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Efficient photo-assisted Fenton-like reaction of yolk–shell CuSe(Cu₂Se)/g-C₃N₄ heterojunctions for methylene blue degradation†

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Herein, a CuSe(Cu₂Se) yolk–shell structure (CC) was synthesized when room temperature was 25 degree Celsius using Cu₂O as a soft template, and the g-C₃N₄/CuSe(Cu₂Se) heterojunction (CC-G) was formed by coupling appropriate amounts of g-C₃N₄ in the selenization process to provide a novel, green, economical, and efficient photo-Fenton catalytic material. Photo-Fenton degradation experiments proved that in the presence of hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂), a small amount of g-C₃N₄ hybridization on Cu-based Fenton catalysts significantly improved methylene blue (MB) degradation. The suitable amount of g-C₃N₄ hybridization was selected according to the degradation efficiency. The mass of g-C₃N₄ constituted 20% of the mass of the Cu₂O soft template. The composite material prepared using this combination (CC-G-20) exhibited the best MB degradation performance. The MB degradation efficiency in the CC-G-20/H₂O₂/visible light system was almost 98.3% after 60 min, which is higher than those of the parent materials (g-C₃N₄, 12.7%; CC, 58.6%) and had cyclic stability. The catalytic system can also stably degrade MB under dark conditions, where the MB degradation was almost 82% after 60 min. The heterojunction prevented excessive electrons and holes (e⁻ and h⁺) recombination, stabilizing the reactive active substance of hydroxyl in the photo-Fenton-like catalytic system. Electron paramagnetic resonance and photoluminescence experiments confirmed this inference.

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1. Introduction

Dye pollution from the textile industry has become an increasingly serious environmental problem. According to statistics, nearly 200 billion liters of hardy biodegradable colored wastewater are produced every year.^{1,2} These discharged polluting dyes can seriously harm human health and all levels of natural ecosystems.³ Moreover, the self-purification capacity of the environment is insufficient to treat these dyes in a short time. Therefore, the artificial construction of efficient catalytic systems can reduce such natural burden.

In this regard, many efficient photocatalysts, such as TiO₂, MoS₂, Bi₂MoO₆, and Fe₂O₃, have been successfully developed.^{4–7} Another technology used to degrade pollutants is Fenton oxidation, which is a branch of advanced oxidation technology. Compared with traditional photocatalytic systems, some Fenton-like oxidation can efficiently degrade pollutants under dark conditions.⁸ Moreover, photo-Fenton oxidation technology improves some of the defects of Fenton oxidation technology as it has higher degradation efficiency, requires less chemical additives, and produces less sludge.³ In addition to iron,

Fenton-like systems composed of some transition metals and hydrogen peroxide have also been extensively studied. Some Fenton-like catalytic systems, such as CuS^{9,10} and CuSe,¹¹ can well solve the continuous catalytic degradation of pollutants within 24 h.

Copper selenide is a wideband p-type semiconductor¹¹ with unique thermoelectric,²¹ Seebeck,²² and photo-electric²³ effects and is widely applied to solar cells²⁴ because of adjustable stoichiometric ratios (CuSe, Cu₂Se, Cu₃Se₂, and Cu_{2–x}Se)^{12–15} and different types of crystallographic systems: cubic, tetragonal, single monocline, and hexagonal structures.^{16–20} In addition, copper selenide quantum dots have been used in traditional photocatalysis because of their high specific surface area, crystallinity, and small particle size.²⁵ Similar to traditional iron ions, copper ions generate highly active hydroxyl radicals (·OH) by reacting with hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂).^{26,27} ·OH plays an important role in the degradation of pollutants.²⁸ Therefore, copper selenide can be regarded as an excellent Fenton-like catalyst with the synergistic action of light and H₂O₂. In the presence of H₂O₂, Cu_{2–x}Se thin film catalysts can remove methylene blue (MB) from the water after visible light irradiation.²⁹ Copper selenide materials with different morphologies and sizes can effectively degrade organic dyes in coordination with visible light and H₂O₂.^{11,30,31} This efficient Fenton-like photocatalytic system induced by visible light

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avoids strict pH conditions and it is more green and efficient with low energy consumption.^{32–34}

Furthermore, visible-light-driven g-C₃N₄-based photocatalytic systems have broad application prospects in wastewater purification.³⁵ Photocatalytic systems with g-C₃N₄ entail low costs and can be combined with many metal and nonmetal materials, thereby significantly improving the photocatalytic efficiency of the system.^{36,37} The improvement of the visible light activity of g-C₃N₄-based catalysts mainly stems from their good visible light response, high chemical stability, strong redox ability, and rapid charge transfer and separation processes.³⁸ The surface modification of g-C₃N₄ catalysts can effectively improve the photocatalytic decomposition of water.³⁹ g-C₃N₄ coupled with other catalysts can effectively reduce the recombination of photogenerated electrons and holes.⁴⁰

The above two semiconductor types have excellent properties and are easy to prepare. If they are coupled at a specific proportion, the recombination of photoinduced carriers may be effectively reduced, thus improving the synergistic catalytic degradation of visible light and H₂O₂.

Herein, we report a novel composite of g-C₃N₄ hybridized CuSe(Cu₂Se) as an effective Fenton-like photocatalyst for MB degradation. In the preparation of copper selenide at 25 degrees Celsius, g-C₃N₄ was successfully hybridized with the CuSe(Cu₂Se) yolk-shell structure. A little g-C₃N₄ was added during the selenization of the Cu₂O soft template. The ratios of the usage of g-C₃N₄ and Cu₂O soft template are different (Section 2.2.3). Finally, CC-G-20 was used as the main research object because it has the best MB degradation ability obtained at different g-C₃N₄ dosages. Whether other excessive metallic chalcogenide compounds rational hybridize g-C₃N₄ by this method to improve the catalytic level, and it is also worth discussing how to make g-C₃N₄/Fenton catalytic materials obtain the most appropriate hybrid g-C₃N₄ way (the most effective degradation of dyes).

CC-G-20 composites were characterized *via* X-ray diffraction (XRD), transmission electron microscopy (TEM), Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR), X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS), and ultraviolet-visible spectroscopy (UV-vis). The active substances involved in the materials/visible light/H₂O₂ synergistic system were investigated through photoluminescence (PL) and electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR). The cycling stability of the CC-G-20 composites was studied. After the fourth cycle experiment, the degradation efficiency of MB by CC-G-20 reached 96.3% within 120 min. The MB degradation performance and possible reaction mechanism of the synergistic system were described.

