ADVANCED SUSTAINABLE FLOATING PHOTOCATALYSTS FOR WASTEWATER

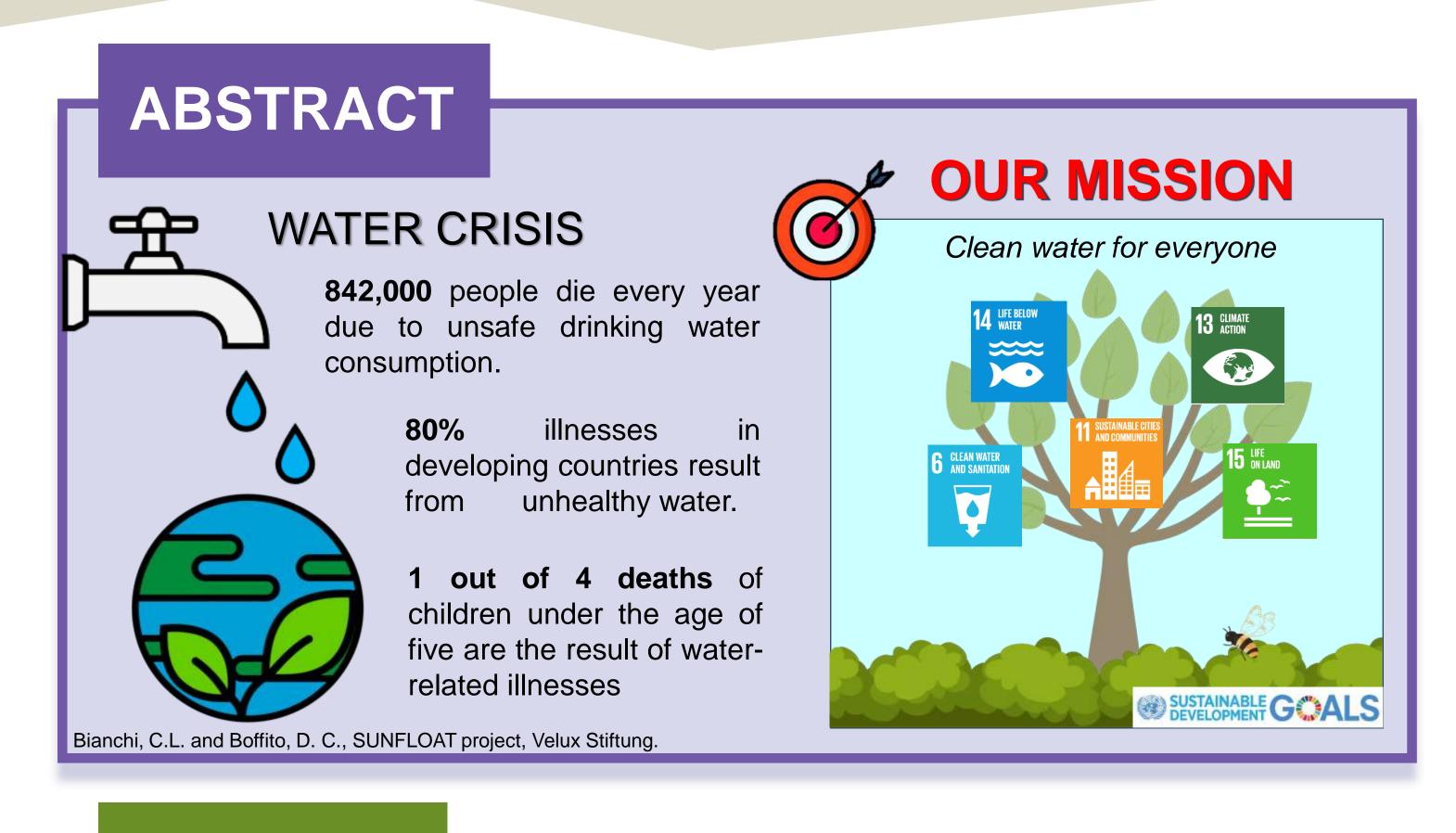
REMEDIATION

