

Characterization and evaluation of photocatalytic activity of strontium titanate photocatalysts prepared by different synthesis methods



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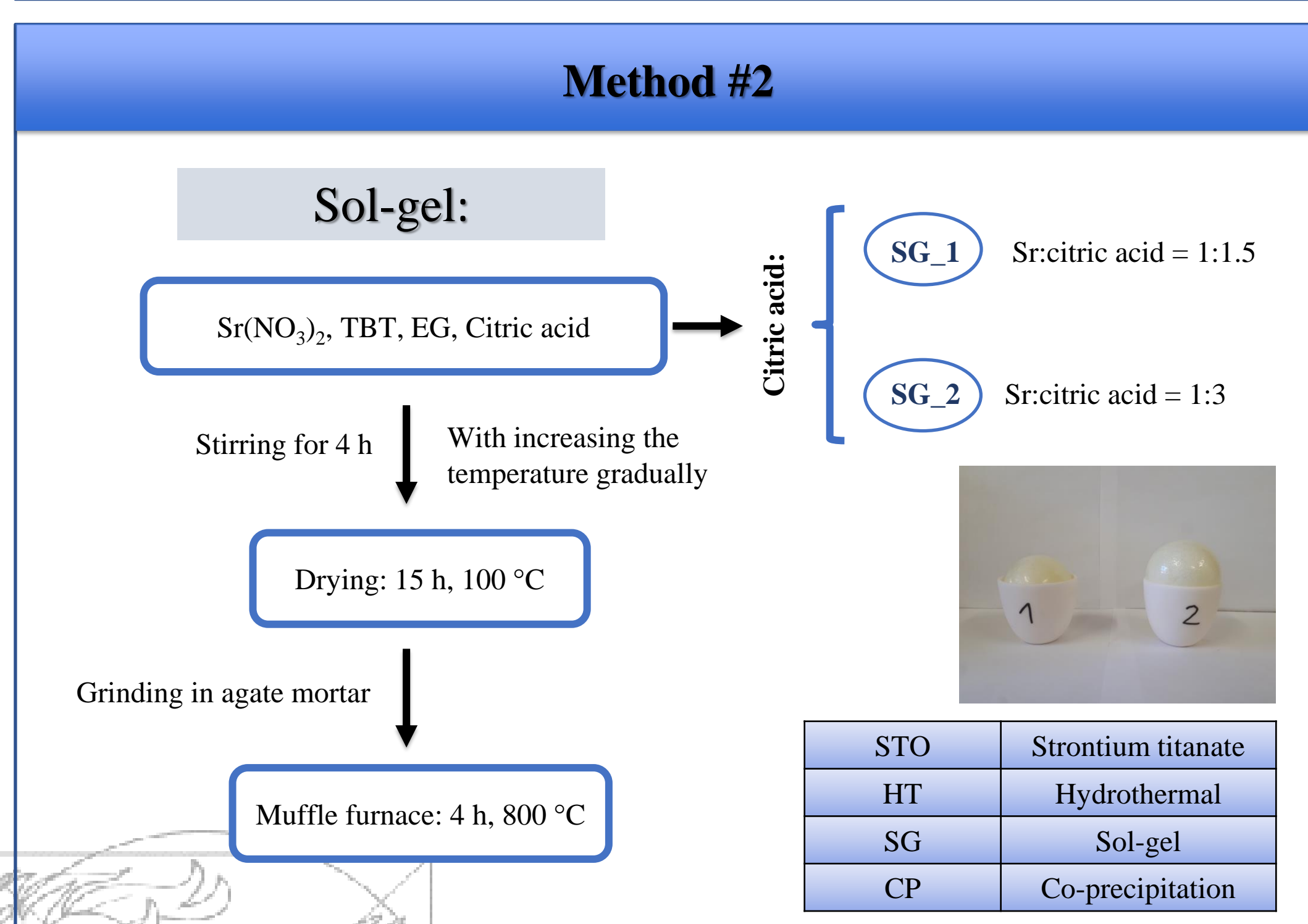
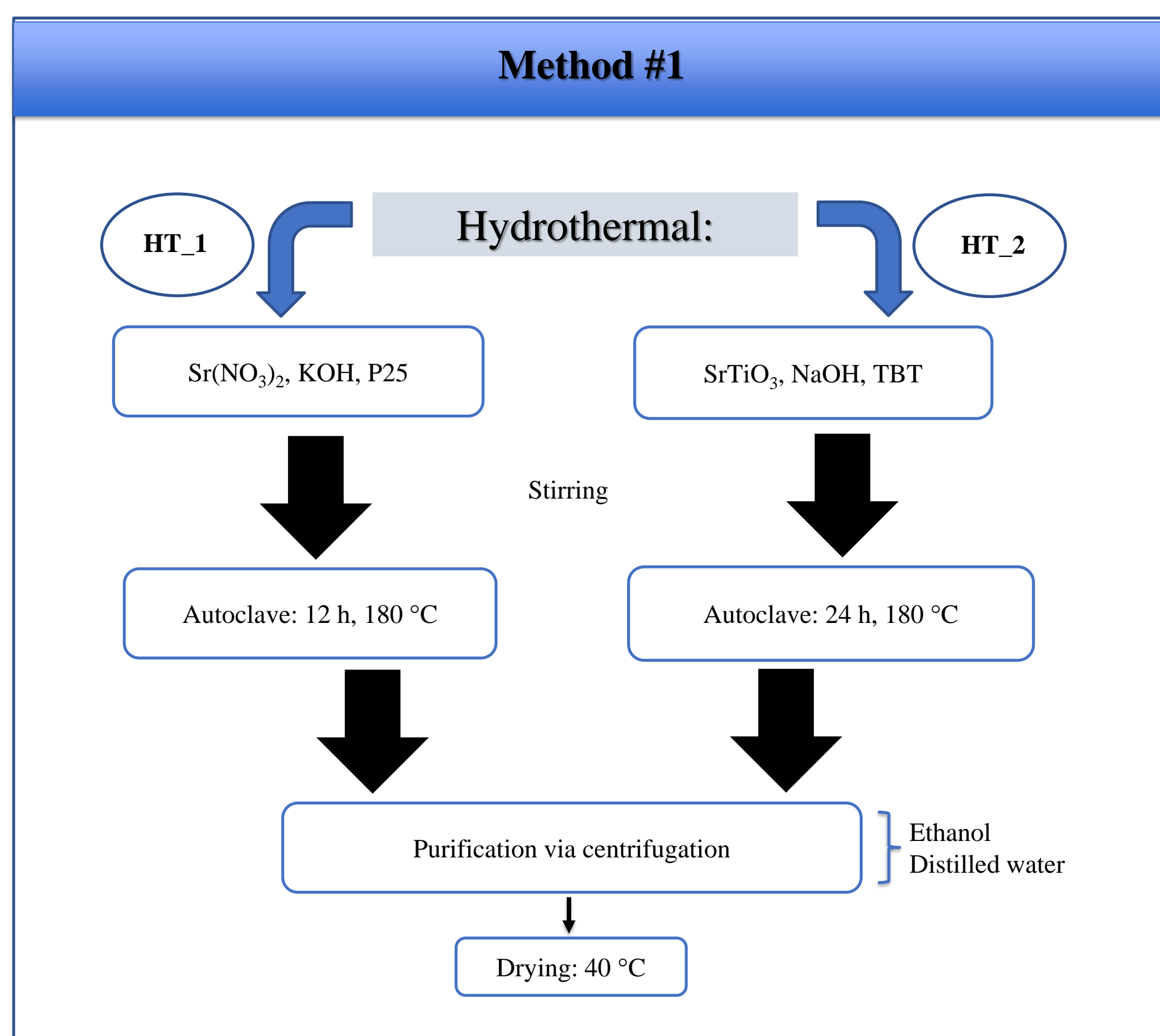
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Introduction

