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# Morphological Study of Zinc-Oxide Nanorods Grown by Hot Water Treatment Suitable for Solar Cells Conversion Efficiency Enhancement

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**Abstract:** Zinc-oxide (ZnO) nanostructures including nanorods are currently considered as a pioneer research of interest world-wide due to their excellent application potentials in various applied fields especially for the improvement of energy harvesting photovoltaic solar cells (PSC). We report on the growth and morphological properties of zinc-oxide (ZnO) nanorods grown on the surface of plain zinc (non-etched and chemically etched) plates by using a simple, economical, and environment-friendly technique. We apply hot water treatment (HWT) technique to grow the ZnO nanorods and varies the process parameters, such as temperature and the process time duration. The morphological, and elemental analysis confirm the agglomeration of multiple ZnO nanorods with its proper stoichiometry. The obtained nanostructures for different temperatures with different time duration showed the variation in uniformity, density, thickness and nanorods size. The ZnO nanorods produced on the etched zinc surface were found thicker and uniform as compared to those grown on the non-etched zinc surface. This chemically etched Zinc plates preparation can be an easy solution to grow ZnO nanorods with high density and uniformity suitable for PSC applications such as to enhance the energy conversion efficiency of the photovoltaic (PV) solar cells towards the future sustainable green earth.

**Keywords:** conversion efficiency; energy harvesting or generation; hot water treatment; nanorods; solar cells; surface etching; surface morphology.

## 1. Introduction

The extraordinary and fine tunable properties (physical and chemical) of nanomaterials suitable for various modern nanotechnology related practical applications is of interest study matter for this century. Many research groups have been dedicated their efforts in the development of various nanomaterials including nanoparticles (polymer, metal, metal-oxide and others of more complex stoichiometry) as well as their optimized synthesis processes. A significant number of reports on the formation and the properties (e.g. electrical, magnetic, magneto-optic, catalytic, mechanical and

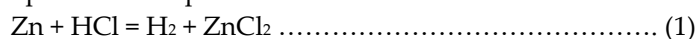
thermal) of different types of nanomaterials are available in literature [1–11] However, the practical applications on specific nanomaterials development is always of importance nowadays due to their potentiality to be used in various emerging and existing applications ranging from medical to security system and energy generation to environmental protection. Among all the nanomaterials, metal-oxide nanostructures are the prime interest of research objectives today. For example, zinc oxide (ZnO) nanostructures including nanowires and nanorods are considered as one of the most advanced nanomaterials research areas due to their application potentials in solar cells, nanogenerators, biosensors and other nanodevices [12–24]. ZnO is itself a semiconductor material of having comparatively wide band gap of approximately 3.3eV which makes them attractive and alternatives of many other metal-oxides for short-wavelength optoelectronic applications, transparent electronics, transparent energy harvesting devices, and integrated sensors [22, 25–32]. Several reports have also been found in the literature that ZnO has been used in photo-electrochemical cell (PEC) solar cells development [33–36]. ZnO nanotetrapods could be an example for the near-future developments of solar energy conversion systems to maximize the energy generation to meet up the global energy demands and simultaneously to minimize the environmental issues related to the carbon footprint [3, 9, 10, 13].

There are several conventional fabrication techniques to synthesis ZnO nanorods such as thermal evaporation, chemical vapor deposition (CVD) and cyclic feeding CVD, sol-gel deposition, electrochemical deposition, hydrothermal and solvo-thermal growth, surfactant and capping agents-assisted [23, 37, 38] However, most of the synthesis methods are expensive, , complicated, non-scalable, environmentally hazardous and required well-trained and experienced operators [39–41] Therefore, it is crucial to have a simple fabrication method that can overcome most of the ZnO nanorods growth related issues. A simple hot water treatment (HWT) process has been recently demonstrated to produce metal oxide nanostructures on different metal surfaces [41]. In HWT a metal substrate is basically immersing into a hot deionized (DI) water at temperature typically above 75 °C. Therefore, it has the practical features of catalyst-free growth, high-throughput fabrication, and applicability to wide range of materials that have a higher boiling point than water. This HWT growth mechanism mainly follows a dissolution-precipitation process called “plugging” process and surface diffusion. First step for this process is the metal oxide formation (oxidization) and then release of the metal oxide molecule from the surface into the water followed by transportation through water (migration) and the third step is precipitation (re-deposition) of the migrated onto another surface position. The migrated metal-oxide molecules redeposit and stick on the defect sites (voids or grain boundaries with dangling bonds etc.) which are nucleation regions of the surface [41]

