

# Eu<sup>3+</sup> substituted MgAl-layered double hydroxides as photocatalysts for NO<sub>x</sub> gases abatement emission

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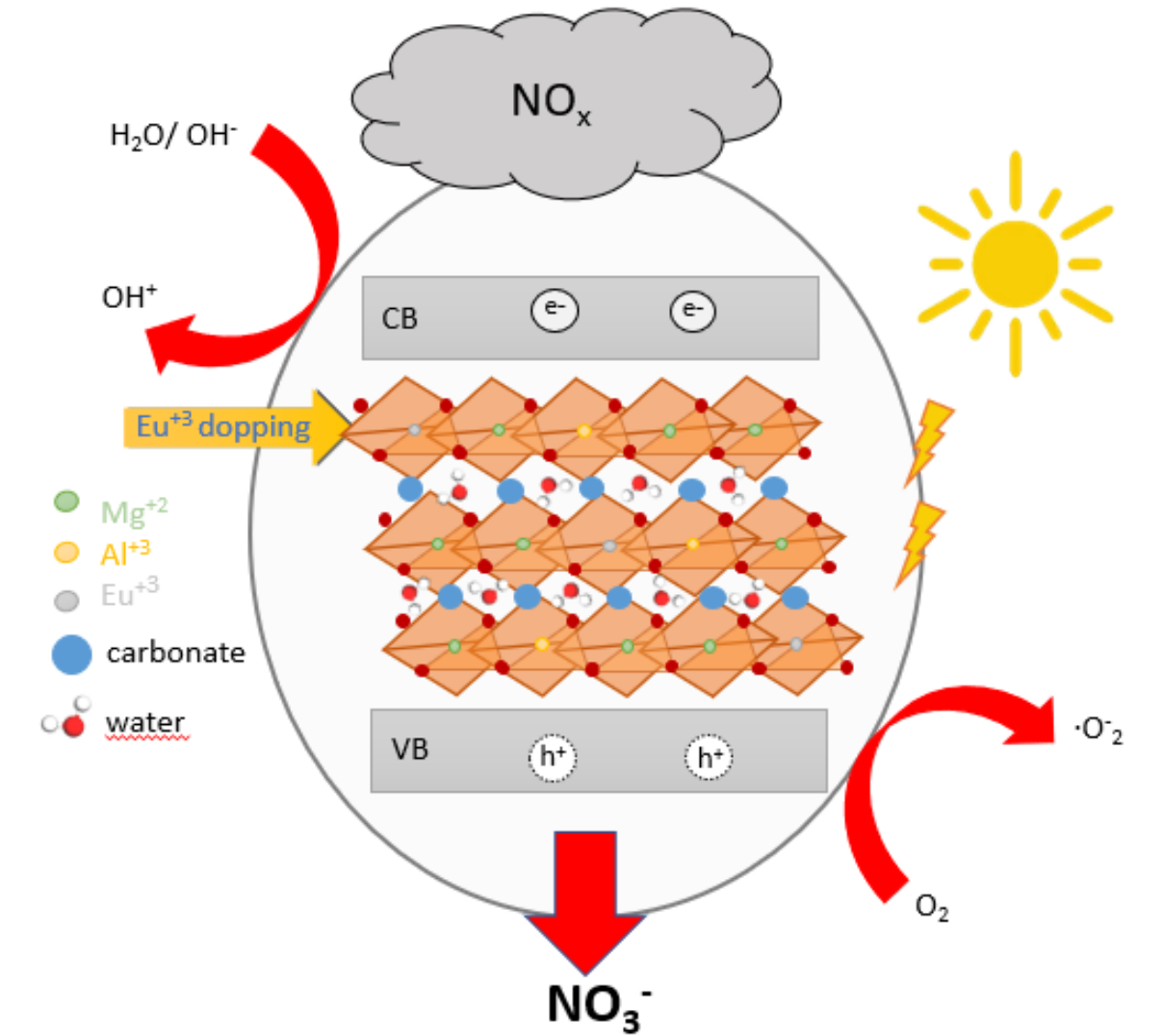
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## INTRODUCTION

**Nitrogen oxides gases** (NO<sub>x</sub>=NO+NO<sub>2</sub>) emissions frequently exceed the limits recommended for human health. This has turned air quality into a vital problem for modern society, leading to thousands of premature deaths per year worldwide [1].

