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Ferrate(VI) Enhanced Photocatalytic Oxidation of Pollutants in Aqueous TiO₂ Suspensions

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Abstract

Background, aim, and scope Photocatalytic oxidation using UV irradiation of TiO₂ has been studied extensively and has many potential industrial applications, including the degradation of recalcitrant contaminants in water and wastewater treatment. A limiting factor in the oxidation process is the recombination of conduction band electrons (e^-_{cb}) with electron holes (h^+_{vb}) on the irradiated TiO₂ surface, thus in aqueous conditions the presence of an effective electron scavenger will be beneficial to the efficiency of the oxidation process. Ferrate (FeO₄²⁻) has received much recent attention as a water treatment chemical since it behaves simultaneously as an oxidant and coagulant. The combination of ferrate (Fe(VI)) with UV/TiO₂ photocatalysis offers an oxidation synergism arising from the Fe(VI) scavenging of e^-_{cb} and the corresponding beneficial formation of Fe(V) from the Fe(VI) reduction. This paper reviews recent studies concerning the photocatalytic oxidation of problematic pollutants with and without ferrate.

Materials and methods The paper reviews the published results of laboratory experiments designed to follow the photocatalytic degradation of selected contaminants of environmental significance and the influence of the experimental conditions (eg. pH, reactant concentrations, dissolved oxygen). The specific compounds are as follows: ammonia, cyanate, formic acid, bisphenol-A, dibutyl- and dimethyl-phthalate, and microcystin-LR. The principal focus in these studies has been on the rates of reaction rather than on reaction pathways and products.

Results The presence of UV/TiO₂ accelerates the chemical reduction of ferrate and the reduction rate decreases with pH owing to deprotonation of ferrate ion. For all the selected contaminant substances the photocatalytic oxidation rate was greater in the presence of ferrate and this was believed to be synergistic rather than additive. The presence of dissolved oxygen in solution reduced the degradation rate of dimethyl phthalate in the ferrate/photocatalysis system. In the study of microcystin-LR it was evident that an optimal ferrate concentration exists, whereby higher Fe(VI) concentrations above the optimum leads to a reduction in microcystin-LR degradation. In addition, the rate of microcystin-LR degradation was found to be strongly dependent on pH and was greatest at pH 6.

Discussion The initial rate of photocatalytic reduction under different conditions was analysed using a Langmuirian form. Decrease in rates in the presence of dissolved oxygen may be due to competition between oxygen and ferrate as electron scavengers, and to non-productive radical species interactions. The reaction between ferrate(VI) and MCLR in the pH range of 6.0–10.0 is most likely controlled by the protonated Fe(VI) species, HFeO₄⁻.

Conclusions The photocatalytic oxidation of selected, recalcitrant contaminants was found to be significantly greater in the presence of ferrate, arising from the role of ferrate in inhibiting the $h^+_{vb} - e^-_{cb}$ pair recombination on TiO₂ surfaces and the corresponding generation of highly oxidative Fe(V) species. The performance of the ferrate/photocatalysis system is strongly influenced by the reaction conditions, particularly the pH and dissolved oxygen concentration, arising from the complex nature of the interactions between the catalyst and the solution. Overall, the treatment performance of the Fe(VI)-TiO₂-UV system is generally superior to alternative chemical oxidation methods.

Recommendations and perspectives The formation of intermediate Fe(V) species in the photocatalytic reduction of ferrate(VI) requires confirmation and a method involving electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) spectroscopy could be applied for this. The reactivity of Fe(V) with the selected contaminants is required in order to better understand the role of ferrate in the Fe(VI)-TiO₂-UV oxidation system. To increase the practical utility of the system it is recommended that future studies involving the photocatalytic oxidation of pollutants in the presence of ferrate(VI) should focus on developing modified TiO₂ surfaces that are photocatalytic under visible light conditions.

Keywords Iron(VI), Iron(V), Degradation, Reactivity, Ammonia, Cyanate, Formic Acid, Dimethyl Phthalate, Microcystin

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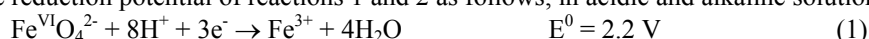
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1 Introduction

Titanium dioxide (TiO₂) is considered to be one of the most efficient and environmentally benign photocatalysts, and it has been widely used in paints, toothpaste, ointments, sunscreens and as a pigment (Chen and Mao 2007). The phenomenon of photocatalytic splitting of water on a TiO₂ electrode under UV light was first reported in the early 1970s and since then several papers have appeared in the literature describing many promising applications in areas such as photovoltaics, sensors, and in the photodegradation of pollutants (Fujishima and Honda 1972; Hoffmann et al. 1995; Grätzel 2001; Chae et al. 2003; Cozzoli et al. 2003; Dutta et al. 2005; Seluck et al. 2008). A summary of the reactions upon illumination of TiO₂ under dissolved oxygen conditions is given by equations T1-T8 in Table 1. These reactions generate hydroxyl (\bullet OH) and superoxide (O₂ \bullet^-) radicals which are the primary reactive species in the photocatalytic oxidation of pollutants. However, it was found that the electron holes at the catalyst surface (Eq. T1) preferentially recombine with electrons in surface sites of mixed-phase Degussa P25 TiO₂ (Eq. T2) (Hurum et al. 2005). This results in a reduction in the efficiency of photocatalytic processes. Hence reactions that either consume h^+_{vb} or e^-_{cb} can enhance the photocatalytic activity of TiO₂. Molecular O₂, silver(I), mercury(II), and chromium(VI) have been used in combination with photocatalytic processes (Prairie et al. 1993; Linesbigler et al. 1995). Iron in its +6 oxidation state, ferrate(VI) (Fe(VI), Fe^{VI}O₄²⁻) can serve as an alternative to undesirable (toxic) metal ions to increase the photocatalytic efficiency.

