

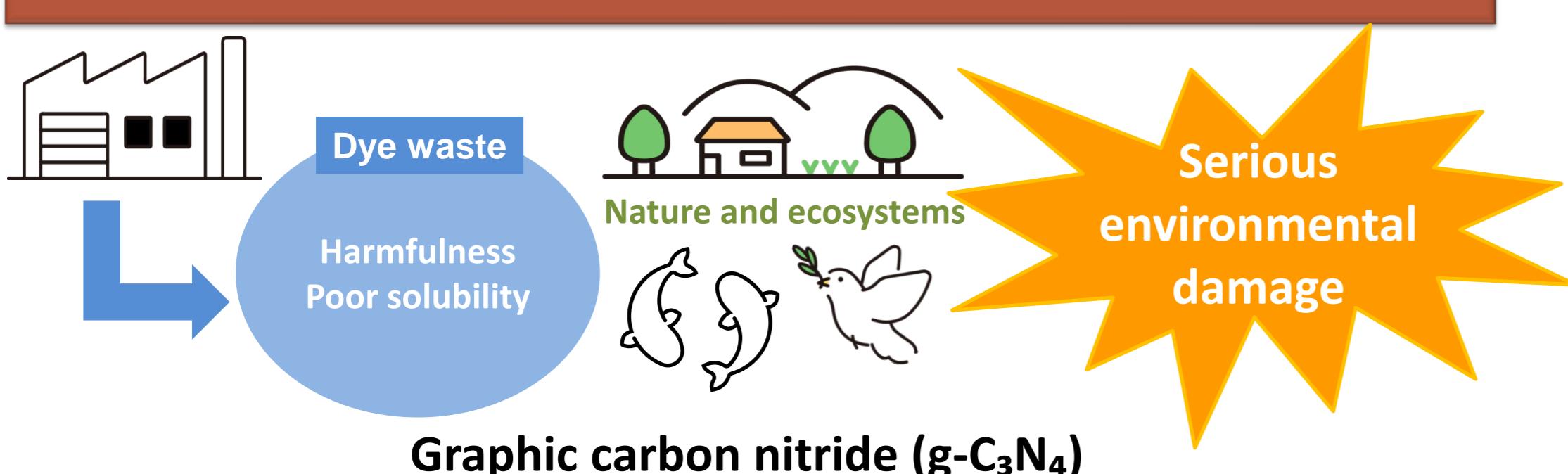
Photocatalytic dye degradation using modified g-C₃N₄

Hinata Suzuki 1, Hideyuki Katsumata 1, Ikki Tateishi 2, Mai Furukawa 1, Satoshi Kaneko 1

Department of Applied Chemistry, Graduate School of Engineering, Mie University 1

Center for Global Environment Education & Research, Mie University 2

INTRODUCTION & AIM



Advantages

- Inexpensive
- Easy to prepare
- Chemically and thermally stable

Disadvantages

- Narrow visible light absorption
- Quick recombination photogenerated electron-hole pair

In this research, we aim to enhance the dye degradation performance by synthesizing g-C₃N₄ incorporating heteroatoms.

