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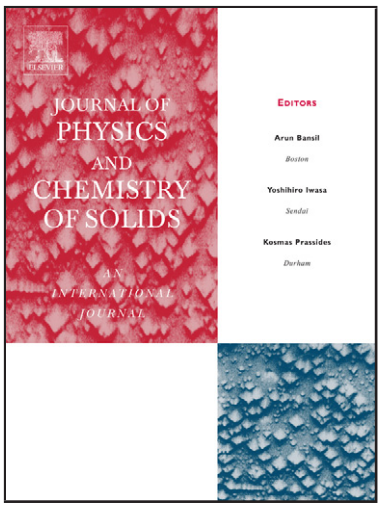

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Photoactive materials prepared by homogeneous hydrolysis with thioacetamide:

Part 2 – TiO_2/ZnO nanocomposites

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Abstract: Photocatalytic active TiO_2/ZnO composite was prepared by homogeneous hydrolysis of mixture of titanium oxo-sulphate and zinc sulphate in aqueous solutions with thioacetamide and subsequent annealing at temperature of 600 °C. The prepared samples were characterized by X-ray diffraction (XRD), Scanning electron microscopy (SEM), High resolution transmission microscopy (HRTEM). The nitrogen adsorption-desorption was used for surface area (BET) and porosity determination. The photoactivity of the prepared TiO_2/ZnO samples was assessed by the photocatalytic decomposition of Orange II dye in aqueous slurry under irradiation of 254 nm and 365 nm wavelength. Under the same conditions, the photocatalytic activity of a commercially available photocatalyst (Degussa P25), the pure anatase TiO_2 nanoparticles and cubic ZnO were examined.

Keywords: A. zincite, A. anatase, A. rutile, B. homogeneous hydrolysis, D. photocatalytic activity

1. Introduction

Photocatalytic degradation processes have been widely applied as techniques of destruction of organic pollutants in wastewater and effluents. Titanium dioxide (TiO_2) has been extensively investigated as one of the most active semiconductor photocatalysts [1]. It has been known that ZnO is a suitable alternative to TiO_2 so far as band gap energy is concerned, and in fact higher photocatalytic efficiency compared with TiO_2 has been reported for ZnO [2,3,4].

TiO_2 is widely used for photocatalytic air and water purification and many other purposes based on photocatalytic oxidation and decomposition of organic pollutants [5,6,7]. The material can be also used for solar energy storage and conversion [8], organic syntheses [9], etc. Titanium dioxide is one of the most popular and promising materials for these purposes, because of its stability, commercial availability and ecological safety. According to the literature [10,11,12], the photocatalytic activity of suspended TiO_2 in solution strongly depends on the physical properties of TiO_2 (e.g. crystallinity, crystal structure, surface area, surface hydroxyls and particle size).

In order to enhance the activity of catalyst, many efforts have been paid to modify TiO_2 by adding ZnO as a photocatalyst [13,14,15]. Various preparation methods of ZnO nanoparticles [16,17,18,19,20] and their size dependent electronic [21] and optical [22] properties have been studied extensively for specific applications such as catalysts, photovoltaic and electroluminescencent devices and functional devices (sensor, varistor, etc). In general, the physical, chemical and photochemical properties of the ZnO nanoparticles are different depending on the manufacturing method [23,24,25,26,27].

In this contribution, a binary oxide catalyst TiO_2/ZnO was prepared by a homogeneous hydrolysis of zinc sulfate, titanium oxo-sulphate ($TiOSO_4$) and thioacetamide (TAA) at 80 °C and next control annealing in oxygen atmosphere at temperature of 600 °C. The photocatalytic activity of the TiO_2/ZnO composite was tested by degradation of an aqueous

solution of 0.02M Orange II dye at wavelengths of 254 and 365 nm. Under the same conditions, the photocatalytic activity of a commercially available photocatalyst (Degussa P25), the pure anatase TiO_2 and ZnO [4] nanoparticles were examined.