Therefore, it is interesting to investigate the effect of surface etching, temperature and time over metallic Zn using hot-water treatment. To our knowledge no further extensive investigation has been conducted to understand these effects on Zn surface. In this work we adopted the basic concepts of HWT to grow the ZnO nanorods on the etched zinc surface and compared the surface morphology properties with those of non-etched zinc surface.

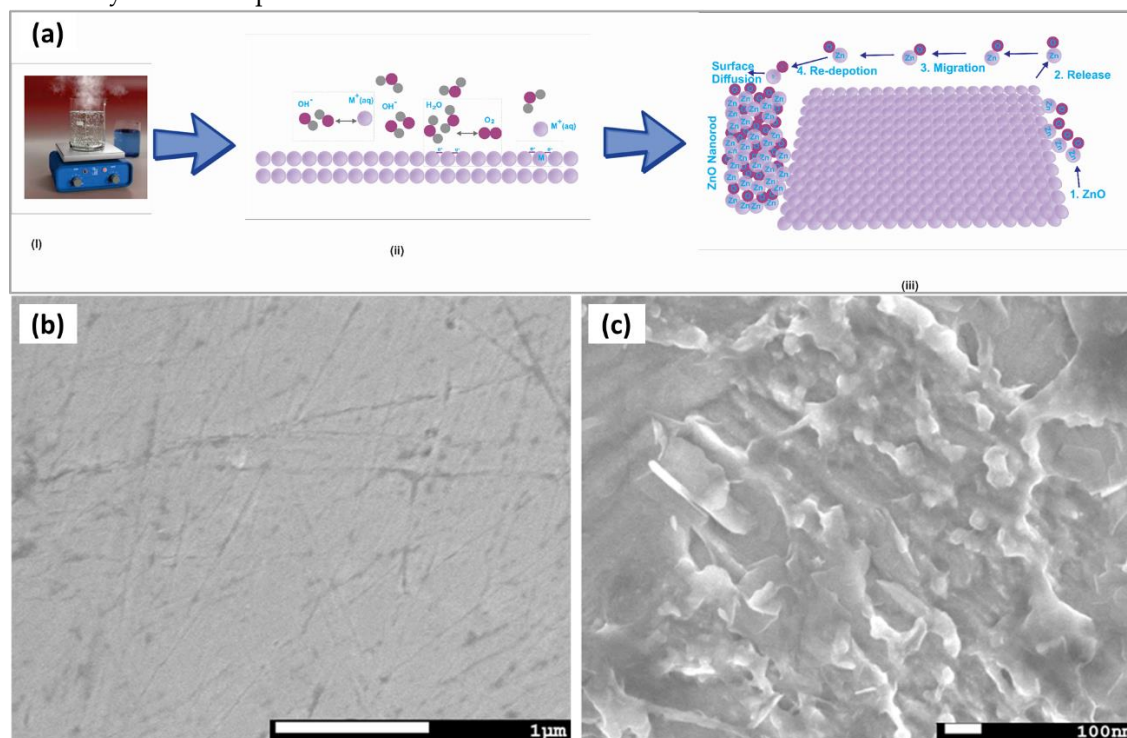
## 2. Materials, Method and Characterization

Flatten zinc plates (99% in purity) of 2 mm thickness were purchased from local market and cut these plates into 2 cm x 2 cm by manual sheet metal cutting machine. The samples were then polished by using a bench polisher grinder machine. The rust and blemishes were removed with flap wheel of 80 grit. Then 120 grit flap wheels were used over Zn plates to get the desired mirror polished surface. In order to remove the remaining dust particles and residue from the mirror polished surface, the polished Zn plates were subjected to clean with acetone in an ultrasonic bath for 10 min followed by cleaning with ultra-pure deionized (DI) water for 10 min. After that some samples were chemically etched using 5% HCl in ethanol for 3 min to observe the effect of etching in ZnO growth. The reaction happened during etching process can be explain in a simple chemical formula



