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Barcelona, 9 - 10 October 2023



CENTRE FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL AND
MARINE STUDIES

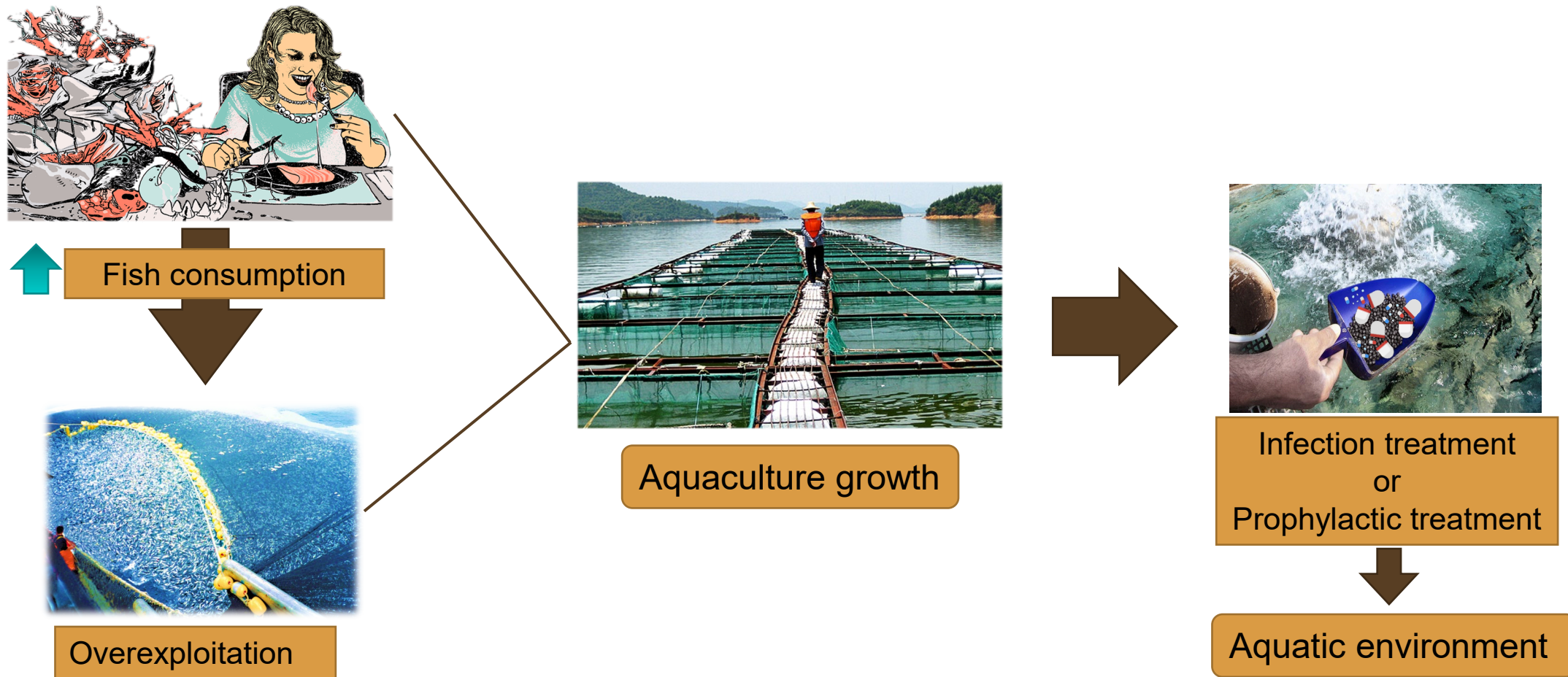
TiO₂/Carbon dots nanocomposites: Solar driven photocatalysts for the removal of antibiotics from aquaculture effluents

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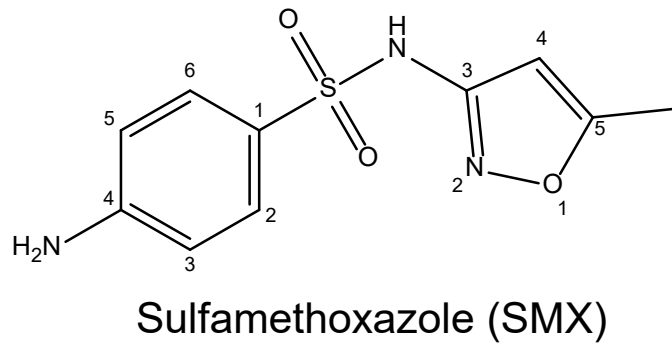
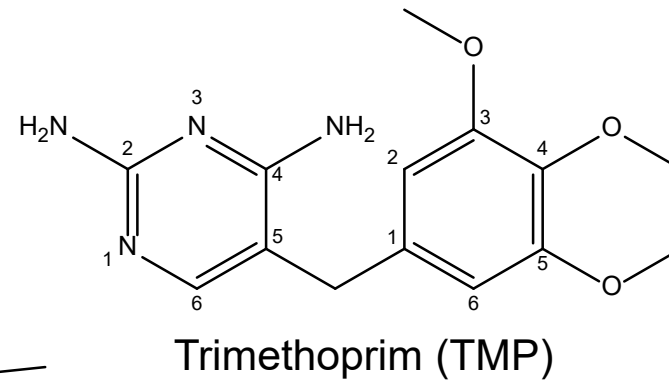
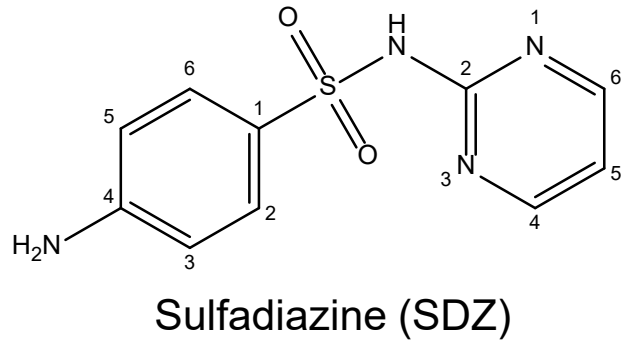


Introduction

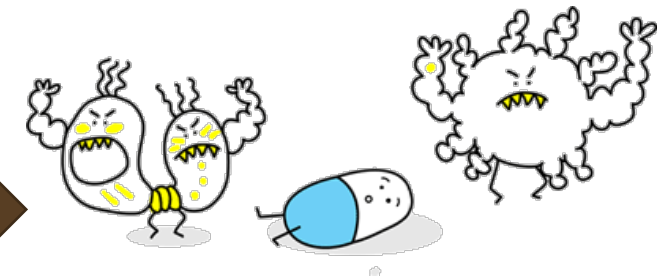


Introduction

Antibiotics



In the aquatic
environment



Bacterial
resistance

Introduction

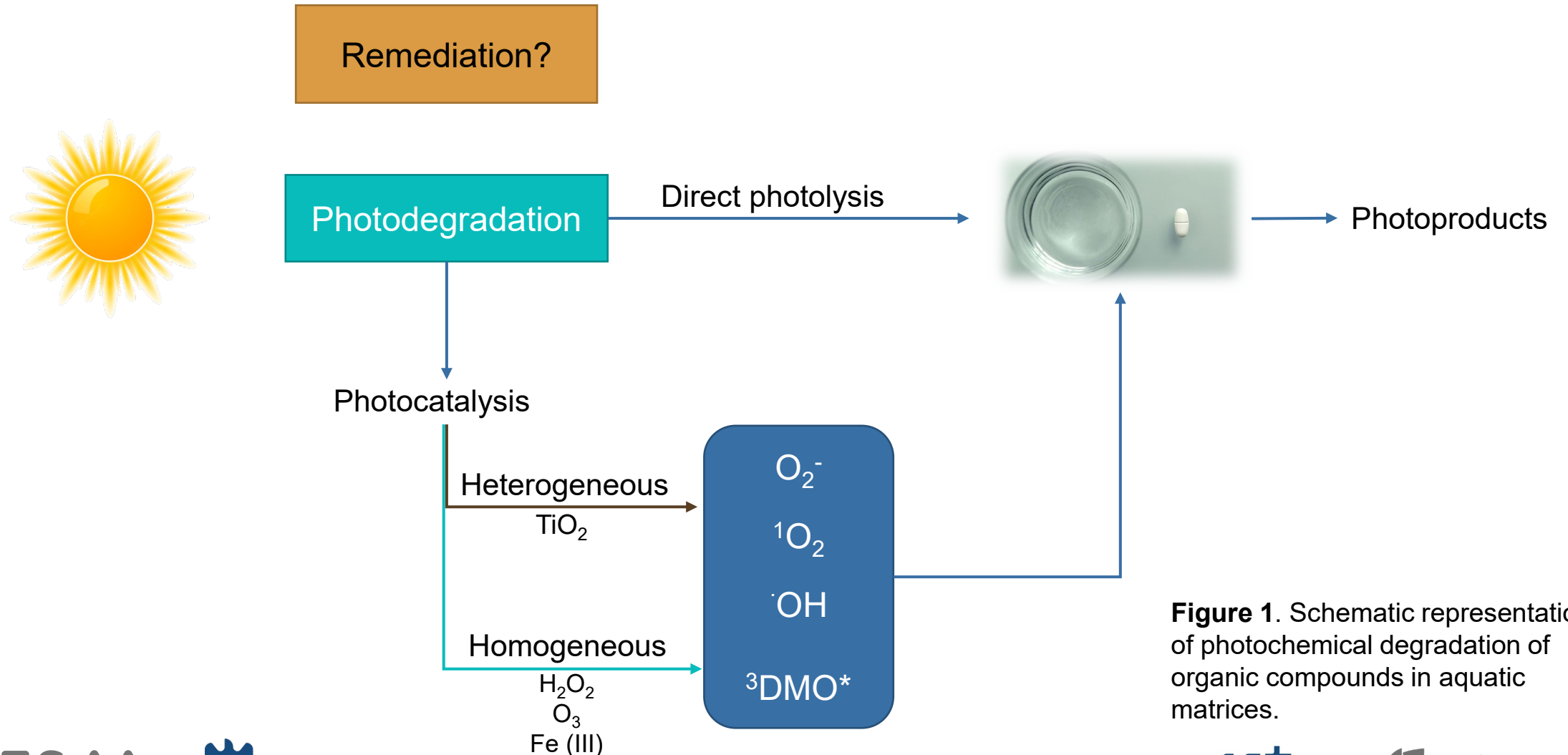


Figure 1. Schematic representation of photochemical degradation of organic compounds in aquatic matrices.

