

**Editorial Note on Understanding Tio₂
Photo catalyst for Rmedeiation of Organic
Dye
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Editorial Note

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EDITORIAL NOTE

The growing global population and rapid industrialization necessitate the production of clean technologies and inexpensive materials for addressing environmental pollution caused by petroleum-based hydrocarbons and dyes, among other things. Advanced photocatalytic materials may be a perfect way to clean up the atmosphere without releasing harmful byproducts.

Since billions of years, the sun has been emitting renewable energy devoid of pollution, and it is the most important source of energy for life on our planet. The amount of solar energy that hits the earth's surface in a single day should be enough to fulfill humanity's energy needs for a decade. It is critical to make use of the abundant solar energy for a number of purposes, including energy production. It is critical to make use of the abundant solar energy for a number of purposes, including energy production and environmental cleanup. Wastewater recycling using photo catalysts may be a solution to many countries' long-standing fresh water shortages. A photo catalyst is a substance that aids in the acceleration and enhancement of a light-induced reaction while remaining unaffected by the reaction. The use of abundant solar energy for a variety of purposes, including energy production and environmental cleanup, is important. Photo catalyst-based wastewater recycling may be a solution to many countries' long-standing fresh water shortages. A photo catalyst is a material that helps to accelerate and intensify a light-induced reaction while remaining unaffected by it. The use of solar energy to transform contaminants from complex molecules to basic and nontoxic compounds, eliminating the need for secondary treatment, recycling, or the use of any expensive oxidizing chemicals. Due to TiO₂'s ability to oxidize organic and inorganic substances, numerous studies on photo catalytic applications of titanium (TiO₂) for the decomposition of organic compounds have been reported.

Research should focus on Ce-doped TiO₂ photo catalysts for the advanced oxidation process (AOP) of organic dye degradation. The complex reaction mechanisms proposed by numerous researchers in the field for Ce-doped TiO₂.