Synthesis Characterization and Photocatalytic Activity of SnTiO₃ Prepared by Co-Precipitation Peroxide Method

Sirajudheen P* and Muhammed Ismayil KM

1Department of Chemistry, WMO Imam Gazzali Arts and Science College, Koolivayal, Panamaram, Wayanad, Kerala, India
2Department of Polymer Chemistry, NAM College, Kalikkandy, Kannur, Kerala, India

Abstract

Tin titanate powder was prepared by an organic free co-precipitation peroxide method. Tin chloride and titanium (IV) isopropoxide were used as the primary material with the ratio of (Sn:Ti) was 1:1 and the later compound was prepared by mixing titanium chloride with isopropanol. The prepared powder was calcined at 850°C. The stoichiometric ratio of the synthesized titanate was measured by using AAS. The synthesized titanate had analyzed by X-ray diffraction (XRD). FTIR was taken for confirming the bonding characteristics of Sn-O and O-Ti-O. Thermo gravimetric analysis (TGA) was used to analyze the decomposition temperature. The photocatalytic activity of the synthesized powder was evaluated by Lead carbonate test, using Hunter lab color difference meter. The prepared SnTiO₃ powder had exhibited better photocatalytic activity.

Keywords: Tin titanate; FTIR; TGA; Lead carbonate test; Photocatalytic activity

Introduction

Most materials with great electric polarization are based on the perovskite structure ABO₃, such as PbTiO₃. SnTiO₃ with perovskite structure has been expected as potential environmentally benign ferroelectric material calculated by first principles within density functional theory (DFT) in recent years [1]. The ferroelectricity with a polarization in SnTiO₃ is at least as high as in PbTiO₃. Full geometry optimization provides a stable tetragonal structure relative to cubic one reported by Matar. A larger tetragonality leading to a higher polarization and a larger dielectric constant were identified. With respect to PZT, it has superior physical properties of the dielectric [2-4], ferroelectric [5-9], pyroelectric. Up to date, SnTiO₃ has been focused on the piezoelectric materials as a new environmentally piezoelectric ceramic [1].

It is difficult to prepare SnTiO₃ using solid state reactions from SnO and TiO₂. This is due to the disproportionate reaction of stannous oxide to stannic oxide and tin metal [10]. Complex oxides containing Sn⁺²⁺ have been reported only for several compounds, for example SnWO₄, SnNb₂O₆ and Sn₂TiO₅. Sn, SnTiO₃ may be expected as a metastable phase with positive cohesive energies [1]. It is well known that the different raw materials can affect the reaction method and chemical reaction barrier and even the ability to react. In this work, the synthesis explore of the SnTiO₃ was carried by a simple co-precipitation peroxide method and characterized by XRD powder diffraction. FTIR was taken for confirming the bonding characteristics of Sn-O and O-Ti-O. Thermo gravimetric analysis (TGA) was used to analyze the decomposition temperature. The optical and photocatalytic activity of the synthesized powder was evaluated by Lead carbonate test, using Hunter lab color difference meter. Color difference was determined using a white medium and strength had been determined using black medium. The prepared SnTiO₃ powder had exhibited better photocatalytic activity.

Materials and Methods

Materials

Anhydrous stannous chloride and titanium chloride in isopropanol were used as the starting materials for tin titanate synthesis. Hydrogen peroxide and ammonia solutions from Merck are also used. The chemicals are not purified further. The crystalline structure of the samples was determined by powder XRD using BRUKER D8 Advance X-ray diffractometer using CuKα radiation. FT-IR spectra were recorded using Shimadzu IR appointment spectrophotometer in the range from 4000 cm⁻¹ to 400 cm⁻¹. TGA experiments were carried out using SDT Q600 V20.9 instrument. The photocatalytic activity of the synthesized powder was evaluated by Lead carbonate test, using Hunter lab color difference meter of model DP-9000. Strength was determined using black medium and the color difference was determined using a white medium and

Preparation of the sample

0.2 mol (0.372 g in 100 ml) stannous chloride SnCl₂ was dissolved in 100 ml of water and about 0.2 mol of titanium tetra chloride (TiCl₄) in isopropanol was also made up to 100 ml. The two solutions were mixed together to form a homogenous solution. Then about 15 ml of hydrogen peroxide and 20 ml of ammonia solutions were mixed and about 165 ml of water was added to it. The solution containing stannous chloride and titanium tetra chloride are added to the second solution drop by drop by using a burette. A precipitate was developed in the beaker it was allowed to resolve for some time and filtered. The residue obtained was washed with water desiccated by using Owen and calcined in Muffle furnace at 800°c about an hour in a silica crucible. The tin titanate formed (Scheme 1) is powdered and used for further experiments. The reaction involved in the preparation of tin titanate was given in the Scheme 1.

*Corresponding author: Sirajudheen P, Department of Chemistry, WMO Imam Gazzali Arts and Science College, Koolivayal, Panamaram, Wayanad, Kerala-670 721, India, E-mail: sirajpallyall@gmail.com

Received September 31, 2015; Accepted November 02, 2015; Published November 09, 2015

Citation: Sirajudheen P, Muhammed Ismayil KM (2015) Synthesis Characterization and Photocatalytic Activity of SnTiO₃ Prepared by Co-Precipitation Peroxide Method. Chem Sci J 6: 111. doi:10.4172/2150-3494.1000111

Copyright: © 2015 Sirajudheen P, et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.
**Photocatalytic Activity**

The photocatalytic activity of the synthesized powder was evaluated by Lead carbonate test. The instrument used for the test is Hunter lab color difference meter of model DP-9000. The principle used in this experiment is the reflection of light. Lead carbonate test is one of the monitoring tests used to find out the photo durability of the synthesized titanate. The photocatalytic activity is expressed in terms of catalytic activity coefficient (CAC) [12]. In this test, a mixture of lead carbonate, titanium dioxide, and glycerin is illuminated with UV-light. Different moisture contents and the presence of traces of oxygen influence the measurements [13,14].