Introduction

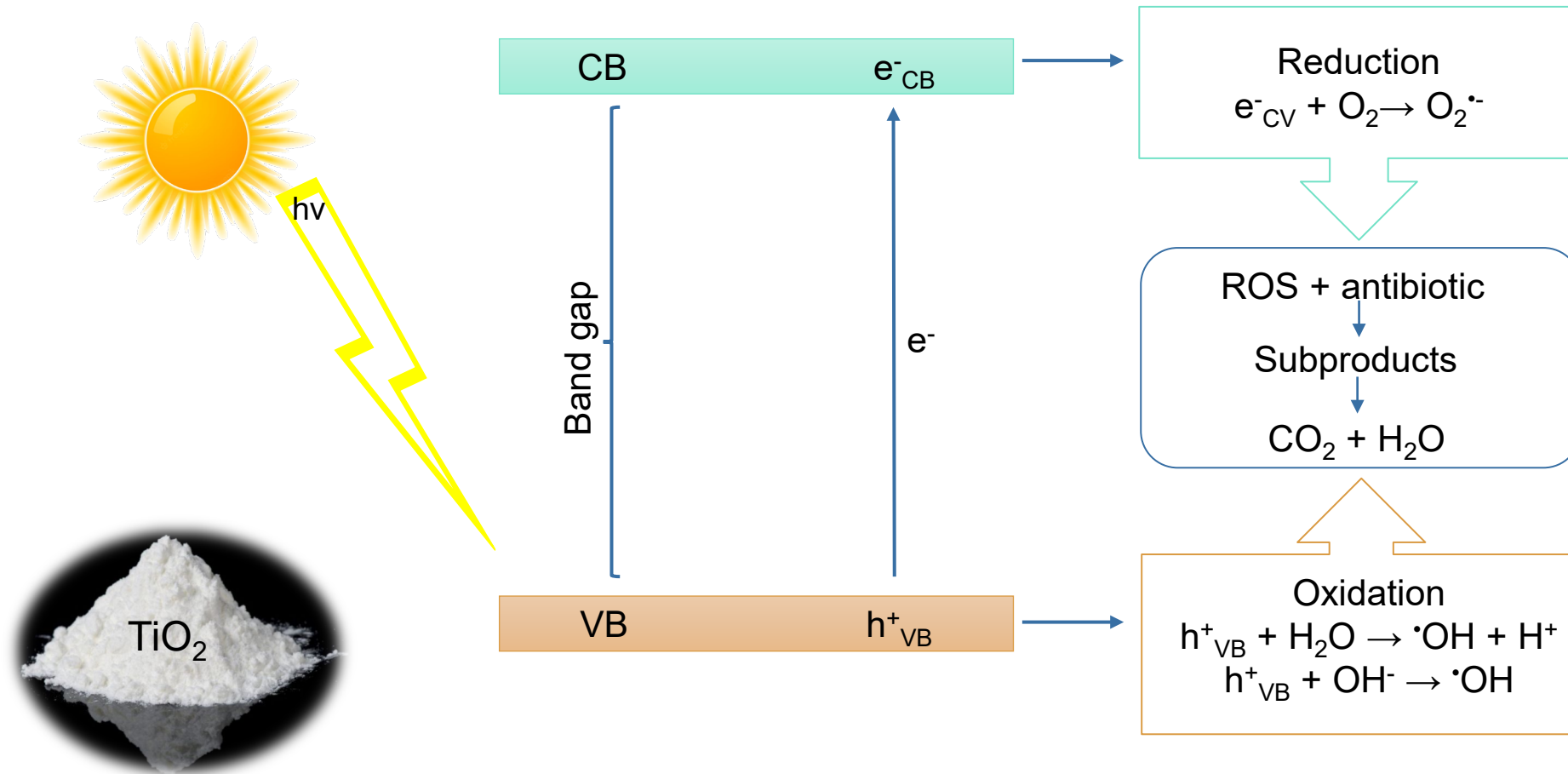
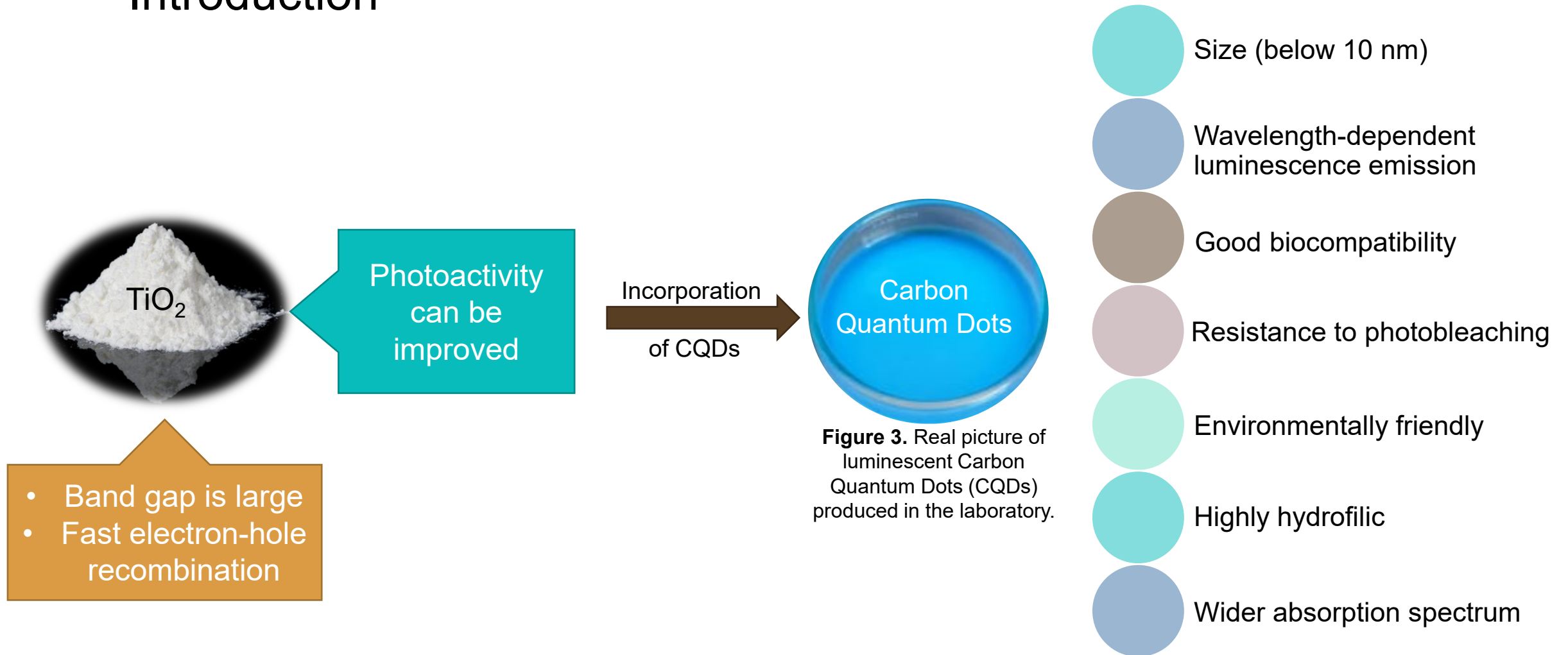


Figura 2. Schematic representation of photocatalytic mechanism of heterogeneous photocatalysis conducted by semiconductors.

Introduction



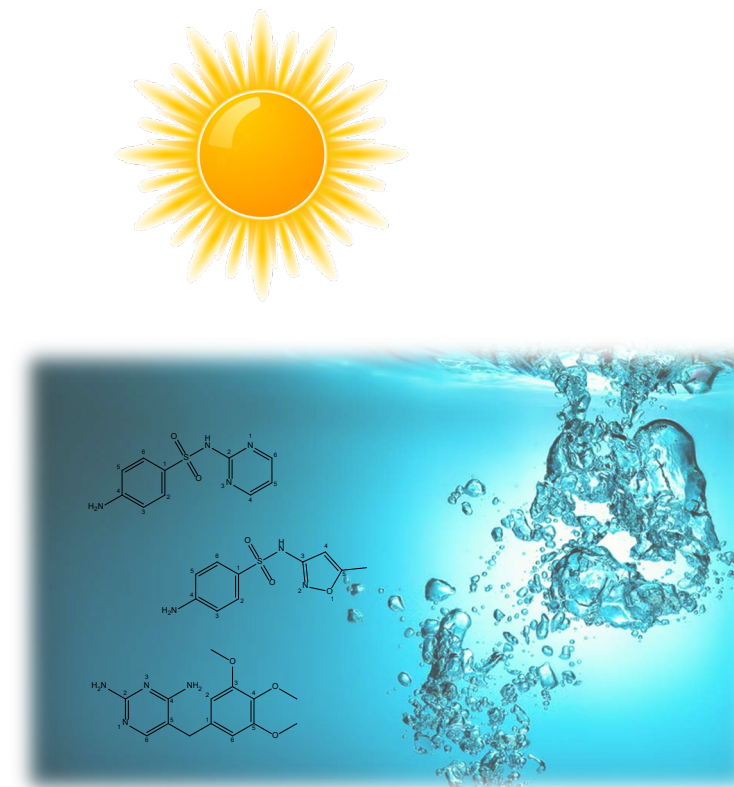
- Band gap is large
- Fast electron-hole recombination

