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Evolution of nanomechanical properties and crystallinity of individual titanium dioxide nanotube resonators

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ABSTRACT

Herein a complete characterization of single TiO_2 nanotube resonator was reported for the first time. The modal vibration response analysis allows a non-invasive indirect evaluation of the mechanical properties of the TiO_2 nanotube. The effect of post-grown thermal treatments on nanotube mechanical properties was investigated and carefully correlated to the chemico-physical parameters evolution. The Young's modulus of TiO_2 nanotube linearly rises from 57 GPa up to 105 GPa for annealing at 600°C depending on the compositional and crystallographic evolution of the

nanostructure. Considering the growing interest in single nanostructure devices, the reported findings allow a deeper understanding of the properties of individual titanium dioxide nanotubes extrapolated from their standard arrayed architecture.

KEYWORDS: nanomechanical resonator, TiO_2 nanotubes, Young's modulus, crystallization, mechanical properties.

INTRODUCTION

Since the first report of Grimes et al.[1] in 2001, the growth of self-organized TiO_2 nanotube (NT) arrays by electrochemical anodic oxidation of titanium surface has increasingly attracted great scientific interest in recent years owing to their exceptional properties, peculiar arrangement, and potential for almost every research field.

Vertically-oriented TiO_2 NT arrays can provide high surface area and superior electron transport properties that, coupled to the highly ordered architecture, allow their effective exploitation for several class of devices such as solar cells (dye-sensitized, solid state and perovskites solar cell),[2-5] water splitting,[6, 7] energy storage (batteries and supercapacitors),[8, 9] sensors (UV, gas, molecule, or pH),[10-12] electrocromic devices,[13] photocatalytic reactors,[14] memristors,[15] cell adhesion substrates,[16] photonic devices [17] and many others.[18]

Moreover, their as-grown amorphous nature permits subsequent crystallization in the desired polycrystalline phase, according to the application, by thermal or water-assisted post processing treatments.[19, 20] Besides, the morphology was shown to have a strong dependence on the crystallization procedure. Indeed, thermal treatments induce an increase of the crystallite size and the formation of grain boundaries along the tube wall, while wet approaches can lead to a transformation from nanotubes to porous nanorod.

Apart from the electronic and chemical properties, these structural variations can strongly influence the mechanical properties of the TiO_2 nanotubes, whose variation is even more important considering the strong interest for the application of metal-oxide nanostructure in flexible devices.[21-23]

Generally nanostructured materials present quite different mechanical properties when compared with their bulk counterparts.[24, 25] So far mechanical properties of TiO_2 nanotubes have been investigated only with direct compressive measurements. Most of the analyses were performed on nanotubes array by means of nanoindentation approach, where a rigid nanometric tip is pressed on the top surface of the material while the applied force and deformation of the nanotubes are recorded[26-31]. Young's modulus values obtained with this technique were very scattered, ranging from 36-43 GPa[28] up to 80-95 GPa[31], because of the non-uniform shape of the nanostructured arrays. As well, only few works measured the mechanical properties of individual TiO_2 nanotubes[32, 33]. Shokuhfar *et al.* compressed individual nanotubes up to fracture with the tip of an atomic force microscope microcantilever inside a transmission electron microscope (TEM)[32]. These experiments lead to Young's modulus in the range of 23-44 GPa, comparable with the results obtained from the arrays analysis, but showing a higher variability determined by the slight difference in nanotube geometry. A similar approach was used by Kang *et al.* performing compressive tests in a TEM using a nanoindentation holder and obtaining significantly lower values (2.2-9.4 GPa)[33]. The main limitation of both approaches is that, being direct invasive methods, they strongly depend on the experimental set-up and analyze only the compressive properties of the material. Furthermore, the samples are usually brought to fracture and destroyed, limiting the possibility of parametric analysis of the mechanical properties, such as their dependence on temperature, atmosphere or crystallization phase.

