1. Introduction

Nowadays, the generation of wastewater from industries and households is one of the largest environmental problems that modern society needs to address, since clean water is a non-renewable resource essential to human life. Chlorophenols are among the most dangerous pollutants to remove from water due to their high biorecalcitrant character, even at low concentrations, being extremely dangerous to living organisms. These compounds are used in different applications including additives for wood, paint and vegetable fiber preservation, or as disinfectants. For example, 4-chlorophenol, is used in the synthesis of quinizarin (dye), clofibrate (drug), chlorophenesin and dichlorophen (fungicides).

An extensive amount of research has been carried out in order to remove numerous compounds of this family by using different strategies which include physical, biological, and chemical methods, like absorption onto activated carbon, microbial degradation and advanced oxidation processes (AOPs), respectively. The use of AOPs in the abatement of recalcitrant pollutants has been widely known for years, having the advantages of a potential complete mineralization of organic pollutants to CO2 achieved under mild conditions. One of the most efficient AOPs is heterogeneous photocatalysis with semiconductor materials.

Since the pioneering work of Fujishima and Honda, back in 1972, TiO2 has been the most used and studied photocatalyst. Nevertheless, the research about heterogeneous photocatalysis with other materials has been increasing during the last years; with the goal of developing new catalytic materials that could be activated by visible-light irradiation, either through metal or non-metal doping, surface sensitization, semiconductor coupling, noble metal deposition, or crystal defect increase.

Two of those novel semiconductors are cuprous oxide (Cu2O) and bismuth vanadate (BiVO4), materials that have been widely studied mainly because their absorption maxima are in the visible region of the electromagnetic spectrum. Cu2O is a p-type semiconductor materials.
semiconductor with direct band gap between 2.0 and 2.2 eV,\textsuperscript{9,10} and its use has increased in the recent years due to its low toxicity, good photon absorption and photoelectrochemical hydrogen production from water splitting. This material can be obtained by different synthesis routes, such as chemical reduction, microwave-assisted precipitation method, hydrothermal method and chemical oxidation.\textsuperscript{9-14} On the other hand, BiVO\textsubscript{4} is a n-type semiconductor with direct band gap of 2.4 eV (monoclinic phase), that presents good chemical stability and photocatalytic properties.\textsuperscript{15} This material has been extensively considered as binary and ternary heterostructured photocatalyst for the abatement of recalcitrant compounds due to its adequate crystallinity and narrow band gap.\textsuperscript{16-18} To this concern, Guo et al. fabricated BiVO\textsubscript{4}/InVO\textsubscript{4} heterojunctions for the degradation of rhodamine B highlighting that the enhanced photocatalytic activity of this composite was due to the combined effect created by two different semiconductors.\textsuperscript{17} In the same direction, Lin et al. also synthesized ternary heterostructured Ag–BiVO\textsubscript{4}/InVO\textsubscript{4} composite which displayed considerable photocatalytic activity for 4-CP degradation compared to single and binary photocatalysts. This synergism was assigned to the strong absorption in the visible region resulting from Ag nanoparticles incorporation, and the low recombination rate of the electron–hole pairs due to the heterostructured combination of Ag, BiVO\textsubscript{4} and InVO\textsubscript{4}.\textsuperscript{18}

It is well known that the main process in heterogeneous photocatalysis is the generation of the electron–hole pair. Those charge carriers are able to react with electron donors and acceptors that approach the catalyst surface. However, those charges could recombine and dissipate the energy, and many research efforts have focused on the reduction of the rate of the recombination processes by using heterojunctions of semiconductors within the frame of a composite.\textsuperscript{19,20} For example, Cu\textsubscript{2}O/BiVO\textsubscript{4} composite p–n heterojunction has shown enhanced visible-light photoactivity for the reduction of inorganic and organic compounds, such as carcinogens (Cr(VI)), dyes (methylene blue, methyl orange, crystal violet and rhodamine B) and alcohols (phenol).\textsuperscript{21-23} Wang et al. evaluated the photoactivity for methylene blue degradation, where the interaction between Cu\textsubscript{2}O and BiVO\textsubscript{4} materials narrowed the bandgap of BiVO\textsubscript{4} to incentive the charge transfer across the interface and spreading the absorption range of visible-light.\textsuperscript{21} Yuan et al. described the preparation of Cu\textsubscript{2}O/BiVO\textsubscript{4} composites to eliminate methylene blue and other anionic and cationic dyes (rhodamine B, crystal violet, methyl orange) under visible-light irradiation. An enhanced photocatalytic activity was revealed when Cu\textsubscript{2}O was incorporated in the optimal 2.5 mol percentage, since it successfully mitigated the recombination of photogenerated electrons and holes, compared to single Cu\textsubscript{2}O or BiVO\textsubscript{4} materials.\textsuperscript{23}

