Surface Texturing of TiO$_2$ Film by Mist Deposition of TiO$_2$ Nanoparticles

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Abstract: Unique and various microstructures of titanium oxide (TiO$_2$) film including macroporous structure, chromatic veins and rings, have been easily fabricated by mist deposition method on silicon substrate with mild preparation conditions. Rutile phase TiO$_2$ nanoparticles were directly used as starting material to prepare film and led to a simple preparation process. It was found that several different microstructures existed in the sample and changed with the varied positions from the center to the edge of the film when the concentration of the TiO$_2$ suspension is 0.06 mol/l, the deposition time is 30 min, the flow rate is 1 l/min and the temperature is 150°C. The surface texturing shows apparent distinction as the concentration of the TiO$_2$ suspension decreased to 0.03 mol/l and 0.01 mol/l.

Keywords: Mist deposition; TiO$_2$ film; TiO$_2$ nanoparticle; Surface texturing; Microstructure

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Introduction

There has been great interest in titanium oxide (TiO$_2$) film due to its chemical stability, high transparency in the visible region, photocatalytic activity and great mechanical durability. The main applications of TiO$_2$ films are in solar cells [1], gas sensors [2], optical coatings [3], photo-catalytic systems [4], and other devices. For many applications, porous TiO$_2$ films have attracted considerable attention because of large surface areas [5], highly ordered porous structures [6], and well-defined pore sizes and porosity [7]. There are various preparation methods of porous TiO$_2$ films such as sol-gel method [8], templating assembly method [9], reverse micelle [10], spray-pyrolysis method [11], aerosol deposition [12] and cathodic electrodeposition [13].

Different from these manufacture techniques, mist deposition has outstanding potential for the development of film with some advantages such as easy and atmospheric operation, simple structure, cheapness etc [14]. A film can be efficiently obtained with rapid deposition rate on large area, even rough and diverse substrate such as polymer, silicon, glass and metal. Because of its ability of being used under low temperature, mist deposition method has more practical value to prepare TiO$_2$ film whose crystal form depends on the temperature in a great extent. Up to now, there is no literature report about the preparation of porous TiO$_2$ film by mist deposition method. For an efficient light trapping in the thin-film solar cell, the textured back reflector which will scatter the light backward resulting in an increase in light path in the absorber layer is verified to be an effective technique to enhance photocatalytic conversion efficiency. Such TiO$_2$ film can be applied as a textured reflector due to the rough surface and the high reflective index of TiO$_2$. In this paper, we report the novel technique to prepare TiO$_2$ films with unique surface textures possessing not only porous structure but also ring and chromatic veins by mist deposition method using nanoparticles as starting material at a low temperature. The influence of the concentration of TiO$_2$ nanoparticles suspension on thickness and mor-

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Experimental

The mist deposition process was performed in a self-designed apparatus shown in Fig. 1. The deposition apparatus mainly consists of an atomizing system, a tube, and a heater chamber. For deposition of films, TiO$_2$ nanoparticles suspension (TK-535, 23.6 wt% TiO$_2$ unit, rutile crystal form, Tayca Corp., contains 0.7 wt% HNO$_3$ as the stabilizer) was diluted by water to a certain concentration as the precursor. After the chamber and substrate were heated to 150°C, the mist of TiO$_2$ nanoparticles suspension was atomized by ultrasonic power of transducer (frequency: 2.5 MHz) equipped at the bottom of the solution container, transported into the chamber by N$_2$ carrier gas through a tube of 60°C, and then the mist filled in the chamber and deposited on the substrate. When the frequency of the ultrasonic transducer is 2.5 MHz, the diameter of mist droplet is about 3 μm [15]. A p-type (100) silicon substrate and a glass substrate were used in our experiment, and before being used the silicon one was irradiated by deep UV (Photo surface processor, PL16-110, Sen Light Corp.) for 20 min to introduce hydroxyl group on their surface in order to increase the hydrophilicity and to improve the binding force of substrate/TiO$_2$ nanoparticles. The flow rate was controlled by a glass flowmeter. The mist flow was introduced to a cone-shape nozzle through an epoxy tube, both of which have the inner diameter of 4.2 mm. Then mist deposition was carried out from the cone-shape nozzle to a substrate, and the distance between them is 29.5 mm. All the procedures were carried out under 1 atm of pressure.

In contrast, a flat TiO$_2$ film was prepared by spin coating method on the glass substrate. The TK-535 TiO$_2$ nanoparticles suspension was diluted by water to 10 wt%. Spin coating was carried out using a spin coater (MS-A100, Mikasa Co., Ltd) with a rate of 2000 rpm for 30s at RT in air.

The surface morphology and thickness of the film were investigated using a violet laser scanning microscope (VK 9700, Keyence Corp.) and a scanning electron microscope (XL30, Philips Electronic N.V.), and the structure of TiO$_2$ nanoparticles were detected by micro-Raman spectroscopy.

Results and discussion

The characteristic of the TiO$_2$ film was investigated by micro-Raman spectroscopy with the measurement area indicated by Fig. 3(b) as the typical case, and no difference in the micro-Raman spectra was observed with the measurement area changing. Figure 2 is the Raman shifts exhibiting dominant peaks at 140.2, 246.1, 449.5, and 615.7 cm$^{-1}$ which can be assigned as the Raman active modes of rutile crystal phase: $B_{1g}$, multi-photon process, $E_g$, and $A_{1g}$, and the numbers and frequencies of the Raman bands coincide with previous studies [16]. The peak of 1060 cm$^{-1}$ is attributed to NO$_3^-$ of the stabilizer HNO$_3$.