METHOD

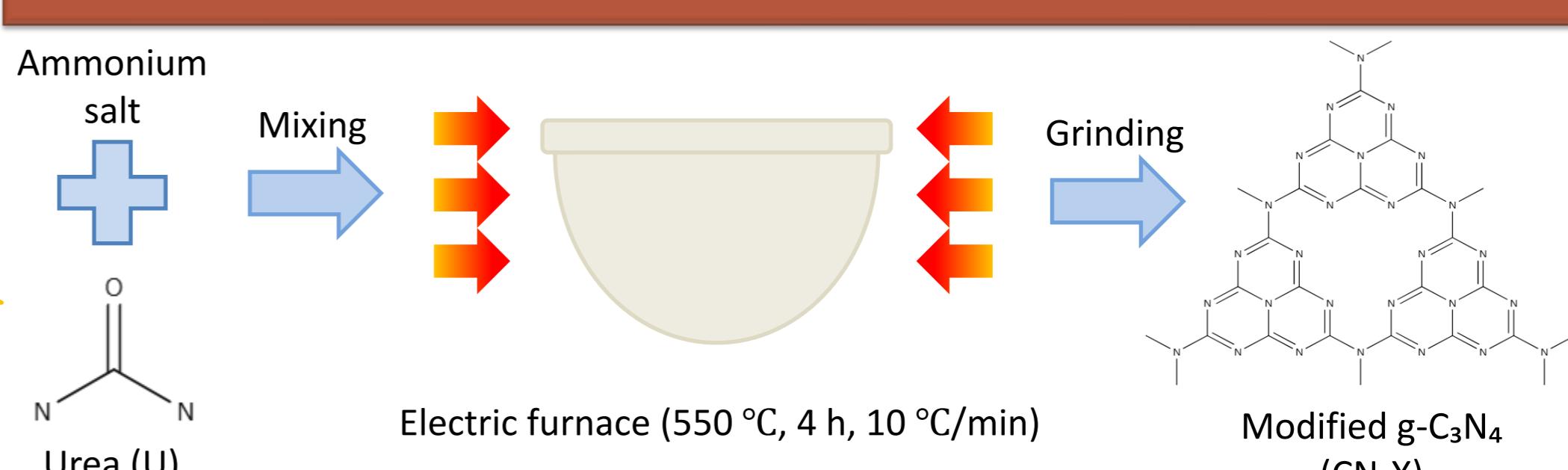
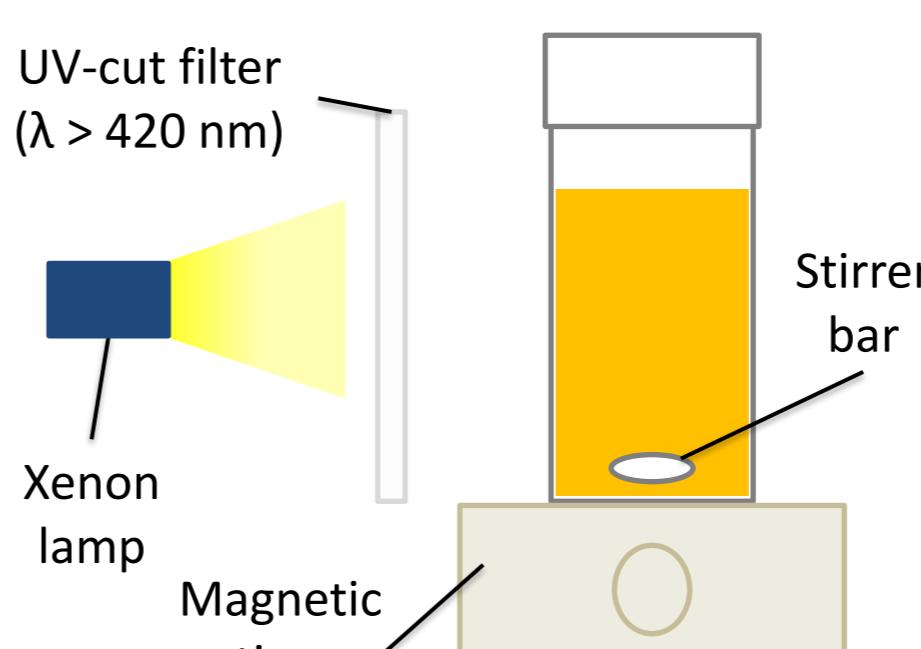


Fig. 1. Preparation of photocatalysts.

Table 1. Experimental conditions.

