Republic of Iraq
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
University of Al - Qadisiyah
College of Education /Chemistry Department



Synthesis, Characterization and Photocatalytic Activity of MWCNTs/M-ZnO Nanocomposites

A Thesis

Submitted to the College of Education University of Al-Qadisiyah in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctorate Philosophy in Chemistry/Physical Chemistry

By

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Supervisor's Certification

I certify that this thesis entitled "Synthesis, Characterization and Photocatalytic Activity of MWCNTs/M-ZnO Nanocomposites" was prepared by (Batool Saleh Hussein) under my supervision at the Department of Chemistry, College of Education, University of Al-Qadisiyah, as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Chemistry, and this work is never published anywhere.

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Abstract

In this study, pure zinc oxide (ZnO), ferric oxide nanoparticles (γ-Fe₂O₃) and silver (Ag) nanoparticles were prepared as well as binary nanocomposites of (ZnO/Ag, ZnO/Fe₂O₃, MWCNT/ZnO, MWCNT/Ag, MWCNT/Fe₂O₃) and tertiary nanocomposites (MWCNT/Ag-ZnO, MWCNT/Fe₂O₃-ZnO) prepared with different ratio of MWCNT. The obtained nanocomposites were characterized using different techniques such as X-ray diffraction (XRD), transmission electron microscopy (TEM), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), atomic force microscopy (AFM), fourier transform infrared spectrometry (FTIR), UV/Visible spectrophotometer, thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) and zeta potential (ZP). The photodegredation of Cibacron Brilliant Yellow (3G-P) dye were studied using UV-Visible spectrophotometer and chemical oxygen demand (COD). The effect of catalyst concentration, dye concentration, pH and temperature for removal dye from its aqueous solution, were also studied.

The study included several main parts: the first part include the preparation of oxide, silver, Ag(3,5,10%)-ZnO, MWCNT(0.3,0.5,1%)/Ag and MWCNT(0.3,0.5,1%)/Ag-ZnO by using thermal method. Chemical and physical properties of all nanocomposites were characterized by using above techniques. The results for binary and tertiary nanocomposites indicated to formation of important bond between Zn-O, Ag-MWCNT and Ag-ZnO through FTIR. The XRD results showed well-crystalline in nature with deviation of peaks due to presence of Ag, ZnO and MWCNT in patterns, through AFM the images also showed a difference in the porous nature and the distribution of particles by different proportions. The SEM and TEM show the different shapes and sizes of nanoparticles with presence some agglomerated. The results of the TGA study showed that most of the nanocomposites prepared have high stability. The UV-Visible technology showed that the zinc oxide band gap energy reduced in ternary MWCNT/Ag-ZnO nanocomposites was less than the zinc oxide band gap energy in binary nanocomposites.

The second part was the preparation of ferric oxide (γ-Fe₂O₃), Fe₂O₃ (3,5,10%)-ZnO, MWCNT(0.3,0.5,1%)/Fe₂O₃ and MWCNT(0.3,0.5,1%) /Fe₂O₃-ZnO using a thermal method. The properties of binary and tertiary nanocomposites were characterized and studied by using above techniques, the results of infrared spectroscopy indicated the appearance and displacement of the main peaks of ZnO and Fe₂O₃ on MWCNT surface from their original locations, this indicates the strong overlap between there. The results of structurally and optically show the presence of well-crystalline phase of Fe₂O₃-ZnO from XRD. The images of the AFM and the SEM showed the spherical shapes of the porous nanoparticles on MWNT surface with less agglomeration and their different morphologies are observed after doping with different ratio. The TGA results showed most of nanocomposites have high thermal stability. The band gap energy of ZnO was calculated using UV-Visible technology and by applying a Tauc plot, where the band gap energy of pure ZnO was 3.35 eV, also shows that the band gap energy of ZnO was reduced to be 2.83 eV in ternary nanocomposite MWCNT(1%)/Fe₂O₃-ZnO than in binary nanocomposites.

The third part includes the applications of prepared nanocomposites. The photocatalytic reactions were tested by using 75 ppm of Cibacron Brilliant Yellow dye in the dark and in presence of xenon lamp as visible light source, this showed that 100mg/100mL represents the ideal concentration for the destroyed and removal of Cibacron Brilliant Yellow dye at 298 K. The results show that MWCNT(1%)/Ag-ZnO and MWCNT(1%)/Fe₂O₃-ZnO were the best catalysts in the adsorption and removal of the dye and enhancing the photo-reactivity of ZnO . Highest photocatalytic degradation efficiency 92% for MWCNT/Ag-ZnO and 96% MWCNT/Fe₂O₃-ZnO after 120 min . The effect of temperature and pH solutions on degradation and adsorption of the dye and determining the optimum factor were also studied using a visible light source. In present study the effect of all above effects on chemical oxygen demand(COD) also studied. The results show that the process of photodegredation of the dye follows the pseudo-first order kinetics .

