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### **Paper:**

Magudieswaran, R., Ishii, J., Raja, K., Terashima, C., Venkatachalam, R., Fujishima, A. & Pitchaimuthu, S. (2019). Green and chemical synthesized CeO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles for photocatalytic indoor air pollutant degradation. *Materials Letters*, 239, 40-44.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.matlet.2018.11.172>

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## **Green and Chemical Synthesized CeO<sub>2</sub> Nanoparticles for Photocatalytic Indoor Air Pollutant Degradation**

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## Abstract

In this report, we demonstrate the advantage of *Jatropha curcus* plant extract as particle reducing agent in stabilizing cerium oxide (CeO<sub>2</sub>) nanoparticles. The toxic-free, green *Jatropha curcus* extract mediated CeO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles has tested in photocatalytic degradation of indoor gaseous pollutant acetaldehyde and compared with conventional chemically synthesized CeO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles (NH<sub>3</sub> and NaOH). The results showed green synthesized CeO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles are effectively reducing the particle size 3-5 nm and homogenous particle distribution compared to chemically synthesized CeO<sub>2</sub> (18-25 nm). As a result, it exhibits effective photocatalysis performance in acetaldehyde degradation.

**Keywords:** Nanoparticles; Semiconductors; Green Synthesis; Photocatalyst; CeO<sub>2</sub>; Acetaldehyde degradation.

## 1. Introduction

Indoor air pollutants are considered as major threat to the environment which has considerable impact on human health, comfort and productivity [1]. Many researchers around the world are establishing the technologies to find simple and economic way of removing such pollutants from indoor air. On considering many technologies, photocatalytic oxidation using high surface area nanoscale semiconductor material could be an innovative and promising method [2-4]. In photocatalytic process, photocharge carriers (e<sup>-</sup> and h<sup>+</sup>) will be produced on the semiconductor surface under light illumination. These photocharge carriers can oxidize harmful organic volatile pollutant which turns into harm-free compounds. Recent reports concerned about the usage of cerium oxide (CeO<sub>2</sub>) as effective catalyst [5]. Owing to many distinctive properties of CeO<sub>2</sub> such as Ce<sup>4+</sup>/Ce<sup>3+</sup> redox couple formation, high resistance to chemical and photocorrosion, and

excellent UV absorption ability which is considered as promising candidate for indoor based photocatalytic application.

Many wet chemical protocols including surfactant or particle stabilizing agent were devoted towards fabrication of semiconductor materials at nano regime, where most of the chemical components used in such methods are harmful to the environment. Hence synthesizing nanoscale semiconductor materials using microorganism or plant extracts can significantly eliminate such environmentally hazardous problems to the greater extent. The plant extracts not only acts as reducing agent but also effective on controlling the growth of the nanoparticles. The green synthesized nanomaterials are bio-compatible, reproducible and appreciable with size and shape distribution [6, 7]. In this work, the plant extract of *Jatropha curcas* (*J. curcas*) was chosen to fabricate green synthesized CeO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles as *J. curcas* plant can be available in tropical and subtropical regions around the world. Importantly, *J. curcas* plant can grow in wastelands and cultivate on environment which considered as low-cost bio-surfactant for nanoparticle synthesis compared to chemical based surfactants [8, 9]. To the best of our knowledge, for the first time, we demonstrate the green synthesized metal oxide nanoparticle in photocatalytic indoor gaseous pollutant degradation.

## **2. Experimental**

*Synthesis of CeO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles:* The extract of the *Jatropha curcus* leaves were obtained as follows; pre-dried leafs were boiled in double distilled water at 80°C under constant stir for 2 hr. The leaf extract was filtered through Whatmann (Number 1) filter paper and plant residues were removed. The known amount of cerium nitrate hexa hydrate was added in 100ml of filtered plant

extract and this solution kept in stirring for 2 hr under ambient condition. Followed that 80 ml of this solution was transferred to hydrothermal autoclave and kept at hot air oven for 150°C for 12hr. The dried precipitate was further annealed at 500°C for 2 hr in air. Finally, green synthesized CeO<sub>2</sub> powder has been collected from the furnace. In order to compare the chemical synthesis, 1 M NaOH or 1 M NH<sub>3</sub> was added in the above said reaction instead of plant extract.