Fe(VI) has been of considerable research interest because of its role as an environmentally friendly oxidant and disinfectant in remediation processes (Sharma 2002a; Jiang and Lloyd 2002; Yuan et al. 2002; Sharma 2004; Sharma et al. 2006; Jiang 2007; Sharma 2007; Sharma et al. 2008). Fe(VI) species are strong oxidizing agents which can be seen from the reduction potential of reactions 1 and 2 as follows, in acidic and alkaline solutions, respectively.

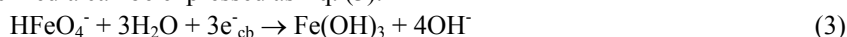


The reduction potential of ferrate(VI) is more positive than the TiO₂ conduction band electron's potential ($E_{cb} = -0.6$ to -0.8 V) in basic solution (Chenthsmarakshan et al. 2000). It is likely that the heterogeneous photocatalytic reduction of Fe(VI) takes place through three one-electron steps that would result in the sequential formation of iron in +5 and +4 oxidation states (ferrate(V)) and ferrate(IV)) (Eqs. F1-F3, Table 1). Both of these oxidation states of iron are much more reactive than ferrate(VI) (Sharma 2002b, 2004, 2008; Cabelli and Sharma 2008; Sharma et al. 2001a). The comparison of reactivity of ferrate(VI) and ferrate(V) is given in Table 2. Ferrate(V) reacts orders of magnitude faster with inorganic and organic molecules than ferrate(VI) does. Ferrate(V) and ferrate(IV) thus have the ability to oxidize pollutants that cannot be easily oxidized by ferrate(VI). This paper reviews the photocatalytic oxidation of pollutants with and without ferrate(VI). The pollutants examined were ammonia, cyanate (NCO⁻), formic acid (HCOOH), bisphenol-A (BPA), dibutyl phthalate (DBP), dimethyl phthalate (DMP), and microcystins-LR (MCLR). Some of these pollutants react sluggishly with either ferrate(VI) or UV illuminated aqueous TiO₂ and their oxidations could be enhanced in the presence of ferrate(VI). **The role of**

ferrate(V) in enhancing the photocatalytic oxidation of pollutants is discussed. The review presents the fundamental approaches to enhance photocatalytic oxidation of pollutants in water that would help to apply the process to real systems.

2 Reduction of Ferrate(VI)

The photocatalytic reduction of ferrate(VI) in UV-irradiated aqueous TiO₂ suspension has been performed in basic media as a function of TiO₂ load (mass), ferrate(VI) concentration, and pH (Sharma et al. 2001b). The photoreduction of ferrate(VI) in the TiO₂ suspensions was faster than in the absence of TiO₂. The photoreduction of ferrate(VI) to Fe(OH)₃ in basic media can be expressed as Eq. (3).



The reaction of Fe(VI) to Fe(V) (Eq. F1, Table 1) was postulated to be the rate-determining step because Fe(V) and Fe(IV) are unstable species and can be reduced by e⁻_{cb} (Eqs. F2 and F3, Table 1) at much faster rates than Fe(VI) (Menton and Bielski 1990; Rush et al. 1996). The photoreduction rate increased with TiO₂ loading and gave a fractional order, 0.32 ± 0.04 with respect to Fe(VI) (Sharma et al. 2001b).

The initial rate of photocatalytic reduction under different conditions was analysed using a Langmuirian form (Eq. 4).

$$1/\text{rate} = 1/k + 1/(kK[\text{Fe(VI)}]) \quad (4)$$

where *k* is the reaction rate constant and *K* is the apparent binding constant. The values of *k* decreased with increasing pH from 8.5 – 10.0 (*k* = 4.6 – 3.1 × 10⁻⁶ M s⁻¹ g⁻¹ at 0.033 g TiO₂ L⁻¹ and *k* = 5.3 – 2.9 × 10⁻⁶ M s⁻¹ g⁻¹ at 0.066 g TiO₂ L⁻¹). In this pH range, there are two ferrate(VI) species, monoprotonated HFeO₄⁻ and deprotonated, FeO₄²⁻ (p*K*_{a, HFeO4} = 7.23; Sharma et al. 2001c). The variation in the proportion of these two species with pH is shown in Fig. 1A. The decrease in reduction rates was determined to be related to the concentration of HFeO₄⁻ species. This is demonstrated in Fig. 1B, which shows almost linear positive relationships between *k* and the fraction of HFeO₄⁻ species at both TiO₂ suspension loadings. An increase in electrostatic repulsion between the negatively charged TiO₂ surfaces and the two ferrate(VI) species may occur with increase in the more negative FeO₄²⁻ species relative to HFeO₄⁻ at higher pH values. This process will result in a slower photoreduction of ferrate(VI) at TiO₂ surfaces at higher pH values.

