

· Ÿ · Ž · Ž · Ž ·

ü TiO₂/UV

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(Ag-TiO_x)

$\ddot{y}_j \cdot \ddot{y}_j \cdot \ddot{y}_{mg/L}$

•
j

pH 7

$$\psi \circ \psi^{-1} \# g/L$$

Ag-TiO₂

y/g/L 'Ag-TiO₂

pH:

mg/L

ffn / E

• / g/L

V/g/L

11

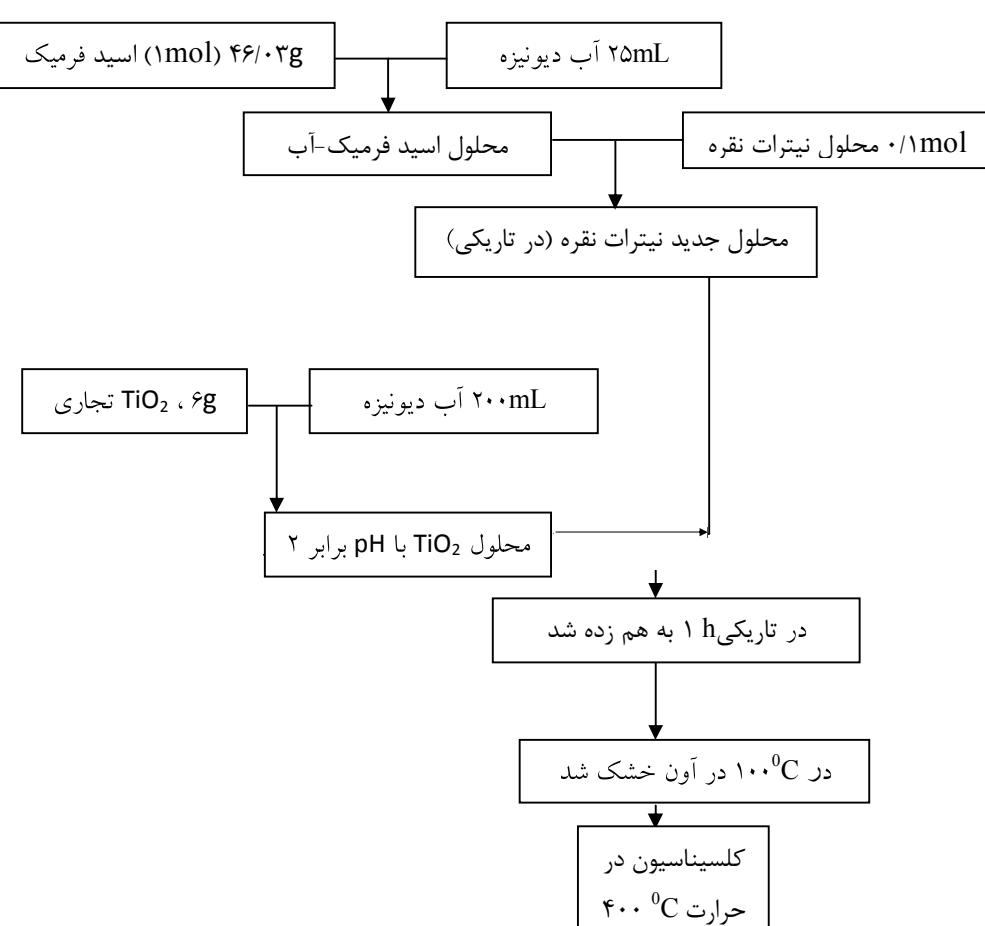
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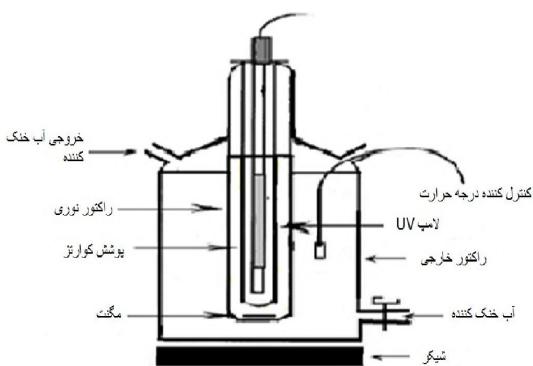
Ag-TiO₂

