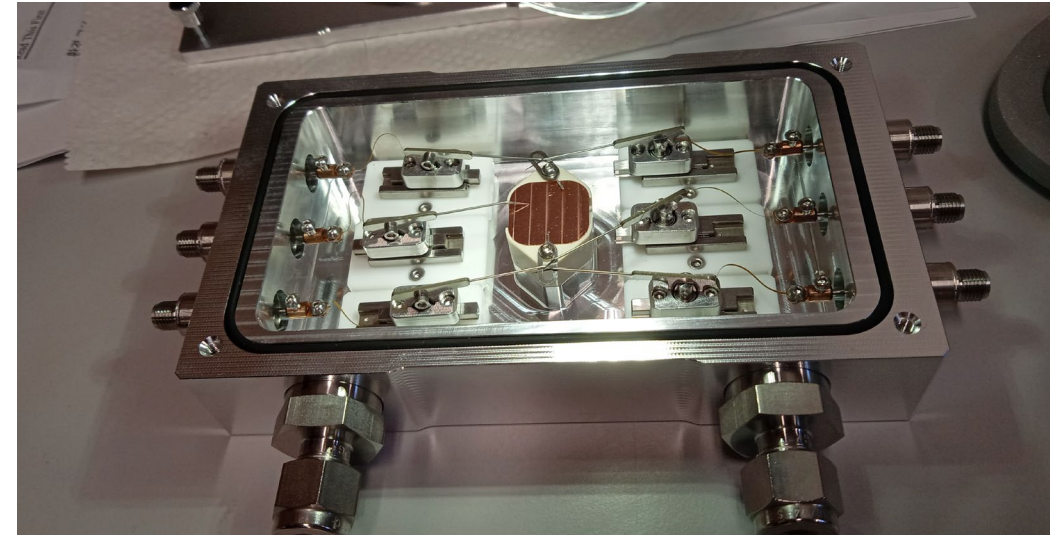


Sensor testing in the microprobe station

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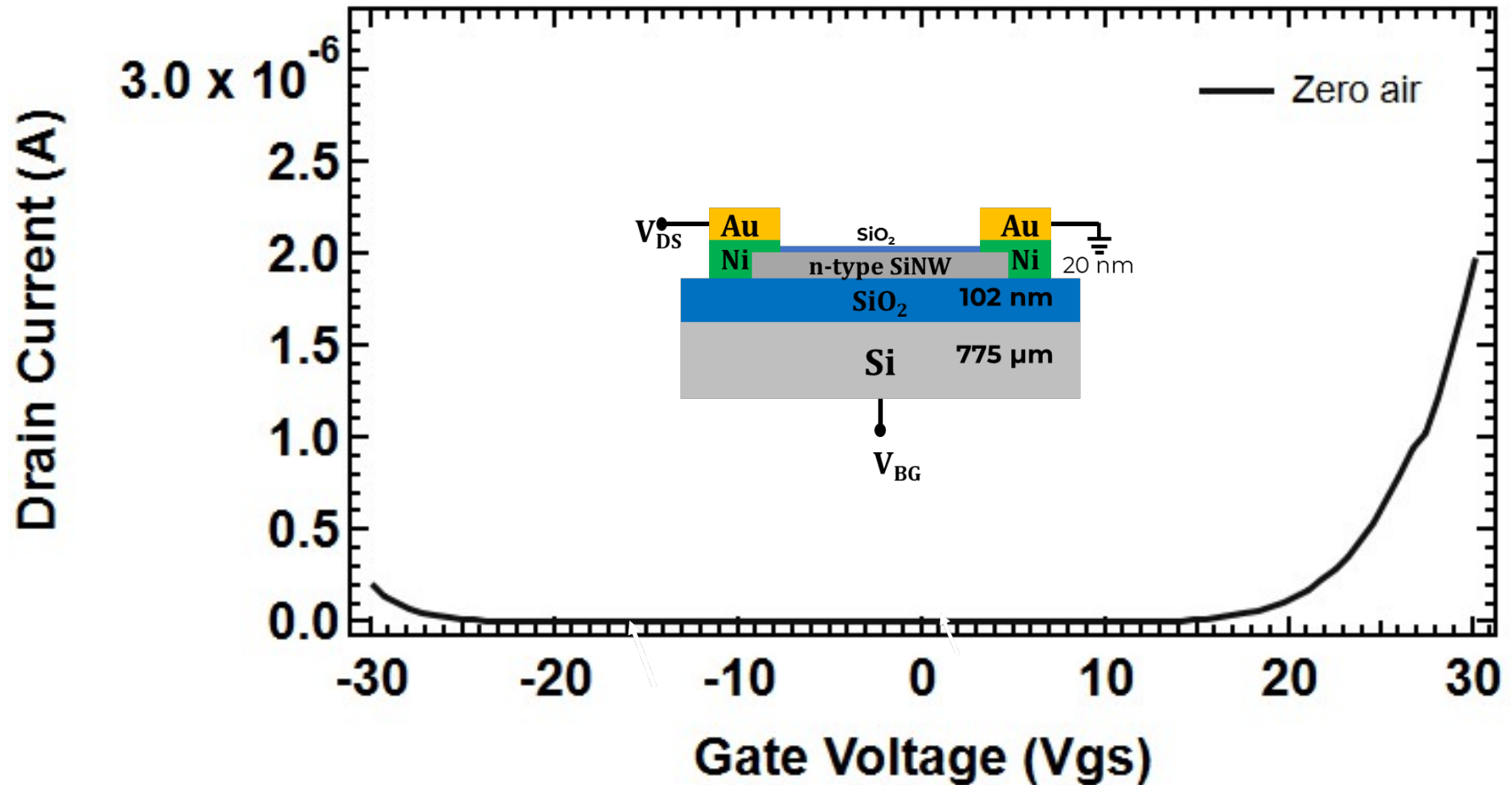
- 100 cm³ volume, gas flows in and out
- 6 probes for two sensor devices without any wiring or mounting
- Small glass window for UV-light
- Temperature and humidity sensor
- Connected with Optical microscope and electrical setup



