



Background

- **2D Graphitic carbon nitride (g-C₃N₄):** a promising engineered nanomaterial

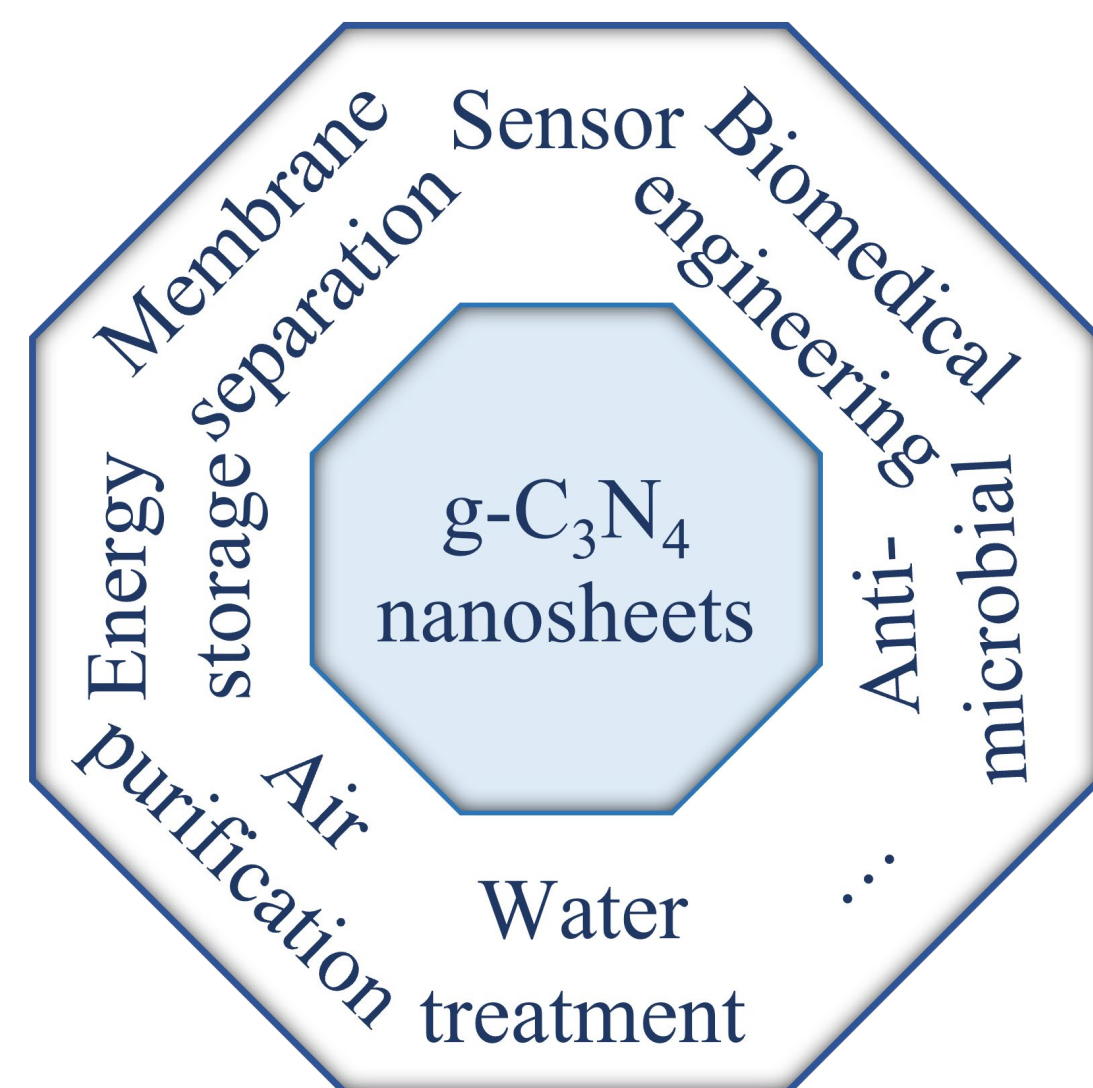


Figure 1. Various applications of g-C₃N₄ nanosheet

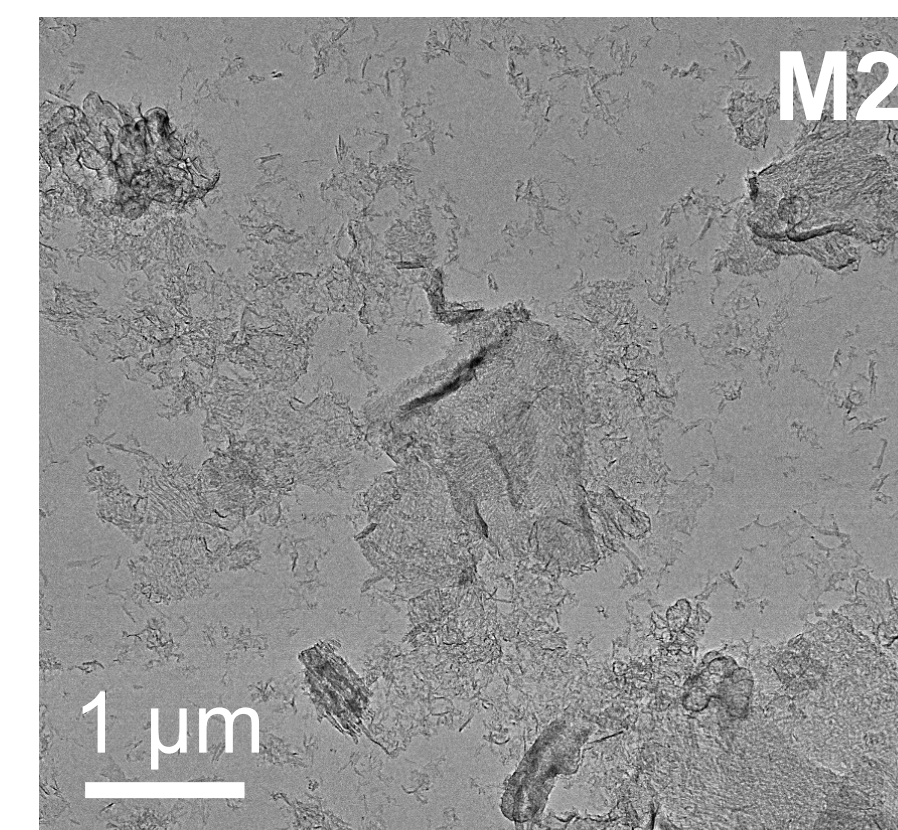
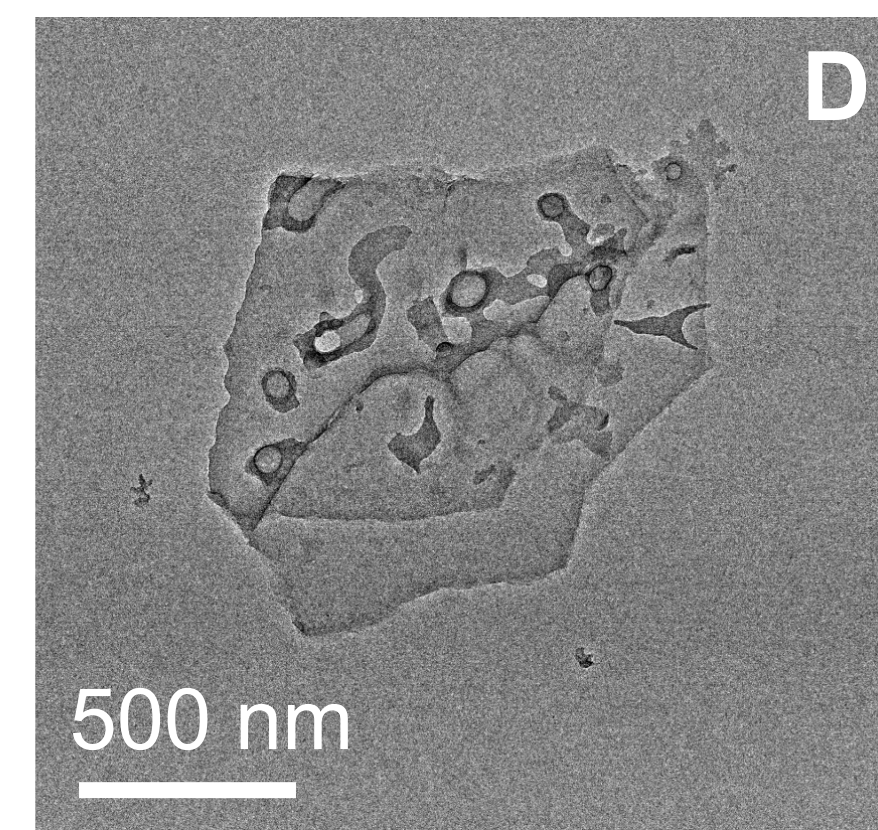
- ❖ >5800 publications by October 2021
- ❖ Global market is expected to grow
- **Release into nature is inevitable**
- **Chemical transformation kinetics and pathways remain unknown**

Objectives

- Systematically study the **influence of light exposure on the decomposition of g-C₃N₄ nanosheets**
- Provide a fundamental **understanding of the decomposition pathway**

Methods

1. Use different methods to synthesize two g-C₃N₄ nanosheets, D and M2



M2 has better photoreactivity and more pores, edges, and defects.

