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# Bimetallic oxide Cu<sub>2</sub>O@MnO<sub>2</sub> with exposed phase interfaces for dual-effect purification of indoor formaldehyde and pathogenic bacteria†

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The combination of materials with different functions is an optimal strategy for synchronously removing various indoor pollutants. For multiphase composites, exposing all components and their phase interfaces fully to the reaction atmosphere is a critical problem that needs to be solved urgently. Here, a bimetallic oxide Cu<sub>2</sub>O@MnO<sub>2</sub> with exposed phase interfaces was prepared by a surfactant-assisted two-step electrochemical method, which shows a composite structure of non-continuously dispersed Cu<sub>2</sub>O particles anchored on flower-like MnO<sub>2</sub>. Compared with the pure catalyst MnO<sub>2</sub> and bacteriostatic agent Cu<sub>2</sub>O, Cu<sub>2</sub>O@MnO<sub>2</sub> respectively shows superior dynamic formaldehyde (HCHO) removal efficiency (97.2% with a weight hourly space velocity of 120 000 mL g<sup>-1</sup> h<sup>-1</sup>) and pathogen inactivation ability (the minimum inhibitory concentration for 10<sup>4</sup> CFU mL<sup>-1</sup> *Staphylococcus aureus* is 10 µg mL<sup>-1</sup>). According to material characterization and theoretical calculation, its excellent catalytic-oxidative activity is attributable to the electron-rich region at the phase interface which is fully exposed to the reaction atmosphere, inducing the capture and activation of O<sub>2</sub> on the material surface, and then promoting the generation of reactive oxygen species that can be used for the oxidative-removal of HCHO and bacteria. Additionally, as a photocatalytic semiconductor, Cu<sub>2</sub>O further enhances the catalytic ability of Cu<sub>2</sub>O@MnO<sub>2</sub> under the assistance of visible light. This work will provide efficient theoretical guidance and a practical basis for the ingenious construction of multiphase coexisting composites in the field of multi-functional indoor pollutant purification strategies.

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## 1. Introduction

Since the end of the 20th century, great changes have taken place in people's lifestyles, and numerous health problems caused by indoor environmental pollution have become one of the most critical issues concerning people all over the world.<sup>1</sup> Indoor environmental pollutants mainly exist in the air, which can be divided into two categories: volatile organic pollutants that are released from building materials, furniture and other industrial products;<sup>2,3</sup> pathogenic bacteria that are generated by the natural metabolism of organisms in humid environments.<sup>4</sup> As a highly toxic volatile organic gaseous pollutant,

formaldehyde (HCHO) is commonly present in indoor environments, and it was listed as a class I carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer as early as 2004.<sup>5,6</sup> In addition, indoor air conditioning systems, carpets, heating systems and pet hair are all hotbeds of microbial reproduction, and when the concentrations of pathogenic microorganisms such as *E. coli* and *S. aureus* in the air increase to a sufficient extent, the incidence of pneumonia, cold, tuberculosis and other diseases will rise abruptly.<sup>7,8</sup> Therefore, in order to protect people from health damage caused by polluted indoor air in their long-term indoor lives, it is of unprecedented social value and economic benefit to develop a material that can synchronously remove various indoor pollutants.

Manganese-based materials have the advantages of high catalytic-oxidative activity, non-toxicity, and low cost, and they can catalyze HCHO molecules to mineralize into non-toxic final products H<sub>2</sub>O and CO<sub>2</sub> at room temperature, showing great potential in the field of removing indoor organic pollutants.<sup>9,10</sup> For instance, Wang *et al.*<sup>11</sup> reported a palygorskite-supported MnO<sub>2</sub> catalyst (MnO<sub>2</sub>-palygorskite), which could achieve 100% dynamic removal efficiency for HCHO with a gaseous hourly space velocity of 150 000 h<sup>-1</sup> at room temperature. However, the dynamic removal efficiency decreased to 72.1%

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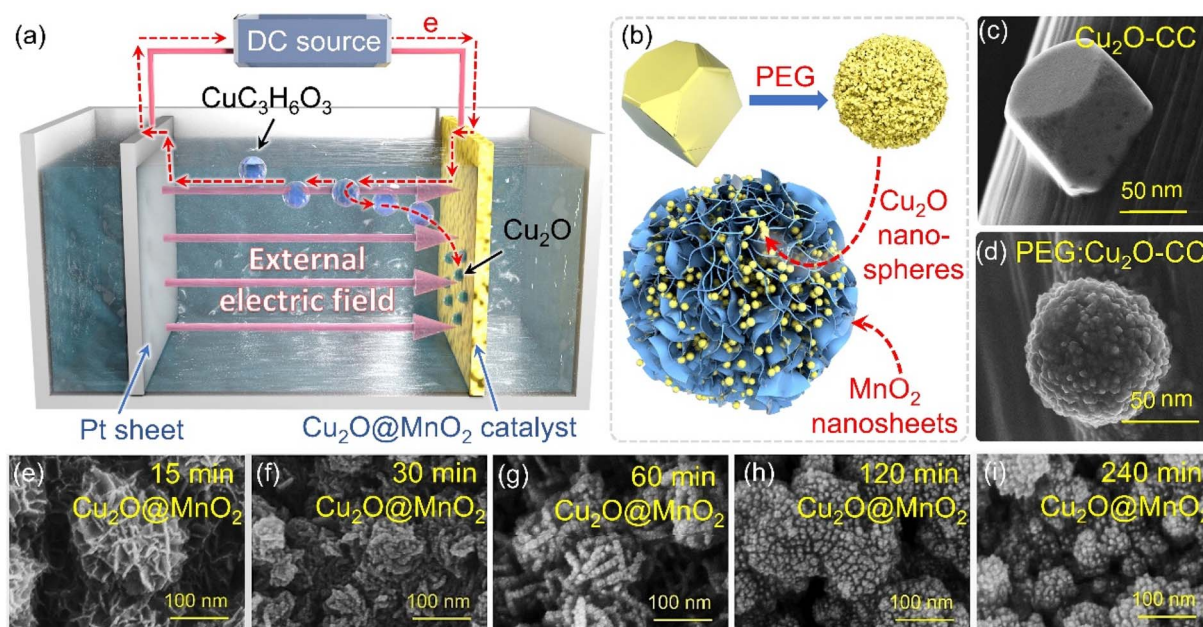


Fig. 1 (a) Schematic diagram of the electrodeposition process of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  anchored to  $\text{MnO}_2$ -CC. (b) Diagrammatic drawing of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  surface modification under the action of a surfactant. The SEM images of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  particles (c) without PEG modification and (d) with PEG modification. SEM images of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@\text{MnO}_2$  prepared during different deposition times: (e) 15 min, (f) 30 min, (g) 60 min, (h) 120 min, (i) 240 min.