 γ و هذه الدراسة ، تم تحضير أوكسيد الزنك النقي (أوكسيد الزنك)، أوكسيد الحديديك النانوي (γ 0 هي هذه الدراسة ، تم تحضير أوكسيد الزنك النانوية الثنائية من (γ 0 و مقائق الفضة (γ 0 النانوية فضلا عن المتراكبات النانوية الثنائية من (γ 0 النانوية فضلا عن المتراكبات ثلاثية من (γ 0 السلام و متراكبات ثلاثية من (γ 0 السلام و متراكبات ثلاثية من الكربون نانوتيوب . شخصت (γ 0 المتراكبات النانوية التي تم الحصول عليها باستخدام تقنيات مختلفة مثل انحراف الأشعة السينية (γ 0 (XRD) والمجهر الإلكتروني النافذ (γ 0 (XRD) والمجهر الإلكتروني الماسح (γ 0 (SEM) ومجهر القوة الذرية (γ 0 (TEM) والمجهر الإلكتروني النافذ (γ 0 (TEM) والأشعة فوق البنفسجية - المرئية ، التحليل الحراري الوزني (γ 0 (GG-P) Cibacron Brilliant Yellow وفياس الطيف المرئي للأشعة فوق البنفسجية والمتطلب الأوكسجيني الكيميائي (γ 0 (COD) ، ودراسة تأثير بركيز المحفز ، وتأثير تركيز الصبغة ، ودرجة الحموضة ودرجة الحرارة لإزالة الصبغة من محلولها المائي.

وشملت الدراسة عدة أجزاء رئيسية : الجزء الأول تحضير أوكسيد الزنك النقي ، والفضة النانوية وتحضير متراكبات من Ag(3,5,10%)-ZnO و Ag(3,5,10%)/Ag-ZnO) المحرورة المحرورية الحرارية تم تشخيص ودراسة الخصائص الكيميائية والفيزيائية لجميع المتراكبات النانوية المحضرة باستخدام التقنيات المذكورة أعلاه وأشارت النتائج الكيميائية والفيزيائية لجميع المتراكبات النانوية الثلاثية و Ag-MWCNT/Ag-ZnO و ZnO-Ag MWCNT/Ag-ZnO من خلال مطيافية الاشعة تحت الحمراء أيضا أظهرت نتائج XRD وجود طور بلوري واضح وانزياح في القمم دلالة على وجود Ag و ZnO و MWCNT ، ومن خلال دراسة تقنية AFM بينت الصور اختلاف بالطبيعة المسامية ومدى توزيع الجسيمات بأختلاف النسب المحضرة اظهرت نتائج دراسة تقنيات SEM وجود اشكال وحجوم مختلفة من الجسيمات النانوية بالإضافة الى وجود بعض التكتلات أظهرت نتائج دراسة تقنية ATG ان معظم المركبات المحضرة لديها استقراريه وثباتيه عالية والمهرت تقنية الأشعة فوق البنفسجية والمرئية ان طاقة فجوة الحزمة لأوكسيد الزنك اختزلت في المتراكبات النانوية الثلاثية .

Fe₂O₃(3,5,10%)-ZnO (γ -Fe₂O₃) (γ -Fe₂O₃) ρ MWCNT(0.3,0.5,1%)/Fe₂O₃ MWCNT(0.3,0.5,1%)/Fe₂O₃ MWCNT(0.3,0.5,1%)/Fe₂O₃ ρ MWCNT(0.3,0.5,1%)/Fe₂O₃ ρ MWCNT(0.3,0.5,1%)/Fe₂O₃ ρ MWCNT(0.3,0.5,1%)/Fe₂O₃ ρ MWCNT(0.3,0.5,1%)/Fe₂O₃ ρ MWCNT(0.3,0.5,1%)/Fe₂O₃ ρ MWCNT ρ Muzical Haring Har

اما الجزء الثالث يشمل تطبيقات المتراكبات النانوية المحضرة: تم اختبار تفاعلات التحفيز الضوئي باستخدام 75 ppm من صبغة Cibacron Brilliant Yellow في الظلام وايضا بوجود مصباح الزينون كمصدر للضوء المرئي، أظهرت النتائج أن 100mg/100mL من تركيز المحفز يمثل التركيز المثالي لإزالة وتحطم الصبغة عند درجة حرارة 298 مطلقة. وأظهرت النتائج أن المتراكبات الثلاثية وتحطم الصبغة وتحسين المحورة الفعالية الضوئية لأوكسيد الزنك. سجلت أعلى كفاءة تحلل ضوئي MWCNT(1%)/Ag-ZnO و MWCNT(1%)/Fe₂O₃-ZnO و فضل المحفرة وتحديث المتراكب MWCNT(1%)/Fe₂O₃-ZnO و 6% لمتراكب MWCNT(1%)/Fe₂O₃-ZnO و 6% لمتراكب MWCNT(1%)/Fe₂O₃-ZnO و 6% لمتراكب 120 و متصاص الصبغة و تحديد العامل الأمثل باستخدام مصدر الضوء المرئي. ودرس أيضا تأثير جميع الأثار المذكورة أعلاه على المتطلب الأوكسجيني الكيميائي (COD). اظهرت نتائج الدراسة ان تفاعلات التجزئة الضوئية للصبغة تتبع حركيات من المرتبة الاولى الكاذبة.



تحضير ودراسة الخصائص والفعالية التحفيزية الضوئية للمتراكبات النانوية MWCNTs/M-ZnO

اطروحة مقدمة إلى كلية التربية /جامعة القادسية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة دكتوراه فلسفة في الكيمياء/ الكيمياء الفيزياوية

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