It can be noticed that in this single replacement reaction, zinc metal displaces the hydrogen to form hydrogen gas and zinc chloride (salt). Zinc reacts quickly with the hydrochloric acid to form

bubbles of hydrogen and thus left the Zn plates with an etched surface. Figure 1 shows the schematic diagram of the ZnO nanorods growth process sequences and the SEM micrograph for both non-etched and chemically etched Zinc surface, where it can be clearly seen that the oxidation has been occurred and agglomeration of metal-oxide islands are found with the better quality on the chemically etched Zn plate's surface.



**Figure 1:** Schematic diagram of the ZnO nanorods growth process (a), SEM micrograph of non-etched (b) and etched (c) Zinc Surface.

In the hot water treatment process a fixed temperature hot plate was used to maintain desirable temperatures, and each sample was emerged in ultrapure DI water at different temperature of 70°C, 80°C, 90°C for different time duration from 10 mins to 60 mins. Based on the results of successful ZnO nanorods formation on non-etched zinc metal plates, we decided to conduct the HWT process for the etched zinc samples, at a fixed temperature of 80°C with a time duration varied from 1-3 hours. Just after the hot water treatment process, all the samples were dried using nitrogen gas (of purity 99.999%) blower at high pressure to remove the least presence of DI water droplets and to stop further oxidation reaction on the zinc surface.. Each of the samples were dispersed on a conducting carbon glued strip and mounted in the main SEM chamber to view its surface.

All the prepared samples were subjected to characterize to investigate their surface morphology and determine the elemental compositional information. The surface morphology of the developed samples were investigated by field emission scanning electron microscope (FESEM, JSM-7600F, JEOL, Japan) to observe the nanostructure of surface. Elemental analysis for the synthesized ZnO nanorods was performed by energy dispersive X-ray (EDS) diffraction instrument integrated with the FESEM. The sample plates were placed on a conducting carbon glued strip during SEM and EDX analysis to avoid the extra charging on the sample surface.

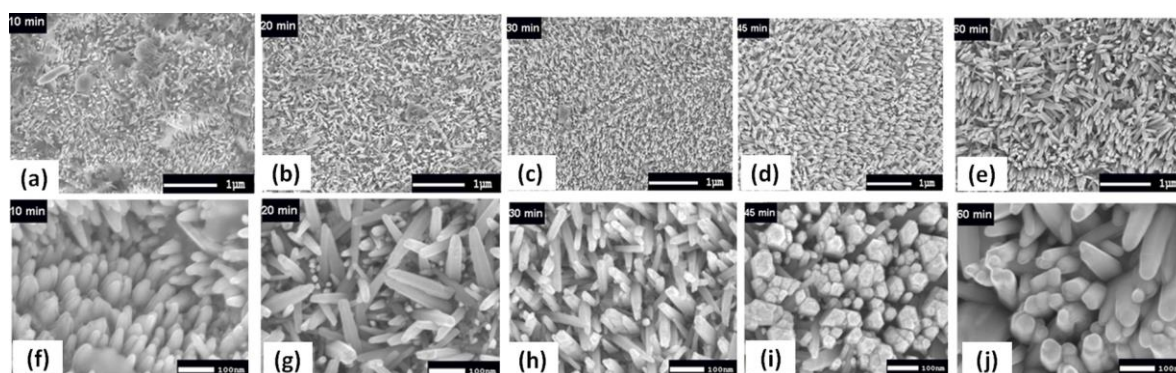
### 3. Results

The obtained surface morphologies and elemental analysis results are presented into two groups: first we have investigated the microstructural properties of ZnO nanorods grown onto non-etched Zn surface after the hot water treatment performed at 70°C, 80°C & 90°C for 10 min, 20 min, 30 min 45 min and 60 min. Secondly we have presented the surface morphologies and compositional elements of ZnO nanorods grown onto the chemically etched Zn plates after hot water treatment conducted at 80°C for three different (1hr, 2hr and 3hr) process time duration.