Aims

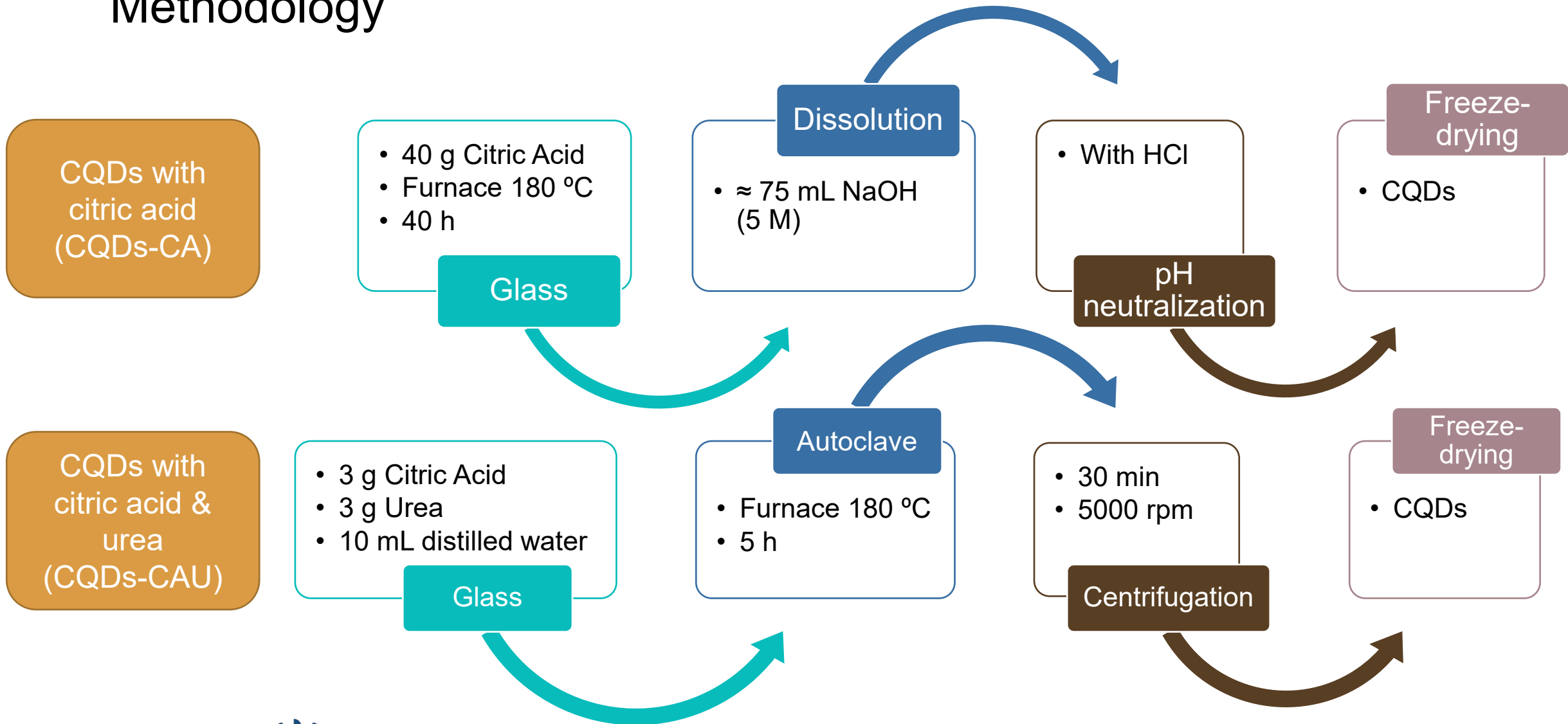
Determination of the most efficient TiO₂/CQDs photocatalyst and corresponding dose for the removal of each antibiotic in each condition.

Compare the photodegradation kinetic of each antibiotic in the presence and absence of photocatalyst in:

- ✓ Simulated fresh water;
- ✓ Simulated brackish water.

