Fabrication of MnO₂ Nanoparticles from Simple Pyrolytic Method for Degradation of Methylene Blue Under Visible Light Irradiation

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ABSTRACT

α-MnO₂ nanoparticle with semi-tubular morphology was prepared pyrolytically using [Mn(pyo)₂(dca)₂]ₙ as a sole precursor at 700°C in air for 2 h without applying any catalyst or template. This nanostructure was systematically characterized physically by Fourier transform infrared (FT-IR) spectroscopy, X-ray diffraction spectroscopy (XRD), scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and thermal gravimetric analysis (TGA). The prepared α-MnO₂ displayed high photocatalytic activity toward decolorization of methylene blue (MB) dye under visible light irradiation in assistance with H₂O₂. The result obtained indicated that almost 84% colour removal occurred within 2.40 h.

Keywords: Manganese oxide, Nanoparticles, Pyrolytic technique, Photocatalytic activity.

INTRODUCTION

Most of the wastewater of textile industries contains large quantities of azo compounds. Discharge of such harmful chemicals may contaminate into our surface water and cause serious water pollution.¹ The consequence of such environmental carcinogens in defiled water has been extensively studied.² Considerable research efforts were carried out to remove the colour of untreated effluents from textile industries. These include several chemical, physical as well as biological methods, such as chemical coagulation³, anaerobic and aerobic⁴, microbial degradation⁵, use of activated carbon⁶, biosorption⁷, chemical oxidation⁸, deep-well injection, incineration, solvent extraction and irradiation⁹⁻¹² etc. Among the several elegant techniques, Advanced Oxidation Process (AOP) is the most promising advancement via the generation of highly active radicals which are very effective for oxidizing most hazardous organic compounds into harmless products.¹³,¹⁴ Catalytic oxidation process has emerged as one of the most efficient methods as it involves effective mineralization of organic substances.¹⁵

Manganese oxides nanomaterials attracted much attention due to markedly increased surface area as a consequence of greatly decreasing size.¹⁶,¹⁷ These nanomaterials show wide application in various fields, especially, wastewater treatment, catalysis, biosensors, ion-exchange, molecular
adsorption, energy storage devices (rechargeable batteries, supercapacitors), imaging, and so on.\(^{18-21}\) Interestingly, MnO\(_2\) catalysts offer substantial activity towards oxidation-reduction reactions. However, there are only a few studies that have demonstrated the degradation of methylene blue from wastewater by using MnO\(_2\) nanocrystals as photocatalyst.\(^{22-24}\)

Several different strategies have been employed to fabricate MnO\(_2\) nanoparticles with various morphologies over the last few years.\(^{25-27}\) However, coordination polymers are interesting for several reasons but their use as precursors for the preparation of nano-scale-materials has not been yet investigated in details. This paper describes the utilization of a coordination polymer, [Mn(pyO)\(_2\)(dca)\(_2\)]\(_n\), as the only precursor to synthesize \(\alpha\)-MnO\(_2\) nanoparticle by simple pyrolytic technique without using any catalyst or template and photocatalytic activity for the degradation of methylene blue has been investigated in assistance with H\(_2\)O\(_2\) as co-catalyst. Additionally, hydroxyl radical mechanism for colour removal of methylene blue was investigated.

**EXPERIMENTAL**

**Materials and Physical Methods**

Pyridine-N-oxide was purchased from Alfa Aesar, sodium dicyanamide from Fluka, Manganese (II) Chloride from Aldrich Chemical Company Inc. and Methylene blue was obtained from Merck & Co., Inc. All chemicals were of analytical grade and used without any further purification. The crystal phase of the synthesized sample was examined using powder X-ray Diffractometer with Cu–K\(_{\alpha}\) radiation [Philips (PANalytical), Model: PW1830]. The Scanning electron microscopy (Hitachi S-3400N) was used to determine the morphology of the nanostructure. FT-IR spectrum was performed on Perkin-Elmer RXI FTIR spectrophotometer using KBr disks (400-4000 cm\(^{-1}\)). The UV-Vis spectrophotometric measurements were carried out using a U-3501 HITACHI, Japan over the wavelength range of 400 to 800nm for investigating the photocatalytic study. A thermal analysis (TG–DTA) was taken with a TGA/SDTA851\(^{\text{e}}\) Metler-Toledo thermal analyzer.

**Photocatalytic studies**

The photocatalytic activity of the synthesized nanoparticle was investigated by photodegradation of methylene blue aqueous solution. The photocatalytic degradation experiments were performed in a 100 mL capacity glass reactor with exposure of light. 50 mL aqueous solution of methylene blue (2×10\(^{-4}\) M), 200 \(\mu\)L 30% solution of H\(_2\)O\(_2\) and 4 mg of MnO\(_2\) nanoparticles were mixed by maintaining constant mechanical stirring. At specific time intervals, 5 mL sample was withdrawn and centrifuged to separate the catalyst. The progress of the decolorization process was followed by monitoring the decrease in intensity at \(\lambda_{\text{max}}, i.e., 663\text{nm}\) of the dye solution.