In direct Fenton-like reaction under dark conditions, H₂O₂ reacts directly with Cu(I) to form the Fenton reactive active [•]OH. Moreover, photoinduced Fenton-like reaction and direct Fenton-like reaction simultaneously occur under light conditions. In the CuSe/g-C₃N₄ heterojunction structure, which promotes the separation of photogenerated electrons and holes in the local area of the shell, the electrons then react with the H₂O₂ to form [•]OH. Combining the above two processes, the degradation efficiency of MB is improved.

2. Experimental

2.1. Chemicals

The chemical reagents used in this experiment were analytically pure (Aladdin Shanghai), including sodium sulfite (Na₂SO₃), sodium hydroxide (NaOH) and selenium powder (Se), copper sulfate pentahydrate (CuSO₄·5H₂O), polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP-K30), ascorbic acid (C₆H₈O₆), anhydrous ethanol (C₂H₆O), ethylene glycol (EG, (CH₂OH)₂), and melamine (C₃N₃(NH₂)₃).

2.2. Synthesis of CuSe(Cu₂Se)/g-C₃N₄

2.2.1. Synthesis of g-C₃N₄. Graphite-phase carbon nitride (g-C₃N₄) was synthesized through heat treatment. We placed 5 g of C₃N₃(NH₂)₃ into a ceramic boat and kept it fluffy and smooth. Then, we placed the ceramic boat into a tubular furnace. The furnace temperature was raised from 25 degrees Celsius to 550 degrees Celsius at a rate of 15 degree Celsius per 1 min. Calcination was continued at 550 degrees Celsius for 4 h. After the tubular furnace cooled to 25 degrees Celsius, the obtained sample (g-C₃N₄) was placed into an agate mortar for manual grinding. After 1 h, the resulting faint yellow powder was collected and properly stored for subsequent use.

2.2.2. Synthesis of the Cu₂O soft template and selenium water. The CuSe(Cu₂Se) yolk-shell structure was prepared through cuprous oxide reaction with solution containing selenium ions at 25 degree Celsius. First, 1 g of CuSO₄·5H₂O was dissolved in 100 mL of deionized water. Then, 0.2 g of PVP-K30 was added to form solution A, and 4 g of NaOH was dissolved in 50 mL of deionized water to form solution B. Solution B was quickly added to solution A using a dropper and stirred for 30 min. Then, 3 mmol of C₆H₈O₆ was added to the mixture and stirred vigorously for 10 min. The orange product (Cu₂O) was washed thrice with deionized water and C₂H₆O, respectively. After centrifugation, it was dried at 60 degree Celsius for 12 h in an oven.

Second, 1.5 mmol of Na₂SO₃ was dissolved in 18 mL of deionized water, and 0.15 mol of NaOH was added to the solution. After NaOH was completely dissolved, 1.5 mmol of Se powder was added and stirred for 10 min. Then, the beaker was placed into an oil bath, heated to 80 degree Celsius, and stirred for 30 min, forming a wine-red solution containing selenium ions.

2.2.3. Synthesis of CuSe(Cu₂Se)(CC)/g-C₃N₄ yolk-shell. For solution C, 20 mg of Cu₂O was placed in 12 mL of EG and then ultrasonically dispersed for 30 min. A certain amount of g-C₃N₄ was placed in 3 mL selenium water for ultrasonic dispersion. During dispersion, g-C₃N₄ deposited at the bottom of the container was shaken well by hand every 5 min, placed in solution C after 30 min, and stirred vigorously at 25 degrees Celsius for 100 min to obtain a black product—the CuSe(Cu₂Se)(CC) yolk-shell material. Then, the obtained product was washed with deionized water and C₂H₆O twice. Following centrifugation, it was dried at 60 degree Celsius for 12 h in an oven. The composite of g-C₃N₄ and Cu₂O according to different mass ratios was named CC-G-X, X = 5, 10, 20, 30 (X/100:the mass of g-C₃N₄/the mass of Cu₂O).



2.3. Characterization

The crystal structures of the materials were characterized *via* XRD (Bruker D8 ADVANCE). The surface microstructures of the materials were observed using a field-emission scanning electron microscope FESEM (Hitachi S-4800). Scanning transmission electron microscopy (STEM, TALOS F200X) was used to observe the interior structure of composites and the distribution of the main elements. XPS (Escalab 250Xi) was used to analyze the chemical environment information of the materials. The valence band (VB)-XPS diagram of the CC material was measured using XPS (Thermo Scientific K-Alpha), and the approximate VB position was determined. A Fourier infrared microscopic imaging spectrometer (NicoletIn10MX/Nicolet6700) was used to characterize the functions of the composites. BaSO₄ was used as a reference background, and a UV-vis spectrophotometer (Shimadzu UV-3600) was used to measure the absorption spectrum of the materials. A UV-vis spectrophotometer (Beijing Purkinge TU-1810) was used to measure the MB concentration. Electron spin resonance (EPR) signals were measured in visible light using a Bruker EMXPLUS paramagnetic resonance spectrometer. The PL spectra of the prepared samples were obtained using the QM/TM spectrometer of American PTI.

2.4. Photocatalytic degradation experiments

MB degradation in the CC-G-X/visible light/H₂O₂ system was measured at 25 degrees Celsius. The photocatalytic reaction instrument was used in the experiment (Shanghai Bilang). The details are as follows. First, 10 mg of the studied sample was placed in a cylindrical quartz tube. Then, 25 mL of an MB aqueous solution was added (30 mg L⁻¹ concentration). Post dispersion, it was placed in a dark box to simulate a photocatalytic reaction and stirred in darkness at 25 degree Celsius for 60 min. After the sample and dye solution reached adsorption analytical equilibrium (The adsorption properties are shown in Table 1 of the supplementary document.†), 0.1 mL of H₂O₂ was dripped into the tube, and a xenon lamp was turned on. The xenon lamp was located in the center, surrounded by eight quartz reactors. The 420 nm UV cutoff filter was located between the light source and the quartz reactor. Then, 2 mL of the samples was drawn every 20 min, and the lamp was switched off after 120 min. Each sample was immediately centrifuged for 1 min using an 11 000 rpm high-speed centrifuge. After two cycles of centrifugation, the supernatant was extracted, and the dye concentration in the solution was detected using a UV-vis spectrophotometer at the characteristic wavelength of 664 nm.