Under this premise and to the best of our knowledge, most studies conducted with this binary composite have focused on eliminating dyes while, no prior study has undertaken the photodegradation of a colorless organochlorine compound (4-chlorophenol) in aqueous solution using Cu\textsubscript{2}O/BiVO\textsubscript{4} composite as catalyst. It is evident that this information is critical to figure out the degradation of other chemical structures using this composite, and extending its applicability towards other contaminants.

In this research, Cu\textsubscript{2}O/BiVO\textsubscript{4} composites with different Cu\textsubscript{2}O co-catalysts were synthesized by a simple impregnation method, and their photoactivities were assessed in terms of the degradation of 4-chlorophenol under visible-light irradiation for the first time. The influence of different experimental conditions (4-CP initial concentration, photocatalyst concentration and O\textsubscript{2} flux) towards the photomineralization of this organic compound has been investigated in detail. Multiple 4-chlorophenol by-products are detected during the treatment using experimental and computed simulated UV-vis spectra, the last obtained by applying time-dependent density functional theory, and subsequently contrasted with spectra found in the literature.

The reusability of the catalyst was also studied, and a correlation is established between its performance and its structural, optical and electrochemical properties.

2. Experimental

2.1 Synthesis of semiconductors

Cu\textsubscript{2}O powders were synthesized through the chemical reduction of copper sulfate using three different reducing agents: glucose, fructose or ascorbic acid.

In a typical procedure, 0.0349 mol of CuSO\textsubscript{4}·5H\textsubscript{2}O were dissolved in 50 mL of distilled water. Subsequently, 0.07 mol of NaOH and 0.035 mol of sodium-potassium tartrate were dissolved in 50 mL of distilled water, and this solution was poured into the copper solution under continuous stirring. Then, 50 mL of the reducing agent aqueous solution (0.7 M of ascorbic acid and 1.4 M of fructose or glucose) were prepared and added into the copper–tartrate basic solution, forming a colored precipitate. The pH of all suspensions was adjusted to 10. The color of the precipitate changed depending on the reducing agent; red for glucose, orange for fructose and yellow for ascorbic acid. The resulting powders were separated by filtration, washed with distilled water and dried with acetone. The samples synthesized by using ascorbic acid, fructose or glucose as reducing agent were named as Cu\textsubscript{2}O–A, Cu\textsubscript{2}O–F and Cu\textsubscript{2}O–G, respectively. The different synthesis conditions for each method are shown in Table 1.

BiVO\textsubscript{4} powder was synthesized by co-precipitation method using sodium carboxymethylcellulose (CMC) as template-structuring agent following the procedure previously described by our group.\textsuperscript{24} The final precursor suspension was heated to eliminate the solvents and the resulting powder thermally treated at 350 °C for 24 h.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reducing reagent</th>
<th>NaOH/tartrate (mol)</th>
<th>Temperature (°C)</th>
<th>pH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ascorbic acid</td>
<td>0.07/0.035</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fructose</td>
<td>0.105/0.05</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glucose</td>
<td>0.105/0.05</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.2 Synthesis of Cu2O/BiVO4 composites

The Cu2O/BiVO4 composite powders were prepared by the impregnation method previously reported by our group,24 in a typical procedure: 2 g of BiVO4 and 0.02 g of Cu2O powders were mixed mechanically in agate mortar. Such amount of Cu2O corresponds to a weight ratio of 1%. Then, the resultant mix was submitted to a thermal treatment at 200 °C for 4 h under nitrogen atmosphere, in order to obtain the Cu2O/BiVO4 composite photocatalysts. These materials synthesized using Cu2O-A, Cu2O-F or Cu2O-G powders as co-catalyst were named as Cu2O/BiVO4-A, Cu2O/BiVO4-F and Cu2O/BiVO4-G, respectively.