**Syntheses of \(\alpha\)-MnO\(_2\) nanoparticle**

The complex [Mn(pyO)\(_2\)(dca)\(_2\)]\(_n\) was synthesized and characterized by the procedure reported earlier.\(^{28}\) The pure prepared [Mn(pyO)\(_2\)(dca)\(_2\)]\(_n\) complex was taken in a platinum crucible and calcined in air maintaining 700\(^{\circ}\)C temperature for 2 h to get nano-sized MnO\(_2\) inside platinum-crucible after oxidation. The prepared \(\alpha\)-MnO\(_2\) was washed thoroughly with ethanol followed by water, and then dried at 50\(^{\circ}\)C for 6 hours.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

To obtain appropriate calcination temperature, thermo-gravimetric analysis of the complex, [Mn(pyO)\(_2\)(dca)\(_2\)]\(_n\) was carried out (SI File). On further heating weight loss of the sample occurs accordingly, but around 700\(^{\circ}\)C, there was no change in sample weight indicating the production of pure inorganic oxides. The FT-IR spectra of synthesized MnO\(_2\) (SI File) indicate the band exhibited in the range 400-800 cm\(^{-1}\) which was assigned to Mn-O lattice vibration.\(^{29}\) The XRD patterns of the synthesized MnO\(_2\) are shown in Fig. 1a. All the visible peaks indexed to \(\alpha\)-MnO\(_2\) (JCPDS, file No. 44-0141)\(^{30}\). The average grains size was determined by using the Scherrer equation,

\[
d = \frac{k\lambda}{\beta_{\text{fwhm}} \cos \theta}
\]

Where \(d\) is the mean size of the crystallite grains, \(k\) is a dimensionless shape factor whose value close to unity (0.9), \(\lambda\) is the wavelength of Cu-K\(_{\alpha}\) radiation, \(\beta_f\) is the line broadening at half the maximum intensity (FWHM) of the diffracted peak of sample and is given by \(\sqrt{\beta_{\text{fwhm}}^2 - \beta_{\text{int}}^2}\), \(\theta\) is the Bragg angle. The morphology of the synthesized MnO\(_2\) was
characterized by FE-SEM (Fig. 1b) which consists of semi-tubular structure. The SEM image was also used to obtain the particle size of the synthesized sample. The particle size obtained from the SEM image was in well agreement with that calculated from the XRD data. The estimated particle size of MnO₂ was found to be ~75nm.

The photocatalytic activity investigation experiment of the synthesized product was determined by photo-degradation of methylene blue in aqueous solution in presence and as well as absence of that catalyst in assistance with hydrogen peroxide under visible light irradiation for 160 min (Fig. 2). It was observed that, during the experiment, assistance of H₂O₂ may play a vital role as it increases the catalytic activity of MnO₂ nanoparticles. This is because of generation of highly active hydroxyl radical (•OH) during photocatalysis process having higher oxidizing properties in comparison with H₂O₂.

In presence of the MnO₂ photocatalysts about 84% colour removal was observed in 2 h 40 min, though only 6% colour removal was detected in absence of catalyst (Figure 3).

\[ \ln \left( \frac{C_0}{C} \right) = K_t t \]
Where $C_0$ is the initial concentration when irradiation starts ($t=0$) and $K_a$ is the photodegradation rate constant calculated from the slope of $\ln(C_0/C)$ vs. $t$ (minutes). From the plots, the calculated $K_a$ value was found about $1.28 \times 10^{-2}$ minute$^{-1}$.

The increase of catalytic activity in presence of $H_2O_2$ was ascribed to the involvement of considerable numbers of hydroxyl radical. A possible mechanism for the degradation methylene blue catalyzed by $MnO_2$ nanoparticle is supposed.

$$\begin{align*}
MnO_2 + h\nu & \rightarrow MnO_2 (e_{cb}^- + h_{vb}^+) \\
MnO_2 (h_{vb}^+) + H_2O & \rightarrow MnO_2^+ H^+ + \cdot OH \\
MnO_2 (e_{cb}^-) + H_2O_2 & \rightarrow MnO_2 + OH^- + \cdot OH \\
\cdot OH + MB & \rightarrow \text{degradation products}
\end{align*}$$

Actually, during the photocatalytic process, when a semiconductor material like $MnO_2$ nanoparticles having indirect band gap of 1.3 eV, which exhibits ~1 eV blue shift from that of the bulk $MnO_2$ materials are irradiated with photon, electrons excited from the valence to conduction band and generate holes ($h_{vb}^+$) in valence band. Those photo generated holes, $h_{vb}^+$, can react with water species, which are absorbed on the surface of $MnO_2$, to generate the hydroxyl radical. However, the formation of the OH radicals occurs only when visible light irradiation and hydrogen peroxide ($H_2O_2$) both are present in semiconductor-based photocatalytic reaction. An interaction between the electrons of conduction band of $MnO_2$ and $H_2O_2$ under visible light irradiation can accelerate the production of a large number of hydroxyl radicals. The generation of active •OH radicals ($E^* = 2.85$V) by the decomposition of $H_2O_2$ can initiate photocatalytic degradation of organic dyes. However, the inability of •OH radicals formation from the direct dissociation of $H_2O_2$ was observed because it cannot absorb visible light. In photochemical reaction the rate of catalytic activity depends on the concentration of hydroxyl radical. However, it is worth mentioning that degradation rate increases with increasing $H_2O_2$ concentration up to a threshold. As the optimum point reached, further addition of $H_2O_2$ can decrease the degradation rate due to the fact that $H_2O_2$ itself is a scavenger of •OH accordance with the reaction below:

$$\cdot OH + H_2O_2 \rightarrow \cdot OH_2 + H_2O$$

CONCLUSION

In summary, $\alpha$-$MnO_2$ nanoparticle was prepared pyrolytically employing coordination polymers $[Mn(py)_{2}(dca)]_n$ as a sole precursor. Particle size and morphology of the synthesized $MnO_2$ nanoparticle have been studied by physicochemical techniques. Such nanomaterial exhibited a very good performance in the decolorization of methylene blue under visible light irradiation in assistance with $H_2O_2$. It displayed ~ 84%, degradation of MB within 2 h 40 minute. In absence of the catalyst 6% degradation of dye was detected only.

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Conflict of interest

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest.

REFERENCES