### 3.1. SEM analysis of ZnO nanorods formation at different temperature on non-etched surface

#### 3.1.1. Hot water treatment conducted at 70°C

Figure 2 represents the top view of the zinc surfaces which were subjected to HWT at 70°C for five different process time duration of 10 min, 20 min, 30 min, 45 min and 60 min. Figure 2(a-e) shows the SEM micrographs for zinc surfaces at 1  $\mu\text{m}$  depth resolution with  $\times 20,000$  magnification while figure 2 (f-j) represents the SEM micrographs of zinc surfaces at 100 nm depth resolution with  $\times 100,000$  magnification range. It can be clearly seen that the nanostructure formation at the process of 70°C, 10 min HWT treatment, was just about to grow but its density was not enough as compared to others time variation as depicted in the figure. The HWT treatment at 70°C for 20 min shows better growth than 10 min one. Nanowire type formation was noted at the surface of the zinc metal. At longer treatment time, interestingly we observed the mixture of nanowires and nanorods formation at the surface. The obtained SEM micrographs confirm the mixture of the nanowire and nanorods type formation at 30 min, 45 min and 60 min of HWT. At longer time nanowires has shown to transform into nanorods. The HWT treatment at 70°C for 45 min showed better nanorods formation than any other time duration at 70°C. However, the HWT treatment at 70°C provided a slow growth rate.

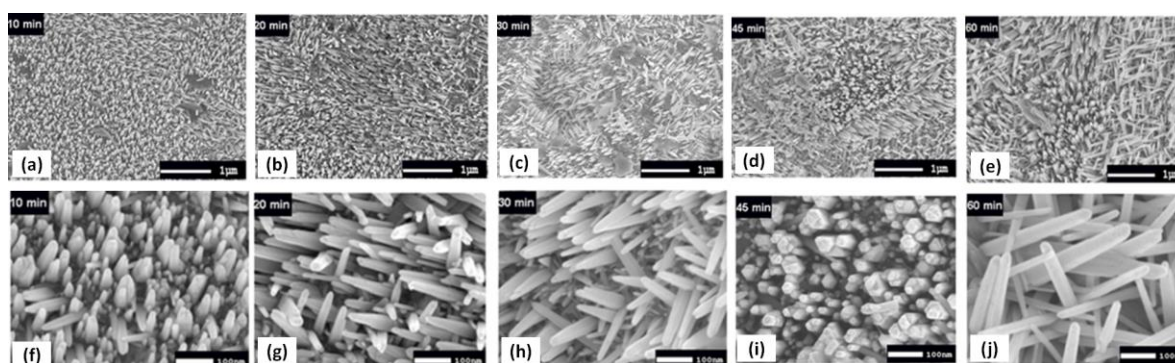


**Figure 2:** Top-view SEM micrographs of ZnO nanostructures formed after the 70°C hot water treatment process: (a-e) 1  $\mu\text{m}$  depth resolution  $\times 20,000$  magnification and (f-j) 100 nm depth resolution  $\times 100,000$  magnification gives a closer view of the nanostructure formation.

#### 3.1.2. Hot water treatment conducted at 80°C

Figure 3 shows the SEM micrographs ZnO nanostructures formed onto non-etched Zn metal surfaces after the HWT water treatment process, conducted at 80°C. The surface of the zinc metal sheets were found to be covered with ZnO nanostructures and the surface was not visible anymore. The length of the structures were observed minimal though, however as compared to those obtained after hot water treatment at 70°C the structural development of ZnO was found to exhibit better growth. It was observed that the grain size of the ZnO nanostructures (after the process run for 10 mins) were not equal in size and the growth density was not dense enough. With the increase of time duration, the size uniformity and growth rate was found to be increased. The HWT treatment for 20 min shows better nanostructure formation than that of 10 min. The HWT treatment for 30 min shows the uniformity in size of the developed nanowires and at this temperature few nanorods are also formed. 45 min treatment shows better amount of nanorods than 30 min treatment. The HWT treatment at 80°C for 45 min the nanowires are transformed to nanorods and shows well uniformity in size of the nanorods. 45 min treatment gives more thick nanorods than reducing the duration of treatment. The HWT at 80°C for 60 min shows better growth than any other time duration. Growth rate is also high for 60 min but the directional growth shows less uniformity. The directional growth was found non-uniform though it has uniformity in certain domains. This temperature provided slow growth but comparatively better than 70°C.

