

## The Structural and Morphological Properties of Novel Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>/Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> Composite

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Ag-based semiconductor materials have recently attracted the attention and research efforts of many material scientists due to its broad range of applications. This study aimed to examine the effect of incorporation of niobium pentoxide (Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>) to the structural and morphological properties of silver carbonate (Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>). The synthesis and evaluation on Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, and Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>/Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> composite were discussed in detailed. Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, and Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>/Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> composite were synthesized by facile precipitation method at room temperature and were characterized by X-Ray Diffraction (XRD), Fourier Transform Infra-Red (FT-IR) spectroscopy, and Field Emission Electron Microscopy (FESEM) for its structural and morphological properties. XRD patterns revealed that both Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> and Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> have monoclinic crystal structure. FT-IR analysis showed the existence of CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>, C–O and Nb=O groups, as well as the formation of bridging Nb–O–Nb in the composite matrix. Morphological analysis showed that the Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> particles were irregular spherical- shaped and were well-distributed on the surface of irregular short rod structure of Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>.

**Keywords:** Structural; morphological; niobium pentoxide; silver carbonate; precipitation

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Transition metal oxide semiconductors are a broad class of materials with a variety of applications. These semiconductor-metal nanocomposites provide a novel and practical approach for the synthesis of new materials with targeted optical, electrical, or catalytic capabilities. These materials have a number of possible applications in the fields of optoelectronics, photo-catalysis, plasmonic, and sensing (Aamir, 2021). Recently, substantial amount of interest has been focusing on finding the extensive bandgap of metal oxide semiconductor materials with nanoscale dimensions. Metal oxides are known as the chemical compounds that are formed due to the chemical reactions between cation metals and oxide ions (Srinivasa Varaprasad et al., 2021).

Among many transition metal oxides, silver carbonates (Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>) is a common p-type semiconductor with a moderate band gap of 2.30 eV (539 nm), and a lot of research has also been done on Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> for its high-performance photocatalytic performance and anti-bacterial properties (Saud et al., 2015). It is also

considered to be another significant Ag-based semiconductor materials with a large capacity of absorbing visible light and a relatively narrow bandgap (Arumugam Senthil et al., 2020). However, its use is restricted by its extremely poor stability brought on by photo-corrosion that is due to the creation of metallic Ag (Guo et al., 2015; Saud et al., 2015; P. Wang et al., 2021). Such weakness has prevented its practical application, and several studies have been done to combine Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> with different materials to improve its properties, stability and application in photocatalysis, such as Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>/ZnO (Sánchez-Cid et al., 2019), (C. Wu, 2014; Xiang et al., 2016), Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>/CeO (C. Wu, 2015), Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>/GO (Chen et al., 2018), Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>/rGO (W. Wang et al., 2017), and Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub> (Feng et al., 2014; L. Wu et al., 2019).

Meanwhile, Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> is an n-type semiconductor with a bandgap energy of 3.0–3.4 eV, and a lot of research has been done on Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> in various fields. Some notable applications of Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> involved the photocatalytic reduction of waste plastics, the activation of

hydrocarbons, the photoreduction of  $\text{CO}_2$ , the selected transformation of amines and alcohols, and also photo-degradation of hazardous organic pollutants (Shao et al., 2015; Su et al., 2021). Furthermore, it has the qualities of not being harmful and long-term stability against chemical and photo-corrosion (de Moraes et al., 2020; Nunes et al., 2020; Shao et al., 2015). These findings point to  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  desirable characteristics and its capability for practical uses (Su et al., 2021). Thus, as reported previously, other Ag-based semiconductor materials, i.e.,  $\text{Ag}_3\text{PO}_4$  has been successfully combined with  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  and yielded an improvement in its properties, stability as well as its application in photocatalysis (Osman et al., 2021; Shao et al., 2015). Therefore, combining another Ag-based semiconductor materials, like  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$  with  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  can be a strong candidate and good opportunity for an enhancement of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$  characteristics, stability, as well as its application in photocatalysis.

In the present study, the preparation of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3/\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  composite via a facile chemical precipitation method was investigated as well as the characterization of the prepared samples X-ray diffraction (XRD), field emission scanning electron microscope (FESEM), energy dispersive spectrometer (EDX) and Fourier transform infrared (FT-IR) emphasising on its effect on the structural and morphological properties of the materials. To the best of our knowledge, there are very limited number of studies that proposed the formation of heterojunction between  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  and  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$  in the previous study.

