

Research Article

Synthesis and characterization of CdS/CeO₂ Nanocomposite with improved visible-light photocatalytic degradation of methyl orange dye

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Abstract

Different types of photocatalysts in single and binary systems in different molar ratios were synthesized by the co-precipitation method. Crystal structure, surface area, morphology, bandgap energy, functional groups, and optical properties of the as-synthesized photocatalysts were characterized by using XRD, BET, SEM-EDX, UV/Vis, FTIR, and PL instruments, respectively. Photocatalytic activities of the single and binary composite were evaluated by using an aqueous solution of model pollutant MeO. Photocatalytic activities of binary CdS/CeO₂ (1:1) nanocomposite were found to be higher than those of single counterparts. The degradation efficiencies of the binary system were found to be 53.73%. The reusability of the binary photocatalyst was tested and only about 33% decrement was observed after four successive runs. The degradation of MeO dye follows the pseudo-first-order kinetics for the entire as-synthesized nanocomposite. The results also suggest that in the CdS/CeO₂ (1:1) composite the photoinduced electrons and holes can be effectively separated.

Introduction

Nature is contaminated by especially wastewater effluents of industrial manufacturing companies that contain toxic organic compounds [1]. Dyes are a well-known source of environmental pollution and therefore their removal from wastewater receives increasing attention. They are generally resistant to light, water, oxidizing agents, and many chemicals and therefore difficult to degrade once released into the aquatic systems. Azo dyes are the largest and most versatile class of organic dyestuff. These contain one or more azo bonds (–N = N–) as a chromophore group in association with aromatic structures containing functional groups such as –OH and –SO₃H. The complex aromatic structures of azo dyes make them more stable and more difficult to remove from the effluents discharged into the water bodies [2]. Several physical, chemical, and biological techniques had been reported for the treatment of all types of dyes with limited success.

Recently, many processes have been extensively applied for the treatment of dye-containing wastewater such as incineration, biological treatment, ozonation, and adsorption in the solid phase. However, these procedures have their limitations. This is why the most advanced technology which

is called advanced oxidation processes (AOPs) have been developed during the last decade since they can deal with the problem of dye destruction in aqueous systems.

AOPs were based on the generation of very reactive species such as hydroxyl radicals (•OH) that oxidize a broad range of pollutants quickly and non-selectively [3]. AOPs such as plasma oxidation, ozonation, Fenton, photo-Fenton catalytic reactions H₂O₂/UV processes, and semiconductor-mediated photocatalysis have been studied under a broad range of experimental conditions in order to reduce the color and organic load of dye-containing effluent waste waters [4,5].

The most important among those advanced oxidation processes is called heterogeneous photocatalytic oxidation which is often referred to as photocatalysis. This method deals with the oxidation mostly of organic molecules and compounds by means of a solid metal-oxide semiconductor as a catalyst, which is activated by the incidence of radiation of an appropriate wavelength. It can take place both in the aqueous phase as well as in the gas phase. Among AOPs, heterogeneous photocatalysis appears as the most emerging destructive technology. Chemical treatment of wastewaters by AOPs can result in the complete mineralization of the pollutants to

More Information

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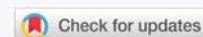
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simple harmless end products such as carbon dioxide, water, and inorganic salts. Ideally, a semiconductor photocatalyst for the purification of water should be chemically and biologically inert, photocatalytic active, easy to produce and use, and activated by UV or sunlight [6].

Synthetic photocatalysts show advantages such as enhanced photostability and selectivity [7,8]. The efficiency of this technique for the abatement of dyes and other organic chemicals could be attributed to the fact that the photocatalytic materials employed are non-toxic, relatively inexpensive, have a high surface area, and have broad absorption spectra ranging from ultraviolet to visible region [9]. However, photocatalytic technology is only at the laboratory stage, and there is still a long journey to apply this technology in practice [10].

Semiconductor-based photocatalysis is a promising avenue to solve the worldwide energy shortage and environmental pollution using abundant solar light [11]. Of the well-known photocatalysts, cerium dioxide (CeO₂), a fascinating rare earth material, has attracted much attention owing to its high activity, low cost, and environmentally friendly properties [12]. It shows promising photoactivity for the degradation of organic pollutants and water splitting for hydrogen generation. Nevertheless, pristine CeO₂ can only be excited by ultraviolet light (UV) because of its wide bandgap (about 3.2 eV), limiting its further application in the visible light region. To highly utilize solar energy, various methods, such as doping, noble metal deposition, and forming composites have been designed to enhance the absorption of CeO₂ photocatalysts in the visible light region. Among them, the most effective strategy is the coupling of two semiconductors, CeO₂, and another semiconductor, to form a composite [13].

There are many reports available on mixed metal oxides of CeO₂ to improve its thermal stability and increase its photocatalytic performance [14]. Nanocomposites such as TiO₂-CeO₂ [15], CeO₂-ZnO [16], ZrO₂-CeO₂ [17] and Ag₃PO₄/CeO₂ [18] have been prepared and their photocatalytic activities under visible irradiation investigated.

However, the previously prepared binary photocatalysts, have moderate photocatalytic activity under visible-light illumination. Several attempts have been made to improve the degradation efficiency and recyclability of the binary photocatalysts. But in this work, the photocatalysts expanded the absorption range further in the visible region, and promoted the effective separation of photo-excited electron-hole pairs; thereby enhancing the photocatalytic efficiency. In this research, we hypothesized a good photocatalytic activity as the result of binary CdS/CeO₂ n-n heterostructured nanocomposite. CdS could be able to form "A-type" heterojunction with CeO₂ given the more negative potential expected to be effective in exploiting both e⁻ and h⁺ in the redox process [19]. In this work, the principal objective is to synthesize binary CdS/CeO₂ and evaluates the photocatalytic

activity of the as-synthesized nanocomposite for the degradation of model pollutant dye, Methyl orange (MeO).