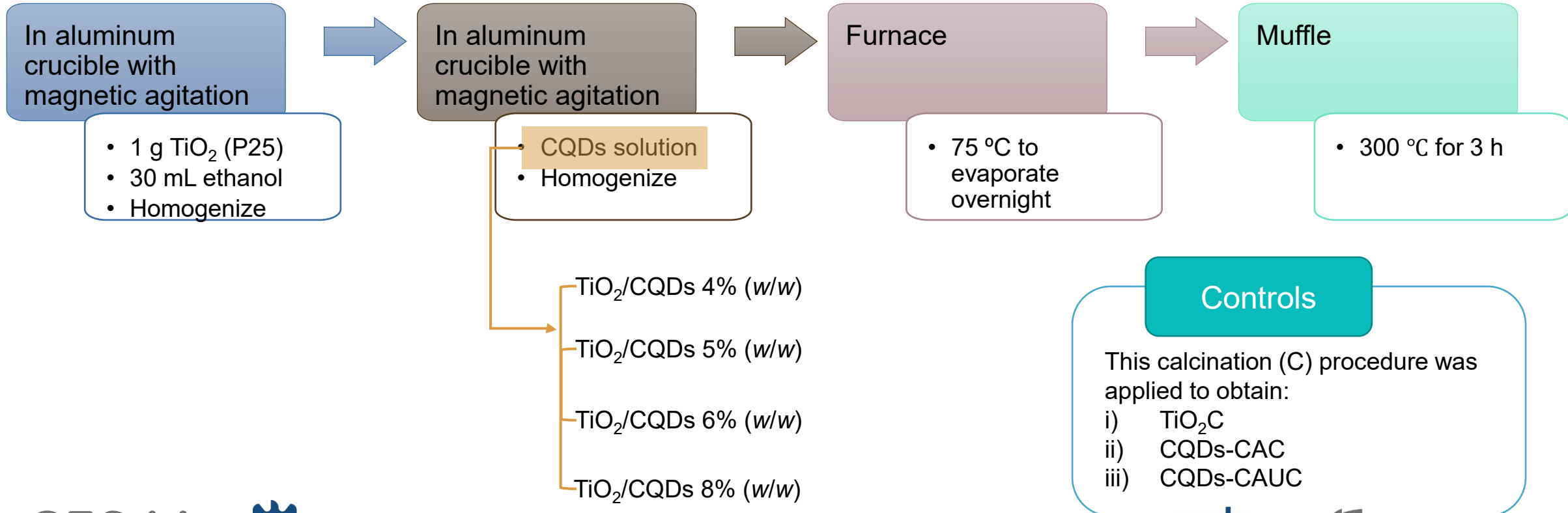


Methodology

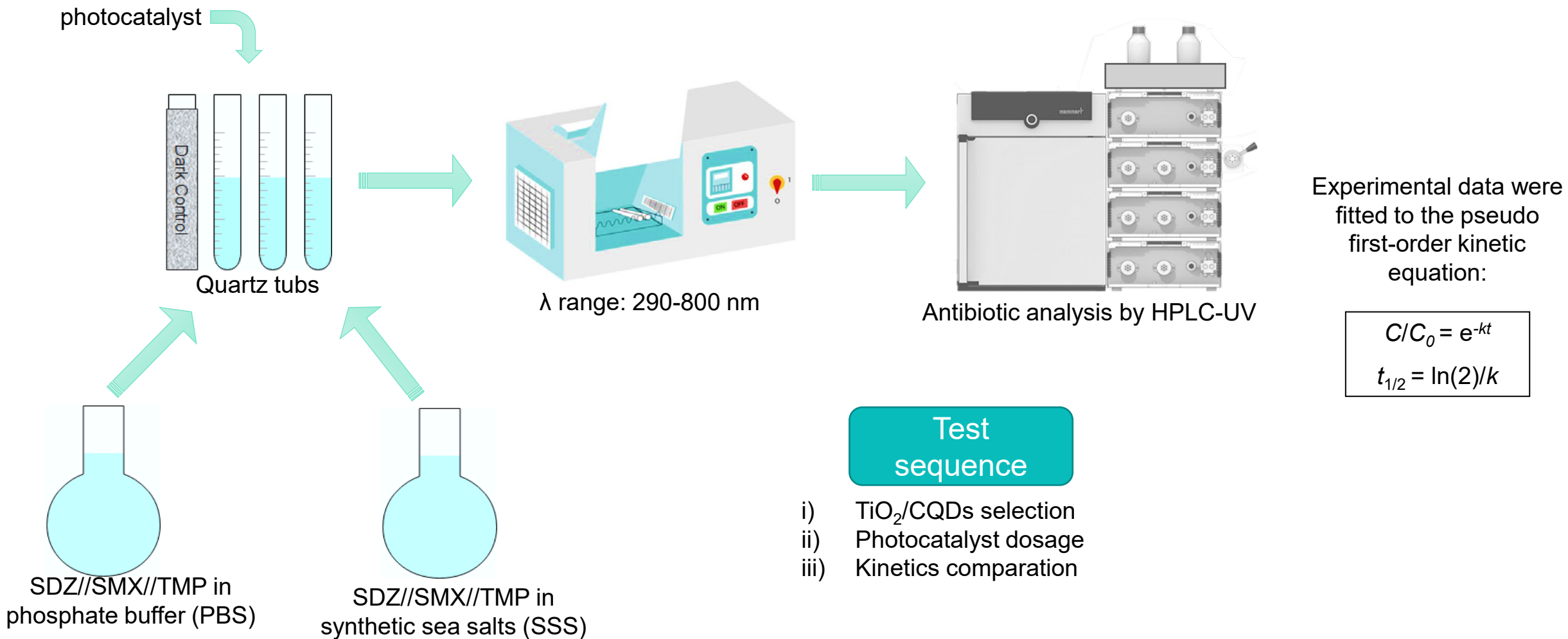


Methodology

TiO₂/CQDs



Methodology



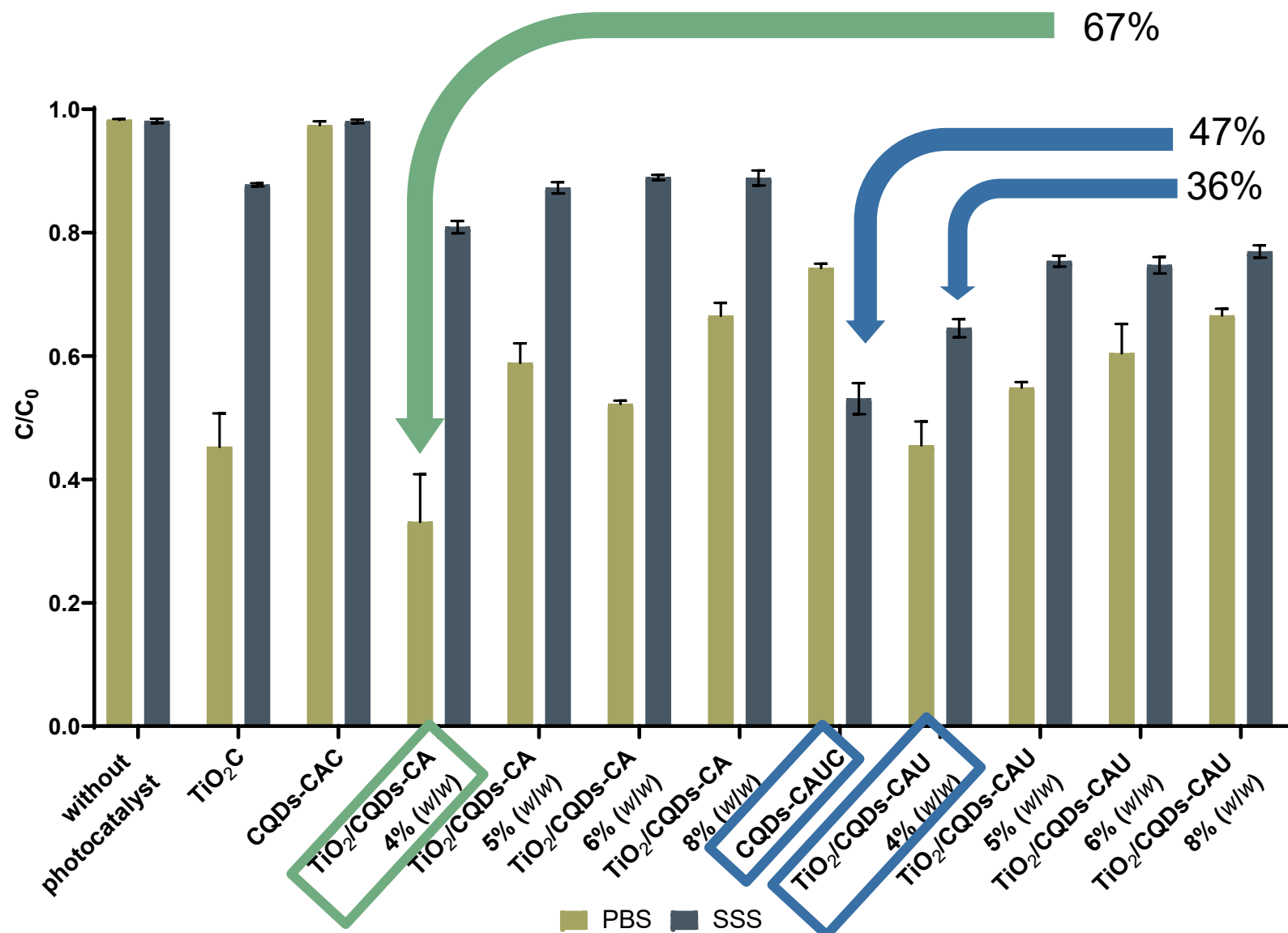
Results

TiO₂/CQDs selection

SDZ

PBS
TiO₂/CQDs-CA 4%
(w/w)

SSS
CQDs-CAUC and
TiO₂/CQDs-CAU 4%
(w/w)



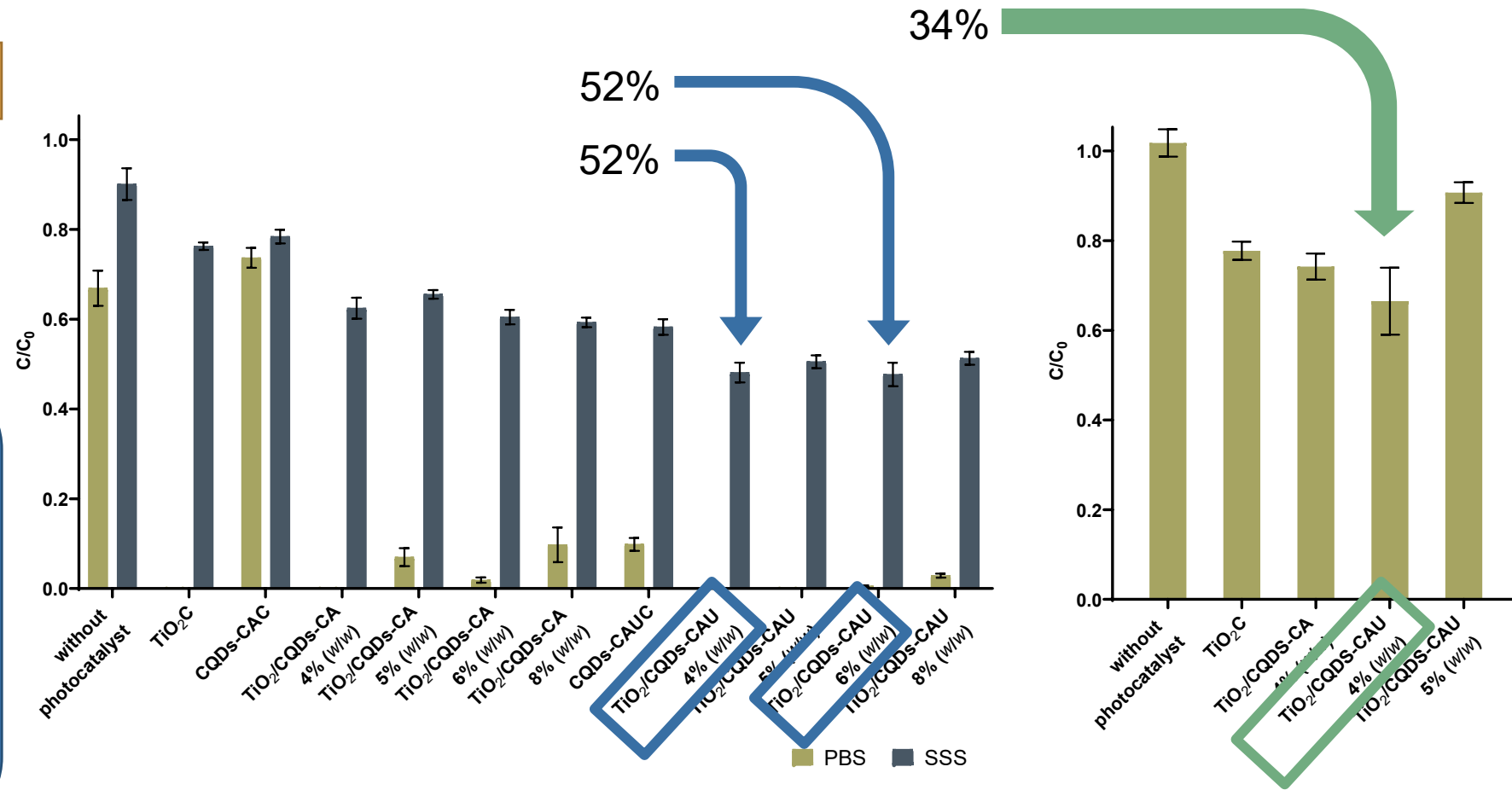
Results

Photocatalysts test

SMX

PBS
TiO₂/CQDs-CA 4%
(w/w)

SSS
TiO₂/CQDs-CAU 4%
(w/w) and TiO₂/CQDs-
CAU 6% (w/w)



