

Choice of precursor not affecting the size of anatase TiO₂ nanoparticles but affecting morphology under broader view

Manasi Manoj Karkare

Received: 20 February 2014 / Accepted: 10 June 2014 / Published online: 4 July 2014
© The Author(s) 2014. This article is published with open access at Springerlink.com

Abstract In this study, anatase titanium dioxide nanoparticles were successfully prepared by a sol–gel method using two different precursors, titanium isopropoxide and titanium butoxide. Hydrochloric acid or nitric acid was added to adjust the pH of the solution. The sols obtained were dried at 80 °C and calcined at 450 °C for 3 h. The nanostructures were characterised by scanning electron microscopy, FTIR and ultraviolet–visible spectroscopy. The phase transformations were investigated by an X-ray diffractometer. Highly crystalline anatase titania nanoparticles could be obtained through the controlled hydrolysis reaction rate. The sizes of synthesized particles were in the range 5–13 nm, i.e. 9 nm on an average and with a regular shape. The size of nanoparticles was not affected by the choice of precursor. The broad view of the samples prepared using titanium isopropoxide showed film-like structures, whereas the samples prepared using titanium butoxide showed spherical granules. A red shift of 0.13 eV was observed in the band gap in the case of non-spherical particles compared to spherical ones.

Keywords Titanium dioxide · Anatase · Nanoparticle · Sol–gel · Band gap

Introduction

Titanium dioxide (TiO₂) exhibits unique characteristics such as low cost, easy handling, non-toxicity and resistance to photochemical and chemical erosion. These advantages make TiO₂ a material in solar cells, chemical sensors, hydrogen gas evolution, as pigments, self-cleaning surfaces, and environmental purification applications. Titanium dioxide (TiO₂) is one of the most widely used and promising materials in photocatalytic application due to strong oxidizing power of its holes, its redox selectivity, high photostability and easy preparation. An important requirement for high TiO₂ photocatalytic efficiency is a large surface area which increases both amount of photon-generated electron hole pairs and surface-adsorbates.

A number of methods [1] such as chemical precipitation, microemulsion, hydrothermal crystallization and sol–gel have been used to enlarge specific surface area of TiO₂, mostly, by reducing the particle size down to nanoscale. Sol–gel is one of the most successful techniques for preparing nano-sized metallic oxide materials.

Shipra Mital Gupta and Manoj Tripathi [1] have reviewed the most commonly used solution routes in the synthesis of TiO₂. The sol–gel method has been considered to be a promising route for the synthesis of powders for photocatalytic materials. TiO₂ nanoparticles have been prepared by a sol–gel method using different precursors such as titanium isopropoxide [2–12], titanium tetrabutoxide [13, 14, 17, 18], titanium tetrachloride [20] and titanium alkoxide [19]. Crystalline TiO₂ nanoparticles have also been synthesized by hydrolysis of titanium tetrabutoxide in the presence of acids in NP-5 (Igepal CO-520)–cyclohexane reverse micelle at room temperature [15, 16]. Nanoparticles of TiO₂ anatase with mean size in the range 5–10 nm are prepared [20] by precipitation of TiCl₄ in aqueous medium in the range $2 \leq \text{pH} \leq 6$. The effect of gelling pH on the properties of the

M. M. Karkare (✉)
Department of Humanities and Applied Sciences,
S.I.E.S. Graduate School of Technology,
Nerul, Navi-Mumbai, India
e-mail: manasi_karkare@yahoo.com

material is studied [8, 11]. The synthesized nanoparticles are found to be of size 7–10 nm [3] or of sizes between 10 and 20 nm [11], 0.1–0.5 μm with an irregular particle shape [8], and about 16 nm [13]. R. Vijayalakshmi and V. Rajendran [4] have found that the nanoparticles prepared via sol–gel route are highly crystalline and have smaller crystallite size (~ 7 nm) as compared to the one prepared by hydrothermal method (~ 17 nm) when prepared under the same ambient conditions, viz., temperature, pressure, etc., and keeping all the parameters same viz precursors, mole ratio, solvent, etc. Sanjeevkumar [9] has studied the size-dependent reflective properties of TiO_2 nanoparticles and found that the particle size increases from 60 to 150 nm and band gap decreases from 3.42 to 3.14 eV on calcinations of TiO_2 powder from 350 to 900 $^\circ\text{C}$. Muneer [6] has investigated the effects of calcination temperatures on the crystalline structure, surface area and photocatalytic activity of TiO_2 nanoparticles. Su [17] has found that the crystal size of TiO_2 increased from 4 to 35 nm as the calcination temperature is increased from 400 to 700 $^\circ\text{C}$. Effects of the pH value of the solution, H_2O_2 addition, TiO_2 phase composition and recycled TiO_2 on the photocatalytic degradation of methyl orange (MeO) in TiO_2 suspensions under ultraviolet (UV) illumination are primarily investigated [13]. The photocatalytic activity of titania is investigated [5] from the photodegradation of methylene blue solution under UVC irradiation. Dewi Tristantini and Slamet [12] have used ultraviolet–visible spectroscopy to explore the dispersion and stability of titania nanoparticles in an aqueous media with different types of dispersants. Funda Sayilkan [10] has found that HCl, as a hydrolysis catalyst, plays an important role in the formation of the anatase crystalline form of TiO_2 at low temperatures.

