## DIRECT SONOCHEMICAL PREPARATION OF HIGHLY PHOTOACTIVE MESOPOROUS TITANIUM DIOXIDE WITH A BICRYSTALLINE FRAMEWORK

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Mesoporous TiO<sub>2</sub> with a bicrystalline (anatase and brookite) framework was synthesized directly without thermal treatment under high intensity ultrasound irradiation in the absence (SM-1) and presence (SM-2) of triblock copolymer (Fig. 1). In the absence of triblock copolymer, the mesoporous TiO2 was formed by the agglomeration of monodispersed TiO<sub>2</sub> sol particles (Fig. 2). In the presence of a triblock copolymer as a structuredirecting agent, the crystalline size, pore size (Fig. 3), and brookite content were all increased. XRD, TEM, nitrogen adsorption, TGA/DTA and FTIR were used for the characterization of mesoporous TiO2. Ultrasound irradiation and the use of triblock copolymer seem to be beneficial to the formation of brookite phase. Both as-prepared mesoporous TiO<sub>2</sub> samples show better activities than commercial photocatalyst Degussa P25 in degradation of acetone in air. The activities of mesoporous TiO2 after calcination increase because of better crystallization. The best mesoporous TiO<sub>2</sub> is 80% more active than P25. The high activities of the mesoporous TiO<sub>2</sub> with a bicrystalline framework can be attributed to the combined effect of the presence of brookite, high surface area and interconnection of mesopores.

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Fig. 1. XRD patterns of SM-1 and SM-2, A denotes anatase, B denotes brookite,  $a^1$  denotes the as-prepared SM-1,  $b^1$  denotes the calcined SM-1,  $a^2$  denotes the as-prepared SM-2,  $b^2$  denotes the calcined SM-2.



Fig. 2. TEM image of the as-prepared SM-1.



Fig. 3. TEM image of the as-prepared SM-2.