In this work, we investigated the Young's modulus of single TiO_2 nanotubes with a non-invasive indirect approach based on modal vibration response analysis of the inorganic nanostructure. Treacy *et al.* were the first to apply this method to measure Young's modulus of individual

nanostructures[34]. They evaluated the vibration of individual free-standing carbon nanotubes induced by thermal motion by TEM imaging and unveiled the elastic properties measuring their resonance frequencies. Similarly, here we calculate Young's modulus from the measurements of resonance frequency of suspended TiO_2 nanotubes. Moreover, for the first time the mechanical properties of single nanotubes were measured after different thermal treatments, evaluating their variation induced by crystalline structure evolution and organic compounds removal.

METHODS

The nanotubes were prepared by anodic oxidation of titanium foils (thickness 250 μm, 99.96% purity, Goodfellow) cleaned by ultra-sonication in acetone and soft HF etching to remove native oxide. The electrochemical process was conducted at 25 °C in an electrolytic solution containing 0.5 wt.% NH_4F and 2.5 wt.% deionized water in ethylene glycol, using a platinum sheet as counter electrode (thickness 250 μm, 99.99% purity, Goodfellow). The anodization time was fixed to 30 minutes working under continuous stirring with a constant voltage of 60 V in order to obtain nanotubes with length of approximately 10 μm. The samples were then rinsed in DI-water, dried and detached by ultra-sonication in ethanol for 5 minutes. Then, a droplet of the solution containing detached single nanotubes was spread on a silicon die presenting a rectangular opening over the whole wafer thickness.

Vibration analysis was performed with a Laser Doppler Vibrometer (LDV) system (MSA-500, Polytec Gmbh). The LDV system is composed by an optical microscope with objective up to 100X used to find the suspended nanotubes arranged on the edge of the opening and then to focus the laser on their tip. The sample was mounted on a piezodisk used for the actuation, inside a vacuum chamber, evacuated by a membrane and a turbomolecular pump (MINI-Task System, Varian Inc. Vacuum Technologies) up to a vacuum level of $2*10^{-7}$ mbar. The sample was mechanically actuated by sending an electrical signal to the piezodisk composed of a combination of sine waves with the

frequencies of the range under investigation. The laser light reflected by the sample, coupled with the tip displacement velocity of the nanotube, exploits a shift in frequency because of Doppler effect. Then, from the measurement of the laser frequency shift, the system computes the vibration velocity and amplitude of the sample as function of the actuation frequency.

Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) experiment was performed using a Netzsch DSC 204 F1 Phoenix instrument, equipped with a low temperature probe. The experiment was performed in air (20 ml/min), scanning the temperature range between 30 °C and 600 °C with a temperature ramp rate of 1°C/min and 4 isothermal steps of 1 hour each (150 °C, 300°C, 450°C and 600°C) during the measurement. The same temperature program was used for thermogravimetric analysis (TGA), which was performed using a Netzsch TG 209 F1 Libra instrument.

Raman characterizations on few nanotubes bundles were performed with a Renishaw inVia Reflex micro-Raman spectrophotometer, equipped with a cooled CCD camera. Samples were excited at a 100x magnification with an Ar–Kr laser source with a wavelength of 514.5 nm.