2.5. Analysis experiment

EPR signals were measured under vis light using a Bruker EMXPLUS paramagnetic resonance spectrometer. First, 30 μg of the sample was added to 200 mM of deionised water, followed by the addition of 30 μL of DMPO (Add TEMPO when testing the signal of the holes, other conditions remain the same), and the resulting mixture was rapidly mixed. A capillary tube was used

to absorb a certain amount of the mixed liquid, which was then dropped into a quartz tube and placed into the EPR sample chamber for the hydroxyl radical test. Spot UV-vis light (420 nm UV cut-off filter) was used as the light source. The signals were recorded every 5 min.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Characterization

XRD patterns of the CC-G-20 composite, CC, and g-C₃N₄ are shown in Fig. 1(a). Fig. 1(b) shows the full diffraction spectrum of the CC and CC-G-20 materials. The XRD spectra of CC and CC-G-20 exhibited peaks corresponding to the following angles: 26.4°, 27.8°, 31.1°, 45.9°, 49.9°, and 56.5°, which corresponded to the (1 1 1), (1 1 2), (0 0 6), (2 0 0), (1 1 8), and (2 0 6) crystal planes, respectively (JCPDS card number 34-0171). The corresponding cell parameters of the standard card were $a = b = 3.940 \text{ \AA}$ and $c = 17.230 \text{ \AA}$, corresponding to the hexagonal crystal structure of CuSe. In addition, at 26.5°, 44.8°, and 53.2°, three high diffraction peaks did not correspond to the above JCPDS cards. These three peaks corresponded to the (1 1 1) and (2 2 0) crystal planes of Cu₂Se (standard JCPDS card no. 88-2043), and the cell parameters were $a = b = c = 5.694 \text{ \AA}$, corresponding to the cubic crystal structure of Cu₂Se. These results show that CC was an impure phase. A wide diffraction peak was observed at about 27.6°, a strong wide peak corresponding to the crystal plane of g-C₃N₄ (0 0 2). This was caused by the superposition of the conjugate aromatic system.⁴¹ The diffraction peak of CC-G-20 at 27.6° was not obvious, which was because the content of g-C₃N₄ in actual hybridization is low.^{1,42}

The TEM photos clearly show the specific internal microstructures of the samples. Fig. 2(a and b) clearly shows the yolk-shell structure of the composite material (CC-G-20). The diameter of CC-G-20 was about 1.5–2 μm, and the diameter of the yolk was about 1 μm. The thickness of the shell part was less than 100 nm. More g-C₃N₄ was obviously attached to the shell. Fig. 2(c–h) shows the distribution of elements in the composites, mainly C, N, O, Se, and Cu. Because of the use of carbon film during the test, the distribution of C was relatively uniform. Most of the N was concentrated on the surface of the spherical shell. O elements were the oxygen absorbed into the material. Cu and Se were mainly distributed in the shell and yolk regions. Fig. 2(i–j) shows the TEM pictures of g-C₃N₄ and CC.

We tested the XPS spectra of CC-G-20 and its precursor material CC to further characterize their chemical environment information. As shown in Fig. 3(a), Cu, Se, C, and N elements mainly exist in CC-G-20. However, no characteristic peak corresponding to N was observed in CC because no g-C₃N₄ existed in CC. Fig. 3(b and c) are the fine spectra of C and N in CC-G-20, respectively. The sp² bond of the C atom (N–C=N), and the adventitious carbon species (C–C) on g-C₃N₄ were located at 288.3 and 284.8 eV, respectively (Fig. 3(b)).⁴³ The chemical states of carbide was located at 282.2 eV.⁴⁴ In Fig. 3(c), N exhibited three distinct peaks, and the peak at 398.8 eV corresponded to the sp²-specific orbital of nitrogen atoms (C=N–C),⁴⁵ whereas the peaks at 400.5 and 404.9 eV are related to the amino groups carrying hydrogen (C–N–H) and charge effect localization in



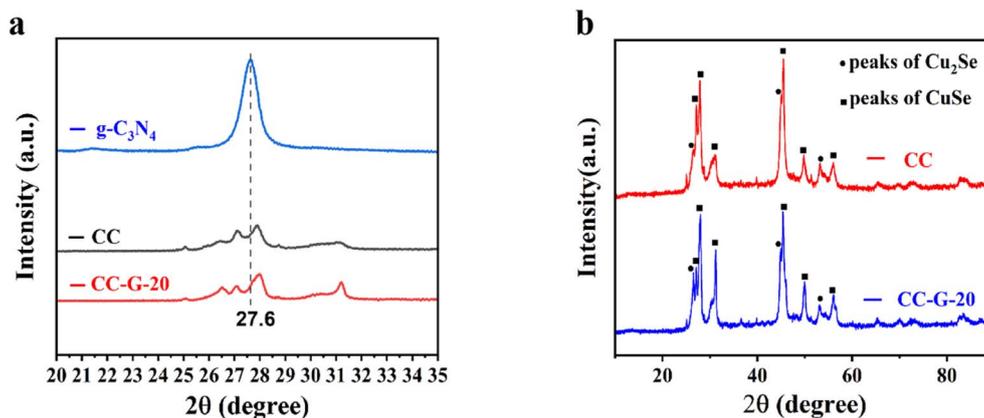


Fig. 1 (a) Magnified XRD patterns of the CC, g-C₃N₄ and CC-G-20. (b) The full diffraction spectrum of CC and CC-G-20.

heterocyclic rings.⁴⁶ In Fig. 3(d), the peaks at 932.1 eV (CC and CC-G-20) corresponded to Cu 2p_{3/2} of Cu²⁺, whereas the peaks at 952.1 (CC) and 952.0 eV (CC-G-20) are related to the spin-orbit splitting effect of Cu 2p_{1/2}, and satellite peaks appearing at 944.2 (CC) and 945.9 eV (CC-G-20). Furthermore, the peaks located at 933.9 and 954.1 eV (CC) and 933.1 and 953.1 eV (CC-G-20) correspond to Cu 2p_{3/2} and Cu 2p_{1/2} of Cu⁺.⁴⁷ These data also confirm the existence of Cu⁺ in the materials. As shown in Fig. 3(e), The Se 3d_{5/2} and Se 3d_{3/2} were located at 54.2 and 54.9 eV, respectively (CC-G-20: 53.9 and 54.8 eV).⁴⁸