Materials and methods

Materials

All reagents used were of analytical grade purity and used as received, with no further purification. Tetraisopropoxide (purity, 97 %), $\text{Ti}[\text{OC}_3\text{H}_7]_4$ and titanium (IV)-n-butoxide ($\text{Ti}(\text{O}i\text{Bu})_4$) (purity 98 %) were used as a starting material and these were supplied by Sigma-Aldrich company. Nitric acid [HNO_3] and hydrochloric acid [HCl] were supplied by High Media and ethanol was supplied by Loba. De-ionized water was used to prepare all standard solutions.

Preparation of the samples using sol–gel route

Preparation of samples A, B and C

All the reagents used were of analytical grade and no further purification was done before use. The sol–gel

synthesized TiO_2 was obtained from titanium (IV) isopropoxide (TTIP) was dissolved in absolute ethanol and stirred for 30 min. A mixture of distilled water and hydrochloric acid was added to the solution dropwise with constant stirring. A homogeneous solution was obtained after stirring vigorously for 2 h. A sol was formed. After aging for 24 h, the sol was transformed into gel. In order to obtain nanoparticles, the gel was centrifuged for 15 min at 5,000 rev/s and then dried at 80 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 1 h to evaporate water and organic material to the maximum extent. Then the dry gel was sintered at 450 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 3 h to obtain the desired TiO_2 nanocrystalline.

Preparation of samples D and E

In this work, the precursor solution was a mixture of 5 ml titanium (IV)-n-butoxide ($\text{Ti}(\text{O}i\text{Bu})_4$) and 50 ml ethanol. The mixture was stirred for 1 h. The mixture of water, ethanol and HNO_3 or HCl solution was then added dropwise into the first mixture. The reaction was performed at room temperature while stirring constantly for 3 h. After aging for 24 h, the sol was transformed into gel. In order to obtain nanoparticles, the gel was dried at 80 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 1 h to evaporate water and organic material to the maximum extent. Then the dry gel was sintered at 450 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 3 h to obtain the desired TiO_2 nanocrystalline.

Characterisation

The morphology and structure of the particles were investigated using field emission scanning electron microscopy (JEDL JSM-7600F).

The FTIR analysis was done using MAGNA 550, Nicolet Instruments Corporation, USA.

The absorption spectra of the TiO_2 samples were measured by UV/Vis spectrophotometer equipped Perkin Elmer (lambda 35) with an integrating sphere.

The prepared nanoparticles were characterized for the crystalline structure using D8 Advance X-ray diffraction meter (Bruker AXS, Germany) at room temperature, operating at 30 kV and 30 mA, using $\text{CuK}\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda = 0.15406$ nm). The crystal size was calculated by Scherrer's formula.