Since the introduction of surfactants could promote the crystallization of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  grains by reducing the surface tension during the growth process to improve their dispersion,<sup>34,35</sup> the addition of surfactants into the deposition process is expected to introduce the second phase on the basis of preventing the substrate from being completely covered. The loading amount and dispersion of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  anchored on  $\text{MnO}_2$  were controlled by controlling the deposition time, and the samples prepared with electrodeposition times of 15, 30, 60, 120 and 240 min were named “15 min  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@\text{MnO}_2$ ”, “30 min  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@\text{MnO}_2$ ”, “60 min  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@\text{MnO}_2$ ”, “120 min  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@\text{MnO}_2$ ” and “240 min  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@\text{MnO}_2$ ” respectively. In the scanning electron microscopy (SEM) images of the samples with various  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  deposition times (Fig. 1e–i), the loading amount and particle size of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  anchored on  $\text{MnO}_2$  gradually increase with an increase in the second-step electrodeposition time. In particular, the  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  particles of “60 min  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@\text{MnO}_2$ ” with a particle size of about 10 nm realized non-continuous dispersion on the flower-like  $\text{MnO}_2$  substrate material without completely covering it, showing a structure with exposed phase interfaces in the reaction atmosphere (Fig. S1†). However, with a further increase in the deposition time, the original morphology and phase component of  $\text{MnO}_2$  could not be observed because it had been completely covered by the deposited  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  particles. Here, it could be preliminarily inferred that bimetallic oxide  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@\text{MnO}_2$  with exposed phase interfaces based on the flower-like  $\text{MnO}_2$  structure could be prepared by surfactant-assisted two-step electrodeposition technology with an appropriate deposition time.

In the X-ray diffractometer (XRD) characterization shown in Fig. 2a, the diffraction peaks located at  $12.3^\circ$ ,  $24.6^\circ$  and  $36.5^\circ$

corresponding to  $\delta\text{-MnO}_2$  (JCPDS 80-1098) were found in all the samples,<sup>36,37</sup> meaning that the phase structure of  $\text{MnO}_2$  in the bimetallic oxides had been not changed significantly by the deposition of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ . The diffraction peaks at  $36.4^\circ$ ,  $42.3^\circ$  and  $61.3^\circ$  become gradually obvious with the deposition time of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ , which correspond to the crystal planes of (111), (200) and (220), respectively, in cubic phase  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ .<sup>38</sup> Considering that “60 min  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@\text{MnO}_2$ ” not only has the morphology of the two-phase interface exposed to the reaction environment, but also shows the structure of the coexistence of two phases, it is necessary to study it further. In Fig. 2b, the Raman spectrum of “60 min  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@\text{MnO}_2$ ” shows the characteristic peaks corresponding to the bonds of Cu–O and Mn–O at the same time, further confirming that it is composed of two metal oxides. Moreover, in the enlarged transmission electron microscopy (TEM) image (Fig. 2c), lattice spacings of 2.43 nm and 2.45 nm were found in two related regions, corresponding to (–111) of  $\text{MnO}_2$  and (111) of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ . This result is consistent with the conclusions based on XRD and Raman data, indicating that the prepared sample is indeed a bimetallic oxide co-constructed from the two phases of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{MnO}_2$ .

The changes in element types and valence states in the bimetallic oxide caused by the introduction of the  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  phase were further characterized by performing XPS tests on “60 min  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@\text{MnO}_2$ ” and the initial  $\text{MnO}_2$  catalyst. Compared with pure  $\text{MnO}_2$ , the XPS survey spectrum of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@\text{MnO}_2$  adds the characteristic peak of the Cu element (Fig. S2†), indicating that  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  is successfully anchored on  $\text{MnO}_2$ . As shown in the Mn 3s patterns (Fig. S3†), the average oxidation states (AOSs) of Mn in  $\text{MnO}_2$  and  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@\text{MnO}_2$  are 3.19 and 3.69, respectively, according to the calculation based on the empirical formula

