FORMATION OF TiO_2 NANOTUBULAR STRUCTURE IN FLUORINATED ETHYLENE GLYCOL ELECTROLYTES CONTAINING ADDITIVES BY ANODISATION

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by

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that I have conducted, completed the research work and written the thesis entitle "Formation of TiO_2 Nanotubular Structure in Fluorinated Ethylene Glycol Electrolytes Containing Additives by Anodisation". I also declare that it has not been previously submitted for the award of any degree or diploma or other similar title of this for any other examining body or University.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

			Page
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS			ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS			iv
LIST OF TABLES			viii
LIST OF FIGURES			x
LIST OF SYMBOLS			xviii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS			xx
ABSTRAK			xxii
ABSTRACT			xxiii
CHAPTER ONE : INTRODUCTION			
1.1	Background		1
	1.1.1	Photoactive materials for environmental cleaning	4
	1.1.2	Photoactive materials for energy generation	5
	1.1.3	Nanomaterials as photoactive materials for environmental clean-up and renewable energy	7
	1.1.4	TiO_2 nanotube arrays (TNTs) formation	8
1.2	Problem statements		10
1.3	Objectives of the study		12
1.4	Research scope		12
1.5	Thesis outline		13
CHAPTER TWO : LITERATURE REVIEW			
2.1	Introduction		14
2.2	Titanium dioxide (TiO_2)		14
2.3	Properties of TiO_2		15
	2.3.1	Anatase	16
	2.3.2	Rutile	17
	2.3.3	Electronic and optical properties	18
2.4	Photo-induced properties of TiO_2		19
	2.4.1	Heterogeneous photocatalysis	19
2.5	TiO_2 as photocatalyst		20
	2.5.1	Mechanism of semiconductor photocatalytic water	25

splitting
2.5.2 Nanotubular TiO_2 as photocatalyst 27
2.6 PEC cells 32
2.6.1 TiO_2 for PEC cells 34
2.6.2 Basic principle of PEC for photocurrent density measurement 37
2.7 Synthesis of TNTs 38
2.8 Formation of TNTs by anodic oxidation process 41
2.8.1 Fundamental of the passive oxide film formation on Ti 41
2.8.2 Growth mechanism of TNTs 42
2.8.2 (a) Field-assisted dissolution growth model 47
2.8.2 (b) Flow mechanism growth model 51
2.8.2 (c) Layer by layer growth model 52
2.8.3 The electrolyte generation for TNT arrays formation 54
2.8.3 (a) First electrolyte generation of TNTs formation 54
2.8.3 (b) Second electrolyte generation of TNTs formation 55
2.8.3 (c) Third electrolyte generation of TNTs formation 56
2.8.4 Factors effecting geometry and composition 58
2.8.4 (a) Effect of voltage 59
2.8.4 (b) Effect of anodisation time 61
2.8.4 (c) Effect of oxidants volume content 63
2.9 Free-standing TNT arrays 64
2.9.1 Mechanical delamination 64
2.9.2 Chemical separation 65
2.9.3 Physical parameter 65
2.10 Crystallisation and phase formation of TNT arrays 66
2.10.1 Thermal annealing 68

CHAPTER THREE : METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction 74
3.2 Raw materials and chemical 74
3.3 Experimental procedure and parameter studied 75

3.3.1 Foil preparation 76
3.3.2 Electrolyte preparation 77
3.3.3 Anodisation 77
3.3.4 Cleaning of TNTs (post cleaning) 81
3.3.5 Thermal annealing 81
3.4 Characterisation and analysis methods 83
3.4.1 Morphology 83
3.4.2 Crystallinity 86
3.4.3 Surface composition and chemical analysis 88
3.4.4 Optical property 89
3.5 Photo-induced reaction 90
3.5.1 Photocatalytic degradation of organic dyes experiments 90
3.5.1 (a) Adsorbate 90
3.5.1 (b) Measurement of organic dye decolouration 91
3.5.2 Photocurrent density measurement 92

