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Visible Light Induced Photocatalytic Dye Degradation by Cobalt Oxide Nanoparticles

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Abstract: Considering the impact of organic dyes as industrial effluents on the environment, this research study describes the synthesis, structural and morphological characterization, and visible light induced photo-catalytic studies of cobalt oxide nanoparticles (CoONPs). In order to synthesize the CoONPs, a tetra-nuclear cobalt(III)-Schiff base complex was prepared in crystalline phase and employed to produce CoONPs through thermal decomposition of the synthetic precursor. The morphology of the nanoparticle has been delineated with different spectroscopic and analytic methods. Scanning and transmission electron microscopy (FE-SEM and HR-TEM) analyses estimate the cauliflower structured CoONPs with an average size ~80 nm. The photo-catalytic behavior of CoONPs has been tested against murexide (MX) and titan yellow (TY) dye in aqueous phase. This CoONPs ensure more than 90% of degradation for MX while ~60% degradation has been observed for TY in aqueous phase for a same time interval. MX and TY adopt different structures which bring the variation in rate of photosensitization for the synthetic CoONPs photocatalyst and account on the different photocatalytic efficiency towards the degradation of MX and TY in presence of visible light.

Keywords: cobalt oxide nanoparticles, electron microscopy images, photocatalyst, photo-catalytic behaviour, dye degradation

1. Introduction

Nano-structured materials have been considered as an emergent class of functional materials for their unique molecular properties as well as their momentous contributions in designing smart devices of modern use [1-5]. Scientific studies on nano-structured materials suggest that variation in morphology may add novel characteristics to magnetic behaviours, catalytic activities, electronic devices, drug design and others [6-16]. Among the diversified nano-structured materials, cobalt oxide nanoparticles a *p*-type semiconductor material has been developed extensively due to its various applications in developing nano-magnets [7, 8], nano-scale photo-catalysts as well as electro-catalysts [9-12], nano-magnetic sensors [13, 14], semiconductors and imaging devices [15], super capacitors and batteries [16, 17], improvement of coating materials [18] and others. Noteworthy, nano-scale iron oxides are found as chemically and thermally stable materials and also widely apply in applications of energy conversion [9, 19].

The semiconductor-based photocatalysis towards the degradation of toxic industrial dyes has been attracting much attention in recent years. In this process, the semiconductor-based photocatalyst absorbs a photon of energy greater than or equal to the band-gap energy (E_g) of the semiconductor and undergoes an electron transfer from the valence band (VB) to the conduction band (CB). As a result of this, an electron-hole pair is generated [20, 21]. The photo-generated electron-hole pairs then react with the adsorbed molecules (e.g., water, oxygen, hydroxyl, etc.) on the surface/interface of the photocatalyst, ultimately the hydroxyl radicals ($\bullet\text{OH}$) are generated, which are highly oxidative in nature ($E^0 = +2.80 \text{ V}$) [22] and oxidizes organic pollutants into simpler/nontoxic substances. Several metal oxides semiconductors such as TiO_2 , ZnO , Fe_2O_3 , CdS , ZnS and V_2O_5 can act as photocatalysts but TiO_2 and ZnO have been widely explored as photocatalysts for various dyes due to their ability to break down organic pollutants and even achieve complete mineralization [23-26]. The main drawback of these materials is the large band gap (3.0-3.2 eV) which limits its efficiency to work only under UV irradiation and poor performance under visible light irradiation [23, 24, 27]. To improve the response of these photocatalyst in presence of visible light, several methods such as surface modification via organic materials and semiconductor coupling, band gap modification by creating oxygen vacancies and oxygen sub-stoichiometry, by metal and nonmetal doping etc [25, 26]. The scientists are also tried to combine two or more semiconductor metal oxides having

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different band gaps for the visible light driven photocatalytic degradation of organic dyes [28]. Spinel-based materials can be used as an alternative candidate because of their band gap values always lies within the range (1.7-2.4 eV) and matches with visible light absorption. Tricobalt tetraoxide nano particles (CoONPs) have the regular spinel structure are considered as a promising material for selective and efficient degradation of industrial organic pollutants even under the visible light irradiation. It is also reviewed that CoONPs were mostly studied for methylene blue dye only [29]. In 2015, C. Ravi Dhas et al. [23] were also studied the photocatalytic degradation of Rhodamine B and Direct Red 80 under visible light by using CoONPs synthesized via sol-gel route. To elucidate the use of CoONPs in dye degradation, we have synthesized CoONPs by the thermal decomposition of tetra-cobalt-Schiff base precursor at 500°C for 5h in a furnace and studied as a photocatalyst for the visible light induced degradation of murexide and titan yellow in aqueous medium.

2. Experimental

2.1 Preparation of the precursor

2.1.1 Chemicals, solvents and starting materials

High purity *O*-vanilin (Aldrich, USA), 1,3-diaminopropan-2-ol (Aldrich, USA) and cobalt(II) nitrate hexahydrate (Merck, India) were purchased from the respective concerns. All the chemicals and solvents were of Analytical grade (A.R. grade) and used as received without further purification.

2.1.2 Preparation of the Schiff base (H₃L)

The Schiff base, H₃L and its tetra-cobalt(III) complex were prepared following a reported literature [30-33]. To synthesis H₃L, *O*-vanillin (0.3060g, 2 mmol) was mixed with 1,3-diaminopropan-2-ol (0.0890g, 1 mmol) in 40 ml methanol and kept on magnetic stirrer for ~2h. By this time, bright yellow crystalline compound was separated out. The Schiff base was filtered off, and stored *in vacuo* over CaCl₂ for subsequent use. Yield, 0.2760g (82.60%). Anal. cal. for C₁₇H₁₈N₂O₃ (H₃L): C, 68.48; H, 6.08; N, 9.39; Found: C, 68.40; H, 6.02; N, 9.35. IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 1631 (s), 3378 (s); UV-Vis (λ_{max}, nm): ~220, 255, 317, 405 nm.