3. Ammonia and Cyanate

Initially, the photocatalytic reductions of ferrate(VI) in Fe(VI)-TiO₂-UV-ammonia system under anoxic conditions at pH 9.0 under various concentrations of ferrate(VI) and ammonia were determined using 0.033 g L⁻¹ TiO₂ suspension and intensity(I) = 1.0 × 10⁻⁷ einstein s⁻¹ (Sharma and Chenay 2005, 2008). A buffer solution consisting of phosphate and borate was used to maintain a solution pH of 9.0. The reduction rate of ferrate(VI) increased with increasing ferrate(VI) concentration at all ammonia concentrations and the initial rate(R) may be expressed by Eq (5) as:

$$R = \{[\text{Ammonia}]/(a[\text{Ammonia}] + b)\} [\text{Fe(VI)}]^{1.25} \quad (5)$$

where [Fe(VI)] = 118-990 μM, [Ammonia] = 126-1044 μM, a = 6.0 × 10³ μM^{0.25}, and b = 4.1 × 10⁶ μM^{1.25} s⁻¹

Next, the kinetic measurements of the photocatalytic reduction of ferrate(VI) in Fe(VI)-TiO₂-UV-NCO⁻ were carried out under anoxic conditions at pH 9.0 as a function of [NCO⁻], ferrate(VI), light intensity (I₀), and amount of TiO₂ suspensions (Sharma et al. 2003; Winkelman et al. 2008). The rate law can be expressed by Eq. (6):

$$-d[\text{Fe(VI)}]/dt = kI_0^{0.5}[\text{NCO}^-][\text{TiO}_2] \quad (6)$$

where I₀ = 6 × 10⁻⁸ to 1.5 × 10⁻⁶ einstein L⁻¹ s⁻¹, [NCO⁻] = 0.25 – 5.0 × 10⁻³ M, and TiO₂ = 0.03 – 0.1 g L⁻¹.

The oxidation of both ammonia and NCO⁻ were found to be faster in the presence of ferrate(VI) than in the absence of ferrate(VI) in the solution mixtures (Fig. 2). In the case of ammonia, the increase in the rate of ammonia oxidation was related to the molar ratios of ferrate(VI) to ammonia (Sharma and Chenay 2005). An enhancement of the photocatalytic oxidation of ammonia and NCO⁻ in the presence of ferrate(VI) is related to two processes: (i) inhibiting the h⁺_{vb} – e⁻_{cb} pair combination by reaction F1 – F3 in Table 1, causing a greater amount of oxidant species, h⁺_{vb}, O₂^{•-}, and •OH (reactions T1 and T3-T8, Table 1); and (ii) participation of highly reactive species, ferrate(V) and ferrate(IV) (reaction F2 and F3 in Table 1). The involvement of second process is related to the reactivity of ferrate(V) and ferrate(IV) with ammonia and NCO⁻. The faster rates of such reactions than the rates of spontaneous decomposition of ferrate(V) and ferrate(IV) species (reactions F5 and F6 in Table 1) would indicate this possibility in enhancing the oxidation rates. The self-decomposition rates of ferrate(V) and ferrate(IV) are in the order of 10⁶-10⁷ M⁻¹ s⁻¹ in the alkaline pH range (Rush and Bielski 1994; Menton and Bielski 1990; Cabelli and Sharma 2008). In a recent study, the rate constant of ferrate(V) with NCO⁻ was determined to be 9.6 × 10² M⁻¹ s⁻¹ at pH 10.9 and 22 °C (Winkelman et al. 2008), which is about four-orders of magnitude slower than the reactions F2 and F3 in Table 1. Also, ferrate(IV) reacts even slower than ferrate(V), hence the rate of ferrate(IV) reaction with NCO⁻ would be much lower than 10³ M⁻¹ s⁻¹. Based on this kinetic analysis, the participation of ferrate(V) and ferrate(IV) in enhancing the photocatalytic oxidation of NCO⁻ in the presence of ferrate(VI) was ruled out. Hence, enhancement is most likely due to the first process involving the inhibition of h⁺_{vb} and e⁻_{cb} by ferrate(VI). The

concentration of NCO^- did not further decrease after about 2 hours. This is related to decrease in Fe(VI) concentration to a very low level after such time period and hence there is little beneficial effect of ferrate(VI) in the degradation of NCO^- . A similar analysis concerning the oxidation of ammonia could not be carried out because the rate of ferrate(V) reaction with ammonia is not known at present. However, ferrate(V) has shown a high reactivity with amino compounds (Sharma and Bielski 1991; Bielski et al. 1994), which suggests the possibility of ferrate(V) involvement in enhancing the photocatalytic oxidation of ammonia in the presence of ferrate(VI) (Sharma and Chenay 2005).

4. Formic Acid and Bisphenol-A

The photocatalytic reduction of ferrate(VI) in the $\text{Fe(VI)-TiO}_2\text{-UV-HCOOH}$ reaction system at pH 9.0 has been determined under anoxic (deoxygenated) conditions as a function of ferrate(VI) concentration (100–970 μM) using 0.066 g L^{-1} TiO_2 suspension (Sharma and Chenay 2008). The reduction rates of ferrate(VI) increased with increasing concentration of formic acid and were linear with [ferrate(VI)]. The initial reduction rate was expressed by Eq. (7).

$$-d[\text{Fe(VI)}]/dt = (2.41 \times 10^{-3} + 1.58 \times 10^{-7} [\text{formic acid}])[\text{Fe(VI)}]^{0.71} \quad (7)$$

Similar to the oxidation of ammonia and cyanate, the photocatalytic oxidation of HCOOH and BPA also showed an enhancement of their oxidation in the presence of ferrate(VI) (Sharma and Chenay 2008; Li and Li 2007). The rates of photocatalytic oxidation for both HCOOH and BPA increased with the following order of reaction systems: $\text{TiO}_2\text{-UV-HCOOH}$ (or BPA) < Fe(VI)-HCOOH (or BPA) < $\text{Fe(VI)-TiO}_2\text{-UV-HCOOH}$ (or BPA). In this study it was found that not only the $\text{Fe(VI)-TiO}_2\text{-UV}$ system can enhance the BPA degradation, but also accelerate significantly its further mineralization in terms of dissolved organic carbon removal.

