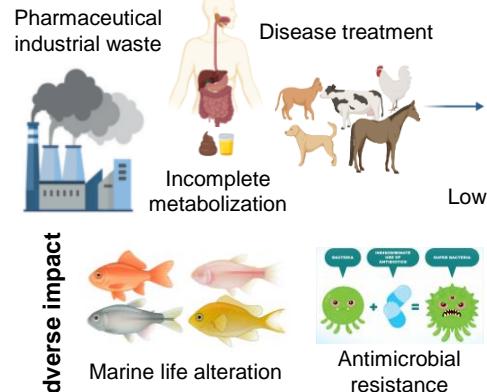
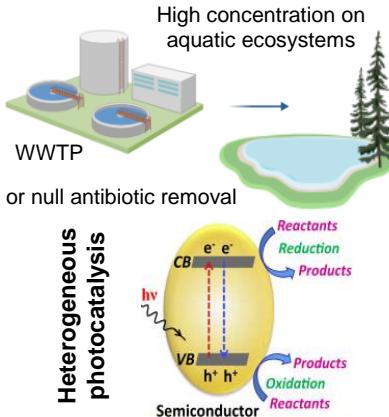


# COMPARATION BETWEEN MEROPENEM AND LEVOFLOXACIN DEGRADATION UNDER SIMULATED SOLAR RADIATION BY Fe-Mn/ZnO

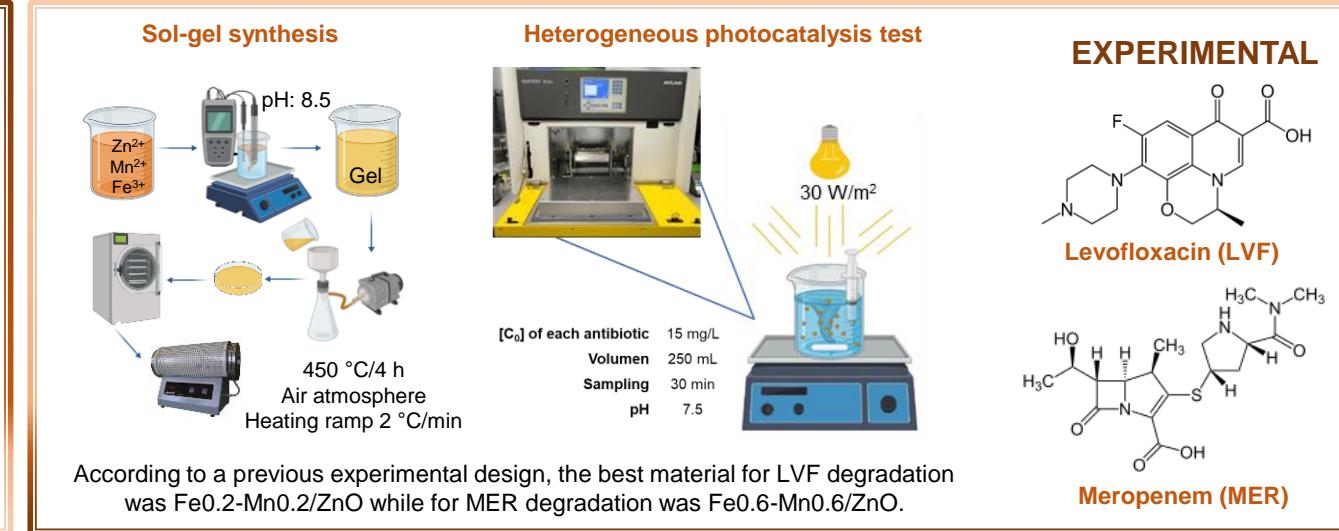
## INTRODUCTION



"PRIORITY" EMERGING POLLUTANTS IN THE HYDROCYCLE:  
MICROPLASTICS, NANOMATERIAL, PFAS AND PPCPS



This work aims to assess the activity of  $\text{Fe}_x\text{-Mn}_x/\text{ZnO}$  in meropenem and levofloxacin degradation under simulated solar radiation.



