## **O.S.G.P. Soares,** R.P. Rocha, A.G. Gonçalves, J.J.M. Órfão, J.L. Figueiredo, M.F.R. Pereira

Laboratório de Catálise e Materiais (LCM), Laboratório Associado LSRE-LCM, Departamento de Engenharia Química, Faculdade de Engenharia da Universidade do Porto, 4200-465 Porto, Portugal

salome.soares@fe.up.pt

Carbon materials are widely used as catalyst supports, but their use as catalysts is attracting a great deal of attention [1], in particular, N-doped carbon nanotubes (N-CNTs), since doping with N was shown to improve the catalytic performance in oxidation reactions [2]. In this work an easy to handle, solvent-free post-doping method was developed, which allows the incorporation of Ngroups into the multi-walled carbon nanotube sp2 network, namely, quaternary nitrogen, pyrrolic and pyridinic groups. The method combines a mechanical treatment under ball-milling followed by thermal treatments under inert atmosphere or ammonia. Different vibration frequencies under ball milling, nitrogen precursors (melamine, urea), precursor/CNTs ratios, O-containing surface groups and final temperatures of the thermal treatment were evaluated towards the generation of active and stable N-species. The materials were characterized in terms of texture and surface chemistry by several techniques: N<sub>2</sub> adsorption, XPS, TPD, TGA and elemental analysis.

The catalytic performance of the novel N-doped CNTs was evaluated in two distinct advanced oxidation processes (AOPs): catalytic ozonation (COZ) and catalytic wet air oxidation (CWAO), using oxalic acid and phenol as model pollutants. These catalytic experiments were carried out in laboratory scale reactors. Figure 1 illustrates the catalytic results of oxalic acid oxidation by CWAO obtained with selected samples: pristine carbon nanotubes (CNT-O), ball-milled carbon nanotubes (CNT-BM) and CNT-BM sample functionalized with melamine (CNT-BM-M). The presence of Ncontaining surface groups improves the removal of the pollutants in both processes. Catalysts performance is influenced by the nature of the Nprecursor, final temperature applied, ratio Nprecursor/CNT, and eventual presence of acidic Ocontaining groups.

Easy method to prepare highly active N-doped carbon nanotube catalysts for advanced oxidation processes



Figure 1: Dimensionless concentration of oxalic acid during CWAO.

## Acknowledgements

This work is a result of project "AIProcMat@N2020 - Advanced Industrial Processes and Materials for a Sustainable Northern Region of Portugal 2020", with the reference NORTE-01-0145-FEDER-000006. supported by Norte Portugal Regional Operational Programme (NORTE 2020), under the Portugal 2020 Partnership Agreement, through the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and POCI-01-0145-FEDER-006984 of Project Associate Laboratory LSRE-LCM funded by ERDF through COMPETE2020 - Programa Operacional Competitividade e Internacionalização (POCI) and by national funds through FCT - Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia. R.P. Rocha acknowledges FCT grant SFRH/BD/95411/2013.

References

- J.L. Figueiredo, M.F.R. Pereira, Carbon as Catalyst, in: P. Serp, J.L. Figueiredo (Eds.), "Carbon Materials for Catalysis", John Wiley & Sons, Inc, Hoboken, NJ, 2009, pp. 177–217.
- [2] O.S.G.P. Soares, R. P. Rocha, A.G. Gonçalves, J.L. Figueiredo, J.J.M. Órfão, M.F.R. Pereira, Applied Catalysis B: Environmental 192 (2016), 296-303.