5. Dibutyl Phthalate and Dimethyl Phthalate

The photocatalytic oxidation of DBP in $\text{Fe(VI)-TiO}_2\text{-UV-DBP}$ under deoxygenated conditions at pH 9.0 was examined (Li et al. 2008). DBP concentrations were determined by using high performance liquid chromatography, with a high pressure pump (Spectrasystem HPLC P4000), a UV detector (UV 6000LP), and an auto sampler (AS3000). In the HPLC analysis, a pinnacle II C18 column (5 μm particle size, 250 mm \times 4.6 mm i.d.) was employed and a mobile phase of acetonitrile/water (80:20, v/v) was used at a flow rate of 1.0 ml/min. An injection volume of 20 μl was used and the concentration of DBP was determined by the UV detector at 227 nm. The results are shown in Fig. 3A and demonstrate that the concentration of DBP decreased faster than by either ferrate(VI) or $\text{TiO}_2\text{-UV}$ alone. The results clearly emphasise the role of ferrate(VI) in enhancing the oxidation of DBP. The effect of other oxidants, O_2 and H_2O_2 on the photocatalytic oxidation of DBP was also examined and the results are compared with ferrate(VI) in Fig 3B. It should be pointed out that oxidants used were separately and not in a combination with ferrate(VI). It was evident that ferrate(VI) showed a greater oxidation effect than O_2 and H_2O_2 . Ferrate(VI) is a better electron acceptor than O_2 ($E^0(\text{Fe(VI)}) = 0.72\text{V}$, $E^0(\text{O}_2) = -0.13\text{V}$), and hence it showed a greater enhancing effectiveness for the oxidation of DBP compared to O_2 . The results with H_2O_2 were unexpected in view of its superior reduction potential of 0.88 V compared to the other oxidants, but H_2O_2 gave the lowest enhancing effect. One reason may be that H_2O_2 is unstable in alkaline solution and rapidly decays into water and oxygen and therefore no expected enhancing effect of H_2O_2 could be seen.

The aqueous oxidation of DMP in a $\text{Fe(VI)-TiO}_2\text{-UV-DMP}$ system has been examined under deoxygenated conditions at pH 9.0 (Yuan et al. 2008a). The DMP concentration was determined using high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) incorporating a high pressure pump (Spectrasystem HPLC P4000), a UV detector (UV 6000LP), and an auto sampler (AS3000). A pinnacle II C18 column (5 μm particle size, 250 mm \times 4.6 mm i.d.) was employed and a mobile phase of acetonitrile/water (80:20, v/v) was used at a flow rate of 0.8 ml min^{-1} . An injection volume of 20 μL was used and the concentration of DMP was determined by UV detection at 227 nm. The concentration of DMP decreased very slowly by either $\text{TiO}_2\text{-UV}$ illumination or ferrate(VI) alone, but decreased rapidly by photocatalysis in the presence of ferrate(VI) (Fig. 4A). Such a dramatic enhancement effect of ferrate(VI) is most likely due to the oxidation of DMP by the intermediate ferrate(V) and ferrate(IV) species, produced by the reduction of ferrate(VI) by e_{cb}^- (reactions F2 and F3, Table 1). The inhibition of the hole-electron pair would not otherwise give such a rapid decrease in DMP in the $\text{Fe(VI)-TiO}_2\text{-UV-DMP}$ system.

The effect of oxygen concentration on the oxidation of DMP in the $\text{Fe(VI)-TiO}_2\text{-UV-DMP}$ system was also investigated (Yuan et al. 2008a). An increase in oxygen concentration decreased the photocatalytic oxidation efficiency and no oxidation of DMP was seen in pure oxygen flow (Fig. 4B). A postulation was made that the formation of a Fe-(organic) complex forms from the combination of reduced Fe(IV) or Fe(III) species, O_2 , and low concentration of DMP reaction products (Yuan et al. 2008a). Such a complex may be present in the bulk solution and adsorbed on the TiO_2 surfaces. The adsorbed complexes reduce the adsorption of DMP on the TiO_2 and thereby prevent the oxidation of DMP through h_{vb}^+ interaction. Another possibility may also be considered for the diminishing effect of O_2 which concerns the reactions, F7-

F10 (Table 2), in the presence of O₂. The increase in O₂ level in the system would result in an increasing concentration of O₂^{•-} and H₂O₂, which can react with reactive ferrate(V) species. This possibility would eliminate ferrate(V) without reacting with DMP. It appears that the rate of ferrate(V) reaction with O₂^{•-} would be comparable to the rate for the reaction of ferrate(V) with DMP to give such an effect of oxygen concentration (Fig 4B). It should be pointed out that the photocatalytic oxidation of DMP in the presence of ferrate(VI) at the oxygen levels typically present in treated water may still exceed the performance of alternative chemical treatment methods (Yuan et al. 2008a). In the TiO₂-UV-O₂ system, the existence of •OH radicals was confirmed by ESR spectroscopy upon irradiation at $\lambda = 355$ nm. A 1:2:2:1 quartet ($a_N = a_H = 1.49$ mT) was observed upon irradiation. In the TiO₂-Fe(VI) system without UV, a new but unknown radical (most likely an iron-oxo species) was believed to be formed and a septet spectrum was observed by the ESR spectroscopy (Yuan et al. 2008b).

6. Microcystin-LR

The photocatalytic oxidation of MCLR in the Fe(VI)-TiO₂-UV-MCLR and Fe(III)-TiO₂-UV-MCLR systems have been examined (Xing et al. 2002; Yuan et al. 2006). The results shown in Fig. 5A demonstrate that significant enhancement in the oxidation of MCLR was obtained in the presence of Fe(III) and ferrate(VI) in the system, and the effectiveness of ferrate(VI) was greater than that of Fe(III). Ferrate(VI) could achieve a degradation of almost 100 % of MCLR in 30 minutes of contact time and the degradation followed first-order kinetics (Fig 5B). The first-order rate constant, k , obtained for the ferrate(VI)/UV/TiO₂ system was 2.5 and 4.4 times higher than for the Fe(III)/UV/TiO₂ and UV/TiO₂ systems, respectively.