Experimental

Chemicals: Cerium nitrate hexahydrate Ce(NO₃)₃·6H₂O and ammonia solution (25% Loba chemicals Ltd, India), cadmium acetate tetrahydrate (Cd(CH₃COO)₂·4H₂O), and di-sodium sulfide (Na₂S·9H₂O) were used as the precursors of CeO₂, and CdS, respectively. All chemicals were analytical grade and are bought from Sigma Aldrich.

Synthesis of photocatalysts

Synthesis of CeO₂ nanoparticle: Cerium oxide nanoparticle was prepared by precipitation method [20]. An aqueous solution of 0.1 M of cerium nitrate hexahydrate Ce(NO₃)₃·6H₂O in deionized water was prepared and stirred for 30 min. The clear solution was precipitated by dropwise addition of aqueous NH₄OH solution with continuous stirring until precipitation gets completed. The stirring was continued for another 2 h and the reaction condition was then maintained at pH = 8. The reaction mixture was then stirred for 12 h to complete the precipitation process. Ash color solution changed into yellow solution after an hour of stirring time. The mixture was aged for 12 h. The resulting yellow-colored slurry was decanted, filtered, and washed several times with deionized water and ethanol. The precipitate was oven-dried at 140 °C for 12 h and calcined at 500 °C for 3 h to promote crystallization [21].

Synthesis of CdS nanoparticle: In this study, we have used cadmium acetate tetrahydrate (Cd(CH₃COO)₂·4H₂O) as a Cd²⁺ ion source and di-sodium sulfide nanohydrate (Na₂S·9H₂O) as S²⁻ ion source, respectively. For the synthesis of CdS nanoparticles using the precipitation method, equal molarity of (0.1 M) Cd(CH₃COO)₂·4H₂O and Na₂S·9H₂O solution were prepared in separate beakers. Then sodium sulfite solution was added drop wisely through continuous stirring for 2 h at room temperature to form a clear solution. During the reaction, N₂ gas was continuously purged through the suspension. Then the yellow precipitate was collected by centrifugation and washed three times with deionized water and ethanol to remove the residue. Finally, the obtained CdS nanoparticle was further dried at 70 °C for 5 h. The clean solid precipitate was calcined at 300 °C for 2 h in a furnace, ground into powder, and kept in a container [22].

Synthesis of CdS/CeO₂ Nanocomposite: In a typical procedure, 0.1 M of the as-synthesized CeO₂ powder was dispersed in 100 mL of distilled water and sonicated for 30 min, then 0.1 M of Cd(CH₃COO)₂·4H₂O was added. After 1 h of stirring, equal molarity of Na₂S·9H₂O solution was added drop wisely into the mixed solution. The precipitate was filtered and washed with distilled water and ethanol several times, and then dried in an oven at 60 °C for 24 h to obtain CdS/CeO₂ nanocomposite [19]. The CdS/CeO₂ nanocomposite was done in four molar ratios (0.5:1, 1:1 and 1:0.5) of CdS: CeO₂. The obtained powder was then ground to get fine particles.



Characterization of the as-synthesized photocatalysts

X-ray Diffraction (XRD) study: The structures of all the as-synthesized photocatalysts were examined by XRD at room temperature at a step scan rate of 0.02° (step time: 1s; 2θ range: 5.0-90.4°), which is equipped with an X-ray source of CuKα radiation (wavelength of 0.15406 nm) using 45 kV accelerating voltage and 40 mA applied current. Finally, XRD patterns were collected with X'Pert Pro PANalytical.

Determination of surface area: The specific surface area of each of the as-synthesized photocatalysts was calculated from the N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherm at liquid-nitrogen temperature -196 °C (77 K) and the micropore surface area was calculated by using the Brunauer-Emmett-Teller (BET) method.

SEM-EDX study: Solid morphologies and particle distribution of the as-synthesized photocatalyst were determined by scanning electron micrographs (SEM Hitachi TM1000 with EDX detector) with a backscattered detector instrument; a gold film was sputtered into the sample before observation. From energy dispersive X-ray [EDX, an acquisition time (s) 40.0; process time 3 h; and an accelerating voltage (kV) 15.0]] link with SEM the elemental percent weight distribution of the as-synthesized sample was determined.

UV/Vis diffuse reflectance study: The optical absorption spectra and band gaps of the as-synthesized photocatalysts were determined using UV/Vis spectrophotometer. The solid-state absorbance of the photocatalyst was measured by scanning over the wavelength range of 200-900 nm.

FTIR study: The as-synthesized photocatalyst was characterized using FTIR (Spectrum 65, PerkinElmer) instrument. The dry mass of the photocatalyst was thoroughly mixed with a given dry mass of KBr and ground to a fine powder. A transparent disc was formed by applying pressure in the moisture-free atmosphere. IR absorption spectrum was recorded between 400 and 4000 cm⁻¹.

Photoluminescence (PL) study: Photoluminescence (PL) spectra were measured at Haramaya University using RF 5301PC Shimadzu photoluminescence. The spectra were obtained in the range of 250 nm - 650 nm.

