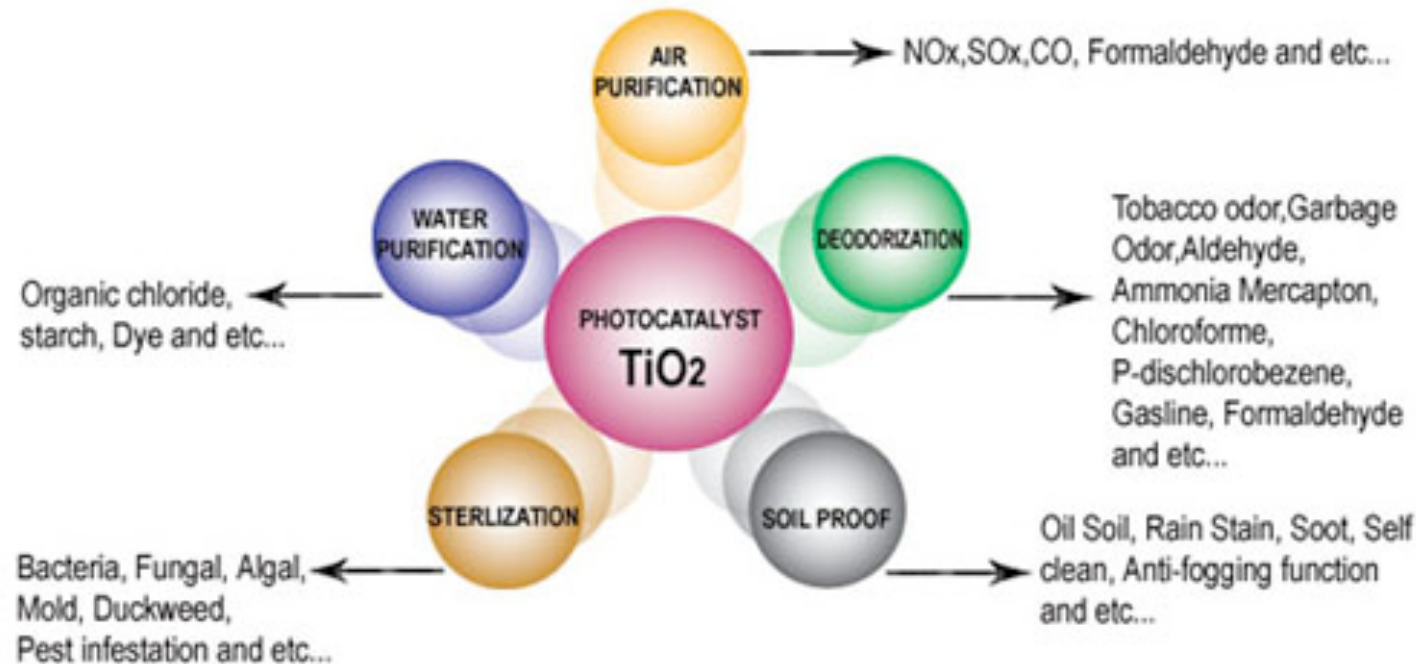
