



Structural, electronic and optical features of molybdenum-doped bismuth vanadium oxide

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ABSTRACT

Molybdenum (Mo)-doped bismuth vanadium oxide (BiVO₄) powders were prepared by a sol-gel method. X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns and micro-Raman vibrational bands confirm the monoclinic scheelite phase. Molybdenum doping of BiVO₄ matrix was confirmed from XRD by higher angle 2θ shift of the characteristic peak (-121) and from Raman showing lower frequency shift of dominant band from 831 to 822 cm⁻¹ which corresponds to V–O symmetric stretching mode. EPR investigations confirmed the substitution of Mo in the crystalline sites of monoclinic BiVO₄. SEM analysis showed spherical shaped particles around 100–200 nm with weak agglomerated particles. Homogeneous presence of molybdenum in BiVO₄ matrix was confirmed from STEM analysis. Diffuse reflectance spectra showed higher absorption in the range of 550–850 nm and optical band gap energies were calculated by using the Kubelka–Munk formula, i.e., 2.46 eV for 2 wt% Mo–BiVO₄ and 2.48 eV for undoped BiVO₄. This confirms that, Mo–BiVO₄ particles have almost the same energy band gap but induce higher absorption in the visible light region as compared to undoped material.

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1. Introduction

Recently, semiconductor photocatalysts have been intensively studied for solving the serious environmental pollution and energy shortage problems. Last two decades, TiO₂ (titanium di-oxide) has been highly investigated photocatalyst because of its low fabrication cost, high photocatalytic efficiency, and high chemical stability in aqueous media [1]. However, TiO₂ with the band gap of 3.2 eV responds only to UV light, which absorbs only ca. 4–6% of the sunlight energy while visible-light accounts for ca. 43% [2]. The search for an efficient visible light driven photocatalyst has led to an upsurge in the field of photocatalysis. Recently, BiVO₄ as a

visible light driven photocatalyst has received significant attention for water splitting and water detoxification applications [3–5]. Monoclinic scheelite has been considered as more efficient photocatalyst due to its narrow band gap (ca, 2.4–2.5 eV) amongst other phases of BiVO₄ such as tetragonal scheelite and tetragonal zircon [6,7]. The main factors required for an efficient semiconductor photocatalyst are the band gap (E_g), the rate of electron–hole generation and the lifetime of excitons. However, there are many other factors which can affect the performance and upsurge efficiency of the photocatalyst, such as depth of penetration of incident light, carrier mobility, effective charge transfer, life span of photo-generated charge carriers (holes and electrons) and their transportation rate from surface of catalyst to solution species [8]. Thus, it is obvious that crystal structure, morphology and composition of photocatalyst play a major role in photocatalysis. Monoclinic scheelite phase is monitored by the energy transition from a valence band being composed

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by hybridized orbitals of Bi 6s and O 2p to a conduction band (CB) populated by V 3d orbitals. Thus, it has noticeable band gap reduction ca. ~ 2.4 eV as compared to other polytypes [9]. However, the photocatalytic behavior of pure BiVO₄ is still low due lower mobility of photogenerated charge carriers and shorter diffusion length of carriers which leads to poor charge migration [10]. In general, metal doping can contribute to increase the charge carrier concentration and mobility. Thus, the increment of charge migration as suggested by first principle DFT calculations, contributes to enhance the photoactivity of BiVO₄ [11,12].

BiVO₄ was modified by doping with transition metals [13–15], rare earth metal [16,17] and noble metals [18–21]. Metal doping contributes significantly to the formation of impurity energy levels inside the band gap. This enhances the promotion of electrons in CB and then the efficiency of photocatalysis. Molybdenum (Mo) and Tungsten (W) has one excess valence electron as compared to Vanadium (V) atom. So, doping of Mo and W could contribute to increase the charge carrier concentration as well as the mobility of photogenerated charges. The photocatalytic efficiency can be then improved in doped BiVO₄ [22]. Substitutional Mo doped BiVO₄ synthesized by solid state reaction has shown remarkable enhancement in water oxidation and degradation of organic pollutants as reported by Yao et al. [23]. So far, metal doped BiVO₄ have been synthesized by several chemical routes, such as co-precipitation [24], sol-gel [25,26] and the impregnation method [14]. However, the sol-gel process is one of the most widely used methods because of easy synthesis, low processing temperature, good control of the composition and better homogeneity of the final solids.