Sensor response to clean air

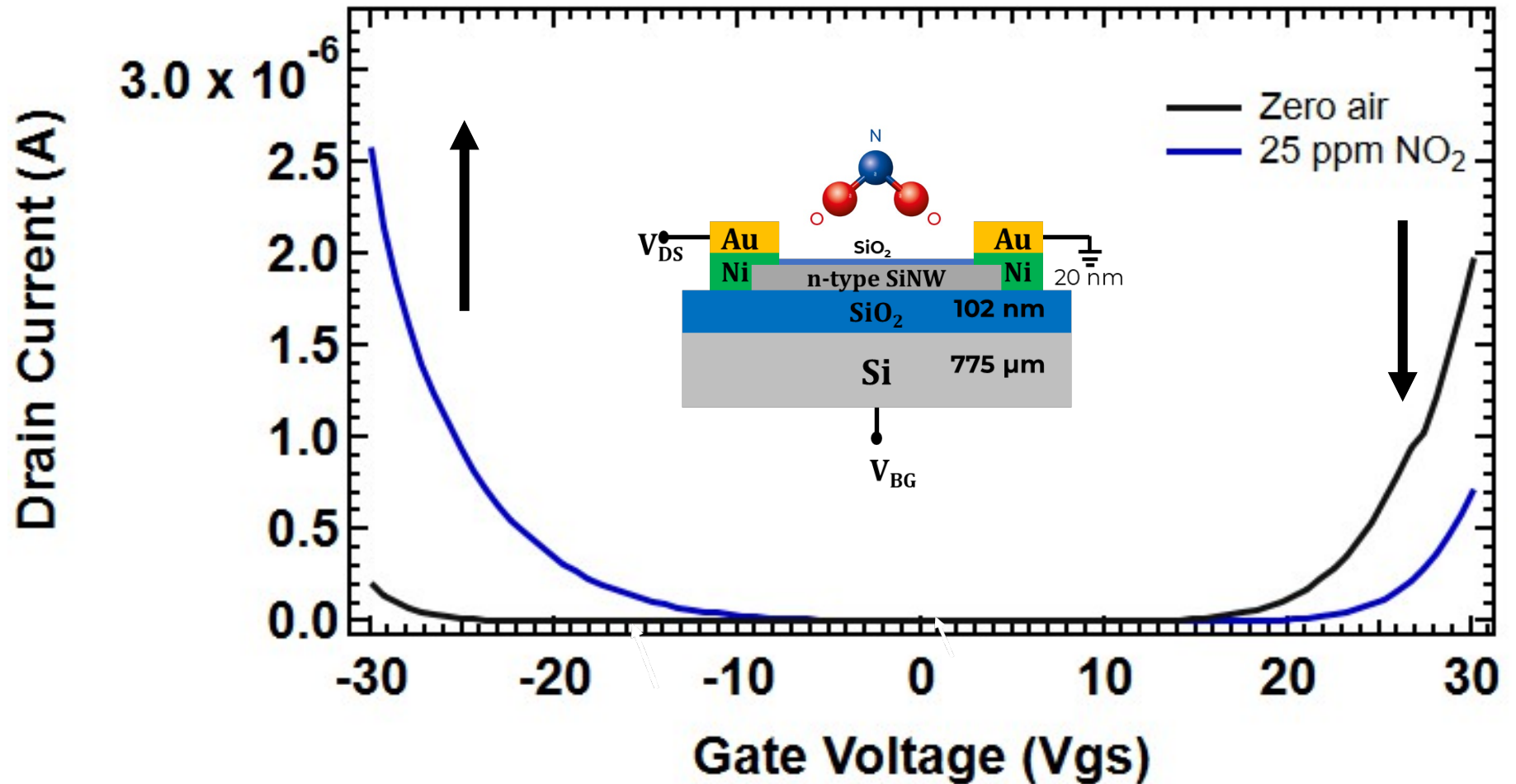
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Detection of NO₂

