

## Adsorption and Gas-Sensing Characteristics of a Stoichiometric $\alpha$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (0 0 1) Nano Thin Film for Carbon Dioxide and Carbon Monoxide with and without Pre-Adsorbed O<sub>2</sub>

Changmin Shi<sup>1\*</sup>, YanpingChen<sup>2</sup>, HongmeiLiu<sup>1</sup>, GuangliangCui<sup>1</sup>, Lin Ju<sup>3</sup> and Li Chen<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Condensed Matter Physics, Linyi University, China

<sup>2</sup>School of Physics, Shandong University, China

<sup>3</sup>School of Physics and Electric Engineering, Anyang Normal University, China

The adsorption and gas-sensing characteristics of CO<sub>2</sub> and CO molecules on stoichiometric  $\alpha$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (0 0 1) nano-thin film with and without pre-adsorbed O<sub>2</sub> molecules had been studied using the density functional theory (DFT) method. Without pre-adsorbed O<sub>2</sub> molecules, CO<sub>2</sub> molecule played as an acceptor and obtains electrons from stoichiometric  $\alpha$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (0 0 1) nano-thin film. For the O<sub>2</sub> pre-adsorption  $\alpha$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (0 0 1) nano-thin film system, the CO<sub>2</sub> molecule also played as an acceptor. However, less number of electrons was transferred to CO<sub>2</sub> molecule as compared to pre-adsorbed O<sub>2</sub> molecule. Different from CO<sub>2</sub> molecule, CO molecule always played as a donor for  $\alpha$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (0 0 1) nano-thin film system with and without pre-adsorbed O<sub>2</sub>. The theoretical results verify that the CO molecule can react with lattice or adsorbed oxygen of  $\alpha$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (0 0 1) nano-thin film. The electrons transferred to the stoichiometric  $\alpha$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (0 0 1) nano-thin film from CO molecule/new formed CO<sub>2</sub> molecule were more than that of transferred to the O<sub>2</sub> pre-adsorption  $\alpha$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (0 0 1) nano-thin film. For stoichiometric or O<sub>2</sub> pre-adsorption  $\alpha$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (0 0 1) nano-thin film, the CO<sub>2</sub> and CO molecules exhibited opposite behaviors of charge transformation. In addition, pre-adsorbed O<sub>2</sub> molecules displayed competitive adsorption with CO<sub>2</sub> or CO molecule. The pre-adsorbed O<sub>2</sub> molecules hinder electron transfer to CO<sub>2</sub> molecule from  $\alpha$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (0 0 1) nano-thin film or hinder electron transfer to  $\alpha$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (0 0 1) nano-thin film from CO molecule. Theoretical results demonstrate that the (0 0 1) surface of  $\alpha$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> materials could be prepared as adsorbents or gas sensors for CO<sub>2</sub> and CO molecules. Their structures were stable after CO<sub>2</sub> molecules were adsorbed or after the reaction of CO molecules with lattice or adsorbed oxygen of  $\alpha$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (0 0 1) nano-thin film.

### Biography:

Changmin Shi was born in May 26, 1986. He received his B.S. degree in Condensed Matter Physics (2010-2015) from Shandong University. At present, he worked as a teacher in Institute of Condensed Matter Physics, School of Physics and Electric Engineering, Linyi University.