2.3 Characterization of photocatalysts

The structural properties of as-synthesized powders were investigated by X-ray powder diffraction (XRD, PANalytical Empyrean) with Cu Kα (λ = 1.5417 Å) as radiation source. The morphology was investigated by scanning and transmission electron microscopies (SEM, JEOL JSM-6510LV and TEM, JEOL 1400). The optical properties were measured using a diffuse reflectance UV-vis spectrophotometer (DRS, Shimadzu UV-2600) and the absorption spectra were obtained by using BaSO4 as reference. The electrochemistry measurements were collected using a potentiostat/galvanostat Autolab PGSTAT302N.

2.4 Preparation of photocatalyst films

All photocatalyst films were prepared by dip-coating process. Deposition was performed on fluorine-doped tin oxide (FTO) glass (1 cm²). In a typical process, 30 mg of the photocatalyst were dispersed in 10 mL of ethanol. After that, the suspension was put in an ultrasonic bath for 5 min to eliminate aggregates. Then, the substrate was sequentially immersed in the suspension at room temperature for 200 cycles using an immersion speed of 0.25 mm s⁻¹. Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) of the catalyst films deposited onto the FTO glass was carried out under potentiostatic mode (wave amplitude of 10 mV) using a standard three-electrode cell with Ag/AgCl (3.0 M KCl) and a platinum rod as reference electrode and counter-electrode, respectively. The electrolyte was a 0.5 M Na2SO4 aqueous solution.

The flat-band potentials (Efb) of the semiconductors were calculated by extrapolation to the x-axis of plots of 1/C² vs. potential (V). The potentials were referenced to the normal hydrogen electrode (NHE) using the following equation:

\[ E_{fb} = E_{ext} + E_{Ag/AgCl}^0 + 0.059pH \] (1)

where \( E_{Ag/AgCl}^0 \) (3.0 M KCl) = 0.209 V vs. NHE at 25 °C and \( E_{ext} \) is the extrapolated potential to the x-axis.

2.5 Photocatalytic reactions

The photoactivities of the samples were tested using the 4-chlorophenol degradation in a double wall cylindrical photocatalytic reactor made of borosilicate glass that was kept at 25 °C. The visible-light source of the experiments was a 54 W LED lamp built with blue, green and yellow LEDs of high power (3 W). The radiant flux of visible LED-lamp was 3.56 × 10¹⁶ photons per cm², and was measured using Reinecke’s salt as chemical actinometer.24 The emission spectrum and an image of the lamp are shown in the Fig. S1 (ESI†).

The photocatalytic experiments were carried out by adding 1 g L⁻¹ of the photocatalyst to 250 mL of a 4-CP solution with an initial total organic carbon (TOC) concentration of 50 mg L⁻¹. After that, the suspension was put in an ultrasonic bath for 3 min to eliminate aggregates. The solution was kept in the dark for 1 h in order to ensure that adsorption–desorption equilibrium of the pesticide on the photocatalyst surface was reached. After that, the light source was turned on. During the reaction, samples of 9 mL were withdrawn at fixed time intervals and then separated by double centrifugation. The TOC content was measured using a Shimadzu TOC-L analyzer.

The effect of the initial concentration was studied, and the concentrations tested were 50, 100, and 200 mg L⁻¹. The effect of the photocatalysts concentration was also studied, and the experiments were carried out with 1, 3 and 5 g L⁻¹ of catalyst; another studied factor was the presence of continuous O₂ flux during the photomineralization of 4-CP. Finally, the reuse of the material was tested by using the same material in three consecutive runs.

