

Investigation of Localized Surface Plasmon/Grating-coupled Surface Plasmon Enhanced Photocurrent of TiO₂ Thin Film

Niigata Univ.¹, Chulalongkorn Univ.², Chiang Mai Univ.³, [○]Supeera Nootchanat^{1,2}, Hathaithip Ninsonti^{1,3}, Chuchaat Thammacharoen², Kazunari Shinbo¹, Keizo Kato¹, Futao Kaneko¹, Sanong Ekgasit^{2*}, and Akira Baba^{1*}

E-mail: ababa@eng.niigata-u.ac.jp

1. Introduction

TiO₂ is known as a famous photocatalysts. However, only solar photon in UV region can excite this photocatalyst due to its large energy band gap [1]. Thus, the improvement of the photocatalytic activities of TiO₂ in the visible region have been attached interest. In this work, we study the photocurrent properties of AuNPs-TiO₂ nanocomposites. The improvement of the photocurrent is attributed to the effect of SPR of gold nanoparticles. Furthermore, we investigate the improvement of the photocurrent of TiO₂ which is enhanced by the combination between SPR of gold nanoparticles and the grating-coupled SPR (GC-SPR) of gold grating.

2. Experimental

To fabricate the AuNPs-TiO₂ nanocomposite photocatalyst electrode on gold grating substrate, the BD-Rs were cut into small rectangles (2.5 x 4.0 cm) and immersed into conc. HNO₃ to remove a dye layer on the BD-Rs. The BD-Rs were cleaned and dried. The cleaned BD-Rs were coated with 150 nm gold film through thermal evaporation. The gold gratings were coated with the AuNPs-TiO₂ nanocomposite dispersed in 50% methanol via spin-coating method. The photocatalyst electrodes were annealed at 90 °C for 30 minutes.

3. Results

We studied the effect of GC-SPR enhanced catalytic properties of the nanocomposites by monitoring of photocurrents under white light illumination with s-polarization, whereas for non-SP excitation and p-polarization, whereas for SP excitation. Fig 1A shows the schematic diagram that indicates the electric field of GC-SPR on the surface of gold grating under p-pol illumination. Therefore, the electron-hole pairs generation of TiO₂ that exist in the vicinity of the strong electric field are promoted. Fig 1B shows the photocurrent of TiO₂/gold grating. The result shows the improvement of the photocurrent of TiO₂/gold grating with SP excitation for all incident angles. Fig 1C shows the photocurrent of TiO₂/flat gold, TiO₂/gold grating, and AuNPs-TiO₂ nanocomposites/gold grating irradiated with p-polarization. The further increase of photocurrent of AuNPs-TiO₂ nanocomposites/gold grating was observed. This might be attributed to the effect of

localized SPR of gold nanoparticles and GC-SPR of the gold grating.

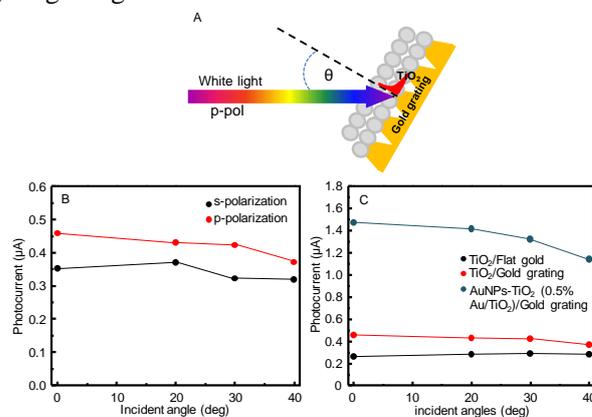


Figure 1. (A) Schematic of fabricated TiO₂/gold grating. (B) The photocurrent of TiO₂/gold grating photocatalyst electrode. (C) The photocurrent of TiO₂/flat gold, TiO₂/gold grating, and AuNPs-TiO₂ nanocomposites/gold grating irradiated with p-polarization.

4. Conclusions

We have investigated the improvement of photocurrent activity of AuNPs-TiO₂ nanocomposites as compared to the original TiO₂. The photocurrent of the nanocomposites was further enhanced by surface plasmon resonance excitation from gold grating substrate. The combination between the GC-SPR of the gold grating and the LSRP of gold nanoparticles provides promising enhancement effect to increase the photocurrent.

Acknowledgements

This work was supported by a Grant-in-Aid from the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS). We would like to thank Global Circus Program from Graduate School of Science and Technology Niigata University, The Institute for The Promotion of Teaching Science and Technology (IPST), and Development and Promotion of Science and technology Talents project (DPST) for the financial supports.

References

- [1] H. Wang, T. You, W. Shi, J. Li, L. Guo, J. Phys. Chem. C **116** (2012) 6490.
- [2] Z. Liu, W. Hou, P. Pavaskar, M. Aykol, S. B. Cronin, Nano Lett. **11** (2011) 1111.