CHAPTER FOUR : RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction 94
4.2 Anodisation of Ti in pure EG electrolyte 94
4.3 Anodisation of Ti in H_2O and H_2O_2 added EG electrolyte 101
4.3.1 Current-time 102
4.3.2 Effect of applied voltage on the nanotube arrays formation 112
4.3.3 Mechanism of grassy TNTs 118
4.3.4 Elemental and chemical composition 121
4.3.5 Phase formation and transformation study 122
4.4 Anodisation of Ti in KOH added EG electrolyte 132
4.4.1 Effect of KOH molarity in EG/NH_4F electrolyte 133
4.4.2 Effect of anodisation time 136
4.4.3 Effect of annealing temperature on the phase formation and transformation 143
4.4.4 Optical properties of TNTs 150
4.4.5 Chemical state and electronic state 151
4.5 Anodisation of Ti in LiOH added EG electrolyte 154

4.5.1 Morphology of annealed TNTs 155
4.5.2 TEM analysis of as-anodised and annealed TNTs 158
4.5.3 Effect of thermal annealing on anodised TNTs 160
4.5.4 Raman analysis 161
4.5.5 Chemical composition of the nanotube layers 162
4.6 Anodisation of Ti in Na_2CO_3 added EG electrolyte 168
4.6.1 Effect of volume of Na_2CO_3 168
4.6.2 TEM images of FSTNTs 175
4.6.3 Crystallinity of FSTNTs 177
4.6.3 (a) Crystallinity of as-anodised FSTNTs 177
4.6.3 (b) Crystallinity of annealed FSTNTs 179
4.6.4 Chemical state of FSTNTs 186
4.7 Photo-induced reactions of TNTs formed in H_2O, H_2O_2, KOH, LiOH and Na_2CO_3 added EF/NH_4F electrolyte 188
4.7.1 Photocatalytic activity of grassy TNTs 190
4.7.3 (a) Mechanism of photocatalytic activity of MO dye 194
4.7.2 Photocatalytic activity of FSTNTs 197
4.7.3 Photocatalytic degradation of MB dye 199
4.7.4 Photocurrent density measurement 205

CHAPTER FIVE : CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion 211
5.2 Recommendation for future research work 213

REFERENCES 215

APPENDICES

Appendix A1: Raw data of current density vs. time for TNTs in EG/NH_4F/H_2O
Appendix A2: Raw data of current density vs. time for TNTs in EG/NH_4F/H_2O_2
Appendix B1: ICSD data of Anatase TiO_2 (96-900-8214)
Appendix B2: ICSD data of Rutile TiO_2 (96-900-1682)
Appendix B3: ICSD data of Ti (96-901-1601)

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

LIST OF TABLES

		Page
Table 1.1	Treatment methods used for water/wastewater purification (Dhakras, 2011; Pereira and Alves, 2012; Ratna and Padhi, 2012; Koptsik, 2014)	3
Table 2.1	Properties of anatase and rutile (Hanaor and Sorrell, 2011; Pelaez *et al.*, 2012)	16
Table 2.2	Characteristics of 1-D TNTs	28
Table 2.3	Organic dye degradation on TNTs from the literature	32
Table 2.4	Summary of photocurrent density using TNTs as photoanode	36
Table 2.5	Fabrication methods to produce TNTs (Kulkarni et al., 2015; Ge et al., 2016)	40
Table 2.6	The evolution of anodic TNTs (Regonini et al., 2013; Alkire and Lipkowski, 2015)	58
Table 2.7	Summary of the nanotube diameter (inner and outer), and length obtained at different voltages for 17 h in fresh EG/NH_4F/H_2O electrolyte (Prakasam et al. (2007))	59
Table 2.8	Effect of anodisation voltages on anodised Ti (Macak et al., 2008)	60
Table 2.9	Effect of anodisation time on anodised Ti (Macak et al., 2008)	62
Table 2.10	Effect of water volume content on anodised Ti (Wei et al., 2010)	63
Table 2.11	Schematic diagram of detachment and open bottom methods by using different methods (Liu et al., 2012)	66
Table 2.12	Effect of different annealing temperatures on TNTs phase formation and transformation and chemical composition	72
Table 3.1	Raw materials and chemicals used for the preparation of TNTs and FSTNTs and the fabrication samples for photo-induced reaction (PEC and photocatalytic performances evaluations)	75
Table 3.2	The variable and constant parameters for overall experimental	80
Table 3.3	The objectives of each parameter studied in anodisation	81