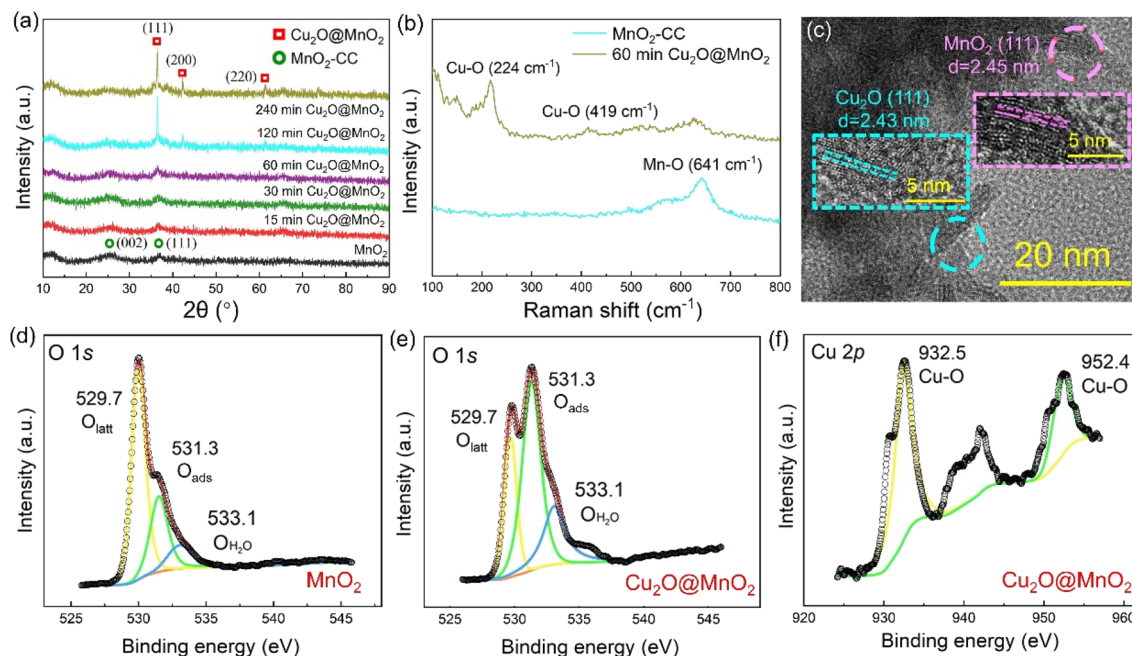


Fig. 2 (a) XRD patterns of MnO<sub>2</sub>-CC and Cu<sub>2</sub>O@MnO<sub>2</sub> prepared during different Cu<sub>2</sub>O deposition times. (b) Raman spectra of MnO<sub>2</sub>-CC and the "60 min Cu<sub>2</sub>O@MnO<sub>2</sub>" sample. (c) TEM image of the "60 min Cu<sub>2</sub>O@MnO<sub>2</sub>" sample. XPS spectra of (d) "MnO<sub>2</sub>" and (e) "60 min Cu<sub>2</sub>O@MnO<sub>2</sub>" in O 1s. (f) XPS spectra of "60 min Cu<sub>2</sub>O@MnO<sub>2</sub>" in Cu 2p.

(AOS =  $8.956 - 1.126 \times \Delta E$ ), meaning the manganese oxides in both samples show the characteristics of mixed-valence compounds. Moreover, according to the Mn 2p spectra (Fig. S4†) and the ratio of different elements in the samples (Table S1†), the proportion of Mn(III) increases as that of Mn(IV) decreases after modification with Cu<sub>2</sub>O. The increase in the valence state of Mn element and the proportion of Mn(III) in the bimetallic oxide Cu<sub>2</sub>O@MnO<sub>2</sub> could even enhance the oxidation of HCHO and intermediates by the efficient transfer and transformation of electrons. In Fig. 2d and e, the content of adsorbed oxygen in oxygen vacancies (O<sub>ads</sub>) in Cu<sub>2</sub>O@MnO<sub>2</sub> is obviously higher than that for pure catalyst MnO<sub>2</sub>. In the electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) tests shown in Fig. S5,† the signal strength of Cu<sub>2</sub>O@MnO<sub>2</sub> is higher than that of MnO<sub>2</sub>, from which it could be inferred that MnO<sub>2</sub> modified by Cu<sub>2</sub>O particles may have more abundant oxygen vacancies and adsorbed oxygen species.<sup>39</sup> Considering that O<sub>ads</sub> are the critically active sites in metal oxide catalysts to convert O<sub>2</sub> into active oxygen species,<sup>40,41</sup> the introduction of Cu<sub>2</sub>O into MnO<sub>2</sub> promotes the amount of reactive oxygen species produced on the surface of the catalyst by converting the lattice oxygen (O<sub>latt</sub>) in MnO<sub>2</sub> into O<sub>ads</sub>, thus improving its catalytic activity at room temperature. Besides, in Fig. 2f, the existence of Cu-O bonds between Cu atoms and lattice oxygen further verifies the successful preparation of bimetallic oxide Cu<sub>2</sub>O@MnO<sub>2</sub>.

## 2.2 Light-assisted catalytic oxidation for HCHO removal

Static HCHO removal efficiency tests were conducted in dark and light environments. The change in HCHO concentration in a closed test chamber with time under the action of different

samples is shown in Fig. 3a and b. It was found that all of the Cu<sub>2</sub>O@MnO<sub>2</sub> catalysts can decrease the concentration of HCHO to a much lower level in the light-assisted environment compared with that in the dark environment. In particular, the "60 min Cu<sub>2</sub>O@MnO<sub>2</sub>" sample reduces the concentration of HCHO to less than 1 ppm in the shortest possible time compared to the pure MnO<sub>2</sub> catalyst and all the other bimetallic oxide samples, showing the best HCHO removal capacity with the assistance of light. Furthermore, in order to explore the differences in catalytic-oxidative activity of bimetallic oxides in an environment with or without light, the enhancement value for HCHO static removal efficiency under the action of light has been determined in Fig. 3c and S6.† The improvement in static efficiency first gradually increases as the Cu<sub>2</sub>O deposition time for Cu<sub>2</sub>O@MnO<sub>2</sub> is prolonged, but it shows a downward trend when the Cu<sub>2</sub>O deposition time is longer than 120 min. It can be inferred that this phenomenon may be due to the fact that overloading with Cu<sub>2</sub>O particles is caused by too long a deposition time, resulting in MnO<sub>2</sub> being completely covered and unable to participate in the catalytic-oxidative reaction. This inference is consistent with the analysis of the SEM data shown in Fig. 1e-i. In conclusion, although the anchored Cu<sub>2</sub>O particles in the bimetallic oxide could improve its catalytic ability for HCHO oxidation with the assistance of visible light, an excessive supporting amount of Cu<sub>2</sub>O will lead to failure of the main catalytic phase of MnO<sub>2</sub> to come into contact with HCHO gas molecules, resulting in a reduction in catalyst activity. Therefore, adequate exposure of Cu<sub>2</sub>O and MnO<sub>2</sub> and their interface in the reaction atmosphere while maintaining the coexistence of both in Cu<sub>2</sub>O@MnO<sub>2</sub> is critical to exerting the unique



