

# Photocatalytic Bacteria Disinfection and Degradation of Endocrine Disruptors Simultaneously using Visible-light-driven Photocatalysts

Irene M.C. Lo, PhD, JP

Chair Professor

Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering  
The Hong Kong University of Science & Technology  
Academician, European Academy of Sciences and Arts  
Email: cemclo@ust.hk

In this study, an innovative magnetic TiO<sub>2</sub>-based photocatalysis technology which provides simultaneous photocatalytic disinfection and endocrine disruptors (e.g., BPA) degradation without the formation of hazardous byproducts is proposed. TiO<sub>2</sub> is the focus in numerous investigations due to its promising capacity in photocatalysis, highly stability and efficiency costs. However, TiO<sub>2</sub> can only absorb UV light which accounts for 3-5% of the solar spectrum and is also difficult to separate from treated water due to its fine size. These limitations of TiO<sub>2</sub> restrict its practical application in sewage treatment. For this reason, novel magnetically separable photocatalysts (TiO<sub>2</sub>/Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@SiO<sub>2</sub>) activated by visible light were developed through combining superparamagnetic nanoparticles (Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@SiO<sub>2</sub>) with modified TiO<sub>2</sub>. Then, a serial of combinations of photocatalysts were synthesized through doping, co-doping and Ag deposition. The various kinds of TiO<sub>2</sub>-based photocatalysts were comparatively tested to analyse their performance for simultaneous photocatalytic disinfection and BPA degradation. The efficiency and reusability of photocatalysts, and mechanisms of *E. coli* and BPA removal by photocatalysis in the batch study and prototype experiments were also investigated. A complete removal of *E. coli* (106 CFU/mL) and BPA in synthetic wastewater were achieved using Ag/Fe,N-TiO<sub>2</sub>/Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@SiO<sub>2</sub> in 90 minutes under visible light irradiation, but it requires longer time in real wastewater. In addition, the magnetically separable photocatalyst can be separated by hand-held magnet or electromagnetic field, and a high recycling efficiency and stability over multiple treatment cycles can be obtained.