2.1.3 Preparation of the tetra-cobalt(III)-Schiff base complex (1)

Crystalline Co(NO₃)₂·6H₂O (0.580g, 2 mmol) was added portionwise to H₃L (0.360g, 1 mmol) in methanol and kept the solution on a magnetic stirrer for 30 mins. The yellow solution of the ligand turned dark brown. The reaction mixture was kept in air for slow evaporation to obtain pure crystalline compounds. After a week, reddish-brown coloured fine crystalline compound was separated out from the reaction mixture. The crystalline product was washed with toluene and dried in vacuum over silica gel indicator.

Yield of 1: 0.360g (62.0% based on metal salt). Anal. Calc. for C₄₄H₆₀N₄O₁₆Co₄ (1): C, 46.49; H, 5.32; N, 4.93. Found: C, 46.89; H, 5.37; N, 4.98%. IR (KBr pellet, cm⁻¹): 3455 (ν_{OH}), 1637, 1611 (ν_{C=N}); ESI-MS (m/z) 1138.87.

2.1.4 Preparation of the cobalt oxide nanoparticles (CoONPs)

The cobalt oxide nanoparticles (CoONPs) were synthesized by thermal decomposition of this tetra-cobalt cluster as a precursor. Temperature variable decomposition plot (Figure 1) of cobalt(III)-Schiff cluster displayed stepwise decomposition. Increasing the heating with progress of time led the production of CoONPs. In this case, this cobalt cluster was heated for 5h at 500°C in a muffle furnace and the resultant thermally stable end product was obtained as CoONPs. Different spectroscopic methods and analytical techniques were employed to characterize CoONPs.

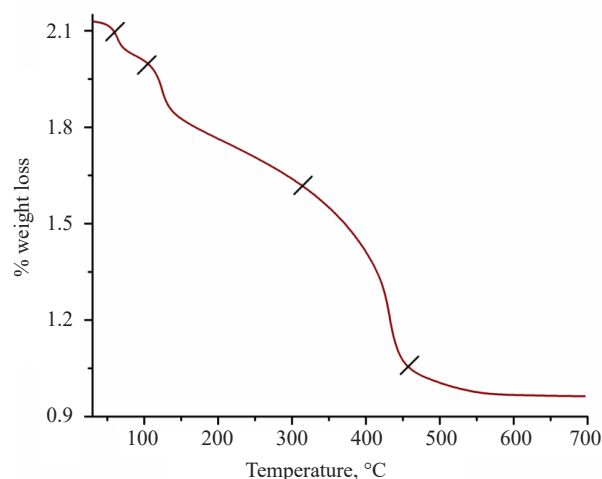


Figure 1. Thermogravimetric analysis spectrum of the tetracobalt-Schiff base complex

2.2 Physical measurements

A spectrophotometer (FTIR-8400S SHIMADZU) was employed to record infrared spectrum (KBr) of tetracobalt cluster and CoONPs in the range 400-3600 cm^{-1} . ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra were obtained on a Bruker Avance 300 MHz spectrometer in $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ at 25°C. Ground state absorption was measured with a JASCO V-730 UV-Vis spectrophotometer. Thermal analysis was carried out on a PerkinElmer Diamond TG/DTA system up to 800°C in a static nitrogen atmosphere with a heating rate of 10°C/min. Elemental analyses were performed on a Perkin Elmer 2400 CHN microanalyser.

2.3 Crystal structure determination and refinement

Single crystal X-ray diffraction data are collected using Bruker and Rigaku XtaLABmini diffractometer equipped with Mercury 375R (2×2 bin mode) CCD detector. We had collected three different set of data for this tetra-cobalt-Schiff base cluster using three different batches of crystals; however for the poor quality of crystals we couldn't produce satisfactory refinement parameter to get perfect X-ray structure. The data are collected with graphite monochromated $\text{Mo-K}\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$) at 100.0(2) K using ω scans. The data are reduced using Crystal Clear suite, and the space group determination is done using OLEX². The structure is resolved by direct method and refined by full-matrix least-squares procedures using the SHELXL-97 software package using OLEX² suite [34-37].

2.4 Physicochemical characterization of cobalt oxide nanoparticles

The morphology and structure of cobalt oxide nanoparticles (CoONPs) were assessed through scanning electron microscopy (FE-SEM, HR-TEM) images including energy dispersive X-ray analysis (EDX). The SEM images were recorded on a microscope in JSM-6700F FESEM, JEOL, Japan and TEM images were obtained on a JEM-2100 HR-TEM, JEOL, Japan.

2.5 Photocatalytic experiments

The photocatalytic activities of CoONPs were evaluated by degradation of murexide (MX) and titan yellow (TY) dye solutions. All the experiments were carried out in presence of visible light using a previously reported procedure by our group [24, 26]. A 250 ml Borosil beaker with outside water circulation was placed on a magnetic stirrer, above which a high pressure mercury vapour lamp (100 W, Philips) emitting visible light was placed. CoONPs at a dose of 0.0020g (solid) was added to 100 ml TY and MX dye solutions ($1.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$) in separate beakers. The distance of the light source from the upper level of dye solution was 18 cm for maximum use of light radiation. The solutions were stirred in dark condition for 5 minutes to establish the adsorption equilibrium. The zero time reading was taken on a spectrophotometer and the solutions were irradiated with visible light. Aliquots of 5 ml CoONPs were taken at regular time interval (8 minutes) and centrifuged to analyse the percent degradation of the individual dyes. The percentage dye degradation was calculated using formula:

% Degradation = $[(A_0 - A_t)/A_0] \times 100$, where, A_0 is the initial dye absorbance; A_t is the dye absorbance at time (t) after treatment with CoONPs.