2. Experimental

2.1. Synthesis of TiO_2/ZnO nanocomposites

All used chemicals; titanium oxo-sulphate, zinc sulphate and thioacetamide (TAA) were of analytical grade and were supplied by Fluka. $TiOSO_4$ and $ZnSO_4.7H_2O$ (see Table 1) was dissolved in 4 L of distilled water and 100g of thioacetamide was added. The reaction mixture was adjusted to the pH=2 with sulphuric acid. The reaction mixture was heated at temperature of 80 °C under stirring for 4 h. Thus-synthesized TiO_2/ZnS samples was washed with distilled water with decantation, filtered off, and dried at 105 °C in drying kiln. After atmosphere annealing at the temperature of 600 °C in oxygen atmosphere for 1 h, samples of TiO_2/ZnO nanocomposites were observed. By this method, twelve TiO_2/ZnO specimens denoted as TZO_0 - TZO_11 were prepared.

2.2. Characterization methods

Surface areas of the samples were determined from nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms at liquid nitrogen temperature using a Quantachrom Nova2000 instrument with outgas for 15 min at 150 °C. The Brunauer-Emmett-Teller (BET) method was used for surface area calculation [28]; the pore size distribution (pore diameter and pore volume of the samples) was determined by the Barrett-Joyner-Halenda (BJH) method [29].

Transmission electron microscopy (TEM and HRTEM) micrographs were obtained by using two instruments, namely, Philips EM 201 at 80 kV and JEOL JEM 3010 at 300 kV (LaB_6 cathode). Copper grid coated with a holey carbon support film was used to prepare

samples for the TEM observation. A powdered sample was dispersed in ethanol and the suspension was treated in an ultrasonic bath for 10 minutes.

Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) studies were performed using a Philips XL30 CP microscope equipped with energy-dispersive X-ray (EDX), Robinson, secondary electron (SE) and back-scattered electron (BSE) detectors. The sample was placed on an adhesive C slice and coated with 10 nm thick layer of Au-Pd alloy.

X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns were obtained by Siemens D5005 instrument using Cu Kα radiation (40 kV, 30 mA) and diffracted beam monochromator. Qualitative analysis was performed with the Eva Application and the Xpert HighScore using the JCPDS PDF-2 database [30]. The crystallite sizes of the samples were calculated from the Scherrer equation [31] using the X-ray diffraction peak at $2\Theta = 25.2°$ (anatase), at $2\Theta = 27.4°$ (rutile), at $2\Theta = 36.2°$ (zincite) and at $2\Theta = 35.1°$ (Zn_2TiO_4).

Photocatalytic activity of samples was assessed from the kinetics of the photocatalytic degradation of Orange II dye (OII) in aqueous slurries. Kinetics of the photocatalytic degradation of aqueous Orange II dye solution was measured by using a self-constructed photoreactor [32, 33]. The photoreactor consists of a stainless steel cover and quartz tube with florescent lamp (254 nm and 365 nm) with power 8W. Orange II dye solution circulated by means of a membrane pump through flow cuvette. The concentration of Orange II dye was determined by measuring the absorbance at 480 nm with VIS spectrofotometer ColorQuestXE.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. X-Ray Diffraction (XRD)

The powder XRD patterns of the TiO_2/ZnO composites prepared by homogeneous hydrolysis and subsequent annealing at 600 °C are shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2. From the

XRD patterns and the corresponding characteristic 2Θ values of the diffraction peaks, it can be confirmed that the TiO_2 in as-prepared samples was identified as anatase-phase (JC PDF 21-1272) or rutile-phase (JC PDF 21-1276), while the ZnO is zincite-phase (JC PDF 36-1451). In addition, zinc titanium oxide-phase (JC PDF 25-1164) was identified in some speciments. In samples TZO_1 and TZO_2, which were poorer in starting compound titanium oxo-sulphate, only two phases – zincite and zinc titanium oxide, occurred. Samples denoted as TZO_3, TZO_4 and TZO_5 contain all four phases – anatase, rutile, zincite and zinc titanium oxide-phase. In case of samples TZO_6, TZO_7, TZO_8, TZO_9 and TZO_10 lower content of zinc oxide forms with anatase some kind of intra-particle structure. Samples TZO_0 and TZO_11 are pure forms of anatase and zincite.

