

Area: FIS

Development of ZnO, TiO₂ and ZnO/TiO₂-Based Nanomaterials for Enhanced Photocatalytic Removal of Tetracycline

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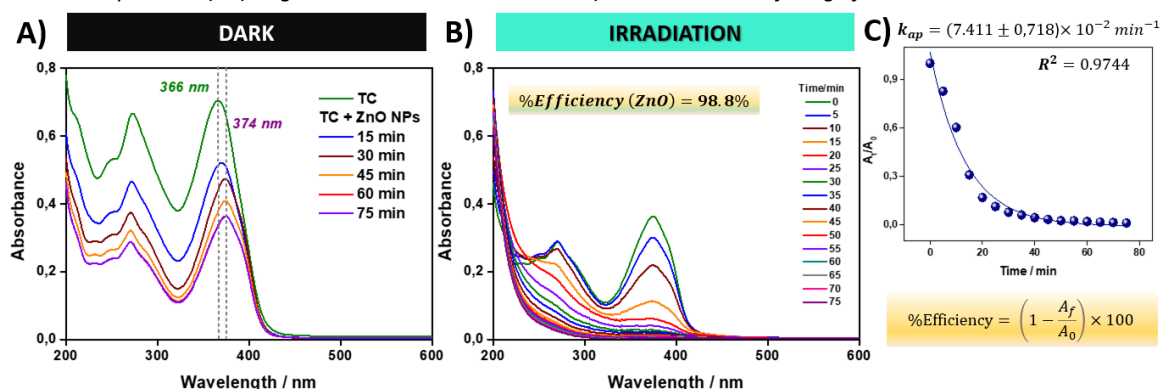
Highlights

- Green sol-gel synthesis of ZnO nanoparticles previously developed and validated, adapted to obtain TiO₂, and ZnO/TiO₂ nanomaterials through a green approach, with ongoing studies on reproducibility.
- Comprehensive characterization by various spectroscopic techniques to correlate structural, optical, and surface properties with photocatalytic performance.
- Physicochemical investigation of tetracycline degradation under UV and visible LED irradiation using a custom-built photoreactor.
- Mechanistic insights into tetracycline degradation pathways based on the physicochemical properties of the nanomaterials.

Abstract

Tetracycline (TC), an emerging antibiotic contaminant, is frequently detected in effluents due to its persistence and toxicity. In this work, ZnO, TiO₂, and ZnO/TiO₂ nanoparticles (NPs) were synthesized by the sol-gel method using absolute ethanol, zinc acetate dihydrate, and titanium isopropoxide (TTIP). The obtained NPs were characterized by various techniques (XRD, SEM, EDS, PZ, DLS, FTIR, UV-Vis), and their photocatalytic activity was evaluated in a custom-built chamber under UV (365 nm) and visible (465 nm) LED irradiation. ZnO showed the highest performance, achieving 98.8% TC degradation within 75 min, followed by ZnO/TiO₂ (93.7%), whereas pure TiO₂ (74.2%). Ecotoxicological and LC-Mass testing studies are being conducted to ensure the nontoxicity of the photocatalytic product. Additionally, preliminary studies are being conducted on the deposition of ZnO NPs onto ITO substrates for electrochemical characterization and initial investigations on electro-photocatalysis.

Figure 1. Photocatalysis of tetracycline (25 mg L⁻¹) with 20 mg of ZnO NPs. A) Absorption in the dark (adsorption-desorption equilibrium). B) Degradation under UV over time. C) Nonlinear kinetic fitting of absorbance at 374 nm.



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