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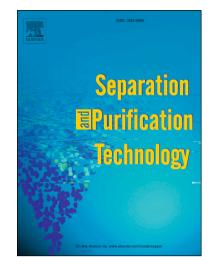
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Synthesis of direct Z-scheme g-C₃N₄/Ag₂VO₂PO₄ photocatalysts with enhanced visible light

photocatalytic activity

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Abstract

Direct Z-scheme g-C₃N₄/Ag₂VO₂PO₄ photocatalysts with enhanced visible light photoactivity were

successfully synthesized. Their crystalline structure, morphology, optical, and electrochemical properties

were analyzed by X-ray diffractometry, scanning electron microscopy, X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy,

UV-vis diffuse reflectance spectroscopy, and electrochemical measurements. The photocatalytic

degradation activities of as-prepared samples were evaluated by the photocatalytic of methyl orange (MO)

and phenol in the aqueous phase. Compared with pure g-C₃N₄ and Ag₂VO₂PO₄, the composites exhibited

the higher photocatalytic activity under visible light irradiation. The photoactivity of g-C₃N₄/Ag₂VO₂PO₄-

0.4 is nearly 4 and 3 times higher than Ag₂VO₂PO₄ and g-C₃N₄ for removal MO, respectively. Based on

experimental results, the mechanistic regarding the direct Z-scheme electron transfer from Ag₂VO₂PO₄ to

g-C₃N₄ was proposed. The electron injection from conduction band of Ag₂VO₂PO₄ to valence band of g-

C₃N₄ suppresses the fast recombination rate and prolongs the charge carrier lifetime, thereby resulting in

improved photoactivity. Furthermore, the photostability and active species during the photocatalysis was

investigated.

Keywords: Ag₂VO₂PO₄; C₃N₄; direct Z-scheme; heterojunction; photocatalyst

1.Introduction

Over the past few decades, the quick development of industry has led to the global energy shortage and

environmental crises. Compared with adsorption [1,2], semiconductor based photocatalysis technique under

sunlight irradiation has attracted increasing attention due to its wide potential applications in addressing

environmental and energy issues [3]. Further taking into account the solar energy distribution in ultraviolet,

visible, and infrared light with a proportion of about 7%:50%:43% [4], the applicable photocatalysts should

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