Sample	Methyl orange, Methylene blue (10 ppm, 35 mL)
Photocatalyst	g-C ₃ N ₄ (20 mg)
Light source	Xenon lamp ($\lambda > 420$ nm)
Detection	MO : 465 nm, MB : 663 nm
Detector	UV-vis spectroscopy



RESULTS & DISCUSSION

[Dye degradation]

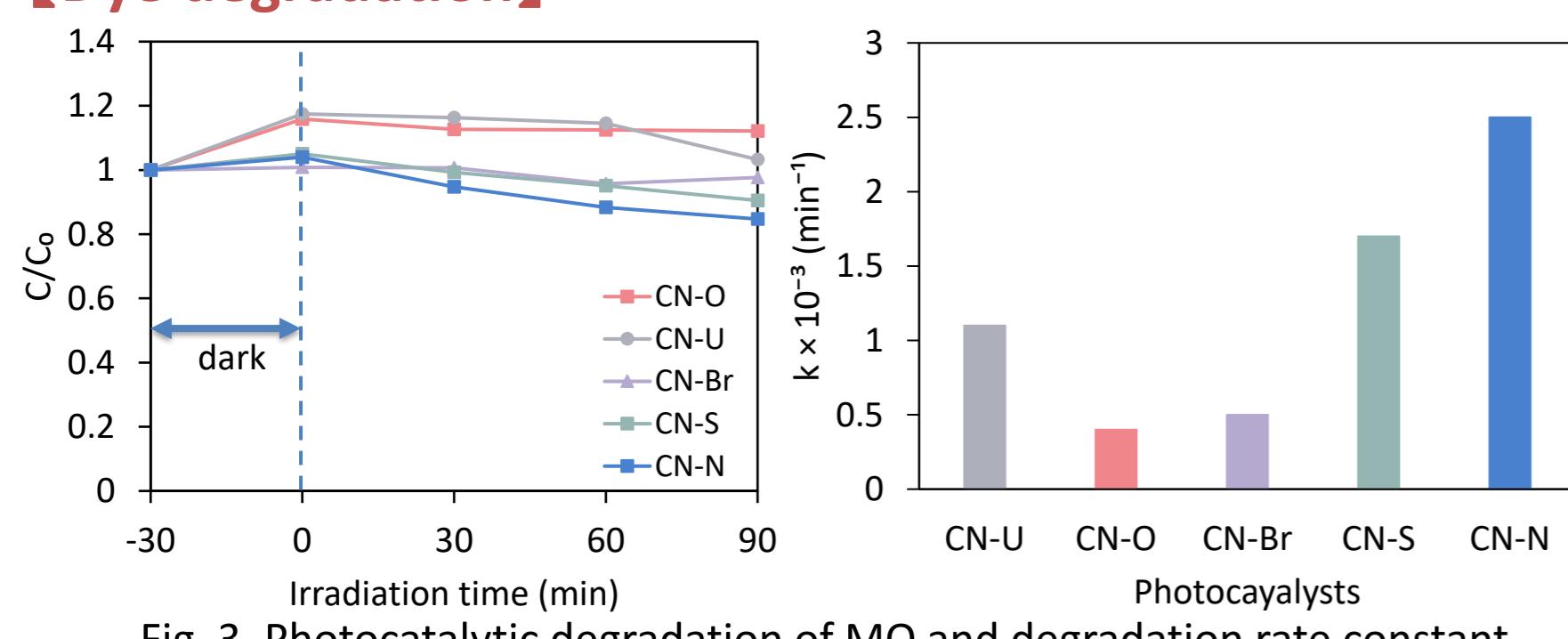


Fig. 3. Photocatalytic degradation of MO and degradation rate constant.