FT-IR analysis was performed for g-C₃N₄ in the CC-G composite shell. CC-G-20 with the best catalytic performance and its two parent materials CC and g-C₃N₄ were selected. Their FT-IR spectra are shown in Fig. 4. The absorption of the CN-

heterocyclic system at 1250, 1319, 1463, 1575, and 1630 cm⁻¹ could be attributed to its typical stretching patterns.⁴⁹ The peak between 3000 and 3500 cm⁻¹ originated from the N-H of the g-C₃N₄ structure.⁵⁰ The characteristic absorption peak of g-C₃N₄ at 812 cm⁻¹ was caused by the stretching vibration of the triazine cycle.⁵¹ CuSe(Cu₂Se) (CC) had no peak at 812 cm⁻¹; however, CC-G-20 exhibited a small peak, which was not obvious because of the low content of g-C₃N₄ in the complex.^{1,42}

The light absorption properties of the prepared g-C₃N₄ and CC were tested from 250 to 800 nm using a UV-vis spectrometer. As presented in Fig. 5(a), the as-synthesized CuSe(Cu₂Se) yolk-shell (CC) exhibits strong light absorption at the visible light range because of its narrow band gap. Moreover, absorption at less than 450 nm is due to the band gap of g-C₃N₄.⁵² The

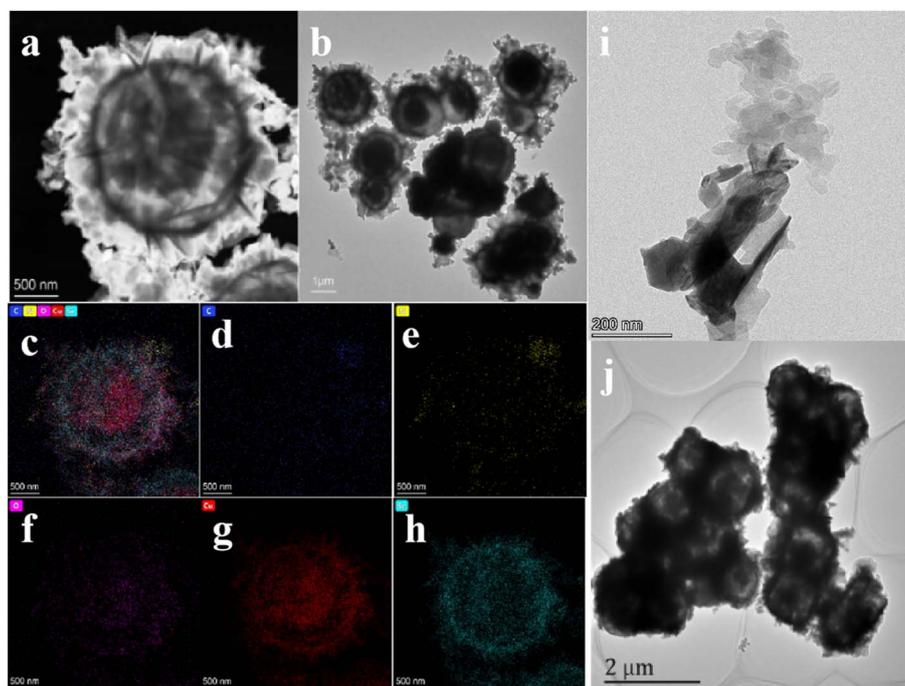


Fig. 2 TEM images of (a and b) CC-G-20; (c-h) HAADF images of CC-G-20; (i) g-C₃N₄; (j) CC.



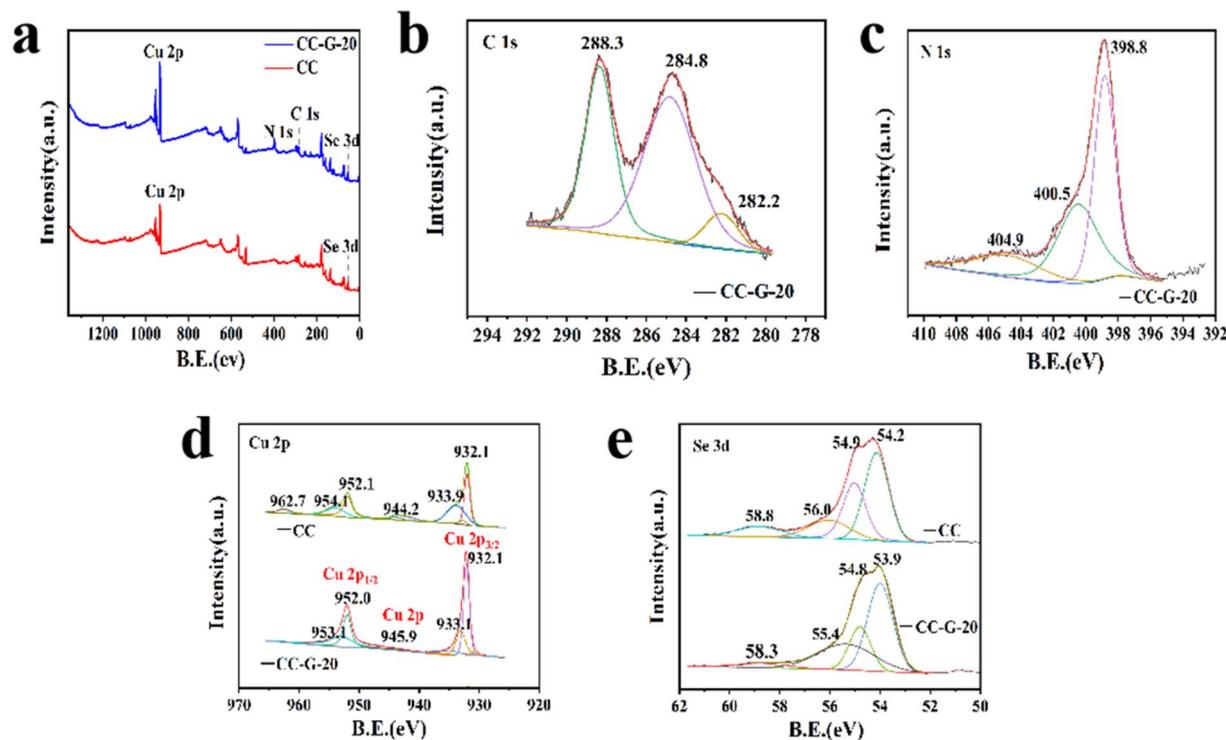


Fig. 3 XPS spectra of CC-G-20 referred to the parent CC. (a) Survey scan, (b) C 1s, (c) N 1s, (d) Cu 2p, and (e) Se 3d.