In the last decades, **photocatalysis** has emerged as promising remediation of this problem. This technology allows for reducing emissions directly from the air using mild conditions and renewable energy.

Previous studies claim that **Layered Double Hydroxides (LDH)** are a proficient alternative as photocatalysts for nitrogen oxides removal [2, 3]. They are a class of lamellar materials with a structure similar to brucite compounds (Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub>) with the general formula [M<sup>II</sup><sub>1-x</sub>M<sup>III</sup><sub>x</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>]<sup>x+</sup>·A<sup>n-</sup><sub>x/n</sub>·mH<sub>2</sub>O. Due to their particular structure and simple synthesis, the chemical composition can be easily modified with a large number of different metals, which affects the electronic properties.



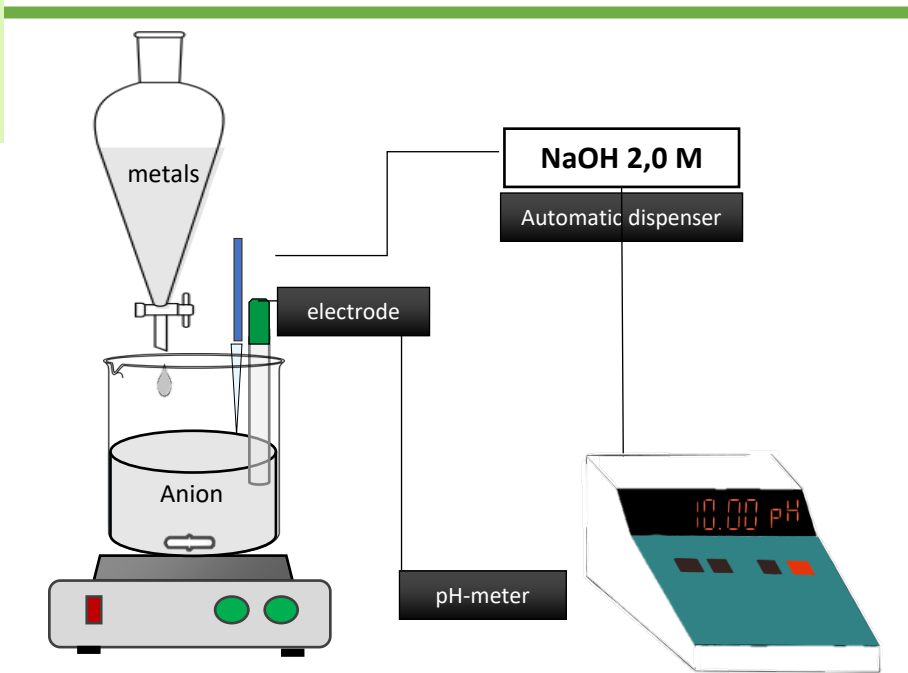
## OBJECTIVE

This work aims the preparation and characterization of different Mg<sub>3</sub>Al LDHs, on which Al<sup>3+</sup> is gradually replaced by Eu<sup>3+</sup>. These photocatalysts were studied for the NO<sub>x</sub> gases abatement from air (**De-NO<sub>x</sub> process**).

