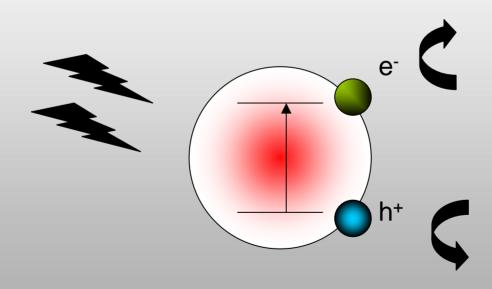
US ERA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

Plasmon Sensitized TiO₂ Nanoparticles as a Novel Photocatalyst for Solar Applications

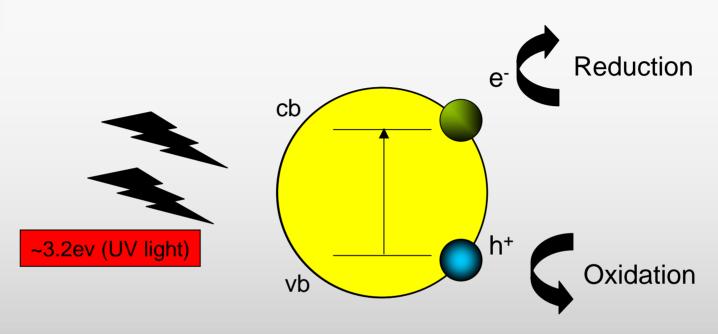
George Chumanov

Department of Chemistry, Clemson University, Clemson, SC 29634





Titania Photocatalyst

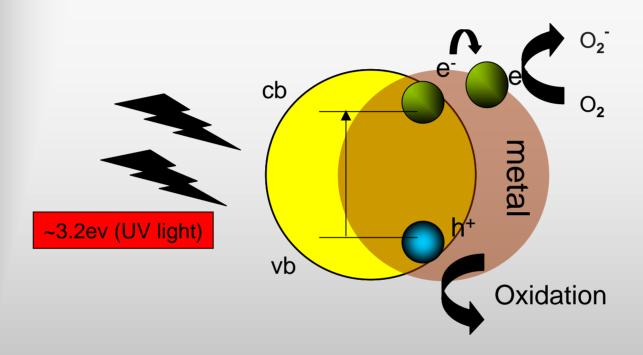


Electron-Hole recombination is on the order of < 30ps, hence efficiency is low (< 5%).

Efficiency of photocatalysis depends on how well one can prevent this charge recombination



Role of metal in metal/titania nanocomposites

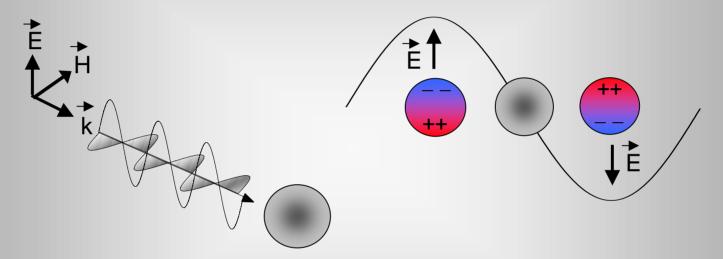


Metal nanoparticles act as an electron sink, promoting interfacial charge transfer reducing charge recombination



Plasmon Resonance (PR) in Metal Nanoparticles

PR – collective oscillations of conducting electrons in metal nanostructures

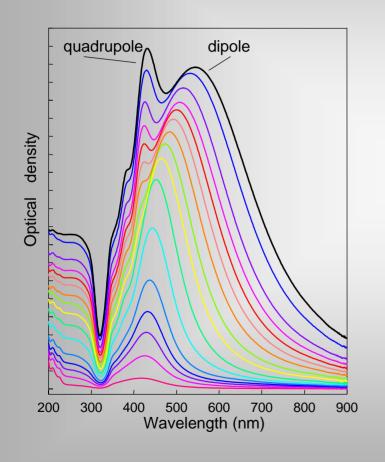


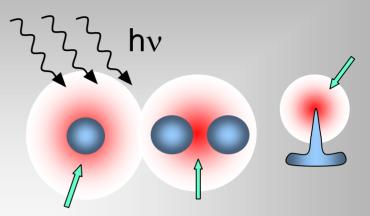
Ag, Au, Cu nanoparticles exhibit PR in the visible spectral range

$$\omega_{\rm p} = ({\rm ne^2/\epsilon_0 m_e})^{1/2}$$
 $\epsilon_{\rm metal} (\omega_{\rm p}) = 0$

