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SYNTHESIS OF PHOTOCATALYTIC ANTIFOULING NANOCOMPOSITE MEMBRANE THROUGH MODIFICATION OF CARBON NANOTUBES WITH SEMICONDUCTOR PHOTOCATALYST

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Abstract — This research aims to synthesize nanocomposites through modification of carbon nanotubes with zinc oxide nanopowders by chemical precipitation method in order to investigate their effects on photocatalytic performance. Nanosized zinc-based precipitates were collected and mixed together with chemically oxidized carbon nanotubes in different ratios of CNT/ZnO (1:2, 1:3, and 1:4) and calcined at 600 °C. Different calcination temperatures (400 °C, 500 °C, and 600 °C) were also employed on CNT/ZnO of 1:3 ratio to investigate the photocatalytic activity. The nanocomposite powders produced were characterized by scanning electron microscopy (SEM), Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), thermogravimetric analysis (TGA), and particle size analysis. Photocatalytic efficiency was investigated through degradation of Methylene Blue (MB) under sunlight irradiation.

Keywords — Photocatalyst, Carbon Nanotubes, CNT, Zinc Oxide, ZnO, Photodegradation, Sol-gel, Chemical Precipitation, Nanocomposite

I. INTRODUCTION

Despite photocatalysts having a wide range of uses and advantages, they have limits to their photocatalytic ability, which hinder prolonged use during reactions. The photocatalytic activity of photocatalysts need to overcome factors that are essential for the enhancement of photocatalytic efficiency such as: charge separation which is important in the separation excited electrons from holes to initiate the photocatalytic process; interfacial charge transfer which is important to aid the excitation of electrons from the valence band to the conduction band and avoid electron charges from achieving recombination; and charge carrier recombination that has a low recombination rate to improve the lifetime of photocatalytic activity (Rajeshwar, et al., 2008; Fujishima, Rao, & Tryk, 2000; Rehman, Ullah, Butt, & Gohar, 2009).

Metal oxides offer efficient photocatalytic activity while other types of photocatalysts such as metal selenides and metal sulfides are toxic, unstable, and photo-anodic corrosive (Zhou, Qu, Zeida, & Duan, 2012; Saravanan, Gupta, Narayanan, & Stephen, 2013; Khan M. M., et al., 2014; Khan M. M., et al., 2014; Khan, Adil, & Al-Mayouf, Metal oxides as photocatalysts, 2015). TiO₂, ZnO, and CeO₂ have similar bandgaps of about 3.32 eV. Despite this, due to their high adsorption properties, CeO₂ and ZnO are preferred over TiO₂ for the degradation of organic pollutants (El-Khouly, Mohamed, Fathy, & Fagal, 2017; Saravanan, Thirumal, Gupta, Narayanan, & Stephen, 2013; Zhang, Yang, Xie, Zhang, & Li, 2009; Choi, et al., 2016).

Due to their wide bandgaps, TiO₂ and ZnO are inactive under visible light despite being highly evaluated for UV photocatalysis. The ability for hematite to absorb visible light has also generated interest in it as a photocatalytic material. Although, it has lower photocatalytic efficiency due to the formation of short-lived metal-to-ligand or ligand-to-metal charge transfer states or corrosion property when compared with TiO₂ or ZnO (Fox & Dulay, 1993). Sunlight consists of mostly 47% infrared radiation, 5–7% UV light, and 46% visible light (Saravanan, Shankar, Prakash, Narayanan, & Stephen, 2011; Rehman, Ullah, Butt, & Gohar, 2009; Khan, Adil, & Al-Mayouf, Metal oxides as photocatalysts, 2015). Efforts are underway to make use of sunlight for energy, water, and environmental solutions. This study suggests achieving higher photocatalytic efficiency of photocatalysts by incorporating them with carbon nanotubes (CNTs).

The chosen method in this study to synthesize zinc oxide as a composite with carbon nanotubes is the chemical co-precipitation method due to its ease of use and ability to be tailored to desired specifications depending on the substance to be used similar to the sol-gel method. The materials needed to use this method are also easily available compared to other methods and a low level of equipment sophistication is needed to conduct this method. The carbon



nanotubes have the potential to facilitate photogenerated charge separation when incorporated with zinc oxide due to the conductive structure, which could improve photocatalytic efficiency.

II. METHODOLOGY

A. Oxidation of CNTs

The CNTs were oxidized to purify and prepare them for the nanocomposite synthesis. First, 2 g of raw CNTs were ultrasonicated in 250 ml of concentrated nitric acid (9.0 M) for an hour. Then, the mixture was refluxed at 125 °C for 6 hours. After being refluxed, the functionalized CNTs were cooled to room temperature before being filtered and washed with distilled water a few times until the pH was the same as the distilled water and subsequently dried at 60 °C for 12 hours. The dried CNTs were then grounded into powder form.