Photocatalytic degradation studies

Photocatalytic activities of the entire as-synthesized sample were tested for the degradation of an aqueous solution of methyl orange (MeO) dye. For example, in the typical photocatalytic experiment, 10 ppm of MeO was mixed with 0.2 g/L of the photocatalyst. The mixture was magnetically stirred for 1 h in the dark to ensure adsorption/desorption equilibrium. Then the suspension was irradiated with visible light irradiation with continuous stirring using a magnetic stirrer and the absorbance was measured in 20 min time intervals to monitor the reaction of MeO aqueous solution degradation. The distance between the light source and the dye

solution is 20 cm. During the process air/oxygen was purged into the solution using a pipette. Then 10 mL suspension was withdrawn at 20 min time interval and centrifuged at 3000 rpm for 10 min. Dye absorbance was determined using a UV/Visible spectrophotometer at the λ_{max} of MeO solution. Percent degradation (%) was calculated using the following equation [23].

$$\% \text{ Degradation} = \frac{C_0 - C_t}{C_0} \times 100 \quad (1)$$

When the concentration is very low, the observed rate constant, k_{obs} (min⁻¹) was determined from the simplified Langmuir-Hinshelwood model as given below [24]:

$$\text{Rate} = \ln(C_t/C_0) = -kt \quad (2)$$

Where k_{obs} are the observed rate constant in min⁻¹, C_t is the absorbance at a given time, C₀ is the absorbance at the initial time and t (min) is the reaction time. Hence, the linear fit between C_t/C₀ and irradiation time demonstrates the photocatalytic degradation rate. A higher k_{obs} value indicates a better photocatalytic activity of an investigated sample.

Stability test of the as-synthesized photocatalyst

The recycling of the photocatalyst was performed as follows [25]: after a first photodegradation cycle of a 10 ppm solution of methyl orange (MeO) dye using 0.15 g/L of the as-synthesized photocatalyst and 160 min irradiation time, the treated solution of the dye was centrifuged for 10 min to settle the catalyst. The liquid phase was filtered and then the solid phase containing the photocatalyst was carefully separated for reuse. The recovered photocatalyst was washed with a sufficient amount of deionized water and ethanol. Finally, the photocatalyst was dried in an oven for 12 h at 100 °C before the use for the next catalytic cycle and then reintroduced into the fresh cycle. The process was repeated four times. The 10 mL suspension was withdrawn at 20 min time interval and centrifuged at 3000 rpm for 10 min. The MeO degradation and photocatalytic stability of the as-synthesized photocatalyst layer were measured at the end of each cycle.

Results and discussion

Characterization of the as-synthesized photocatalysts

XRD analysis: X-ray diffraction is the most powerful and successful technique commonly used for determining the structure of crystals and the arrangement of atoms within a crystal [26]. The characteristic peaks on the XRD patterns of the as-synthesized photocatalyst: CeO₂, CdS, and CdS/CeO₂ were shown in Figure 1.

Accordingly, diffraction peaks observed at scattering angle observed at 2θ of 28.52, 33.19, 47.38, 56.54, 59.09, 70.01, 76.78, 78.99 and 88.24° corresponding to (111), (200), (202), (311), (222), (400), (313), (402) and (422) lattice plane respectively represents the cubic fluorite structure of CeO₂ [27]. The broad peaks observed at 2θ of 25.02, 26.42,

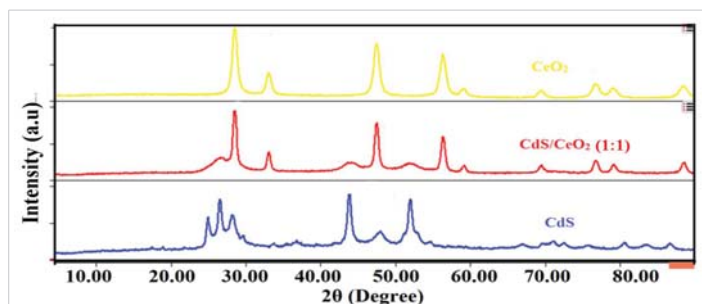


Figure 1: XRD spectra of CeO₂, CdS and CdS/CeO₂ (1:1) photocatalysts.

28.19, 36.24, 43.55, 48.00, 52.02, 54.66, 67.03, 70.11, 71.34, 72.81, 76.03, 80.52 and 83.44° corresponding to (100), (002), (101), (012), (110), (013), (112), (044), (023), (210), (211), (114), (212), (300) and (213) crystal plane can be ascribed to the hexagonal greenockite structure of CdS nanoparticle [28,29]. The broadening of the diffraction peak indicates the nanocrystalline nature of the samples and provides information about crystallite size. As the width increases, the particle size decreases and vice versa [30].

In the case of the CdS/CeO₂ binary system, most of the diffraction peaks observed could be ascribed to the cubic fluorite structure of CeO₂ nanoparticles. However, diffraction peaks at 2θ values of 26.82, 44.01, and 52.21° indicate the presence of hexagonal greenockite structure of CdS in the binary system [19,31]. No other phases can be observed in the XRD patterns of CdS/CeO₂ nanocomposite, suggesting that no impurity exists in the sample. It is found that the diffraction peaks for both CeO₂ and CdS can be observed from the XRD pattern of the composite, indicating the formation of the CdS/CeO₂ composite. The absence of other peaks in the XRD pattern of core/shell composite implies that it only consists of CeO₂ and CdS.

The average crystallite size of each of the as-synthesized photocatalysts was calculated using the Debye-Scherrer formula [32];

$$D = \frac{K\lambda}{\beta \cos \theta} \quad (3)$$

Where, D = crystallite size in nm, K = the shape factor constant taken as 0.9; β is the full width at half maximum (FWHM) in radians, λ is the wavelength of the X-ray (0.15406 nm) for Cu target Kα1 radiation, and θ is the Bragg's angle. Generally, the calculated average crystalline size of the as-synthesized photocatalyst confirms the involvement of a good crystalline nano range between 10 and 50 nm [33] as summarized in Table 1.

Determination of surface area (BET): The surface area

Table 1: The crystal size of the as-synthesized photocatalysts.

