



Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2018, 8, 36691

Preparation of high-concentration substitutional carbon-doped TiO₂ film *via* a two-step method for high-performance photocatalysis

Jun Wu,^{†a} Xudong Jiang,^{†b} Yupeng Zhang,^{*c} Qiang Fu^{ad} and Chunxu Pan^{id*ad}

In this paper, we present a facile two-step method for preparing a high-concentration substitutional carbon-doped TiO₂ (TiO_{2-x}C_x) film. First, the titanium substrate undergoes gas carburizing, followed by micro-arc oxidation (MAO) to form a carbon-doped TiO₂ film on the surface. The process can be described as direct oxidation of titanium carbide (O → TiC_x). The experimental results reveal that compared with traditional thermal annealing, this process could increase the carbon doping concentration to 6.07 at% and *x* to 0.24 in TiO_{2-x}C_x. The TiO_{2-x}C_x film exhibits a significant red-shift in the band-gap transition, a narrow band gap of 2.77 eV, and excellent photocatalytic performance, more than two times higher than that of undoped TiO₂ film. This method is simple, efficient, economical, environmentally friendly, and adapts to mass production. This experimental strategy can also be used in preparing other doped elements.

Received 24th August 2018
Accepted 17th October 2018

DOI: 10.1039/c8ra07082b

rsc.li/rsc-advances

1. Introduction

In recent years, degradation of organic compounds by photocatalysis has become a very attractive research subject in the field of environmental pollution treatment. Different metal oxide semiconductors have been studied. Among various metal oxide photocatalysts, TiO₂ is indicated to be an ideal photocatalyst with great application prospects because of its strong catalytic activity and high chemical stability.¹⁻³ However, there are still some problems to be solved in practical applications, such as the low utilization of light and the recombination of photogenerated electron-hole pairs. In order to improve its photocatalytic performance, many methods have been proposed, such as metal ion doping,^{4,5} nonmetal ion doping,^{6,7} noble metal deposition,⁸ oxide semiconductor coupling,^{9,10} surface sensitization,¹¹ *etc.*

Theoretical and experimental studies demonstrate that nonmetal ion doping is one of the most common and effective methods to improve the photocatalytic performance of TiO₂. Compared with other methods, non-metal doping is a kind of modification method with economic benefits. Irie *et al.*¹² fabricated the carbon-doped TiO₂ powders with red-shift

adsorption spectra through direct thermal oxidation of TiC. It was found that carbon atoms were located at oxygen sites and formed the Ti-C bonds, but the carbon doping concentration in TiO₂ was very low, only 0.32%. Park *et al.*¹³ obtained the TiO_{2-x}C_x nanotube array by controlling the anodizing conditions, favoring the incorporation of carbon by heating with CO at temperatures up to 600 °C. The total photocurrent of the TiO_{2-x}C_x nanotube array was more than 20 times higher than that of regular P-25. Wu *et al.*¹⁴ synthesized the carbon-doped TiO₂ micro-/nanospheres and nanotubes *via* single-source chemical vapor deposition in an inert atmosphere. The estimated optical band gap was 2.78 eV for the carbon-doped TiO₂ microspheres and 2.72 eV for the carbon-doped TiO₂ nanotubes, both of which were much smaller than that of bulk anatase TiO₂ (3.20 eV). Dong *et al.*¹⁵ prepared carbon-doped TiO₂ with high visible light activity using a green synthetic approach with glucose as carbon doping source. It was found that the visible light absorbance of the thermally treated sample could be broadened due to the increased content of doped carbon. Wu *et al.*¹⁶ prepared carbon-doped TiO₂ powders by a facile calcination-assisted solvothermal method. The experimental results showed that the carbon-doped TiO₂ samples exhibited not only a very good ability to destroy NO gas, but also an excellent ability to degrade methyl orange solution under visible light, much superior to P25 and N-TiO₂. Rasoulnezhad *et al.*¹⁷ synthesized carbon-doped TiO₂ thin films on glass substrate by a combination of chemical vapor deposition and ultrasonic methods. It was found that carbon doping in the TiO₂ structure greatly improved the optical properties for visible light absorption.

