

### Method for Creating Nanopores in MoS<sub>2</sub> Nanosheets by Chemical Drilling for Disinfection of Water Under Visible Light

#### IITM Technology Available for Licensing

#### Problem Statement

- **Water scarcity** is a global concern, and finding efficient methods for **water purification and disinfection is crucial**.
- Traditional disinfection methods often involve use of **chemicals or UV light**, which can have **many drawbacks** and in some cases it can make the water **harmful for consuming**.
- Old methods could **not be adapted for large-scale industrial applications**. The scalability is important for **addressing real-world water treatment challenges**, as large volumes of water need to be treated efficiently.
- Existing methods for introducing nanopores in MoS<sub>2</sub> nanosheets often **involve complex and sophisticated** instrumentation, making them **expensive and difficult to scale up**.
- Thus, an invention is needed to address challenges in water treatment, that offers a **simpler & more cost-effective method** for introducing **nanopores in MoS<sub>2</sub> nanosheets**, contribute to advancements in nanomaterials, and potentially provide more **environmentally friendly water disinfection way**.

The present patent discloses a method that addresses above mentioned issues.

#### Technology Category / Market

**Categories:** Micro & Nano Technology, Environmental Engineering

**Industry:** Water Treatment & Desalination Industry, Environmental Technology, Chemical Engineering, Nanotechnology, Catalysis, Renewable Energy, Biotechnology & Medical Industry, Pharmaceutical, Cosmetics & Personal Care Industries.

**Applications:** Water Desalination & Disinfection, Sensors, Energy Storage, Photocatalysis, Anti-bacterial Applications, Environmental Remediation, Advanced Materials, Nano-filtration.

**Market:** The global market for Ultraviolet (UV) Disinfection estimated at **US \$ 4.7 B in 2022**, is projected to reach a revised size of **US \$ 12.9 B by 2030**, growing at **13.4% CAGR in 2022-2030**.

#### Intellectual Property

**IITM IDF No: 1589; IP Grant No: 356015**

#### TRL (Technology Readiness Level)

**TRL - 4, Experimentally validated in lab.**

#### Research Lab

**Prof. Pradeep T**  
Department of Chemistry

#### Key Features / Value Proposition

##### 1. Enhanced Water Interaction:

- Nanopores in MoS<sub>2</sub> nanosheets increase surface area and reactivity.
- This boosts efficiency in water treatment by improving interactions with water molecules.

##### 2. Improved Contaminant Removal:

- Defect-rich nanoporous structure enhances surface reactivity. This aids in removing contaminants from water, making it cleaner. **The result showed 100% disinfection after 5 cycles (Refer Fig 3).**

##### 3. Controlled Nanopore Formation:

- Electro sprayed Ag ions create controlled nanopores in nanosheets. Adjusting deposition time customizes pore sizes for various applications.

##### 4. Versatile Applications:

- Customizable nanopore size suits diverse industrial needs like in catalysis, sensing, and energy storage, beyond water treatment.

##### 5. Sustainable Water Disinfection:

- Using visible light aligns with sustainable practices.
- Disinfection method meets environmental regulations and benefits nature and health.

##### 6. Relevance to Industry Challenges:

- Addressing water scarcity and pollution aligns with industry challenges. The technology's potential solutions make it more significant.

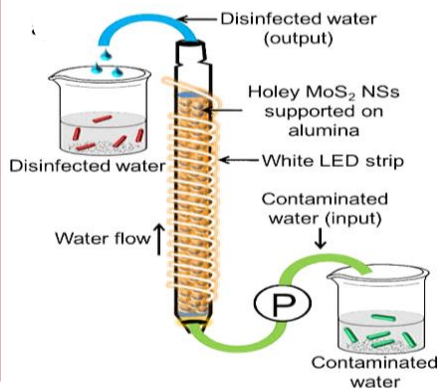
##### 7. Industrial Feasibility:

- Process's efficiency holds industrial promise.
- Scalability makes it suitable for large-scale water treatment.

##### 8. Cost-Effectiveness and Simplicity:

- Affordability and simplicity benefit industrial adoption. The process is cost-effective, easy, and works in regular temperatures.

Refer Fig 1, 2, and 3



**Fig 1** Prototype with holey MoS<sub>2</sub> for water disinfection using low power LED strips

#### CONTACT US

**Dr. Dara Ajay**, Head  
Technology Transfer Office,  
IPM Cell- IC&SR, IIT Madras

**IITM TTO Website:**  
<https://ipm.icsr.in/ipm/>

**Email:** [smipm-icsr@icsrpiis.iitm.ac.in](mailto:smipm-icsr@icsrpiis.iitm.ac.in)

[sm-marketing@imail.iitm.ac.in](mailto:sm-marketing@imail.iitm.ac.in)

**Phone:** +91-44-2257 9756/ 9719

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#### Technology

The present Patent discloses a **method** of making nanoscale holes in a two dimensional MoS<sub>2</sub> nanosheets, the method **comprising**:

**electrospray deposition (under ambient conditions) of reactive Ag<sup>+</sup> ions onto a 2D MoS<sub>2</sub> nanosheets, wherein the Ag<sup>+</sup> ions react with the sulfur atoms on the basal plane of MoS<sub>2</sub> nanosheets forming Ag<sub>2</sub>S, resulting in a defect-rich MoS<sub>2</sub> nanosheets;**

#### Wherein

- The Mo rich edges of the said nanoscale holes in MoS<sub>2</sub> nanosheet generates H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> under visible light for disinfection of water efficiently.