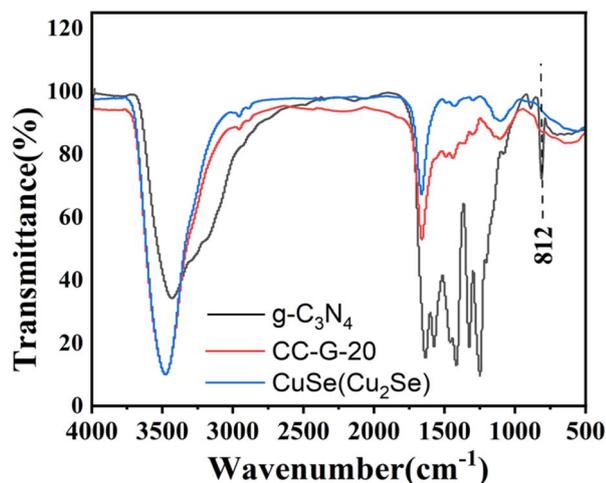


Fig. 4 FT-IR spectra of the CC, $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$, and CC-G-20 composites.

absorption property of CC-G-20 is between those of CC and $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$.

The band gap energy (E_g) is estimated using light absorption images and the Tauc plot approach using eqn (1).⁵³

$$K(h\nu - E_g)^{1/n} = F(R)h\nu \quad (1)$$

Herein, $F(R)$ is the absorption coefficient; n represents the type of semiconductor; K is a constant; $h\nu$ is the light energy, and E_g is the band gap energy. Fig. 5(b) and (c) show the band gap of CC and $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$ as 1.41 and 2.68 eV, respectively. The calculated

band gap of CC is considerably smaller than that of the most reported CuSe structures.⁵⁴

3.2. MB degradation of the CC-G composites

A TU-1810 UV-vis spectrophotometer was used to measure the change in MB solution concentration with reaction time to calculate the photocatalytic efficiency (C/C_0) of the materials in a certain reaction time. We found the following order of photocatalytic efficiency: CC-G-20 > CC-G-30 > CC-G-10 > CC-G-5 > CC > $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$. Among the composites, CC-G-30 and CC-G-10 had similar MB degradation levels, which were lower than the degradation level of CC-G-20 but higher than the degradation level of CC-G-5. Results show that the catalytic efficiency of CC-G-20 with a small amount of $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$ was considerably higher than those of the single CC and $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$, regardless of the high or low load of $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$. The CC-G-20/visible light/ H_2O_2 system had the highest catalytic efficiency after 120 min, almost reaching 100% (Fig. 6(a)), which was confirmed in the UV-vis absorption spectral variation of MB in Fig. 6(d). After 60 min of reaction, the MB degradation efficiency of CC-G-20 reached 98.3% (Fig. 6(b)). It can be observed that $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$ and CuSe on the surface of the composite materials had synergistic effects on improving MB degradation. Significantly higher degradation efficiency may be the cause of $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$ and CC heterojunction, which substantially reduces the recombination rate of photogenic electrons and photogenic holes. Thus, more isolated electrons and holes are generated, which contribute to the generation of $\cdot\text{OH}$. $\cdot\text{OH}$ is the active substance of pollutant degradation in Fenton-like reactions. Too little $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$ may



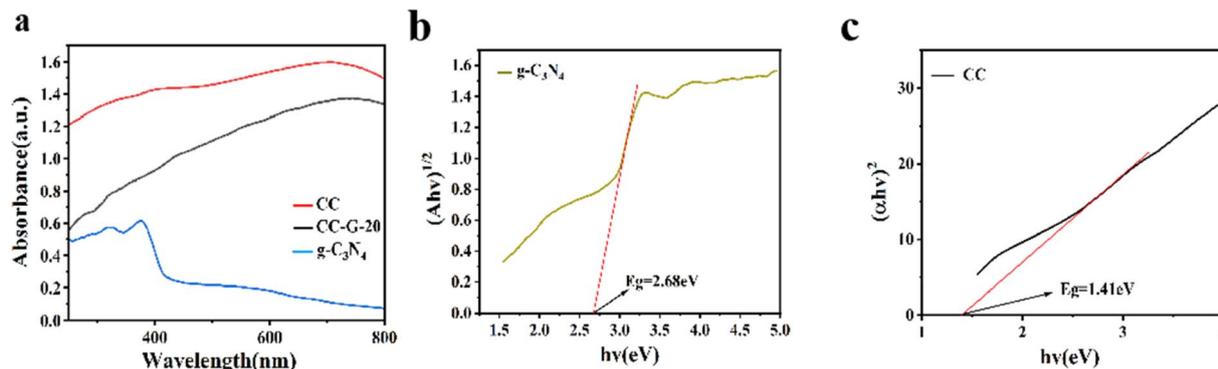


Fig. 5 (a) UV-vis spectra of CC-G-20 referred to the parent CC and g-C₃N₄. (b) Band gap width of g-C₃N₄ (plots of $(h\nu)^{1/2}$ vs. photon energy $[h\nu]$). (c) Band gap width of CC (plots of $(h\nu)^2$ vs. photon energy $[h\nu]$).

result in the excessive recombination of photogenerated carriers compared with CC-G-20. When more g-C₃N₄ is compounded onto the CC material, too much load is exerted owing to the local “covering effect”.⁵⁵ In both cases, the MB degradation efficiency of the system is reduced (Fig. 6(a)). Therefore, the recombination amount of g-C₃N₄ in the process of material synthesis must be controlled. Following several tests, we determined that CC-G-20 eventually reaches the optimal MB degradation level.

Further, the effects of three variables (CC-G-20/visible light/H₂O₂) on the degradation efficiency of MB in the system were studied. As shown in Fig. 6(c), the visible light stability of the MB dye in an aqueous solution without catalysts and H₂O₂ was

verified through a blank control experiment. Under visible light, when H₂O₂ was added without a catalyst, the degradation rate reached 41% within 120 min, which proved that H₂O₂ could mildly degrade MB under visible light. In the absence of H₂O₂, CC-G-20 had a low degradation efficiency of pollutants (only 13% after 120 min). CC-G-20 had a certain ability to degrade MB in the presence of H₂O₂ under dark conditions, and the degradation rate was 82% after 60 min. Therefore, the composite material can also be effectively applied under practical light conditions. Under visible light, the degradation efficiency of CC-G-20 was further improved, which was close to 98.3% after 60 min. At each sampling time point, the MB degradation level of the CC-G-20/visible light/H₂O₂ system was