^aSchool of Physics and Technology, MOE Key Laboratory of Artificial Micro- and Nano-structures, Wuhan University, Wuhan 430072, China. E-mail: cxpan@whu.edu.cn

^bDepartment of Conservation, Hubei Provincial Museum, Wuhan 430077, China

^cCollege of Electronic Science and Technology, Shenzhen University, Shenzhen 518000, China. E-mail: ypzhang@szu.edu.cn

^dCenter for Electron Microscopy, Wuhan University, Wuhan 430072, China

[†] These authors contributed equally to this work.



In general, the doping content of nonmetal-doped TiO₂ films produced using the regular doping method is low, found mostly as interstitial doping, and has poor thermal stability. In our previous work, various TiO₂ composite films, such as TiO₂/YAG:Ce³⁺ and TiO₂/Eu₂O₃ composites, have been prepared *in situ* by using micro-arc oxidation (MAO) technique on the titanium or titanium alloy substrate for high photocatalytic performance.^{18,19} In particular, we reported a new process which combined the technique of plasma nitriding and MAO to simply prepare a high-concentration substitutional N-doped TiO₂ photocatalytic film.²⁰ The principle is that the rapid oxidation process of MAO can restrict the nitrogen atoms' escape from the substrate and maximally keep the nitrogen atoms in the TiO₂ film. Moreover, due to the direct oxidation reaction of TiN, the Ti-N bond is retained to the maximum extent, and more substitutional N-doped TiO₂ is obtained.

In this paper, a facile two-step method is applied to prepare substitutional carbon-doped TiO₂ film with high doping content. That is, as an important thermochemical treatment, gas carburizing is firstly used to form a carburized layer with rich TiC compound upon the titanium (Ti) surface, and then MAO treatment is used to directly oxidize the TiC compound into carbon-doped TiO₂ film. Because of the fast, high-temperature, and *in situ* MAO treatment, the resulting carbon doping is of high content and in the form of substitutional doping in the TiO₂ crystal lattice as the TiO_{2-x}C_x film. Compared to plasma nitriding, gas carburizing has the advantages of simpler operation, higher carburizing concentration, large area, and more potential industrial application, among others.

2. Experimental

The two-step process for preparing the TiO_{2-x}C_x film is as follows: (1) preparation of the TiC_x compound on the Ti substrate *via* gas carburizing in a self-made tubular furnace, *i.e.*, the Ti substrate was placed in a quartz tube reactor, heated to 600 °C, kept in 30 sccm C₂H₂ for 20 h, then kept in closed C₂H₂ for 10 h, and finally cooled to room temperature, while 200 sccm Ar gas was continuously introduced into the quartz tube. (2) Preparation of the TiO_{2-x}C_x film *via* MAO, *i.e.*, the carburized Ti substrate was used as anode in 5 L electrolyte (Na₃PO₄·12H₂O 10 g L⁻¹), and 400 V constant pressure mode was adopted. As a comparison, a pure TiO₂ film was also prepared *via* MAO under the same experimental conditions on the Ti substrate. The detailed experimental conditions are listed in Table 1.

The morphology and chemical compositions of the samples were characterized using a scanning electron microscope (Sirion SEM; FEI, Eindhoven, The Netherlands) with an energy-dispersive X-ray spectrometer (EDS). The phase analysis proceeded using an X-ray diffraction spectrometer (XRD) (D8 Advanced XRD; Bruker AXS, Karlsruhe, Germany) with Cu K α source. The quantitative elemental compositions were analyzed by X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) (VG Multilab 2000, Thermo Scientific, UK). UV-Vis diffuse reflectance spectra (DRS) of the samples were measured by using a diffuse reflectance accessory of the UV-Vis spectrophotometer (UV-2550; Shimadzu, Kyoto, Japan).