3. Results and discussion

3.1 Synthesis of the tetra-cobalt cluster and cobalt oxide nanoparticle (CoONPs)

The single crystals of tetra-cobalt(III) complex was prepared by mixing hydrated cobalt(II) nitrite with Schiff base in 2:1 molar ratio in methanol. Methanol-acetonitrile solvent mixture is also useful to produce the tetra-cobalt cluster.

The cobalt oxide nanoparticles (CoONPs) were synthesized by thermal decomposition of the tetra-cobalt-Schiff base precursor at 500°C for 5h in a furnace. The tetra-cobalt cluster was thermally cleaved in a stepwise manner under N₂ atmosphere to produce cobalt oxide nanoparticles (Figure 1). The tetra-cobalt-Schiff base precursor yields cobalt oxide nanoparticle in high efficiency as a thermally stable product. The purity of these synthetic nanoparticles was confirmed by energy dispersive X-ray spectrum (EDX) which suggests ~95% purity of the nanoparticles. The composition of cobalt oxide nanoparticles was determined through different spectroscopic methods. The schematic presentation of the synthetic route of cobalt oxide nanoparticle using thermal decomposition technique is presented below (Figure 2):

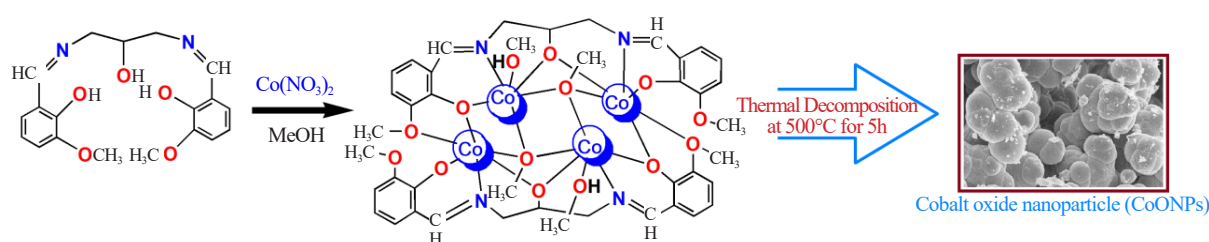


Figure 2. Preparative procedure of the tetra-cobalt(III) precursor and CoONPs

3.2 Description of crystal structure

X-ray structure analysis reveals that tetra-cobalt-Schiff base cluster crystallizes in an orthorhombic system with *Pbcn* space group. The thermal ellipsoidal plot for this tetra-cobalt-Schiff base cluster is displayed in Figure 3. The structural refinement data of tetra-cobalt-Schiff base cluster are enlisted in Table 1. Selected bond angles and bond distances of 1 are given in Table 1. The X-ray crystal structure of the cobalt(II)-Schiff base complex (Figure 3) actually exists as a neutral tetra metallic core, [Co₄(L)₂(μ₃-OCH₃)₂(CH₃OH)₂]. The tetra-cobalt cluster was formed by four cobalt ions in combination with two Schiff base and two methoxide ions. Very interestingly, methanol has played a significant role in the formation of cluster. Methanol acts as a terminal ligand and a bridging ligand and presents its unique coordination motifs in this tetra-metallic core. All the cobalt centres adopt distorted octahedral geometry (Figure 3) and two [Co₂(L)] units are interconnected to each other through two methoxide ions. Each of the cobalt centres adopts an octahedral geometry. The quality of crystals was not good and thereby, crystallographic refinement parameters were not satisfactory which is also evident from its high R factor. However, X-ray diffraction study provides sufficient information about the structural features and composition of the tetra-metallic cobalt complex. Literature survey on structurally similar tetranuclear cobalt-Schiff base complex indicates that L. Xiang et al. previously reported the synthesis and magnetic aspects of a tetracobalt(II)-Schiff base with the same Schiff base using different reaction methodology^[38]. This tetra-cobalt-Schiff base complex has got the identical crystal structure to the previously reported cobalt cluster. We recorded three sets of crystallographic data for our synthesized cobalt-Schiff base compound, although each and every times we found R-factor very high. The details of structural description and coordination linkages of this tetracobalt-Schiff base cluster are described by L. Xiang et al. elsewhere^[38].

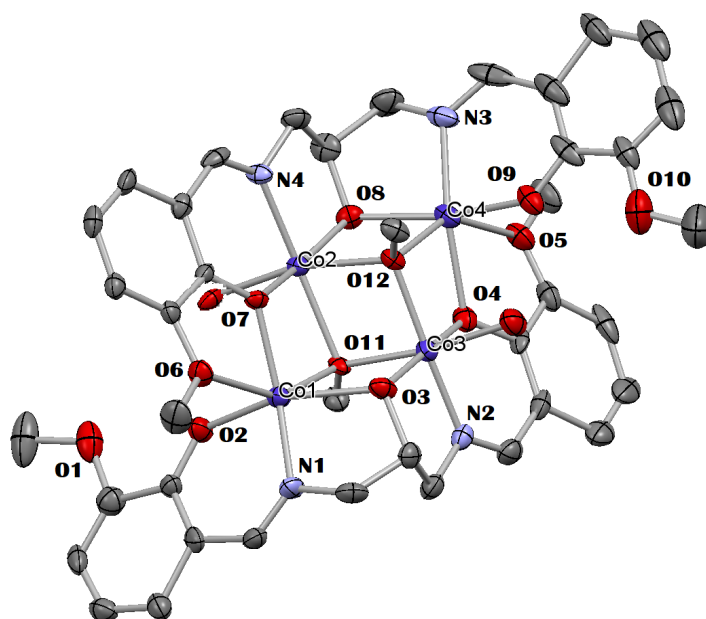


Figure 3. X-ray structure of tetra-cobalt-Schiff base

Table 1. Comparative literatures on photocatalytic degradation of different dyes using CoONPs