The average size t of crystallites was calculated from the peak half-width B, using the Sherrer equation [31],

$$t = \frac{k\lambda}{B\cos\Theta} \qquad (1)$$

where k is a shape factor of the particle (it is 1 if the spherical shape is assumed) and λ and Θ are the wavelength and the incident angle of the X-rays, respectively. The peak width was measured at half of the maximum intensity. The crystallite sizes were calculated from diffraction plane (101) of anatase, diffraction plane (111) of zincite, diffraction plane (110) of rutile and diffraction plane (100) of Zn_2TiO_4. The relative amount of anatase, rutile, zincite and Zn_2TiO_4, respectively, were calculated from XRD patterns by PowderCell for Windows version 2.1. programme (see Table 2).

3.2. Surface area and porosity

BET Langmuir surface area of TiO_2/ZnO composite depend on amount of TiO_2, the largest surface area (108.8 m^2g^{-1}) has sample denoted as TZO_11 (see Table 1). TiO_2/ZnO nanocomposites displayed a type I isotherm with desorption hysteresis loop A [34]. Type a

hysteresis is due principally to cylindrical pores open at both ends and the microporosity of pore size distribution is most often about pore diameter of 0.17 nm. Results from desorption BJH pore volume distribution and pore area distribution confirmed microporous structure of prepared samples. Pore radius is in interval 0.15-0.25 nm and total pore volume is in interval 0.005-0.12 ccg^{-1} for TiO_2/ZnO nanocomposites.

3.3. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM)

The SEM micrographs of the prepared TiO_2/ZnO nanocomposites are presented in Figure 3. It is obvious that annealed product of homogeneous precipitation of thioacetamide and zinc sulphate consists of approximate spherical round particle agglomerates of diameter about 2 μm (Figure 3e,f), which are formed by spherical nanoparticles conjoined to the chains [4]. The annealed product of homogeneous hydrolysis of thioacetamide and titanium oxo-sulphate consists of approximate spherical agglomerates of diameter about 1 μm (Figure 3k). The TiO_2/ZnO composites are formed with mixture of single agglomerates of anatase, rutile, zincite or zinc titanium oxide. A special group is formed by overgrown agglomerates of TiO_2 and ZnO represented by TZO_6 to TZO_10 specimens.

3.4. High-resolution transmission electron microscopy (HRTEM)

Results obtained by high resolution transmission electron microscopy (HRTEM) are shown in Figure 4. The HRTEM micrographs in Figures 4a-d characterized the surface morphology of the sample denoted as TZO_5. It is obvious that the nanoparticles of each phases form crystalline islands. The interlayer spacing is 0.352 nm, corresponding to the (101) plane of anatase (Figure 4d), the interlayer spacing 0.324 nm, corresponding to the (110) plane of rutile (Figure 4b, phase No. 4), the interlayer spacing 0.247 nm, corresponding

to the (101) plane of zincite (Figure 4c) and the interlayer spacing 0.596 nm, corresponding to the (100) plane of Zn_2TiO_4 (Figure 4b, phase No. 3).

3.6. Photocatalytic activity

The photocatalytic activity of the prepared samples was determined by degradation of 0.02M Orange II dye aqueous solutions at 254 nm and 365nm radiation. In regions where is validated Lamber-Beer law, the concentration is proportional to absorbance.

$$A = \varepsilon\, c\, l \qquad (3)$$

where A is absorbance, c is the concentration of the absorbing component, l is the length of the absorbing layer and ε is the molar absorbing coefficient. The time dependences of Orange II dye decomposition can be described by using Equation (4) for the first kinetics reaction[35]:

$$\frac{d[OII]}{dt} = k(a_0 - [OII]) \qquad (4)$$

where [OII] is the concentration of Orange II dye, a_0 is the initial concentration of Orange II dye, and k is the rate constant. For comparison, the photocatalytic activity of a commercially available photocatalyst Degussa P25, anatase TiO_2 or ZnO nanoparticles were tested. The calculated degradation rate constants are listed in Table 3 and examples of kinetic degradation of Orange II dye at 254nm and 365nm wavelength using samples TZO_0, TZO_7, TZO_10 and P25 are showed in Figure 5. The highest degradation rate was achieved over the sample TZO_7 (k = 0.1232). This result corresponds to the high BET surface area (61.7 m^2g^{-1}).

