



Short communication

## Piezo-enhanced photocatalytic diclofenac mineralization over ZnO

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## ABSTRACT

The degradation of diclofenac has been realized for the first time by a piezo-enhanced sonophotocatalytic approach based on ZnO. The sonophotocatalytic degradation showed a slight enhancement in the degradation of the parent compound, whereas strong synergistic effects were observed for the mineralization process when suitable ZnO morphologies are used, reaching 70% of complete degradation of 25 ppm diclofenac using 0.1 g/L ZnO in 360 min. Tests in a complex water matrix show enhanced diclofenac removal, outperforming a TiO<sub>2</sub> benchmark photocatalyst. These promising experimental results promote this process as a good alternative to traditional degradation approaches for remediation of real water matrices.

Owing to the growth and aging of world population, in the last years a high consumption of drugs has been recorded. As a result, concentrations of pharmaceuticals in surface waters are on the rise, also due to the low removal efficiency of wastewater treatment plants. Diclofenac (DCF) is a non-steroidal and anti-inflammatory drug, widely used in the form of a sodium salt as analgesic, antiarthritic and antirheumatic [1]. As many other pharmaceuticals, DCF is a recalcitrant contaminant hard to remove by conventional techniques, such as activated sludge [2]. The global increase in water consumption and the water scarcity issues faced by numerous regions urge us to develop innovative approaches for water decontamination and reuse. Advanced oxidation processes (AOP) represent a class of treatment methods that not only remove hazardous pollutants but also degrade them. Ozonation, heterogeneous photocatalysis, Fenton oxidation, and sonolysis are among the most investigated technologies [3–5]. A crucial disadvantage of these methods is represented by the possible formation of undesired by-products, which can be more dangerous than the parent compound. The use of combined techniques can positively affect the efficiency of the process, speeding up the degradation and reducing noxious by-product formation. In this respect, the combination of ultrasound (US) with photocatalysis has been reported to enhance the formation of highly active radical species [6,7], promote mass transfer and contribute to continuously regenerating the surface of the photocatalyst [8]. In this respect, TiO<sub>2</sub> has been,

by far, the most investigated photocatalyst for sonophotocatalytic water remediation. However, TiO<sub>2</sub> presents several disadvantages. For instance, our recent investigation on sonophotocatalytic degradation of DCF by micro-sized TiO<sub>2</sub> revealed the crucial role of the water medium, showing a decrease in performance of the photocatalyst in terms of DCF abatement, number of by-products formed and their degradation, when drinking water is used instead of ultrapure water [9].

Piezoelectric-assisted photocatalysis (piezophotocatalysis) is a new concept in the realm of innovative pollutant degradation methods [10]. By this approach a mechanical energy (e.g., ultrasonic vibration) enhances the separation of photoinduced charge carriers by piezoelectric effect [11–14]. The piezophotocatalytic ability of ZnO has been very recently applied for water decontamination [15,16]. However, to the best of our knowledge, the DCF degradation by ultrasound-assisted photocatalysis by ZnO has scarcely been investigated [17].

Two ZnO samples (ZnO\_1 and ZnO\_2), which have been previously tested for different applications showing very similar activity [18], are here investigated for the piezo-assisted photocatalytic DCF degradation in different water matrices (ultrapure and simulated drinking water). The two ZnO samples are characterized by similar surface area, phase composition (Fig. S2) and optical properties (Table S2), but different morphology. In particular, the ZnO\_1 morphology is characterized by nanorods with hexagonal base (Figs. S3a and S4a,b), indicative of a

