

负载Pt的TiO₂的抑菌性能研究

刘洋¹, 杨海燕^{1,2}, 张静¹, 高兆兰¹

(1. 北京联合大学应用文理学院, 北京 100191; 2. 北京市宣武青少年科学技术馆, 北京 100053)

摘要: **目的** 通过贵金属负载来提高TiO₂光催化抑菌性能。 **方法** 利用光沉积法制备Pt/TiO₂, 通过XRD, UV-Vis漫反射吸收光谱和TEM对样品进行表征, TiO₂为锐钛矿和金红石型混晶, 经过Pt负载之后TiO₂对光的吸收增强。利用溶液振荡法, 以大肠杆菌为目标物, 研究在光照和非光照条件下TiO₂和Pt/TiO₂的抑菌性能。 **结果** 在光照条件下, TiO₂的抑菌率为45%, Pt负载质量分数为10%的TiO₂的抑菌率为60%, Pt负载之后TiO₂的抑菌率提高了15%。 **结论** TiO₂光催化剂具有抑制大肠杆菌生长的性能, 负载Pt后, 由于Pt的化学势较低, 光生电子被富集到Pt的表面, 减小了光生电子和光生空穴复合的几率, 更多的光生空穴被游离出来, 因此Pt/TiO₂的抑菌性能得到了提高。

关键词: TiO₂; 贵金属Pt; 光沉积; 抑菌

中图分类号: TB485.6 **文献标识码:** A **文章编号:** 1001-3563(2015)19-0045-05

Antibacterial Activity of Pt Loaded TiO₂

LIU Yang¹, YANG Hai-yan^{1,2}, ZHANG Jing¹, GAO Zhao-lan¹

(1. College of Applied Arts and Sciences, Beijing Union University, Beijing 100191, China;

2. Beijing Xuanwu Teenager Science and Technology Museum, Beijing 100053, China)

ABSTRACT: This experiment aimed to improve the antibacterial activities of TiO₂ by loading the noble metal Pt on its surface. Pt/TiO₂ photocatalysts were prepared by photodeposition. X-ray diffraction technology (XRD), UV-visible diffuse reflectance spectra and transmission electron microscopy (TEM) were used to characterize photocatalysts. TiO₂ was the mixture of rutile and anatase crystals. Intensity of light adsorption for TiO₂ was increased dramatically after Pt loading. Antibacterial activities of noble metal loaded and non-loaded photocatalysts to inhibit reproduction of Escherichia coli under UV irradiation were studied by solution oscillation method. Under irradiation, the bacterial inhibition rate was 45% for TiO₂ and 60% for TiO₂ with 10% Pt, indicating that the bacterial inhibition rate of TiO₂ loaded with 10% Pt was increased by 15%. The results showed that TiO₂ possessed antibacterial activity to inhibit reproduction of Escherichia coli. After Pt particles were loaded on TiO₂, photogenerated electrons were enriched on the surface of Pt due to the lower chemical potential of Pt. The probability of recombination of photogenerated electrons and photogenerated holes was reduced. More photogenerated holes were free, therefore, the antibacterial activity of Pt/TiO₂ was improved.

KEY WORDS: TiO₂; noble metal Pt; photodeposition; antibacterial

一些有害的细菌和病毒一直都在威胁着人类的健康, 尤其近年来环境质量不断恶化, 人们被致病细菌和病毒感染的机会明显增加。为了改善微观环境

的质量, 抑菌剂的使用是不可避免的。传统的抑菌剂分为有机抑菌剂和无机抑菌剂。通常有机抑菌剂耐热性差, 抑菌作用持续时间短, 而无机抑菌剂的性能

收稿日期: 2015-06-08

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金-青年基金(21206011); 北京市属高等学校高层次人才引进与培养计划(IDHT201304084)

