

Hydrogen Gas Sensors Using Two-Dimensional Electron Gas

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Extended Abstract

Hydrogen (H₂) has been considered as a clean and environment-friendly energy source on account of its low ignition energy and high heat of combustion from which the combustion product is H₂O.[1] Recently, H₂ gas is regarded as the most important energy source for the operation of electrical vehicles.[2, 3] However, H₂ is not only flammable but also explosive in the concentration of 4-75%. Unfortunately, it is impossible to detect H₂ gas by human beings because of its colorless and odorless property. Therefore, a development of sensitive H₂ gas sensor is required for human safety.[4,5]

Two-dimensional electron gas (2DEG) was observed at the interface of oxide heterostructure in 2004.[6] The model system for 2DEG at the oxide heterostructure is epitaxial interface of LaAlO₃/SrTiO₃ heterostructure. Recently, we reported that 2DEG can be created at the oxide heterostructure by using amorphous Al₂O₃ top layer.[7] Here, we demonstrate high-performance H₂ gas sensor using 2DEG at the interface of Al₂O₃/SrTiO₃ heterostructure using atomic layer deposition (ALD). Palladium (Pd) or platinum (Pt) catalysts are used on top of the Al₂O₃/SrTiO₃ heterostructure.[8] At first, we will show a H₂ gas sensing performance using 2DEG at the interface of Al₂O₃/SrTiO₃ heterostructure. The H₂ gas sensor using Al₂O₃/SrTiO₃ exhibited a wide sensing range of H₂ concentration (5ppm-1%) even room temperature with fast response time. The more H₂ gas concentration increased, the more H₂ gas sensitive increased. The Pd/Al₂O₃/SrTiO₃ sensor showed a fast response time to detect H₂ gas (<30 s) at room temperature. Owing to a wide bandgap (>3.2 eV) of Al₂O₃/SrTiO₃, a transparent gas sensor (transmittance >83% in the visible spectrum) was realized. 2DEG resistance is changed by adsorbing H₂ gas because the work function of Pd nanoparticles is modulated by the H₂ adsorption. Alteration of work function induced the change of the 2DEG resistance. The detailed detection principle will be explained in the presentation.

H₂ gas sensor using 2DEG at heterostructure such as AlGaIn/GaN is another candidate for H₂ detection, thus, H₂ sensor using AlGaIn/GaN is compared with Al₂O₃/SrTiO₃ sensor. H₂ gas sensor using AlGaIn/GaN heterostructure showed a slow H₂ detection speed, but superior sensitivity (~30000%) compared to the Al₂O₃/SrTiO₃ sensor. In addition, enhanced detection performances of H₂ gas sensor with AlGaIn/GaN heterostructures using atomic-layer-thick ZnO on Pt (or Pd) on 2DEG are addressed, which improved a decrease of recovery time. The atomic-layer-thick ZnO layer was grown by ALD which will be introduced in the presentation.

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