

Effect of Zn Doping on the Photocatalytic Activity of TiO₂

Dafeng Yu¹, Hao Liu¹, Yuwen Bao², Yun Gao², Xiaohong Xia^{2*}

¹Faculty of Physics and Electronic Technology, Hubei University, Wuhan

²Faculty of materials science and Engineering, Hubei University, Wuhan

Email: xhxia@hubu.edu.cn

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Abstract: TiO₂ nanocrystalline powders with various Zn doping levels from 0 at% to 10 at% were synthesized via sol-gel method with Tetrabutyl orthotitanate (TBOT) and zinc acetate as Ti and Zn source. The samples were characterized by XRD, TEM, EDS and diffuse absorption spectrum. The effect of Zn doping on optical and photocatalytical properties of TiO₂ was systematically investigated. XRD results show that all the prepared powders were Anatase TiO₂, no ZnO was found when the samples were annealed at 400°C. EDS analysis confirmed the existence of Zn in the samples. It suggests that Zn was successfully doped into TiO₂. Average particle size of the prepared Zn-TiO₂ powders was about 6 - 7 nm obtained from TEM measurement and Scherer Equation calculation. The nano size powders were used to catalytically decompose methylene blue, and the sample doped with 1 at% Zn showed the best photocatalytic activity, better than that of pure TiO₂.

Keywords: Zn Doped TiO₂; Sol-Gel Method; Photocatalytical Activity

Zn掺杂TiO₂的光催化性能研究

余大凤¹, 刘浩¹, 鲍钰文², 高云², 夏晓红^{2*}

¹湖北大学物理与电子科学学院, 武汉

²湖北大学材料科学与工程学院, 武汉

Email: xhxia@hubu.edu.cn

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摘要: 以钛酸四丁酯为钛源, 醋酸锌为锌源用溶胶凝胶法制备了不同比例Zn掺杂TiO₂纳米颗粒, 掺杂比例为0 at%~10 at%。用X射线衍射(XRD)、透射电镜(TEM)、能谱分析(EDS)、紫外可见光谱(UV-Vis)等研究手段对所制备的Zn掺杂TiO₂纳米颗粒进行分析, 并对样品的光催化活性进行了研究。结果显示400°C退火的样品均为锐钛矿相TiO₂, 没有ZnO的衍射峰出现, EDS分析结果显示Zn离子存在于TiO₂中, 说明Zn离子成功掺杂进入TiO₂晶格。通过TEM图像和谢乐公式计算可知, Zn掺杂TiO₂的平均晶粒尺寸为6~7 nm, 掺杂比例为1%的样品光催化降解亚甲基蓝染料效果最好。

关键词: Zn掺杂TiO₂; 溶胶凝胶法; 光催化性能

1. 引言

纳米TiO₂半导体材料^[1-4]由于其高催化性能, 低

*通讯作者。

消耗, 资源广阔和高稳定性被广泛的应用于光学器件, 氢气气敏, 涂料和太阳能电池等领域^[5-9], 但是其宽禁带(金红石3.0 eV, 锐钛矿3.2 eV)限制了它对可见光

的利用。

大量实验研究表明，非金属离子掺杂如B^[10], C^[11], N^[12], P^[13], S^[14]和金属离子掺杂 Ag^[15], Mn^[16], Fe^[17], Nb^[18,19], 和Zn^[20-22]能有效的改进TiO₂的光催化性能，大部分掺杂都能有效的减小禁带宽度和扩展光吸收范围。其中典型的非金属掺杂如N^[12]掺杂N可替代O原子在TiO₂中形成Ti-O-N键，从而使TiO₂的光吸收范围扩展至可见光，在可见光范围有效降解罗丹明B。典型的金属掺杂如Fe^[17]掺杂Fe可替代Ti原子在TiO₂禁带中形成中间能级从而使得TiO₂可以吸收可见光，可见光下有效降解亚甲基蓝染料。金属Zn^[20]离子掺杂可提高TiO₂对苯酚的降解效果，其原因在于Zn掺杂可引入更多的表面氧空位。在众多金属离子中Zn²⁺和Ti⁴⁺的离子半径接近且锌源价格便宜，被认为是修饰改性TiO₂最有前途的元素之一。

