

TiO₂ functionalization by N-ion implantation

A theoretical DFT study

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Objective of surface functionalization



Scientific and technological objectives are:

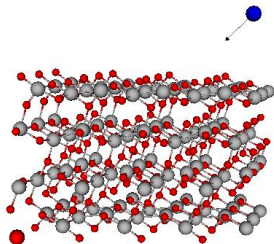
- understanding of fundamental phenomena driving the modification of surfaces and interfaces
- control of the micro- and nano- structure of surfaces and thin films, and the optimization of thin film deposition methods
- process development of multifunctional surfaces for novel applications (mechanical and metallurgical, optical, magnetic, energy, biomaterials, . . .)
- production of new devices based on functionalised surfaces

Plasma interaction with surfaces

- Many surface activation procedures and thin film techniques are based on the use of plasmas
- Understanding of the plasma physics and chemistry is essential to predict the properties of functionalized surfaces
- Objectives:
 - Identification of plasma species
 - Determination of parameters (particle energy, excited species, chemical changes at surfaces, ...)
 - Predict the effect of the interaction of these plasmas with the surfaces

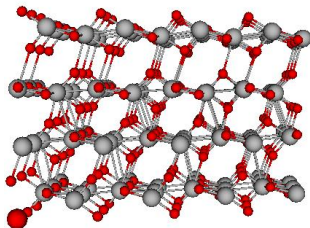
Molecular Dynamics Model

- Study the implantation of nitrogen atoms into the TiO_2 network
- Simulate the process by etching the TiO_2 surface with N atoms with kinetic energies in the 10 – 100 eV range
- N atoms impinging the surface with a constant 45° angle at random positions (6 different shots)



Surface Model Details

- 3×4 supercell model of a TiO_2 -anatase (101) surface with four O-Ti-O layers (288 atoms, $\simeq 1500 e^-$)
- surface area $\simeq 24 \text{ \AA}^2$
- Density Functional Theory (GGA-PW91) calculations
- Plane Wave basis functions using a 300 eV cutoff ($\simeq 550000$ plane waves)

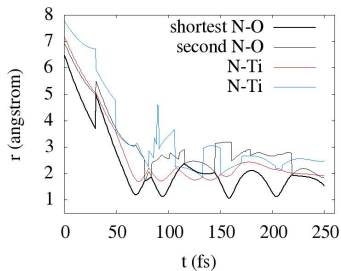
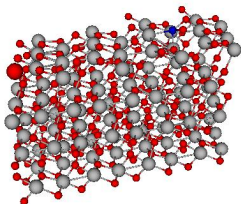


Molecular Dynamics Details

- *ab initio* molecular dynamics from DFT calculation of the wavefunction and forces at each MD step
- Surface pre-equilibrated at 298 K
- NVE simulation (microcanonical ensemble) to avoid artificial cooling of the impinging atom before reaching the surface
- Simulation time step 0.5 fs
- Total simulation time 0.25 ps
- Wall time \simeq 5-7 days per calculation (16-24 cores)

Low Energy ions (KE=10 eV)

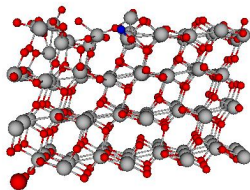
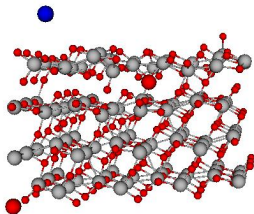
- No N ions incorporated into the TiO_2 subsurface
- No appreciable surface etching
- Formation of surface NO molecules



Simulation at KE=10 eV

High Energy ions (KE=50 eV)

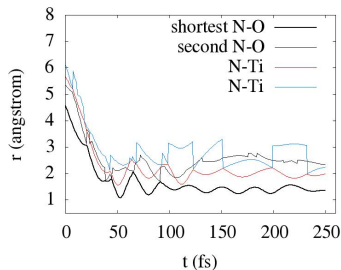
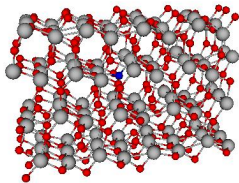
- The impinging N ion usually penetrates the surface (occasionally up to the third O-Ti-O layer)
- Creation of defects: Ti and O interstitials
- a large disruption of the surface is created
- Model may be inadequate !!!



Simulation at KE=50 eV

Medium Energy ions (KE=20 eV)

- Lower surface disruption (model is adequate)
- N incorporation into the subsurface
- formation of interstitials
- NO formation is usual
 - implies surface reduction
 - may explain voids found experimentally



Simulation at KE=20 eV

Conclusions

- Model adequate to study ion implantation by low-temperature ion beams (up to $KE \simeq 50$ eV)
- Simulations prove to be useful means of
 - understanding fundamental phenomena driving the modification of surfaces and interfaces,
 - understanding plasma physics and chemistry
 - determination of main parameters: *particle energies, chemical changes at surfaces, ...*

Future work

- Increase number of N ions in the simulations
- Analyze formation of new TiO_2 or $\text{TiO}_{2-x}\text{N}_x$ phases
- Study the evolution of the surface on longer time scales

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Computer Time

Thank you !