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Introduction

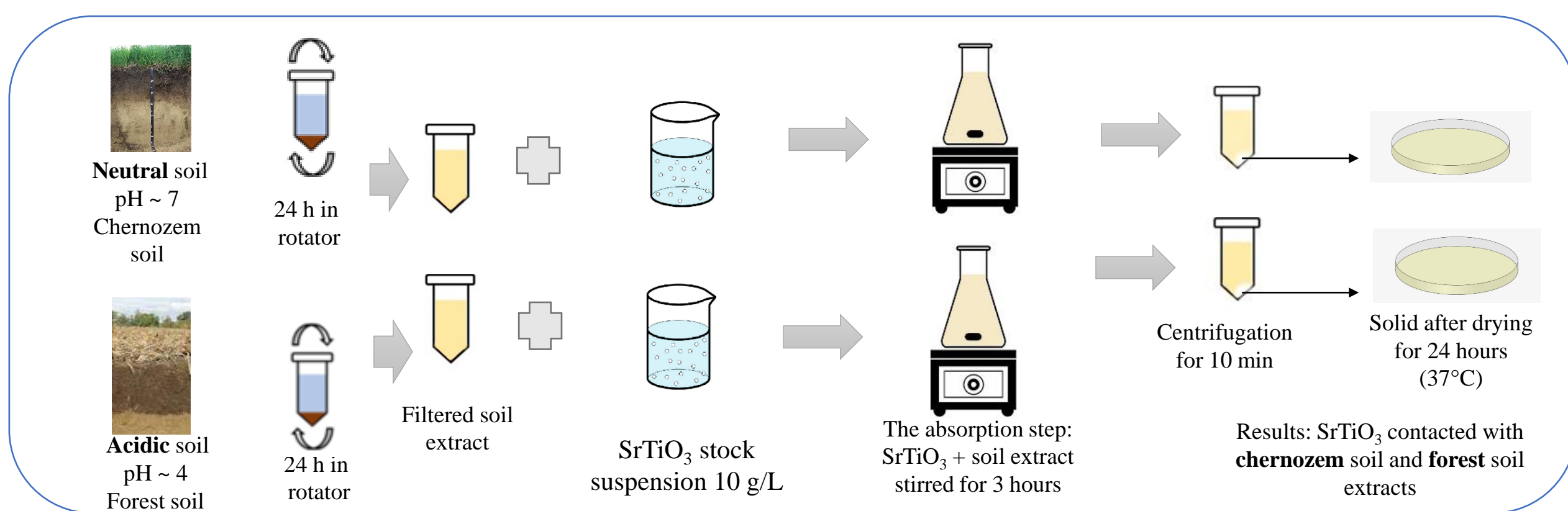
Strontium titanate (SrTiO₃) has been used for various applications, such as energy storage, fuel cells, and hydrogen production by photocatalysis. Hence, studying the behaviour and interactions of such NPs soil solutions is a prerequisite for avoiding ecological risks related to such new materials. This study was focused on conducting laboratory experiments in soil containing SrTiO₃ NPs, such as commercial and synthesised SrTiO₃.

Objectives:

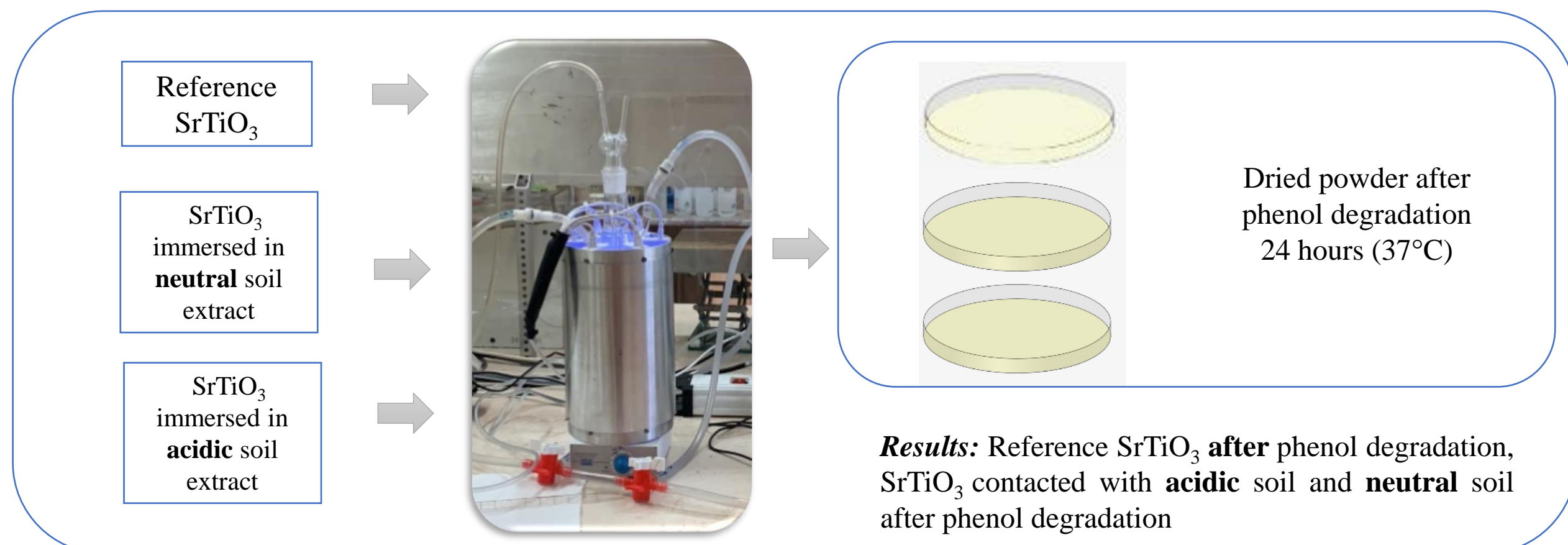
- investigating the changes in the photocatalytic activity of SrTiO₃ NPs following their interactions with the different soil solutions (in neutral phaeozem, which is chernozem soil with pH~7 and acidic regosol, which is forest soil with pH~4);
- studying the degradation of the dissolved natural organic material in the soil solution by the addition of SrTiO₃ catalysts.