## EXPERIMENTAL

### Materials

Silver nitrate ( $\text{AgNO}_3$ ,  $\geq 99\%$ ), Sodium carbonate ( $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ ,  $\geq 99\%$ ) were supplied by R&M Chemicals (Malaysia) and Niobium pentoxide ( $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$ , 99.99%) were supplied by Sigma-Aldrich (Germany). Deionized water was used throughout the experiments. All other reagents were used without further purification.

### Preparation of $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3/\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$ Composite

The  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3/\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  composite were prepared by facile chemical precipitation method. In this procedure,  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  (0.01 mol) was dispersed into the  $\text{AgNO}_3$  (0.02 mol) solution prior to sonication for 30 minutes. Next,  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  (0.01 mol) was added to the stock solution with continuous stirring for 1 hour at room temperature. The obtained precipitate was collected and washed with 100 ml deionized water thrice to remove any adsorbed ions on the surface of the precipitate or any other impurities. Following that, the product was dried in an oven at  $60^\circ\text{C}$  for 24 hours and the resultant sample was named as Ag:Nb 1:1. For the preparation of pure  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$  similar experimental procedure was employed without additional of  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$ . The pure

$\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  was ground before being used throughout the experiments and also used as control sample.

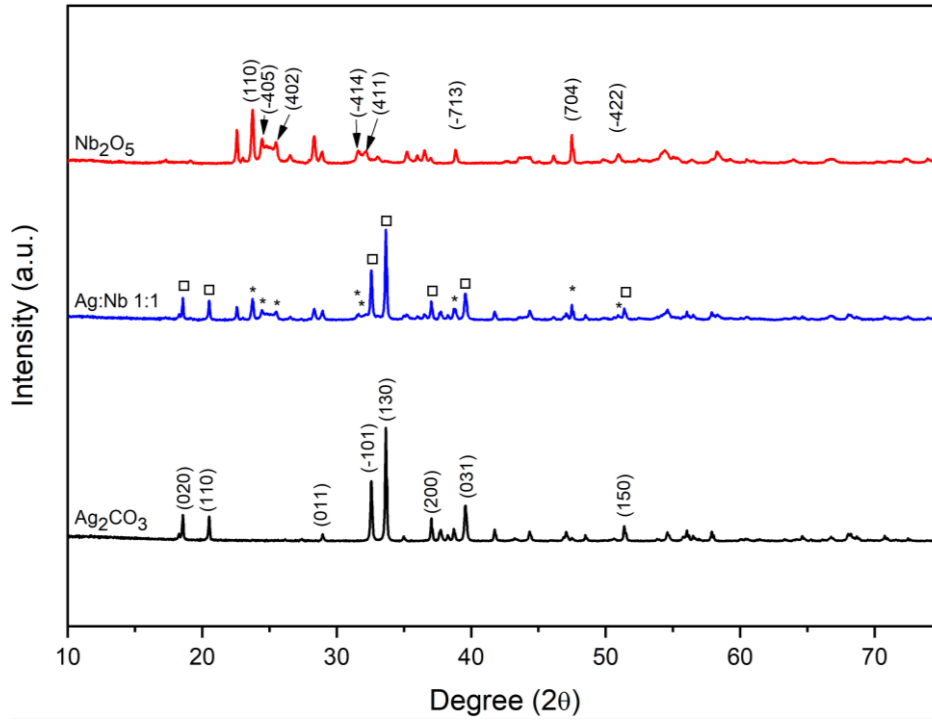
### Material Characterisations

The structural properties of pure  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$ ,  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  and  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3/\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  composite were analysed by X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) on PANalytical X'Pert PRO diffractometer with  $\text{Cu K}\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda = 0.154056$  nm) at  $2\theta$  ranging from  $10^\circ$  to  $75^\circ$ . Fourier transform infrared (FT-IR) spectra were conducted using Perkin Elmer infrared spectrometer using attenuated total reflection (ATR) accessory in the frequency range between 500 to  $4000\text{ cm}^{-1}$ . The morphological and elemental composition analysis were characterized by field-emission scanning electron microscope equipped with an electron dispersive X-ray analyser (FESEM-EDX, JEOL JSM-7600F).