Photocatalyst	2θ (degree)	β (radians)	D (nm)
CeO ₂	28.52	0.02804	18.406
CdS	43.55	0.02338	23.576
CdS/CeO ₂ (1:1)	28.61	0.01004	47.992

of the as-synthesized nanocomposite was determined by the Brunauer-Emmett-Teller (BET) method. Table 2 shows the specific surface area of each sample investigated by nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherm analysis. The specific surface area is largest for CeO₂ (77 m²g⁻¹) whereas lowest for Ag₃PO₄ (0.122 m²g⁻¹) showing the compacted nature of the latter.

As indicated in Table 2, the specific surface area can be calculated and those of single and binary nanocomposites which is about 43.8627, 44.3277, 43.5162, 17.4935, and 37.6739 m²g⁻¹ for the obtained CdS/CeO₂ (1:0.5), CdS/CeO₂ (1:1), CdS/CeO₂ (0.5:1), CdS and CeO₂ samples, respectively. The CdS/CeO₂ (1:1) composite has the largest specific surface area may be because the modification of CeO₂ can increase the dispersion of the CdS nanoparticle, as well as because the CeO₂ nanoparticles have a relatively large surface area. It is expected that this can facilitate enhancing the adsorption of reactant molecules and, thereby, the enhanced photocatalytic activity [34].

SEM-EDX image study: Morphological images of the as-synthesized photocatalysts; CeO₂, CdS, and CdS/CeO₂ were investigated as shown in Figure 2a-c respectively.

The EDX spectrum shows the presence of all the relevant

Table 2: The specific surface area of the as-synthesized photocatalysts.

As-synthesized photocatalyst	BET surface area (m ² g ⁻¹)
CeO ₂	37.6739 ± 0.1923
CdS	17.4935 ± 0.0745
CdS/CeO ₂ (1:0.5)	43.8627 ± 0.7335
CdS/CeO ₂ (1:1)	44.3277 ± 0.0012
CdS/CeO ₂ (0.5:1)	43.5162 ± 0.1108

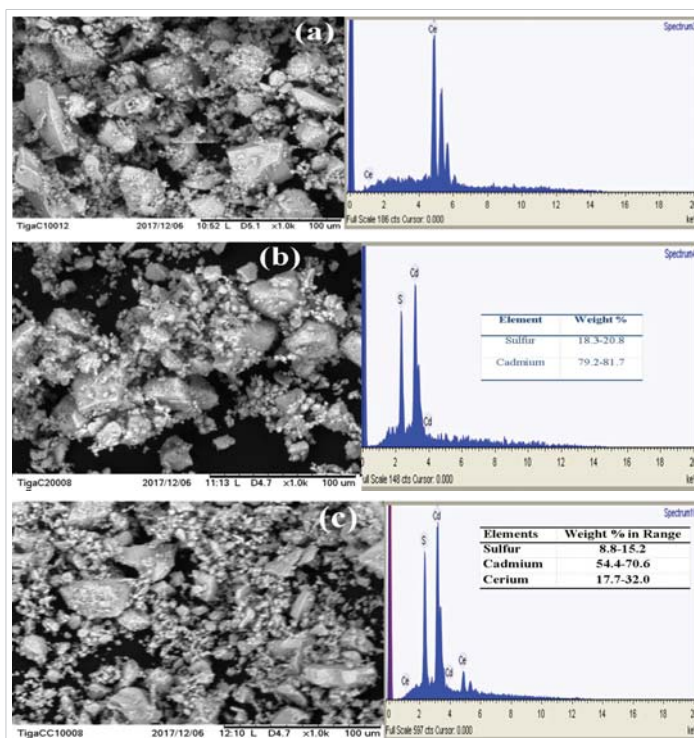


Figure 2: SEM-EDX images of (a) CeO₂, (b) CdS and (c) CdS/CeO₂ (1:1) photocatalyst.

components in each photocatalyst. According to the SEM images shown in Figure 2a, the morphology of the CeO₂ nanoparticle is observed to be nearly spherical with slight agglomeration (single-phase). From the SEM image shown in Figure 2b, it is noticed that the surface morphologies are in the form of assemblies of CdS nanoparticles and uniformly distributed over the entire surface. The EDX spectrum and elemental mapping show that the CdS nanoparticle contains average stoichiometric composition with 80.45% of cadmium and 19.55% of sulfur. As can be seen from Figure 2c, the CdS/CeO₂ composite also exhibited no distinct morphology, though cubic-like structures appeared rarely. On the other hand, the percent chemical distribution gradients across the surface of the sample (w/w %) were determined from the results of energy dispersive X-ray (EDX) analysis. The elemental composition (weight %) of the CdS/CeO₂ photocatalysts contains average stoichiometric composition with 24.85% of cerium, 62.5% of cadmium, and 12% of sulfur. Interestingly, the EDX spectrum result exhibits the presence of Ce, Cd, and S peaks indicating the CeO₂ and CdS nanoparticles [21].

UV/Vis diffuse absorption spectra of the as-synthesized photocatalysts: UV/Vis diffuse absorption edges of the as-synthesized photocatalysts are obtained from a plot of absorbance against wavelength.

The intercept of the tangent line on descending part of the absorption peak at the wavelength axis gives the value of the diffuse absorption edge (nm). In such a case bandgap energy (Eg) of the as-synthesized photocatalysts was obtained from equation 4 [35].

$$E_g = \frac{1240 \text{ eV}}{\lambda_{\text{max}}} \quad (4)$$

Where Eg is bandgap energy in electron volts and λ_{max} is the wavelength (nm) corresponding to the absorption edge.