Experimental

Adsorption experiment schematic representation



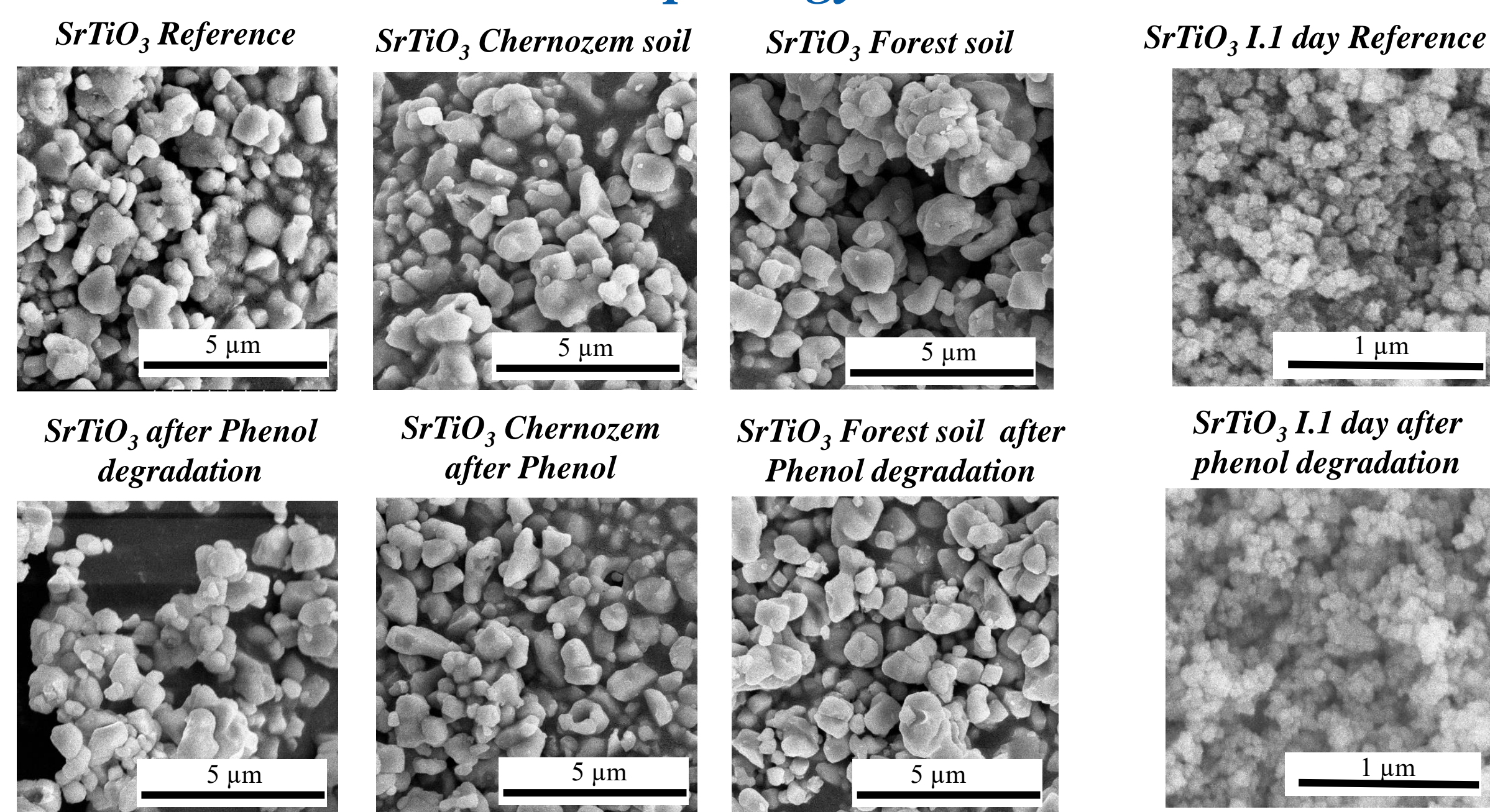
Photocatalytic activity experimental setup



Characterization and photocatalytic activity

SrTiO₃ samples were characterized by X-ray diffractometry (XRD), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), and diffuse reflectance spectroscopy (DRS), while the photocatalytic activity was assessed by phenol degradation under UV-A light (the concentration was followed via high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC)).

