Accepted Manuscript

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 PII:
 \$1004-9541(17)30063-0

 DOI:
 doi:10.1016/j.cjche.2017.03.031

 Reference:
 CJCHE 796

To appear in:

Received date:13 January 2017Revised date:5 March 2017Accepted date:9 March 2017

Description Descr

Please cite this article as: Mojtaba Amini, Mostafa Khaksar, Arkady Ellern, L. Keith Woo, A new nanocluster polyoxomolybdate $[Mo_{36}O_{110}(NO)_4(H_2O)_{14}]\bullet52H_2O$: Synthesis, characterization and application in oxidative degradation of common organic dyes, (2017), doi:10.1016/j.cjche.2017.03.031

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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

A new nanocluster polyoxomolybdate $[Mo_{36}O_{110}(NO)_4(H_2O)_{14}]$ ·52H₂O: synthesis, characterization and application in oxidative degradation of common organic dyes

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Abstract

Polyoxomolybdate $[Mo_{36}O_{110}(NO)_4(H_2O)_{14}]\cdot52H_2O$ was synthesized by a simple one-pot procedure through reducing an acidified mixture of Na₂MoO₄·2H₂O and NH₂OH·HCl. In order to create a heterogeneous catalyst system, the polyoxomolybdate was pillared with MgAl-LDH-NO₃ by direct ion exchange. These novel materials were carefully analyzed by various chemicophysical methods. The catalytic degradation of methylene blue (MB) and rhodamine B (RB) as common dyes in the presence of MgAl-LDH-1 nanoparticles with aqueous hydrogen peroxide, H₂O₂, as an oxidizing agent was studied in aqueous solution at room temperature. More importantly, the catalyst can be recovered and reused efficiently up to five consecutive cycles with negligible loss of catalytic activity.

Keywords: Nanocluster; Polyoxomolybdate; LDH; Methylene blue; Rhodamine B

Introduction

Recently, oxidative degradation of methylene blue (MB) and rhodamine B (RB) has attracted significant attention due to its promising application in the decrease of environmental pollutants.^[1–6] Up to now, a variety of methods, including adsorption, photocatalytic degradation, ozone oxidation, electrocatalytic oxidation, oxidative degradation, etc., have been developed and extensively studied.^[7-13] However, exploring simpler, effective, lower cost and safer methods is still needed for practical applications.

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