Immobilization of cobalt doped rutile TiO_2 on carbon nanotubes walls for efficient photodegradation of 2,4-dichlorophenol under visible light

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Abstract

In this work, we focused on improvement of rutile-type TiO_2 degradation efficiency by cobalt doping and decorating on carbon nanotubes walls (CNTs) (Co-TiO_2/CNTs). X-ray diffraction (XRD), energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDX), field emission scanning electron microscopy (FESEM), diffuse reflectance spectroscopy (DRS), and nitrogen physisorption were used to characterize the prepared samples. The XRD results indicated after cobalt doping, we obtained rutile phase as the major phase for cobalt containing samples. The band gap energy of the synthesized samples were calculated by Kubelka-Munk equation using diffuse reflectance spectra. The surface area of the samples was obtained by BET model and average pore diameter and pore volume of the samples were extracted from desorption branch of BJH model. The effectiveness of the samples was examined through degradation of 2,4-dichlorophenol (2,4-DCP) as a model of organic pollutants under visible light. We achieved 27% and 50% visible light degradation of 2,4-DCP in the presence of pure TiO_2 and Co-TiO_2/CNTs after 180 min irradiation, respectively. The high visible light activity of Co-TiO_2/CNTs sample can be approved that the presence of cobalt and CNTs reduce the band gap energy and sensitize TiO_2 surface to visible light respectively. The mechanism for degradation of 2,4-DCP by Co-TiO_2/CNTs photocatalyst under visible light is proposed.

Keywords: Cobalt; CNTs; Rutile; TiO_2; visible light degradation; 2,4-dichlorophenol

1. Introduction:

The expansion of degradation efficiency of TiO_2 in the visible light region is essential for decontamination of water pollutants. Many researchers made the efforts on the alteration of TiO_2 for improving of its efficiency under visible light by doping of noble, transition and rare earth metals [1, 2] and immobilization on different supports including zeolite, alumina, activated carbon and carbon nanotubes (CNTs)[3-5]. Another objective of surface modification of TiO_2 is to restrain the electrons and holes recombination by encouraging the charge isolation to improve the degradation performance [6, 7]. Cobalt as one of the most valuable dopants among the transition metals can develop the light response and degradation activity of TiO_2. Recently,

Ebrahimian et al. [8]prepared cobalt doped TiO_2 nanoparticles by hydrothermal method and the synthesized samples showed a great absorption range in the visible region. Iwasaki et al. [9]reported that doping of Co^{2+} into TiO_2 lattice could extend the absorption edge of TiO_2 and improve degradation performance of it under UV irradiation and visible light. The degradation performance of TiO_2 can be improved under UV by using CNTs in TiO_2 composite and surface features are changed to attain sensitivity to visible light [10]. Moreover, using CNTs in the structure of TiO_2composite changes morphology and the particle dimension of TiO_2 [11]. Furthermore, the photocatalytic activity is greatly affected by CNTs as dispersing agent, adsorbent and photosensitizer[12].

The one dimensional nature of CNTs provides easy movement of charge carriers through nanotubes with no scattering causing ballistic transport that minimizes Joule heating and consequently, currents with very large densities transfer easily[13]. These transporting features of CNTs causes a suitable means of directing the flow of photoinduced electrons and holes and increase the life of them [14].

In our previous study[15], we investigated the effect of cobalt doping on the phase formation of TiO_2 and achieved anatase as the major phase for the prepared nanocomposites. In the current study, we focused on the synthesis of cobalt doped TiO_2 with rutile major phase and decorated on the walls of CNTs. The textural and morphology features of the obtained photocatalysts were characterized by XRD, FTIR, DRS, FESEM/EDX and N_2physisorption analyses. The effectiveness of the obtained samples was assessed through degradation of synthetic wastewater containing 2,4-dichlorophenol (2,4-DCP) under visible light.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Materials and reagents

Cobalt (II) chloride hexahydrate ($CoCl_2.6H_2O$)(Merck, No.102539),Titanium isopropoxide (TIP) (Merck No. 8.21895), ethanol (Merck No. 818760), high-purity 2,4-DCP, 98%, (Merck No. 803774), and carboxylic groups-functionalized CNTs with diameter of the 10-20 nm and the

length of 0.5-2.0 µm provided by Neutrino Corporation (Iran) were used in this study. Deionized water was used in all experiments.

2.2. Preparation of Co-TiO_2/CNTs nanocomposite

Co-TiO_2/CNTs photocatalyst was synthesized through a modified sol-gel technique. 0.96 g of $CoCl_2.6H_2O$, 20 mL TIP and 60 mL ethanol were agitated for 2h (Solution A). Next, solution B, 40 mL ethanol, 10 mL deionized water, 4 mL hydrochloric acid and 0.08 g CNTs were poured into the solution A and agitated for 12h at ambient temperature. The sol was generated after stirring for 12h and aging at ambient temperature for 24h. Then it was evaporated at 80 °C for 8h to obtain the dried powder. Lastly, the Co-TiO_2/CNTs sample was obtained by calcinating the resulted powder at 450 °C under air for 2h. Pure TiO_2, Co-TiO_2 and TiO_2/CNTs samples were prepared through the similar method (Table 1).

2.3. Characterization

The XRD analysis was performed using a Siemens D5000 instrument (Germany) while Cu K_α radiation was employed as the X-ray source. The diffractograms were recorded in the 2θ = 20 - 80°. Morphology of the samples was identified by scanning electron microscopy (SEM) (Vegall-Tescan Company), which was coupled with an energy dispersive X-ray (EDX) detector. The diffuse reflectance UV–Vis spectra (DRS) of the samples were recorded by an Ava Spec-2048TEC spectrometer.Physisorption of nitrogen was studied by a Quantachrome Autosorb-1-MP (Micromeritics) in order to measure BET areas through static nitrogen physisorption. The samples were degassed at 200 °C for 2 h prior to the sorption measurement.

2.4. Photodegradation of 2,4-DCP

We selected 2,4-DCP as a model of organic pollutants to examine degradation performance of the obtained samples. We used Halogen, ECO OSRAM 500W lamp (350 to 800 nm, with the most intense peak at 575 nm) as visible light source. In each degradation experiment, the beaker containing optimum amount of photocatalyst and 100 mL 2,4-DCP aqueous solution (40 mg/L) was agitated first for 10 min, in the dark, for adsorption/ desorption equilibrium and after this

time, the lamp turned on for 180 min. At certain times, 2 mL of the solution was taken and filtered to eliminate the photocatalyst and analyzed using Rayleigh UV-2601 UV/VIS spectrophotometer (λ_{max}= 227nm).