Table 4.1	Comparison of TNTs prepared in EG/NH_4F/H_2O and EG/NH_4F/H_2O_2 electrolyte at 60 V for 30 min	112
Table 4.2	Elemental composition of TNTs in various electrolyte composition and applied voltages	122
Table 4.3	Anatase crystallite size measurement by Scherrer formula at two different annealing temperatures	124
Table 4.4	Effect of KOH molarity to the structural characteristics of TNTs and pH of EG/NH_4F/KOH electrolyte	135
Table 4.5	Structural characteristics of TNTs prepared in EG/NH_4F/KOH electrolyte at 60 V for different anodisation time	143
Table 4.6	Structural characteristics of TNTs prepared in EG/NH_4F/LiOH electrolyte at 60 V for 30 min	158
Table 4.7	Quantitative analysis of anatase and rutile phase presence in TNTs through Rietveld refinement method	160
Table 4.8	Element composition (EDX) on the surface of TNTs	165
Table 4.9	The dimension of TNTs anodised in EG/NH_4F/H_2O and EG/NH_4F/Na_2CO_3 electrolyte at 60 V for 60 min	171
Table 4.10	The dimension of TNTs at different volume of 1.0 M Na_2CO_3 at 60 V for 60 min	174
Table 4.11	EDX analysis of FSTNTs annealed at 400°C in air and N_2 atmosphere	182
Table 4.12	Summary of annealed FSTNTs dimension at different temperature in N_2 atmosphere	184
Table 4.13	The degradation percentage of MO dye of different samples	198
Table 4.14	Photocurrent density at 0.5 $V_{Ag/AgCl}$ and 1.0 $V_{Ag/AgCl}$ of annealed TNTs under UV light	206

LIST OF FIGURES

		Page
Figure 1.1	Typical morphology of TNTs by anodic oxidation process (Su et al., 2013b)	9
Figure 2.1	Crystal structure of anatase and rutile (Haggerty et al., 2017)	18
Figure 2.2	Photocatalytic process over TiO_2 (reproduced and modified from Herrmann (2005))	23
Figure 2.3	Band positions of several metal oxides semiconductors used as photocatalyst and their corresponding relative position of the band edges vs. the standard hydrogen electrode (SHE) and some important redox potential (reproduced and modified from Ghicov and Schmuki (2009))	25
Figure 2.4	Schematic representation of electron path through a percolated and oriented nanostructure (reproduced from Ghicov and Schmuki (2009))	27
Figure 2.5	Principle of PEC cells operation based on n-type semiconductor. (a) Regenerative type cell producing electric current from sunlight, and (b) a cell that generates a chemical fuel, hydrogen, through the photo-cleavage of water (reproduced and modified from Gratzel (2001))	37
Figure 2.6	Timeline and fabrication method of TiO_2-based nanotubes (reproduced and modified from Kulkarni *et al.* (2015)	39
Figure 2.7	Schematic illustration of anodic oxidation set-up for TNTs formation (Taib et al., 2017)	41
Figure 2.8	Pourbaix diagram for the Ti-H_2O system at 25 ^oC (10^{-6} mol/ 1 ionic concentration) (Schultze and Lohrengel, 2000; Bhola and Mishra, 2013)	42
Figure 2.9	Typical current density-time (*J*-*t*) characteristics after a voltage step in the absence (compact oxide) and presence (porous oxide) of fluoride ions in the electrolyte (Roy et al., 2011)	43
Figure 2.10	(a) Ionic movement of F^-, OH^- and O^{2-} species towards the anode and migration of Ti^{4+} from Ti toward the electrolyte, and (b) the barrier layer thickness, (*d*), at the metal|oxide interface may minimise the oxidation rate and the dissolution process during anodisation will aid the process to keep active at the oxide|electrolyte interface (reproduced from Roy *et al.* (2011))	46

Figure 2.11 Transition of nanopores to NTs promoted by FRL on the outer wall of each single TiO_2 cell (reproduced and modified from Berger *et al.* (2011); Yoriya *et al.* (2011); Yoriya and Grimes (2011) 47

Figure 2.12 Schematic diagram of the nanotube arrays evolution at constant applied voltage: (a) formation of oxide layer, (b) pit formation on the oxide layer, (c) growth of the pit into scallop shaped pores, (d) metallic part between pores undergoes oxidation and field assisted dissolution, and (e) fully developed nanotube arrays with a corresponding top view (reproduced from Mor *et al.* (2006)) 49

Figure 2.13 Illustration of the flow mechanism pushing oxide and fluoride layer-up the cell walls by viscous flow (reproduced from Houser and Hebert (2009); Roy *et al.* (2011)) 51