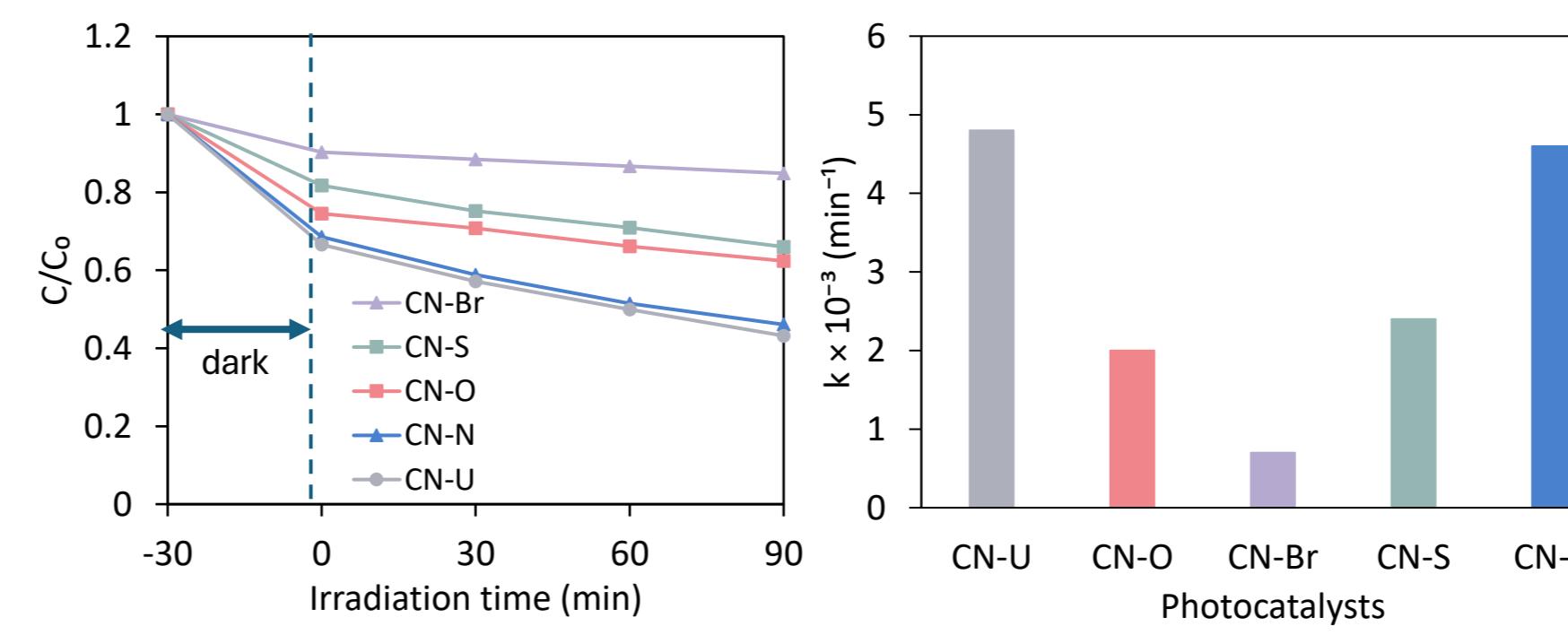


Fig. 4. Photocatalytic degradation of MB and degradation rate constant.

From dye degradation experiment results, for MO, CN-N degraded the most. For MB, CN-U and CN-N degraded the most.

[Scavenger & Mechanism]