3. Results&Discussion

3.1. X-ray diffraction analysis

The XRD patterns of the synthesized samples have been presented in Fig. 1. In XRD pattern of pure TiO_2 (Fig. 1a), the diffractions at 2θ= 27.48°, 36.14°, 41.24° and 54.34° with Miller indexes (110), (101), (111) and (211), respectively are the main diffractions of polycrystalline with a rutile structure[16]. The diffractions at 2θ= 37.80°, 48.18°, and 54.09° are the key peaks for the anatase crystalline phase of TiO_2 (JCPDS 21-1272). The XRD pattern showed the synthesized TiO_2 comprising predominant rutile crystalline phase and a small amount of anatase crystalline phase. Moreover, the XRD pattern of Co-TiO_2 sample (Fig. 1b) did not indicate any cobalt phase, so it can be concluded that cobalt ions homogenously dispersed into the TiO_2 crystallites and represented rutile phase as major phase for TiO_2 [17, 18].

In XRD pattern of TiO_2/CNTs (Fig. 1c), the main diffraction of CNTs at 2θ=25.5°[19] has not been detected and it may be overlapped with the main diffraction of anatase TiO_2 at 2θ=25.3°. Furthermore, it may be attributed to the significant difference between the mass percent of CNTs and TiO_2 and the low crystallinity of CNTs [13]. In the XRD pattern of Co-TiO_2/CNTs (Fig. 1d), the main diffractions of rutile crystalline phase were detected for TiO_2.

The mean TiO_2 crystal size for each samples was calculated at 2θ= 27.48° by using Scherrer's equation (Eq. (1))[20]:

$$D= K\lambda/\beta \cos\theta \qquad \text{(eq. 1)}$$

Where *D* represents the mean crystallite size of TiO_2 in nm, λ is the wavelength of X-ray (1.54056 Å), β refers to the diffraction full width at half maximum (FWHM) in radian, K represents a coefficient (0.89) and θ is the diffraction angle at 2θ= 27.48°. The TiO_2 crystal size for all the obtained samples is in the nanosized range (Table 2).The mean crystallite size of TiO_2 in Co-TiO_2 and Co-TiO_2/CNTs samples is smaller compared with pure TiO_2, it can be stated that adding cobalt

to titania delays the growth of TiO_2 nanoparticles. It seems that cobalt ions form complex with the TiO_2 surface oxygen, hence, suppress the growth of TiO_2 crystallite[21].

The lattice parameters (a=b≠c) of tetragonal crystalline structure were obtained for (110) crystal plane of rutile phase using Eq. (2):

$$1/d^2= (h^2 +k^2)/a^2 + l^2/c^2 \quad \text{(eq. 2)}$$

Considering the interplanar spacing (d_{hkl}), the distance between adjacent planes in the set (hkl) can be determined using the Bragg law (Eq. (3)):

$$d_{hkl}= \lambda/2\ \sin\theta \quad \text{(eq. 3)}$$

The volume of cell (tetragonal one) was computed by Eq. (4):

$$V= a^2c \quad \text{(eq. 4)}$$

Where a and c are considered lattice factors. Table 2 displays the lattice factors of the synthesized samples. The achieved values for the lattice factors of TiO_2 in the synthesized samples matched well with the TiO_2 rutile structure [16]. The calculated values for the lattice factors of pure TiO_2 are in well matched with the rutile phase of TiO_2 [16]. No other impurity peaks are detected, which ensure high purity of TiO_2 powder used for Co doping. The diffraction patterns of the synthesized samples do not show any extra peaks confirming that the rutile phase is not troubled upon Co doping in TiO_2. A significant difference between ionic radii of the dopant and the host ions (i.e., Co^{2+}: 0.745 Å and Ti^{4+}: 0.605 Å, with a coordination number of 6) is predictable to cause a small enhancement of the TiO_2 unit cell size.

3.2. Diffuse reflectance analysis

The solid-state UV-Visible spectra (Fig. 2A) were recorded for all the samples.

In the DR spectrum of pure TiO_2, absorption peak around 400 nm can be attributed to the charge-transfer from the valence band of the oxide anions to the conduction band of the Ti^{4+}cations [21].

The diffuse reflectance spectra of the Co-TiO_2 and Co-TiO_2/CNTs samples (Figs. 2b, d), consist of additional broad absorption peak between 500 to 750 nm. The genesis of absorption peak is attributed to Co^{2+}/Ti^{4+}charge-transfer interaction [22]. This may also be a reason for high degradation efficiency of these samples in the visible region compared with pure TiO_2.

We also measured the energy of band gap of the synthesized samples using the diffuse reflectance spectra according to Eq. (5)[23].

$$[F(R)\ h\upsilon]^{0.5} = A\ (h\upsilon - E_g) \quad \text{(eq. 5)}$$

Where A is constant, F(R)is the function of Kubelka-Munk (Fig. 2B), and E_{bg} is the band gap. The E_{bg} data of samples have been presented in Table 3. The pure TiO_2 showed high reflection within the visible light region (>400 nm), while the samples comprising cobalt showed lower reflection in the visible region, meaning that visible light photoresponse of the cobalt doped samples was increased. Red shifts found for the cobalt doped TiO_2 samples showed that the band gap energy of the samples was decreased gradually (Table 3). The band gap of samples containing cobalt decreased compared with TiO_2. It can be clearly seen that doping cobalt in the TiO_2 structure affects the optical features of TiO_2 significantly. It is evident that, the degradation activity of the Co-TiO_2 and Co-TiO_2/CNTs is greatly shifted into the visible light region, and exhibits a band gap narrowing 2.375 and 2.200 eV compared with that of pureTiO_2 (2.880 eV).It is explained in literature that the presence of transition metals might introduce new intra band gap states, giving the TiO_2 the capacity to absorb light at lower energy levels, thus, promoting the absorption on the visible part of the spectrum. The incorporation of the transition metal provides d orbitals just below the conduction band. These d orbitals are then able to receive electrons from the valence band, thus lowering the band gap energy[24].

3.3. FESEM/EDX and TEM analyses

Fig. 3 displays the FESEM images of the synthesized samples. FESEM images show that all the samples are slightly agglomerated and in the case of TiO_2/CNTs and Co-TiO_2/CNTs samples (Figs. 3c, d), TiO_2 and Co-TiO_2 nanoparticles are decorated on the CNTs walls. The FESEM analysis and

XRD calculations (Table 2) display that the existence of cobalt and CNTs has prevented increasing the dimension of TiO_2 particles (Table 2).