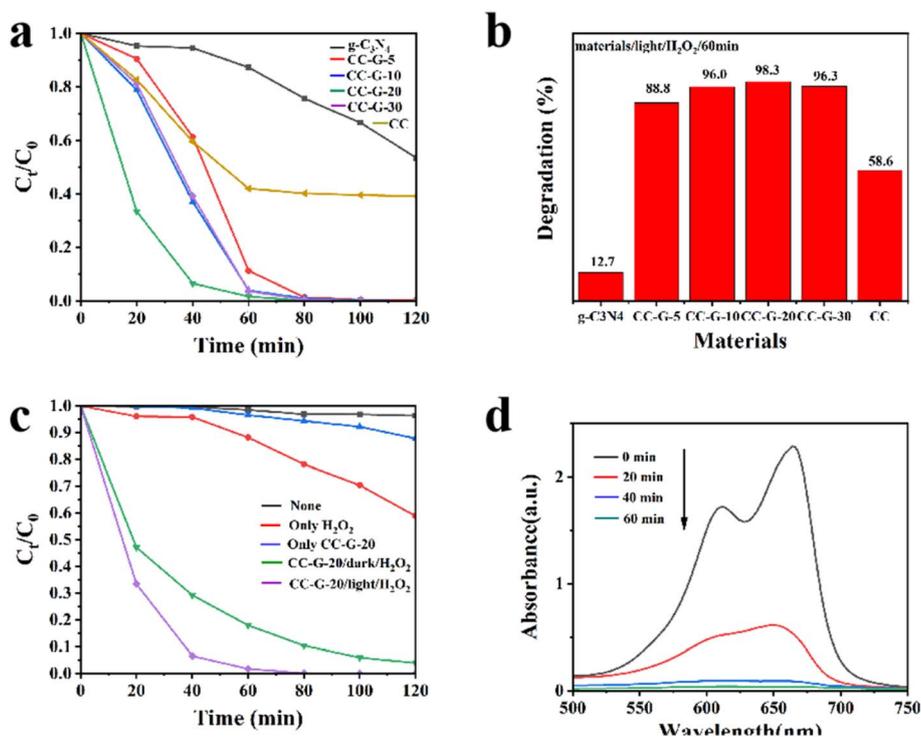


Fig. 6 Reaction conditions: 10 mg of photocatalyst, 25 mL of 30 mg L⁻¹ MB⁻¹, 0.1 mL of H₂O₂. (a and c) Degradation of MB under different conditions. (b) MB degradation efficiencies of CC-G-X, g-C₃N₄, and CC at 60 min. (d) UV-vis spectral changes of MB with time (CC-G-20).



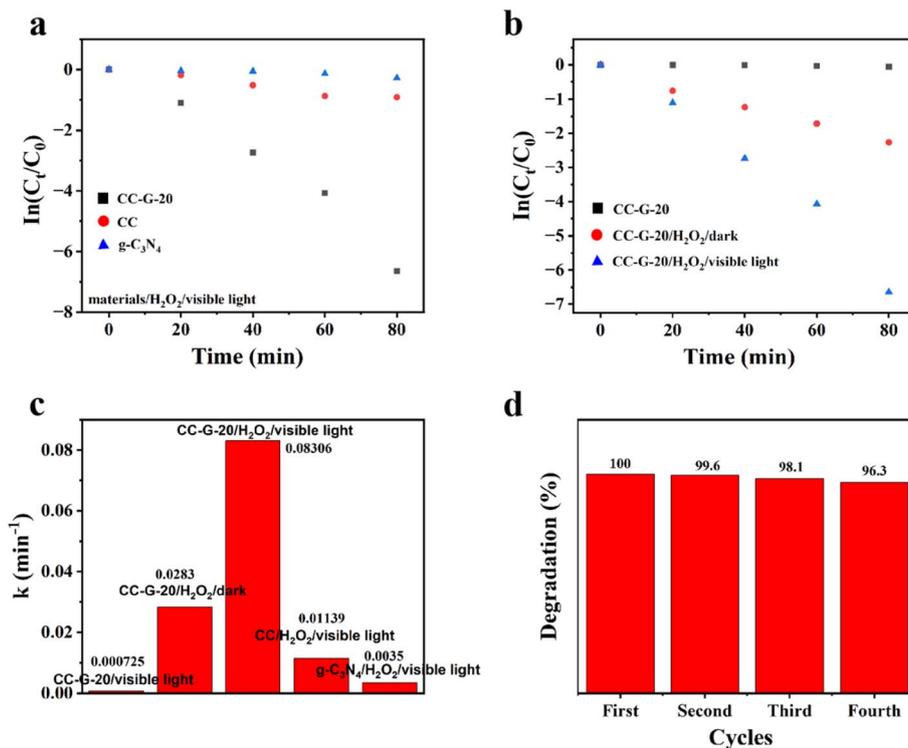


Fig. 7 (a and b) $\ln(C_t/C_0)$ of different catalytic systems (CC-G-20, CC, and g-C₃N₄/visible light/H₂O₂ systems) varied with the reaction time. (c) Reaction rate constants of five catalytic systems in 7(a and b). (d) CC-G-20/visible light/H₂O₂ cycle experiment for MB degradation.

better than that of the CC-G-20/dark/H₂O₂ system. This was because light further promoted the separation of carriers in the catalytic process. The above results indicate that visible light, H₂O₂, and CC-G composites all play important roles in MB degradation. Apparently, the synergistic effect of the three elements maximized the MB degradation efficiency.

We performed linear fitting on the MB photodegradation kinetics curve ($\ln(C/C_0) = kT$) to further quantify the above synergistic effects. k is the slope after the linear fitting of the scatter points in Fig. 7(a and b), and it is the rate constant of the materials/H₂O₂/visible light system. The higher the k value, the greater the MB degradation promotion effect of the system. The k values of the three catalytic oxidation systems ([CC-G-20, CC,

and g-C₃N₄/visible light/H₂O₂) were calculated as 0.08306, 0.01139, and 0.0035, respectively. Furthermore, the k values of the three systems (CC-G-20/H₂O₂/dark; CC-G-20/H₂O₂/visible light; and CC-G-20/visible light) were calculated as 0.0283, 0.08306, and 0.000725, respectively. These k values are summarized in Fig. 7(c). The synergy coefficient SI⁵⁶ is further quoted: $SI = k_{\text{MNVH}} / (k_{\text{MH}} + k_{\text{MV}})$, where k_{MNVH} , k_{MV} , and k_{MH} are the rate constants of CC-G-20/visible light/H₂O₂, CC-G-20/visible light, and CC-G-20/dark/H₂O₂, respectively. The calculated result of SI is 2.86. These results indicate that this work hybridized primitive materials (CC and g-C₃N₄) with the general performance of MB degradation to form a composite material (CC-G-20) with excellent collaborative catalytic efficiency and

