

Highly Ordered of Anatase Titanium Dioxide Nanotube Arrays at Different Calcination Temperatures via Electrochemical Anodization Method

N.E.A. Azhar, M.H. Mamat, A. Shuhaimi, S.S. Shariffudin, and M. Rusop

Abstract—Highly ordered titanium dioxide nanotube arrays (TNTAs) were fabricated via electrochemical anodization of Ti sheet in electrolyte containing aqueous and nonaqueous electrolyte. The formation of highly ordered TNTAs was varied by calcination temperatures (350, 450, 550°C) for 120 minutes to investigate the effect of calcination temperature on surface morphology, roughness, crystallinity and band gap energy. The field emission scanning electron microscopy revealed that the prepared TNTAs grow uniformly with average diameter in the range of 48.23 to 52.14 nm as the temperature increased from 350 to 550°C. The X-ray diffraction pattern showed the TNTAs exhibit anatase phase with prominent (101) peak recorded for the sample calcined at 450°C. The transformation from anatase to rutile phase appeared after calcination at 450°C. The band gap value (~3.24 eV) was obtained for all calcination temperature sample due to homogeneity of the TNTAs structures.

Index Terms— TNTAs, electrochemical anodization, highly ordered, calcination temperature, structural properties, optical properties

I. INTRODUCTION

NANOTECHNOLOGY has been introduced in science and technology area such as nano-electronic, material and manufacturing, biotechnology and information technology. In addition, material and structures have excellent properties which enable the nanotechnology to act as main issues in the rapid progress of the science field [1, 2]. Polycrystal oxide with grain size in nanometer range have received much attention in optoelectronic device. This is because of the relationship observed between optical properties and microstructure [3].

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Titanium dioxide (TiO₂) is a semiconductor material for extensive applications due to the ease with which can be utilized to form nanostructure as well as its outstanding optical and electrical properties. Basically, the TiO₂ consist of three polymorphs which are anatase, rutile and brookite. From these polymorphs, the rutile phase is the most stable polymorphs while the anatase and brookite are metastable polymorphs. Mostly, the anatase and rutile phases of TiO₂ are commonly active applied for electronic devices. The anatase is frequently found in nanostructured TiO₂ and being active in oxide process [4]. The TiO₂ material is a wide band gap material with anatase (3.2 eV) and rutile (3.0 eV). It has been studied intensively due to its excellent properties such as low cost, good chemical stability and good transparency [5, 6].

Recently, TiO₂ nanostructures with the different shape have received attention due to their unique physical and chemical properties such as particles, rods, wires and tubes [3, 7–9]. Amongst these nanostructures, nanotube arrays (NTAs) have received special attention due to high surface-to-volume ratio and high functionality for various application device [10]. Moreover, the anodic TNTAs, each individual tube is perpendicular to the surface which provided a larger surface area, highly uniform morphologies and good module for use in electrical and optical devices [11]. The synthesis of TNTAs has been active research in many area applications such as sensor, dye-sensitized solar cell, photocatalytic and etc [10, 12–14].

In addition, several methods have been developed to growth TNTAs including sol-gel, hydrothermal and electrochemical anodization [11, 15, 16]. Among these method, electrochemical anodization is considered to be ideal method because it is simplicity as well as the reproducibility of the result obtained [17]. Anodization is an electrolytic passivation technique used to increase the thickness of the oxide layer on metal surface. Thus, the ability to grow the TNTAs directly on substrate other than titanium (Ti) sheet not only show the flexibility of anodization process but facilitates the extension of their applications.

Generally, the TiO₂ transforms from amorphous phase to anatase phase and then to rutile phase. All three phases as mention above are depending on the calcination temperature [7]. Mostly, some recent studies have pointed out that the anatase phase is suitable apply for biomedical but in full conversion to anatase is significant used for other application that critically depend on high electron transport efficiency especially in solar cell applications [18]. The electron transport times can be affected by annealing conditions. In fact, there are more challenging to retain the vertical alignment and size of tubular with maintaining a stable anatase phase at certain temperature. Moreover, other researcher reported this devices may facing crucial issue when the higher charge mobility which affected from the charge transport inside and the tubular walls. However, the limitation of TNTAs such as the presence of exciton like trap state can be related to the charge transport rate in TNTAs films compared to particle films [19]. In order to overcome these problems, the trap states and defect of TNTAs can be reduced by applying calcination treatment that not only reduced the grain boundary but also neutralize the oxygen vacancies

The aim of this study is to fabricate the TNTAs films at various calcination temperatures via electrochemical anodization method. The effect of calcination temperature on surface morphology, structural and optical properties of TNTAs films were investigated.