Photocatalyst	Dyes	Photosource/catalyst conc. (gL ⁻¹)	Time (min)	% degradation efficiency	References
Co ₃ O ₄ NPs	Rhodamine	Vis (0.3 gL ⁻¹)	30	32	20a
Co ₃ O ₄ NPs	Direct Red 80	Vis (0.3 gL ⁻¹)	30	78	20a
Co ₃ O ₄ NPs	Methylene blue	UV-Vis	420	55.71	31
Cr doped Co ₃ O ₄ NPs	Methylene blue	Vis (2.0 gL ⁻¹)	35	99	32
Co ₃ O ₄ NPs	EBT	Solar light (0.1 gL ⁻¹)	30	39.4	33
Co ₃ O ₄ NPs	Murexide	Solar light (0.25 gL ⁻¹)	40	43.6	33
Doped Co ₃ O ₄ NPs	Eosin blue	UV-Vis (0.8 gL ⁻¹)	110	95	34
Co ₂ ZrO ₅ NPs	Murexide	Vis (0.01 gL ⁻¹)	90	97	36
Co ₃ O ₄ NPs	Murexide	Vis (0.2 gL ⁻¹)	40	92.2	This work
Co ₃ O ₄ NPs	Titan Yellow	Vis (0.2 gL ⁻¹)	40	51.4	This work
ZnONPs	Titan Yellow	Vis (1.0 gL ⁻¹)	60	96	37

3.3 Physico-chemical characterization of CoONPs

Various spectroscopic and analytical techniques have been used to characterize the morphology and structure of cobalt oxide nanoparticles (CoONPs). IR spectrum of the CoONPs showed a characteristic peak at 561 cm⁻¹ which is assignable to cobalt-oxide (Co-O) stretching of the CoONPs (Figure 4) [24, 26]. A small but broad peak at ~3550 cm⁻¹ was also appeared in IR spectrum of CoONPs which was probably due to absorption of moisture by CoONPs or KBR. No other peaks were observed which indicates the purity of synthetic CoONPs.

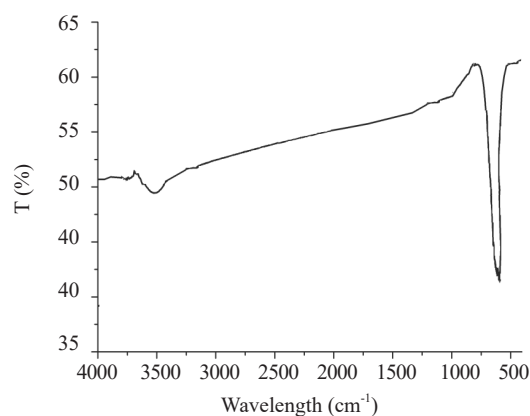


Figure 4. IR spectrum of CoONPs

An electronic spectrum of CoONPs has been measured in the wavelength range of 200 to 600 nm in aqueous medium (Figure 5). A highly intense electronic band at $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 330$ nm with a tail in the visible region and a relatively intense electronic band at $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 469$ nm were observed. The characteristic band at 330 nm is assignable for $n \rightarrow \sigma^*$ electronic transition for the synthetic CoONPs^[23, 24]. The existed electronic bands are consisted with those of the previously reported data^[23-26].

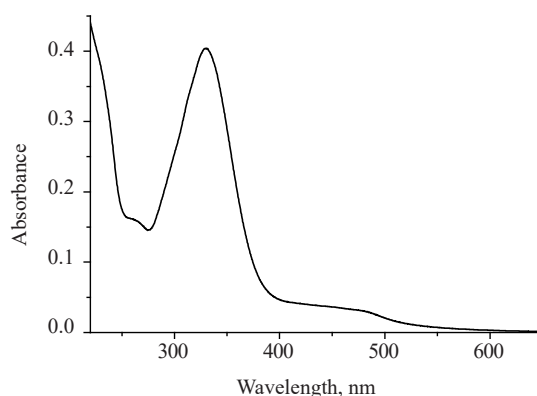


Figure 5. UV-Vis spectrum of CoONPs in water medium

The band gap energy of CoONPs was determined based on the appearance of the electronic bands in the absorption spectrum of CoONPs following the equation, $E_{\text{bg}} = 1240/\lambda$ (eV), where, E_{bg} is the band gap energy of the photocatalyst, λ is the wavelength in nm. The band gap energy of CoONPs is calculated as 3.76 eV (Figure 5). This band gap energy of CoONPs is suitable to act as a good photo-catalyst.

The hydrodynamic diameter of CoONPs in aqueous phase was estimated by dynamic light scattering (DLS) study. The DLS profile of CoONPs is shown in Figure 6. The hydrodynamic size measurement suggested that CoONPs had an average size of 63 nm in aqueous medium. The electrokinetic potential, also known as zeta potential of a nanosuspension is an important parameter which accounts on its physical stability. The electric potential at the interface of the electrical double layer of CoONPs was determined by measurement of zeta potential using DMSO as a dispersant. The value of zeta potential of CoONPs was calculated as +33.2 mV in DMSO dispersant (Figure 7). Scientific literature shows that the nanoparticles should have a minimum zeta potential of 30 mV in order to get electrostatically stable and for a combined electrostatic as well as steric stabilization, a minimum 20 mV is desirable^[39]. In our case, the zeta potential value of 33.2 mV ensures the stability of CoONPs in solution phase^[23, 24, 39].