fl. . . It

Ag-TiO_2	fHCOOH
UV	fHole Scavenger
pH	(L)
TiO_2	Ag-TiO_2
Ag-TiO_2	(Photodeposition)
Degussa ,25	fHydrothermal
"	Chemical
$\text{TiO}_2\text{-Ag}$	fSol-gel
(L)	fPhotoreduction
fat%	"
(Ag/Ti)	fVapor Deposition
Scanning Electron Microscope-Energy Dispersive))	Tryba (L) DB53 DR23
Seron Technology AIS-2100 (XRay(SEM-EDX	éç ý
X' Pert MPD	(L)
(Transmission	Shirzad Siboni
ZEISS-EM10C Electron Microscopy (TEM))	ý
ÿ KV (Accelerating voltage)	UV/TiO ₂
Brunauer- Emmett- Ag-TiO ₂	pH
Autosorb 1 Quantachrome Teller (BET)	ÿ min
fl)	ÿ mg/L g/L
ÿ nm	(L) ÿ / ÿ /
fl L	Ghanbarian
	UV TiO ₂
	(L) ÿ / LAS

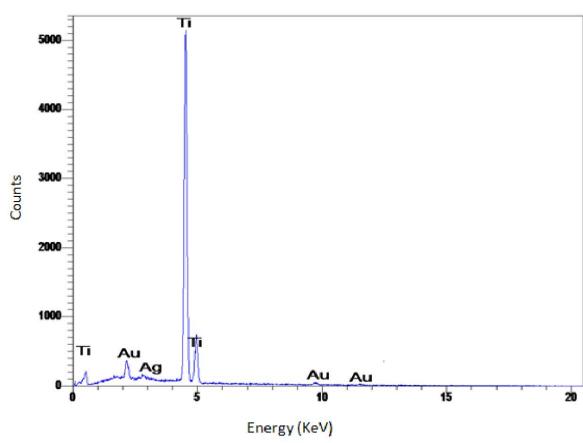


Ag-TiO₂



SEM-EDX

Ti-Ag (at% / flwt%)
 " " " fAg/TiO₂
 " " " Au
 TEM SEM
 (L O / nm
 fl EXRD
 (A L n / fRE L n / Ag-TiO₂
 P25)
 BET fl n (TiO₂ Degussa
 Ag TiO₂
 " TiO₂-P25 doped TiO₂
 Ag-TiO₂ y ± m²/g TiO₂-P25
 " " / m²/g
 pH pH

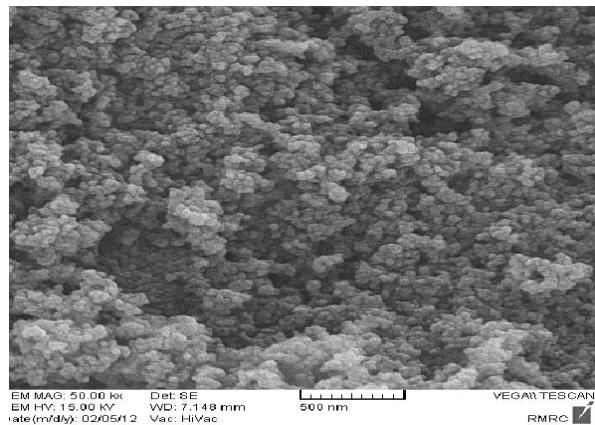


(yyy) ESEM-EDX

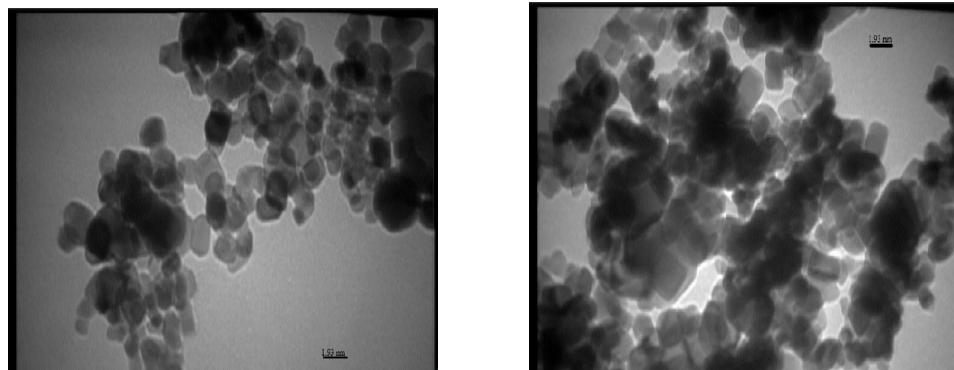
Perkin-L

fLambda 25-UV/Vis Spectrometer Elmer
 (L DR5000 nm
 Ag-TiO₂ UV
 Ag-TiO₂/UV
 Ag-TiO₂/UV
 SPSS16

