

Green synthesis of cerium selenide nanoparticles derived from areca nut extract decorated on graphitic carbon nitride for improving photocatalytic activity

Phan Quang Huy Hoang^{1,3,4,6}, Tran Dang Khoa^{1,2,3}, Nguyen Thuy Diem Thao^{1,2,3}, Nguyen Phuong Bao Han^{1,2,3},
Le Nguyen Bao Ngan^{1,2,3}, Nguyen Van Phuc^{1,2,3}, Nguyen Ngoc Nghia⁵, Huynh Ky Phuong Ha⁶,
Nguyen Duc Chung⁷, Mai Thanh Phong^{2,3}, Nguyen Huu Hieu^{1,2,3,*}

¹VNU-HCM, Key Laboratory of Chemical Engineering and Petroleum Processing (Key CEPP Lab), Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology (HCMUT), 268 Ly Thuong Kiet Street, Dien Hong Ward, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam.

²Faculty of Chemical Engineering, Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology (HCMUT), 268 Ly Thuong Kiet Street, Dien Hong Ward, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam.

³Vietnam National University Ho Chi Minh City (VNU-HCM), Linh Xuan Ward, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam.

⁴Faculty of Biology and Environment, Ho Chi Minh City University of Industry and Trade, 140 Le Trong Tan Street, Tay Thanh Ward, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam.

⁵Faculty of Applied Sciences, Ton Duc Thang University, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam.

⁶Faculty of Environment and Natural Resources, Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology (HCMUT), 268 Ly Thuong Kiet Street, Dien Hong Ward, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam.

⁷Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry, 102 Phung Hung St., Hue City, Vietnam.

*Email: nhhieubk@hcmut.edu.vn

In this study, a composite photocatalyst consisting of cerium selenide (CeSe) nanoparticles and graphitic carbon nitride (CN) was successfully synthesized using Areca nut extract as a green reducing and stabilizing agent. The CeSe nanoparticles were subsequently incorporated onto the surface of CN to construct a heterostructured material for enhanced photocatalytic hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) production. The synthesized materials were comprehensively characterized using a range of advanced analytical techniques, including field-emission scanning electron microscopy (FE-SEM), X-ray diffraction (XRD), Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), photoluminescence spectroscopy (PL), and UV-visible spectroscopy (UV-Vis). The photocatalytic performance toward H_2O_2 generation was systematically investigated by varying the CeSe loading content and the solution pH. Furthermore, the stability, reusability, and possible photocatalytic mechanisms responsible for H_2O_2 production were thoroughly examined.

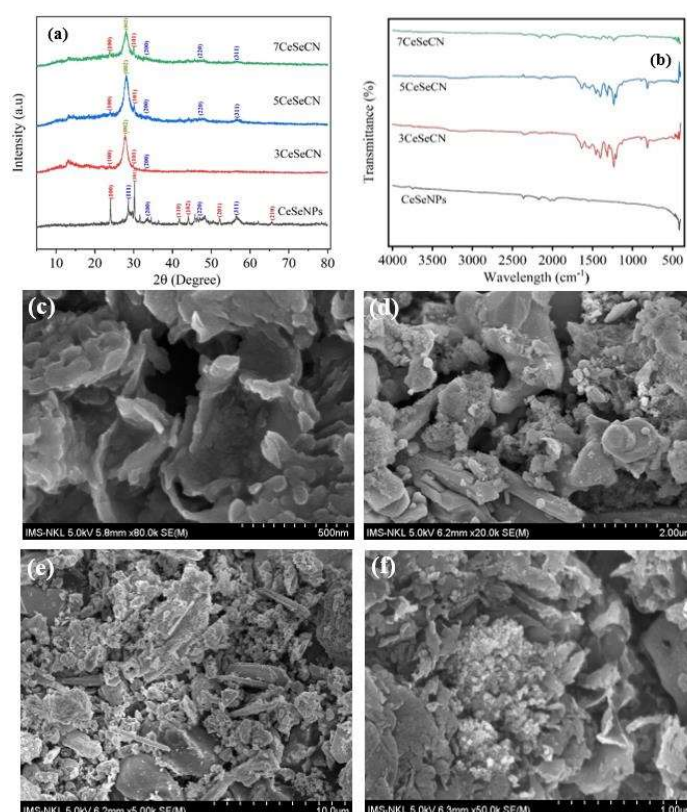


Figure 1. (a) XRD patterns, (b) FTIR spectra, and (c-f) SEM images of CeSe, 3, 5, and 7CeSeCN