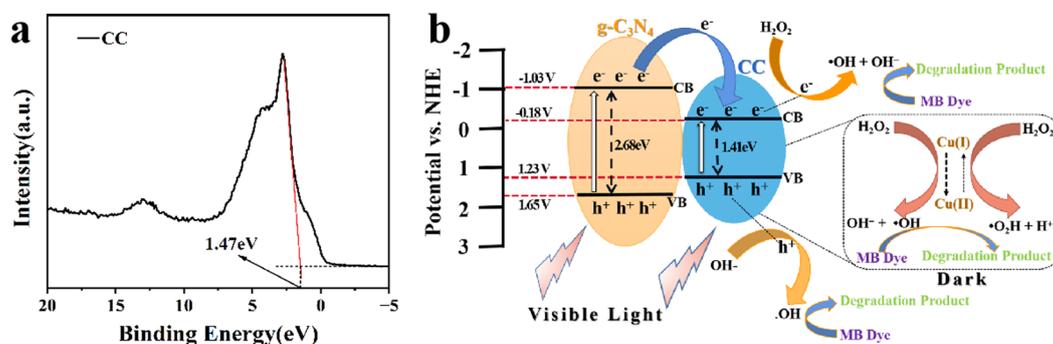


Fig. 8 (a) Spectrum of the valence band XPS. (b) Band structure of CC-G-20; schematic illustration of the photocatalytic reaction of CC-G-20 and the degradation of MB over CC-G-20 under dark and light irradiation conditions.



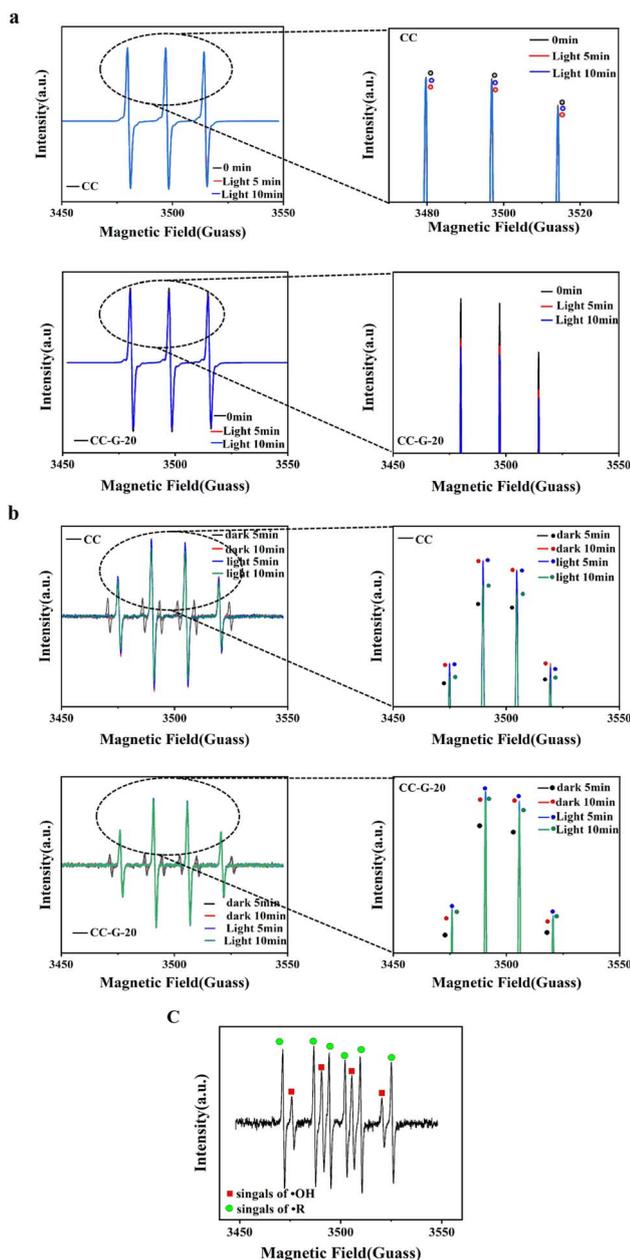


Fig. 9 (a) EPR spectra of TEMPO- h^+ adducts formed with the irradiation time of visible light (dark) in the CC and CC-G-20 suspension. (b) EPR spectra of DMPO- \cdot OH adducts formed with the irradiation time of visible light (dark) in the suspension of CC and CC-G-20. (c) EPR spectra of CC-G-20 without H_2O_2 .

that can efficiently and sustainably degrade MB under either visible light or dark conditions. Further details in this regard are discussed hereafter. Fig. 7(d) shows the ability of the synergistic system to degrade MB after four test cycles. The catalytic efficiency was 96.5% at 120 min after four cycles. This proves the cyclic stability of CC-G-20.

3.3. Proposed photocatalytic mechanism

The band structure of the CC-G-20 composite was determined using the VB-XPS spectrum (Fig. 8(a)) and Tauc plot spectrum

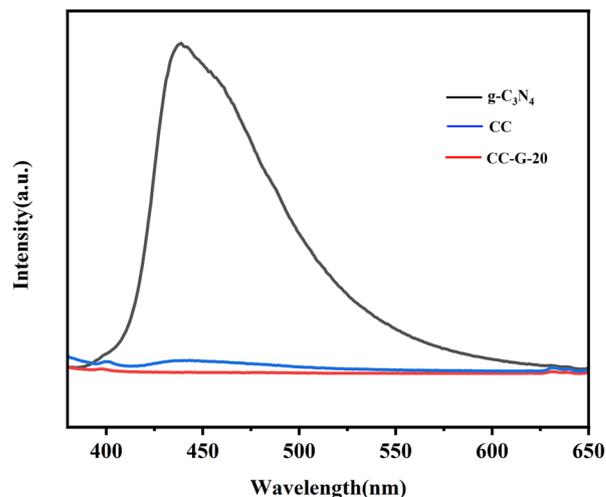


Fig. 10 PL emission spectra of CC, $g-C_3N_4$, and CC-G-20.