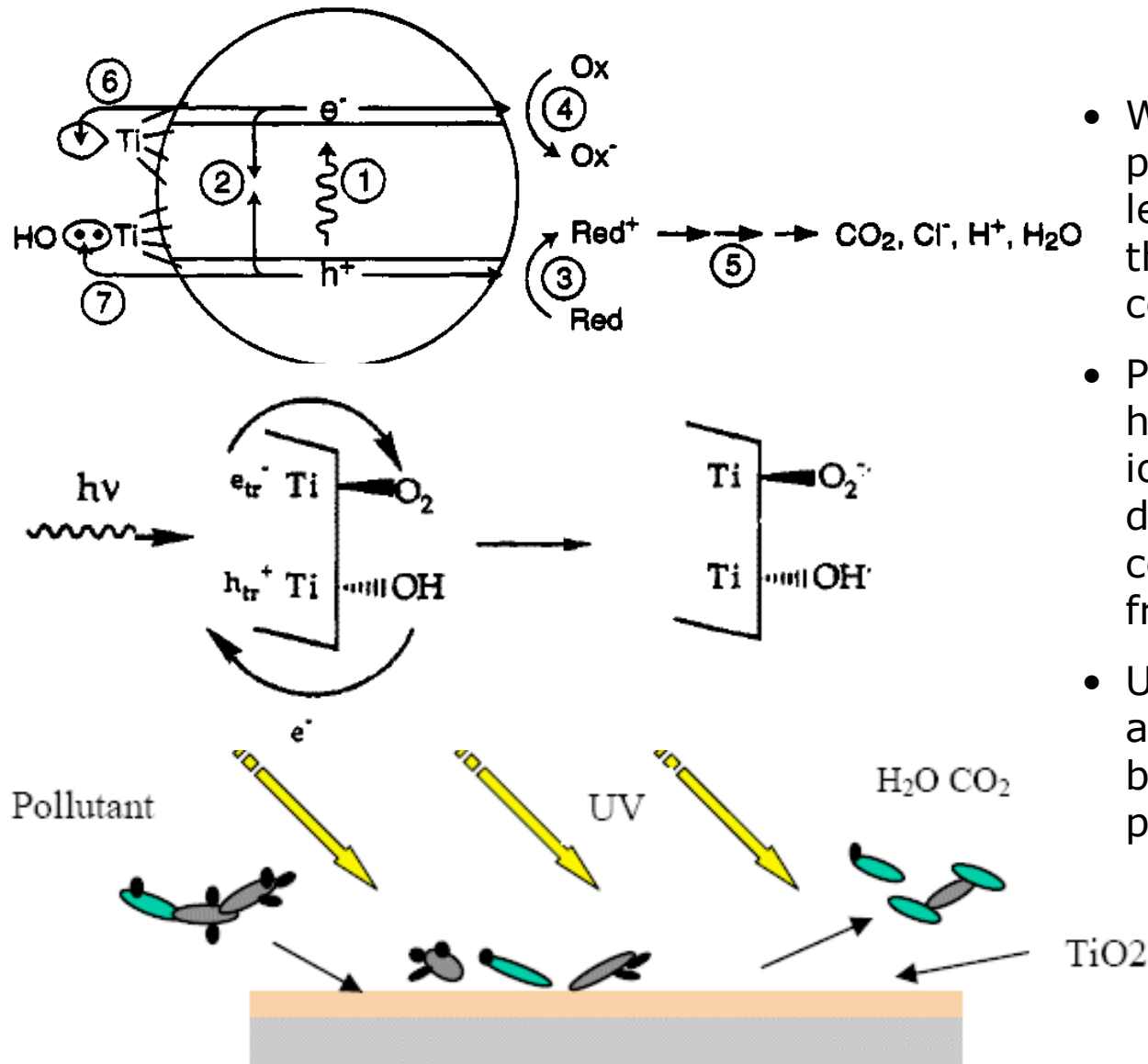