Results and discussion

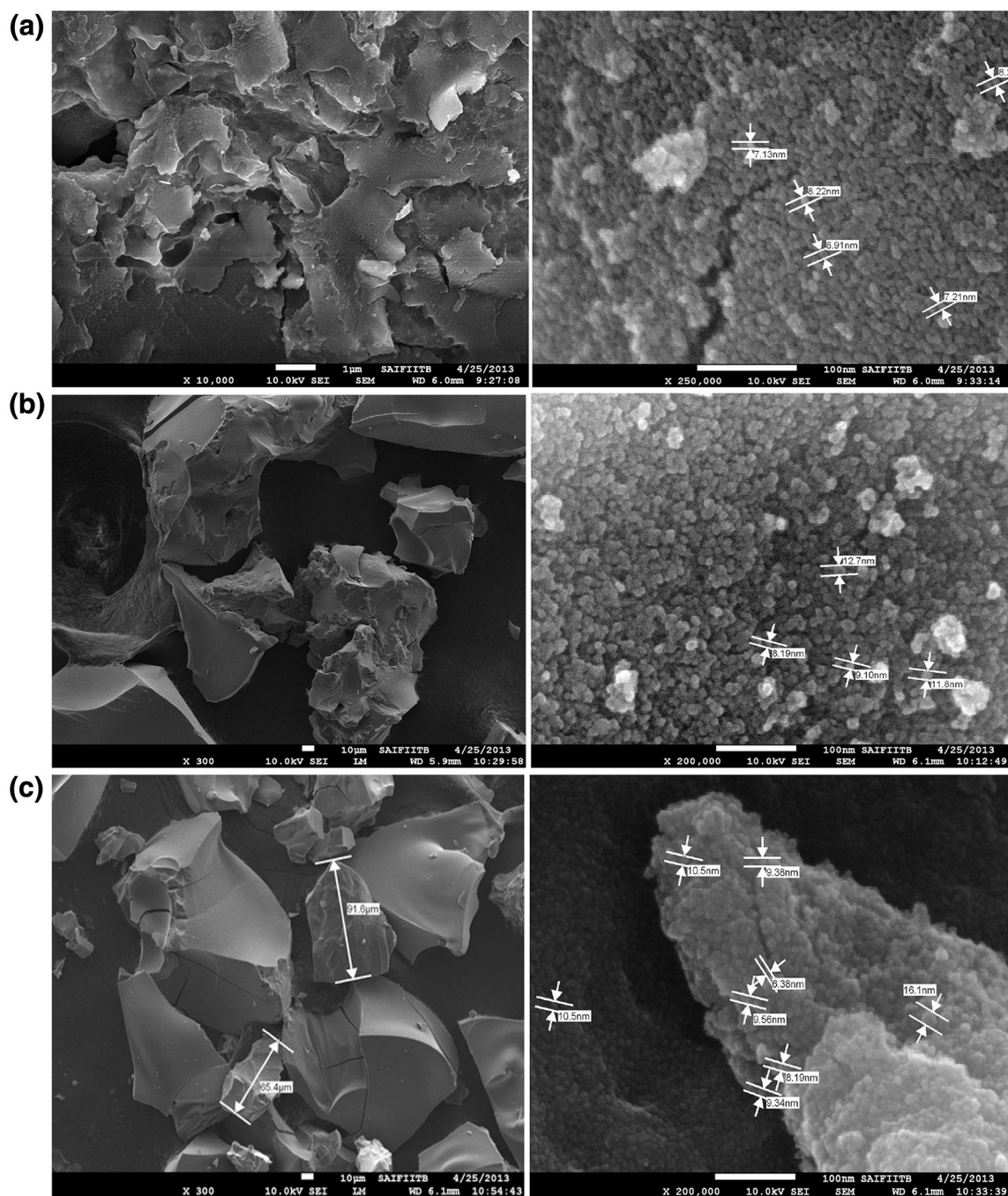
SEM analysis

TiO_2 powder samples synthesized based on the different conditions are mentioned in Table 1. The SEM image studies of these samples demonstrate that the size and stability of the sol produced is not affected by the fact that



Table 1 Nanoparticle-crystallite size variation with different precursors and variation in amount of water

Sample	Precursor used	Amount of precursor (ml)	Amount of ethanol (ml)	Amount of H ₂ O (ml)	Amount of acid (ml)	Particle size (nm)
A	Titanium isopropoxide	7.1	50	2.54	0.5 (HCl)	7–9
B	Titanium isopropoxide	5.7	50	2	0.5 (HCl)	8–13
C	Titanium isopropoxide	6	50	1.5	0.5 (HCl)	8–16
D	Titanium tetrabutoxide	2.5	50	1.25	0.25 (HNO ₃)	8–16
E	Titanium tetrabutoxide	5	50	2.5	5 (HCl)	4–16