The photocatalytic performance was tested according to the following process: a 450 W high-pressure mercury lamp was used as light source, and 1 × 1 cm² samples were placed in

Table 1 Experimental conditions of MAO

Samples	Anode	Electrical parameter				Electrolyte	
		Voltage (V)		Frequency (kHz)	Duty cycle (%)	Time (min)	Na ₃ PO ₄ ·12H ₂ O (g L ⁻¹)
		Positive	Negative				
TiO ₂	Ti	400	0	1	20	3	10
TiO _{2-x} C _x	TiC _x	400	0	1	20	3	10

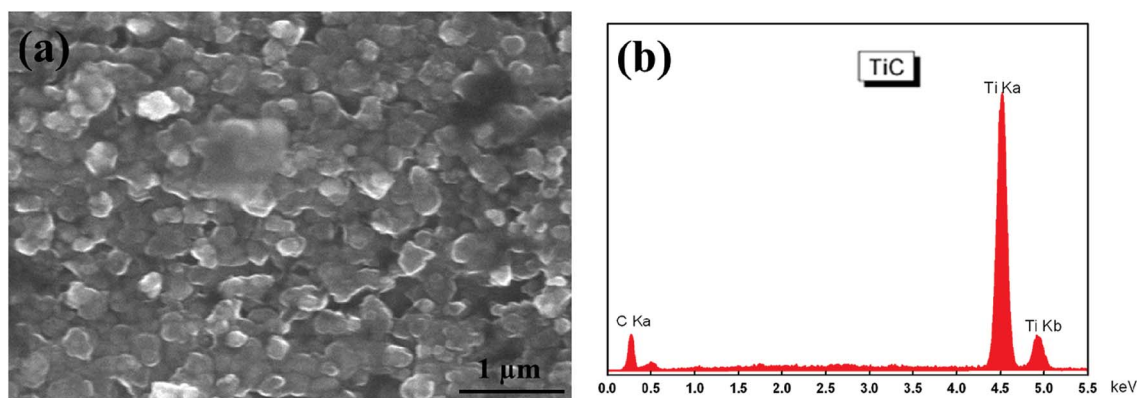


Fig. 1 Surface characteristics of the carburized layer: (a) SEM morphology, (b) EDS profile.



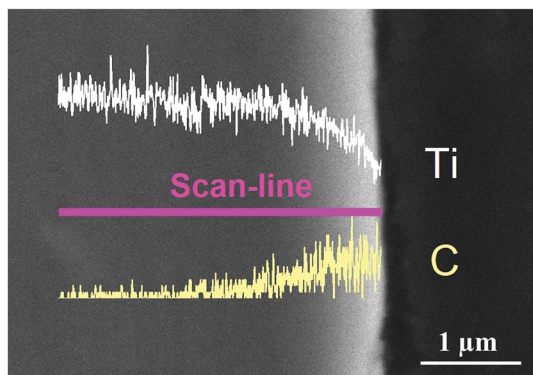


Fig. 2 EDS line-scanning profiles of the carburized layer cross-section.

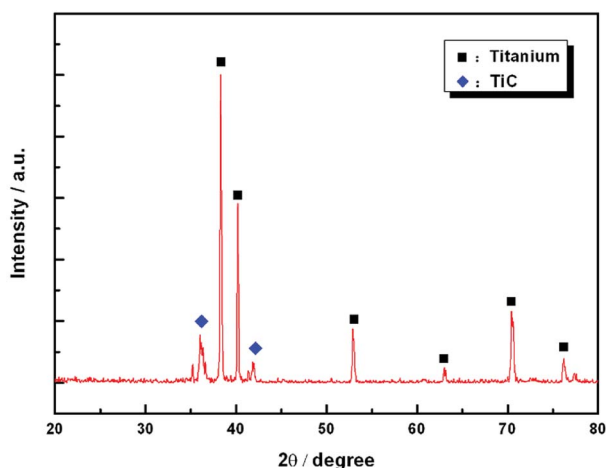


Fig. 3 XRD pattern of the carburized layer.

a quartz colorimetric dish containing 2 mL terephthalic acid (TA) solution (10 mM NaOH and 3 mM $C_8H_6O_4$). Changes in the 2-hydroxy-terephthalic acid (TAOH) concentration were measured by UV-Vis spectrophotometer (UV-2550; Shimadzu) every 60 min.