Photocatalytic oxidation is a promising method to treat a wide variety of environmental pollutants. Alkaline earth metal titanates are excellent photocatalysts for mineralizing a wide range of organic pollutants. Strontium titanate nanoparticles have attracted much attention due to their physical and chemical properties. SrTiO₃ photocatalysts were synthesized by sol-gel, hydrothermal, and co-precipitation methods. The structural and optical properties and photocatalytic activity of the samples were studied to identify the most efficient sample. Finally, this sample was subjected to rapid heat treatment (RHT) with short (5 °C/min), and long (60 °C/min) exposures to investigate the effect of calcination.

Synthesis

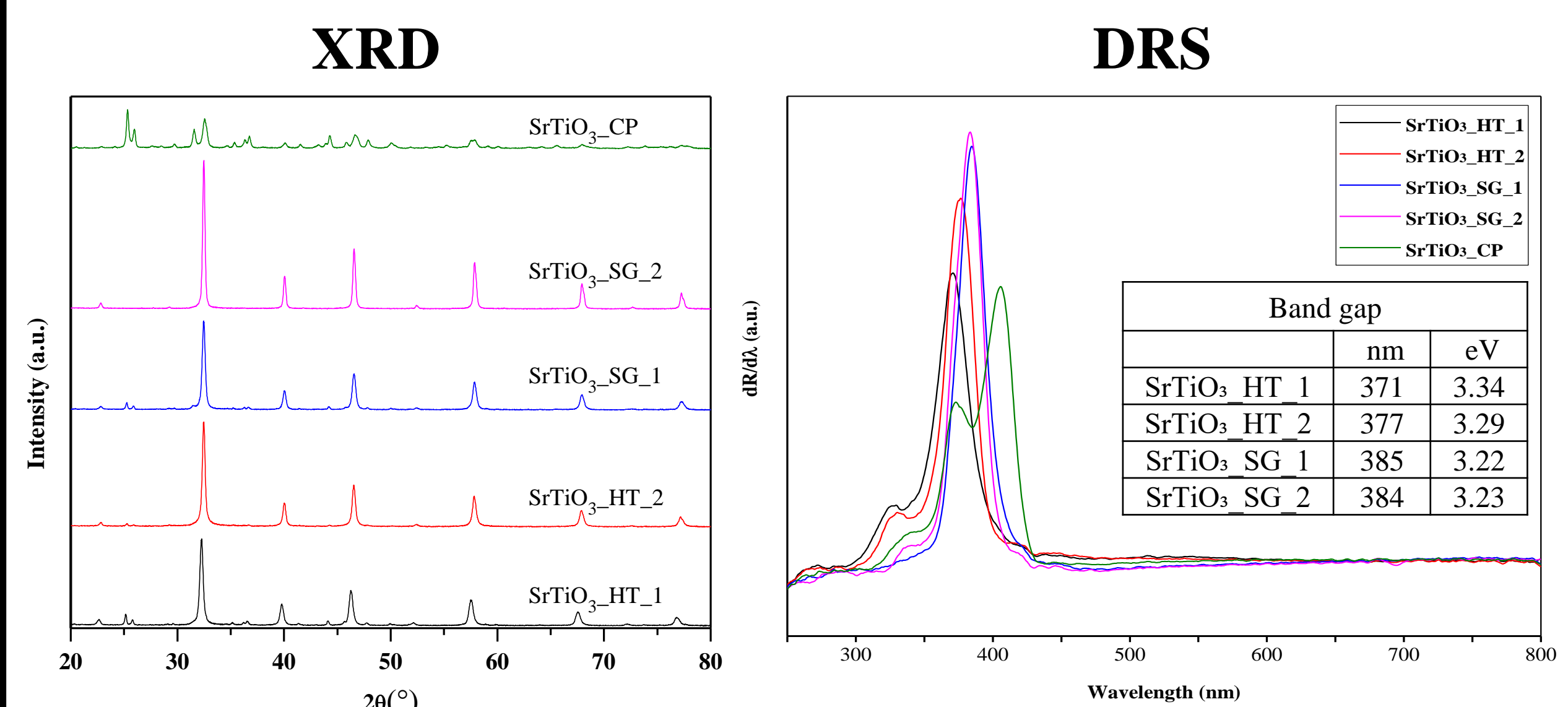


The photooxidation activity of the samples was evaluated by using phenol (c = 0.1 mM), and oxalic acid (c = 1 mM).