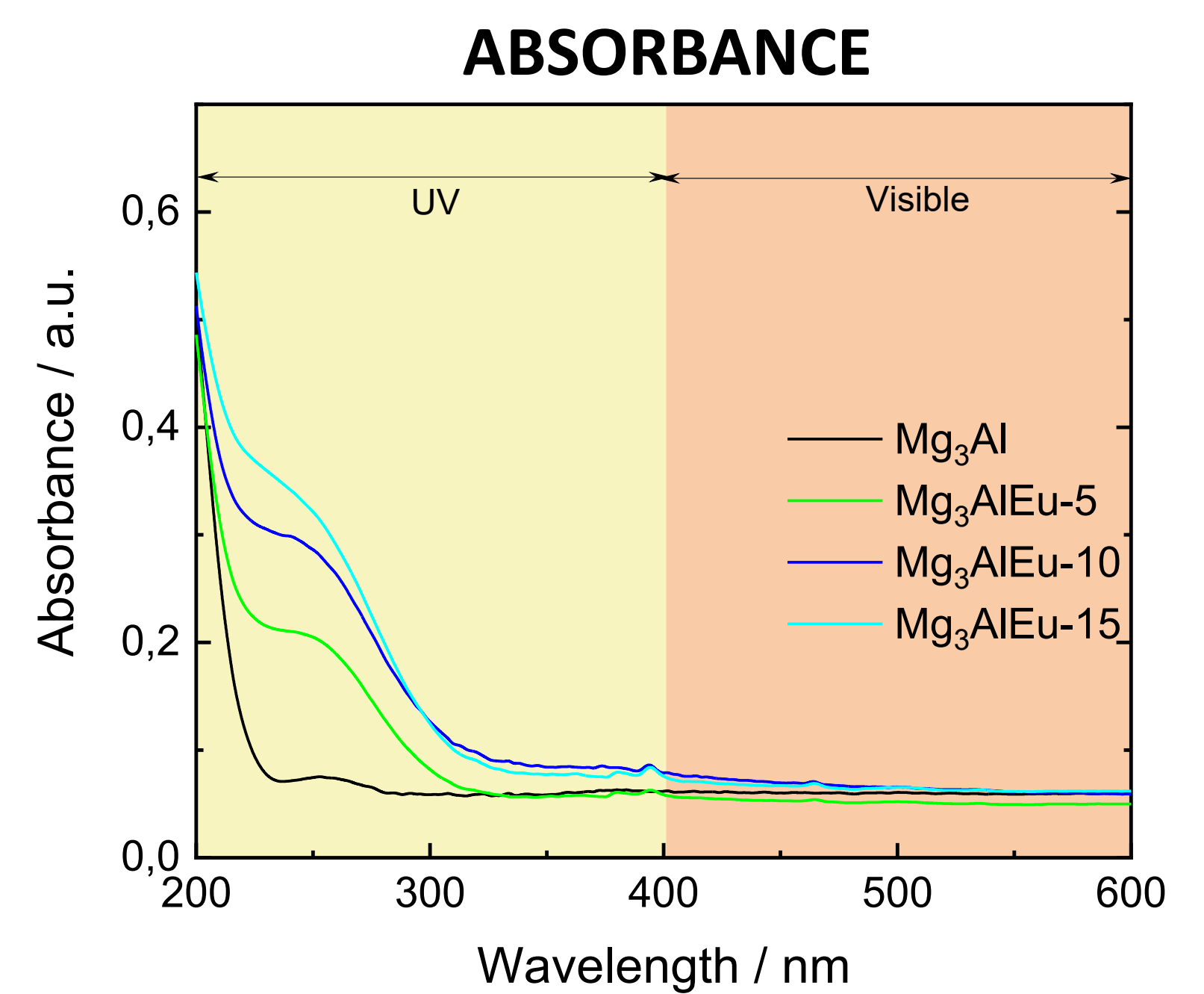
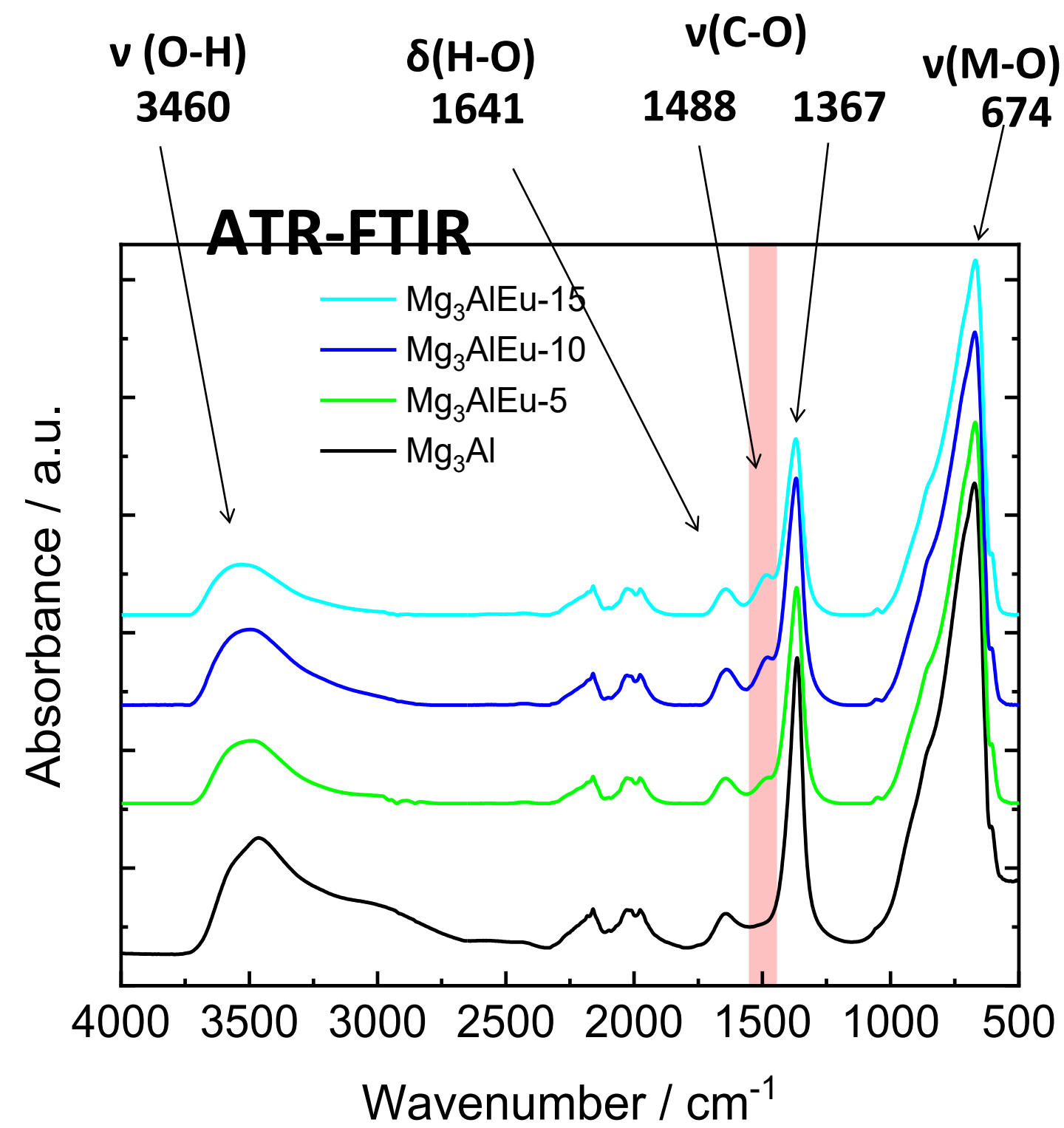