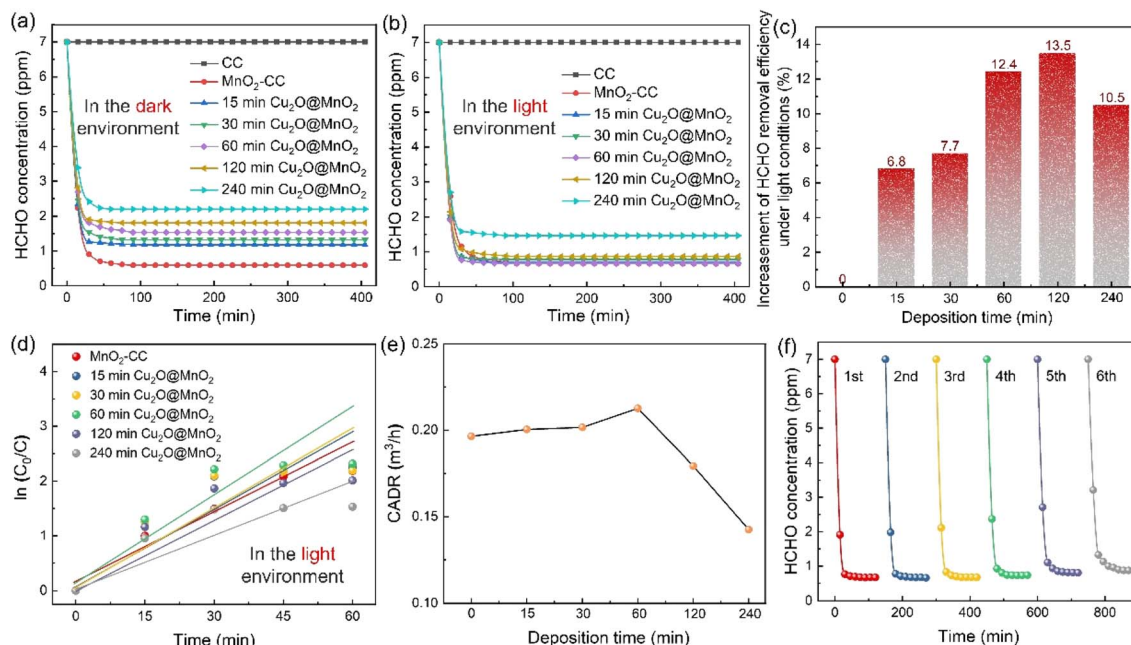


Fig. 3 HCHO concentration changes with time under the action of CC, MnO<sub>2</sub>-CC and Cu<sub>2</sub>O@MnO<sub>2</sub> (a) in the dark state and (b) in the light environment. (c) Efficiency increase, (d) first-order reaction fitting and (e) the available clean air volume (CADR) calculation values for HCHO static removal efficiency by different catalysts. (f) Thermal regeneration tests of "60 min Cu<sub>2</sub>O@MnO<sub>2</sub>" over 6 cycles.

advantages of bimetallic oxides in light-assisted catalytic HCHO oxidation.

Additionally, in order to quantify the HCHO removal capacity of the samples prepared with different Cu<sub>2</sub>O deposition times and make a preliminary evaluation of the potential of the catalyst in practical applications, the static removal efficiency curves were fitted with a first-order equation to calculate the corresponding CADR values (Fig. 3d and e).<sup>42</sup> In particular, "60 min Cu<sub>2</sub>O@MnO<sub>2</sub>" shows the highest CADR value of 0.229 m<sup>3</sup> h<sup>-1</sup> compared to all Cu<sub>2</sub>O@MnO<sub>2</sub> samples and pure MnO<sub>2</sub> catalyst in the light environment. Furthermore, in light-assisted dynamic tests (Fig. S7†), the variation trend of dynamic efficiency over Cu<sub>2</sub>O deposition time is consistent with that of static efficiency, in which Cu<sub>2</sub>O@MnO<sub>2</sub> with a deposition time of 60 min shows the highest efficiency of 97.2% under a weight hourly space velocity (WHSV) of 120 000 mL g<sup>-1</sup> h<sup>-1</sup>. Thus, it can be further confirmed that the modification of Cu<sub>2</sub>O on MnO<sub>2</sub> improves the catalytic-oxidative degradation ability of the initial pure MnO<sub>2</sub> catalyst for HCHO under the assistance of visible light irradiation. Additionally, in evaluating the thermal regeneration stability and reutilization of Cu<sub>2</sub>O@MnO<sub>2</sub> in catalytic HCHO removal at room temperature (Fig. 3f), it was found that the catalytic activity of the sample did not change significantly after repeated thermal regeneration experiments for 6 cycles, meaning the sample showed good catalytic stability.

Furthermore, the differences in the light absorption properties between various samples were explored by UV-Vis-NIR diffuse-reflectance spectra, as shown in Fig. S8.† The absorption edge located in the visible region is observed in the absorption spectrum of Cu<sub>2</sub>O (2.18 eV), which means it can absorb visible light to excite the electron transfer between its

valence band (VB) and conduction band (CB).<sup>43</sup> The composite Cu<sub>2</sub>O@MnO<sub>2</sub> shows higher absorbance than a pure Cu<sub>2</sub>O catalyst, which is attributed to the improved light absorption capacity of the material by the Mn d-d transition of manganese oxide.<sup>44</sup> Therefore, Cu<sub>2</sub>O@MnO<sub>2</sub> not only achieves light-assisted HCHO oxidation degradation compared with a pure MnO<sub>2</sub> catalyst, but also obtains higher light utilization capacity compared with a pure photocatalyst Cu<sub>2</sub>O. In conclusion, the bimetallic oxide "60 min Cu<sub>2</sub>O@MnO<sub>2</sub>" catalyst with exposed phase interfaces achieves superior activity and stability for catalytic HCHO degradation with the assistance of visible light compared with a traditional MnO<sub>2</sub> catalyst or other Cu<sub>2</sub>O@MnO<sub>2</sub> composites, showing huge prospects for commercial application in the removal of indoor HCHO and other organic pollutant gases.