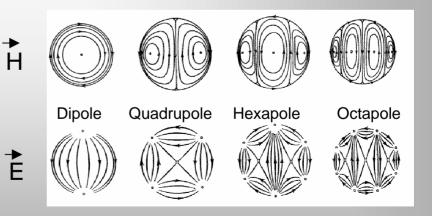
Optical Properties of Silver Nanoparticles

Extinction Spectra of Ag Nanoparticles as a Function of Size



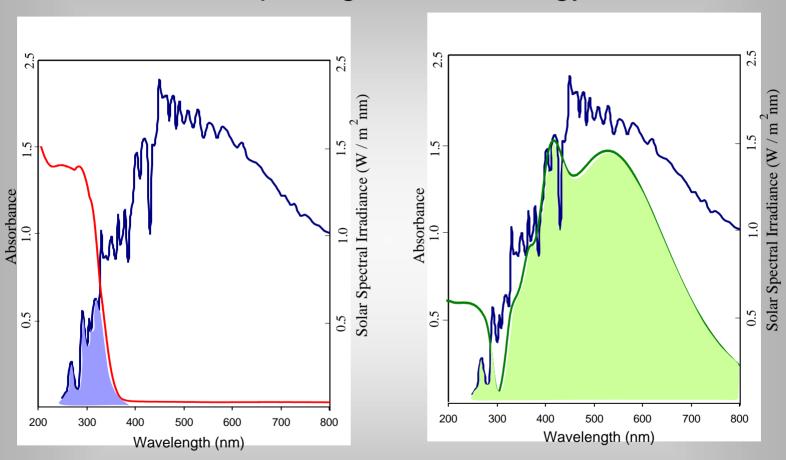


Local Field is Enhanced Several Orders of Magnitude!





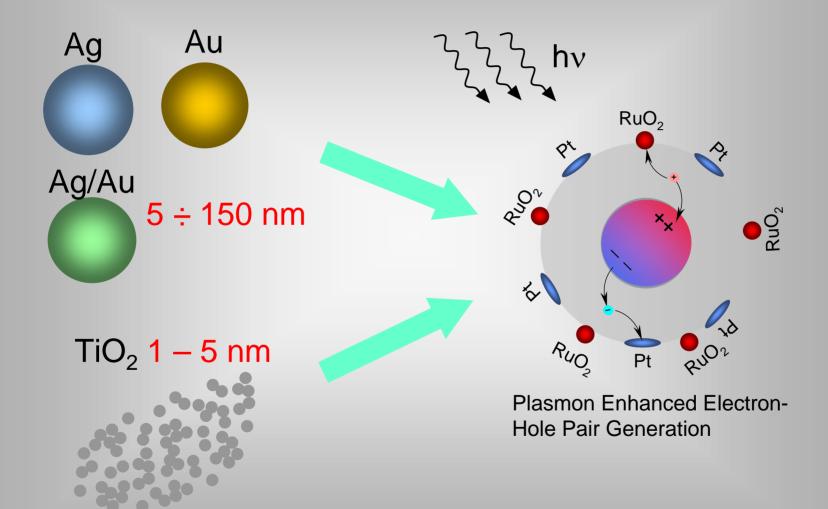
Ag Nanoparticles as Efficient Antennae for Capturing of Solar Energy



Solar Spectrum is from J.H.Seinfeld and S.N.Pandis" Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics" John Wiley & Sons, Inc. New York, Chichester, Brisbane, Singapore, Toronto (1998)