The EDX results were utilized to study the elemental composition of the samples (Fig. 4 and Table 4). The elemental analysis confirms the existence of C, Ti, O and Co elements in these samples. The EDX patterns of the samples (Fig. 4) display two peaks about 0.2 and 4.5 keV. The strong peak is related to the bulk TiO_2 and the less strong one is related to the surface TiO_2. Fig. 4 shows the peaks of cobalt at 0.6, 6.9 and 7.5 keV. The less strong peak is allocated to cobalt in the TiO_2 lattices[21, 25]. Fig. 5 demonstrates elemental mapping images of the synthesized samples. According to the elemental mapping mode, cobalt was greatly and homogeneously dispersed in the TiO_2 lattice. This implies good interaction of cobalt and TiO_2 over the sol-gel synthesis procedure. The elemental analysis of the samples showed the existence of cobalt atoms and CNTs in the powder structure, as the opposite of XRD patterns.

Fig. 6 shows the TEM image of Co-TiO_2/CNTs nanocomposite. According to these images, Co-TiO_2 NPs are dispersed on the wall of CNTs.

3.4. N_2 physisorption analysis

The results of N_2 adsorption/desorption isotherms are shown in Fig.7. The sorption isotherms for the prepared samples correspond to the type IV isotherm based on the classification of IUPAC[26]. Textural and structural parameters of the obtained samples have been presented in Table 5. The specific surface areas calculated according to BET and the average pore diameter and pore volumes were extracted from the desorption branch based on the BJH model. Cobalt addition resulted in a reduction in both surface area and pore volume for the Co-TiO_2 and Co-TiO_2/CNTs samples. These variations could be attributed to the developed sintering and/or agglomeration of TiO_2 or to the formation of $CoTiO_3$ compound[22].

3.5. Degradation of 2,4-DCP

The degradation activity of 2,4-DCP with the synthesized samples under visible light presented in Fig. 8. Amongst the prepared samples, the photocatalytic activity of the Co-TiO_2/CNTs was the

maximum and 50% degradation of 2,4-DCP achieved following 180 min irradiation under visible light. In the same conditions, we obtained 27%, 32% and 35% degradation of 2,4-DCP in the presence of pure TiO_2, Co-TiO_2 and TiO_2/CNTs samples respectively.

The two basic factors that are responsible for the activity of photocatalysts include surface area and light absorption capacity[21]. The DRS analysis results (Fig. 2) show that light absorption capacities of the prepared samples are different and increase with addition of cobalt in visible region. Therefore, addition of cobalt has two opposite effects on the degradation activity of the samples; increasing light absorption capacity and decreasing surface area. The degradation activity depends on which one of these is the dominant factor[8].

The higher degradation activity of Co-TiO_2/CNTs can be noticed that the presence of CNTs and cobalt clearly led to a synergetic impact on 2,4-DCP degradation and caused a larger photocatalytic performance. The more degradation activity of Co-TiO_2/CNTs nanocomposite may be described as firstly, the Co doped into TiO_2 could efficiently capture the photo-induced electrons and holes, which controlled combining photoinduced charge carriers and increased the degradation performance. Secondly, there are more surface hydroxyl groups in Co-TiO_2/CNTs samples compared with the pure TiO_2 which would be helpful for 2,4-DCP adsorption . The creation of hydroxyl radicals could be facilitated by the abundant hydroxyl groups adsorbed on the catalyst surface that could optimize the degradation procedure of the 2,4-DCP adsorbed on the surface[5]. Moreover, there is a synergetic impact among CNTs and TiO_2, and CNTs playing role as a photosensitizer. The photo-induced electrons can be trapped by CNTs and so, superoxide radical ion and/or hydroxyl radical is formed on the TiO_2 surface that they play role in degrading the organic compound. It can be suggested that charge on the surface of TiO_2 in the combined catalysts is increased due to the presence of CNTs. The surface charge may cause alterations of the fundamental procedure of electron/hole pair creation while using visible light [13]. Therefore, it may be the single interaction between TiO_2 and CNTs that endows the ternary nanocomposite with a higher catalytic activity in the degradation of 2,4-DCP than pure TiO_2. In the case of samples comprising cobalt, the Co^{2+} trapped electrons which then moved to he absorbed O_2 for reaching a greater photocatalytic activity. According to the literature [27], with the replacement for Ti^{4+} by Co^{2+}in TiO_2 crystal structure, the catalyst can introduce a new levels

of impurity to the conduction band of TiO_2 and the electrons can be moved from the valence band to these impurity levels, causing a narrowing of the band gap. This fact shows the presence of higher number of photogenerated electrons and holes which can be introduced for participating in the photocatalytic reactions [28]. Though, recombining photogenerated electrons and holes is one of the most important parameters that decline the photoactivity of the TiO_2 catalyst. Any parameter, which suppresses the recombination of electron-hole, will increase the photocatalytic performance [29]. Generally, if the dimension of doping metal ion is very similar to Ti^{4+}, entering metal ion into the TiO_2 crystal interstitial site is very probable. The doping metal ion placed mostly on the shallow surface of TiO_2 can induce defects. These defects can become the centers of shallow electrons or holes traps, which would powerfully progress separation process of an electron-hole pair. Therefore, the photocatalyst will have a great photocatalytic performance[30]. Our suggested mechanism for photodegradation of 2,4-DCP by Co-TiO_2/CNTs photocatalyst is shown in Fig.9.

4. Conclusions

In summary, the photocatalytic efficiency of rutile-type TiO_2 was successfully improved by cobalt doping and decorating on CNTs walls. It was found that the Co-TiO_2/CNTs sample presented enhanced degradation of 2,4-dichlorophenol (2,4-DCP) and exhibited expansion in spectral response range shifted to the visible region. We obtained 27% and 50% visible light degradation of 2,4-DCP in the presence of TiO_2 and Co-TiO_2/CNTs respectively after 180min irradiation. The presence of CNTs and cobalt dopant in Co-TiO_2/CNTs nanocomposite promoted the separation of photoinduced charge carriers and extended the absorption spectrum of TiO_2 into visible region.

Acknowledgements

The authors wish to acknowledge the financial support of University of Tehran for supporting of this research. Also, the author wish to acknowledge the financial support of Iran Nanotechnology Initiative Council (INIC) Foundation (Grant No: 122611).

