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HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER REVIEW
KARYA ILMIAH : JURNAL ILMIAH**

Judul Karya Ilmiah (Artikel) : Analysis of Fe-doped ZnO thin films for degradation of rhodamine B, methylene blue, and Escherichia coli under visible light

Jumlah Penulis : 7 Orang

Status Pengusul : ~~Penulis pertama~~/ Penulis ke-5/ ~~Penulis Korespondensi~~ **

Identitas Jurnal Ilmiah : a. Nama Jurnal : Materials Research Express
 b. Nomor ISSN : 2053-1591
 c. Volume, Nomor, Bulan, Tahun : Vol. 8 , No. 11, November 2021
 d. Penerbit : IOP Publishing
 e. DOI artikel (jika ada) : <https://doi.org/10.1088/2053-1591/ac33fe>
 f. Alamat web jurnal : <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/2053-1591/ac33fe/meta>
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Semarang, 26 Mei 2022

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Reviewer 2


 Prof. Dr. Drs. Wahyu Setia Budi, M. S.
 NIP. 195806151985031002

Bidang ilmu/Unit kerja : Fisika/Fakultas Sains dan Matematika


 Prof. Dr. Kusworo Adi, S.Si., M.T.
 NIP. 197203171998021001

Bidang ilmu/Unit kerja : Fisika/Fakultas Sains dan Matematika

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NIP. 195806151985031002
Unit Kerja : Fisika
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Paper ini membahas tentang analisis bahan ZnO yang didoping Fe dengan konsentrasi 0, 5, 10, 15 dan 20% untuk mendegradasi Rhodamine B, methylene blue dan Escherichia coli. ZnO yang didoping Fe merupakan bahan fotokatalis yang baik untuk mendegradasi berbagai polutan, bahkan dalam range di bawah cahaya tampak.
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1 of 1

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Journal

ISSN

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DOI

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Analysis of Fe-doped ZnO thin films for degradation of rhodamine b, methylene blue, and Escherichia coli under visible light

[Sutanto, Heri^{a,b}](#) [✉](#); [Alkian, Ilham^{b,c}](#); [Mukholit, Mukholit^a](#); [Nugraha, Arsyadio Aditya^a](#); [Hidayanto, Eko^a](#);[Marhaendrajaya, Indras^a](#); [Priyono, Priyono^a](#)[Save all to author list](#)^a Department of Physics, Faculty of Science and Mathematics, Diponegoro University, Jawa Tengah, 50275, Indonesia^b Smart Materials Research Center (SMARC), Diponegoro University, Jawa Tengah, 50275, Indonesia^c Graduate Program of Environmental Science, School of Postgraduate Studies, Diponegoro University, Jawa Tengah, 50241, Indonesia[Abstract](#)[Author keywords](#)[Reaxys Chemistry database information](#)[Indexed keywords](#)[SciVal Topics](#)[Metrics](#)[Funding details](#)**Abstract**

ZnO is a popular photocatalyst that is often used for the degradation of dyes and bacteria. However, the catalytic performance of ZnO is only optimal under UV light exposure. This study aims to determine the degradation performance of rhodamine b, methylene blue, and Escherichia coli using 0, 5, 10, 15, and 20% Fe-doped ZnO (ZnO:Fe). Deposition of thin film was carried out using the sol-gel method with a spray-coating technique, while the degradation was carried out under halogen light exposure for 3 h. The optical characterization results show that 20% Fe-doped ZnO has the highest transmittance and the lowest energy band gap of 3.21 eV based on Tauc's plot method. All thin films are hydrophilic with the largest contact angle of 68.54° by 20% Fe-doped ZnO and the lowest contact angle of 52.96° by 5% Fe-

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Dr Judy Wu is a Distinguished Professor of Physics at the University of Kansas. She received her PhD from the University of Houston. She is an experimental condensed matter physicist and is specialized in fabrication, characterization and device applications of thin films and nanostructures. Her current research focuses on understanding the interfaces in ultrathin metal-insulator-metal tunnel junctions including Josephson tunnel junctions, magnetic tunnel junctions, memristors for quantum and neuromorphic computing, and in graphene-based heterostructures nanohybrids quantum sensors including photodetectors, strain/bio/gas/chemical sensors.

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Table of contents

Volume 8

Number 11, November 2021

◀ Previous issue Next issue ▶

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Topical Reviews

OPEN ACCESS 112001

Recent advancements in nonwoven bio-degradable facemasks to ameliorate the post-pandemic environmental impact

Junaid Khan, Syed Abdul Momin, M Mariatti, V Vilay and M Todo

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OPEN ACCESS 112002

Geopolymerization: a promising technique for membrane synthesis

Muhammad Sadiq, Amir Naveed, Muhammad Arif, Saima Hassan, Shaista Afridi, Muhammad Asif, Sabeeh Sultana, Noor-ul Amin, Mohammad Younas, Muhammad Naeem Khan *et al*

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Papers

Nanomaterials and nanostructures

OPEN ACCESS 115001

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Hermann E Alcázar, Emilio Chire, María M Vargas, Bryan L Villagarcía, John Neira, Andre Contin and Leopoldo O Alcázar