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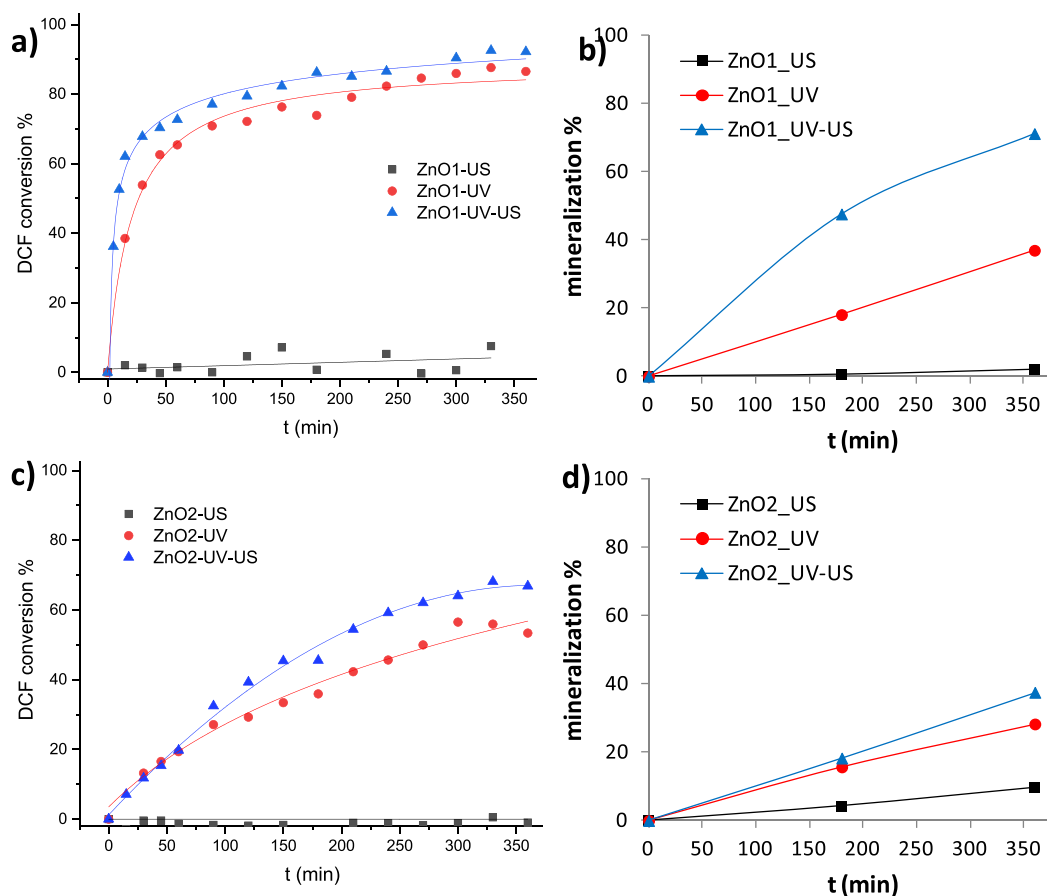
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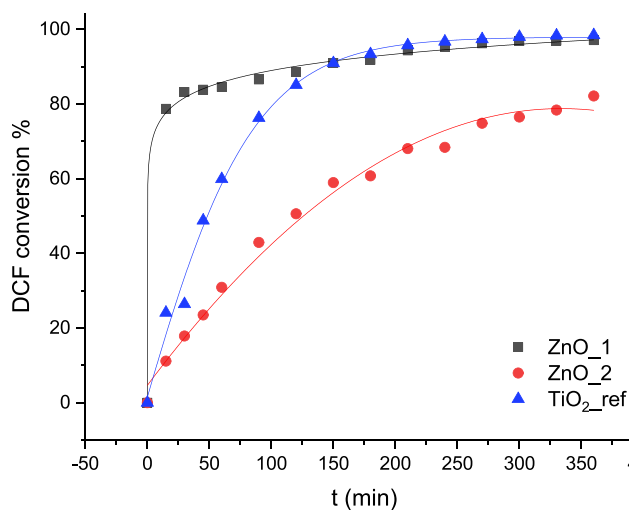
**Fig. 1.** DCF conversion (a,c) and mineralization degree (b,d) during tests using ZnO<sub>1</sub> (a,b) and ZnO<sub>2</sub> (c,d) in ultrapure water. Lines are reported only as guide for the eye.

peculiar directional growth; conversely, ZnO<sub>2</sub> exhibits star-shaped clusters made up of large aggregates of crystals, as observed by HR-TEM images, indicative of a growth by random orientation (Figs. S3b and S4c,d). As reported in the literature [16], morphology can play a key role in the piezoelectric effect of the materials, as we here demonstrate for DCF degradation.