- Change in current on both p- and n-side of the **ambipolar device** with NO₂ Si-JNT interaction.

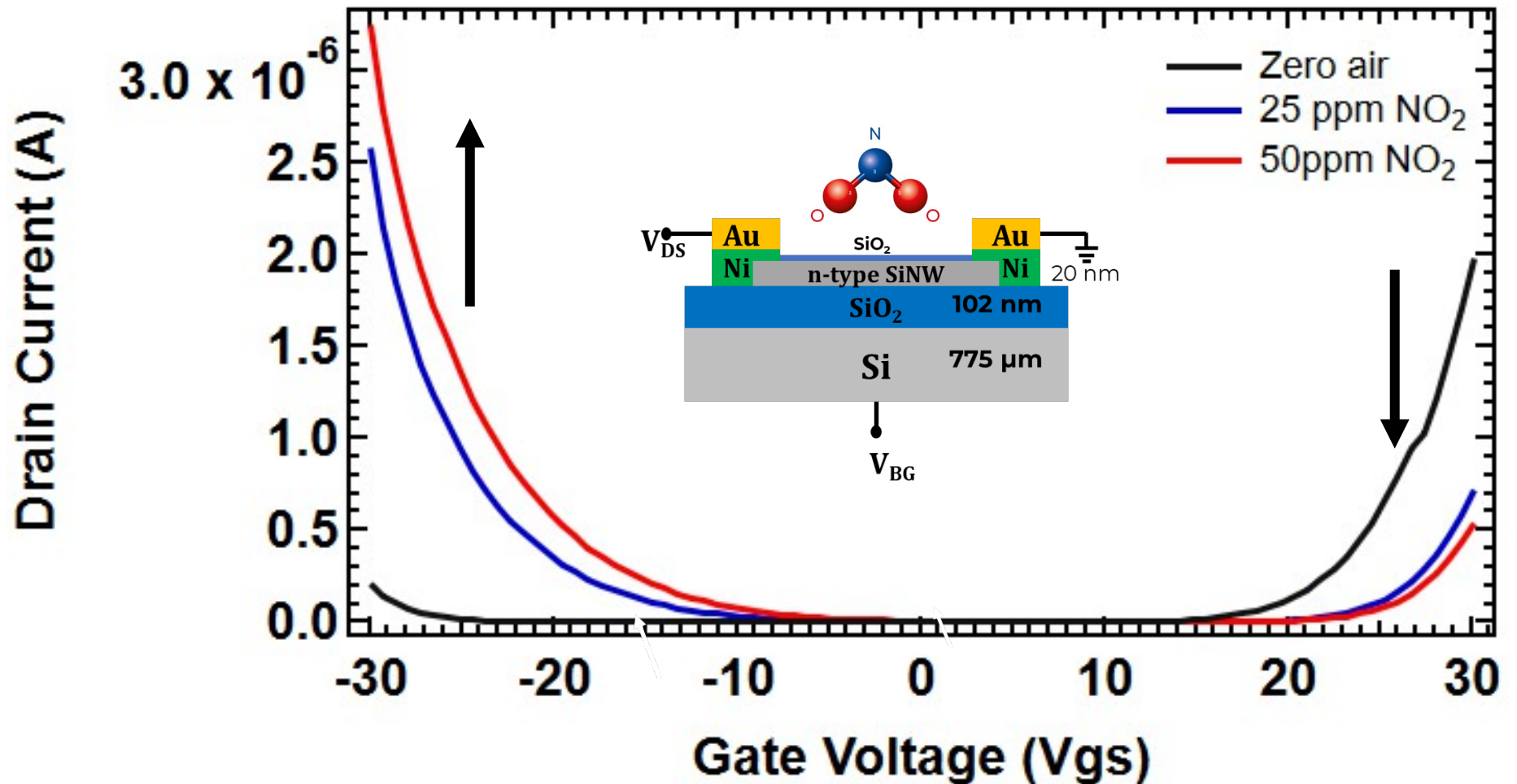


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