2. Continuously feed O₃ (and H₂O₂) to create a high concentration of hydroxyl radical (•OH, 10⁻¹³-10⁻¹² M)

Figure 2. Transmission electron micrograph of D and M2

3. Use LED lamps that irradiate photos at **395 nm (L1)**, **455 nm (L2)**, and **525 nm (L3)** to excite D and M2

Results

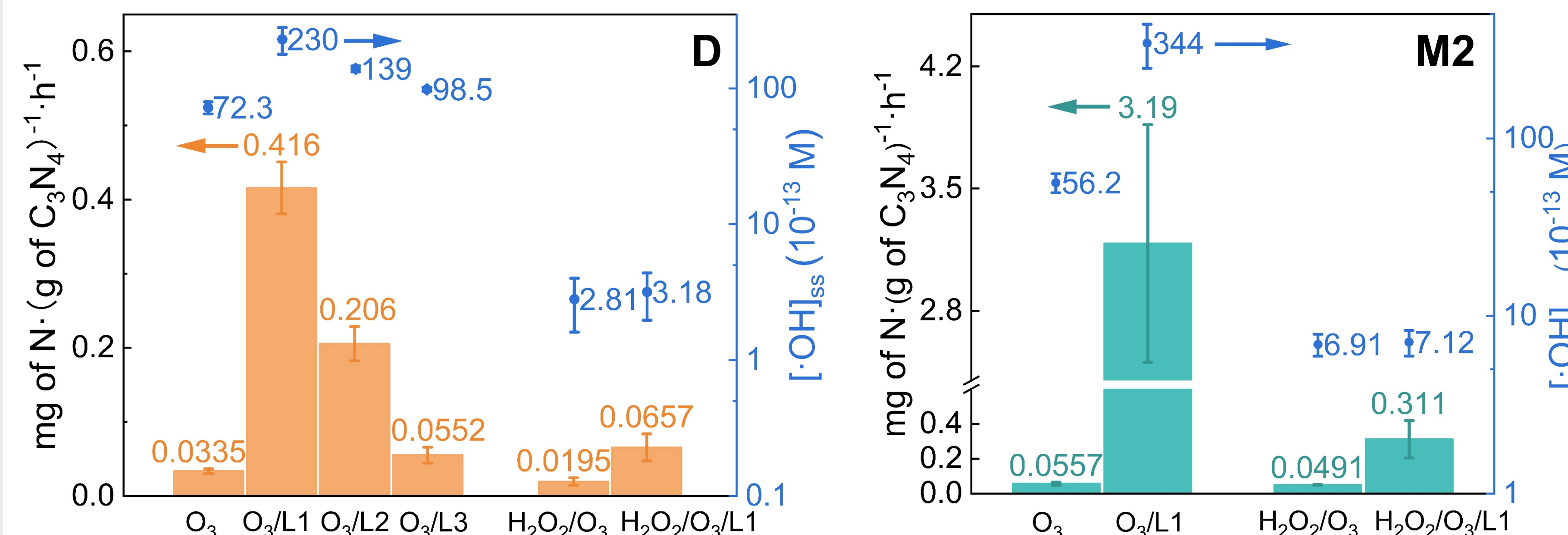


Figure 3. Nitrogen release rate (decomposition rate) of D and M2 under various experimental conditions

- **Light exposure and photoreactivity play an essential role in g-C₃N₄ decomposition**