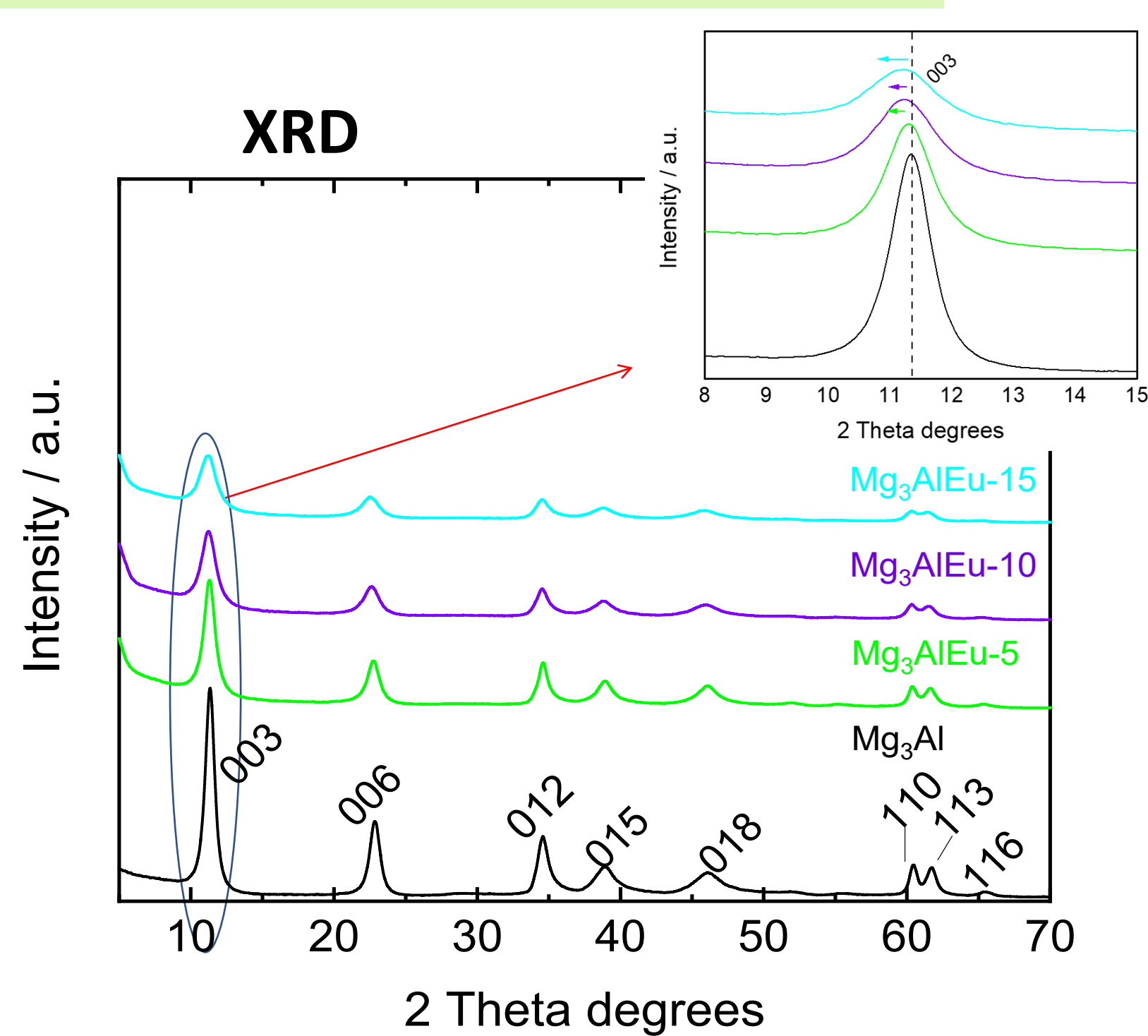
**Keywords:** LDH, NO<sub>x</sub>, europium, photocatalysis.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