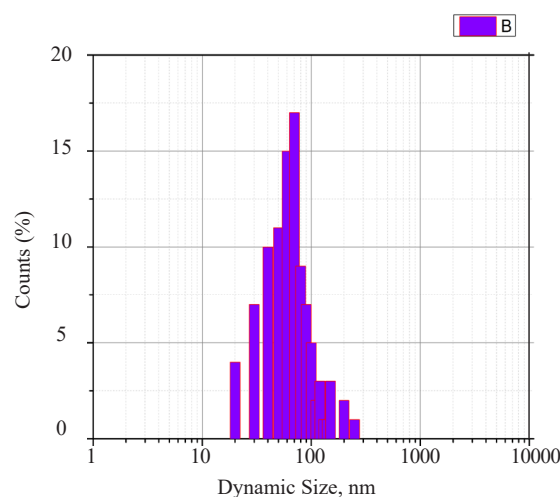


Figure 6. Dynamic scattering light plot of CoONPs

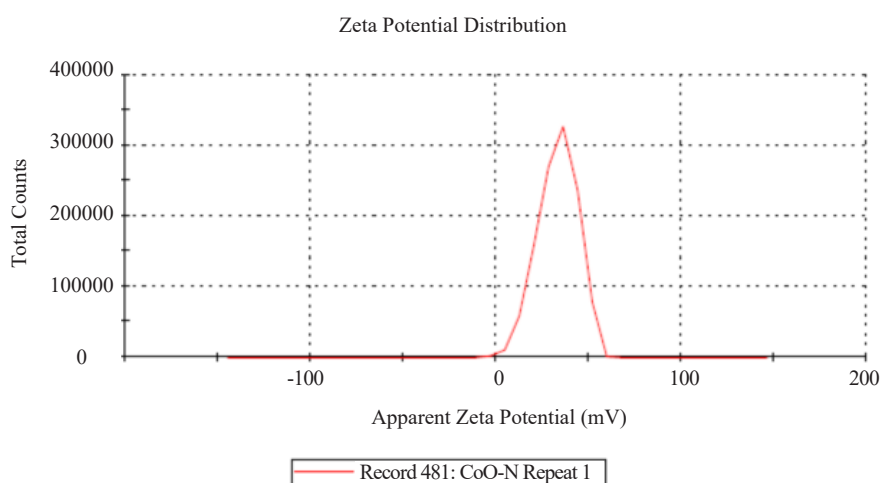


Figure 7. Zeta potential distribution plot of CoONPs

3.4 Scanning electron microscopy analysis

The nature of surface morphology and particle size of CoONPs was estimated with FE-SEM and HR-TEM. From the micrographs of SEM (Figure 8), it is revealed that cobalt oxide nanoparticles exist in cauliflower structured morphology with an average particle size ~ 80 nm. The individual particles of CoONPs exist in an inter-linked porous structure with spherical shape probably. Most of the individual nanoparticles vary from 50 to 100 nm in size for these synthetic CoONPs. Figure 8 presents the images of pure CoONPs. It can be clearly seen that the individual grain size of the nanoparticles is ~ 80 nm.

HR-TEM images (Figure 9) were also recorded for better understanding of surface morphology and size of the CoONPs. HR-TEM analysis displayed similar kind of inter-linked surface morphology with irregular shape of individual particle. Close look at surface morphology of CoONPs ensures that individual nanoparticles have well defined surface barrier ranging from 30 to 80 nm particle sizes. Therefore, scanning electron microscopy image analyses are in well agreement about the morphology of the CoONPs.