II. METHODOLOGY

A. Synthesis of TNTAs films by electrochemical anodization method

Titanium (Ti) sheet (0.127 mm, purity: 99.7%; Sigma-Aldrich) was used as basic substrate to growth the TNTAs structure. The Ti sheet was cleaned inside ultrasonic waterbath for 30 minutes using acetone, methanol and Deionized (DI) water.

The electrolyte solution was prepared by mixing ammonium fluoride, NH₄F (0.3 wt%), ethylene glycol (25 ml) and DI water (2 v%) together and stirred for 30 minutes. The Ti sheet and platinum (Pt) sheet were immersed inside electrolyte solution. The Pt sheet was used as cathode electrode and Ti sheet as anode electrode. The anodic film was grown from the Ti sheet by potentiostatic anodization at 35V. The anodization process was taken for 2 hours at room temperature. Detail mechanism of TNTAs will be explained in Section 3 (a). After anodization process finished, the TNTAs film was calcined at different temperatures (350°C, 450°C and 550°C).

B. Characterizations of TNTAs films

Morphology of TNTAs films were characterized by field emission scanning electron microscopy, FESEM (JEOL JSM-J600F). Crystalline and phase composition of TNTAs films were analyzed by X-ray diffraction, XRD (Rigaku (D/MAX-2000) and Raman analysis, respectively. Reflectance and optical band gap were obtained via ultraviolet-visible (UV-Vis)

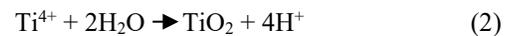
spectroscopy in the wavelength ranges between 200 – 1500 nm based on diffused reflectance spectroscopy (Varians 5000).

III. RESULT & DISCUSSION

A. Surface Morphology

FESEM images presented the TNTAs deposited on Ti sheet at different calcination temperatures of 350°C, 450°C and 550°C as shown in Fig. 1 (a)-(c). The images depicted the top view of synthesized TNTAs at 10kV and magnification of 50,000×. The mechanism of TNTAs formation on the surface of Ti sheet can be explained below.

The F⁻ is essential factor for the formation of tubular structure. The TNTAs was synthesized using electrolyte that contains fluoride is usually performed under voltage conditions. This electrolyte produced higher growth efficiency and better control of the TiO₂ morphology. The formation of NTAs is given below in (1) – (3):



The Ti sheet was placed at anode electrode. The applied voltage drives Ti⁴⁺ ions from Ti sheet toward the electrolyte which consists of ammonium fluoride, ethylene glycol and DI water. The oxidation of Ti into Ti⁴⁺ state in (1). H⁺ ions collected during hydrolysis, F⁻ ions migrate to the sites of H⁺ for electroneutrality and F⁻ ions compete for O²⁻ sites in the oxide (2). The Ti⁴⁺ ions combine with F⁻ ions to form a soluble titanium hexafluoride complex [TiF₆]²⁻ (3). The F⁻ ions migrate towards to the anode. The anions such as O²⁻ and OH⁻ originated from the DI water. At the anode electrode. A typical side reaction occurs which generates oxygen and hydrogen bubbles at the platinum (Pt) electrode. Additional ions inside electrolyte will migrate into or away from the anode depending on the electrostatic charge. The F⁻ ions dissolved the oxide and formed porosity in the films and act to maintain the porosity during formation of the nanotubes.

All the calcination sample exhibits highly ordered TNTAs with pore diameter in the range 48.23 to 52.14 nm. It can be seen the NTAs growth uniformly for all samples. There are no changes were observed which all maintained highly-ordered tubular structure. It was remarkable that the NTAs had better ordered structure after calcined and this is attributed to the removal of impurities or residual (F⁻) in the channels or on the surface of NTAs during heat process. The thermal stability of TNTAs obtained in NH₄F-H₂SO₄ electrolyte via anodization Ti was reported by Xiao et al. [20]. They proposed the NTAs stabilized at temperature lower than 600°C. These reported values are identical with reported values in this literature.