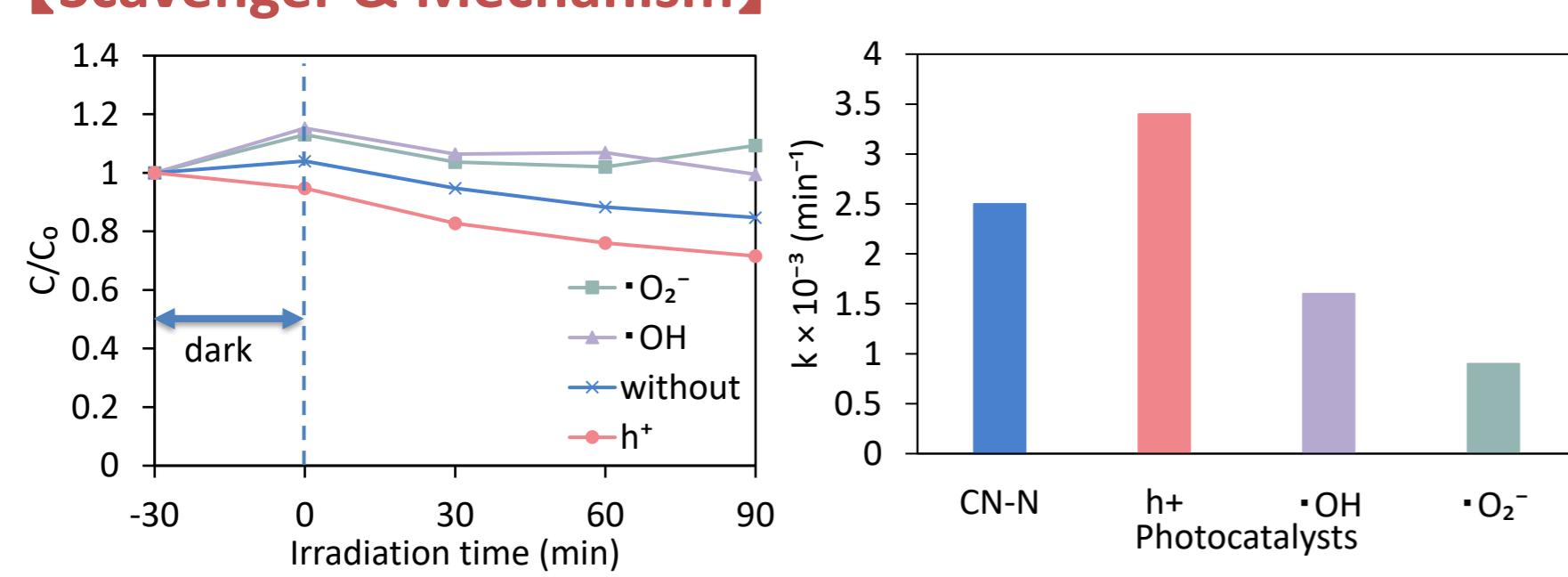


Fig. 5. Effects of different scavengers on MO degradation over CN-N and rate constants of photocatalysts.