# Tecnologías para la solución de problemas ambientales: fotocatalizadores basados en $\text{TiO}_2$



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# How do semiconductor photocatalysis work?



- When  $\text{TiO}_2$  is irradiated with photons of 420 nm (UV) or less an electron is excited from the valence band to the conduction band.
- Photo-generated electrons and holes produce super oxide ions and hydroxyl radicals that decompose toxic organic compounds with  $\text{O}_2$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  from air.
- Uses: antibacterial, antimicrobial, antipollution, UV blocking in creams and purification of water.

*Chem. Rev.* **1995**, **95**, 69-96

# Photocatalytic reaction of anatase and rutile films

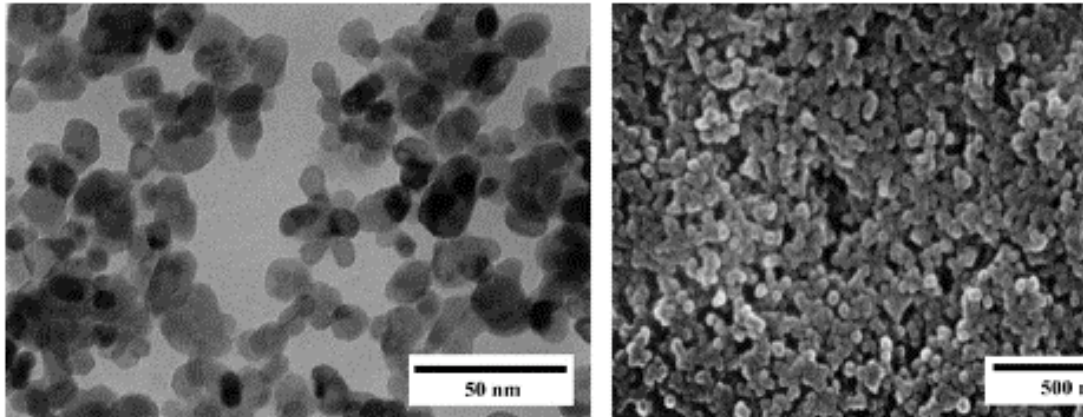


Fig. 1. TEM (left) and SEM (right) pictures of the anatase film.

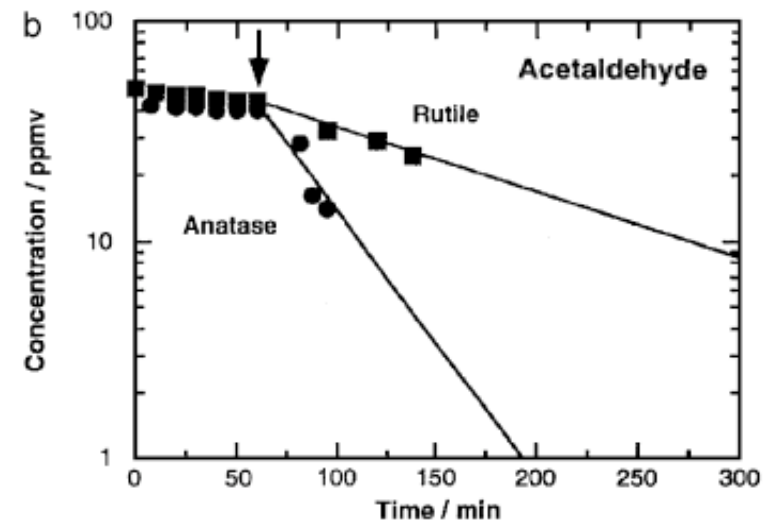
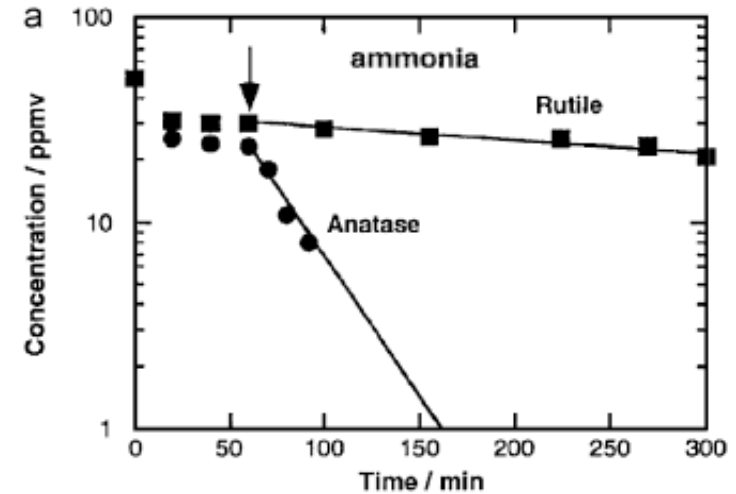
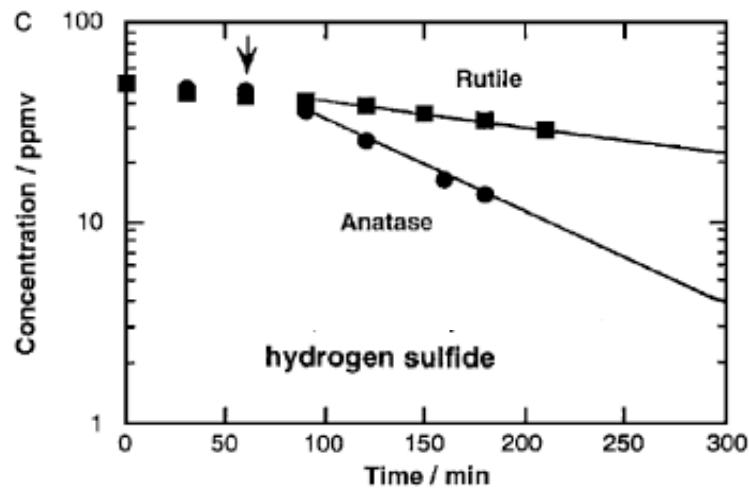
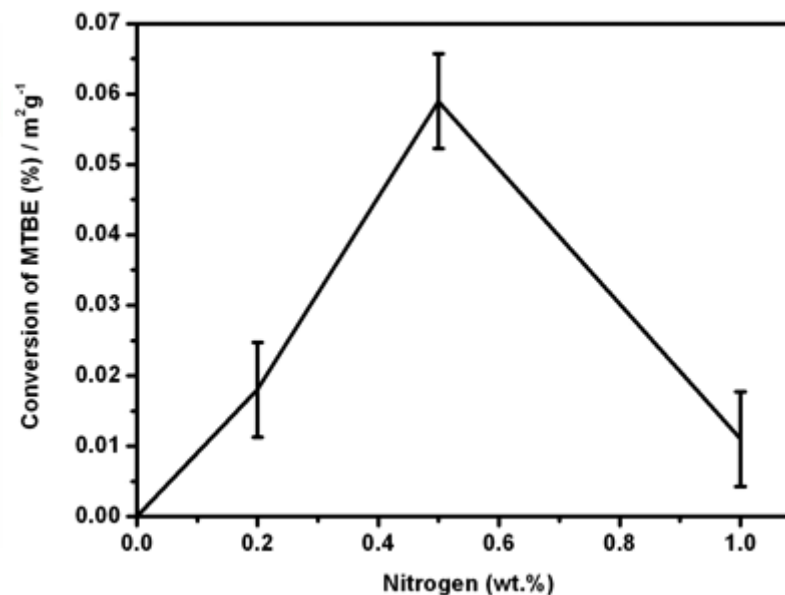
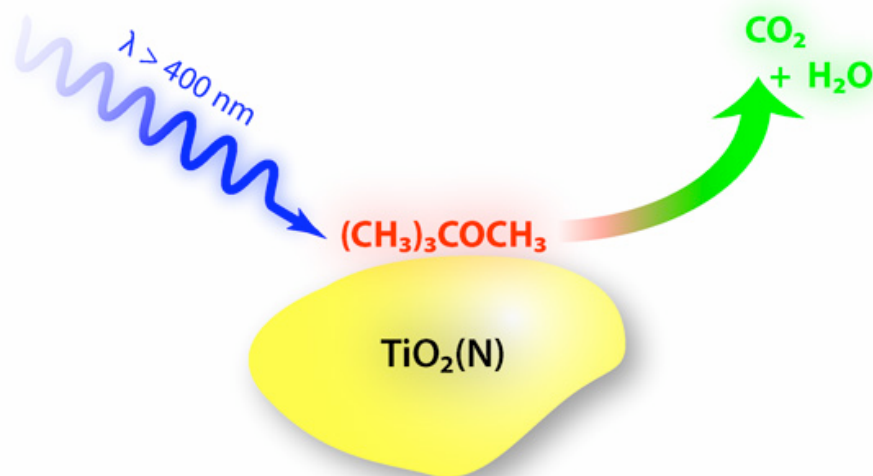