### 2.3 Bactericidal and bacteriostatic properties for *E. coli* and *S. aureus*

The bactericidal and bacteriostatic properties of bimetallic oxide Cu<sub>2</sub>O@MnO<sub>2</sub> for Gram bacteria such as *E. coli* and *S. aureus* were evaluated with bacteriostatic zone, minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) and bacterial growth curve tests.<sup>45,46</sup> Photographs of the bacteriostatic zones of different samples cultured in agar seeded with 10<sup>9</sup> CFU mL<sup>-1</sup> *E. coli* and *S. aureus* for 24 h are shown in Fig. 4. It was found that all the Cu<sub>2</sub>O@MnO<sub>2</sub> samples except pure MnO<sub>2</sub> produced a blue bacteriostatic zone on the agar medium, indicating that the bimetallic oxides have certain bacteriostatic abilities compared with pure MnO<sub>2</sub>.<sup>47</sup> Based on the diagram in Fig. 4m, the distance between the outer diameter of the bacteriostatic zone and the edge of the material was measured with a Vernier

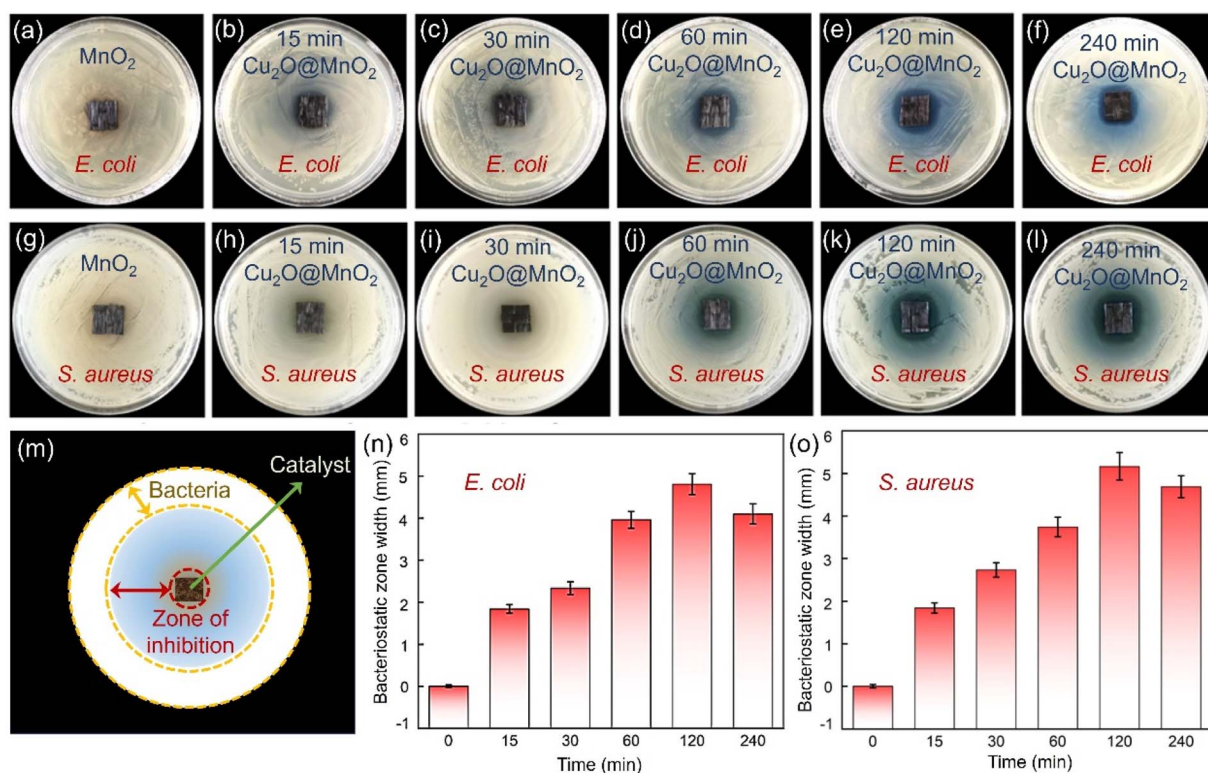


Fig. 4 Photographs of the bacteriostatic zone effect of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@ \text{MnO}_2$  samples with different deposition times for (a–f) *E. coli* and (g–l) *S. aureus*. (m) Diagram of the effective area of the bacteriostatic zone. Bacteriostatic zone width of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@ \text{MnO}_2$  samples with different deposition times for (n) *E. coli* and (o) *S. aureus*.

caliper and recorded as bacteriostatic zone width to quantify and compare the bacteriostatic abilities of different materials for various pathogenic bacteria. In Fig. 4n and o, the variation tendencies of the bacteriostatic zone width for *E. coli* and *S. aureus* with an increase in  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  deposition time in various  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@ \text{MnO}_2$  samples are the same. The antibacterial capacity of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@ \text{MnO}_2$  gets stronger and stronger with the increase in  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  deposition time, and it reaches a peak in the “120 min  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@ \text{MnO}_2$ ” sample, and then decreases slightly. It can be inferred that, although  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  makes an obvious enhancement to the bactericidal ability of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@ \text{MnO}_2$ , excessive  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  basically covers the substrate  $\text{MnO}_2$  completely to inhibit the interfacial effect of the bimetallic oxide, thus reducing its bacteriostatic ability. Thus, bimetallic oxide  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@ \text{MnO}_2$  with exposed phase interfaces has a stronger bactericidal property for *E. coli* and *S. aureus* than a  $\text{Cu}$ -based bacteriostatic agent  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  alone.

The “120 min  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@ \text{MnO}_2$ ” sample with good bacteriostatic performance in the above bacteriostatic zone tests underwent further MIC tests, as shown in Fig. S9†. For the pathogenic bacterium *E. coli* (Fig. S9a†), the pure  $\text{MnO}_2$  material still does not show any antibacterial activity against the bacteria, while the bimetallic oxide  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@ \text{MnO}_2$  with different concentrations show different bactericidal abilities. The MIC of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@ \text{MnO}_2$  was between 400 and 600  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  when the bacterial concentration was  $10^5$  CFU  $\text{mL}^{-1}$ . Thus, to determine the final MIC value of the bacteriostatic material, the bacterial concentration