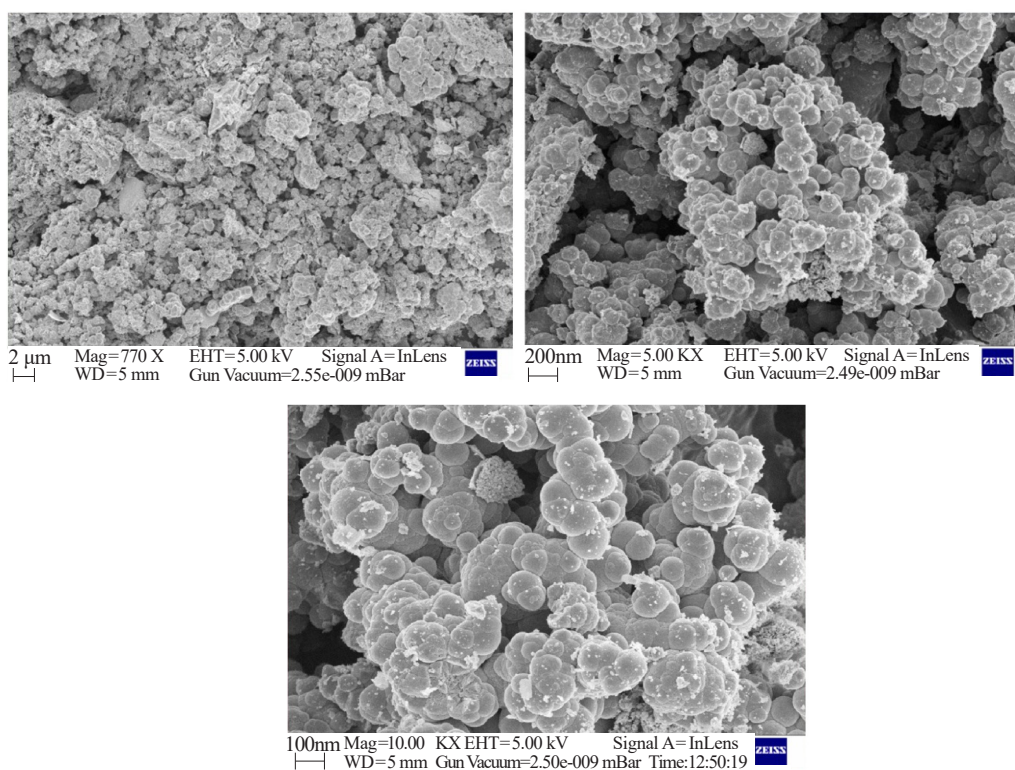


Figure 8. FE-SEM micrographs of CoONPs at different magnification

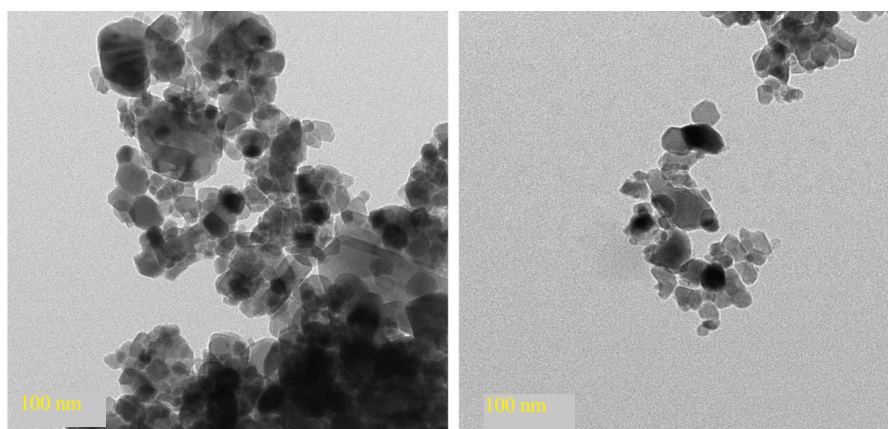


Figure 9. HR-TEM image of CoONPs

3.5 Photocatalytic degradation study of murexide and titan yellow dyes

The photocatalytic degradation activities of the synthetic CoONPs towards two different dyes, MX and TY (Figure 10) were studied with 20 mg dose of CoONPs in 100 mL of aqueous solutions of the dyes under visible light irradiation at 25°C. The degradation behaviour of the dyes and the kinetics were investigated by time dependent UV-Vis spectroscopy at a 8 min interval for 40 mins. The following Langmuir-Hinshelwood (L-H) expression was applied to estimate the pseudo first order kinetic for the photodegradation of the dye.

$$\ln(C/C_0) = K_{App} t \quad (1)$$

where k_{App} represents the apparent pseudo first order rate constant of reaction and t is the reaction time. C_0 and C denote the initial concentration of dye and final concentration of dye at time t , respectively.

The MX, ammonium salt of purpuric (5,5'-nitrido-dibarbituric) acid (a) is a heterocyclic aliphatic compound shows characteristic long-wave absorption band at $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 522 \text{ nm}$ in aqueous medium. Whereas, TY is a heterocyclic aromatic triazine compound shows characteristic long-wave absorption band at $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 409 \text{ nm}$ in aqueous medium.

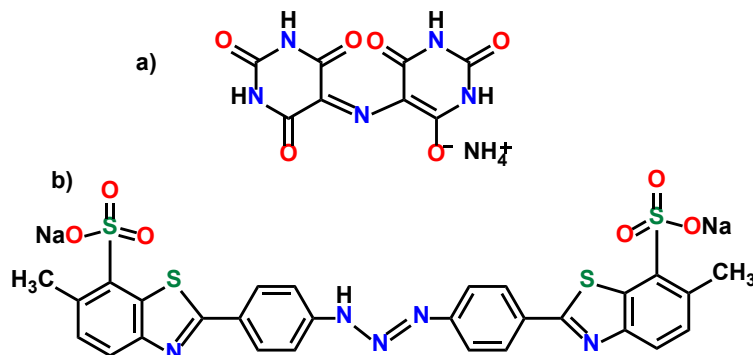


Figure 10. Chem Draw structure of murexide (MX) and titan yellow (TY)

Upon addition of catalytic amount (0.0020g) of synthetic CoONPs to the aqueous solution of MX under visible light exposure, the maximum absorbance of MX (1.007 a.u) at 522 nm was decreased (Figure 11). When the light was exposed for longer time, larger quantity of MX was degraded with concomitant reduction of the intensity of MX solution. After 40 mins of irradiation of light, most of the MX was degraded (Figure 12) and the degradation efficacy of the synthetic CoONPs were calculated as 92.15%. The catalytic degradation of TY employing same CoONPs was studied under identical reaction conditions and time interval. The reduction of initial absorbance at 409 nm for TY in aqueous medium was also decrease upon catalytic addition of CoONPs (20 mg) (Figure 13). The visible light was exposed on the reaction medium for a period of 40 mins and the changes of absorbance were monitored with a spectrophotometer. However, in this case, synthetic CoONPs didn't behave as a good photocatalyst as evident from the calculated maximum degradation efficiency 51.0% at 40 mins (Figure 14). Control experiments were also carried out in absence of CoONPs to testify the effect of synthetic CoONPs on the degradation of dyes under identical reaction conditions. There were minuscule changes of absorbance for both MX and TY dye under visible light exposure which can be neglected. The controlled experiments ensure that synthetic CoONPs remain the driving force for the degradation of MX and TY in aqueous phase. Furthermore, addition of synthetic CoONPs into the aqueous solution of MX and TY in presence of visible light reduced the absorbance of the solution significantly in visible region which is a definite signature of decomposition of the chromophores of MX and TY in aqueous phase. It is further observed that synthetic CoONPs exhibit excellent degradation efficiency towards MX compared to TY.