**Fig. 1** SEM micrographs of TiO₂ powder **a** Sample A **b** Sample B **c** Sample C **d** Sample D **e** Sample E

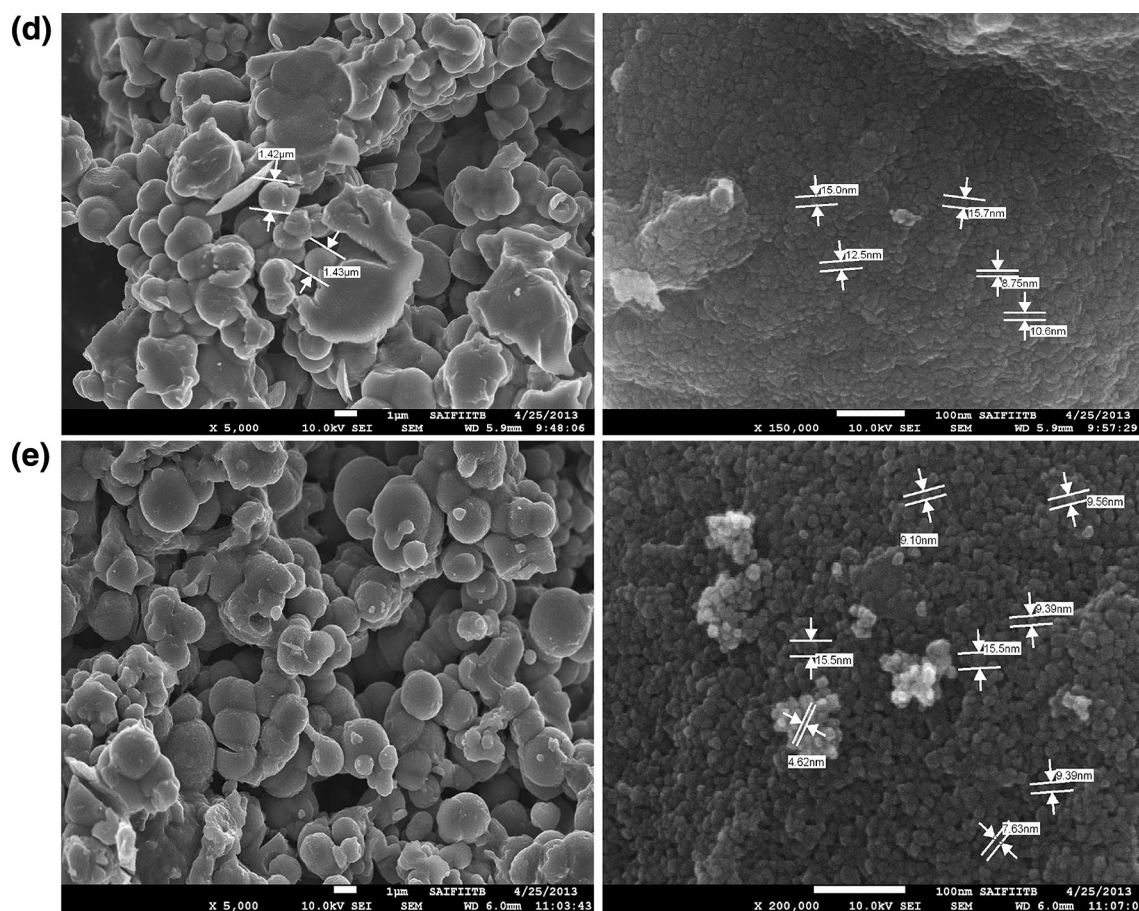


Fig. 1 continued

titanium isopropoxide or titanium butoxide is used as a precursor. Also variation in the amount of water does not affect the size of particles synthesized. Moreover whether catalysts used is HCl or HNO₃ does not affect the particle size.

Figure 1a–e show SEM micrographs of the TiO₂ powders dried at 400 °C for samples A, B, C, D, and E. The TiO₂ powder exhibits a homogeneous spherical morphology and a particle size distribution with sizes of 4–16 nm. The particle morphology and particle size distribution show uniformity irrespective of the precursors used for preparing the sample.

But the broad view of the samples A, B, C prepared using titanium isopropoxide shows film like structures whereas the sample D, E prepared using titanium butoxide shows spherical granules.

UV–visible spectra

The absorption spectra of the synthesized TiO₂ samples C and D exhibit strong absorptions below 400 nm. See Fig. 2.

As reported by K. Madhusudan Reddy [21], the direct transition and not indirect transition, is more favourable in anatase TiO₂ nanoparticles. Figure 3a shows the $(\alpha E_{\text{phot}})^2$ versus E_{phot} plots for the sample C and Fig. 3b shows the $(\alpha E_{\text{phot}})^2$ versus E_{phot} plots for the sample D. These data result in values of E_g estimated from the $\alpha = 0$ extrapolation as 3.3 eV for sample C, and 3.43 eV for sample D, which are larger than 3.2 eV E_g for bulk TiO₂. This can be explained because the band gap of the semiconductors has been found to be particle size dependent [4]. The band gap increases with decreasing particle size and the absorption edge is shifted to a higher energy (blue shift) with decreasing particle size. Considering the blue shift of the absorption position from the bulk TiO₂, the absorption onset of the present samples can be assigned to the direct transition of electrons in the TiO₂ nanocrystals. The band gap values validate the crystallite size results according to which smaller crystallite size should have larger band gap (8–13 nm, 3.43 eV). Also the band gap is found to be 3.3 eV for non-spherical morphology (sample C) and it is found to be 3.43 eV for spherical morphology (sample D).