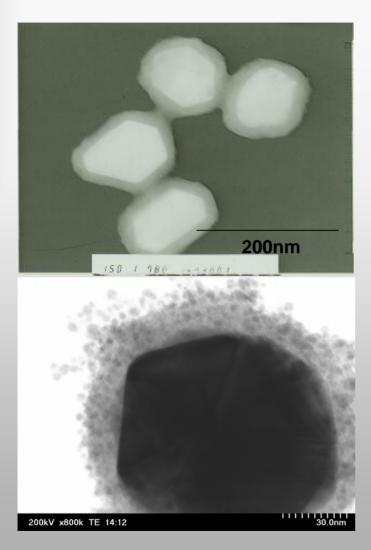


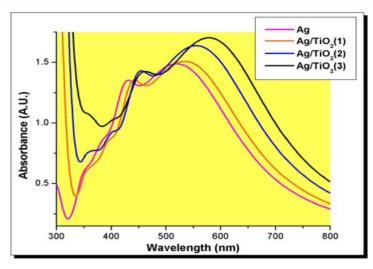
Titania Coated Metal Nanoparticles

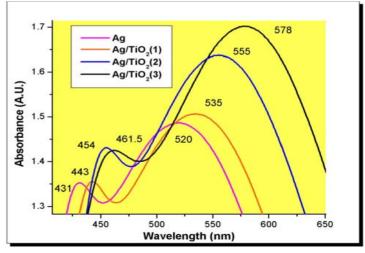




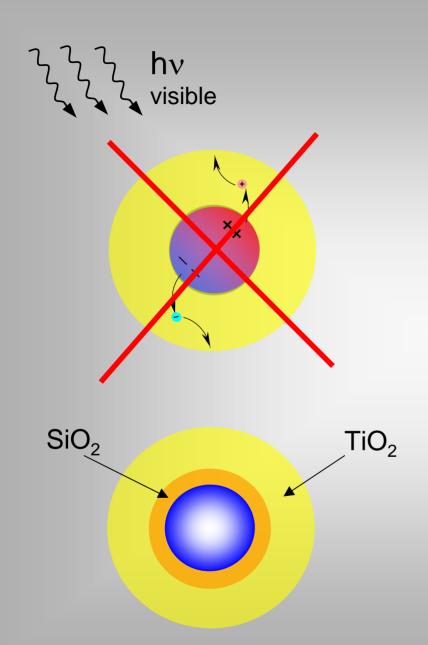
Titania coated Silver Nanoparticles



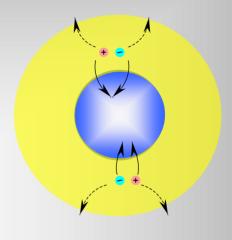






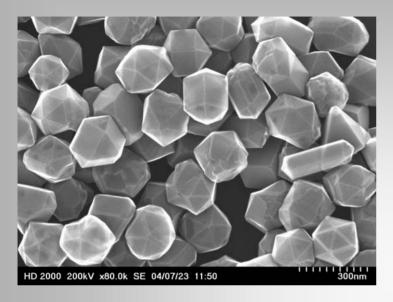


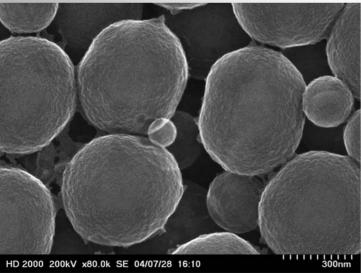


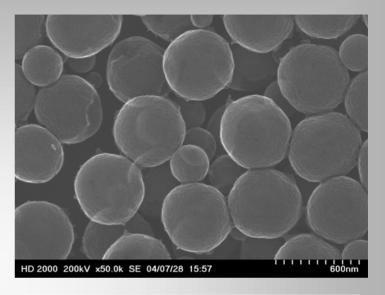


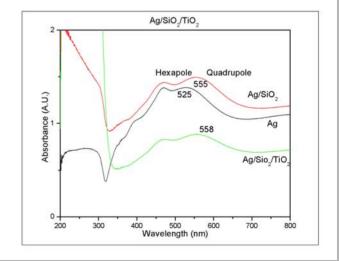
Metal core shortens the electron-hole pairs generated in titania shell