3. Results and discussion

Fig. 1 shows the SEM morphology and EDS profile of the gas carburized Ti substrate. It could be seen that the surface is

loose, and there are many submicron grain sizes. EDS analysis revealed that besides Ti element, carbon (C) peaks also appeared obviously, which indicated that C atoms were infiltrated into the Ti substrate. From the cross-section of the gas carburized Ti substrate, as shown in Fig. 2, the carburized layer was about 1 μm in thickness, and the Ti and C content changed with a opposite variation from the outside surface into the interior substrate. Fig. 3 shows the XRD pattern of the gas carburized Ti substrate; evidently, TiC phase existed in the carburized layer.

Fig. 4 and 5 show the SEM morphologies of pure TiO_2 film and the $TiO_{2-x}C_x$ film after MAO treatment, respectively. Both films showed no obvious difference; that is, all of the mesopores were separated well and distributed homogeneously over the film's surfaces with a diameter around 0.2–1 μm and thickness about 3–4 μm . It could be seen from Fig. 2 that the carburized layer was about 1 μm in thickness after gas carburizing. However, the coating thickness after MAO treatment was about 3–4 μm , which indicated a complete reaction in the carburized layer. Fig. 6 illustrates the XRD patterns of pure TiO_2 film and the $TiO_{2-x}C_x$ film after MAO treatment, respectively. Both films were mainly composed of anatase phase, and no new phase was produced during doping. A small amount of TiC phase in the $TiO_{2-x}C_x$ film indicated that TiC was not completely oxidized to $TiO_{2-x}C_x$ during MAO treatment.

XPS is an effective technique for verifying the concentration of elements on the surface of materials.²¹ In order to confirm the carbon atom site and content in the $TiO_{2-x}C_x$ film, XPS analysis was conducted, as shown in Fig. 7. Besides the element phosphorus (P) from the electrolyte, the existence of C element was clearly observed. In general, the doped C has two existing modes in the TiO_2 lattice: (1) C replaces the position of oxygen (O) to form a O–Ti–C structure; (2) C is stabilized at an interstitial position.²² The multiplex high-resolution scans over the C 1s spectral region revealed two peaks at 284.8 and 282.3 eV, respectively. According to the commonly recognized C–C (285.3 eV) and Ti–C (281.9 eV) bonds,^{23,24} we believe that these two peaks belong to the C–C and Ti–C bonds, respectively. The C–C peak at 284.8 eV was the C peak for XPS calibration, not the peak of C in the sample, so its content was very high. Only the Ti–C peak at 282.3 eV was the peak of C in the $TiO_{2-x}C_x$ film. According to these XPS results, the O concentration was about 44.94 at%, compared with 44.10 at% of C. According to the area ratio of the C–C and Ti–C peaks, the concentration of Ti–C could

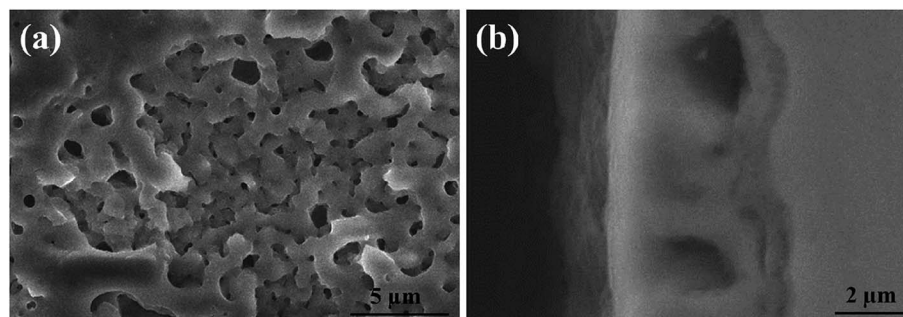


Fig. 4 SEM morphologies of pure TiO_2 film after MAO treatment: (a) surface, (b) cross-section.