Figure 2.14 Layer by layer growth model: (a) Formation of anodic oxide layer, (b) Cavities generation, (c) Oxide evolves and grows continuously, (d) Alignment of cavities to orient vertically to the Ti metal substrate, (e) Formation of longer channels at the collapsed parts of the linking cavities, (f) Formation of stacked oxide rings structure, (g) Elongated stacked oxide rings to form a nanotubular structure (Jaroenworaluck *et al.*, 2007; Regonini *et al.*, 2013) 53

Figure 2.15 Morphology of nanotubes in first electrolyte generation prepared in (a) chromic acid with HF at 5 V (Zwilling *et al.*, 1999) and 0.5 wt% HF solution at different voltages of (b) 5 V and 20 V at (c) surface and (d) cross-sectional view (Gong *et al.*, 2001) 55

Figure 2.16 A comparison of SEM images cross-sectional of nanotubes prepared in (a) an aqueous electrolyte with ripples along the wall and (b) an organic electrolyte with smooth walls (Macak *et al.*, 2005) 57

Figure 2.17 XRD patterns of TNTs annealed at temperature range from 230 ^{o}C to 880 ^{o}C for 3 h. A, R and T represent anatase, rutile and titanium, respectively (Varghese *et al.*, 2003) 69

Figure 2.18 Schematic represents crystallisation of TNT arrays: (a) nucleation of anatase crystals; (b) growth of the anatase crystals at elevated temperature; (c) nucleation of rutile crystals; (d) growth of rutile crystals at higher temperatures; (e) complete transformation of crystallites in the walls to rutile at temperatures above approximately 620 ^{o}C (reproduced from Varghese *et al.* (2003)) 70

Figure 3.1	Flowchart of overall research work	76
Figure 3.2	Flow chart presents the anodic formation of TNTs	78
Figure 3.3	Photograph of the anodisation experiment set-up	78
Figure 3.4	Flow chart presents the anodic formation of TNTs with the detail of characterisation and applications involved	79
Figure 3.5	Heating profile for thermal annealing of TNTs	82
Figure 3.6	Schematic diagram of photodegradation of organic dye under UV irradiation condition	92
Figure 3.7	Experimental set-up for photocurrent measurement (PEC cell)	93
Figure 4.1	Photographs of anodised Ti in EG electrolyte containing 0.45 wt.% NH_4F: (a) good adherence oxide, (b) poor adherence oxide on Ti, (c) corroded Ti, and (d) dissolved Ti foil after 30 min of anodisation at 60 V	95
Figure 4.2	*J-t* curves during anodic oxidation of the Ti in pure EG containing NH_4F which represent different observations: (a) poor adherence, (b) good adherence, (c) corroded Ti foil and (d) dissolved Ti foil	97
Figure 4.3	FESEM images (oxide surface and cross-section), TEM image and EDX analysis of oxide films after 30 min of anodisation in EG/NH_4F electrolyte at 60 V for 30 min: (a) TNTs formation, (b) porous oxide and (c) diminished porous oxide. The inset of oxide surface represents the high magnification of each sample	98
Figure 4.4	Schematic diagram of anodised Ti in pure EG containing 0.45 wt% NH_4F at 60 V for 30 min: (a) TNTs formation, (b) peeled-off, (c) corroded Ti and (d) dissolved Ti	100
Figure 4.5	*J-t* curves of anodised Ti in EG containing 0.45 wt% NH_4F and different oxidants. The insets show: (i) the magnified *J-t* curve in the range of 0 – 3 min; and TEM images represent the morphology of TNTs formed in (ii) EG/NH_4F/H_2O_2 and (ii) EG/NH_4F/H_2O	103
Figure 4.6	Schematic illustration of the TNTs growth mechanism in organic electrolyte: (a) Ti foil, (b) ejection of Ti^{4+} from Ti, (c) formation of oxide barrier layer, (d) possible reaction mechanism with the presence of additives, (e) formation of pit, (f) formation of pores and (g) formation of TNTs	105
Figure 4.7	Mechanism at inner tube bottom of anodised Ti in EG containing 0.45 wt% NH4F and (a) 1 ml H_2O and (b) 3 ml H_2O_2	110

at 60 V for 30 min

Figure 4.8 FESEM (tube surface and bottom) and TEM images of anodised Ti in EG containing 0.45 wt% NH_4F with: (a) 1 mL H_2O and (b) 3 mL H_2O_2 at 60 V for 30 min 111