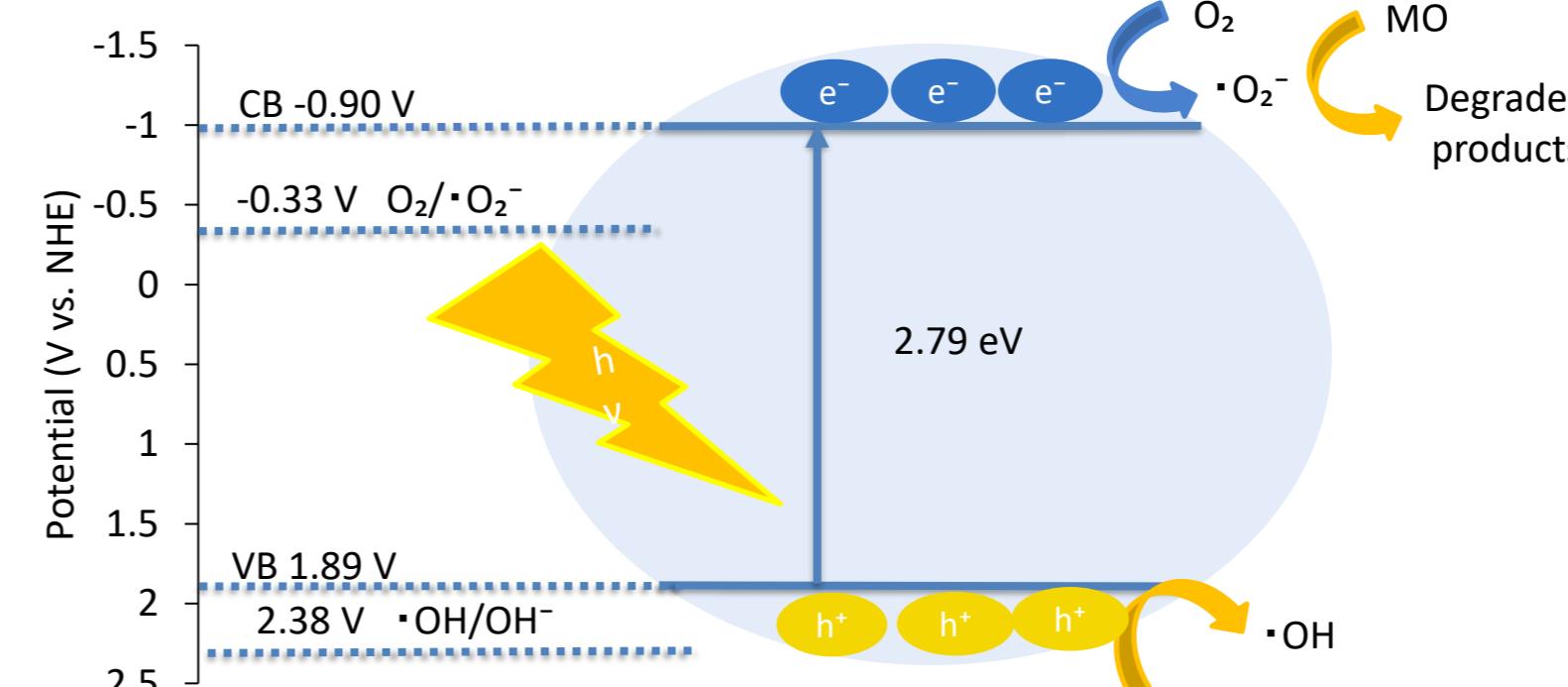


Fig. 6. MO degradation mechanism of CN-N.

From scavenger experiment results, The main active species is ·O₂⁻. The MO was decolorized by the ·O₂⁻ produced by the excited electrons. The h⁺ in the VB reacts with water to form ·OH.

[XRD·FT-IR]

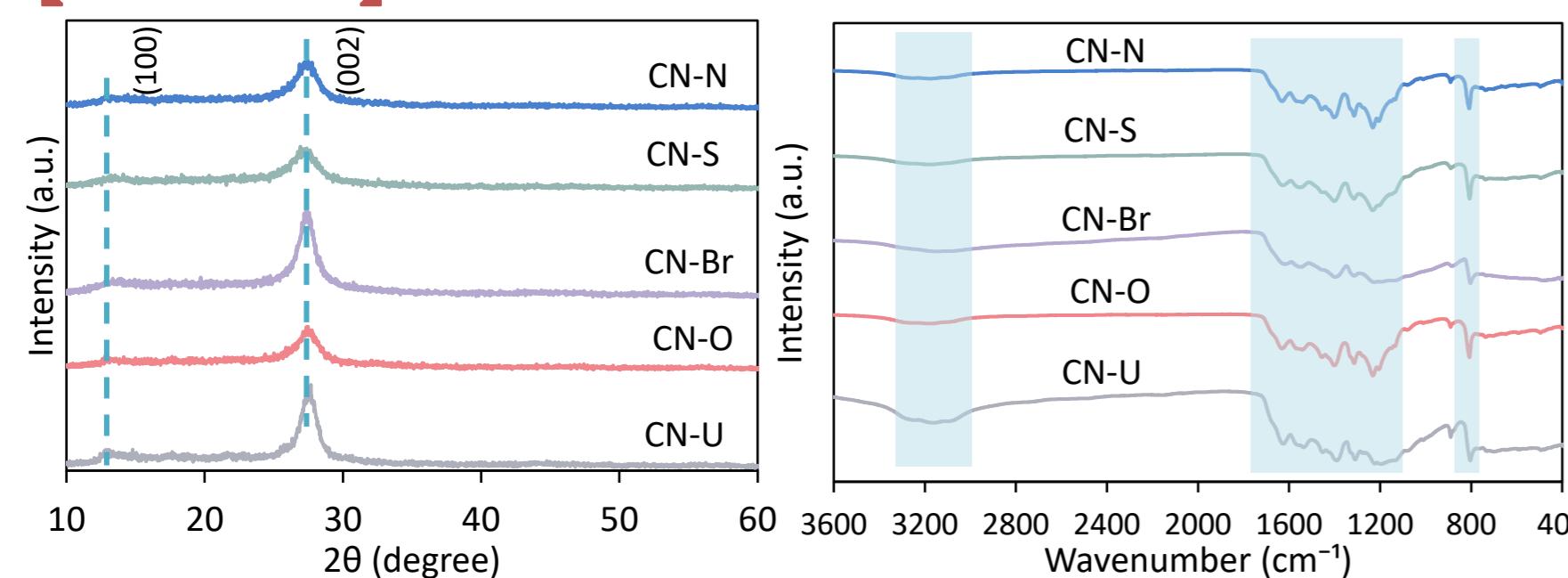


Fig. 7. XRD patterns and FT-IR spectra of photocatalysts.