Hydroquinone (HQ) was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (≥99%), and used as received without further purification as standard for its potential detection as intermediate during 4-CP photodegradation. A 50 mg L⁻¹ aqueous solution was prepared to characterize its UV-vis spectrum.

2.6 Theoretical methods

Calculations were performed in the framework of the density functional theory (DFT). The optimized structures (i.e. fundamental states of 4-CP) and frequency analyses were performed using the B3LYP hybrid density functional.47 UV-vis spectra were computed using a time-dependent density functional theory (TD-DFT) with the polarized continuum model (PCM),48 using the dielectric constant for water. All calculations were conducted using the 6-311+g(d,p) basis set (split-valence triple-zeta with polarized and diffuse functions), as implemented in Gaussian 09, Revision D.01 software.

3. Results and discussions

3.1 Synthesis of semiconductors

The synthesis of the Cu2O co-catalyst using different reducing agents and potassium sodium tartrate as chelating agent lead to the formation of powders with different colors, indicating that their optical properties and particle sizes are different.28 The chemical reactions occurring during the synthesis are described below.

The synthesis of Cu2O in presence of glucose (reducing agent) can occur through the reaction of Cu²⁺ ions and potassium sodium tartrate in alkaline aqueous media to obtain the bis(tartrato)cuprate(n) complex (reactions (2) and (3)). Subsequently, this reacts with glucose in alkaline media, oxidizing the
aldehyde group contained in the sugar to carboxylic acid and reducing the Cu$^{2+}$ ions to Cu$^+$ to produce a red precipitate of Cu$_2$O (reaction (4)).

\[ \text{CuSO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Cu}^{2+}_{(aq.)} + \text{SO}_4^{2-}_{(aq.)} \]  

(2)

The use of potassium sodium tartrate in the synthesis of Cu$_2$O avoided the reaction between Cu$^{2+}$ and $^\cdot$OH ions to form Cu(OH)$_2$ (reaction (7)), which is an undesirable product because it can dissociate into CuO in basic aqueous solutions (reaction (8)).

\[ \text{Cu}^{2+} + 2\text{OH}^- \rightarrow \text{Cu(OH)}_2 \]  

(7)

\[ \text{Cu(OH)}_2 \rightarrow \text{CuO} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \]  

(8)

Cu$_2$O precipitation using fructose (reducing agent) can be explained according to the Lobry de Bruyn–van Ekenstein–Alberda transformation (LDB–AvE), where fructose is isomerized in a basic medium to a mixture of aldoses (glucose and mannose) via a tautomeric enediol intermediate (reaction (5)). Then, the reaction (4) takes place forming an orange Cu$_2$O precipitate.

\[ 2 \text{Cu}^{2+}_{\text{complex}} + 5\text{OH}^- \rightarrow \text{Cu}_2\text{O} \downarrow + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} \]  

(4)

3.2 Structural characterization

Fig. 1 shows the XRD patterns of the as-synthesized Cu$_2$O using different reducing reagents. The characteristic diffraction peaks of the cubic phase were observed at $2\theta = 29.55, 36.41, 42.29$ and $61.34^\circ$ (JCPDS card no. 65-3288), which correspond to the crystal planes (110), (111), (200) and (220) of crystalline Cu$_2$O, respectively. No other diffraction peaks were detected for impurities such as Cu or CuO. The crystallite size of the Cu$_2$O powders was

\[ 2 \text{Cu}^{2+}_{\text{complex}} + 4\text{OH}^- \rightarrow \text{Cu}_2\text{O} \downarrow + \text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{O}_6 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} \]  

(6)
calculated according to Debye–Scherrer equation from the full width at half maximum height of the diffraction peaks. The crystallite size values were 9, 11 and 13 nm for the as-synthesized Cu₂O–A, Cu₂O–F and Cu₂O–G, respectively.

XRD patterns of the as-prepared BiVO₄ and Cu₂O/BiVO₄ composites are shown in Fig. S2. The observed BiVO₄ diffraction peaks can be associated with the monoclinic phase (JCPDS card no. 14-0688) at 2θ = 18.67, 18.98, 28.8, 28.95, 30.52, 34.49, 35.21, and 39.77°. These diffraction peaks indicated that the impregnation of 1 wt% of Cu₂O did not make any change in the monoclinic crystal structure of the BiVO₄. Likewise, no diffraction peak of the oxide was observed in the composite XRD patterns, presumably due to its low concentration.

