## ENHANCEMENT OF PHOTOCATALYTIC ACTIVITY OF NANO-SIZED TITANIUM DIOXIDE THIN FILMS BY TRIFLUOROACETIC ACID MODIFICATION

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Titanium dioxide is the widely most used semiconductor for the degradation of pollutants by heterogeneous photocatalysis. TiO2 also exhibits superhydrophilic properties upon UV irradiation. The latest commercial application of this material is the self-cleaning and antifogging glass prepared by coating a thin film of TiO<sub>2</sub> on glass. The objective of the present work was to develop a simple method to enhance the photocatalytic activity of these thin films. TiO<sub>2</sub> films were prepared using sol-gel method on soda-lime glass pre-coated with a layer of SiO<sub>2</sub>, then treated by dipping in aqueous trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) aqueous solution. The photocatalytic activity of the films was evaluated by photocatalytic decomposition of acetone in air. The adsorption of TFA on TiO<sub>2</sub> thin film was investigated by FTIR spectroscopy, X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS), UV-VIS spectroscopy, photoluminescence (PL), BET surface areas and differential thermal analysisthermogravimetry (DTA-TG). The results show that TFA is chemisorbed on the surface of TiO2 thin films. The photocatalytic activity of TFA modified TiO<sub>2</sub> thin film is higher than that of pure TiO<sub>2</sub> (Fig. 1). This is ascribed to the fact that the trifluoroacetate complex (Scheme 1) could attract and transfer photo-generated electrons in the conduction band of TiO<sub>2</sub> and reduce the electron and hole recombination rate, leading to improvement of photocatalytic activity. The PL intensity of the modified TiO<sub>2</sub> is weaker than that of untreated TiO<sub>2</sub>, indicating a lower recombination rate of electrons/holes under UV irradiation.

References:

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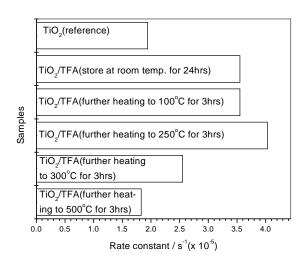
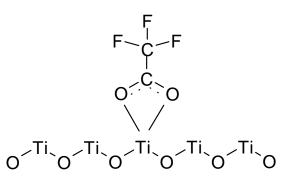


Fig. 1. Degradation rate of acetone on  $TiO_2$  thin films before and after TFA treatment.



Scheme 1. Bidentate structure of trifluoroacetate on  $TiO_2$  surface.