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Table 1. Nomenclature of the prepared samples

Samples	TIP (ml)	HCl (ml)	$CoCl_2.6H_2O$ (g)	Ethanol (ml)	H_2O (ml)	CNTs (g)
TiO_2	20	4	-	100	10	-
Co-TiO_2	20	4	0.96	100	10	-
TiO_2/CNTs	20	4	-	100	10	0.08
Co-TiO_2/CNTs	20	4	0.96	100	10	0.08

Table 2. Phase, crystal size and lattice parameters of the prepared samples

Sample	Major Phase	Crystal size (nm)	a=b (Å)	c (Å)	Cell volume (Å^3)
TiO_2	Rutile	21.540	4.598	2.957	62.505
Co-TiO_2	Rutile	20.466	4.600	2.956	62.561
TiO_2/CNTs	Rutile	21.261	4.588	2.951	62.110
Co-TiO_2/CNTs	Rutile	18.190	4.593	2.951	62.266

Table 3. Color and band gap energy of the prepared samples

Samples	E_{bg}(eV)	Color
TiO_2	2.880	White
Co-TiO_2	2.375	Green
TiO_2/CNTs	2.970	Gray
Co-TiO_2/CNTs	2.200	Slime Green

Table 4. Elemental chemical analysis of the prepared samples.

Samples	Ti (wt%)	O (wt%)	Co (wt%)	C (wt%)	Cl (wt%)
TiO_2	49.26	50.74	-	-	-
Co-TiO_2	64.54	29.00	5.36	-	1.10
TiO_2/CNTs	44.88	47.66	-	7.46	-
Co-TiO_2/CNTs	37.16	53.03	3.15	4.50	2.15

Table 5. Textural and structural parameters of the prepared samples.

Sample	S_{BET} (m^2/g)	Average pore diameter (nm)	Pore volume (cm^3/g)
TiO_2	41.21	19.02	0.20
Co-TiO_2	34.28	25.75	0.13
TiO_2/CNTs	46.84	21.10	0.25
Co-TiO_2/CNTs	33.70	17.27	0.15

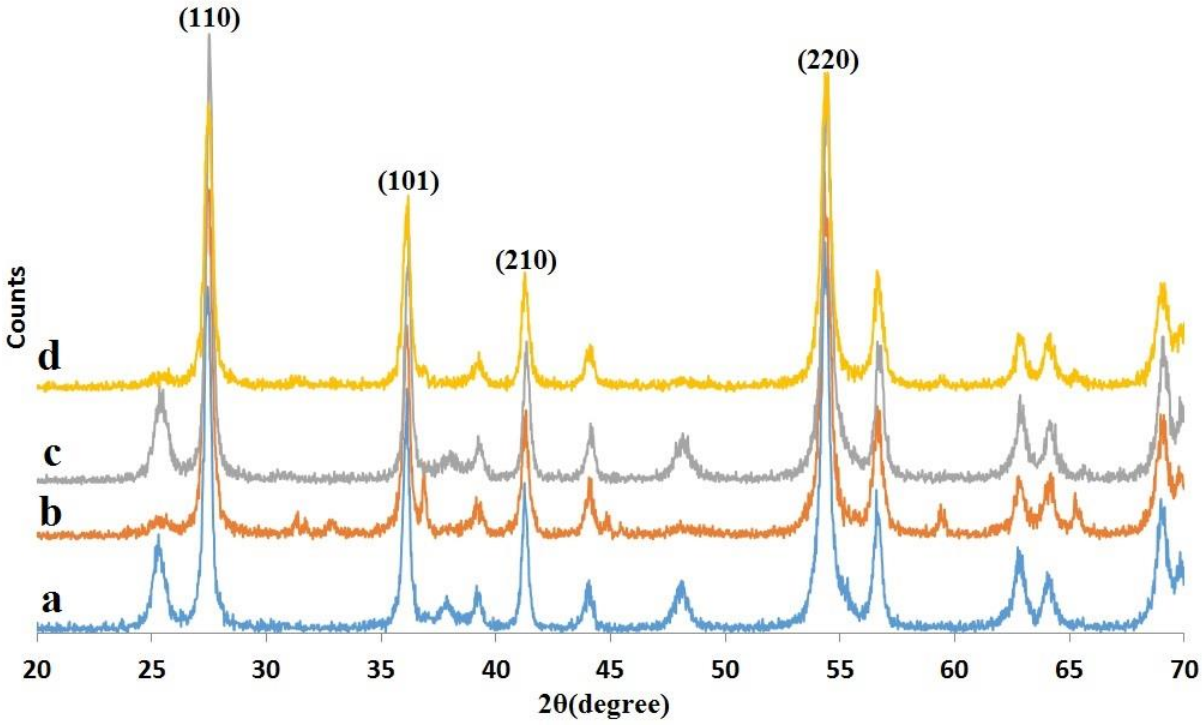

Fig. 1 The XRD patterns of a) TiO_2, b) Co-TiO_2, c) TiO_2/CNTs and d) Co-TiO_2/CNTs

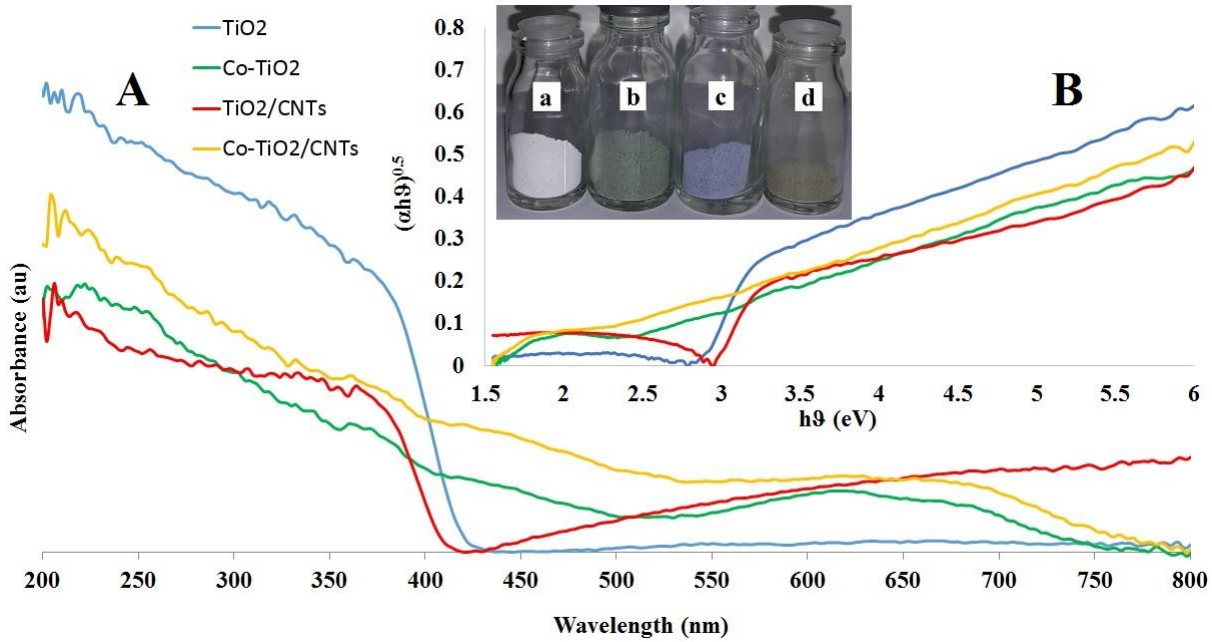

Fig. 2 A: Diffuse reflectance spectra and B: Kubelka-Munk plots for the band gap energy calculation of a)TiO_2 b)Co-TiO_2 c) TiO_2/CNTs and d) Co-TiO_2/CNTs.