*Characterisation:* The crystal structure of the as-synthesized CeO<sub>2</sub> powders were studied using an X-ray diffractometer (Rigaku Ultima IV). The morphology of CeO<sub>2</sub> synthesized at different stabilizers was studied through transmission electron microscope (TEM) (JEOL 2100). The UV-vis spectra of CeO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles synthesized using different particle stabilizers are recorded using a V-670 JASCO UV-vis Spectrophotometer. During photocatalysis experiment, decrease in the acetaldehyde concentration and resultant CO<sub>2</sub> production were monitored using gas chromatography with nitrogen as a carrier (GC-2014, Shimadzu, equipped with a 2 m Porapak-Q column and a flame ionization detector).

### 3. Results and discussion

The X-ray diffraction profiles of CeO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles synthesized using different particle stabilizers NH<sub>3</sub>, NaOH and *J. curcas* plant extract are shown in **Figure 1 ((a), (c) and (e))**. The peaks are indexed towards cubic fluorite structure of CeO<sub>2</sub> which are consistent with the JCPDS Card no 34-0394. Though the three XRD profiles seem similar, the lattice strain attained by CeO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles are different under the stabilizers NH<sub>3</sub>, NaOH and JC plant extract. The broadening of XRD peaks was observed. This might ascribe to two effects ie. lattice strain and small crystallite size. These two effects can easily be distinguished by plotting a graph between  $\beta \cos \theta$  in dependence of  $4 \sin \theta$  (Williamson-Hall graph) [10]. From the WH graph (**Figure 1 (b)**),

(d) and (f)), the lattice strain attained by the CeO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles prepared from stabilizers NH<sub>3</sub>, NaOH and JC plant extract are found to be  $6.42 \times 10^{-4}$ ,  $9.14 \times 10^{-4}$  and  $9.65 \times 10^{-4}$ , respectively. The intercept of line profile determining the crystallite sizes are 25nm, 18nm and 5nm respectively.

The TEM and selected area diffraction images of CeO<sub>2</sub> are shown in **Figure 2 (a-f)**. From the **Figure 2 (a,b)** and **(c,d)**, NaOH, and NH<sub>3</sub> assisted CeO<sub>2</sub> showed anisotropy shape crystals and the particles are markedly larger (15-25 nm) than plant extract derived sample. In the case of *J. curcas* plant extract derived particles in **Figure 2 (e,f)**, they are small in size and uniform in shape. Importantly, the particles are monodispersing in shape with narrow size distribution of 2-5 nm which is consistent with XRD results (WH plots). The SAED patterns in the insets of **Figure 2 (b), (d)** and **(f)** show almost similar diffraction pattern which confirm the nanocrystalline nature of the particles.

The CeO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles prepared from all the three stabilizers show strong optical absorption below 400 nm and they have distinct absorption around 340 to 360 nm (**Figure 3(a)**). The bandgap energy corresponding to this absorption are around 3.44 eV to 3.64 eV. The observed bandgap values are greater than the bulk bandgap of CeO<sub>2</sub> (3.19eV) [11]. This is attributed due to the quantum confinement effect exists in the system when the particles down to few nanometers.

The photocatalytic activity of the CeO<sub>2</sub> was evaluated in degradation of model indoor air pollutant acetaldehyde. **Figure 3(b)** shows results of the decrease in the concentration of acetaldehyde and the increase in the concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> products as a function of reaction time. The solid line plots indicate that the acetaldehyde concentration decreased as CO<sub>2</sub> formed by

photocatalysis process under irradiation of Xenon lamp (1 SUN intensity). The free radicals of  $O_2$ , and  $CH_3CHO$  formation at conduction band and valence band of  $CeO_2$ , respectively will mediate the chain reactions of acetaldehyde oxidation. Followed that acetaldehyde is transformed into  $CO_2$  through multiple chemical reactions and  $Ce^{4+}/Ce^{3+}$  redox couple formation. The detailed mechanism of the photocatalysis based acetaldehyde degradation into harmless  $CO_2$  and respective experimental details were explained in our previous report [12]. Under identical experimental conditions, the green synthesized  $CeO_2$  showed comparative photocatalytic activity 99.6% of acetaldehyde degradation into  $CO_2$  conversion with refers to  $NH_3$  mediated  $CeO_2$  (100%). The NaOH treated  $CeO_2$  resulted relatively weaker photoactivity of 93.2%. The high surface area, and effective  $Ce^{4+}/Ce^{3+}$  redox formation at green synthesized  $CeO_2$  is synergistically result high photocatalytic acetaldehyde degradation.