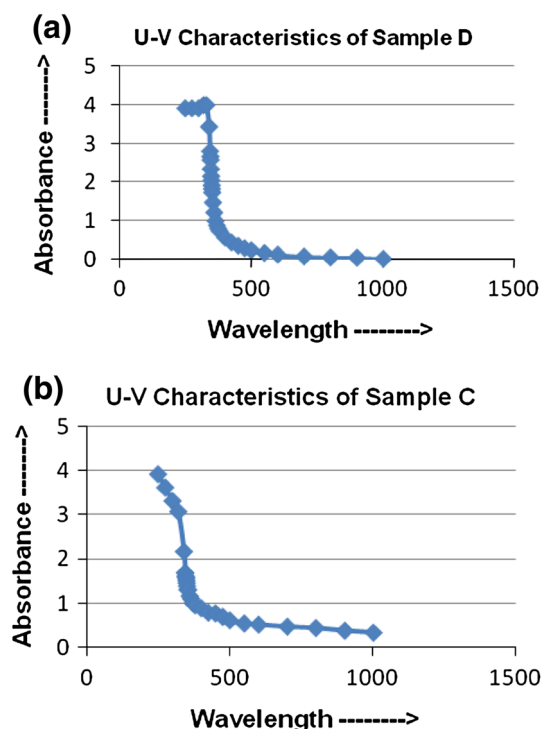


Fig. 2 UV-visible absorption spectra of TiO₂ **a** Sample C **b** Sample D

FTIR spectrum analysis

- In the FT-IR spectrum Fig. 4 of the collected precipitate, a broad peak appearing at 3,100–3,600 cm⁻¹ (precisely at 3,432 cm⁻¹) is assigned to fundamental stretching vibration of O–H hydroxyl groups (free or bonded) [22].
- The band at 2,920 cm⁻¹ is assigned to C–H vibrations. The C–H can be attributed to the organic residues, which remain in TiO₂ even after calcination [2].
- Also, the sharp peaks centred on 1,621, 1,451, and 1,080 cm⁻¹ can be attributed to C = C (in unsaturated hydrocarbon dehydrated, such as butene, propene from precursors) stretching, –C–H (methyl or methylene) bending and –C–O stretching, respectively [23]. The shoulder observed at 690 cm⁻¹ may have been due to the vibration of the Ti–O–O bond [22].
- The peak between 800 and 450 cm⁻¹ is assigned to the Ti–O stretching bands [6].

XRD analysis

The phase composition and the crystallite size of the prepared TiO₂ samples are evaluated by X-ray diffraction analysis. Figure 5a–d below presents the XRD patterns of calcined TiO₂ powder (samples A, B, C, E respectively) at 500 °C temperature for 2 h. The peaks of samples at 500 °C are identified by comparison with JCPDS-84-1286 according to 2 θ which confirms an anatase structure at

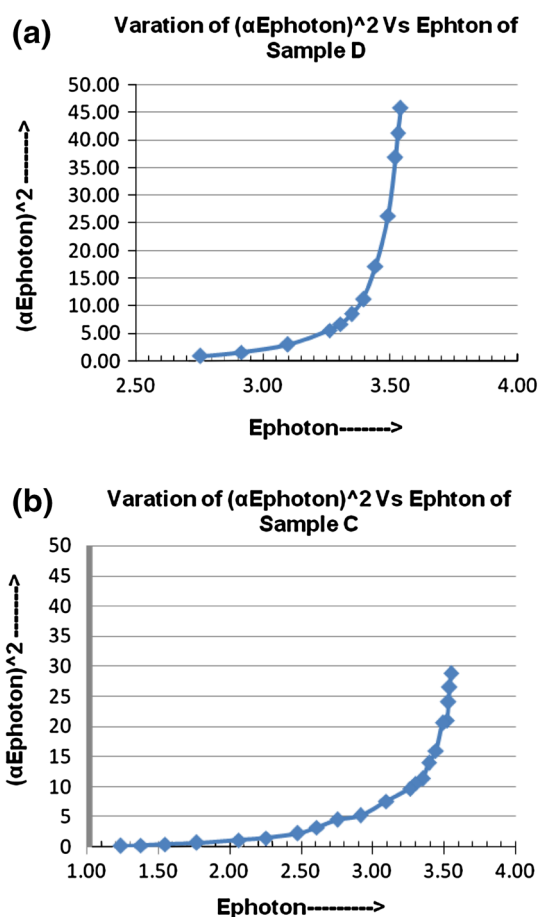


Fig. 3 $(\alpha E_{\text{photon}})^2$ versus Ephoton plots for direct transition band gap E_g obtained by extrapolation to $\alpha = 0$ **a** for sample C **b** for Sample D

$2\theta = 25.4^\circ$. It is noteworthy that the diffractograms of the samples do not present any peak assigned to rutile phase ($2\theta = 27.36^\circ$) [6]. XRD pattern (of all samples) reveals that the synthesized titania is composed of anatase as the predominant phase. The reflection from (101), (004), (200), (105), (211) and (204) planes, at 2θ values 25.34° , 38.06° , 48.24° , 54.009° , 55.29° , and 63.09° correspond to anatase phase of TiO₂ [9] (JCPDS card #861157). However, according to the XRD results, these particles have their crystallite sizes are nearly 17 and 20 nm.

The average crystallite size is determined using Scherrer's Formula [2], after carrying slow scan of the powders in the range $24\text{--}27^\circ$ with the step of $0.01^\circ \text{ min}^{-1}$. An estimate of the grain size (G) from the broadening of the main (101) anatase peak is done by using the Scherrer formula below:

$$G = 0.9\lambda / \Delta(2\theta) \cos \theta$$

where λ is the Cu K α radiation wavelength and $\Delta(2\theta)$ is peak width at half-height. The nanocrystallite sizes are found to be 10–25 nm for samples (A, B, C) prepared using titanium isopropoxide and sizes are nearly 60 nm for the sample (E) prepared using titanium butoxide; refer Table 2 below.