The effect of five different ferrate(VI) dosages (0.04, 0.08, 0.13, 0.17, and 0.33 mmol L⁻¹) was examined for the degradation of MCLR without controlling the pH and the initial pH varied in the range of 6.0-7.0 (Yuan et al. 2006). As shown in Fig. 6A, the addition of ferrate(VI) increased the photocatalytic oxidation of MCLR at a contact time of 30 minutes, and a degradation of MCLR of up to 100% could be obtained for ferrate dosages of 0.08-0.17 mmol L⁻¹. However, at the highest ferrate dosage of 0.33 mmol L⁻¹ the degree of degradation reduced to 83 %. Thus, a ferrate dose of 0.08 mmol L⁻¹ was considered to be the optimum for the removal of MCLR. High concentrations of iron in the system could give detrimental effects by reducing the intensity of light to TiO₂ surfaces and by creating cyclic reactions ($Fe^{3+} + e_{cb}^- \rightarrow Fe^{2+}$ and $Fe^{2+} + h_{vb}^+ \rightarrow Fe^{3+}$). These reactions would not allow the oxidation of MCLR to proceed efficiently.

The influence of pH on the photocatalytic oxidation of MCLR at a 0.13 mmol L⁻¹ concentration was also investigated. **At a contact time of 30 minutes between MCLR and TiO₂**, the removal efficiency of MCLR increased from 65 to 100 % by increasing the pH from 2 to 6, but it decreased to 85 % as pH increased further to 10.0 (Yuan et al. 2006). The variation of the first-order rate constant, k , obtained from the data collected at various pH values is shown in Fig. 6B. The k values increased from pH 2.0 to 6.0 and then decreased with pH. In highly acidic conditions, pH 2-4, the oxidation of MCLR is probably occurring by free radicals generated. The free radicals increase with pH, hence the increase in the degradation rate in the acidic pH range. Thus, it is speculated that ferrate(VI) was not participating to any significant degree in the removal of MCLR at pH 2.0-6.0. However, ferrate(VI) is increasingly stable in the pH range of 6.0 to 10.0 and must be involved in the oxidation of MCLR under these conditions. The decrease in rates in the pH range of 6.0-10.0 is related to an increase in electro-repulsion between TiO₂ and ferrate(VI) species and a decrease in concentration of reactive HFeO₄⁻ as discussed in section 2. A nearly positive relationship between k and the fraction of HFeO₄⁻ species ($r^2 = 0.97$) further suggests that the HFeO₄⁻ species controls the oxidation of MCLR in the pH range of 6.0–10.0. Information from the application of high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) analyses to the reaction between MCLR and ferrate(VI) at a dose of 0.08 mmol L⁻¹ indicated changes to the Adda group and the opening/destruction of the heptapeptide ring of MCLR (Yuan et al. 2006). These findings are consistent with the measured reactivity of ferrate(VI) with amino acids of the MCLR (Table 2), which also suggests that ferrate(VI) can effectively oxidize amino acids to detoxify MCLR (Sharma 2004).

7 Conclusions

The photocatalytic reduction of ferrate(VI) by UV illuminated TiO₂ suspension has been found to follow a Langmuirian form and the reaction rate constant decreased with increase in pH. The reactive **ferrate(VI)** species, HFeO₄⁻ was determined to be largely responsible for this pH dependence. The oxidation of pollutants in the Fe(VI)-TiO₂-UV-Pollutant system under anoxic conditions was found to be enhanced in comparison with ferrate(VI) or TiO₂-UV alone. The combined effect of inhibiting $e_{cb}^- - h_{vb}^+$ pair recombination and producing highly reactive ferrate(V) species may explain the observed enhancement of the oxidation. The role of ferrate(V) in the photocatalytic oxidation of pollutants in the presence of ferrate(VI) is determined by its reaction rate with the pollutants, which must be greater than the self-decomposition of ferrate(V) for there to be a significant enhancement. The enhancement by ferrate(VI) decreased when experiments were

performed under air or O₂ gas flow, and the reasons for this remain to be identified. Nevertheless, the oxidation performance of the Fe(VI)-TiO₂-UV process in the treatment of aqueous pollutants is still considered superior to alternative chemical oxidation methods. Thus, a combination of ferrate(VI) and photocatalyst TiO₂ can achieve the oxidation of recalcitrant pollutants in aqueous solutions.

8 Recommendations and perspectives

The formation of intermediate ferrate(V) species has been suggested in the photocatalytic reduction of ferrate(VI) but no direct evidence of this has been reported so far. It is believed that a method involving electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) spectroscopy could be applied to obtain direct evidence for the production of ferrate(V), since this technique was successfully applied to confirm the formation of Cr(V) in the heterogeneous photocatalytic reduction of Cr(VI) using TiO₂ suspension in the presence of citrate and ethylenediaminetetraacetate (EDTA) (Testa et al. 2004; Meichtry et al. 2007). The rates for the reactivity of ferrate(V) with recalcitrant compounds such as BPA, DBP, and DMP are required to fully assess the role of ferrate(V) in enhancing the photocatalytic oxidation of such compounds by ferrate(VI). All photocatalytic experiments using ferrate(VI) conducted so far used UV light as an illuminating source for Degussa TiO₂ suspensions. This heterogeneous system is not efficient and studies are now emerging concerning the synthesis of modified TiO₂ surfaces, which enable photocatalysis to occur under visible light wavelength irradiation; such a system would be more advantageous for practical applications. It is recommended that future experiments involving the photocatalytic oxidation of pollutants in the presence of ferrate(VI) should be performed under visible light conditions using modified TiO₂ surfaces.