Figure 4.9 FESEM images (tube surface and cross-section) of anodised Ti in EG/NH_4F/H_2O_2 electrolyte for 30 min at different anodisation voltages: (a) 20 V, (b) 40 V, (c) 60 V and (d) 80 V 114

Figure 4.10 Length and diameter of TNTs prepared in EG/NH_4F/H_2O_2 electrolyte at 20 – 80 V for 30 min 116

Figure 4.11 Optical images of the as-anodised Ti foil at different applied voltages for 30 min. Inset images are the electrolyte solution indicating the colour change before and after 30 min of anodisation 117

Figure 4.12 Temperature-time variation during anodisation in (a) EG/NH_4F/H_2O at 60 V and EG/NH_4F/H_2O_2 at (b) 60 V and (c) 80 V for 30 min 118

Figure 4.13 Schematic illustration of grassy TNTs formed in EG/NH_4F/H_2O_2 electrolyte at 60 V for 30 min. The insets show: (a) FESEM image of grassy TNTs and TEM images of (b) tubes surface and (c) tubes bottom 119

Figure 4.14 XRD patterns of Ti foil, as-anodised and annealed grassy TNTs at different annealing temperatures from 200 ^{o}C to 800 ^{o}C in air. Inset is the enlarge pattern of 400 ^{o}C and 600 ^{o}C 123

Figure 4.15 FESEM images of grassy TNTs formed in EG/NH_4F/H_2O_2 electrolyte at 60 V for 30 min at different annealing temperatures: (a) as-anodised, (b) 400 ^{o}C, (c) 600 ^{o}C and (d) 800 ^{o}C 125

Figure 4.16 Raman spectra of as-anodised and annealed grassy TNT samples (400 ^{o}C – 800 ^{o}C). Inset is the as-anodised spectrum 128

Figure 4.17 Phase growth and transformation mechanism (a) anatase growth mechanism, (b) nucleation of rutile phase at neighbouring grain boundaries of anatase crystals; (c) nucleation of rutile inside the bulk anatase crystal and (d) nucleation of rutile at anatase crystal surface 129

Figure 4.18 Illustration of anatase crystal presence in 600 ^{o}C grassy TNT. The insets show: (a) TEM image (b) HRTEM and (c) FFT pattern 131

Figure 4.19	FESEM images of TNTs formed at 60 V for 30 min in EG electrolyte containing 0.45 wt.% NH_4F and 1mL of: (a) 0.5 M, (b) 1.0 M, (c) 2.0 M and (d) 3.0 M KOH. Inset images show the tubes surface of respective morphologies at low magnification	133
Figure 4.20	FESEM images of anodised Ti within 3 min at 60 V in EG/NH_4F/KOH (a) surface morphology and (b) cross-sectional view (inset is a TEM image)	137
Figure 4.21	(a) FESEM and (b) TEM images of the TNTs bottom part	138
Figure 4.22	FESEM images of surface (left column) and cross-section (right column) morphology of anodised Ti at different anodisation time (a) 5 s, (b) 10 s, (c) 30 sec, (d) 1 min, (e) 3 min, (f) 5 min, (g) 10 min, (h) 30 min and (i) 60 min	139
Figure 4.23	XRD patterns: Ti foil, as-anodised Ti and annealed TNTs at different annealing temperatures (200 ^oC to 1000 ^oC in air) all grown in EG/NH_4F/KOH otherwise stated. Inset is the enlarged patterns for TNTs formed in EG/NH_4F/KOH and EG/NH_4F/H_2O annealed at 400 ^oC	144
Figure 4.24	FESEM images of anodised Ti in EG/NH_4F/KOH electrolyte after annealing at 400 ^oC: (a) surface, (b) bottom, (c) cross section and 600 ^oC; (d) surface, (e) bottom and (f) cross section. Insets: high magnification images	146
Figure 4.25	Raman spectra of as-anodised and annealed TNTs at 400 ^oC in air. Inset is the as-anodised spectrum	147
Figure 4.26	(a) TEM and (b) HRTEM images of as-anodised sample, (c) TEM and (d) HRTEM images of annealed sample at 400 ^oC. The inset in (b) shows the corresponding FFT and (d) SAED pattern	148
Figure 4.27	Photoluminescence spectrum of annealed TNTs at 400 ^oC in air	151
Figure 4.28	XPS spectra of TNTs (a) survey spectrum of as-anodised and annealed samples, (b) Ti 2*p* peaks and (c) O 1*s* scan curves	152
Figure 4.29	TEM image of TNTs and EFTEM elemental mapping of (b) Ti, (c) O, (d) F and (e) K.	154
Figure 4.30	FESEM images of TNTs (tubes surface, cross-section) and Ti surface of substrate for (a) as-anodised and annealed samples at (b) 200 ^oC, (c) 300 ^oC, (d) 400 ^oC, (e) 500 ^oC, and (f) 600 ^oC in air for 2 h	156

