

2019

## Editorial: Environmental catalysis and the corresponding catalytic mechanism

Zhimin Ao

Hongqi Sun  
*Edith Cowan University*

Andres Fullana

Follow this and additional works at: <https://ro.ecu.edu.au/ecuworkspost2013>



Part of the [Engineering Commons](#)

---

10.3389/fchem.2019.00075

Ao, Z., Sun, H., & Fullana, A. (2019). Editorial: Environmental catalysis and the corresponding catalytic mechanism. *Frontiers in Chemistry*, 7, Article 75. Available [here](#)

This Editorial is posted at Research Online.

<https://ro.ecu.edu.au/ecuworkspost2013/6499>



# Editorial: Environmental Catalysis and the Corresponding Catalytic Mechanism

Zhimin Ao<sup>1\*</sup>, Hongqi Sun<sup>2</sup> and Andres Fullana<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Guangzhou Key Laboratory of Environmental Catalysis and Pollution Control, Guangdong Key Laboratory of Environmental Catalysis and Health Risk Control, School of Environmental Science and Engineering, Institute of Environmental Health and Pollution Control, Guangdong University of Technology, Guangzhou, China, <sup>2</sup> School of Engineering, Edith Cowan University, Joondalup, WA, Australia, <sup>3</sup> Department of Chemical Engineering, University of Alicante, Alicante, Spain

**Keywords:** environment remediation, catalysts, clean energy, photocatalysis, biomass conversion, density functional theory, catalytic mechanism

## Editorial on the Research Topic

### Environmental Catalysis and the Corresponding Catalytic Mechanism

The ever growing environmental pollution has stimulated the rapid development of environmental catalysis in recent years. Environmental catalysis is a multidisciplinary research field for which more and more chemists, materials scientists, as well as environmentalists have devoted their efforts working in this field because of the bright potentials in improving human health and life quality. With the progresses in controllable materials synthesis, advanced characterizations (electron microscopy, spectroscopy, etc.), high-level analytical chemistry, together with the computational studies, catalysis continues to be the driving force for generation of clean energy, abatement of major pollutants in air and water, and meantime the theories behind the catalytic reactions are illustrated. In the current Research Topic, an elegant collection of original research and review articles reporting the synthesis of high-performance catalysts, their applications in various catalytic technologies for environment remediation, and relevant theoretical calculations for understanding the catalytic mechanisms is presented.

Photocatalysis remains to be a research focus for the environmental catalysis community due to the wide applications in carbon dioxide reduction, oxidation of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), elimination of aqueous organic pollutants and disinfection, water splitting (Chen et al., 2011; Zheng et al., 2016; Wang et al., 2017). Particularly, the synthesis of visible light and near-infrared (NIR) light responsive semiconductor photocatalysts is of immense interests to scientists because visible light and NIR light occupy around 90% of the solar light energy, in comparison to the no more than 5% for ultraviolet light (UV). To enhance the visible light absorption of the most popularly used TiO<sub>2</sub>, several routes including creating defects and element doping are developed. Qin and Lin et al. introduced carbon and nitrogen elementals into TiO<sub>2</sub> simultaneously and demonstrated the improved catalytic property of such C, N-TiO<sub>2</sub> catalyst compared to anatase TiO<sub>2</sub> under simulated sunlight irradiation for degradation of 4-nitrophenol. Moreover, they also evaluated the embryonic toxicity of intermediate degradation compounds (Osin et al.). Silva et al. synthesized Pd-Cu loaded over hybrid materials of carbon nanotubes and TiO<sub>2</sub> for nitrate reduction. It reported that the Pd-Cu loaded on the hybrid materials have high photocatalytic performance for NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> conversion (Silva et al.). Other than TiO<sub>2</sub>, the bismuth compounds as a new class of photocatalytic materials have been paid much attention in recently. Among them, bismuth oxychloride (BiOCl) exhibits excellent photocatalysis behaviors driven by UV light. To expand its light absorption to visible light spectrum, efforts to fabricate graphene oxide/BiOCl nanocomposite

## OPEN ACCESS

### Edited and reviewed by:

Pascal Granger,  
Lille University of Science and  
Technology, France

### \*Correspondence:

Zhimin Ao  
zhimin.ao@gdut.edu.cn

### Specialty section:

This article was submitted to  
Green and Sustainable Chemistry,  
a section of the journal  
Frontiers in Chemistry