But estimating the bandgap using the above approach sometimes may not provide a clear tangential line when the peak is not well resolved for the samples. To avoid the difficulties in obtaining band gap energy from UV/V is absorption spectroscopy in dispersed samples, diffuse reflectance measurements of dry powders can be performed. The optical absorption properties of each of the as-synthesized photocatalysts were investigated by using a UV/Vis diffuse reflectance spectrometer in the range of 200-900 nm. The bandgap values of the photocatalysts were determined by analyzing the optical data with the expression for the optical absorbance α and the photon energy $h\nu$ using Tauc's plot [36-38].

$$\alpha h\nu = A (h\nu - E_g)^{n/2} \quad (5)$$

Where α is the absorption coefficient, which is proportional to the absorbance, h is the Planck's constant (J.s), ν is the light frequency (s⁻¹), A is the absorption constant, E_g the band gap energy and n is a constant related to the electronic interband

transition. $n = 2$ for an indirect allowed transition (plotted as $(\alpha h\nu)^{1/2}$ versus E_g), $n = 3$ for an indirect forbidden transition (plotted as $(\alpha h\nu)^{1/3}$ versus E_g), $n = 1/2$ for a direct allowed transition (plotted as $(\alpha h\nu)^2$ versus E_g), $n = 3/2$ for a direct forbidden transition [plotted as $(\alpha h\nu)^{2/3}$ versus E_g] [39]. The band gaps were then determined by extrapolating the straight-line portion of the $(\alpha h\nu)^2$ versus $(h\nu)$ graphs to the $(h\nu)$ axis until $(\alpha h\nu)^{1/n} = 0$ the linear section of this spectra as shown in Figure 3.

The absorption edges of the binary (CdS/CeO₂) photocatalysts are well extended to visible regions of the spectrum as compared to the single nanoparticles.

This may be due to the effect of modification in the electronic levels of every single nanoparticle by making them binary composite.

Based on Tauc's plot as equation (5) the band gaps for all the as-synthesized materials were displayed in Table 3. The calculated band gaps of the single systems: CeO₂ and CdS are found to be 3.26 eV and 2.48 eV respectively. These findings are similar to previous reports made on these nanoparticles [21,23,40,41]. The binary systems CdS/CeO₂ (molar ratio: 1:0.5, 1:1 and 0.5:1) have band gaps of 2.27 eV, 2.23 eV and 2.29 eV respectively. This finding is also similar to previous reports made on the same nanoparticles [19,21,23].

FTIR study of the as-synthesized photocatalysts: The FTIR spectrum in the mid-infrared region is the feature of a particular compound that gives information about the functional groups, molecular geometry, and intra/inter-molecular interactions. Both inorganic and organic materials can be analyzed in the spectrum.

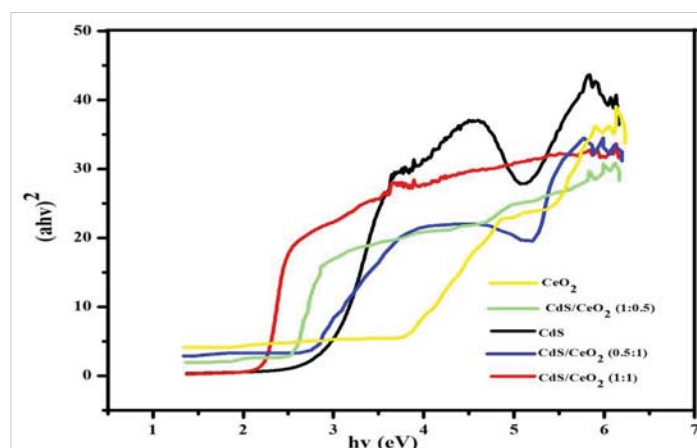


Figure 3: Tauc plot of single (CeO₂ and CdS) and binary CdS/CeO₂ (in different molar ratio) photocatalyst.

Table 3: Maximum wavelength and bandgap energy (Eg) of the as-synthesized photocatalysts.

As-synthesized photocatalyst	Max. Wavelength	Bandgap (Eg) eV
CeO ₂	380	3.26
CdS	500	2.48
CdS/CeO ₂ (1:0.5)	546	2.27
CdS/CeO ₂ (0.5:1)	542	2.29
CdS/CeO ₂ (1:1)	555	2.23

From the as-synthesized photocatalyst, the functional groups of CeO₂ were analyzed by FTIR in the range from 400 to 4000 cm⁻¹ and displayed in Figure 4. In the case of CeO₂, the band at 3435 and 1620 cm⁻¹ corresponds to the O-H stretching vibration and -OH scissor bending mode respectively, which originated from physically absorbed (H-bonded) water molecules or surface -OH groups [42,43]. The band located around 1047 cm⁻¹ has been attributed to the C-O stretching vibration may be from the additional CO₂ that was absorbed in the CeO₂ surface [44]. The wideband at 1315 cm⁻¹ consists of the symmetrical stretching mode of N = O and the inside bending mode of N-H. The peak at 850 cm⁻¹ is attributed to the outside bending mode of N-H [45,46].

The peaks observed at 1387 cm⁻¹ could be ascribed to the stretching vibration of N-O nitrate groups (NO₃⁻) which resulted from a precursor solution of Ce(NO₃)₃·6H₂O that was used to synthesize the nanoparticle (CeO₂) [47]. The intense band at 521 cm⁻¹ corresponds to the Ce-O stretching vibration [21,48].

Photoluminescence (PL) study of the as-synthesized photocatalysts: PL is mainly used as a diagnostic and development tool in semiconductor research, since it can provide information about the electronic structure and the emission mechanism of the material [49]. The PL emission spectra of different photocatalysts (CeO₂, CdS and CdS/CeO₂ (in 0.5:1, 1:1 and 1:0.5 molar ratios) were determined. The order of intensity is CeO₂ > CdS > CdS/CeO₂ (0.5:1) > CdS/CeO₂ (1:0.5) > CdS/CeO₂ (1:1) as indicated in the Figure 5.