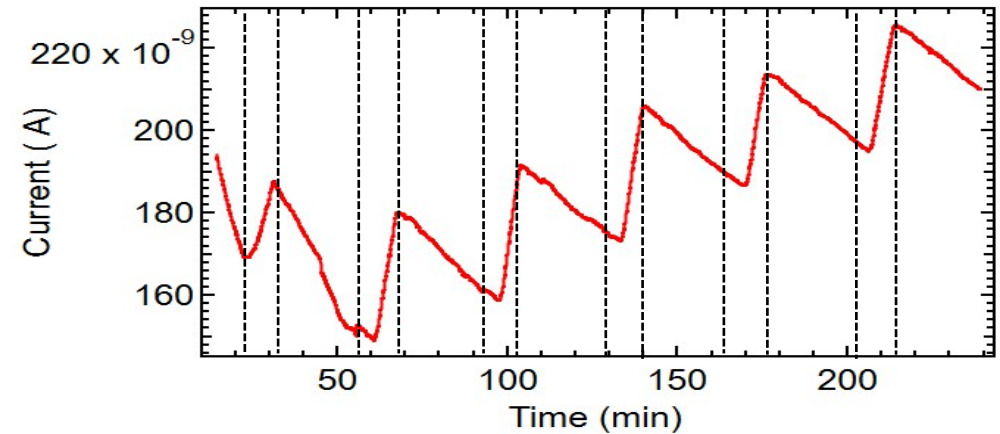
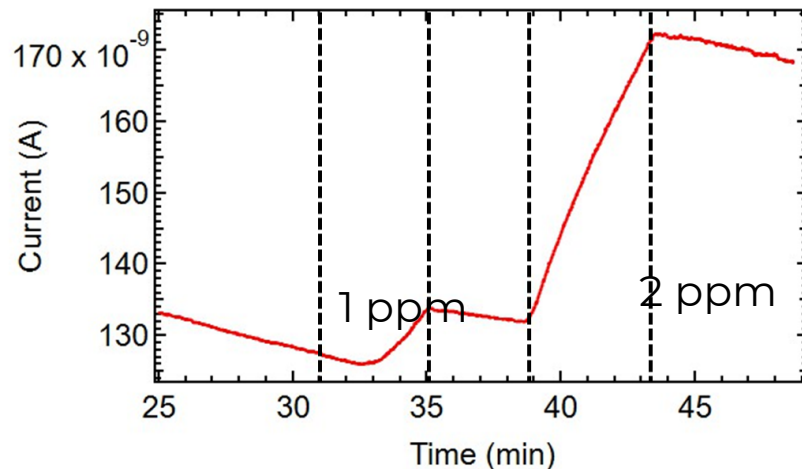
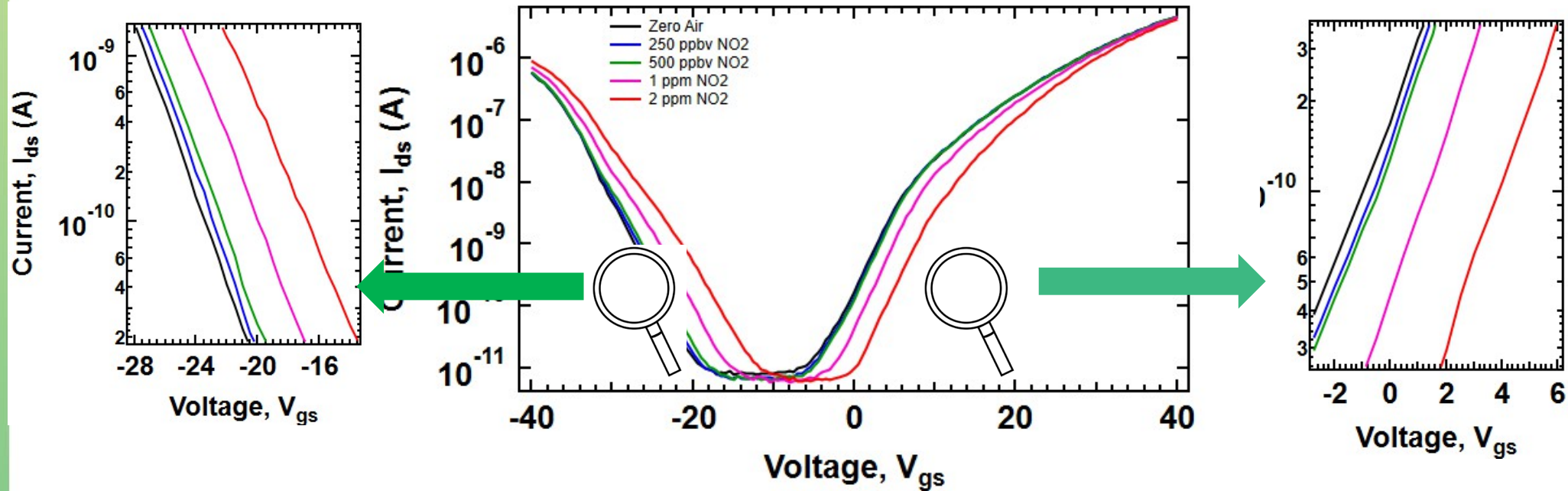
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Si-JNT: Sensing NO_2 at sub-ppm level

