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IV/1

Photocatalytic and sonocatalytic degradation procedures of methylene blue dye using a ZnO nanostructured powders

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The elimination of organic pollutants from wastewater is an important procedure in environmental protection. Dyestuffs and other commercial pigments have emerged as a focus of environmental recovery efforts. Various chemical and physical processes, such as chemical precipitation and separation of pollutants, coagulation, and elimination by adsorption on activated carbon are applied for elimination of organic pollutants. The main disadvantage of these methods is that they only change the contamination from one phase to another. In recent years, semiconductor-assisted photocatalysis and sonocatalysis has been extensively investigated, primarily due to its capability to degrade a great number of chemicals in gaseous or aqueous systems, through relatively in-expensive procedures.

In this work we have investigated heterogenic photocatalytic and sonocatalytic degradation of methylen blue (MB) aqueous solution, as a common organic pollutant, in the presence of nanosized ZnO powder as a catalyst. The phase composition of synthesized ZnO nanopowder was identified by XRD, particles morphology was characterized by FE-SEM. The optical properties of ZnO nanocrystals were investigated by ultraviolet-visible (UV-Vis) diffuse reflectance spectroscopy (DRS). Concentration of the MB dye in the water solution containing ZnO nanoparticles before and after photocatalytic or sonocatalytic degradation was calculated according to the absorbance maxima value at 665 nm characteristic for MB. The experiments were performed on a UV-Vis spectrophotometer in the wavelength range of 300–800 nm.

IV/2

Design strategies for hydrogenation catalysts using colloidal and template-based synthesis routes

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Achieving optimal catalyst performance requires control over the number and structure of metal nanoparticles (NP) as well as over the pore morphology. The optimum balance between high surface area and fast pore diffusion can be realized in hierarchical pore systems, where large pores facilitate fast transport whereas small pores provide a high surface area and stabilize the active metal-particles.

We present a new general synthesis strategy for hierarchically structured catalytic coatings with ordered porosity. The strategy employs size-controlled metal-nanoparticle colloids as active sites and polymer-based pore templates to control the materials pore structure. The effect of catalyst composition and structure will be related to catalytic performance in gas-phase hydrogenation of butadiene.