Fig. 4. Plots describing the decrease in concentration of ammonia (a), acetaldehyde (b), and hydrogen sulfide (c) as a function of irradiation time.

*I. Sopyan / Science and Technology of Advanced Materials 8 (2007) 33–39*

# Visible light activity of modified TiO<sub>2</sub> towards MTBE degradation



For the efficient utilisation of sunlight, a freely available source of energy, shifting the photoresponse of TiO<sub>2</sub> towards the visible region is an important task.

Novel materials that are extremely effective for the decomposition of methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE) under visible light were developed.

S. In et al. *Chem. Commun.*, **2006**, 4236

# Antibacterial coatings based on TiO<sub>2</sub> photocatalysts

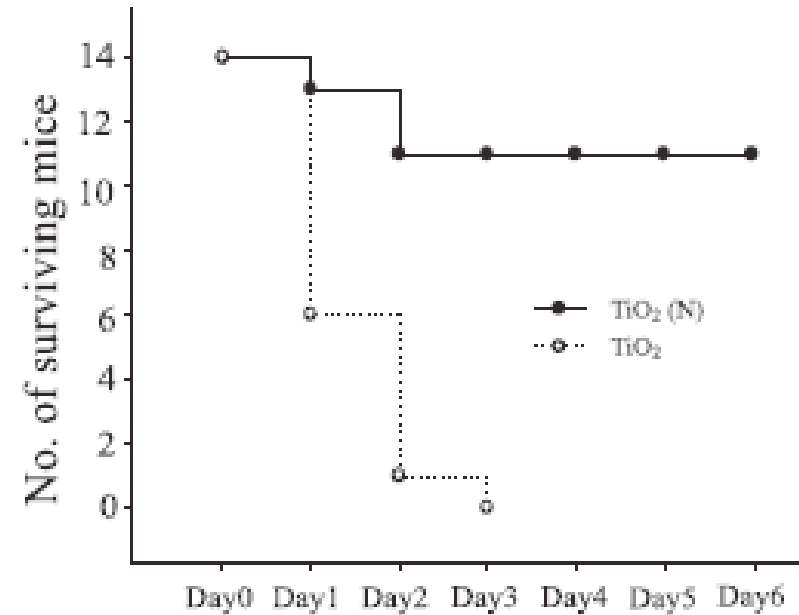
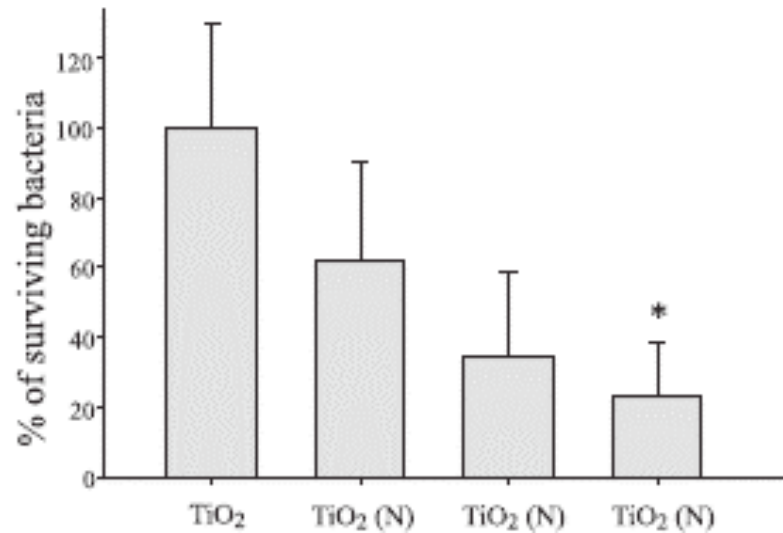
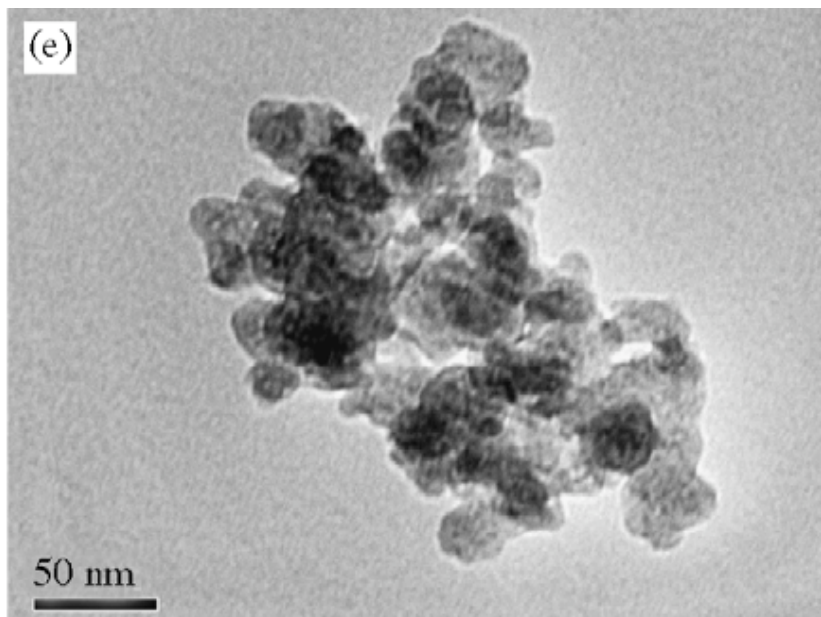