High Resolution Transmission Electron Microscopy: High Resolution TEM (HRTEM) analysis was performed ex situ on a 300 kV Cs Image corrected FEI Titan Cube microscope, studying the structural evolution of the TiO_2 nanotubes against temperature after each ex situ heating step. The ex situ heating was performed in air using the Wildfire system by DENSsolutions, acquiring HRTEM images in the temperature range between RT (room temperature, i.e. 20ºC) and 450ºC. This was divided in 150ºC-wide steps and, for each step, a 150ºC-wide heating ramp with a 1ºC/min rate was set; the target temperature was maintained for 3 minutes before fast decreasing the temperature to RT and proceeding with the HRTEM analysis. Initial temperatures (for T>RT) were reached via fast “pre-heating” temperature ramps before starting the actual 1ºC/min heating ramps. The heating in air caused a progressive degradation of the MEMS chip in terms of overall cleanness of the thin film and of its mechanical stability, until a massive rupture of the film was observed at 450ºC, which made impossible any further heating. Thus, 450ºC was deemed as the final temperature for ex situ heating experiments.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The anodic oxidation of titanium foils in an electrolytic solution containing 0.5 wt.% NH_4F and 2.5 wt.% deionized water in ethylene glycol results in the formation of the self-organized vertically oriented TiO_2 nanotubes, as shown in Figure 1a. The selected anodization time and voltage lead to nanotubes with length of approximately 10 μm and average inner diameter of 80 nm. In order to obtain the desired suspended single nanotube, the experimental steps schematically represented in Figure 1b-e have been carried out. The as-grown NTs were rinsed in deionized water, dried and detached by ultra-sonication in ethanol for 5 minutes. A droplet of nanotube solution was dropped over a silicon die presenting a rectangular opening over the whole wafer thickness prepared by standard microfabrication technique based on KOH silicon wet etching[35]. Some of the single nanotubes spread over the whole surface with a certain amount arranged on the edge of the opening, as shown in the FESEM images reported in Figure 1f. Resonance frequency of the suspended nanotubes was evaluated as a function of the performed thermal treatments (see Figure 1g) by means of a Laser Doppler Vibrometer (LDV) which does not imply a direct measurement of the vibration amplitude, like in the classic optical lever technique, but exploits a Fast Fourier Transform approach[36]. Natural resonance frequencies of individual suspended nanotubes were measured on just spotted samples and then after each of 4 thermal treatments consisted of a heating ramp at 1˚C/min and isothermal step of 1h at 150, 300, 450 and 600 ˚C, respectively (Figure 2a). Since the nanotubes are randomly dispersed over the sample, they can arrange in position not perfectly perpendicular to the silicon edge, even if NTs with angle above 75° were considered. The effect of the tilting angle of the suspended TiO_2 nanotubes was evaluated by a finite element simulation (results in the Supporting Information) and resulted in a variation below 0.2% for angle up to 30° with respect to the edge of the wafer. This variation is far below the frequency shifts induced by thermal annealing steps and thus was neglected in the following Young's modulus computation.