(Fig. 5(b and c)). The VB position of the CC is at approximately 1.47 eV (~ 1.23 eV vs. normal hydrogen electrode [NHE]), as shown in Fig. 8(b), whereas the VB of $g-C_3N_4$ is at approximately 1.65 eV vs. NHE.⁵⁷ Moreover, the bandgaps of CC and $g-C_3N_4$ are at approximately 1.41 and 2.68 eV, respectively, according to the UV-differential reflectance spectroscopy in Fig. 5(b and c). The CB positions of CC and $g-C_3N_4$ could be calculated as -0.18 and -1.03 eV, respectively. The band structure of the prepared CC-G-20 is presented in Fig. 8(b). The redox potential for $H_2O/\cdot OH$ is 2.80 eV.⁵⁸ These results imply that the photogenerated holes cannot react with the absorbed H_2O molecule to form $\cdot OH$. However, according to the results of the degradation experiments, adding H_2O_2 can solve this problem.

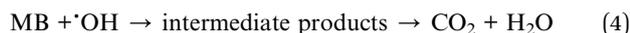
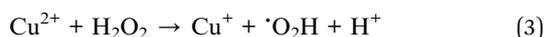
$\cdot OH$ formed *via* H_2O_2 excitation can be quantified using EPR, employing DMPO as a trapping reagent. The generation of photo-generated holes can be determined by the reduction of the EPR signal of TEMPO because photo-generated holes consume TEMPO under illumination. Fig. 9(a) indicates that the number of generated holes increases with increasing illumination time for the CC-G-20/ H_2O_2 /vis light system; the formation of holes increases under light irradiation for 5 min compared to that in the dark at 0 min, and the number of holes decreases after 10 min of light irradiation compared to that after 5 min. These results indicate that the isolated photo-generated holes and electrons in CC-G-20 are more stable than those in CC with increasing illumination time. These electrons can further react with H_2O_2 to form $\cdot OH$ and OH^- (Fig. 8), enhancing the efficiency and stability of MB degradation. Fig. 9(b) shows $\cdot OH$ signals. The $\cdot R$ signal at the initial stage of the reaction is caused by the residual solvent (EG) on the materials (The $\cdot R$ signal in Fig. 9(c) is also for this reason), which gradually disappears with the progress of the reaction. $\cdot OH$ signal intensities of CC/ H_2O_2 /vis light and CC-G-20/ H_2O_2 /vis light systems increase with an increase in the reaction time under dark conditions. Under light irradiation for 10 min, the $\cdot OH$ signal of the CC/ H_2O_2 /vis light system is weak, whereas that of the CC-G-20/ H_2O_2 /vis light system remains stable. This is confirmed by the change in the signal of photo-generated holes,



as shown in Fig. 9(a). Fig. 9(c) shows a weak $\cdot\text{OH}$ signal of CC-G-20 without H_2O_2 , which is weaker than that in the system with H_2O_2 . This confirms the experimental results shown in Fig. 6(c).

Fig. 10 shows that CC-G-20 exhibits a lower PL emission peak intensity than CC and $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$. This indicates that the reorganisation of photo-generated carriers in CC-G-20 is significantly inhibited because $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$ and CC form a heterojunction in the composite.⁵⁹ Therefore, this composite can achieve a significant separation of electrons and holes. Photo-generated electrons are transferred from $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$ to the CC yolk-shell structure during the photo-Fenton reaction, implying that the system can produce more sustainable and stable $\cdot\text{OH}$. This is consistent with the results of the EPR analysis.

Based on the above-mentioned results, the mechanism of MB degradation by CC-G-20/ H_2O_2 can be discussed. Fig. 8 indicates that the degradation process can be analysed in two stages. A small amount of H_2O_2 reacts with copper ions in the material to produce reactive $\cdot\text{OH}$ in the dark. The produced $\cdot\text{OH}$ degrade pollutants and is accompanied by the redox cycle of $\text{Cu}^+/\text{Cu}^{2+}$. Following conjectures can be drawn using eqn (2) and (3):⁶⁰ (i) Cu^+ reacts with H_2O_2 to generate Cu^{2+} ; (ii) Cu^{2+} is converted to Cu^+ as shown in eqn (3) with the generation of $\cdot\text{O}_2\text{H}$ radicals. (i) and (ii) are accompanied by the formation of $\cdot\text{OH}$. Hydroxyl radicals react with pollutants to form minerals [eqn (4)].⁶¹ The same process occurs under light irradiation.



$\cdot\text{OH}$ generated by the reaction of photo-generated holes with water is negligible on exposing CC-G-20 to light (without H_2O_2). CC-G-20 with a small amount of H_2O_2 absorbs light energy under vis light to generate holes and electrons. Photo-generated holes and electrons are distributed at the top of the VB and the bottom of the CB of $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$ and CC, respectively. H_2O_2 reacts with the photo-generated electrons of CC to generate $\cdot\text{OH}$ [eqn (5)] to degrade MB. The separated holes on the surface of CC can react with OH^- to generate $\cdot\text{OH}$ [eqn (6)].⁵² The total number of $\cdot\text{OH}$ produced by the two methods enables the CC-G-20/ H_2O_2 /vis light system to achieve the highest MB degradation efficiency.



4. Conclusions

Here, highly active photo-Fenton catalytic materials ($\text{CuSe}(\text{Cu}_2\text{Se})/g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4[\text{CC-G}]$) were prepared at 25 degrees Celsius. CC-G-X indicates that the mass of $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$ accounted for X% of the mass of the Cu_2O soft template. Under dark conditions, CC-G-20 exhibited good MB degradation ability in the

presence of a small amount of H_2O_2 . Minimum or excess amounts of $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$ in the composites reduced the degree of MB degradation. The MB degradation rate by CC-G-20 was further improved under vis light irradiation. The MB degradation rate by CC-G-20 was $\sim 100\%$ after 120 min (98.3% after 60 min), which was considerably higher than those of $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$ and CC. For achieving the optimal performance, approximately 0.1 mL of H_2O_2 was used per 25 mL (30 mg L^{-1}) of the MB aqueous solution. This reaction did not consume significant amounts of H_2O_2 , thereby reducing reagent costs. The results show that $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$ hybridised successfully on the yolk-shell structure of CC to form the CC-G heterojunction. This material with a novel structure and high cycle stability exhibits excellent performance in the photo-Fenton degradation of MB. The strategy of hybridising CC with a small amount of $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$ proposed herein can be extended to study the hybridisation of copper selenide with other materials. The hybridisation of CC with appropriate amounts of $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$ reduced the recombination of electrons and holes. Moreover, two-dimensional $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$ provides more reactive sites,⁶¹ thereby promoting the Fenton-like excitation of H_2O_2 . This study demonstrated that a small amount of $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$ hybridised with CC can effectively improve the photo-Fenton catalytic performance of Cu-based materials.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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