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- **Sensitivity** test: different NO_2 concentration at $V_{gs} = -40$ V, $V_{sd} = 1$ V

Repeatability test: 1 ppm NO_2 on p-side at $V_{gs} = -40$ V, $V_{sd} = 1$ V

Variation of Si-JNT parameters with NO₂ exposure

On-current

Adsorption induced charge transfer

- Threshold Voltage (V_{th})**

Voltage needed to switch the gate on for the p-conduction
 => **V_{th} decreases with exposure**

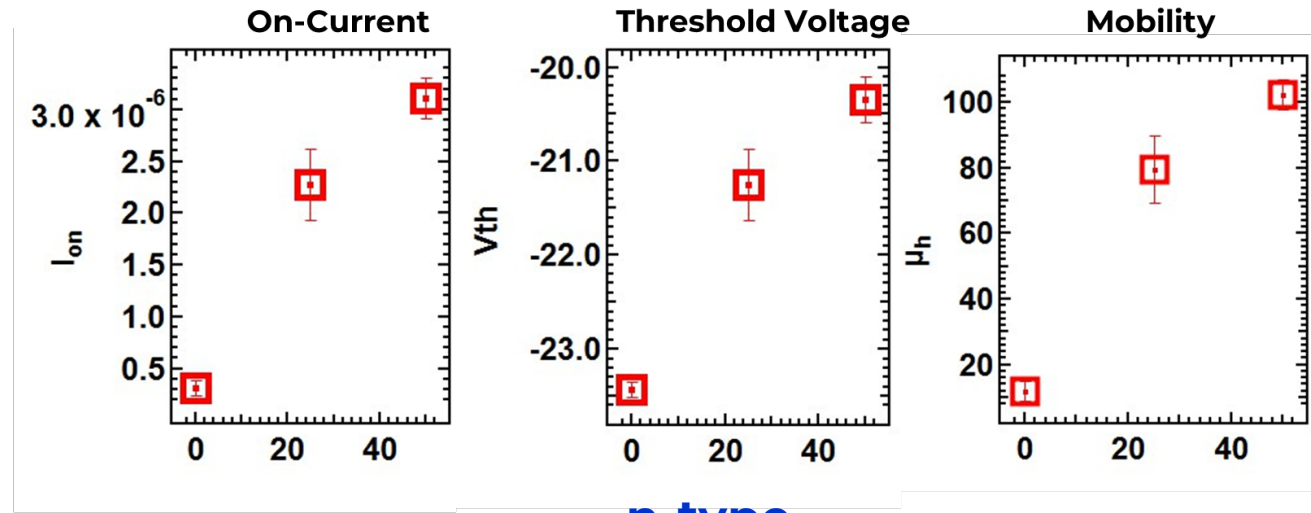
Due to electron deficiency at surface, more turn-on voltage needed for n-conduction
 => **V_{th} increases with exposure**