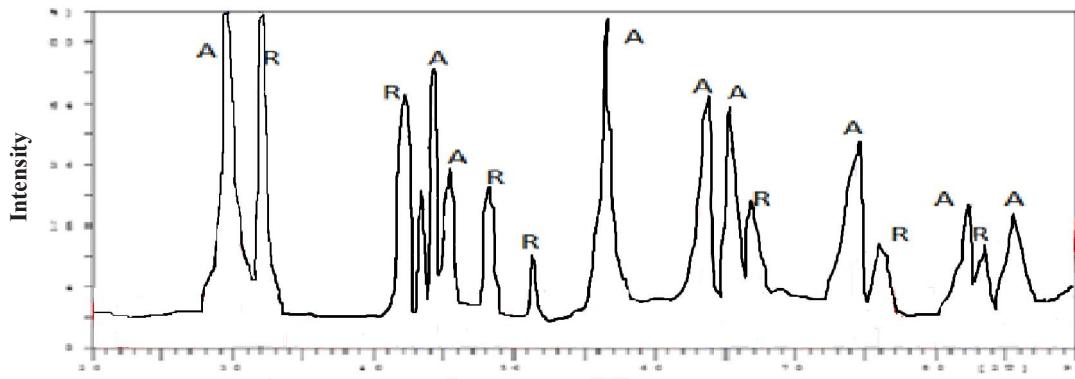
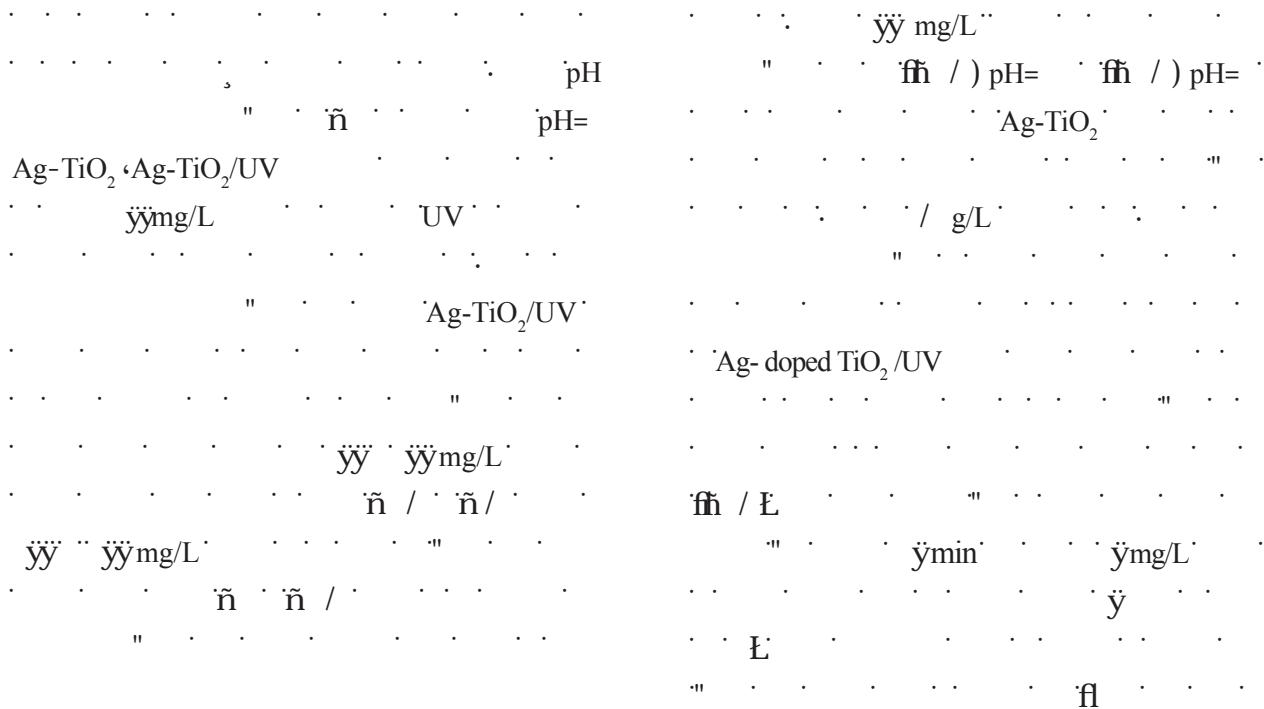
Ag-doped TiO₂ SEM-EDX



