

## Enhanced Activity of ZnO with Addition of C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> For Photocatalytic Removal of Phenol under Visible Light

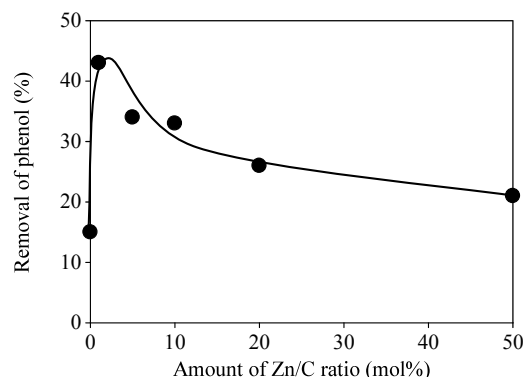
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Phenol is a stable and hazardous compound that is commonly found as an industrial effluent<sup>1</sup>. Phenol can be treated by photocatalysis using ZnO as a photocatalyst<sup>2, 3</sup>. Unfortunately, the use of zinc oxide (ZnO) in photocatalysis is limited due to the photocorrosion effect and poor response to the visible light<sup>4</sup>. Various methods have been reported to improve the performance of ZnO, such as the use of carbon nitride (C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>) to suppress the photocorrosion and improve the absorption in the visible light region<sup>5</sup>. It was reported that the ZnO-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> could be prepared by mixing the powder ZnO with C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> that was dispersed in methanol, followed by drying process under nitrogen atmosphere<sup>5</sup>. In the present study, a series of ZnO-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> was prepared by a simpler method, which was impregnation of zinc oxide precursor on the C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>, followed by calcination process. The effect of zinc to carbon ratio (Zn/C) on the properties and photocatalytic activity was examined. XRD patterns of the samples revealed that as the Zn/C ratio increased, the intensity of diffraction peaks for ZnO also increased but the intensity for C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> decreased. All the prepared composite materials have an extended absorption band in the visible light region due to the presence of C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>, as supported by DR-UV Vis spectra. The prepared ZnO-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> composites were further investigated in the photocatalytic removal of phenol under visible light irradiation for 5 hours. All ZnO-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> samples showed higher activity than the bare ZnO (Figure 1). The ZnO-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> with Zn/C ratio of 1 mol% showed the highest photocatalytic activity for removal of phenol among all the samples. The high activity observed on the ZnO-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> would be due to the role of C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> to suppress electron-hole recombination and extend the absorption of ZnO in the visible light region.



**Figure 1** Photocatalytic activity of ZnO-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> composites with various amounts of Zn/C ratio

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