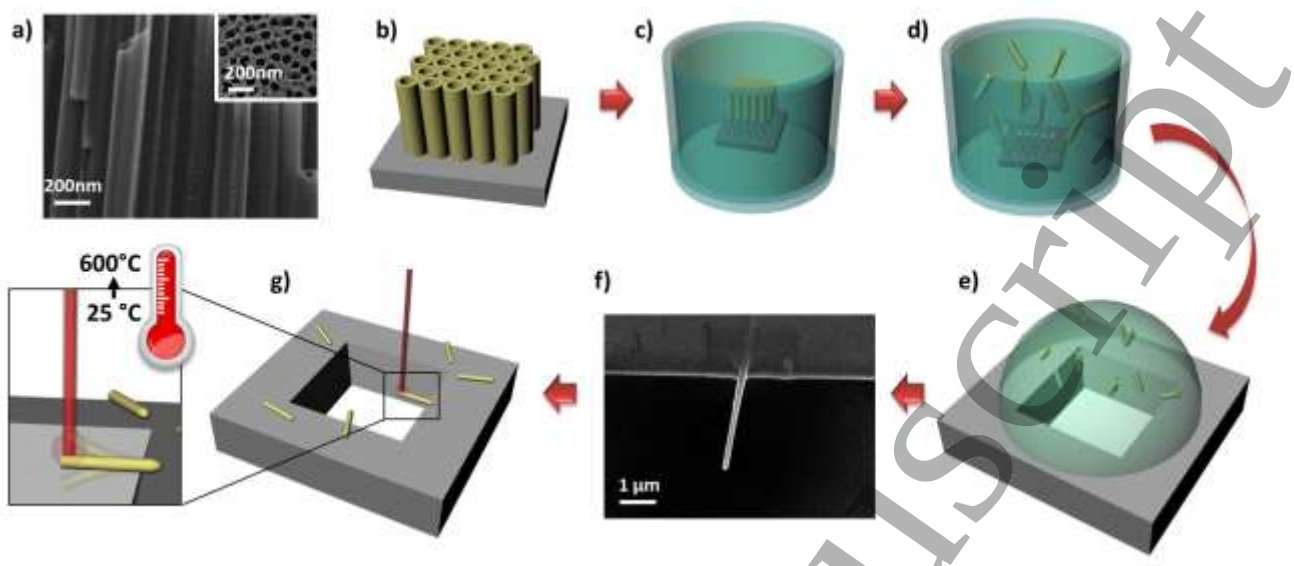

Figure 1. Scheme of the experimental procedure: cross section and top (in the inset) FESEM images of the as grown TiO_2 NTs carpet (a), the NTs sample were then cut (b), immersed in aqueous solution (c) and sonicated to detach single nanotubes (d). The dispersion was dispensed on ad-hoc designed silicon chip and let dry overnight (e) resulting in single NTs arrange on the edge of the opening (f). The chip was mounted in the vibrometer set-up for resonating measurements (g).

Simplified continuum models from the Bernoulli-Euler beam theory were used to describe the motion of the suspended TiO_2 nanotubes and to indirectly determine their elastic modulus from the natural resonance frequency. In the limit of small deformations, as well as negligible dumping effects and external forces, the equation describing the flexural motion of a beam (i.e. TiO_2 NT) is:

$$EI\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} + \rho A\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (1)$$

where E indicates Young's modulus, I is the moment of inertia of the beam cross-sectional area A, u is the beam displacement and ρ is the density of the beam material. Then, the natural frequency of the n^{th} mode of vibration of the beam is:

$$f_n = \frac{(k_n L)^2}{2\pi L^2}\sqrt{\frac{EI}{\rho A}} \quad (2)$$

where L is the beam length and k_nL the eigenvalue for the n^{th} mode depending on the boundary conditions applied to the model. In the case of single clamped beam like the nanotubes, the eigenvalues for the first two modes are k_1L=1.875 and k_2L=4.694. For a cylindrical tube of outside and inside radii R_o and R_i the moment of inertia is $I = \pi(R_o^4 - R_i^4)$ and thus we can derive from equation 2, the resonance frequency of the n^{th} mode of vibration of the suspended TiO_2 nanotube as[34]:

$$f_n = \frac{(k_n L)^2}{4\pi L^2}\sqrt{\frac{E\left(R_o^2+R_i^2\right)}{\rho}} \quad (3)$$

Then measuring the modal vibration response is possible to indirectly estimate the Young's modulus of the NTs as:

$$E = \left(\frac{4\pi L^2}{(k_n L)^2}\right)^2 \frac{f_n^2 \rho}{\left(R_o^2+R_i^2\right)} \quad (4)$$

From the measurement of the resonance frequencies and the geometrical features of the suspended TiO_2 nanotubes (frequency dispersion presented in the S.I.), the Young's modulus was extracted with equation (4). A linear dependence of the stiffness of the nanotubes on the annealing temperature was found, with a variation from 57 GPa on the as-synthesized samples to 105 GPa on the samples treated at 600°C (Figure 2b). As expected both values are considerably below the bulky value of 282 GPa[31]. Annealing of the samples induces significantly transformation of the single nanotubes, because of both degradation organic synthesis residual products and crystallization of the samples. The Young's modulus of the single nanostructures were compared with the Young's modulus values of titanium nanotubes array sample investigated with nanoindentation approach (data from [31]). Even if the data were in the same range, the measurements performed with the vibration analysis returned less scattered values, because they are related to single nanotubes and they are not dependent on the bond among close-packed NTs like in the array. Besides, vibrational

measurements represent a non-invasive and non-destructive approach, which, with respect to nanoindentation tests, removes the possibility of artifacts related to the tip by feedback control.