Ag core SiO₂/TiO₂ Nanoparticles



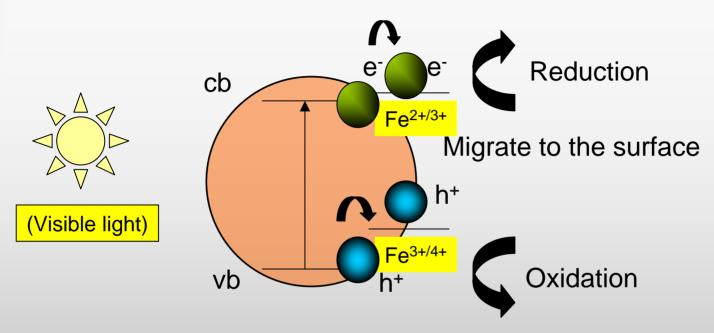








Metal Ion Doped-Titania Photocatalyst

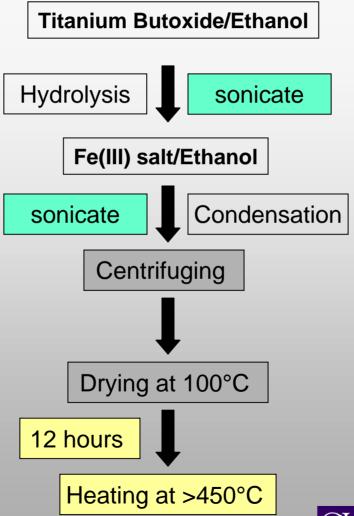


Dopants influences intrinsic properties of titania resulting in lowering the band gap and shifting light absorption into visible spectral range Dopants should be both good electron and hole traps

Efficiency of photocatalysis depends on various charge transfer events and migration of charges to the surface

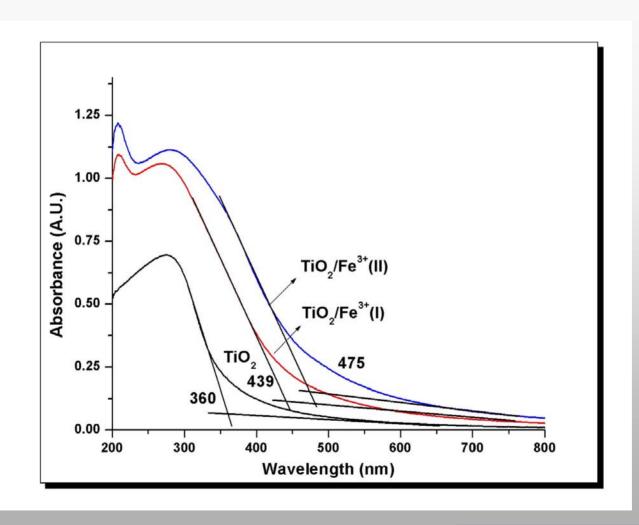


Synthesis of Fe³⁺-doped TiO₂

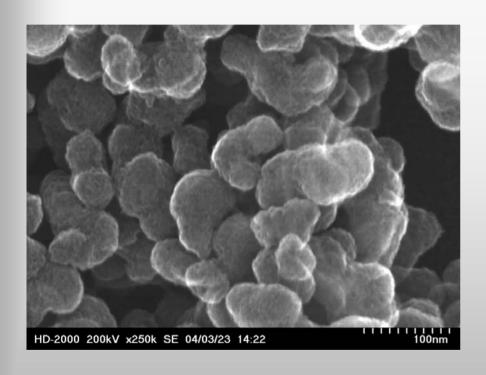


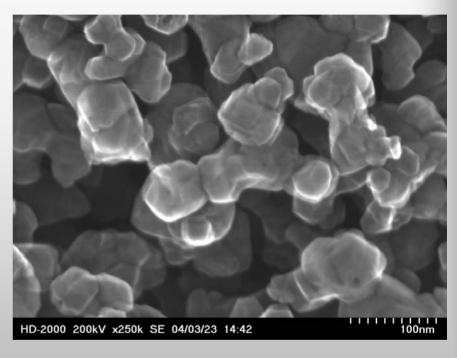


UV-Vis Absorption Spectra of Fe³⁺-doped TiO₂: Effect of Fe³⁺ concentration



Electron Microscopy



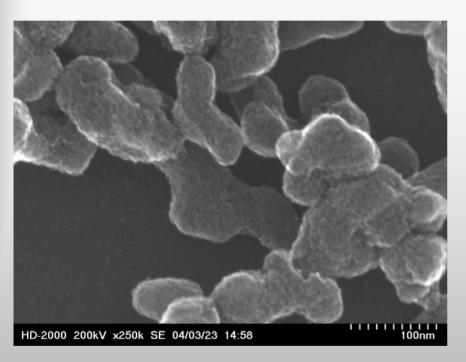


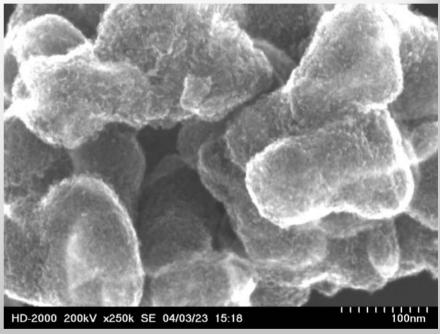
TiO₂ as prepared (amorphous)

