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## Impurity gel samples in superfluid helium: A new state of soft matter

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The report should include results of investigations of the structure and properties of the nanocluster impurity condensates in liquid helium-impurity gels consisted of an impurity nanoclusters (dispersion matter or backbone of the gel) and liquid helium (dispersion medium) filling the pores of the gel sample. One of the results of the SANS studies of the "deuterium" ethanol gel sample is shown below. Cold neutron scattering on the C2D5OD gel sample in superfluid He-II (T=1.6 K, curves 1 and 2) and in normal liquid helium (T=4.2 K, curves 3 and 4). It could be estimated that the mean size of the impurity clusters in the sample backbone is d~10-15 nm at liquid helium temperatures. On heating the sample above 5 K in He vapor atmosphere one could observed the decay of the gel resulting in the creation of a fine powder at the bottom of the experimental cell. Judging on the X-ray measurements the structure of the powder particles is amorphous till the liquid nitrogen temperatures and with further heating of the sample one could observe the amorphous-crystalline phase transitions.

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## Study of photo catalytic and antibacterial activity of Ag/B/N Co-doped TiO<sub>2</sub>/CNT composite films

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 $\neg$ iO, is generally considered to be the best photocatalyst and has the ability to detoxify water from a number of organic pollutants. However, there are still problems in the use of TiO, for practical photo-catalytic applications: i) Recycling of its nano particulate, ii) prohibition to use visible light for its wide band gap and iii) relatively low rate of electron transfer to oxygen and a high rate of recombination. Aiming to solve those problems, thin films of Ag/B/N co-doped TiO<sub>2</sub>/CNTs composite on glass substrates have been successfully prepared by a simple, newly developed, sol-gel drop-coating route. Titanium (IV) isopropoxide, silver nitrate, boric acid and urea have been used as titanium, silver, boron and nitrogen sources respectively. X-ray diffraction pattern of co-doped TiO, composite films showed single anatase phase. The UV-Vis absorption spectrum showed absorption edge shifted to visible light region after doping in TiO,. The photocatalytic properties of those films were evaluated by degradation of methylene blue under visible light irradiation. It has been found that photocatalytic efficiency was significantly improved when TiO, is subjected to modify by using Ag, B, N and CNTs. Highest photocatalytic activity has been shown by 2%B 5%N CNT-TiO, with efficiency 58% whereas with pure TiO, film, the efficiency was only 17%. Different kinetic models were applied and the data indicated that the zero-order, first-order and modified Freundlich models fitted the experimental photodegradation data quite well. The antimicrobial activities of those films have been tested using bacteria *E. coli*. Highest antibacterial activity has been shown by 2%B 5%N 2%Ag CNT-TiO<sub>2</sub> composite. All of the thin films have been used for 2<sup>nd</sup> time degradation and antibacterial studies for catalytic stability measurement. These findings suggest that Ag, B, N and CNTs modified TiO, has potential application in the development of alternative for waste water treatment and disinfectants for environmental protection as a stable photocatalyst.

## Biography

Md. Nizam Uddin has completed his MEng and PhD in 2002 and 2005 respectively from Saga University, Japan. He performed Postdoctoral studies at Saga University, Japan, Pusan National University, South Korea and Bilkent University, Turkey for several years. He is now working as Professor at the Department of Chemistry in Shahjalal University of Science and Technology, Bangladesh. He has published more than 30 papers in reputed journals and serving as an Editorial Board Member of Chemical and Materials Engineering, Horizon Research Publishing, USA.

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