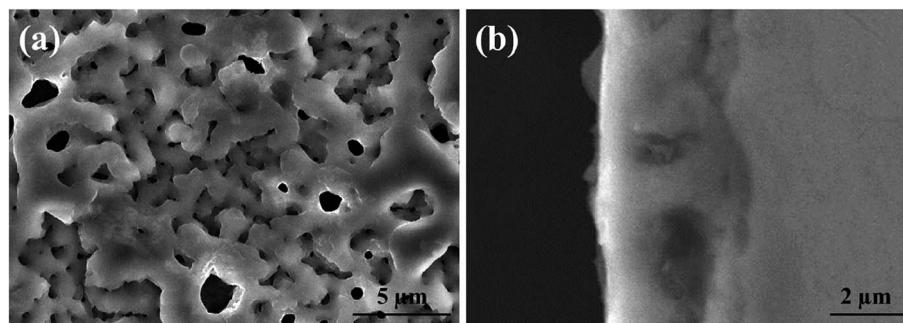


Fig. 5 SEM morphologies of the TiO_{2-x}C_x film after MAO treatment: (a) surface, (b) cross-section.

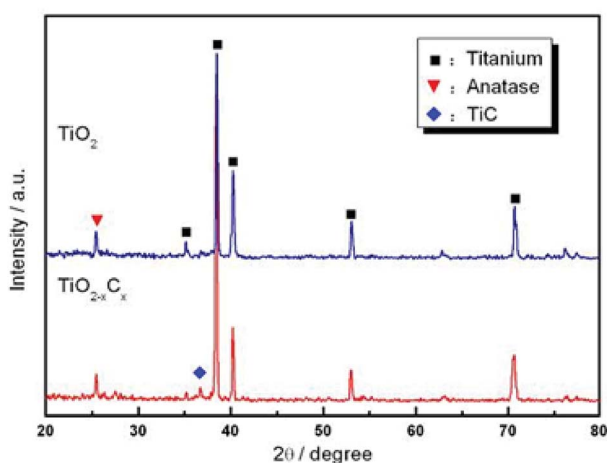


Fig. 6 XRD patterns of pure TiO₂ film and TiO_{2-x}C_x film after MAO treatment.

be calculated as 6.07 at%. Then, $x = 0.24$ could be calculated from the generic formula of TiO_{2-x}C_x. Compared with the other methods, the present two-step process provided a possibility for both substitutional carbon-doping and high doping content. Table 2 lists the carbon doping data for various methods.

Fig. 8 illustrates the DRS profiles of pure TiO₂ and the TiO_{2-x}C_x film. Obviously, the TiO_{2-x}C_x film exhibited a red shift in the band gap transition and remarkably expanded

wavelength response range to visible light; *i.e.*, the absorption edge of TiO_{2-x}C_x film was shifted from the wavelength of 400 nm to 410 nm and exhibited a higher absorption. Using the Kubelka–Munk equations,²⁸ the relationship between $(\alpha h\nu)^{1/2}$ and the photo energy of the films can be determined. As shown in Fig. 9, the bandwidths of pure TiO₂ film and TiO_{2-x}C_x film were 3.02 eV and 2.77 eV, respectively, which demonstrates that the energy band-gap of TiO₂ had been narrowed by C doping.

Further, we measured the content of ·OH to reflect the photocatalytic properties of the samples. Because TA can be combined with ·OH, the generated TAOH has a strong fluorescence emission peak at 426 nm, so it is used as a reagent for fluorescence detection. Fig. 10 shows the fluorescence intensity of TA solutions containing pure TiO₂ film and TiO_{2-x}C_x film at different illumination times. The experimental results indicated that the content of ·OH from the TiO_{2-x}C_x film was about two times more than that of pure TiO₂ film, and it exhibited a high photocatalytic performance.