3.3 Morphological characterization

Fig. 2 shows the SEM images of the Cu₂O/BiVO₄ composites synthesized by impregnation method at 200 °C for 4 h under N₂ atmosphere, and using Cu₂O–F, Cu₂O–G and Cu₂O–A as co-catalyst. All the composites exhibited morphologies very similar to that of pure BiVO₄. Meanwhile, the pure Cu₂O particles showed spherical morphology with different particle sizes depending on the reducing agent. The particle size decreased in the following order: Cu₂O–G > Cu₂O–F > Cu₂O–A.

Fig. 2c shows that the Cu₂O–A composite presents a quasi-spherical morphology similar to pure BiVO₄, where it was not possible to differentiate between both morphologies due to the nanometric quasi-spherical shape of pure Cu₂O–A.
The formation of a Cu₂O/BiVO₄ heterostructure was confirmed in the Cu₂O–A composite by TEM (Fig. 2d). This image revealed that BiVO₄ particles were covered by Cu₂O nanoparticles of ca. 50 nm, forming agglomerates. The elemental composition of Cu₂O/BiVO₄ was examined by energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (inset Fig. 2d). Bi, V, Cu, O elements were all present in the Cu₂O/BiVO₄ composite photocatalyst.

3.4 DRS UV-vis results

The DRS UV-vis spectra indicate that all as-synthesized photocatalysts possessed strong absorption in UV and visible-light regions, as shown in Fig. S3 and S4 (ESI†). The results showed that Cu₂O samples exhibited absorption edges at 572, 650 and 652 nm for Cu₂O–A, Cu₂O–F and Cu₂O–G, respectively (Fig. S3†). A blue-shift in optical absorption edge is observed as particle size decreases. The band gap values were calculated by using Tauc plot,39,40 and the obtained values were 2.36, 2.19 and 1.99 eV for Cu₂O–A, Cu₂O–F and Cu₂O–G, respectively. These results revealed that the reducing agent used in the synthesis process played an important role in the morphology and the optical properties of the as-synthesized Cu₂O, presumably, providing changes in the catalyst crystallinity which affects the bandgap.

The UV-vis spectra obtained for the composites showed a slight blue-shift from 515 to 510 nm with respect to pure BiVO₄ (516 nm), as shown in Fig. S4†. The band gap values of the composites were 2.49, 2.50 and 2.51 eV for Cu₂O/BiVO₄–A, Cu₂O/BiVO₄–F and Cu₂O/BiVO₄–G, respectively. The size of the band gap was mainly dominated by the optical features of BiVO₄, since the Cu₂O ratio present in the composite was only around 1%.

3.5 Electrochemical characterization

The flat-band potential of the composites was measured by electrochemical impedance spectroscopy. Fig. 3 shows the Mott–Schottky (M–S) plots for the pure BiVO₄ and composites films.

The M–S plots of the as-synthesized composites showed the presence of both positive and negative slopes, demonstrating the n-type and p-type electronic nature of the materials. These results confirm that the as-synthesized Cu₂O/BiVO₄ composites are heterostructured materials with a p–n junction, a feature that should enhance photogenerated charge separation and improve the photocatalytic activity.

It is well known that the slope of M–S plots is associated with the donor density of semiconductors.35 The as-synthesized composites showed lower slopes in the Mott–Schottky plots compared to pure BiVO₄, indicating a higher donor density in the composites, and confirming that the heterojunction generates a lower charge recombination process.