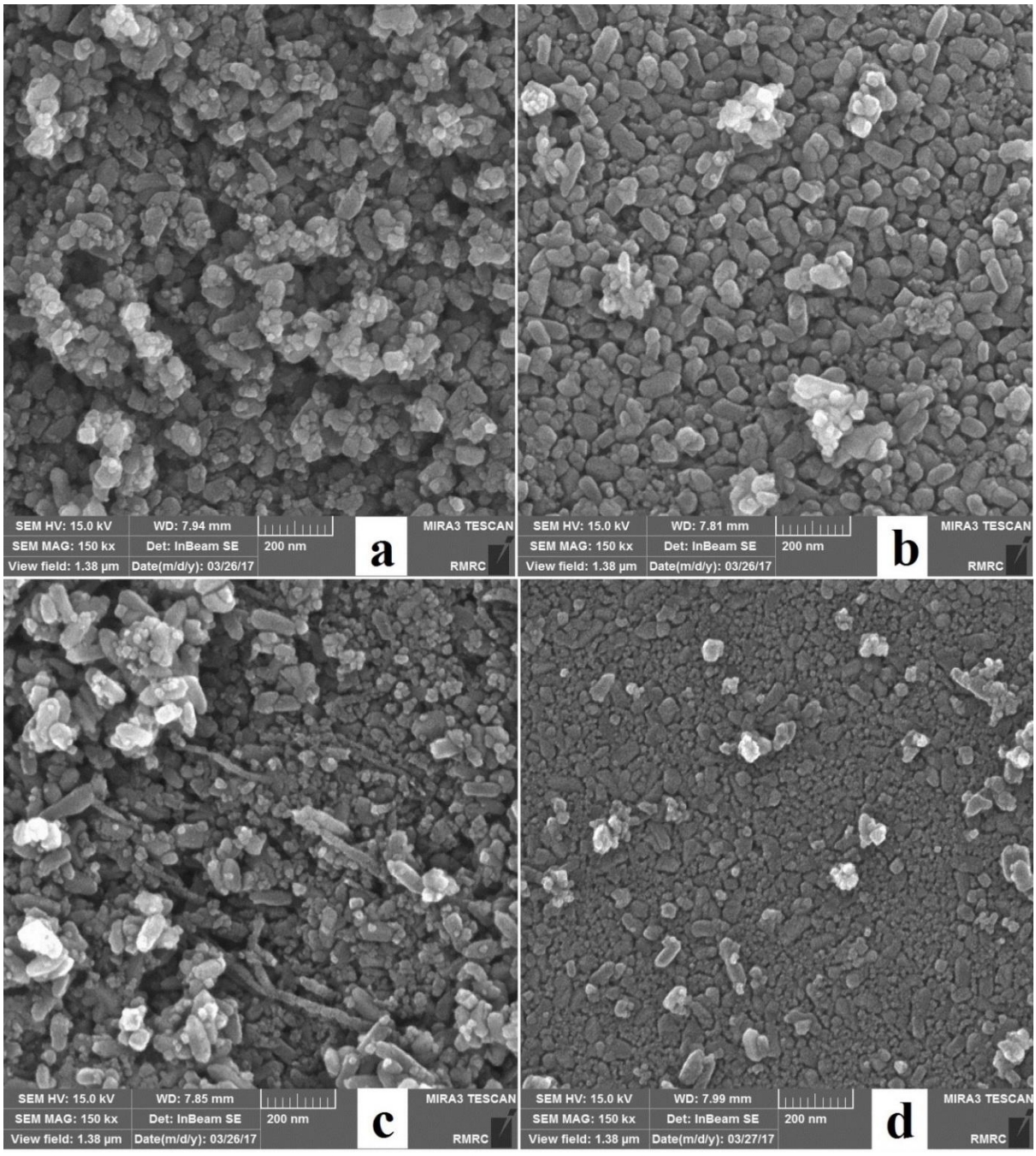

Fig. 3 FESEM images of a) TiO_2, b) Co-TiO_2, c) TiO_2/CNTs and d) Co-TiO_2/CNTs

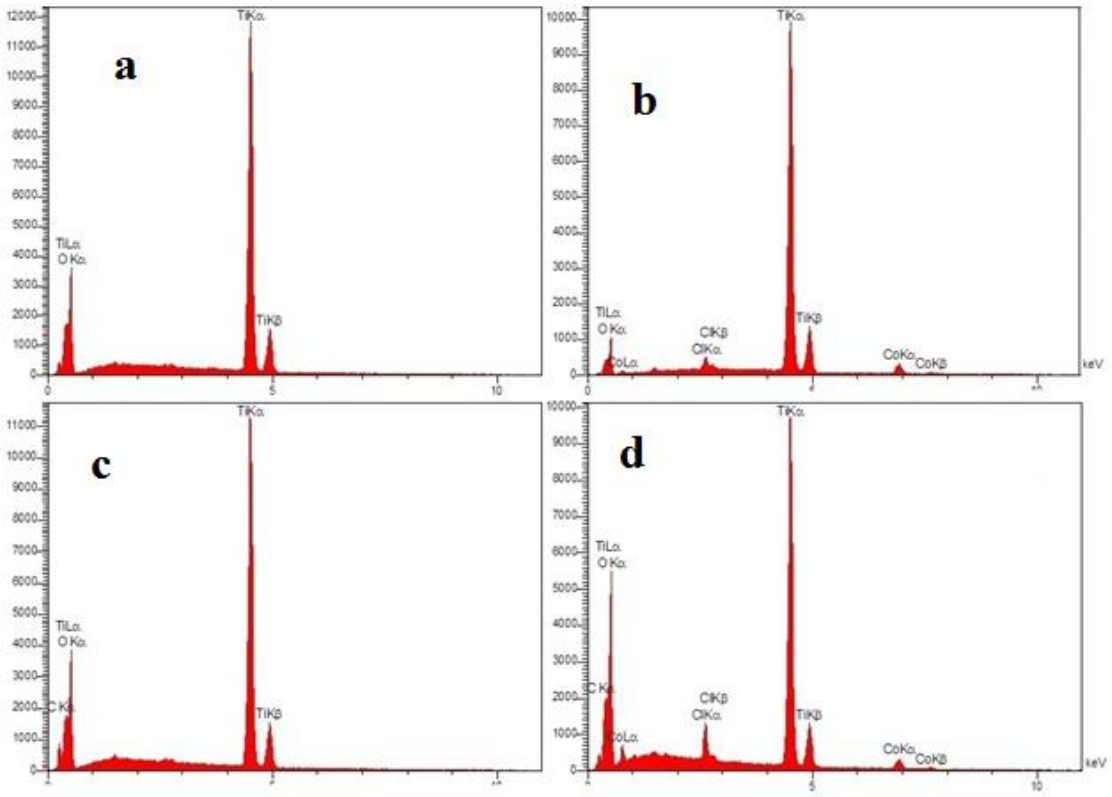