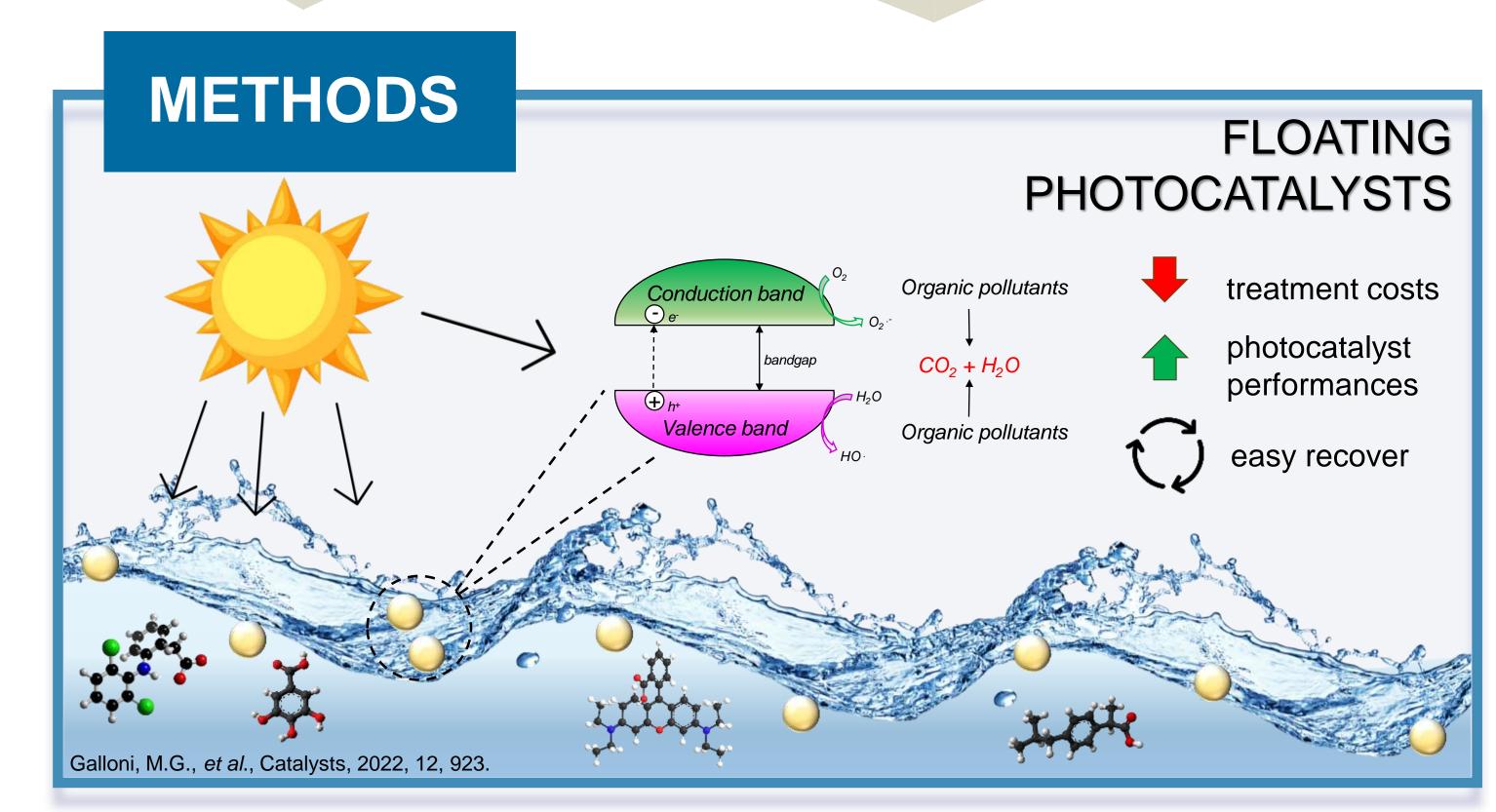
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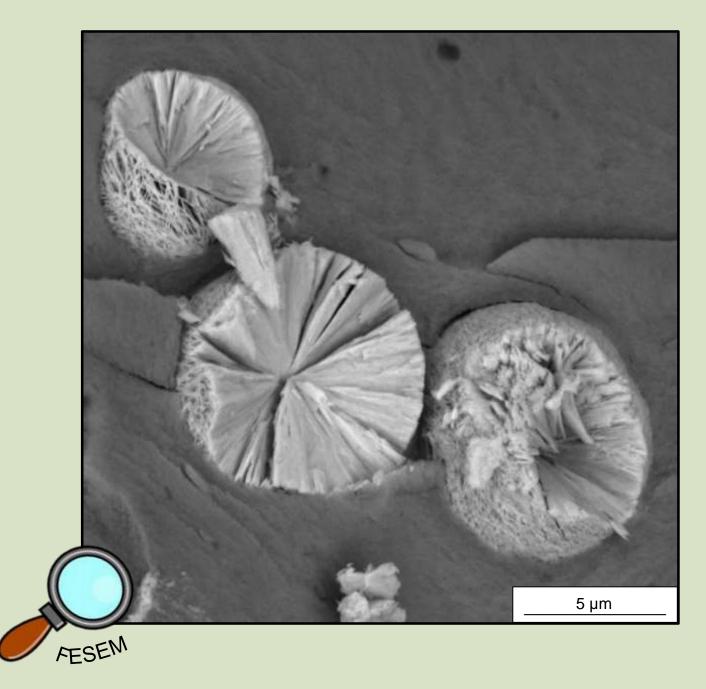