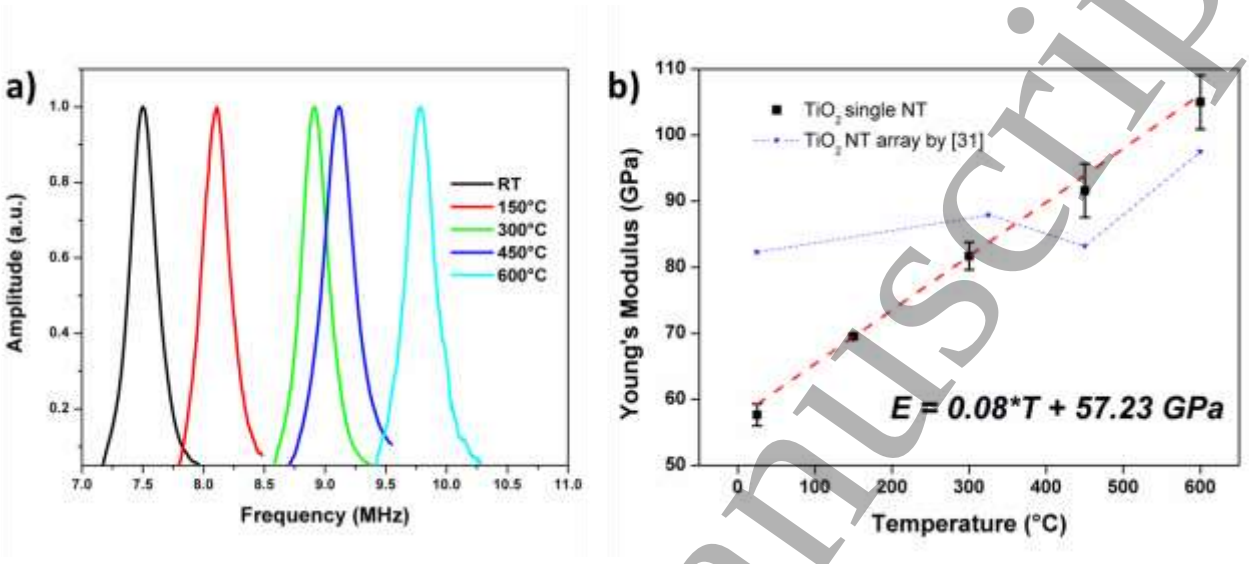

Figure 2. Nanomechanical analysis of suspended nanotubes. (a) Evolution of the first resonance mode of a suspended TiO_2 nanotube after each heating step. The amplitude of the vibration spectra was normalized for a better comparison. (b) Young's modulus of single TiO_2 nanotubes as function of heating step. Star represented literature value from[31] of Young's modulus of TiO_2 nanotube array after different heating treatment

In order to explain the single TiO_2 nanotube transformation induced by thermal annealing and the impact on their mechanical properties, chemico-physical characterizations were performed.

As-synthesized TiO_2 nanotubes, detached from the titanium foil, were tested by means of differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) and thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) analysis. Both the analyses were performed with the same thermal treatment used for the individual suspended nanotubes. DSC analysis showed the presence of two exothermic peaks, centered at 255°C and at 363°C (Figure 3a). The first one can be ascribed to the evaporation of the glycolated species formed in the reaction between oxidized titanium and ethylene glycol;[37] consequently in TGA (Figure 3b) we evidenced a first weight loss (around 1%). The second one could be attributed both to the

thermal crystallization of amorphous phase to anatase[38] and to dehydroxylation of TiOH to TiO_2.[39] Condensation of hydroxyl groups led to a more important weight loss (around 5%), as shown by TGA experiments. These results are in good agreement with what reported in literature, however Raman experiments were performed in over to get more detailed information regarding crystalline phase.