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Figure captions

Fig. 1 (A) The variation in the fraction of ferrate(VI) species with pH. (B) Relationship between k and fraction of HFeO_4^- species (α) at two TiO₂ suspensions.

Fig. 2 The photocatalytic oxidation of ammonia (A) and cyanate (B) at pH 9.0. Experimental conditions: (A) TiO₂ = 0.066 g L⁻¹, [Ferrate(VI)] = 5.7 × 10⁻⁴ M, [Ammonia] = 9.4 × 10⁻⁴ M; (B) TiO₂ = 0.60 g L⁻¹, [Ferrate(VI)] = 5.0 × 10⁻⁴ M, [NCO⁻] = 1.0 × 10⁻³ M.

Fig. 3 The photocatalytic oxidation of DBP at pH 9.0 at UV intensity = 0.40 mW/cm². (A) Degradation of DBP in different oxidation systems, [DBP] = 5-7 mg L⁻¹, [Ferrate(VI)] = 0.08 mmol L⁻¹, and TiO₂ = 20 mg L⁻¹; (B) Degradation of DBP in the presence of different electron acceptors, [DO] = 20 mg L⁻¹, [H₂O₂] = 0.16 mmol L⁻¹, [Ferrate(VI)] = 0.16 mmol L⁻¹, and TiO₂ = 20 mg L⁻¹.

Fig. 4 The photocatalytic degradation of DMP under different conditions at pH 9.0 using TiO₂ = 40 mg L⁻¹, [ferrate(VI)] = 0.16 mmol L⁻¹, [DMP]₀ = 10.3 mg L⁻¹ and UV intensity = 0.40 mW cm⁻². (A) under N₂ flow; (B) under different oxygen concentrations.

Fig. 5 (A) The photocatalytic degradation of MCLR. (B) Variation of Ln(C_{MCLR}) versus time for the data given in (A). Conditions: [ferrate(VI)] = 0.08 mmol L⁻¹ and Fe(III) = 0.36 mmol L⁻¹.

Fig. 6 (A) Effect of ferrate(VI) concentration on the degree of photocatalytic degradation of MCLR. (B) The pseudo-first-order rate constant (k' , min⁻¹) as a function of pH.

Table headings

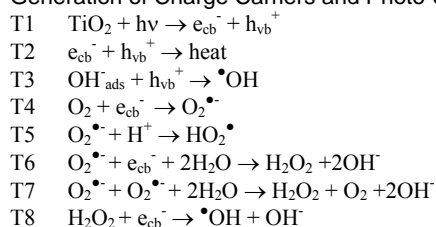
Table 1 Reactions produced from the UV illumination of TiO₂ surfaces in the presence of ferrate.

Table 2 Comparative reaction rates for Fe(VI) and Fe(V) with inorganic and organic substances at 23-24°C.

Table 1

Reactions

Generation of Charge Carriers and Photo-oxidants



Reduction of Ferrate Species

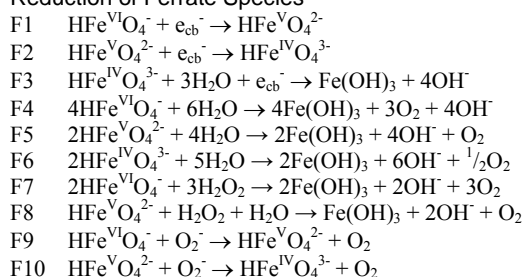


Table 2

Compound	Formula	pH	$k, M^{-1}s^{-1}$		Reference
			Fe ^{VI}	Fe ^V	
<i>Inorganic</i>					
Superoxide	O ₂ ⁻	8.2	1.2×10^6	1.0×10^7	Rush et al. 1996
Hydrogen Peroxide	H ₂ O ₂	9.0	$\sim 5 \times 10^1$	$\sim 6 \times 10^5$	Rush et al. 1996
Cyanide	HCN, CN ⁻	12.2	9.0×10^{-1}	2.0×10^4	Sharma et al. 2001a
Thiocyanate	SCN ⁻	10.1	1.2×10^0	3.6×10^3	Sharma et al. 2002
Cyanate	NCO ⁻	11.2	-	9.6×10^2	Winkelmann et al. 2008
<i>Organic</i>					
Formic	HCOOH	10.5	2.3×10^{-2}	2.5×10^3	Bielski and Thomas 1987
Histidine	C ₃ H ₃ N ₂ CH ₂ CH(NH ₂)COO ⁻	12.4	1.5×10^2	2.2×10^7	Sharma and Bielski 1991
Glycine	CH ₂ (NH ₃ ⁺)COO ⁻	12.5	1.6×10^{-1}	1.4×10^4	Noorhasan et al. 2008
Iminodiaacetate	NH(CH ₃ COO ⁻) ₂	12.5	3.8×10^{-2}	4.0×10^3	Noorhasan et al. 2008
Alanine	CH ₃ CH(NH ₃ ⁺)COO ⁻	12.4	3.1×10^1	3.1×10^6	Sharma and Bielski 1991
Aspartic	HOOCCH ₂ CH ₂ (NH ₃ ⁺)COO ⁻	12.4	3.8×10^1	2.6×10^6	Sharma and Bielski 1991
Arginine	NH ₂ C(NH)CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ C(NH ₂)COO ⁻	12.4	2.5×10^2	2.0×10^7	Sharma and Bielski 1991
Glutamic	OOCH ₂ CH ₂ C(NH ₂)COO ⁻	12.4	1.7×10^2	4.8×10^6	Sharma and Bielski 1991
Leucine	(CH ₃) ₂ CHCH ₂ (NH ₂)CHCOO ⁻	12.5	3.2×10^1	3.0×10^6	Sharma and Bielski 1991
Phenol	C ₆ H ₅ OH	9.0	4.4×10^1	3.8×10^5	Rush et al. 1995
Tyrosine	HOC ₆ H ₅ (NH ₂)CHCOO ⁻	12.4	1.5×10^3	8.1×10^6	Sharma and Bielski 1991