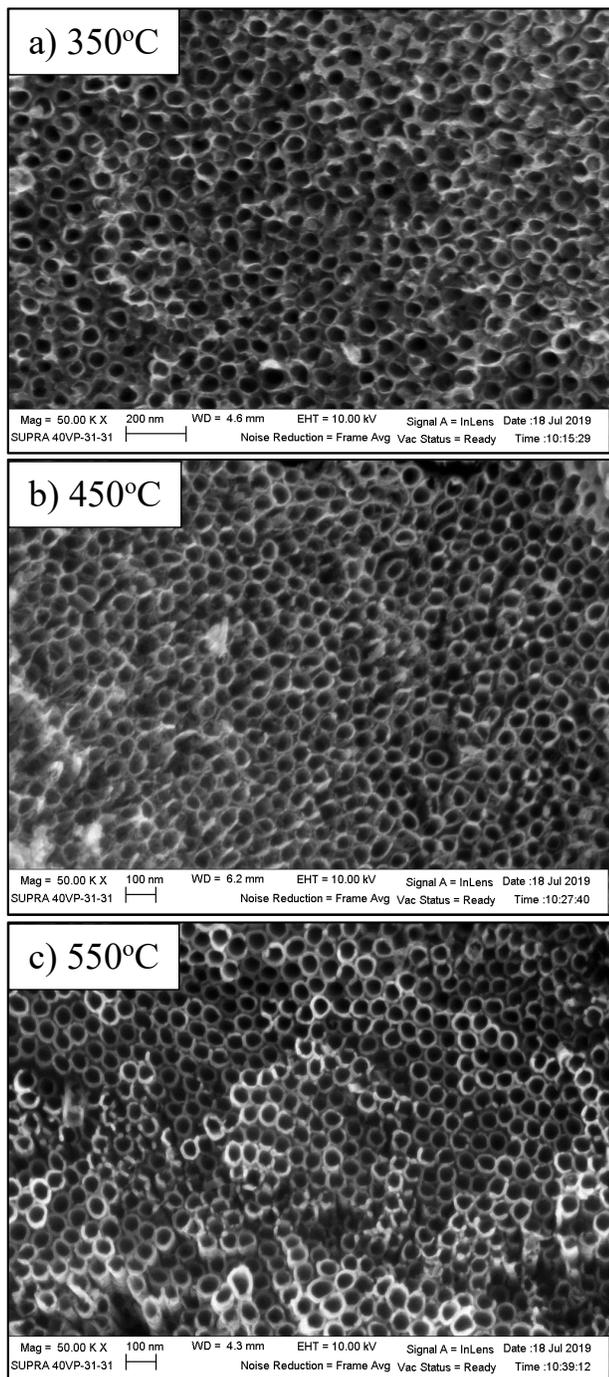


Fig. 1. FESEM images of TNTAs films at calcination temperatures of (a) 350 °C, (b) 450 °C, and 550 °C.

Surface topographies images in Fig. 2 showed top view (2D image) and average roughness of synthesized TNTAs was calcined at 450°C. The top view showed the NTs clearly grown on the metal substrate with dense arrays. The NTAs The 2D image of TNTAs showed similar pattern was obtained through FESEM image (Fig. 1(c)). The average roughness of the synthesized TNTAs were approximately 38.75 nm. The figure shows the regular and uniform nanotubes which leads to an improved organization degree of TNTAs [21]. Hence, the highly porous structure (nanotubes) attributed to the increase of

surface area [22].

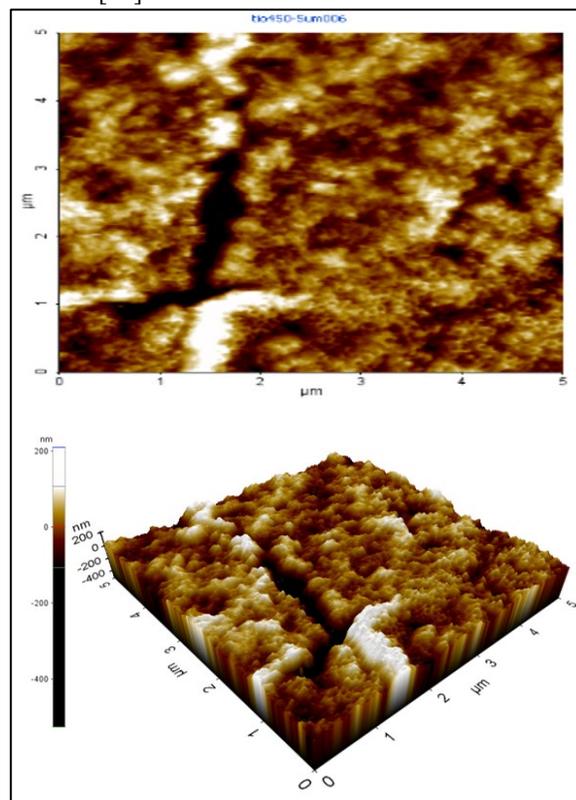


Fig. 2. AFM images of TNTAs films at calcination temperatures of 450°C.

