

## **Preparation and Characterization of Fe-Doped TiO2 Thin Layers**

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## Preparation and characterization of Fe-doped TiO2 thin layers

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## Abstract

Fe-doped  $TiO_2$  thin layers were prepared by the sol-gel technique controlled in the reverse micellar environment. Sol-gel Fe-doped  $TiO_2$  layers were deposited on a substrate by the dipcoating method. For comparison the same techniques were used for preparation of pure  $TiO_2$  layers.

The pure titania sol was prepared from nonionic surfactant (Triton X-102), cyclohexane, water and metal precursor (titanium isopropoxide, TIOP). For the Fe-TiO<sub>2</sub> preparation the iron solution was used instead of pure distilled water. As sources of iron iron (III) nitrate (Fe(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>.9H<sub>2</sub>O) and iron (II) sulphate (FeSO<sub>4</sub>·7H<sub>2</sub>O) were used. Then all types of prepared pure and Fe-doped TiO<sub>2</sub> layers were deposited on a substrate by the dip-coating method. To obtain the series of 1, 2, and 3 layers on a glass substrate the repeated dip-coating was applied by the laboratory dip-coater. The deposited sol on substrates were dried on air and then the organic matter was removed by calcination. The calcination was carried out at 450 °C for four hours to obtain the crystalline structure of pure anatase and mixed phase of hematite/anatase. The structural properties of the prepared layers were characterized by series of methods involving Raman spectroscopy UV-Vis spectrophotometry and SEM.

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