B. Synthesis of CNT/ZnO Composite

5 g of zinc acetate dihydrate was measured and dissolved in 50 mL water. Once dissolved, monoethanolamine was added to the solution drop by drop until white precipitate was visible and the solution becomes viscous. The white precipitate was then filtered using a 0.45- μ m PVDF filtration membrane and washed before being dried at 60 °C. The dried precipitate was subsequently grounded into powder form. Next, the white powder and functionalized CNTs were weighed to have a CNT/ZnO mass ratio of 1:3.

The two powders were then mixed by stirring and sonicating at 70 °C with water for 1 hour. The CNT/ZnO mixture was then filtered and washed with distilled water and ethanol a few times before being dried at 60 °C and subsequently grounded into powder. The grounded powder was finally sent for calcination at 600 °C. The steps are repeated for CNT/ZnO mass ratios of 1:2 and 1:4 with 600 °C calcination temperature and also 2 more sets of CNT/ZnO mass ratio of 1:3 to be calcined at 400°C and 500 °C respectively. **Table-1** and **Table-2** show the arranged ratios and calcination temperatures that were varied.

Table-1 Mass ratios of CNT/ZnO with Constant Calcination Temperature.

Mass Ratio of CNT/ZnO	Calcination temperature
1 : 2	600
1 : 3	600
1 : 4	600

Table-2 Calcination Temperatures of CNT/ZnO with Constant Mass Ratio.

Mass Ratio of CNT/ZnO	Calcination temperature
1 : 3	400
1 : 3	500
1 : 3	600

C. Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR)

The Spectrum Ex 1 by Perkin Elmer was used to perform the FTIR analysis of the CNTs, ZnO, and CNT/ZnO powders to determine the functional groups in the samples and confirm the ZnO incorporation into the CNTs. The powders were grinded individually with potassium bromide powder in a 1:10 ratio until mixed uniformly before being compressed into pellets prior to infrared scanning.

D. Particle Size Analysis (PSA)

The particle size distribution was measured for each sample by relating the particle sizes to the quantity of sample used in each test in terms of percentage of particle size volume. The cumulative particle size distribution are determined by the volume, area, length, and amounts used when dispersed in the dispersant (distilled water). The Mastersizer 2000, Hydro2000 MU (A) was used to determine the particle size distribution of the CNT/ZnO powder.

E. Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM)

The morphology of the CNT, ZnO, and CNT/ZnO powders were determined using the JOEL JSM 6701F scanning electron microscope. The samples were placed on a disc and held in place using double-sided carbon tape. They were then coated with platinum particles prior to scanning to avoid sample charging.

F. Thermogravimetric Analysis (TGA)

The Mettler Toledo TGA SDTA851 E was used to perform the thermogravimetric analysis on the CNT and CNT/ZnO samples to determine their decomposition temperatures. The conditions used are from 25 °C to 800 °C in nitrogen atmosphere with a heating rate of 10 °C/min.

G. Photodegradation Efficiency Test

Methylene blue was used to test the photodegradation efficiency of the ZnO/CNT photocatalyst under sunlight irradiation. 250 mL of methylene blue was measured at 10 mg/L concentration while 1g/L of photocatalyst was weighed. The photocatalyst was poured into the methylene blue solution and stirred at 350 rpm in darkness for 30 minutes. After 30 minutes, a 4 mL of the methylene blue was extracted for concentration measurement. The methylene blue solution was then stirred under sunlight irradiation. At 30 minute intervals for 3 hours, 4 mL of methylene blue was extracted for concentration measurement. The concentration was measured using a spectrophotometer. All CNT/ZnO samples were tested along with pure ZnO and no photocatalyst as control experiments.