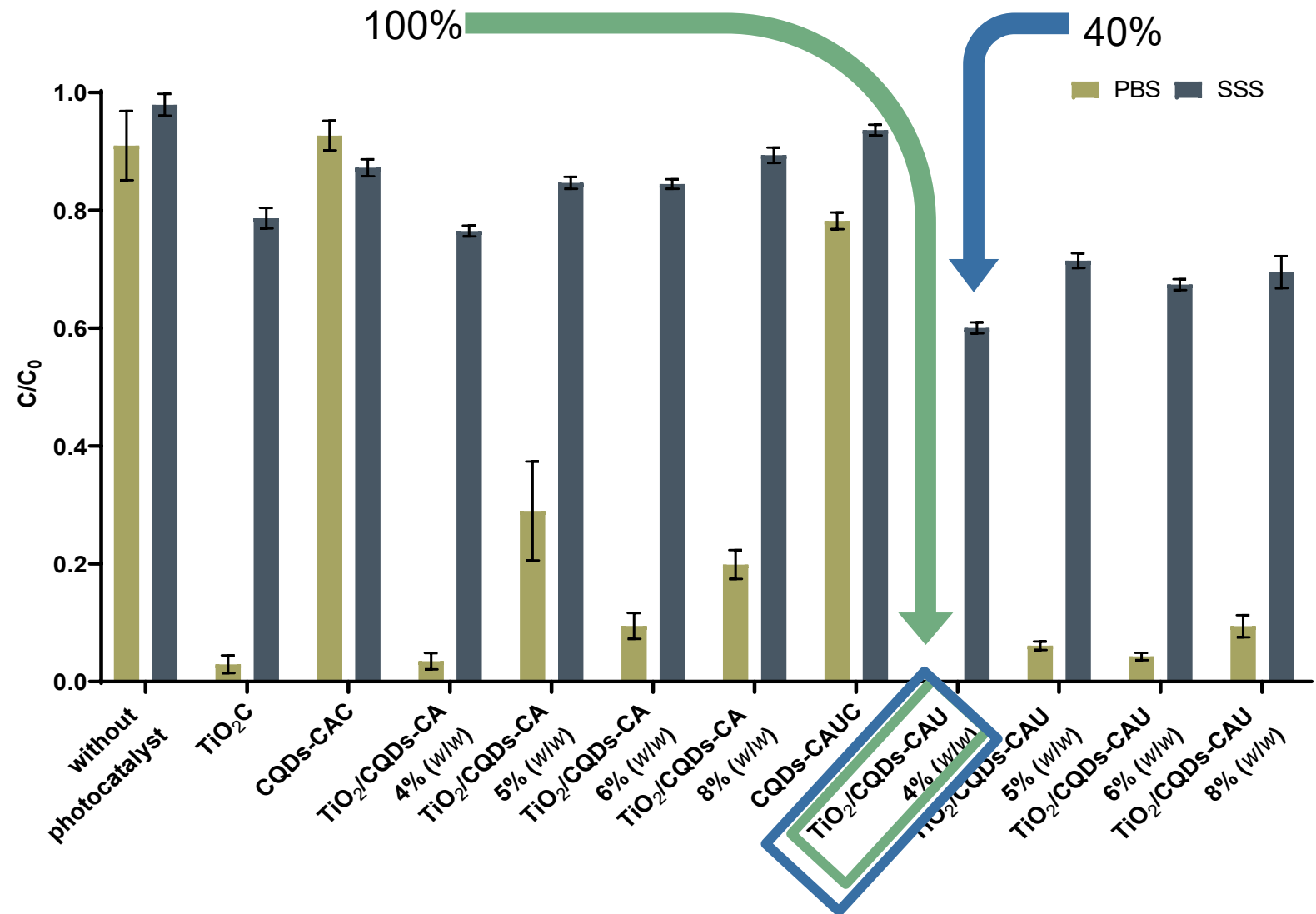
Results

Photocatalysts test

TMP

PBS
TiO₂/CQDs-CA 4%
(w/w)

SSS
TiO₂/CQDs-CAU 4%
(w/w)



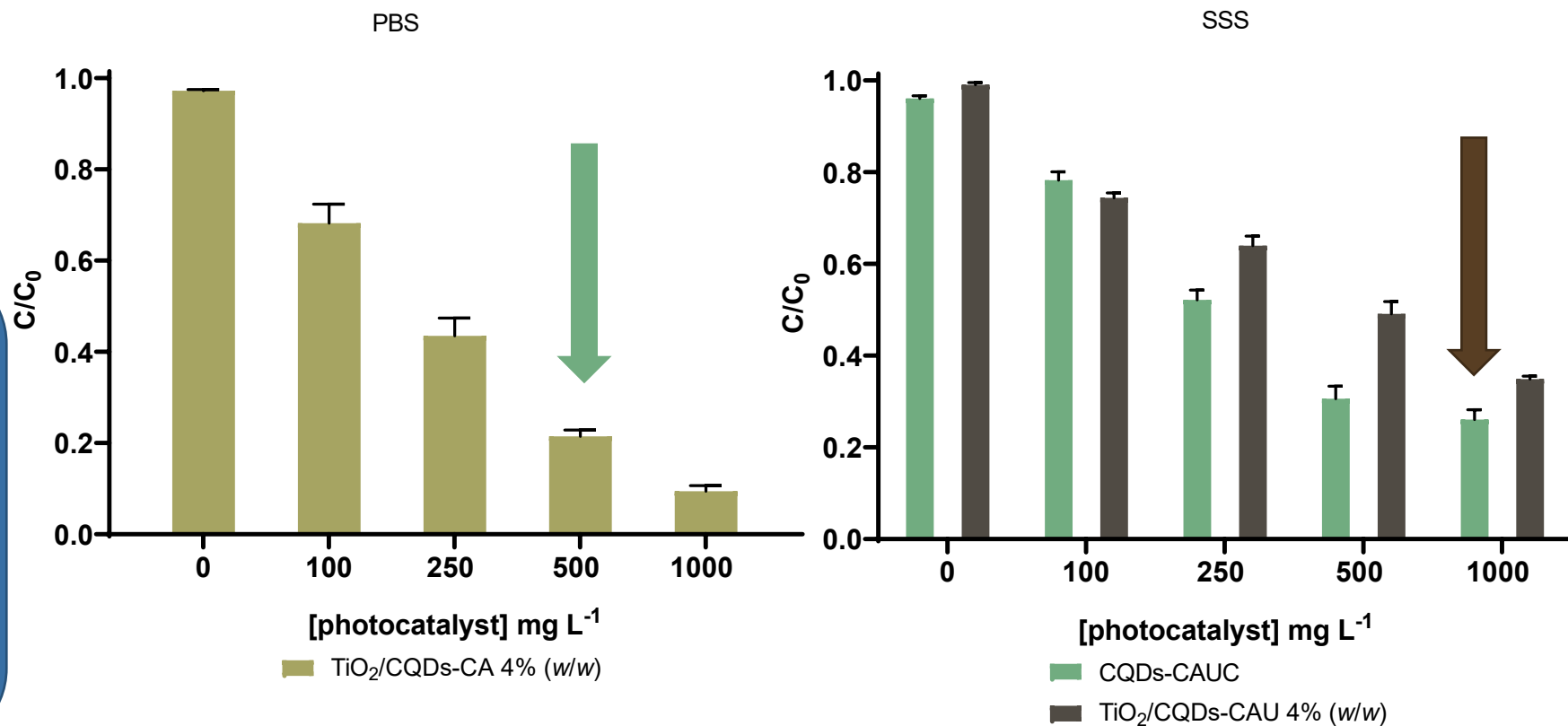
Results

Photocatalysts dosage

SDZ

PBS
500 mg L⁻¹ TiO₂/CQDs-
CA 4% (w/w)

SSS
1000 mg L⁻¹
TiO₂/CQDs-CAU 4%
(w/w)



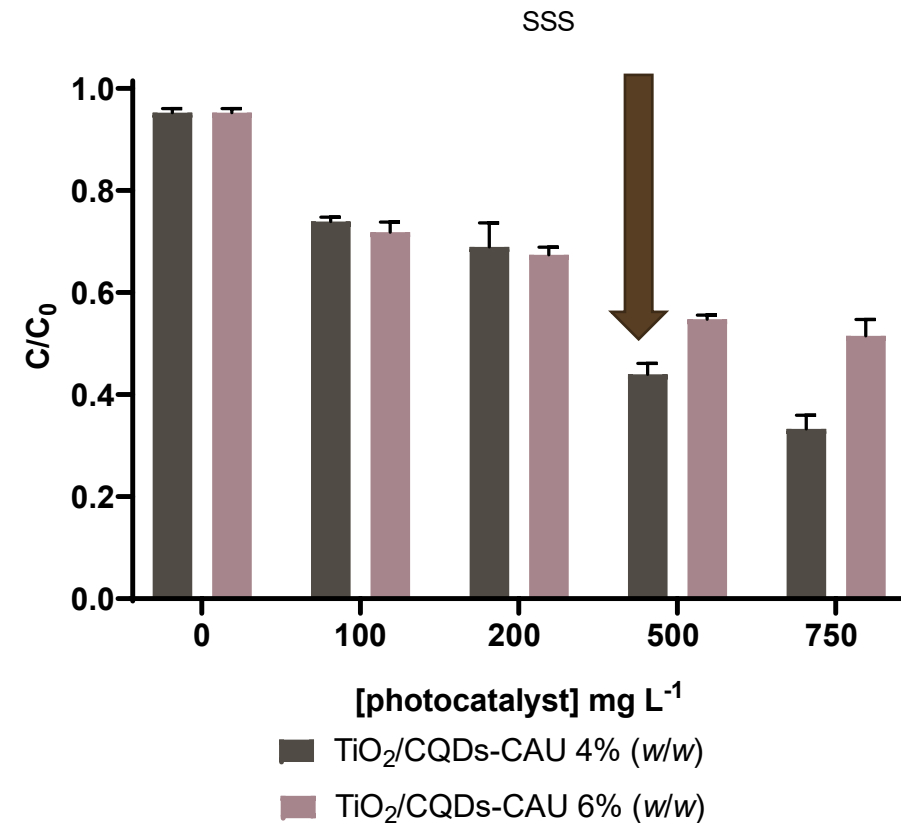
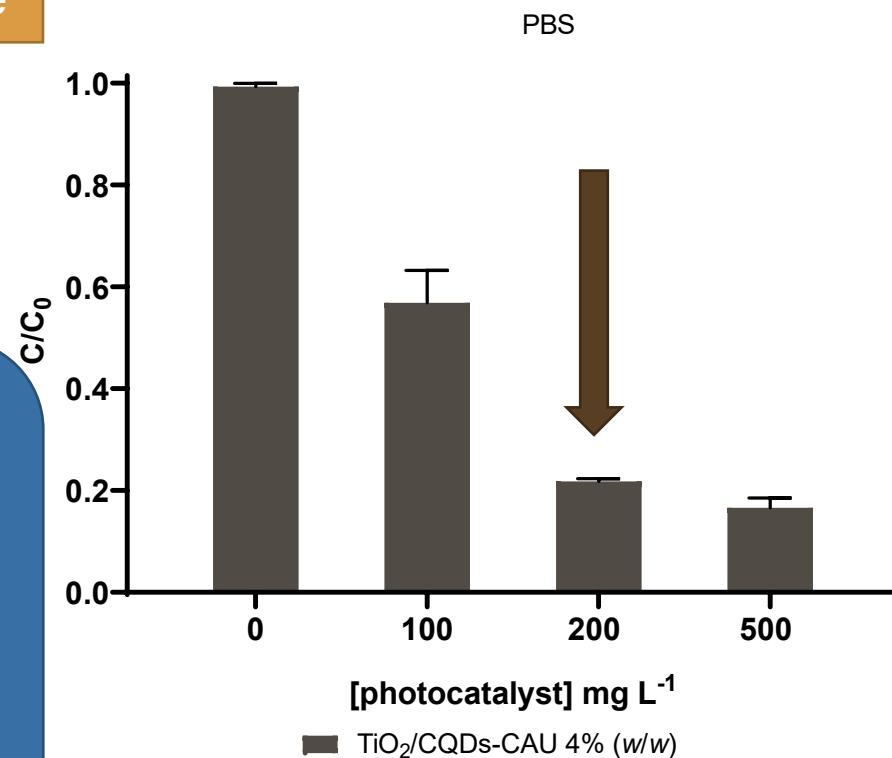
Results