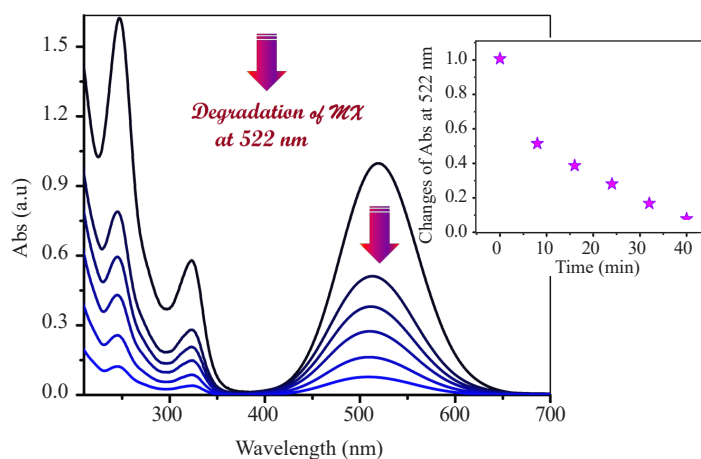


Figure 11. Changes of absorbance of MX in aqueous solution upon addition of CoONPs under visible light irradiation. Inset: Time vs changes of Abs plot

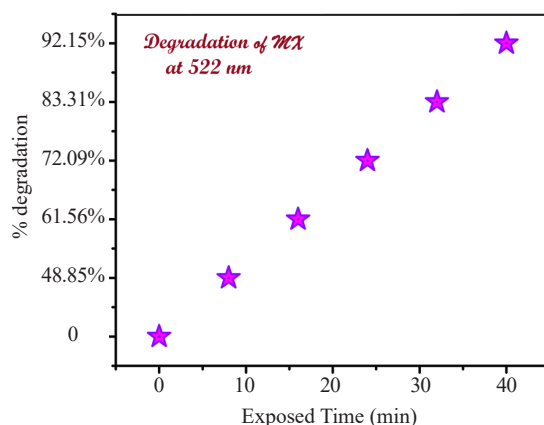


Figure 12. Time dependent photocatalytic activity of CoONPs towards MX in aqueous solution under visible light irradiation

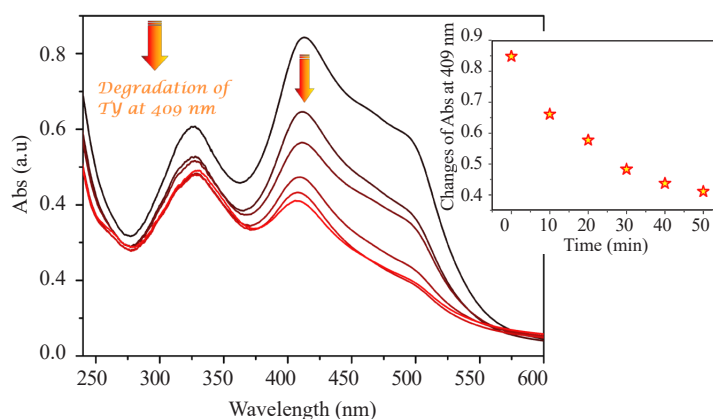


Figure 13. Changes of absorbance of TY in aqueous solution upon addition of CoONPs under visible light exposure. Inset: Time vs changes of Abs plot

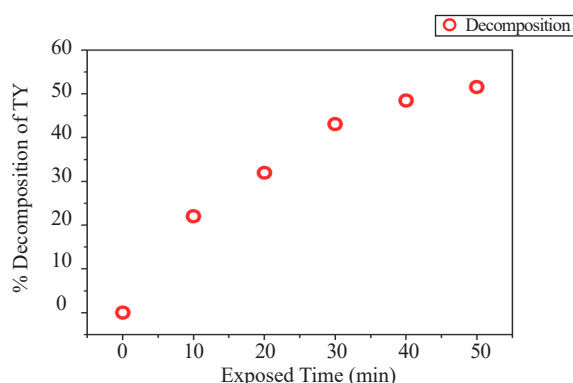


Figure 14. Time dependent photocatalytic activity of CoONPs towards TY in aqueous solution under visible light exposure

We have made a comparison of reactivity among the degradation efficiency of CoONPs photocatalysts towards different dyes and catalysts (Table 1) ^[40-45]. The present CoONPs shows an excellent efficiency compared to the other CoONPs. The photocatalytic efficiency of our synthetic CoONPs was found maximum towards the degradation of MX, while the synthetic CoONPs exhibits moderate activity towards the degradation of TY in aqueous medium. Until date, few photocatalysts are known for the visible light induced degradation MX and TY ^[33, 35, 37]. For example, Adekunle et al. ^[41], studied the photocatalytic degradation of MX employing Co₃O₄ nanoparticles in aqueous medium and found ~43.60% degradation efficiency (DE) under solar light irradiation for 40 mins. Recently, Hendekhale et al. ^[44], have reported the

highest DE of 97.0% at pH 5.3 under visible light irradiation for 90 min using Co_2ZrO_5 NPs. The present CoONPs shows 92.20% DE of MX at neutral pH with visible light irradiation indicates faster degradation rate. On the flipside, most of the reported conventional catalysts for the degradation of TY are TiO_2 or ZnO based nanoparticles induced by UV light [46-48]. Recently, Pal et al. [45] have reported an efficient photocatalyst, ZnO nano particles synthesized by using Moringa Oleifera leaf extract which degrades TY about 96.0% under 60 min visible light irradiation in the pH range 2.0-12.0. The present CoONPs photocatalyst degrades TY moderately about 51.40% in 40 min under visible light irradiation.