#### **4 Conclusions**

The green *J. curcas* extract based  $CeO_2$  particles are successfully demonstrated which resulting homogenous spherical shape, and markedly reduced their size approximately 4 fold lesser than that of conventional chemical stabilizers NaOH and  $NH_3$ . For the first time, these green synthesized  $CeO_2$  nanoparticles have been evaluated in photocatalytic acetaldehyde degradation. The comparative photocatalysis performance of green synthesized  $CeO_2$  nanoparticle strongly recommends to revisit the utilization of green synthesize route instead of chemically synthesis route for indoor photocatalysis based pollutant degradation applications. Owing to low dimensional nanoscale size, green synthesized  $CeO_2$  will be value addition in diesel engine to promote the fuel conversion efficiency. Overall, removal of indoor gaseous pollutants through power-free photocatalysis technology using green synthesized nanoparticles will be promising in energy saving buildings.

## **Acknowledgment**

C.T and S.P thanks Royal Society, UK (IEC\R3\170085- International Exchanges 2017 Cost Share) for partially supporting this project. S.P acknowledges Welsh Government and European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) for Sêr Cymru II-Rising Star Fellowship (80761-SU-102 (West)).

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### Figure captions

**Figure 1.** XRD results of CeO<sub>2</sub> particles synthesized using different particle stabilizers (a) NaOH, (c) NH<sub>3</sub>, and (e) *Jatropha curcus* plant extract. The W-H plots of CeO<sub>2</sub> particles synthesized using different particle stabilizers (b) NaOH, (d) NH<sub>3</sub>, and (f) *Jatropha Ccurcus* plant extract.

**Figure 2.** HRTEM images of CeO<sub>2</sub> synthesized using (a) NH<sub>3</sub> and (c) NaOH and (e) *J. curcas* plant extract. The high magnification HRTEM images (at 20 nm scale) of Figure 2 (a), (c) and (e) were presented in (b), (d) and (f), respectively (note that SAED pattern were presented in the inset).

**Figure 3.** Optical absorption spectra of CeO<sub>2</sub> synthesized using (i) NH<sub>3</sub> and (ii) NaOH and (iii) *J. curcas* plant extract; (b) Acetaldehyde pollutant degradation into CO<sub>2</sub> using (i) NH<sub>3</sub> and (ii) NaOH and (iii) *J. curcas* plant extract mediated CeO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles.