Photocatalysts dosage

SMX

PBS
200 mg L⁻¹ TiO₂/CQDs-
CA 4% (w/w)

SSS
500 mg L⁻¹ TiO₂/CQDs-
CAU 4% (w/w)



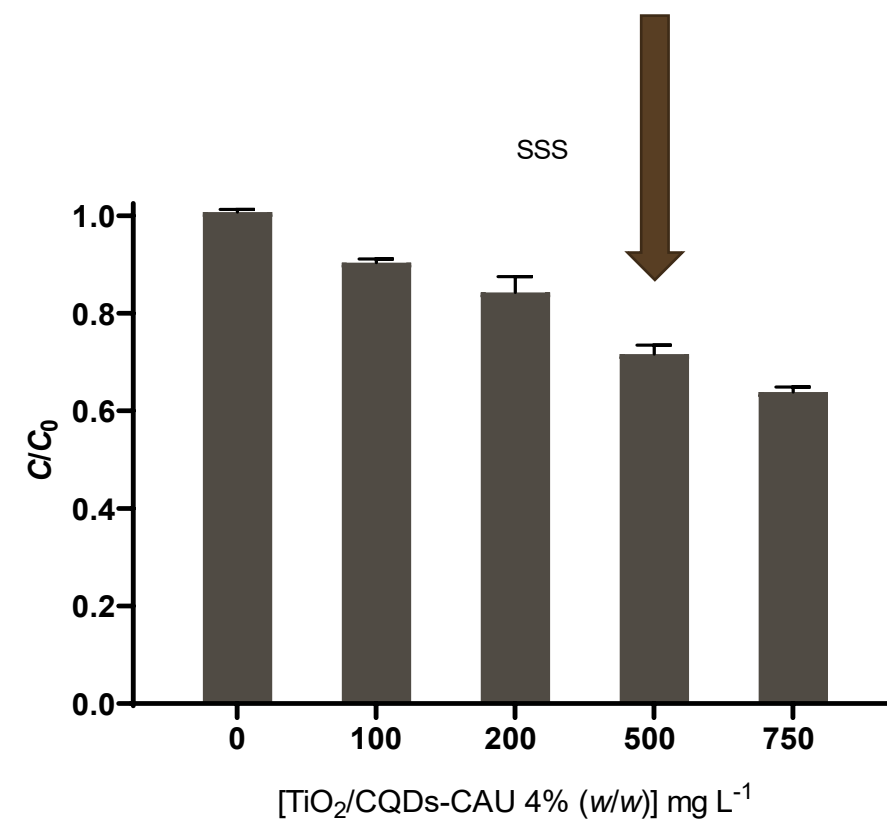
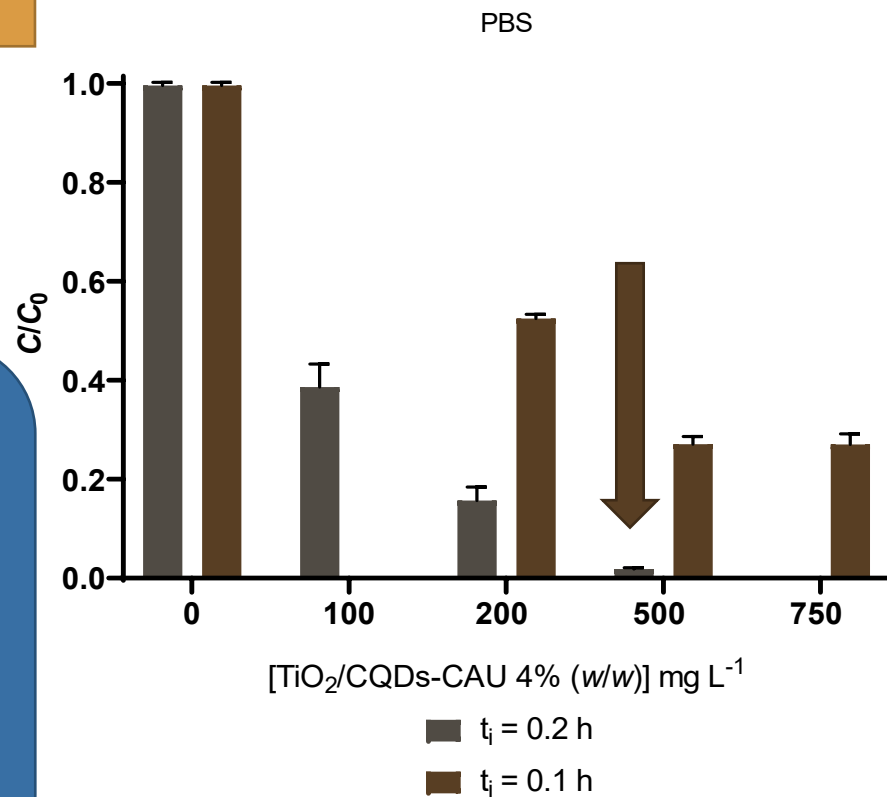
Results

Photocatalysts dosage

TMP

PBS
500 mg L⁻¹ TiO₂/CQDs-
CA 4% (w/w)

SSS
500 mg L⁻¹ TiO₂/CQDs-
CAU 4% (w/w)



Results

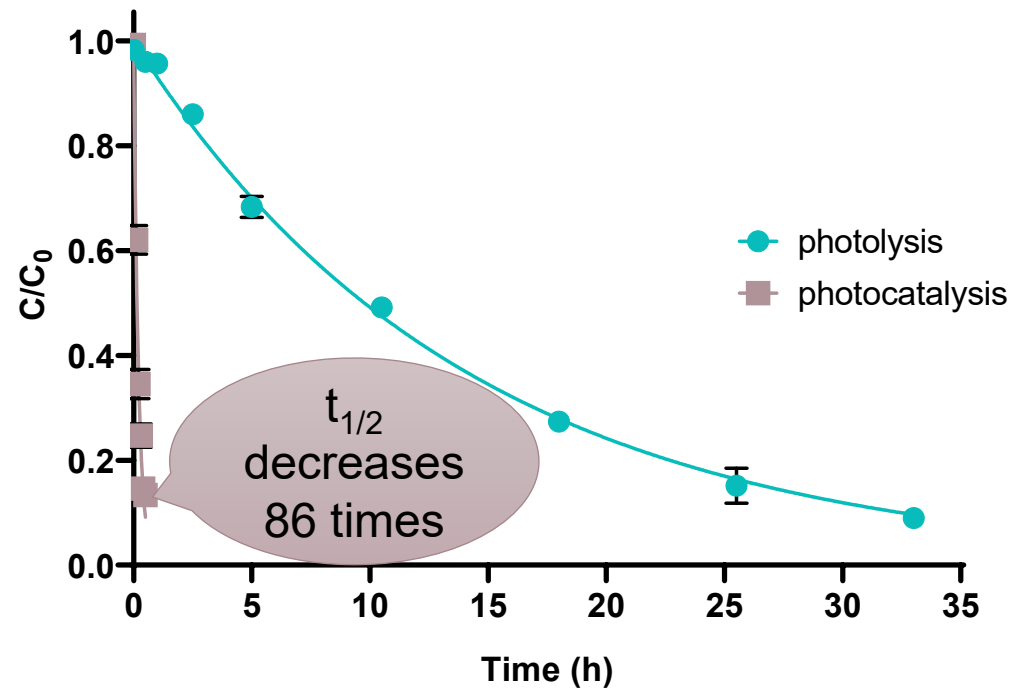
Antibiotic	Matrix	Photocatalysts	[Photocatalyst] mg L ⁻¹
SDZ	PBS	TiO ₂ /CQDs-CA 4% (w/w)	500
	SSS	TiO ₂ /CQDs-CAU 4% (w/w)	1000
SMX	PBS	TiO ₂ /CQDs-CAU 4% (w/w)	200
	SSS	TiO ₂ /CQDs-CAU 4% (w/w)	500
TMP	PBS	TiO ₂ /CQDs-CAU 4% (w/w)	500
	SSS	TiO ₂ /CQDs-CAU 4% (w/w)	500

