

## Degradation of Diphenhydramine by the Photocatalysts of ZnO/Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and TiO<sub>2</sub>/Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> Based on Clinoptilolite: Structural and Operational Comparison

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### Abstract

The photocatalysts of TiO<sub>2</sub>/Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and ZnO/Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> based on clinoptilolite natural zeolite were synthesized by **impregnation route** and sol-gel methods. The synthesized photocatalysts were characterized by XRD, XRF, EDX, FE-SEM, FT-IR, **and BET analyses**. The results of XRD, FT-IR, and EDX confirmed the presence of Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, TiO<sub>2</sub>, and ZnO nanoparticles on the surface of clinoptilolite. The FE-SEM results confirmed deposition of TiO<sub>2</sub>/Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and ZnO/Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> on the surface of zeolite. The approximate particle size of TiO<sub>2</sub>/Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and ZnO/Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> **were** 47 and 34 nm, respectively. According to the XRF results, the synthesized nanoparticles had Fe<sup>3+</sup>/TiO<sub>2</sub> and Fe<sup>3+</sup>/ZnO molar ratios of 0.06 in TiO<sub>2</sub>/Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/Zeolite and ZnO/Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/Zeolite, respectively. **Based on BET analysis, the surface area of TiO<sub>2</sub>/Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/Zeolite and ZnO/Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/Zeolite was about 112 and 289 m<sup>2</sup>/g, respectively.** The performance of these two photocatalysts in degradation of diphenhydramine (DPH) from contaminated water was evaluated by investigating the effects of operational factors such as **the concentration of the contaminant** (1-100 mg/l), photocatalysts (0.5-2 g/l), irradiation time (45-180 min), and pH (4-10). The results of the photocatalytic experiments revealed that the ZnO/Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/Zeolite **had** a more effective performance in degrading DPH, compared to TiO<sub>2</sub>/Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/Zeolite. Under the optimal conditions, the efficiency of DPH degradation with TiO<sub>2</sub>/Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/Zeolite (DPH: 50 mg/l, hydrogen peroxide: 50 mg/l, irradiation time: 120 min, photocatalyst: 0.5 g/l, pH=5) and ZnO/Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/Zeolite (DPH: 50 mg/l, hydrogen peroxide: 50 mg/l, irradiation time: 100 min, photocatalyst: 0.5 g/l, pH=10) **were** 80 and 95%, respectively.

**Keywords:** Diphenhydramine, photocatalyst, TiO<sub>2</sub>/Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, ZnO/Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Clinoptilolite

### 1. Introduction

According to Iranian food and drug organization, DPH is the seventh frequently used medication in Iran [1]. **DPH the water cycle** through pharmaceutical and urban wastewaters and due to high sorption in surface and ground waters, it becomes permanent

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