

## Effect of Pd sensitization on gas-sensing performance of vanadium pentoxide-reduced graphene oxide composite

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## ABSTRACT

Current work clearly demonstrates Pd sensitization on hydrothermally prepared vanadium pentoxide ( $V_2O_5$ ) and on its composite with reduced graphene oxide (rGO) by a simple dip and dry method for NO<sub>2</sub> gas sensing. Orthorhombic crystal structure of prepared sample was confirmed with the help of X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) technique. The presence of palladium (Pd) was confirmed by energy-dispersive spectroscopy (EDS) and X-Ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS), while fourier transform infra-red (FTIR) spectroscopy for functional group detection. Porous nano-structure morphology was confirmed with the help of scanning electron microscopy (SEM). Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) technique confirms presence of Pd nanoparticles (NPs) with an average diameter of  $\sim 20$  nm. The photoluminescence (PL) peak arising at 641.75 nm gives the confirmation to the mid-gap states generated by oxygen vacancies. Finally, the gas-sensing performance of the prepared sensing material was measured with the help of a RIGOL digital multimeter. The result shows that 33.68% gas response towards 100 ppm NO<sub>2</sub> gas at relatively low-working temperature (150 °C) along with considerable 47 and 592 s response/recovery time, respectively. The sensing material shows good reproducibility and high stability (Gas Response  $\sim 29\%$ ) even after 63 days. Hence Pd sensitized V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>rGO is a promising candidate for gas sensors working at relatively low working temperatures.

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