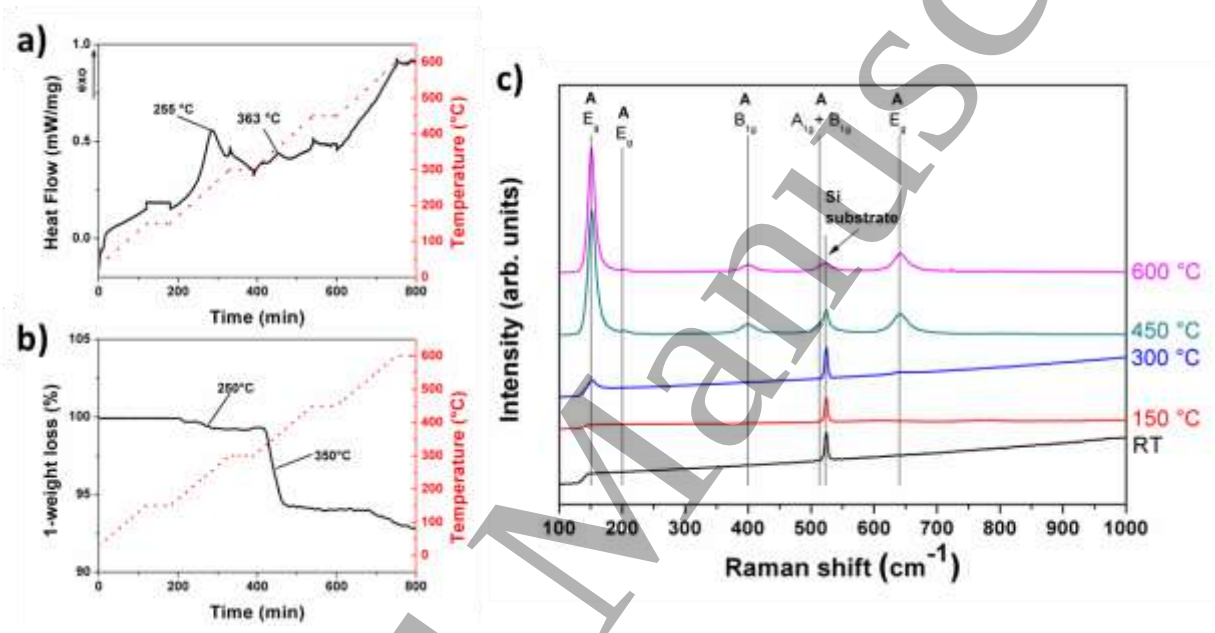

Figure 3. Thermal evolution of titania nanotubes (a) DSC thermogram, (b) TGA analysis and (c) Raman characterization of TiO_2 nanotubes treated at different thermal annealing steps. The five resonances are related with anatase crystalline structure, showing the evolution of the crystallization process. The peak at 520 cm^{-1} is associated with the silicon substrate.

For mid temperature thermal processes, TiO_2 crystallizes in the anatase phase, which is tetragonal (space group $I4_1/amd$ (No. 141)) with two formula units per unit cell and six Raman active modes ($A_{1g}+2B_{1g}+3E_g$)[40]. Raman spectra acquired on single nanotubes are collected in Figure 3c, showing resonances at 144 cm^{-1} (E_g), 197 cm^{-1} (E_g), 399 cm^{-1} (B_{1g}), 516 cm^{-1} (A_{1g} + B_{1g}), and 639 cm^{-1} (E_g). The crystallization of the structure in the anatase phase has an onset for a temperature lower

than 300 °C. The peak profile at 144 cm^{-1} becomes sharper during thermal treatment, witnessing the evolution of the crystallinity of the nanotubular structure and the crystalline domains size increase. No rutile phase is revealed for the performed treatment. This result is in agreement with previous findings[41] that evidenced the formation of rutile nanocrystal for temperature around 500 °C, starting at the interfacial region between nanotubes and growth substrate, for tubular structure synthesized with ethylene glycol based electrolytes. In our case, since the crystallization occurs for single nanotubes or bundles of few nanotubes already detached from the growth substrate, the crystallization dynamics is slower, and rutile formation is expected to occur for temperature higher than 600 °C.