- Mobility**

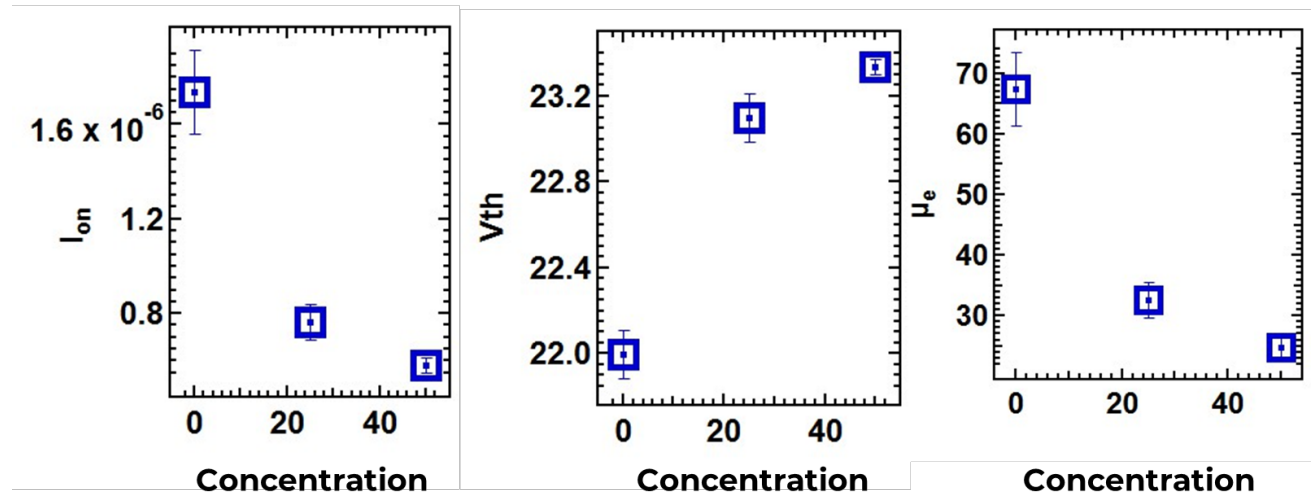
Pseudo passivation effect of Si NW by NO₂
 => **μ_h increases with exposure**

Surface accumulation of electron and resulted scattering effect for bulk electron conduction
 => **μ_e decreases with exposure**