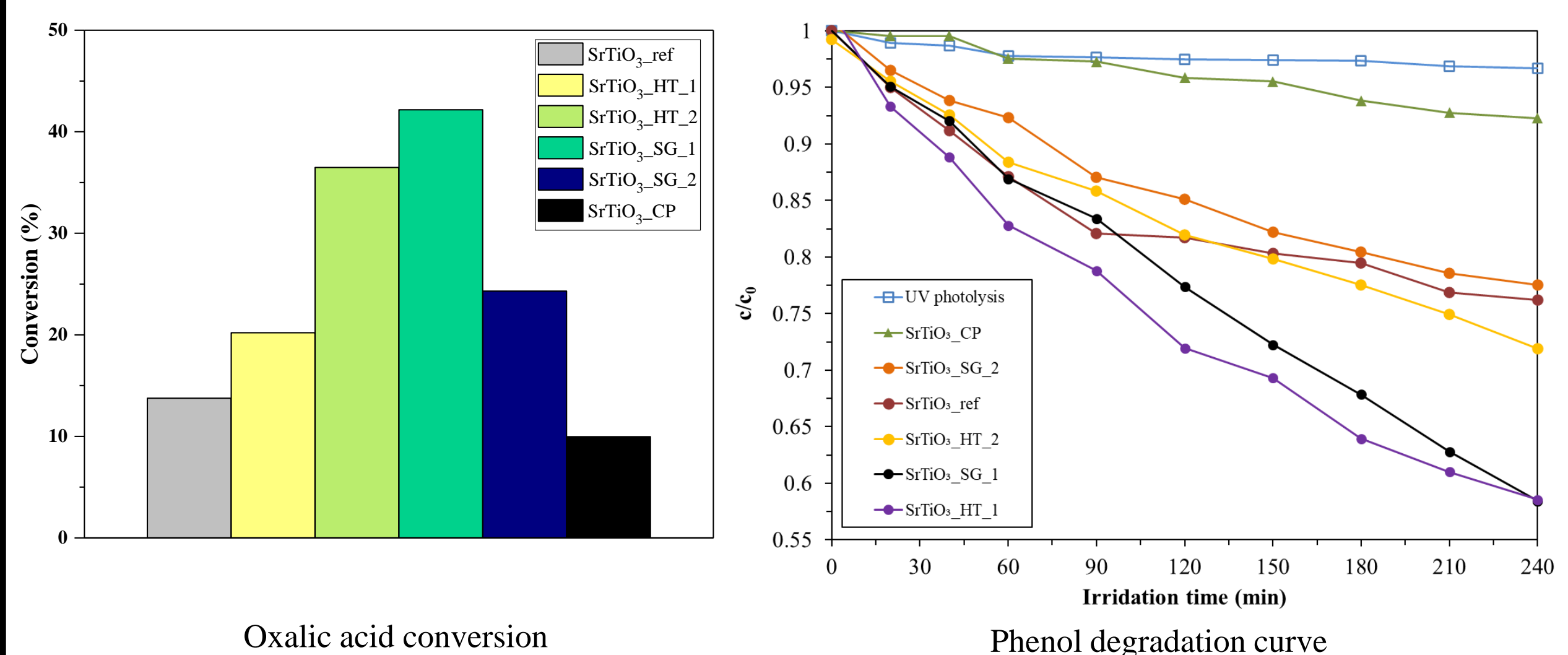
The photocatalytic experiments were carried out under UV light ($\lambda_{max} = 365$ nm) in a double-walled glass vessel (thermostated to 25 °C).