## EXPERIMENTAL

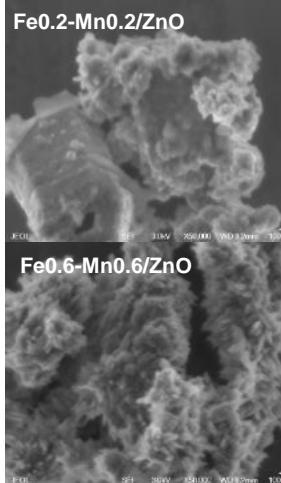
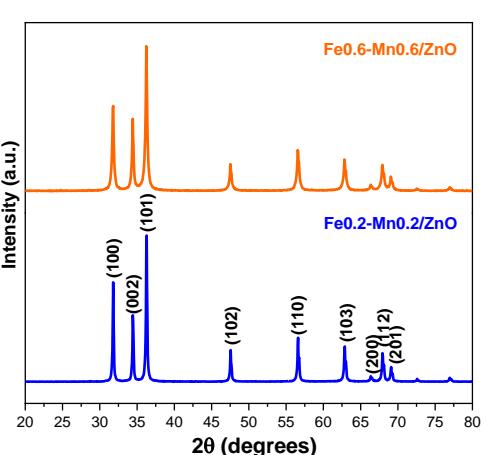


Table 1. Properties of  $\text{Fe}_x\text{-Mn}_x/\text{ZnO}$  materials.

Material	Crystallite size (nm)	$E_g$ (eV)	BET surface area ( $\text{m}^2/\text{g}$ )	BJH pore size (nm)
$\text{Fe}_{0.2}\text{-Mn}_{0.2}/\text{ZnO}$	28.21	3.30	7.51	13.73
$\text{Fe}_{0.6}\text{-Mn}_{0.6}/\text{ZnO}$	21.04	3.29	16.26	11.96

Table 2. Fe and Mn content of  $\text{Fe}_x\text{-Mn}_x/\text{ZnO}$ .

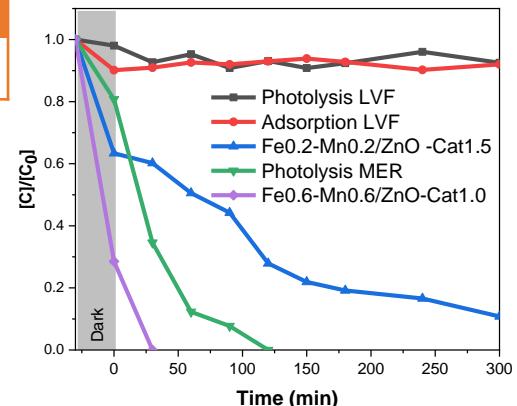
Material	Fe experimental* (% wt.)	Mn experimental* (% wt.)
$\text{Fe}_{0.2}\text{-Mn}_{0.2}/\text{ZnO}$	$0.25 \pm 0.002$	$0.20 \pm 0.003$
$\text{Fe}_{0.6}\text{-Mn}_{0.6}/\text{ZnO}$	$0.65 \pm 0.003$	$0.60 \pm 0.002$

\*n = 6

± SD

Complete degradation of MER was achieved in 30 min with a mineralization of 18 % using the material  $\text{Fe}_{0.6}\text{-Mn}_{0.6}/\text{ZnO}$  (1.0 g/L), while LVF showed 90 % de degradation with mineralization of 6 % in 300 min with the  $\text{Fe}_{0.2}\text{-Mn}_{0.2}/\text{ZnO}$  catalyst (1.5 g/L).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION



## CONCLUSIONS

The incorporation of Fe and Mn showed that the  $\text{Fe}_x\text{-Mn}_x/\text{ZnO}$  catalyst is a suitable alternative for the treatment of water contaminated with meropenem and levofloxacin by heterogeneous photocatalysis.

## REFERENCES

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