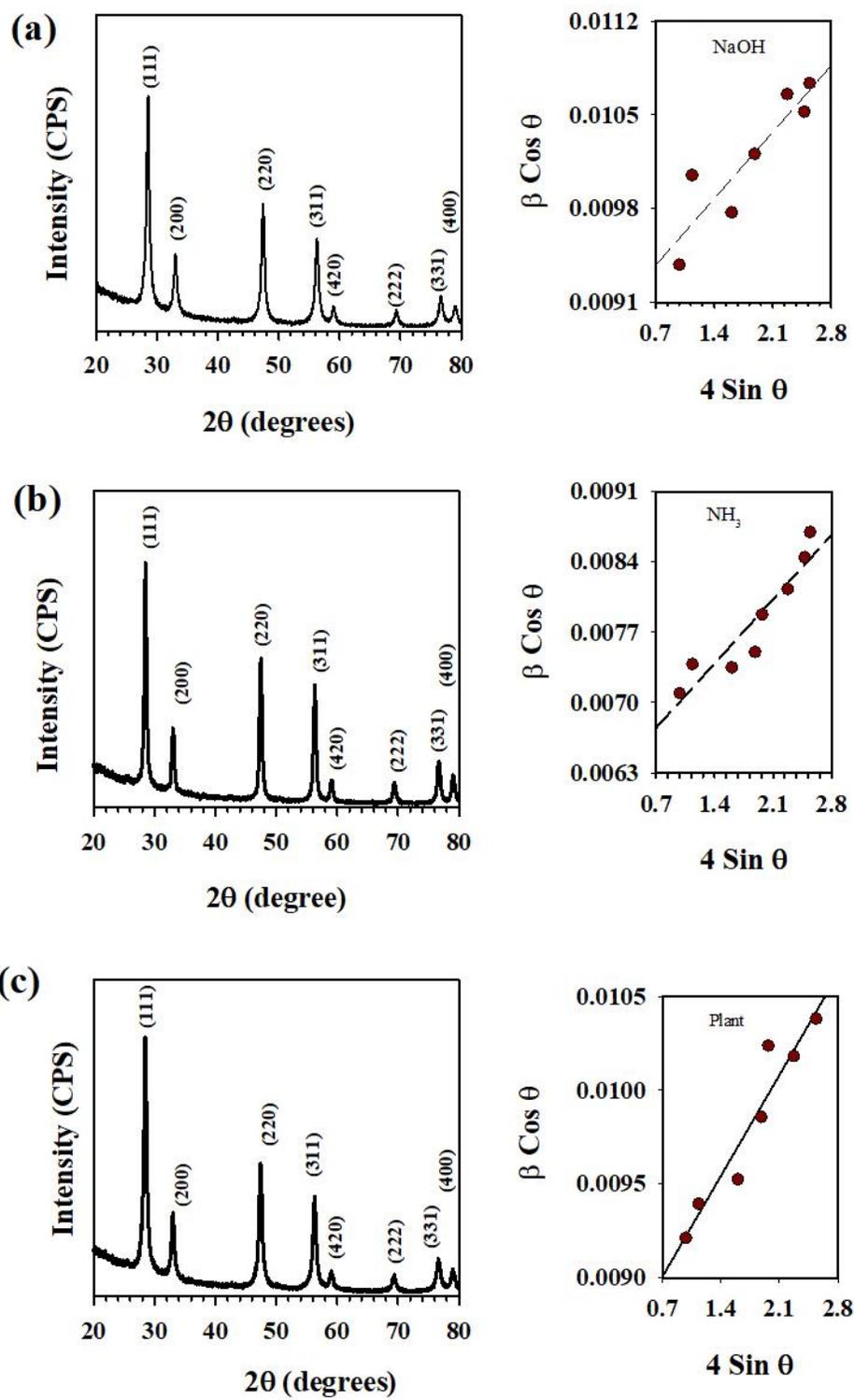


Figure 1

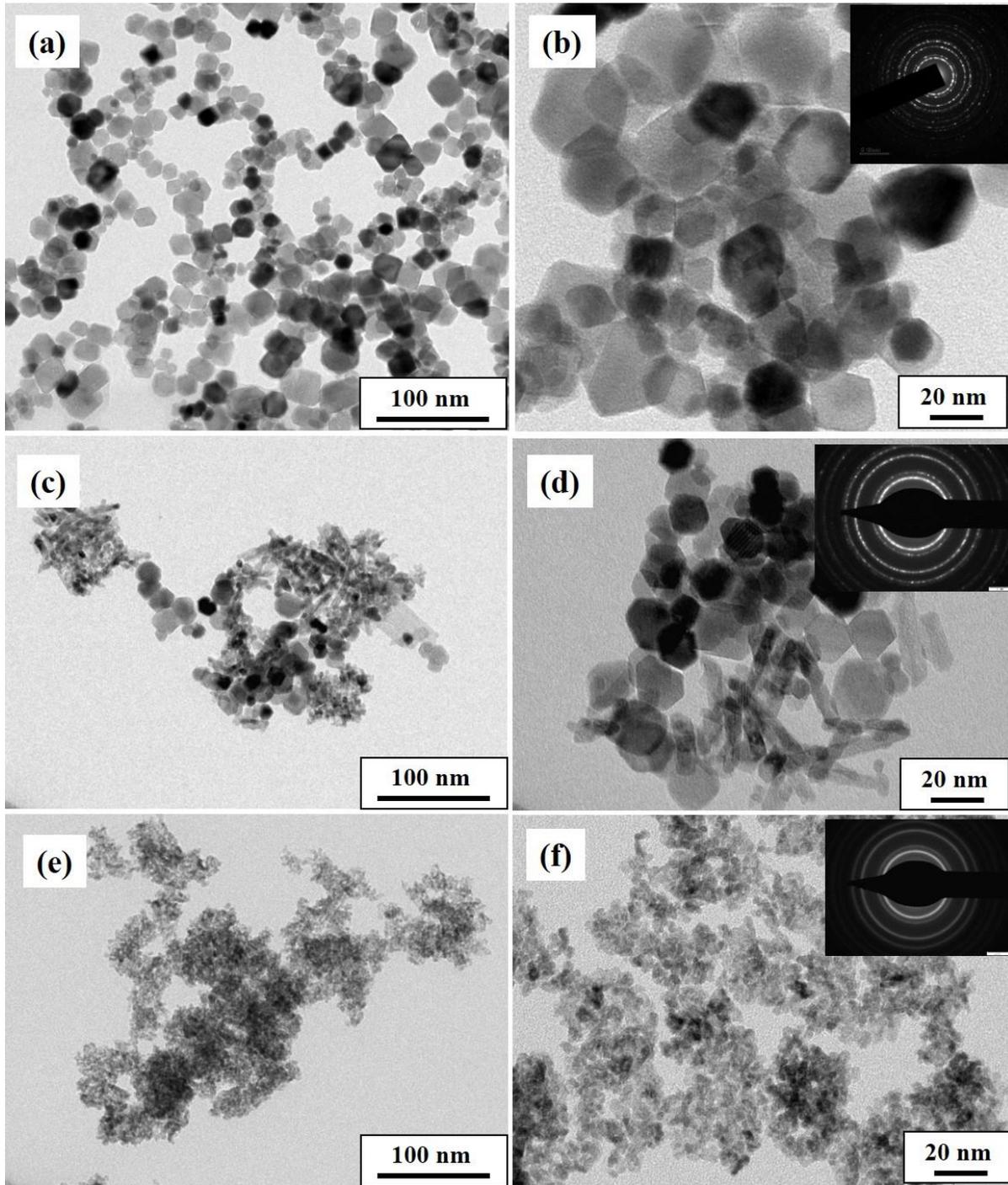