**Results and Discussion**

**Results of structural and thermal analyses**

The X-ray diffraction patterns of prepared SnTiO$_3$ calcinated 800°C were shown in figure 1. All the peak values are well matched with tin titanate particles [1]. The peak position of a new phase were found at 21.62°, 29.01°, 33.4°, 34.8°, 37.8°, 39.09°, 50.96°, 59.8°. The peaks are corresponds to the characteristic perovskite structural values [14]. The new phase containing Sn$^{2+}$ is weak acid and strong water absorption. The formation of tin titanate is evidenced by the characteristic peak of tin titanate in the XRD spectrum.

The FTIR spectra of the prepared tin titanate (SnTiO$_3$) sample calcined at 800°C for 3 h was displayed in figure 2. The calcination decreases the peaks intensity of the SnTiO$_3$. In IR spectra, band near 455 cm$^{-1}$ assigned to the Sn-O stretching vibrations and the peak near 619 cm$^{-1}$ stands for O-Ti-O bands and the value below 800 cm$^{-1}$ were assigned to the Ti-O stretching and bending mode of bond vibration corresponding to the formation of tin titanate.

**Photocatalytic activity**

The photo catalytic efficiency is expressed in terms of catalytic activity coefficient (CAC). The CAC values of TiO$_2$ were found to be low when compared to the prepared tin titanate. It shows that the pigment tin titanate has high photocatalytic efficiency and low photo protection activity in UV when compared to that of TiO$_2$. From the graph (Figure 4), it is clear that there was a deviation in the brightness of TiO$_2$, i.e., before (93.82) and (59.58) after UV exposure, but in the case of tin titanate, there was a drastic change in the brightness of sample, before (92.73) and after UV exposure (59.48), although in the case of tin titanate, there was a drastic change in the brightness of sample, before (92.73) and after (59.48) UV exposure. Hence, the catalytic coefficient values of tin titanate was (50.9) higher than to natural titanium dioxide (36.49). From the values it was clear that, the prepared tin titanate had more photocatalytic activity in UV-light when compared to that of natural titanium dioxide.

**Conclusion**

The crystals of a new tin titanate powders were synthesized by a simple organic free co-precipitation method and its crystal structure was determined by X-ray diffraction data. FTIR and TGA are also
determined. Chemical analysis shows that the prepared tin titanate comprises approximately 43 percent of tin and 23.68 percentage of titanium and the compound displays perovskite structure. Photocatalytic activity of SnTiO₃ prepared by co-precipitation method was improved in comparison to that of TiO₂.

References

1. Qing HX, Wen ZP (2013) A Challenge to Prepare Perovskite Structure SnTiO₃, Cond Mat Physics, TB34.

2. Matar SF, Baraille I, Subramaniam MA (2009) First principles studies of SnTiO₃ perovskite as potential environmentally benign ferro- electric material. Chemical Physics 355: 43-49.

3. Uratani Y, Shishidou T, Oguchi T (2008) First principles study of lead- free piezo electric of SnTiO₃, Japanese Journal of Applied Physics 47: 7735-7739.

4. Parker WD, Rondinelli JM, Nakhmanson SM (2011) First principles study of misfit strain-stabilized ferroelectric SnTiO₃, Physical Review B 84: 2451267.

5. Thomas F, Sahonta SL, Garcia V, Driscoll JLM, Blamire MG (2011) Structural and dielectric properties of SnTiO₃- a putative ferroelectric. Cryst Growth Des 11: 1422-1426.

6. Parker WD, Rondinelli JM, Nakhmanson SM (2011) First-principles study of misfit strain-stabilized ferroelectric SnTiO₃. Phys Rev 84: 24-31.

7. Zhao H, Kimura H, Cheng Z, Wang X, Yao Q, et al. (2011) A new multiferroic heterostructure of YMnO₃/SnTiO₃+x. Scripta Materialia 65: 618-621.

8. Talb MF, Yaakob MK, Hassan OH, Chandra A, Arof AK, et al. (2013) First principles calculation on structural and lattice dynamic of SnTiO₃ and SnZrO₃. Ceram Inter 39: 297-300.

9. Talb MF, Yaakob MK, Hassan OH, Yahya MZ (2013) Structural, electronic, and lattice dynamics of PbTiO₃, SnTiO₃, and SnZrO₃: A comparative first-principles study. Integrat. Ferroelectrics: An Inter J 119-121.

10. Giefers H, Wortmann G (2005) Kinetics of the disproportionation of SnO. Solid State Ionics 176: 199-207.

11. Operation Manuel, Hunter Lab Color Difference Meter.

12. Sirajudheen P, Gireesh V, Sanoop KB (2015) Synthesis Characterization and Photoprotection Properties of ZnTiO₃ Prepared by Co-Precipitation Peroxide Method. Int Jour of Material Sci Innovations 1: 174-181.