was further diluted to  $10^4$  CFU  $\text{mL}^{-1}$ . It was found that only 5 *E. coli* colonies grew when the concentration of the “120 min  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@ \text{MnO}_2$ ” antibacterial material was 300  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ , while no colonies grew when the concentration was in the range of 400  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  to 800  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ . Therefore, the MIC value of “120 min  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@ \text{MnO}_2$ ” was determined to be 400  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  for *E. coli* with a bacterial concentration of  $10^5$  CFU  $\text{mL}^{-1}$ .<sup>48</sup> In a similar way, the MIC value of “120 min  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@ \text{MnO}_2$ ” for *S. aureus* with a bacterial concentration of  $10^5$  CFU  $\text{mL}^{-1}$  was calculated to be 10  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  (Fig. S9b†). For bimetallic oxide  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@ \text{MnO}_2$ , the MIC value for *E. coli* is 40 times greater than that for *S. aureus*, meaning that the composite has better ability to inactivate *S. aureus*. Moreover, the bacterial growth curve (Fig. S10a†) shows that the *E. coli* growth process under the action of “120 min  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@ \text{MnO}_2$ ” includes three typical phases: slow growth, logarithmic growth and steady phase. As the concentration of “120 min  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@ \text{MnO}_2$ ” gradually increased, the logarithmic phase of the *E. coli* growth curve tended to be smooth. In particular, the logarithmic growth phase could be stable for a long time when the bacterial inhibitor concentration reached 320  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ , and the antibacterial efficiency reached 57.64%. In addition, the long-term bacteriostatic effect on *S. aureus* went up to 92.4% when the concentration of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@ \text{MnO}_2$  reached 80  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ , and there was no colony propagation within 24 h after the introduction of the antibacterial agent, showing the strong bactericidal ability of the antibacterial agent (Fig. S10b†). Therefore, it can be inferred that bimetallic oxide  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@ \text{MnO}_2$



has better inactivation ability on the pathogenic bacterium *S. aureus* than on *E. coli*, which shows bacteriostatic performance against *E. coli* and excellent bactericidal performance against *S. aureus*.

## 2.4 The interfacial effects of bimetallic oxide

In order to further explore the interface effects of the bimetallic oxide, models of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@\text{MnO}_2$  (Fig. 5a),  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  (Fig. S11<sup>†</sup>) and  $\text{MnO}_2$  (Fig. S12<sup>†</sup>) were established for theoretical calculation by VASP. According to the differential charge density distribution shown in Fig. 5b, the charge density increases at the interface between  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{MnO}_2$  of the bimetallic oxide, indicating that a strong electron migration process occurs here. In particular, a reconstruction of electron state and density was realized between the interfacial  $\text{O}_{\text{latt}}$  and its neighboring metal atoms by electron exchange between them (Fig. 5c), which could not only create a more secure binding between the two metal oxides, but could also increase the amount of delocalized electrons in the phase interface to obtain the electron-rich region.<sup>49</sup> Furthermore, the total density of states (DOS) of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@\text{MnO}_2$ ,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{MnO}_2$  were calculated, as shown in Fig. 5d. The bimetallic oxide shows much higher occupation than that of the single metal oxides near the Fermi level, meaning a promoted electron transfer of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@\text{MnO}_2$ . In Fig. 5e, the projected density of states (PDOS) in the d-band from Mn and Cu atoms also show a similar tendency to the total DOS, which reveals that the increased DOS of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@\text{MnO}_2$  near the Fermi level is mainly derived from the contribution of metal atom d orbitals. Moreover, in Fig. 5f, the whole PDOS peak of the O atom at the interface of the bimetallic oxide right-shifted a little compared with the metal oxide of  $\text{MnO}_2$  and  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ . This indicated that the

energy of O atoms is promoted to a higher energy level by forming a  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{MnO}_2$  interface, which causes the lattice oxygen atom to gain or lose electrons more easily.<sup>50</sup> Moreover, by comparing  $\text{O}_2$  adsorption energy on the material surface (Fig. 5g), it can be inferred that the bimetallic oxide interface is more likely to capture  $\text{O}_2$  in the air and activate it into reactive oxygen species to participate in the subsequent oxidative degradation of HCHO and pathogenic bacteria.<sup>51</sup> In conclusion, the deep coupling interface of the bimetallic oxide  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@\text{MnO}_2$  plays a critical role in regulating the electron density of the two phases to obtain an electron-rich region, which improves the ability of lattice oxygen to gain and lose electrons in the catalyst and the adsorptive-active ability of  $\text{O}_2$  molecules under the action of the interface for the efficient degradation of organic pollutants and pathogens.

In general, compared with the pure catalyst  $\text{MnO}_2$  and bacteriostatic agent  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ , bimetallic oxide  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@\text{MnO}_2$  with exposed phase interfaces respectively shows superior HCHO removal efficiency and pathogen inactivation ability, which could be attributed to the following two factors. On the one hand, the modification of  $\text{MnO}_2$  by  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  particles induces the generation of reactive oxygen species *via* the separated electron-hole pairs under the assistance of visible light for the oxidative degradation of HCHO and inactivation of bacterial DNA double strands, achieving the double-effect purification of chemical and biological indoor pollutants by an Mn-based composite;<sup>52,53</sup> on the other hand, the bimetallic oxide  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@\text{MnO}_2$  with exposed phase interfaces improves the migration of lattice oxygen and the adsorption-activation of  $\text{O}_2$  on the surface of materials to generate more reactive oxygen species for the degradation of HCHO and pathogenic bacteria.<sup>54</sup> In conclusion,