UV light provides the photons required for the electron transfer from valence band to conduction band of the photocatalyst. The energy of a photon is related to its wavelength and the overall energy input to a photocatalytic process is dependent upon the light intensity. Therefore, the effect of both intensity and wavelength is important. Matthews and McEvoy

[36] showed that shorter wavelength (254 nm) radiation is considerably more effective in promoting degradation than radiation centred at 350 nm and the optimum rate occurred with a lower catalyst loading than required at 350 nm. Hofstadler et al. [37] also showed that shorter wavelengths resulted in higher photocatalytic degradation process rates of 4-chlorophenol with small amounts of intermediates being formed. This is due to the fact that shorter wavelength is associated with greater photon energy.

4. Conclusion

Nanocomposite of TiO_2/ZnO were prepared by homogeneous hydrolysis of zinc (II) sulphate and titanium oxo-sulphate in aqueous solution at temperature of 80 °C with thioacetamide and subsequent annealing at temperature of 600 °C. The solids consisted of uniform spherical aggregates in which the diameter of crystallites are decreasing with increasing amount of TiO_2.

It is obvious that BET surface areas (Table 1) are smaller in specimens doped with ZnO and annealed at higher temperatures. However, the photocatalytic activity of prepared samples was above-average. Specimens doped with ZnO showed higher photodegradation rate of Orange II and the highest degradation rate was achieved over sample denoted as TZO_7 (k = 0,1232) and all samples accomplished comparable photocatalytic properties to standard Deggusa P25. Higher photocatalytic activity at 254 nm wavelength is given by higher band-gap energies of ZnO (3.3 eV) [38]. The higher photodegradation rate at 365 nm wavelength induces the smaller degradation rate at 254 nm wavelength.

Acknowledgements

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Figure Captions:

Figure 1. XRD patterns of TiO_2/ZnO composite (samples of TZO_0 - TZO_5).

Figure 2. XRD patterns of TiO_2/ZnO composite (samples of TZO_6 - TZO_11).

Figure 3. SEM micrographs of particles prepared by homogenous hydrolysis and subsequent annealing at temperature of 600 °C for 1 h in oxygen atmosphere. a) TZO_0, b) TZO_1, c)TZO_2, d) TZO_3, e) TZO_4, f) TZO_5, g) TZO_6, h) TZO_7, i) TZO_8, j) TZO_9, l) TZO_10, k) TZO_11.

Figure 4. HRTEM micrographs of TZO_5 sample. b) 1-zincite phase, 2-anatase phase, 3-zinc titanium oxide phase, 4-rutile phase; c) detail of zincite phase; d) detail of anatase phase.

Figure 5. Photodegradation of Orange II at wavelengths of 254 nm and 365 nm. Specimens of TiO_2/ZnO composite (TZO_1, TZO_7 and TZO_10) and the standard photocatalyst Degussa (P25).

Tables:

Table 1. Characteristics of prepared samples denoted as TZO_0 to TZO_11. Experimental conditions, Energy Dispersive X-ray analysis (EDX), BET surface areas and porosities of prepared samples.

Table 2. Crystallite sizes of the anatase, rutile, zincite and zinc titanium oxide phases contained in prepared TiO_2/ZnO composites.

Table 3. Photodegradation rate of Orange II of prepared specimens and commercially available photocatalyst Degussa P25.

Figure 1. – Houšková et al.

