

Fabrication and photocatalytic properties of porous crystalline titanium dioxide film co-doped with Fe and Si by PEO

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Abstract Porous photocatalytic titania film co-doped with Fe and Si was fabricated on carbon steel substrate by plasma electrolytic oxidation (PEO). The microstructure of the film was investigated and the photocatalytic activity of the film was tested by measuring the photodegradation rate of the organic methylene blue (MB). The results revealed that the obtained film was composed of anatase and rutile TiO₂ crystalline phases. Fe and Si were co-doped in the film. The film was thick with the thickness of about 25 μm. It was double layered with a compact inner layer and loose out layer. The film surface was coarse and porous and was covered with micro pores. The photodegradation rate of MB reached 86% with 3h irradiation of UV, showing a high photocatalytic activity. The method reports a rapid and simple route to fabrication porous crystalline TiO₂ film with high photocatalytic activity.

Introduction

TiO₂ film has received much and increasing attention due to its wide applications, among which the photocatalytic ability is one of the significant application. It can be used to degrade organic pollutants under the irradiation of ultraviolet lights [1-2]. This also gain increasing attentions during the situation that more concerns of human are concentrated on the environment and water pollution. Various methods have been developed to fabricated TiO₂ films, such as sol-gel methods [3], chemical vapor deposition [4], Sputtering [5]. However, in most cases, a relatively high temperature are usually needed during preparation and the whole substrate are heated, or else amorphous TiO₂ films will be often obtained when the temperature is high enough, which will usually decrease the photocatalytic activity.

The present paper reports the fabrication of photocatalytic crystalline TiO₂ film in facile room temperature environment by plasma electrolytic oxidation (PEO) [6-8]. PEO is based on conversional anodic oxidization technology and is capable of preparing protective and functional films on metals. It is an eco-friendly technology which is widely used. In order to improve the performance of the TiO₂ film, Fe and Si elements were co-doped into the TiO₂ film by using Fe as substrate which was also used as Fe source and Na₂SiO₃ in electrolyte was used as Si source. The microstructure and the photolytic activity of the film were evaluated.

Experimental details

The conventional bi-electrode PEO system was adopted for preparation of the film. Q235 carbon steels with the dimension of 10 mm × 20 mm × 1.8 mm served as anode and a rectangle stainless steel sheet with the dimension of 20 mm × 200 mm × 1.8 mm was used as the counter electrode. A stainless steel electro-bath was used as the container of the electrolyte which was cooled by running water travelling around. A home-made electrical single-pulse power source was connected to the two electrodes. During PEO process, the parameters were: the current density was kept constant at 12A/dm²; the pulse frequency was kept 1000 Hz; the treatment time was 10 min. The electrolyte

was silicate solution made up of some Na₂SiO₃, some NaH₂PO₂ and some TiO₂ power. The carbon steels substrate was polished and thoroughly washed for

The phase composition of the film was detected by X-ray Diffractometer (XRD, D8 ADVANCE, Germany). The surface and cross section morphologies of the film were observed by scanning electron microscopy (SEM, S-3400N, Hitachi, Japan). The diameter distributions of the surface pores was calculated by the software Nana Measurer. The elements composition of the film was detected by the Energy Disperse Spectroscopy (EDS, accessory of SEM, USA).

The photocatalytic activity of the film was tested by measuring the photodegradation rate of methylene blue. A beaker of 100ml methylene blue (MB) solution is prepared and the initial concentration is 5 mg/L. TiO₂ film sample was immersed into the beaker and was illuminated perpendicularly by a germicidal lamp(40W, 254nm wavelength). The whole test lasted for 3h, and the concentration change of MB are measured every 30 minutes. The concentration of MB was determined using a UV spectrophotometer (UV-2450, Shimadzu, Japan), by measuring the absorbance at 662 nm, which show a linear and positive relationship with the concentration. The photodegradation rate of MB is measured by removal ratio

$$\eta = \frac{C_0 - C_t}{C_0} * 100\%$$

where η is the degradation rate, C_0 is the initial absorbency and C_t is absorbency of MB at a certain time.

Results and discussion

Fig.1 shows the surface and cross section morphologies of the films tested by SEM. Fig. 1a reveals that the film surface is porous and coarse. There are many micro pores on the film surface and the smallest pore is about 1 μ m. The pores are formed during the discharge reaction in PEO. They are the discharge channels and the porous surface is the typical structure of PEO films [6-7]. Fig 1a also indicates that as a whole the surface of the film is homogeneous. Few large embossments and concaves are presented on the spectrum. Fig.1b is the cross section morphology of the film. It reveals that the interface between the film and the steel substrate is clear but there is no evident gap or micro cracks between the film and the steel substrate. This reveals that the film is tightly growth on the substrate. It also displays that the film is very thick with the thickness of about 25 μ m. In addition, a clear boundary can be found on the film cross section which separates the film into two layers, namely a relatively compact inner layer and a loose outer layer. This is also the typical characters of PEO film in the cross section.