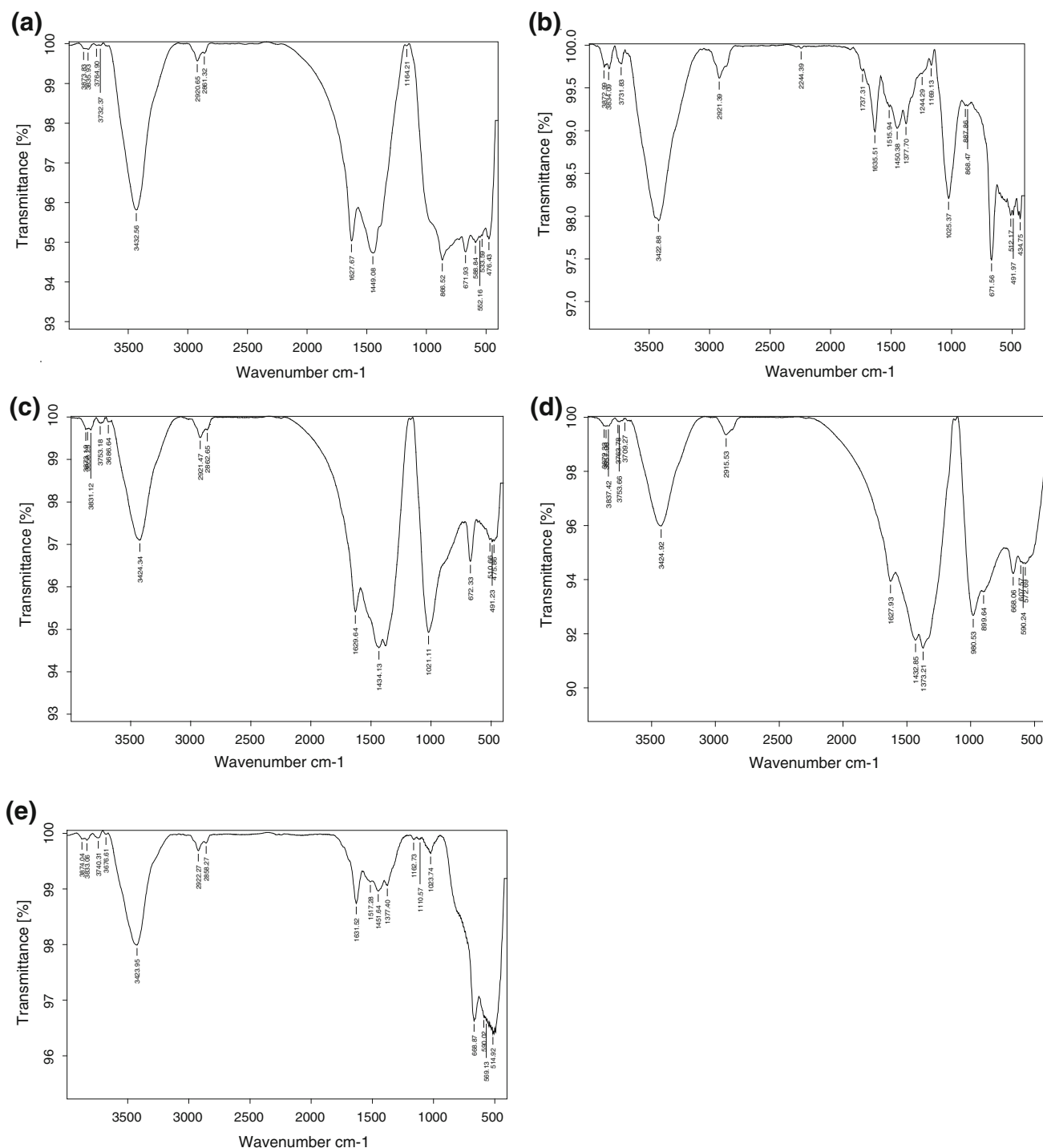


Fig. 4 FTIR spectra of nano-TiO₂ **a** Sample A **b** Sample B **c** Sample C **d** Sample D **e** Sample E

Conclusions

- The particle morphology and particle size distribution have shown uniformity irrespective of the precursors used for preparing the sample.
- But the broad view of SEM micrographs of the samples prepared using titanium isopropoxide has shown film-

like structures, whereas the samples prepared using titanium butoxide have shown spherical granules.

- The absorption spectra of the synthesized TiO₂ sample have exhibited strong absorptions below 400 nm.
- The band gap values have validated the crystallite size results according to which smaller crystallite size should have larger band gap (8–13 nm, 3.43 eV).