Figure 4.31	TEM images of nanotube wall at (a) top and (b) bottom region of TNTs grown in EG/NH_4F/LiOH: (i) low magnification of cross-section, (ii) ring structure of TNTs wall and (c) high magnification of cross-section	159
Figure 4.32	TNTs grown in EG/NH_4F/LiOH: (a) TEM image, (b) HRTEM image and (c) SAED pattern (annealing at 400 ^oC)	159
Figure 4.33	XRD patterns of as-anodised and annealed TNTs at different annealing temperatures. The inset shows the enlarged 500 ^oC sample at 2θ: 20 – 35^o	161
Figure 4.34	Figure 4.35: Raman spectra of as-anodised and annealed TNTs prepared in EG/NH_4F/LiOH electrolyte. The inset shows the Raman peak of 600 ^oC in the range of 300-600 cm^{-1}	162
Figure 4.35	Figure 4.36: (a) XPS survey spectra of as-anodised and annealed TNTs at 400 ^oC, and high resolution peaks of annealed sample of (b) Li 1*s*, (c) O 1*s* and (d) C 1*s*	163
Figure 4.36	Figure 4.37: EDX analysis of (a) as-anodised and (b) annealed TNTs at 400 ^oC	164
Figure 4.37	Figure 4.38: TEM images of a single as-anodised TNTs, and its EDX mapping image of (b) Ti element, (c) O element and (d) F element	166
Figure 4.38	Figure 4.39: FTIR spectrum of as-anodised and annealed TNTs fabricated in EG/NH_4F/LiOH electrolyte	167
Figure 4.39	Figure 4.40: Illustration and optical images of the as-anodised samples grown in (a) EG/NH_4F/H_2O and (b) EG/NH_4F/Na_2CO_3 electrolyte at 60 V for 60 min.	169
Figure 4.40	Figure 4.41: FESEM images of tubes surface and cross-section of TNT anodised in EG electrolyte containing 0.45 wt% NH_4F with (a) 2 mL H_2O, and (b) 2 mL Na_2CO_3 at 60 V for 60 min.	170
Figure 4.41	Figure 4.42: FESEM images surface morphology and cross-sectional of TNTs after anodisation fabricated at 60 V for 60 min in EG/NH_4F containing different volume of Na_2CO_3: (a) 1 mL, (b) 2 mL, (c) 3 mL, (d) 4 mL and (e) 5 mL	172
Figure 4.42	Figure 4.43: Mechanism proposed for delamination of TNTs to form FSTNTs in EG/NH_4F/Na_2CO_3 electrolytes: (a) insertion of carbonate ions inside the tubes, (b) reaction between ions, (c) formation of CO_2 gas inside the tubes, (d) self-detachment of oxide and (e) self-healing at fissures	174