Results

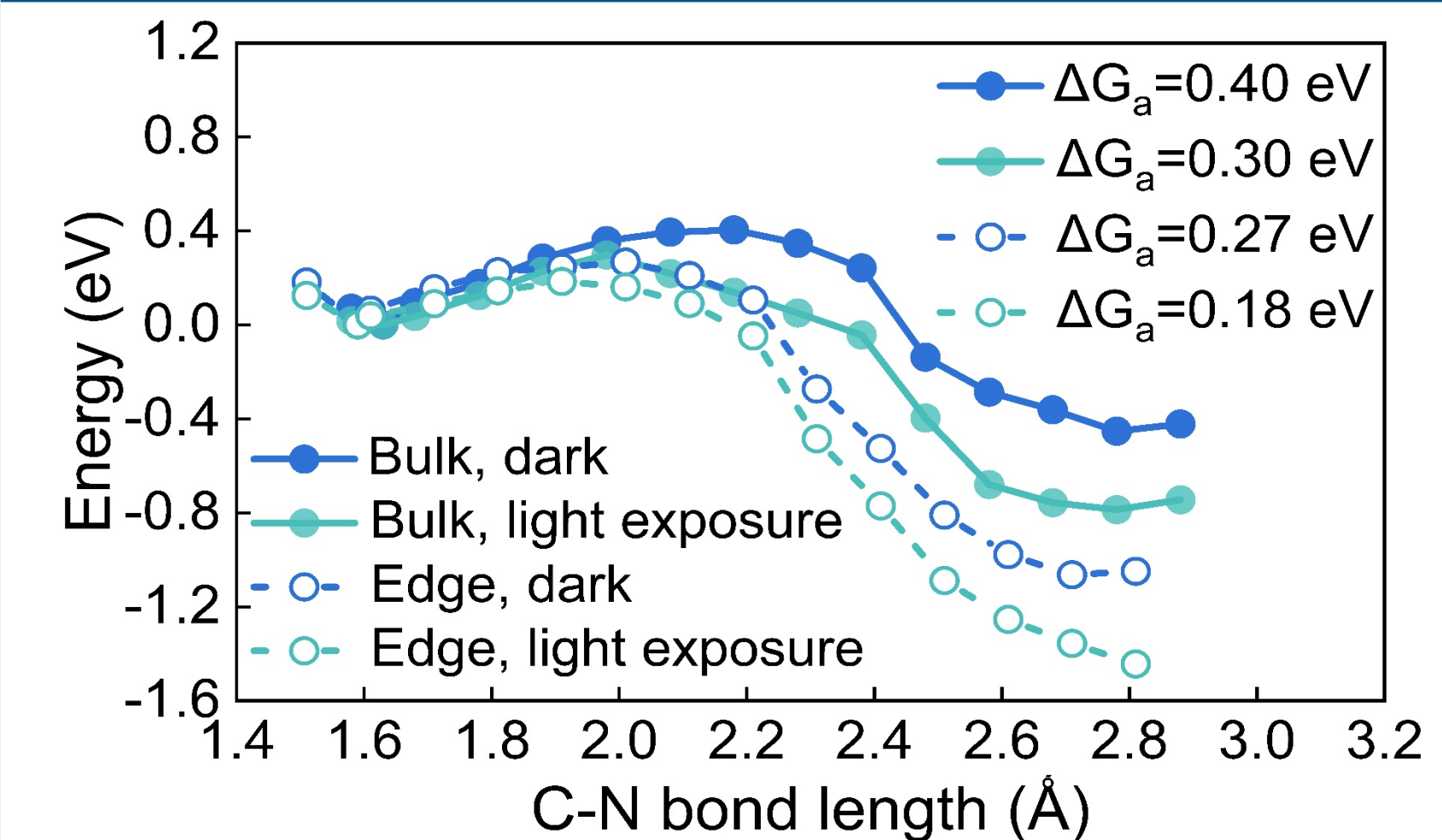


Figure 4. Energy profile for a bulk-phase or edge-site heptazine unit in the dark or under light exposure (with a h⁺)

- **Synergistic effect of •OH and h⁺**

Conclusions

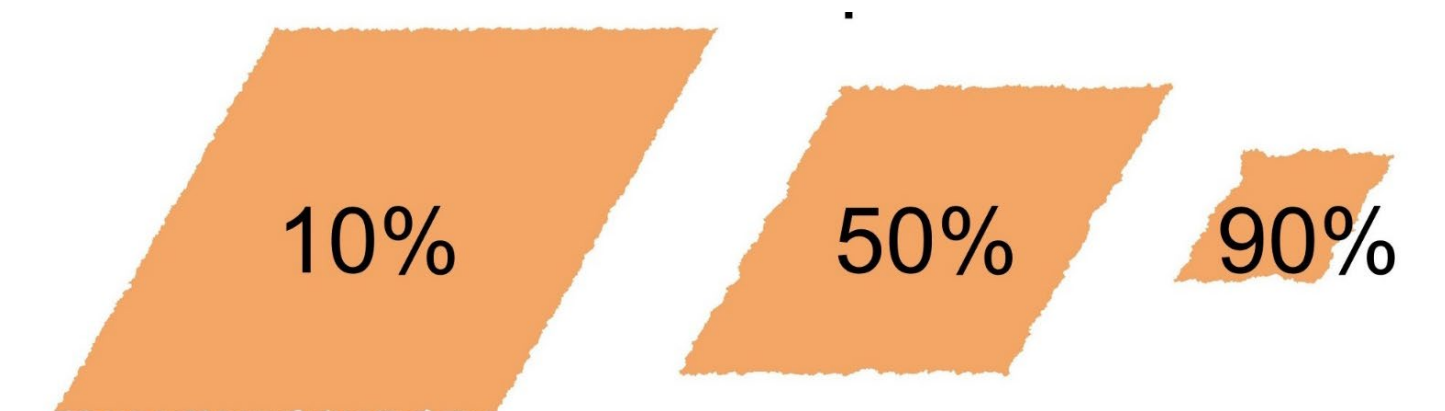


Figure 5. g-C₃N₄ decomposition in the dark



Figure 6. g-C₃N₄ decomposition under irradiation

Publication