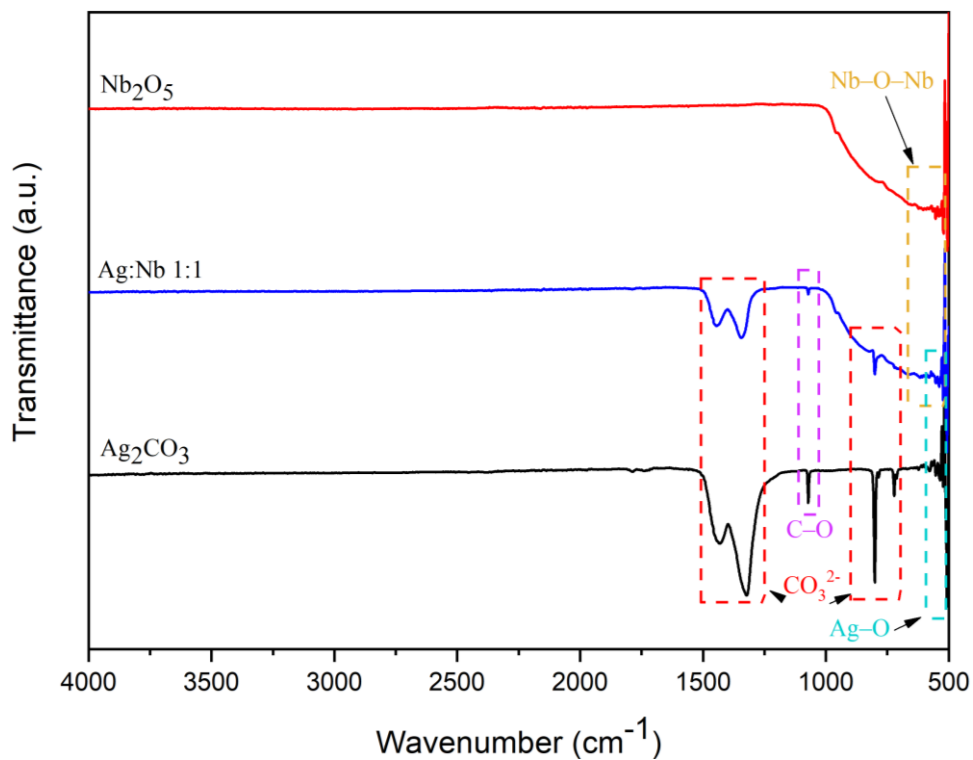
## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) Analysis

XRD studies were carried out to investigate the phase structure and crystalline nature of the synthesized samples. Figure 1 portrays the XRD patterns of the prepared pure  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$ ,  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  and  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3/\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  composite. It was observed that the peaks of diffraction of pure  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$  and  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  were in good agreement with the monoclinic crystal structure of both  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$  (JCPDS No. 01-070-2184) and  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  (JCPDS No. 00-037-1468), respectively. The major diffraction peaks of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$  are located at  $2\theta = 18.561^\circ$ ,  $20.524^\circ$ ,  $28.972^\circ$ ,  $32.591^\circ$ ,  $33.644^\circ$ ,  $37.048^\circ$ ,  $39.572^\circ$ , and  $51.359^\circ$ , which are indexed to (020), (110), (011), (-101), (130), (200), (031), and (150) crystal planes of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$ . The sharp and intense diffraction peaks indicate the good crystalline nature of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$ . The similar crystal structure was also reported by Sánchez-Cid et al. (2019), and Wu. C (2014, 2015) (Sánchez-Cid et al., 2019; C. Wu, 2014, 2015). Meanwhile, major diffraction peaks of  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  are located at  $2\theta = 23.737^\circ$ ,  $24.418^\circ$ ,  $25.510^\circ$ ,  $31.616^\circ$ ,  $32.238^\circ$ ,  $38.855^\circ$ ,  $47.524^\circ$ , and  $50.987^\circ$  can be assigned to (110), (-405), (402), (-414), (411), (-713), (704), and (-422) crystal planes of  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$ . Other researchers also reported the same crystal structure, like Graça and his colleagues (2013) and also Kumari and his partners (2020) (Graça et al., 2013; Kumari et al., 2020). Meanwhile, the XRD patterns of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3/\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  composite demonstrate that the peaks of diffraction matched to  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$  and  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$ , which therefore demonstrating that the phase of the composite materials was preserved in its original form (Zul et al., 2018). Furthermore, as seen in the patterns, no shifting of peaks occurred and as the molar ratio of  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  in the composites increased, the intensities of the distinctive peaks of  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  also increased, whilst those of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$  decreased, and vice versa (Yin et al., 2015).