In this report, Mo-BiVO₄ was synthesized as powders by using the sol-gel technique with the aim of its applications in the degradation of organic pollutants in aqueous media. XRD and Raman measurements were used to define and reveal the involved crystal structure and the role of Mo doping on the structural features of the samples. Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) images shed light on the morphologies and the intimate organization of the material. The location of Mo in monoclinic structure of BiVO₄ was investigated by EPR spectroscopy and the results were discussed to point out the dispersion of the doping ions inside the crystal sites. The UV-visible diffuse reflectance spectra features were compared between undoped and Mo-doped BiVO₄ samples. The main aim is dedicated to identify the role of Mo doping on the physical features of BiVO₄ and the changes of electronic and optical features towards the realization of efficient photocatalyst under visible light irradiation.

2. Experimental procedure

2.1. Synthesis details

Sol-gel synthesis of Mo-BiVO₄ powders was done by using 0.01 mol of Bi(NO₃)₃·5H₂O (> 99.99% trace metals basis, Sigma-Aldrich) dissolved in 50 ml of 10% (w/w) nitric acid to obtain solution A. Similarly, 0.01 mol of NH₄VO₃ (> 99%, ACS reagent, Sigma-Aldrich) was dissolved in 50 ml distilled water at 80 °C to obtain solution B. 0.02 mol citric acid as a chelating agent was added to A and B solutions separately. Solution A

was added drop-wise into solution B under vigorous stirring to generate solution C. 2 wt% of molybdenum micro particles (< 150 μm, 99.9%, trace metals basis, Sigma-Aldrich) as dopant were added to 1 ml of NH₄OH to dissolve it completely and then added to solution C. Under vigorous stirring, the pH of mixture was adjusted to approximately 6.5 by using NH₄OH solution. The mixture was stirred at 80 °C until the dark blue sol-gel was obtained, and then the sol-gel was dried for 10 h at 80 °C. The resulting powders were collected, calcinated at 500 °C during 2 h, cooled to room temperature and then crushed to obtain fine powders.

2.2. Characterization techniques

X-ray diffraction patterns of Mo-BiVO₄ samples were recorded on an X-ray powder diffractometer (PANanalytical system) which was operated at 40 kV and 35 mA with Cu K α radiation ($\alpha=1.5418$ Å). The morphologies of the samples were observed by using a scanning electron microscope (JEOL, JSM 6510) operating at 20 kV. Micro-Raman measurements were performed using a LabRAM Jobin Yvon spectrometer with a 632.8 nm He-Ne laser source. Electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) spectra were recorded in X-band (9.4 GHz) at 150 K temperature by using the Bruker EMX spectrometer with cryogenic cryostat from Oxford Instruments. The UV-visible diffuse reflectance spectra were recorded at room temperature with a UV-visible spectrometer (UV-2500, Shimadzu) and converted to an absorbance spectrum by the Kubelka-Munk method.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. X-ray powder diffraction analysis

Crystal structure of Mo-BiVO₄ powders were identified by powder X-ray diffraction which show pure monoclinic scheelite phase structure of BiVO₄ (JCPDS no. 14-0688) (Fig. 1). The characteristic peaks at $2\theta=28.8211$ corresponding to (hkl) plane (-121), were slightly shifted (ca. 0.1°) in comparison with undoped BiVO₄ shown in inset image of Fig. 1. This shift indicates the occurrence of compressive strains induced in the clinobisvanite system with variation in the lattice dimensions [27] (further justified by Raman analysis in the Section 3.2 and Fig. 2) by the incorporation of molybdenum instead of vanadium in monoclinic structure of BiVO₄. This is caused by the ionic radii of V⁵⁺ (0.050 nm) (in tetrahedral coordination) being close to the substitutional Mo⁶⁺ (0.055 nm) in the same tetrahedral arrangement [28]. It is well known fact that the lattice exhibits distortions with doping elements into the crystal host sites. Lattice unit cell dimensions and atomic positions were calculated for Mo-BiVO₄ and BiVO₄ by the Reitveld method using MAUD software. Refined parameters were shown in Table 1 and Table 2 respectively. The compressed unit cell of Mo-BiVO₄ is due to the substitution of Mo in few sites of V as reflected from the positional change of V, O₁ and O₂, while Bi did not show any structural change. These data confirmed the substitution of tetrahedral coordinated V by Mo ions in the crystal lattice sites. The crystal domain sizes of Mo-BiVO₄ and undoped BiVO₄ were 34.5 and 33.8 nm as calculated from Scherrer's formula.

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