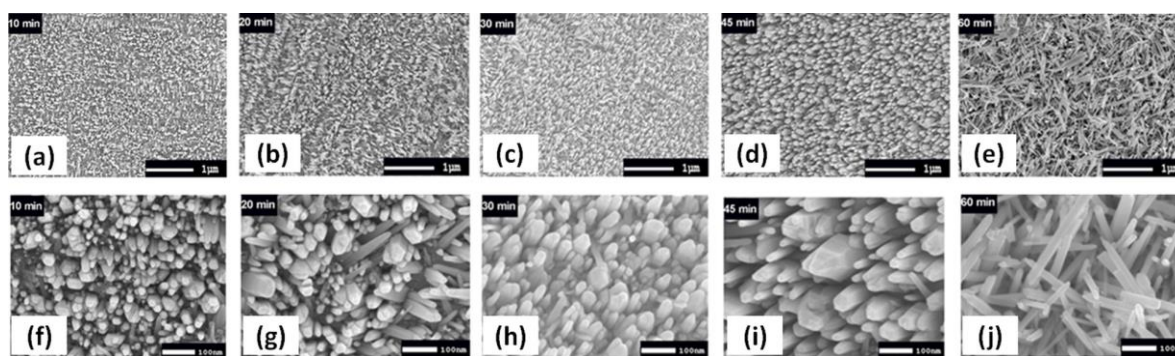




**Figure 3:** Top-view SEM micrographs of ZnO nanostructures formed after the 80°C hot water treatment process: (a-e) 1 µm depth resolution  $\times$  20,000 magnification and (f-j) 100 nm depth resolution  $\times$  100,000 magnification.

### 3.1.3. Hot water treatment conducted at 90°C

Figure. 4 shows the SEM micrographs of ZnO nanostructures formed after the HWT treatment conducted at 90°C with the variation of time duration. Treatment for 10 min shows better and thick growth of nanostructures at the surface compared to 10 min growth observed in Figs. 2 and 3. At 10 min a mixture of nanowires and nanorods are started to develop at a higher growth rate than the temperature explained before. As time increases, at 90°C the length of the ZnO nanorods were found increased. In Figure. 4 (f-j), 20 min treatment shows the non-uniform growth in direction and size. However, 30 min treatment shows better uniformity in directional growth only and 45 min treatment shows better growth both in uniform density and size than that observed any other micrographs as shown in Fig. 4, but the thickness of every nanorods or nanowires were found unequal. However, 60 min treatment shows more densely nanostructure on the surface than any other treatment in this study. But in this HWT treatment at 90°C for 60 min, the developed nano-ZnO layer is also thick enough compared to other micrographs in this study. HWT treatment at 90°C gives better growth rate than that obtained at 70°C or 80°C.