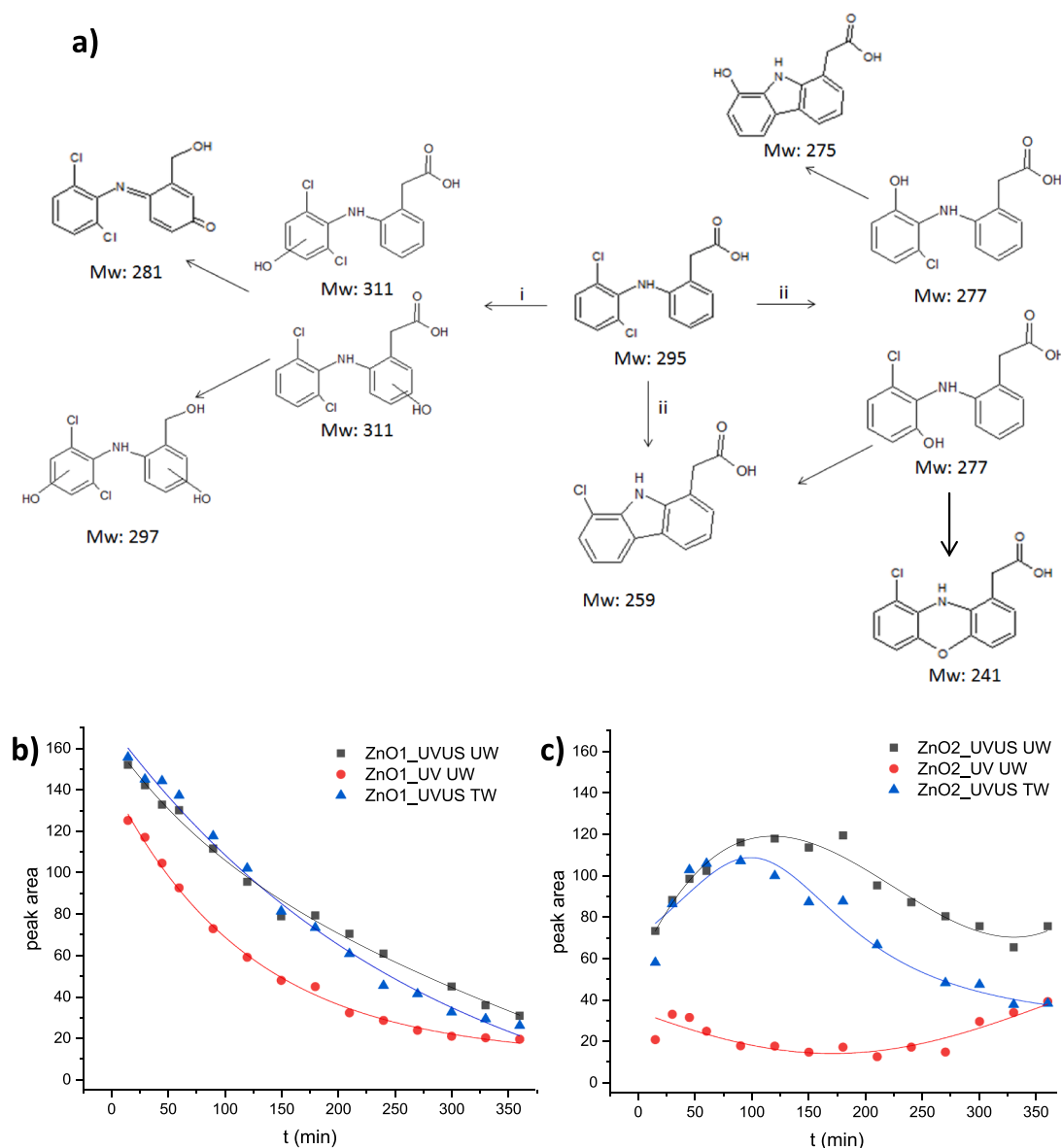
Samples were tested towards the degradation of DCF using sonocatalysis (tests labeled with the suffix *\_US*), photocatalysis (*\_UV*) and