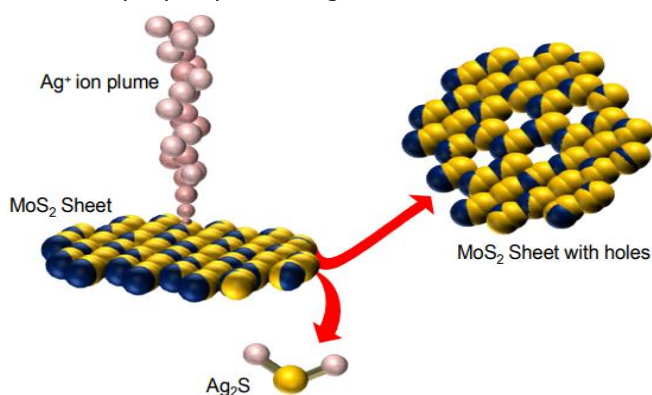
- Ag<sup>+</sup> ions are selected from various salts of Ag including but not limited to silver acetate, silver nitrate, and silver perchlorate.

- Chemical drilling with metal ions make MoS<sub>2</sub> nanosheet photocatalytically active, which increases reactive oxygen species generation.

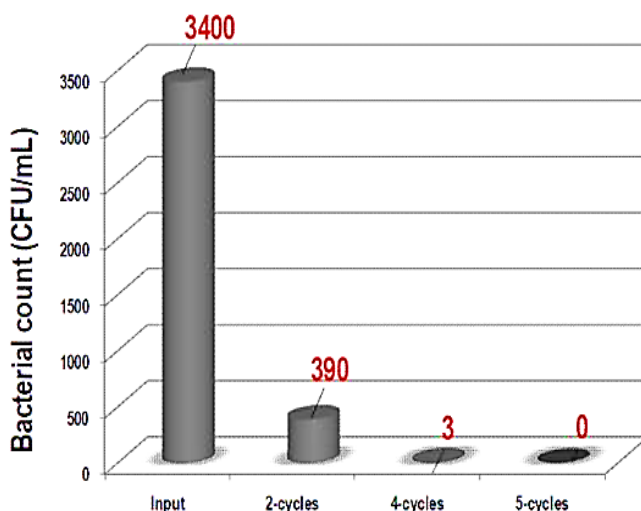
- The nanoporous MoS<sub>2</sub> nanosheets supported on silica, alumina is used as a device for filtration and as a membrane for desalination of water.

- The metal ions for chemical etching are supplied as droplets in the gas phase onto the 2D nanosheets supported on a substrate.

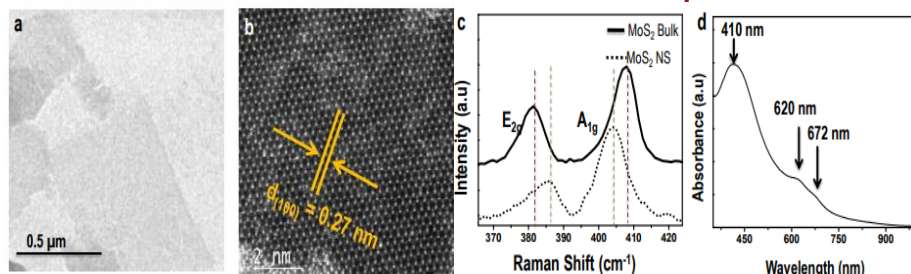
**Fig 2** Shows drilling of MoS<sub>2</sub> nanosheet by ambient ions. Schematic representation of chemical drilling of MoS<sub>2</sub> nanosheets using electro spray deposited Ag<sup>+</sup> ions



**Fig 3** Shows a plot of bacterial count after 2-5 cycles of operation. The result showed 100% disinfection after 5 cycles



**Fig 4** Shows the MoS<sub>2</sub> nanosheets characterization.



a. TEM image of as-synthesized MoS<sub>2</sub> nanosheet.

b. HAADF TEM image of (a) MoS<sub>2</sub> nanosheet showing that there are no defects in it.

c. Raman spectrum collected from the MoS<sub>2</sub> nanosheet and bulk MoS<sub>2</sub>. The peak difference (~18 cm<sup>-1</sup>) of E<sub>2g</sub> and A<sub>1g</sub> for MoS<sub>2</sub> nanosheet suggests that the sheets are one layer thick.

d. UV-Vis spectrum collected from MoS<sub>2</sub> nanosheets suspension.

#### CONTACT US

Dr. Dara Ajay, Head  
Technology Transfer Office,  
IPM Cell- IC&SR, IIT Madras

IITM TTO Website:  
<https://ipm.icsr.in/ipm/>

Email: [smipm-icsr@icsrpis.iitm.ac.in](mailto:smipm-icsr@icsrpis.iitm.ac.in)

[sm-marketing@imail.iitm.ac.in](mailto:sm-marketing@imail.iitm.ac.in)

Phone: +91-44-2257 9756/ 9719