作者简介: 刘洋(1972—), 女, 山东人, 博士, 北京联合大学应用文理学院副教授, 主要研究方向为纳米材料在食品接触材料和环境能源中的应用。

更持久,使用更安全,应用更广泛,因此得到了人们的青睐。金属离子 Ag^+ , Cu^{2+} , Zn^{2+} 等无机抑菌剂具有较好的抑菌活性,但它们通常需要担载在载体上^[1-3]。自1972年日本科学家Fujishima和Honda利用 TiO_2 光催化电解水以来,其在制氢、降解有机污染物、杀菌抑菌方面的研究一直成为研究的热点^[4-8]。 TiO_2 属于金属氧化物抑菌剂,已经将其应用到陶瓷、涂料、玻璃等材料的涂层中,开发出具有自洁净功能的材料。利用 TiO_2 光催化抑制各种致病细菌、病毒、真菌、噬菌体、癌细胞等方面的研究取得较好效果^[9-13]。对 TiO_2 进行复合、担载、形貌控制等手段,来提高 TiO_2 光催化剂的抑菌性能,也取得了一定的成果^[14-16]。近几年来,我国陆续开展了有关 TiO_2 光催化抑菌功能材料的研究^[17-27],通常Ag担载 TiO_2 抑菌剂的研究较多^[28-30],其在涂料、卫生洁具等领域得到了应用。由于 TiO_2 化学稳定性好,将其添加在食品包装材料中(例如玻璃、塑料、纸包装内膜等),通过抑制细菌生长繁殖,可延长食品保鲜时间,其在食品接触材料等领域具有广阔的应用前景。文中通过光沉积的方法,将贵金属Pt担载在 TiO_2 表面,并对Pt/ TiO_2 抑制大肠杆菌的性能进行评价,探讨经过Pt担载之后, TiO_2 的抑菌性能。

1 实验

1.1 试剂和仪器

试剂:氯化钠,分析纯,北京化工厂;琼脂,上海生工生物工程有限责任公司;蛋白胨,BIO BASIC ING,日本;酵母,BIO BASIC ING,日本;NA营养琼脂,北京陆桥技术有限责任公司。

仪器:台式恒温振荡器,THZ-D型,太仓市实验设备厂;紫外灯(光源功率11 W,主波长365 nm),北京电光源研究所;高压汞灯(光源功率500 W,主波长365 nm),北京电光源研究所;X射线粉末衍射仪,Rigaku D/MAX 200(XRD来表征样品的晶相结构,Cu靶 $\text{K}\alpha$ ($\lambda=0.154\ 01\ \text{nm}$)为射线源,电压为40 kV,电流为100 mA,扫描速率为 $4(^{\circ})/\text{min}$ 。);紫外可见漫反射光谱仪(UV2401PC来表征样品对不同波长光的吸收情况,对于固体样品,采用了积分球附件。),UV-Vis Spectra,日本Shimadzu;透射电子显微镜,JEOLJEM 200CX,用来观察样品的形貌。

1.2 Pt/TiO₂的制备

将0.3 g TiO_2 (P25)分散到15 mL水溶液中,在搅拌

条件下逐滴加入0.0768 mol/L氯铂酸溶液2 mL,充分搅拌10 min,然后通Ar气,Ar气流速为50 mL/min,磁力搅拌速度设定为1000 r/min,用500 W高压汞灯照射反应容器1 h(光源距离反应容器中央20 cm,光源高度与反应容器在一条水平线上)。反应结束后,用转速为4000 r/min离心机离心,用乙醇洗涤,反复离心洗涤3次。将洗涤上清液用1 mol/L的 AgNO_3 溶液检验是否有Cl⁻存在,如果没有白色浑浊生成,说明Cl⁻被洗涤干净。然后将离心出来的样品在80 ℃的烘箱中烘干12 h。根据加入氯铂酸的量与 TiO_2 的量,得到Pt担载质量分数为10%的Pt/ TiO_2 。

1.3 光催化剂的抑菌性能评价

以大肠杆菌为目标污染物。在无菌环境下,用接种环挑取大肠杆菌标准菌株,在NA培养基平板上划线接种,37 ℃恒温培养24 h,得到大肠杆菌单菌落,见图1。用接种针挑取大肠杆菌的一个单个菌落于10 mL LB液体培养基中,37 ℃水浴摇床培养过夜,得到大肠杆菌母液。

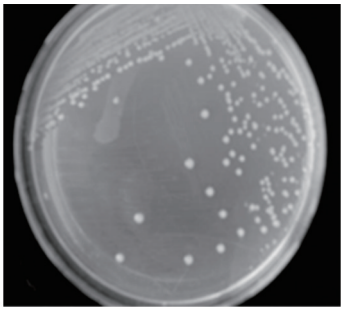


图1 大肠杆菌单菌落
Fig.1 Colony of Escherichia coli

吸取0.1 mL大肠杆菌母液加入到100 mL LB液体培养基中,按照表1设计4组实验,A组的实验条件是没有光照、没有光催化剂的空白,D组是有光照但没有使用光催化剂的样品空白,B组和C组是有光催化剂参与的条件催化剂质量为0.05 g。将4组试样在37 ℃水浴