sonophotocatalysis (*\_UV-US*), as detailed in Section S1. Fig. 1 reports degradation test results in terms of DCF removal and mineralization degree. It is clear that ZnO<sub>1</sub> presents a much higher photocatalytic and sonophotocatalytic activity than ZnO<sub>2</sub>, both in terms of DCF disappearance and mineralization. It should be noted that both samples presented comparable dark adsorption.

When comparing the combined and single degradation tests, it is apparent that no clear sonocatalytic degradation can be observed and that DCF removal during photocatalytic tests closely mirrors that of sonophotocatalytic tests for both samples. However, mineralization data of ZnO<sub>1</sub> clearly show synergistic effects when ultrasound and photocatalysis are combined. To the authors' best knowledge, this is the first evidence of synergistic effects in ultrasound-assisted photocatalysis of diclofenac by ZnO. A direct comparison between the present results and those reported in the scientific literature is not easy, because reaction conditions differ, in particular in terms of catalyst concentration, light irradiation, and pollutant concentration [17,19,20]. Moreover, mineralization data are seldom reported. However, the present sonophotocatalytic tests with ZnO<sub>1</sub> led to a quantitative DCF degradation with a rather low photocatalyst loading (0.1 g/L) and working with a relatively high initial DCF concentration (25 ppm) and, more important, to a high degree of mineralization in reasonable time. The different performances of ZnO<sub>1</sub> and ZnO<sub>2</sub> are notable considering their similar surface area and structural features (Table S2). It is noteworthy that the two materials exhibit very different morphologies, with ZnO<sub>1</sub> showing nanorod structures. Piezoelectric effects are well known to be dependent on the sample morphology, with elongated morphologies enhancing charge separation phenomena [21,22]. The presence of a mechanical energy can induce positively and negatively charged dipoles on the surface of



**Fig. 2.** DCF conversion by sonophotocatalysis in simulated drinking water by ZnO<sub>1</sub> and ZnO<sub>2</sub>. Lines are reported only as a guide to better identify the trend.



**Fig. 3.** Proposed photodegradation pathway of DCF (A), Time profile of TP with Mw 311 in tests using ZnO<sub>1</sub> (B) and ZnO<sub>2</sub> (C) in either ultrapure water (UW) or tap water (TW). Lines are reported only as a guide to better identify the trend.

elongated ZnO rods [23]. The electric polarization of dielectric materials is known to act as driving force for transporting free charge carriers to the surface. These phenomena can support radical formation, such as hydroxyl radicals, and promote DCF degradation.

Moreover, ZnO<sub>1</sub> notably outperforms the TiO<sub>2</sub> benchmark during sonophotocatalytic tests in terms of mineralization degree (Fig. S5), reaching over 70% total mineralization after 180 min with respect to 52% of TiO<sub>2\_ref</sub> (Fig. S5). It should be noted that TiO<sub>2\_ref</sub> gives rise to a complete DCF disappearance in less than 120 min, whereas DCF traces are still appreciable after 180 min in tests with ZnO<sub>1</sub>. This suggests for the first time a difference in the reaction mechanism for TiO<sub>2</sub> and ZnO, as also supported by data on ZnO<sub>2</sub>: the latter shows *ca.* 37% mineralization after 360 min, when DCF disappearance is merely 66%, whereas TiO<sub>2\_ref</sub> shows a comparable mineralization after 180 min when the disappearance of the parent compound is complete.