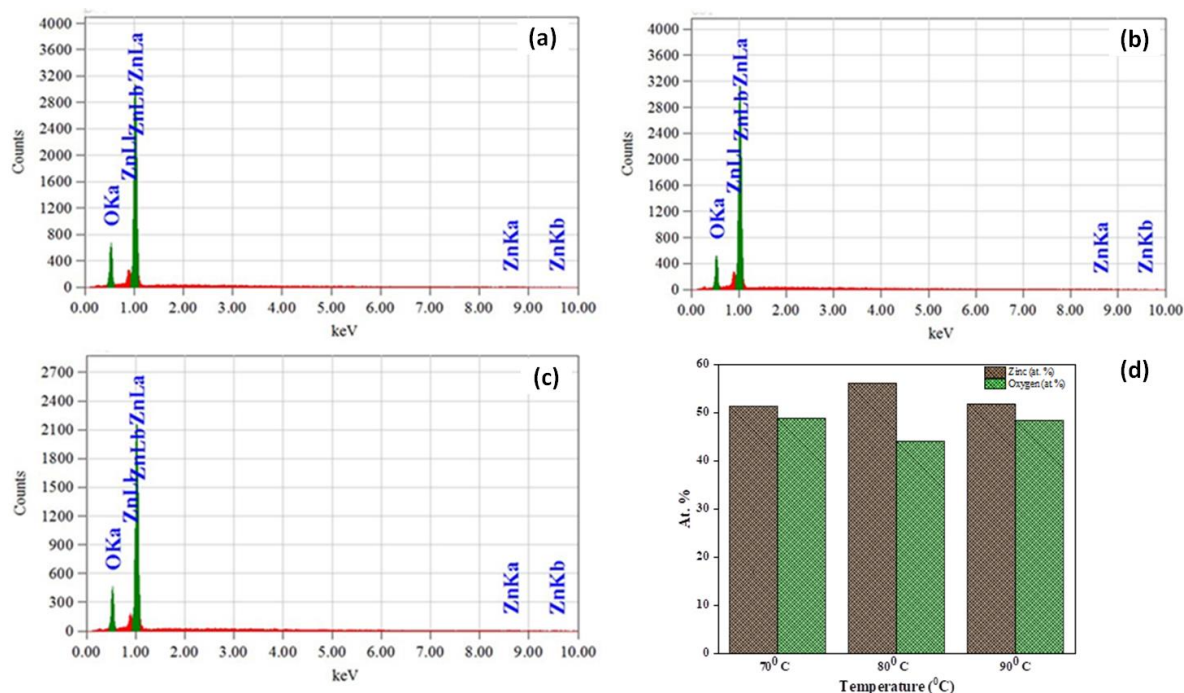


**Figure 4:** Top-view SEM micrographs of ZnO nanostructures formed after the 90°C hot water treatment process: (a-e) 1 µm depth resolution  $\times$  20,000 magnification and (f-j) 100 nm depth resolution  $\times$  100,000 magnification.

### 3.2. EDX analysis of nanorods formation at different temperature on non-etched surface

The semi-quantitative analysis of the ZnO nanostructures were carried out by EDX. Two strong peaks corresponding to L shell of zinc and K shell of oxygen were found in the spectrum confirming formation of ZnO nanostructures with high purity. At high operating voltage the electron beam penetrates nanostructure and reaches the inner zinc plate, which results in a little higher percentage of Zn atoms than oxygen. The observed EDX results closely agreed with the similar results explained in Refs[42–45]. The EDX spectrum for HWT at 70°C, 80°C and 90°C for 45 min each are shown in the Fig. 5. The bar diagram shown in Fig. 5d depicts Zn and O atom percentage. The atomic ratio of zinc and oxygen (Zn : O) found from EDX data are 1.05 for 70°C, 1.27 for 80°C and 1.07 for 90°C. EDX spectrum for each temperature shows little impurity which are red covered area in the spectrum. The oxygen atoms % is little higher for 70°C compared to others. 80°C shows higher Zn

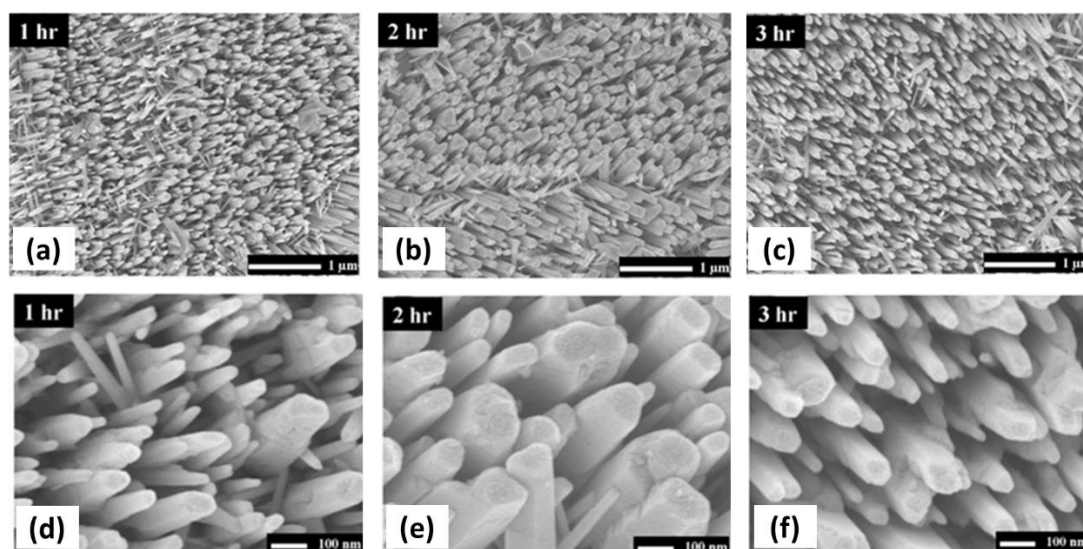
atom % because electron beam cover little higher area of the zinc surface than others i.e, we can say for 80 °C, the HWT treated surface gives more space to penetrate the electron beam than 70°C or 80°C does.