The M–S plots also allow determination of $E_{\text{fb}}$, by extrapolation of the positive and negative slope plots to the x-axis. The values for the positive slopes were −0.59, −0.57 and −0.36 V (vs. Ag/AgCl at pH 6.1), and for the negative slopes were −0.18, −0.30 and −0.04 V (vs. Ag/AgCl at pH 6.1) for Cu₂O/BiVO₄–A, Cu₂O/BiVO₄–F and Cu₂O/BiVO₄–G, respectively. The $E_{\text{fb}}$ of pure BiVO₄ and Cu₂O–A films were also measured, as shown in Fig. 3 and S5† resulting in −0.46 and −0.57 V (vs. Ag/AgCl at pH 6.1), respectively.

Considering that the difference between the flat-band potential and the bottom edge of the conduction band or the top edge of the valence band is negligible for a n-type or p-type semiconductor, respectively,36 the energy levels of the conduction band for pure BiVO₄ and the valence band for pure Cu₂O could be estimated, as described in Fig. 4.

Based on the flat-band potentials (or apparent Fermi levels) and the optical band gap energy values estimated above, it is possible to construct the potential energy diagram for all the as-synthesized samples, as illustrated in Fig. 4. According to the schematic diagram, before contact of materials, the conduction band of Cu₂O–G film is more positive than that of Cu₂O–A and Cu₂O–F films. When the two semiconductors are in contact, the conduction band of Cu₂O/BiVO₄–A and Cu₂O/BiVO₄–F composites powders are negatively shifted ca. 127 and 106 mV, respectively, with respect to that of BiVO₄, indicating that only in these composites it is possible the p–n junction formation and the injection of free electrons from BiVO₄ into Cu₂O, thus providing an enhanced charge-separation process. Meanwhile, in the Cu₂O/BiVO₄–G composite the valence band of Cu₂O is more negative than the conduction band of BiVO₄, thus the electron transfer is not possible.

3.6 Photocatalytic reactions

In order to investigate the influence of different Cu₂O co-catalyst on the photocatalytic activity of BiVO₄, the photo-activities of the as-synthesized Cu₂O/BiVO₄ composites were evaluated towards the degradation of 4-CP under visible-light irradiation, as shown in Fig. 5. The results show that the prepared Cu₂O/BiVO₄–A composite produced the best organic mineralization, 27% in 240 min, while the low activity of the
Cu₂O/BiVO₄ photostimulator was attributed to its minor charge density, as aforementioned.

The effect of 4-CP initial concentration on the mineralization degree was also studied (see inset of Fig. 5). The best photocatalytic activity was observed at low 4-CP initial concentration. Cu₂O/BiVO₄–A composite reached ca. 27% mineralization degree at 50 ppm of 4-CP, while at higher concentrations of 100 and 200 ppm the mineralization degree was 10 and 5%, respectively. However, the removed amount was almost the same in terms of TOC measurement, indicating that, for the level of 4-CP concentrations herein studied, the surfaces of the three catalysts should be saturated, and their kinetic data do not depend on the 4-CP concentration, thus following similar reaction rates.

The effect of photocatalyst concentration was evaluated in order to improve the 4-CP photomineralization using Cu₂O/BiVO₄–A composite, using the following concentrations 1, 3 and 5 g L⁻¹, as illustrated in Fig. 6.

It is clear that the increase of the Cu₂O/BiVO₄–A loading in the reaction played an important role on the mineralization degree of 4-CP. The increase of the photocatalyst implies a major surface area where the organic molecule can be adsorbed, and a larger number of active sites. The best mineralization degree was 44% after 240 min with the 5 g L⁻¹ concentration, whereas only 32% of mineralization was reached in the same time with the 3 g L⁻¹ concentration.

Under the tested experimental conditions, the results indicate that the 4-CP photomineralization increases with catalyst concentration.
loading, and no light scattering by the outer layers of catalyst in the reactor or any other screening effect are enough to negatively affect the photoactivity of Cu2O/BiVO4-A composite at high concentrations.

It is well known that ‘OH and ‘O2– radicals have an important role in the oxidation of organic molecules, and the addition of a permanent O2 flux can significantly increase the number of radicals ‘OH during the reaction.\textsuperscript{27} Fig. 7 reveals that the mineralization degree of 4-CP rises to 76% after 240 min using Cu2O/BiVO4-A, in the presence of O2 (flow of 250 mL h\textsuperscript{-1}) under visible-light irradiation. Thus, molecular oxygen is an electron scavenger assisting the stabilization of holes and enhancing the reaction rate.