表1 TiO_2 和Pt/ TiO_2 抑菌实验条件
Tab.1 Conditions of antibacterial experiment for TiO_2 and Pt/ TiO_2

组别	光源	TiO_2 质量/g	Pt/ TiO_2 质量/g
A	无	0.00	0.00
B	有	0.05	0.00
C	有	0.00	0.05
D	有	0.00	0.00

摇床培养24 h,摇床转速为120 r/min,再将菌悬液以10倍的稀释梯度稀释,至稀释度为10⁻⁸。通过菌落计数法来评价不同条件下大肠杆菌的生长情况。

抑菌率的计算:抑菌率=(空白菌落数-样品菌落数)/空白菌落数×100%

2 结果与讨论

2.1 TiO₂表征结果

2.1.1 XRD 分析

TiO₂的XRD结果见图2。TiO₂晶型为锐钛矿相和金红石相混晶型。XRD衍射的2θ角25.26°,37.84°,38.52°,48.02°,53.92°,55.06°,62.76°和75.18°都属于锐钛矿相的衍射峰;2θ角27.42°,36.06°,41.26°,44.02°,54.28°,56.64°,69.02°和70.40°都属于金红石相的衍射峰。从衍射峰的信号强度上可以判断出锐钛矿相比金红石相的含量多。

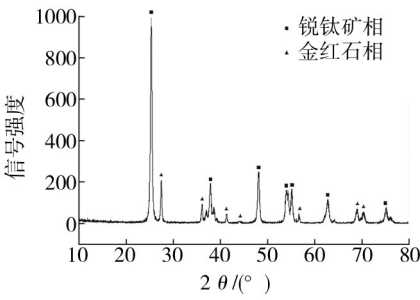


图2 TiO₂的XRD谱图
Fig.2 XRD pattern of TiO₂

2.1.2 UV-Vis 漫反射吸收光谱

如图3所示,TiO₂和Pt/TiO₂对波长小于400 nm的紫外光有强烈吸收。TiO₂的最大吸收波长为365 nm;由于Pt的沉积,Pt/TiO₂颜色变深,其对光的吸收增强,但是其最大吸收波长仍在365 nm,说明带隙结构没有发生改变。

2.1.3 TEM表征结果

利用透射电镜对TiO₂和Pt/TiO₂的表面形貌进行观察。从图4a可以看出TiO₂的粒径为20 nm左右。经过Pt负载后,由于Pt散布在TiO₂颗粒的表面上,TiO₂的有效粒径有所增长,Pt的粒径小于10 nm。

2.2 样品的抑菌性能

将经过逐级稀释的菌液用平板培养,通过菌落计数,得出稀释度为10⁻⁷和10⁻⁸时,A组空白可计数,抑菌实验结果见表2。当用稀释度为10⁻⁸的菌液培养后,

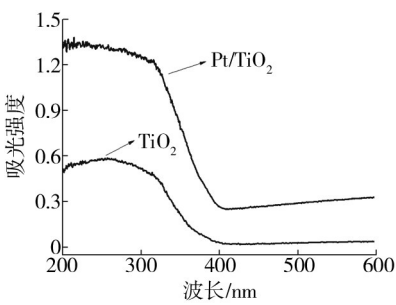


图3 TiO₂和Pt/TiO₂的紫外可见漫反射吸收光谱
Fig.3 UV-visible diffuse reflectance spectra of TiO₂ and Pt/TiO₂

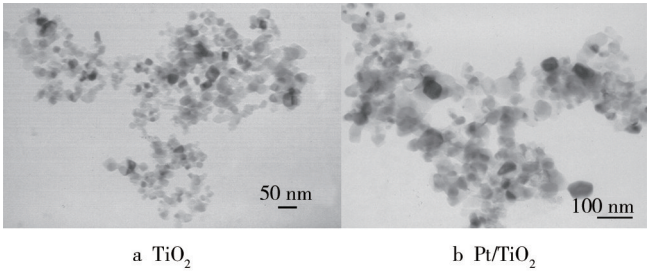


图4 TiO₂和Pt/TiO₂的透射电镜形貌
Fig.4 TEM of TiO₂ and Pt/TiO₂

无光照无催化剂的A组,菌落数为110 cfu/mL,加入催化剂的B组和C组,有光照无催化剂的D组,菌落数分别为30,22和54 cfu/mL。

表2 TiO₂和Pt/TiO₂抑菌实验结果
Tab.2 Results of antibacterial experiment for TiO₂ and Pt/TiO₂
cfu/mL