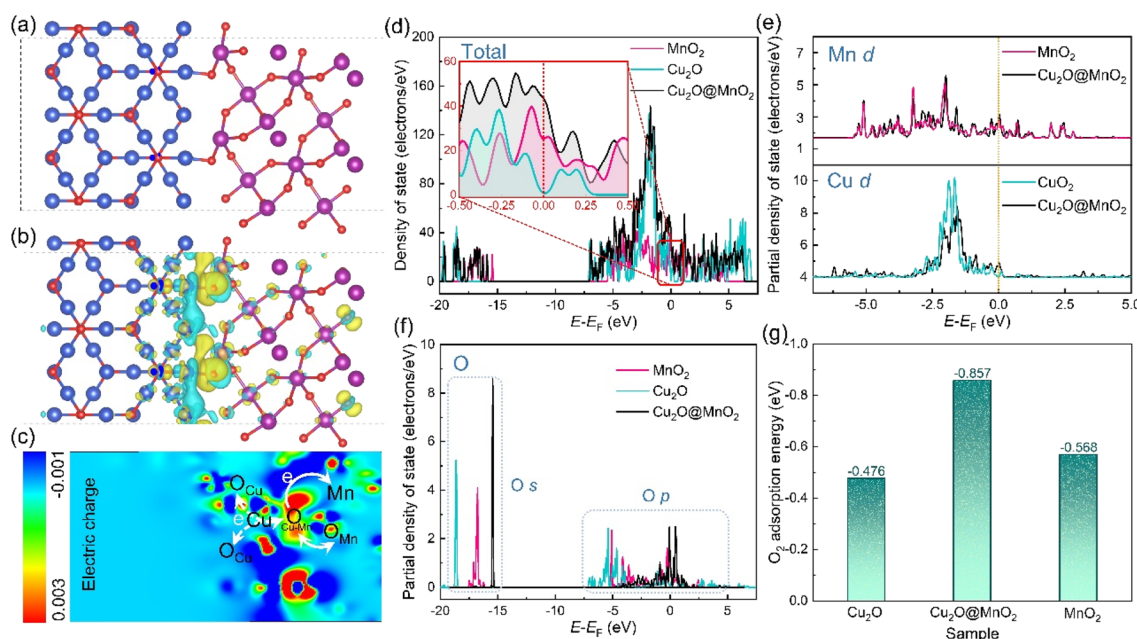


Fig. 5 Theoretical investigations. (a) Computational models and (b) localized electric field distribution of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@\text{MnO}_2$ . (c) 2D isosurface map of the cross-section consisting of Cu, Mn, and O atoms in  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@\text{MnO}_2$ . Calculated PDOS in (d) total band, (e) d-band, (f) s-band and p-band of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@\text{MnO}_2$ ,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{MnO}_2$ . (g)  $\text{O}_2$  adsorption energy on  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@\text{MnO}_2$ ,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{MnO}_2$ .

this work effectively provides innovative ideas and exploration experience for the construction of composite materials with exposed phase interfaces and the design of multifunctional purification materials for indoor chemical and biological indoor environmental pollutants.

### 3. Conclusion

In this work, a bimetallic oxide  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@\text{MnO}_2$  with exposed phase interfaces was prepared by a two-step electrochemical method with surfactant conditioning for the dual-effect purification of indoor HCHO and pathogenic bacteria, which shows the composite structure of non-continuously dispersed  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  particles anchored on flower-like  $\text{MnO}_2$ . In an evaluation of material purification performance,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@\text{MnO}_2$  shows superior HCHO removal efficiency and pathogen inactivation ability compared with the pure catalyst  $\text{MnO}_2$  and bacteriostatic agent  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ , respectively. It shows dynamic HCHO removal efficiency of 97.2% with a WHSV of  $120\,000\text{ mL g}^{-1}\text{ h}^{-1}$  under the action of light at room temperature. For the pathogenic bacterium *S. aureus*, the minimum inhibitory concentration of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@\text{MnO}_2$  for  $10^4\text{ CFU mL}^{-1}$  *S. aureus* is  $10\text{ }\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ , and the long-term bacteriostatic effect was up to 92.4% when the concentration of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@\text{MnO}_2$  reached  $80\text{ }\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ . The different phase components in the bifunctional catalyst  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@\text{MnO}_2$  show their own advantages for the removal of the two kinds of pollutant. Specifically, the  $\text{MnO}_2$  component is mainly responsible for the catalytic-oxidative decomposition of HCHO at room temperature by activating  $\text{O}_2$  to  $\text{O}_2^*$ , and the  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  component is mainly responsible for inactivating pathogenic bacteria by the synergistic effect of  $\text{Cu}^+$  ions and photocatalyzed active hydroxyl groups. According to the material characterization and theoretical calculation, its excellent catalytic-oxidative activity can be attributed to the electron-rich region at the phase interfaces fully exposed to the reaction atmosphere, inducing the capture and activation of  $\text{O}_2$  on the material surface, and then promoting the generation of reactive oxygen species used for the oxidative-removal of HCHO and bacteria. Additionally,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  as a photocatalytic semiconductor further enhances the catalytic ability of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@\text{MnO}_2$  under the assistance of visible light. In conclusion, this work will provide efficient theoretical guidance and a practical basis for the ingenious construction of multiphase coexisting composites in the field of multifunctional indoor pollutant purification strategies.

### 4. Experimental section

#### 4.1 Synthesis of $\text{MnO}_2$ -CC

A piece of carbon cloth (CC,  $10 \times 10\text{ cm}^2$ , 1.8 g) was immersed in a mixed solution of concentrated sulfuric acid and nitric acid (volume ratio of 4 : 1) and kept warm at  $60\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  for 30 minutes. The acid-treated CC was cleaned with deionized water several times and then placed in a vacuum drying furnace at  $80\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  for 3 hours to complete the pre-treatment of the substrate material. Next, with a piece of CC as the anode and a platinum sheet as the cathode, electrochemical deposition was carried out in  $0.05\text{ M KMnO}_4$  electrolyte solution with deposition voltage, time

and temperature of  $12\text{ V}$ ,  $60\text{ min}$  and  $80\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , respectively. Subsequently, the electrodeposited CC was fully washed with deionized water and annealed in a vacuum drying oven at  $110\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  for  $12\text{ h}$  to obtain the catalyst  $\text{MnO}_2$ -CC. For more details of the above preparation process of the  $\text{MnO}_2$ -CC catalyst, see our previous published work.<sup>29</sup>

#### 4.2 Synthesis of bimetallic oxide $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@\text{MnO}_2$ -CC (abbreviated to $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@\text{MnO}_2$ )

Firstly, 9.987 g of copper sulfate pentahydrate ( $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) and 10 g of PEG-6000 were dissolved in a beaker with 400 mL of deionized water, and stirred magnetically at room temperature for about 30 min until the drug was fully dissolved. Then, 26.3 mL of lactic acid liquid ( $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}_3$ ) was added to the above solution, and the beaker was sealed with plastic wrap and placed in an ultrasonic cleaning machine for ultrasonic processing for 20 min. After the pH value of the above configured solution had been adjusted to 12.5 with 4 M NaOH solution, precursor electrolyte solution containing the complex of  $\text{Cu}[\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}_3]_2$  was obtained. Then, with Pt sheet as the anode and  $\text{MnO}_2$ -CC as the cathode, electrochemical deposition under a constant current of 15 mA was carried out in the above electrolyte at  $60\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ . After the electrodeposition, the cathode material was taken out and washed with deionized water, and was dried at  $60\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  for 12 hours to obtain bimetallic oxide  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@\text{MnO}_2$ . In particular, the loading amount and dispersion of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  anchored on  $\text{MnO}_2$  are controlled by controlling the deposition time, and samples prepared with electrodeposition times of 15, 30, 60, 120 and 240 min were named “15 min  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@\text{MnO}_2$ ”, “30 min  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@\text{MnO}_2$ ”, “60 min  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@\text{MnO}_2$ ”, “120 min  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@\text{MnO}_2$ ” and “240 min  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@\text{MnO}_2$ ”, respectively.