The mineralization degree achieved in this work for 4-chlorophenol is better than that one reported in previous studies using different photocatalyst materials such as N–TiO\textsubscript{2} (ca. 60% after 360 min), Eu\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{3}–TiO\textsubscript{2} (ca. 50% after 240 min), CuS (ca. 60% after 300 min), TiO\textsubscript{2}/WO\textsubscript{3} (ca. 40% after 180 min).\textsuperscript{18–41}

The visible-light photodegradation of 4-chlorophenol by Cu2O/BiVO4 composites can be achieved due to the improvement of the separation of photogenerated charge carriers on the composite. The proposed pathway for the photocatalytic degradation of 4-chlorophenol using Cu2O/BiVO4 composite is described with the following equations:

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{BiVO}_4 + \hbar \nu & \rightarrow \text{BiVO}_4\text{+(h\nu)} + \text{Cu}_2\text{O} (\text{e}_{\text{CB}}) \quad (9) \\
\text{BiVO}_4\text{+(h\nu)} + \text{‘OH} & \rightarrow \text{‘OH}_{\text{ads}} + \text{BiVO}_4 \quad (10) \\
\text{BiVO}_4\text{+(h\nu)} + \text{4-CP} & \rightarrow \text{intermediates} \rightarrow \text{degraded products} + \text{BiVO}_4 \quad (11) \\
\text{Cu}_2\text{O} (\text{e}_{\text{CB}}) + \text{O}_2 & \rightarrow \text{Cu}_2\text{O} + ‘\text{O}_2^- \quad (12) \\
\end{align*} \]

Once the charge carriers are photogenerated by visible-light (reaction (9)), the conduction band (CB) electrons of BiVO\textsubscript{4} are transferred to the valence band (VB) of Cu\textsubscript{2}O resulting in the presence of free holes on the VB of BiVO\textsubscript{4} and free electrons on the CB of Cu\textsubscript{2}O.

On other hand, the free holes on the VB of BiVO\textsubscript{4} react with 4-chlorophenol or hydroxide anion either free or adsorbed (reactions (10) and (11)), to produce the direct oxidation of organic molecules or the generation of ‘OH radical, respectively. The free electrons on the CB of Cu\textsubscript{2}O reduce the oxygen molecule resulting in the generation of ‘OH radical by a series of reactions ((12)–(14)). Thus, the generation of ‘OH radical is favored by the oxygen presence due to its role as electron scavenger. The oxidation reactions of 4-chlorophenol and intermediates, such as, hydroquinone (HQ) and benzoquinone (BQ), are carried out by the ‘OH radical (reactions (15)–(17)) as reported in previous studies using different photocatalyst materials.\textsuperscript{3,18}

In order to evaluate the reproducibility of the Cu2O/BiVO4 composite performance towards the 4-CP photomineralization, which is an important factor for applications related to water disinfection, reuse of the composite material was also investigated under visible-light irradiation (Fig. 8). After three cycles,
the photoactivity of the composite did not exhibit any remarkable loss, confirming that the composite is stable during the photocatalytic reaction studied. The chemical stability of Cu₂O/BiVO₄ composite was also confirmed by XRD (Fig. S6†), demonstrating that the monoclinic and cubic crystal structure of BiVO₄ and Cu₂O, respectively, remains unchanged. These results showed the feasibility of organic photocatalytic mineralization by using Cu₂O/BiVO₄ composite catalyst.

### 3.7 Identification of 4-CP intermediates

The photodegradation of 4-CP was conducted during 240 min to analyze the degradation capacity of the Cu₂O/BiVO₄ composites under visible-light irradiation. Fig. S7† shows the UV-vis spectrum of 4-CP at t = 0 min (red continuous line) under the experimental conditions proposed in the present study. As observed, a characteristic band is obtained at approximately 279 nm, which is typical for aqueous media. When the photocatalytic treatment is conducted for 20 min, a remarkable decrease is registered for the main peak, suggesting the 4-CP degradation into intermediate compounds. Multiple photocatalytic studies have successfully reported the mineralization of 4-CP into CO₂; however, while some of those studies report the predominance of hydroquinone (HQ), others identify the predominant formation of 4-chlorocatechol (4-CC) without discussing the influence of catalyst or particular experimental condition favoring the formation of a determined intermediate.