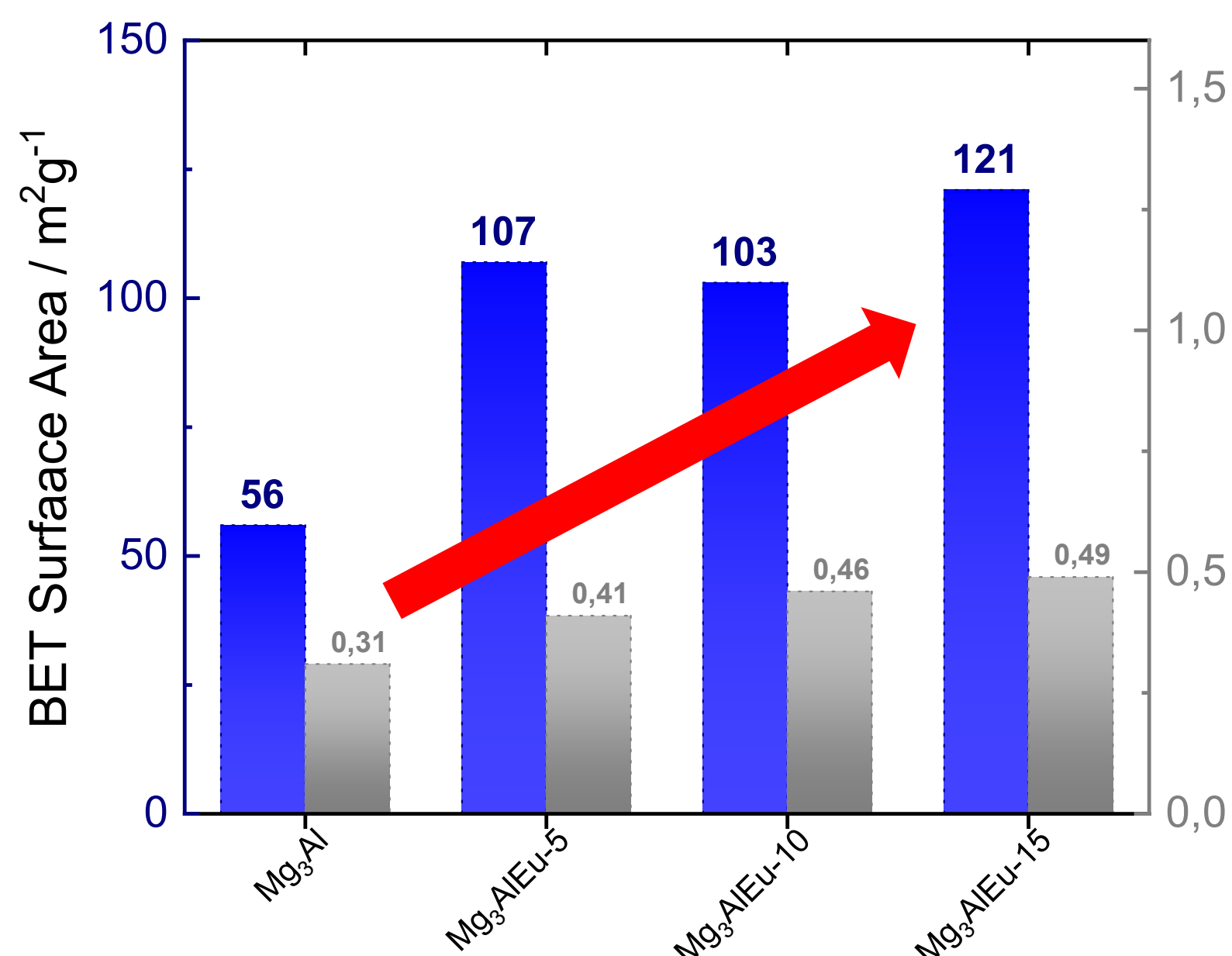
MgAl<sub>1-x</sub>Eu<sub>x</sub> samples were prepared with a M<sup>2+</sup>/M<sup>3+</sup> metal ratio equal to 3:1 and a substitution of Al<sup>3+</sup> with a 5, 10 and 15% of Eu<sup>3+</sup>.