Figure 2

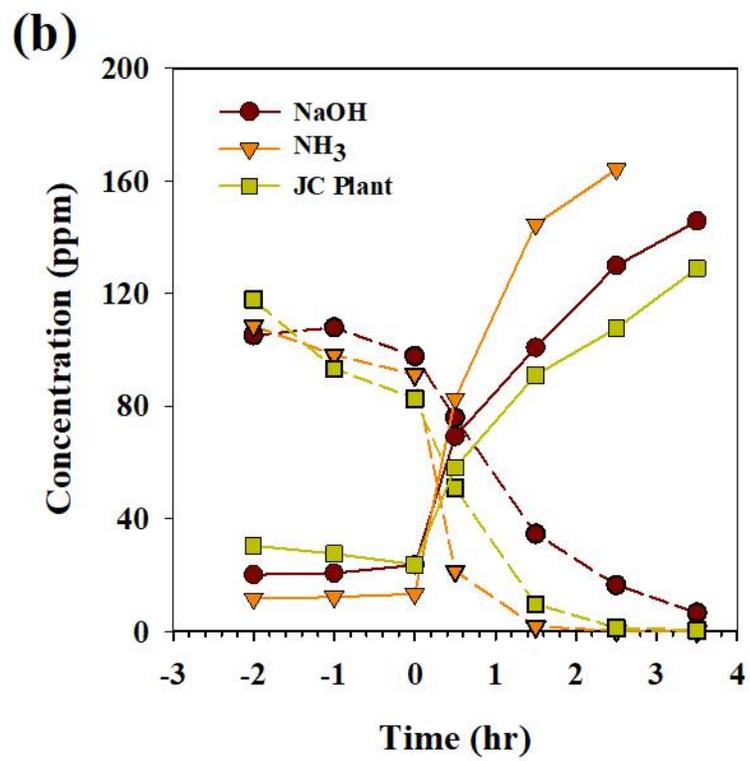
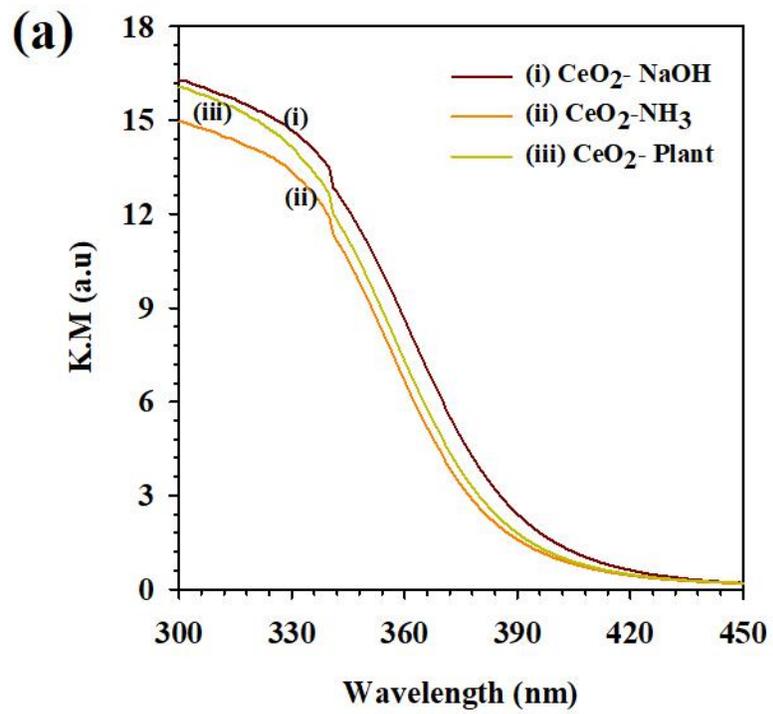


Figure 3