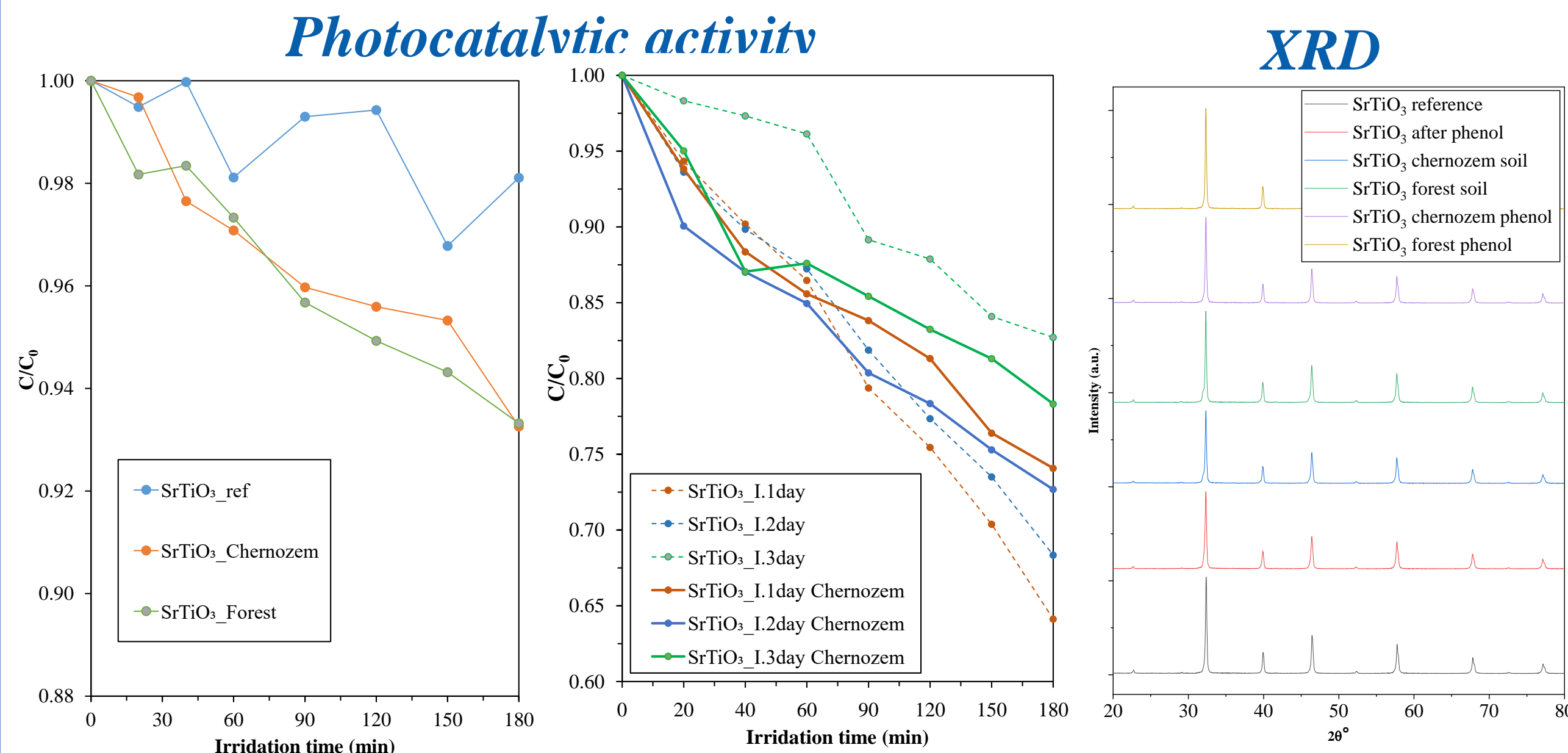
Morphology – SEM



The SEM measurements of the reference SrTiO₃ showed that the particles underwent a slight aggregation after phenol degradation. Forest soil extract disaggregated the particles into smaller chunks, but there were no significant changes in the morphology.

The SEM micrograph of reference synthesized SrTiO₃ showed that there were no significant changes in morphology after degradation.