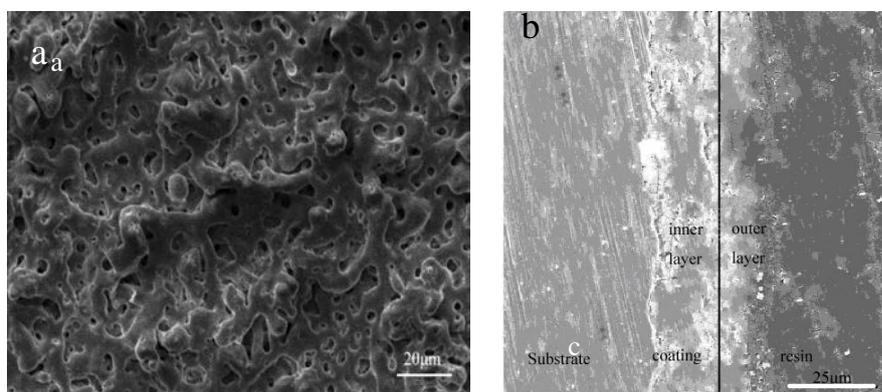


Fig 1. Surface morphology (a) and cross section morphology (b) of the film

Fig. 2 shows the phase and elements composition of the obtained film. Fig. 2a reveals that the film is crystalline TiO₂ containing both anatase and rutile. No peaks of element iron are found in the spectra. As pointed out above, the film is thick and is compact in the inner layer. The X-Ray can not penetrate through the film into the substrate, so no peaks of element iron are found .Fig. 2b denotes that the apart from Ti and O elements which exist in TiO₂, other elements like Fe and Si are

also found in the coating [8]. The loose outer layer is porous and coarse which can be seen from the surface morphology.

Furthermore, a little p is also found in coating, which is evidently from the electrolyte ingredient of NaH_2PO_2 . According XRD spectra, the elements might be in the amorphous form of Fe_3O_4 and SiO_2 . There, the film is crystalline TiO_2 containing both anatase and rutile and is co-doped by Fe and Si.

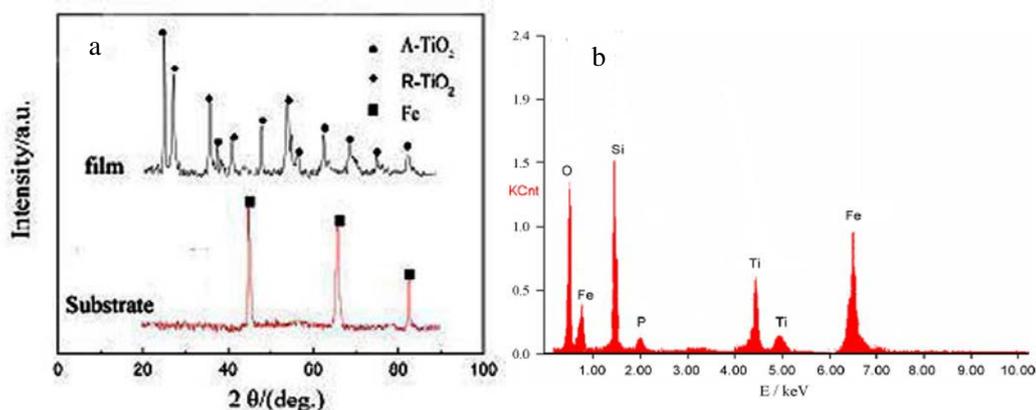


Fig.2. XRD (a) and EDS(b) spectra of the film

The removal ratio of MB of the composite TiO_2 film during irradiation of UV light is described in Fig. 3. It can be seen that TiO_2 films show effective photodegradation of MB. A high removal ratio of nearly 70% can be reached during about 1h and a half irradiation. For 3h irradiation, a total photodegradation ratio of 86% can be obtained. Therefore, the films obtained by PEO on steels show high photocatalytic activity. The photocatalytic activity of the film is attributed to the composition and structure of the film. First, the film is composed of anatase and rutile TiO_2 . It is reported that anatase TiO_2 is active phase in photocatalytic activity and anatase accompanied with some rutile will further increase the photocatalytic activity [9]. Second, some Si and Fe in the film might also contribute to photocatalytic activity of the film. As it is reported, Fe or Si doped TiO_2 , exhibits higher photocatalytic activity [10-11]. Third, the microstructure of the film, namely porous surface, is also significant factor for the high catalytic activity. Porous surface offers large high surface area for the composite TiO_2 photocatalyst, which forms a large number of active site for photodegradation of MB

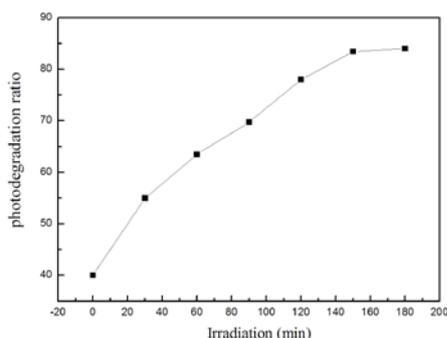


Fig.3. Photodegradation ratio of MB of the film

Summary

Porous photocatalytic titania film co-doped with Fe and Si was fabricated on carbon steel substrate by plasma electrolytic oxidation (PEO). The film was composed of anatase and rutile TiO_2 crystalline phases. Fe and Si were co-doped in the film. The film was thick with the thickness of about $25\mu\text{m}$. It was double layered with a compact inner layer and loose out layer. The film surface was coarse and porous, and was covered with micro pores. The photodegradation rate of MB reached 86% with 3h irradiation of UV, showing a high photocatalytic activity.

Acknowledgments

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