**Figure 1.** XRD diffraction patterns of the as-prepared  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$ ,  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$  and  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3/\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  (1:1) composite



**Figure 2.** FTIR spectra of the as-prepared  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$ ,  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$  and  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3/\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  (1:1) composite

### Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) Analysis

Figure 2 depicts the FT-IR spectra of the prepared pure  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$ ,  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  and  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3/\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  composite. At wavenumbers around  $500\text{ cm}^{-1}$ , the peaks appear to be a Ag–O characteristics for all samples (Rosman et al., 2020). The spectrum of  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  showing at around  $500\text{--}650\text{ cm}^{-1}$  belongs to the bridging, stretching and angular vibrations of Nb–O–Nb, while a broad shoulder around  $948\text{ cm}^{-1}$  is attributed to Nb=O stretching (Peng et al., 2021). In the case of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3/\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  spectra, the peaks between  $1350\text{--}1500\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and around  $800\text{ cm}^{-1}$  are attributed to the asymmetric stretching vibration of  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  and symmetric deformation of  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$ , respectively (An et al., 2020; Bankole et al., 2022; Liang et al., 2018; Rosman et al., 2020)(Azami et al., 2022; Nyankson et al., 2019; Raizada et al., 2020; Reheman et al., 2019; Rosman et al., 2018; Zhang et al., 2022). Additionally, the  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  bands at the peaks between  $1350\text{--}1500\text{ cm}^{-1}$ , however, shifted to higher wavenumbers in  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3/\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  composite. This may be caused by the interactions between Nb–O–Nb and  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  in the  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  and  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$  molecules, respectively (Nyankson et al., 2019; Reheman

et al., 2019). Moreover, the peaks at around  $1071\text{ cm}^{-1}$  are corresponding to the vibrational stretching of the C–O group (Nyankson et al., 2019).

### Surface Morphology and Elemental Composition Analysis

The surface morphology of the prepared pure  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$ ,  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  and  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3/\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  composite are characterized by FESEM and the results are displayed in Figure 3 (a-c). It can be seen that, the images revealed the formation of pure  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$  is irregular short rod structure while for pure  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$ , an irregular spherical-shape was displayed in the micrograph (Figure 3a and 3b). The coupling of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3/\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  composite are observed to have a structure of an irregular spherical-shaped were randomly dispersed on the surface of irregular short rod (Figure 3c). Moreover, substantial agglomeration of the particles was visible in the picture showing the different molar ratios of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3/\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  composites. Relatively comparable distribution was also reported by Wu and his co-workers (2019) on his  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3/\text{TiO}_2$  composite and Zhang et. al (2022) on  $\text{ZnFe}_2\text{O}_4/\text{PANI}/\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$  (L. Wu et al., 2019) (Zhang et al., 2022).