TiO₂ after heat treatment (crystalline)



Electron Microscopy



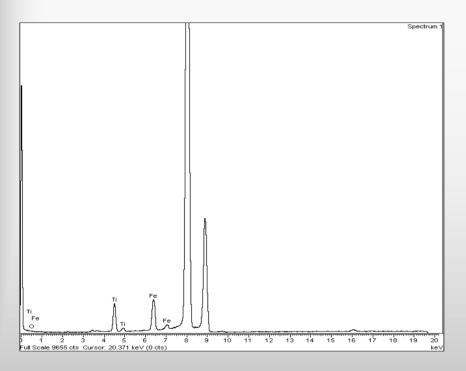


Fe³⁺/TiO₂ as prepared (amorphous)

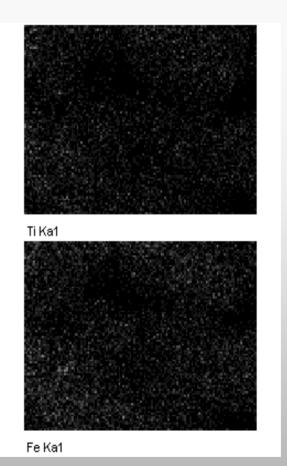
Fe³⁺/TiO₂ after heat treatment (semicrystalline)



EDX spectra and Mapping of Fe³⁺-doped TiO₂



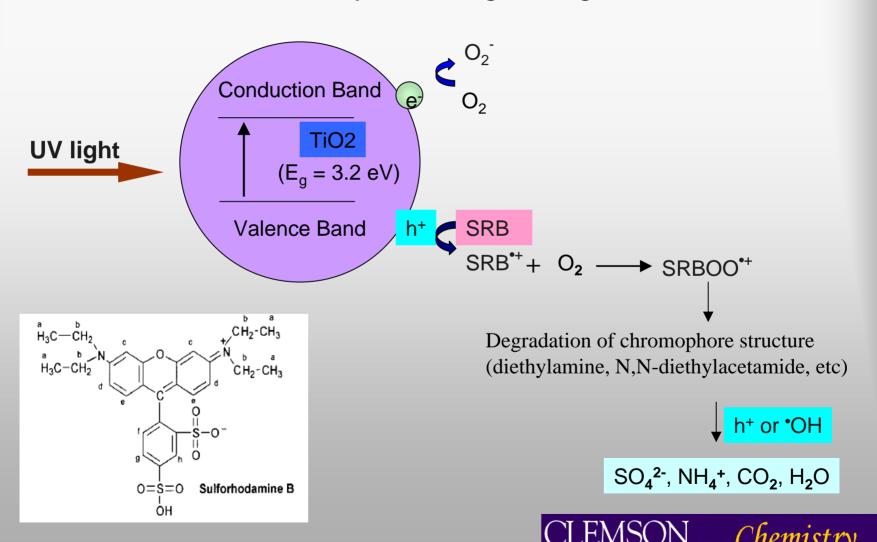
EDX spectra shows the presence of iron at >8 atomic % which arises from both surface and bulk Fe³⁺ sites