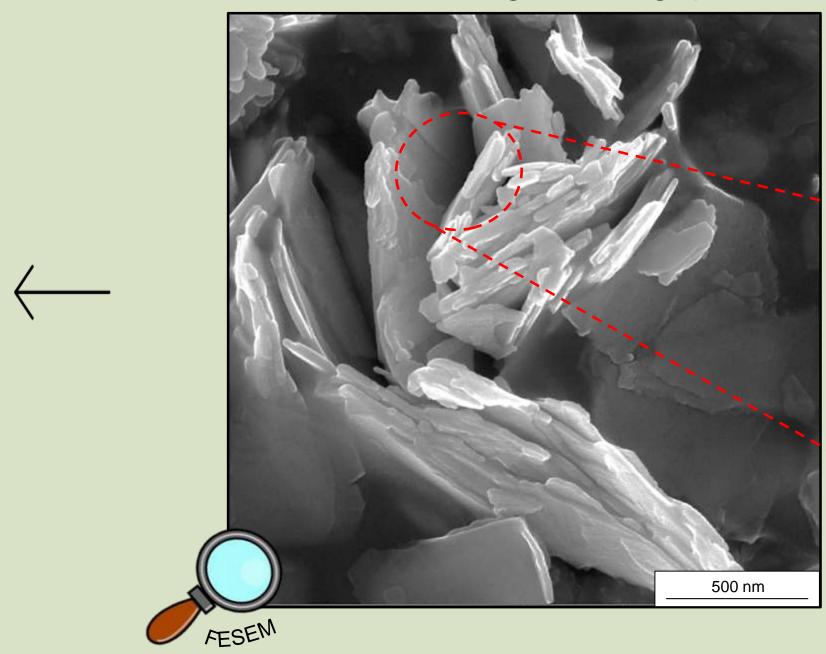
BiOBr/alginate spheres

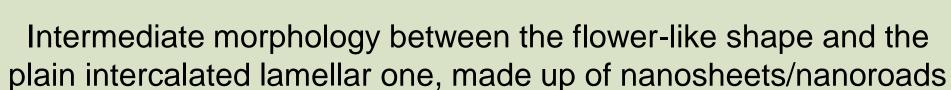


Homogeneous growth of BiOBr onto alginate spheres

ACTIVE PHASE: Bismuth oxybromide (BiOBr)