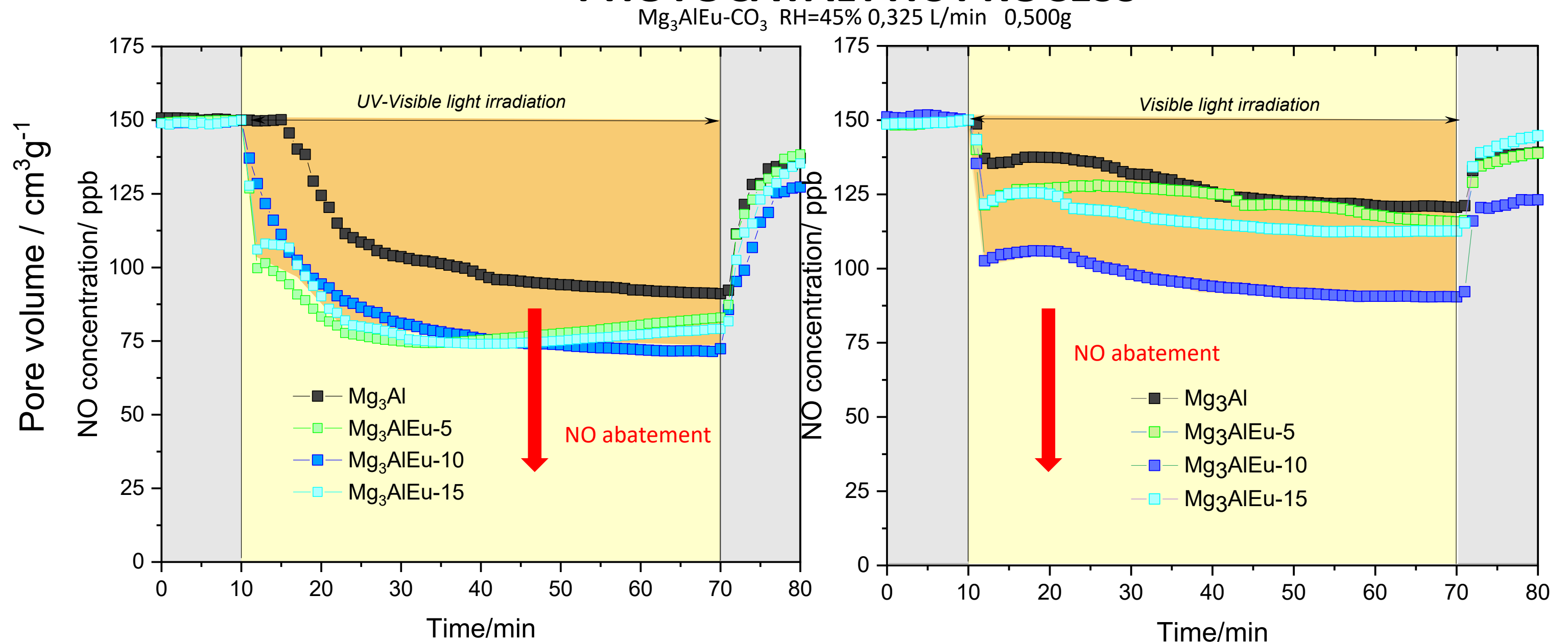
## RESULTS



## SURFACE ANALYSIS



## PHOTOCATALYTIC PROCESS



## CONCLUSIONS

Ternary LDHs containing europium have been successfully obtained from Mg<sub>3</sub>Al-LDH. XRD results show the incorporation of Eu<sup>3+</sup> in the LDH framework, which provokes a slight shift towards lower 2θ degree values and decreases in the crystallinity of the samples. For doped samples, ATR-FTIR spectra indicate the occurrence of a small shoulder at 1488 cm<sup>-1</sup> region associated with the carbonate ion, surely distorted by the incorporation of Eu<sup>3+</sup>. The absorption spectrum results in an intense peak at λ=250 nm and slight absorption in the 390-420 nm visible light range increasing as the europium content do. The morphological characteristics are also affected; the increase in the surface area leads to a higher availability of active sites, which could enhance a greater photocatalytic activity. The new properties for europium doped samples boost photocatalytic activity of Mg<sub>3</sub>Al-LDH, where the sample Mg<sub>3</sub>AlEu-10 shows the best efficiency under both UV-visible and visible (410 nm) light, 52% and 40%, respectively.

## References

- [1] Air quality in Europe-2019 report. European Environment Agency, Luxembourg, Publications Office of the European Union.
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- [3] J. Frago, M.A. Oliva, L. Camacho, et al. Chemosphere 275 (2021) 130030.

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