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I, N Co-doped hierarchical micro/mesoporous carbon modified separator for enhanced electrochemical performances of lithium-sulfur batteries

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115003

Biosynthesized gold nanoparticles-doped hydroxyapatite as antibacterial and antioxidant nanocomposite

Is Fatimah, Putwi Widya Citradewi, Amri Yahya, Bambang Hernawan Nugroho, Habibi Hidayat, Gani Purwiandono, Suresh Sagadevan, Sheikh Ahmad Izaddin Sheikh Mohd Ghazali and Shariff Ibrahim

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115004

Serotonin electrochemical detection in tomatoes at MWCNT-AONP nanocomposite modified electrode

Pholoso C Motsaathebe and Omolola E Fayemi

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115005

Structural, dielectric, impedance, complex modulus, and optical study of Ni-doped $Zn_{(1-x)}Ni_xO$ nanostructures at high temperatures

Fiaz Ahmad and Asghari Maqsood

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115006

Enhancement the larvicidal activity of nanostructure copper oxide against *Culex pipiens* mosquito by yttrium replacement based on crystallite size reduction and topographic surface nature

Wageha A Mostafa, Ahmed M Abdel-Raouf, Khaled Attala and Elsayed Elgazzar

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115007

Preparation of nano manganese oxides by H_2O_2 *in-situ* oxidation: effect of regulation mechanism on physical and chemical properties

Mingdong Li, Jiawei Wang, Dejin Fu, Bibo Gou, Xiaoliang Chen and Haifeng Wang

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115008

Effect of perfluoropolyether and the micro nano structure of ZnO on anti icing performance of fluorinated organic superhydrophobicity coatings on wind turbine blade surface

Zijing Zeng, Jianjun He, Jun Jie, Chengwei Zhou, Biao Chen, Jiangyong Bao, Kaijun Yang and Jin Luo

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115009

Nonlinear thermal vibration of a nanoplate attached to a cavity

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Investigations of the size distribution and magnetic properties of nanoparticles of Cu_2OSeO_3

S J R Holt, A Štefančič, J C Loudon, M R Lees and G Balakrishnan

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Electronic materials

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116301

Sol-gel-processed amorphous-phase ZrO_2 based resistive random access memory

Kyoungdu Kim, Woongki Hong, Changmin Lee, Won-Yong Lee, Do Won Kim, Hyeon Joong Kim, Hyuk-Jun Kwon, Hongki Kang and Jaewon Jang

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Thin films

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116401

Identification of Fe-Zn coating behaviors by a new reverse approach using artificial intelligence

Mohamed Nasser, Slimen Attyaoui, Brahim Tlili, Alex Montagne, Jalel Briki and Alain Iost

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Indras Marhaendrajaya and Priyono Priyono

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Hot filament chemical vapor deposition temperature field optimization for diamond films deposited on silicon nitride substrates

Yuhou Wu, Huisen Zhang, Guangyu Yan, Lusheng Liu, Daniel Cristea, He Wang, Yumiao Yang and Jianhui Shen

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116404

Near-optimal composition of CZTS thin film via exploration of copper and thiourea molar concentration in spray pyrolysis technique

K Jeganath and Raviprakash Y

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116405

ZnO thickness and ZnTe back contact effect of CdTe thin film solar cell Voc and efficiency progression

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Production and characterization of carbon nanotubes by methane decomposition over Ni–Fe/Al₂O₃ catalyst and its application as nanofillers in polypropylene matrix

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RECEIVED
2 August 2021

REVISED
20 October 2021

ACCEPTED FOR PUBLICATION
22 October 2021

PUBLISHED
2 November 2021

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Keywords: CVD, carbon nanotubes, Fe/Al₂O₃, Ni–Fe/Al₂O₃, catalyst, polypropylene, filler

Abstract

This paper studies the influence of metal precursors in the CVD's catalyst synthesis of carbon nanotubes (CNTs) used as fillers in a polypropylene (PP) matrix (~0.3 wt%). Two catalytic schemes, Fe/Al₂O₃ (50:50) and Ni–Fe/Al₂O₃ (40:10:50), were prepared to determine the influence of the reduction temperature over the characteristics and mechanical properties of CNT as PP fillers. The conversion temperature was varied to see the dependence of the CNT structure to this variable (700 °C–750 °C–800 °C). CNTs products were characterized by SEM and Raman spectroscopy. The SEM micrographs showed a sharper fiber type CNTs for the bimetallic catalyst and the Raman confirmed that better crystallites are obtain over the Fe catalyst. The Fe–PP composite presented enhanced mechanical properties when compare with Fe–Ni–PP, with tensile strength, hardness, and impact properties are higher in 16%, 9%, and 9% respectively. Other carbonaceous materials, as CNF, with less crystallinity presented poorer mechanical properties. Finally, can be stated that for the use of CNF as fillers in PP composites a Fe/Al₂O₃ catalyst, and a reaction temperature 700 °C–750 °C will produce a CNF with 60 nm mean diameter, is better than the use of Fe–Ni based catalysts.