**Received:** 17 November 2018

**Accepted:** 28 January 2019

**Published:** 13 February 2019

### Citation:

Ao Z, Sun H and Fullana A (2019)  
Editorial: Environmental Catalysis and  
the Corresponding Catalytic  
Mechanism. *Front. Chem.* 7:75.  
doi: 10.3389/fchem.2019.00075

film and BiOI/BiOCl film are reported by Zhu and Zhang et al., respectively (Lin et al.; Zhong et al.). BiVO<sub>4</sub> is found to be a visible light-activated photocatalyst due to the narrower band gap than TiO<sub>2</sub>, the involvement of graphene oxide or BiOI can further improve the photocatalytic performance for RhB degradation. However, the poor specific surface area limits its catalytic performance. To this end, Channei et al. utilized a co-precipitation method to coat SiO<sub>2</sub> onto BiVO<sub>4</sub> and obtained SiO<sub>2</sub>/BiVO<sub>4</sub> composites with larger surface area and higher photocatalytic activity and degradation efficiency towards methylene blue dye with respect to monoclinic BiVO<sub>4</sub> (Channei et al.). Furthermore, a comprehensive overview on semiconductors loaded with carbon cocatalysts as photocatalysts for water splitting and pollutant degradation was provided by Peng et al., aiming to give a clue to the rational design of low-cost photocatalysts with more efficient solar light utilization. The synthesis methods of various types of carbon-semiconductor composite photocatalysts were summarized, the contribution of different carbon allotropes like C<sub>60</sub>, carbon nanotubes, graphene to the enhanced photocatalytic activity were compared and the cocatalytic effect mechanisms were discussed (Han et al.).

Catalytic conversion of biomass to biofuels is another emerging topic in the environmental catalysis field out of the urge to transform the agricultural wastes into resources and to reduce the carbon dioxide emission from fossil fuels combustion (Wang and Xiao, 2015; Xiong et al., 2015). Heterogeneous acidic catalysts and enzyme biocatalysts are among the leading candidates for the conversion of lignocellulosic biomass to fuels and value-added chemicals. One relevant paper presented the good catalytic performance of bifunctional catalysts which were synthesized by decorating propyl/phenyl-sulfonic acid group functionalized mesoporous silica materials SBA-15 with Pt particles in the reaction of hydrodeoxygenation of bio-derived phenol to produce cyclohexane fuel (Mo et al.).

Pharmaceutical and personal care products (PPCPs) are emerging contaminants, which are widely present in

pharmaceutical and hospital wastewater, even natural water. In this Research Topic, Fe-MCM-41s were fabricated at different conditions to adsorb widely used antibiotics ciprofloxacin hydrochloride (CPX) for its removal from waste water (Wu et al.). Owing to the rise of supercomputers, computational studies become important complementary tools for elucidation of the inherent mechanisms of catalytic reactions. Currently *Ab initio* techniques like Density Functional Theory (DFT) are popularly adopted for theoretical calculations. Here in this Research Topic, two examples of DFT studies on the mechanisms of CO oxidation catalyzed by Mn-embedded divacancy graphene and boosted oxygen reduction reaction performance catalyzed by two-dimensional metal-organic frameworks TM<sub>3</sub>(hexaiminotriphenylene)<sub>2</sub> monolayer (where TM = Ni, Co, Fe, Pd, Rh, Ru, Pt, Ir, and Os) were shown (Jiang et al.; Xiao et al.).

We believe that this collection, Environmental Catalysis and the Corresponding Catalytic Mechanism, illustrates the advancements of catalysis for environment remediation and innovations in clean energy with diminished production of undesired by-products. At the same time, challenges and perspectives for this field are also addressed with the hope that future interests will be focused to help establish a world with clean air and water, as well as sustainable and green energy for human to live in.

## AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

ZA drafted the manuscript. HS and AF made substantial improvements, and all authors approved for publication.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

ZA was supported by National Natural Science Foundation of China (21777033 and 21607029), Science and Technology Program of Guangdong Province (2017B020216003), and Science and Technology Program of Guangzhou City (201707010359).

## REFERENCES

- Chen, X., Liu, L., Yu, P. Y., and Mao, S. S., (2011). Increasing solar absorption for photocatalysis with black hydrogenated titanium dioxide nanocrystals. *Science* 331, 746–750. doi: 10.1126/science.1200448
- Wang, L., and Xiao, F.-S. (2015). Nanoporous catalysts for biomass conversion. *Green Chem.* 17, 24–39. doi: 10.1039/C4GC01622J
- Wang, X., Wang, F., Sang, Y., and Liu, H. (2017). Full-Spectrum Solar-Light-Activated Photocatalysts for light-chemical energy conversion. *Adv. Energy Mat.* 7:1700473. doi: 10.1002/aenm.201700473
- Xiong, H., Schwartz, T. J., Andersen, N. I., Dumesic, J. A., and Datye, A. K. (2015). Graphitic-carbon layers on oxides: toward stable heterogeneous catalysts for biomass conversion reactions. *Angew. Chem. Int. Edition* 54, 7939–7943. doi: 10.1002/anie.201502206
- Zheng, Q., Durkin, D. P., Elenewski, J. E., Sun, Y., Banek, N. A., Hua, L., et al. (2016). Visible-light-responsive graphitic carbon nitride: rational design and photocatalytic applications for water treatment. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* 50, 12938–12948. doi: 10.1021/acs.est.6b02579

**Conflict of Interest Statement:** The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

Copyright © 2019 Ao, Sun and Fullana. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) and the copyright owner(s) are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.