[DRS·PL]

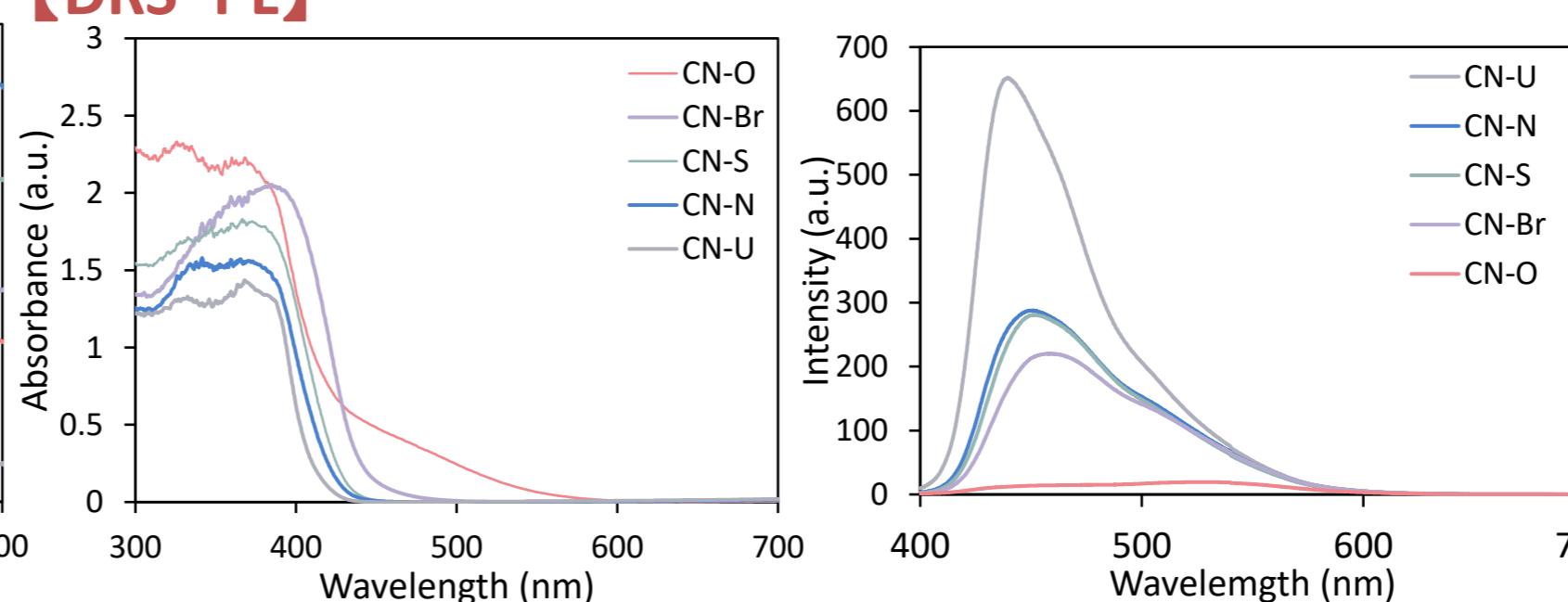


Fig. 8. UV-vis absorption and PL spectra of photocatalysts.

From XRD·FT-IR, typical structure of g-C₃N₄ was maintained. From DRS·PL, Optical absorption in the visible light region was increased and recombination of electron-hole pairs was suppressed.

CONCLUSION

- Successful calcined of g-C₃N₄ incorporating heteroatoms
- CN-N showed the best photocatalytic activity
- We think this is due to improved optical properties resulting from the incorporation of heteroatoms.

FUTURE WORK / REFERENCES

- Perform characterization
- Consider other heteroatoms (ex. Cl, Pyridine ring...)
- Consider the amount of Photocatalyst used in the experiment