

Photodegradation of ibuprofen using phthalocyanine–grafted titanium dioxide nanoparticles

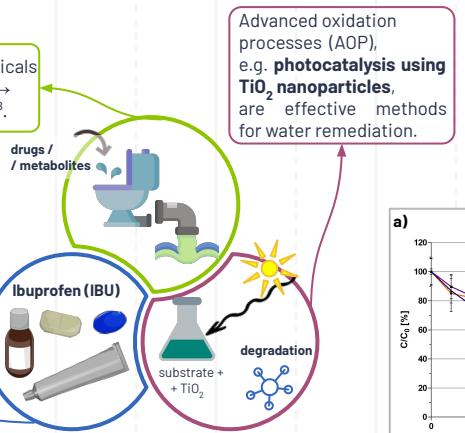
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BACKGROUND

Frequent use of pharmaceuticals and their improper disposal → environmental pollution¹⁻³.

Ibuprofen, a commonly used, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug, is not completely removed during wastewater treatment processes^{4,5}.



RESULTS

As it can be seen in Fig. 1,

- after six hours of the experiment ~90% of the ibuprofen content was removed from the solution using CuPc@TiO₂ and TiO₂*
- comparing CuPc@TiO₂, ZnPc@TiO₂ and pure TiO₂, it can be stated that the photocatalytic activity of CuPc@TiO₂ is similar to the one of pure TiO₂.

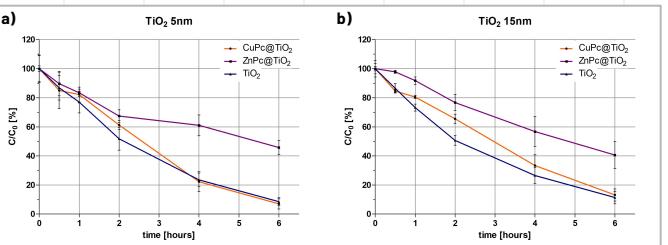


Fig. 1. The changes in ibuprofen concentration after irradiation (365 nm light) of the solution containing a photocatalyst: a) TiO₂ 5 nm, b) TiO₂ 15 nm

MATERIALS & METHODS

PREPARATION OF THE PHOTOCATALYTIC MATERIAL

nano-TiO₂ (5 and 15 nm) was suspended in a solution of

- copper (II) phthalocyanine (CuPc)
- zinc (II) phthalocyanine (ZnPc)

in dichloromethane (DCM)

→ the mixture was stirred overnight

→ DCM evaporated

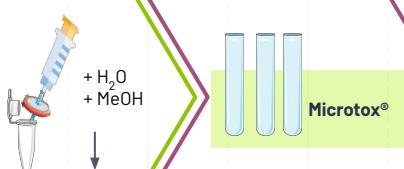
→ resulting solid dried at room temperature

PHOTODEGRADATION

ibuprofen 10 mg/L



PREPARATION OF THE SAMPLES



LC-MS/MS ANALYSIS

TOXICITY ASSESSMENT



CONCLUSIONS

Photocatalytic degradation of ibuprofen occurs according to the first-order kinetics.

Using UV radiation and CuPc@TiO₂ it is possible to almost completely degrade the ibuprofen content.

LITERATURE:

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