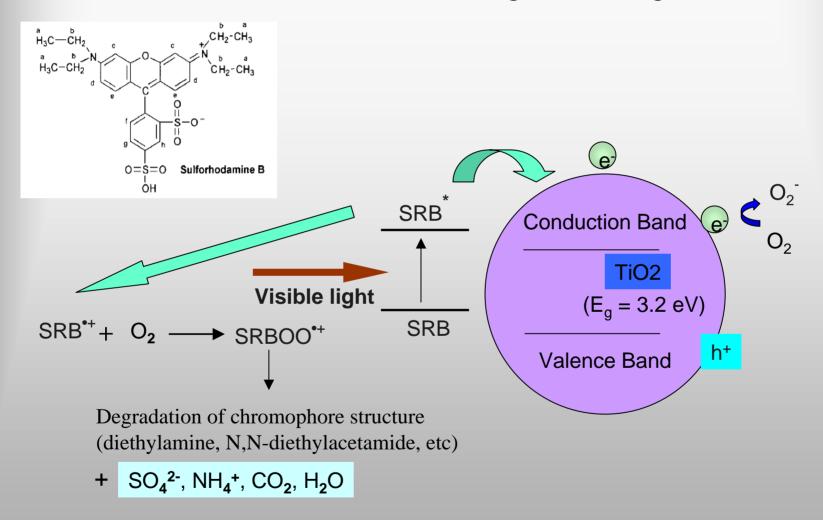
EDX mapping studies indicate the uniform dispersion of iron within the TiO₂ matrix



Photocatalysis Using UV light

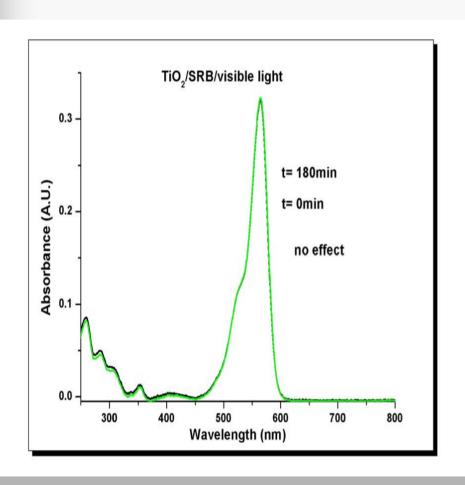


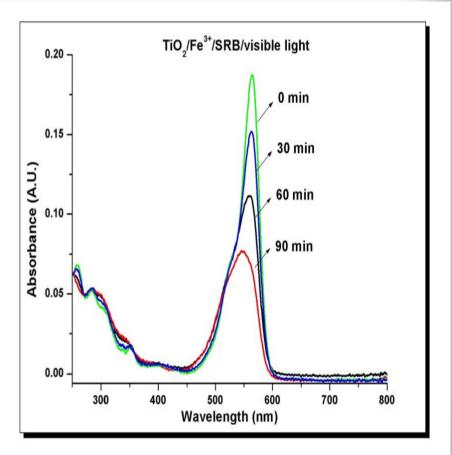
Photosensitization Using Visible light





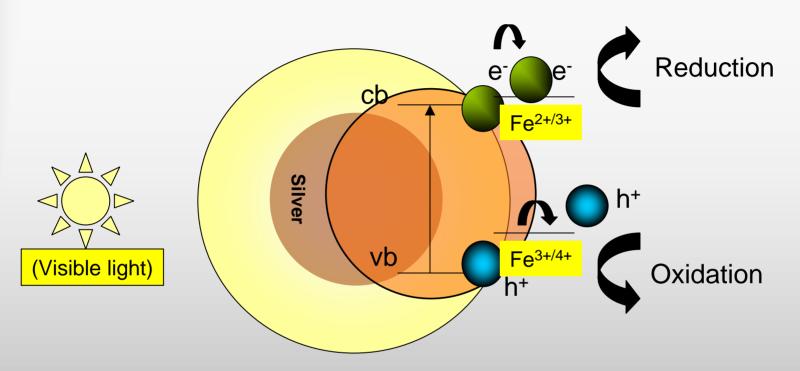
Photocatalysis Experiments







Role of metal in Metal/Doped-Titania Photocatalyst



At the plasmon resonance frequency there would be efficient resonance light absorption.

Band-gap excitation wavelength should reasonably match silver plasmon resonance frequency



Conclusions

Titania coated silver nanoparticles were synthesized using sol-gel technique.

Fe³⁺- doped Titania that is sensitive to visible light was synthesized.

From the degradation of sulforhodamine dye experiments true doping effect was observed in the Fe³⁺- doped Titania photocatalyst

Efforts are underway to coat silver nanoparticles with Fe³⁺- doped Titania.

Photocatalytic activity of Fe³⁺- doped Titania and silver coated with Fe³⁺- doped Titania will be compared.