Surface area^a = 10 m²·g⁻¹, bandgap^b = 2.63 eV, pH_{pzc} = 6.13

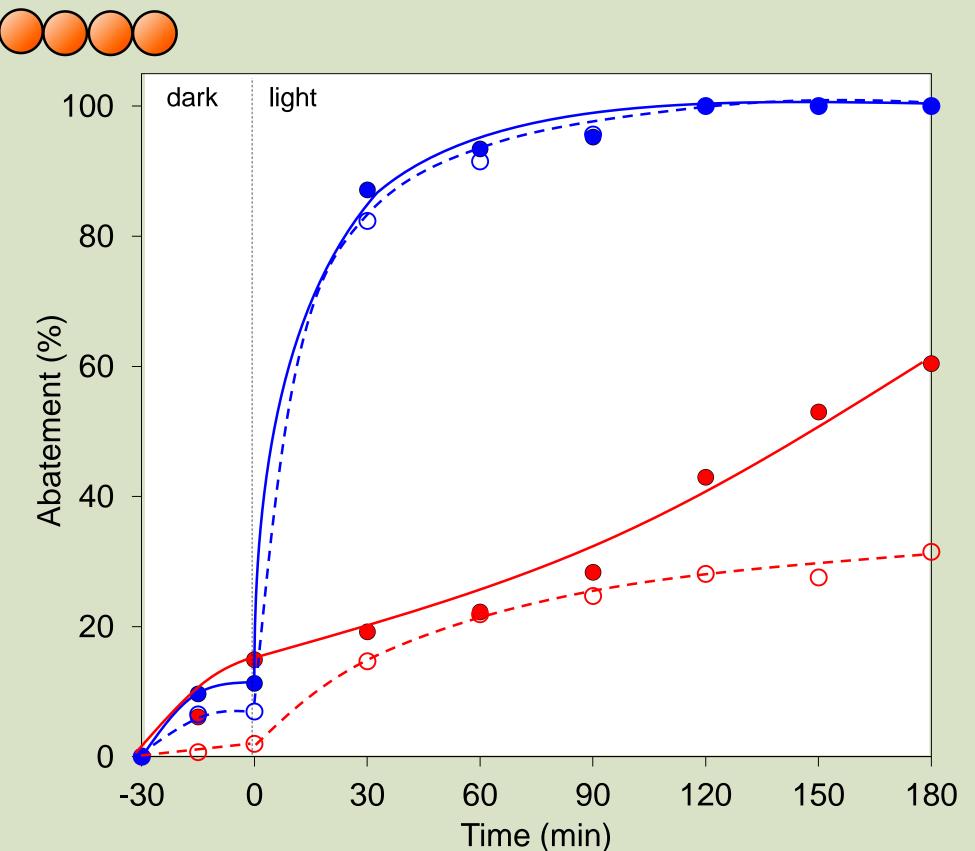




BiOBr/LECA (Lightweight Expanded Clay Aggregates) Internal 20 µm part of the LECA surface