High resolution TEM (HRTEM) imaging and related analysis, which gives more detailed information on the crystal evolution of the individual titanium dioxide nanotubes, showed result in agreement with what reported above. The structural evolution of TiO_2 amorphous nanotubes (NTs) vs. temperature was studied by HRTEM, using an ex situ approach with the aim of assessing the detailed structural evolution of the sample caused by heating performed in air (see Methods for details). This choice was preferred to the in situ heating approach of TEM experiments, because it granted a straightforward comparison to the above presented characterizations despite its shortcomings, namely the increased stress caused to the thin film of the in situ TEM MEMS and the gradual accumulation of external carbonaceous layer due to the contamination occurring during the heating in air and over the whole sample surface. This additional layer reacted when exposed to the electron beam and accumulated at the border of the areas investigated by HRTEM (as shown by the darker zones in Figure 4b,c), but did not affect in a major way the possibility to carry on the structural analysis of the NTs.

The first evidence of structural evolution was observed after the sample was heated to 150ºC, with a minor number of crystalline seeds appearing within the overall amorphous NTs. The seeds were generally small-sized (2÷3 nm-wide), seldom reaching 10 nm. All the seeds displayed monocrystalline features, with interplanar distances and related angular relationships obtained by

HRTEM analysis being compatible with anatase (JCPDS Card No 84-1286, Figure 4d). Heating to 300ºC did not cause major variations in the size of the seeds, although a texturing of the NTs could be observed. However, HRTEM analysis showed that at this stage the small (i.e. 2÷3 nm) and big (i.e. 10 nm) seeds were still monocrystalline but exhibited diverse interplanar distances and angular relationships, with the structural features of the larger seeds being typical of the anatase, and those of the smaller ones being consistent with the presence of brookite (JCPDS Card No 76-1937 Figure 4e). Heating up to 450ºC determined a ubiquitous crystallization of the NTs. The increase in temperature led to the formation of extended crystalline domains, several tens of nm wide, paired with heavily inhomogeneous regions featuring several small crystalline domains. Structural analysis confirmed the presence of anatase and brookite in both types of crystalline domains (small and extended). Then, despite each phase prevailing over the other one on a local scale, neither of them could be indicated as the primary phase on a general term (Figure 4f). However, given the intrinsically averaged nature of the Raman technique, the clear presence of the sole anatase vibrational peaks indicates that anatase is indeed the primary phase at 300ºC.

The chemico-physical characterization performed on individual titanium dioxide nanotubes confirmed that their nanomechanical properties are strongly dependent on their crystal evolution upon thermal treatment. The almost linearly increase of the Young's modulus can be ascribable to two phases. Below 300°C the increasing of elastic modulus is mainly related to the thermal decomposition of chemical residual from the synthesis batch (mainly glycolated species) and surface trapped water evaporation. These processes harden the nanotubes and thus cause an increasing of the resonance frequency. HRTEM analysis also shows the formation of few small crystalline seeds (2-3 nm) which, given their scarcity, do not impact the overall amorphous nature of the nanotubes. Above 300°C the stiffening of the nanotubes is ascribable firstly to the dehydroxylation of TiOH to TiO_2 and then to the crystallization of the titanium dioxide from the amorphous form into anatase (with a very low content of brookite) which increases according with the temperature of the thermal treatment.