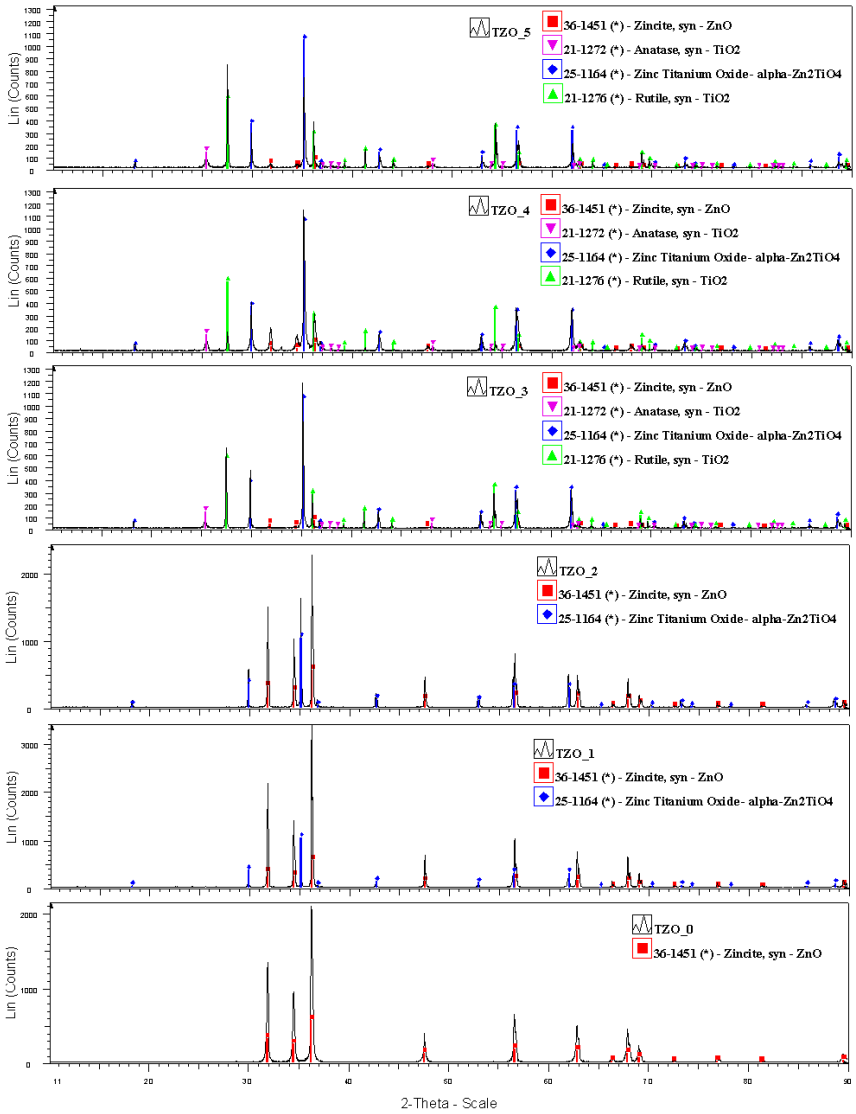

Figure 2. – Houšková et al.

