

Composite piezoelectric materials extracted from common waste products

July 20 2021



Mobile phone with a self-sanitizing cover produced from a material made by extracting chitin from squid bones. Credit: NTHU MSE, Taiwan

A research team led by Professor Jyh-Ming Wu of the Department of Materials Science and Engineering at National Tsing Hua University

(NTHU) in Taiwan has recently developed two composite piezoelectric materials extracted from common waste products. One is a new type of catalyst extracted from discarded rice husks and is capable of treating industrial wastewater 90 times quicker than the photocatalysts now in use. The other is a material extracted from discarded squid bones and has been used to produce a self-sanitizing transparent film suitable for use as a cover on mobile phone screens, elevator buttons, door handles, etc.

Organic industrial [wastewater](#) is typically treated by using photocatalysts; however, conventional photocatalysts require sufficient light, and wastewater is usually not very transparent, so the efficiency tends to be low. With this problem in mind, Wu's research team extracted silicon dioxide from rice husks and then added molybdenum and sulfur to produce a quartz composite [piezoelectric material](#). The material can be injected into a factory's wastewater pipeline wherein the pressure generated by the [water flow](#) helps to purify the pollution without needing any light.

This new type of quartz composite piezoelectric material can also cope with the difficult-to-treat dyes present in the wastewater produced by textile factories. Professor Wu demonstrated this by pouring the quartz composite powder into a beaker of water colored with dyes, mixing it in by gently agitating the beaker; within a few minutes, the water has become perfectly clear.



Professor Wu (right) developing a new type of catalyst using discarded rice husks to treat industrial wastewater. Credit: NTHU MSE, Taiwan

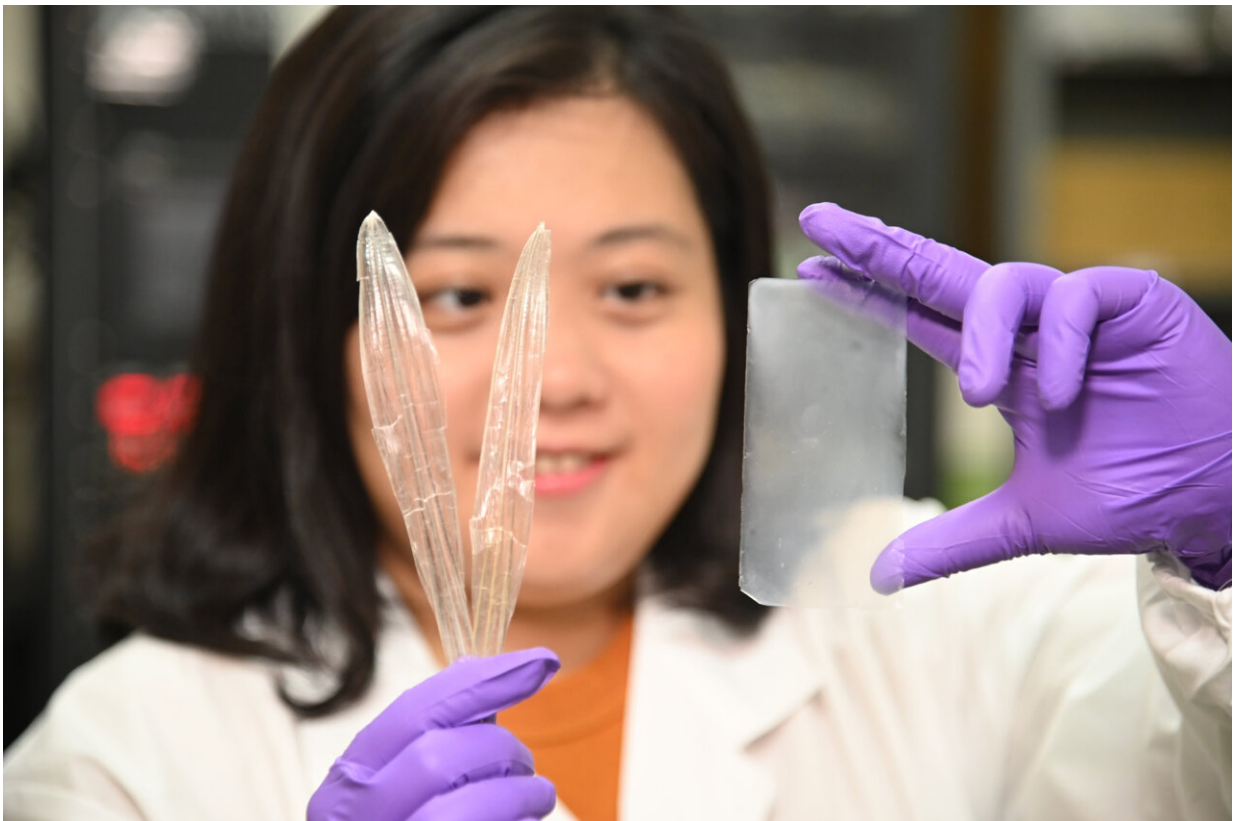
Wu explained that what makes this new material so effective is the addition of molybdenum and sulfur during the [production process](#); as a result, pieces of molybdenum disulfide grow on the quartz rod—which takes on the appearance of a mace—increasing the contact area between the material and the sewage, thereby making the treatment more efficient.

Wu emphasized that in addition to wastewater treatment, this material can also be used to produce hydrogen, which can be collected and used to produce energy; in addition, this piezoelectric materials reusable and biodegradable, providing a type of wastewater treatment which is

inexpensive, convenient, effective and environmentally friendly.

The research team's work has recently been featured in the international journals *Advanced Materials* and *Advanced Functional Materials*, and their quartz composite material has already received patents in Taiwan and the United States.

Wu's research team has also succeeded in extracting chitin from squid bones and using it to produce a new composite piezoelectric material suitable for producing a transparent film which undergoes self-sterilization whenever it's touched, making it highly suitable as a screen cover for various items in public places, such as automated ticketing machines.



Graduate student Pinyi He displaying the self-sanitizing film made from a newly developed material extracted from discarded squid bones. Credit: NTHU MSE, Taiwan

Wu demonstrated the film's sanitizing effect by smearing a sample with *Escherichia coli*, applying pressure for 25 minutes, then removing the pressure and waiting five minutes. After five repetitions of this procedure, the *Escherichia coli* was reduced by 76%.

The chitin used to make this new piezoelectric material can also be extracted from shrimp shells, crab shells and cuttlefish bones, and it can also be manufactured using bionic technology. Due to its suitability for producing a self-sterilizing [transparent film](#) for covering screens, such as those used on mobile phones, this new material can play a key role in fighting the spread of infectious diseases.

More information: 1. Yu-Ting Lin et al, Simultaneous Piezoelectrocatalytic Hydrogen-Evolution and Degradation of Water Pollutants by Quartz Microrods@Few-Layered MoS₂ Hierarchical Heterostructures, *Advanced Materials* (2020). [DOI: 10.1002/adma.202002875](https://doi.org/10.1002/adma.202002875)

2. Yun-Jung Chung et al, Coupling Effect of Piezo–Flexocatalytic Hydrogen Evolution with Hybrid 1T- and 2H-Phase Few-Layered MoSe₂ Nanosheets, *Advanced Energy Materials* (2020). [DOI: 10.1002/aenm.202002082](https://doi.org/10.1002/aenm.202002082)

Provided by National Tsing Hua University

Citation: Composite piezoelectric materials extracted from common waste products (2021, July 20) retrieved 16 August 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2021-07-composite-piezoelectric-materials-common-products.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.