H. Overall Methodology

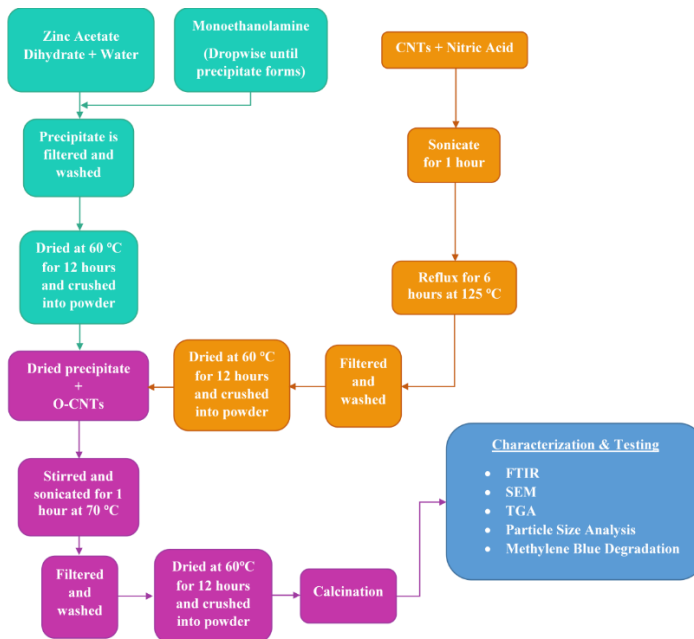


Fig. 1. Overall Methodology Flowchart

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR)

The graph in **Fig. 2** for the raw CNTs shows multiple intensive bands such as at 3448 cm^{-1} which is attributed to OH stretching (Stobinski, et al., 2010), and at 1648 cm^{-1} which indicate C=O and C=C stretching (Hashwan, et al., 2015; Fatin, et al., 2014). A weak band exists between the 1650 cm^{-1} and 1450 cm^{-1} wavelengths that indicate OH in-plane bending (Hashwan, et al., 2015), while bands between the 1300 cm^{-1} and 1000 cm^{-1} wavelengths indicate out of plane OH bending and C-O stretching possibly from environmental oxidation (Fatin, et al., 2014; Hashwan, et al., 2015). Oxidation during the manufacturer's purification process or exposure to ambient atmospheric moisture may also have resulted in the OH stretching at 3448 cm^{-1} (Aviles, Cauch-Rodriguez, Moo-Tah, May-Pat, & Vargas-Coronado, 2009).

The functionalized CNTs shown in **Fig. 2** reveals that the OH stretching around 3500 cm^{-1} and 3400 cm^{-1} became less intense while the C-O stretching intensified at 1136 cm^{-1} . The medium intensity of this band indicates that the oxidation process was incomplete under the acid treatment (Aviles, Cauch-Rodriguez, Moo-Tah, May-Pat, & Vargas-Coronado, 2009).

Fig. 3 shows the FTIR spectrum comparisons of the functionalized CNTs, pristine ZnO powder, and CNT/ZnO powder. The broad band peaks from 3400 cm^{-1} to 3450 cm^{-1} for all samples indicate OH stretching of carboxylic group from the CNTs during the functionalization process (Malikov, et al., 2014) and possible adsorbed molecular water

(Largani & Pasha, 2017). The vibration peaks around the 2970 cm^{-1} wavelength are assigned to asymmetric C-H stretching (Aviles, Cauch-Rodriguez, Moo-Tah, May-Pat, & Vargas-Coronado, 2009).

The sharp peak bands between 500 cm^{-1} to 420 cm^{-1} and minor bands around 880 cm^{-1} are characteristic traits of the Zn-O and Z-C stretching modes (Largani & Pasha, 2017). These can be seen in the CNT/ZnO samples but not the CNT sample, which indicates the formation of ZnO crystals (Amin, Shivaee, Zanetti, Pourjavadi, & Moshfegh, 2012). It can be observed that there are not much peaks corresponding to the functionalized CNT other than the decreasing intensity of the OH stretching between 3400 cm^{-1} to 3450 cm^{-1} . This is possibly because of the low CNT concentration used in the samples (Amin, Shivaee, Zanetti, Pourjavadi, & Moshfegh, 2012).