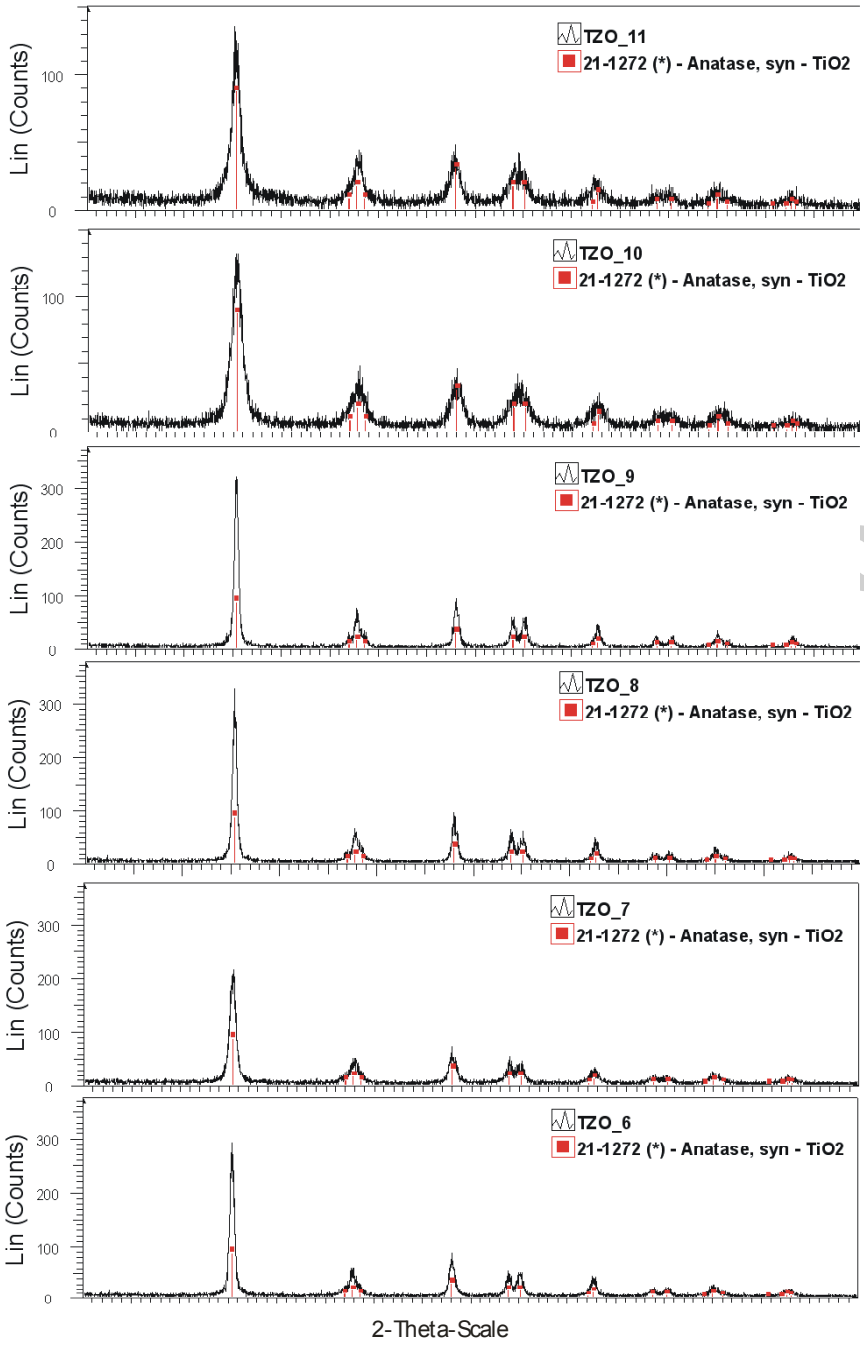

Figure 3. – Houšková et al.