FIG. 5. Septic shock mouse model. Mortality of the C57BL/6J mice after intravenous injection of a lethal dose of *E. coli* ( $5 \times 10^9$  CFU) preexposed to TiO<sub>2</sub> or TiO<sub>2</sub> (N) substrates and visible-light illumination ( $n = 14$ ).

# Magnetically separable photocatalyst: $\text{Bi}_{12}\text{TiO}_{20}$ / $\text{SiO}_2$ / $\text{NiFe}_2\text{O}_4$



good photocatalytic activity for the removal of organic pollutants in water under irradiation of **UV** and **visible** light.

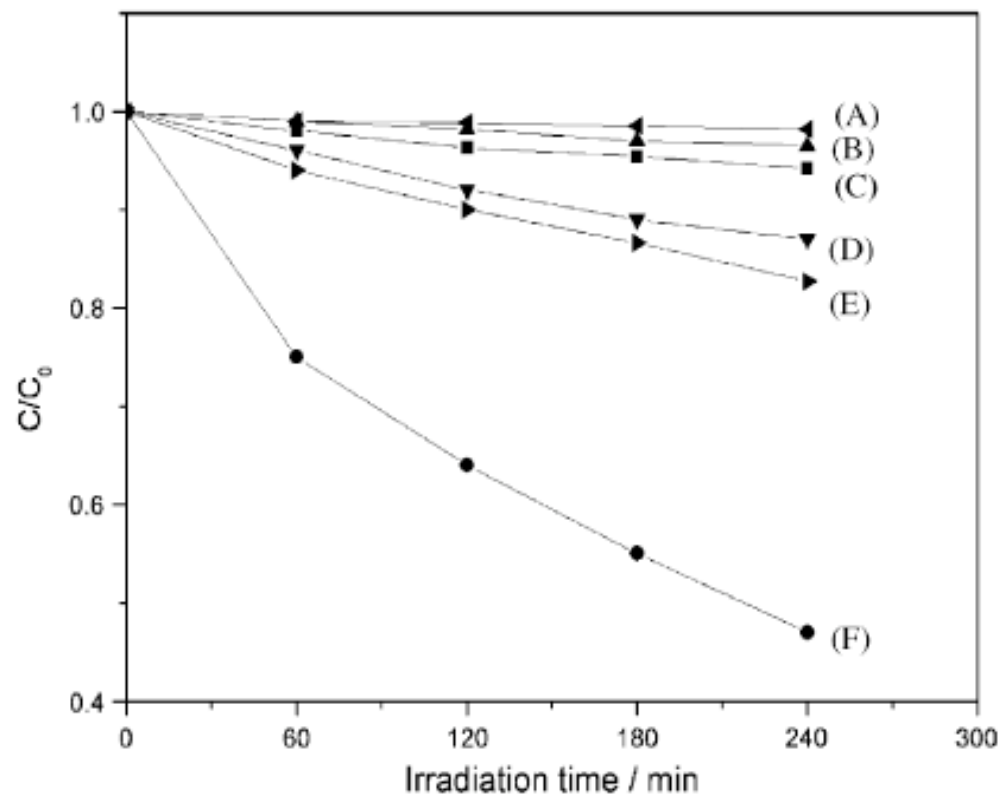
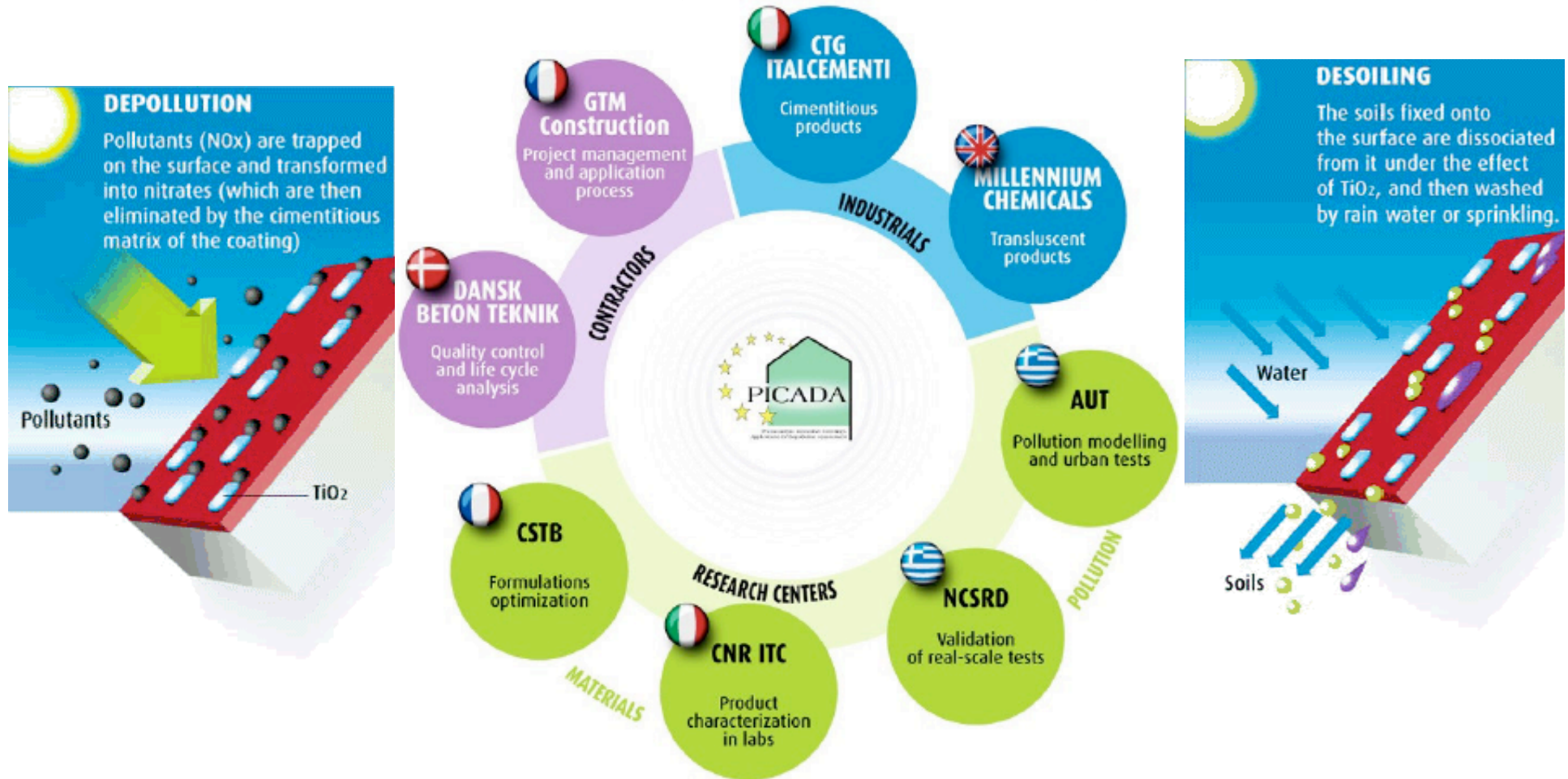


Fig. 8. Degradation of methyl orange ( $10 \text{ mg l}^{-1}$ ) with different photocatalysts under visible-light irradiation ( $\lambda > 400 \text{ nm}$ ): (A) blank; (B) SN ( $1.0 \text{ g l}^{-1}$ ); (C) BN ( $1.1 \text{ g l}^{-1}$ ); (D) P-25 titania ( $1.0 \text{ g l}^{-1}$ ); (E) BSN ( $1.1 \text{ g l}^{-1}$ ); (F)  $\text{Bi}_{12}\text{TiO}_{20}$  ( $1.0 \text{ g l}^{-1}$ ).

*S. Xu et al. / Science and Technology of Advanced Materials 8 (2007) 40–46*

# Photocatalytic Innovative Coverings Applications for De-pollution Assessment: The PICADA project

From *Science to Technology* : From *Knowledge to Applications*



[www.picada-project.com](http://www.picada-project.com)