1. Introduction

Since 1991, when Sumio Iijima [1] announces a new fullerene, needle shaped material, named latter as carbon nanotubes (CNTs), the academic community discovered a fascinating area for pure and applied research. This is a remarkable material, that exhibits an extraordinary thermal conductivity, exceptionally high strength, stiffness, and resilience mechanical properties [2–4]. Its elastic modulus is about 1 TPa, comparable with diamond modulus (1.2 TPa) and 5 times stiffer than steel. Its tensile strength is also remarkable, about 60 GPa, which is 10 to 100 stronger than steel [5, 6]. This high mechanical performance can be explained by the outstanding mechanical capabilities of graphene and their correlation to CNTs from the continuum model [7]. Its low density is another beneficial, primarily where weight is crucial. These features encountered a broad range of applications, as in electronic sensors, optical devices, electromechanical actuators, electrochemical capacitors, and others. Due to these characteristics, CNTs seems to be an excellent reinforcement material but attention must be paid for an adequate dispersion in a matrix [8].

There are several routes for CNTs synthesis [9] like laser ablation, arc-discharge, or chemical vapor deposition (CVD), where the last one is the most promising for scaling [10]. In the synthesis process of NTCs by CVD method, the catalyst is deposited on the substrate and is placed in a tubular reactor for growth after the activation of the catalyst, that is carried through thermal annealing. First the reactor is inert-gas purged, removing all air. Then is heated up to activation temperature, using a mixture of inert gas and activation gas (i.e., H₂). The reactor is heated up to growing temperature between 600 °C to 1200 °C [11], within a mixture of a



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RECEIVED
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19 October 2021ACCEPTED FOR PUBLICATION
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I, N Co-doped hierarchical micro/mesoporous carbon modified separator for enhanced electrochemical performances of lithium-sulfur batteries

Feng Yang^{1,*}  and Kai Huang^{2,*}¹ School of Mechanical and Electronic Engineering, Jingdezhen Ceramic University, Jiangxi, 333403, People's Republic of [China](#)² School of Physics and Optoelectronics & Hunan Institute of Advanced Sensing and Information Technology, Xiangtan University, Hunan, 411105, People's Republic of China

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E-mail: yangfeng@jci.edu.cn and huangk@xtu.edu.cn**Keywords:** iodine, nitrogen, porous carbon, kelp, separator, lithium-sulfur batteriesSupplementary material for this article is available [online](#)

Abstract

Although the high discharging capacity and coulombic efficiency can be obtained by impregnating sulfur into various conductive porous hosts in lithium-sulfur (Li-S) batteries, the low sulfur loading content and volumetric specific energy diminish their advantages. To solve this problem, a modified layer is prepared by coating I and N co-doped hierarchical micro/mesoporous kelp bio-carbon on surface of the polypropylene separator. Furthermore, the composite porous carbon is obtained by one-step thermal pyrolysis of edible dried kelp. The modified layer on separator can effectively prevent shuttle of polysulfides due to the synergistic effect from the micro/mesoporous carbon structures (physisorption effect) and I and N co-doped electrochemical active sites in carbon matrix (chemisorption effect), allowing high capacity and high coulombic efficiency. In this study, we developed Li-S batteries with 80% sulfur loading content and the area loading is higher than 2.0 mg cm^{-2} , which are better than previous published ones. In addition, the cathode electrode could stabilize at 760 mAh g^{-1} after 200 cycles at 0.5 C and delivers a high retention specific capacity of 498 mAh g^{-1} after 500 cycles with a slight capacity attenuation of 0.07% per cycle.

1. Introduction

Sulfur, as cathode material in lithium-sulfur (Li-S) batteries, has high theoretical specific capacity (about 1670 mAh g^{-1}), larger than that of the conventional cathode materials, such as LiCoO_2 , LiFePO_4 and $\text{Li}(\text{NiCoMn})\text{O}_2$ etc [1–4]. And the energy density of Li-S batteries is about 2600 Wh Kg^{-1} , higher than that of the current commercial lithium-ion batteries [5–8]. Moreover, with the advantages of low price, abundant raw materials, and environmentally friendliness, Li-S batteries are considered to be one of the most promising next-generation high energy storage devices. In spite of possessing the capability of obtaining high energy densities, Li-S batteries still have some inherent shortcomings such as a notorious shuttle effect, poor conductivity of sulfur and obvious volume expansion, all of which are major factors that prevent sulfur from being a promising cathode material [1]. Especially for the shuttle effect, long chain polysulfide ions (S_n^{2-} , $4 \leq n \leq 8$) generated in the redox process of S_8 are easily soluble in organic electrolytes, resulting in loss of active substances and low coulombic efficiency [5–7].

Tremendous efforts have been made to address the above issues, and one effective approach is to impregnate sulfur into porous carbon hosts [9, 10]. The carbon can enhance electrical conductivity of cathode material, and the porous structures can accommodate active sulfur and the polysulfides intermediates. However, carbon with homogeneous nonpolar surface cannot afford a sufficient suppression effect to maintain polysulfides within the cathode. The polar inorganic materials, such as MoS_2 , TiO_2 , and N-doped carbon, have been developed to