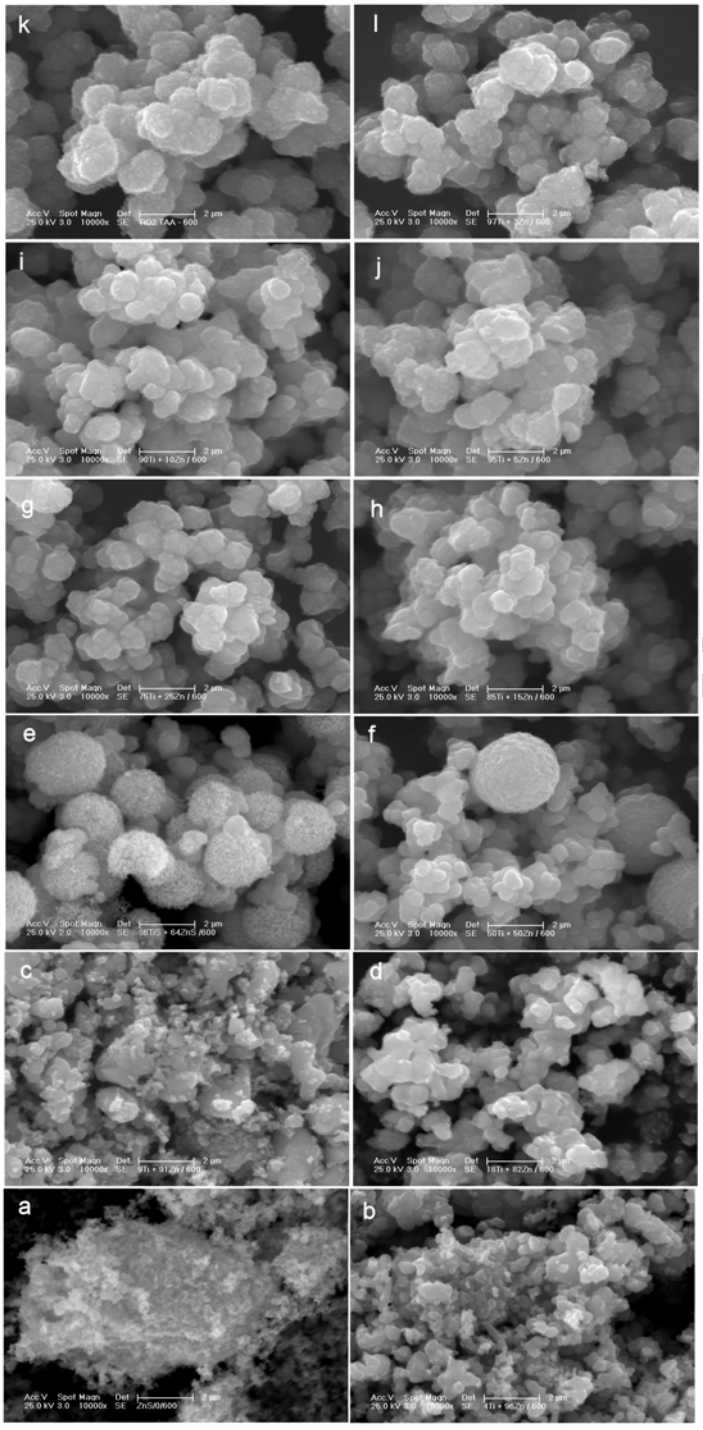

Figure 4. – Houšková et al.

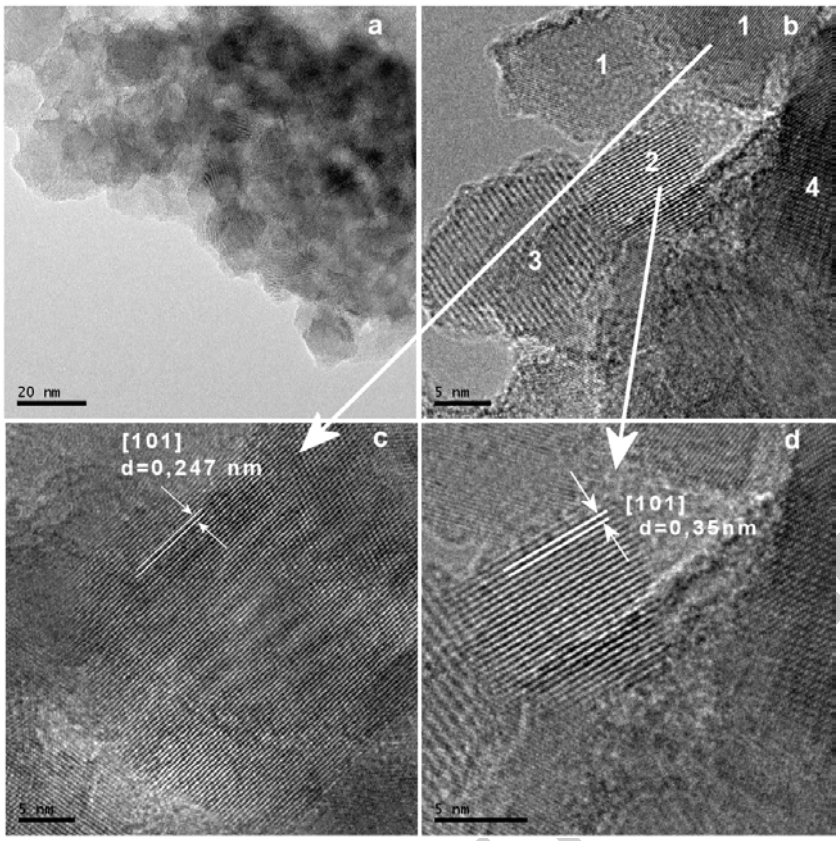

Figure 5. – Houšková et al.