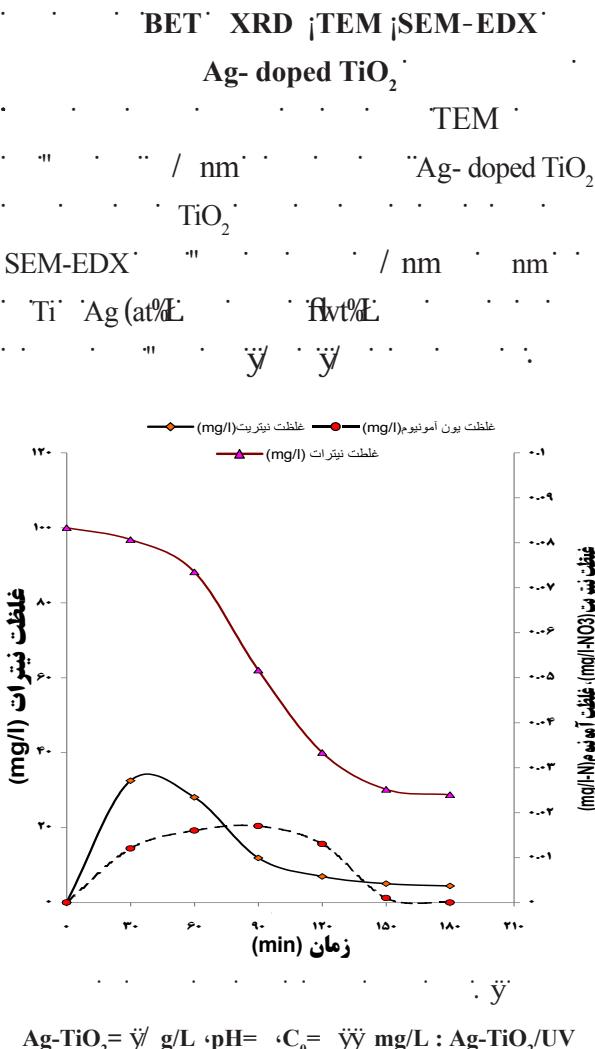
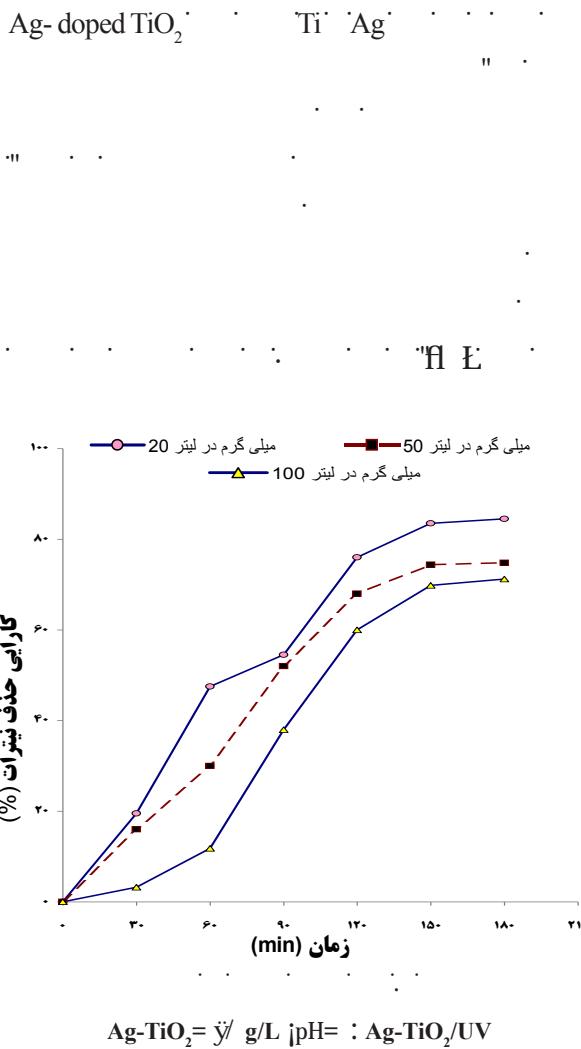
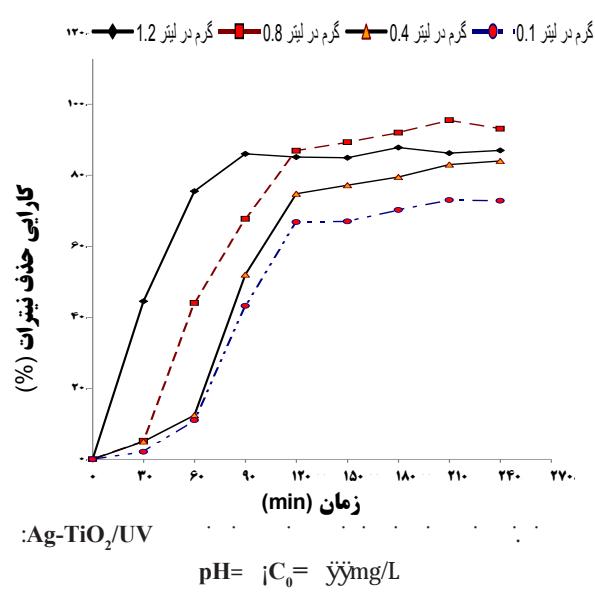
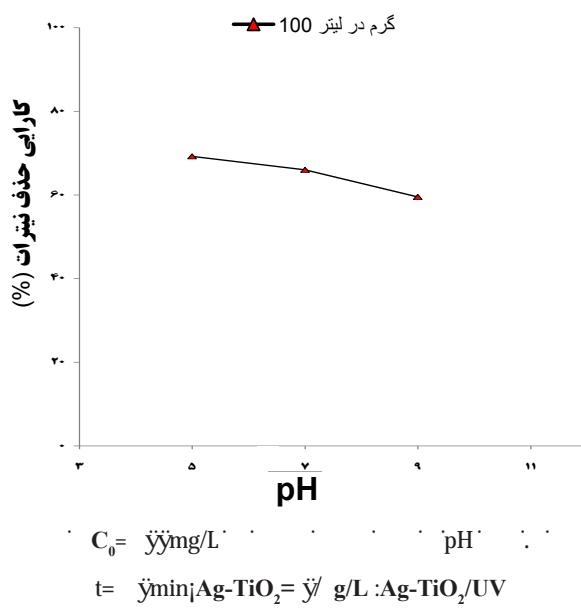
SEM