Even more interestingly, ZnO samples not only retained their degradation performance when using a simulated drinking water matrix, but the DCF conversion showed a slight improvement (Fig. 2): for ZnO<sub>1</sub> an almost complete disappearance of DCF (>95%) is observed in

240 min in drinking water matrix, while ZnO<sub>2</sub> displayed an improvement in DCF conversion at 180 min from 45% to over 60% when changing the water matrix. It is noteworthy that TiO<sub>2</sub> worsens its photocatalytic and sonophotocatalytic performance in simulated drinking water (Fig. 3), in agreement with previous reports regarding to complex water matrices [9], due the presence of common electrolytes like chlorides and carbonates [24]. The enhanced performance of ZnO could possibly be attributed to the slightly alkaline pH of drinking water, which promotes the stability of ZnO [25].

The photocatalytic and sonophotocatalytic reaction pathways of DCF degradation in ultrapure water by ZnO were investigated via UPLC-MS. The analysis of the time-profiles of the transformation products (TPs) arising from the incomplete DCF mineralization reveals two main possible reactions: i) oxidation and ii) dechlorination (Fig. 3a).

The type of TPs and their time-profiles are the same for both the degradation tests carried out by sonophoto- and photocatalysis and exhibit a bell-shaped time-profile both in ultrapure and simulated drinking water (Figs. 3b,c and S6) by the use of both photocatalysts. Unlike what was previously observed for TiO<sub>2</sub> [9], none of the TPs tend

to accumulate over time, promoting the piezo-enhanced photodegradation process as a good alternative to traditional degradation approaches, eliminating by-products accumulation in water matrix. More in detail, the time profile plots reveal that the TP at 311 *m/z* is the prominent peak, whereas the other co-products are present in trace amount. Moreover, owing to its higher activity at the beginning of the ultrasound-assisted photodegradation process, ZnO\_1 generates this TP with higher intensity with respect to ZnO\_2 but with a subsequently faster abatement. Moreover, while the TPs from sonophotocatalytic degradation by ZnO\_2 seem to reach an equilibrium concentration after about 300 min treatment, the more effective ZnO\_1 continues their degradation, strongly reducing their peak area, in good agreement with the TOC results. However, both ZnO photocatalysts lead to the production of a number of TPs far lower than that previously observed with TiO<sub>2</sub> [9], corroborating the hypothesis of different reaction mechanisms that are under investigation. Furthermore, comparing the time profiles of TPs produced by TiO<sub>2</sub> [9] and ZnO\_1 (Fig. S6) in ultrapure water under sonophotocatalysis, it is evident that the peak areas of TPs from •OH addition pathway (isomers with Mw 311) exhibit similar bell-shaped trends. On the contrary, the peak area of TP from the dechlorination route (Mw 277) is very low for ZnO\_1, whereas a growing trend was appreciable for TiO<sub>2</sub>. These results are in agreement with the different mineralization degrees observed for the two oxides (Figs. 1a and S5).

In summary, an innovative piezo-enhanced sonophotocatalytic process for diclofenac degradation is here reported. In the presence of ZnO\_1 photocatalyst an important synergistic effect was observed particularly for the mineralization process. It has been demonstrated that, by this approach, the presence of electrolytes does not hinder the performances of ZnO, paving the way to applications in real matrices.

#### CRedit authorship contribution statement

**Daniela Meroni:** Conceptualization, Methodology, Validation, Formal analysis, Supervision, Writing - original draft, Writing - review & editing. **Claudia L. Bianchi:** Conceptualization, Supervision, Funding acquisition. **Daria C. Boffito:** Investigation, Data curation. **Giuseppina Cerrato:** Investigation, Data curation. **Anna Bruni:** Investigation, Data curation, Writing - original draft. **Marta Sartirana:** Investigation, Data curation, Writing - original draft. **Ermelinda Falletta:** Conceptualization, Methodology, Validation, Formal analysis, Supervision, Writing - original draft, Writing - review & editing.

#### Declaration of Competing Interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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#### Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data to this article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ultsonch.2021.105615>.

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