In general, there are two kinds of strategies to prepare the C-doped TiO₂, *i.e.*, incorporating carbon atoms into the TiO₂ lattice (C → TiO₂) and oxidizing the titanium carbide (O → TiC_x). However, for preparation of the substitutional C-doped TiO₂, the most used methods include direct thermal oxidation of TiC powders, pulsed laser deposition, chemical-vapor deposition, hydrothermal method, and annealing. Direct thermal oxidation of TiC powder is a simple one-step process, but the C doping concentration is low, and it is difficult to be recycled and can

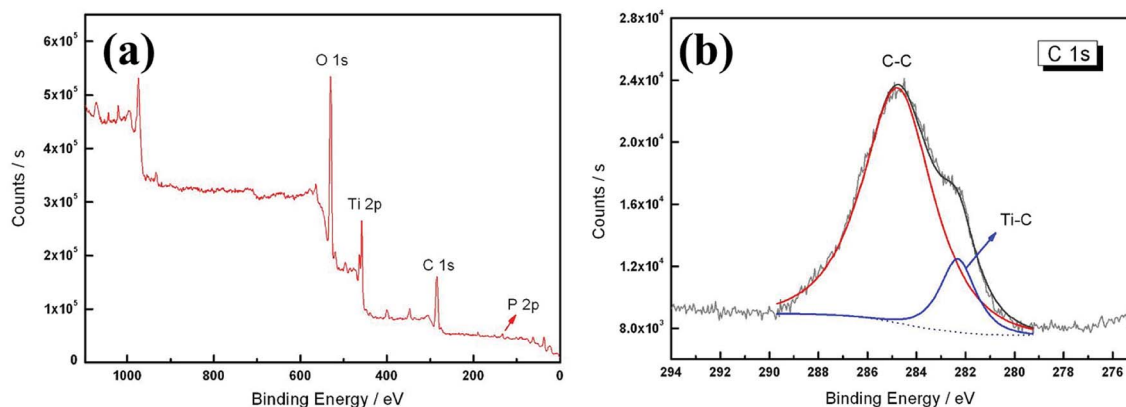
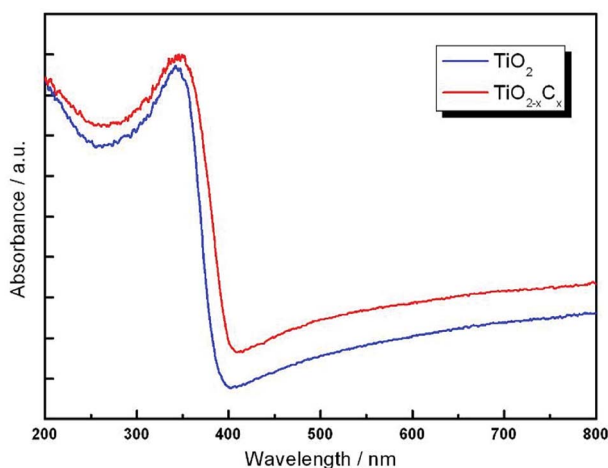
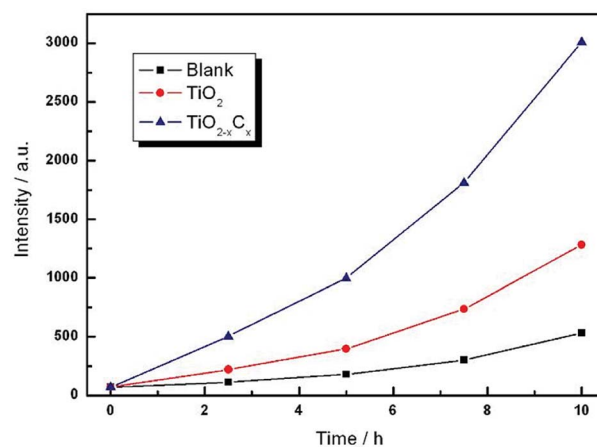


Fig. 7 XPS spectra of the TiO_{2-x}C_x film: (a) survey, (b) C 1s peaks.