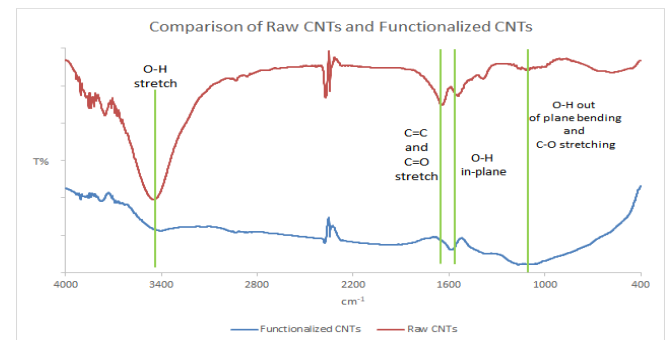


Fig. 2. FTIR of Raw CNTs and Functionalized CNTs

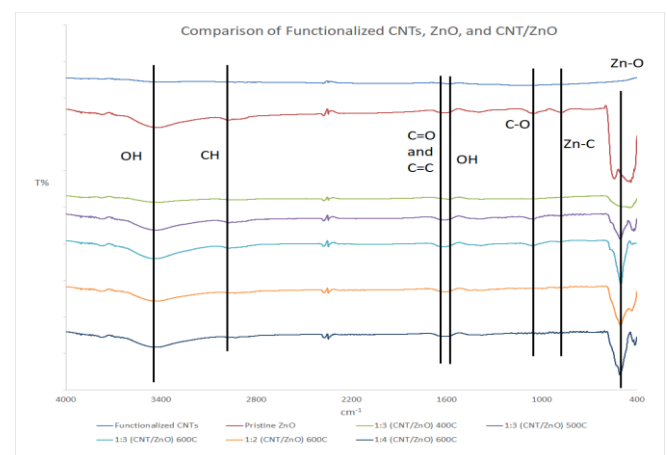


Fig. 3. FTIR of Functionalized CNTs, ZnO, and CNT/ZnO

B. Particle Size Analysis (PSA)

Particle size analysis was conducted to investigate the mean diameter, specific area, and particle size distribution of the CNT/ZnO nano composites. Based on the particle size analysis as observed in **Fig. 4** to **Fig. 8**, CNT/ZnO of 1:3 ratio calcined at $400\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ exhibited a concentrated distribution

between 0.040 and 0.275 microns with a minor distribution between 0.55 microns to 1.096 microns. The CNT/ZnO with 1:3 ratio calcined at 500 °C exhibited a similar concentrated distribution between 0.040 and 0.275 microns. The distribution of 1:3 CNT/ZnO calcined at 600 °C seems to follow the same concentration area between 0.046 to 0.275 microns. The 1:4 and 1:2 CNT/ZnO calcined at 600 °C samples follow similar distributions as the previous samples from 0.040 and 0.275 microns. All samples possess about 12% to 13% distribution of the total volumes that are concentrated at around 0.1 microns.

