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Rechem Djamil, Khial Aicha, Abdelkader Souifi, Djeffal Fayçal

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Effect of annealing time on the performance of tin oxide thin films ultraviolet photodetectors

Rechem Djamil^{a,b}, Khial Aicha^a, Abdelkader souifi^c, <u>Djeffal Fayçal^d</u>

^a Laboratory of active components and materials, University Larbi Ben M'hidi Oum El Bouaghi,

Algeria.

^b Department of electrical engineering, Faculty of Sciences and Applied Sciences, University Larbi Ben M'hidi Oum El Bouaghi, Algeria.

^c Institut des Nanotechnologies de Lyon, UMR-CNRS 5270, INSA de Lyon, France.

^d LEA, Department of electronics, University of Batna, Batna 05000, Algeria.

Corresponding authors: e-mail: rechem_dj@yahoo.fr

Abstract

Tin oxide SnO₂ thin films were deposited by sol gel method on glass substrates. The asdeposited thin films were then annealed at 550 °C for different time durations (15, 30, 60 and 120 min). Structural and morphological investigations were carried out on all samples by X-ray diffraction method and atomic force microscopy while optical properties were obtained with UV-Visible spectrophotometer. XRD patterns reveals that the samples possess polycrystalline with rutile structure of SnO₂ without any secondary phase. AFM image showed that SnO₂ thin films having a smooth surface morphology. The optical properties in the visible range showed that the deposited layers have a high transmission factor. The optical band gap energy varies in the range of 3.61-3.73 eV. Finally, ultraviolet (UV) detection properties of samples as an active layer in UV photodetector devices were investigated. Current-voltage characteristics of the SnO₂ thin films are performed under dark and light environment, which show low dark current of 22.9 nA with a <u>linear</u> behaviour and high current ration >10⁴ under 2 V applied voltage and 120 min as annealing time. Whereas, high photocurrent is observed for <u>samples</u> annealing for 30 min. Moreover, the transient photoresponse of the fabricated device is reported under different annealing times.

Keywords: Tin oxide; Thin films; Sol-gel method; Annealing time; UV Photodetector

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