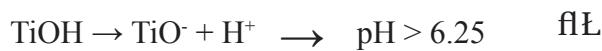
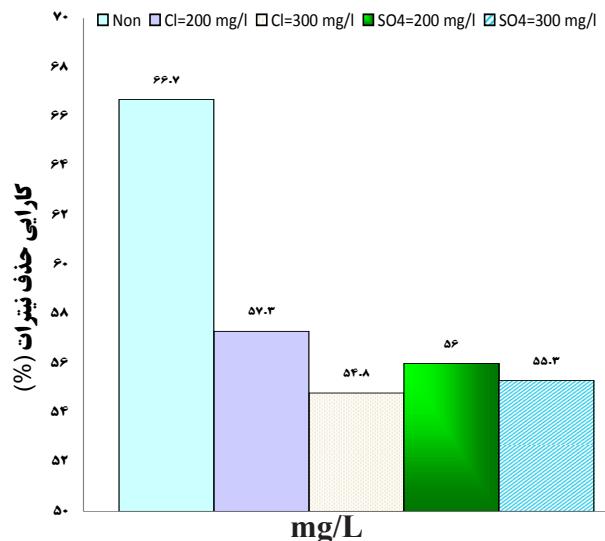
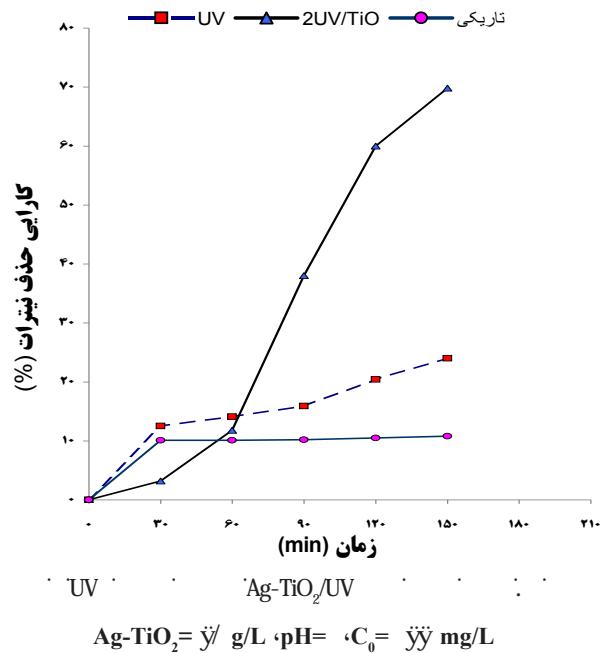