In binary nanocomposite, the photoinduced electrons and holes can be effectively separated, and hence excitation PL intensity goes down. This is because, the lower the excitation PL intensity, the stronger the capacity of coupled materials to capture photoinduced electrons, the higher the separation rate of photoinduced electrons and holes, and the higher the photocatalytic activity [50]. So, in this study, it was observed that the lower PL emission spectra were recorded for CdS/CeO₂ (1:1) nanocomposite.

This might be also due to the photogenerated electron-

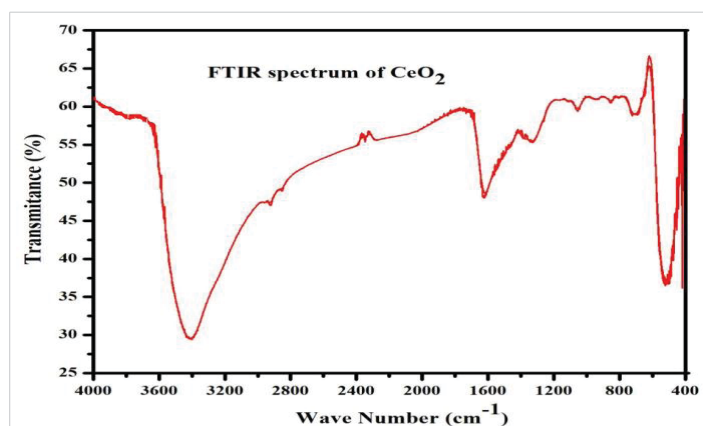


Figure 4: FTIR spectrum of CeO₂ nanoparticle.

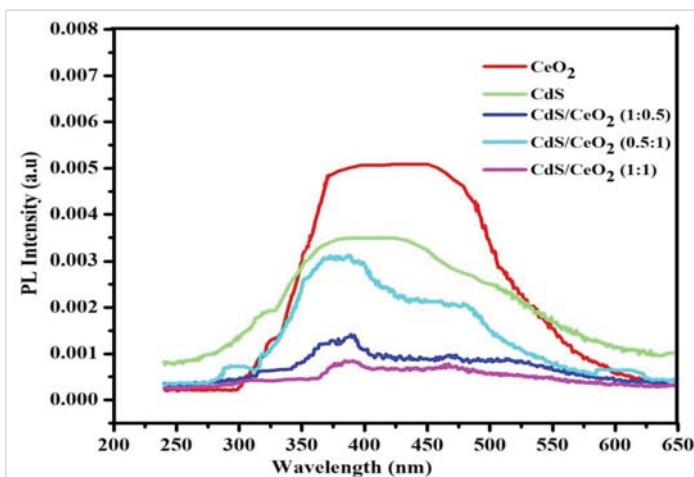


Figure 5: The PL emission spectra of CeO₂, CdS and CdS/CeO₂ (in 0.5:1, 1:1 and 1:0.5 molar ratios) photocatalyst.

hole pair in CeO₂ separated well due to the synergy effect of coupling of A-type heterojunction (CdS/CeO₂). In general, the PL intensities of single systems were found to be higher than the binary system photocatalyst.

Photocatalytic studies

Photocatalytic activities of the as-synthesized photocatalysts: Methyl orange (MeO), with a characteristic absorption at 464 nm is chosen as a typical organic pollutant for testing the photocatalytic activity of the as-prepared products. The photocatalytic activities of all the as-synthesized samples were evaluated by testing their ability in the degradation of MeO (initial dye concentration of 10 ppm and catalyst load of 0.2 g/L) under 160 min visible irradiation time. The degradation rate was analyzed by plotting C_t/C₀ versus irradiation time. The results show that the characteristic absorption peaks corresponding to MeO decrease rapidly as the exposure time increases, indicating the decomposition of MeO and the significant reduction in the MeO concentration.

The photocatalytic performance of CeO₂, CdS, and CdS/CeO₂ (in 0.5:1, 1:1, and 1:0.5 molar ratios) photocatalyst was first evaluated by the degradation of model pollutant MeO under visible light irradiation. Before the photocatalytic reaction, an adsorption step in dark conditions was allowed to take place for 60 min. The result indicates that the adsorption capacity of binary and single photocatalyst become in the order of CeO₂ < CdS < CdS/CeO₂ (0.5:1) < CdS/CeO₂ (1:0.5) < CdS/CeO₂ (1:1). The photocatalytic activities of pure CeO₂ and CdS were lower than that of the composite photocatalyst. They decolorized 18.58, 27.07, 32.06, 35.98, and 53.73% of MeO in 160 min of irradiation time respectively. The photocatalytic activities of pure CeO₂ are lower than CdS due to its higher bandgap energy which makes it less sensitive to visible irradiation unlike other single counterparts [51].

The increment of photocatalytic degradation efficiency of CdS from that of CeO₂ over MeO solution is due to the efficient charge separation, narrow bandgap that makes it sensitive to the visible portion of the spectrum, less electron-hole

recombination, and a wide range of optical absorption of light by the composite could be possible reasons for the enhanced photoactivity [49]. In the A-type heterojunction system CdS/CeO₂ (1:1), the increased photocatalytic activities of CeO₂ could be initiated by conduction band electrons of CdS that involve in the photoreduction process [30].