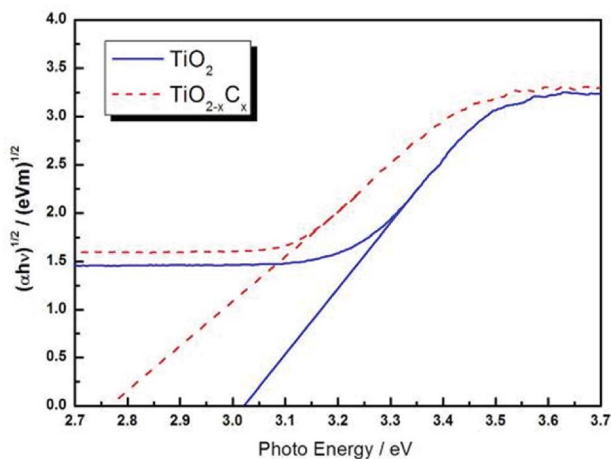


Table 2 Carbon content of the substitutional carbon-doped TiO₂ produced by various methods

Catalyst	Method	Carbon content	Ref.
Carbon-doped TiO ₂ powders	Thermal oxidation	0.32%	12
TiO ₂ -C1a/TiO ₂ -C1b/TiO ₂ -C2	Hydrolysis and calcination	2.98/0.42/0.03%	25
C-TiO ₂ film	Pulsed laser deposition	0.3%	26
C-TiO ₂ /C-TiO ₂ -200	Hydrothermal and annealing	0.19/0.28 at%	15
CT-BE/CE-BE-265	Calcination assisted solvothermal	0.6/0.42 at%	16
TiO ₂ -1/TiO ₂ -2/TiO ₂ -3	CVD, hydrothermal, and annealing	2.3/2.8/3.9%	27
Carbon-doped TiO ₂ film	Gas carburizing and MAO	6.07 at%	Our work

Fig. 8 UV-Vis diffuse reflectance spectra (DRS) of pure TiO₂ film and TiO_{2-x}C_x film.Fig. 10 Time dependences of fluorescence intensity generated by pure TiO₂ film and the TiO_{2-x}C_x film on continuous illumination.

easily cause secondary pollution during photocatalytic degradation. Pulsed laser deposition and chemical-vapor deposition can also be a one-step process for producing the C-doped TiO₂, but they usually require high energy under more stringent experimental conditions. Hydrothermal reaction and annealing are undoubtedly the most commonly used two-step method to prepare C-doped TiO₂. However, some special reagents used in hydrothermal processes may pollute the environment, and the problem of low C concentration still exists.

Fig. 9 $(\alpha h\nu)^{1/2}$ profiles as a function of photo energy for pure TiO₂ film and TiO_{2-x}C_x film.

For the present work, although the experiment is a two-step process, both gas carburizing and MAO are commonly used techniques in industry for surface modification of workpieces. Significantly, it can produce the substitutional C-doped TiO₂ film with high concentration. Thus, it possesses the advantages of being simple, economical, and efficient, and the processes of gas carburizing and MAO causes no environmental problems. In addition, it adapts to mass production for the preparation of high-concentration substitutional C-doped TiO₂ film, particularly with a large surface area.

4. Conclusions

A high-concentration substitutional carbon-doped TiO₂ (TiO_{2-x}C_x) film is prepared *via* a novel two-step process, *i.e.*, combining gas carburizing thermochemical treatment and MAO techniques. The concentration of the Ti-C band reaches 6.07 at%, and the carbon doping amount is as high as $x = 0.24$. Therefore, the TiO_{2-x}C_x film exhibits a significant red-shift in the band-gap transition, a narrow band gap of 2.77 eV, and excellent photocatalytic performance. This method is simple, efficient, economical, environmentally friendly, and adapts to mass production. According to this principle, doping with other materials, such as metal element doping, nonmetal element doping, metal and non-metal element co-doping, *etc.*, can be performed in the future.



Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

This work was supported by the National Basic Research Program of China (973 Program) (No. 2009CB939705), the National Nature Science Foundation of China (No. 11174227), and the Chinese Universities Scientific Fund.

