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H₂O₂在TiO₂可见光催化反应中的作用机理

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要: 以锐钛矿、金红石及混晶 TiO_2 作光催化剂,研究了 H_2O_2 在 TiO_2 可见光催化反应过程中的作用机理。结果表明, H_2O_2 在 TiO_2 表面活性位 吸附后可拓宽 $\mathsf{Ti}\,\mathsf{0}_2$ 的光吸收范围至可见光区;通过对反应体系的荧光光谱分析显示,金红石型 $\mathsf{Ti}\,\mathsf{0}_2$ 在 $\mathsf{H}_2\mathsf{0}_2$ 存在条件下,经可见光激发可持续稳 定产生羟基自由基·OH。光催化实验表明,往反应体系中加入H₂O₂后,3种光催化剂均能可见光催化降解苯酚,且金红石型Ti O₂显示出最高的催化 活性,反应120 min对苯酚的降解率达80%;在TiO2可见光催化反应过程中,由锐钛矿型TiO2经一系列复杂反应产生H2O2,生成的H2O2虽只是一中 间产物,但对污染物的可见光催化降解起决定性作用。

关键字: H₂O₂;Ti O₂;可见光催化

Effects of H₂O₂ on TiO₂ photocatalysis under visible light irradiation

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Abstract: The effects of H₂O₂ on TiO₂ visible-light photocatalytic performance were studied, using anatase, rutile and mixing crystalline TiO₂ as photocatalysts. The results indicate that the absorption of H₂O₂ on TiO₂ surface to form active species extends the light absorption range of TiO2 into the visible light region. Fluorescence spectrum analysis indicates that the ·OH radical free from rutile TiO₂ surface can be constantly produced under visible light irradiation with addition of H₂O₂. The photocatalytic tests indicate that phenol can be visible-light photocatalytic degraded with the addition of H₂O₂ by any one of the three photocatalysts, and the rutile form exhibits the best photocatalytic activity, its degradation ratio can be 80% after 120 min reaction. In the process of TiO visible-light photocatalysis, hydrogen peroxide is generated by anatase TiO

from a series of complex reaction, and the generated hydrogen peroxide is only an intermediate, which is responsible for the degradation of organic pollutants under visible light irradiation.

Key words: hydrogen peroxide; titanium dioxide; visible-light photocatalytic

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