许多方法都可以用来制备TiO₂，如球磨法，化学气相沉积法，水热法，溶胶凝胶法等，其中溶胶凝胶法具有成分易控制，能有效融合各类成分，且在常温下就能制备等特点被认为是最经济有效的掺杂方式。因此本文选择简单清洁的锌元素作为掺杂元素，采用溶胶凝胶法制备Zn掺杂TiO₂纳米颗粒并研究Zn掺杂对TiO₂光催化性能的影响。

2. 实验

2.1. 纳米颗粒的制备

在室温下将15.4 ml无水乙醇倒入干净的大烧杯中，将烧杯放在磁力搅拌器上，让溶液均匀搅动，再向其中缓慢滴加钛酸四丁酯溶液5 ml，去离子水8.5 ml，冰醋酸6.5 ml，搅拌均匀即形成前驱体溶液。用硝酸调节溶液酸碱度，使溶液PH为2。将前驱体在室温下搅拌2小时，然后静置24小时得到淡黄色胶体。将胶体恒温水浴80℃干燥，得到干溶胶。制备Zn掺杂TiO₂时，将醋酸锌按比例加入无水乙醇中，前驱体的制备方法和上述一样。最后将所制备的粉末样品放在马弗炉中退火2 h，退火温度为400℃。

2.2. 样品表征

采用X射线衍射仪(XRD, BrukeAXS-D8-Advanced)表征产物的物相和晶体结构(CuK α 辐射, $\lambda = 0.15406$ nm), 采用透射电子显微镜(TEM, FEI TECnaiG2)表征产

物的形貌和微结构, 扫描电子显微镜附带的EDS系统检测元素成分(SEM, JSM6510LV), 紫外-可见分光光度计表征样品的光吸收特性(UV-3600, Shimadzu)。

2.3. 光催化实验

样品的光催化活性是通过在紫外可见光下检测亚甲基蓝溶液的降解率来检测的。将0.1 g样品加入50 ml的亚甲基蓝溶液中，亚甲基蓝溶液的浓度为4 mg/L。用300 W的卤化物灯作为光源，放在圆柱形烧杯的正上方。每隔一定时间从烧杯中取大概4 ml的溶液，并且将取得的溶液在离心机中离心20分钟，使溶液中的颗粒沉淀下来。然后用UV-Vis光谱来检测亚甲基蓝溶液的浓度。

3. 结果分析

3.1. 不同掺杂比例纳米颗粒的结构表征

图1为样品(掺杂摩尔比为0%, 1%, 3%, 6%和10%)400℃退火后的XRD图，从图中可以看出，所有样品均为锐钛矿相TiO₂，即使当参杂量达到10%时也未发现ZnO或ZnTiO₃的相，说明Zn原子成功掺杂进入TiO₂晶格中。以(101)衍射峰的半高宽通过谢乐公式估算得到纯TiO₂及掺杂样品的晶粒大小分别为7.76, 7.57, 6.99, 7.02 and 7.03 nm。在0%~3%范围内，随着掺杂比例的增加，样品晶粒减小，掺杂比例大于3%时样品晶粒大小保持在7 nm左右。低浓度Zn掺杂会减小TiO₂的晶粒尺寸，其原因可能是Zn原子存在于晶界处阻碍了TiO₂晶粒的继续生长。浓度继续增加时，晶界处的Zn原子数进一步增加，对TiO₂的晶粒生长并不会产生更大的影响，所以TiO₂的晶粒尺寸并未进一步减小。

3.2. 掺杂浓度为3%样品的形貌分析

采用TEM对掺杂浓度为3%的Zn-TiO₂样品进行形貌分析，结果如图2所示。从图中可以看出样品的平均晶粒大小为7 nm，与XRD的计算结果相吻合。其他掺杂浓度样品的形貌几乎相同，平均晶粒大小为7.5 nm，掺杂后样品晶粒尺寸略有减小。采用EDS对掺杂浓度为3%的Zn-TiO₂样品进行元素分析，结果如图3所示。从图中可以看出的确有Zn元素存在于TiO₂中，进一步验证了Zn元素是以掺杂的形式存在。