There are many reports available on the photocatalytic degradation efficiency of binary nanocomposite (A-type) over different azo dyes (MeO). For A-type heterojunction, CdS/CeO₂, CdS/ZnO and CdS/TiO₂ also shows percent decolorization about 38.00, 49.30, and 55.00% over methyl orange dye respectively in different irradiation time [21,52,53]. In our case 53.73% for A-type heterojunction in 160 min irradiation time which is partially in line with the previous reports on both heterojunction.

The kinetics of the photocatalytic degradation was also exhibited using the pseudo-first-order reaction [54]. The rate constant of the binary CdS/CeO₂ (1:1) nanocomposite was higher than single and binary in other ratio photocatalysts, indicating the presence of a synergistic effect as indicated in Table 4, Figure 6. Among them, the apparent rate constants of CdS/CeO₂ (1:1) were the highest, calculated based on the equation $\ln(C_t/C_0)$ per irradiation time, and it was almost 18, 12, 8.9, and 6.13 times higher than that of CeO₂, CdS, CdS/CeO₂ (0.5:1), and CdS/CeO₂ (1:0.5) respectively.

Photocatalytic stability of the as-synthesized photocatalyst

In addition to photocatalytic efficiency, the stability of photocatalyst is also very important for practical application.

Table 4: The apparent rate constants and % degradation of the as-synthesized photocatalysts after 160 min.

As-synthesized photocatalyst	Degradation (%)	The rate constant, k ($\times 10^{-4} \text{ min}^{-1}$)
CeO ₂	18.58	9.006
CdS	27.07	55.210
CdS/CeO ₂ (1:1)	53.73	162.11
CdS/CeO ₂ (0.5:1)	32.06	80.150
CdS/CeO ₂ (1:0.5)	35.98	108.072

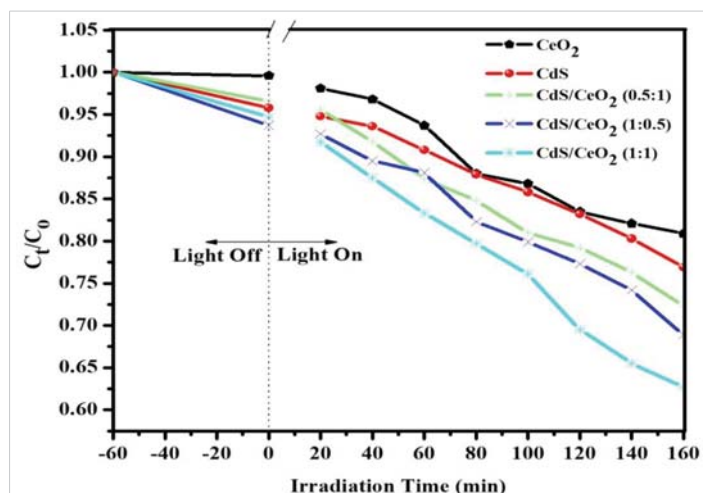


Figure 6: Degradation efficiency of the as-synthesized photocatalyst [CeO₂, CdS, CdS/CeO₂ (in different ratio)] as function of visible irradiation time.

To evaluate the stability of photocatalytic performance of binary CdS/CeO₂ (1:1), the circulating run in the photocatalytic degradation of MeO was carried out under visible light irradiation. The process was repeated up to four times. As exhibited in Figure 7 the studies revealed that the composite demonstrated moderate stability after recovery.

In the first cycle, 53.16% of the dye was degraded after 160 min of irradiation time. Subsequently, the second, third, and fourth cycles degraded 38.71, 23.17, and 17.41% of the dye corresponding to the rate constant (k) from 0.00493 to 0.00310, 0.00201, and 0.00120 min^{-1} respectively. Agglomeration and sedimentation of the dye around the composite particles after each cycle of photocatalytic degradation is a possible cause of the observed decrease in the degradation rate because each time the photocatalyst is reused new parts of the photocatalyst surface become unavailable for dye adsorption and thus photon absorption, reducing the efficiency of the catalytic reaction [55,56]. Besides, one might expect a loss in the photocatalyst during recycling which eventually affects catalytic activity after each cycle.

This decreases the degradation rate of the as-synthesized photocatalyst may be due to the weakening of the absorbance ability of the catalyst or the loss of some catalyst during the cycling reaction. The result demonstrates that CdS/CeO₂ (1:1) nanocomposite shows good photocatalytic performance as well as moderate stability after 4 cycles in 160 min.

General proposed mechanism of degradation of MeO using CdS/CeO₂

According to the above experimental research, a probable mechanism of charge transfer and photocatalytic degradation of organic pollutant methyl orange (MeO) over the CdS/CeO₂ nanocomposite under visible light irradiation is put forward and illustrated in Figure 8. The light illumination on CdS/CeO₂ nanocomposite causes the generation of electron (e^-) in the conduction band (CB) and holes (h^+) in the valence band (VB).

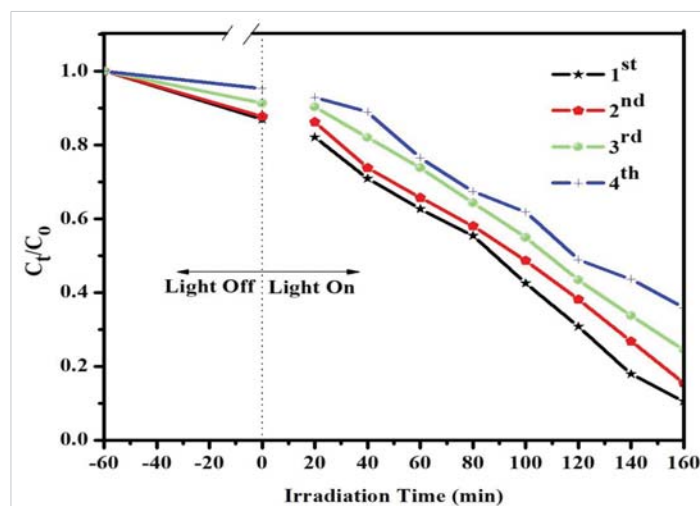


Figure 7: Degradation rate of MeO using CdS/CeO₂ (1:1) photocatalyst as a function of irradiation time in different cycles (load at 0.15 g/L, initial concentration of MeO at 10 ppm, and pH at 4).