#### 4.3 Efficiency evaluation of catalytic HCHO oxidation removal

Firstly, the static HCHO removal efficiency of the prepared samples was evaluated in a home-made test chamber, and the relevant parameters were as follows: the test chamber volume was 48 000 mL, the test environment was kept at  $25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  and 50% relative humidity (RH), and the amount of samples to be tested was consistent in each test (four pieces of sample containing a total of 1.0 g of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}@\text{MnO}_2$ ). Before starting the static test, an appropriate amount of 38% HCHO solution was dripped into the closed test chamber and the HCHO concentration was stabilized at 7 ppm by motor-driven air circulation (this process could take 45 min). Subsequently, by operating the motor outside the test chamber, the sample to be tested was exposed to air containing 7 ppm HCHO, and the change in HCHO concentration in the test chamber over time was monitored with an HCHO tester (PPM-HTV, UK, the measuring range is 0–10 ppm, the test accuracy is 0.01 ppm) in real time under the test conditions of dark state and light state, respectively. In particular, the dark state condition was built by covering the outside of the closed test chamber with shading cloths, and the visible light conditions were simulated by external xenon lamps (PL-XQ, 500 W). In addition, single-pass dynamic HCHO



determined with an ultraviolet spectrophotometer. In particular, according to the bacteriostatic ability of the samples, the bacterial solutions of *E. coli* and *S. aureus* were collected continuously for 24 hours and 16 hours, respectively, to draw the growth curve. In the MIC test for *E. coli*, the target bacterial solution with a concentration of  $10^9$  CFU mL<sup>-1</sup> was diluted into two groups of bacterial solutions with concentrations of  $10^4$  CFU mL<sup>-1</sup> and  $10^5$  CFU mL<sup>-1</sup>. Next, bacteriostatic agar was prepared by adding different concentrations of Cu<sub>2</sub>O@MnO<sub>2</sub> solutions ( $100\text{ }\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ ,  $200\text{ }\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ ,  $300\text{ }\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ ,  $400\text{ }\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ ,  $600\text{ }\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ ,  $800\text{ }\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ ) into nutrient agar. Subsequently, the above two groups of bacterial solution were coated on the bacteriostatic agar, which was placed in an incubator at a constant temperature of 37 °C for 48 hours and then taken out to observe the bacteriostatic situation. For the MIC test for *S. aureus*, the concentration of Cu<sub>2</sub>O@MnO<sub>2</sub> was simply changed in the bacteriostatic agar to 5, 10, 20, 40, 80 g mL<sup>-1</sup> and the preceding steps were repeated.

Additionally, the CADR value was calculated with the following formula to evaluate the realistic degradation capacity of indoor HCHO:

In eqn (2),  $C_t$  is the HCHO concentration in the static test device,  $k_0$  is the decay rate of the HCHO cleaning device (which is ideally zero),  $V$  is the volume of the closed glass container,  $t$  is the reaction time, and  $C_0$  is the initial concentration of HCHO.

In all the following tests, all laboratory equipment and samples were sterilized at 120 °C for 30 min to ensure the accuracy of the tests. In this work, *E. coli* and *S. aureus* were used as the target species of Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria, respectively; the bactericidal and bacteriostatic properties of the samples were comprehensively evaluated by antibacterial zone tests, growth curve tests and MIC tests. In the bacteriostatic zone test, 100 mL of bacterial solution (about  $10^9$  CFU mL<sup>-1</sup>, CFU: colony forming units) was evenly spread on the surface of a prepared semi-solid agar plate, at the center of which was placed a piece of tailored sample (15 mm × 15 mm). After 24 h of culture in a sterile chamber at 37 °C, the bacteriostatic ability of different samples was evaluated and compared by measuring the width of the bacteriostatic zone. In addition, in order to further explore the inhibition effect of the samples on bacteria, a growth curve test and MIC test also were carried out in this work, and Cu<sub>2</sub>O@MnO<sub>2</sub> powders to be tested were obtained by separation-grinding-ultrasonic-drying before the tests. In the growth curve test, 1 mL of the target bacterial solution with a concentration of  $10^9$  CFU mL<sup>-1</sup> was injected into 200 mL of agar medium, and all experiments were conducted in a sterile incubator at 37 °C with a rotation speed of 250 rpm. After samples of different concentrations were injected into the above bacterial solution, 3 mL was extracted every 1 hour and the absorbance of the solution at a wavelength of 600 nm was

In this work, the surface morphology and microstructure of the materials were characterized with an SU 9000 high-resolution field-emission SEM produced by the Hitachi company. The composition and phase structure of the prepared samples were investigated with an XRD produced by Bruker AXS in Germany. In particular, Cu-K $\alpha$  was taken as a ray source with a scanning range of 10–90° and operating voltage of 30 kV. The composition phase and element content of the material were determined with a Raman spectrometer (Raman, LabRAM HR800) with an excitation wavelength of 532 nm and inductively coupled plasma emission spectroscopy (ICP-OES, Thermo Fisher Scientific). TEM was used for further study of the structure of the prepared material, the model for which was a Tecnai G2 F20 S-TWIN with an acceleration voltage of 200 kV and point resolution of 0.24 nm produced by FEI in the United States. In addition, a UV-Vis spectrophotometer (UV-3600, Shimadzu, Japan) was used for determination of the absorbance of the bacterial solution at 600 nm wavelength. UV-Vis-NIR diffuse-reflectance spectra (DRS) were achieved on a Hitachi U-4100 spectrophotometer. EPR analyses were conducted on a Bruker EPR 300E spectrometer to explore the concentration of surface oxygen vacancies on different samples. Moreover, the parameters set for the theoretical calculations by VASP are described in detail in the ESI (I)† for this work.

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