B. Structural Properties

Crystalline phase was observed with XRD pattern as shown in Fig. 3. All the peaks were obtained in the range of 20° to 85° and have been identified to (101) and (200) plane which corresponding to anatase phase (JCPDS Card No. 00-004-0477). Meanwhile the peaks for (002), (101), (102), (110), (103), (112) and (004) planes also observed that correspond to Ti (JCPDS Card No. 00-044-1294). The peaks for (110) and (210) have been detected which correspond to the rutile phase (JCPDS Card No. 00-004-0551).

Based on this result, the (101) diffraction peak at ~25.3° is referring to the domain peak for the anatase phase. The TNTAs calcined at 350°C exhibited rutile phase at (110) and (210) peaks referred to the rutile phase at 44.7°. When the sample calcined at 550°C, the peak at 27.5° have been identified corresponding to 110 plane of rutile. The result reported that the transformation phase from anatase to rutile have been occurred at low and high calcination temperatures.

The variation of crystallite size TNTAs at different calcination temperatures were calculated from broadening of diffraction peak of (101) plane at 25.3° using Debye-Scherrer [23]:

$$D = \frac{k\lambda}{\beta \cos\theta} \quad (4)$$

where k is constant (0.9), λ is wavelength of the 1.54 Å, β is the full width at half maximum (FWHM) of the plane in radians and θ is the Bragg's angle in degrees. Average crystallite size of

TNTAs have been calculated and listed in Table I. From the table, the sample calcined at 350°C and 450°C showed the lowest and highest crystallite size of TNTAs, respectively.

In the present study, the anatase phase can be induced at lower temperature of 350°C by thermal treatment and the anatase peak shifted to the higher angle which can be related to the method used and particle size. The crystallite size of anatase phase increased as temperature increased to 450°C after its nucleation. The crystallite size of TNTAs decreased from 450 to 550°C might be due to atoms rearrangement and the phase transformation from anatase to rutile phase occur at higher temperature. Furthermore, the increases of crystallite size with increasing calcined temperature can be attributed to thermally promoted crystallite growth. When the sample calcined at 450°C, the crystallite size increases with the decreases in the number of surface particles of TNTAs [24]. The crystallite size of anatase starting decreased as temperature increased up to 550°C and this indicates that the large anatase grains transform to rutile phase. Moreover, the crystallite size for rutile phase at 110 plane (27.5°) was smaller than anatase phase. This happened because the contribution of the strain on peak broadening that has not been taken into consideration in the calculation. Therefore, the phase transformation is influenced by the temperature of calcination and surface defects of the TiO₂ material itself.

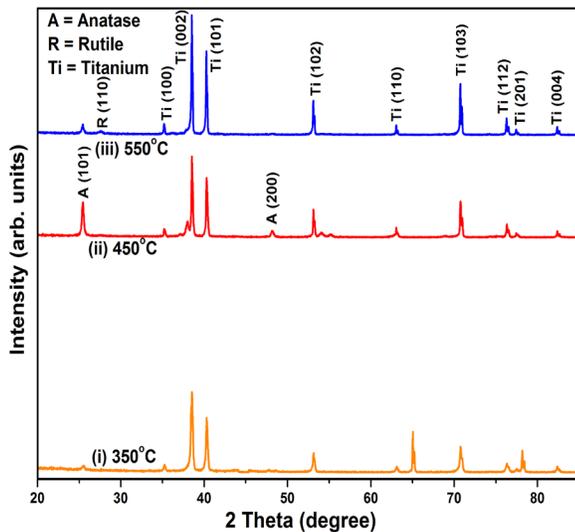


Fig. 3. XRD pattern of TNTAs films at calcination temperatures of (a) 350 °C, (b) 450 °C, and 550 °C.

TABLE I
CRYSTALLITE SIZES OF TNTAS AT DIFFERENT CALCINATION TEMPERATURES

Sample (°C)	Crystallite size, D (nm)	
	Anatase 25.3°	Rutile 27.5°
350	20.581	-
450	29.175	-
550	26.218	12.864

C. Optical Properties

Diffuse reflectance spectra of synthesis TNTAs was obtained at different calcination temperatures are shown in Fig. 4. The TNTAs film calcined at 350°C, 450°C and 500°C exhibited diffuse reflectance in the range of 3% to 28%, 8% to 24% and 3% to 25%, respectively at wavelength 200 to 800 nm. The average reflectance of 350°C, 450°C and 500°C is 16.5%, 22.5% and 15.3%, respectively. The value of ultraviolet (UV) region at 350 nm for sample calcined at 350°C, 450°C and 500°C is 8.1%, 13.8% and 9.1%, respectively. The TiO₂ layer absorbs the incident light at UV region. The sample calcined at 550 shows the lowest reflectance and the center wavelength is located at around 550 nm is very broad among the others due the size of nanotubes was broadly distributed. The incident light could not be absorbed in the TiO₂ layer when the wavelength beyond 550 nm.