Characterization and photocatalytic activity

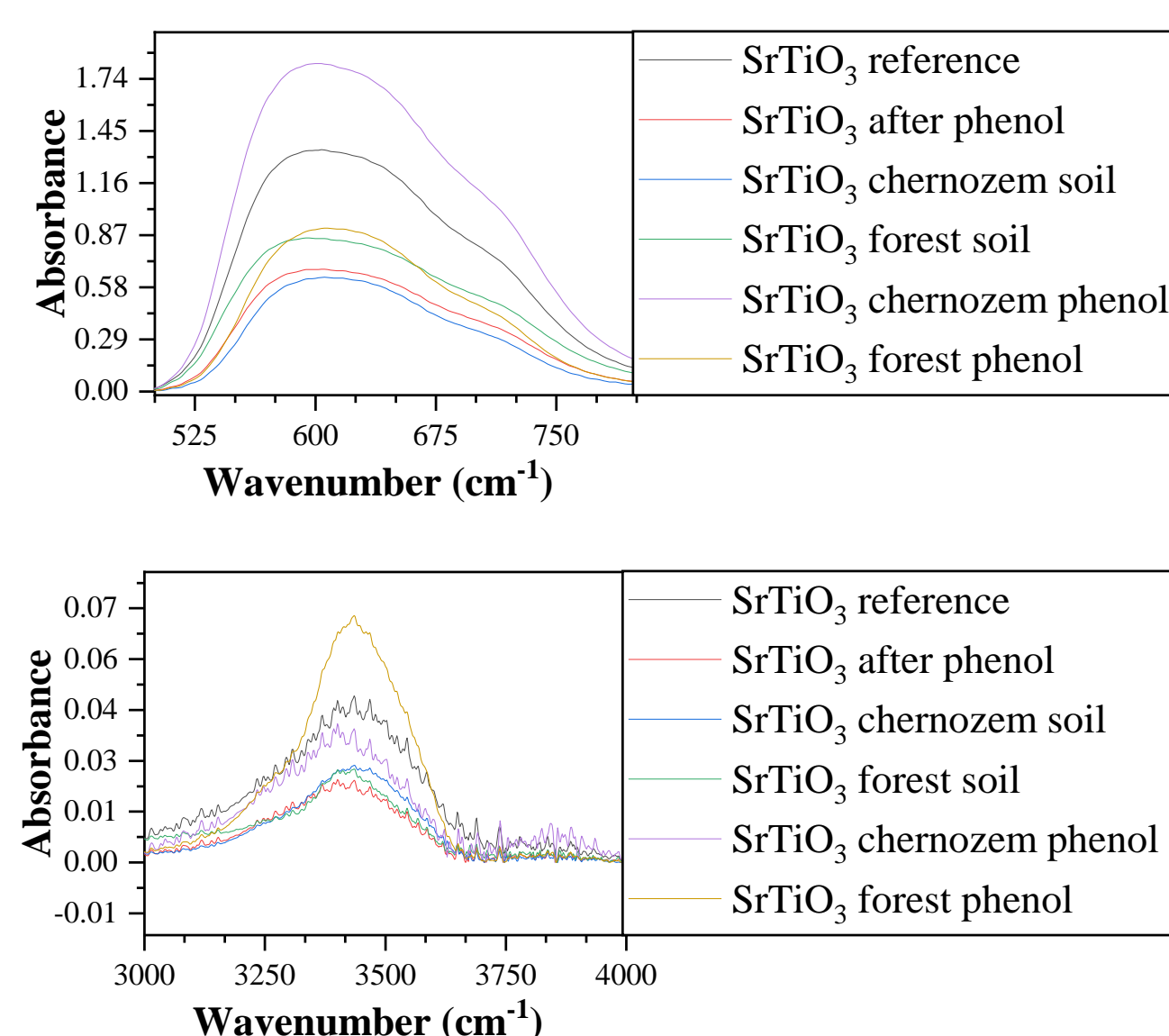


During the photocatalytic activity there was differences between reference SrTiO₃ and SrTiO₃ which absorbed acidic and neutral soil extracts.

During the photocatalytic activity of synthesized SrTiO₃, neutral soil extract increased the 3 day's sample activity and decreased 1&2 day's sample activities.