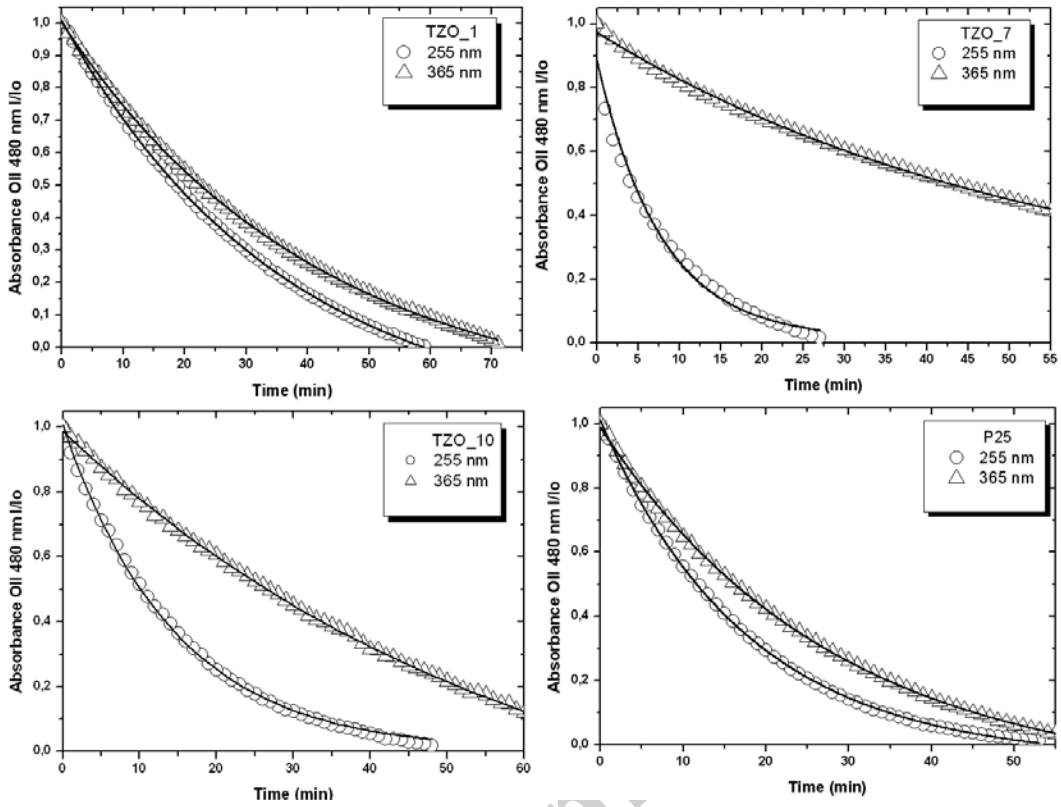

Table 1. – Houšková et al.

Sample	$TiOSO_4$ [g]	$ZnSO_4$ [g]	EDX of Ti [wt.%]	EDX of Zn [wt.%]	EDX of S [wt.%]	BET [m^2g^{-1}]	Pore Radius [nm]	Pore Volume [ccg^{-1}]
TZO_0	0	100	-	82.09	0.86	5.6	0.17	0.018
TZO_1	4	96	3.53	78.92	0.11	6.9	0.17	0.011
TZO_2	9	91	7.70	70.25	0.21	12.5	0.15	0.018
TZO_3	18	82	30.71	30.85	0.76	2.9	0.17	0.005
TZO_4	36	64	32.18	26.45	0.65	10.4	0.17	0.018
TZO_5	50	50	34.25	21.19	0.82	28.2	0.17	0.041
TZO_6	75	25	44.43	1.44	0.71	37.4	0.17	0.041
TZO_7	85	15	54.97	1.55	1.11	61.7	0.17	0.065
TZO_8	90	10	54.35	0.26	0.77	66.9	0.19	0.093
TZO_9	95	5	50.12	0.12	0.54	72.5	0.24	0.105
TZO_10	97	3	48.90	0.5	0.71	79.6	0.25	0.115
TZO_11	100	0	56.23	-	0.30	108.8	0.17	0.121

Table 2. – Houšková et al.

Sample	Anatase crystallite size [nm]	Rutile crystallite size [nm]	Zincite crystallite size [nm]	Zn_2TiO_4 crystallite size [nm]
TZO_0	-	-	63.2	-
TZO_1	-	-	85.6	63.6
TZO_2	-	-	82.5	82.2
TZO_3	21.6	115.9	79.3	60.1
TZO_4	22.2	120.4	78.2	59.6
TZO_5	22.8	122.7	78.6	53.9
TZO_6	15.2	-	-	-
TZO_7	2.6	-	-	-
TZO_8	3.0	-	-	-
TZO_9	5.2	-	-	-
TZO_10	6.2	-	-	-
TZO_11	6.2	-	-	-

Table 3. – Houšková et al.

Sample	Rate const. at 254 nm [min^{-1}]	Rate const. at 365 nm [min^{-1}]
TZO_0	0.0437	0.0211
TZO_1	0.0444	0.0355
TZO_2	0.0439	0.0194
TZO_3	0.0253	0.0114
TZO_4	0.0752	0.0209
TZO_5	0.0411	0.0086
TZO_6	0.0703	0.0092
TZO_7	0.1232	0.0155
TZO_8	0.0986	0.0121
TZO_9	0.0550	0.0120
TZO_10	0.0609	0.0233
TZO_11	0.0817	0.0340
P25 Degussa	0.0647	0.0471