A circular white film formed on the substrate when the concentration of suspension based on TiO$_2$ unit is 0.06 mol/l, the deposition time is 30 min and the flow rate is 1 l/min. The morphologies showed a remarkable dependence on the viewing areas of sample, in other words, the morphologies depend on the thickness of the film. The micrographs and 3D images of the TiO$_2$ film observed by laser scanning microscope at varied positions are shown in Fig. 3. In the center of sample (Fig. 3(a)), there is a thick, flat and white film with the thickness of about 11.4 μm and the root mean square roughness ($R_q$) of 0.21 μm. At the site of 843 μm from

![Fig. 1 Reactor illustration for mist deposition method.](http://dx.doi.org/10.5101/nml.v5i2.p129-134)
the center (Fig. 3(b)), there are some pores and raised, crossed and white lines like veins on the film, where the depths of the pores are 1.22~1.63 μm and the diameters are estimated to be 2.38~6.21 μm. The thickness of film is approximately 4.73 μm, the width of vein about 2.15 μm and the $R_q$ is 0.5 μm which means that this film is rougher than other textured films previously reported [17]. A little farther away, about 1236 μm from the center (Fig. 3(c)), there are some pores and raised, crossed and white lines like veins on the film, where the diameter of the mist is about 3 μm which is obviously smaller than that of the ring, the extension of it as a result of its flattening must be caused after the deposition on the substrate. TiO$_2$ nanoparticles were transferred to the edge of the flattening droplet from the drop point, and then the nanoparticles were fixed on the edge by the interaction with the substrate accompanying the evaporation of the water. The distribution of the ring size as shown in Fig. 3(f) is narrow due to the homogeneity of the mist size which depends on the frequency of a transducer. The overlapping of the ring structure of TiO$_2$ nanoparticles forms the porous structure as shown in Figs. 3(b), 3(c), and 3(d) with the film thickness increasing. Such roughness remarkably influenced the reflectance properties of the film. The angular dependence of the reflectance of the textured TiO$_2$ film on a glass substrate was compared with a TiO$_2$ nanoparticles film prepared by spin coating method. The decrease of the reflectance of the textured TiO$_2$ at 600 nm was ca. 40% whereas that of a flat TiO$_2$ spin-coated film was 99.48% at 10° between the incident light and perpendicular of film surface. This result means that the textured TiO$_2$ film formed by mist deposition has the potential to be applied as a reflector. The concentration of TiO$_2$ nanoparticles as the significant affecting factor on the morphology was investigated as shown in Fig. 4. When the concentration of suspension decreased, different surface texturing could
Influences of the concentration of TiO$_2$ nanoparticles on the surface and 3D images of the film prepared by mist deposition method: (a) 0.03, (b) 0.01 mol/l.

be observed by laser scanning microscope. Figure 4(a) depicts the typical morphology of the sample gotten with the concentration of 0.03 mol/l. It can be seen that some disordered and discontinuous rings appeared and part of the ring is white but the other part is fuscous due to the difference of the thickness. The thickness of white part of the ring is in the range of 70~109 nm while fuscous part is approximately 33~42 nm, and the diameters is about 19.9~20.79 μm. When the concentration was further reduced to 0.01 mol/l, a structure of some connected small chromatic rings was observed as shown in Fig. 4(b), whose thickness is 105 nm, external diameter about 1.13~3.02 μm and width 504 nm. In the case of the droplet with a low concentration of TiO$_2$ nanoparticles, the aggregation of the nanoparticles does not occur remarkably on the edge of the flattening droplet, and then nanoparticles return the drop point with contraction of the flattening droplet. Two connected rings would be formed if a droplet deposited on the substrate adjoining another one previously formed. The morphology as shown in Fig. 4a presents an intermediate case, where there are aggregated and non-aggregated nanoparticles. The aggregated nanoparticles form a ring structure and the non-aggregated nanoparticles form a disordered structure inside the ring.

A close examination of the microstructure has been carried out by SEM. Figure 5(a) and 5(b) were taken from the same position as Fig. 3(b), indicating that there are many blind-holes in the film like lotus seed pod structure. Figure 5(c) and 5(d) exhibit the images of separated ring shown in Fig. 3(f) and it can be observed that the nanoparticles are in short rod-like shape with length of approximately 80~90 nm and width of 25~35 nm. Judging from the SEM images, the shape and size are almost uniform and the nanoparticles are monodisperse particles. If Fig. 4(b) is enlarged by SEM, we can get the images like Fig. 5(e) and 5(f) in which some connected rings exist. Contrast to Fig. 5(c) and 5(d), this kind of ring is not regular and the diameter is smaller.

**Conclusion**

Using rutile phase TiO$_2$ nanoparticles as a starting material, we demonstrated the successful formation of porous TiO$_2$ films by the mist deposition method which is effective, inexpensive, easily-operated and practical at the temperature as low as 150°C and the pressure of 1 atm. Additional advantages of the mist deposition method using nanoparticles as starting material include the controllability of the microstructure and the surface texturing of film. Some unique and various microstructures of TiO$_2$ could be formed, such as macroporous structure, chromatic veins and rings. The significant varying surface morphology including irregular rings and small chromatic rings can be gotten as the concentration of TiO$_2$ nanoparticles suspension decreases.
Fig. 5  SEM images of the surface textures of TiO$_2$ film prepared by mist deposition method.

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