TEM



(2-Theta-Scale)





TiO₂ P25
XRD

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

• "All I have to do is to get the right people to do what I want them to do."

Ag-TiO₂ (BET) = 1.00 ± 0.01.

$\text{Ag}-\text{TiO}_2$	BET	m^2/σ
TiO ₂	—	—

Δ TiO₂ /UV m⁻¹ m⁻¹ m⁻¹ m⁻¹ m⁻¹

Ag-TiO₂/UV pH

$i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$: pH

fpH =

pH

pH

pH fil L2 . pH fil #L2 . pH fil yL

pH

• • • • • • • • • • •

ffTiOHÉ TiO₂

2

$$\text{TiOH} + \text{H}^+ \rightarrow \text{TiOH}^+ \rightarrow \text{pH} \leq 6.25 \quad \text{fl}\text{E}$$

$\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ $\text{pH} = 6.25$ 1L

سلاسل و مخطوطات دوچرخه‌ی شنیده سه‌مین بابت ۱۳۹۹

	/ g/L	fl - E
	g/L	ÿ
E	E	E
Ag-TiO ₂	Ag-TiO ₂	Ag-TiO ₂
fl E	ÿ	Yang
E	Paracetamol	Paracetamol
E	TiO ₂	TiO ₂
nm	TiO ₂	TiO ₂
flyE	Ranjit	Guo
w	pH	fl E
E	E	fl
fl	nm	Damodar (ÿ)
Ag-TiO ₂	ÿ	fl E
ÿmin	ÿmin	fl E
(E		

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Photocatalytic Reduction of Nitrate in Aqueous Solutions using Ag-doped TiO₂/UV Process

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Received; 03 March 2011 Accepted; 28 May 2011

ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives: Pollution of water resources to nitrate is an environmental problem in many parts of the world. This problem possibly causes diseases such as methemoglobinemia, lymphatic system cancer and Leukemia. Hence, nitrate control and removal from water resources is necessary. Considering that application of nanomaterials in treatment of environmental pollutants has become an interesting method, in this research use of Ag-doped TiO₂ nanoparticles synthesized through photodeposition produced under UV irradiation was studied for removal of nitrate from aqueous solutions.

Materials and Methods: Three nitrate concentrations of 20, 50, and 100 mg/L were considered. In order to determine the effect of Ag-doped TiO₂ nanoparticles on nitrate removal, dosages of 0.1, 0.4, 0.8 and 1.2 g/L nanoparticles were used; pH range of 5-9 was also considered. The effect of Ag-doped TiO₂ nanoparticles both in darkness and under UV irradiation was studied. Moreover, the presence of chloride and sulfate anions on the system removal efficiency was investigated.

Results: The optimum performance of nitrate removal (95.5%) was obtained using nitrate concentration of 100 mg/L, in acidic pH and 0.8 g/L Ag-TiO₂. Increase of nanoparticle dosage up to 0.8 g/L increased the removal efficiency, but for 1.2 g/L dosage of nanoparticles, the removal efficiency decreased. Maximum reduction performance without nanoparticles, under UV irradiation and under darkness conditions were 32% and 23.3%, respectively. In addition, we found that presence of sulfate and chloride anions in aqueous solution reduced efficiency of nitrate removal.

Conclusion: Results of this study showed that Ag-doped TiO₂ nanoparticles may be efficiently used for nitrate removal from aqueous solutions.

Keywords: Photocatalytic reduction, Ag-doped TiO₂, Nitrate, Aqueous solutions

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