**Figure 5:** EDX patterns for compositional analysis. (a) EDX pattern for HWT at 70°C for 45min time duration, (b) EDX pattern for HWT at 80°C for 45 min time duration, (c) EDX pattern for HWT at 90°C for 45min time duration, and (d) Zn and O atom percentage found from EDX spectrum.

### 3.3. SEM analysis of ZnO nanorods formed on chemically etched surface

Figure. 6 shows SEM micrographs for etched surfaces of zinc subjected to HWT for 1-3 hr at 80°C. It is clearly seen that etched zinc surface produces nanorods with higher diameter than the non-etched surface. A well base structure formation is noticed in the etched surface, it has no uniform base structure in the surface without etching. However, this disparity was overcome by increasing time. Figure 6 (d-f) shows a clear picture of the formed nanorods and the top surfaces of the nanorods show hexagonal structure of the nanorods. For 2 hr the grown nanorods are more thick than 1hr or 3 hr.

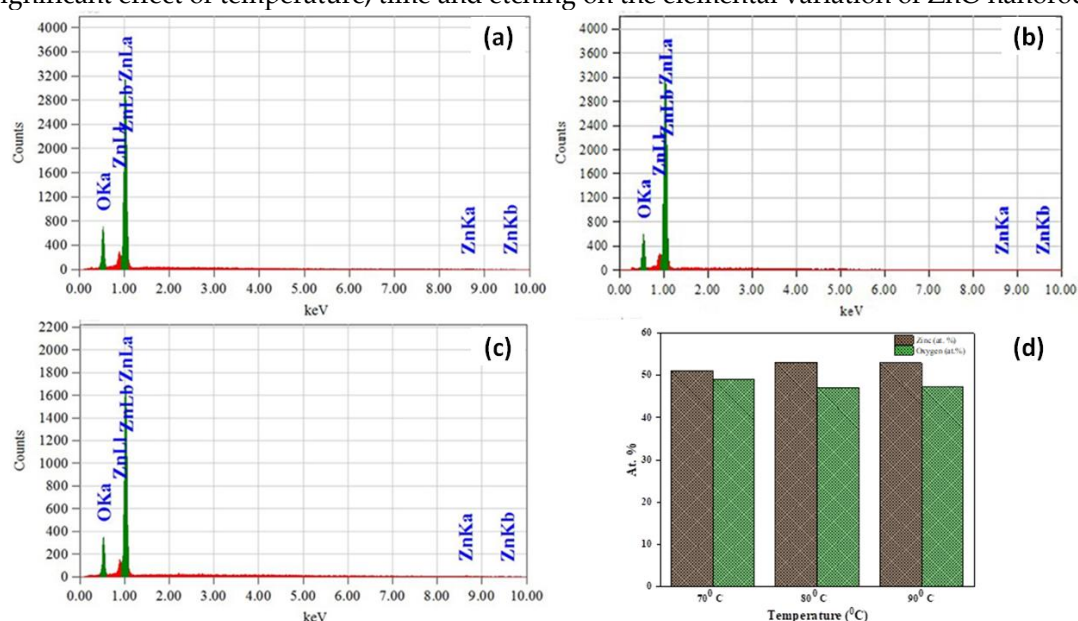


**Figure 6:** Top-view SEM micrographs of ZnO nanostructures formed onto etched surface at 80°C hot water treatment process: (a-c) 1  $\mu\text{m}$  depth resolution x 20,000 magnification and (d-f) 100 nm depth resolution x 100,000 magnification.