References

- 1 A. Fujishima and K. Honda, *Nature*, 1972, **238**, 37–38.
- 2 T. Lindgren, J. M. Mwabora, E. Avendano, J. Jonsson, A. Hoel, C.-T. Granqvist and S.-E. Lindquist, *J. Phys. Chem. B*, 2003, **107**, 5709–5716.
- 3 O. Carp, C. L. Huisman and A. Reller, *Prog. Solid State Chem.*, 2004, **32**, 33–177.
- 4 J. Choi, H. Park and M. R. Hoffmann, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2010, **114**, 783–792.
- 5 N. Nishiyama, Y. Fujiwara, K. Adachi, K. Inumaru and S. Yamazaki, *Appl. Catal., B*, 2015, **176–177**, 347–353.
- 6 F. Dong, W. Zhao and Z. Wu, *Nanotechnology*, 2008, **19**, 365607.
- 7 H. Yang and C. Pan, *J. Alloys Compd.*, 2010, **501**, L8–L11.
- 8 V. Subramanian, E. E. Wolf and P. V. Kamat, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2004, **126**, 4943–4950.
- 9 C. Luo, D. Li, W. Wu, C. Yu, W. Li and C. Pan, *Appl. Catal., B*, 2015, **166–167**, 217–223.
- 10 J. Wu, C. Luo, D. Li, Q. Fu and C. Pan, *J. Mater. Sci.*, 2017, **52**, 1285–1295.
- 11 A. Yarahmadi and S. Sharifnia, *Dyes Pigm.*, 2014, **107**, 140–145.
- 12 H. Irie, Y. Watanabe and K. Hashimoto, *Chem. Lett.*, 2003, **32**, 772–773.
- 13 J. H. Park, S. Kim and A. J. Bard, *Nano Lett.*, 2006, **6**, 24–28.
- 14 G. Wu, T. Nishikawa, B. Ohtani and C. Aicheng, *Chem. Mater.*, 2007, **19**, 4530–4537.
- 15 F. Dong, S. Guo, H. Wang, X. Li and Z. Wu, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2011, **115**, 13285–13292.
- 16 X. Wu, S. Yin, Q. Dong, C. Guo, H. Li, T. Kimura and T. Sato, *Appl. Catal., B*, 2013, **142–143**, 450–457.
- 17 H. Rasoulnezhad, G. Kavei, K. Ahmadi and M. R. Rahimpour, *Appl. Surf. Sci.*, 2017, **408**, 1–10.
- 18 X. Jiang, Y. Wang and C. Pan, *J. Alloys Compd.*, 2011, **509**, L137–L141.
- 19 Y. Wang, X. Jiang and C. Pan, *J. Alloys Compd.*, 2012, **538**, 16–20.
- 20 X. Jiang, Y. Wang and C. Pan, *J. Am. Ceram. Soc.*, 2011, **94**, 4078–4083.
- 21 V. Laporte, P. Berger and K. Wolski, *Surf. Interface Anal.*, 2005, **37**, 809–820.
- 22 C. D. Valentin, G. Pacchioni and A. Selloni, *Chem. Mater.*, 2005, **17**, 6656–6665.
- 23 K. Baba and R. Hatada, *Surf. Coat. Technol.*, 2001, **136**, 241–243.
- 24 F. Santerre, M. A. El Khakani, M. Chaker and J. P. Dodelet, *Appl. Surf. Sci.*, 1999, **148**, 24–33.
- 25 S. Sakthivel and H. Kisch, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2003, **42**, 4908–4911.
- 26 B. Zhou, M. Schulz, H. Y. Lin, S. I. Shah, J. Qu and C. P. Huang, *Appl. Catal., B*, 2009, **92**, 41–49.
- 27 C. Xie, S. Yang, J. Shi and C. Niu, *Catalysts*, 2016, **6**, 117.
- 28 N. Serpone, D. Lawless and R. Khairutdinov, *J. Phys. Chem.*, 1995, **99**, 16646–16654.