组别	稀释度		
	10 ⁻⁶	10 ⁻⁷	10 ⁻⁸
A	多不可计	1200	110
B	3200	330	30
C	2800	240	22
D	5800	600	54

没有催化剂和没有光照的条件下,大肠杆菌数量明显比没有催化剂和有光照条件下的大肠杆菌数量多,说明波长365 nm的光源对大肠杆菌生长繁殖有抑制作用,抑菌率达到51%。在TiO₂和光照条件下,大肠杆菌数量明显比A组(空白)少,抑菌率达到73%。在Pt/TiO₂和光照条件下,与A组(空白)相比,抑菌率达到80%。若以D组为催化剂空白(只有光照,没有催化剂的作用),TiO₂的抑菌率为45%,Pt/TiO₂的抑菌率为60%。结果表明在光照和催化剂的共同作用下,大肠杆菌的繁殖受到了抑制,经过贵金属Pt负载后,TiO₂的光催化抑菌性能得到了提高,Pt/TiO₂的抑菌性能优

于TiO₂。

关于金属氧化物半导体光催化抑菌的机理,已经有很多文献报导^[31—33]。在光照作用下,半导体TiO₂会产生光生电子和光生空穴,分别迁移到光催化剂表面的不同位置。一般认为,光生载流子空穴具有氧化性,与水分子反应形成—OH自由基,其具有更强的氧化性,穿过细胞壁进入菌体内,阻止成膜物质的传输,阻断其呼吸系统和电子传输系统,从而有效杀灭细菌。贵金属Pt颗粒担载在TiO₂的表面,由于Pt的化学势较低,光生电子会不断聚积在Pt的表面上,这样抑制了光生电子和光生空穴的复合,从而使更多的光生空穴游离出来,生成更多的—OH自由基发挥其抑菌作用。

3 结语

TiO₂光催化剂可以抑制大肠杆菌的生长繁殖,通过光沉积法获得的Pt担载质量分数为10%的Pt/TiO₂,其抑菌性能比TiO₂提高了15%。通过贵金属Pt的负载使TiO₂的光生载流子得到有效分离,从而使Pt/TiO₂抑菌性能优于TiO₂。

参考文献:

- [1] JAYAPRAKASH N, VIJAYA J J, KENNEDY L J, et al. Antibacterial Activity of Silver Nanoparticles Synthesized from Serine[J]. Materials Science and Engineering C, 2015, 49:316—322.
- [2] KALAIVANI S, SINGH R K, GANESAN V, et al. Effect of Copper (Cu²⁺) Inclusion on the Bioactivity and Antibacterial Behavior of Calcium Silicate Coatings on Titanium Metal[J]. Journal of Materials Chemistry B, 2014(2):846—858.
- [3] LI J D, LI Y B, WANG X J, et al. Antibacterial Effect and the Mechanism of Cu²⁺, Zn²⁺ Bearing Nano-hydroxyapatite[J]. Journal of Inorganic Materials, 2006, 21(1):162—168.
- [4] FUJISHIMA A, HONDA K. Electrochemical Photolysis of Water at Semiconductor Electrode[J]. Nature, 1972, 238:37—38.
- [5] SERRANO D P, CALLEJA G, PIZARRO P, et al. Enhanced Photocatalytic Hydrogen Production by Improving the Pt Dispersion over Mesoporous TiO₂[J]. International Journal of Hydrogen Energy, 2014, 39:4812—4819.
- [6] YU J C, ZHANG L Z, LI Q, et al. Sonochemical Preparation of Nano-porous Composites of Titanium Oxide and Size-tunable Strontium Titanate Crystals[J]. Langmuir, 2003, 19: 7673—7675.
- [7] GUPTA S, TRIPATHI M. A Review of TiO₂ Nanoparticles[J]. Chinese Science Bulletin, 2011, 56(16):1639—1657.
- [8] BAI H W, LIU Z Y, LIU L, et al. Large-scale Production of Hierarchical TiO₂ Nanorod Spheres for Photocatalytic Elimination of Contaminants and Killing Bacteria[J]. Chemistry, 2013, 19:3061—3070.
- [9] ZIMBONE M, BUCCHERI M A, CACCIATO G, et al. Photocatalytic and Antibacterial Activity of TiO₂ Nanoparticles Obtained by Laser Ablation in Water[J]. Applied Catalysis B, 2015, 165:487—494.
- [10] YANG X F, QIN J L, JIANG Y, et al. Fabrication of P25/Ag₃PO₄/Graphene Oxide Hetero-structures for Enhanced Solar Photocatalytic Degradation of Organic Pollutants and Bacteria[J]. Applied Catalysis B, 2015, 166/167:231—240.
- [11] LUO Y, HUANG J G. Hierarchical-structured Anatase-titania/Cellulose Composite Sheet with High Photocatalytic Performance and Antibacterial Activity[J]. Chemistry, 2015, 21: 2568—2575.
- [12] PICCIRILLO C, PINTO R A, TOBALDI D M, et al. Light Induced Antibacterial Activity and Photocatalytic Properties of Ag/Ag₃PO₄ based Material of Marine Origin[J]. Journal of Photochemistry and Photobiology A, 2015, 296:40—47.
- [13] WU J M, KAO W T. Heterojunction Nanowires of Ag₂Zn₃O₇-ZnO Photocatalytic and Antibacterial Activities under Visible-light and Dark Condition[J]. Journal of Physical Chemistry C, 2015, 119:1433—1441.
- [14] TSUBOTA T, KURATSU K, MURAKAMI N, et al. Attempt of Deposition of Ag-doped Amorphous Carbon Film by Ag-cathode DC Plasma with CH₄ Flow[J]. Journal of Nanoscience and Nanotechnology, 2015, 15(6):4619—4631.
- [15] SKORB V E, ANTONOUSKAYA L I, BELYASOVA N, et al. Antibacterial Activity of Thin-film Photocatalysts Based on Metal-modified TiO₂ and TiO₂: In₂O₃ Nanocomposite[J]. Applied Catalysis B, 2008, 84:94—99.
- [16] DINH N X, CHI D T, LAN N T, et al. Water-dispersible Silver Nanoparticles-decorated Carbon Nanomaterials: Synthesis and Enhanced Antibacterial Activity[J]. Applied Physics A, 2015, 119:85—95.
- [17] 黄惠莉, 黄妙良. TiO₂光催化薄膜在陶瓷器具上抗菌效果的研究[J]. 应用化学, 2002, 19(12):48—52.
HUANG Hui-li, HUANG Miao-liang. Photocatalytic Antibacterial Effect to TiO₂ Thin Film on Ceramic Plate[J]. Chinese Journal of Applied Chemistry, 2002, 19(12):48—52.
- [18] 曹宝成, 张旭, 王育华, 等. 掺氮TiO₂修饰自凝基托树脂的抗菌性能研究[J]. 功能材料, 2013, 44(1):119—123.
CAO Bao-cheng, ZHANG Xu, WANG Yu-hua, et al. The Antibacterial Property of the Self-solidifying Base Polymethylmethacrylate Impregnated with the Nitrogen-doped TiO₂[J]. Functional Materials, 2013, 44(1):119—123.
- [19] 邓慧华, 陆祖宏. 半导体光催化杀灭菌的机理和应用[J]. 东

