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INTRODUCTION & AIM

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Dyes that are highly toxic and difficult to decompose affect human health and the environment. If these can be decolorization with solar energy, it would be a more environmentally friendly approach.

In our research, we use Covalent organic frameworks (COFs) as photocatalyst.

GOOD

ECCS

Conference

BAD

•No toxic metals High activity for dyes

 Low density and difficult to remove

L.Y. Yin et al, Chem. Eng

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This research

The shape of TpPa-COF-Cl₂ was changed from powder to film and its activity against dyes was investigated.

METHOD



Dye degradation

		Table. Experimental conditions
COF membrane LED lamp	Sample	Methyl orange(MO) (5 ppm,35 mL)
	Light source	LED lamp (λ = 450 nm)
	Temperature	Room temperature
	Photocatalys t	TpPa-COF-Cl ₂ membrane (4 mg)
	Irradiation time	0-240min
	Detection	465 nm

We confirmed that adsorption/desorption equilibrium was reached in 30 min, and this was adopted in subsequent experiments.





The COF was covered by a cross-linking reaction between sodium alginate and calcium ions. CI was sparsely exposed on the membrane surface.

Fig. 5. (a),(b),(c)SEM images and (e),(f),(g)elemental analysis.

CONCLUSION

COF membrane slightly decolorized MO. The decolorization rate of only 20% was probably due to the small amount of COF exposed on the surface.

FUTURE WORK

Increase the amount of COF exposed on the membrane surface to improve the decolorization rate.