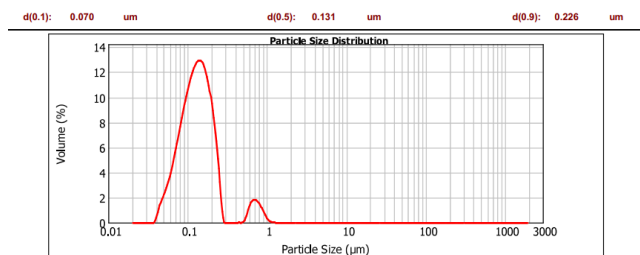


Fig. 4. CNT/ZnO (1:3) Calcined at 400 °C

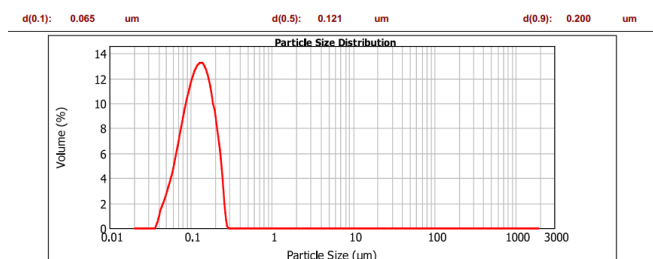


Fig. 5. CNT/ZnO (1:3) Calcined at 500 °C

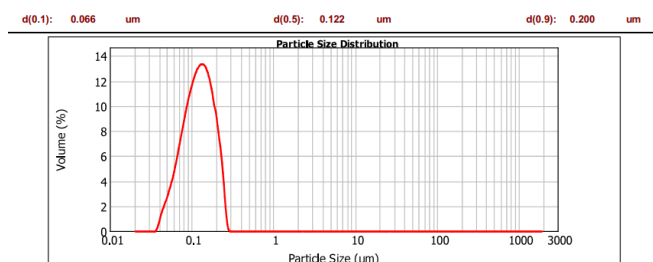


Fig. 6. CNT/ZnO (1:3) Calcined at 600 °C

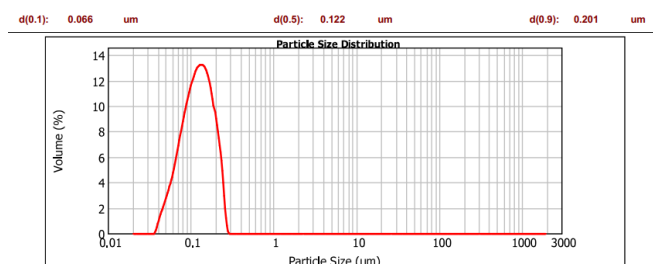


Fig. 7. CNT/ZnO (1:2) Calcined at 600 °C

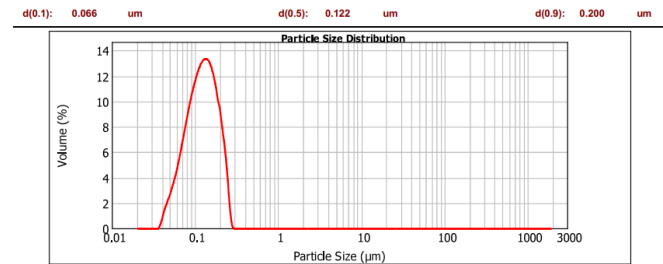


Fig. 8. CNT/ZnO (1:4) Calcined at 600 °C

C. Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM)

The surface morphology, shape, and size of the CNT/ZnO nanocomposites were observed by the use of scanning electron microscopy. **Fig. 9 (a)** shows the functionalized carbon nanotubes having worm-like bundling structure which is generally unchanged from non-functionalized carbon nanotubes as the long, hollow tube structures are still preserved after acid treatment at short periods (Saeed & Khan, 2013; Malikov, et al., 2014). The nanoparticles generally seem to have irregular shapes as seen in **Fig. 9 (b), (c), (d)** and **Fig. 10 (e), (f)**. The samples also displayed various hexagonal wurtzite microrods that are about 1 to 2 microns in length with about 0.5 microns in diameter formed during the CNT/ZnO mixing in the presence of water and heat (Pieniążek, Witkowski, Reszka, Godlewski, & Kowalski, 2016).

It is also observed that only the sample of 1:3 CNT/ZnO calcined at 400 °C seen in **Fig. 9 (b)** contains visible carbon nanotubes surrounding the nanoparticles and microrods while the other samples seem to have similar microrods and almost non-existent visible amounts of carbon nanotubes present possibly due to carbon nanotube decomposition above 420 °C (Mahajan, Kingon, Kukovecz, Konya, & Vilarinho, 2013). The small nanoparticles of zinc oxide are mostly about between 50 to 100 nanometres in size from visual inspection of the SEM images. The microrods are likely to decrease the surface area of the overall particles and reduce photocatalytic activity due to less exposed polar facets and oxygen vacancies (Boppella, Anjaneyulu, Basak, & Manorama, 2013). **Fig. 10 (g)** shows the pure zinc oxide calcined at 600 °C with some agglomerated particles.

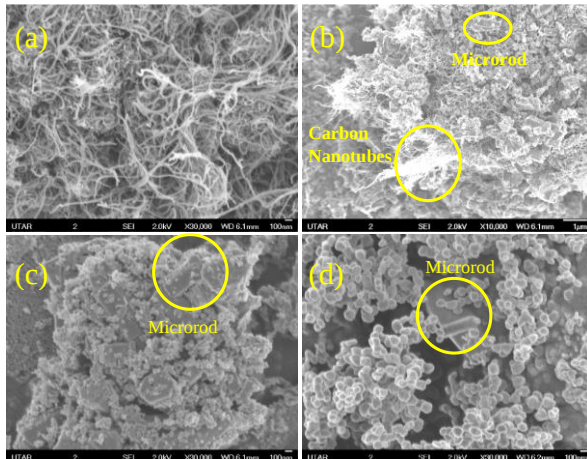


Fig. 9. SEM images of (a) Functionalized CNTs at $\times 30,000$ magnification, (b) CNT/ZnO (1:3) 400 °C at $\times 10,000$ magnification, (c) CNT/ZnO (1:3) 500 °C at $\times 30,000$ magnification, and (d) CNT/ZnO (1:3) 600 °C at $\times 30,000$ magnification.

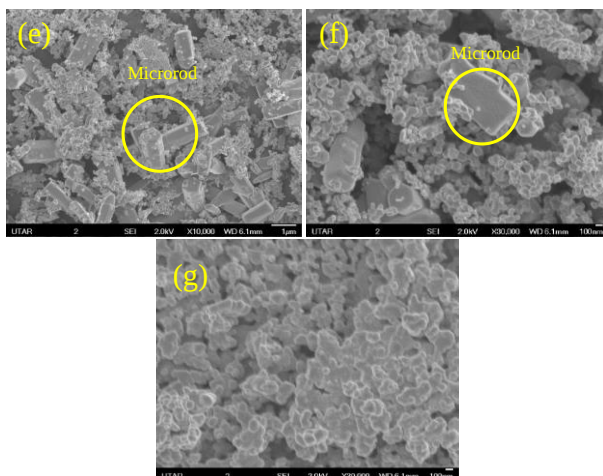


Fig. 10. SEM images of (e) CNT/ZnO (1:2) 600 °C at $\times 10,000$ magnification (f) CNT/ZnO (1:4) 600 °C at $\times 30,000$ magnification, and (g) ZnO 600 °C $\times 30,000$ magnification.