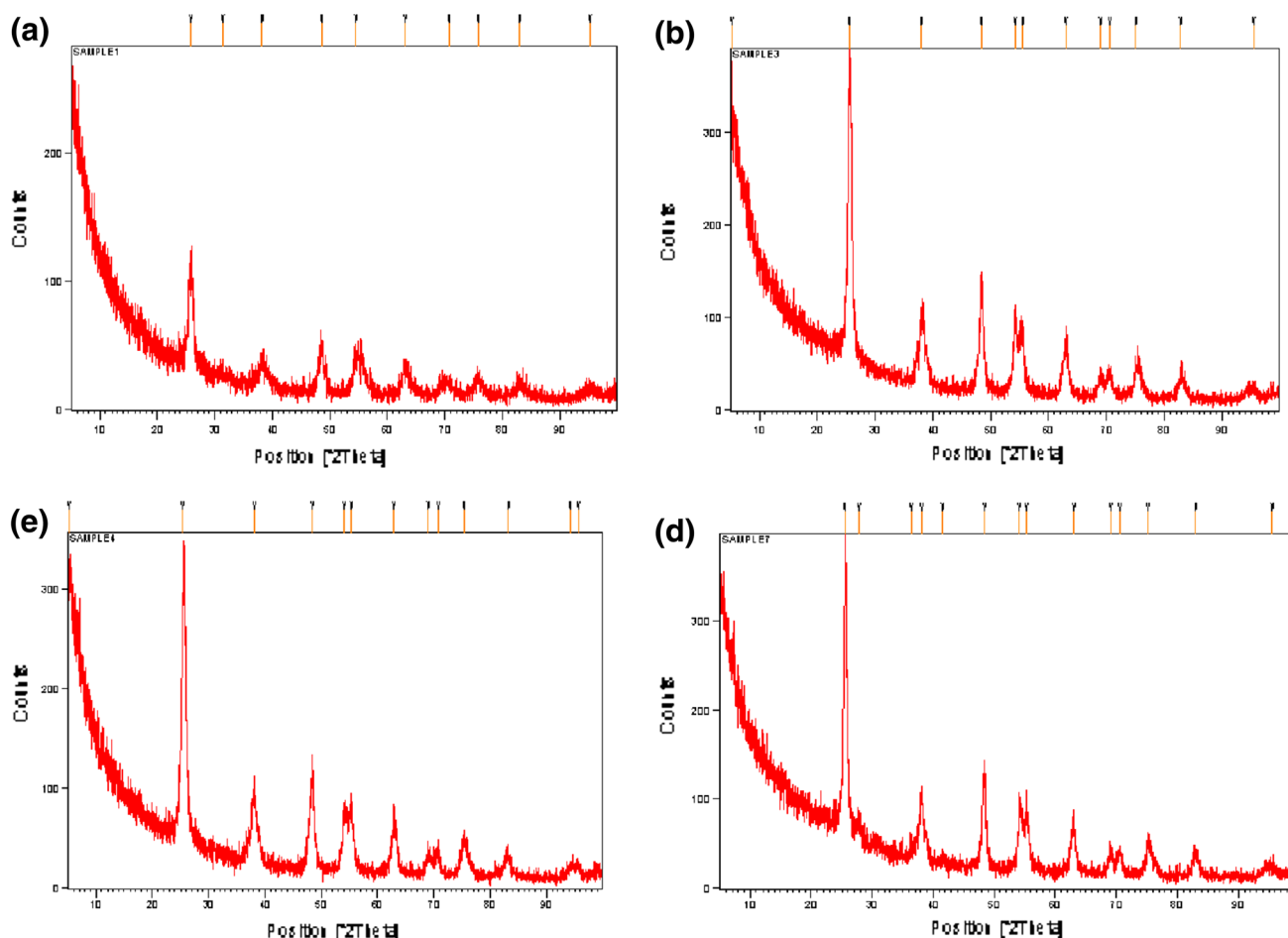


Fig. 5 XRD pattern of TiO₂ nanoparticles **a** Sample A **b** Sample B **c** Sample C **d** Sample E

Table 2 Different samples with their grain size calculated using the Scherrer's equation

Sample	Grain size (nm)
A	24
B	24
C	11
E	60.9

- Also, for the sample D which showed spherical granules under SEM, the band gap is found to be 3.43 eV, and for the sample C which showed film-like structure under SEM, the band gap is found to be 3.3 eV. Thus, a red shift of 0.13 eV is observed in band gap in case of non-spherical particles compared to spherical ones.
- XRD pattern (of all samples) has revealed that the synthesized titania is composed of anatase as the predominant phase and the nanocrystallite sizes are found to be 10–25 nm for the samples prepared using titanium isopropoxide and size is found nearly 60 nm for the sample prepared using titanium butoxide.

Acknowledgments The author is grateful to SAIF, Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai, for their help in characterisation of the samples. Thanks are due to University of Mumbai for funding this project under Minor Research Grant and S. I. E. S. Graduate School of Technology for supporting this research work.