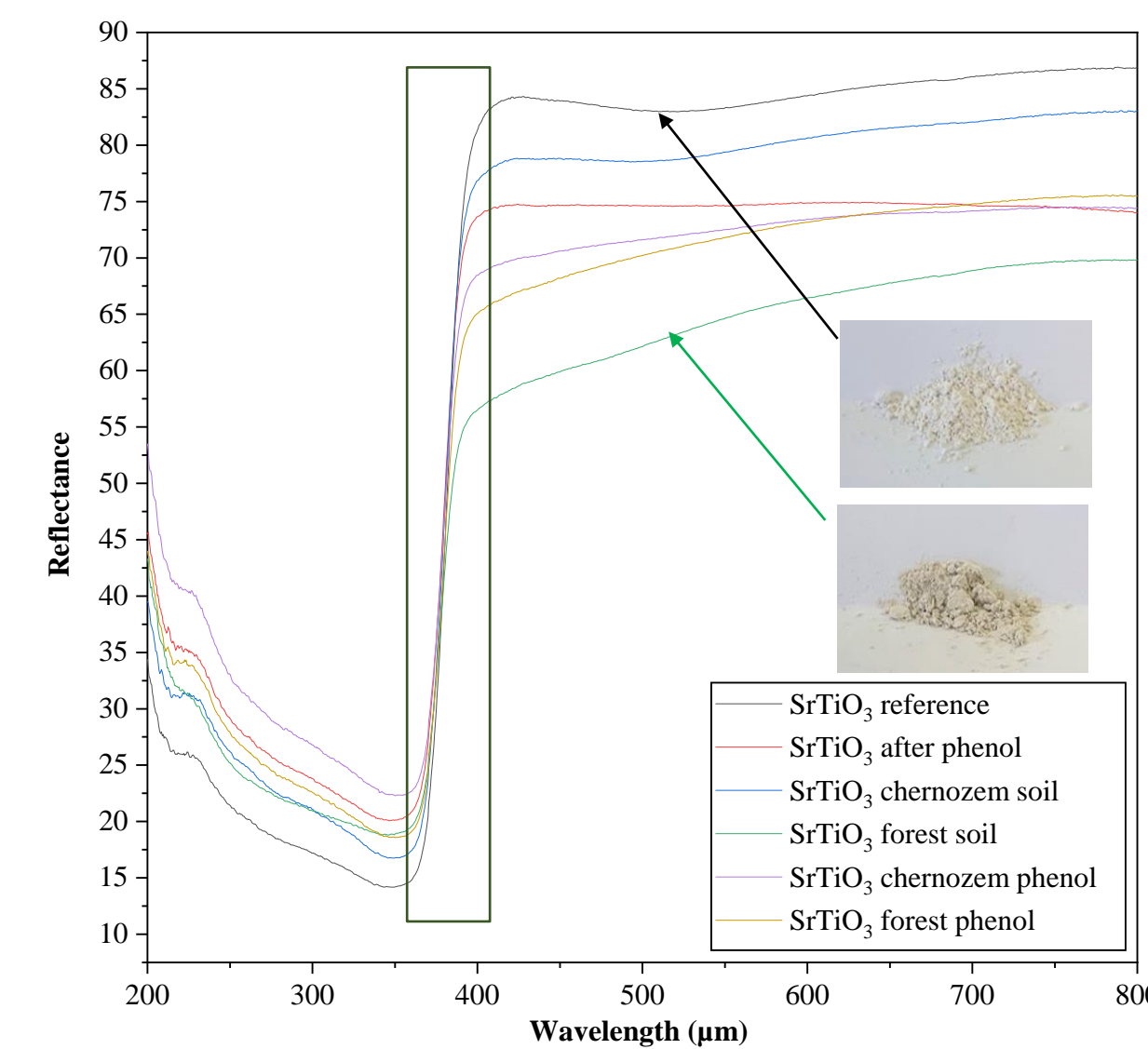
The XRD measurements showed that were no significant differences between the samples.

IR measurements



- There were no significant differences in the M-O region of the spectrum.
- Major changes were observed in the water band at 3500 cm⁻¹ after the interaction with the soil extracts

DRS measurement



In DRS measurements there were no changes in the band gap energy when all the samples were compared. However, the light absorption in the visible showed major differences. SrTiO₃ which adsorbed soil extracts becomes yellowish or greyish visually after the process (see photo).

Summary

There are following preliminary results. Such as:

- No significant changes were observed in the morphology and crystal structure.
- Infrared spectroscopy measurement showed the changes on H-O-H bond and Oxide bond region in SrTiO₃ which absorbed the forest soil extracts. It means this soil enhances the SrTiO₃ hydrophilicity.
- Diffuse reflectance spectroscopy (DRS) investigation shows that optical properties of both chernozem and forest soil extract enhanced the absorption of visible light.
- Photocatalytic activity evaluation showed the degradation of phenol, soil extracts decreased the photocatalytic activity of SrTiO₃.
- In further research, other types of synthesized SrTiO₃ and other types of soil solutions will be obtained above research as well.
- The above preliminary results will be examined in detail and the relationship between the properties of the soil solutions will be considered in detail.