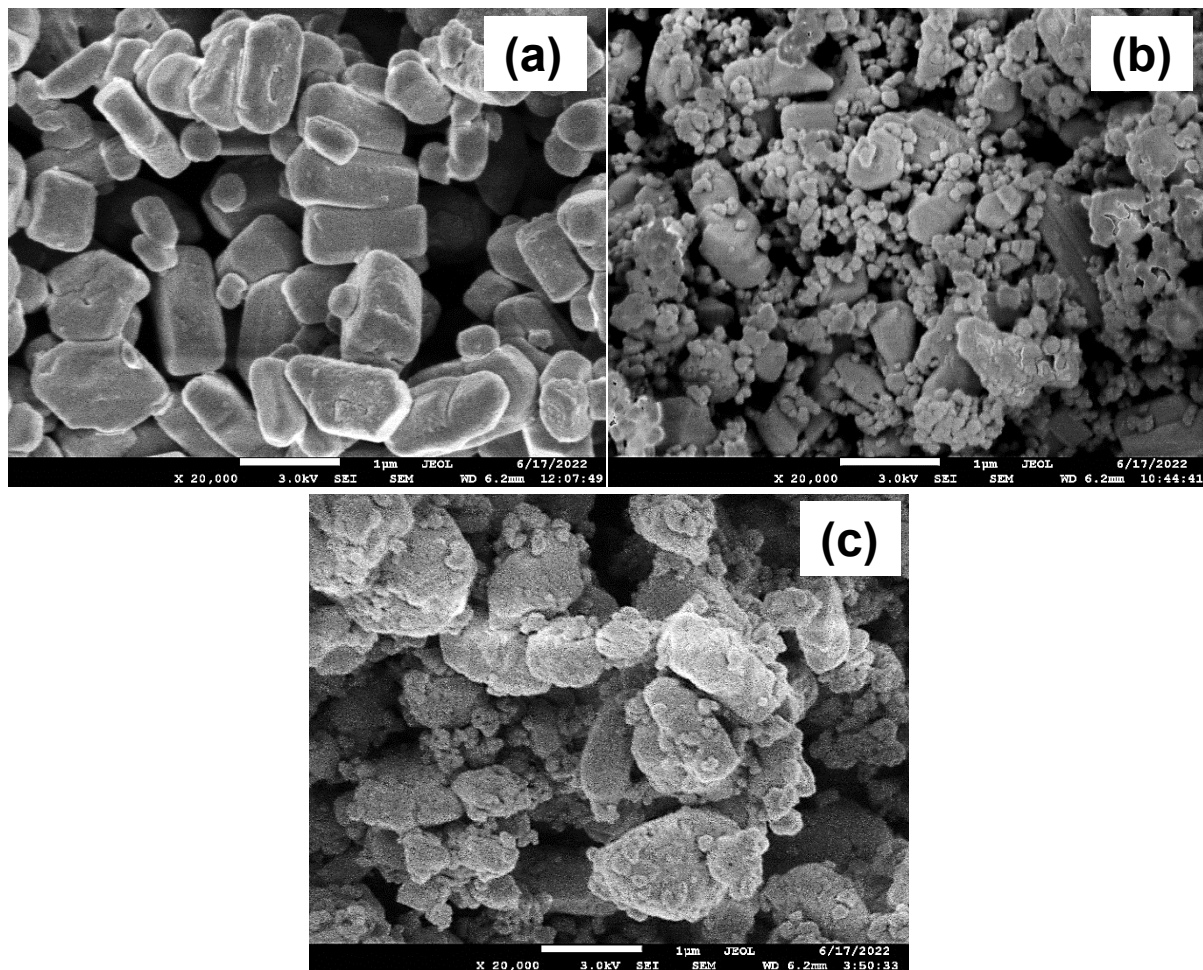
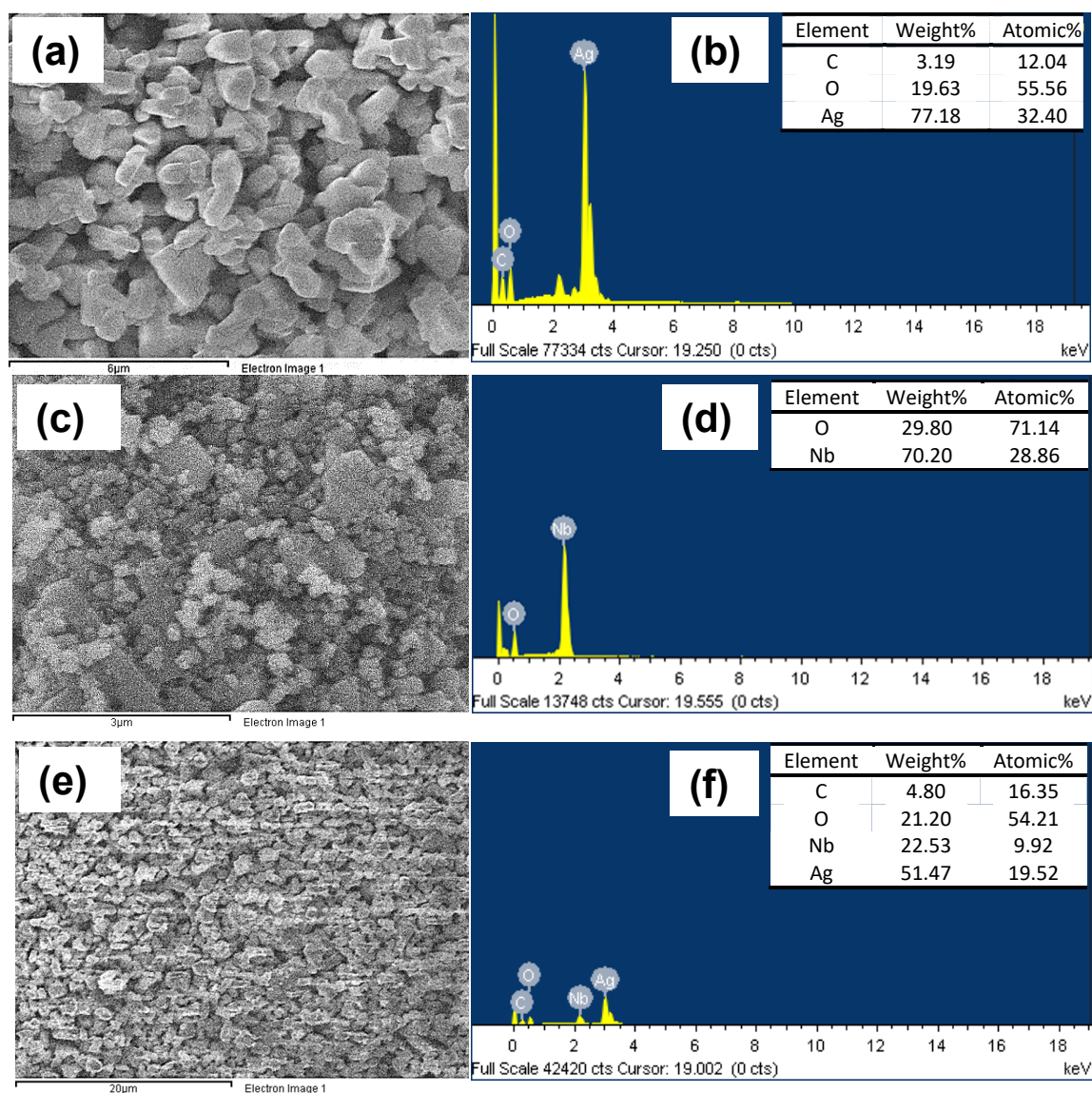