- 南大学学报, 1996, 26(6): 1—6.
- DENG Hui-hua, LU Zu-hong. Mechanism of Semiconductor Photo-killing Microbial Cell and Its Application[J]. Journal of Southeast University, 1996, 26(6): 1—6.
- [20] 祝贝贝, 吴佳, 魏璇, 等. 基于光催化的TiO₂-大豆分离蛋白包装膜的制备与表征[J]. 中国食品学报, 2013, 13(3): 35—41.
- ZHU Bei-bei, WU Jia, WEI Xuan, et al. Preparation and Characterization of TiO₂/SPI Blend Film[J]. Journal of Chinese Institute of Food Science and Technology, 2013, 13(3): 35—41.
- [21] 彭文暉, 汤华钊, 向晶晶, 等. 纳米TiO₂抑菌机理研究[J]. 四川大学学报, 2006, 43(4): 908—912.
- PENG Wen-jing, TANG Hua-zhao, XIANG Jing-jing, et al. The Research of Bacteriostasis Process of Nano TiO₂[J]. Journal of Sichuan University, 2006, 43(4): 908—912.
- [22] 况惠娟, 杨林, 许恒毅, 等. 纳米氧化锌抗菌性能及机制的研究进展[J]. 中国药理学与毒理学杂志, 2015, 29(1): 153—157.
- KUANG Hui-juan, YANG Lin, XU Heng-yi, et al. Antibacterial Properties and Mechanism of Zinc Oxide Nanoparticles: Research Progress[J]. Chinese Journal of Pharmacology and Toxicology, 2015, 29(1): 153—157.
- [23] 吕晓凯, 万玉芹, 王鸿博, 等. 纳米复合纤维的制备和光催化降解及抑菌性能[J]. 化工新型材料, 2013, 41(11): 85—88.
- LYU Xiao-kai, WAN Yu-qin, WANG Hong-bo, et al. Fabrication of Nanocomposite Fibers and Properties of Photocatalytic Degradation and Antibiosis[J]. New Chemical Materials, 2013, 41(11): 85—88.
- [24] 杨龙平, 章建浩, 黄明明, 等. 纳米材料在食品包装中的应用及安全性评价[J]. 包装工程, 2015, 36(1): 19—23.
- YANG Long-ping, ZHANG Jian-hao, HUANG Ming-ming, et al. Application and Safety Evaluation of Nanomaterial in Food Packaging[J]. Packaging Engineering, 2015, 36(1): 19—23.
- [25] 曾一凡, 柳曦, 金涛, 等. 二氧化钛紫外光催化反应器对水中大肠杆菌的杀灭效果[J]. 中国消毒学杂志, 2012, 29(2): 90—92.
- ZENG Yi-fan, LIU Xi, JIN Tao, et al. Disinfection Efficacy of Titanium Dioxide Ultraviolet Photocatalytic Reactor to Escherichia Coli in Water[J]. Chinese Journal of Disinfection, 2012, 29(2): 90—92.
- [26] 朱力校, 赵志换, 岳学勇, 等. 一步法制备银-硫化银负载多孔TiO₂及其光催化和抗菌性能[J]. 分子催化, 2013, 27(5): 467—473.
- ZHU Li-xiao, ZHAO Zhi-huan, YUE Xue-yong, et al. One-pot Hydrothermal Synthesis of Ag-Ag₂S Modified Porous TiO₂ and Its Photocatalytic and Antimicrobial Properties[J]. Journal of Molecular Catalysis, 2013 27(5): 467—473.
- [27] 王韵芳, 孙彦平. SiO₂/TiO₂薄层对水中腐殖酸降解及大肠杆菌灭活效果的研究[J]. 硅酸盐通报, 2011, 30(4): 779—783.
- WANG Yun-fang, SUN Yan-ping. Study on Effect of SiO₂/TiO₂ Film on Photocatalytic Degradation of Humic Acid in Water and Inactivation of *E. Coli*[J]. Bulletin of the Chinese Ceramic Society, 2011, 30(4): 779—783.
- [28] DOMINGUEZ W C, LOREDO-BECERRA G M, QUINTERO-GONZALEZ C C, et al. Evaluation of the Antibacterial Activity of an Indoor Waterborne Architectural Coating Containing Ag/TiO₂ under Different Relative Humidity Environments[J]. Materials Letters, 2014, 134: 103—106.
- [29] MCEVOY J G, ZHANG Z S. Antimicrobial and Photocatalytic Disinfection Mechanisms in Silver-modified Photocatalysts under Dark and Light Conditions[J]. Journal of Photochemistry and Photobiology C, 2014, 19: 62—75.
- [30] KSHIPRA N, AMRITA C, HALAN P, et al. Mesoporous TiO₂ Nanoparticles Containing Ag Ion with Excellent Antimicrobial Activity at Remarkable Low Silver Concentrations[J]. Journal of Biomedicine and Nanotechnology, 2013, 9(4): 664—673.
- [31] XIAO G, ZHANG X, ZHANG W Y, et al. Visible-light-mediated Synergistic Photocatalytic Antimicrobial Effects and Mechanism of Ag-nanoparticles Chitosan-TiO₂ Organic-inorganic Composites for Water Disinfection[J]. Applied Catalysis B, 2015, 170: 255—265.
- [32] YADAV H M, OTARI S V, KOLI V B, et al. Preparation and Characterization of Copper-doped Anatase TiO₂ Nanoparticles with Visible Light Photocatalytic Antibacterial Activity[J]. Journal of Photochemistry and Photobiology A, 2014, 280: 32—38.
- [33] CABALLERO L, WHITEHEAD K A, ALLEN N S, et al. Photocatalytic Inactivation of Escherichia Coli Using Doped Titanium Dioxide under Fluorescent Irradiation[J]. Journal of Photochemistry and Photobiology A, 2014, 276: 50—57.