

# SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION TiO<sub>2</sub> POWDERS AND THIN FILM OBTAINED BY SOLVOTHERMAL METHOD FOR APPLICATIONS IN ENVIRONMENT FRIENDLY BUILDING MATERIAL TECHNOLOGIES

**Florina Ștefania Rus<sup>1</sup>, Petru Negrea<sup>2</sup>, Paulina Vlăzan<sup>1</sup>, Ștefan Novaconi<sup>1</sup>**

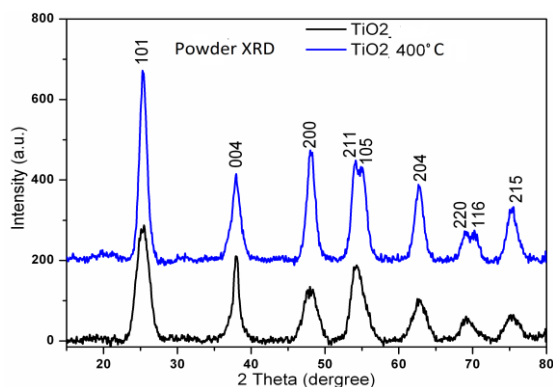
<sup>1</sup>National Institute for Research and Development in Electrochemistry and Condensed Matter, 144 Aurel Păunescu Podeanu St, 300569, Timișoara, România

<sup>2</sup> Politehnica University Timișoara, 2 Piața Victoriei, 300006, Timișoara, România  
e-mail: rusflorinastefania@gmail.com

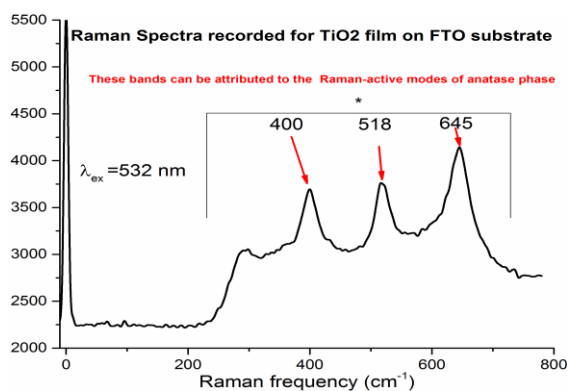
## Abstract

The ability to fast obtain materials around specific application like design various new concept devices, such as gas sensors, catalysts, applications in environment friendly building material technologies with unique parameters of light absorption, solid state fuel cell, energy harvest, charge generation, and charge transport is thus vital to improving sciences and creating novel functionalities necessary for increasing implementation of photoactive materials [1].

Our research focus has been mainly on fast obtaining anatase TiO<sub>2</sub> in two forms: powder and film using solvothermal method. Characterization of the obtained compounds was achieved by X-ray diffraction (XRD), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), ultraviolet–visible spectrophotometry (UV-VIS), Raman Spectroscopy and Photoluminescence. Visible Raman spectra was recorded at room temperature on a Scanning Probe Microscopy (SPM) System with MultiView 1000 platform using 532 nm single-frequency laser as excitation source. The SE was carried out by Woollam VASE ellipsometer at (1.25 – 5) eV photon energy range at 55°– 75° angles of light incidence. The data analysis was performed with commercial Woollam CompleteEase software.



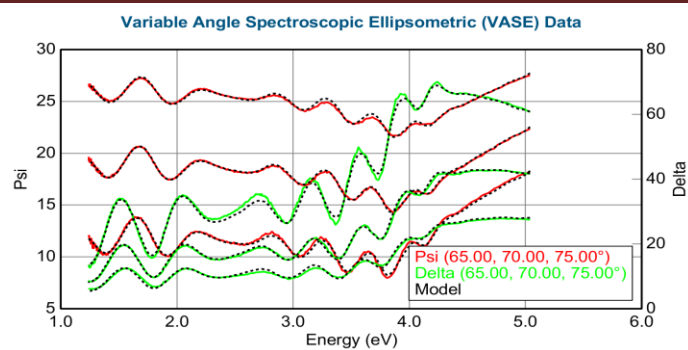
X'Ray Diffraction for TiO<sub>2</sub> powder



Raman spectra of TiO<sub>2</sub> film

Rietveld profile fitting of X-ray diffraction (XRD) pattern of the TiO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles revealed highly crystalline anatase with P42/mnm structure. The anatase phases of TiO<sub>2</sub> could be sensitively identified by Raman spectroscopy based on their Raman spectra.

Variable angle spectroscopic ellipsometry (VASE) has been used to determine the optical properties of the TiO<sub>2</sub> film. The energy dependent ellipsometric angles  $\Psi$  and  $\Delta$  were recorded for 3 angles. Measurement of ellipsometry was performed in the spectral range 1.24– 5 eV at incident angles of 65-70-75°. The TiO<sub>2</sub> layer is approximated by a Kramers-Kronig consistent B-spline.



SE spectra for the  $\text{TiO}_2$  film

### Acknowledgement

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### References

- [1] Elia Boonen and Anne Beeldens, Coatings, Recent Photocatalytic Applications for Air Purification in Belgium 2014, 4, 553-573