Characterization and photocatalytic activity

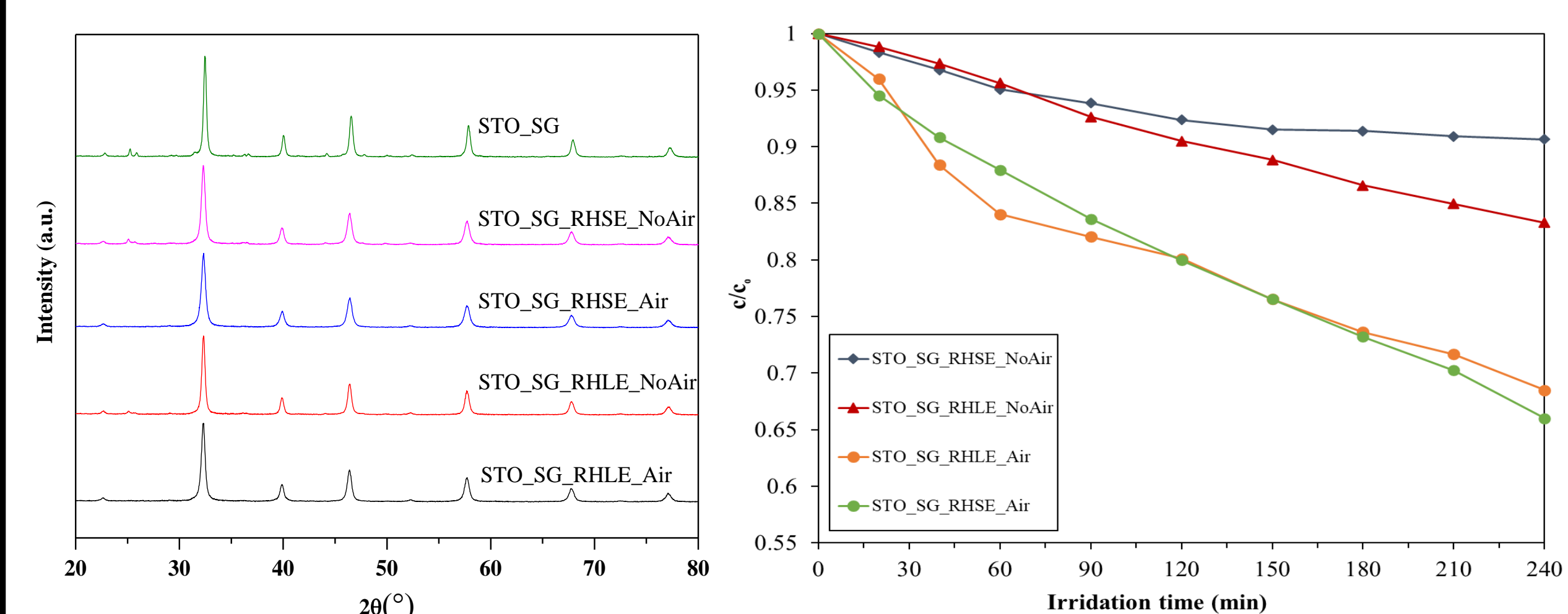
The structural and optical properties of the samples were studied by X-ray diffraction (XRD) and diffuse reflectance spectroscopy (DRS). Band gap values were obtained from the first-order derivative of the DR spectra. Phenol was used as a model pollutant to investigate photocatalytic activity; however, in some cases, oxalic acid was applied as well.



Photocatalytic activity



Characterization and photocatalytic activity of RHT samples



Summary

- Strontium titanate photocatalyst were synthesized via different methods
- XRD: SG and HT synthesis resulted in pure SrTiO₃
- DRS: SrTiO₃_SG₁ had the narrowest band gap and overall, the best photocatalytic activity (phenol, oxalic acid)
- Calcination conditions (exposure time, air introduction) were investigated
- STO_SG_RHSE_Air proved to be the best based on phenol degradation experiments



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