The band gap energy of the TNTAs was calculated using Kubelka-Munk function formula (5)

$$F(R(h\nu)) = (1-R(h\nu))^2 / (2R(h\nu)) \tag{5}$$

where F(R(hν)) is Kubelka-Munk function and R is the reflectance of TNTAs. The band gap was determined by Tauc’s plot by employing the linear correlation between Kubelka-Munk function (6)

$$[F(R) h\nu]^{1/2} = A (h\nu - E_g) \tag{6}$$

The band gap value, (E_g) of TNTAs films calcined at 350°C, 450°C and 550°C are 3.25, 3.24 and 3.25 eV, respectively in Fig. 5. The result shows the band gap energy of TNTAs small which attributed to the grain sizes. An increases of grain sizes (densely packed crystalline structure) has weakened the quantum size effect thus lead to the decreased in the band gap energy when calcination temperature increased from 350 to 450°C [25]. The grain sizes effect is vice versa when temperature beyond 450°C. These band gap energy values are approximately equal to each other because of the TNTAs grown highly ordered closely packed structure and more compacted to produced the small grain size due to stronger redox capacity [26]. The redox capacity happened by producing the photo induced charges in TNTAs itself. The grain size (XRD) and morphology of TNTAs can be affected to the optical properties. The band gap energy values depends on the films preparation method and deposition conditions which influenced to the crystalline structure.

TABLE 2
OPTICAL BAND GAP OF TNTAS AT DIFFERENT CALCINATION TEMPERATURES

Sample (°C)	Band gap, E _g (eV)
350	3.25
450	3.24
550	3.25

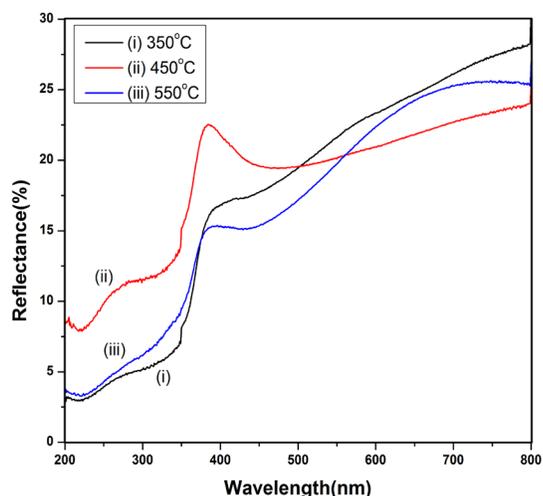


Fig. 4. Reflectance of TNTAs films at calcination temperatures of (a) 350 °C, (b) 450 °C, and 550 °C

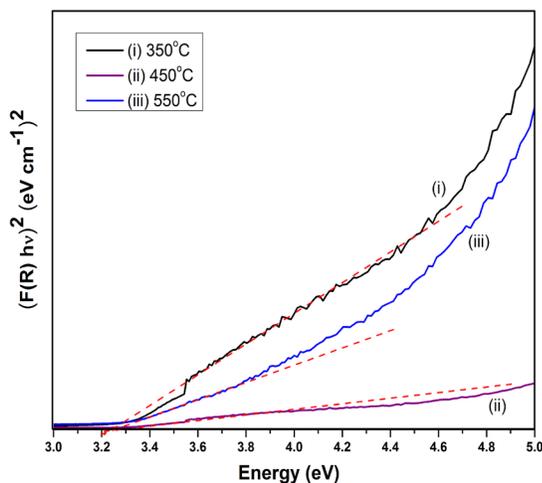


Fig. 5. Optical band gap of TNTAs films at calcination temperatures of (a) 350 °C, (b) 450 °C, and 550 °C

IV. CONCLUSION

TNTAs films were successfully prepared onto Ti sheet using electrochemical anodization method at various calcination temperatures from 350 to 550°C. The surface morphology showed that the diameter of synthesized NTAs in the range 48.23 to 52.14 nm as the calcination temperature increased. The NTAs had better-ordered structure after calcined process. The XRD result showed that the synthesized NTAs have anatase phase for 350 and 450°C while anatase-rutile phase at 550°C. The high crystallite size of anatase phase (20.59 nm) was obtained when sample calcined at 450°C. The optical properties showed the band gap energy values of TNTAs is in the range of 3.25 eV when the sample calcined at from 350 to 550°C. The band gap energy of TNTAs has been dependent on grain size and morphology structure. These results suggested that the properties of synthesized TNTAs films are significantly

affected by calcination temperature and promising material for sensing applications.

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