D. Thermogravimetric Analysis (TGA)

Thermogravimetric analysis was conducted to determine the temperature and rate of changes in the mass percentage of the samples prior to being decomposed. It can be observed that the each of the CNT/ZnO samples did not show any significant loss of mass which is exhibited in the constant line as seen in **Fig. 11 to 15**. This is due to the inert nitrogen gas being used, which did not react with the sample in any way while being heated. It can be assumed that the CNT/ZnO samples were highly stable with little to no decomposition up to 800 °C or higher in nitrogen gas.

The functionalized CNTs shown in **Fig. 16** on the other hand, did show a significant mass drop between 25.4 °C and 96.5 °C as well as between 561 °C and 750 °C. The first

drop in mass of 4% from 25.4 °C to 96.5 °C is due to any moisture or impurities in the sample (Le, et al., 2013). After that, a mass drop of 3% from 561 to 750 °C is due to the degradation of COOH group while releasing oxygen, signifying the oxidation of the CNTs (Abulaiwi, Laoui, Al-Harhi, & Atieh, 2010).

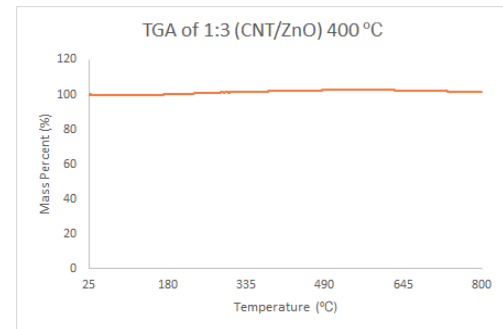


Fig. 11. Thermogravimetric Analysis of CNT/ZnO (1:3) Calcined at 400 °C.

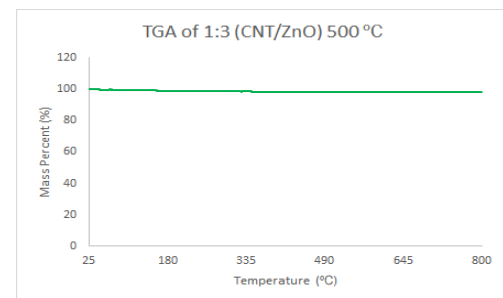


Fig. 12. Thermogravimetric Analysis of CNT/ZnO (1:3) Calcined at 500 °C.

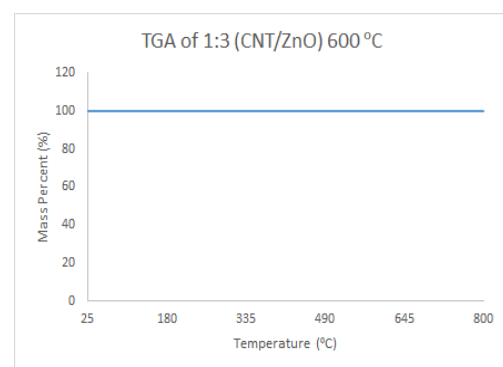


Fig. 13. Thermogravimetric Analysis of CNT/ZnO (1:3) Calcined at 600 °C.

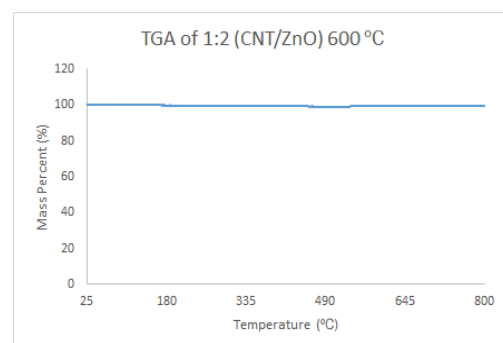


Fig. 14. Thermogravimetric Analysis of CNT/ZnO (1:2)
 Calcined at 600 °C.

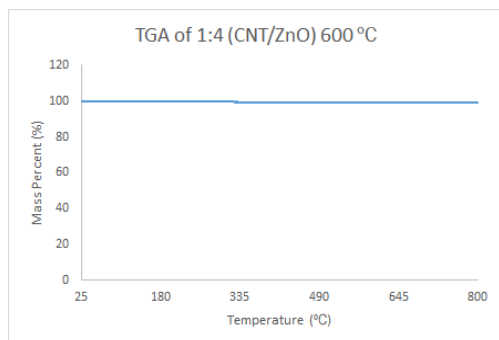


Fig. 15. Thermogravimetric Analysis of CNT/ZnO (1:4)
 Calcined at 600 °C.