Figure 4.43	Figure 4.44: (a) FESEM image and (b) TEM images of FSTNTs: (i-v) grown in EG/NH_4F/Na_2CO_3 at 60 V for 60 min	176
Figure 4.44	Figure 4.45: (a) XRD, (b) Raman, (c) TEM and (c) HRTEM of as-anodised FSTNTs grown in EG electrolyte containing 0.45 wt% NH_4F and 2 mL of Na_2CO_3. The inset shows the FFT patterns	177
Figure 4.45	Figure 4.46: Possible mechanism of bidentate chelating of carbonate on TiO_2 surfaces	179
Figure 4.46	Figure 4.47: (a) XRD (annealed at 400 ^oC in air and N_2), (b) TEM and (e) HRTEM of annealed FSTNTs grown in EG electrolyte containing 0.45 wt% NH_4F and 2 mL of Na_2CO_3. The inset shows the FFT patterns	180
Figure 4.47	Figure 4.48: FESEM images of annealed FSTNTs at 400 ^oC in (a) air and (b) N_2 atmosphere. The images represent the tubes surface, cross-section view (inset is a high magnification) and tubes bottom	181
Figure 4.48	Figure 4.49: FESEM images of the FSTNTs annealed at (a) 200 ^oC and (b) 600 ^oC in N_2 atmosphere. The images represent the tubes surface, cross-section view (inset is a high magnification) and tubes bottom	183
Figure 4.49	Figure 4.50: Schematic diagram of: (a) as-anodised and (b) annealed FSTNTs for the formation mechanism of faceted-shaped particles caused by Rayleigh instability	184
Figure 4.50	Figure 4.51: XRD patterns of annealed FSTNTs in N_2 at (a) 200 °C and (b) 600 °C	185
Figure 4.51	Figure 4.52: XPS spectra of (a) broad survey scan and (b) narrow scan of N 1*s* of FSTNTs annealed at 600 °C	186
Figure 4.52	Figure 4.53: FTIR spectra of FSTNTs annealed at 600 °C in N_2	188
Figure 4.53	Figure 4.54: Photocatalytic performance (degradation of MO) of annealed TNTs under UV light	189
Figure 4.54	Figure 4.55: UV-Vis spectra of MO dye degraded by grassy TNT annealed at different temperatures: (a) as-anodised, (b) 200 ^oC, (c) 400 ^oC, (d) 600 ^oC and (e) 800 ^oC. The inset shows the decolouration 30 ppm of MO dyes after illumination	191
Figure 4.55	Figure 4.56: Photodegradation efficiency of MO dye at different annealing temperatures. The insets show: (a) FESEM image of grassy TNTs surface morphology (b) TEM image of thin wall grassy TNT and (c) XRD pattern	192

Figure 4.56	Figure 4.57: Photodegradation of MO with the presence of different samples; (a) blank, (b) as-anodised FSTNTs, (c) annealed FSTNTs in air and (d) annealed FSTNTs in N_2	197
Figure 4.57	Figure 4.58: Photocatalytic degradation of MB dye using (a) blank sample and annealed TNTs at 400 ^{o}C for 2 h in air grown in different electrolyte composition, (b) EG/NH_4F/H_2O and (c) EG/NH_4F/KOH. Inset: FESEM images of TNTs cross-section	200
Figure 4.58	Figure 4.59: UV-Vis absorbance spectra of MB aqueous decolouration after UV irradiation for annealed TNTs at 400 ^{o}C in air. TNTs were fabricated in EG/NH_4F/KOH electrolyte. Inset: (a) enlarge absorbance spectra for 3 – 5 h and (b) photograph of MB dyes degradation after exposure for 1 – 5 h (as labeled on the bottle)	201
Figure 4.59	Idealized chemical structure for trapping position on anatase TNTs. A, trapped hole with OH group ($Ti^{4+}O^{-\bullet}Ti^{4+}OH^{-}$) and B, inner trapped electron (Ti^{3+})	202
Figure 4.60	A band diagram of TNTs and photocatalytic degradation mechanism of MB dye	203
Figure 4.61	Photocurrent density – potential of annealed TNTs formed in (a) EG/NH_4F/H_2O, (b) EG/NH_4F/H_2O_2, (c) EG/NH_4F/KOH and (d) EG/NH_4F/LiOH at 60 V for 30 min under AM 1.5 solar simulator	205
Figure 4.62	Photocurrent density – potential of TNTs formed in EG/NH_4F/LiOH annealed at (a) as-anodised, (b) 200 ^{o}C, (c) 300 ^{o}C, (d) 400 ^{o}C, (e) 500 ^{o}C, and (f) 600 ^{o}C under AM 1.5 solar simulator	207

LIST OF SYMBOLS

%	Percentage
<	Less than
>	More than
°	Degree
°C	Degree Celsius
° C/min	Degree Celsius per minute
[ ]	Concentration
θ	Bragg angle
2θ	Diffraction angle
λ	Wavelength
$^{\bullet}O_2^-$	Superoxide radical
$^{\bullet}OH$	Hydroxyls radical
$^{\bullet}OOH$	Hydroperoxyl radical
at%	Atomic percent
A	Ampere
Å	Angstrom (10^{-10} m)
cm	Centimetre
d	Thickness
E_c	Conduction band
E_g	Bandgap energy
E_v	Valence band
e^-	Electrons
e^-_{CB}	Conduction band electron
eV	Electron volt
g	Gram
h	Hour
h^+	Holes
hv	Photon energy
h^+_{VB}	Valence band hole
J	Current density
L	Litre

