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**TiO<sub>2</sub>纳米管阵列光催化降解有机污染物和  
光电解水制氢研究**

**Study on Photocatalytic Degradation of Organic Pollutants  
and Photoelectrocatalytic Hydrogen Production of  
TiO<sub>2</sub> Nanotube Arrays**

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**Study on Photocatalytic Degradation of Organic Pollutants  
and Photoelectrocatalytic Hydrogen Production of  
 $\text{TiO}_2$  Nanotube Arrays**



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**Master of Science**

By

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# TiO<sub>2</sub>纳米管阵列光催化降解有机污染物和 光电解水制氢研究

## 中文摘要

纳米结构TiO<sub>2</sub>作为一种新型的无机半导体功能材料，在光解水制氢、光催化降解有机污染物、太阳能电池、生物材料和气敏传感器等领域显示出了极大的应用前景。特别是纳米TiO<sub>2</sub>光照下的强氧化性、无毒、长期光化学稳定性、能级与水的氧化还原电位相匹配等特性，使其在净化环境和光电催化分解水方面具有诱人的发展前景。与TiO<sub>2</sub>纳米颗粒薄膜相比，利用阳极氧化法在Ti基底表面制备的TiO<sub>2</sub>纳米管阵列具有高度有序的纳米管阵列结构，优异的光电转换性能和良好的化学稳定性，且通过调节制备参数可实现对TiO<sub>2</sub>纳米管阵列形貌、管径、管壁厚度、管长和晶型的可控制备，从而能够满足更高的性能要求。锐钛矿型TiO<sub>2</sub>的禁带宽度为3.2 eV，只能被紫外光激发。一方面，TiO<sub>2</sub>纳米管阵列的紫外光光催化效率仍然较低；另一方面，TiO<sub>2</sub>纳米管阵列只能吸收波长小于387.5 nm 的太阳光，太阳能利用率低，且光生电子-空穴对复合率高，光电转换效率和量子效率较低。因此，研究者们一直在努力探索多种方法提高其光催化效率和太阳能利用率。

本文旨在一方面通过TiO<sub>2</sub>纳米管阵列协同Fenton试剂光催化降解有机污染物，提高TiO<sub>2</sub>纳米管阵列的光催化效率，另一方面对TiO<sub>2</sub>纳米管阵列进行NiO纳米颗粒修饰，抑制其光生电子-空穴对的复合，提高光催化降解有机污染物的效率和光电解水产氢速率。采用一次电化学阳极氧化法制备高度有序的TiO<sub>2</sub>纳米管阵列，将其光催化作用与Fenton试剂的高级氧化作用相结合，加速有机污染物的光催化降解；采用三次电化学阳极氧化法构筑了排列规整有序的TiO<sub>2</sub>纳米管阵列，并分别采用超声辅助浸渍法和化学浴循环浸渍法对其进行NiO纳米颗粒修饰，降低光生电子-空穴对的复合几率，提高TiO<sub>2</sub>纳米管阵列的光催化降解速率和光电催化产氢速率。利用SEM、TEM、EDX、XRD、XPS、UV-vis漫反

射谱、PL光谱、光电流谱等对纳米管阵列的表面形貌、组成成分、晶型结构、光吸收性能、光电化学活性等进行表征，并通过对甲基橙(MO)、亚甲基蓝(MB)的降解和光电解水制氢的应用，考察其光催化活性与光电转换性能。主要工作及研究进展如下：

1. 在HF体系中，采用电化学一次阳极氧化法在钛基底表面制备了高密度、排列有序的TiO<sub>2</sub>纳米管阵列，并且以MO水溶液为目标污染物，研究TiO<sub>2</sub>纳米管阵列协同Fenton试剂的光催化性能。发现在复合体系中TiO<sub>2</sub>纳米管阵列与Fenton试剂之间存在协同效应，二者的协同作用提高了TiO<sub>2</sub>纳米管阵列的光催化效率，降低了Fenton试剂的用量，MO的降解速率显著提高。研究表明，在pH=2.0时，TiO<sub>2</sub>纳米管阵列协同Fenton试剂光催化降解效率达到二者理论算数加和的1.2倍，显示出分别单独使用所不具有的优势。
2. 在乙二醇体系中，利用三次阳极氧化技术制得了高度有序、表面光滑、极为规整的TiO<sub>2</sub>纳米管阵列，并应用超声辅助浸渍法在TiO<sub>2</sub>纳米管阵列表面修饰了高度分散、尺寸可控的NiO纳米颗粒，获得NiO纳米颗粒修饰的TiO<sub>2</sub>纳米管阵列。研究发现，NiO纳米颗粒修饰的TiO<sub>2</sub>纳米管阵列具有良好的光响应。光催化降解MB水溶液的结果表明，在紫外光照射下超声浸渍1.0 h得到的NiO纳米颗粒修饰的TiO<sub>2</sub>纳米管阵列在紫外光照射下光催化活性明显增强，其光催化降解MB的速率比纯TiO<sub>2</sub>纳米管阵列提高了1.9倍。
3. 应用化学浴循环浸渍法在高度有序的TiO<sub>2</sub>纳米管阵列表面和管内沉积了分布均匀、粒径可控的NiO纳米颗粒。在三电极光电解池中，利用NiO纳米颗粒修饰的TiO<sub>2</sub>纳米管阵列光电解水制氢，研究表明，由于p型NiO和n型TiO<sub>2</sub>的p-n结作用，NiO纳米颗粒修饰的TiO<sub>2</sub>纳米管阵列的光电转换效率和太阳能利用率显著提高，循环浸渍15次制得的纳米管阵列产氢速率可达544  $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ ，而且稳定性好。

**关 键 词：**阳极氧化；TiO<sub>2</sub>纳米管阵列；NiO纳米颗粒；光催化；制氢

# Study on Photocatalytic Degradation of Organic Pollutants and Photoelectrocatalytic Hydrogen Production of $\text{TiO}_2$ Nanotube Arrays

## Abstract

Nanostructured titanium dioxide ( $\text{TiO}_2$ ), as a novel inorganic semiconductor material, has exhibited attractive applications for hydrogen production by splitting water, photocatalytic degradation of organic pollutants, dye-sensitized solar cells, biological materials and gas sensor. Especially,  $\text{TiO}_2$  has promising prospect in environmental protection of its good oxidation characteristics, nontoxicity and chemical stability. Meanwhile,  $\text{TiO}_2$  has become an ideal photocatalyst for water splitting with appropriate width of band gap and levels of the conduction and valence band. Compared to  $\text{TiO}_2$  nanoparticals, the highly ordered  $\text{TiO}_2$  nanotube arrays formed on the surface of Ti substrate by electrochemical anodization have unique photoelectric conversion characteristics and good chemical stability. Through controlling the structural parameters of the nanotubes such as pore diameter, tube length and wall thickness during the anodization process, the photocatalytic efficiency could be significantly improved. However, anatase  $\text{TiO}_2$  can only absorb UV light ( $< 387.5$  nm) due to its wide band gap ( $E_g = 3.2$  eV), which leads to the low UV photocatalytic efficiency and solar utilization efficiency. Moreover, its high recombination rate of photoinduced electron-hole pairs limits the photoconversion efficiency and quantum efficiency. In recent years, various attempts have been made to enhance the photocatalytic efficiency and solar utilization efficiency.

In the present work, we mainly focus on the Fenton-assisted and NiO modified  $\text{TiO}_2$  nanotube arrays to improve the photocatalytic efficiency, restrain the recombination of photogenerated electron-hole pairs and then enhance the photocatalytic degradation rate and the photoelectrochemical activity for hydrogen

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