3.6 Photodegradation mechanism

The semiconductor material based photocatalytic dye degradation mechanisms are well established in the literature [23, 24, 49, 50]. The basic mechanism of photocatalytic degradation of dyes is illustrated in Figure 15. The energy from the light excites an electron (e^-) from the valence band (VB) to conduction band (CB) of photocatalyst and generates a positive hole (h^+) in the VB. The e^- and h^+ are powerful reducing and oxidizing agents, respectively. Both these entities can migrate to the catalyst surface, where they can enter in a redox reaction with adsorbed molecules (e.g., water, oxygen, hydroxyl, etc.) present on the surface/interface of the catalyst. In most cases h^+ can oxidized the surface bound H_2O to produce $\bullet\text{OH}$ radicals, whereas, e^- can reduces the O_2 to produce superoxide radical anion $\bullet\text{O}_2^-$ which form H_2O_2 by the reaction with two proton (H^+) and one electron which comes from another molecule of $\bullet\text{O}_2^-$ and finally decomposes to $\bullet\text{OH}$ radicals. The $\bullet\text{OH}$ radicals are highly oxidative in nature ($E_0 = +2.80 \text{ V}$) [22] and oxidizes organic dyes into simpler/nontoxic substances. Another possible pathway of photoelectron transfer is also reported in the literature by Fu et al. [51] where dyestuffs can act as photosensitizers shown in Figure 15. In this photochemical process, a light induced electron transfer takes place from the activated dye denoted as dye^* (singlet and triplet states) to the molecular oxygen via catalyst and produces radical cation $\text{dye}^{+\bullet}$ and radical anion $\bullet\text{O}_2^-$ species and finally, $\text{dye}^{+\bullet}$ get mineralized on reaction with $\bullet\text{O}_2^-/\text{O}_2$.

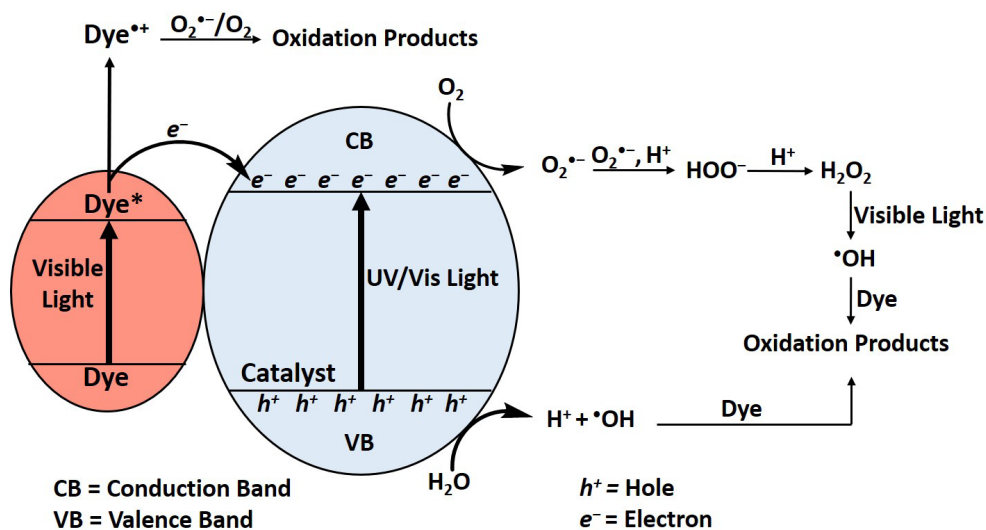


Figure 15. Possible pathway of photocatalytic degradation of dyes

In this present case, the photocatalyst, cobalt oxide (Co_3O_4) nanoparticle has a complex spinel structure in which Co^{2+} ions occupy at tetrahedral sites and Co^{3+} ions occupy at octahedral sites of the cubic close-packed lattice of oxide anions [52]. The valance band has a strong $\text{O}^{2-}(2p)$ character while the main contribution of carriers to the conduction band comes from $\text{Co}^{2+} 3d$ orbital [53]. Therefore, the charge transfer band (O^{2-} to Co^{2+}) appeared in the wavelength range 300-700 nm is the key controlling factor for the CoONPs based photocatalytic reactions [23, 24]. In our case, the charge transfer band at $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 330 \text{ nm}$ with a tail in the visible region could be O^{2-} to Co^{2+} charge transfer responsible for the generation of key entities electron-hole pairs that force to degrade the dyes. Herein, photocatalytic degradation takes place in presence of visible light source and both the dyes MX and TY have strong absorption band of $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 522 \text{ nm}$ and $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 409 \text{ nm}$ respectively. Therefore, both the photocatalytic processes and the photosensitized process would work concurrently, although the latter is the predominant process, which could be concluding from the reactivity difference between MX and TY (Figure 12, 14).

4. Conclusions

In this present study, cobalt oxide nanoparticles were successfully synthesized by thermal decomposition of a tetracobalt-Schiff base complex. Analysis of electron microscopy (FE-SEM and HR-TEM) images delineate the existence of cauliflower structured CoONPs with an average size ~80 nm. DLS and zeta potential value, +33.2 mV attributes the stability of CoONPs in solution phase. The photo-catalytic behavior of CoONPs has been tested against murexide and titan yellow dyes in aqueous phase which ensure more than 90.0% degradation efficiency for MX and 51.0% degradation efficacy for TY under visible light irradiation for 40 mins. From the theoretical background and experimental outcomes, it is supposed that the synthetic CoONPs behave as a photosensitizer in the course of catalytic degradation of MX and TY in presence of visible light. Structural differentiation of MX and TY accounts on the different rate of photosensitization of the CoONPs photocatalyst and leading to variation of degradation efficiency towards MX and TY under visible light irradiation. More experimental results need to be performed to understand deeply the photocatalytic role of synthetic CoONPs towards the degradation of MX and TY under visible light exposure. Although the degradation of the organic dyes using the synthetic CoONPs has been examined in laboratory scale, however further efforts need to be carried out to improve the photocatalytic function of the synthetic eco-friendly material focusing on band gap energy, cost-effectiveness and recyclability in industrial scale under various condition.

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Conflict of interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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