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Toluene assisted synthesis of ZIF-11 and multi-core-shell AgNPs@ZIF-11 composite: As an effective photocatalyst for degradation of industrial pollutants

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Novel multi-core-shell AgNPs@ZIF-11 (AZ₁, AZ₂ and AZ₃) composites were synthesized by in situ encapsulation of Ag nanoparticles (150, 300 and 500 μ L suspension in methanol) in ZIF-11 (Zeolitic Imidazole Framework) at room temperature using binary solvent mixture (methanol and toluene) and characterized by powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD), XPS, Fourier Transform Infra-Red (FT-IR) spectroscopy, SEM (Scanning Electron Microscopy) and TEM (Transmission Electron Microscopy) images. Encapsulation of AgNPs was evidenced by TEM, SAED and ultraviolet diffuse reflectance spectroscopy (UV-DRS). The lowering of band gap of ZIF-11 from 4.36 to 4.21 eV indicates the micro-environment of AgNPs within ZIF-11 framework. Particle size of encapsulated AgNPs within the matrix of ZIF-11 was found 11.76 ± 2.3 nm. ZIF-11 and AgNPs@ZIF-11 composites are highly thermally stable up to 500°C under both air and nitrogen environments. Application of AgNPs@ZIF-11 (AZ₁, AZ₂ and AZ₃) composites towards photodegradation of methylene blue (MB) dye has been investigated by varying the amount of catalyst (5, 10 and 15 mg) and dye concentration (1.6, 3.19 and 6.38 mgL^{-1}) at different pH (3 to 11). AZ₁ (5 mg) exhibits excellent photocatalytic activity; degrades 100% MB (1.6 mgL^{-1}) at $\text{pH} \geq 7$. AZ₁ also exhibits potential efficiency (86%) for the conversion of 4-nitrophenol into 4-aminophenol. Further, AZ₁ can be reutilized up to three cycles with 100% efficiency while under fourth and fifth cycle it can degrade 92.12% and 72.75% MB, respectively, and therefore, it can be utilized as an efficient photocatalyst for remediation of environmental pollution.

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