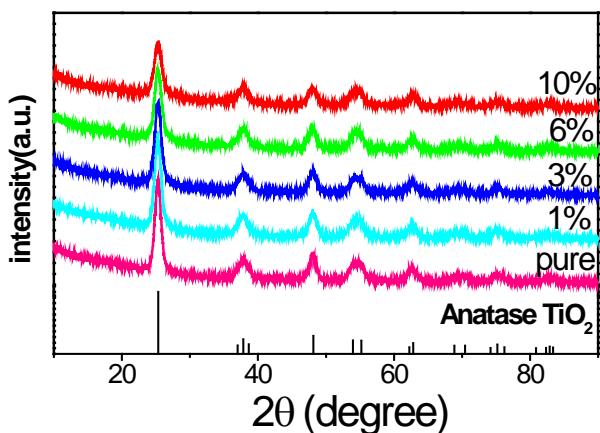


Figure 1. XRD pattern of samples with different doping ratio (0% - 10%)
图 1. 不同掺杂比例样品的 XRD 图谱(0%~10%)

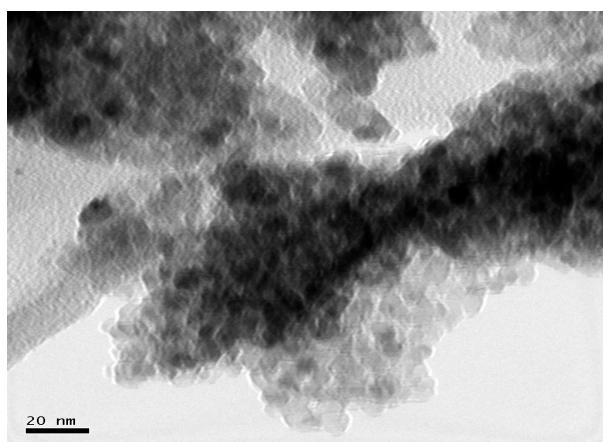


Figure 2. TEM image of 3% Zn-TiO₂
图 2. 掺杂浓度为 3% 的样品 TEM 图像

3.3. Zn-TiO₂样品的光催化性能

图 4(a) 为纯 TiO₂ 及 Zn-TiO₂ 的紫外可见光吸收图谱。从图中可以看出，纯 TiO₂ 的吸收边在 380 nm 处，Zn 掺杂的样品并没有改变 TiO₂ 的吸收边，然而 Zn 掺杂的样品在 400 nm 到 550 nm 的吸收强度有明显增强。这说明，Zn 掺杂在 TiO₂ 的带隙中产生了杂质能级，因此能够帮助 TiO₂ 吸收更多低能量的光。将所制备的样品用来光催化降解亚甲基蓝染料，降解曲线如图 4(b) 所示。从图中可以看出 MB 的浓度随着光照时间的延长而减小。对于纯 TiO₂，在降解 3 小时后，剩余的 MB 为 53.7%，比 MB 自降解效果要好。所有的 Zn 掺杂的 TiO₂ 比纯 TiO₂ 的光催化效率都高于未掺杂样品，其中 Zn 掺杂 1% 和 3% 的样品效果最好，反应结束后 MB 只剩余 25%，Zn 掺杂 1% 的样品在最初的两