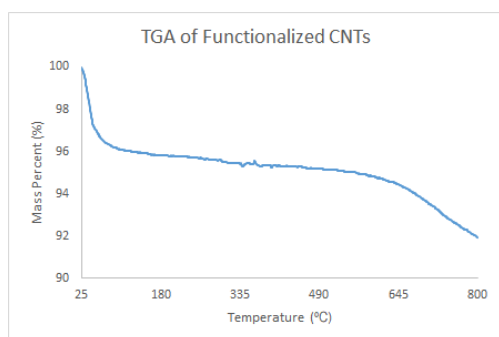


Fig. 16. Thermogravimetric Analysis of Functionalized
 CNTs.

E. Photodegradation Efficiency Test

The photocatalytic activity of the CNT/ZnO powders were evaluated for methylene blue degradation under sunlight irradiation. The degradation over time was measured by dividing the concentration at each time interval, C by the initial concentration of the methylene blue, C_0 . A control test was conducted in the absence of any photocatalyst under sunlight irradiation, which showed that almost no methylene blue degraded. Pure ZnO calcined at 600 °C showed 100% dye degradation after 90 minutes of irradiation. **Fig. 17** shows the degradation progression of methylene blue when the CNT/ZnO photocatalyst was used while being under 3 hours of sunlight irradiation.

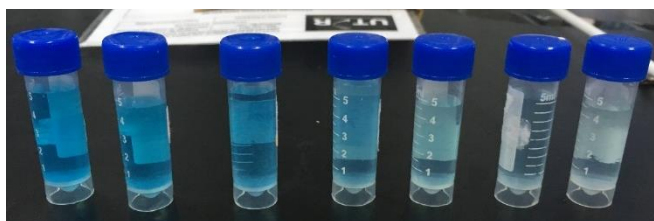


Fig. 17. Methylene Blue Degradation Progression (Initial
 Concentration from Most Left to Final Concentration on the
 Most Right).

For the degradation comparisons between the photocatalysts with different ratios of CNT/ZnO calcined at 600 °C, only the 1:4 CNT/ZnO photocatalyst managed to degrade the methylene blue completely after 180 minutes of irradiation as shown in **Fig. 18**. The 1:2 CNT/ZnO photocatalyst only had a small amount of dye concentration left after 180 minutes of irradiation and was very close to complete degradation. The 1:3 CNT/ZnO photocatalyst on the other hand had 30% of dye concentration left to degrade at 180 minutes of irradiation. This inconsistent trend of photocatalytic activity between the different CNT/ZnO ratios is possibly due to the irregular decomposition of carbon nanotubes as they were all subjected to 600 °C calcination temperature and different amounts of carbon nanotubes decomposed in each ratio set.

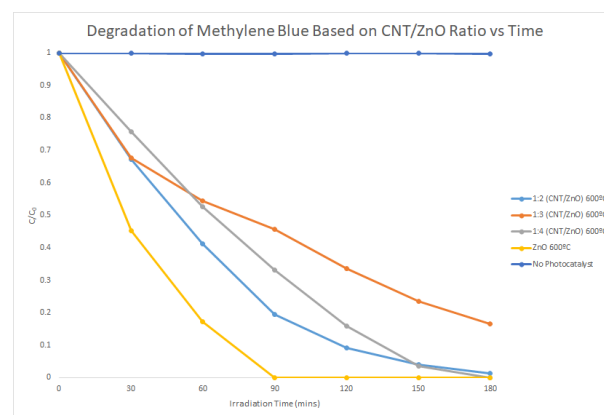


Fig. 18. Degradation of MB based on CNT/ZnO Ratio.

If the carbon nanotubes did not decompose at all or had minimal decomposition during the calcination process, a trend of increasing efficiency should theoretically be shown when the amount of carbon nanotubes to zinc oxide increases until a certain point, where the increase in carbon nanotubes to zinc oxide starts to diminish the performance of the photocatalytic activity (Zhu, et al., 2015; Qusti, 2014; Wang, Yao, & Li, 2009). A similar trend is said to occur when involving the amount of carbon nanotubes to titanium dioxide (Ahmad, Razali, Mamat, Kassim, & Amin, 2018), although the opposite also has been reported, where the increase in titanium dioxide to carbon nanotubes increases the photocatalytic efficiency (Abdullahi, Saion, Shaari, Al-Hada, & Keiteb, 2015).