Results

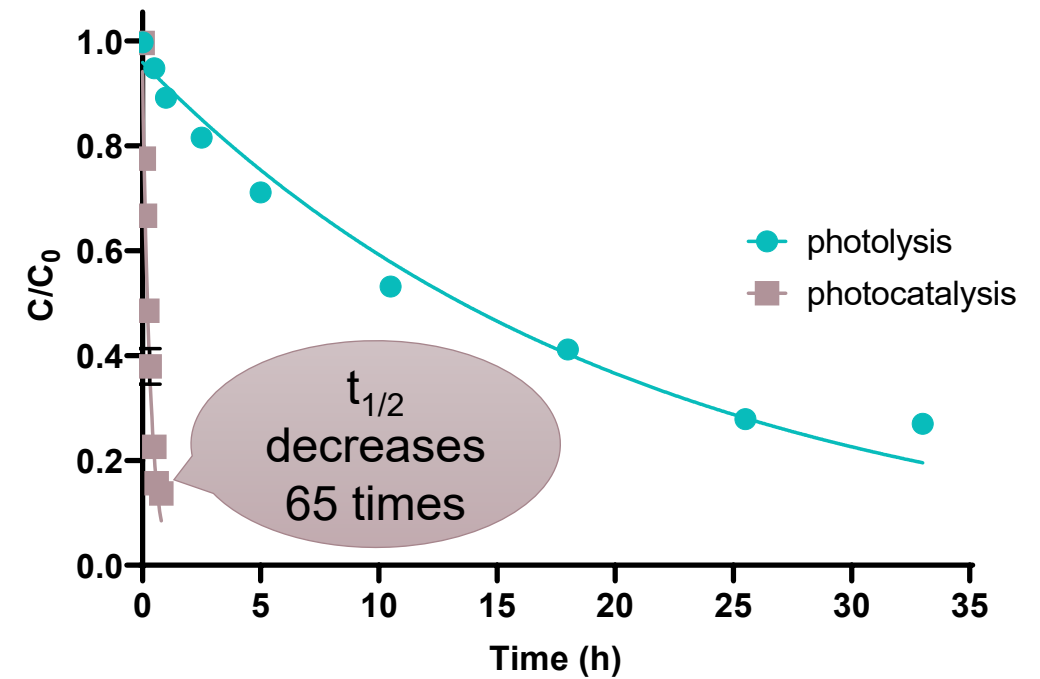
Kinetics

SDZ

PBS



SSS



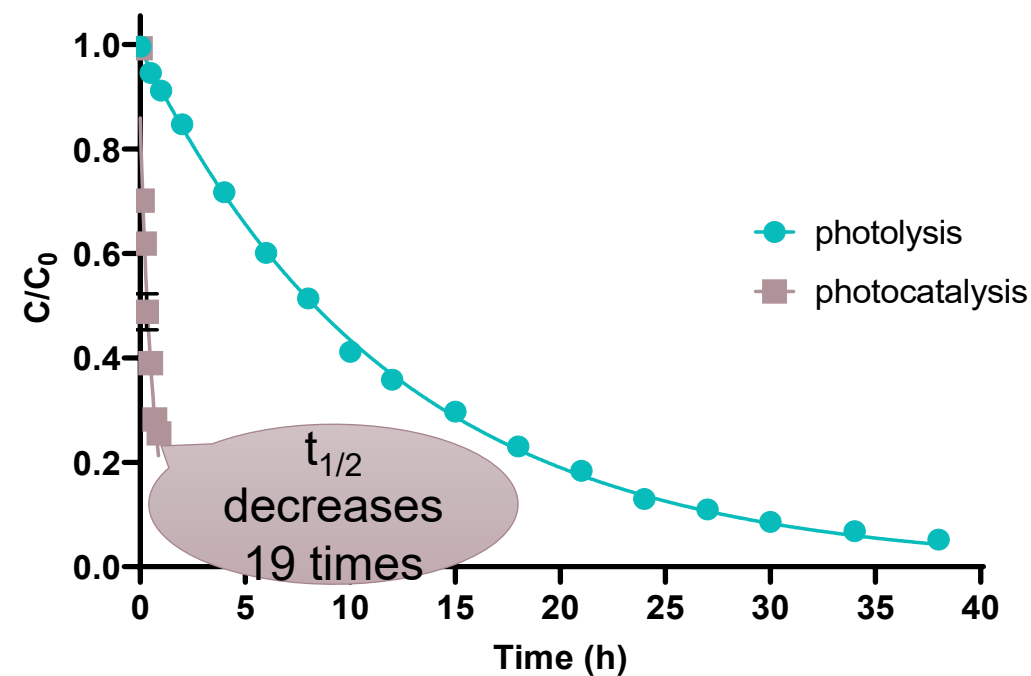
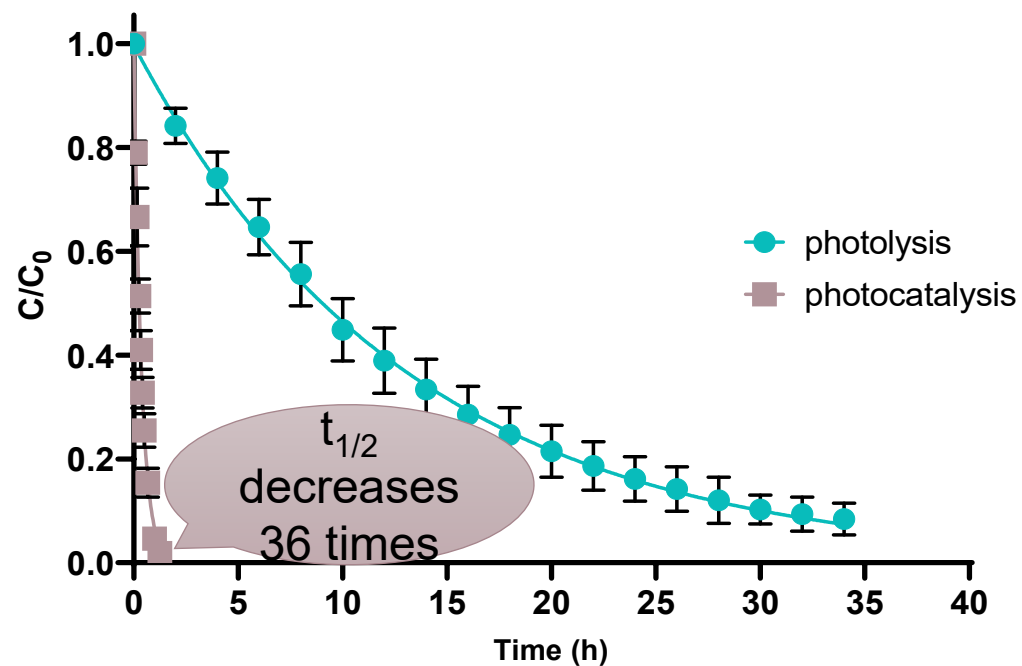
Results