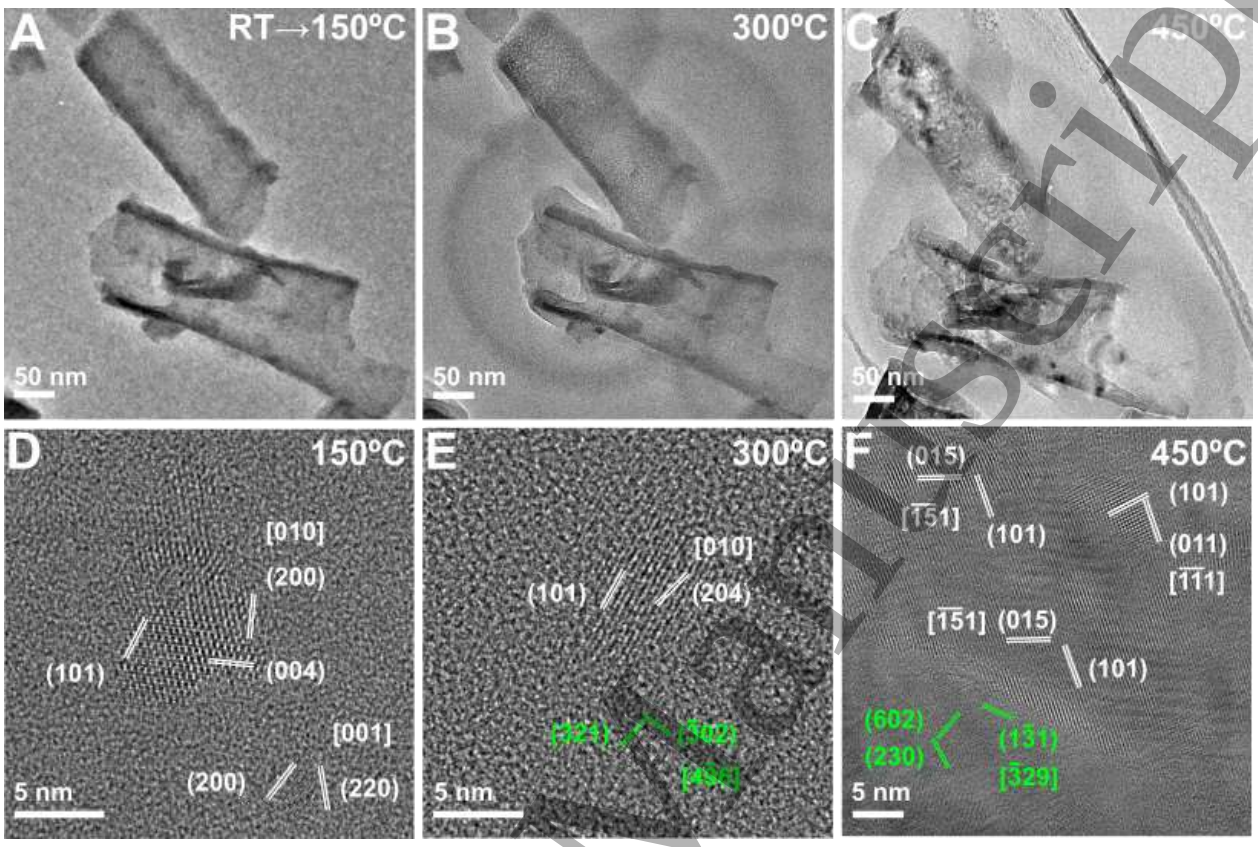

Figure 4 Crystallographic evolution of single TiO_2 nanotubes. (a-c) Low magnification TEM images showcasing the NTs evolution vs. T of the TiO2 NTs after ex situ heating from RT to 150ºC (a), 300ºC (b) and 450ºC (c); HRTEM images of representative TiO2 NTs after ex situ heating up to 150ºC (d), 300ºC (e) and 450ºC (f). The structural information on crystalline domains of anatase and brookite are indicated in white and green color, respectively.

CONCLUSION

Nanomechanical properties of individual titanium dioxide nanotubes were studied with a non-invasive indirect approach based on modal vibration response analysis. From the measure of the resonance frequency modes of the suspended nanotubes it was possible to obtain the Young's modulus, which corresponds to 57 GPa for as synthesized nanostructures. Upon thermal treatment the Young's modulus was found to linearly increase up to 105 GPa for 600°C. Chemico-physical

characterizations evidences that below 300°C the stiffening of the nanotubes is induced by organic compounds removal trapped from the synthesis process. Above it, the increasing of Young's modulus is determined by the crystallization of the TiO_2 nanotubes from the amorphous phase to the anatase one. These results give a deeper comprehension of the mechanical properties and crystallization evolution of individual titanium dioxide nanotubes extrapolated from their standard arrayed architecture. Considering the growing application of nanomaterials, this work provides new insights for improved design and understanding of single nanostructure devices.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare no competing financial interests.

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