

Supplementary material

Structural and Optical Characterization of ZnO-ZrO₂ Nanocomposites for Photocatalytic Degradation and Mineralization of Phenol

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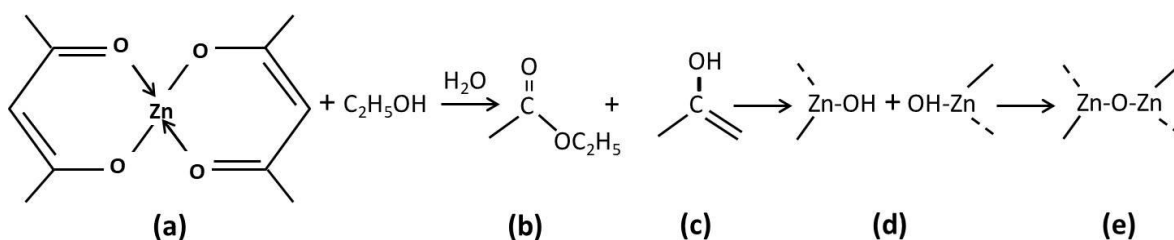


Figure S1. Proposed reactions of ZnO formation. The mechanism shows a nucleophilic attack of ethanol on one of the carbonyl groups of the acetylacetonate ligand (a), hydrolysis leading to the formation of ethyl acetate (b) and acetone in its enolate form (c) from the nucleophilic attack of the water molecule present in the precursor hydrate species. This results in the formation of Zn–OH species (d), which represent the monomeric units for the nucleation of ZnO nanocrystals, which proceeds through the formation of Zn–O–Zn bonds (e) via the condensation reaction [1] [2].

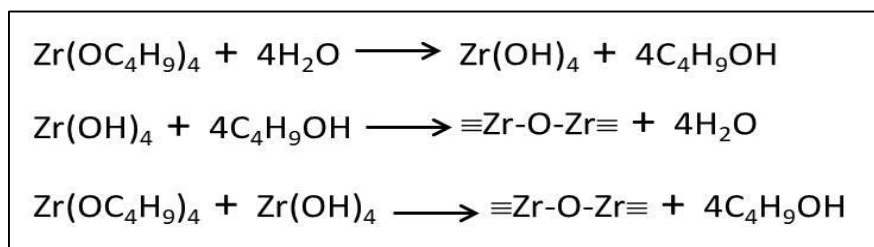


Figure S2. Proposed reactions for the formation of ZrO₂ nanoparticles from Zirconium(IV) butoxide by sol-gel process [3].

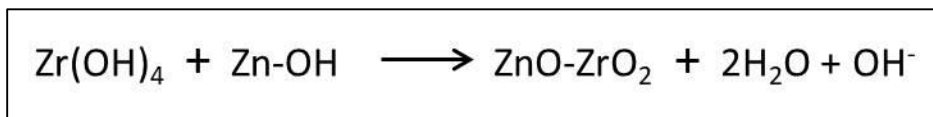


Figure S3. Proposed mechanism for the formation of ZnO-ZrO₂ nanocomposites by sol-gel.

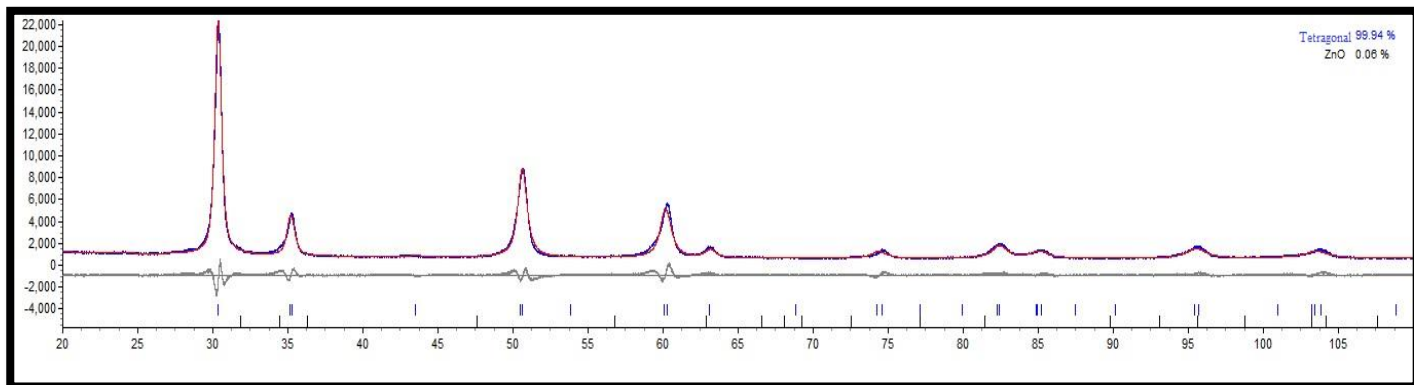


Figure S4. Graphic view of Rietveld refinement of 13ZnO-ZrO₂. Gray line represents the difference between calculated and experimental pattern, red line is the calculated pattern whereas blue line experimental pattern. The sample presents tetragonal phase of ZrO₂ and wurzite of ZnO, whereas cubic and monoclinic phase of ZrO₂ was not detected. No solid solution was formed.

Refinement data:

R_{exp} : 2.86 R_{wp} : 7.75 R_p : 6.06 GOF : 2.71
 R_{exp`} : 4.75 R_{wp`} : 12.85 R_{p`} : 11.14 DW : 0.27

Table S1. Lattice parameters of the composites obtained from Rietveld refinement.