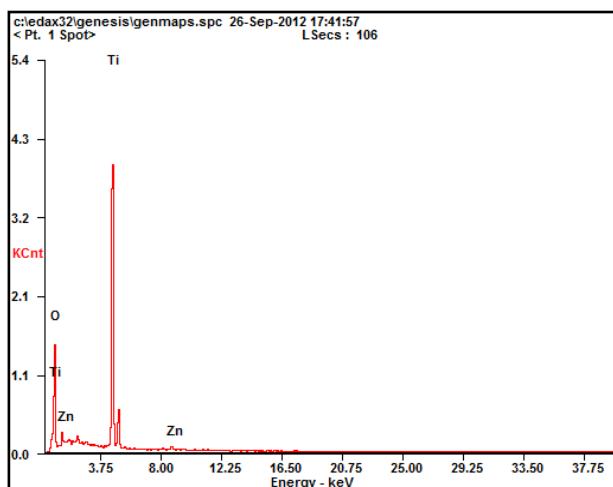


Figure 3. EDS spectrum of 3% Zn-TiO₂
图 3. 掺杂浓度为 3% 的样品 EDS 表征

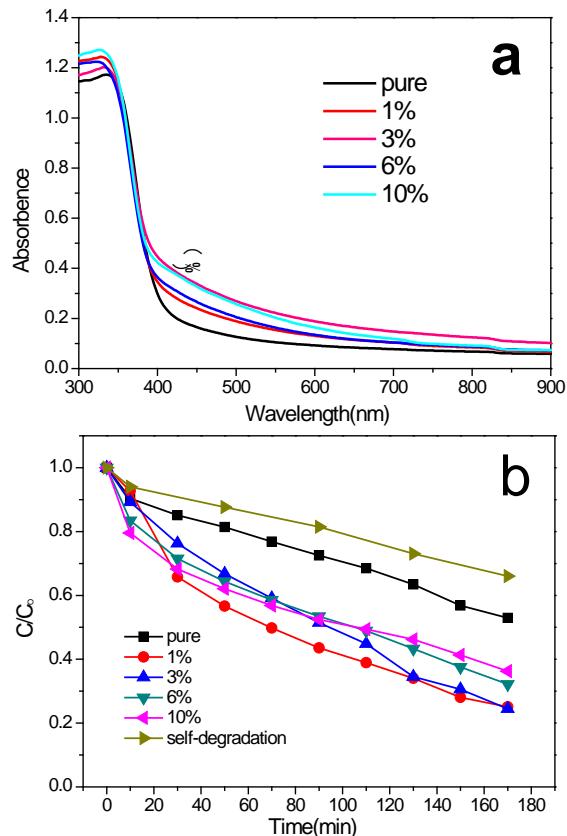


Figure 4. (a) UV-Vis absorption spectra of 0% - 10% Zn-TiO₂; (b) Degradation curves of 0% - 10% Zn-TiO₂, including self degradation of MB
图 4. (a) 纯 TiO₂与 Zn 掺杂 TiO₂样品的紫外可见吸收光谱;(b) 样品降解亚甲基蓝的光催化曲线

个小时降解速率较快。Zn 掺杂高于 3% 时，样品的光催化活性逐渐降低。样品的光催化活性通常取决于晶粒大小、晶相和杂质。所有的掺杂的样品的晶相和晶

粒大小都相同，因此光催化性能的提高可以归结于Zn掺杂的作用。当Zn掺杂的量低于3%时，Zn在TiO₂的晶格中形成替代原子。锌离子的价态为+2，在TiO₂的晶格中形成空穴，吸收水分子在晶体表面产生·OH，增加了OH的密度，因此可以增加MB的降解效率。当进一步增加Zn的掺杂量时，Zn原子将会在TiO₂的颗粒中形成间隙原子而不是替代原子。这种间隙原子在催化剂中产生的杂质能级将会增强光生载流子的复合，因此会降低样品的光催化效率。

4. 结论

用溶胶凝胶法制备的不同比例Zn掺杂TiO₂样品均为锐钛矿相TiO₂，Zn掺杂不会改变TiO₂的结构，也没有含锌杂相存在，但Zn掺杂会有助于减小TiO₂晶粒尺寸。Zn掺杂并未改变TiO₂的吸收带边，但会在TiO₂的禁带内产生杂质能级，低浓度掺杂可提高TiO₂的光催化性能，浓度过高则会增加光生载流子复合中心，光催化效率降低，掺杂浓度为1%的样品呈现出最好的光催化活性。

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