M	Molarity
m	Meter
mA	miliampere
mg	miligram
min	Minute
mL	Millilitre
mm	Millimetre
MW	Megawatt
nm	Nanometer (10^{-9} m)
µm	Micrometer (10^{-6} m)
ppm	Parts per million
s	Second
T	Temperature
V	Voltage
Vö	Oxygen vacancies
wt%	Weight percent

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

a.u.	Arbitrary unit
AAO	Anodic aluminum oxide
ads	Adsorption
AM 1.5	Air Mass Solar Spectrum (1000 W/m^2)
AR	Aspect ratio
ASEAN	The Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BSE	Backscattered electrons
CB	Conduction band
DC	Direct current
DEG	Diethylene Glycol
DI	Deionized water
DMSO	Dimethyl Sulfoxide
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
DSSC	Dye-sensitized Solar Cells
EDX	Energy Dispersive X-ray
EFTEM	Energy Filtered Transmission Electron Microscopy
EG	Ethylene Glycol
ESCA	Electron Spectroscopy for Chemical Analysis
ESI	Electron Spectroscopic Imaging
FESEM	Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscopy
FiT	Feed-in Tariff
FRL	Fluoride-rich layer
FSTNTs	Free standing TiO_2 nanotubes
FTIR	Fourier Transform Infrared
FWHM	Full Width High Maximum
GHG	Greenhouse gases
HRTEM	High Resolution Transmission Electron Microscopy
ICSD	Inorganic Crystal Structure Database
ISO	International Organisation for Standardization
J-V	Current density-voltage
J-t	Current density-time transient

LSV	Linear sweep voltammetry
MB	Methyl blue
MBIPV	Malaysia Building Integrated Photovoltaic
MO	Methyl orange
min	Minute
NTs	Nanotubes
NREPAP	National Renewable Energy Policy and Action Plan
PDF	Powder Diffraction File
PBR	Pilling-Bedworth Ratio
PEC	Photoelectrochemical
pH	Hydrogen potential
PL	Photoluminescence
RO	Reverse osmosis
SAED	Selected Area Electron Diffraction
SE	Secondary electrons
SEM	Scanning Electron Microscopy
SHE	Standard Hydrogen Electrode
TEM	Transmission Electron Microscopy
TNTs	TiO_2 nanotubes
UV	Ultraviolet
UV-Vis	Ultraviolet- Visible Spectrophotometer
VB	Valence band
XPS	X-ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy
XRD	X-ray Diffraction

PENGHASILAN STRUKTUR NANOTIUB TiO_2 DI DALAM ETILENA GLIKOL MENGANDUNGI PENAMBAH MELALUI PENGANODAN

ABSTRAK

Rangkaian tiubnano TiO_2 (TNTs) telah menarik minat yang signifikan sebagai calon yang paling sesuai untuk aplikasi tindakbalas terfotoaruh. Komposisi elektrolit adalah salah satu faktor yang penting untuk pembentukan oksida melalui penganodan. TNTs dihasilkan dengan elektrolit etilena glikol (EG)/ammonium fluorida (NH_4F) yang mengandungi pelbagai bahan tambahan (H_2O, H_2O_2, KOH, LiOH and Na_2CO_3) sebagai penyedia O^{2-} dan/atau OH^-. Ciri-ciri yang disiasat termasuklah morfologi, struktur oksida nanotubular yang terbentuk dan penghablurannya. TNTs yang terbentuk dalam EG/NH_4F/H_2O_2 menghasilkan struktur berumput (ketebalan dinding ~ 10 nm) disebabkan punaran kimia yang tinggi di hujung permukaan tiub. TNTs yang terbentuk dalam elektrolit EG/NH_4F/KOH sebahagiannya adalah berkristal dengan panjang tiub purata 6.1 µm. Ion-ion OH^- menghadkan punaran permukaan yang berlebihan di hujung tiub. Sementara itu, penambahan Na_2CO_3 dalam elektrolit EG/NH_4F berjaya membentuk TNTs bebas berdiri (FSTNTs) akibat evolusi gas yang membantu melemahkan lekatan filem anodik pada Ti. FSTNTs mengandungi kristal nano anatase. TNTs berumput menunjukan kecekapan pennyahwarna fotokatalitik MO tertinggi (90.7%) selepas 2 jam disebabkan keupayaan fasa anatase untuk kekal pada 600 ^oC di hujung struktur berumput.