## 平成 28 年度 第 4 回 VBL セミナー

## 4<sup>th</sup> VBL Seminar, 2016

日時:平成29年1月24日(火)16時30分~18時00分

場所:工学部3号館2階応用物理会議室(274号室)

- 講師: Dr. Risa Suryana (VBL 客員准教授、Sebelas Maret 大学、Indonesia)
- 題目: Growth of SiC on Si Substrates and Modification of TiO<sub>2</sub> Layers on FTO Substrates

## Abstract:

This presentation reports our research that consists of two parts. First, interaction of Si(111) surface with saturated hydrocarbon gases to obtain SiC. Second, modification of  $TiO_2$  layers on FTO substrate and its application in dye-sensitized solar cell (DSSC).

Deposition of each CH<sub>4</sub> and C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub> gases on Si(111)-7×7 surface and co-deposition of Si and CH<sub>4</sub> gas on Si(111)-7×7 surface at different temperatures are investigated by reflection high-energy electron diffraction (RHEED), quadrupole mass spectroscopy (QMS), scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and atomic force microscopy (AFM). The RHEED patterns during CH<sub>4</sub> or C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub> exposure indicate the evolution of structures such as  $\delta$ -7×7, 1×1,  $\sqrt{3}\times\sqrt{3}$  and SiC at temperatures from RT up to 800°C. Meanwhile, these patterns do not appear in co-deposition of Si and CH<sub>4</sub> gas. The amount of CH<sub>3</sub> molecules plays a role in structure evolution of Si(111) surfaces. Correlating SEM and AFM images, step modification of Si(111) surfaces will be discussed.

Modification of  $\text{TiO}_2$  layer on fluorine-doped tin oxide (FTO) substrate has been performed in formation of nanorods and nanofibers. TiO<sub>2</sub> nanorods are synthesized through sol-gel method via anodic alumina membrane (AMM) as template. Meanwhile, TiO<sub>2</sub> nanofibers are synthesized using electrospinning method. AFM images confirmed that TiO<sub>2</sub> nanorods and TiO<sub>2</sub> nanofibers have diameter in range 18-30 nm and 100-1000 nm, respectively. TiO<sub>2</sub> nanorods and nanofibers layer are applied in DSSC. TiO<sub>2</sub> nanorods and nanofibers could increase the DSSC performance compared to use of TiO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles only. It is considered that TiO<sub>2</sub> nanorods and nanofibers can be effective in photon trapping thus many photons interact to dyes to produce many excitedelectrons.

問合せ先: 名古屋大学工学研究科 量子工学専攻 齋藤弥八 Tel: 052-789-4459 E-mail: ysaito@nagoya-u.jp