Fig. 1

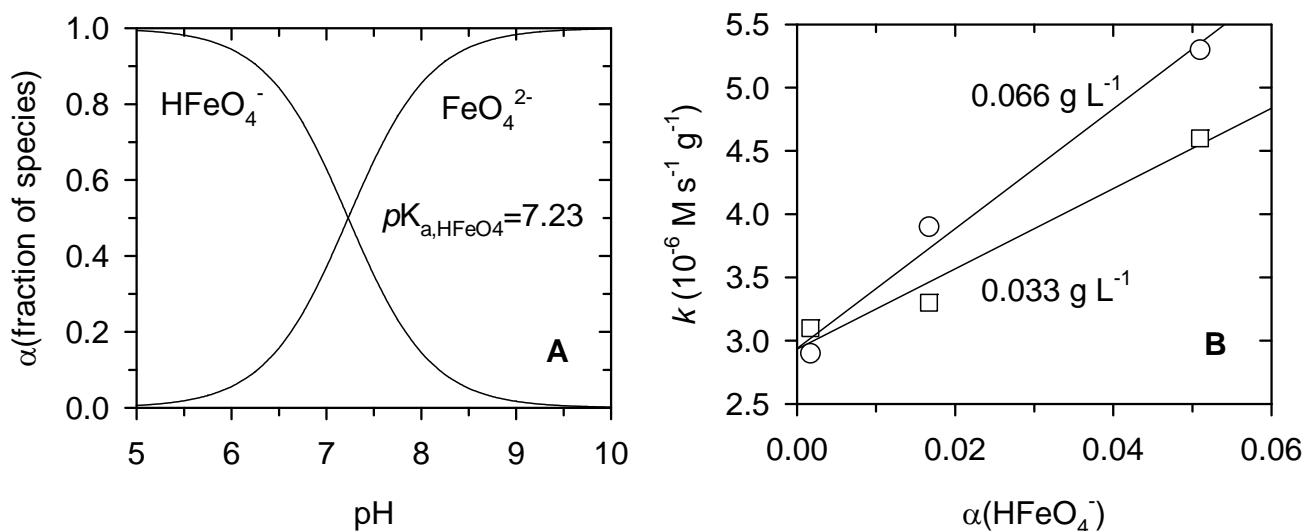


Fig. 2

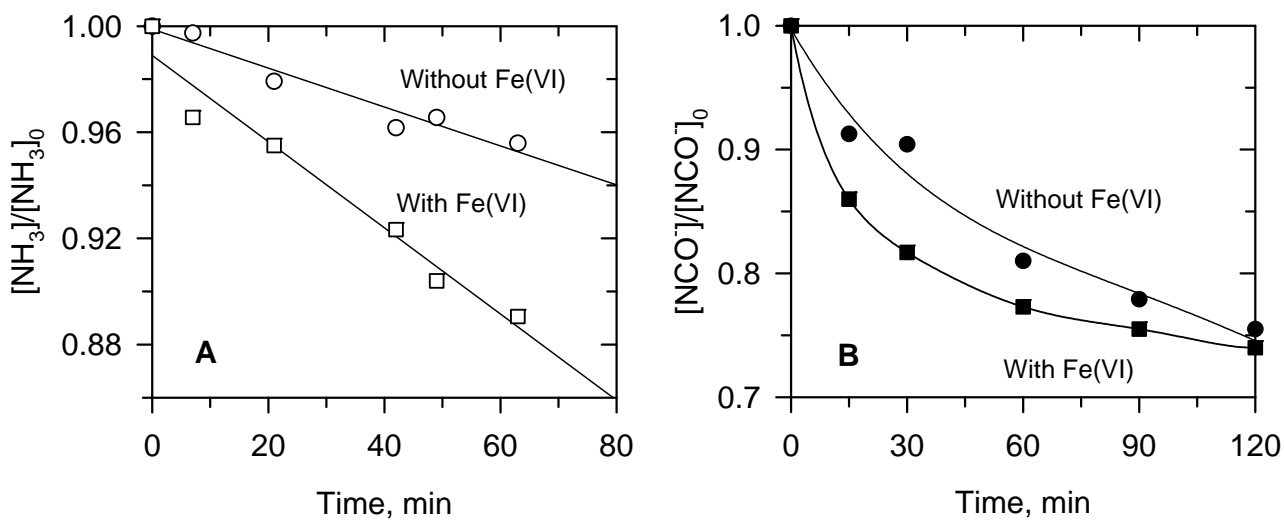


Fig. 3

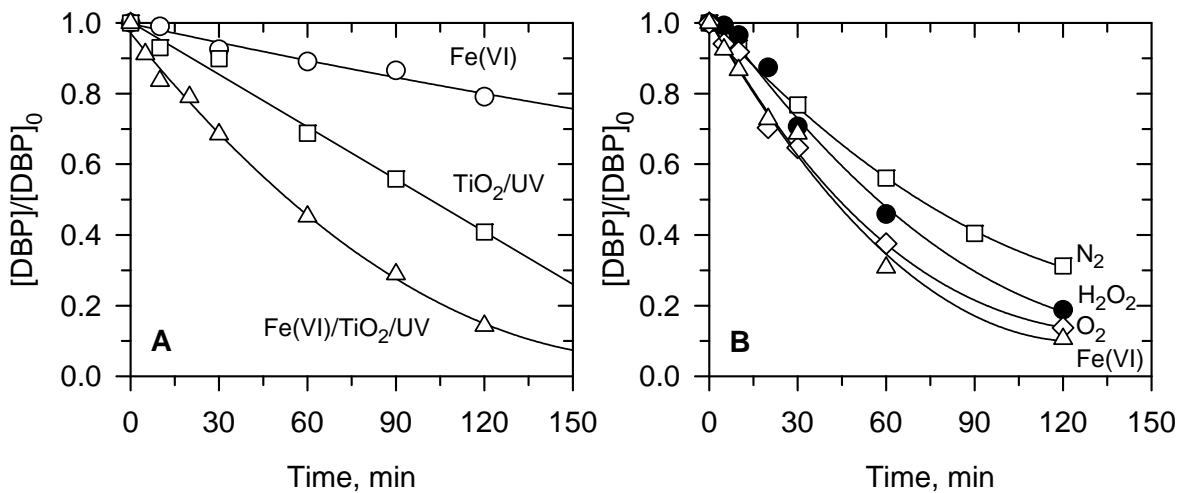