Fig. 4 EDX spectra of a) TiO_2, b) Co-TiO_2, c) TiO_2/CNTs and d) Co-TiO_2/CNTs

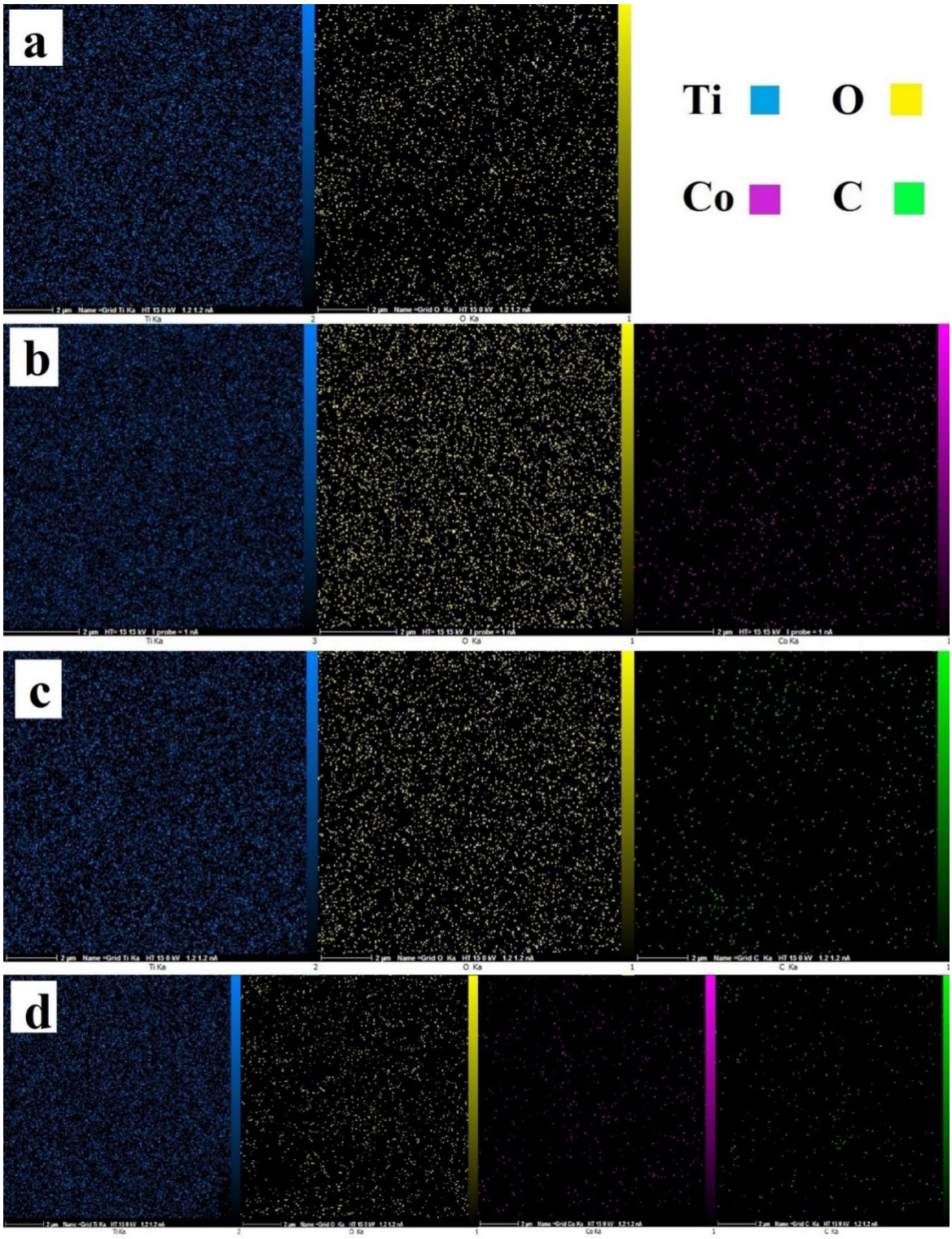

Fig. 5 Elemental mapping of a)TiO_2, b)Co-TiO_2, c) TiO_2/CNTs and d) Co-TiO_2/CNTs