Under this premise, the formation of any of these aromatic compounds was explored during the course of photocatalytic degradation (i.e., t = 20 min). Fig. 9 exhibits an UV-vis spectrum that was carried out to detect HQ in aqueous solution (50 mg L⁻¹). The single peak recorded at ~296 nm, which agrees with the literature, is an indicator of the HQ presence. On the other hand, it was not possible to dissolve 4-CC in water in a concentration range detected by UV-vis spectroscopy, neither to find experimental data in literature concerning UV-vis spectrum for this aromatic compound.

The UV-vis spectrum of 4-CC was simulated (Fig. 9) using time-dependent density functional theory (TDDFT), in order to confront it against the data shown in Fig. S7.† As observed in this figure (t = 20 min), a small peak at 279 nm reveals the remaining 4-CP in solution, while the band at 253 nm can be assigned to the formation of 4-CC intermediate, as confirmed in the simulated spectrum described in Fig. 9. Note that this absorption band is located relatively far away from the HQ peak (296 nm, refer to Fig. 9), which also precludes detection of p-benzoquinone (~244 nm). Accordingly, 4-CC production is favored under the experimental conditions herein used. When the treatment reaches 40 min, the presence of 4-CP vanishes from the UV-vis spectrum (Fig. S7†) and only 4-CC is registered in the analysis, confirming the complete destruction of the original aromatic compound. Subsequently, abatement of 4-CC can be observed up to 240 min. It has been reported that the reaction mechanism for 4-CC degradation can involve the generation of malic, maleic and fumaric acids. However, absorption bands at wavelengths higher than 320 nm, the typical absorption ranges for these compounds, were not detected. Another possibility is that these compounds could be present in concentrations lower than the detection limit of the spectrophotometer. A forthcoming study devoted to account for the reaction mechanism of 4-CP photomineralization with Cu₂O/BiVO₄ composite catalysts will involve detailed analysis of intermediates using high-performance liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (HPLC-MS).

### 4. Conclusions

Cu₂O/BiVO₄ composites catalysts with different Cu₂O co-catalysts were synthesized by a simple impregnation method. The variation of the reducing reagent during the synthesis of Cu₂O played an important role in the optical, crystallographic and electrochemical properties of the Cu₂O/BiVO₄ composite catalyst, resulting in a different photocatalytic performance towards the mineralization of 4-CP in aqueous solutions under visible-light irradiation. The EIS study confirmed the p-n electronic behavior of the composites and demonstrated that a larger amount of charge carriers exist in Cu₂O/BiVO₄ composite catalyst with respect to the pure materials. The study of some experimental variables on the photocatalytic performance of Cu₂O/BiVO₄ catalysts, such as preparation method of co-catalyst, catalyst concentration, 4-CP initial concentration and oxygen flux showed their influence to enhance the photocatalytic activity of the material for 4-CP mineralization under visible-light irradiation. The complete destruction of 4-CP proceeded throughout the formation of 4-CC without involving the parallel generation of hydroquinone/p-benzoquinone, according to experimental and computed UV-vis spectra determined for pure intermediate compounds. From its performance and chemical stability and reusability, the Cu₂O/BiVO₄ composite catalysts can be considered as promising alternatives for the advanced treatment of 4-CP.
presented an evident potential for its use as catalyst for water remediation under visible-light irradiation.

**Conflicts of interest**

There are no conflicts to declare.

**Acknowledgements**

The authors acknowledge the financial support provided by the CONACYT (Grant No. 178895), the PAICYT, PRODEP, and the Spanish “Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovación”, through project HIDROPILSOL (CTQ2013-47103-R). The authors thank Dr Felipe Montoya for a critical reading of the manuscript and for stimulating discussions.

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