Fig. 4

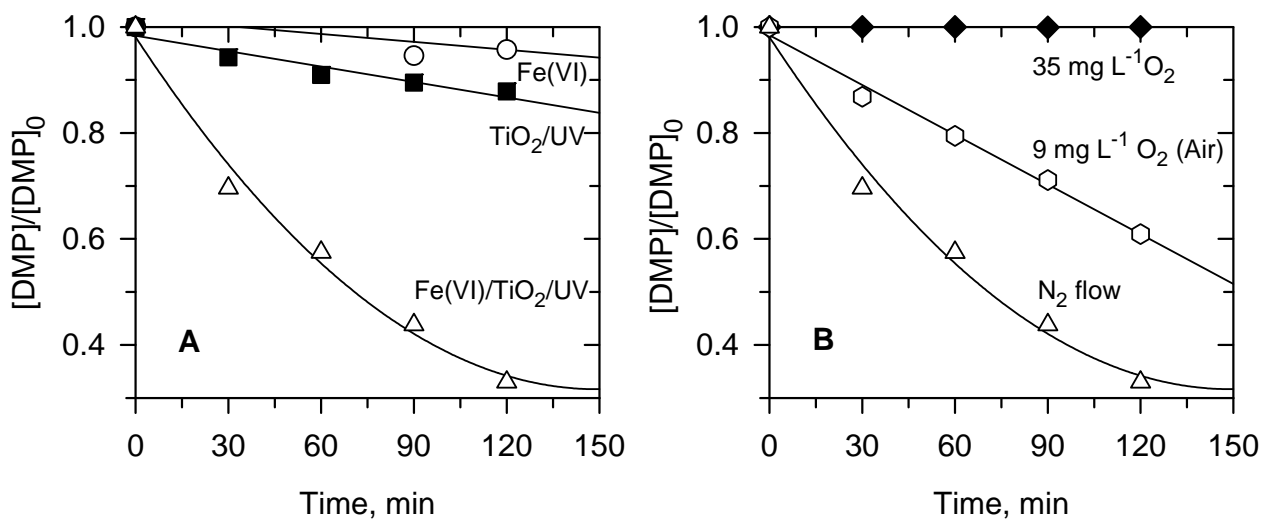


Fig. 5

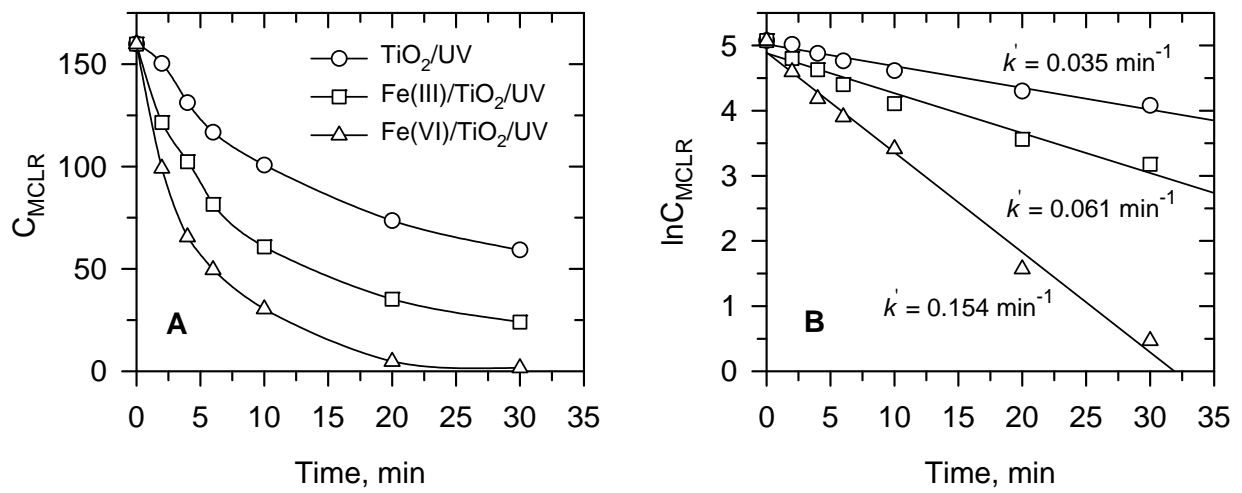


Fig. 6