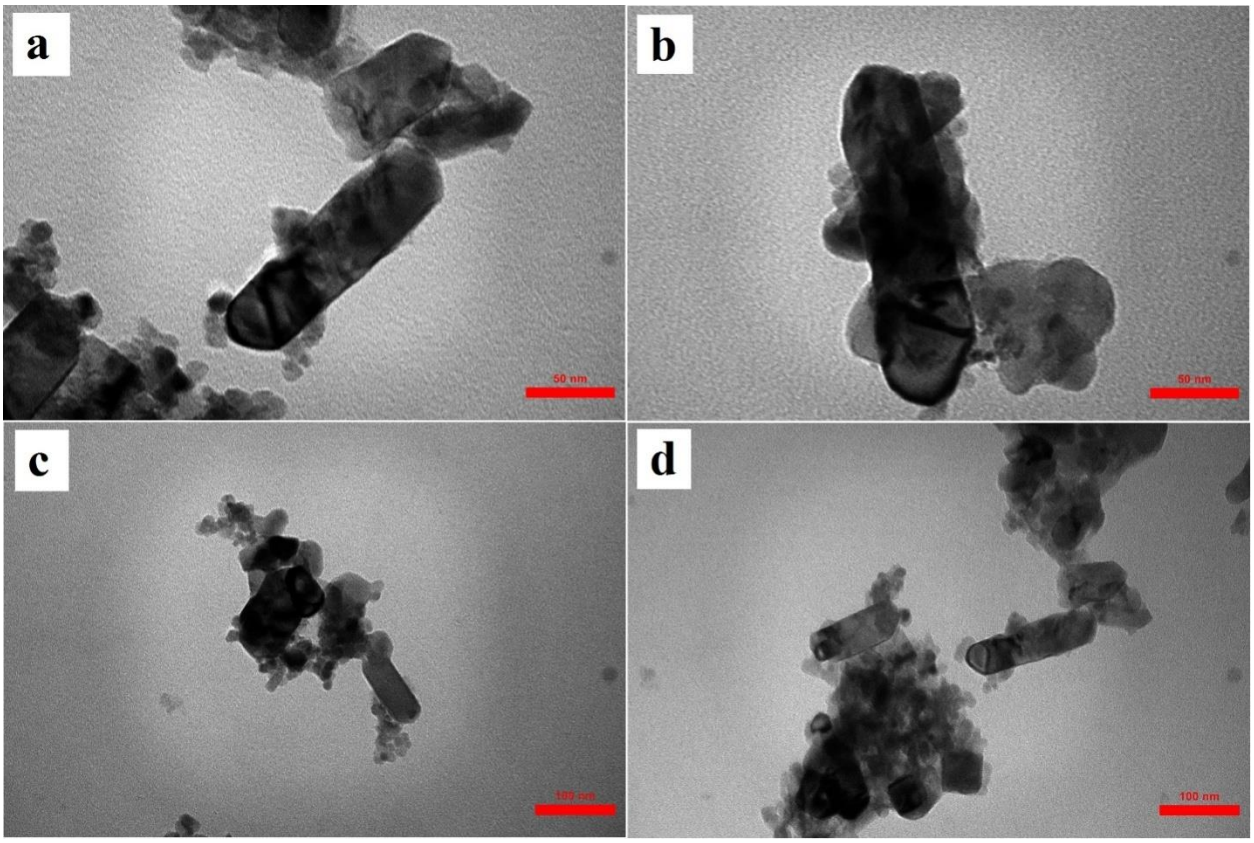

Fig. 6 TEM images of Co-TiO_2/CNTs nanocomposite at a, b) 50 nm and c, d) 100 nm

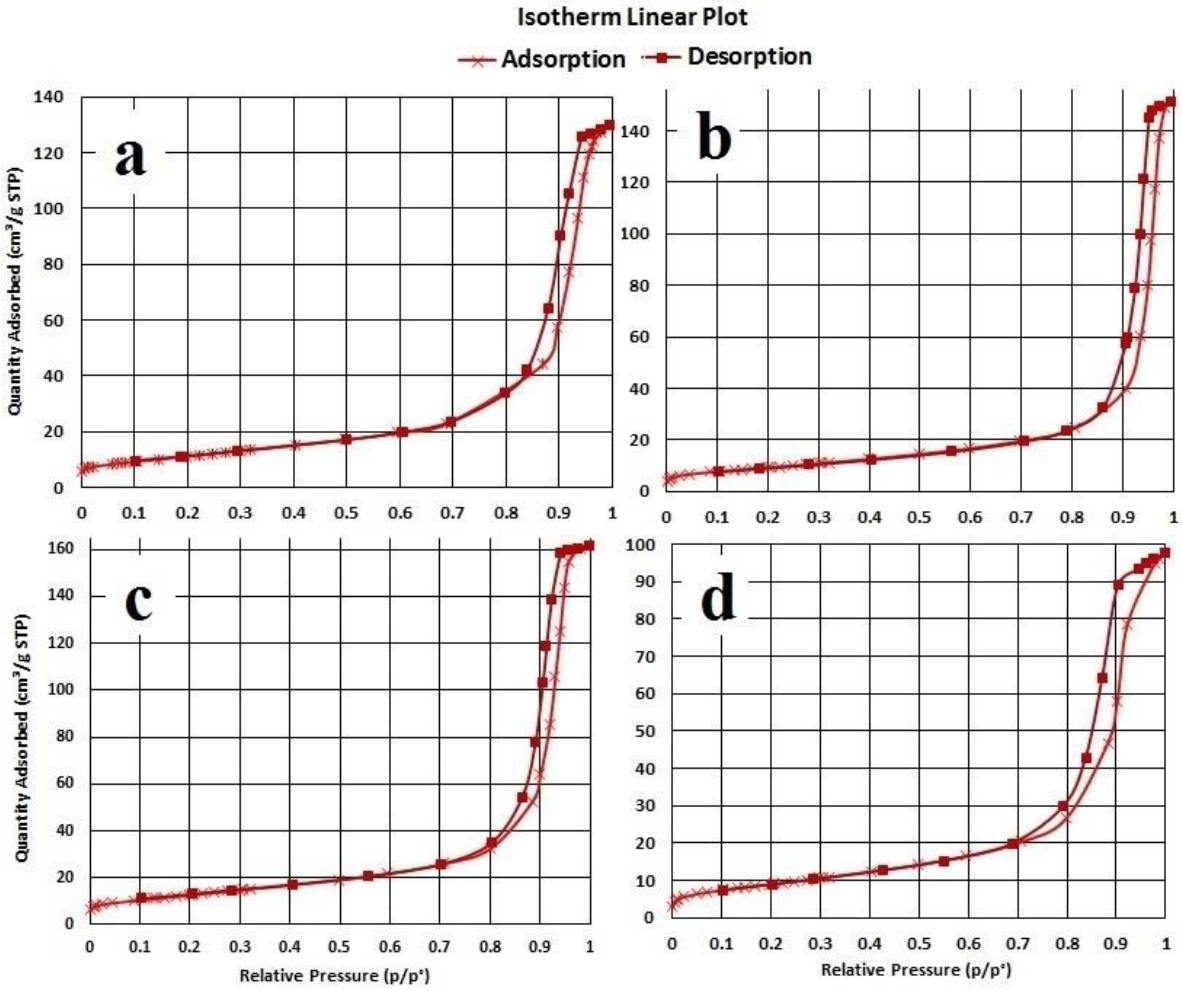

Fig. 7 N_2 adsorption–desorption isotherms for a)TiO_2, b)Co-TiO_2, c) TiO_2/CNTs and d) Co-TiO_2/CNTs