p-type



n-type

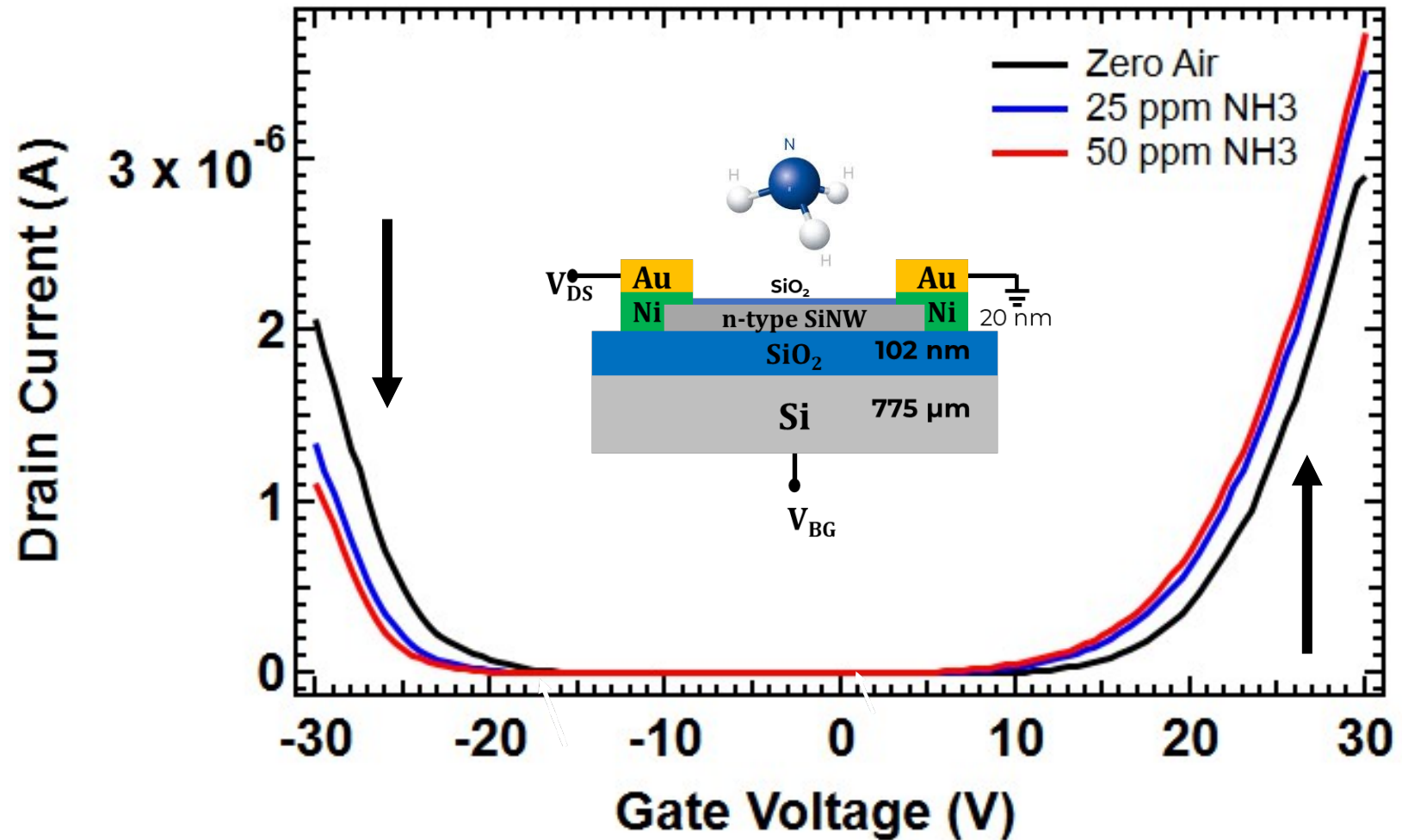


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Detection of NH₃

- NH₃ interaction changes the current on both p- and n-side of the **ambipolar device** but in the opposite way to NO₂

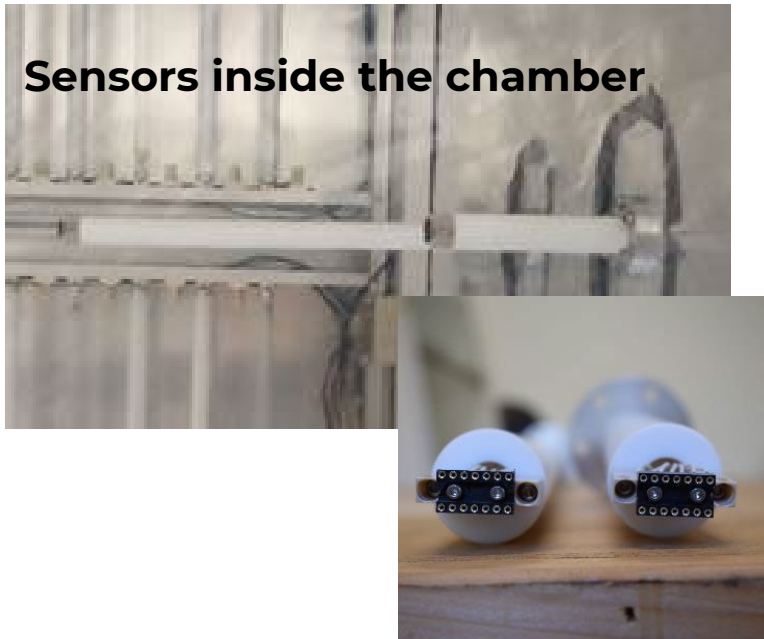


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- Principle of **electrical detection** of gases by silicon nanowire JNTs demonstrated for NO_2 , NH_3 , SO_2 , CH_4
- Modify size of wire, oxide coating etc. to **increase sensitivity**
- Add coating to **improve selectivity** towards OH radicals
- **Test devices** to detect gases and RADICALS under a variety of controlled conditions in an atmospheric simulation chamber

Sensors inside the chamber



Thank you!

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