Figure 3. FESEM images of the as-prepared (a) Pure  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$ , (b) Pure  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$ , (c) Ag:Nb 1:1 at 20k magnification



**Figure 4.** EDX analysis of (a-b) pure  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$ , (c-d) pure  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$ , and (e-f) selected  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3/\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  composite with ratio 1:1

Elemental compositional characterization of pure  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$ ,  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  and  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3/\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  composite was performed using EDX. In addition, Figure 4 displays the typical EDX spectrum obtained from elemental composition analysis of the prepared pure  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$ , pure  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  and selected  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3/\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  composite i.e Ag:Nb 1:1. The EDX analysis reveals the presence of Ag, Nb, C, and O with no additional impurities peak seen, demonstrating the purity of the prepared samples. Moreover, the atomic percent of Ag to Nb element in the EDS analysis is observed to increase in parallel with molar ratios of the materials. The EDX results verified that the prepared samples were composed of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$  and  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  materials.

#### CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3/\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  composite were successfully prepared via a simple chemical precipitation method and exhibit irregular spherical-shaped that

randomly dispersed on the surface of irregular short rod structure. The XRD patterns revealed that both  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$  and  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  have monoclinic crystal structure with no shifting of peaks occurred. The FT-IR analysis pointed out the existence of several functional groups assigned to their respective stretching vibrations especially for Ag–O ( $\sim 500\text{cm}^{-1}$ ), C–O ( $1071\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ),  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  ( $\sim 800\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $1350\text{-}1500\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ), Nb–O–Nb ( $500\text{-}650\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) and Nb=O ( $948\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ), respectively. Additionally, this study would be a key approach for gaining a thorough grasp of the morphological and structural characteristics on heterojunction coupling system of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3/\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  composite. The insight knowledge on the properties of the prepared composite could be beneficial for research enhancement and future application such as it can be potentially act as photocatalyst.

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The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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