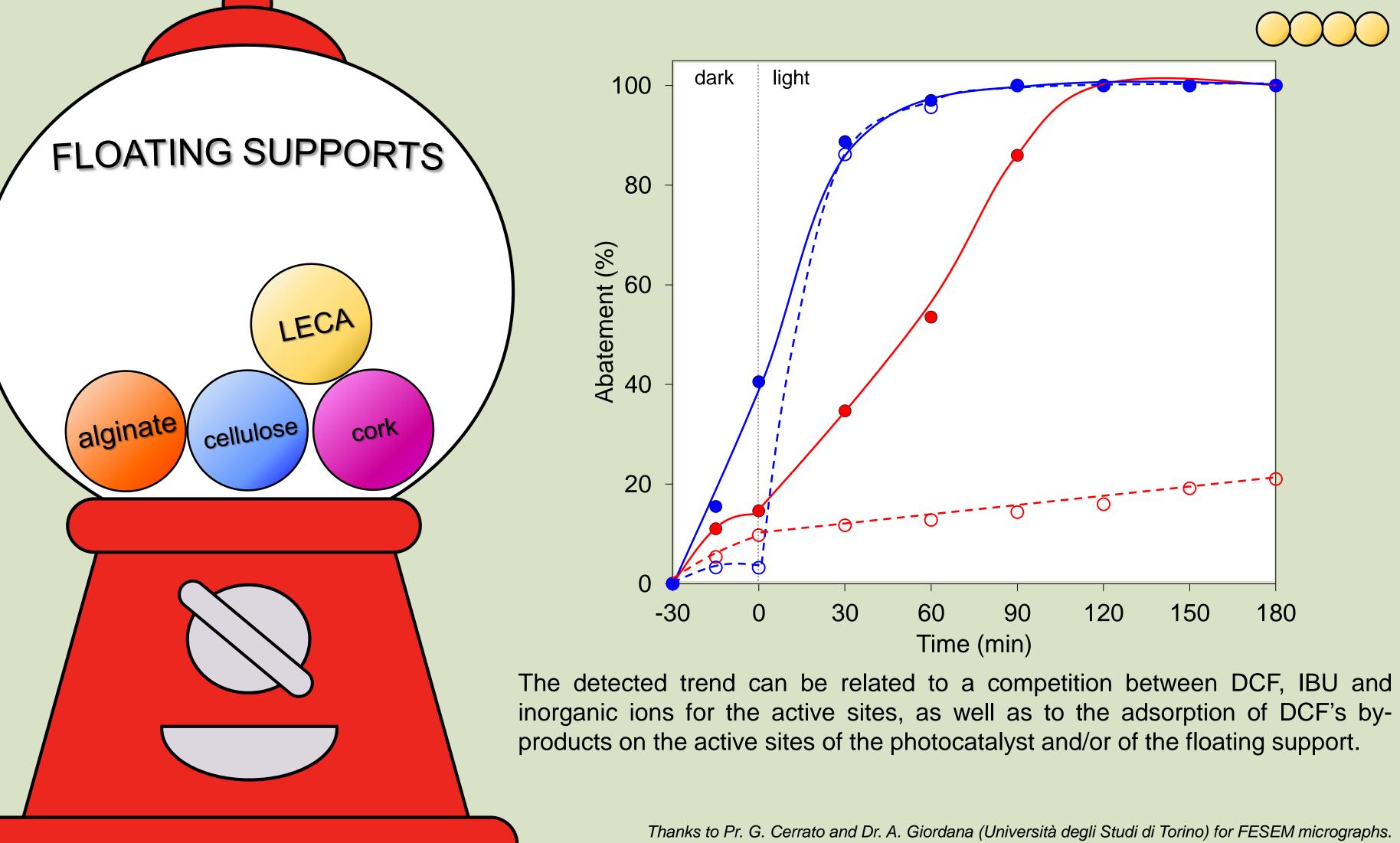
BiOBr growth at the LECA surface

Performances in the presence of a mixture of drugs, *i.e.*, diclofenac (DCF) and ibuprofen (IBU) in ultrapure water (UW, full symbols) and simulated drinking water (DW, empty symbols)



Both floating photocatalysts are efficient in the DCF abatement, whereas lack activity towards that of IBU. This was emphasized when the reaction is carried out in DW.

Experimental conditions: 30 min dark *plus* 180 min solar irradiation (35 W·m²); [DCF + IBU] = 10 mg·L⁻¹; 0.72 g·L⁻¹ BiOBr/alginate spheres (right) or 3 g·L⁻¹ BiOBr/LECA



inorganic ions for the active sites, as well as to the adsorption of DCF's byproducts on the active sites of the photocatalyst and/or of the floating support.

> Thanks to Pr. G. Cerrato and Dr. A. Giordana (Università degli Studi di Torino) for FESEM micrographs. Falletta E. et al., ACS Photonics, submitted; Galloni, M.G. et al., Catalysts, 2022, 12, 923.

CONCLUSIONS

Floating photocatalysts were successfully prepared and tested in the photodegradation of different organic pollutants (e.g., diclofenac and ibuprofen) under solar light irradiation in UW and DW.

DCF is always completely removed, whereas IBU degradation is strongly related to the environment and the type of floating support employed.

 Tests approaching real conditions (sustainable vessel the in WORKIN presence of real waters to obtain drinkable water)

^a by 2-parameters BET equation, ^b by Tauc plot





150

180