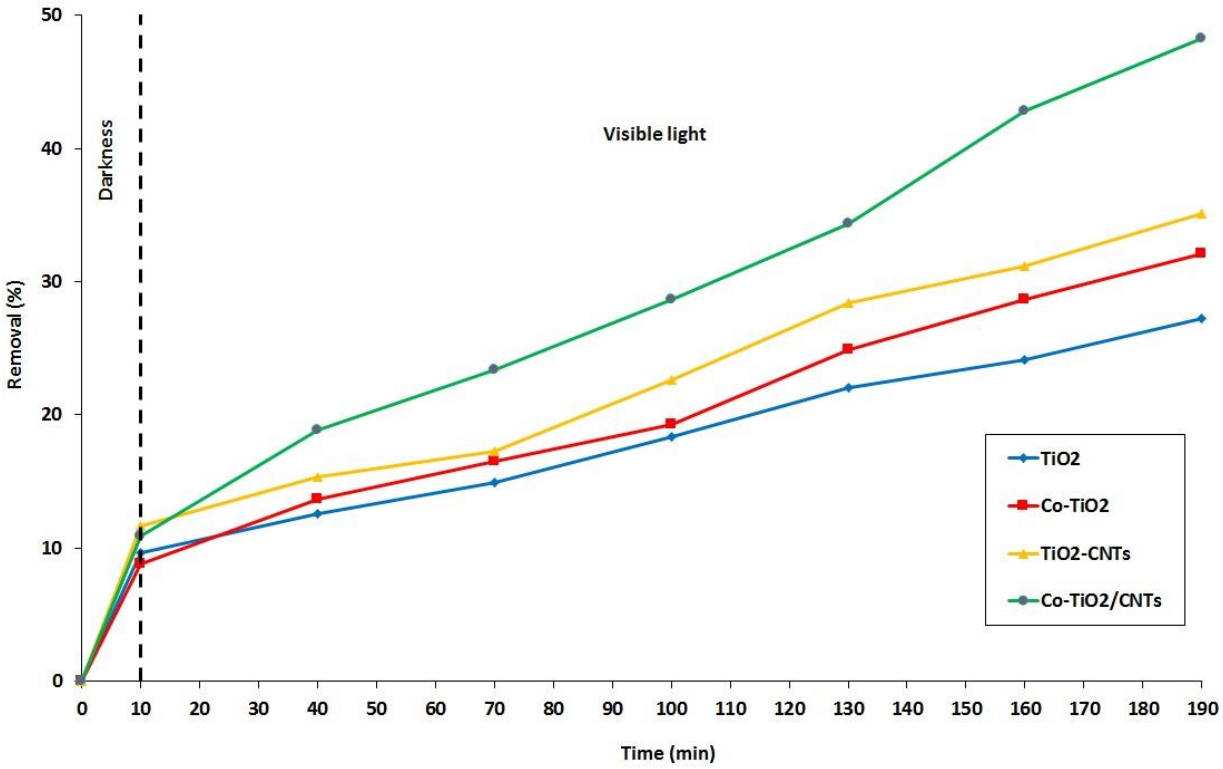

Fig. 8 Photodegradation of 2,4-DCP in the presence of the prepared samples under visible light. (Initial concentration of 2,4-DCP, 40 mg /L; volume, 100 mL;catalyst dosage, 10 mg and Irradiation time: 180 min).

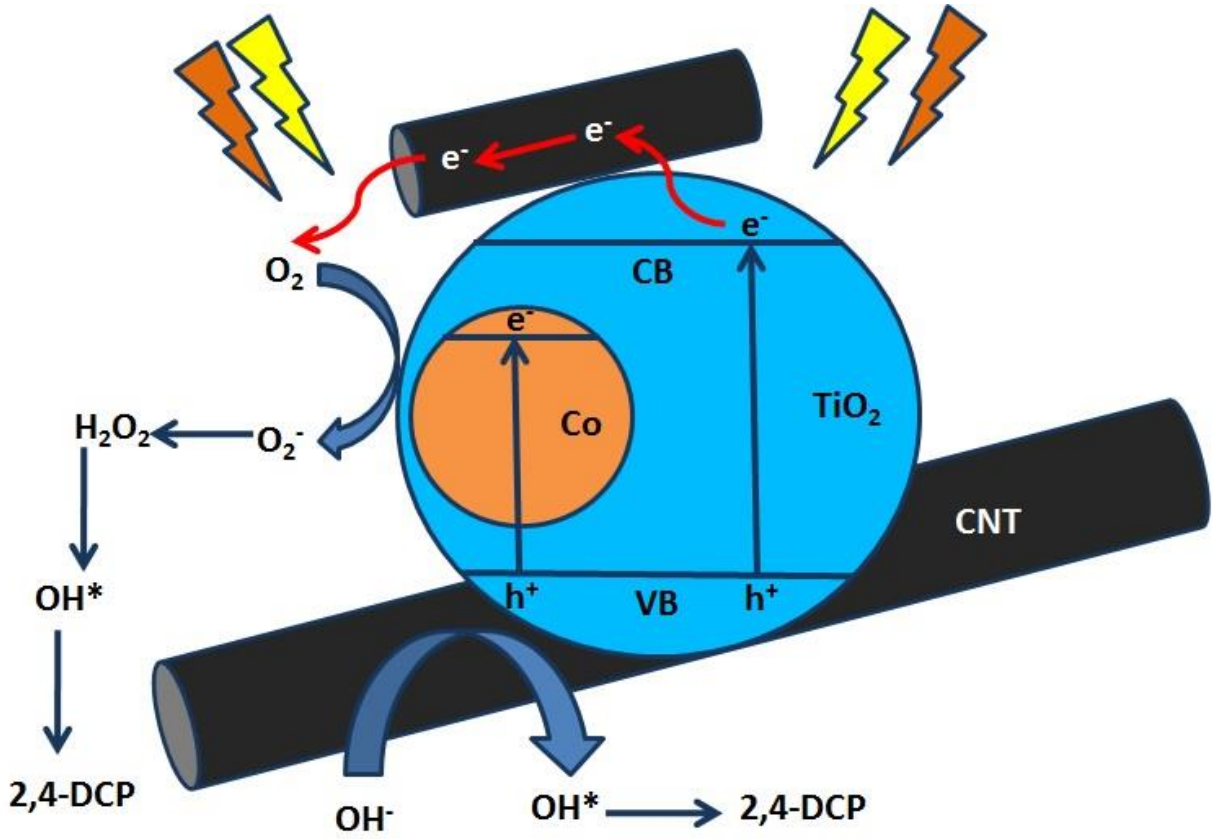

Fig .9 Suggested mechanism for 2,4-DCP degradation in the presence of Co-TiO_2/CNTs under visible light.