Sample	Lattice parameters	Rwp
13ZnO-ZrO ₂	ZrO ₂ -Tetragonal phase: a (Å)=3.6109 c (Å)=5.0845	R _{exp} : 2.86 R _{wp} : 7.75 R _p : 6.06 GOF: 2.71
	ZnO-Wurzite structure: a (Å)= 3.2419 c (Å)= 5.2070	R _{exp`} : 4.75 R _{wp`} : 12.85 R _{p`} : 11.14 DW: 0.27

Table S2. Band gap values of ZnO, ZrO₂ and ZnO-ZrO₂ composites. A direct transition for ZnO and indirect transition for ZrO₂ and ZnO-ZrO₂ were used, because of the highly accurate results obtained.

Sample	E _g (eV)	R ²	E _g (eV)	R ²
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ZnO	3.26	0.99257	-	-
ZrO ₂	4.53	0.99907	5.06	0.99703
13ZnO-ZrO ₂	4.73	0.99953	3.07	0.98750
25ZnO-ZrO ₂	4.35	0.99825	3.10	0.97904
50ZnO-ZrO ₂	3.76	0.99678	3.15	0.99103
75ZnO-ZrO ₂	4.16	0.99914	3.16	0.97762

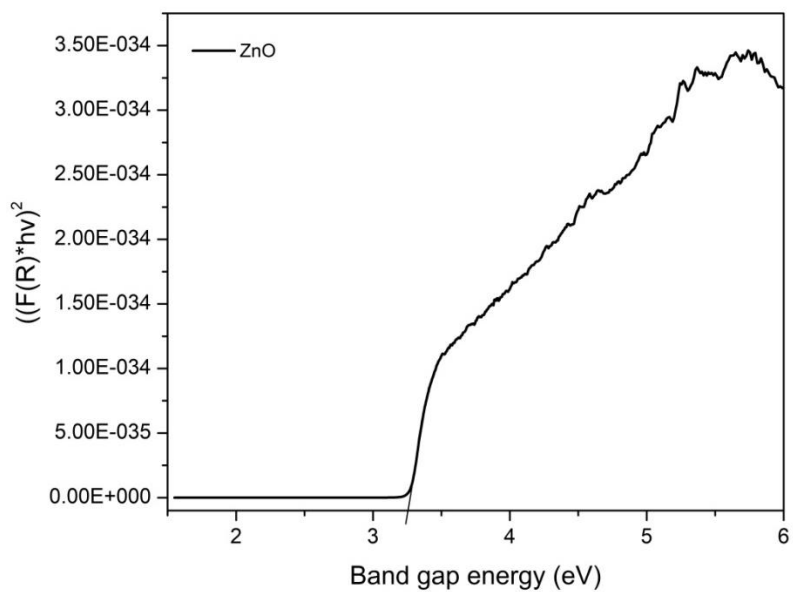


Figure S5. Plot of Kubelka-Munk function vs energy to obtain the band gap energy of ZnO.

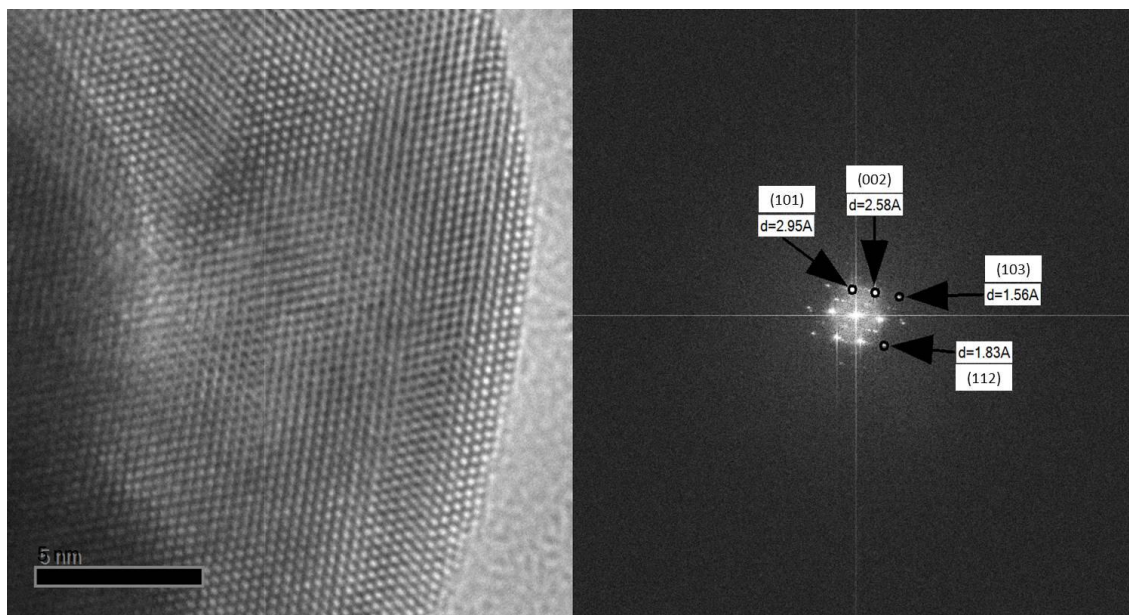


Figure S 6. TEM micrograph of tetragonal phase of ZrO_2 in the 13ZnO-ZrO_2 sample.

REFERENCES

- [1] B. Ludi y M. Niederberger, "Zinc oxide nanoparticles: chemical mechanisms and classical and non-classical crystallization", *Dalton Transactions*, vol. 42, núm. 35, pp. 12554–12568, 2013.
- [2] G. Ambrožič, S. D. Škapin, M. Žigon, y Z. C. Orel, "The synthesis of zinc oxide nanoparticles from zinc acetylacetonate hydrate and 1-butanol or isobutanol", *Journal of Colloid and Interface Science*, vol. 346, núm. 2, pp. 317–323, 2010.
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