Kinetics

SMX

PBS

SSS

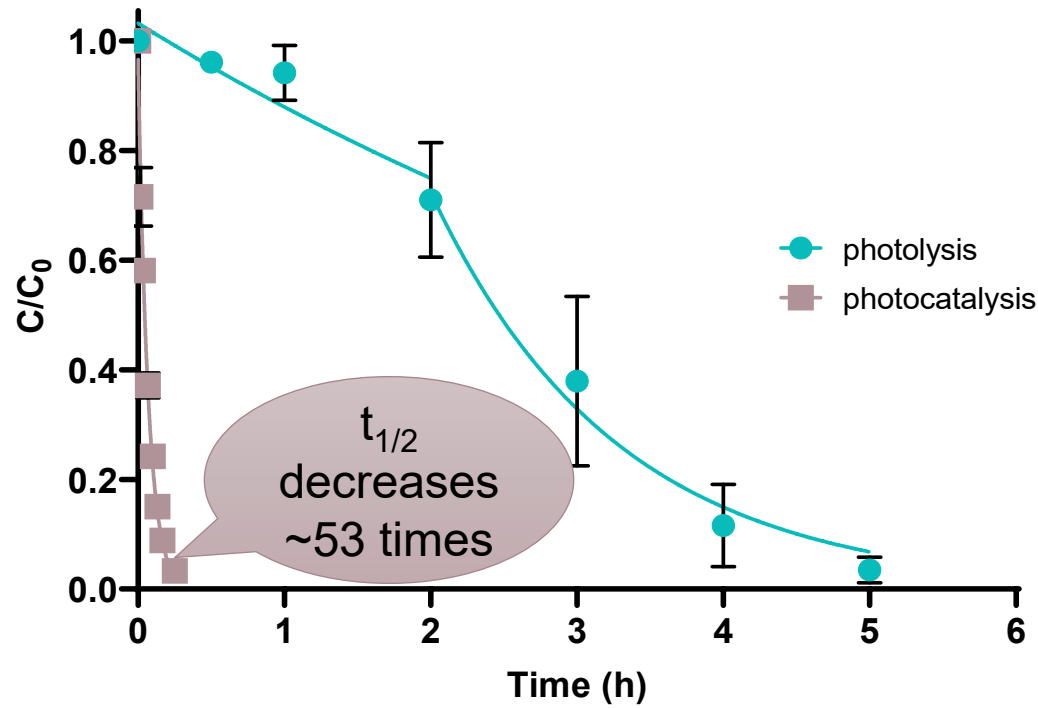


Results

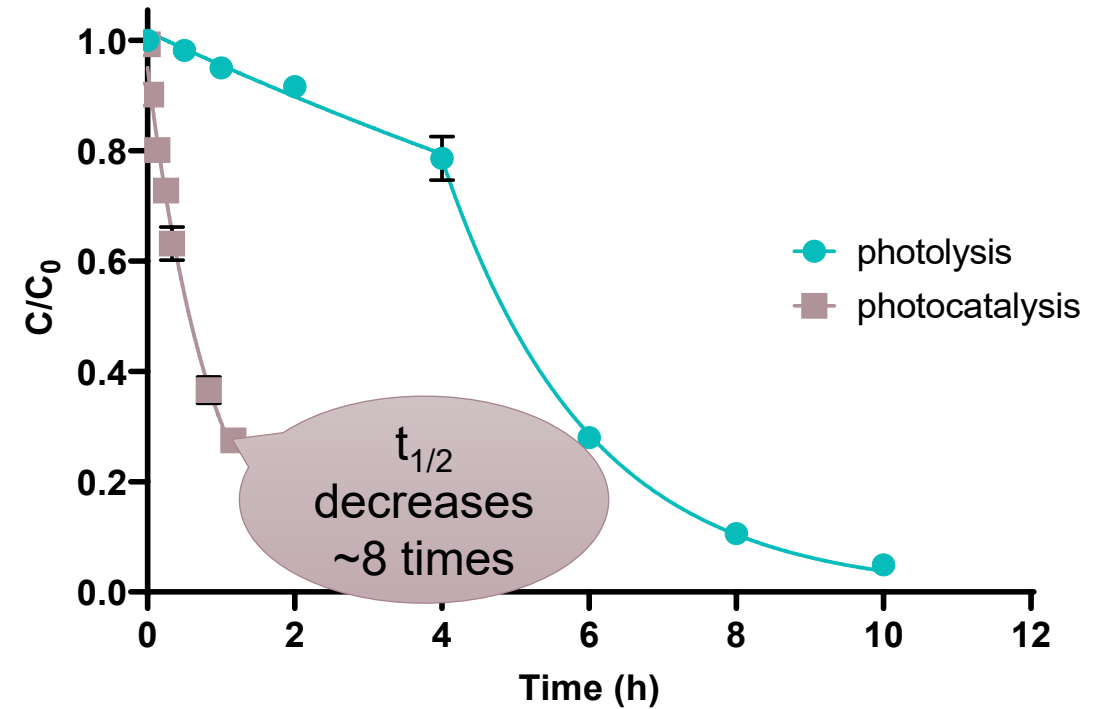
Kinetics

TMP

PBS



SSS



Conclusions

- **TiO₂/CQDs** composites demonstrated that their presence in solution **accelerated the photodegradation** of SDZ, SMX and TMP, comparatively to photolysis.
- Differences in the photocatalysts' efficiency in PBS and SSS indicate that the **matrix influences the photodegradation** efficiency of the composites.
- The utilization of the synthesized photocatalysts **drastically decreased** the $t_{1/2}$ of the antibiotics in water.
- Among the synthesized photocatalysts, **TiO₂/CQDs-CAU 4% (w/w)** at a dosage of **500 mg L⁻¹** was the most efficient photocatalyst for the removal of the most considered antibiotics.
- The results herein reported indicate that the utilization of solar driven photocatalysis with **TiO₂/CQDs composites may be a suitable solution to remove SDZ, SMX and TMP from aquaculture** (fresh and brackish) effluents, especially when compared with the results found in literature.

Research Team and Collaborators



Valentina Silva*



Diana L.D. Lima



Marta Otero



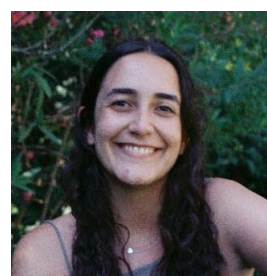
Vânia Calisto



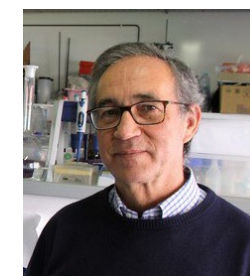
Carla Patrícia Silva



Joana Fernandes



Maria Clara Tomás



Valdemar Esteves



Goreti Pereira



Ângela Almeida



Diogo Pereira



Érika Sousa



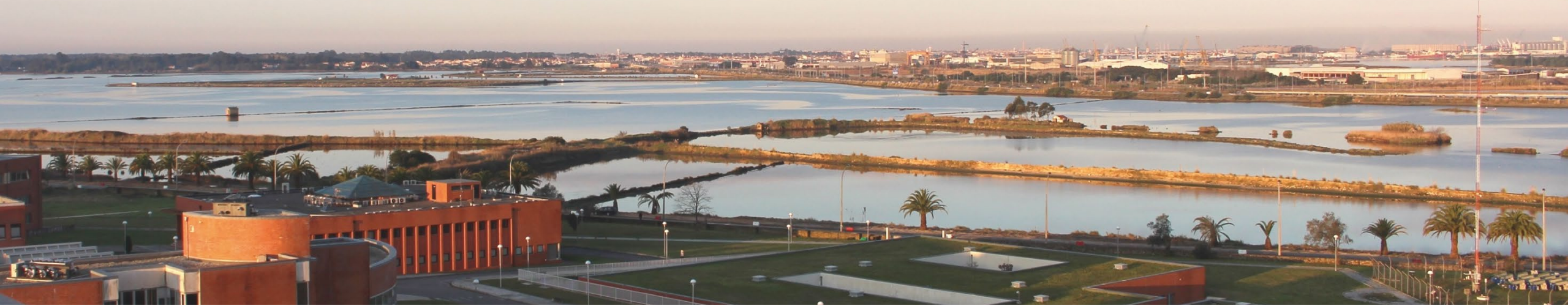
Hugo Rocha

THANK YOU

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TiO₂/Carbon dots nanocomposites: Solar driven photocatalysts for the removal of antibiotics from aquaculture effluents



THANK YOU

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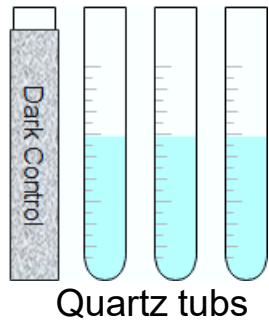


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Fundo Europeu
de Desenvolvimento Regional

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Methodology

≠ mg L⁻¹
photocatalyst



0.1 h – 0.5 h irradiation
λ range: 290-800 nm
Irradiance: 550 W m⁻²
1500 W arc Xe lamp



Antibiotic analysis by HPLC-UV
λ = 270 nm

Mobile phase:

SDZ CH₃OH : H₂O with 0.1% CH₂O₂ (20:80)

SMX C₂H₃N : H₂O with 0.1% CH₂O₂ (30:70)

TMP C₂H₃N : H₂O with 0.1% CH₂O₂ (15:85)

Stationary phase: C18

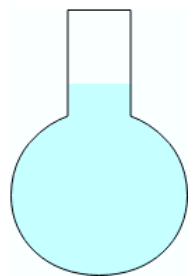
Experimental data were fitted using



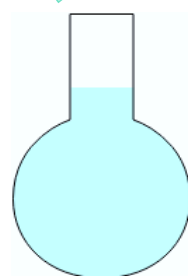
Graphpad Prims 8.0.1
to the pseudo
first-order kinetic
equation:

$$C/C_0 = e^{-kt}$$

$$t_{1/2} = \ln(2)/k$$



10 mg L⁻¹ SDZ//SMX//TMP
in phosphate buffer (PBS)
0.001 mol L pH 8.6



10 mg L⁻¹ SDZ//SMX//TMP
in synthetic sea salts (SSS)
30 g L pH 8.6

Results

Comparison with literature

Antibiotic	[Antibiotic] (mg L ⁻¹)	Matrix	Light source	Photocatalyst	[Photocatalyst] (mg L ⁻¹)	k (h ⁻¹)	Ref.
SDZ	10	PBS	simulated solar light irradiation	TiO ₂ /CQDs-CA 4% (w/w)	500	4.81 ± 0.06	This study
		SSS	55 W m ⁻² (290–400 nm)	CQDs-CAUC	500	3.17 ± 0.08	
	10	0.5 mol L ⁻¹ NaCl, pH 7	simulated solar light irradiation 60 mW cm ⁻² (320-780 nm)	AQ ₂ S@rGO	100	1.782	[22]
	1	Ultrapure water	simulated solar light irradiation 500 W m ⁻² (300-800 nm)	Cu-modified TiO ₂	100	11.0 ± 0.6	[43]
	10	0.001 mol L ⁻¹ phosphate buffer, pH 7.3	simulated solar light irradiation 55 W m ⁻² (290–400 nm)	biochar-TiO ₂ magnetic	100	0.062 to 0.236	[24]

DOI: 10.1016/j.cattod.2023.114150

Results

Comparison with literature

Antibiotic	[Antibiotic] (mg L ⁻¹)	Matrix	Light source	Photocatalyst	[Photocatalyst] (mg L ⁻¹)	k (h ⁻¹)	Ref.
SMX	10	PBS	simulated solar light irradiation 55 W m ⁻² (290–400 nm)	TiO ₂ /CQDs-CAU 4% (w/w)	200	2.72 ± 0.06	This study
		SSS		TiO ₂ /CQDs-CAU 4% (w/w)	500	1.60 ± 0.06	
	1	ultrapure water	solar simulator, Xenon lamp (1.5 kW) 500 W m ⁻²	biobased-PET-TiO ₂ P25 composite films	500	0.9	[45]
	1	deionized water, pH 6.0	solar simulation chamber, Xenon lamp (1.5 kW) (290-400 nm)	TiO ₂ P25 (Degussa)	100	2.46	[46]
simulated seawater, pH 8.2		1.2					

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Results

Comparison with literature

Antibiotic	[Antibiotic] (mg L ⁻¹)	Matrix	Light source	Photocatalyst	[Photocatalyst] (mg L ⁻¹)	k (h ⁻¹)	Ref.
TMP	10	PBS	simulated solar light irradiation 55 W m ⁻² (290–400 nm)	TiO ₂ /CQDs-CAU 4% (w/w)	500	14.6 ± 0.6	This study
		SSS		TiO ₂ /CQDs-CAU 4% (w/w)	500	1.13 ± 0.06	
	15×10 ⁻⁶	treated wastewater	simulated solar light irradiation 500 W m ⁻² (350-840 nm)	TiO ₂ powder	500	(100% removal after 3 h)	[49]
	121×10 ⁻³	hospital wastewater	UV irradiation	porous geopolymer composite membranes with TiO ₂ (10 wt%)	25000	0.108	[50]

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