During degradation comparisons between CNT/ZnO calcined at different temperatures, it was observed in **Fig. 19** that the photocatalyst with calcined at 400 °C showed complete dye degradation after 120 minutes of irradiation while the photocatalyst calcined at 500 °C completely degraded the dye after 150 minutes and the photocatalyst calcined at 600 °C did not achieve full



degradation at the end of the test period of 180 minutes, being able to degrade to about 83.5% of the dye. The decreasing efficiency of the photocatalysts as the calcination temperature increases other than the carbon nanotubes being covered by the ZnO particles is possibly due to the carbon nanotubes in the nanocomposite decomposing at the higher temperatures as mentioned before.

Although the carbon nanotubes have been said to start decomposing from 650 °C and above (Xie, Maia, & Zhou, 2005; Thostenson, Li, & Chou, 2005; Srikanth, et al., 2016), there are reports of raw single-walled and multi-walled carbon nanotubes decomposing when heated in air above ~400 °C due to impurities present in the carbon nanotubes (Mahajan, Kingon, Kukovecz, Konya, & Vilarinho, 2013; Landström, 2016). It has also been mentioned that the functionalization of carbon nanotubes using acid treatments have been shown to lower their thermal properties due to the surface defects induced during functionalization (Kundu, Wang, Xia, & Muhler, 2008; Luo, et al., 2011; Santangelo, et al., 2014), while it was also reported to instead increase the thermal stability with higher acid concentration during functionalization due to hydrogen bonds forming from the carboxyl group (Hsieh, Chou, Lin, Hsieh, & Shu, 2010).

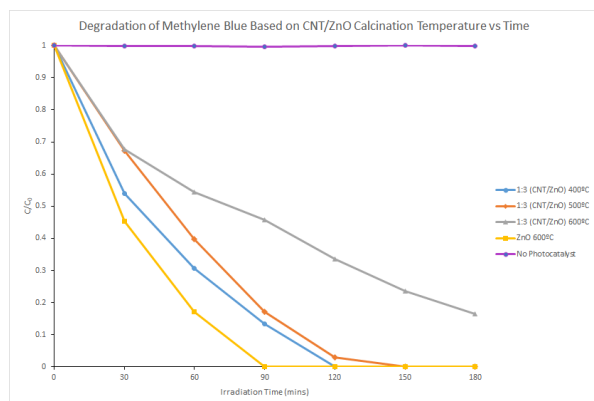


Fig. 19. Degradation of MB based on CNT/ZnO Calcination Temperature.

The pure ZnO photocatalyst calcined at 600 °C exhibited the highest photocatalytic degradation overall, regardless of CNT/ZnO ratio or calcination temperature between the nanocomposites. It is mentioned that the calcination temperature around 600 °C (Abdullah, So'aib, & Krishnan, 2017) for 4 hours (Sharma, Kumar, Budhiraja, & Singh, 2013) has been reported to have good photocatalytic activity with good adsorption ability, better charge transfer rate, and low recombination despite less surface area (Golsheikh, Kamali, Huang, & Zak, 2017). The presence of ZnO hexagonal microrods that grew from stirring the CNT/ZnO mixture at 70 °C in the presence of water (Pieniążek, Witkowski, Reszka, Godlewski, & Kowalski, 2016) during the synthesis process has also contributed in the worsening of the photocatalytic degradation efficiency of

CNT/ZnO compared to the pure ZnO which was not subjected to stirring at 70 °C in the presence of water at all.

IV. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, CNT/ZnO nanocomposites were synthesized by the chemical co-precipitation method. Nanostructured Zn-based precipitate powders were successfully produced by homogeneous precipitation and CNT/ZnO nanocomposites fabricated by physically mixing functionalized CNTs with the Zn nanopowders. The effect of the amount of CNTs to ZnO ratio and calcination on the properties of the photocatalysts were investigated. Methylene blue degradation test showed that the nanocomposite catalysts showed less efficiency when reacted under sunlight irradiation compared to pure ZnO, largely caused by the formation of microrods during CNT/ZnO synthesis mixing and decomposition of CNTs during calcination. CNT/ZnO photocatalyst with 1:4 ratio exhibited highest degradation efficiency compared to other ratios. CNT/ZnO photocatalyst calcined at 400 °C exhibited highest degradation compared to other calcination temperatures. SEM and FTIR images showed that incorporation of the ZnO nanoparticles with CNTs to become nanocomposites were confirmed. ZnO and the carbon nanotube nanocomposites were observed to be thermally stable in nitrogen up to 800 °C. Formations of microrods from the technique used in this study could possibly be applied into other studies regarding microrods and nanorods for other uses.

V. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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