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journal of MOLECULAR LIQUIDS

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PII: S0167-7322(18)30620-2

DOI: doi:10.1016/j.molliq.2018.05.102

Reference: MOLLIQ 9157

To appear in: Journal of Molecular Liquids

Received date: 4 February 2018
Revised date: 20 May 2018
Accepted date: 22 May 2018

Please cite this article as: Bahare MirzaHedayat, Mohammad Noorisepehr, Emad Dehghanifard, Ali Esrafili, Roghaye Norozi, Evaluation of photocatalytic degradation of 2,4-Dinitrophenol from synthetic wastewater using Fe3O4@SiO2@TiO2/rGO magnetic nanoparticles. The address for the corresponding author was captured as affiliation for all authors. Please check if appropriate. Molliq(2017), doi:10.1016/j.molliq.2018.05.102

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Evaluation of Photocatalytic Degradation of 2,4-Dinitrophenol from Synthetic Wastewater Using Fe₃O₄@SiO₂@TiO₂/rGO Magnetic Nanoparticles

Bahare MirzaHedayat¹, Mohammad Noorisepehr^{1,2*}, Emad Dehghanifard^{1,2*}, Ali Esrafili³, Roghaye Norozi^{1,2}

Abstract

Dinitrophenols (DNP), as a priority pollutant, is present in the effluents of several industries and also attracts the environmentalists' attentions, due to its harmful effects on human health. Several research have been conducted for 2,4-DNP degradation using advanced oxidation process (AOP). This study aimed to evaluate the degradation of 2,4-DNP by Fe₃O₄@SiO₂@TiO₂/rGO photocatalyst. FESEM, EDS, XRD, FTIR and VSM techniques were done to determine the characteristics of synthesized catalyst. Different variables such as pH of solution, initial concentrations of 2,4-DNP and photocatalyst dosages were studied to measure the degradation of 2,4-DNP. Also, the effect of interfering ions (e.g., Cl⁻, SO₄²⁻, CO₃²⁻) were investigated. Mineralization of pollutant in optimum conditions was also determined by TOC analysis. Finally, the reusability of magnetic photocatalyst was deliberated. In optimum experimental conditions (pH=7, 2,4-DNP=40mg/L, photocatalyst dosage=0.2g/L), maximum 2,4-DNP removal was obtained 88.84% in 30 min reaction time with TOC removal of 50.04 %. Interfering ions reduced 2.4-DNP degradation in order of CO₃²-<Cl⁻<SO₄²-. Photocatalyst recovering (4 round) caused reduction of removal efficiency within 16.58 %. Photocatalytic degradation of 2,4-DNP followed pseudo first kinetic order. It could be concluded that the synthesized photocatalyst was a proper choice for degradation of 2,4-DNP by photocatalytic AOP process, based on good performance and high reusability.

Keywords: 2,4-DNP, AOPs, Fe₃O₄@SiO₂@TiO₂/rGO, Magnetic separation.

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