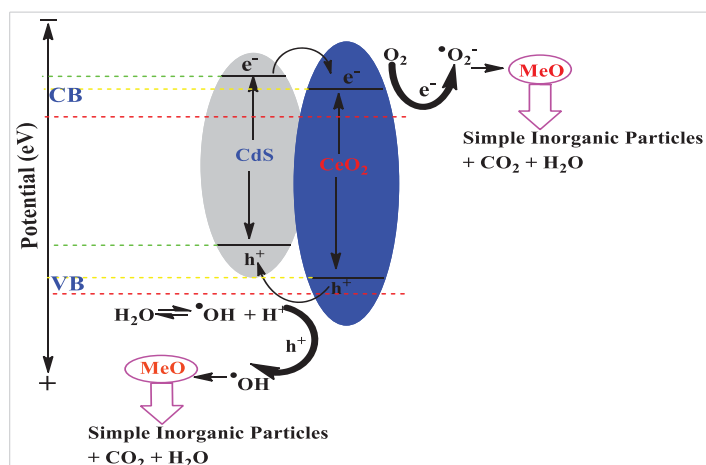


Figure 8: Mechanism of photocatalytic degradation of organic contaminant (MeO) by CdS/CeO₂ photocatalyst under visible light irradiation.

Under visible light irradiation, the CdS can be activated, and the photoinduced electrons at the conduction band of CdS are transferred to the conduction band of CeO₂. The electrons will then react with water to produce hydrogen. On the other hand, the photoexcited holes at the valence band of CdS nanoparticles are captured by the MeO dye.

At the CB site, molecular oxygen (O₂) forms superoxide radical •O₂⁻ in the presence of the photoexcited CB e⁻ and subsequently reacts with H⁺ to form HO₂• radical species. During the e⁻ transfer from CdS to CB of CeO₂, the generated photoinduced h⁺ in VB might react with water (H₂O) and the adsorbed MeO dye molecule to yield hydroxyl radical (•OH) and MeO• anions radical respectively [57]. On the other hand, electrons in the CeO₂ CB can migrate to its VB, while the holes generated in the CeO₂ VB move to the CdS VB surface [58]. It is known that these oxygenous radicals (•O₂⁻, •OH, and HO₂•) act as potential oxidizing and reducing species for the degradation of organic molecules (MeO) [59]. The proposed photoreaction mechanism of CdS/CeO₂ composite over MeO degradation under visible light follows:



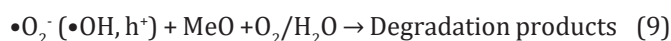
Oxidative reaction



Reductive reaction



Generally



In our case, in comparison with single and binary photocatalysts, the superior photocatalytic activity of binary

nanocomposite under visible light might result from the enhanced charge separation and the formation of more active radicals (•O₂⁻ and •OH) which are induced by the synergetic effect between CdS and CeO₂. As a result, CdS/CeO₂ nanocomposite delivers high photogenerated e⁻-h⁺ pair charge separation and produces sufficiently high amounts of radicals for the high degradation of MeO dye under visible light irradiation. The photocatalytic performance of the photocatalyst mainly depends on: (i) its light absorption properties; (ii) the rates of reduction and oxidation on the surface of the catalyst by the electrons and holes; and (iii) the electron-hole recombination rate [60].

Declaration of competing interest

This manuscript entitled “Synthesis and Characterization of CdS/CeO₂ Nanocomposite with Improved Visible-Light Photocatalytic Degradation of Methyl Orange Dye” consists of 3 tables and 8 figures. It has not been published previously; it is not under consideration for publication elsewhere. If accepted, it will not be published elsewhere in the same form, in English, or any other language.

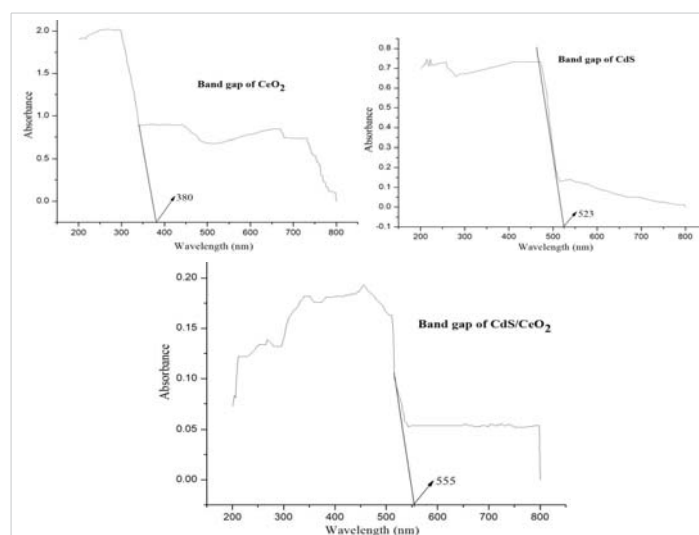
Author's contributions

Tigabu Bekele prepared the sample and experimented on the XRD, BET, SEM-EDX, UV/Vis, FT-IR, PL, and MeO dye degradation. He also did conceptualization, writing-original drafts, communication, review and editing, and supervision.

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Supplementary File



Supplementary File.



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