Open Access This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License which permits any use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author(s) and the source are credited.

References

1. Gupta, S.M., Tripathi, M.: A review on the synthesis of TiO₂ nanoparticles by solution route. *CEJC* **10**(2), 279–294 (2012)
2. Yodyingyong, S., et al.: Physicochemical Properties Of Nanoparticles Titania from Alcohol Burner Calcination. *Bull. Chem. Soc. Ethiop* **25**(2), 263–272 (2011). (ISSN 1011-3924)
3. Balachandran, K., Venkatesh, R., Shivraj, R.: Synthesis of Nano TiO₂-SiO₂ composite using sol-gel method: effect on size, surface morphology and thermal stability. *IJEST* **2**(8), 0975–5462 (2010). (e-ISSN, 3895–3700)
4. Vijayalaxmi, R., Rajendran, V.: Synthesis and characterization of nano-TiO₂ via different methods. *Archives Appl Sci Res* **4**(2), 1183–1190 (2012)

5. Loryuenyong, V., et al.: Sol gel template synthesis and photolytic behavior of anatase titania Nanoparticles. *Sci Asia* **38**, 301–306 (2012)
6. Ba-Abbad, M.M., et al.: Synthesis and catalytic activity of TiO_2 nanoparticles for photochemical oxidation of concentrated chlorophenols under direct solar radiation. *Int J Electrochem* **7**, 4871–4888 (2012)
7. Yodyingyong, S., et al.: physicochemical properties of nanoparticles titania from alcohol burner calcination. *Bull Chem Soc Ethiop* **25**(2), 263–272 (2011). (ISSN 1011–3924)
8. Pookmanee, P., Phanichphant, S.: Titanium dioxide powder prepared by a sol-gel method. *J Ceram Process* **10**(2), 167–170 (2009)
9. Kumar, S., Verma, N.K., Singla, M.L.: Size dependent reflective properties of TiO_2 nanoparticles and reflectors made thereof. *Dig J Nanomater Bios* **7**(2), 607–619 (2012)
10. Sayilkan, F., Asilturk, M., Sayilkan, H.: Characterisation of TiO_2 synthesized in alcohol by a sol-gel process: the effects if annealing temperature and acid catalyst. *Turk J Chem* **29**, 697–706 (2005)
11. Tristantini, D., et al.: Modification of TiO_2 Nanoparticle with PEG and SiO_2 For Anti-fogging and self-cleaning Application. *IJET-IJENS*. 11(2) (2011)
12. Safaei-Naeini Y.: Suspension Stability Of Titania Nanoparticles Studied By Uv-Vis Spectroscopy Method. *IJMSE*. 9(1) (2012)
13. Yang, H., et al.: Sol–gel synthesis of TiO_2 nanoparticles and photocatalytic degradation of methyl orange in aqueous TiO_2 suspensions. *Elsevier J Alloys Compd* **431**, 0925–8388 (2006). (ISSN 302–306)
14. Tang, J., et al.: An Organometallic Synthesis of TiO_2 Nanoparticles Nano Letters. *Nano Lett* **5**(3), 543–545 (2005)
15. Zhang, D., et al.: Formation of crystalline nanosized titania in reverse micelles at room temperature. *J Mater Chem* **2002**(12), 3677–3680 (2002)
16. Zhang, D., et al.: synthesis of crystalline nanosized titanium dioxide via a reverse micelle method at room temperature. *Chinese Chem Lett* **14**(1), 100–103 (2003)
17. Su, C., Hong., B.Y., Tseng, C.M.: Sol–gel preparation and photocatalysis of titanium dioxide. *Catal Today* **96**, 119–126 (2004)
18. Jeffrey, C.S., Tseng, H., Chang, C.: Synthesis of titania-supported copper nanoparticles via refined alkoxide sol-gel process. *J NANOPART RES* **1388–0764**(3), 113–118 (2001). (Journal ISSN)
19. Karami, A.: Synthesis of TiO_2 nano powder by the sol gel method and its use as a photocatalyst. *J IRAN CHEM SOC* **7**, S154–S160 (2010). (ISSN 1735-207X)
20. Pottier, A., et al.: *J Mater Chem* **13**, 877–882 (2003)
21. Reddy, K.M., Sunkara, V.M., Reddy, A.R.: Bandgap studies on anatase titanium dioxide nanoparticles. *Elsevier Mater Chem Phy* **78**, 239–324 (2002)
22. Gaoa, Y., et al.: TiO_2 nanoparticles prepared using an aqueous peroxotitanate solution. *Ceram Int* **30**, 1365–1368 (2004)
23. Chaudhari, V., Shrivastava, A.K., Kumar: On the sol-gel synthesis and characterization of titanium oxide nanoparticles. *J Materials Research Society Symp Proc* 1. doi:[10.1557/opl.2011.759](https://doi.org/10.1557/opl.2011.759) (2011)