Comparing with the previous studies of SEM morphological analysis it is clear from Figs. 2, 4, 4 & 6 that ZnO nanostructure was correctly formed. From SEM micrographs of Figs. 2-4 it is seen that temperature has a significant effect on the growth and uniformity of the ZnO nanostructure produced by hot water treatment. With higher temperature we achieved the fast growth and faster agglomeration, more thick structures though it has lost substantial amount of uniformity achieved with lower temperate.

### 3.4. EDX analysis of ZnO nanorods formed on chemically etched surface

The elemental composition of nanorods formed on the etched zinc surface is determined by EDX. The EDX spectrum for HWT at 80°C for 1 hr, 2 hr and 3 hr are shown in the Fig. 7. The bar diagram shown in Fig. 7d shows Zn and O atom percentage. The atomic ratio of zinc and oxygen (Zn : O) found from EDX data are 1.04 for 1 hr, 1.13 for 2 hr and 1.12 for 3 hr where the average oxygen atoms % is 1.10. EDX spectrum for each time duration show little impurity which are red covered area in the spectrum similar to the observed EDX spectra presented in section 3.2. It is clearly seen that there is no significant effect of temperature, time and etching on the elemental variation of ZnO nanorods.



**Figure 7:** EDX patterns for etched Zn surface after HWT at 80°C for 1hr, 2hr & 3hr time duration. (a) EDX pattern for 1hr, (b) EDX pattern for 2hr, (c) EDX pattern for 3hr, and (d) Zn and O atom percentage found from EDX spectrum for etched Zn surface after HWT.

Plugging process is more dominant for etched Zn surface as compared to non-etched Zn surface. The etched surface more rough and there is more defect sites than the etched surface. At temperature 70°C the growth of ZnO nanostructure (shown in Fig. 2) was slower than other but showed more uniform growth compared to nanostructure produced at the higher temperatures. Eventually 80°C gives an average outcome shown in Fig. 4 both in growth rate and structural uniformity. With well enough etching it might be possible for hot water treatment at 80°C to achieve the structural growth rate similar to 90°C as shown in Fig. 5d. Figures 2, 4 & 5d evidently show the relation between time and length of ZnO nanostructure growth by hot water treatment. From the experimental results it is clear that time has direct relationship with the length of the nanostructures. The higher HWT time corresponds to higher structural length even in the non-etched surfaces. So, time is the key factor for achieving required height of ZnO nanostructures along with the temperature. The temperature does not have direct relation with height as time have but the thick base which is resulted from high



temperature might be a factor as time. It seems that chemical etching of plain Zn metal sheets might be a solution for better growth ZnO nanorods with adequate thickness uniformity.

#### 4. Conclusions

In summary, a comparative study relating to etching, temperature and time for hot water treatment for ZnO nanorods formation have been demonstrated in detail which can be applicable to potentially enhance the conversion efficiency of solar photovoltaic (PV) cells. The obtained surface morphology properties confirm the successful growth and formation of ZnO nanorods. Effects of time on the nanostructure growth rate and thickness of different zinc surfaces have also been extensively studied. This study successfully achieved the control over population, size, thickness, and uniformity of ZnO nanorods. These results have significant impact on the ZnO assisted solar PV technology where uniformity and thickness of nanorods that are necessary to manufacture in future high efficient solar or PV cells for a sustainable green earth.

**Author Contributions:** Conceptualization, M. K. B. and S. M. S. R.; methodology, S. M. S. R.; formal analysis, S. M. S. R.; investigation, M. K. B. and M. A. M.; writing—original draft preparation, M. H. and M. K. B.; writing—review and editing, M. K. H., and M. N.-E-A.; visualization, M. A. R. A. and S. M. A. Al-Z.; consulting, M. K. H., N. D. and M. N.-E-A.; supervision, M. N.-E-A. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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